



- 3.00" x 5.00" x 1.34"
- High Power Density 10.6 W/in³
- Up to 90% Efficiency
- 5 V Standby & 12 V Fan Outputs
- Active Current Share
- Remote On/Off
- Power Good Signal
- –10 °C to +70 °C Operation
- Universal AC Input 90-264 VAC
- Level B Conducted Emissions
- 48 VDC Input Versions Available (DMA212)

Designed for communications applications, the EMA212 has been developed to meet the needs of networking equipment, voice over IP systems, wireless LANs, servers, storage area networks and post-production broadcast equipment. Designers of these systems demand higher power from AC/DC units in industry-standard 1U formats as processing power and functionality grows within tight space constraints. The EMA212 delivers over 200W across the full universal AC input range from an industry-standard 3 x 5 inch (76.2 x 127 mm) footprint. It is 1.34 inches (34.04 mm) high and achieves 10.6 Watts per cubic inch power density without compromising performance or functionality.

With efficiency up to 90% at full load, the EMA212 needs only 12 CFM air-flow for full power operation at up to 50 °C ambient and will operate at up to 70 °C ambient with de-rating. The main output is 12, 24 or 48 VDC but each power supply also has a 5 V, 100 mA standby output and a 12 V, 1 A output for powering a fan. The unit incorporates a fully featured signal set including AC fail/DC OK, remote on/off and active current sharing.



Models and Ratings

Max Output Power (12 CFM Air Flow)	Ouput Voltage V1	Ouput Current (12 CFM Airflow)	Fan Output V2	Standby Supply V3	Model Number
212 W	12.0 VDC	16.7 A	12.0 V/1.0 A	5.0 V/0.1 A	EMA212PS12
212 W	24.0 VDC	8.3 A	12.0 V/1.0 A	5.0 V/0.1 A	EMA212PS24
205 W	48.0 VDC	4.0 A	12.0 V/1.0 A	5.0 V/0.1 A	EMA212PS48

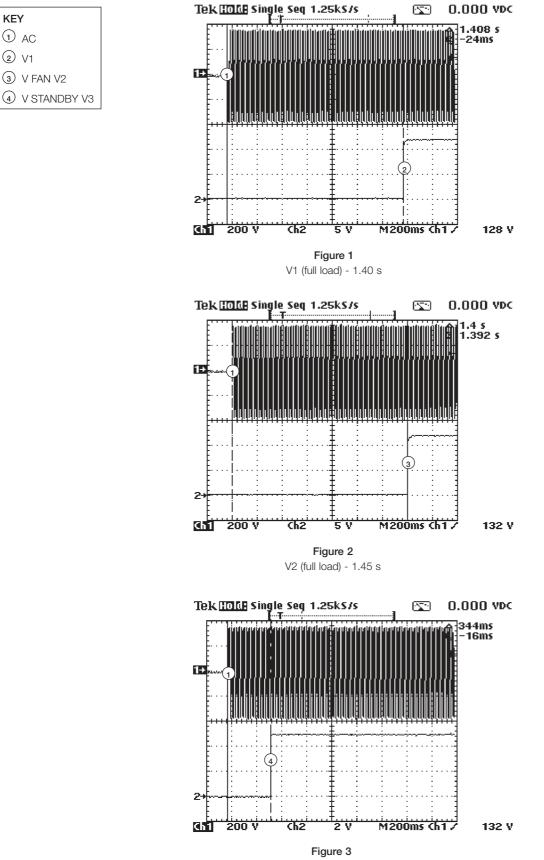
Input Characteristics

Characteristic	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes & Conditions
Input Voltage - Operating	90		264	VAC	
Input Frequency	47	50/60	63	Hz	
Power Factor		>0.9			230 VAC
Input Current - No Load		110		mA	
Input Current - Full Load		2.1/1.1		A	115/230 VAC
Inrush Current			60	A	230 VAC cold start
Earth Leakage Current		0.5	1.1	mA	230/264 VAC 50 Hz
Input Protection	T5 A/250 V internal	fuse in line	•		

Output Characteristics

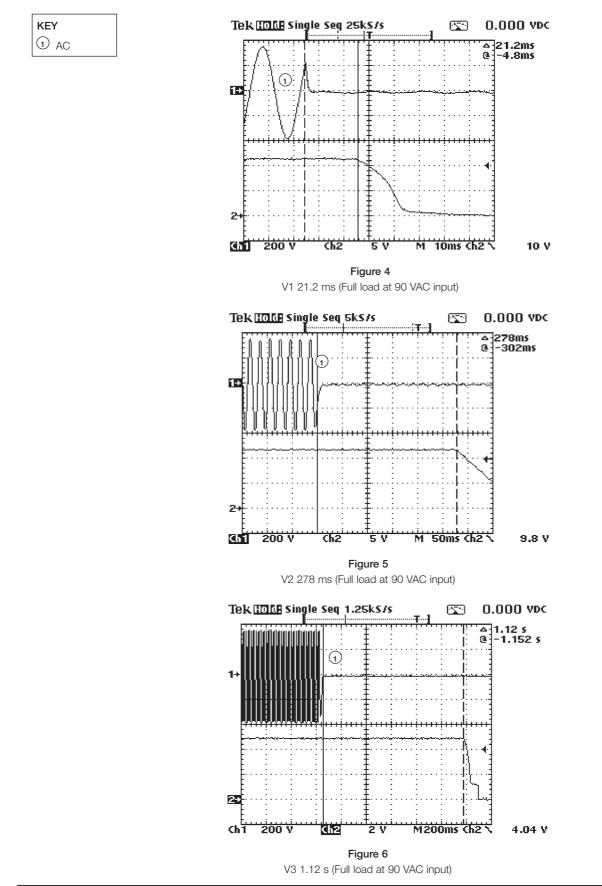
Characteristic	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes & Conditions
Output Voltage - V1	12		48	VDC	See Models and Ratings table
Initial Set Accuracy			$\pm 1^{\scriptscriptstyle (V1)}$, $\pm 5^{\scriptscriptstyle (V2)}$ & $\pm 3^{\scriptscriptstyle (V3)}$	%	
Output Voltage Adjustment					Not available
Minimum Load					No minimum load required
Start Up Delay		1.5	3	s	90 VAC full load (see fig. 1 to 3)
Start Up Rise Time			20	ms	
Hold Up Time	16	20		ms	90 VAC full load (see fig. 4 to 6)
Drift			±0.2	%	After 20 min warm up
Line Regulation			±0.5 ^(V1) , ±2 ^(V2) & ±0.5 ^(V3)	%	
Load Regulation			$\pm 1^{(V1)}, \pm 5^{(V2)} \& \pm 1^{(V3)}$	%	0-100% load V1 & V3, 10-100% load V2
Cross Regulation			±10 ^(V2)	%	10-100% load change V1
Transient Response - V1			4	%	Recovery within 1% in less than 500 μs for a 25-75% and 75-25% load step (see fig. 7 & 8)
Over/Undershoot - V1			2/5	%	12/48 V (see fig. 9)
Ripple & Noise			1(^{V1} & ^{V3}) & 2(^{V2})	% pk-pk	20 MHz bandwidth (see fig. 11 to 14)
Overvoltage Protection	115		140	%	Vnom DC. Output 1 only, recycle input to reset
Overload Protection	110		140	% I nom	Output 1 only, auto reset (see fig. 10)
Short Circuit Protection					Trip & Restart (Hiccup mode)
Temperature Coefficient			0.05	%/°C	
Overtemperature Protection				°C	Primary & secondary protection

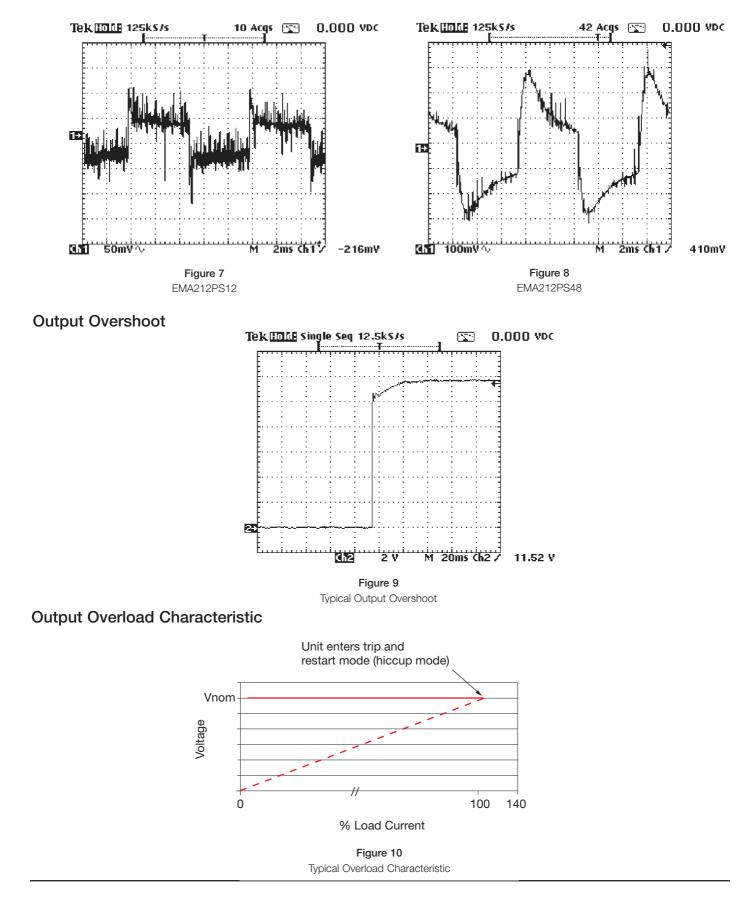
Start Up Delay From AC Turn On



V3 (full load) - 344 ms

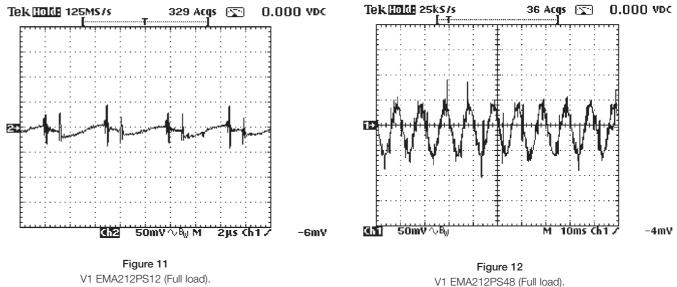
Hold Up Time From Loss Of AC





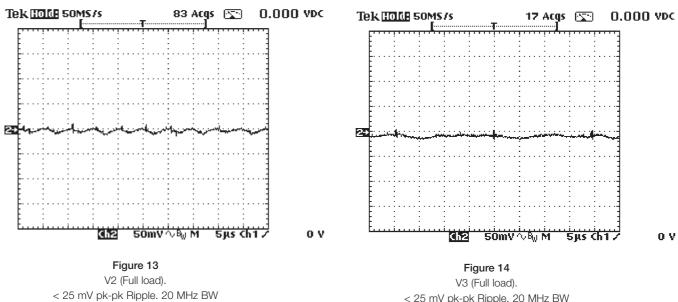
Output Transient Response 25-75% & 75-25% Load Step

Output Ripple & Noise



80 mV pk-pk Ripple. 20 MHz BW





< 25 mV pk-pk Ripple. 20 MHz BW

General Specifications

Characteristic	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes & Conditions
Efficiency		88		%	Full load 230 VAC (see fig. 15 & 16)
Isolation: Input to Output	3000			VAC	
Input to Ground	1500			VAC	
Output to Ground	500			VDC	
Switching Frequency: PFC		80		kHz	
Main Converter		100		kHz	
Power Density			10.6	W/in ³	
Mean Time Between Failure		212		kHrs	MIL-HDBK-217F, ground benign at 25°C.
Weight			0.66 (300)	lb (g)	

Characteristic	Notes & Conditions
Signals	
Combined Power Fail & DC OK	Open collector referenced to output 0V, transistor normally off when AC & output good. Power Fail: Provides ≥ 5 ms warning of loss of output from AC failure. DC OK: Provides warning of DC output failure (see fig. 17 to fig 27)
Remote On/Off	Uncommited isolated opto-coupler diode - powered diode inhibits the supply.
Current Share	For increased power, up to 3 supplies can be connected in parallel. Output current is shared within 10% at full load. Derate to 90%. The current share function is not designed to offer redundant operation.

Efficiency Versus Load

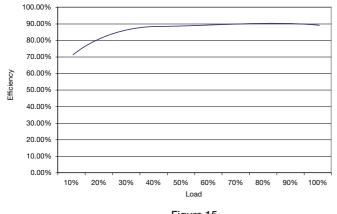


Figure 15 EMA212PS12

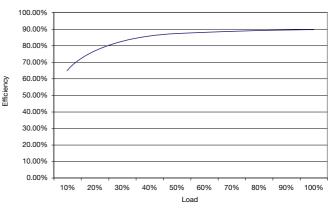
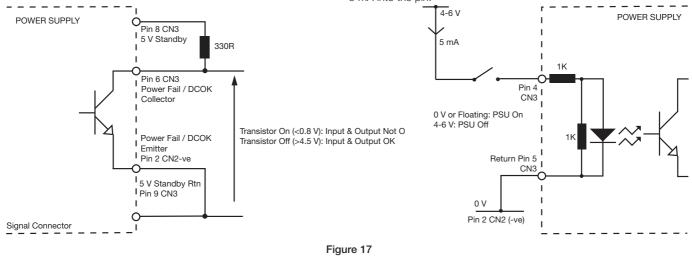


Figure 16 EMA212PS48

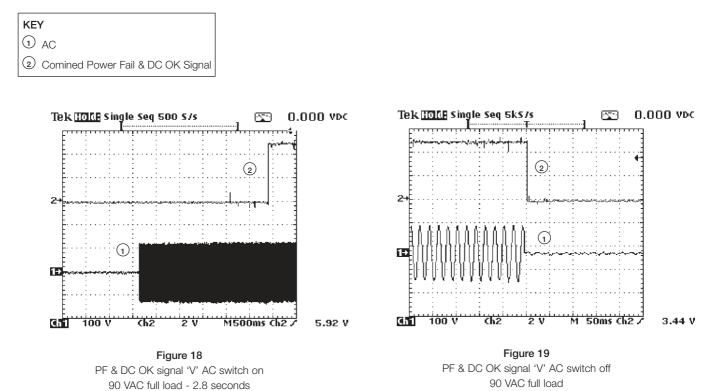
Combined Power Fail & DC OK Signal

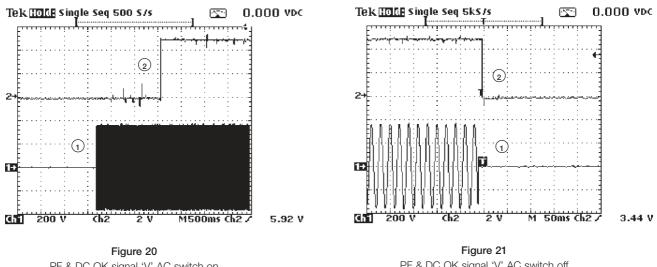
Remote On/Off

Signal is an isolated control signal which can turn the PSU off by supplying 5 mA into the pin.



Signals

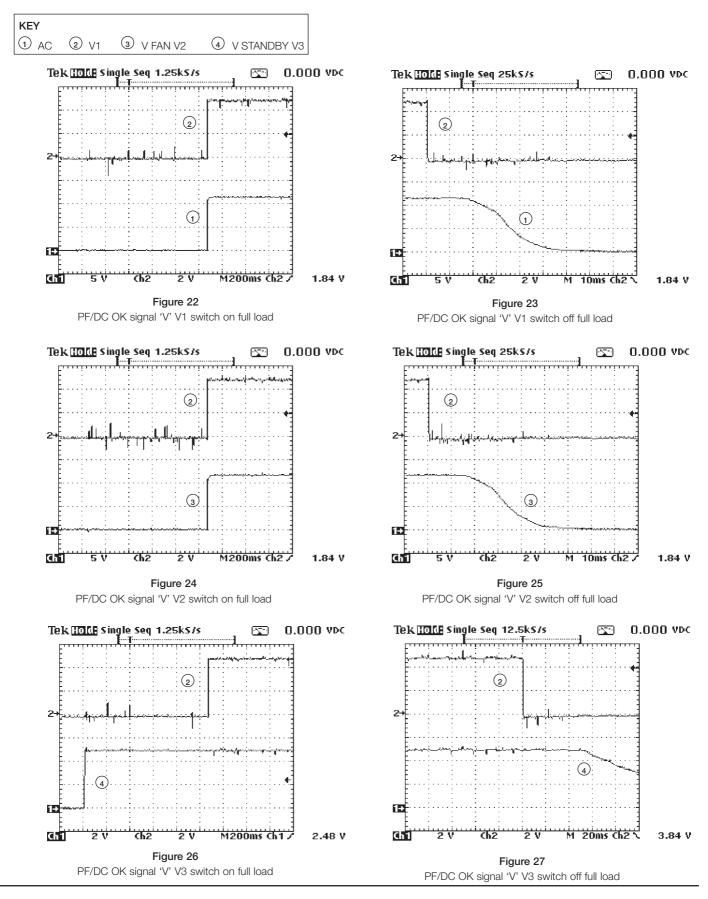




PF & DC OK signal 'V' AC switch on 264 VAC full load - 1.4 seconds

PF & DC OK signal 'V' AC switch off 264 VAC full load

Signals





Environmental

Characteristic	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes & Conditions
Operating Temperature	-10		+70	şC	Derate linearly from +50 şC at 2.5%/şC to 50% at 70 şC
Storage Temperature	-20		+85	şC	
Cooling	12			CFM	See Thermal Considerations. No convection cooled rating
Humidity	5		95	%RH	Non-condensing
Operating Altitude			3000	m	
Shock			30	g peak	Half sine 6 axes
Vibration			2	g	5 Hz to 500 Hz, 3 axes

Electromagnetic Compatibility - Immunity

Phenomenon	Standard	Test Level	Criteria	Notes & Conditions
Harmonic Current	EN61000-3-2		Class A	
EFT	EN61000-4-4	3	A	
Surge	EN61000-4-5	3	A	
Conducted	EN61000-4-6	10 V rms	A	
		30% 10 ms	A	
Dips and Interruptions	EN61000-4-11	60% 100 ms	В	
		1000% 5000 ms	В	

Electromagnetic Compatibility - Emissions

Phenomenon	Standard	Test Level	Criteria	Notes & Conditions
Conducted	EN55022	Class B		See fig. 19
Radiated	EN55022	Class A		
Voltage Flicker	EN61000-3-3			

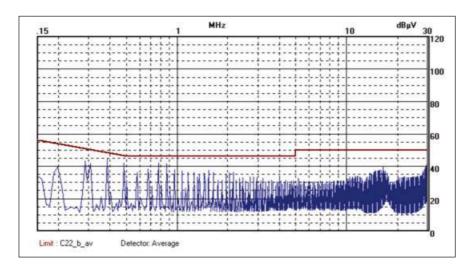


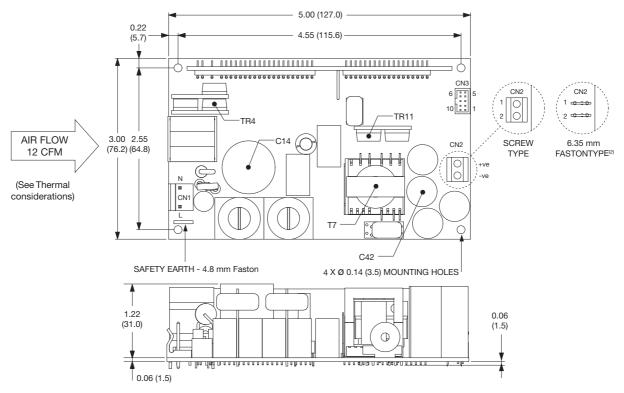
Figure 19

Typical EMC plot

Safety Agency Approvals

Safety Agency	Safety Standard	Category
CB Report	CSA 155548-1790828 IEC60950-1:2001	Information Technology
CSA	CSA CERTIFICATE # 17980822 CSA 22.2 No. 60950-1-03	Information Technology
UL	UL File # E139109 UL60950-1 (2003)	Information Technology
TUV	TUV Certificate # B 07 03 57396 026 EN60950-1/A11:2004	Information Technology
CE	LVD	

Mechanical Details



Notes

1. All dimensions in inches (mm).

2. Units supplied with screw terminal (CN2) as standard. For faston type, add suffix '-F' to the part number.

- 3. All 4 mounting positions should be connected to safety earth.
- 4. The air flow needs to be directed through the power supply within the end application.

CONNECTIONS - CN

Pin Connections

PIN CONNECTIONS - CN2				
1	+V1			
2	V1 Return			

	l '	+V2
1	2	V2 Return
	3	V2 Return
	4	ROF
	5	ROF Return
	6	Power Fail/DC OK
	7	Current Share
	8	+V3
	9	-V3
	10	+V2

Mating Connectors: CN1: Molex housing 09-50-3031 and crimp 2878. CN3: Molex housing 51110-1050 and crimp 50394-8100.

Thermal Considerations

In order to ensure safe operation of the PSU in the end-use equipment, the temperature of the components listed in the table below must not be exceeded. Temperature should be monitored using K type thermocouples placed on the hottest part of the component (out of any direct air flow). See

	Temperature Measurements (Ambient ≤ 50 şC)				
Component	Max Temperature şC				
TR4 case	110 şC				
C14	105 şC				
C42	105 şC				
TR11 case	110 şC				
T7 coil	120 şC				

drawing on page 11 for component locations.

Service Life

The estimated service life of the EMA212 is determined by the cooling arrangements and load conditions experienced in the end application. Due to the uncertain nature of the end application this estimated service life is based on the actual measured temperature of two key capacitors within the product when installed in the end application. The highest of the two component temperatures should be used.

The graph below expresses the estimated lifetime for a given component temperature and assumes continuous operation at this temperature.

Estimated Service Life vs Component Temperature

