

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3000W/3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

RoHS Compliant



Applications

- 48V_{DC} distributed power architectures
- Routers/ VoIP/Soft and other Telecom Switches
- LAN/WAN/MAN applications
- File servers, Enterprise Networks, Indoor wireless
- SAN/NAS/iSCSI applications

Features

- Efficiency meets 80plus Titanium requirements
- Compact 1RU form factor with 40 W/in³ density
- Constant power from 52 – 58V_{DC}
- 3000 or 3500W from nominal 200-277V_{AC}
- 1500W from nominal 100 – 120V_{AC}
- Output voltage programmable from 42V – 58V_{DC}
- ON/OFF control of the main output
- Comprehensive input, output and overtemp. protection
- PMBus compliant dual I²C serial bus and RS485
- Precision measurement reporting such as input power consumption, input/output voltage & current
- Remote firmware upgrade capable
- Power factor correction (meets EN/IEC 61000-3-2 and EN 60555-2 requirements)
- Redundant, parallel operation with active load sharing
- Redundant +5V @ 2A Aux power
- Internally controlled Variable-speed fan
- Hot insertion/removal (hot plug)
- Four front panel LED indicators
- UL* Recognized, CAN/ CSA† C22.2 to IEC60950-1,
- CE mark meets 2006/95/EC directive[§]
- CB report available

Description

The CP3000/3500AC54TEP Rectifiers provide significantly higher power density in the same form factor and efficiency improvements in the Compact Power Line of Rectifiers. The only difference between these rectifiers is output power limit. High-density front-to-back airflow is designed for minimal space utilization and is highly expandable for future growth. Wide-input enables the rectifier to be deployed internationally into a wide range of commercially available voltage sources. Configured with both dual-redundant I²C and RS485 based communications busses, so that it could be positioned into a broad range of applications. Feature set flexibility makes this rectifier an excellent choice for applications requiring modular AC to - 48V_{DC} intermediate voltages, such as in distributed power.

* UL is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

† CSA is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.

‡ VDE is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.

§ This product is intended for integration into end-user equipment. All CE marking procedures of end-user equipment should be followed. (The CE mark is placed on selected products.)

** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

† The PMBus name and logo are registered trademarks of the System Management Interface Forum (SMIF)

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|-----------|-----|------|-------------|
| Input Voltage: Continuous | V_{IN} | 0 | 300 | V_{AC} |
| Operating Ambient Temperature ¹ | T_A | -10 | 75 | $^{\circ}C$ |
| Storage Temperature | T_{stg} | -40 | 85 | $^{\circ}C$ |
| I/O Isolation voltage to Frame (100% factory Hi-Pot tested) | | | 1500 | V_{AC} |

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, $V_o=54V_{DC}$, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

| INPUT | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Startup Voltage Low-line Operation High-line Operation | V_{IN} | 80 | 85 | 90 185 | V_{AC} |
| Operating Voltage Range Low-line Configuration High-line Configuration | | 90 185 | 100 - 120 200 - 277 | 140 300 | |
| Voltage Swell (no damage) | | 305 | | | |
| Turn OFF Voltage Hysteresis | | 75 5 | 80 | 85 | |
| Frequency | F_{IN} | 47 | | 66 | Hz |
| Source Impedance (NEC allows 2.5% of source voltage drop inside a building) | | | 0.2 | | Ω |
| Operating Current; at 110 V_{AC} at 240 V_{AC} | I_{IN} | | 15.5 16 | | A_{AC} |
| Inrush Transient (220 V_{RMS} , 25 $^{\circ}C$, excluding X-Capacitor charging) | I_{IN} | | 25 | 40 | A_{PK} |
| Idle Power (at 240 V_{AC} , 25 $^{\circ}C$) 54V OFF 54V ON @ $I_o=0$ | P_{IN} | | 9 18 | | W |
| Leakage Current (300 V_{AC} , 60Hz) | I_{IN} | | 2.5 | 3.5 | mA |
| Power Factor (50 - 100% load) | PF | 0.97 | 0.995 | | |
| Efficiency ² , 240 V_{AC} @ 25 $^{\circ}C$ 10% of FL 20% of FL 50% of FL FL | η | 90 94 96 91 | | | % |
| Holdup time (output allowed to decay down to 40 V_{DC}) For loads below 1500W | T | | 10 15 | | ms |
| Ride through (at 240 V_{AC} , 25 $^{\circ}C$) | T | 1/2 | 1 | | cycle |
| Power Good Warning ³ (main output allowed to decay to 40 V_{DC}) | PG | 3 | 5 | | ms |
| Isolation (per EN60950) (consult factory for testing to this requirement) Input-Chassis/Signals Input - Output | V | 1500 3000 | | | V_{AC} V_{AC} |

¹ See the derating guidelines under the Environmental Specifications section

² Fan disabled, 5V output at 0 load.

³ Internal protection circuits may override the PG signal and may trigger an immediate shutdown. PG should not indicate normal (HI) until the main output is within regulation. PG should be asserted if the main output is about to shut down for any detectable reason.

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Electrical Specifications (continued)

| 54V _{DC} MAIN OUTPUT | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Output Power @ low line input 100 – 120V _{AC} @ high line input 200 – 277V _{AC} | W | 1500 3000/3500 | | | W _{DC} |
| Factory set default set point | | | 54 | | V _{DC} |
| Overall regulation (load, temperature, aging) 0 – 45°C LOAD > 2.5A > 45°C | V _{OUT} | -1 -2 | | +1 +2 | % |
| Output Voltage Set Range ⁴ - analog margining - Set either by I ² C or RS485 | | 44 42 | | 58 58 | V _{DC} |
| Output Current - @ 1500W (100 – 120Vac), 54V/52V @ 3000W (200 – 277V _{AC}), 54V/52V @ 3500W (200 – 277V _{AC}), 54V/52V | I _{OUT} | 1 1 1 | | 27.8/28.9 55.5/57.8 64.8/67.3 | A _{DC} |
| Current Share (> 50% FL) | | -5 | | 5 | %FL |
| Proportional Current Share between different rectifiers ⁵ (> 50% FL) | | | <7 | | %FL |
| Output Ripple (20MHz bandwidth, load > 1A) RMS (5Hz to 20MHz) Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz) Psophometric Noise | V _{OUT} | | | 100 250 ⁶ 9 ⁷ | mV _{rms} mV _{p-p} mV _{rms} |
| External Bulk Load Capacitance | C _{OUT} | 0 | | 5,000 | μF |
| Turn-On (monotonic turn-ON from 30 – 100% of V _{nom} above 5°C) Delay Rise Time – PMBus mode Rise Time - RS-485 mode ⁸ Output Overshoot | T V _{OUT} | | 5 100 5 | | s ms s % |
| Load Step Response (I _{O,START} > 2.5A) ΔI ⁹ ΔV, V _{AC} < 285V _{AC} ΔV, V _{AC} ≥ 285V _{AC} Response Time | I _{OUT} V _{OUT} V _{OUT} T | | | 50 2.0 3.2 2 | %FL V _{DC} V _{DC} ms |
| Overload - Power limit @ high line down to 52V _{DC} Power limit @ low line down to 52V _{DC} High line current limit ¹⁰ if V _{out} > 39V _{DC} [3000W/3500W] Low line current limit Output shutdown (commences as voltage decays below this level) System power up | P _{OUT} P _{OUT} I _{OUT} I _{OUT} V _{OUT} | 3000/3500 1500 59/68 30 | | | W _{DC} W _{DC} A _{DC} A _{DC} V _{DC} |
| Upon insertion the rectifier will delay an overload shutdown for 20 seconds allowing for the insertion and startup of multiple rectifiers within a system. | | | | | |
| Overvoltage - 200ms delayed shutdown Immediate shutdown Latched shutdown | V _{OUT} | > 65 | | < 60 | V _{DC} |
| Three restart attempts are implemented within a 1 minute window prior to a latched shutdown. | | | | | |
| Over-temperature warning (prior to commencement of shutdown) Shutdown (below the max device rating being protected) Restart attempt Hysteresis (below shutdown level) | T | | 5 20 10 | | °C |
| Isolation Output-Chassis (Standard, non-POE compliant) Output-Chassis/Signals (POE compliant per IEEE802.3) | V | 500 2250 | | | V _{DC} V _{DC} |

⁴ When V_O > 57V_{DC} or when V_{IN} > 270V_{AC} and V_O < 48V_{DC} power derating starts at 50°C

⁵ With existing CP platform of rectifiers

⁶ 500mV_{p-p} max above 280V_{AC}, 300mV_{p-p} max for POE product

⁷ Complies with ANSI T1.523-2001 section 4.9.2 emissions max limit of 20mV flat unweighted wideband noise limits

⁸ Below -5°C, the rise time is approximately 5 minutes to protect the bulk capacitors. Rise time can be changed to 100ms, contact factory for details.

⁹ di/dt (output current slew rate) 1A/μs.

¹⁰ Above 280V_{AC} the current limit reduces to 50A when V_{OUT} ≤ 45V_{DC} and to 25A when V_{OUT} ≤ 45V_{DC} and T_{AMB} > 55C.

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| 5V _{DC} Auxiliary output | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| Output Voltage Setpoint | V _{OUT} | | 5 | | V _{DC} |
| Overall Regulation | | -3 | | +3 | % |
| Output Current | | 0.005 | | 2 | A |
| Ripple and Noise (20mHz bandwidth) | | | 50 | 100 | mV _{p-p} |
| Over-voltage Clamp | | | | 7 | V _{DC} |
| Over-current Limit | | 110 | | 175 | %FL |

The 5V_{DC} should be ON before availability of the 54V_{DC} main output and should turn OFF only if insufficient input voltage exists to provide reliable 5V_{DC} power. The PG# signal should have indicated a warning that power would get turned OFF and the 54V_{DC} main output should be OFF way before interruption of the 5V_{DC} output.

General Specifications

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Notes |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|---------|--|
| Reliability | | 450,000 | | Hours | Full load, 25°C ; MTBF per SR232 Reliability protection for electronic equipment, issue 2, method I, case III, |
| Service Life | | 10 | | Years | Full load, excluding fans |
| Unpacked Weight | | 2.18/4.8 | | Kgs/Lbs | |
| Packed Weight | | 2.45/5.4 | | Kgs/Lbs | |
| Heat Dissipation | 190 Watts or 648 BTUs @ 80% load, 250 Watts or 853 BTUs @ 100% load | | | | |

Signal Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. Signals are referenced to Logic_GRD unless noted otherwise. Fault, PG#, OTW, Alert, SCL, SDA need to be pulled HI by external pull-up resistors. Max sink current: 5mA

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|--------------------|-----|------|------------------|
| ON/OFF 54V output OFF | V _{OUT} | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 5 | V _{DC} |
| 54V output ON (should be connected to Logic_GRD) | V _{OUT} | 0 | — | 0.5 | V _{DC} |
| Margining (through adjusting Vprog) | | 44 | | 58 | V _{DC} |
| Voltage control range | V _{control} | 0 | | 3.3 | V _{DC} |
| Programmed output voltage range | V _{OUT} | 44 | | 58 | V _{DC} |
| Voltage adjustment resolution (8-bit A/D) | V _{control} | | 3.3 | | mV _{DC} |
| Output configured to 54V _{DC} | V _{control} | 3.0 | | 3.3 | V _{DC} |
| Output configured to 44V _{DC} | V _{control} | 0 | | 0.1 | V _{DC} |
| $\Delta V \leq 10V_{DC}$, settling time to new value ¹¹ | T _{control} | | 150 | 200 | ms |
| Interlock | [short pin shorted to VOUT(-) on system side] | | | | |
| Module Present | [short pin shorted to Logic_GRD internally] | | | | |
| Over Temperature Warning (OTW#) Logic HI (temperature normal) | V | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 12 | V _{DC} |
| Sink current [note: open collector output FET] | I | — | — | 5 | mA |
| Logic LO (temperature is too high) | V | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| Power Good (PG) Logic HI (normal) [open collector output FET] | V | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 12 | V _{DC} |
| Logic LO (temperature is too high) | V | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| Protocol select Logic HI - Analog/PMBus™ mode | V _{HI} | 2.7 | — | 3.5 | V _{DC} |
| Logic - intermediate - RS485 mode | V _{II} | 1.0 | — | 2.65 | V _{DC} |
| Logic LO - DSP reprogram mode | V _{IL} | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| Fault# Logic HI (No fault is present) | V | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 12 | V _{DC} |
| Logic LO (Fault is present) | V | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| Alert# (Alert#_0, Alert#_1) Logic HI (No Alert - normal) | V | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 12 | V _{DC} |
| Logic LO (Alert# is set) | V | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| SCL, SDA (SCL_0/1, SDA_0/1) Logic HI | V | 0.7V _{DD} | — | 12 | V _{DC} |
| Logic LO (Alert# is set) | V | 0 | — | 0.4 | V _{DC} |

¹¹ Reducing the output voltage may take longer at light load due to capacitive discharge

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Digital Interface Specifications

| Parameter | Conditions | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| PMBus Signal Interface Characteristics¹² | | | | | | |
| Input Logic High Voltage (CLK, DATA) | | V | 1.5 | | 3.6 | V _{DC} |
| Input Logic Low Voltage (CLK, DATA) | | V | 0 | | 0.8 | V _{DC} |
| Input high sourced current (CLK, DATA) | | I | 0 | | 10 | μ A |
| Output Low sink Voltage (CLK, DATA, ALERT#) | I _{OUT} =3.5mA | V | | | 0.4 | V _{DC} |
| Output Low sink current (CLK, DATA, ALERT#) | | I | 3.5 | | | mA |
| Output High open drain leakage current (CLK, DATA, ALERT#) | V _{OUT} =3.6V | I | 0 | | 10 | μ A |
| PMBus Operating frequency range | Slave Mode | FPMB | 10 | | 400 | kHz |
| Measurement System Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Clock stretching | | T _{stretch} | | | 25 | ms |
| I _{OUT} measurement range | | I _{rng} | 0 | | 80 | A _{DC} |
| I _{OUT} measurement accuracy 25°C | > 12.8A < 12.8A | I _{out(acc)} | -1 5 | | +1 5 | % of FL % |
| I _{OUT} measurement accuracy 0 - 40°C ¹³ | > 12.8A | I _{out(acc)} | -2 | | +2 | % of FL |
| V _{OUT} measurement range | | V _{out(rng)} | 0 | | 70 | V _{DC} |
| V _{OUT} measurement accuracy ¹⁴ | | V _{out(acc)} | -1 | | +1 | % |
| Temp measurement range | | Temp _(rng) | 0 | | 150 | °C |
| Temp measurement accuracy ¹⁵ | | Temp _(acc) | -4 | | +4 | °C |
| V _{IN} measurement range | | V _{in(rng)} | 0 | | 320 | V _{AC} |
| V _{IN} measurement accuracy @ 25°C | V _{IN} > 120V _{AC} V _{IN} < 120V _{AC} | V _{in(acc)} | -1.25 -2 | | +1.25 2 | % |
| I _{IN} measurement range | | I _{in(rng)} | 0 | | 30 | I _{AC} |
| I _{IN} measurement accuracy - standard measurement @ 25°C | | I _{in(acc)} | -4 | | +4 | % of FL |
| I _{IN} measurement accuracy - improved measurement @ 25°C | > 1A \leq 1A | I _{in(acc)} | -2.5 -400 | | 2.5 400 | % mA |
| P _{IN} measurement range | | P _{in(rng)} | 0 | | 4000 | W _{in} |
| P _{IN} measurement accuracy - standard measurement @ 25°C | > 350W < 350W | P _{in(acc)} | -5 | 35 | +5 50 | % W |
| P _{IN} measurement accuracy - improved measurement @ 25°C | > 500W 100 - 500W < 100W | P _{in(acc)} | -1.5 -2.0 -20 | 1 1.5 15 | +1.5 +2.0 20 | % % W |
| Fan Speed measurement range | | | 0 | | 30k | RPM |
| Fan Speed measurement accuracy | | | -10 | | 10 | % |
| Fan speed control range | | | 0 | | 100 | % |

¹² Clock, Data, and Alert# need to be pulled up to V_{DD} externally.¹³ **Below 20% of FL;** 10 - 20% of FL: ± 0.64 A; 5 - 10% of FL: ± 0.45 A; 2.5 - 5% of FL: ± 0.32 A.¹⁴ Above 2.5A of load current¹⁵ Within 30° of the default warning and fault levels.

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Environmental Specifications

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units | Notes |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|--------|---|
| Ambient Temperature | -40 ¹⁶ | | 55 ¹⁷ | °C | Air inlet from sea level to 5,000 meters. |
| Exhaust Air Temperature | | | 15 | °C | Maximum allowed internal temperature rise |
| Storage Temperature | -40 | | 85 | °C | |
| Operating Altitude | | | 5000/16400 | m / ft | |
| Non-operating Altitude | | | 8200/30000 | m / ft | |
| Power Derating with Temperature | | | 2.0 | %/°C | 55°C to 75°C |
| Acoustic noise | | 55 | | dB(A) | Full load |
| Over Temperature Protection | | 125/110 | | °C | Shutdown / restart [internally measured points] |
| Humidity Operating Storage | 5 5 | | 95 95 | % % | Relative humidity, non-condensing |
| Shock and Vibration acceleration | | | 2.4 | Grms | IPC-9592B, Class II |

| EMC | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Parameter | Measurement | Standard | Level | Test |
| AC input ¹⁸ | Conducted emissions | EN55022, FCC Docket 20780 part 15, subpart J Meets Telcordia GR1089-CORE by a 3dB margin | A +6dB | 0.15 – 30MHz |
| | Radiated emissions | EN55022 | A +6dB | 30 – 10000MHz |
| | Line harmonics | EN61000-3-2 THD (230V, FL, 25°C) | Table 1 5% | 0 – 2 KHz |
| Parameter | Measurement | Standard | Criteria ¹⁹ | Test |
| AC Input Immunity | Line sags and interruptions | EN61000-4-11 Output will stay above 40V _{DC} @ 75% load Sag must be higher than 80V _{rms} . | B | -30%, 10ms |
| | | | B | -60%, 100ms |
| | | | B | -100%, 5sec |
| | Lightning surge | EN61000-4-5, Level 4, 1.2/50 μ s – error free ANSI C62.41 - level A3 | A | 4kV, common mode |
| | | | A | 2kV, differential mode |
| | | | B | 6kV, common & differential |
| Fast transients | EN61000-4-4, Level 3 | B | 5/50ns, 2kV (common mode) | |
| Enclosure immunity | Conducted RF fields | EN61000-4-6, Level 3 | A | 130dB μ V, 0.15-80MHz, 80% AM |
| | Radiated RF fields | EN61000-4-3, Level 3 | A | 10V/m, 80-1000MHz, 80% AM |
| | | ENV 50140 | A | |
| | ESD | EN61000-4-2, Level 4 | B | 8kV contact, 15kV air |

¹⁶ Designed to start and work at an ambient as low as -40°C, but may not meet operational limits until above -5°C

¹⁷ At 277V input line operation the maximum ambient is reduced to 50°C. See operational limitations in other sections of this document

¹⁸ Emissions requirements can be verified using either the J2007001 or J85480 GE shelf. Standalone the additional margin is not required.

¹⁹ Criteria A: The product must maintain performance within specification limits. Criteria B: Temporary degradation which is self recoverable. Criteria C: Temporary degradation which requires operator intervention.

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the CP3500AC54TE rectifier and 25°C.

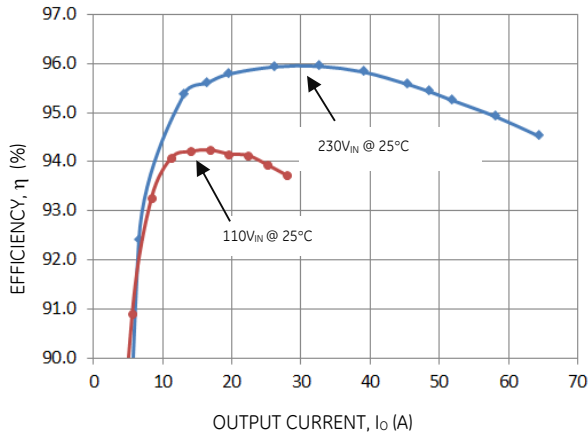


Figure 1. Rectifier Efficiency versus Output Current.

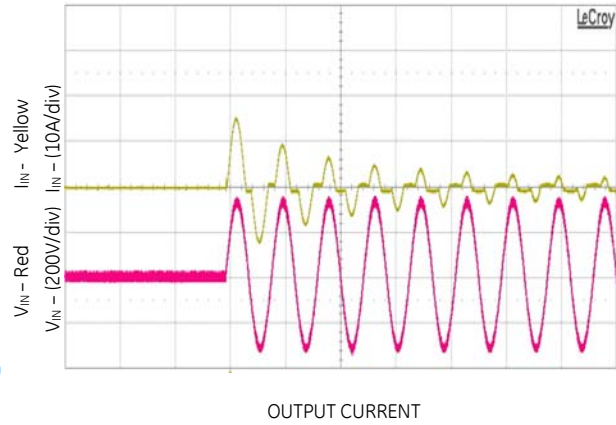


Figure 2. Inrush current $V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}$, 0°C phase angle

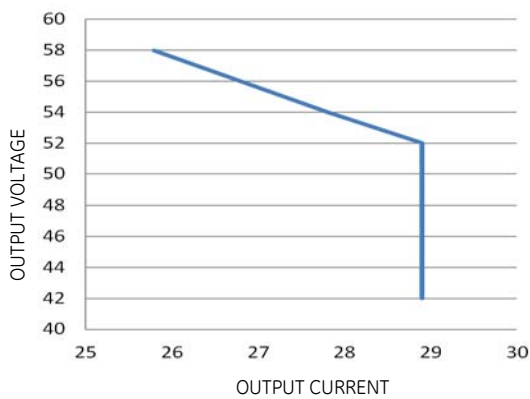


Figure 3. 54V_{DC} output: Power limit, Current limit and shutdown profile at $V_{IN} = 90V_{AC}$.

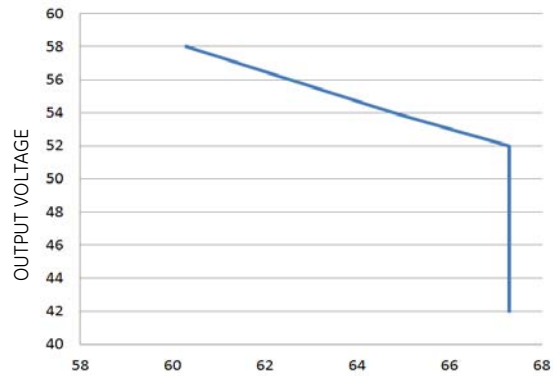


Figure 4. 54V_{DC} output: Power limit, Current limit and shutdown profile at $V_{IN} = 185V_{AC}$.

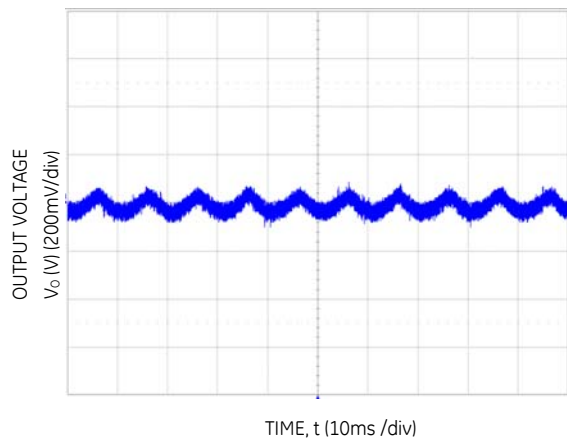


Figure 5. 54V_{DC} output ripple and noise, full load, $V_{IN} = 185V_{AC}$, 20MHz bandwidth

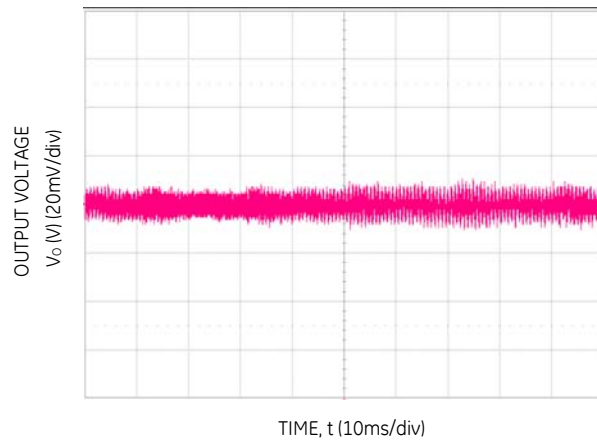


Figure 6. 5V_{DC} output ripple and noise, all full load, $V_{IN} = 185V_{AC}$, 20MHz bandwidth

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Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the CP3500AC54TE rectifier and 25°C.

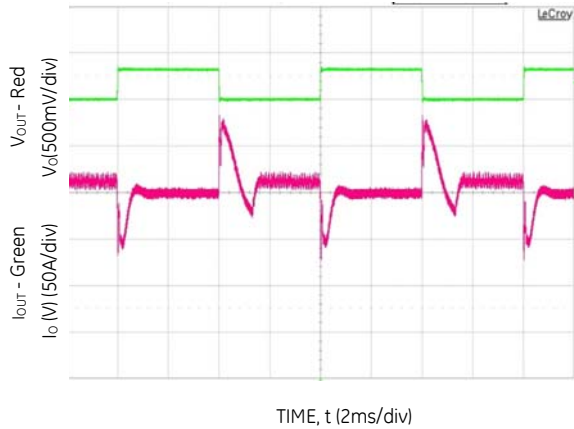


Figure 7. Transient response 54V_{DC} load step 10 – 60%, Slew rate: 1A/ μ s, V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}

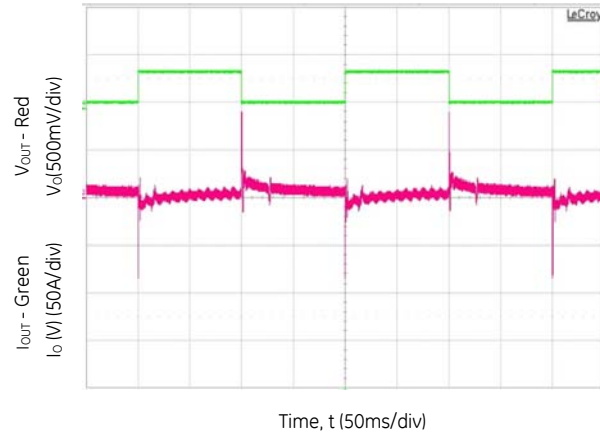


Figure 8. Transient response 54V_{DC} load step 10 – 60%, Slew rate: 1A/ μ s, V_{IN} = 230V_{AC} .

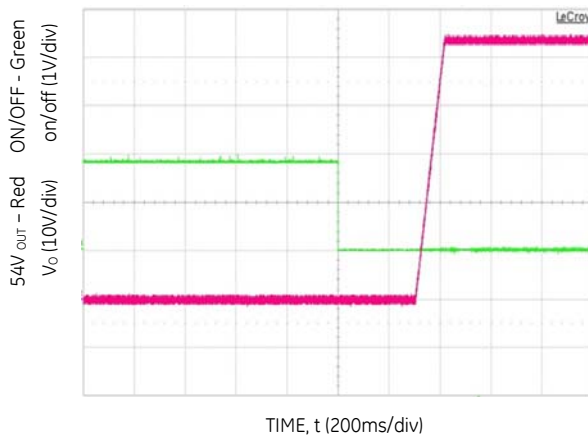


Figure 9. 54V_{DC} soft start delay when ON/OFF is asserted, V_{IN} =230V_{AC} - I²C mode.

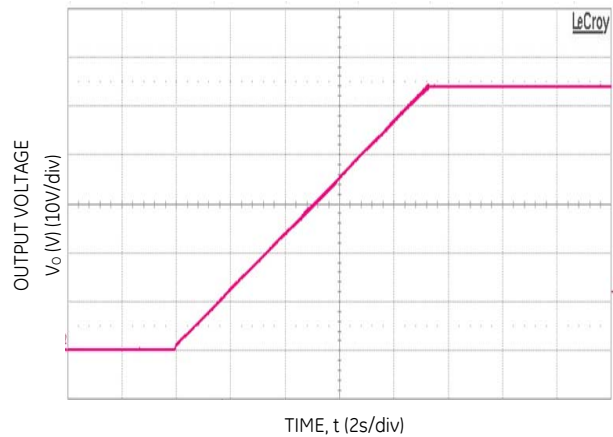


Figure 10. 54V_{DC} soft start, full load, V_{IN} = 230V_{AC} - RS485 mode with 4700 μ f external capacitance.

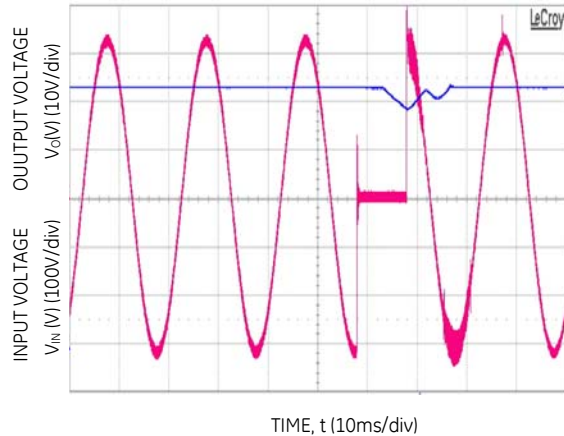


Figure 11. Ride through missing $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle, full load, V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}.

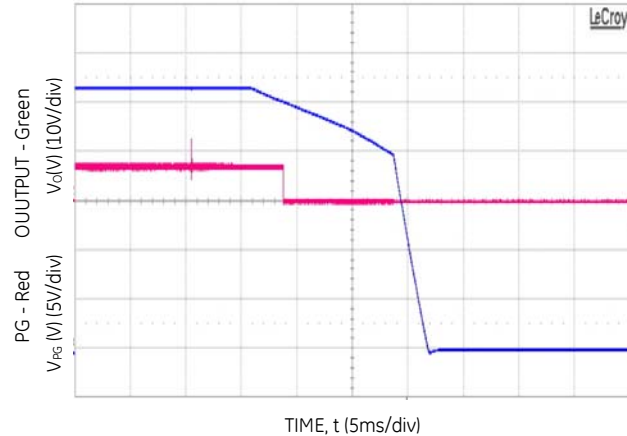


Figure 12. PG# alarmed 10ms prior to V_o < 40V, V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}, Output at Full load

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Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the CP3500AC54TE rectifier and 25°C.

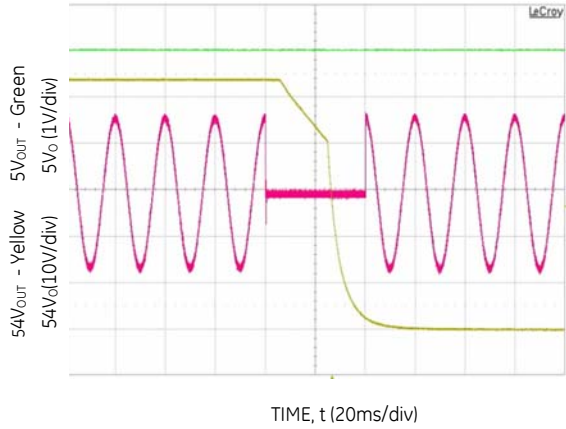


Figure 13. 40ms AC dropout @ full load, $V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}$.

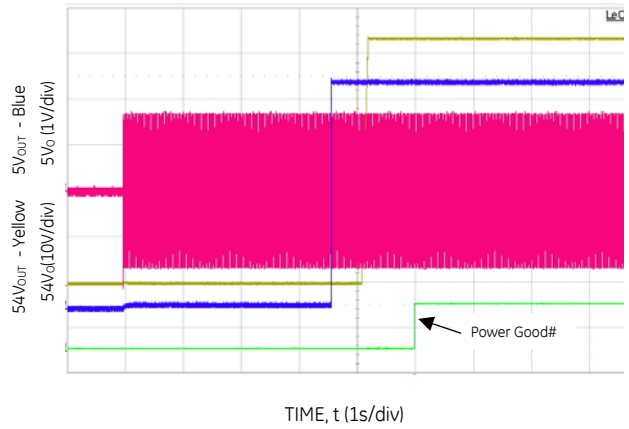


Figure 14. Turn-ON at full load $V_{IN} = 230V_{AC}$.

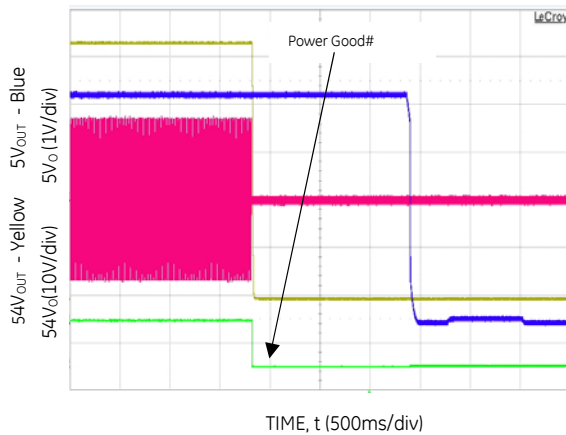


Figure 15. Turn-OFF at full load, $V_{IN}=230V_{AC}$

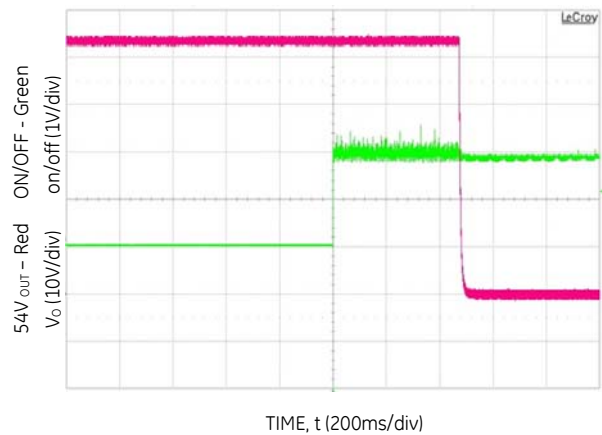


Figure 16. 54V_{DC} turn-OFF delay when ON/OFF is disasserted, $V_{IN}=230V_{AC}$ - I²C mode.

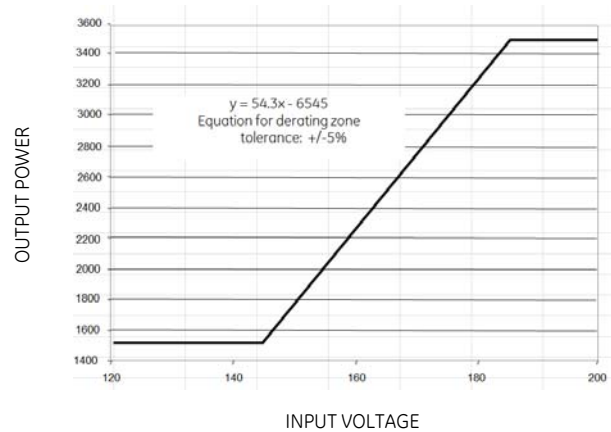


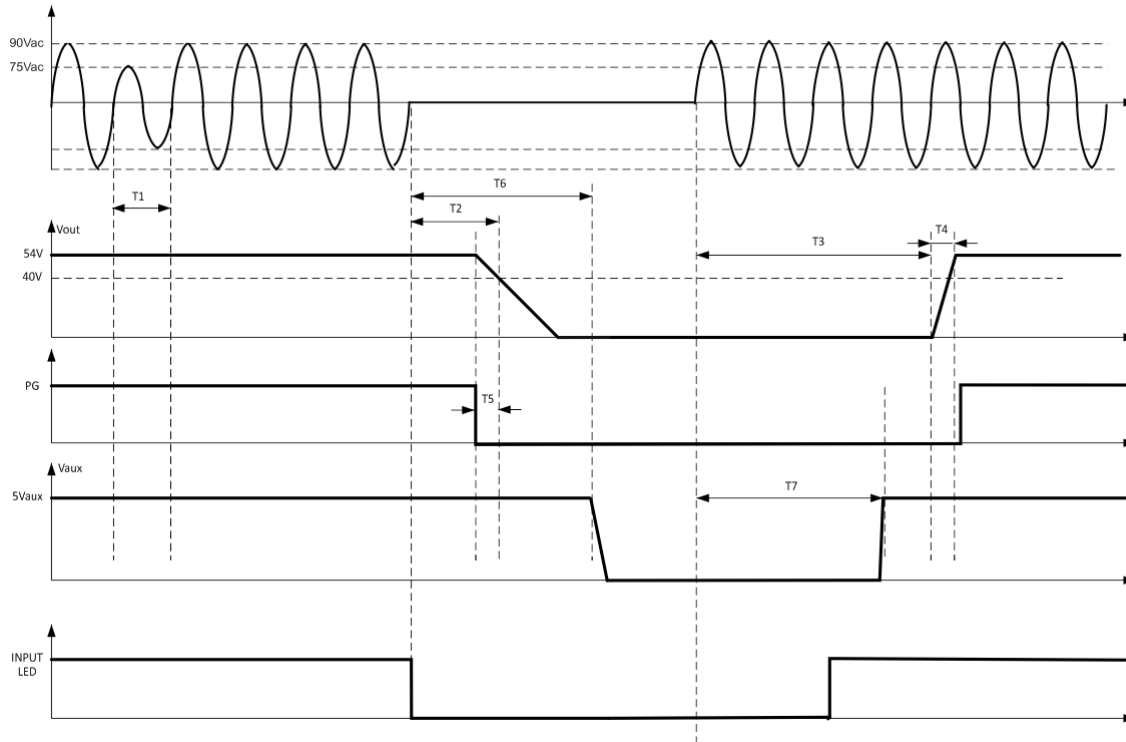
Figure 17. Output power derating below V_{IN} of 185V_{AC}

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Timing diagrams

Response to input fluctuations



T1 – ride through time – 0.5 to 1 cycles [10 – 20ms] V_{OUT} remains within regulation – load dependent

T2 – hold up time - 15ms – V_{OUT} stays above 40V_{DC}

T3 – delay time – 10s – from when the AC returns within regulation to when the output starts rising in I²C mode

T4 – rise time - 120ms – the time it takes for V_{OUT} to rise from 10% to 90% of regulation in I²C mode

T5 – power good warning – 3ms – the time between assertion of the PG signal and the output decaying below 40V_{DC}.

T6 – hold up time of the 5VAUX output @ full load – 1s – from the time AC input failed

T7 – rise time of the 5VAUX output - 3.65ms – 5VAUX is available at least 450ms before the main output is within regulation

Blinking of the input/AC LED – $V_{IN} < 80V_{AC}$ (the low transitioned signal represents blinking of the input LED).

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Control and Status

The Rectifier provides three means for monitor/control: analog, PMBus™, or the GE Galaxy-based RS485 protocol. Details of analog control and the PMBus™ based protocol are provided in this data sheet. GE will provide separate application notes on the Galaxy RS485 based protocol for users to interface to the rectifier. Contact your local GE representative for details.

Control hierarchy: Some features, such as output voltage, can be controlled both through hardware and firmware. For example, the output voltage is controlled both by a signal pin (Vprog) and firmware (Vout_command; 0x21).

Using output voltage as an example, the Vprog signal pin voltage level sets the output voltage if its value is < 3V_{DC}. (see the Vprog section). When the programming signal Vprog is either a no connect or > 3V_{DC}, the output voltage is set at the default value of 54V_{DC}.

The signal pin controls the feature it is configuring until a firmware command is executed. However, once the firmware command has been executed, the signal pin is ignored. In the above example, the rectifier will no longer 'listen' to the Vprog pin if the Vout_command has been executed.

In summary, signals such as Vprog are utilized for setting the initial default value and for varying the value until firmware based control takes over. Once firmware control is executed, hardware based control is relinquished so the processor can clearly decide who has control.

Analog controls: Details of analog controls are provided in this data sheet under Feature Specifications.

Signal Reference: Unless otherwise noted, all signals are referenced to Logic_GRD. See the Signal Definitions Table at the end of this document for further description of all the signals.

Logic_GRD is isolated from the main output of the rectifier for PMBus communications. Communications and the 5V standby output are not connected to main power return (Vout(-)) and can be tied to the system digital ground point selected by the user. (Note that RS485 communications is referenced to Vout(-), main power return of the rectifier).

Logic_GRD is capacitively coupled to Frame_GRD inside the rectifier. The maximum voltage differential between Logic_GRD and Frame_GRD should be less than 100V_{DC}.

Control Signals

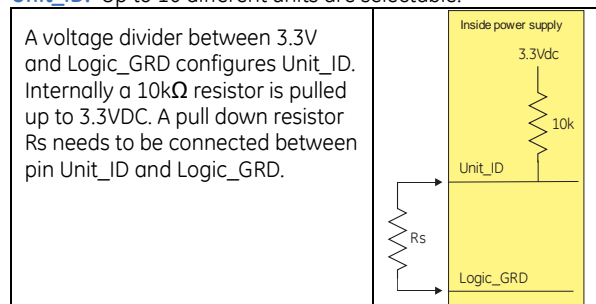
Protocol: This signal pin defines the communications mode setting of the rectifier. Two different states can be configured. State #1 is the I²C application in which case the protocol pin should be left a no-connect. State #2 is the RS485 mode application in which case a resistor value between 1kΩ and 5kΩ should be present between this pin and Vout (-).

Device address in I²C mode: Address bits A3, A2, A1, A0 set the specific address of the µP in the rectifier. With these four

bits, up to sixteen (16) rectifiers can be independently addressed on a single I²C bus. These four bits are configured by two signal pins, Unit_ID and Rack_ID. The least significant bit x (LSB) of the address byte is set to either **write [0]** or **read [1]**. A **write** command instructs the rectifier. A **read** command accesses information from the rectifier.

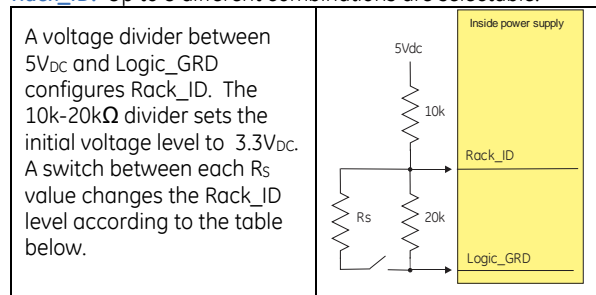
| Device | Address | Address Bit Assignments (Most to Least Significant) | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| µP | 40 - 4F | 1 | 0 | 0 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | R/W |
| Broadcast | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | MSB | | | | LSB |

Unit_ID: Up to 10 different units are selectable.



| Unit_ID | Voltage level | Rs (± 0.1%) |
|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Invalid | 3.30 | |
| 1 | 3.00 | 100k |
| 2 | 2.67 | 45.3k |
| 3 | 2.34 | 24.9k |
| 4 | 2.01 | 15.4k |
| 5 | 1.68 | 10.5k |
| 6 | 1.35 | 7.15k |
| 7 | 1.02 | 4.99k |
| 8 | 0.69 | 2.49k |
| 9 | 0.36 | 1.27k |
| 10 | 0 | 0 |

Rack_ID: Up to 8 different combinations are selectable.



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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

| Rack_ID | Voltage level | Rs (± 0.1%) |
|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | 3.3 | open |
| 2 | 2.8 | 35.2k |
| 3 | 2.3 | 15k |
| 4 | 1.8 | 8k |
| 5 | 1.4 | 4.99k |
| 6 | 1 | 2.87k |
| 7 | 0.5 | 1.27k |
| 8 | 0 | 0 |

Configuration of the A3 – A0 bits: The rectifier will determine the configured address based on the Unit_ID and Rack_ID voltage levels as follows (the order is A3 – A0):

| | | Unit_ID | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Rack_ID | 1 | 0000 | 0001 | 0010 | 0011 | |
| | 2 | 0100 | 0101 | 0110 | 0111 | |
| | 3 | 1000 | 1001 | 1010 | 1011 | |
| | 4 | 1100 | 1101 | 1110 | 1111 | |
| | 5 | | | | | |
| | 6 | 0000 | 0001 | 0010 | 0011 | 0100 |
| | 7 | 0101 | 0110 | 0111 | 1000 | 1001 |
| | 8 | 1010 | 1011 | 1100 | 1101 | 1110 |

Unit x Rack: 4 x 4 and 5 x 3

| | | Unit_ID | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Rack_ID | 1 | 0000 | 0001 | | | |
| | 2 | 0010 | 0011 | | | |
| | 3 | 0100 | 0101 | | | |
| | 4 | 0110 | 0111 | 0000 | 0001 | 0010 |
| | 5 | 1000 | 1001 | 0011 | 0100 | 0101 |
| | 6 | 1010 | 1011 | 0110 | 0111 | 1000 |
| | 7 | 1100 | 1101 | 1001 | 1010 | 1011 |
| | 8 | 1110 | 1111 | 1100 | 1101 | 1110 |

Unit x Rack: 2 x 8 and 3 x 5

Address detection: The Slot_ID pin must be shorted to Vout(-) in order to deliver output power. This connection provides a second interlock feature. (In RS485 mode the slot_ID resistance to Vout(-) is sufficient to sense the interlock feature)

Device address in RS485 mode: The address in RS485 mode is divided into three components; Bay_ID, Slot_ID and Shelf_ID

Bay_ID: The Unit_ID definition in I²C mode becomes the bay id in RS485 mode.

Slot_ID: Up to 10 different rectifiers could be positioned across a 19" shelf if the rectifiers are located vertically within the shelf. The resistor below needs to be placed between Slot_ID and Vout (-). Internal pull-up to 3.3V is 10kΩ.

| Slot | Resistor | Voltage | Slot | Resistor | Voltage |
|---------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|
| invalid | none | 3.3V | 6 | 7.15k | 1.35V |
| 1 | 100k | 3V | 7 | 4.99k | 1.02V |
| 2 | 45.3k | 2.67V | 8 | 2.49k | 0.69V |
| 3 | 24.9k | 2.34V | 9 | 1.27k | 0.36V |
| 4 | 15.4k | 2.01V | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 10.5k | 1.68V | | | |

Shelf_ID: When placed horizontally up to 10 shelves can be stacked on top of each other in a fully configured rack. The shelf will generate the precision voltage level tabulated below referenced to Vout (-).

| Shelf | V _{MIN} | V _{NOM} | V _{MAX} |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| 2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 4 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| 5 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| 6 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.8 |
| 7 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 18.4 |
| 8 | 19 | 20.0 | 21 |
| 9 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 23.6 |
| 10 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 26.3 |

Global Broadcast: This is a powerful command because it instruct all rectifiers to respond simultaneously. A **read** instruction should never be accessed globally. The rectifier should issue an 'invalid command' state if a 'read' is attempted globally.

For example, changing the 'system' output voltage requires the global broadcast so that all paralleled rectifiers change their output simultaneously. This command can also turn OFF the 'main' output or turn ON the 'main' output of all rectifiers simultaneously. Unfortunately, this command does have a side effect. Only a single rectifier needs to pull down the ninth *acknowledge* bit. To be certain that each rectifier responded to the global instruction, a **READ** instruction should be executed to each rectifier to verify that the command properly executed. The GLOBAL BROADCAST command should only be executed for write instructions to slave devices.

Voltage programming (V_{prog}): Hardware voltage programming controls the output voltage until a software command to change the output voltage is executed. Software voltage programming permanently overrides the hardware margin setting and the rectifier no longer listens

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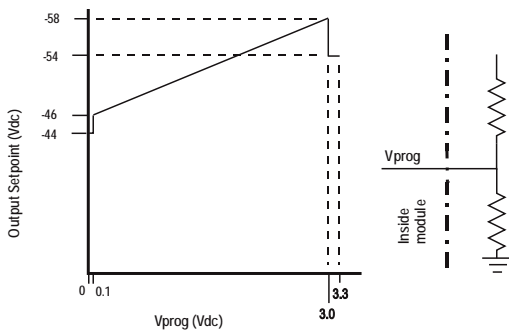
Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

to any hardware margin settings until power to the controller is interrupted, for example if input power or bias power is recycled.

When bias power is recycled to the controller the controller restarts into its default configuration, programmed to set the output as instructed by the V_{prog} pin. Again, subsequent software commanded settings permanently override the margin setting. As an example, adding a resistor between V_{prog} and Logic_GRD is an effective way of changing the factory set point of the rectifier to whatever voltage level is desired by the user during initial start-up.

The V_{prog} pin level should be set by a divider from 3.3Vdc to Logic_GRD external to the rectifier as shown in the graph. Programming can be accomplished either by a resistor divider or by a voltage source injecting a precision voltage level into the V_{prog} pin. Above 3Vdc the rectifier sets the output to its default state.

An analog voltage on this signal can vary the output voltage from 44Vdc to 58Vdc.



Factory default setting driven by V_{prog}

Load share (Ishare): This is a single wire analog signal that is generated and acted upon automatically by rectifiers connected in parallel. Ishare pins should be connected to each other for rectifiers, if active current share among the rectifiers is desired. No resistors or capacitors should get connected to this pin.

ON/OFF: Controls the main 54Vdc output when either analog control or PMBus protocols are selected, as configured by the Protocol pin. This pin must be pulled low to turn **ON** the rectifier. The rectifier will turn **OFF** if either the **ON/OFF** or the **Interlock** pin is released. This signal is referenced to Logic_GRD. Note that in RS485 mode this pin is ignored.

Interlock: This is a shorter pin utilized for hot-plug applications to ensure that the rectifier turns **OFF** before the power pins are disengaged. It also ensures that the rectifier turns **ON** only after the power pins have been engaged. Must be connected to $V_{OUT} (-)$ for the rectifier to be ON.

8V_INT: Single wire connection between rectifiers, Provides bias to the DSP of an unpowered rectifier.

Status Signals

Module Present: This signal is tied to Logic_GRD inside the rectifier. It's intent is to provide a signal to the system that a rectifier is physically present in the slot.

Power Good Warning (PG#): This signal is HI when the main output is being delivered and goes LO if the main output is about to decay below regulation. Note that should a catastrophic failure occur, the signal may not be fast enough to provide a meaningful warning. PG# also pulses at a 1ms duty cycle if the unit is in overload.

Fault#: A TTL compatible status signal representing whether a Fault occurred. This signal needs to be pulled HI externally through a resistor. This signal goes LO for any failure that requires rectifier replacement. These faults may be due to:

- Fan failure
- Over-temperature shutdown
- Over-voltage shutdown
- Internal Rectifier Fault

Over temp warning (OTW#): A TTL compatible status signal representing whether an over temperature exists. This signal needs to be pulled HI externally through a resistor.

If an over temperature should occur, this signal would pull LO for approximately 10 seconds prior to shutting down the rectifier. In its default configuration, the unit would restart if internal temperatures recover within normal operational levels. At that time the signal reverts back to its open collector (HI) state.

Power_CAP: This signal is HI when the main output is 3000w and goes LO when the main output is 1400w.

Serial Bus Communications

The I²C interface facilitates the monitoring and control of various operating parameters within the unit and transmits these on demand over an industry standard I²C Serial bus.

All signals are referenced to 'Logic_GRD'.

Pull-up resistors: The clock, data, and Alert# lines do not have any internal pull-up resistors inside the rectifier. The customer is responsible for ensuring that the transmission impedance of the communications lines complies with I²C and SMBus standards.

Serial Clock (SCL): The clock pulses on this line are generated by the host that initiates communications across the I²C Serial bus. This signal needs to be pulled HI externally through a resistor as necessary to ensure that rise and fall time timing and the maximum sink current is in compliance to the I²C/SMBus specifications.

Serial Data (SDA): This line is a bi-directional data line. This signal needs to be pulled HI externally through a resistor as

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

necessary to ensure that rise and fall time timing and the maximum sink current is in compliance to the I²C /SMBus specifications.

SMBUSAlert#: This hardware signal pin is normally HI. When asserted (logic LO) it signifies to the system controller that the state of the power supply has changed or that communication errors occurred.

The SMBusAlert# line exiting the rectifier combines the Alert# functions of rectifier control and dual_bus_control.

Digital Feature Descriptions

PMBus™ compliance: The rectifier is fully compliant to the Power Management Bus (PMBus™) rev1.2 requirements. This Specification can be obtained from www.pmbus.org.

'Manufacturer Specific' commands are used to support additional instructions that are not in the PMBus™ specification.

All communication over the PMBus interface must support the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the rectifier.

Non-volatile memory is used to store configuration settings. Not all settings programmed into the device are automatically saved into this non-volatile memory. Only those specifically identified as capable of being stored can be saved. (see the Table of Commands for which command parameters can be saved to non-volatile storage).

Non-supported commands: Non supported commands are flagged by setting the appropriate STATUS bit and issuing an Alert# to the 'host' controller.

If a non-supported read is requested the rectifier will return 0x00h for data.

Data out-of-range: The rectifier validates data settings and sets the data out-of-range bit and Alert# if the data is not within acceptable range.

Master/Slave: The 'host controller' is always the MASTER. Rectifiers are always SLAVES. SLAVES cannot initiate communications or toggle the Clock. SLAVES also must respond expeditiously at the command of the MASTER as required by the clock pulses generated by the MASTER.

Clock stretching: The 'slave' µController inside the rectifier may initiate clock stretching if it is busy and it desires to delay the initiation of any further communications. During the clock stretch the 'slave' may keep the clock LO until it is ready to receive further instructions from the host controller. The maximum clock stretch interval is 25ms.

The host controller needs to recognize this clock stretching, and refrain from issuing the next clock signal, until the clock line is released, or it needs to delay the next clock pulse beyond the clock stretch interval of the rectifier. Note that clock stretching can only be performed after completion of transmission of the 9th ACK bit, the exception being the START command.

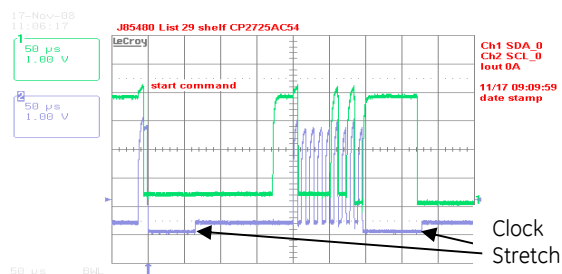


Figure 15. Example waveforms showing clock stretching.

I²C Bus Lock-Up detection: The device will abort any transaction and drop off the bus if it detects the bus being held low for more than 35ms.

Communications speed: Both 100kHz and 400kHz clock rates are supported. The rectifiers default to the 100kHz clock rate.

Packet Error Checking (PEC): The rectifier will not respond to commands without the trailing PEC. The integrity of communications is compromised if packet error correction is not employed. There are many functional features, including turning OFF the main output, that require validation to ensure that the desired command is executed.

PEC is a CRC-8 error-checking byte, based on the polynomial $C(x) = x^8 + x^2 + x + 1$, in compliance with PMBus™ requirements. The calculation is based in all message bytes, including the originating write address and command bytes preceding read instructions. The PEC is appended to the message by the device that supplied the last byte.

Alert#: The rectifier can issue Alert# driven from either its internal micro controller (µC) or from the I²C bus master selector stage. That is, the Alert# signal of the internal µC funnels through the master selector stage that buffers the Alert# signal and splits the signal to the two Alert# signal pins exiting the rectifier. In addition, the master selector stage signals its own Alert# request to either of the two Alert# signals when required.

The µC driven Alert# signal informs the 'master/host' controller that either a STATE or ALARM change has occurred. Normally this signal is HI. The signal will change to its LO level if the rectifier has changed states and the signal will be latched LO until the rectifier receives a 'clear_faults' instruction.

The signal will be triggered for any state change, including the following conditions;

- VIN under or over voltage
- Vout under or over voltage

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

- IOUT over current
- Over Temperature warning or fault
- Fan Failure
- Communication error
- PEC error
- Invalid command
- Internal faults
- Both Alert#_0 and -1 are asserted during power up to notify the master that a new rectifier has been added to the bus.

The rectifier will clear the Alert# signal (release the signal to its HI state) upon the following events:

- Receiving a CLEAR_FAULTS command
- Bias power to the processor is recycled

The rectifier will re-assert the Alert line if the internal state of the rectifier has changed, even if that information cannot be reported by the status registers until a clear_faults is issued by the host. If the Alert asserts, the host should respond by issuing a clear_faults to retire the alert line (this action also provides the ability to change the status registers). This action triggers another Alert assertion because the status registers changed states to report the latest state of the rectifier. The host is now able to read the latest reported status register information and issue a clear_faults to retire the Alert signal.

Re-initialization: The I²C code is programmed to re-initialize if no activity is detected on the bus for 5 seconds. Re-initialization is designed to guarantee that the I²C μController does not hang up the bus. Although this rate is longer than the timing requirements specified in the SMBus specification, it had to be extended in order to ensure that a re-initialization would not occur under normal transmission rates. During the few μseconds required to accomplish re-initialization the I²C μController may not recognize a command sent to it. (i.e. a start condition).

Read back delay: The rectifier issues the Alert# notification as soon as the first state change occurred. During an event a number of different states can be transitioned to before the final event occurs. If a read back is implemented rapidly by the host a successive Alert# could be triggered by the transitioning state of the rectifier. In order to avoid successive Alert# s and read back and also to avoid reading a transitioning state, it is prudent to wait more than 2 seconds after the receipt of an Alert# before executing a read back. This delay will ensure that only the final state of the rectifier is captured.

Successive read backs: Successive read backs to the rectifier should not be attempted at intervals faster than every one second. This time interval is sufficient for the internal processors to update their data base so that successive reads provide fresh data.

Dual Master Control:

Two independent I²C lines provide true communications bus redundancy and allow two independent controllers to

sequentially control the rectifier. For example, a short or an open connection in one of the I²C lines does not affect communications capability on the other I²C line. Failure of a 'master' controller does not affect the rectifiers and the second 'master' can take over control at any time.

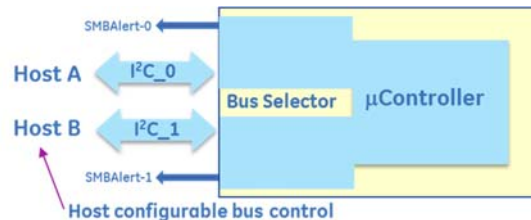
Conceptually a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) referenced to Vout(-) of the rectifier provides secondary control. A Bidirectional Isolator provides the required isolation between power GRD, Vout(-) and signal GRD (Logic_GRD). A secondary micro controller provides instructions to and receives operational data from the DSP. The secondary micro controller also controls the communications over two independent I²C lines to two independent system controllers.



The secondary micro controller is designed to default to I²C_0 when powered up. If only a single system controller is utilized, it should be connected to I²C_0. In this case the I²C_1 line is totally transparent as if it does not exist.

If two independent system controllers are utilized, then one of them should be connected to I²C_0 and the other to I²C_1.

At power up the master connected to I²C_0 has control of the bus. See the section on Dual Master Control for further description of this feature.



Conceptual representation of the dual I²C bus system.

PMBus™ Commands

Standard instruction: Up to two bytes of data may follow an instruction depending on the required data content. Analog data is always transmitted as LSB followed by MSB. PEC is mandatory and includes the address and data fields.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code |
| | | | A | A |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|-----|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Low data byte | A | High data byte | A | PEC | A | P |

□ Master to Slave □ Slave to Master
 SMBUS annotations; S – Start, Wr – Write, Sr – re-Start, Rd – Read, A – Acknowledge, NA – not-acknowledged, P – Stop

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Standard READ: Up to two bytes of data may follow a READ request depending on the required data content. Analog data is always transmitted as LSB followed by MSB. PEC is mandatory and includes the address and data fields.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code | A |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A | LSB | A |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| MSB | A | PEC | NA | P |

Block communications: When writing or reading more than two bytes of data at a time BLOCK instructions for WRITE and READ commands are used instead of the Standard Instructions above to write or read any number of bytes greater than two.

Block write format:

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code | A |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Byte count = N | A | Data 1 | A | Data 2 | A |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|---|-----|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | Data N | A | PEC | A | P |

Block read format:

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code | A |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Byte count = N | A | Data 1 | A | Data 2 | A |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|---|-----|----|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | Data N | A | PEC | NA | P |

Linear Data Format: The definition is identical to Part II of the PMBus Specification. All standard PMBus values, with the exception of output voltage related functions, are represented by the linear format described below. Output voltage functions are represented by a 16 bit mantissa. Output voltage has a E=9 constant exponent.

The Linear Data Format is a two byte value with an 11-bit, two's complement mantissa and a 5-bit, two's complement exponent or scaling factor, its format is shown below.

| | | Data Byte High | | | | | Data Byte Low | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---|---|---|--------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Exponent (E) | | | | | Mantissa (M) | | | | | | | | | | |

The relationship between the Mantissa, Exponent, and Actual Value (V) is given by the following equation:

$$V = M * 2^E$$

Where: V is the value, M is the 11-bit, two's complement mantissa, E is the 5-bit, two's complement exponent

Standard features

Supported features that are not readable: The commands below are supported at the described setting but they cannot be read back through the command set.

| Command | Comments |
|-----------------------|---|
| ON_OFF_CONFIG (0x02) | Both the CNTL pin, and the OPERATION command, enabling or disabling the output, are supported. Other options are not supported. |
| Capability (0x19) | 400KHz, ALERT# |
| PMBus revision (0x98) | 1.2 |

Status and Alarm registers: The registers are updated with the latest operational state of the rectifier. For example, whether the output is ON or OFF is continuously updated with the latest state of the rectifier. However, alarm information is maintained until a clear_faults command is received from the host. For example, the shutdown or OC_fault bits stay in their alarmed state until the host clears the registers.

A clear_faults clears all registers. If a fault still persists after the clear_faults is commanded, the register bit annunciating the fault is reset again.

PMBus™ Command set:

| Command | Hex Code | Data Field | Non-volatile Memory storage ²⁰ & default |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|---|
| Operation | 0x01 | 1 | Yes/80 |
| Clear_Faults | 0x03 | - | |
| Write_Protect | 0x10 | 1 | Yes/00 |
| Restore_default_all | 0x12 | - | |
| Restore_user_all | 0x16 | - | |
| Store_user_code | 0x17 | 1 | yes |
| Restore_user_code | 0x18 | 1 | |
| Vout_mode | 0x20 | 1 | |
| Vout_command | 0x21 | 2 | yes |
| Vin_ON | 0x35 | 2 | No/85 |
| Vin_OFF | 0x36 | 2 | No/80 |
| Fan_config_1_2 | 0x3A | 1 | Yes/99 |
| Fan_command_1 | 0x3B | 2 | |
| Vout_OV_fault_limit | 0x40 | 2 | Yes / 60 |
| Vout_OV_fault_response | 0x41 | 1 | No / 80 |
| Vout_OV_warn_limit | 0x42 | 2 | Yes / 59 |
| Vout_UV_warn_limit | 0x43 | 2 | Yes / 42 |
| Vout_UV_fault_limit | 0x44 | 2 | Yes /41 |
| Vout_UV_fault_response | 0x45 | 1 | No / C0 |
| Iout_OC_fault_limit | 0x46 | 2 | Yes / 68 |
| Iout_OC_fault_response ²¹ | 0x47 | 1 | Yes / F8 |
| Iout_OC_LV_fault_limit | 0x48 | 2 | Yes/36 |

²⁰ Yes - indicates that the data can be changed by the user

²¹ Only latched (0xC0) or hiccup (0xF8) are supported

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

| Command | Hex Code | Data Field | Non-Volatile Memory Storage & Default |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| lout_OC_warn_limit | 0x4A | 2 | Yes / 67.3 |
| OT_fault_limit | 0x4F | 2 | Yes/TBD |
| OT_fault_response ²² | 0x50 | 1 | Yes / C0 |
| OT_warn_limit | 0x51 | 2 | Yes/105 |
| Vin_OV_fault_limit | 0x55 | 2 | No/ 300 |
| Vin_OV_fault_response | 0x56 | 1 | No/ C0 |
| Vin_OV_warn_limit | 0x57 | 2 | Yes / 295 |
| Vin_UV_warn_limit ²³ | 0x58 | 2 | Yes / 87.5 |
| Vin_UV_fault_limit ²⁴ | 0x59 | 2 | No / 80 |
| Vin_UV_fault_response | 0x5A | 1 | No/ C0 |
| Status_byte | 0x78 | 1 | |
| Status_word (+ byte) | 0x79 | 1 | |
| Status_Vout | 0x7A | 1 | |
| Status_lout | 0x7B | 1 | |
| Status_Input | 0x7C | 1 | |
| Status_temperature | 0x7D | 1 | |
| Status_CML | 0x7E | 1 | |
| Status_fans_1_2 | 0x81 | 1 | |
| Read_Vin | 0x88 | 2 | |
| Read_lin | 0x89 | 2 | |
| Read_Vout | 0x8B | 2 | |
| Read_lout | 0x8C | 2 | |
| Read_temp_PFC | 0x8D | 2 | |
| Read_temp_dc_pri | 0x8E | 2 | |
| Read_temp_dc_sec | 0x8F | 2 | |
| Read_fan_speed_1 | 0x90 | 2 | |
| Read_fan_speed_2 | 0x91 | 2 | |
| Read_Pin | 0x97 | 2 | |
| Mfr_ID | 0x99 | 6 | |
| Mfr_model | 0x9A | 16 | |
| Mfr_revision | 0x9B | 8 | |
| Mfr_serial | 0x9E | 16 | |
| Status_summary | 0xD0 | 11 | |
| Status_unit | 0xD1 | 2 | |
| Status_alarm | 0xD2 | 3 | |
| Read_fan_speed | 0xD3 | 6 | |
| Read_input | 0xD4 | 5 | |
| Read_firmware_rev | 0xD5 | 6 | |
| Read_run_timer | 0xD6 | 3 | |
| Status_bus | 0xD7 | 1 | |
| Take_over_bus_control | 0xD8 | | |
| EEPROM Record | 0xD9 | 128 | yes |
| Read_temp_exhaust | 0xDA | 2 | |
| Read_temp_inlet | 0xDB | 2 | |
| Reserved for factory use | 0XDC | | |
| Reserved for factory use | 0XDD | | |
| Reserved for factory use | 0XDE | | |

²² Only latched (0x80) or restart (0xC0) are supported²³ Recovery set at 90V²⁴ Recovery set at 86V

| Command | Hex Code | Data Field | Non-Volatile Memory Storage & Default |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Test_Function | 0xDF | 1 | |
| Upgrade commands | | | |
| Password | 0xE0 | 4 | |
| Target_list | 0xE1 | 4 | |
| Compatibility_code | 0xE2 | 32 | |
| Software_version | 0xE3 | 7 | |
| Memory_capability | 0xE4 | 7 | |
| Application_status | 0xE5 | 1 | |
| Boot_loader | 0xE6 | 1 | |
| Data_transfer | 0xE7 | ≤32 | |
| Product comcode | 0xE8 | 11 | |
| Upload_black_box | 0xF0 | ≤32 | |

Command set adjustment range

If a command is received for a value setting that is outside the range defined below, the module should not change the present setting. The module could NACK the command and set the invalid/unsupported data bit of the status_cml (0x7E) register.

| Command | Hex Code | Default | Adjustment range | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------|
| | | HL (LL) | Low | High |
| Vout_command | 0x21 | 54 | 41 | 59 |
| Fan_command_1 | 0x3B | - | 0 | 100 |
| Vout_OV_fault_limit | 0x40 | 60 | 41 | 60 |
| Vout_OV_warn_limit | 0x42 | 59 | 42 | 59 |
| Vout_UV_warn_limit | 0x43 | 42 | 38 | 58 |
| Vout_UV_fault_limit | 0x44 | 41 | 36 | 58 |
| lout_OC_fault_limit | 0x46 | 68 (30) | 0 | 68 |
| lout_OC_LV_fault_limit | 0x48 | 41 | 36 | 58 |
| lout_OC_warn_limit | 0x4A | 67.3(29.8) | 0 | 67.3 |
| OT_fault_limit | 0x4F | 110 | 0 | 150 |
| OT_warn_limit | 0x51 | 105 | 0 | 150 |
| Vin_OV_fault_limit | 0x55 | 300 | 90 | 300 |
| Vin_OV_warn_limit | 0x57 | 295 | 90 | 295 |
| Vin_UV_warn_limit | 0x58 | 87.5 | 80 | 295 |
| Vin_UV_fault_limit | 0x59 | 80 | 70 | 295 |

Command Descriptions

Operation (0x01) : Turns the 54V output ON or OFF. The default state is **ON** at power up. Only the following data bytes are supported:

| FUNCTION | DATA BYTE |
|----------|-----------|
| Unit ON | 0x80 |
| Unit OFF | 0x00 |

To **RESET** the rectifier using this command, command the rectifier OFF, wait at least 2 seconds, and then command the rectifier back ON. All alarms and shutdowns are cleared during a restart.

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Clear_faults (0x03): Clears all STATUS and FAULT registers and resets the Alert# line of the I²C side in control. The I²C side not in control cannot clear registers in the rectifier. This command is always executable.

If a fault still persists after the issuance of the clear_faults command, the specific registers indicating the fault first clears but then get set again to indicate that the unit is still in the fault state.

WRITE_PROTECT register (0x10): Used to control writing to the PMBus device. The intent of this command is to provide protection against accidental changes. All supported commands may have their parameters read, regardless of the write_protect settings. The contents of this register cannot be stored into non-volatile memory using the Store_user_code command. The default setting of this register is enable_all_writes, write_protect 0x00h. The write_protect command must always be accepted.

| FUNCTION | DATA BYTE |
|---|-----------|
| Enable all writes | 00 |
| Disable all writes except write_protect | 80 |
| Disable all writes except write_protect and OPERATION | 40 |

Restore_default_all (0x12): Restores all operating register values and responses to the factory default parameters set in the rectifier. The factory default cannot be changed.

Restore_user_all (0x16): Restores all operating register values and responses to the user default parameters set in the rectifier. The user default can be changed.

Store_user_code (0x17): Changes the user default setting of a single register. In this fashion some protection is offered to ensure that only those registers that are desired to be changed are in fact changed.

Restore_user_code (0x18): Restores the user default setting of a single register.

Vout_mode (0x20): This is a 'read only' register. The upper three bits specify the supported data format, in this case Linear mode. The lower five bits specify the exponent of the data in two's complement binary format for output voltage related commands, such as Vout_command. These commands have a 16 bit mantissa. The exponent is fixed by the rectifier and is returned by this command

| Mode | Bits [7:5] | Bits [4:0] (Parameter) |
|--------|------------|------------------------|
| Linear | 000b | xxxxxb |

Vout_Command (0x21): Used to dynamically change the output voltage of the rectifier. This command can also be used to change the factory programmed default set point of the rectifier by executing a store-user instruction that changes the user default firmware set point.

The default set point can be overridden by the Vprog signal pin which is designed to override the firmware based default setting during turn ON.

In parallel operation, changing the output voltage should be performed simultaneously to all rectifiers using the Global Address (Broadcast) feature. If only a single rectifier is instructed to change its output, it may attempt to source all the required power which can cause either a power limit or shutdown condition.

Software programming of output voltage permanently overrides the set point voltage configured by the Vprog signal pin. The program no longer looks at the 'Vprog pin' and will not respond to any hardware voltage settings. If power is removed from the μ Controller it will reset itself into its default configuration looking at the Vprog signal for output voltage control. In many applications, the Vprog pin is used for setting initial conditions, if different than the factory setting. Software programming then takes over once I²C communications are established.

To properly hot-plug a rectifier into a live backplane, the system generated voltage should get re-configured into either the factory adjusted firmware level or the voltage level reconfigured by the Vprog pin. Otherwise, the voltage state of the plugged in rectifier could be significantly different than the powered system.

Programmed voltage range: 42V_{DC} – 58 V_{DC}.

A voltage programming example: The task: set the output voltage to 50.45V_{DC}

This rectifier supports the linear mode of conversion specified in the PMBus™ specification. The supported output voltage exponent is documented in the Vout_mode (0x20) command. The exponent for output voltage setting is 2⁻⁹ (see the PMBus™ specification for reading this command). Calculate the required voltage setting to be sent; 50.45 x 2⁹ = 25830. Convert this decimal number into its hex equivalent: 64E6 and send it across the bus LSB first and then MSB; E664 with the trailing PEC.

Vin_ON (0x35): This is a 'read only' register that informs the controller at what input voltage level the rectifier turns ON. The default value is tabulated in the data section. The value is contingent on whether the rectifier operates in the low_line or high_line mode.

Vin_OFF (0x36): This is a 'read only' register that informs the controller at what input voltage level the rectifier turns OFF. The default value is tabulated in the data section. The value is contingent on whether the rectifier operates in the low_line or high_line mode.

Fan_config_1_2 (0x3A): This command requires that the fan speed be commanded by duty cycle. Both fans must be commanded simultaneously. The tachometer pulses per revolution is not used. Default is duty cycle control.

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Fan_command_1 (0x3B): This command instructs the rectifier to increase the speed of both fans above what is internally required. The transmitted data byte represents the hex equivalent of duty cycle in percentage, i.e. 100% = 0 x 64h. The command can increase or decrease fan speed. An incorrect value will result in a 'data error'.

Sending 00h tells the rectifier to revert back to its internal control.

Vout_OV_fault_limit (0x40): Sets the value at which the main output voltage will shut down.

Vout_OV_fault_response (0x41): This is a 'read only' register. The only allowable state is a latched state after three retry attempts.

An overvoltage shutdown is followed by three attempted restarts, each successive restart delayed 1 second. If within a 1 minute window three attempted restarts failed, the unit will latch OFF. If less than 3 shutdowns occur within the 1 minute window then the count for latch OFF resets and the 1 minute window starts all over again. This performance cannot be changed.

Restart after a latched state: Either of four restart mechanisms is available;

- The hardware pin **ON/OFF** may be cycled OFF and then ON.
- The unit may be commanded to restart via i2c through the *Operation* command by first turning OFF then turning ON .
- The third way to restart is to remove and reinsert the unit.
- The fourth way is to turn OFF and then turn ON ac power to the unit.

A successful restart clears all STATUS and ALARM registers.

A power system that is comprised of a number of rectifiers could have difficulty restarting after a shutdown event because of the non-synchronized behavior of the individual rectifiers. Implementing the latch-off mechanism permits a synchronized restart that guarantees the simultaneous restart of the entire system.

A synchronous restart can be implemented by;

- Issuing a GLOBAL OFF and then a GLOBAL ON command to all rectifiers
- Toggling Off and then ON the **ON/OFF** signal, if this signal is paralleled among the rectifiers.
- Removing and reapplying input commercial power to the entire system.

The rectifiers should be OFF for at least 20 - 30 seconds in order to discharge all internal bias supplies and reset the soft start circuitry of the individual rectifiers.

Vout_OV_warn_limit (0x42): Sets the value at which a warning will be issued that the output voltage is too high. Exceeding the warning value will set the Alert# signal.

Vout_UV_warn_limit (0x43): Sets the value at which a warning will be issued that the output voltage is too low. Reduction below the warning value will set the Alert# signal.

Vout_UV_fault_limit (0x44): Sets the value at which the rectifier will shut down if the output gets below this level. This register is masked if the UV is caused by interruption of the input voltage to the rectifier.

Vout_UV_fault_response (0x45): Sets the response if the output voltage falls below the UV_fault_limit. The default UV_fault_response is restart (0xC0). The only two allowable states are latched (0x80) and restart (0xC0).

Iout_OC_fault_limit (0x46): Sets the value at which the rectifier will shut down at High Line. This level can be permanently changed and stored in non-volatile memory. The Low Line level is not adjustable.

Iout_OC_fault_response (0x47): Sets the response if the output overload exceeds the OC_Fault_limit value. The default OC_fault_response is hiccup (0xF8). The only two allowable states are latched (0xC0) or hiccup. The response is the same for both low_line and high_line operations.

Iout_OC_warn_limit (0x4A): Sets the value at which the rectifier issues a warning that the output current is getting too close to the shutdown level at high line. The Low Line level is not adjustable.

OT_fault_limit (0x4F): Sets the value at which the rectifier responds to an OT event, sensed by the dc-sec sensor. The response is defined by the OT_fault_response register.

OT_fault_response (0x50): Sets the response if the output overtemperature exceeds the OT_Fault_limit value. The default OT_fault_response is hiccup (0xC0). The only two allowable states are latched (0x80) or hiccup

OT_warn_limit (0x51): Sets the value at which the rectifier issues a warning when the dc-sec temperature sensor exceeds the warn limit.

Vin_OV_fault_limit (0x55): Sets the value at which the rectifier shuts down because the input voltage exceeds the allowable operational limit.

Vin_OV_fault_response (0x56): Sets the response if the input voltage level exceeds the Vin_OV_fault_limit value. The default Vin_OV_fault_response is restart (0xC0). The only two allowable states are latched (0x80) and restart (0xC0).

Vin_UV_warn_limit (0x58): This is another warning flag indicating that the input voltage is decreasing dangerously close to the low input voltage shutdown level.

Vin_UV_fault_limit (0x59): Sets the value at which the rectifier shuts down because the input voltage falls below the allowable operational limit.

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Vin_UV_fault_response (0x5A): Sets the response if the input voltage level falls below the Vin_UV_fault_limit value. The default Vin_UV_fault_response is restart (0xC0). The only two allowable states are latched (0x80) and restart (0xC0).

STATUS_BYTE (0x78): Returns one byte of information with a summary of the most critical device faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | Unit is busy | 0 |
| 6 | OUTPUT OFF | 0 |
| 5 | VOUT Overvoltage Fault | 0 |
| 4 | IOUT Overcurrent Fault | 0 |
| 3 | VIN Undervoltage Fault | 0 |
| 2 | Temperature Fault or Warning | 0 |
| 1 | CML (Comm. Memory Fault) | 0 |
| 0 | None of the above | 0 |

STATUS_WORD (0x79): Returns status_byte as the low byte and the following high_byte.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | VOUT Fault or Warning | 0 |
| 6 | IOUT Fault or Warning | 0 |
| 5 | INPUT Fault or Warning | 0 |
| 4 | MFR SPECIFIC | 0 |
| 3 | POWER_GOOD# (is negated) | 0 |
| 2 | FAN Fault or Warning | 0 |
| 1 | OTHER | 0 |
| 0 | UNKNOWN Fault or Warning | 0 |

STATUS_VOUT (0x7A): Returns one byte of information of output voltage related faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 7 | VOUT OV Fault | 0 |
| 6 | VOUT_OV_WARNING | 0 |
| 5 | VOUT_UV_WARNING | 0 |
| 4 | VOUT UV Fault | 0 |
| 3 - 0 | X | 0 |

STATUS_IOUT (0x7B): Returns one byte of information of output current related faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | IOUT OC Fault | 0 |
| 6 | IOUT OC LV Fault | 0 |
| 5 | IOUT OC Warning | 0 |
| 4 | X | 0 |
| 3 | CURRENT SHARE Fault | 0 |
| 2 | IN POWER LIMITING MODE | 0 |
| 1 - 0 | X | 0 |

The OC Fault limit sets where current limit is set. The rectifier actually shuts down below the LV fault limit setting.

STATUS_INPUT (0x7C): Returns one byte of information of input voltage related faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | VIN_OV_Fault | 0 |
| 6 | VIN_OV_Warning | 0 |
| 5 | VIN_UV_Warning | 0 |
| 4 | VIN_UV_Fault | 0 |
| 3 | Unit OFF for low input voltage | 0 |
| 2 | X | 0 |
| 1 - 0 | X | 0 |

STATUS_TEMPERATURE (0x7D): Returns one byte of information of temperature related faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 7 | OT Fault | 0 |
| 6 | OT Warning | 0 |
| 5 - 0 | X | 0 |

STATUS_CML (0x7E): Returns one byte of information of communication related faults.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | Invalid/Unsupported Command | 0 |
| 6 | Invalid/Unsupported Data | 0 |
| 5 | Packet Error Check Failed | 0 |
| 4 - 2 | X | 0 |
| 1 | Other Communication Fault | 0 |
| 0 | X | 0 |

STATUS_fans_1_2 (0x81): Returns one byte of information of fan status.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | Fan 1 Fault | 0 |
| 6 | Fan 2 Fault | 0 |
| 5 - 4 | Not supported | 0 |
| 3 | Fan 1 speed overwritten | 0 |
| 2 | Fan 2 speed overwritten | 0 |
| 1 - 0 | Not supported | 0 |

Read back Descriptions

Single parameter read back: Functions can be read back one at a time using the read_word_protocol with PEC. A command is first sent out notifying the slave what function is to be read back followed by the data transfer.

Analog data is always transmitted LSB followed by MSB. A NA following the PEC byte signifies that the transmission is complete and is being terminated by the 'host'.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code |
| | | | | A |

| | | |
|----|---------------|----|
| 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave address | Rd |
| | | A |

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| LSB | A | MSB | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Read back error: If the µC does not have sufficient time to retrieve the requested data, it has the option to return all FF's instead of incorrect data.

Read_fan_speed 1 & 2 (0x90, 0x91): Reading the fan speed is in Direct Mode returning the RPM value of the fan.

Read_FRU_ID (0x99, 0x9A, 0x9B, 0x9E): Returns FRU information. Must be executed one register at a time.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command 0x9x |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave address | Rd | A | Byte count = x |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|------|---|--------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Byte_1 | A | Byte | A | Byte_x | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Mfr_ID (0x99): Manufacturer in ASCII – 6 characters maximum,
General Electric – Critical Power represented as,
GE-CP

Mfr_model (0x9A): Manufacturer model-number in ASCII – 16 characters, for this unit: CP3500AC54TExxxx

Mfr_revision (0x9B): Total 8 bytes, this is the product series taking the form X:YZ. Each byte is in ASCII format. Read from left to right, scanned in from the series number bar code. Unused characters are filled at the end with null

Mfr_serial (0x9E): Product serial number includes the manufacturing date, manufacturing location in up to 16 characters. For example:

13KZ51018193xxx, is decoded as;

13 – year of manufacture, 2013

KZ – manufacturing location, in this case Matamoros

51 – week of manufacture

018193xxx – serial #, mfr choice

Manufacturer-Specific PMBus™ Commands

Many of the manufacturer-specific commands read back more than two bytes. If more than two bytes of data are returned, the standard SMBus™ Block read is utilized. In this process, the Master issues a Write command followed by the data transfer from the rectifier. The first byte of the Block Read data field sends back in hex format the number of data bytes, exclusive of the PEC number, that follows. Analog data is always transmitted LSB followed by MSB. A No-ack following the PEC byte signifies that the transmission is complete and is being terminated by the 'host'.

Mfr_Specific Status and alarm registers: The content and partitioning of these registers is significantly different than the standard register set in the PMBus™ specification. More information is provided by these registers and they are either accessed rapidly, at once, using the 'multi parameter' read back scheme of this document, or in batches of two STATUS and two ALARM registers.

Status_summary (0xD0): This 'manufacturer specific' command is the basic read back returning STATUS and ALARM register data, output voltage, output current, and internal temperature data in a single read. Internal temperature should return the temperature that is closest to a shutdown level.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave address | Rd | A | Byte count = 11 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|---------|---|---------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Status-2 | A | Status-1 | A | Alarm-3 | A | Alarm-2 | A |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Alarm-1 | A | Voltage LSB | A | Voltage MSB | A |

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Current-LSB | A | Current-MSB | A |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Temperature-LSB | A | Temperature-MSB | A |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 1 |
| PEC | No-Ack | P |

Status_unit(0xD1): This command returns the STATUS-2 and STATUS-1 register values using the standard 'read' format.

Status-2

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | PEC Error | 0 |
| 6 | OC [hiccup=1, latch=0] | 1 |
| 5 | Invalid_Instruction | 0 |
| 4 | Power_Capacity [HL = 1] | x |
| 3 | OR'ing Test Failed | 0 |
| 2 | n/a | 0 |
| 1 | Data_out_of_range | 0 |
| 0 | Remote ON/OFF [HI = 1] | x |

Oring fault: Triggered either by the host driven or'ing test or by the repetitive testing of this feature within the rectifier. A destructive fault would cause an internal shutdown. Success of the host driven test depends on power capacity capability which needs to be determined by the external processor. Thus a non-destructive or'ing fault does not trigger a shutdown.

Status-1

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | OT [Hiccup=1, latch=0] | 1 |
| 6 | OR'ing_Test_OK | 0 |
| 5 | Internal_Fault | 0 |

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| 4 | Shutdown | 0 |
| 3 | Service LED ON | 0 |
| 2 | External Fault | 0 |
| 1 | LEDs_Test_ON | 0 |
| 0 | Output ON (ON = 1) | x |

Status_alarm (0xD2): This command returns the ALARM-3 - ALARM-1 register values.

Alarm-3

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| 7 | Interlock open | 0 |
| 6 | Fuse fail | 0 |
| 5 | PFC-DC communications fault | 0 |
| 4 | DC-I ² C communications fault | 0 |
| 3 | AC monitor communications fault | 0 |
| 2 | x | 0 |
| 1 | x | 0 |
| 0 | Or'ing fault | 0 |

Alarm-2

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 7 | FAN_Fault | 0 |
| 6 | No_Primary | 0 |
| 5 | Primary_OT | 0 |
| 4 | DC/DC_OT | 0 |
| 3 | Vo lower than BUS | 0 |
| 2 | Thermal sensor filed | 0 |
| 1 | Stby_out_of_limits | 0 |
| 0 | Power_Delivery | 0 |

Power Delivery: If the internal sourced current to the current share current is > 10A, a fault is issued.

Alarm-1

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 7 | POWER LIMIT | 0 |
| 6 | PRIMARY Fault | 0 |
| 5 | OT_Shutdown | 0 |
| 4 | OT_Warning | 0 |
| 3 | IN OVERCURRENT | 0 |
| 2 | OV_Shutdown | 0 |
| 1 | VOUT_out_of_limits | 0 |
| 0 | VIN_out_of_limits | 0 |

Over temperature warning: This flag is set approximately 5°C prior to the commencement of an over temperature shutdown.

Read_Fan_speed (0 x D3) : Returns the commanded speed in percent and the measured speed in RPM. If a fan does not exist, or if the command is not supported the unit return 0x00.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command 0xE1 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave address | Rd | A | Byte count = 6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Adj%-LSB | A | Adj%-MSB | A | Fan1-LSB | A | Fan1-MSB | A |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Fan2-LSB | A | Fan2-MSB | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Read input string (0xD4): Reads back the input voltage and input power consumed by the rectifier.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code 0xDC |

| | | | | |
|---|----|---------------|----|---|
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| A | Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Byte Count = 4 | A | Voltage - LSB | A | Voltage - MSB | A |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Power - LSB | A | Power - MSB | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Read_firmware_rev [0 x D5]: Reads back the firmware revision of all three µC in the rectifier.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code 0xDD | A |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| A | Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A | Byte Count = 6 | A |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Primary major rev | A | Primary minor rev | A |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Secondary major rev | A | Secondary minor rev | A |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| I ² C major rev | A | I ² C revision | A | PEC | No-ack | P |

Read_run_timer [0 x D6]: This command reads back the recorded operational ON state of the rectifier in hours. The operational ON state is accumulated from the time the rectifier is initially programmed at the factory. The rectifier is in the operational ON state both when in standby and when it delivers main output power.

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Recorded capacity is approximately 10 years of operational state.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code 0xDE | A |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A | Byte count = 3 | A |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|---|------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Time - LSB | A | Time | A | Time - MSB | A |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 1 |
| PEC | No-ack | P |

Status_bus (0xD7): Bus_Status is a single byte read back. The command can be executed by either master at any time independent of who has control.

The µC may issue a clock stretch, as it can for any other instruction, if it requires a delay because it is busy with other activities.

Automatically resetting into the default state requires the removal of bias supply from the controllers.

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | Bus 1 command error | 0 |
| 6 | Bus 1 Alert# enabled | 0 |
| 5 | Bus 1 requested control | 0 |
| 4 | Bus 1 has control of the PS | 0 |
| 3 | Bus 0 command error | 0 |
| 2 | Bus 0 Alert# enabled | 0 |
| 1 | Bus 0 requested control | 0 |
| 0 | Bus 0 has control of the PS | 1 |

Command Execution: The master not in control can issue two commands on the bus, take_over_bus_control and clear_faults

Take_over_Bus_Control(0xD8): This command instructs the internal µC to switch command control over to the 'master' that initiated the request.

Actual transfer is controlled by the I²C selector section of the µC. A bus transfer only occurs during an idle state when the 'master' currently in control (in the execution process of a control command) has released the bus by issuing a STOP command. Control can be transferred at any time if the 'master' being released is executing a read instruction that does not affect the transfer of command control. Note: The µC can handle read instructions from both busses simultaneously.

The command follows PMBus™ standards and it is not executed until the trailing PEC is validated.

Status Notifications: Once control is transferred both Alert# lines should get asserted by the I²C selector section of

the µC. The released 'master' is notified that a STATUS change occurred and he is no longer in control. The connected 'master' is notified that he is in control and he can issue commands to the rectifier. Each master must issue a clear_faults command to clear his Alert# signal.

If the Alert# signal was actually triggered by the rectifier and not the I²C selector section of the µC, then only the 'master' in control can clear the rectifier registers.

Incomplete transmissions should not occur on either bus.

EEPROM record (0xD9): The µC contains 128 bytes of reserved EEPROM space for customer use. After the command code, the starting memory location must be entered followed by a block write, and terminated by the PEC number;

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command Code 0xD9 | A |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Start location | A | Byte count | A |

| | | | |
|------------|---|-------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| first_byte | A | last - byte | A |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 1 |
| PEC | A | P |

To read contents from the EEPROM section

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave address | Wr | A | Command 0xD9 | A |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Memory location | A | Byte count ≤ 32 | A |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave address | Rd | A |

| | | | |
|--------|---|-----------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Byte 1 | A | Byte ≤ 32 | A |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 1 |
| PEC | No-ack | P |

Test Function (0xDF)

| Bit | Function | State |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | 25ms stretch for factory use | 1= stretch ON |
| 5 - 6 | reserved | |
| 4 | Or'ing test | 1=ON, 0=OFF |
| 2 - 3 | reserved | |
| 1 | Service LED | 1=ON, 0=OFF |
| 0 | LED test | 1=ON, 0=OFF |

LEDs test ON: Will turn-ON simultaneously the front panel LEDs of the Rectifier sequentially 7 seconds ON and 2 seconds OFF until instructed to turn OFF. The intent of this function is to provide visual identification of the rectifier

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

being talked to and also to visually verify that the LEDs operate and driven properly by the micro controller.

LEDS test OFF: Will turn-OFF simultaneously the four front panel LEDs of the Rectifier.

Service LED ON: Requests the rectifier to *flash*-ON the Service (ok-to-remove) LED. The *flash* sequence is approximately 0.5 seconds ON and 0.5 seconds OFF.

Service LED OFF: Requests the rectifier to turn OFF the Service (ok-to-remove) LED.

OR'ing Test: This command verifies functioning of output OR'ing. At least two paralleled rectifiers are required. The host should verify that N+1 redundancy is established. If N+1 redundancy is not established the test can fail. Only one rectifier should be tested at a time.

Verifying test completion should be delayed for approximately 30 seconds to allow the rectifier sufficient time to properly execute the test.

Failure of the isolation test is not considered a rectifier FAULT because the N+1 redundancy requirement cannot be verified. The user must determine whether a true isolation fault indeed exists.

General performance descriptions

Default state: Rectifiers are programmed in the default state to automatically restart after a shutdown has occurred. The default state can be reconfigured by changing non-volatile memory (Store_user_code).

Delayed overcurrent shutdown during startup: Rectifiers are programmed to stay in a constant current state for up to 20 seconds during power up. This delay has been introduced to permit the orderly application of input power to a subset of paralleled rectifiers during power up. If the overload persists beyond the 20 second delay, the rectifier will revert back into its programmed state of overload protection.

Unit in Power Limit or in Current Limit: When output voltage is $> 36V_{dc}$ the Output LED will continue blinking. When output voltage is $< 36V_{dc}$, if the unit is in the RESTART mode, it goes into hiccup. When the unit is ON the output LED is ON, when the unit is OFF the output LED is OFF.

When the unit is in latched shutdown the output LED is OFF.

Restart after a latchoff: PMBus™ fault_response commands can be configured to direct the rectifier to remain latched off for over_voltage, over_temperature and over_current.

To restart after a latch off either of five restart mechanisms are available.

1. The hardware pin **ON/OFF** may be cycled OFF and then ON.
2. The unit may be commanded to restart via I²C through the *Operation* command by cycling the output OFF followed by ON.
3. Remove and reinsert the unit.
4. Turn OFF and then turn ON AC power to the unit.
5. Changing firmware from **latch off** to **restart**.

Each of these commands must keep the rectifier in the OFF state for at least 2 seconds, with the exception of changing to **restart**.

A successful restart shall clear all alarm registers, set the **restarted successful** bit of the *Status_2* register.

A power system that is comprised of a number of rectifiers could have difficulty restarting after a shutdown event because of the non-synchronized behavior of the individual rectifiers. Implementing the latch-off mechanism permits a synchronized restart that guarantees the simultaneous restart of the entire system.

A synchronous restart can be implemented by;

1. Issuing a GLOBAL OFF and then ON command to all rectifiers,
2. Toggling Off and then ON the ON/OFF (ENABLE) signal
3. Removing and reapplying input commercial power to the entire system.

The rectifiers should be turned OFF for at least 20 – 30 seconds in order to discharge all internal bias supplies and reset the soft start circuitry of the individual rectifiers.

Auto_restart: Auto-restart is the default configuration for over-current and over-temperature shutdowns. These features are configured by the PMBus™ fault_response commands

An overvoltage shutdown is followed by three attempted restarts, each restart delayed 1 second, within a 1 minute window. If within the 1 minute window three attempted restarts failed, the unit will latch OFF. If within the 1 minute less than 3 shutdowns occurred then the count for latch OFF resets and the 1 minute window starts all over again

Fault Management

Certain transitional states can occur before a final state is reached. The STATUS and ALARM registers will not be frozen into a notification state until the final state is reached. Once a final state is reached the Alert# signal is set and the STATUS and ALARM registers will not get reinstated until a clear_faults is issued by the master. The only exception is that additional state changes may be added to the original list if further changes are noted.

All fault information is sticky. If the fault still persists after a clear_faults has been issued, then the fault state will reassert. All operational state information is not sticky.

The rectifier differentiates between **internal faults** that are within the rectifier and **external faults** that the rectifier protects itself from, such as overload or input voltage out of

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

limits. The FAULT LED, FAULT PIN or i2c alarm is not asserted for EXTERNAL FAULTS. Every attempt is made to annunciate External Faults. Some of these annunciations can be observed by looking at the input LEDs. These fault categorizations are predictive in nature. Therefore, there is a likelihood that a categorization may not have been made correctly.

Input voltage out of range: The Input LED will continue blinking as long as sufficient power is available to power the LED. If the input voltage is completely gone the Input LED is OFF.

State Change Definition

A **state_change** is an indication that an event has occurred that the MASTER should be aware of. The following events shall trigger a **state_change**;

- Initial power-up of the system when AC gets turned ON . This is the indication from the rectifier that it has been turned ON. Note that the master needs to read the status of each rectifier to reset the system_interrupt.
- Any changes in the bit pattern of either the PMBus standard STATUS or the mfr_specific STATUS registers should trigger the Alert# signal.

Hot plug procedures

Careful system control is recommended when hot plugging a rectifier into a live system. It takes about 15 seconds for a rectifier to configure its address on the bus based on the analog voltage levels present on the backplane. If communications are not stopped during this interval, multiple rectifiers may respond to specific instructions because the address of the hot plugged rectifier always defaults to xxxx000 (depending on which device is being addressed within the rectifier) until the rectifier configures its address.

The recommended procedure for hot plug is the following: The system controller should be told which rectifier is to be removed. The controller turns the service LED ON, thus informing the installer that the identified rectifier can be removed from the system. The system controller should then poll the rectifier_present signal to verify when the rectifier is re-inserted. It should time out for 15 seconds after this signal is verified. At the end of the time out all communications can resume.

Hot plug configuration

During hot plug the rectifier attempts to configure itself to the bus voltage of a working system. The following are the turn-ON steps implemented within the rectifier:

- Prior to turning ON the main output the rectifier reads the bus voltage present on the bus. If the bus voltage and the commanded voltage (either default or Vmargin)

are the same, the power supply proceeds to turn ON into its commanded value.

- If the bus voltage and the commanded voltage do not agree, the rectifier ignores the commanded voltage and waits for the external controller to command it to set its output voltage. This step is required to ensure that the plugged in rectifier does not attempt to source an entire system at an uncontrolled voltage level.
- If the bus voltage is below 40Vdc the rectifier proceeds to turn ON into its commanded value.

Failure Predictions

Alarm warnings that do not cause a shutdown are indicators of a potential future failure of the rectifier. For example, if a thermal sensor failed, a warning is issued but an immediate shutdown of the rectifier is not warranted.

Other potential predictive failure mechanisms can be derived from information such as fan speed when multiple fans are used in the same rectifier. If the speed of the fans varies by more than 20% from each other, this is an indication of an impending fan wear out.

The goal is to identify problems early before a protective shutdown would occur that would take the rectifier out of service.

Information only alarms: The following alarms are for information only, they do not cause a shutdown

- Over temperature warning
- V_{out} Out-of-limits
- Output voltage lower than bus
- Unit in Power Limit
- Thermal sensor failed
- Or'ing (Isolation) test failure
- Power delivery
- Stby out of limits
- Communication errors

Remote upgrade

This section describes at a high-level the recommended re-programming process for the three internal micro controllers inside the rectifier when the re-programming is implemented in live, running, systems.

The process has been implemented in visual basic by GE Critical Power for controller based systems positioned primarily for the telecommunications industry. GE Critical Power will share its development with customers who are interested to deploy the re-programming capability into their own controllers.

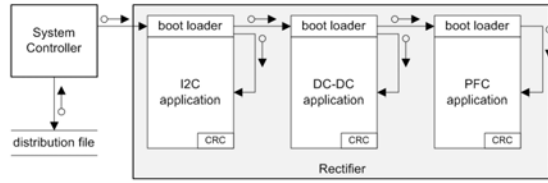
For some customers internal system re-programming is either not feasible or not desired. These customers may obtain a re-programming kit from GE Critical Power. This kit contains a turn-key package with the re-program firmware.

Conceptual Description: The rectifier contains three independent μ Controllers. The boost (PFC) section is controlled by the primary μ Controller. The secondary DC-DC converter is controlled by the secondary μ Controller, and I^2C

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Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

communications are being handled by the I²C Interface μController.



Each of the μControllers contains a **boot loader** section and an **application** section in memory. The purpose of the boot loader section is to facilitate the upgrading capability described here. All the commands for upgrading and memory space required for incrementally changing the application code are in this section. The application section contains the running code of the rectifier.

The system controller receives the upgrade package. It should first check whether an upgrade is required followed by upgrading those processors, one at a time, that are required to be upgraded. Each processor upgrade needs to be validated and once the upgrade is successfully completed the boot loader within each processor will permit the application to run after a reset. If the validation fails the boot loader will stay in its section. The system controller can attempt another upgrade session to see if it would complete successfully.

The Upgrade Package: This package contains the following files;

- **Manifest.txt** - The manifest describes the contents of the upgrade package and any incidental information that may be useful, for example, what this upgrade contains or why is this upgrade necessary. This file contains the version number and the compatibility code of the upgraded program for each of the three processors
- **Program.bin** - The upgraded program contents are located here. Each processor to be upgraded will have its own file.

Below is an example of an upgrade package

- Contents of the upgrade are in a zip file
CP3x00AC54TEZ.zip
- Unzipping the contents shows the following files
CP3x00AC54TEZ.pfc.bin
CP3x00AC54TEZ.sec.bin
manifest.txt
- Opening manifest.txt shows the following
Upgrade manifest file
Targets: CP3x00AC54TEZ PFC and SEC
Date: Tue 01/14/2014 14:25:09.37
Notes:
- Program contents
>p, CP3x00AC54TE_P01, CP3x00AC54TEZ_PFC.bin,1.18
>s, CP3x00AC54TE_S01, CP3x00AC54TEZ_SEC.bin,1.1



compatibility code, new program, revision number

Upgrade Status Indication: The FAULT LED is utilized for indicating the status of the re-programming process.

| Status | Fault LED | Description |
|---------------|------------|--|
| Idle | OFF | Normal state |
| In boot block | Wink | Application is good |
| Upgrading | Fast blink | Application is erased or programming in progress |
| Fault | ON | Erase or re-program failed |

Wink: 0.25 seconds ON, 0.75 seconds OFF
Fast Blink: 0.25 seconds ON, 0.25 seconds OFF

Upgrade procedure

1. Initialization: To execute the re-programming/upgrade in the system, the rectifier to be re-programmed must first be taken OFF-line prior to executing the upgrade. If the rectifier is not taken OFF-line by the system controller, the boot loader will turn OFF the output prior to continuing with the re-programming operation.

Note: Make sure that sufficient power is provided by the remaining on-line rectifiers so that system functionality is not jeopardized.

2. Unzip the distribution file
3. Unlock upgrade execution protection by issuing the command below;

Password(0xE0): This command unlocks the upgrade commands feature of the rectifier by sending the characters 'UPGD'.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE0 | A | Byte count - 4 | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------------|---|-----|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Byte 0 - U | A | Byte 4 - D | A | PEC | A | P |

4. Obtain a list of upgradable processors (optional)

Target list(0xE1): This command returns the upgradable processors within the rectifier. The byte word is the ASCII character of the processor (p, s, and i). The command is optional to the user for information only.

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE1 | A |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count - n | A |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Byte 0 | A | Byte n | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Potential target processors are the following:

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p – primary (PFC)
s – secondary (DC-DC)
i – I²C

- Verify upgrade compatibility by matching the upgrade compatibility code in the manifest.txt file to the rectifier compatibility code of the target processor.

Compatibility code (0xE2): This read command consists of up to 32 characters defining the hardware configuration:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE2 | A | Target-x | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|-----------------|---|--------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count = 32 | A | Byte 0 | A |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Byte 31 | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Where Target-x is an ASCII character pointing to the processor to be updated;

p – primary (PFC)
s – secondary (DC-DC)
i – I²C

- Check the software revision number of the target processor in the rectifier and compare it to the revision in the upgrade. If the revision numbers are the same, or the rectifier has a higher revision number then no upgrade is required for the target processor.

Software revision(0xE3): This command returns the software revision of the target.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE3 | A | Target-x | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|--------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count=7 | A | Major revision | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|---|-----|---|--------------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Minor revision | A | month | A | day | A | year ²⁵ | A |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| hrs | A | min | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

- Verify the capability of each processor

Memory capability (0xE4): Provides the specifics of the capability of the device to be reprogrammed

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE4 | A | Target-x | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|--------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count=7 | A | Max bytes | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| ET-LSB | A | ET-MSB | A | BT-LSB | A | BT-MSB | A |

²⁵ Last two digits

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| App_CRC_LSB | A | App_CRC_MSB | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Where the fields definition are shown as below:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Max Bytes | Maximum number of bytes in a data packet |
| ET | Erase time for entire application space (in mS) |
| BT | Data packet write execution time (uS) |
| APP_CRC | Application CRC-16 – returns the application CRC-16 calculation. Reading these register values, if the application upload CRC-16 calculation returns an invalid, provides the mismatch information to the host program. (See application status(0xE5) command) |

This information should be used by the host processor to determine the max data packet size and add appropriate delays between commands.

- Verify availability: The Application status command is used to verify the present state of the boot loader.

Application status (0xE5): Returns the Boot Loader’s present status

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE5 | A | Target-x | A |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|--------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Status | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

Status bits:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0x00 Processor is available | 0x10 Reserved |
| 0x01 Application erased | 0x20 Reserved |
| 0x02 CRC-16 invalid | 0x40 Manages downstream μC |
| 0x04 Sequence out of order | 0x80 In boot loader |
| 0x08 Address out of range | |

Status of the application should be checked after the execution of successive commands to verify that the commands have been properly executed.

- Issue a Boot Loader command with the *enter boot block* instruction

Boot loader (0xE6): This command manages the upgrade process starting with entering the sector, erasing the present application, indicating completion of the upload and finally exiting from the boot sector, thereby turning over control to the uploaded application.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE6 | A | Target-x | A |

| | | | | |
|------|---|-----|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Data | A | PEC | A | P |

Data:

1=enter boot block (software reboot)
2=erase

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3=done

4=exit²⁶ boot block (watchdog reboot)

Note: The target µC field is ignored for enter and exit commands. During this process if the output of the rectifier was not turned OFF the boot loader will turn OFF the output

10. Erase and program each µC using the Boot Loader command, starting with the PFC.
11. Wait at least 1 second after issuing an *erase* command to allow the µC to complete its task.
12. Use command 0xE5 to verify that the PFC µC is erased. The returned status byte should be 0x81.
13. Use the Data Transfer command to update the application of the target µC.

Data transfer (0xE7): The process starts with uploading data packets with the first sequence number (0x0000).

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|---|----------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE7 | A | Target-x |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|----------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Seq-LSB | A | Seq-MSB | A | Byte Count = n | A |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|----------|---|-----|-----|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Byte 0 | A | | Byte n-1 | A | PEC | A P |

After completion of the first data packet upload the Boot loader increments the sequence number. A subsequent read to the boot loader will return the incremented sequence number and a STATUS byte. This is a validity check to ensure that the sequence number is properly kept. The returned STATUS byte is the same as the application status response. It is appended here automatically to save the execution of another command. It should be checked to ensure that no errors are flagged by the boot loader during the download. If an error occurred, terminate the download load and attempt to reprogram again.

| | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE7 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count = 3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|--------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Seq-LSB | A | Seq-MSB | A | Status | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

The returned Status byte is defined in the Application Status command (0 x E5).

Sequence number validation should take place after each data block transfer. The next data block transfer starts with the sequence number received from the boot loader.

The host keeps track of the upload and knows when the upload is completed.

²⁶ The 'exit boot block' command is only successful if all applications are valid, otherwise, control remains in the boot block

14. Execute a Boot loader command to tell the PFC µC that the transfer is done.

At the completion signal, the PFC µC should calculate the PEC value of the entire application. The last two bytes of the loaded application were the CRC-16 based PEC calculation.

Wait for at least 1 second to allow time for the PFC µC to calculate the error checking value.

15. Execute an Application status command to verify that the error check is valid. The returned status should be 0x80.
16. Execute a Boot loader command to exit boot block. Upon receipt of the command the PFC µC will transfer to the uploaded application code.
17. Wait for at least 1 second.
18. Use command 0xE1 to verify that the PFC µC is now in the application code. The returned status data bte should be 0x00.
19. Repeat the program upgrade for the Secondary and I²C µC's, if included in the upgrade package.

Product comcode

Although the comcode number is not required for the upgrade process in its present form, it may be useful when upgrading multiple version of the same product in order to differentiate product upgrade requirements.

Product comcode (0xE8):

| | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xE8 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Byte count = 11 |

| | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---------|--------|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Byte 0 | A | | Byte 10 | A |
| | | | PEC | No-Ack |
| | | | | P |

Error handling: The Boot loader will not start the application if errors occurred during the re-program stage. The controlling program could restart the upgrade process or terminate the upgrade and remove the offending rectifier from service.

Black box

Contents of the black box and more detailed information about the specifics of the feature are described in a separate document. The intent here is to provide a high level summary This feature includes the following;

1. A rolling event Recorder
2. Operational Use Statistics

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

The rolling event recorder

The purpose of the black box is to provide operational statistics as well as fault retention for diagnostics following either recoverable or non-recoverable fault events. Sufficient memory exists to store up to 5 time-stamped snapshot records (pages) that include the state of the status and alarm registers and numerous internal measurement points within the rectifier. Each record is stored into nonvolatile memory at the time when a black box trigger event occurs. Once five records are stored, additional records over-write the oldest record.

The memory locations will be cleared, when the product is shipped from the GE factory.

Operational use statistics

This feature of the black box includes information on the repetition and duration of certain events in order to understand the long-term operational state of the rectifier. The events are placed into defined buckets for further analysis. For example; the rectifier records how long was the output current provided in certain load ranges.

Accessing the event records

The event records are accessed by uploading the entire contents of the black box of the rectifier into a folder assigned by the user. Within the I²C protocol this upload is accomplished by the upload_black_box (0xF0) command described below. GE provides a Graphical User Interface (GUI) that de-codes the contents of the black box into a set of records that can be reviewed by the user.

Upload black box(0xF0): This command executes the upload from the rectifier to a file of the user's choice.

The 100ms delay prior to the restart is mandatory to provide enough time for the rectifier to gather the required data from the secondary DSP controller.

| | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---|------------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| S | Slave addr | Wr | A | Cmd - 0xF0 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Start address - msb | A | Start address - lsb | A |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 8 | 1 |
| Length = N (≤ 32) | A |

..... delay 100ms

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|-------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Sr | Slave addr | Rd | A | Length ≤ 32 | A | Byte 0 |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|--------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Byte N-1 | A | PEC | No-Ack | P |

If a transmission error occurs, or if the uC did not receive the data from the DSP, the uC may set the length to 0, issue a PEC and terminate the transmission.

The data array supported by rev 1.3 of the GE Interface Adapter is 32 x 64 comprising 2048 bytes of data.

```

Start
Address 0 ..... Byte ..... 31
0000h
0020h
0040h
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
07E0h
    
```

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Table 1: Alarm and LED state summary

| Condition | Rectifier LED State | | | | Monitoring Signals | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|
| | AC OK Green | DC OK Green | Service Amber | Fault Red | Fault | OTW | PG | Module Present |
| OK | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | HI | HI | HI | LO |
| Thermal Alarm (5C before shutdown) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | HI | LO | HI | LO |
| Thermal Shutdown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | LO | LO | LO | LO |
| Defective Fan | 1 | ? ²⁷ | 0 | 1 | LO | HI | LO | LO |
| Blown AC Fuse in Unit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | LO | HI | LO | LO |
| AC Present but not within limits | Blinks | 0 | 0 | 0 | HI | HI | LO | LO |
| AC not present ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | HI | HI | LO | LO |
| Boost Stage Failure | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | LO | HI | LO | LO |
| Over Voltage Latched Shutdown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | LO | HI | LO | LO |
| Over Current | 1 | Blinks | 0 | 0 | HI | HI | Pulsing ⁴ | LO |
| Non-catastrophic Internal Failure ² | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | LO | HI | HI | LO |
| Standby (remote) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | HI | HI | LO | LO |
| Service Request (PMBus mode) | 1 | 1 | Blinks | 0 | HI | HI | HI | LO |
| Communications Fault (RS485 mode) | 1 | 1 | 0 | Blinks | HI | HI | HI | LO |

¹ This signal is correct if the rectifier is back biased from other rectifiers in the shelf.

² Any detectable fault condition that does not cause a shutting down. For example, ORing FET failure, boost section out of regulation, etc.

³ Signal transition from HI to LO is output load dependent

⁴ Pulsing at a duty cycle of 1ms as long as the unit is in overload.

Table 2: Signal Definitions

All hardware alarm signals (Fault#, PG#, OTW#) are open drain FETs. These signals need to be pulled HI to either 3.3V or 5V. Maximum sink current 5mA. An active LO signal (< 0.4V_{DC}) state. All signals are referenced to Logic_GRD unless otherwise stated.

| Function | Label | Type | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Output control | ON/OFF | Input | If shorted to Logic_GRD main output is ON in Analog or PMBus mode. |
| Power Good Warning | PG# | Output | Open drain FET; Changes to LO if an imminent loss of the main output may occur. |
| I ² C Interrupt | Alert#_0/Alert#_1 | Output | This signal is pulled to 3.3V via a 10kΩ resistor. Active LO. |
| Rectifier Fault | Fault# | Output | An open drain FET; normally HI, changes to LO. |
| Module Present | MOD_PRES | Output | Short pin, see Status and Control description for further information on this signal. |
| Interlock | Interlock | Input | Short pin, controls main output during hot-insertion and extraction. Ref: Vout (-) |
| Protocol select | Protocol | Input | Selects operational mode. Ref: Vout (-). No-connect PMBus, 10kΩ - RS485 |
| Margining | Vprog | Input | Changes the set point of the main output. |
| Over-Temperature Warning | OTW# | Output | Open drain FET; normally HI, changes to LO 5°C prior to thermal shutdown. |
| I ² C address | Unit_ID | Input | Voltage level selecting the A3 - A0 bits of the address byte |
| I ² C address | Rack_ID | Input | Voltage level selecting the A3 - A0 bits of the address byte |
| Back bias | 8V_INT | Bi-direct | Used to back bias the DSP from operating Rectifiers. Ref: Vout (-). |
| Standby power | 5VA | Output | 5V at 2A provided for external use |
| Current Share | Ishare | Bi-direct | A single wire active-current-share interconnect between rectifiers Ref: Vout (-). |
| I ² C Line 0 | SCL_0 | Input | PMBus line 0. |
| I ² C Line 0 | SDA_0 | Bi-direct | PMBus line 0. |
| I ² C Line 1 | SCL_1 | Input | PMBus line 1. |
| I ² C Line 1 | SDA_1 | Bi-direct | PMBus line 1. |
| RS485 Line | RS_485+ | Bi-direct | RS485 line + |
| RS485 Line | RS_485- | Bi-direct | RS485 line - |

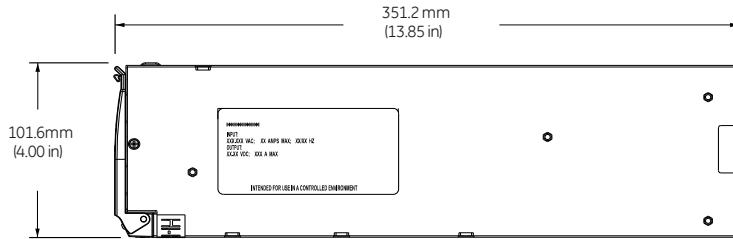
²⁷ A single fan fault may not cause a shutdown. Shutdown is controlled by internal unit temperatures. A double fan fault causes an immediate shutdown.

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

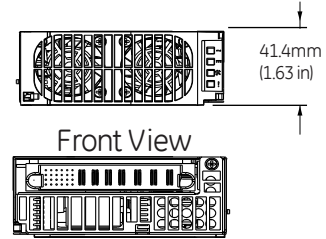
Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Mechanical Outline

Dimensions



Top View

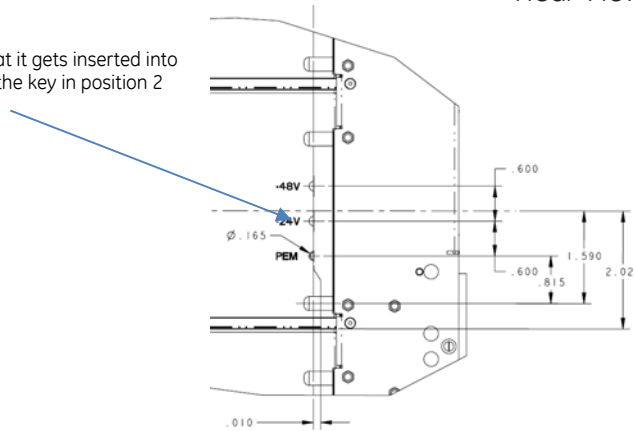


Front View

Rear View

Shelf insertion keying

The cover of the rectifier is notched to ensure that it gets inserted into the correct shelf. The notch is located to accept the key in position 2 (-24V location in original design).

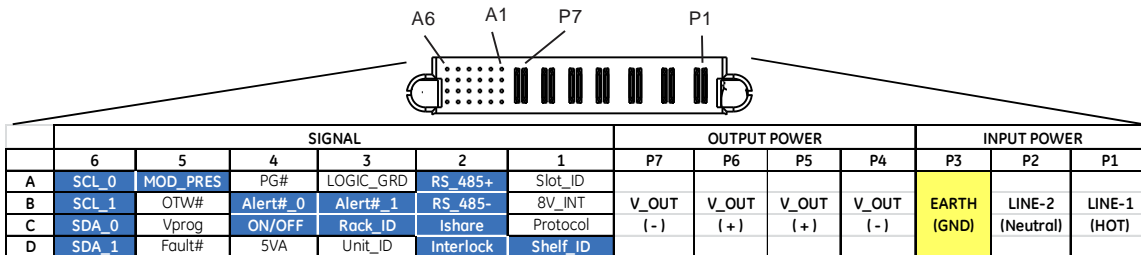


Front Panel LEDs

| | Analog Mode | I ² C Mode | RS485 Mode |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ~ | ← | ON: Input ok Blinking: Input out of limits | → |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ≡ | ← | ON: Output ok Blinking: Overload | → |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ✖ | ON: Over-temperature Warning | ON: Over-temperature Warning Blinking: Service | ON: Over-temperature Warning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ! | ← | ON: Fault | ON: Fault Blinking: Not communicating |

Output Connector: TE: 3-6450832-8, or FCI: 10106262-7006001LF

Mating Connector: right angle PWB mate – all pins: TE – 1-6450872-6, FCI – 10106264-7006001LF;
right angle PWB mate except pass-thru input power: TE – 6450874-3, FCI – 10106265-70C8001LF



Note: Connector is viewed from the rear positioned inside the rectifier

Signal pins columns 1 and 2 are referenced to V_OUT (-). Slot_ID and Shelf_ID are used only with RS485 communications.

Signal pins columns 3 through 6 are referenced to Logic GRD

Last to make-first to break shortest pin

Earth First make-last to break longest pin implemented in the mating connector

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Appendix



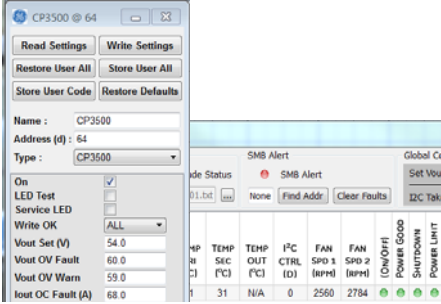



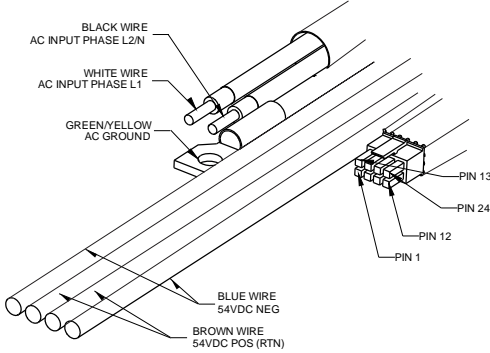
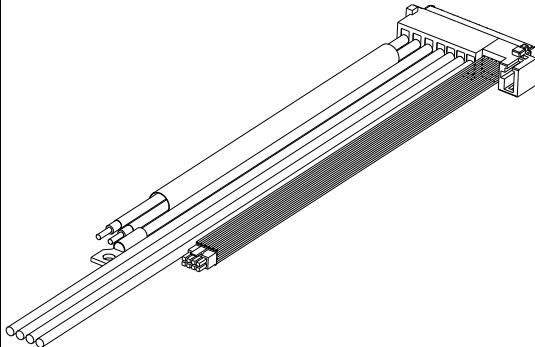
Bus transfer reporting

| The events below concentrate on what happens when a clear_faults is issued. The system host needs to be intelligent enough to inquire the status of the power supply before issuing a clear_faults. Otherwise, it would lose whatever information may be in the status registers. | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | operation | Alert#1 | Alert#0 | status_bus | status_word | status_cml | Notes |
| Start up | Power applied to unit | 1 | 1 | 0x45 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | notification that a new unit is available. Default i2c0 in control |
| Response A | i2c1 issues a clear fault | 0 | 1 | 0x05 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | Each host can issue a clear_faults whether it is in control or not. A clear_faults issued by a host clears its alert side, but it does not clear the other alert side. |
| | i2c0 issues a clear fault | 0 | 0 | 0x01 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Response B | i2c0 issues a clear fault | 1 | 0 | 0x41 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | The Alert signal on the side that has not been cleared remains asserted until it gets cleared by the host on that side. |
| | i2c1 issues a clear fault | 0 | 0 | 0x01 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Event 1 | i2c1-command sent, not in control | 1 | 0 | 0xC1 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 issues a clear_faults | 0 | 0 | 0x01 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Event 2 | i2c0 in control, unit issues a fault | 1 | 1 | 0x01 | event1 | 0x00 | host1 should read status before clearing the registers. Assuming that the event has cleared reads that he does not have control host0 clears the bus notification that no longer has control |
| | i2c1 takes over control | 1 | 1 | 0x74 | event1 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 read system status | 1 | 1 | 0x74 | event1 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 issues a clear_faults | 0 | 1 | 0x14 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 reads systems status | 0 | 1 | 0x14 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 issues clear_faults | 0 | 0 | 0x10 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Event 3 | i20c in control, unit issues a fault | 1 | 1 | 0x01 | event1 | 0x00 | The event recovered and the power supply operates normally |
| | i2c1 read system status | 1 | 1 | 0x01 | event1 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 issues clear faults | 0 | 1 | 0x01 | event1 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 issues clear faults | 0 | 0 | 0x01 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Event 4 | i2c1 in control | 0 | 0 | 0x10 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | normal state host0 confirms that it has taken over control host0 clears confirmation that it took over control host1 realizes that he no longer has control host1 clears the alert line since he received the information |
| | i2c0 takes over control | 1 | 1 | 0x47 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 reads bus_status | 1 | 1 | 0x47 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 issues a clear_faults | 1 | 0 | 0x41 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 reads bus_status | 1 | 0 | 0x41 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 issues a clear_faults | 0 | 0 | 0x01 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Event 5 | i2c1 in control | 0 | 0 | 0x10 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | the command is rejected because i2c0 is not in control since host1 in control the supply also issues a command error |
| | i2c0 issues a command | 0 | 1 | 0x1C | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 reads bus status | 0 | 1 | 0x1C | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c0 issues a clear_faults | 0 | 0 | 0x10 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| | i2c1 issues a bad command | 1 | 0 | 0xD0 | 0x0002 | 0x80 | |
| | i2c1 reads bus status | 1 | 0 | 0xD0 | 0x0002 | 0x80 | |
| | i2c1 issues a clear_faults | 0 | 0 | 0x10 | 0x0000 | 0x00 | |
| Rules: | | | | | | | |
| On power up each side needs to clear its own alert signal line. | | | | | | | |
| Side in control is the only one that can clear the Event Status registers. | | | | | | | |
| The side in control cannot clear the alert of the side not in control as long as the event is still present | | | | | | | |
| A power supply alarm should not set the status_bus registers | | | | | | | |

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ±54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Accessories

| Item | Description | Part number |
|---|---|-----------------------|
|  | <p>1u_CP3500_interface: Rectifier interface board. This debug tool can be used to evaluate the performance of the rectifier. The input interface is a standard IEC 320 C20 type socket. Outputs are connected via standard 0.25 fast-ons.</p> | <p>150039572</p> |
|  | <p>Isolated Interface Adapter Kit – interface between a USB port and the I²C connector on the rectifier interface board. Includes a cable set to the PC and to the 1u_CP3500_interface board above.</p> | <p>150036482</p> |
| <p>Software: GE Digital Power Insight™</p>  | <p>The site below downloads the GE Digital Power Insight™ software tools, including the pro_GUI. When the download is complete, icons for the various utilities will appear on the desktop. Click on pro_GUI.exe  to start the program after the download is complete.</p> <p>http://www.geindustrial.com/products/embedded-power Graphical User Interface Manual; The GUI download created a directory  In that directory start the DPI_manual.pdf file.</p> | <p>Free download</p> |
| <p>Software: Remote Upgrade</p> | <p>This GUI upgrades the application codes of all three processors inside the power supply. Available in both I²C and GP modes of operation. Requires both the interface board and the Isolated Interface Adapter kit revision 1.5 or higher.</p> | <p>In development</p> |
| <p>Software: Black Box</p> | <p>This GUI translates and displays the contents of the Black Box</p> | <p>In development</p> |
|  | <p>Designed to mount into standard 19" EIA-310-D racks, these GE shelves provide a turn-key solution for customers. Available in either I²C or GP based interfaces. The selection guide is documented on the GE website.</p> | <p>See GE website</p> |
|  <p>See next page for pin assignment</p> | <p>Single unit cable assembly</p>  | <p>850045138</p> |

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Individual cable set connector pinout

| SINGLE PS CABLE PIN ASSIGNMENT | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| P1 - MATING INTO THE PS | | | | |
| P2 - END OF EXTENSION | | | | |
| P1 | A1 | P2 | 1 | SLOT_ID |
| | A2 | | 2 | RS_485+ |
| | A3 | | 3 | LOGIC GRD |
| | A4 | | 4 | PFW# |
| | A5 | | 5 | MOD_PRES |
| | A6 | | 6 | SCL_0 |
| | B1 | | 7 | 8V_INT |
| | B2 | | 8 | RS_485- |
| | B3 | | 9 | ALERT#_1 |
| | B4 | | 10 | ALERT#_0 |
| | B5 | | 11 | OTW# |
| | B6 | | 12 | SCL_1 |
| | C1 | | 13 | PROTOCOL |
| | C2 | | 14 | ISHARE |
| | C3 | | 15 | RACK_ID |
| | C4 | | 16 | ON/OFF |
| | C5 | | 17 | VPROG |
| | C6 | | 18 | SDA_0 |
| | D1 | | 19 | SHELF_ID |
| | D2 | | 20 | INTERLOCK |
| | D3 | | 21 | UNIT_ID |
| | D4 | | 22 | 5VA |
| | D5 | | 23 | FAULT# |
| | D6 | | 24 | SDA_1 |

CP3000/3500AC54TE Global Platform High Efficiency Rectifier

Input: 100-120/200-277 Vac; Default Output: ± 54 Vdc @ 3500W; 5 Vdc @ 10W

Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 4: Device Codes

| Item | Description | Comcode |
|----------------|--|-----------|
| CP3000AC54TEZ | 3000W output power capacity, 5Vdc @ 2A, RoHS 6/6, | 150033916 |
| CP3000AC54TECZ | 3000W output power capacity, 5Vdc @ 2A, RoHS 6/6, Improved input measurement | 150041904 |
| CP3500AC54TEZ | 3500W output power capacity, 5Vdc @ 2A, RoHS 6/6, | 150030396 |
| CP3500AC54TECZ | 3500W output power capacity, 5Vdc @ 2A, RoHS 6/6, Improved input measurement | 150041901 |

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imagination at work

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Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

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- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

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- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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