

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

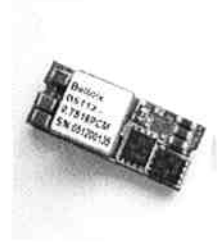
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BST-16A Series

BST series is a 16A output ultra small size, low profile, ultra high efficiency, low noise and non-isolated type DC-DC converter developed for Distributed Power Architecture (DPA). The output voltage is adjustable in a wide range. For 4V input model, it is adjustable in the range of 0.75V-3.3V, and for 12V input model, it is adjustable in the range of 0.75V-5.0V. Furthermore, a tracking function is built-in as a standard and it is easy to compose sequence circuits for applications required for power supply sequences of FPGA etc.

<Features>

- Low Profile, Ultra Small Size (W=33.0 L=13.5 H=9.7mm) - Wide Input Voltage Range
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Input/ Output Non-Isolated Type
- High Efficiency 95%, 91%
- Wide Operating Temp. Range -40°C to +85°C
- SMD Type
- Long-Life, High Performance, Low Price
- Built-in Over-Current Protection
- Tracking Function
- Remote ON/OFF Control
- High Reliability with the Latest SMD Structure
- No Electrolytic Capacitor



<Model, Rating, Specification>

Table 1

Model	Input		Output			Efficiency(%) (Vo=3.3V,16A)	Package
	Rating Voltage (V)	Voltage Range (V)	Rating Voltage (V)	Adjustable Range (V)	Current (A)		
BST04-0.7S16PCM	4.0	2.8 - 5.5	0.75	0.75 - 3.3	16	95.0	SMD
BST12-0.7S16PCM	12.0	10.0 - 14.0	0.75	0.75 - 5.0	16	91.5	SMD

<Outline>

Dimension: mm (Inches)

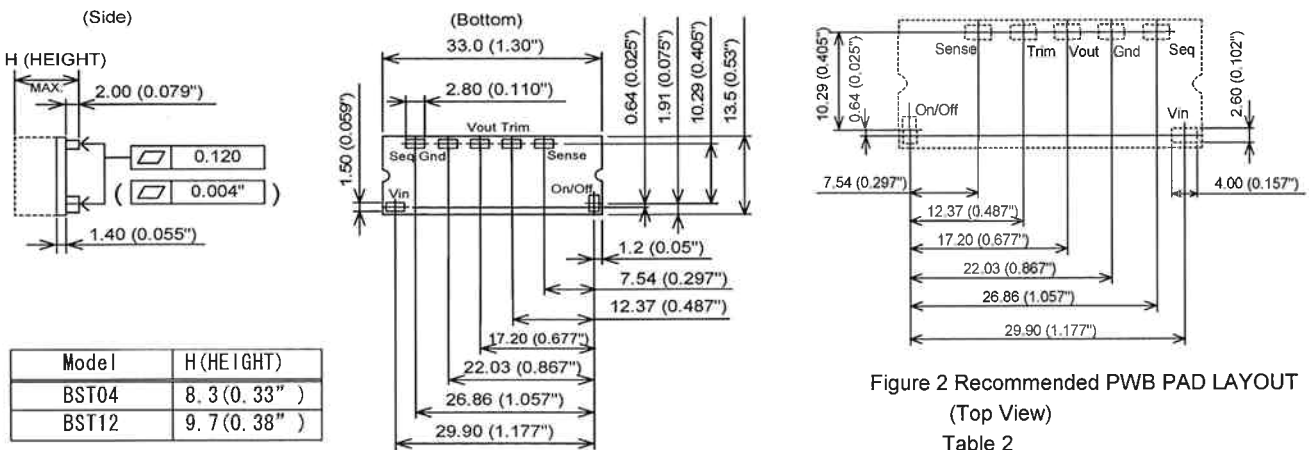


Figure 1 Outline

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	On/Off	Remote On/Off control
2	Vin	+Input pin
3	Seq	Tracking function pin
4	Gnd	Input/output GND pin
5	Vout	+Output pin
6	Trim	Output voltage adjustable pin
7	Sense	Vout sensing pin

Figure 2 Recommended PWB PAD LAYOUT (Top View)

Table 2

Pin no. is not shown for the unit.
Pin substances: Copper
Plating: Tin plating after nickel plating.

<Absolute Maximum Ratings>

Table 3

Item	Symbol (unit)	BST04-0.7S16PCM		BST12-0.7S16PCM	
		min.	max.	min.	max.
Input voltage	Vin (V)	0	+5.8	0	+15
TRACK voltage	TRACK (V)	0	Vin,max.	0	Vin,max.
Operating ambient temp.	Ta (°C)	-40	+85	-40	+85
Storage temp.	Tstg (°C)	-55	+125	-55	+125

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

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BST-16A Series

<Electrical Characteristics> BST04-0.7S16PCM

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C, Airflow=300LFM, Vin=5.0V, Io=rating) Table 4

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Characteristics						
Input Voltage Range	Vin	Vout ≤ Vin-0.5V	2.8		5.5	V
UVLO Turn-on Voltage Threshold				2.2		V
UVLO Turn-off Voltage Threshold				2.0		V
Maximum Input Current	Iin	Vin=+2.8V to +5.5V Io=16A			16.0	A
No-Load Input Current	Iin	Io= 0A		70	100	mA
Off Converter Input Current	Iin			20	30	mA
Output Characteristics						
Output Voltage Set Point	Vo	Vin=+5.0V Io=16A	0.7375	0.7525	0.7675	V
Output Voltage Adjustable Range	Vo		(0.752)		3.3	V
Output Voltage Regulation		Vin=+2.8V to +5.5V Io =0A to 16A Ta=-40°C to +85°C		0.3		%
Over Line				0.4		%
Over Load				0.8		%
Over Temperature						%
Total Output Voltage Range		Input, load, temperature	-3.0		+3.0	%
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise		Bandwidth = 20MHz				
Peak to Peak		1μ ceramic, 10μ tantalum		25	50	mV
RMS		1μ ceramic, 10μ tantalum		8	15	mV
Output Current Range (Temp. derating required)	Io		0		16	A
Output Voltage Over-Shoot at Start-Up					5	%
Output DC Current-Limit Inception				220	280	% Io
Output Short-Circuit Current(Hiccup Mode)	Io,s/c			3.5		Adc
Dynamic Characteristics						
Dynamic Load Response		10μF Tan & 1μF Ceramic load cap, 2.5A/μs				
Positive Step Change in Output Current		50% Io, max to 100% Io, max		300	400	mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current		100% Io, max to 50% Io, max		300	400	mV
Setting Time to 10% of Peak Deviation				25		μs
Turn-On Transient		Io=Io, max				
Start-Up Time, From Input		Vin=Vin,min, Vo=10% of Vo,set		4	6	ms
Output Voltage Rise Time		Time for Vo to rise from 10% to 90% of Vo,set		4	8	ms
Maximum Output Startup Capacitive Load		Full Load : 1mΩ ≤ Esr Full Load : 10mΩ ≤ Esr			1000 5000	μF μF
Efficiency						
Vo=3.3V Vo=1.8V Vo=0.75V	η	Vin=5V Io=16A		95.0 91.0 83.0		%
Feature Characteristics						
Switching Frequency				300		kHz
On/Off Control						
Logic High Voltage		Module On, Von/off			Vin,max	V
Logic Low Voltage		Module Off, Von/off	-0.2		0.3	V
Logic Low Current		Module On, Ion/off			10	μA
Logic High Current		Module Off, Ion/off		0.2	1.0	mA
Tracking Slew Rate			0.1		2	V/msec
Tracking Delay Time		Delay from Vin,min to application of tracking voltage	10			msec
Tracking Accuracy		Power-up 2V/mS Power-down 1V/mS		100 200	200 400	mV mV
Remote Sense Range					0.1	V
Over-Temperature Shutdown				130		°C
Weight				6.5		g

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BST-16A Series

<Electrical Characteristics> BST12-0.7S16PCM

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C, Airflow=300LFM, Vin=12.0V, Io=rating) Table 5

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Characteristics						
Input Voltage Range	Vin		10	12	14	V
UVLO Turn-on Voltage Threshold				9.5		V
UVLO Turn-off Voltage Threshold				8.5		V
Maximum Input Current	Iin	Vin=+10V to +14V Io=16A			9	A
No-Load Input Current	Iin	Io= 0A		100	130	mA
Off Converter Input Current	Iin			10	30	mA
Output Characteristics						
Output Voltage Set Point	Vo	Vin=+12V Io=16A	0.7375	0.7525	0.7675	V
Output Voltage Adjustable Range	Vo		(0.752)		5.0	V
Output Voltage Regulation						
Over Line		Vin=+10V to +14V		0.3		%
Over Load		Io =0A to 16A		0.4		%
Over Temperature		Ta=-40°C to +85°C		0.4		%
Total Output Voltage Range		Input, load, temperature	-3.0		+3.0	%
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise						
Peak to Peak		Bandwidth = 20MHz		30	75	mV
RMS		1μ ceramic, 10μ tantalum		12	30	mV
Output Current Range (Temp. derating required)	Io		0		16	A
Output Voltage Over-Shoot at Start-up					5	%
Output DC Current-Limit Inception				180		% Io
Output Short-Circuit Current(Hiccup mode)		Io,s/c		3		Adc
Dynamic Characteristics						
Dynamic Load Response		10μF Tan & 1μF ceramic load cap, 2.5A/μs				
Positive Step Change in Output Current		50% Io, max to 100% Io, max		200	300	mV
Negative Step Change in Output Current		100% Io, max to 50% Io, max		200	300	mV
Setting Time to 10% of Peak Deviation				25		μs
Turn-On Transient						
Start-Up Time, From Input		Io=Io,max Vin=Vin,min, Vo=10% of Vo,set		3	5	ms
Output Voltage Rise Time		Time for Vo to rise from 10% to 90% of Vo,set		4	6	ms
Maximum Output Startup Capacitive Load		Full Load : 1mΩ ≤ Esr Full Load : 10mΩ ≤ Esr			1000 5000	μF μF
Efficiency						
Vo=5.0V	η	Vin=12V Io=16A		93.5		%
Vo=1.8V				88.0		
Vo=0.75V				79.0		
Feature Characteristics						
Switching Frequency				300		kHz
On/Off Control						
Logic High Voltage		Module On, Von/off			Vin,max	V
Logic Low Voltage		Module Off, Von/off	-0.2		0.3	V
Logic Low Current		Module On, Ion/off			10	μA
Logic High Current		Module Off, Ion/off		0.2	1.0	mA
Tracking Slew Rate			0.1		2	V/msec
Tracking Delay Time		Delay from Vin,min to application of tracking voltage	10			msec
Tracking Accuracy		Power-up 2V/mS Power-down 1V/mS		100 200	200 400	mV mV
Remote Sense Range					0.1	V
Over-Temperature Shutdown				130		°C
Weight				6.5	9	g

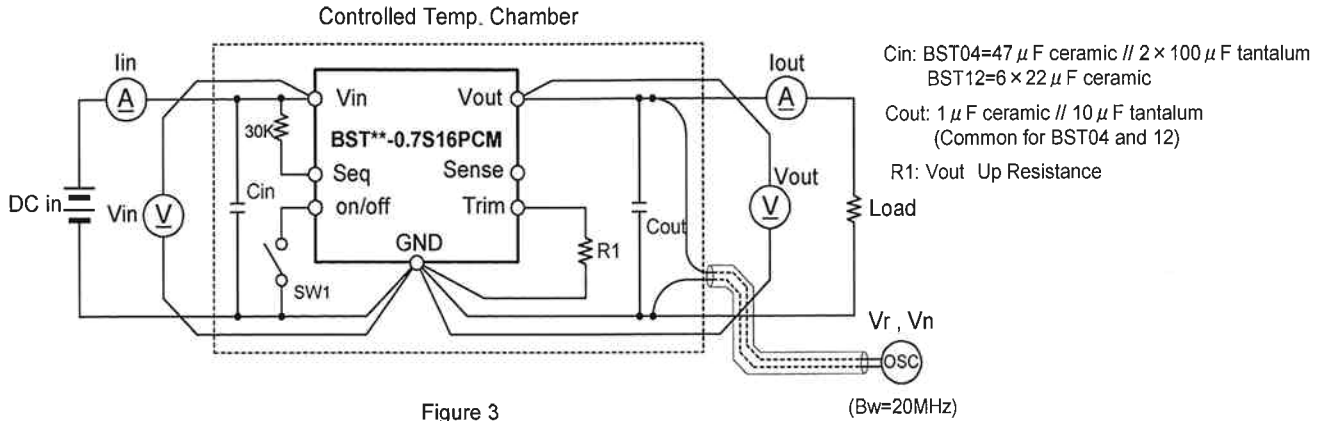
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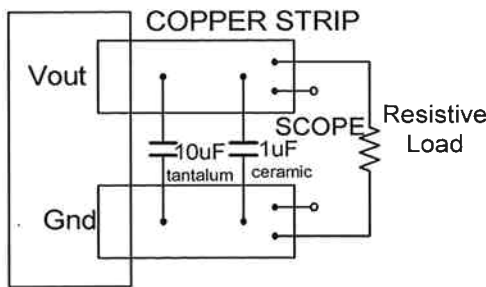
BST-16A Series

<Measurement Circuit>

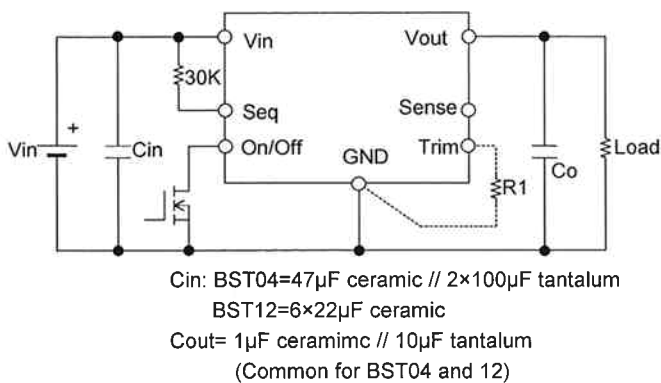
1. Standard Measurement Circuit



2. Output Ripple Noise Measurement Circuit



<Standard Connection Circuit Diagram>



<Input Filter>

Low impedance supply is required for input supply to BST series. There is possibility to effect the stable operation of the module if the input supply impedance becomes high impedance. It is also required to connect to the input of the module as close as possible to keep the input ripple of the input capacitor minimum and to make the stable operation of the module certain.

A low ESR polymer or a ceramic capacitor is recommended for an input additional capacitor (Cin) to maintain low input voltage ripple. The input ripple voltage (mVp-p) data when an additional capacitor is mounted to the input, is shown in figure 6-8.

When operating several DC-DC converters using the same input power supply, or operating with cascade connection, beat frequency influence may appear on output voltage or beat sound due to mutual interference. So, when connecting like this, be sure to compose a L-C filter to the input line.

BST04-0.7S16PCM

1. 2 \times 100 μ F tantalum // 47 μ F ceramic ---- Figure 6
 I_{out} =16A
2. 4 \times 100 μ F tantalum // 2 \times 47 μ F ceramic ---- Figure 7
 I_{out} =16A

BST12-0.7S16PCM

3. 6 \times 47 μ F tantalum, 6 \times 22 μ F ceramic ---- Figure 8
 I_{out} =16A

The ripple current calculated by the equation below will flow into the input capacitor (Cin). Give consideration to the capacitance ripple current for selecting capacitors.

$$I_{rms} = I_{out} \sqrt{\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \left(1 - \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}\right)} A_{rms}$$

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BST-16A Series

BST04-0.7S16PCM

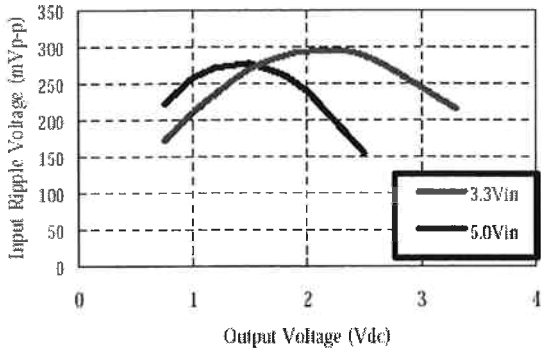


Figure 6 Input voltage ripple VS Output voltage
Cin=2×100μF tantalum // 47μF ceramic
Iout= 16A

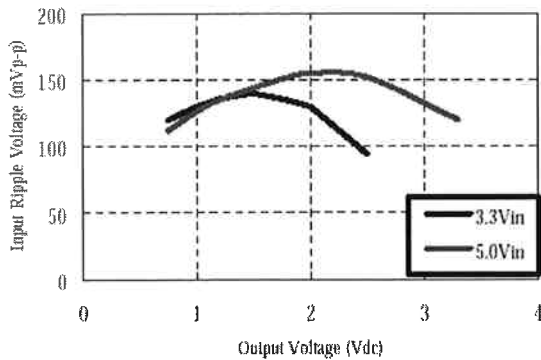


Figure 7 Input voltage ripple VS Output voltage
Cin=4×100μF tantalum // 2× 47μF ceramic
Iout= 16A

BST12-0.7S16PCM

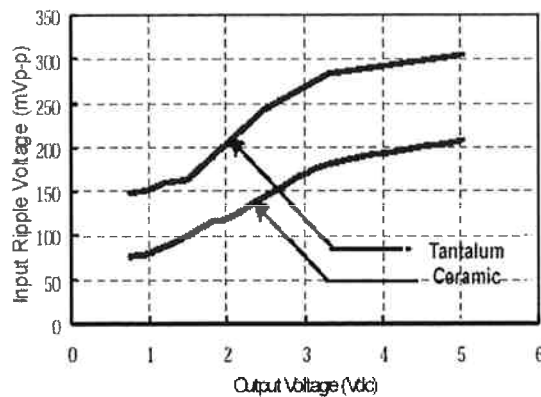


Figure 8 Input voltage ripple VS Output voltage
Cin=6×47μF tantalum
6×22μF ceramic
Vin=12V , Iout= 16A

<Remote ON/Off Control>

BST series has an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. As shown in figure 9, connect a NPN transistor between the Gnd pin and On/Off pin.

The converter will operate when On/Off pin is at open mode, and the converter will stop at low mode.

When On/Off control is not used, connect On/Off pin to open or Vin.

- On/Off-Gnd open: Output voltage On
- On/Off-Gnd short: Output voltage Off

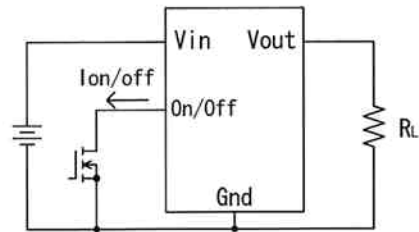


Figure 9

<Remote Sensing>

This product has a remote sensing pin, and it is considered to have stable output at the using point, being influenced by voltage drop due to the wiring. However, since the ground of input/ output for this product is a common type of non-isolated type, only +output is able to sense.

Remote sense line is a part of the field back loop, and since only a small amount of current is flowing in, particular attention shall be paid for drawing layouts and patterns.

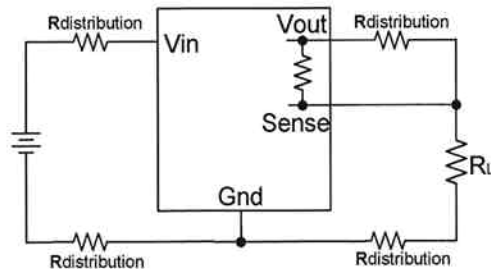


Figure 10

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<Output Voltage Programming>

The output voltage of BST series can be programmed to any voltage between 0.75V and 3.3V (for BST12 model, up to 5.0V). When programming the output, input and output voltage difference of 0.5V ($V_o + 0.5V \leq V_{in}$) or more is required. There are two ways of programming, one using external voltage and the other using an external resistor.

1. Programming with external voltage

Output voltage (V_o) can be programmed by applying external voltage between the TRIM and GND pins (Figure 11).

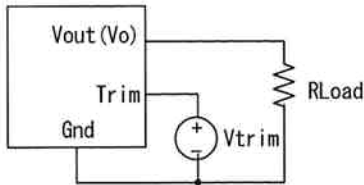


Figure 11 Connection circuit for external voltage programming

To calculate the external voltage V_{trim} of **BST04-0.7S16PCM** for programming, use the following equation:

$$V_{trim} = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (V_o - 0.7525)$$

Ex.) To program the V_{out} to 3.3V, V_{trim} is calculated as follows
 $V_{trim} = 0.7 - 0.1698 \times (3.3 - 0.7525) = 0.267V$

To calculate the external voltage V_{trim} of **BST12-0.7S16PCM** for programming, use the following equation:

$$V_{trim} = 0.7 - [(V_o - 0.7525) \times 0.0667]$$

Ex.) To program the V_{out} to 3.3V, V_{trim} is calculated as follows
 $V_{trim} = 0.7 - [(3.3 - 0.7525) \times 0.0667] = 0.530V$

Typical example of voltage control **Table 6**

$V_o(V)$	$V_{trim}(V)$	
	BST04-0.7S16PCM	BST12-0.7S16PCM
0.7525	Open	Open
1.2	0.624	0.670
1.5	0.573	0.650
1.8	0.522	0.630
2.5	0.403	0.583
3.3	0.267	0.530
5.0	-----	0.4167

2. Programming with resistance

Output voltage (V_o) can be programmed by connecting a resistance between the TRIM and GND pins (Figure 12).

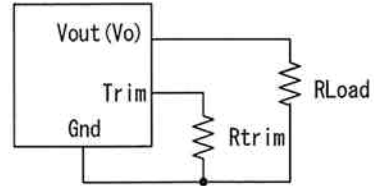


Figure 12 Connection circuit for resistance programming

To calculate the resistance R_{trim} for programming, use the following equation: (Common equation for BST04 and BST12)

$$R_{trim} = \left(\frac{R1}{V_o - 0.7525} - R2 \right) \Omega$$

Table 7

$V_o(V)$	$R_{trim}(\Omega)$	
	BST04-0.7S16PCM	BST12-0.7S16PCM
R_{trim}	Resistance value for programming	
V_o	Desired output voltage	
R1	21070	10500
R2	5110	1000

To program the V_{out} of **BST04-0.7S16PCM** to 1.8V, R_{trim} is calculated as follows

$$R_{trim} = \left(\frac{21070}{1.8 - 0.7525} - 5110 \right) \Omega = 15004 \Omega$$

To program the V_{out} of **BST12-0.7S16PCM** to 3.3V, R_{trim} is calculated as follows

$$R_{trim} = \left(\frac{10500}{3.3 - 0.7525} - 1000 \right) \Omega = 3122 \Omega$$

Typical example of resistance programming control **Table 8**

$V_o(V)$	$R_{trim}(k\Omega)$	
	BST04-0.7S16PCM	BST12-0.7S16PCM
0.7525	Open	Open
1.2	41.97	22.464
1.5	23.08	13.047
1.8	15.00	9.024
2.5	6.95	5.009
3.3	3.16	3.122
5.0	-----	1.472

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BST-16A Series

<Output Voltage Tracking>

For BST series, output voltage tracking during power-up and power-down of the converter is possible by using the Seq pin. The following three types of tracking method is possible.

- 1 Sequential operation
- 2 Ratio-Metric tracking
- 3 Simultaneous tracking

Tracking operation applies the control voltage from modules or external voltages to the Seq pin and makes the control voltage track the output voltage. This simplifies the task at power-up and power-down. Also by connecting DC-DC converters together, a composition to track their output voltage will be made.

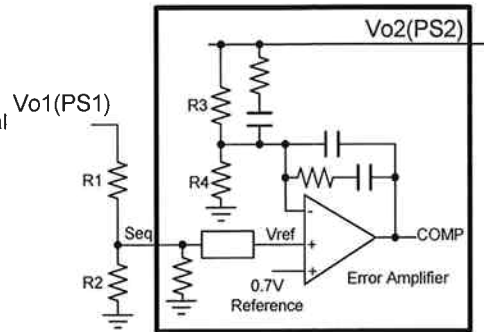


Figure 13 Tracking Diagram

1. Sequential operation

Sequential operation is shown in figure 14. By composing a circuit of PWRGD signal from PS1(5V) with components such as resistance-capacitor etc. inside the dotted line, the control voltage will be input to Seq pin of PS2(3.3V). Figure 15 and 16 show the wave form at operation. Figure 15 (Power-Up) shows a wave form of ; power-up the PS1(5V) first, and once the PS1(5V) reaches a stable voltage, PWRGD signal of PS1 will be output. Then time constant will be generated by the time constant circuit composed of components such as R-C etc. inside the dotted line, and will be input to Seq pin of PS2(3.3V) and control the PS2(3.3V). Figure 16 (Power-Down) shows the wave form of PS1 (5V) output voltage using the off signal which has been output at approximately 90% or below the rating voltage and when off-controlling the PS2(3.3V).

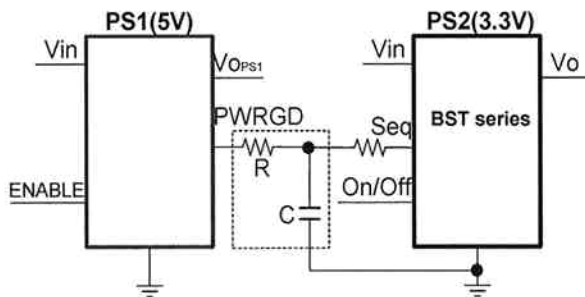


Figure 14 Example for Sequential operation connection

Note:

- There is no PWRGD function or pin for BST series.
- Time constant circuit (C-R) inside the dotted line of figure 14 is a block diagram. In practical use, compose a circuit which suits the practical usage.
- The output ripple may increase by connecting a capacitor between Seq and Gnd pin. Be sure not to connect any capacitor to the Seq pin

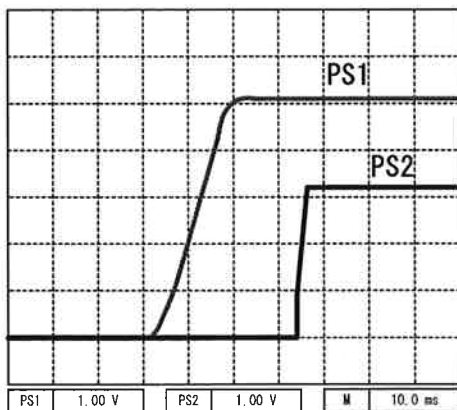


Figure 15 Sequential operation (Power-Up)

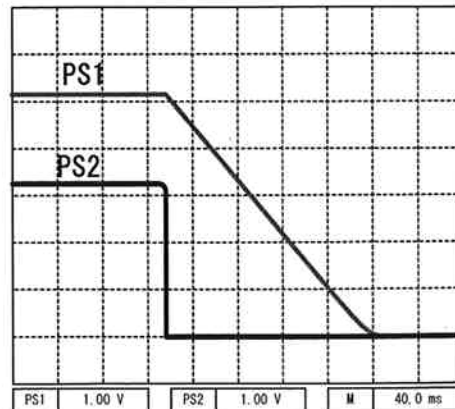


Figure 16 Sequential operation (Power-Down)

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2. Ratio-Metric tracking operation

Ratio-Metric operation is implemented by the control voltage and R1 resistance value connected to the Seq pin. The tracking is implemented by the control voltage PS1(Vo1) and resistance value R1, R2 shown in figure 17. The resistance value of R2 inside the converter is set to 20kΩ, so it depends on R1 and PS1(Vo1).

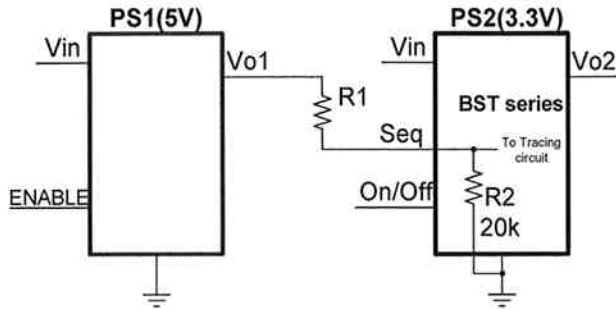


Figure 17 Ratio-Metric tracking connection method

Ratio-Metric tracking Case 1

Following is how to calculate the value of R1.

First, calculate the voltage difference when the output voltage of PS1(Vo1) and PS2(Vo2) is stable. $\Delta V = Vo1 - Vo2$ (Refer to figure 18, 19)

$$R1 = \frac{(Vo2 + \Delta V) - Vref}{Vref} \times 20k\Omega \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Note 1: $Vref = 0.4 \times Vo2$, refer to table 9

Note 2: ΔV = voltage difference between Vo1 and Vo2

Example) PS1: Vo1=5V, PS2: Calculate the R1 at Vo2=3.3V
 $\Delta V = 5 - 3.3 = 1.7V$ $Vref = 0.4 \times 3.3V = 1.32V$

$$R1 = \frac{(3.3 + 1.7) - 1.32}{1.32} \times 20k\Omega = 55.75k\Omega$$

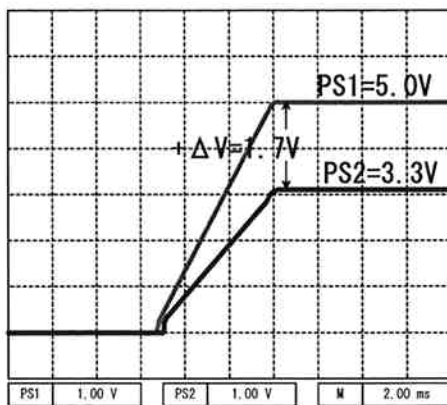


Figure 18 Ratio-Metric tracking Case 1 (Power-up)

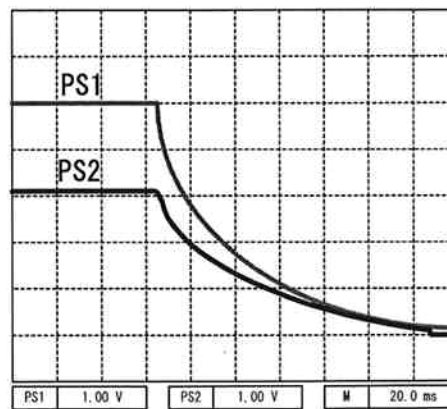


Figure 19 Ratio-Metric tracking Case 1 (Power-down)

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Ratio-Metric tracking Case 2

For case 2, PS2 rises first at power up and falls second at power down. Calculate R1 by equation 2.

First, calculate the voltage difference $\Delta V = V_{o1} - V_{o2}$ of PS1(V_{o1}) and PS2(V_{o2}) when the output voltage of PS2 is stable. (Refer to figure 20, 21)

$$R1 = \frac{(V_{o2} - \Delta V) - V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} \times 20k\Omega \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

Note 1: $V_{ref} = 0.4 \times V_{o2}$, refer to table 9

Note 2: ΔV = Voltage difference of V_{o1} and V_{o2} when PS2(V_{o2}) reaches the rating voltage

Example) PS1: $V_{o1} = 5V$, PS2: Calculate the R1 at $V_{o2} = 3.3V$

$$V_{ref} = 0.4 \times V_{o2} = 0.4 \times 3.3V = 1.32V$$

Voltage difference of PS2(V_{o2}) at rating voltage and PS1(V_{o1}) will be set at $\Delta V = 1.3V$.

$$R1 = \frac{(3.3 - 1.3) - 1.32}{1.32} \times 20k\Omega = 10.303k\Omega$$

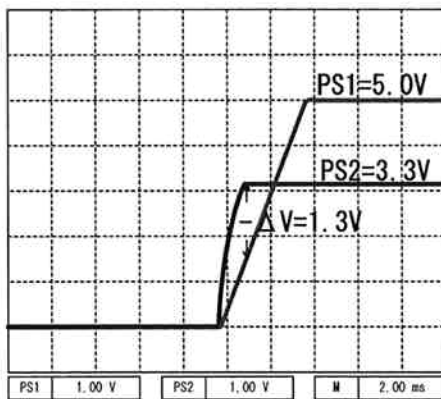


Figure 20 Ratio-Metric tracking Case 2 (Power-up)

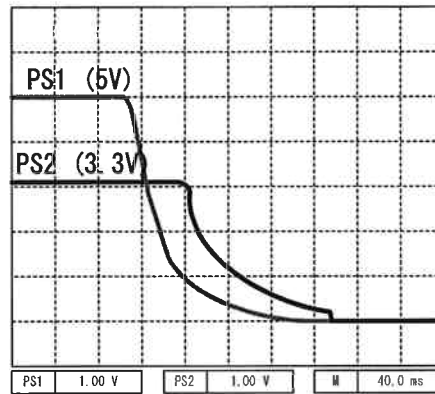


Figure 21 Ratio-Metric tracking Case 2 (Power-down)

Typical example of output voltage V_{o2} (PS2) vs. V_{ref}

Table 9

V_{o2} , (PS2)	V_{ref} (=0.4× V_{o2})
0.7525	0.3
1.2	0.48
1.5	0.6
1.8	0.72
2.5	1.0
3.3	1.32
5.0	2.0

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BST-16A Series

3. Simultaneous tracking operation

Similarly to ratio-metric tracking, simultaneous tracking is implemented by using a voltage divider around Seq pin. For simultaneous tracking operation, there is no voltage difference between PS1(Vo1) and PS2(Vo2), and is used at power-up and power-down. The simultaneous tracking operation can be accomplished by putting R1 equal to 30kΩ through PS1(Vo1) to Seq pin of PS2(Vo2).

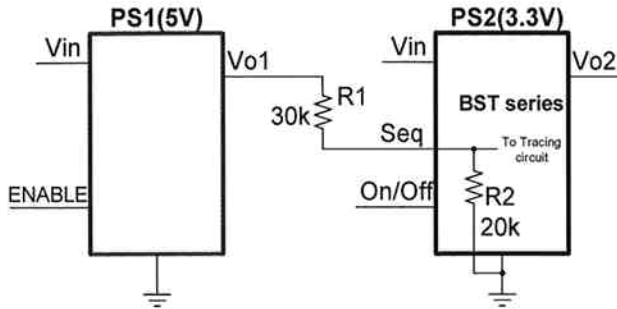


Figure 22 Simultaneous tracking connection method

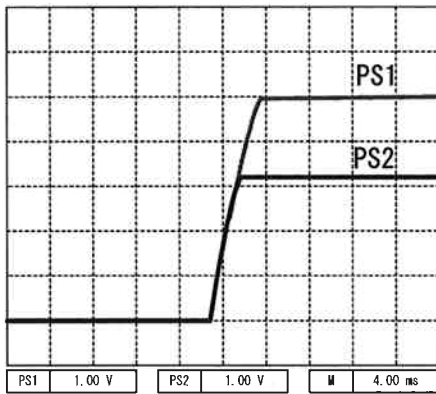


Figure 23 Simultaneous tracking Case 1 (Power-up)

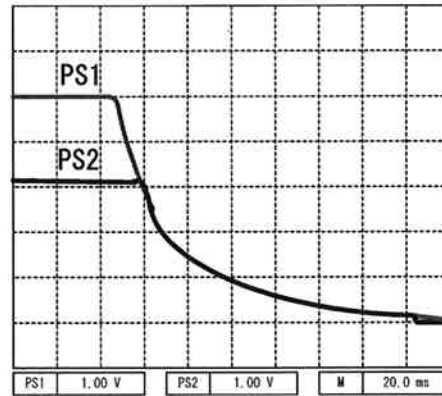


Figure 24 Simultaneous tracking Case 1 (Power-down)

4. Precautions for using the tracking function

- 1) The initial condition for tracking operation is to set the On/Off control pin of PS2 "On", and then apply voltage to the input pin of PS1 and PS2.
- 2) For the Seq pin potential, it is required to keep it 0V as it is for 10msec. or more after the input voltage reaches V_{in-min} voltage.
- 3) This short period is to initialize the soft-start. Until PS2 completes the soft-start operation, it will not track the voltage of PS1. When the soft-start operation completes, PS2 can start tracking the Seq pin voltage.
- 4) At power-down due to input interception, proper tracking operation is not possible when the input voltage of converters each other becomes minimum or below. So it is a good way to use the On/Off of PS1 to implement power tracking at power-down.
- 5) The absolute maximum voltage of Seq pin does not exceed the input voltage.
- 6) When not using the tracking operation, connect from Seq pin to +Vin with a 30k Ω resistance.
- 7) When the Seq pin voltage is short, the output setting voltage will fall. So be careful that the Seq pin voltage does not go short.

<Over-Temperature Shutdown>

When this BST series is used under unfavorable conditions and the temperature exceeds the over-temperature threshold, the non-latch method over-temperature protection will operate. Once the temperature detection component comes up to approx. 130°C, the operation will start.

<Over-Current Protection>

To provide protection in an output over load fault condition, the unit is equipped with internal over-current protection. When the over-current protection is triggered, the unit enters hiccup mode. The units operate normally once the fault condition is removed.

Over-current protection will limit the current of the constant current type. Once the over-current condition is solved, the converter will go back to normal constant voltage operation.

<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/cUL 60950 (US & Canada) recognized and TUV (EN60950) conforms.

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

The input to these units is to be provided with a maximum 20A (for 4V input products) or 15A (for 12V input products) of glass type fast-acting fuse in the ungrounded lead.

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

Bellnix®

BST-16A Series

<Thermal Derating>

This converter operates in a wide temperature range, however when the ambient temperature is high, proper heat radiation by cooling is required. The thermal derating shown below is a support for proper use of the converter and thermal designing. For certain cooling, it is required to check your own equipment's temperature under both maximum ambient temperature and cooling ventilated condition with the converter mounted inside the device/ system. When checking with your own equipment, the hot spot temperature shall not exceed 105°C.

Following is the heat radiation pattern conditions of derating

- PCB substance: FR-4, t1.6
- Size: 90mm×160mm

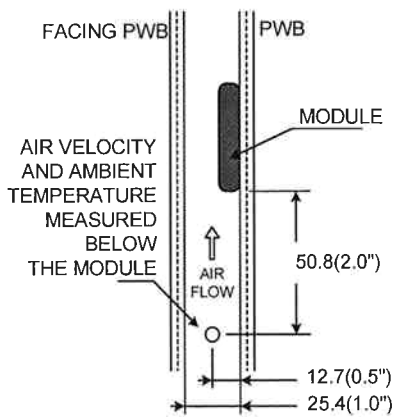
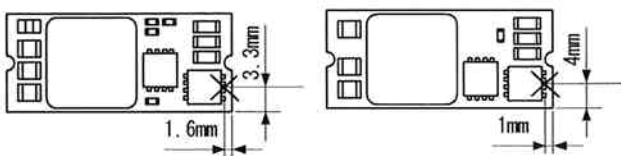


Figure 25 Thermal derating (testing conditions)



BST04-0.7S16PCM

BST12-0.7S16PCM

Figure 26 Hot spot at temperature measurement

BST04-0.7S16PCM Derating Curve

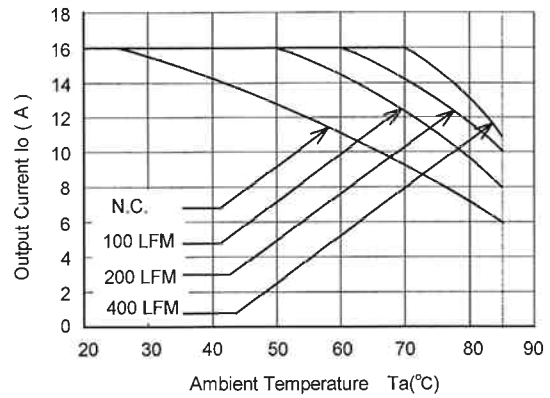


Figure 27 Thermal Derating Curve (Vin=5.0V, Vo=3.3V)

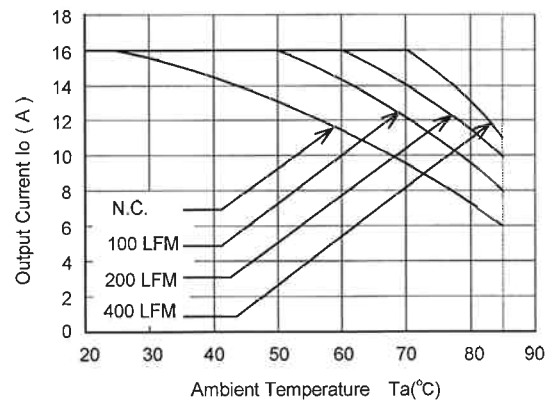


Figure 28 Thermal Derating Curve (Vin=5.0V, Vo=1.8V)

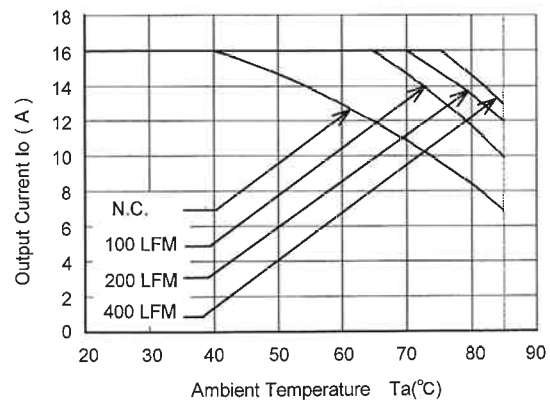


Figure 29 Thermal Derating Curve (Vin=5.0V, Vo=0.75V)

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

Bellnix®

BST-16A Series

BST12-0.7S16PCM Derating Curve

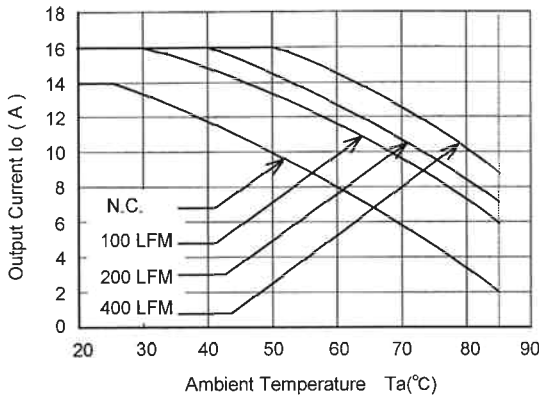


Figure 30 Thermal Derating Curve ($V_{in}=12V$, $V_o=5.0V$)

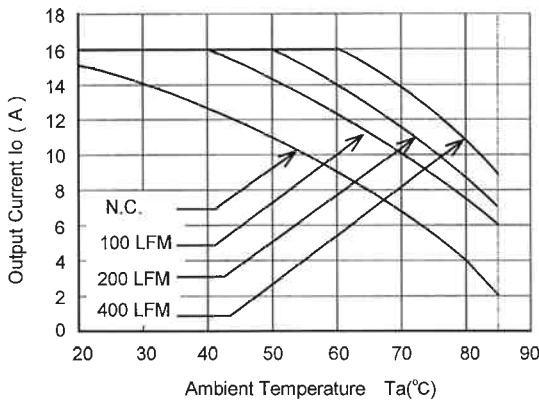


Figure 31 Thermal Derating Curve ($V_{in}=12V$, $V_o=3.3V$)

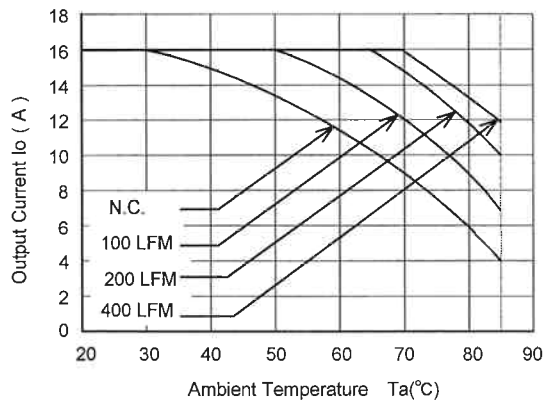


Figure 32 Thermal Derating Curve ($V_{in}=12V$, $V_o=0.75V$)

<Things to note>

1. Fuse

This converter does not have a built-in fuse. For safety and system protection, be sure to put a fuse to the input line of the +Vin side.

2. To prevent reverse connection of input power supply

For this converter, if the input voltage is connected in reverse by mistake, it will be damaged. If there is a possibility of reverse connection, please add a protection circuit as shown in figure 33. Be sure that the power supply on the supplying side has the capacity to fuse the fuse.

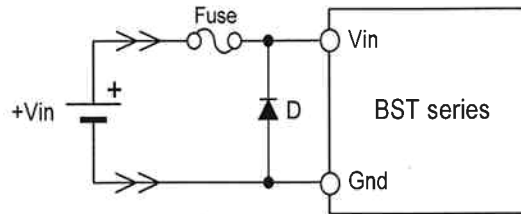


Figure 33

3. Over-Voltage Protection

This converter does not have a built-in over-voltage protection. If the switching element in this converter is damaged in short mode, DC input will go out as it is. However, to avoid damage at over-voltage mode, be sure to add an input intercepting circuit as shown in figure 34.

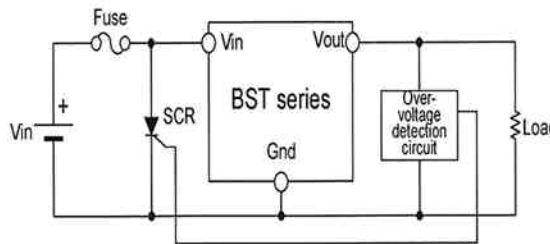


Figure 34

4. Storage conditions and humidity countermeasures before mounting

Storage conditions before being mounted should be ambient temperature 30°C and ambient humidity 60%RH or below. Also, keep these products in a place where the unit will not be influenced by direct sunshine or poisonous gas (chloric, sulfur etc.).

For dampproof package articles, be sure not to open except under the managed conditions.

<Vibration, Shock>

Vibration	5-10Hz	All amplitude 10mm (1 hour in each of 3 orthogonal axes)
	10-55Hz	Acceleration 2G (1hour in each of 3 orthogonal axes)
Shock	Acceleration	20G (3 directions, 3 times each)
	Shocking time	11±5ms

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

Bellnix®

BST-16A Series

<Soldering Conditions>

- This converter is for reflow soldering. Do not vibrate at reflow.
- Flow soldering is not possible for this converter.
- Before reflow soldering the converters which have been left in the opened dry package, be sure to pre-bake the converters under the following conditions.

- ① taken out of the reel
125°C, 24hours
- ② still in the reel
 - 1) 40°C, 13days
(saturated@30°C/85%RH)
 - or
 - 2) 40°C, 9days

(At Limit of Floor Lift+72hr@30°C/60%RH)

Re-baking is also required before reflow soldering if it has been in dry-pack for more than 1year or kept in 30°C/60%RH for more than 168hours with the dry-package opened.

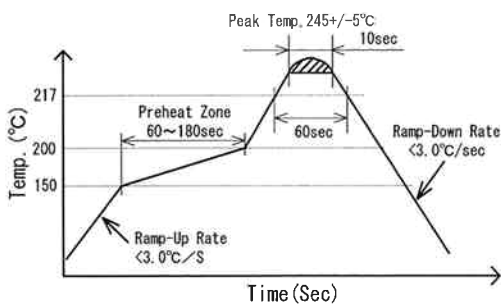


Figure 35 Temperature profile (lead-free)

BST04-0.7S16PCM

<PICK AND LOCATION>

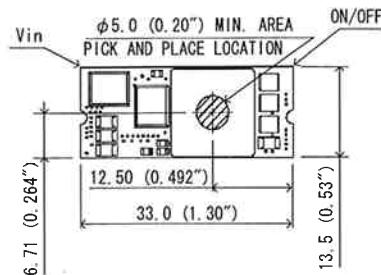


Figure 36

Notes

Dimensions: mm (inches)

Tolerances: X.X mm \pm 0.5mm (X.XX in. \pm 0.02 in.)

X.XX mm \pm 0.25mm (X.XXX in. \pm 0.010 in.)

<SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL>

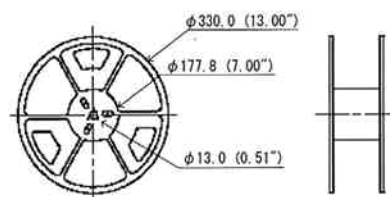
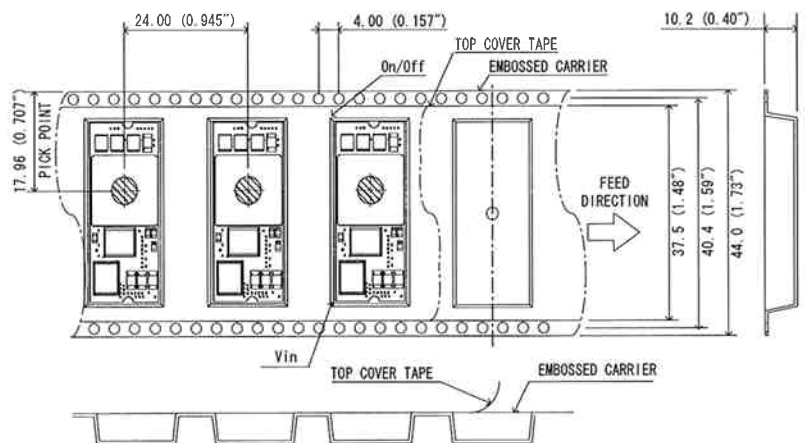


Figure 37

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

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BST-16A Series

BST12-0.7S16PCM

<PICK AND LOCATION>

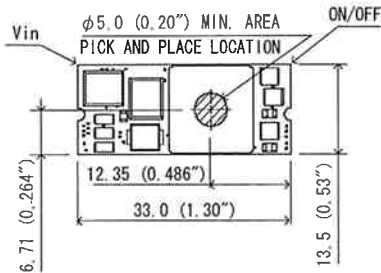


Figure 38

Notes

Dimensions: mm (inches)

Tolerances: X.X mm ± 0.5mm (X.XX in. ± 0.02 in.)

X.XX mm ± 0.25mm (X.XXX in. ± 0.010 in.)

<SURFACE-MOUNT TAPE & REEL>

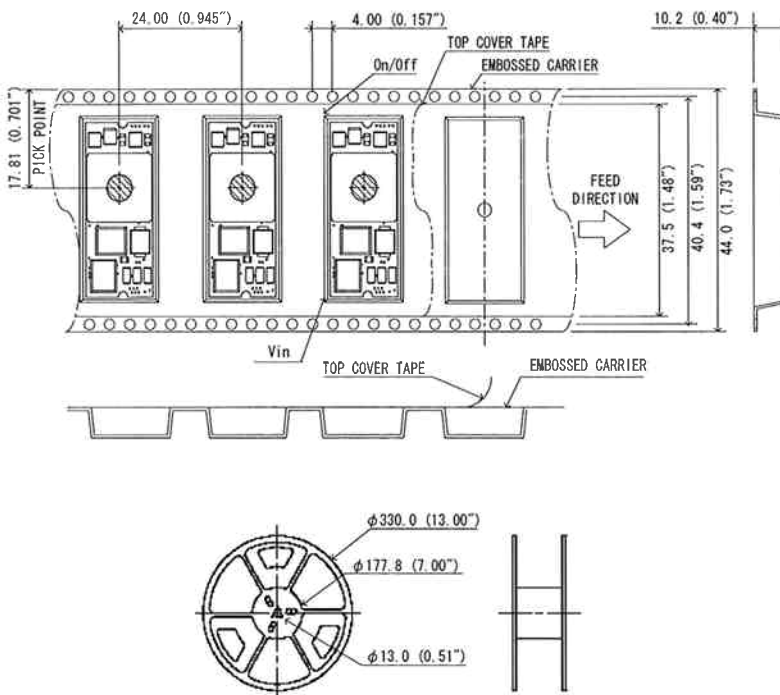


Figure 39

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

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BST-16A Series

<Characteristics>

1. Efficiency vs. output current

BST04-0.7S16PCM

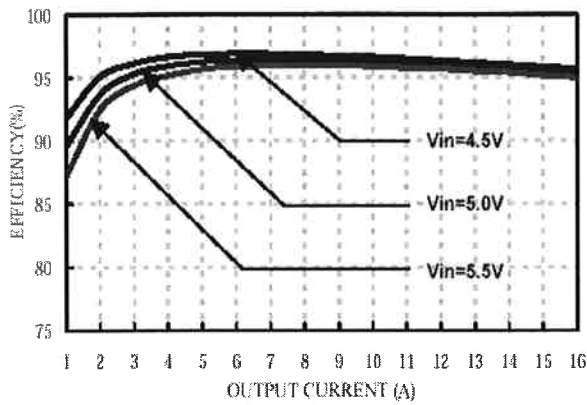


Figure 40 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(3.3V out)

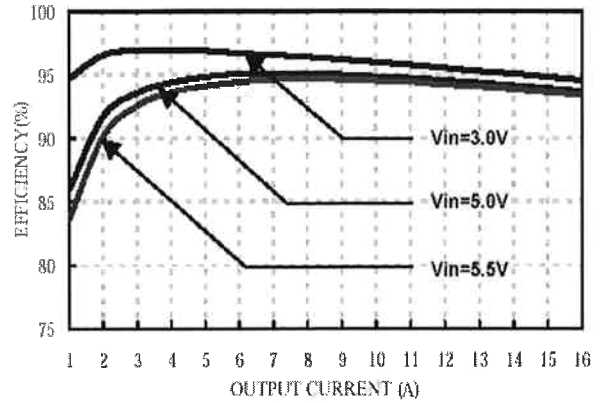


Figure 43 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(2.5V out)

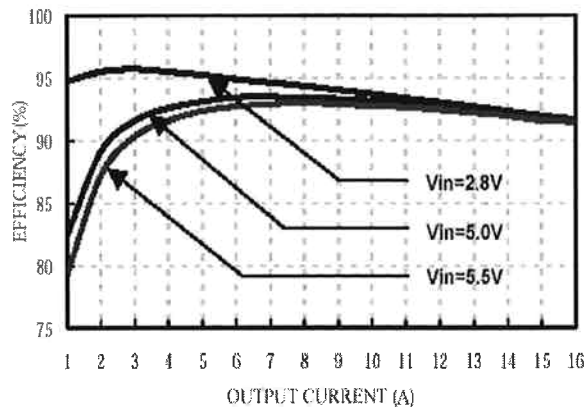


Figure 41 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(1.8V out)

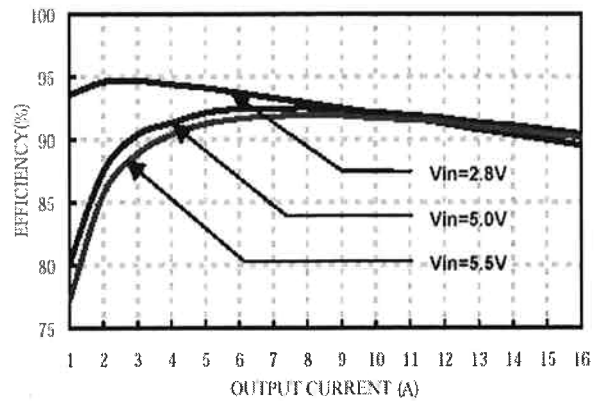


Figure 44 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(1.5V out)

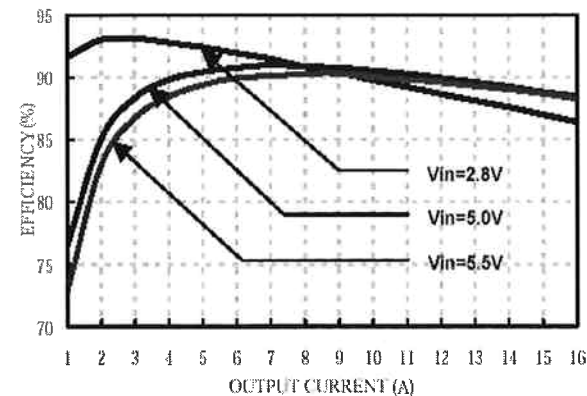


Figure 42 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(1.2V out)

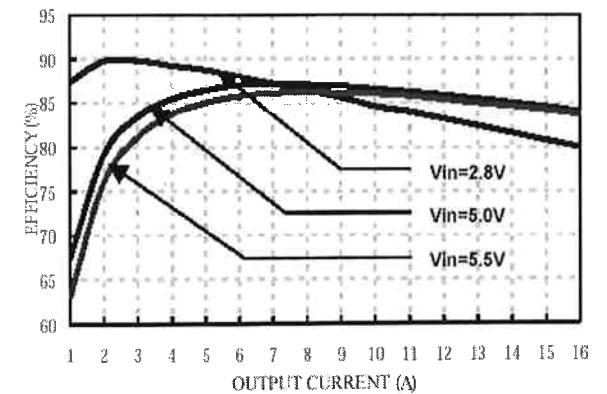


Figure 45 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(0.75V out)

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

Bellnix®

BST-16A Series

BST12-0.7S16PCM

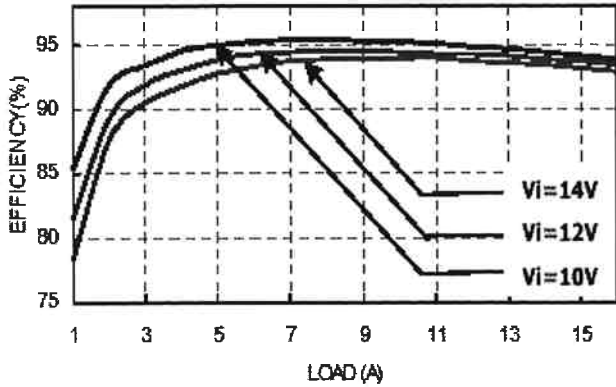


Figure 46 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(5.0V out)

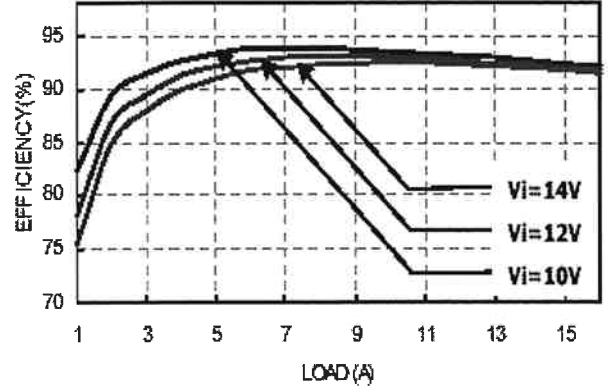


Figure 49 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(3.3V out)

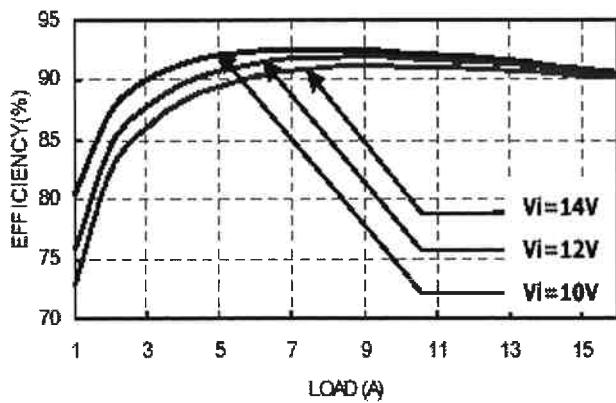


Figure 47 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(2.5V out)

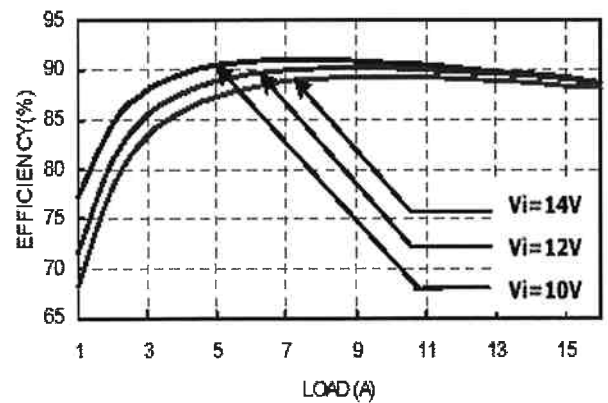


Figure 50 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(1.8V out)

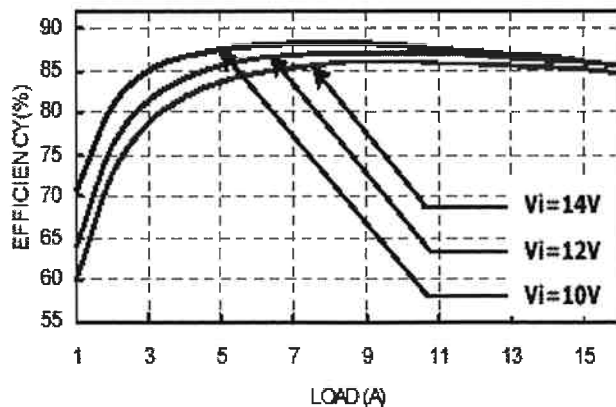


Figure 48 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(1.2V out)

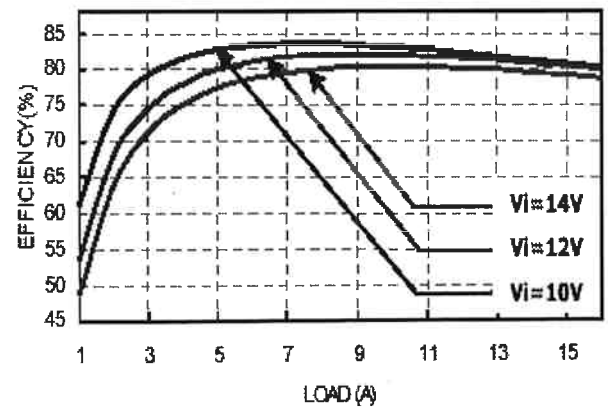


Figure 51 :Converter efficiency vs. output current(0.75V out)

<Characteristics>

2. Output ripple & noise

BST04-0.7S16PCM

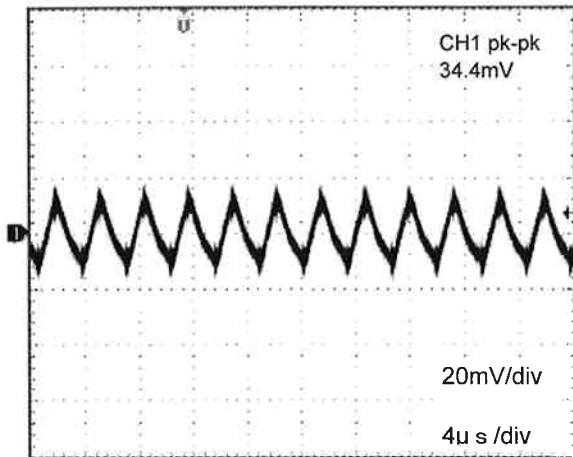


Figure 52 :Output ripple & noise at 5.0Vin 1.8V/16A out

BST12-0.7S16PCM

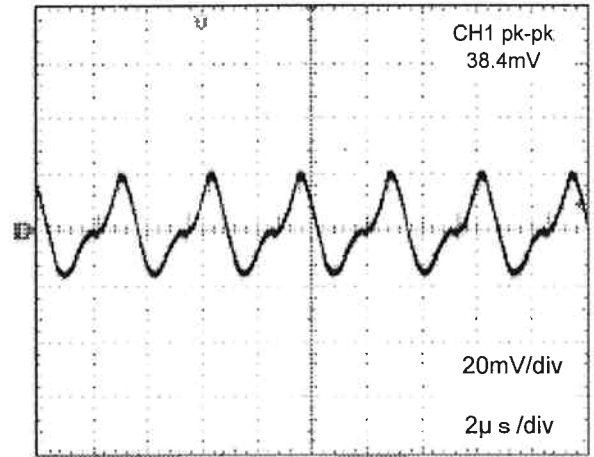


Figure 54 :Output ripple & noise at 12Vin 2.5V/16A out

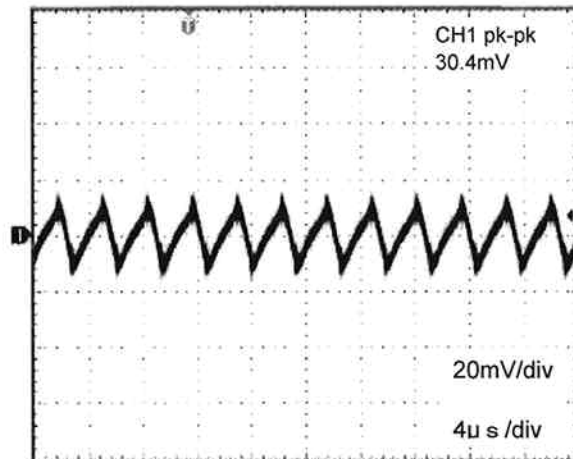


Figure 53 :Output ripple & noise at 5.0Vin 3.3V/16A out

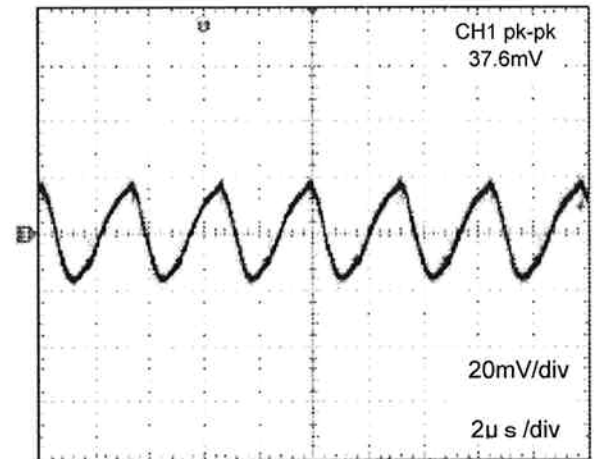


Figure 55 :Output ripple & noise at 12Vin 5.0V/16A out

<Characteristics>

3. Turn on delay time

BST04-0.7S16PCM

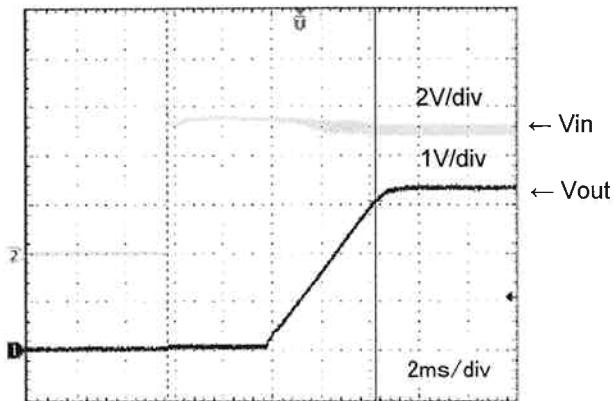


Figure 56 : Turn on delay time at 5.0Vin , 3.3V/16A out

BST12-0.7S16PCM

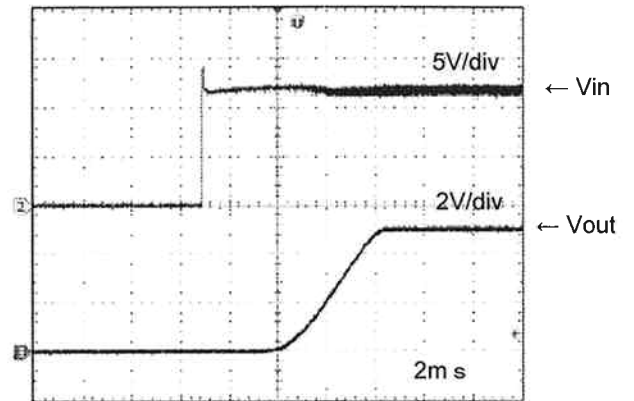


Figure 58 : Turn on delay time at 12Vin , 5.0V/16A out

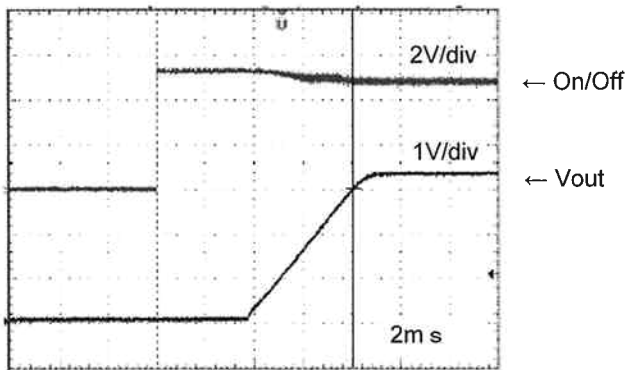


Figure 57 : Turn on delay time at Remote On/off
5Vin , 3.3V/16A out

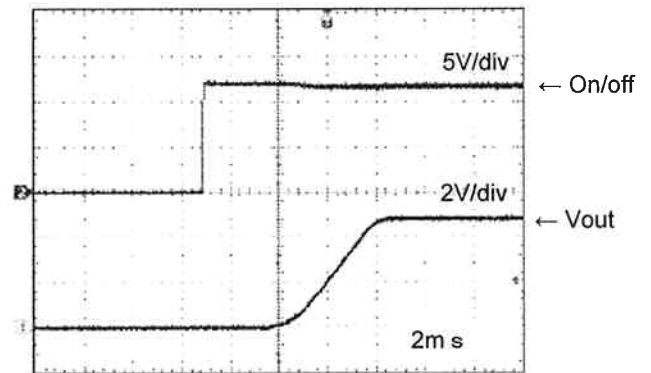


Figure 59 : Turn on delay time at Remote On/off
12Vin , 5.0V/16A out

<Characteristics>

4. Transient response to step load change

BST04-0.7S16PCM

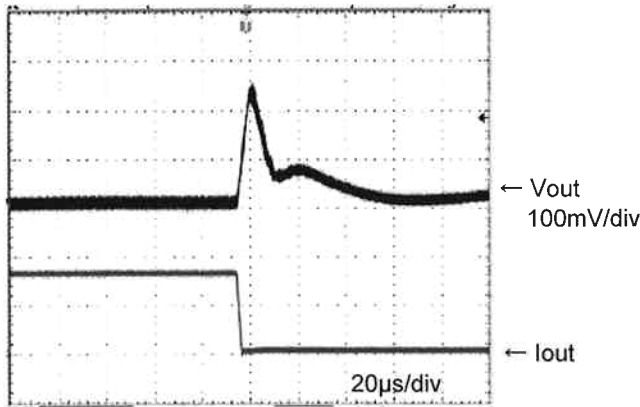


Figure 60 : Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/µS from 100% to 50% of Io , max at 5Vin , 3.3V out (Cout=1 µ ceramic , 10 µ F tantalum)

BST12-0.7S16PCM

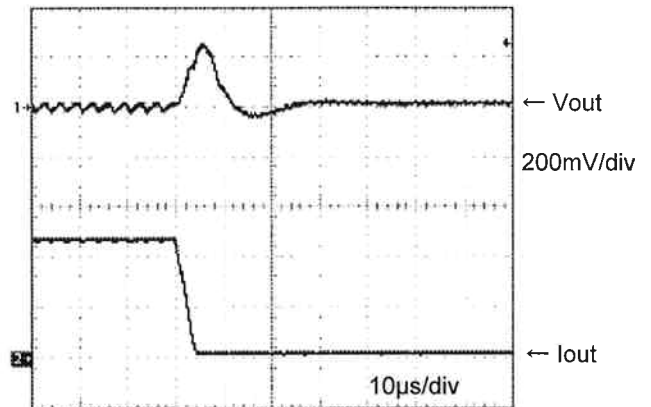


Figure 63 : Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/µS from 100% to 50% of Io , max at 12Vin , 5.0V out (Cout=1 µ ceramic , 10 µ F tantalum)

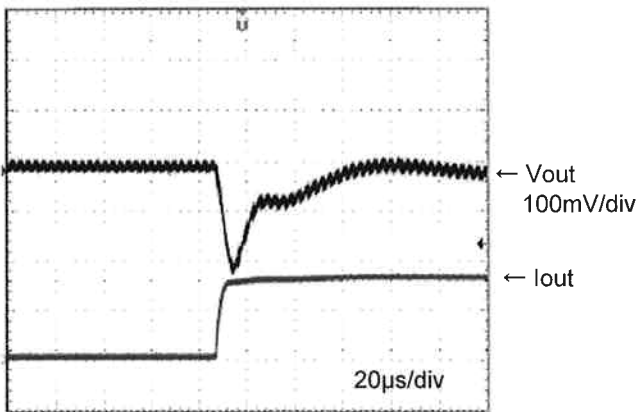


Figure 61 : Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/µS from 50% to 100% of Io , max at 5Vin , 3.3V out (Cout=1 µ ceramic , 10 µ F tantalum)

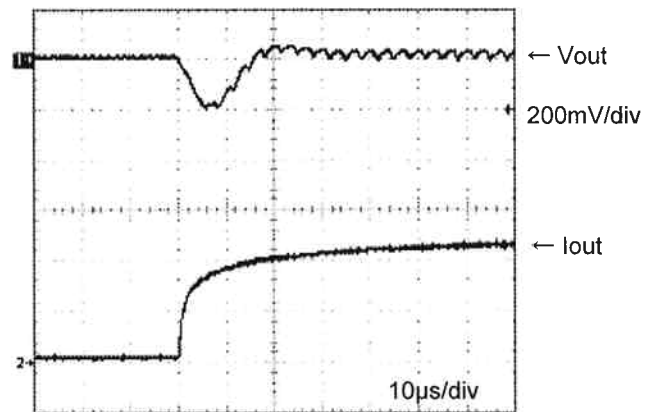


Figure 64 : Typical transient response to step load change at 2.5A/µS from 50% to 100% of Io , max at 12Vin , 5.0V out (Cout=1 µ ceramic , 10 µ F tantalum)

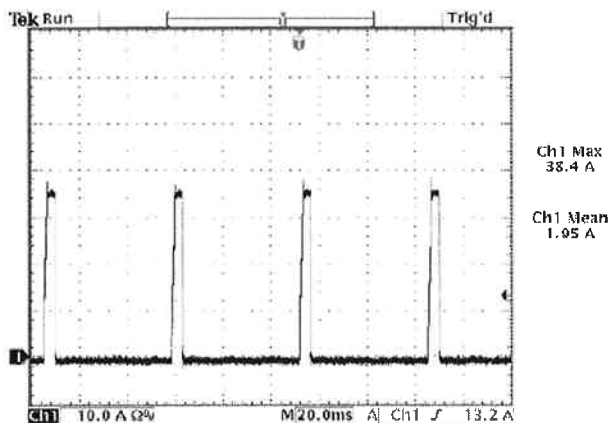


Figure 62 : Output short circuit current 5Vin, 0.75Vout

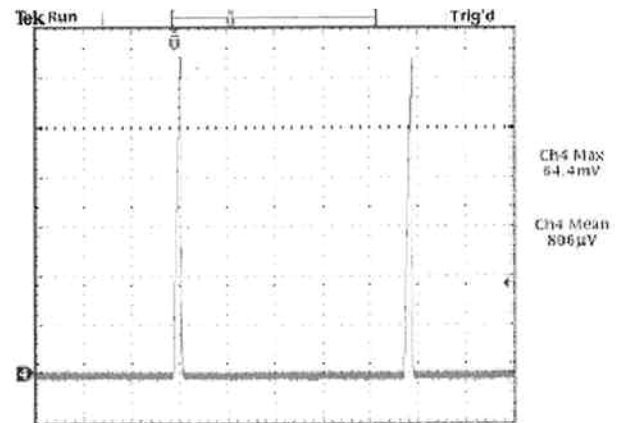


Figure 65 : Output short circuit current 12Vin, 0.75Vout (10A/div)

Ultra High Efficiency Non-Isolated Type DC-DC Converter

Bellnix®

BST-16A Series

<Precautions>

- This product intends to be used for general electronic equipments (Clerical work machines, Telecommunications equipments, and Measurement equipments). Therefore, do not use for medical equipments, nuclear power equipments, and trains, etc. the malfunction and damage of which may influence directly to human life and property. Please confirm when using it in the case except general electronic equipment.
- For this product, parallel/series operation is not possible.
- For mounting this product, please do not use connector or socket. The performance may not be fulfilled by the effect of contacting resistor. Mount to print board by soldering.
- The product may be damaged if it is used under nonstandard electric and environmental conditions such as temperature. So please be sure to keep the standards.
- There is a possibility of damage by static. When the worker has electrified static, please earth discharge and working on an earthed worktable will be recommended.
- Do not store in a place where corrodible gas may be generated or at a dusty place.
- This product does not have a built in fuse. When it is abnormal, please connect the fuse with + input line as a protection for excessive current flowing into the input. Please make sure that the power supply has the capacity that the fuse can be cut.
- This product does not have a built in over voltage protection. When over voltage is abnormally generated in the module, there is such a mode that the input voltage appears to the output straight, which may cause smoke and ignition. Please make sure to add the over-voltage protection circuit to prevent it.
- No test certificate is attached to this product.

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All specifications are subject to change without notice.

PRINTED IN JAPAN BDD20060710-051202V4