

# AI Data Center Power Five Application Test Solution

# ABOUT FAITHTECH



## Mission

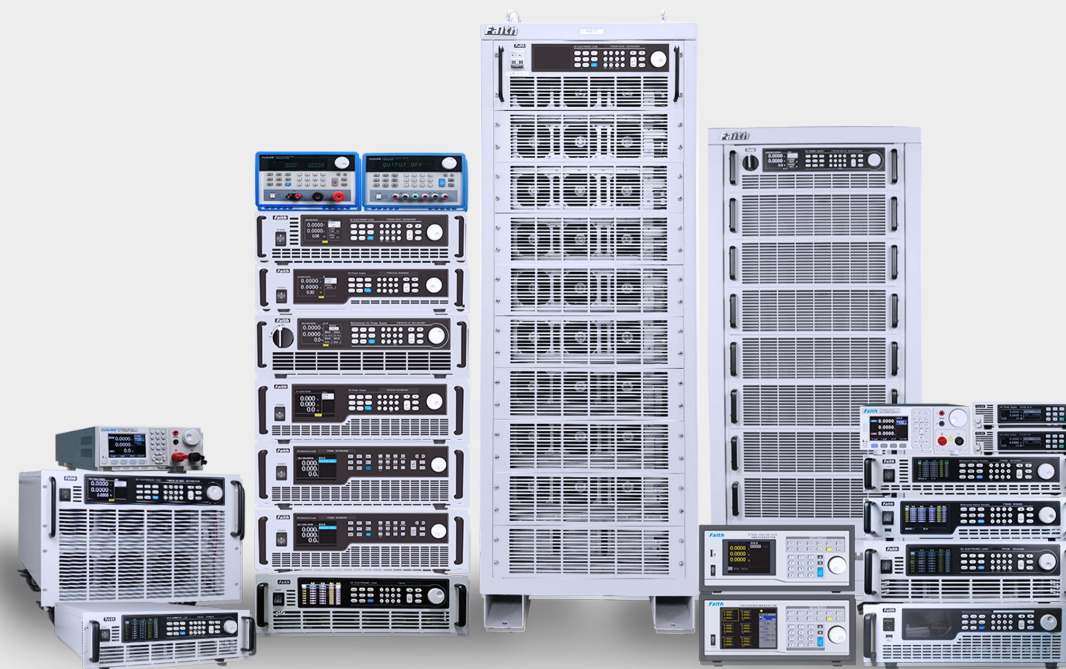
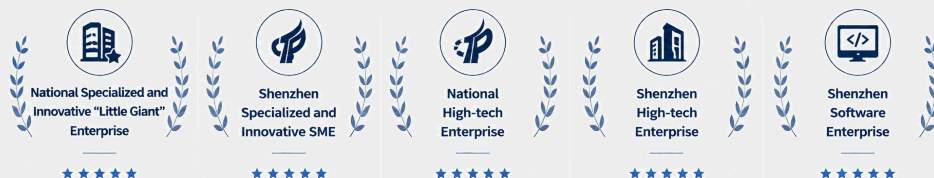
Technology changes the world, making it greener and more sustainable.

FaithTech is rooted in the field of new energy power electronics simulation and test instrumentation, providing world-class programmable power supplies, electronic loads, and comprehensive test & measurement solutions.

- Electronic Loads: 11 series ~400 models
- Power Supplies: 12 series ~1000 models
- Battery Simulators: 4 series ~200 models

### FAITHTECH QUALIFICATIONS & CERTIFICATIONS

Recognized by Government Authorities for Innovation, Technology and Excellence



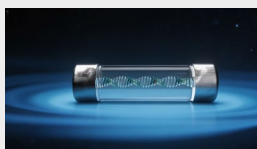
# TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION

20 years of industry accumulation

full coverage of AI server power test challenges



**Hydrogen fuel cells**  
low-voltage high-current



**Aerospace fuse & breaker**  
10kA+ level



**Fusion energy systems**  
superconducting coil power supply



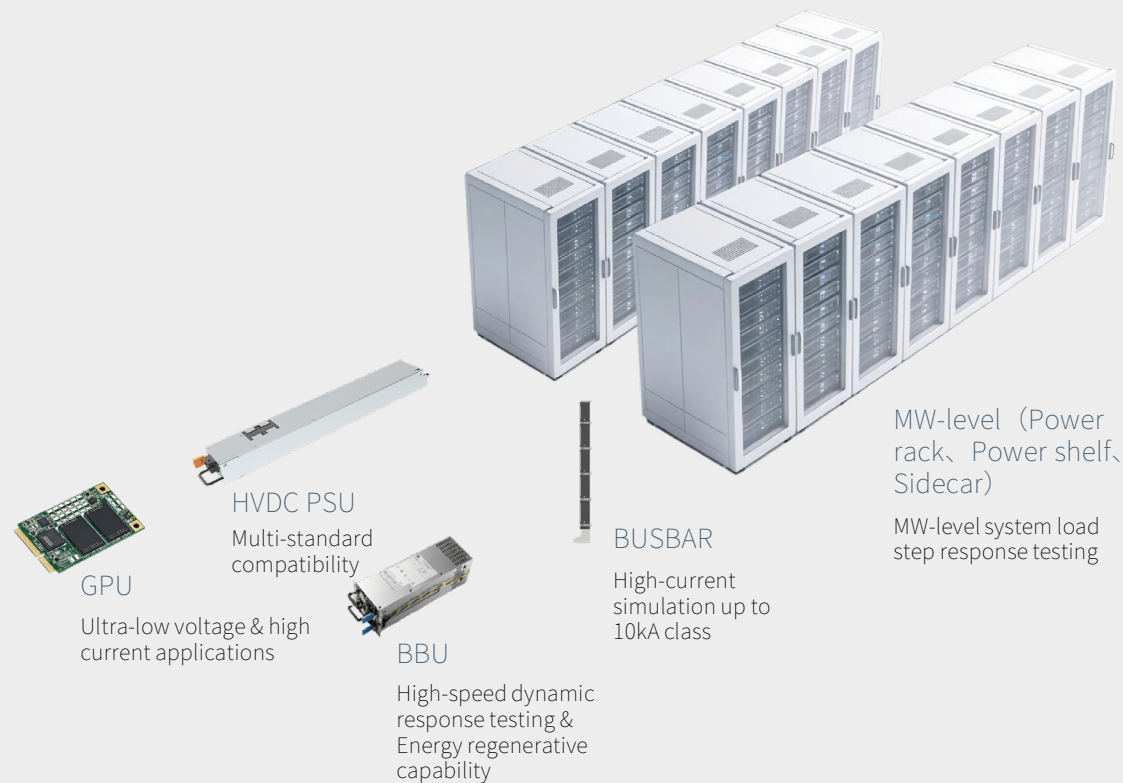
**EV Battery systems**  
discharge testing & cell emulation



**Marine electric propulsion**  
MW-level delivery



**EV charging modules**  
high surge & overload testing



# FIVE CORE APPLICATION SCENARIOS

01 GPU Power Delivery Testing



02 Busbar High Current Testing



03 HVDC MW-level System Validation (Sidecar architecture)



04 PSU Module Testing



05 BBU Backup Power System Testing



**OVERVIEW**

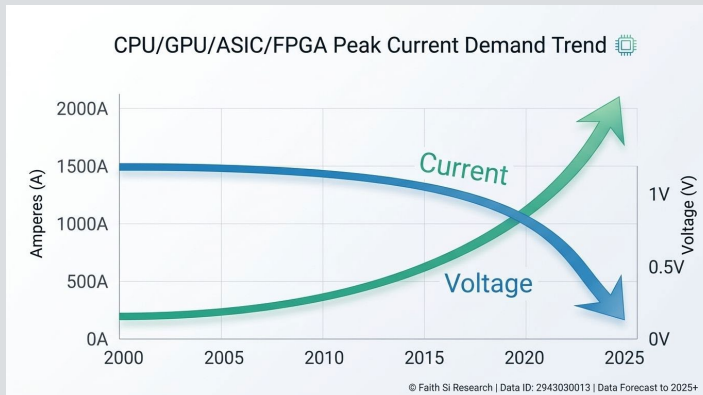
# GPU POWER TESTING: TECH BACKGROUND & KEY CHALLENGES

AI Computing Surge • VPD Architecture Evolution



## Technology Evolution Trends

As AI training complexity increases, GPU peak current demand is expected to reach 2000A–5000A+, while core voltage continues to drop to 0.5V or lower.



## VPD Architecture – Defining the Future Path

NVIDIA’s Rubin architecture is the first to adopt VPD (Vertical Power Delivery), followed by Intel, Google, and Huawei. VPD requires test systems capable of sinking thousands of amperes at ultra-low voltages down to 0.2V or even lower.

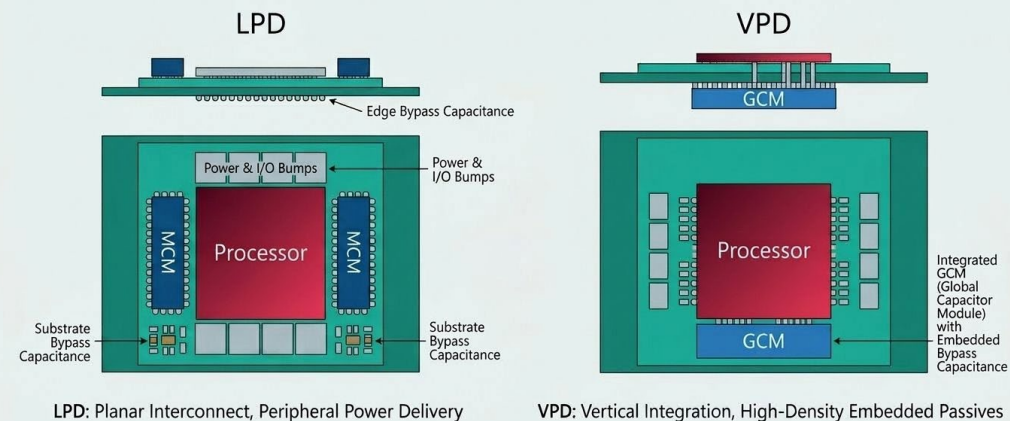
“VPD is a deterministic industry direction, and our test solutions directly address the “survival threshold” of next-generation GPU power validation.



## Key challenges

- 1 Ultra-low voltage loading difficulty**  
Conventional electronic loads cannot operate stably below 0.3V, leading to high test failure rates.
- 2 Insufficient transient response**  
Inadequate current slew rate prevents accurate simulation of GPU workload transients.
- 3 Lack of validation accuracy**  
Existing test platforms cannot accurately verify performance below 0.3V.

## LPD vs. VPD Packaging Technology Comparison



# FAITHTECH N SERIES LOAD: VPD TESTING SPECIALIZED INSTRUMENT

Specialized for VPD architecture design and ultra-low voltage, high current electronic load testing



## ★ Key Features & Specifications

⚡ Ultra-low Voltage Load

**0.2V@5000A**

Minimum resolution < 0.2mΩ

⚡ Ultra-high Current Range

**3U@1000A**

Expandable to 12U@5000A

⚡ Ultra-fast Dynamic Response

**> 20 ~ 100A/μs**

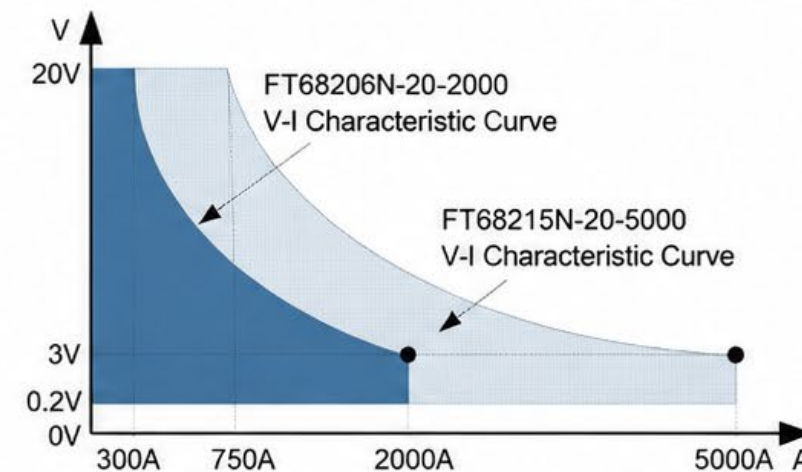
Bandwidth up to 20kHz

⚡ High Measurement Accuracy

**0.05%+0.05%**

Current accuracy

| Application Area               | Test Objective                            | Recommended Model | Value to Power Supply Development                           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| PMIC/VRM R&D Validation        | Transient response under VPD architecture | FT68203N-20-1000  | High dynamic load simulation + transient capture            |
| GPU System Integration Testing | AI training load simulation               | FT68215N-20-5000  | 5000A expandable capability + 0.2V low voltage load         |
| GaN Module Testing             | High-frequency switching characterization | FT68206N-20-2000  | High precision load + low noise design                      |
| CPU Vcore Testing              | Processor core power verification         | FT68203N-20-1000  | Ultra-low voltage, high current + high accuracy measurement |
| Production Line Testing        | Stability & consistency testing           | FT68203N-20-1000  | Ultra-low voltage, high current + high accuracy measurement |



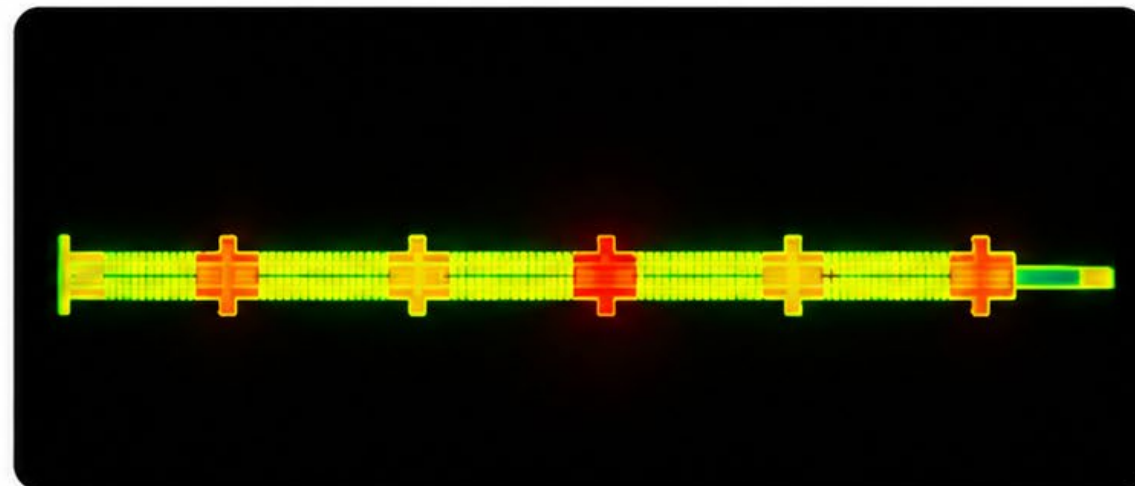
# BUSBAR TESTING: TECH BACKGROUND & KEY CHALLENGES

## Test Background

Server busbars must carry extremely high currents and operate under elevated temperatures. As temperature rises, electrical resistance increases, which may lead to current overheating, insulation aging, and even safety risks.

**Current Range**  
8000 – 15000A

**Test Focus**  
Temperature Rise



## Key Challenges

### 1 Ultra-High Current Output

Electronic loads must deliver extremely high currents, ensuring stable output and strong capability to withstand short-circuit conditions.

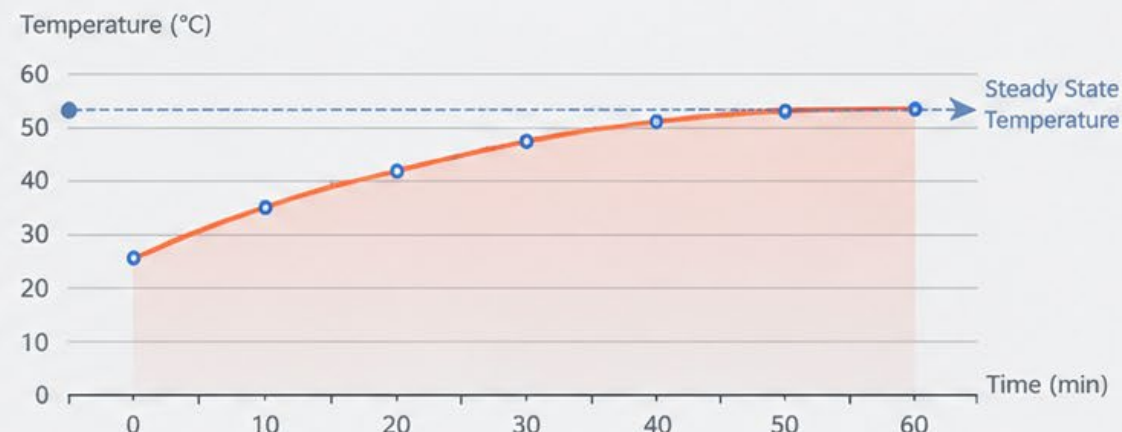
### 2 Long-Term Stable Output

Busbar testing requires continuous operation for extended periods, with minimal current fluctuation and stable output (e.g., 10000A, 20000A, 4000A, etc.).

### 3 Test Solution Flexibility

R&D stage requires dynamic load simulation (e.g., GPU workload characteristics), while production stage requires multi-point temperature rise measurement.

## Busbar Temperature Rise Curve



# | Busbar Testing: Solution Comparison



## **Solution 1: Static Short-Circuit Testing Solution**

Suitable for fast production line screening

### **Working Principle**

The FTG high-power supply is directly connected in series with the busbar at both ends, delivering a constant high current. The busbar temperature rises due to concentrated Joule heating.

### **Faithtech Advantages**

FTG modular parallel design, 3U high-density system supports 1800A.

Maximum parallel expansion up to 40000A.

Even under short-circuit conditions, accuracy remains  
0.1% + 0.1% F.S.

Built-in protection functions:

OVP (Over Voltage Protection)

OCP (Over Current Protection)

OTP (Over Temperature Protection)

### **DC Short-Circuit Method for Rapid Busbar Temperature Rise Evaluation — Test Schematic Diagram**



Simulates extreme temperature-rise conditions – ultra-low voltage, high current, all electrical energy converted into heat, to evaluate the busbar's ultimate current-carrying capacity. FTG series can simulate stepped current profiles, closely matching real-world load variations.

# | Busbar Testing: Solution Comparison



## **Solution 2: Dynamic Power + Load Testing Solution**

Suitable for R&D validation and dynamic aging tests

### **Working Principle**

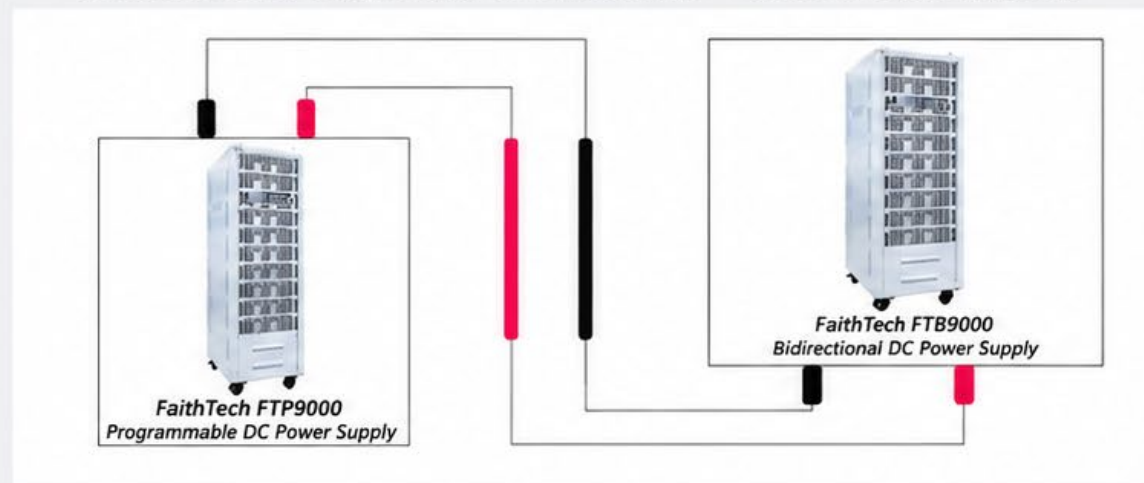
FTP9000 simulates PSU output (12V/48V)

FTB9000 bidirectional power supply acts as electronic load, drawing current and returning energy to the grid

### **FaithTech Advantages**

The FTB9000 series offers 95% energy recovery efficiency, programmable GPU current profile, and transient response time < 2ms

### *Simulation of Real Operating Conditions for Accurate Busbar Temperature Rise Evaluation — Test Schematic Diagram*



### **Dynamic Power + Load Testing Method Simulates Real Systems**

Recreates the complete electrical environment of a PSU (power supply) and busbar under full-load conditions.

Supports dynamic current profile changes to evaluate busbar temperature rise under transient conditions.

Test results provide more reference value.

Energy recovery significantly reduces long-duration test energy consumption and heat dissipation costs.



## Test Background

The HVDC system serves as the MW-class high-voltage DC power supply for AI data centers, enabling dynamic response, overload capacity, and high efficiency. It ensures the system's stability and reliability under high-load conditions.

| Feature               | NVIDIA Solution                                                                                         | OCP (Open Compute Project) Solution                                                              |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Core Concept          | AI-native GPU architecture, building a highly integrated, high-performance computing ecosystem          | Promotes openness, standardization, and operability, reducing industry costs                     |
| Key Drivers           | NVIDIA and partners ecosystem and collaboration                                                         | OCP organization, driven by members such as Microsoft, Meta, etc.                                |
| Voltage Specification | 800V HVDC high-voltage DC bus, up to 1500V                                                              | Current mainstream core spec is $\pm 400V$ HVDC (equivalent to 800V voltage).                    |
| Target Power          | Supports 1.2 – 1.5MW per power cabinet                                                                  | Targets power cabinets in the range of 100kW to 1MW, with standardized implementation.           |
| Industry Positioning  | Proprietary technology path, building NVIDIA ecosystem                                                  | Open ecosystem approach, any manufacturer can participate, forming a broad supply chain          |
| Key Advantages        | Deep integration with NVIDIA GPUs, delivering high performance and efficiency, accelerating AI training | Open standards to avoid vendor lock-in, enabling large-scale procurement to reduce overall costs |
|                       | Leading with ultimate performance and proprietary ecosystem, a "premium path"                           | Leading with openness and ecosystem collaboration, a "mainstream path"                           |

# HVDC MW-Level System Validation

## ⚠ Key Challenges

### 1 MW-Level Load Demand

Requires 1.5MW~3MW bandwidth capability;  
standard DC load solutions cannot reach this level

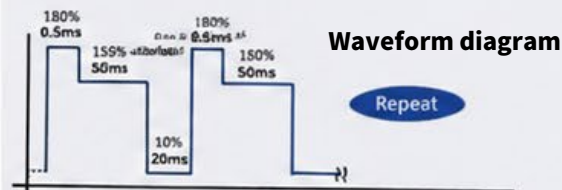
### 2 High Dynamic Response Requirement

Requires  $>60\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$  current slew rate  
to verify dynamic performance

### 3 Long-Term Cost Efficiency

Long-duration aging tests increase energy consumption;  
need rapid energy recovery solutions

## OCP-Required Test EDPP (Example)



## OCP-Required Current Slew Rate (Current Rated)

1 PSU:  $1\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

1 Shelf:  $6\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$

1 Power Rack:  $60\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$



PSU



Shelf



Power Rack

| Voltage Range       | Advantages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Considerations                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0-400VDC            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mature ecosystem in the EV industry</li><li>2. Better safety and lower insulation requirements, but higher EDC/DC density</li><li>3. Uses 2-wire control power supply</li></ol>                      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High-power racks require large DC busbar volume, which may become a bottleneck</li><li>2. Module count increases, thermal dissipation efficiency may be limited below 800V architecture</li></ol> |
| 0-800VDC            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Higher voltage reduces current/wiring/component count and lowers heat loss</li><li>2. Lower current reduces battery power density requirements</li><li>3. Uses 2-wire control power supply</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ecosystem still evolving</li><li>2. Higher safety and DC/DC density requirements pose challenges</li></ol>                                                                                        |
| $\pm 400\text{VDC}$ | Combines the advantages of the above architectures                                                                                                                                                                                            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Requires 3-wire control power supply</li><li>2. Requires power management control to achieve load balancing</li></ol>                                                                             |

# Key Testing Challenges and Industry Standards

## ⚠ Testing Challenges

**AI Chip Characteristics:** GPU/TPU/NPU experience microsecond-level power step changes (from 10kW to 100kW level).

**MW-Level System Risks:** High current and high di/dt easily cause bus resonance, protection misoperation, and module damage.

**OCP Standard Positioning:** EDDP is an AI power standardization initiative for power delivery, aiming to improve testability beyond traditional server test standards.

## ⚠ EDPP (Enhanced Dynamic Power Profile)

- ◆ **Base Load Stability:** 10% ~ 30% of rated power ; ◆ **Transient Overshoot:** 150 ~ 180% of rated power (<2ms) ◆ **High Sustain:** 120 ~ 150% (50 ~ 200ms)
- ◆ **Baseline Verification:** ≥ 2 hours ◆ **Energy Throughput:** ≥ 12 hours ◆ **MW System:** 24 ~ 72 hours (continuous cycles)

## ⚠ Scope of Application

- ◆ **Powershell:** Centralized power rack (100 ~ 300kW) ◆ **Sidecar:** Power sidecar or other MW-level DC systems (1 ~ 1.2MW)
- ◆ **BBU backup system** (battery + supercapacitor) ◆ **Current distribution panel** ◆ **Paralleled load control, inrush / short-circuit protection**

# HVDC System-Level Testing – Recommended Solutions

## Overview Comparison of Solutions

| Type                               | Core Equipment   | Power Range    | Key Specifications                              | Application Scenarios                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Model<br>High Performance          | FT682144H ×10pcs | 1.44MW (1200V) | 80–150A/μs slew rate<br>50kHz dynamic bandwidth | R&D validation<br>Compliance testing, certification      |
| Model<br>High Regenerative         | FTR7300 ×4pcs    | 1.2MW (1000V)  | 93% efficiency<br>0.99 power factor             | Production aging<br>EOL testing, energy saving priority  |
| Model<br>High Speed & Regenerative | FTR7100H ×12pcs  | 1.2MW (1000V)  | 80% efficiency<br>40A/μs slew rate              | System integration testing<br>Cost-performance optimized |



### FT68200H High-Speed Electronic Load

Power Rating

**6kW/3U**

Scalability

**1.4MW+**

Current Slew Rate

**80A/μs**

Overload Capability

**200%**



### FTR7000 Bidirectional DC Power Supply

Power Rating

**50kW/4U**

Regenerative Efficiency

**94%**

Transient Response

**2mS**

Power Factor

**0.99**



### FTR7000H High-Speed Regenerative Load

Power Rating

**100kW/37U**

Regenerative Efficiency

**80%**

Current Slew Rate

**30A/μs**

Overload Capability

**180%**

# PSU Testing: Technical Background and Key Challenges

Architecture Compatibility · Power Coverage · High-Speed Dynamics · Bus Simulation

**Faith**  
Technologies

## Test Background

AI server PSUs must support various high-voltage architectures ( $\pm 400V$ , 800V, Busbar, HVDC), with power coverage of 5.5kW to 33kW. Test platforms require high architecture compatibility and flexibility.

## Comparison of Four High-Voltage Architectures

### $\pm 400V$ Architecture

Adopted by OCP and major vendors

OCP

### 800V Architecture

High-voltage DC, reduced transmission loss

NV

### HVDC Architecture

Huawei data center standard

HW

### Busbar Architecture

Alibaba data center standard

ALI

 **FT68200H** is compatible with all mainstream high-voltage architectures

## Key Challenges

### 1 Architecture Inconsistency

Different vendor architectures make it difficult for test platforms to support multiple standards

### 2 Power Density Requirement

Requires high power density (6kW/3U) to save rack space

### 3 Dynamic Response Requirement

Requires high dynamic response ( $\pm 10A/\mu s$ ) to capture transient performance

## FT68200H Key Specifications

Power Coverage  
**6kW ~ 72kW+**

Power Density  
**6kW/3U**

Current Slew Rate  
**40 ~ 96A/ $\mu s$**

Overload Test  
**200% 5000ms**

 Communication Interface: LAN/RS232/CAN, SCPI/ModBus, PC software

# BBU Testing: Test Background and Key Challenges

## Test Background

Data center BBU (battery backup unit) must comply with ORV3 standard, verifying discharge performance and BMS balancing capability to ensure the reliability and safety of the power system.

Standard

**ORV3**

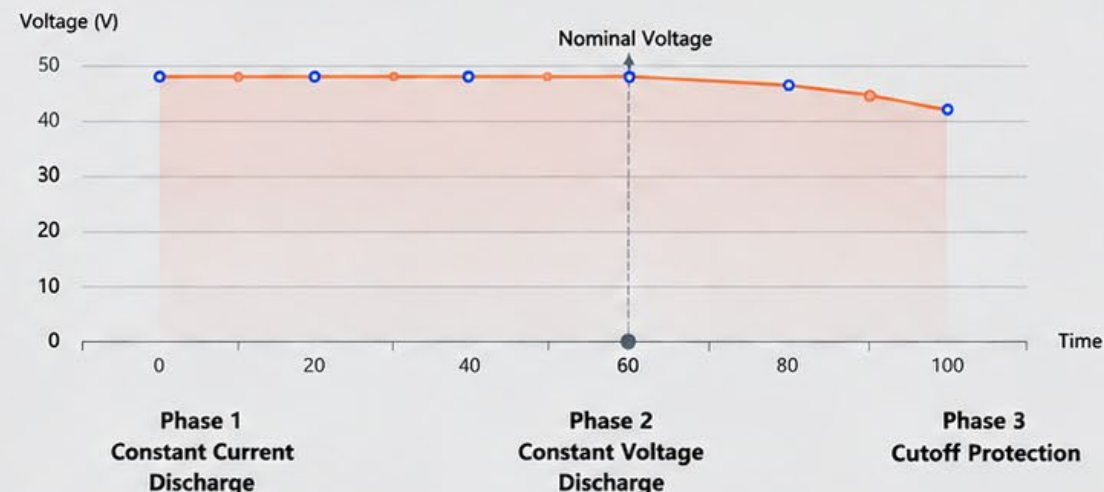
Test Focus

**BMS + Balancing**

## Key Challenges

- 1 ORV3 Compliance is Complex**  
Discharge test must comply with ORV3 standard, making standardization difficult to implement
- 2 High Accuracy Requirement for BMS Validation**  
Requires high-precision cell simulators ( $\mu\text{A}$ -level), most conventional equipment cannot meet the requirement
- 3 Balancing Test Capability**  
Requires active balancing test capability to validate the battery management system

## ORV3 Discharge Profile



## Measurement Accuracy Comparison



# BBU TESTING: SOURCE + LOAD + BATTERY SIMULATION

ORV3 Discharge Curve · BMS Balancing ·  $\mu$ A Leakage Current · All-in-One Solution

**Faith**  
Technologies

## ORV3 Discharge Curve

Customer Requirement

Output specified power/current within a given time window

### Solution

FTP9000 Power Supply + FT63200H Electronic Load Series enables precise ORV3 waveform reproduction

## BMS Balancing Performance

Customer Requirement

Verify passive and active cell balancing effectiveness

### Solution

FT8330 configurable channels support independent editing and measurement of cell balancing currents

## $\mu$ A Leakage Current

Customer Requirement

Measure BMS standby power consumption and detect  $\mu$ A-level leakage current

### Solution

FT8330 Series provides  $\mu$ A-level current measurement accuracy

## BBU Test Three-Component Suite

### FTP9000 Power Supply

- Voltage accuracy: 0.02%
  - Transient response <2ms
  - Sequencing capability
- Simulates BBU charging scenario

### FT63200H Electronic Load

- High-speed dynamic: 40A/ $\mu$ s
  - Multiple operating modes
  - High-precision measurement
- Simulates ORV3 discharge waveform

### FT8330 Battery Simulator

- 3U / 24 channels
  - $\mu$ A-level current measurement accuracy
  - Active cell balancing support
- BMS HIL testing

# AI Data Center Power Test solution

Q&A  
THANKS

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