

11. Glossary of Technical Terms

DBS series

CBS series

CDS series

Application Circuits

Input Rectifier Circuit

DPF and DPA series

STA series

Thermal Considerations

Agency Approvals

Product Weights

Glossary of Technical Terms

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| 1 | AUX | Auxiliary power supply for operating external circuit. |
| 2 | CB | Current balance pin |
| 3 | CE | Instruction to demand safety, quality control, and environmental destruction prevention of equipment sold in EU. |
| 4 | CISPR Public.22 | International Standard of Line conduction and radiated noise. |
| 5 | CSA : C22.2 No.234 | Canadian Standards Association, An independent Canadian organization concerned with testing for public safety. C22.2 No.234 is testing requirement for power supply. |
| 6 | C-UL | UL standard authorized in Canada. |
| 7 | EMC | Electro Magnetic Interference. Any electric disturbance that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise impairs the performance of electric equipment. |
| 8 | EN60950 | Safety of information technology equipment including electrical business equipment approved by CENELEC. |
| 9 | ENA | Enable signal pin |
| 10 | FCC class A/B | American Standard of Line conduction and radiated noise. |
| 11 | IOG | Inverter operation monitor pin |
| 12 | PR | Power Ready signal pin |
| 13 | SR | The pin for connecting an internal resistor to reduce inrush current. |
| 14 | TRM | Adjustment of output voltage pin |
| 15 | TÜV | German Standards Association, An independent German organization concerned with testing for public safety. EN60950 is testing requirement for power supply units. |
| 16 | UL | American Standards Association, An independent American organization concerned with testing for public safety. UL60950 is testing requirement for power supply. |
| 17 | VB | Voltage balance pin |
| 18 | Baseplate | All modular products have an aluminum mounting base at which Cosel specifies operating temperatures and which should be affixed to a thermally conductive surface for cooling. |
| 19 | Safety ground | A conductive path to earth that is designed to protect persons from electrical shock by shunting away any dangerous currents that might occur due to malfunction or accident. |
| 20 | Overvoltage protection | A circuit that either shuts down the power supply or crowbars the output in the event of an output overvoltage condition. |
| 21 | Overcurrent protection | A power supply protection circuit that limits the output current under overload condition. |
| 22 | Thermal protection | A power supply protection circuit that shuts the power supply down in the event of unacceptably high internal temperature. |
| 23 | Basic insulation | Insulation to provide basic protection against electric shock. |
| 24 | Reinforced insulation | A single insulation system which provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to DOUBLE INSULATION. |
| 25 | Class I | Equipment where protection against electric shock is achieved by : a) Using BASIC INSULATION, and also b) Providing a means of connecting to the protective earthing conductor in the building wiring those conductive parts that are otherwise capable of assuming HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES if the BASIC INSULATION fails. |
| 26 | Harmonic current | Input current included higher harmonic element. |
| 27 | Efficiency | The ratio of total output power to active power, expressed in percent. This is normally specified at full load and nominal input voltage. |
| 28 | Common mode noise | Noise present equally on two conductors with respect to some reference point ; often used specifically to refer to noise present on both the hot and neutral AC line with respect to ground. |

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| 29 | The highest ambient temperature | The highest value of ambient temperature by which electric specification can be guaranteed when power supply operates. |
| 30 | Line conduction | The noise generated in the power supply means the amount which goes out to the input line. |
| 31 | Hold-up time | The time during which a power supply's output voltage remains within specification following the loss of input power. |
| 32 | Thermal grease | Grease of silicon. This used as a thermal interface between the converter and a heat sink or chassis. |
| 33 | Positive rosic | The signal is low. When Remote ON/OFF output voltage is able. |
| 34 | Series Operation | Connecting the outputs of two or more power supplies together for the purpose of obtaining a higher output voltage. |
| 35 | Low voltage instruction | The product driven by a low voltage of AC50V - AC1000V or DC75V - DC1500V is an object. Instruction to which thing that danger is not caused by electric cause is requested. |
| 36 | Derating | Reducing the output power of a power supply with increasing temperature to maintain reliable operation. |
| 37 | Inrush current | The peak instantaneous input current drawn by the power supply at switch ON. |
| 38 | Double insulation | Insulation comprising both BASIC INSULATION and SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION. |
| 39 | Referencial made noise | Noise generated between line and line. Normal mode noise as a by name. |
| 40 | Heat sink | A medium of high thermal mass that can absorb (sink) heat indefinitely with negligible change in temperature. Heat sinks are not necessarily needed with Cosel modules, and their use is highly dependent on the individual application, power and ambient temperature. |
| 41 | Radiated noise | The noise generated in the power supply is an amount of which the power supply becomes an electric wave from the input line and the output line and goes out again. |
| 42 | Fuse | Blowing category's are first blow, normal blow, slow blowing. |
| 43 | Negative rosic | The signal is high. When Remote ON/OFF output voltage is able. |
| 44 | Parallel operation / master slave operation | (1) Connecting the outputs of two or more power supplies together for the purpose of obtaining a higher output current. This requires power supplies specially designed for load sharing. (2) Output voltage in parallel operation is adjustable by using the potentiometer of the "master" unit. Select one power supply to be the master, and turn the potentiometer of the other, "slave" power supplies, clockwise to the end. Then use the potentiometer of the master to adjust output voltage. |
| 45 | Hot swap | Insertion and extraction of a power supply into a system while power is applied. |
| 46 | line-drop | Phenomenon that voltage decreases with electric wire etc. Because the voltage reduction grows when the resistance of the electric wire is large, you should use the one with a large diameter of the line. |
| 47 | Ripple and noise | The amplitude of AC component on the DC output of a power supply usually expressed in millivolts peak-to-peak or rms. For a linear power supply it is usually at the frequency of the AC mains. For a switching power supply, it is usually at the switching frequency of converter stage. |
| 48 | Remote ON/OFF | (1) Converter shutdown into a standby or idle mode by application of an external signal to the Remote ON/OFF terminal. (2) Converter shut down by an external logic signal. |
| 49 | Remote sensing | A technique of regulating the output voltage of a power supply at the load by means of sensing leads which go from the load back to the regulator. This compensates for voltage drops in the load leads. |
| 50 | Power fail | The ratio of active power to apparent power in an AC circuit. In power conversion technology, power factor is used in conjunction with describing AC input current to the power supply. |