

PKB4210DA Series Fully Regulated DC-DC

Converters Input 36-75 V, Output up to 62 A / 260 W

28701-BMR 677 Rev B

September 2019
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Key Features

- Industry standard low profile Eighth-brick
 58.4 x 22.7 x 13.2 mm (2.30 x 0.89 x 0.52 in)
- High efficiency, typical 95.5 % at 48Vin, 3.3 Vout, half load
- 2250 Vdc input to output isolation
- Pre-bias start up
- Optional Baseplate
- Optional SMD version
- Meets safety requirements according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1
- MTBF 11 Million hours

General Characteristics

- Input under voltage shutdown
- Monotonic start-up
- Remote control
- Output over voltage protection
- Over temperature protection
- Output short-circuit protection
- Highly automated manufacturing ensures quality
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier



Safety Approvals



Design for Environment



Meets requirements in hightemperature lead-free soldering processes.

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Ordering Information

Product program	Output
PKB4210DA	3.3 V, 62 A / 205 W
PKB4211DA	5.0 V, 52 A / 260 W

Product number and Packaging

PKB4210DA n ₁ n ₂ n ₃ n ₄ n ₅					
Options	n ₁	n ₂	nз	n ₄	n ₅
Mounting	О				
Remote Control logic		О			
Baseplate			О		
Lead length				О	
Delivery package information					О

Options	Des	Description		
n_1	SI PI	Surface mount Through hole *		
n_2	Р	Negative * Positive		
n_3	HS	Open frame* Baseplate		
n ₄	LA LB LC	5.30 mm * 3.69 mm (Pin-cut) 4.57 mm (Pin-cut) 2.79 mm (Pin-cut)		
n_5	/B	Tray of 100 products		

Example: a through hole mounted with baseplate, positive logic, 4.57mm pin length 5.0V product with tray package would be PKB4211DAPIPHSLB/B

General Information

Reliability

The failure rate (λ) and mean time between failures (MTBF= $1/\lambda$) is calculated at max output power and an operating ambient temperature (T_A) of +40°C. Flex uses Telcordia SR-332 Issue 4 Method 1 to calculate the mean steady-state failure rate and standard deviation (σ) .

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 4 also provides techniques to estimate the upper confidence levels of failure rates based on the mean and standard deviation.

Mean steady-state failure rate,	Std. deviation, σ
91 nFailures/h	31 nFailures/h

MTBF (mean value) for the PKB421XDA series = 10.97 Mh. MTBF at 90% confidence level = 9.89 Mh

Compatibility with RoHS requirements

The products are compatible with the relevant clauses and requirements of the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU and have a maximum concentration value of 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PBB and PBDE and of 0.01% by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium.

Exemptions in the RoHS directive utilized in Flex products are found in the Statement of Compliance document.

Flex fulfills and will continuously fulfill all its obligations under regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) as they enter into force and is through product materials declarations preparing for the obligations to communicate information on substances in the products.

Quality Statement

The products are designed and manufactured in an industrial environment where quality systems and methods like ISO 9000, Six Sigma, and SPC are intensively in use to boost the continuous improvements strategy. Infant mortality or early failures in the products are screened out and they are subjected to an ATE-based final test. Conservative design rules, design reviews and product qualifications, plus the high competence of an engaged work force, contribute to the high quality of the products.

Warranty

Warranty period and conditions are defined in Flex General Terms and Conditions of Sale.

Limitation of Liability

Flex does not make any other warranties, expressed or implied including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose (including, but not limited to, use in life support applications, where malfunctions of product can cause injury to a person's health or life).

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The information and specifications in this technical specification is believed to be correct at the time of publication. However, no liability is accepted for inaccuracies, printing errors or for any consequences thereof. Flex reserves the right to change the contents of this technical specification at any time without prior notice.

^{*} Standard variant (i.e. no option selected).



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Safety Specification

General information

Flex DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are designed in accordance with the safety standards IEC 62368-1, EN 62368-1 and UL 62368-1 *Safety of Information Technology Equipment.*

IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 contains requirements to prevent injury or damage due to the following hazards:

- Electrical shock
- Energy hazards
- Fire
- · Mechanical and heat hazards
- · Radiation hazards
- Chemical hazards

On-board DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are defined as component power supplies. As components they cannot fully comply with the provisions of any safety requirements without "conditions of acceptability". Clearance between conductors and between conductive parts of the component power supply and conductors on the board in the final product must meet the applicable safety requirements. Certain conditions of acceptability apply for component power supplies with limited stand-off (see Mechanical Information and Safety Certificate for further information). It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the final product housing these components complies with the requirements of all applicable safety standards and regulations for the final product.

Component power supplies for general use should comply with the requirements in IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 Safety of Information Technology Equipment. Product related standards, e.g. IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet, and ETS-300132-2 Power interface at the input to telecom equipment, operated by direct current (dc) are based on IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 with regards to safety.

Flex DC/DC converters, Power interface modules and DC/DC regulators are UL 62368-1 recognized and certified in accordance with EN 62368-1. The flammability rating for all construction parts of the products meet requirements for V-0 class material according to IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing, test flames* – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters

The product may provide basic or functional insulation between input and output according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 (see Safety Certificate), different conditions shall be met if the output of a basic or a functional insulated product shall be considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV).

For basic insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV) if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source provides supplementary or double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source provides functional or basic insulation from the AC mains and the product's output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.

For functional insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV) if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source provides double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source provides basic or supplementary insulation from the AC mains and the product's output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source is reliably connected to protective earth and provides basic or supplementary insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 and the maximum input source voltage is 60 Vdc.

Galvanic isolation between input and output is verified in an electric strength test and the isolation voltage ($V_{\rm iso}$) meets the voltage strength requirement for basic insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.

It is recommended to use a slow blow fuse at the input of each DC/DC converter. If an input filter is used in the circuit the fuse should be placed in front of the input filter. In the rare event of a component problem that imposes a short circuit on the input source, this fuse will provide the following functions:

- Isolate the fault from the input power source so as not to affect the operation of other parts of the system
- Protect the distribution wiring from excessive current and power loss thus preventing hazardous overheating



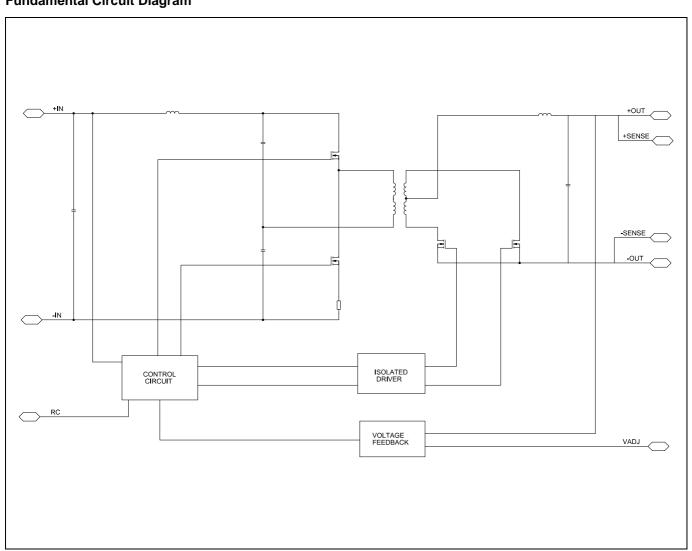
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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics			min	typ	max	Unit
T _{P1}	Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration	eration section)	-40		+125	°C
Ts	Storage temperature		-55		+125	°C
Vı	Input voltage		-0.5		+80	V
Cout	Output capacitance		100			μF
V _{iso}	Isolation voltage (input to output test voltage)				2250	Vdc
V _{iso}	Isolation voltage (input to baseplate qualification test voltage)				1500	Vdc
V _{iso}	Isolation voltage (baseplate to output qualification test voltage)				750	Vdc
V _{tr}	Input voltage transient according to ETSI EN 300 132-2 and Telcordia GR-1089-CORE				100	V
\/	Remote Control pin voltage	Positive logic option	-0.5		6	V
V_{RC}	(see Operating Information section)	Negative logic option	-0.5		6	V
V_{adj}	V _{adj} Adjust pin voltage (see Operating Information section)		-0.5		5	V

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the Electrical Specification section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Fundamental Circuit Diagram





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Converters Input 36-75 V, Output up to 62 A / 260 W	© Flex		

Electrical Specification 3.3 V, 62 A / 205 W

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 T_{P1} = -40 to +95°C, V_{I} = 36 to 75 V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_{I} = 53 V max I_{O} , unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Additional C_{in} = 100 μ F, C_{out} = 100 μ F. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

eristics	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Input voltage range		36		75	V
Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	31	32	34	V
Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	34	35	36	V
Internal input capacitance	V _I = 53 V		4.5		μF
Output power		0		205	W
	50% of max I _O		95.4		
Efficiency	max I _O		93.7		- %
Eniciency	50% of max I _O , V _I = 48 V		95.5		70
	$max I_{O}, V_{I} = 48 V$		93.6		
Power Dissipation	max I _O		13.8	19.0	W
Input idling power	I _O = 0 A, V _I = 53 V		1.4		W
Input standby power	V _I = 53 V (turned off with RC)		0.4		W
Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I _O	386	417	448	kHz
					•
Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T _{P1} = +25°C, V _I = 53 V, I _O = 62 A	3.23	3.30	3.37	V
Output adjust range	See operating information	2.64		3.63	V
Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I _O	3.21		3.39	V
Idling voltage	I _O = 0 A	3.21		3.39	V
Line regulation	V _I = 36-75 V, max I _O		6	20	mV
Load regulation	$V_1 = 53 \text{ V}, 0-100\% \text{ of max } I_0$		6	25	mV
Load transient voltage deviation	V ₁ = 53 V, Load step 25-75-25% of max I _O , di/dt = 1 A/µs, C _{Out} = 1 mF		±400	500	mV
Load transient recovery time	,		65	200	μs
Ramp-up time (from 10–90% of Voi)	10-100% of may la		14	18	ms
Start-up time (from V _I connection to 90% of V _{Oi})	10-100 /0 of max 10		19	27	ms
RC start-up time (from V _{RC} connection to 90% of V _{Oi})	max I _o		19	27	ms
Sink current, see Note 1	' "	0.5			mA
Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		1.5 / 2.5		V
Response time		0.1		0.5	ms
Output current	See Note 4	0 (0.6)		62	Α
Current limit threshold	$T_{P1} < max T_{P1}$	64	74	86	Α
Short circuit current	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}C$, see Note 2		17		Α
Recommended Capacitive Load	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}C$, see Note 3	100		10000	μF
Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, Voi		25	100	mVp-p
Over voltage protection	$T_{P1} = +25$ °C, $V_I = 53$ V, 50% of max I_0		4.2		٧
	Input voltage range Turn-off input voltage Turn-on input voltage Internal input capacitance Output power Efficiency Power Dissipation Input idling power Input standby power Switching frequency Output voltage initial setting and accuracy Output adjust range Output voltage tolerance band Idling voltage Line regulation Load regulation Load transient voltage deviation Load transient recovery time Ramp-up time (from 10–90% of Voi) Start-up time (from V _I connection to 90% of Voi) RC start-up time (from V _I connection to 90% of Voi) Sink current, see Note 1 Trigger level Response time Output current Current limit threshold Short circuit current Recommended Capacitive Load Output ripple & noise		$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline Input voltage range \\ \hline Turn-off input voltage \\ \hline Turn-on input voltage \\ \hline Internal input capacitance \\ \hline Output power \\ \hline \\ $	Input voltage range	Input voltage range

Note 1: Sink current drawn by external device connected to the RC pin

Note 2: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode

Note 3: Low ESR value

Note 4: A load of min 0.6 A is needed to enable synchronous rectified mode after start-up. The load can be relaxed to 0 A once the converter has entered synchronous rectified mode.



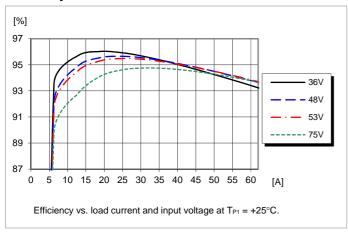
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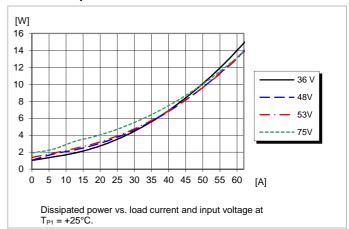
PKB4210DA

Typical Characteristics 3.3 V, 62 A / 205 W

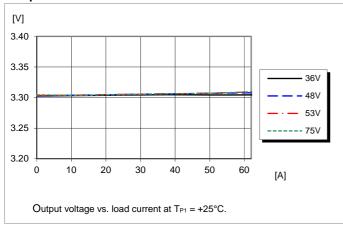
Efficiency



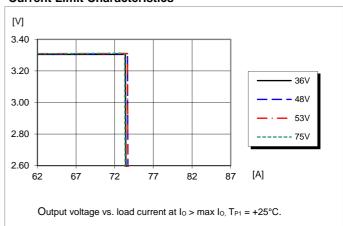
Power Dissipation



Output Characteristics



Current Limit Characteristics



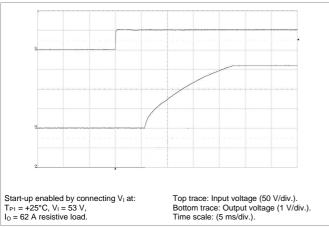


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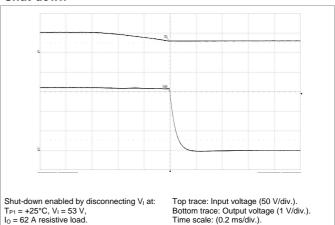
Typical Characteristics 3.3 V, 62 A / 205 W

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Start-up

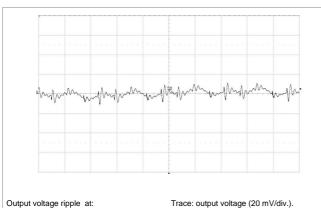


Shut-down



Time scale: (0.2 ms/div.).

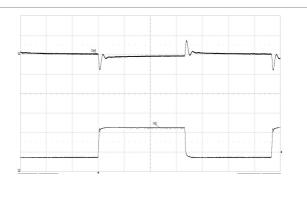
Output Ripple & Noise



 T_{P1} = +25°C, V_1 = 53 V, I_0 = 62 A resistive load.

Time scale: (2 μ s/div.). 20 MHz bandwidth filter 10 μ F+0.1 μ F

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (15.5 - 46.5 – 15.5 A) at: T_{P1} =+25°C, V_{I} = 53 V.

Top trace: Output voltage (0.5 V/div.). Bottom trace: Output current (20 A/div.). Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

Passive adjust

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:

$$Radj = 5.11 \times \left(\frac{3.3(100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{(100 + 2 \times \Delta\%)}{\Delta\%} \right) k\Omega$$

Example: Increase 4% =>Vout = 3.43 Vdc

$$5.11 \times \left(\frac{3.3(100 + 4)}{1.225 \times 4} - \frac{(100 + 2 \times 4)}{4}\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

$$Radj = 5.11 \times \left(\frac{100}{\Delta\%} - 2\right) \text{ k}\Omega$$

Example: Decrease 2% => Vout = 3.23 Vdc

$$5.11 \times \left(\frac{100}{2} - 2\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 245 \text{ k}\Omega$$

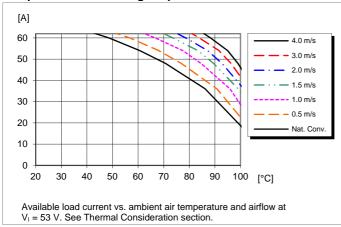


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Typical Characteristics 3.3 V, 62 A / 205 W

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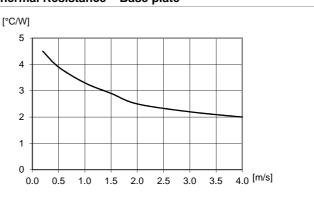
Output Current Derating – Open frame



Output Current Derating – Base plate

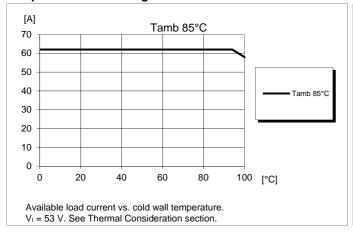
[A] 60 3.0 m/s 50 2.0 m/s 40 1.5 m/s 30 1.0 m/s 0.5 m/s 20 Nat. Conv 10 0 30 80 20 40 50 60 70 90 Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_1 = 53 \text{ V}$. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate



Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_{\rm I} = 53~{\rm V}.$

Output Current Derating - Cold wall sealed box







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Electrical Specification 5 V, 52 A / 260 W

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 T_{P1} = -40 to +95°C, V_{I} = 36 to 75 V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_{I} = 53 V max I_{O} , unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Additional C_{in} = 100 μ F, C_{out} = 100 μ F. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Charac	teristics	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Vı	Input voltage range		36		75	V
V_{loff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	31	32	34	V
V_{lon}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	34	35	36	V
Cı	Internal input capacitance	V _I = 53 V		4.5		μF
Po	Output power		0		260	W
		50% of max I _O		95.4		
n	Efficiency	max I _O		94.6		%
η	Efficiency	50% of max I _O , V _I = 48 V		95.6		70
		max I _O , V _I = 48 V		94.6		
P_{d}	Power Dissipation	max I _O		15.0	19.0	W
P _{li}	Input idling power	I _O = 0 A, V _I = 53 V		2.4		W
P _{RC}	Input standby power	V _I = 53 V (turned off with RC)		0.4		W
fs	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I _O	386	417	448	kHz
V _{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T _{P1} = +25°C, V _I = 53 V, I _O = 52 A	4.9	5.0	5.1	V
	Output adjust range	See operating information	4.0		5.5	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I _O	4.86		5.14	V
V_{O}	Idling voltage	I _O = 0 A	4.86		5.14	V
	Line regulation	V _I = 36-75 V, max I _O		7	20	mV
	Load regulation	$V_1 = 53 \text{ V}, 0-100\% \text{ of max } I_0$		3	20	mV
V _{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V ₁ = 53 V, Load step 25-75-25% of max I _O , di/dt = 1 A/μs, C _{out} = 1 mF		±300	400	mV
t _{tr}	Load transient recovery time			65	120	μs
t _r	Ramp-up time (from 10–90% of Voi)	10-100% of max I _O		14	18	ms
t _s	Start-up time (from V _I connection to 90% of V _{Oi})	10 100 % of max 10		19	27	ms
t _{RC}	RC start-up time (from V _{RC} connection to 90% of V _{Oi})	max I _o		19	27	ms
	Sink current, see Note 1	See operating information	0.5			mA
RC	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		1.5 / 2.5		V
	Response time		0.1		0.5	ms
Io	Output current	See Note 4	0 (0.5)		52	Α
I _{lim}	Current limit threshold	$T_{P1} < max T_{P1}$	53	63	74	Α
I _{sc}	Short circuit current	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}C$, see Note 2		14		Α
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}C$, see Note 3	100		10000	μF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V _{Oi}		25	100	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	$T_{P1} = +25$ °C, $V_{I} = 53$ V, 50% of max I_{O}	= 53 V, 6.3		V	

Note 1: Sink current drawn by external device connected to the RC pin

Note 2: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode

Note 3: Low ESR value

Note 4: A load of min 0.5 A is needed to enable synchronous rectified mode after start-up. The load can be relaxed to 0 A once the converter has entered synchronous rectified mode.



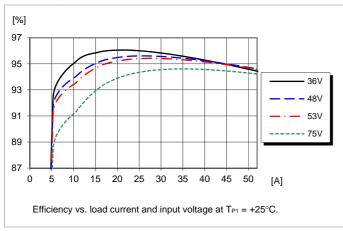
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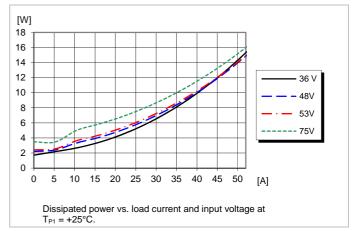
Typical Characteristics 5.0 V, 52 A / 260 W

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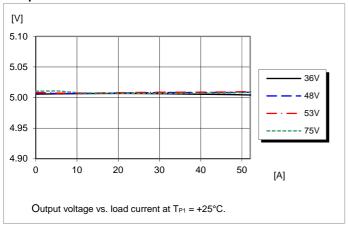
Efficiency



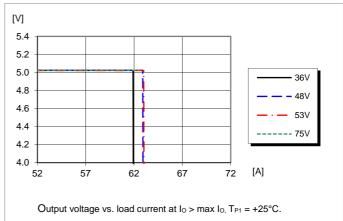
Power Dissipation



Output Characteristics



Current Limit Characteristics



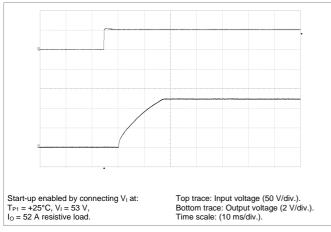


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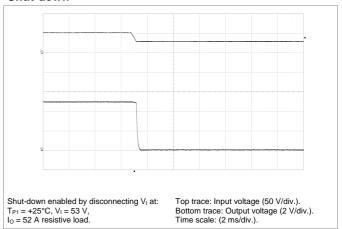
Typical Characteristics 5.0 V, 52 A / 260 W

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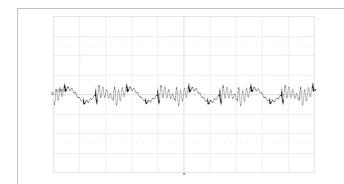
Start-up



Shut-down



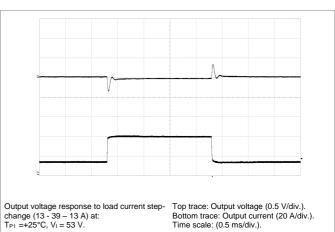
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_1 = 53 V, I_0 = 52 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (50 mV/div.). Time scale: (2 μ s/div.). 20 MHz bandwidth filter 10 μ F+0.1 μ F

Output Load Transient Response



Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

Passive adjust

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:

$$Radj = 5.11 \times \left(\frac{5(100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{(100 + 2 \times \Delta\%)}{\Delta\%}\right) \text{k}\Omega$$

Example: Increase 4% =>V_{out} = 5.20 Vdc
$$5.11 \times \left(\frac{5(100 + 4)}{1.225 \times 4} - \frac{(100 + 2 \times 4)}{4}\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 404 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

$$Radj = 5.11 \times \left(\frac{100}{\Delta\%} - 2\right) k\Omega$$

Example: Decrease 2% =>Vout = 4.90 Vdc

$$5.11 \times \left(\frac{100}{2} - 2\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 245 \text{ k}\Omega$$

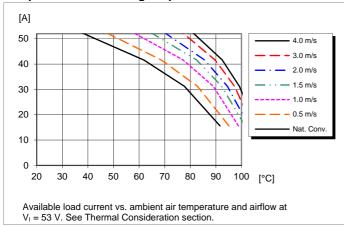


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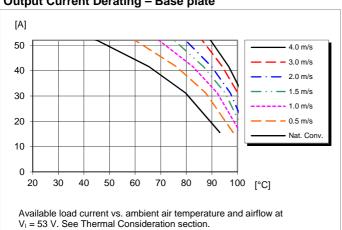
Typical Characteristics 5.0 V, 52 A / 260 W

PKB4211DA

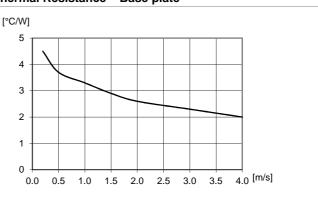
Output Current Derating – Open frame



Output Current Derating – Base plate

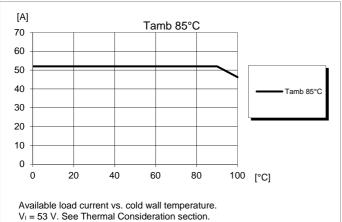


Thermal Resistance – Base plate



Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_{\rm I} = 53~{\rm V}.$

Output Current Derating - Cold wall sealed box







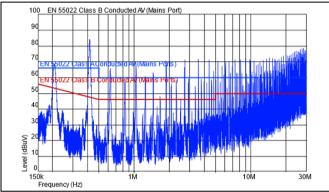
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EMC Specification

Conducted EMI measured according to EN 55022/EN 55032, CISPR 22/CISPR 23 and FCC part 15J (see test set-up). See Design Note 029 for further information. The fundamental switching frequency is 415 kHz for PKB4210DA. The EMI characteristics below is measured at $V_I = 53$ V and max I_O .

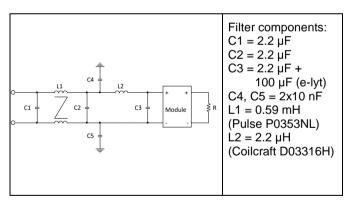
Conducted EMI Input terminal value (typ)

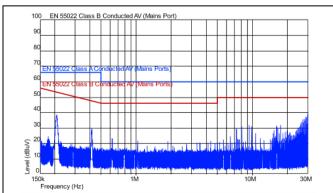


EMI without filter, EN55032 Test method and limits are the same as EN55022

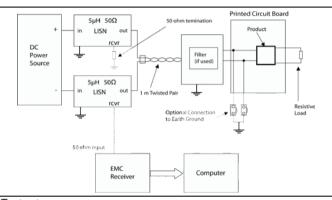
Optional external filter for class B

Suggested external input filter in order to meet class B in EN 55022/ EN 55032, CISPR 22 CISPR 23 and FCC part 15J.





EMI with filter, EN55032 Test method and limits are the same as EN55022



Test set-up

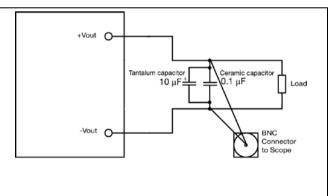
Layout recommendations

The radiated EMI performance of the product will depend on the PWB layout and ground layer design. It is also important to consider the stand-off of the product. If a ground layer is used, it should be connected to the output of the product and to the equipment ground or chassis.

A ground layer will increase the stray capacitance in the PWB and improve the high frequency EMC performance.

Output ripple and noise

Output ripple and noise is measured according to figure below. See Design Note 022 for detailed information.



Output ripple and noise test setup



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Operating information

Input Voltage

The input voltage range 36 to 75 Vdc meets the requirements of the European Telecom Standard ETS 300 132-2 for normal input voltage range in -48 and -60 Vdc systems, -40.5 to -57 V and -50 to -72 V respectively.

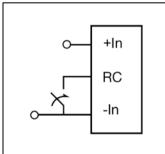
At input voltages exceeding 75 V, the power loss will be higher than at normal input voltage and T_{P1} must be limited to absolute max +125°C. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 80 Vdc

Short duration transient disturbances can occur on the DC distribution and input of the product when a short circuit fault occurs on the equipment side of a protective device (fuse or circuit breaker). The voltage level, duration and energy of the disturbance are dependent on the particular DC distribution network characteristics and can be sufficient to damage the product unless measures are taken to suppress or absorb this energy. The transient voltage can be limited by capacitors and other energy absorbing devices like Zener diodes connected across the positive and negative input conductors at a number of strategic points in the distribution network. The end-user must secure that the transient voltage will not exceed the value stated in the Absolute maximum ratings. ETSI TR 100 283 examines the parameters of DC distribution networks and provides guidelines for controlling the transient and reduce its harmful effect.

Turn-off Input Voltage

The products monitor the input voltage and will turn on and turn off at predetermined levels. The minimum hysteresis between turn on and turn off input voltage is 2.5 V.

Remote Control (RC)



The products are fitted with a remote control function referenced to the primary negative input connection (-In), with negative and positive logic options available. The RC function allows the product to be turned on/off by an external device like a semiconductor or mechanical switch.

The RC pin has an internal pull up resistor of 10 k Ω to +5 V. The external device must provide a minimum required sink current to guarantee a voltage not higher than maximum voltage on the RC pin (see Electrical characteristics table). When the RC pin is left open, the voltage generated on the RC pin is 5 V.

The standard product is provided with "negative logic" RC. To turn off the product the RC pin should be left open, or connected to a voltage higher than 4 V referenced to -In.

In situations where it is desired to have the product to power up automatically without the need for control signals or a switch, the RC pin can be wired directly to –In. To turn on the product the RC pin should be lower than 1V referenced to –In.

The second option is "positive logic" remote control, which can be ordered by adding the suffix "P" to the end of the part number. When the RC pin is left open, the product starts up automatically when the input voltage is applied. Turn off is achieved by connecting the RC pin to the –In, or a voltage lower than 1 V referenced to -In. The product will restart automatically when this connection is opened.

The RC function incorporates a short delay in order to not trigger on glitches. Typically, this filter has a settling time of 0.1-0.5 ms. This setup reduces the risk that the noise may cause the converter to shut down or power up accidently. See Design Note 021 for detailed information.

Input and Output Impedance

The impedance of both the input source and the load will interact with the impedance of the product. It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. The products are designed for stable operation with a minimum of 100 µF external capacitors connected to the input. The electrolytic capacitors will be degraded in low temperature and the ESR value may increase. The needed input capacitance in low temperature should be equivalent to 100 µF at 20° C. This means that the input capacitor value may need to be substantially larger to guarantee a stable input at low temperatures. The performance in some applications can be enhanced by addition of external capacitance as described under External Decoupling Capacitors. The minimum required capacitance value depends on the output power and the input voltage. The higher output power the higher input capacitance is needed.

External Decoupling Capacitors

When powering loads with significant dynamic current requirements, the voltage regulation at the load can be improved by addition of decoupling capacitors at the load. The most effective technique is to locate low ESR ceramic and electrolytic capacitors as close to the load as possible, using several parallel capacitors to lower the effective ESR. The ceramic capacitors will handle high-frequency dynamic load changes while the electrolytic capacitors are used to handle low frequency dynamic load changes. It is equally important to use low resistance and low inductance PWB layouts and cabling.

External decoupling capacitors will become part of the product's control loop. The control loop is optimized for a wide range of external capacitance and the maximum and minimum recommended value that could be used without any additional analysis is found in the Electrical specification. The ESR of the capacitors is a very important parameter. Stable operation is guaranteed with a verified ESR value of >1 m Ω across the output connections.



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For further information please contact your local Flex Power Modules representative.

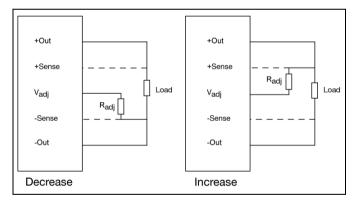
Output Voltage Adjust (Vadj)

The products have an Output Voltage Adjust pin (V_{adj}) . This pin can be used to adjust the output voltage above or below Output voltage initial setting.

When increasing the output voltage, the voltage at the output pins (including any remote sense compensation) must be kept below the threshold of the over voltage protection (OVP). At increased output voltages the maximum power rating of the product remains the same, and the max output current must be decreased correspondingly. At minimum input voltage the output voltage adjust range may be decreased depending on load and temperature.

To increase the output voltage a resistor should be connected between the V_{adj} pin and +Sense pin. The value of the adjust resistor should be calculated according to the formulas provided in the Electrical Specification section for the respective product.

To decrease the output voltage, the resistor should be connected between the V_{adi} pin and –Sense pin.



Remote Sense

The DC/DC converters have remote sense that can be used to compensate for voltage drops between the output and the point of load. The sense traces should be located close to the PCB ground layer to reduce noise susceptibility. The remote sense circuitry will compensate for up to 10% voltage drop between output pins and the point of load.

If the remote sense is not needed +Sense should be connected to +Out and -Sense should be connected to -Out.

Parallel Operation

This product is not designed for paralleling without using external current sharing circuits. See Design Note 006 for detailed information.

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

The products are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit. When T_{P1} as defined in thermal consideration section exceeds 130°C the product will shut down. The product will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically when the temperature has dropped >10°C below the temperature threshold.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

The products have output over voltage protection that will limit the output voltage in an over voltage situation. The product will resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over voltage condition. However, at certain conditions the output voltage can be limited to a lower output voltage than the stated OVP level, for example at low input voltage or high output current.

Over Current Protection (OCP)

The products include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. The OCP works in a hiccup mode and will make continuous attempts to start up and will resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over current condition. The load distribution should be designed for the specified maximum output short circuit current.

Pre-bias Start-up

The product has a Pre-bias start up functionality and will not sink current during start up if a pre-bias load is present at the output terminals. This product use a controller with an improved protection feature that can sense if a negative current are running trough the module. The controller will also stop transfering energy to the secondary side if the output is fully charged. If no load is present during start-up and the output capacitor is very small, the controller will not fully ramp in the syncronized rectifiers on the secondary side. The syncronized rectifiers will start switching as soon as any load appears on the output.



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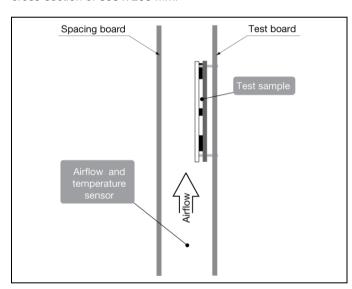
Thermal Consideration

General

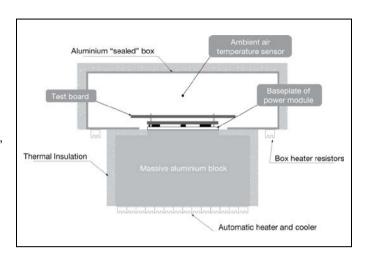
The products are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation.

For products mounted on a PWB without a baseplate attached, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction from the pins to the host board, and convection, which is dependent on the airflow across the product. Increased airflow enhances the cooling of the product. The Output Current Derating graph found in the Output section for each model provides the available output current vs. ambient air temperature and air velocity at $V_1 = 53 \ V$.

The product is tested on a 254 x 254 mm, 35 μ m (1 oz), 16-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 608 x 203 mm.



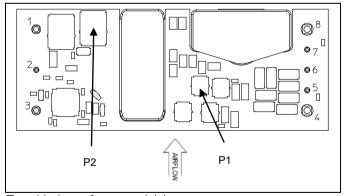
For products with baseplate used in a sealed box/cold wall application, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction through the cold wall. The Output Current Derating graphs are found in the Output section for each model. The product performance has been tested in a sealed box presented in the figure below. The ambient temperature (inside the box) has been set to 85°C. The cold wall temperature varied. See Design Note 028 for further details.



Definition of product operating temperature

The temperature at the positions (T_{P1}, T_{P2}, T_{P3}) should not exceed the maximum temperatures in the table below. The number of measurement points may vary with different thermal design and topology. Temperatures above maximum measured at the reference point P1, P2 and P3 are not allowed and may cause permanent damage.

Position	Description	Max Temp.
P1	MOSFET	T _{P1} =125 ⁰ C
P2	MOSFET	T _{P2} =125 ⁰ C
P3	Driver (baseplate module)	T _{P2} =125 ⁰ C

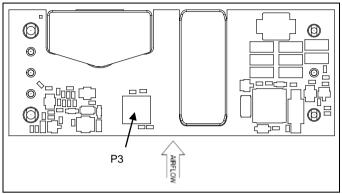


Top side (open frame module)



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Pin side (baseplate module)

Connections

Ambient Temperature Calculation

For products with base plate the maximum allowed ambient temperature can be calculated by using the thermal resistance.

- 1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula $((1/\eta) 1) \times$ output power = power losses (Pd). η = efficiency of product. E.g. 93% = 0.93
- 2. Find the thermal resistance (Rth) in the Thermal Resistance graph found in the Output section for each model. *Note that the thermal resistance can be significantly reduced if a heat sink is mounted on the top of the base plate.*

Calculate the temperature increase (ΔT). ΔT = Rth x Pd

3. Max allowed ambient temperature is: Max T_{P1} - ΔT .

E.g. PKB4210DA at 1m/s:

1.
$$((\frac{1}{0.93}) - 1) \times 205 \text{ W} = 15.4 \text{ W}$$

2.
$$15.4 \text{ W} \times 3.3^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 51^{\circ}\text{C}$$

3. $125^{\circ}C - 51^{\circ}C = \text{max}$ ambient temperature is $74^{\circ}C$

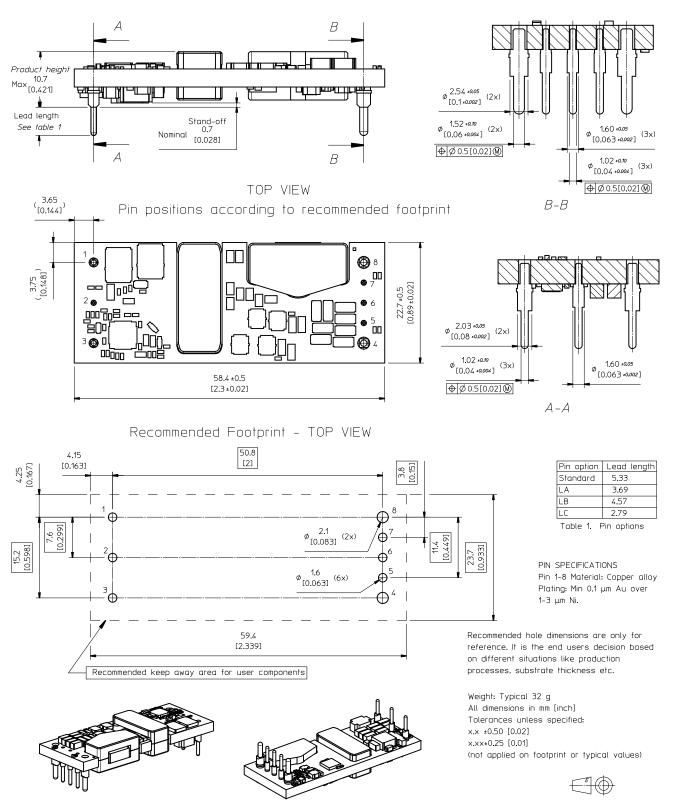
The actual temperature will be dependent on several factors such as the PWB size, number of layers and direction of airflow.

Pin	Designation	Function
1	+In	Positive Input
2	RC	Remote Control
3	-In	Negative Input
4	-Out	Negative Output
5	-Sense	Negative Remote Sense
6	Vadj	Output Voltage adjust
7	+Sense	Positive Remote Sense
8	+Out	Positive Output



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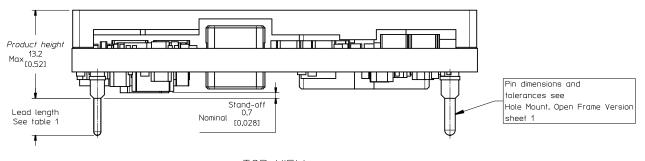
Mechanical Information - Hole Mount, Open Frame Version

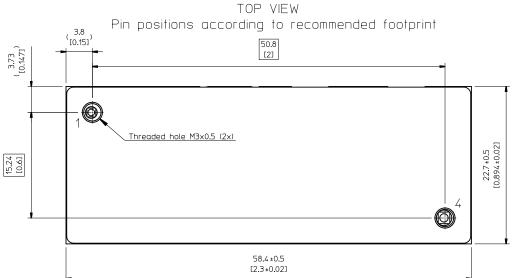




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Mechanical Information - Hole Mount, Base Plate Version

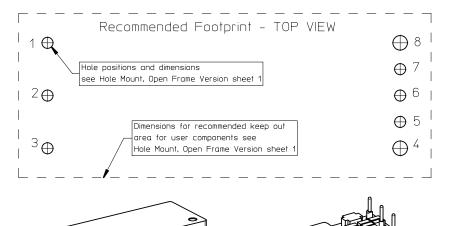




Pin option	Lead length
Standard	5.33
LA	3.69
LB	4.57
LC	2.79

Table 1. Pin options

PIN SPECIFICATIONS Pin 1-8 Material: Copper alloy Plating: Min Au 0.1 µm over 1-3 µm Ni.





Material: Aluminium

For screw attachment apply mounting torque of max 0.44 Nm [3.9 lbf in], M3 screws must not protrude more than 3 mm [0.118] in to the base plate.

Weight: Typical 44 g
All dimensions in mm [inch]
Tolerances unless specified:
x.x ±0.50 [0.02]
x.xx±0.25 [0.01]
(not applied on footprint or typical values)

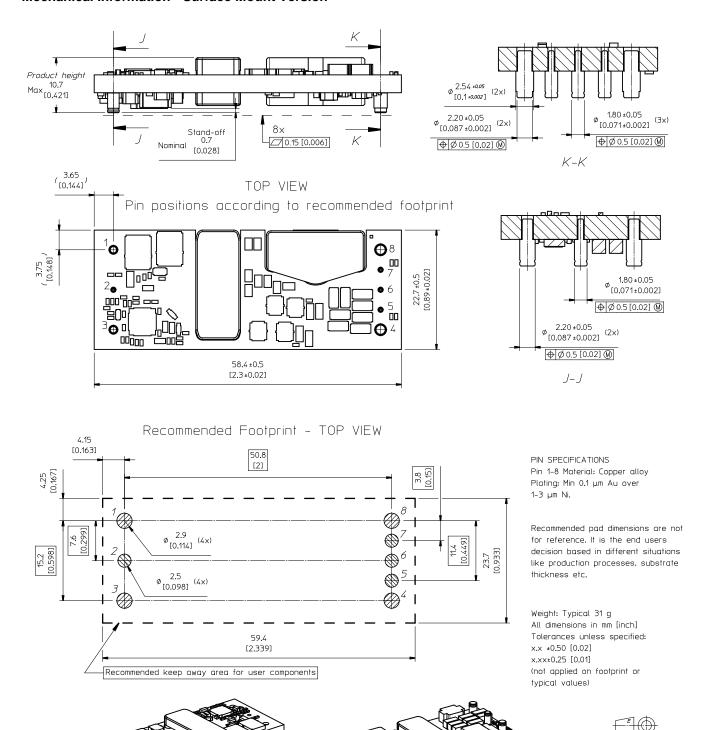
inor applied on rootprint of Typical values





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Mechanical Information - Surface Mount Version





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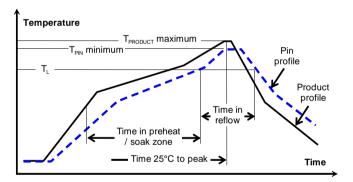
Soldering Information - Surface Mounting

The surface mount product is intended for forced convection or vapor phase reflow soldering in SnPb and Pb-free processes.

The reflow profile should be optimised to avoid excessive heating of the product. It is recommended to have a sufficiently extended preheat time to ensure an even temperature across the host PWB and it is also recommended to minimize the time in reflow.

A no-clean flux is recommended to avoid entrapment of cleaning fluids in cavities inside the product or between the product and the host board, since cleaning residues may affect long time reliability and isolation voltage.

General reflow process specifications		SnPb eutectic	Pb-free
Average ramp-up (TPRODUCT)		3°C/s max	3°C/s max
Typical solder melting (liquidus) temperature	TL	183°C	221°C
Minimum reflow time above T _L		60 s	60 s
Minimum pin temperature	T _{PIN}	210°C	235°C
Peak product temperature	$T_{PRODUCT}$	225°C	260°C
Average ramp-down (T _{PRODUCT})		6°C/s max	6°C/s max
Maximum time 25°C to peak		6 minutes	8 minutes



Minimum Pin Temperature Recommendations

Pin number 4 is chosen as reference location for the minimum pin temperature recommendation since this will likely be the coolest solder joint during the reflow process.

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, a pin temperature (T_{PIN}) in excess of the solder melting temperature, (T_{L} , 183°C for Sn63Pb37) for more than 60 seconds and a peak temperature of 220°C is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

For dry packed products only: depending on the type of solder paste and flux system used on the host board, up to a recommended maximum temperature of 245°C could be used, if the products are kept in a controlled environment (dry pack handling and storage) prior to assembly.

Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, a pin temperature (T_{PIN}) in excess of the solder melting temperature (T_{L} , 217 to 221°C for SnAgCu solder alloys) for more than 60 seconds and a peak temperature of 245°C on all solder joints is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

Maximum Product Temperature Requirements

Top of the product PWB near pin 2 is chosen as reference location for the maximum (peak) allowed product temperature (Tproduct) since this will likely be the warmest part of the product during the reflow process.

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, the product is qualified for MSL 1 according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020C.

During reflow T_{PRODUCT} must not exceed 225 °C at any time.

Pb-free solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, the product is qualified for MSL 3 according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020C.

During reflow Tproduct must not exceed 260 °C at any time.

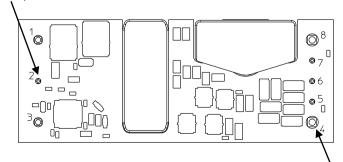
Dry Pack Information

Products intended for Pb-free reflow soldering processes are delivered in standard moisture barrier bags according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-033 (Handling, packing, shipping and use of moisture/reflow sensitivity surface mount devices).

Using products in high temperature Pb-free soldering processes requires dry pack storage and handling. In case the products have been stored in an uncontrolled environment and no longer can be considered dry, the modules must be baked according to J-STD-033.

Thermocoupler Attachment

Top of PWB near pin 2 for measurement of maximum product temperature, T_{PRODUCT}



Pin 4 for measurement of minimum pin (solder joint) temperature, T_{PIN}



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Soldering Information - Hole Mounting

The hole mounted product is intended for plated through hole mounting by wave or manual soldering. The pin temperature is specified to maximum to 270°C for maximum 10 seconds.

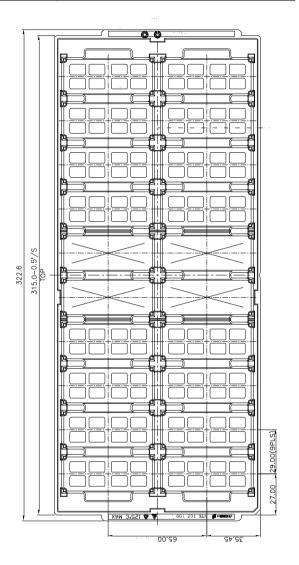
A maximum preheat rate of 4°C/s and maximum preheat temperature of 150°C is suggested. When soldering by hand, care should be taken to avoid direct contact between the hot soldering iron tip and the pins for more than a few seconds in order to prevent overheating.

A no-clean flux is recommended to avoid entrapment of cleaning fluids in cavities inside the product or between the product and the host board. The cleaning residues may affect long time reliability and isolation voltage.

Delivery Package Information

The products are delivered in antistatic injection molded trays (Jedec design guide 4.10D standard) and in antistatic trays.

Tray Specifications – SMD		
Material	Antistatic PPE	
Surface resistance 10 ⁵ < Ohm/square < 10 ¹¹		
Bakability	The trays can be baked at maximum 125°C for 48 hours	
Tray thickness 17.40 mm 0.685 [inch]		
Box capacity	Box capacity 100 products (5 full trays/box)	
Tray weight	125 g empty, 605 g full tray	

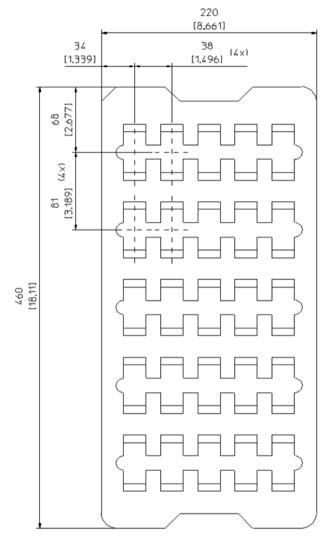


JEDEC standard tray for 2x10 = 20 products. All dimensions in mm [inch] Tolerances: $X.x \pm 0.26$ [0.01], $X.xx \pm 0.13$ [0.005] Note: pick up positions refer to center of pocket. See mechanical drawing for exact location on product.



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Tray Specifications – Through hole version		
Material	PE Foam, dissipative	
Surface resistance	10 ⁵ < Ohm/square < 10 ¹¹	
Bakability	The trays are not bakable	
Tray thickness	22 mm [0.866 inch]	
Box capacity	100 products (4 full trays/box) Open frame 25 products (1 full tray/box) Base plate	
Tray weight	Product – Open frame 654 g full tray, 54 g empty tray Product – Base plate option 1000 g full tray, 54 g empty tray	



Soft tray for open frame & base plate version



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Product Qualification Specification

Characteristics			
External visual inspection	IPC-A-610		
Change of temperature (Temperature cycling)	IEC 60068-2-14 Na	Temperature range Number of cycles Dwell/transfer time	-40 to 100°C 1000 15 min/0-1 min
Cold (in operation)	IEC 60068-2-1 Ad	Temperature T _A Duration	-45°C 72 h
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2-67 Cy	Temperature Humidity Duration	85°C 85 % RH 1000 hours
Dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2 Bd	Temperature Duration	125°C 1000 h
Electrostatic discharge susceptibility	IEC 61340-3-1, JESD 22-A114 IEC 61340-3-2, JESD 22-A115	Human body model (HBM) Machine Model (MM)	Class 2, 2000 V Class 3, 200 V
Immersion in cleaning solvents	IEC 60068-2-45 XA, method 2	Water Glycol ether Isopropyl alcohol	55°C 35°C 35°C
Mechanical shock	IEC 60068-2-27 Ea	Peak acceleration Duration	100 g 6 ms
Moisture reflow sensitivity ¹	J-STD-020C	Level 1 (SnPb-eutectic) Level 3 (Pb Free)	225°C 260°C
Operational life test	MIL-STD-202G, method 108A	Duration	1000 h
Resistance to soldering heat ²	IEC 60068-2-20 Tb, method 1A	Solder temperature Duration	270°C 10-13 s
Robustness of terminations	IEC 60068-2-21 Test Ua1 IEC 60068-2-21 Test Ue1	Through hole mount products Surface mount products	All leads All leads
Solderability	IEC 60068-2-58 test Td ¹	Preconditioning Temperature, SnPb Eutectic Temperature, Pb-free	150°C dry bake 16 h 215°C 235°C
on one of the original origin	IEC 60068-2-20 test Ta ²	Preconditioning Temperature, SnPb Eutectic Temperature, Pb-free	Steam ageing 235°C 245°C
Vibration, broad band random	IEC 60068-2-64 Fh, method 1	Frequency Spectral density Duration	10 to 500 Hz 0.07 g ² /Hz 10 min in each direction

Notes

¹ Only for products intended for reflow soldering (surface mount products)

² Only for products intended for wave soldering (plated through hole products)