Features

- Isolated, regulated DC-to-DC converter
- Up to 400 W, 33.40 A continuous
- 93.8% peak efficiency
- 826 W/in³ Power density
- Wide input range 180 – 420 Vdc
- Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) 12.0 V Nominal Output
- 4242 Vdc isolation
- ZVS high frequency switching
  - Enables low-profile, high-density filtering
- Optimized for array operation
  - Up to 8 units – 3200 W
  - No power derating needed
  - Sharing strategy permits dissimilar line voltages across an array
- Fully operational current limit
- OV, OC, UV, short circuit and thermal protection
- 4623 through-hole ChiP package
  - 1.886” x 0.898” x 0.286”
  - (47.71 mm x 22.8 mm x 7.26 mm)

Product Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Ratings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IN}$ = 180 V to 420 V</td>
<td>$P_{OUT}$ = 400 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ = 12.0 V</td>
<td>$I_{OUT}$ = 33.40 A (7.2 V to 13.2 V Trim)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product Description

The DCM Isolated, Regulated DC Converter is a DC-to-DC converter, operating from an unregulated, wide range input to generate an isolated 12.0 Vdc output. With its high frequency zero voltage switching (ZVS) topology, the DCM converter consistently delivers high efficiency across the input line range. Modular DCM converters and downstream DC-DC products support efficient power distribution, providing superior power system performance and connectivity from a variety of unregulated power sources to the point-of-load.

Leveraging the thermal and density benefits of Vicor’s ChiP packaging technology, the DCM module offers flexible thermal management options with very low top and bottom side thermal impedances. Thermally-adept ChiP based power components enable customers to achieve cost effective power system solutions with previously unattainable system size, weight and efficiency attributes, quickly and predictably.

Typical Applications

- Industrial
- Process control
- Automotive
- Heavy Equipment
**Typical Application**

Typical Application 1: DCM300P120x400A40 in an array of four units

Typical Application 2: Single DCM300P120x400A40, to a non-isolated regulator, and direct to load
Pin Configuration

4623 ChiP Package

Pin Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>+IN</td>
<td>INPUT POWER</td>
<td>Positive input power terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>Enables and disables trim functionality. Adjusts output voltage when trim active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>Enables and disables power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>Fault monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>-IN</td>
<td>INPUT POWER RETURN</td>
<td>Negative input power terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'2, C'2</td>
<td>+OUT</td>
<td>OUTPUT POWER</td>
<td>Positive output power terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B'2, D'2</td>
<td>-OUT</td>
<td>OUTPUT POWER RETURN</td>
<td>Negative output power terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Part Ordering Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Input Voltage Range</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Output Voltage x 10</th>
<th>Temperature Grade</th>
<th>Output Power</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCM = DCM 300 = 180/300/420 V</td>
<td>P = ChiP TH</td>
<td>120 = 12 V</td>
<td>T = -40 to 125°C</td>
<td>M = -55 to 125°C</td>
<td>400 = 400 W</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Analog Control Interface Version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

The absolute maximum ratings below are stress ratings only. Operation at or beyond these maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating beyond rated operating conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage (+IN to –IN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>450.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Slew Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V/µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR to -IN</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN to -IN</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT to -IN</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage (+Out to –Out)</td>
<td>Reinforced insulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>4242</td>
<td>Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric withstand (input to output)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Operating Temperature</td>
<td>T Grade</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Grade</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>T Grade</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Grade</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Output Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1** — Thermal Specified Operating Area: Max Output Power vs. Case Temp, Single unit at minimum full load efficiency

**Figure 2** — Electrical Specified Operating Area
**Electrical Specifications**

Specifications apply over all line, trim and load conditions, internal temperature $T_{INT} = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of $-40^\circ C < T_{INT} < 125^\circ C$ for T grade and $-55^\circ C < T_{INT} < 125^\circ C$ for M grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions / Notes</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Input Specification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage range,</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>With maximum $C_{OUT,EXT}$, full resistive load, over $V_{IN}$ and trim</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuous operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inrush current (peak)</td>
<td>$I_{INRP}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input capacitance (internal)</td>
<td>$C_{IN,INT}$</td>
<td>Effective value at nominal input voltage</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>μF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input capacitance (internal) ESR</td>
<td>$R_{CIN,INT}$</td>
<td>At 1 MHz</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input inductance (external)</td>
<td>$L_{IN}$</td>
<td>Differential mode, with no further line bypassing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>μH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Load Specification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input power – disabled</td>
<td>$P_{Q}$</td>
<td>Nominal line, see Fig. 3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Worst case line, see Fig. 3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input power – enabled with no load</td>
<td>$P_{NL}$</td>
<td>Nominal line, see Fig. 4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Worst case line, see Fig. 4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Output Specification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage set point</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>$V_{N} = 300$ V, nominal trim, at 100% Load, $T_{INT} = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated output voltage trim range</td>
<td>$V_{OUT,TRIMMING}$</td>
<td>Available trim range over line, temperature, and with &gt; 10% rated load current. Specifies the Low, Nominal and High Trim conditions.</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage load regulation</td>
<td>$%V_{OUT,LOAD}$</td>
<td>Linear load line, relative to voltage at full rated load current. See Fig. 6 and Sec. Design Guidelines</td>
<td>-4.712</td>
<td>-5.263</td>
<td>-5.820</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage light load regulation</td>
<td>$V_{OUT,LL}$</td>
<td>0% to 10% load, additional $V_{OUT}$ relative to calculated load-line point; see Fig. 6 and Sec. Design Guidelines</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage temperature coefficient</td>
<td>$%V_{OUT,TEMP}$</td>
<td>Nominal, linear temperature coefficient, relative to $T_{INT} = 25^\circ C$. See Fig. 5 and Design Guidelines Section</td>
<td>-1.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ accuracy</td>
<td>$%V_{OUT,ACCURACY}$</td>
<td>The total output voltage setpoint accuracy from the calculated ideal $V_{OUT}$ based on load, temp and trim</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated output power</td>
<td>$P_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Continuous, $V_{OUT} \geq 12.0$ V</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated output current</td>
<td>$I_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Continuous, $V_{OUT} \leq 12.0$ V</td>
<td>33.40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current limit</td>
<td>$I_{OUT,LIM}$</td>
<td>Of rated $I_{OUT}$ max. Fully operational current limit, for nominal trim and below</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current limit delay</td>
<td>$t_{OUT,LIM}$</td>
<td>The module will power limit in a fast transient event</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Full load, nominal line, nominal trim</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full load, over line and temperature, nominal trim</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50% load, over rated line, temperature and trim</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage ripple</td>
<td>$V_{OUT,PP}$</td>
<td>Over all operating steady-state line, load and trim conditions, 20 MHz BW, with minimum $C_{OUT,EXT}$</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitance (internal)</td>
<td>$C_{OUT,INT}$</td>
<td>Effective value at nominal output voltage</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>μF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitance (internal) ESR</td>
<td>$R_{COUT,INT}$</td>
<td>At 1 MHz</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>mΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitance (external)</td>
<td>$C_{OUT,EXT}$</td>
<td>Excludes component temperature coefficient for load transients that remain &gt; 10% rated load</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>μF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$C_{OUT,EXT,TRANS}$</td>
<td>Excludes component temperature coefficient for load transients down to 0% rated load, with static trim</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>μF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$C_{OUT,EXT,TRANS-TRIM}$</td>
<td>Excludes component temperature coefficient for load transients down to 0% rated load, with dynamic trimming</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>μF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Electrical Specifications (cont.)

Specifications apply over all line, trim and load conditions, internal temperature $T_{INT} = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of $-40^\circ C < T_{INT} < 125^\circ C$ for T grade and $-55^\circ C < T_{INT} < 125^\circ C$ for M grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions / Notes</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output capacitance, ESR (ext.)</td>
<td>$R_{OUT-EXT}$</td>
<td>At 10 kHz, excludes component tolerances</td>
<td>10 mΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initialization delay</td>
<td>$t_{INIT}$</td>
<td>See state diagram</td>
<td>25 ms</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output turn-on delay</td>
<td>$t_{ON}$</td>
<td>From rising edge EN, with $V_{IN}$ pre-applied. See timing diagram</td>
<td>500 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output turn-off delay</td>
<td>$t_{OFF}$</td>
<td>From falling edge EN. See timing diagram</td>
<td>200 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft start ramp time</td>
<td>$t_{SS}$</td>
<td>Full load (soft-start ramp time) with minimum $C_{OUT-EXT}$</td>
<td>36 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ threshold for max rated load current</td>
<td>$V_{OUT-THRESH}$</td>
<td>During startup, $V_{OUT}$ must achieve this threshold before output can support full rated current</td>
<td>6.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{OUT}$ at startup</td>
<td>$I_{OUT-START}$</td>
<td>Max load current at startup while $V_{OUT}$ is below $V_{OUT-THRESH}$</td>
<td>3.33 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monotonic soft-start threshold voltage</td>
<td>$V_{OUT-MONOTONIC}$</td>
<td>Output voltage rise becomes monotonic with 10% of preload once it crosses $V_{OUT-MONOTONIC}$</td>
<td>6.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum required disabled duration</td>
<td>$t_{OFF-MIN}$</td>
<td>This refers to the minimum time a module needs to be in the disabled state before it will attempt to start via $EN$</td>
<td>2 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum required disabled duration for predictable restart</td>
<td>$t_{OFF-MONOTONIC}$</td>
<td>This refers to the minimum time a module needs to be in the disabled state before it is guaranteed to exhibit monotonic soft-start and have predictable startup timing</td>
<td>100 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage deviation (transient)</td>
<td>$%V_{OUT-TRANS}$</td>
<td>Minimum $C_{OUT-EXT}$ (10 ↔ 90% load step), excluding load line.</td>
<td>&lt;10 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settling time</td>
<td>$t_{SETTLE}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.5 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Powertrain Protections

| Input Voltage Initialization threshold | $V_{IN-INIT}$ | Threshold to start $t_{INIT}$ delay | 75 V |
| Input Voltage Reset threshold | $V_{IN-RESET}$ | Latching faults will clear once $V_{IN}$ falls below $V_{IN-RESET}$ | 50 V |
| $V_{IN}$ undervoltage Turn-OFF | $V_{IN-UVLO-}$ | 125 V | 170 V |
| $V_{IN}$ undervoltage Turn-ON | $V_{IN-UVLO+}$ | See Timing diagram | 178 V |
| $V_{IN}$ overvoltage Turn-OFF | $V_{IN-OVLO-}$ | 455 V |
| $V_{IN}$ overvoltage Turn-ON | $V_{IN-OVLO+}$ | See Timing diagram | 423 V |
| Output overvoltage threshold | $V_{OUT-OVP}$ | From 25% to 100% load. Latched shutdown | 15.8 V |
| Output overvoltage threshold | $V_{OUT-OVP-LL}$ | From 0% to 25% load. Latched shutdown | 16.2 V |
| Minimum current limited $V_{OUT}$ | $V_{OUT-MIN}$ | Over all operating steady-state line and trim conditions | 5 V |
| Overtemperature threshold (internal) | $T_{INT-OTP}$ | See Fig.2, SOA | 125 °C |
| Power limit | $P_{LM}$ | See Fig.2, SOA | 650 W |
| $V_{IN}$ overvoltage to cessation of powertrain switching | $t_{OVLO-SW}$ | Independent of fault logic | 1.0 µs |
| $V_{IN}$ overvoltage response time | $t_{OVLO}$ | For fault logic only | 200 µs |
| $V_{IN}$ undervoltage response time | $t_{UVLO}$ | 100 ms |
| Short circuit response time | $t_{SC}$ | Powertrain on, operational state | 200 µs |
| Short circuit, or temperature fault recovery time | $t_{FAULT}$ | See Timing diagram | 1 s |
### Signal Specifications

Specifications apply over all line, trim and load conditions, internal temperature $T_{\text{INT}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{INT}} < 125^\circ\text{C}$ for T grade and $-55^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{INT}} < 125^\circ\text{C}$ for M grade.

#### Enable: EN

- The EN pin enables and disables the DCM converter; when held low the unit will be disabled.
- The EN pin has an internal pull-up to VCC and is referenced to the -IN pin of the converter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL TYPE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS / NOTES</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGITAL INPUT</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>EN enable threshold</td>
<td>$V_{\text{ENABLE-EN}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EN disable threshold</td>
<td>$V_{\text{ENABLE-DIS}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Internally generated $V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>$V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EN internal pull up resistance to $V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>$R_{\text{ENABLE-INT}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Trim: TR

- The TR pin enables and disables trim functionality when $V_{\text{EN}}$ is initially applied to the DCM converter. When $V_{\text{IN}}$ first crosses $V_{\text{UVLO+}}$, the voltage on TR determines whether or not trim is active.
- If TR is not floating at power up and has a voltage less than TR trim enable threshold, trim is active.
- The TR pin has an internal pull-up to VCC and is referenced to the -IN pin of the converter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL TYPE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS / NOTES</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGITAL INPUT</strong></td>
<td>Startup</td>
<td>TR trim disable threshold</td>
<td>$V_{\text{TRIM-DIS}}$</td>
<td>Trim disabled when TR above this threshold at power up</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TR trim enable threshold</td>
<td>$V_{\text{TRIM-EN}}$</td>
<td>Trim enabled when TR below this threshold at power up</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANALOG INPUT</strong></td>
<td>Operational with Trim enabled</td>
<td>Internally generated $V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>$V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TR pin functional range</td>
<td>$V_{\text{TRIM-RANGE}}$</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VOUT referred TR pin resolution</td>
<td>$V_{\text{OUTRES}}$</td>
<td>With $V_{\text{CC}} = 3.3$ V</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TR internal pull up resistance to $V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>$R_{\text{TRIM-INT}}$</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fault: FT

- The FT pin is a Fault flag pin.
- When the module is enabled and no fault is present, the FT pin does not have current drive capability.
- When the powertrain stops (due to a fault protection or disabling the module by pulling EN low), the FT pin output $V_{\text{CC}}$ and provides current to drive an external circuit.
- When module starts up, the FT pin is pulled high to $V_{\text{CC}}$ during microcontroller initialization and will remain high until soft start process starts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNAL TYPE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS / NOTES</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIGITAL OUTPUT</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>FT internal pull up resistance to $V_{\text{CC}}$</td>
<td>$R_{\text{FAULT-INT}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>474</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FT voltage</td>
<td>$V_{\text{FAULT-ACTIVE}}$</td>
<td>At rated current drive capability</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FT current drive capability</td>
<td>$I_{\text{FAULT-ACTIVE}}$</td>
<td>Over-load beyond the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM ratings may cause module damage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FT response time</td>
<td>$t_{\text{ACTIVE}}$</td>
<td>After Fault detected, or disable</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>μs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FT pin response time, after module recovers from a fault or is re-enabled</td>
<td>$t_{\text{RECOVERY}}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**DCM™ DC-DC Converter**

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Rev 1.0

11/2014

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High Performance Power Modules
Functional Block Diagram

Primary & Secondary Powertrains

Modulator

Power
Limit

Primary
Based
VOUT Sense

Primary
Based
IOUT Sense

Error Amplifier

VOUT Load
Regulation and ILIMIT

Control & Monitoring

Powertrain Enable

Modulator

Fault Monitoring

OTP

Overvoltage Lockout

Undervoltage Lockout

Output Under Voltage

OVP

Output Short Circuit
High Level Functional State Diagram

Conditions that cause state transitions are shown along arrows. Sub-sequence activities listed inside the state bubbles.

- **Application of VIN**
  - $V_{IN} > V_{IN-INIT}$
  - $V_{IN} > V_{IN-UVLO-}$ and not Over-temp TR mode latched

- **INITIALIZATION SEQUENCE**
  - $t_{INIT}$ delay
  - Powertrain: Stopped $FT = True$

- **STANDBY**
  - Powertrain: Stopped $FT = True$
  - EN = True and No Faults $t_{ON}$ delay
  - EN = False $t_{OFF}$ delay

- **SOFT START**
  - $V_{OUT}$ Ramp Up $t_{SS}$ delay
  - Powertrain: Active $FT = False$

- **RUNNING**
  - Regulates $V_{OUT}$
  - Powertrain: Active $FT = False$

- **NON LATCHED FAULT**
  - $t_{OFF}$
  - EN = False $t_{MIN-OFF}$ delay
  - Fault Removed
  - Input OVLO or Input UVLO
  - Input OVLO or Input UVLO

- **REINITIALIZATION SEQUENCE**
  - $t_{INIT}$ delay
  - Powertrain: Stopped $FT = True$

- **NON LATCHED FAULT**
  - $t_{FAULT}$
  - Powertrain: Stopped $FT = True$
  - Fault Removed
  - Input OVLO or Input UVLO
  - Over-temp or Output UVP

- **LATCHED FAULT**
  - Powertrain: Stopped $FT = True$
  - EN = False

- **EN = False $t_{MIN-OFF}$ delay**
- **EN = False $t_{MIN-OFF}$ delay**
**Timing Diagrams**

Module Inputs are shown in blue; Module Outputs are shown in brown.
Timing Diagrams (Cont.)

Module Inputs are shown in blue; Module Outputs are shown in brown.
Typical Performance Characteristics

The following figures present typical performance at \( T_C = 25^\circ C \), unless otherwise noted. See associated figures for general trend data.

**Figure 3** — Disabled power dissipation vs. \( V_{IN} \)

**Figure 4** — No load power dissipation vs. \( V_{IN} \) at nominal trim

**Figure 6** — Ideal \( V_{OUT} \) vs. load current, at 25°C case

**Figure 5** — Ideal \( V_{OUT} \) vs. case temperature, at full load

**Figure 7** — 100% to 10% load transient response, \( V_{IN} = 300 \, V \), nominal trim, \( C_{OUT, EXT} = 1000 \, \mu F \)

**Figure 8** — 10% to 100% load transient response, \( V_{IN} = 300 \, V \), nominal trim, \( C_{OUT, EXT} = 1000 \, \mu F \)
Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

The following figures present typical performance at $T_C = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. See associated figures for general trend data.

**Figure 9** — Full Load Efficiency vs. $V_{IN}$ at low trim

**Figure 10** — Full Load Efficiency vs. $V_{IN}$ at nominal trim

**Figure 11** — Full Load Efficiency vs. $V_{IN}$ at high trim

**Figure 12** — Efficiency and power dissipation vs. load at $T_{CASE} = -40^\circ C$, nominal trim

**Figure 13** — Efficiency and power dissipation vs. load at $T_{CASE} = 25^\circ C$, nominal trim

**Figure 14** — Efficiency and power dissipation vs. load at $T_{CASE} = 90^\circ C$, nominal trim
Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

The following figures present typical performance at $T_C = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. See associated figures for general trend data.

**Figure 15** — Nominal powertrain switching frequency vs. load, at nominal trim

**Figure 16** — Effective internal input capacitance vs. applied voltage

**Figure 17** — Startup from $EN$, $V_{IN} = 300 \, V$, $C_{OUT,EXT} = 10000 \, \mu F$, $R_{LOAD} = 0.359 \, \Omega$

**Figure 18** — Nominal powertrain switching frequency vs. load, at nominal $V_{IN}$

**Figure 19** — Output voltage ripple, $V_{IN} = 300 \, V$, $V_{OUT} = 12.0 \, V$, $C_{OUT,EXT} = 1000 \, \mu F$, $R_{LOAD} = 0.359 \, \Omega$
### General Characteristics

Specifications apply over all line, trim and load conditions, internal temperature \( T_{\text{INT}} = 25^\circ\text{C} \), unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of \(-40^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{INT}} < 125^\circ\text{C} \) for T grade and \(-55^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{INT}} < 125^\circ\text{C} \) for M grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions / Notes</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.33[1.863]</td>
<td>47.71[1.886]</td>
<td>48.09[1.893]</td>
<td>mm/in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>22.67[0.893]</td>
<td>22.8[0.898]</td>
<td>22.93[0.903]</td>
<td>mm/in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>No heat sink</td>
<td>7.21[0.284]</td>
<td>7.26[0.286]</td>
<td>7.31[0.288]</td>
<td>mm/in</td>
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<td>Volume</td>
<td>Vol</td>
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<td></td>
<td>cm³/in³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.0[1.02]</td>
<td></td>
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<td>g/oz</td>
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| Lead finish       |        | Nickel             | 0.51  | 2.03      |       | µm     |
|                   |        | Palladium          | 0.02  | 0.15      |       | µm     |
|                   |        | Gold               | 0.003 | 0.051     |       | µm     |

| **Thermal**       |        |                    |       |           |       |        |
| Operating internal temperature | T\text{INT} | T-Grade            | -40   | 125       | °C    |
|                   |        | M-Grade            | -55   | 125       | °C    |
| Thermal resistance top side | Φ\text{INT-TOP} | Estimated thermal resistance to maximum temperature internal component from isothermal top | 1.92  | °C/W     |
| Thermal resistance leads | Φ\text{INT-LEADS} | Estimated thermal resistance to maximum temperature internal component from isothermal leads | 6.55  | °C/W     |
| Thermal resistance bottom side | Φ\text{INT-BOTTOM} | Estimated thermal resistance to maximum temperature internal component from isothermal bottom | 1.94  | °C/W     |
| Thermal capacity  |        |                    | 21.5  |           | Ws/°C |

| **Assembly**      |        |                    |       |           |       |        |
| Storage temperature | T\text{ST} | T-Grade            | -40   | 125       | °C    |
|                   |        | M-Grade            | -65   | 125       | °C    |
| ESD rating        | HBM    | Method per Human Body Model Test ESDA/JEDEC JSD-001-2012 | CLASS 1C | Class 2 |
|                   | CDM    | Charged Device Model JESD22-C101E | CLASS 2 |

| **Soldering**     |        |                    |       |           |       |        |
| Peak temperature top case |      | For further information, please contact factory applications | 135   | °C        |

\[1\] Product is not intended for reflow solder attach.
General Characteristics (Cont.)

Specifications apply over all line, trim and load conditions, internal temperature $T_{INT} = 25^\circ$C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of -40°C < $T_{INT} < 125^\circ$C for T grade and -55°C < $T_{INT} < 125^\circ$C for M grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions / Notes</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
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<td>4242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vdc</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN to CASE</td>
<td>2121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OUT to CASE</td>
<td>2121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability</td>
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<td>MTBF</td>
<td></td>
<td>MIL-HDBK-217 FN2 Parts Count 25°C Ground Benign, Stationary, Indoors / Computer</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mhrs</td>
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<td>Telcordia Issue 2, Method I Case 3, 25°C, 100% D.C., GB, GC</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mhrs</td>
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<td>Agency approvals/standards</td>
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<td>cTÜVus; EN 60950-1</td>
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</table>
Pin Functions

**+IN, -IN**
Input power pins. -IN is the reference for all control pins, and therefore a Kelvin connection for the control signals is recommended as close as possible to the pin on the package, to reduce effects of voltage drop due to -IN currents.

**+OUT, -OUT**
Output power pins.

**EN (Enable)**
This pin enables and disables the DCM converter; when held low the unit will be disabled. It is referenced to the -IN pin of the converter. The EN pin has an internal pull-up to VCC through a 10 kΩ resistor.

- Output enable: When EN is allowed to pull up above the enable threshold, the module will be enabled. If leaving EN floating, it is pulled up to VCC and the module will be enabled.
- Output disable: EN may be pulled down externally in order to disable the module.
- EN is an input only; it does not pull low in the event of a fault.
- The EN pins of multiple units should be driven high concurrently to permit the array to start in to maximum rated load. However, the direct interconnection of multiple EN pins requires additional considerations, as discussed in the section on Array Operation.

**TR (Trim)**
The TR pin is used to select the trim mode and to trim the output voltage of the DCM converter. The TR pin has an internal pull-up to VCC through a 10.0 kΩ resistor.

The DCM will latch trim behavior at application of V_IN (once V_IN exceeds V_IN-UVLO-), and persist in that same behavior until loss of input voltage.

- At application of V_IN, if TR is sampled at above V_TRIM-DIS, the module will latch in a non-trim mode, and will ignore the TR input for as long as V_IN is present.
- At application of V_IN, if TR is sampled at below V_TRIM-EN, the TR will serve as an input to control the real time output voltage, relative to full load, 25°C. It will persist in this behavior until V_IN is no longer present.

If trim is active when the DCM is operating, the TR pin provides dynamic trim control at a typical 30 Hz of -3dB bandwidth over the output voltage. TR also decreases the current limit threshold when trimming above V_OUT-NOM.

**FT (Fault)**
The FT pin provides a Fault signal.

Anytime the module is enabled and has not recognized a fault, the FT pin is inactive. FT has an internal 499 kΩ pull-up to VCC, therefore a shunt resistor, R_SHUNT, of approximately 50 kΩ can be used to ensure the LED is completely off when there is no fault, per the diagram below.

Whenever the powertrain stops (due to a fault protection or disabling the module by pulling EN low), the FT pin becomes active and provides current to drive an external circuit.

When active, FT pin drives to V_CC, with up to 4 mA of external loading. Module may be damaged from an over-current FT drive, thus a resistor in series for current limiting is recommended.

The FT pin becomes active momentarily when the module starts up.

**Typical External Circuits for Signal Pins (TR, EN, FT)**

- **Vcc**
- **10k**
- **R_TRIM**
- **TR**
- **Output Voltage Reference, Generation, and Soft Start Control**
- **Kelvin -IN connection**

- **Vcc**
- **10k**
- **R_SHUNT**
- **RSERIES**
- **SW**
- **Soft Start and Fault Monitoring**

- **Vcc**
- **499k**
- **Fault Monitoring**
- **RSERIES**
- **Resistor for current limiting**
Design Guidelines

Building Blocks and System Design
The DCM™ converter input accepts the full 180 to 420 V range, and it generates an isolated trimmable 12.0 Vdc output. Multiple DCMs may be paralleled for higher power capacity via wireless load sharing, even when they are operating off of different input voltage supplies.

The DCM converter provides a regulated output voltage around defined nominal load line and temperature coefficients. The load line and temperature coefficients enable configuration of an array of DCM converters which share the output load with no wires or communication bus between modules. Downstream (constant power) regulators may be used to provide tighter voltage regulation, if required.

The DCM300P120x400A40 may be used in standalone applications where the output power requirements are up to 400 W. However, it is easily deployed as arrays of modules to increase power handling capacity. Arrays of up to eight units have been qualified for 3200 W capacity. Application of DCM converters in an array requires no derating of the maximum available power versus what is specified for a single module.

Soft Start
When the DCM starts, it will go through a soft start. The soft start routine ramps the output voltage by modulating the internal error amplifier reference. This causes the output voltage to approximate a piecewise linear ramp. The output ramp finishes when the voltage reaches either the nominal output voltage, or the trimmed output voltage in cases where trim mode is active.

During soft-start, the maximum load current capability is reduced. Until Vout achieves at least VOUT-FL-THRESH, the output current must be less than IOUT-START in order to guarantee startup. Note that this is current available to the load, above that which is required to charge the output capacitor.

Nominal Output Voltage Load Line
Throughout this document, the programmed output voltage, (either the specified nominal output voltage if trim is inactive or the trimmed output voltage if trim is active), is specified at full load, and at room temperature. The actual output voltage of the DCM is given by the programmed trimmed output voltage, with modification based on load and temperature. The nominal output voltage is 12.0 V, and the actual output voltage will match this at full load and room temperature with trim inactive.

The largest modification to the actual output voltage compared to the programmed output is due to the 0.63 V nominal load line. As the load is reduced, the internal error amplifier reference, and by extension the output voltage, rises in response. This load line is the primary enabler of the wireless current sharing amongst an array of DCMs.

The load line impact on the output voltage is absolute, and does not scale with programmed trim voltage.

For a given programmed output voltage, the actual output voltage versus load current at nominal trim and room temperature is given by the following equation:

\[ V_{OUT} @ 25^\circ C = 12.0 + 0.63 \times \left(1 - \frac{I_{OUT}}{33.40}\right) \]  

(1)

Nominal Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient
A second additive term to the programmed output voltage is based on the temperature of the module. This term permits improved thermal balancing among modules in an array, especially when the module is trimmed and temperature is not constant. This term is much smaller than the load line described above, representing only a -1.60 mV/°C change. Regulation coefficient is relative to 25°C.

For nominal trim and full load, the output voltage relates to the temperature according to the following equation:

\[ V_{OUT-FL} = 12.0 - 1.600 \times 0.001 \times (T_{INT} - 25) \]  

(2)

where \( T_{INT} \) is in °C.

The impact of temperature coefficient on the output voltage is absolute, and does not scale with trim or load.

Trim Mode and Output Trim Control
When the input voltage is initially applied to a DCM, and after \( t_{INIT} \) elapses, the trim pin voltage \( V_{TR} \) is sampled. The TR pin has an internal pull up resistor to \( V_{CC} \), so unless external circuitry pulls the pin voltage lower, it will pull up to \( V_{CC} \). If the initially sampled trim pin voltage is higher than \( V_{TRM-DIS} \), then the DCM will disable trimming as long as the \( V_{IN} \) remains applied. In this case, all subsequent operation the output voltage will be programmed to the nominal. This minimizes the support components required for applications that only require the nominal rated Vout, and also provides the best output setpoint accuracy, as there are no additional errors from external trim components.

If at initial application of \( V_{IN} \), the TR pin voltage is prevented from exceeding \( V_{TRM-EN} \), then the DCM will activate trim mode, and it will remain active for as long as \( V_{IN} \) is applied.

\( V_{OUT} \) set point under full load and room temperature can be calculated using the equation below:

\[ V_{OUT-FL} @ 25^\circ C = 4.99 + (9.390 \times V_{TR}/V_{CC}) \]  

(3)

Note that the trim mode is not changed when a DCM recovers from any fault condition or being disabled.

Module performance is guaranteed through output voltage trim range \( V_{OUT-TRIMRNG} \). If \( V_{OUT} \) is trimmed above this range, then certain combinations of line and load transient conditions may trigger the output OVP.

Overall Output Voltage Transfer Function
Taking load line (equation 1), temperature coefficient (equation 2) and trim (equation 3) into account, the general equation relating the DC \( V_{OUT} \) to programmed trim (when active), load, and temperature is given by:

\[ V_{OUT} = 4.99 + (9.390 \times V_{TR}/V_{CC}) + 0.63 \times (1 - I_{OUT}/33.40) - 1.600 \times 0.001 \times (T_{INT} - 25) + \Delta V \]  

(4)

Finally, note that when the load current is below 10% of the rated capacity, there is an additional \( \Delta V \) which may add to the output voltage, depending on the line voltage which is related to Burst Mode. Please see the section on Burst Mode below for details.

Use 0 V for \( \Delta V \) when load is above 10% of rated load. See section on Burst Mode operation for light load effects on output voltage.
Output Current Limit
The DCM features a fully operational current limit which effectively keeps the module operating inside the Safe Operating Area (SOA) for all valid trim and load profiles. The current limit approximates a “brick wall” limit, where the output current is prevented from exceeding the current limit threshold by reducing the output voltage via the internal error amplifier reference. The current limit threshold at nominal trim and below is typically 120% of rated output current, but it can vary between 100% to 135%. In order to preserve the SOA, when the converter is trimmed above the nominal output voltage, the current limit threshold is automatically reduced to limit the available output power.

When the output current exceeds the current limit threshold, current limit action is held off by 1ms, which permits the DCM to momentarily deliver higher peak output currents to the load. Peak output power during this time is still constrained by the internal Power Limit of the module. The fast Power Limit and relatively slow Current Limit work together to keep the module inside the SOA. Delaying entry into current limit also permits the DCM to minimize droop voltage for load steps.

Sustained operation in current limit is permitted, and no derating of output power is required, even in an array configuration.

Some applications may benefit from well matched current distribution, in which case fine tuning sharing via the trim pins permits control over sharing. The DCM does not require this for proper operation, due to the power limit and current limit behaviors described here.

Current limit can reduce the output voltage to as little as the UVP threshold \(V_{OUT,UVP}\). Below this minimum output voltage compliance level, further loading will cause the module to shut down due to the output undervoltage fault protection.

Line Impedance, Input Slew rate and Input Stability Requirements
Connect a high-quality, low-noise power supply to the +IN and –IN terminals. Additional capacitance may have to be added between +IN and –IN to make up for impedances in the interconnect cables as well as deficiencies in the source.

Excessive source impedance can bring about system stability issues for a regulated DC-DC converter, and must either be avoided or compensated by filtering components. A 1 µF input capacitor is the minimum recommended in case the source impedance is insufficient to satisfy stability requirements.

Additional information can be found in the filter design application note:

Please refer to this input filter design tool to ensure input stability: http://app2.vicorpower.com/filterDesign/intiFilter.do

Ensure that the input voltage slew rate is less than 1V/us, otherwise a pre-charge circuit is required for the DCM input to control the input voltage slew rate and prevent overstress to input stage components.

Input Fuse Selection
The DCM is not internally fused in order to provide flexibility in configuring power systems. Input line fusing is recommended at the system level, in order to provide thermal protection in case of catastrophic failure. The fuse shall be selected by closely matching system requirements with the following characteristics:
- Current rating (usually greater than the DCM converter’s maximum current)
- Maximum voltage rating (usually greater than the maximum possible input voltage)
- Ambient temperature
- Breaking capacity per application requirements
- Nominal melting Pt
- Recommended fuse: 5 A Bussmann PC-Tron

Fault Handling
Input Undervoltage Fault Protection (UVLO)
The converter's input voltage is monitored to detect an input under voltage condition. If the converter is not already running, then it will ignore enable commands until the input voltage is greater than \(V_{IN,UVLO}\). If the converter is running and input voltage falls below \(V_{IN,UVLO}\), the converter recognizes a fault condition, the powertrain stops switching, and the output voltage of the unit falls.

Transient OVLO events which have not yet been detected by the fault proection logic, in which case the converter will continue regular operation. No protection is required in this case.

Once the UVLO fault is detected by the fault protection logic, the converter shuts down and waits for the input voltage to rise above \(V_{IN,UVLO}\). Provided the converter is still enabled, it will then restart.

Input Overvoltage Fault Protection (OVLO)
The converter’s input voltage is monitored to detect an input over voltage condition. When the input voltage is more than the \(V_{IN,OVLO}\), a fault is detected, the powertrain stops switching, and the output voltage of the converter falls.

After an OVLO fault occurs, the converter will wait for the input voltage to fall below \(V_{IN,OVLO}\). Provided the converter is still enabled, the powertrain will restart.

The powertrain controller itself also monitors the input voltage. Transient OVLO events which have not yet been detected by the fault sequence logic may first be detected by the controller if the input slew rate is sufficiently large. In this case, powertrain switching will immediately stop. If the input voltage falls back in range before the fault sequence logic detects the out of range condition, the powertrain will resume switching and the fault logic will not interrupt operation Regardless of whether the powertrain is running at the time or not, if the input voltage does not recover from OVLO before \(V_{OVLO}\), the converter fault logic will detect the fault.

Output Undervoltage Fault Protection (UVP)
The converter determines that an output overload or short circuit condition exists by measuring its primary sensed output voltage and the output of the internal error amplifier. In general, whenever the powertrain is switching and the primary-sensed output voltage falls below \(V_{OUT,UVP}\) threshold, a short circuit fault will be registered. Once an output undervoltage condition is detected, the powertrain immediately stops switching, and the output voltage of the converter falls. The converter remains disabled for a time \(t_{FAULT}\). Once recovered and provided the converter is still enabled, the powertrain will again enter the soft start sequence after \(t_{INIT}\) and \(t_{ON}\).

Temperature Fault Protections (OTP)
The fault logic monitors the internal temperature of the converter. If the measured temperature exceeds \(T_{TEST,OTP}\), a temperature fault is registered. As with the under voltage fault protection, once a
temperature fault is registered, the powertrain immediately stops switching, the output voltage of the converter falls, and the converter remains disabled for at least time \( t_{INIT} \). Then, the converter waits for the internal temperature to return to below \( T_{OVP} \) before recovering. Provided the converter is still enabled, the DCM will restart after \( t_{INIT} \) and \( t_{ON} \).

**Output Overvoltage Fault Protection (OVP)**

The converter monitors the output voltage during each switching cycle by a corresponding voltage reflected to the primary side control circuitry. If the primary sensed output voltage exceeds \( V_{OVP} \), the OVP fault protection is triggered. The control logic disables the powertrain, and the output voltage of the converter falls.

This type of fault is latched, and the converter will not start again until the latch is cleared. Clearing the fault latch is achieved by either disabling the converter via the EN pin, or else by removing the input power such that the input voltage falls below \( V_{IN\,INIT} \).

**External Output Capacitance**

The DCM converter internal compensation requires a minimum external output capacitor. An external capacitor in the range of 1000 to 10000 \( \mu F \) with ESR of 10 m\( \Omega \) is required, per DCM for control loop compensation purposes.

However, some DCM models require an increase to the minimum external output capacitor value in certain loading and trim conditions. In applications where the load can go below 10% of rated load but the output trim is held constant, the range of external output capacitor required is given by \( C_{OUT\,TRANS} \) in the Electrical Specifications table. If the load can go below 10% of rated load and the DCM output trim is also dynamically varied, the range of output capacitor required is given by \( C_{OUT\,TRANS\,TRIM} \) in the Electrical Specifications table.

**Burst Mode**

Under light load conditions, the DCM converter may operate in burst mode depending on the line voltage. Burst mode occurs whenever the internal power consumption of the converter combined with the external output load is less than the minimum power transfer per switching cycle. In order to maintain regulation, the error amplifier will switch the powertrain off and on repeatedly, to effectively lower the average switching frequency, and permit operation with no external load. During the time when the power train is off, the module internal consumption is significantly reduced, and so there is a notable reduction in no-load input power in burst mode. When the load is less than 10% of rated load, the output voltage may rise by a maximum of 3.16 V, above the output voltage calculated from trim, temperature, and load conditions.

**Thermal Design**

Based on the safe thermal operating area shown on page 5, the full rated power of the DCM300P120x400A40 can be processed provided that the top, bottom, and leads are all held below 94°C. These curves highlight the benefits of dual sided thermal management, but also demonstrate the flexibility of the Vicor ChiP platform for customers who are limited to cooling only the top or the bottom surface.

The OTP sensor is located on the top side of the internal PCB structure. Therefore, in order to ensure effective over-temperature fault protection, the case bottom temperature must be constrained by the thermal solution such that it does not exceed the temperature of the case top.

The ChiP package provides a high degree of flexibility in that it presents three pathways to remove heat from internal power dissipating components. Heat may be removed from the top surface, the bottom surface and the leads. The extent to which these three surfaces are cooled is a key component for determining the maximum power that is available from a ChiP, as can be seen from Figure 20.

Since the ChiP has a maximum internal temperature rating, it is necessary to estimate this internal temperature based on a real thermal solution. Given that there are three pathways to remove heat from the ChiP, it is helpful to simplify the thermal solution into a roughly equivalent circuit where power dissipation is modeled as a current source, isothermal surface temperatures are represented as voltage sources and the thermal resistances are represented as resistors. Figure 20 shows the “thermal circuit” for a 4623 ChiP DCM, in an application where both case top and case bottom, and leads are cooled. In this case, the DCM power dissipation is \( PD_{TOTAL} \) and the three surface temperatures are represented as \( T_{CASE\,TOP} \), \( T_{CASE\,BOTTOM} \) and \( T_{LEADS} \). This thermal system can now be very easily analyzed with simple resistors, voltage sources, and a current source.

This analysis provides an estimate of heat flow through the various pathways as well as internal temperature.

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**Figure 20 — Double side cooling and leads thermal model**

Alternatively, equations can be written around this circuit and analyzed algebraically:

\[
T_{INT} = PD_1 \cdot \Phi_{INT\,TOP} = T_{CASE\,TOP} \\
T_{INT} = PD_2 \cdot \Phi_{INT\,BOTTOM} = T_{CASE\,BOTTOM} \\
T_{INT} = PD_3 \cdot \Phi_{INT\,LEADS} = T_{LEADS} \\
PD_{TOTAL} = PD_1 + PD_2 + PD_3
\]

Where \( T_{INT} \) represents the internal temperature and \( PD_1 \), \( PD_2 \), and \( PD_3 \) represent the heat flow through the top side, bottom side, and leads respectively.

---

**Figure 21 — One side cooling and leads thermal model**
Figure 21 shows a scenario where there is no bottom side cooling. In this case, the heat flow path to the bottom is left open and the equations now simplify to:

\[
T_{\text{INT}} = PD_1 \cdot \Phi_{\text{INT-TOP}} = T_{\text{CASE-TOP}} \\
T_{\text{INT}} = PD_3 \cdot \Phi_{\text{INT-LEADS}} = T_{\text{LEADS}} \\
PD_{\text{TOTAL}} = PD_1 + PD_3
\]

Figure 22 shows a scenario where there is no bottom side and leads cooling. In this case, the heat flow path to the bottom is left open and the equations now simplify to:

\[
T_{\text{INT}} = PD_1 \cdot \Phi_{\text{INT-TOP}} = T_{\text{CASE-TOP}} \\
PD_{\text{TOTAL}} = PD_1
\]

Vicor provides a suite of online tools, including a simulator and thermal estimator which greatly simplify the task of determining whether or not a DCM thermal configuration is sufficient for a given condition. These tools can be found at: www.vicorpower.com/powerbench.

Array Operation

A decoupling network is needed to facilitate paralleling:

- An output inductor should be added to each DCM, before the outputs are bussed together to provide decoupling.
- Each DCM needs a separate input filter, even if the multiple DCMs share the same input voltage source. These filters limit the ripple current reflected from each DCM, and also help suppress generation of beat frequency currents that can result when multiple powertrains input stages are permitted to directly interact.

If signal pins (TR, EN, FT) are not used, they can be left floating, and DCM will work in the nominal output condition.

When common mode noise in the input side is not a concern, TR and EN can be driven and FT received using a single Kelvin connection to the shared -IN as a reference.

An example of DCM paralleling circuit is shown in Figure 23.

Recommended values to start with:
- \( L_{1,x} \): 1 uH, minimized DCR
- \( R_{1,x} \): 1.0 Ω
- \( C_{1,x} \): Ceramic capacitors in parallel, \( C_1 = 2 \mu F \)
- \( L_{2,x} \): \( L \geq 0.15 \) uH
- \( C_{3,x} \): electrolytic or tantalum capacitor, 1000 uF \( \leq C_3 \leq 10000 \) uF
- \( C_4, C_5 \): additional ceramic /electrolytic capacitors, if needed for output ripple filtering:

In order to help sensitive signal circuits reject potential noise, additional components are recommended:
- \( R_{2,x} \): 301 Ohm, facilitate noise attenuation for TR pin
- \( \Phi_{C2,x}, C2_x \): FB1 is a ferrite bead with an impedance of at least 10 Ω at 100MHz. \( C2_x \) can be a ceramic capacitor of 0.1uF. Facilitate noise attenuation for EN pin.

Figure 23 — DCM paralleling configuration circuit 1

When common mode noise rejection in the input side is needed, common modes choke can be added in the input side of each DCM. An example of DCM paralleling circuit is shown below:

Figure 24 — DCM paralleling configuration circuit 2

Notice that each group of control pins need to be individually driven and isolated from the other groups control pins. This is because -IN of each DCM can be at a different voltage due to the common mode chokes. Attempting to share control pin circuitry could lead to incorrect behavior of the DCMs.
An array of DCMs used at the full array rated power may generally have one or more DCMs operating at current limit, due to sharing errors. Load sharing is functionally managed by the load line. Thermal balancing is improved by the nominal effective temperature coefficient of the output voltage setpoint.

DCMs in current limit will operate with higher output current or power than the rated levels. Therefore the following Thermal Safe Operating Area plot should be used for array use, or loads that drive the DCM into current limit for sustained operation.

Figure 25 — Thermal Specified Operating Area: Max Power Dissipation vs. Case Temp for arrays or current limited operation
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