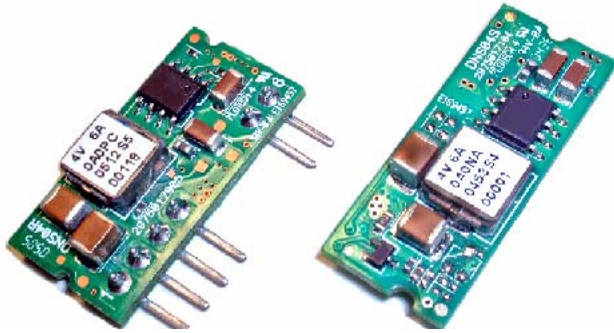


# DELPHI SERIES



## FEATURES

- ♦ High efficiency: 94% @ 5.0Vin, 3.3V/6A out
- ♦ Small size and low profile: (SMD)  
27.9x 11.4x 7.1mm (1.10"x 0.45"x 0.28")
- ♦ Surface mount packaging
- ♦ Standard footprint
- ♦ Voltage and resistor-based trim
- ♦ Pre-bias startup
- ♦ Output voltage tracking
- ♦ No minimum load required
- ♦ Output voltage programmable from 0.75Vdc to 3.3Vdc via external resistor
- ♦ Fixed frequency operation
- ♦ Input UVLO, output OTP, OCP
- ♦ Remote on/off
- ♦ ISO 9001, TL 9000, ISO 14001, QS9000, OHSAS18001 certified manufacturing facility
- ♦ UL/cUL 60950 (US & Canada) Recognized, and TUV (EN60950) Certified - pending
- ♦ CE mark meets 73/23/EEC and 93/68/EEC directives - pending

## Delphi DNS, Non-Isolated Point of Load DC/DC Power Modules: 2.8-5.5Vin, 0.75-3.3V/6Aout

The Delphi Series DNS, 2.8-5.5V 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 DNS series provides a programmable output voltage from 0.75V to 3.3V using an external resistor and has flexible and programmable tracking features to enable a variety of startup voltages as well as tracking between power modules. This product family is available in surface mount or SIP packages and provides up to 6A 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.

## OPTIONS

- ♦ Negative on/off logic
- ♦ Tracking feature
- ♦ SMD package

## APPLICATIONS

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

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , airflow rate = 300 LFM,  $V_{in} = 2.8\text{Vdc}$  and  $5.5\text{Vdc}$ , nominal  $V_{out}$  unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	NOTES AND CONDITIONS	DNS04S0A0S06PFD			
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</b>					
Input Voltage (Continuous)		0		5.8	Vdc
Tracking Voltage				$V_{in,max}$	Vdc
Operating Temperature	Refer to Figure 45 for measuring point	-40		127	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature		-55		125	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Operating Input Voltage	$V_o \leq V_{in} - 0.5$	2.8		5.5	V
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold			2.2		V
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold			2.0		V
Maximum Input Current	$V_{in}=2.8\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $I_o=I_o,max$			6	A
No-Load Input Current			70		mA
Off Converter Input Current			5		mA
Inrush Transient	$V_{in}=2.8\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $I_o=I_o,min$ to $I_o,max$			0.1	$\text{A}^2\text{S}$
Recommended Inout Fuse				6	A
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Voltage Set Point	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , $I_o=I_o,max$	-2.0	$V_{o,set}$	+2.0	% $V_{o,set}$
Output Voltage Adjustable Range		0.7525		3.63	V
Output Voltage Regulation					
Over Line	$V_{in}=2.8\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$		0.3		% $V_{o,set}$
Over Load	$I_o=I_o,min$ to $I_o,max$		0.4		% $V_{o,set}$
Over Temperature	$T_a=-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$		0.8		% $V_{o,set}$
Total Output Voltage Range	Over sample load, line and temperature	-3.0		+3.0	% $V_{o,set}$
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth				
Peak-to-Peak	Full Load, 1 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic, 10 $\mu\text{F}$ tantalum		40	60	mV
RMS	Full Load, 1 $\mu\text{F}$ ceramic, 10 $\mu\text{F}$ tantalum		10	15	mV
Output Current Range		0		6	A
Output Voltage Over-shoot at Start-up	$V_{out}=3.3\text{V}$			1	% $V_{o,set}$
Output DC Current-Limit Inception			220		% $I_o$
Output Short-Circuit Current (Hiccup Mode)	$I_o,s/c$		3.5		Adc
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Dynamic Load Response	10 $\mu\text{F}$ Tan & 1 $\mu\text{F}$ Ceramic load cap, 2.5A/ $\mu\text{s}$				
Positive Step Change in Output Current	50% $I_o,max$ to 100% $I_o,max$		160		mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current	100% $I_o,max$ to 50% $I_o,max$		160		mV
Settling Time to 10% of Peak Deviation			25		$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-On Transient	$I_o=I_o,max$				
Start-Up Time, From On/Off Control	$V_{on/off}$ , $V_o=10\%$ of $V_{o,set}$		2		ms
Start-Up Time, From Input	$V_{in}=V_{in,min}$ , $V_o=10\%$ of $V_{o,set}$		2		ms
Output Voltage Rise Time	Time for $V_o$ to rise from 10% to 90% of $V_{o,set}$		2	5	ms
Output Capacitive Load	Full load; ESR $\geq 1\text{m}\Omega$			1000	$\mu\text{F}$
	Full load; ESR $\geq 10\text{m}\Omega$			3000	$\mu\text{F}$
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>					
$V_o=3.3\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		94.0		%
$V_o=2.5\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		91.5		%
$V_o=1.8\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		89.0		%
$V_o=1.5\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		88.0		%
$V_o=1.2\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		86.0		%
$V_o=0.75\text{V}$	$V_{in}=5\text{V}$ , 100% Load		81.0		%
<b>FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Switching Frequency			300		kHz
<b>ON/OFF Control, (Negative logic)</b>					
Logic Low Voltage	Module On, $V_{on/off}$	-0.2		0.3	V
Logic High Voltage	Module Off, $V_{on/off}$	1.5		$V_{in,max}$	V
Logic Low Current	Module On, $I_{on/off}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
Logic High Current	Module Off, $I_{on/off}$		0.2	1	mA
<b>ON/OFF Control, (Positive Logic)</b>					
Logic High Voltage	Module On, $V_{on/off}$			$V_{in,max}$	V
Logic Low Voltage	Module Off, $V_{on/off}$	-0.2		0.3	V
Logic Low Current	Module On, $I_{on/off}$		0.2	1	mA
Logic High Current	Module Off, $I_{on/off}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
0Tracking Slew Rate Capability		0.1		2	V/msec
Tracking Delay Time	Delay from $V_{in,min}$ to application of tracking voltage	10			ms
Tracking Accuracy	Power-up 2V/mS		100	200	mV
	Power-down 1V/mS		200	400	mV
<b>GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS</b>					
MTBF	$I_o=80\%$ of $I_o,max$ ; $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$		13.48		M hours
Weight			6.5		grams
Over-Temperature Shutdown	Refer to Figure 45 for measuring point		130		$^\circ\text{C}$



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

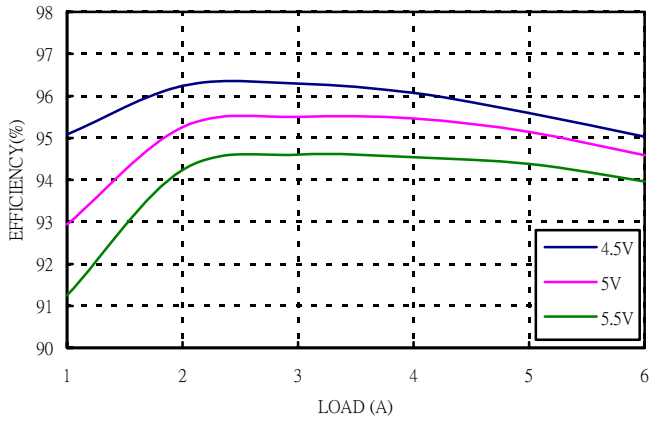


Figure 1: Converter efficiency vs. output current (3.3V out)

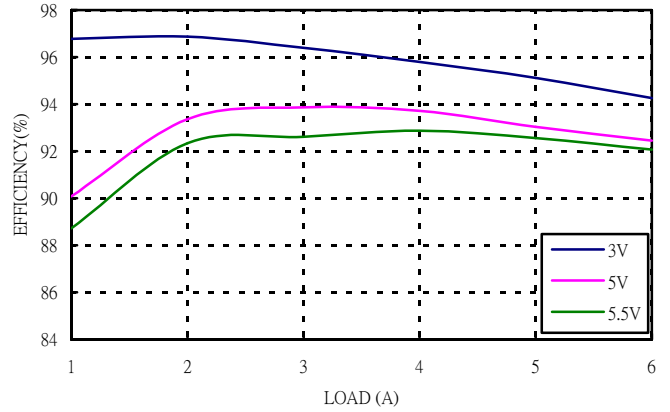


Figure 2: Converter efficiency vs. output current (2.5V out)

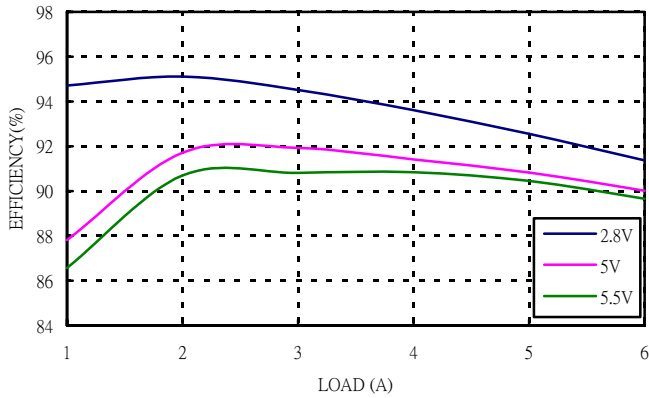


Figure 3: Converter efficiency vs. output current (1.8V out)

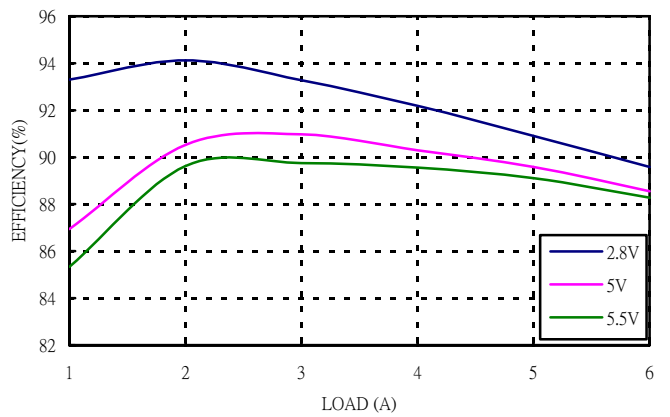


Figure 4: Converter efficiency vs. output current (1.5V out)

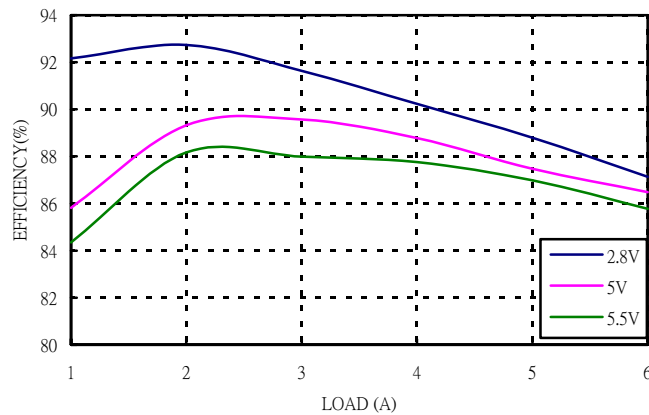


Figure 5: Converter efficiency vs. output current (1.2V out)

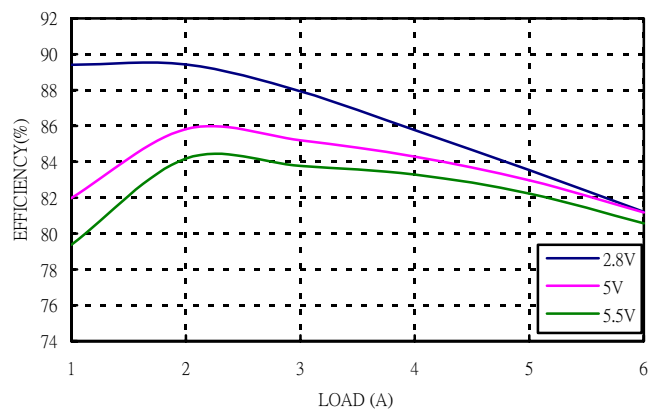


Figure 6: Converter efficiency vs. output current (0.75V out)

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (CON.)

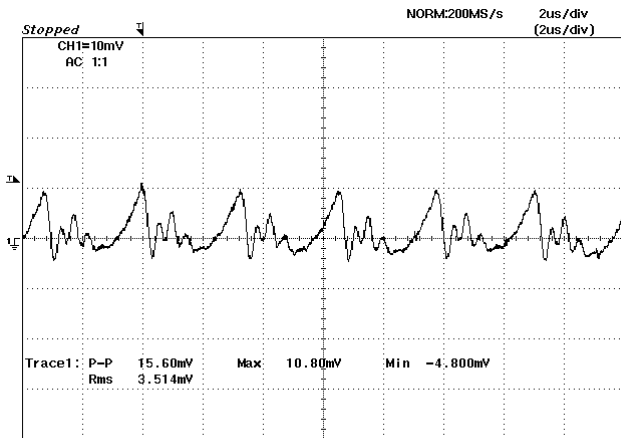


Figure 7: Output ripple & noise at 3.3Vin, 2.5V/6A out

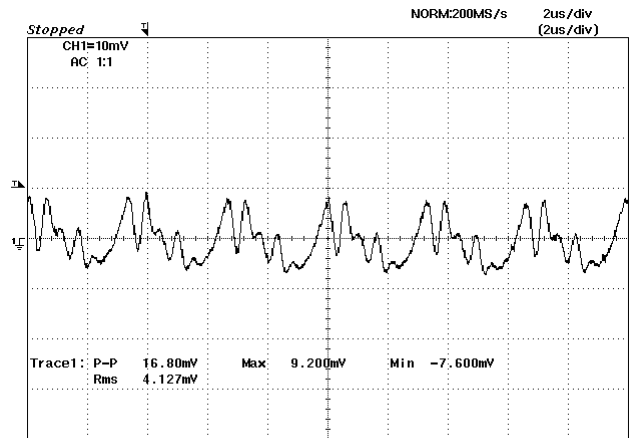


Figure 8: Output ripple & noise at 3.3Vin, 1.8V/6A out

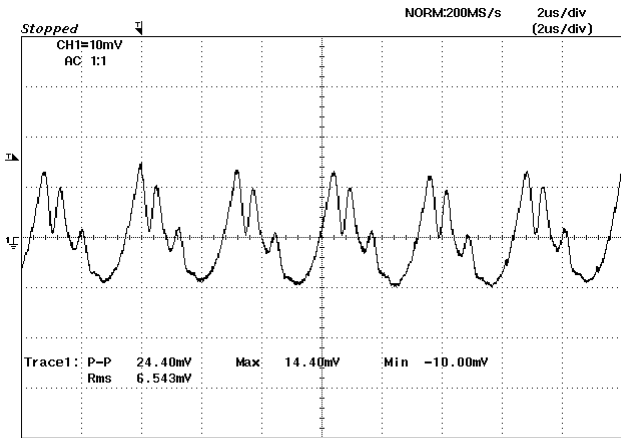


Figure 9: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 3.3V/6A out

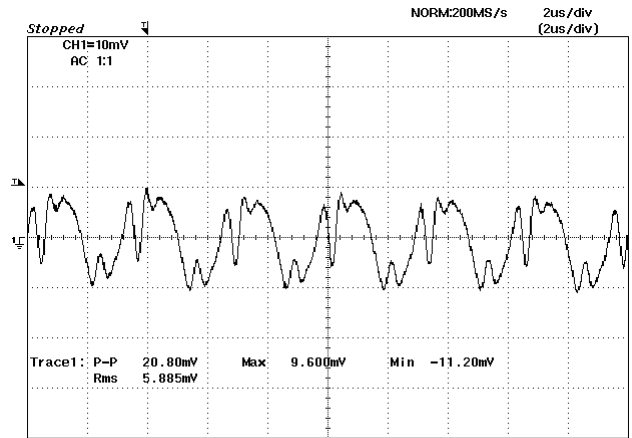


Figure 10: Output ripple & noise at 5Vin, 1.8V/6A out

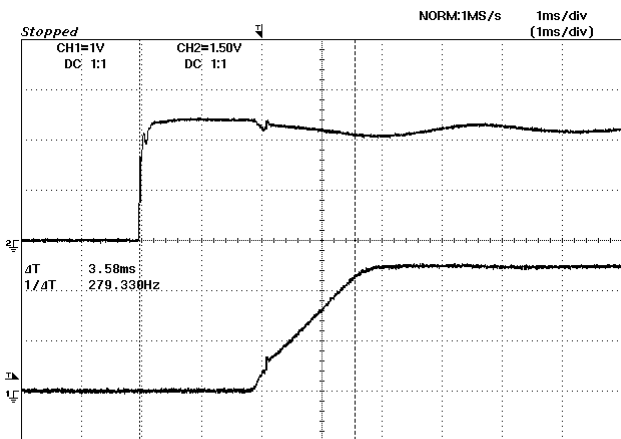


Figure 11: Turn on delay time at 3.3Vin, 2.5V/6A out

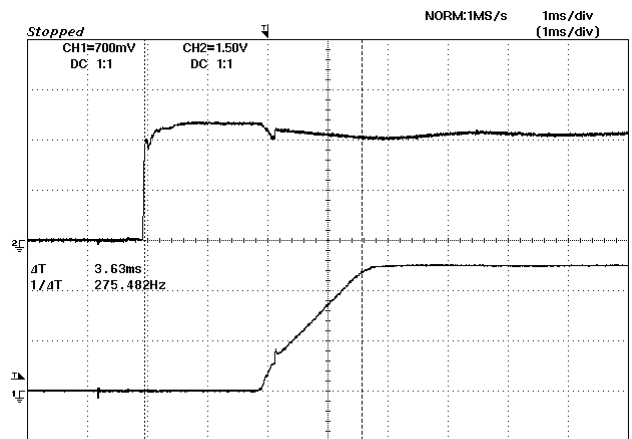


Figure 12: Turn on delay time at 3.3Vin, 1.8V/6A out

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (CON.)

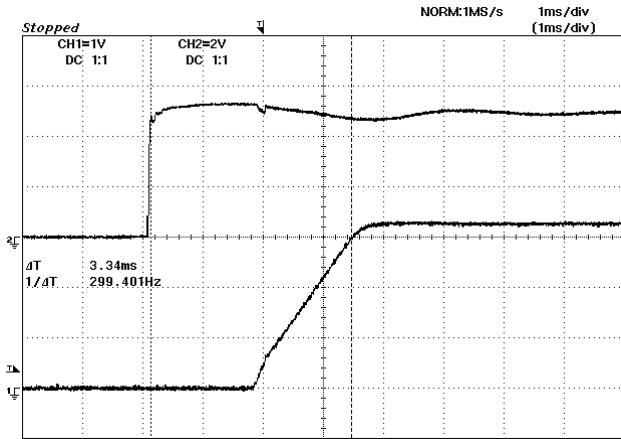


Figure 13: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 3.3V/6A out

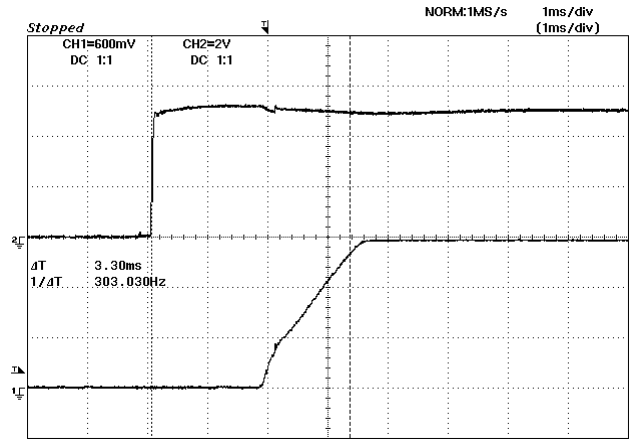


Figure 14: Turn on delay time at 5Vin, 1.8V/6A out

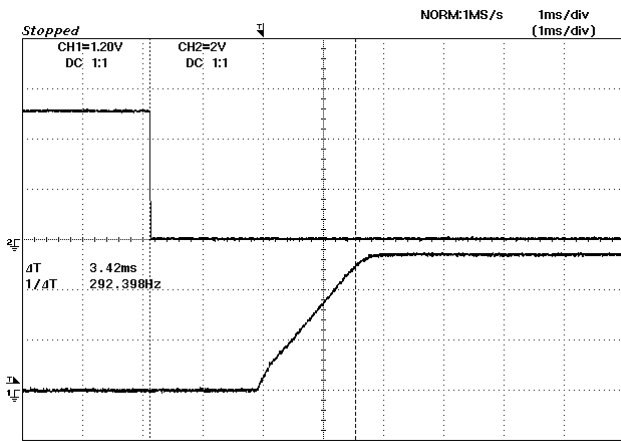


Figure 15: Turn on delay time at remote turn on 5Vin, 3.3V/6A out

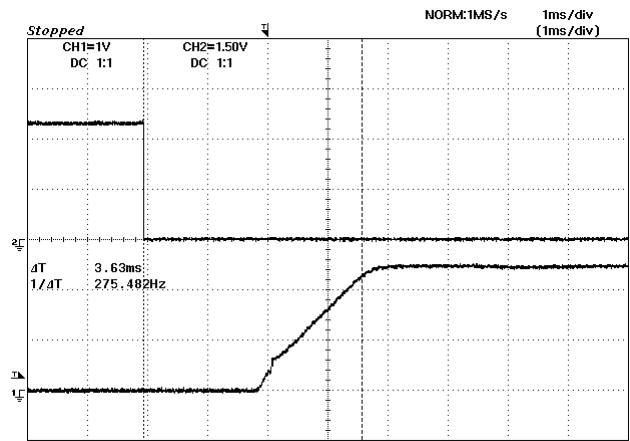


Figure 16: Turn on delay time at remote turn on 3.3Vin, 2.5V/6A out

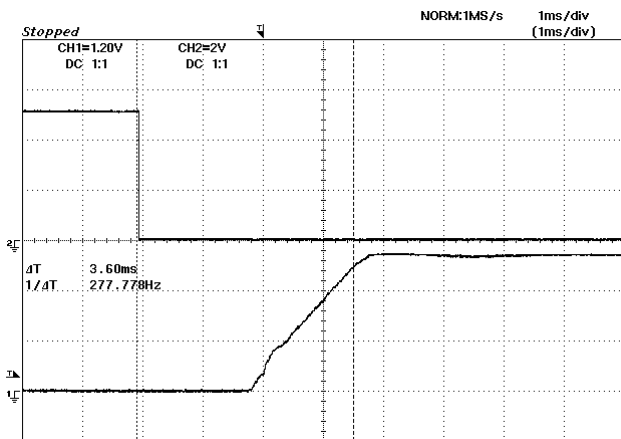


Figure 17: Turn on delay time at remote turn on with external capacitors ( $C_o = 3000 \mu F$ ) 5Vin, 3.3V/6A out

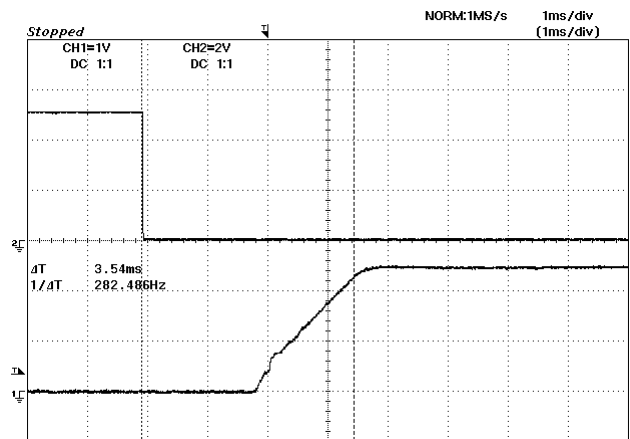
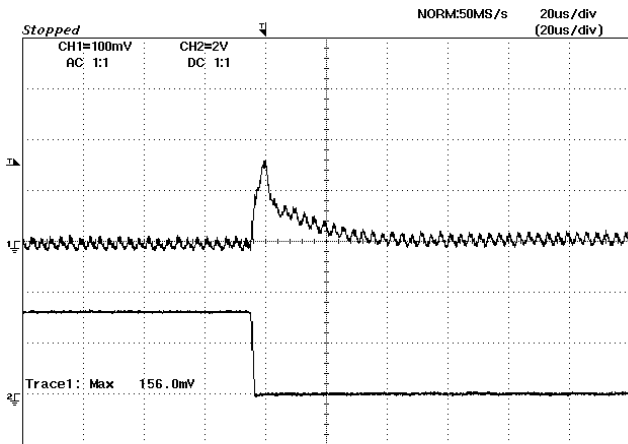
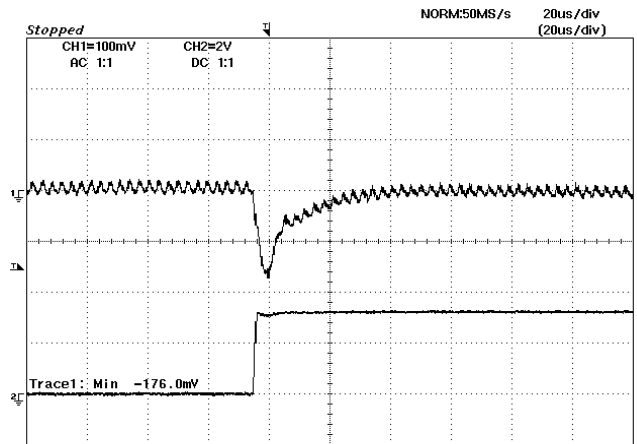


Figure 18: Turn on delay time at remote turn on with external capacitors ( $C_o = 3000 \mu F$ ) 3.3Vin, 2.5V/6A out

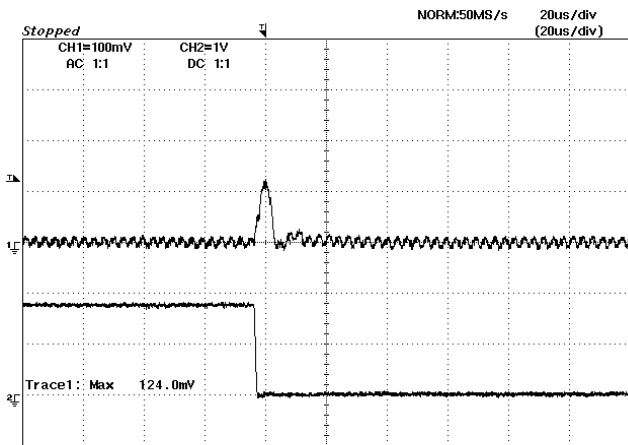
# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES



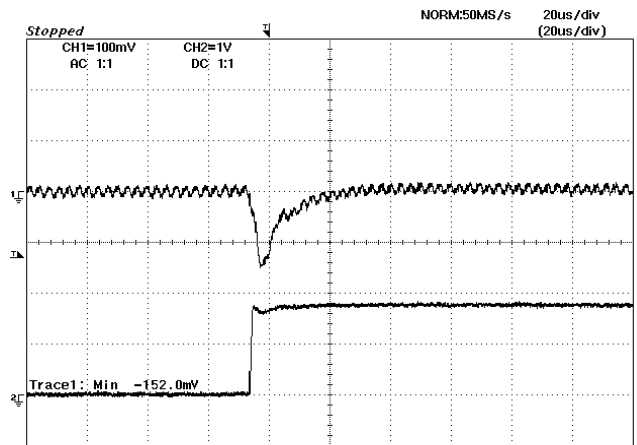
**Figure 19:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 100% to 50% of  $I_o$ , max at  $5V_{in}$ ,  $3.3V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)



**Figure 20:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 50% to 100% of  $I_o$ , max at  $5V_{in}$ ,  $3.3V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)



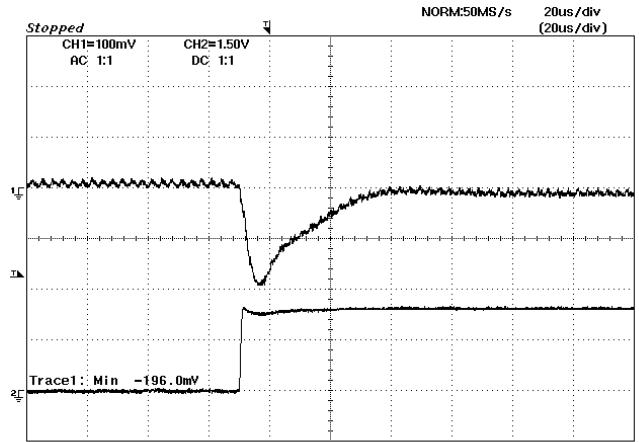
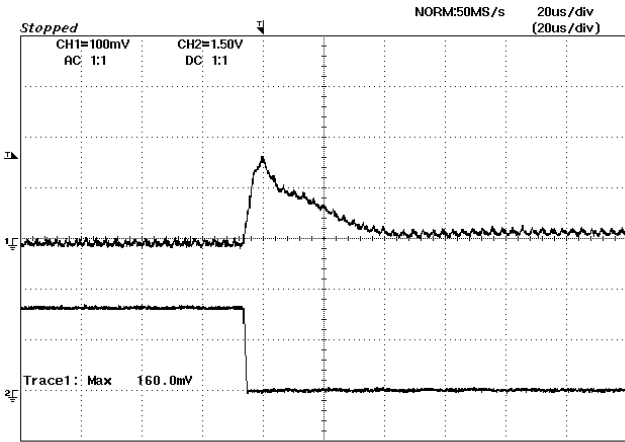
**Figure 21:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 100% to 50% of  $I_o$ , max at  $5V_{in}$ ,  $1.8V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)



**Figure 22:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 50% to 100% of  $I_o$ , max at  $5V_{in}$ ,  $1.8V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)

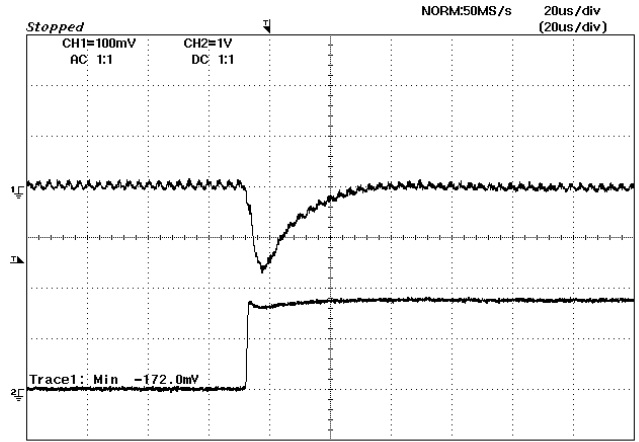
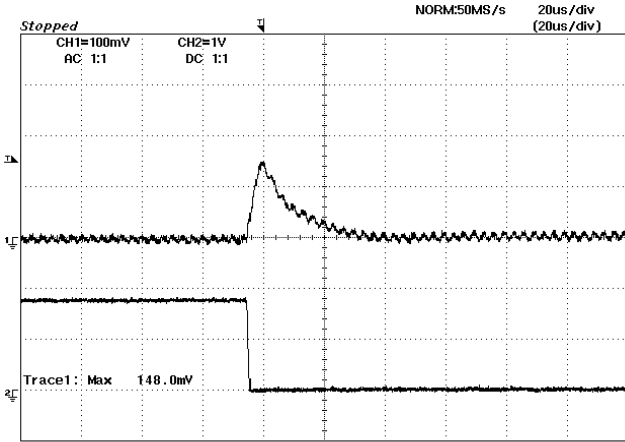


# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (CON.)



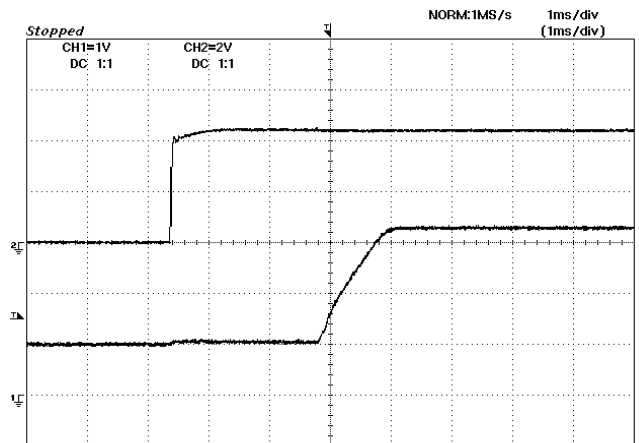
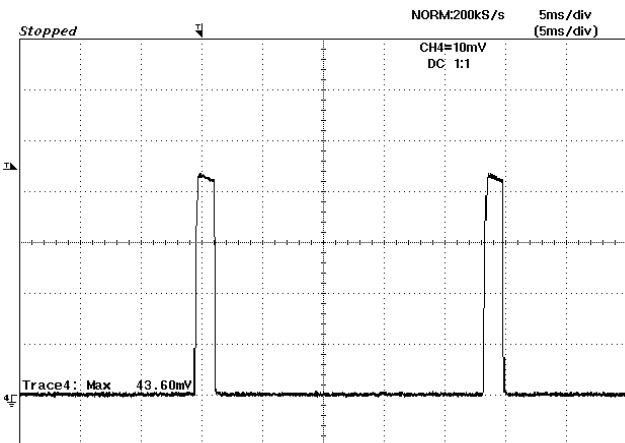
**Figure 23:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 100% to 50% of  $I_o$ , max at  $3.3V_{in}$ ,  $2.5V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)

**Figure 24:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 50% to 100% of  $I_o$ , max at  $3.3V_{in}$ ,  $2.5V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)



**Figure 25:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 100% to 50% of  $I_o$ , max at  $3.3V_{in}$ ,  $1.8V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)

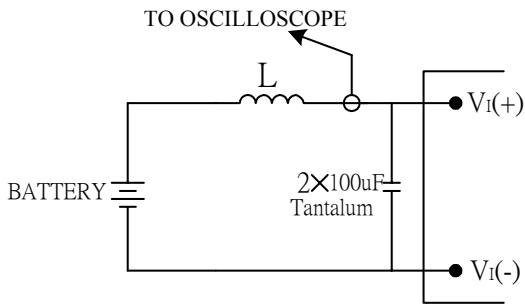
**Figure 26:** Typical transient response to step load change at  $2.5A/\mu S$  from 50% to 100% of  $I_o$ , max at  $3.3V_{in}$ ,  $1.8V_{out}$  ( $C_{out} = 1\mu F$  ceramic,  $10\mu F$  tantalum)



**Figure 27:** Output short circuit current  $5V_{in}$ ,  $0.75V_{out}$

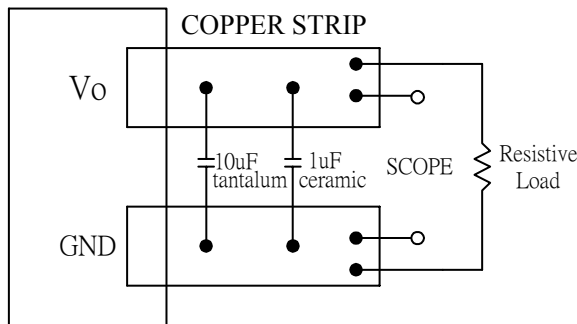
**Figure 28:** Turn on with Prebias  $5V_{in}$ ,  $3.3V/0A$  out,  $V_{bias} = 1.0V_{dc}$

## TEST CONFIGURATIONS



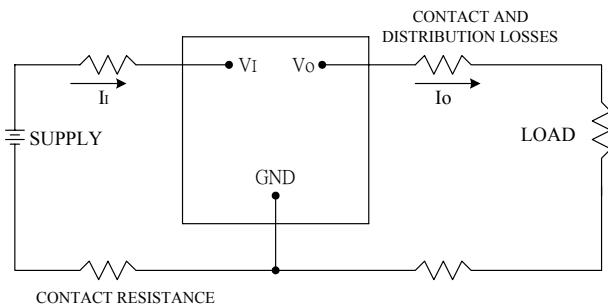
Note: Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a simulated source inductance. Current is measured at the input of the module.

**Figure 29:** 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 30:** Peak-peak output noise and startup transient measurement test setup.



**Figure 31:** 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.

$$\eta = \left( \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_i \times I_i} \right) \times 100 \%$$

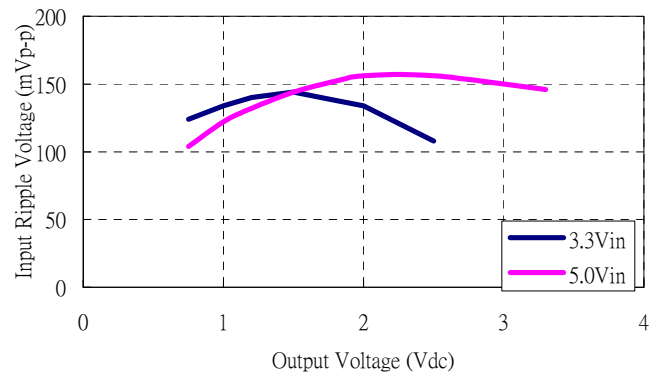
## DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

### Input Source Impedance

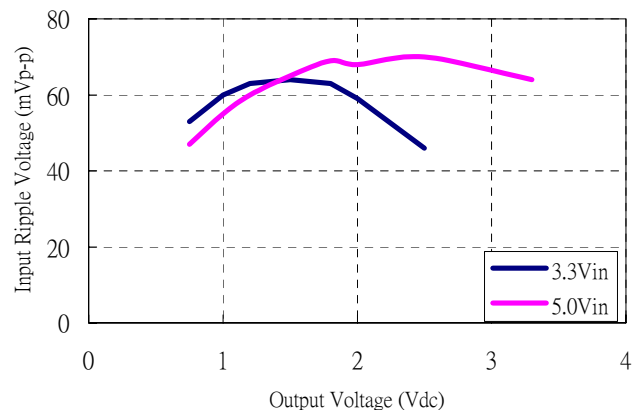
To maintain low noise and ripple at the input voltage, it is critical to use low ESR capacitors at the input to the module. Figure 32 shows the input ripple voltage (mVp-p) for various output models using 2x100  $\mu$ F low ESR tantalum capacitor (KEMET p/n: T491D107M016AS, AVX p/n: TAJD107M106R, or equivalent) in parallel with 47  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor (TDK p/n:C5750X7R1C476M or equivalent). Figure 33 shows much lower input voltage ripple when input capacitance is increased to 400  $\mu$ F (4 x 100  $\mu$ F) tantalum capacitors in parallel with 94  $\mu$ F (2 x 47  $\mu$ F) ceramic capacitor.

The input capacitance should be able to handle an AC ripple current of at least:

$$I_{rms} = I_{out} \sqrt{\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \left( 1 - \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \right)} \quad A_{rms}$$



**Figure 32:** Input voltage ripple for various output models,  $I_o = 6A$  ( $C_{IN} = 2 \times 100 \mu F$  tantalum // 47 $\mu F$  ceramic)



**Figure 33:** Input voltage ripple for various output models,  $I_o = 6A$  ( $C_{IN} = 4 \times 100 \mu F$  tantalum // 2x47 $\mu F$  ceramic)



## DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (CON.)

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 maximum 6A time-delay fuse in the ungrounded lead.

## FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS

### Remote On/Off

The DNS 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 DNS 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 34). 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  $V_{in}$  (module will be On).

For negative logic module, the On/Off pin is pulled high with an external pull-up resistor (see figure 35). 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, leave the pin floating or tie to GND. (module will be On)

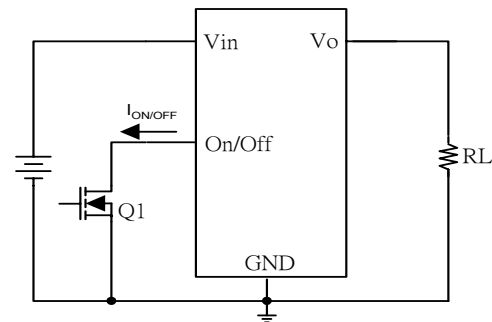


Figure 34: Positive remote On/Off implementation

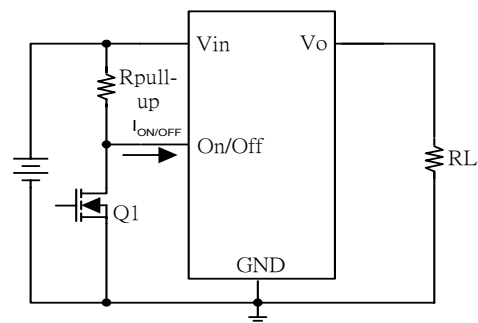


Figure 35: Negative remote On/Off implementation

### 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.



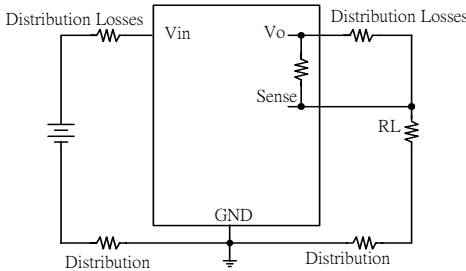
## FEATURES DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

### 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 try to restart after shutdown. If the over-temperature condition still exists during restart, the module will shut down again. This restart trial will continue until the temperature is within specification.

### Remote Sense

The DNS provide  $V_o$  remote sensing to achieve proper regulation at the load points and reduce effects of distribution losses on output line. In the event of an open remote sense line, the module shall maintain local sense regulation through an internal resistor. The module shall correct for a total of 0.5V of loss. The remote sense line impedance shall be  $< 10\Omega$ .



**Figure 36:** Effective circuit configuration for remote sense operation

### Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the DNS can be programmed to any voltage between 0.75Vdc and 3.3Vdc by connecting one resistor (shown as  $R_{trim}$  in Figure 37) 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  $R_{trim}$  for a particular output voltage  $V_o$ , please use the following equation:

$$R_{trim} = \left[ \frac{21070}{V_o - 0.7525} - 5110 \right] \Omega$$

For example, to program the output voltage of the DNS module to 1.8Vdc,  $R_{trim}$  is calculated as follows:

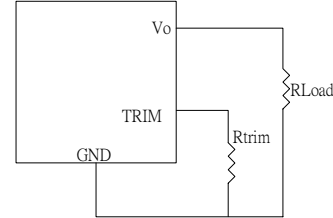
$$R_{trim} = \left[ \frac{21070}{1.8 - 0.7525} - 5110 \right] \Omega = 15K\Omega$$

DNS can also be programmed by apply a voltage between the TRIM and GND pins (Figure 38). The following equation can be used to determine the value of  $V_{trim}$  needed for a desired output voltage  $V_o$ :

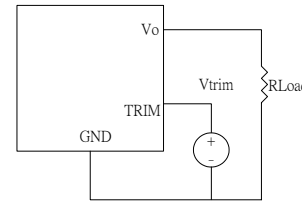
$$V_{trim} = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (V_o - 0.7525)$$

For example, to program the output voltage of a DNS module to 3.3 Vdc,  $V_{trim}$  is calculated as follows

$$V_{trim} = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (3.3 - 0.7525) = 0.267V$$



**Figure 37:** Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor



**Figure 38:** Circuit Configuration for programming output voltage using external voltage source

Table 1 provides  $R_{trim}$  values required for some common output voltages, while Table 2 provides value of external voltage source,  $V_{trim}$ , for the same common output voltages. By using a 1% tolerance trim resistor, set point tolerance of  $\pm 2\%$  can be achieved as specified in the electrical specification.

**Table 1**

$V_o(V)$	$R_{trim}(K\Omega)$
0.7525	Open
1.2	41.97
1.5	23.08
1.8	15.00
2.5	6.95
3.3	3.16

**Table 2**

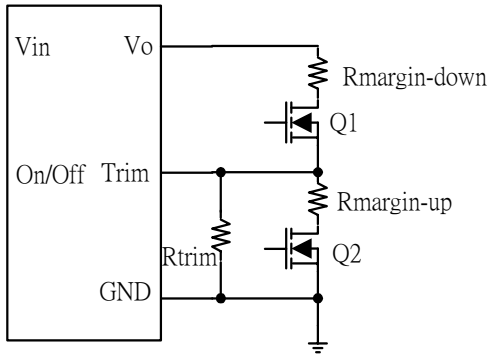
$V_o(V)$	$V_{trim}(V)$
0.7525	Open
1.2	0.624
1.5	0.573
1.8	0.522
2.5	0.403
3.3	0.267

## FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

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 ( $V_{o.set} \times I_{o.max} \leq P_{max}$ ).

### Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the DNS 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,  $R_{margin-down}$ , from the Trim pin to the output pin for margining-down. Figure 39 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  $R_{margin-down}$  for a specific output voltage and margin percentage.



**Figure 39:** Circuit configuration for output voltage margining

### Voltage Tracking

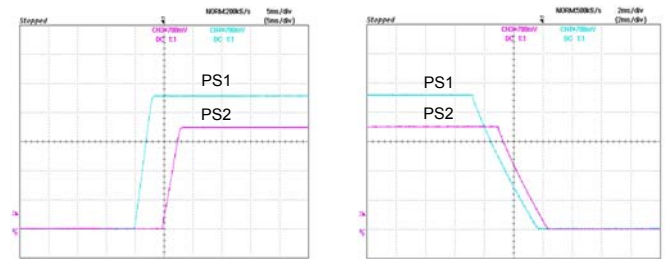
The DNS family was designed for applications that have output voltage tracking requirements during power-up and power-down. The devices have a TRACK pin to implement three types of tracking method: sequential start-up, simultaneous and ratio-metric. TRACK simplifies the task of supply voltage tracking in a power system by enabling modules to track each other, or any external voltage, during power-up and power-down.

By connecting multiple modules together, customers can get multiple modules to track their output voltages to the voltage applied on the TRACK pin.

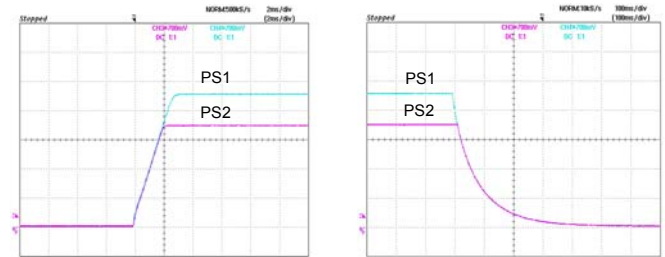
DS\_DNS04SMD6A\_10202006

The output voltage tracking feature (Figure 40 to Figure 42) is achieved according to the different external connections. If the tracking feature is not used, the TRACK pin of the module can be left unconnected or tied to  $V_{in}$ .

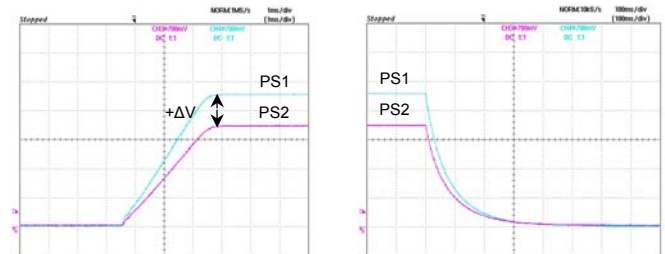
For proper voltage tracking, input voltage of the tracking power module must be applied in advance, and the remote on/off pin has to be in turn-on status. (Negative logic: Tied to GND or unconnected. Positive logic: Tied to  $V_{in}$  or unconnected)



**Figure 40:** Sequential Start-up



**Figure 41:** Simultaneous



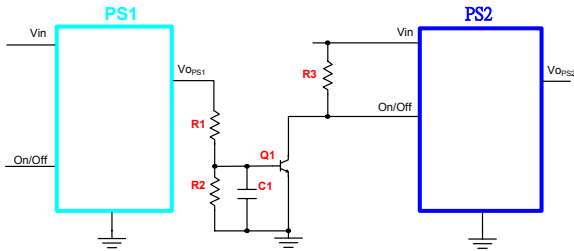
**Figure 42:** Ratio-metric



# FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS (CON.)

## Sequential Start-up

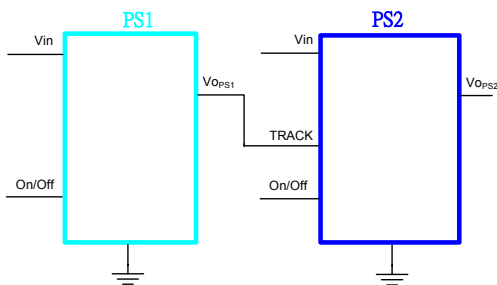
Sequential start-up (Figure 40) is implemented by placing an On/Off control circuit between  $V_{O_{PS1}}$  and the On/Off pin of PS2.



## Simultaneous

Simultaneous tracking (Figure 41) is implemented by using the TRACK pin. The objective is to minimize the voltage difference between the power supply outputs during power up and down.

The simultaneous tracking can be accomplished by connecting  $V_{O_{PS1}}$  to the TRACK pin of PS2. Please note the voltage apply to TRACK pin needs to always higher than the  $V_{O_{PS2}}$  set point voltage.



## Ratio-Metric

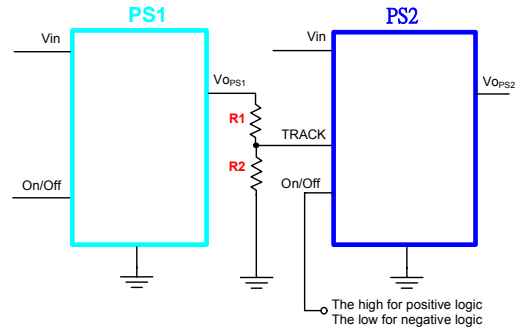
Ratio-metric (Figure 42) is implemented by placing the voltage divider on the TRACK pin that comprises R1 and R2, to create a proportional voltage with  $V_{O_{PS1}}$  to the Track pin of PS2.

For Ratio-Metric applications that need the outputs of PS1 and PS2 reach the regulation set point at the same time.

The following equation can be used to calculate the value of R1 and R2.

The suggested value of R2 is 10kΩ.

$$\frac{V_{O,PS2}}{V_{O,PS1}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



## 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.

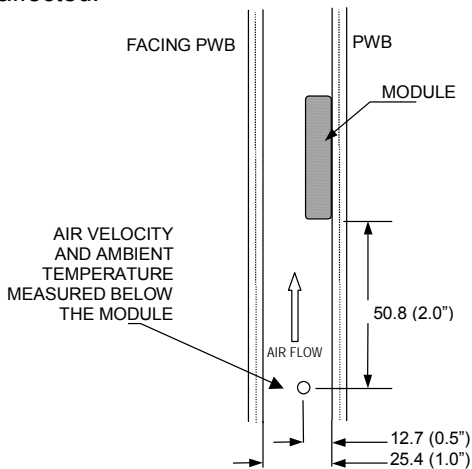
### Thermal Testing Setup

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 43: Wind tunnel test setup

## THERMAL CURVES

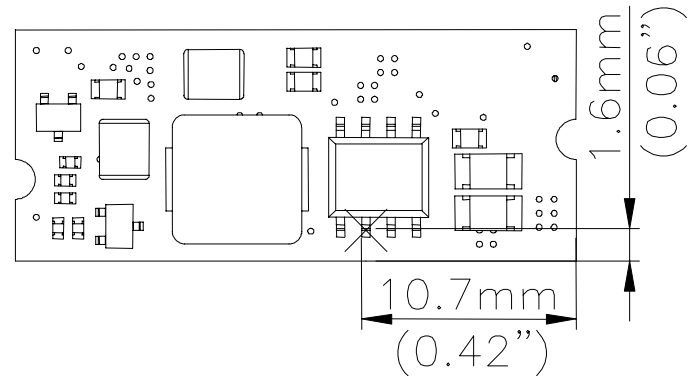


Figure 44: Temperature measurement location  
The allowed maximum hot spot temperature is defined at 127°C

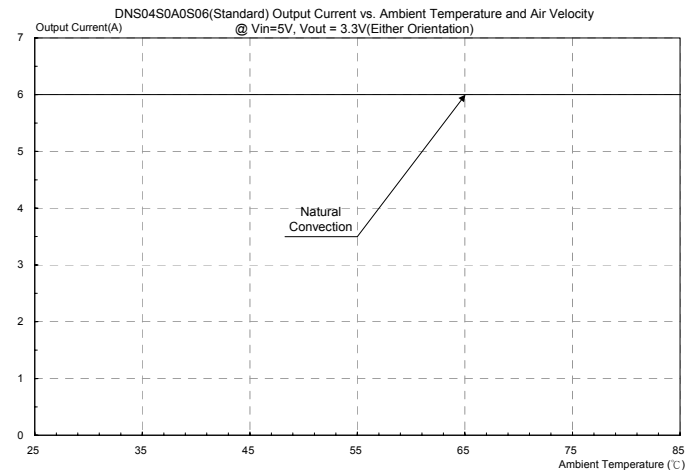


Figure 45: Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=5V, Vout=3.3V (Either Orientation)

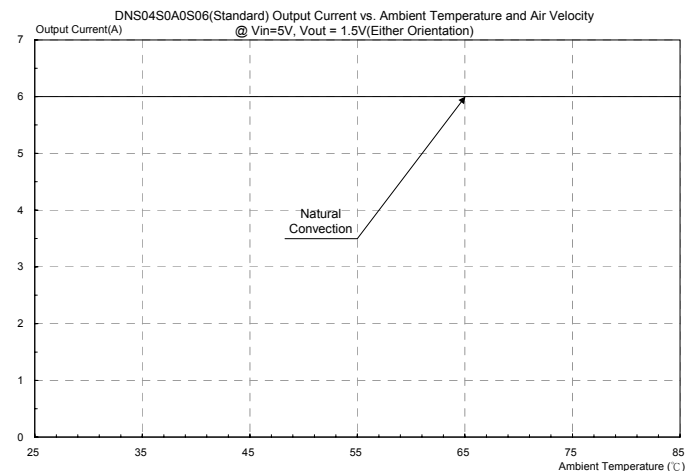
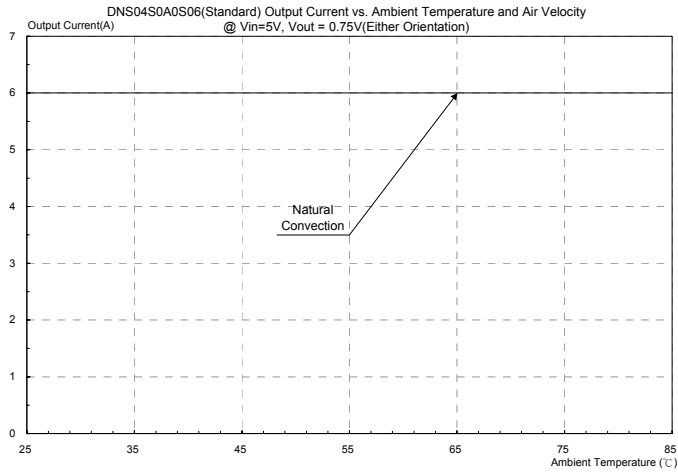
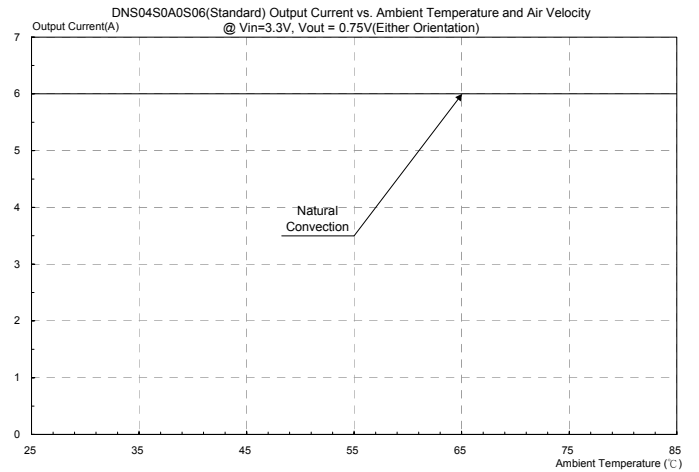


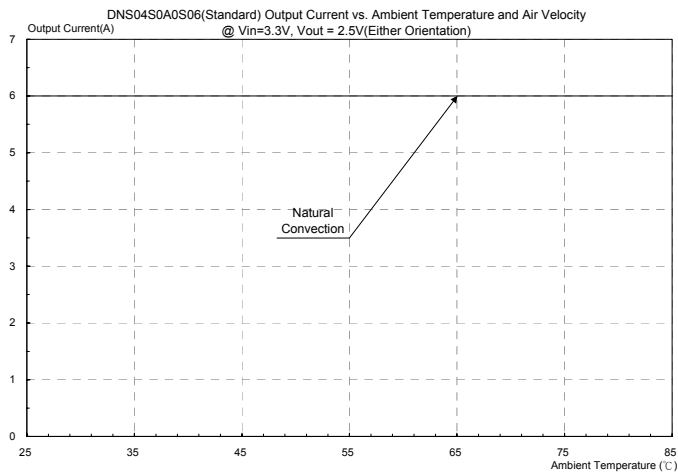
Figure 46: Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=5V, Vout=1.5V (Either Orientation)



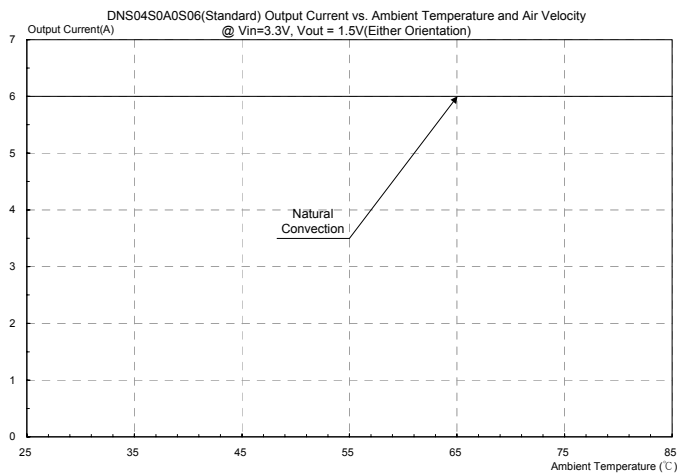
**Figure 47:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=5V, Vout=0.75V(Either Orientation)



**Figure 50:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=3.3V, Vout=0.75V(Either Orientation)



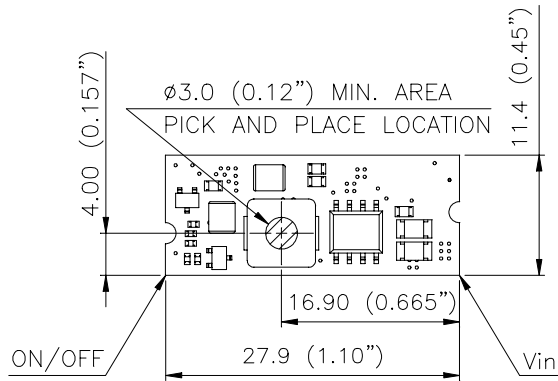
**Figure 48:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=3.3V, Vout=2.5V(Either Orientation)



**Figure 49:** Output current vs. ambient temperature and air velocity @ Vin=3.3V, Vout=1.5V(Either Orientation)

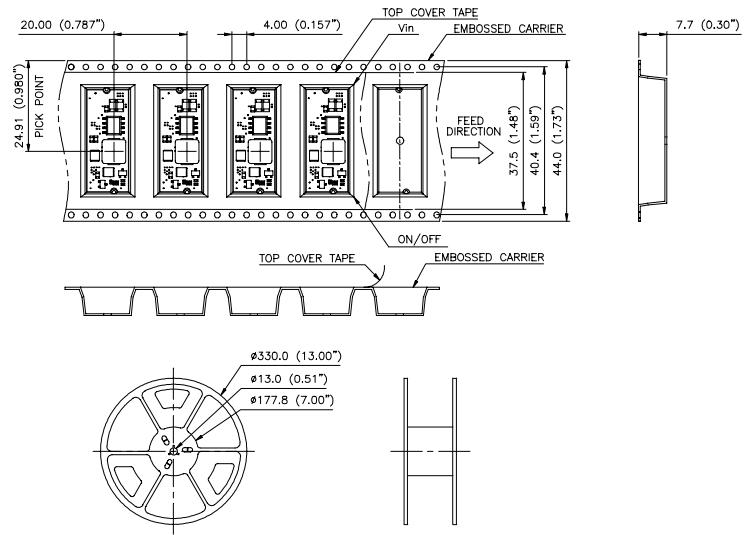


## PICK AND PLACE LOCATION

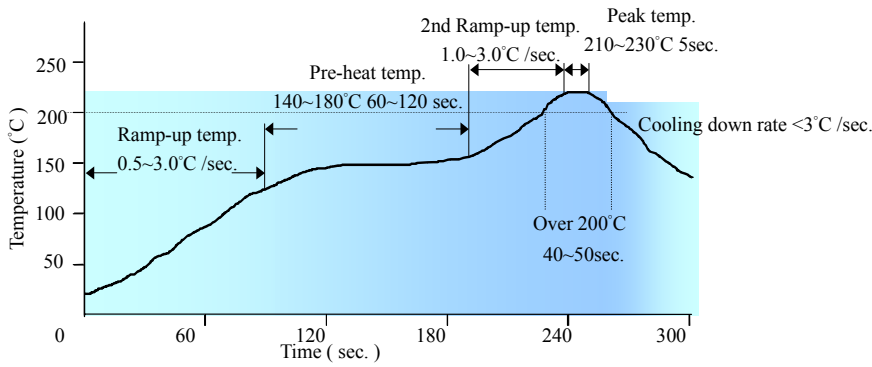


NOTES:  
 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES)  
 TOLERANCES: X.Xmm $\pm$ 0.5mm(X.XX in. $\pm$ 0.02 in.)  
 X.XXmm $\pm$ 0.25mm(X.XXX in. $\pm$ 0.010 in.)

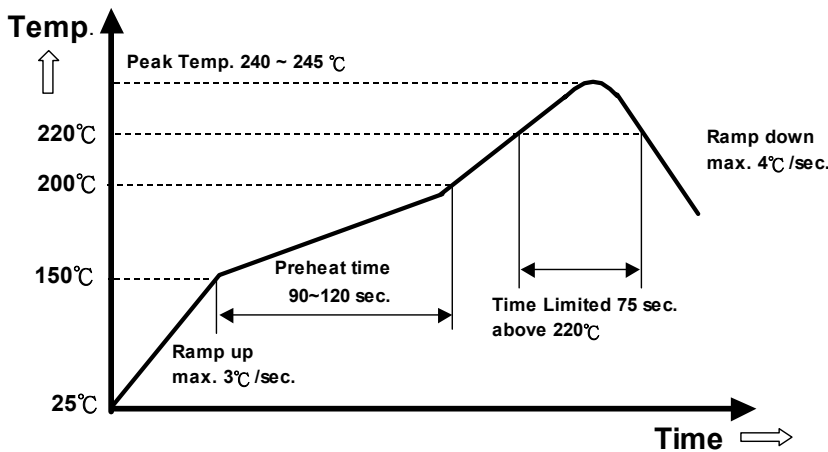
## SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL



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



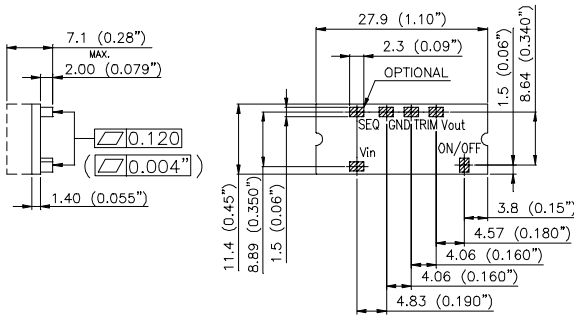
## LEAD FREE (SAC) PROCESS RECOMMEND TEMP. PROFILE



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

# MECHANICAL DRAWING

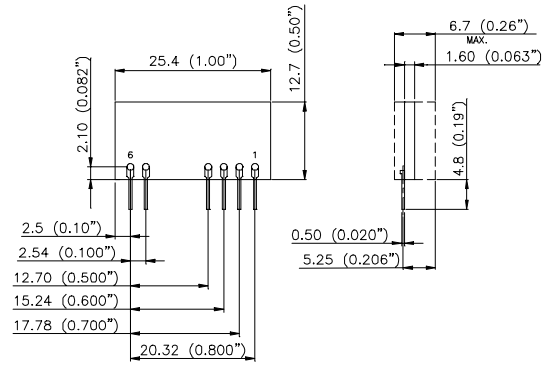
## SMD PACKAGE



SIDE VIEW

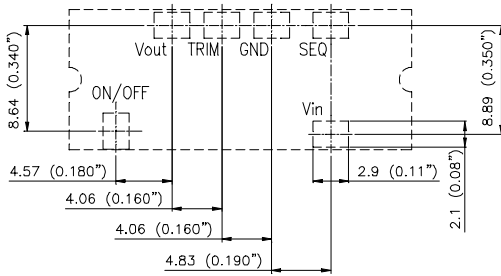
BOTTOM VIEW

## SIP PACKAGE (OPTIONAL)

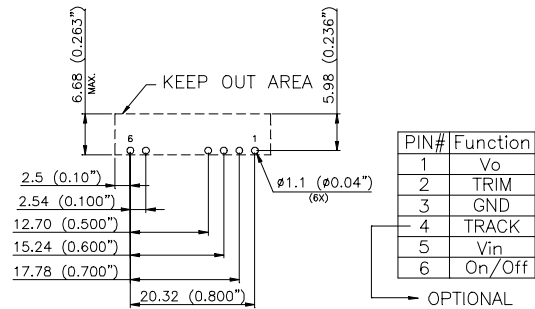


BACK VIEW

SIDE VIEW



RECOMMENDED PWB PAD LAYOUT



RECOMMENDED PWB 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.)

## PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

DNS	04	S	0A0	S	06	P	F	D
Product Series	Input Voltage	Numbers of Outputs	Output Voltage	Package Type	Output Current	On/Off logic		Option Code
DNS - 6A DNM - 10A DNL - 16A	04 - 2.8~5.5V 10 - 8.3~14V	S - Single	0A0 - Programmable	R - SIP S - SMD	06 - 6A 10 - 10A 16 - 16A	N- negative P- positive	F- RoHS 6/6 (Lead Free)	D - Standard Function:

## MODEL LIST

Model Name	Packaging	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Current	Efficiency 5.0Vin, 3.3Vdc @ 6A
DNS04S0A0S06NFD	SMD	2.8 ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75 V~ 3.3Vdc	6A	94.0%
DNS04S0A0S06PFD	SMD	2.8 ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75 V~ 3.3Vdc	6A	94.0%
DNS04S0A0R06NFD	SIP	2.8 ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75 V~ 3.3Vdc	6A	94.0%
DNS04S0A0R06PFD	SIP	2.8 ~ 5.5Vdc	0.75 V~ 3.3Vdc	6A	94.0%

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