

REDUNDANCY MODULE

- Cost Effective Solution to Build Redundant Systems
- Dual Input with Single Output
- Two Diodes (Common Cathode)
- DC12-48V ± 25% (9-60Vdc) Wide-range Input
- Full Power Between -40°C and +60°C
- Compact Design, Width only 45mm
- Quick-connect Spring-clamp Terminals
- Easy Wiring:
Distribution Terminal for Negative Pole Included
- 3 Year Warranty

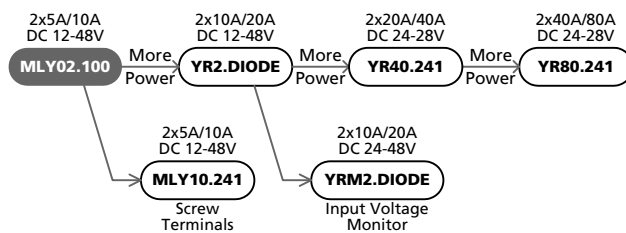
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MLY02.100 is a simple redundancy module, which can be used to build 1+1 and N+1 redundant systems. It is equipped with two input channels which can be connected to 5A power supplies and one output which can carry nominal currents up to 10A.

Unique quick-connect spring-clamp terminals allow a safe and fast installation and a large international approval package for a variety of applications makes this unit suitable for nearly every situation.

Redundancy Modules

Related products



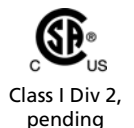
SHORT-FORM DATA

Input voltage	DC 12-48V	±25%
Input voltage range	9-60Vdc	
Input current	2x 0-5A 2x 0-8A	continuous for 5 seconds
Output current	0-10A 10-16A <16A	continuous for 5 seconds at cont. overload/ short circuit
Input to output voltage drop	typ. 0.8V typ. 0.9V typ. 0.9V	input: 2x2.5A input: 1x5A input: 2x5A
Power losses	typ. 0W typ. 4.0W typ. 4.5W typ. 9.0W	at no load input: 2x2.5A input: 1x5A input: 2x5A
Temperature range	-40°C to +70°C	operational, +60 to +70°C
Derating	0.25A/°C	
Dimensions	45x75x91mm	WxHxD

ORDER NUMBERS

Redundancy Module	MLY02.100	12-48V Standard unit
Accessory	--	

MARKINGS



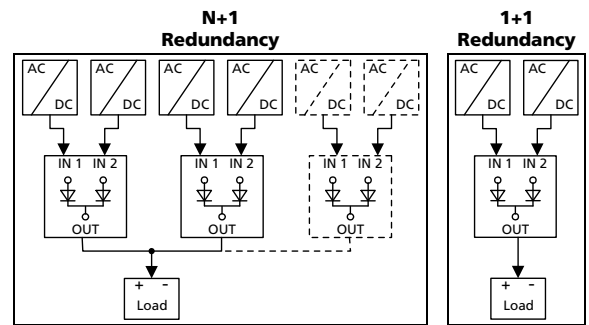
INDEX

Page	Page
1. Intended Use3	14. Fulfilled Standards..... 11
2. Installation Requirements.....3	15. Used Substances 11
3. Input and Output Characteristics4	16. Physical Dimensions and Weight 12
4. Power Losses.....5	17. Accessories 12
5. Reliability.....6	18. Application Notes..... 13
6. Terminals and Wiring.....6	18.1. Recommendations for Redundancy..... 13
7. Functional Diagram.....7	18.2. Inductive and Capacitive Loads..... 13
8. Front Side and User Elements.....7	18.3. Example: 1+1 Redundancy 13
9. EMC.....8	18.4. Example: N+1 Redundancy..... 14
10. Environment.....9	18.5. Example: Battery Back-up 14
11. Protection Features 10	18.6. Mounting Orientations 15
12. Safety Features 10	
13. Approvals..... 11	

The information presented in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable and may change without notice. No part of this document may be reproduced or utilized in any form without permission in writing from the publisher.

TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

PE and \oplus symbol	PE is the abbreviation for Protective Earth and has the same meaning as the symbol \oplus .
Earth, Ground	This document uses the term "earth" which is the same as the U.S. term "ground".
T.b.d.	To be defined, value or description will follow later.
DC 24V	A figure displayed with the AC or DC before the value represents a nominal voltage with standard tolerances (usually $\pm 15\%$) included. E.g.: DC 12V describes a 12V battery disregarding whether it is full (13.7V) or flat (10V)
24Vdc	A figure with the unit (Vdc) at the end is a momentary figure without any additional tolerances included.
may	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with no implied preference
shall	A key word indicating a mandatory requirement
should	A key word indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred implementation
1+1 Redundancy	Use of two identical power supplies in parallel to provide continued operation following most failures in a single power supply. The two power supply outputs should be isolated each other by utilizing diodes or other switching arrangements. E.g. two 2.5A power supplies are needed to achieve a 2.5A redundant system.
N+1 Redundancy	Use of three or more identical power supplies in parallel to provide continued operation following most failures in a single power supply. All power supply outputs should be isolated each other by utilizing diodes or other switching arrangements. E.g.: To achieve a 10A redundant system, five 2.5A power supplies are needed in a N+1 redundant system.



1. INTENDED USE

This device is designed for installation in an enclosure (according to the requirements of the end-standard) and is intended for the general use such as in industrial control, office, communication, and instrumentation equipment. Do not use this power supply in aircraft, trains and nuclear equipment where malfunction may cause severe personal injury or threaten human life.

2. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

This device may only be installed and put into operation by qualified personnel.

This device does not contain serviceable parts.

If damage or malfunction should occur during installation or operation, immediately turn power off and send unit to the factory for inspection.

Mount the unit on a DIN-rail so that the input terminals are located on the top and the output terminals on the bottom of the unit. For other mounting orientations see de-rating requirements of chapter 18.6. in this document.

This device is designed for convection cooling and does not require an external fan. Do not obstruct airflow and do not cover the ventilation grid (e.g. cable conduits) by more than 30%!

Keep the following installation clearances:

40mm on top,

20mm on the bottom,

5mm on the left and right sides are recommended when the device is loaded permanently with more than 50% of the rated output current. Increase the side clearance to 15mm in case the adjacent device is a heat source (e.g. another power supply).

⚠ WARNING Risk of electrical shock, fire, personal injury or death.

- Turn power off before working on the device. Protect against inadvertent re-powering.
- Make sure that the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes.
- Do not open, modify or repair the unit.
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering the housing.
- Do not use in wet locations or in areas where moisture or condensation can be expected.
- Do not touch during power-on, and immediately after power-off. Hot surfaces may cause burns.

3. INPUT AND OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

Number of inputs	-	2	
Number of outputs	-	1	
Input voltage	nom.	DC 12-48V	±25% The input circuitry must meet the SELV requirements stipulated by IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.
Input voltage range	-	9-60Vdc	
Voltage drop, input to output	typ.	0.8V	at 2x2.5A, see Fig. 3-1
	typ.	0.9V	at 1x5A, see Fig. 3-2
	typ.	0.9V	at 2x5A, see Fig. 3-1
Input current	nom.	2x 0-5A	continuous
	nom.	1x 0-10A	continuous, see note 1
	nom.	2x 5-8A	for 5 seconds
Peak input current	max.	125A	for maximal 10ms per input
Output current	nom.	10A	continuous
	nom.	10-16A	for 5 seconds
	max.	16A	at continuous overload or short circuit, see note 2
Reverse current	max.	0.6mA	per input, -40°C to +60°C
Reverse voltage	max.	200Vdc	voltage applied to the output, continuously allowed

Note 1: Each input can be loaded up to 10A. At currents above 10A, the other input should not be loaded. It is preferable to parallel the two inputs in order to minimize the power loss in such cases.

Note 2: Ensure that the continuous output current does not exceed 16A. Check the short-circuit current of the power sources and if the power source can deliver more than 16A together, use an appropriate fuse on the output.

Fig. 3-1 **Input to output voltage drop when both inputs draw current**
(typical 1+1 redundant case, when the output voltages of the two units are equal or set into "parallel use" mode)

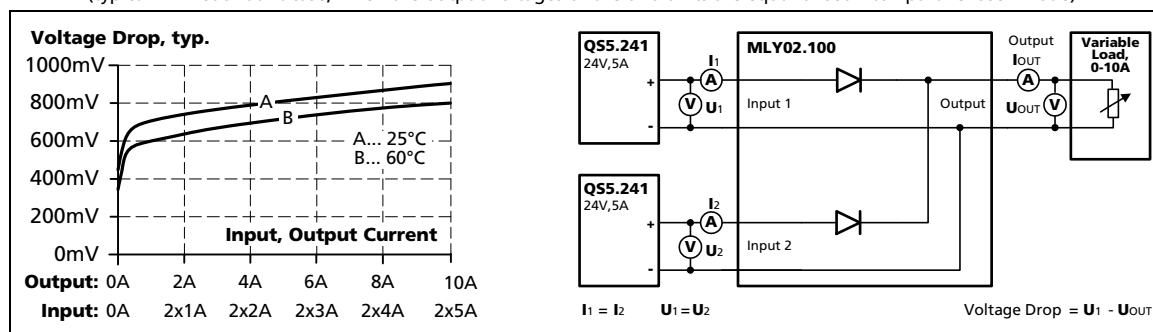
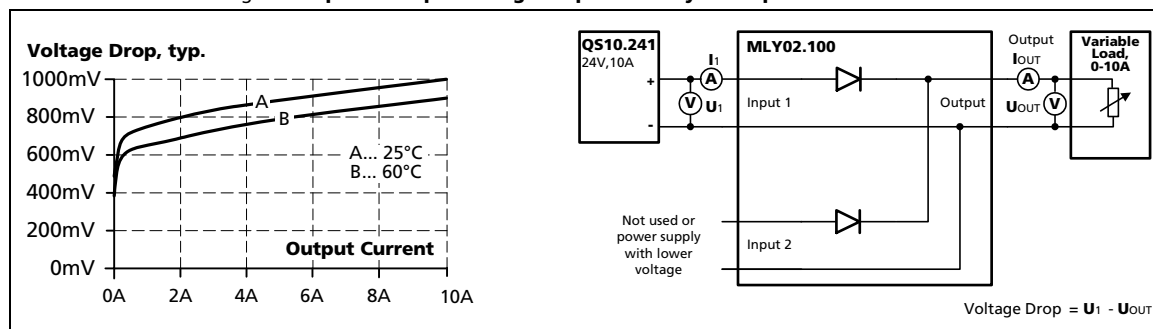


Fig. 3-2 **Input to output voltage drop when only one input draws current**

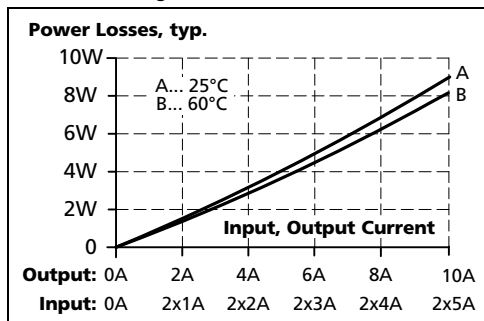


4. POWER LOSSES

DC 24V

Power losses	typ.	4.0W	input: 2x2.5A
	typ.	4.5W	input: 1x5A
	typ.	9.0W	input: 2x5A
Standby power losses	typ.	0W	at no output current

Fig. 4-1 Power losses



5. RELIABILITY

The redundancy module does not have electrolytic capacitors included. Therefore, the lifetime expectancy and MTBF value is extremely high.

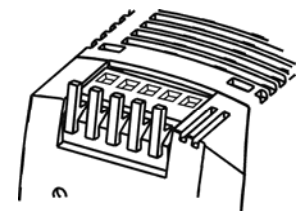
Input / output current conditions		Input: 2x5A	Output: 10A
Lifetime expectancy *)	min.	25 years	at 24V and 40°C
	min.	25 years	at 24V and 25°C
MTBF **) SN 29500, IEC 61709		84 868 000h	at 24V 40°C
		125 266 000h	at 24V 25°C
MTBF **) MIL HDBK 217F		71 454 000h	at 24V and 40°C (Ground Benign GB40)
		81 453 000h	at 24V and 25°C (Ground Benign GB25)

*) The **Lifetime expectancy** shown in the table indicates the minimum operating hours (service life).

) **MTBF stands for **Mean Time Between Failure**, which is calculated according to statistical device failures, and indicates reliability of a device. It is the statistical representation of the likelihood of a unit to fail and does not necessarily represent the life of a product.

6. TERMINALS AND WIRING

	Input and output
Type	Bi-stable, quick-connect spring clamp terminals. IP20 Finger safe construction. Suitable for field- and factory installation.
Solid wire	0.3-4mm ²
Stranded wire	0.3-2.5mm ²
American Wire Gauge	26-12 AWG
Wire stripping length	6mm / 0.25inch
Pull-out force	10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N (according to UL486E)

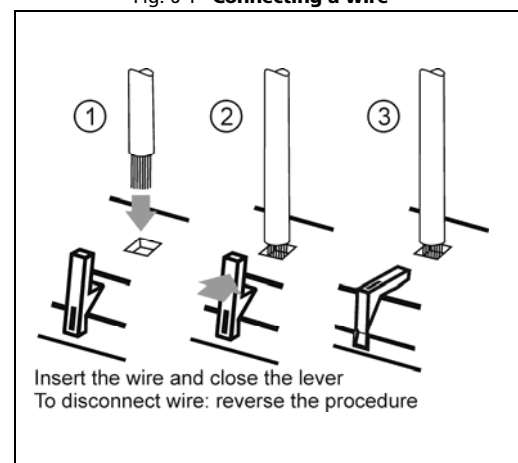


Terminals shipped in open position.

Instructions:

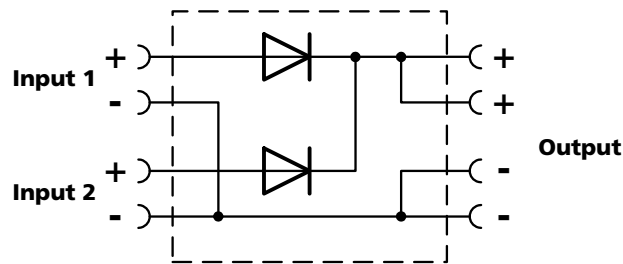
- The external circuitry of all terminals must meet the safety requirements stipulated by IEC/EN/UL 60950-1: SELV.
- Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for minimum operating temperatures of:
60°C for ambient up to 45°C and
75°C for ambient up to 60°C minimum.
- Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!
- Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!
- Up to two stranded wires with the same cross section are permitted in one connection point.
- Ferrules are allowed, but not required.
- Do not connect or disconnect the wires from the terminals below -25°C (-13°F).

Fig. 6-1 **Connecting a wire**



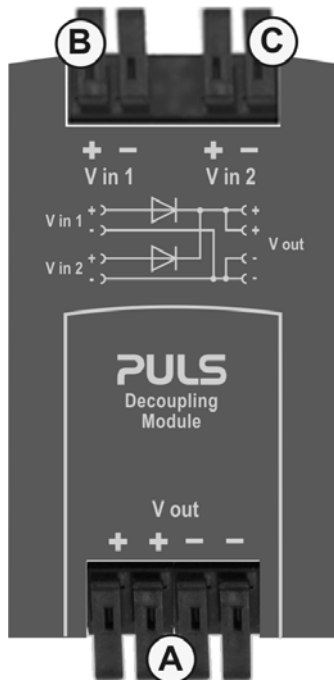
7. FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

Fig. 7-1 Functional diagram



8. FRONT SIDE AND USER ELEMENTS

Fig. 8-1 Front side



- A** Output terminals
- B** Input terminals for input 1
- C** Input terminals for input 2

9. EMC

This redundancy module is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment without any restrictions (e.g. cable length). The CE mark indicates conformance with EMC directive 2004/108/EC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC. A detailed EMC report is available on request.

EMC Immunity		According generic standards: EN 61000-6-1 and EN 61000-6-2		
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	Contact discharge	8kV	Criterion A
		Air discharge	15kV	Criterion A
Electromagnetic RF field	EN 61000-4-3	80MHz-2.7GHz	10V/m	Criterion A
Fast transients (Burst)	EN 61000-4-4	Input lines	2kV	Criterion A
		Output lines	2kV	Criterion A
Surge voltage on input lines	EN 61000-4-5	+ → -	200V	Criterion A
Surge voltage on output line	EN 61000-4-5	+ → -	200V	Criterion A
Conducted disturbance	EN 61000-4-6	0.15-80MHz	10V	Criterion A
Power-frequency magnetic field *)	EN 61000-4-8	50Hz	30A/m	Criterion A

Criteria:

A: Redundancy module shows normal operation behavior within the defined limits.

Notes:

*) A test is not applicable according to EN 61000-6-2, since the device does not contain components susceptible to magnetic fields, e.g. hall elements, electrodynamic microphones, etc.

EMC Emission		According generic standards: EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4	
Conducted emission	IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1	Class B, input lines *)	
	IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1	Class B, output lines *)	
Radiated emission	EN 55011, EN 55022	Class B	

This device complies with FCC Part 15 rules.

Operation is subjected to following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

*) Provided, that power sources connected on the inputs fulfill the class B requirements too.

10. ENVIRONMENT

Operational temperature *)	-40°C to +70°C (-40°F to 158°F)	Reduce output power above +60°C
Output de-rating	0.25A/°C	60-70°C (140°F to 158°F), see
Storage temperature	-40 to +85°C (-40°F to 185°F)	for storage and transportation
Humidity **)	5 to 95% r.H.	IEC 60068-2-30
Vibration sinusoidal	2-17.8Hz: ±1.6mm 17.8-500Hz: 1g 2 hours / axis	IEC 60068-2-6
Shock	30g 6ms, 20g 11ms 3 bumps / direction 18 bumps in total	IEC 60068-2-27
Altitude	0 to 2000m (0 to 6 560ft) 2000 to 6000m (6 560 to 20 000ft)	without any restrictions reduce output power or ambient temperature, see Fig. 10-2
Altitude de-rating	0.7A/1000m or 5°C/1000m	> 2000m (6500ft), see Fig. 10-2
Over-voltage category	not applicable	The concept of the overvoltage category is used for equipment energized directly from the low voltage mains (IEC 60664-1 §4.3.3.2.1).
Degree of pollution	2	IEC 62103, EN 50178, not conductive

*) Operational temperature is the same as the ambient temperature and is defined as the air temperature 2cm below the unit.

***) Do not energize while condensation is present

Fig. 10-1 Output current vs. ambient temp.

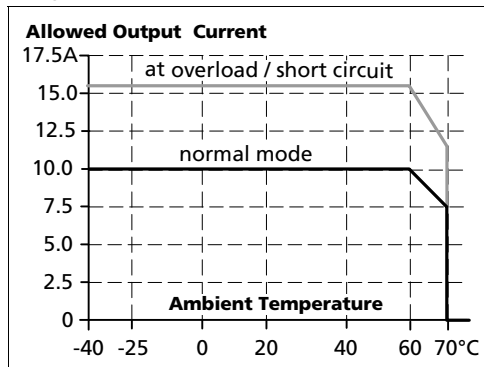
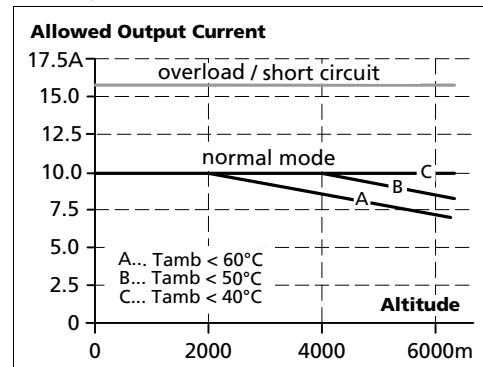


Fig. 10-2 Output current vs. altitude












11. PROTECTION FEATURES

Output over-current protection	not included	
Reverse input polarity protection	included	unit does not start when input voltage is reversed
Degree of protection	IP 20	EN/IEC 60529
Penetration protection	> 2.5mm	e.g. screws, small parts
Over-temperature protection	not included	
Input transient protection	not included	
Output transient protection	not included	
Internal input fuse	not included	

12. SAFETY FEATURES

Input / output separation	no galvanic separation	200V epitaxial diode between input and output
Safety level of output voltage	The output voltage is regarded to be SELV (EN 60950-1) or PELV (EN 60204-1, EN 50178, IEC 60364-4-41) if the input voltage fulfills the requirements for a SELV source or PELV source.	
Class of protection	III	plastic housing, PE connection not required

13. APPROVALS

EC Declaration of Conformity		The CE mark indicates conformance with EMC directive 2004/108/EC and the low-voltage directive (LVD) 2006/95/EC.
IEC 60950-1		CB Scheme, Information Technology Equipment
UL 508		Listed for use as Industrial Control Equipment; U.S.A. (UL 508) and Canada (C22.2 No. 107-1-01); E-File: E198865
UL 60950-1		Recognized for use as Information Technology Equipment, Level 5; U.S.A. (UL 60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950); E-File: E137006
CSA 22.2 No107.1-01		CSA approval for Canada CAN/CSA C22.2 No 107-1; CAN/ CSA 60950-1-03; UL60950-1
ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007 (Class I Div 2), pending		LISTED for use in Hazardous Location Class I Div 2 Tx Groups A,B,C,D systems; U.S.A. (ANSI / ISA 12.12.01-2007) and Canada (C22.2 No. 213-M1987) The unit is suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D locations. Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I Division 2 environment. Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off. Wiring must be in accordance with Class I, Division 2 wiring methods of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and in accordance with other local or national codes.
EN 60079-15 ATEX pending		Approval for use in hazardous locations Zone 2 Category 3G. Number of ATEX certificate: EPS 09 ATEX 1 236 The redundancy module must be built-in in an IP54 enclosure.
Marine		GL (Germanischer Lloyd) classified and ABS (American Bureau for Shipping) PDA, Environmental category: C, EMC2, Marine and offshore applications
GOST P		Certificate of Conformity for Russia and other GUS countries

14. FULFILLED STANDARDS

EN/IEC 60204-1	Safety of Electrical Equipment of Machines
EN/IEC 61131-2	Programmable Controllers
EN 50178, IEC 62103	Electronic Equipment in Power Installations

15. USED SUBSTANCES

The unit does not release any silicone and is suitable for use in paint shops.

The unit conforms to the RoHS directive 2002/96/EC

Plastic housings and other molded plastic materials are free of halogens, wires and cables are not PVC insulated.

The production material within our production does not include following toxic chemicals:

Polychlorized Biphenyl (PCB), Polychlorized Terphenyl (PCT), Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN), Polybrom Biphenyl (PBB), Polybrom Biphenyl-oxyd (PBO), polybrominated Diphenylether (PBDE), Polychlorinated Diphenylether (PCDE), Polydibromphenyl Oxyd (PBDO), Cadmium, Asbestos, Mercury, Silicia

16. PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Weight	140g / 0.31lb
DIN-Rail	Use 35mm DIN-rails according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm. The DIN-rail height must be added to the unit depth (91mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.
Installation clearances	See chapter 2

Fig. 16-1 Front view

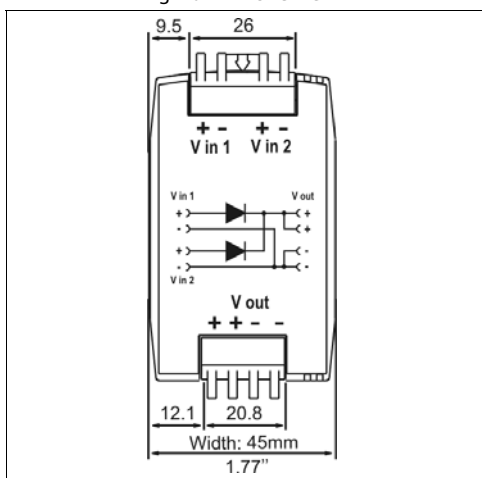
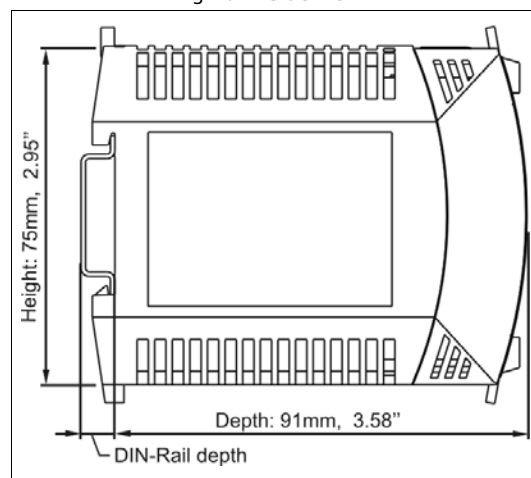


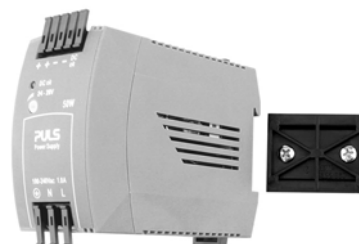
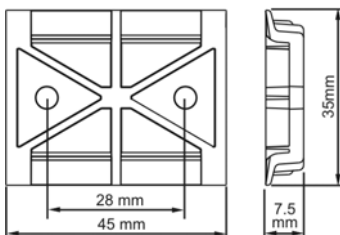
Fig. 16-2 Side view



17. ACCESSORIES

DIN-Rail bracket for wall or panel mount:

A suitable DIN-rail bracket is available on request.



The picture of the power supply is for representation only

18. APPLICATION NOTES

18.1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUNDANCY

Recommendations for the configuration of redundant power systems:

- Use separate input fuses for each power supply.
- Use three-phase power supplies to gain functional safety if one phase fails.
- When single-phase power supplies are utilized connect them to different phases or mains circuits if possible.
- Set the power supply in "Parallel-Use" mode if this feature is available
- It is desirable to set the output voltages of all power supplies to the same value.

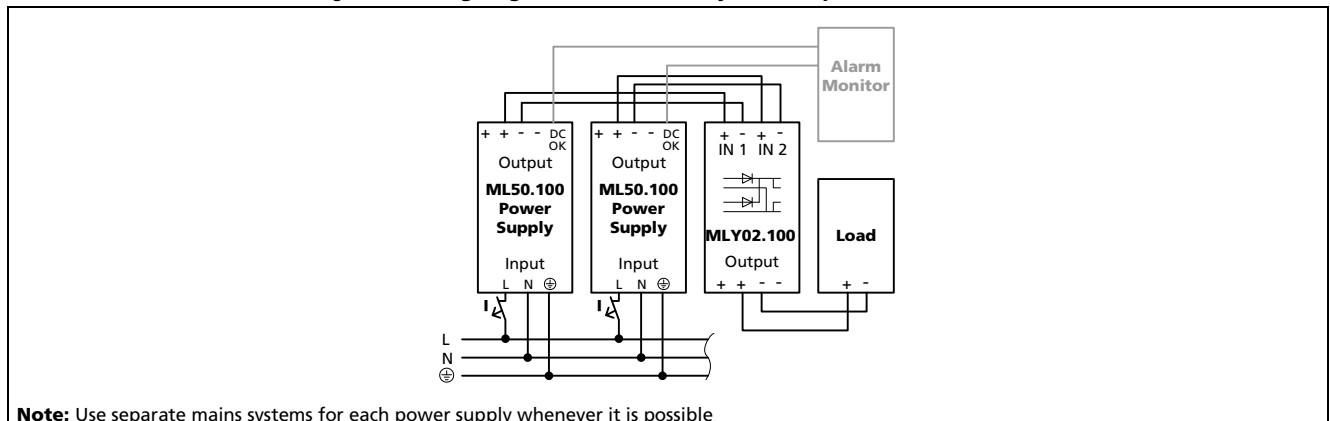
18.2. INDUCTIVE AND CAPACITIVE LOADS

The unit is designed to supply any kind of loads, including unlimited capacitive and inductive loads.

18.3. EXAMPLE: 1+1 REDUNDANCY

1+1 Redundancy up to 2.1A requires two ML50.100 power supplies (each 2.1A output current) and one MLY02.100 redundancy module.

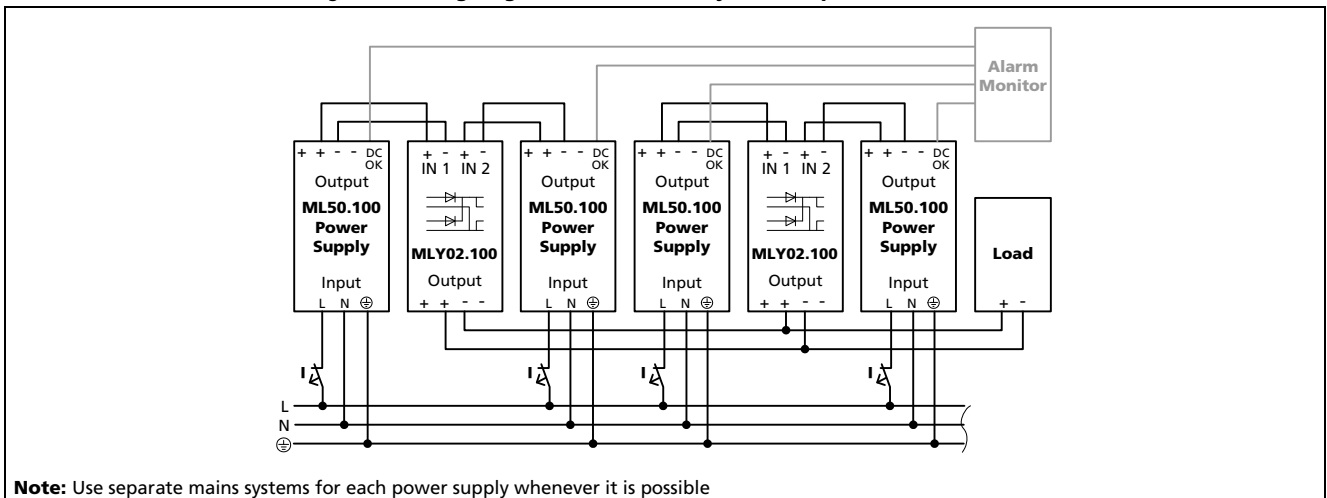
Fig. 18-1 **Wiring diagram, 1+1 Redundancy, 2.1A output current**



18.4. EXAMPLE: N+1 REDUNDANCY

N+1 Redundancy up to 6.3A requires four ML50.100 power supplies (each 2.1A output current) and two MLY02.100 redundancy modules.

Fig. 18-2 **Wiring diagram, N+1 Redundancy, 6.3A output current**



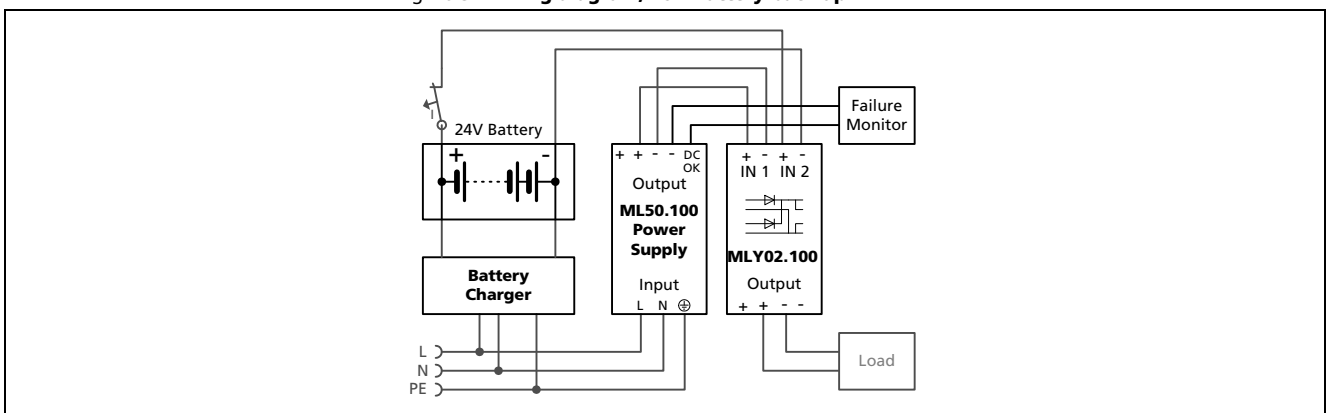
18.5. EXAMPLE: BATTERY BACK-UP

A battery back-up requires one power supply and one MLY02.100 redundancy module.

Please note:

Set output voltage of power supply to 26.5Vdc minimum to ensure, that the load current is delivered from the power supply and not from charger (battery). Use a fuse between battery and MLY02.100!

Fig. 18-3 **Wiring diagram, 10A Battery back-up**



18.6. MOUNTING ORIENTATIONS

Mounting orientations other than input terminals on the bottom and output on the top require a reduction in continuous output power or a limitation in the maximum allowed ambient temperature. The amount of reduction influences the lifetime expectancy of the power supply. Therefore, two different derating curves for continuous operation can be found below:

Curve A1 Recommended output current.

Curve A2 Max allowed output current (results in approximately half the lifetime expectancy of A1).

Fig. 18-4
Mounting Orientation A
(Standard orientation)

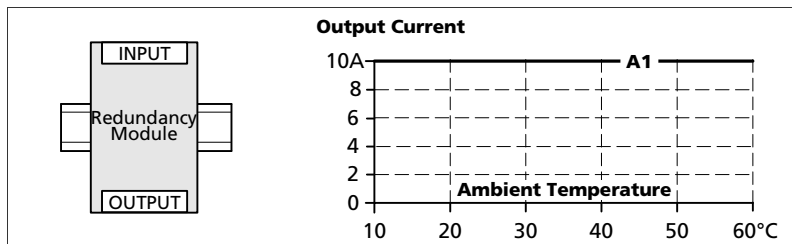


Fig. 18-5
Mounting Orientation B
(Upside down)

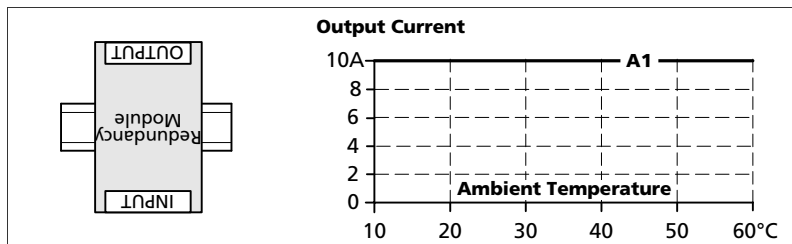


Fig. 18-6
Mounting Orientation C
(Table-top mounting)

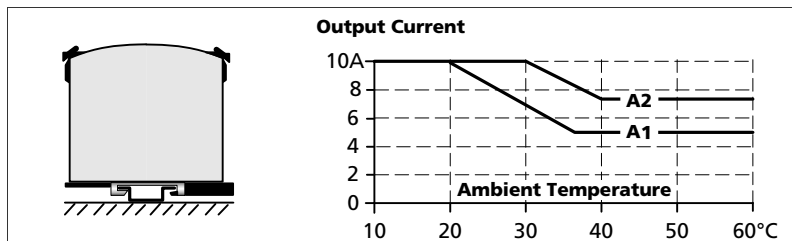


Fig. 18-7
Mounting Orientation D
(Horizontal cw)

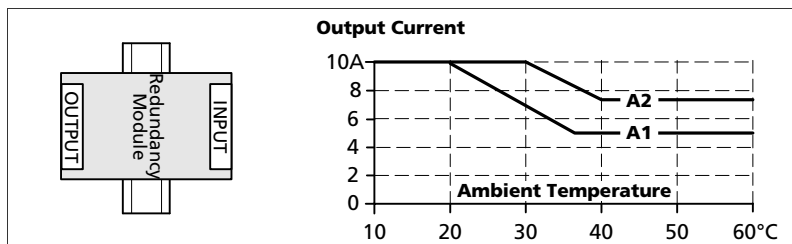


Fig. 18-8
Mounting Orientation E
(Horizontal ccw)

