

## ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

### RoHS Compliant



### Applications

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

### Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU (-Z versions)
- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU under exemption 7b (Lead solder exemption). Exemption 7b will expire after June 1, 2016 at which time this product will no longer be RoHS compliant (non-Z versions)
- Flexible output voltage sequencing EZ-SEQUENCE
- Delivers up to 10A of output current
- High efficiency – 93% at 3.3V full load ( $V_{IN} = 12.0V$ )
- Small size and low profile:  
33.00 mm x 13.46 mm x 8.28 mm  
(1.300 in x 0.530 in x 0.326 in)
- Low output ripple and noise
- High Reliability:  
Calculated MTBF = 15 M hours at 25°C Full-load
- Output voltage programmable from 0.75 Vdc to 5.5 Vdc via external resistor
- Line Regulation: 0.3% (typical)
- Load Regulation: 0.4% (typical)
- Temperature Regulation: 0.4% (typical)
- Remote On/Off
- Remote Sense
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Overtemperature protection
- Wide operating temperature range (-40°C to 85°C)
- *UL*\* 60950-1 Recognized, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-1-03 Certified, and *VDE*‡ 0805:2001-12 (EN60950-1) Licensed
- *ISO*\*\* 9001 and *ISO* 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

### Description

The ATL010A0X43-SR power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 10A of output current with full load efficiency of 93% at 3.3V output. These modules provide a precisely regulated output voltage programmable via an external resistor from 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc over a wide range of input voltage ( $V_{IN} = 9 - 18Vdc$ ). The ATL010A0X43-SR series has a sequencing feature, EZ-SEQUENCE™ that enables designers to implement various types of output voltage sequencing when powering multiple voltages on a board. Their open-frame construction and small footprint enable designers to develop cost- and space-efficient solutions. In addition to sequencing, standard features include remote On/Off, remote sense, output voltage adjustment, over current and over temperature protection.

\* *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

† *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.

‡ *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.

\*\* *ISO* is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

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### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	All	$V_{IN}$	-0.3	18	Vdc
Sequencing Voltage	All	$V_{SEQ}$	-0.3	$V_{IN, Max}$	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	$T_A$	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	$T_{stg}$	-55	125	°C

### Electrical Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	$V_{IN}$	9.0	12.0	18.0	Vdc
Maximum Input Current ( $V_{IN} = V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$ , $I_o = I_{o, max}$ , $V_{O, set} = 5.5Vdc$ )	All	$I_{IN, max}$			7.0	Adc
Input No Load Current ( $V_{IN} = 12.0Vdc$ , $I_o = 0$ , module enabled)	$V_{O, set} = 0.75 Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 5.0Vdc$	$I_{IN, No load}$ $I_{IN, No load}$		40 100		mA mA
Input Stand-by Current ( $V_{IN} = 12.0Vdc$ , module disabled)	All	$I_{IN, stand-by}$		2.0		mA
Inrush Transient	All	$I^2t$			0.4	A <sup>2</sup> s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1 $\mu$ H source impedance; $V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$ , $I_o = I_{o, max}$ ; See Test configuration section)	All			20		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			30		dB

**CAUTION:** These power modules can be used in a wide variety of applications ranging from simple standalone operation to an integrated part of sophisticated power architectures. To preserve maximum flexibility, no internal fuse has been provided. Also, extensive safety testing has shown that no external fuse is required to protect the unit. However, it is still recommended that some type of current-limiting power source be used to protect the module and evaluated in the end-use equipment.

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**Electrical Specifications** (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point ( $V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ , $I_O=I_{O, max}$ , $T_A=25^\circ C$ )	All	$V_{O, set}$	-2.0	—	+2.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-2.5%	—	+3.5%	% $V_{O, set}$
Adjustment Range Selected by an external resistor	All	$V_O$	0.7525		5.5	Vdc
Output Regulation Line ( $V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$ ) Load ( $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ ) Temperature ( $T_{ref}=T_{A, min}$ to $T_{A, max}$ )	All All All		— — —	0.3 0.4 0.4		% $V_{O, set}$ % $V_{O, set}$ % $V_{O, set}$
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ( $V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ Cout = 1 $\mu$ F ceramic//10 $\mu$ F tantalum capacitors)						
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	12	30	mV <sub>rms</sub>
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	30	75	mV <sub>pk-pk</sub>
External Capacitance ESR $\geq$ 1 m $\Omega$ ESR $\geq$ 10 m $\Omega$	All All	$C_{O, max}$ $C_{O, max}$	— —	— —	1000 5000	$\mu$ F $\mu$ F
Output Current	All	$I_O$	0	—	10	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode )	All	$I_{O, lim}$	—	200	—	% $I_O$
Output Short-Circuit Current ( $V_O \leq 250mV$ ) ( Hiccup Mode )	All	$I_{O, s/c}$	—	3	—	Adc
Efficiency $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$ , $T_A=25^\circ C$ $I_O=I_{O, max}$ , $V_O = V_{O, set}$		$V_{O, set} = 0.75Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 1.2Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 1.5Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 1.8Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 2.5Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 3.3Vdc$ $V_{O, set} = 5.0Vdc$	$\eta$ $\eta$ $\eta$ $\eta$ $\eta$ $\eta$ $\eta$	81.0 87.5 89.0 90.0 92.0 93.0 95.0		% % % % % % %
Switching Frequency	All	$f_{sw}$	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Load Response ( $dI_O/dt=2.5A/\mu s$ ; $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ C$ ) Load Change from $I_O= 50\%$ to $100\%$ of $I_{O, max}$ ; 1 $\mu$ F ceramic// 10 $\mu$ F tantalum Peak Deviation Settling Time ( $V_O < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All	$V_{pk}$	—	200	—	mV
( $dI_O/dt=2.5A/\mu s$ ; $V_{IN} = V_{IN, nom}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ C$ ) Load Change from $I_O= 100\%$ to $50\%$ of $I_{O, max}$ ; 1 $\mu$ F ceramic// 10 $\mu$ F tantalum Peak Deviation Settling Time ( $V_O < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All All	$t_s$ $V_{pk}$	— —	25 200	— —	$\mu s$ mV

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Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Dynamic Load Response ( $dI_o/dt=2.5A/\mu s$ ; $V_{IN} = V_{IN,nom}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ C$ ) Load Change from $I_o= 50\%$ to $100\%$ of $I_{o,max}$ ; $C_o = 2 \times 150 \mu F$ polymer capacitors Peak Deviation	All	$V_{pk}$	—	100	—	mV
Settling Time ( $V_o < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All	$t_s$	—	25	—	$\mu s$
( $dI_o/dt=2.5A/\mu s$ ; $V_{IN} = V_{IN,nom}$ ; $T_A=25^\circ C$ ) Load Change from $I_o= 100\%$ to $50\%$ of $I_{o,max}$ ; $C_o = 2 \times 150 \mu F$ polymer capacitors Peak Deviation	All	$V_{pk}$	—	100	—	mV
Settling Time ( $V_o < 10\%$ peak deviation)	All	$t_s$	—	25	—	$\mu s$

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF ( $V_{IN}= V_{IN,nom}$ , $I_o= I_{o,max}$ , $T_A=40^\circ C$ ) Telecordia SR 332 Issue 1: Method 1, case 3		15,618,000		Hours
Weight	—	5.6 (0.2)	—	g (oz.)

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## Feature Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal interface						
Device code with Suffix "4" – Positive logic (On/Off is open collector/drain logic input; Signal referenced to GND - See feature description section)						
Input High Voltage (Module ON)	All	$V_{IH}$	—	—	$V_{IN,max}$	V
Input High Current	All	$I_{IH}$	—	—	10	$\mu A$
Input Low Voltage (Module OFF)	All	$V_{IL}$	-0.2	—	0.3	V
Input Low Current	All	$I_{IL}$	—	0.2	1	mA
Device Code with no suffix – Negative Logic (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND)						
Input High Voltage (Module OFF)	All	$V_{IH}$	2.5	—	$V_{IN,max}$	Vdc
Input High Current	All	$I_{IH}$	—	0.2	1	mA
Input Low Voltage (Module ON)	All	$V_{IL}$	-0.2	—	0.3	Vdc
Input low Current	All	$I_{IL}$	—	—	10	$\mu A$
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times ( $I_o=I_{o,max}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IN,nom}$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ C$ , )						
Case 1: On/Off input is set to Logic Low (Module ON) and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN}=V_{IN,min}$ until $V_o=10\%$ of $V_{o,set}$ )	All	Tdelay	—	3	—	msec
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is set to logic Low (delay from instant at which $V_{on/Off}=0.3V$ until $V_o=10\%$ of $V_{o, set}$ )	All	Tdelay	—	3	—	msec
Output voltage Rise time (time for $V_o$ to rise from 10% of $V_{o,set}$ to 90% of $V_{o, set}$ )	All	Trise	—	4	6	msec
Output voltage overshoot – Startup $I_o= I_{o,max}$ ; $V_{IN} = 9.0$ to $18Vdc$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ C$						
—	—	—	—	—	1	% $V_{o, set}$
Sequencing Delay time						
Delay from $V_{IN,min}$ to application of voltage on SEQ pin	All	TSEQ-delay	10	—	—	msec
Tracking Accuracy (Power-Up: 2V/ms)						
(Power-Down: 1V/ms)	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$	—	100	200	mV
( $V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$ ; $I_o,min$ to $I_o,max}$ $V_{SEQ} < V_o$ )	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$	—	300	500	mV
Remote Sense Range						
—	All	—	—	—	0.5	V
Overtemperature Protection (See Thermal Consideration section)						
—	All	$T_{ref}$	—	125	—	$^\circ C$
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All	—	—	8.2	—	V
Turn-off Threshold	All	—	—	8.0	—	V

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Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the ATL010A0X43-SR modules at 25°C.

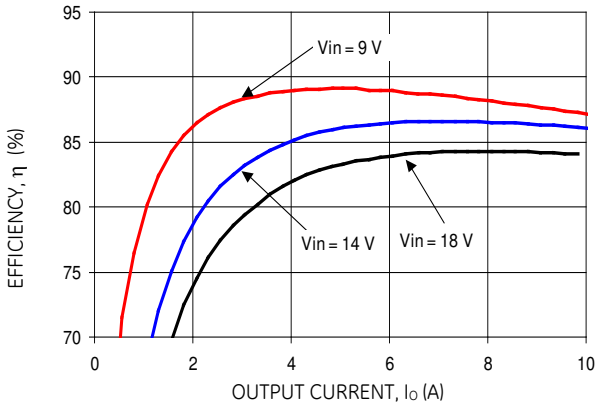


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.2Vdc).

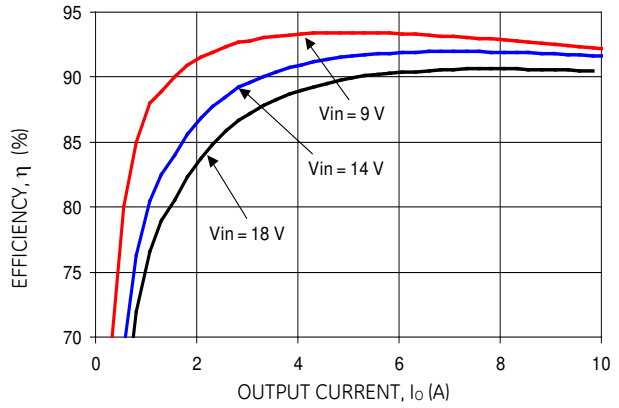


Figure 4. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 2.5Vdc).

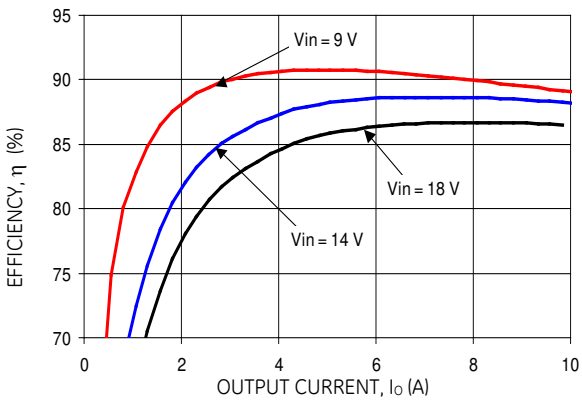


Figure 2. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.5Vdc).

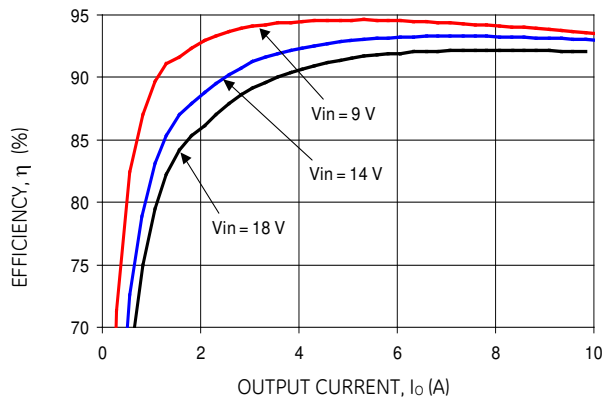


Figure 5. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 3.3Vdc).

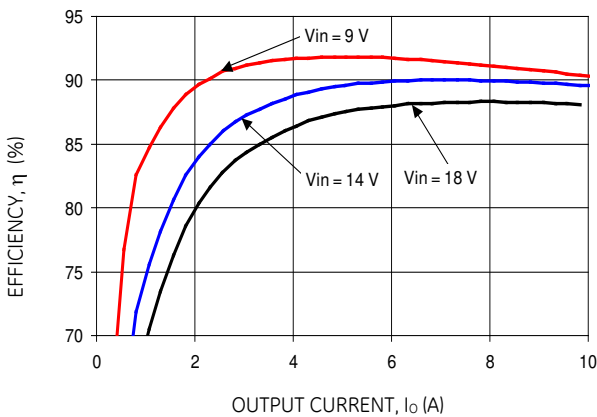


Figure 3. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 1.8Vdc).

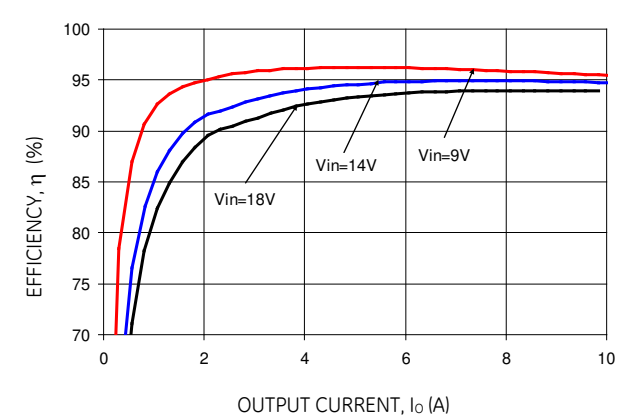


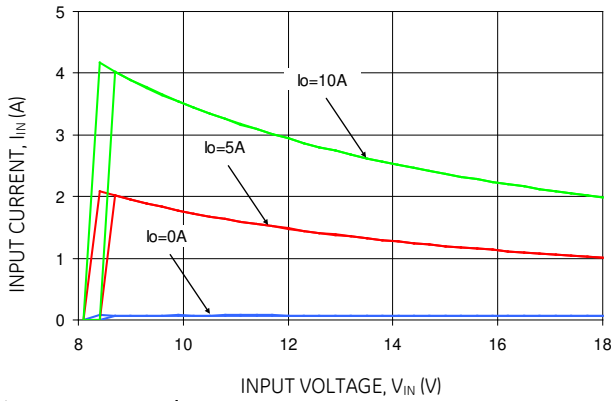
Figure 6. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current (Vout = 5.0Vdc).

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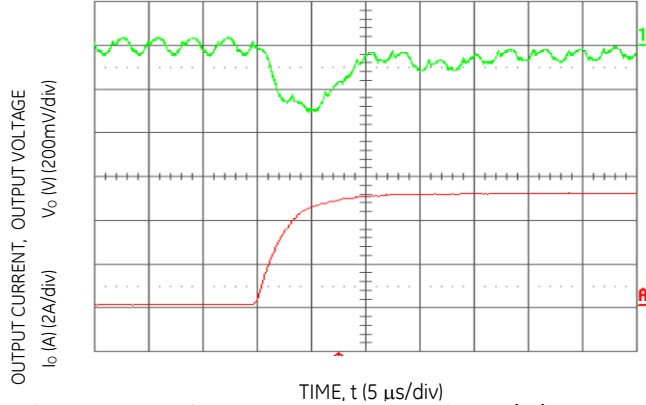
9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Characteristic Curves (continued)

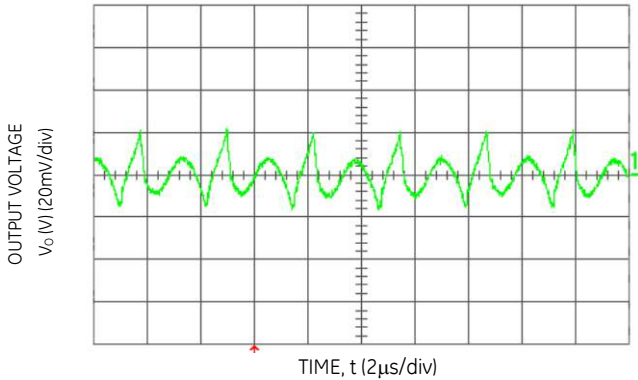
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the ATL010A0X43-SR modules at 25°C.



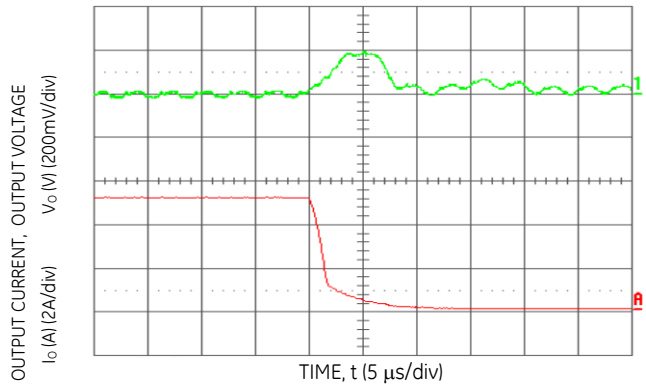
**Figure 7. Input voltage vs. Input Current**  
( $V_{out} = 3.3Vdc$ ).



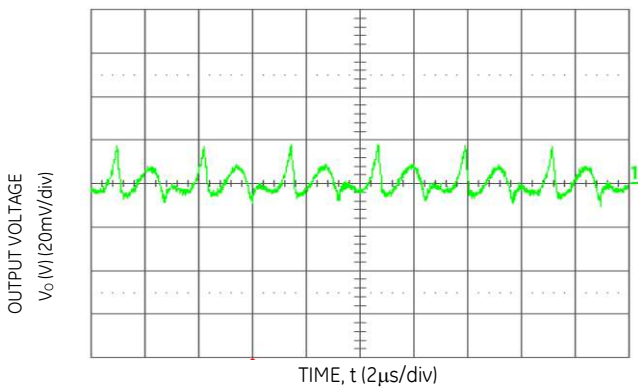
**Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change**  
from 50% to 100% of full load ( $V_o = 3.3Vdc$ ).



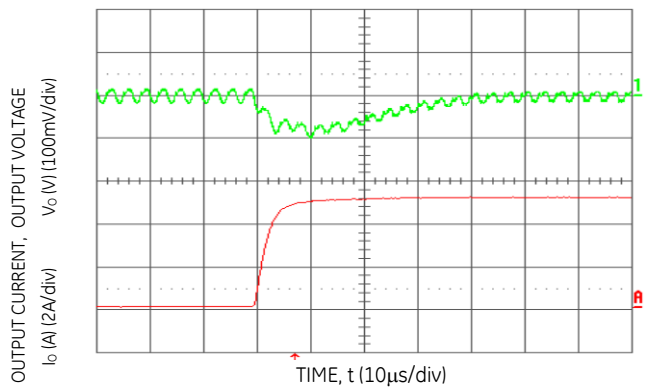
**Figure 8. Typical Output Ripple and Noise**  
( $V_{in} = 12.0V dc, V_o = 2.5 Vdc, I_o=10A$ ).



**Figure 11. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change**  
from 100% to 50% of full load ( $V_o = 3.3 Vdc$ ).



**Figure 9. Typical Output Ripple and Noise**  
( $V_{in} = 12.0V dc, V_o = 5.0 Vdc, I_o=10A$ ).



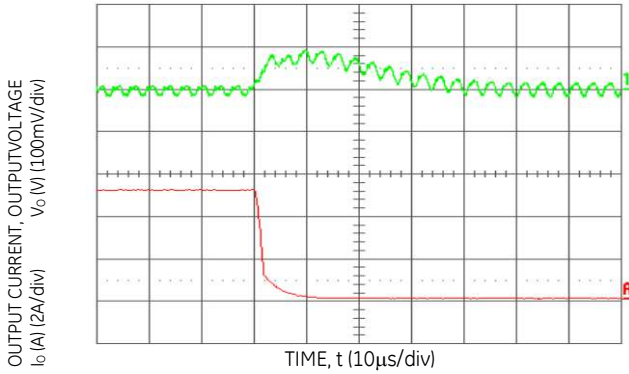
**Figure 12. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change**  
from 50% to 100% of full load ( $V_o = 3.3 Vdc, C_{ext} = 2 \times 150 \mu F$  Polymer Capacitors).

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

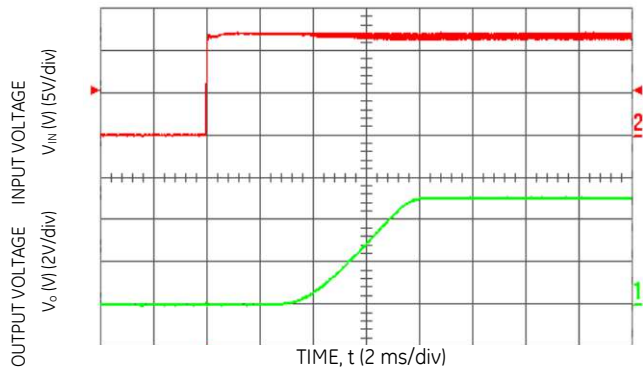
9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Characteristic Curves (continued)

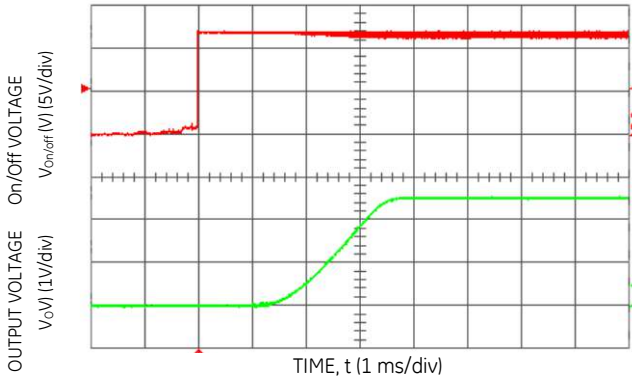
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the ATL010A0X43-SR modules at 25°C.



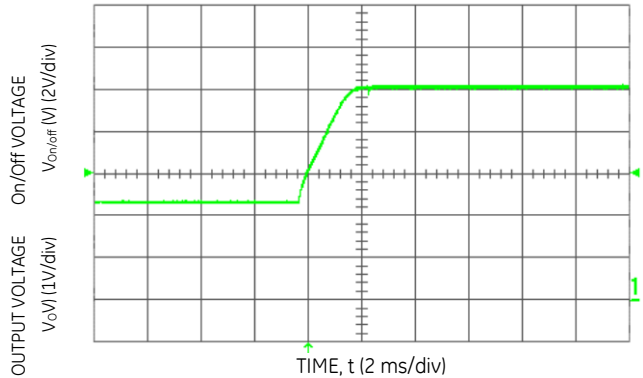
**Figure 13. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% of 50% full load ( $V_o = 3.3\text{ Vdc}$ ,  $C_{ext} = 2 \times 150\ \mu\text{F}$  Polymer Capacitors).**



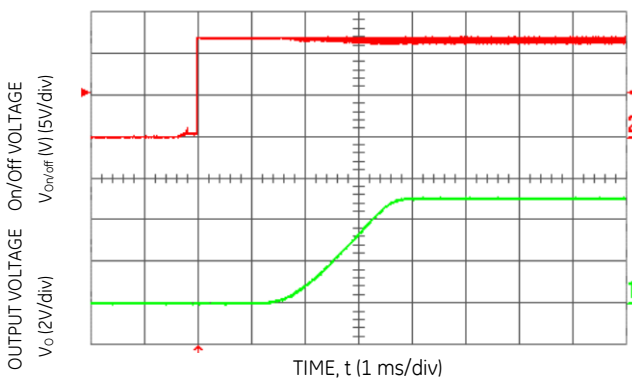
**Figure 16. Typical Start-Up with application of  $V_{in}$  with low-ESR polymer capacitors at the output ( $7 \times 150\ \mu\text{F}$ ) ( $V_{in} = 12\text{Vdc}$ ,  $V_o = 5.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $I_o = 10\text{A}$ ,  $C_o = 1050\ \mu\text{F}$ )**



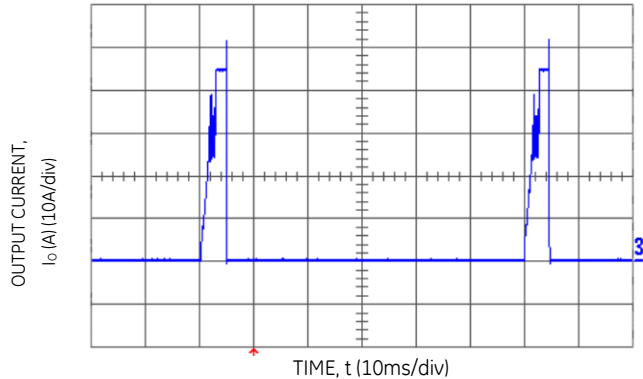
**Figure 14. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off ( $V_{in} = 12.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $V_o = 5.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $I_o = 10.0\text{A}$ ).**



**Figure 17 Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off with Prebias ( $V_{in} = 12.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $V_o = 2.5\text{Vdc}$ ,  $I_o = 1.0\text{A}$ ,  $V_{bias} = 1.2\text{Vdc}$ ).**



**Figure 15. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off with Low-ESR external capacitors ( $C_o = 5000\ \mu\text{F}$ ) ( $V_{in} = 12.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $V_o = 5.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $I_o = 10.0\text{A}$ ,  $C_o = 1050\ \mu\text{F}$ ).**



**Figure 18. Output short circuit Current ( $V_{in} = 12.0\text{Vdc}$ ,  $V_o = 0.75\text{Vdc}$ ).**



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## Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide thermal derating curves for ATL010A0X43-SR modules.

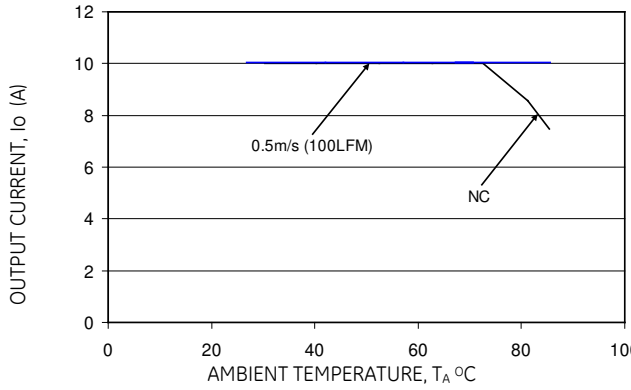


Figure 19. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow ( $V_{in} = 14.0$  Vdc,  $V_o=0.75$ Vdc).

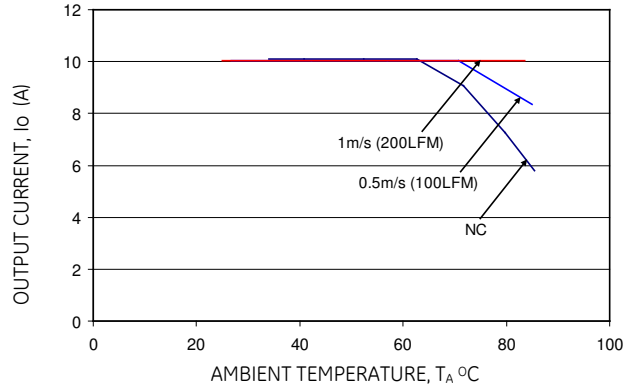


Figure 22. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow ( $V_{in} = 14.0$  Vdc,  $V_o=5.0$  Vdc).

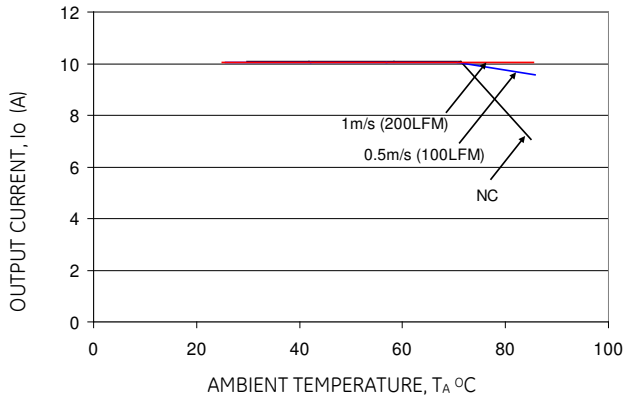


Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow ( $V_{in} = 14.0$ Vdc,  $V_o=1.8$  Vdc).

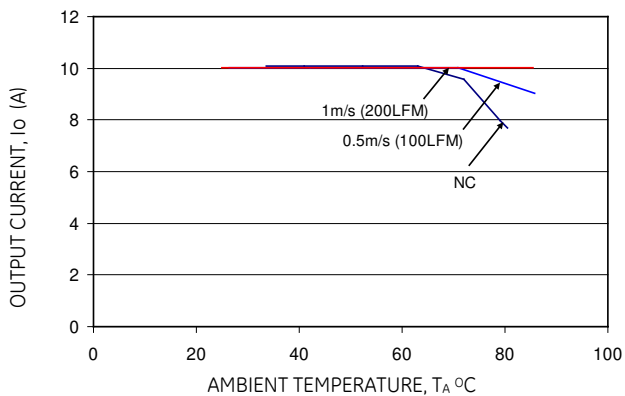
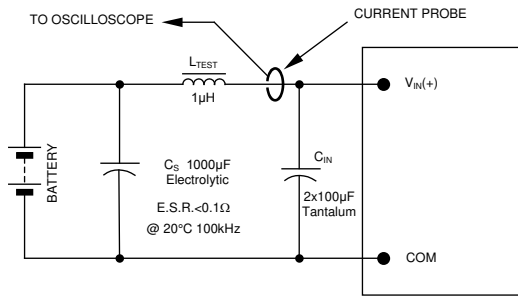


Figure 21. Derating Output Current versus Local Ambient Temperature and Airflow ( $V_{in} = 14.0$ Vdc,  $V_o=3.3$  Vdc).

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

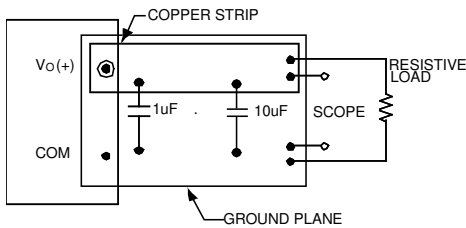
9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Test Configurations



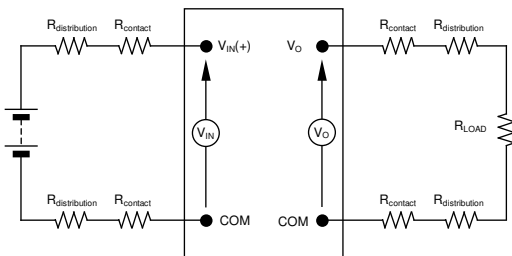
NOTE: Measure input reflected ripple current with a simulated source inductance ( $L_{TEST}$ ) of 1µH. Capacitor  $C_S$  offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 23. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup.



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

Figure 24. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup.



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

Figure 25. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup.

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

## Design Considerations

### Input Filtering

The ATL010A0X43-SR module should be connected to a low-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

In a typical application, 4x47 µF low-ESR tantalum capacitors (AVX part #: TPSE476M025R0100, 47µF 25V 100 mΩ ESR tantalum capacitor) will be sufficient to provide adequate ripple voltage at the input of the module. To minimize ripple voltage at the input, low ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 26 shows input ripple voltage (mVp-p) for various outputs with 4x47 µF tantalum capacitors and with 4x22 µF ceramic capacitor (TDK part #: C4532X5R1C226M) at full load.

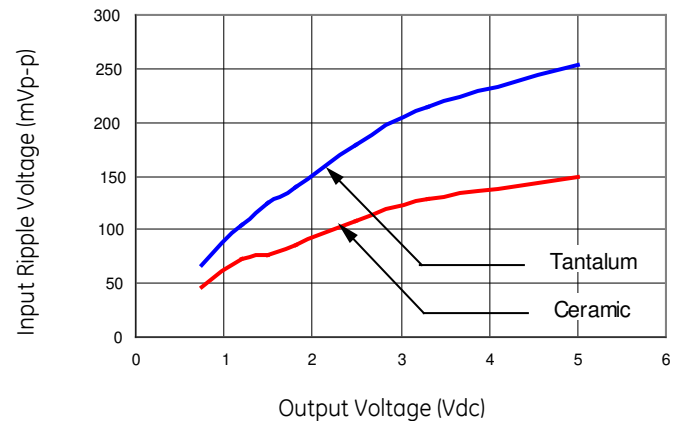


Figure 26. Input ripple voltage for various output with 4x22 µF polymer and 4x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (full load).

## ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

### Design Considerations *(continued)*

#### Output Filtering

The ATL010A0X43-SR module is designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 1  $\mu$ F ceramic and 10  $\mu$ F tantalum capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table.

### Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., UL 60950-1, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-03, and VDE 0850:2001-12 (EN60950-1) Licensed.

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Feature Description

### Remote On/Off

The ATL010A0X43-SR power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. The ATL010A0X43-SR modules feature positive on/off logic. Positive Logic On/Off signal, turns the module ON during a logic High on the On/Off pin and turns the module OFF during a logic Low.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure 27. The On/Off pin is an open collector/drain logic input signal (V<sub>ON/OFF</sub>) that is referenced to ground. During a logic-high (On/Off pin is pulled high internal to the module) when the transistor Q1 is in the Off state, the power module is ON. Maximum allowable leakage current of the transistor when V<sub>on/off</sub> = V<sub>IN,max</sub> is 10µA. Applying a logic-low when the transistor Q1 is turned-On, the power module is OFF. During this state V<sub>ON/OFF</sub> must be less than 0.3V. When not using positive logic On/off pin, leave the pin unconnected or tie to V<sub>IN</sub>.

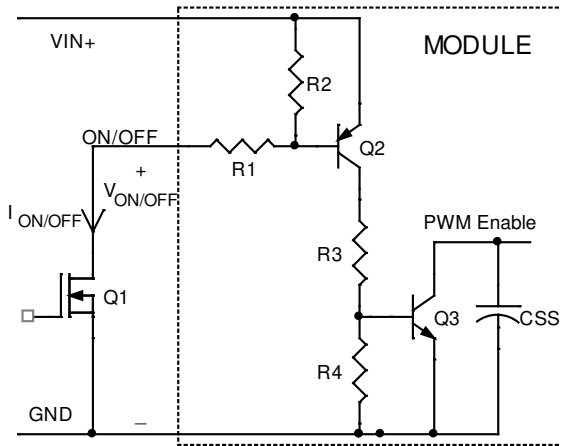


Figure 27. Remote On/Off Implementation.

### Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range. The typical average output current during hiccup is 3 A.

### Input Undervoltage Lockout

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

### Overtemperature Protection

To provide over temperature protection in a fault condition, the unit relies upon the thermal protection feature of the controller IC. The unit will shutdown if the thermal reference point T<sub>ref</sub>,

exceeds 125°C (typical), but the thermal shutdown is not intended as a guarantee that the unit will survive temperatures beyond its rating. The module will automatically restart after it cools down.

### Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the ATL010A0X43-SR module can be programmed to any voltage from 0.75Vdc to 5.0Vdc by connecting a resistor (shown as R<sub>trim</sub> in Figure 28) between Trim and GND pins of the module. Without an external resistor between Trim and GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.7525Vdc. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, R<sub>trim</sub> for a desired output voltage, use the following equation:

$$R_{trim} = \left[ \frac{10500}{V_o - 0.7525} - 1000 \right] \Omega$$

R<sub>trim</sub> is the external resistor in Ω

V<sub>o</sub> is the desired output voltage

For example, to program the output voltage of the ATL010A0X43-SR module to 1.8V, R<sub>trim</sub> is calculated as follows:

$$R_{trim} = \left[ \frac{10500}{1.8 - 0.75} - 1000 \right]$$

$$R_{trim} = 9.024k\Omega$$

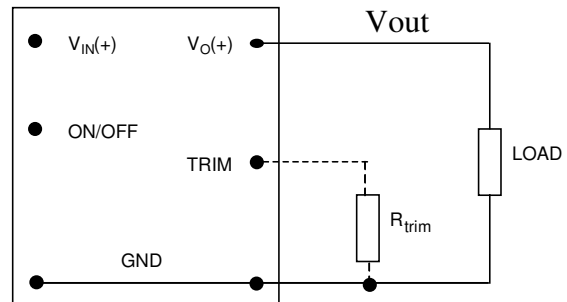


Figure 28. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Feature Descriptions (continued)

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

**Table 1**

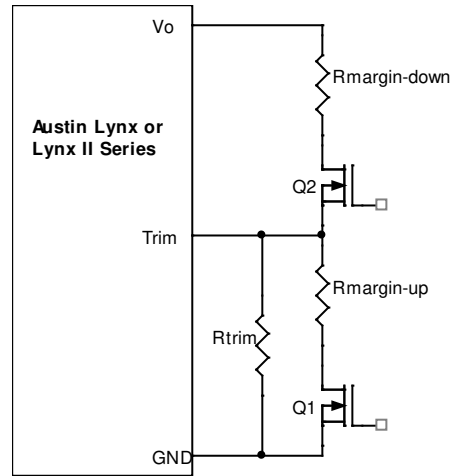
<b><i>V<sub>o, set</sub></i> (V)</b>	<b><i>Rtrim</i> (KΩ)</b>
0.7525	Open
1.2	22.46
1.5	13.05
1.8	9.024
2.5	5.009
3.3	3.122
5.0	1.472

By using a 1% tolerance trim resistor, set point tolerance of ±2% is achieved as specified in the electrical specification. The POL Programming Tool, available at [www.gecriticalpower.com](http://www.gecriticalpower.com) under the Design Tools section, helps determine the required external trim resistor needed for a specific output voltage.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using the trim feature, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power ( $P_{max} = V_{o, set} \times I_{o, max}$ ).

### Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the ATL010A0X43-SR module series by connecting a resistor, *R<sub>margin-up</sub>*, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, *R<sub>margin-down</sub>*, from the Trim pin to the Output pin for margining-down. Figure 30 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at [www.gecriticalpower.com](http://www.gecriticalpower.com) under the Design Tools section, also calculates the values of *R<sub>margin-up</sub>* and *R<sub>margin-down</sub>* for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local GE technical representative for additional details.



**Figure 29. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.**

## ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

### Feature Descriptions (continued)

#### Voltage Sequencing

The ATL010A0X43-SR series of modules include a sequencing feature, EZ-SEQUENCE™ that enables users to implement various types of output voltage sequencing in their applications. This is accomplished via an additional sequencing pin. When not using the sequencing feature, either tie the SEQ pin to  $V_{IN}$  or leave it unconnected.

When an analog voltage is applied to the SEQ pin, the output voltage tracks this voltage until the output reaches the set-point voltage. The SEQ voltage must be set higher than the set-point voltage of the module. The output voltage follows the voltage on the SEQ pin on a one-to-one volt basis. By connecting multiple modules together, customers can get multiple modules to track their output voltages to the voltage applied on the SEQ pin.

For proper voltage sequencing, first, input voltage is applied to the module. The On/Off pin of the module is left unconnected (or tied to GND for negative logic modules or tied to  $V_{IN}$  for positive logic modules) so that the module is ON by default. After applying input voltage to the module, a minimum of 10msec delay is required before applying voltage on the SEQ pin. During this time, potential of 50mV ( $\pm 10$  mV) is maintained on the SEQ pin. After 10msec delay, an analog voltage is applied to the SEQ pin and the output voltage of the module will track this voltage on a one-to-one volt bases until output reaches the set-point voltage. To initiate simultaneous shutdown of the modules, the SEQ pin voltage is lowered in a controlled manner. Output voltage of the modules tracks the voltages below their set-point voltages on a one-to-one basis. A valid input voltage must be maintained until the tracking and output voltages reach ground potential.

When using the EZ-SEQUENCE™ feature to control start-up of the module, pre-bias immunity feature during start-up is disabled. The pre-bias immunity feature of the module relies on the module being in the diode-mode during start-up. When using the EZ-SEQUENCE™ feature, modules goes through an internal set-up time of 10msec, and will be in synchronous rectification mode when voltage at the SEQ pin is applied. This will result in sinking current in the module if pre-bias voltage is present at the output of the module. When pre-bias immunity during start-up is required, the EZ-SEQUENCE™ feature must be disabled. For additional guidelines on using EZ-SEQUENCE™ feature of Austin Lynx™ II, contact the GE technical representative for preliminary application note on output voltage sequencing using Austin Lynx II series.

#### Remote Sense

The ATL010A0X43-SR power modules have a Remote Sense feature to minimize the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage at the Remote Sense pin (See Figure 30). The voltage between the Sense pin and  $V_o$  pin must not exceed 0.5V.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the output voltage multiplied by the output current ( $V_o \times I_o$ ). When

using Remote Sense, the output voltage of the module can increase, which if the same output is maintained, increases the power output by the module. Make sure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power. When the Remote Sense feature is not being used, connect the Remote Sense pin to the output pin.

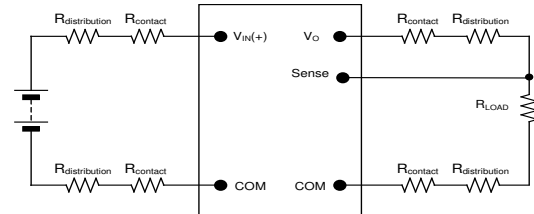


Figure 30. Remote sense circuit configuration

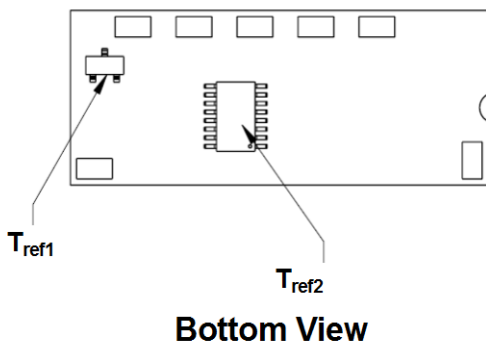
# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Thermal Considerations

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

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 32. Note that the airflow is parallel to the short axis of the module as shown in figure 31. The derating data applies to airflow in either direction of the module’s short axis.

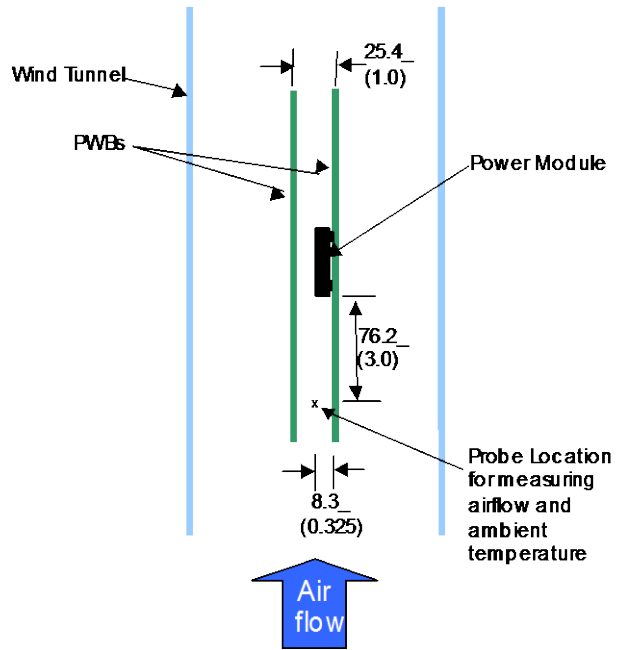


**Figure 31. Temperature measurement locations  $T_{ref1}$  and  $T_{ref2}$ .**

The thermal reference points,  $T_{ref1}$  and  $T_{ref2}$  used in the specifications are shown in Figure 31. For reliable operation these temperatures should not exceed 115°C.

The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module ( $V_{o,set} \times I_{o,max}$ ).

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



**Figure 32. Thermal Test Set-up.**

## Heat Transfer via Convection

Increased airflow over the module enhances the heat transfer via convection. Thermal derating curves showing the maximum output current that can be delivered at different local ambient temperatures ( $T_A$ ) for airflow conditions ranging from natural convection and up to 2m/s (400 ft./min) are shown in the Characteristics Curves section.

## Layout Considerations

Copper paths must not be routed beneath the power module. For additional layout guide-lines, refer to the FLTR100V10 application note.

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

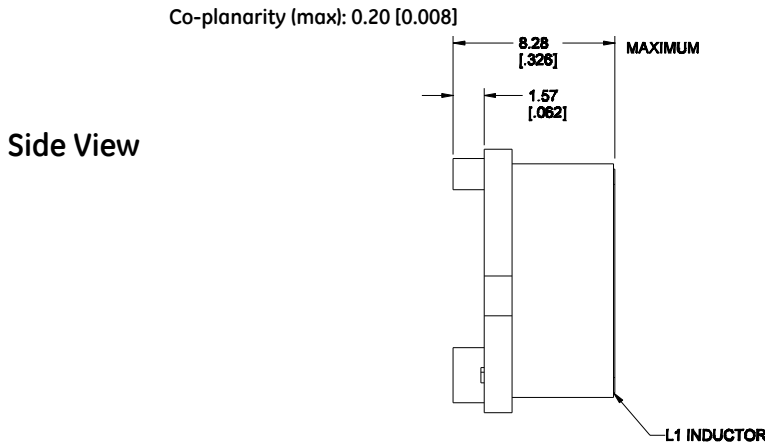
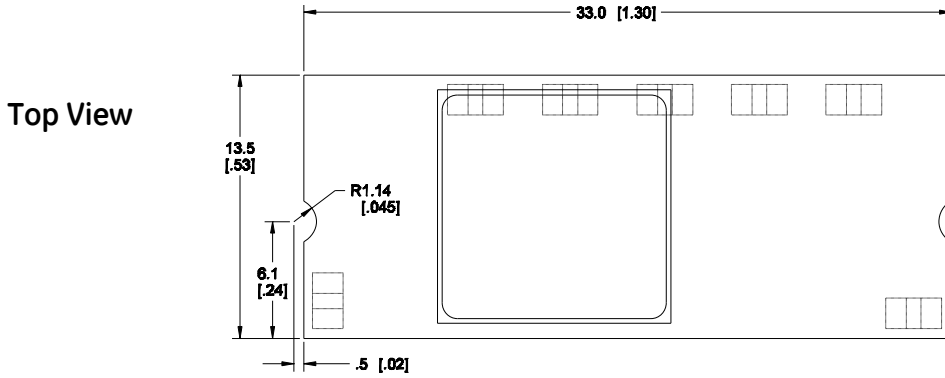
9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Mechanical Outline

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

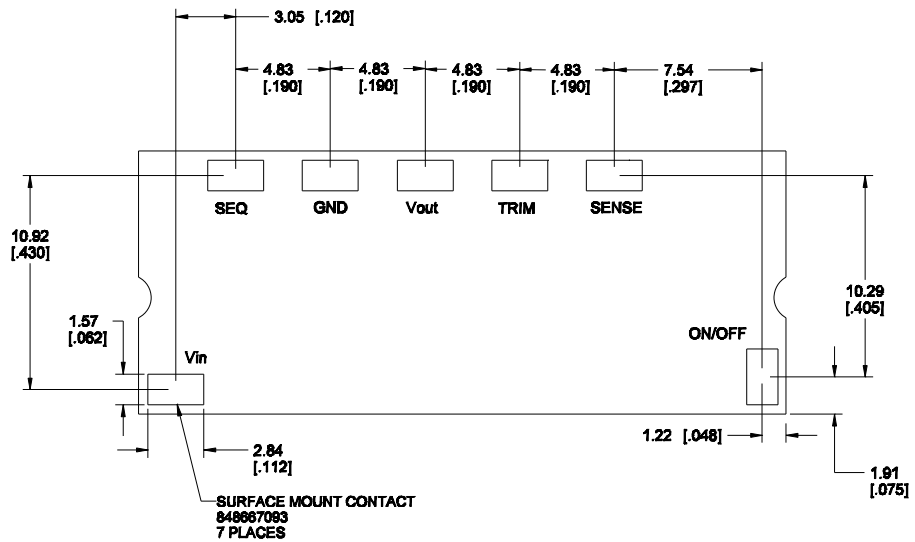
Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

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



## Bottom View

PIN	FUNCTION
1	On/Off
2	V <sub>IN</sub>
3	SEQ
4	GND
5	V <sub>OUT</sub>
6	Trim
7	Sense



MPS176595



# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

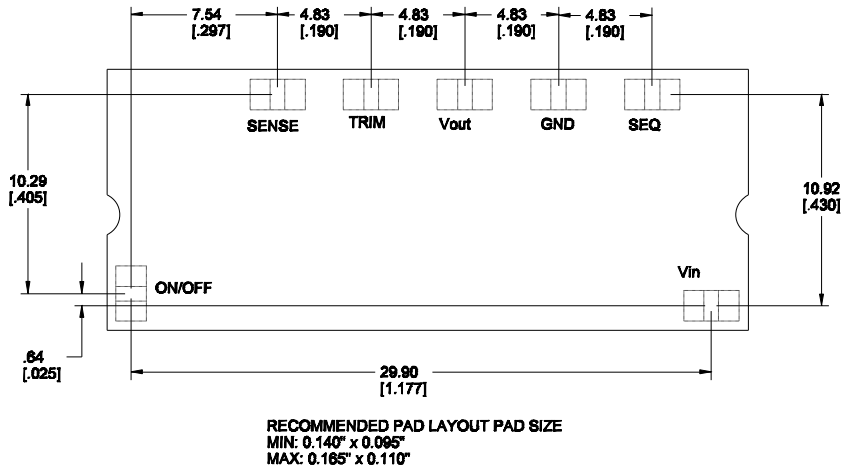
9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

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

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



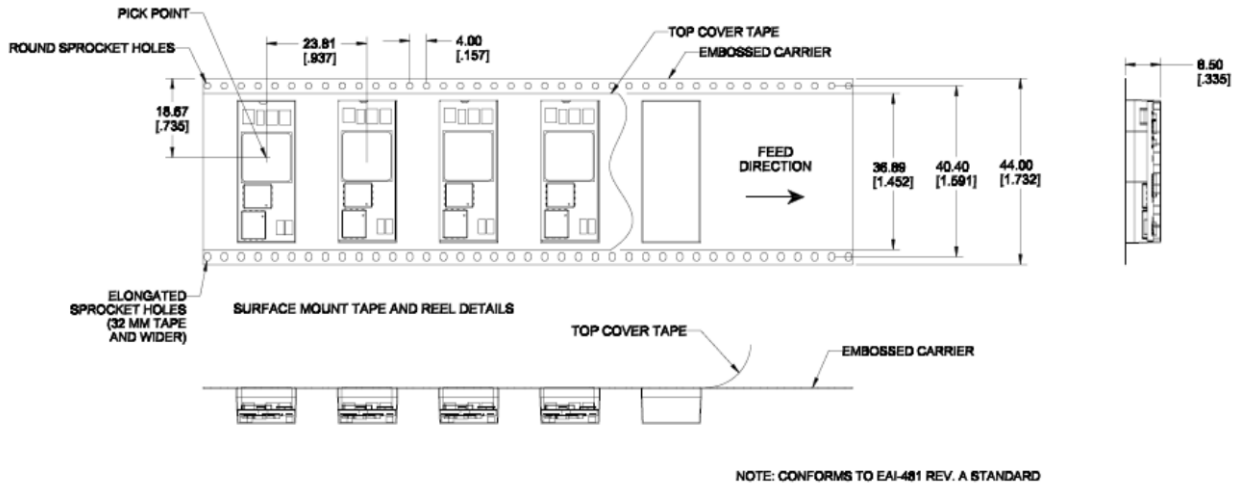
# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Packaging Details

The ATL010A0X43-SR modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 250 modules per reel.

All Dimensions are in millimeters and (in inches).



- Reel Dimensions:
- Outside Dimensions: 330.2 mm (13.00)
- Inside Dimensions: 177.8 mm (7.00")
- Tape Width: 44.00 mm (1.732")

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Surface Mount Information

### Pick and Place

The ATL010A0X43-SR modules use an open frame construction and are designed for a fully automated assembly process. The modules are fitted with a label designed to provide a large surface area for pick and place operations. The label meets all the requirements for surface mount processing, as well as safety standards, and is able to withstand reflow temperatures of up to 300°C. The label also carries product information such as product code, serial number and the location of manufacture.

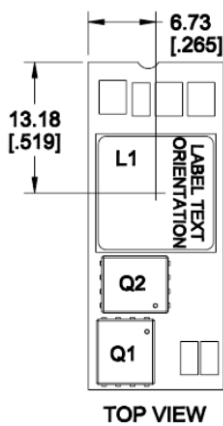


Figure 33. Pick and Place Location.

### Nozzle Recommendations

The module weight has been kept to a minimum by using open frame construction. Even so, these modules have a relatively large mass when compared to conventional SMT components. Variables such as nozzle size, tip style, vacuum pressure and placement speed should be considered to optimize this process. The minimum recommended nozzle diameter for reliable operation is 6mm. The maximum nozzle outer diameter, which will safely fit within the allowable component spacing, is 9 mm. Oblong or oval nozzles up to 11 x 9 mm may also be used within the space available.

### Tin Lead Soldering

The ATL010A0X43-SR power modules are lead free modules and can be soldered either in a lead-free solder process or in a conventional Tin/Lead (Sn/Pb) process. It is recommended that the customer review data sheets in order to customize the solder reflow profile for each application board assembly. The following instructions must be observed when soldering these units. Failure to observe these instructions may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules, and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

In a conventional Tin/Lead (Sn/Pb) solder process peak reflow temperatures are limited to less than 235°C. Typically, the eutectic solder melts at 183°C, wets the land, and subsequently wicks the device connection. Sufficient

time must be allowed to fuse the plating on the connection to ensure a reliable solder joint. There are several types of SMT reflow technologies currently used in the industry. These surface mount power modules can be reliably soldered using natural forced convection, IR (radiant infrared), or a combination of convection/IR. For reliable soldering the solder reflow profile should be established by accurately measuring the modules CP connector temperatures.

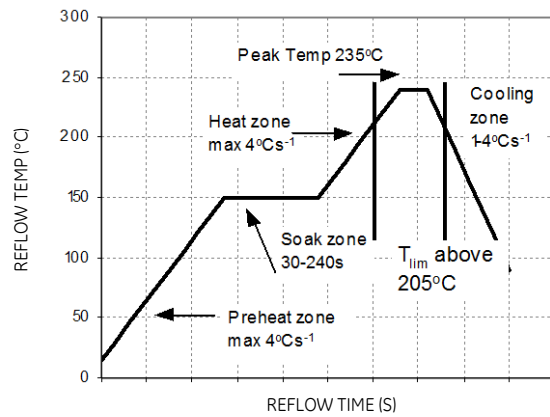


Figure 34. Reflow Profile for Tin/Lead (Sn/Pb) process.

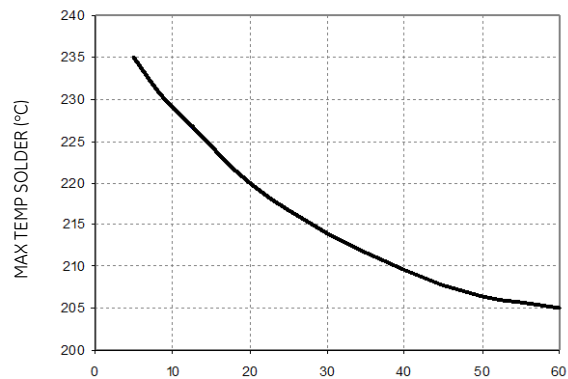


Figure 35. Time Limit Curve Above 205°C for Tin/Lead (Sn/Pb) process.

# ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

## Surface Mount Information (continued)

### Lead Free Soldering

The -Z version ATL series SMT modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and are both forward and backward compatible in a Pb-free and a SnPb soldering process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

### Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). The recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig. 36.

### MSL Rating

The ATL010A0X43-SR module has an MSL rating of 2a.

### Storage and Handling

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

### Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

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

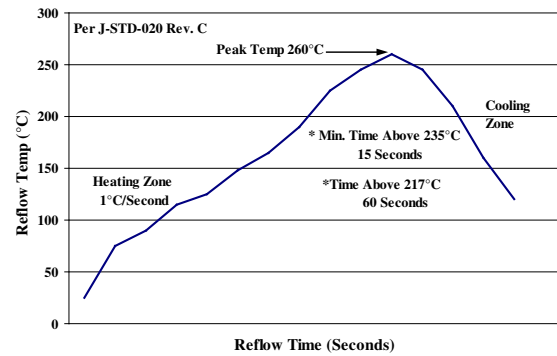


Figure 36. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

## ATL010A0X43-SR: 12V SMT Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

9Vdc – 18Vdc input; 0.75Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 10A Output Current

### Ordering Information

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

**Table 2. Device Codes**

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	Efficiency 3.3V@ 10A	On/Off Logic	Connector Type	Comcode
ATL010A0X43-SR	9 – 18Vdc	0.75 – 5.5Vdc	10 A	93.0%	Positive	SMT	108996154
ATL010A0X43-SRZ	9 – 18Vdc	0.75 – 5.5Vdc	10 A	93.0%	Positive	SMT	CC109107851

-Z refers to RoHS-compliant codes



## Contact Us

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