

# PJT

# **Highlights & Features**

- Universal AC input voltage
- Standard industrial foot print of 2" x 4"
- Low leakage current < 0.1mA</li>
- High MTBF > 700,000 hrs as per Telcordia SR-332
- Multiple connector source options

### **Safety Standards**



CB Certified for worldwide use

 Model Number:
 PJT-□□V100WBB□

 Unit Weight:
 0.15 kg

 Dimensions (L x W x D):
 101.6 x 50.8 x 31.8 mm [2" x 4"]

### **General Description**

The PJT open frame power supply series offers choices of 12V, 15V, 18V and 24V nominal output voltages. The single output products are designed with small standard industrial foot prints at 2" x 4". The highly efficient convection cooling designs enable optimum thermal management for high power efficiency. The PJT series of products can operate from -10°C to +70°C across the entire input voltage range of 90 to 264Vac and are certified for safety standard according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 and for EMI standard according to EN 55022, Class B.

# **Model Information**

### PJT Open Frame Power Supply

Model Number	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current
PJT-12V100WBB	90-264Vac	12Vdc	6.67A (Convection) 8.33A (Forced Cooling)
PJT-15V100WBB		15Vdc	5.33A (Convection) 6.67A (Forced Cooling)
PJT-18V100WBB	BB	18Vdc	4.44A (Convection) 5.55A (Forced Cooling)
PJT-24V100WBB		24Vdc	3.33A (Convection) 4.17A (Forced Cooling)

#### **Model Numbering**

PJ	Τ-	<u>xx</u> v	100W	В	В	
Open Frame	Product Type T – ITE Application Series	Output Voltage 12V 15V 18V 24V	Output Power	Package Type B – Open Frame	Family Code B	Harness Connector A – JST connector B – Molex connector* C – JWT connector*

\*Options



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# **Specifications**

	Model Number	PJT-12V100WBE	B PJT-15V100WBB	PJT-18V100WBB	PJT-24V100WE
Input Ratings / Characteristics					
Nominal Input Voltage		100-240Vac			
Input Voltage Range		90-264Vac			
Nominal Input Frequency		50-60Hz			
Input Frequency Range		47-63Hz			
Input Current		< 2.50A typ. @	2 115Vac		
Efficiency at 100% Load	115Vac	86.0% typ.	87.0% typ.	87.0% typ.	88.0% typ.
	230Vac	88.0% typ.	89.0% typ.	89.0% typ.	89.0% typ.
Max Inrush Current		30A typ. @ 115	5Vac, 60A typ. @ 230	OVac	
Leakage Current		0.1mA @ 240V	ac		
Output Ratings / Characteristics					
Nominal Output Voltage		12Vdc	15Vdc	18Vdc	24Vdc
Output Voltage Range	No potentiome	ter (± 1%)			
output tollago i lango		1	· · · ·		
Output Current*	Convection	6.67A	5.33A	4.44A	3.33A
	Convection Forced Cooling	•	. ,	4.44A 5.55A	3.33A 4.17A
Output Current*		6.67A	5.33A		
Output Current*	Forced Cooling	6.67A 8.33A	5.33A		
Output Current*	Forced Cooling Convection	6.67A 8.33A 80W	5.33A 6.67A		
Output Current* Output Power	Forced Cooling Convection	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac		
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation	Forced Cooling Convection	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac		
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation Load Regulation PARD (20MHz)	Forced Cooling Convection	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V ± 1.0% @ 115V	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac Vac & 230Vac < 150mVpp	5.55A	4.17A
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation Load Regulation PARD (20MHz)	Forced Cooling Convection Forced Cooling	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V ± 1.0% @ 115V < 120mVpp	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac Vac & 230Vac < 150mVpp	5.55A	4.17A
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation Load Regulation PARD (20MHz) Start-up Time	Forced Cooling Convection Forced Cooling 115Vac	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V ± 1.0% @ 115V < 120mVpp	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac Vac & 230Vac < 150mVpp	5.55A	4.17A
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation Load Regulation	Forced Cooling Convection Forced Cooling 115Vac 230Vac	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V ± 1.0% @ 115V < 120mVpp 500ms typ. (10	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac Vac & 230Vac < 150mVpp	5.55A	4.17A
Output Current* Output Power Line Regulation Load Regulation PARD (20MHz) Start-up Time	Forced Cooling Convection Forced Cooling 115Vac 230Vac 115Vac 230Vac	6.67A 8.33A 80W 100W ± 0.5% @ 115V ± 1.0% @ 115V < 120mVpp 500ms typ. (10	5.33A 6.67A Vac & 230Vac Vac & 230Vac < 150mVpp 0% load)	5.55A	4.17A

\*Convection: 80% load, Forced Cooling: 100% load

# Mechanical

5		101.6 x 50.8 x 31.8 mm [2" x 4"] 0.15 kg	
		Terminal	PJT-□□V100WBB <u>A</u>
	PJT-□□V100WBB <u>B</u>	Input: Molex 26-62-4030 Output: Molex 26-62-4040	
	PJT-□□V100WBB <u>C</u>	Input: JWT A3963WV2-3P-D Output: JWT A3963WV2-4P	
Wire		AWG 20-18	



### Environment

Surrounding Air Temperature	Operating	-10°C to +70°C (Cold start at -20°C)*	
	Storage	-40°C to +85°C	
Power De-rating	Convection	> 50°C de-rate power by 2% / °C	
	Forced Cooling	> 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C	
Operating Humidity		10 to 95% RH (Non-Condensing)	
Operating Altitude		0 to 5,000 Meters	
Shock Test (Non-Operating)		IEC 60068-2-27, Half Sine Wave: 50G for a duration of 11ms, 3 shocks for each 3 directions	
Vibration (Operating)		IEC 60068-2-6, Sine Wave: 10Hz to 150Hz @ 25m/S <sup>2</sup> (2.5G); 10 min per cycle, 90 min per axis for all X, Y, Z direction	

\*For 24V models only

# Protections

Overvoltage	< 18.0V,	< 22.5V,	< 27.0V,	< 36.0V,
	Latch Mode	Latch Mode	Latch Mode	Latch Mode
Overload / Overcurrent < 170% of rated load current, Hiccup Mode,			cup Mode,	
	Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)			
Over Temperature	Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery)			
Short Circuit	Hiccup Mode, Non-Latching (Auto-Recovery when the fault is remo			ne fault is removed)
Protection Against Shock	Class I with PE	Class I with PE* connection		

\*PE: Primary Earth

#### **Reliability Data**

MTBF	> 700,000 hrs. as per Telcordia SR-332
Expected Cap Life Time	10 years (115Vac & 230Vac, 50% load @ 40°C)

# Safety Standards / Directives

		TUV Bauart to EN 60950-1, UL/cUL recognized to UL 60950-1 and CS. C22.2 No. 60950-1 (File No. E131881), CB scheme to IEC 60950-1In conformance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC and Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/ECRoHS Directive 2011/65/EU Compliant				
				Galvanic Isolation	Input to Output	3.0KVac
					Input to Ground	1.5KVac
	Output to Ground	0.5KVac				



### EMC

EMC / Emissions		CISPR 22, EN 55022, FCC Title 47: Class B EN 55024	
Immunity to			
Electrostatic Discharge	IEC 61000-4-2	Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Level 3 Air Discharge: 8kV Level 3 Contact Discharge: 6kV	
Radiated Field	IEC 61000-4-3	Level 2 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 80MHz-1GHz, 3V/M with 1kHz tone / 80% modulation	
Electrical Fast Transient / Burst	IEC 61000-4-4	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 2kV	
Surge	IEC 61000-4-5	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Common Mode <sup>2)</sup> : 2kV Differential Mode <sup>3)</sup> : 1kV	
Conducted	IEC 61000-4-6	Level 2 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> 3V with 80% AM	
Power Frequency Magnetic Fields	IEC 61000-4-8	Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Magnetic field strength 3A/Meter	
Voltage Dips	IEC 61000-4-11	30% dip; 10ms Criterion A (I/P: 115Vac) 30% dip; 10ms Criterion B (I/P: 100Vac) 60% dip; 100ms Criterion B 100% dip; 5000ms Criterion B	
Low Energy Pulse Test (Ring Wave)	IEC 61000-4-12	Level 3 Criteria A <sup>1)</sup> Common Mode <sup>2)</sup> : 2kV Differential Mode <sup>3)</sup> : 1kV	
Harmonic Current Emission		IEC/EN 61000-3-2, Class A	
Voltage Fluctuation and Flicker		IEC/EN 61000-3-3	

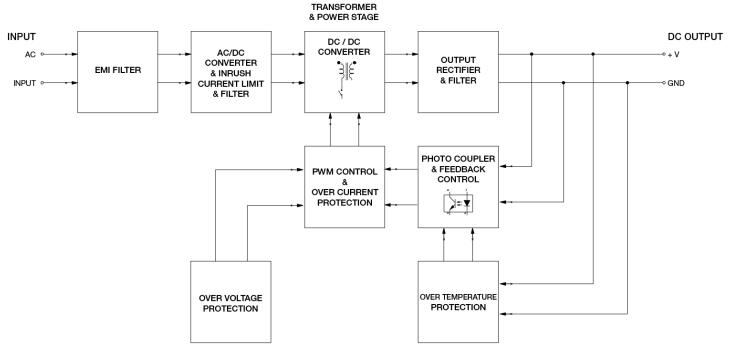
1) Criteria A: Normal performance within the specification limits

2) Asymmetrical: Common mode (Line to earth)

3) Symmetrical: Differential mode (Line to line)

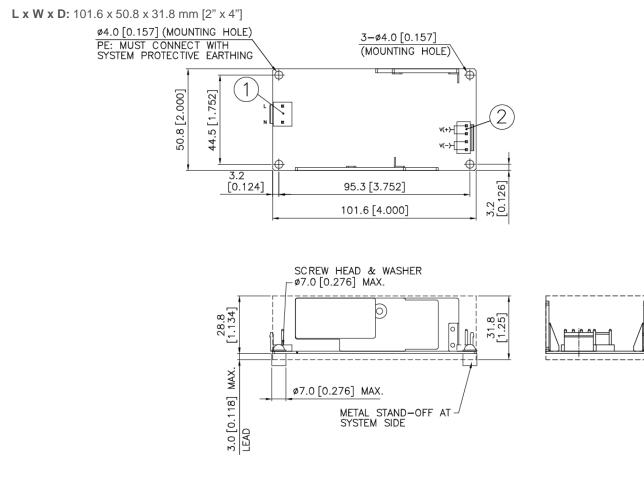
# **Block Diagram**

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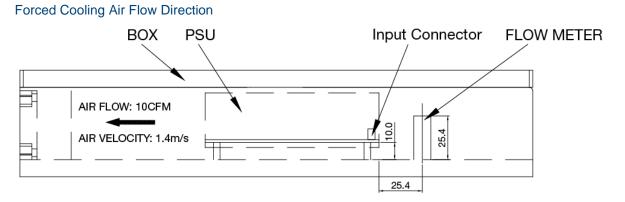
# **Dimensions**



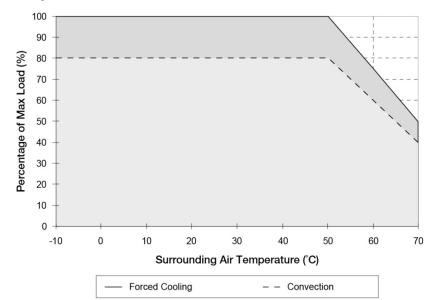
ltem	<b>Device Description</b>	
1	Input Connector	
2 Output Connector		



### **Engineering Data**



### **De-rating**



#### Fig. 1 De-rating for Horizontal Mounting Orientation

Output De-rating VS. Input Voltage

- **Convection:** > 50°C de-rate power by 2% / °C
- Forced Cooling: > 50°C de-rate power by 2.5% / °C

#### 100 90 80 Load (%) 70 60 50 40 100 115 120 140 160 180 264 90 95 200 240

#### Note

- 1. Power supply components may degrade, or be damaged, when the power supply is continuously used outside the shaded region, refer to the graph shown in Fig. 1.
- 2. If the output capacity is not reduced when the surrounding air temperature >50°C, the device will run into Over Temperature Protection. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode and will recover when the surrounding air temperature is lowered or the load is reduced as far as necessary to keep the device in working condition.
- Depending on the surrounding air temperature and output load delivered by the power supply, the device can be very hot!
- If the device has to be mounted in any other orientation, please do not hesitate to contact info@deltapsu.com for more details.

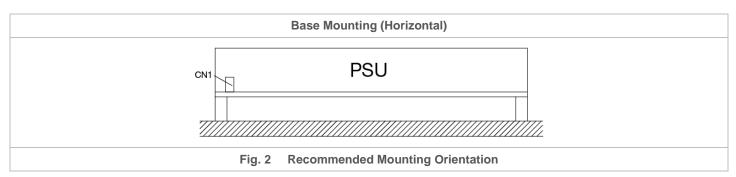
No output power de-rating for the input voltage from 90Vac to 264Vac

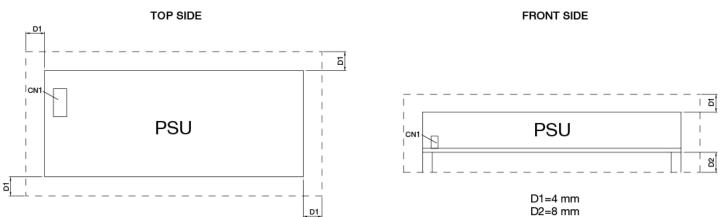


Input Voltage (Vac) All parameters are specified at 25°C ambient unless otherwise indicated. www.DeltaPSU.com (November 2014, Rev. 01)

# **Assembly & Installation**

Any excessive twisting or bending may damage the device's PCB. Please handle the device with care.





#### Safety Instructions

- If user's mounting orientation is not according to the recommended mounting orientations, please consult Delta for further information.
- The device is not recommended to be placed on low thermal conductive surface. For example, plastics.
- − For safety reasons, please ensure the mounted device is kept at ≥ 4mm safety distance at all sides from other components and equipments. Please insert an insulation sheet between the system and product, if the safety distance is less than 4mm. In addition, to ensure sufficient convection cooling, always maintain a distance of ≥ 20mm from ventilated surfaces while the device is in operation.
- Note that the enclosure of the device can become very hot depending on the ambient temperature and load of the power supply.
   Do not touch the device while it is in operation or immediately after power is turned OFF. Risk of burning!
- Do not touch the terminals while power is being supplied. Risk of electric shock.
- Prevent any foreign metal, particles or conductors from entering the device through the openings during installation.
   It may cause electric shock, safety hazard, fire, and/or product failure.
- The power supply must be mounted by metal screws onto a grounded metal surface. It is highly recommended that the Earth terminal on the connector be connected to the grounded metal surface.



### **Functions**

#### Start-up Time

The time required for the output voltage to reach 90% of its set value, after the input voltage is applied.

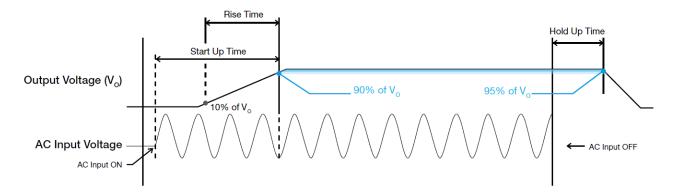
### **Rise Time**

The time required for the output voltage to change from 10% to 90% of its set value.

#### Hold-up Time

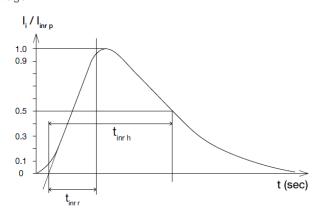
Hold up time is the time when the AC input collapses and output voltage retains regulation for a certain period of time. The time required for the output to reach 95% of its set value, after the input voltage is removed.

#### Graph illustrating the Start-up Time, Rise Time, and Hold-up Time



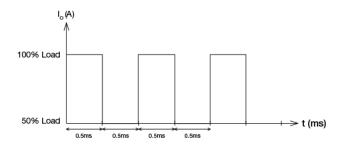
#### Inrush Current

Inrush current is the peak, instantaneous, input current measured and, occurs when the input voltage is first applied. For AC input voltages, the maximum peak value of inrush current will occur during the first half cycle of the applied AC voltage. This peak value decreases exponentially during subsequent cycles of AC voltage.



#### **Dynamic Response**

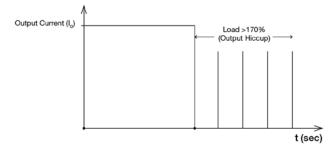
The power supply output voltage will remain within  $\pm 5\%$  of its steady state value, when subjected to a dynamic load from 50 to 100% of its rated current.





### **Overload & Overcurrent Protections**

The power supply's Overload (OLP) and Overcurrent (OCP) Protections will be activated when output current exceeds 170% of  $I_O$  (Max load). In such occurrence, the  $V_O$  will start to droop and once the power supply has reached its maximum power limit, the protection is activated and the power supply will go into "Hiccup mode" (Auto-Recovery). The power supply will recover once the fault condition of the OLP and OCP is removed and  $I_O$  is back within the specifications.

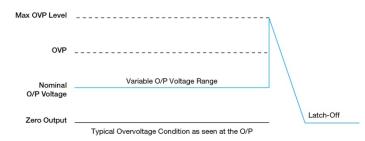


It is not recommended to prolong the duration of  $I_{\rm O}$  when it is <170% but >100%, since it may cause damage to the PSU.

# **Overvoltage Protection**

The power supply's overvoltage circuit will be activated when its internal feedback circuit fails. The output voltage shall not exceed its specifications defined on Page 3 under "Protections".

#### The power supply should be latch.



#### **Over Temperature Protection**

As mentioned above, the power supply also has Over Temperature Protection (OTP). In the event of a higher operating temperature at 100% load, the power supply will run into OTP when the operating temperature is beyond what is recommended in the de-rating graph. When activated, the output voltage will go into bouncing mode until the temperature drops to its normal operating temperature as recommended in the de-rating graph.

#### Short Circuit Protection

The power supply's output OLP/OCP function also provides protection against short circuits. When a short circuit is applied, the output current will operate in "Hiccup mode", as shown in the illustration in the OLP/OCP section on this page. The power supply will return to normal operation after the short circuit is removed.

#### Cold Start at -20°C

The power supply unit can cold start and continuously operate at -20°C, but the following values will be inferior to its specification.

Output Ratings	Input Voltage	PJT-24V100WBB
PARD (20MHz)	90Vac	Need to warm up for
	100Vac	5 minutes to meet
	115Vac	< 240mVpp
	230Vac	
	264Vac	
Start-up Time	90Vac	< 40s*
	100Vac	< 5s*
	115Vac	< 500ms
	230Vac	
	264Vac	

\*The power supply's output will hiccup before it fully turns on.



### Others

#### Delta RoHS Compliant



#### Restriction of the usage of hazardous substances

The European directive 2011/65/EU limits the maximum impurity level of homogeneous materials such as lead, mercury, cadmium, chrome, polybrominated flame retardants PBB and PBDE for the use in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS is the abbreviation for "Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment".

This product conforms to this standard.

#### PFC - Norm EN 61000-3-2

#### Line Current Harmonic content



Typically, the input current waveform is not sinusoidal due to the periodical peak charging of the input capacitor. In industrial environment, complying with EN 61000-3-2 is only necessary under special conditions. Complying to this standard can have some technical drawbacks, such as lower efficiency as well as some commercial aspects such as higher purchasing costs. Frequently, the user does not profit from fulfilling this standard, therefore, it is important to know whether it is mandatory to meet this standard for a specific application.



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Delta Electronics: PJT-12V100WBBA