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## SL20 with remote shut-down

## SL20.115

- Input: AC $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ auto select
- Output: $24 . . .28 \mathrm{~V} / 480 \mathrm{~W}$ (600W)
- $90 \%$ efficiency
- Ideal for parallel operation
- Remote shut-down



## Datasheet

Input

| Input voltage | AC $100-120 \mathrm{~V} / 220-240 \mathrm{~V}$, $47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$, auto select |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated tolerances <br> - Continuous operation <br> - Short-term (1 min) at $24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | AC 85...132V resp. AC 184...264V <br> AC 85... 140 V resp. AC 170...280V |
| Input current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | <10A (115V range); <5A (230V range) |
| Inrush current limiting with active bypass of the limiting resistor (NTC). |  |
| Inrush current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <18 \mathrm{~A} @ \mathrm{AC} 264 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text {, cold start }\right) \\ & <37 \mathrm{~A} @ \mathrm{AC} 264 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text {, cold start }\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Fuse loading $\mathrm{l}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <5 \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \text { cold start }\right) \\ & <8 \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text {, cold start }\right) \end{aligned}$ |

To be fused with a 16A, B-type 'circuit-breaker' switch based on the usual thermomagnetic overload sensing principle (used anyway to fuse the input lines).
EN 61000-3-2 (harmonic current emissions [PFC]) is fulfilled

| Transient <br> handling | Transient resistance acc. to VDE $0160 / \mathrm{W} 2$ <br> $(750 \mathrm{~V} / 1.3 \mathrm{~ms})$, for all load conditions. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hold-up time | 30 ms at $24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{AC} 230 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}$ |
|  | 30 ms at $24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{AC} 120 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}$ |
|  | 15 ms at $24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{AC} 100 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {in }}$ |

## Efficiency, Reliability

| Efficiency | typ. 90.5\% (AC 230V, 24V/20A) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Losses | typ. 50W (AC 230V, 24V/20A) |
| MTBF | 519.000h acc. to Siemensnorm SN29500 <br> $\left(24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}, 230 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) |
| Life cycle (electrolytics) | The unit exclusively uses longlife electrolytics, specified for $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (cf. 'The SilverLine', p.2). High reliability, as <br> - only five aluminium electrolytics and <br> - no small aluminium electrolytics are used. |

## Further information

Further information, especially about

- EMC, Connections, Safety, Approvals, Mechanics and Mounting see page 2 of the "The SilverLine" data sheet.
- For detailed dimensions see SilverLine mechanics data sheet SL20.

Output (signal terminals see overleaf)

| Output voltage | DC $24 \ldots . .28 \mathrm{~V}$, adjustable by (covered) front pan- <br> el potentiometer. Adjust. range guaranteed. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output noise Radiated EMI values below EN50081-1, even <br> suppression when using long, unscreened output cables. |  |
| Ambient temperature | Operation: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(>60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ : Derating) <br> range $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ |
| Storage: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

Rated continuous loading with convection cooling:

- $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ resp. $28 \mathrm{~V} / 18 \mathrm{~A}$ short-term (<30s) 24V/25A resp. 28V/22A

| Derating | $12 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{K} \quad$ (at $\left.\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=60-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage regulation | better than $2 \%$ over all |
| Ripple | (incl. spikes (20MHz bandw.), $50 \Omega$ measurem. |
| - Output charact. S | $<20 \mathrm{mV}_{\mathrm{PP}}(<0.1 \%)$ |
| - Output charact. P | $<40 \mathrm{mV}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ (In: AC 230 V, Out: $\left.24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |
| (S/P: Single/Parallel Mode) | $<100 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{PPP}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ (In: AC 184V, Out: $\left.24 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |

Over-voltage protection At $33 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ : switch to hiccup mode
Front panel indicators:

- Green LED on, when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}>\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}$, where $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}$ is appr. 2 V below $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ adjusted (24V...28V)
- Red LED on, when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}<\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}$

Parallel operation Yes, up to ten SL20
To achieve current sharing the output V/I characteristic can be altered to be 'softer' ( 25 V at $0.4 \mathrm{~A}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ at 20A). This is done by repositioning an external bridge connection (without opening the unit).
Power Back Immunity max. 30V

## Construction / Mechanics

## Housing dimensions and Weight

- W×HxD $220 \mathrm{~mm} \times 124 \mathrm{~mm} \times 102 \mathrm{~mm}$ (+ DIN rail)
- Free space for above/below 70 mm recommended ventilation left/right 25 mm recommended
- Weight $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}$
Design advantages:
- All connection blocks are easy to reach as mounted on the front panel.
- PVC insulated cable can be used for all connections, as the connection blocks are mounted in the cooler area on the underside of the unit.


## Order information

## Order number

## Description

## Start / Overload Behaviour

## Startup delay

 typ. 0.55sRise time appr. 20-80ms, depending on load

Overload behaviour Puls Overload Design (see right-hand diagram)

Advantages:

- No disconnection/hiccup, thus overloading is possible also for a longer period of time (load start-up), ideal for parallel operation.
- High overload/short-circuit current due to straight characteristic; each bias point of the V/I characteristic extends 20A.
Advantage: Due to the high and continuously supplied overload current the unit starts reliably even with awkward loads (DC-DC converters, motors). No 'sticking' can occur as, for example, with fold-back characteristics, and secondary fuses trigger more reliably.


## Signal terminals

The remote On/off control is activated via the signal terminals 'Remote Shutdown 1 and 2 '. The unit is delivered with the signal terminals jumpered (control state is 'On' with the terminals jumpered)

## a) Remote shut-down by switch:

Unit turns on when the signal terminals 'Remote Shutdown 1 and 2' are closed by a switch ( $\mathrm{R}<10 \Omega$ )

- Connect the switch contact with the signal terminals Remote Shutdown 1 and 2, only! Ensure the switch contact is not connected to the output voltage or in contact with any separate voltages.
- Unit is in standby mode with open switch contact ( $\mathrm{R}>100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )


## b) Remote shut-down by control voltage:

Positive voltage is applied to 'Remote Shutdown 1' against minus output (reference potential)

- Unit turns on, when positive voltage ( $3 \ldots . .30 \mathrm{~V}, 0.3 . .2 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) is applied to 'Remote Shutdown 1' against the minus output
- Unit switches off at $<0.6 \mathrm{~V}$
- Input voltages of $0.6 . . .3 \mathrm{~V}$ and negative voltages are not defined

Parallel operation / cascading of outputs:

- Use a multi-pole switch with one switch contact for each power supply unit (1 x On); connection of the signal terminals with one switch contact is not permissible when being used in parallel operation


## Additional control features with parallel operation:

## Unit turns on:

- positive voltage (4...30V) is applied to 'Remote Shutdown 1' against negative output voltage


## Unit switches off:

- $0 . . .0 .5 \mathrm{~V}$ in is applied to 'Remote Shutdown 1 '

Note:

- Connection of the terminals 'Remote Shutdown 1' is possible with parallel operation; do not use the terminals 'Remote Shutdown 2'
- Only connect the signalling lines at one single point of the negative output voltage; a voltage drop between the connection point and the minus terminals must not exceed 0.5 V , even at maximum load!

Additional data regarding remote shut-down:

- Output current
$<5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (mean)
- Power consumption $<2.5 \mathrm{~W}$
- Residual voltage at zero load $<3 \mathrm{~V}$
- Startup delay
- Switching operations per min.

Output characteristic (typ.)


Efficiency (typ., at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=24 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Hold-up time (min., at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}=24 \mathrm{~V}$ )



Unless otherwise stated, specifications are valid for AC 230 V input voltage, $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, and 5 min . run-in time. They are subject to change without prior notice.

## Your partner in power supply:



