9. Thermal Considerations

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To ensure operation of power module, it is necessary to keep baseplate temperature within the allowable temperature limit. The reliability of the power module depends on the temperature of the baseplate. In order to obtain maximum reliability, keep the aluminum base plate temperature low.

Proper thermal design makes higher MTBF, smaller size and lower costs.

9.2 Efficiency and Dissipation power

Not all of the input power is converted to output power, some loss is dissipated as heat power module inside. To determine the internal power dissipation, give 1 - 2 % margin of the efficiency value which is calculated by Characteristics of Efficiency vs. Output current.

Efficiency is defined as percentage of Output power vs Input power. Efficiency (E) depends on input voltage and output current. Refer to the individual data. Here ‘Efficiency characteristic of CBS2004812’ is shown in Fig.8.2.2 as an example.

Table 9.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal power dissipated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin = Vin x Iin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pout = Vout x Iout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \eta = \frac{Pout}{Pin} \times 100 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( Pd = \frac{1 - \eta}{\eta} \times Pout )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.2.1

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<tr>
<td>( Pd = \frac{1 - \eta}{\eta} \times Pout )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pin : Input power (W)
Pout : Output power (W)
Pd : Internal power dissipated (W)
\( \eta \) : Efficiency (%)
9.3 Thermal resistance

- In most applications, heat will be conducted from the baseplate into an attached heat sink. Heat conducted across the interface between the baseplate and heat sink will result in a temperature drop which must be controlled. As shown in Fig.8.3.1, the interface can be modeled as a thermal resistance with the dissipated power flow.

\[
\theta_{h-a} = \frac{T_c - T_a}{P_d} - \theta_{c-h}
\]

- Contact thermal resistance is between baseplate and heat sink. To decrease the contact thermal resistance, use thermal grease and thermal pad. When using thermal grease, apply in a uniform thin coat.

- The thermal grease and thermal pad have the following respective features.
  1. Thermal grease: low thermal resistance (0.2 - 0.3°C/W).
  2. Thermal pad: higher than thermal grease (0.3 - 0.4°C/W).
9.4 Convection cooling

- The benefits of convection cooling is low cost implementation, no need for fans, and the inherent reliability of the cooling process. Compared to forced air cooling, convection cooling needs more heat sink volume to cool down an equivalent baseplate temperature. Thermal resistance depends on heat sink shape. Therefore, refer to the detailed thermal resistance data supplied by the manufacturer prior to the selection.
- Heat sink data is almost always given for vertical fin orientation. Orienting the fins horizontally will reduce cooling effectiveness. If horizontal mounting is required, obtain relevant heat sink performance data or use forced air cooling.

Fig.9.4.1
Mounting method

(a) Vertical mounting  (b) Horizontal mounting

9.5 Forced air cooling

- In forced air cooling method, heat dissipation ability of the heat sink improves much higher than convection cooling. Refer to 8.9 Heat sink size and Thermal resistance.

Dirty environments will require filters that must be changed regularly to maintain cooling efficiency, and neglecting to change a filter or the failure of the fan could cause the system to shut down or malfunction.

9.6 Notes on Thermal design

9.6.1 Baseplate temperature

- DBS/CDS series: Refer to Fig.9.6.1 for derating curve.
- CBS series: Refer to Fig.9.6.2 for derating curve.
- Measure the baseplate temperature at the center of the baseplate.

Fig.9.6.1
The DBS/CDS series derating curve

![Thermal Considerations](image)
9.6.2 Heat sink mounting

- The interface between the baseplate and heat sink is smooth, flat and free of debris.
- Unless the baseplate and the heat sink are placed in close contact with each other, contact thermal resistance will increase until heat radiation becomes insufficient. Always use either thermal grease or thermal pads.
- To install the heat sink, fasten with screws through all four mounting holes.
- When mounting heat sinks to modules, use M3 screws torqued uniformly holes provided. The following tightening sequence should be used.
  1. Lightly finger-tighten all screws.
  2. Torque screws to 0.4N-m (5.0kg-cm) max as shown in Fig.8.6.3.

Table 9.6.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Torquing sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Torquing sequence diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.6.3 Installation of modules

- Stagger modules to improve cooling and facilitate even heat distribution between modules.

- Avoid blocking the airflow to the modules with other components.

- Use a heat sink with fins running vertically for natural convection.
9.7 Thermal design example

- The process of thermal design is described through an example of CBS504805.

**Conditions**

| Input voltage = 48 [V] | Max. ambient temperature (Ta) = 50 [°C] | Aluminum baseplate temperature (Tc) = 80 [°C] |
| Output voltage = 5 [V] | Output current = 10 [A] |

**Step Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Design example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Determine the required output power (Pout) and ambient temperature (Ta) and aluminum baseplate temperature (Tc). | For higher reliability, the aluminum baseplate temperature is set up below 80°C.  
   - Ta = 50 [°C]  
   - Pout = 5 [V] X 10 [A] = 50 [W]  
   - Tc = 80 [°C] |
| 2    | Obtain the efficiency (μ). | Efficiency (μ) is obtained by Fig.8.7.1. Refer to 8.8 Efficiency vs. Output current.  
   - The efficiency of CBS504805 is obtained by operating at rated input (DC48V).  
   - The efficiency is 85% at DC48V input voltage and 100% output current.  
   - To give 2% efficiency will be: Efficiency (μ) = 83 [%] |
| 3    | Calculate the internal power dissipation (Pd). | Pd = \( \frac{1 - 0.83}{0.83} \times 50 = 10.2 \) [W] |
| 4    | Obtain contact thermal resistance (θc-h). | Use a thermal grease with a thermal resistance of 0.2°C/W. |
| 5    | Calculate thermal resistance of Heat sink (θh-a). | θh-a = \( \frac{80 - 50}{10.2} - 0.2 = 2.7 \) [°C/W] |
| 6    | Choose the heat sink. | Use a heat sink with H = 12.7mm. Refer to Fig.8.9.1 F-CBS-F1. |
| 7    | Obtain the required wind velocity. | Wind velocity is obtained by Fig.8.7.2. The wind velocity required to reduce the resistance to set up 2.7°C/W or below. Refer to 8.9 Heat sink size and Thermal resistance.  
   - Wind velocity required here is 1.4m/s or higher. |
| 8    | Choose the fan. | Choose the fan capable of supplying air at a velocity of 1.4m/s or higher. |
| 9    | Check the design with actual equipment. | Experience shall be conducted with CBS504805.  
   - Measure the aluminum baseplate temperature at actual conditions (Pout = 50W, Ta= 50°C).  
   - Then confirm the baseplate temperature has been kept below 80°C.  
   - The thermal design is completed. |
9.8 Efficiency vs. Output current

- **CBS series**
  - CBS5024xx
  - CBS10024xx
  - CBS20024xx

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CBS20048xx

Output current [A] vs. Efficiency [%]

CBS35024xx

Output current [A] vs. Efficiency [%]

CBS35048xx

Output current [A] vs. Efficiency [%]
Thermal Considerations

- **CDS series**

  - **CDS40048xx**
  - **CDS60024xx**
    
    *1) CDS6002412H: Vin=20.5V
    CDS6002428H: Vin=19V

  - **CDS500**
  - **CDS60048xx**
    
    *1) CDS6002412H: Vin=20.5V
    CDS6002428H: Vin=19V
Thermal Considerations

- DBS series

**DBS200Bxx**

- DBS200B03
- DBS200B06
- DBS200B07
- DBS200B12

**DBS400Bxx**

- DBS400B03
- DBS400B05
- DBS400B07
- DBS400B12
- DBS400B15
- DBS400B18
- DBS400B24
- DBS400B28

**DBS100Axx**

- DBS100A13R8

**DBS150Axx**

- DBS150A12
- DBS150A15
- DBS150A24
9.9 Heat sink size and Thermal resistance

- Half Brick size
  Heat sink is prepared in CBS series Optional Parts.
  Chart: List of Heat sink for CBS series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Size [mm]</th>
<th>Thermal resistance [°C/W]</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F-CBS-F1</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F-CBS-F2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F-CBS-F3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F-CBS-F4</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F-CBS-F5</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F-CBS-F6</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig.9.9.1 F-CBS-F1 (external view)**
**Fig.9.9.2 F-CBS-F3 (external view)**
**Fig.9.9.3 F-CBS-F5 (external view)**
**Fig.9.9.4 F-CBS-F2 (external view)**
**Fig.9.9.5 F-CBS-F4 (external view)**
**Fig.9.9.6 F-CBS-F6 (external view)**

Heat sink thermal resistance curves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind velocity [m/s]</th>
<th>Thermal resistance [°C/W]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>F-CBS-F1/F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>F-CBS-F3/F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>F-CBS-F5/F6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Fig.8.9.7
Full Brick size

Chart: List of Heat sink for DBS/CDS series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Size [mm]</th>
<th>Thermal resistance [°C/W]</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heat sink A</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>116.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heat sink B</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>116.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Heat sink A and B are not sold in our company.
9.10 Thermal curves

Shown the Thermal curve with measuring environment as shown below. Verify final design by actual temperature measurement.

9.10.1 Measuring environment

- CBS series (Half Brick size)
  
  ![Measuring environment (CBS series)](image1)

- DBS/CDS series (Full Brick size)
  
  ![Measuring environment (DBS/CDS series)](image2)

Fig.9.10.3
Measuring method

- Example of CBS504812

  Conditions
  
  Load factor : 80 [%]
  
  Ambient temperature : 60 [°C]

  Shown in Fig.8.10.4, it is necessary to keep the wind velocity more than 0.5m/s. Refer to 8.10.2 Thermal Curves. Keep the baseplate temperature lower than its derating curve temperature. Refer to 8.6.1 Baseplate temperature. Measure the baseplate temperature at the center of the baseplate.

Fig.9.10.4
Example of Thermal curves
9.10.2 Thermal curves

CBS50xx03

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

CBS50xx05

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
Thermal Considerations

CBS50xx12

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

CBS50xx15

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
Thermal Considerations

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

Ambient temperature [℃] vs. Load factor [%]

- Natural Convection
- 0.1m/s(100LFM)
- 0.5m/s(200LFM)
- 1.0m/s(300LFM)
- 1.5m/s(400LFM)
- 2.0m/s(500LFM)
Thermal Considerations

**CBS100xx12**

- F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)
- F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)
- F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

**CBS100xx15**

- F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)
- F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)
- F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

*Ambient temperature [°C]*

*Load factor [%]*

- 0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
- 0.5m/s (100 LFM)
- 1.0m/s (200 LFM)
- 1.5m/s (300 LFM)
- 2.0m/s (400 LFM)
- 2.5m/s (500 LFM)
Thermal Considerations

CBS100xx24

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

CBS100xx28

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
Application Manual

Thermal Considerations

CBS200xx03

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

CBS200xx05

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

Ambient temperature [°C]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5m/s (100LFM)

1.0m/s (200LFM)

1.5m/s (300LFM)

2.0m/s (400LFM)

2.5m/s (500LFM)
CBS200xx24

![Graphs for CBS200xx24 showing temperature vs load for different velocities and ambient temperatures.]

CBS200xx28

![Graphs for CBS200xx28 showing temperature vs load for different velocities and ambient temperatures.]

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

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Thermal Considerations

CBS2004848

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
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CBS3502412

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

CBS3504812

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5m/s (100LFM)

1.0m/s (200LFM)

1.5m/s (300LFM)

2.0m/s (400LFM)

2.5m/s (500LFM)
Thermal Considerations

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
Thermal Considerations

CBS350xx32

F-CBS-F1/F2 (H = 12.7mm)

F-CBS-F3/F4 (H = 25.4mm)

F-CBS-F5/F6 (H = 38.1mm)
Thermal Considerations

CDS4004802

Heatsink A

CDS4004803

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B
CDS4004805

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

CDS4004807

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Ambient temperature [°C]

Load factor [%]

0.1 m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5 m/s (100 LFM)

1.0 m/s (200 LFM)

1.5 m/s (300 LFM)

2.0 m/s (400 LFM)

2.5 m/s (500 LFM)
Thermal Considerations

CDS4004812

Heatsink A

CDS4004815

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

CDS4004824

Heatsink A

CDS4004828

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B

Ambient temperature [°C]

Load factor [%]

0.1 m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5 m/s (100 LFM)

1.0 m/s (200 LFM)

1.5 m/s (300 LFM)

2.0 m/s (400 LFM)

2.5 m/s (500 LFM)
Application Manual

Thermal Considerations

CDS5002428H

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

CDS6004812

Heatsink A

CDS6004828

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B

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Thermal Considerations

CDS6002412H

CDS6002428H

Heatsink A

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B

Application Manual

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5m/s (100LFM)

1.0m/s (200LFM)

1.5m/s (300LFM)

2.0m/s (400LFM)

2.5m/s (500LFM)
Application Manual

Thermal Considerations

DBS100A13R8

Heatsink A

Load factor [%]

Ambient temperature [℃]

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

20 40 60 80 100

DBS150A12

Heatsink B

Load factor [%]

Ambient temperature [℃]

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

20 40 60 80 100

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)

0.5m/s (100 LF M)

1.0m/s (200 LF M)

1.5m/s (300 LF M)

2.0m/s (400 LF M)

2.5m/s (500 LF M)
### Thermal Considerations

#### Heatsink A

DBS150A15

![Graph for Heatsink A (DBS150A15)]

DBS150A24

![Graph for Heatsink A (DBS150A24)]

#### Heatsink B

![Graph for Heatsink B (DBS150A15)]

![Graph for Heatsink B (DBS150A24)]
Thermal Considerations

DBS200B03

Ambient temperature [°C]

Load factor [%]

Heatsink A

DBS200B05

Ambient temperature [°C]

Load factor [%]

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink B

Application Manual

2.5m/s (500LFM)

1.5m/s (300LFM)

1.0m/s (200LFM)

0.5m/s (100LFM)

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
Thermal Considerations

DBS200B07

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

DBS200B12

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

Heatsink A

Heatsink B

Heatsink A

Heatsink B
Thermal Considerations

DBS400B24

Heatsink A

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
0.5m/s (100 LFM)
1.0m/s (200 LFM)
1.5m/s (300 LFM)
2.0m/s (400 LFM)
2.5m/s (500 LFM)

DBS400B28

Heatsink A

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
0.5m/s (100 LFM)
1.0m/s (200 LFM)
1.5m/s (300 LFM)
2.0m/s (400 LFM)
2.5m/s (500 LFM)

Heatsink B

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
0.5m/s (100 LFM)
1.0m/s (200 LFM)
1.5m/s (300 LFM)
2.0m/s (400 LFM)
2.5m/s (500 LFM)

Heatsink B

Ambient temperature [℃]

Load factor [%]

0.1m/s (Natural Convection)
0.5m/s (100 LFM)
1.0m/s (200 LFM)
1.5m/s (300 LFM)
2.0m/s (400 LFM)
2.5m/s (500 LFM)