Technical Specification

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025

Key Features

- Ultra-wide input voltage range 12:1
- Industry standard case dimensions
  57.9 * 36.8 * 12.7 mm (2.28 * 1.45 * 0.5 in)
- High Efficiency up to 92%
- 4000 Vdc input to output isolation
- Meets safety requirements according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1
- Compliant with EN50155
- EN45545-2 compliant

General Characteristics

- Input under voltage shutdown
- Remote control
- Output over voltage protection
- Over temperature protection
- Output short-circuit protection
- Output voltage adjust function
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier

Safety Approvals

Design for Environment

Meets requirements in high-temperature lead-free soldering processes.

Contents

Technical Specification

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Ordering Information

Product program	Output
PKM7111WPI	5V, 20A / 100W
PKM7113WPI	12V, 8.4A / 100W
PKM7117KWPI	13.8V, 7.25A / 100W
PKM7115WPI	15V, 6.67A / 100W
PKM7116ZWPI	24V, 4.2A / 100W
PKM7116JWPI	48V, 2.1A / 100W
PKM7116HWPI	54V, 1.86A / 100W

Product number and Packaging

PKM711XXWPI n_1	
Options	n_1
Remote Control logic	o

Options	Description	
n_1		Negative*
	P	Positive

Example: a 12V output, positive logic module would be PKM7113WPIP.

The products are delivered in trays. See details in Delivery Package Information.

* Standard variant (i.e. no option selected).

General Information

Reliability

The failure rate (λ) and mean time between failures (MTBF= 1/λ) is calculated at max output power and an operating ambient temperature (T_A) of +40°C. Flex uses Telcordia SR-332 Issue 3 Method 1 and/or MIL-HDBK-217F, Notice 2 to calculate the mean steady-state failure rate and standard deviation (σ).

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 3 also provides techniques to estimate the upper confidence levels of failure rates based on the mean and standard deviation.

Mean steady-state failure rate, λ	Std. deviation, σ
435.72769 nFailures/h	209.35004 nFailures/h

MTBF (mean value) for the PKM71xxW series = 2.29Mh.
MTBF at 90% confidence level = 2.06Mh

In MIL-HDBK-217F, all part reliability models include the effects of environmental stresses through the environmental factor, πE. It encompasses the major areas of equipment use, here we use ground benign, GB.

Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) According to MIL-HDBK-217F

Conditions	Temperature	Specification
Ground Benign (GB)	Case at 25°C	795.086 Kh
	Case at 85°C	71.544 Kh

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).

Safety Specification

General information

Flex Power 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 *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements*

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

- Electrical shock
- Electrically-caused fire
- Injury caused by hazardous substances
- Mechanically-caused injury
- Skin burn
- Radiation-caused injury

On-board DC/DC converters, Power interface modules 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 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 shall comply with the requirements in IEC/EN/UL 62368-1. 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 Power 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 62368-11-10, *Fire hazard testing, test flames* – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters & Power interface modules

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 ES1 energy source.

For basic insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as ES1 energy source 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 ES1 energy source 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_{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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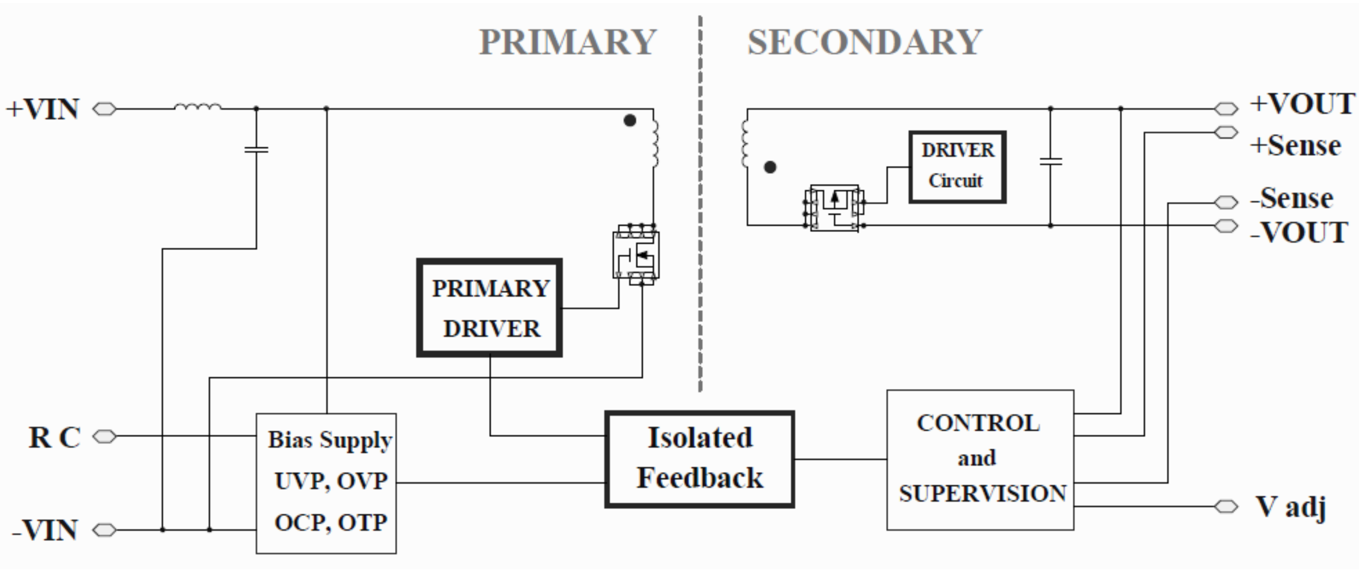
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics			min	typ	max	Unit
T_{P1}	Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)		-40		+110	°C
T_S	Storage temperature		-55		+125	°C
V_I	Input voltage		14		160	V
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Input to Output)				4000	Vdc
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Input to Baseplate)				2250	Vdc
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Baseplate to Output)				1500	Vdc
V_{tr}	Input voltage transient (tp 1s)				185	V
V_{RC}	Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section)	Positive logic option	0		5	V
		Negative logic option	0		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 For PKM7111WPI(P), PKM7113WPI(P), PKM7117KWPI(P), PKM7115WPI(P)



Technical Specification

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025
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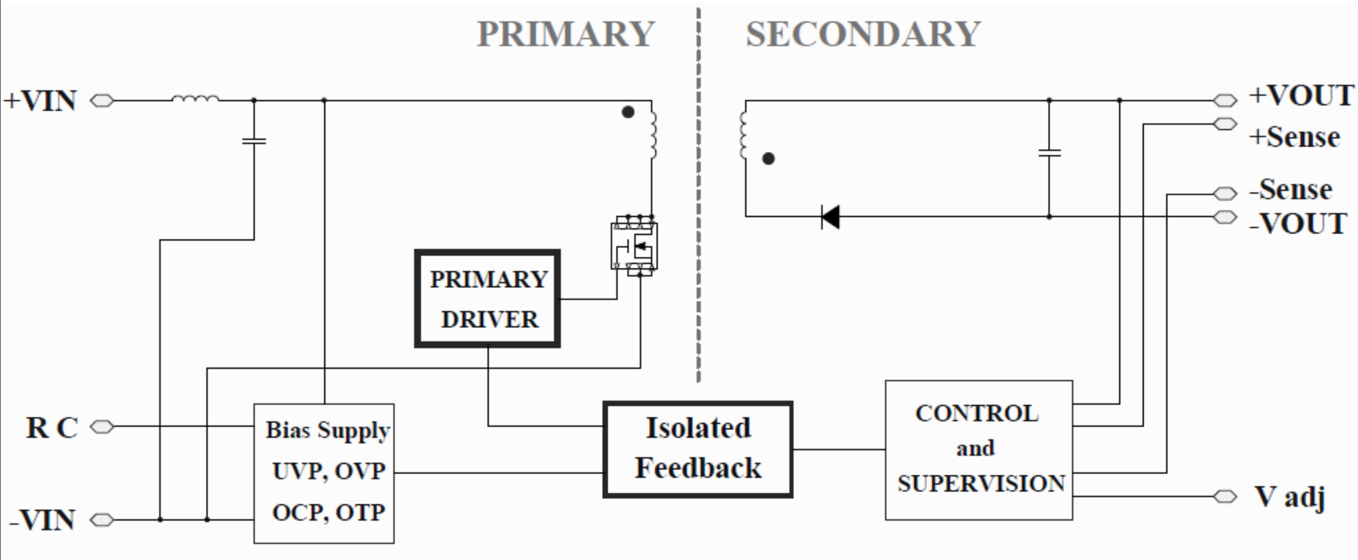
Fundamental Circuit Diagram For PKM7116ZWPI(P), PKM7116JWPI(P), PKM7116HWPI(P)



Electrical Specification
5 V, 20 A / 100 W

PKM7111WPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		86.78		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		84.32		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		18.7		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.7		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 20 A	4.95	5	5.05	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	4.5		5.5	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	4.95	5	5.05	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	4.95	5	5.05	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-50		50	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-50		50	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		2.7		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			4.2		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		3.2		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		20	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	20.5		28.6	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		3.44		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		9000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, $V_{Oi,}$ max $I_{O,}$ see Note 2		170	200	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	5.75		7.5	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 47 µF MLCC and a 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP

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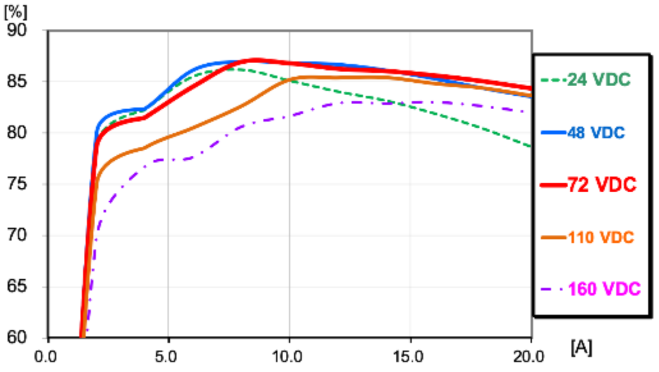
Typical Characteristics
5 V, 20 A / 100 W

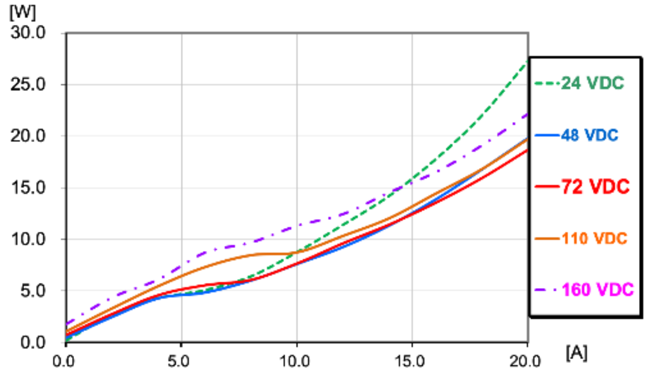
PKM7111WPI(P)

Efficiency



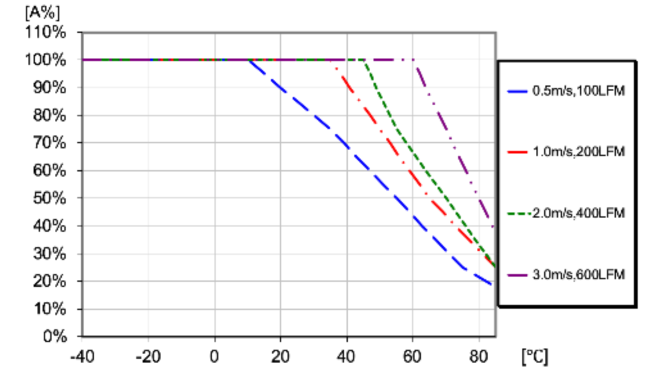
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



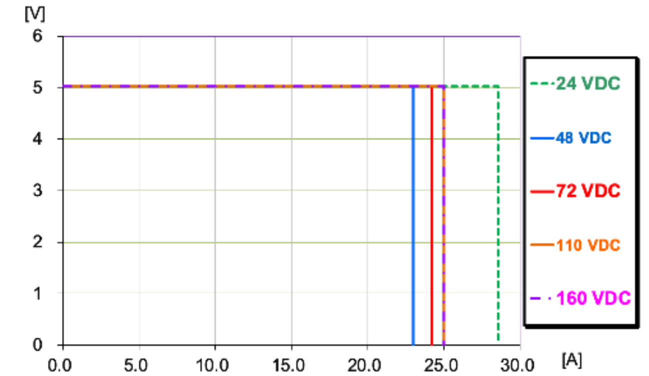
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



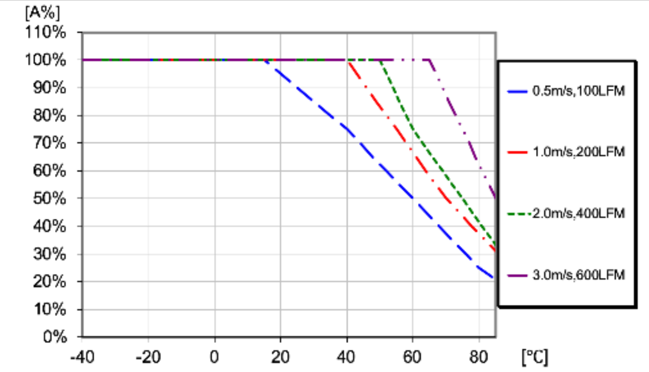
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



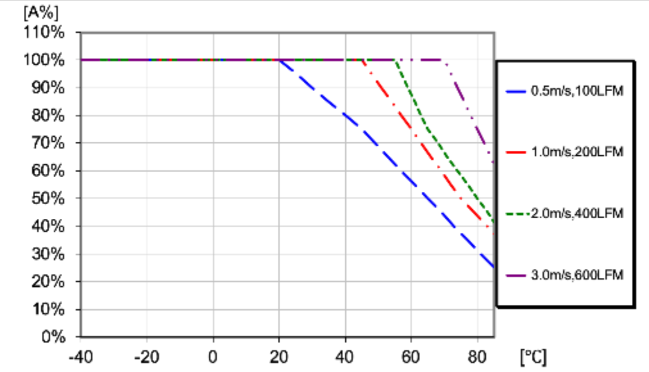
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



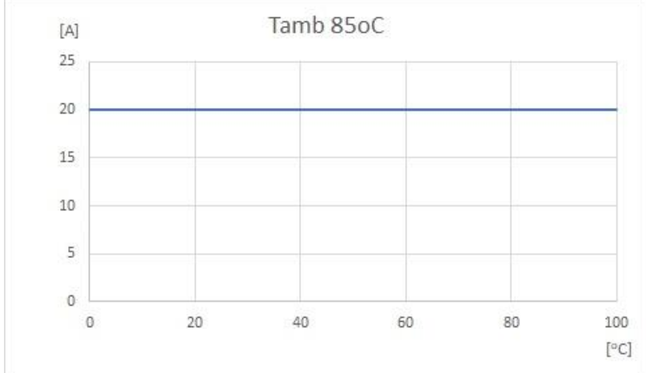
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

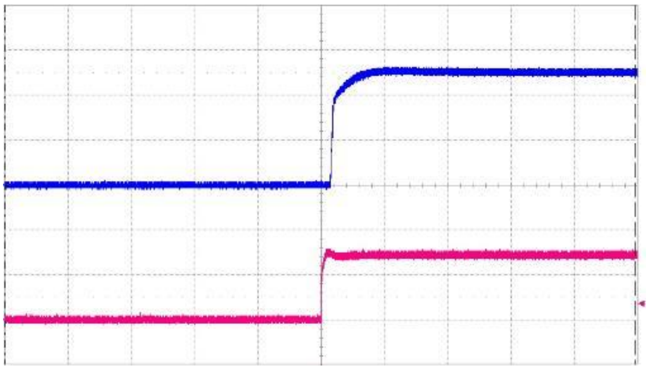


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics
5 V, 20 A / 100 W

PKM7111WPI(P)

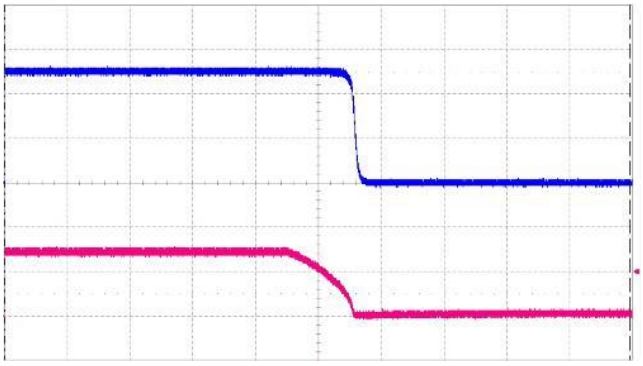
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 20 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (2 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

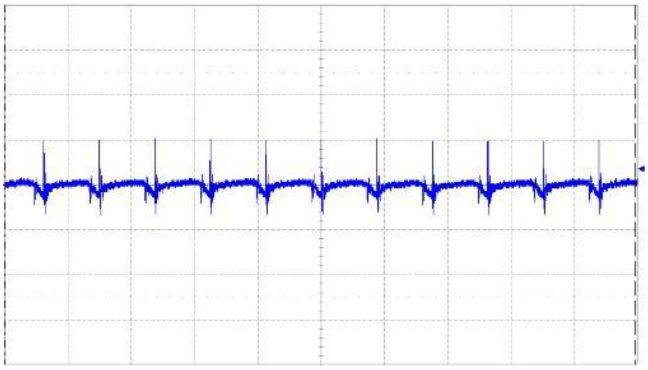
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 20 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (2 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (2 ms/div.).

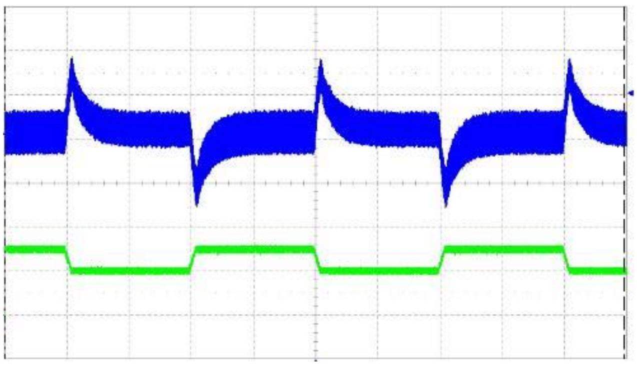
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 20 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (10-15-10 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (100mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (10 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 us/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 5 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{3.0625}{\Delta} - 24\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{3.1928}{\Delta} - 30.255) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 5.0V model by 8% to 5.4V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{3.0625}{0.08} - 24\right) = 14.28 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 5.0V model by 7% to 4.65V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{3.1928}{0.07} - 30.255\right) = 15.36 k\Omega$$

Electrical Specification
12 V, 8.4 A / 100 W

PKM7113WPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		87.68		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		88.9		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		12.48		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.28		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 8.4 A	11.88	12	12.12	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	10.8		13.2	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	11.88	12	12.12	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	11.88	12	12.12	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-120		120	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-120		120	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		20.6		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			21.7		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		20.6		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		8.4	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	11.5	12.8	14	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		3.75		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		8000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, $V_{Oi,}$ max $I_{O,}$ see Note 2		180	220	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	13.8		18	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 22 µF MLCC and a 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP

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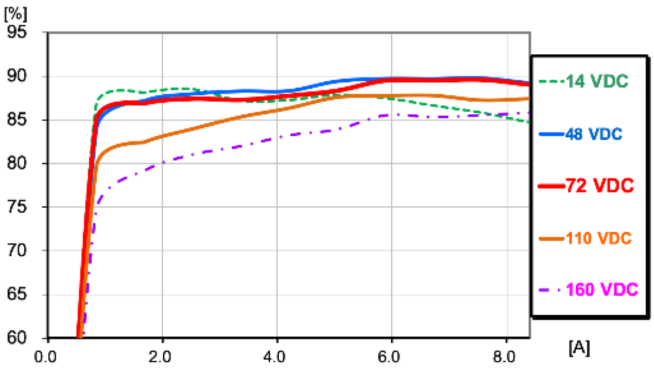
Typical Characteristics
12 V, 8.4 A / 100 W

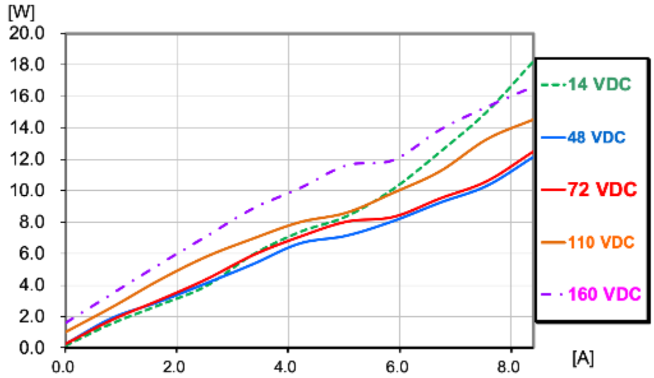
PKM7113WPI(P)

Efficiency



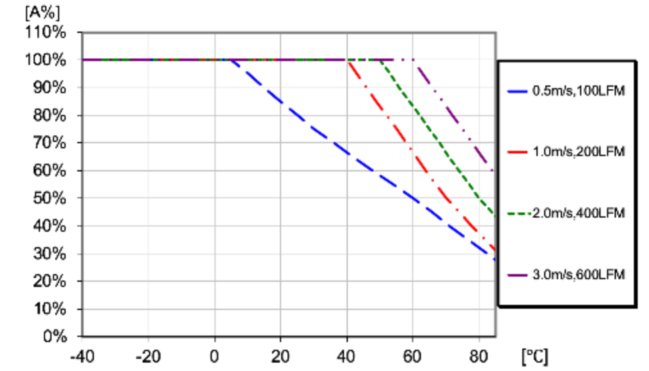
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



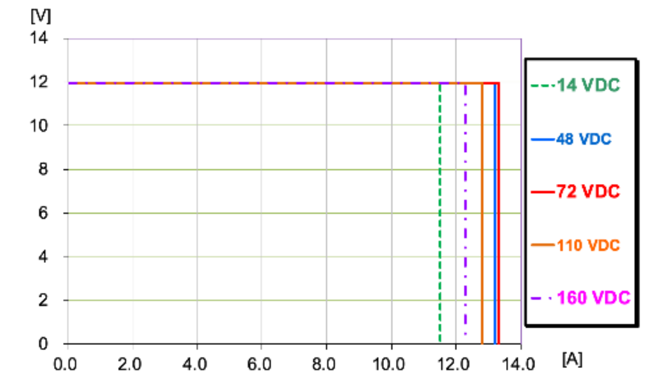
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



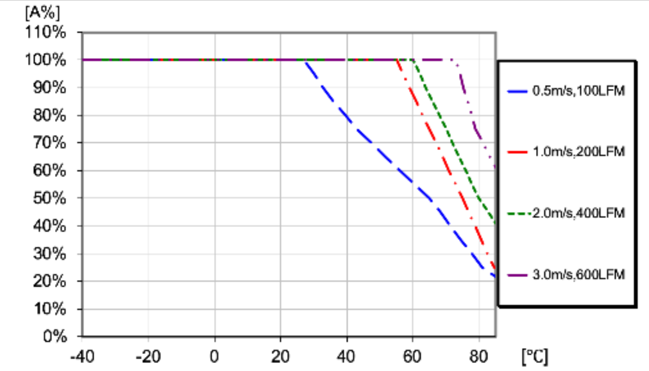
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



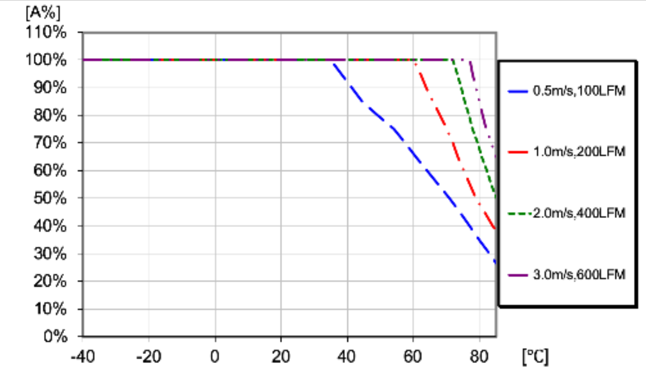
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

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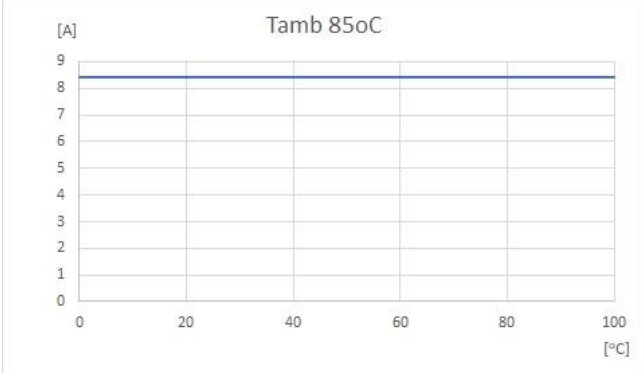
Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

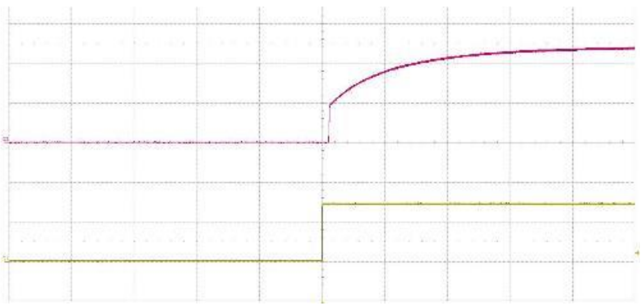


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics 12 V, 8.4 A / 100 W

PKM7113WPI(P)

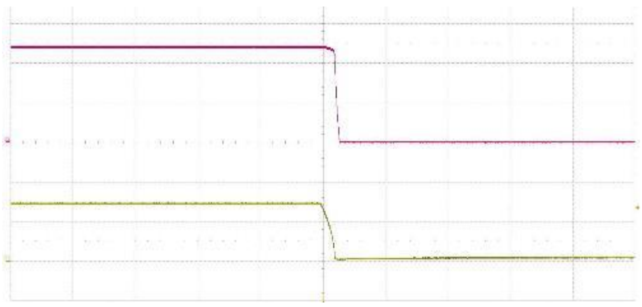
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

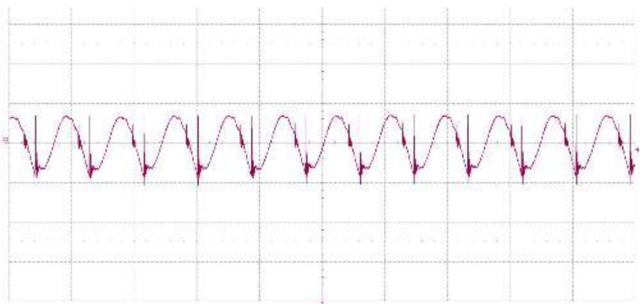
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

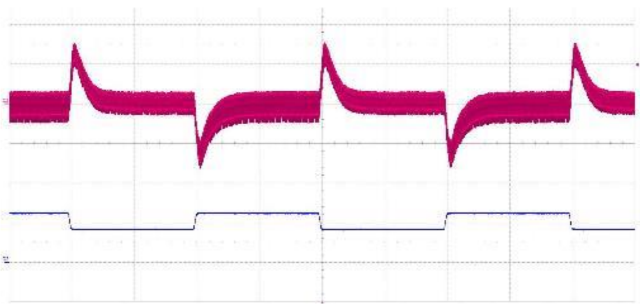
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (4.2-6.3-4.2 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (5 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 us/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 12 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{7.246}{\Delta} - 62\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{9.125}{\Delta} - 78.371\right) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 12V model by 8% to 12.96V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{7.246}{0.08} - 62\right) = 28.58 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 12V model by 7% to 11.16V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{9.125}{0.07} - 78.371\right) = 51.99 k\Omega$$

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025 © Flex

Electrical Specification
13.8 V, 7.25 A / 100 W

PKM7117KWPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.1		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		89.1		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		12.19		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.02		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

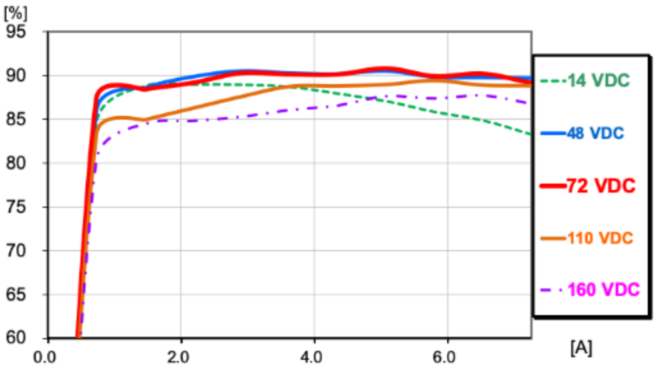
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 8.4 A	13.662	13.8	13.938	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	12.42		15.18	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	13.662	13.8	13.938	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	13.662	13.8	13.938	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-138		138	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-138		138	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		27		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			27.5		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		27.5		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		7.25	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	9.5	10.7	11.3	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		3.57		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		5000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		140	220	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	15.87		20.7	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 22 µF MLCC and a 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP

Typical Characteristics
13.8 V, 7.25 A / 100 W

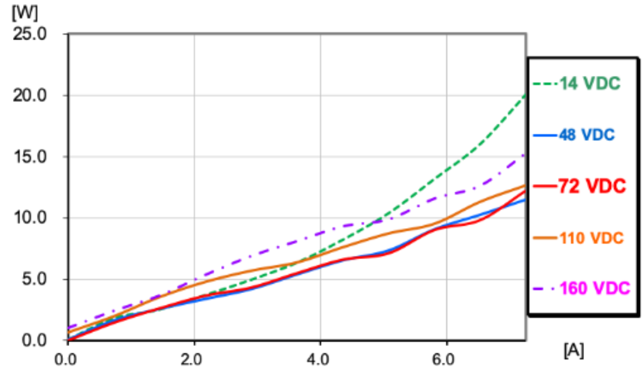
PKM7117KWPI(P)

Efficiency



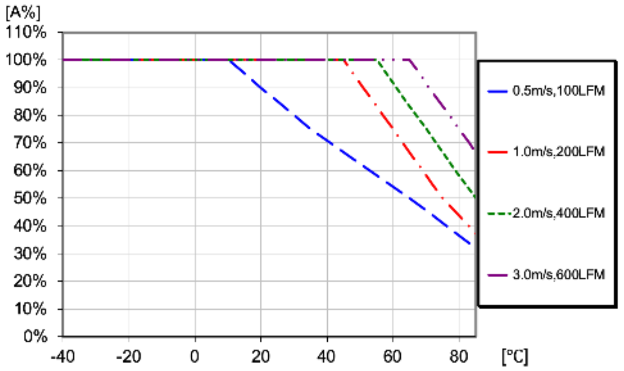
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



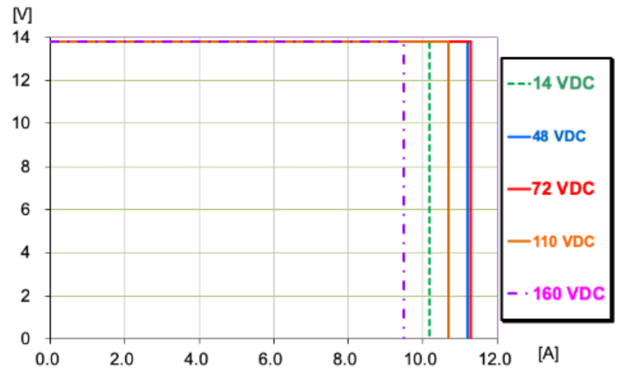
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



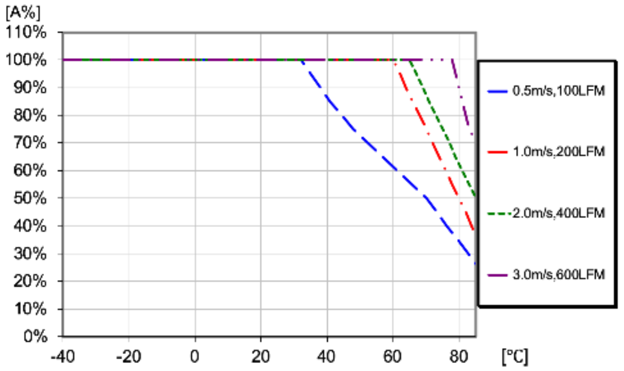
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



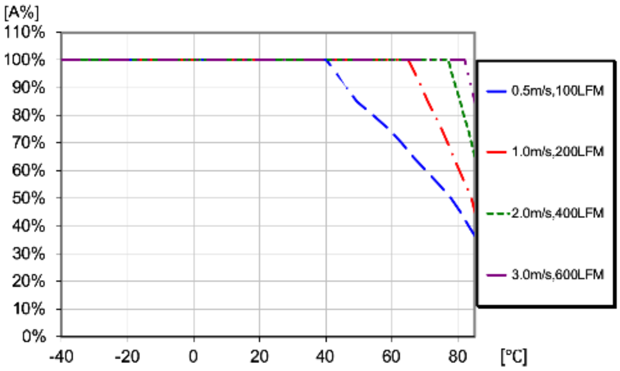
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



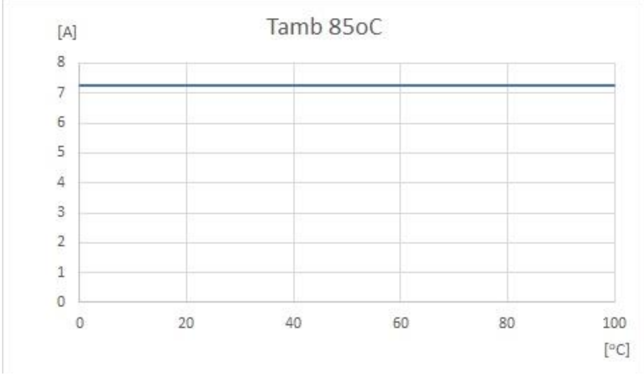
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

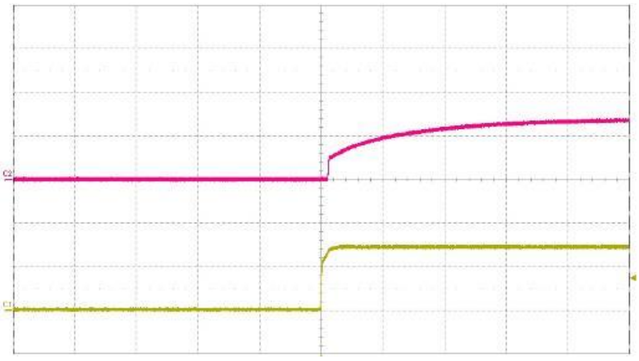


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics 13.8 V, 7.25 A / 100 W

PKM7117KWPI(P)

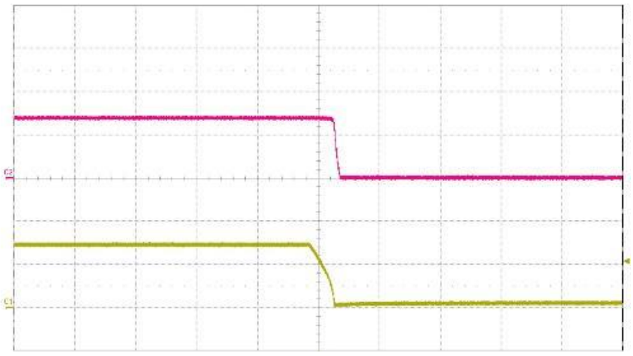
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 7.25 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

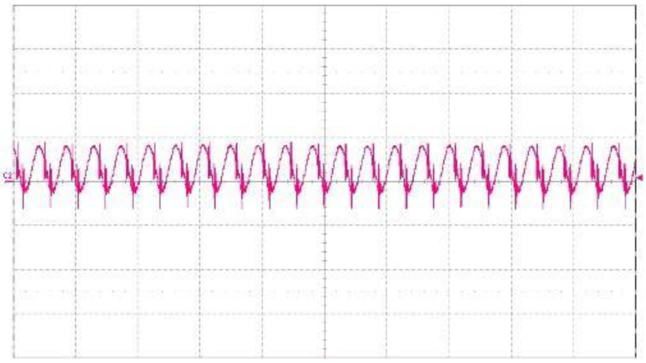
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 7.25 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

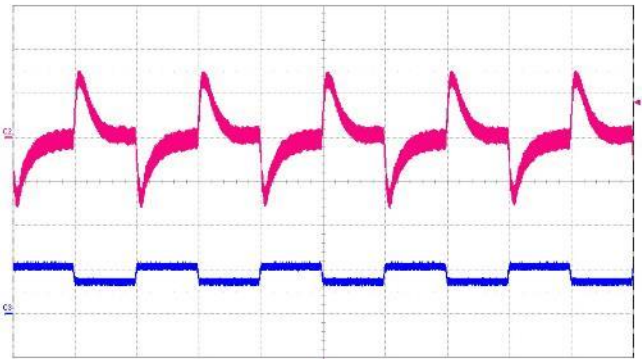
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 7.25 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (10 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (3.625-5.4375-3.625 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (5 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 us/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 13.8 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{8.403}{\Delta} - 56\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{8.215}{\Delta} - 72.619\right) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 13.8V model by 8% to 14.9V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{8.403}{0.08} - 56\right) = 49.03 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 13.8V model by 7% to 12.83V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{8.215}{0.07} - 72.619\right) = 44.73 k\Omega$$

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025 © Flex

Electrical Specification
15 V, 6.67 A / 100 W

PKM7115WPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		91.1		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		92		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		8.62		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.36		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

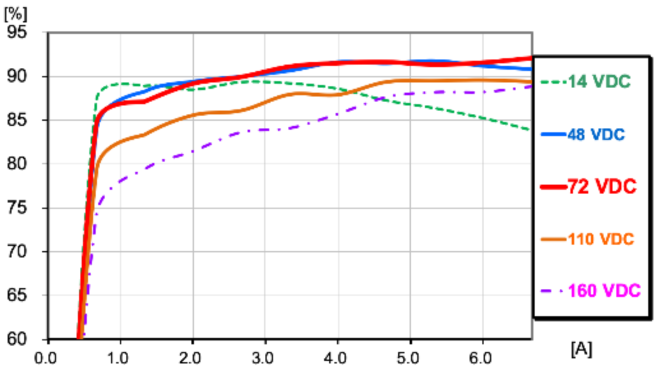
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 8.4 A	14.85	15	15.15	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	13.5		16.5	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	14.85	15	15.15	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	14.85	15	15.15	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-150		150	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-150		150	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		22		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			23.5		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		22.6		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		6.67	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	9		11	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		3		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		4500	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, $V_{Oi,}$ max $I_{O,}$ see Note 2		160	250	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	17.25		22.5	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 22 µF MLCC and a 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP

Typical Characteristics
15 V, 6.67 A / 100 W

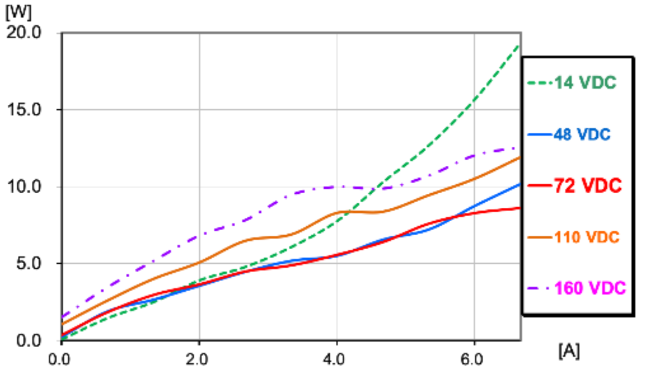
PKM7115WPI(P)

Efficiency



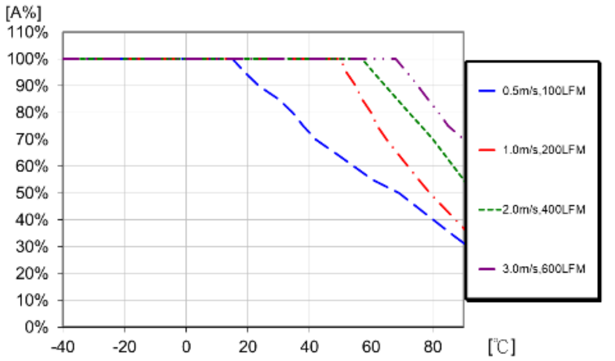
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



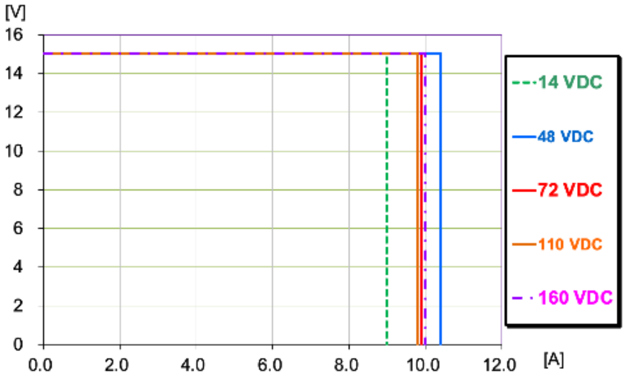
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



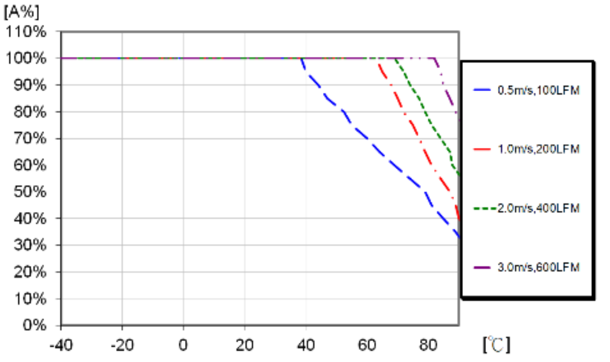
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



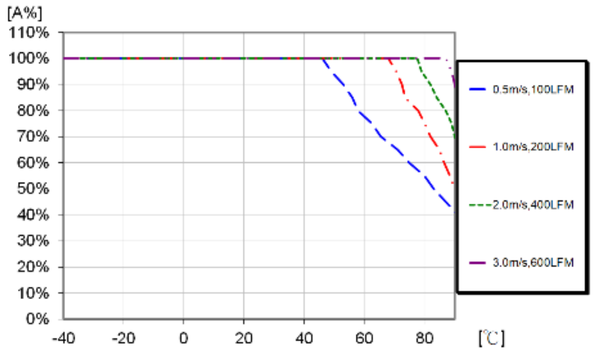
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



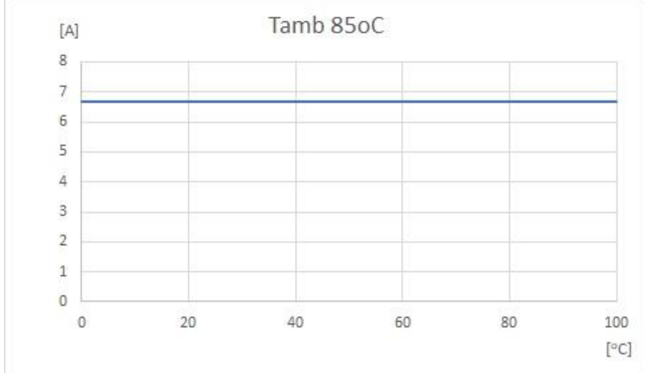
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

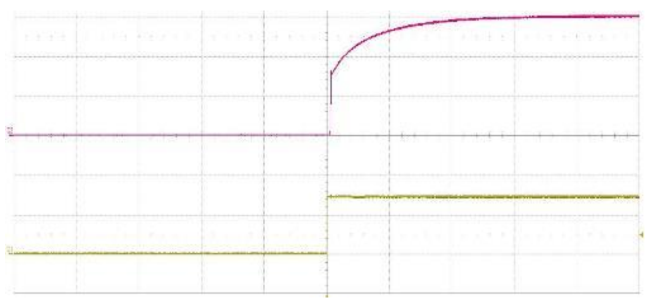


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics 15 V, 6.67 A / 100 W

PKM7115WPI(P)

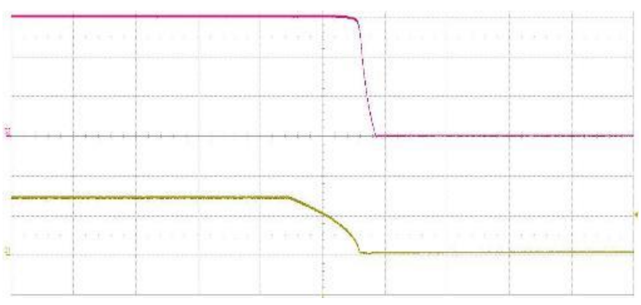
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 6.67 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (20 ms/div.).

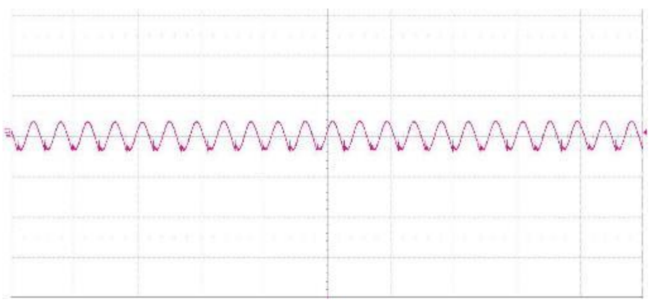
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 6.67 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (2 ms/div.).

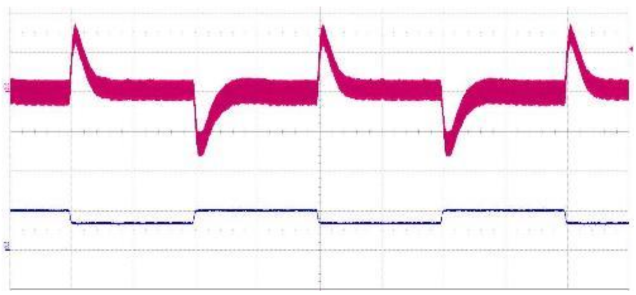
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 6.67 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (200 mV/div.).
Time scale: (10 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (3.335-5.0025-3.335 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (5 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 us/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 15 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{9.186}{\Delta} - 68\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{9.5738}{\Delta} - 86.76) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 15V model by 8% to 16.2V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{9.186}{0.08} - 68\right) = 46.83 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 15V model by 7% to 13.95V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{9.5738}{0.07} - 86.76\right) = 50 k\Omega$$

Electrical Specification
24 V, 4.2 A / 100 W

PKM7116ZWPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.1		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		89.5		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		11.8		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.43		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

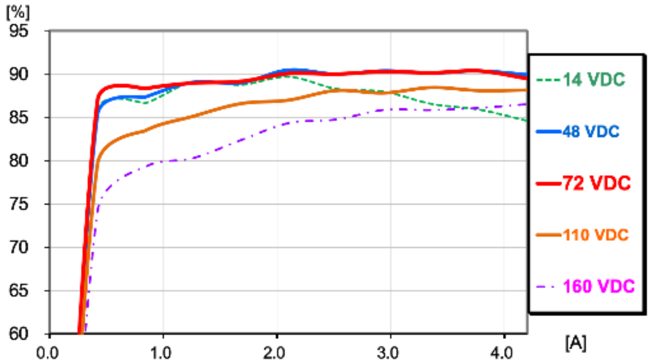
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 4.2 A	23.76	24	24.24	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	21.6		26.4	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	23.76	24	24.24	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	23.76	24	24.24	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-240		240	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-240		240	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time			200	500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		20		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			21.5		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		23		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		4.2	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	5.6	6	6.2	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		1.35		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		2000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, $V_{Oi,}$ max $I_{O,}$ see Note 2		260	300	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	27.6		36	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with two 22 µF MLCCs and a 22 µF/50 V POS-CAP

Typical Characteristics
24 V, 4.2 A / 100 W

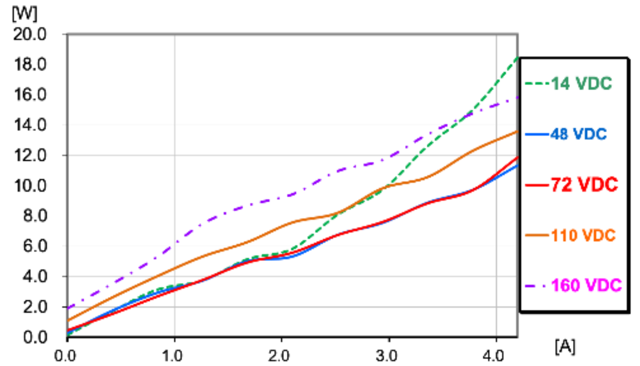
PKM7116ZWPI(P)

Efficiency



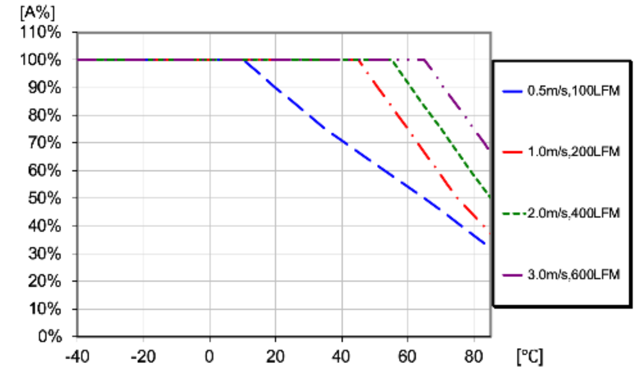
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



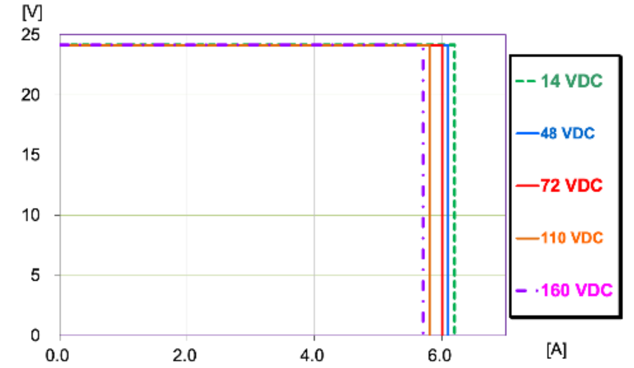
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



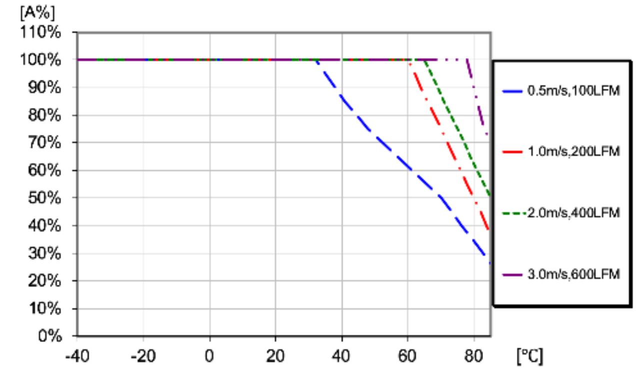
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



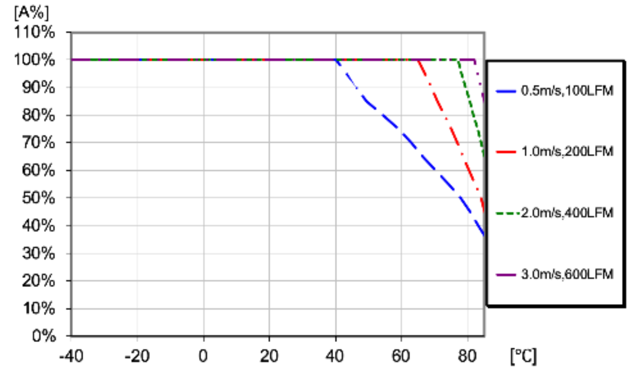
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



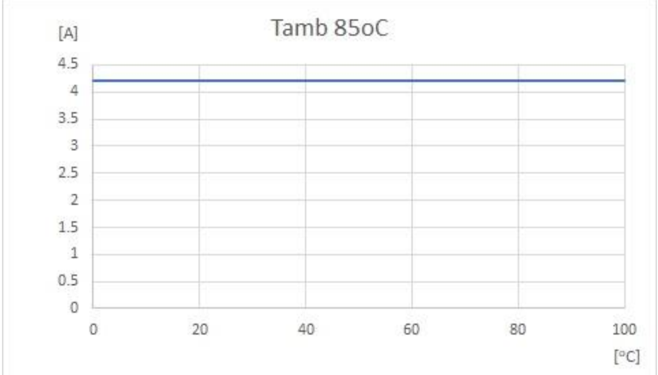
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

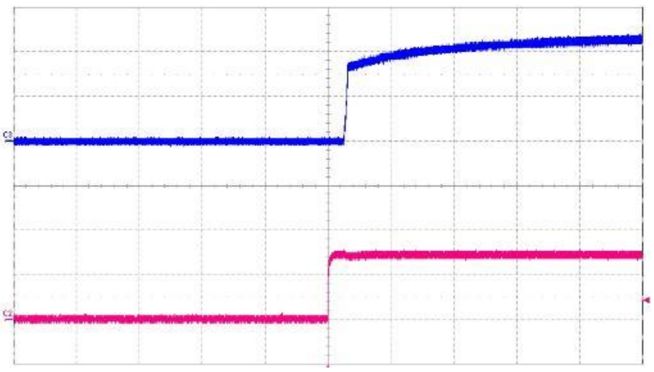


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics
24 V, 4.2 A / 100 W

PKM7116ZWPI(P)

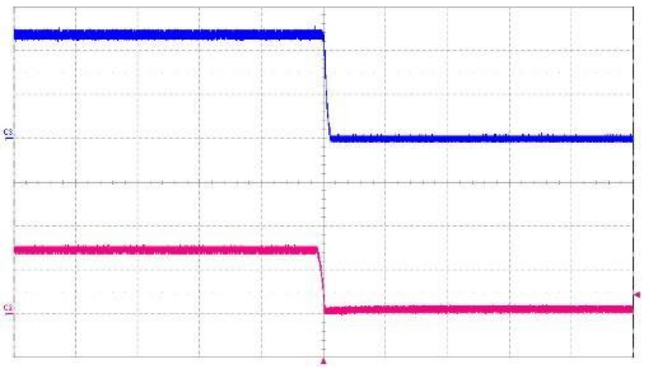
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

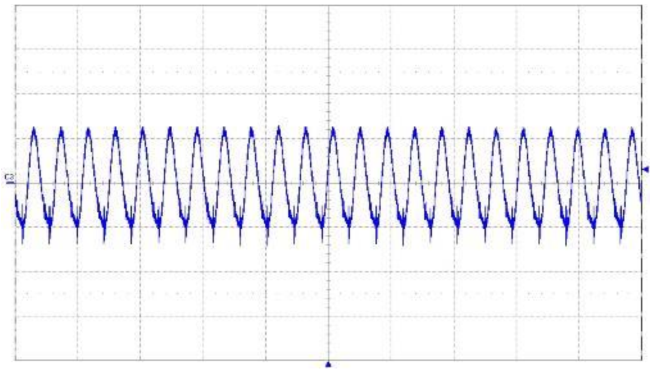
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

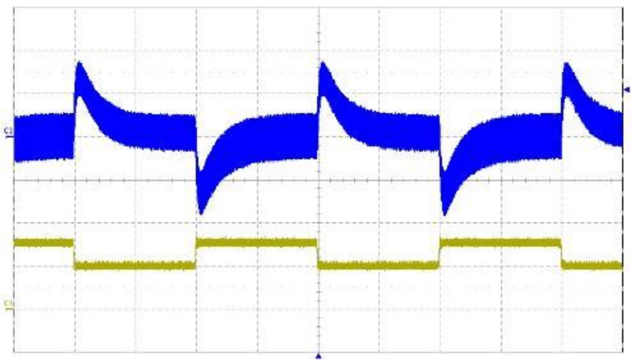
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (10 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (2.1-3.15-2.1 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (2 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 us/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 24 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{14.6061}{\Delta} - 120\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{17.2133}{\Delta} - 151.819) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 24V model by 8% to 25.92V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{14.6061}{0.08} - 120\right) = 62.58 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 24V model by 7% to 22.32V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{17.2133}{0.07} - 151.819\right) = 94.08 k\Omega$$

Electrical Specification
48 V, 2.1 A / 100 W

PKM7116JWPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.5		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.8		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		10.1		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.446		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

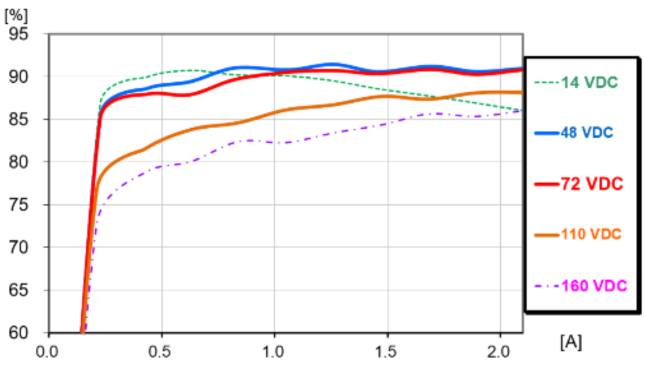
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 2.1 A	47.52	48	48.48	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	43.2		52.8	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	47.52	48	48.48	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	47.52	48	48.48	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-480		480	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-480		480	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		20.6		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			30		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		23		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		2.1	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	2.5	2.9	3.3	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		0.424		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		430	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		260	400	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	55.2		72	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with two 2.2 µF MLCCs

Typical Characteristics
48 V, 2.1 A / 100 W

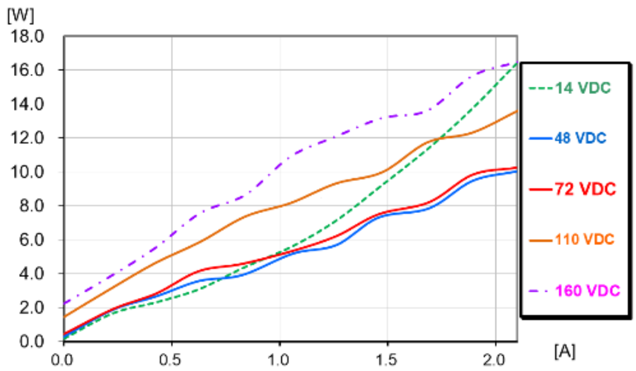
PKM7116JWPI(P)

Efficiency



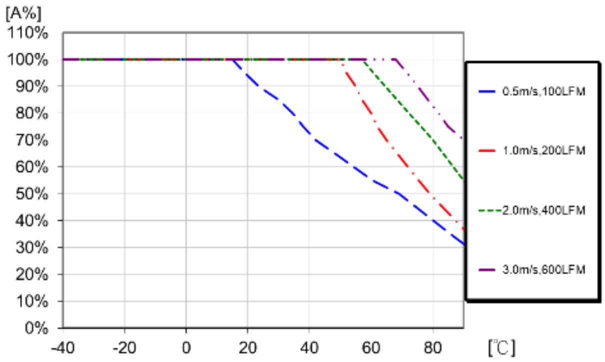
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



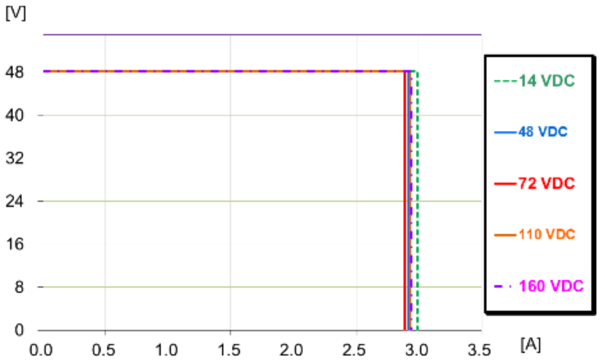
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



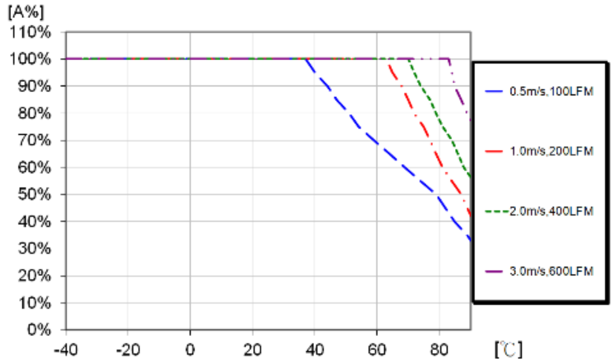
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



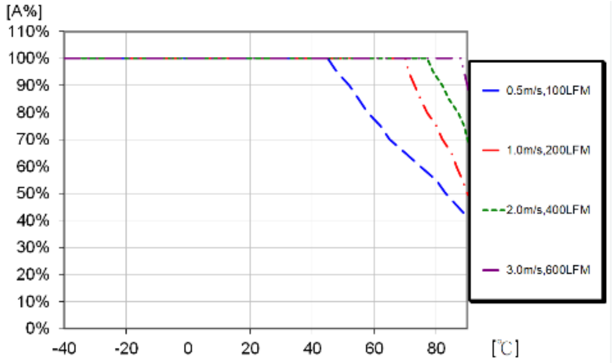
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

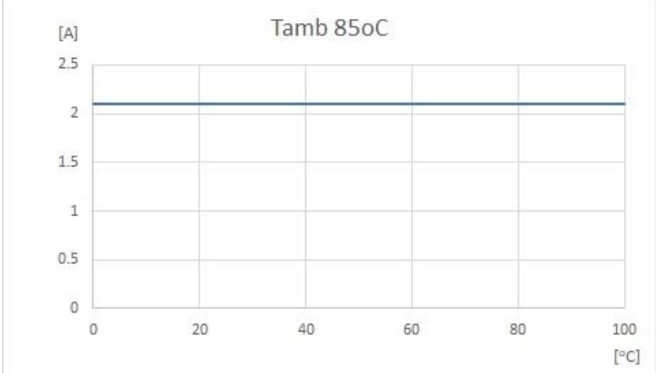
Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025
	© Flex

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

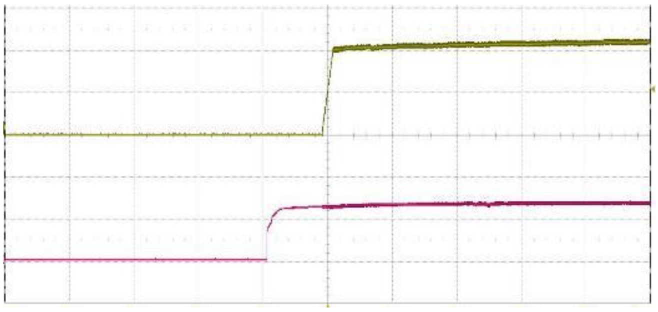


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics
48 V, 2.1 A / 100 W

PKM7116JWPI(P)

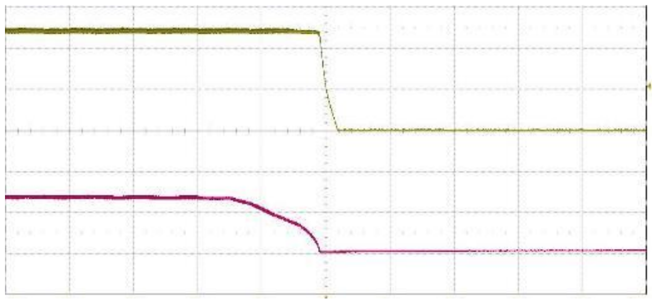
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 2.1 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

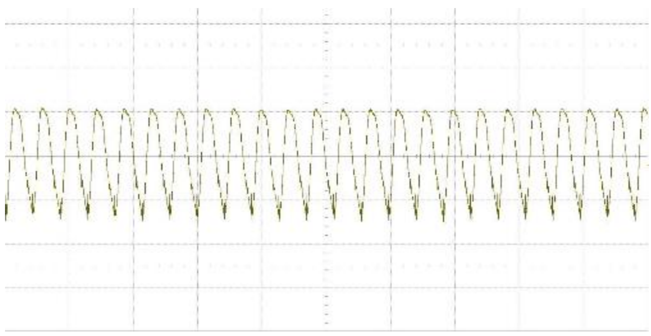
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 2.1 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

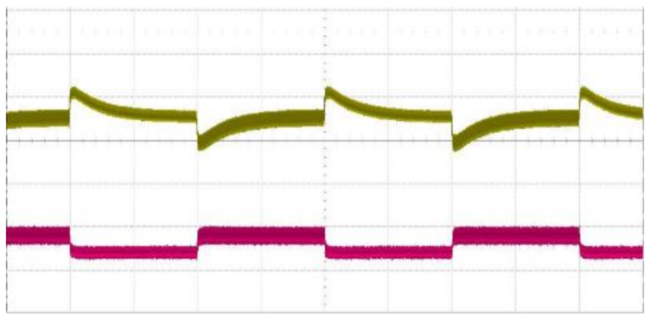
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 2.1 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (10 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (1.05-1.575-1.05 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (1 A/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 48 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{29.2214}{\Delta} - 240\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{34.4607}{\Delta} - 303.682) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 48V model by 8% to 51.84V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{29.2214}{0.08} - 240\right) = 125.27 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 48V model by 7% to 44.64V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{34.4607}{0.07} - 303.682\right) = 188.61 k\Omega$$

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025 © Flex

Electrical Specification
54 V, 1.85 A / 100 W

PKM7116HWPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 14 to 160 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 100 µF E-Cap should be added in the input terminal to stabilize input voltage source.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		14		160	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	12		13	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	13		14	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			5160		nF
P_O	Output power		0		100	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.4		%
		max I_O, V_I = 72 V		90.6		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		10.37		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 72 V		0.504		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		230		kHz

V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, I_O = 1.85 A	53.46	54	54.54	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	48.6		59.4	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	53.46	54	54.54	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	53.46	54	54.54	V
	Line regulation	max I_O	-540		540	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 72 V, 25-100% of max I_O	-540		540	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 72 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±500		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 72 V		8.36		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			17.3		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		15.22		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
I_O	Output current		0		1.85	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	2.2	2.54	4.3	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		0.349		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	0		430	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		304	400	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V, 0-100% of max I_O	62.1		81	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with two 2.2 µF MLCCs

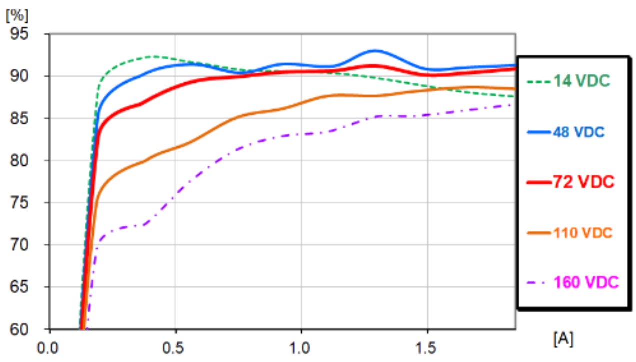
Technical Specification

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025 © Flex

Typical Characteristics
54 V, 1.85 A / 100 W

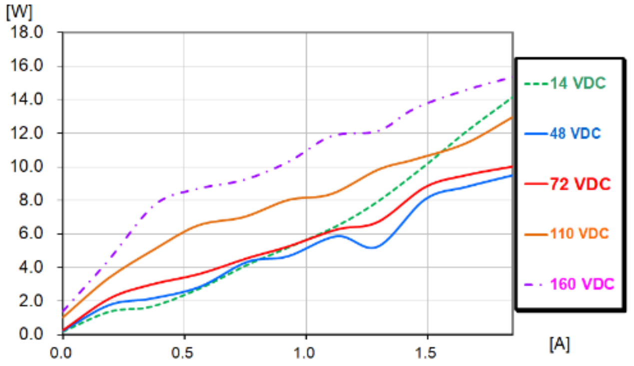
PKM7116HWPI(P)

Efficiency



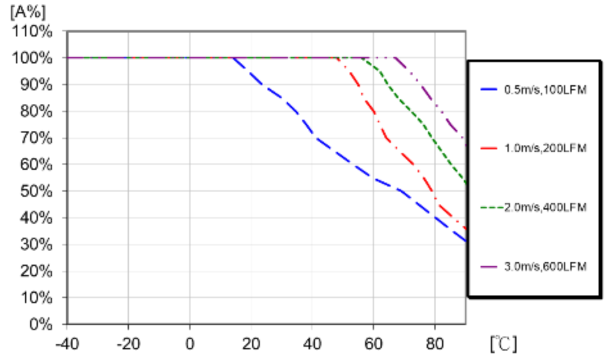
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



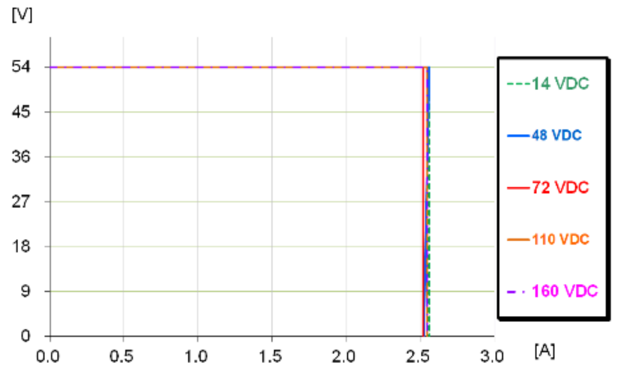
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



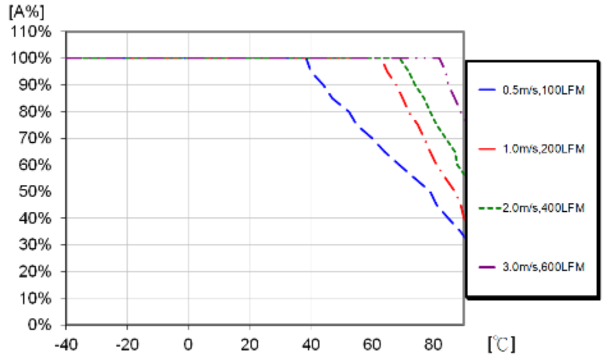
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Current Limit Characteristics



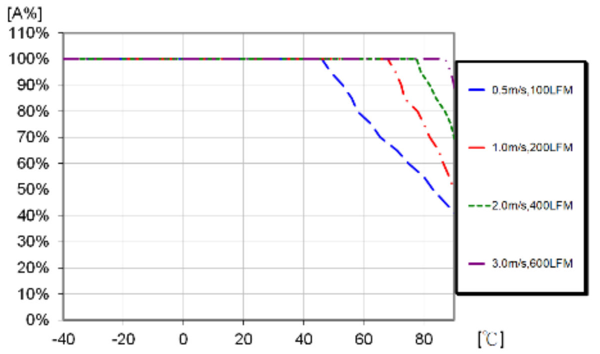
Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.

Output Current Derating



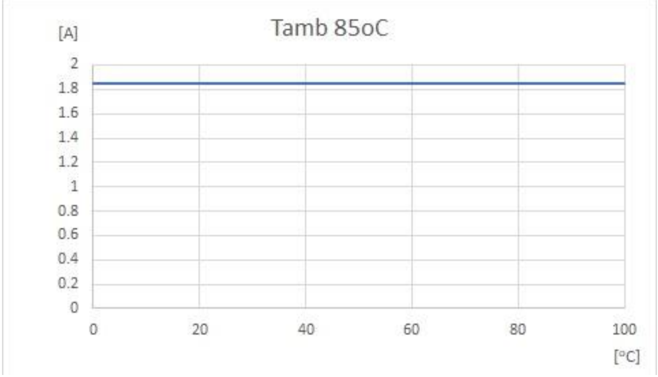
Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 12.7 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 72 V with 20 mm ¼ brick aluminium heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

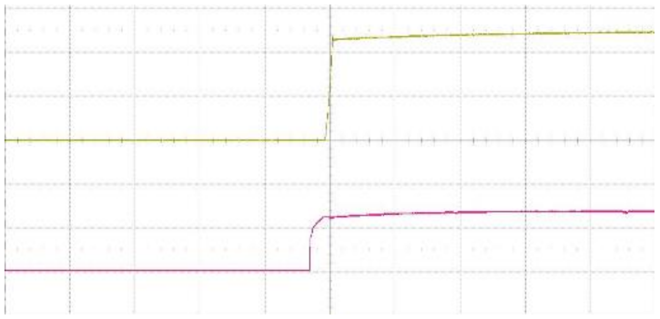


Available load current vs. cold wall temperature.
V_I = 110 V.

Typical Characteristics
54 V, 1.85 A / 100 W

PKM7116HWPI(P)

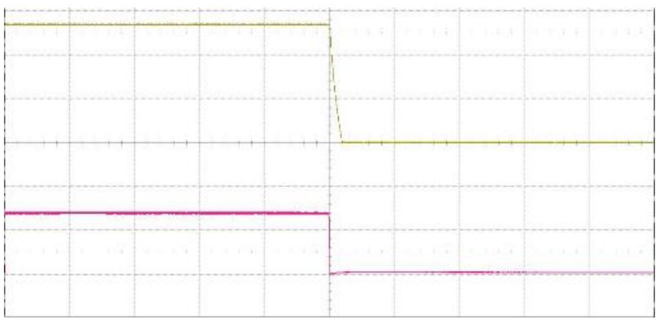
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 1.85 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div}).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

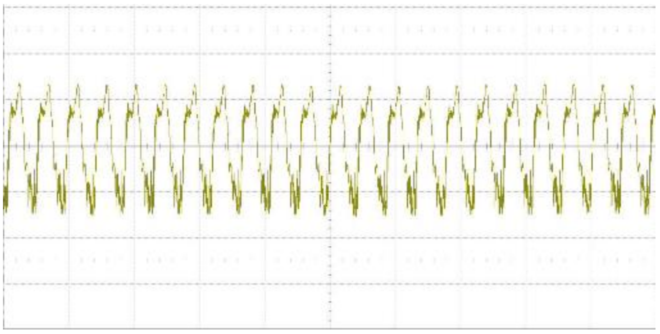
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V,
I_O = 1.85 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

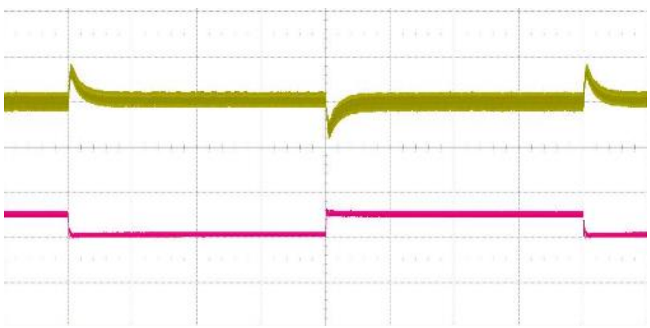
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, VI = 72 V,
I_O = 1.85 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (10 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (0.925-1.3875-0.925 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 72 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (1 A/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 54 V

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

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{32.667}{\Delta} - 270\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{40.5244}{\Delta} - 343.191) k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim up the 54V model by 8% to 58.32V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{32.667}{0.08} - 270\right) = 138.34 k\Omega$$

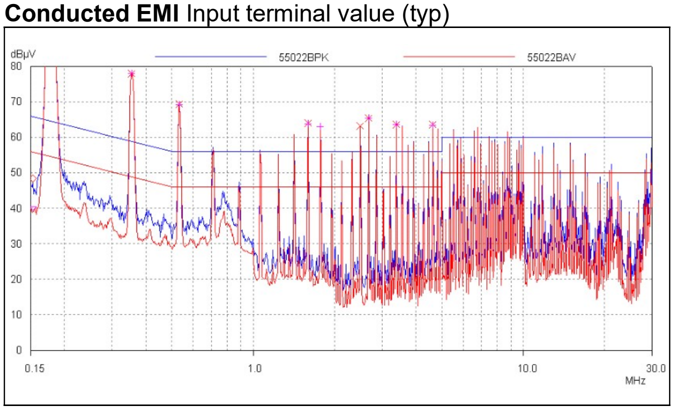
Example:
To trim down the 54V model by 7% to 50.22V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{40.5244}{0.07} - 343.191\right) = 235.723 k\Omega$$

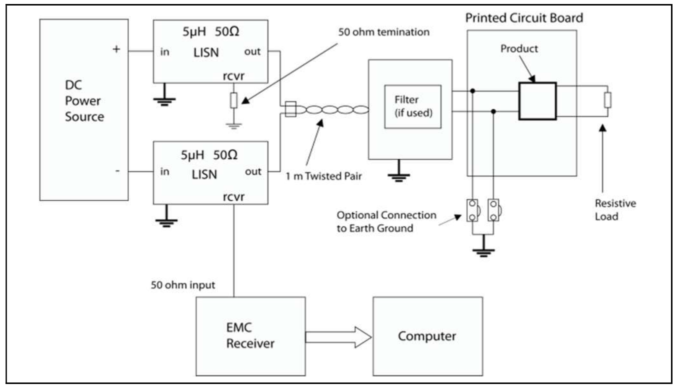
EMC Specification

Conducted EMI measured according to EN55032, CISPR 32 and FCC part 15J (see test set-up). See Design Note 009 for further information. The fundamental switching frequency is 230 kHz for PKM71xxW series at V_I = 72 V and max I_O.

Conducted EMI Input terminal value (typ)



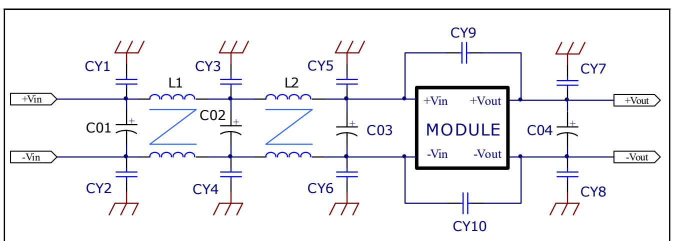
EMI without filter



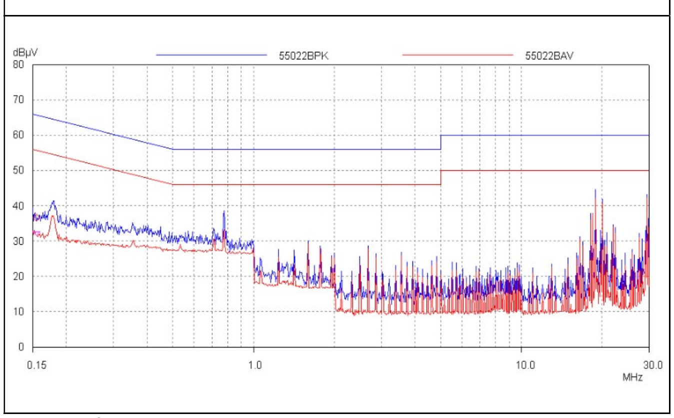
Test set-up

Optional external filter for class B

Suggested external input filter in order to meet class B in EN 55032, CISPR 32 and FCC part 15J.



PKM71xxW Filter components:
C01, C03 = 220 µF, C02, C04 = 100 µF (EE-CAP)
CY3 = 2.2 nF, CY4 = 4.7 nF, CY7 = 1.5 nF (Y-CAP)
L1 = 4.8 mH L2 = 3.8 mH (CM CHOKE)
NC: CY2,CY3,CY4,CY5,CY6,CY8,CY9,CY10, reserved for adjusting to better EMI performance for different applications.



EMI with filter

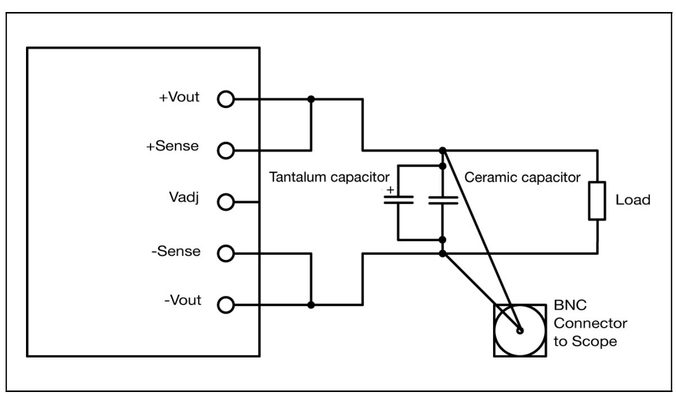
Layout recommendations

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 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 measured according to figure below. See Design Note 022 for detailed information.



Output ripple and noise test setup

Operating Information

Input Voltage

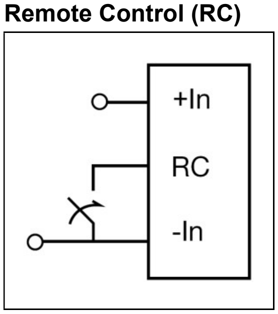
The input voltage range of 14 to 160Vdc meets the requirements of all global railway systems. At input voltages exceeding 160 V, the power loss will be higher than at normal input voltage and T_{P1} must be limited to absolute max +120°C. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 160 Vdc.

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 dependant 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 1 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 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 3 - 5 V.

The standard product is provided with “negative logic” RC and will be off until the RC pin is connected to the -In. To turn off the product the RC pin should be left open, or connected to a voltage higher than 2.5 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.

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. The product will restart automatically when this connection is opened.

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 without external capacitors connected to the input or output. The performance in some applications can be enhanced by addition of external capacitance as described under External Decoupling Capacitors.

If the input voltage source contains significant inductance, the addition of a 100 µF capacitor across the input of the product will ensure stable operation. The capacitor is not required when powering the product from an input source with an inductance below 10 µH. The minimum required capacitance value depends on the output power and the input voltage. The higher output power the higher input capacitance is needed.

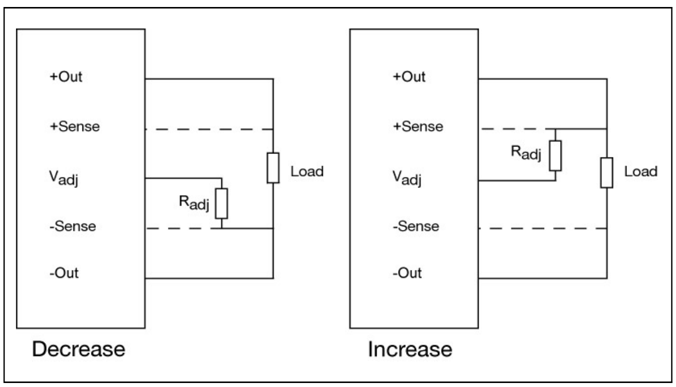
External Decoupling Capacitors

When powering loads with significant dynamic current requirements, the voltage regulation at the point of 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 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 >5 mΩ across the output connections.
For further information please contact your local Flex representative.

Output Voltage Adjust (V_{adj})

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) to prevent the product from shutting down. At increased output voltages the maximum power rating of the product remains the same, and the max output current must be decreased correspondingly.
To increase the voltage the resistor should be connected between the V_{adj} pin and +Sense pin. The resistor value of the Output voltage adjust function is according to information given under the Output section for the respective product.
To decrease the output voltage, the resistor should be connected between the V_{adj} pin and –Sense pin.



Parallel Operation

Two products may be paralleled for redundancy if the total power is equal or less than P_O max. It is not recommended to parallel the products without using external current sharing circuits.

See Design Note 006 for detailed information.

Remote Sense

The products 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 PWB 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.

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 120°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 shut down the product in over voltage conditions. The product will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over voltage condition.

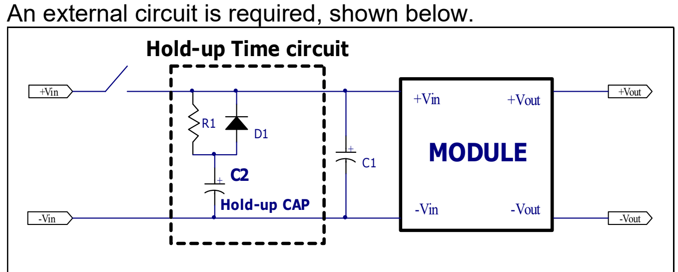
Over Current Protection (OCP)

The products include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. The output voltage will decrease towards zero for output currents in excess of max output current (max I_O). The product will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the maximum output short circuit current specified.

The Hold-up time Circuit

Hold up time is defined as the duration of time that DC/DC converter output will remain active following a loss of input power. To meet power supply interruptions, voltage bleeding resistors and reverse polarity protection diodes should be included to provide a discharge path for the capacitors, avoiding injury from stored charge, and protecting the capacitors from damage at turn-on and turn-off.

An external circuit is required, shown below.



The Hold-up time Circuit components:
D1:200V/10A
R1:100Ω/10W
C1: 68µF/200V ESR<0.7Ω

The **resistor (R1)** is used to limit in-rush current during hold-up capacitor charging.
The **capacity of C2** decides the hold-up time during interruption of input power. When choosing a hold-up time capacitor(C2), it is recommended to use capacitors with low Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) as well as high rated for high ripple current.(When higher voltage is involved, it will be likely necessary to use two or more capacitors in series and/or series-parallel configurations to achieve the required total capacitance)

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Technical Specification

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025 © Flex

The configuration of C2 is shown in below table.

MODEL	Vin / Capacitance	24V in	36V in	48V in	72V in	96V in	110V in
PKM7111W	10ms	**7000 µF**	**2400 µF**	**1200 µF**	**500 µF**	**300 µF**	**220 µF**
	30ms	**20250 µF**	**7000 µF**	**3430 µF**	**1450 µF**	**810 µF**	**610 µF**
	50ms	**33740 µF**	**11660 µF**	**5720 µF**	**2400 µF**	**1340 µF**	**1020 µF**
PKM7113W	10ms	**6200 µF**	**2070 µF**	**1070 µF**	**460 µF**	**260 µF**	**200 µF**
	30ms	**18580 µF**	**6200 µF**	**3200 µF**	**1370 µF**	**770 µF**	**580 µF**
	50ms	**30960 µF**	**10340 µF**	**5340 µF**	**2280 µF**	**1280 µF**	**970 µF**
PKM7117KW	10ms	**6270 µF**	**2070 µF**	**1070 µF**	**460 µF**	**260 µF**	**200 µF**
	30ms	**18800 µF**	**6200 µF**	**3200 µF**	**1360 µF**	**760 µF**	**580 µF**
	50ms	**31330 µF**	**10340 µF**	**5340 µF**	**2260 µF**	**1260 µF**	**960 µF**
PKM7115W	10ms	**6270 µF**	**2070 µF**	**1060 µF**	**450 µF**	**250 µF**	**190 µF**
	30ms	**18800 µF**	**6200 µF**	**3170 µF**	**1330 µF**	**750 µF**	**570 µF**
	50ms	**31330 µF**	**10340 µF**	**5280 µF**	**2210 µF**	**1250 µF**	**950 µF**
PKM7116ZW	10ms	**6200 µF**	**2120 µF**	**1070 µF**	**460 µF**	**260 µF**	**200 µF**
	30ms	**18580 µF**	**6350 µF**	**3200 µF**	**1360 µF**	**760 µF**	**580 µF**
	50ms	**30960 µF**	**10580 µF**	**5340 µF**	**2260 µF**	**1260 µF**	**960 µF**
PKM7116JW PKM7116HW	10ms	**5850 µF**	**2030 µF**	**1060 µF**	**450 µF**	**250 µF**	**200 µF**
	30ms	**17550 µF**	**6070 µF**	**3170 µF**	**1340 µF**	**750 µF**	**580 µF**
	50ms	**29250 µF**	**10110 µF**	**5280 µF**	**2230 µF**	**1250 µF**	**960 µF**

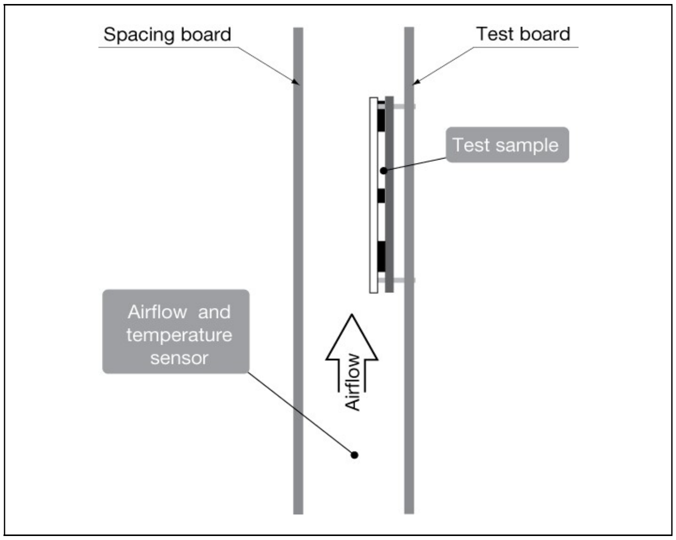
Thermal Consideration

General

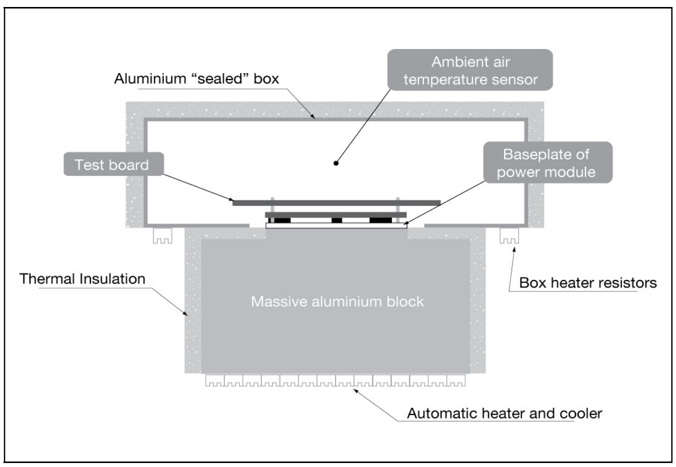
The products are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation.

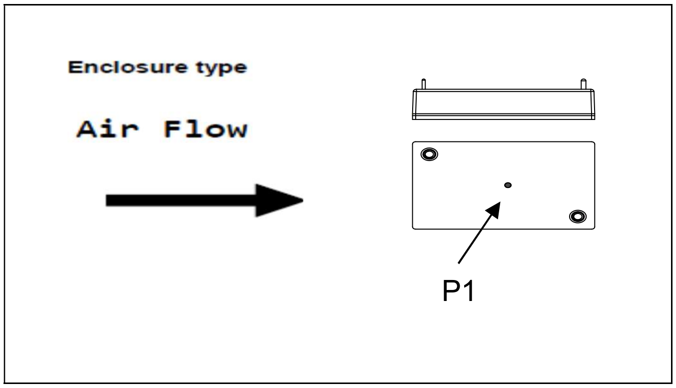
For products mounted on a PWB without a heat sink attached, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction, from the pins to the host board, and convection, which is dependant on the airflow across the product. Increased airflow enhances the cooling of the product. The Output Current Derating graph found in the Output section for each model provides the available output current vs. ambient air temperature and air velocity at V_I = 72V.

The product is tested on a 250 x 250 mm, 70 µm (2 oz), 8-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 256 x 250 mm.



For products with base plate 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 is tested in a sealed box test set up with ambient temperatures 85, 55 and 25°C. See Design Note 028 for further details.





Base plate

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. 90% = 0.9

2. 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).
$\Delta T = Rth \times Pd$

3. Max allowed ambient temperature is:
Max $T_{P1} - \Delta T$.

E.g. PKM7113WPIP at 1m/s:

a. $\left(\left(\frac{1}{0.889}\right) - 1\right) \times 100$ W = 12.48 W

b. 12.48 W × 6.41°C/W = 80°C

c. 120°C - 80°C = max allowed ambient temperature is 40°C

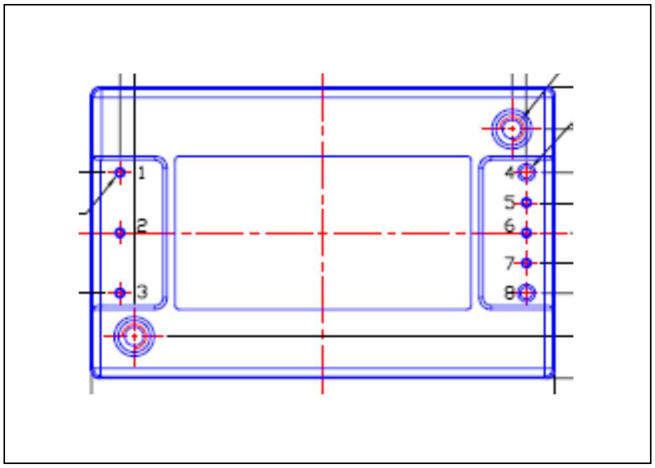
4. The thermal performance can be significantly improved by mounting a heat sink on top of the base plate.

The thermal resistance between base plate and heat sink, Rth, b-h is calculated as:

Rth, b-h = $\frac{T_{\text{base plate}} - T_{\text{heat sink}}}{\text{Rth}}$

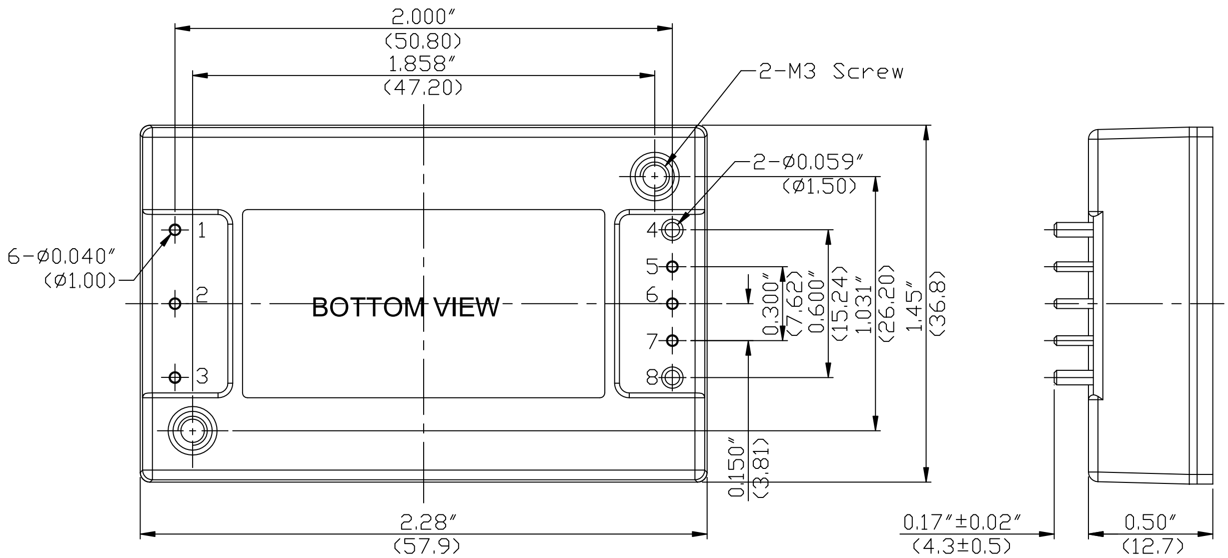
The actual temperature will be dependent on several factors such as the PWB size, number of layers and direction of airflow. For the specific value of thermal resistance, please contact your local Flex Power Modules representative.

Connections



Pin	Designation	Function
1	-Vin	Negative input
2	RC	Remote control
3	+Vin	Positive input
4	-Vout	Negative output
5	-Vsense	Negative remote sense
6	V_{adj}	Output voltage adjust
7	+Vsense	Positive remote sense
8	+Vout	Positive output

Mechanical Information - Enclosure Type



Pin Connections	
Pin	Function
1	-Vin
2	Remote On/Off Control
3	+Vin
4	-Vout
5	-Vsense
6	Trim
7	+Vsense
8	+Vout

Notes:
1.Pins:
Material: Brass
Plating: Nickel

2.Weight: typical 70g
All dimensions in inches (mm).
Tolerance .xx= ±0.02”
.xxx=±0.010”

PKM7100W series DC-DC Converters Input 14-160 V, Output up to 20 A / 100 W	28701-BMR 716 Rev. D March 2025
	© Flex

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.

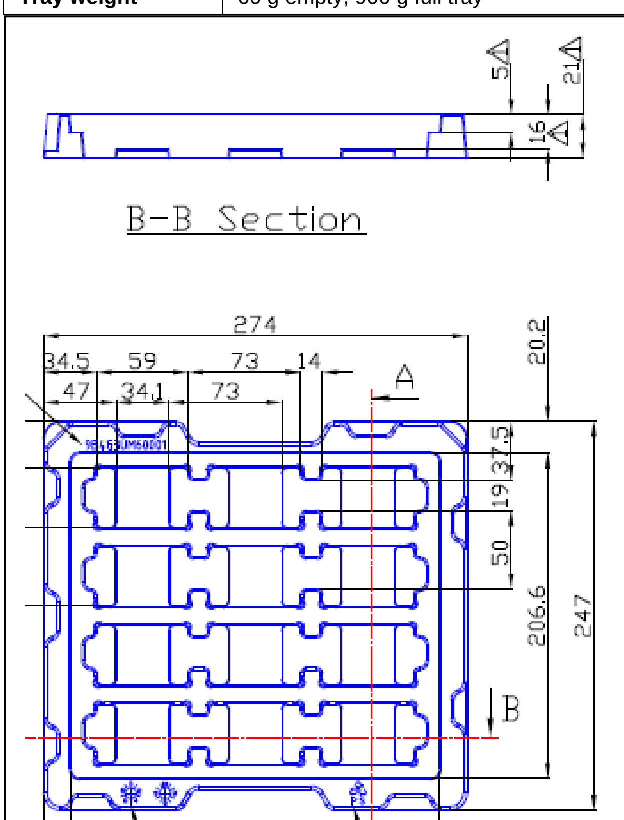
A maximum preheat rate of 4°C/s and maximum preheat temperature of 150°C is suggested. When soldering by hand, care should be taken to avoid direct contact between the hot soldering iron tip and the pins for more than a few seconds in order to prevent overheating.

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.

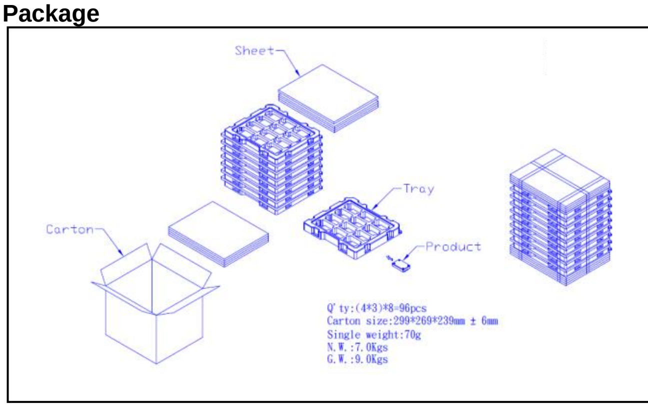
Delivery Package Information

The products are delivered in antistatic clamshell trays

Tray Specifications	
Material	Antistatic PS
Surface resistance	10^5 < Ohm/square < 10^{11}
Bakeability	This tray is not bake-able
Tray thickness	23.1 mm [0.9094 inch]
Box capacity	96 products (8 full trays/box)
Tray weight	60 g empty, 900 g full tray



Package



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	-55 to 105°C 20 30 min/3 min
Cold (in operation)	IEC 60068-2-1 Ad	Temperature T_A Duration	-45°C 72 h
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2-30	Temperature Humidity Duration	45°C 95 % RH 72 hours
Dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2 Bd	Temperature Duration	125°C 1000 h
Electrostatic discharge susceptibility	IEC 61340-3-1, JESD 22-A114	Human body model (HBM)	Class 2, 2000 V
Mechanical shock	IEC 60068-2-27 Ea	Peak acceleration Duration	200 g 6 ms
Moisture reflow sensitivity [1]	J-STD-020E	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	Through hole mount products	All leads
Solderability	IEC 60068-2-20 test Ta [1]	Preconditioning Temperature, SnPb Eutectic Temperature, Pb-free	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 wave soldering (plated through hole products)

EN 50155		
Phenomenon	EN 50155 Reference Clause(s)	Reference Standard
Characteristic Test	12.2.1, 12.2.2, 5.1.1.1, 5.1.3, 12.2.9, 12.2.6	-
EMC	12.2.7, 12.2.8	EN 50121-3-2 EN 61000-4 EN 55011
Environmental Tests	12.2.3, 12.2.4, 12.2.5,12.2.11	EN 60068-2 EN 61373