PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

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 hightemperature 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		0
Thermal Consideration		
Connections		2
Mechanical Information		3
Soldering Information		
Delivery Information		7
Product Qualification Specification		8



Technical Specification

EN/LZT 146 439 R2A

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PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

Ordering Information

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

Product number and Packaging

PKB 4204 n1 n2 n3 n4 n5 n6							
Options	n ₁	n ₂	n ₃	n ₄	n ₅	n ₆	
Mounting	0						
Remote control logic		0					
Baseplate			0				
Increased stand-off				0			
Pin length					0		
Delivery package						0	

Options	Des	cription
n ₁	PI SI	Through hole Surface mount
n ₂	Ρ	Negative * Positive
n ₃	HS	Open frame * Baseplate
n ₄	М	Increased stand-off
n ₅	LA LB	5.30 mm * 3.69 mm 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/ 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.

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

EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
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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).

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

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex

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 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. P*roduct related standards, e.g. IEEE 802.3af *Power over Ethernet*, and ETS-300132-2 *Power interface at the input to telecom equipment, operated by direct current (dc)* are based on IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 with regards to safety.

Flex Power Modules DC/DC converters, Power interface modules and DC/DC regulators are UL 60950-1 recognized and certified in accordance with EN 60950-1. The flammability rating for all construction parts of the products meet requirements for V-0 class material according to IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing, test flames* – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters

The product may provide basic or functional insulation between input and output according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 (see Safety Certificate), different conditions shall be met if the output of a basic or a functional insulated product shall be considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV). For basic insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV) if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source provides supplementary or double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.
- The input source provides functional or basic insulation from the AC mains and the product's output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

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

- The input source provides double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.
- The input source provides basic or supplementary insulation from the AC mains and the product's output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.
- The input source is reliably connected to protective earth and provides basic or supplementary insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 and the maximum input source voltage is 60 Vdc.

Galvanic isolation between input and output is verified in an electric strength test and the isolation voltage (V_{iso}) meets the voltage strength requirement for basic insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

It is recommended to use a slow blow fuse at the input of each 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

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Char	Characteristics			typ	max	Unit
T _{P1} Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)			-30		+90	°C
T _S Storage temperature		-55		+125	°C	
VI	V _I Input voltage		-0.5		+80	V
V_{iso}	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	Positive logic option	-0.5		15	V
V RC	(see Operating Information section)	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



	Technical Specification		
PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017	
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex		

Electrical Specification 12 V, 20 A / 240 W

T_{P1} = -30 to +90°C, V₁ = 40 to 75 V, unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V₁= 53 V, max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions. Additional C_{in} = 220 μ F, C_{out} =220 μ F. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types

Charao	cteristics	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Vı	Input voltage range		40		75	V
V _{loff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	32	33	34	V
V _{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	34	35	36	V
Cı	Internal input capacitance			11		μF
RC	RC pin sink current	negative logic	0.7			mA
V _{RC}	RC open circuit voltage			6.18		V
$V_{\text{RC-th}}$	RC transition threshold	negative logic		2.10		V
D	Output power	V ₁ = 40 V	0		240	- w
		V ₁ = 48 V	0		240	
Po		V ₁ = 53 V	0		240	
		V ₁ = 75 V	0		240	
		50% of max I_0 , V_1 = 48 V		95.5		
		$max I_{O}$, V_{I} = 48 V		95.0		%
ŋ	Efficiency	50% of max I_0 , V_1 = 53 V		95.3		70
		max I_0 , $V_1 = 53 V$		94.9		
P _d	Power Dissipation	max I _o		12.5	17	W
⊃ _{li}	Input idling power	I ₀ = 0 A, V ₁ = 53 V		3.5		W
⊃ _{RC}	Input standby power	V ₁ = 53 V (turned off with RC)		0.11		W
s	Switching frequency	0-100% of max I _o		180		kHz

V _{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T _{P1} = +25°C, V _I = 53 V, I _O = 10 A	11.76	12.00	12.24	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I _o	11.64		12.36	V
	Idling voltage	I ₀ = 0 A	11.76		12.24	V
Vo	^o Line regulation	Max I _o		3	10	mV
	Load regulation	$V_1 = 53 V$, 0-100% of max I_0		3	10	mV
V _{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	$V_1 = 53 V$, Load step 50-75-50% of		450	600	mV
t _{tr}	Load transient recovery time	max I _o , di/dt = 1 A/µs		10	20	μs
t _r	Ramp-up time (from 10–90% of V _{Oi})	0-100% of max I _o	4	8	12	ms
ts	Start-up time (from V ₁ connection to 90% of V _{Oi})		6	12	19	ms
t _f	V_1 shut-down fall time (from V_1 off to 10% of V_0)	max I _o		1		ms
ч		I ₀ = 0 A		7.4		S
	RC start-up time	Max I _o		11		ms
t _{RC}	RC shut-down fall time (from RC off to 10% of V_0)	Max I _o		1.4		ms
		I _O = 0A		26		ms
lo	Output current		0		20	А
l _{lim}	Current limit threshold	$T_{P1} < max T_{P1}$	22	28	32	А
I _{sc}	Short circuit current	T _{P1} = 25°C, see Note 1		29		А
C _{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T _{P1} = 25°C, see Note 2	220		6500	μF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, max $\rm I_{\rm O}$		70	150	mVp-p

Note 1: Constant current $V_0 < 0.5 V$.

Note 2: See Operating Information section.

PKB 4204 PI

Technical Specification

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11

30

32 [A]

28

Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O , T_{P1} = +25°C

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
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Typical Characteristics 12 V, 20 A / 240 W

Efficiency

11.00

10.50

0

5

Output voltage vs. load current at T_{P1} = +25°C

10

15

20 [A]



•75 V

4

2

0

22

24

26

Power Dissipation

PKB 4204 PI

•75 V

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Technical Specification

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex	

Typical Characteristics 12 V, 20 A / 240 W

PKB 4204 PI

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 – Open frame



Technical Specification

EN/LZT 146 439 R2A

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PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W

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 I₀.

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

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
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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 Flex 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_0). The product will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the

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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_1 =53 V.

The product is tested on a 254 x 254 mm, 35 μ m (1 oz), 16-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 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° C
P2	Mosfet case	Т _{Р2=} 125° С
P3	Mosfet case	T _{P3=} 125° C
P4	Optocouple	T _{P4=} 100° C



Open frame

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
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Connections



Ambient Temperature Calculation

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

1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula $((1/\eta) - 1) \times$ output power = power losses (Pd). η = efficiency of product. E.g. 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). ΔT = Rth x Pd

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

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

1. (1/0.945 - 1) × 240 W = 13.9 W

2. 13.9 W × 4.2° C/W = 58.38° C

3. 125 °C - 58.38°C = max ambient temperature is 66.62°C

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

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



IEC/EN/UL60950 are met and 1500 V isolation maintained even if open vias ar traces are present under the DC/DC converter.



Weight: Typical 26 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)



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)

Technical Specification EN/LZT 146 439 R2A PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters November 2017 Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W © Flex **Mechanical Information - Surface Mount Version** Product height 10.5 Component [0.413] outline 7.0 1.98 Stand-off See note 1 ¢ [0.078] (5×) TOP VIEW Pin positions according to recommended footprint 10 Pick up 3.65 Max Ø [0.4] nozzle size [0.144] •⁵ Ę È 12.0 [0.47] 3.73 [0.147] 22.7 [0.894] 0000 •⁴ 000 , רדט^{וו}טטטו 29.4 [1.16] 58.4 [2.3] RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT - TOP VIEW Notes 1- Stand-off to non-conductive components 59.4 min 0.1 [0.004] [2.34] Stand-off to conductive components 50.8 [2] min 0.9 [0.035] 4.15 4.23 [0.163] 2- Layout considerations [0.17] Use sufficient numbers of vias connected to output pin pads for optimal thermal and ⊕5_ Æ current connectivity. 15.24 [0.6] 23.7 [0.933] $\dot{\oplus}^2$ Pins: Material: Copper alloy 7.62 [0.3] Plating: 0,1 µm Gold over 2 µm Nickel Ŕ ¢ 2.8 (5×) 2.8 See note 2 Recommended keep away area for user components The stand-off in combination with insulating material ensures that requirements as per Weight: Typical 26 g IEC/EN/UL60950 are met and 1500 V isolation maintained even if open vias or traces All dimensions in mm (inch). Tolerances unless specified are present under the DC/DC converter. E x.x ±0.50 [0.02], x.xx ±0.25 [0.01] (not applied on footprint or typical values)

PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex	

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	TL	183°C	221°C
Minimum reflow time above $T_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$		30 s	30 s
Minimum pin temperature	T _{PIN}	210°C	235°C
Peak product temperature	TPRODUCT	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}



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

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Soldering Information - Hole Mounting

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

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

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

Delivery Package Information

Surface Mount Version

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

Tray Specifications		
Material	Antistatic PPE	
Surface resistance	$10^{5} < Ohm/square < 10^{12}$	
Bakability	The trays can be baked at maximum 125°C for 48 hours	
Tray thickness	17.4 mm [0.685 inch]	
Box capacity	100 products (5 full trays/box)	
Tray weight	120 g empty, 640 g full tray	



X- Vacuum pickup area

Delivery Package Information Hole Mount, Open Frame version Hole Mount, Base Plate version The products are delivered in antistatic trays.

Tray Specifications Material PE Foam Surface resistance $10^5 < Ohm/square < 10^{12}$ Bakability The trays are not bakeable Tray thickness 22 mm [0.87 inch] Box capacity 75 products (3 full trays/box) Open frame version 40 g empty, 690 g full tray Tray weight Base plate version 40 g empty, 1165 g full tray

Technical Specification



PKB 4204 Series DC-DC Converters	EN/LZT 146 439 R2A	November 2017
Input 40-75 V, Output up to 20 A / 240 W	© Flex	

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 g²/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)