**Key Features**
- Turn-on at 38V to limit input current at start-up
- Optimized for 52-58Vin applications
- Basic insulation for open frame and unearthed baseplate
- 2250V input to output functional isolation
- Input overvoltage suppression
- Soft-start for handling of high capacitance loads
- Optional Baseplate
- Optional single output pins
- Delayed hiccup OCP, OTP, OVP and under voltage lockout

**General Characteristics**
- **Technical Data**
  - Input voltage range: 40-60 V
  - Output voltage range*: 8.6-10.8 V (40-60 Vin); 10.8 V (52-60 Vin);
  - Max output current: 80A
  - Efficiency: typical 97 % at 50% load
  - Weight 52 grams
  - Mechanical Dimensions LxWxH
  - Footprint: 57.9 x 36.8 x 11.4 mm (2.28 x 1.45 x 0.45 inch)
- *) Regulated for optimum efficiency

**Contents**

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PKM4000NH series  Fully regulated Bus Converters  
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Ordering Information

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<tr>
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<th>Output</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>10.8 V @ 70 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKM 4817NH PIHS*</td>
<td>10.8 V @ 80 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*80A is only available with the double power pin, baseplate version.

Product number and Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>PKM 4717 NH n1n2n3n4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mounting option</td>
<td>n1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseplate</td>
<td>n2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power pinning</td>
<td>n3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead length</td>
<td>n4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through hole</td>
<td>n1=PI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open frame*</td>
<td>n2=HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double power pin*</td>
<td>n3=SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single power pin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.33 mm*</td>
<td>n4=LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.69 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.57 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 Power Modules products are found in the Statement of Compliance document.

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 Power Modules General Terms and Conditions of Sale.

Limitation of Liability

Flex Power Modules 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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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 Power Modules uses Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2 Method 1 to calculate the mean steady-state failure rate and standard deviation (σ).

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2 also provides techniques to estimate the upper confidence levels of failure rates based on the mean and standard deviation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean steady-state failure rate, λ</th>
<th>Std. deviation, σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>299 nFailures/h</td>
<td>36 nFailures/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTBF (mean value) for the PKM-NH series = 3.34 Mh. MTBF at 90% confidence level = 2.89 Mh
Safety Specification

General information

Flex Power Modules DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are designed in accordance with the safety standards IEC 60950-1, EN 60950-1 and UL 60950-1.

IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 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, 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 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 60950/1 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 60950-1 with regards to safety.

Flex Power Modules DC/DC converters, Power interface modules and DC/DC regulators are UL 60950-1 recognized and certified in accordance with EN 60950-1. 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 & Power interface modules

The product may provide basic or functional insulation between input and output according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 (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 60950-1.
- 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 60950-1.

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 60950-1.
- 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 60950-1.
- The input source is reliably connected to protective earth and provides basic or supplementary insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 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 60950-1.

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
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

**Absolute Maximum Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$T_{P1}$ Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{S}$ Storage temperature</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{i}$ Input voltage</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>+72</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{out}$ Output capacitance</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{iso}$ Isolation voltage (input to output qualification test voltage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2250 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{iso}$ Isolation voltage (input to baseplate qualification test voltage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{iso}$ Isolation voltage (baseplate to output qualification test voltage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>750 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{RC}$ Input voltage transient ($t_{p}$ 100msec), non operational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{RC}$ Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section)</td>
<td>Positive logic option</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative logic option</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stress in excess of Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings, sometimes referred to as no destruction limits, are normally tested with one parameter at a time exceeding the limits in the Electrical Specification. If exposed to stress above these limits, function and performance may degrade in an unspecified manner.

**Fundamental Circuit Diagram**

![Fundamental Circuit Diagram](image-url)
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

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Technical Specification

PKM 4717 NH PI

Electrical Specification
10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W

T_{Pin} = -30 to +90°C, V_i = 40 to 60 V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{Pin} = +25°C, V_i = 54 V, max I_o = 70 A, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Additional C_{inj} = 470 µF, C_{out} = 470 µF. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

**Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_i</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{th}</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{on}</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{inj}</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>V_i = 54 V</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_o</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>V_i = 52-60 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_{power max}</td>
<td>Output power maximum</td>
<td>V_i = 40-52 V see Note 1</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>Efficiency see Note 2</td>
<td>50% of max I_o</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max I_o</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50% of max I_o, V_i = 57 V</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max I_o, V_i = 57 V</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_{dissipation}</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max I_o</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_{idling}</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>I_o = 0 A, V_i = 54 V</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_{standby}</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>V_i = 54 V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_s</td>
<td>Switching frequency (Ripple f_s)</td>
<td>0-100 % of max I_o</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| V_o                             | Output voltage initial setting     | 10.85 |      |      | V    |
| V_{o tol}                       | Output voltage tolerance band      | 3-100% of max I_o, V_i = 52-60 V | 10.48 | 11.12 | V    |
|                                 | Line regulation                    | V_i = 52-60 V, max I_o | 1    | 10   | mV   |
|                                 | Load regulation                    | V_i = 54 V, 0-100% of max I_o | 3    | 10   | mV   |
| V_{trans}                       | Load transient voltage deviation   | V_i = 54 V, Load step 25-75-25% of max I_o, di/dt = 5 A/µs see Note 3 | 250 | 600  | mV   |
| t_{tr}                          | Load transient recovery time       | 60   | 200  | µs   |
| t_s                             | Ramp-up time (from 10-90% of V_o)  | 3    | 5    | ms   |
|                                 | Start-up time (from V_i connection to 90% of V_o) | 6    | 10   | ms   |
| t_{FC}                          | V_i shut-down fall time (from V_i to 10% of V_o) | max I_o | 1.8  |      | ms   |
|                                 |                                    | I_o = 0 A | 13   |      | s    |
| t_{RC}                          | RC start-up time                   | max I_o | 6    |      | ms   |
|                                 |                                    | I_o = 0 A | 1.3  |      | ms   |
|                                 |                                    | I_o = 0 A | 19   |      | s    |
| I_o                             | Output current                     | 0    | 70   | A    |
| I_{lim}                         | Current limit threshold            | T_{Pin} < max T_{Pin} | 90   | 104  | 120  | A    |
| I_{sc}                          | Short circuit current              | T_{Pin} = 25°C, see Note 4 | 11   |      | A    |
| C_{cut}                         | Recommended Capacitive Load        | T_{Pin} = -30°C - 90 °C, see Note 5 | 2200 | 15000 | µF   |
| C_{cut}                         | Recommended Capacitive Load        | T_{Pin} = -10°C - 90 °C, see Note 5 | 470  | 15000 | µF   |
| C_{cut, ESR}                    | See Note 6                         | 10   | 500  | mΩ   |
| V_{ripple}                      | Output ripple & noise              | See ripple & noise section, V_{in} | 200  | 500  | mV p |
| OVP_H                           | Input Overvoltage Protection       | 0-100% of max I_o | 78   |      | V    |
| OVP                            | Over voltage protection            | 12.3 |      |      | V    |
| RC                              | Sink current                      | See operating information | 0.5  |      | mA   |
|                                 | Trigger level                     | See operating information | 1    | 2    | V    |
|                                 | Response time                     | 0.1  | 0.5  | ms   |

Note 1: Represented by available power graph, power limited by maximum output current at low Vin.
Note 2: Efficiency data measured with half load on each pin pair.
Note 3: As a rule of thumb 100 µF/A is used, i.e. 7 mF at max I_o.
Note 4: Delayed hiccup OCP, stated values indicates RMS value.
Note 5: Detailed information in Output Decoupling Capacitors.
Note 6: ESR is highly temperature dependent for some types of capacitors e.g. aluminum electrolyte capacitors will freeze in cold environment.

Note: ESR is highly temperature dependent for some types of capacitors e.g. aluminum electrolyte capacitors will freeze in cold environment.
Typical Characteristics

10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W

Efficiency

Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at \( T_{P1} = +25^\circ \text{C} \).

Power Dissipation

Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at \( T_{P1} = +25^\circ \text{C} \).

Output Characteristics

Output voltage vs. load current and input voltage at \( T_{P1} = +25^\circ \text{C} \).

Current Limit Characteristics

Output voltage vs. load current at \( I_C > \max I_C, T_{P1} = +25^\circ \text{C} \).

Available Power

Output power vs. input voltage at \( T_{P1} = +25^\circ \text{C} \).

For higher \( V_{in} \) than 60 V, please refer to section Input voltage under Operating information for further explanation.
**PKM4000NH series** Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

**Typical Characteristics**

**10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W**

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:
$T_1 = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 54$ V, $C_{out} = 470 \mu F$
$R_o = 70$ A resistive load.

**Shut-down**

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting $V_i$ at:
$T_1 = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 54$ V, $C_{out} = 470 \mu F$
$R_o = 70$ A resistive load.

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:
$T_1 = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 54$ V, $C_{out} = 470 \mu F$
$R_o = 70$ A resistive load.

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step change (17.5-52.5-17.5 A) at:
$T_1 = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 54$ V, $C_{out} = 7$ mF
Time scale: (0.2 ms/div.).
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W

Output Power Derating – Single pin and base plate
(PKM4717 NH PI HS SP)

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Power Derating – Dual pin open frame
(PKM 4717 NH PI)

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Power Derating – Dual pin and base plate
(PKM 4717 NH PI HS)

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

PKM 4717 NH PI

Thermal Resistance – Single pin and base plate
(PKM4717 NH PI HS SP)

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

Thermal Resistance – Dual pin open frame
(PKM 4717 NH PI)

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

Thermal Resistance – Dual pin and base plate
(PKM 4717 NH PI HS)

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.
**PKM4000NH series** Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

**Typical Characteristics**

**PKM 4717 NH PI**

Output Power Derating – Dual pin, baseplate and ½” heat sink
(PKM 4717 NH PI HS + ½” heat sink)

Thermal Resistance – Dual pin, baseplate and ½” heat sink
(PKM 4717 NH PI HS + ½” heat sink)

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.
PKM 4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W

Output Power Derating – Different options @ 1.0 m/s

Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section. SP = single pin + base plate, OF = open frame, BP = base plate, HS½" = base plate + ½" heat sink.

Output Power Derating – Different options @ 1.5 m/s

Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section. SP = single pin + base plate, OF = open frame, BP = base plate, HS½" = base plate + ½" heat sink.

Output Power Derating – Different options @ 2.0 m/s

Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section. SP = single pin + base plate, OF = open frame, BP = base plate, HS½" = base plate + ½" heat sink.

Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 1.0 m/s

Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 1.5 m/s

Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 2.0 m/s

Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 70 A / 756 W

Output Power Derating – Different options @ 3.0 m/s

Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at \( V_{i} = 54 \text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.
SP = single pin + base plate, OF = open frame, BP = base plate, HS½" = base plate + ½” heat sink.

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box

Available power vs. base plate temperature.
\( V_{i} = 54 \text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.

PKM 4717 NH PI

Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 3.0 m/s

Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. \( V_{i} = 54 \text{ V} \).
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Technical Specification

PKM 4817 NH PIHS

10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

T_{min} = -30 \text{ to } +90^\circ C, V_i = 40 \text{ to } 60 \text{ V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.}
Typical values given at: T_{min} = +25^\circ C, V_i = 54 \text{ V, max I_o = 80 A, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.}
Additional C_{cut} = 470 \mu F, C_{cut} = 470 \mu F. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_i</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{in}</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{on}</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>V_i</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\mu F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_o</td>
<td>V_i = 54 V</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_o</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>864</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_o</td>
<td>Output power maximum</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>864</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Represented
Note 2: Efficiency Note 2
50% of max I_o, max I_o
50% of max I_o, V_i = 57 V
50% of max I_o, V_i = 57 V

Note 3: As a rule of thumb 100 \mu F/A is used, i.e. 8 mF at max I_o.

Note 4: Delayed hiccup OCP, stated values indicates RMS value.

Note 5: Detailed information in Output Decoupling Capacitors.

Note 6: ESR is highly temperature dependent for some types of capacitors e.g. aluminum electrolyte capacitors will freeze in cold environment.

Technical Specification

PKM 4817 NH PIHS

1/28701-BMR669 Rev G    November 2017
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PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

Efficiency
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{P1} = +25^\circ C$.

Power Dissipation
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{P1} = +25^\circ C$.

Output Characteristics
Output voltage vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{P1} = +25^\circ C$.

Current Limit Characteristics
Output voltage vs. load current at $I_o > max I_o$, $T_{P1} = +25^\circ C$.

Available Power
Output power vs. input voltage at $T_{P1} = +25^\circ C$. 
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

Start-up

Shut-down

Output Ripple & Noise

Output Load Transient Response

PKM 4817 NH PIHS
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

Output Power Derating – Base plate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[W]</th>
<th>900</th>
<th>750</th>
<th>600</th>
<th>450</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[°C]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Power Derating – Baseplate and ¼" heat sink

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[W]</th>
<th>900</th>
<th>750</th>
<th>600</th>
<th>450</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[°C]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available power vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

PKM 4817 NH PIHS

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[°C/W]</th>
<th>3.0</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

Thermal Resistance – Baseplate and ¼" heat sink

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[°C/W]</th>
<th>3.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics
10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

- **Output Power Derating – Different options @ 1.0 m/s**
  - Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.
  - $BP =$ base plate, $HS\frac{1}{2}" =$ base plate + $\frac{1}{2}"$ heat sink.

- **Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 1.0 m/s**
  - Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

- **Output Power Derating – Different options @ 1.5 m/s**
  - Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.
  - $BP =$ base plate, $HS\frac{1}{2}" =$ base plate + $\frac{1}{2}"$ heat sink.

- **Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 1.5 m/s**
  - Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.

- **Output Power Derating – Different options @ 2.0 m/s**
  - Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at $V_i = 54$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.
  - $BP =$ base plate, $HS\frac{1}{2}" =$ base plate + $\frac{1}{2}"$ heat sink.

- **Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 2.0 m/s**
  - Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. $V_i = 54$ V.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Typical Characteristics

10.8 V, 80 A / 864 W

**Output Power Derating – Different options @ 3.0 m/s**

Available power at given ambient air temperature vs. thermal option at \( V_i = 54 \, V \). See Thermal Consideration section.
BP = base plate, HS\( \frac{1}{2} \)" = base plate + \( \frac{1}{2} \)" heat sink.

**Thermal Resistance – Different options @ 3.0 m/s**

Thermal resistance at given power vs. thermal option at given airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section. \( V_i = 54 \, V \).

**Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box**

Available power vs. base plate temperature. \( V_i = 54 \, V \). See Thermal Consideration section.

PKM 4817 NH PIHS

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EMC Specification
Conducted EMI measured according to EN55022, CISPR 22 and FCC part 15J (see test set-up). See Design Note 009 for further information. The fundamental ripple frequency is 400 kHz at $V_i = 54\, \text{V}$ and max $I_o$.

**Conducted EMI** Input terminal value (typ)

**EMI with filter**

**EMI without filter**

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

Filter components:
- C1, C2, = 5 $\mu\text{F}$
- C3 = 15 $\mu\text{F}$ 100V; KRM55WR72A156MH01K (Murata)
- C6 = 470 $\mu\text{F}$ 100V; UPJ2A470MHD (Nichicon)
- C4, C5 = 20 nF, 1500V
- L1, L2 = 0.47mH

Layout recommendations
The radiated EMI performance of the product will depend on the PCB 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 PCB 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.

Operating information

Product Overview
The product is a crossover product that competes with the power-levels of a fixed-ratio or semi regulated product and with most of the features from a fully regulated DC/DC design still in place. It is a bus converter product family primarily intended to power down stream Point of Load products, PoL’s.

Input Voltage
The long term operational input voltage range 40 to 60 Vdc meets the requirements of the European Telecom Standard ETS 300 132-2 for normal input voltage range in ~48 Vdc systems ~40.5 to ~57.0 V and the transitional period ~60 Vdc systems, ~50.0 to ~72.0 V with some degradation in power.

At input voltages exceeding 60 V, the power loss will be higher than at normal input voltage. There is a guard band to OCP, the product will not limit the output power itself above 60 V. T_P1 must be limited to absolute max +125°C. The derated output power above 60 Vin is to maintain design rules regarding power dissipation and flux density due to increased ripple current. Trying to apply maximum load longer term may lead to the product going into Over Temperature Protection (OTP) and that the expected life time decreases. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 72 Vdc.

Operating in the 60-72 Vdc range the product is still fully regulated and keeps the output voltage but the higher input voltage increases the output voltage ripple. This input voltage range is intended to be used for limited periods such as in a boosted hold-up applications.

Between 50 and 60 Vin the product operates just like a normally regulated product. It handles load and line transients well and keeps a constant output voltage as well as a constant maximum power. Below 50 Vin the output voltage starts to track the input voltage with a fixed proportion, keeping a duty-cycle guard band for regulation and runs all the way down to 40 Vin.

Maintaining Vout down to 36 Vin is possible; however input voltage below 40 Vin result in derated electrical and thermal performance.

Available Power Graph

To enable a high power capability at low input voltages the input under voltage lockout is set to start the product when the input voltage reaches the typical value found in the Electrical Specification.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

EAB/FJB/GMF [Ksenia Harrisen] (MICMALE) 2017-09-27 D

Technical Specification

Input transient
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 transient voltage suppression diodes connected across the positive and negative input conductors at a number of strategic points in the distribution network. The end-user must ensure 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-on/off Input Voltage
The products monitor the input voltage and will turn on and turn off at predetermined levels that are stated in the Electrical Specification for the specific product. The minimum hysteresis between turn on and turn off input voltage is 3 V helps avoiding start-up oscillations and repeated restarts that could occur otherwise.

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 a mechanical switch placed close to the product. The RC pin has an internal pull up resistor of 10 kΩ to +5 V. The threshold level has a hysteresis and the function is designed to be robust to noise.

The external device must provide a minimum required sink current to guarantee a voltage not higher than the 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 and will be off until the RC pin is connected to -In. To turn off the product the RC pin should be left open. To power up the product 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” RC, 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 -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 significantly reduces the risk for noise causing the converter to shutdown or power up accidently.

See Design Note 021 for detailed information.

Input and Output Impedance

Recommended de-coupling setup
C1 = 470 µF 100 V; UPJ2A70MHD from Nichicon or similar.
C2 = 15 µF 100 V; KRM55WR72A156MH01K from Murata or similar close to the pins.
C11, C12 = 10 µF 16 V; GRM31CR71C106K from Murata or similar close to the pins.
C12, C14 = 470 µF 16 V; 16ESPC470M from Panasonic or similar in parallel with 1000 µF 16 V; UPJ2IC102MHD from Nichicon or similar.

The components used in the recommended de-coupling setup are typical components and could be replaced with components from different manufacturers with similar characteristics. The ceramic capacitors will handle high frequency noise from switching and the OS-CON will secure de-coupling capacitance if T\textsubscript{amb} < -10°C.

The impedance of both the input source and the load will interact with the impedance of the product.

The application must be designed to meet the criteria of both ESR and capacitance for all T\textsubscript{amb} temperatures. This means that it may not be sufficient to mount a capacitor rated within the tolerances of minimum capacitance and ESR limits if these values derate due to temperature.

Input Decoupling Capacitors
It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. Recommended source impedance is below 100 mΩ over the T\textsubscript{amb} temperature range or input oscillations may occur at start-up or at a high load current surge. Minimum external capacitance for the input is 470 µF if it is of the electrolytic type to cater for the impedance over the temperature range. Modern stacked ceramics provide high capacitance with low ESR over a wide range of temperatures and might be considered.
Recommended input capacitors connected in parallel as follows:
- 470 µF 100 V; UPJ2A470MHD from Nichicon or similar,
- 15 µF 100 V stacked ceramics; KRM55WR72A156MH01K from Murata or similar.

This means that the input capacitor value may need to be substantially larger than specified minimum capacitance, if the ESR of the impedance increase, to maintain a stable input at low temperatures.

Output 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 close to the load. The most effective technique is to locate very low ESR capacitors as close to the load as possible and, if needed, the bulk of capacitance with low ESR close to the converter output.

OS-CON type of capacitor has very low ESR and very good performance in both warm and cold conditions and therefore this type is recommended to place as near the point of load as possible for de-coupling the load.

Ceramic type of capacitor has also very low ESR and they are cheap in comparison to OS-CON. Drawbacks are derating due to bias voltage and temperature.

The use of very low ESR capacitors is restricted due to the high Q-value and stable operation is guaranteed with a verified ESR value of >10 mΩ across the output connections. If the application cannot guarantee the ESR condition it is possible to dampen the Q-value by adding an appropriate resistor in series with the capacitance or by mounting the very low ESR close to the point of load and thereby include the conductor resistance in the loop.

For ceramic capacitors it is not recommended to use more than 1 mF (rated capacitance) close to the converter output connections.

As an example it is not recommended to mount more than two (2) Panasonic SEPC 470 µF 16 V (OS-CON) in parallel close to the converter output connections as using several parallel capacitors will lower the effective ESR.

The recommended type of capacitance to place near the converter output connections is a low ESR aluminium electrolyte in parallel with a ceramic capacitor according to the picture under “Input and Output Impedance”. It is recommended that this type of capacitance is used as high bulk capacitive load application. The aluminium electrolyte works well with the converter but it is important to choose proper temperature classification as this has impact on the expected life span. Cold conditions have great impact on ESR value for the aluminium electrolyte; if cold environment is expected this must be considered and a component with ESR rated for low temperatures is preferred to secure performance.

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 PCB 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 end user must secure that the used capacitance is within specified limits described under External Decoupling Capacitors for all ambient temperatures as this highly impact ESR performance and capacitance.

Recommended output capacitors connected in parallel per output branch as follows:
- 470 µF 16 V; 16SEPC470M from Panasonic or similar,
- 1000 µF 16 V; UPJ1C102MHD from Nichicon or similar.

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

Hybrid Regulated Ratio (HRR)

The product uses two regulation modes. The regulated ratio mode let the regulator track the Vin with a fixed proportion, still with a guard band for load and transient regulation. The hybrid regulated mode swaps seamlessly from a ratio regulated mode to a normally regulated mode above a certain input voltage. See Output Characteristics in the Electrical Specification.

HRR uses a fast adaption system and a slow adaption system to react to both fast and slow input voltage changes to provide an input voltage feed-forward function. The fast adaption system prevents the converter to change output voltage very rapid. It filters sudden input voltage changes. The slow adaption system does not let fast input voltage transients through in the regulated ratio mode, it just slowly adapts to the new input voltage. When the input voltage changes the tracking system needs up to 3 ms to fully respond.

In the normally regulated mode the tracking will be saturated and the converter regulates towards a precision reference voltage instead making it almost unsusceptible to transients.

Controlled low external output capacitor charge current at input voltage step

Due to the slow adaption system the HRR product efficiently reduces those charge currents for the external capacitors during an input voltage transient or level shift.
Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

See Design Note 006 for detailed information.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

The products are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit. When $T_{P1}$ as defined in thermal consideration section exceeds 140°C the product will shut down. The product will make continuous attempts to start (non-latching mode) and resumes normal operation 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 resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over voltage condition. The OVP setpoint can be found in the Electrical Specification.

Over Current Protection (OCP)

The products include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. It is made up of one real-time (peak) current monitor that constitutes a power limiter and another part which detects longer overloads and enters a delayed hiccup. At output currents in excess of maximum output current (max $I_{O}$) the output voltage decrease towards zero and the current increase. If the overload persist the converter will after ~1.6 ms enter hiccup, disable the output and then make continuous restart attempts after a first timeout period, creating a delayed hiccup. The delay is set to a significantly longer time than the activation time (~200:1) in order to create low rms-currents in a fault condition. The timer and OCP setpoint are set to not trigger on capacitive load during start-up, or cut-in during input voltage transients. The product will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the maximum output OCP current specified in the Electrical Specification.

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 source is present at the output terminals.

To guarantee a correct pre-bias start-up a minimum load of 20 mA is needed at any time output voltage is above 5V. When output voltage is above 5 V the start-up time will be dependent of load and capacitance. Typical applications with PoL’s loading the module will generally provide the minimum loading to insure standard ramp rates for start-up.

At shutdown, OVP or OTP, the product will directly shut off the synchronous rectification to avoid reverse current. The product will not start-up if the output voltage is higher than the OVP-level specified in the Electrical Specification.

Soft Start

The soft start function ramps up the output voltage. The main purpose is to control the charging current to the external output capacitors. The ramp-up is however pretty fast so there is a
significant inrush current at the maximum capacitive load. The inrush current could lower the input rail, if the input impedance is too high. See the Input and Output impedance section. If the input voltage drops below 35 V the converter stops and makes new start-attempts when the input voltage bounces back up.

Boosted hold-up applications
These products support hold up solutions with boosted hold-up capacitors that is hot-swapped to the input voltage rail at power-off of the original feed. Flex offers Power Input Module, PIM 4820B with such functionality.

If the input capacitance to the converter is small, the input voltage drops faster than 5 V/ms in the Regulated Ratio range below 45 V, the product will take some time to get back in regulated ratio mode again when the voltage returns and this leads to an overshoot. The smaller the input capacitor the higher the hot insertion point for the boosted capacitor should be. Use the range as close to the maximum input voltage, 72 V, as possible instead of just 60 V. A proper setting will result in a smooth output voltage without overshoot. Using too low input voltage cut-over levels might result in a slight overshoot at the output due to the longer adaption time in the regulated ratio mode (below 50 V). If a glitch is acceptable, it should be kept below the OVP activation level, typically 12.3 V.

PIM modules from Flex Power Modules shall be set to their highest set point, 44 V, and the boost level shall be adjusted to reach to 72 V in the application. I.e. the level needs to be adjusted to more than 72 V, approximately to 75 V. Consult the technical specification for the PIM-product regarding PIM-setting possibilities and features.

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

Boosted Hold-up function; Idling

Boosted Hold-up function; Po = 756 W

Isolation
The open frame products have 2250 V input to output functional isolation. Leaving the baseplate free-floating means that the 2250 V input to output isolation voltage is kept. Steady-state the voltage across the isolation barrier is not higher than the input voltage, maximum 60 V, and the output voltage together.

In order to keep the 2250 V functional isolation voltage between the product and the host board the keep away areas for components and traces must be followed according to the
Mechanical Information section or the clearance must be increased to at least 1.5 mm or insulated with approved isolation material according to the desired isolation voltage level. The minimum stand-off is 0.5 mm and the corresponding functional isolation voltage is 1500 V. See the Mechanical Information section for more information.

**Baseplate grounding**

Variants with baseplate have the baseplate floating. The baseplate can be grounded externally via the threaded holes in the baseplate. In the latter case the isolation voltage is reduced and qualified values are stated in the Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Possibility to order variants with the baseplate grounded either to +In or –Out might be added to the program.

**Thermal Consideration**

**General**

The products are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation. The converter needs some air flow, a baseplate or to be soldered to a host PCB to be operated even if just in idle mode.

For products mounted on a PCB 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 Power Derating graph found in the Typical Characteristics section for each model provides the available output power vs. ambient air temperature and air velocity at 54 Vin.

To enhance the thermal transfer the products are available with a baseplate as well as dual output pins. The products respond well on cooling methods due to its low internal thermal resistance.

**Convection cooling**

The products power density is up to 580 W/cubic inch leaving a limited area for convection cooling and the heat generated is significant at high load. Just air flow is not sufficient for the product to deliver full power at high ambient temperatures.

In the section Typical characteristics, Output Power derating – Different cooling, the benefits of base plate and heat sink is clearly visualized. The absolute best performance can be obtained by using the highest heat sink possible that allows the most air to be forced through and thereby increase cooling.

**Conduction cooling**

The thermal design is made to ease the transfer of heat from the product via both the input and the output power pins. The optional baseplate can be connected to a cold wall. See the Typical Characteristics section for graphs.

**Dual output pins**

Products with dual output pins have from 2 and up to 20°C better thermal derating than single pin products.

As well as decreasing the power losses in the pins, dual pins will spread both the current and the heat better on the host board reducing the stress on the solder joints. For backward compatibility and designs using less than 500 W output power the single pin products can be used with up to 5 °C worse derating.

See Typical Characteristics section for more details.

**Layout considerations**

Recommended host board footprint and plated through hole dimensions are defined by best practices to combine low resistance current/power distribution, standard mounting assembly techniques and relevant tolerances. When deviations in e.g. through plated hole sizes are applicable by end user, alternative techniques as wash away spacers, tailored fixtures or gap pads can be used by manufacturers to secure product form factor and functionality.

Inappropriate assembly techniques can stress the interconnection leads of the module and reduce the thermal coupling between e.g. the module’s base plate and cold wall.

Special care should be paid to the current distribution flow within the host board by appropriate amount of copper layers/traces/interconnecting vias.

If the pins are connected to a plane in the host board this will become an efficient heat sink and significantly increase the maximum power before maximum temperature is reached. The outer layer on the host board should have a large number of vias close to the outside of the pins’ shoulders in order to improve current and heat spreading between the host board and the product. The current and heat bottleneck is often close to the pin and it might be good to use extra PCB layers to connect to the pin and let the vias around the standoff spread the power to the power planes. For further information please contact your local Flex Power Modules representative.
**Baseplate**
The baseplate itself improves the performance by smoothening out the local hotspots on the converter. The other advantage is that it is an efficient way to dissipate heat from the product. Connected to a heatsink or a coldwall higher power can be delivered at high ambient temperatures. This also opens up for the use of advanced cooling technologies such as heatpipes or liquid cooling. See the Typical Characteristics section for graphs on different cooling and pinning options.

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

P3 and P4. The temperature at these positions (\(T_{P1}, T_{P2}, T_{P3}, T_{P4}\)) 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 \(T_{P1}, T_{P2}, T_{P3}\) and \(T_{P4}\) measured at the reference points P1, P2, P3 and P4 are not allowed and may cause permanent damage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Max Temp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Pcb prim</td>
<td>(T_{P1}=125^\circ) C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>M300</td>
<td>(T_{P2}=125^\circ) C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>T203</td>
<td>(T_{P3}=125^\circ) C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>N305</td>
<td>(T_{P4}=125^\circ) C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition of product operating temperature**
The product operating temperatures is used to monitor the temperature of the product, and proper thermal conditions can be verified by measuring the temperature at positions P1, P2, P3 and P4.
For products with baseplate the maximum allowed ambient temperature can be calculated by using the thermal resistance.

1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula
   \[(\frac{1}{\eta}) - 1\] * output power = power losses (\(P_d\))
   \(\eta\) = efficiency of product, e.g. 96.4% = 0.964

2. Find the thermal resistance (\(R_{th}\)) 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 (\(\Delta T\)).
\[\Delta T = R_{th} * P_d\]

3. Max allowed ambient temperature is:
   Max \(T_{IP} - \Delta T\).

E.g. PKM 4717NH PI, open frame at 1m/s:

1. \[\left(\frac{1}{0.964}\right) - 1\] * 756 W = 28.2 W

2. 28.2 W * 2.9\(^\circ\) C/W = 81.8\(^\circ\) C

3. 125\(^\circ\) C – 81.8\(^\circ\) C = max ambient temperature is 43.2\(^\circ\) 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, \(R_{th, b-h}\) is calculated as:
\[R_{th, b-h} = \frac{T_{base\ plate} - T_{heat\ sink}}{R_{th}}\]

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

**Connections**
The picture shows the bottom view of the module.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Mechanical Information - Hole Mount, Open Frame Version

All component placements – whether shown as physical components or symbolical outline – are for reference only and are subject to change throughout the product’s life cycle, unless explicitly described and dimensioned in this drawing.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Mechanical Information- Hole Mount, Base Plate Version

- All component placements - whether shown as physical components or symbolical outline - are for reference only and are subject to change throughout the product's life cycle, unless explicitly described and dimensioned in this drawing.
PKM4000NH series Fully regulated Bus Converters
Input 40-60 V, Output up to 80 A / 864 W

Mechanical Information - Layout information

Top view - Layout restrictions

Keep away area criterian:
15mm [0.591"] safety clearance between input and output

circuitry acc. to IEC 60950-1, 2250V.

Assembly tolerances are included.

Note 1: Capacitors
Recommended keep away area for open Via/Traces
connected to output circuitry to withstand input to
output isolation voltage according to absolute maximum ratings.

Note 2: Ferrite cores
Recommended keep away area for open Vias/Traces
connected to input circuitry to withstand input to
output isolation voltage according to absolute maximum ratings.

Note 3: Outline according to recommended footprint.

All dimensions in mm [inch].
Tolerances unless specified
xx mm ±0.5 mm [0.02], xxx mm ±0.25 mm [0.01]
that applied on footprint or typical values.

All component placements – whether shown as physical components or symbolical outline – are for reference only and are subject to change throughout the product’s life cycle, unless explicitly described and dimensioned in this drawing.
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 trays.

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<tr>
<td>Bakability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box capacity</td>
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<td>Tray weight</td>
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</table>
Product Qualification Specification

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<td></td>
<td>Temperature range</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number of cycles</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dwell/transfer time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold (in operation)</td>
<td>IEC 60068-2-1 Ad</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature Ta</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damp heat</td>
<td>IEC 60068-2-67 Cy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humidity</td>
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<td>Dry heat</td>
<td>IEC 60068-2-2 Bd</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature</td>
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<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Electrostatic discharge susceptibility</td>
<td>IEC 61340-3-1, JESD 22-A114</td>
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<td>Human body model (HBM)</td>
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<td>Machine Model (MM)</td>
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<td>Glycol ether</td>
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<td>Level 1 (SnPb-eutectic)</td>
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<td>Level 3 (Pb free)</td>
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<td>Operational life test</td>
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<td>Resistance to soldering heat ²</td>
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<td>IEC 60068-2-21 Test Ua1</td>
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<td>Temperature, SnPb Eutectic</td>
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<td>Temperature, Pb-free</td>
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<td>215°C</td>
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<tr>
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<td>235°C</td>
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<td>Preconditioning</td>
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<td>Temperature, SnPb Eutectic</td>
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<td>Temperature, Pb-free</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Frequency</td>
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<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Notes:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>¹ Only for products intended for reflow soldering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>² Only for products intended for wave soldering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Only for products intended for reflow soldering (surface mount products)
2. Only for products intended for wave soldering (plated through hole products)