

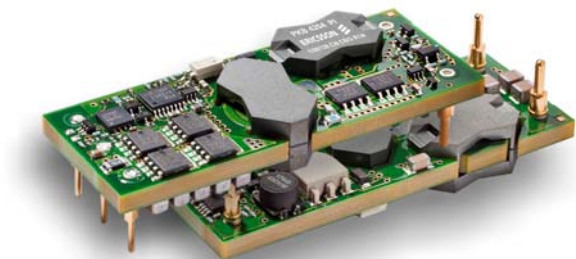
PKB4000 series Direct Converters Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	EN/LZT 146 439 R1C July 2011
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Key Features

- Industry standard low profile Eighth-brick
58.4 x 22.7 x 10.1 mm (2.3 x 0.894 x 0.397 in.)
- High efficiency, typ. 95.5% at 12 Vout, half load
- 1500 Vdc input to output isolation
- Meets safety requirements according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1
- MTBF 3.4 Mh

General Characteristics

- Fully regulated
- Input under voltage protection
- Over temperature protection
- Output over voltage protection
- Output short-circuit protection
- Remote control
- Optional baseplate
- Highly automated manufacturing ensures quality
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier



Safety Approvals



Design for Environment



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

Contents

Ordering Information	2
General Information	2
Safety Specification	3
Absolute Maximum Ratings	4
Electrical Specification	
12 V, 20 A / 240 W	PKB 4204 5
EMC Specification	9
Operating Information	10
Thermal Consideration	11
Connections	12
Mechanical Information	13
Soldering Information	16
Delivery Information	17
Product Qualification Specification	18

PKB4000 series Direct Converters
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EN/LZT 146 439 R1C July 2011

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Ordering Information

Product program	Output
PKB 4204	12 V, 20 A / 240 W

Product number and Packaging

PKB 4204 n ₁ n ₂ n ₃ n ₄ n ₅ n ₆						
Options	n ₁	n ₂	n ₃	n ₄	n ₅	n ₆
Mounting	o					
Remote control logic		o				
Baseplate			o			
Increased stand-off				o		
Pin length					o	
Delivery package						o

Options	Description	
n ₁	PI	Through hole
	SI	Surface mount
n ₂	P	Negative *
		Positive
n ₃	HS	Open frame *
		Baseplate
n ₄	M	Increased stand-off
n ₅		5.30 mm *
	LA	3.69 mm
	LB	4.57 mm
n ₆	/B	Tray

Example: a standard through hole, positive logic, baseplate with increased stand-off short pin product would be PKB4204PIPHSMLA.

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

General Information
Reliability

The failure rate (λ) and mean time between failures (MTBF = $1/\lambda$) is calculated at max output power and an operating ambient temperature (T_A) of +40°C. Ericsson 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.

Mean steady-state	Std. deviation, σ
293 nFailures/h	37.7 nFailures/h

MTBF (mean value) for the PKB 4000 series = 3.4 Mh.
 MTBF at 90% confidence level = 2.9 Mh

Compatibility with RoHS requirements

The products are compatible with the relevant clauses and requirements of the RoHS directive 2002/95/EC 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 Ericsson Power Modules products are found in the Statement of Compliance document.

Ericsson 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 Ericsson Power Modules General Terms and Conditions of Sale.

Limitation of Liability

Ericsson 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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PKB4000 series Direct Converters
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

EN/LZT 146 439 R1C July 2011

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Safety Specification**General information**

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

Component power supplies for general use should comply with the requirements in IEC 60950-1, EN 60950-1 and UL 60950-1 *Safety of Information Technology Equipment*. There are other more product related standards, e.g. IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD (Ethernet) Access Method, and ETS-300132-2 *Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications equipment, operated by direct current (dc)*, but all of these standards are based on IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 with regards to safety.

Ericsson Power Modules DC/DC converters 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.

The products should be installed in the end-use equipment, in accordance with the requirements of the ultimate application. Normally the output of the DC/DC converter is considered as SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) and the input source must be isolated by minimum Double or Reinforced Insulation from the primary circuit (AC mains) in accordance with IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

Isolated DC/DC converters

It is recommended that a slow blow fuse is to be used 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.

The galvanic isolation is verified in an electric strength test. The test voltage (V_{iso}) between input and output is 1500 Vdc or 2250 Vdc (refer to product specification).

24 V DC systems

The input voltage to the DC/DC converter is SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) and the output remains SELV under normal and abnormal operating conditions.

48 and 60 V DC systems

If the input voltage to the DC/DC converter is 75 Vdc or less, then the output remains SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) under normal and abnormal operating conditions.

Single fault testing in the input power supply circuit should be performed with the DC/DC converter connected to demonstrate that the input voltage does not exceed 75 Vdc.

If the input power source circuit is a DC power system, the source may be treated as a TNV-2 circuit and testing has demonstrated compliance with SELV limits in accordance with IEC/EN/UL60950-1.

Non-isolated DC/DC regulators

The input voltage to the DC/DC regulator is SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) and the output remains SELV under normal and abnormal operating conditions.

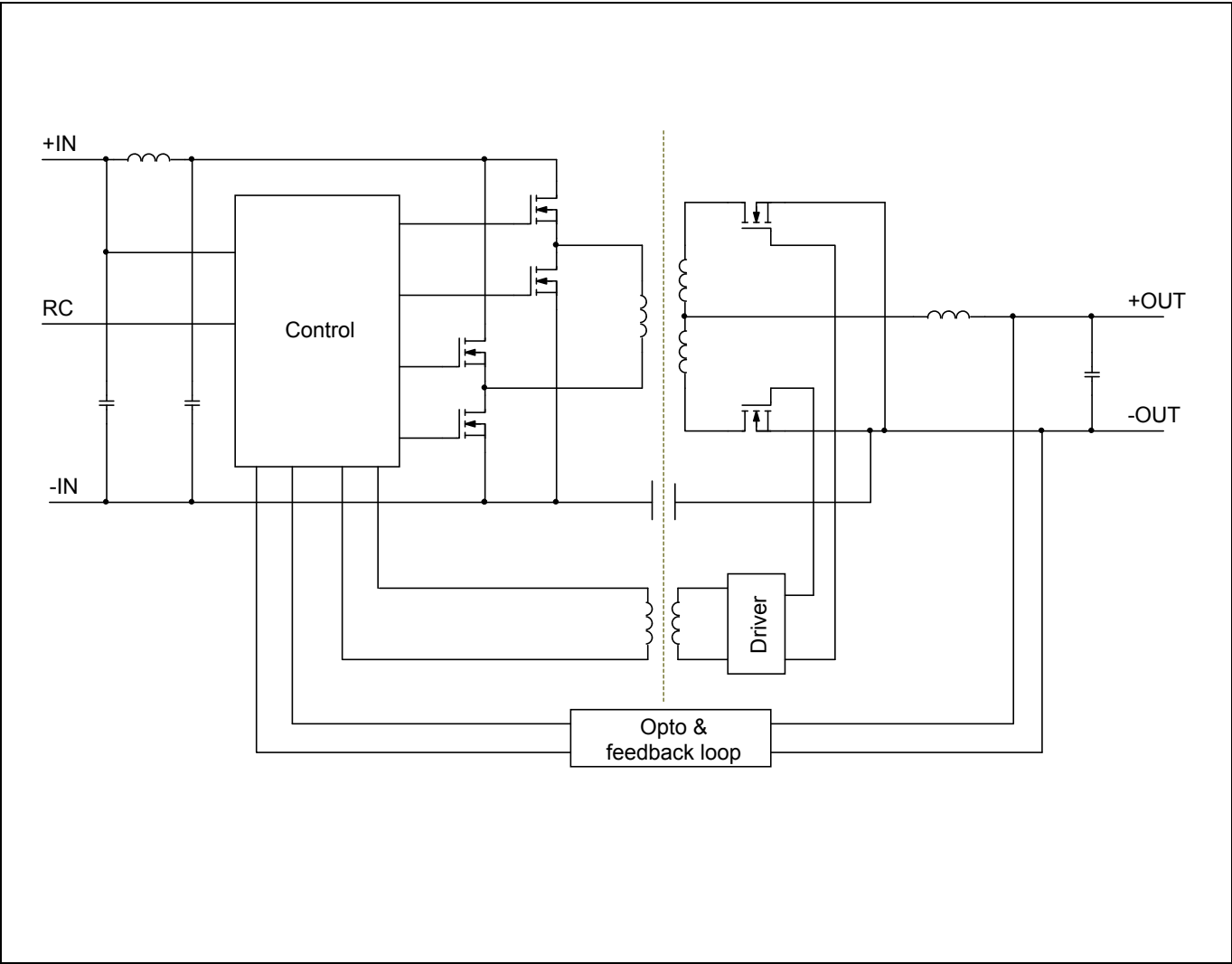
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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristics			min	typ	max	Unit
T _{P1}	Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)		-30		+90	°C
T _S	Storage temperature		-55		+125	°C
V _I	Input voltage		-0.5		+80	V
V _{iso}	Isolation voltage (input to output test voltage)				1500	Vdc
V _{tr}	Input voltage transient (t _p 100 ms)				100	V
V _{RC}	Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section)	Positive logic option	-0.5		15	V
		Negative logic option	-0.5		15	V

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



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EN/LZT 146 439 R1C July 2011

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Electrical Specification
12 V, 20 A / 240 W
PKB 4204 PI
 $T_{P1} = -30$ to $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 40$ to 75 V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

 Typical values given at: $T_{P1} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 53$ V, max I_O , unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

 Additional $C_{in} = 220$ μF , $C_{out} = 220$ μF . See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		40		75	V
V_{loff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	32	33	34	V
V_{lon}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	34	35	36	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			11		μF
I_{RC}	RC pin sink current	negative logic	0.7			mA
V_{RC}	RC open circuit voltage			6.18		V
V_{RC-th}	RC transition threshold	negative logic		2.10		V
P_O	Output power	$V_I = 40$ V	0		240	W
		$V_I = 48$ V	0		240	
		$V_I = 53$ V	0		240	
		$V_I = 75$ V	0		240	
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O , $V_I = 48$ V		95.5		%
		max I_O , $V_I = 48$ V		95.0		
		50% of max I_O , $V_I = 53$ V		95.3		
		max I_O , $V_I = 53$ V		94.9		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		12.5	17	W
P_{li}	Input idling power	$I_O = 0$ A, $V_I = 53$ V		3.5		W
P_{RC}	Input standby power	$V_I = 53$ V (turned off with RC)		0.1		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100% of max I_O		180		kHz

V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	$T_{P1} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 53$ V, $I_O = 10$ A	11.76	12.00	12.24	V
V_O	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	11.64		12.36	V
	Idling voltage	$I_O = 0$ A	11.76		12.24	V
	Line regulation	Max I_O		3	10	mV
	Load regulation	$V_I = 53$ V, 0-100% of max I_O		3	10	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	$V_I = 53$ V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O , $di/dt = 1$ A/ μs		450	600	mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time			10	20	μs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10-90% of V_{Oi})	0-100% of max I_O	6	14	24	ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})		10	20	32	ms
t_f	V_I shut-down fall time (from V_I off to 10% of V_O)	max I_O		1		ms
		$I_O = 0$ A		7.4		s
	RC start-up time	Max I_O		18		ms
t_{RC}	RC shut-down fall time (from RC off to 10% of V_O)	Max I_O		1.4		ms
		$I_O = 0$ A		3.1		ms
I_O	Output current		0		20	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	$T_{P1} < \text{max } T_{P1}$	22	28	32	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, see Note 1		29		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	$T_{P1} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, see Note 2	220		6500	μF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, max I_O		75	150	mVp-p
OVP	Output over voltage protection			13.5		V

 Note 1: Constant current $V_O < 0.5$ V.

Note 2: See Operating Information section.

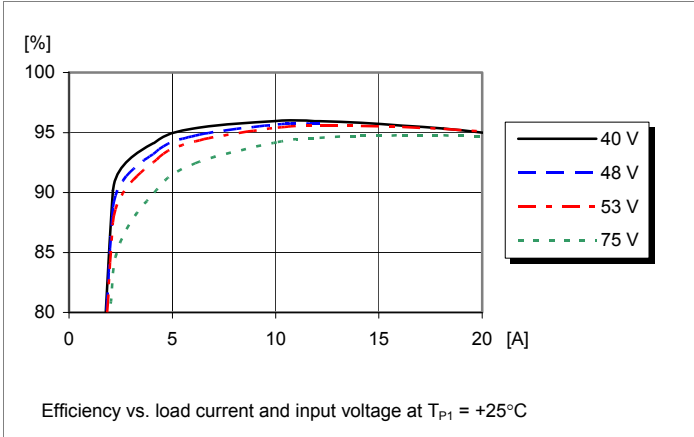
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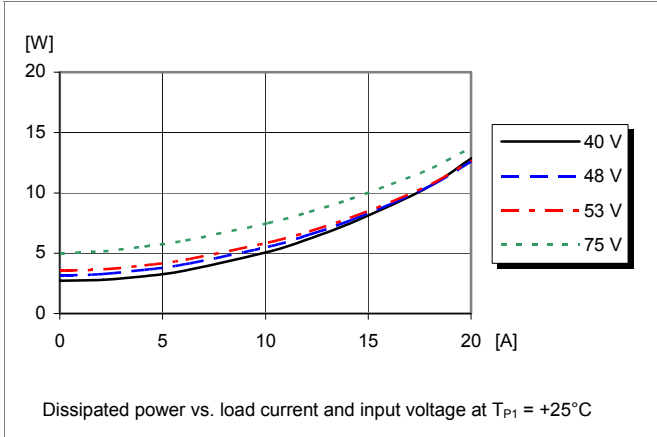
Typical Characteristics
12 V, 20 A / 240 W

PKB 4204 PI

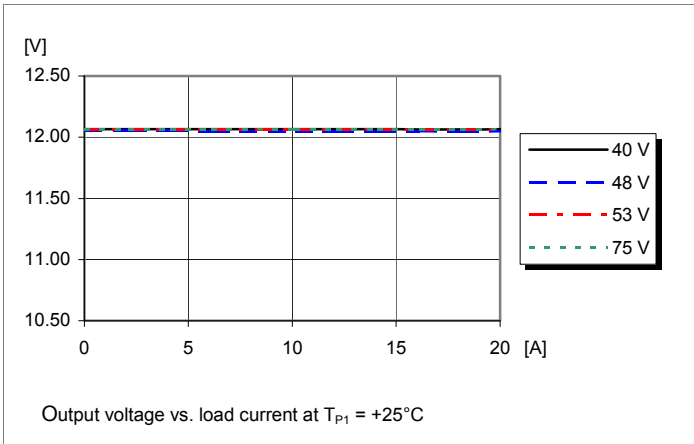
Efficiency



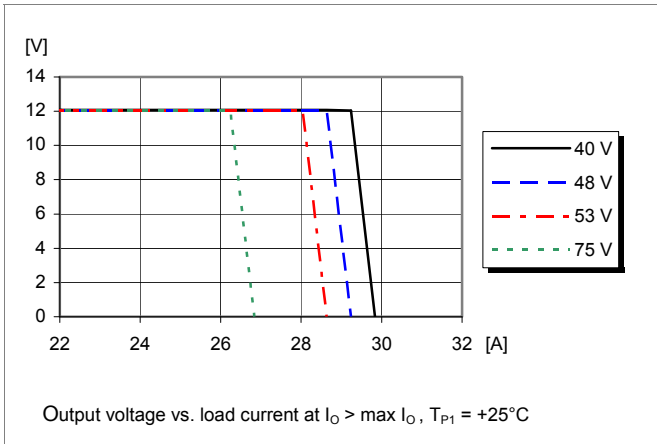
Power Dissipation



Output Characteristics



Current Limit Characteristics



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Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

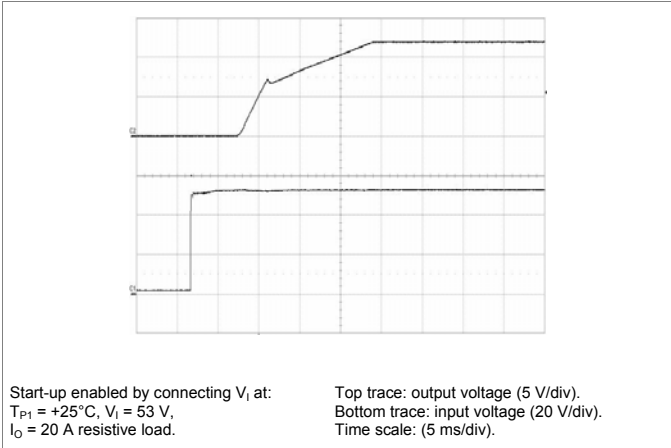
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Typical Characteristics

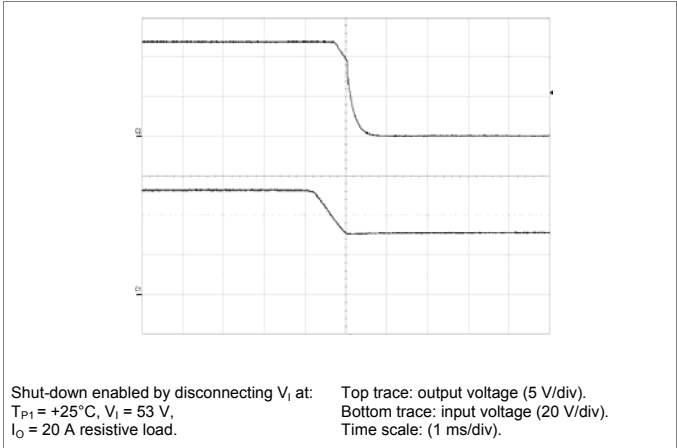
12 V, 20 A / 240 W

PKB 4204 PI

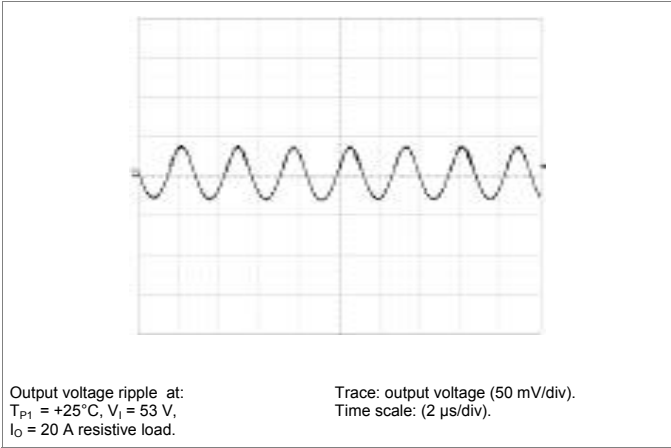
Start-up



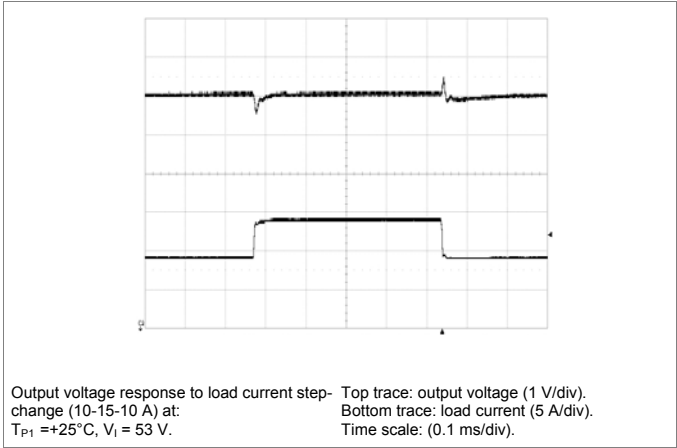
Shut-down



Output Ripple & Noise



Output Load Transient Response



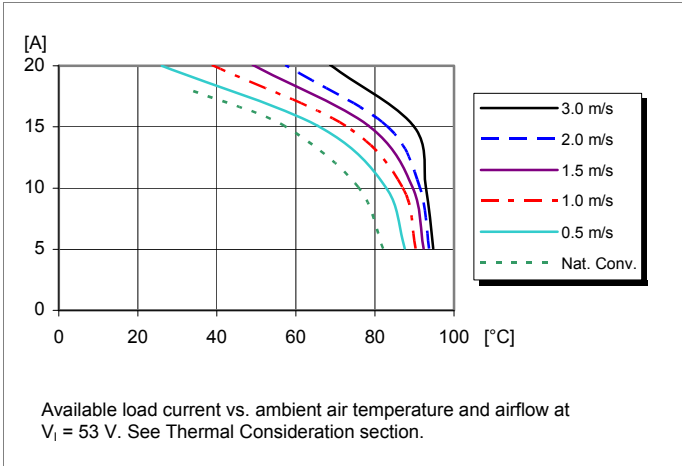
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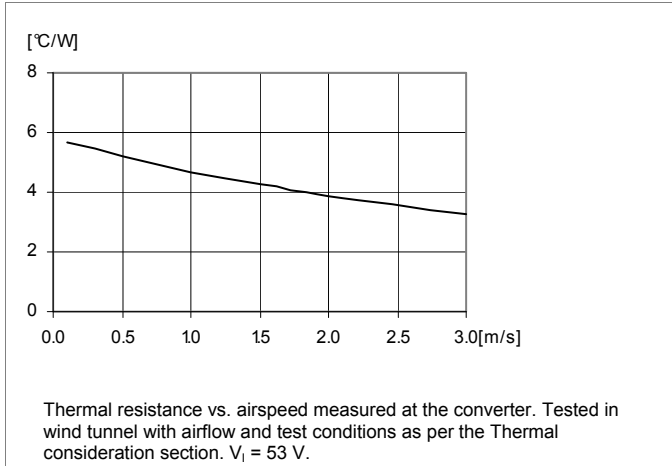
Typical Characteristics
12 V, 20 A / 240 W

PKB 4204 PI

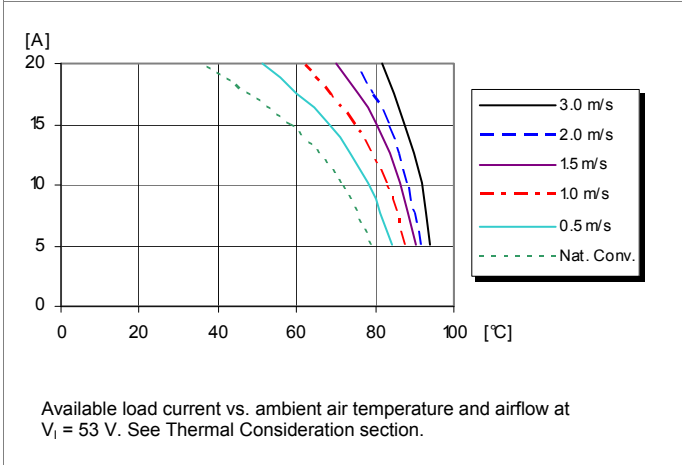
Output Current Derating – Open frame



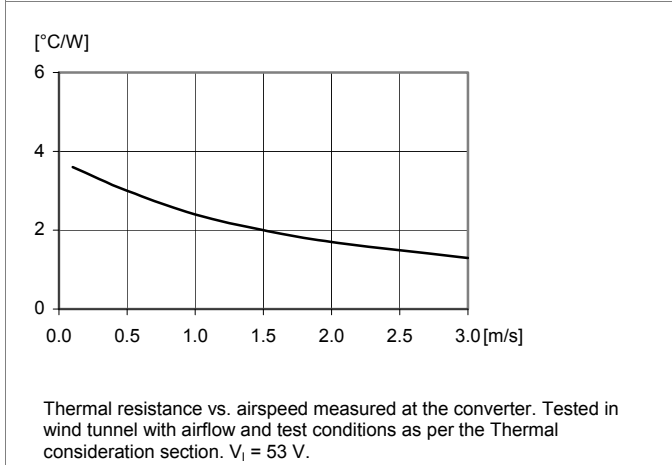
Thermal Resistance – Open frame



Output Current Derating – Base plate



Thermal Resistance – Base plate



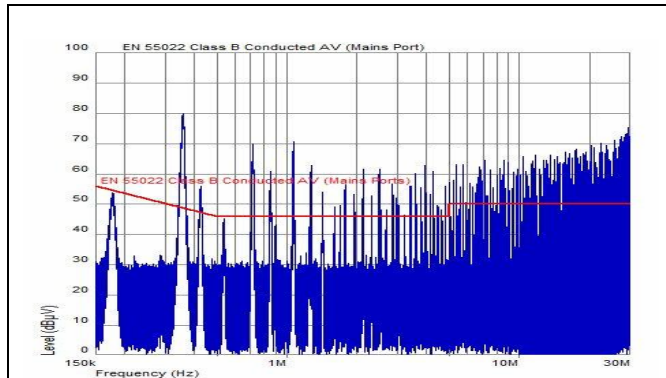
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EMC Specification

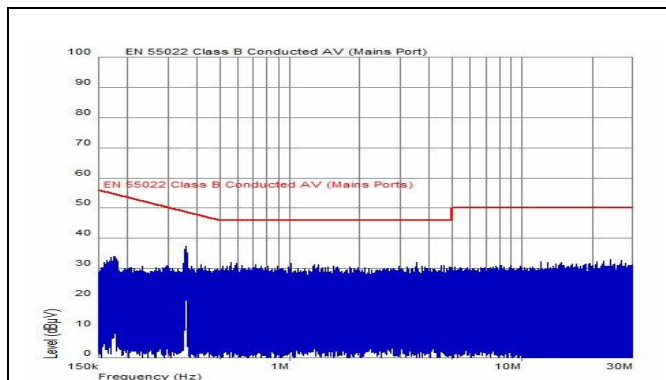
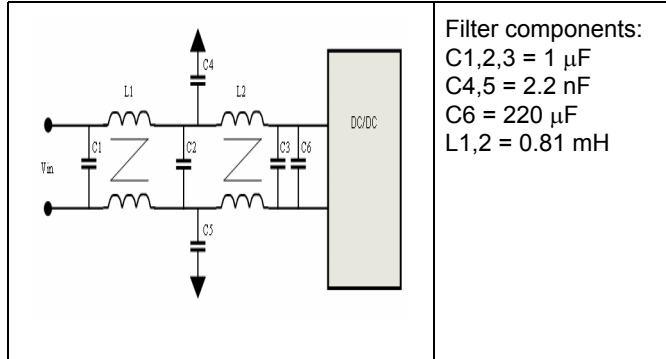
Conducted EMI measured according to EN55022, CISPR 22 and FCC part 15J (see test set-up). See Design Note 009 for detailed information. The fundamental switching frequency is 180 kHz for PKB 4204 PI at $V_I = 53$ V, max I_O .

Conducted EMI Input terminal value (typ)


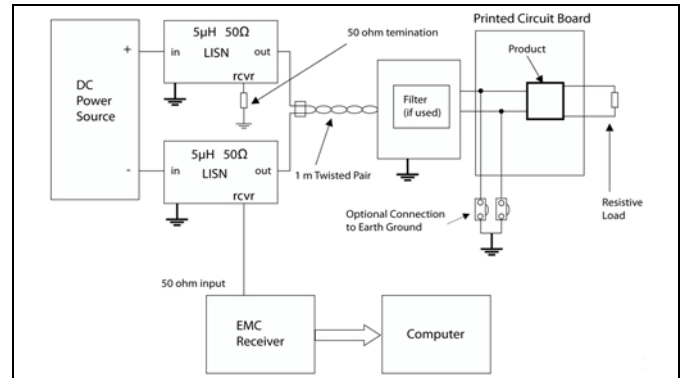
EMI without filter

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.



EMI with filter



Test set-up

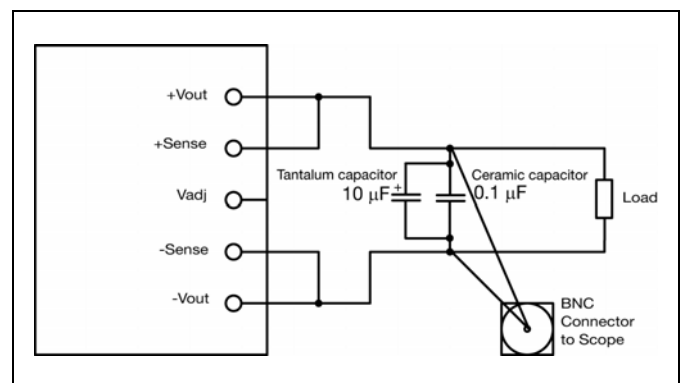
Layout recommendations

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

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

Output ripple and noise

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



Output ripple and noise test setup

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EN/LZT 146 439 R1C July 2011

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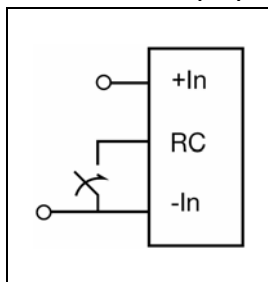
Operating information
Input Voltage

The input voltage range 40 to 75 Vdc meets the requirements of the European Telecom Standard ETS 300 132-2 for normal input voltage range in -48 and -60 Vdc systems, -40.5 to -57.0 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 T_{P1} must be limited to absolute max +125°C. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 80 Vdc.

Turn-on Input Voltage

The products monitor the input voltage and will turn on at predetermined levels.

Remote Control (RC)


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

The device should be capable of sinking 0.7 mA. When the RC pin is left open, the voltage generated on the RC pin is 1 – 5 V. The standard product is provided with “negative logic” remote control and will be off until the RC pin is connected to the -In. To turn on the product the voltage between RC pin and -In should be less than 1 V. To turn off the product the RC pin should be left open, or connected to a voltage higher than 6 V referenced to -In. In situations where it is desired to have the product to power up automatically without the need for control signals or a switch, the RC pin can be wired directly to -In.

The second option is “positive logic” remote control, which can be ordered by adding the suffix “P” to the end of the part number. When the RC pin is left open, the product starts up automatically when the input voltage is applied. Turn off is achieved by connecting the RC pin to the -In. To ensure safe turn off the voltage difference between RC pin and the -In pin shall be less than 1 V. The product will restart automatically when this connection is opened.

Input and Output Impedance

The impedance of both the input source and the load will interact with the impedance of the product. It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. The products are designed for stable operation without external capacitors connected to the input or output. The performance in some applications can be enhanced by addition of external capacitance as described under External Decoupling Capacitors. If the input voltage source contains significant

inductance, the addition of a 22 – 100 μ F capacitor across the input of the product will ensure stable operation. The minimum required capacitance value depends on the output power and the input voltage. The higher output power the higher input capacitance is needed. Approximately doubled capacitance value is required for a 24 V input voltage source compared to a 48V input voltage source.

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 PWB layouts and cabling. For semi-regulated or fixed turns ratio IBC (intermediate bus converters), there is no limit on the value of external output capacitance, but there are practical performance considerations that need to be made when using very large capacitor values such as ramp-up time of the DC/DC converter output voltage during start-up or turn-off discharge considerations.

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

Parallel Operation

It is not recommended to parallel the products without using external current sharing circuits.

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

The products are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit. When T_{P1} as defined in thermal consideration section exceeds 125°C the product will shut down. The product will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically when the temperature has dropped >10°C below the temperature threshold.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

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

Over Current Protection (OCP)

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

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Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

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maximum output short circuit current specified.

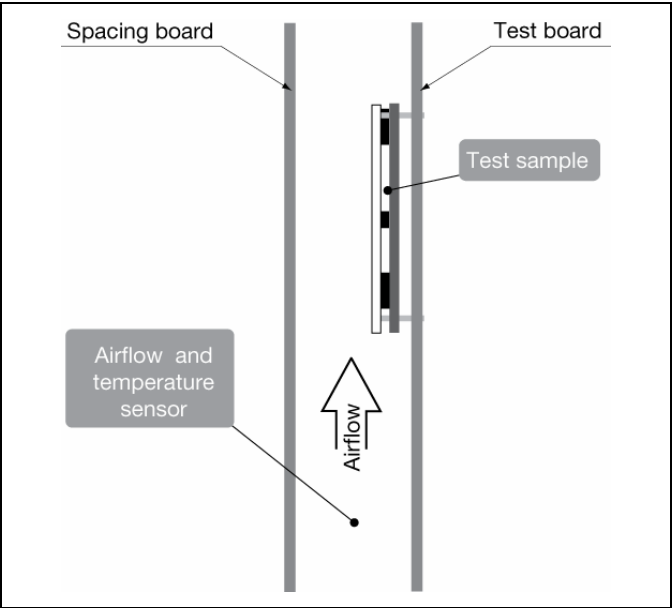
Thermal Consideration

General

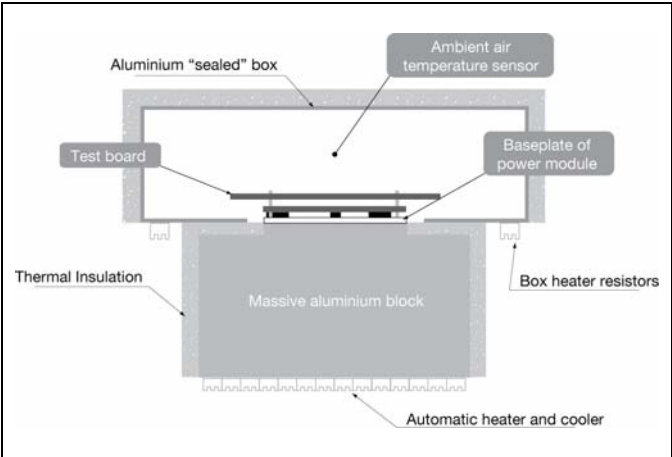
The products are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation.

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

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 305 x 305 mm.



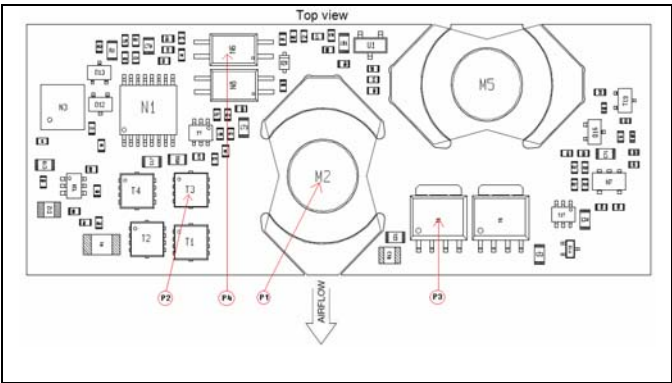
For products with base plate used in a sealed box/cold wall application, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction through the cold wall. The Output Current Derating graphs are found in the Output section for each model. The product is tested in a sealed box test set up with ambient temperatures 85, 55 and 25°C. See Design Note 028 for further details.



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. 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} , measured at the reference point P1 are not allowed and may cause permanent damage.

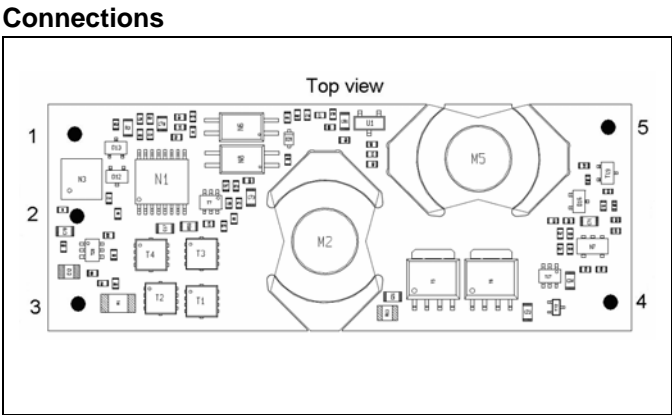
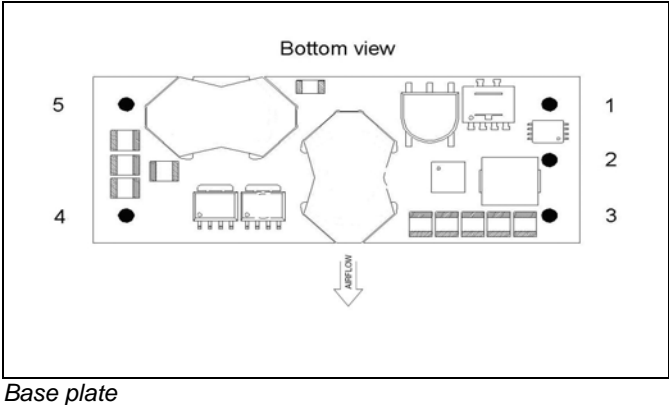
Position	Description	Max value
P1	Reference point	$T_{P1}=125^{\circ}\text{ C}$
P2	Mosfet case	$T_{P2}=125^{\circ}\text{ C}$
P3	Mosfet case	$T_{P3}=125^{\circ}\text{ C}$
P4	Optocouple	$T_{P4}=100^{\circ}\text{ C}$



Open frame

PKB4000 series Direct Converters
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

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Ambient Temperature Calculation

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

1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula $((1/\eta) - 1) \times \text{output power} = \text{power losses (Pd)}$.
 η = efficiency of product. E.g. 89.5 % = 0.895
2. Find the thermal resistance (Rth) in the Thermal Resistance graph found in the Output section for each model. **Note that the thermal resistance can be significantly reduced if a heat sink is mounted on the top of the base plate.**

Calculate the temperature increase (ΔT).
 $\Delta T = R_{th} \times P_d$

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

E.g. PKB 4204 PI at 1m/s:

1. $(1/0.945 - 1) \times 240 \text{ W} = 13.9 \text{ W}$
2. $13.9 \text{ W} \times 4.2^\circ\text{C/W} = 58.38^\circ\text{C}$
3. $125^\circ\text{C} - 58.38^\circ\text{C} = \text{max ambient temperature is } 66.62^\circ\text{C}$

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

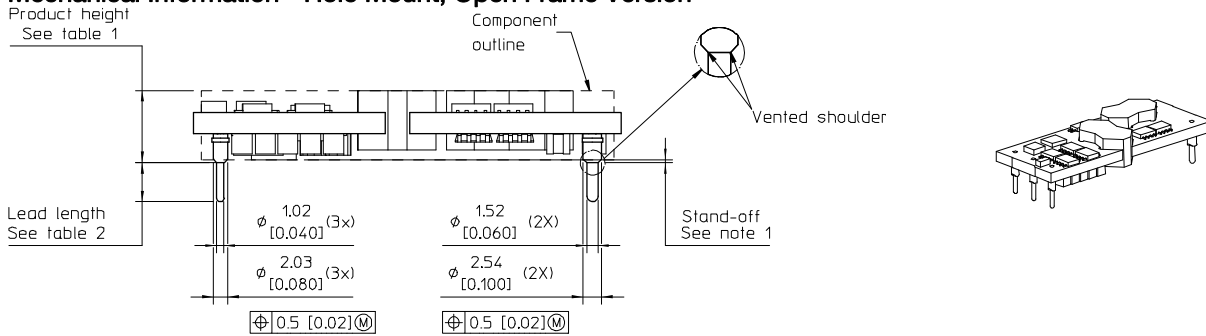
Connections

Pin	Designation	Function
1	+In	Positive input
2	RC	Remote control
3	-In	Negative input
4	-Out	Negative output
5	+Out	Positive output

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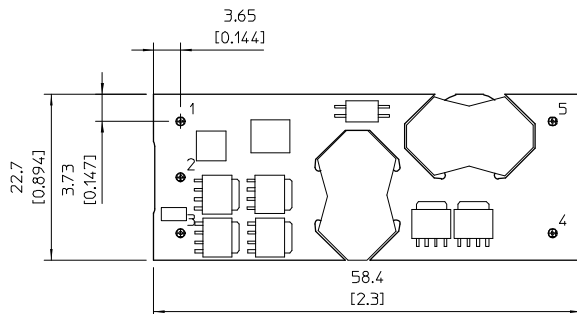
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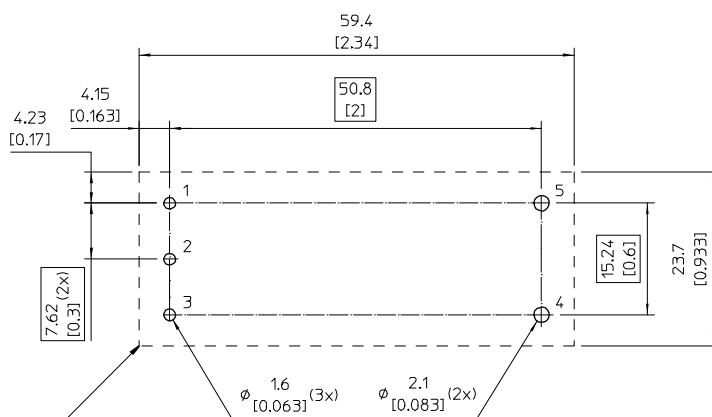
Mechanical Information - Hole Mount, Open Frame Version


TOP VIEW

Pin positions according to recommended footprint



RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT - TOP VIEW



Recommended keep away area for user components

The stand-off in combination with insulating material ensures that requirements as per IEC/EN/UL60950 are met and 1500 V isolation maintained even if open vias or traces are present under the DC/DC converter.

Table 1

Height option	Height max.
Standard	10.1 [0.397]
M	11.9 [0.468]

Table 2

Pin option	Lead length
Standard	5.33 [0.210]
LA	3.69 [0.145] cut
LB	4.57 [0.180] cut

Notes

- 1- Stand-off to non-conductive components
 min 0.1 [0.004] for Standard- option
 min 1.9 [0.075] for M- option
 Stand-off to conductive components
 min 0.9 [0.035] for Standard- option
 min 2.7 [0.106] for M- option

Pins:

Material: Copper alloy

 Plating: 0,1 μ m Gold over 2 μ m Nickel

Weight: Typical 26 g

All dimensions in mm [inch].

Tolerances unless specified

 x.x \pm 0.50 [0.02], x.xx \pm 0.25 [0.01]

(not applied on footprint or typical values)



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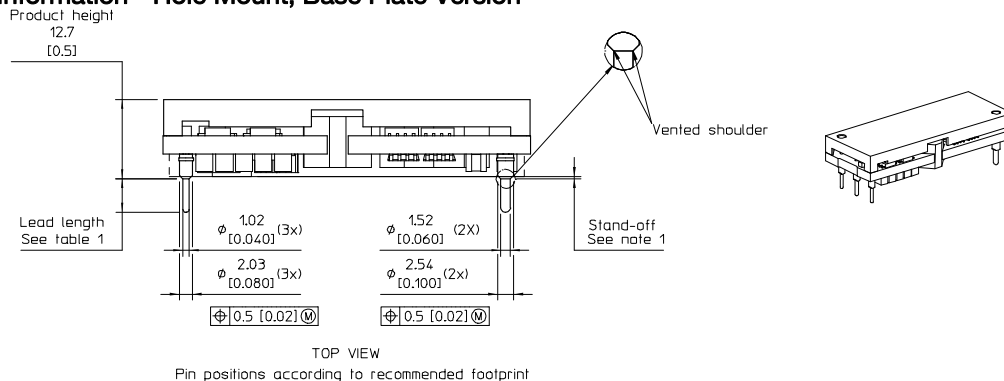
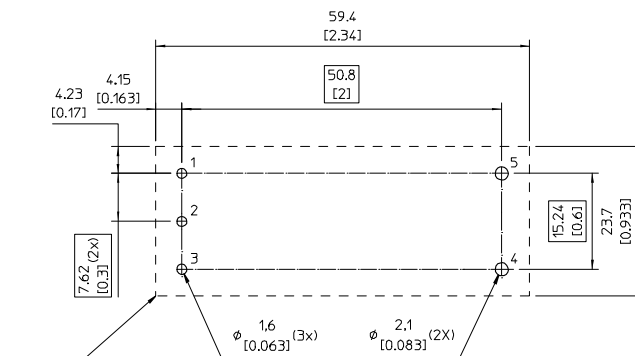
Mechanical Information - Hole Mount, Base Plate Version


Table 1

Pin option	Lead length
Standard	5.33 [0.210]
LA	3.69 [0.145] cut
LB	4.57 [0.180] cut

RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT - TOP VIEW


Notes

- Stand-off to non-conductive components
min 0.1 [0.004]
Stand-off to conductive components
min 0.9 [0.035]
- For screw attachment apply mounting torque of max 0.44 Nm [3.9 lbf in].
- M3 screws must not protrude more than 2.7 [0.106] into the base plate.

Case:

Material: Aluminium alloy

Pins:

Material: Copper alloy

Plating: 0.1 µm Gold over 2 µm Nickel

Recommended keep away area for user components

The stand-off in combination with insulating material ensures that requirements as per IEC/EN/UL60950 are met and 1500 V isolation maintained even if open vias or traces are present under the DC/DC converter.

Weight: Typical 45 g

All dimensions in mm [inch].

Tolerances unless specified

x.x ±0.50 [0.02], x.xx ±0.25 [0.01]

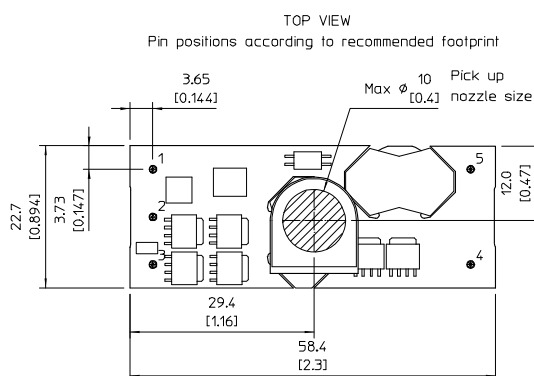
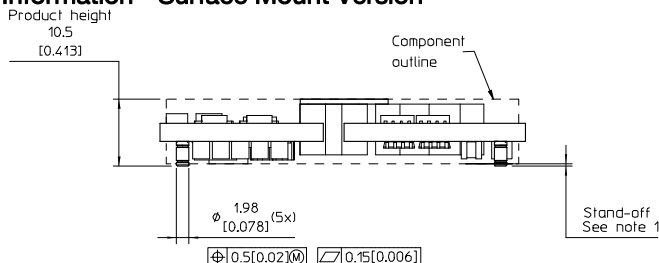
(not applied on footprint or typical values)



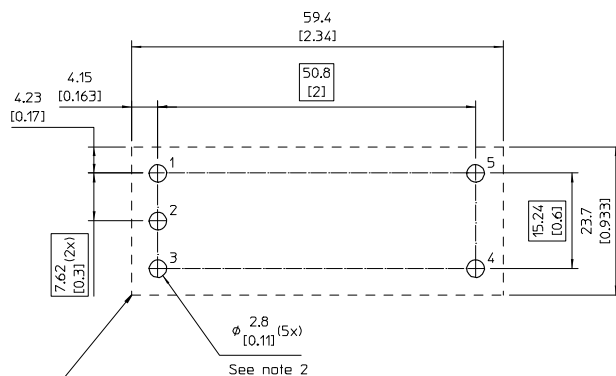
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Mechanical Information - Surface Mount Version


RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT - TOP VIEW



Recommended keep away area for user components

The stand-off in combination with insulating material ensures that requirements as per IEC/EN/UL60950 are met and 1500 V isolation maintained even if open vias or traces are present under the DC/DC converter.

Notes

- 1- Stand-off to non-conductive components
min 0.1 [0.004]
Stand-off to conductive components
min 0.9 [0.035]

2- Layout considerations

Use sufficient numbers of vias connected to output pin pads for optimal thermal and current connectivity.

Pins:

Material: Copper alloy

 Plating: 0.1 μ m Gold over 2 μ m Nickel

Weight: Typical 26 g

All dimensions in mm [inch].

Tolerances unless specified

 x.x \pm 0.50 [0.02], x.xx \pm 0.25 [0.01]

(not applied on footprint or typical values)



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Soldering Information - Surface Mounting

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

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

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

Minimum Pin Temperature Recommendations

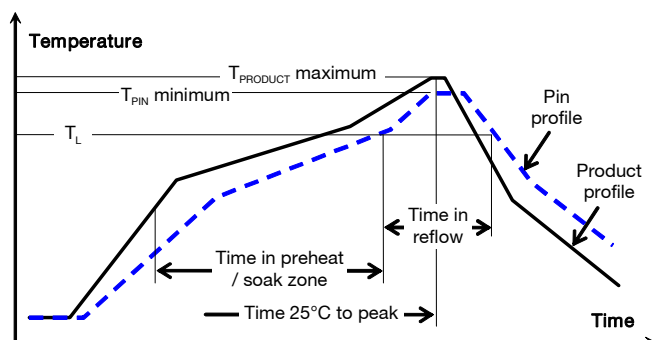
Pin number 4 is chosen as reference location for the minimum pin temperature recommendation since this will likely be the coolest solder joint during the reflow process.

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, a pin temperature (T_{PIN}) in excess of the solder melting temperature, (T_L , 183°C for Sn63Pb37) for more than 30 seconds and a peak temperature of 210°C is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

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

General reflow process specifications		SnPb eutectic	Pb-free
Average ramp-up ($T_{PRODUCT}$)		3°C/s max	3°C/s max
Typical solder melting (liquidus) temperature	T_L	183°C	221°C
Minimum reflow time above T_L		30 s	30 s
Minimum pin temperature	T_{PIN}	210°C	235°C
Peak product temperature	$T_{PRODUCT}$	225°C	260°C
Average ramp-down ($T_{PRODUCT}$)		6°C/s max	6°C/s max
Maximum time 25°C to peak		6 minutes	8 minutes


Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

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

Maximum Product Temperature Requirements

Top of the product PCB near pin 2 is chosen as reference location for the maximum (peak) allowed product temperature ($T_{PRODUCT}$) since this will likely be the warmest part of the product during the reflow process.

SnPb solder processes

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

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

Pb-free solder processes

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

During reflow $T_{PRODUCT}$ must not exceed 260 °C at any time.

Dry Pack Information

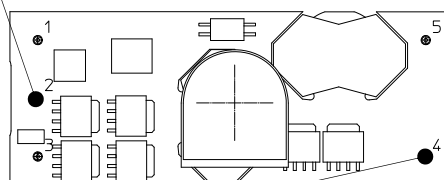
Products intended for Pb-free reflow soldering processes are delivered in standard moisture barrier bags according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-033 (Handling, packing, shipping and use of moisture/reflow sensitivity surface mount devices).

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

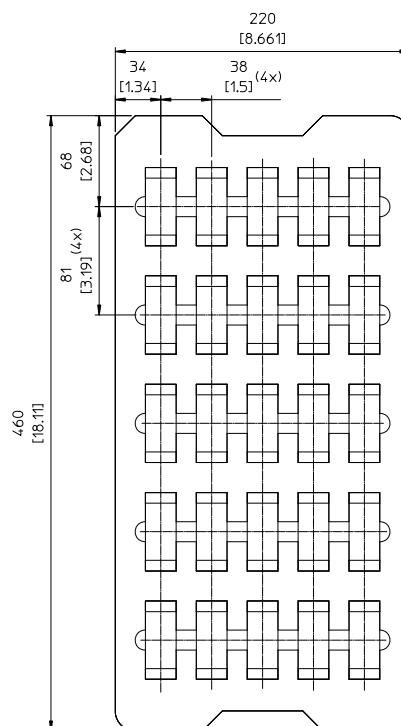
Thermocouple Attachment

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

TOP VIEW



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



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Product Qualification Specification

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

Notes

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

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



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- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
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- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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