End of Life - Not Recommended for New Designs

Autoranging MegaPAC™ AC-DC Switcher

June 2013

Contents

Overview

The Autoranging MegaPAC AC-DC switcher allows users to instantly configure high efficiency, off-line power supplies that operate on either 115 or 230 Vac (47-500 Hz), or 260-380 Vdc. The Autoranging MegaPAC provides up to 1,600 W of output power with a power density of 6.6 W per cubic inch. The chassis has 8 slots and can provide up to 16 isolated outputs. Its dimensions are 3.4"H x 6.0"W x 11.9"L (86,4 x 152,4 x 302,3).

A complete power supply is configured at the factory by selecting and inserting up to eight same length slide-in output assemblies called ConverterPACs. ConverterPACs incorporate one or two VI-200/VI-J00 and/or Maxi Vicor DC to DC converters and are available in a wide array of output voltage and power levels. The net result is a power supply that offers the advantages of a custom supply, but is assembled from standard and modular building blocks. For detailed information about ConverterPACs, refer to the ConverterPAC information sheets. Currently, the ConverterPACs used in the Autoranging MegaPAC only use VI-200/VI-J00 Vicor DC to DC converters.
Refer to page 6 for a brief overview of the ConverterPACs used.

Manufactured at Vicor, the entire family of MegaPAC power supplies is completely user-configurable. If output requirements change, i.e., more power or a different output voltage is needed, upgrading is easy: simply unlock a single screw and replace the slide-in ConverterPAC assembly with a same length ConverterPAC and one that has the desired voltage power rating. For additional flexibility, ConverterPACs can be connected in parallel to increase output power (booster ConverterPACs), or in series for higher voltages (total output voltage should not exceed 400 V). The driver is to the left of the boosters when looking at the output end of the supply. A user-friendly interface provides control and output sequencing capability, in addition to useful status indicators. Please consult our Applications Engineering Department if you have other special requirements.

Standard Features

- Input Voltage: 90-132 or 180-264 Vac, 47-500 Hz, or 260-380 Vdc
- Output Power: 1,600 W at 230 Vac or 300 Vdc, 1,200 W at 115 Vac
- Outputs: 8 slots (up to 16 outputs)
- Fan Cooled
- Full power output to 45°C; half power to 65°C
- Soft start for limiting inrush current
- Conducted EMI meets EN55022 level A specifications
- AC Power OK status signal
- Output Sequencing and General Shutdown
  (Consult Applications Engineering for automatic sequencing circuitry.)
- Autosense (Refer to page 11 and 14 for more information on Autosense.)
- Output overcurrent protection standard for all outputs
- Output overvoltage protection on all ConverterPAC outputs with VI-200 module
- Output overtemperature limiting on all ConverterPAC outputs with VI-200 module
- Ride-Through (Holdup) time: >20 ms at full load with nominal input line voltage
- Size: 3.4"H x 6.0"W x 11.9"L, (86,4 x 152,4 x 302,3)
- Safety Agency Approvals: cURus, cTUVus, CE Mark

Optional Features

- DC OK status signal
- Output voltage adjustment range with built-in potentiometer
- Reversed fan airflow direction
- Low Leakage Version available - see page 23
- Current Share Boards - see page 21 and page 22

Mechanical Considerations

The Autoranging MegaPAC can be mounted on any of four surfaces using standard 8-32 or 4mm screws. The chassis comes with four mounting points on each surface; maximum allowable torque is 20 lb-in. The maximum penetration is 0.15 in. (3,8mm).

When selecting a mounting location and orientation, the unit should be positioned so air flow is not restricted. Maintain a 2 inch (5,1cm) minimum clearance at both ends of the Autoranging MegaPAC and route all cables so airflow is not obstructed. The standard unit draws air in at the fan side and exhausts air out the load side. If airflow ducting is used, avoid sharp turns that could create back pressure.
The fan moves approximately 30 CFM of air.

Avoid excessive bending of output power cables after they are connected to the Autoranging MegaPAC. For high-current outputs, use cable ties to support heavy cables, minimizing mechanical stress on output studs. Be careful not to short-out to neighboring output studs. The Autoranging MegaPAC is supplied with serrated, flanged hex-nuts on all output studs. Therefore, thread locking compounds or lock washers are not required. The maximum torque recommended on flanged nuts is 45 lb-in. Never loosen the inner nut on a ConverterPAC. This nut supports the hardware inside the ConverterPAC and is factory torqued. Avoid applications in which the unit is exposed to excessive shock or vibration levels. In such applications, a shock absorption mounting design is required.

MegaPAC Do's and Don'ts

- For units without Autosense, **do not leave ConverterPAC Sense lines open. Always terminate them to their respective output locally or at the load**. If ConverterPAC has Autosense, no local sense connection is required. See page 11 and page 14 for more information on Autosense.
- If needed, use Connector Kit # 19-130040 for the Autoranging MegaPAC.
- **Always fill all output slots of the MegaPAC. If a slot is not filled with a ConverterPAC, it should be filled with an airblock**. Airblocks are plastic assemblies whose main function is to fill up an empty slot. Any airflow escape from an empty slot significantly degrades thermal performance, and **can result in overheating and damage to the power supply**.
- **Do not unplug ConverterPACs while input power is applied. They are not designed for hot-plug applications.**
- Do not restrict airflow to the unit. The cooling fan draws air into the unit and forces it out at the output power terminals.
- For power expansion use booster ConverterPACs. Viewing the unit from the output terminal side, always insert boosters to the right side of the driver.
- Do not use boosters as independent outputs. Disconnecting bus bars will damage booster ConverterPACs.
- For booster arrays, **do not remove busbars**.
- Always ensure that output hex-nuts are properly torqued before applying power to supply.
- Run the output (+/–) power cables next to each other to minimize inductance.
- Wait 5 minutes after shutting off power before inserting or removing ConverterPACs.
- Do not attempt to repair or modify the power supply in any manner other than the exchange of ConverterPACs as described in this Design Guide. There are no user serviceable components.
- Insert proper fault protection at power supply input terminals (i.e., a fuse).
- Use proper size wires to avoid overheating and excessive voltage drop.
- Never loosen the inner nut on a ConverterPAC.
- Verify output nuts are tight before powering up.

Technical Description

The Autoranging MegaPAC chassis consists of an off-line single phase AC front end, EMI filter, cooling fan, customer interface and associated housekeeping circuits. Input AC mains voltage (L1, L2/N and GND) is applied to a terminal block. The input current is passed through an EMI filter designed to meet conducted noise limit "A" specifications of EN55022, Level A. At start-up, inrush current is limited by an NTC thermistor prior to being passed to the power rectifiers. The thermistor is shunted out shortly after initial power-up using a DC bus voltage Sense circuit and a relay. The sense circuit also controls the input autoranging selection relay. The power rectifiers and filter capacitors are arranged in a conventional full wave bridge rectifier/voltage doubler configuration. This operates as a full wave bridge rectifier on 230 Vac, and voltage doubler on 115 Vac, delivering unregulated 300 Vdc to a high voltage backplane. The backplane supplies power to a variety of ConverterPAC assemblies that provide the desired low voltage, regulated outputs.

Voltage conversion in the output assemblies is achieved by Vicor's family of Zero-Current-Switching (ZCS) DC-DC converters. These are forward converters in which the main switching element switches at zero current. This patented topology has a number of unique attributes: low switching losses; high frequency operation resulting in reduced size for magnetics and capacitors; excellent line and load regulation; wide adjustment range for output; low EMI/RFI emission and high efficiencies.

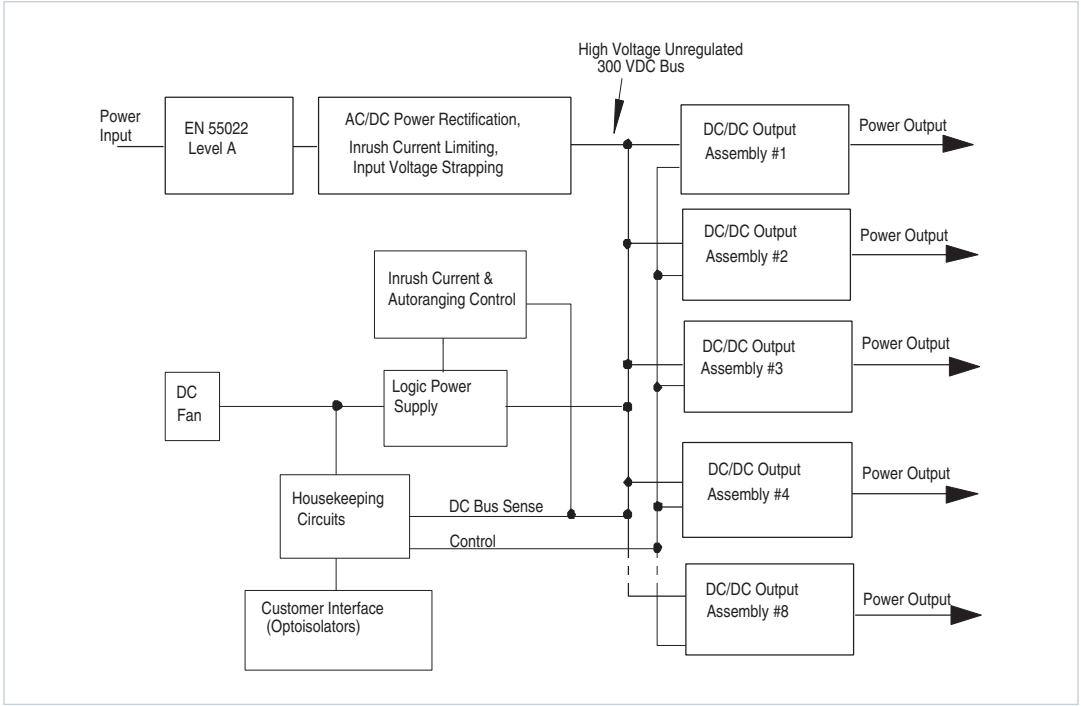
At initial power-up, the Autoranging MegaPAC outputs are disabled to limit the inrush current, reduce peak currents in the autoranging relay contacts, and allow the DC bus potential to settle out to the correct operating level. A low-power flyback converter operating with PWM current-mode control converts the high voltage DC bus into regulated low voltage to power the internal housekeeping circuits and DC cooling fan. When operating on 115 Vac, the internal housekeeping Vcc comes up within 1s after the application of input power. On 230 Vac, it comes up within 500 ms. The input range selection circuit may take up to 200 ms to select the range if 115 Vac is applied. When 230 Vac is applied, the circuit immediately selects for operation on 230 Vac. Once the input range selection has taken place, the AC Power OK signal asserts to a TTL "1" indicating that the input power is OK, and allows the power outputs to come up typically within 15-30 ms later. An auxiliary Vcc output of 5 Vdc sourcing up to 0.3 A is provided for peripheral use.

An output Enable/Disable function is provided by using an optocoupler to control the Gate In pins of the ConverterPAC assemblies. If the Enable/Disable control pin is pulled low, the optocoupler turns on, pulling the Gate In pin low and disabling the ConverterPAC output. The typical delay associated for an output to come up when measured from release of the Enable/Disable pin is 5-10 ms. The General Shutdown function controls all outputs simultaneously and works in a similar manner.

The ride-through (holdup) time is the amount of time the load can be supported before loss of output regulation after the loss of input power. Detecting the loss of input power takes a finite time period, after which the AC Power OK signal goes from a TTL "1" to "0." This signal is available for use within 1.2 seconds after initial power-up and can be used to indicate an impending loss of power. A minimum of 3 ms warning time is given. Following the loss of input power, the outputs are disabled after the bus voltage drops below its operating limit.

Figure 1.

Autoranging MegaPAC Architecture



Configuring and Reconfiguring MegaPACs

Most ConverterPACs of the same length can be easily added, replaced, or moved by sliding the assemblies in or out of a MegaPAC chassis. They are driver ConverterPACs and can be inserted into any available slot. (Currently, the exceptions are the FinPACs which can only be used in the PFC MegaPAC-High Power and the UniPACs which can only be used in the 4 kW MegaPAC.) For outputs greater than 200 Watts, a driver ConverterPAC and one or more booster ConverterPACs will be used. Arrays of drivers and boosters should be configured so all boosters are placed in the slots to the immediate right of the driver when looking at the output end of the MegaPAC.

Prior to removing or installing ConverterPACs, you must remove power from the MegaPAC and wait 5 minutes. Failure to do so can result in personal injury or damage to the supply.

Take standard ESD precautions when handling ConverterPACs.

Removing ConverterPACs

ConverterPACs can be removed by loosening the captive screw at the base. Once this screw has been loosened, the ConverterPAC will slide out of the chassis. **Once a ConverterPAC has been removed, the empty slot MUST be filled with either another ConverterPAC or an airblock**. If the slot is left empty, it will provide an airflow escape and can cause failure to the power supply.

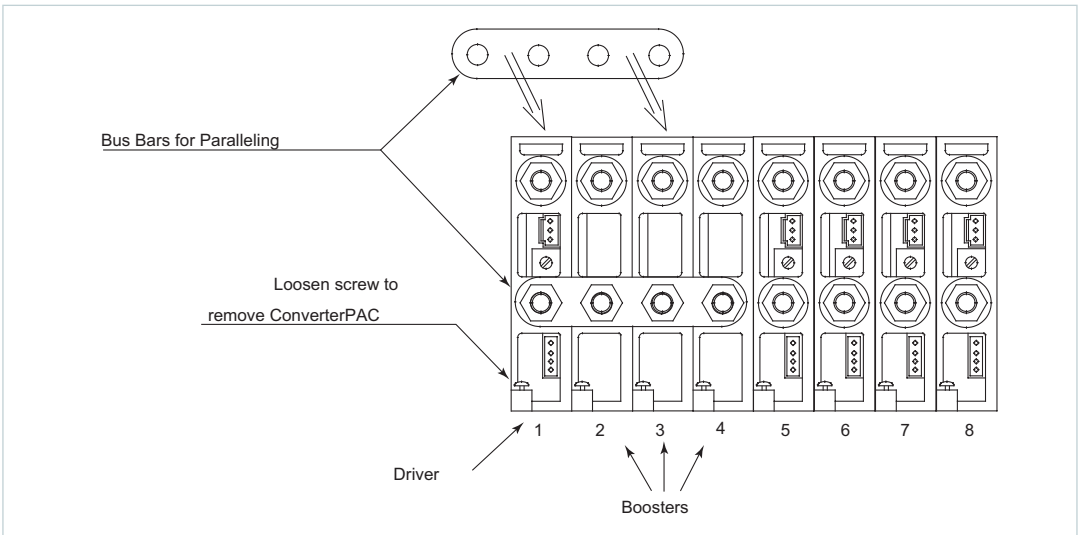
Installing ConverterPACs as Drivers

ConverterPACs can be installed in empty slots by simply sliding in the new ConverterPAC and securing the screw at the base. Torque the retaining screw to 0.23N-m (2lb-in); do not overtighten. Power and interface connections can be made after the ConverterPAC has been installed.

Installing Booster ConverterPACs to Increase Output Power

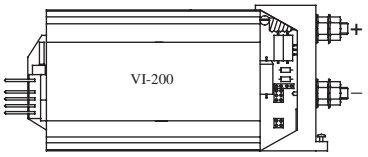
ConverterPACs can be paralleled for more power. Additional power to an output is obtained by connecting one or more boosters in parallel with a single driver. The driver can be placed in any open slot. All boosters should be inserted in the slots to the immediate right of the driver as viewed from the output end of the MegaPAC. Figure 2 shows a driver placed in slots # 1 and 3 boosters placed in slots # 2 to 4. After inserting the driver and boosters, they are paralleled using bus bars across the positive and negative output studs. Drivers should not be paralleled with each other. Bus bars between a Driver and Booster(s) should never be disconnected. For help in identifying boosters and drivers, refer to the Part Numbering section on page 8. Please note that total output voltage should not exceed the converter baseplate-output isolation rating of 400 V. For detailed guideline on how outputs should be placed in series, please refer to the Applications note available on the website at www.vicorpower.com.

Figure 2.
Paralleling ConverterPACs



ConverterPAC Functional Description

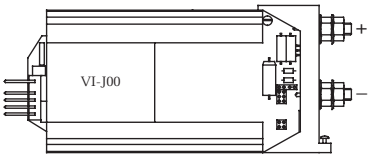
ConverterPACs are the family of slide-in output assemblies used in MegaPAC power supplies. Most ConverterPACs of the same length are interchangeable within a MegaPAC and between different AC input MegaPAC chassis. They can be added, moved, or changed as necessary. The following ConverterPACs can be used in the Autoranging MegaPAC.



ModuPAC

ModuPAC

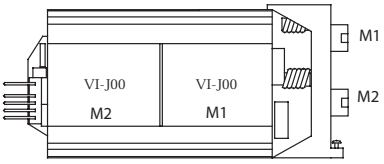
The ModuPAC output assembly consists of a VI-200 DC to DC converter that converts the high voltage bus to the desired regulated output voltage. Each ModuPAC can provide up to 200 Watts of power. Multiple ModuPACs can be paralleled in a driver-booster configuration to provide more power. ModuPACs are fused with a PC-Tron, DC-rated, fast-acting fuse. A passive LC filter is used to reduce output ripple/noise down to 1% typical, and 2% maximum peak-to-peak from 10% to 100% of rated load. An optional DC Power Good signal, or output voltage Trim potentiometer can be specified. The ModuPAC contains overvoltage protection (OVP), overcurrent protection (OCP), and overtemperature limiting (OTL). The OCP has automatic recovery when the overcurrent condition is removed. The OVP and OTL are latching functions and require recycling of the AC input power to restart.



JuniorPAC

JuniorPAC

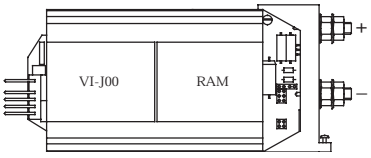
The JuniorPAC consists of a VI-J00 DC to DC converter that converts the high voltage bus to the desired regulated output voltage. JuniorPACs can provide up to 100 Watts of output power and are fused with a single PC-Tron, DC-rated, fast-acting fuse. A passive LC filter is used to reduce output ripple/noise down to 1% typical, and 2% maximum peak-to-peak from 10% to 100% of rated load. An optional DC Power Good signal or output voltage Trim potentiometer can be specified. The JuniorPAC contains output overcurrent protection, which recovers automatically when the overcurrent condition is removed. Overvoltage protection and overtemperature limiting are not available.



DualPAC

DualPAC

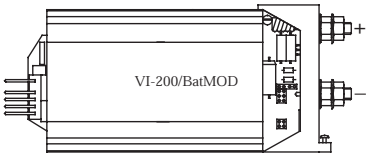
This output assembly consists of two VI-J00 DC to DC converters that convert the high voltage bus to the desired regulated output voltages as noted above.



RAMPAC

RAMPAC

This output assembly consists of a VI-J00 DC to DC converter with a Ripple Attenuator Module (RAM) and is designed for applications requiring low output ripple/noise. The RAMPAC can attenuate the ripple/noise down to 10 mV peak-to-peak (or 0.15% whichever is greater) over a 20 MHz bandwidth from 10% to 100% of rated load of the converter.

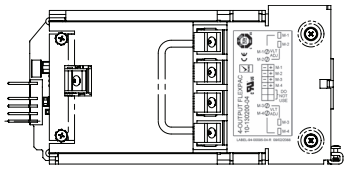


BatPAC

BatPAC

The BatPAC output assembly consists of a VI-200 BatMod current source that converts the high voltage bus to the desired regulated output voltage. The converter is fused with a PC-Tron, DC-rated, fast-acting fuse. The BatPAC is a 200 Watts programmable current source that can be configured as a battery charger. Maximum current and voltage settings are controlled using potentiometers that come as a standard feature, or through Trim pin access as an option. BatPACs are available for 12V, 24V and 48V battery systems.

ConverterPAC Functional Description (Cont.)



FlexPAC

FlexPAC

The FlexPAC output assembly consists of from 2 to 4 discrete outputs that convert the high voltage bus to the desired output voltage. Each FlexPAC output can be manually trimmed from 2 V to 25 V and supports up to 5 amps with a maximum output power of 50 W per output. All outputs maintain less than 50 mV noise over the entire output range. All outputs support local sense only. For electrical trim options and specific output sequencing contact the factory.

List of ConverterPACs used in the Autoranging MegaPAC and their features

ConverterPAC	OVP	OCP	OTL	RS/AS*	LS/AS*	PG	TrimPot
ModuPAC	Std	Std	Std	AS*	AS*	Opt	Opt
JuniorPAC	N/A	Std	N/A	AS*	AS*	Opt	Opt
DualPAC	N/A	Std	N/A	AS*	AS*	N/A	Opt
RAMPAC	N/A	Std	N/A	AS*	AS*	Opt	Opt
BatPAC	N/A	Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Std
FlexPAC	Std	Std	Std	LS	LS	N/A	Std

* See page 11 and 14 for more information on Autosense.

OVP Overvoltage Protection (latching)
OTL Overtemperature Limiting (latching)
PG Power Good (DC OK TTL Signal)
OCP Overcurrent Protection (auto-recovery)
RS Remote Sense
LS Local Sense
AS Autosense

Note: All ConverterPACs mentioned above can be paralleled EXCEPT the DualPAC, JuniorPAC and RamPAC.

Part Numbering

PFC MegaPAC **MPx_A-9$x_B$xxxx**

eg. MP5-981439

MP = MP
x_A = number of outputs
9 = autoranging Chassis prefix
x_B = number of modules
xxxx = assigned by Vicor

ConverterPAC **Xx_DV/x_EAx_F**

eg. M15V/10A
eg. M15V/10ADFI
eg. D15V/6.7A-12V/8.3AT

X = ConverterPAC type (For RoHS, add G to current prefix)
M = ModuPAC **D** = DualPAC **R** = RamPAC **J** = JuniorPAC **B** = BatPAC
x_D = Voltage out
x_E = Current out (rounded to 1 decimal point)
x_F = Can be multiple options* (see below)

***** ConverterPAC options

B	Booster module (SI for FasTrak)	**M**	M Grade module
D	DC OK or Power Good[1]	**P**	Preload
F	Full 50-110% output adjustment[2]	**R**	RAM external[3]
F1	50-107.5% output adjustment	**S**	Trimpot removed for external BatPAC adjustment
F2	50-105% output adjustment	**T**	90-110% output adjustment[4]
F3	50-102.5% output adjustment	**T1**	90-100% output adjustment
F4	50-100% output adjustment	**T2**	98-105% output adjustment
F5	60-110% output adjustment	**T3**	100-110% output adjustment
F6	70-110% output adjustment	**T4**	90-100% output adjustment
F7	80-110% output adjustment	**T5**	98-105% output adjustment
F8	90-110% output adjustment	**T6**	100-110% output adjustment
F9	100-110% output adjustment	**V1**	"VXI" low noise (150 mV)15 V < V_{OUT} < 24 V output
I	I-Grade module	**V2**	"VXI" low noise (50 mV) V_{OUT} < 15 Vdc
K	Custom SRF module used	**V3**	1% ripple for outputs >24 V

[1] D option: Optional for all ConverterPACs EXCEPT the DualPAC, BatPAC

[2] F option: Optional for all ConverterPACs EXCEPT the BatPAC and DualQPAC

[3] R option: When using an external RAM, components such as autosense resistors and local sense jumpers must be removed before turning on the supply. In addition, in order to insure proper operation, sense pins must be connected either locally or remotely after the RAM's output. For further information, contact Applications Engineering.

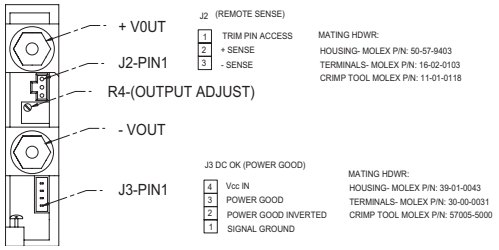
[4] T options: Optional for all ConverterPACs EXCEPT the BatPAC and DualQPAC

[5] V options: Optional ONLY on the ModuPAC, DualPAC and JuniorPAC. N/A on all other ConverterPACs. **Requires 15% minimum load.**

ConverterPAC Output and Connector Pin Identification for the A/R MegaPAC

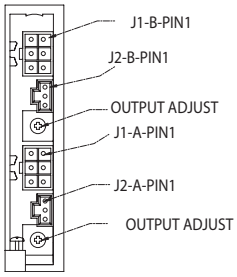
ModuPAC
JuniorPAC
RAMPAC

MODUPAC/JR.PAC/RAMPAC



DualPAC

DUALPAC



J1 (OUTPUT CONNECTORS)

4	1
5	2
6	3

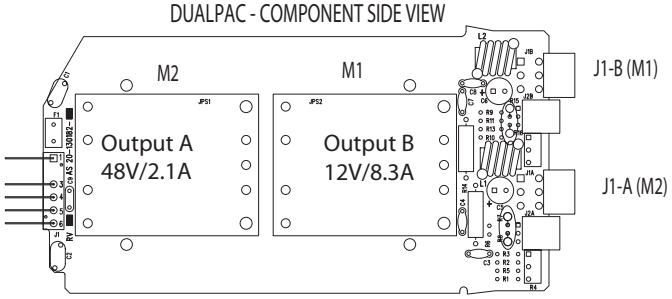
1 AND 4 +V OUT
2 AND 5 -V OUT
3 +R/SENSE 6 -R/SENSE

MATING HDWR:
HOUSING- MOLEX P/N: 39-01-2060
TERMINALS- MOLEX P/N: 39-00-0039
CRIMP TOOL MOLEX P/N: 11-01-0197

J2 (REMOTE SENSE)
1 TRIM PIN ACCESS
2 + SENSE
3 - SENSE

MATING HDWR:
HOUSING- MOLEX P/N: 50-57-9403
TERMINALS- MOLEX P/N: 16-02-0103
CRIMP TOOL MOLEX P/N: 11-01-0208

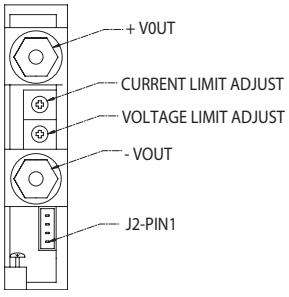
DUALPAC - COMPONENT SIDE VIEW



Example: D12V/8.3A-48V/2.1A

BatPAC

BATPAC

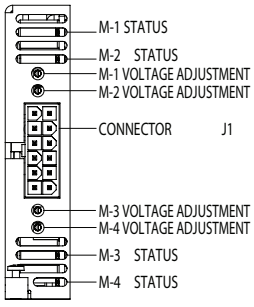


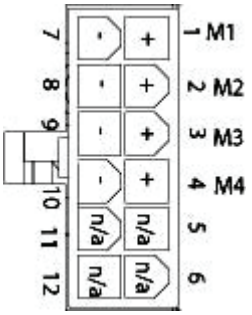
J2 (BATPAC REMOTE INTERFACE)

4	CURRENT LIMIT ADJUST
3	VOLTAGE LIMIT ADJUST
2	CURRENT MONITOR
1	- VOUT

MATING HDWR:
HOUSING- MOLEX P/N: 39-01-0043
TERMINALS- MOLEX P/N: 30-00-0031
CRIMP TOOL MOLEX P/N: 57005-5000

FlexPAC



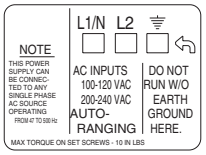


MATING HDWR:
HOUSING MOLEX P/N 39-01-2120
TERMINALS MOLEX P/N 39-00-0039
CRIMP TOOL MOLEX P/N 11-01-0197

A/R MegaPAC "Quick Install" Instructions (For Mechanical Drawing, see page 13)

Mounting the Autoranging MegaPAC

- The Autoranging MegaPAC can be mounted on any of four sides.
- Use #8-32 or 4mm mounting screws.
  Maximum penetration should not exceed 0.15" (3,8mm).
- Maintain 2" (5,1cm) clearance at either end for airflow.
- Maximum allowable torque is 20 lb-in.

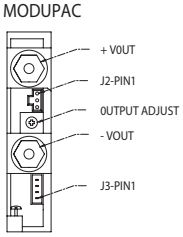


Input Panel Connectors

Input Connections

Input Power J9

- Input AC power is applied to terminal block J9 using a pressure screw terminal.
- Maximum torque is 10 lb-in.
- A fuse or circuit breaker in the input line is required for safety reasons.
- Use a maximum wire size of 10 AWG with soldered terminals.
- The connector manufacturer recommends the wires not be tinned.
  A ferrule (Phoenix P/N 32-00-58-0, purchased from other sources) can be used to prevent fraying.



Single Output ModuPAC

Output Connections

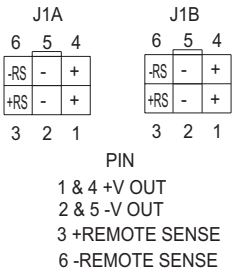
Power Connections

Installing ring lugs and/or bus bars on output studs:

- The upper stud is Positive and the lower stud is the Return.
- Remove outer nut. Do not remove or loosen inner nut.
- Place ring lug over output stud.
- Replace and tighten outer nut to a maximum torque of 45 lb-in.
  Do Not Over-Tighten Nuts.
- Verify all output nuts are properly installed before turning on supply.

Installing power connectors on DualPACs (J1A and J1B):

- Use Molex mating receptacle #39-01-2060 with #39-00-0039 terminals provided.
- Pins 1 and 4 are Positive, while pins 2 and 5 are the Return.
- Attach terminals to 18-24 AWG stranded wire using Molex tool #11-01-0197.

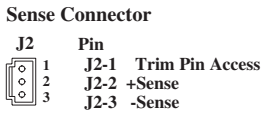


DualPAC Output Connector

A/R MegaPAC "Quick Install" Instructions (Cont.)

Sense Connections

Note: Newer power supplies have a new feature called Autosense. If Remote Sense connections are not made or needed, no Local Sense selection is necessary - simply hook up the output and the unit will automatically operate in Local Sense. If remote sense connections are made, the unit will operate in a Remote Sense mode. Remote Sense terminals should be terminated to their respective output i.e - RS to - Output and + RS to + Output. See page 14 for more information on Autosense. **For units without Autosense, sense connections must ALWAYS be made. Not connecting Sense lines to their respective output can cause failure to the unit.**



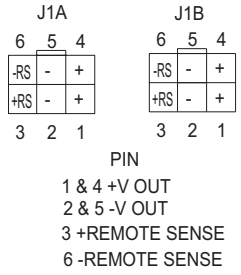
Sense Connector

Sense Connector J2:

- Sense connections do not have to be made if the Local Sense option has been ordered. (An "L" in the ConverterPAC part number means the Local Sense option has been installed; e.g. M5V/40AL.)
- Use Molex mating receptacle #50-57-9403 with #16-02-0103 terminals provided.
- J2-2 is the +Sense and J2-3 is the -Sense.
- Attach terminals to 22-24 AWG twisted pair wire using Molex tool #11-01-0208.
- Attach opposite ends of Sense lines to point where regulation is desired.
- **Verify that Sense lines are not cross-connected before applying input power.**

Sense Connections on DualPACs:

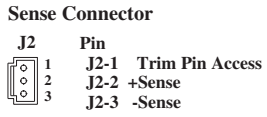
- Sense connections do not have to be made if the Local Sense option has been ordered. (An "L" in the ConverterPAC part number means the Local Sense option has been installed; e.g. D5V/20AL-12V/4.2AL.)
- Sense connections are available on the J2 connector or the J1A and J1B connectors. Either can be used.



DualPAC Output Connector

- If using J2 connector, see instructions on page 9.
- For J1A and J1B, Pin 3 is the +Sense and Pin 6 is the -Sense.
- Use Molex mating receptacle #39-01-2060 with #39-00-0039 terminals provided.
- Attach terminals to 18-24 AWG twisted pair wire using Molex tool #11-01-0197.
- **Verify that Sense lines are not cross-connected before applying input power.**

Trim Pin Connection J2 - Note - does not apply to FlexPAC



Sense Connector

- The Trim J2 connection should only be made if the Trim option has not been installed. (A "T" or an "F" in the ConverterPAC part number means the Trim option is installed; e.g. M5V/40AT.)
- Use Molex mating receptacle #50-57-9403 with #16-02-0103 terminals provided.
- Attach terminals to 22-24 AWG stranded wire using Molex tool # 11-01-0208.
- J2-1 provides Trim access.
- For FlexPAC trim see FlexPAC Data Sheet

A/R MegaPAC "Quick Install" Instructions (Cont.)

DC OK (Power Good)

J3	Pin	
4	J3-4	Vcc
3	J3-3	Power Good
2	J3-2	Power Good Inverted
1	J3-1	Signal Ground

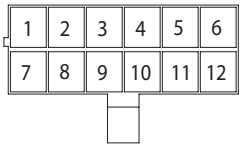
DC OK (Power Good) Connection J3

- DC OK is available as an option and is only present when requested.
- J3-4 is Vcc In , J3-3 is Power Good, J3-2 is Power Good inverted, and J3-1 is Signal Ground.
- Use Molex mating receptacle #39-01-0043 with #39-00-0031 terminals provided.
- Attach terminals to 22-28 AWG stranded wire using Molex tool #57005-5000.

Interface Connections J10

- Use Molex mating receptacle #39-01-2120 with #39-00-0039 terminals provided.
- J10-1 to 8 are Enable/Disable for slots 1-8.
- J10-9 is Vcc, J10-10 is Signal Ground, J10-11 is AC Power OK, and J10-12 is General Shutdown.
- Attach terminals to 18-24 AWG stranded wire using Molex tool #11-01-0197.

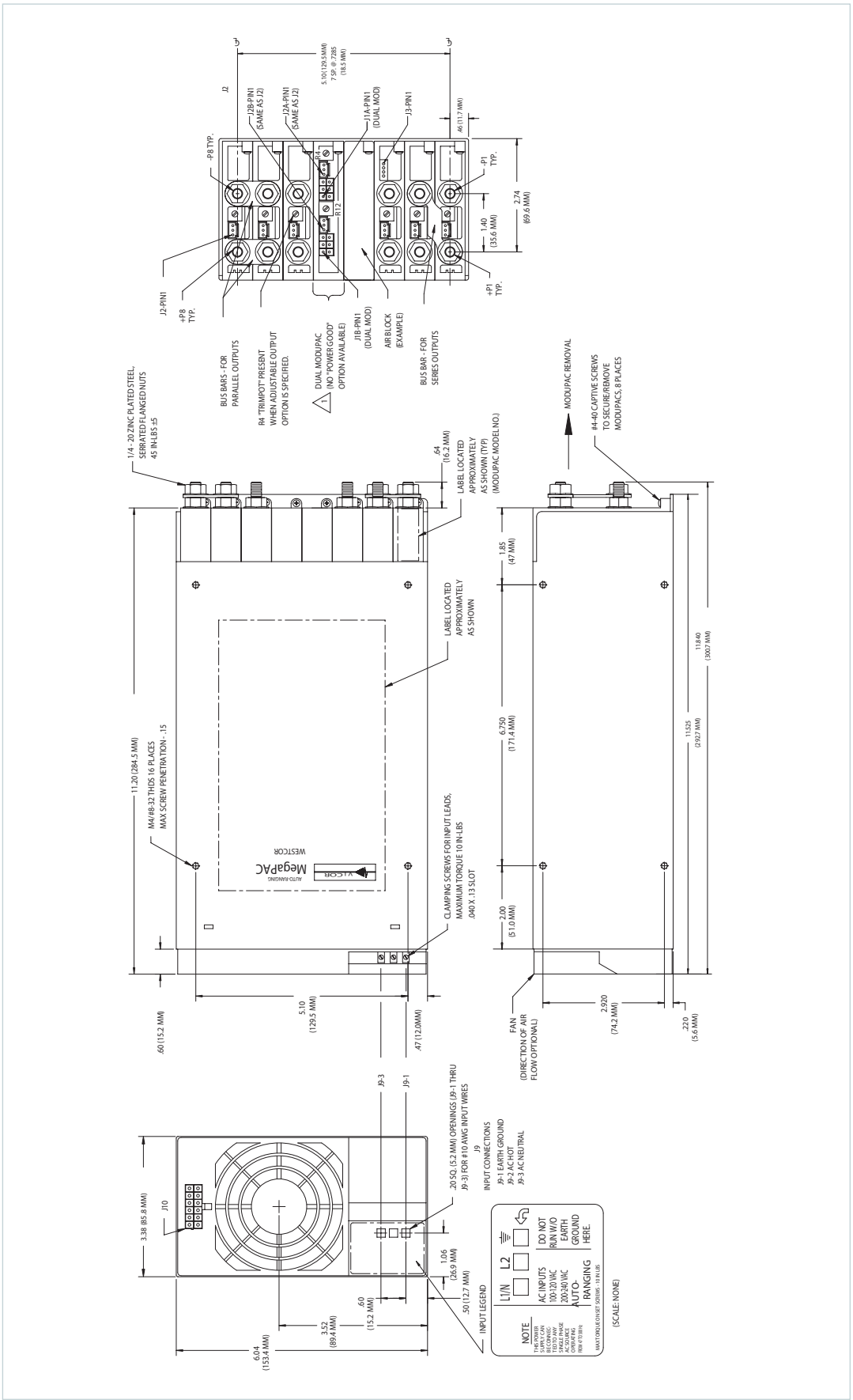
J10



J10 INTERFACE

J10-1	E/D-1
J10-2	E/D-2
J10-3	E/D-3
J10-4	E/D-4
J10-5	E/D-5
J10-6	E/D-6
J10-7	E/D-7
J10-8	E/D-8
J10-9	Vcc +5V, 0.3A
J10-10	SIGNAL GROUND
J10-11	AC POWER OK
J10-12	GEN SHUTDOWN

PFC MegaPAC Mechanical Drawing



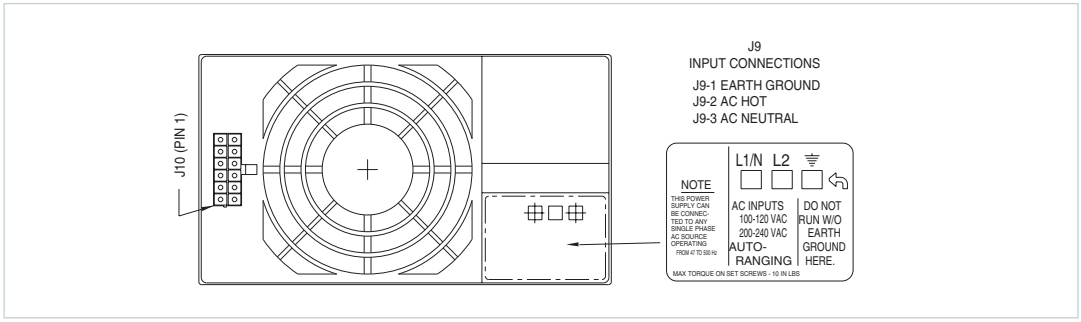
Interface Connections

Chassis Input Power Terminals (J9)

Input AC power is applied to terminal block J9 using a pressure screw terminal that accepts a maximum wire size of 10 AWG. The maximum torque recommended is 10 lb-in. The connector manufacturer recommends the wires not be tinned. A ferrule (Phoenix P/N 32-00-58-0, purchased from other sources) can be used to prevent fraying. J9-1 (GND) is Earth Ground for safety; J9-2 (L2) is the Hot connection; J9-3 (L1/N) is the other Hot or input Neutral connection.

A fault clearing device, such as a fuse or circuit breaker at the power supply input is required per safety agency conditions of acceptability. It should be sized to handle the start-up inrush current.

Figure 3.
Input Panel Connectors



Output Power Connections (+P, -P for Single Output, or J1A/J1B for Dual Outputs)

For single output ConverterPACs, these terminals are two 1/4-20 plated steel studs. The upper stud is positive with respect to the lower stud. For dual output ConverterPACs, there is a 6-pin Molex connector for each output. J1A pins 1 and 4 are the +Output, and J1A pins 2 and 5 are the -Output. Pins 3 and 6 are duplicates of the Remote Sense terminals present on J1B. Use appropriate wire size rated to handle the full output current, including short circuit levels. Avoid large current loops in output cables; run power and return cables next to one another to minimize inductive effects. All outputs are isolated and can provide positive or negative outputs.

Output +/-Sense Connections -J2 for Single Output, or J1A/J1B for Dual Outputs (See page 9 for additional information on Autosense)

Newer power supplies may have some outputs configured with the Autosense feature that automatically locally senses the output if remote sense is not used. To check if an output has the Autosense feature, measure the impedance from the + out to + Sense and - out to - Sense pins. If the impedance is 5 ohms, then the output has Autosense and does not require local sense jumpers.

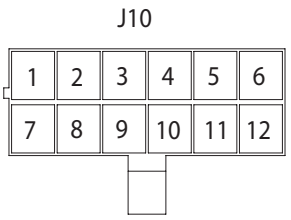
For units without Autosense, sense connections must be made. When making sense connections, keep in mind that although all outputs are open-Sense protected, the +/-Sense terminals **MUST** be connected to their respective outputs before the Autoranging MegaPAC is powered up. Regardless of the output polarity configured, the +Sense should always connect to the +Power output. The -Sense connects to the -Power output. Sense connections are not required on booster ConverterPACs or if the Local Sense option is specified. (Local Sense mode means that the Remote Sense lines are not connected.) Sense pins can be accessed on J1A/J1B or J2A/J2B on dual output units.

Interface Connections (Cont.)

Signal Ground (J10-10)

Signal Ground (see Figure 4 and Connector Pin Identification on Page 12) is an isolated ground used as a reference for all J10 interfacing signals, and can be used for ConverterPAC output status signals such as Power Good. This is not the same as Earth Ground on input power connector J9.

Figure 4.
Interface Connector (J10)

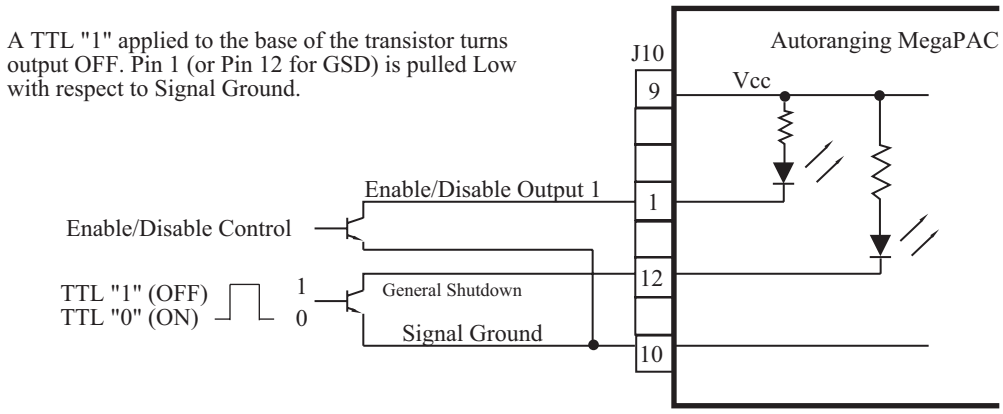


J10-1	E/D-1	J10-7	E/D-7
J10-2	E/D-2	J10-8	E/D-8
J10-3	E/D-3	J10-9	Vcc +5V, 0.3A
J10-4	E/D-4	J10-10	SIGNAL GROUND
J10-5	E/D-5	J10-11	AC POWER OK
J10-6	E/D-6	J10-12	GEN SHUTDOWN

Enable/Disable (J10-1 to J10-8)

The Enable/Disable control pins allow ConverterPAC outputs to be sequenced either on or off. J10-1 through J10-8 are the control pins for output positions 1 through 8, respectively (see Figure 5 and Connector Pin Identification on Page 12). For DualPACs and FlexPACs, all outputs are sequenced. In parallel arrays, only the driver ConverterPAC need be controlled. The Enable/Disable pins should be pulled low to less than 0.7 V with respect to Signal Ground to disable the outputs. They will sink 10 mA maximum. These pins should be open circuited or allowed to exceed 4.5 V when enabled. Do not apply more than 6V to these inputs at any time. If driven from an electromechanical switch or relay, a capacitor should be connected to eliminate the effects of switch bounce.

Figure 5.
Enable/Disable and General Shutdown

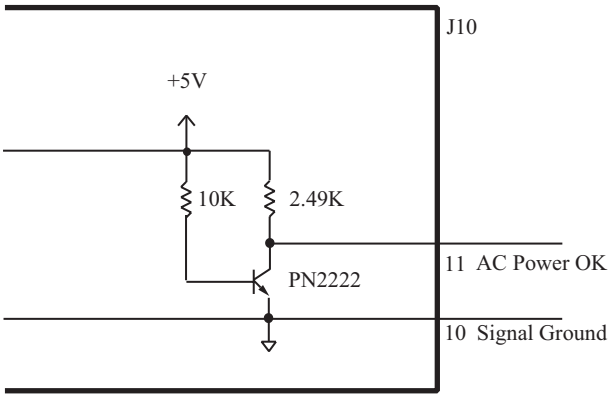


Interface Connections (Cont.)

AC OK / Power Fail (J10-11)

This is an active high TTL compatible signal and provides a status indication of the AC input power (see Figure 6 and Connector Pin Identification on Page 12). It is capable of sourcing 0.5 mA at >3.2 V and sink 16 mA at <0.5 V. This signal switches to a TTL "1" when the high voltage bus exceeds low-line condition during turn-on, and switches to a TTL "0" 3 ms (minimum) before loss of output regulation due to the loss of input AC power. This signal can be used to warn external control circuits of an impending loss of power.

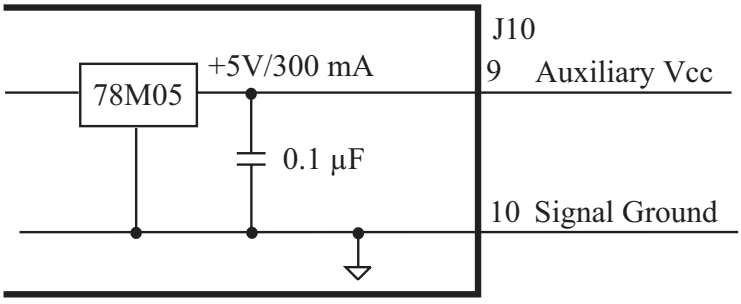
Figure 6.
AC OK / Power Fail



Auxiliary Vcc +5V/0.3A (J10-9)

The Vcc on J10-9 is an auxiliary 5V regulated power source (see Figure 7 and Connector Pin Identification on Page 12). It is +5 Vdc +/−5% with respect to Signal Ground and can supply 300 mA maximum. It is short-circuit-proof, but if shorted all outputs will shut down through the Enable/Disable circuitry. The Auxiliary Vcc typically powers user circuitry or is used with the Power Good circuitry to provide a pull-up reference for the outputs of the DC Power Good circuit on a ConverterPAC. If used for this purpose, the Signal Ground on J10-10 must also be connected to the J3-1 Signal Ground pin of the ConverterPAC.

Figure 7.
Auxiliary Vcc



Interface Connections (Cont.)

Power Good (J3-3)

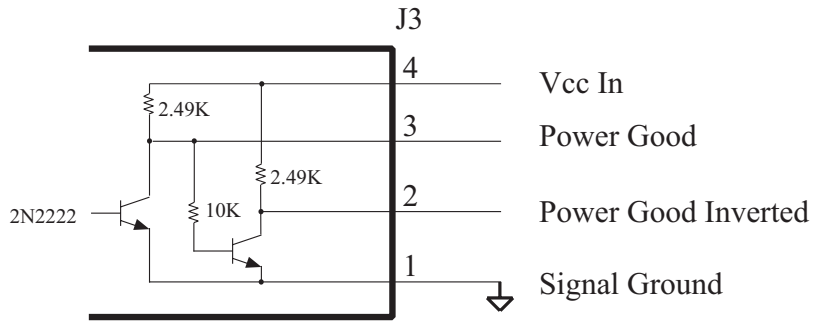
The optional Power Good signal on J3-3 is referenced to Signal Ground on J3-1, and indicates the status of the output voltage (see Figure 8). This signal is asserted a TTL "1" when the output voltage is above 95% of nominal. It is a TTL "0" when the output voltage is below 85% of nominal.

If the Trim option is also used, the Power Good trip points DO NOT track with the trimmed voltage. It is possible to trim the output below the fixed setpoints of the Power Good circuit and cause a negative Power Good signal.

Power Good Inverted (J3-2)

This is the inverse of the Power Good signal and is referenced to Signal Ground on J3-1.

Figure 8.
Power Good and Vcc



Signal Ground (J3-1)

Signal Ground on J3-1 is an isolated secondary ground reference for J3 status signals. It is used to provide a reference point for the Power Good circuitry and is not the same as Earth Ground on input power connector J9.

Vcc In (J3-4)

The Vcc In on J3-4 is an input that requires +5V either from the J10 Auxiliary Vcc, or from another source. Input current to this pin is limited by an internal resistor to 3 mA. If the J10 Auxiliary Vcc is connected to Vcc In on J3-4, then the J10 Signal Ground must be connected to Signal Ground on J3-1.Earth Ground on input power connector J9.

Interface Connections (Cont.)

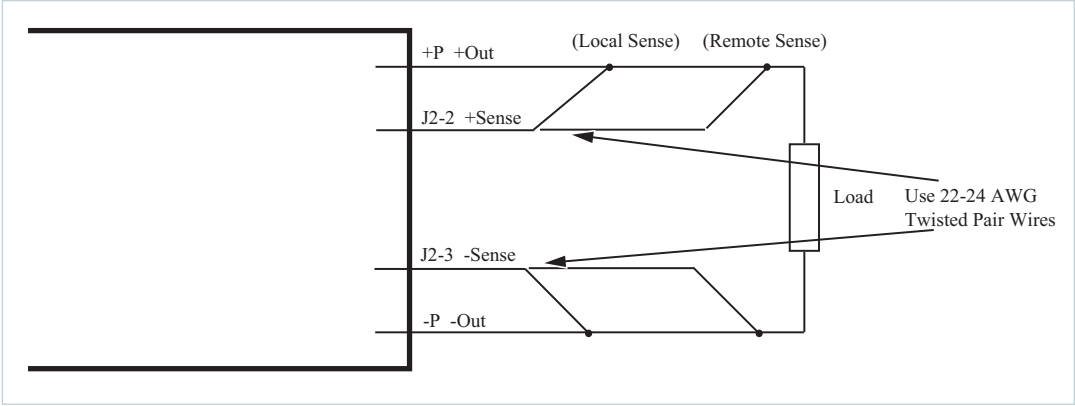
+Sense/–Sense -J2-2 and J2-3 (See page 10 for information on Autosense)

The +Sense on J2-2 should be connected to the +Power Out, and the –Sense on J2-3 to the –Power Out terminal. **Do not reverse or leave the Sense pins open.** Sense pins can be terminated locally at the output of the power supply, in which case the power supply will provide regulation at the output terminals. The voltage appearing at the load may drop slightly due to voltage drop in the power cables. If it is necessary to compensate for voltage drop along the output power cables, this termination should be made close to the output load. Compensation of up to 0.5 V (0.25 V per lead) can be obtained. Use twisted pair 22-24 AWG wire for this purpose.

For DualPACs, the +Sense pins are available on connectors designated as J2A-2 and J2B-2 for outputs A and B, respectively. –Sense pins are on J2A-3 and J2B-3, respectively. These pins are also duplicated on the power connectors J1A and J1B.

Reminder: Only units with Autosense will automatically operate in Local Sense mode if no sense connections are made. It wil operate in remote sense mode if remote sense connections are made. Units without Autosense MUST have sense connections (Local or Remote) terminated to their respective output for the unit to operate properly.

Figure 9.
Sense Leads



External Trim (J2-1)

Output voltage can be trimmed using an optional factory-installed Trim potentiometer or with the Trim pin. The Trim potentiometer is located on the ConverterPAC. If the Trim potentiometer has not been ordered, the Trim pin must be used. When using the Trim pin, the Trim limits are determined by the DC/DC converter used on the ConverterPAC. Maximum Trim ranges are 10% above the nominal converter voltage and 50% below the nominal converter voltage (except 10 V, 12 V and 15 V outputs which are 10% below nominal) as measured from the output studs or output connector of the power supply as measured from the output studs or output connector of the power supply.

Note: The combined effects of module trim up, remote sense and dynamic load step may cause the module to trip OVP. (See page 6 for information on restart).

The Trim pin on J2 can be used to control the output voltage. It is referenced to the -Sense pin on J2 and can be controlled by either a resistor network or an external voltage source. To increase an output voltage above its nominal, it is necessary to increase the voltage at the Trim pin above the internal reference voltage (Vref). The reverse is true to decrease an output voltage.

Note: Converters are sometimes pretrimmed at the factory if a nonstandard output voltage is requested. Standard voltages include 2 V, 3.3 V, 5 V, 10 V, 12 V, 15 V, 24 V, 28 V, and 48 V. If using a nonstandard voltage, or if a ConverterPAC is ordered with a Trim option, the resistor calculations will differ from those on page 19. Please consult the factory for assistance.

Figure 10.
External Trim

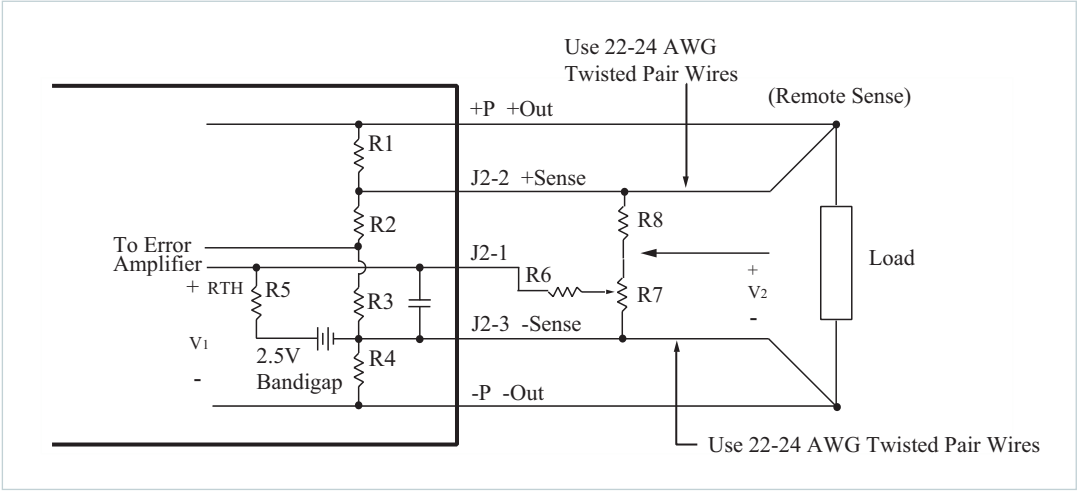


Table 1.
Module Internal Reference Voltages and Thevenin Resistances.

Output Module	V_{ref}	R_{TH}
VI-200/VI-J00 ³3.3 V	2.50 V	10.0 kW
VI-200/VI-J00 <3.3 V	0.97 V	3.88 kW

Example:
±10% Trim adjust on a 12 V nominal output.

Figure 10 shows a typical variable Trim circuit. Using a 10 k trimpot (R7), the resistor values for R6 and R8 can be calculated as follows:

V1= V_{ref} + 10% = 2.75 V Given: V_{ref} = 2.5 V (see Table 1)

$\mathbf{I_{R5}} = (2.75\ V - V_{ref})/R_{TH} = (2.75\ V - 2.5\ V)/10\ kW = 25\ mA$

Setting the bottom limit:

$\mathbf{V_{R6}} = 2.5\ V - 10\% = 2.25\ V$

And since $I_{R5} = I_{R6} = 25$ mA,

$\mathbf{R6} = V_{R6}/I_{R6} = 2.25\ V/25\ mA = 90\ kW$

$\mathbf{V_2} = V_1 + V_{R6} = 2.75\ V + 2.25\ V = 5\ V$

$\mathbf{I_{R7}} = V_2/R7 = 5\ V/10\ kW = 500\ mA$

$\mathbf{I_{R8}} = I_{R7} + I_{R6} = 525\ mA$

$\mathbf{V_{R8}} = (V_{nom} + 10\%) - V_2 = 13.2\ V - 5\ V = 8.2\ V$ Given: V_{nom} = 12 V

$\mathbf{R8} = V_{R8}/I_{R8} = 8.2\ V/525\ mA = 15.62\ kW$

Using the above resistor combination, a 12 V output can be trimmed externally up to 13.2 V and down to 10.8 V. For further information on external trimming, refer to Chapter 5 of the Applications Manual or consult the factory for assistance.

CONSULT APPLICATIONS ENGINEERING WHEN TRIMMING OUTPUTS THAT ARE 5 V OR LESS.

Specifications

Input Characterisitcs	
Input Voltage	115-230 Vac, 1 Phase, 90-132 Vac, 180-264 Vac, (47-500 Hz) 260-352 Vdc
Power Factor (passive)	0.65
Inrush Current	30A rms @ 115 Vac 60A rms @ 230 Vac
Ride Through Time	>20 ms at nominal line, full load
Power Fail	>3 ms warning
Conducted EMI (47-63 Hz)	EN55022 Level A
Surge Immunity (Common Mode and Normal Mode)	EN 61000-4-5 Class 3 (Temporary loss of output power may occur which is self recoverable)
Dielectric Withstand	Primary to Chassis GND = 2,121 Vdc Primary to Secondary = 4,242 Vdc Secondary to Chassis GND = 750 Vdc
Ouput Characterisitcs	
Line/Load Regulation*	0.2% max. from 10% to 100% load 0.5% max. from 0% to 10% load
Setpoint Accuracy	1% for standard voltages 2% for special, adjustable voltages or 48 Vdc
Ripple and Noise	Std. outputs: 2% or 100 mV p-p, whichever is greater, 75% min. load; VXI options: 50 mV p-p for output voltages <15 Vdc; 150 mV p-p for output voltages > 15 V and up to and including 24 V; 1% maximum for output voltages > 24 V. (VXI requires 15% minimum load) RAMPAC: 10 mVp-p max.or 0.15% whichever is greater FlexPAC: Mets VXI requirement over total output range
Output Trim Range	50% -110% of nominal voltage VI-200/VI-J00 modules 90% -110% of nominal voltage VI-200/VI-J00 modules 10-15 V 2 V - 25V FlexPACs
Overcurrent Trip Point	105-125% of full load capability of VI-200/VI-J00 modules Dependent on voltage set for FlexPAC - contact factory
Overvoltage Protection	ModuPACs: 115- 135%; FlexPACs 125% set voltage
Efficiency	Up to 82% typical
Output Power	1,600 W at at 230 Vac; 1,200 W at at 115 Vac
Environmental Characteristics	
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Operating Temperature**	-20°C to +45°C full power, -20°C to +65°C half power
Humidity	0-95% non-condensing
Altitude	Derate 2.6% total output power for each 1,000 ft to a maximum operating altitude of 15,000 ft. Non-operating storage maximum altitude is 40 K
Safety Approvals	cURus – UL 60950-1, CSA 60950-1 cTUVus – EN 60950-1, UL 60950-1, CSA 60950-1 CE Mark – Low Voltage Directive, 73/23/EEC amended by 93/68/EEC
Product Weights	9.0 lbs. (4,08 kg) fully configured 0.7 lbs. (0,32 kg) ConverterPAC
Warranty	2 years limited warranty. See vicorpower.com for complete warranty statement.

* See Vicor module specifications. A preload may be necessary for modules trimmed down below 90% of normal output voltage.

** The maximum operating temperature is 45°C. If one is using a VI-200 with output voltage less than 12 V and more than 150 Watts, the operating temperature decreases to 40°C.

Current Share Boards - Optional Feature

"Current sharing" also known as Load Sharing, is the ability to divide the output current evenly across all active power supplies. This greatly reduces stresses on each power supply and allows them to run cooler, resulting in higher reliability. Standard "current sharing" techniques typically utilize shunt resistors or Hall Effect devices to measure the current from each power supply. Power shunt resistors continually dissipate power and require cooling especially when dealing with high output currents of >100 Amps. Hall Effect devices measure magnetic fields generated by current flowing through a conductor and, although they dissipate no power, they tend to be large and expensive.

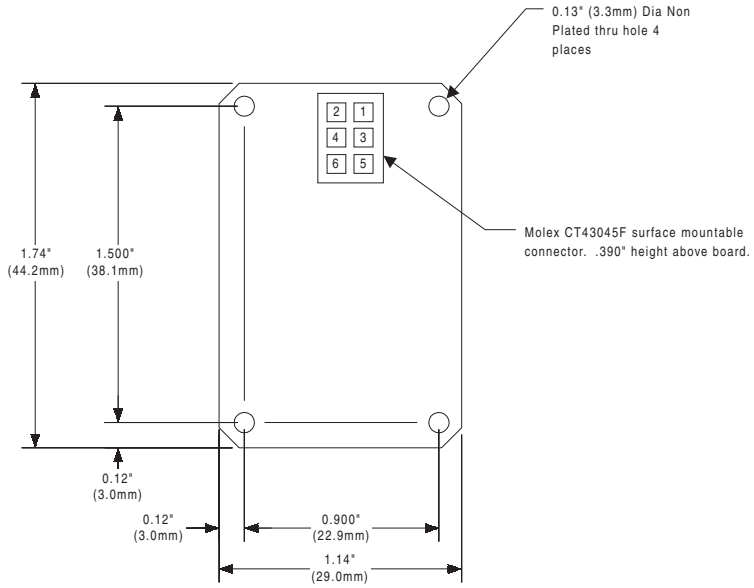
First developed by Vicor Engineering for paralleling MegaPAC supplies, the Box-to-Box Current Share Board or CSB allows two or more Vicor power supplies to current share by utilizing the inherent voltage drop produced in the negative output return cable. This eliminates the need for additional shunt resistors or expensive Hall Effect devices and provides a simple 5 wire connection method to achieve a +/-1mV accuracy between the Negative Output power rails. This accuracy translates to a 1% current sharing if there is a total of 100mV conductional voltage drop in the negative return path.

Constructed as a current source to drive the Trim pin of a Vicor module, the design uses an accurate comparator circuit to monitor the power returns. In addition, the circuit is unidirectional and can only trim an output voltage up. The benefit is that only the supply that is supporting less current is adjusted up. This action balances the currents to the load by matching the output voltages of the supplies. In the case of one supply failing, the circuit will attempt to trim the failed supply only. This will leave the remaining functional supply alone to provide power to the load at its nominal voltage. Thus the circuit also offers simple redundancy. In addition, because CSB functions as a current source, the Trim outputs (T1 and T2) of the CSB can be placed in parallel to create a summing node. This allows current sharing between more than two supplies by paralleling the T2 output of one CSB circuit with the T1 output of the next CSB.

Please note: The CSB is not intended for use in Hotswap Applications.

Requirements:

1. For proper operation, the power supplies being paralleled should be enabled at the same time.
2. -Out conductors must be of equal length and wire gauge. Separate -Out conductors must be used from each supply to the load, or the use of a "Y" connection to a common point must be used as shown in figure 1. Each leg of the "Y" must have a minimum of a few millivolts of drop in order for proper operation. 50mV to 100mV of drop will provide from 5% to 1% accuracy.
3. -V1 and -V2 for all Box-to-Box circuits must be connected directly at the negative output power studs or terminals to achieve accurate current sharing.
4. D* can be added if redundancy is needed. If redundancy is not required, D* can be replaced with direct wire connections.
5. When using D*, the Power input should be connected on the cathode side of the paralleling diodes as shown above.
6. Terminate Sense Leads either locally or remotely as shown in Figure 1.
7. For paralleling more than 2 supplies consult factory for assistance.



J1 Pinout

Pin	Description
1	Power
2	T1
3	-V1
4	T2
5	-V2
6	No Connection

Figure 11. Mechanical Drawing

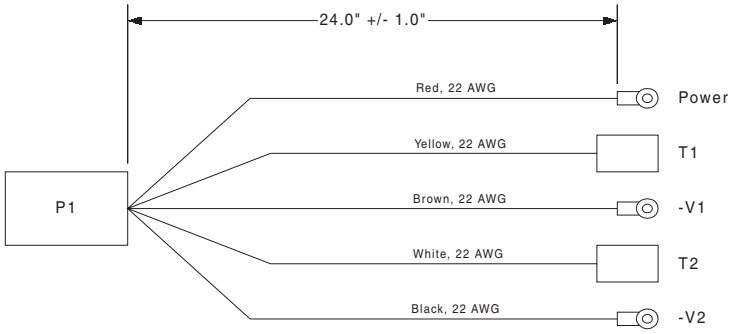


Figure 12. Cable Drawing

Specifications:

1. Power: 2-50 Vdc at 5 mA maximum.
2. Accuracy: +/- 1 mV between -Vout connections.
3. Output current when not trimming up: +/- 1 uA (VI-200/J00), +/-5 uA (Maxi).
4. Use 4 non-plated through holes with standoffs for mounting.
5. CSB01 MUST be used for current sharing VI-200/VI-J00 converters.
6. CSB02 MUST be used for current sharing Maxi converters .

Please note: The CSB is NOT intended for Hotswap Applications

Low Leakage Version

If Low Leakage is required, the MegaPAC Family of Power Supplies has a model variant (must be requested). This model enables the user to meet various additional specifications. Presently, the PFC MegaPAC, Mini MegaPAC and Autoranging MegaPAC are available in Low Leakage versions. Other models can be made available. The MegaPAC Family of Power Supplies consist of:

- PFC MegaPAC
- PFC MegaPAC-High Power
- PFC MegaPAC-EL (Low Noise)
- Mini MegaPAC
- Autoranging MegaPAC
- 4 kW MegaPAC
- 4 kW MegaPAC-EL (Low Noise)

The advantage of the Low Leakage MegaPAC power supply is in multiple power supply systems that have one AC input. This option will lower the input leakage current for these products to 500 mA or less. An additional external EMI filter is typically required.

How Low Leakage is obtained

Low Leakage for the MegaPAC Family of power supplies is obtained with the removal of the "Y" capacitors from within the EMI filter of the MegaPAC as well as the "Y" capacitors on the input of the ConverterPACs*. This reduces the leakage current from the AC input to AC ground (chassis) to below 500 mA. At the same time, since the "Y" capacitors are a vital component of the EMI filter, without them, the EMI will go up. When this happens, the unit will no longer meet Vicor's published specifications for conducted EMI. In order to reduce the EMI to within an acceptable limit, an additional external EMI filter is required. All safety agency certifications for the MegaPAC Power Supplies remain intact. Contact Applications Engineering for more information.

Vicor currently has the following ConverterPACs (See ConverterPAC information sheet and/or Design Guide for more information):

VI-200/VI-J00	Maxi	FlexPAC
ModuPAC (M)	FinPAC (PZ)	FlexPAC (FSS)
JuniorPAC (J)	UniPAC (XU)	
DualPAC (D)	QPAC (XQ)	
RamPAC (R)		
BatPAC (B)		
QPAC (L)		
DualQPAC (LD)		
Junior QPAC (LJ)		

For RoHS compliant versions a preceeding G is added to the part number.

Please note: The MegaPACs (including the Low Leakage versions) are not UL 2601/60601 compliant or EN60601 compliant.

NOTES:

For Vicor Global Office Locations, please go to: www.vicorpower.com/contact-us
or call 800-735-6200.

For more information about this or other Vicor products, or for assistance with component-based power system design, contact the Vicor office nearest you. Vicor's comprehensive line of power solutions includes modular, high-density DC-DC converters and accessory components, configurable power supplies, and custom power systems. Vicor designs and builds configurable power supplies incorporating Vicor's high density DC-DC converters and accessory components.

This product line includes:

LoPAC FAMILY:
- PFC MicroS
- PFC Micro
- PFC Mini

MegaPAC FAMILY:
- PFC MegaPAC
- 4kW MegaPAC
- 4kW MegaPAC-EL (Low Noise)
- PFC MegaPAC (High Power)
- PFC MegaPAC (Low Noise/High Power)
- PFC MegaPAC-EL (Low Noise)
- Mini MegaPAC
- Autoranging MegaPAC
- ConverterPACs

OTHERS:
- FlatPAC-EN
- PFC FrontEnd
- MicroPAC
- Conduction Cooled MicroPAC

Rugged COTS versions (MI) are available for the PFC Micro, PFC MicroS, PFC Mini, PFC MegaPAC, Standard MicroPAC and Conduction Cooled MicroPAC.