H36SA54003

162W DC/DC Power Module

FEATURES

- High efficiency: 93.5% @ 54V/3A
- Industry standard pin out and footprint
- Size: 61.0mm x 57.9mm x 13.2mm
  (2.40'' x 2.28" x 0.52") with heat-spreader
- Fixed frequency operation
- Input UVLO
- Hiccup output over current protection (OCP)
- Hiccup output over voltage protection (OVP)
- Auto recovery OTP
- Monotonic startup into normal and pre-biased loads
- 2828V isolation and basic insulation
- No minimum load required
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS9000, OHSAS18001 certified manufacturing facility
- IEC/EN/UL/CSA 62368-1, 2nd edition
- UL/cUL 60950-1 (US & Canada)

H36SA54003, Half Brick Family DC/DC Power Modules: 18~75V in, 54V/3A out, 162W

The H36SA54003 Series, Half Brick, 18~75V input, single output, isolated DC/DC converter are the latest offering from a world leader in power systems technology and manufacturing — Delta Electronics, Inc. The H36SA54003 provide up to 162 watts of power in an industry standard footprint and pin out. With creative design technology and optimization of component placement, these converters possess outstanding electrical and thermal performances, as well as extremely high reliability under highly stressful operating conditions. The typical efficiency is 93.5% at 48V input, 54V output and 3A load.

OPTIONS

- Negative or Positive remote On/Off
- Open frame/Heat spreader

Soldering method

- Hand soldering
- Wave soldering

APPLICATIONS

- Telecom / Datacom
- Wireless Networks
- Optical Network Equipment
- Server and Data Storage
- Industrial / Testing Equipment

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	H36SA54003			
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Input Voltage					Vdc
Continuous		0		75	Vdc
Transient (100ms)				100	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature		-40		85	°C
Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
Input/Output Isolation Voltage				2828	Vdc
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Operating Input Voltage		18	48	75	Vdc
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		16.0	17.3	18.0	Vdc
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		15.0	16.3	17.0	Vdc
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		0.3	1	1.8	Vdc
Maximum Input Current	Full Load, 18Vin			11	A
No-Load Input Current	Vin=48V, Io=0A		55		mA
Off Converter Input Current	Vin=48V, Io=0A		7		mA
Inrush Current (I^2t)				1	A^2s
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	P-P thru 12µH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz		50		mA
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection	120 Hz		60		dB
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	Vin=48V, Io=Io.max, Tc=25°C	52.92	54.00	55.08	Vdc
Output Regulation					
Over Load	Io=Io, min to Io, max		±15		mV
Over Line	Vin=18V to 75V		±20		mV
Over Temperature	Tc=-40°C to 85°C		±50		mV
Total Output Voltage Range	Over sample load, line and temperature	52.38		55.62	V
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth				
Peak-to-Peak	Vin=48V, Full Load, 10µF ceramic		160		mV
RMS	Vin=48V, Full Load, 10µF ceramic		50		mV
Operating Output Current Range	Vin=18V to75V	0		3	A
Output Over Current Protection(hiccup mode)	Output Voltage 10% Low	3.3		4.5	A
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Current Transient	48Vin, 10µF ceramic, 0.1A/µs				
Positive Step Change in Output Current	50% Io.max to 75% Io.max		450		mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	75% Io.max to 50% Io.max		350		mV
Settling Time (within 1% Vout nominal)			200		µs
Turn-On Transient					
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control			70		mS
Start-Up Time, From Input			90		mS
Output Capacitance	Full load; 5% overshoot of Vout at startup	0		3300	µF
EFFICIENCY					
100% Load	Vin=48V		93.5		%
60% Load	Vin=48V		93.0		%
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Input to Output				2828	Vdc
Input to heatspreader				2828	Vdc
Output to heatspreader				2828	Vdc
Isolation Resistance		10			MΩ
Isolation Capacitance			4000		pF
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS					
Switching Frequency			300		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	2.5		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	2.5		15	V
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Ion/off at Von/off=0V			1.5	mA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic High, Von/off=5V				
Output Voltage Trim Range	Pout ≦ max rated power,Io ≦ Io.max	-10		10	%
Output Over-Voltage Protection	% of nominal Vout	115		140	%
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS					
MTBF	Io=80% of Io, max; Ta=25°C, airflow rate=300LFM		10.3		Mhours
Weight	With heat spreader		96		grams
Over-Temperature Shutdown (Without heat spreader)	Refer to Figure 20 for Hot spot 1 location (48Vin,80% Io, 200LFM,Airflow from Vin- to Vin+)		136		°C
Over-Temperature Shutdown (With heat spreader)	Refer to Figure 23 for Hot spot 2 location (48Vin,80% Io, 200LFM,Airflow from Vin- to Vin+)		123		°C
Over-Temperature Shutdown (NTC resistor)	Refer to Figure 20 for NTC resistor location		130		°C

Note: Please attach thermocouple on NTC resistor to test OTP function, the hot spots' temperature is just for reference.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

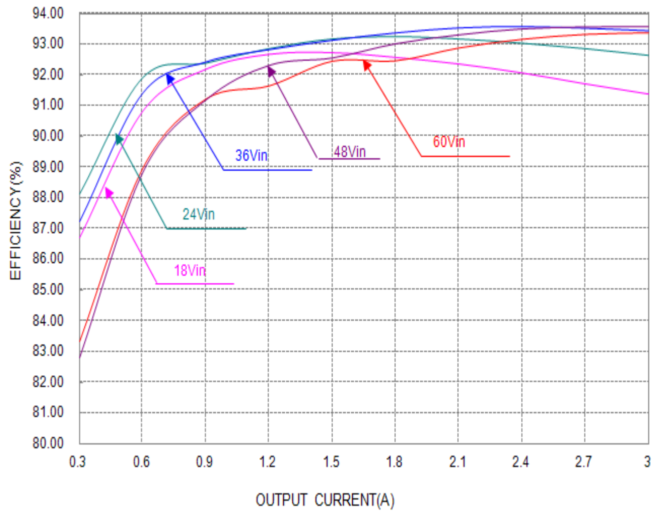


Figure 1: *Efficiency vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.*

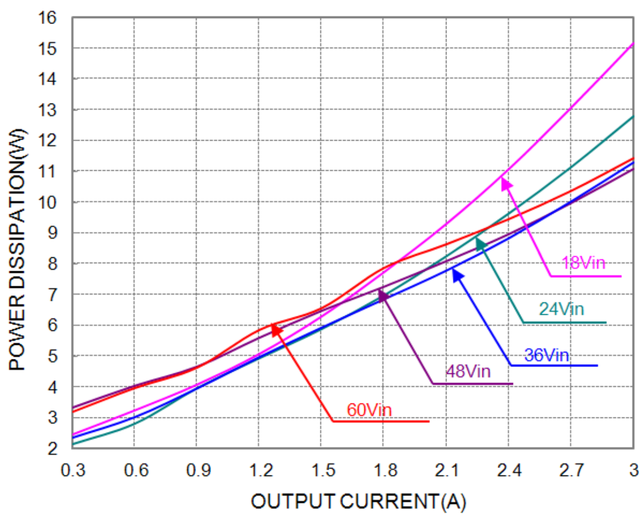


Figure 2: *Power dissipation vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.*

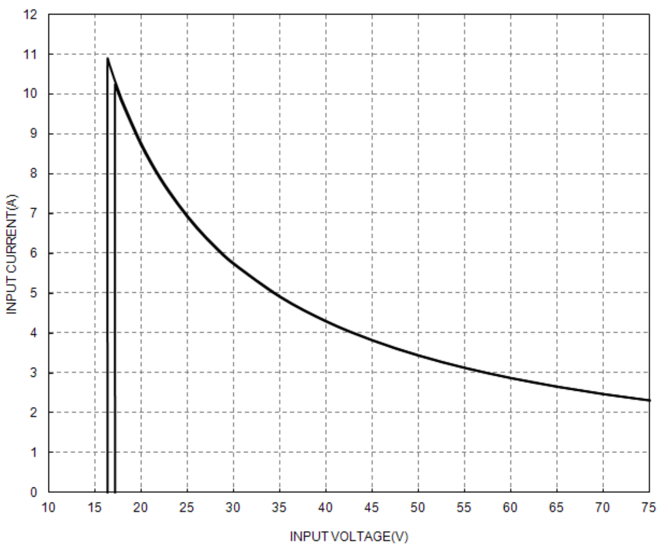


Figure 3: *Full load input characteristics at room temperature.*

For Negative Remote On/Off Logic

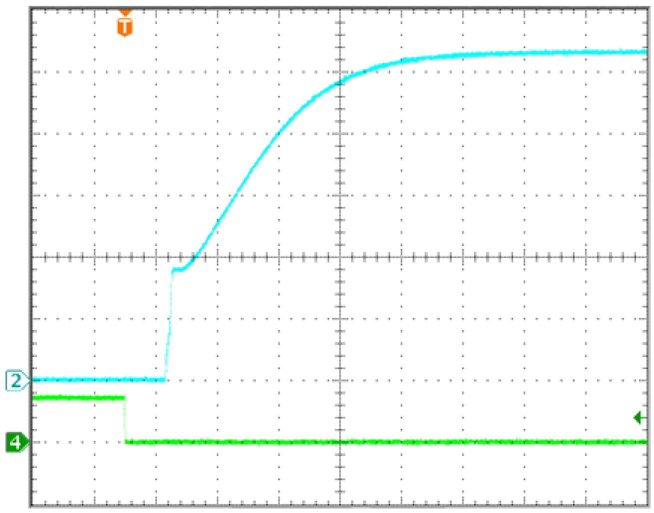


Figure 4: *Turn-on transient at zero load current (20ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout; 10V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input: 5V/div.*

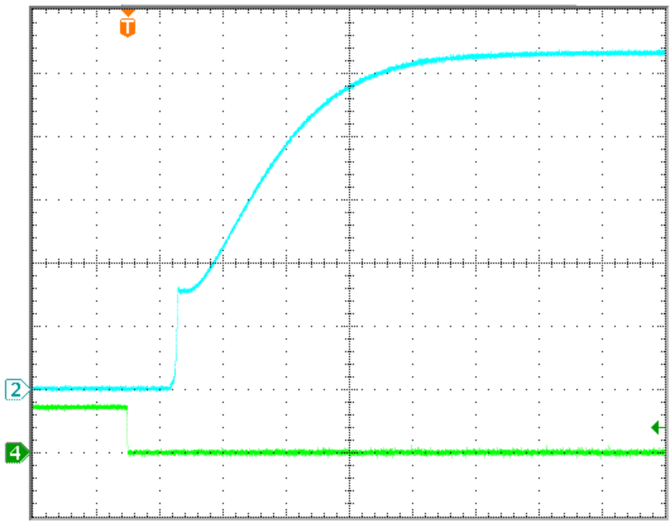


Figure 5: *Turn-on transient at full load current (20ms/div). Vin=48V. Top Trace: Vout: 10V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input: 5V/div.*

For Input Voltage Start up

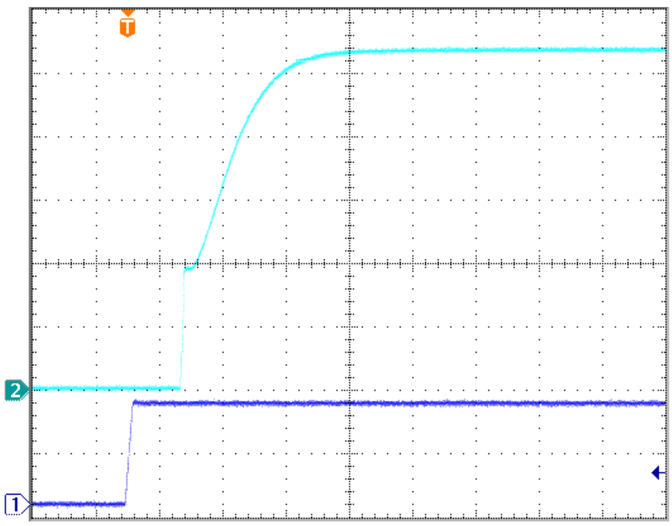


Figure 6: *Turn-on transient at zero load current (40 ms/div). Top Trace: Vout; 10V/div; Bottom Trace: input voltage: 30V/div*

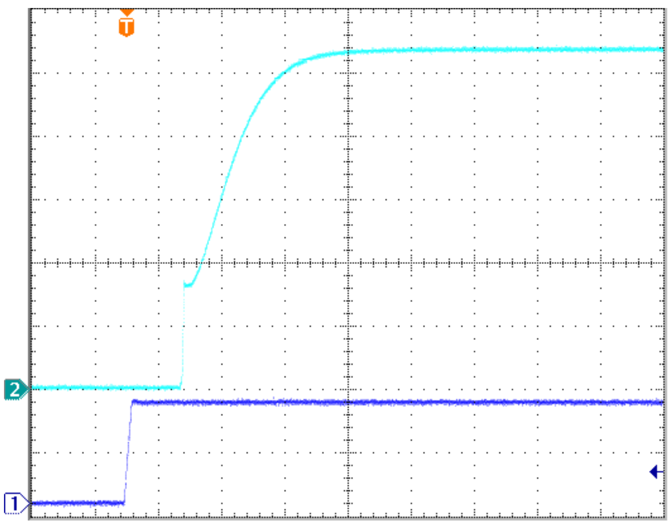


Figure 7*: Turn-on transient at full load current (40 ms/div). Top Trace: Vout; 10V/div; Bottom Trace: input voltage:30V/div.*

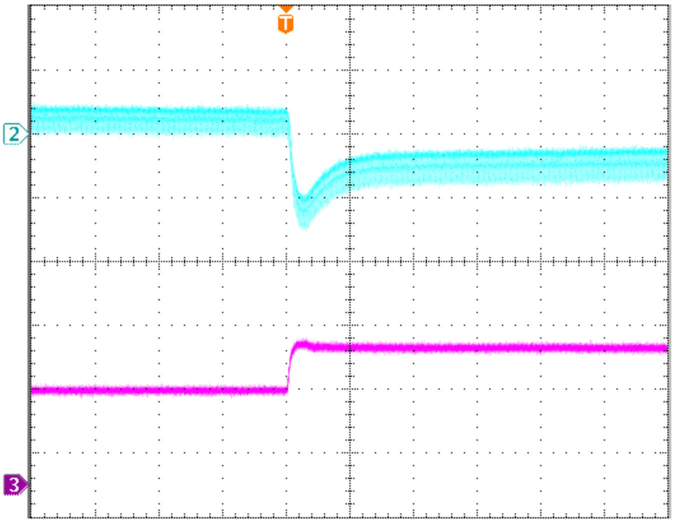


Figure 8: *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75% of Io, max; di/dt = 0.1A/µs; Vin=48V). Load cap: 10µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (0.3V/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (1A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

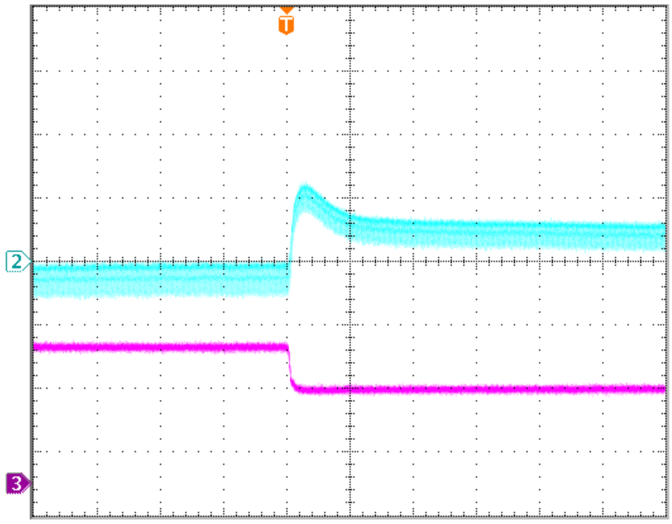


Figure 9: *Output voltage response to step-change in load current (75%-50% of Io, max; di/dt = 0.1A/µs; Vin=48V). Load cap: 10µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout (0.3V/div, 200us/div), Bottom Trace: Iout (1A/div). Scope measurement should be made using a BNC cable (length shorter than 20 inches). Position the load between 51 mm to 76 mm (2 inches to 3 inches) from the module*

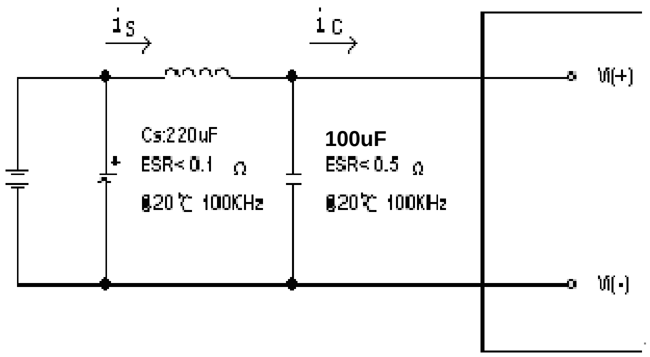


Figure 10: *Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current and Input Reflected Ripple Current.*
Note: Measured input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source Inductance (L_{TEST}) of 12 µH. Capacitor Cs offset possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown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

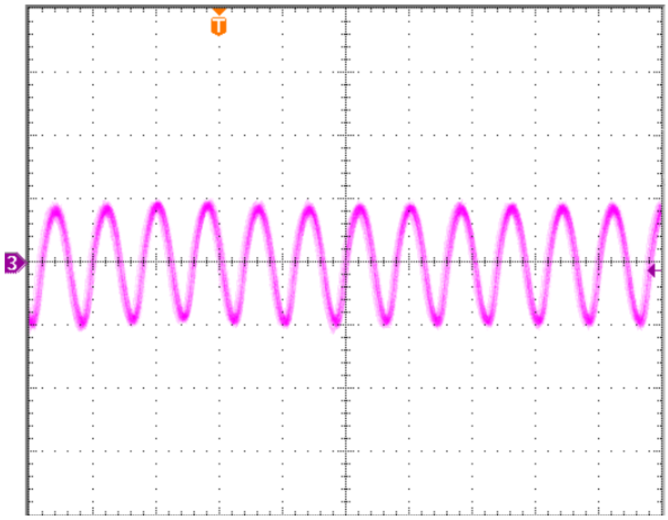


Figure 11: *Input Terminal Ripple Current, i_c, at max output current and nominal input voltage with 12µH source impedance and 100µF electrolytic capacitor (500 mA/div，4us/div).*

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

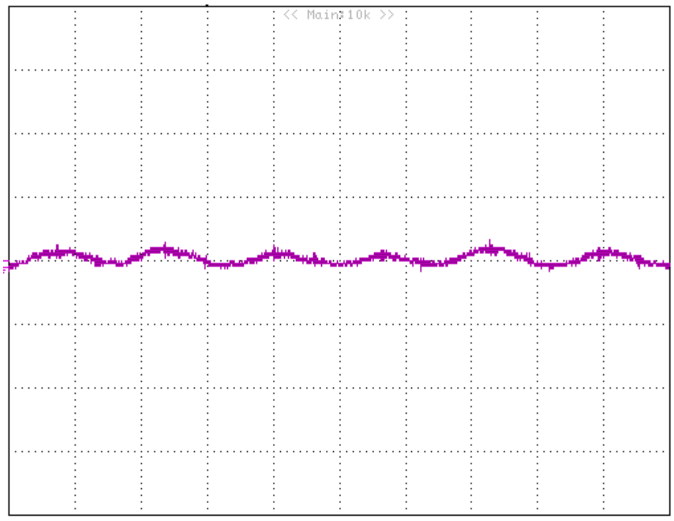


Figure 12: *Input reflected ripple current, i_s, through a 12μH source inductor at nominal input voltage and max load current (20mA/div ，2us/div).*

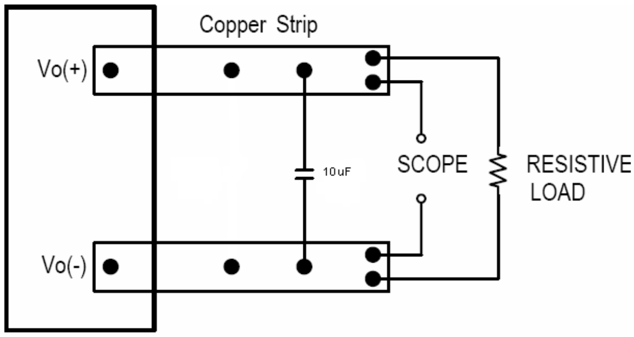


Figure 13: *Output voltage noise and ripple measurement test setup.*

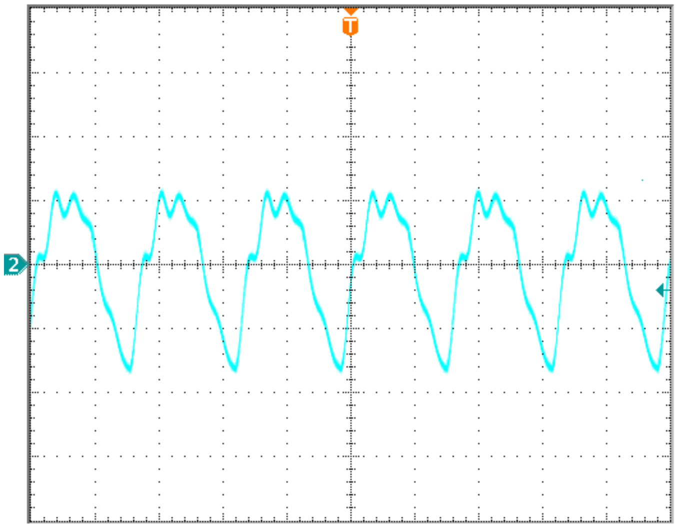


Figure 14: *Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and max load current (50 mV/div, 2us/div)*
Load capacitance: 10μF ceramic capacitor Bandwidth: 20 MHz.

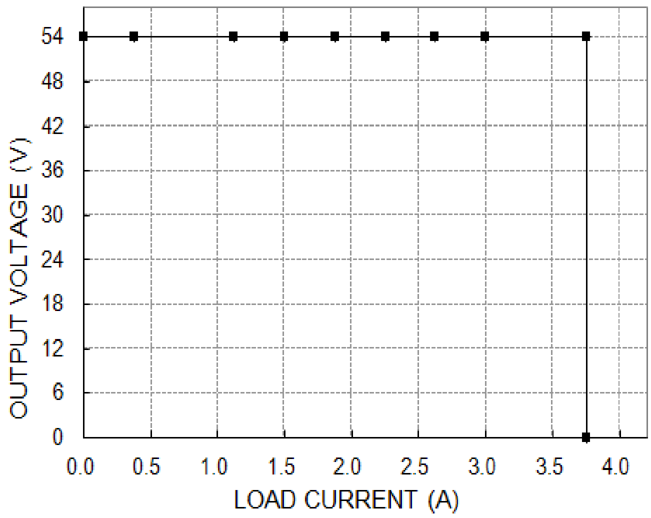


Figure 15: *Output voltage vs. load current showing typical current limit curves and converter shutdown points.*

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

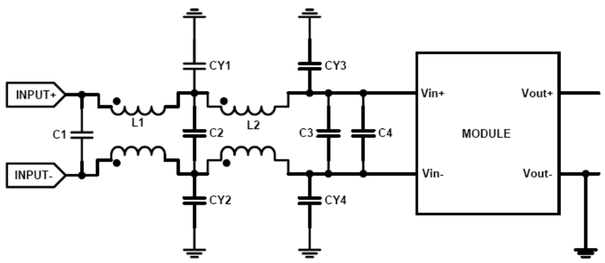
Input Source Impedance

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 μH, we advise 220μF 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

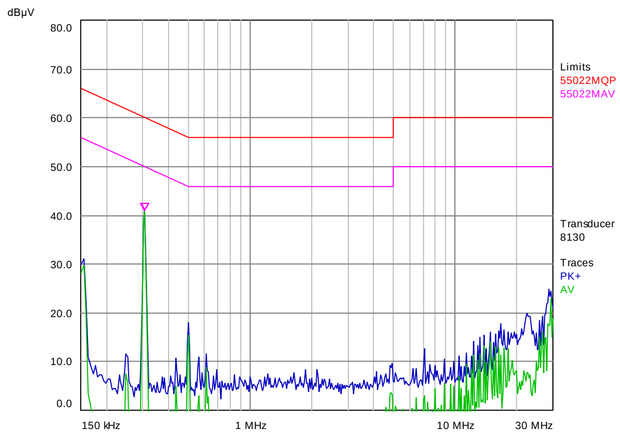
Delta's DC/DC power modules are designed to operate in a wide variety of systems and applications. For design assistance with EMC compliance and related PWB layout issues, please contact Delta's technical support team. An external input filter module is available for easier EMC compliance design. Below is the reference design for an input filter tested with H36SA54003 to meet class B in CISSPR 22.

Schematic and Components List



C1=C2= 4.4uF ceramic capacitor
C3=0.1uF ceramic capacitor
CY1=CY2=CY3=CY4=10nF
C4=100uF Electrolytic capacitor
L1=L2=0.473mH common chock(Pulse P0502)

Test Result: Vin=48V,Io=3A



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., IEC 62368-1: 2014 (2nd edition), EN 62368-1: 2014 (2nd edition), UL 62368-1, 2nd Edition, 2014-12-01 and CSA C22.2 No. 62368-1-14, 2nd Edition, UL60950-1, CSA C22.2 NO. 60950-1 2nd and IEC 60950-1 2nd : 2005 and EN 60950-1 2nd: 2006+A11+A1: 2010, 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.
- 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 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

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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 shut down (hiccup mode).

The modules 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.

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 protection circuit will constrain the max duty cycle to limit the output voltage, if the output voltage continuously increases the modules will shut down, and then restart after a hiccup-time (hiccup mode).

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.The module will restart after the temperature is within specification.

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 to floating.

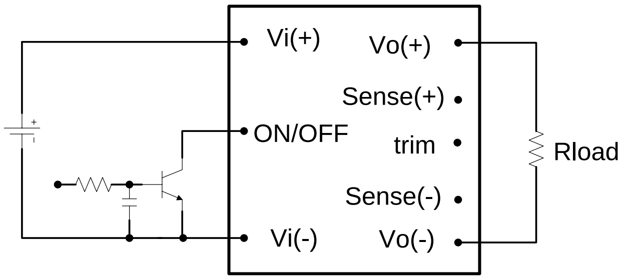


Figure 16: *Remote on/off implementation*

Output Voltage Adjustment (TRIM)

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

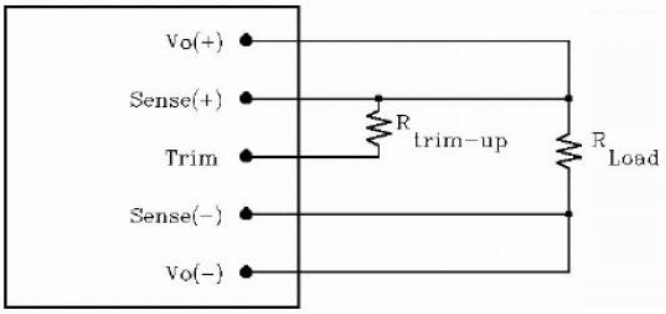


Figure 17: *Circuit configuration for trim-up (increase output voltage)*

If the external resistor is connected between the TRIM and Vout (+) pins, the output voltage set point increases (Fig. 17). The external resistor value required to obtain a percentage of output voltage change △% is defined as:

$$Rtrim-up=\frac{Vo\,(100+\Delta)}{1.24\Delta}-\frac{100}{\Delta}-2(K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-up +10% (54V×1.1=59.4V)

$$Rtrim-up=\frac{54\times(100+10)}{1.24\times10}-\frac{100}{10}-2=467(K\Omega)$$

Output Voltage Adjustment (TRIM)

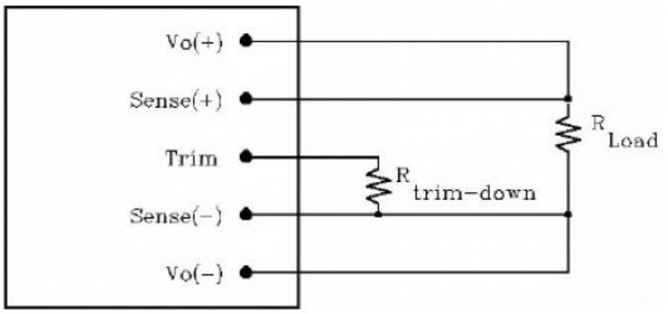


Figure 18: *Circuit configuration for trim-down (decrease output voltage)*

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

$$Rtrim-down=\left[\frac{100}{\Delta}-2\right](K\Omega)$$

Ex. When Trim-down -10% (54V×0.9=48.6V)

$$Rtrim-down=\left[\frac{100}{10}-2\right](K\Omega)=8(K\Omega)$$

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

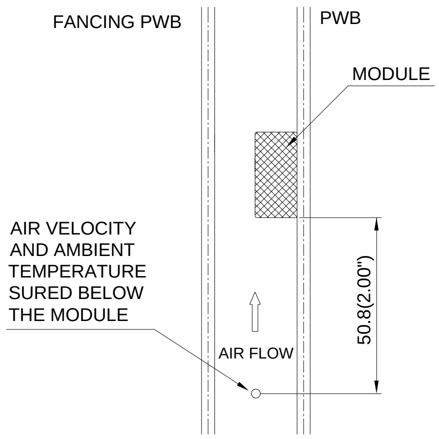
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

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 185mmX185mm,70μm (2Oz),6 layers 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 (WITHOUT HEAT SPREADER)

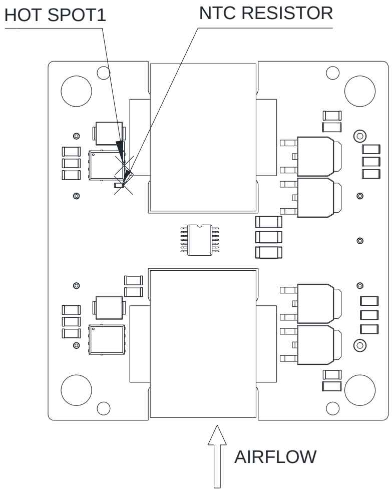


Figure 20: ** Hot spot 1& NTC resistor temperature measured points. The allowed maximum hot spot 1 temperature is defined at 120℃*

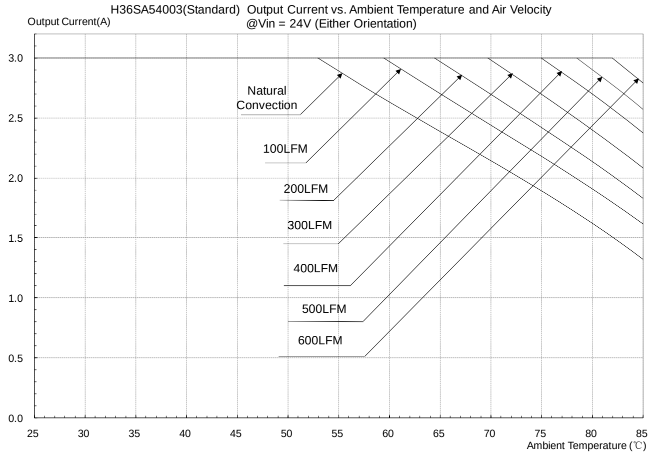


Figure 21: *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=24V(Either Orientation, without heat spreader)*

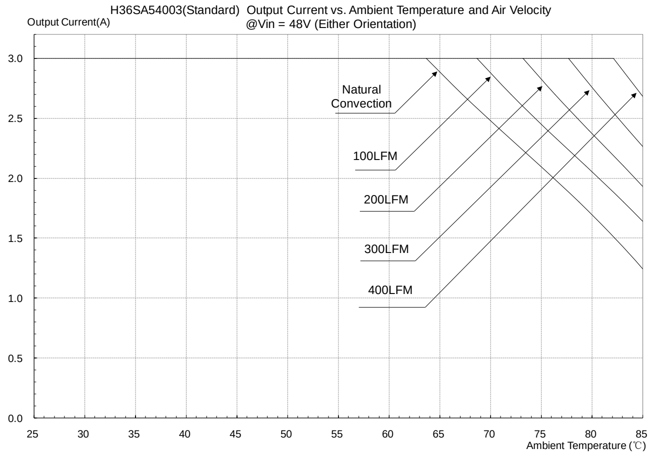


Figure 22: *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=48V(Either Orientation,without heat spreader)*

THERMAL CURVES (WITH HEAT SPREADER)

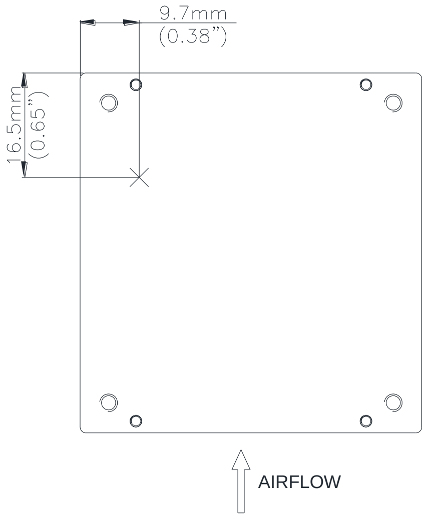


Figure 23: ** Hot spot 2 temperature measured point. The allowed maximum hot spot 2 temperature is defined at 108℃*

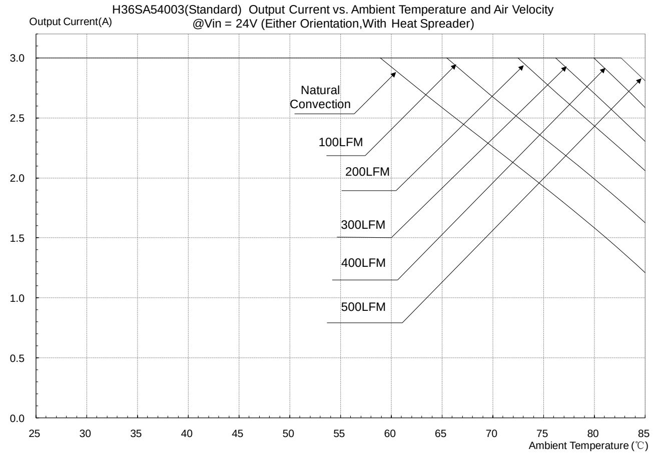


Figure 24: *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=24V(Either Orientation, with heat spreader)*

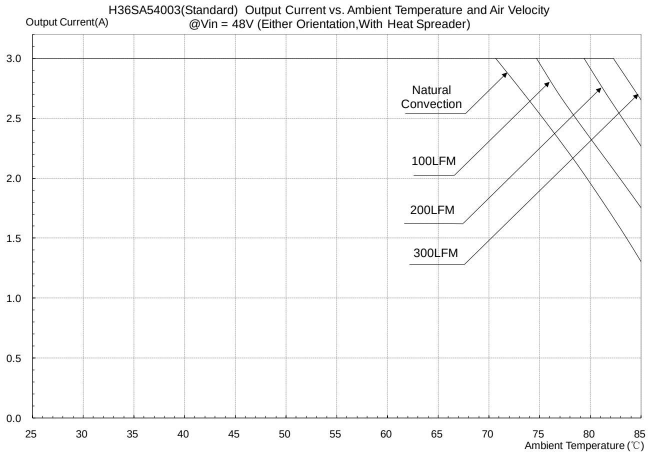
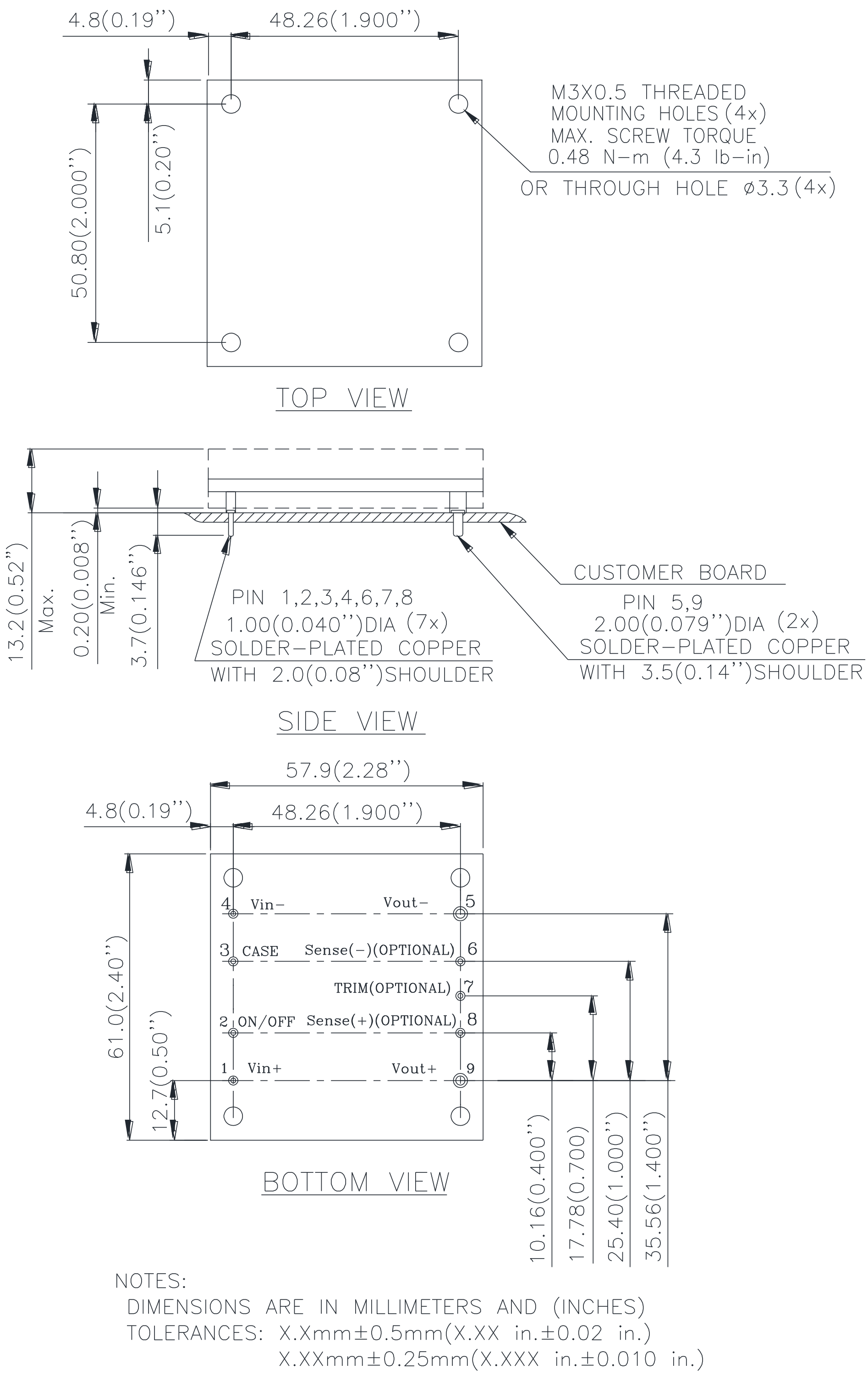


Figure 25: *Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=48V(Either Orientation,with heat spreader)*

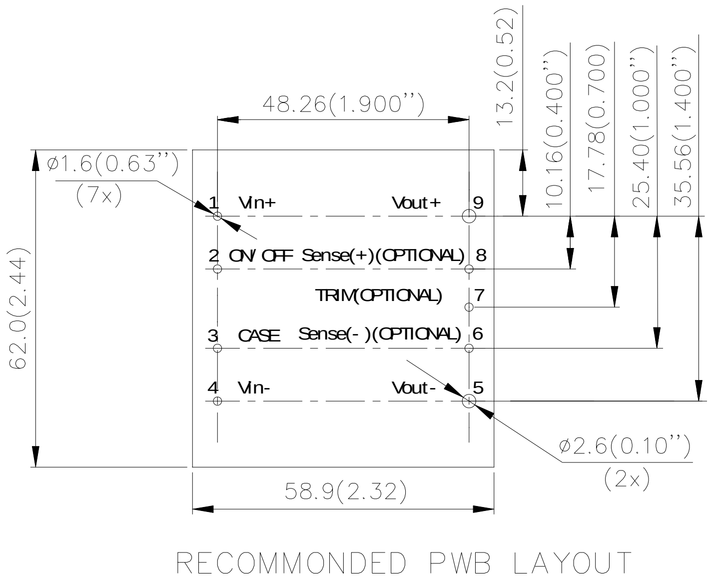
MECHANICAL DRAWING

For modules with through-hole pins and the optional heatspreader, they are intended for wave soldering assembly onto system boards; please do not subject such modules through reflow temperature profile.



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

RECOMMENDED LAYOUT



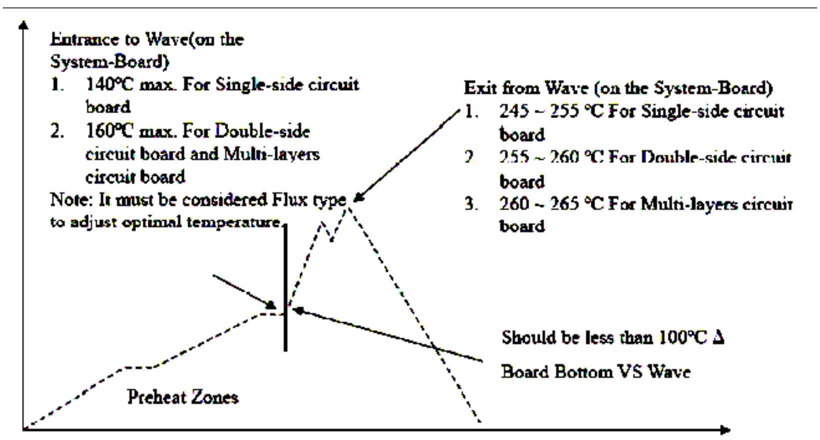
Soldering method

Generally, as the most common mass soldering method for the solder attachment, wave soldering is used for through-hole power modules and reflow soldering is used for surface-mount ones. Delta recommended soldering methods and process parameters are provided in this document for solder attachment of power modules onto system board. SAC305 is the suggested lead-free solder alloy for all soldering methods. The soldering temperature profile presented in this document is based on SAC305 solder alloy.

Reflow soldering is not a suggested method for through-hole power modules due to many process and reliability concerns. If you have this kind of application requirement, please contact Delta sales or FAE for further confirmation.

Wave Soldering (Lead-free)

Delta's power modules are designed to be compatible with single-wave or dual wave soldering. The suggested soldering process must keep the power module's internal temperature below the critical temperature of 217℃ continuously. The recommended wave-soldering profile is shown below:



Note: The temperature is measured on solder joint of pins of power module.

The typical recommended (for double-side circuit board) preheat temperature is 115+/-10℃ on the top side (component side) of the circuit board. The circuit-board bottom-side preheat temperature is typically recommended to be greater than 135℃ and preferably within 100℃ of the solder-wave temperature. A maximum recommended preheat up rate is 3℃ /s. A maximum recommended solder pot temperature is 255+/-5℃ with solder-wave dwell time of 3~6 seconds. The cooling down rate is typically recommended to be 6℃/s maximum.

Hand Soldering (Lead Free)

Hand soldering is the least preferred method because the amount of solder applied, the time the soldering iron is held on the joint, the temperature of the iron, and the temperature of the solder joint are variable. The recommended hand soldering guideline is listed in Table below. The suggested soldering process must keep the power module's internal temperature below the critical temperature of 217℃ continuously.

Parameter	Single-side Circuit Board	Double-side Circuit Board	Multi-layers Circuit Board
Soldering Iron Wattage Tip Temperature	90 385+/-10℃	90 420+/-10℃	90 420+/-10℃
Soldering Time	2 ~ 6 seconds	4 ~ 10 seconds	4 ~ 10 seconds

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PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

H	36	S	A	540	03	N	N	F	H
Form Factor	Input Voltage	Number of Outputs	Product Series	Output Voltage	Output Current	ON/OFF Logic	Pin Length	Pin assigment	
H - Half Brick	36 - 18V~75V	S - Single	A - Series number	540 - 54V	03 - 3A	N - Negative P - Positive	K - 0.110” N - 0.145” R - 0.170”	F - RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free)	H - Heat spreader(threaded hole), NO SENSE,NO TRIM C - Heat spreader(threaded hole), With SENSE,With TRIM G - Heat spreader (through hole), With SENSE,With TRIM

MODEL LIST

MODEL NAME	INPUT		OUTPUT		EFF @ 100% LOAD
H36SA54003NNFH	18V~75V	11A	54V	3A	93.5% @ 48Vin
H36SA54003NNFC	18V~75V	11A	54V	3A	93.5% @ 48Vin
H36SA54003NNFG	18V~75V	11A	54V	3A	93.5% @ 48Vin

Default remote on/off logic is negative and pin length is 0.145”.
For different remote on/off logic and pin length, please refer to part numbering system above or contact your local sales office.
For modules with through-hole pins and the optional heatspreader, they are intended for wave soldering assembly onto system boards; please do not subject such modules through reflow temperature profile.

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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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