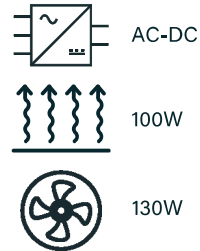


## TN14-0130 SERIES



AC-DC

100W

130W

DIMENSIONS:

OPEN FRAME:  
2 x 4 x 1.25"  
(50.8 x 101.6 x 31.8mm)

EN55032 LEVEL B

UP TO 89%  
EFFICIENT

IEC/UL/EN 62368-1

HIGH QUALITY  
CAPACITORS

NO-LOAD <0.5W

THREE YEAR  
WARRANTY

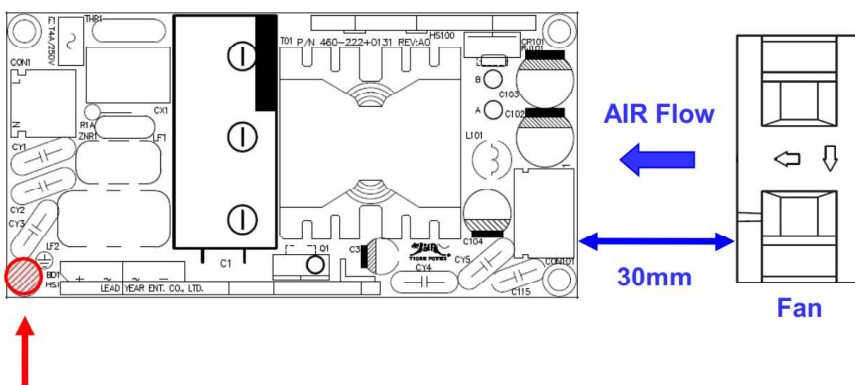
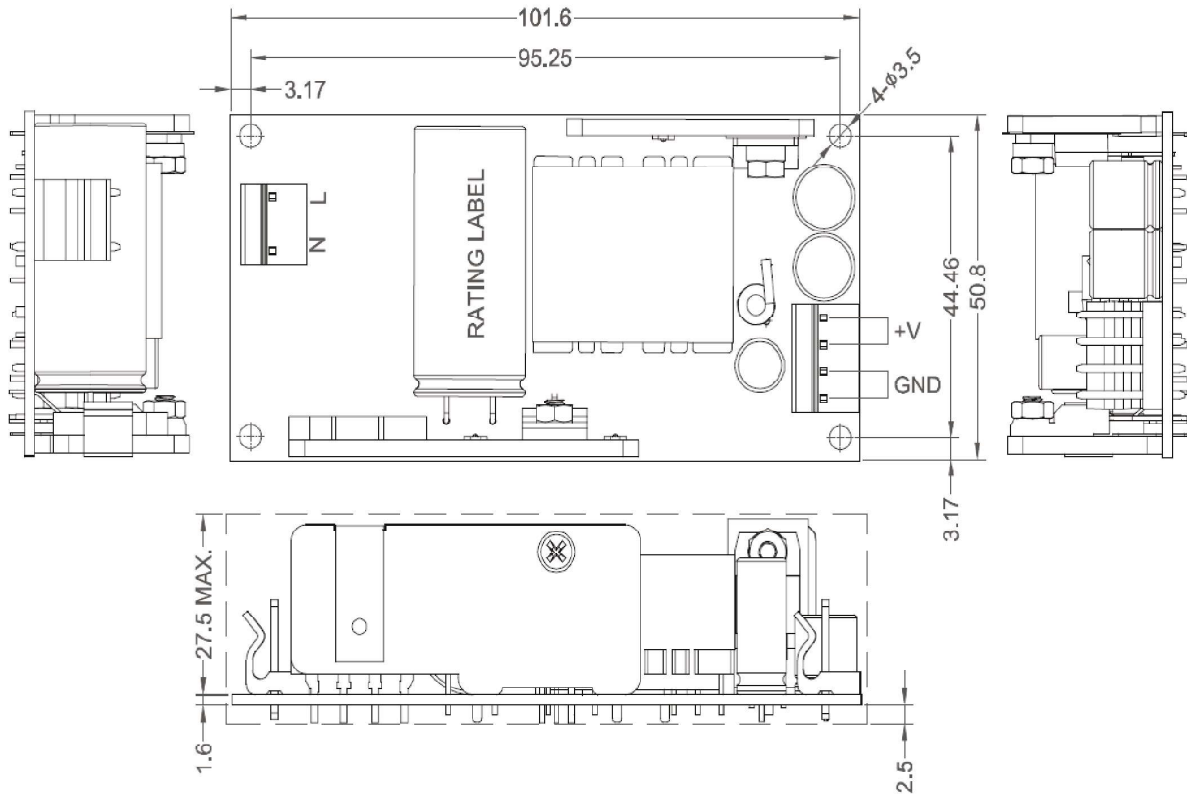
### Part numbers

<b>TN14</b>	-	<b>0130</b>	<b>12</b>
Series		Power (W)	Output voltage
			12 = 12VDC 24 = 24VDC 27 = 27VDC 57 = 57VDC

### Key specifications

Input range	Safety certification	Efficiency	Environmental performance
90-264VAC	UL/IEC/EN 62368-1	<89%	Operational: 0 to 70°C

### Mechanical



Connector	Compatible with
AC INPUT	Molex 09503031
DC OUTPUT	Molex 09503061

Notes
1. All dimensions shown in mm
2. Allow 10mm clearance from open frame unit
3. PE must be connected on marked corner

Weight	180g
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### Models & Ratings

Model Number	Output Voltage	Output Power		Output Current		Efficiency <sup>(1)</sup>
		No Fan	11.3CFM	No Fan	11.3CFM	
TN14-0130-12	12V	100W	130W	8.33A	10.9A	88%
TN14-0130-24	24V	100W	130W	4.16A	5.4A	88%
TN14-0130-27	27V	100W	130W	3.7A	4.8A	89%
TN14-0130-57	57V	100W	130W	1.75A	2.3A	87%

1. At 230V full load after 20min warm up

### Input

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes/Conditions
Input voltage	90		264	VAC	See page 5 for derating curve
Input frequency	47		63	Hz	
Power factor			0.95		50% load 230VAC 20 mins warm up
Input current (rms)	1.5		2.5	A	2.5A at 115VAC 1.5A at 230VAC
Inrush current		25/50		A	115/230VAC cold start at 25°C
No load input power			0.5	W	

### Output

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes/Conditions
Output voltage	12		57	VDC	See Models & Ratings table
Line regulation		±1		%	Rated load
Load regulation		±5		%	0-100% load
Minimum load	0			%	
Ripple & noise		<1		%	All models measured with 0.1uF ceramic and 47uF low ESR electrolytic capacitor. 20 MHz bandwidth. At rated line and full load.
Hold up time	10			ms	115Vac

### Protections

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes/Conditions
Overload		12V model - 17.3 24V model - 8.7 27V model - 37.8 57V model - 4.5		A	Trip and restart. Automatic recovery
Short circuit					Trip and restart. Automatic recovery <3sec
Overvoltage		12V model - 16.8 24V model - 33.6 27V model - 8 57V model - 74		VDC	Max figures. Latch off reset

### Safety

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes/Conditions
Safety standards		IEC/UL/EN62368-1			
Isolation: Input to output	3000			VAC	
Isolation: Input to ground	1500			VAC	
Isolation: Output to ground	500			VAC	
Insulation resistance	20			MΩ	Rated load 25°C ±5, RH <70% at 500VDC

### EMC: Immunity

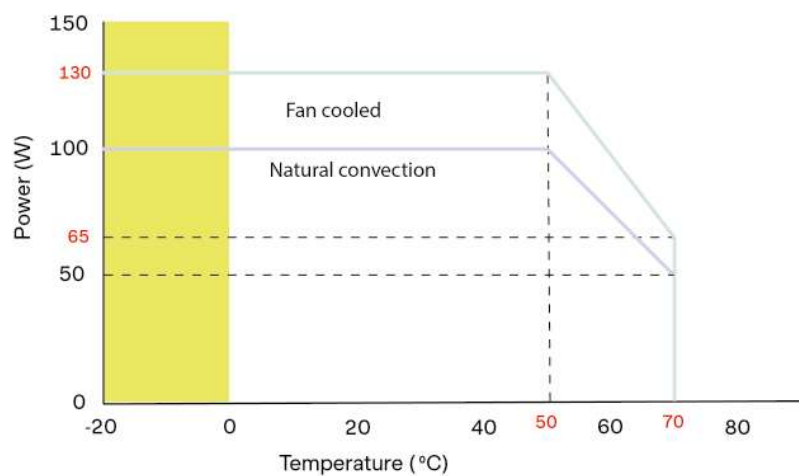
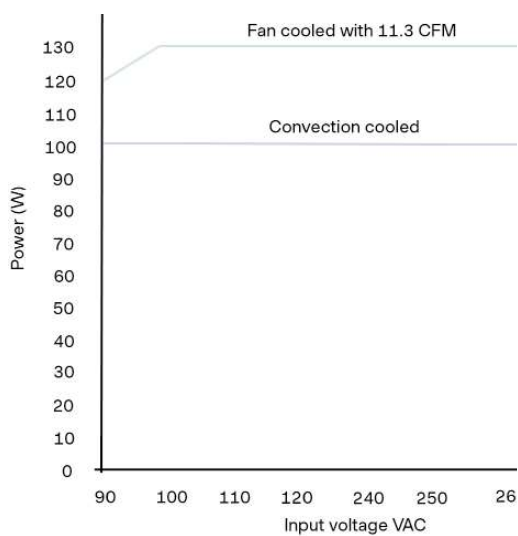
	Standard	Test level	Criteria	Notes/Conditions
ESD	EN61000-4-2	4	A	±8kV contact, ±15kV air.
Radiated	EN61000-4-3	3	A	10V/m 80MHz-2.7GHz sine wave 80% AM 1kHz
EFT	EN61000-4-4	3	A	±2kV
Surges	EN61000-4-5	Installation class 3	A	±1kV Live-Neutral, ±2kV Live/Neutral—Earth
Voltage dips & interruptions	EN61000-4-11	2	A,A,B	>95% 0.5 cyc, 30% 25 cyc, >95% 250 cyc@230VAC
PFMF	EN61000-4-8	1	A	1A/m

### EMC: Emissions

	Standard	Test level	Criteria	Notes/Conditions
Conducted	EN55032	B		
Radiated	EN55032	B		Installation on 250x170x1mm plate
Harmonic current	EN61000-3-2	Class A		
Voltage flicker	EN61000-3-3			

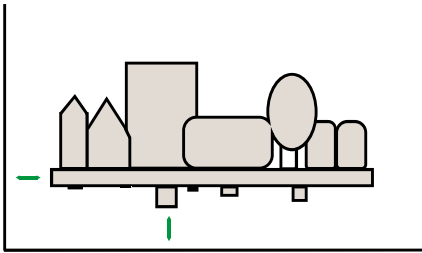
### Environmental

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes/Conditions
Operating temperature	0		70	°C	See derating curve. Operation below 0°C is possible, but some parameters may be affected.
Storage temperature	-40		85	°C	
Cooling					Free air and 11.3 CFM cooling
Operating Altitude		5000		m	
Humidity	20		90	% RH	Non condensing. Storage 5-90%
MTBF	900			kHrs	Telcordia 25°C SR-332 issue 2



### Installation Advice

#### Safety



On installation customers must consider the required creepage and clearance distances between the PSU and the end-equipment enclosure. These distances vary depending on the installation class and safety standard requirements.

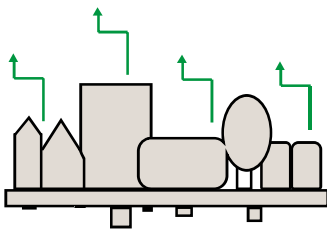
For **Class I** installations there should be 3-4mm between any part of the PSU and any earthed metal part of the enclosure. 3mm is acceptable for IT applications, 4mm required for medical applications. In Class I installations the PSU earth point must be connected to system safety ground.

For **Class II** installations distances may need to be increased if being installed into a surrounding metal enclosure.

Ensure consideration of components on the underside of the PCB or low lying spills when measuring clearance distances between the PSU and the end-equipment. Also top surface especially in tight enclosures such as 1U boxes. An insulation material can be used between PSU and metal if smaller gap required.

Fidus recommends installing the PSU on 6mm stand offs typically, but check the distances.

#### EMC

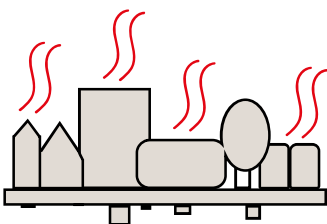


Conducted and radiated emissions compliance is a common application consideration. It is important to remember that even when using a properly filtered PSU, an application may still not achieve compliance if it is not designed to minimise emissions. That being said, there are a number of things that can be done to optimise EMC performance either as best practice, or if you are struggling for compliance:

- 1) Connect all marked EMI ground points to earth. Often these are combined with the safety earth point (in class I installations), but on some power supplies there may be additional earth tags or mounting points.
- 2) Minimise the length of input/output wiring where possible and try to maintain max distance of the conductors from the PSU, to prevent noise pick up. Avoid bundling input and output cables together. A common component to avoid placing wiring near is the PFC inductor in power factor corrected power supplies.
- 3) Apply additional filtering before the PSU input (ensure consideration of which frequencies there are issues with before selecting a filter).
- 4) When using an open frame PSU, mount the supply on a metal plate and connect EMI mounting points.
- 5) In multi circuit systems, decouple the circuits locally.
- 6) Ferrites added between the PSU and system input connector and/or the DC output cables can help in reducing radiated noise issues in systems. If seen, issues are commonly in the 30-150MHz area.

For more detailed assistance, if you still have any concerns with compliance, please get in contact with our Engineering department who are on hand to assist with any queries.

#### Thermal



Thermal management is an important consideration when thinking about equipment service life. Electrolytic capacitors within the PSU wear with time and are typically the first end-of-life failure. Keeping the operation temperature of key components within the PSU, such as the electrolytic capacitors, as low as possible is paramount. As a general rule, for every 10°C drop in the operating temperature of the electrolytic capacitors you double their lifetime, and thus the lifetime of the power supply. When looking at thermal performance it is helpful to test under a worst-case set of conditions, to ensure component temperatures are in an acceptable range for the required service life. Then consider the impact of operational time, load and temperature profile to estimate a more realistic lifetime for your PSU.

Also, many Fidus power supplies offer a Peak Power rating to provide for customers with pulsing loads. When using a peak power capability customers must consider:

- 1) Peak duration rating: the maximum length of time the peak can be drawn for
- 2) Duty cycle: the frequency with which the peak can be drawn. (e.g. 10% duty cycle, 1 second on: 9 seconds off)
- 3) Average power value: datasheets will state the maximum average power acceptable with peak power PSUs. If any of these elements are exceeded the supply may overheat, with performance and lifetime suffering as a result.