

# **Approval Sheet**

Model No. : FSJ014 Option 7EAG

MKT Model No.: R1CA2202B Option P7EA

**Hardware Rev.** : A01

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**FRU Rev.** : APM12V0201

Approval by: Smith Lu

Prepare by : **Debbie Hung** 

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- 1. Specification
- 2. Mechanical Outline Drawing
- 3. I/O Label Drawing
- 4. Carton Drawing

# **History Log**

DATE	SECTION	ISSUE/DESCRIPTION	
2019/01/09		Original release	
2019/01/11	Spec	Update Spec to rev. A1.2	
2019/06/03		1. Update Spec to rev. A1.3	
		2. Update I/O label with safety logo	
2020/06/02		Update hard ware revision to A01	
		Update specification	
		Update I/O label drawing	



Specification	







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# Specification for 2000 Watts Switching Power Supply

Model No.: FSJ014-7EAG

Marketing PN: R1CA2202B-P7EA

Revision: A1.5

# AcBel Polytech Inc.

Prepared by	Prepared by	Review by	Review by
PM	EE	ME	EE Leader
Debbie Hung	Yilin Tsai	Eason Kuo	Juxin Hsu







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# 1 Revision Log

Revision	Description	Approved	Date
A0	Initial		20180911
A1.1	Delete 6.2 Power Good rise time		20190107
A1.1	Delete 6.14 T PSON_OFF_DELAY		20190107
A1.1	Modify 6.13 LED indicators		20190107
A1.2	Modify 4.17 Load Share Signal Characteristics table	<b>A A</b>	20190110
A1.2	Modify 6.4 Load Share Signal table		20190110
A1.2	Modify 6.14 Timing T AC_Fail_delay		20190110
A1.2	Modify 5.2.5 Over Temperature Protection table		20190110
A1.2	Modify 5.2.1 Current Limit & Power Protection table alert mode		20190110
A1.2	Modify 9.1.1 Normal Operating Ambient minimum CFM		20190110
A1.2	Modify 6.1 PSON		20190110
A1.3	Modify 4.18 DC Connector and Pin Assignment A21 B24 short PIN		20190321
A1.3	Modify 9. 5 Acoustic		20190321
A1.4	Modify 6.14 <b>T</b> AC_Fail_delay of diagram timing	20190713	
A1.4	Modify 6.14 T <sub>12VOUT_RISE</sub>		20190713
A1.5	Modify 4.6 Capacitive Loading 12V Min 2000uF		20200428
A1.5	Safety Mark and Standards CCC modify to CQC		20200428
A1.5	Nominal Output Voltage12.00→12.20		20200428
A1.5	Added 8.1.1 Accuracy for VIN, IIN, PIN, 12VOUT, IOUT, POUT note 2		20200428
A1.5	Modify 6.7 AC_FAIL Signal table		20200512
	X		
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# 2 Scope

This specification establishes the requirements for a custom "1U" form factor, 2000 Watts output, active power factor corrected, and wide-range power supply. Also, the approximate dimensions are 73.5mm (W) x 185mm (D) x 40mm (H). The power supply will be used in 3+1 redundant (load share) and must contain appropriate oring devices on all outputs. The number of PSU would be limited to two.

# 2.1 Power Supply Overview

r System V <sub>AC</sub> , 240V <sub>DC</sub>		
$V_{AC}$ , 240 $V_{DC}$		
Active		
aximum continuous		
EN61000-4-5 2KV common mode, 1KV Differential mode		
12V Standby (V <sub>SB</sub> )		
12.00 V		
± 5%		
0.1 A		
3 A		
ć		







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# 3 AC Input Requirements

# 3.1 Input Conditions

AC input Parameter	Minimum	Nominal	Maximum	Unit
Low Line V <sub>IN</sub>	90	100-127	140	$V_{AC,RMS}$
High Line V <sub>IN</sub>	180	200-240	264	$V_{AC,RMS}$
Frequency f <sub>AC</sub>	47	50/60	63	Hz
I <sub>IN</sub>			10A <sub>(220~240Vac)</sub> 12A <sub>(200~240Vac)</sub> 13A <sub>(100~127Vac)</sub>	A <sub>AC, RMS</sub>
$V_{BROWN}$	81	85	89	V <sub>AC, RMS</sub>
$V_{BROWN}$ OUT	70	75	80	V <sub>AC, RMS</sub>
$V_{IN}$ OVP	300		<b>A</b>	$V_{AC,RMS}$

DC input Parameter	Minimum	Nominal	Maximum	Unit
$V_{IN}$	180	240	300	$V_{DC}$
I <sub>IN</sub>			10A ( <sub>240Vdc</sub> )	$A_{DC}$
$V_{BROWN}$	166	170	175	$V_{DC}$
$V_{BROWN\_OUT}$	156	160	165	$V_{DC}$
$V_{IN}$ OVP	310		<b>Y</b>	$V_{DC}$

**Note** 1.Due to the C14 Inlet current limit, when operating in Maximum V<sub>BROWN\_IN</sub>/<sub>OUT</sub>, high/low line max load should derating to 70%.

2. The table above shows max  $I_{IN}$  10A  $_{(220\sim240\text{Vac})}$  that is specified in section 4.1.

# 3.2 Input Fuse

A normal-fast-blow fuse must be placed in the single line fuse on the line/hot wire of the AC input. AC inrush does not cause the ac line fuse to blow under any condition. All protection circuits in the power supply do not cause the ac fuse to blow unless a component in the power supply has failed.

# 3.3 Harmonic Current and Power Factor Correction

The power supply shall incorporate universal power input with active power factor corrections, which shall reduce line harmonics in accordance with the EN61000-3-2 and JEIDA MITI standards.

The power factor lists as below:

Load	10%	20%	50%	100%
P.F. <sub>MIN</sub>	0.91	0.97	0.98	0.99

Tested at 230VAC & 240 VAC / 50Hz & 60Hz, 115VAC / 60Hz, measurement environment shall comply with 80+ or energy star regulation, and take the worst result from one of both.







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# 3.4 Input Connector

The AC input receptacle shall be an IEC-320 type C14 capable of at least 15A at  $120V_{AC}$  rating and 10A at  $240V_{AC}$  rating. This connector is located at the frond side of power supply. There is a retainer to fix the line cord to avoid accident disconnection.







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# 3.5 AC Line Isolation Requirements

The power supply shall meet all safety agency requirements for dielectric strength. Additionally, power supply vendor must provide Intel with written confirmation of dielectric withstand test which includes: voltage level, duration of test and identification detailing how each power supply is marked to indicate dielectric withstand test had been completed successfully. Transformers' isolation between primary and secondary windings must comply with the  $3000V_{AC}$  ( $4242V_{DC}$ ) dielectric strength criteria. If the working voltage between primary and secondary dictates a higher dielectric strength test voltage the highest test voltage should be used. In addition the insulation system must comply with reinforced insulation per safety standard IEC 950. Separation between the primary and secondary circuits, and primary to ground circuits, must comply with the IEC 950 spacing requirements.

# 3.6 AC Line Dropout / Hold up time

An AC line dropout is defined to be when the AC input drops to  $0V_{AC}$  at any phase of the AC line for any length of time. During an AC dropout the power supply must meet dynamic voltage regulation requirements. An AC line dropout of any duration shall not cause tripping of control signals or protection circuits. If the AC dropout lasts longer than the holdup time the power supply should recover and meet all turn on requirements. The power supply shall meet the AC dropout requirement over rated AC voltages and frequencies. A dropout of the AC line for any duration shall not cause damage to the power supply.

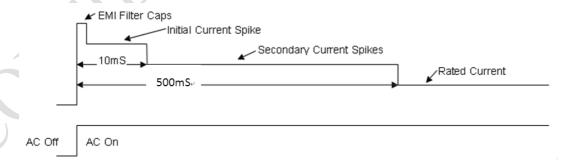
Loading during AC dropout / holdup	Holdup time / Dropout duration	
75% of rated load	10 mSec	

# 3.7 AC Line V<sub>SB</sub> Hold-up time

The  $V_{SB}$  output voltage should stay in regulation under its full load (static or dynamic) during an AC dropout of 70 mSec min (=  $V_{SB}$  holdup time) whether the power supply is in ON or OFF state (PSON asserted or de-asserted).

### 3.8 Inrush Current

The power supply shall provide circuitry to limit the turn-on inrush current on any initial current surge or spike of 10ms or less will not exceed 30A peak, which called as first inrush current. Any additional inrush current surges or spikes in the form of AC cycles or multiple AC cycles greater than 10mSec, and less than 500 m Sec, must not exceed 25A peak, which called as second inrush current. After 1.2 Sec the AC input current must meet the requirements in section 3.1 & 8.1.









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### Notes:

- 1. The inrush current due to the EMI filter capacitors can be ignored.
- 2. All internal components (including the fuse, bulk rectifiers and surge limiting device) must be able to withstand the surge current without damage the power supply.
- 3. The inrush limiting circuitry shall be designed such that if the active bypass circuitry is not functional the remaining circuitry shall not cause any smoke/flame potential safety issue.
- 4. The inrush current must meet at cold / warm start.
- 5. For the time less than line drop output, the inrush current may exceed than 30A, the I2T of input current at this condition shall be less than I2T of first inrush current
- 6. For the repetitive ON/OFF inrush current performance, the minimize period is 10 sec, the AC available duty is 30% of 10sec.

# 3.9 Efficiency

The Power supply shall meet 80plus Platinum efficiency requirement at 230V<sub>AC</sub>, the measurement and validation shall complete follow 80 plus regulation.

Loading	10% of max Load	20% of max Load	50% of max Load	100% of max Load
Efficiency MIN	87%	90%	94%	91%

### Note:

- 1. Fan loading is not included for efficiency measurements. Efficiency to be measured at 20-25°C after supply has run for 30 minutes.
- 2. The power supply shall pass all efficiency measurements by 0.2% to guarantee design margins for production.

### 3.10 Line Disturbance

Line disturbance shall be defined as "sag" and "surge" conditions. "Sag" conditions are also commonly referred to as "brownout", these conditions will be defined as the AC line voltage dropping below nominal voltage conditions. "Surge" will be defined to refer to conditions when the AC line voltage rises above nominal voltage.

The power supply shall meet the requirements under the following AC line sag and surge conditions.

Item	Sag	Input Voltage	Input Frequency	Performance Criteria
0 - 1/2 cycle <sup>note 1</sup>	95%	Nominal AC Voltage Ranges	50 / 60 Hz	No loss of function or performance
> 1 AC cycle	> 30%	Nominal AC voltage Ranges	50 / 60 Hz	Loss of function acceptable, self-recoverable.

Item	Surge	Input Voltage	Input Frequency	Performance Criteria
Continuous	10%	Nominal AC voltage Ranges	50 / 60Hz	No loss of function or performance
0 - 1/2 cycle <sup>note 1</sup>	30%	Nominal AC voltage Ranges	50 / 60Hz	No loss of function or performance







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### Note:

- 1. During 0-1/2 cycle test condition as above, the load should be set to 75% maximum (follow holdup time requirement) and minimum load.
- 2. When test condition included high line to low line range, Maximum Load should be the rated current of the lower voltage range. If the output current larger than rated current of the lower voltage range, power supply may latch off due to output over current protection.

# 3.11 I<sub>THD</sub>

This test shall be measured at 115V<sub>AC</sub> & 230V<sub>AC</sub> / 50Hz & 60Hz

Load	10%	20%	50%	100%
I <sub>THD, MAX</sub>	20%	10%	8%	5%

# 3.12 Leakage Current

Maximum input leakage current at 264 V<sub>AC</sub>, 60Hz, shall not exceed 0.875 mA.

# 3.13 AC Line Transient, Compliable with EMC Standard

Power supply shall operate within specifications under the followings conditions:

- a) Transients as defined in IEC61000-4-4, Electrical Fast Transients standard, up to 1 KV at AC line.
- b) Transients as defined in IEC61000-4-5, Electrical Surge standard.

Common mode 2.0 KV

Differential mode 1.0 KV

- c) Power supply shall comply with IEC61000-4-2, Electrostatic Discharge standard, up to 8 KV with contact 15 KV with air discharge.
- d) Power supply shall meet all the transient requirements for the CE mark designation.

### 3.14 EMI

The power supply shall comply with FCC and EN55022 (CISPR22) Class A for conducted and radiated emissions. It must comply at 100 - 120, 200 - 240VAC / 50Hz with 6dB margin as minimum.

# 3.15 Voltage Interruptions

The power supply shall comply with the limits defined in EN55024: 1998/A1: 2001/A2: 2003 using the IEC 61000-4-11: Second Edition: 2004-03 test standard and performance criteria\_C defined in Annex B of CISPR 24.

Performance criteria C, Temporary loss of function is allowed provided the function is self-recoverable or can be restored by the operation of the controls.

# 3.16 Power Recovery

The power supply shall recover automatically after an AC power failure. AC power failure is defined to be any loss of AC power that exceeds the dropout criteria. (follow 3.10)







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# 4 DC Output Requirements

# 4.1 Output Load and Status Regulation

The following table provides a summary of specifications for each individual output.

The output voltage must meet the below table and the  $V_{SB}$  output shall be present when an AC input greater than the power supply turn on voltage is applied.

Parameter	V <sub>in</sub> Rating	Power Rating (W)	Min Current (A)	Max Current Rating (A)	Voltage Regulation
12V main (90-140V <sub>AC</sub> )	115 V <sub>AC</sub>	996	0.1	83	
12V main (180-220VAC)	200 V <sub>AC</sub>	1560	0.1	130	
12V main (220-230VAC)	220 V <sub>AC</sub>	1944	0.1	162	
12V main (230-264VAC)	230 V <sub>AC</sub>	2000	0.1	166.7	12.20V +/-5%
12V main (180~220VDC)	200 V <sub>DC</sub>	1560	0.1	130	
12V main (220~240VDC)	230 V <sub>DC</sub>	1944	0.1	162	
12V main (240~300VDC)	240 V <sub>DC</sub>	2000	0.1	166.7	
12Vsb		36	0.1	3	12.00V +/-5%

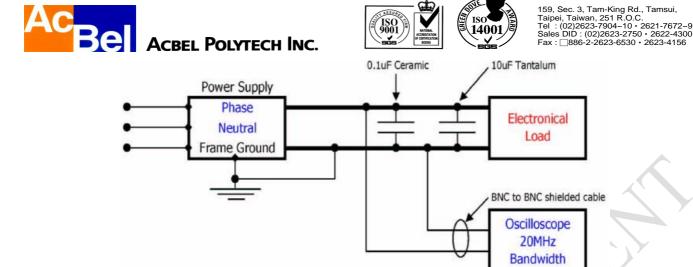
Note: 1. With two power supplies in parallel, the power supplies must support 2000W at high line AC voltage range.

2. The table above shows max current rating that the input current maximum of the power supply is limited to 10A.

# 4.2 Ripple/Noise

The following output ripple/noise requirements will be met throughout the load ranges specified in section 4.1 and under all input voltage conditions specified in section 3.1 and temperature condition specified in section 9.1.

Outputs	Maximum	Capacitive Load
$V_{SB}$	120 mV <sub>PK-PK</sub>	Min. Cap Load
12V <sub>OUT</sub>	120 mV <sub>PK-PK</sub>	Willi. Cap Load



### Notes:

- 1. Output ripple & noise should be measured at the pins of the mating output connector.
- 2. Connect the probe with the input tip and ground as short as possible.
- 3. Output ripple & noise measured with only PSU capacitance plus 10 uF Tantalum and 0.1uF Ceramic capacitor.

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4. Ripple & noise are defined as periodic or random signals over the frequency band of 10 Hz to 20 MHz.

# 4.3 Dynamic Regulation

The output voltage shall remain within the limits specification in section 4.1 Voltage Regulation for the step loading and within the limit specification in below table for the capacitive loading. The load transient repetition rate shall be tested between 50 Hz and 10 kHz at duty cycles ranging from 10% - 90%.

The load transient repetition rate is only a test specification. The step load may occur anywhere within the Min Load 1A to the Max Load show in below table. During 12V<sub>OUT</sub> output load changes from minimum to maximum or maximum to minimum, the power supply must not shutdown.

Outputs <sup>1</sup>	Step Load Size	Slew Rate	Test Capacitor load
12V <sub>OUT</sub>	60%	0.5 A/uS	2000 uF
$V_{SB}$	50%	0.5 A/uS	20 uF

### 4.4 Audible Noise

No abnormal audible noise is allowed to be generated by the power supply.

# 4.5 Immune Voltage

The PSU should be immune to any residual voltage placed on its outputs (typically a leakage voltage through the system from standby output) up to 500 mV. There shall be no additional heat generated, nor stressing of any internal components with this voltage applied to any individual or all outputs simultaneously. It also should not trip the protection circuits during turn on.

The residual voltage at the power supply outputs for no load condition shall not exceed 100 mV when AC voltage is applied and the PSON# signal is de-asserted.







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# 4.6 Capacitive Loading

The PSU will be able to power up and operate normally with the capacitive load on the DC outputs, the power supply shall be stable and meet all requirements with the following capacitive loadings.

Outputs	MIN	MAX	Units
$V_{SB}$	20	3,100	uF
12V <sub>OUT</sub>	2000	25000	uF

### 4.7 Turn on/off Overshoot & Undershoot

During the turn-on or turn-off stage, the output voltage including the standby output, under any of the conditions specified in section 4.1 and temperature section 9.1, capacitive loading section 4.6 will less than 10% above the nominal voltage and will settle into the regulation band within 20 mSec.

The output voltage undershoot during turn-off of any of the output, including the Standby output, under any of the condition specified in section 4.1 and temperature section 9.1, capacitive loading section 4.6 shall not exceed than 0.3V

There must be a smooth and continuous ramp of each output voltage from 10% to 95% of its final set point within the regulation band. No voltage of opposite direction will be present on any output during turn-on or turn-off stage.

# 4.8 Grounding

The output ground of the pins of the power supply provides the output power return path. The output connector ground pins shall be connected to the safety ground (power supply enclosure). This grounding should be well designed to ensure passing the max allowed Common Mode Noise levels.

### 4.9 No Load Condition

This condition shall not trip any failure circuitry shutdown or cause any permanently damaged to the power supply. Also, the power supply shall normal operate when the power supply is turn on or when the power supply is already on at no load condition.

When the power supply is subsequently loaded, it must begin to regulate and source current without fault.

# 4.10 Close Loop Stability

The power supply shall be unconditionally stable under all line/load/transient load condition including capacitive load. A minimum of 45 degrees phase margin and -10dB gain margin is required.

The power supply manufacturer shall provide proof of the unit's closed-loop stability with local sensing through the submission of Bode plots.

Bode Plot documentation will have Phase and Gain margin data, line and load conditions, as well as the oscillator injection level. For verification purposes the plots will have the method of test and injection points clearly documented on a current schematic. Stability plots need to be provided at both the upper and lower operating temperature limits.

### 4.11 Remote ON/OFF

Differential (Single ended) remote sense is to be provided for the designated remote sense outputs. The remote sense must be able to compensate for the defined system output voltage drop over the system output resistance (after the output connector).

The remote sense lines must be protected such that if only the remote sense is connected to the load, or there is a short across the remote sense, the power supply is not damaged.







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# 4.12 Common Mode Noise

The Common Mode Noise on any output shall not exceed 350 mV  $_{PK-PK}$  over the frequency band of 10 Hz to 20 MHz.

- 1. The measurement shall be made across a 100  $\Omega$  resistor between each of DC outputs, including ground at the DC power connector and chassis ground (power subsystem enclosure).
- 2. The test set-up shall use a FET probe such as Tektronix model P6046 or equivalent

# 4.13 Hot Swap Requirement

Hot swapping a power supply is the process of inserting and extracting a power supply from an operating system. During this process, the output voltage shall remain within the regulation limits specified in section 4.1 with capacitive load specified in section 4.6. The hot swap test must be conducted when the system is operating under static, dynamic condition and zero loading condition.

The power supply should use a latching mechanism to prevent insertion and extraction of the power supply when AC power cord is inserted into the power supply.

# 4.14 Output Isolation

All outputs have an isolating device to isolate the power supply from the system power during a power supply failure or during a hot swap operation. This device is located in power supply. This device is an oring diode or functional equivalent.

# 4.15 Soft Starting

The Power Supply shall contain control circuit which provides monotonic soft start for its outputs without overstress of the AC line or any power supply components at any specified AC line or load conditions.

### 4.16 Force Load Share

The 12V main will have active load sharing. The output will share within +/-5% at 50%-100% load, +/-10% at 20-50% load. The failure of a power supply should not affect the load sharing or output voltages of the other supplies still operating and does not cause these outputs to go out of regulation in the system. The power supplies must be able to load share with up to 2 power supplies in parallel.

The  $V_{SB}$  standby output is passive sharing. The  $V_{SB}$  of power supplies are connected together in the system, so that a failure or hot swap of a redundant power supply does not cause these outputs to go output of regulation in the system.







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# 4.17 Load Share Signal Characteristics

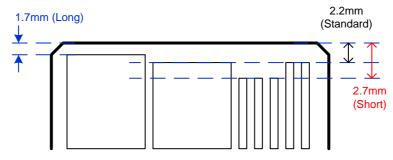
The load share signal is only for the load function. The load share signal characteristics are defined as below table.

Item	Description	Min	Nominal	Max
V <sub>SHARE</sub> ; I <sub>OUT</sub> =Max	Voltage of load share bus at specified maximum output current	7.76 V	8.0 V	8.24 V
ΔV <sub>SHARE</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub> ; I <sub>OUT</sub> >1A	Slope of load share bus voltage with changing load		8.00 / I <sub>MAX</sub> V/A	
I <sub>SHARE</sub> sink; V <sub>SHARE</sub> = 4.00V	Amount of current the load share bus output from each power supply sources.			0.5 mA
I <sub>SHARE</sub> source V <sub>SHARE</sub> = 4.00V	Amount of current the load share bus output from each power supply sinks.	4 mA		

# 4.18 DC Connector and Pin Assignment

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Type	Pin Length	Description
A1~A9 B1~B9	GND	12VOUT main & VSB Return	Long	12VOUT main & VSB Return
A10~A18 B10~B18	12VOUT	12VOUT main output	Standard	12VOUT main output
A19	SDA	1/0	Short	SMBus / PMBus Data
A20	SCL	1/0	Short	SMBus / PMBus Clock
A21	PSON	Input	Short	Active low; 12VOUT main output on/off control
A22	SMBAlert	Output	Short	Active high; I2C alert signal (interrupt)
A23	RETURN Sense	Analog Input	Standard	12VOUT main output Remote Sense -
A24	12VOUT Remote Sense	Analog Input	Standard	12VOUT main output remote sense +
A25	PWOK	Output	Standard	Active high; indicate 12VOUT main is valid
B19	A0	Input	Standard	PMBus address 0
B20	A1	Input	Standard	PMBus address 1
B21	12V Standby VSB	Aux Power	Standard	Standby voltage
B22	Smart Redundant Bus	1/0	Standard	Cold Redundancy Bus 1
B23	12VOUT Load Share Bus	Analog Output	Standard	12VOUT main output load current sharing
B24	Present	Input	Short	Power Supply Present
B25	AC fail	Output	Standard	Active low; Detect AC Power

Pin length definition is illustrated on below:









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# 4.19 Handle Retention

The power supply shall have a handle to assist extraction. The module shall be able to be inserted and extracted without the assistance of tools. The power supply shall have a latch which retains the power supply into the system and prevents the power supply from being inserted or extracted from the system when the AC power cord is pulled into the power supply.

The handle shall protect the operator from any burn hazard and be designed plastic handle or equivalent material.

# 4.20 LED Identification

The power supply shall use a bi-color LED; Amber [ $\lambda$ : 607-613 nm] & Green [ $\lambda$ : 562-568 nm]. Both LEDs luminance density is designed for 5 mcd.







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# 5 Protection Requirements

# **5.1 Primary Protection**

The supply must have internal primary over current protection. A normal blow (fast blow), high-breaking-capacity fuse must be placed in the line side of the input circuit. This fuse is not to be considered replaceable for purposes of determining power supply reliability and life as specified in Section 10.

If any component on the line side of the fuse is shorted or opened, it shall not cause a fire or any other safety risk.

# 5.2 Secondary Protection

# 5.2.1 Current Limit & Power Protection (OCP & OPP)

The power supply shall have current limit to prevent the outputs from exceeding the values shown in table below. When the current limit is in OCP1, OCP2 or OCW2 status, the power supply shall shutdown and retry eight times to recover, and if the status still occurred that shall latch off. The latch will be cleared by an AC power interruption or PS\_ON cycle on/off. The power supply shall not be damaged from repeated power cycling in this condition. V<sub>SB</sub> will be auto-recovered after removing OCP limit.

Outputs	Status	•	rent Range	Minimum	SMBAlert	SMBAlert Mode
O 0. 40 0.00		Minimum	Maximum	Keep time		
+12VSB	OCP	3.5 A	4.5 A	-	-	-
	OC Warning1	172 A	176 A	continuous	10~30ms	SMBAlert will be asserted
+12V	OCP1	176 A	184 A	50ms	-	within asserting time.
(High line)	OC Warning2	184 A	202 A	50ms	<20us	Afterward, SMBAlert is latched for 100ms and will be reset by PSU itself in OC
	OPP/OCP2	202 A	208 A	500us	-	Warning status.
	OC Warning	89 A	93 A	continuous	10~30ms	O Karawarahari dawar
+12V	OCP1	93 A	101 A	50ms	-	If power shut down,     SMBAlert will keep latching
(Low line)	OC Warning2	101 A	119 A	50ms	<20us	until AC power cycle on/off or PS ON cycle on/off.
	OPP/OCP2	119 A	125 A	500us	-	

Note: Power supply may shut down in OC Wanring1 status if OTP occurred.

# 5.2.2 Over and Under Voltage Protection

When the power supply is in  $12V_{OUT}$  OVP or UVP status, the power supply shall shutdown and retry eight times to recover, and if the status still occurred that shall latch off.



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Outpute	Under \	Voltage	Over \	Unit	
Outputs	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Offic
$V_{SB}$	10	11	14	14.7	V
12V <sub>OUT</sub>	10	11	14	14.7	V

### Notes:

- The above OV/UV test will be satisfied throughout AC input in section 3.1 and the entire operating temperature range in section 9.1
- 2. Standby output shall not latch off due to an under/over voltage condition.
- A fault on any output other than Standby will not cause the Standby to turn off. Also, that fault on Standby will cause the other outputs to turn off but not latch off.
- The power supply will provide latch mode except for Standby output.

### **5.2.3 Short Circuit Protection**

A short circuit is considered to be resistance of 40m ohms or less, applied to any output during start-up or while running will not cause any damage to the power supply (connectors, components, PCB traces, etc.). The power supply shuts down and latches off for short on main outputs but recovers upon PS ON assertion or AC toggle

When the Standby output V<sub>SB</sub> is shorted the output, all outputs shuts down upon a short circuit of the V<sub>SB</sub>. When the short is removed on V<sub>SB</sub>, the power supply shall recover automatically.

### 5.2.4 Reset after Shutdown

If the power supply latches into a shutdown state due to a fault condition on any output, the power supply will return to normal operation only after the fault has been removed and the power supply has been power-cycled. Both methods of resetting the power supply shall be designed into the supply so that the user may choose which method to use.

Reset can be accomplished in one of two ways as below:

- Removing AC input power, waiting for Standby output to drop below 1.0V, then reapplying AC a) power. The time it takes for Standby output to drop below 1.0V shall not exceed 15 seconds.
- Cycling the state of PSON from on to off to on. The minimum cycle time will be 100 mSec. b)

# **5.2.5 Over Temperature Protection**

The power supply will be protected against over temperature conditions caused by loss of fan cooling or excessive ambient temperature. In an OTP condition the PSU will shut down. When the power supply temperature drops to within specified limits, the power supply shall restore power automatically.

The OTP circuit must have built in hysteresis such that the power supply will not oscillate on and off due to temperature recovering condition. The OTP trip level shall have a minimum of 4 °C of ambient temperature hysteresis.

Ambient temperature	TYPICAL
Over Temp. warning (OTW)	57°C ± 5°C
Over Temp. Protection (OTP)	60°C ± 5°C

1. When the power supply operates above 80% load, components hot spot OTP may occurred first.







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# 6 Signal Requirement

This requirement shall be met throughout the load regulation condition specified in section 4.1, under all input voltage condition specified in section 3.1 and temperature condition specified in section 9.1.

### **6.1 PSON**

The PSON signal is required to remotely turn on/off the power supply. PSON is an active low signal that turn on the main power rails. When this signal is not pulled low by the system, or left open, the outputs turn off.

The power supply shall provide an internal pull-up to high. The power supply shall also provide de-bounce circuitry on PSON to prevent it from oscillating On/Off at startup when activated by mechanical switch.

PSON signal should be logic level low (PSU ON) when the voltage between  $0V \sim 0.66V$ , and logic level high (PSU OFF) when the voltage between  $2.64V \sim 3.46V$ .

Signal type	Accepts an open collector/drain input from the system Pull-up to internal 3.3V located in power supply	
PSON =Low	PSU ON	
PSON = Open or High	PSU OFF	
	MIN	MAX
Logic level low (PSU ON)	0 V	0.66 V
Logic level high (PSU OFF)	2.64 V	3.46 V
Source current, V <sub>PSON</sub> = low		4 mA
Power up delay: T <sub>PSON_ON_DELAY</sub>	5 mSec	400 mSec
Power off delay: T <sub>PSON_PWOK</sub>		5 mSec







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# 6.2 Power Good (PWOK or P\_GOOD)

This signal should be asserted high by the power supply to indicate that all outputs are within the regulation thresholds listed in section 4.1. Conversely, this signal should be de-asserted to a low state when any of the DC outputs voltage falls below its under voltage threshold, or when mains power has been removed for a time sufficiently long so that power supply operation can't be guaranteed.

This signal must be driven low at least 1ms before any of the outputs go out of regulation. Also, that will be defined and selected for inclusion from any variation of the following three items:

A.) AC Power Loss; B.) Fan Failure; C) Over Temperature

Signal type	Open collector / drain output from power supp Pull-up to 3.3 V located in system	
PWOK or P_Good = High	DC	Outputs O.K.
PWOK or P_Good = Low	DC Outputs N.G.	
	Minimum Maximum	
Logical Level Low, I <sub>SINK</sub> = 400 uA	0 V	0.4V
Logical Level High, I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 200 uA	A 2.4V 3.46V	
Sink current, PWOK = low	400 uA	
Source current, PWOK = high		2 mA
PWOK delay: T <sub>PWOK_ON</sub>	100 mSec	500 mSec
Power down delay: T <sub>PWOK_OFF</sub>	1 mSec	
PWOK or P_Good Fall Time		100 uSec

### 6.3 PRESENT

This pin will be tied to Standby return through a 0 ohms resistor. System side should have a pull-up resistor which limits the max current 4mA to go through from this signal pin to the power supply.

# 6.4 Load Share Signal

This input / output will allow two power supplies to share output current between them.

If one of the supplies fails the remaining supplies must pick up the entire load without any of the outputs dropping out of regulation. A defective supply that is connected to the output voltage bus will not have adverse effect on the operation of the remaining function supplies.

Total Load	Number of supplies	V <sub>LS</sub> (V) Minimum	V <sub>LS</sub> (V) Nominal	V <sub>LS</sub> (V) Maximum
100%	2	3.85	4	4.15
50%	2	1.8	2	2.2
20%	2	0.64	0.8	0.96
100%	1	7.76	8	8.24
50%	1	3.8	4	4.2
20%	1	1.4	1.6	1.8
0%	1	0	0	0.3







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12V<sub>OUT</sub> output should share load tolerance the average output current from full load to 20% load.

Load	Sharing Accuracy
50 - 100%	±5%
20 - 50%	±10%

- Note 1: Sharing accuracy is not measured under transient conditions, but under transient conditions a false over current fault must not occur.
  - 2: Current sharing is not required power on of the outputs until the PWOK signal is asserted. (All outputs are valid)

# 6.6 SMBAlert

This signal indicates that the power supply is experiencing a problem that the user should investigate. This shall be asserted due to Critical events or Warning events. The signal shall activate in the case of critical component temperature reached a warning threshold, general failure, over-current, over-voltage, under-voltage, failed fan. This signal may also indicate the power supply is reaching its end of life or is operating in an environment exceeding the specified limits.

Signal type		utput from power supply. located in system
SMBAlert = High		OK
SMBAlert = low	Power Ale	rt to system
	Minimum	Maximum
Logical Level Low, I <sub>SINK</sub> = 4 mA	0 V	0.4 V
Logical Level High, I <sub>SINK</sub> = 50 uA	2.0 V	3.46 V
Sink current, Alert#=low		4 mA
Sink current, Alert# = high		50 uA
Alert# fall time		100uSec

# 6.7 AC\_FAIL Signal

This signal indicates that the power supply detects input voltage. This shall be asserted due to input voltage as 3.1. The signal shall activate brown out voltage.

Signal type	Open collector / drain output from power supply. Pull-up to 3.3 V located in system			
AC_FAIL = High	Line voltage Failure			
AC_FAIL = low	Line voltage ok		Line voltage ok	
	Minimum	Maximum		
Logical Level Low, I <sub>SINK</sub> = 4 mA	0 V	0.4 V		
Logical Level High, I <sub>SINK</sub> = 50 uA	2.0 V	3.46 V		
Sink current, AC_FAIL #=low		4 mA		
Sink current, AC_FAIL #=high		50 uA		
AC_FAIL # fall time		100uSec		







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This signal is defined by end user system for PMBus communication, to allocate address of power supply unit in particular slot location

Signal type	Input pin, Pull-up to internal 3.3V located in power supply			
Adress_A0/A1 = high	Addres	Address 1		
Adress_A0/A1 = low	Addres	ss 0		
	Minimum	Maximum		
Logical Level Low	0 V	0.4 V		
Logical Level High	2.0 V	3.57 V		

# 6.9 PMBus CLOCK\_SCL & DATA\_SDA

SCL is the SMBus clock input to the supply, SDA is the bi-directional SMBus data path to /from the supply. Both have a pull-up resistor to 3.3 V internal located in power supply. The week pull-up must be diode isolated to prevent an unpowered/ faulted supply from loading the signal. It must be designed to not glitch bus during hot plug and unplugging.

The main pull-up resistors are provided by the system and may be connected to 3.3V or 5V.

The PMBus operation frequency is 100 kHz.

It shall conform to SMBus V2.0 signaling protocol standards. And this specification is based on the PMBus specification parts I and II, revision 1.2.

### Note:

All I<sup>2</sup>C devices will be powered from the outside of the standby Oring-device. This will allow the status to be read from a supply that is not powered on, or has some other fault.

Some types of protection must be provided so a fault within the supply does not take down the bus.

### 6.10 Smart Redundant Bus

This signal should be connected together at system board for smart redundant function. Please refer to the PMBus specification for detail.

# 6.11 Standby Turn-off

Following removal of AC power, the Standby output will remain at its steady state value until such time as it begins to decrease in voltage. The decrease will be monotonic in nature dropping to 0.5 V or less. There will be no other perturbations of this voltage at, or following, removal of AC power.







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# 6.12 Fan Speed Control

The power supply shall incorporate a 40 x 28 mm fan for cooling the power supply when installed in the system. The airflow direction shall be from the card edge connector side to the AC inlet side of the power supply. The Fan speed control must have close loop algorithm based on both the critical component temperature and the ambient temperature. Thus ensure the PSU Fan will always ramp to maximum speed under any condition to protect the power supply from overheating. These conditions include high ambient temperatures; loading, AC input, and airflow impedance.

After the new load and/or cooling condition steady state is established, transition to the steady state fan speed shall take place within 60 Sec.

# 6.13 LED indicators

The power supply may have a single Bi-color (Green-Amber) Configuration.

Power Supply Condition	LED State
Output ON and OK	GREEN
No AC power to all power supplies	AMBER Then OFF
AC present / Only V <sub>SB</sub> on (PS off) or PS in Smart redundant state / Off line mode	1 Hz Blink GREEN
AC cord unplugged or AC power lost; with a second power supply in parallel still with AC input power.	AMBER
Power supply warning events where the power supply continues to operate; high temp, high power, high current, slow fan, UV.	GREEN
Power supply critical event causing a shutdown; failure, OCP, OVP, Fan Fail	AMBER
Power supply FW updating	1 Hz Blink GREEN

# 6.14 Timing

These are the timing requirements for the power supply operation. All outputs must rise monotonically. Table below shows the timing requirements for the power supply being turned on and off via the AC input, with PSON held low and the PSON signal, with the AC input applied.

ITEM	DESCRIPT ION	MIN	MAX	UNITS
T <sub>VSB_RISE</sub>	Standby voltage rise time for V <sub>SB</sub>	1	25	mSec
T 12VOUT_RISE	Output voltage rise time for 12V <sub>OUT</sub>	5	15	mSec
T VSB_ON_DELAY	Delay from AC being applied to 12V <sub>SB</sub> being within regulation.	1	1500	mSec
T AC_ON_DELAY	Delay from AC being applied to 12V <sub>OUT</sub> output voltage being within regulation.	-	3000	mSec
T <sub>12VOUT_HOLDUP</sub>	Time 12V <sub>OUT</sub> output voltage stay within regulation after loss of AC with 75% load.	11	-	mSec
T PWOK_HOLDUP	Delay from loss of AC to de-assertion of PWOK with 75% load.	10	-	mSec
T PSON_ON_DELAY	Delay from PSON# active to output voltages within regulation limits.	5	400	mSec



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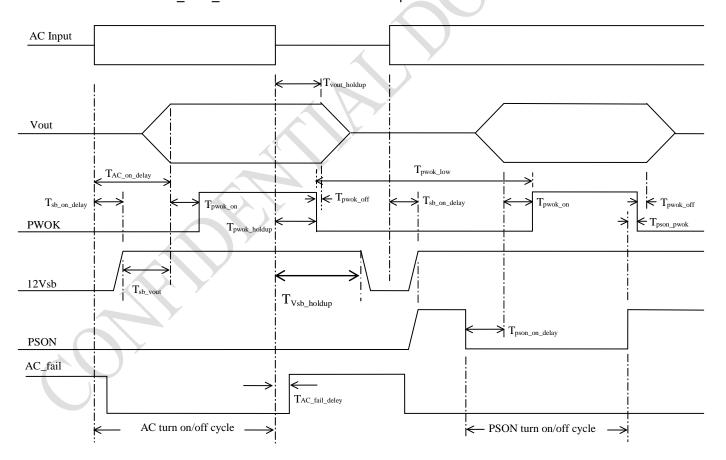
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T <sub>PSON_PWOK</sub>	Delay from PSON# deactivate to PWOK being de- asserted.		5	mSec
T <sub>PWOK_ON</sub>	Delay from output voltages within regulation limits to PWOK asserted at turn on.	100	500	mSec
T PWOK_OFF (below 75% load)	Delay from PWOK de-asserted to output voltages dropping out of regulation limits.	3	-	mSec
T PWOK_OFF  (above 75% load)	Delay from PWOK de-asserted to output voltages dropping out of regulation limits.	1	-	mSec
T <sub>PWOK_LOW</sub>	Duration of PWOK being in the de-asserted state during an off/on cycle using AC or the PSON signal.	100		mSec
T <sub>VSB_12VOUT</sub>	Delay from $V_{SB}$ being in regulation to $12V_{OUT}$ output voltage being in regulation at AC turn on.	50	1000	mSec
T <sub>VSB_HOLDUP</sub>	Time the V <sub>SB</sub> standby voltage stays within regulation after loss of AC.	70		mSec
T AC_Fail_delay	Delay from loss of AC to AC_Fail.	7	5	mSec

### Note

1: The item "T PSON\_OFF\_DELAY" measured without cap load.









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# 7 Additional Requirements

# 7.1 OTP

The power supply shall incorporate a thermal shutdown feature that turns off all outputs (except Standby output) When an over temperature condition occurs, the power supply will not be damaged and will automatically restart when the over temp condition no longer exists. Hysteresis shall be employed to prevent a frequent toggling on and off of the outputs.

The location of the OTP sensor should be on the component(s) most likely to overheat in the event of an abnormal ambient temperature or a blockage of airflow.

In normal operation, the OTP cannot activate when the power supply is operated in any of the specified operating conditions of sections 3.1, 4.1, and 9.1.

### 7.2 FAN FAIL

The fan(s) are running or the supply is in Standby mode. If there is a fan fault per section 6.12, the PSU is off and the PWOK must be low for at least 1mS before the main outputs go out of regulation, also the standby shall be protection itself due to thermal concern. When the fan fault is removed, the power supply shall recover automatically.







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# 8 PMBus

# 8.1 PMBus requirement

# 8.1.1 Accuracy for V<sub>IN</sub>, I<sub>IN</sub>, P<sub>IN</sub>, 12V<sub>OUT</sub>, I<sub>OUT</sub>, P<sub>OUT</sub>

### Required Accuracy

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	10% - 20% Load	> 20% - 50% Load	> 50% - 100% Load
P <sub>IN</sub> / E <sub>IN</sub>	+/- 5% or +/- 20W	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
V <sub>IN</sub>	+/- 5%	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
I <sub>IN</sub>	+/-5% or +/-0.05A	+/-5%	+/- 5%
FAN		+/- 500 rpm	
12V <sub>OUT</sub>	+/- 5%	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
I <sub>OUT</sub>	+/- 10%	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
P <sub>OUT</sub>	+/- 5%	+/- 5%	+/- 5%
Temperature		+/- 5°C	

Note1: At nominal input voltage measurement.

Note2: The load is defined at Max. rated current / Power.

# 8.1.2 Smart Redundancy

Redundant power supplies in a system shall power ON or OFF depending upon loading state. Power supply ON or OFF (in the Smart Standby state) shall power on quickly to maintain full redundancy in the system. PSU in Cold Standby state should keep a low consumption Pin < 5W (not included  $V_{SB}$  load), the measurement procedure and setting shall refer to 80 plus protocol.

### 8.1.3 Black Box

The power supply shall save the latest PMBus data and other pertinent data into nonvolatile memory when a critical event shuts down the power supply. This data shall be accessible via the SMBus interface with an external source providing power to the  $V_{SB}$  output.

# 8.1.4 System on-Line Bootloader

The power supply shall have the capability to update its firmware via the PMBus interface while it is in standby mode. This FW can be updated when in the system and in standby mode and outside the system with power applied to the  $V_{SB}$  pins.







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# 9 Environmental Requirements

# 9.1 Temperature

# 9.1.1 Normal Operating Ambient (At Sea Level)

Minimum: + 0 °C Maximum: + 50 °C

Maximum rate of change is 10 °C /hr.

The PSU allows a power de-rating operating once the operating temperature is 5°C over specified temperature and the acceptable output load is 70% of output load.

The thermal performance is designed without any shield on air inlet, system shall offer minimum CFM 11.19 (ft³/min) for PSU, if both conditions cannot be implemented, please offer the actually environment to Acbel for further evaluation.

# 9.1.2 Non-Operating Ambient (At Sea Level)

Minimum: - 40 °C Maximum: + 70 °C

Maximum rate of change is 20 °C /hr.

# 9.2 Humidity

### 9.2.1 Operating

5 to 85% relative humidity. (Non-Condensing)

# 9.2.2 Non-Operating

Up to 95% relative humidity. (Non-Condensing)

# 9.3 Altitude

### 9.3.1 Operating

- 50 to 10,000 feet (3,048 meters). 5,000 meter is preferred.

### NOTE:

- 1. The system ambient supports 50 °C at 950 m (3,000 feet) Altitude.
- 2. Maximum operating temperature is derated 1 °C per 125 m above 950 m.

### 9.3.2 Non-Operating

-50 to 50,000 feet (15,240 meters)







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# 9.4 Thermal shock (none-operating)

Minimum -40 °C to Maximum +70 °C, transition time not to exceed 5 minutes. Duration of exposure to temperature extremes will be 20 minutes

# 9.5 Acoustic

No abnormal audible noise is allowed to be generated by the PSU. The PSU is designed to fulfill the thermal system and PSU requirements with the lowest possible fan speed, the fan speed shall be smoothly increase with ambient and load. The sound level shall be within following table.

Test condition:

Temperature : 22°C

Humidity: 50%

**DISTANCE: 100 CM** 

Load	AMB.(C)	dB
20% Load	25	<60
20 % Loau	35	<60
50% Load	25	<60
50% L0au	35	<65
100% Load	25	<75
100% L0au	35	<75

# 9.6 Mechanical Shock and Random Vibration

Mechanical Shock:

Non-operating: 50 G Trapezoidal Wave, Velocity change = 170 in. / sec.

Three drops in each of six directions are applied to each of the samples.

Random Vibration

Non-operating.

Sine sweep:

5Hz to 500Hz @ 0.5gRMS at 0.5 octave/min; dwell 15 min at each of 3 resonant points;

Random profile:

5Hz @ 0.01g²/Hz to 20Hz @ 0.02g²/Hz (slope up); 20Hz to 500Hz @ 0.02g²/Hz (flat);

Input acceleration = 3.13gRMS; 10 min. per axis for 3 axis on all samples







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# 10 Reliability

# 10.1 Reliability

The reliability requirements are based on the following product usage/application conditions.

AC Input Voltage Range	Refer to Section 3.1		
DC Output Load	100% Maximum of rate output load		
Temperature Range	Refer to Section 9.1		
Relative Humidity	44% ±10% Non-condensing		
Altitude	Sea Level		
CMTBF	250K Hours @ 100% Load and 50 °C		
Minimum Operating Life 5 Years @ 80% Load and 45 °C			

# 10.2 E-Cap. Life

All used electrolytic caps must have a usefully life time which exceeds 43,800Hours at 80% load and normal input and 45°C power supply ambient temperature.







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The component de-rating is designed to satisfy the latest revision of Acbel component design guideline, the document number is ELQZ-505-51. The key component de-rating is shown below:

Device Type	Parameter		Stress Factor		Device Type	Parameter		Stress Factor
Power Rectifiers	Reverse Voltage	$V_{R}$	80%			Voltage (Bulk Cap)	Vmax	050/
	Forward Current	I <sub>Fmax</sub>	80%		Aluminum Electrolytic			95%
	Junction Temp.	$T_J$	80%			Ripple Current	Irated	95%
	Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	95%		Solid Electrolytic (Oscon)	Voltage (Others)	Vmax	75%
Schottky Diode	Forward Current	I <sub>Fmax</sub>	90%			Temperature	Tmax	90%
	Junction Temp.	ΤJ	80%		Mag. Device Toroid	Flux density	В	80%
FET	Breakdown Voltage (>400V)	V <sub>DSS</sub>	95%		Mag. Device Ferrite	Flux density	В	70%
	Drain Current	I <sub>D</sub>	80%					
	Junction Temp.	TJ	80%					







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# 11 EMC and Safety Requirements

The power supply must comply with all regulatory requirements for its intended geographical market. Depending on the chosen market, regulatory requirements may vary. Although a power supply can be designed for worldwide compliance, there may be cost factors that drive different versions of supplies for different geographically targeted markets. The power supply meets below standard, and the mark.

# 11.1 Safety Mark and Standards

UL/cUL, TUV, CB, CE, CQC, BSMI.

# 11.2 EMI Requirement

The power supply meet EMI standard as below, need margin 6dB

EN55022 Class A.

CISPR22 Class A.

FCC Class A.

# 11.3 Hi-pot

The power supply unit must pass a 2550  $V_{DC}$  Residual Voltage test between primary to chassis ground. All production units must pass a 2550 Vdc Hi-Pot test between primary to chassis ground or follow safety agency requirement. The voltage must be ramped up to 2550 within 2.0S and it must be maintained at that level for a minimum of 1 sec. without failure, arc and breakdown or it must comply with safety requirement.

Test voltage	DC
Specify test voltage of Vdc	2550VDC
Current Sensitivity or Current Trip Setting	100uAdc
Ramp-Up Time	2S
Dwell time	1S
RAMP-HI	OFF
Arc fail	ON
Arc sense	5

# 11.4 Ground Continuity

All production units must pass a ground continuity test with less than 0.1 ohm from the safety ground (third wire) input pin to the power supply chassis. Each unit must be marked to indicate it passed the test.



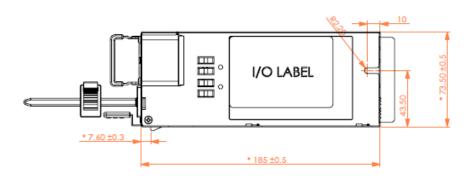


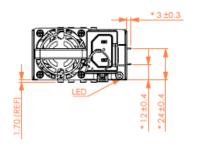


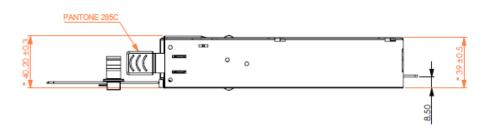
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# 12 Mechanical Drawing

# AIR FLOW DIRECTION







End of document.



Mechanical Outline Drawing

3 2 4 5 NOTE: 以 9 THE MANUFACTURER SHALL NOTIFY API PRIOR TO 1 POWER SUPPLY MUST CONFORM TO CUSTOMER'S CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING LOCATION SPEC XXX-XXX-XXX 製造商如需變更製造地,需事先通知API 電源供應器必須符合客戶規格XXX-XXX-XXX 10 COVER, CHASSIS & SIDE PANEL MUST BE THE SAME 2 ENCLOSURE MATERIAL: COLOR UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. SGCC G30/G90(HOT-DIP ZINC-COATED STEEL SHEETS) 除非有特別指示,否則上蓋、下蓋、邊嵌板必須顏色一致 72 HOURS MINIMUM White RUST PROTECTION IN SALT SPRAY ( ASTM B117), MATERIAL MUST MEET DC 11 NET WEIGHT: GRAMS ±3% RESISTANCE 0.1 OHMS MAX. 淨重: 克±3% FOR FLECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY REQUIREMENTS 機殼材質:(熱浸鋅鋼板)G30/G90 12 SCREW THREAD MUST BE WITHSTAND THE 至少72小時鹽霧防鏽處理(ASTM B117), 材料傳導率DC阻 FOLLOWING TORQUE INDICATED: HANDLE 抗需小於 0.1 OHMS MAX 螺紋鎖付扭轉抗力需大於下列數值: COLOR:BLACK M3 \* 0.5 12Kaf-cm(MIN) 3 ALL EXPOSED EDGES MUST MEET HANDLING M3.5 \* 0.615Kaf-cm(MIN) REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN UL 1439 AND MUST NOT #6-32 12Kgf-cm(MIN) CUT THROUGH THE FIRST LAYER OF THE TESTER 所有可能被觸碰的邊緣必須符合 UL1439 觸摸安全需求. 13 STUD AND CLINCH NUT MUST BE FLUSH ON THE 不可以割破檢測物的第一層 LATCH COLOR NOTED SURFACE WHICH MUST BE CONFORM TO PANTONE 369C (GREEN)

4 OPENING IN CHASSIS FOR CABLES TO BE FORMED OR GROMMETED AND SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE AND TO PROTECT CABLES FROM DAMAGE, CABLES TO **BE STRAIN RELIEVED** 

輸出線材孔需反摺或設計扣環型式來保護線材,且需避免 漏風的情形.線材需消除應力

- 5 GROUND SYMBOL ( LOCATED TO BE PERMANENTLY MARKED NEAR PRIMARY GROUND CONNECTION. 接地符號 ④ 需永久的位於一次側接地處
- 6 BARCODE LABEL, WARNING LABEL AND INFORMATION LABEL LOCATED ON NOTED SURFACE, BEFORE ADHERING LABELS, SHEETMETAL SURFACE MUST BE FREE OF ANY GREASE, OIL AND DIRT SHEETMETAL SURFACE MUST BE FREE OF ANY GREASE, OIL AND DIRT 標籤黏貼的位置如圖示.在黏貼前.金屬表面必須沒有任何的 油污,油,或是塵土
- 7" \* " CRITICAL DIMENSION, THE FACTORY MUST BE INSPECTED THIS DIMENSION FOR EVERY SHIPMENT. "\*"表示該(尺寸/位置)為設計之重點尺寸,工廠每次出貨前必 須檢驗合格後,方可出貨
- 8 DO NOT ALLOW SCRATCH ON THE SURFACE, EXTRUDE PORTION SHOULD PREVENT THE DAMAGE OF THE ZINC PLATED LAYER AND OXIDATION 表面不允許刮傷,抽孔/擠出成型部份也必須防止電鍍層有 氢化現象

THE FOLLOWING TORQUE INDICATED: 鉚接螺栓或螺帽.需符合下表扭力值:

		SHEET MATERIAL 鋼板材質				
THREAD CODE 螺紋編號	SHEET THICKNESS	HOT-DIPPED SHEET 熱浸鋼板				
5条 永久 前冊 5元	板厚(MM)	PUSHOUT	TORQUE OUT			
		推出抗力	扭轉抗力			
		(Kg MIN)	(Kg MIN)			
M3 * 0.5		47	15			
#6-32	0.8 ~ 1.0	50	18			
M4 * 0.7		50	30			

14 THIS MATERIAL/PART/ASSEMBLY MUST COMPLY TO ACBEL SPEC "CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENT-**RELATED SUBSTANCES"** 材質/零件/製程均必須符合康舒"環境管理物質規範"

15 ALL REF DIMENSIONS MUST COMPLY TO **FABRICATE REQUIREMENT** 所有參考尺寸必須符合實際組裝要求

16 風扇外觀實物為主

3	modify lotch color 285C to 369C	20180426	EASON		
2	Add Anti-tearing label	20180413	EASON		
1	PRIMARILY	20180410	EASON		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY		

**REVISIONS** 

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Ac <sub>Bel</sub>		DRAWINGS & SPEC. ARE THE EXCLUSIVE		MODEL NO	). F	SJ014-00	0G	
		PROPERTY OF ACBEL POLYTECH INC. SAID	PART NO.	MC	)-FSJ014-	000G		
ACBEL POL	YTECH INC.	STRICT CON		DWG NO.	MC	D-FSJ014-	000G_3	
TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ~6:±0.1, 6~120:±0.2, 120~315:±0.3, 315~:±0.5 ANGLES:±0.5*		TITLE:						
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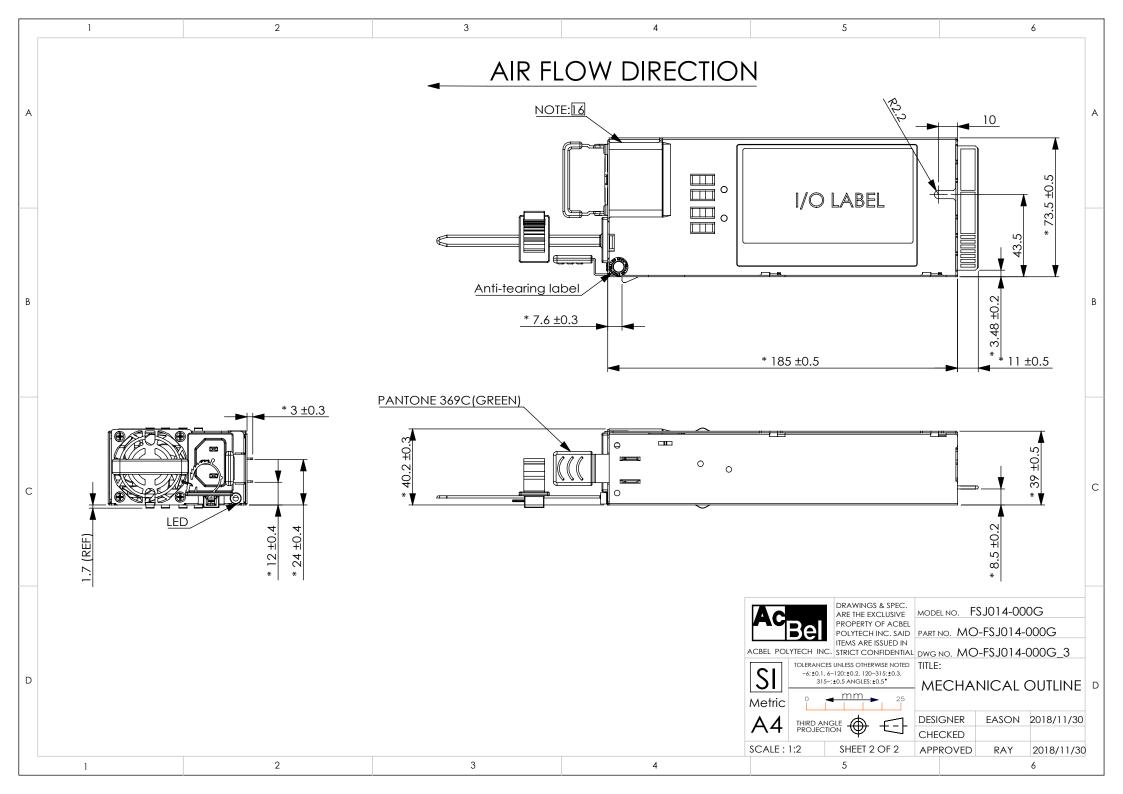
SHEET 1 OF 2

**SCALE: 1:3** 

**APPROVED** 

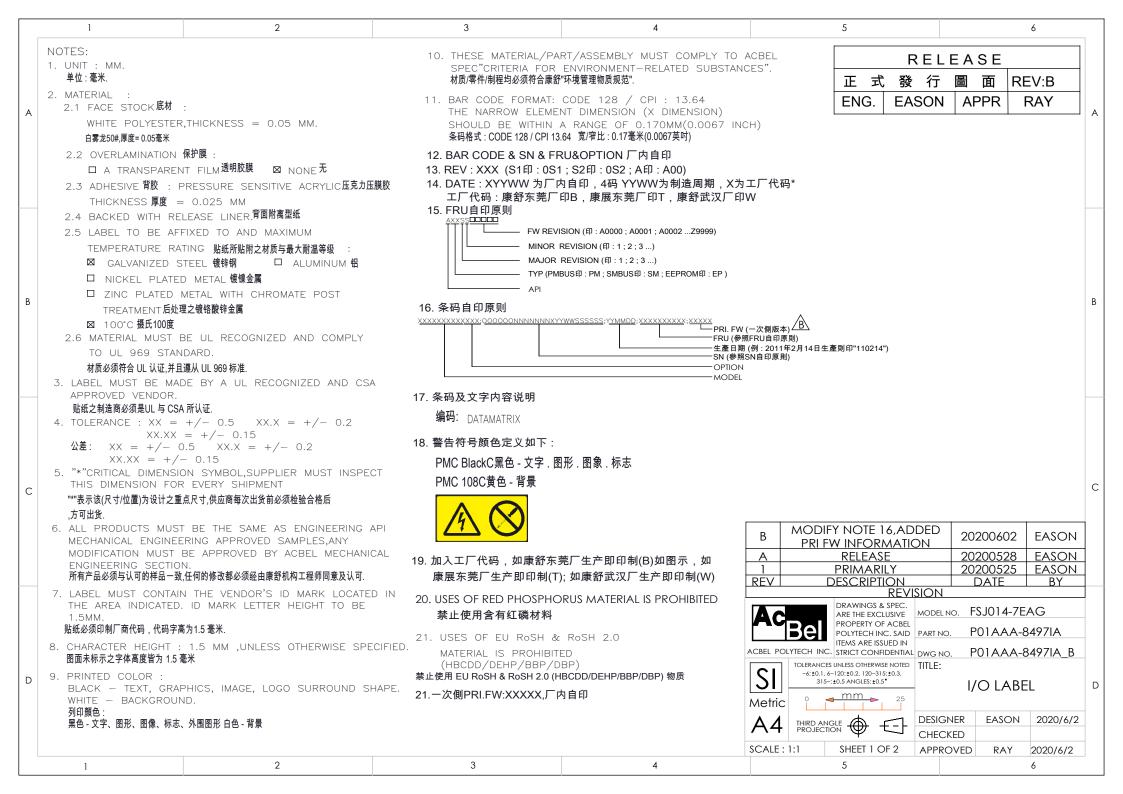
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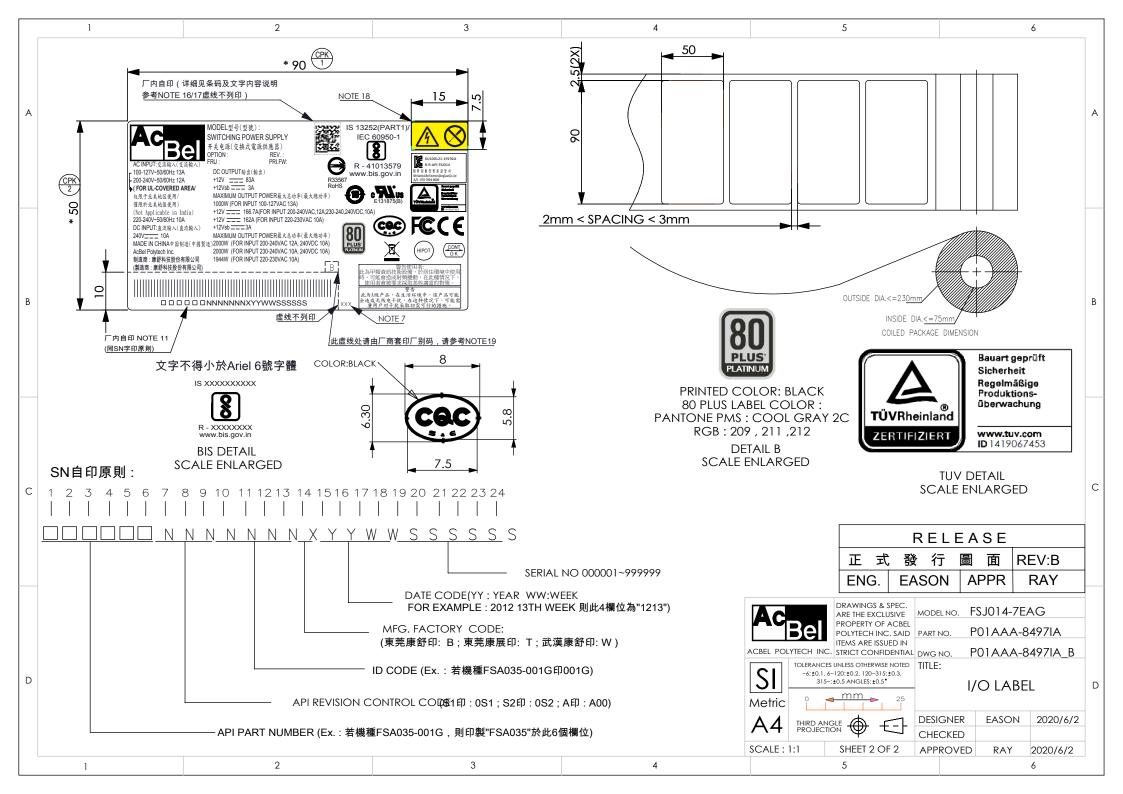
2018/11/30





# I/O Label Drawing







# **Carton Drawing**

