

DELPHI SERIES



FEATURES

- High efficiency: 90% @ 12V/3A
- Industry standard 1x2 pinout
- Size: 33.0 x 24.4 x 8.55mm (1.30"x0.96"x0.34")
- SMD and Through-hole versions
- Fixed frequency operation
- 2:1 input voltage range
- Input UVLO, OVP
- OTP and output OCP, OVP (default is auto-restart)
- Output voltage trim ±10%
- Monotonic startup into normal and pre-biased loads
- 2250V isolation and basic insulation
- No minimum load required
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS9000, OHSAS18001 certified manufacturing facility
- UL/cUL 60950 (US & Canada) recognized

Delphi Series S48SP, 36W 1x1 Brick DC/DC Power Modules: 48V in, 12V/3A out

The Delphi Series S48SP, 1x1 Brick, 48V input, single output, isolated DC/DC converters is the latest offering from a world leader in power systems technology and manufacturing -- Delta Electronics, Inc. This product family is available in a surface mount or through-hole package and provides up to 36 watts of power or 10A of output current (3.3V and below) in a new 1x1 form factor (1.3"x0.96"x0.33"). The pinout is compatible with the industry standard 1x2 products. With creative design technology and optimization of component placement, these converters possess outstanding electrical and thermal performance, as well as extremely high reliability under highly stressful operating conditions. Typical efficiency of the 12V/3A module is better than 90%. All modules are fully protected against abnormal input/output voltage, current, and temperature conditions.

OPTIONS

- SMD module available
- Remote On/Off
- OTP and Output OVP, OCP mode, Auto-restart (default) or latch-up
- Short pin lengths
- Encapsulated case optional

APPLICATIONS

- Optical Transport
- Data Networking
- Communications, including Wireless and traditional Telecom
- Servers

DATASHEET

DS_S48SP12003_10252013

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, airflow rate=300 LFM, $V_{in}=48\text{Vdc}$, nominal V_{out} unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	S48SP12003 (Standard)		
		Min.	Typ.	Max.
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS				
Input Voltage				
Continuous				80
Transient(100ms)	100ms			100
Operating Temperature	Refer to Figure 20 for the measuring point	-40		113
Storage Temperature		-55		125
Input/Output Isolation Voltage				2250
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS				
Operating Input Voltage		36	75	Vdc
Input Under-Voltage Lockout				
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		32.5	34	35.5
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		30.5	32	33.5
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		1.0	2	3.0
Maximum Input Current	100% Load, 36Vin			1.1
No-Load Input Current			40	mA
Off Converter Input Current			10	mA
Inrush Current (I^2t)				0.01
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	P-P thru 12 μH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz		10	mA
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection	120 Hz		60	dB
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS				
Output Voltage Set Point	$V_{in}=48\text{V}$, $I_o=I_{o,\text{max}}$, $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	11.82	12	12.18
Output Voltage Regulation				
Over Load	$I_o=I_{o,\text{min}}$ to $I_{o,\text{max}}$	± 3	± 10	mV
Over Line	$V_{in}=36\text{V}$ to 75V	± 3	± 10	mV
Over Temperature	$T_c=-40^\circ\text{C}$ to 100°C		± 120	mV
Total Output Voltage Range	Over load, line and temperature	11.64		12.36
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth			
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1 μF ceramic, 10 μF tantalum	30		mV
RMS	Full Load, 1 μF ceramic, 10 μF tantalum	5		mV
Operating Output Current Range		0		3
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	Output Voltage 10% Low	110		140
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
Output Voltage Current Transient	48V, 10 μF Tan & 1 μF Ceramic load cap, 0.1A/ μs			
Positive Step Change in Output Current	50% $I_{o,\text{max}}$ to 75% $I_{o,\text{max}}$	200		mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	75% $I_{o,\text{max}}$ to 50% $I_{o,\text{max}}$	200		mV
Settling Time (within 1% V_{out} nominal)		50		us
Turn-On Transient				
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control		15		ms
Start-Up Time, From Input		15		ms
Maximum Output Capacitance	Full load; 5% overshoot of V_{out} at startup			470
EFFICIENCY				
100% Load		90.0		%
60% Load		90.0		%
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Input to Output			2250	Vdc
Isolation Resistance		10		MΩ
Isolation Capacitance		1000		pF
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS				
Switching Frequency		400		kHz
ON/OFF Control, Negative Remote On/Off logic				
Logic Low (Module On)	Von/off	-0.7	0.8	V
Logic High (Module Off)	Von/off	2	18	V
ON/OFF Control, Positive Remote On/Off logic				
Logic Low (Module Off)	Von/off	-0.7	0.8	V
Logic High (Module On)	Von/off	2	18	V
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	$I_{on/off}$ at $V_{on/off}=0.0\text{V}$	0.25		mA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic High, $V_{on/off}=15\text{V}$		30	uA
Output Voltage Trim Range	Across Trim Pin & + V_o or - V_o , P_{out} max rated	-10%		10%
Output Over-Voltage Protection	Over full temp range; % of nominal V_{out}	13.8	16.8	V
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS				
MTBF	$I_o=80\%$ of $I_{o,\text{max}}$; $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$; air flow 300LFM	3.24		M hours
Weight			10.5	grams
Over-Temperature Shutdown	Refer to Figure 20 for the measuring point	118		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

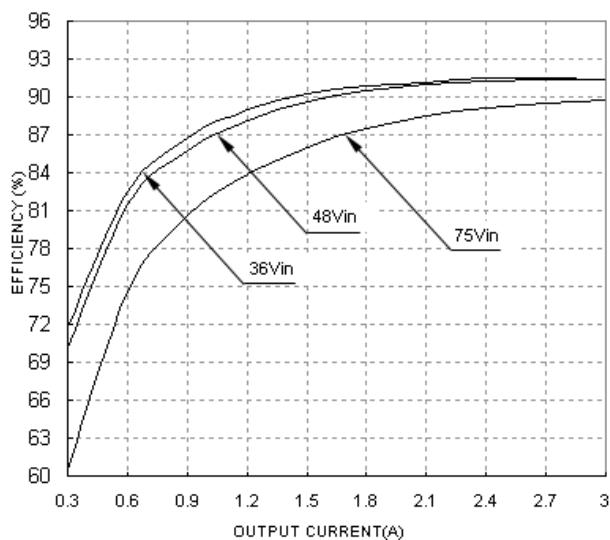


Figure 1: Efficiency vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C

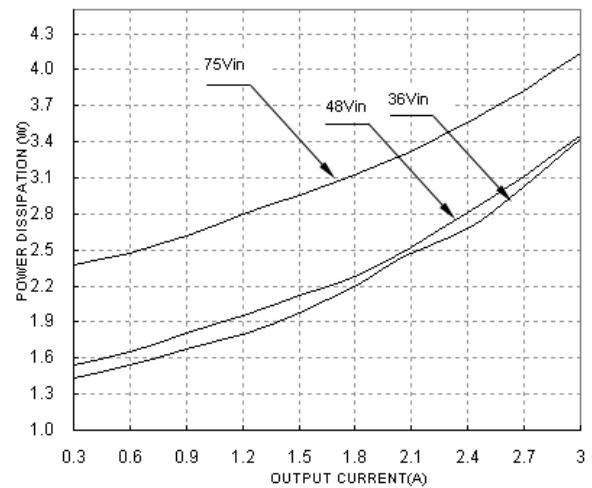


Figure 2: Power dissipation vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

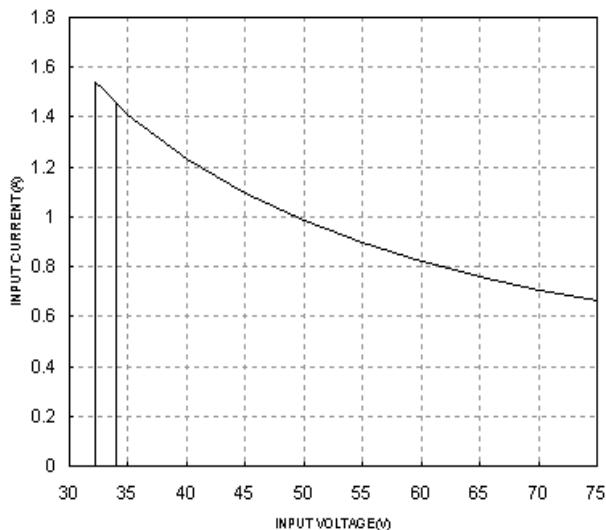


Figure 3: Typical full load input characteristics at room temperature

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

For Negative Remote On/Off Logic

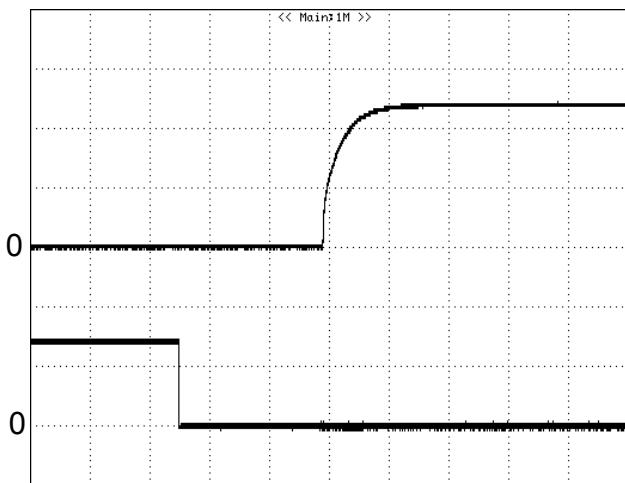


Figure 4: Turn-on transient at full rated load current (5 ms/div). $V_{in}=48V$. Top Trace: V_{out} , 5.0V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div

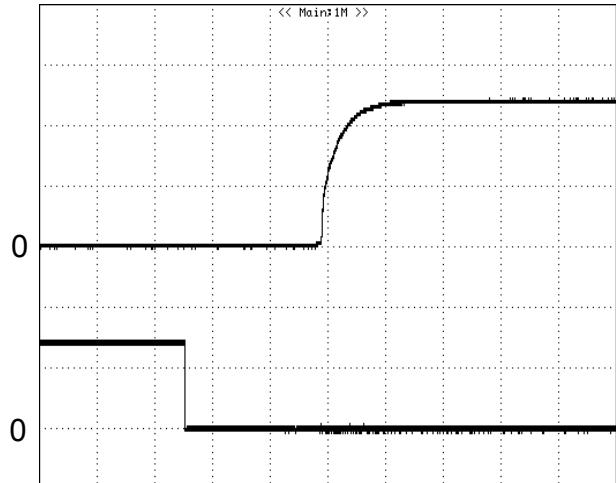


Figure 5: Turn-on transient at zero load current (5ms/div). $V_{in}=48V$. Top Trace: V_{out} , 5.0V/div, Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div

For Positive Remote On/Off Logic

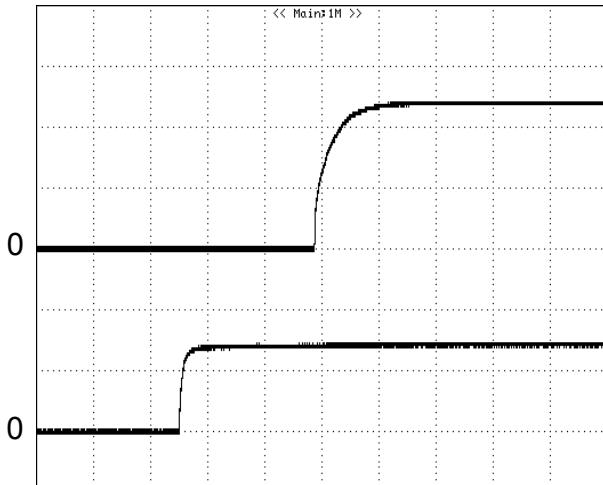


Figure 6: Turn-on transient at full rated load current (5 ms/div). $V_{in}=48V$. Top Trace: V_{out} , 5.0V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div

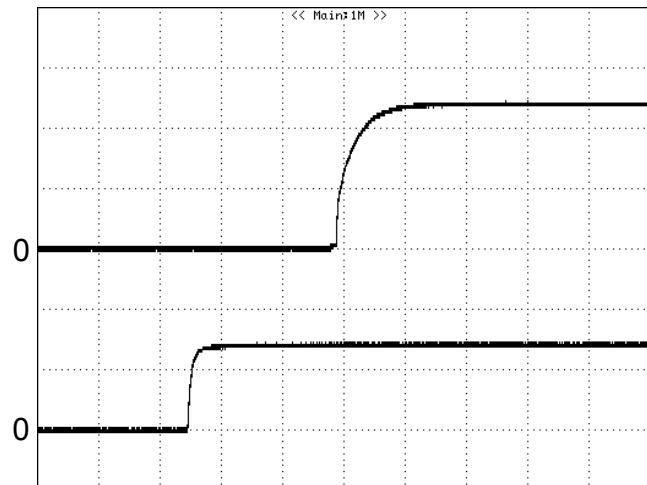


Figure 7: Turn-on transient at zero load current (5ms/div). $V_{in}=48V$. Top Trace: V_{out} , 5.0V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

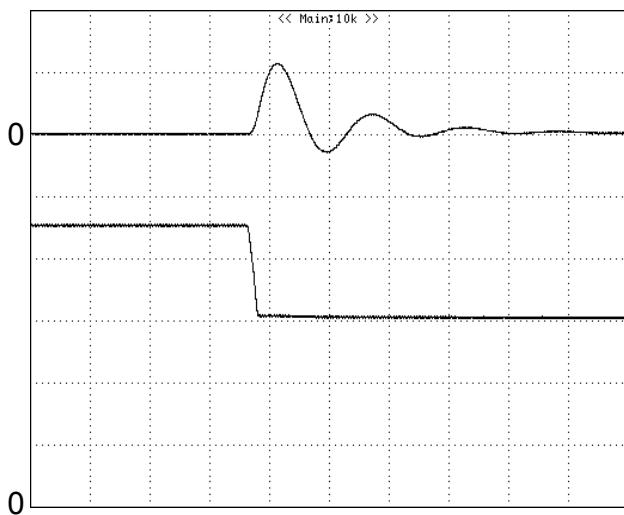


Figure 8: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (75%-50% of I_{o} , max; $di/dt = 0.1A/\mu s$). Load cap: 10 μF tantalum capacitor and 1 μF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: V_{out} (200mV/div, 50 μs /div), Bottom Trace: I_{out} (0.5A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module

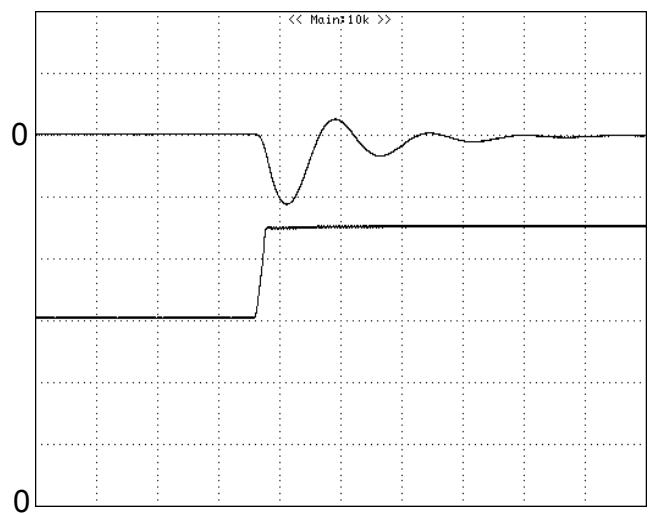


Figure 9: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75% of I_{o} , max; $di/dt = 0.1A/\mu s$). Load cap: 10 μF tantalum capacitor and 1 μF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: V_{out} (200mV/div, 50 μs /div), Bottom Trace: I_{out} (0.5A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module

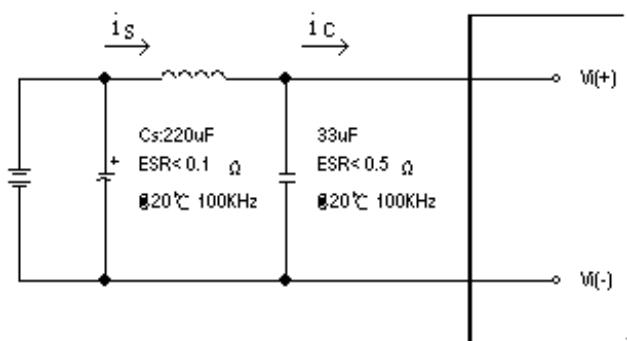


Figure 10: Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current and Input Reflected Ripple Current.

Note: Measured input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source Inductance (L_{TEST}) of 12 μH . Capacitor C_s offset possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown below

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

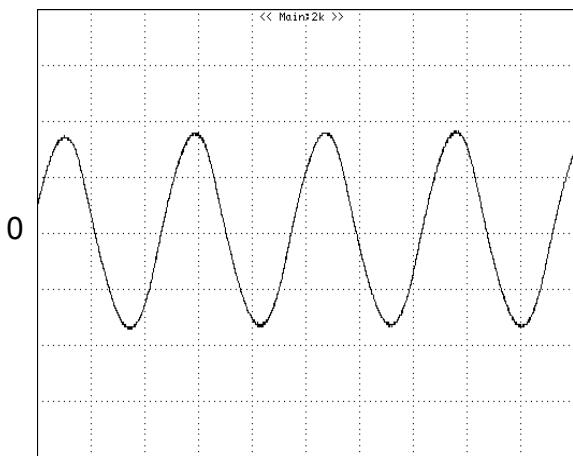


Figure 11: Input Terminal Ripple Current, i_c , at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with $12\mu\text{H}$ source impedance and $33\mu\text{F}$ electrolytic capacitor (100mA/div, 1us/div)

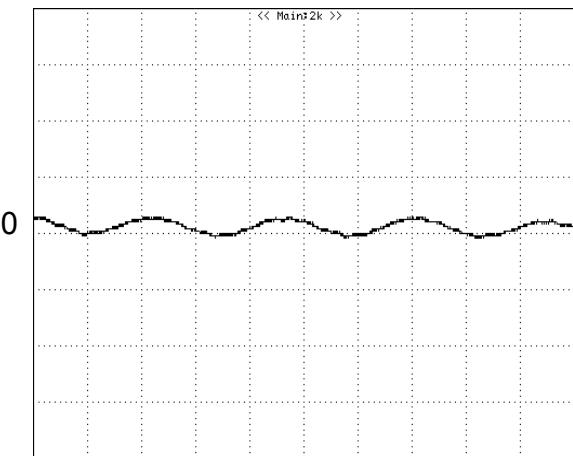


Figure 12: Input reflected ripple current, i_s , through a $12\mu\text{H}$ source inductor at nominal input voltage and rated load current (20 mA/div, 1us/div)

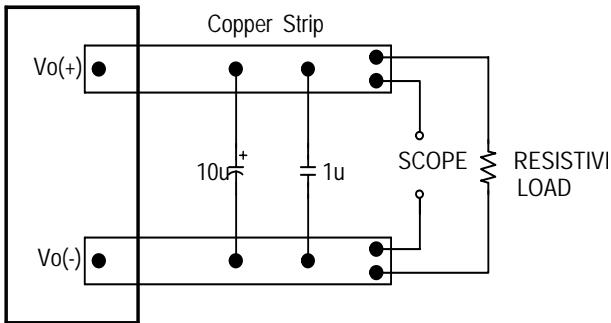


Figure 13: Output voltage noise and ripple measurement test setup

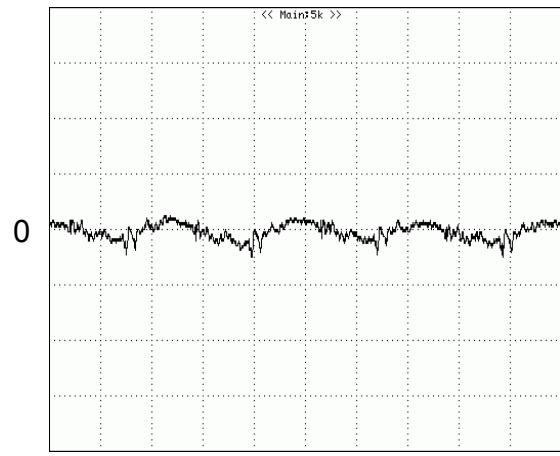


Figure 14: Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current ($I_o=3\text{A}$) (20 mV/div, 1us/div)

Load capacitance: $1\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor and $10\mu\text{F}$ tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20 MHz. Scope measurements should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module

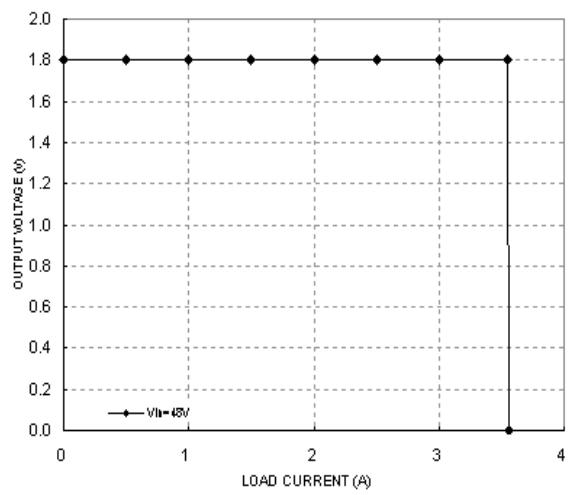


Figure 15: Output voltage vs. load current showing typical current limit curves and converter shutdown points



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Input Source Impedance

The impedance of the input source connecting to the DC/DC power modules will interact with the modules and affect the stability. A low ac-impedance input source is recommended. If the source inductance is more than a few μ H, we advise adding a 10 to 100 μ F electrolytic capacitor (ESR < 0.7 Ω at 100 kHz) mounted close to the input of the module to improve the stability.

Layout and EMC Considerations

Delta's DC/DC power modules are designed to operate in a wide variety of systems and applications. For design assistance with EMC compliance and related PWB layout issues, please contact Delta's technical support team. An external input filter module is available for easier EMC compliance design. Application notes to assist designers in addressing these issues are pending to release.

Safety Considerations

The power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-user's safety agency standard, i.e., UL60950, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-00 and EN60950:2000 and IEC60950-1999, if the system in which the power module is to be used must meet safety agency requirements.

Basic insulation based on 75 Vdc input is provided between the input and output of the module for the purpose of applying insulation requirements when the input to this DC-to-DC converter is identified as TNV-2 or SELV. An additional evaluation is needed if the source is other than TNV-2 or SELV.

When the input source is SELV circuit, the power module meets SELV (safety extra-low voltage) requirements. If the input source is a hazardous voltage which is greater than 60 Vdc and less than or equal to 75 Vdc, for the module's output to meet SELV requirements, all of the following must be met:

- The input source must be insulated from the ac mains by reinforced or double insulation.
- The input terminals of the module are not operator accessible.
- If the metal baseplate is grounded, one V_i pin and one V_o pin shall also be grounded.
- A SELV reliability test is conducted on the system where the module is used, in combination with the module, to ensure that under a single fault, hazardous voltage does not appear at the module's output.

When installed into a Class II equipment (without grounding), spacing consideration should be given to the end-use installation, as the spacing between the module and mounting surface have not been evaluated.

The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

This power module is not internally fused. To achieve optimum safety and system protection, an input line fuse is highly recommended. The safety agencies require a fuse with 3A maximum rating to be installed in the ungrounded lead. A lower rated fuse can be used based on the maximum inrush transient energy and maximum input current.

Soldering and Cleaning Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final board assembly process before the board or system undergoes electrical testing. Inadequate cleaning and/or drying may lower the reliability of a power module and severely affect the finished circuit board assembly test. Adequate cleaning and/or drying is especially important for un-encapsulated and/or open frame type power modules. For assistance on appropriate soldering and cleaning procedures, please contact Delta's technical support team.

FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS

Over-Current Protection

The modules include an internal output over-current protection circuit, which will endure current limiting for an unlimited duration during output overload. If the output current exceeds the OCP set point, the modules will automatically shut down, and enter hiccup mode or latch mode, which is optional.

For hiccup mode, the module will try to restart after shutdown. If the overload condition still exists, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the overload condition is corrected.

For latch mode, the module will latch off once it shutdown. The latch is reset by either cycling the input power or by toggling the on/off signal for one second.

Over-Voltage Protection

The modules include an internal output over-voltage protection circuit, which monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If this voltage exceeds the over-voltage set point, the module will shut down, and enter hiccup mode or latch mode, which is optional.

For hiccup mode, the module will try to restart after shutdown. If the overload condition still exists, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the overload condition is corrected.

For latch mode, the module will latch off once it shutdown. The latch is reset by either cycling the input power or by toggling the on/off signal for one second.

Over-Temperature Protection

The over-temperature protection consists of circuitry that provides protection from thermal damage. If the temperature exceeds the over-temperature threshold the module will shut down, and enter hiccup mode or latch mode, which is optional.

For hiccup mode, the module will try to restart after shutdown. If the overload condition still exists, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the overload condition is corrected.

For latch mode, the module will latch off once it shutdown. The latch is reset by either cycling the input power or by toggling the on/off signal for one second.

Remote On/Off

The remote on/off feature on the module can be either negative or positive logic. Negative logic turns the module on during a logic low and off during a logic high. Positive logic turns the modules on during a logic high and off during a logic low.

Remote on/off can be controlled by an external switch between the on/off terminal and the $Vi(-)$ terminal. The switch can be an open collector or open drain.

For negative logic if the remote on/off feature is not used, please short the on/off pin to $Vi(-)$. For positive logic if the remote on/off feature is not used, please leave the on/off pin floating.

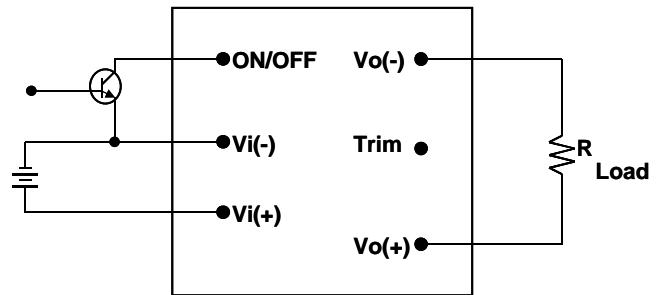


Figure 16: Remote on/off implementation

FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

Output Voltage Adjustment

To increase or decrease the output voltage set point, the modules may be connected with an external resistor between the TRIM pin and either the $V_o(+)$ or $V_o(-)$. The TRIM pin should be left open if this feature is not used.

Note: Trim Pin is optional.

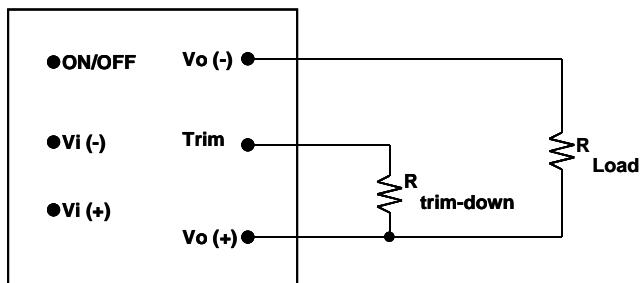


Figure 17: Circuit configuration for trim-down (decrease output voltage)

If the external resistor is connected between the TRIM and $V_o(+)$ pins, the output voltage set point decreases (Fig. 17). The external resistor value required to obtain an output voltage change from 12V to the desired V_o_{adj} , which is defined as:

$$R_{trim_down} = \frac{(V_o_{adj} - 2.5) \cdot 10000}{12 - V_o_{adj}} - 5110$$

Ex. When Trim-down -10%

$$V_o_{adj} = 12V \times (1 - 10\%) = 10.8V$$

$$R_{trim_down} = \frac{(10.8 - 2.5) \cdot 10000}{12 - 10.8} - 5110$$

$$R_{trim_down} = 6.406 \times 10^4 \text{ ohm}$$

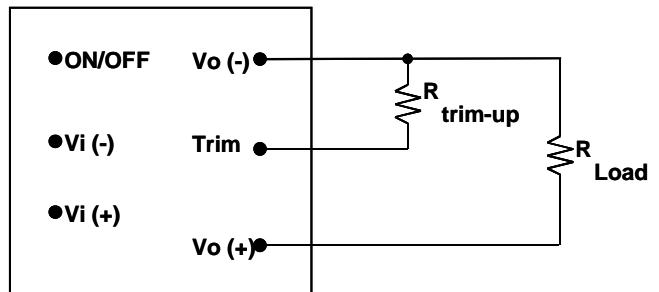


Figure 18: Circuit configuration for trim-up (increase output voltage)

If the external resistor is connected between the TRIM and $V_o(-)$ the output voltage set point increases (Fig. 18). The external resistor value required to obtain an output voltage change from 12V to the desired V_o_{adj} , which is defined as:

$$R_{trim_up} = \frac{2.5 \cdot 10000}{V_o_{adj} - 12} - 5110$$

Ex. When Trim-up +10%

$$V_o_{adj} = 12V \times (1 + 10\%) = 13.2V$$

$$R_{trim_up} = \frac{2.5 \cdot 10000}{13.2 - 12} - 5110$$

$$R_{trim_up} = 1.572 \times 10^4 \text{ ohm}$$

When using trim function, the output voltage of the module is usually increased, which increases the power output of the module with the same output current.

Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

Thermal Considerations

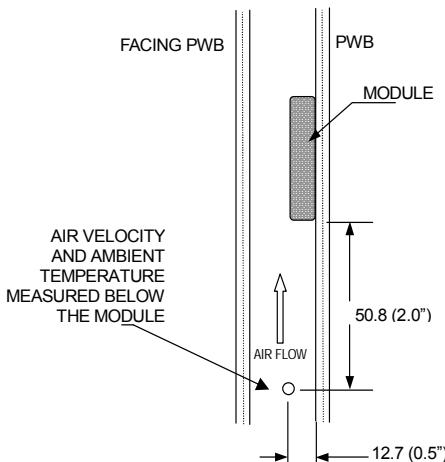
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

Hence, the choice of equipment to characterize the thermal performance of the power module is a wind tunnel.

Thermal Testing Setup

Delta's DC/DC power modules are characterized in heated vertical wind tunnels that simulate the thermal environments encountered in most electronics equipment. This type of equipment commonly uses vertically mounted circuit cards in cabinet racks in which the power modules are mounted.

The following figure shows the wind tunnel characterization setup. The power module is mounted on a test PWB and is vertically positioned within the wind tunnel. The space between the neighboring PWB and the top of the power module is constantly kept at 6.35mm (0.25").



Note: Wind Tunnel Test Setup Figure Dimensions are in millimeters and (Inches)

Figure 19: Wind tunnel test setup

Thermal Derating

Heat can be removed by increasing airflow over the module. To enhance system reliability, the power module should always be operated below the maximum operating temperature. If the temperature exceeds the maximum module temperature, reliability of the unit may be affected.

Thermal Curves

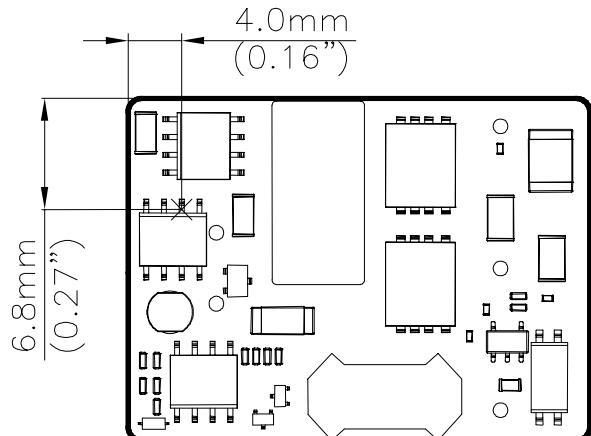


Figure 20: Temperature measurement location

The allowed maximum hot spot temperature is defined at 113 °C.

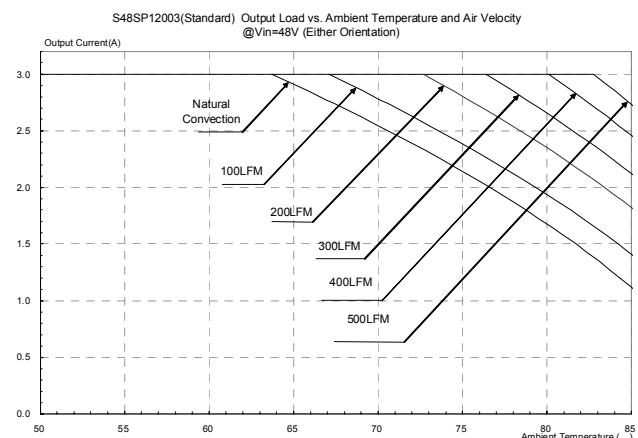
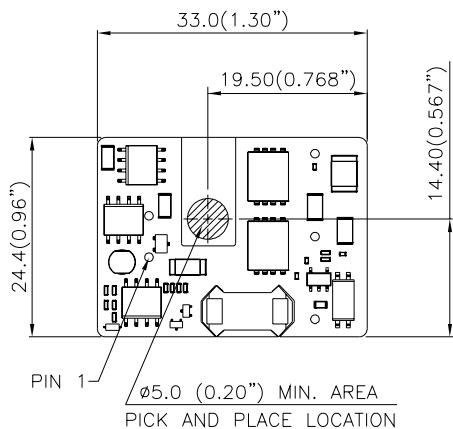
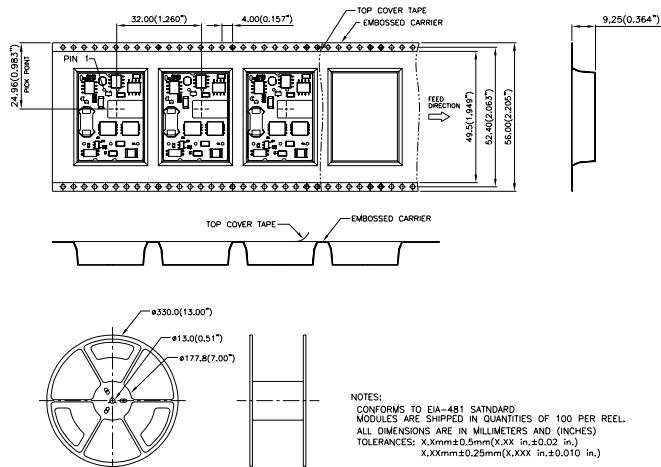


Figure 21: Output load vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=48V(Either Orientation)

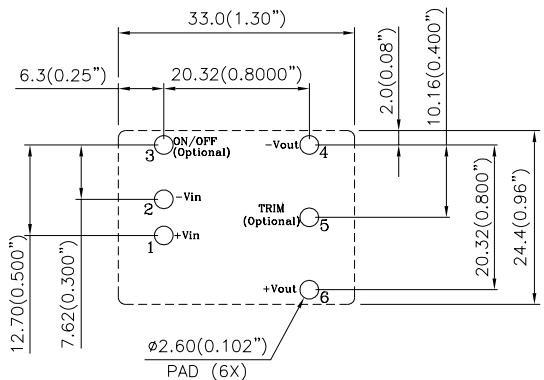
PICK AND PLACE LOCATION



SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL



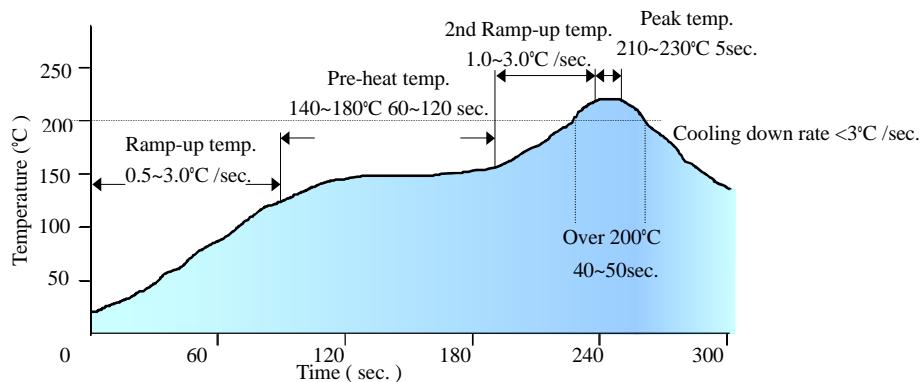
RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT (SMD)



RECOMENDED P.W.B PAD LAYOUT

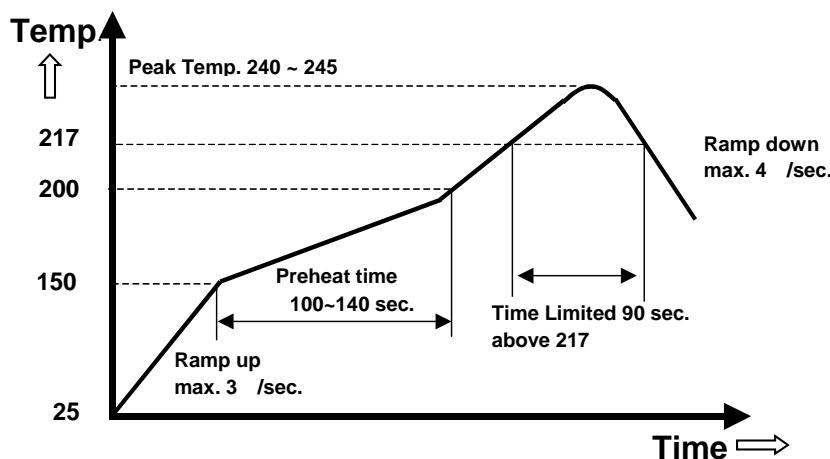
NOTES:
 DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)
 TOLERANCES: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX in.±0.02 in.)
 X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XXX in.±0.010 in.)

LEADED (Sn/Pb) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE



Note: The temperature refers to the pin of S48SP, measured on the pin +Vout joint.

LEAD FREE (SAC) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE

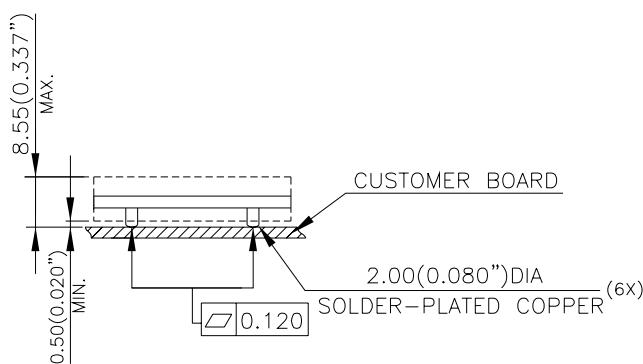
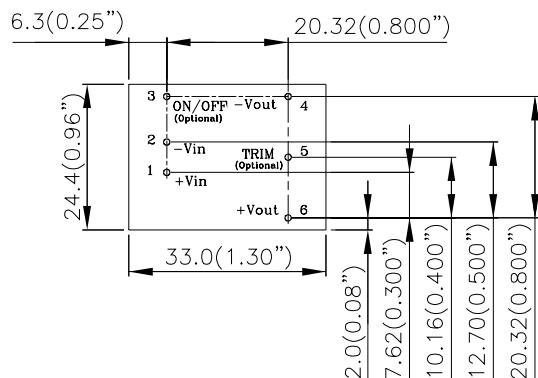


Note: The temperature refers to the pin of S48SP, measured on the pin +Vout joint.



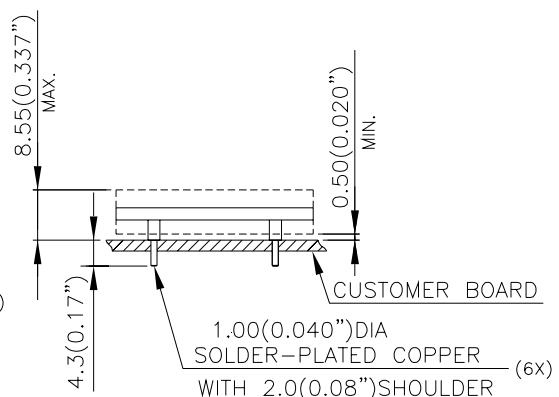
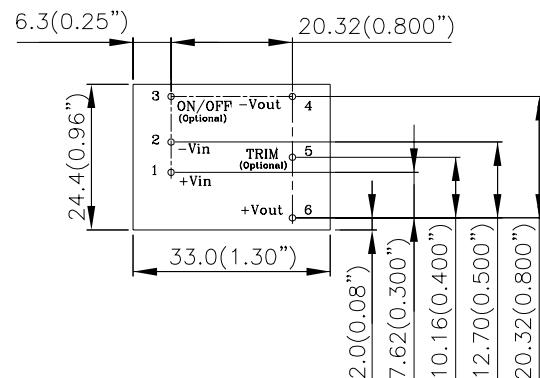
MECHANICAL DRAWING

Surface-mount module



SIDE VIEW

Through-Hole module



SIDE VIEW

NOTES:

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)

TOLERANCES: $X.X\text{mm} \pm 0.5\text{mm}$ ($X.XX \text{ in.} \pm 0.02 \text{ in.}$)

$X.XX\text{mm} \pm 0.25\text{mm}$ ($X.XXX \text{ in.} \pm 0.010 \text{ in.}$)

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	+Vin	Positive input voltage
2	-Vin	Negative input voltage
3	ON/OFF (Optional)	Remote ON/OFF (Optional)
4	-Vout	Negative output voltage
5	TRIM (Optional)	Output voltage trim (Optional)
6	+Vout	Positive output voltage



PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

S	48	S	P	120	03	N	R	F	B
Product Type	Input Voltage	Number of Outputs	Product Series	Output Voltage	Output Current	ON/OFF Logic	Pin Length/Type		Option Code
S - Small Power	48V	S - Single	1x1, 10A	120 - 12V	03 - 3A	N - Negative (Default) P - Positive E - No remote on/off control function	R - 0.170" (Default) N - 0.145" K - 0.110" M - SMD	F- RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free)	A - No trim pin B - With trim pin (Default)

MODEL LIST

MODEL NAME	INPUT		OUTPUT		EFF @ 100% LOAD
S48SP3R310NRFB	36V~75V	1.1A	3.3V	10A	90.0%
S48SP05007NRFB	36V~75V	1.2A	5.0V	7A	90.0%
S48SP12003NRFB	36V~75V	1.2A	12V	3A	90.0%
S48SP15002NRFB	36V~75V	1A	15V	2A	90.0%

Note:

1. Default OTP and output OVP, OCP mode is auto-restart;
2. For different option, please refer to part numbering system above or contact Delta local sales.

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WARRANTY

Delta offers a two (2) year limited warranty. Complete warranty information is listed on our web site or is available upon request from Delta.

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