2A DLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

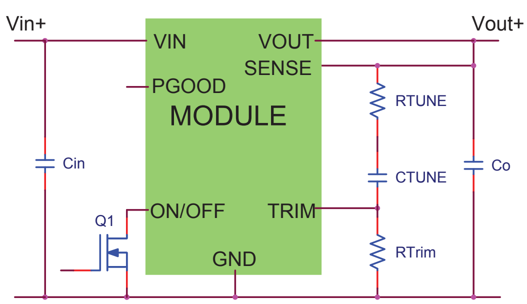
3Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 2A Output Current

TUNABLE LOOP™
A LINEAGE POWER TRADEMARK

RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Networking equipment
- Industrial equipment



Features

- Compliant to RoHS II EU "Directive 2011/65/EU"
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2, Class II
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment (Z versions)
- Wide Input voltage range (3Vdc-14Vdc)
- Output voltage programmable from 0.6Vdc to 5.5Vdc via external resistor.
- Tunable Loop™ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Power Good signal
- Fixed switching frequency
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Over temperature protection
- Remote On/Off
- Ability to sink and source current
- Cost efficient open frame design
- Small size:12.2 mm x 12.2 mm x 4.5 mm

  (0.48 in x 0.48 in x 0.18 in)
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 105°C]
- Ruggedized (-D) version able to withstand high levels of shock and vibration
- *UL** 60950-1 2nd Ed. Recognized, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 Certified, and *VDE*‡ (EN60950-1 2nd Ed.) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The 2A DLynx™ power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that shall deliver up to 2A of output current. These modules shall operate over a wide range of input voltage (V_{IN} = 3Vdc-14Vdc) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.6Vdc to 5.5Vdc, programmable via an external resistor. Features remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current and over temperature protection. The module shall also include the Tunable Loop™ feature that allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load with reduced amount of output capacitance leading to savings on cost and PWB area.

* *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
† *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
‡ *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	All	V_{IN}	-0.3	15	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V_{IN}	3.0	—	14.0	Vdc
Maximum Input Current (V_{IN}=3V to 14V, I_O=$I_{O,\,max}$)	All	$I_{IN,max}$			1.8A	Adc
Input No Load Current (V_{IN} = 12.0Vdc, I_O = 0, module enabled)	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.6 Vdc	$I_{IN,No\ load}$		20		mA
	$V_{O,set}$ = 5.5Vdc	$I_{IN,No\ load}$		30		mA
Input Stand-by Current (V_{IN} = 12.0Vdc, module disabled)	All	$I_{IN,stand\text{-}by}$		8		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			1	A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1μH source impedance; V_{IN} = 0 to 14V, I_O= I_{Omax} ; See Test Configurations)	All			10		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			-65		dB

CAUTION: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple standalone operation to an integrated part of sophisticated power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 4A (see Safety Considerations section) in the positive input lead. Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer’s data sheet for further information.

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point (with 0.5% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage)	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-1.5		+1.5	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-2.5	—	+2.5	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor) (Some output voltages may not be possible depending on the input voltage – see Feature Descriptions Section)	All	V_O	0.6		5.5	Vdc
Remote Sense Range	All				0.5	Vdc
Output Regulation (for $V_O \geq 2.5$Vdc)						
Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$)	All			—	+0.4	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Load ($I_O=I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$)	All			—	10	mV
Output Regulation (for $V_O < 2.5$Vdc)						
Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$)	All			—	10	mV
Load ($I_O=I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$)	All			—	5	mV
Temperature ($T_{ref}=T_{A,\,min}$ to $T_{A,\,max}$)	All			—	1	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,\,nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$ Co = 0.1μF // 10 μF ceramic capacitors)						
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	30	60	mV_{pk-pk}
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All			10	20	mV_{rms}
External Capacitance[1]						
Without the Tunable Loop™						
ESR ≥ 1 mΩ	All	C_O	22	—	47	μF
With the Tunable Loop™						
ESR ≥0.15 mΩ	All	$C_{O,}$	22	—	1000	μF
ESR ≥ 10 mΩ	All	$C_{O,}$	22	—	3000	μF
Output Current (in either sink or source mode)	All	I_o	0		2	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode)	All	$I_{O,\,lim}$		180		% $I_{o,max}$
Output Short-Circuit Current (V_O≤250mV) (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O,\,s/c}$		140		mA
Efficiency	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.6Vdc	η		69.3		%
V_{IN}= 12Vdc, T_A=25°C	$V_{O,\,set}$ = 1.2Vdc	η		82.2		%
$I_O=I_{O,\,max}$, $V_O= V_{O,set}$	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.8Vdc	η		87.4		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 2.5Vdc	η		89.4		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 3.3Vdc	η		91.9		%
	$V_{O,set}$ = 5.0Vdc	η		93.8		%
Switching Frequency	All	f_{sw}	—	600	—	kHz

[1] External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop™ feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop™ section for details.

General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I_O=0.8$I_{O, max}$, T_A=40°C) Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3	APXS		26,121,938		Hours
Weight		—	0.8 (0.0282)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal Interface (V_{IN}=$V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$; open collector or equivalent, Signal referenced to GND)						
Device Code with no suffix – Negative Logic (See Ordering Information) (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND)						
Logic High (Module OFF)						
Input High Current	All	I_{IH}	—	—	1	mA
Input High Voltage	All	V_{IH}	3	—	$V_{IN, max}$	Vdc
Logic Low (Module ON)						
Input low Current	All	I_{IL}	—	—	10	µA
Input Low Voltage	All	V_{IL}	-0.2	—	0.3	Vdc
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
(V_{IN}=$V_{IN, nom}$, I_O=$I_{O, max}$, V_O to within ±1% of steady state)						
Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which V_{IN} = $V_{IN, min}$ until V_O = 10% of $V_{O, set}$)	All	Tdelay	—	5	—	msec
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which Von/Off is enabled until V_O = 10% of $V_{O, set}$)	All	Tdelay	—	5.2	—	msec
Output voltage Rise time (time for V_O to rise from 10% of Vo, set to 90% of Vo, set)	All	Trise	—	1.4	—	msec
Output voltage overshoot (T_A = 25°C V_{IN}= $V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$,I_O = $I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$) With or without maximum external capacitance					3.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_{ref}		140		°C

Feature Specifications (cont.)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All				2.95	Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All				2.8	Vdc
Hysteresis	All			0.2		Vdc
PGOOD (Power Good)						
Signal Interface Open Drain, $V_{supply} \leq 5VDC$						
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD				112.5		$\%V_{O,set}$
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD				87.5		$\%V_{O,set}$
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin	All			30	70	Ω

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (0.6V, 2A) at 25°C.

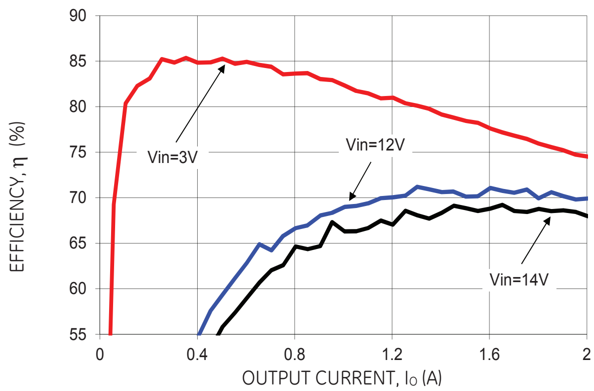


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

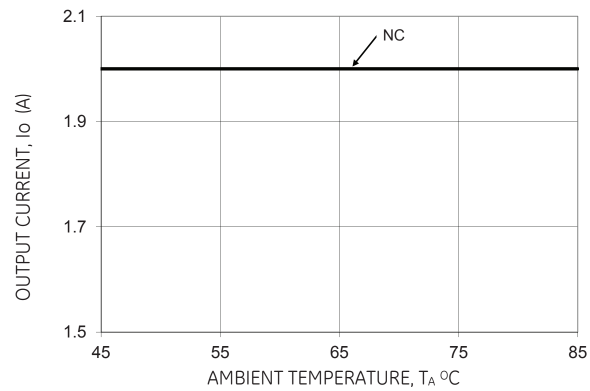


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

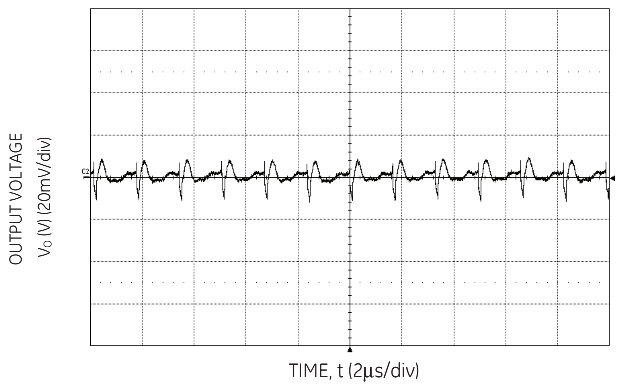


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

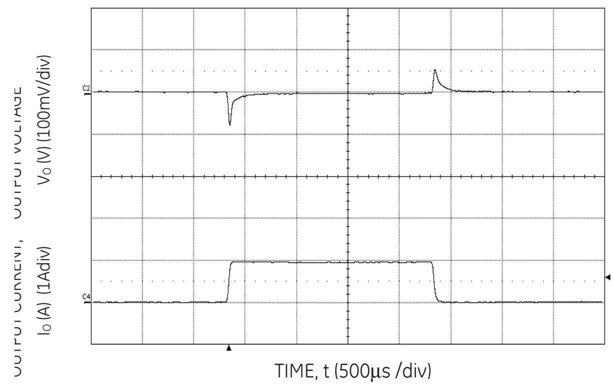


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% .

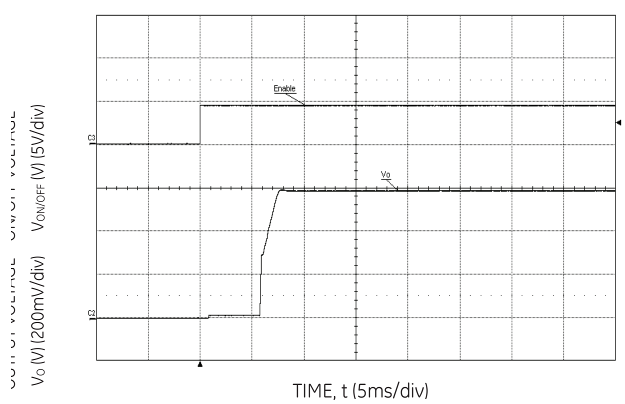


Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$, V_{in}=12V,Cext= 22uF).

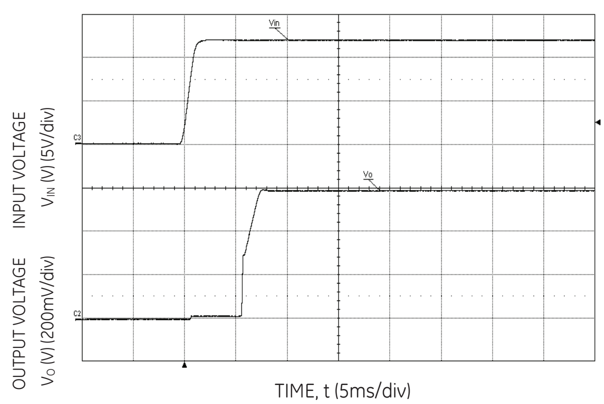


Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (1.2V, 2A) at 25°C.

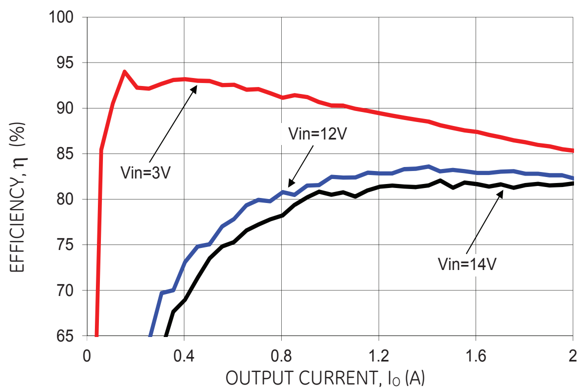


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

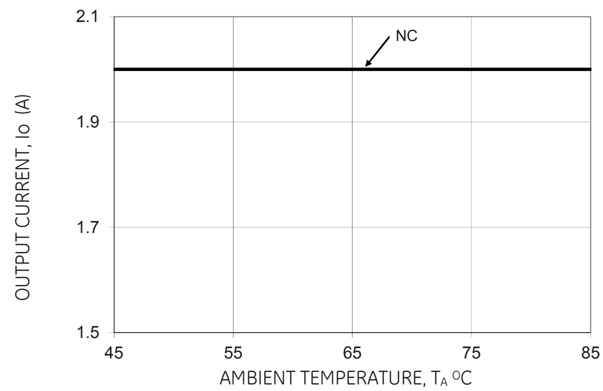


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

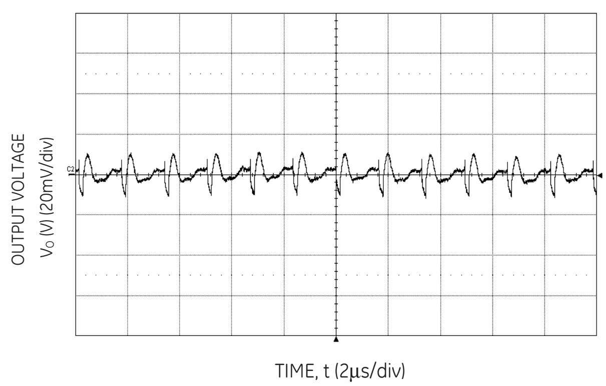


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

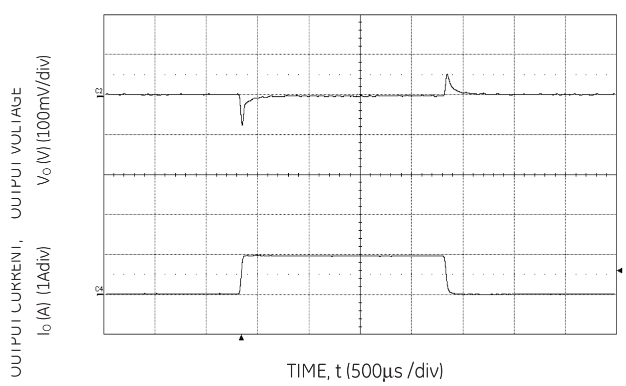


Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0%.

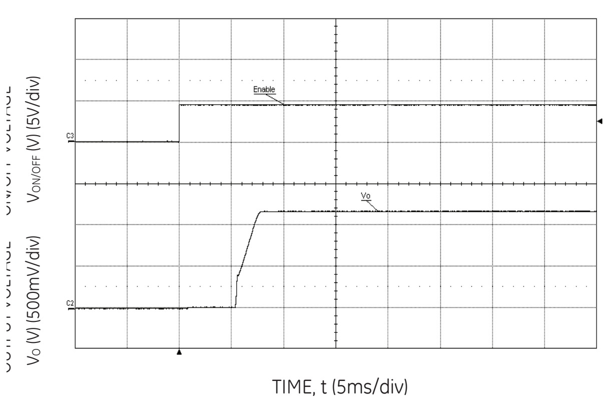


Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$, V_{in}=12V,Cext= 22uF).

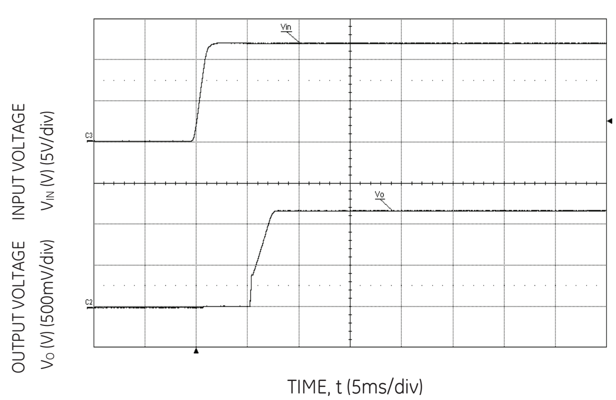


Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, Cext= 22uF, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (1.8V, 2A) at 25ºC.

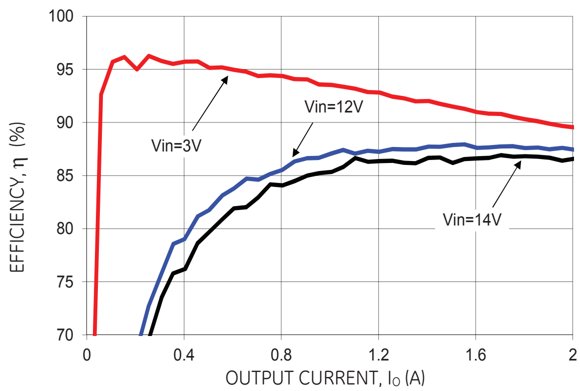


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

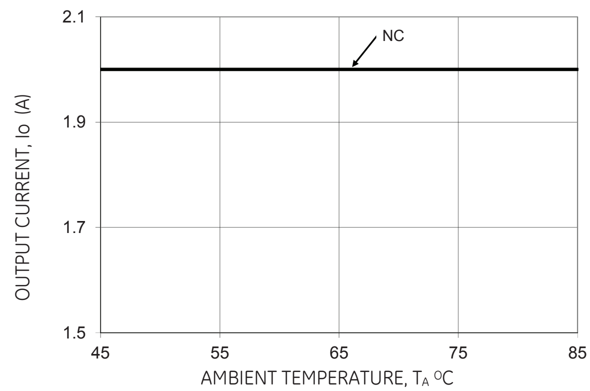


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

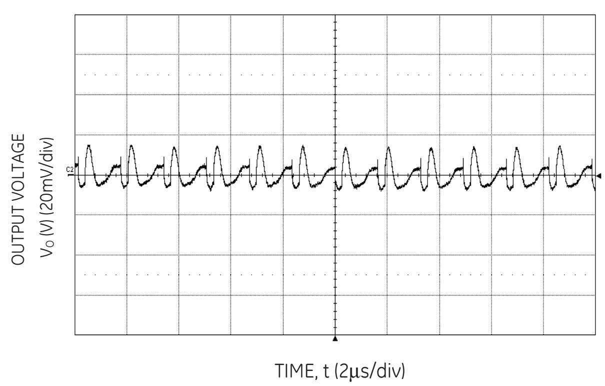


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

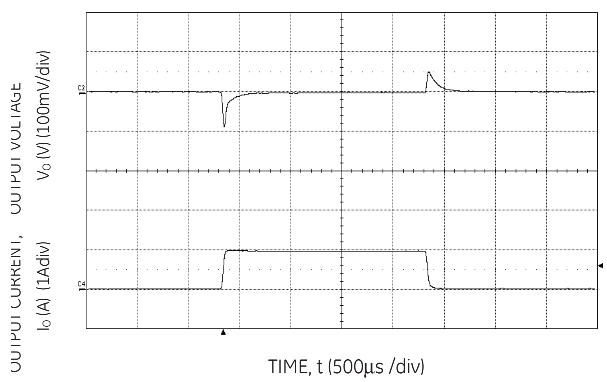


Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0%.

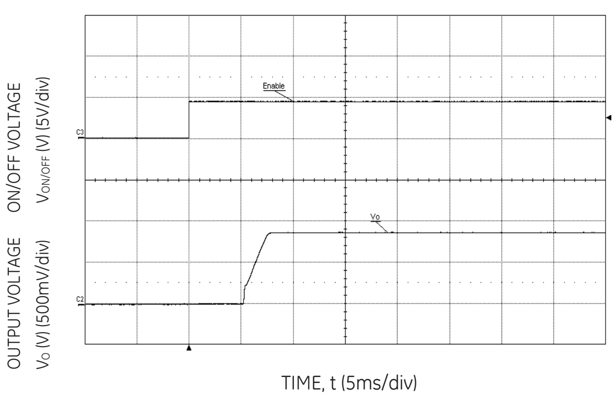


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$, V_{in}=12V,Cext= 22uF,).

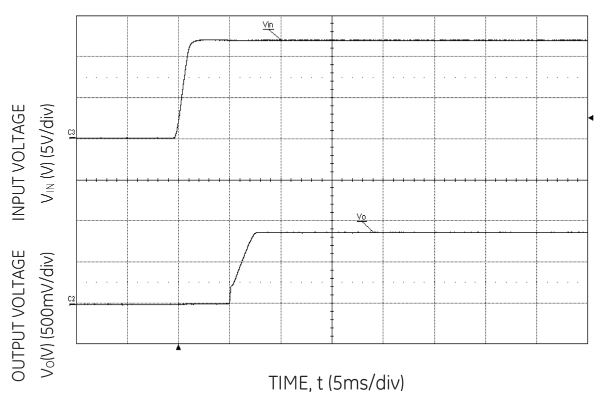


Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, Cext= 22uF, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (2.5V, 2A) at 25ºC.

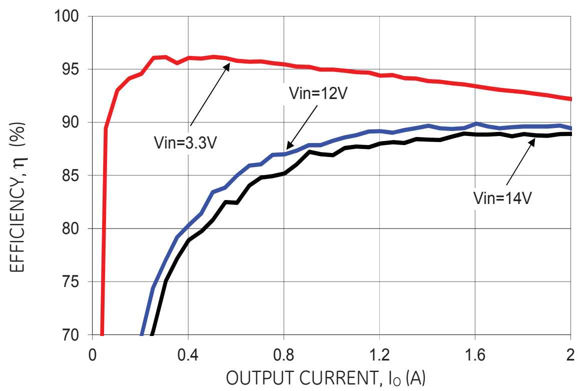


Figure 19. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

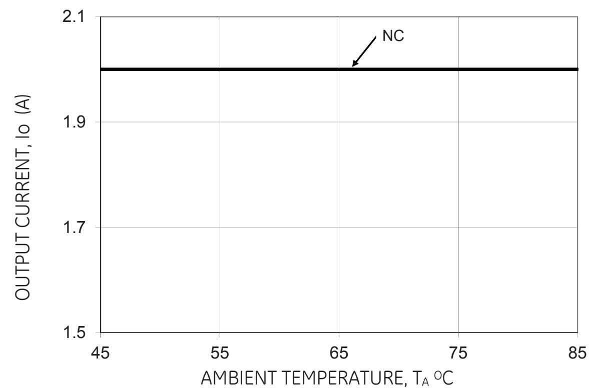


Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

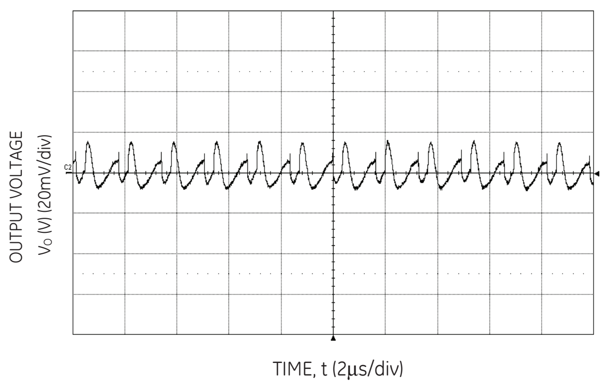


Figure 21. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

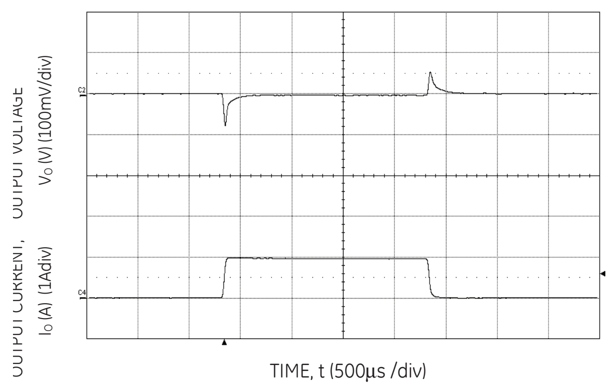


Figure 22. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0%.

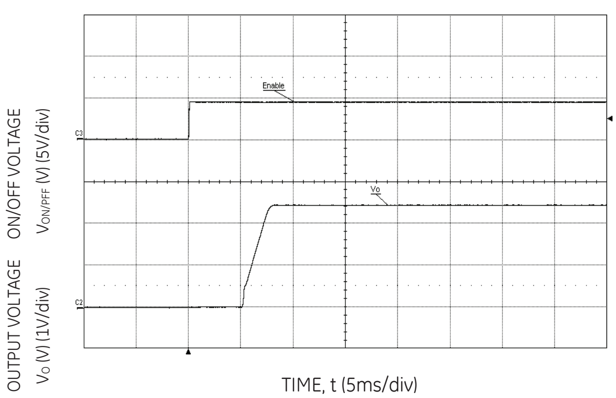


Figure 23. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$, Vin=12V,Cext= 22uF).

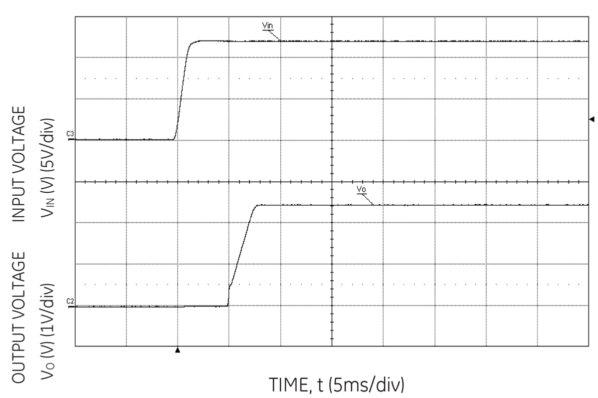


Figure 24. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, Cext= 22 uF, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (3.3V, 2A) at 25ºC.

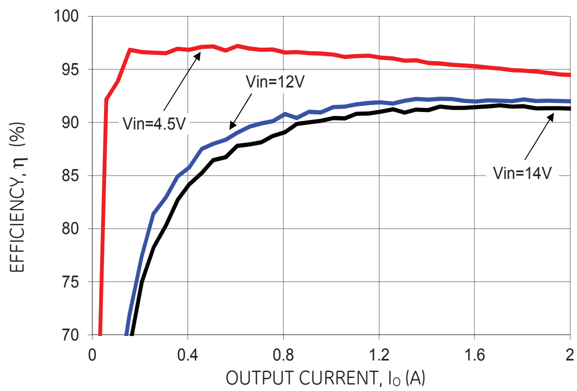


Figure 25. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

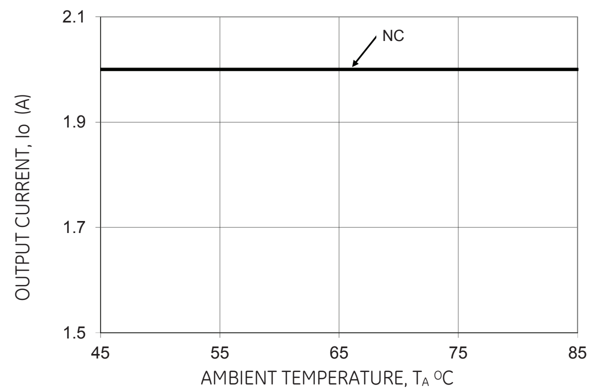


Figure 26. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

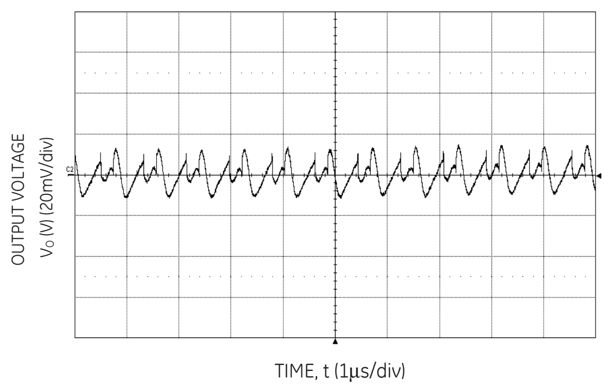


Figure 27. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

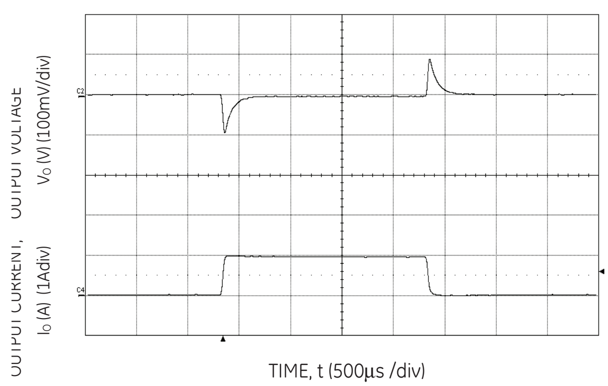


Figure 28. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0%.

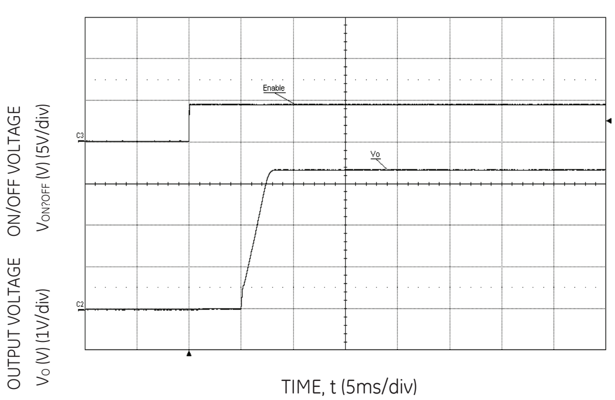


Figure 29. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$, V_{in}=12V,Cext= 22uF)

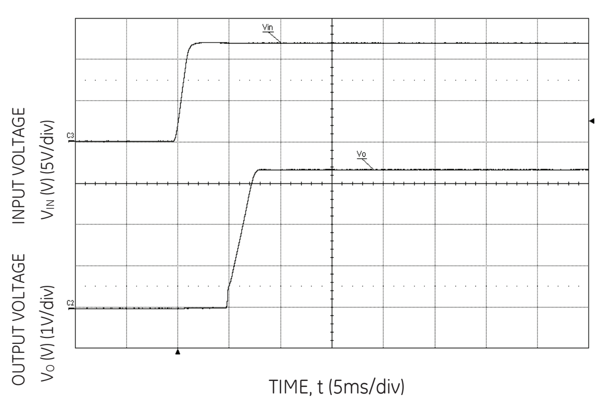


Figure 30. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, Cext= 22 uF, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the PNVX002A0X-SRZ (5V, 2A) at 25°C.

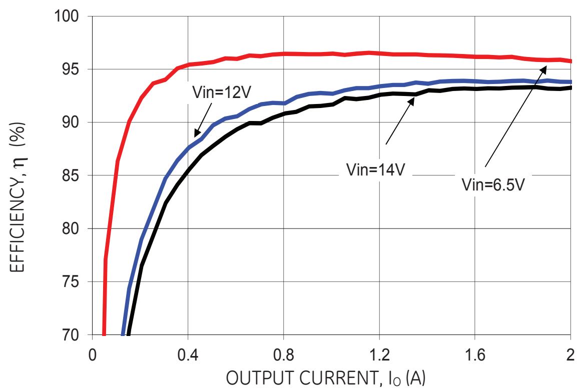


Figure 31. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

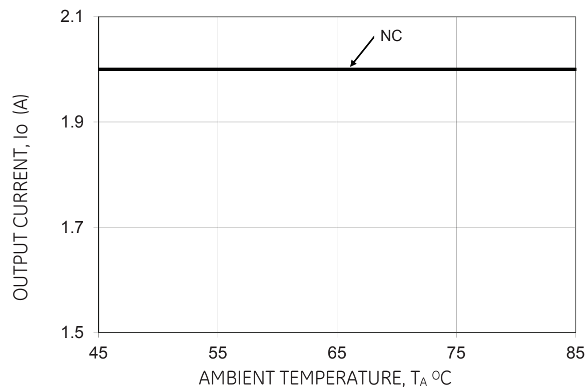


Figure 32. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

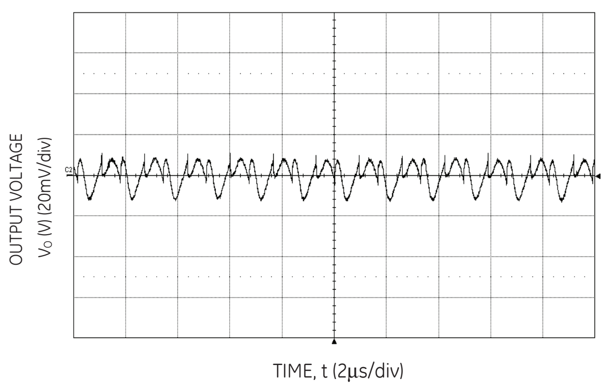


Figure 33. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

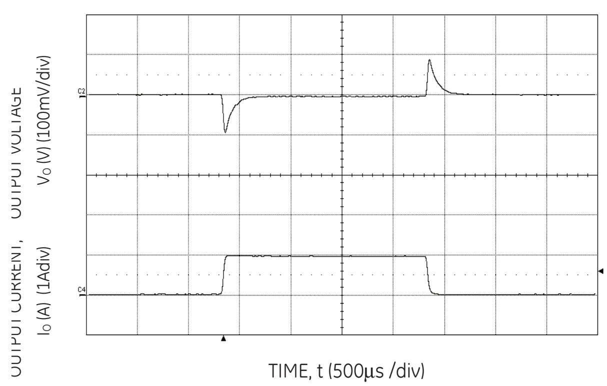


Figure 34. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0%.

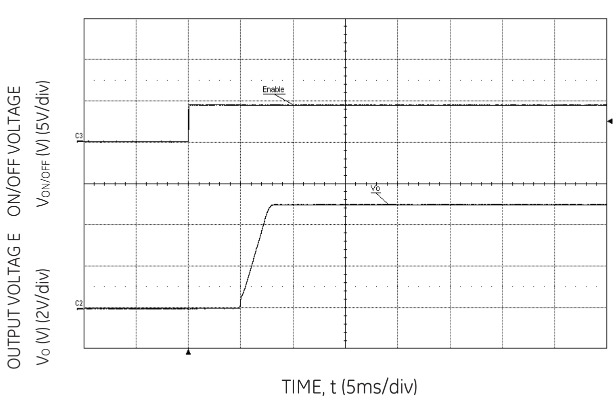


Figure 35. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$, V_{in}=12V,Cext= 22uF).

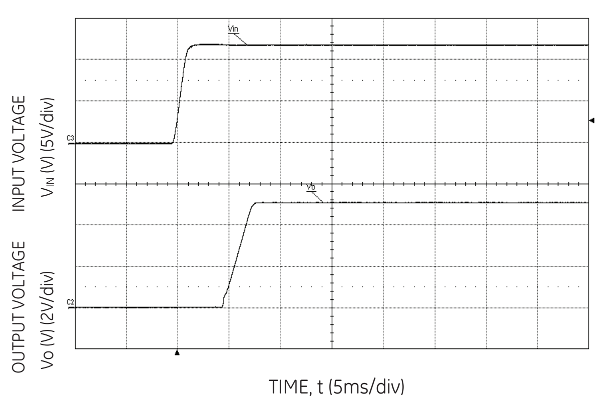
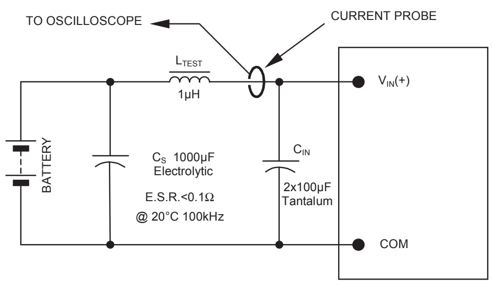


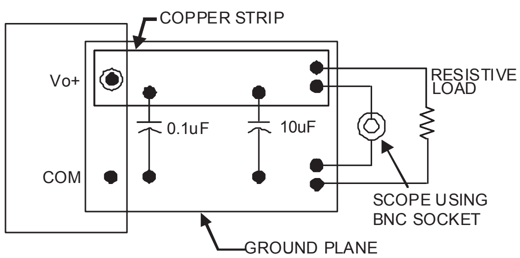
Figure 36. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$, Cext= 22uF).

Test Configurations



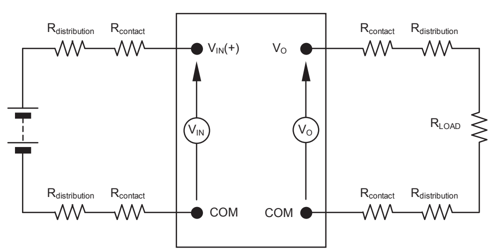
NOTE: Measure input reflected ripple current with a simulated source inductance (L_{TEST}) of 1μH. Capacitor C_S offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 37. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup.



NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 38. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup.



NOTE: All voltage measurements to be taken at the module terminals, as shown above. If sockets are used then Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Figure 39. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup.

$$\text{Efficiency} \quad \eta = \frac{V_O \cdot I_O}{V_{IN} \cdot I_{IN}} \times 100 \ \%$$

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The 12V DLynx™ 2A module should be connected to a low ac-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 40 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 2A of load current with 1x10 µF or 1x22 µF ceramic capacitors and an input of 5V. Figure 41 shows the input ripple voltage for an input of 12V

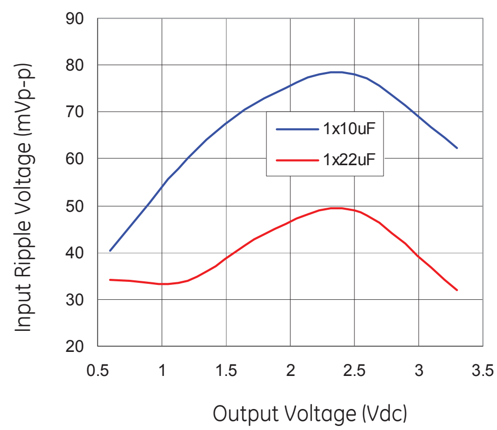


Figure 40. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 1x10 µF or 1x22 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (2A load). Input voltage is 5V. Scope BW: 20MHz.

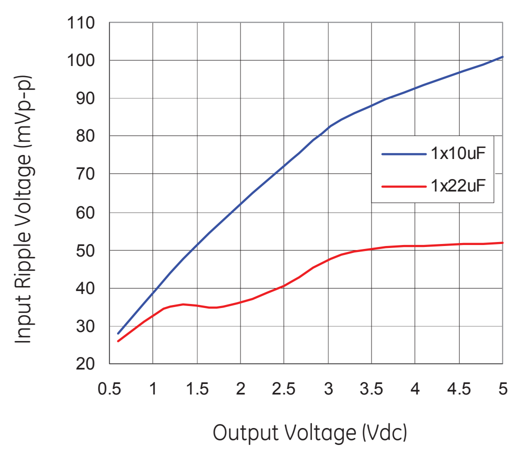


Figure 41. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 1x10 µF or 1x22 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (2A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope BW: 20MHz

Output Filtering

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 0.1 µF ceramic and 22µF ceramic capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. A minimum 22uF External Cap must be used. Figure 42 provides output ripple information for different external capacitance values at various Vo and for a load current of 2A. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable Loop™ feature described later in this data sheet.

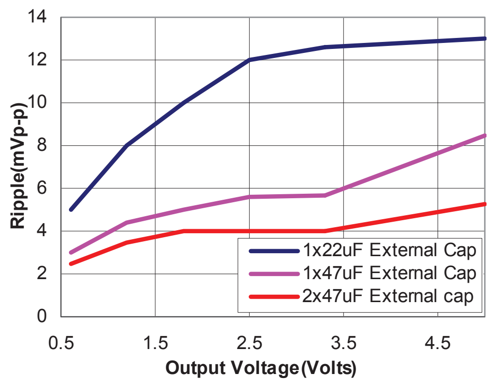


Figure 42. Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 1x22 µF, 1x47 µF or 2x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the output (2A load). Input voltage is 12V.

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, i.e., UL 60950-1 2nd, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, DIN EN 60950-1:2006 + A11 (VDE0805 Teil 1 + A11):2009-11; EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009-03.

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 slow-blow fuse with a maximum rating of 4A in the positive input lead.

Feature Descriptions

Remote Enable

The 12V DLynx™ 2A power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. Two On/Off logic options are available. In the Positive Logic On/Off option, (device code suffix "4" – see Ordering Information), the module turns ON during a logic High on the On/Off pin and turns OFF during a logic Low. With the Negative Logic On/Off option, (no device code suffix, see Ordering Information), the module turns OFF during logic High and ON during logic Low. The On/Off signal is always referenced to ground. For either On/Off logic option, leaving the On/Off pin disconnected will turn the module ON when input voltage is present.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure 43. Contact GE Energy regarding availability of positive logic module

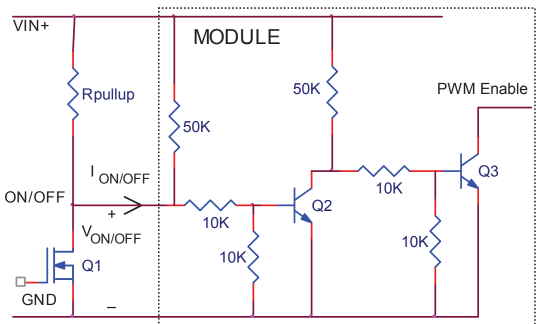


Figure 43. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig. 44.

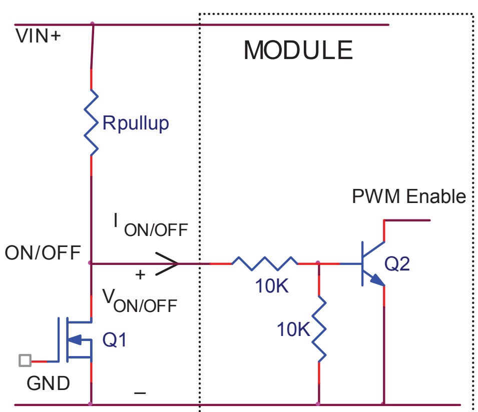


Figure 44. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

Overtemperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shutdown if the overtemperature threshold of 140°C is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{ref} . The thermal shutdown is not intended as a guarantee that the unit will survive temperatures beyond its rating. Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, the module operation is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the 12V DLynx™ 2A modules can be programmed to any voltage from 0.6dc to 5.5Vdc by connecting a resistor between the Trim and GND pins of the module. Certain restrictions apply on the output voltage set point depending on the input voltage. These are shown in the Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot in Fig. 45. The Lower Limit curve shows that for output voltages of 2.4V and higher, the input voltage needs to be larger than the minimum of 3V.

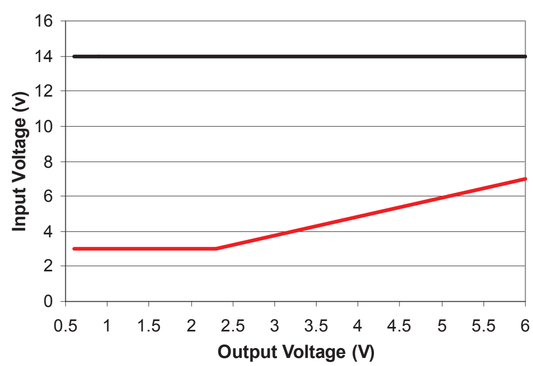


Figure 45. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.

Without an external resistor between Trim and GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.6Vdc. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, *Rtrim* for a desired output voltage, use the following equation:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{6.0}{(Vo - 0.6)}\right] k\Omega$$

Rtrim is the external resistor in kΩ

Vo is the desired output voltage.

Table 1 provides Rtrim values required for some common output voltages.

Table 1

$V_{O,\,set}$ (V)	*Rtrim* (KΩ)
1.0	15
1.2	10
1.5	6.67
1.8	5
2.5	3.16
3.3	2.22
5.0	1.36

By using a ±0.5% tolerance trim resistor with a TC of ±100ppm, a set point tolerance of ±1.5% can be achieved as specified in the electrical specification.

Remote Sense

The 12V DLynx™ 2A power modules have a Remote Sense feature to minimize the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage at the SENSE pin. The voltage between the SENSE pin and VOUT pin must not exceed 0.5V. Note that the output voltage of the module cannot exceed the specified maximum value. This includes the voltage drop between the SENSE and Vout pins. When the Remote Sense feature is not being used, connect the SENSE pin to the VOUT pin.

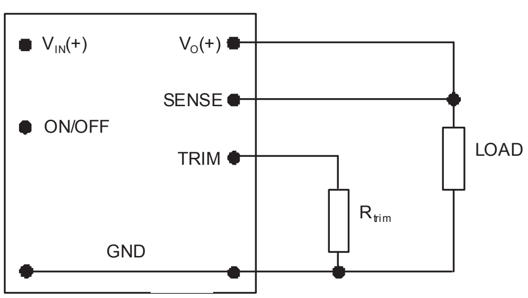


Figure 46. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the 12V DLynx™ 2A modules by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin\text{-}up}$, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin\text{-}down}$, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Figure 10 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.lineagepower.com under the Design Tools section, also calculates the values of $R_{margin\text{-}up}$ and $R_{margin\text{-}down}$ for a specific output voltage and % margin.

Please consult your local GE Energy technical representative for additional details.

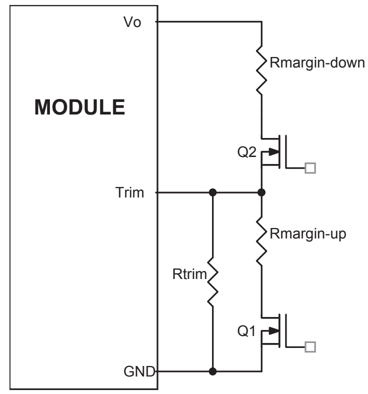


Figure 47. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules have monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Startup into Pre-biased Output

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules can start into a prebiased output as long as the prebias voltage is 0.5V less than the set output voltage.

Power Good

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules provide a Power Good (PGOOD) signal that is implemented with an open-drain output to indicate that the output voltage is within the regulation limits of the power module. The PGOOD signal will be de-asserted to a low state if any condition such as overtemperature, overcurrent or loss of regulation occurs that would result in the output voltage going ±12.5% outside the setpoint value. The PGOOD terminal should be connected through a pullup resistor (suggested value 100KΩ) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

Tunable Loop™

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules have a new feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop™.
External capacitors are usually added to the output of the module for two reasons: to reduce output ripple and noise (see Fig. 42) and to reduce output voltage deviations from the steady-state value in the presence of dynamic load current changes. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

The Tunable Loop™ allows the user to externally adjust the voltage control loop to match the filter network connected to the output of the module. The Tunable Loop™ is implemented by connecting a series R-C between the SENSE and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 48. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

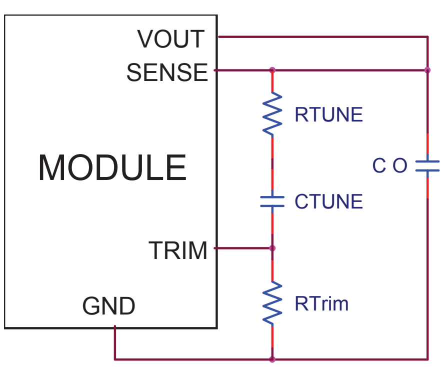


Figure. 48. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUME} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different output capacitor combinations are given in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 shows the recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different values of ceramic output capacitors up to 470uF that might be needed for an application to meet output ripple and noise requirements. Selecting R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} according to Table 2 will ensure stable operation of the module.

In applications with tight output voltage limits in the presence of dynamic current loading, additional output capacitance will be required. Tables 3,4 and 5 list recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of a 1A to 2A step change (50% of full load), for input voltages of 12V, 5V and 3.3V respectively.

Please contact your GE Energy technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values or input voltages other than 12V.

Table 2. General recommended values of of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for Vin=12V/5V/3.3V and various external ceramic capacitor combinations.

Co	1x47µF	2x47µF	3x47µF	4x47µF	10x47µF
R_{TUNE}	220	150	100	100	100
C_{TUNE}	3900pF	10nF	18nF	18nF	22nF

Table 3. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of ≤2% of Vout for a 1A step load with Vin=12V

Vo	5V	3.3V	2.5V	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
Co	1x22µF	1x47µF	2x47µF	2x47µF	3x47µF	330µF Polymer
R_{TUNE}	220	220	150	150	100	100
C_{TUNE}	2200pF	3900pF	10nF	10nF	18nF	68nF
ΔV	81mV	61mV	35mV	34mV	23mV	12mV

Table 4. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of ≤2% of Vout for a 1A step load with Vin=5V

Vo	3.3V	2.5V	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
Co	1x47µF	2x47µF	2x47µF	3x47µF	330µF Polymer
R_{TUNE}	220	150	150	100	100
C_{TUNE}	3900pF	10nF	10nF	18nF	68nF
ΔV	62mV	35mV	34mV	23mV	12mV

Table 5. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of ≤2% of Vout for a 1A step load with Vin=3.3V

Vo	2.5V	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
Co	3x47µF	2x47µF	3x47µF	330µF Polymer
R_{TUNE}	100	150	100	100
C_{TUNE}	18nF	10nF	18nF	68nF
ΔV	48mV	34mV	23mV	12mV

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should always be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 49. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 50.

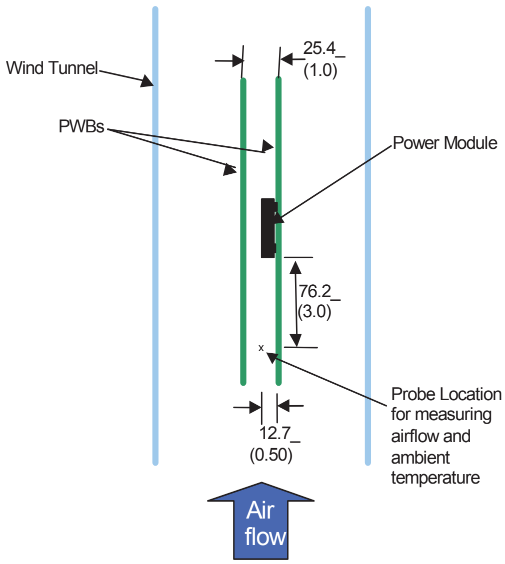


Figure 49. Thermal Test Setup.

The thermal reference points, T_{ref} used in the specifications are also shown in Figure 50. For reliable operation the temperatures at these points should not exceed 125°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module (Vo,set x Io,max).

Please refer to the Application Note "Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules" for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.

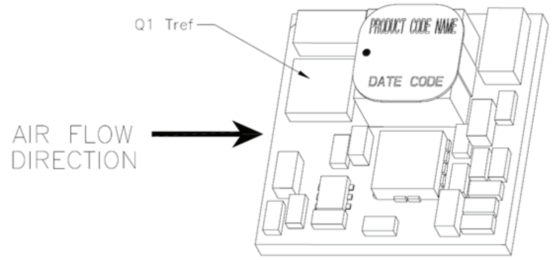
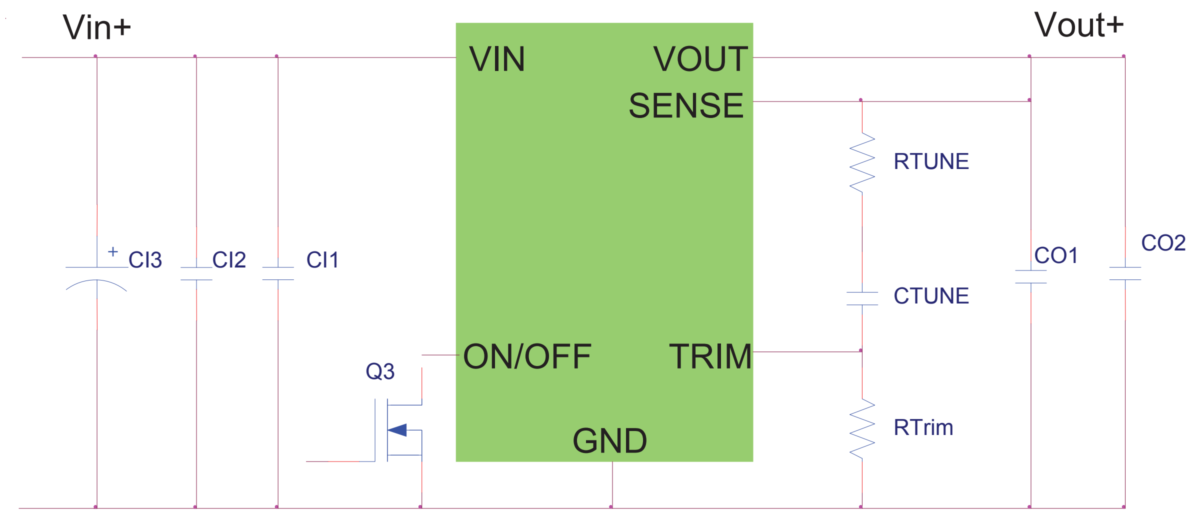


Figure 50. Preferred airflow direction and location of hot-spot of the module (Tref).

Example Application Circuit

Requirements:

Vin:	**12V**
Vout:	**1.8V**
Iout:	**1A max., worst case load transient is from 1A to 1.5A**
ΔVout:	**1.5% of Vout (27mV) for worst case load transient**
Vin, ripple	**1.5% of Vin (180mV, p-p)**



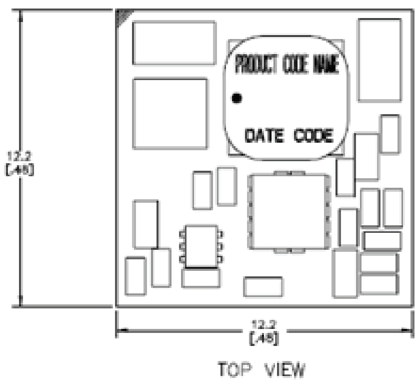
CI1	1x0.1µF/16V ceramic capacitor (0402 size)
CI2	1x10µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. TDK C Series)
CI2	100µF/16V bulk electrolytic
CO1	1x0.1µF/16V ceramic capacitor (0402 size)
CO1	2x47µF/6.3V ceramic capacitor (e.g. TDK C Series, Murata GRM32ER60J476ME20)
CTune	5600pF ceramic capacitor
RTune	150 ohms SMT resistor
RTrim	5kΩ SMT resistor (recommended tolerance of 0.1%)

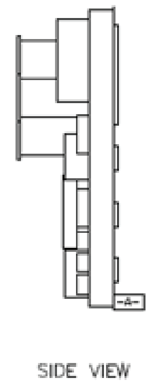
Mechanical Outline

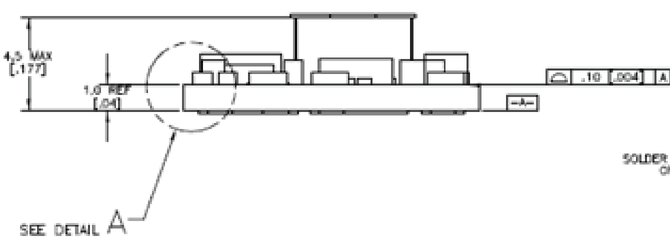
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

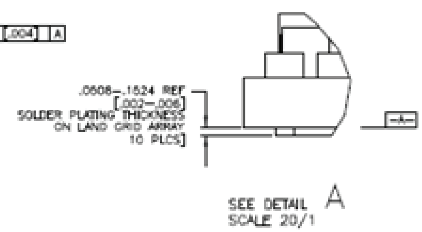
Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

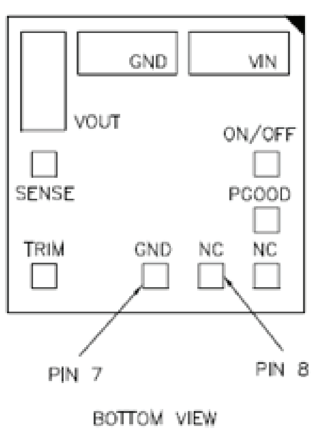
x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)











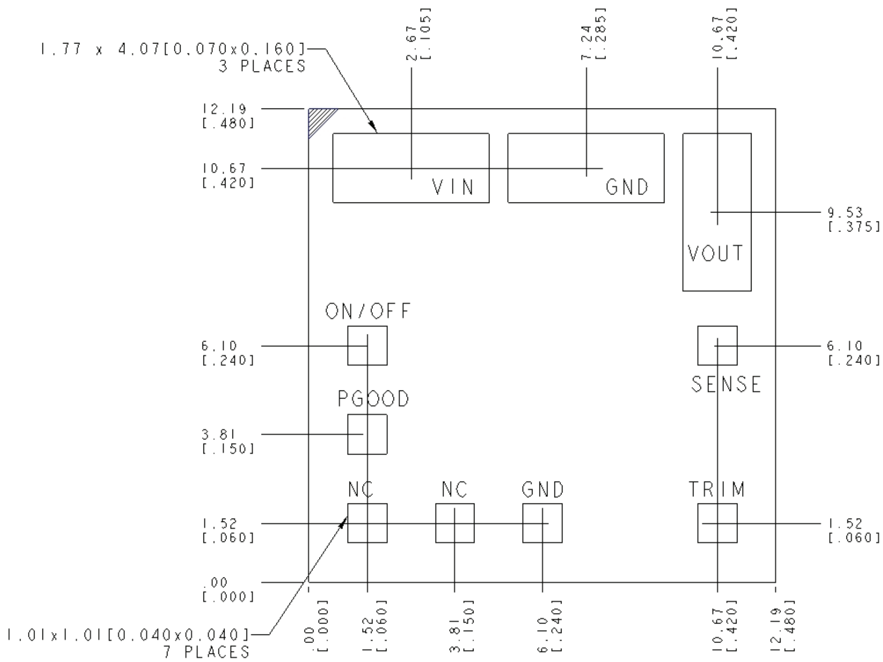
PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF
2	VIN
3	GND
4	VOUT
5	SENSE
6	TRIM
7	GND
8	NC
9	NC
10	PGOOD

Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)

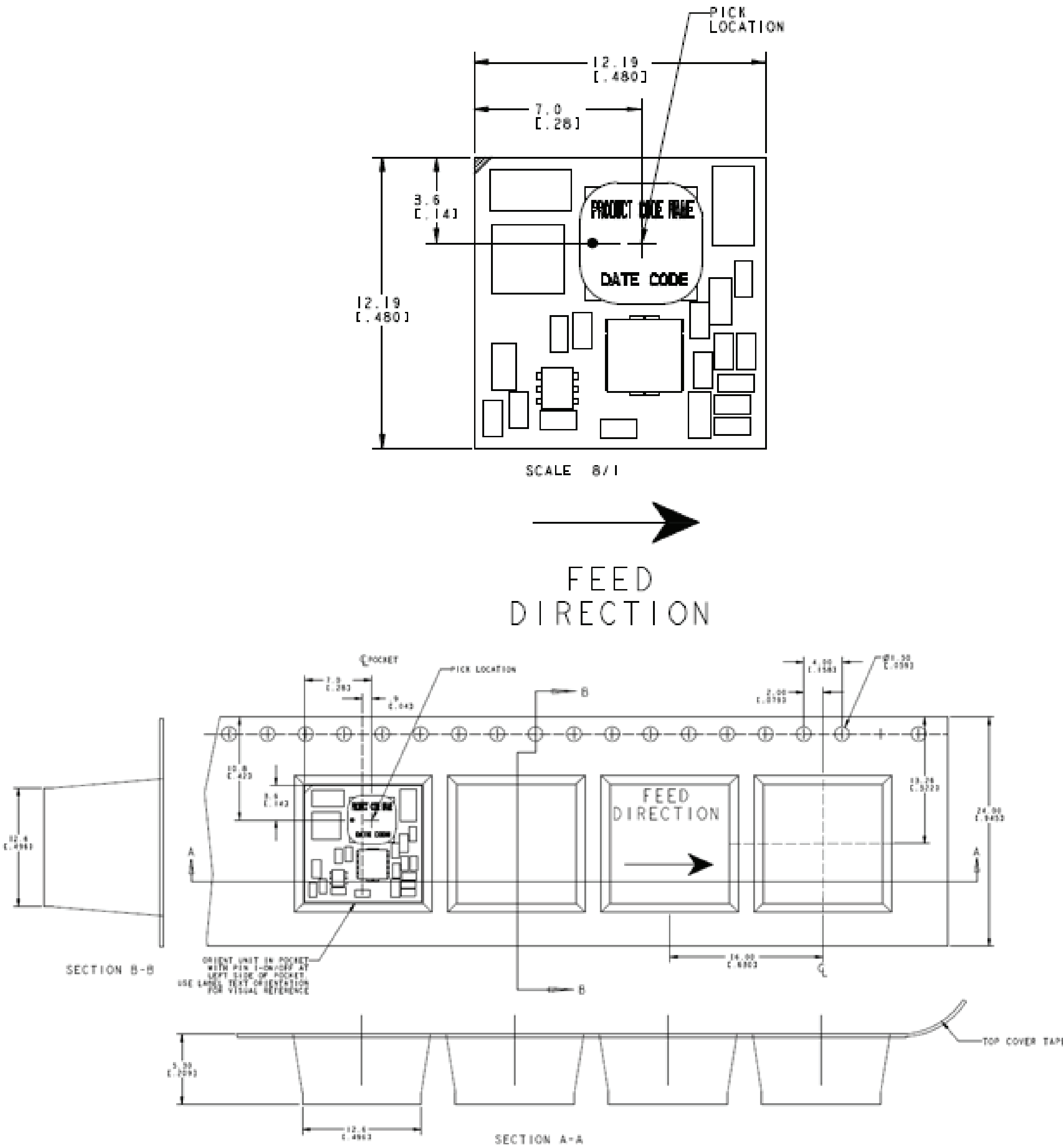


RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT
-THRU THE BOARD-

PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF
2	VIN
3	GND
4	VOUT
5	SENSE
6	TRIM
7	GND
8	NC
9	NC
10	PGOOD

Packaging Details

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 400 modules per reel.
All Dimensions are in millimeters and (in inches).



Reel Dimensions:

Outside Dimensions:	330.2 mm (13.00)
Inside Dimensions:	177.8 mm (7.00”)
Tape Width:	24.00 mm (0.945”)

Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules use an open frame construction and are designed for a fully automated assembly process. The modules are fitted with a label designed to provide a large surface area for pick and place operations. The label meets all the requirements for surface mount processing, as well as safety standards, and is able to withstand reflow temperatures of up to 300°C. The label also carries product information such as product code, serial number and the location of manufacture.

Nozzle Recommendations

The module weight has been kept to a minimum by using open frame construction. Variables such as nozzle size, tip style, vacuum pressure and placement speed should be considered to optimize this process. The minimum recommended inside nozzle diameter for reliable operation is 3mm. The maximum nozzle outer diameter, which will safely fit within the allowable component spacing, is 7 mm.

Bottom Side / First Side Assembly

This module is not recommended for assembly on the bottom side of a customer board. If such an assembly is attempted, components may fall off the module during the second reflow process. If assembly on the bottom side is planned, please contact GE Energy for special manufacturing process instructions.

Only ruggedized (-D version) modules with additional epoxy will work with a customer's first side assembly. For other versions, first side assembly should be avoided

Lead Free Soldering

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and fully compatible in a Pb-free soldering process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). A 6 mil thick stencil is recommended.

For questions regarding Land grid array(LGA) soldering, solder volume; please contact GE Energy for special manufacturing process instructions.

The recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig. 51. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 12V DLynx™ 2A modules have a MSL rating of 2a.

Storage and Handling

The recommended storage environment and handling procedures for moisture-sensitive surface mount packages is detailed in J-STD-033 Rev. A (Handling, Packing, Shipping and Use of Moisture/Reflow Sensitive Surface Mount Devices). Moisture barrier bags (MBB) with desiccant are required for MSL ratings of 2 or greater. These sealed packages should not be broken until time of use. Once the original package is broken, the floor life of the product at conditions of ≤ 30°C and 60% relative humidity varies according to the MSL rating (see J-STD-033A). The shelf life for dry packed SMT packages will be a minimum of 12 months from the bag seal date, when stored at the following conditions: < 40° C, < 90% relative humidity.

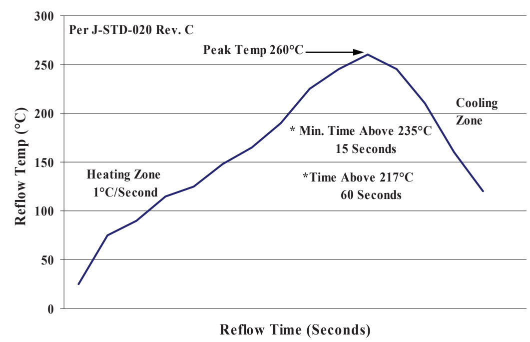


Figure 51. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note (AN04-001).

Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Energy Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 6. Device Codes

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Sequencing	Comcodes
PNVX002A0X3-SRZ	3 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 5.5 Vdc	2A	Negative	No	150025978
PNVX002A0X3-SRDZ*	3 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 5.5 Vdc	2A	Negative	No	TBD

-Z refers to RoHS compliant parts

* Check availability with GE Sales

Table 7. Coding Scheme

Package	Family.	Sequencing	Output current	Output voltage	On/Off logic	Remote Sense	Options		ROHS Compliance
P	**NV**	**X**	**002A0**	**X**	**4**	**3**	**-SR**	**-D***	**Z**
P : Pico U : Micro M : Mega G : Giga A : Pre-4G	NV: DLynx analog open frame.	T: with EZ-SEQUENCE X: without EZ-SEQUENCE	2.0A	X = programmable output	4 = positive No entry = negative	3 = Remote Sense No entry = negative	S = Surface Mount R = Tape&Reel	D = 105C operating ambient, 40G operating shock as per MIL Std 810F	Z = ROHS6