DELPHI SERIES

FEATURES

- High efficiency: 93.1% @ 3.3V/40A
- Size: 58.4x22.8x10.9mm (2.30"x0.90"x0.43")
- Industry standard footprint and pin out
- Fixed frequency operation
- SMD and through-hole versions
- Input UVLO
- OTP and output OCP, OVP
- Output voltage trim: -20%, +10%
- Monotonic startup into normal and pre-biased loads
- 2250V isolation and basic insulation
- No minimum load required
- No negative current during power or enable on/off
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS 9000, OHSAS18001 certified manufacturing facility
- UL/cUL 60950-1 (US & Canada) Recognized

Delphi Series E48SP3R340, 1/8th Brick 132W DC/DC Power Modules: 48V in, 3.3V, 40A out

- The Delphi Series E48SP3R340, 1/8th Brick, 48V input, single output, isolated DC/DC converter, is the latest offering from a world leader in power systems technology and manufacturing — Delta Electronics, Inc. This product family provides up to 132 watts of power or 40A of output current (3.3V and below) in an industry standard 1/8th brick form factor (2.30" x 0.90"). The 3.3V output offers one of the highest output currents available and provides up to 93.1% efficiency at full load. 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. All modules are protected from abnormal input/output voltage, current, and temperature conditions.

OPTIONS

- SMD pins
- Short pin lengths available
- Positive remote On/Off
- With heat spreader

APPLICATIONS

- Optical Transport
- Data Networking
- Communications
- Servers

DATASHEET
DS_E48SP3R340_06052012

Delta Electronics, Inc.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

(T_A=25°C, airflow rate=300 LFM, V_{in}=48Vdc, nominal Vout unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	E48SP3R340 (Standard)			
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Input Voltage					
Continuous				80	Vdc
Transient (100ms)	100ms			100	Vdc
Operating Temperature	Refer to figure 20 for measuring point	-40		117	°C
Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
Input/Output Isolation Voltage				2250	Vdc
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Operating Input Voltage		36		75	Vdc
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		32.5	34	35.5	Vdc
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		30.5	32	33.5	Vdc
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		1.5	2	2.5	Vdc
Maximum Input Current	100% Load, 36Vin		3.9	4.5	A
No-Load Input Current			80	120	mA
Off Converter Input Current			8	12	mA
Inrush Current (I^2t)	With 100uF external input capacitor			1	A^2s
Start up Current	Peak, Vin=36V, 100% Load, With 10000uF Co		4.5	6.75	A
Input Terminal Ripple Current	RMS, Vin=48V, With 100uF input cap.		0.15	0.25	A
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	P-P thru 12μH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz		20	30	mA
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection	120 Hz		45		dB
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	Vin=48V, Io=Io.max, Tc=25°C	3.25	3.3	3.35	Vdc
Output Voltage Regulation					
Over Load	Io=Io, min to Io, max		±5	±10	mV
Over Line	Vin=36V to 75V		±5	±10	mV
Over Temperature	Tc=-40°C to125°C		±33		mV
Total Output Voltage Range	Over sample load, line and temperature	3.2		3.4	V
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth				
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1μF ceramic, 10μF tantalum		80	120	mV
RMS	Full Load, 1μF ceramic, 10μF tantalum		30	45	mV
Operating Output Current Range		0		40	A
Output Over Current Protection	Output Voltage 10% Low	110		150	%
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Current Transient	48V, 10μF Tan & 1μF Ceramic load cap, 0.1A/μs				
Positive Step Change in Output Current	50% Io.max to 75% Io.max		50	100	mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	75% Io.max to 50% Io.max		50	100	mV
Settling Time (within 1% Vout nominal)			100	200	us
Turn-On Transient					
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control			28	40	ms
Start-Up Time, From Input			28	40	ms
Maximum Output Capacitance	Cap ESR>=15mohm; Full load; 5% overshoot of Vout at startup;	0		10000	μF
EFFICIENCY					
100% Load	Vin=48V	92%	93.1%		%
60% Load	Vin=48V	91.5%	92.5%		%
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Input to Output				2250	Vdc
Isolation Resistance		10			MΩ
Isolation Capacitance			1500		pF
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS					
Switching Frequency			250		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		15	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		15	V
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Ion/off at Von/off=0.0V			0.3	mA
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Ion/off at Von/off=2V	10			uA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic High, Von/off=15V			50	uA
Output Voltage Trim Range	Pout ≦ max rated power	-20		10	%
Output Voltage Remote Sense Range	Pout ≦ max rated power			10	%
Output Over-Voltage Protection	Over full temp range; % of nominal Vout		130		%
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS					
MTBF	Io=75% of Io, max; Ta=25°C, airflow rate=400FLM		4.79		M hours
Weight	Open frame		28		grams
Over-Temperature Shutdown	Refer to figure 20 for measuring point		125		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

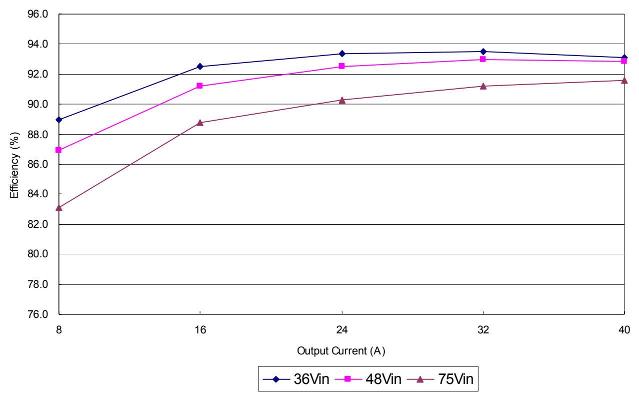


Figure 1: *Efficiency vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C*

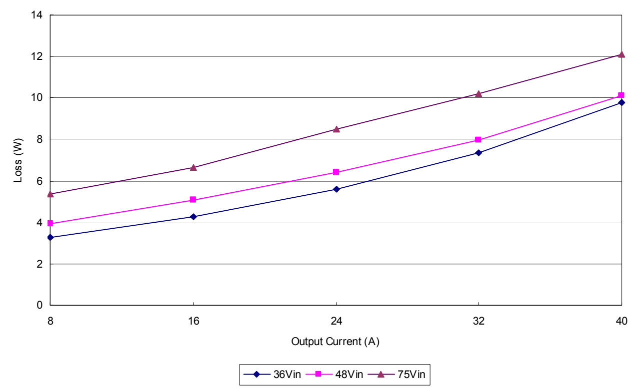


Figure 2: *Power dissipation vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.*

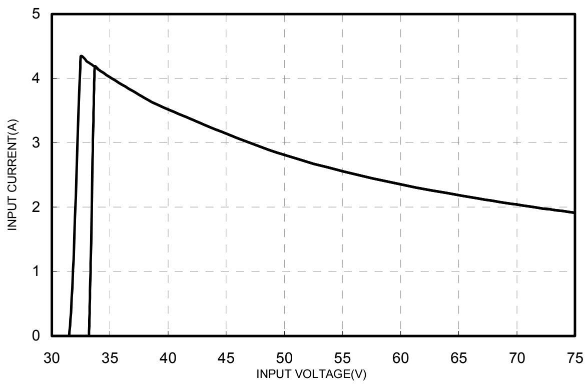


Figure 3: *Typical full load input characteristics at room temperature*

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

For Negative Remote On/Off Start up

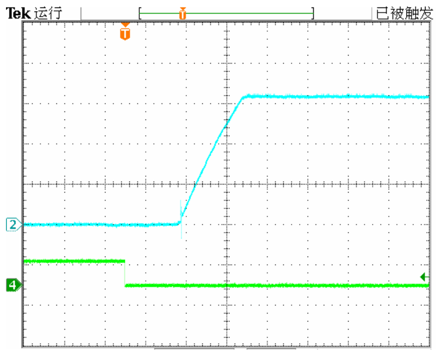


Figure 4: *Turn-on transient at full rated load current (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout, 1.0V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 5V/div*

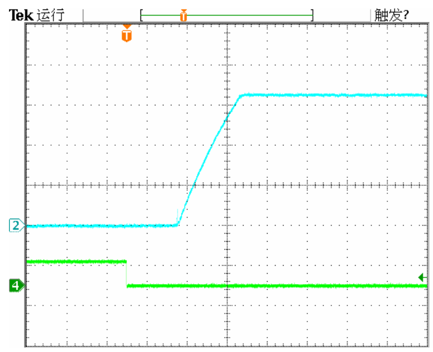


Figure 5: *Turn-on transient at zero load current (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout: 1.0V/div, Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 5V/div*

For Input Voltage Start up

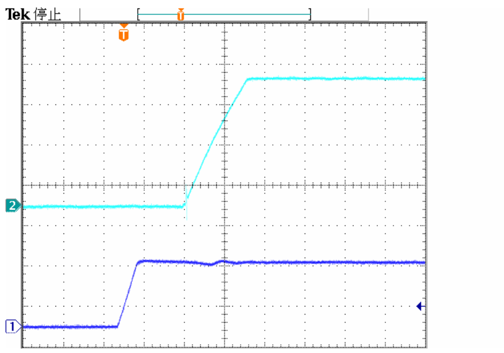


Figure 6: *Turn-on transient at full rated load current (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout, 1.0V/div; Bottom Trace: Vin , 30V/div*

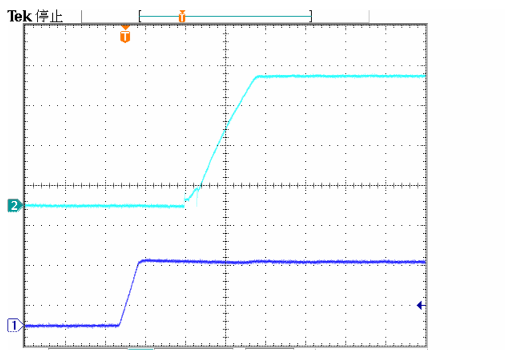


Figure 7: *Turn-on transient at zero load current (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout, 1.0V/div; Bottom Trace: Vin, 30V/div*

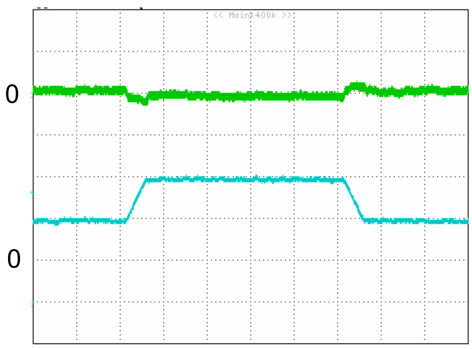


Figure 8: *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (75%-50%-75% of Io, max; di/dt = 0.1A/µs). Load cap: 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (100mV/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (10A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

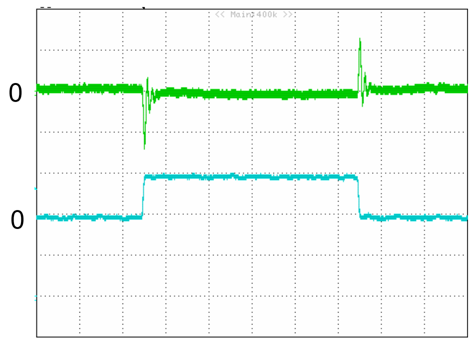


Figure 9: *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (75%-50%-75% of Io, max; di/dt = 1.0A/µs). Load cap: 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (100mV/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (10A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

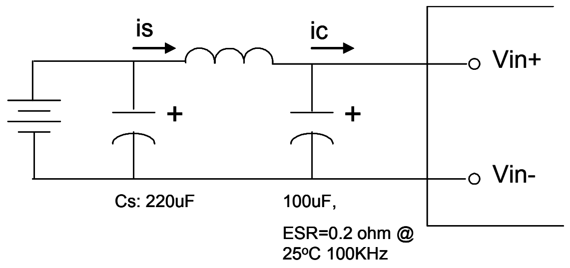


Figure 10: *Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current and Input Reflected Ripple Current.*
Note: Measured input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source Inductance (L_{TEST}) of 12 µH. Capacitor Cs offset possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above

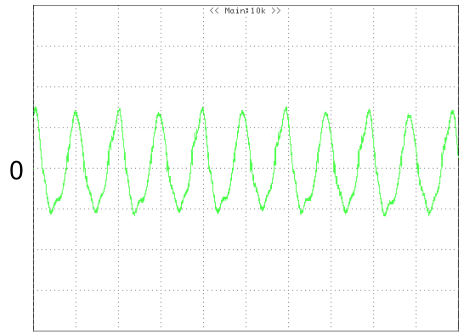


Figure 11: *Input Terminal Ripple Current, i_c, at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with 12µH source impedance and 100µF electrolytic capacitor (100 mA/div, 2us/div)*

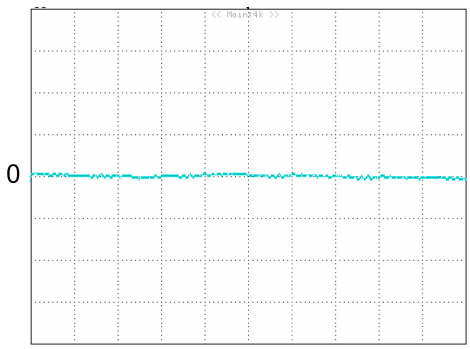


Figure 12: *Input reflected ripple current, i_s, through a 12µH source inductor at nominal input voltage and rated load current (20 mA/div, 2us/div)*

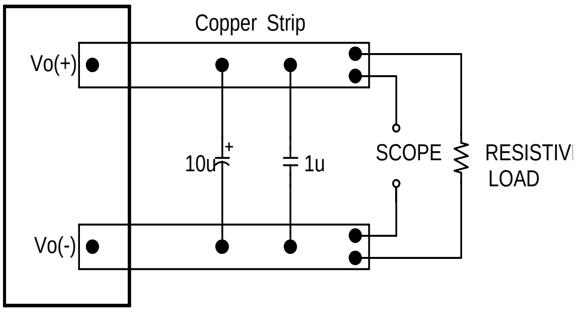


Figure 13: *Output voltage noise and ripple measurement test setup*

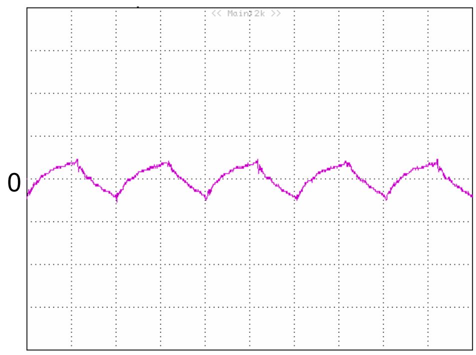


Figure 14: *Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current (Io=40A)(100 mV/div, 1us/div)*
Load capacitance: 1µF ceramic capacitor and 10µF tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20 MHz. Scope measurements should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

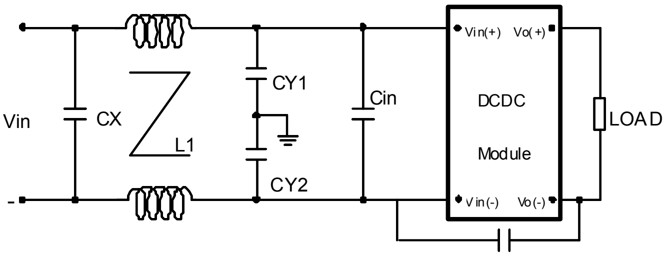
Input Source Impedance

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 µH, we advise adding a 33 to 100 µF 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

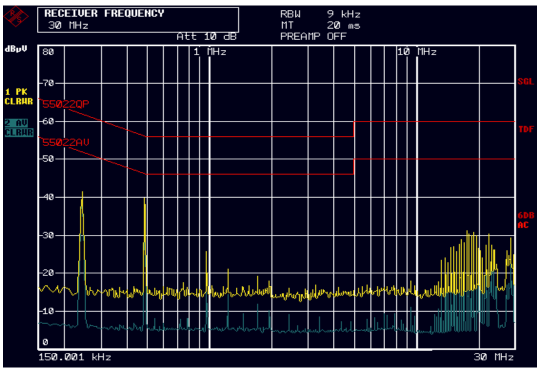
Delta's DC/DC power modules are designed to operate in a wide variety of systems and applications. For design assistance with EMC compliance and related PWB layout issues, please contact Delta's technical support team. An external input filter module is available for easier EMC compliance design. Below is the reference design for an input filter tested with E48SP3R3XXXX to meet class B in CISSPR 22.

Schematic and Components List



Cin is 100uF*2 low ESR Aluminum cap;
CX is 2.2uF ceramic cap;
CY1 are 10nF ceramic caps;
CY2 are 10nF ceramic caps;
CY is 1nF ceramic cap;
L1 is common-mode inductor, L1=0.88mH;

Test Result



48V Vin, Full load,
Yellow line is quasi peak mode;
Blue line is average mode.

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 Vi pin and one Vo 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 Fast-acting fuse with 30A 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 over current condition still exists, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the over-current 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 in hiccup mode or latch mode, which is optional.

For hiccup mode, the module will try to restart after shutdown. If the over voltage condition still exists, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the over-voltage 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 in auto-restart mode or latch mode, which is optional.

For auto-restart mode, the module will monitor the module temperature after shutdown. Once the temperature is dropped and within the specification, the module will be auto-restart.

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.

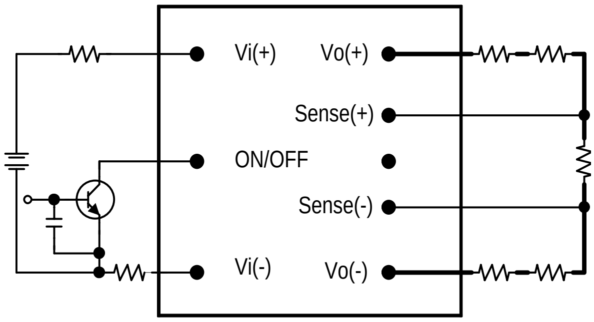


Figure 15: *Remote on/off implementation*

Remote Sense

Remote sense compensates for voltage drops on the output by sensing the actual output voltage at the point of load. The voltage between the remote sense pins and the output terminals must not exceed the output voltage sense range given here:

[Vo(+) – Vo(–)] – [SENSE(+) – SENSE(–)] ≤ 10% × Vout

This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote sense compensation and output voltage set point adjustment (trim).

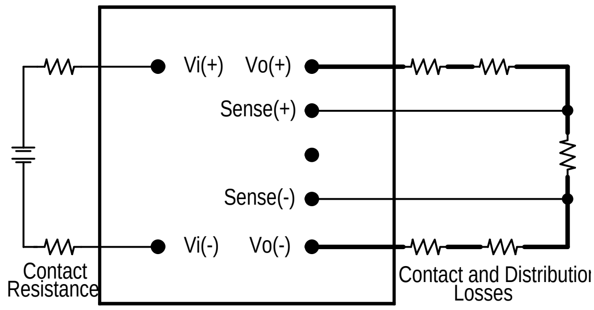


Figure 16: *Effective circuit configuration for remote sense operation*

If the remote sense feature is not used to regulate the output at the point of load, please connect SENSE(+) to Vo(+) and SENSE(–) to Vo(–) at the module.

The output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and the trim; however, the maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim, not the sum of both.

FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

When using remote sense and trim, 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 does not exceed the maximum rated power.

Output Voltage Adjustment (TRIM)

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

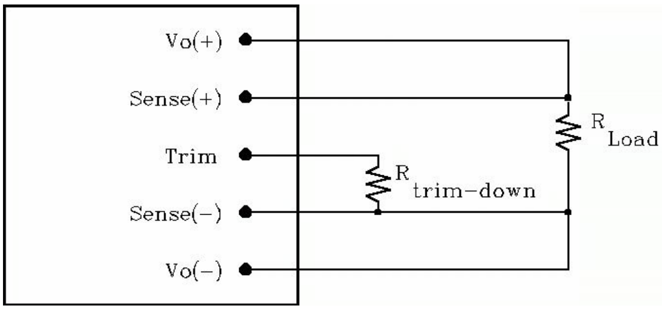


Figure 17: *Circuit configuration for trim-down (decrease output voltage)*

If the external resistor is connected between the TRIM and SENSE (-) pins, the output voltage set point decreases (Fig. 18). The external resistor value required to obtain a percentage of output voltage change △% is defined as:

$$Rtrim-down=\left[\frac{511}{\Delta}-10.2\right](K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-down -10% (3.3V×0.9=2.97V)

$$Rtrim-down=\left[\frac{511}{10}-10.2\right](K\Omega)=40.9(K\Omega)$$

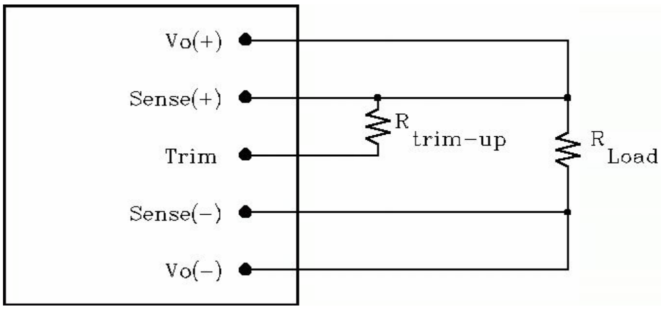


Figure 18: *Circuit configuration for trim-up (increase output voltage)*

If the external resistor is connected between the TRIM and SENSE (+) the output voltage set point increases (Fig. 19). The external resistor value required to obtain a percentage output voltage change △% is defined as:

$$Rtrim-up=\frac{5.11Vo\ (100+\Delta)}{1.225\Delta}-\frac{511}{\Delta}-10.2(K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-up +10% (3.3V×1.1=3.63V)

$$Rtrim-up=\frac{5.11\times3.3\times(100+10)}{1.225\times10}-\frac{511}{10}-10.2=90.1(K\Omega)$$

Trim resistor can also be connected to Vo+ or Vo- but it would introduce a small error voltage than the desired value.

The output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and the trim, however the maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim, not the sum of both.

When using remote sense and trim, 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

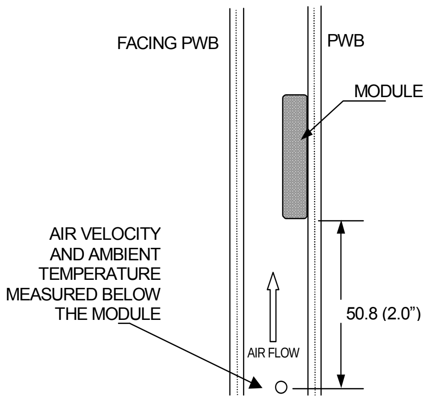
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

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

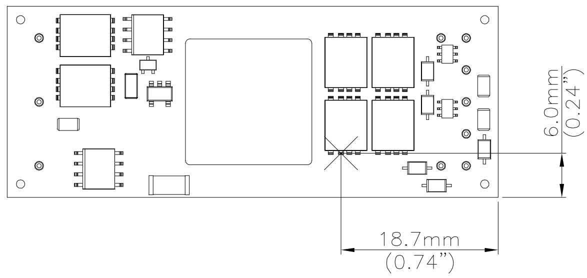


Figure 20: *Temperature measurement location*
The allowed maximum hot spot temperature is defined at 117℃.

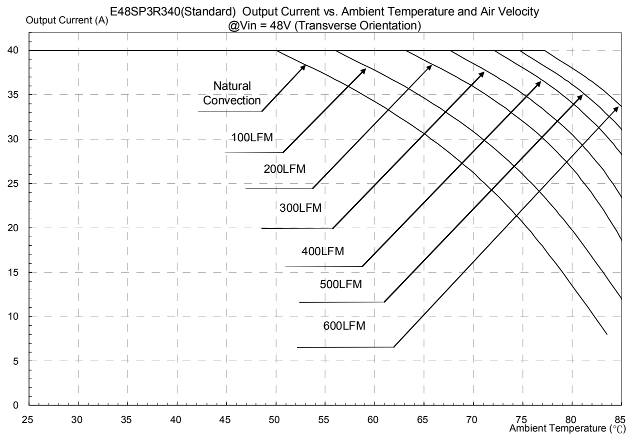
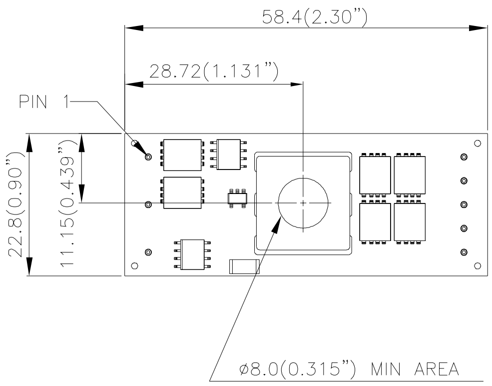


Figure 21: *Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature and Air Velocity @ Vin=48V (Transverse Orientation)*

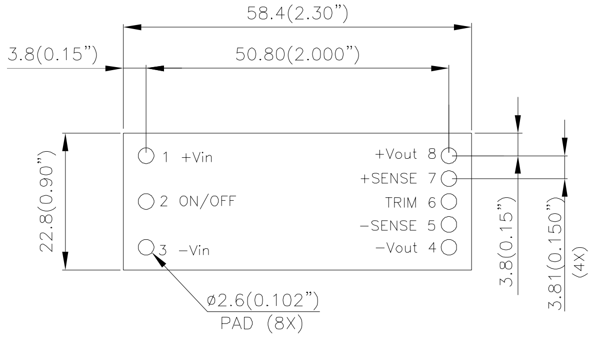
PICK AND PLACE LOCATION



PICK AND PLACE LOCATION

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.)

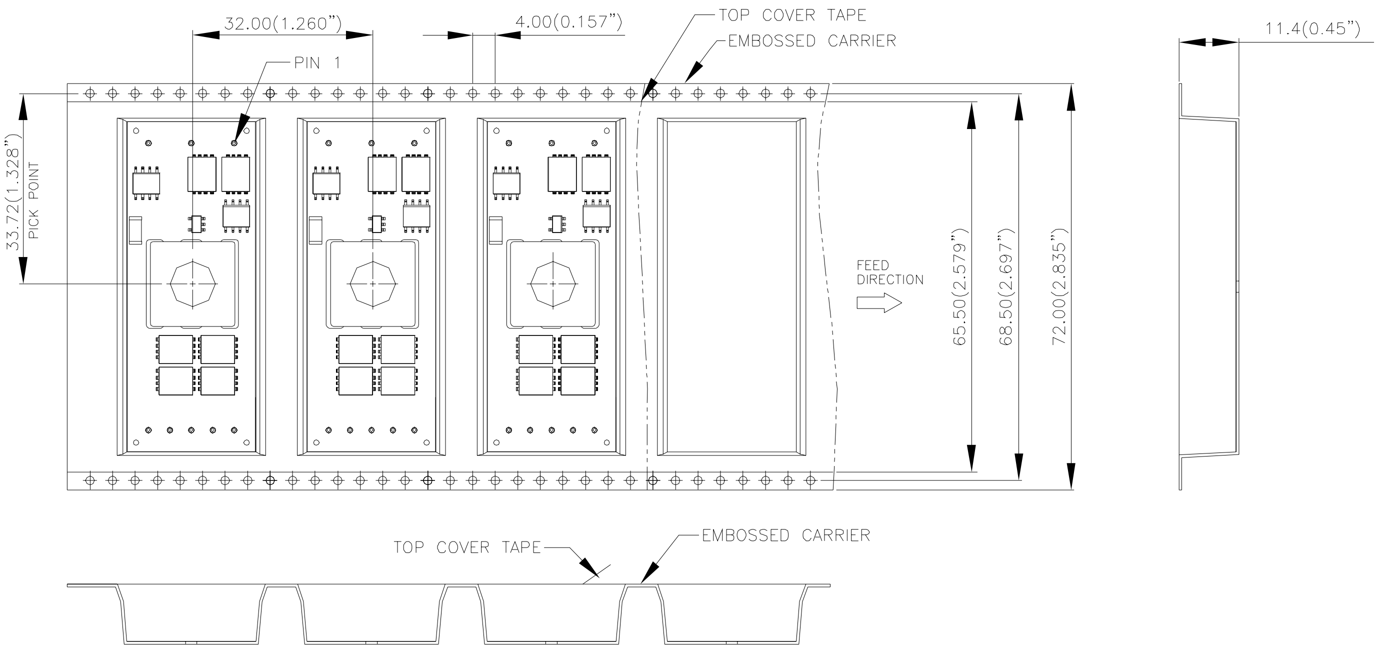
RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT (SMD)

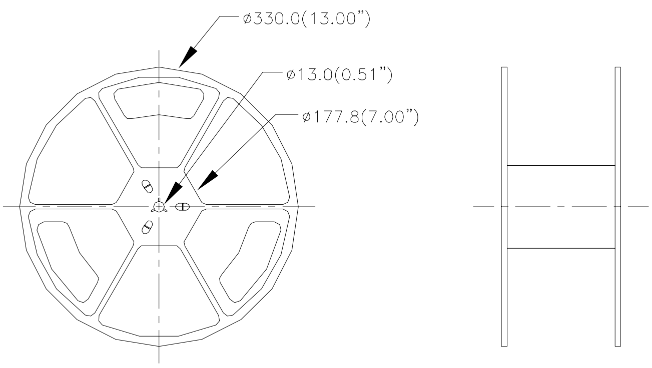


RECOMENDED P.W.B. PAD LAYOUT

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.)

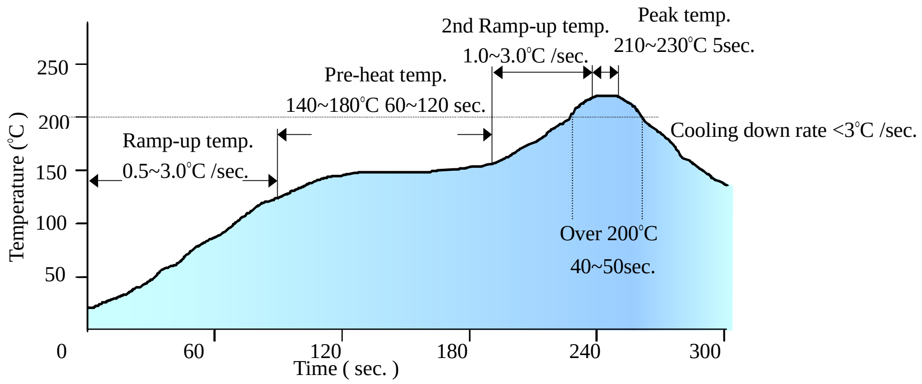
SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL





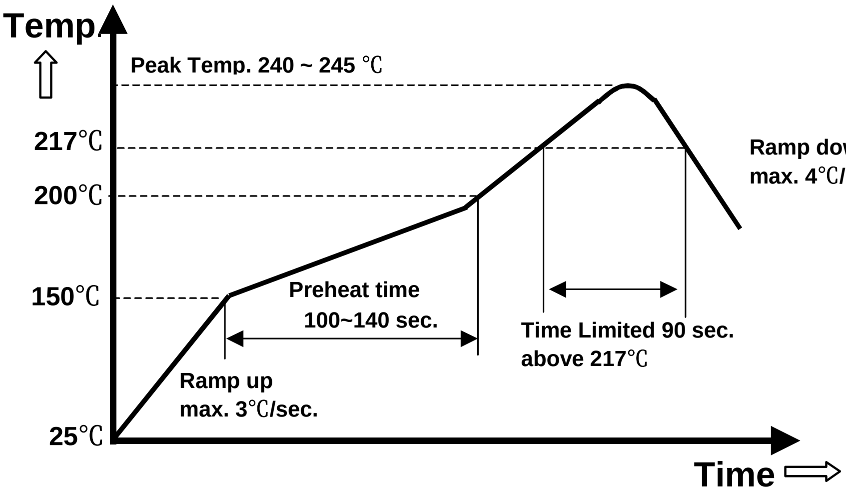
NOTES:
CONFORMS TO EIA-481 SATNDARD
MODULES ARE SHIPPED IN QUANTITIES OF 100 PER REEL.
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)
TOLERANCES: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX in.±0.02 in.)
X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XXX in.±0.010 in.)

LEADED (Sn/Pb) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE



Note: The temperature refers to the pin of E48SP, measured on the pin +Vout joint.

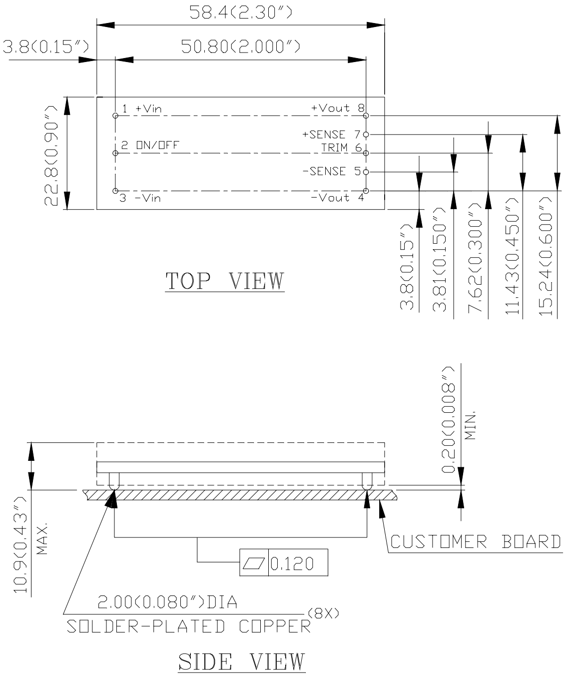
LEAD FREE (SAC) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE



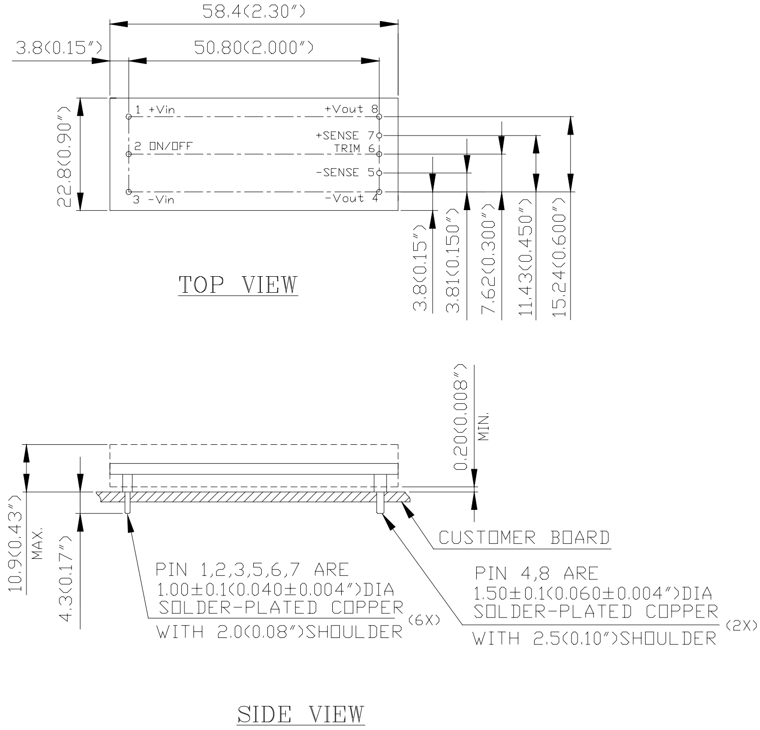
Note: The temperature refers to the pin of E48SP, measured on the pin +Vout joint.

MECHANICAL DRAWING

Surface-mount module



Through-hole module



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.)

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	+Vin	Positive input voltage
2	ON/OFF	Remote ON/OFF
3	-Vin	Negative input voltage
4	-Vout	Negative output voltage
5	-SENSE	Negative remote sense
6	TRIM	Output voltage trim
7	+SENSE	Positive remote sense
8	+Vout	Positive output voltage

PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

E	48	S	P	3R3	40	N	R	F	A
Type of Product	Input Voltage	Number of Outputs	Product Series	Output Voltage	Output Current	ON/OFF Logic	Pin Length/Type		Option Code
E - 1/8 Brick	48- 36V~75V	S - Single	P - High Power	3R3 - 3.3V	40 - 40A	N- Negative P- Positive	R - 0.170" N - 0.145" M - SMD	F- RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free)	A - Standard Functions H - with Heat spreader

MODEL LIST

MODEL NAME	INPUT		OUTPUT		EFF @ 100% LOAD
E48SP3R340NRFA	36V~75V	5.0A	3.3V	40A	93.1%
E48SP3R340NMFA	36V~75V	5.0A	3.3V	40A	93.1%

Default remote on/off logic is negative and pin length is 0.170''.

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