

# **DPX15-xxWSxx Single Output: DC-DC Converter Module**

9.5 ~ 36VDC, 18 ~ 75VDC input; 3.3 to 15VDC Single Output 15 Watts Output Power



#### **FEATURES**

- NO MINIMUM LOAD REQUIRED
- 1600VDC INPUT TO OUTPUT ISOLATION
- SCREW TERMINALS FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT CONNECTIONS
- RELIABLE SNAP-ON FOR DIN RAIL TS-35/7.5 OR TS-35/15
- CASE PROTECTION MEETS IP20(IEC60529)
- INPUT FUSE PROTECTION
- INPUT REVERSE POLARITY PROTECTION
- INPUT IN-RUSH CURRENT LIMIT CIRCUIT
- OUTPUT DC-OK INDICATOR
- 4:1 WIDE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
- FIXED SWITCHING FREQUENCY
- INPUT UNDER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- OUTPUT OVER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- OVER-CURRENT PROTECTION
- OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- MEETS EN55022 CLASS B
- REMOTE ON/OFF
- COMPLIANT TO RoHS II & REACH



CE

CE MARKED SAFETY MEETS: UL60950-1

UL60950-1 EN60950-1 IEC60950-1

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
- INDUSTRY CONTROL SYSTEMS
- FACTORY AUTOMATION EQUIPMENT
- SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT

#### **OPTIONS**

REMOTE ON/OFF

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The DPX15xxWSxx series was designed for applications requiring din rail mountable DC-DC converters. Easy installation is provided with snap-on mounting to the DIN-rail. Internal circuits provide protection against reverse input voltage, input in-rush current, output short-circuit, output over-current, and output over-voltage conditions. A green LED at the front panel indicates the status of the output voltage.



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Out	put Specifications	5			
Parameter	Model	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage			• •		
(Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25°C)	xxWS3P3	3.234	3.3	3.366	
	xxWS05	4.94	5	5.06	
	xxWS5P1	5.04	5.1	5.16	VDC
	xxWS12	11.856	12	12.144	
	xxWS15	14.82	15	15.18	
Output Regulation	7,0,0,10	11.02	10	10.10	
Line (Vin(min) to Vin(max); Full Load)	All	-0.2		+0.2	
Load (0% to 100% of Full Load)	xxWS3P3	-2.0		+2.0	%
Load (078 to 10078 of 1 dil Load)	Other	-2.0		+1.5	
Output Dipple and Naice	Other	-1.5		+1.5	
Output Ripple and Noise	va/MC2D2		50	75	
Peak to Peak (20MHz Bandwidth)	xxWS3P3		50	75 75	
	xxWS05		50	75 	mVp-p
	xxWS5P1		50	75	
	xxWS12		75	100	
	xxWS15		75	100	
Temperature Coefficient	All	-0.02		+0.02	%/°C
Output Voltage Overshoot					% of Vout
(Vin(min) to Vin(max) Full Load; Ta=25°C)	All		0	5	70 OI VOUL
Dynamic Load Response					
(Vin(nom); Ta=25°C)					
Load step change from					
75% to 100% or 100 to 75% of Full Load					
Peak Deviation	All		250		mV
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)	All		250		μs
Output Current					
	xxWS3P3	0		4.5	
	xxWS05	0		3	
	xxWS5P1	0		3	Α
	xxWS12	0		1.25	
	xxWS15	0		1	
Output Capacitance Load	744110	•		•	
output oupuotanoo zouu	xxWS3P3			14700	
	xxWS05			7200	
	xxWS5P1				μF
				7200	
	xxWS12			1250	
	xxWS15			800	
Output Over Voltage Protection (see page 26)					
(Zener diode clamp)	xxWS3P3		3.9		
	xxWS05		6.2		VDC
	xxWS5P1		6.2		,50
	xxWS12		15		
	xxWS15		18		1
Output Indicator	All		Gree	n LED	
Output Over Current Protection (see page 26)					0/ -4 -1
	All		150		% of FL
(% of lout rated; Hiccup mode)	/AII		130		



Inp	ut Specifications				
Parameter	Model	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage					
Continuous	24WSxx	9.5	24	36	
	48WSxx	18	48	75	VDC
Transient (100ms,max)	24WSxx			50	
,	48WSxx			100	
Input Standby Current					
(Vin(nom); No Load)	24WS3P3		52		
	24WS05		67		
	24WS5P1		67		
	24WS12		26		
	24WS15		26		mA
	48WS3P3		37		
	48WS05		38		
	48WS5P1		38		
	48WS12		18		
	48WS15		18		
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-on Threshold	24WSxx			9.5	
ondor rondge zoonedr rum en rimeenerd	48WSxx			18	VDC
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-off Threshold	24WSxx		7.5		
ondor rondge zooneda ram en rimeeneta	48WSxx		15		VDC
Input Reflected Ripple Current (see page 26)	10110/01				
(Vin(nom); Full Load)	All		10		mAp-p
Start Up Time	7 (11				
(Vin(nom) and constant resistive load)	All		100		ms
Remote ON/OFF Control (see page 27)					
(The Ctrl pin voltage is referenced to negative input)					
Positive Logic (Optional)					
On/Off pin High Voltage (Remote ON)			Open or 3	3 ~ 12VDC	
On/Off pin Low Voltage (Remote OFF)	xxWSxx- <b>P</b>		•	~ 1.2VDC	
Negative Logic (Optional)					
On/Off pin Low Voltage (Remote ON)			Short or 0	~ 1.2VDC	
On/Off pin High Voltage (Remote OFF)	xxWSxx- <u>N</u>		0	40)/D0	
			Open or 3	3 ~ 12VDC	
Input Current of Remote Control Pin		-0.5		0.5	mA
Pomoto Off State Input Current			2.5		m ^
Remote Off State Input Current Input Fuse (Slow Blow)			2.5		mA
input ruse (SIOW DIOW)	2414/6504		6		Λ.
	24WSxx		6		Α
In ruch Current	48WSxx		4		Λ.
In-rush Current	All		15		Α



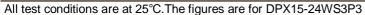
General Specifications							
Parameter	Model	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
Efficiency							
(Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25°C)	24WS3P3		84				
	24WS05		85				
	24WS5P1		85				
	24WS12		85				
	24WS15		85		%		
	48WS3P3		84				
	48WS05		86				
	48WS5P1		86				
	48WS12		85				
	48WS15		85				
Isolation Voltage (1 minute)							
Input to Output	All	1600			VDC		
Input to Chassis, Output to Chassis		1600					
Isolation Resistance (500VDC)	All	1			GΩ		
Isolation Capacitance	All			4000	pF		
Switching Frequency	All	360	400	440	kHz		
Safety Meets	All	IEC	60950-1,UL60	950-1, EN6095	50-1		
Weight	All		147.5	·	g		
MTBF (see page 29)	All	·		·	hours		
MIL-HDBK-217F Ta=25°C, Full load	All	1.681 x 10 <sup>6</sup>		110015			
Chassis Material	All	Aluminum					

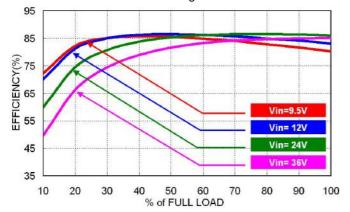
Environmental Specifications								
Parameter		Model	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
Operating Ambient Temperature	Without derating	All	-40		+85	°C		
	With derating	All	+85		+93			
Storage Temperature		All	-40		105	°C		
Relative Humidity		All	5		95	% RH		
Thermal Shock		All	MIL-STD-810F					
Vibration		All	IEC60068-2-6					

EMC Characteristics								
Characteristic	Standard	Condition	Level					
EMI	EN55022	Module stand-alone	Class B					
ESD	EN61000-4-2	Air ±8kV Contact ±6kV	Perf. Criteria A					
Radiated Immunity	EN61000-4-3	10V/m	Perf. Criteria A					
Fast Transient (see page 28)	EN61000-4-4	±2kV	Perf. Criteria A					
Surge (see page 28)	EN61000-4-5	±0.5kV	Perf. Criteria A					
Conducted Immunity	EN61000-4-6	10V r.m.s	Perf. Criteria A					
Power Frequency Magnetic Field	EN61000-4-8	100A/m continuous; 1000A/m 1 second	Perf. Criteria A					

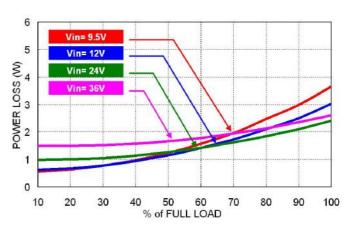


### Characteristic Curves

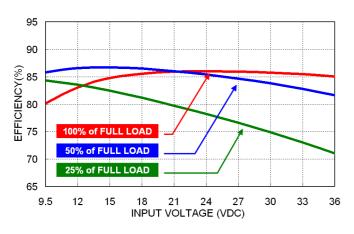




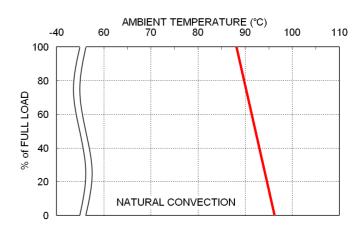
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

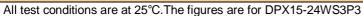


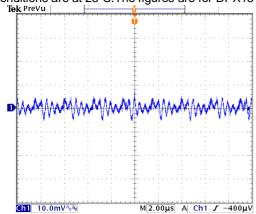
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



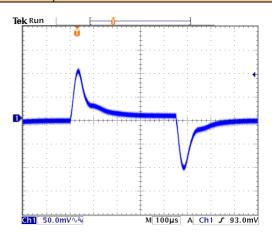
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



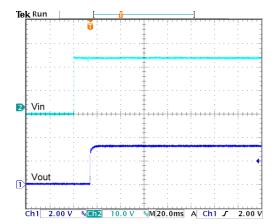




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

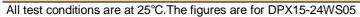


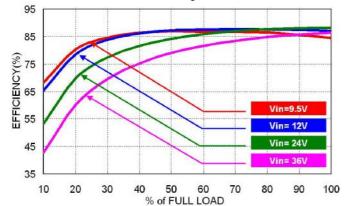
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



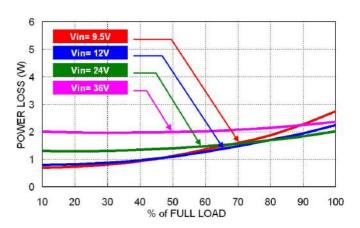
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



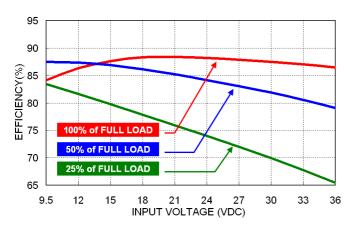




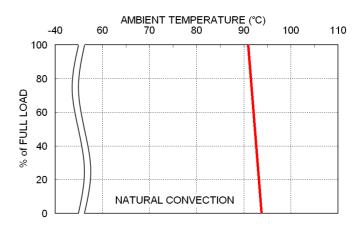
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



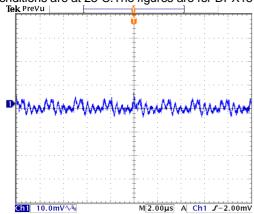
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



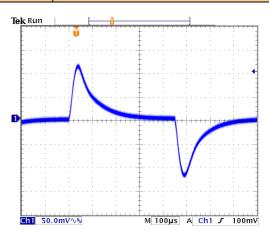
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



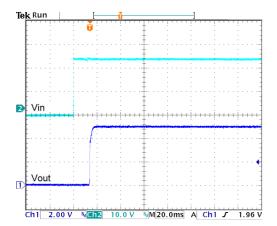
### All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX15-24WS05



Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

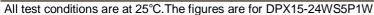


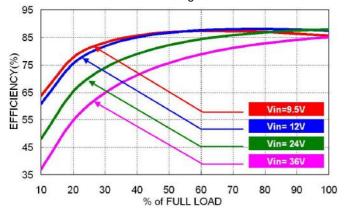
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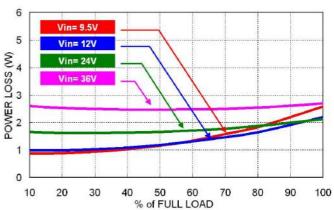
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



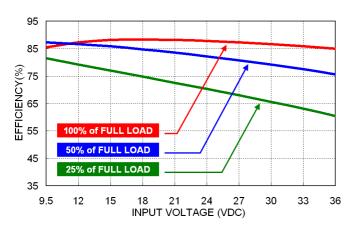




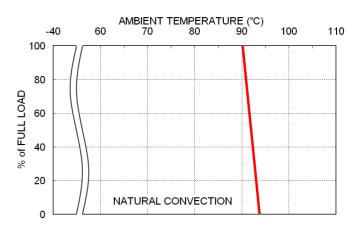
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

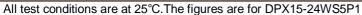


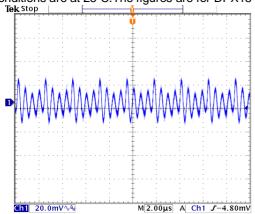
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



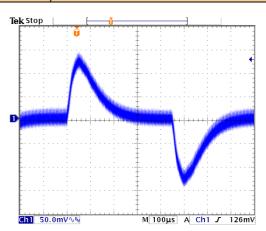
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



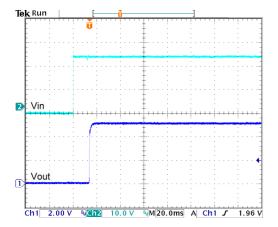




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

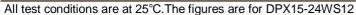


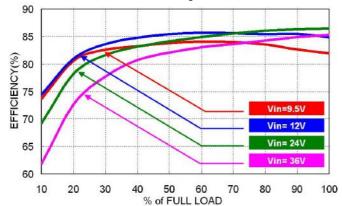
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



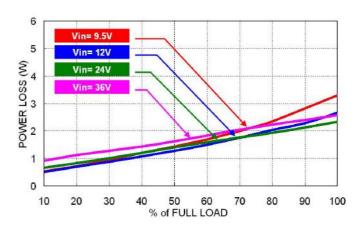
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



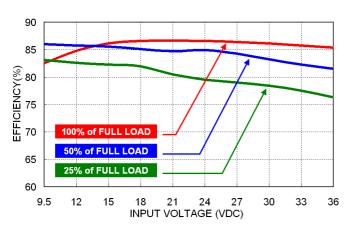




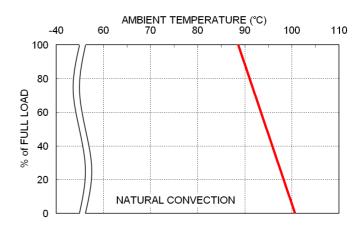
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

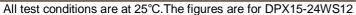


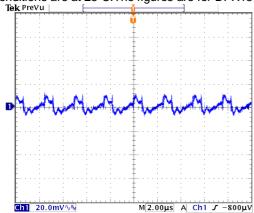
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



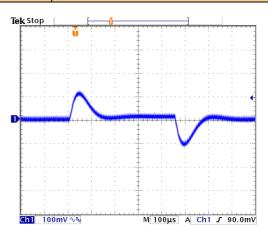
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



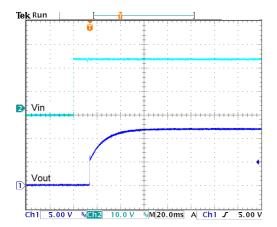




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

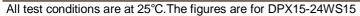


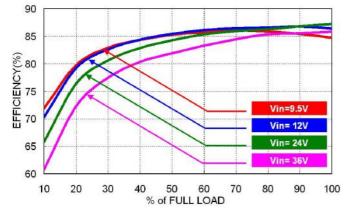
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



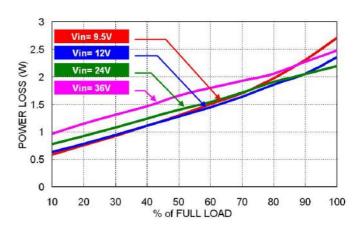
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



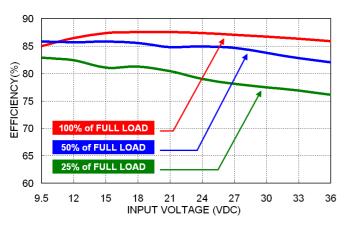




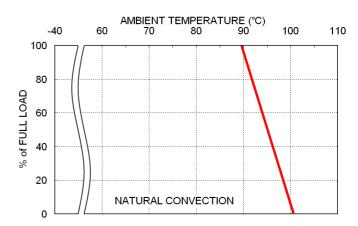
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

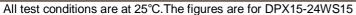


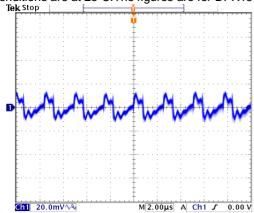
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



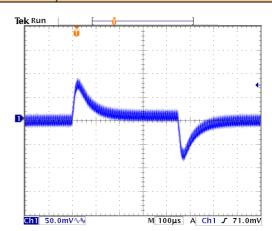
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



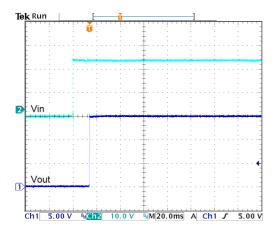




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

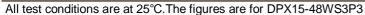


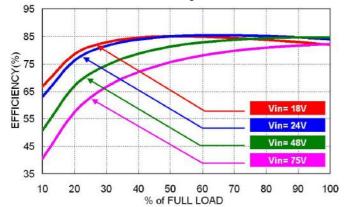
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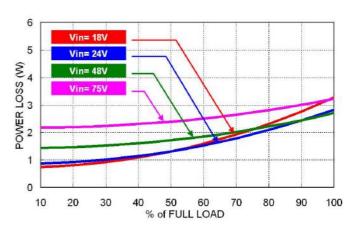
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



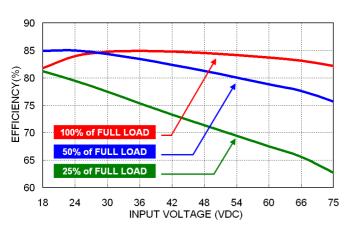




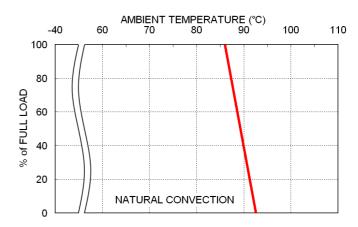
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

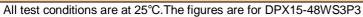


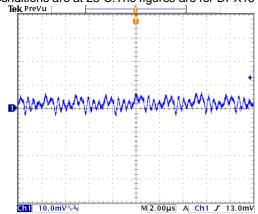
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



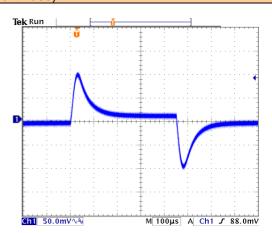
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



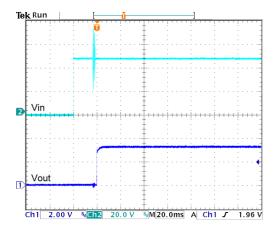




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

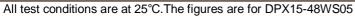


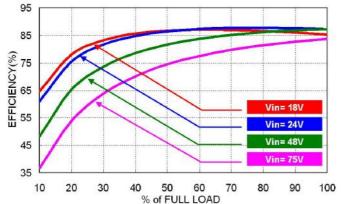
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



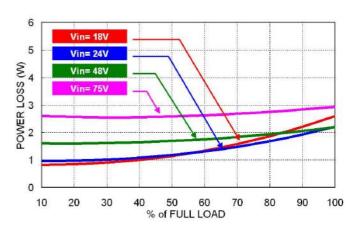
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



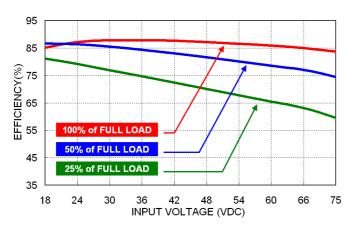




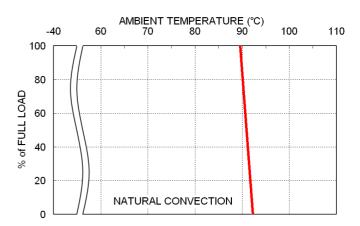
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



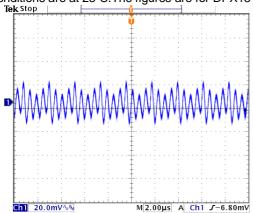
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



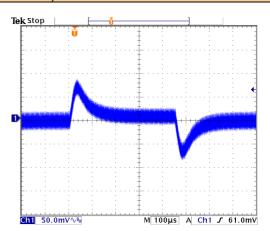
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



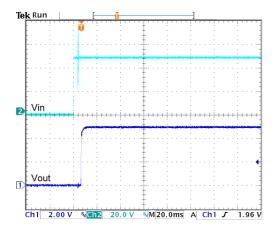
### All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX15-48WS05



Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

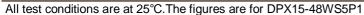


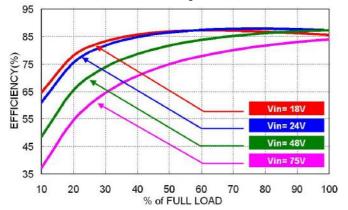
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



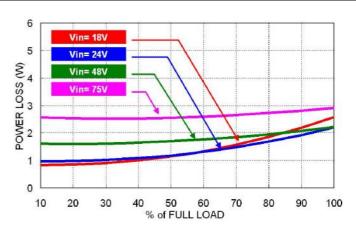
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



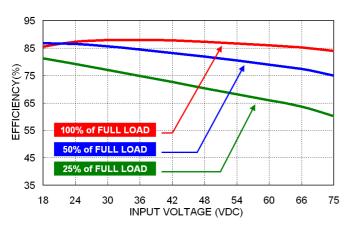




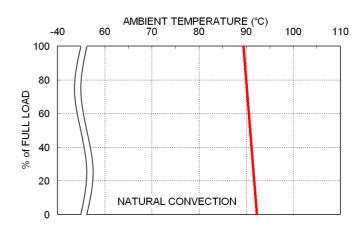
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

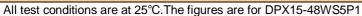


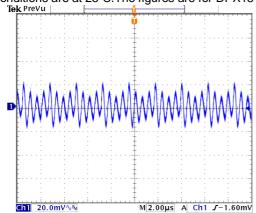
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



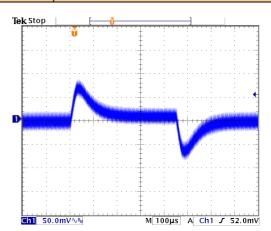
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



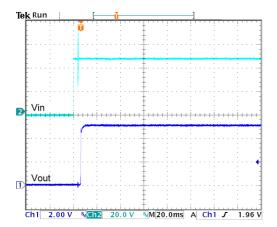




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

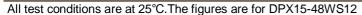


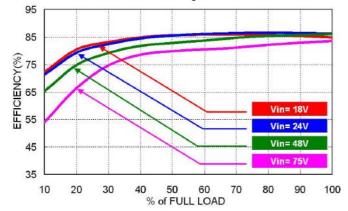
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



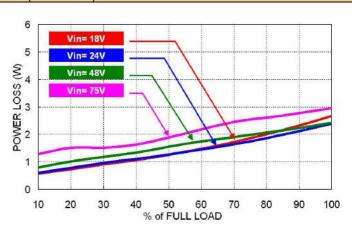
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



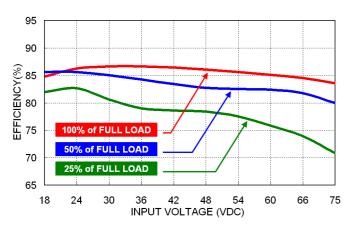




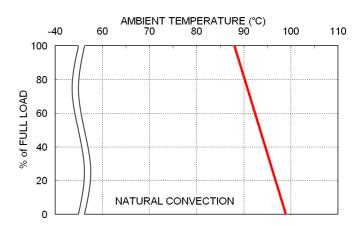
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

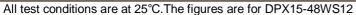


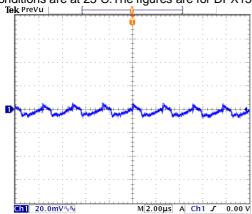
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



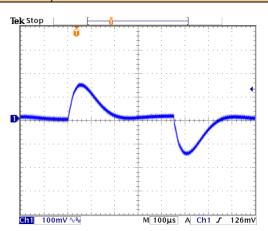
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



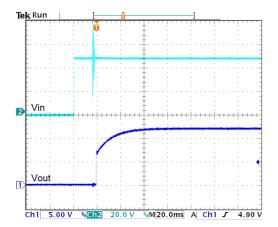




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load

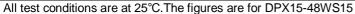


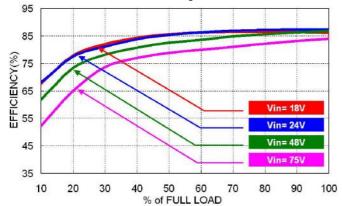
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



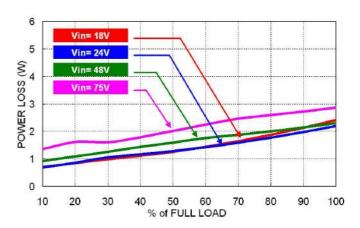
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



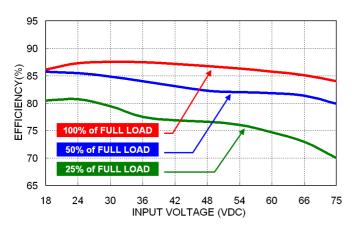




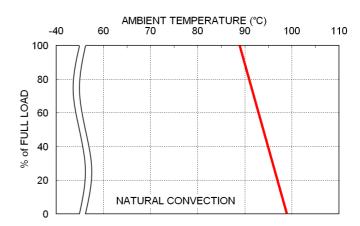
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load

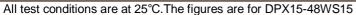


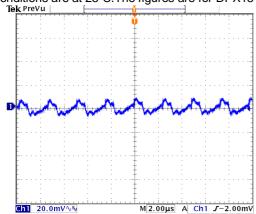
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



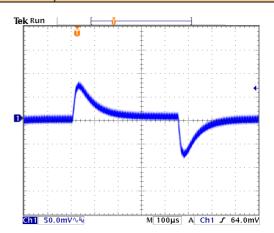
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow Vin(nom)



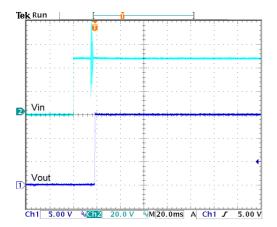




Typical Output Ripple and Noise. Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



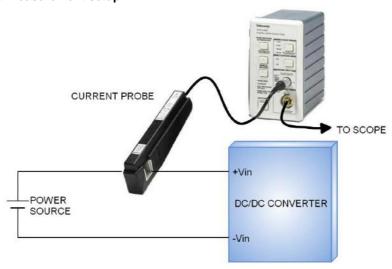
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic Vin(nom); Full Load



#### Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedance can affect the stability of the power module. The test configuration for the input reflected-ripple current measurement is shown below:

#### Input reflected-ripple current measurement setup



#### **Output Over Current Protection**

When excessive output currents occur in the system, circuit protection is required on all power supplies. Normally, overload current is maintained at approximately 150 percent of rated current for DPX15-xxWSxx series.

Hiccup-mode is a method of operation in a power supply whose purpose is to protect the power supply from being damaged during an over-current fault condition. It also enables the power supply to restart when the fault is removed. There are other ways of protecting the power supply when it is over-loaded, such as the maximum current limiting or current fold-back methods.

One of the problems resulting from over current is that excessive heat may be generated in power devices; especially MOSFET and Schottky diodes and the temperature of those devices may exceed their specified limits. A protection mechanism has to be used to prevent those power devices from being damaged.

The operation of hiccup is as follows. When the current sense circuit sees an over-current event, the controller shuts off the power supply for a given time and then tries to start up the power supply again. If the over-load condition has been removed, the power supply will start up and operate normally; otherwise, the controller will see another over-current event and shut off the power supply again, repeating the previous cycle. Hiccup operation has none of the drawbacks of the other two protection methods, although its circuit is more complicated because it requires a timing circuit. The excess heat due to overload lasts for only a short duration in the hiccup cycle, hence the junction temperature of the power devices is much lower.

The hiccup operation can be done in various ways. For example, one can start hiccup operation any time an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up interval (usually a few milliseconds). The reason for the latter operation is that during start-up, the power supply needs to provide extra current to charge up the output capacitor. Thus the current demand during start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event to occur. If the power supply starts to hiccup once there is an over-current, it might never start up successfully. Hiccup mode protection will give the best protection for a power supply against over current situations, since it will limit the average current to the load at a low level, so reducing power dissipation and case temperature in the power devices.

#### **Output Short Circuit Protection**

Continuous and auto-recovery mode.

During an output short circuit the converter shuts down. The average current during this condition will be very low.

#### Output Over Voltage Protection

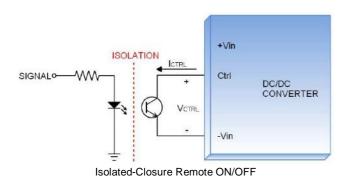
The output over-voltage protection consists of output Zener diode that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over-voltage protection threshold, then the Zener diode clamps the output voltage.



#### Remote On/off Control

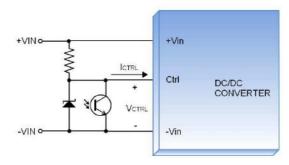
The Ctrl Pin is used to turn the DC/DC power module on and off. The user must use a switch to control the logic voltage (high or low) level of the pin referenced to -Vin. The switch can be an open collector transistor, FET, or Photo-Coupler. The switch must be capable of sinking up to 1 mA at low-level logic voltage. A High-level logic of the Ctrl pin signal should be limited to a maximum voltage of 12V and a maximum current of 0.5 mA.

#### Remote ON/OFF Implementation



SYSTEM ON/OFF CONTROL +Vin Ctrl DC/DC CONVERTER -Vin -Vin

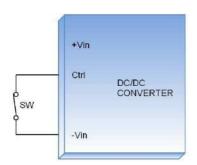
Level Control Using TTL Output



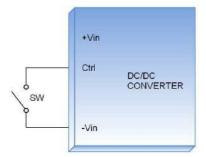
Level Control Using Line Voltage

#### There are two remote control options available, positive logic (optional) and negative logic (optional).

a. The positive logic structure turns on the DC/DC module when the Ctrl pin is at a high-logic level and turns the module off using a low-logic level.

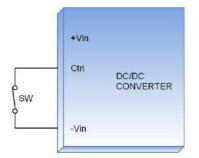


When DPX15-xxWSxx-P module is turned off using a Low-logic level

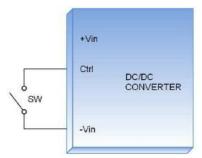


When DPX15-xxWSxx-P module is turned on using a High-logic level

b. The negative logic structure turns on the DC/DC module when the Ctrl pin is at a low-logic level and turns the module off when using a high-logic level.



When DPX15-xxWSxx-N module is turned on using a Low-logic level

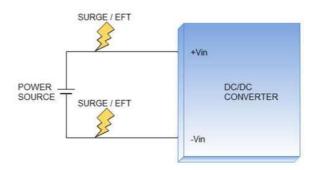


When DPX15-xxWSxx-N module is turned off using a High-logic level

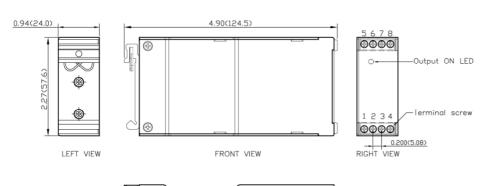


### **EMS Considerations**

The DPX15-xxWSxx series can meet Fast Transient EN61000-4-4 and Surge EN61000-4-5 performance criteria A. Please see the following schematic:



### Mechanical Data



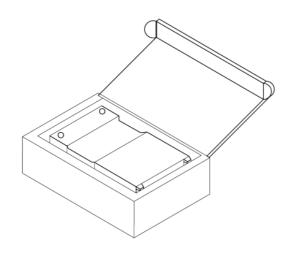
BOTTOM VIEW

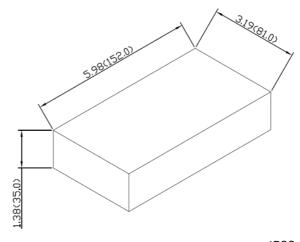
#### **PINOUT**

PIN	FUNCTION
1	Ctrl (Option)
2	-Vin
3	-Vin
4	+Vin
5	NC
6	-Vout
7	+Vout
8	NC

- \* NC : No Connection
- \* Screw terminals-wire range from 14 to 18 AWG
- All dimensions in inch (mm) 2
  - Tolerance: X.XX±0.02 (X.X±0.5)
    - X.XXX±0.01 (X.XX±0.25)
- Terminal screw locked torque: MAX 2.5kgf—cm (0.25N—m)

## **Packaging Information**





1PCS / BOX All dimensions in mm

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### Part Number Structure

DPX15 -	48W	S	05	-	X
Series Name	Input Voltage (VDC)	Output Quantity	Output Voltage (VDC)	Re	mote Control Option
	<b>24:</b> 9.5~36 <b>48:</b> 18~75	S: Single	3P3: 3.3 05: 5 5P1: 5.1 12: 12 15: 15	P:	

Model Number	Input Range	Output Voltage	Output Current @Full Load	Input Current @ No Load	Efficiency	Maximum Capacitor Load
	VDC	VDC	Α	mA	%	μF
DPX15-24WS3P3	9.5 ~ 36	3.3	4.5	52	84	14700
DPX15-24WS05	9.5 ~ 36	5	3	67	85	7200
DPX15-24WS5P1	9.5 ~ 36	5.1	3	67	85	7200
DPX15-24WS12	9.5 ~ 36	12	1.25	26	85	1250
DPX15-24WS15	9.5 ~ 36	15	1	26	85	800
DPX15-48WS3P3	18 ~ 75	3.3	4.5	37	84	14700
DPX15-48WS05	18 ~ 75	5	3	38	86	7200
DPX15-48WS5P1	18 ~ 75	5.1	3	38	86	7200
DPX15-48WS12	18 ~ 75	12	1.25	18	85	1250
DPX15-48WS15	18 ~ 75	15	1	18	85	800

# MTBF and Reliability

The MTBF for DPX15-xxWSxx series of DC/DC converters has been calculated using MIL-HDBK-217F @ full load, operating temperature at 25°C. The resulting figure for MTBF is 1.681 x 10<sup>6</sup> hours.