

DATASHEET

Naos Raptor 6A: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5V_{dc} –14V_{dc} input; 0.59V_{dc} to 6V_{dc} output; 6A Output Current

RoHS Compliant

TUNABLE
LOOP™



Description

The Naos Raptor 6A SIP power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters in an industry standard package that can deliver up to 6A of output current with a full load efficiency of 91.5% at 3.3V_{dc} output voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V_{dc}$). These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN} = 4.5V_{dc}$ -14V_{dc}) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.59V_{dc} to 6V_{dc}, programmable via an external resistor. Features include remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current and over temperature protection. A new feature, the Tunable Loop™, allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load.

Applications

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

Features

- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and amended Directive (EU) 2015/863
- Compliant to REACH Directive (EC) No 1907/2006
- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC (Z versions)
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb wave-soldering environment (Z versions)
- Wide Input voltage range (4.5V_{dc}-14V_{dc})
- Output voltage programmable from 0.59 V_{dc} to 6V_{dc} via external resistor
- Tunable Loop™ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Fixed switching frequency
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Over temperature protection
- Remote On/Off
- Cost efficient open frame design
- Small size: 10.4 mm x 16.5 mm x 7.84 mm (0.41 in x 0.65 in x 0.31 in)
- Wide operating temperature range (-40°C to 85°C)
- ANSI/UL* 62368-1 and CAN/CSA† C22.2 No. 62368-1 Recognized, DIN VDE‡ 0868-1/A11:2017 (EN62368-1:2014/A11:2017)
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Technical Specifications

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 | 15 | V_{dc} |
| Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section) | All | T_A | -40 | 85 | $^{\circ}C$ |
| Storage Temperature | All | T_{stg} | -55 | 125 | $^{\circ}C$ |

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} | 4.5 | 12 | 14 | V_{dc} |
| Maximum Input Current ($V_{IN} = 4.5V$ to $14V$, $I_O = I_{O,max}$) | All | $I_{IN,max}$ | | | 5.5 | A_{dc} |
| Input No Load Current ($V_{IN} = 9V_{dc}$, $I_O = 0$, module ON) | $V_{O,set} = 0.6 V_{dc}$ | $I_{IN,No load}$ | | 30 | | mA |
| ($V_{IN} = 12V_{dc}$, $I_O = 0$, module ON) | $V_{O,set} = 5.0V_{dc}$ | $I_{IN,No load}$ | | 50 | | mA |
| Input Stand-by Current ($V_{IN} = 12V_{dc}$, module disabled) | All | $I_{IN,stand-by}$ | | 1 | | mA |
| Inrush Transient | All | I^2t | | | 1 | A^2s |
| Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, $1\mu H$ source impedance; $V_{IN} = 0$ to $14V$, $I_O = I_{O,max}$; See Test configuration section) | All | | | 35 | | mAp-p |
| Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz) | All | | | 50 | | dB |
| Output Voltage Set point (with 0.5% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage) | All | $V_{O,set}$ | -1.5 | | +1.5% | % $V_{O,set}$ |
| Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life) | All | $V_{O,set}$ | -3.0 | — | +3.0 | % $V_{O,set}$ |
| Adjustment Range Selected by an external resistor | All | V_O | 0.59 | | 6 | V_{dc} |
| Output Regulation (for $V_O \geq 2.5V_{dc}$) | | | | | | |
| Line ($V_{IN} = V_{IN,MIN}$ to $V_{IN,MAX}$) | All | | -0.2 | — | +0.2 | % $V_{O,set}$ |
| Load ($I_O = I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$) | All | | | — | 0.8 | % $V_{O,set}$ |
| Output Regulation (for $V_O < 2.5V_{dc}$) | | | | | | |
| Line ($V_{IN} = V_{IN,MIN}$ to $V_{IN,MAX}$) | All | | -5 | — | +5 | mV |
| Load ($I_O = I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$) | All | | | — | 20 | mV |

Technical Specifications (continued)

Electrical Specifications (continued)

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|-----|------|------|----------------|
| Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$, $C_{out} = 0.0\mu F$) | | | | | | |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 0.59V_{dc}$ | | — | | 20 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 1.2V_{dc}$ | | — | | 23 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 1.8V_{dc}$ | | — | | 25 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 2.5V_{dc}$ | | — | | 30 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 3.3V_{dc}$ | | — | | 40 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 5.0V_{dc}$ | | — | | 50 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | $V_o = 6.0V_{dc}$ | | — | | 60 | mV_{pk-pk} |
| External Capacitance ¹ | | | | | | |
| Without the Tunable Loop™ ESR $\geq 1 m\Omega$ | All | $C_{O,max}$ | 0 | — | 200 | μF |
| With the Tunable Loop™ ESR $\geq 0.15 m\Omega$ | All | $C_{O,max}$ | 0 | — | 1000 | μF |
| ESR $\geq 10 m\Omega$ | All | $C_{O,max}$ | 0 | — | 5000 | μF |
| Output Current | All | I_o | 0 | | 6 | A_{dc} |
| Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) | All | $I_{o,lim}$ | | 150 | | $\% I_{o,max}$ |
| Output Short-Circuit Current ($V_o \leq 250mV$) (Hiccup Mode) | All | $I_{o,s/c}$ | | 9.3 | | A_{dc} |
| Efficiency ($V_{IN} = 9V_{dc}$) $V_{IN} = 12V_{DC}$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ $I_o = I_{O,max}$, $V_o = V_{o,set}$ | $V_{o,set} = 0.59V_{dc}$ | η | | 71.8 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 1.2V_{dc}$ | η | | 81.6 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 1.8V_{dc}$ | η | | 86.7 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 2.5V_{dc}$ | η | | 89.7 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 3.3V_{dc}$ | η | | 91.9 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 5.0V_{dc}$ | η | | 94.2 | | % |
| | $V_{o,set} = 6.0V_{dc}$ | η | | 95.1 | | % |
| Switching Frequency | All | f_{sw} | — | 600 | — | kHz |

¹ External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop™ feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop™ section for details.

General Specifications

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|-----|------------|-----|---------|
| Calculated MTBF ($V_{IN}=12V$, $V_O=5V_{dc}$, $I_O=0.8I_{O,max}$, $T_A=40^\circ C$) Per Telcordia Method | | 8,727,077 | | Hours |
| Weight | — | 2.9 (0.10) | — | g (oz.) |

Technical Specifications (continued)

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 ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$; open collector or equivalent, Signal referenced to GND) | | | | | | |
| Logic High (On/Off pin open – Module ON) | | | | | | |
| Input High Current | All | I_{IH} | | — | 0.5 | mA |
| Input High Voltage | All | V_{IH} | 1.0 | — | 12 | V |
| Logic Low (Module OFF) | | | | | | |
| Input Low Current | All | I_{IL} | — | — | 200 | μ A |
| Input Low Voltage | All | V_{IL} | -0.3 | — | 0.4 | V |
| Turn-On Delay and Rise Times ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$, $I_O=I_{O, max}$, V_O to within $\pm 1\%$ of steady state) | | | | | | |
| Case 1: On/Off input is enabled 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 | T_{delay} | | 2 | 3 | msec |
| Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which On/Off is enabled until $V_O = 10\%$ of $V_{O, set}$) | All | T_{delay} | | 2 | 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 | T_{rise} | | 3 | 5 | msec |
| Output voltage overshoot $I_O= I_{O, max}$; $V_{IN} = V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | | 0.5 | % $V_{O, set}$ |
| Over Temperature Protection | All | | | 120 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Input Undervoltage Lockout | | | | | | |
| Turn-on Threshold | All | | | 4.2 | | V_{dc} |
| Turn-off Threshold | All | | | 4.1 | | V_{dc} |

FOOTNOTES

* 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

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at $0.6V_{out}$ and at $25^{\circ}C$.

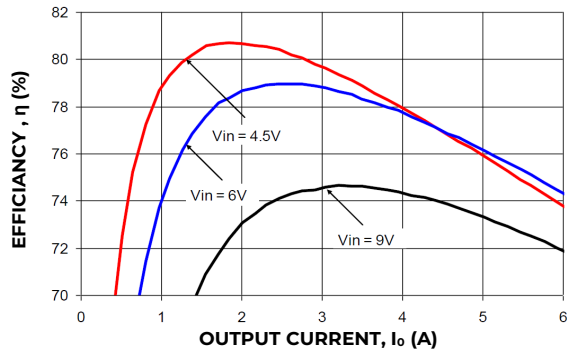


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

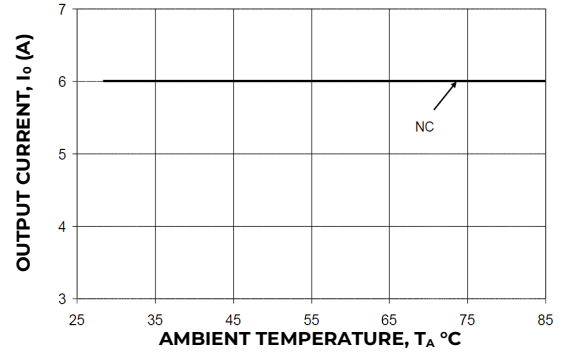


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

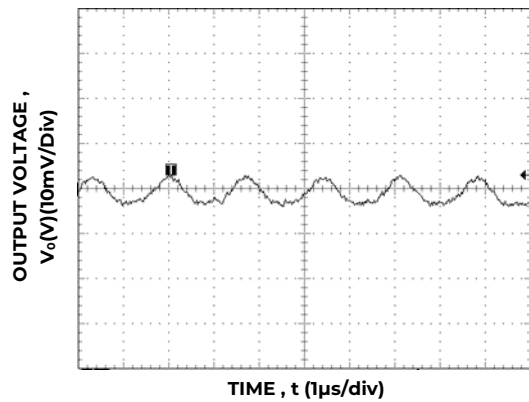


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 9V, I_o = I_{o,max}$).

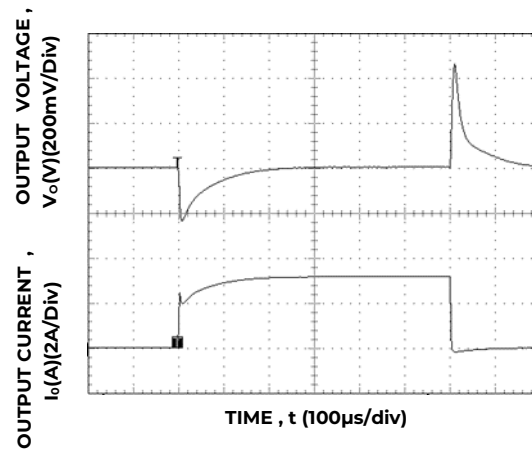


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN}=9V$.

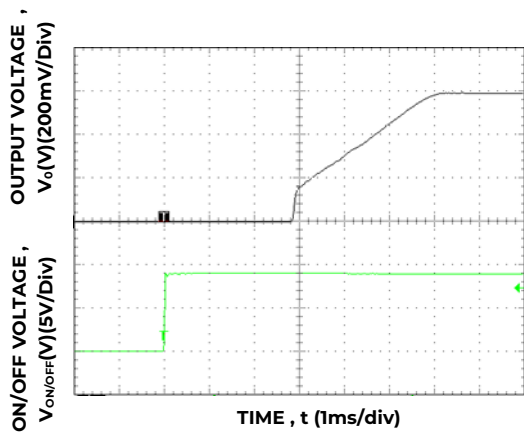


Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

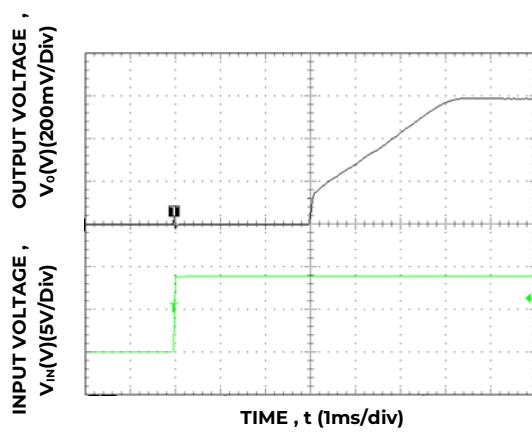


Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 9V, I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at 1.2V_{out} and at 25°C.

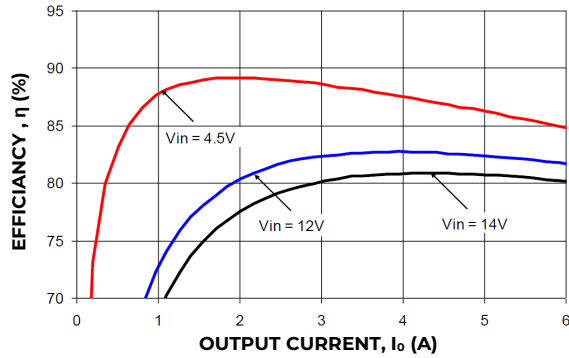


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

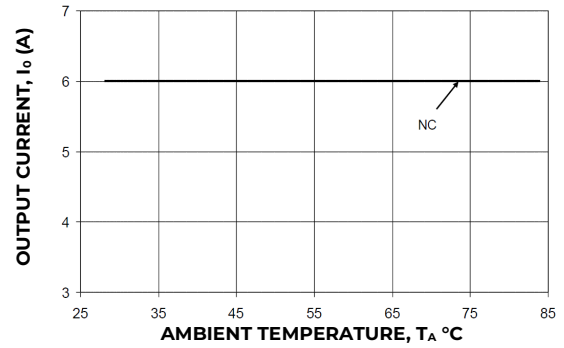


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

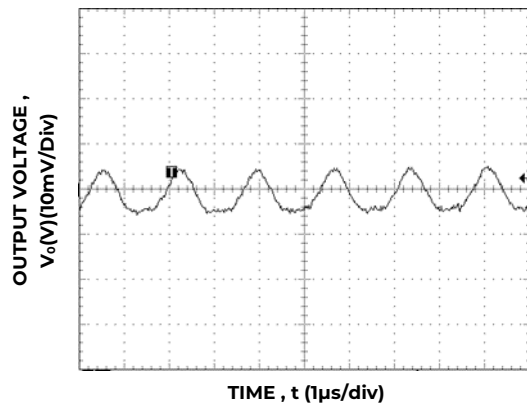


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).

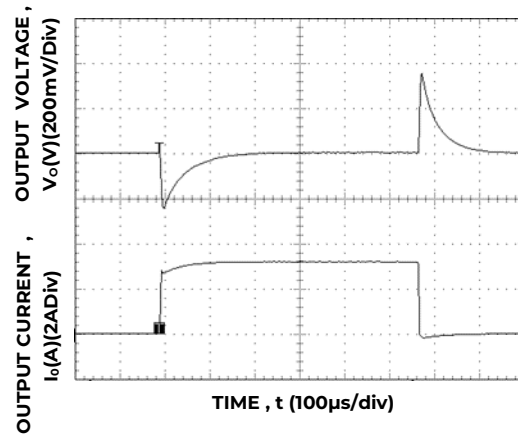


Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with VIN=12V.

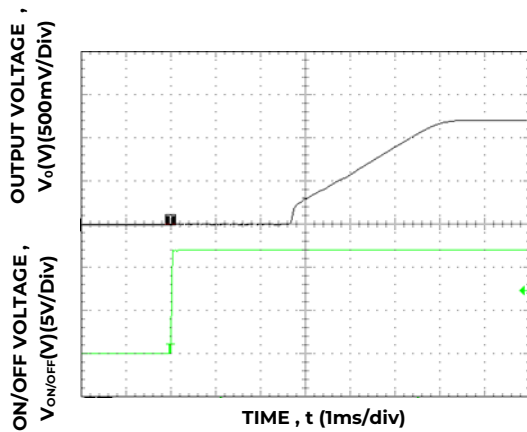


Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

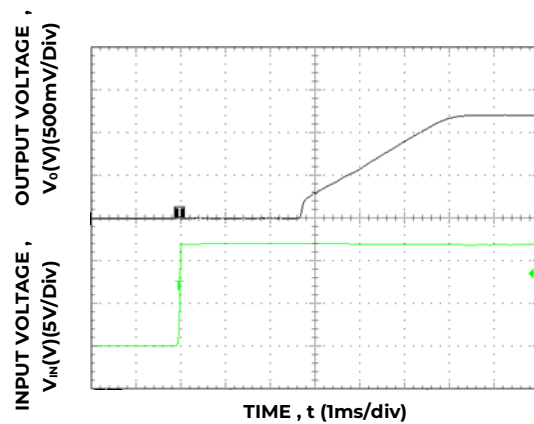


Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at $1.8V_{out}$ and at $25^{\circ}C$.

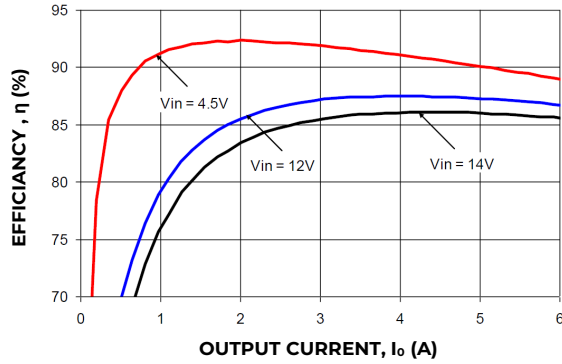


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

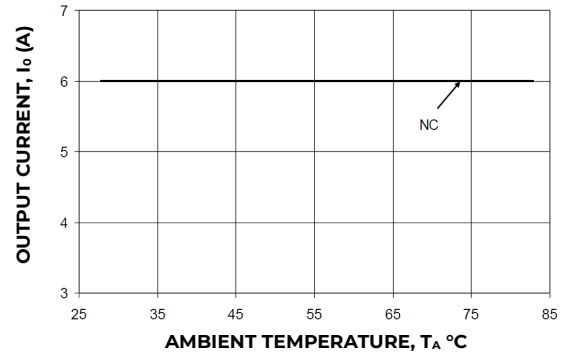


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

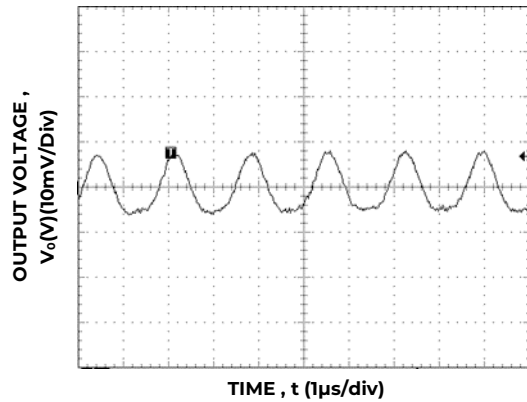


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

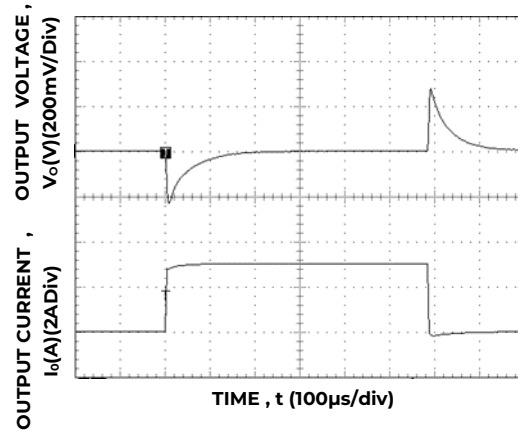


Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN} = 12V$.

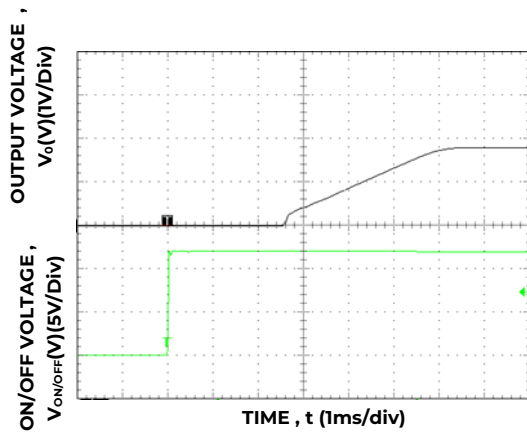


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

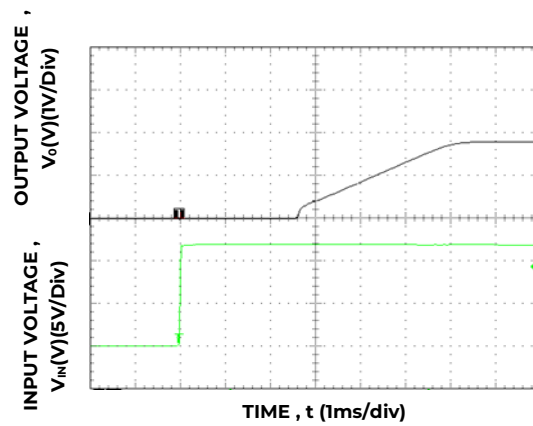


Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at $2.5V_{out}$ and at $25^{\circ}C$.

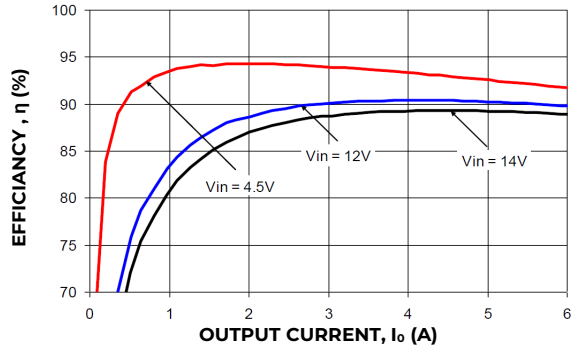


Figure 19. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

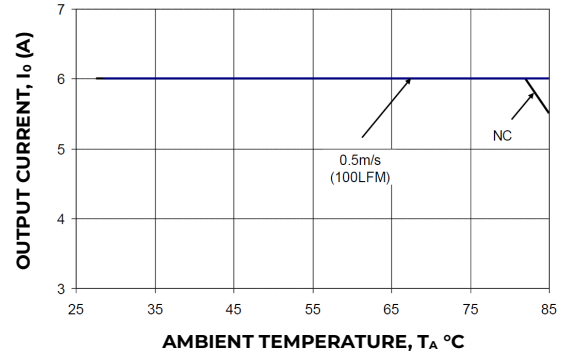


Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

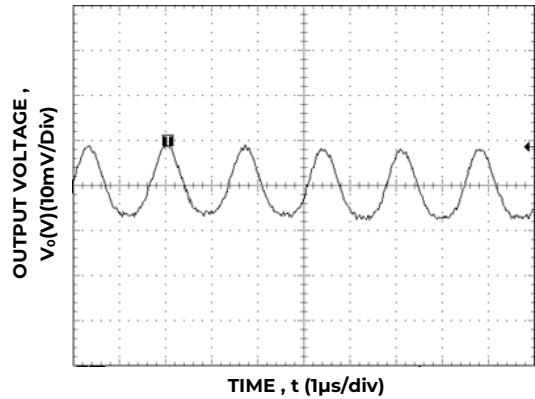


Figure 21. Typical output ripple and noise ($V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}$).

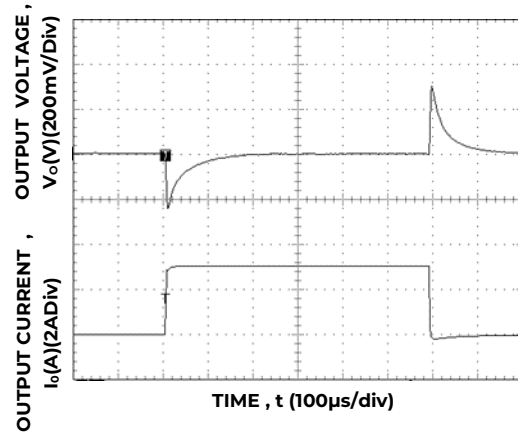


Figure 22. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with $V_{IN}=12V$.

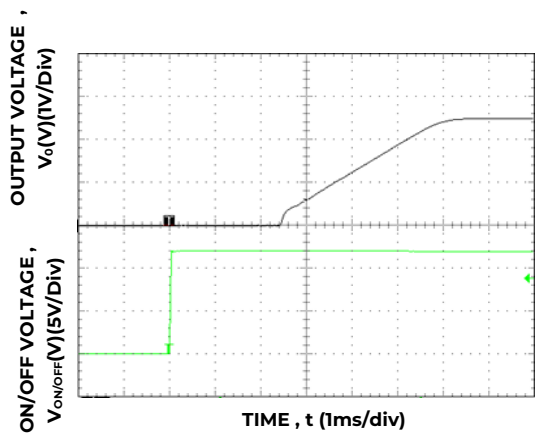


Figure 23. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

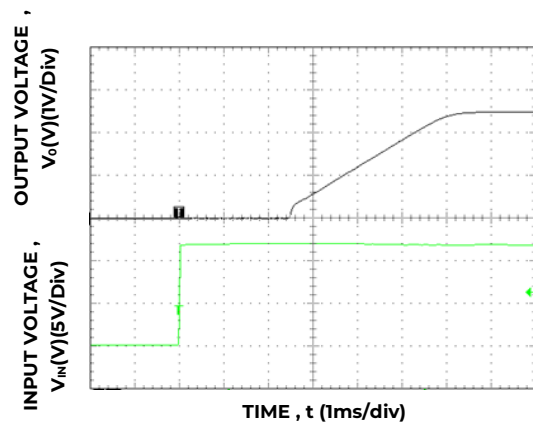


Figure 24. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at 3.3V_{out} and at 25°C.

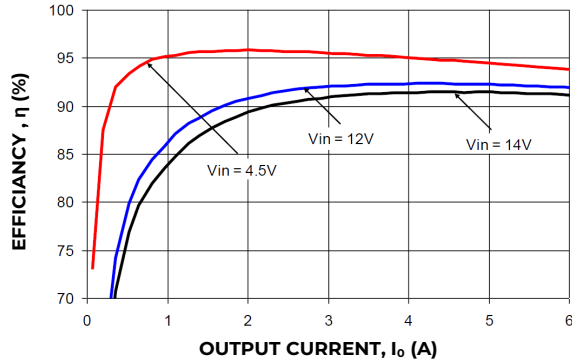


Figure 25. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

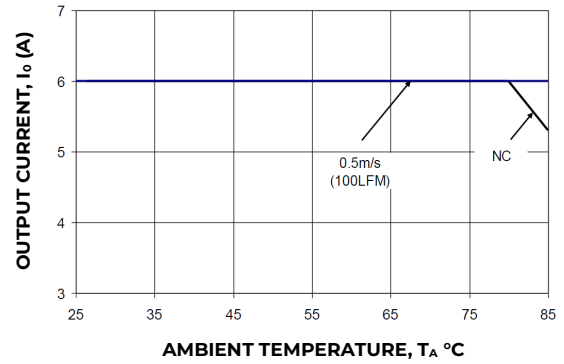


Figure 26. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

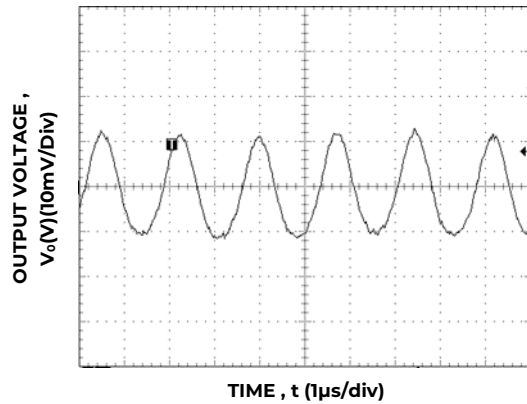


Figure 27. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

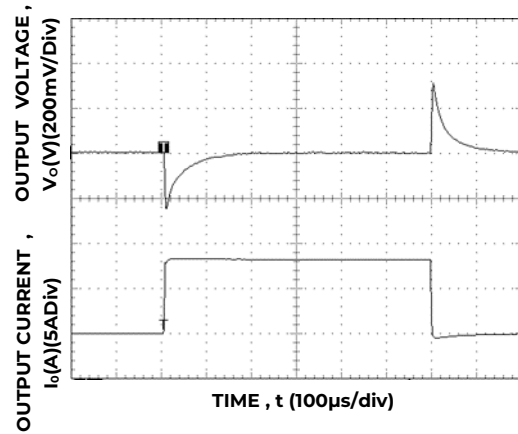


Figure 28. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with V_{IN}=12V.

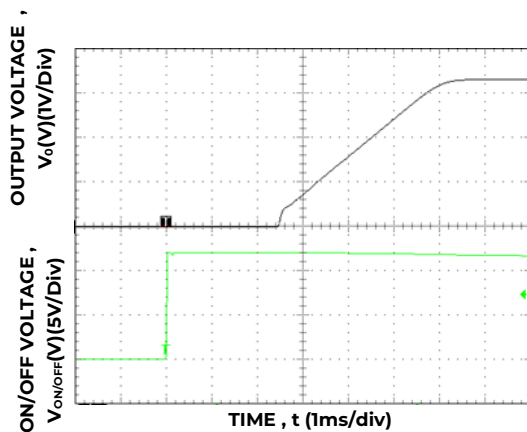


Figure 29. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = I_{o,max}).

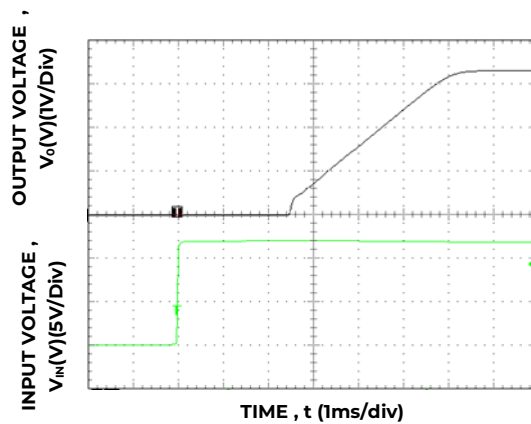


Figure 30. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at 5V_{out} and at 25°C.

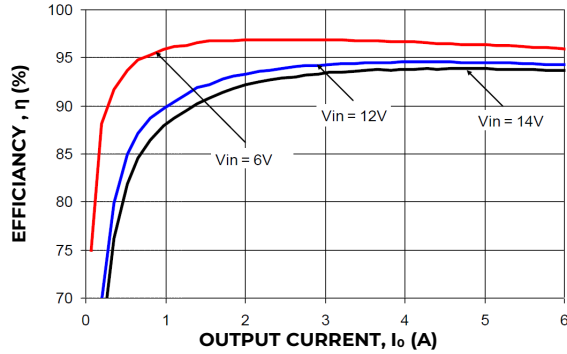


Figure 31. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

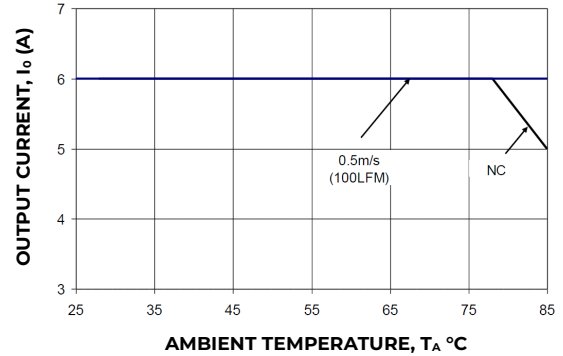


Figure 32. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

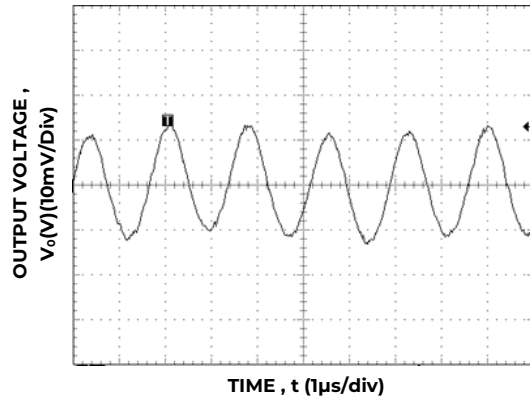


Figure 33. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

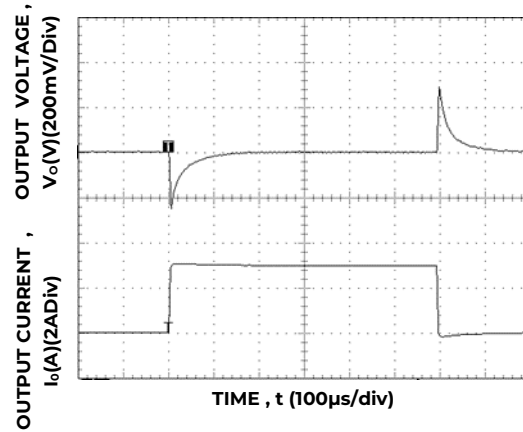


Figure 34. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with V_{IN}=12V.

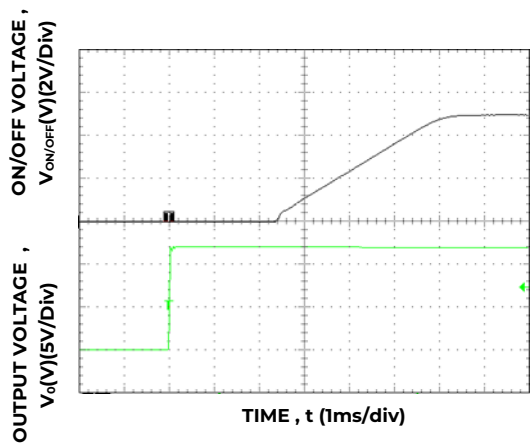


Figure 35. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = I_{o,max}).

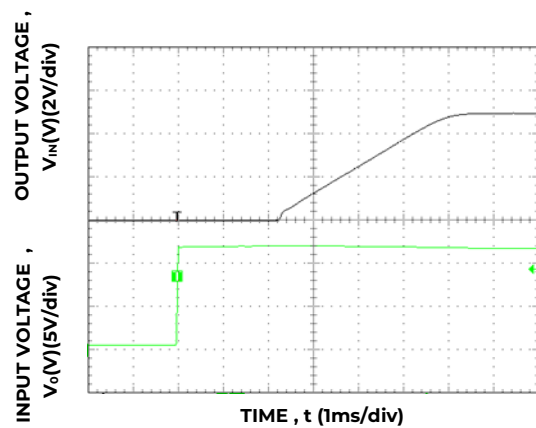


Figure 36. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the Naos Raptor 6A module at 6V_{out} and at 25°C.

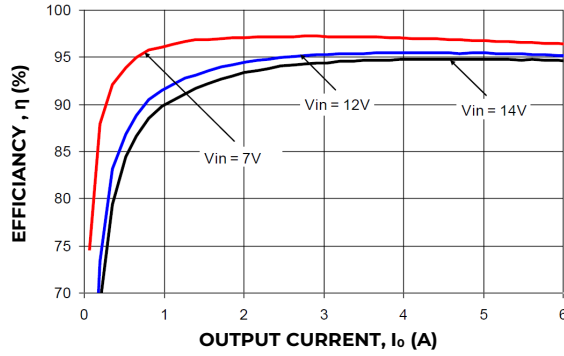


Figure 37. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

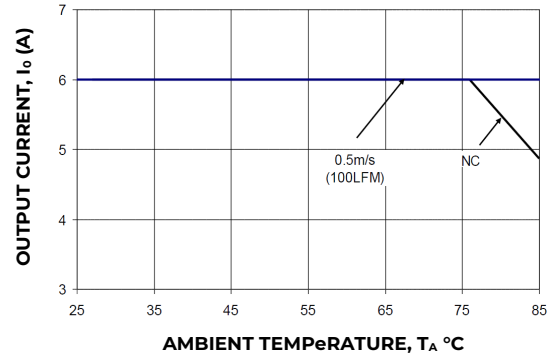


Figure 38. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

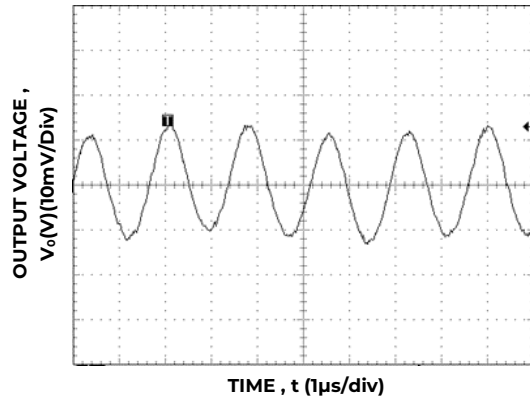


Figure 39. Typical output ripple and noise (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

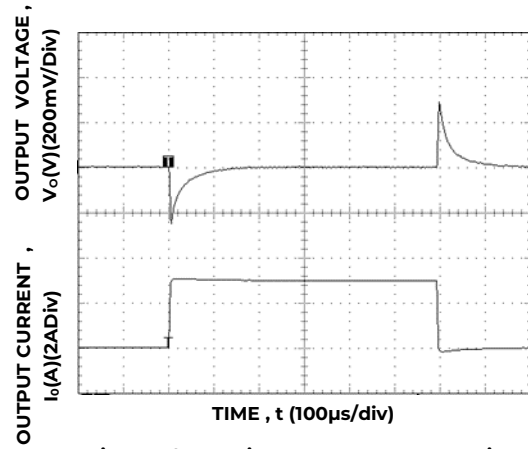


Figure 40. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 0% to 50% to 0% with V_{IN}=12V.

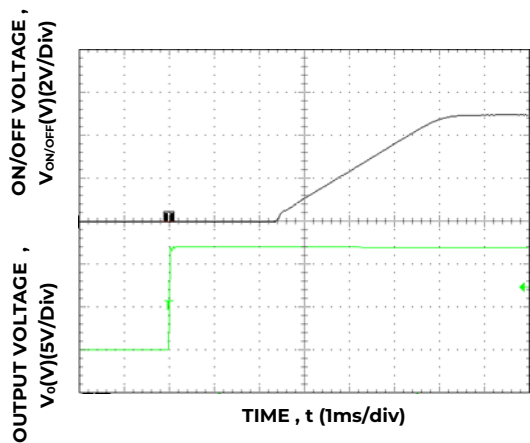


Figure 41. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = I_{o,max}).

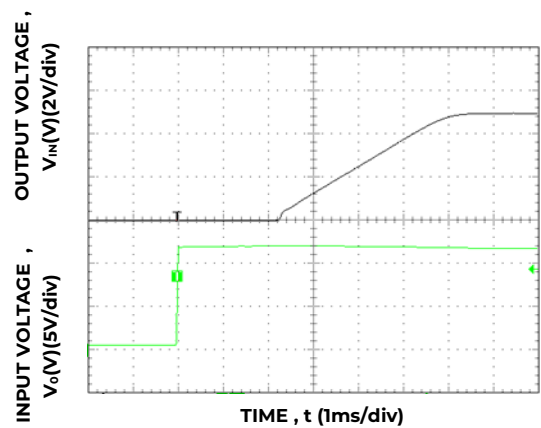


Figure 42. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = I_{o,max}).

Technical Specifications (continued)

Test Configurations

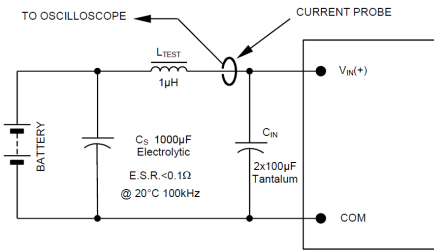


Figure 43. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup.

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

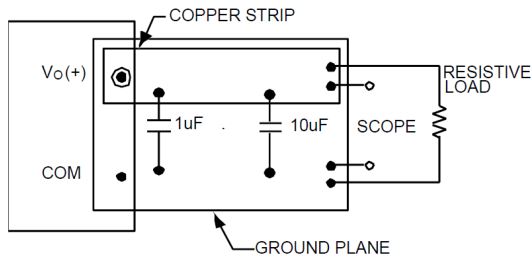


Figure 44. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup.

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.

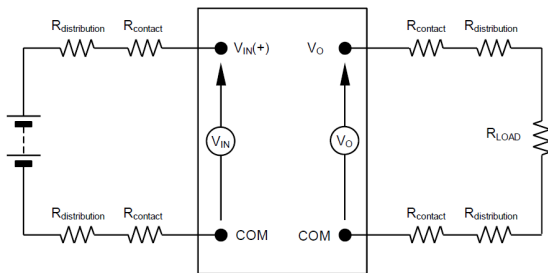


Figure 45. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup.

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.

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

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The Naos Raptor 6A 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.

To minimize input voltage ripple, low-ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 46 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 6A of load current with $1x22\mu F$ or $2x22\mu F$ ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

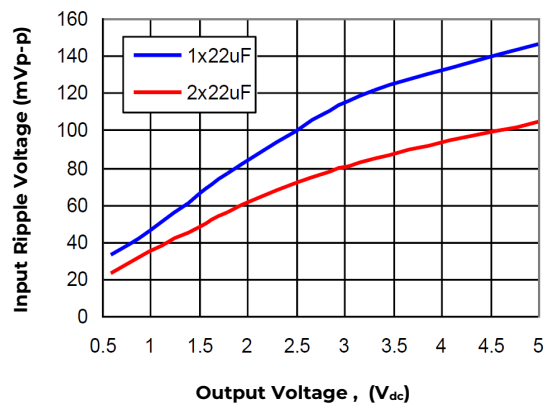


Figure 46. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with $1x22\mu F$ or $2x22\mu F$ ceramic capacitors at the input (6A load). Input voltage is 12V.

Output Filtering

The Naos Raptor 6A modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with no external capacitors. 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 ceramic and polymer are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. Figure 47 provides output ripple information for different external capacitance values at various V_O and for a load current of 6A. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable Loop™ feature described later in this data sheet.

Technical Specifications (continued)

Design Considerations (continued)

Output Filtering (continued)

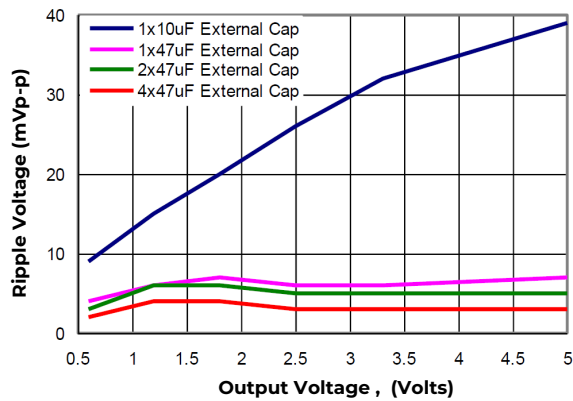


Figure 47. Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 1x10 μ F, 1x47 μ F, 2x47 μ F or 4x47 μ F ceramic capacitors at the output (6A load). Input voltage is 12V.

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 ANSI/UL 62368-1 and CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 62368-1 Recognized, DIN VDE 0868-1/A11:2017 (EN62368-1:2014/A11:2017)

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV) or ES1, the input must meet SELV/ES1 requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

An input fuse for the module is recommended. Due to the wide input voltage and output voltage ranges of the module, different fuse ratings are recommended as shown in Table 1. These are suggested “maximum” fuse ratings. However, for optimum circuit protection, the fuse value should not be any larger than required in the end application. As an option to using a fuse, no fuse is required, if the module is

1. powered by a power source with current limit protection set point less than the protection device value listed in Table 1, and
2. the module is evaluated in the end-use equipment.

| Input Voltage (V_{DC}) | Output Voltage (V_{DC}) | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | 0.59 to 1.3 | 1.31 to 2.7 | 2.71 to 5.0 | 5.1 to 6 |
| 10.1 to 14 | 3A | 6A | 10A | 12A |
| 6.51 to 10 | 4A | 8A | 15A | 12A |
| 4.5 to 6.5 | 6A | 12A | 15A | NA |

Table 1

Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

The Naos Raptor 60A power modules feature a remote On/Off pin with positive logic. If not using the On/Off pin, leave the pin open (the module will be ON, **except for the -49 option modules where leaving the pin open will cause the module to remain OFF**). The On/Off signal ($V_{On/Off}$) is referenced to ground.

During a Logic High on the On/Off pin, the module remains ON. During Logic-Low, the module is turned OFF.

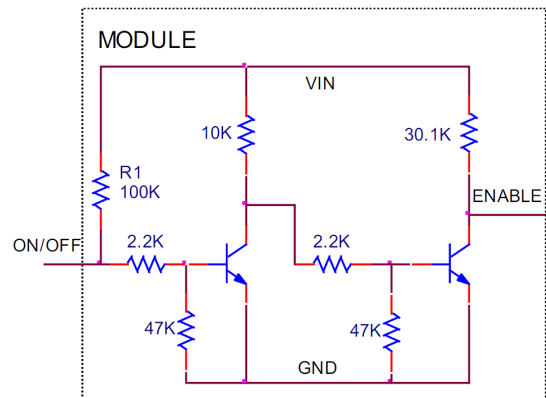


Figure 48. Remote On/Off Implementation. Resistor R1 is absent in the -49Z option modules.

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 10% of $I_{o,max}$.

Over Temperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the overtemperature threshold of 130°C is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{ref} . The thermal shutdown is not intended as a guarantee that the unit will survive temperatures beyond its rating. Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown, it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

Technical Specifications (continued)

Feature Descriptions (continued)

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.

Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the Naos Raptor 6A module can be programmed to any voltage from $0.59V_{dc}$ to $6V_{dc}$ by connecting a resistor between the Trim+ and GND pins of the module. Certain restrictions apply on the output voltage set point depending on the input voltage. These are shown in the Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot in Fig. 49. The Upper Limit curve shows that for output voltages of 0.9V and lower, the input voltage must be lower than the maximum of 14V. The Lower Limit curve shows that for output voltages of 3.8V and higher, the input voltage needs to be larger than the minimum of 4.5V.

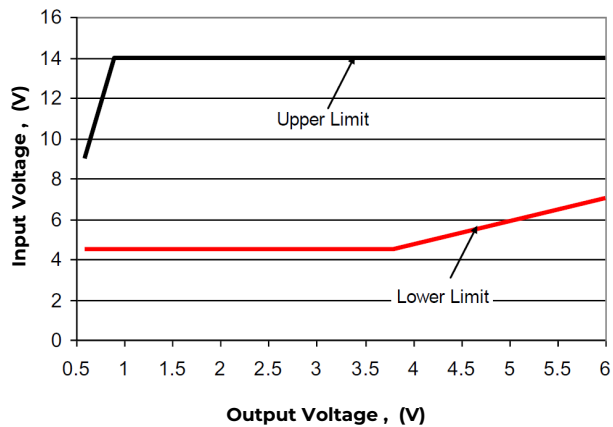


Figure 49. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.

Without an external resistor between Trim+ and GND pins, the output of the module will be $0.59V_{dc}$. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, R_{trim} for a desired output voltage, use the following equation:

$$R_{trim} = \left[\frac{1.182}{(V_o - 0.59)} \right] \text{ k}\Omega$$

By R_{trim} is the external resistor in $\text{k}\Omega$

V_o is the desired output voltage

Table 2 provides R_{trim} values required for some common output voltages.

| $V_o, \text{ set (V)}$ | $R_{trim} (\Omega)$ |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 0.59 | Open |
| 1.0 | 2.89 |
| 1.2 | 1.941 |
| 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 1.8 | 0.978 |
| 2.5 | 0.619 |
| 3.3 | 0.436 |
| 5.0 | 0.268 |
| 6.0 | 0.219 |

Table 2

By using a $\pm 0.5\%$ tolerance trim resistor with a TC of $\pm 25\text{ppm}$, a set point tolerance of $\pm 1.5\%$ can be achieved as specified in the electrical specification. The POL Programming Tool available at omnionpower.com under the Design Tools section, helps determine the required trim resistor needed for a specific output voltage.

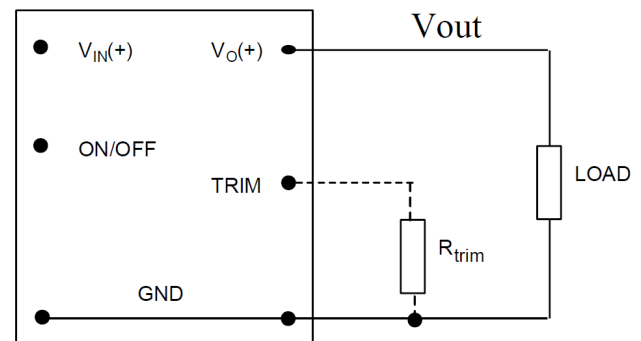


Figure 50. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the Naos Raptor 6A modules by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-up}$, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-down}$, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Figure 51 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at omnionpower.com under the Design Tools section, also calculates the values of $R_{margin-up}$ and $R_{margin-down}$ for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local OmniOn technical representative for additional details.

Technical Specifications (continued)

Feature Descriptions (continued)

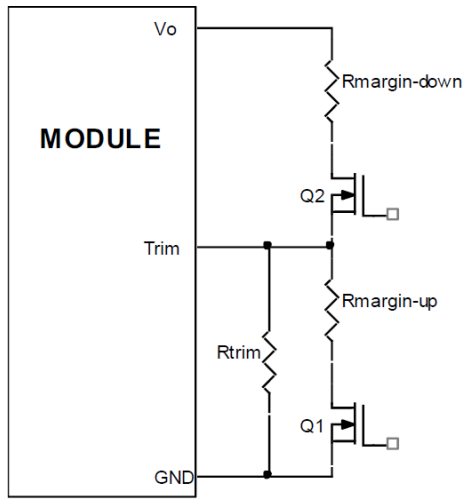


Figure 51. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The Naos Raptor 6A modules have monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Tunable Loop™

The Naos Raptor 6A modules have a new feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop™. External capacitors are usually added to improve output voltage transient response due to load current changes. Sensitive loads may also require additional output capacitance to reduce output ripple and noise. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

To use the additional external capacitors in an optimal manner, the Tunable Loop™ feature allows the loop to be tuned externally by connecting a series R-C between the VOUT and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 52. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module to match the filter network connected to the output of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} are given in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 lists recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of a 3A to 6A step change (50% of full

load), with an input voltage of 12V. Table 4 shows the recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different values of ceramic output capacitors up to 1000uF, again for an input voltage of 12V. The value of R_{TUNE} should never be lower than the values shown in Tables 3 and 4. Please contact your OmniOn technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values.

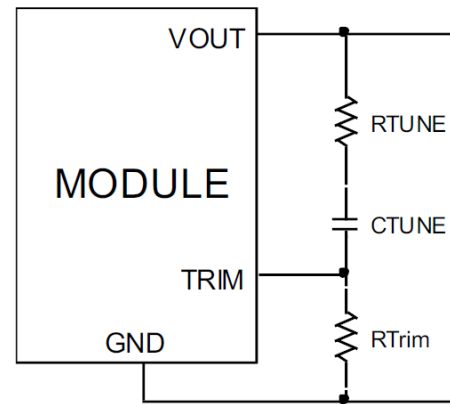


Figure 52. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

| V_{out} | 5V | 3.3V | 2.5V | 1.8V | 1.2V | 0.69V |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| C_{ext} | 2x47 μ F | 3x47 μ F | 4x47 μ F | 330 μ F Polymer | 2x47 μ F 330 μ F Polymer | 4x330 μ F Polymer |
| R_{TUNE} | 100 | 75 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| C_{TUNE} | 12nF | 27nF | 39nF | 100nF | 220nF | 330nF |
| ΔV | 81mV | 57mV | 43mV | 27mV | 24mV | 11mV |

Table 3. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of V_{out} for a 3A step load with $V_{in}=12V$.

| C_{ext} | 1x47mF | 2x47mF | 4x47mF | 10x47mF | 20x47mF |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| R_{TUNE} | 150 | 100 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| C_{TUNE} | 10nF | 12nF | 39nF | 68nF | 82nF |

Table 4. General recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for $V_{in}=12V$ and various external ceramic capacitor combinations.

Technical Specifications (continued)

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should 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 53. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 54.

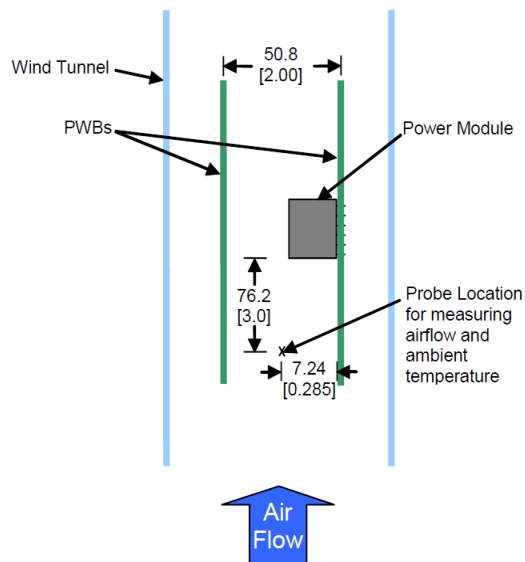


Figure 53. Thermal Test Set-up.

The thermal reference point, T_{ref} used in the specifications of thermal derating curves is shown in Figure 54. For reliable operation this temperature should not exceed 120°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

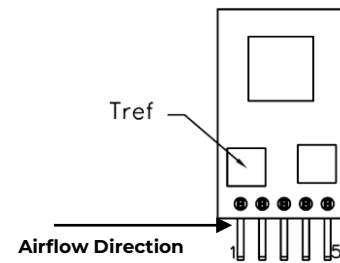


Figure 54. T_{ref} Temperature measurement location.

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 the Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning Application Note.

Through-Hole Lead-Free Soldering Information

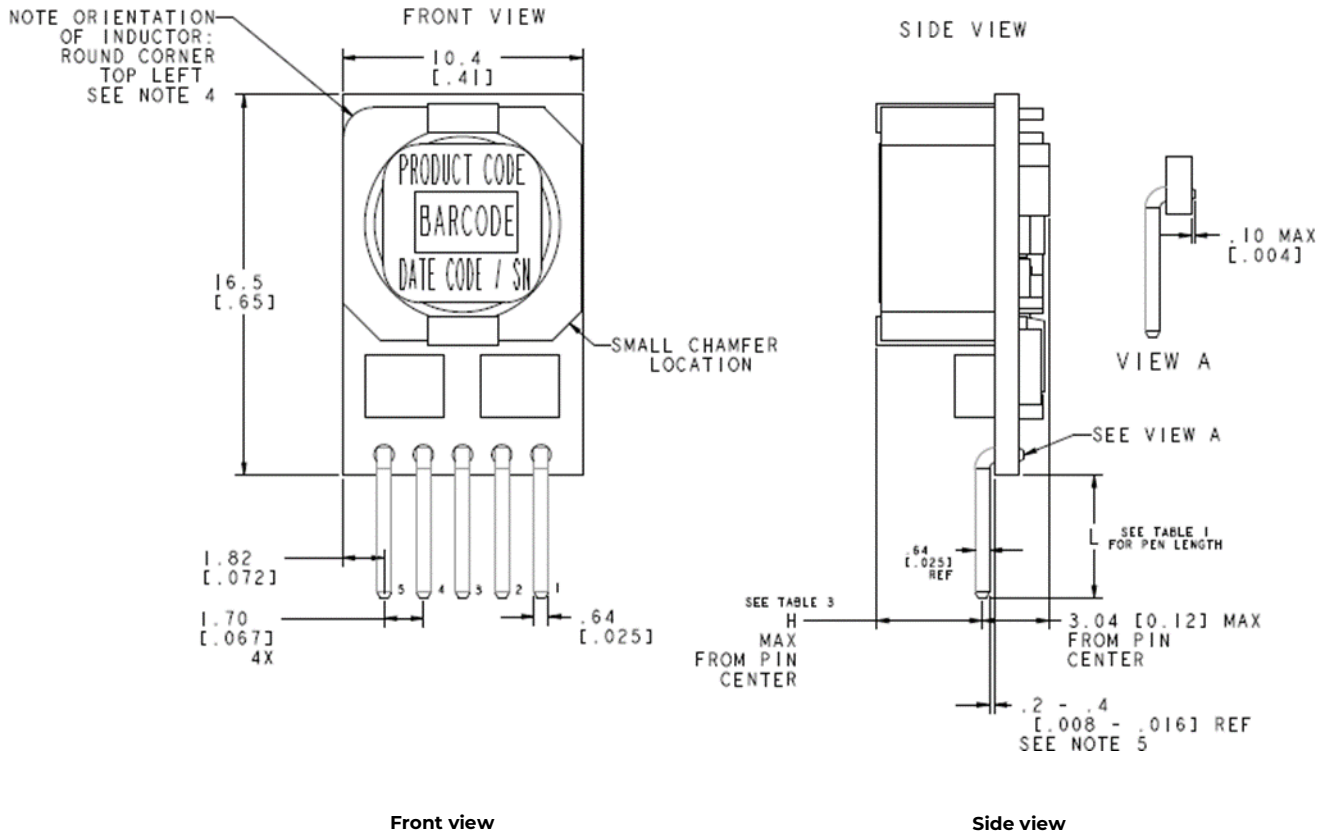
The RoHS-compliant through-hole products use the SAC (Sn/Ag/Cu) Pb-free solder and RoHS-compliant components. They are designed to be processed through single or dual wave soldering machines. The pins have an RoHS-compliant finish that is compatible with both Pb and Pb-free wave soldering processes. A maximum preheat rate of 3°C/s is suggested. The wave preheat process should be such that the temperature of the power module board is kept below 210°C. For Pb solder, the recommended pot temperature is 260°C, while the Pb-free solder pot is 270°C max. Not all RoHS-compliant through-hole products can be processed with paste-through-hole Pb or Pb-free reflow process. If additional information is needed, please consult with your OmniOn Power representative for more details.

Technical Specifications (continued)

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.)



H = 4.8 [0.19]
L = 3.29 [0.13]

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | On/Off |
| 2 | VIN |
| 3 | GND |
| 4 | Vout |
| 5 | Trim+ |

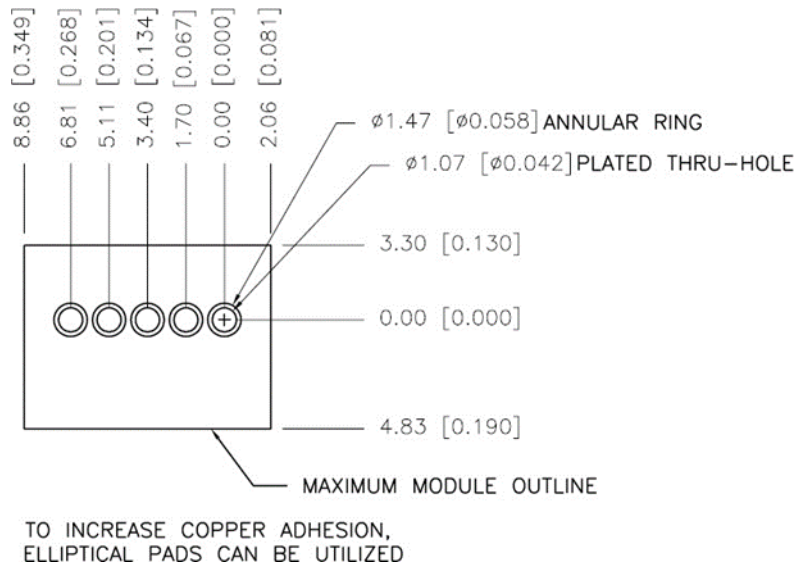
Pin Out

Technical Specifications (continued)

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.)



Ordering Information

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

| Device Code | Input Voltage Range | Output Voltage | Output Current | On/Off Logic | Connector Type | Ordering code |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| NSR006A0X4Z | 4.5 – 14 V _{dc} | 0.59 – 6V _{dc} | 6A | Positive | SIP | CC109130894 |

Table 5. Device Codes

Z refers to RoHS-compliant product

* Special codes, consult factory before ordering

| Series generation | Output Current | Output voltage | Pin Length | On / Off logic | Sense | Default On/Off Condition | Options | ROHS Compliance |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| NSR | 006A0 | X | | 4 | | | | Z |
| | 006A0 = 6A | X = programmable output | Blank = Standard 5=5.1mm 6=3.7mm 8=2.8mm | 4 = positive entry = negative | 3 = Remote Sense Blank = without | Blank = Standard, ON when unconnected 2=Inverted On/Off | -Y = without outrigger pins | Z = ROHS6 |

Table 6. Device Options

Contact Us

For more information, call us at

1-877-546-3243 (US)

1-972-244-9288 (Int'l)

Change History (excludes grammar & clarifications)

| Revision | Date | Description of the change |
|----------|------------|--|
| 5.3 | 12/23/2021 | Updated as per template |
| 5.4 | 06/01/2023 | Correction in electrical specification table on page – 3 |
| 5.5 | 10/19/2023 | Updated as per OmniOn template |

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