PTT1600-12-054NAS445

AC-DC Power Supply

PTT1600-12-054NAS445 is a 1600 Watt AC to DC power-factor-corrected (PFC) power supplies that convert standard AC or HVDC power into a main output of 12 VDC for powering intermediate bus architectures (IBA) in high performance and reliability servers, routers, and network switches.

PTT1600-12-054NAS445 series meet international safety standards and displays the CE-Mark for the European Low Voltage Directive (LVD).

Key Features & Benefits

- Meet 80Plus Platinum Efficiency
- Universal input voltage range: 90-264 VAC
- High voltage DC input: 190-310 VDC
- AC input with power factor correction
- Always-On 25W standby output (5V/5A)
- Hot-plug capable
- Parallel operation with active digital current sharing
- Digital controls for improved performance
- High density design: 37 W/in3
- Small form factor: 54.5(W) x 40(H) x 321.5(L) in mm
- I2C communication interface for control, programming and monitoring with PMBus™ protocol
- Over temperature, output over voltage and overcurrent protection
- 256 Bytes of EEPROM for user information
- 1 Bi-color(Green/Red) LED to indicate power supply status
- Off-line bootloader function for ISP
- IBM PLD
- Support PSU health check when system request
- NEBs GR-1089 6KV/2ohm CM&DM compliance

Applications

- High Performance Servers
- Routers
- Switches

Please read our datasheet & drawing disclaimer here.

1. ORDERING INFORMATION

PTT	1600	-	12	-	054	N	AC
Product Family	Power Level	**Dash**	**V1 Output**	**Dash**	**Width**	**Airflow**	**Input**
PTT Front-Ends	1600 W		12 V		54 mm	Normal	AC: C16 Socket

2. OVERVIEW

The PTT1600-12-054NAS445 AC/DC power supply is combination of analog and DSP control, highly efficient front-end power supply. It incorporates resonance-soft-switching technology and interleaved power trains to reduce component stresses, providing increased system reliability and very high efficiency. With a wide input operational voltage range and minimal derating of output power with input voltage and temperature, the PTT1600-12-054NAS445 maximizes power availability in demanding server, network, and other high availability applications. The supply is fan cooled and ideally suited for integration with a matching airflow paths. The PFC stage is an analogue solution; MCU is used to communicate with DSP chip on secondary side. The DC/DC stage uses soft switching resonant techniques in conjunction with synchronous rectification. An active OR-ing device on the output ensures no reverse load current and renders the supply ideally suited for operation in redundant power systems. The always-on standby output, provides power to external power distribution and management controllers. It is protected with an active OR-ing device for maximum reliability. Status information is provided with front-panel LEDs. In addition, the power supply can be controlled and the fan speed set via the I2C bus. The I2C bus allows full monitoring of the supply, including input and output voltage, current, power, and inside temperatures. The fan speed is adjusted automatically depending on the actual power demand and supply temperature and can be overridden through the I2C bus.

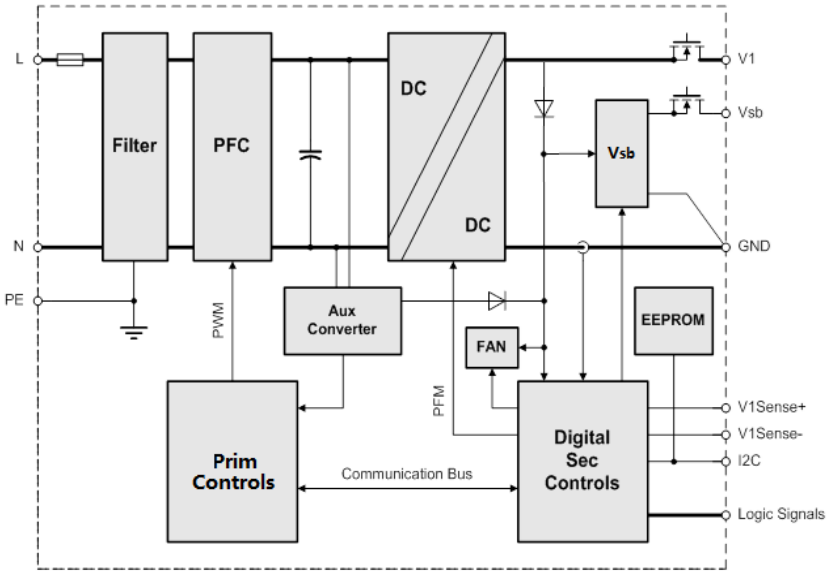

Figure 1. PTT1600-12-054NAS445 Block Diagram

3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings may cause performance degradation, adversely affect long-term reliability, and cause permanent damage to the supply.

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Vi maxc	Maximum Input	Continuous			264	VAC

4. INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

General Condition: T_A = 0… 50°C unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_{i\,nom}$	Nominal Input Voltage		100		240	VAC
				240		VDC
V_i	Input Voltage Ranges	Normal operating ($V_{i\,min}$ to $V_{i\,max}$)	90		264	VAC
			190		310	VDC
$V_{i\,red}$	High/Low Line Voltage Range	High line threshold Low line threshold	175		 165	VAC
$I_{i\,max}$	Max Input Current	V_i =100VAC$_i$			12	A_{rms}
$I_{i\,p}$	Inrush Current Limitation	$V_{i\,min}$ to $V_{i\,max}$, T_{NTC} = 25°C *(Figure 4)*			40	A_p
F_i	Input Frequency		47	50/60	63	Hz
PF	Power Factor	$V_{i\,nom}$, 50Hz, > 0.3 $I_{1\,nom}$	0.96			W/VA
$V_{i\,on}$	Turn-on Input Voltage[1]	Ramping up	84		89	VAC
			179	184	190	VDC
$V_{i\,off}$	Turn-off Input Voltage	Ramping down	75		84	VAC
			176	181	186	VDC
η	Efficiency without Fan at AC input	$V_{i\,nom}$, 0.1·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		90		%
		$V_{i\,nom}$, 0.2·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		92		
		$V_{i\,nom}$, 0.5·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		94		
		$V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		92		
	Efficiency without Fan at DC input	$V_{i\,nom=240VDC}$, 0.1·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		89		
		$V_{i\,nom=240VDC}$, 0.2·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		92		
		$V_{i\,nom=240VDC}$, 0.5·$I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		93.5		
		$V_{i\,nom=240VDC}$, $I_{x\,nom}$, $V_{x\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		92		
T_{hold}	Hold-up Time	After last AC zero point to V1 ≥ 11.4 V, VSB within regulation, Vi = 230 VAC, Po_ nom 80% nominal output power 50% nominal output power	12 16 20			ms

4.1 INPUT FUSE

Slow-acting 16 A input fuse (5 x 20 mm) in series the L line inside the power supply protect against severe defects. The fuses are not accessible from the outside and are therefore not serviceable parts.

4.2 INRUSH CURRENT

The AC-DC power supply exhibits an X-capacitance of only 1.47 µF, resulting in a low and short peak current, when the supply is connected to the mains. The internal bulk capacitor will be charged through an NTC which will limit the inrush current.

NOTE: Do not repeat plug-in / out operations within a short time, or else the internal in-rush current limiting device (NTC) may not sufficiently cool down and excessive inrush current or component failure(s) may result.

4.3 INPUT UNDER-VOLTAGE

[1] The Front-End is provided with a minimum hysteresis of 3 V during turn-on and turn-off within the ranges.

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If the sinusoidal input voltage stays below the input under voltage lockout threshold Vi on, the supply will be inhibited. Once the input voltage returns within the normal operating range, the supply will return to normal operation again.

4.4 POWER FACTOR CORRECTION

Power factor correction (PFC) is achieved by controlling the input current waveform synchronously with the input voltage. An analog controller is implemented giving outstanding PFC results over a wide input voltage and load ranges. The input current will follow the shape of the input voltage.

4.5 AC Line Transient Specification

Perform this test per table below for lowest nominal and highest nominal Vin. The lowest nominal shall be 100VAC. The highest nominal shall be 240VAC.Perform this test with output loads set to minimum. Repeat with output loads set to maximum, but do not exceed total power supply watts.

		DIP Time in mS												
		20	40	60	90	130	200	250	280	400	600	900	1300	2000
Lowest Nominal	-40%													
	-50%													
	-60%													
	-70%													
	-80%													
	-90%													
	-100%													
Highest Nominal	-40%													
	-50%													
	-60%													
	-70%													
	-80%													
	-90%													
	-100%													

Additional to above carry out following tests. Use 50% loading condition.
AC Drop Out Testing:

Setup 1: AC Input Voltage：120Vac, F=60Hz, 100 cycles

Test 1: Period 1sec, 900ms on, 100ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 2: Period 1sec, 880ms on, 120ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 3: Period 1sec, 800ms on, 200ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally

Setup 2: AC Input Voltage：220Vac F=50Hz, 100 cycles

Test 1: Period 1sec, 900ms on, 100ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 2: Period 1sec, 880ms on, 120ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally
Test 3: Period 1sec, 800ms on, 200ms off 100 cycles – verify power supply operates normally.
AC 300VAC Transient Testing – models voltage surge after brown out

Setup 3: AC Input Voltage：240Vac, F=50Hz

Test 1: Period 1sec, 900ms 264Vac, 100ms 240Vac – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 2: Period 1sec, 900ms 270Vac, 100ms 240Vac – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 3: Period 1sec, 900ms 280Vac, 100ms 240Vac – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 4: Period 1sec, 900ms 290Vac, 100ms 240Vac – verify power supply operates normally.
Test 5: Period 1sec, 900ms 300Vac, 100ms 240Vac – verify power supply operates normally.

4.6 EFFICIENCY

High efficiency (see Figure 2) is achieved by using state-of-the-art silicon power devices in conjunction with soft-transition topologies minimizing switching losses and a full digital control scheme. Synchronous rectifiers on the output reduce the losses in the high current output path. The speed of the fan is digitally controlled to keep all components at an optimal operating temperature regardless of the ambient temperature and load conditions.

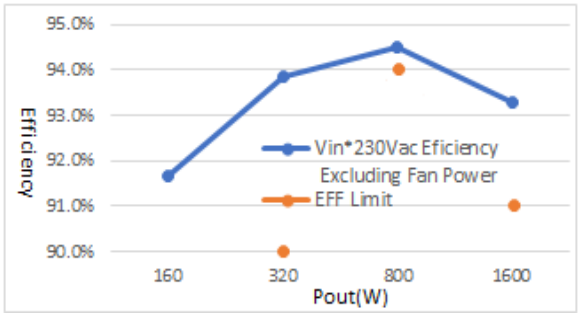

Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Load current (ratio metric loading)

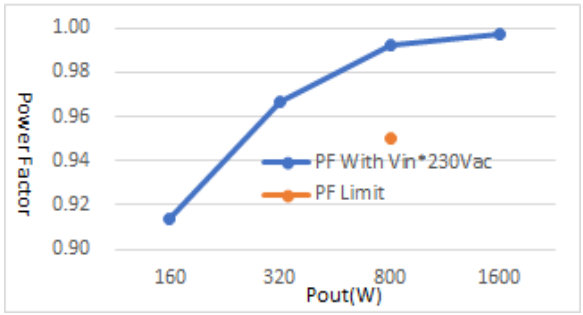

Figure 3. Power factor vs. Load current

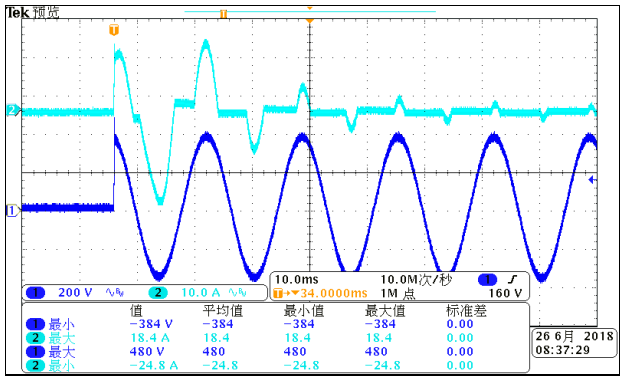

Figure 4. Inrush current, Vin = 264 VAC, 90°, CH1: Vin (200V/div), CH2: Iin (10A/div)

5. OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

General Condition: Ta = 0… 50°C unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Main Output V_1						
$V_{1\ nom}$	Nominal Output Voltage	0.5 ·$I_{1\ nom}$, T_{amb} = 25 °C		12.0		VDC
$V_{1\ set}$	Output Setpoint Accuracy		-0.5		+0.5	% $V_{1\ nom}$
$dV_{1\ tot}$	Total Regulation	$V_{i\ min}$ to $V_{i\ max}$, 0 to 100% $I_{1\ nom}$, $T_{a\ min}$ to $T_{a\ max}$	-5		+5	% $V_{1\ nom}$
$P_{1\ nom}$	Nominal Output Power	*264 VAC > V_{in} ≥ 180 VAC*, V_1 = 12 VDC *310 VDC > V_{in} ≥190 VDC*, V_1 = 12 VDC		1600		W
	Refer to Figure 7 for derating curve	*180 VAC > V_{in} ≥ 90 VAC*, V_1 = 12 VDC		1000		W
$I_{1\ nom}$	Nominal Output Current	*264 VAC > V_{in} ≥180 VAC*, V_1 = 12 VDC *310 VDC > V_{in} ≥190 VDC*, V_1 = 12 VDC		133.3		ADC
	Refer to Figure 7 for derating curve	*180 VAC > V_{in} ≥ 90 VAC*, V_1 = 12 VDC		83.3		ADC
$v_{1\ pp}$	Output Ripple Voltage	$V_{1\ nom}$, $I_{1\ nom}$, 20 MHz BW (See Section 5.1)			120	mVpp
$dV_{1\ Load}$	Load Regulation	V_i = $V_{i\ nom}$, 0 - 100 % $I_{1\ nom}$	-200		+200	mV
$dV_{1\ Line}$	Line Regulation	V_i =$V_{i\ min}$...$V_{i\ max}$	-100		+100	mV
dI_{share}	Current Sharing	Deviation from $I_{1\ tot}$ / N, I_1 > 10%	-3		+3	A

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V_{Ishare}	Current Share Bus Voltage	50% Load (single unit) 100% Load (single unit)		4 8		V
dV_{dyn}	Dynamic Load Regulation	ΔI_1 = 65% $I_{1\ nom}$, I_1 = 5 … 100% $I_{1\ nom}$, dI_1/dt = 1A/µs, For ΔI_1 > 10A, regulation tolerance is relaxed an additional +/- 0.24V	-0.6		0.6	V
T_{rec}	Recovery Time	ΔI_1 = 65% $I_{1\ nom}$, I_1 = 5 … 100% $I_{1\ nom}$, dI_1/dt = 1A/µs, recovery within 1% of $V_{1\ nom}$			1	ms
$t_{AC\ V1}$	Start-up Time from AC				2	sec
$t_{V1\ rise}$	Rise Time	V_1 = 10…90% $V_{1\ nom}$	0.5		60	ms
C_{Load}	Capacitive Loading	T_a = 25°C	2200		22000	µF
5V$_{SB}$ Standby Output						
$V_{SB\ nom}$	Nominal Output Voltage	0.5 ·$I_{SB\ nom}$, T_{amb} = 25°C		5		VDC
$dV_{SB\ tot}$	Total Regulation	$V_{i\ min}$ to $V_{i\ max}$, 0 to 100% $I_{SB\ nom}$, $T_{a\ min}$ to $T_{a\ max}$	-5%		+5%	V_{SBnom}
$P_{SB\ nom}$	Nominal Output Power			25		W
$I_{SB\ nom}$	Nominal Output Current			5		ADC
$V_{SB\ pp}$	Output Ripple Voltage	$V_{SB\ nom}$, $I_{SB\ nom}$, 20 MHz BW (See Section 5.1)			50	mVpp
dV_{SB}	Droop	0 - 100 % $I_{SB\ nom}$			150	mV
$I_{SB\ max}$	Current Limitation		5.25		6.5	ADC
dV_{SBdyn}	Dynamic Load Regulation	ΔI_{SB} = 65% $I_{SB\ nom}$, I_{SB} = 5 … 100% $I_{SB\ nom}$, dI_o/dt = 0.1 A/µs, recovery within 1% of $V_{1\ nom}$	-5%		5%	V_{SBnom}
T_{rec}	Recovery Time				0.5	ms
$t_{AC\ VSB}$	Start-up Time from AC	V_{SB} = 90% $V_{SB\ nom}$			2	sec
$t_{VSB\ rise}$	Rise Time	V_{SB} = 10…90% $V_{SB\ nom}$	0.5		30	ms
C_{Load}	Capacitive Loading	T_{amb} = 25°C	100		2200	µF

5.1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE

Internal capacitance at the 12 V output (behind the OR-ing circuitry) is minimized to prevent disturbances during hot plug. In order to provide low output ripple voltage in the application, external capacitors (a parallel combination of 10 µF tantalum capacitor in parallel with 0.1 µF ceramic capacitors) should be added close to the power supply output.
The setup of Figure 6 has been used to evaluate suitable capacitor types. The capacitor combinations of Table 1 and Table 8b should be used to reduce the output ripple voltage. The ripple voltage is measured with 20 MHz BWL, close to the external capacitors.

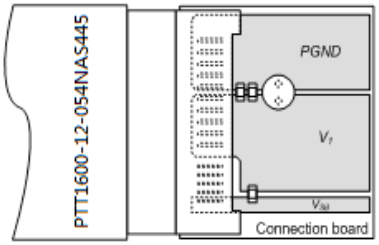

Figure 5. Output ripple test setup

NOTE: Care must be taken when using ceramic capacitors with a total capacitance of 0.1 µF to 50 µF on output V1, due to their high quality factor the output ripple voltage may be increased in certain frequency ranges due to resonance effects.

EXTERNAL CAPACITOR V1	DV1MAX	UNIT
Standard test condition: 1 pc 2200µF/16V/Low ESR Aluminum/ø10x20	120	mVpp
22000uF Low ESR Aluminum Caps	80	mVpp

Table 1. Suitable capacitors for V_1

EXTERNAL CAPACITOR 5Vsb	DV1MAX	UNIT
Standard test condition: 1 pc 10 µF / 16V Low ESR Capacitor	100	mVpp
Add 1 pcs 100µF/16V OS-CON Capacitor	50	mVpp

Table 2. Suitable capacitors for $5V_{SB}$

6. PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
F	Input Fuse (L)	Not user accessible, quick-acting (F)		16		A
$V_{1\,OV}$	OV Threshold V_1		110%		120%	V_{out}
Vsb OV	OV Threshold VSB		110%		120%	VSB
$I_{V1\,lim}$	Over Curent Limitation V_1	V_i > 180 VAC, T_a < 50°C V_i > 90 VAC, T_a < 50°C	140 90		173.33 108.33	A
$I_{VSB\,lim}$	Over Curent Limitation V_{SB}	T_a < 50°C	5.25		6.5	A
OT	Over temperature Limitation	Ambient			72	℃

6.1 OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

The PFE front-ends provide a fixed threshold overvoltage (OV) protection implemented with a HW comparator. Once an OV condition has been triggered, the supply will shut down and latch the fault condition. The latch can be unlocked by disconnecting the supply from the AC mains or by toggling the PSON_L input.

6.2 VSB UNDERVOLTAGE DETECTION

Both main and standby outputs are monitored. LED and PWOK_H pin signal if the output voltage exceeds ±5% of its nominal voltage. Output under voltage protection is provided on the standby output only. When V_{SB} falls below 75% of its nominal voltage, the main output V_1 is inhibited.

6.3 CURRENT LIMITATION

6.3.1 MAIN OUTPUT

When main output runs in current limitation mode its output will turn OFF below 2 V but will retry to recover every 1 s interval. If current limitation mode is still present after the unit retry, output will continuously perform this routine until current is below the current limitation point. The supply will go through soft start every time it retry from current limitation mode.

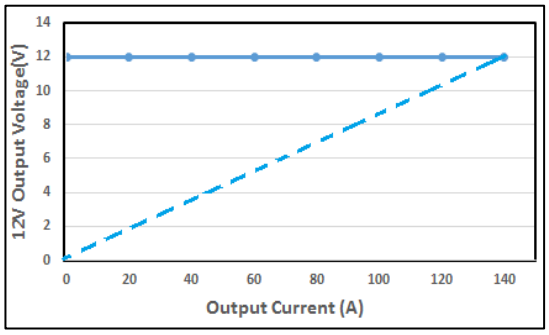

Figure 6. Current Limitation on V_1 (V_i = 230 VAC)

The main output current limitation will decrease if the ambient (inlet) temperature increases beyond 50°C or if the AC input voltage below 180 VAC (see Figure 7) for power supply applied in Canada and United States of America AC socket limit to (105°C and 12A) and other district respectively(120°C and 10A).

Note that the over current protection on V_1 specified in Figure 8 is typical value. (See also Chapter 9 Temperature and Fan Control for additional information.)

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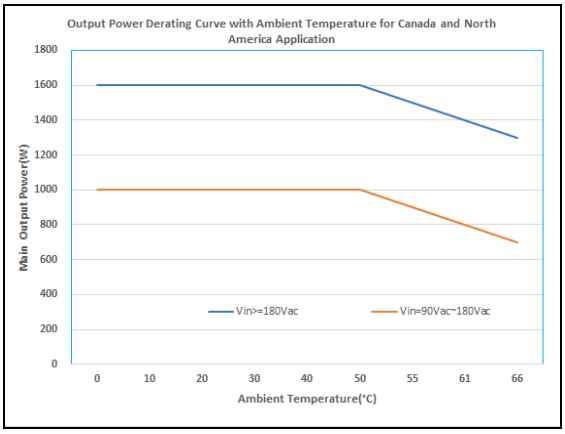

Figure 7. Iout Derating Curve for application in Canada and the USA at 50°C ambient

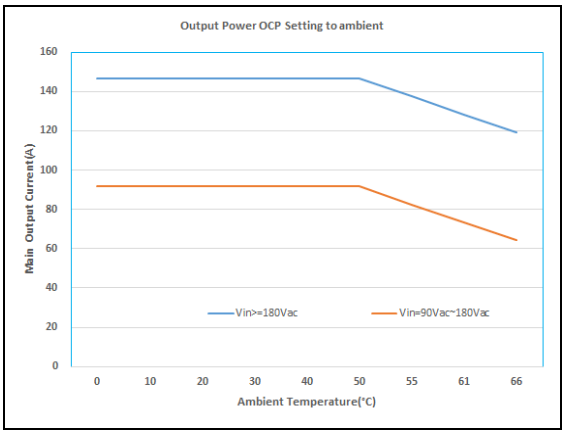

Figure 8. OCP Derating Curve with Vinac and Ambient Temperature

6.3.2 STANDBY OUTPUT

5 V_{SB}

The standby output exhibits a substantially rectangular output characteristic down to 0V (no hiccup mode / latch off). If it runs in current limitation and its output voltage drops below the UV threshold, then the main output will be inhibited (standby remains on). The current limitation of the standby output is independent of the AC input voltage.

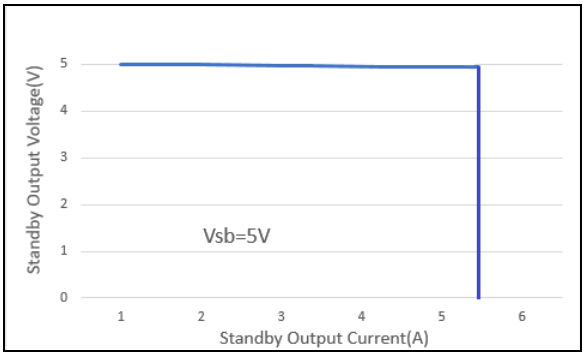

Figure 9. Current Limitation on 5 V_{SB}

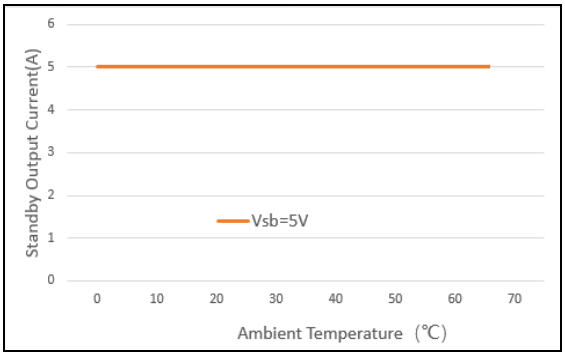

Figure 10. Temperature Derating on 5 V_{SB}

6.4 OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (OTP)

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, while the 5VSB remains always on, the OTP circuit must have built in margin such that the power supply will not oscillate on and off due to temperature recovering condition, the OTP trip temperature level shall be at least 5°C higher than over temperature warning threshold level.

TEMPERATURE SENSOR	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	PMBUS REGISTER	WARNING THRESHOLD	SHUT DOWN THRESHOLD
Ambient temperature	Sensor located on oring board close to DC end of power supply	8Dh	67	72

7. MONITORING

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_{i\ mon}$	Input RMS Voltage	$V_{i\ min} \le V_i \le V_{i\ max}$	-2.5		+2.5	%
$I_{i\ mon}$	Input RMS Current	$I_i \ge 4\ A_{rms}$ *4 > Ii >2 Arms*	-3 -5		+3 +5	%
$P_{i\ mon}$	True Input Power	$I_i \ge 4\ A_{rms}$ *4 > Ii >2 Arms*	-3 -5		+3 +5	%
$V_{1\ mon}$	V_1 Voltage		-2		+2	%
$I_{1\ mon}$	V_1 Current	I1 > 25 A I1 ≤ 25 A	-2 -1		+2 +1	% A
$P_{o\ nom}$	Total Output Power	Po > 120 W Po ≤ 120 W	-5 -12		+5 +12	% W
$V_{SB\ mon}$	Standby Voltage		-0.2		+0.2	V
$I_{SB\ mon}$	Standby Current	$I_{SB} \le I_{SB\ nom}$	-0.5		+0.5	A

8. SIGNAL & CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

8.1 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
PSKILL / PSON_L / Inputs					

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V_{IL}	Input Low Level Voltage		-0.2		0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Level Voltage		2.4		3.5	V
$I_{IL, H}$	Maximum Input Sink or Source Current		0		1	mA
$R_{puPSKILL_H}$	Internal Pull Up Resistor on PSKILL_H			20		kΩ
R_{puPSON_L}	Internal Pull Up Resistor on PSON_L			20		kΩ
R_{LOW}	Resistance Pin to SGND for Low Level		0		1	kΩ
R_{HIGH}	Resistance Pin to SGND for High Level		50			kΩ
PWOK_H Output						
V_{OL}	Output Low Level Voltage	I_{sink} < 4 mA	0		0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Level Voltage	I_{source} < 0.5 mA	2.6		3.5	V
R_{puPWOK_H}	Internal Pull Up Resistor on PWOK_H			0.39		kΩ
ACOK_H Output						
V_{OL}	Output Low Level Voltage	I_{sink} < 2 mA	0		0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Level Voltage	I_{source} < 50 µA	2.6		3.5	V
R_{puACOK_H}	Internal Pull Up Resistor on ACOK_H			1		kΩ
SMB_ALERT_L Output						
V_{ext}	Maximum External Pull Up Voltage				12	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Level Voltage	I_{source} < 4 mA	0		0.4	V
I_{OH}	Maximum High Level Leakage Current				10	µA
$R_{puSMB_ALERT_L}$	Internal Pull Up Resistor on SMB_ALERT_L			None		kΩ

8.2 INTERFACING WITH SIGNALS

All signal pins have protection diodes implemented to protect internal circuits. When the power supply is not powered, the protection devices start clamping at signal pin voltages exceeding ±0.5 V. Therefore all input signals should be driven only by an open collector/drain to prevent back feeding inputs when the power supply is switched off. If interconnecting of signal pins of several power supplies is required, then this should be done by decoupling with small signal schottky diodes as shown in examples in (Figure 11) except for SMB_ALERT_L, ISHARE and I^{2}C pins. SMB_ALERT_L pins can be interconnected without decoupling diodes, since these pins have no internal pull up resistor and use a 15 V zener diode as protection device against positive voltage on pins. ISHARE pins must be interconnected without any additional components. This in-/output is disconnected from internal circuits when the power supply is switched off.

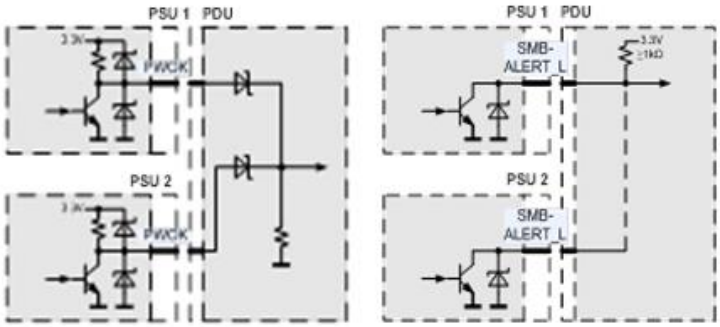

Figure 11. Interconnection of Signal Pins

8.3 FRONT LED

There is Bi-color(Green/Red) LED to indicate power supply status. Following are these definitions as:

POWER SUPPLY CONDITION	Power supply LED
No AC power to all power supplies	OFF
No AC power to this PSU only, FAN Fault	Flashing RED (0.5 Sec On/ 0.5 Sec Off)
AC Present/ only standby output on	Flashing GREEN (0.25 Sec On/ 0.25 Sec Off)
Power supply DC output ON and OK	GREEN
Power supply failure	RED
Power supply warning	Flashing RED/GREEN (0.25 Sec Red/ 0.25 Sec Green)

Table 3. LED Status

8.4 PRESENT_L

This signaling pin is recessed within the connector and will contact only once all other connector contacts are closed. This active-low pin is used to indicate to a power distribution unit controller that a supply is plugged in. The maximum current on PRESENT_L pin should not exceed 10 mA.

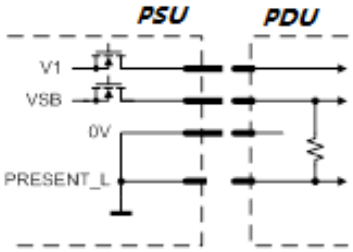

Figure 12. PRESENT_L signal pin

8.5 PSKILL_H INPUT

The PSKILL_H input is active-high and is located on a recessed pin on the connector and is used to disconnect the main output as soon as the power supply is being plugged out. This pin should be connected to SGND in the power distribution unit. The standby output will remain on regardless of the PSKILL_H input state.

8.6 AC TURN-ON / DROP-OUTS / ACOK_H

The power supply will automatically turn-on when connected to the AC line under the condition that the PSON_L signal is pulled low and the AC line is within range. The ACOK_H signal is active-high. The timing diagram is shown in *Figure 13* and referenced in *Table 4.*

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OPERATING CONDITION		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$t_{AC\ VSB}$	AC Line to 90% V_{VSB}		2	sec
$t_{AC\ V1}$	AC Line to 90% V_1		2	sec
$t_{ACOK_H\ on1}$	ACOK_H signal on delay (start-up)		2000	ms
$t_{ACOK_H\ on2}$	ACOK_H signal on delay (dips)		100	ms
$t_{ACOK_H\ off}$	ACOK_H signal off delay		5	ms
$t_{VSB\ V1\ del}$	V_{SB} to V_1 delay	10	500	ms
$t_{V1\ holdup}$	Effective V_1 holdup time 50% Load 80% Load 100% Load	 20 16 12		 ms ms ms
$t_{VSB\ holdup}$	Effective V_{SB} holdup time	20		ms
$t_{ACOK_H\ V1}$	ACOK_H to V_1 holdup	7		ms
$t_{ACOK_H\ VSB}$	ACOK_H to V_{SB} holdup	15		ms
$t_{V1\ off}$	Minimum V_1 off time	1	2	sec
$t_{VSB\ off}$	Minimum V_{SB} off time	1	2	sec

Remark[3]: AC short dips means below 10ms; AC long dips means 10 ms to 100 ms

Table 4. AC Turn-on / Dip Timing

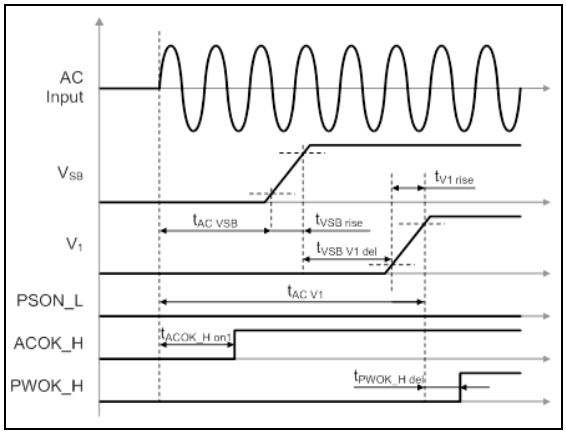


Figure 13. AC turn-on timing

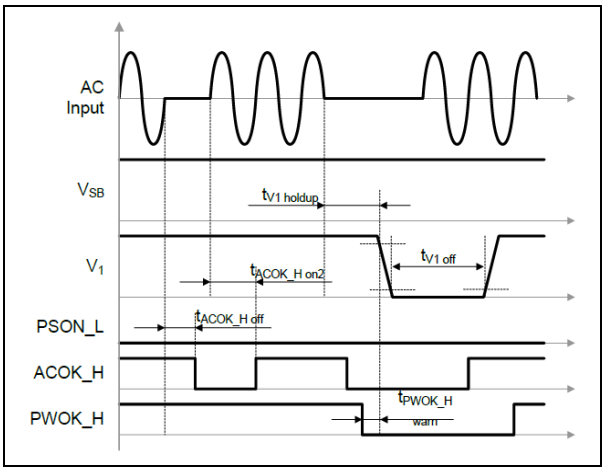


Figure 14. AC short dips

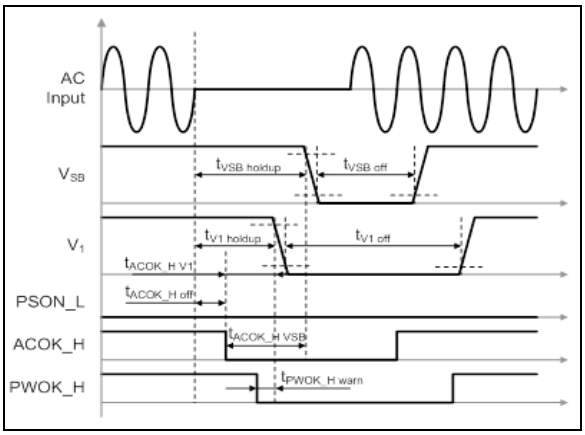


Figure 15. AC long dips

8.7 PSON_L INPUT

The PSON_L is an internally pulled-up (3.3 V) input signal to enable/disable the main output V1 of the front-end. This active-low pin is also used to clear any latched fault condition. The timing diagram is given in *Figure 27* and the parameters in *Table 5*.

OPERATING CONDITION		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$t_{PSON_L\ V1on}$	PSON_L to V_1 delay (on)	2	20	ms
$t_{PSON_L\ V1off}$	PSON_L to V_1 delay (off)	2	20	ms
$t_{PSON_L\ H\ min}$	PSON_L minimum High time	10		ms

Table 5. PSON_L timing

8.8 PWOK_H SIGNAL

The PWOK_H is an open drain output with an internal pull-up to 3.3 V indicating whether both V_{SB} and V_1 outputs are within regulation. This pin is active-low. The timing diagram is shown in Figure 16 and referenced in the Table 6.

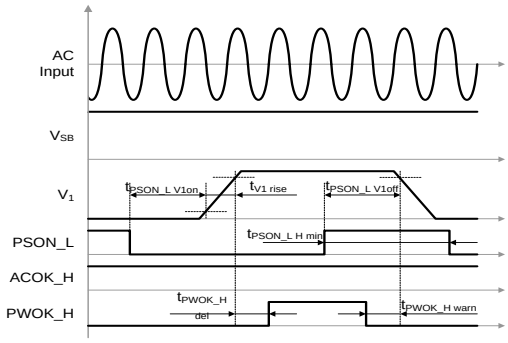


Figure 16. PSON_L and PWOK_H turn-on/off timing

OPERATING CONDITION		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$t_{PWOK_H\ del}$	PWOK_H to V_1 delay (on)	100	500	ms
$t_{PWOK_H\ warn}$*	PWOK_H to V_1 delay (off) caused by:			
	PSKILL_H	0	1	ms
	PSON_L, OT, Fan Failure	0.5	2.5	ms
	ACOK_H (time change with loading condition)	0.5	100	ms
	UV and OV on VSB	1	30	ms
	OC on V1 (Software trigger)	-11	0	ms
	OC on V1 (Hardware trigger)	-1	0	ms
	OV on V1	-3	0	ms

* A positive value means a warning time, a negative value a delay (after fact).

Table 6. PWOK_H timing

8.9 CURRENT SHARE

The PFE front-ends have an active current share scheme implemented for V_1. All the ISHARE current share pins need to be interconnected in order to activate the sharing function. If a supply has an internal fault or is not turned on, it will disconnect its ISHARE pin from the share bus. This will prevent dragging the output down (or up) in such cases.

The current share function uses a digital bi-directional data exchange on a recessive bus configuration to transmit and receive current share information. The controller implements a Master/Slave current share function. The power supply providing the largest current among the group is automatically the Master. The other supplies will operate as Slaves and increase their output current to a value close to the Master by slightly increasing their output voltage. The voltage increase is limited to +250 mV.

The standby output uses a passive current share method (droop output voltage characteristic).

8.10 SENSE INPUTS

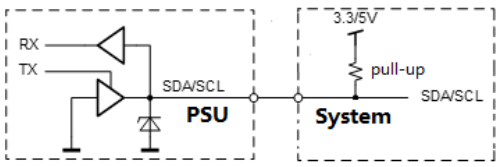
Main output have sense lines implemented to compensate for voltage drop on load wires. The maximum allowed voltage drop is 200 mV on the positive rail and 100 mV on the PGND rail.

With open sense inputs the main output voltage will rise by 270 mV. Therefore, if not used, these inputs should be connected to the power output and PGND close to the power supply connector. The sense inputs are protected against short circuit. In this case the power supply will shut down.

8.11 I²C / SMBUS COMMUNICATION

The interface driver in the PFE supply is referenced to the V1 Return. The PFE supply is a communication Slave device only; it never initiates messages on the I2C/SMBus by itself. The communication bus voltage and timing is defined in Table 7 further characterized through:

- There are no internal pull-up resistors
- The SDA/SCL IOs are 3.3/5 V tolerant
- Full SMBus clock speed of 100 kbps
- Clock stretching limited to 1 ms



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- SCL low time-out of >25 ms with recovery within 10 ms
- Recognizes any time Start/Stop bus conditions

Figure 17. Physical layer of communication interface

The SMB_ALERT_L signal indicates that the power supply is experiencing a problem that the system agent should investigate. This is a logical OR of the Shutdown and Warning events. The power supply responds to a read command on the general SMB_ALERT_L call address 25(0x19) by sending its status register.

Communication to the DSP or the EEPROM will be possible as long as the input AC voltage is provided. If no AC is present, communication to the unit is possible as long as it is connected to a life V1 output (provided e.g. by the redundant unit). If only VSB is provided, communication is not possible.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{iL}	Input low voltage		-0.5		0.8	V
V_{iH}	Input high voltage		2.1		5.5	V
V_{hys}	Input hysteresis		0.15			V
V_{oL}	Output low voltage	3 mA sink current	0		0.4	V
t_r	Rise time for SDA and SCL(ViLmax-0.15V to ViHmin+0.15V)	0.65V to 2.25V f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	-		1000	ns
t_{of}	Output fall time (ViHmin+0.15V to ViLmax-0.15V)	2.25V to 0.65V f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	-		300	ns
I_i	Input current SCL/SDA	0.1 VDD < Vi < 0.9 VDD	-10		10	µA
C_i	Internal Capacitance for each SCL/SDA				50	pF
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency		0		100	kHz
R_{pu}	External pull-up resistor	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz			1000 ns / Cb	Ω
t_{HDSTA}	Hold time (repeated) START	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	4.0			µs
t_{LOW}	Low period of the SCL clock	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	4.7			µs
t_{HIGH}	High period of the SCL clock	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	4.0			µs
t_{SUSTA}	Setup time for a repeated START	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	4.7			µs
t_{HDDAT}	Data hold time	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	0		3.45	µs
t_{SUDAT}	Data setup time	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	250			ns
t_{SUSTO}	Setup time for STOP condition	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	4.0			µs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between STOP and START	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	5			ms

Table 7. I^2C / SMBus Specification

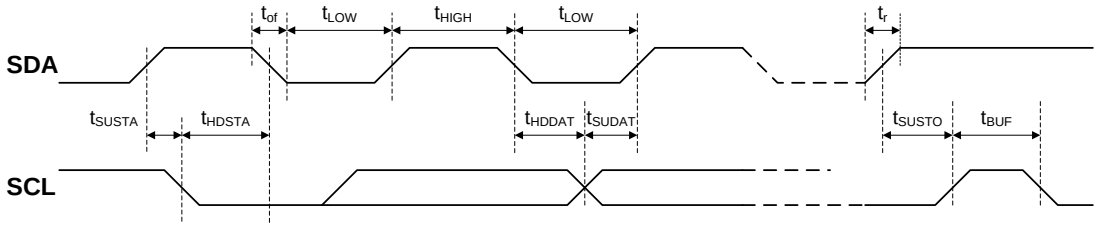

Figure 18. I^2C / SMBus Timing

8.12 ADDRESS / PROTOCOL SELECTION (APS)

The address for I2C communication can be configured by pulling address input pins A0, A1 and A2 either to GND (Logic Low) or leave them open (Logic High). An internal pull up resistor (10kohm) will cause the A0, A1 and A2 pin to be in High Level if left open. A fixed addressing offset exists between the Controller and the EEPROM.

A2	A1	A0	I2C Address	
			PMBus Address	EEPROM Address
Reserved	0	0	0xB0	0xA0
Reserved	0	1	0xB2	0xA2
Reserved	1	0	0xB4	0xA4
Reserved	1	1	0xB6	0xA6
Reserved	0	0	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	0	1	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	1	0	Reserved	Reserved
Reserved	1	1	Reserved	Reserved

8.13 EEPROM

The power supply shall incorporate a 256-byte serial EEPROM, Atmel AT24C02 or equivalent. The EERPOM data should be follow by customer's requirement.

Table 8 – SPROM EEPROM SPEC

Address (DEC)	Address (HEX)	Data	Data type	Content (interpretation)	Conte (HEX)	Content (DEC)	Content (ASCII)	Change
Common Header								
0	0	Format Version	uint8	1	01	1		
1	1	IUA starting offset	uint8	0	00	0		
2	2	CIA starting offset	uint8	0	00	0		
3	3	BA starting offset	uint8	0	00	0		
4	4	PIA starting offset	uint8	1	01	1		
5	5	MRA starting offset	uint8	12	0C	12		
6	6	PAD	uint8	0	00	0		
7	7	Header Checksum	uint8	Checksum of common header, See Table 8c	xx	xx		
Product Information Area								
8	8	Format Version	uint8	1	01	1		
9	9	Product Area Length	uint8	11	0B	11		
10	A	Language Code	uint8	25 - English	19	25		
11	B	Manufacturer Name type/length	uint8	ASCII / 8 bytes	C8	200		
12	C	Manufacturer Name	ASCII	BELPOWER	42	66	B	
13	D				45	69	E	
14	E				4C	76	L	
15	F				50	80	P	
16	10				4F	79	O	
17	11				57	87	W	
18	12				45	69	E	
19	13				52	82	R	
20	14	Product Name type/length	uint8	ASCII / 10 bytes	CA	202		
21	15				50	80	P	

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22	16	Product Name	ASCII	PTT1600-12	54	84	T	
23	17				54	84	T	
24	18				31	49	1	
25	19				36	54	6	
26	1A				30	48	0	
27	1B				30	48	0	
28	1C				2D	45	-	
29	1D				31	49	1	
30	1E				32	50	2	
31	1F	Model Number type/length	uint8	ASCII / 20 bytes	D4	212		
32	20	Model Number	ASCII	PTT1600-12-054NAS445	50	80	P	
33	21				54	84	T	
34	22				54	84	T	
35	23				31	49	1	
36	24				36	54	6	
37	25				30	48	0	
38	26				30	48	0	
39	27				2D	45	-	
40	28				31	49	1	
41	29				32	50	2	
42	2A				2D	45	-	
43	2B				30	48	0	
44	2C				35	53	5	
45	2D				34	52	4	
46	2E				4E	78	N	
47	2F				41	65	A	
48	30				53	83	S	
49	31				34	52	4	
50	32				34	52	4	
51	33				35	53	5	
52	34	Serial Number type/length	uint8	ASCII / 19 bytes	D3	211		
53	35	Serial Number	ASCII	See Table 8b	x	x		
54	36				x	x		
55	37				z	z		
56	38				z	z		
57	39				z	z		
58	3A				z	z		
59	3B				z	z		
60	3C				z	z		
61	3D				z	z		
62	3E				z	z		
63	3F				v	v		
64	40				v	v		
65	41				v	v		
66	42				u	u		
67	43				u	u		
68	44				u	u		
69	45				u	u		
70	46				u	u		
71	47				20	32		

72	48	MFG Date/length YMD	uint8	3 bytes	03	3		
73	49	Year/month/day	uint8	Year of Manufacturing,eg: 2019	13	19		
74	4A			Month of Manufacturing	02	2		
75	4B			Day of Manufacturing	14	20		
76	4C	FRU File ID type/length	uint8	ASCII / 9 bytes	C9	201		
77	4D	FRU Name	ASCII	PTT1600NA	50	80	P	
78	4E				54	84	T	
79	4F				54	84	T	
80	50				31	49	1	
81	51				36	54	6	
82	52				30	48	0	
83	53				30	48	0	
84	54				4E	78	N	
85	55				41	65	A	
86	56	Product mfg Specification rev. type/length (ASCII)	uint8	ASCII / 3 bytes	C3	195		
87	57	SPEC Rev	ASCII	product specification revision,eg:002	30	48	0	
88	58				30	48	0	
89	59				32	50	A	
90	5A	End of field	uint8	0xC1	C1	193		
91	5B	Unused Space	uint8	Null	00	0		
92	5C				00	0		
93	5D				00	0		
94	5E				00	0		
95	5F	Product Info Area Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
Multi-Record Area								
96	60	Record Type ID	uint8	Power Supply Information (Record type 0x00)	00	0		
97	61	End of List/Version	uint8	Not end of list / version	02	2		
98	62	Record Length	uint8	24 bytes	18	24		
99	63	Record Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
100	64	Header Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
101	65	Overall Capacity (watts)	uint16	1600 (1600W)	40	64		
102	66				06	6		
103	67	Peak VA	uint16	1600 (1600W)	40	64		
104	68				06	6		
105	69	Inrush Current (A)	uint8	40(40A)	28	40		
106	6A	Inrush Interval in ms	uint8	5	05	5		
107	6B	Low end input voltage range 1 (10mV)	uint16	9000 (90V)	28	40		
108	6C				23	35		
109	6D	High end input voltage range 1 (10mV)	uint16	26400 (264V)	20	32		
110	6E				67	103		

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111	6F	Low end input voltage range 2 (10mV)	uint16	0	0	0		
112	70				0	0		
113	71	High end input voltage range 2 (10mV)	uint16	0	0	0		
114	72				0	0		
115	73	Low end Input frequency range (Hz)	uint8	47 (47Hz)	2F	47		
116	74	High end Input frequency range (Hz)	uint8	63 (63Hz)	3F	63		
117	75	Input dropout tolerance in ms	uint8	12 (12ms)	0C	12		
118	76	Binary flags	uint8	Hot Swap , Auto switch, PFC and Predictive fail pin supported	0F	15		
119	77	Peak Wattage	uint16	1600 (1600W)	40	64		
120	78				06	6		
121	79	Combined Wattage	uint16	None	00	0		
122	7A				00	0		
123	7B				00	0		
124	7C	Predictive fail tachometer lower threshold	uint8	Supported Pass/Fail	00	0		
125	7D	Record Type ID	uint8	DC Output (Record type 0x01)	01	1		
126	7E	End of List/Version	uint8	End of list / version 2	02	2		
127	7F	Record Length	uint8	13	0D	13		
128	80	Record Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
129	81	Header Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
130	82	Output Information	uint8	V1	01	1		
131	83	Nominal voltage (10mV)	uint16	1200 (12.0V)	B0	176		
132	84				04	4		
133	85	Maximum negative voltage (10mV)	uint16	1140 (11.4V)	74	116		
134	86				04	4		
135	87	Maximum positive voltage (10mV)	uint16	1260 (12.60V)	EC	236		
136	88				04	4		
137	89	Ripple and Noise (mV)	uint16	120 (120mVpp)	78	120		
138	8A				00	0		
139	8B	Minimum current draw (10mA)	uint16	0	00	0		
140	8C				00	0		
141	8D	Maximum current draw (10mA)	uint16	13300 (133A)	F4	244		
142	8E				33	51		
143	8F	Record Type ID	uint8	DC Output (Record type 0x01)	01	1		
144	90	End of List/Version	uint8	End of list / version 2	82	130		
145	91	Record Length	uint8	13	0D	13		
146	92	Record Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
147	93	Header Checksum	uint8	See Table 8c	xx	xx		
148	94	Output Information	uint8	VSB	82	130		

149	95	Nominal voltage (10mV)	uint16	500 (5.0V)	F4	244		
150	96				01	1		
151	97	Maximum negative voltage (10mV)	uint16	475 (4.75V)	DB	219		
152	98				01	1		
153	99	Maximum positive voltage (10mV)	uint16	525 (5.25V)	0D	13		
154	9A				02	2		
155	9B	Ripple and Noise (mV)	uint16	50 (50mV)	32	50		
156	9C				00	0		
157	9D	Minimum current draw (mA)	uint16	0 (0A)	00	0		
158	9E				00	0		
159	9F	Maximum current draw (mA)	uint16	5000 (5.0A)	88	136		
160	A0				13	19		
*Write data 0xFF to unused address.								

Table 8b -Serial Number

Byte	Content		Example	Example
0x35	Barcode content: xxzzzzzzzzvvvuuuuu, consisting of exactly 18 digits Barcode type: standard 128-auto Human-readable information: None Meaning of the data code xx = Production site code 00 = BPS AG, Uster, Switzerland; 16 = BPS s.r.o., Dubnica, Slovakia; 42 = BPS Asia Pacific Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Gongming Town, Guangming District, Shenzhen, China. Use the code as specified in procedure UAW101 for other locations. zzzzzzzz = 8-digit Power-one internal numeric production batch number (Job ID). If the batch number has less than 8 digits, add zeros to the left. Example: Job ID = 1297864 -> zzzzzzzz = 01297864 vvv = product. This number corresponds to the revision of component UHV.G1901 on the bill of material of the finished good, on item sequence 9999. uuuuu = Unique sequential serial number started with 00001 for each batch.	x	34	4
0x36		x	32	2
0x37		z	30	0
0x38		z	31	1
0x39		z	32	2
0x3A		z	39	9
0x3B		z	37	7
0x3C		z	38	8
0x3D		z	36	6
0x3E		z	34	4
0x3F		v	30	0
0x40		v	30	0
0x41		v	30	0
0x42		u	30	0
0x43		u	30	0
0x44		u	30	0
0x45		u	30	0
0x46		u	31	1
0x47			20	

Table 8c - Checksum calculation

Header Checksum	
0x07	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x00:0x06) MOD 256)
0x64	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x60:0x63) MOD 256)
0x81	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x7D:0x80) MOD 256)
0x93	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x8F:0x92) MOD 256)
Product Info Area Checksum	
0x5F	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x08:0x5E) MOD 256)
Record Checksum	
0x63	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x65:0x7C) MOD 256)
0x80	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x82:0x8E) MOD 256)
0x92	Checksum=256 - (sum(0x94:0xA0) MOD 256)

Remark: Calculate the Record Checksum first, then calculate the Header Checksum

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8.14 CONTROLER AND EEPROM ACCESS

The controller and the EEPROM in the power supply share the same I2C bus physical layer (see Figure 19). An I2C driver device assures logic level shifting (5 V) and a glitch-free clock stretching. The driver also pulls the SDA/SCL line to nearly 0 V when driven low by the DSP or the EEPROM providing maximum flexibility when additional external bus repeaters are needed. Such repeaters usually encode the low state with different voltage levels depending on the transmission direction.

The DSP will automatically set the I2C address of the EEPROM with the necessary offset when its own address is changed / set. In order to write to the EEPROM, first the write protection needs to be disabled by sending the appropriate command to the DSP. By default the write protection is on.

The EEPROM provides 256 bytes of user memory. None of the bytes are used for the operation of the power supply.

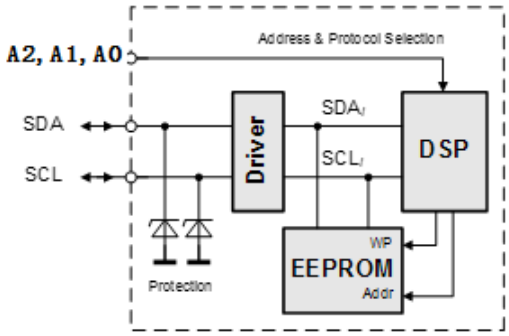


Figure 19. I²C Bus to DPS and EEPROM

8.15 EEPROM PROTOCOL

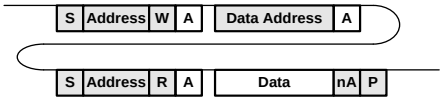
The EEPROM follows the industry communication protocols used for this type of device. Even though page write / read commands are defined, it is recommended to use the single byte write / read commands.

WRITE

The write command follows the SMBus 1.1 Write Byte protocol. After the device address with the write bit cleared a first byte with the data address to write to is sent followed by the data byte and the STOP condition. A new START condition on the bus should only occur after 5ms of the last STOP condition to allow the EEPROM to write the data into its memory.

READ

The read command follows the SMBus 1.1 Read Byte protocol. After the device address with the write bit cleared the data address byte is sent followed by a repeated start, the device address and the read bit set. The EEPROM will respond with the data byte at the specified location.



8.16 PMBUS™ PROTOCOL

PMBUS™ PROTOCOL

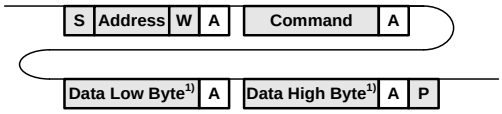
The Power Management Bus (PMBus™) is an open standard protocol that defines means of communicating with power conversion and other devices. For more information, please see the System Management Interface Forum web site at www.powerSIG.org.

PMBus™ command codes are not register addresses. They describe a specific command to be executed. The PTT1600-12-054NAS445 supply supports the following basic command structures:

- Clock stretching limited to 1 ms
- SCL low time-out of >25 ms with recovery within 10 ms
- Recognized any time Start/Stop bus conditions

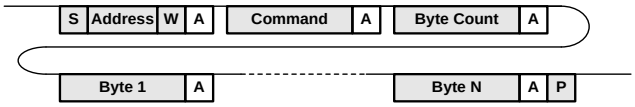
WRITE

The write protocol is the SMBus 1.1 Write Byte/Word protocol. Note that the write protocol may end after the command byte or after the first data byte (Byte command) or then after sending 2 data bytes (Word command).



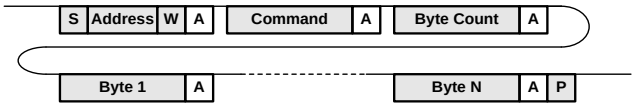
1) Optional

In addition, Block write commands are supported with a total maximum length of 255 bytes. See PFE Programming Manual for further information.

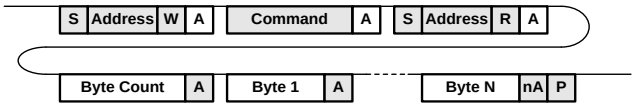


READ

The read protocol is the SMBus 1.1 Read Byte/Word protocol. Note that the read protocol may request a single byte or word.



In addition, Block read commands are supported with a total maximum length of 255 bytes. See PFE Programming Manual BCA.00006 for further information.



8.17 GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

Bel Power Solutions provides with its “Bel Power Solutions I2C Utility” a Windows® XP/Vista/Win7 compatible graphical user interface allowing the programming and monitoring of PTT1600-12-054NAS445 Front-End. The utility can be downloaded on: belfuse.com/power-solutions and supports PMBus™ protocols.

The GUI allows automatic discovery of the units connected to the communication bus and will show them in the navigation tree. In the monitoring view the power supply can be controlled and monitored.

If the GUI is used in conjunction with the SNP-OP-BOARD-01 or YTM.G1Q01.0 Evaluation Kit it is also possible to control the PSON_L pin(s) of the power supply.

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Further there is a button to disable the internal fan for approximately 10 seconds. This allows the user to take input power measurements without fan consumptions to check efficiency compliance to the Climate Saver Computing Platinum specification.

The monitoring screen also allows to enable the hot-standby mode on the power supply. The mode status is monitored and by changing the load current it can be monitored when the power supply is being disabled for further energy savings. This obviously requires 2 power supplies being operated as a redundant system (as in the evaluation kit).

NOTE: The user of the GUI needs to ensure that only one of the power supplies have the hot-standby mode enabled.

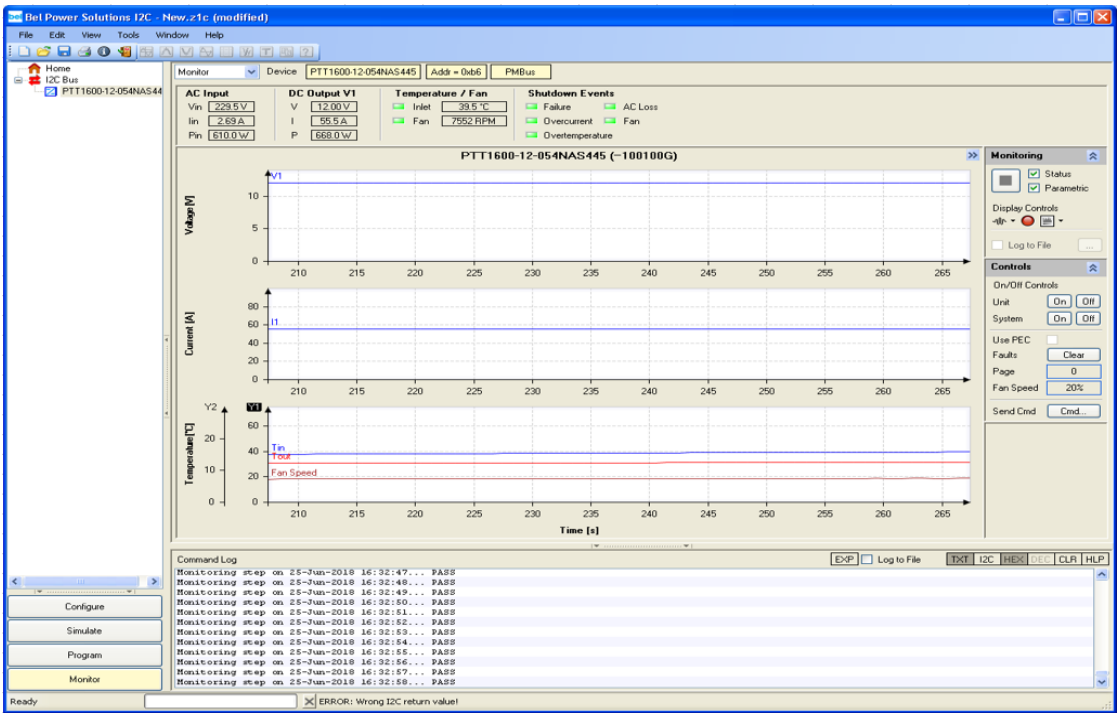

Figure 20. Monitoring dialog of the I2C Utility

9. TEMPERATURE AND FAN CONTROL

To achieve best cooling results sufficient airflow through the supply must be ensured. Do not block or obstruct the airflow at the rear of the supply by placing large objects directly at the output connector. PTT1600-12-054NAS445NA is provided with normal airflow, which means the air enters through the DC-output of the supply and leaves at the AC-inlet. PFE supplies have been designed for horizontal operation.

The fan inside of the supply is controlled by a microprocessor. The RPM of the fan is adjusted to ensure optimal supply cooling and is a function of output power and the inlet temperature.

For the normal airflow version additional constraints apply because of the AC-connector. In a normal airflow unit, the hot air is exiting the power supply unit at the AC-inlet.

The IEC connector on the unit is rated 105°C. If 70°C mating connector is used then end user must derated the input power to meet a maximum 70°C temperature at the front, see Figure 7 in above section.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the user to check the front temperature in such cases. The unit is not limiting its power automatically to meet such a temperature limitation.

Figure 21. Airflow direction

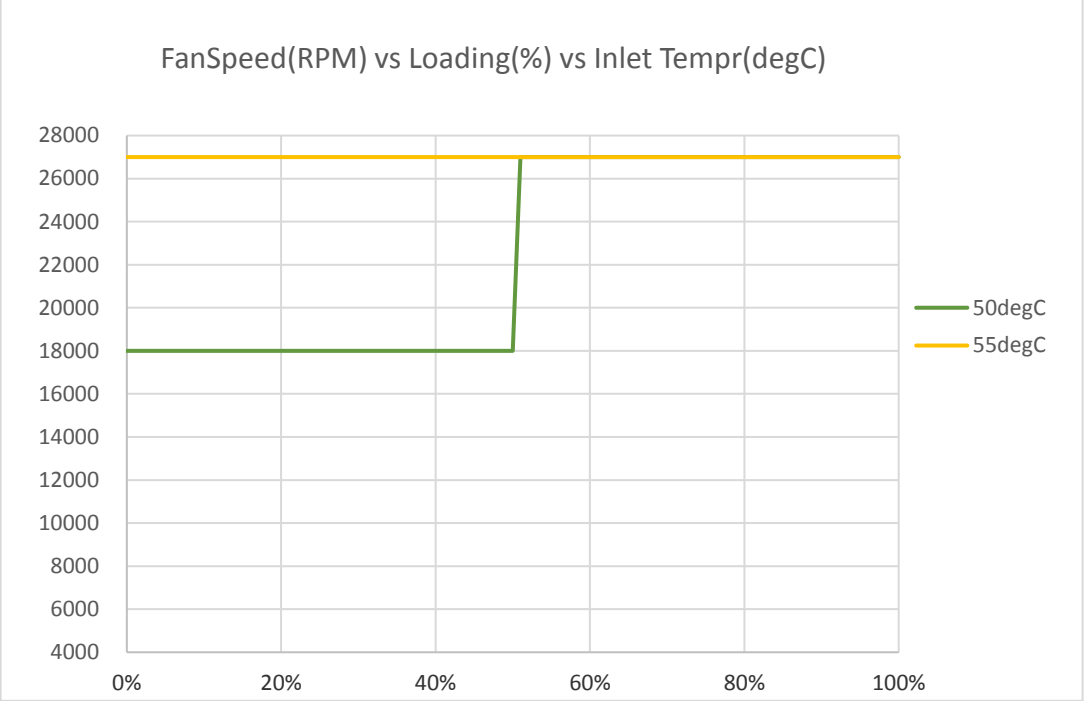

Figure 22. Fan speed vs. main output load

0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	loading/Ambient
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	25
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	30
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	35
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	40
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	45
18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	50
27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	55
27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	60
27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	65
27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	70

Table 9. Fan speed

10. ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

10.1 IMMUNITY

NOTE: Most of the immunity requirements are derived from EN 55024:1998/A2:2003.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	CRITERION
ESD Contact Discharge	IEC / EN 61000-4-2, ±8 kV, 25+25 discharges per test point (metallic case, LEDs, connector body)	A

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ESD Air Discharge	IEC / EN 61000-4-2, ±15 kV, 25+25 discharges per test point (non-metallic user accessible surfaces)	A
Radiated Electromagnetic Field	IEC / EN 61000-4-3, 10 V/m, 1 kHz/80% Amplitude Modulation, 1 µs Pulse Modulation, 10 kHz…2 GHz	A
EFT/Burst	IEC / EN 61000-4-4, level 3 AC port ±2 kV, 1 minute DC port ±1 kV, 1 minute	A
Surge	IEC / EN 61000-4-5 Line to earth: ±2 kV,2ohm Line to line: ±1 kV,2ohm NEBs GR-1089 6KV/2ohm CM&DM HVDC: CM2KV, DM2KV	A A
RF Conducted Immunity	IEC/EN 61000-4-6, Level 3, 10 Vrms, CW, 0.1 … 80 MHz	A
Voltage Dips and Interruptions	IEC/EN 61000-4-11 1: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 100%, Duration 10 ms(50HZ) 8.3ms(60HZ) 2: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 100%, Duration 20 ms(50HZ) 16.6ms(60HZ), Redundant PSUs 3: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 30%, Duration 500ms(50HZ&60), Redundant PSUs 4: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 100%, Duration 5000 ms 5: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 60%, Duration 100 ms 6: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 60%, Duration 200 ms 7: Vi 230 V, 100% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip 100%, Duration 20 ms 8: Vi 200 V, 50% Load, Phase 0 °, Dip to 68Vac, Duration 500 ms	 A A A B A B V_{SB}: A, V_1: B A

10.2 EMISSION

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	CRITERION
Conducted Emission	EN55022 / CISPR 22: 0.15 … 30 MHz, QP and AVG, single unit under 4db	Class B
	EN55022 / CISPR 22: 0.15 … 30 MHz, QP and AVG, 2 units in rack system under 4db	Class B
Radiated Emission	EN55022 / CISPR 22: 30 MHz … 1 GHz, QP, single unit under 4db	Class B
	EN55022 / CISPR 22: 30 MHz … 1 GHz, QP, 2 units in rack system under 4db	Class B
Harmonic Emissions	IEC61000-3-2, Vin = 115 VAC / 60 Hz, & Vin = 230VAC/ 50 Hz, 100% Load	Class A
AC Flicker	IEC61000-3-3, Vin = 230 VAC / 60 Hz, 100% Load	Pass

11. SAFETY APPROVALS

Maximum electric strength testing is performed in the factory according to IEC/EN 62368-1 and UL/CSA 62368-1. Input-to-output electric strength tests should not be repeated in the field. Bel Power Solutions will not honor any warranty claims resulting from electric strength field tests.

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
	Agency Approvals	IEC/EN 62368-1 UL/CSA 62368-1 CQC /BSMI/KCC (safety +EMC) EAC /RCM (AS/NZ)		Approved by independent body (see CE Declaration)		
	Isolation Strength	Input (L/N) to case (PE)		Basic		
		Input (L/N) to output		Reinforced		
		Output to case (PE)		Connected		
d_C	Creepage / Clearance	Primary (L/N) to protective earth (PE)		According to safety standard		mm
		Primary to secondary		Meet CCC 5000 m requirement		
	Electrical Strength Test	Input to case		2.5		
		Input to output		4.0		kVDC
		Output and Signals to case				

12. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
T_A	Ambient Temperature	$V_{i\,min}$ to $V_{i\,max}$, $I_{1\,nom}$, $I_{SB\,nom}$ below 5000 m Altitude (< 900m, keep maximum operation temperature. ≧ 900m, decrease 1° C per 300m See Table 8 or Figure 23)	0		+50	°C
T_{Aext}	Extended Temp. Range	Derating output	+50		+71	°C
T_S	Storage Temperature	Non-operational	-40		+71	°C
	Altitude	Operational, above Sea Level, refer derating to Ta	-		5000	m
N_a	Audible Noise	$V_{i\,nom}$, 50% $I_{o\,nom}$, T_A = 25°C		60		dBA

	Power De-Rating (Low Line / High Line)				
Ambient	50 deg C	55 deg C	61 deg C	66 deg C	71 deg C
Output Power	1000W/1600W	900W/1500W	800W/1400W	700W/1300W	600W/1200W

Table 10. Power De-Rating

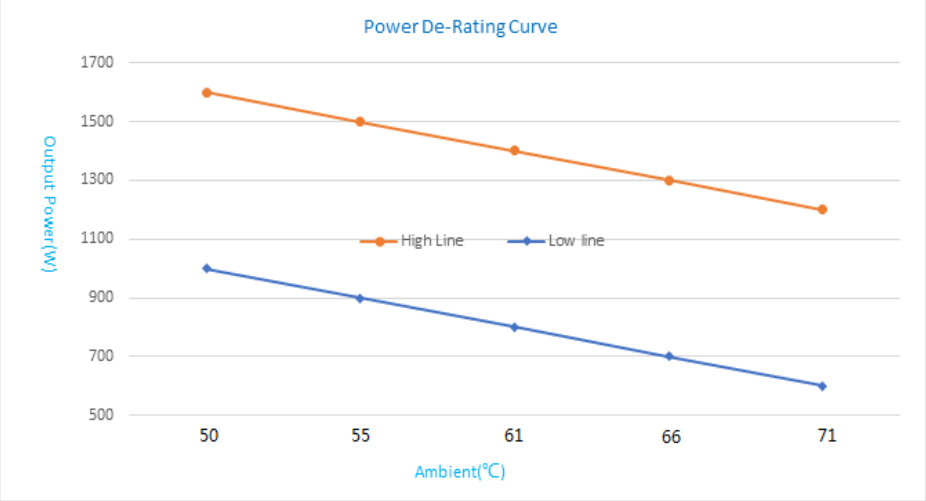

Figure 23

13. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER		DESCRIPTION / CONDITION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
	Dimensions	Width		54.5		mm
		Height		40.0		
		Depth		321.5		
M	Weight			1.13		kg

PTT1600-12-054NAS445 C16 Type Input AC connector, RongFeng SS-120B-1.0-4.0Ad or equivalent

NOTE: A 3D step file of the power supply casing is available on request.

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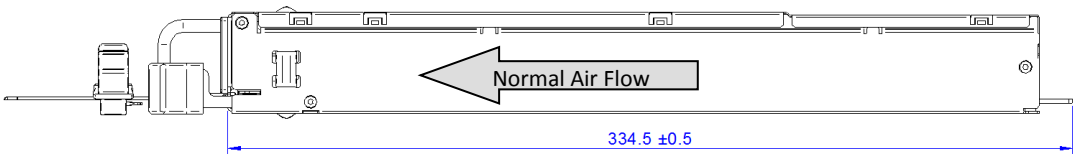


Figure 24. Side View 1

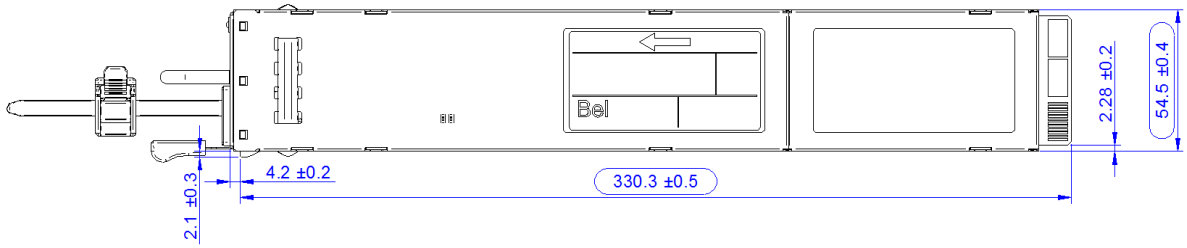


Figure 25 Top View

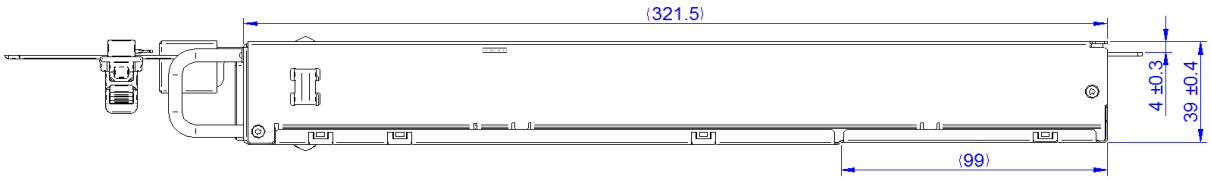


Figure 26. Side View 2

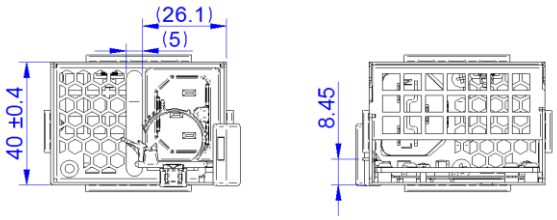
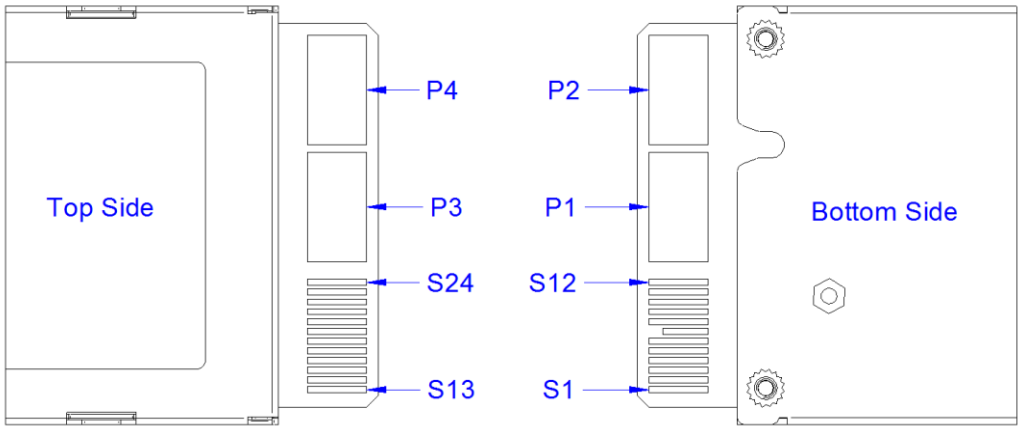


Figure 27. Front and Rear View

14. CONNECTIONS

AC input connector: Power supplier connector: IEC320 C16 type for PTT1600-12-054NAS445; C14 type for PTT1600-12-054NA

DC output connector: GOLDEN FINGER



Mating Connector: ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY P/N: C20041-10831-T

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Output		
P1, P3	+12V	+12 VDC main output
P2, P4	GND	Power ground (return)
Control Pins		
S1	+12V Sense	Main output positive sense
S2	+12V RTN Sense	Main output negative sense
S3	+12V Current Share	Current share bus (lagging pin)
S4	SMB_ALERT/L	SMB Alert signal output: active-low
S5	SDA	I2C data signal line
S6	SCL	I2C clock signal line
S7	+PS Kill	Power supply kill (lagging pin): active-high
S8	PSON/L	Power supply on input (connect to A2/B2 to turn unit on): active-low
S9	PW_OK	Power OK signal output (lagging pin): active-high
S10	PS_A1	I2C address setup pin
S11	+5V_STBY	Standby positive output
S12	+5V_STBY	Standby positive output
S13	N/C	Reserved
S14	PRESENT_L	Power supply present (lagging pin): active-low
S15	PS_A0	I2C address setup pin
S16	N/C	Reserved
S17	N/C	Reserved
S18	EEPROM_WP	
S19	ACOK/H	AC input OK signal: active-high
S20	N/C	Reserved
S21	N/C	Reserved
S22	PS_A2	I2C address setup pin(Reserved)
S23	+5V_STBY	Standby positive output
S24	+5V_STBY	Standby positive output

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15. ACCESSORIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ORDERING PART NUMBER	SOURCE
	Bel Power Solutions I^2C Utility Windows XP/Vista/7 compatible GUI to program, control and monitor PFE Front-Ends (and other I^2C units)	N/A	belfuse.com/power-solutions
	Dual Connector Board Connector board to operate 2 PFE units in parallel. Includes an on-board USB to I^2C converter (use *Bel Power Solutions I^2C Utility* as desktop software).	YTM.00117.0	belfuse.com/power-solutions

For more information on these products consult: tech.support@psbel.com

NUCLEAR AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS - Products are not designed or intended for use as critical components in life support systems, equipment used in hazardous environments, or nuclear control systems.
TECHNICAL REVISIONS - The appearance of products, including safety agency certifications pictured on labels, may change depending on the date manufactured. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

16. REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION	SECTION	ISSUE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY
2018/09/13	001	/	First release	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2018/12/08	002	8.3	LED change to Bi-color(Green/Red) LED	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/10	002	6.3.1	Remove figure 7A	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/10	002	7	$I_i \geq 4$ A_{rms} Change Ii & Pi accuracy to +/-3%.	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/10	002	8.11	Updated figure 17, add annotation system side pull-up.	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/10	002	14	Add C14 type in AC input connector	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/16	002	5.0	Update 5Vsb max capacitor load to 2200uF	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/16	002	4.5	New add AC line transient spec in product spec	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/16	002	8.13	Add EEPROM contents	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/16	002	8.1	Change pull-up resistor	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/28	002	4	Change Max Input Current from 15A to 12 A	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/28	002	13	Change Figure 25 golden finger for 12V pad	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/01/28	002	14	Change golden finger for 12V pad	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/04/04	002	8.13	Update EEPROM contents	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/05/13	002	9.0	Fan curve update	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/07/04	002	8.13	Change EEPROM 0x35~0x47 as serial number	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2019/07/05	002	6/6.4	Add Ambient OTP	Steven Ling	Mike Chen
2020/03/30	002	8.13	Upgrade EEPROM	Steven Ling	BJ Zeng
2020/03/31	A	/	Upgrade the version to A	Steven Ling	BJ Zeng
2023/10/12	B	12	Update the safety approve standard and electrical strength test and isolation strength	Jason Li	Erick Su

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