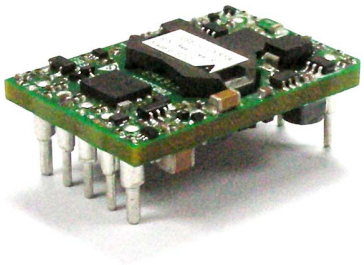
DELPHI SERIES



## FEATURES

- High efficiency: 91%@5V/10A,48Vin
  90%@5V/8A,24Vin
- Size: 33.0x22.8x9.3mm (1.30”x0.90”x0.37”)
- Industry standard 1/16th brick size & pinout
- Input UVLO
- OTP and output OCP, OVP (default is auto-recovery)
- Output voltage trim: -20%, +10%
- Monotonic startup into normal and pre-biased loads
- 2250V isolation and basic insulation
- No minimum load required
- SMD and Through-hole versions
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS 9000, OHSAS 18001 certified manufacturing facility
- UL/cUL 60950-1 (US & Canada) Recognized

# Delphi Series V36SE, 1/16th Brick DC/DC Power Modules: 18~75Vin, up to 50W

The Delphi Series V36SE, 1/16th Brick, 18~75V wide 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 50 watts of power in the industry standard 1/16th brick form factor (1.30”x0.90”) and pinout. 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. For the 5.0V output module, it delivers 50W(10A) output with 36 to 75V input and delivers 40W (8.0A) output while the input is 18 to 36V to the same module. Typical efficiency of the 5.0V/10A module is greater than 91%. All modules are protected from abnormal input/output voltage, current, and temperature conditions. For lower power needs, but in a similar small form factor, please check out Delta S48SP (36W or 10A) and S36SE (17W or 5A) series standard DC/DC modules.

## OPTIONS

- SMD pins
- Positive remote On/Off
- OTP and output OVP, OCP mode (Auto-restart or latch)

## APPLICATIONS

- Optical Transport
- Data Networking
- Communications
- Servers



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 | V36SE05010(Standard) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** | | | | | |
| Input Voltage | | | | | Vdc |
| Continuous | | | | 80 | Vdc |
| Transient (100ms) | 100ms | | | 100 | Vdc |
| Operating Temperature | Refer to figure 19 for measuring point | -40 | | 119 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | | -55 | | 125 | °C |
| Input/Output Isolation Voltage | | | | 2250 | Vdc |
| **INPUT CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | |
| Operating Input Voltage | | 18 | 48 | 75 | Vdc |
| Input Under-Voltage Lockout | | | | | |
| Turn-On Voltage Threshold | | 16 | 17 | 18 | Vdc |
| Turn-Off Voltage Threshold | | 15 | 16 | 17 | Vdc |
| Lockout Hysteresis Voltage | | 0.5 | 1 | 1.8 | Vdc |
| Maximum Input Current | 100% Load, 18Vin | | | 3.9 | A |
| No-Load Input Current | | | 40 | | mA |
| Off Converter Input Current | | | 8 | | mA |
| Inrush Current ($I^2t$) | | | | 1 | $A^2s$ |
| Input Reflected-Ripple Current | P-P thru 12μH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz | | 10 | | mA |
| Input Voltage Ripple Rejection | 120 Hz | | 50 | | dB |
| **OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | |
| Output Voltage Set Point | Vin=48V, Io=Io.max, Tc=25°C | 4.95 | 5.00 | 5.05 | Vdc |
| Output Voltage Regulation | | | | | |
| Over Load | Io=Io, min to Io, max | | ±3 | ±10 | mV |
| Over Line | Vin=36V to 75V | | ±3 | ±10 | mV |
| Over Temperature | Tc=-40°C to 85°C | | ±50 | | mV |
| Total Output Voltage Range | Over sample load, line and temperature | 4.85 | 5.00 | 5.15 | V |
| Output Voltage Ripple and Noise | 5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth | | | | |
| Peak-to-Peak | Full Load, 1μF ceramic, 100μF tantalum | | 60 | | mV |
| RMS | Full Load, 1μF ceramic, 100μF tantalum | | 10 | | mV |
| Operating Output Current Range | Vin=18V-36V | 0 | | 8.0 | A |
| Operating Output Current Range | Vin=36V-75V | 0 | | 10.0 | A |
| Output Over Current Protection | Output Voltage 10% Low | 110 | | 140 | % |
| **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | |
| Output Voltage Current Transient | 48V, 10μF Tan & 1μF Ceramic load cap, 0.1A/μs | | | | |
| Positive Step Change in Output Current | 25% Io.max to 50% Io.max | | 100 | | mV |
| Negative Step Change in Output Current | 50% Io.max to 25% Io.max | | 100 | | mV |
| Settling Time (within 1% Vout nominal) | | | 200 | | μs |
| Turn-On Transient | | | | | |
| Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control | | | 30 | | ms |
| Start-Up Time, From Input | | | 30 | | ms |
| Maximum Output Capacitance (note1) | Full load; 5% overshoot of Vout at startup | | | 5000 | μF |
| **EFFICIENCY** | | | | | |
| 100% Load | Vin=48V | | 91.0 | | % |
| 100% Load | Vin=24V | | 90.0 | | % |
| 60% Load | Vin=48V | | 90.0 | | % |
| **ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | |
| Input to Output | | | | 2250 | Vdc |
| Isolation Resistance | | 10 | | | MΩ |
| Isolation Capacitance | | | 1000 | | pF |
| **FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS** | | | | | |
| Switching Frequency | | | 580 | | KHz |
| ON/OFF Control, Negative Remote On/Off logic | | | | | |
| Logic Low (Module On) | Von/off | | | 0.8 | V |
| Logic High (Module Off) | Von/off | 2.4 | | 18 | V |
| ON/OFF Control, Positive Remote On/Off logic | | | | | |
| Logic Low (Module Off) | Von/off | | | 0.8 | V |
| Logic High (Module On) | Von/off | 2.4 | | 18 | V |
| ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic) | Ion/off at Von/off=0.0V | | | 1 | mA |
| Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic) | Logic High, Von/off=15V | | | | |
| Output Voltage Trim Range | Pout ≦ max rated power,Io ≦ Io.max | -20 | | 10 | % |
| Output Voltage Remote Sense Range | Pout ≦ max rated power,Io ≦ Io.max | | | 10 | % |
| Output Over-Voltage Protection | Over full temp range; % of nominal Vout | 115 | | 140 | % |
| **GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS** | | | | | |
| MTBF | Io=80% of Io, max; Ta=25°C, airflow rate=300FLM | | 5.1 | | M hours |
| Weight | | | 12.1 | | grams |
| Over-Temperature Shutdown | Refer to figure 19 for measuring point | | 129 | | °C |

Note1: For applications with higher output capacitive load, please contact Delta

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

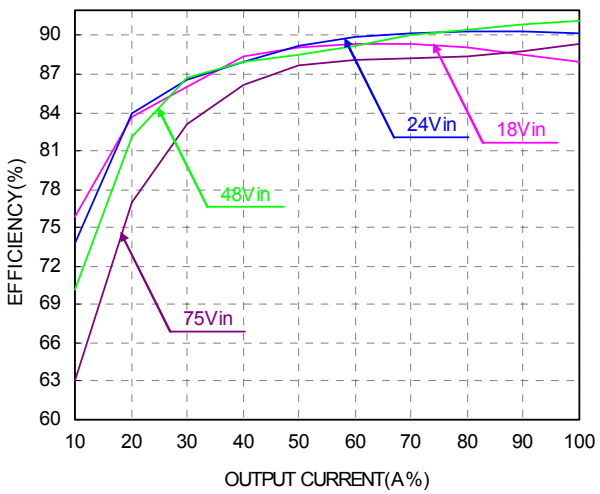



***Figure 1:*** *Efficiency vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C*
*18V~36VIN, Iomax is 8A, 36V~75VIN, Iomax is 10A*

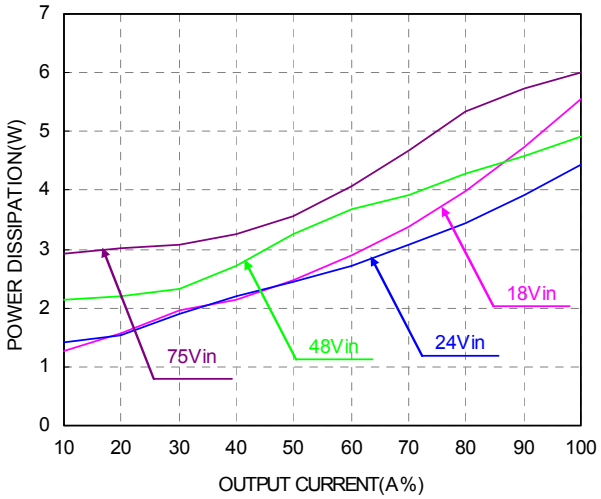



***Figure 2:*** *Power dissipation vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.*
*18V~36VIN, Iomax is 8A, 36V~75VIN, Iomax is 10A*

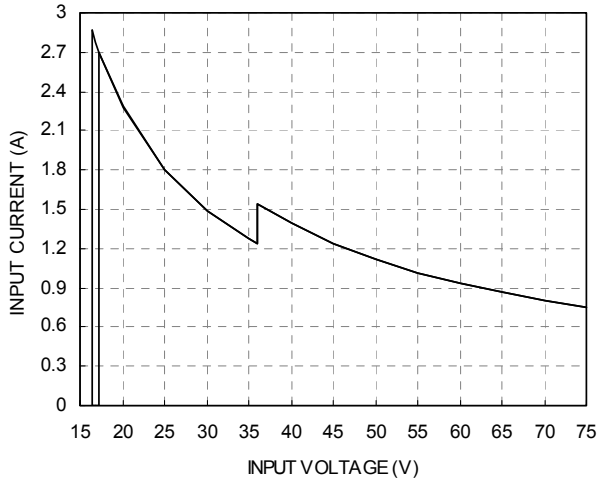



***Figure 3:*** *Typical full load input characteristics at room temperature*

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

### For Negative Remote On/Off Logic

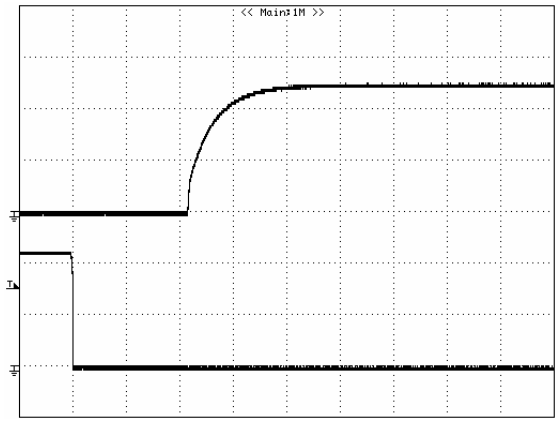



***Figure 4:*** *Turn-on transient at full rated load current (resistive load) (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout, 2.0V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div*

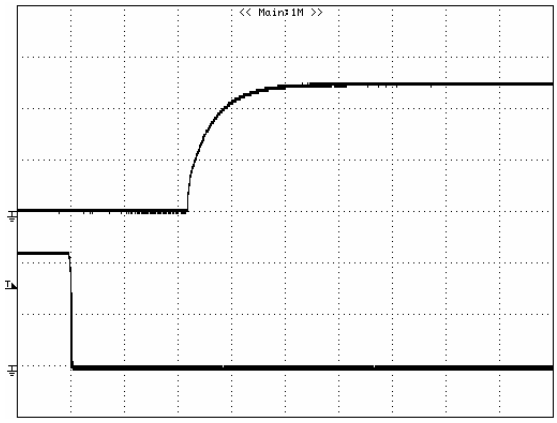



***Figure 5:*** *Turn-on transient at zero load current (10 ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout: 2.0V/div, Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input, 2V/div*

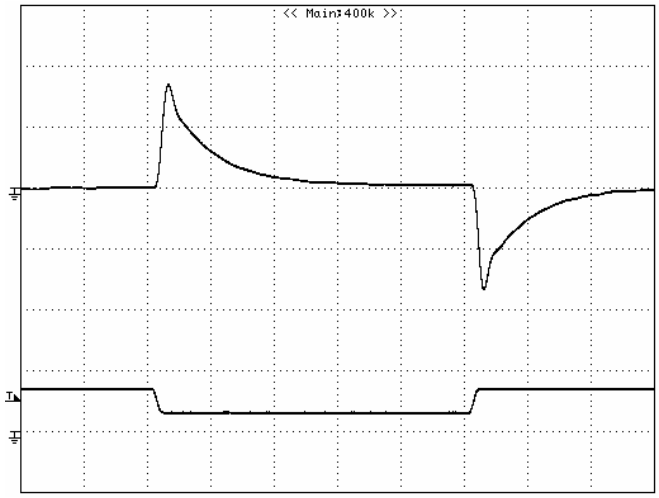



***Figure 6:*** *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-25%-50% of Io, max; di/dt = 0.1A/µs; Vin is 24v). Load cap: 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (50mV/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (5A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

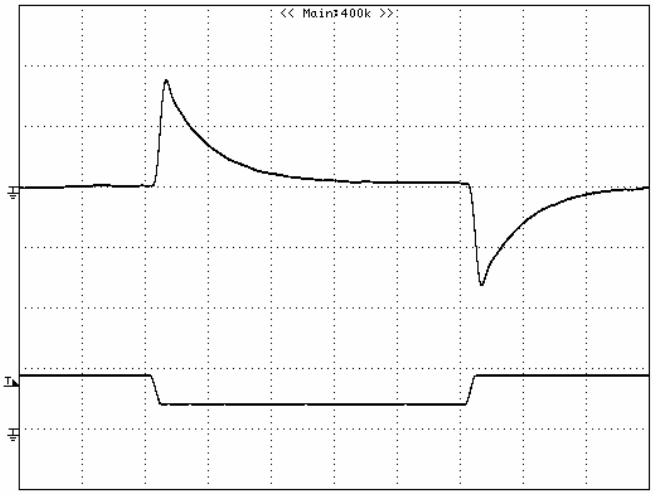



***Figure 7:*** *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-25%-50% of Io, max; di/dt = 0.1A/µs; Vin is 48v). Load cap: 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (50mV/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (5A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

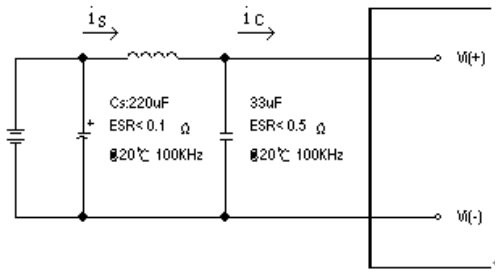



***Figure 8:*** *Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current and Input Reflected Ripple Current.*
*Note: Measured input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source Inductance ($L_{TEST}$) of 12 µH. Capacitor Cs offset possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above*

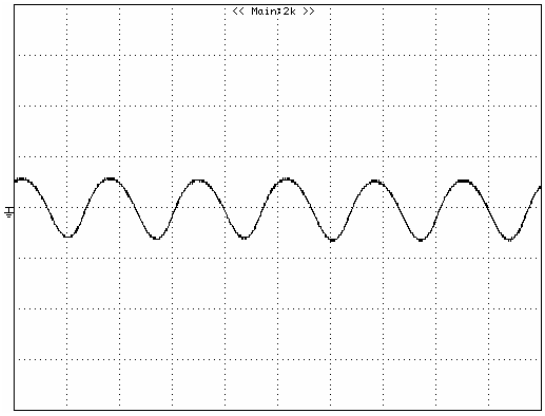



***Figure 9:*** *Input Terminal Ripple Current, $i_c$, at full rated output current and nominal input voltage (Vin=48v) with 12µH source impedance and 33µF electrolytic capacitor (200 mA/div, 1us/div)*

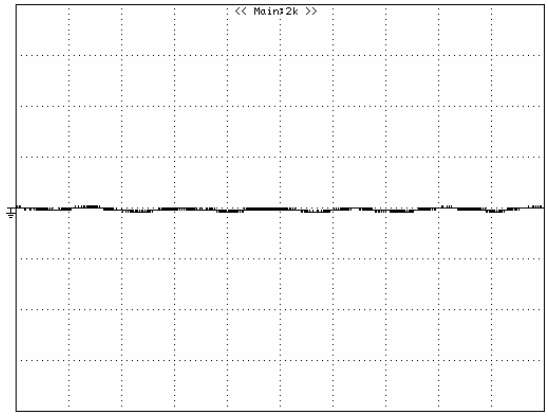



***Figure 10:*** *Input reflected ripple current, $i_s$, through a 12µH source inductor at nominal input voltage (vin=48v) and rated load current (20 mA/div, 1us/div)*

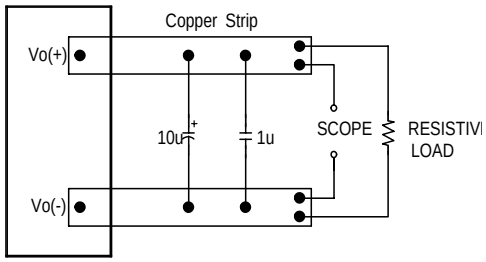



***Figure 11:*** *Output voltage noise and ripple measurement test setup*

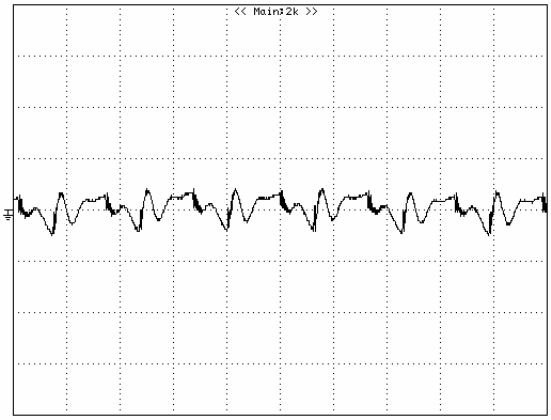



***Figure 12:*** *Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage (vin=48v) and rated load current (Io=10A) (50 mV/div, 1us/div).Load capacitance: 1µF ceramic capacitor and 100µF tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20 MHz. Scope measurements should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

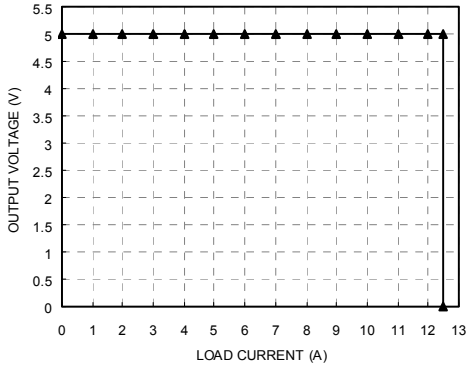



***Figure 13:*** *Output voltage vs. load current showing typical current limit curves and converter shutdown points (Vin=48v)*

# 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 10 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. Application notes to assist designers in addressing these issues are pending 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., UL60950-1, CAN/CSA-C22.2, No. 60950-1 and EN60950-1+A11 and IEC60950-1, 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 normal-blow fuse with 5A 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 hiccup mode or latch mode, which is optional.

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

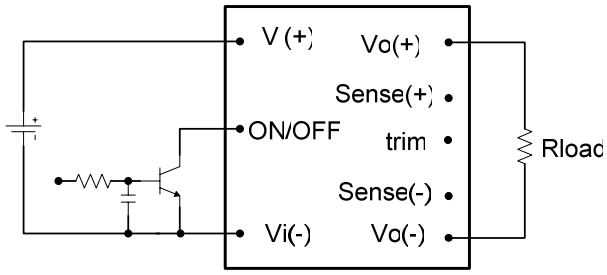



***Figure 14:*** *Remote on/off implementation*

### 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).

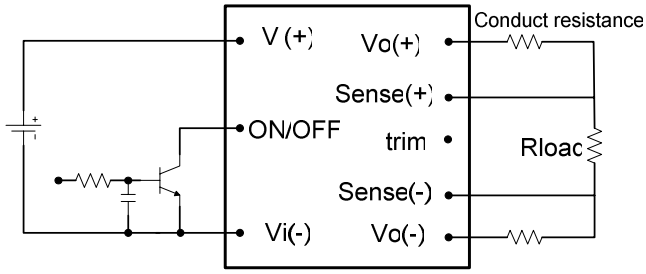



***Figure 15:*** *Effective circuit configuration for remote sense operation*

## FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

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.

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.

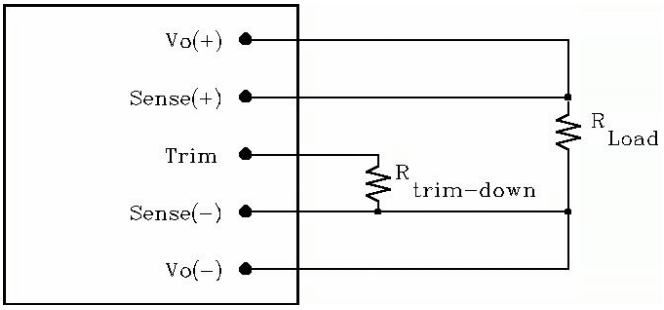



***Figure 16:*** *Circuit configuration for trim-down (decrease output voltage)*

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:

$$Rtrim-down = \left[\frac{511}{\Delta} - 10.22\right](K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-down -20% (5.0V×0.8=4.0V)

$$Rtrim-down = \left[\frac{511}{20} - 10.22\right](K\Omega) = 15.33(K\Omega)$$

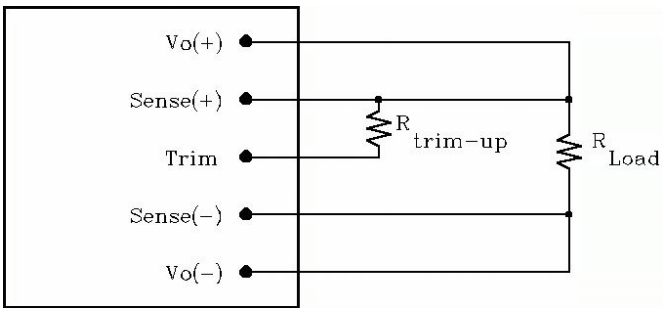



***Figure 17:*** *Circuit configuration for trim-up (increase output voltage)*

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:

$$Rtrim-up = \frac{5.11Vo\,(100+\Delta)}{1.24\Delta} - \frac{511}{\Delta} - 10.22(K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-up +10% (5.0V×1.1=5.5V)

$$Rtrim-up = \frac{5.11\times 5.0\times(100+10)}{1.24\times 10} - \frac{511}{10} - 10.22 = 165.33(K\Omega)$$

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

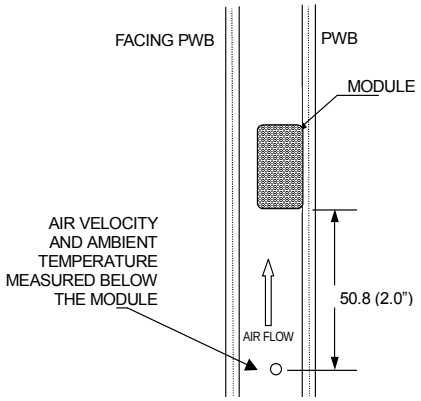
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

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 18:*** *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

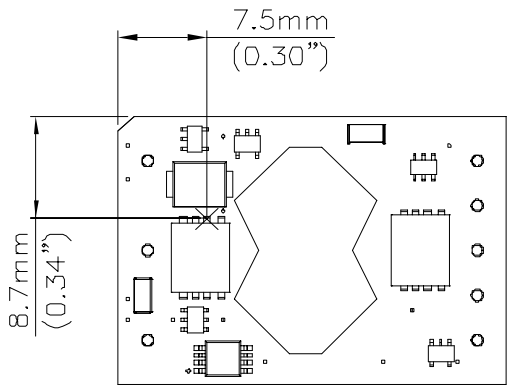



***Figure 19:*** *Temperature measurement location*
** The allowed maximum hot spot temperature is defined at 119℃.*

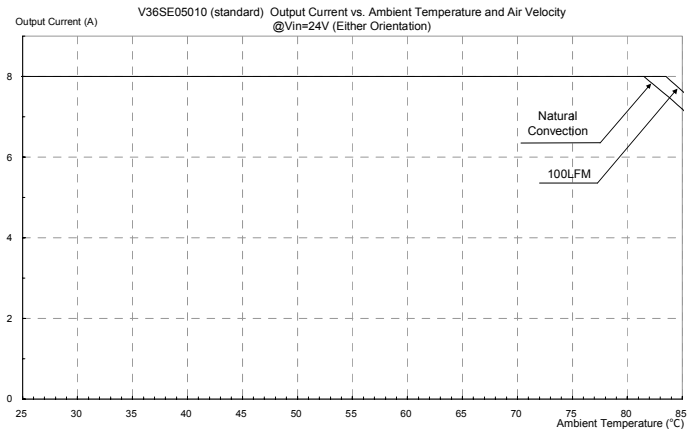



***Figure 20:*** *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ $V_{in}$=24V (Either Orientation)*

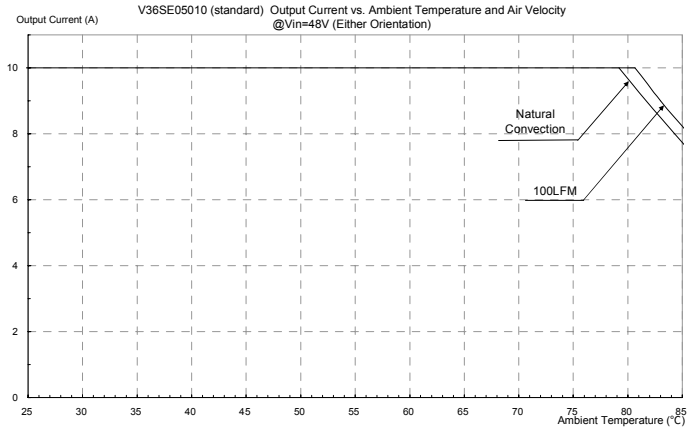
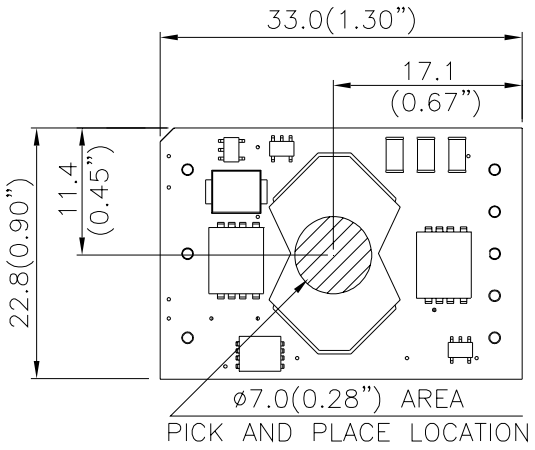


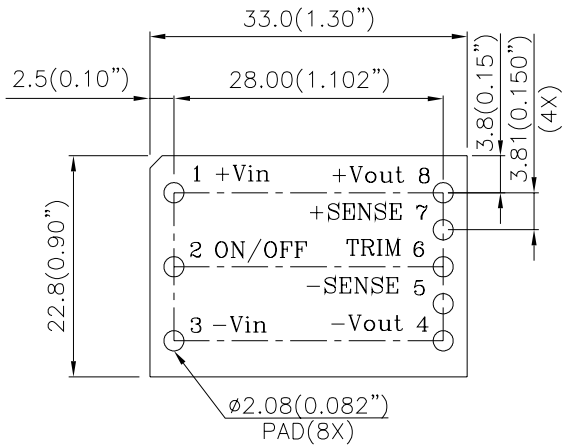

***Figure 21:*** *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ $V_{in}$=48V (Either Orientation)*

## PICK AND PLACE LOCATION



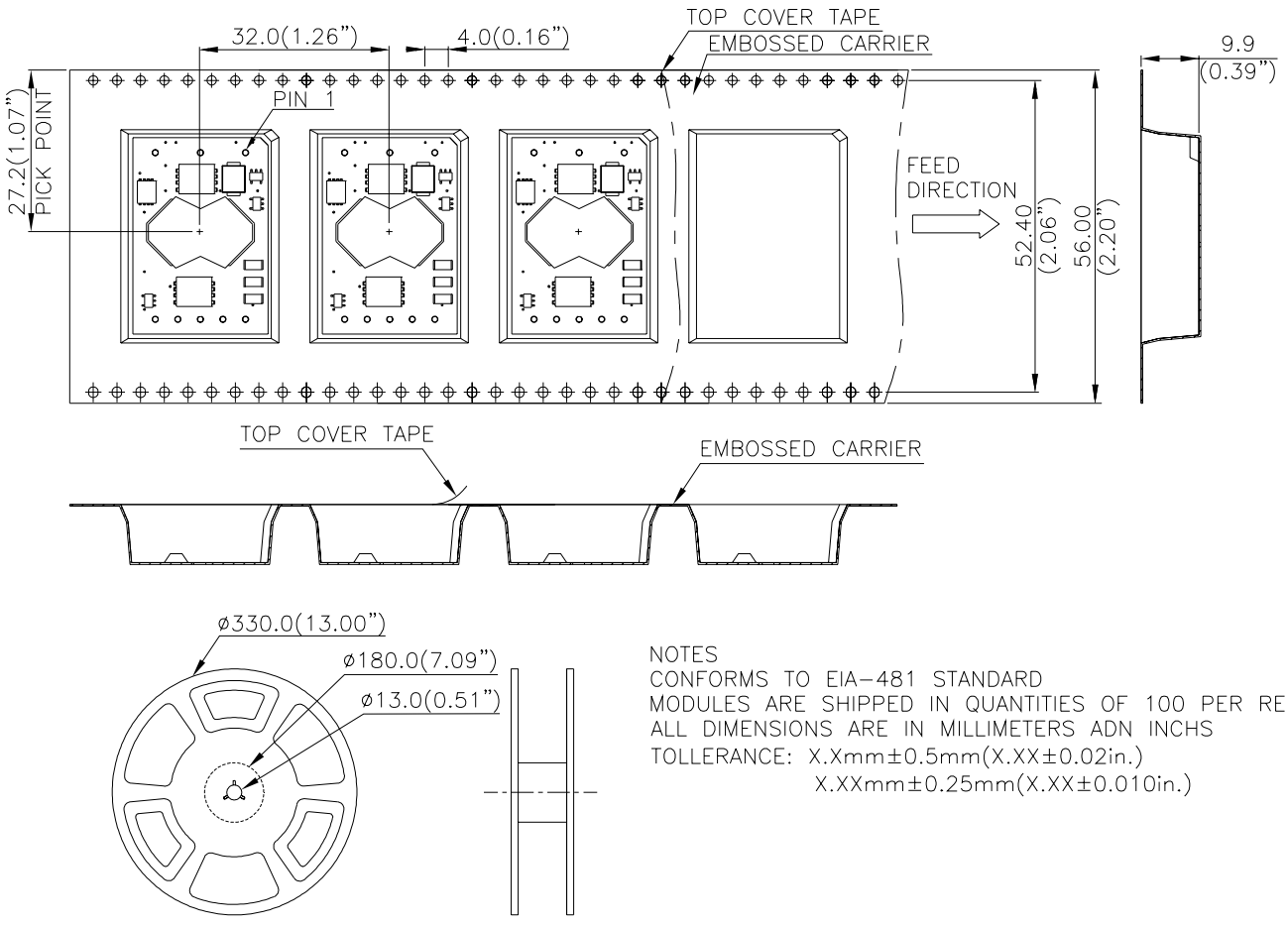

NOTES:
DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)
TOLERANCES: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX in.±0.02 in.)
X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XXX in.±0.010 in.)

## RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT (SMD)



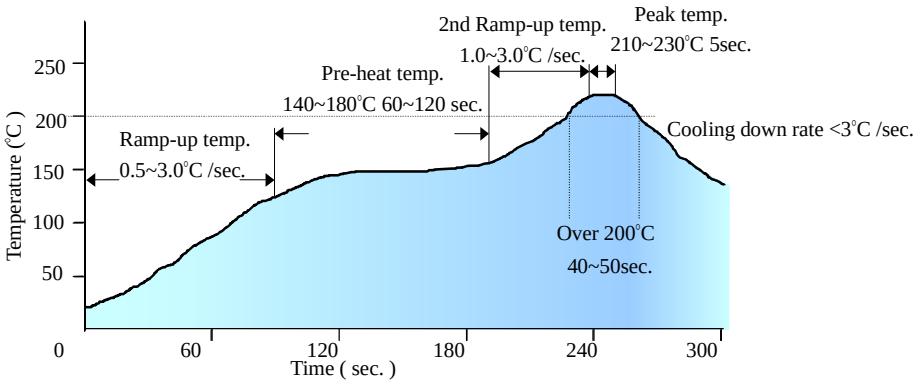

RECOMENDED P.W.B PAD LAYOUT
NOTES:
DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)
TOLERANCES: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX in.±0.02 in.)
X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XXX in.±0.010 in.)

## SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL



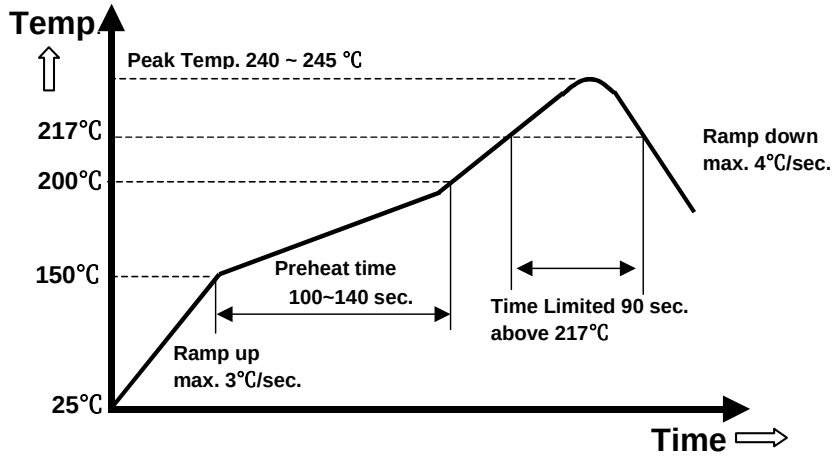

NOTES
CONFORMS TO EIA-481 STANDARD
MODULES ARE SHIPPED IN QUANTITIES OF 100 PER REEL.
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS ADN INCHS
TOLLERANCE: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX±0.02in.)
X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XX±0.010in.)

## LEADED (Sn/Pb) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMPERATURE PROFILE




***Note: The temperature refers to the pin of V36SE, measured on the pin +Vout joint.***

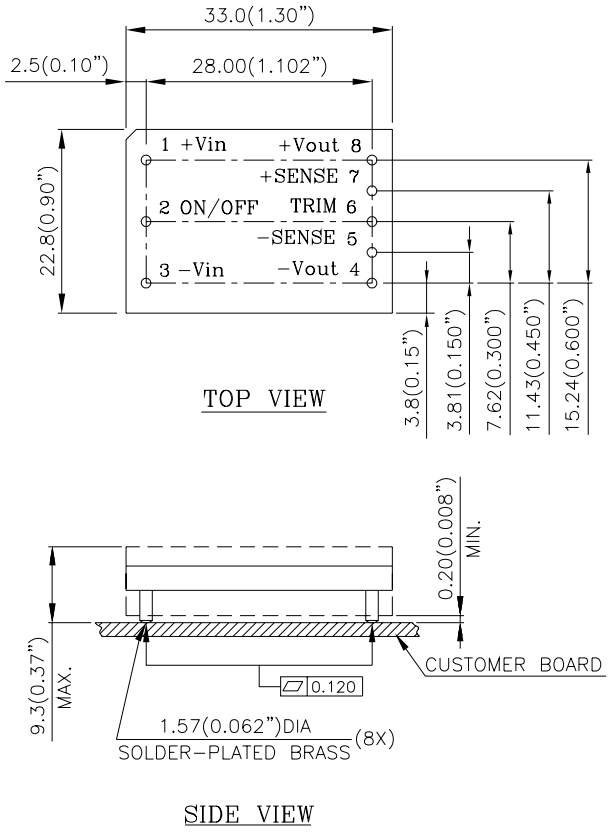
## LEAD FREE (SAC) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMPERATURE PROFILE



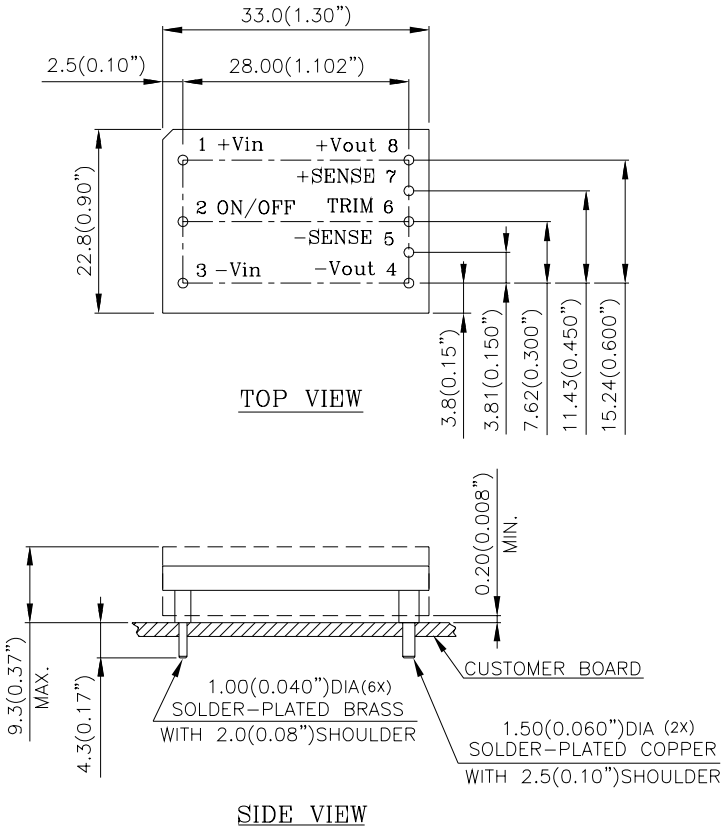

***Note: The temperature refers to the pin of V36SE, measured on the pin +Vout joint.***

## 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

| V | 36 | S | E | 050 | 10 | 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** |
| V - 1/16 Brick | 36 - 18V~75V | S - Single | E - Regular | 050 - 5V | 10 - 10A | N- Negative<br>P- Positive | M - SMD<br>N - 0.145"<br>R - 0.170"<br>K – 0.110" | Space - RoHS 5/6<br>F - RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free) | A - Standard Functions |

## MODEL LIST

| MODEL NAME | INPUT | | OUTPUT | | EFF @ 100% LOAD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V36SE05010NRFA | 18V~75V | 3.9A | 5V | 8A (18~36Vin) & 10A(36~75Vin) | 90.0% @ 24Vin, 91.0% @ 48Vin |

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