4. Application Circuits

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4.1 Output voltage triming for DBS/CDS

- Adjusting method by applying external voltage.
  By applying the voltage to TRM pin, output voltage can be adjusted.

  Output voltage Vo[V] = External voltage Vi[V] x Rated output voltage[V]

  Fig.4.1.1 is basic connection of output voltage control. Fig.4.1.2 is output voltage characteristic of the trimming circuit.

Fig.4.1.1
Output voltage
trimming (basic)

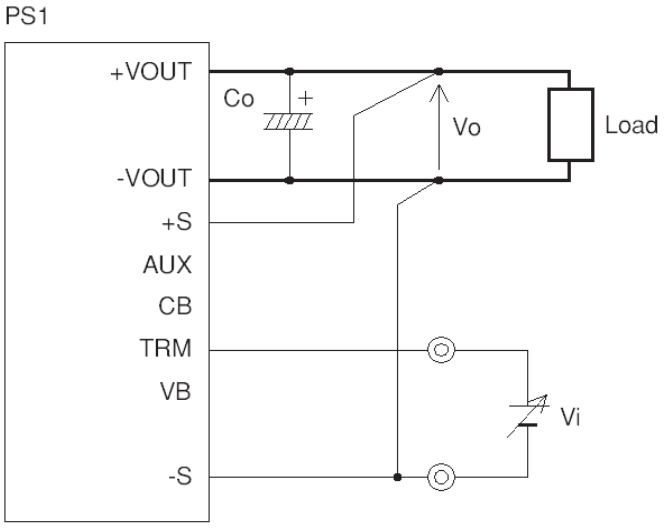
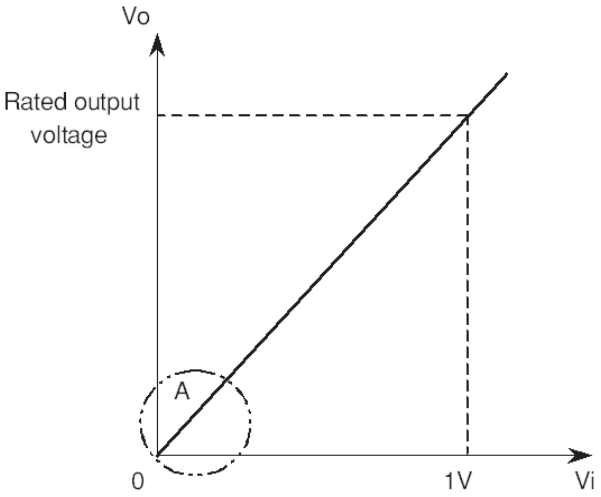


Fig.4.1.2
Voltage trimming
characteristic



* If output voltage is trimmed down below 60% of the rated output voltage, ripple and noise will increase occasionally and/or over shoot occurs when start-up. External filter attached to the output is effective to avoid over shoot when start-up.

- In connection as shown in Fig.4.1.1, output voltage can not reach zero completely made. In case of 12V output module, it remains approximately 0.1-0.2V.
  The characteristics can be improved by connecting AUX and CB, and connecting TRM and -S as shown in Fig.4.1.3.

Fig.4.1.3
Output voltage trimming (improvement)

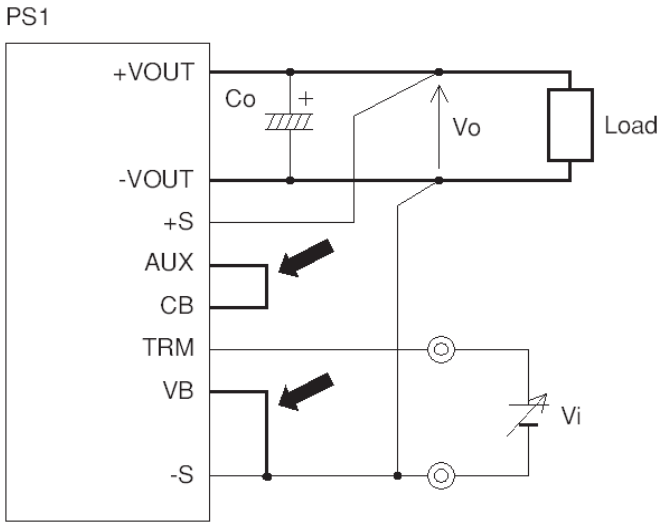
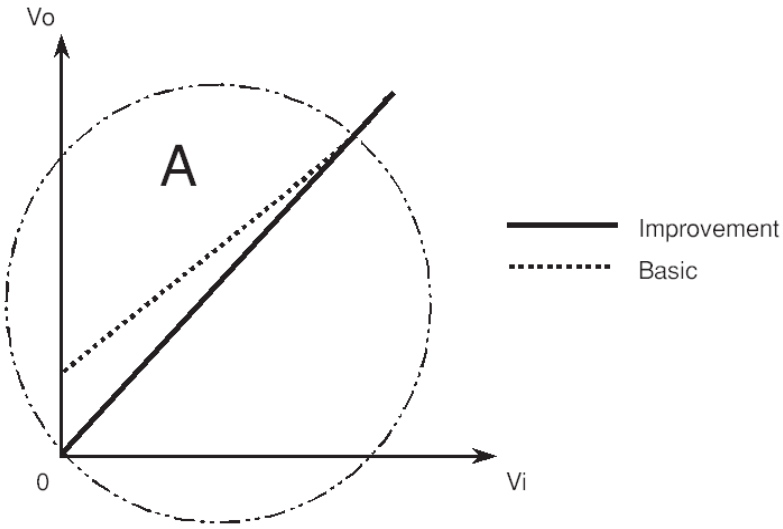


Fig.4.1.4
Voltage trimming characteristic (enlarge the A)



4.2 Remote ON/OFF circuit for DBS/CDS

(1)Remote ON/OFF circuit at output side in series and parallel operation

- Please refer to item 1.7 and 3.7 for a basic circuit structure.
- Remote ON/OFF circuit (RC2, RC3) is isolated from input and output circuit.
  Therefore, the modules can be controlled by easy connections.
- When auxiliary power source (AUX pin) is available for Remote ON/OFF by connecting the modules as shown in Fig.4.2.1 and Fig.4.2.2.
  The maximum operative number of units is 3 in series operation.

Fig.4.2.1
Remote ON/OFF of
series operation

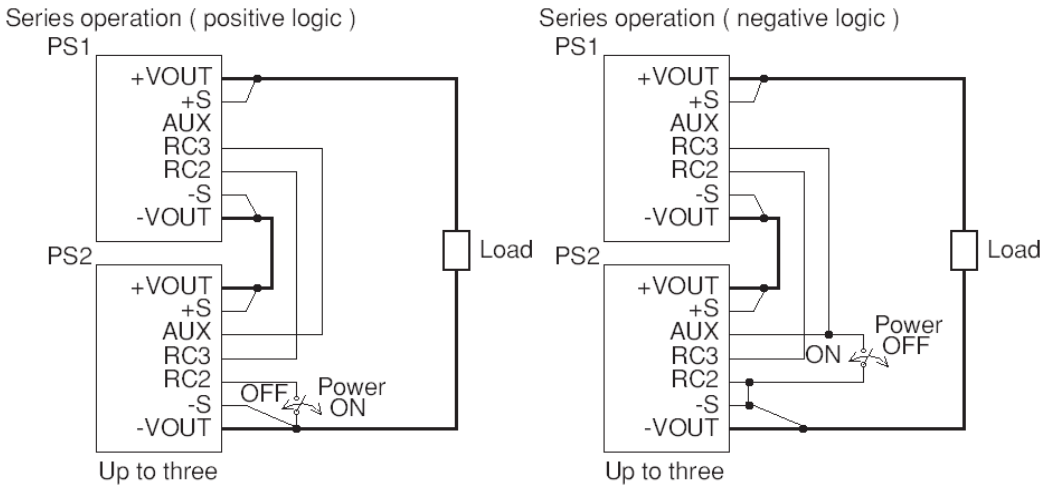
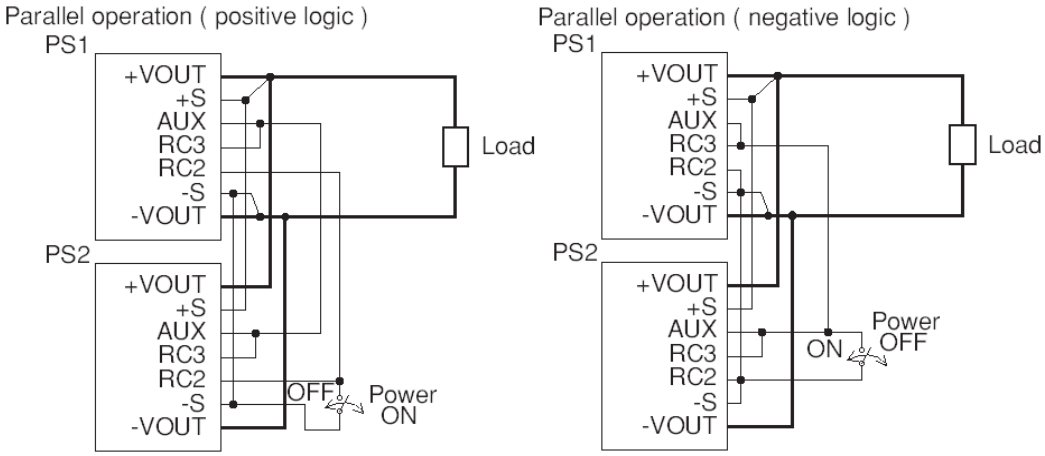


Fig.4.2.2
Remote ON/OFF of
parallel operation



- An external power supply can be used for Remote ON/OFF by connecting the modules as shown in Fig.4.2.3 and Fig.4.2.4.
  Current limiting resistance R must be required.
  The limit resistor can be calculated by the following equation.

$$R[\Omega] = \frac{(Vcc - 1.1) \times 500 - 150}{N}$$

N : Number of modules
The dissipated power of the limit resistor can be calculated by the following equation.

$$P_R[W] = \frac{(Vcc)^2}{R}$$

Fig.4.2.3
Remote ON/OFF of series operation

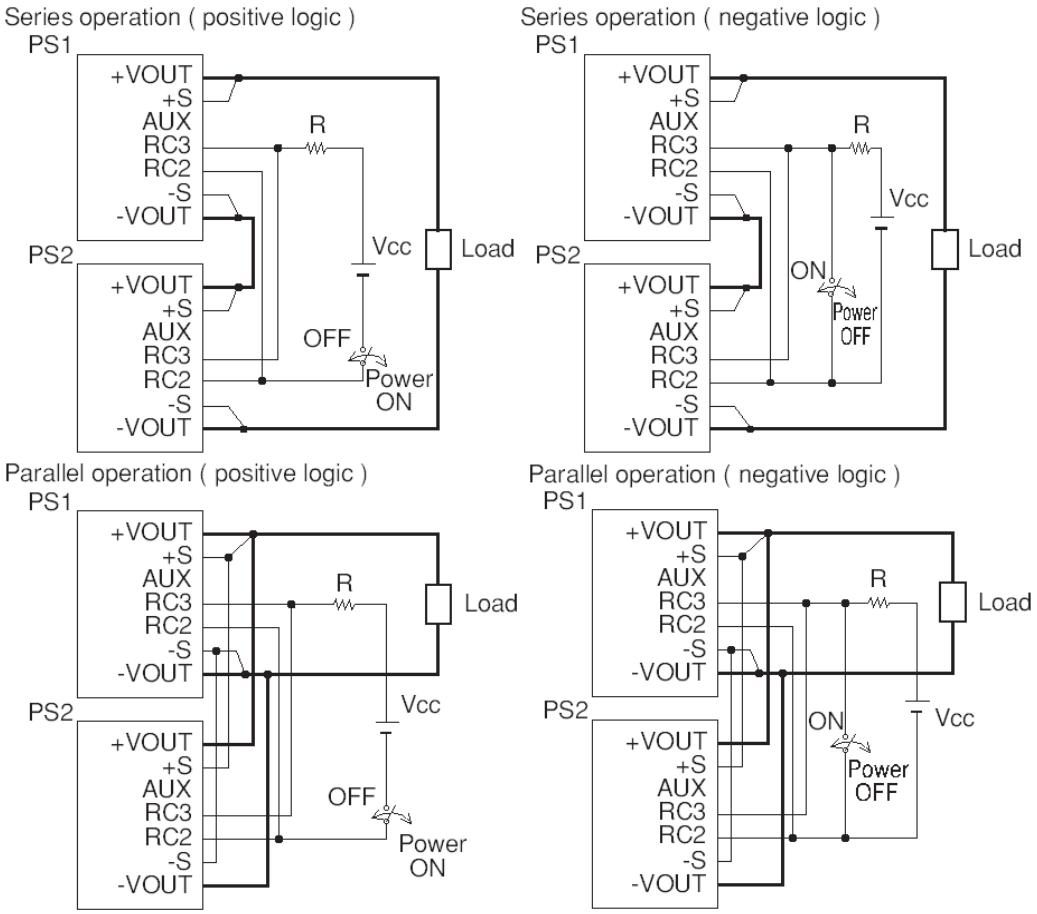


Fig.4.2.4
Remote ON/OFF of series operation

(2) Applications of Remote ON/OFF

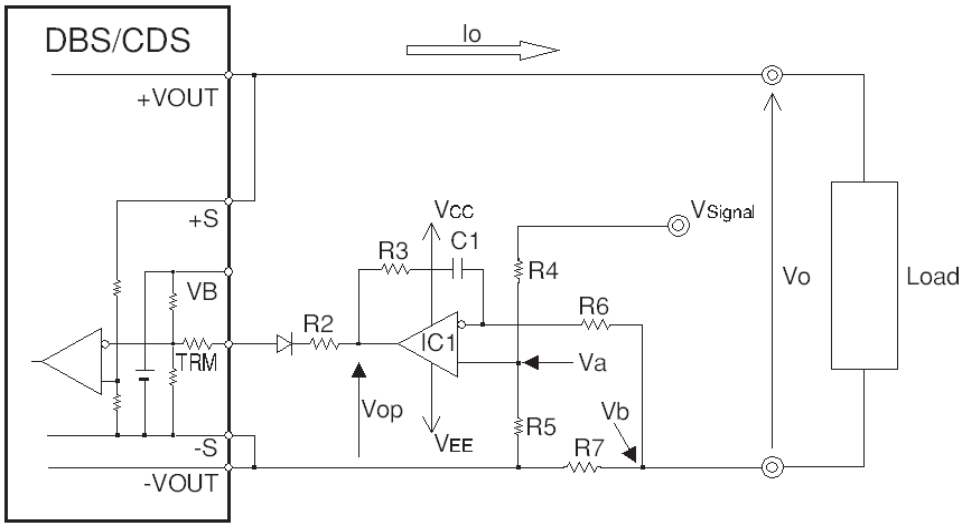
- Remote ON/OFF circuit is built-in on both side of input (RC1) and output (RC2, RC3).
  Table 4.2.1 shows the application of Remote ON/OFF.

Table 4.2.1
Application of remote ON/OFF

№	Remote ON/OFF pin	Application
1	RC1 (input side)	Remote ON/OFF on the input side Shutdown in abnormal circumstances
2	RC2, RC3 (output side)	Remote ON/OFF on the output side

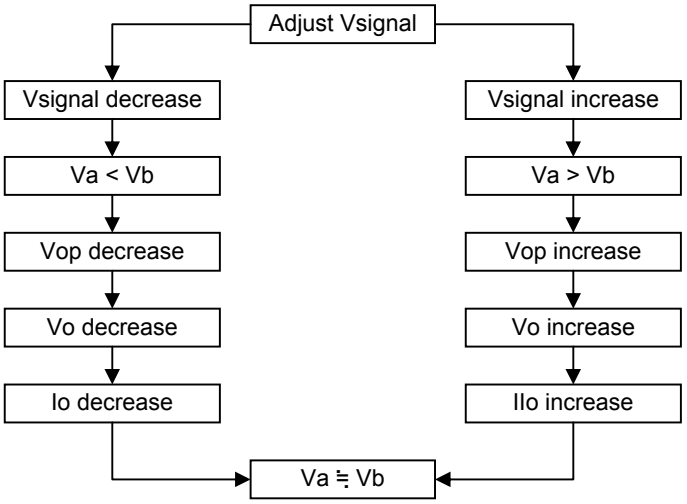
4.3 Current source operation for DBS/CDS

Fig.4.3.1
Example of current source by DBS/CDS



- Operation like current source is possible by external circuit in Fig.4.3.1.
  Behavior by circuit is refer to Fig.4.3.2.

Fig.4.3.2
Behavior of current source



Io (Constant current) is calculated by the following equation

$$Io = Va / R7$$

$$Va = Vsignal \times \frac{R5}{R5 + R4}$$

[Notice]

(1) R7 should be a high accuracy resistor.

(2) Output characteristics is determined by R3, R6 and C1 with consideration.

Ex. R3 = 10 [kΩ]
R6 = 1 [kΩ]
C1 = 1 [μF]

(3) R4 and R5 are calculated by the following equation.

$$\frac{R5}{R5 + R4} \leqq \frac{Io}{Vsignal} \times R7$$

Please evaluate under end-use condition before using.

4.4 O.C.P. (Over Current Protection) point adjustment for DBS/CDS

- O.C.P. point can be adjusted by external circuit in Fig.4.4.1.
- Component value in Table 4.4.1 may set the O.C.P. point range at 30% to 105% of rated current.
  O.C.P. characteristics is straight-line current limiting type, recovers automatically when the fault condition is removed.

Fig.4.4.1
Output current adjusting circuit

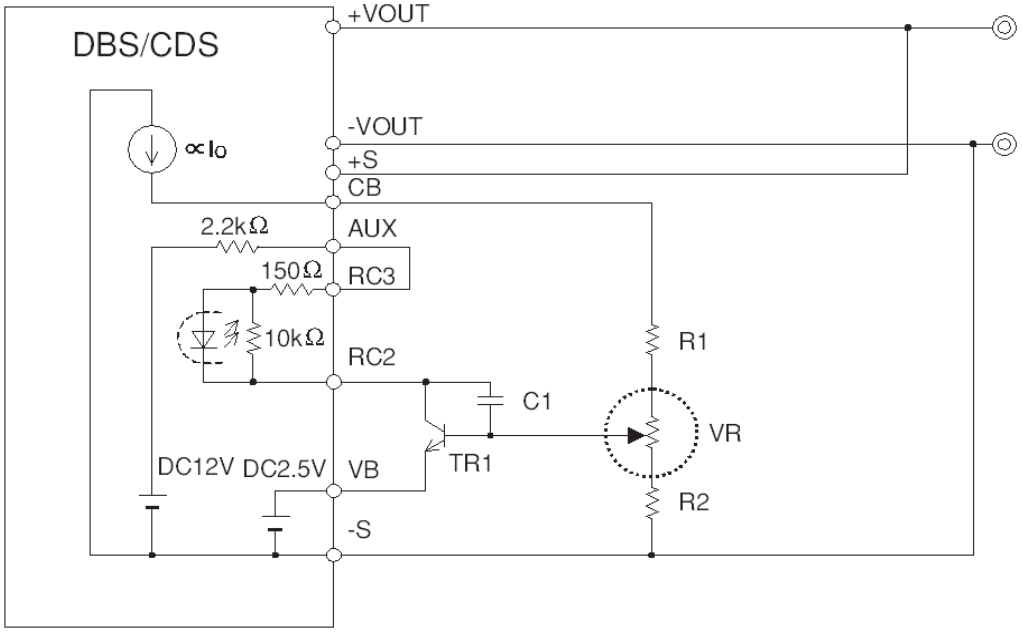


Table 4.4.1
Example of value

№	Parts №	Value/model name	Remarks
1	C1	0.1μF	
2	R1	4.7kΩ	
3	R2	10kΩ	
4	VR	10kΩ	
5	TR1	2SC2712-Y	Manufacture : Toshiba

Applications

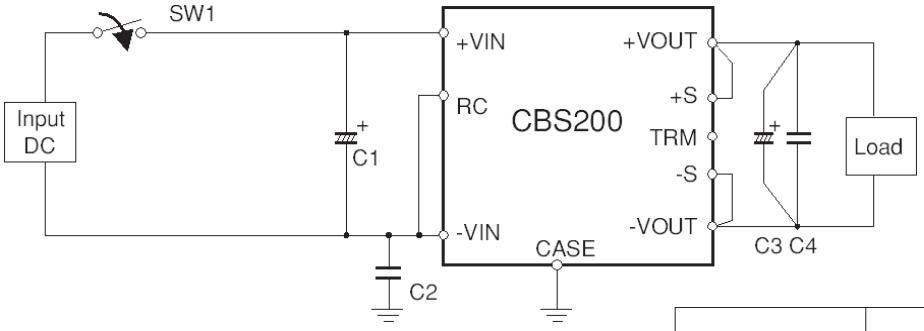
(1) To make pattern wise on P.C.B., value of parts, etc. well suited for actual output power.

(2) For gilding machine, water resolving machine, battery charger.

4.5 Inrush current limiting for CBS

- Large input capacitors is required for stable operation of DC-DC converter.
  The inrush current caused by this capacitor could be large.
  Fig.4.5.1 shows the inrush current when an inrush limiting circuit is not installed.
- To reduce the inrush current, install an inrush limiting circuit shown in Fig.4.5.2.
  Fig.4.5.2 shows the inrush current when an inrush limiting circuit is installed.

Fig.4.5.1
Inrush current of
normal circuit



C1：100V33μF (LXV series : NIPPON CHEMI-CON)
C2：AC250V4700pF (CD45 series : TDK)
C3：25V1000μF (LXZ series : NIPPON CHEMI-CON)
C4：50V0.1μF (MDD21H104M : NITSUKO ELECTRONICS)

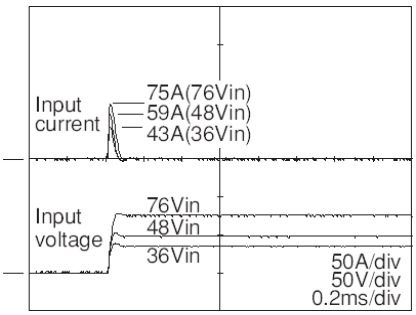
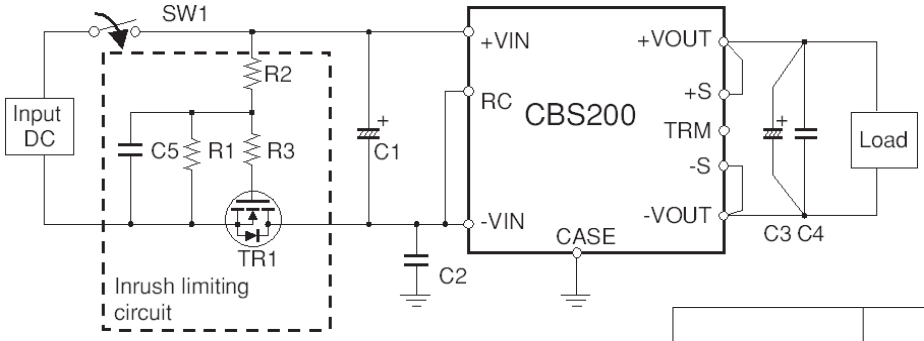
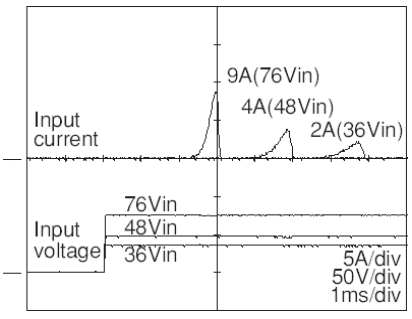


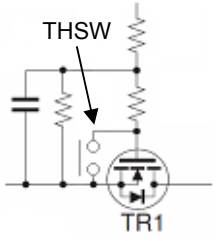
Fig.4.5.2
Inrush current limiting
circuit



C1 ： 100V33μF (LXV series : NIPPON CHEMI-CON)
C2 ： AC250V4700pF (CD45 series : TDK)
C3 ： 25V1000μF (LXZ series : NIPPON CHEMI-CON)
C4 ： 50V0.1μF (MDD21H104M : NITSUKO ELECTRONICS)
C5 ： 50V1μF (MDD21H105M : NITSUKO ELECTRONICS)
R1 ： 1/4W15kΩ
R2 ： 1/4W62kΩ
R3 ： 1/4W1kΩ
TR1： 100V50A, 34mΩ (2SK3480 : RENESAS)



- Since TR1 is on input line, if TR1 failed by some reason, it could generate heat.
  Therefore, please consider some protection such as "overheat protection device".
  Ex.) Add "Thermal SW" to TR1 and connect it in between Gste and Sourse.



4.6 Surge protection circuit

- The surge protection circuit for Railway application is shown in Fig.4.6.1.
  (for RIA12 or EN50155)

Fig.4.6.1
Surge protection
circuit

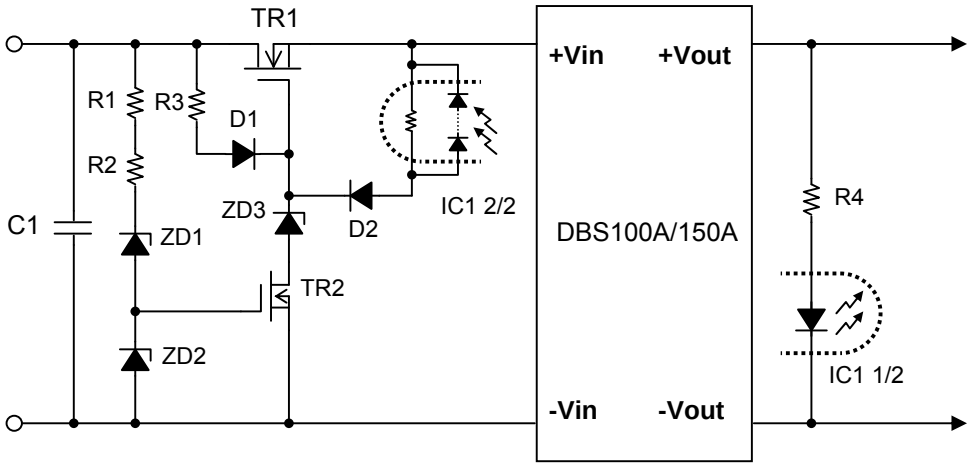
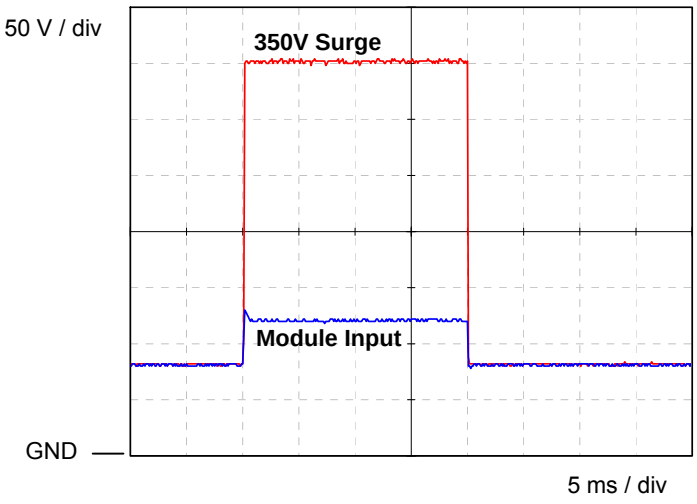


Table 4.6.1
Example of value

C1	400V, 1μF	ZD1	1/2W, 160V
R1	1/4W, 22kΩ	ZD2	1/4W, 10V
R2	1/4W, 22kΩ	ZD3	1/2W, 160V
R3	1/4W, 33kΩ	IC1	TLP591B (TOSHIBA)
D1	1N4148	TR1	TK15J50D (TOSHIBA)
D2	1N4148	TR2	SSM6K361NU(TOSHIBA)
R4	1/4W, (Output voltage / 5) kΩ		

Fig.4.6.2
Clamped surge
voltage



- Input transient surge voltage (20 ms max) is clamped to the module's input range, through the circuit in Fig.4.6.1.