# Gelphi Series



### Delphi Series Q48SQ, Quarter Brick Family DC/DC Power Modules: 36~75V in, 12V/33A out, 400W

The Delphi series Q48SQ12033, quarter brick, 36~75V input, single output, isolated DC/DC converter is the latest offering from a world leader in power system and technology and manufacturing — Delta Electronics, Inc. This product provides up to 400 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 Q48SQ12033 offers more than 95.5% high efficiency at 33A full load. The Q48SQ12033 is fully protected from abnormal input/output voltage, current, and temperature conditions and meets all safety requirements with basic insulation.

#### FEATURES

- High efficiency : 95.5% @ 12V/33A
  - Size: 57.9\*36.8\*11.2mm(2.28"\*1.45"\*0.44") (without heat spreader) 57.9\*36.8\*12.7mm(2.28"\*1.45"\*0.50") (with heat spreader)
- Standard footprint
- Industry standard pin out
- Fixed frequency operation
- Input UVLO, Output OCP, OVP, OTP
- Hiccup output over current protection (OCP)
- latched output over voltage protection (OVP)
- Auto recovery OTP and input UVLO
- 1500V isolation and basic insulation
- No minimum load required
- ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS9000, OHSAS18001 certified manufacturing facility
- UL/cUL 60950-1 (US & Canada) recognized

#### OPTIONS

- Latched over current protection
- Positive On/Off logic
- Hiccup over voltage protection
- Heat spreader optional

#### **APPLICATIONS**

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



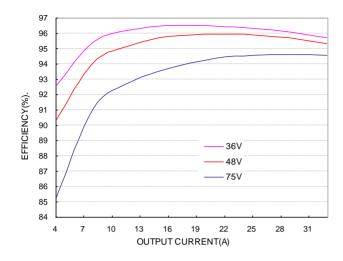


## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

(T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, airflow rate=300 LFM, V<sub>in</sub>=48Vdc, nominal Vout unless otherwise noted;

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Q48SQ12033 (Standard)			
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Input Voltage					
Continuous				80	Vdc
Transient	100ms			100	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature		-40		85	°C
Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
Input/Output Isolation Voltage NPUT CHARACTERISTICS				1500	Vdc
Operating Input Voltage		36	48	75	Vdc
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		33	34	35	Vdc
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		31	32	33	Vdc
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage			2		Vdc
Maximum Input Current			100	13	A
No-Load Input Current Off Converter Input Current	Vin=48V, Io=0A Vin=48V, Io=0A		<u>100</u> 9	13	mA mA
Inrush Current (I <sup>2</sup> t)	VIII- <del>1</del> 0V, 10-0A		3	13	A <sup>2</sup> s
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	P-P thru 12µH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz		20		mA
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection	120 Hz		-30		dB
DUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	Vin=48V, Io=0, Tc=25°C	11.88	12.00	12.12	Vdc
Output Voltage Regulation			1.40		
Over Load	Vin=48V, Io=Io,min to Io,max		±10	±30	mV
Over Line	Vin=36V to 75V, Io=Io min		±10	±30	mV
Over Temperature	Vin=48V, Tc=-40°C to 85°C	44.04	±60	10.00	mV
Total Output Voltage Range Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	over sample load, line and temperature 5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth	11.64		12.36	Vdc
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1µF ceramic, 10µF tantalum		110	160	mV
RMS	Full Load, 1µF ceramic, 10µF tantalum		25	50	mV
Operating Output Current Range		0		33	A
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	Output Voltage 10% Low	40	43	46	А
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Current Transient	48V, 100uF AI Ecap,10µF Tan & 1µF Ceramic load				
Positive Step Change in Output Current	cap, 0.1A/μs 50% lo.max to 75% lo.max		250	500	mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	75% Io.max to 50% Io.max		250	500	mV
Settling Time (within 1% Vout nominal)	1070 IO.Max to 5070 IO.Max		300	000	us
Turn-On Transient					
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control	Start-up time by On/off, from On/off to 90%Vo.set		100	140	ms
Start-Up Time, From Input	Start-up time by Vin, from Input to 90%Vo.set		100	140	ms
Output voltage rise time	Time for Vo to rise from 10% to 90% of Vo,set		60	75	ms
Maximum Output Capacitance	Low ESR CAP (OSCON), 100% load;	0		5500	μF
EFFICIENCY 100% Load	Vin=48V	95.0	95.5		%
60% Load	Vin=48V Vin=48V	95.3	95.8		%
SOLATION CHARACTERISTICS	VIII- 10 V	00.0	00.0		70
Input to Output				1500	Vdc
Isolation Resistance		10			MΩ
Isolation Capacitance			6800		pF
EATURE CHARACTERISTICS			400		
Switching Frequency ON/OFF Control, Negative Remote On/Off logic			130		kHz
Logic Low (Module On)	Von/off at Ion/off=1.0mA	0		0.8	V
Logic Low (Module Off)	Von/off at lon/off=0.0 µA	2		50	V
ON/OFF Control, Positive Remote On/Off logic		-			•
Logic Low (Module Off)	Von/off at Ion/off=1.0mA	0		0.8	V
Logic High (Module On)	Von/off at Ion/off=0.0 µA	2		50	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		4.5-5	50	uA
Output Over-Voltage Protection	Over full temp range; % of nominal Vout	115	125	140	%
Output voltage trim range	Pout≤Max rated power	-20		10	%
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS MTBF(with heat spreader)	Io=80% of Io, max; Tc=25°C;Airflow=300LFM		2		Mhou
Weight(without heat spreader)	10=80% 0110, max; 1c=25°C;AImow=300LFM		50.0		M hou gram
Weight(with heat spreader)			65.5		gram
• • • •	Refer to Figure 21 for Hot spot location				
Over-Temperature Shutdown (without heat spreader)	(48Vin,80% lo, 200LFM,Airflow from Vin+ to Vin-)		135		°C
Over-Temperature Shutdown (with heat spreader)	Refer to Figure 23 for Hot spot location		125		°C
	(48Vin,80% lo, 200LFM,Airflow from Vin+ to Vin-)		125		
Over-Temperature Shutdown (NTC Resistor)	Refer to Figure 21 NTC resistor location				°C





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

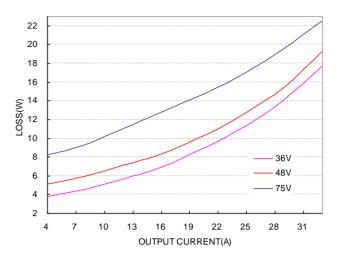


Figure 2: Power dissipation vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

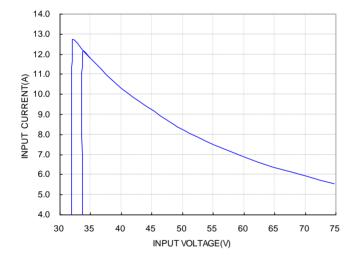


Figure 3: Typical full load input characteristics at room temperature.

### For Negative Remote On/Off Logic

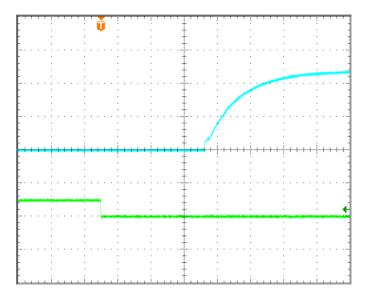


Figure 4: Turn-on transient at zero load current) (20ms/div). Top Trace: Vout; 5V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input: 5V/div.

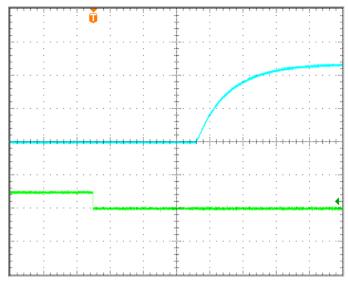


Figure 5: Turn-on transient at full rated load current (20 ms/div). Top Trace: Vout: 5V/div; Bottom Trace: ON/OFF input: 5V/div.

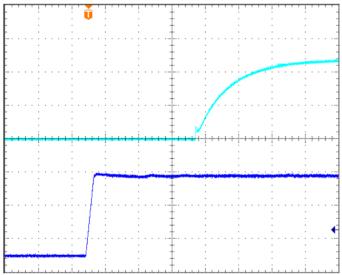


Figure 6: Turn-on transient at zero load current (20 ms/div). Top Trace: Vout; 5V/div; Bottom Trace: input voltage: 20V/div.

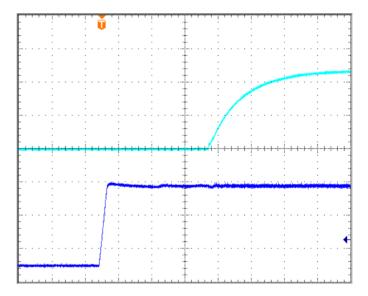
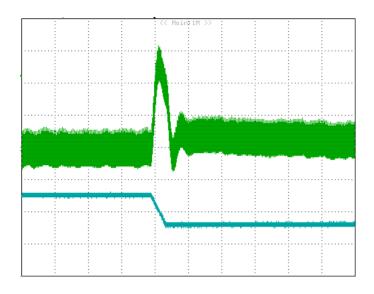
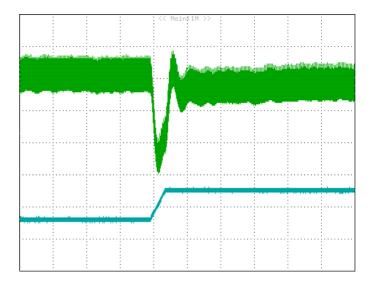


Figure 7: Turn-on transient at full rated load current (20 ms/div). Top Trace: Vout; 5V/div; Bottom Trace: input voltage: 20V/div.

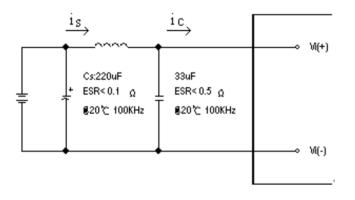
For Input Voltage Start up



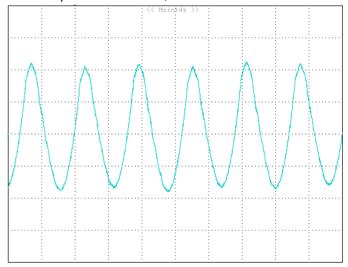




**Figure 8:** Output voltage response to step-change in load current (75%-50% of lo, max; di/dt =  $0.1A/\mu$ s). Load cap: 100µF Al-Electrolytic capacitor, 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout; 100mV/div; Bottom Trace: output current: 10A/div, Time: 200us/div



**Figure 9:** Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75% of Io, max; di/dt =  $0.1A/\mu$ s). Load cap: 100µF Al-Electrolytic capacitor, 10µF tantalum capacitor and 1µF ceramic capacitor. Top Trace: Vout; 100mV/div; Bottom Trace: output current: 10A/div, Time: 200us/div

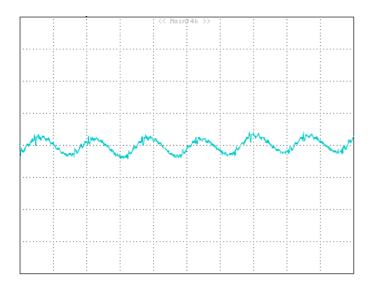


**Figure 10:** Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current and Input Reflected Ripple Current.

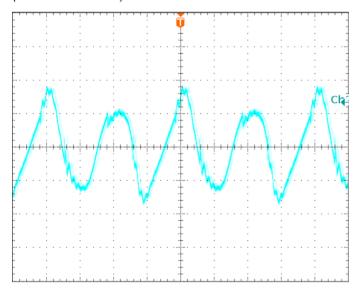
Note: Measured input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source Inductance ( $L_{TEST}$ ) of 12 µH. Capacitor Cs offset possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

**Figure 11:** Input Terminal Ripple Current,  $i_c$ , at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with 12µH source impedance and 33µF electrolytic capacitor (200 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 14:** Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current (Io=33A)(30 mV/div, 2us/div) Load capacitance: 1µF ceramic capacitor and 10µF tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20 MHz.

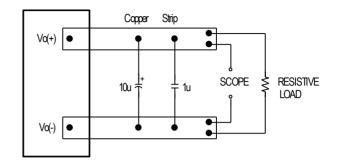
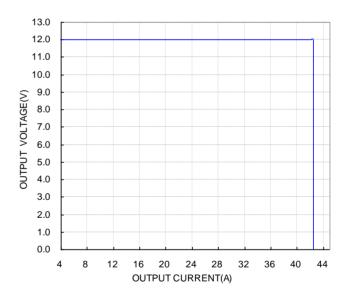


Figure 13: Output voltage noise and ripple measurement test setup.



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

### **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

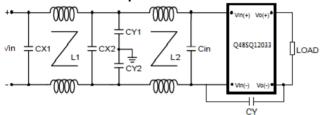
#### Input Source Impedance

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  $\mu$ H, we advise adding a 10 $\mu$ F to 100 $\mu$ F electrolytic capacitor (ESR < 0.7  $\Omega$  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 Q48SQ12033 series to meet class B in CISSPR 22.

#### **Schematic and Components List:**



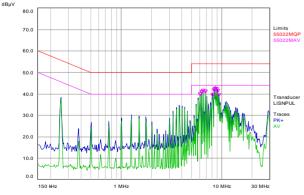
Cin is 100uF low ESR Aluminum cap: CY is 1nF ceramic cap:

CX1 is 1uF\*3 ceramic cap;

CX2 is 1uF\*2 ceramic cap;

CY1.CY2 are 100nF\*2 ceramic cap:

L1,L2 are common-mode inductor,L1=L2=0.47mH. **Test Result**:Vin=48V,Io=33A,



Blue Line is quasi peak mode; Green 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., UL60950-1, 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, the output must be also 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 20A 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 drying may lower the reliability of a power module and severely affect the finished circuit board assembly test. Adequate cleaning and 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 hiccup time will last 500ms.

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 threshold, the modules will shut down, (latch mode). The module will not restart unless the ON/OFF input is toggled or the input power is cycled.

#### **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.

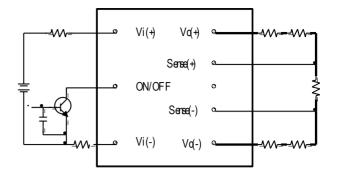


Figure 16: Remote on/off implementation

#### **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:

 $[Vo(+) - Vo(-)] - [SENSE(+) - SENSE(-)] \le 10\% \times Vout$ 

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

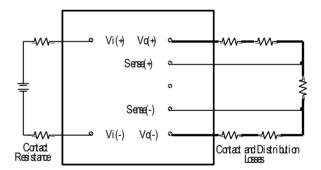


Figure 17: Effective circuit configuration for remote sense operation

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.

When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module is usually increased. And it will increase the output power 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, the modules may be connected with 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.

#### Trim down:

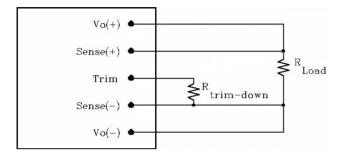
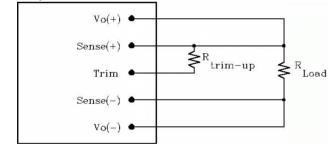


Figure 18: Circuit configuration for trim-down (decrease output voltage)

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  $\triangle$ % is defined as:

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

Trim up:



*Figure 19:* 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  $\triangle$ % is defined as:

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

### THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

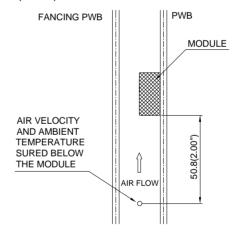
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

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").



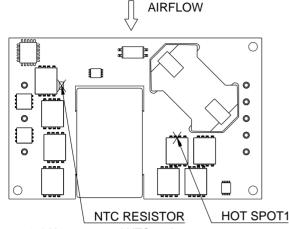
Note: Wind Tunnel Test Setup Figure Dimensions are in millimeters and (Inches)

Figure 20: Wind tunnel test setup

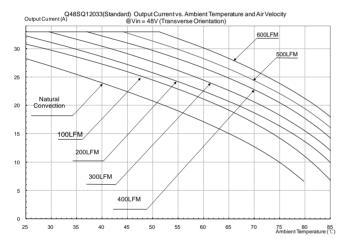
#### **Thermal Derating**

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)

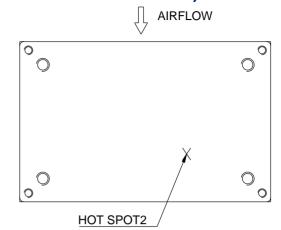


**Figure 21:** \* Hot spot1 and NTC resistor temperature measured point. The allowed maximum hot spot1 temperature is defined at  $111 \,^{\circ}$ C.

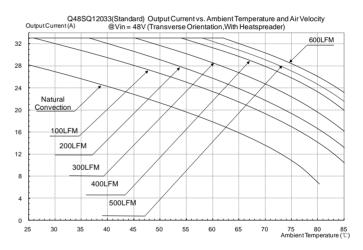


**Figure 22:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=48V(Transverse Orientation, airflow from Vin+ to Vin-,without heat spreader)

### THERMAL CURVES (WITH HEAT SPREADER)



**Figure 23:** \* Hot spot2 temperature measured point. The allowed maximum hot spot2 temperature is defined at 105 C.

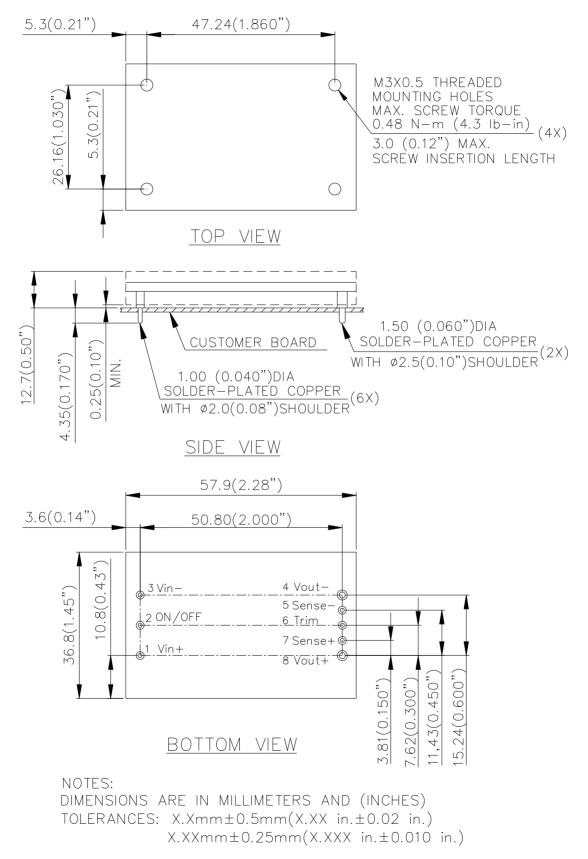


**Figure 24:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @Vin=48V(Transverse Orientation, airflow from Vin+ to Vin-, with heat spreader)



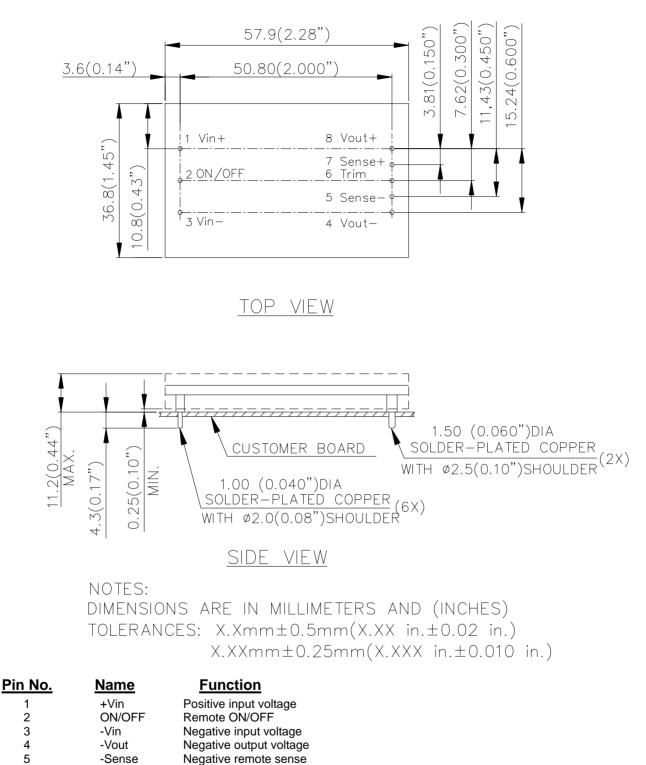
### **MECHANICAL DRAWING (WITH HEAT SPREADER)**

\* 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.





### **MECHANICAL DRAWING (WITHOUT HEAT SPREADER)**



DS\_Q48SQ12033\_09272013

6

7

8

Pins 4,8

**Pin Specification:** Pins 1-3,5~7

Trim

+Sense

+Vout

Output voltage trim

1.00mm (0.040") diameter

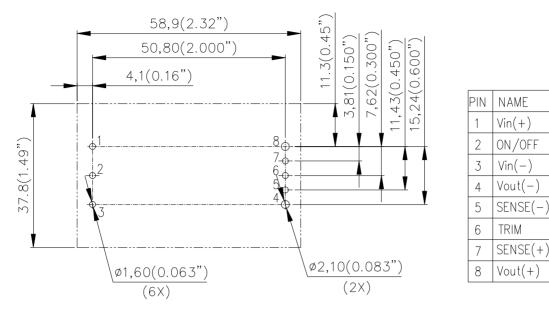
1.50mm (0.060") diameter All pins are copper alloy with matte Tin plated(Pb free) and Nickel under plating.

Positive remote sense

Positive output voltage



### **RECOMMENDED LAYOUT**



### PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

Q	48	S	Ø	120	33	Ν	R	F	н
Form	Input	Number of	Product	Output	Output	ON/OFF	Pin		
Factor	Voltage	Outputs	Series	Voltage	Current	Logic	Length		
Q - Quarter	48-36V~75V	S - Single	Q- QB high	120 - 12V	33 - 33A	N - Negative	K - 0.110"	F - RoHS 6/6	A - with trim/ sense pin
Brick			power			P - Positive	N - 0.146"	(Lead Free)	no heat spreader
			series				R - 0.170"	Space - RoHS5/6	B - no trim/sense pin no heat spreader
									H - with trim/sense pin
									with heat spreader
									N - no trim/sense pin
									with heat spreader

\* 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.

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

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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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Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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