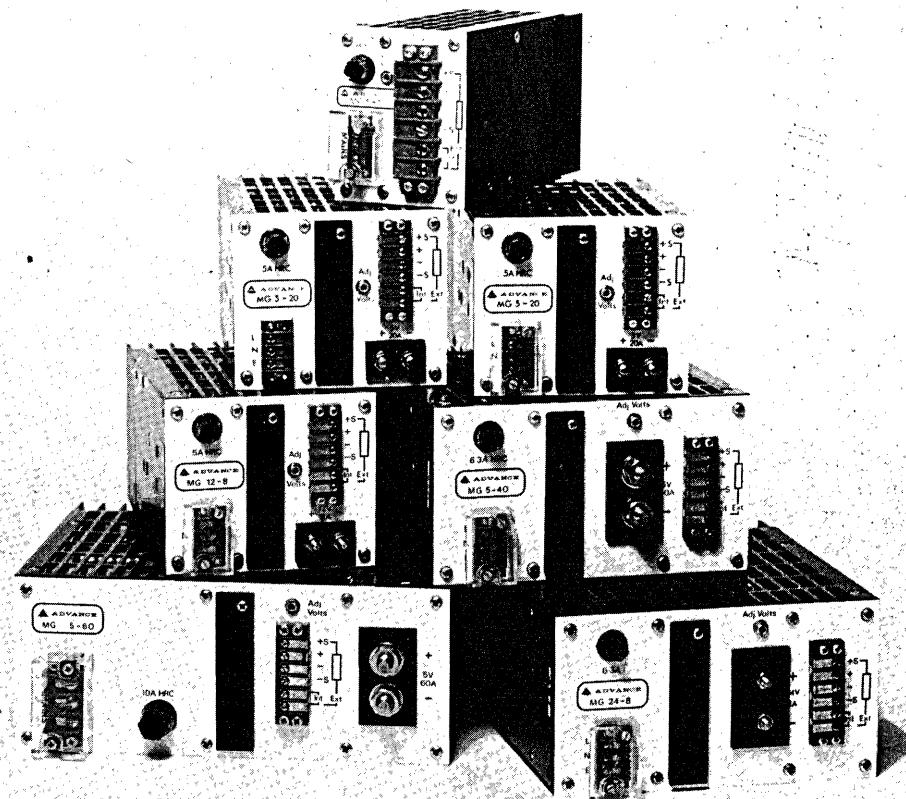


# The Advance MG Power Supply Handbook



 GOULD

## Introduction

The Advance MG family of power supplies is a range of very compact units employing direct-off-line switching techniques in order to reduce physical dimensions to a minimum.

The range is produced in four different power levels, i.e., 50 watts, 100 watts, 200 watts and 300 watts. At each of these power levels, units are available with various combinations of output voltage and current.

The output voltage is adjustable by  $\pm 5\%$  on all units by means of a screwdriver adjustment on the front panel. Facilities are provided for local or

remote sensing and for voltage programming by means of an externally connected resistor.

Constant current protection is provided against overloads or short circuits.

Oversupply protection by means of automatic control circuit shut-down is provided on all units.

Particular attention has been paid during the design stage to the problems of interference caused by the switching action of the power supply circuits. In this respect sample units have met the requirements of VDE 0875, curve 'N', and BS800, part 3.

## Specification

Type No.	MG 5-10	MG 5-20	MG 5-40	MG 5-60	MG 5-60A	MG 12-8	MG 15-7	MG 15-14	MG 24-4	MG 24-8	MG 24-12	MG 24-12A						
<b>Input Voltage</b>	115V to 120V or 220V to 240V * +10% -20% 45-440Hz	220V or 240V by tap change	115V or 120V by tap change	115V or 120V by tap change *		220V to 240V						115V to 120V *						
<b>Output Voltage</b>	5	5	5	5	5	12	15	15	24	24	24	24						
<b>Output Current</b>	10	20	40	60	60	8	7	14	4	8	12	12						
<b>Case Style</b>	A	B	C	D	D	B	B	C	B	C	D	D						
<b>Oversupply Protection</b>	Set between 120-130%				Set between 115-125%		Set between 110-120%											
<b>Efficiency</b>	> 65%				> 70%													
<b>Power Densities</b>	0.9W/Cu.In.				Better than 1W/Cu.In. (65W/1000Cm <sup>3</sup> )													

\* Units MG5-10, MG5-60A and MG24-12A can also be used at input voltages in the range 100V to 115V within the limitations of the output characteristic curve Fig. 1.

Note: Output voltages are adjustable  $\pm 5\%$  by front panel potentiometer.

### Output Voltage Regulation

0.1% maximum for a worst case combination of 0-100% load change and  $\pm 10\%$  line change.

### Ripple

10mV r.m.s.  
50mV pk-pk.  
(30MHz bandwidth)

### Temperature Co-efficient

$\pm 0.01\%/\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Output Impedance

100m $\Omega$  at 100KHz.

### Overload Protection

Constant current, set at 110%  $\pm 5\%$  full load.

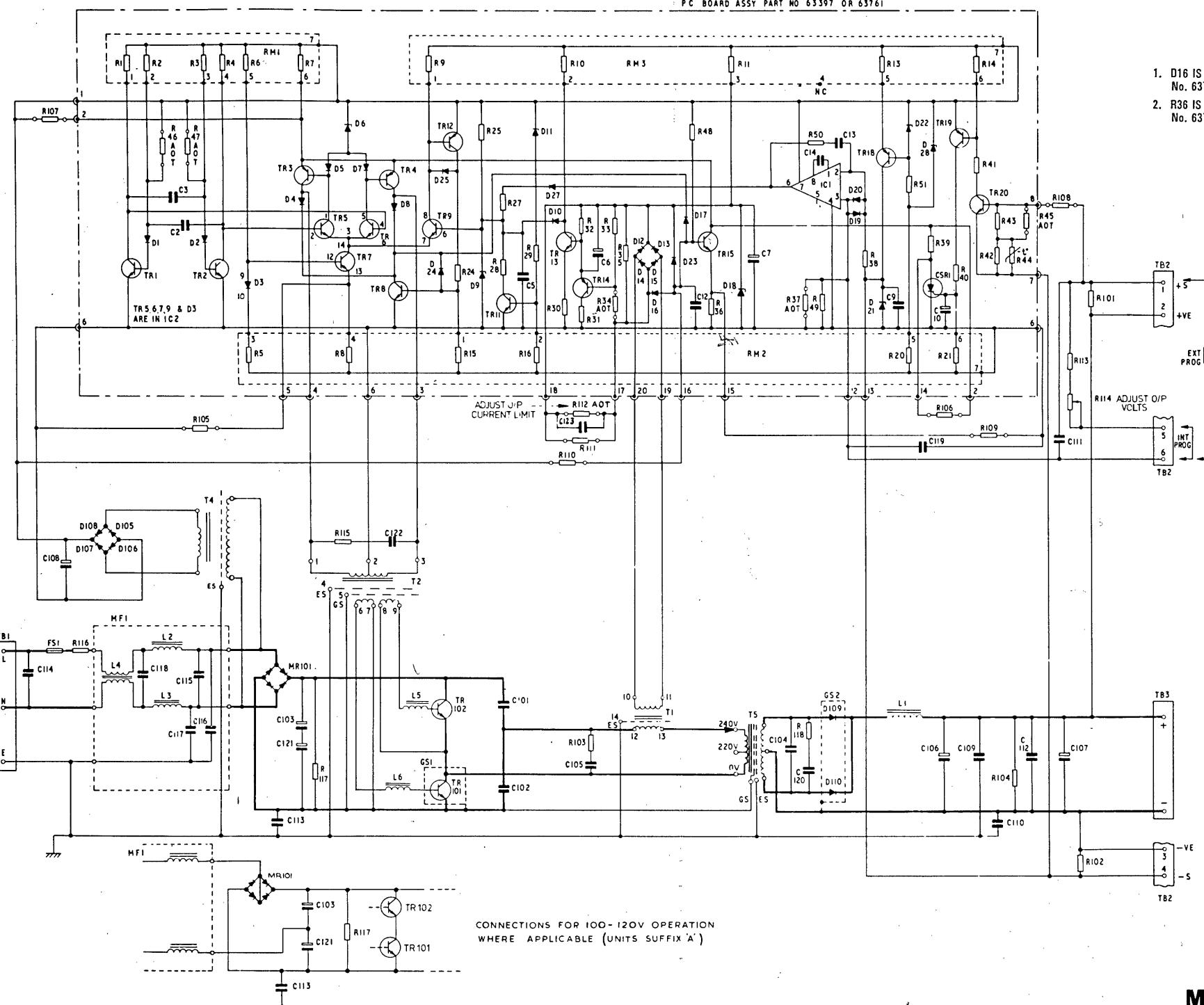
### Temperature Range

-10°C to +70°C derating from 50°C at 2½%/°C.

### Series and Parallel Operation

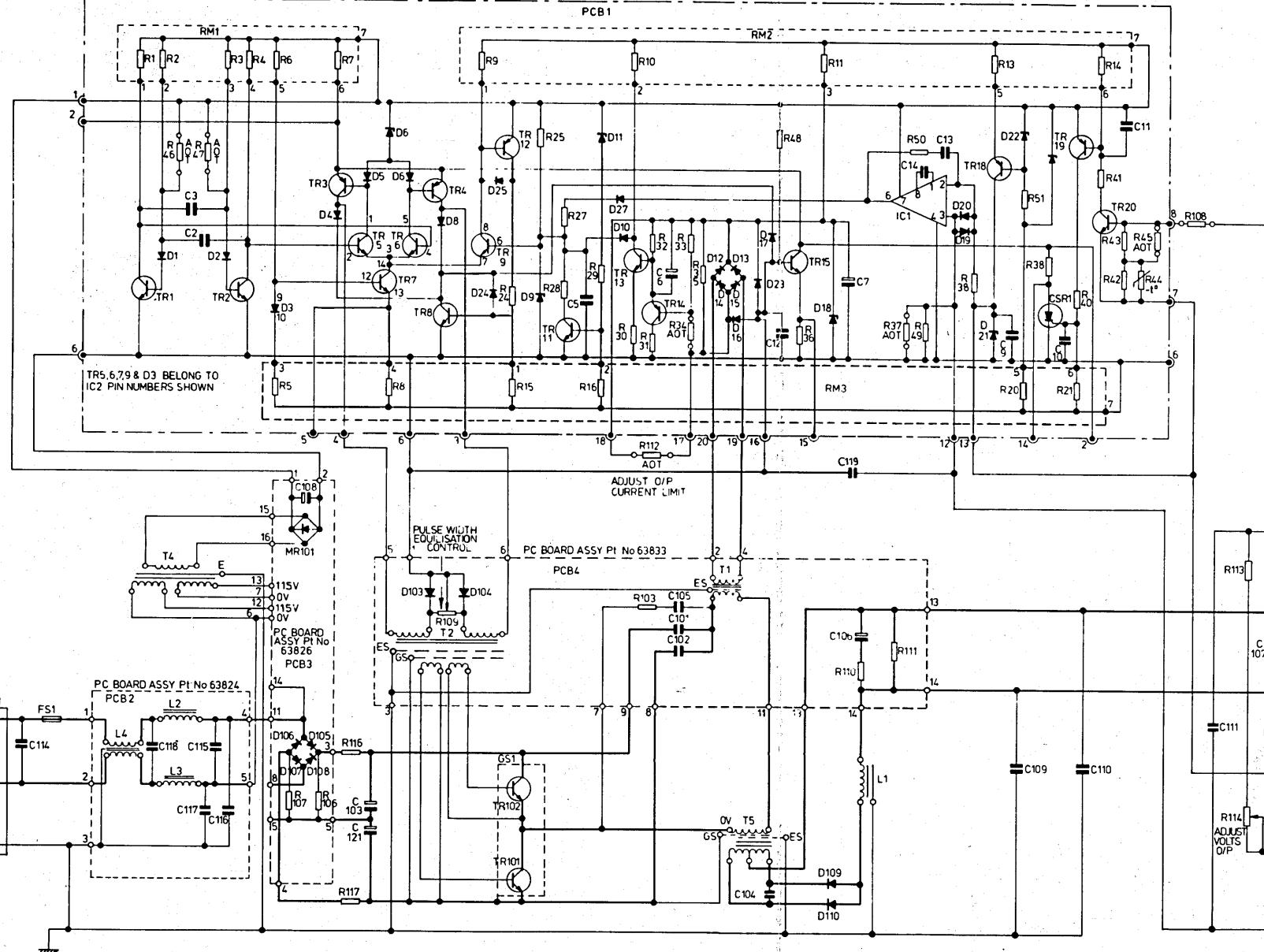
No limit on parallel operation.

Series operation to a maximum total voltage of 250V.



PC BOARD ASSEMBLY PART NUMBER 63397

PCB1



INPUT VOLTAGE CONNECTION TABLE

115/120 VOLTS AC	220/240 VOLTS AC				
PCB2	PCB3	PCB4	PCB2	PCB3	PCB4
11-8	11-12		5-8-6	11-12	
5-5-6-7			7-12		
14-12-13			14-13		

Adjustment procedure for R109.

With the unit working in an overload condition (i.e. with the output voltage having dropped by about 10% from nominal) adjust R109 to give maximum output current.

## Remote Sensing

Available from front panel, total voltage drop in the output leads should not exceed 5V max. in each lead. See output characteristic curves, Figs. 1 and 2, for limitations.

## Remote Programming

Output voltage may be programmed from 1V upwards by insertion of a programming resistor on front panel. Programming resistance  $1000\Omega/V \pm 0.5\%$ .

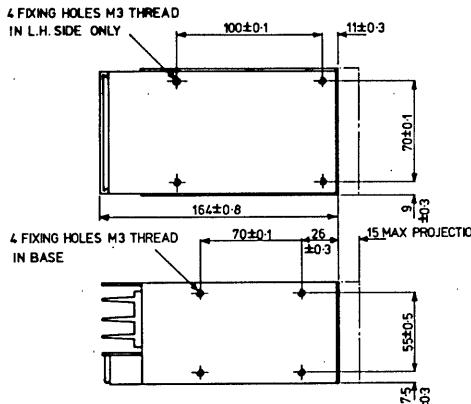
## Output Hold-Up

Output maintained for the duration of a missing mains cycle at maximum output current and -10% mains input when the unit is operating at up to 105% output voltage rating.

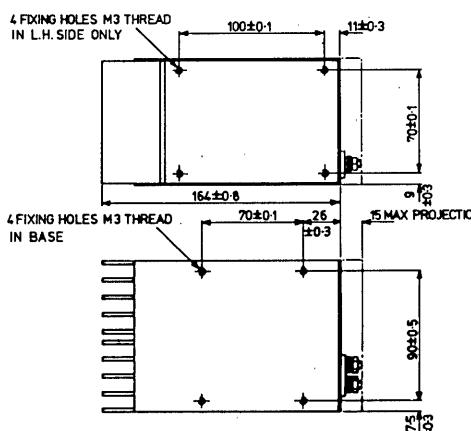
## Remote switch off

Output may be reduced to zero by connecting short-circuit between 1 and 6 of programme terminal block.

## Dimensions



CASE STYLE A  
Weight 1.2Kg



CASE STYLE B  
Weight 2.0Kg

## Insulation

Between AC input and output terminals and case connected together tested to 2.1KV peak for one minute.

Between DC output and case  $\pm 250V$  DC continuous, tested to 500V DC for one minute.

## Switch-on Time

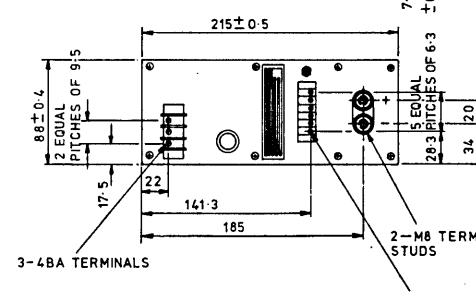
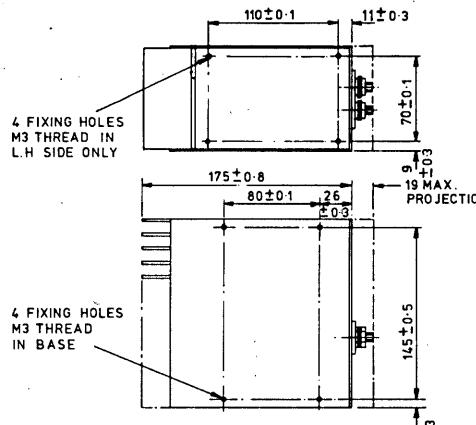
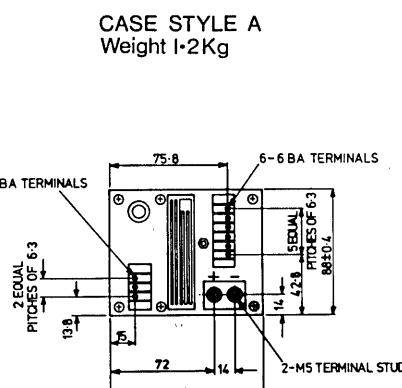
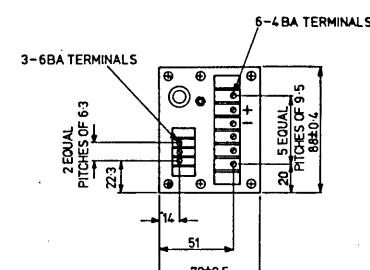
Output will reach specification within 4 cycles of 50 or 60 Hz mains.

## Transient Response

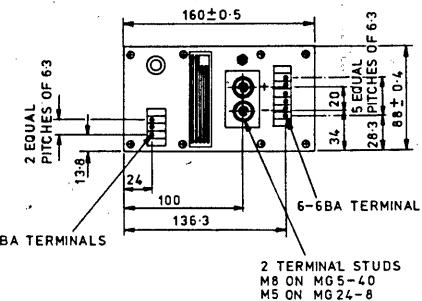
For step load changes of 10-100% or 100-10%, voltage deviations are typically 350mV and output voltage returns to within the regulation band in approximately 4mS.

## Mechanical Standard

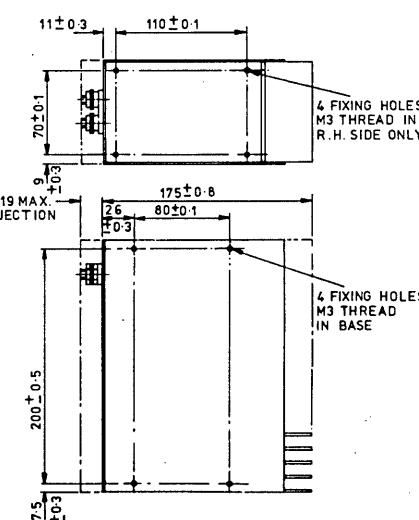
B.S.4318 preferred metric dimensions and Isometric screws are used.



CASE STYLE D  
Weight 4.5 Kg



CASE STYLE C  
Weight 3.4 Kg



## Guarantee and service facilities

This instrument is guaranteed for a period of five years from its delivery to the purchaser covering the replacement of defective parts other than fuses.

We maintain comprehensive after sales facilities and the instrument can, if necessary, be returned to our factory for servicing. The Type and Serial Number of the instrument should always be quoted, together with full details of any fault and the service required. The Service Department can also provide maintenance and repair information by telephone or letter.

Equipment returned to us for servicing must

be adequately packed preferably in the special box supplied, and shipped with the transportation charges prepaid. We can accept no responsibility for instruments arriving damaged. Should the cause of failure during the guarantee period be due to misuse or abuse of the instrument, or if the guarantee has expired, the repair will be put in hand without delay and charged unless other instructions are received.

**OUR SALES, SERVICE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS ARE READY TO ASSIST YOU AT ALL TIMES.**

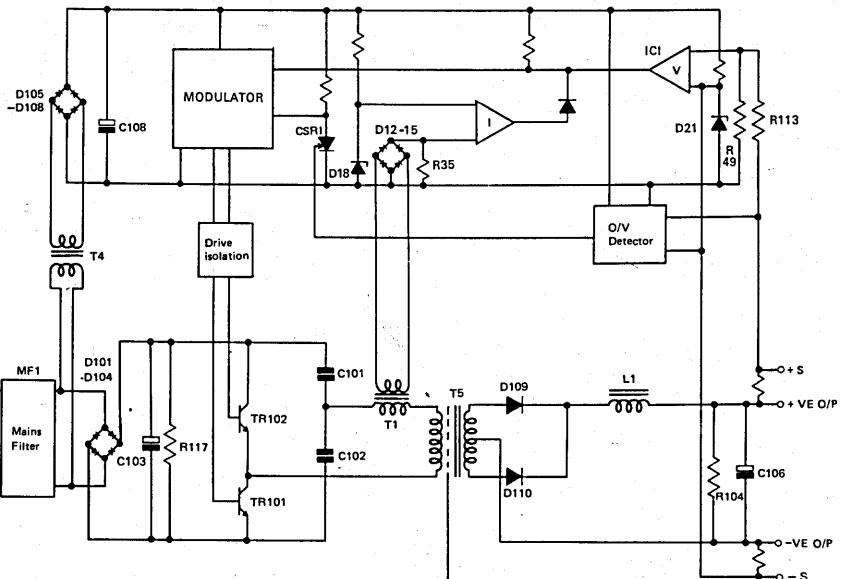


Fig. 4

### Voltage control circuit

The output voltage, as sensed at the terminals  $+S$  and  $-S$ , is fed via the potential divider R113, R49 to the input of the operational amplifier IC1. Here it is compared with the internally generated reference voltage appearing across D21. The amplified error signal at the output of the amplifier is then fed to the modulator. The function of this circuit is to produce two trains of antiphase current pulses of controlled and equal durations, these durations being controlled by the level of the input to the modulator from the error amplifier.

The current pulses are fed to the bases of the inverter transistors TR101, TR102, in such a manner as to cause the transistors to conduct alternately with a period of non conduction, or dwell, in the intervening periods. The voltage waveform thereby impressed on the primary of transformer T5 is stepped down and rectified by D109, D110 to produce a voltage whose D.C. content is a function of the width of the current pulses produced by the modulator and hence of the output of the voltage error amplifier.

The rectified secondary voltage waveform is then filtered by L1, C106, to remove the A.C. content.

### Current control circuit

Overcurrent protection is provided by sensing the A.C. current pulses flowing in the primary of the inverter transformer. (The amplitude of this current is proportional to the magnitude of

the D.C. output current.) The A.C. current is transformed by T1 and rectified by the small signal rectifier D12-15. The resulting train of unidirectional current pulses is fed into resistor R35 to produce a voltage waveform. The amplitude of this waveform is compared with the internally generated reference voltage appearing across D18, by the peak-detecting amplifier I. When the amplitude of these pulses reaches a predetermined level, the overcurrent amplifier operates so as to feed a signal into the modulator which overrides the voltage control signal and causes the modulator pulse widths to reduce, thus reducing the output voltage and keeping the output current controlled to the maximum safe level.

### Overvoltage circuit

The output voltage of the unit is monitored at the sense terminals  $+S$  and  $-S$  and fed to the input of the O/V detector by means of a potential divider. If a fault occurs in either the power supply or its external voltage-sense wiring such that an output overvoltage appears, the O/V detector operates and fires the small signal thyristor CSR1. This has the effect of disabling the modulator so that no drive current pulses are available and the output voltage decays to zero. The power supply will remain at zero until the mains supply is switched off and re-applied.

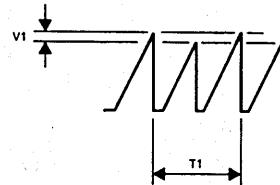
## Maintenance

The plug-in control boards used in the MG units are available as spare parts together with an extension board for use as a servicing aid.

- Control Board Advance Part No. 63397 (50, 100 and 300 watt units)
- Control Board Advance Part No. 63761 (200 watt units)
- Extension Board Advance Part No. 64268

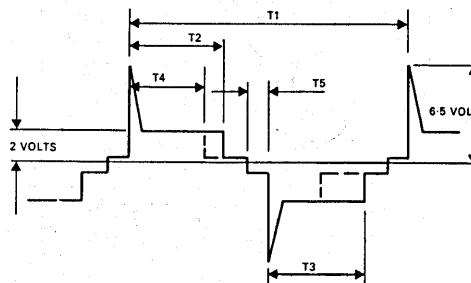
### Setting up procedure for board assembly 63397 & 63761.

- Measuring between Pins 3 and 9, the following waveform should be observed.

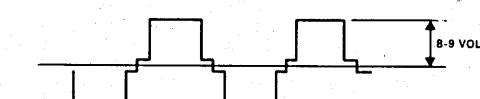


Adjust R47 to give a time T1 of 36 $\mu$ s.

- Adjust R46 so as to equalize the amplitude of alternate peaks of the waveform, i.e., to minimise the difference voltage V1. When this test has been carried out, time T1 should have reduced to 30 $\mu$ s - 0 $\mu$ s + 1 $\mu$ s.
- Now monitoring between pins 1 and 2, the following waveform should be observed. (Display set to Y1 + Y2, Y1 inverted.)



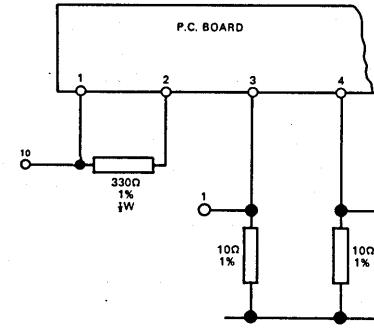
- Adjust R37 so that T2 and T3 are reduced to T4 which is 7.5 $\mu$ s.
- Adjust R34 so that T2 and T3 just begin to reduce. At this point the waveform will look as below for Part No. 63397. (For Part No. 63761 waveform will be similar to that in test 3.)



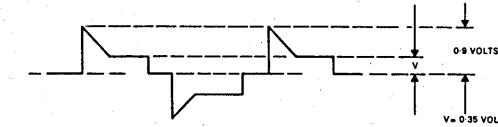
- Adjust R45 so that the waveform is clamped to zero under an overvoltage signal.
- Switch the auxiliary voltage from 10.0 volts to 17.5 volts and check that only T2 and T3 reduce in time.

- Check that T5 does not exceed 1 $\mu$ s during any of the above tests.

- Extra test for P.C. Assy. 63761

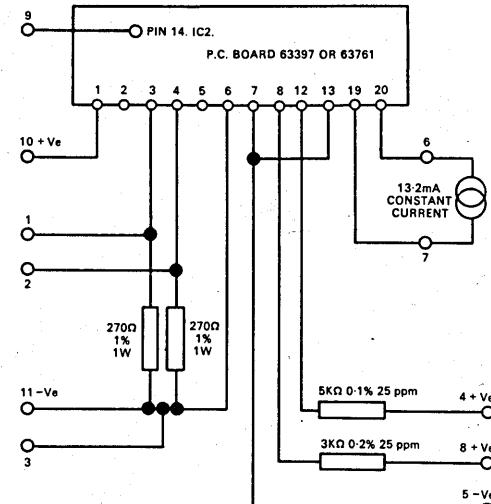


The following waveform should be observed.



Adjust R36 until V = 0.35 Volts.  
Fit the nearest E24 range resistor above the measured value of R36.

### Board test circuit (Board No.63397 & 63761)



Note:

Pins 9 + 11 supplied during test 2 (4 to 8 volts, variable)

Pins 4 + 5 supplied during test 4 (5 volts  $\pm$  2mV at 10mA)

Pins 6 + 7 supplied during test 5 (13.2mA +0-0.1mA Constant I)

Pins 8 + 5 supplied during test 6 (6.75 volts  $\pm$  0.10 volt at 30mA)



MG 15 - 14				MG 24 - 4				MG 24 - 8				MG 24 - 12				MG 24 - 12A				P.C. BOARD ASSY. 63397 AND 63761.							
Description	Oty.	Part No.	Description	Oty.	Part No.	Description	Oty.	Part No.	Description	Oty.	Part No.	Description	Oty.	Part No.	Ct. Ref.	Description	Oty.	Part No.	Ct. Ref.	Description	Oty.	Part No.					
RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	R1	RESISTOR 3K 5%			D5	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	R2	RESISTOR 6K 5%			D6	ZENER DIODE 3V3	1	33923					
RESISTOR W.W. 100R 5% 6W	1	1240	RESISTOR W.W. 100R 5% 6W	1	1240	RESISTOR W.W. 100R 5% 6W	1	1240	RESISTOR W.W. 33R 5% 6W	1	2277	RESISTOR W.W. 33R 5% 6W	1	2277	R3	RESISTOR 6K 5%			D7	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR W.W. 120R 5% 6W	1	3264	RESISTOR W.W. 470R 5% 6W	1	231	RESISTOR W.W. 270R 5% 6W	1	19641	RESISTOR W.W. 180R 5% 6W	1	2210	RESISTOR W.W. 180R 5% 6W	1	2210	R4	RESISTOR 3K 5%	MODULE		D8	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR W.W. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	RESISTOR M.O. 100R 2% ±W	1	26747	R5	RESISTOR 100R 5%			D9	ZENER DIODE 8V2	1	33933					
RESISTOR M.O. 27R 2% ±W	1	28774	NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 27R 2% ±W	1	28774	RESISTOR M.O. 39R 2% ±W	1	28775	RESISTOR M.O. 39R 2% ±W	1	28775	R6	RESISTOR 12K 5%	MODULE		D10	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.O. 33R 2% ±W	1	25749	NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 33R 2% ±W	1	26749	RESISTOR M.O. 39R 2% ±W	1	26749	RESISTOR M.O. 33R 2% ±W	1	26749	R7	RESISTOR 100R 5%			D11	ZENER DIODE 6V8	1	33931					
RESISTOR M.O. 8K2 2% ±W	1	28798	RESISTOR M.F. 13K5 2% ±W	1	52994	RESISTOR M.O. 13K5 2% ±W	1	52994	RESISTOR M.F. 13K5 2% ±W	1	52994	RESISTOR M.O. 8K2 2% ±W	1	28781	R8	RESISTOR 1K0 5%			D12	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 8K2 2% ±W	1	28781	RESISTOR M.O. 1K2 2% ±W	1	28734	R9	RESISTOR 1K0 5%			D13	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.O. 5K6 2% ±W	1	22463	NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 5K6 2% ±W	1	22463	RESISTOR M.O. 1K2 2% ±W	1	28734	RESISTOR M.O. 5K6 2% ±W	1	28734	R10	RESISTOR 2K7 5%			D14	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.O. 430R 2% ±W	1	26752	NOT USED			RESISTOR M.O. 430R 2% ±W	1	26752	RESISTOR M.O. 500R 2% ±W	1	26737	RESISTOR M.O. 500R 2% ±W	1	26737	R11	RESISTOR 2K2 5%	MODULE		D15	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.O. 2% ±W	1	A.O.T.	RESISTOR M.O. 2% ±W	1	A.O.T.	RESISTOR M.O. 2% ±W	1	A.O.T.	RESISTOR M.O. 2% ±W	1	A.O.T.	RESISTOR M.O. 2% ±W	1	A.O.T.	R12	RESISTOR 1K0 5%			D16	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
RESISTOR M.F. 14K 1% ±W	1	53416	RESISTOR M.F. 21K5 1% ±W	1	53424	RESISTOR M.F. 21K5 1% ±W	1	53424	RESISTOR M.F. 21K5 1% ±W	1	53424	RESISTOR M.F. 14K 1% ±W	1	53424	R13	RESISTOR 330R 5%	MODULE		D17	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
CONTROL POT. 2K 10% 1W	1	52944	CONTROL POT. SKD 10% 1W	1	52945	CONTROL POT. 5K 10% 1W	1	52945	CONTROL POT. 5K 10% 1W	1	52945	CONTROL POT. 2K 10% 1W	1	52945	R14	RESISTOR 1K0 5%			D18	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
RESISTOR C.C. 10R 5% ±W	2	21793	NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			R15	RESISTOR 390R 5%			D19	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33929					
RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR	1	53587	RESISTOR W.W. 1R0 10% 3W	1	53613	( RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR RESISTOR W.W. 1R8 5% 4W )	4	53597	RESISTOR C.C. 10R 5% ±W	2	21793	RESISTOR C.C. 10R 5% ±W	2	21793	R16	RESISTOR 1K0 5%	MODULE		D20	DIODE IN4148	*	23802					
RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR	4	53588	RESISTOR W.W. 1R0 10% 3W	1	53613	( RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR RESISTOR W.W. 3R9 10% 2W OR RESISTOR W.W. 1R8 5% 4W )	4	53598	NOT USED			NOT USED			R17	RESISTOR 390R 5%			D21	ZENER DIODE 3V9	1	33925					
RESISTOR W.W. 1R8 5% 4W	2	53599	RESISTOR W.W. 1R8 5% 4W	2	53599	NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			R18	RESISTOR 100R 5%			D22	ZENER DIODE 3V9	1	33925					
RESISTOR C.C. 56K 10% ±W	1	4409	RESISTOR M.O. 47K 2% ±W	1	27574	RESISTOR C.C. 56K 10% ±W	1	4409	RESISTOR C.C. 68K 5% ±W	2	18572	RESISTOR C.C. 68K 5% ±W	2	18572	R19	RESISTOR 390R 5%			D23	DIODE IN4148	1	23802					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			RESISTOR C.C. 10R 5% ±W	2	21793	RESISTOR C.C. 10R 5% ±W	2	21793	R20	RESISTOR 220R 5%			D24	DIODE AA143	1	52900					
CAP. POLYESTER 1μ0 250v	1	51121	CAP. POLYESTER 470μ 250v	1	52886	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ0 250v	1	51121	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ5 250v	1	53278	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ5 250v	1	53278	R21	RESISTOR 100R 5%			D25	DIODE AA143	1	52900					
CAP. POLYESTER 1μ0 250v	1	51121	CAP. POLYESTER 470μ 250v	1	52886	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ0 250v	1	51121	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ5 250v	1	53278	CAP. POLYESTER 1μ5 250v	1	53278	R22	RESISTOR M.O. 4K7 5% ±W			D26	DIODE AA143	1	52900					
CAP. EL. 470μ 400v	1	52914	CAP. EL. 200μ 400v	1	52881	CAP. EL. 470μ 400v	1	52914	CAP. EL. 1m0 200v	1	53097	CAP. EL. 1m0 200v	1	53097	R23	RESISTOR M.O. 2K7 5% ±W			D27	ZENER DIODE 6V8	1	33931					
CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	CAP. CERAMIC 1n0 500v	1	22387	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	R24	RESISTOR M.O. 10R 5%			D28	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. POLYESTER 2n2 400v	1	53090	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	CAP. POLYESTER 2n2 400v	1	53090	CAP. POLYESTER 3n3 400v	1	774	CAP. POLYESTER 3n3 400v	1	774	R25	RESISTOR M.O. 47K 5% ±W			D29	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. EL. 2 x 5m0 25v	2	52867	CAP. EL. 2 x 3m4 40v	1	52870	CAP. EL. 2 x 3m4 40v	2	52870	CAP. EL. 2 x 5m0 40v	1	52871	CAP. EL. 2 x 5m0 40v	1	52871	R26	RESISTOR M.O. 4.7K 5% ±W			D30	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. TANT. 10μ 35v	1	53106	CAP. TANT. 10μ 35v	1	53106	CAP. TANT. 10μ 35v	1	53106	CAP. TANT. 10μ 35v	1	53106	CAP. TANT. 10μ 35v	1	53106	R27	RESISTOR M.O. 1K0 5% ±W			D31	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. EL. 470μ 25v	2	32185	CAP. EL. 470μ 25v	1	32185	CAP. EL. 470μ 25v	2	32185	CAP. EL. 1m0 25v	1	32186	CAP. EL. 1m0 25v	1	32186	R28	RESISTOR M.O. 4K7 5% ±W			D32	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	R29	RESISTOR M.O. 2K7 5% ±W			D33	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	CAP. CERAMIC 5n6 500v	1	22394	R30	RESISTOR M.O. 150R 5% ±W			D34	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. POLYESTER 22n 160v	1	31373	CAP. POLYESTER 22n 160v	1	31373	CAP. POLYESTER 22n 160v	1	31373	CAP. POLYESTER 22n 160v	1	31373	CAP. POLYESTER 22n 160v	1	31373	R31	RESISTOR M.O. 10R 5%			D35	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. CERAMIC 100n 30v	1	19647	CAP. CERAMIC 100n 30v	1	19647	CAP. CERAMIC 100n 30v	1	19647	CAP. CERAMIC 100n 30v	2	19647	CAP. CERAMIC 100n 30v	2	19647	R32	RESISTOR M.O. 22K 5% ±W			D36	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. CERAMIC 5n0 3Kv	1	1514	CAP. CERAMIC 5n0 3Kv	1	1514	CAP. CERAMIC 5n0 3Kv	1	1514	CAP. CERAMIC 5n0 3Kv	1	1514	CAP. CERAMIC 5n0 3Kv	1	1514	R33	RESISTOR M.O. 510R 5% ±W			D37	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. POLYESTER 4n7 250v	1	53046	CAP. POLYESTER 4n7 250v	1	53046	CAP. POLYESTER 10n 250v	1	53102	CAP. POLYESTER 10n 250v	1	53102	CAP. POLYESTER 4n7 250v	1	53100	R34	RESISTOR M.O. 5% ±W			D38	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. POLYESTER 4n7 250v	1	53099	CAP. POLYESTER 10n 250v	1	53099	R35	RESISTOR M.O. 1K5 5% ±W			D39	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. POLYESTER 4n7 250v	1	53099	CAP. POLYESTER 33n 250v	1	53101	R40	RESISTOR M.O. 120R 5% ±W			D40	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. POLYESTER 33n 250v	1	53101	CAP. POLYESTER 10n 250v	1	53102	R41	RESISTOR M.O. 3K3 5% ±W			D41	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	R42	RESISTOR M.O. 220R 5% ±W			D42	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. POLYESTER 100n 160v	1	31377	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	R43	RESISTOR M.O. 30R 5% ±W			D43	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	CAP. POLYESTER 1n0 400v	1	769	R44	RESISTOR M.O. 10K 5% ±W			D44	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
CAP. CERAMIC 1n0 500v	1	22387	NOT USED			CAP. CERAMIC 1n0 500v	1	22387	NOT USED			CAP. CERAMIC 1n0 500v	1	22388	R45	RESISTOR M.O. 5% ±W			D45	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
NOT USED			NOT USED			NOT USED			CAP. CERAMIC 1n0 500v	1	22388	CAP. CERAMIC 1n5 500v	1	22388	R46	RESISTOR M.O. 5% ±W			D46	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
RECTIFIER BRIDGE S8MB9	1	53229	RECTIFIER BRIDGE S8MB9	1	53229	RECTIFIER BRIDGE S8MB9	1	53229	RECTIFIER BRIDGE W02	1	19725	RECTIFIER BRIDGE W02	1	19725	R47	RESISTOR M.O. 5% ±W			D47	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
DIODE IN4003	1	23462	DIODE IN4003	1	23462	DIODE IN4003	1	23462	RECTIFIER BRIDGE W02	1	19725	RECTIFIER BRIDGE W02	1	19725	R48	RESISTOR M.O. 5K5 5% ±W			D48	ZENER DIODE 5V6	1	33931					
DIODE IN4003	1	23462	DIODE IN4003	1	23462	DIODE IN4003	1	2																			

# Operation

## Mains Connections

The AC supply input to the unit is connected to the terminal block on the left of the front panel. The terminals are marked L (line), N (neutral), E (earth). A transparent mains cover is provided.

## Mains tap-changing. (5V Units only)

Table 1 shows the mains input options available for the various units in the range and the required connections to the inverter transformer. In order to change the input voltage connections, the top or bottom covers must be removed to gain access to the appropriate components. In addition to changing the output transformer connections, the value of the fine-adjustment current limit resistor R112 must be changed. The values of the resistor appropriate to 220V and 240V operation are related by the equations,

$$R_x = \frac{14.8R_y}{16.3 + 3R_y} \text{ for MG5-20}$$

$$R_x = \frac{5.8R_y}{6.4 + 3R_y} \text{ for MG5-40, MG5-60 and MG5-60A}$$

where  $R_x$  and  $R_y$  are the values appropriate to all units operating at 115/220V and 120/240V respectively.

The location of R112 is as follows:—

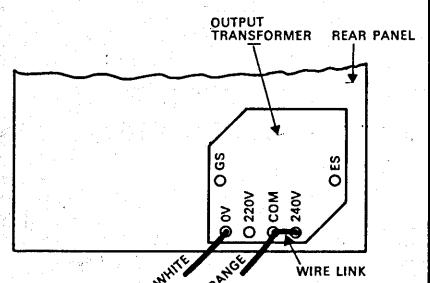
**MG5-20** – Mounted on PTFE feed-throughs on the longitudinal centre panel at the bottom of the unit.

**MG5-40** – Mounted on the auxiliary printed circuit card which runs longitudinally along the top of the unit, approximately at the centre-line.

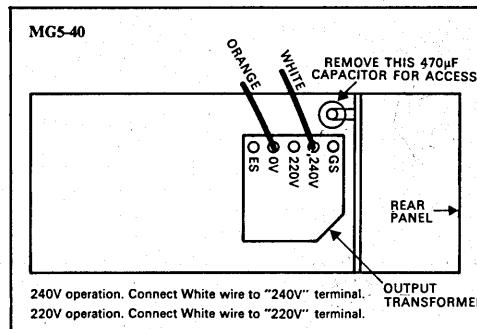
**MG5-60 and MG5-60A** – On the auxiliary printed circuit board which mounts on the R.H. intermediate longitudinal panel at the top of the unit.

**N.B.** On the MG5-10 unit in addition to changing the input voltage connections, the input rectifier has to be changed from a bridge circuit to a doubler circuit by changing wire links. See the Circuit Diagram for the required information.

MG5-20

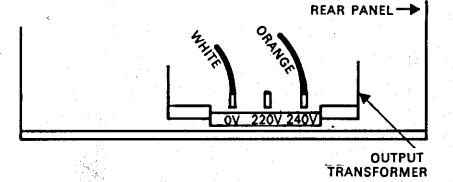


240V operation. Connect wire link between "COM" and "240V" terminals.  
220V operation. Connect wire link between "COM" and "220V" terminals.



240V operation. Connect White wire to "240V" terminal.  
220V operation. Connect White wire to "220V" terminal.

MG5-60  
MG5-60A



240V operation. Connect Orange wire to "240V" terminal.  
220V operation. Connect Orange wire to "220V" terminal.  
120V operation. Connect Orange wire to "240V" terminal.  
115V operation. Connect Orange wire to "220V" terminal.

## Output Characteristics

An inherent advantage in the design concept of switching power supplies is that it is possible to trade off three fundamental aspects of the specification against each other.

These three aspects are:

- 1 Mains failure hold-up time.
- 2 Negative mains margin.
- 3 Output voltage (including lead voltage drop). The MG series has been designed for a 28mS hold-up time at an output voltage of -105% of specification at -10% mains.

### Example

Referring to the graphs: An MG5-20 operating on 220V nominal mains is required to provide 5V into a load with a 0.5V total lead drop, i.e. 110% voltage at the power supply terminals. Under these conditions the unit may be operated down to -8% mains with 28mS hold-up (whole cycle missing) or down to -16.5% mains with 18mS hold-up (half cycle missing).

## Output Connections

The output is available at the large studs on the front panel, the positive and negative terminals being identified + and - respectively. On the MG5-10 only the output is taken from the 6-way terminal block on the front panel. The wiring to the load should be such as to ensure that the lead voltage drop does not exceed the level determined from Fig. 1 or Fig. 2. Refer to Fig. 3 for the required size of cable.

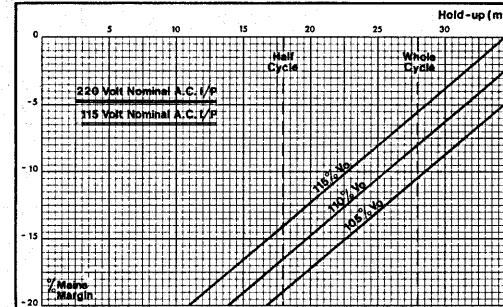


Fig. 1

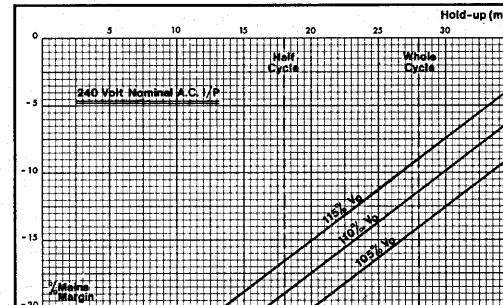


Fig. 2

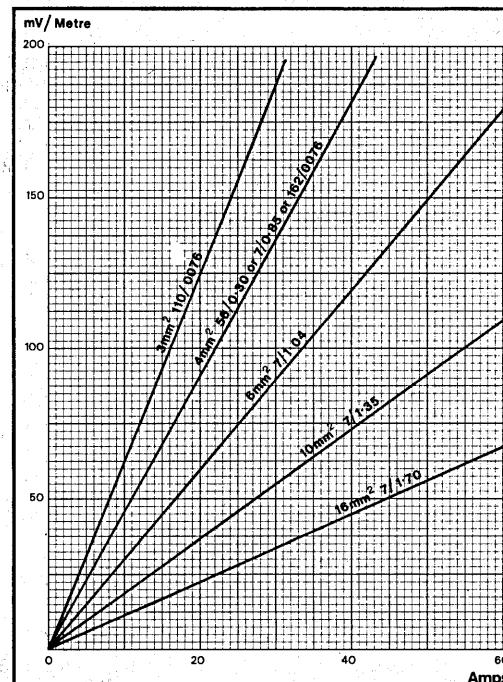


Fig. 3

## Remote Sensing

The remote sensing terminals are situated on the 6-way terminal block on the front panel. To operate the unit under remote sense conditions remove the links connecting +S to + and -S to -, and connect +S and -S to the points at which the regulated voltage is required.

## External Voltage Programming

The output voltage may be programmed remotely by removing the link marked "Int" on the 6-way terminal block and inserting a programming resistor between the lower terminal and +S. Programming ratio 1000Ω/Volt ±0.5%.

**N.B.** Do not remove the link between +S and + unless remote sensing is being used.

## Mounting

Four M3 fixing holes are provided in the base of the unit and in one of the side panels. If it is necessary to mount the unit from the other side or from above the unit may be operated in the inverted position without limitation of any area of the specification.

## Cooling

The power supply is convection cooled and under normal operating conditions does not require forced air cooling. The unit should be mounted to allow the free passage of air to pass through the unit in a vertical direction. This is particularly important in the area of the heatsink. Units may be mounted adjacently without limitation.

## Circuit description

### General

The following is a generalised description of the operation of the MG circuit with reference to the block diagram of Fig. 4. Although the basic circuit is common to all units in the MG range, slight differences exist between individual units, and for this reason a complete detailed description of all units is not given here.

Basically, the circuit consists of a mains filter MF1 and full-wave rectifier D101-D104, followed by a reservoir capacitor C103. (For 115V units the rectifier is connected as a voltage doubler followed by a pair of series connected reservoir capacitors.) The resulting unregulated D.C. voltage of approximately 350V is used as the power rail for a regulated D.C.-D.C. converter, operating at a frequency of 35KHz. The converter (TR101, TR102, C101, C102, T5) is of the half-bridge, pulse-width-modulated type. The output from the converter is rectified by the push-pull rectifier stage D109, D110, and smoothed by the low-pass filter L1, C106, to produce the output voltage.