# 🖓 DELPHI SERIES





## Delphi DNT04, Non-Isolated Point of Load DC/DC Power Modules: 2.4~5.5Vin, 0.75~3.63Vo, 5A out

The Delphi Series DNT04, 2.4-5.5V input, single output, non-isolated Point of Load DC/DC converters are the latest offering from a world leader in power systems technology and manufacturing — Delta Electronics, Inc. The DNT04 series provides a programmable output voltage from 0.75V to 3.63V via external resistors. This product family is available in surface mount or SIP package and provides up to 5A of output current in an industry standard footprint. 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. The DNT04, 5A modules have excellent thermal performance and can provide full output current at up to 85°C ambient temperature with no airflow.

#### **FEATURES**

High Efficiency: 93%@ 5Vin, 3.3V/5A out

Small size and low profile: 0.80" x 0.45" x 0.27" (SMD) 0.90" x 0.40" x 0.25" (SIP)

- Standard footprint and pinout
- Resistor-based trim
- Output voltage programmable from 0.75V to 3.63V via external resistors
- Pre-bias startup
- No minimum load required
- Fixed frequency operation
- Input UVLO, OCP
- Remote ON/OFF
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS 9000, OHSAS 18001 certified manufacturing facility
- UL/cUL 60950 (US & Canada) Recognized

#### **OPTIONS**

- Positive On/Off logic
- SMD or SIP package

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Telecom/DataCom
- Distributed power architectures
- Servers and workstations
- LAN/WAN applications
- Data processing applications



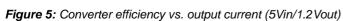


**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, V<sub>in</sub> = 2.4Vdc and 5.5Vdc, nominal Vout unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	se noted.) DNT04S0A0R05NFA			
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Input Voltage (Continuous)		0		5.8	Vdc
Operating Temperature		-40		85	°C
Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
NPUT CHARACTERISTICS					V
Operating Input Voltage	$Vo \leq Vin - 0.5V$	2.4		5.5	V
Input Under-Voltage Lockout			0.4		N
Turn-On Voltage Threshold			2.1		V
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold			2.0	1.4	V
Maximum Input Current	Vin=4.5V Vo=3.3V, Io=Io,max			4.1	A
No-Load Input Current			30	45	mA
Off Converter Input Current			1		MA A <sup>2</sup> S
Inrush Transient	Vin=2.4V to 5.5V, lo=lo,min to lo,max	_		0.1	
Recommended Input Fuse		7			А
		2.0	Venet	12.0	0/ 1/0 +
Output Voltage Set Point	Vin=5V, Io=Io, max	-2.0	Vo,set	+2.0	% Vo,set
Output Voltage Adjustable Range		0.7525		3.63	V
Output Voltage Regulation			0.0		0()/= ==
Over Line	Vin=2.4V to 5.5V		0.3		% Vo,set
Over Load	Io=Io,min to Io,max		0.4		% Vo,set
Over Temperature	Ta=-40℃ to 85℃	0.0	0.4	0.0	% Vo,set
Total Output Voltage Range	Over sample load, line and temperature	-3.0		+3.0	% Vo,set
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth		10		
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1µF ceramic, 10µF tantalum		40	60	mV
RMS	Full Load, 1µF ceramic, 10µF tantalum		10	15	mV
Output Current Range		0		5	A
Output Voltage Over-shoot at Start-up			000	5	% Vo,set
Output DC Current-Limit Inception Output Short-Circuit Current (Hiccup Mode)			220 3		% lo
	lo,s/c		3		Adc (rms
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS	400 E Tentelum & 40 E Operanis land one O EA/us				
Dynamic Load Response	10μF Tantalum & 1μF Ceramic load cap, 2.5A/μs		000		
Positive Step Change in Output Current	50% lo, max to 100% lo, max		220		mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	100% lo, max to 50% lo, max		220		mV
Setting Time to 10% of Peak Devitation			25		μs
Turn-On Transient	lo=lo.max		7		
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control	Von/off, Vo=10% of Vo,set		7		ms
Start-Up Time, From Input	Vin=Vin,min, Vo=10% of Vo,set		1	1000	ms
Maximum Output Startup Capacitive Load	Full load; ESR $\geq 1m\Omega$ Full load; ESR $\geq 10m\Omega$			1000 3000	μF
EFFICIENCY	Full load; ESR $\leq 10 \text{ m}\Omega$			3000	μF
	$V_{in} = EV_{in} = EV_{i$		93.0		%
√o=3.3V √o=2.5V	Vin=5V, 100% Load		93.0		%
	Vin=5V, 100% Load Vin=5V, 100% Load		90.5 87.5		
/o=1.8V /o=1.5V	Vin=5V, 100% Load Vin=5V, 100% Load		87.5 86.0		<mark>%</mark>
/0=1.5V /0=1.2V	Vin=5V, 100% Load Vin=5V, 100% Load		86.0		%
V0=1.2V Vo=0.75V	Vin=5V, 100% Load Vin=5V, 100% Load		77.5		%
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS	viii=3V, 100% Ludu		C.11		70
Switching Frequency			300		kHz
ON/OFF Control, (Negative logic)			300		KEIZ
Logic Low Voltage	Module On, Von/off	-0.2		0.3	V
Logic Low Voltage	Module Off, Von/off	2.5		U.3 Vin.max	V
Logic High Voltage	Module On, lon/off	2.0			ν μΑ
Logic Low Current			0.2	10	
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	Module Off, Ion/off		0.2	1	mA
JENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	10-100% of lo max: To-25%		10.2		Mbours
VIIDE	Io=100% of Io, max; Ta=25°C		19.3 2.3		M hours grams

2







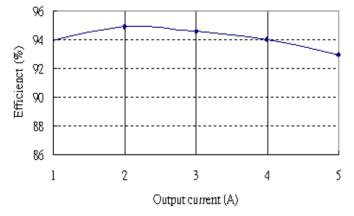


Figure 1: Converter efficiency vs. output current (5Vin/3.3Vout)

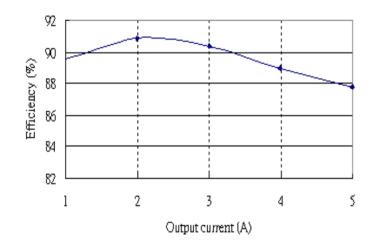


Figure 3: Converter efficiency vs. output current (5Vin/1.8Vout)

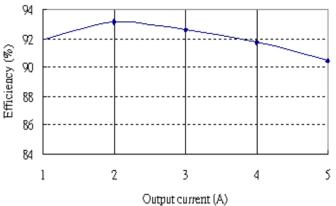


Figure 2: Converter efficiency vs. output current (5Vin/2.5Vout)

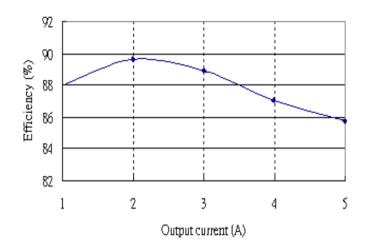


Figure 4: Converter efficiency vs. output current (5Vin/1.5Vout)

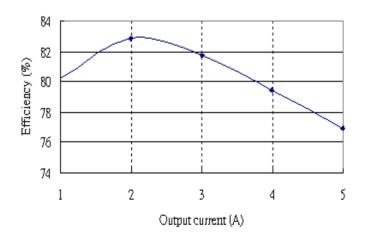


Figure 6: Converter efficiency vs. output current (5Vin/0.75Vout)

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# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (CON.)**

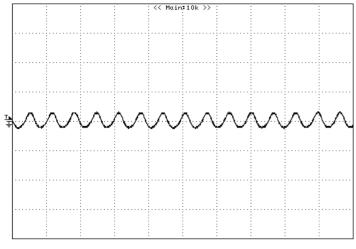


Figure 7: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 3.3V/5A out, 50mV/div

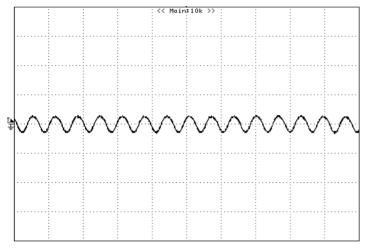


Figure 9: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 1.8V/5A out, 50mV/div

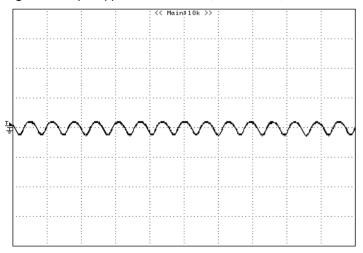


Figure 11: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 1.2V/5A out, 50mV/div

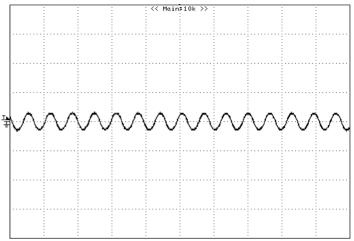


Figure 8: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 2.5V/5A out, 50mV/div

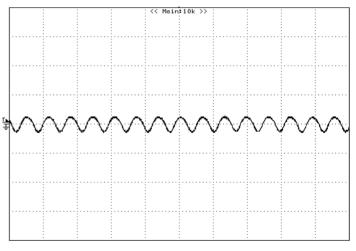


Figure 10: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 1.5V/5A out, 50mV/div

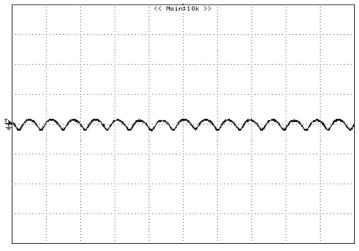


Figure 12: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 0.75V/5A out, 50mV/div



# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (CON.)**

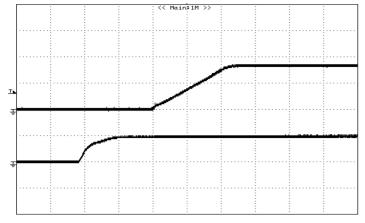


Figure 13: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 3.3V/5A out Top: Vout, 2V/div, Bottom: Vin, 5V/div; 2mS/div

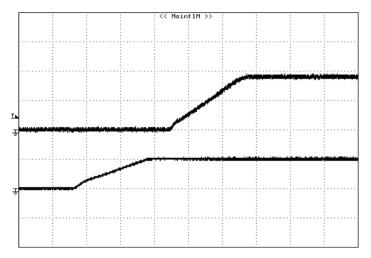


Figure 15: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 1.8V5A out Top: Vout, 1V/div, Bottom: Vin, 5V/div; 2mS/div

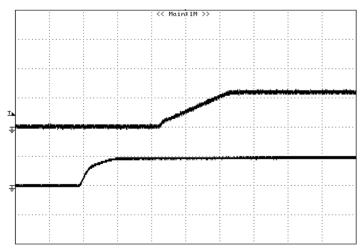


Figure 17: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 1.2V/5A out Top: Vout , 1V/div, Bottom: Vin, 5V/div; 2mS/div

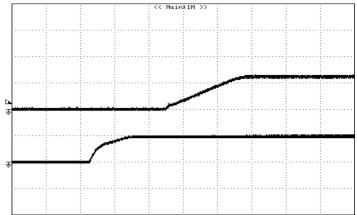


Figure 14: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 2.5V/5A out Top: Vout, 2V/div, Bottom: Vin, 5V/div; 2mS/div

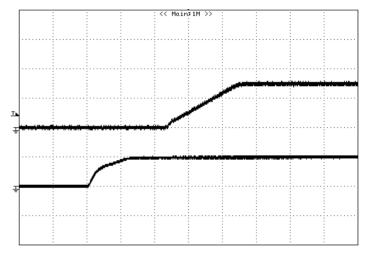


Figure 16: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 1.5V/5A out Top: Vout ,1V/div, Bottom: 5V/div; 2mS/div

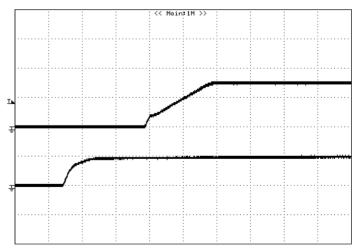
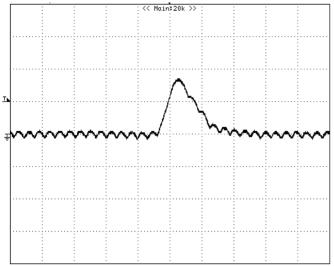


Figure 18: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 0.75V/5A out Top: Vout, 0.5V/div, Bottom: Vin ,5V/div; 2mS/div



# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES**



**Figure 19:** Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/μS from 100% to 50% of lo, max at 5Vin, 3.3Vout (Cout = 1uF ceramic, 10μF tantalum), 0.1V/div

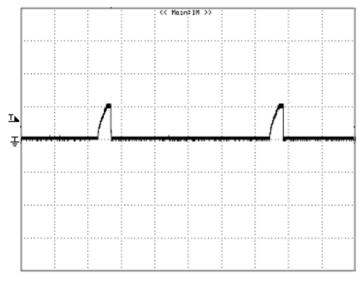
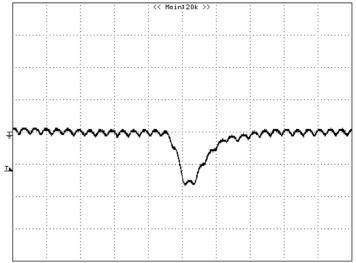
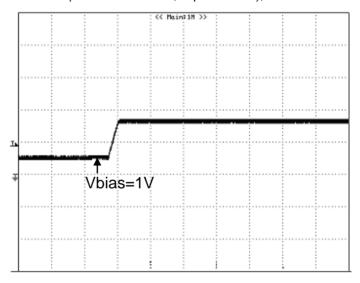


Figure 21: Output short circuit current 5Vin, 0.75Vout 20A/div, 10mS/div



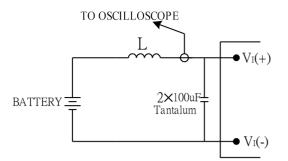
**Figure 20:** Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/µS from 50% to 100% of lo, max at 5Vin, 3.3Vout (Cout =1uF ceramic, 10µF tantalum), 0.1V/div



*Figure 22:*Turn on with Prebias 5Vin, 3.3V/0A out, Vbias =1.0Vdc 2V/div, 10mS/div

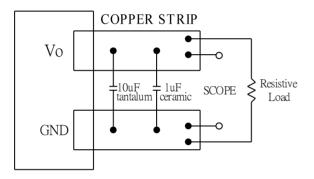


# **TEST CONFIGURATIONS**



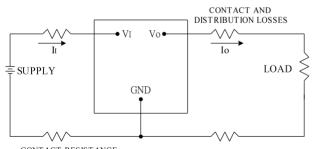
**Note:** Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a simulated source inductance. Current is measured at the input of the module.

Figure 23: Input reflected-ripple test setup



**Note:** Use a  $10\mu F$  tantalum and  $1\mu F$  capacitor. Scope measurement should be made using a BNC connector.

Figure 24: Peak-peak output noise and startup transient measurement test setup.



CONTACT RESISTANCE

# Figure 25: Output voltage and efficiency measurement test setup

Note: All measurements are taken at the module terminals. When the module is not soldered (via socket), place Kelvin connections at module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to contact resistance.

$$\eta = (\frac{Vo \times Io}{Vi \times Ii}) \times 100 \quad \%$$

#### DS\_DNT04SIP05\_08292013

#### **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low ac-impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedances can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed close to the modules input pins to filter ripple current and ensure module stability in the presence of inductive traces that supply the input voltage to the module.

#### **Safety Considerations**

For safety-agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards.

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The input to these units is to be provided with a adequate time-delay fuse in the ungrounded lead.

# FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS

#### **Remote On/Off**

The DNT series power modules have an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. Both positive and negative On/Off logic options are available in the DNT series power modules.

For positive logic module, connect an open collector (NPN) transistor or open drain (N channel) MOSFET between the On/Off pin and the GND pin (see figure 26). Positive logic On/Off signal turns the module ON during the logic high and turns the module OFF during the logic low. When the positive On/Off function is not used, leave the pin floating or tie to Vin (module will be On).

For negative logic module, the On/Off pin is pulled high with an external pull-up resistor (see figure 27). Negative logic On/Off signal turns the module OFF during logic high and turns the module ON during logic low. If the negative On/Off function is not used, tie the pin to GND. (module will be On)

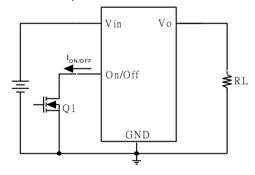


Figure 26: Positive remote On/Off implementation

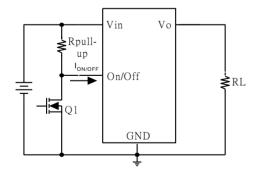


Figure 27: Negative remote On/Off implementation

#### **Over-Current Protection**

To provide protection in an output over load fault condition, the unit is equipped with internal over-current protection. When the over-current protection is triggered, the unit enters hiccup mode. The units operate normally once the fault condition is removed.

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### **FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)**

#### **Output Voltage Programming**

The output voltage of the DNT can be programmed to any voltage between 0.75Vdc and 3.63Vdc by connecting one resistor (shown as Rtrim in Figure 28) between the TRIM and GND pins of the module. Without this external resistor, the output voltage of the module is 0.7525 Vdc. To calculate the value of the resistor Rtrim for a particular output voltage Vo, please use the following equation:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{21070}{Vo - 0.7525} - 5110\right]\Omega$$

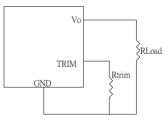
For example, to program the output voltage of the DNS module to 1.8Vdc, Rtrim is calculated as follows:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{21070}{1.8 - 0.7525} - 5110\right]\Omega = 15K\Omega$$

DNT can also be programmed by apply a voltage between the TRIM and GND pins (Figure 29). The following equation can be used to determine the value of Vtrim needed for a desired output voltage Vo:

 $Vtrim = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (Vo - 0.7525)$ For example, to program the output voltage of a DNT module to 3.3 Vdc, Vtrim is calculated as follows

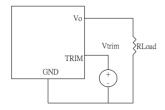
 $Vtrim = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (3.3 - 0.7525) = 0.267V$ 



*Figure28:* Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor



# FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)



*Figure 29:* Circuit Configuration for programming output voltage using external voltage source

The amount of power delivered by the module is the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using the trim feature, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module must not exceed the maximum rated power (Vo.set x Io.max  $\leq$  P max).

#### **Voltage Margining**

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the DNT modules by connecting a resistor, R margin-up, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, Rmargin-down, from the Trim pin to the output pin for margining-down. Figure 30 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. If unused, leave the trim pin unconnected. A calculation tool is available from the evaluation procedure which computes the values of R margin-up and Rmargin-down for a specific output voltage and margin percentage.

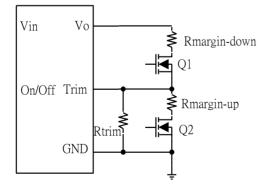


Figure 30: Circuit configuration for output voltage margining

# 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.

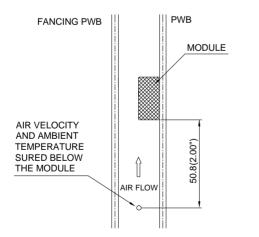
#### **Thermal Testing Setup**

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 height of this fan duct is constantly kept at 25.4mm (1").

#### **Thermal Derating**

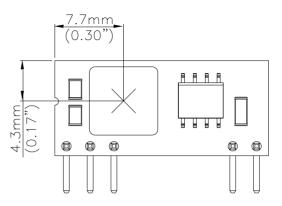
Heat can be removed by increasing airflow over the module. To enhance system reliability, the power module should always be operated below the maximum operating temperature. If the temperature exceeds the maximum module temperature, reliability of the unit may be affected.



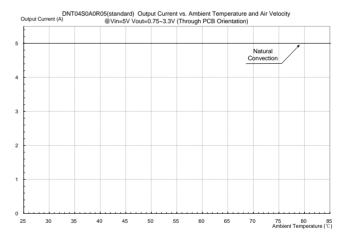
Note: Wind Tunnel Test Setup Figure Dimensions are in millimeters and (Inches)

Figure 31: Wind tunnel test setup

#### THERMAL CURVES



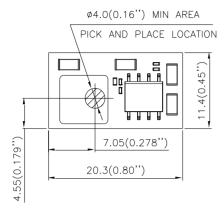
**Figure 32:** Temperature measurement location The allowed maximum hot spot temperature is defined at 125  $\mathcal{C}$ 



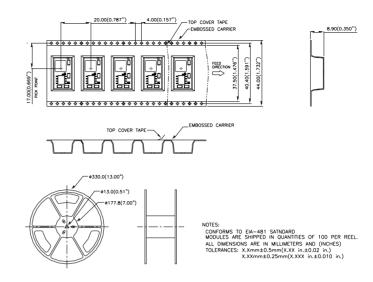
*Figure 33:* Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=5V, Vout=0.75V~3.3V(Through PCB Orientation)



# PICK AND PLACE LOCATION



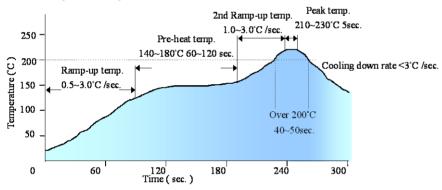
# SURFACE- MOUNT TAPE & REEL



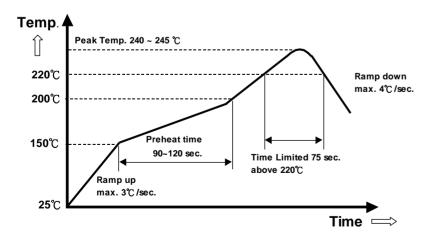
NOTES:

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.)

# LEAD (Sn/Pb) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE



# LEAD FREE (SAC) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE

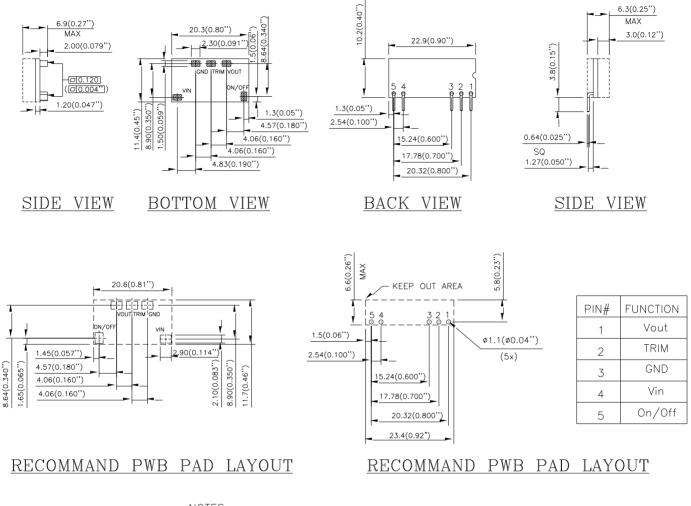


Note: All temperature refers to assembly application board, measured on the land of assembly application board.



# MECHANICAL DRAWING SMD PACKAGE (OPTIONAL)

#### SIP PACKAGE



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.)

Note: All pins are copper alloy with matte tin(Pb free) plated over Nickel under-plating.



#### PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

DNT	04	S	0A0	R	05	Ν	F	Α
Product Series	Input Voltage	Numbers of Outputs	Output Voltage	Package Type	Output Current	On/Off logic		Option Code
DNT- 3A/5A	04 - 2.4V~5.5V	S - Single	0A0 - Programmable	R - SIP S- SMD	05 - 5A	N- negative (Default) P- positive	F- RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free)	A - Standard Function

#### **MODEL LIST**

Model Name	Package	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Current	Efficiency 5Vin, 3.3Vdc full load
DNT04S0A0S03NFA	SMD	2.4V ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75V ~ 3.63Vdc	3A	93.5%
DNT04S0A0R03NFA	SIP	2.4V ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75V ~ 3.63Vdc	ЗA	94%
DNT04S0A0S05NFA	SMD	2.4V ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75V ~ 3.63Vdc	5A	94%
DNT04S0A0R05NFA	SIP	2.4V ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75V ~ 3.63Vdc	5A	93%

#### CONTACT: www.deltaww.com/dcdc

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West Coast: 510-668-5100
Fax: (978) 656 3964
Email: DCDC@delta-corp.com

Europe: Telephone: +31-20-655-0967 Fax: +31-20-655-0999 Email: <u>DCDC@delta-es.com</u> Asia & the rest of world: Telephone: +886 3 4526107 x6220~6224 Fax: +886 3 4513485 Email: <u>DCDC@delta.com.tw</u>

#### 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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