PKB 4000C Series  DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

Key Features
- Industry standard low profile Eighth-brick 58.4 x 22.7 x 8.6 mm (2.3 x 0.89 x 0.34 in.)
- High efficiency, typ. 91 % at 3.3V/40A
- 1500 Vdc input to output isolation
- Meets isolation requirements equivalent to basic insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 60950
- More than 2 million hours MTBF

General Characteristics
- Suited for narrow board pitch applications (15 mm/0.6 in)
- Secondary side control for tighter regulation
- Over temperature protection
- Over current protection
- Over voltage protection
- Optional latching OVP, OCP, OTP
- Monotonic startup
- Start up into Pre-biased load
- Remote sense
- Remote control
- Output voltage adjust function
- Through hole and surface mount option
- Optional baseplate
- Highly automated manufacturing ensures quality
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier

Contents
Ordering Information ................................................................. 2
General Information ................................................................. 2
Safety Specification ................................................................. 3
Absolute Maximum Ratings ....................................................... 4

Electrical Specification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 V, 50 A / 50 W</td>
<td>PKB 4518NC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 V, 60 A / 72 W</td>
<td>PKB 4718LC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 V, 60 A / 90 W</td>
<td>PKB 4918HC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 V, 60 A / 108 W</td>
<td>PKB 4118GC</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 V, 40 A / 132 W</td>
<td>PKB 4110C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 V, 28 A / 140 W</td>
<td>PKB 4111C</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 V, 12 A / 144 W</td>
<td>PKB 4113C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMC Specification ................................................................. 33
Operating Information ............................................................. 34
Thermal Consideration ............................................................ 36
Connections ................................................................. 37
Mechanical Information .......................................................... 38
Soldering Information .............................................................. 41
Delivery Information ............................................................... 42
Product Qualification Specification ............................................ 43
PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

Technical Specification
EN/LZT 146 377 R5A November 2017
© Flex

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product program</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4518NC</td>
<td>1.0 V, 50 A / 50 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4718LC</td>
<td>1.2 V, 60 A / 72 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4918HC</td>
<td>1.5 V, 60 A / 90 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4118GC</td>
<td>1.8 V, 60 A / 108 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4110C</td>
<td>3.3 V, 40 A / 132 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4111C</td>
<td>5.0 V, 28 A / 140 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKB 4113C</td>
<td>12 V, 12 A / 144 W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product number and Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>PKB 4XXXX nnnnnn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mounting</td>
<td>n1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Control logic</td>
<td>n2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latching protection</td>
<td>n3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand-off</td>
<td>n4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseplate</td>
<td>n5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead length</td>
<td>n6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery package information</td>
<td>n7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n1</td>
<td>PI Through hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SI Surface mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n2</td>
<td>P Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n3</td>
<td>LI Latching OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT Latching OTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LV Latching OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LP Latching OVP and OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIT Latching OCP and OTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIV Latching OCP and OVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIPA All protection features latching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n4</td>
<td>M Increased Stand-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n5</td>
<td>HS Baseplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n6</td>
<td>LA 5.30 mm *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.69 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LB 4.57 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC 2.79 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n7</td>
<td>/B Tray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example a through-hole mounted, positive logic, short pin, 3.3V baseplated product with Latching OCP and tray packaging would be PKB 4110C PIPLIHS La/B.
Increased stand-off LA, LB and LC pin will be cut-pins.

* 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 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</th>
<th>Std. deviation, σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>390 nFailures/h</td>
<td>45.2 nFailures/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTBF (mean value) for the PKB-C series = 2.6 Mh.
MTBF at 90% confidence level = 2.2 Mh

Compatibility with RoHS requirements

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

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

Flex Power Modules 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 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).

© Flex 2017
The information and specifications in this technical specification is believed to be correct at the time of publication. However, no liability is accepted for inaccuracies, printing errors or for any consequences thereof. Flex reserves the right to change the contents of this technical specification at any time without prior notice.

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 Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

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 60955-11-10, Fire hazard testing, test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters
The product may provide basic or functional insulation between input and output according to IEC/EN/UL 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 (Viso) 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 product. 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
Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$T_{\text{op}}$ Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>+125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{\text{s}}$ 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>+80</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{iso}}$ Isolation voltage (input to output test voltage), see note 1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Vdc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{tr}}$ Input voltage transient (Tp 100 ms)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{RC}}$ Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{adj}}$ Adjust pin voltage (see Operating Information section)</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>2x$V_{\text{oi}}$</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></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.

Note 1: Isolation voltage (input/output to base-plate) max 750Vdc.

Fundamental Circuit Diagram
# PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters

**Technical Specification**

**Inlet 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W**

**PKB 4518NC PI**

## 1 V/50 A Electrical Specification

T<sub>p1</sub> = -40 to +90°C, V<sub>i</sub> = 36 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: T<sub>p1</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V, max I<sub>o</sub>, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

<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&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;off&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;on&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 % of max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;, V&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; = 48 V</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;, V&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; = 48 V</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt; = 0 A, V&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; = 53 V</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;RC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; = 53 V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f&lt;sub&gt;s&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max I&lt;sub&gt;o&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| V<sub>o</sub>   | Output voltage initial setting and accuracy | T<sub>p1</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V, I<sub>o</sub> = 50 A | 0.98 | 1   | 1.02 | V   |
| V<sub>0</sub>   | Output adjust range | See operating information | 0.8 | 1.1 | V   |
|                 | Output voltage tolerance band | 10-100% of max I<sub>o</sub> | 0.97 | 1.03 | V   |
|                 | Idling voltage | I<sub>o</sub> = 0 A | 0.98 | 1.02 | V   |
|                 | Line regulation | max I<sub>o</sub> | 1   | 5   | mV   |
|                 | Load regulation | V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V, 1-100% of max I<sub>o</sub> | 3   | 10  | mV   |
| V<sub>s</sub>   | Load transient voltage deviation | V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V, Load step 50-75-50 % of max I<sub>o</sub>, di/dt = 1 A/µs, see Note 2 | ±50 | mV  |
| V<sub>t</sub>   | Load transient recovery time | see Note 2 | 40  | µs   |
| t<sub>r</sub>   | Ramp-up time | (from 10-90 % of V<sub>o</sub>) | 10-100% of max I<sub>o</sub> | 8   | 10  | ms   |
| t<sub>s</sub>   | Start-up time | (from V<sub>i</sub> connection to 90% of V<sub>o</sub>) | T<sub>p1</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V | 12  | 15  | ms   |
| t<sub>i</sub>   | Vin shutdown fall time | (from V<sub>i</sub> off to 10% of V<sub>o</sub>) | max I<sub>o</sub> | 0.1 | Ms   |
|                 |               | I<sub>o</sub> = 0 A | 13  | S    |
| t<sub>RC</sub>  | RC start-up time | max I<sub>o</sub> | 11  | ms   |
|                 | RC shutdown fall time | (from RC off to 10% of V<sub>o</sub>) | max I<sub>o</sub> | 0.1 | ms   |
|                 |               | I<sub>o</sub> = 0 A | 12  | S    |
| I<sub>o</sub>   | Output current | 0   | 50  | A    |
| I<sub>lim</sub>| Current limit threshold | V<sub,o</sub> = 0.9V, T<sub>p1</sub> < max T<sub>p1</sub> | 52  | 56  | 61  | A   |
| t<sub>sc</sub>| Short circuit current | T<sub>p1</sub> = 25°C, V<sub,o</sub> < 0.5V | 59  |     |     | A   |
| V<sub>B</sub>   | Output ripple & noise | See ripple & noise section, max I<sub>o</sub>, V<sub>o</sub>, see Note 3 | 20  | 40  | mVp-p |
| OVP             | Over voltage protection | T<sub>p1</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>i</sub> = 53 V, 10-100% of max I<sub>o</sub> | 1.6 | V    |
| V<sub>RC</sub>  | ON/OFF pin Voltage to guarantee (only negative logic) | ON | see Note 4 | 0.8 | V    |
|                 |               | OFF |     | 2.4  |

Note 2: 2310uF capacitor in output side.
Note 3: 4*100uF ceramic capacitor in output side.
Note 4: Refer to –In pin.
1 V/50 A Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$](image)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$](image)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$](image)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at $I_o > \text{max } I_o$, $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$](image)

When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage, the converter will go into hic-up mode.
1 V/50 A Typical Characteristics

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:

- $T_{di} = +25°C$, $V_i = 53 V$,
- $I_o = 50 A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (0.5 V/div.).

Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).

Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

**Shut-down**

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting $V_i$ at:

- $T_{di} = +25°C$, $V_i = 53 V$,
- $I_o = 50 A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (0.5 V/div.).

Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).

Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:

- $T_{di} = +25°C$, $V_i = 53 V$,
- $I_o = 50 A$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).

Time scale: (2 μs/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step-change (25-37.5-25 A) at:

- $T_{di} = +25°C$, $V_i = 53 V$.

Top trace: output voltage (50mV/div.).

Bottom trace: load current (10 A/div.).

Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

### Passive adjust

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

**Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:**

$$ R_{adj} = \left( \frac{5.11 \times 1.0(100 + \%\Delta V)}{0.6215 \times \Delta \%} \right) - \frac{511}{10.22} \text{ kΩ} $$

Example: Increase 4% $\Rightarrow V_{out} = 1.04 \text{ Vdc}$

$$ \left( \frac{5.11 \times 1.0(100 + 4)}{0.6215 \times 4} \right) - \frac{511}{10.22} \text{ kΩ} = 78.9 \text{ kΩ} $$

### Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

$$ R_{adj} = \left( \frac{511}{\Delta \%} \right) - 10.22 \text{ kΩ} $$

Example: Decrease 2% $\Rightarrow V_{out} = 0.98 \text{ Vdc}$

$$ \left( \frac{511}{2} \right) - 10.22 \text{ kΩ} = 245 \text{ kΩ} $$
1 V/50 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_I = 53 \text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance - Open frame

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.
## 1.2 V/60 A Electrical Specification

$T_{p1} = -40$ to $+90^\circ$C, $V_i = 36$ to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Typical values given at: $T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

### 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>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{off}$</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{on}$</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$, $V_i = 48$ V</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_o$, $V_i = 48$ V</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_d$</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_i$</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A, $V_i = 53$ V</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{RC}$</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>mW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_s$</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PKB 4718LC PI

$T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, $I_o = 60$ A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_o$</th>
<th>Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</th>
<th>$T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, $I_o = 60$ A</th>
<th>1.176</th>
<th>1.2</th>
<th>1.224</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Output adjust range</td>
<td>See operating information</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V, 1-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_t$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, di/dt = 1 A/µs, see Note 1</td>
<td>±200</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_t$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_f$</td>
<td>Vin shutdown fall time (from $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{RC}$</td>
<td>RC start-up time</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RC shutdown fall time (from RC off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{lim}$</td>
<td>Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$V_o = 1.1V$, $T_{p1} &lt; max T_{p1}$</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{sc}$</td>
<td>Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = 25^\circ$C, $V_o &lt; 0.2V$, see Note 2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OAC}$</td>
<td>Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_o$, $V_o$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVP</td>
<td>Over voltage protection</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, 10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Output filter according to Ripple & Noise section.

Note 2: RMS current in hiccup mode.
**1.2 V/60 A Typical Characteristics**

**Efficiency**

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

**Power Dissipation**

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

**Output Characteristics**

- Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{pl} = +25^\circ C$

**Current Limit Characteristics**

- Output voltage vs. load current at $I_0 > I_{o,max}, T_{pl} = +25^\circ C$

When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage the converter will go into hic-up mode.
1.2 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting \( V_i \) at:
- \( T_p = +25°C \), \( V_i = 53 \) V,
- \( I_o = 60 \) A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (0.5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

**Shut-down**

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting \( V_i \) at:
- \( T_p = +25°C \), \( V_i = 53 \) V,
- \( I_o = 30 \) A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (0.5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (50 us/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:
- \( T_p = +25°C \), \( V_i = 53 \) V,
- \( I_o = 60 \) A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 µs/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step-change (15-45-15 A) at:
- \( T_p = +25°C \), \( V_i = 53 \) V.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

**Passive adjust**

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

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:

\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.2 \times (100 + \Delta V) - (100 + 2 \times \Delta V)}{0.62 \times \Delta V} \right) \text{ kΩ}
\]

Example: Increase 4% \( \Rightarrow V_{out} = 1.248 \) Vdc

\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.2 \times (100 + 4) - (100 + 2 \times 4)}{0.62 \times 4} \right) \text{ kΩ} = 119 \text{ kΩ}
\]

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{\Delta V} - 2 \right) \text{ kΩ}
\]

Example: Decrease 2% \( \Rightarrow V_{out} = 1.176 \) Vdc

\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{2} - 2 \right) \text{ kΩ} = 245 \text{ kΩ}
\]
1.2 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base Plate

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

Thermal resistance vs. airflow measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.
## 1.5 V/60 A Electrical Specification

\( T_{p1} = -40 \) to +90°C, \( V_i = 36 \) to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: \( T_{p1} = +25°C, V_i = 53 V \), max \( I_o \), unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

### 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 ) Input voltage range</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{off} ) Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{on} ) Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_i ) Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu F )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_o ) Power output</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \eta ) Efficiency</td>
<td>( 50 % ) of max ( I_o )</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max ( I_o )</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( 50 % ) of max ( I_o ), ( V_i = 48 V )</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max ( I_o ), ( V_i = 48 V )</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_d ) Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max ( I_o )</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{i0} ) Input idling power</td>
<td>( I_o = 0 ) ( A, V_i = 53 ) V</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{RC} ) Input standby power</td>
<td>( V_i = 53 ) V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f_s ) Switching frequency</td>
<td>( 0-100% ) of max ( I_o )</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Specifications

PKB 4000C Series  DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

EN/LZT 146 377 R5A        November 2017
© Flex

Technical Specification
### PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters

**Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W**

#### 1.5 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](chart1)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](chart2)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at Tp1 = +25°C](chart3)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at IO > max IO, Tp1 = +25°C](chart4)

- When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage, the converter will go into hic-up mode.
1.5 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting \( V_i \) at:
\( T_p = 25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}, \)
\( I_o = 60 \text{ A resistive load}. \)

Top trace: output voltage (1.0 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

Shut-down

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting \( V_i \) at:
\( T_p = 25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}, \)
\( I_o = 60 \text{ A resistive load}. \)

Top trace: output voltage (1.0 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (100 us/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
\( T_p = 25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}, \)
\( I_o = 60 \text{ A resistive load}. \)
Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 µs/div.).

Output Load Transient Response

Output voltage response to load current step-change (15-45-15 A) at:
\( T_p = 25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}. \)
Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

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

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:
\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.5 \times (100 + \Delta \%) - (100 + 2 \times \Delta \%)}{0.62 \times \Delta \%} \right) \Omega
\]
Example: Increase 4% \( \Rightarrow V_{out} = 1.56 \text{ Vdc} \)
\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.5 \times (100 + 4) - (100 + 2 \times 4)}{0.62 \times 4} \right) \Omega = 183 \text{ k}\Omega
\]

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:
\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{\Delta \%} - 2 \right) \Omega
\]
Example: Decrease 2% \( \Rightarrow V_{out} = 1.47 \text{ Vdc} \)
\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{2} - 2 \right) \Omega = 245 \text{ k}\Omega
\]
1.5 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base plate

Available load current vs. ambient temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

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

PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

PKB 4918HC PI

© Flex
Technical Specification

EN/LZT 146 377 R5A November 2017

© Flex
## 1.8 V/60 A Electrical Specification

**Conditions:**
- $T_{p1} = -40$ to $+90^\circ C$, $V_i = 36$ to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
- Typical values given at: $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53$ V, $I_{O}$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

### 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>$V_i$ Input voltage range</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{i\text{off}}$ Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{i\text{on}}$ Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$ Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu F$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_O$ Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$ Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_O$</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 % of max $I_O$, $V_i = 48$ V</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_O$, $V_i = 48$ V</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{d}$ Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{i}$ Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_O = 0$ A, $V_i = 53$ V</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{RC}$ Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_s$ Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_O$</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Oi}$ Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53$ V, $I_O = 60$ A</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_O$ Output adjust range</td>
<td>See operating information</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100% of max $I_O$</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_O = 0$ A</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V, 1-100% of max $I_O$</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_x$ Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 53$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_O$, $di/dt = 1$ A/$\mu$s, see Note 1</td>
<td>±180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$ Load transient recovery time</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu$s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_x$ Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_O$)</td>
<td>10-100% of max $I_O$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_x$ Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90% of $V_O$)</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = 25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53$ V</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_k$ Vin shutdown fall time (from $V_i$ off to 10% of $V_O$)</td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu$s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_O = 0.2$ A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{RC}$ RC start-up time</td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RC shutdown fall time (from RC off to 10% of $V_O$)</td>
<td>max $I_O$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu$s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_O = 0.2$ A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_O$ Output current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{lim}$ Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$V_O = 1.7$ V, $T_{p1} &lt; max T_{p1}$</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{sc}$ Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = 25^\circ C$, $V_O &lt; 0.2$V, see Note 2</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Oac}$ Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_O$, $V_O$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVP Over voltage protection</td>
<td>$T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53$ V, 10-100% of max $I_O$</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Output filter according to Ripple & Noise section.

Note 2: RMS current in hiccup mode.
1.8 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at I0 > max I0, Tp1 = +25°C. When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage the converter will go into hic-up mode.](image)
1.8 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:
- $T_{op} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 \, V$,
- $I_o = 60 \, A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1.0 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (10 ms/div.).

**Shut-down**

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting $V_i$ at:
- $T_{op} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 \, V$,
- $I_o = 60 \, A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1.0 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (100 us/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{op} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 \, V$,
- $I_o = 60 \, A$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 µs/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step-change (15-45-15 A) at:
- $T_{op} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 \, V$.

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (50 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

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

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:

$$R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.8 \times (100 + \Delta%) - (100 + 2 \times \Delta%)}{0.62 \times \Delta%} \right) \ \Omega$$

Example: Increase 4% => $V_{out} = 1.872 \, V_{dc}$

$$5.11 \times \left( \frac{1.8 \times (100 + 4) - (100 + 2 \times 4)}{0.62 \times 4} \right) \ \Omega = 248 \, k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

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

Example: Decrease 2% => $V_{out} = 1.764 \, V_{dc}$

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

© Flex
1.8 V/60 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base plate

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) 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.
### 3.3 V/40 A Electrical Specification

PKB 4110C PI

**Note:** Output filter according to Ripple & Noise section.

**Note 3:** RMS current in hiccup mode.

<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} ) Input voltage range</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{off}} ) Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{on}} ) Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{i} ) Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu F )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{O} ) Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \eta ) Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max ( I_{O} )</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max ( I_{O} )</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 % of max ( I_{O} ), ( V_{i} = 48 ) V</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max ( I_{O} ), ( V_{i} = 48 ) V</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{diss}} ) Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max ( I_{O} )</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{idling}} ) Input idling power</td>
<td>( I_{O} = 0 ), ( V_{i} = 53 ) V</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{RC}} ) Input standby power</td>
<td>( V_{i} = 53 ) V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f_{s} ) Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max ( I_{O} )</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| \( V_{Oi} \) Output voltage initial setting and accuracy | \( T_{\text{p1}} = +25^\circ \text{C}, V_{i} = 53 \) V, \( I_{O} = 40 \) A | 3.23  | 3.29 | 3.35  | V    |
| \( V_{O} \) Output adjust range | See operating information | 2.64  | 3.63 |       | V    |
| Output voltage tolerance band | 10-100% of max \( I_{O} \) | 3.22  | 3.36 |       | V    |
| Idling voltage | \( I_{O} = 0 \) A | 3.22  | 3.36 |       | V    |
| Line regulation | max \( I_{O} \) | 0     | 5    |       | mV   |
| Load regulation | \( V_{i} = 53 \) V, 1-100% of max \( I_{O} \) | 0     | 10   |       | mV   |
| \( V_{x} \) Load transient voltage deviation | \( V_{i} = 53 \) V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max \( I_{O} \), \( di/dt = 1 \) A/\( \mu \)s, see Note 2 | ±350  |      |       | mV   |
| \( I_{t} \) Load transient recovery time | \( see \text{ Note 2} \) | 50    |      |       | \( \mu \)s |
| \( t_{r} \) Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of \( V_{O} \)) | 10-100% of max \( I_{O} \) | 6     | 10   |       | ms   |
| \( t_{c} \) Start-up time (from \( V_{i} \) connection to 90% of \( V_{O} \)) | \( T_{\text{p1}} = 25^\circ \text{C}, V_{i} = 53 \) V | 12    | 15   |       | ms   |
| \( t_{v} \) Vin shutdown fall time (from \( V_{i} \) off to 10% of \( V_{O} \)) | max \( I_{O} \) | 0.1   |      |       | ms   |
|                                  | \( I_{O} = 0 \) A | 8     |      |       | s    |
| \( t_{RC} \) RC start-up time | max \( I_{O} \) | 9     |      |       | ms   |
| RC shutdown fall time (from RC off to 10% of \( V_{O} \)) | max \( I_{O} \) | 0.1   |      |       | ms   |
|                                  | \( I_{O} = 0 \) A | 8     |      |       | s    |
| \( I_{O} \) Output current |                                            | 0     | 40   |       | A    |
| \( I_{\text{lim}} \) Current limit threshold | \( V_{O} = 3.2 \) V, \( T_{\text{p1}} < \) max \( T_{\text{p1}} \) | 41    | 46   | 53    | A    |
| \( I_{\text{sec}} \) Short circuit current | \( T_{\text{p1}} = 25^\circ \text{C}, V_{O} < 0.5 \) V, see Note 3 | 15    |      |       | A    |
| \( V_{\text{Oac}} \) Output ripple & noise | See ripple & noise section, max \( I_{O} \), \( V_{O} \) | 65    | 130  |       | mVp-p |
| OVP Over voltage protection | \( T_{\text{p1}} = +25^\circ \text{C}, V_{i} = 53 \) V, 10-100% of max \( I_{O} \) | 4.3   |      |       | V    |

PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

EN/LZT 146 377 RSA November 2017
© Flex
3.3 V/40 A Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at T₀₁ = +25°C](chart)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at T₀₁ = +25°C](chart)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at T₀₁ = +25°C](chart)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at I₀ > max I₀, T₀₁ = +25°C](chart)

When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage the converter will go into hic-up mode.
3.3 V/40 A Typical Characteristics

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting Vi at:
- $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 V$
- $I_o = 40 A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (25 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

**Shut-down**

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting Vi at:
- $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 V$
- $I_o = 40 A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 V$
- $I_o = 40 A$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 µs/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step-change (10-30-10 A) at:
- $T_{p1} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 53 V$

Top trace: output voltage (200mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

**Passive adjust**

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

Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:

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

Example: Increase 4% => $V_{out} = 3.43 V_{dc}$

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

Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:

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

Example: Decrease 2% => $V_{out} = 3.23 V_{dc}$

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

PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

PKB 4110C PI
3.3 V/40 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base plate

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 53 \) V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.
### PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters

**Input:** 36-75 V, **Output:** up to 60 A / 144 W

---

#### 5.0 V/28 A Electrical Specification

**PKB 4111C PI**

- **Tp1:** +40 to +90°C, **V1:** 36 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
- **Typical values given at:** **Tp1:** +25°C, **V1:** 53 V, max **Io**, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

<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><strong>V1</strong></td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voff</strong></td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Von</strong></td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1</strong></td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P0</strong></td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>η</strong></td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max Io</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max Io</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 % of max Io, Vi = 48 V</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max Io, Vi = 48 V</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pd</strong></td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max Io</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ps</strong></td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>Io = 0 A, Vi = 53 V</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prc</strong></td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>Vi = 53 V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fsw</strong></td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max Io</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Vo**          | Output voltage initial setting and accuracy | Tp1 = +25°C, Vi = 53 V, Io = 28 A | 4.9 | 5   | 5.1 | V    |
| **Vo**          | Output adjust range | See operating information | 4   | 5.5 |     | V    |
| **V0**          | Output voltage tolerance band | 10-100% of max Io | 4.87 | 5.13 | V    |
| **Idling voltage** | Io = 0 A | 4.87 | 5.13 | V    |
| **Line regulation** | max Io | 0   | 8   | mV   |
| **Load regulation** | Vi = 53 V, 1-100% of max Io | 0   | 10  | mV   |
| **Vs**          | Load transient voltage deviation | Vi = 53 V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max Io, di/dt = 1 A/µs, see Note 1 | ±350 |     | mV   |
| **tL**          | Load transient recovery time | see Note 1 | 50  |     | µs   |
| **tr**          | Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of Vo) | 10-100% of max Io | 6   | 10  | ms   |
| **tR**          | Start-up time (from Vi connection to 90% of V0a) | Tp1 = 25°C, Vi = 53 V | 12  | 15  | ms   |
| **tV**          | Vin shutdown fall time (from Vi off to 10% of V0) | max Io | 0.2 |     | ms   |
| **tRC**         | RC start-up time | max Io | 9   |     | ms   |
| **tRc**         | RC shutdown fall time (from RC off to 10% of V0) | max Io | 0.2 |     | ms   |
| **Io**          | Output current | 0   | 28  | A    |
| **Ifm**         | Current limit threshold | Vo = 3.2V, Tp1 < max Tp1 | 30  | 35  | 42  | A    |
| **Isc**         | Short circuit current | Tp1 = 25°C, Vo < 0.5V, see Note 2 | 10  |     | A    |
| **Voa**         | Output ripple & noise | See ripple & noise section, max Io, Vo | 60  | 150 | mVp-p |
| **OVP**         | Over voltage protection | Tp1 = +25°C, Vi = 53 V, 10-100% of max Io | 6.5 |     | V    |

**Note 1:** Output filter according to Ripple & Noise section.

**Note 2:** RMS current in hiccup mode.
5.0 V/28 A Typical Characteristics

### Efficiency

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

- Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C

### Power Dissipation

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

- Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at Tp1 = +25°C

### Output Characteristics

![Output voltage vs. load current at Tp1 = +25°C](image)

- Output voltage vs. load current at Tp1 = +25°C

### Current Limit Characteristics

![Output voltage vs. load current at IO > max IO, Tp1 = +25°C](image)

- Output voltage vs. load current at IO > max IO, Tp1 = +25°C

When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage the converter will go into hic-up mode.
**5.0 V/28 A Typical Characteristics**

**Start-up**

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:
- $T_{di} = +25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}$,
- $I_o = 28 \text{ A}$ 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:
- $T_{di} = +25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}$,
- $I_o = 28 \text{ A}$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (2 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (50 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{di} = +25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}$,
- $I_o = 28 \text{ A}$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20 mV/div.).
Time scale: (1 µs/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**

Output voltage response to load current step-change (7-21-7 A) at:
- $T_{di} = +25^\circ C, V_i = 53 \text{ V}$.

Top trace: output voltage (200 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

**Passive adjust**

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

**Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:**

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

Example: Increase 4% $\Rightarrow V_{out} = 5.2 \text{ Vdc}$

$$ 5.11 \times \left( \frac{5 \times (100 + 4) - (100 + 2 \times 4)}{1.225 \times 4} \right) \text{k}\Omega = 404 \text{ k}\Omega $$

**Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:**

$$ R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{\Delta V} - 2 \right) \text{k}\Omega $$

Example: Decrease 2% $\Rightarrow V_{out} = 4.9 \text{ Vdc}$

$$ 5.11 \times \left( \frac{100}{2} - 2 \right) \text{k}\Omega = 245 \text{ k}\Omega $$
5.0 V/28 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 53$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base plate

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 53$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.
### 12 V/12 A Electrical Specification

**PKB 4113C PI**

- **$T_{p1} = -40$ to $+90^\circ$C, $V_i = 36$ to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.**
- **Typical values given at: $T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.**

<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>36</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{off}}$</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{on}}$</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_d$</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_s$</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Characteristics of Output Voltage

- **$V_o$**
  - **Output voltage initial setting and accuracy**
    - $T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, $I_o = 12$ A
    - $11.8$, $12$, $12.2$, V
  - **Output adjust range**
    - See operating information, $T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V
    - $9.6$, $13.2$, V
  - **Output voltage tolerance band**
    - 10-100% of max $I_o$
    - $11.7$, $12.3$, V
  - **Idling voltage**
    - $I_o = 0$ A
    - $11.7$, $12.3$, V
  - **Line regulation**
    - $I_o = 0$ A
    - $2$, $5$, mV
  - **Load regulation**
    - $V_i = 53$ V, 1-100% of max $I_o$
    - $3$, $10$, mV
  - **$V_o$**
    - **Load transient voltage deviation**
      - $V_i = 53$ V, Load step 25-75-25% of max $I_o$, $di/dt = 1$ A/μs, see Note 2
      - ±$600$, mV
  - **$t_o$**
    - **Load transient recovery time**
      - $10-90$ % of $V_o$
      - $50$, μs
  - **$t_r$**
    - **Ramp-up time**
      - (from 10-90 % of $V_o$)
      - $10-100$ % of max $I_o$
      - $12$, $15$, ms
  - **$t_s$**
    - **Start-up time**
      - (from $V_i$, connection to 90% of $V_o$)
      - $T_{p1} = 25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V
      - $18$, $32$, ms
  - **$t_f$**
    - **Vin shutdown fall time**
      - (from $V_i$ off to 10% of $V_o$)
      - $I_o = 0$ A
      - max $I_o$
      - $0.2$, ms
  - **$t_{\text{RC}}$**
    - **RC start-up time**
      - max $I_o$
      - $16$, ms
    - **RC shutdown fall time**
      - (from RC off to 10% of $V_o$)
      - max $I_o$
      - $I_o = 0$ A
      - $0.2$, ms
      - $5.7$, s
  - **$I_o$**
    - **Output current**
      - $0$, $12$, A
  - **$I_{\text{lim}}$**
    - **Current limit threshold**
      - $V_o = 11.6$V, $T_{p1} < $ max $T_{p1}$
      - $13$, $16.6$, $20$, A
  - **$I_{\text{sc}}$**
    - **Short circuit current**
      - $T_{p1} = 25^\circ$C, $V_o < 0.5$V, see Note 3
      - $7$, A
  - **$V_{\text{Oac}}$**
    - **Output ripple & noise**
      - See ripple & noise section, max $I_o$, $V_o$
      - $40$, $120$, mVp-p
  - **OVP**
    - **Over voltage protection**
      - $T_{p1} = +25^\circ$C, $V_i = 53$ V, 10-100% of max $I_o$
      - $15.6$, V

**Note 2:** Output filter according to Ripple & Noise section.

**Note 3:** RMS current in hiccup mode.
12 V/12 A Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at Tₚ₁ = +25°C](image)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at Tₚ₁ = +25°C](image)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at Tₚ₁ = +25°C](image)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at Iₒ > max Iₒ, Tₚ₁ = +25°C](image)

When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage the converter will go into hic-up mode.
**12 V/12 A Typical Characteristics**

### Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting VI at:
- \( T_{i} = +25^\circ C \)
- \( V_{i} = 53 \text{ V} \)
- \( I_{o} = 12 \text{ A resistive load} \)

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

### Shut-down

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting VI at:
- \( T_{i} = +25^\circ C \)
- \( V_{i} = 53 \text{ V} \)
- \( I_{o} = 12 \text{ A resistive load} \)

Top trace: output voltage (5 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

### Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
- \( T_{i} = +25^\circ C \)
- \( V_{i} = 53 \text{ V} \)
- \( I_{o} = 12 \text{ A resistive load} \)

Trace: output voltage (20mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 μs/div.).

### Output Load Transient Response

Output voltage response to load current step-change (3-8-3 A) at:
- \( T_{i} = +25^\circ C \)
- \( V_{i} = 53 \text{ V} \)

Top trace: output voltage (500mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (5 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

---

### Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

**Passive adjust**

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

**Output Voltage Adjust Upwards, Increase:**

\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{12(100+\Delta \%) - (100+2\times\Delta \%)}{1.225 \times \Delta \%} \right) \text{ kΩ}
\]

Example: Increase 4% \( \Rightarrow V_{\text{out}} = 12.48 \text{ Vdc} \)

\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{12(100+4) - (100+2\times4)}{1.225 \times 4} \right) \text{ kΩ} = 1164 \text{ kΩ}
\]

**Output Voltage Adjust Downwards, Decrease:**

\[
R_{adj} = 5.11 \times \left( \frac{100 - 2}{\Delta \%} \right) \text{ kΩ}
\]

Example: Decrease 2% \( \Rightarrow V_{\text{out}} = 11.76 \text{ Vdc} \)

\[
5.11 \times \left( \frac{100 - 2}{2} \right) \text{ kΩ} = 245 \text{ kΩ}
\]
12 V/12 A Typical Characteristics

Output Current Derating – Open frame

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 53$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Output Current Derating – Base plate

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 53$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Thermal Resistance – Base plate

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.
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 switching frequency is 250 kHz for PKB 4111C @ \( V_i = 53 \) V, max \( I_o \).

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

![EMI without filter]

**External filter (class B)**
Required external input filter in order to meet class B in EN 55022, CISPR 22 and FCC part 15J.

**Filter components:**
- \( C1,2,3 = 1 \ \mu F \)
- \( C4,5 = 2.2 \ \text{nF} \)
- \( C6 = 100 \ \text{uF electrolytic} \)
- \( L1 = 590 \ \mu H \)
- \( L2 = 5.6 \ \mu H \)

**EMI with filter**

**Test set-up**

**Layout recommendation**
The radiated EMI performance of the DC/DC converter will depend on the PCB layout and ground layer design. It is also important to consider the stand-off of the DC/DC converter.

If a ground layer is used, it should be connected to the output of the DC/DC converter 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.
PKB 4000C Series  DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

Operating information

Input Voltage
The input voltage range 36 to 75 V dc meets the requirements of the European Telecom Standard ETS 300 132-2 for normal input voltage range in -48 and -60 V dc systems, -40.5 to -57.0 V and -50.0 to -72 V respectively.
At input voltages exceeding 75 V, the power loss will be higher than at normal input voltage and Tp1 must be limited to absolute max +90°C. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 80 V dc.

Turn-off Input Voltage
The DC/DC converters 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 converter 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 + In.

The maximum required sink current is 1 mA. When the RC pin is left open, the voltage generated on the RC pin is 4 – 6 V. The second option is “positive logic” remote control, which can be ordered by adding the suffix “P” to the end of the part number. The converter will turn on when the input voltage is applied with the RC pin open. Turn off is achieved by connecting the RC pin to the - In. To ensure safe turn off the voltage difference between RC pin and the - In pin shall be less than 1 V. The converter 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 DC/DC converter. It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. The converters 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 converter will ensure stable operation. The capacitor is not required when powering the DC/DC converter from an input source with an inductance below 10 µH.

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. Ceramic capacitors will also reduce any high frequency noise at the load.
It is equally important to use low resistance and low inductance PCB layouts and cabling.
External decoupling capacitors will become part of the control loop of the DC/DC converter and may affect the stability margins. As a “rule of thumb”, 100 µF/A of output current can be added without any additional analysis. The ESR of the capacitors is a very important parameter. Power Modules guarantee stable operation with a verified ESR value of >10 mΩ across the output connections.
For further information please contact your local Flex Power Modules representative.

Output Voltage Adjust (V_adj)
The DC/DC converters 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 converter from shutting down. At increased output voltages the maximum power rating of the converter 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.
Operating information continued

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

See Design Note 006 for detailed information.

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

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

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)
The converters are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit. When $T_{p1}$, as defined in thermal consideration section, exceeds 135°C, the converter will shut down. The DC/DC converter 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.

The converters with latching option will shut down the module when $T_{p1}$ exceeds 135°C and remain shut down until the module restarts by switching on/off the input voltage or Remote control.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)
The converters have output over voltage protection that will shut down the converter in over voltage conditions. The converter will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over voltage condition.

The converters with latching option will shut down the module in over voltage condition and remain shut down until the converter restarts by switching on/off the input voltage or Remote control.

Over Current Protection (OCP)
The converters include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. The output voltage will decrease towards 30% of nominal output voltage for output currents in excess of max output current ($I_o$). When reaching 30% of nominal output voltage, the converter will go into hic-up mode. The converter will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the maximum output short circuit current specified.

The converters with latching option will shut down the module when reaching 30% of nominal output voltage and remain shut down until the converter restarts by switching on/off the input voltage or Remote control.

Pre-bias Start-up
The converter has a Pre-bias start up functionality. The converter will sink current in a controlled way during start up if a pre-bias source is present at the output terminals.
**Thermal Consideration**

**General**
The converters are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation. Cooling is achieved mainly by conduction, from the pins to the host board, and convection, which is dependant on the airflow across the converter. Increased airflow enhances the cooling of the converter.

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 $V_{in} = 53\, V$.

The DC/DC converter is tested on a 254 x 254 mm, 35 µm (1 oz), 8-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 305 x 305 mm.

Proper cooling of the DC/DC converter can be verified by measuring the temperature at positions P1 or P2 (see note 1). The temperature at these positions should not exceed the max values provided in the table below.

See Design Note 019 for further information.

### Position | Device | Designation | max value |
--- | --- | --- | --- |
P1 | Mosfet | $T_{p1}$ | 125º C |
P2 | Ind. core | $T_{p2}$ | 125º C |

**Ambient Temperature Calculation**

By using the thermal resistance the maximum allowed ambient temperature can be calculated.

1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula $\left(\frac{1}{\eta} - 1\right) \times \text{output power} = \text{power losses (Pd)}$.
   
   $\eta = \text{efficiency of converter. E.g. 89.5% = 0.895}$

2. Find the thermal resistance ($R_{th}$) in the Thermal Resistance graph found in the Output section for each model. Calculate the temperature increase ($\Delta T$).
   
   $\Delta T = R_{th} \times Pd$

3. Max allowed ambient temperature is:
   
   $\text{Max } T_{p1} - \Delta T$.

E.g. PKB 4110C PI at 1m/s:

1. $\left(\frac{0.90}{1} - 1\right) \times 132\, W = 14.7\, W$

2. $14.7\, W \times 4.6^\circ C/W = 68^\circ C$

3. $125^\circ C - 68^\circ C = \text{max ambient temperature is } 57^\circ C$

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

**Note 1**
P2 is the limiting component ($T_{p1}$) used for thermal derating for PKB4113C. P1 is used for the rest of the modules in the PKB-C family.

**Definition of reference temperature ($T_{p1}$)**
The reference temperature is used to monitor the temperature limits of the product. Temperatures above maximum $T_{p1}$ are not allowed and may cause degradation or permanent damage to the product. $T_{p1}$ is also used to define the temperature range for normal operating conditions. $T_{p1}$ is defined by the design and used to guarantee safety margins, proper operation and high reliability of the module.
**PKB 4000C Series** DC-DC Converters
Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

**Connections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+In</td>
<td>Positive input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Remote control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-In</td>
<td>Negative input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-Out</td>
<td>Negative output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-Sen</td>
<td>Negative remote sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vadj</td>
<td>Output voltage adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>+Sen</td>
<td>Positive remote sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>+Out</td>
<td>Positive output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mechanical Information - Surface Mount Version

Layout considerations:
Use sufficient numbers of vias connected to output pin pads for good thermal and current conductivity.

 Pins:
Material: Copper alloy
Plating: 0.1 µm Au over 2 µm Ni

Weight: 21 g typical

All dimensions in mm [inch]
Tolerances unless specified:
X±0.5 mm [0.02]
Xxx ±0.25 mm [0.01]

Recommended keep away area for user components.

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.
**Mechanical Information - Hole Mount Version**

**PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters**

Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W

---

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Stand-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin option</th>
<th>Lead Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>5.69 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB</td>
<td>4.57 (0.18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pins**

Material:

- Pins 1-3, 5-7: Brass
- Pins 4, 8: Copper alloy
- Plating: 0.1 µm Au over 2 µm Ni

Weight: 21 g, typical

---

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.
**PKB 4000C Series DC-DC Converters**  
**Input 36-75 V, Output up to 60 A / 144 W**  

**Mechanical Information - Hole Mount - Base Plate Version**

*Product height See table 1*

*Lead length See table 2*

*Stand-off See table 1*

**TOP VIEW**

Pin positions according to recommended footprint,

58,4 [2,3]

**RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT**

**TOP VIEW**

59,9 [2,38]

- **Table 1**
  - **Height option**
  - **Height**
  - **Stand-off min.**
  - **Standard** 12,7 [0,5] 0,25 [0,05]
  - **M** 13,7 [0,54] 125 [0,05]

- **Table 2**
  - **Pin option**
  - **Lead Length**
  - **Standard** 5,5 [0,2]
  - **LA** 3,69 [0,145]
  - **LB** 4,57 [0,18]

*Case: Aluminium base plate  
For screw attachment, apply mounting torque of max 0,44 Nm [3,9 lbf in]  
1) Max screw intrusion in base plate 4 [0,16]*

*Plugs:  
Material:  
Plugs 1-3, 5-7: Brass  
Plugs 4-8: Copper alloy  
Plating: 0,1 μm Au over 2 μm Ni*

*Weights: 40 g typical*

*All dimensions in mm [inch].  
Tolerances unless specified:  
Xx mm ±0,5 mm [0,02]  
Xxx mm ±0,25 mm [0,01] (not 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 - Surface Mounting

The surface mount version of the product is intended for convection or vapor phase reflow SnPb and Pb-free processes. To achieve a good and reliable soldering result, make sure to follow the recommendations from the solder paste supplier, to use state-of-the-art reflow equipment and reflow profiling techniques as well as the following guidelines.

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.

Minimum Pin Temperature Recommendations

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

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, a pin temperature (T_PIN) in excess of the solder melting temperature, (T_L, +183°C for Sn63/Pb37) for more than 30 seconds, and a peak temperature of +210°C is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, a pin temperature (T_PIN) in excess of the solder melting temperature (T_L, +217 to +221°C for SnAg/Cu solder alloys) for more than 30 seconds, and a peak temperature of +235°C on all solder joints is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

Peak Product Temperature Requirements

Pin number 2 is chosen as reference location for the maximum (peak) allowed product temperature (T_P) since this will likely be the warmest part of the product during the reflow process.

To avoid damage or performance degradation of the product, the reflow profile should be optimized to avoid excessive heating. A sufficiently extended preheat time is recommended to ensure an even temperature across the host PCB, for both small and large devices. To reduce the risk of excessive heating is also recommended to reduce the time in the reflow zone as much as possible.

SnPb solder processes

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

During reflow, T_P must not exceed +225°C at any time.

Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

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

During reflow, T_P must not exceed +260°C at any time.

Reflow process specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SnPb eutectic</th>
<th>Pb-free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-up rate</td>
<td>3°C/s max</td>
<td>3°C/s max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solder melting temperature (typical) T_L</td>
<td>+183°C</td>
<td>+221°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum time above T_L</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum pin temperature T_PIN</td>
<td>+210°C</td>
<td>+235°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak product temperature T_P</td>
<td>+225°C</td>
<td>+260°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-down rate</td>
<td>6°C/s max</td>
<td>6°C/s max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 25°C to peak</td>
<td>6 minutes max</td>
<td>8 minutes max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soldering Information – Through Hole Mounting

The through hole mount version of the product is intended for manual or wave soldering. When wave soldering is used, the temperature on the pins is specified to maximum 270°C for maximum 10 seconds.

A maximum preheat rate of 4°C/s and a temperature of max +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, Surface Mount Version

The surface mount versions of the products are delivered in antistatic injection molded trays (Jedec design guide 4.10D standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tray Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dry Pack Information

The surface mount versions of the products are delivered in trays. These inner shipment containers are dry packed in standard moisture barrier bags according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-033 (Handling, packing, shipping and use of moisture/reflow sensitivity surface mount devices).

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

Delivery Package Information, Through Hole versions

The products are delivered in antistatic trays.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tray Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray thickness Open Frame version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray thickness Base Plate version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box capacity Open Frame version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box capacity Base Plate version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray weight Open Frame version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray weight Base Plate version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Product Qualification Specification**

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

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

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