

MODEL PAD 300 r 1
REGULATED DC POWER SUPPLY
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORP.

78.6.27 781675

Power Requirements of this Product

Power requirements of this product have been changed and the relevant sections of the Operation Manual should be revised accordingly.

(Revision should be applied to items indicated by a check mark)

Input voltage

The input voltage of this product is _____ VAC,
and the voltage range is _____ to _____ VAC. Use the product within this range only.

Input fuse

The rating of this product's input fuse is _____ A, _____ VAC, and _____.

WARNING

- To avoid electrical shock, always disconnect the AC power cable or turn off the switch on the switchboard before attempting to check or replace the fuse.
- Use a fuse element having a shape, rating, and characteristics suitable for this product. The use of a fuse with a different rating or one that short circuits the fuse holder may result in fire, electric shock, or irreparable damage.

AC power cable

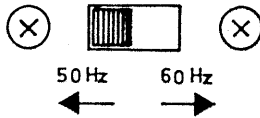
The product is provided with AC power cables described below. If the cable has no power plug, attach a power plug or crimp-style terminals to the cable in accordance with the wire colors specified in the drawing.

WARNING

- The attachment of a power plug or crimp-style terminals must be carried out by qualified personnel.



CAUTION BEFORE OPERATION



It is requested for stable operation to turn the 50Hz·60Hz switch on rear in the appropriate line frequency position.

Unless turning it, unstable operation may be made.

Do not turn the switch, if unnecessary.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
1. GENERAL	1
2. SPECIFICATIONS	2
3. OPERATION	4
3.1 Panel Descriptions	4
3.2 Precaution	6
3.3 How to use sampling terminals	6
3.4 Constant-voltage, current characteristics	8
3.5 Transient response	8
3.6 Single operation	9
3.7 Parallel connection	10
3.8 One control parallel operation	11
3.9 Remote control	12
3.10 Internal temperature detector circuit	14
4. ADJUSTMENT	15
4.1 Adjustment for max. output voltage	15
4.2 Adjustment for max. output current	15
4.3 Adjustment of voltage across the collector and the emitter	15

* BLOCK DIAGRAM

781677

1. GENERAL

Kikusui Electronics' Model PAD 300 - 1 is an IC used and all-silicon-transistorized, highly reliable, variable regulated DC power supply which has excellent regulation, a low temperature coefficient and transient response. It is a universal type usable for either a digital or analog circuit. Since a preregulated circuit is built-in, overheating of the entire instrument is suppressed. Therefore, the instrument is compact and light-weight in comparison with the conventional instruments although it is of natural cooling type.

The output voltage is adjustable precisely and smoothly over a range of zero to 300V with a 10-turn potentiometer.

The maximum output current is 1 A. Model PAD 300 - 1 can be used as a constant current power supply over a range of 20 mA to 1 A.

Use of a new circuit technique permits the constant characteristic to be improved largely, as compared with the other type.

Model PAD 300 - 1 is a constant voltage-current automatic crossover type in which the constant output voltage performance and constant current performance are changed over automatically according to load variation. Two LEDs mounted on the front panel indicate the respective operation modes alternately (constant voltage or constant current).

Model PAD 300 - 1 is not only used in operation but in parallel, one-control parallel operation by which current can be expanded.

Use of an external resistor also permits the output voltage to be remote-controlled.

As Model PAD 300 - 1 is high voltage power supply, withstanding voltage of parts and other condition are fully considered in view of the safety and it is designed.

Model PAD 300 - 1 can not be used in series operation. (for withstanding voltage of parts)

2. SPECIFICATIONS

AC input	100 V AC $\pm 10\%$, 50/60 Hz
Full load	Approximately 700VA
Dimentions	Case 210W x 140H x 410D mm *
Maximum	215 W x 165H x 458D mm
Weight	Approximately 17kg
Ambient temperature	0~40°C
Accessories	Fuse 15A 2 Instruction manual 1
Output terminals	On the front panel aligned horizontally spaced 19mm equally (-, GND, +); the terminal board on the rear panel (-sampling, - , GND, + , +sampling). obtainable from the front and rear panels.
Polarity	Positive or negative
Floating voltage	$\pm 500V$ maximum
Cooling	Convection
Constant voltage characteristics;	
Voltage	0~300V continuously variable with 10-turn potentiometer
Current	1A
Ripple noise (5Hz~1 MHz)	5mV rms

781679

Voltage regulation (At sampling terminals)	
Line regulation	0.005% +3mV against $\pm 10\%$ variation of line voltage
Load regulation	0.005% +5mV against 0~100% variation of output current
Transient response (10~100%)	Typical 100 μ s
Temperature coefficient	Typical 100 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C
Constant current characteristics:	
Voltage	0~300V continuously variable with 10-turn variable resistor
Current	20mA~1A continuously variable
Ripple noise (5Hz~ 1 MHz)	1mA rms
Current regulation	
	Line regulation 1mA against $\pm 10\%$ variation of line voltage
	Load regulation 5mA against 0~100% variation of output voltage
Operation	Parallel connection One-control parallel operation Output voltage remote control
Operation mode indication	
LED indication	Constant Voltage C.V. Constant Current C.C.
Internal temperature detector circuit	When the internal temperature exceed the rated built-in circuit automatically shunts off the output
Voltmeter	DC 320V, accuracy 2.5% full scale
Ammeter	DC 1.2A, accuracy 2.5% full scale

* Two PAD 300 - 1 can be mounted side by side on a 19" or 500 mm standard rack with rack mounting angle.

781680

3. OPERATION

3.1 Panel descriptions

Front panel

(See Fig. 3-1)

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | POWER switch | ON/OFF switch for the input power. Throw it upwards, and the power is on. |
| 2 | Pilot lamp | Lights when the power is on. |
| 3 | Constant voltage indicating lamp | Lights when the constant voltage mode. |
| 4 | Constant current indicating lamp | Lights when the constant current mode. |
| 5 | VOLTAGE | Knob for setting the output voltage. Clockwise rotation increases the output voltage. |
| 6 | CURRENT | Knob for setting the output current. Clockwise rotation increases the output current. |
| 7 | Voltmeter | Indicates the output voltage. DC 320V. |
| 8 | Ammeter | Indicates the output current. DC 1A. |
| 9 | Output terminals | Spaced 19mm equally and aligned in the following order; from the left - , GND , + . |

Rear panel

(See Fig. 3-2)

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 10 | Rear terminal plate | Output terminals, sampling terminals, GND terminal, remote control terminal and one-control paralleled operation terminals are provided on this terminal board. |
| 11 | Input fuse | Inserted in the primary of the power transformer to avoid possible subsequent faults trouble. 15A. |
| 12 | 50Hz, 60Hz switch | Switch for setting power line frequency. Set it to the side of supply line frequency. |

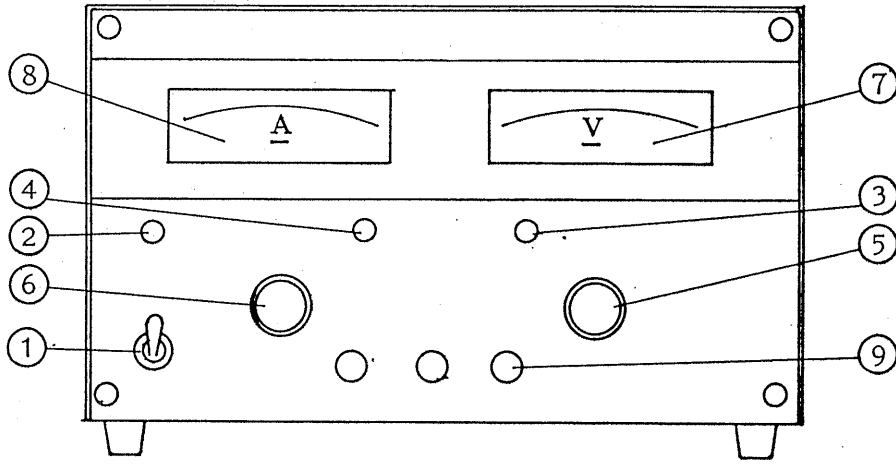


Fig. 3-1 Front Panel

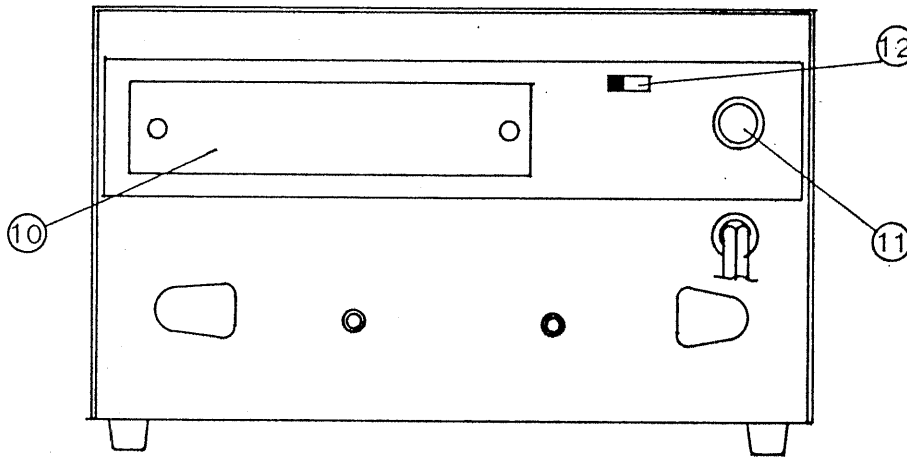


Fig. 3-2 Rear Panel

781682

3.2 Precaution

AC input

AC input for Model PAD 300 - 1 should be within a range of
100V AC $\pm 10\%$, 48~62 Hz.

Installation

Avoid using PAD 300 - 1 at a place exposed to heat; where the ambient temperature exceeds a range of zero to 40°C, that is humid or dusty, where it is not be level.

During operation, don't lay Model PAD 300 - 1 on its side nor put anything on it. Otherwise, a fault may be caused by reduction of its radiation effect.

Variable knob output voltage

The vernier type variable resistor for adjusting the output voltage of Model PAD 300 - 1 is endless. When rotated more than five turns, its motion will become considerably rough. This shows the ultimate position of electrical variation.

Output voltage overshoot

Voltage between output terminals never exceeds the preset value when the power is turned on or off.

3.3 How to use sampling terminals

When Model PAD 300 - 1 is far from the load, a long lead connecting the output terminals and the load causes load regulation to be deteriorated because of voltage drop due to lead resistance.

The sampling terminals serve to solve this trouble. For the connection diagram, see Fig. 3-3.

1. Remove the jumpers between -S, - and +, and +S terminals on the rear terminal board.
2. Connect the output terminals on the rear or front panel to the load. Connect the sampling terminals and the nearest load terminals with other leads. Match the polarity of the sampling terminals to that of the output terminals.

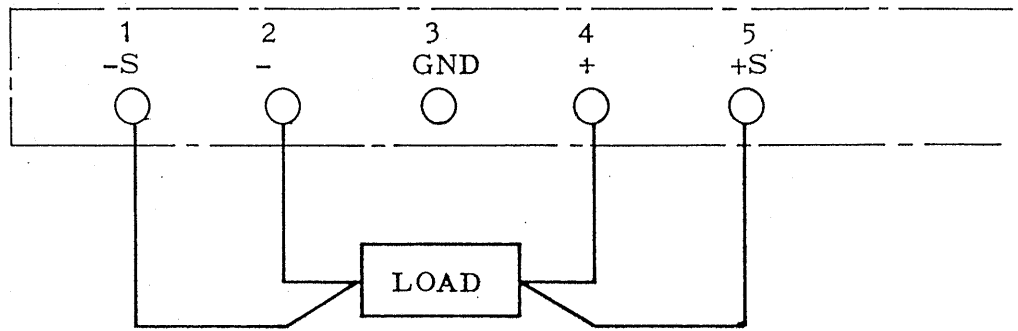


Fig. 3-3

Note 1 Deterioration of load regulation is calculated by the following formula;

$$V_d = I_o \times R \text{ (m}\Omega \text{)}$$

where

$I_o \text{ (A)}$ = Load current, $R \text{ (m}\Omega \text{)}$ = Load resistance

V_d = Voltage drop

Note 2 Use two-conductor shielded wire for sampling to avoid induction causing ripple from outside. Check the sampling leads for proper polarity.

Note 3 Be careful since the lead connected to the load affects the preset constant current value due to its resistance.

Note 4 As long sampling leads tend to cause oscillation, connect a electrolytic capacitor with a capacitance of a few μF 's and a dielectric strength of 350V to sampling terminals in the proper polarity.

Note 5 Sampling is impossible if voltage drop of the connected to the load is 0.3V or more.

781684

3.4 Constant-voltage , current characteristics

The working output characteristics of Model PAD 300 - 1 , called constant-voltage/ constant-current automatic crossover type, permits continuous transition from constant-current to constant-voltage operation mode in response to the load change.

The intersection of constant-voltage and constant-current operation modes is called crossover point. Fig. 3-4 shows the relationship between this point and the load.

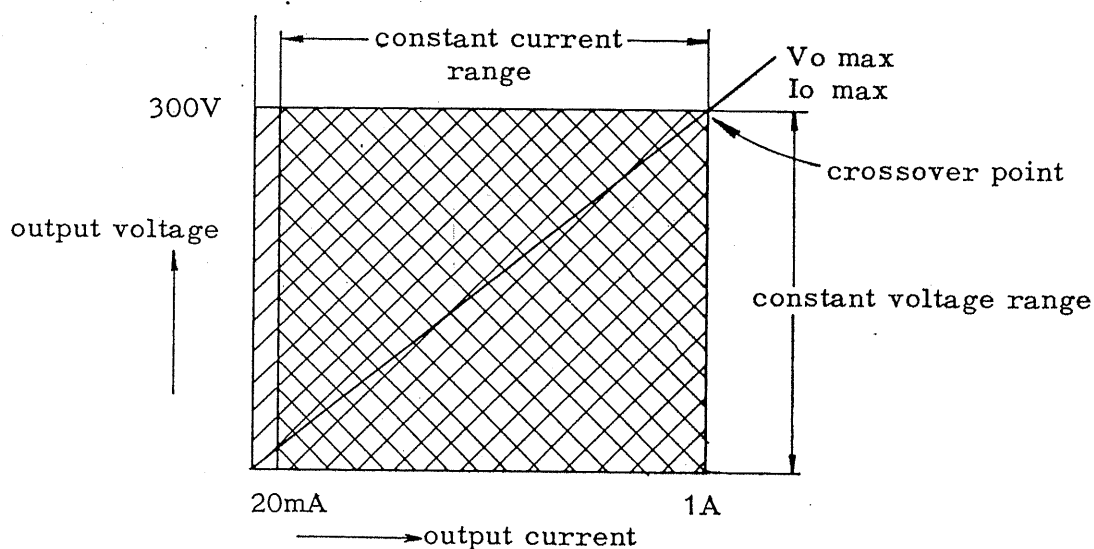


Fig. 3-4

The operation modes of PAD 300 - 1 are indicated by the area with oblique lines. Operation is possible anywhere within this area.

3.5 Transient response

Designed to meet a transient response quickly enough, PAD 300 - 1 can be used for digital or other circuits involving a drastic load variation and in which performance is affected by a transient variation. But this is the characteristic at the output terminals, and if a long lead is extended to the load, then influence of the inductance is not negligible.

In such a case , use capacitors to cancel the inductance.

781685

3.6 Single operation

Constant voltage performance

- 1) Connect the power cord. Throw the power switch upwards, and Model PAD 300 - 1 is ready to operate immediately, lighting the pilot lamp simultaneously.
- 2) Turn CURRENT knob fully clockwise. Turn VOLTAGE knob until the desired voltage is obtained.
(Clockwise rotation increases the output voltage.)
- 3) Connect the output terminals to the load.

Note: When requiring limiting the load current to a certain value, Before the load connect, short the output terminals.
Set "CURRENT" knob to the desired current value.

Constant current performance

- 1) The same as Paragraph (1) in "Constant voltage performance" above.
- 2) Turn "VOLTAGE" knob clockwise until its motion becomes slightly rough. (This implies the maximum output voltage.)
- 3) Short the output terminals. Turn "CURRENT" knob until the desired current value is obtained.
(Clockwise rotation increases the output current.)
- 4) The same as Paragraph (3) in "Constant voltage performance" above.

Note 1 Model PAD 300 - 1 is a constant voltage-current automatic crossover type . When the load current is smaller, the constant current mode is changed over to the constant voltage mode at a specific voltage. Thus, when requiring limiting the output voltage to a certain value, preset the output voltage to the desired value.

Note 2 The constant voltage or constant current mode is indicated by the respective lamps on the front panel alternately.

Constant current mode C,C
Constant voltage mode C,V

Note 3 For use of the sampling terminals, see Note 3 in Chapter 3.4 " How to use sampling terminals" .

781686

3.7 Parallel Connection

When a large current than 1A is required, connect the output terminals of two Model PAD 300 - 1 in parallel.

- 1) Set the output voltage of the two Model PAD 300 - 1 in parallel connection at values as close as possible each other since a setting difference between the two would cause load fluctuation.
- 2) Turn "CURRENT" knobs fully clockwise.
- 3) Connect the output terminals of two Model PAD 300 - 1 to the load so that their polarity matches.

The grounding polarity of both should also match.

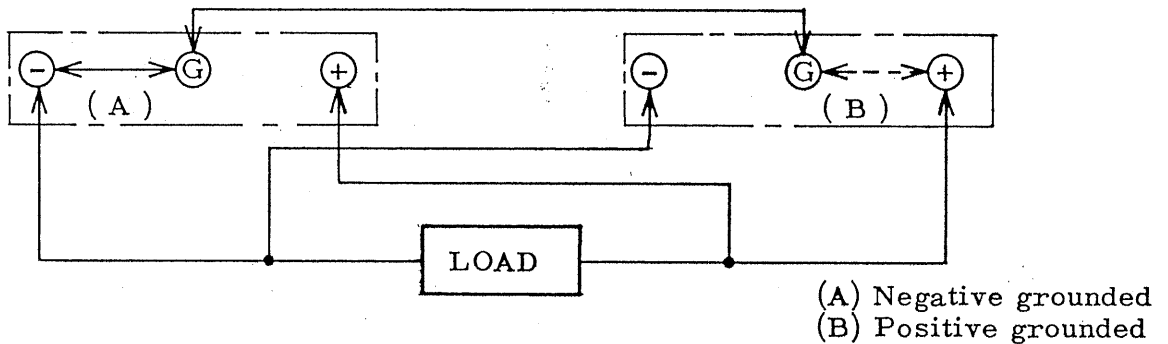


Fig. 3-5 Parallel connection diagram

Voltage-current characteristics in parallel connection

As the voltage-current characteristics in parallel connection in Fig. 3-6 show the output voltage in parallel operation remains constant until one Model PAD 300 - 1 with a higher output voltage is overloaded. When one Model PAD 300 - 1 is changed over to the constant current mode, the output voltage decreases until it reaches the value preset by the other Model PAD 300 - 1 whose output terminals are changed over from an inverse voltage condition to a normal one, causing the constant voltage mode. Thus, load fluctuation causes the output voltage to fluctuate by the preset output voltage difference ΔV between the two units, and ripple characteristics are reduced.

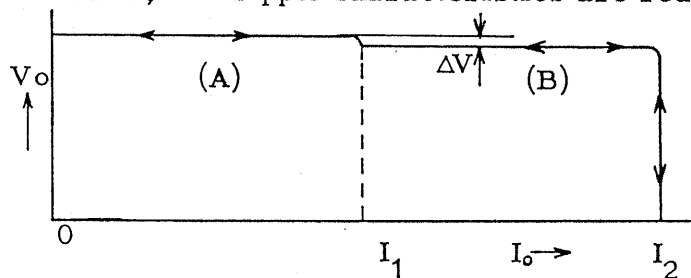


Fig. 3-6 Characteristics diagram

781687

3.8 One-control parallel operation

When a larger current than 1A is required, one-control parallel operation of two Model PAD 300 - 1 is preferable since the characteristics are improved largely, as compared with those in parallel connection.

In one-control parallel operation, one of the Model PAD 300 - 1 operates as the master unit, by which the output voltage is adjusted, and the other as the slave whose output voltage is controlled by the master unit.

- 1) Connect the terminals on the rear panel of the master to the slave and the load as shown in Fig. 3-7.
- 2) Pick up the output at the output terminals on the rear panel of the master.
When turning on the power switches of the master and slave, start with the master.
When turning them off, start with the slave.

Note 1 Picking up the output terminals on the front panel of the master causes load regulation to be deteriorated somewhat, and current unbalance occurs between the master and slave.

Note 2 To prevent load regulation from increase, use the sampling terminals.
(Connection is showed Fig. 3-8)

Note 3 Turn " VOLTAGE ; CURRENT " knob of the slave fully clockwise.

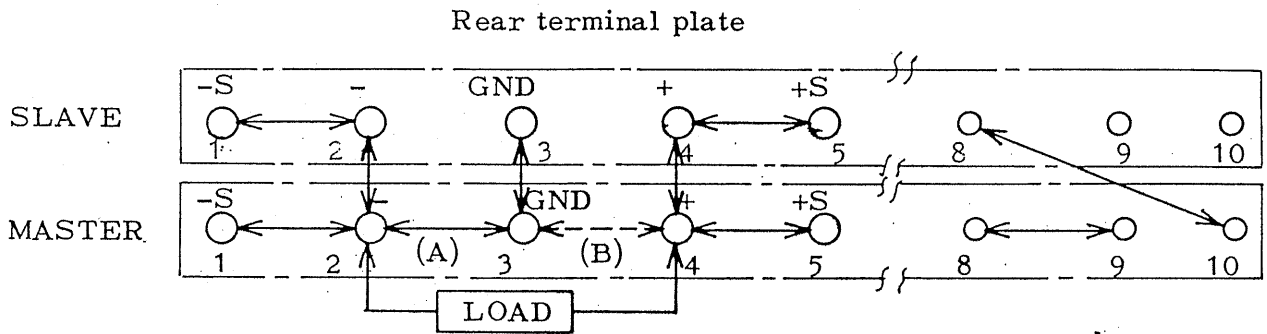
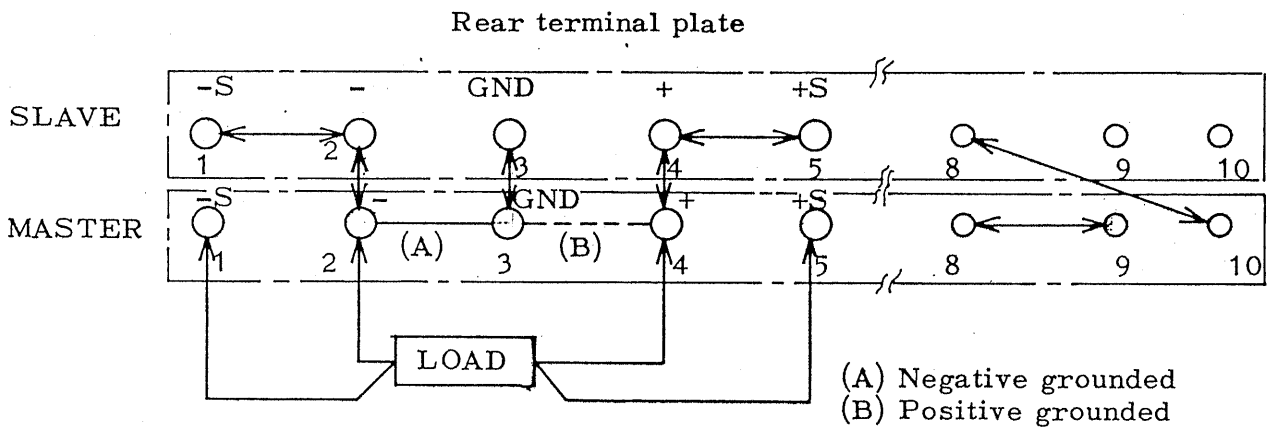


Fig. 3-7 One-control parallel operation master, slave, load



(A) Negative grounded
(B) Positive grounded

Fig. 3-8 Using sampling terminals in one-control parallel operation

3.9 Remote control

To vary output voltage by remote control, improve efficiency in varying output voltage and obtain the preset output voltage simply by operation of switches or others, use the remote control terminals on the panel.

- 1) Turn off power switch and remove jumpers from terminals 6 and 7 on the rear panel.
- 2) Provide a suitable variable element between 6 and -S.
Note Variable element will be described in detail later.
- 3) Turn on power switch and then output voltage will vary according to the characteristics of the variable element connected.
Note If the line connected to variable element is open, output voltage cannot be controlled, and excessive output voltage is detected.
Make the connection with power switched off.

781689

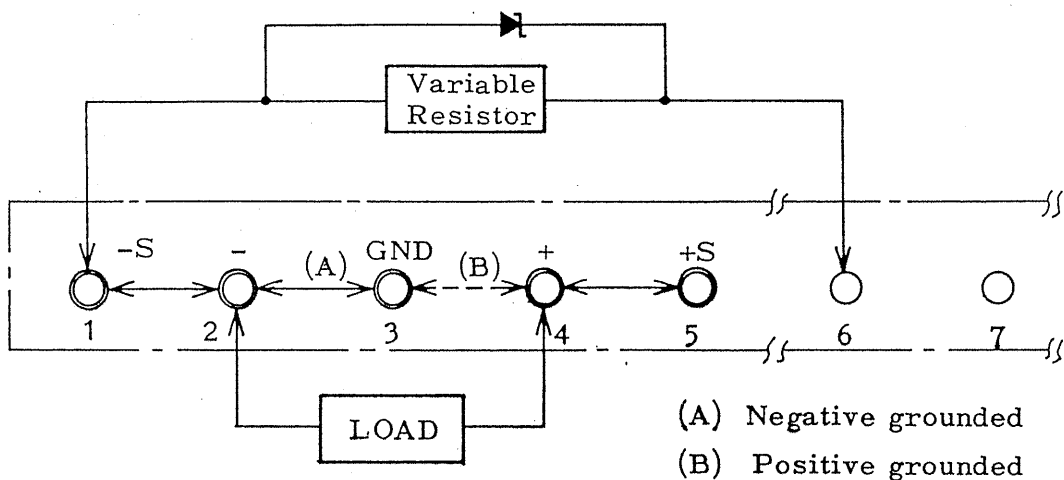


Fig. 3-9

3.9-1 To vary output voltage by remote control.

Output voltage varies at a rate of approximately $1.67\text{V}/\text{k}\Omega$ with reference to the resistance of the resistor connected. Therefore,

Output voltage $V_o(\text{V}) = \text{Voltage variation rate } 1.67\text{V}/\text{k}\Omega \times R_r(\text{k}\Omega)$
 where voltage variation rate indicates voltage change for each $1\text{k}\Omega$, and R_r the resistance ($\text{k}\Omega$) for remote control.

If no suitable resistor is available and output V_o may exceed the rated output or it is desired to fix voltage at a certain level, output voltage can be limited by connecting zener diode with a small leakage current to the resistor. (See Fig. 3-9)

Note Use a wire wound type variable resistor with a low temperature coefficient or a metal film one, and the power rating of such a resistor must be at least 0.5W more over. Otherwise, the temperature drift of output voltage may deteriorate.

Note PAD 300 - 1 can operate steadily if the external lines connected are limited to approximately 2 meters.

If longer lines are used, output voltage may become unstable.

3.9-2 To improve efficiency in varying output voltage
(to finely adjust voltage).

As already mentioned, output voltage is proportional to the
external resistance.

Letting V_{res} stand for the required efficiency, the efficiency
of the resistor can be formulated as follows.

$$R_{res} = \frac{V_{res}}{\text{Voltage variation rate } 1.67V/k\Omega} \text{ (} k\Omega \text{)}$$

3.10 Internal temperature detector circuit

When the internal temperature exceeds rated the built-in circuit
automatically shuts off the output circuit.

Therefore, if this instrument is used in a place where the ambient
temperature is over 40°C , or used by mounting it on another
instrument, the entire output or current may not be obtained.
Since this circuit is restored to its original condition soon
after the internal temperature lowers below the specific value,
turn off the power switch, and cool the instrument if the output
cannot be obtained as specified while the circuits operate normally.

4. ADJUSTMENT

4.1 Adjustment of maximum output voltage

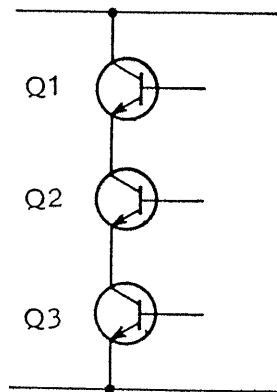
- 1) Turn VOLTAGE knob to clockwise over 10 turns.
- 2) Connects a voltmeter having an accuracy of over 0.5% to the output terminal.
- 3) Adjust semi-fixed resistor R24 on PCB A-001A until the output voltage becomes 310V.

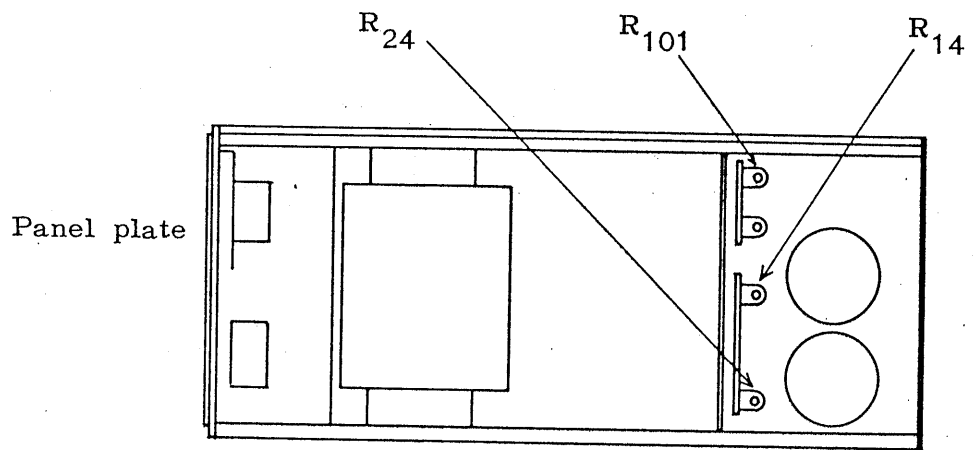
4.2 Adjustment of maximum output current

- 1) Turn VOLTAGE knob fully clockwise.
- 2) Turn CURRENT knob fully counter clockwise.
- 3) Connect an ammeter having an accuracy of over 0.5% to the output terminals, and slowly increase the current by turning CURRENT knob.
- 4) Turn semi-fixed resistor R14 on PCB A-001A until the output current becomes 1.05A.

4.3 Adjustment of voltage across the collector and the emitter of series transistors

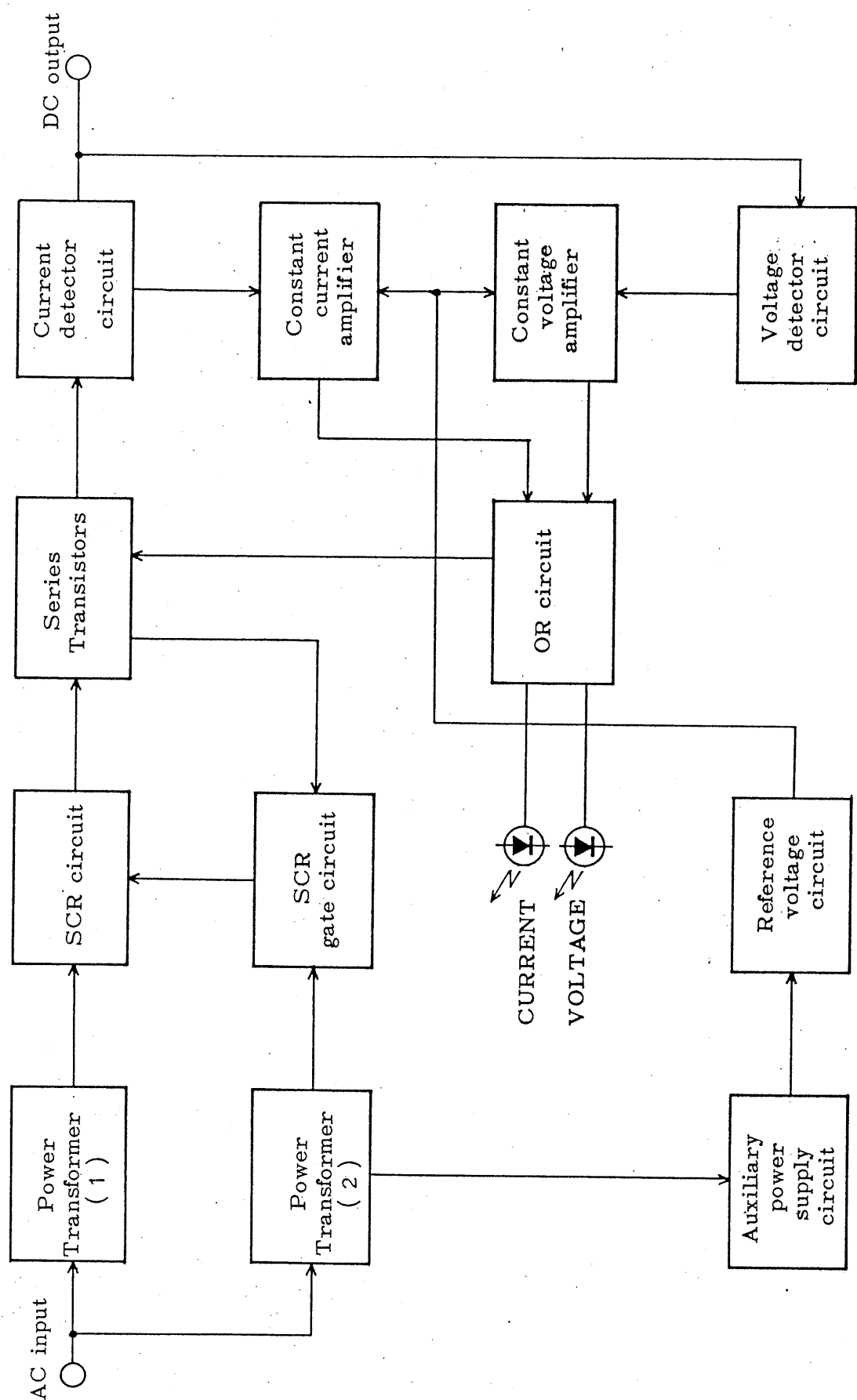
- 1) Turn the CURRENT knob until the output current becomes 1A under 4.2 condition.
- 2) Adjust the semi-fixed resistor R101 on PCB A-004 until the voltage between the collector of the series transistors Q1 and the emitter of Q3 becomes 45~50V under this condition.





781693

781694



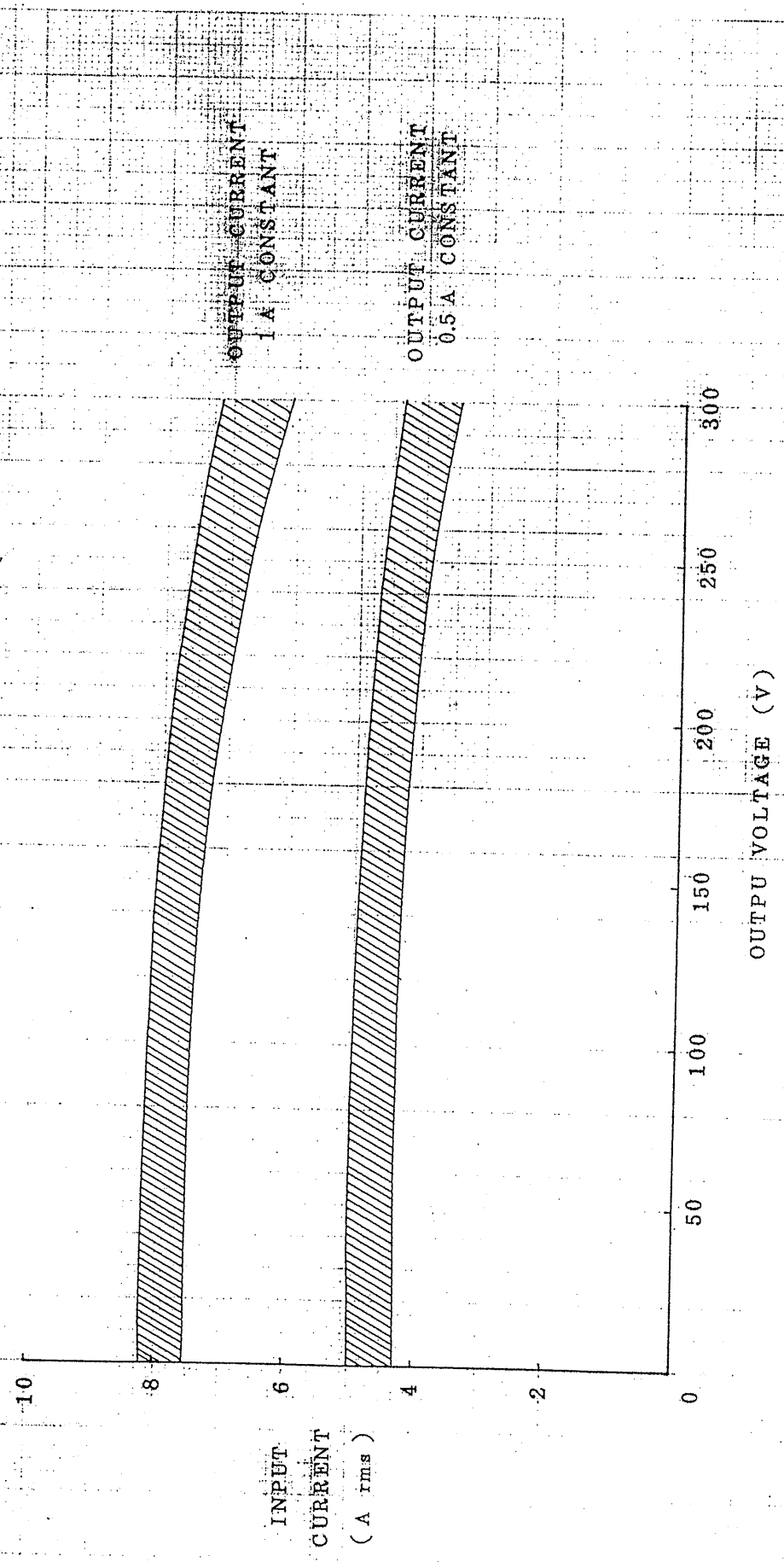
Block diagram

781207

JIS A4 180x250%

PAD 300 - 1 INPUT CURRENT — OUTPUT VOLTAGE

INPUT VOLTAGE AC 100V ± 10% 50Hz
OUTPUT CURRENT 1 A, 0.5 A



INPUT CURRENT (A rms)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

OUTPUT CURRENT 1 A CONSTANT

OUTPUT CURRENT 0.5 A CONSTANT