PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The YR2.DIODE is a 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 power supplies with up to 10A output current and one output, which can carry nominal currents up to 20A. The module is suitable for power supplies with constant current overload behavior as well as any kind of "Hiccup" overload behavior.

The YR2.DIODE is the perfect solution to use in a redundant system, if the power supply itself is equipped with a DC-OK signal (e.g.: DIMENSION Q-Series). In addition to the YR2.DIODE is the YRM2.DIODE which has a monitoring circuitry included. LEDs and relay contacts signal when one of the two DC-input voltages is not in range due to a non-functioning power supply.

Another interesting application for this diode module is to separate sensitive loads from non-sensitive loads. This avoids the distortion of the power quality for the sensitive loads which can cause controller failures.

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.

SHORT-FORM DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>DC 12-48V ±25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>9-60Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current</td>
<td>2x 10A Below +60°C ambient, 2x 7.5A At +70°C ambient, 2x 16A Up to 5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>20A Continuous, &lt; +60°C, 15A Continuous, at +70°C, 32A Up to 5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum overload current</td>
<td>25A R.M.S. In any overload or short circuit condition Derate linearly between +60 and +70°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input to output voltage loss</td>
<td>780mV At 2x 5A input, 850mV At 2x 10A input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power losses</td>
<td>0W At no load, 7.8W At 2x 5A input, 17W At 2x 10A input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature range</td>
<td>-40°C to +70°C operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>32x124x102mm WxHxD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>290g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORDER NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy Module</td>
<td>YR2.DIODE</td>
<td>DC 12-48V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>ZM1.WALL</td>
<td>Wall/ panel mount bracket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ZM11.SIDE</td>
<td>Side mount bracket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAIN APPROVALS

For details and the complete approval list, see chapter 14

UL 508
UL 60950-1
Class I Div 2
ATEX
IECEx
DNV
Class I Div 2

May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN
All parameters are specified at 24V, 20A output current, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted
The information presented in this document is believed to be accurate and reliable and may change without notice.
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TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

PE and symbol PE is the abbreviation for Protective Earth and has the same meaning as the symbol .

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 ±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 from each other by utilizing diodes or other switching arrangements. E.g. two 10A power supplies are needed to achieve a 10A 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 from each other by utilizing diodes or other switching arrangements. E.g.: To achieve a 40A redundant system, five 10A power supplies are needed in a N+1 redundant system.
1. INTENDED USE

This device is designed for installation in an enclosure and is intended for commercial use, such as in industrial control, process control, monitoring and measurement equipment or the like. Do not use this device in equipment where malfunction may cause severe personal injury or threaten human life.

The redundancy module can be used with any type of power supply as long as the maximum output current ratings are not exceeded. It is suitable for power supplies with continuous overload current as well as any kind of intermittent (Hiccup) overload behavior.

2. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

**WARNING** Risk of electrical shock, fire, personal injury or death.
- Turn power off before working on the device and protect against inadvertent re-powering.
- Do not open, modify or repair the device.
- Use caution to prevent any foreign objects from entering into 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 surface may cause burns.

Obey the following installation instructions:
This device may only be installed and put into operation by qualified personnel.
This device does not contain serviceable parts. The tripping of an internal fuse is caused by an internal defect.
If damage or malfunction should occur during installation or operation, immediately turn power off and send unit to the factory for inspection.
Install the device in an enclosure providing protection against electrical, mechanical and fire hazards.
Do not ground or earth the positive output pole which could prevent redundancy in case of a ground failure. Ground the negative output pole, when needed.
Use only power supplies with a negligible output ripple voltage in the low frequency range between 50Hz and 10kHz when used in marine applications according to the DNV regulations.
Install the device onto a DIN rail according to EN 60715 with the input terminals on the top of the device. Other mounting orientations require a reduction in output current.
Make sure that the wiring is correct by following all local and national codes. Use appropriate copper cables that are designed for a minimum operating temperature of 60°C for ambient temperatures up to +45°C, +75°C for ambient temperatures up to +60°C and +90°C for ambient temperatures up to +70°C. Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection.
The device is designed for pollution degree 2 areas in controlled environments. No condensation or frost is allowed.
The enclosure of the device provides a degree of protection of IP20.
The input must be powered from a PELV or SELV source or an "Isolated Secondary Circuit" in order to maintain a SELV or PELV output.
Check correct input polarity. The device will not operate when input voltage is reversed.
The device is designed as "Class of Protection III" equipment according to IEC 61140.
A PE (ground) connection is not required. However, connecting the chassis ground terminal to ground can be beneficial to gain a high EMI immunity.
The device is designed for convection cooling and does not require an external fan. Do not obstruct airflow and do not cover ventilation grid!
The device is designed for altitudes up to 6000m. See additional requirements in the product datasheet for use above 2000m.
Keep the following minimum installation clearances: 40mm on top, 20mm on the bottom, 5mm left and right side. Increase the 5mm to 15mm in case the adjacent device is a heat source. When the device is permanently loaded with less than 50%, the 5mm can be reduced to zero.
The maximum surrounding air temperature is +70°C. The operational temperature is the same as the ambient or surrounding air temperature and is defined 2cm below the device.
The device is designed to operate in areas between 5% and 95% relative humidity.
Installation Instructions for Hazardous Location Areas

The device is suitable for use in Class I Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D locations and for use in Group II Category 3 (Zone 2) environments.

Hazardous Location classification: ATEX: EPS 11 ATEX 1 312 X, II 3G Ex ec IIC T4 Gc

WARNING EXPLOSION HAZARDS!

Substitution of components may impair suitability for this environment. Do not disconnect the device unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be non-hazardous.

A suitable enclosure must be provided for the end product which has a minimum protection of IP54 and fulfils the requirements of the EN 60079-0.
## 3. Input and Output Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of inputs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of outputs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage nom.</td>
<td>DC 12-48V ±25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>9-60Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage drop, input to output</td>
<td>typ. 0.78V, at 2x5A, see Fig. 3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ. 0.85V, at 1x10A, see Fig. 3-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typ. 0.85V, at 2x10A, see Fig. 3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current nom.</td>
<td>2x 0-10A, continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1x 0-20A, continuous, see note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2x 10-16A, for 5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak input current max.</td>
<td>150A for maximal 10ms per input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current nom.</td>
<td>20A continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-32A for 5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25A at continuous overload or short circuit, see note 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse current max.</td>
<td>2mA per input, -40°C to +60°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse voltage max.</td>
<td>150Vdc voltage applied to the output, continuously allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Each input can be loaded up to 20A. 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 25A. Check the short-circuit current of the power sources and if the power source can deliver more than 25A 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC 24V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standby power losses | typ. | 0W | at no output current |

May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN
All parameters are specified at 24V, 20A output current, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.
5. **Lifetime Expectancy and MTBF**

The redundancy module has two input channels which are completely independent from each other. Each control circuit, auxiliary voltage source, or other circuitry in the module are designed separately for each input. The dual input redundancy module can be considered as two single redundancy modules combined together in one housing. The only common point is the circuit trace that ties the two separate circuits together at the output.

The MTBF figures below are for the entire dual input module. If the MTBF number of only one path is needed, simply double the value from the table.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input / output current conditions</th>
<th>Input: 2x10A Output: 20A</th>
<th>Input: 2x5A Output: 10A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Lifetime expectancy <em>)</em></em></td>
<td>min. 25 years</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min. 25 years</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBF **) SN 29500, IEC 61709</td>
<td>46 500 000h</td>
<td>55 700 000h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70 000 000h</td>
<td>84 000 000h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBF **) MIL HDBK 217F</td>
<td>36 200 000h</td>
<td>43 500 000h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41 100 000h</td>
<td>49 300 000h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) 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.

The MTBF figure is a statistical representation of the likelihood of a device to fail. A MTBF figure of e.g. 1 000 000h means that statistically one unit will fail every 100 hours if 10 000 units are installed in the field. However, it can not be determined if the failed unit has been running for 50 000h or only for 100h.
6. TERMINALS AND WIRING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input and output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-stable, quick-connect spring clamp terminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP20 Finger safe construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for field- and factory installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipped in open position.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solid wire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5-6mm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stranded wire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5-4mm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Wire Gauge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-10 AWG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Max. wire diameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8mm (including ferrule)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire stripping length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pull-out force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10AWG:80N, 12AWG:60N, 14AWG:50N, 16AWG:40N (according to UL486E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions:

a) 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 and
   - 90°C for ambient up to 70°C minimum.

b) Follow national installation codes and installation regulations!

c) Ensure that all strands of a stranded wire enter the terminal connection!

d) Ferrules are allowed.

e) Do not connect or disconnect the wires from the terminals below -25°C.

Fig. 6-1 Connecting a wire

1. Insert the wire
2. Snap the lever

To disconnect wire: same procedure vice versa
7. Functional Diagram

Fig. 7-1 Functional diagram

8. Front Side and User Elements

Fig. 8-1 Front side

A  Output terminals

B  Chassis ground terminal
   Connection of the chassis to ground is optional and not required since the unit fulfils the requirements according to protection class III.

C  Input terminals for input 1

D  Input terminals for input 2
9. EMC

The redundancy module is suitable for applications in industrial environment as well as in residential, commercial and light industry environment without any restrictions. A detailed EMC report is available on request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMC Immunity</th>
<th>According generic standards: EN 61000-6-1 and EN 61000-6-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic discharge</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact discharge</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air discharge</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromagnetic RF field</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80MHz-2.7GHz</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast transients (Burst)</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input lines</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output lines</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge voltage on input lines</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/- Chassis ground</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge voltage on output lines</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/- Chassis ground</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted disturbance</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15-80MHz</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power-frequency magnetic field *)</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50Hz</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMC Emission</th>
<th>According generic standards: EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conducted emission</td>
<td>IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B, Input lines *)</td>
<td>IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B, Output lines *)</td>
<td>IEC/CISPR 16-1-2, IEC/CISPR 16-2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiated emission</td>
<td>EN 55011, EN 55032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>EN 55011, EN 55032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational temperature *)</td>
<td>-40°C to +70°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output derating</td>
<td>0.5A/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>-40 to +85°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity **)</td>
<td>5 to 95% r.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration sinusoidal ***)</td>
<td>2-17.8Hz: ±1.6mm, 17.8-500Hz: g, 2 hours / axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock ***)</td>
<td>30g 6ms, 20g 11ms, 3 bumps / direction, 18 bumps in total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>0 to 2000m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude derating</td>
<td>2000 to 6000m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-voltage category</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of pollution</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) 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

***) Tested in combination with DIN rails according to EN 60715 with a height of 15mm and a thickness of 1.3mm and standard mounting orientation.

### Fig. 10-1: Output Current vs. Ambient Temp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambient Temperature</th>
<th>Allowed Output Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-40°C</td>
<td>0-30A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60°C</td>
<td>20-30A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fig. 10-2: Output Current vs. Altitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altitude (m)</th>
<th>Allowed Output Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2000</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-6000</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Overload / Short Circuit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamb &lt; 60°C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamb &lt; 50°C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamb &lt; 40°C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reduce output power above +60°C, 60-70°C, see for storage and transportation.
11. PROTECTION FEATURES

- Output over-current protection: not included
- Reverse input polarity protection: included
- Degree of protection: IP 20
- Penetration protection: > 3.6mm (e.g. screws, small parts)
- Over-temperature protection: not included
- Input transient protection: not included
- Output transient protection: included (see EMC chapter)
- 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 PE (Protective Earth) or chassis connection not required
- PE resistance: < 0.1Ω between housing and chassis-ground terminal

13. DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

The input and output voltages have the same reference, are floating and have no ohmic connection to ground.

Type and factory tests are conducted by the manufacturer. Field tests may be conducted in the field using the appropriate test equipment which applies the voltage with a slow ramp (2s up and 2s down). Connect input/output terminals together before conducting the test.

When testing, set the cut-off current settings to the value in the table below.

Fig. 13-1  Dielectric strength

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type test</th>
<th>60s</th>
<th>500Vac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factory test</td>
<td>5s</td>
<td>500Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field test</td>
<td>5s</td>
<td>500Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut-off current setting</td>
<td>&gt; 2mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 14. Approved, Fulfilled or Tested Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| UL 508   | UL Certificate  
Listed equipment for category NMTR - Industrial Control Equipment  
Applicable for US and Canada  
E-File: E198865 |
| IEC 60950-1 | CB Scheme Certificate  
General safety requirements for Information Technology Equipment (ITE) |
| UL 60950-1 | UL Certificate  
Recognized component for category QQGQ - Information Technology Equipment (ITE)  
Applicable for US and Canada  
E-File: E137006 |
| ATEX | Agency Certificate (Bureau Veritas)  
EN 60079-0 Explosive atmospheres - General requirements  
EN 60079-7 Equipment protection by type of protection "e"  
Certificate: EPS 11 ATEX 1 312 X  
Temperature Code: T4  
Type of Protection: ec nC |
| IECEx | IECEx Certificate  
IEC 60079-0 Explosive atmospheres - General requirements  
IEC 60079-7 Equipment protection by type of protection "e"  
Certificate: IECEx EPS 12.0032 X  
Temperature Code: T4  
Type of Protection: ec |
| Class I Div 2 | UL Certificate  
Listed equipment for category NRAD - Listed equipment Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous Locations  
Applicable for US and Canada  
E-File: E327416  
Temperature Code: T4  
Groups: A, B, C and D |
| Marine (DNV) | DNV Certificate  
DNV Type approved product  
Certificate: TAA00001JT  
Temperature: Class D  
Humidity: Class B  
Vibration: Class C  
EMC: Class A  
Enclosure: Class A |
| Marine (ABS) | ABS Design Assessment Certificate  
ABS (American Bureau of Shipment) assessed product  
Certificate: 22-2231447-PDA  
General power distribution zone |
| IEC 60068-2-60 | Manufacturer’s Declaration (Online Document)  
Environmental Tests, Flowing Mixed Gas Corrosion Test  
Test Ke - Method 4  
H2S: 10ppb  
NO2: 200ppb  
Cl2: 10ppb  
SO2: 200ppb  
Test Duration: 3 weeks, which simulates a service life of 10 years. |
### 15. Regulatory Product Compliance

**EU Declaration of Conformity**

Trade conformity assessment for Europe.

The CE mark indicates conformity with the European Directives and Regulations:
- 2014/30/EU (EMC),
- 2014/34/EU (ATEX),
- 2011/65/EU (RoHS)

**REACH Regulation (EU)**

Manufacturer's Declaration

EU regulation regarding the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) fulfilled.


**WEEE Regulation**

Manufacturer's Declaration

EU-Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Registered in Germany as business to business (B2B) products.

WEEE-Reg.-Nr. DE 55837529

**UKCA**

UKCA Declaration of Conformity

Trade conformity assessment for England, Scotland and Wales.

The UKCA mark indicates conformity with the UK Statutory Instruments:
- 2016 No.1091,
- 2016 No.1107,
- 2012 No.3032

**CCC**

CCC Certificate

China Compulsory Certification (CNCA-C23-01:2019)

Certificate for devices made in Suzhou/China (PULS Electronics):
- 2021122303114443

Certificate for devices made in Chomutov/Czech Republic (PULS Investiční):
- 2022122303114924

**EAC TR Registration**

EAC Certificate

EAC EurAsian Conformity - Registration Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus
- 8504408200, 8504409000

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May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN

All parameters are specified at 24V, 20A output current, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.

www.pulspower.com  Phone +49 89 9278 0  Germany
16. Physical Dimensions and Weight

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>124mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>117mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
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DIN rail

- Use 35mm DIN rails according to EN 60715 or EN 50022 with a height of 7.5 or 15mm.
- The DIN rail depth must be added to the unit depth (102mm) to calculate the total required installation depth.

Installation clearances

See chapter 2

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Fig. 16-1  Front view

Fig. 16-2  Side view

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May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN

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17. ACCESSORIES

17.1. ZM1.WALL - WALL MOUNTING BRACKET

This standard bracket is used to mount the YR40 redundancy module onto a flat surface without utilizing a DIN rail.

17.2. ZM11.SIDE - SIDE MOUNTING BRACKET

This bracket is used to mount the YR80 redundancy module sideways with or without utilizing a DIN rail.

The two aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider of the unit have to be detached, so that the steel brackets can be mounted. For sideways DIN rail mounting, the removed aluminum brackets and the black plastic slider need to be mounted on the steel bracket.
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 UP TO 10A

1+1 Redundancy up to 10A requires two 10A power supplies and one YR2.DIODE redundancy module.

Fig. 18-1  Wiring diagram, 1+1 Redundancy, 10A output current

Note: Use separate mains systems for each power supply whenever it is possible.
18.4. **EXAMPLE: N+1 REDUNDANCY UP TO 30A**

N+1 Redundancy up to 30A requires four 10A power supplies and two YR2.DIODE redundancy modules.

Fig. 18-2  Wiring diagram, n+1 Redundancy, 30A output current

**Note:** Use separate mains systems for each power supply whenever it is possible.

18.5. **EXAMPLE: BATTERY BACK-UP**

A battery back-up with 10A requires one 10A power supply and one YR2.DIODE 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 YR2.DIODE!

Fig. 18-3  Wiring diagram, 10A Battery back-up
18.6. **EXAMPLE: REDUNDANCY FOR CONTROLS**

The example shows a cost effective solution to get redundant power for a PLC or controller system.

In many cases, two power supplies are used; one for the demanding loads and another one for the controls and sensitive loads. The power supply for the demanding loads can be used as a redundant source to supply the controls.

**Traditional approach:**

```
PS1  Load
PS2  PLC
```

**Improved approach:**

```
PS1  Load
PS2  YR2
PS2  PLC
```

---

**Fig. 18-4**  Wiring diagram, redundancy for sensitive loads

---

**Note:** Use separate mains systems for each power supply whenever it is possible
18.7. **Example: Decoupling of Branches**

Buffer energy supplied from a DC-UPS or buffer module is not wasted in "power branches".

**Please note:**
Set output voltage of the power supply to a level that the buffer unit or DC-UPS will not start unexpected. Take the voltage drop of the YR2.DIODE into account.

![Wiring diagram, decoupling of buffered branches](image)

**Note:** Use separate mains systems for each power supply whenever it is possible.

18.8. **Use in a Tightly Sealed Enclosure**

When the redundancy module is installed in a tightly sealed enclosure, the temperature inside the enclosure will be higher than outside. The inside temperature defines the ambient temperature for the redundancy module.

Results from such an installation:

- Power supply is placed in the middle of the box, no other heat producer inside the box
- Enclosure: Rittal Typ IP66 Box PK 9516 100, plastic, 110x180x165mm
- Load: 24V, 16A; (=80%) load is placed outside the box
- Input: 24Vdc
- Temperature inside enclosure: 57.8°C (in the middle of the right side of the power supply with a distance of 2cm)
- Temperature outside enclosure: 24.6°C
- Temperature rise: 33.2K

May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN
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18.9. **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.

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**Fig. 18-6**
Mounting Orientation A (Standard orientation)

**Fig. 18-7**
Mounting Orientation B (Upside down)

**Fig. 18-8**
Mounting Orientation C (Table-top mounting)

**Fig. 18-9**
Mounting Orientation D (Horizontal cw)

**Fig. 18-10**
Mounting Orientation E (Horizontal ccw)

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May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN
All parameters are specified at 24V, 20A output current, 25°C ambient and after a 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.
19. HISTORY

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May 2023 / Rev. 1.9 DS-YR2.DIODE-EN
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