0.75-3.63V 8A SMT Point-of Load Converter



Features

- Efficiency up to 92.5% (3.3V/8A)
- Excellent thermal performance
- Remote enable control
- Output voltage adjustment (trim)
- Monotonic start-up into pre-biased load
- UL 60950-1 2nd edition recognized†

Options

- Negative / Positive enable logic
- Output voltage tracking / Sequencing

Part Numbering System

NBS	0	000	□	08	S	□	5
Series Name	**Input Voltage**	**Output Voltage**	**Enabling Logic**	**Output Current**	**Pin Length**	**Electrical Options**	**Other Option**
	0: 2.5-5.5V	**000:** Variable* (0.75-3.63V)	**P:** Positive **N:** Negative	**Unit:** A **08:** 8A	**S:** SMT	**0:** Default **1:** Voltage Tracking	**5:** RoHS6

** Consult the factory for semi-custom codes with the output voltage set to a specific value without using an external programing resistor.*

† UL is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratory Inc.

Absolute Maximum Rating

Excessive stresses over these absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the converter. Operation should be limited to the conditions outlined under the Electrical Specification Section.

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage (continuous)	-0.5	5.8	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (See Thermal Considerations section)	-40	85*	˚C
Storage Temperature	-55	125	˚C

**Derating curves provided in this datasheet end at 85ºC ambient temperature. Operation above 85ºC ambient temperature is allowed provided the temperatures of the key components or the baseplate do not exceed the limit stated in the Thermal Considerations section.*

Electrical Specifications

These specifications are valid over the converter's full range of input voltage, resistive load, and temperature unless noted otherwise.

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Input Specifications					
Input Voltage		2.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc
Input Current		-	-	8	A
Quiescent Input Current (typical Vin)		-	50	-	mA
Standby Input Current		-	-	2	mA
Input Reflected-ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5-20 MHz, 12µH source impedance)		-	-	100	mA
Input Turn-on Voltage Threshold		-	2	-	V
Output Specifications					
Output Voltage Set Point Accuracy (typical Vin; full load; Ta = 25°C)		-2.0	-	+2.0	%Vo
Output Voltage Set Point Accuracy (over all conditions)		-3.0	-	+3.0	%Vo
Output Regulation: Line Regulation (full range input voltage, 1/2 full load) Load Regulation(full range load, typical Vin) Temperature (Ta = -40°C to 85 °C)		- - -	0.2 0.3 0.2	- - -	%Vo
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage RMS Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth, typical Vin)		- -	- 1.5	1 -	%Vo
Output Current		0	-	8	A
Efficiency (typical Vin; full load; Ta = 25°C)	Vo=0.8V	-	75.0	-	%
	Vo=1.0V	-	78.5	-	
	Vo=1.2V	-	82.0	-	
	Vo=1.5V	-	84.5	-	
	Vo=1.8V	-	87.0	-	
	Vo=2.5V	-	89.0	-	
	Vo=3.3V	-	92.5	-	
Output Ripple Frequency		250	300	350	kHz
External Load Capacitance		-	-	5,000	µF
Output Over Current Protection Set Point		-	200	-	%

Dynamic Response (typical Vin; Ta = 25°C; load transient 0.1A/μs) Load steps from 50% to 100% of full load: Peak deviation Settling time (within 10% band of Vo deviation) Load step from 100% to 50% of full load Peak deviation Settling time (within10% band of Vo deviation)	 - - - -	 120 100 120 100	 - - - -	 mV μs mV μs
General Specifications				
Remote Enable Logic Low: ION/OFF = 1.0mA VON/OFF = 0.0V Logic High: ION/OFF = 0.0μA Leakage Current	 0 - - -	 - - - -	 0.5 1.0 Vin max. 50	 V mA V μA
Calculated MTBF (Telecordia SR-332, 2011, Issue 3), full load, 40°C, 60% upper confidence level, typical Vin	-	13.7	-	10^6 -hour

Characteristic Curves

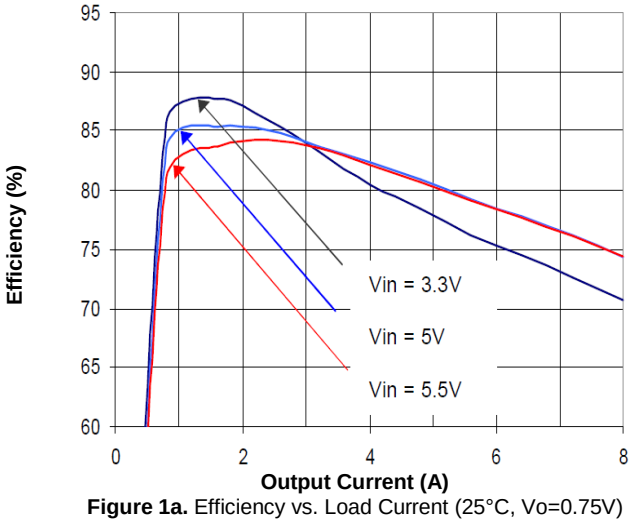


Figure 1a. Efficiency vs. Load Current (25°C, Vo=0.75V)

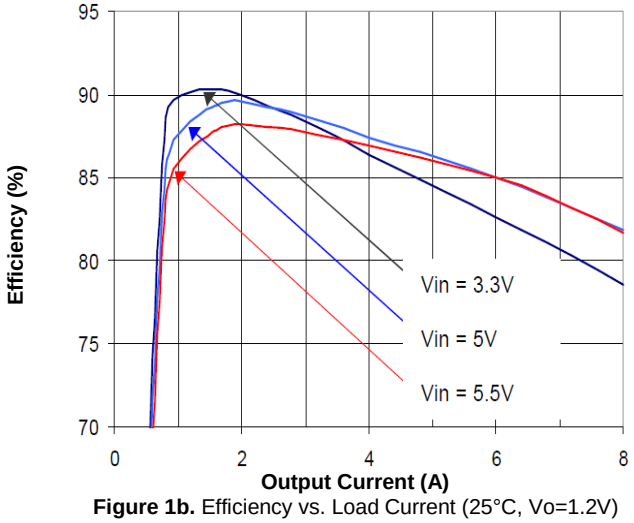


Figure 1b. Efficiency vs. Load Current (25°C, Vo=1.2V)

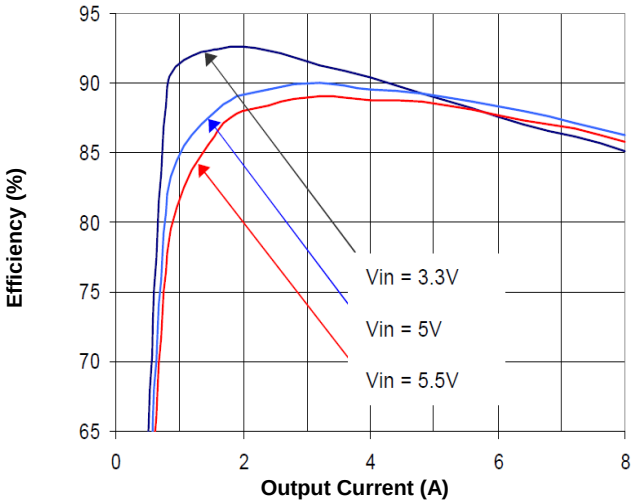


Figure 1c. Efficiency vs. Load Current (25°C, Vo=1.8V)

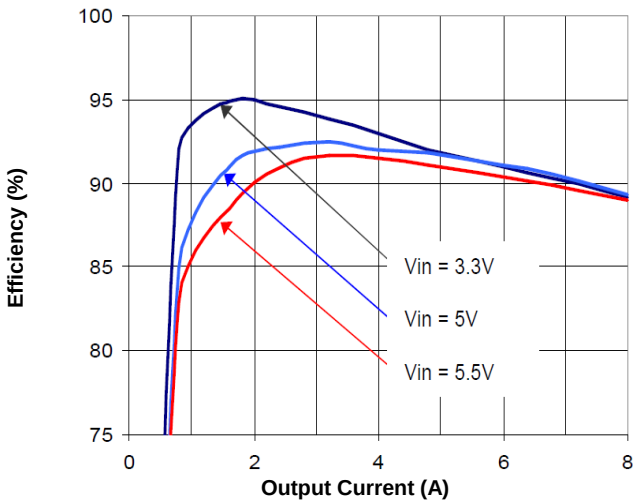


Figure 1d. Efficiency vs. Load Current (25°C, Vo=2.5V)

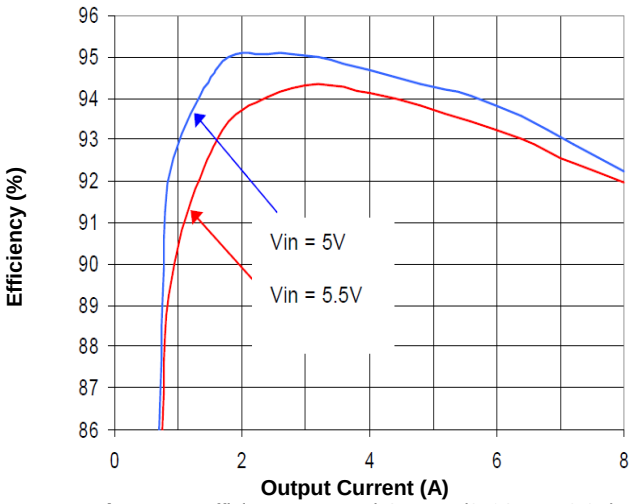


Figure 1e. Efficiency vs. Load Current (25°C, Vo=3.3V)

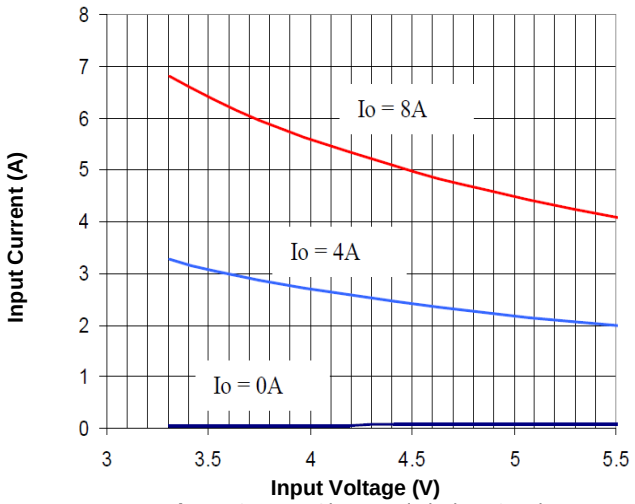


Figure 2. Input Characteristic (Vo=2.5V)

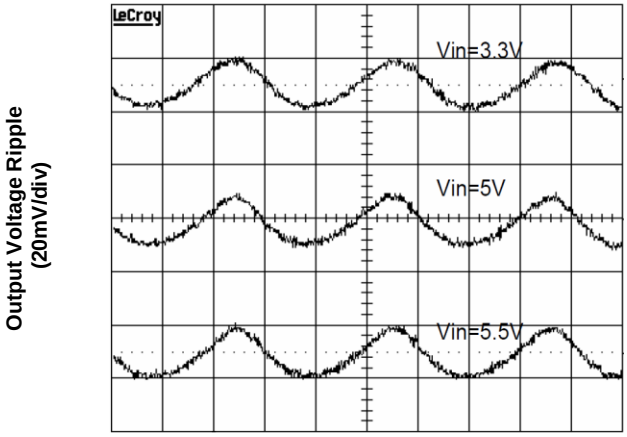


Figure 3. Output Ripple Voltage (1V/8A output)

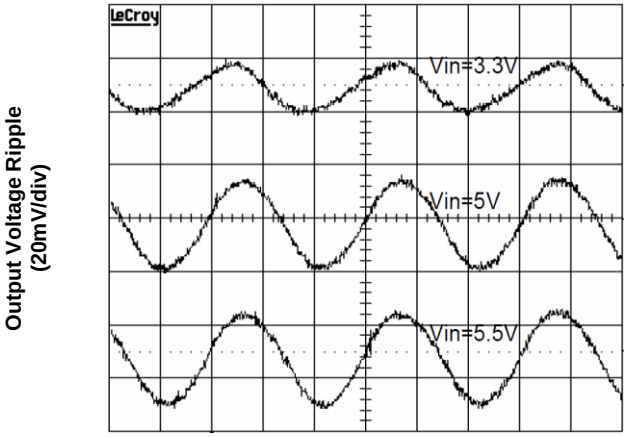


Figure 4. Output Ripple Voltage (2.5V/8A output)

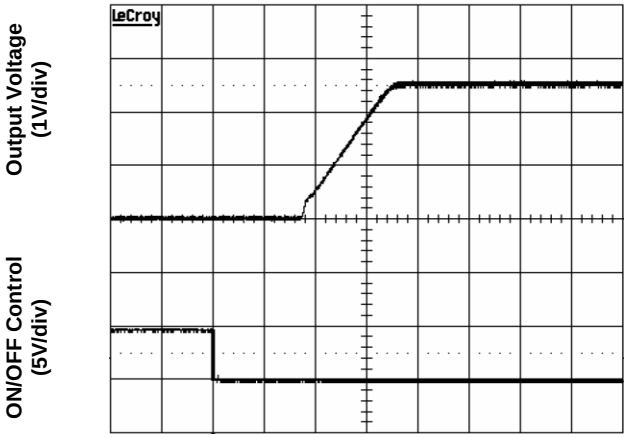


Figure 5. Start-Up from Enable Control
(Vin=5V, full load)

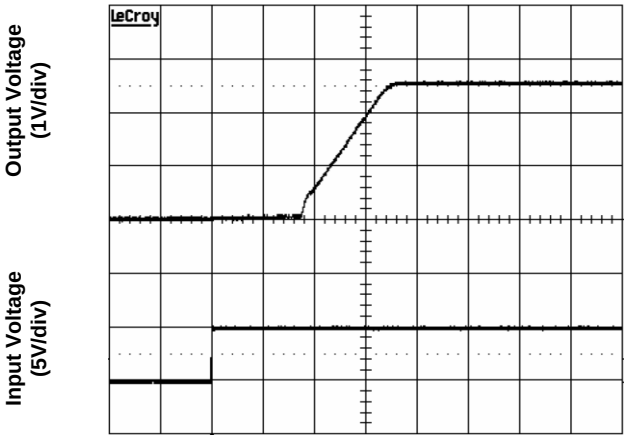


Figure 6. Start-Up from Application of Input Voltage
(Vin=5V, full load)

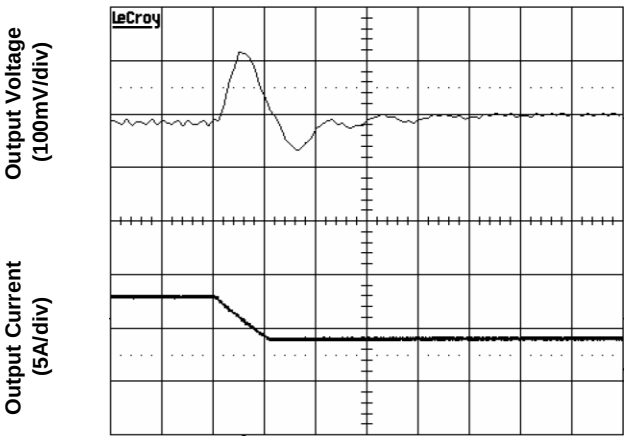


Figure 7. Transient Load Response
(typical Vin, load current steps from 100% to 50% at a slew rate 0.2A/µs)

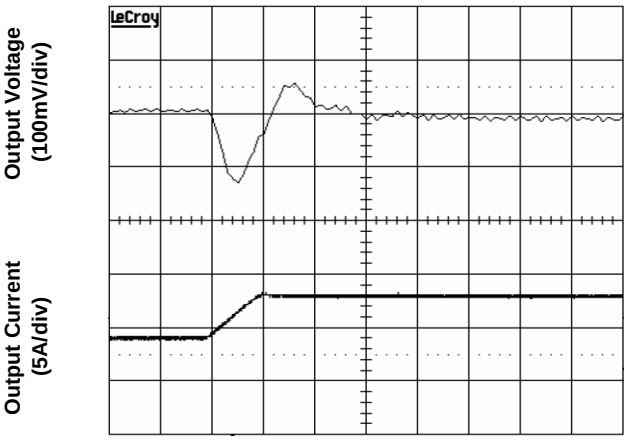
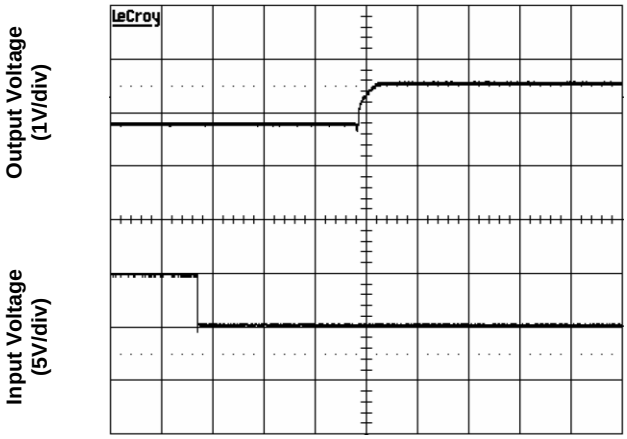
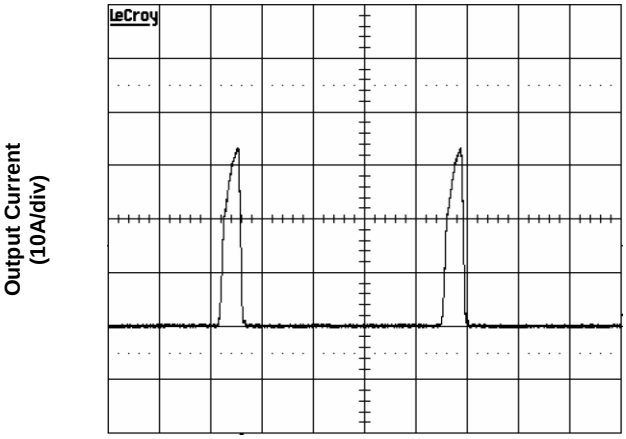


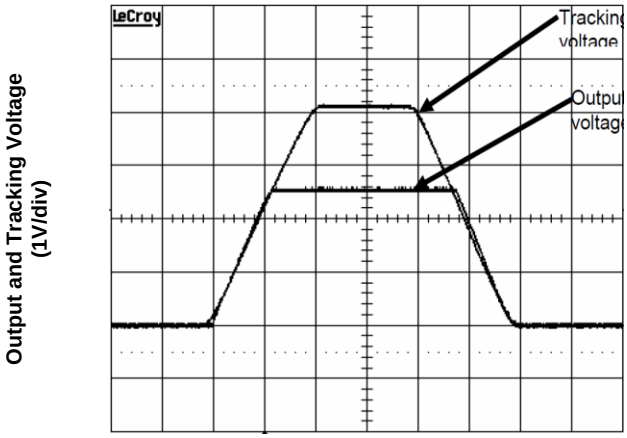
Figure 8. Transient Load Response
(typical Vin, load current steps from 50% to 100% at a slew rate 0.2A/µs)



Time – t (2ms/div)
Figure 9. Start-Up with Pre-bias
(Vin=5V, 2.5V/0A output, pre-bias voltage=1.8V)



Time – t (500µs/div)
Figure 10. Short Circuit Current (Vin=5V)



Time – t (500µs/div)
Figure 11. Voltage Tracking/Sequencing
(voltage tracking option, Vin=5V, Vo=1.0V, Io=8A)

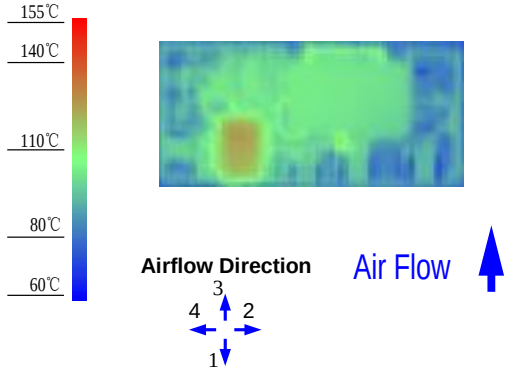


Figure 12. Thermal Image for Airflow Direction 3
(3.3V/8A output, 55°C ambient, 200 LFM, typical Vin, open frame)

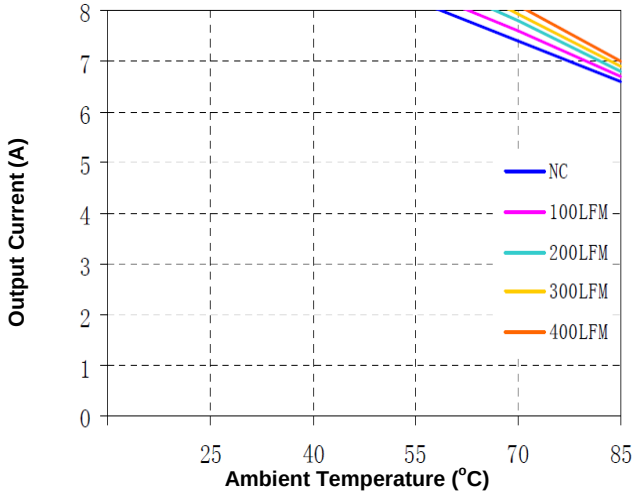


Figure 13a. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=1.0V, open frame)

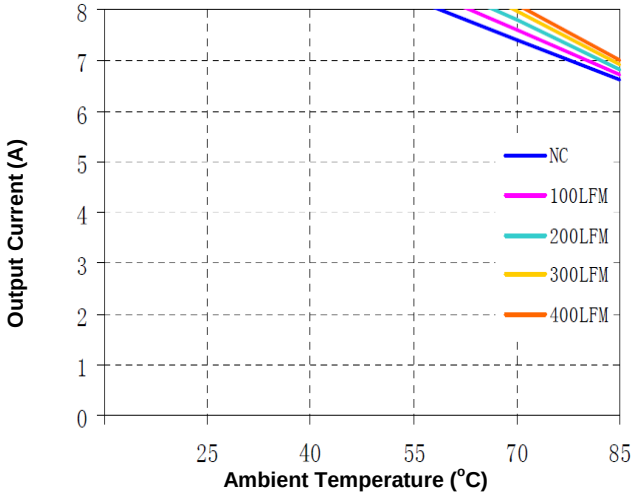


Figure 13b. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=1.2V, open frame)

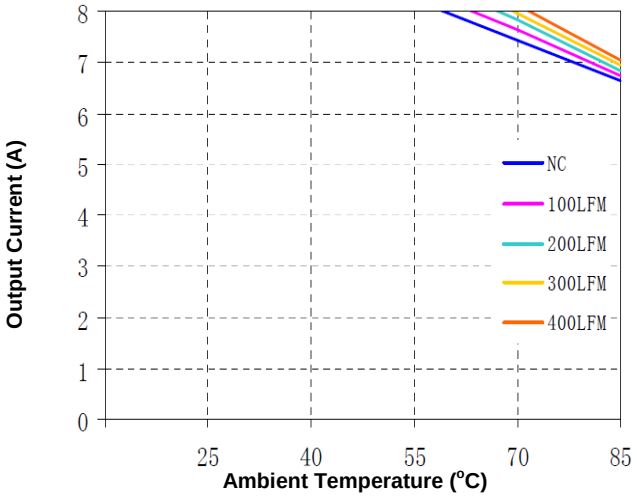


Figure 13c. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=1.5V, open frame)

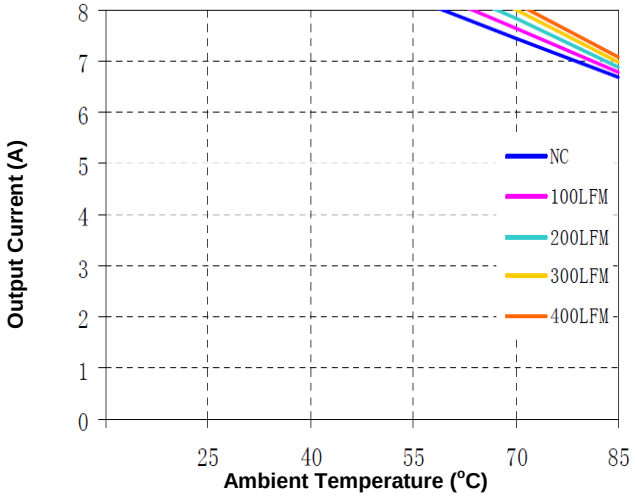


Figure 13d. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=1.8V, open frame)

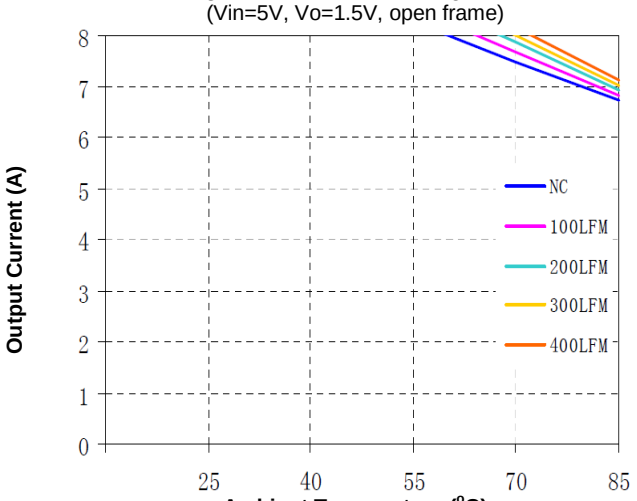


Figure 13e. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=2.5V, open frame)

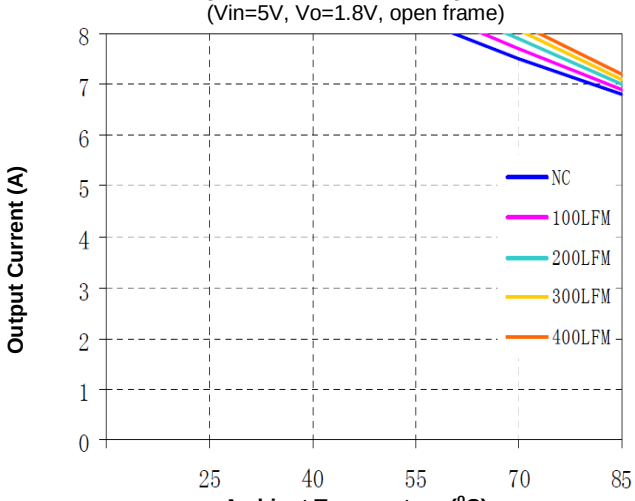


Figure 13f. Current Derating Curve
(Vin=5V, Vo=3.3V, open frame)

Feature Descriptions

Remote ON/OFF

The converter can be turned on and off by changing the voltage between the ON/OFF pin and GND. The NBS series of converters are available with factory selectable positive logic and negative logic.

For the negative control logic, the converter is ON when the ON/OFF pin is at a logic low level and OFF when the ON/OFF pin is at a logic high level. For the positive control logic, the converter is ON when the ON/OFF pin is at a logic high level and OFF when the ON/OFF pin is at a logic low level. The converter is ON no matter what control logic is when ON/OFF pin is left open (unconnected).

Figure 14 is the recommended ON/Off control circuit for positive logic modules, while Figure 15 is for negative logic modules, Recommended value of the pull up resistor R_pull-up is 50Kohm. The maximum allowable leakage current from this pin at logic-high level is 20μA.

The logic low level is from 0V to 0.5V and the maximum sink current during logic low is 2mA. The external switch must be capable of maintaining a logic-low level while sinking up to this current.

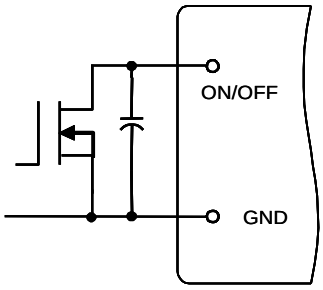


Figure 14. Circuit for Positive Logic Control

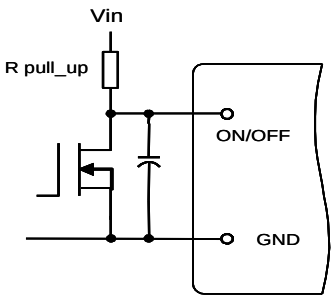


Figure 15. Circuit for Negative Logic Control

Remote SENSE

The remote SENSE pin is used to sense the voltage at the load point to accurately regulate the load voltage and eliminate the impact of the voltage drop in the power distribution path.

The SENSE pin should be connected to the points where regulation is desired. The voltage difference between the output pins must not exceed the operating range of this converter shown in the specification table.

When remote sense is not used, the SENSE pin should be connected to the positive output terminals. If the SENSE pins are left floating, the converter will deliver an output voltage slightly higher than its specified typical output voltage.

Because the converter does not have remote sense connection for the return path, it is important to make sure that the trace resistance and voltage drop between GND pin and the load is small.

Output Voltage Programming and Adjustment

This series of converters are available with variable output voltages. The output voltage is preset to 0.7525V, and can be programmed up to 3.63V using an external trim resistor connected between the Trim pin and GND pin as shown in Figure 16. To trim the voltage lower than the preset voltage, an external voltage higher than 3.018V has to be applied to the Trim pin.

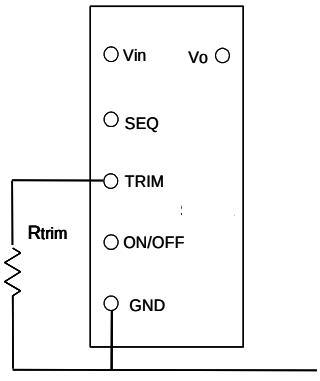


Figure 16. Circuit for Output Voltage Trim

The resistance of the external resistor for trimming up the output voltage can be calculated using the equation below:

$$R_{trim} = (\frac{10.5}{\Delta} - 1)(k\Omega)$$

Where

$$\Delta = V_o - V_{onom}$$

For variable output models, V_{onom}=0.7525

Because this converter uses GND as the reference for control, Rtrim should be placed as close to GND pin as possible, and the trace connecting GND pin and Rtrim should not carry significant current, to reduce the effect of voltage drop on the GND trace/plain affecting the output voltage accuracy.

Input Under-Voltage Lockout

This feature prevents the converter from turning on until the input voltage reaches about 2V. However, since the converter cannot output high current reliably at this low input voltage, it's preferred that that the converter is allowed to operate only when the input voltage reaches 2.5V or above.

Output Over-Current Protection

As a standard feature, the converter turns off when the load current exceeds the current limit. If the over current or short circuit condition persist, the converter will operate in a hiccup mode (repeatedly trying to restart) until the over-current condition is cleared.

Thermal Shutdown

The converter utilizes the thermal protection feature of the controller IC to perform over temperature protection. When temperature at TMP1 (shown in Figure. 17 reaches 140°C, the converter will shut down. The converter will resume operation after the converter cools down. The Thermal shutdown feature should not be considered as a guarantee for survival under over stress conditions beyond its specified operating conditions.

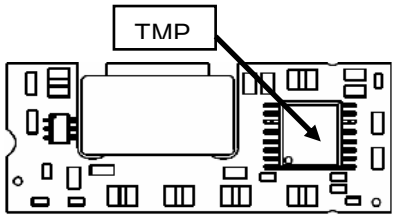


Figure 17. Temperature Monitoring Location (Bottom View)

Output Voltage Tracking / Sequencing

An optional voltage tracking/sequencing feature is available with these converters. This feature is compatible with the "Voltage Sequencing" feature (DOSA) or the "Voltage Tracking" feature (POLA) seen in industry standards.

This feature forces the output of the converter to follow (track) the voltage at the SEQ pin on a 1:1 basis. When the voltage at the SEQ pin rises above the set point, the output of the converter will stay at the set point. This feature allows the user to program the output voltage waveform during turn-on and turn-off of the converter by applying a voltage signal of desired shape at the SEQ pin. When using this function, one should pay careful attention to the following aspects:

1). This feature is intended mainly for startup and shutdown sequencing control. In normal operation, the voltage at SEQ pin should be maintained higher than the output voltage set point.

2). The input voltage should be valid for this feature to work. During startup, it is recommended to have a delay of at least 10ms between the establishment of a valid input voltage, and the application of a voltage at the SEQ pin.

3). The ON/OFF pin should be in "Enabled" state when this function is effective.

4). The converter's pre-bias startup is affected by this function. The converter will still be able to start under a pre-bias condition, but the output voltage waveform will have a glitch during startup if this feature is selected.

Design Considerations

The stability of the NBS converters, as with any DC-DC converter, may be compromised if the source impedance is too high or too inductive. It's desirable to keep the input source AC impedance as low as possible. To reduce switching frequency ripple current getting into the input circuit (especially the ground/return conductor), it is desirable to place some low ESR capacitors at the input of the converter. Due to the existence of some inductance (such as the trace inductance, connector inductance, filter inductance, etc) in the input circuitry, possible oscillation may occur at the input of the converter.

Because of the relatively high input current of low input voltage power converters, it may not be practical or economical to have separate damping or soft start circuit in front of POL converters. A combination of ceramic capacitors and Tantalum/Polymer capacitors are recommended to be used at the input, so the relatively higher ERS of Tantalum/Polymer capacitors can help to damp the possible oscillation.

Similarly, although the converter is designed to be stable without external capacitor at the output, some low ESR capacitors at the output are desirable to further reduce the output voltage ripple and improve the transient response. A combination of ceramic capacitors and Tantalum/Polymer capacitors at the output usually yields good results.

Safety Considerations

The NBS Series of converters is designed in accordance with EN 60950 Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Equipment. The converters are recognized by UL in both USA and Canada to meet the requirements in UL 60950, Safety of Information Technology Equipment and applicable Canadian Safety Requirement, and ULc 60950. Flammability ratings of the PWB and plastic components in the converter meet UL94V-0.

The converter's output meets SELV requirements if all of its input meets SELV requirements.

Thermal Considerations

The NBS converters can operate in various thermal environments. Due to high efficiency and optimal heat distribution, these converters exhibit excellent thermal performance.

The maximum allowable output power of any power converter is usually determined by the electrical design and the maximum operating temperature of its components. The NBS converters have been tested comprehensively under various conditions to generate the derating curves with consideration for long term reliability.

Thermal derating curves are highly influenced by derating guideline, the test conditions and setup, such as test temperatures, the interface method between the converter and the test fixture board, spacing and construction (especially copper weight, holes and openings) of the fixture board and the spacing board, temperature measurement method, and the ambient temperature measurement point. The thermal derating curves in this datasheet are obtained by thermal tests in a wind-tunnel. The converter's power pins are soldered to a 2-layer test fixture board through 18 AWG wires. The space between the test board and a PWB spacing board is 1". Usually, the end system board has more layer count, and has better thermal conductivity than our test fixture board.

Note that the natural convection condition was measured at 0.05 m/s to 0.15 m/s (10ft./min. to 30 ft./min).

Heat Transfer

Convection heat transfer is the primary cooling means for NBS converters. Therefore, airflow speed is important and increasing the airflow over the converter enhances the heat transfer via convection.

The current derating curves for a few output voltages are presented in this datasheet. To maintain long-term reliability, the module should be operated within these curves in steady state.

Proper cooling in the end system can be verified by monitoring the temperature of the key components. Figure 18 shows the recommended temperature monitoring points. The temperature at these locations should not exceed 120 °C continuously.

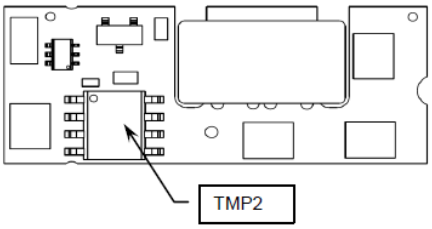
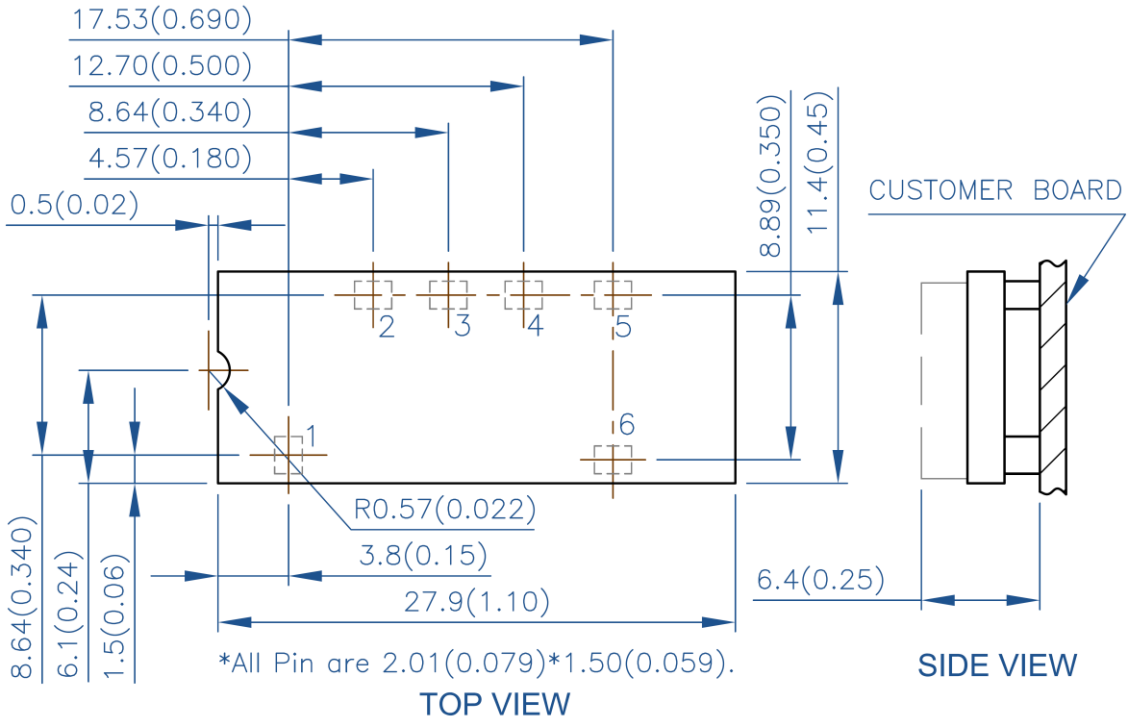


Figure 18. Temperature Monitoring Location (Top View)

Mechanical Drawing



Pin	Name	Function
1	ON/OFF	Remote control
2	Vout	Output voltage
3	TRIM	Output voltage adjust
4	GND	Power ground
5	SEQ	Tracking/Sequencing (optional)
6	Vin	Input voltage

Notes:

1) All dimensions in mm (inches)
   Tolerances: .x ± .5 (.xx ± 0.02)
   .xx ± .25 (.xxx ± 0.010)
2) SMT pins are metal block pins at the same locations of the through-hole pins. The recommended diameter for pad/stencil opening and solder mask opening for SMT pins is 3mm (0.12”).
3) All pins are Copper Alloy, Gold finish with Nickel under plating.
4) Weight: 3.5g
5) Workmanship: Meet or exceeds IPC-A-610 Class II.