



Size: 4.69in x 2.49in x 0.53in (119.1mm x 63.2mm x 13.5mm)

FEATURES

- Wide Input Voltage Range 400~800VDC
- Remote Control
- Remote Monitoring
- Parallel Operations Up to 4 Modules
- PMBus Communication Protocol
- High Reliability, High Efficiency, and High Power Over Current, Over Voltage, Over Density
- Low Ripple & Noise
- Synchronous Start
- Output Voltage Compensation
- Input Under Voltage & Over Voltage Protection
 - Temperature, and Short Circuit Protection

APPLICATIONS

- Radar
- Defense
- Industrial

DESCRIPTION

The DCHD1800-540S28 model of DC/DC power modules offers 1800 watts of output power in a 4.69" x 2.49" x 0.53" full brick package. This is a 28VDC single output models with 400~800VDC wide input voltage range. Features of this model include high reliability, high efficiency, high power density, as well as low ripple and noise. This series is also protected against input over/under voltage conditions and over current, over voltage, over temperature, and short circuit conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS						
Alls	specifications are based on 25°C, Vin=540VDC, and Vout=28VDC unless		oted.			
	We reserve the right to change specifications based on technological a					
SPECIFICATION	TEST CONDITIONS	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
INPUT SPECIFICATIONS						
Input Voltage Range	Vin≥400VDC, Output Power 1800W	400	540	800	VDC	
Maximum Input Voltage	Absolute Maximum Rating, Less than 100ms			850	V	
Maximum Input Current	Input 400V			6	Α	
Standby Current	540VDC			60	mA	
Input Capacitance		80			μF	
·	Turn On			360	VDC	
Input Under-Voltage Protection	Turn Off			350		
I	Turn On	800			1/00	
Input Over-Voltage Protection ⁽¹⁾	Turn Off	810			VDC	
OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS						
Nominal Output Voltage		27.72	28	28.28	VDC	
Output Voltage Trim Range		-20		+10	%Vo	
Line Voltage Regulation				±1	%	
Load Regulation				±1	%	
Output Power				1800	W	
Output Current	Pomax=1000W, See 10.5	0		35.7	Α	
Rated Current				64.5	Α	
Output Ripple and Noise	Peak-to-peak			240	mV	
Output Capacitor	It is recommended to use high frequency low ESR capacitors	3000			μF	
Capacitive Load	Test in CR mode			5000	μF	
Temperature Coefficient	Available=-40°C~85°C			±0.02	%/°C	
Switching Frequency			166		kHz	
J 1 7	Output Voltage Rise Time 10%~90% Vout			100	mS	
Power-On Transient	Start Delay Time From input undervoltage recovery point to 90% Vo			2000	mS	
	Output Overshoot		0	5	%Vnor	
T : (D (1)	Overshoot			±5	%Vo	
Transient Response ⁽¹⁾	Setting Time			≤300	μs	
REMOTE ON/OFF CONTROL			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Remote ON/OFF (Positive Logic)	Shut-Down Voltage	0		0.8	V	
	Turn-On Voltage	3		12	V	
PROTECTION			<u>'</u>	·		
Short Circuit Protection			Υe	es		
Output Current Protection		110		140	%lo	
Over Voltage Protection		110		140	%Vo	
Over Temperature Protection	Self-Recovery	100			°C	
Over Temperature Protection Recovery		85			°C	



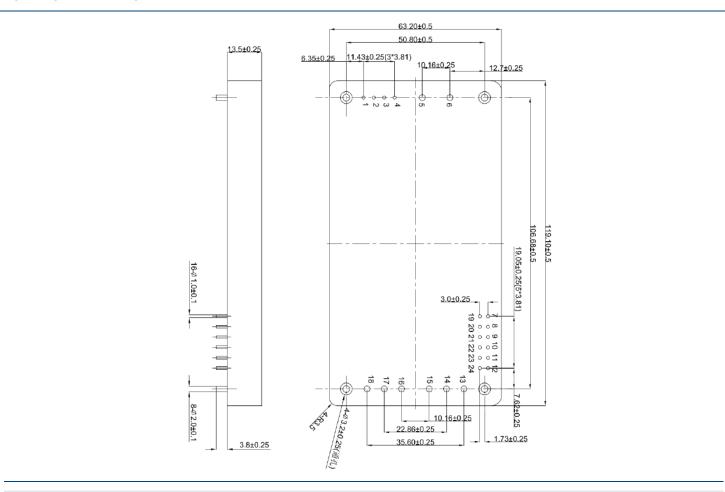
SPECIFICATIONS							
All specific	cations are based on 25°C, Rat	ed Input Voltage, Full Load and Rate	ed Output unless othe	rwise noted.			
CRECIFICATION		nange specifications based on technology		T	Mari	1.1	
SPECIFICATION ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICAT		ST CONDITIONS	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICA	Case Temperature		-40		100	°C	
Operating Temperature					100	°C	
Storage Temperature	Baseplate Temperature, Absolute Maximum Rating		-40 -55		+125	°C	
Relative Humidity	Non-Condensing	Ambient Temperature, Absolute Maximum Rating			95	%	
Storage Humidity	Non-Condensing		5 5		95	%	
	Wave Soldering, Time less than 10s		3		260		
Pin Soldering Temperature		Soldering station welding, time less than 5s			425	•C	
Heat Dissipation Method	Coldering station welding, time less than 55		C	Conduction or Convention			
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS							
Efficiency	100% Load, @540VDC		93	94.5	95	%	
Switching Frequency	, ,			166		kHz	
		Input to Output		3000			
Isolation Voltage	1 minute ≤ 10mA	Input to Baseplate		3000		VDC	
		Output to Baseplate		700			
Isolation Resistance	Test Conditions: 500VDC		100			ΜΩ	
PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS							
Weight			14.11oz (400g)				
Dimensions (L x W x H)			4	4.69in x 2.49in x 0.53in			
, ,			(119	(119.1mm x 63.2mm x 13.5mm)			
SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS							
Standards and Specifications	MIL-STD-810F		Environme	Environmental Engineering Considerations			
				and Laboratory Tests			
	MIL-STD-461E			Requirement for the control of electromagnetic			
			interference	interference characteristics of subsystems and			
			T441	equipment Test methods for electronic and electrical			
	MIL-STD-202		rest metr	component parts			
	MIL-HDBK-217F Re			Reliability prediction of electronic equipment			
	MIL-M-28787			Modules, standard electronic general			
			Wiodule	specification			
			- Openiodien				

NOTES

^{1. 25%~50%~25%}lo max, load step change di/dt=0.1A/µs, 75%~50%~75% lo max, load step change di/dt=0.1A/µs *Due to advances in technology, specifications subject to change without notice.



MECHANICAL DRAWINGS

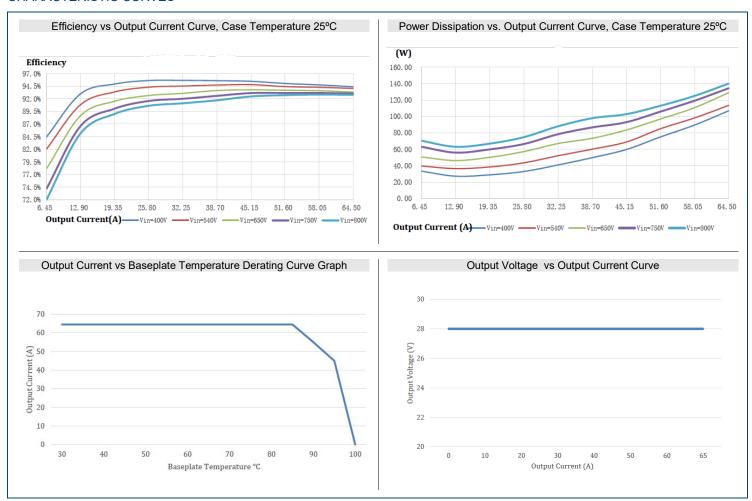


PIN ASSIGNMENT

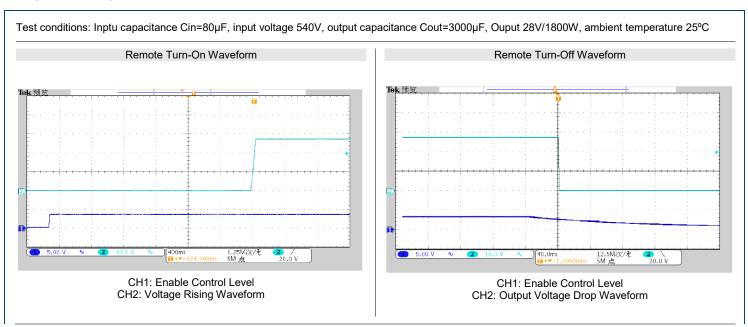
Pin No	Label	Function
1	NC	No Connection
2	NC	No Connection
3	ON/OFF (+)	Remote ON/OFF+
4	ON/OFF (-)	Remote ON/OFF-
5	Vin (+)	Input Voltage Positive Terminal
6	Vin (-)	Input Voltage Negative Terminal
7	Vaux	Auxiliary Power Supply
8	Sync	Boot Synchronization
9	Share	Parallel Current Sharing Terminal
10	Trim	Output Voltage Adjustment Terminal
11	Sense (+)	Remote Sense Positive Terminal
12	Sense (-)	Remote Sense Negative Terminal
13	Vout (-)	Output Voltage Negative Terminal
14	Vout (-)	Output Voltage Negative Terminal
15	Vout (-)	Output Voltage Negative Terminal
16	Vout (+)	Output Voltage Positive Terminal
17	Vout (+)	Output Voltage Positive Terminal
18	Vout (+)	Output Voltage Positive Terminal
19	PMBUS_Gnd	PMBus Reference Ground
20	Imonintor	Output Current Monitor
21	PMBUS_Addr0	PM Bus Address Setting Pin
22	PMBUS_Clock	PMBUS Clock
23	PMBUS_Data	PMBUS Data
24	IOG	Output Status Indication



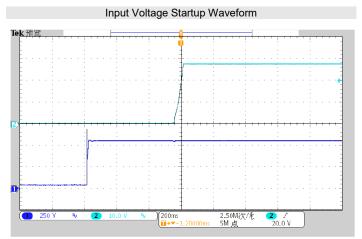
CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



TYPICAL WAVEFORMS





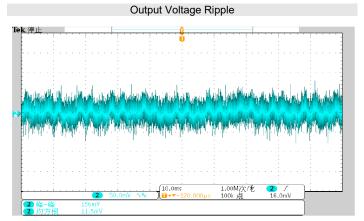


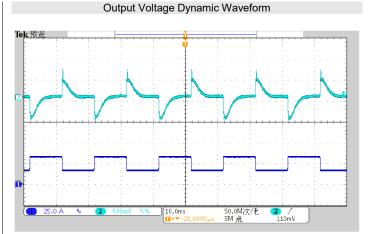
Turn Off by ON/OFF

Torn Off by ON/OFF

CH1: Input Voltage Rising Waveform CH2: Output Voltage Waveform

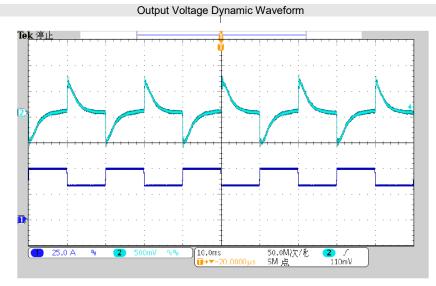
CH1: Input Voltag Drop Waveform CH2: Output Voltage Drop Waveform





Input 540V, Output 28V/1800W, Output Capacitor Cout=10μF
The oscilloscope has a bandwidth of 20MHz, and the oscilloscope probe is connected to an external 0.1μF ceramic capacitor and a 10μF electrolytic capacitor

Output capacitance Cout=10 μ F, load 25%-50%-25% change, pulse load frequency 1KHz, di/dt=0.1A/ μ s



Output capacitance Cout=10µF, load 50%-75%-50% change, pulse load frequency 1KHz, di/dt=0.1A/µs



PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

Packaging Requirements

- Packaging should be prevent the modules from corrosion, degradation and mechanical damage during transportation.
- Keep modules clean and dry.
- Packaging and shock absorbing materials should not generate static electricity and should be resistant to corrosion.
- Unless specified, number of modules in a package will be determined by the manufacturer
- There is standard shape and dimensions for the intermediate package which will minimize the weight and size.
- Labels are required at the outer package.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Storage Requirements

- Unused modules should be kept in the packaging box. The storage environment should be free from corrosive gases, ventilated with relative humidity lower than 80% and storage temp. -10~40°C.
- Packaging boxes should be kept 20cm above ground level, at least 50cm from walls, heat sources, vents and windows.
- Under captioned conditions, storage period is 2 years. It is recommended to re-qualify the modules after 2 years storage.

TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Transport Requirements

- Products should be packaged in a strong box during transportation.
- Outer box surface should meet relevant international standards with "Handle with care" mark and "Keep Dry" mark.
- The package should be made suitable for any common means of transportation. During transportation, the packages should avoid mechanical shocks and should avoid direct exposure to rain and snow.

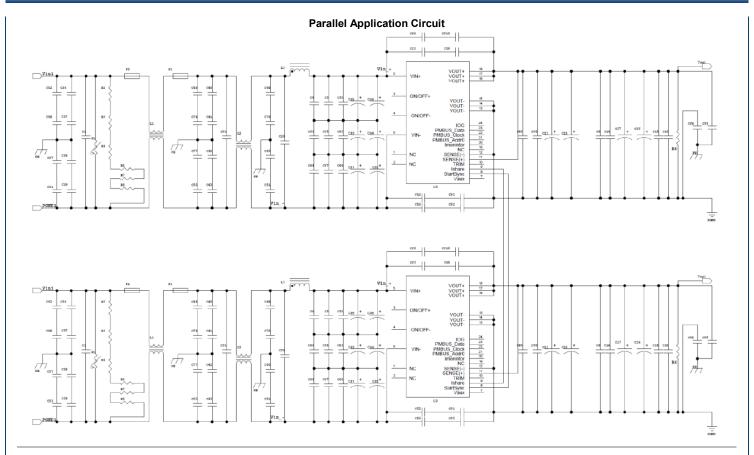
APPLICATION NOTES -

Single Module Application Circuit Single Module Ap

Device Recommended Parameter Values

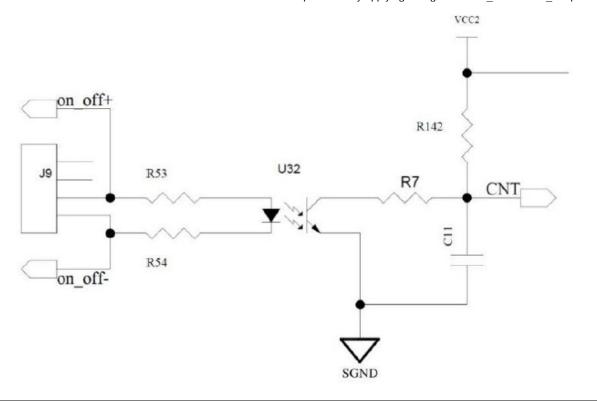
Designation	Description
CY1, CY2, CY7, CY8	AC 250V Y capacitor 2200pF
C1	1kVdc film capacitor 1mF
R1	Varistor, 900V/12kA
F1, F2	AC 250V, 10A slow-break type
L1, L2	Common mode inductor, 1mH
C49, C50, C77, C78	AC250V Y Capacitor 2200pF
C31	1kVdc film capacitor 1uF
C48, C51, C79, C80	AC 250V Y capacitor 2200pF
C29	1kVdc film capacitor 1mF
L3	Chip inductor 1.5mH
C3,C4, C35, C63, C64, C65, C66, C67, C68	1210/500V/X7R/100nF
C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86	120uF/450V electrolytic capacitor
C52, C53, C91, C92, CY4, CY5	AC 250V Y capacitor 2200pF
C8, C14, C15, C16, C89, C90	1210/50V/X7R/10mF
C23, C25, C26, C27	1000uF/35V electrolytic capacitor
CY4, CY5	AC 250V Y capacitor 2200pF
C36, C37, C38, C39	NC
R2, R3, R4, R5, R7, R8	NC
C40, C41, C42, C43	NC
CY3, CY6, CY9, CY10	NC
R6	NC





Remote Control On/Off

The module has built-in remote on/off function. This function can control the output on/off by applying voltage to the on_off+ and on_off- pins.

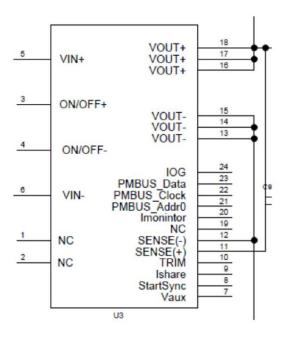




Remote Compensation Function

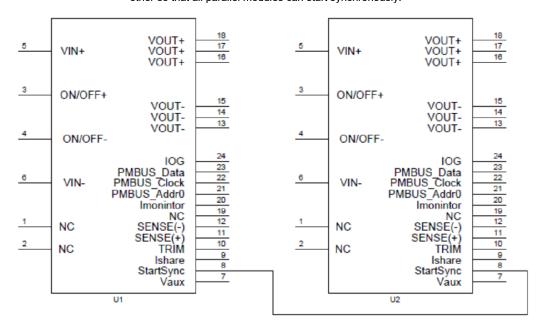
This module power supply has a remote compensation function, which can compensate for the voltage drop in the wiring and improve the voltage accuracy at the load point. Since the current in the remote compensation sampling line is very small, thick wiring is not required. However, the remote compensation line should be placed as close to the output ground wire or ground plane as possible to minimize the interference.

If the remote compensation function is not required, Sense+ should be connected Vout(+) and Sense- should be connected to Vout(-). When the module output is coupled with one or more levels of LC filter circuit, it is recommended to place the remote compensation sampling point between the LC filter and the power module output pin if the remote compensation function is required. Otherwise it may cause the power system operation unstable



Synchronous Start

This module has synchronous start function. When multiple modules are used in parallel, the Start synchronization of each module is connected to each other so that all parallel modules can start synchronously.





Output Trim

Resistance is connected between the Trim and S (+) or the Trim and S (-), then the output voltage can be increased or decreased in the 25.2-30.8VDC range. When resistance is applied between the Trim and S (+), output voltage increases; when resistance is applied between the Trim and S (-), output voltage decreases. In the adjustment process, the resistance should be placed as close as possible to power module terminals; if it doesn't need this feature, trim should not be connected.

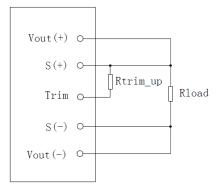


Fig. 17 Output Voltage Up-Regulation

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Trim-Up Resistance Formula (KOhm)} \\ & \text{Rtrim}_{up} = \frac{\text{Vout}_{norm}x\left(100 + \Delta\right)}{1.225 \text{ x} \Delta} - \frac{100}{\Delta} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

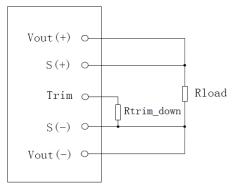


Fig. 18 Output Voltage Down-Regulation

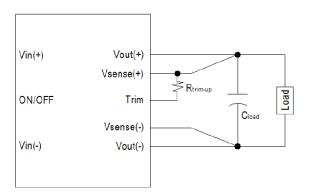
Trim-Down Resistance Formula (KOhm)
$${\rm Rtrim_{down}} = \frac{100}{\Lambda} - 2$$

Module Current Sharing Signal

When the modules are operated in parallel mode to expand the output power, the Ishare pins of each module should be connected together to achieve output current sharing between modules. The Ishare signal current is very small and susceptible to interference. When wiring, the Ishare signal line must be kept away from interference sources and the wiring should be as close to the ground wire as possible. If the parallel function is not required, leave this pin floating.

Output Voltage Regulation

The output voltage of the module can be trimmed between 22.4~30.8Vdc by connecting an external resistor. To increase the output voltage, an external resistor needs to be connected between the TRIM terminal and +S. To reduce the output voltage, an external resistor needs to be connected between the TRIM terminal and -S, as shown in the figure below. When the output voltage is higher than the adjustable range, it may cause output overvoltage protection. When the output voltage is increased, the output current needs to be reduced to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains within the specified range. When the output voltage decreases, the maximum output current remains unchanged.



Trim up the output voltage

Trim down the output voltage

$$Rtrim-up = \frac{25344 * V_{out}}{V_{out} - 28} - 3000(\Omega)$$

$$Rtrim-down = \frac{2000 * V_{out}}{28 - V_{out}} - 3000(\Omega)$$

Unit of Rtrim-up/Rtrim-down is Ω



USER INFORMATION

Please pay attention to the warnings and precautions before using the product. Improper operation may cause permanent damage to the power module or cause a fire. Please make sure that you have read the warnings and precautions before using the product.

Warning:

- When the module is powered up, please keep your body away from the module to avoid accidental injury.
- Please do not modify or disassemble the module. This may cause electric shock. If customer modifies or disassembles the module, we shall not be responsible for any consequences resulted.
- There are high voltage spots and high temperature spots inside the module. Please do not touch any internal component to avoid electric shock or burn
- When the module is powered up, do not touch the module to avoid burnt.

Cautions:

- Make sure that the input/output terminals and signal pins of the module are connected appropriately according to the application note/datasheet. Do not apply power when wiring the pins.
- A fast blow 10A fuse or other over current protection device must be connected to the input terminal of the module.
- The schematics and parameters of the module are for reference only. Customers have to verify these schematics and the effective value of the parameters before they finish the circuit design.
- Please use the module within the indicated specifications. Stress above the specifications will cause permanent damages to the product.
- Users must consider the potential electrical hazards of the output terminals. They are responsible for the appropriate design to avoid accidental contact from people or objects during operation.
- This module is suitable for standard wave soldering technology and manual soldering methods. During wave soldering, the module pins must be preheated at 130°C for 20 to 30 seconds and wave soldering at 260°C for less than 10 seconds. When manual welding, for small-signal 10PIN pins, pay attention to the soldering iron setting temperature of about 350°C, and the welding time should not be too long. Long-term high-temperature welding can cause the pins inside the module to desolder or short-circuit.
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