

## DPX30-xxWDxx DC-DC Converter Module

10 ~ 40VDC, 18 ~ 75VDC input;  $\pm 12$  to  $\pm 15$  VDC Dual Output;  
30 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)
- INTERNAL INPUT FUSE PROTECTION
- INTERNAL INPUT REVERSE POLARITY PROTECTION
- INTERNAL INPUT IN-RUSH CURRENT LIMIT CIRCUIT
- INTERNAL 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
- COMPLIANT TO RoHS II & REACH



CE MARKED

SAFETY MEETS:

UL60950-1  
EN60950-1  
IEC60950-1

### APPLICATIONS

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

### OPTIONS

- REMOTE ON/OFF

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The DPX30-xxWDxx series was designed to offer easy installation with snap-on type mounting to a DIN-rail. Internal protection circuits such as input voltage reversal and in-rush current limit protection, as well as output short-circuit, over-current protection and over-voltage protection. A green LED at the front displays the status of the output.

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### Output Specifications

Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Output Voltage</b> (Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25°C)	xxWD12 xxWD15	11.88 14.85	12 15	12.12 15.15	VDC
<b>Output Regulation</b> Line (Vin(min) to Vin(max); Full Load) Load (0% to 100% of Full Load)	All	-0.5 -1.5		+0.5 +1.5	%
<b>Output Ripple and Noise</b> Peak to Peak (20MHz Bandwidth)	All		100	125	mVp-p
<b>Cross Regulation</b> (Asymmetrical Load 25% / 100% of Full Load)	All	-5.0		+5.0	% of Vout
<b>Temperature Coefficient</b>	All	-0.02		+0.02	%/°C
<b>Output Voltage Overshoot</b> (Vin(min) to Vin(max) Full Load; Ta=25°C)	All		0	5	% of Vout
<b>Dynamic Load Response</b> (Vin(nom); Ta=25°C) Load step change from 75% to 100% or 100 to 75% of Full Load Peak Deviation Setting Time (Vout 10% peak deviation)	All All		250 250		mV μs
<b>Output Current</b>	xxWD12 xxWD15	0 0		±1.25 ±1	A
<b>Output Capacitance Load</b>	xxWD12 xxWD15			±1000 ±680	μF
<b>Output Over Voltage Protection</b> (see page 14) (Zener diode clamp)	xxWD12 xxWD15		15 18		VDC
<b>Output Indicator</b>	All	Green LED			
<b>Output Over Current Protection</b> (see page 14) (% of Iout rated; Hiccup mode)	All			150	% of FL
<b>Output Short Circuit Protection</b> (see page 14)	All	Continuous, automatic recovery			

### Input Specifications

Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Operating Input Voltage</b>					
Continuous	24WDxx 48WDxx	10 18	24 48	40 75	VDC
Transient (100ms,max)	24WDxx 48WDxx			50 100	
<b>Input Standby Current</b> (Vin(nom); No Load)	24WD12 24WD15 48WD12 48WD15		34 40 28 28		mA
<b>Under Voltage Lockout Turn-on Threshold</b>	24WDxx 48WDxx			10 18	VDC
<b>Under Voltage Lockout Turn-off Threshold</b>	24WDxx 48WDxx		8 16		VDC
<b>Input Reflected Ripple Current</b> (see page 14) (Vin(nom); Full Load)	All		15		mAp-p
<b>Start Up Time</b> (Vin(nom) and constant resistive load) Power up Remote ON/OFF	All		100 20		ms
<b>Remote ON/OFF Control</b> (see page 15) (The Ctrl pin voltage is referenced to negative input) <b>Positive Logic</b> (Optional) On/Off pin High Voltage (Remote ON) On/Off pin Low Voltage (Remote OFF) <b>Negative Logic</b> (Optional) On/Off pin Low Voltage (Remote ON) On/Off pin High Voltage (Remote OFF)	xxWDxx-P  xxWDxx-N			Open or 3 ~ 12VDC Short or 0 ~ 1.2VDC  Short or 0 ~ 1.2VDC Open or 3 ~ 12VDC	
<b>Input Current of Remote Control Pin</b>	All	-0.5		0.5	mA
<b>Remote Off State Input Current</b>	All		3		mA
<b>Input Fuse</b> (Slow Blow)	24WDxx 48WDxx		6 4		A
<b>In-rush Current</b>	All		15		A

### General Specifications

Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Efficiency</b> (Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25°C)	24WD12 24WD15 48WD12 48WD15		82 83 83 84		%
<b>Isolation Voltage</b> (1 minute) Input to Output Input to Chassis, Output to Chassis	All	1600 1600			VDC
<b>Isolation Resistance</b> (500VDC)	All	1			GΩ
<b>Isolation Capacitance</b>	All			4000	pF
<b>Switching Frequency</b>	All	270	300	330	kHz
<b>Safety Meets</b>	All	IEC60950-1, UL60950-1, EN60950-1			
<b>Weight</b>	All		170		g
<b>MTBF</b> (see page 17) MIL-HDBK-217F Ta=25°C, Full load	All		8.412x 10 <sup>5</sup>		hours
<b>Chassis Material</b>	All	Aluminum			

### Environmental Specifications

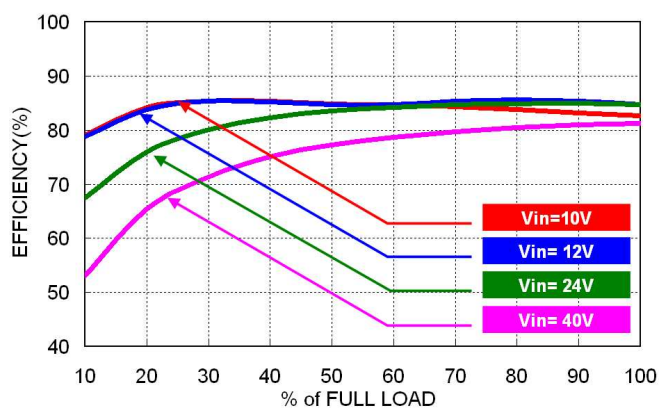
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Operating Ambient Temperature</b> Without derating With derating	All All	-40 +65		+65 +99	°C
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	All	-40		105	°C
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	All	5		95	% RH
<b>Thermal Shock</b>	All	MIL-STD-810F			
<b>Vibration</b>	All	IEC60068-2-6			

### EMC Characteristics

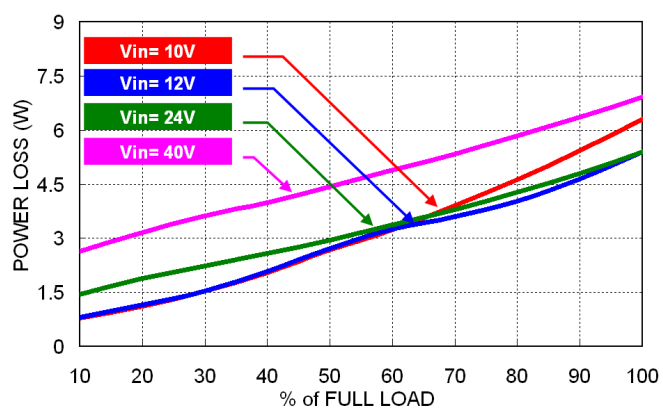
Characteristic	Standard	Condition	Level
<b>EMI</b>	EN55022	Module stand-alone	Class B
<b>ESD</b>	EN61000-4-2	Air Contact ±8kV ±6kV	Perf. Criteria A
<b>Radiated Immunity</b>	EN61000-4-3	10V/m	Perf. Criteria A
<b>Fast Transient</b> (see page 16)	EN61000-4-4	±2kV	Perf. Criteria A
<b>Surge</b> (see page 16)	EN61000-4-5	±1kV	Perf. Criteria A
<b>Conducted Immunity</b>	EN61000-4-6	10V r.m.s	Perf. Criteria A
<b>Power Frequency Magnetic Field</b>	EN61000-4-8	100A/m continuous; 1000A/m 1 second	Perf. Criteria A

### Characteristic Curves

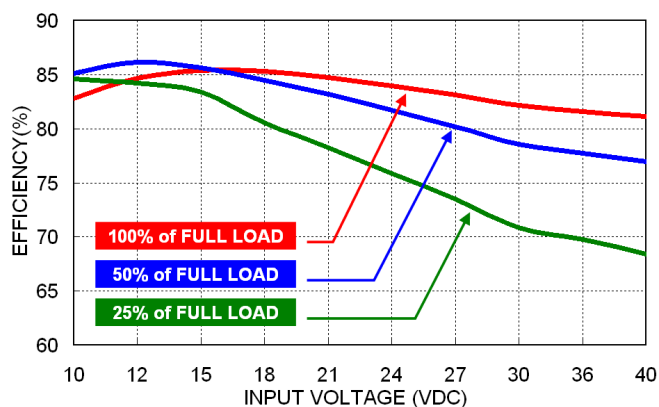
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-24WD12



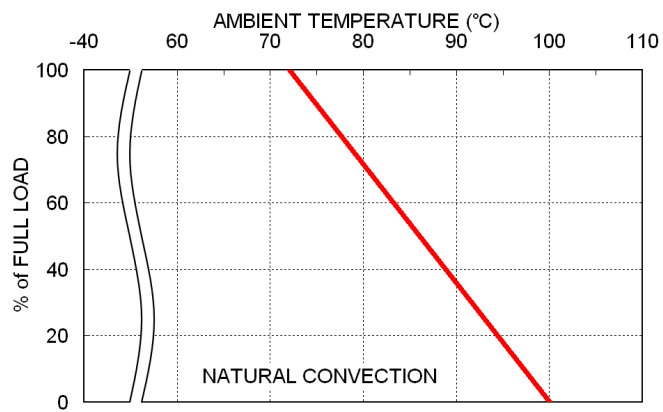
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



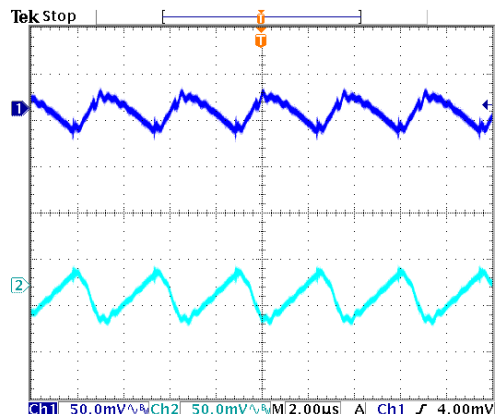
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



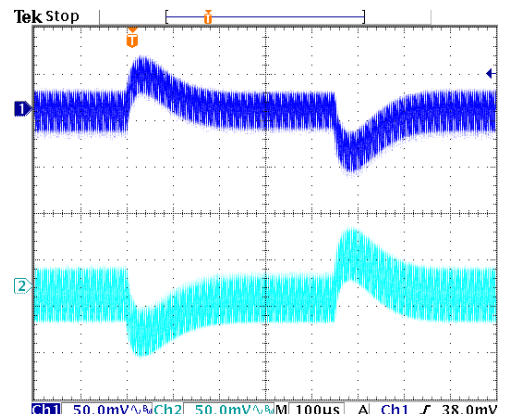
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin(nom)

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

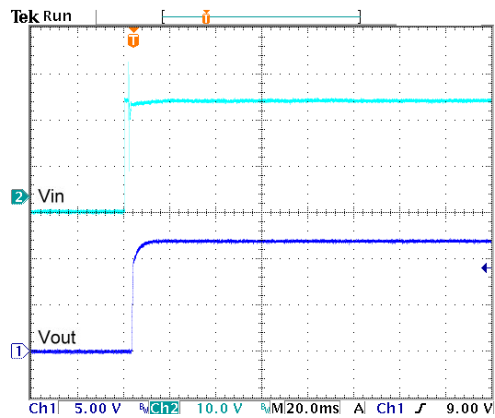
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-24WD12



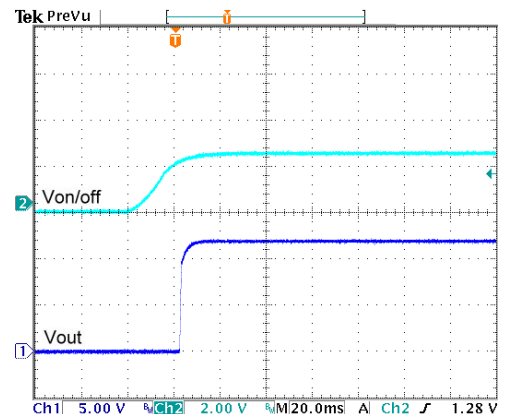
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin(nom); Full Load



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



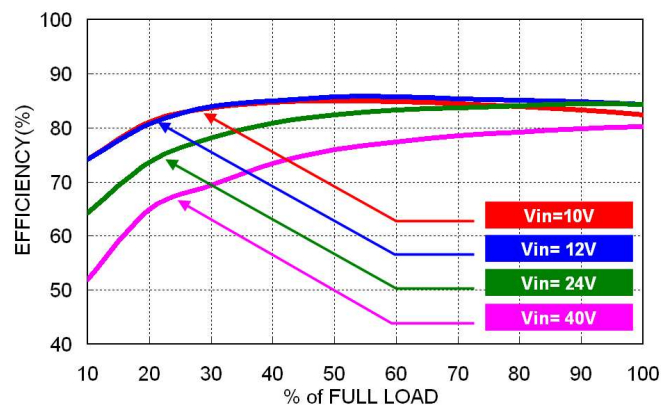
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load



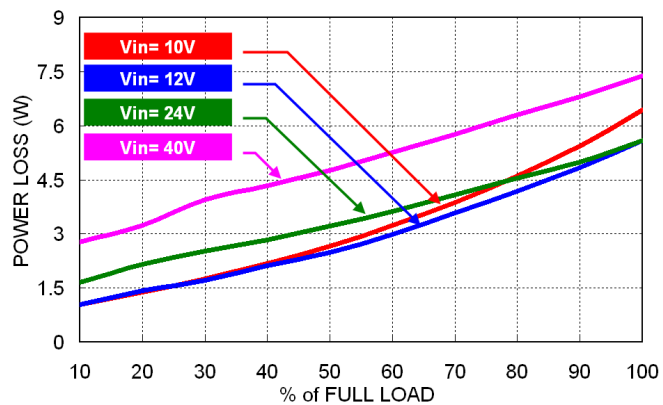
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

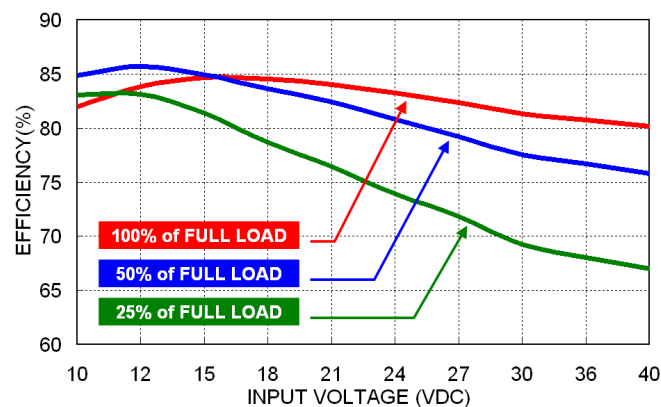
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-24WD15



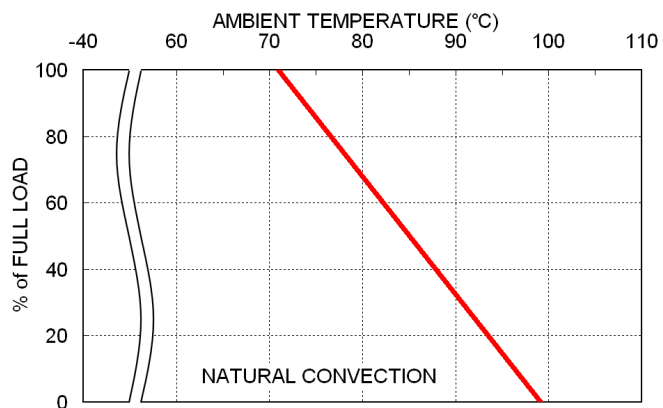
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



Efficiency versus Input Voltage

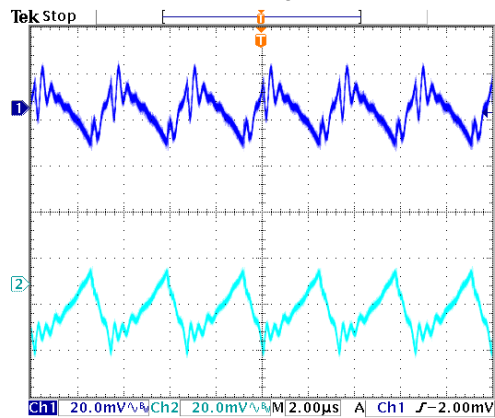


Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin(nom)

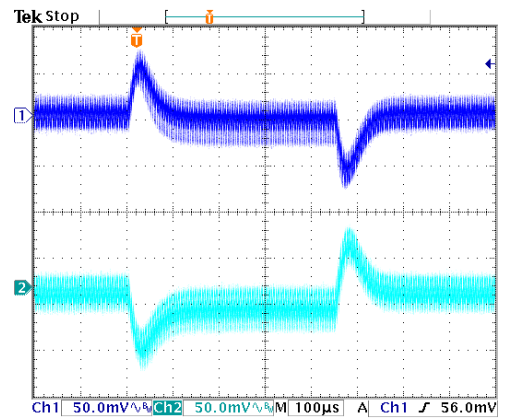


### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

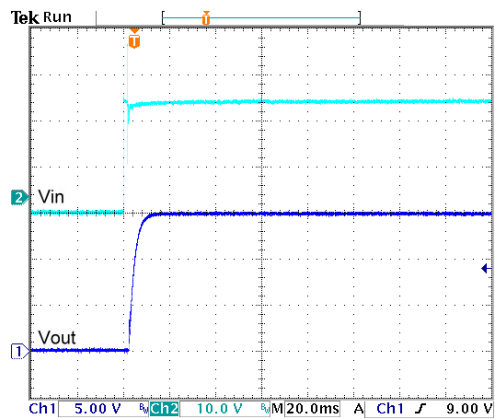
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-24WD15



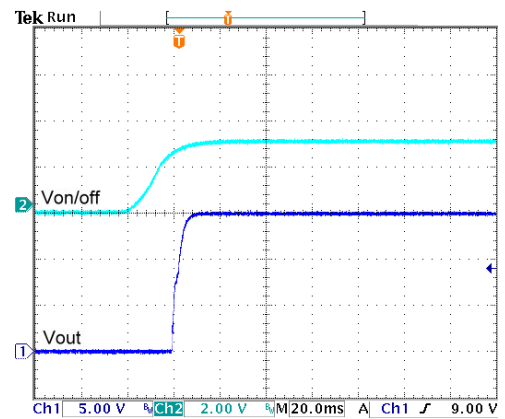
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin(nom); Full Load



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



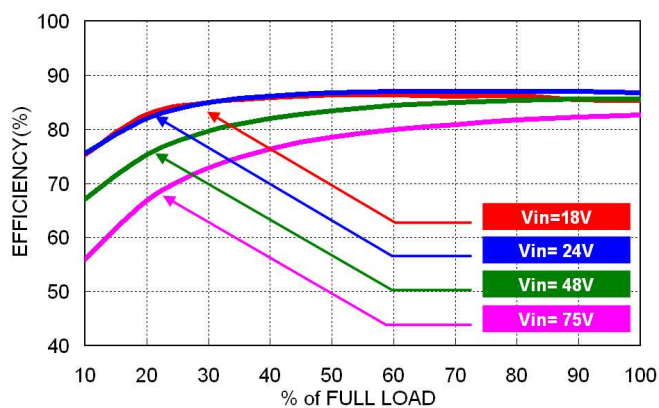
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load



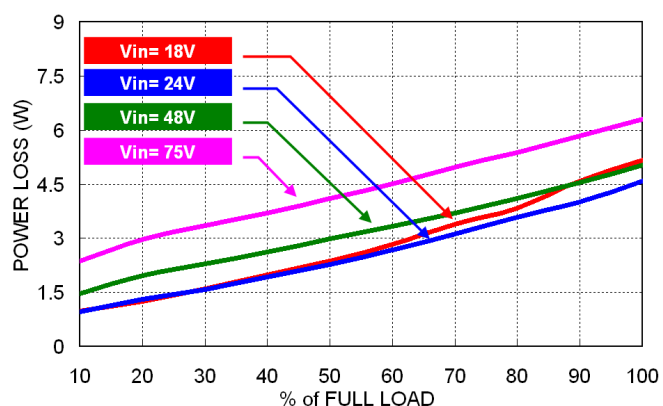
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

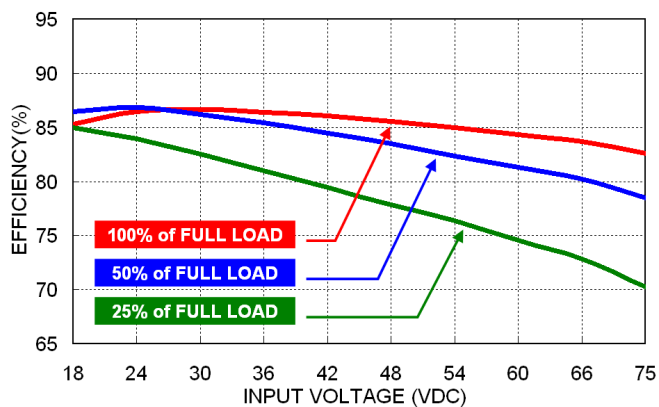
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-48WD12



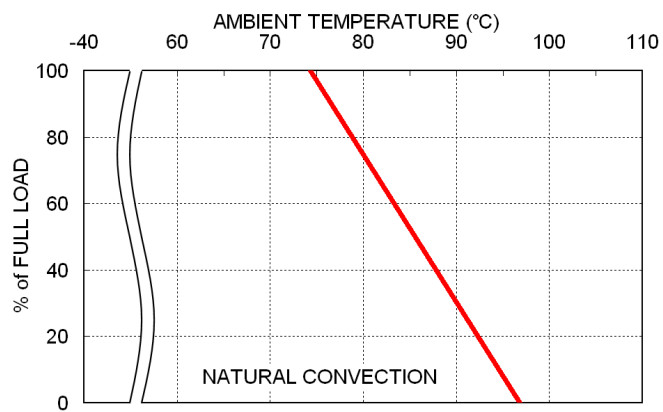
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



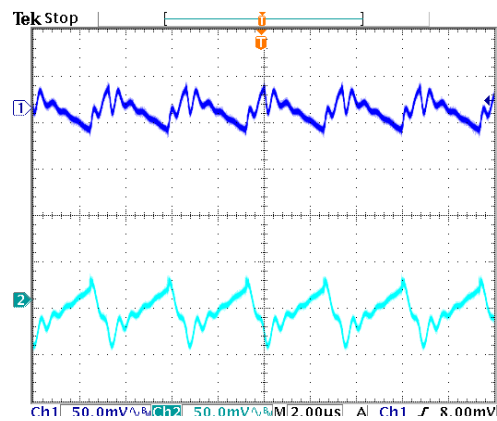
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



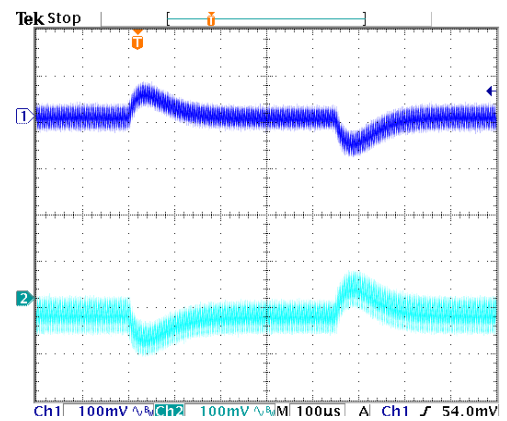
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin(nom)

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

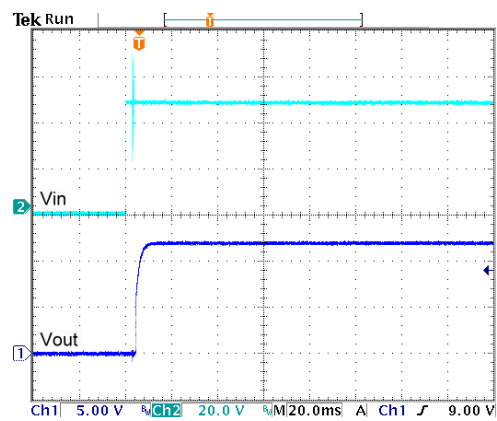
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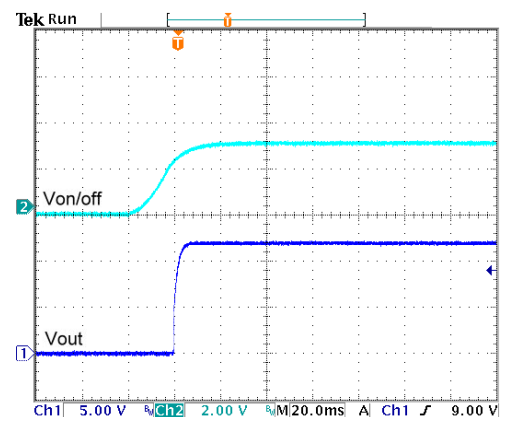
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin(nom); Full Load



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



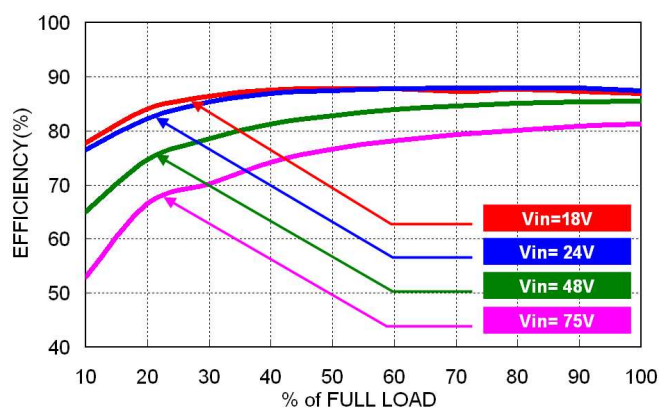
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load



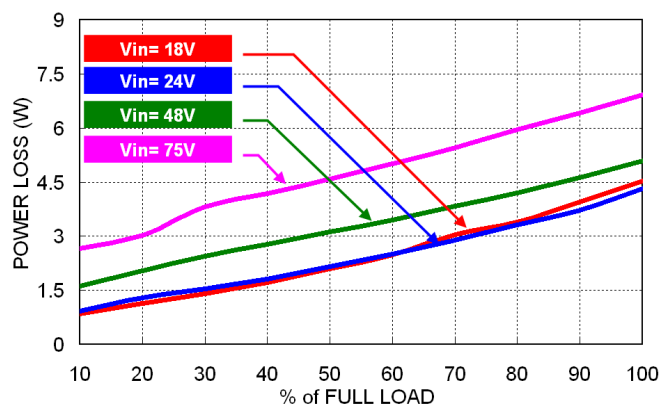
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

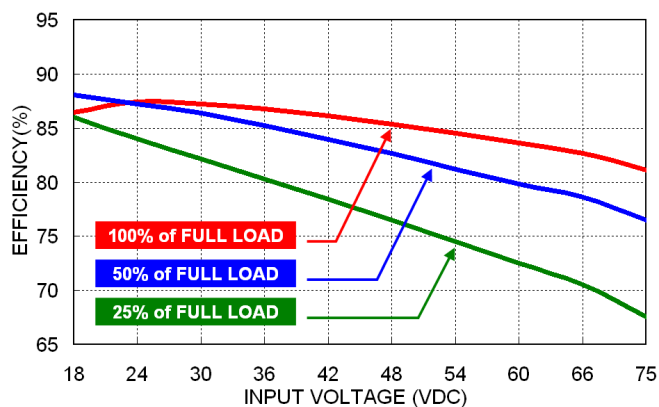
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-48WD15



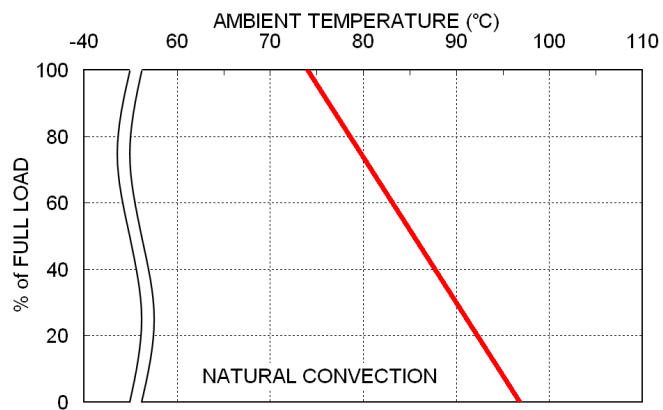
Efficiency versus Output Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Load



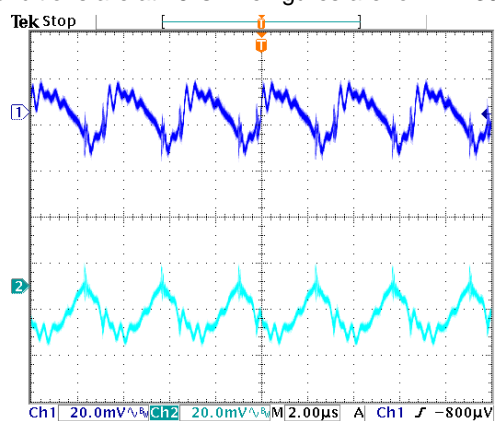
Efficiency versus Input Voltage



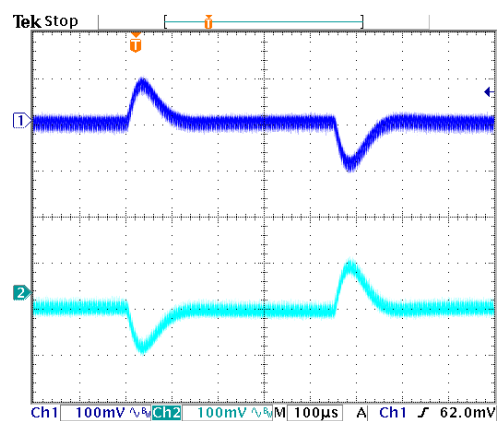
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin(nom)

### Characteristic Curves (Continued)

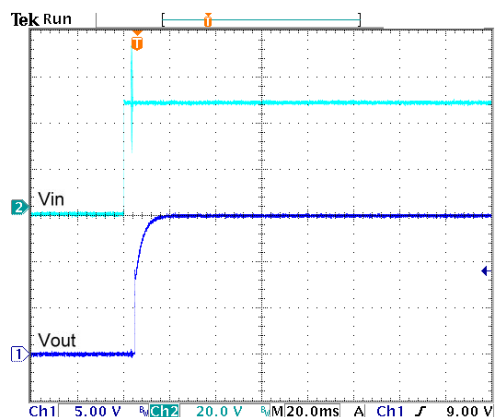
All test conditions are at 25°C. The figures are for DPX30-48WD15



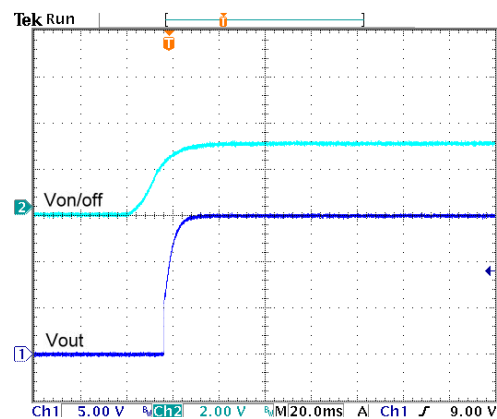
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin(nom); Full Load



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

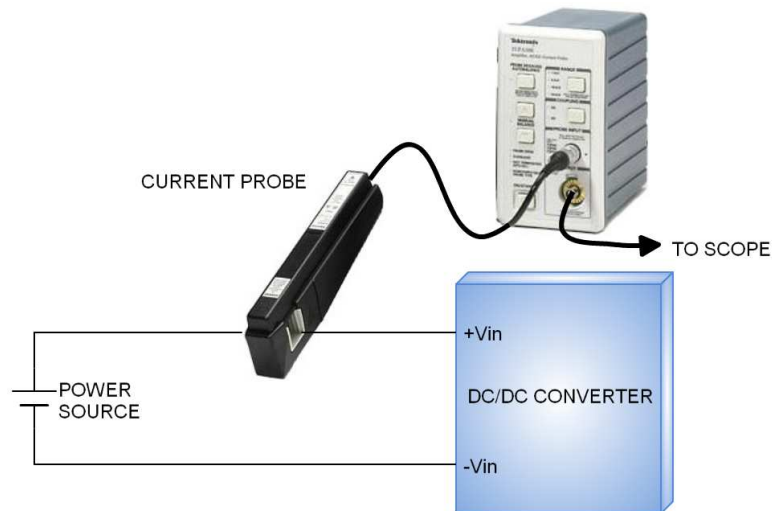


Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin(nom); Full Load

### 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 input reflected-ripple current measurement configuration 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 DPX30-xxWDxx 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 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.

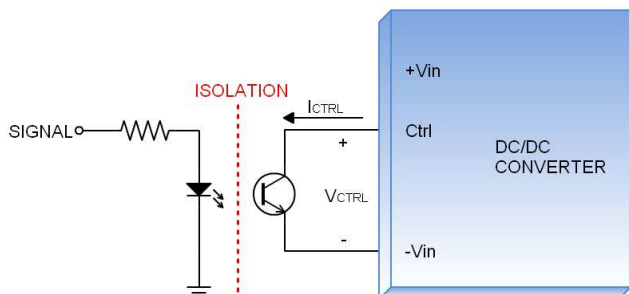
During short circuit, converter still shut down. The average current during this condition will be very low and the device can be safely in this condition.

### Output Over Voltage Protection

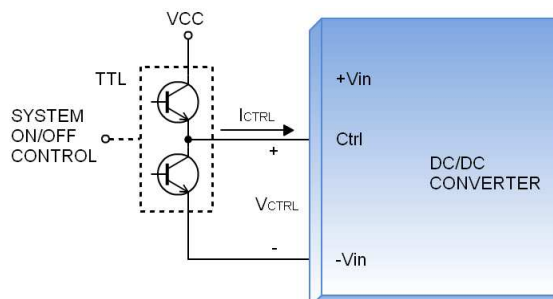
The output over-voltage protection consists of output Zener diode that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over-voltage protection threshold, then the Zener diode clamps the output voltage.

### Remote On/off Control

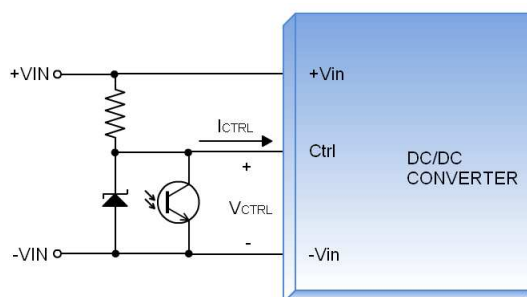
The Ctrl Pin is used to turn the power module on and off. The user must use a switch to control the logic voltage (high or low) level of the pin referenced to  $-V_{in}$ . The switch can be an open collector transistor, FET, or Photo-Coupler. The switch must be capable of sinking up to 1 mA at low-level 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.



Isolated-Closure Remote ON/OFF



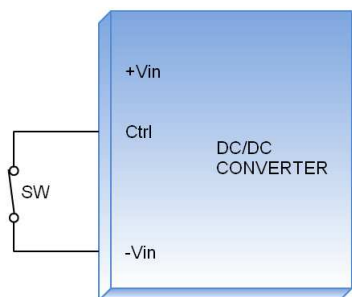
Level Control Using TTL Output



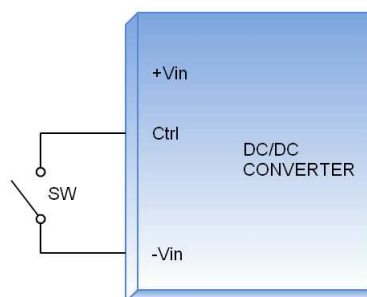
Level Control Using Line Voltage

**There are two remote control options available, positive logic and negative logic.**

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 by using a low-logic level.

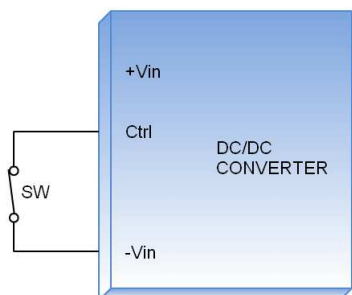


When DPX30-xxWDxx-P module is turned off using a Low-logic level

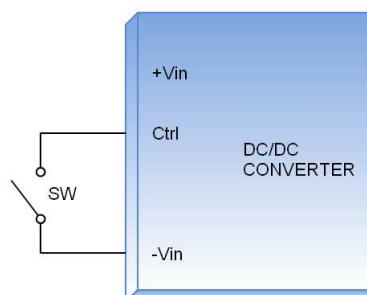


When DPX30-xxWDxx-P module is turned on using a High-logic level

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 using a high-logic level.



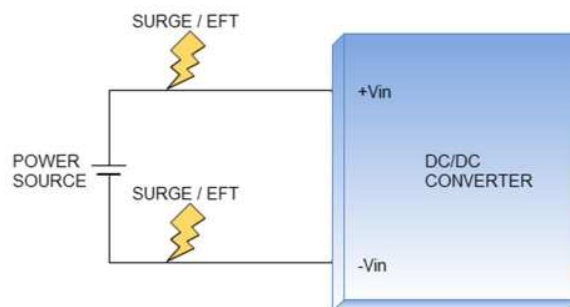
When DPX30-xxWDxx-N module is turned on using a Low-logic level



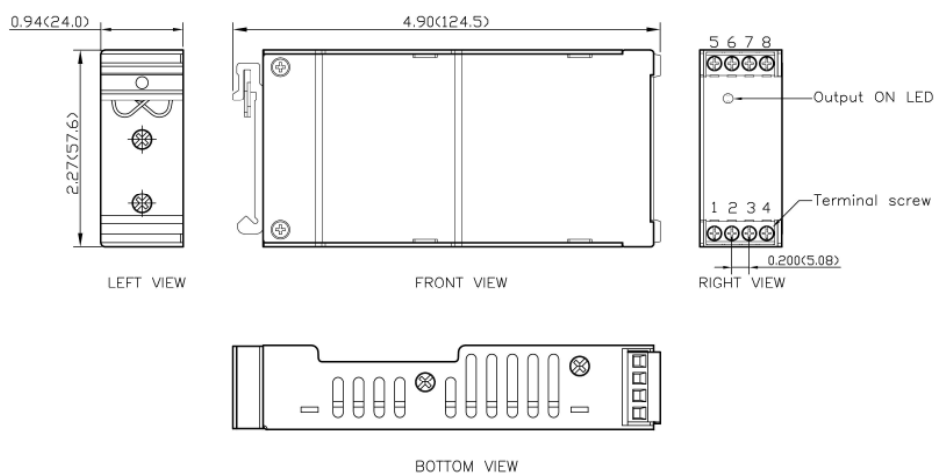
When DPX30-xxWDxx-N module is turned off Using a High-logic level

### EMS Considerations

The DPX30-xxWDxx series can meet Fast Transient EN61000-4-4 and Surge EN61000-4-5 performance criteria A. Please see the following schematic below.



### Mechanical Data



### PIN CONNECTION

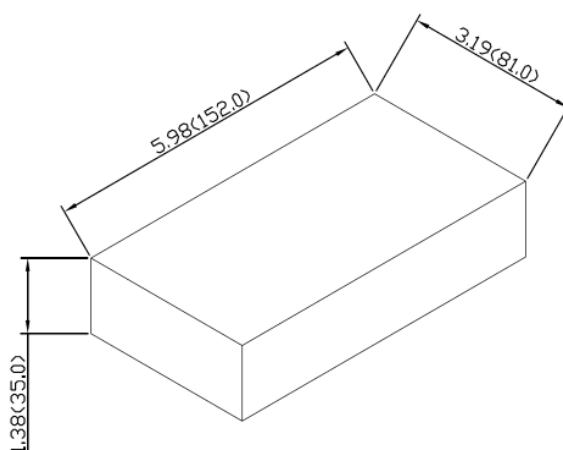
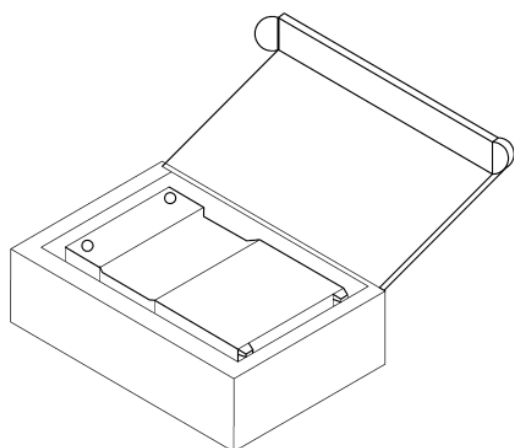
PIN	FUNCTION
1	Ctrl
2	-Vin
3	-Vin
4	+Vin
5	NC
6	-Vout
7	Common
8	+Vout

\* NC : No Connection

\* Screw terminals—wire range from 14 to 18 AWG

- All dimensions in inch (mm)
- 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



### Part Number Structure

DPX30	-	48W	D	12	-	N
Series Name		Input Voltage (VDC)	Output	Output Voltage (VDC)		Remote Control Option
		24: 10~40 48: 18~75	D: Dual	12: ±12 15: ±15		P: Positive logic N: Negative logic

Model Number	Input Range VDC	Output Voltage VDC	Output Current @ Full Load A	Input Current @ No Load mA	Efficiency %	Maximum Capacitor Load μF
DPX30-24WD12	10 ~ 40	±12	±1.25	34	82	±1000
DPX30-24WD15	10 ~ 40	±15	±1	40	83	±680
DPX30-48WD12	18 ~ 75	±12	±1.25	28	83	±1000
DPX30-48WD15	18 ~ 75	±15	±1	28	84	±680

### MTBF and Reliability

The MTBF of DPX30-xxWDxx DC/DC converters has been calculated using MIL-HDBK-217F NOTICE2 FULL LOAD, Operating Temperature at 25°C. The resulting figure for MTBF is  $8.412 \times 10^5$  hours.