

Single Output LSN-10A D5 Models

Non-Isolated, 5V_{IN}, 1-3.8V_{OUT}
10 Amp DC/DC's in SIP Packages

Features

- Industry-standard SIP pinout
- Shorter (2.0" vs. 2.5") package length
- 4.5-5.5V input range
- 1/1.2/1.5/1.8/2/2.5/3.3/3.8V_{OUT} @ 10A
- Non-isolated, fully synchronous, 300kHz, buck topology
- Outstanding performance:
 - ±1% setpoint accuracy
 - Efficiencies to 95% @ 10 Amps
 - Noise as low as 10mVp-p
 - Stable no-load operation
 - Trimmable output voltage
- Remote on/off and sense pins
- Thermal shutdown
- No derating to +71°C, natural convection
- UL/IEC/EN60950 certified
- EMC compliant

DATEL's new LSN D5 Series SIP's (single-in-line packages) are non-isolated DC/DC converters that accept a 5V input (4.5V to 5.5V input range) and deliver 1V, 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2V, 2.5, 3.3 or 3.8V outputs at 10 Amps. LSN D5 SIP's take on-board 5V power and convert it, with the highest efficiency in the smallest space, to any lower voltage required by today's current-hungry DSP's, ASIC's and CPLD's.

The miniature size of LSN D5's makes them ideal for true point-of-use power processing. Vertical-mount packages occupy a mere 0.7 square inches (440 sq. mm), and they are available in industry-standard and Tyco-compatible pinout. Horizontal-mount packages ("H" suffix) are only 0.34 inches (8.6mm) high.

The LSN's best-in-class power density is achieved with a fully synchronous, fixed-frequency (300kHz), buck topology that also delivers: high efficiency (to 95%), low noise (10mVp-p typ.), tight line/load regulation (±0.1%/±0.25% max.), quick step response (100µsec), stable no-load operation, and no output reverse conduction.

The fully functional LSN's feature output overcurrent detection, continuous short-circuit protection, an output-voltage trim function, a remote on/off control pin (pull high to disable), thermal shutdown, and a sense pin. High efficiency enables the LSN D5's to deliver rated output currents of 10 Amps at ambient temperatures to +71°C with no air flow (natural convection).

If your low-voltage, high-current requirements have made the use of inefficient linear regulators impractical, take a look at one of DATEL's easy-to-use, low-cost LSN SIP's. All devices are UL/IEC/EN60950 certified and EMC compliant. UL, CB, HALT and EMC reports are available upon request.

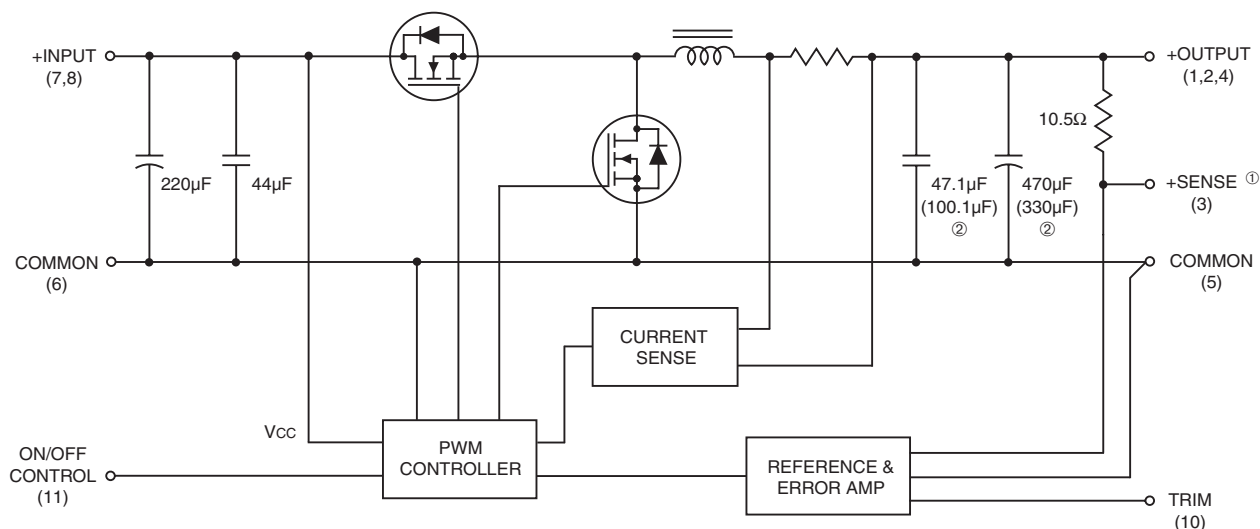


Figure 1. Simplified Schematic

- ① For devices with the sense-pin removed ("B" suffix), the feedback path is through the +Output pin and not the +Sense pin.
② Values in parenthesis for 3.3V models only.

Model	Output						Input			Efficiency			Package (Case, Pinout)
	V _{OUT} (Volts)	I _{OUT} (Amps)	R/N (mVp-p) ②		Regulation (Max.) ③		V _{IN} Nom. (Volts)	Range (Volts)	I _{IN} ④ (mA/A)	Full Load		½ Load	
			Typ.	Max.	Line	Load				Min.	Typ.	Typ.	
LSN-1/10-D5	1	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/2.43	83%	86%	89%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-1.2/10-D5	1.2	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/2.85	85%	88%	91%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-1.5/10-D5	1.5	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/3.48	87%	90%	92%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-1.8/10-D5	1.8	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/4.09	89%	91.5%	93.5%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-2/10-D5	2	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/4.51	89.5%	92.5%	94%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-2.5/10-D5	2.5	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/5.50	91%	94%	95.5%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-3.3/10-D5	3.3	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/7.25	92%	95%	96%	B7/B7x, P59
LSN-3.8/10-D5	3.8	10	10	35	±0.1%	±0.25%	5	4.5-5.5	50/8.0	92%	95%	96%	B7/B7x, P59

④ Nominal line voltage, no-load/full-load conditions.

I/O Connections					
Pin	Function P59*	Pin	Function P59*	Pin	Function P59*
1	+Output	5	Common	9	No Pin
2	+Output	6	Common	10	Vout Trim
3	+Sense *	7	+Input	11	On/Off Control
4	+Output	8	+Input		

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Performance/Functional Specifications

Typical @ T_A = +25°C under nominal line voltage and full-load conditions unless noted. ①

Input	
Input Voltage Range	4.5 to 5.5 Volts (5V nominal)
Input Current:	
Normal Operating Conditions	See Ordering Guide
Inrush Transient	0.014A ² sec
Standby/Off Mode	3mA
Output Short-Circuit Condition ②	70mA average
Input Reflected Ripple Current ②	50mA _{p-p}
Input Filter Type	Capacitive (264μF)
Overvoltage Protection	None
Reverse-Polarity Protection	None
Undervoltage Shutdown	None
On/Off Control ② ③	On = open (internal pulldown) Off = +2.8V to +V _{IN} (<3mA)
Output	
V _{OUT} Accuracy (50% load)	±1% maximum
Minimum Loading ①	No load
Maximum Capacitive Load	10,000μF (electrolytic)
V _{OUT} Trim Range ②	±10%
Ripple/Noise (20MHz BW) ① ② ④	See Ordering Guide
Line/Load Regulation	See Ordering Guide
Efficiency ②	See Ordering Guide
Overcurrent Detection and Short-Circuit Protection: ②	
Current-Limiting Detection Point	17 (12.5-22) Amps
Short-Circuit Detection Point	98% of V _{OUT} set
SC Protection Technique	Hiccup with auto recovery
Short-Circuit Current	400mA average
Dynamic Characteristics	
Transient Response (50% load step)	50μsec to ±2% of final value
Start-Up Time: ②	
V _{IN} to V _{OUT}	7msec
On/Off to V _{OUT}	6msec
Switching Frequency	300kHz (+40kHz, -50kHz)
Environmental	
MTBF: Bellcore, ground fixed, T _A = +25°C, full power, natural convection, +55°C component temperature	
	2.1 million hours
Operating Temperature: (Ambient) ②	
Without Derating (Natural convection)	-40 to +63/71°C (model dependent)
With Derating	See Derating Curves
Thermal Shutdown	+115°C
Physical	
Dimensions	See Mechanical Specifications
Package	Open-frame, single-in-line (SIP)
Pin Dimensions/Material	0.03" (0.76mm) round copper with tin-lead plate over nickel underplate
Weight	0.3 ounces (8.5g)
Flamability Rating	UL94V-0

① All models are tested and specified with external 22μF input and output capacitors. These capacitors are necessary to accommodate our test equipment and may not be required to achieve specified performance in your applications. All models are stable and regulate within spec under no-load conditions.

② See Technical Notes and Performance Curves for details.

③ The On/Off Control (pin 11) is designed to be driven with open-collector logic or the application of appropriate voltages (referenced to Common, pins 5 and 6).

④ Output noise may be further reduced with the installation of additional external output filtering. See I/O Filtering and Noise Reduction.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Input Voltage:	
Continuous or transient	7 Volts
On/Off Control (Pin 11)	+V _{IN}
Input Reverse-Polarity Protection	None
Output Overvoltage Protection	None
Output Current	Current limited. Devices can withstand sustained but push short circuits without damage.
Storage Temperature	-40 to +125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 sec.)	+300°C

These are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to any of these conditions may adversely affect long-term reliability. Proper operation under conditions other than those listed in the Performance/Functional Specifications Table is not implied.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Return Current Paths

The LSN D5 SIP's are non-isolated DC/DC converters. Their two Common pins (pins 5 and 6) are connected to each other internally (see Figure 1). To the extent possible (with the intent of minimizing ground loops), input return current should be directed through pin 6 (also referred to as -Input or Input Return), and output return current should be directed through pin 5 (also referred to as -Output or Output Return). Any on/off control signals applied to pin 11 (On/Off Control) should be referenced to Common (specifically pin 6).

I/O Filtering and Noise Reduction

All models in the LSN D5 Series are tested and specified with external 22μF input and output capacitors. These capacitors are necessary to accommodate our test equipment and may not be required to achieve desired performance in your application. The LSN D5's are designed with high-quality, high-performance internal I/O caps, and will operate within spec in most applications with *no additional external components*.

In particular, the LSN D5's input capacitors are specified for low ESR and are fully rated to handle the units' input ripple currents. Similarly, the internal output capacitors are specified for low ESR and full-range frequency response. As shown in the Performance Curves, removal of the external output caps has minimal effect on output noise.

In critical applications, input/output ripple/noise may be further reduced using filtering techniques, the simplest being the installation of external I/O caps.

External input capacitors serve primarily as energy-storage devices. They minimize high-frequency variations in input voltage (usually caused by IR drops in conductors leading to the DC/DC) as the switching converter draws pulses of current. Input capacitors should be selected for bulk capacitance (at appropriate frequencies), low ESR, and high rms-ripple-current ratings. The switching nature of modern DC/DC's requires that the dc input voltage source have low ac impedance at the frequencies of interest. Highly inductive source impedances can greatly affect system stability. Your specific system configuration may necessitate additional considerations.

Output ripple/noise (also referred to as periodic and random deviations or PARD) may be reduced below specified limits with the installation of additional external output capacitors. Output capacitors function as true filter

elements and should be selected for bulk capacitance, low ESR, and appropriate frequency response. Any scope measurements of PARD should be made directly at the DC/DC output pins with scope probe ground less than 0.5" in length.

All external capacitors should have appropriate voltage ratings and be located as close to the converters as possible. Temperature variations for all relevant parameters should be taken into consideration.

The most effective combination of external I/O capacitors will be a function of your line voltage and source impedance, as well as your particular load and layout conditions. Our Applications Engineers can recommend potential solutions and discuss the possibility of our modifying a given device's internal filtering to meet your specific requirements. Contact our Applications Engineering Group for additional details.

Input Fusing

Most applications and or safety agencies require the installation of fuses at the inputs of power conversion components. LSN D5 Series DC/DC converters are not internally fused. Therefore, if input fusing is mandatory, either a normal-blow or a slow-blow fuse with a value no greater than 15 Amps should be installed within the ungrounded input path to the converter.

As a rule of thumb however, we recommend to use a normal-blow or slow-blow fuse with a typical value of about twice the maximum input current, calculated at low line with the converters minimum efficiency.

Safety Considerations

LSN D5 SIP's are non-isolated DC/DC converters. In general, all DC/DC's must be installed, including considerations for I/O voltages and spacing/separation requirements, in compliance with relevant safety-agency specifications (usually UL/IEC/EN60950).

In particular, for a non-isolated converter's output voltage to meet SELV (safety extra low voltage) requirements, its input must be SELV compliant. If the output needs to be ELV (extra low voltage), the input must be ELV.

Input Overvoltage and Reverse-Polarity Protection

LSN D5 SIP Series DC/DC's do not incorporate either input overvoltage or input reverse-polarity protection. Input voltages in excess of the specified absolute maximum ratings and input polarity reversals of longer than "instantaneous" duration can cause permanent damage to these devices.

Start-Up Time

The V_{IN} to V_{OUT} Start-Up Time is the interval between the time at which a ramping input voltage crosses the lower limit of the specified input voltage range (4.5 Volts) and the fully loaded output voltage enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. Actual measured times will vary with input source impedance, external input capacitance, and the slew rate and final value of the input voltage as it appears to the converter.

The On/Off to V_{OUT} Start-Up Time assumes the converter is turned off via the On/Off Control with the nominal input voltage already applied to the converter. The specification defines the interval between the time at which the converter is turned on and the fully loaded output voltage enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. See Typical Performance Curves.

Remote Sense

LSN D5 SIP Series DC/DC converters offer an output sense function on pin 3. The sense function enables point-of-use regulation for overcoming moderate

IR drops in conductors and/or cabling. Since these are non-isolated devices whose inputs and outputs usually share the same ground plane, sense is provided only for the +Output.

The remote sense line is part of the feedback control loop regulating the DC/DC converter's output. The sense line carries very little current and consequently requires a minimal cross-sectional-area conductor. As such, it is not a low-impedance point and must be treated with care in layout and cabling. Sense lines should be run adjacent to signals (preferably ground), and in cable and/or discrete-wiring applications, twisted-pair or similar techniques should be used. To prevent high frequency voltage differences between V_{OUT} and Sense, we recommend installation of a 1000pF capacitor close to the converter.

The sense function is capable of compensating for voltage drops between the +Output and +Sense pins that do not exceed 10% of V_{OUT} .

$$[V_{OUT}(+) - \text{Common}] - [\text{Sense}(+) - \text{Common}] \leq 10\%V_{OUT}$$

Power derating (output current limiting) is based upon maximum output current and voltage at the converter's output pins. Use of trim and sense functions can cause the output voltage to increase, thereby increasing output power beyond the LSN's specified rating. Therefore:

$$(V_{OUT} \text{ at pins}) \times (I_{OUT}) \leq \text{rated output power}$$

The internal 10.5Ω resistor between +Sense and +Output (see Figure 1) serves to protect the sense function by limiting the output current flowing through the sense line if the main output is disconnected. It also prevents output voltage runaway if the sense connection is disconnected.

Note: Connect the +Sense pin (pin 3) to +Output (pin 4) at the DC/DC converter pins, if the sense function is not used for remote regulation.

On/Off Control and Power-up Sequencing

The On/Off Control pin may be used for remote on/off operation. LSN D5 SIP Series DC/DC's are designed so they are enabled when the control pin is left open (internal pull-down to Common) and disabled when the control pin is pulled high (+2.8V to V_{IN}), as shown in Figure 2 and 2a.

Dynamic control of the on/off function is best accomplished with a mechanical relay or open-collector/open-drain drive circuit. The drive circuit should be able to sink appropriate current when activated and withstand appropriate voltage when deactivated.

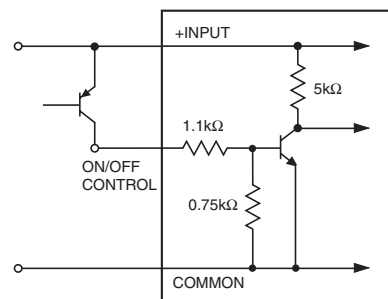


Figure 2. Driving the On/Off Control Pin with an Open-Collector Drive Circuit

The on/off control function, however, can be externally inverted so that the converter will be disabled while the input voltage is ramping up and then "released" once the input has stabilized.

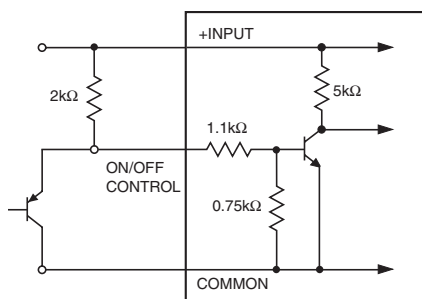


Figure 2a. Inverting On/Off Control Pin Signal and Power-Up Sequencing

For a controlled start-up of one or more LSN-D5's, or if several output voltages need to be powered-up in a given sequence, the On/Off Control pin can be pulled high (external pull-up resistor, converter disabled) and then driven low with an external open collector device to enable the converter.

Output Overvoltage Protection

LSN D5 SIP Series DC/DC converters do not incorporate output overvoltage protection. In the extremely rare situation in which the device's feedback loop is broken, the output voltage may run to excessively high levels ($V_{OUT} = V_{IN}$). If it is absolutely imperative that you protect your load against any and all possible overvoltage situations, voltage limiting circuitry must be provided external to the power converter.

Output Overcurrent Detection

Overloading the output of a power converter for an extended period of time will invariably cause internal component temperatures to exceed their maximum ratings and eventually lead to component failure. High-current-carrying components such as inductors, FET's and diodes are at the highest risk. LSN D5 SIP Series DC/DC converters incorporate an output overcurrent detection and shutdown function that serves to protect both the power converter and its load.

If the output current exceeds its maximum rating by typically 70% (17 Amps) or if the output voltage drops to less than 98% of its original value, the LSN D5's internal overcurrent-detection circuitry immediately turns off the converter, which then goes into a "hiccup" mode. While hiccupping, the converter will continuously attempt to restart itself, go into overcurrent, and then shut down. Under these conditions, the average output current will be approximately 400mA, and the average input current will be approximately 70mA. Once the output short is removed, the converter will automatically restart itself.

Output Voltage Trimming

Allowable trim ranges for each model in the LSN D5 SIP Series are $\pm 10\%$. Trimming is accomplished with either a trimpot or a single fixed resistor. The trimpot should be connected between +Output and Common with its wiper connected to the Trim pin as shown in Figure 3 below.

A trimpot can be used to determine the value of a single fixed resistor which can then be connected, as shown in Figure 4, between the Trim pin and +Output to trim down the output voltage, or between the Trim pin and Common to trim up the output voltage. Fixed resistors should have absolute TCR's less than 100ppm/°C to ensure stability.

The equations below can be used as starting points for selecting specific trim-resistor values. Recall, untrimmed devices are guaranteed to be $\pm 1\%$ accurate.

Adjustment beyond the specified $\pm 10\%$ adjustment range is not recommended.

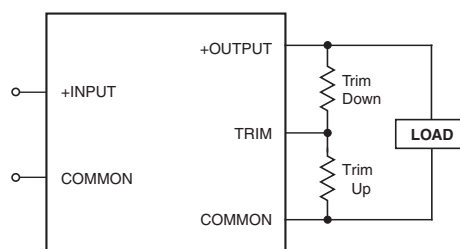
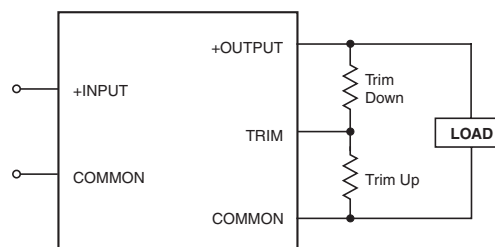


Figure 3. Trim Connections Using a Trimpot



Note: Install either a fixed trim-up resistor or a fixed trim-down resistor depending upon desired output voltage.

Figure 4. Trim Connections Using Fixed Resistors

Model	Trim Equations
LSN-1/10-D5	$R_{T_DOWN} (k\Omega) = \frac{1.62(V_O - 0.8)}{1 - V_O} - 1$ $R_{T_UP} (k\Omega) = \frac{1.296}{V_O - 1} - 1$
LSN-1.2/10-D5	$R_{T_DOWN} (k\Omega) = \frac{2.49(V_O - 0.8)}{1.2 - V_O} - 2.37$ $R_{T_UP} (k\Omega) = \frac{1.992}{V_O - 1.2} - 2.37$
LSN-1.5/10-D5 LSN-1.8/10-D5 LSN-2/10-D5 LSN-2.5/10-D5	$R_{T_DOWN} (k\Omega) = \frac{2.37(V_O - 0.8)}{V_{O_NOM} - V_O} - 4.99$ $R_{T_UP} (k\Omega) = \frac{1.896}{V_O - V_{O_NOM}} - 4.99$
LSN-3.3/10-D5	$R_{T_DOWN} (k\Omega) = \frac{7.5(V_O - 0.8)}{V_{O_NOM} - V_O} - 4.99$ $R_{T_UP} (k\Omega) = \frac{6}{V_O - V_{O_NOM}} - 4.99$

Note: Resistor values are in kΩ. Accuracy of adjustment is subject to tolerances of resistors and factory-adjusted, initial output accuracy.
 V_O = desired output voltage. V_{O_NOM} = nominal output voltage.

Output Reverse Conduction

Many DC/DC converters using synchronous rectification suffer from Output Reverse Conduction. If those devices have a voltage applied across their output before a voltage is applied to their input (this typically occurs when another power supply starts before them in a power-sequenced application),

they will either fail to start or self destruct. In both cases, the cause is the "freewheeling" or "catch" FET biasing itself on and effectively becoming a short circuit.

LSN D5 SIP DC/DC converters do not suffer from Output Reverse Conduction. They employ proprietary gate drive circuitry that makes them immune to applied output voltages.

Thermal Considerations and Thermal Protection

The typical output-current thermal-derating curves shown below enable designers to determine how much current they can reliably derive from each model of the LSN D5 SIP's under known ambient-temperature and air-flow conditions. Similarly, the curves indicate how much air flow is required to reliably deliver a required output current at known temperatures.

The highest temperatures in LSN D5 SIP's occur at their output inductor, whose heat is generated primarily by I^2R losses. The above curves were developed using thermocouples to monitor the inductor temperature and varying the load to keep that temperature below +110°C under the assorted conditions of air flow and air temperature. Once the temperature exceeds +115°C (approx.), the thermal protection will disable the converter. Automatic restart occurs after the temperature has dropped below +110°C.

In all cases below, the DUT's were vertical-mount models, and the direction of air flow was parallel to the unit in the direction from pin 1 to pin 11.

As you may deduce from the above curves and can observe in the efficiency curves on the next page, LSN D5 SIP's are more efficient at lower current levels. Also, I^2R losses in the output inductor are significantly less at lower currents. Consequently, LSN D5 SIP's deliver very impressive temperature performance if operating at less than full load.

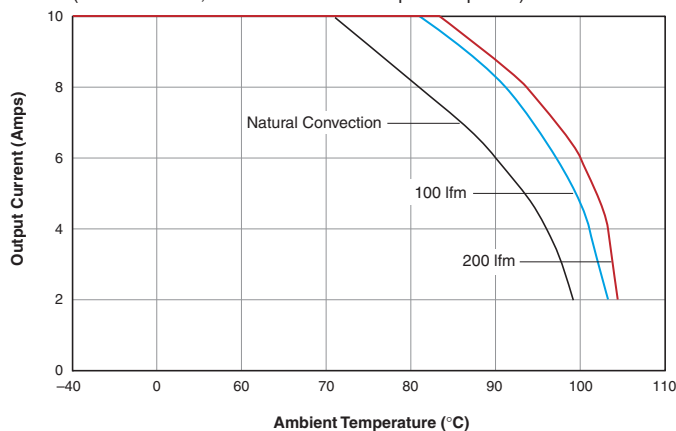
Lastly, when LSN D5 SIP's are installed in system boards, they are obviously subject to numerous factors and tolerances not taken into account above. If you are attempting to extract the most current out of these units under demanding temperature conditions, we advise you to monitor the output-inductor temperature to ensure it remains below +110°C at all times.

Thermal Performance for "H" Models

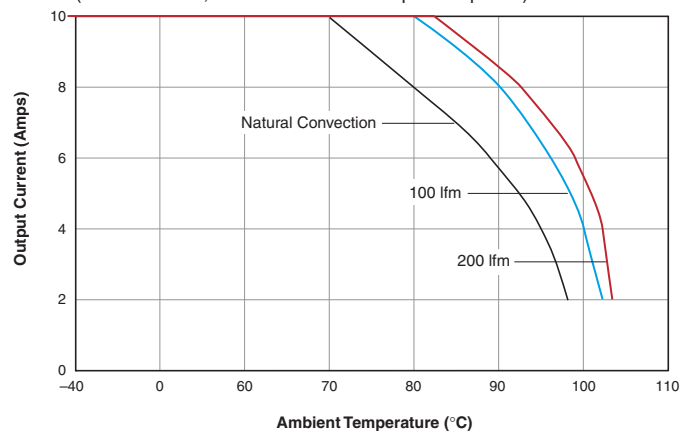
Enhanced thermal performance can be achieved when LSN D5 SIP's are mounted horizontally ("H" models) and the output inductor (with its electrically isolating, thermally conductive pad installed) is thermally coupled to a copper plane/pad (at least 0.55 square inches in area) on the system board. Your conditions may vary, however our tests indicate this configuration delivers a 16°C to 22°C improvement in ambient operating temperatures.

Typical Performance Curves for LSN D5 SIP Series

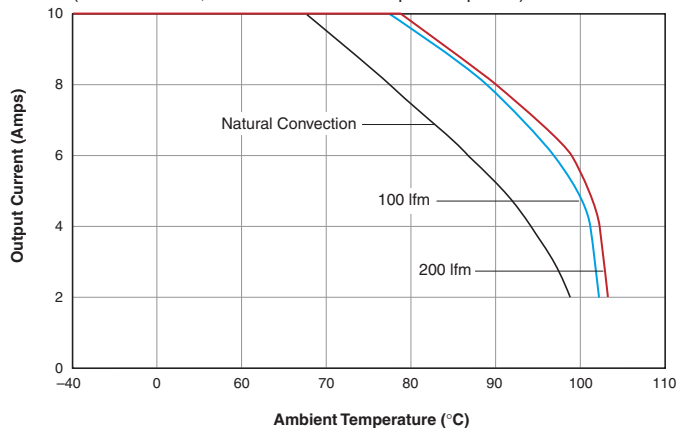
LSN-1/10-D5
Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature
(Vertical mount, air flow direction from pin 1 to pin 11)



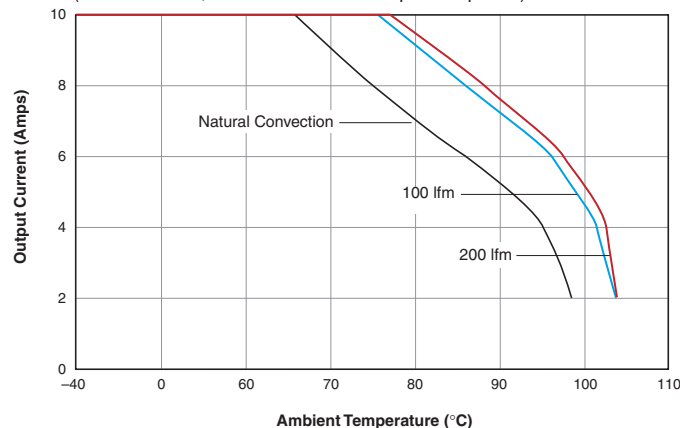
LSN-1.2/10-D5
Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature
(Vertical mount, air flow direction from pin 1 to pin 11)



LSN-1.5/10-D5
Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature
(Vertical mount, air flow direction from pin 1 to pin 11)

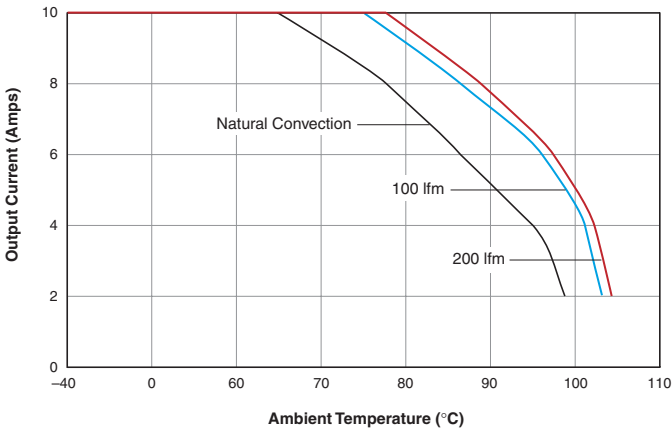


LSN-1.8/10-D5 & LSN-2/10-D5
Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature
(Vertical mount, air flow direction from pin 1 to pin 11)

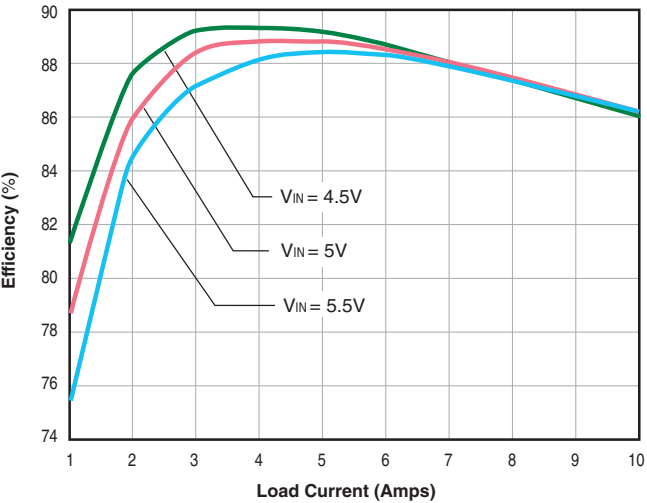


Typical Performance Curves for LSN D5 SIP Series

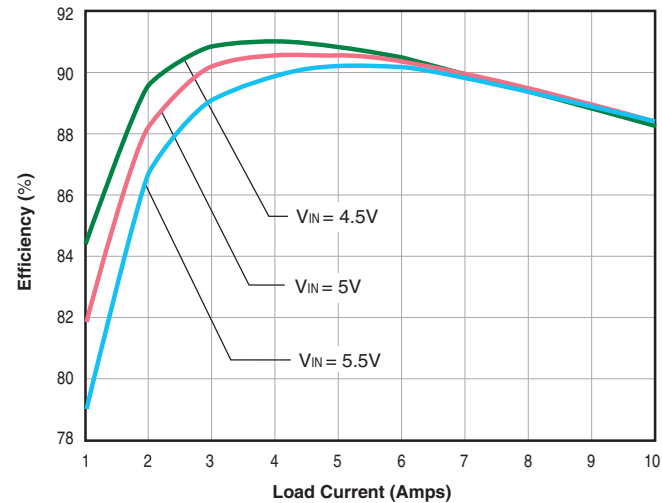
LSN-2.5/10-D5 & LSN-3.3/10-D5
Output Current vs. Ambient Temperature
(Vertical mount, air flow direction from pin 1 to pin 11)



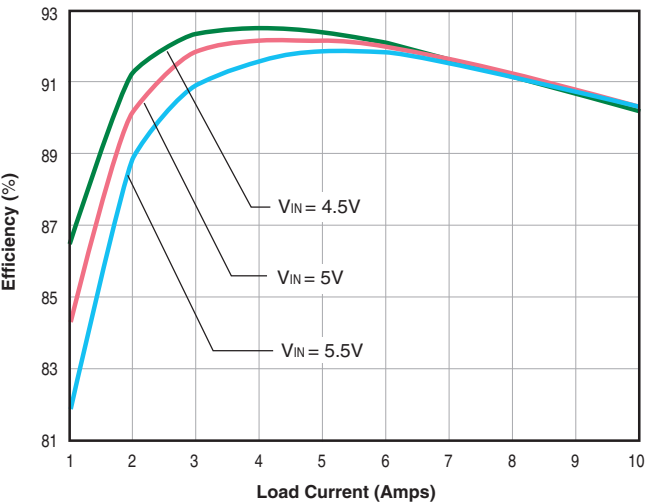
LSN-1/10-D5
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current



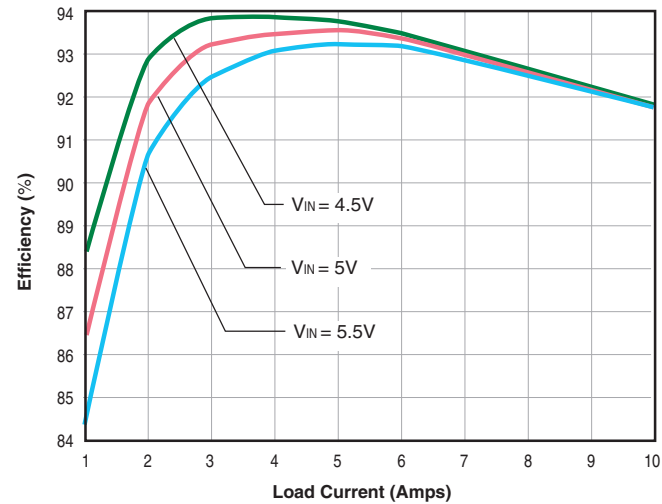
LSN-1.2/10-D5
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current



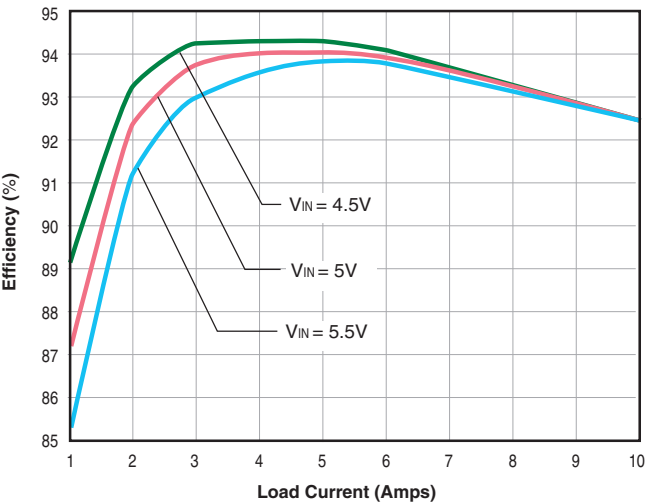
LSN-1.5/10-D5
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current

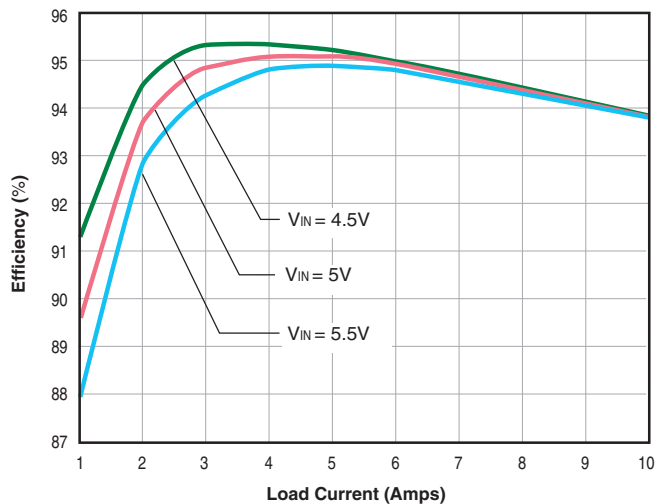
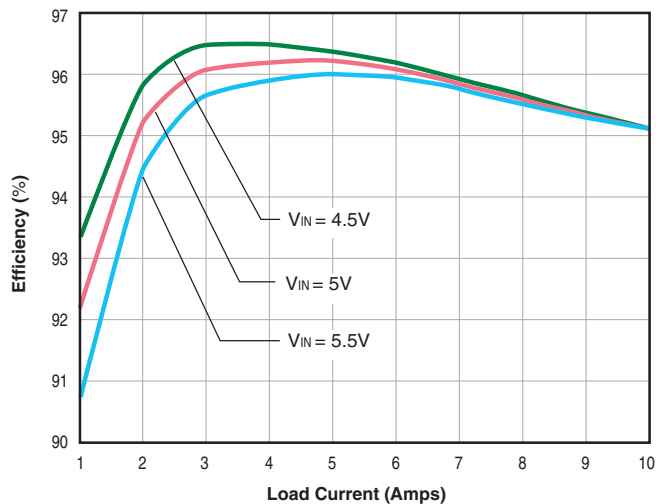
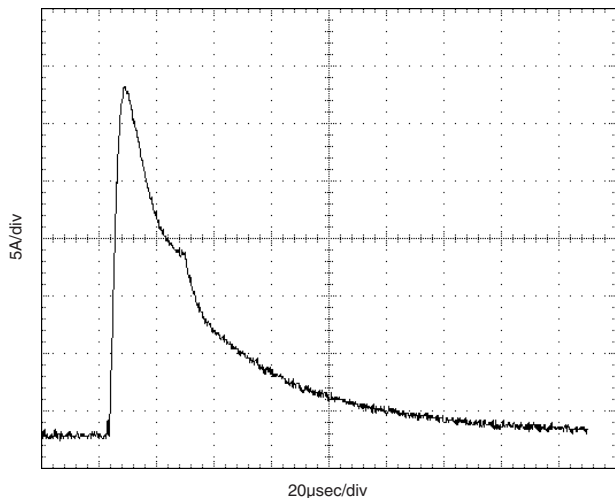
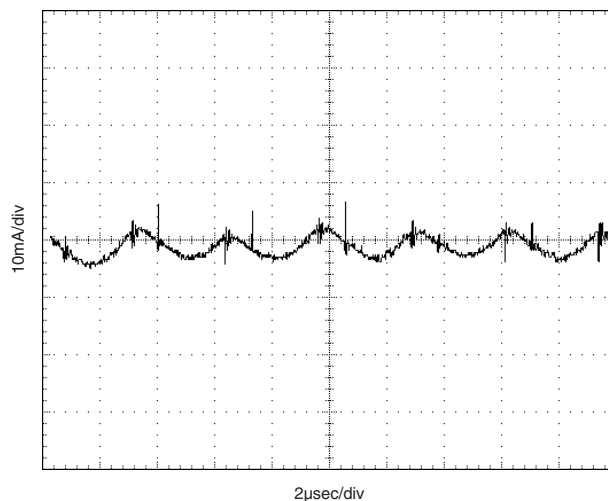
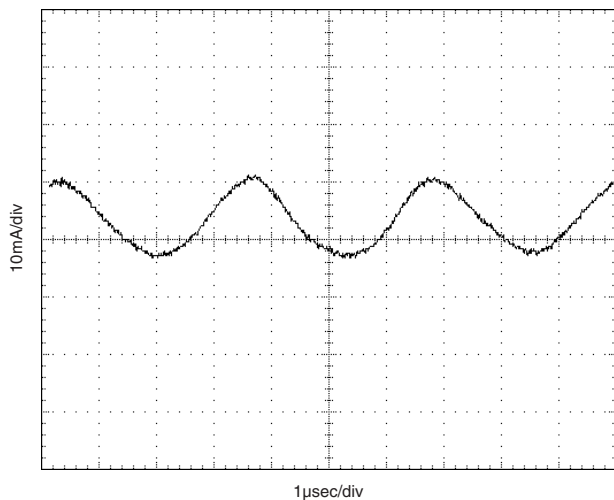
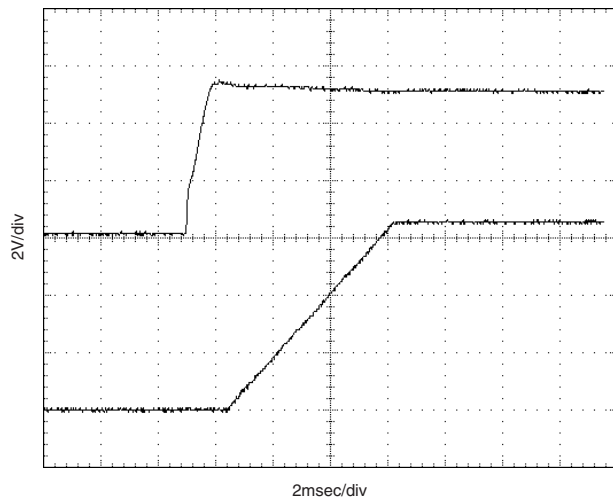


LSN-1.8/10-D5
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current



LSN-2/10-D5
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current

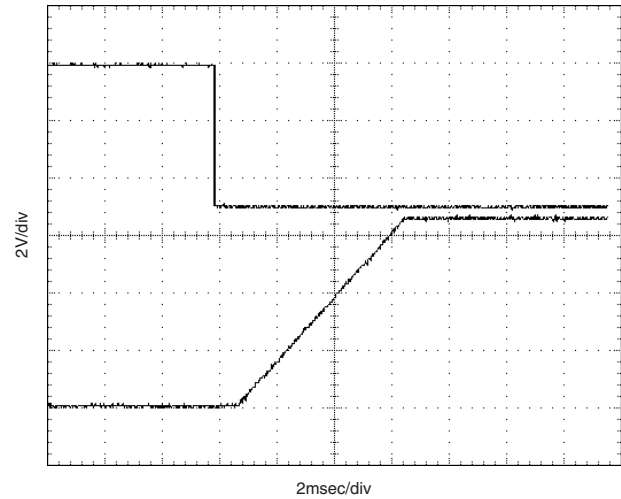


Typical Performance Curves for LSN D5 SIP Series
LSN-2.5/10-D5
 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current

LSN-3.3/10-D5
 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current

Input Inrush Current
 ($V_{IN} = 5V$, 4300 μF as Input Switch)

Input Reflected Ripple Current
 ($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3V/10A$, Input Filter = 220 $\mu F/12\mu H/33\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = NA$)

Input Reflected Ripple Current
 ($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3V/10A$, $C_{IN} = 220\mu F$, No External C_{OUT})

Power-Up From V_{IN}
 ($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3V/10A$, $C_{IN} = 220\mu F$, No External C_{OUT})


Typical Performance Curves for LSN D5 SIP Series

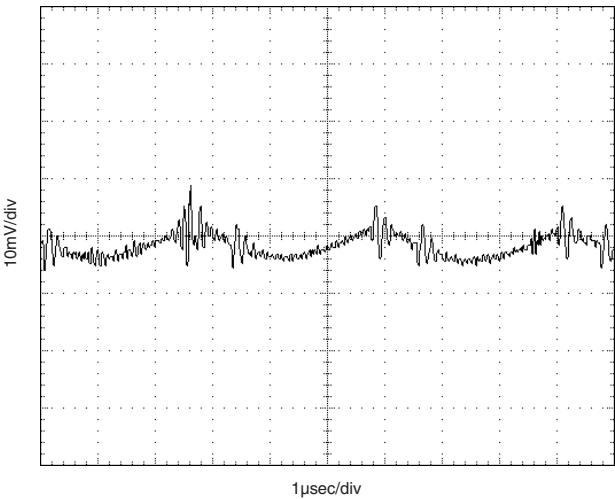
Power-Up From Enable

(VIN = 5V, VOUT = 3.3V/10A, CIN = 220μF, No External COUT)



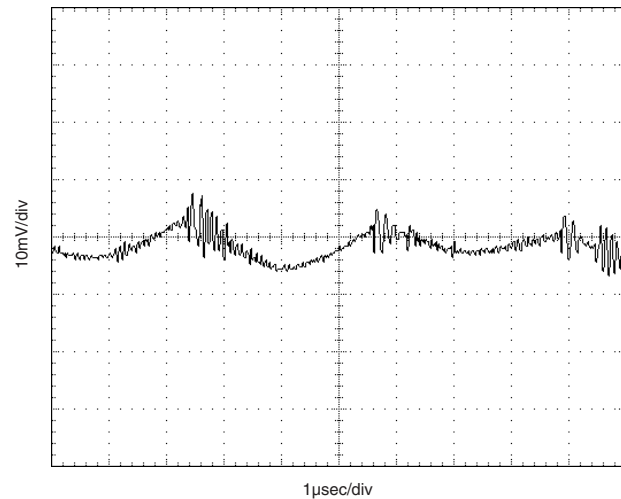
Output Ripple/Noise

(VIN = 5V, VOUT = 3.3V, No Load, No External Capacitor)



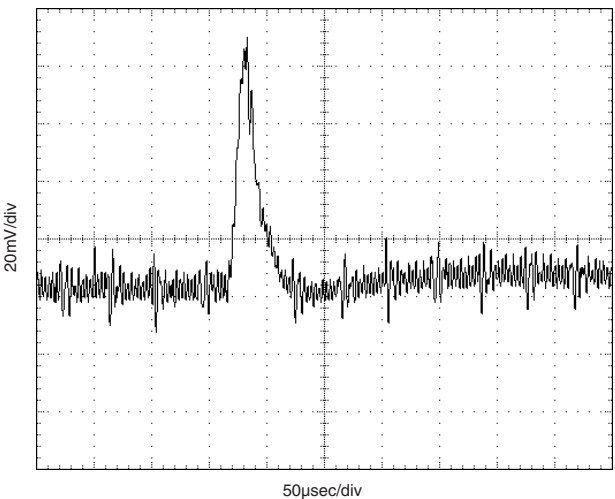
Output Ripple/Noise

(VIN = 5V, VOUT = 3.3V, Full Load, COUT = 220μF)



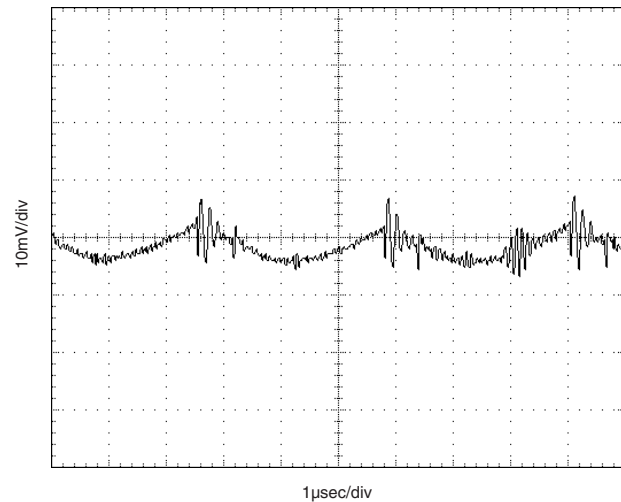
Dynamic Load Response

(VIN = 5V, 100% to 50% Load Step, No External COUT)



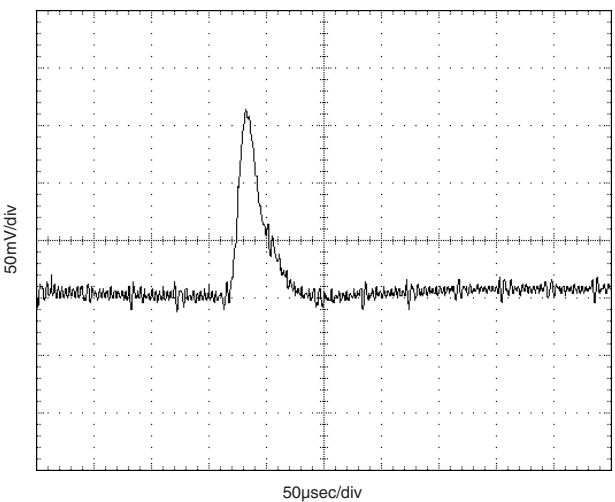
Output Ripple/Noise

(VIN = 5V, VOUT = 3.3V, Full Load, No External Capacitor)



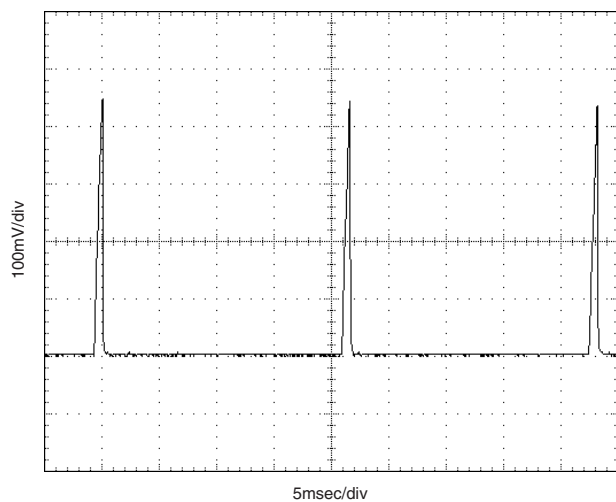
Dynamic Load Response

(VIN = 5V, VOUT = 3.3V, 100% to 0% Load Step, No External COUT)

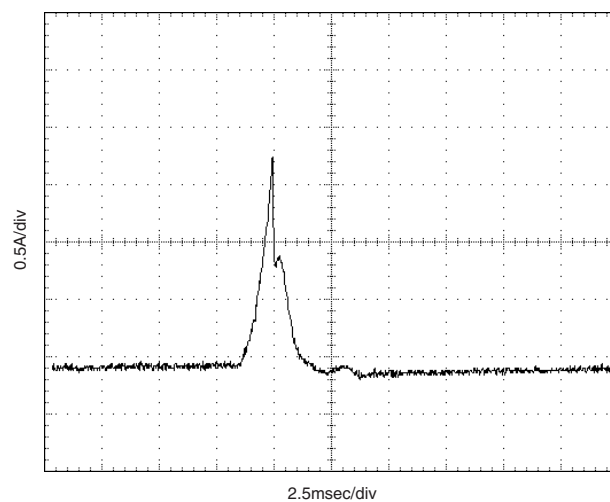


Typical Performance Curves for LSN D5 SIP Series
Output Hiccup

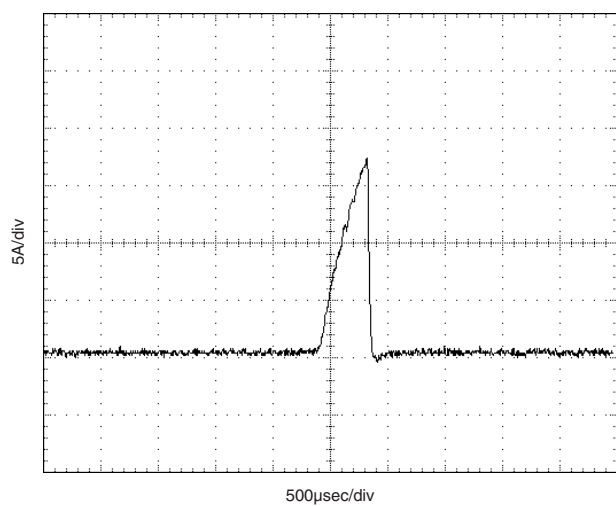
($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = \text{Short}$, $I_{IN} = 70mA$ Average,
 $I_{OUT} = 400mA$ Average, $C_{IN} = 220\mu F$, No External C_{OUT})


Input Current with Short Circuit at Output

($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = \text{Short}$, $I_{IN} = 70mA$ Average,
 $I_{OUT} = 400mA$ Average, $C_{IN} = 220\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = NA$, Period = 25msec)


Short-Circuit Output Current

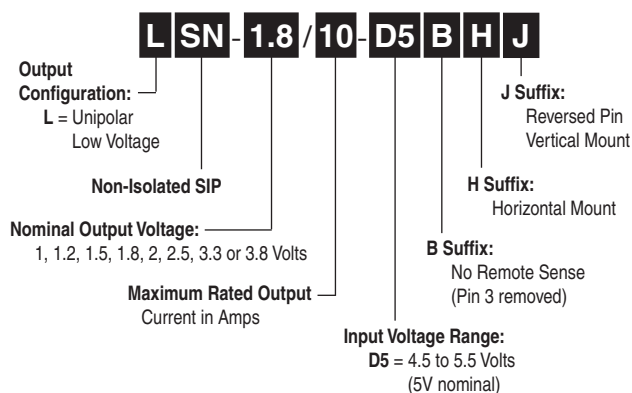
($V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = \text{Short}$, $I_{IN} = 70mA$ Average,
 $I_{OUT} = 400mA$ Average, $C_{IN} = 220\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = NA$, Period = 25msec)



EMI CONDUCTED/RADIATED EMISSIONS

If you're designing with EMC in mind, please note that all of DATEL's LSN D5 DC/DC Converters have been characterized for conducted and radiated emissions in our EMI/EMC laboratory. Testing is conducted in an EMC 5305 GTEM test cell utilizing EMC automated EMC test software. Conducted/Radiated emissions are tested to the limits of FCC Part 15, Class B and CISPR 22 (EN 55022), Class B. Correlation to other specifications can be supplied upon request. For corresponding emissions plots to FCC and CISPR 22 for model LSN-5/10-D12 (the highest possible output power model) and for LSN-2/10-D3 (representing the highest input current models) see LSN-10A D12 and LSN-10A D3 data sheets for reference. These respective curves are representative of all LSN models. Contact DATEL's Applications Engineering Department for more details.

PART NUMBER STRUCTURE



Functional Options

Remote Sense Pin Removed ("B" suffix)

These devices have their +Sense pin (pin 3) removed, and the feedback loop is closed through the +V_{OUT} path. The 10.5Ω resistor in Figure 1 is installed in both standard and "B" models. See the Output Sense Function.

Horizontal Mounting ("H" suffix)

This packaging configuration reduces above-board height to 0.35" (8.89mm) including the "pad." For "H" models, a thermally conductive, electrically insulating "pad" is factory installed on the output inductor. The pad material is Bergquist Sil Pad 400. The pad size is 0.4 x 0.5 x 0.009 inches (10.16 x 12.7 x 0.23mm). This configuration can significantly improve thermal performance. See Thermal Derating for details.

Reversed pin vertical mounting ("J" suffix)

This additional mechanical configuration consists of a low-profile pin header attached to the reverse side of the converter. It allows the LSN series to be mechanically compatible with Tyco's "keep out area."

Other Options and Modifications

Other options include a positive polarity (pull low to disable) on the On/Off Control. Contact DATEL directly to discuss these and other possible modifications.

Examples

LSN-1.8/10-D5	Vertical-mount. Sense function on pin 3. No pin 9.
LSN-1.8/10-D5B	Vertical-mount. Pin 3 (+Sense) removed. No pin 9.
LSN-1.8/10-D5H	Horizontal-mount. Sense function on pin 3. No pin 9.
LSN-1.8/10-D5BH	Horizontal-mount. Pin 3 (+Sense) removed. No pin 9.
LSN-1.8/10-D5J	Reverse pin vertical-mount. Sense function on pin 3. No pin 9.



ISO 9001 REGISTERED

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