

SPECIFICATION

Model Name :

RA2 series

Description:

400W \ 500W \ 600W \ 700W \ 800W \ 900W \ 1000W 2U Redundant Power Supply

Version : A1

Issued Date : 20240221

SPEC_Ra2_20240221.doc PAGE 第 1/16 頁



1. General Description

This specification defines the characteristic of 1+1 redundant power supply with 2 Unit high. And **SURE STAR** model name is RA2-G400VP for 400W $\$ RA2-G500VP for 500W $\$ RA2-G600VP for 600W $\$ RA2-G700VP for 700W $\$ RA2-G800VP for 800W $\$ RA2-G900VP for 900W $\$ RA2-G1K0VP for 1000W output.

2. Input Characteristic

2.1. Input connector

The input connector shall be an IEC60320 C14 inlet, rated for 15A/250Vac.

2.2. Input Voltage and Frequency

| Minimum | Nominal | Maximum | Measure |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 90 | 100~240 | 264 | Vac |
| 47 | 50~60 | 63 | Hz |

2.3. Input Current and Inrush Current

| Input Voltage | Max. Input Current | Inrush Current |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 115Vac | 13A | 30A |
| 230Vac | 6A | 60A |

2.4. Power Factor

The minimum power factor shall be 0.9 with 50% load and input 230Vac/50Hz.

3. Output Characteristic

3.1. DC Output Characteristic

| Output Voltage | Min. Current | Max. Current | Regulation | Ripple & Noise |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| +3.3V | 1A | 25A | ±5% | 50mV |
| +5V | 1A | 25A | ±5 % | 50mV |
| +12V | 1A | 33/41/50/58/66.5/75/83A | ±5 % | 120mV |
| -12V | 0A | 0.8A | ±5% | 120mV |
| +5VSB | 0.1A | 3.5A | ±5% | 50mV |

Note : 1. The combined power from +3.3V and +5V shall not exceed 170W.

2. The max total power shall not exceed 400W/500W/600W/700W/800W/900W/1000W.

3. Ripple and noise bandwidth is set to 20MHz.

4. Add a 0.1uF ceramic capacitor in parallel with a 10uF tantalum capacitor at output connector terminals for ripple and noise measurement.



0.5A / µ sec

1uF

3.2. Efficiency

The power efficiency shall meet 80plus GOLD.

3.3. Hold up Time

The output voltages stay in regulation at least 18ms with 80% load after loss of AC input.

3.4. Rise Time

The output voltages rise from 10% to 90% with full load shall be in 5ms to 70ms.

3.5. Dynamic Loading

The output voltages shall remain in regulation for the step loading,

| and in the limits for the capacitive loading specified below : | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Output | Step Load Size | Load Slew Rate | Capacitive Load | |
| +3.3V | 30% of max load | 0.5A / µ sec | 1000uF | |
| +5V | 30% of max load | 0.5A / µ sec | 1000uF | |
| +12V | 65% of max load | 0.5A / µ sec | 2200uF | |
| | | | | |

+5VSB 25% of max load

3.6. PSON Remote on/off Control

The PSON signal is required to remotely turn on/off the power supply.

PSON is an active low TTL compatible signal that turns on the main power rails.

| | PSU On | PSU Off |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| PSON Signal | LOW (0.8V max.) | HI (2V min.) |

3.7. Power Good Signal

Power Good, also called PG or PWOK, is an active high TTL compatible signal. PG signal is to indicate that all output voltages are in regulation and ready for use. Below is for a representation of the timing characteristics of PG signal.

| Power Good on delay time | 100ms to 500ms |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Power Good off delay time | 1ms (min.) |



4. Protection

4.1. Over Current Protection

| Output | Min. | Max. | Comment |
|--------|------|------|--------------|
| +3.3V | 110% | 150% | PSU shutdown |
| +5V | 110% | 150% | PSU shutdown |
| +12V | 110% | 150% | PSU shutdown |

4.2. Over Voltage Protection

| Output | Min. | Max. | Comment |
|--------|-------|-------|--------------|
| +3.3V | 3.9V | 4.5V | PSU shutdown |
| +5V | 5.7V | 6.5V | PSU shutdown |
| +12V | 13.3V | 14.5V | PSU shutdown |

4.3. Short Circuit Protection

| Output | Comment |
|--------|--------------|
| +3.3V | PSU shutdown |
| +5V | PSU shutdown |
| +12V | PSU shutdown |

4.4. Over Temperature Protection

The power supply would be protected against over temperature condition by loss of cooling or excessive ambient temperature. The PSU will shutdown in an OTP condition.



5. Power System Signal Status

5.1. Buzzer Status

| Power Supply Condition | Buzzer Status |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| No input power to PSU | OFF |
| Input present/ only standby output on | OFF |
| Power supply outputs ON and OK | OFF |
| Power supply failure | Beeping |

5.2. LED Indicator

| Power Supply Condition | Module LED |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| No input power to PSU | OFF |
| Input present/ only standby output on | Red |
| Power supply outputs ON and OK | Green |
| Power supply failure | Red |

5.3. TTL Signal

| Power Supply Condition | Output Condition | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Min. | Max. |
| Normal (Power Supply ON) | 3V | 5.25V |
| Failure (Power Supply OFF) | 0V | 1V |

6. Insulation

6.1. Dielectric Withstand Voltage

| Primary to Ground | 1500Vac (10mA) for 1 second |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
|-------------------|-----------------------------|

6.2. Leakage Current

Leakage current is 3.5mA maximum at 240Vac/50Hz.

7. Safety

CB、CE、TUV、UL。

Please visit our website and get the latest safety certificate.



8. EMC

CE
FCC

(Class A)
Please visit our website and get the latest EMC certificate.

9. Environmental Requirement

9.1. Temperature Operating : 0° to +45 $^{\circ}$. Non-Operating : -20 $^{\circ}$ to +70 $^{\circ}$.

9.2. Humidity Operating : 20% to 90% , non-condensing. Non-Operating : 5% to 95% , non-condensing.

9.3. Altitude Operating : Up to 5000m.

9.4. Cooling Method By DC fan.

10. Reliability

10.1. MTBF Using MIL - HDBK -217F the calculated MTBF > 100,000 hours at 25°C.



11. PMBus

11.1. PMBus communication

The PMBus serial bus communication devices for I2C data in the power supply shall be compatible with both SMBus 2.0 "high power" and I2C Vdd based power and drive.

This bus shall operate at 3.3V but tolerant of 5V signaling.

The SMBus pull-ups are located on the motherboard and may be connected to 3.3V or 5V.

Two pins are allocated on the power supply. One pin is the serial clock (SMBus_SCL).

The second pin is used for serial data (SMBus_SDA).

Both pins are bi-directional and are used to form a serial bus.

The device(s) in the power supply shall be located at an address(s) determined by addressing

pins A0 and A1 on the power supply module.

The circuits inside the power supply shall derive their power from the 5VSB bus.

Device(s) shall be powered from the system side of the 5VSB device.

No pull-up resistors shall be on SCL or SDA inside the power supply.

There pull-up resistors should be located external to the power supply.

11.2. Power supply management interface

The device in the power supply shall derive its power off of the 5VSB output on the system side.

It shall be located at an address set by the A0 and A1 pins.

Refer to the PMBus specification posted on the www.powerSIG.org website for details on the power supply monitoring interface requirements.

I2C is a SMBus interface used to communicate power management information to the system.

11.3. Power supply management interface address Device address locations

| | M1 | М2 |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Device Address | B0h | B2h |



11.4. PMBus command code summary

PMBus version 1.2 specification shall be used for the communication with system.

| Command code | Command Name | SMBus Transaction | Number of |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Туре | Data Bytes |
| 19H | CAPABILITY | READ BYTE | 1 |
| 1AH | QUERY | READ BYTE | 1 |
| 20H | VOUT_MODE | READ BYTE | 1 |
| 88H | READ_ACV_IN | READ WORD | 2 |
| 89H | READ_ACI_IN | READ WORD | 2 |
| 8BH | READ_VOUT | READ WORD | 2 |
| 8CH | READ_IOUT | READ WORD | 2 |
| 8DH | READ_TEMPERATURE_1 | READ WORD | 2 |
| 90H | READ_FAN1_SPEED | READ WORD | 2 |
| 91H | READ_ FAN2_SPEED | READ WORD | 2 |
| 96H | READ_POUT | READ WORD | 2 |
| 97H | READ_PIN | READ WORD | 2 |
| 98H | PMBus_VERSION | READ BYTE | 1 |

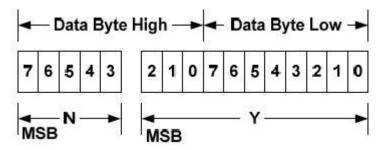
(Data Byte Type ASCII Code or HEX Code)



11.5. Data format

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 (scaling factor). The format of the two data bytes is shown below.



The relation between Y, N and the "real world" value is:

 $X = Y \cdot 2^{N}$ Where, as described above:

X is the "real world" value;

Y is an 11 bit, two's complement integer; and

N is a 5 bit, two's complement integer.

Devices that use the Linear format must accept and be able to process any value of N.

11.6. VOUT_MODE command

The data byte for the VOUT_MODE command is one byte that consists of a three bit Mode and a five bit Parameter as shown below.

The three bit Mode sets whether the device uses the Linear, VID or Direct modes for output voltage

related commands. The five bit Parameter provides more information about the selected mode,

such as which manufacturer's VID codes are being used.

Sending the VOUT_MODE command with the address set for writing sets the Mode and

Parameter into the PMBus device, if it accepts changes to these values.

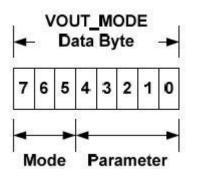
PMBus devices may have the Mode and Parameter set at the time of manufacture and may not permit the user to change these values.

In this case, if a host sends a VOUT_MODE command for a write to a PMBus device,

the device shall reject the VOUT_MODE command, declare a communication fault for invalid data,

and respond as described in PMBus Revision 1.2 specification part ii section 10.2.2.





If a device accepts the VOUT_MODE command, the Mode and Parameter are retained until changed with another VOUT_MODE command or until the bias power is removed.

Sending the VOUT_MODE command using the SMBus Read Byte protocol returns one byte with the Mode and Parameter as shown in Figure 5.

The table below shows the permitted values and format of the VOUT_MODE data byte.

More information on the VOUT_MODE command is used with output voltage related commands is given below in Section 8.3.

| Mode | Bits [7:5] | Bits [4:0] (Parameter) | |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| | | Five bit two's complement exponent for the | |
| Linear 000b | mantissa delivered as the data bytes for an | | |
| | | output voltage related command. | |

11.7. Data bytes for output voltage commands

There are several commands that either set or adjust the output voltage, or a related parameter,

of a device that supports the PMBus protocol.

Examples VOUT_COMMAND which causes the device to set its output voltage to the commanded value:

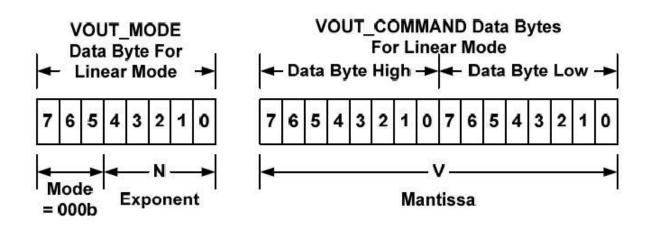
All output voltage related commands use two data bytes.

The contents of those data bytes depend on the voltage data format in use (set by the VOUT_MODE command) and are described below.



Linear Mode:

The data bytes for the VOUT_MODE and VOUT_COMMAND when using the Linear voltage data format are shown in Figure 6. Note that the VOUT_MODE command is sent separately from output voltage related commands and only when the output voltage format changes. VOUT_MODE is not sent every time an output voltage command is sent.



The Mode bits are set to 000b.

The Voltage, in volts, is calculated from the equation:

Voltage= V·2N Where, as described above:

Voltage is the parameter of interest;

V is a 16 bit unsigned binary integer; and

N is a 5 bit two's complement binary integer.



11.8. Example Data

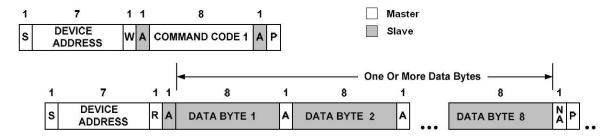
| Command | Command Name | Value Example | Meaning |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| code | Name | | |
| 19H | CAPABILITY | 20H | |
| 1AH | QUERY | вон | |
| 20H | VOUT_MODE | 1CH | N= -4 |
| 88H | READ_ACV_IN | 00H,DCH | 220V |
| 89H | READ_ACI_IN | E0H,07H | 0.4375 A |
| 8BH | READ_VOUT | 0CH,10H | 12.06V |
| 8CH | READ_IOUT | DBH,02H | 44.03A |
| 8DH | READ_TEMPERATURE_1 | 00H,22H | 34 ℃ |
| 90H | READ_FAN_SPEED_1 | 30H,FEH | 16256 rpm |
| 91H | READ_FAN_SPEED_2 | 00H,00H | Reserved |
| 96H | READ_POUT | F8H,65H | 537.25 W |
| 97H | READ_PIN | FCH,A8H | 696.00 W |
| 98H | PMBus_REVISION | 22H | PMBus 1.2 |

Note 1: Data byte type ASCII Code or HEX Code.

Note 2: The reading accuracy is within ±5%.



11.9. PMBus command protocol



Command Protocol Without PEC

Figure 8.2.3-1

PMBus command protocol for the two steps (Figure 8.2.3-1). The first step is master device

sends Device Address and Command Code1 to slave device.

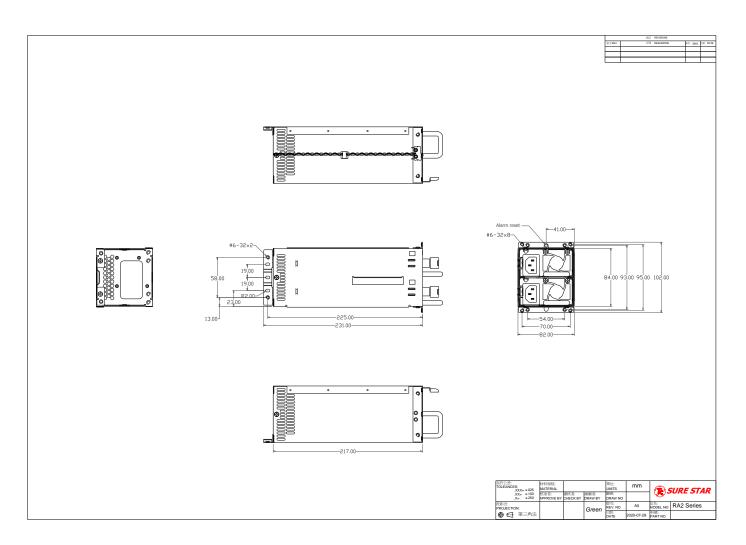
The Command Code 1 is set what kind data will receive on master device.

The second step is the master device will receive one or more DATA BYTE coming slave device.



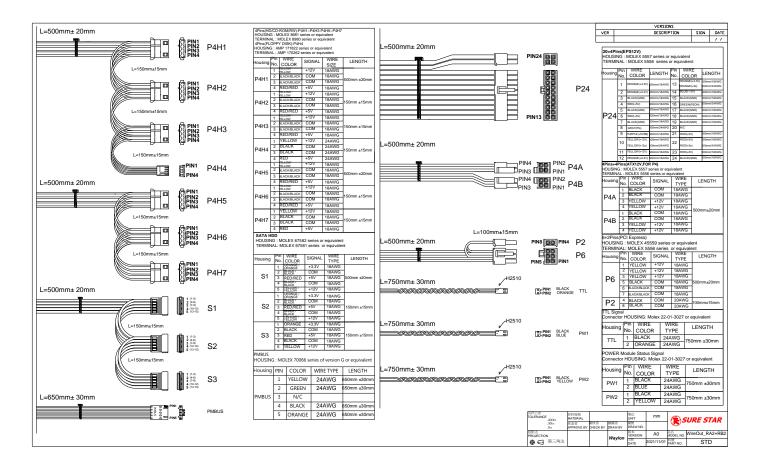
12. Mechanical Drawing and Output Wire

12.1. Outline (bracket optional) : W82 * H84 * D217mm.





12.2. Output Wire (could be customization) :





13. Customization Note

Customization note shall be listed here.

End of File

NOTE : This data is subject to change without notice.