DCM™ DC-DC Converter

DCM3735S60D13L0TN1

48V to Point-of-Load Non-Isolated, Regulated DC Converter

Features & Benefits

- Wide input range 40 – 60V_{DC}
- Trimmable output range 10.0 – 12.5V_{DC}
- 96.4% peak efficiency
- Up to 2000W continuous operation
- Load transients up to 2200W, 180A peak
- >1MHz switching frequency
- PMBus® compatible telemetry
- Internal voltage, current and temperature shut down
- Array configuration of up to four units

Typical Applications

- Data Center Applications
- High-Performance Computing Systems (HPC)
- Mild-Hybrid and Autonomous Vehicles
- Industrial Systems

Product Ratings	
V_{IN} = 40 – 60V	P_{OUT} = 2000W
V_{OUT} = 12.2V Nominal (10.0 – 12.5V)	I_{OUT} = 164A (Max)

Product Description

The DCM3735 is a non-isolated, regulated DC-DC converter module that operates from a semi-regulated 40 – 60V input to generate a regulated point-of-load output with a voltage range of 10.0 – 12.5V. The DCM3735 in the SM-ChiP package configuration utilizes the Vicor patented zero-voltage switching (ZVS) buck-boost regulator stage followed by the Sine Amplitude Converter (SAC™).

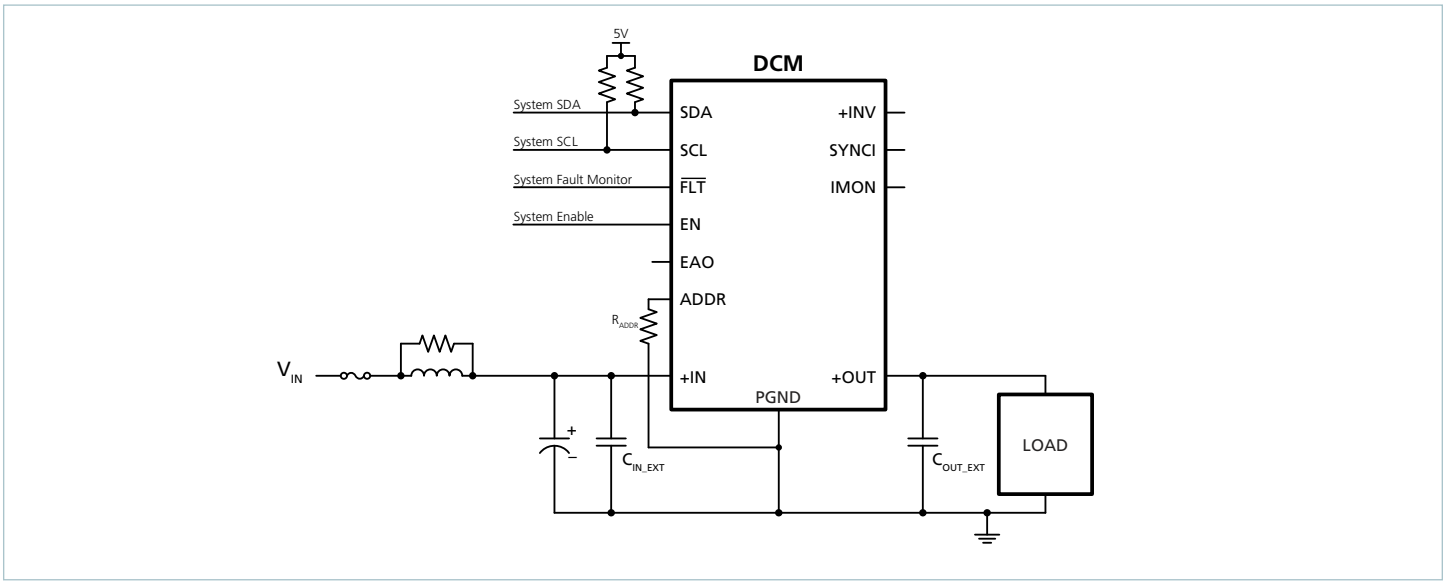
Leveraging Vicor SM-ChiP packaging technology, the DCM offers flexible thermal management options with low top- and bottom-side thermal impedances. Thermally adept SM-ChiP-based power components enable customers to achieve low-cost power system solutions with previously unattainable system size, weight and efficiency attributes quickly and predictably.

Package Information

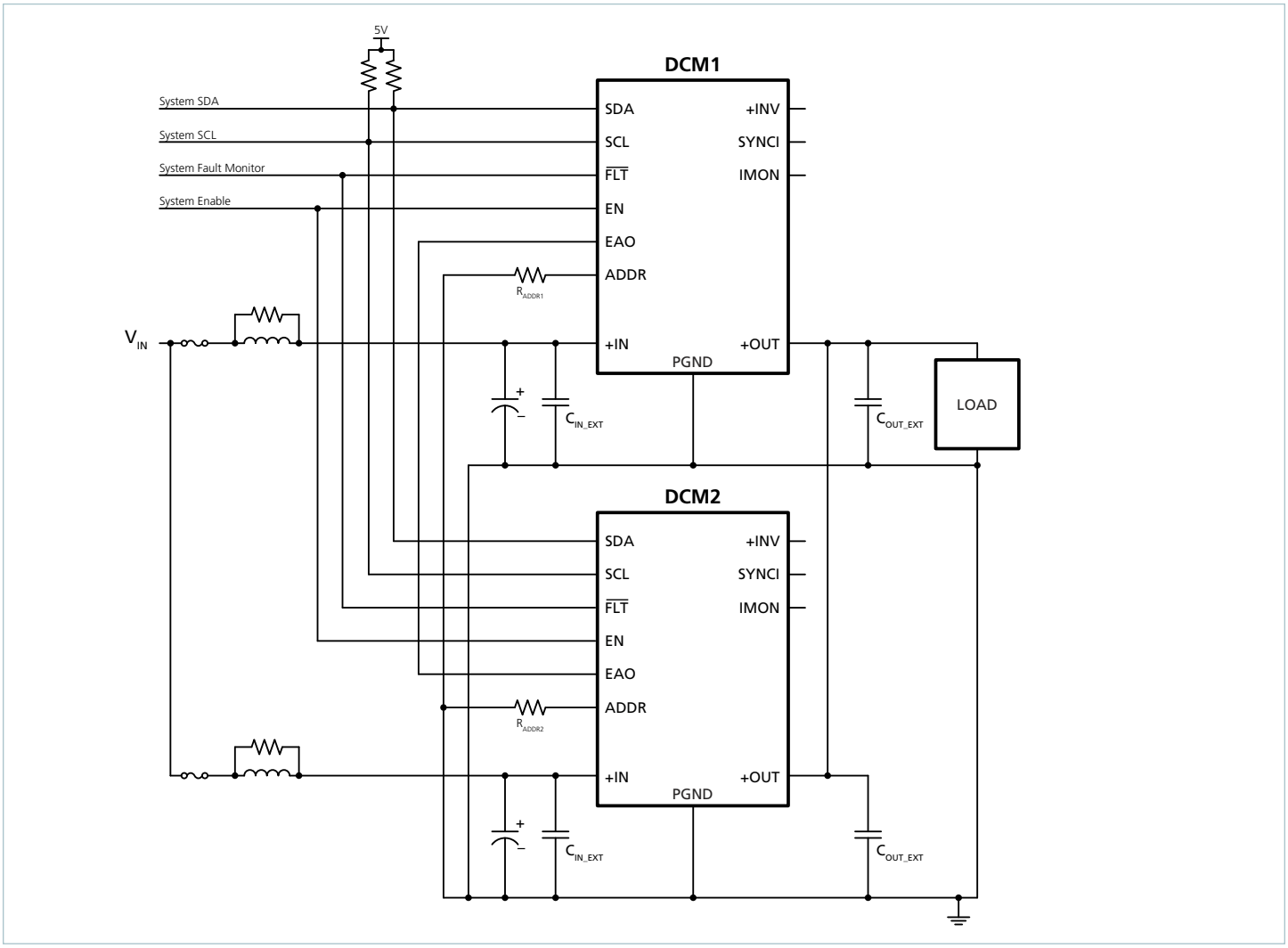
- 36.7 x 35.4 x 5.2mm SM-ChiP™
- Weight: 28.6g

Note: Product images may not highlight current product markings and cosmetic features.

Typical Applications



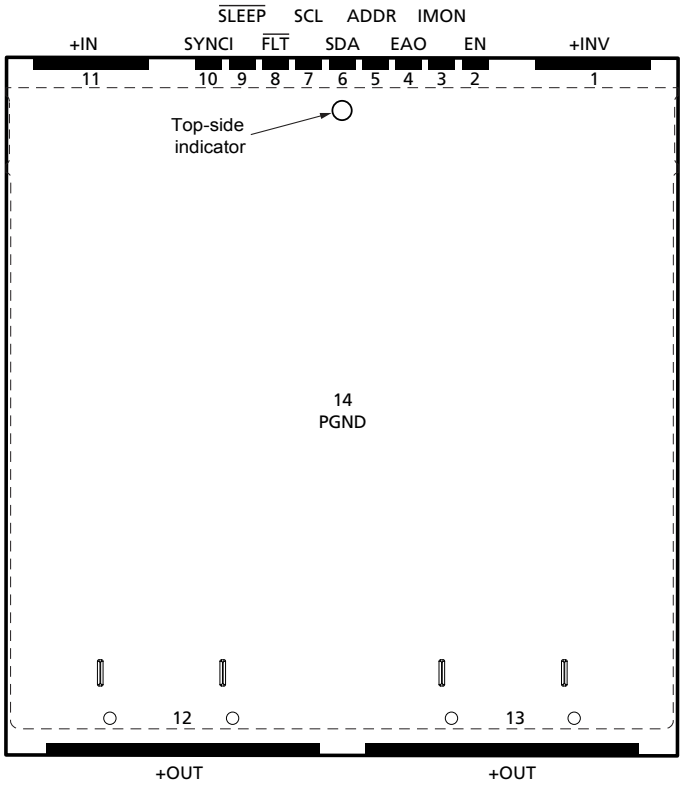
DCM3735 to point-of-load



DCM3735s in a high-power array

Terminal Configuration

Top View



DCM3735 SM-ChiP™

Terminal Descriptions

Signal Name	Terminal Number	Terminal Functions
+INV	1	Positive Intermediate: power terminal
EN	2	Enable: when input asserted active or left floating, regulator is enabled
IMON	3	Factory use only
EAO	4	Transconductance error amplifier output and powertrain modulator control node
ADDR	5	Digital serial communication address assignment
SDA	6	Digital serial communication data terminal
SCL	7	Digital serial communication clock terminal
$\overline{\text{FLT}}$ [a]	8	Fault Flag: pulled low when a fault is detected
$\overline{\text{SLEEP}}$ [a]	9	Factory use only
SYNCI	10	Factory use only
+IN	11	Positive Input: power terminal
+OUT	12, 13	Positive Output: power terminal
PGND	14 [b]	Power Ground: power return for +IN and +OUT current

[a] Overbar ($\overline{\text{FLT}}$, $\overline{\text{SLEEP}}$) or star (FLT*, SLEEP*) marking signify an active low designation.
[b] Terminal 14 represents the package top and bottom conductive plating. Electrical connection to the DCM shall be on the bottom side only. Refer to product outline for additional details.

Part Ordering Information

Part Number	Temperature Grade	Tray Size
DCM3735S60D13L0**T**N1	**T** = –40 to 125°C	323 x 136 x 12mm 12 parts per tray Vicor PN 49556

Storage and Handling Information

Note: For compressive loading refer to Application Note AN:036, "Recommendations for Maximum Compressive Force of Heat Sinks."
For handling and assembly processing, and for rework considerations refer to Application Note AN:701, "SM-ChiP Reflow Soldering Recommendations."

Attribute	Comments	Specification
Storage Temperature Range		–40 to 125°C
Operating Internal Temperature Range	Temperature at the hottest internal component (T_{INT}) must not exceed this maximum	–40 to 125°C
Weight		28.6g
Package Plating		75µm copper with ENiG surface finish
MSL Rating		MSL 4, 245°C maximum reflow temperature
ESD Rating	Human Body Model JEDEC JS-001-2023, JESD22-A114F	Class 2 (2000V)
	Charged Device Model JEDEC JS-002-2022	Class 2a (500V)

Reliability and Agency Approvals

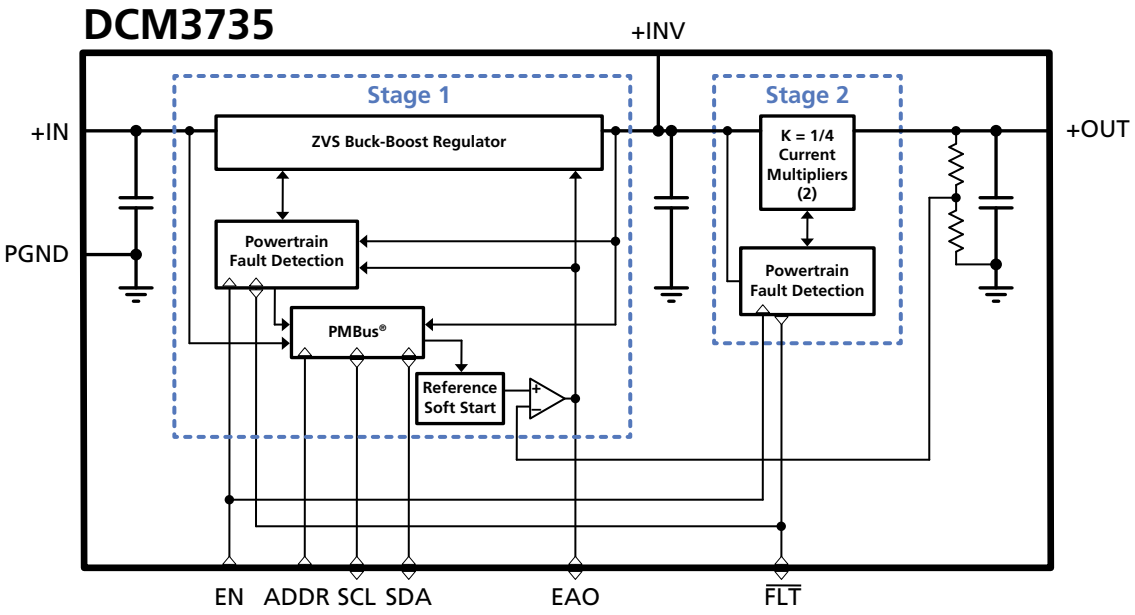
Attribute	Comments	Value	Unit
MTBF	Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2, Method I Case 3, Ground Benign	5.7	MHrs
	MIL-HDBK-217F Parts Count - 25°C Ground Benign, Stationary, Indoors / Computer	2.4	
Agency Approvals/Standards			
	UKCA, electrical equipment (safety) regulations		
	CE Marked for Low Voltage Directive and RoHS Recast Directive, as applicable		

Absolute Maximum Ratings

The ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM ratings below are stress ratings only. Operation at or beyond these maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to device. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating beyond rated operating conditions. Operating beyond rated operating conditions for an extended period of time may affect device reliability. All voltages referenced to PGND. Positive terminal currents represent current flowing out of the terminal.

Parameter	Comments	Min	Max	Unit
+INV	Non-operating	–0.3	70	V
			60	A
EN		–0.3	5.5	V
EAO		–0.3	5.5	V
SCL, SDA, ADDR		–0.3	5.5	V
$\overline{FLT}$		–0.3	5.5	V
		–20	+20	mA
+IN	Non-operating	–0.3	70	V
+OUT	Continuous, non-operating	–0.3	15	V
			180	A

Functional Block Diagram



Electrical Characteristics

Specifications apply over all line, trim, and load conditions unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of –40°C ≤ T_{INT} ≤ 125°C and are assured to meet performance specification by design, test correlation, characterization and/or statistical process control. All other specifications are at T_{INT} = 25°C unless otherwise noted.

Attribute	Symbol	Conditions / Notes	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Powertrain Input Specifications						
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Continuous, operating	**40.0**	54.0	**60.0**	V
Input Voltage Slew Rate	dV_{IN}/dt				1	V/µs
Input Voltage for ADDR Latch	V_{IN_ADDR}	Initial power up			**12**	V
No-Load Input Power	P_{NL}	ENABLE HIGH, V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V		12	**16.8**	W
Input Quiescent Current	I_{QC}	ENABLE LOW, V_{IN} = 54.0V		11	**18**	mA
Input Current	I_{IN_DC}	I_{OUT} = 164A, V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V		39	**41**	A
Input Capacitance (Internal)	C_{IN_INT}	Effective value, V_{IN} = 54.0V		10.35		µF
Input Capacitance (Internal) ESR	R_{CIN_INT}	Effective value, V_{IN} = 54.0V		0.16		mΩ
Powertrain Output Specifications						
Output Voltage Set Point	V_{OUT_SET}	No load; typical value lists product nominal V_{OUT}	**12.07**	12.2	**12.32**	V
Output Voltage Trim Range	V_{OUT}		**10.0**		**12.5**	V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	$V_{OUT-REG-LOAD}$	For load > 10%		0.1	**0.25**	%
Output Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{OUT-REG-LINE}$			0.01	**0.05**	%
Total Regulation Error	$V_{OUT-REG-TOTAL}$	For load > 10%			**0.3**	%
Rated Output Current, Average	I_{OUT_AVE}	V_{OUT} ≤ 12.2V			**164**	A
Rated Output Power, Average	P_{OUT_AVE}	12.2V ≤ V_{OUT}			**2000**	W
Rated Output Current, Peak	I_{OUT_PK}	V_{OUT} ≤ 12.2V, ≤ 1ms pulse width, ≤ 10% duty cycle			**180**	A
Rated Output Power, Peak	P_{OUT_PK}	12.2V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ 12.5V, ≤ 1ms pulse width, ≤ 10% duty cycle			**2200**	W
Array Size	n_{ARRAY}				**4**	DCMs
Switching Frequency, Buck-Boost Stage 1	F_{SW1}	V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 164A	0.9	0.92	1	MHz
		Over rated line, continuous load, trim and temperature, exclusive of pulse-skip mode	**0.4**		**1.5**	
Switching Frequency, Current Multiplier Stage 2	F_{SW2}	V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 164A	1.6	1.74	1.8	MHz
		Over rated line, continuous load, trim and temperature	**1.5**		**2.3**	
Output Current Pulse Skip Threshold	$\%_{IOUT_SKIP}$	Percentage of I_{OUT} at V_{IN} = 54.0V		20		%
Transfer Ratio, Current Multiplier Stage 2	K			1/4		V/V
Minimum Off Time to Restart	t_{OFF}	When externally disabled with EN or $\overline{FLT}$ terminal			**500**	µs
Off Time for Monotonic Restart	$t_{OFF-MONO}$	Extend disable time with EN or $\overline{FLT}$			**15**	s
Output Turn-On Delay	t_{ON}	From EN release to soft-start ramp, V_{IN} pre-applied		800		µs
Output Voltage Rise Time	t_{SS}	From soft start begin to V_{OUT} settled to within 5% for nominal V_{OUT}	**6**	10	**16**	ms
Output Voltage Soft-Start Slew Rate	dV_{OUT}/dt	All rated V_{OUT} trim range	0.47	0.76	1.1	V/ms
Efficiency, Ambient	η_{AMB}	V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 164A, T_{CASE} = 25°C	95.4	95.5		%
		V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 82A, T_{CASE} = 25°C	95.8	96		
		V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 82A, T_{CASE} = 25°C	94.6			
		V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, I_{OUT} = max rated, T_{CASE} = 25°C, over trim	93.6			
Efficiency Over Temperature	η	V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, >50% rated load current, over temperature	**93.1**			%
		V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, >50% rated load current, over temperature and trim	**92.9**			

Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

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Attribute	Symbol	Conditions / Notes	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Powertrain Output Specifications (Cont.)						
Output Voltage Ripple	V_{OUT_PP}	V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 164A, C_{OUT_EXT} = 0µF effective, 20MHz BW		275		mV_{P-P}
		V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, I_{OUT} = 164A, C_{OUT_EXT} = 119µF effective, 20MHz BW		75		
Output Capacitance (Internal)	C_{OUT_INT}	Effective value, V_{OUT} = 12.2V		66.6		µF
Output Capacitance (Internal) ESR	R_{COUT_INT}	Effective value, V_{OUT} = 12.2V		0.145		mΩ
Load Capacitance (Bulk)	C_{LOAD_BULK}	Per DCM, ESR > 2mΩ	**0**		**10**	mF
Load Capacitance (Ceramic)	C_{LOAD_CER}	Per DCM	**0**		**200**	µF
Load Capacitance (Total)	C_{LOAD_TOTAL}	Per DCM	**0**		**10**	mF
Load Transient Voltage Deviation	V_{TRANS}	10 ↔ 100% load step, 13A/µs, C_{OUT_EXT} = 16 x 22µF ceramic (119µF effective) and 470µF aluminum; V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT_SET} = 12.2V		625		mV
Load Transient Recovery Time	t_{TRANS}	10 ↔ 100% load step, 13A/µs, C_{OUT_EXT} = 16 x 22µF ceramic (119µF effective) and 470µF aluminum; V_{IN} = 54.0V, V_{OUT_SET} = 12.2V; to within ±0.5% V_{OUT} steady-state value		35		µs
Fault Detection and Response						
Input Undervoltage Turn-ON	V_{IN_UVLO+}	Powertrain recovery	**35.5**	37.5	**39**	V
Input Voltage UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{IN_UVLO_HYS}$	Powertrain shut down	**1.5**	1.8	**2**	V
Input Overvoltage Turn-OFF	V_{IN_OVLO+}	Powertrain shut down	**61.5**	63	**65.3**	V
Input Voltage OVLO Hysteresis	$V_{IN_OVLO_HYS}$	Powertrain recovery	**1**	1.5	**2**	V
Overtemperature Shut Down	T_{OT}	Detected at stage-1 control IC	**125**			°C
Overtemperature Restart Hysteresis	T_{OT_HYS}	Measured at stage-1 control IC		18		°C
EAO Overload	V_{EAO_OL}		**3.23**	3.3		V
EAO Overload Timeout	t_{EAO_OL}	EAO continuously above V_{EAO_OL}		1000		µs
Output Voltage Negative Fault Threshold	V_{OUT_NEG}	Level threshold to trigger fault	**–0.45**	–0.25	**–0.15**	V
Output Voltage Threshold to Re-Enable V_{OUT_NEG} Fault	$V_{OUT_NEG_RE-ARM}$	Positive-going V_{OUT} which re-arms the V_{OUT_NEG} fault	**1**	2.25	**3**	V
Overcurrent Shut Down	I_{OC}	I_{OC1} when detected by ZVS buck-boost stage; I_{OC2} when detected by current multiplier stage	**165**	190		A
Overcurrent Timeout	t_{IOC}	Output current above I_{OC}	**1**	4		ms
Output OVP Turn-OFF	V_{OUT_OVP}	Relative to module +INV terminal	**60**		**67**	V
Output OVP Relative	$\%_{EAIN_HI}$	Relative to the VOUT_COMMAND; inactive during start up and for t_{EAIN_HI} after a VOUT_COMMAND	**4**	15		%
Output OVP Relative Timeout	t_{EAIN_HI}	Blanking time for output OVP relative shut down following VOUT_COMMAND		2.1		s
Fault Response Time	t_{FAULT}	Excluding t_{EAO_OL} and t_{IOC} timeout periods		1		µs
Stage 1 Fault Recovery Time	$t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$	Excluding I_{OC2} and T_{OT} shut downs	35	40	45	ms
Stage 2 Fault Recovery Time	$t_{FAULT2_RECOVERY}$	Recovery from stage-2 multiplier OVP, I_{OC} and I_{SHORT} shut downs only		140		ms

Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

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Attribute	Symbol	Conditions / Notes	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
PMBus® Characteristics						
READ_VIN Accuracy	READ_VIN_ACC	V_{IN} = 54.0V	**–5**		**5**	%
READ_VIN Resolution	READ_VIN_RES	Limited to PMBus READ_VIN format resolution		125		mV
VOUT_COMMAND Resolution	VOUT_CMD_RES			1.95		mV
READ_VOUT Accuracy	READ_VOUT_ACC	V_{OUT} = 12.2V, +INV referred	**–5**		**5**	%
READ_VOUT Resolution	READ_VOUT_RES			1.95		mV
READ_IOUT Functional Range	READ_IOUT_RNG		**0**		**190**	A
READ_IOUT Accuracy, Ambient	READ_IOUT_ACC	V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, >50% rated load current, T_{CASE} = 25°C	–10		10	%
		V_{IN} = 40.0 – 60.0V, >50% rated load current, over temperature and trim	**–15**		**15**	%
READ_IOUT Resolution	READ_IOUT_RES			250		mA
READ_TEMPERATURE Accuracy	READ_TEMP_ACC	Disabled, with T_{CASE} = 25°C	–6		6	°C
PMBus Operating Frequency Range	f_{PMBUS}	Child mode			**400**	kHz
STORE_USER_CODE Capacity	$N_{STORE_USER_CODE}$	Permanent storage of VOUT_COMMAND	**8**			Writes
Control Node: EAO						
EAO Voltage Range	V_{EAO}		**0**		**3.15**	V
EAO Current Drive	I_{EAO}		**300**		**600**	µA
EAO Pulse Skip Threshold	V_{EAO_SKIP}	Lower side of hysteretic range		0.4		V
EAO Sink Current	I_{EAO_FAULT}	Pull down to 0V while shut down due to a fault		450		µA
Enable: EN						
EN Input High Voltage	V_{EN_HIGH}		**1.1**			V
EN Input Low Voltage	V_{EN_LOW}				**0.7**	V
EN Source Current	I_{EN}	Pull up to ~5V			200	µA
Serial Clock: SCL Serial Data: SDA						
Rated Input Range	V_{SERIAL}		**0**		**5**	V
SCL Frequency	F_{SCL}		**100**		**400**	kHz
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}		**1.35**			V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}				**0.8**	V
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	Sinking 4mA			**0.4**	V
Address: ADDR						
Address Registration Delay	t_{ADDR_DLY}	From V_{IN} crossing V_{IN_ADDR}		10.5	**30**	ms
Fault: $\overline{FLT}$						
Fault Input High Voltage	$V_{\overline{FLT}_IN_HIGH}$		**1.15**			V
Fault Input Low Voltage	$V_{\overline{FLT}_IN_LOW}$	To externally induce shut down			**0.85**	V
Fault Output Low Voltage	$V_{\overline{FLT}_OUT_LOW}$	$I_{\overline{FLT}}$ = 4mA			**0.4**	V

Specified Operating Area

The following figures present performance data in a typical application environment.

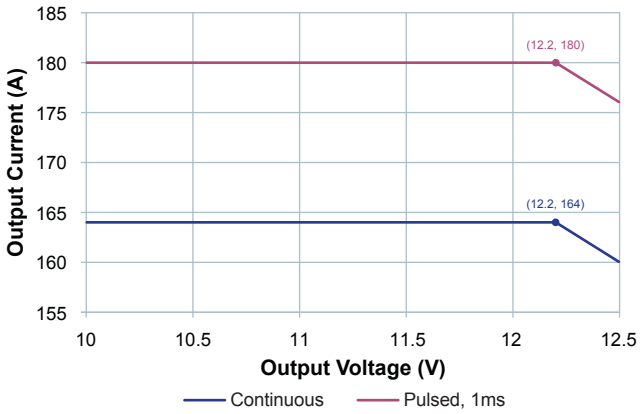


Figure 1 — *Electrical specified operating area vs. output voltage, with thermal management to ensure T_{INT} < 125°C*

Thermal Specified Operating Area

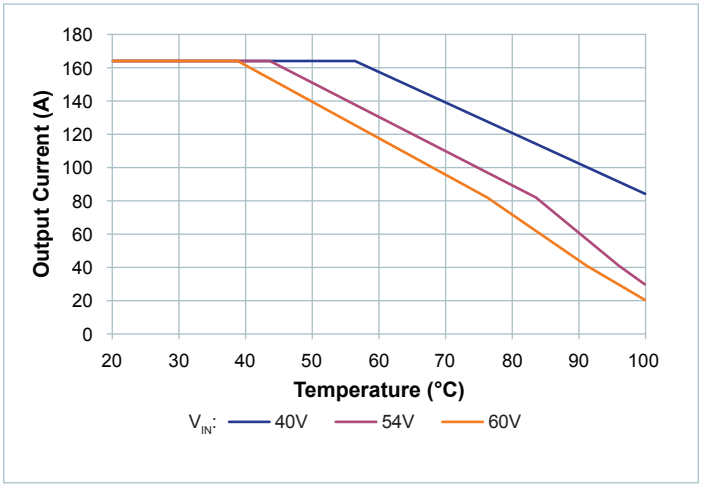


Figure 2 — *Thermal specified operating area; top-side cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

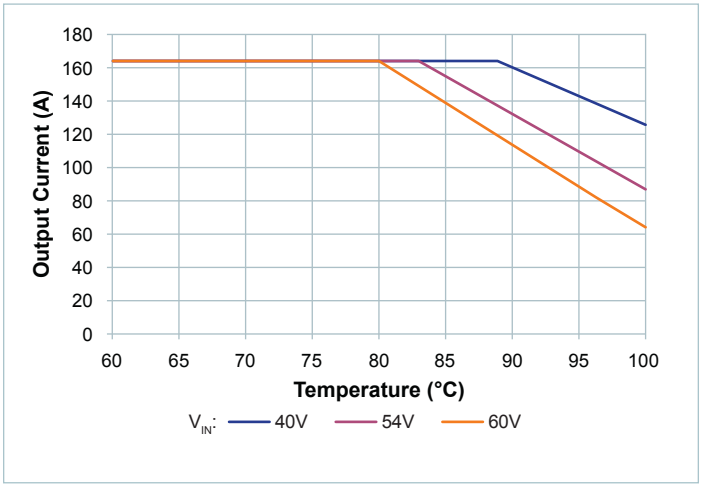


Figure 3 — *Thermal specified operating area; double-sided cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

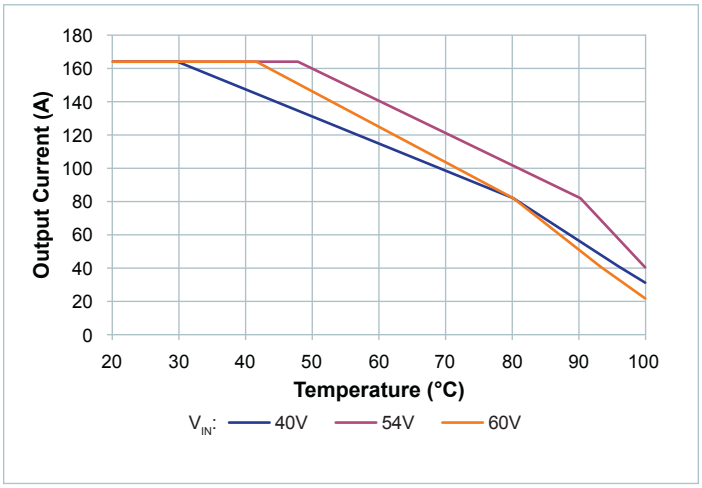


Figure 4 — *Thermal specified operating area; top-side cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

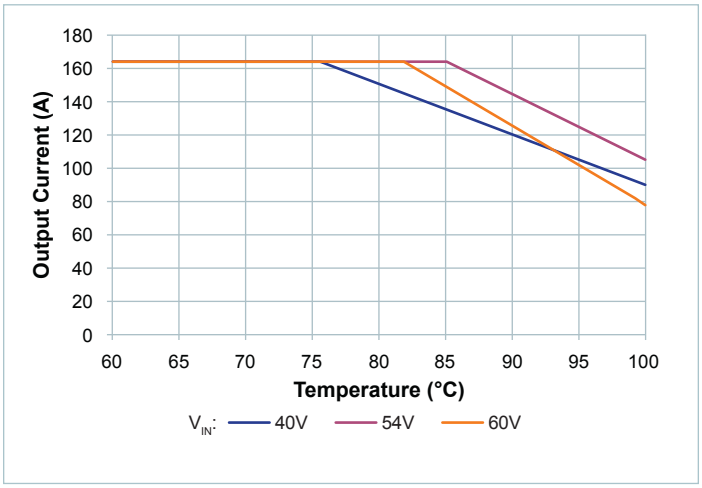


Figure 5 — *Thermal specified operating area; double-sided cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

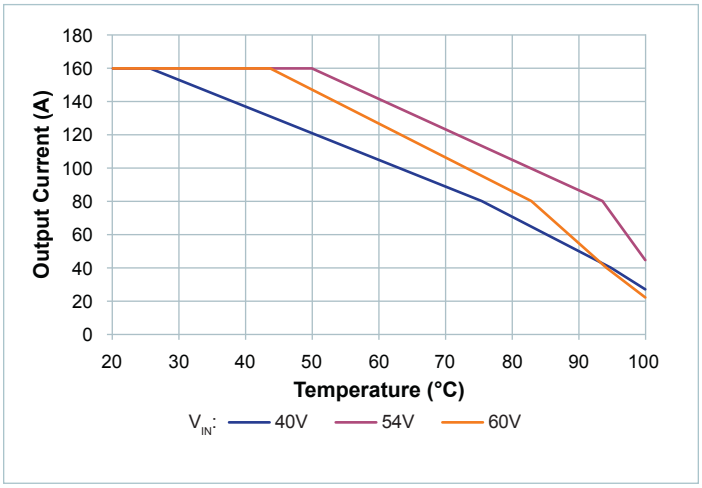


Figure 6 — *Thermal specified operating area; top-side cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

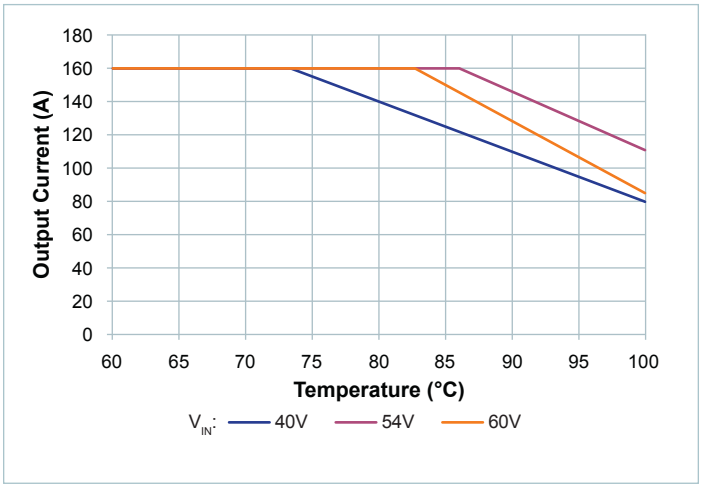


Figure 7 — *Thermal specified operating area; double-sided cooling, output current vs. case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

Typical Performance Characteristics

The following figures present performance data in a typical application environment.

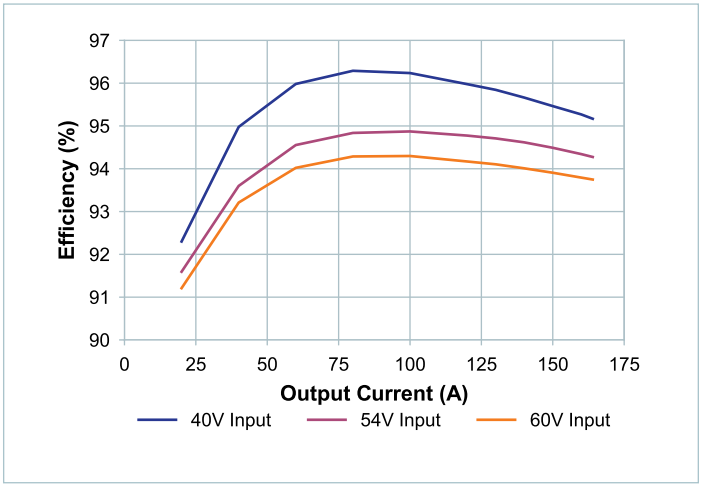


Figure 8 — *Efficiency at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

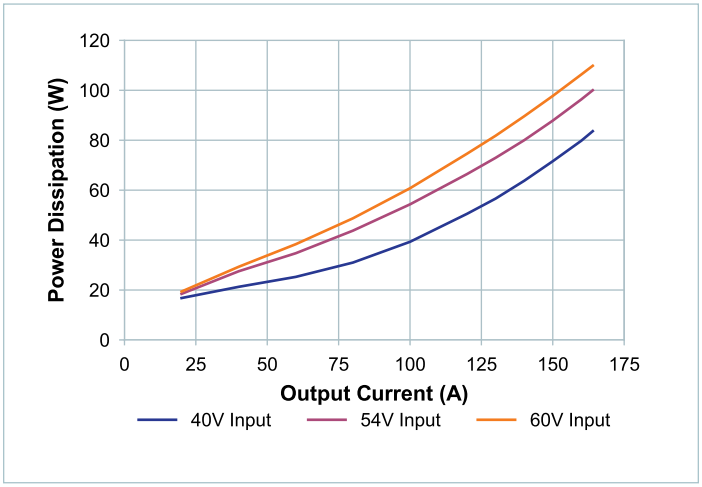


Figure 9 — *Power dissipation at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

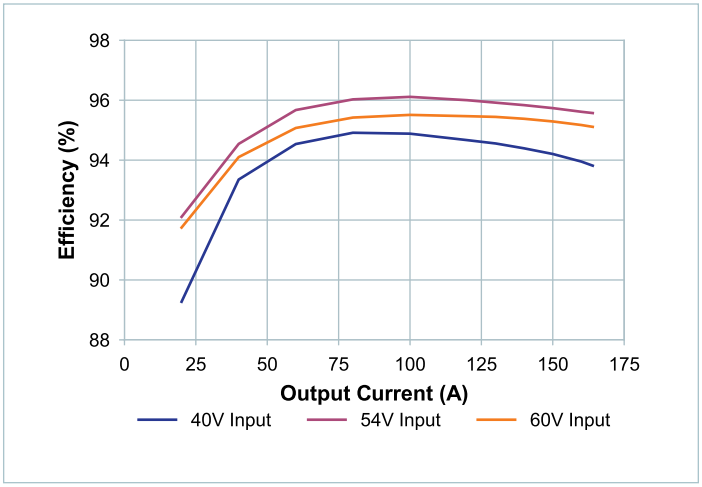


Figure 10 — *Efficiency at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

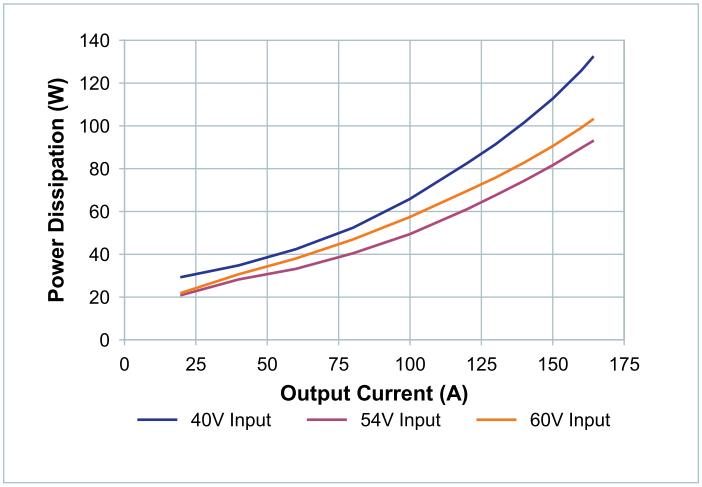


Figure 11 — *Power dissipation at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

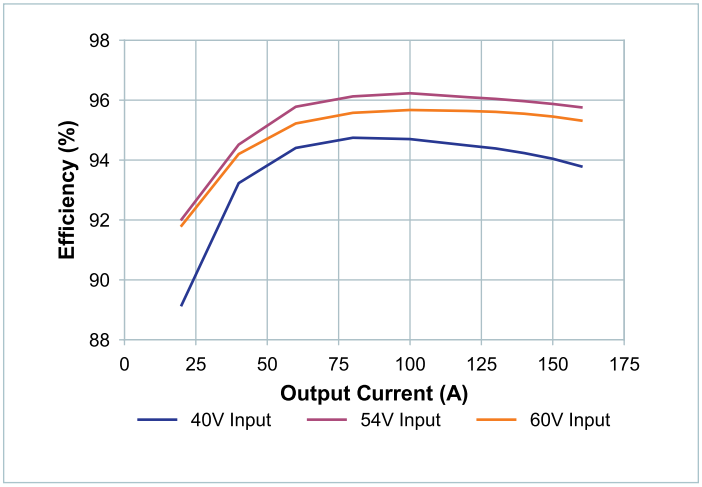


Figure 12 — *Efficiency at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

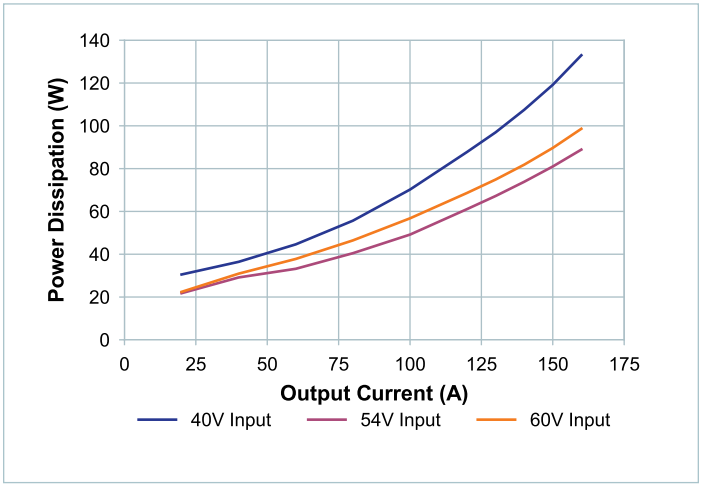


Figure 13 — *Power dissipation at 25°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

Typical Performance Characteristics (Cont.)

The following figures present performance data in a typical application environment.

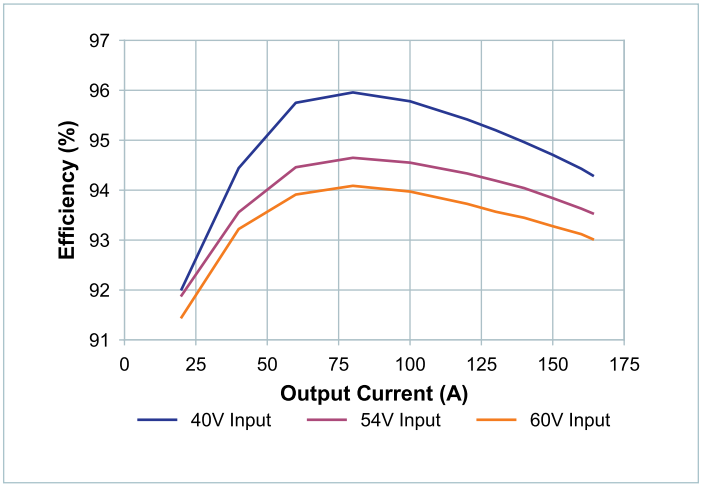


Figure 14 *— Efficiency at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

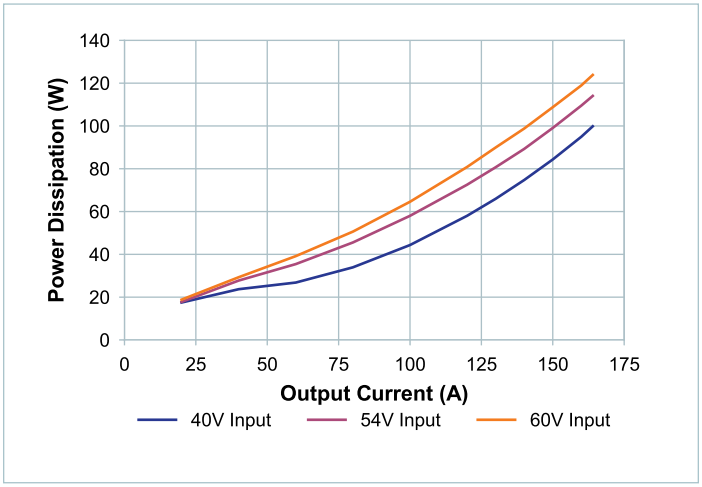


Figure 15 *— Power dissipation at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

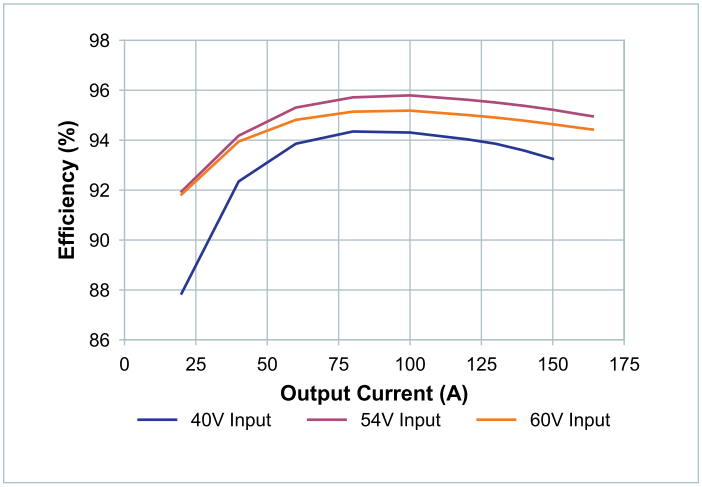


Figure 16 *— Efficiency at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

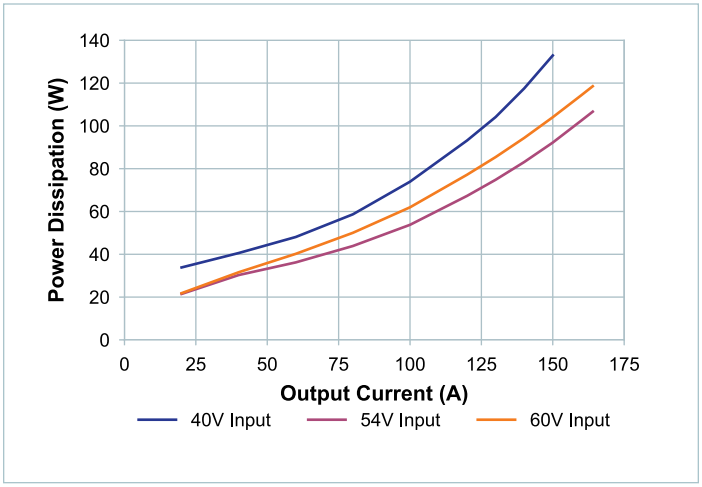


Figure 17 *— Power dissipation at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

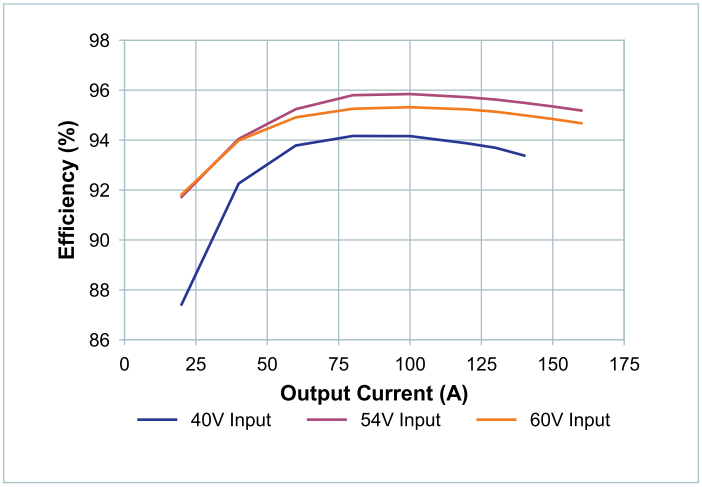


Figure 18 *— Efficiency at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

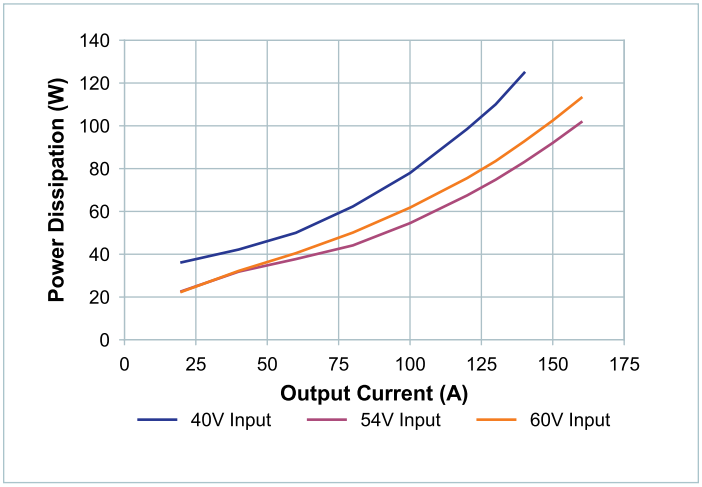


Figure 19 *— Power dissipation at 80°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

Typical Performance Characteristics (Cont.)

The following figures present performance data in a typical application environment.

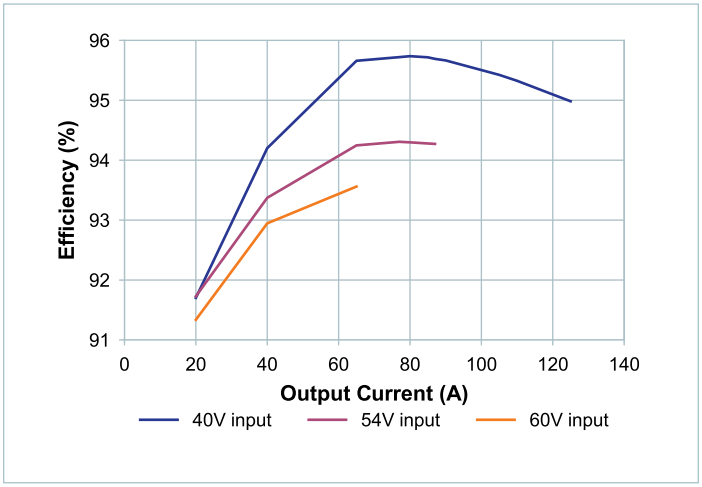


Figure 20 *— Efficiency at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

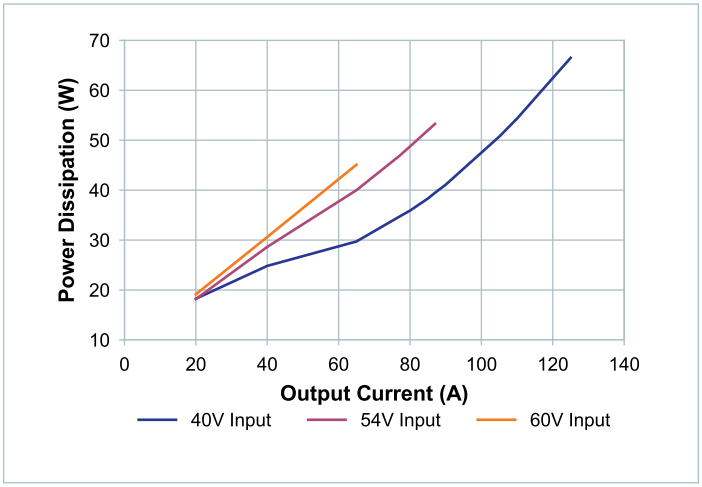


Figure 21 *— Power dissipation at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

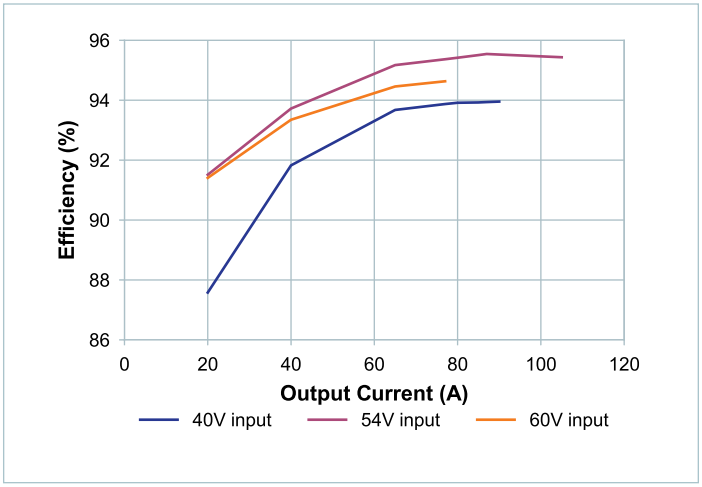


Figure 22 *— Efficiency at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

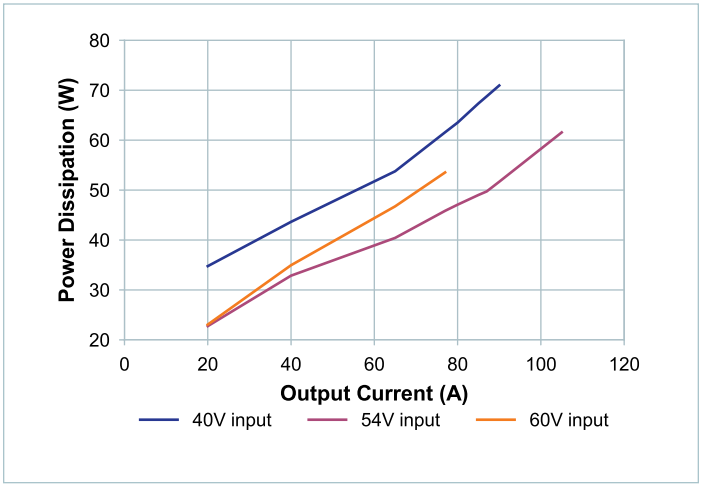


Figure 23 *— Power dissipation at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

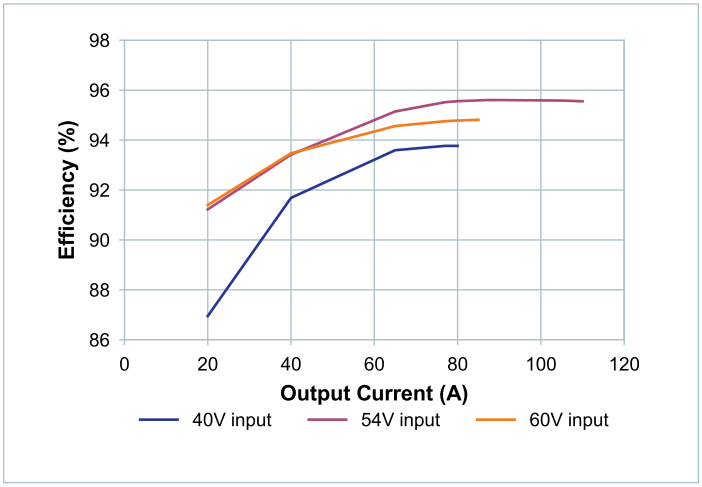


Figure 24 *— Efficiency at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

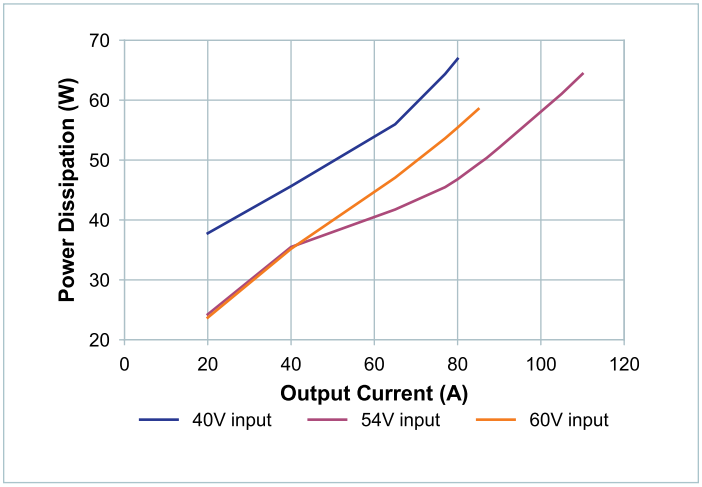


Figure 25 *— Power dissipation at 100°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

Typical Performance Characteristics (Cont.)

The following figures present performance data in a typical application environment.

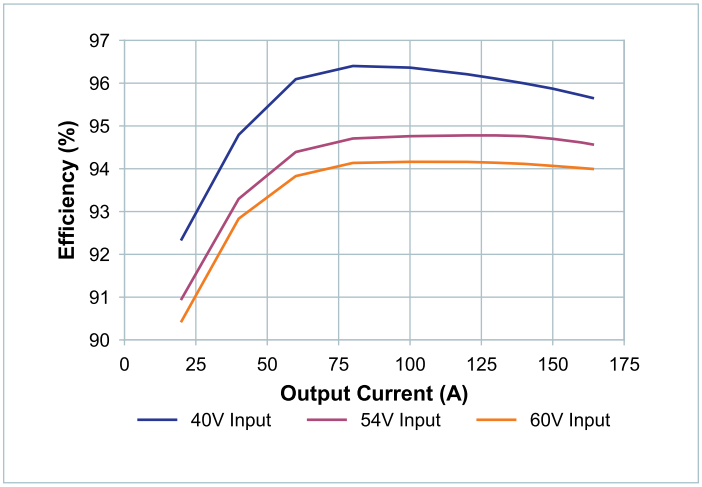


Figure 26 — *Efficiency at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

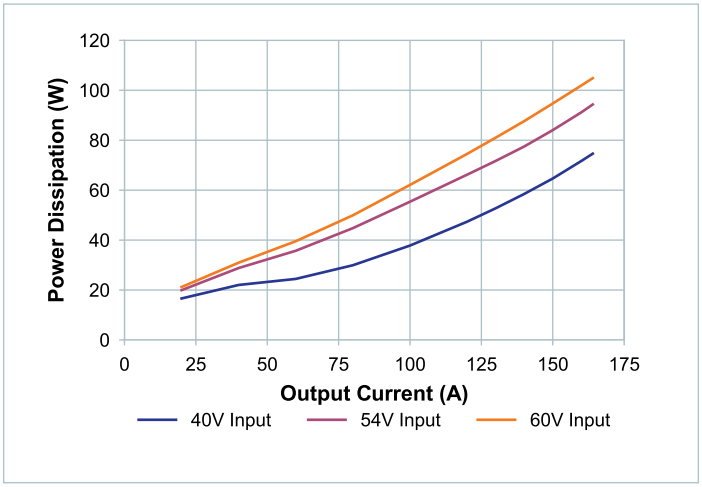


Figure 27 — *Power dissipation at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 10V*

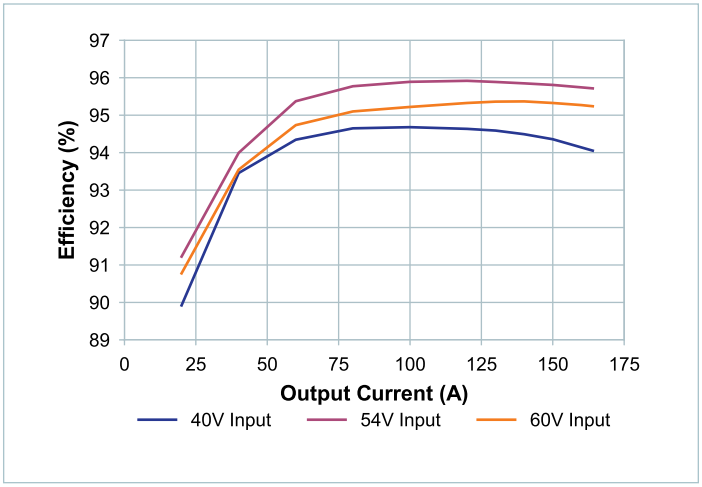


Figure 28 — *Efficiency at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

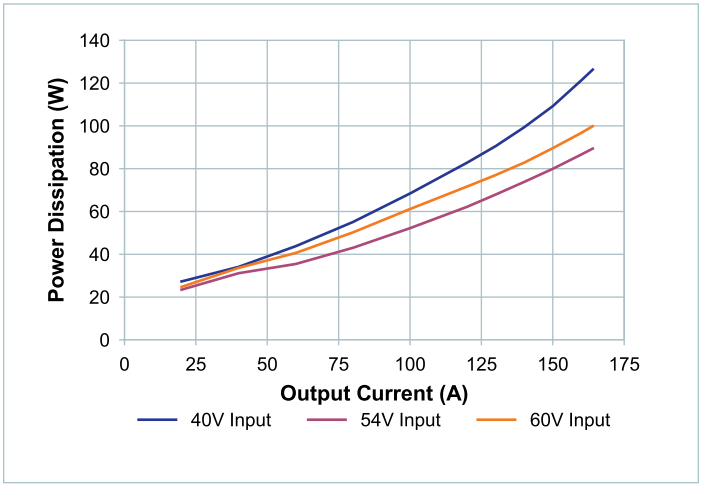


Figure 29 — *Power dissipation at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.2V*

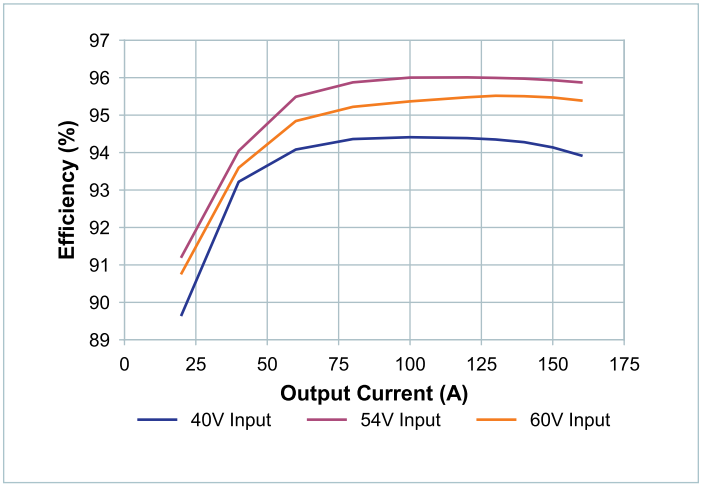


Figure 30 — *Efficiency at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

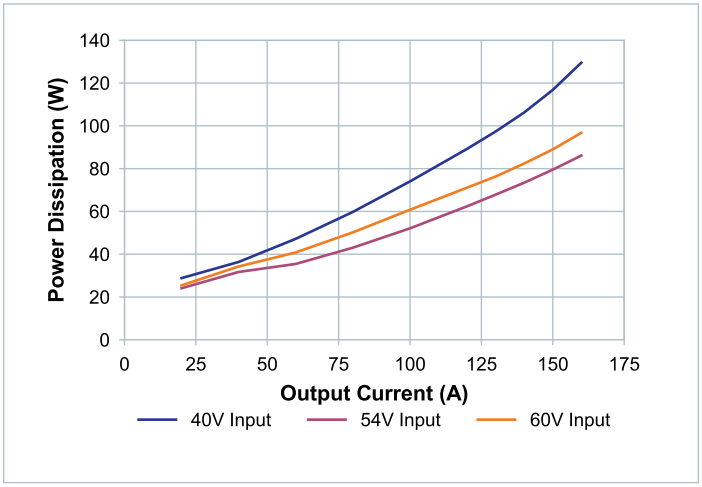


Figure 31 — *Power dissipation at –40°C case temperature, V_{OUT} = 12.5V*

Terminal Descriptions

+IN – DCM Input Power

The +IN terminal is the power input to the regulation stage. External filtering and decoupling techniques are application-specific. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended between the DCM input and power ground.

PGND – Power Ground

The DCM is a three-terminal non-isolated regulator. PGND is the common power return for +IN and +OUT.

+OUT – DCM Output Power

The +OUT terminal is the power output from the current multiplication stage. External filtering and decoupling techniques are application-specific. Low-ESR ceramic capacitors are recommended between the DCM output and power ground.

+INV – DCM Intermediate Power Node

The +INV terminal is an intermediate power node between the regulation and current-multiplication powertrain stages.

EAO – Modulator Input

The EAO terminal provides access to the error amplifier output and is the control node input to the regulation stage, which determines the DCM output power.

EN – Enable

If the EN terminal is left floating or driven high, the DCM is enabled. When EN is pulled low, the DCM is disabled.

ADDR, SCL, SDA – PMBus Interface Address, Serial Clock and Serial Data

Address is a multi-level analog input which sets the address at initial power-up. See PMBus® interface section for details on device address.

Serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA) require external pull-up resistors for normal operation. Refer to System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification version 3.0 for details.

$\overline{\text{FLT}}$ – Fault Monitor

$\overline{\text{FLT}}$ is an open-drain terminal with an internal pull-up and indicates fault status. $\overline{\text{FLT}}$ is active-low, so when any fault is active the terminal will drive low. When the module is enabled and not in a fault condition, the terminal will be pulled high. The module monitors the status of this terminal, so if an external sub-circuit pulls $\overline{\text{FLT}}$ low, the module will also be disabled.

Note: $\overline{\text{FLT}}$ displayed as FLT* on the package drawing.

SYNCI – Factory Use Only

Do not connect to the SYNCI terminal.

IMON – Factory Use Only

Do not connect to the IMON terminal.

Functional Description

The DCM is a non-isolated, regulated DC-DC power converter with PMBus® control and telemetry, in a thermally adept package. It consists of a ZVS buck-boost first-stage followed by a ZVS, ZCS Sine Amplitude Converter™ current multiplier second stage. The current multiplier operates at a fixed step-down ratio of 4, so all regulation is performed by Stage 1. The output voltage sense for the regulation control loop is taken at the module output terminals after the current multiplier, for tight regulation accuracy. All PMBus output voltage set-point control and telemetry is provided by Stage 1.

The DCM offers peak current and power ratings that are generally 10% higher than the continuous ratings for up to 1ms for dynamic loads and higher transient requirements. The full peak load capability is available up to an output voltage set point of 12.2V. Above 12.2V the peak current rating is linearly reduced to avoid risk of shut down due to an overvoltage event, as shown in Figure 1.

DCM Power Up

When input voltage is applied, the DCM PMBus address is sensed and latched based on the pull-down resistor applied to the ADDR terminal. The address remains fixed until input voltage is removed.

DCM Start Up

Any time the DCM input voltage is within V_{IN_UVLO+} and V_{IN_OVLO+}, the DCM has not been disabled via the EN or $\overline{FLT}$ control terminals, and it has recovered from any previously occurring faults, it will attempt to start.

At start up, the $\overline{FLT}$ terminal goes inactive (high) and the Stage 2 current multiplier begins switching. Then the Stage 1 buck-boost regulator begins switching and its reference rises to generate the soft-start ramp of the module's output voltage. The module output is capable of full rated continuous output current during soft-start.

The DCM output voltage rise is monotonic during soft start into static loads, once V_{OUT} exceeds ~1V, provided the module has been disabled for at least $t_{OFF\text{-}MONO}$. If the module restarts more quickly than $t_{OFF\text{-}MONO}$ then residual energy stored on the +INV node between the Stage 1 and Stage 2 powertrains can cause an output voltage transient to occur at the beginning of the soft-start ramp.

The DCM can start up into a precharged output up to 6.0V with no additional considerations. Starting the DCM into a precharged V_{OUT} higher than 6.0V is not recommended due to the risk that ring-up could trigger a $V_{OUT\text{-}OVP}$ fault.

Pulse-Skip Mode (PSM)

The ZVS buck-boost stage features a hysteretic pulse-skipping mode. At light-load conditions, switching cycles can be skipped in order to significantly reduce gate-drive power and improve efficiency. The regulator will automatically enter and exit PSM based on load. Depending on line and trim operating conditions, as well as capacitor and other component values, PSM may result in occasional skipping of one or many switching cycles.

Variable-Frequency Operation

The ZVS buck-boost stage is pre-programmed to a fixed, maximum base operating frequency. The maximum processed power determines the base frequency and associated power inductor with respect to other constraints to achieve peak efficiency at nominal operation. The operating frequency can be reduced from the base frequency as needed to maintain rated power capability at certain line voltage, trim voltage and load conditions. By reducing the operating frequency, or stretching the period of each switching cycle, the ZVS operation is preserved throughout the input line voltage range maintaining optimum efficiency. The current-multiplication stage also exhibits variable-frequency operation, though over a smaller frequency range relative to that of the ZVS buck-boost stage.

DCM Fault Response

If the DCM detects a fault condition, the $\overline{FLT}$ terminal drives low and the module stops processing power within the fault detection response time t_{FAULT}. The input overvoltage, input undervoltage, and overtemperature fault conditions, as well as $\overline{FLT}$ terminal low are continuously monitored, and the DCM will not restart as long as they persist. Once the fault condition is removed and the appropriate fault recovery time ($t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$ or $t_{FAULT2_RECOVERY}$) has elapsed, the DCM will release $\overline{FLT}$ and will attempt a restart. Other fault types like overload or short circuit condition can only occur when the module is operating. After shut down, the DCM will repeatedly attempt a restart after a delay, and will shut down again as long as the load fault condition persists.

Input Undervoltage Recovery and Lockout Thresholds (V_{IN_UVLO+} and $V_{IN_UVLO_HYS}$)

The regulator stage monitors the +IN terminal. The DCM will not start until the input voltage exceeds the undervoltage recovery threshold (V_{IN_UVLO+}) and will shut down if the input voltage crosses below this threshold by more than the undervoltage lockout hysteresis ($V_{IN_UVLO_HYS}$).

A V_{IN_UVLO} will set byte 1, bit 3 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

Input Overvoltage Lockout and Recovery Thresholds (V_{IN_OVLO+} and $V_{IN_OVLO_HYS}$)

If the input voltage rises above the overvoltage lockout threshold (V_{IN_OVLO+}), the DCM will shut down. The DCM will attempt to recover once the input voltage has decreased below this threshold by at least the overvoltage lockout hysteresis ($V_{IN_OVLO_HYS}$).

A V_{IN_OVLO} will set byte 1, bit 4 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

Overtemperature Fault Threshold (T_{OT})

The DCM features an overtemperature shut down, which is designed to protect against catastrophic failure due to excessive temperatures. The overtemperature shut down cannot be used to ensure the device stays within the recommended operating temperature range, because when the overtemperature threshold T_{OT} engages, T_{INT} is at or above the maximum rated temperature of 125°C. When an overtemperature shut down occurs, the DCM stops processing power and $\overline{FLT}$ drives low. The DCM will restart after the temperature has decreased below T_{OT} by at least the overtemperature restart hysteresis, T_{OT_HYS}.

If the overtemperature fault threshold is exceeded, byte 3, bit 0 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register will be set. Unlike other faults, the Overtemperature Fault will not set byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE due to how the overtemperature condition is sensed.

$\overline{FLT}$ Fault

If the $\overline{FLT}$ terminal is pulled low, the unit will shut down in the same manner as other faults listed here. Byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE bit will be set in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register.

Output Voltage Negative (V_{OUT_NEG})

When the DCM output voltage is higher than $V_{OUT_NEG_RE\text{-}ARM}$, the Output Voltage Negative fault is armed. Once armed, if the DCM output voltage becomes reverse-biased by more than V_{OUT_NEG}, it will shut down and stop processing power. It will also set byte 1, bit 6 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

This can occur if the module is disabled or shuts down due to another fault or if the load is inductive and brings V_{OUT} below ground.

When the DCM is disabled via EN, or has shut down due to any fault type, the Output Voltage Negative fault is blanked from further activation until the output voltage again exceeds $V_{OUT_NEG_RE\text{-}ARM}$. This permits the DCM to be easily restarted even when a negative V_{OUT} condition persists (as may be the case if a downstream current sink is present).

Output Overvoltage Threshold (V_{OUT_OVP})

The DCM will shut down if the voltage at +INV rises above the OVP threshold, V_{OUT_OVP}. The sense point is taken before the second-stage current multiplier, so the effective output-referred threshold depends on the voltage drop across the second stage. The DCM will restart after the recovery time $t_{FAULT2_RECOVERY}$.

A VOUT_OVP fault can also be produced by the ZVS buck-boost stage. If the buck-boost produces the OVP event, the DCM will restart after the recovery time $t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$.

A VOUT_OVP fault will set byte 1, bit 5 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

Output OVP Relative ($\%_{EAIN_HI}$)

The DCM will shut down if the module output voltage is more than $\%_{EAIN_HI}$ higher than the programmed output voltage, for more than t_{EAIN_HI}. This fault detection is inactive during soft start as well as for timeout period t_{EAIN_HI} following a VOUT_COMMAND change to output voltage trim.

$\%_{EAIN_HI}$ will set EAIN_HI, byte 2, bit 5 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

Note: at higher output voltage set points, the fault may be reported as V_{OUT_OVP}.

EAO Overload (V_{EAO_OL})

EAO is the control input to the Stage 1 regulator. The EAO voltage is driven by the internal transconductance error amplifier closing the voltage control loop. The voltage on EAO can exceed the EAO Overload Threshold voltage (V_{EAO_OL}) when the DCM is overloaded.

A timer permits transient overload conditions to occur without triggering the fault detection. However if EAO remains above its overload threshold for longer than t_{EAO_OL}, the DCM will shut down and $\overline{FLT}$ will be driven low.

The EAO Overload fault will set byte 2, bit 1 in the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h) status register, as well as byte 2, bit 0 FLT_FALLING_EDGE.

Overcurrent Threshold (I_{OC})

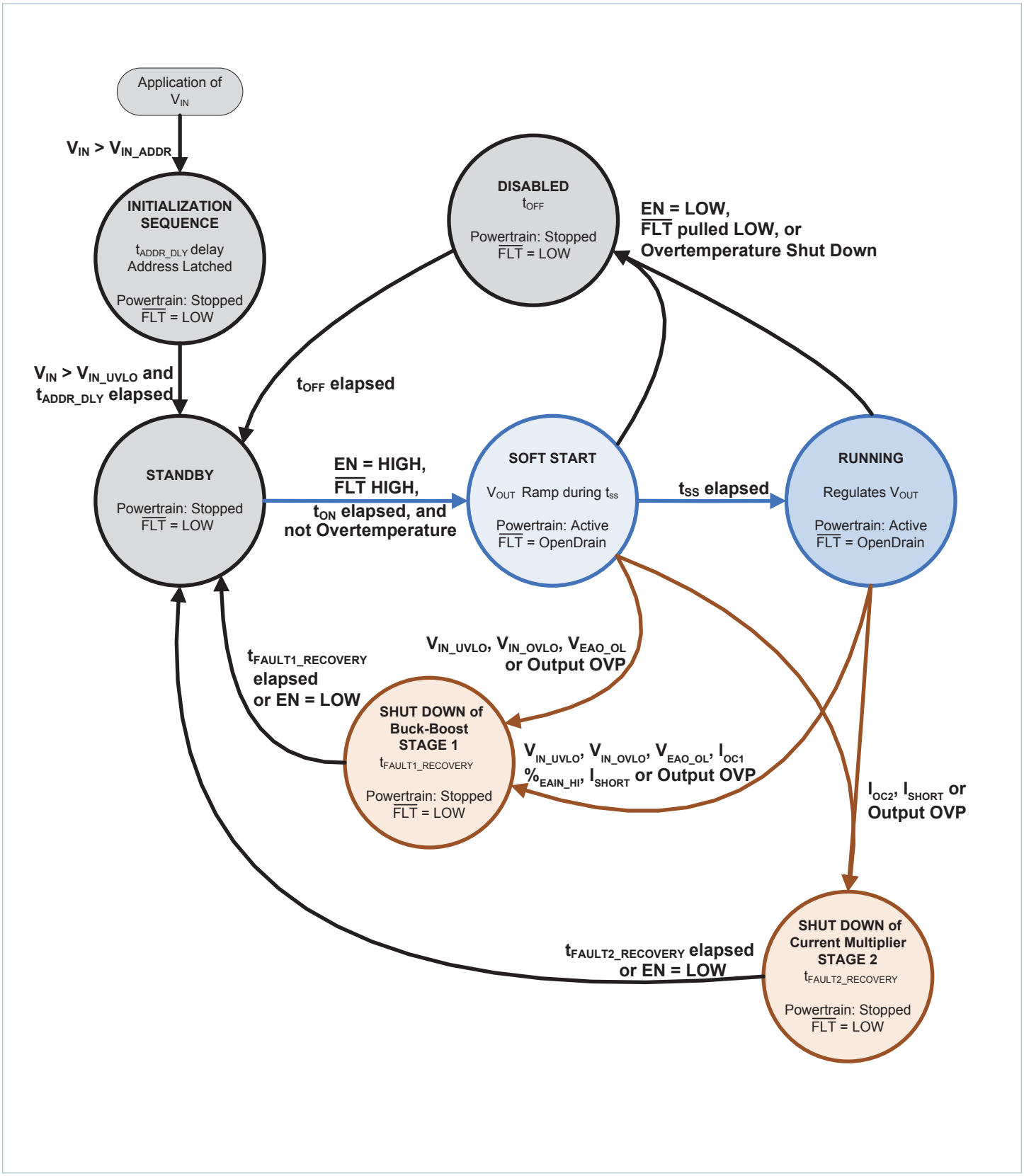
The DCM output current is continuously measured during operation, and if it exceeds the overcurrent shut-down threshold (I_{OC}), for longer than overcurrent timeout (t_{IOC}), the DCM will shut down and $\overline{FLT}$ is driven low. The overcurrent is monitored by both the current multiplier stage and the buck-boost regulation stage. If the buck-boost stage detects the overcurrent (I_{OC1}), then the MFR_STATUS_FAULTS bits VOUT_NEG or Q3_SIL may set. If only the current multiplier stage detects the fault (I_{OC2}), then only the $\overline{FLT}$ terminal falling edge will be set. Any of these bits indicate the presence of an overcurrent condition. The DCM will restart after the recovery time $t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$ or $t_{FAULT2_RECOVERY}$ depending on which powertrain stage shut down.

Short Circuit Detection (I_{SHORT})

In the event of a short circuit occurring during operation or during start up, the DCM fast short-circuit detection will shut down the powertrain and drive $\overline{FLT}$ low. The MFR_STATUS_FAULTS bits Q1_FIL or Q3_FIL should set. The VOUT_NEG may also set. The DCM will restart after the recovery time $t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$ or $t_{FAULT2_RECOVERY}$, depending on which powertrain stage shut down. For the case where the short-circuit condition occurs while the DCM is running, the $\overline{FLT}$ line will be asserted after t_{FAULT}. For start up into a short-circuit condition or during the restart after $t_{FAULT1_RECOVERY}$ while a short is still applied, there is a delay of ~3ms from powertrain shut down to the activation of $\overline{FLT}$.

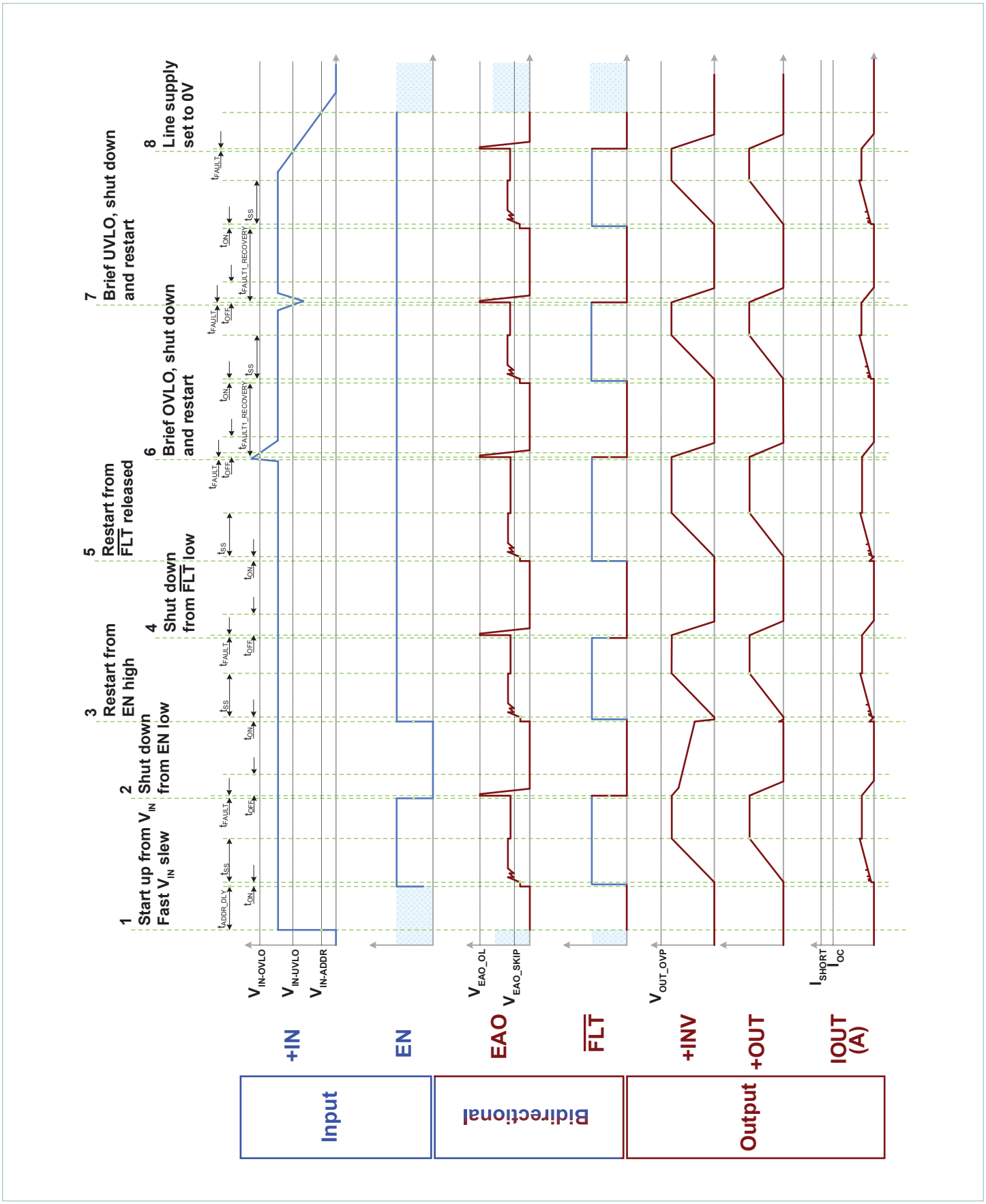
High-Level Functional State Diagram

Conditions that cause state transitions are shown along arrows. Sub-sequence activities listed inside the state bubbles.



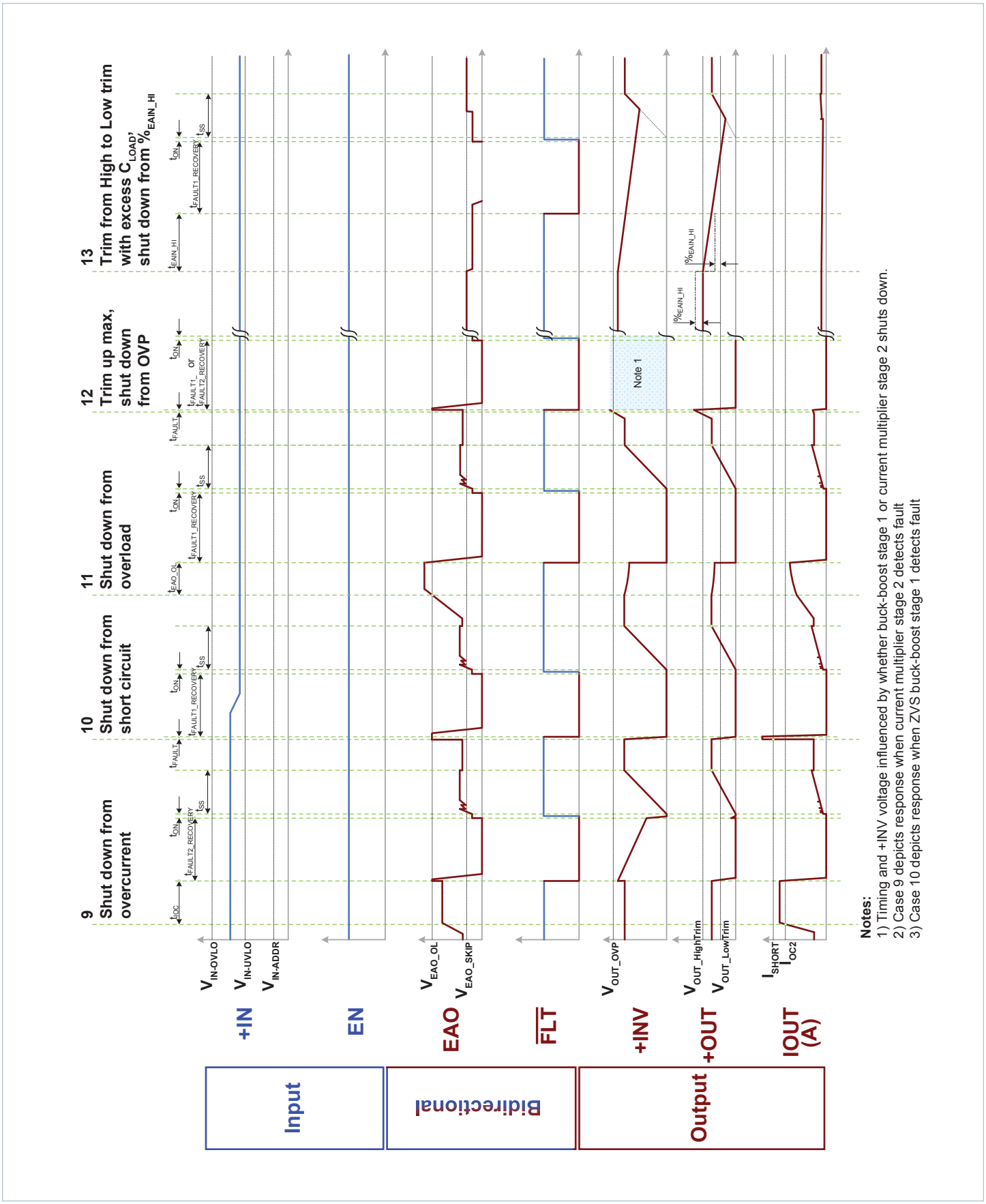
Timing Diagrams

Module inputs are shown in blue; module outputs are shown in brown.



Timing Diagrams (Cont.)

Module inputs are shown in blue; module outputs are shown in brown.



Design Guidelines

Input Filter Stability

Regulating switch-mode power supplies like the DCM present a negative impedance to the voltage source that is powering them. To ensure stability of the regulation loop, the source impedance and the parasitic resistance and inductance of the interconnect lines must be considered. The high performance ceramic decoupling capacitors placed locally to the input of the DCM are effective in controlling reflected ripple current at the switching frequency. However their low ESR means they will not significantly dampen an excessively high impedance of an upstream voltage source.

The worst-case minimum regulator dynamic input impedance magnitude $|r_{EQ_IN}|$ can be calculated by dividing the lowest line voltage by the full load input current. To ensure stability, two cases must be considered.

Input Filter case 1; inductive source and local, external, input decoupling capacitance with negligible ESR (i.e., ceramic type)

The voltage source impedance can be modeled as a series R_{LINE} L_{LINE} circuit. In order to guarantee stability the following conditions must be verified:

$$R_{LINE} > \frac{L_{LINE}}{(C_{IN} + C_{IN_EXT}) \bullet |r_{EQ_IN}|} \quad (1)$$

$$R_{LINE} << |r_{EQ_IN}| \quad (2)$$

Notice that the local high-performance ceramic input capacitors should be included for this purpose. Equation 2 means that the line source impedance should be <10% of the regulator's dynamic input resistance r_{EQ_IN} for best performance. The line source impedance, however, must be <50% of r_{EQ_IN}. Note that R_{LINE} cannot be made arbitrarily low otherwise Equation 1 is violated and the system will show instability, due to under-damped RLC input network.

Input Filter case 2; inductive source and internal, external input decoupling capacitance with significant $R_{C_{IN_EXT}}$ ESR (i.e., electrolytic type)

In order to simplify the analysis in this case, the input source impedance can be modeled as a simple inductor L_{LINE}. Notice that, the internal high-performance ceramic capacitors C_{IN} directly at the input of the DCM should be included in the external electrolytic capacitance value for this purpose. The stability criteria will be:

$$|r_{EQ_IN}| > R_{C_{IN_EXT}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{L_{LINE}}{(C_{IN_EXT} \bullet R_{C_{IN_EXT}})} < |r_{EQ_IN}| \quad (4)$$

Equation 4 shows that if the aggregate ESR is too small – for example by using only high-Q ceramic input capacitors (C_{IN_EXT}) – the system will be under-damped and may not be stable. As with Equation 2 above, a decade of margin in satisfying Equation 3 is preferred, but an octave of margin is considered the minimum.

Lastly, consider the DCM maximum input voltage slew rate dV_{IN}/dt, which is needed to prevent overstress to input stage components in the module. Additional circuitry may be required at the DCM input if the filter solution can exceed that slew rate.

Input Fuse Recommendations

A fuse should be incorporated at the input to the DCM, in series with the +IN terminal. A 70A or smaller input fuse (Littelfuse® NANO²® 881F Series) is required to comply with safety agency conditions of acceptability. Always ascertain and observe the safety, regulatory, or other agency specifications that apply to your specific application.

Thermal Design

Thermal management of DCM internal power dissipation is critical to reliable operation, and ample cooling is preferred since efficiency and reliability are better at lower internal temperatures. Figure 32 shows a thermal impedance model that can estimate the maximum temperature of the highest temperature component for a given electrical and thermal operating condition.

The circuit model assumes each of those areas identified as thermal boundaries is isothermal, although not necessarily the same temperature as the other boundary areas. Use of electrically insulating thermal interface material is required to prevent shorting conductive surfaces on the DCM case.

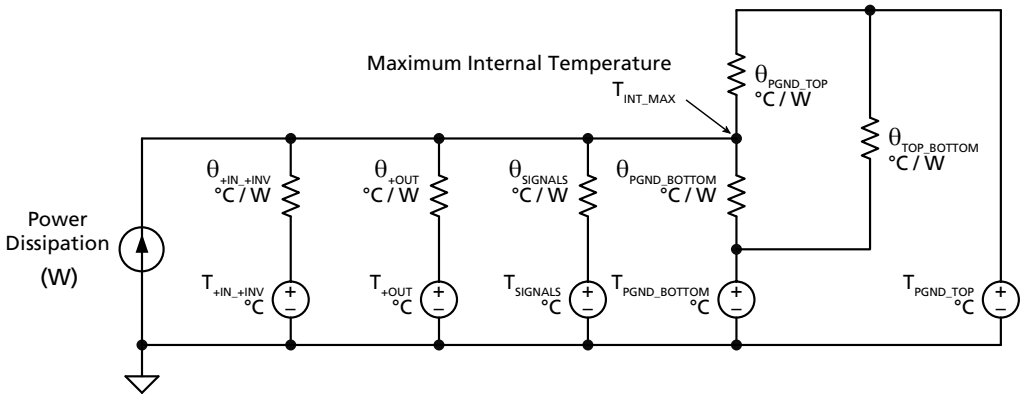


Figure 32 — *Thermal model*

Symbol	Thermal Impedance (°C / W)	Definition of Estimated Thermal Resistance
θ_{PGND_TOP}	0.76	from the hottest component junction inside the DCM to the circuit board it is mounted on at PGND_TOP
θ_{+IN_+INV}	14	from the hottest component junction inside the DCM to the circuit board it is mounted on at +IN_+INV
θ_{+OUT}	12	from the hottest component junction inside the DCM to the circuit board it is mounted on at +OUT
$\theta_{SIGNALS}$	17	from the hottest component junction inside the DCM to the circuit board it is mounted on at SIGNALS
θ_{PGND_BOTTOM}	0.80	from the hottest component junction inside the DCM to the circuit board it is mounted on at PGND_BOTTOM
θ_{TOP_BOTTOM}	7.4	from PGND_TOP to PGND_BOTTOM

Table 1 — *Thermal impedance*

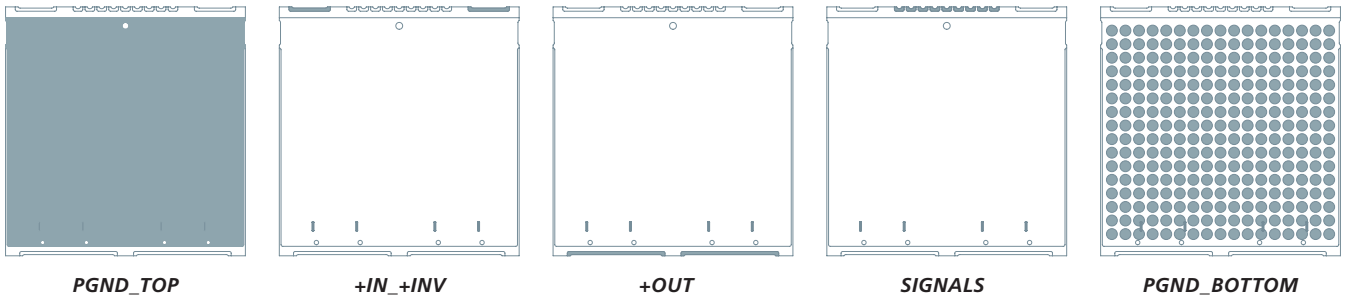


Figure 33 — *Thermal model boundary conditions; area defined as shaded*

Thermal Design — Typical Performance

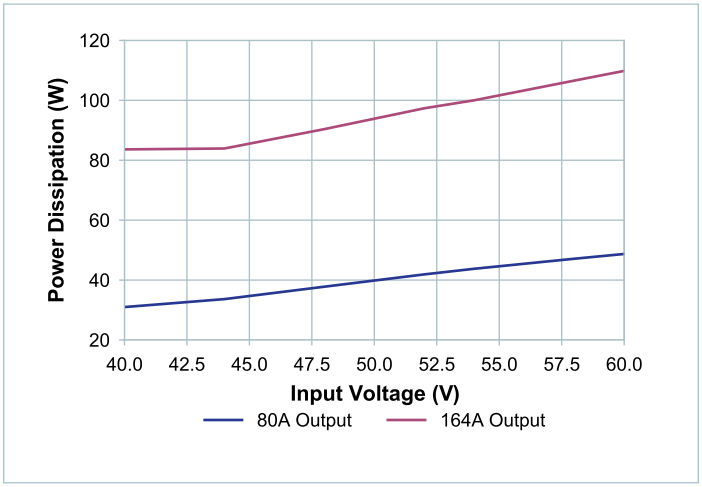


Figure 34 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 10V, at 25°C case temperature*

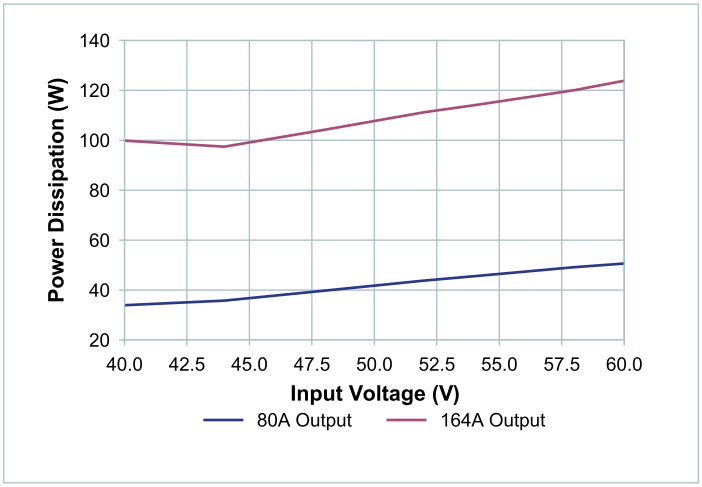


Figure 35 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 10V, at 80°C case temperature*

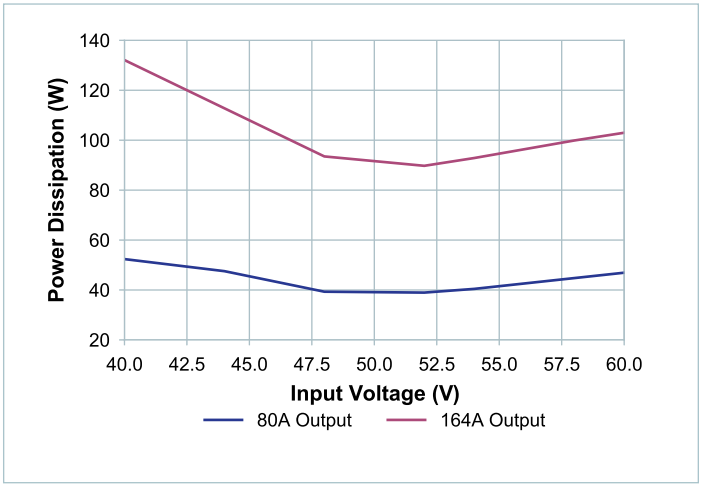


Figure 36 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, at 25°C case temperature*

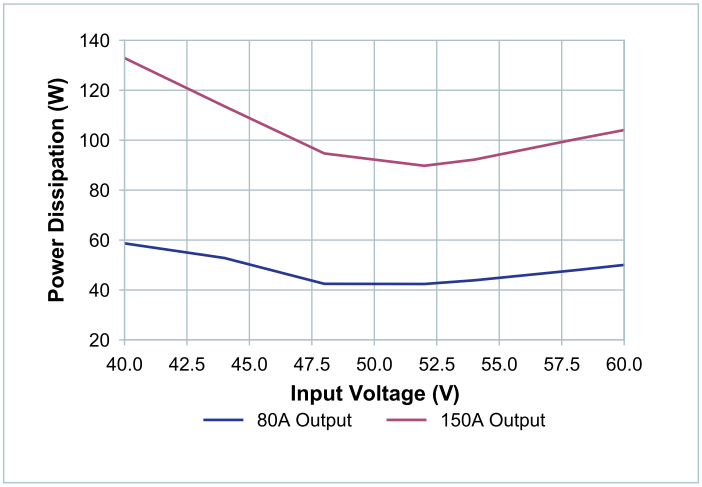


Figure 37 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, at 80°C case temperature*

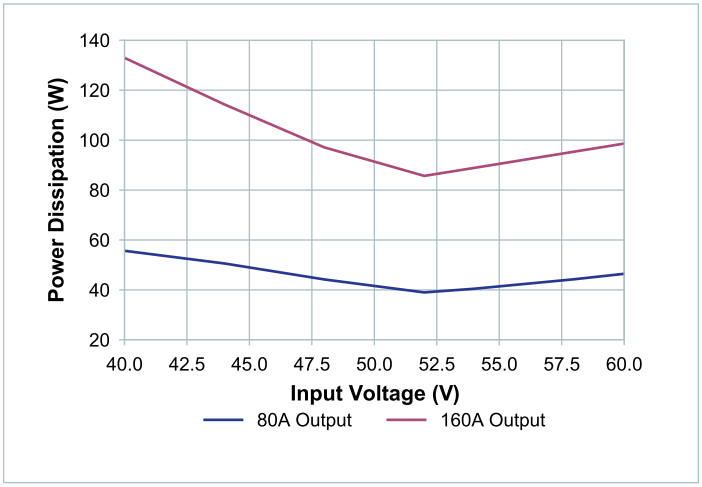


Figure 38 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.5V, at 25°C case temperature*

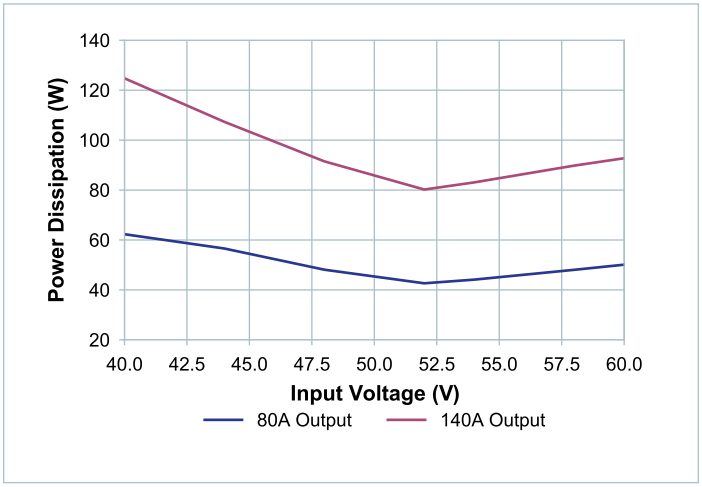


Figure 39 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.5V, at 80°C case temperature*

Thermal Design — Typical Performance (Cont.)

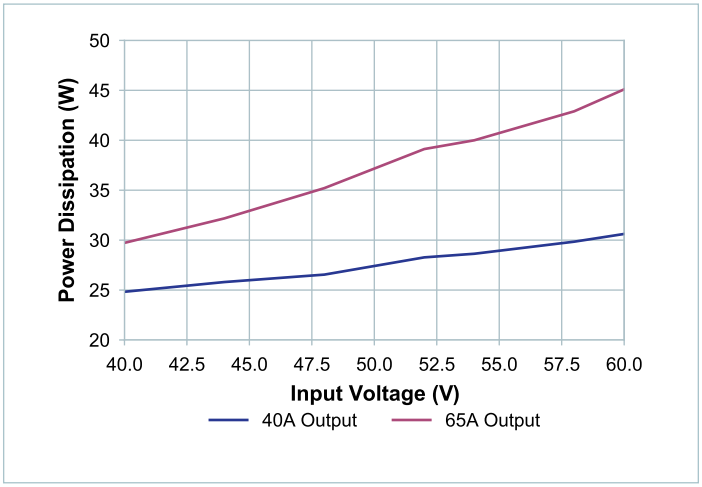


Figure 40 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 10V, at 100°C case temperature*

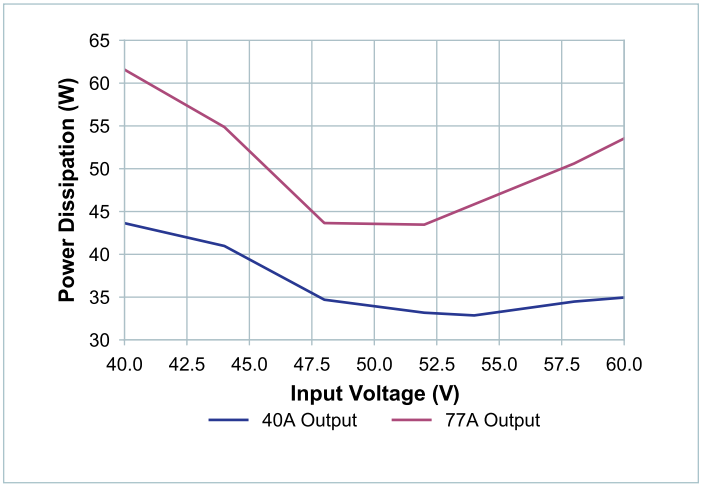


Figure 41 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.2V, at 100°C case temperature*

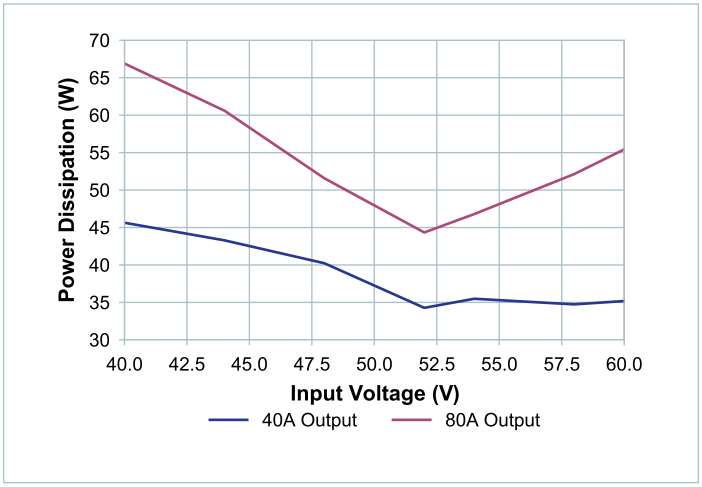


Figure 42 — *Power dissipation vs. line voltage, V_{OUT} = 12.5V, at 100°C case temperature*

Additional PCB Layout Considerations

DCM output capacitance is needed to bypass the high-frequency ripple at its source. The amount of capacitance varies by design and should be distributed as shown in the diagram.

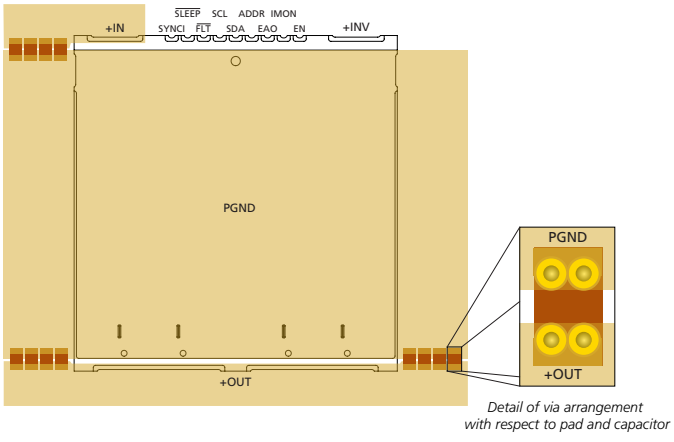


Figure 43 — *Recommended positioning of external capacitance relative to +IN, +OUT and PGND terminals*

The mechanical drawings in later sections include the recommended land pattern to use when creating a PCB footprint. The recommend footprint pad is intentionally narrower than the actual product terminal. This allows room for the pick-and-place machine worst-case placement tolerances. The worst case is a package terminal exactly aligned with the inner edges of footprint pad.

If the product is water washed post assembly, then the PGND circular thermal pads under the product must be copper-defined.

If no-clean solder flux is used during assembly, then PGND thermal pad apertures may be solder-mask-defined.

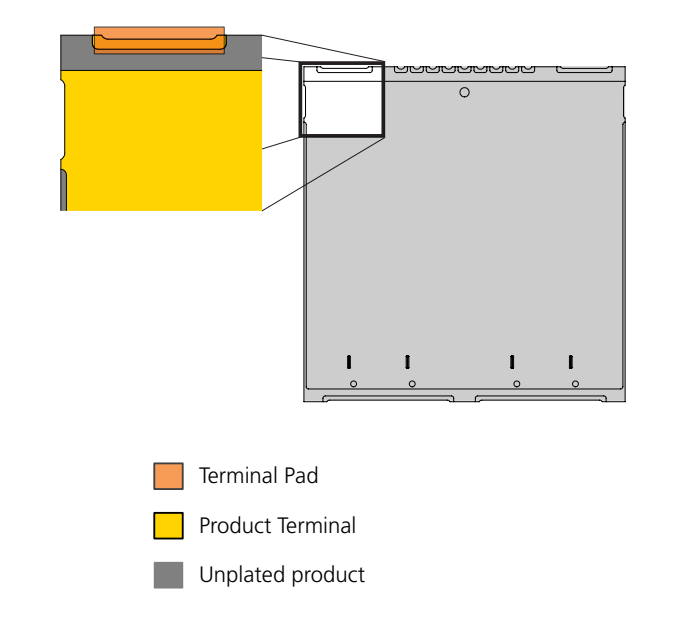


Figure 44 — *Product drawing vs. recommended land pattern*

Parallel Operation for High Power Arrays

Loads that exceed the rated current or power of a single DCM can be powered by an array of DCMs, with array sizes up to n_{ARRAY} max modules. A properly configured array of n DCMs provides the rated power or current of a single module times n, with no electrical de-rating required.

At the schematic level, a DCM array is configured by setting a unique address for each DCM and directly interconnecting the control terminals: EN, $\overline{FLT}$, SDA and SCL. Additionally, all EAO terminals must be interconnected.

For power connections in an array, each DCM should still have dedicated multi-layer chip capacitors at the input and output. The DCM +OUT terminals must be directly connected together. The DCM +IN terminals are not directly connected, but instead each has its own dedicated fuse and input filter. The fuse and filter of each DCM in the array must be powered from the same voltage source; different input voltages are not permitted.

PCB layout for an array of DCMs builds off of the recommended layout shown in Figure 48. The DCMs should be placed in close proximity so that interconnected control signals can be short, which reduces stray capacitance and pickup of noise. However DCMs must still be separated sufficiently to permit adequate cooling to avoid excess internal temperatures. If the PCB provides the dominant cooling path for heat to flow from the modules, physical separation of modules becomes more important. PGND should be carried on contiguous plane layers to optimize effectiveness of high-frequency bypassing and filtering. The +OUT connection should also be on plane layers to minimize inductance between DCM outputs. Control signal route lengths should be minimized but they should not be routed underneath the DCM body. This is especially true for EAO.

PMBus Interface

Refer to "PMBus Power System Management Protocol Specification Revision 1.3, Part I and II" for complete PMBus® specifications details visit http://pmbus.org

The DCM is a PMBus child and will respond only to host commands listed in this sections. Dedicated address (ADDR), Clock (SCL) and data (SDA) terminals are available; the optional SMBALERT# signal is not supported.

Device Address

The DCM PMBus address can be set using a 1% resistor from the ADDR terminal to ground. The following table lists the available addresses and the corresponding resistor value to use.

The DCM does not support SMBus Address Resolution protocol. The address is set at initial power up and then remains fixed until power is removed.

7-bit Hex Address	Resistor Value, 1% (kΩ)
51h	0.0
52h	12.1
53h	20.0
54h	28.0
55h	35.7
56h	44.2
57h	52.3
58h	open

Restricted Address

The DCM also responds to address 0x50, but this address is for factory use only and cannot be used for any Supported Command in the list below. This address is fixed and cannot be changed, and so care must be taken that no other device on the bus uses address 0x50 in order to avoid address collisions.

PMBus Command Definitions

A summary of the PMBus commands supported by the DCM are described in the following sections.

CLEAR_FAULTS Command (03h)

This command clears all status bits that have been previously set. Persistent or active faults are re-asserted again once cleared, except for "$\overline{\text{FLT}}$ falling edge" bit, which is edge-triggered. All faults are latched once asserted in the DCM. Registered faults will not be cleared when DCM is powertrain is disabled through the $\overline{\text{FLT}}$ or EN terminal.

STORE USER CODE Command (17h)

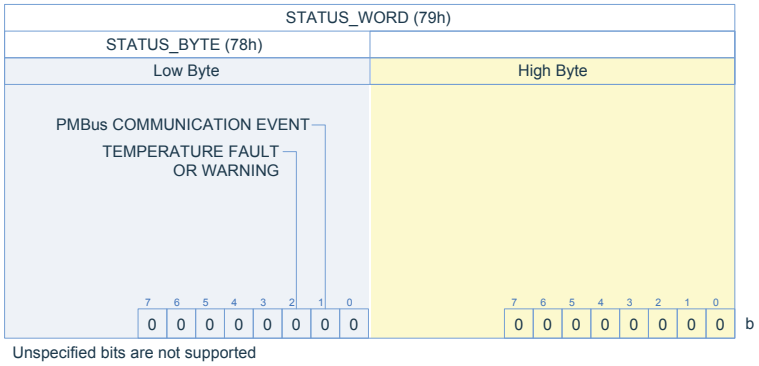
STORE_USER_CODE can save the VOUT_COMMAND value to non-volatile memory. At subsequent power ups, this stored value is used for the DCM output voltage trim set point.

The data for STORE_USER_CODE is the command code to be stored; the DCM can only accept command code VOUT_COMMAND (21h) to be stored.

STORE_USER_CODE can only be used $N_{STORE_USER_CODE}$ times before all non-volatile memory is consumed.

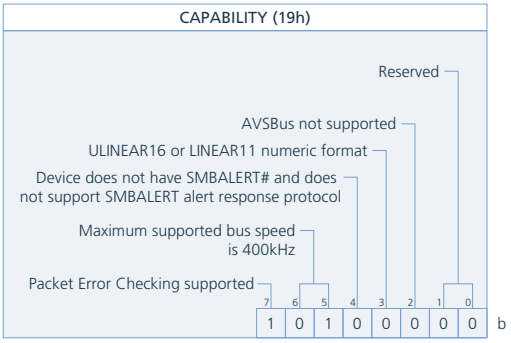
Supported Command List and Supported Commands Transaction Type

Command Name	Command Code	Function	Default Data Content	SMBus Write Transaction	SMBus Read Transaction	Number Data Bytes	Data Format
CLEAR_FAULTS	03h	Clear fault status register	n/a	Send Byte	n/a	0	bit
STORE_USER_CODE	17h	Can write VOUT_COMMAND to NV memory	n/a	Write Byte	n/a	1	bit
CAPABILITY	19h	DCM key capabilities set by factory	A0h	n/a	Read Byte	1	bit
VOUT_MODE	20h	Format for VOUT_COMMAND	17h	n/a	Read Byte	1	bit
VOUT_COMMAND	21h	Set DCM output voltage	1866h	Write Word	Read Word	2	ULINEAR16
STATUS_BYTE	78h	Fault Readback	n/a	n/a	Read Byte	1	bit
STATUS_WORD	79h	Generic Fault Readback	n/a	n/a	Read Word	2	bit
READ_VIN	88h	DCM Input Voltage	n/a	n/a	Read Word	2	LINEAR11
READ_VOUT	8Bh	Regulator Output Voltage at +INV terminal	n/a	n/a	Read Word	2	ULINEAR16
READ_IOUT	8Ch	DCM output current	n/a	n/a	Read Word	2	LINEAR11
READ_TEMPERATURE_1	8Dh	DCM Temperature at Regulator Controller	n/a	n/a	Read Word	2	LINEAR11
MFR_ID	99h	Manufacturer ID	"VI"	n/a	Block Read	2	ASCII
IC_DEVICE_ID	ADh	Device identification	"5100030"	n/a	Block Read	7	ASCII
MFR_STATUS_FAULTS	F0h	DCM-Specific Faults	n/a	n/a	READ 32	4	bit



CAPABILITY Command (19h)

The DCM returns a default value of A0h. This value indicates that the Packet Error Checking (PEC) is supported, PMBus® frequency is up to 400kHz, the SMBALERT# bit is not supported and that the numeric data can be LINEAR11 or ULINEAR16. See supported data command table indicating each command respective data reporting format.



VOUT_MODE Command (20h)

The DCM VOUT_MODE command is read only. Set to a default value of 17h.

VOUT_COMMAND Command (21h)

VOUT_COMMAND causes the DCM to set the output voltage to the commanded value. Format is ULINEAR16 with –9 exponent, high byte, low byte. When multiple DCMs are used in parallel to create a high-power array, the group command protocol should be used when using VOUT_COMMAND to change the output voltage. The group command protocol allows for a PMBus command to be sent to multiple units in succession but halts execution by each module until the last command has been sent. This will cause all of the DCMs in the array to wait until the last VOUT_COMMAND has been sent before collectively updating their output voltage setting. Not using the group command protocol can lead to nuisance detection of $\%_{EAIN_HI}$ faults for units which are programmed lower than the others in the array.

STATUS_BYTE (78h) and STATUS_WORD (79h)

Although the DCM powertrain will self-restart once fault conditions are cleared, all fault or warning flags, if set, will remain asserted until cleared by the host or once DCM input power is removed. This includes overtemperature warning and communication faults.

STATUS_WORD and STATUS_BYTE can be cleared by sending CLEAR_FAULTS (03h) command.

The TEMPERATURE FAULT bit reflects that an overtemperature shut down of the Stage 1 ZVS buck-boost occurred.

The PMBus COMMUNICATION EVENT bit is set when a communication fault occurs. See the PMBus Communication Fault section for details.

READ_VIN Command (88h)

READ_VIN returns the input voltage telemetry in LINEAR11 format.

READ_VOUT Command (8Bh)

READ_VOUT returns the output voltage telemetry in ULINEAR16 format. Refer to the PMBus Power System Management Protocol Specification – Part II – Revision 1.3 for details on reported LINEAR11 and ULINEAR16 numeric format. READ_VOUT telemetry is taken from the +INV node, and so it will nominally read 4x the actual V_{OUT} during operation. Also note that there is a diode-clamp path from +OUT back to +INV, and so when the module is disabled or the stage 2 current multiplier is stopped, READ_VOUT will report a value equal to +OUT minus approximately 0.6V.

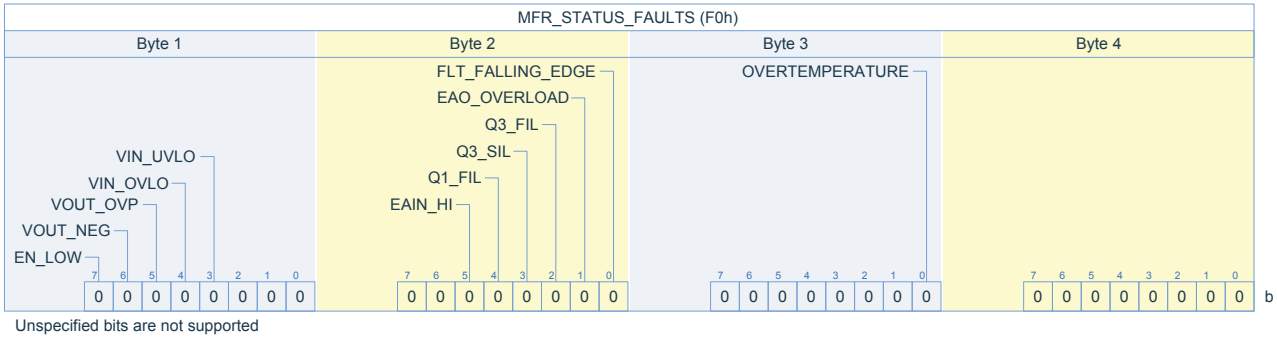
READ_TEMPERATURE_1 (8Dh)

READ_TEMPERATURE_1 returns the measured temperature at the stage 1 ZVS buck-boost controller. This temperature can be used as a relative gauge to the operating temperature of one internal area of the module.

READ_TEMPERATURE_1 is not sufficient to design or validate any module-level thermal solution. Thermal design must use the module power dissipation and thermal resistance model to ensure that all areas of the module internal circuitry are kept below the maximum operating temperature.

MFR_ID (99h)

This read-only command will return “VI” as two ASCII bytes, indicating the manufacturer Vicor Corporation.



MFR_STATUS_FAULTS (F0h)

This command returns four bytes; the first three are used and are defined in the table below.

All fault or warning flags, if set, will remain asserted until cleared by the host using a CLEAR_FAULTS (03h) command. CLEAR_FAULTS should be issued after power is initially applied to clear any fault flags which are set during module initialization.

PMBus Communication Fault

Module Behavior

Corrupted data, unrecognized commands or other PMBus® protocol violations have no impact on powertrain functionality.

PMBus Reporting Characteristics

The below tables summarize data transmission and data content faults as implemented in the DCM.

Section	Description	STATUS_BYTE	Notes
		CML	
10.8.1	Corrupted data	X	PEC failure
10.8.2	Sending too few bits		Device will ignore transmission
10.8.3	Reading too few bits		No response
10.8.4	Host sends or reads too few bytes	X	CML set on writes only
10.8.5	Host sends too many bytes	X	
10.8.6	Reading too many bytes		Read will report old data
10.8.7	Device busy		Clock stretch prior to ACK

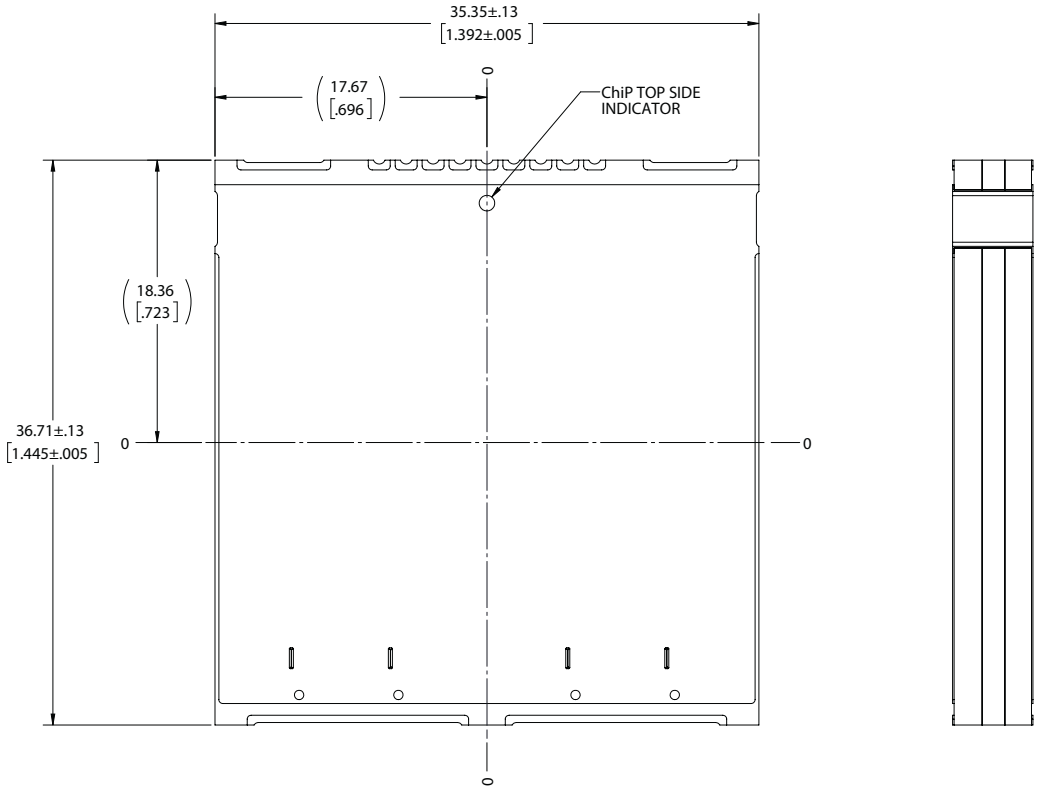
Table 2 — *Data transmission faults*

Section	Description	STATUS_BYTE	Notes
		CML	
10.9.1	Improperly set read bit in the address byte		Not interpreted as a fault; Device will respond normally
10.9.2	Unsupported command code	X	
10.9.3	Invalid or unsupported data	X	
10.9.4	Data out of range		No response
10.9.5	Reserved bits		No response Not a fault

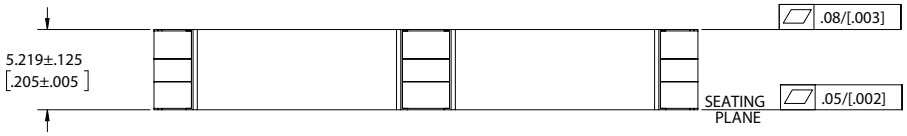
Table 3 — *Data content faults*

Product Outline Drawing – Top View

DCM3735 TC6
(Reference DWG # 53555 Rev 02)



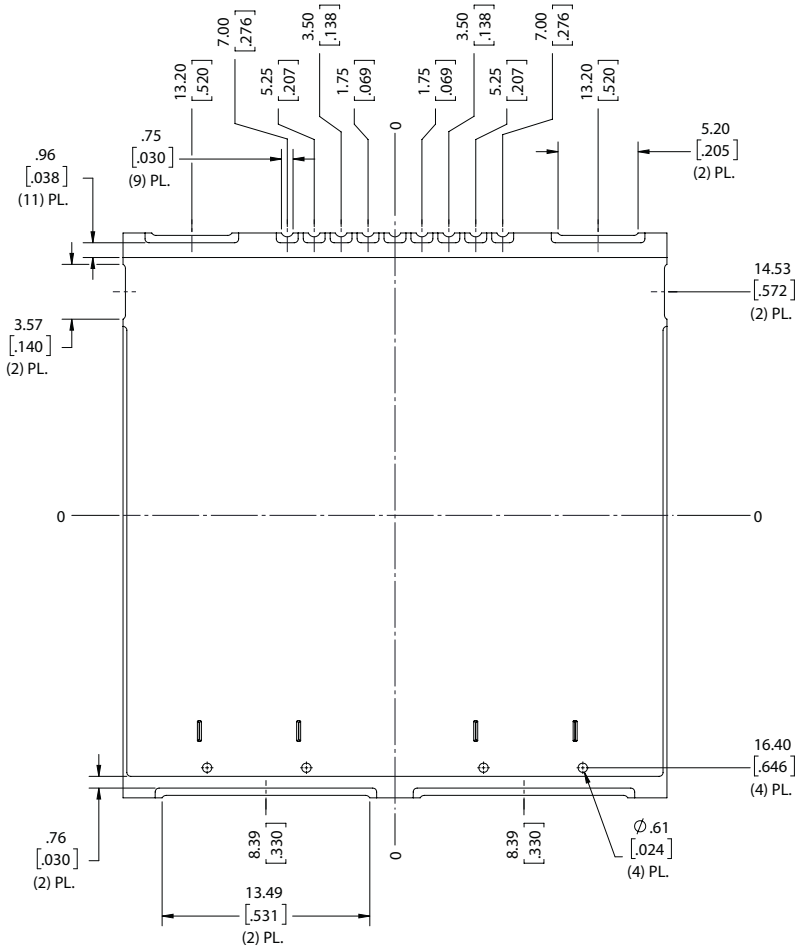
TOP VIEW
(COMPONENT SIDE)



NOTES:
1- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE MM [INCH]
2- TOLERANCES ARE:
DECIMALS
X.XX [X.XX] = ±0.25 [0.01]
X.XXX [X.XXX] = ±0.127 [0.005]
ANGLES = ±1°

Product Outline Drawing – Bottom View

DCM3735 TC6
(Reference DWG # 53555 Rev 02)



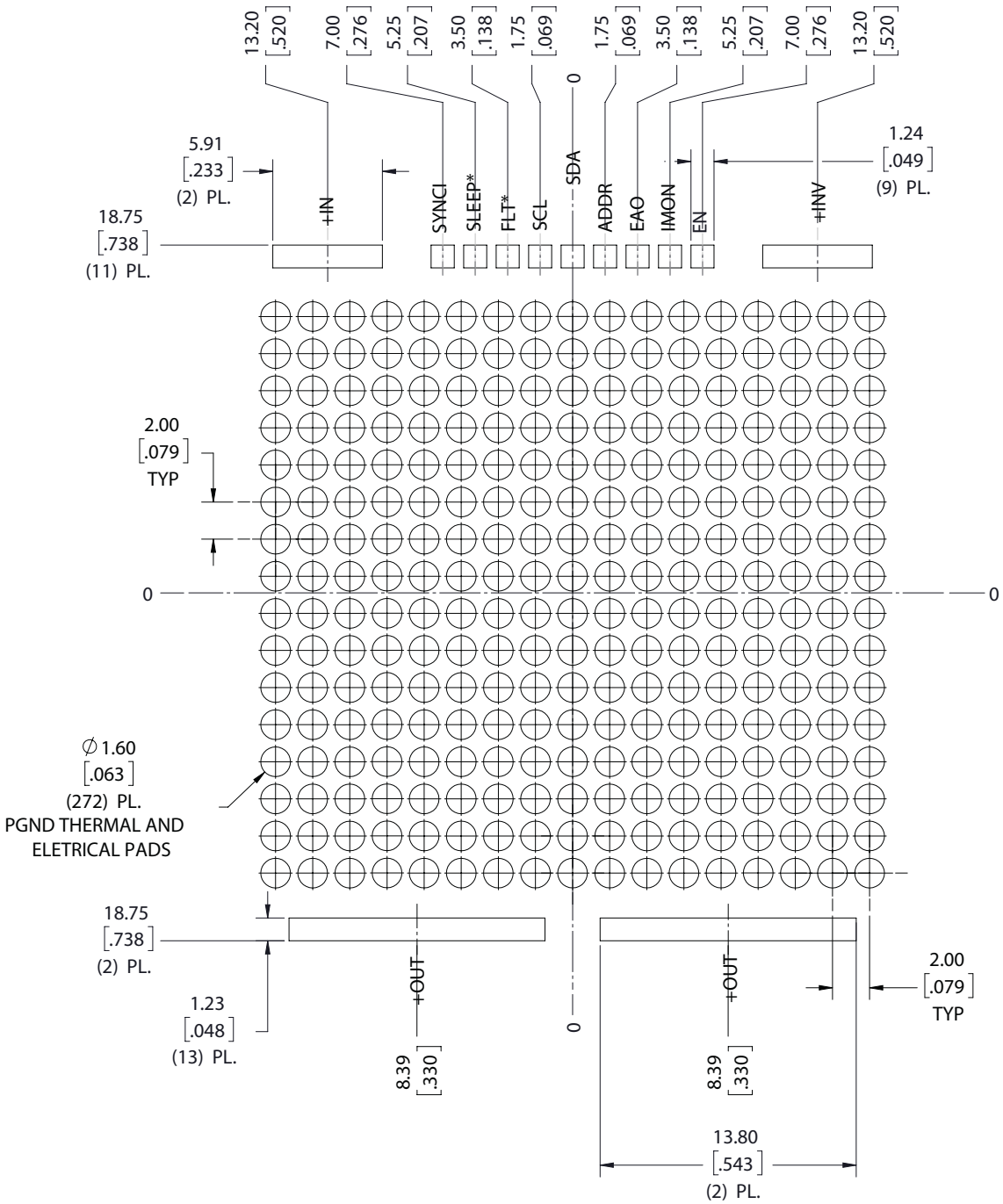
BOTTOM VIEW

Notes:

1. Dimensional origin defined by package center. See package drawing top view.

Recommended Land Pattern

DCM3735 TC6
(Reference DWG # 53555 Rev 02)



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
(COMPONENT SIDE)

Notes:

1. Dimensional origin defined by package center. See package drawing top view.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description	Page Number(s)
1.0	08/01/24	Initial release	all
1.1	03/27/25	Updated terminal configuration image Removed pages 4 – 33	3 n/a
1.2	07/08/26	Updated output current and power wordings Updated terminal configuration image Restored all pages to document Removed input and output inductance parasitic specification Updated outline drawings	1, 6 3 4 – 33 6, 7 29, 30, 31

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Contact Us: https://www.vicorpower.com/contact-us

Vicor Corporation
25 Frontage Road
Andover, MA, USA 01810
Tel: 800-735-6200
Fax: 978-475-6715
www.vicorpower.com

email
Customer Service: custserv@vicorpower.com
Technical Support: apps@vicorpower.com

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