

# TDK-Lambda

## PXB15-xxSxx

### Single Output 15 Watt DC/DC Converters



The PXB15 series is approved to UL/CSA/EN/IEC 60950-1.

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Absolute Maximum Rating				
Parameter	Model	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	12SXX		18	V <sub>DC</sub>
	24SXX		36	
	48SXX		75	
	12SXX		36	
	24SXX		50	
Transient (100mS)	48SXX		100	
	All		5	V/mS
	All	-40	85	°C
Operating Case Temperature			105	°C
Storage Temperature	All	-55	125	°C

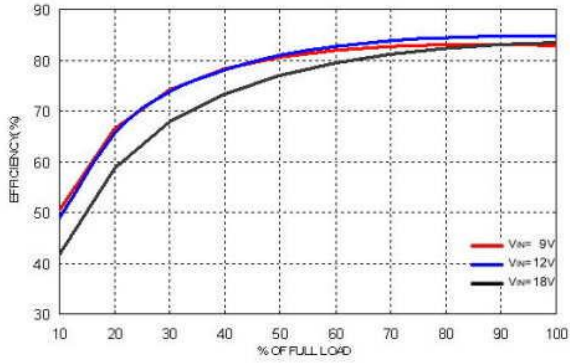
Output Specification					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Range (V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>in</sub> (nom) ; Full Load ; T <sub>A</sub> =25 °C)	XXS3P3	3.267	3.3	3.333	V <sub>DC</sub>
	XXS05	4.95	5	5.05	
	XXS12	11.88	12	12.12	
	XXS15	14.85	15	15.15	
Voltage Adjustability(See Page 33)	All	-10		+10	%
Output Regulation Line (V <sub>in</sub> (min) to V <sub>in</sub> (max) at Full Load) Load (0% to 100% of Full Load)	All	-0.2		+0.2	%
		-0.2		+0.2	
Output Ripple & Noise(See Page 29) Peak-to-Peak (20MHz bandwidth) (Measured with a 1uF M/C and a 10uF T/C )	XXS3P3		75		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
	XXS05				
	XXS12		100		
	XXS15				
Temperature Coefficient	All	-0.02		+0.02	%/°C
Output Voltage Overshoot (V <sub>in</sub> (min) to V <sub>in</sub> (max) ; Full Load ; T <sub>A</sub> =25 °C)	All		0	3	% V <sub>OUT</sub>
Dynamic Load Response (V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>in</sub> (nom) ; T <sub>A</sub> =25 °C) Load step change from 75% to 100% or 100 to 75% of Full Load Peak Deviation Settling Time (V <sub>OUT</sub> □ 10% peak deviation)	All		300		mV
	All		250		μS
Output Current	XXS3P3	0		4000	mA
	XXS05	0		3000	
	XXS12	0		1300	
	XXS15	0		1000	
Output Over Voltage Protection (Voltage Clamped)	XXS3P3	3.7		5.4	V <sub>DC</sub>
	XXS05	5.6		7.0	
	XXS12	13.5		19.6	
	XXS15	16.8		20.5	
Output Over Current Protection	All		150		% FL.
Output Short Circuit Protection	All	Hiccup, automatic recovery			

Input Specification					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	12SXX	9	12	18	V <sub>DC</sub>
	24SXX	18	24	36	
	48SXX	36	48	75	
Input Current (Maximum value at V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>in(nom)</sub> ; Full Load)	12S3P3			1375	mA
	12S05			1524	
	12S12			1605	
	12S15			1506	
	24S3P3			671	
	24S05			763	
	24S12			783	
	24S15			744	
	48S3P3			336	
	48S05			372	
	48S12			387	
Input Standby Current (Typical value at V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>in(nom)</sub> ; No Load)	12S3P3		120		mA
	12S05		90		
	12S12		40		
	12S15		40		
	24S3P3		50		
	24S05		65		
	24S12		20		
	24S15		20		
	48S3P3		40		
	48S05		40		
	48S12		15		
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-on Threshold	12SXX			9	V <sub>DC</sub>
	24SXX			18	
	48SXX			36	
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-off Threshold	12SXX		8		V <sub>DC</sub>
	24SXX		14.5		
	48SXX		30.5		
Input Reflected Ripple Current (See Page 29) (5 to 20MHz, 12μH source impedance)	All		30		mA <sub>P-P</sub>
Start Up Time (V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>in(nom)</sub> and constant resistive load)	All		Power up	30	mS
			Remote ON/OFF	30	
Remote ON/OFF Control (See Page 35) (The ON/OFF pin voltage is referenced to -V <sub>IN</sub> )	All		Negative Logic DC-DC ON(Short)	0	1.2
			DC-DC OFF(Open)	3	15
			Positive Logic DC-DC ON(Open)	3	15
			DC-DC OFF(Short)	0	1.2
Remote Off Input Current	All		2.5		mA
Input Current of Remote Control Pin	All	-0.5		1.0	mA

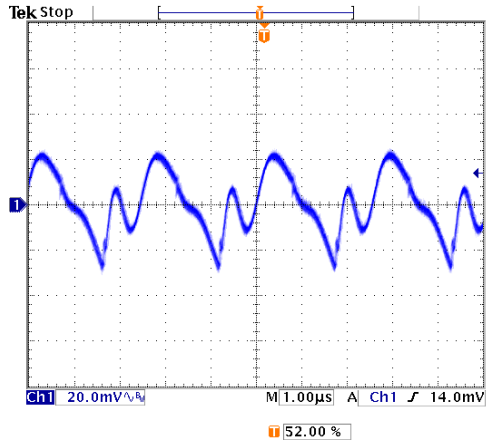
General Specification					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Efficiency(See Page 29) ( $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$ ; Full Load ; $T_A=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	12S3P3		84		%
	12S05		86		
	12S12		85		
	12S15		87		
	24S3P3		86		
	24S05		86		
	24S12		87		
	24S15		88		
	48S3P3		86		
	48S05		88		
	48S12		88		
48S15		88			
Isolation Voltage Input to Output Input (Output) to Case	All	1600 1000			$V_{DC}$
Isolation Resistance	All	1			$G\Omega$
Isolation Capacitance	All			1000	$pF$
Switching Frequency	All		400		$KHz$
Weight	All		15		$g$
MTBF(See Page 39) Bellcore TR-NWT-000332, $T_C=40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ MIL-STD-217F	All		$1.330 \times 10^6$ $5.630 \times 10^5$		hours

Characteristic Curves

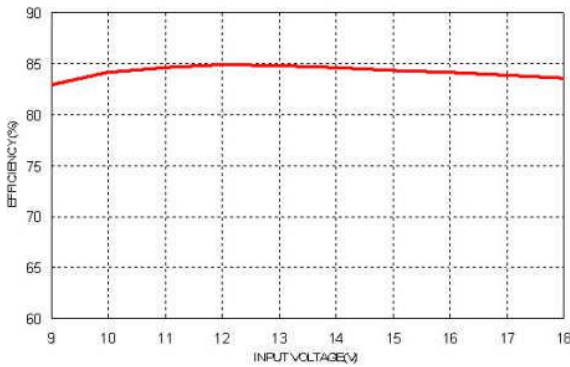
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S3P3



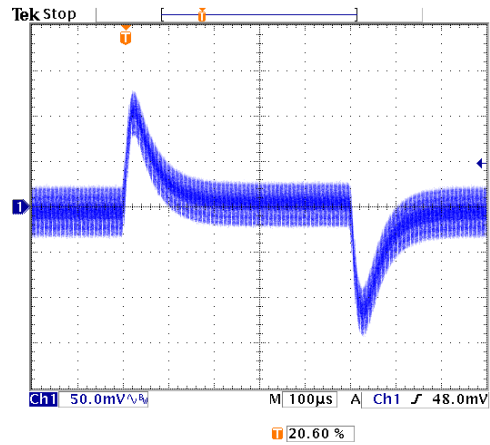
Efficiency versus Output Current



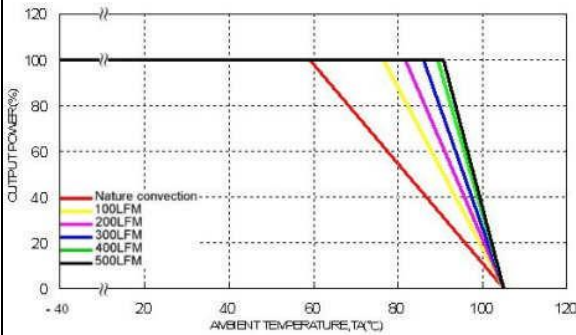
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



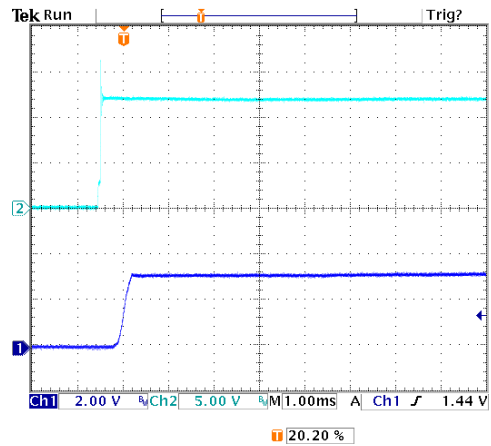
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



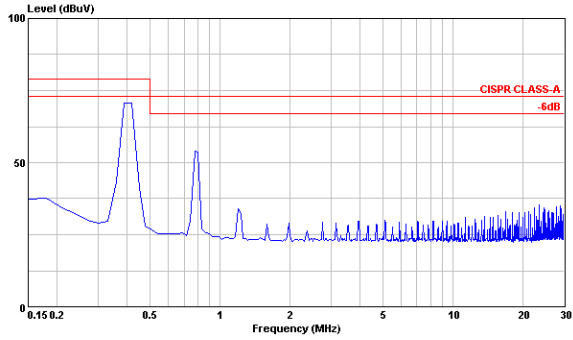
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



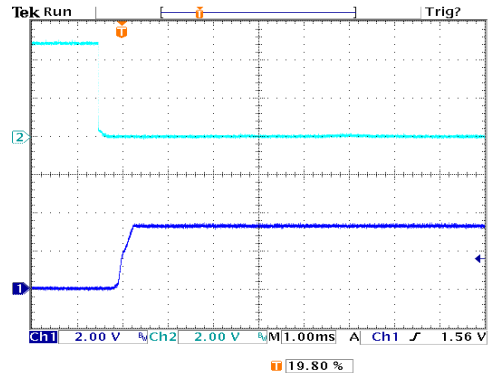
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

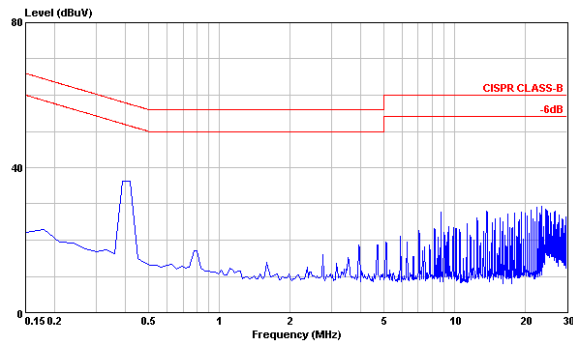
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S3P3



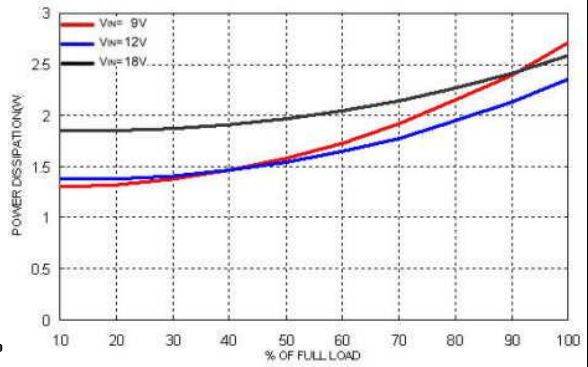
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



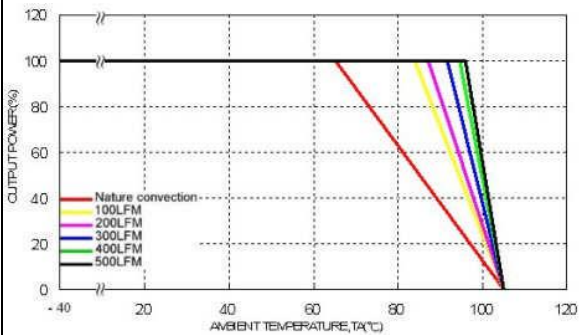
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



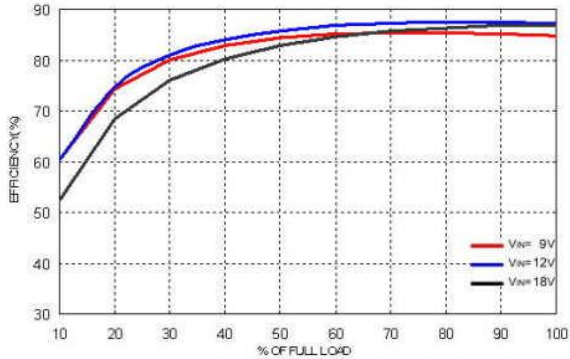
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



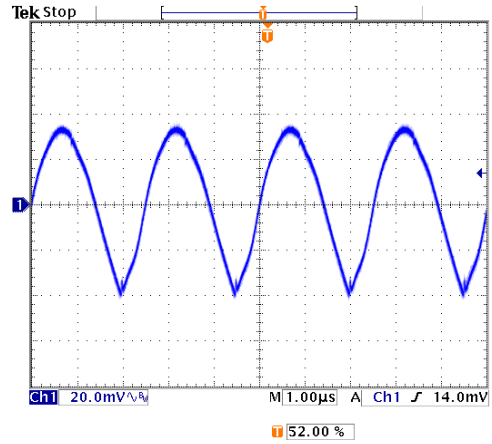
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

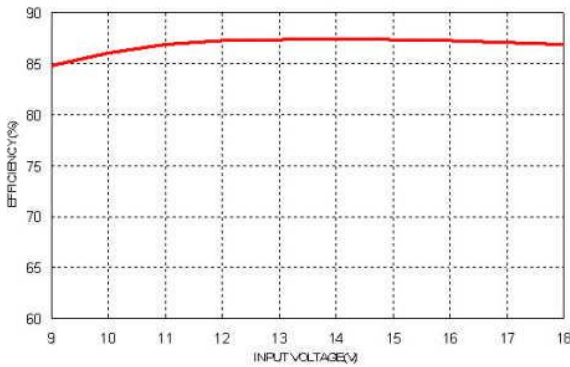
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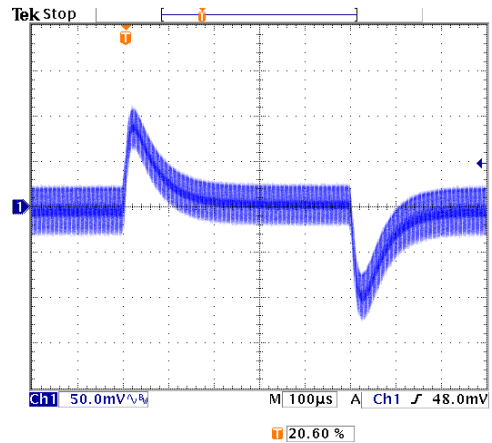
Efficiency versus Output Current



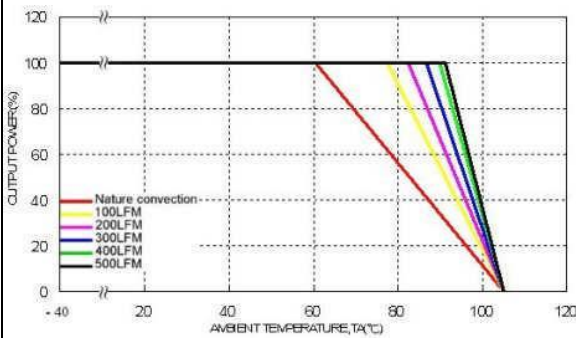
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



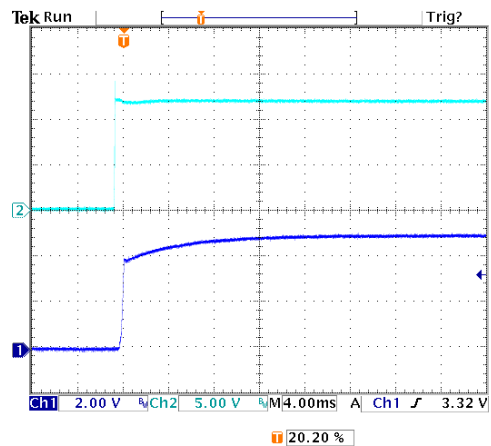
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



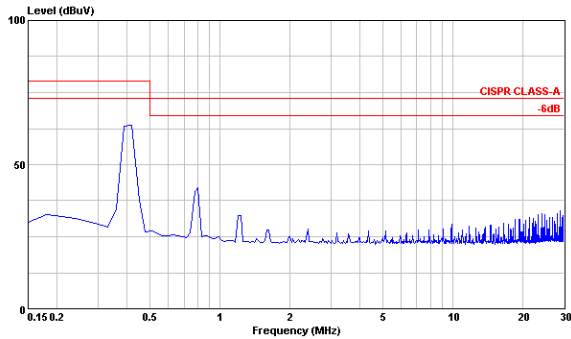
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



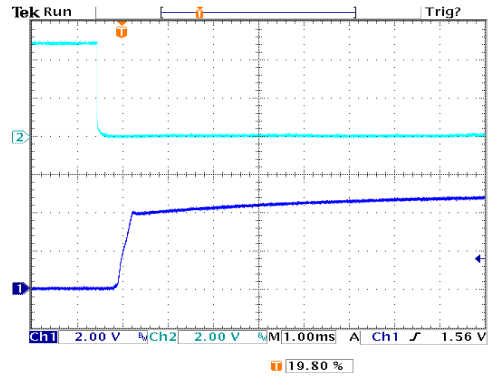
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

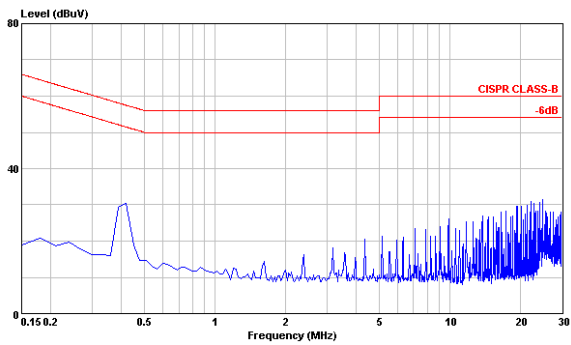
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S05



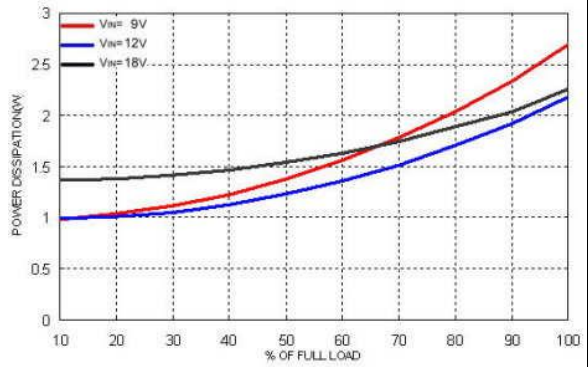
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



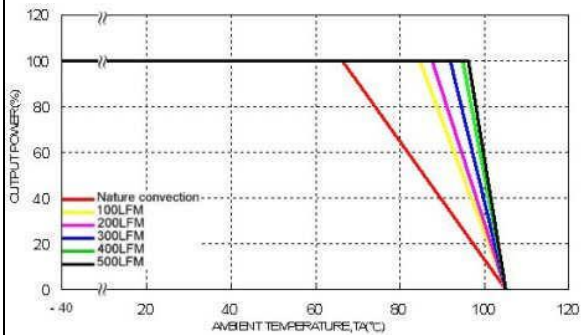
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Current

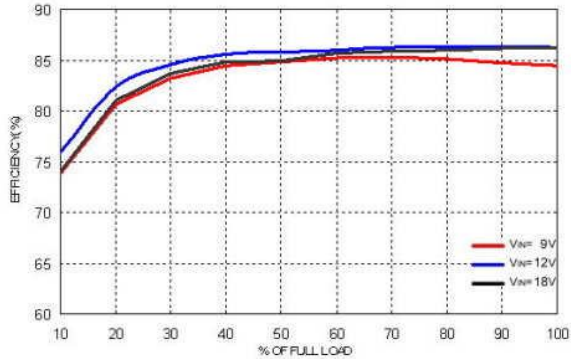


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

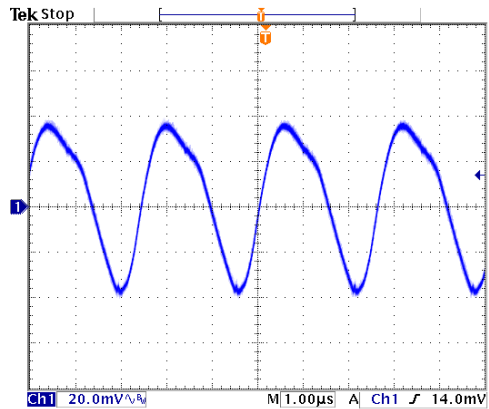


Characteristic Curves (Continued)

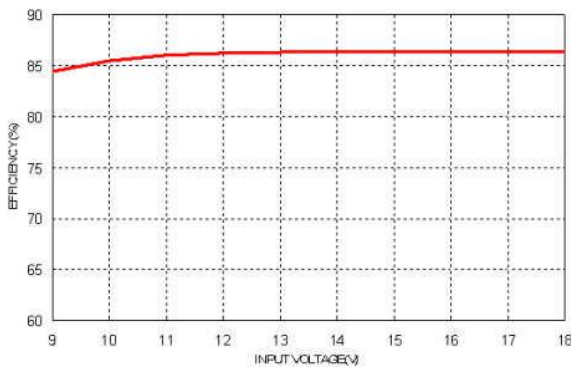
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S12



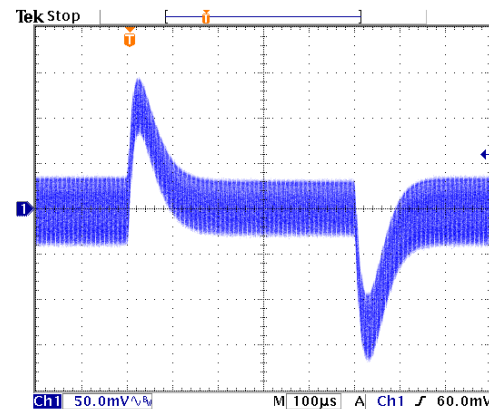
Efficiency versus Output Current



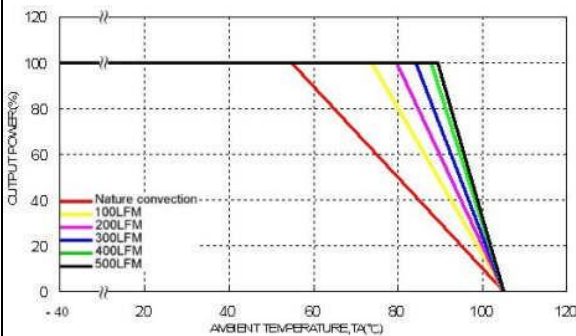
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



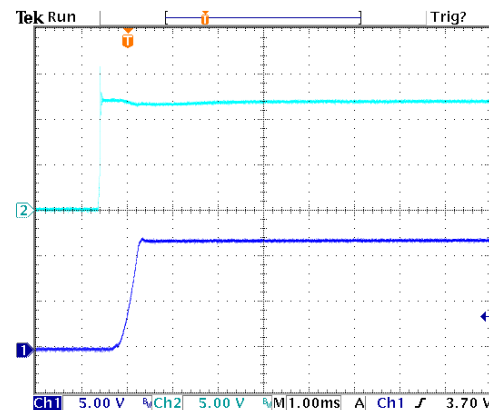
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



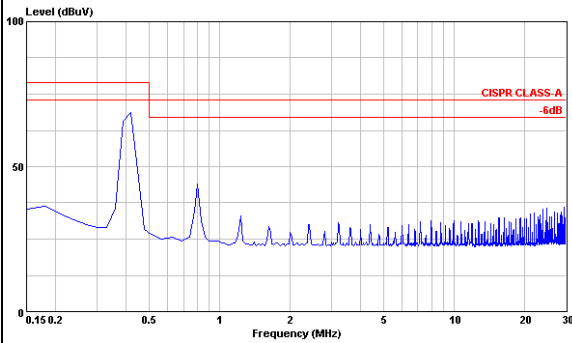
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



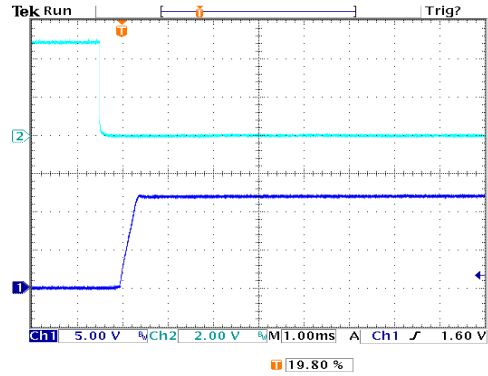
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

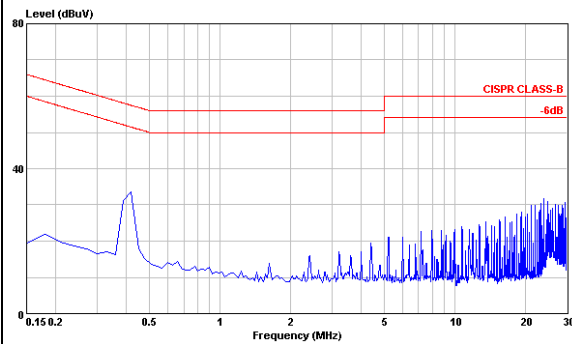
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S12



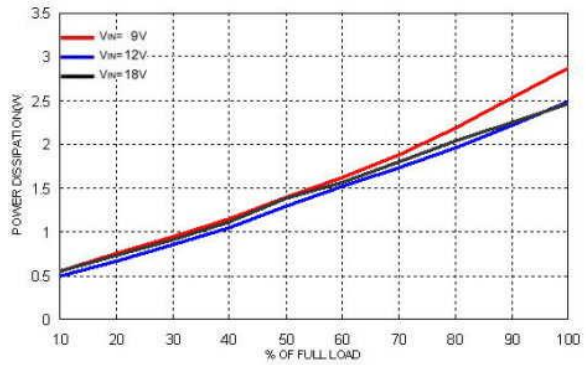
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



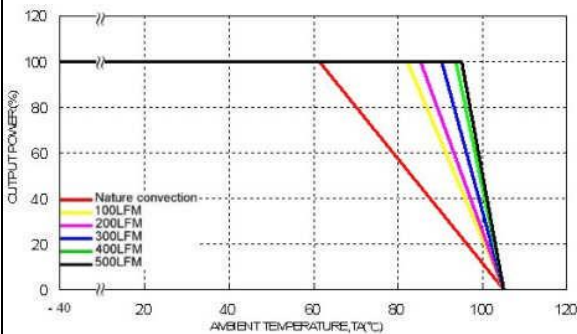
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



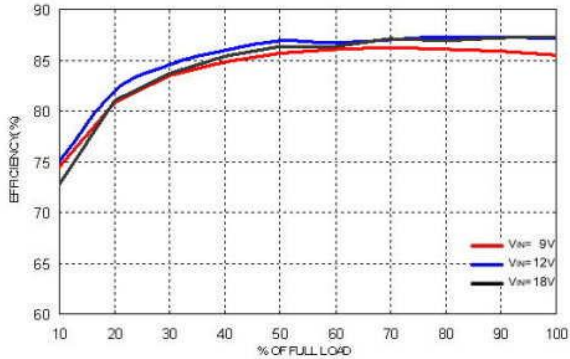
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



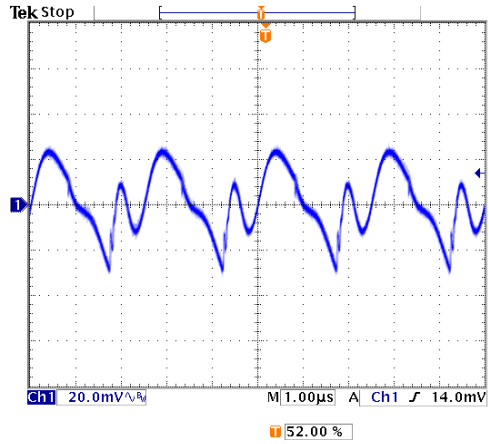
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink  
and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

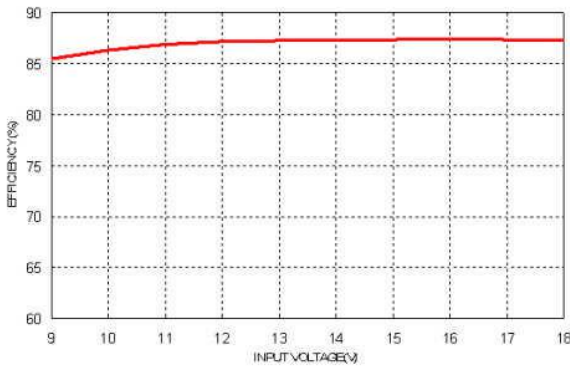
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S15



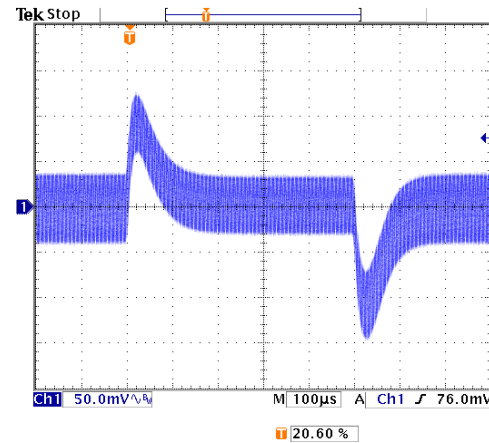
Efficiency versus Output Current



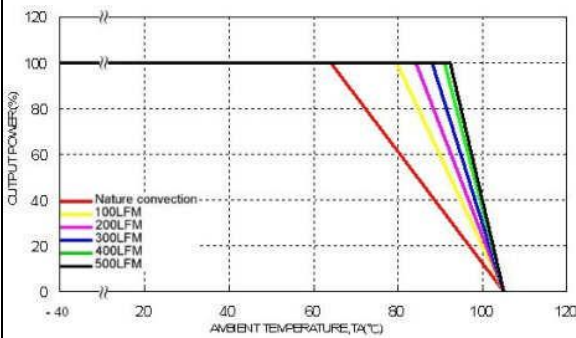
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



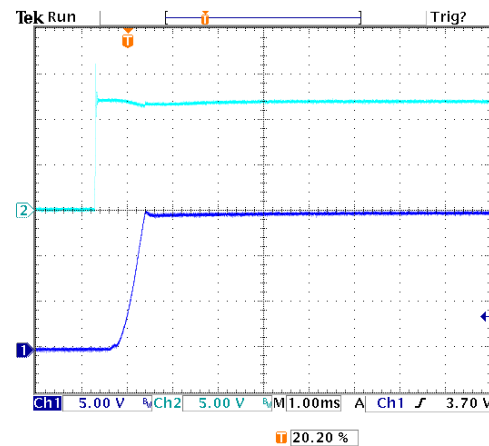
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



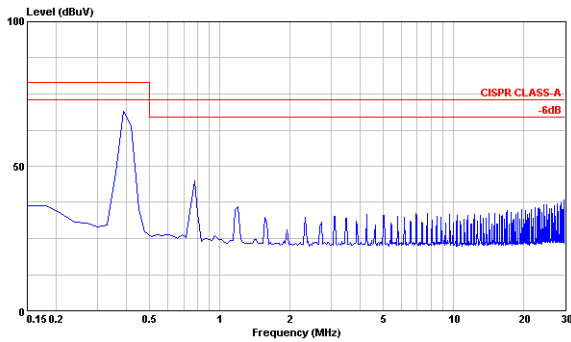
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



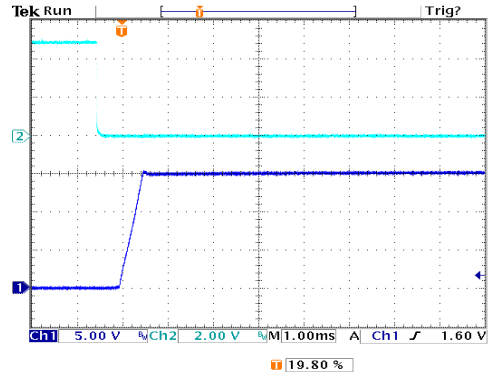
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

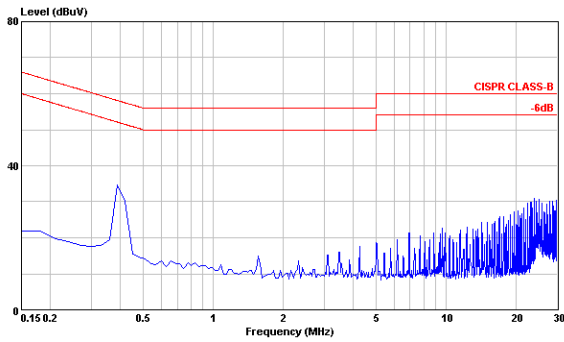
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-12S15



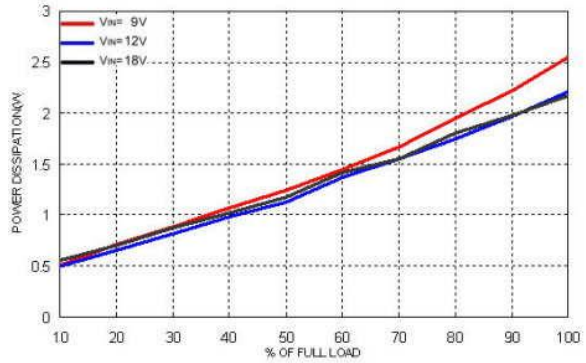
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



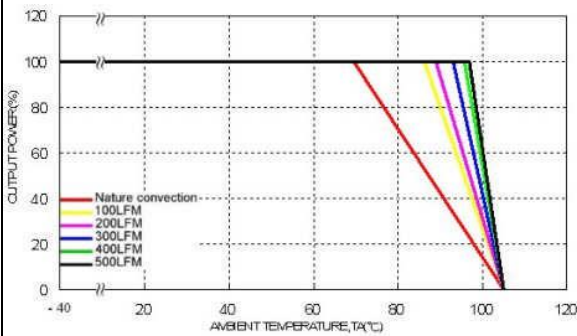
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



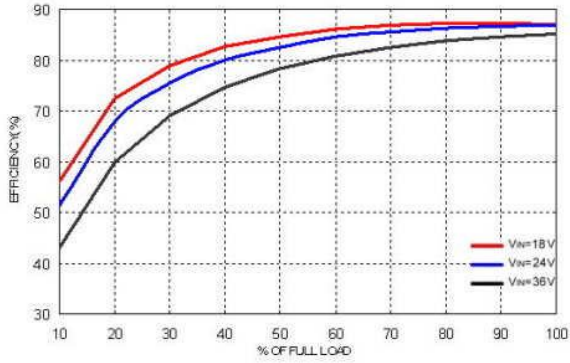
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



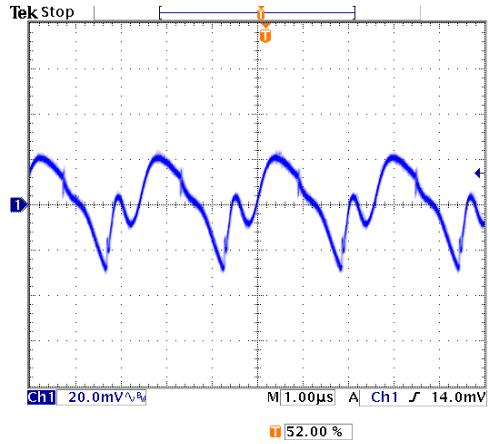
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink  
and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

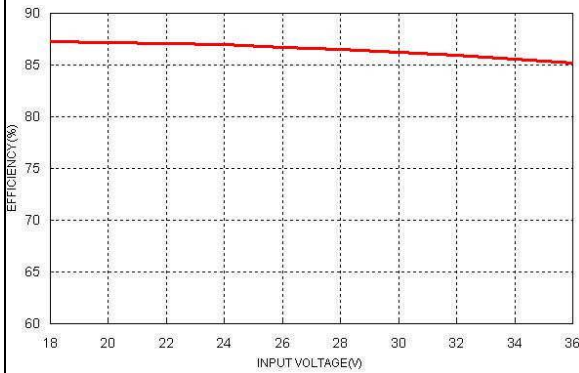
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S3P3



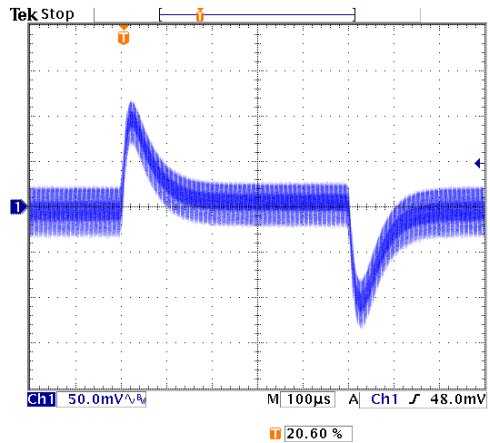
Efficiency versus Output Current



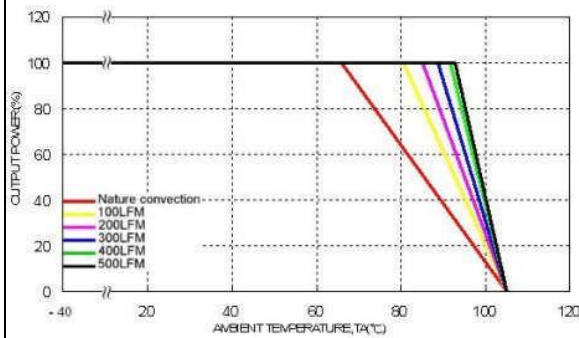
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



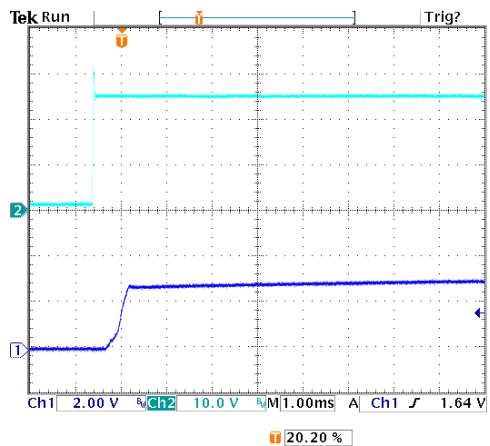
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



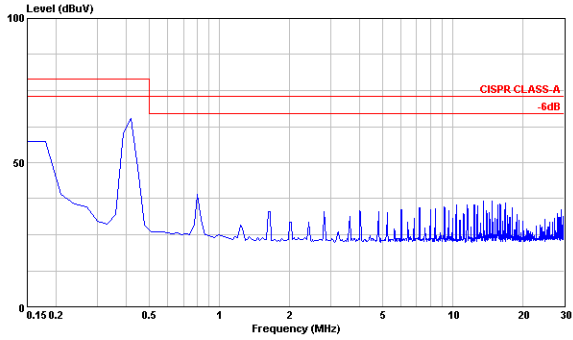
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



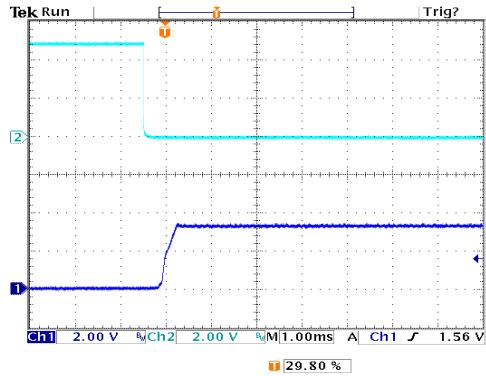
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

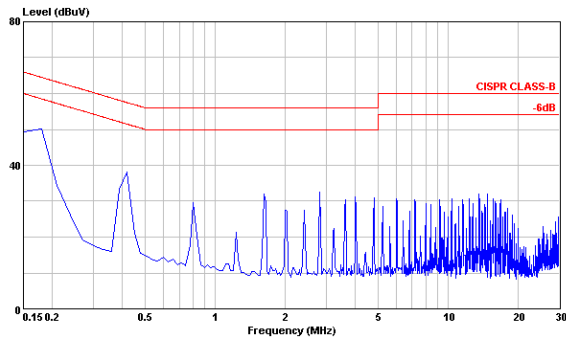
All test conditions are at 25 °C . PXB15-24S3P3



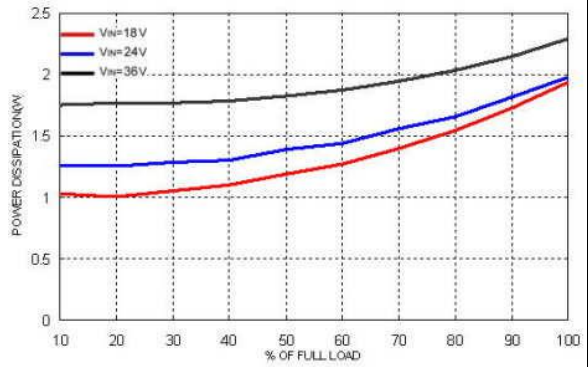
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



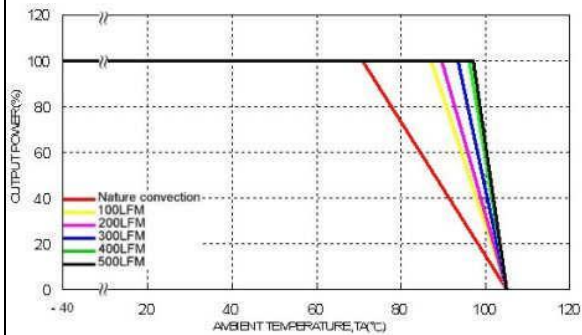
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Current

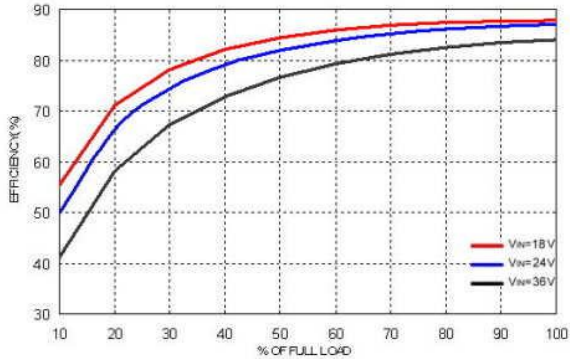


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

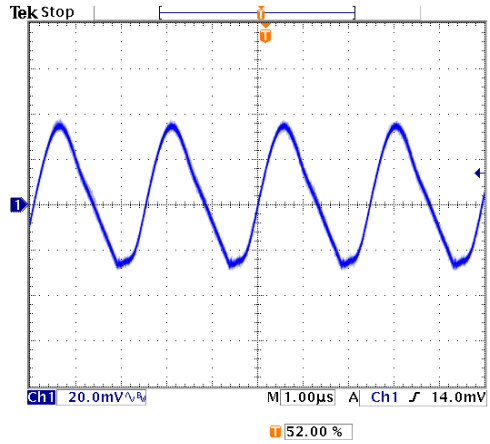


Characteristic Curves (Continued)

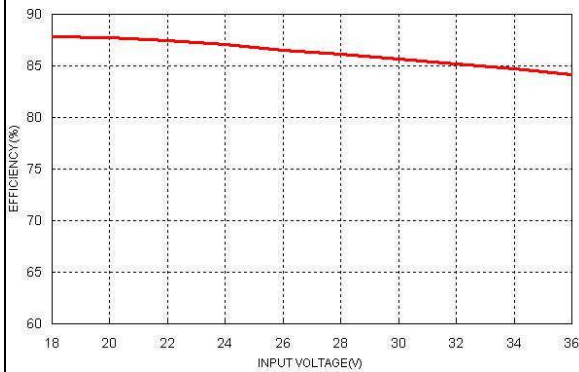
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S05



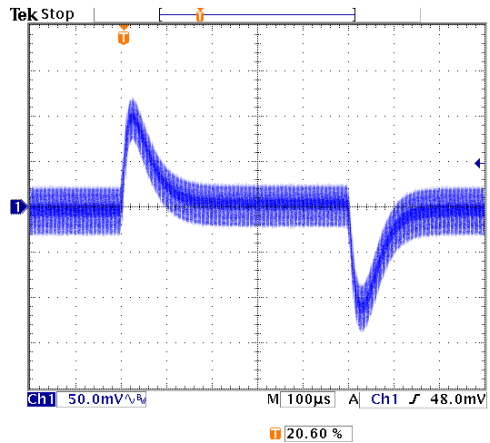
Efficiency versus Output Current



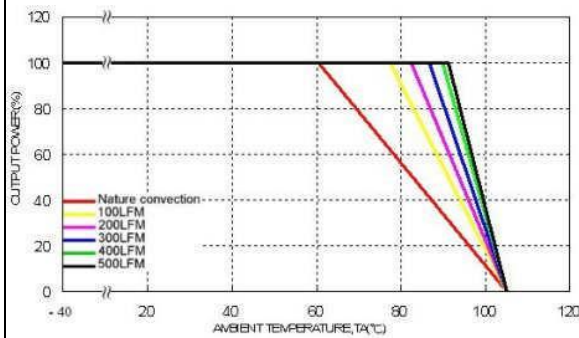
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



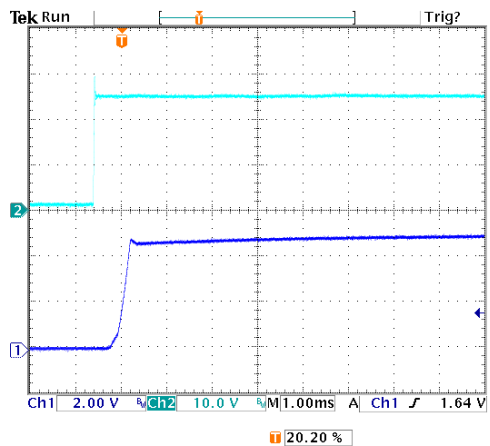
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



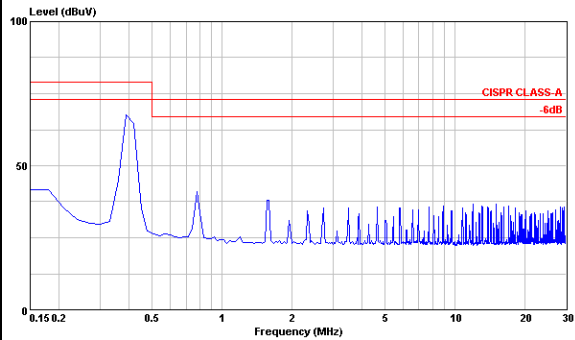
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



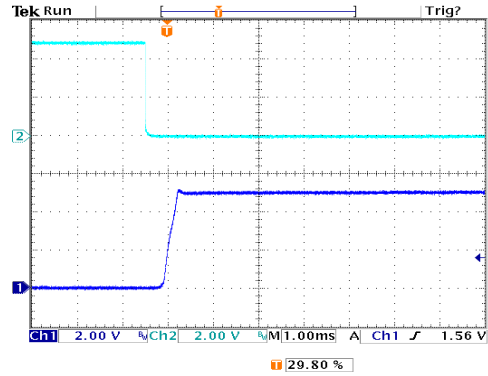
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

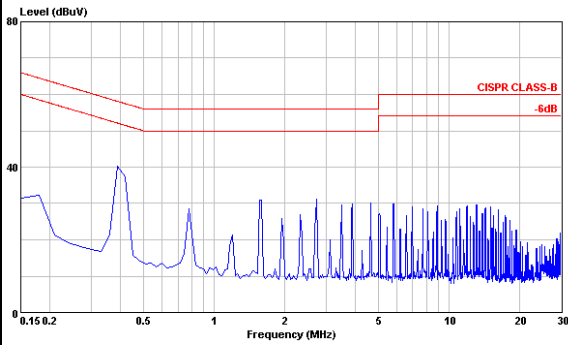
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S05



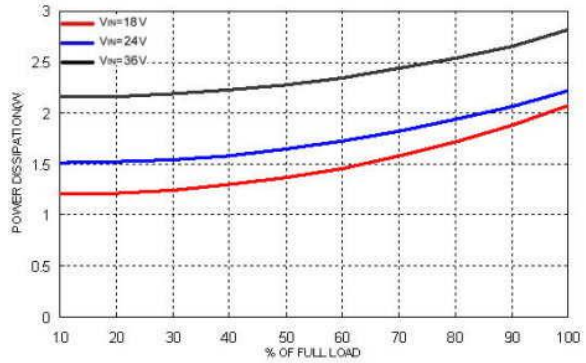
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



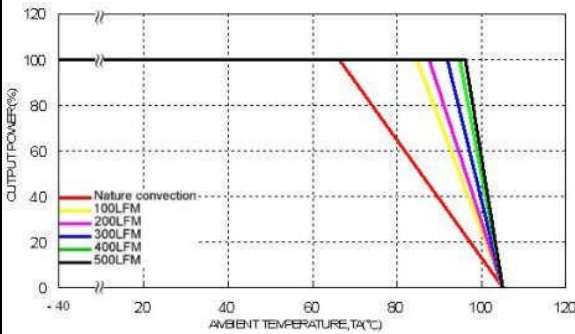
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Current

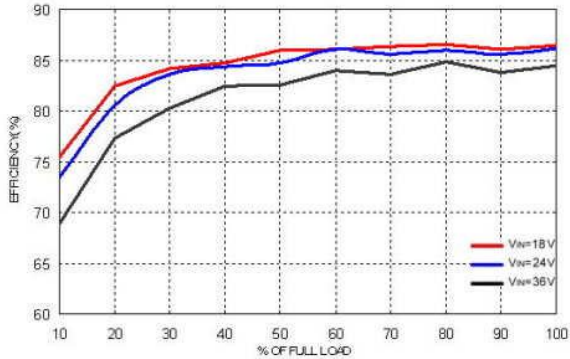


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink  
and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

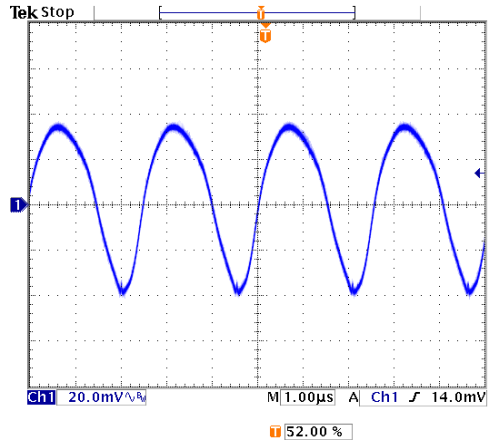


Characteristic Curves (Continued)

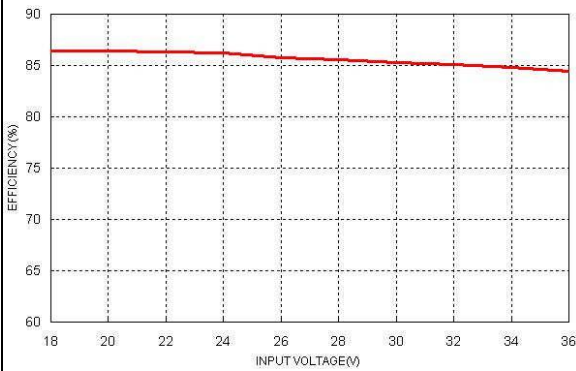
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S12



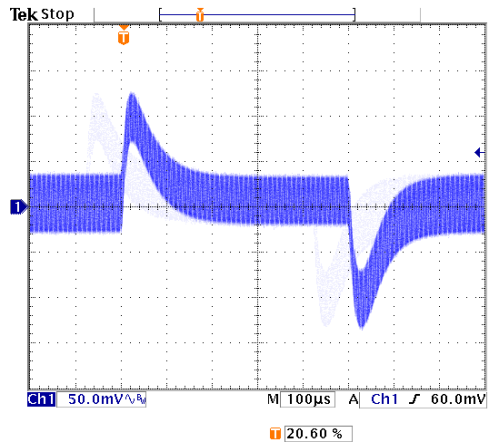
Efficiency versus Output Current



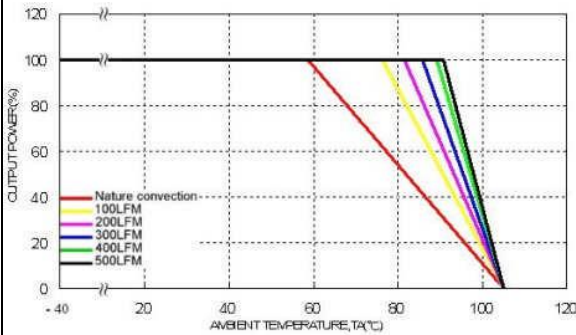
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load



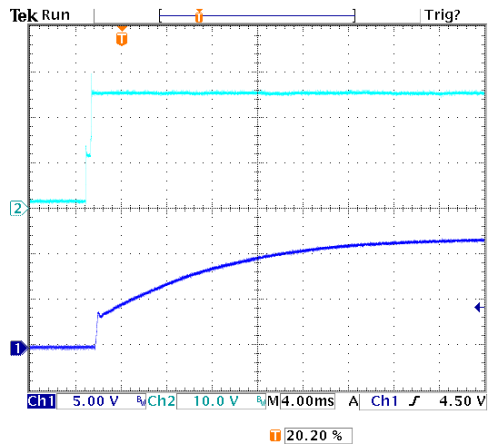
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ;  $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



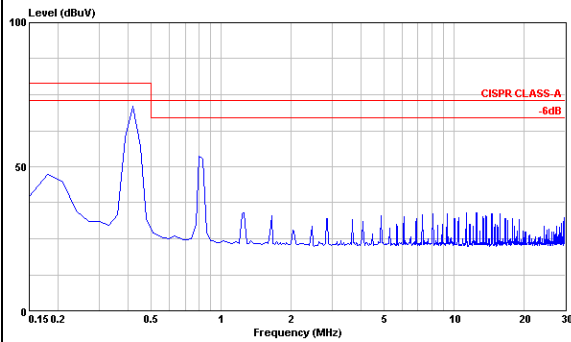
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$



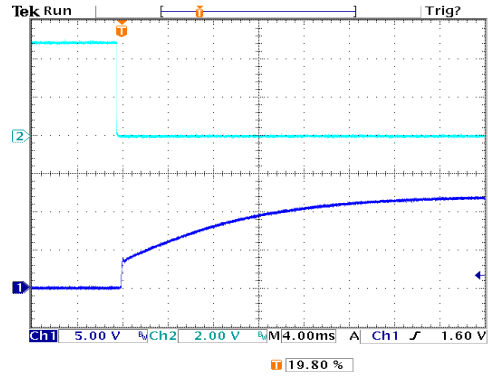
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in}(nom)$  ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

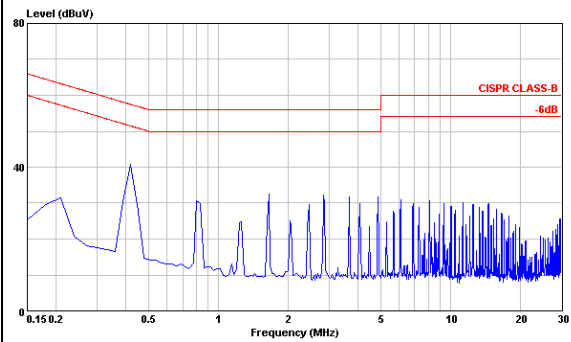
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S12



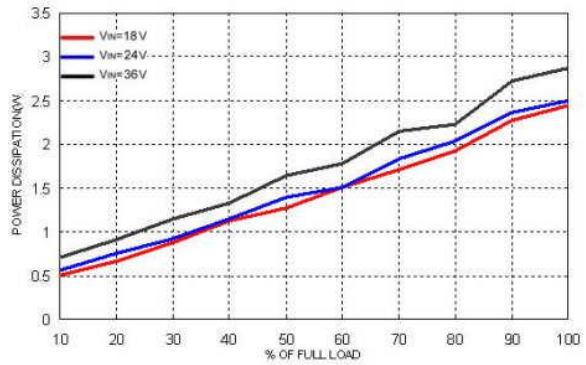
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



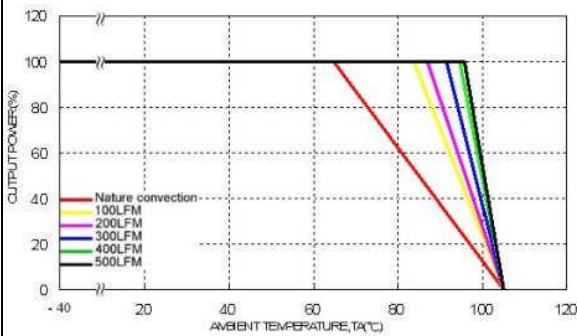
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



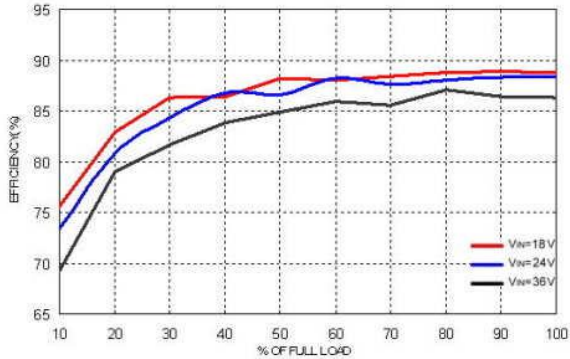
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



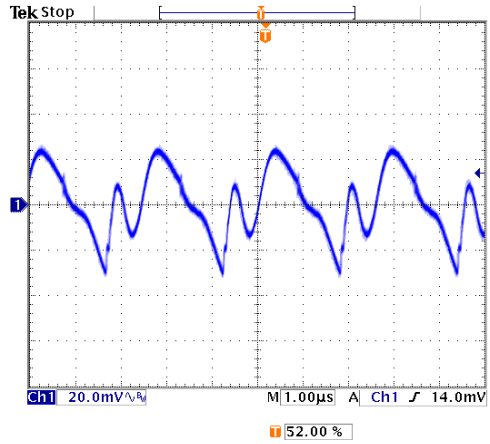
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink  
and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

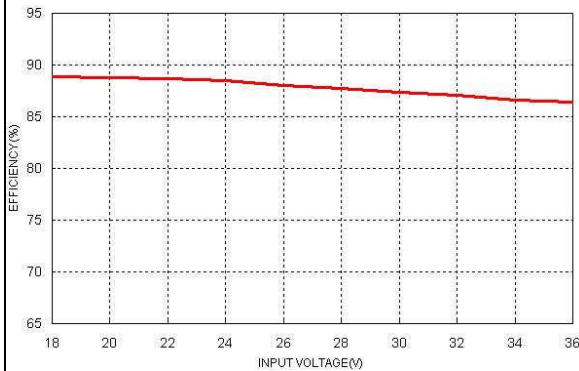
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S15



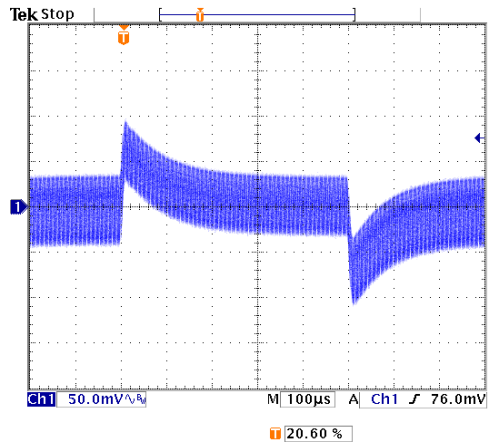
Efficiency versus Output Current



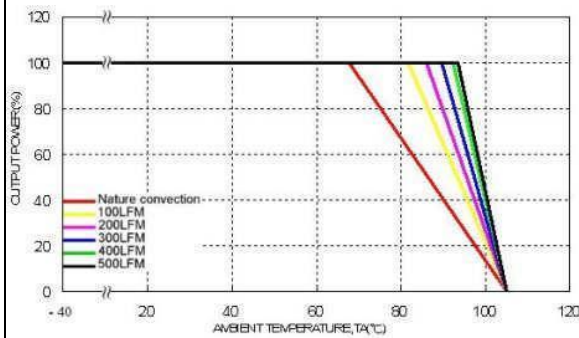
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
V<sub>in</sub> = V<sub>in</sub>(nom) ; Full Load



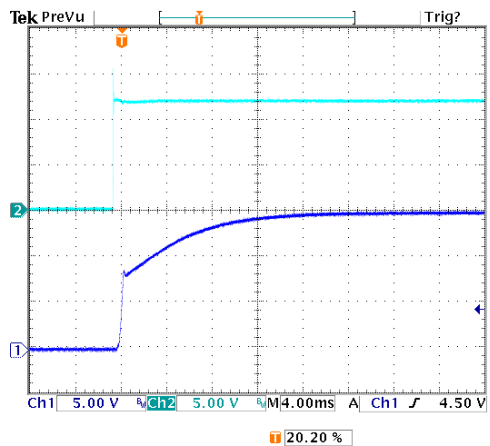
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ; V<sub>in</sub> = V<sub>in</sub>(nom)



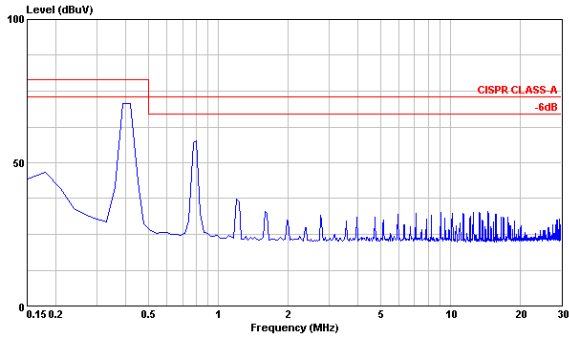
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
V<sub>in</sub> = V<sub>in</sub>(nom)



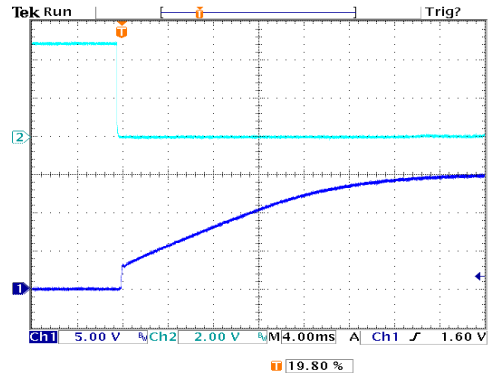
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
V<sub>in</sub> = V<sub>in</sub>(nom) ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

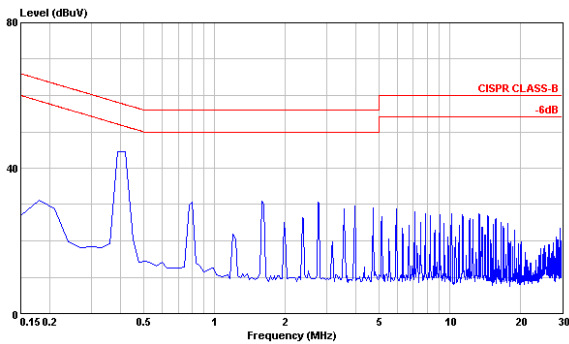
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-24S15



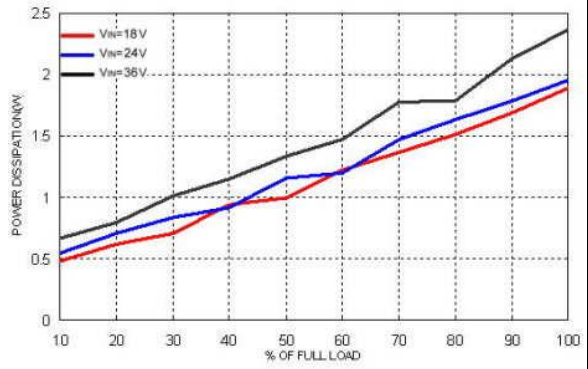
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



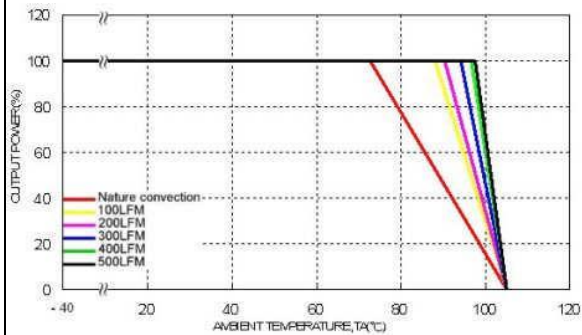
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



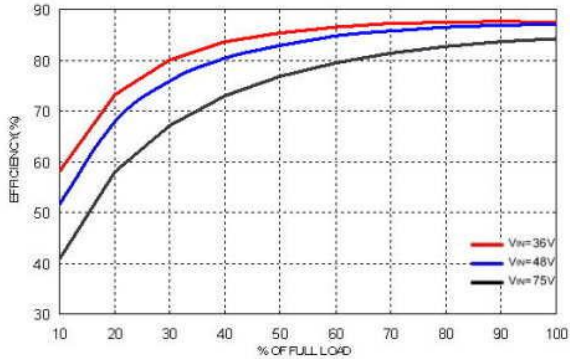
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



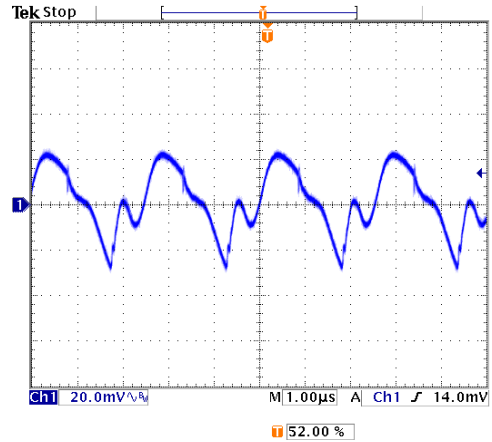
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

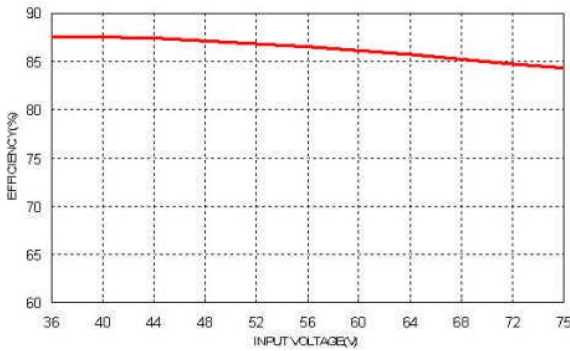
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S3P3



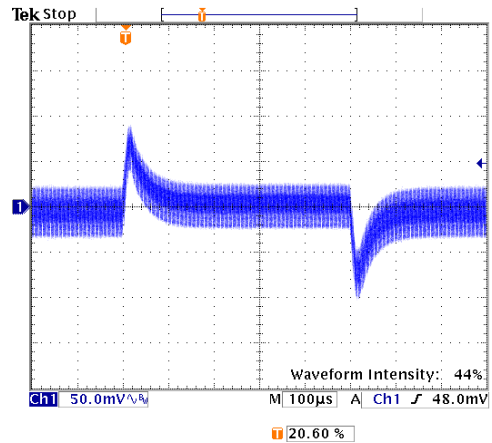
Efficiency versus Output Current



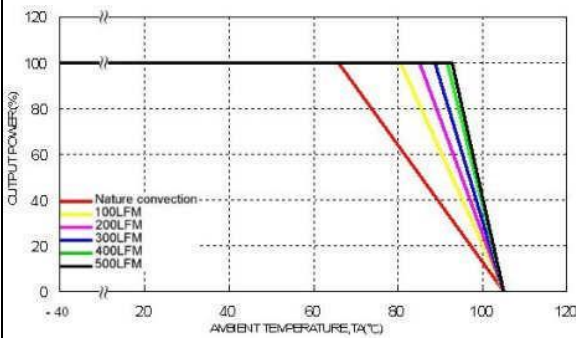
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load



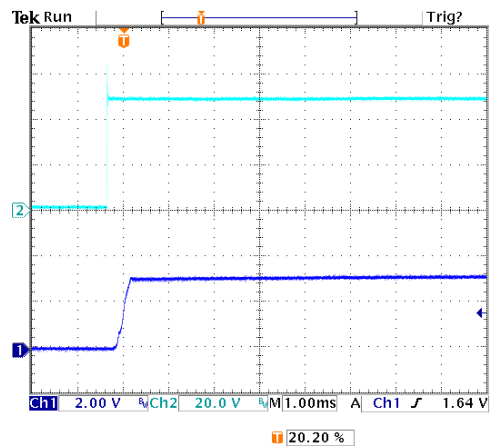
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ; Vin = Vin(nom)



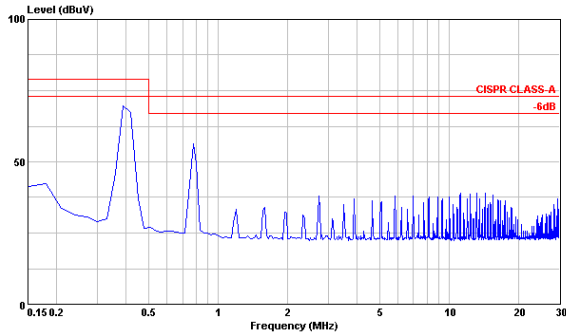
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin = Vin(nom)



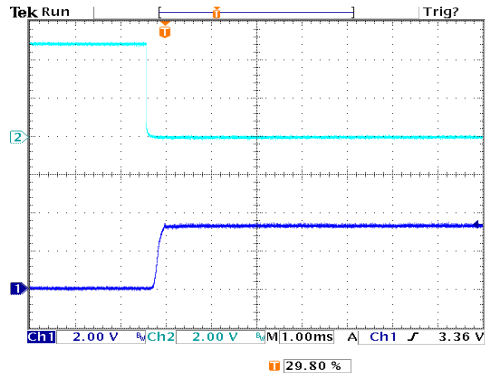
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

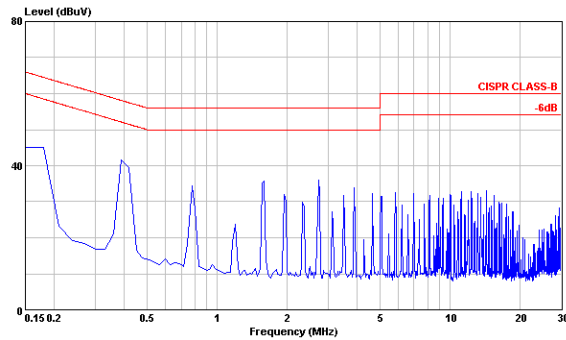
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S3P3



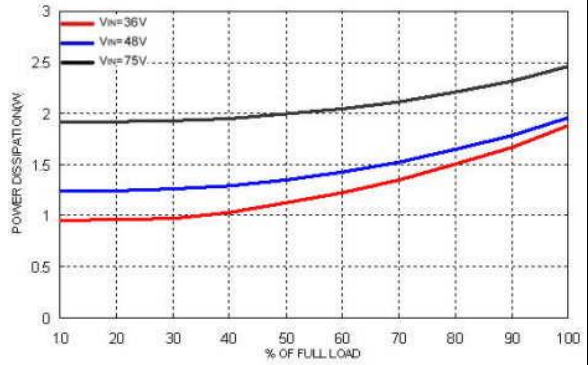
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



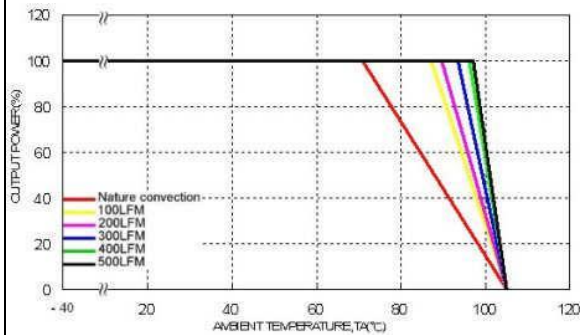
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Current

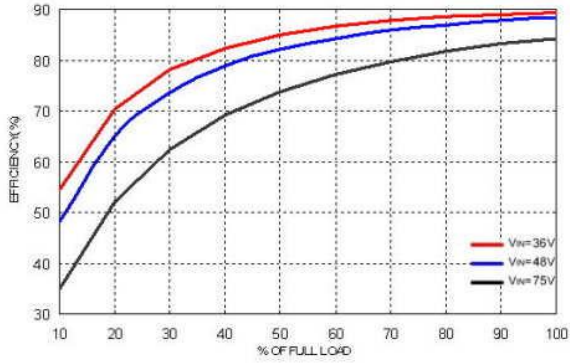


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

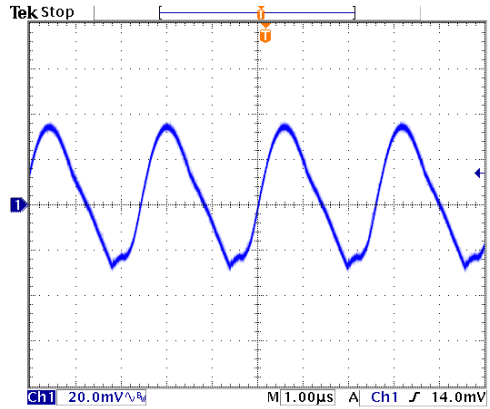


Characteristic Curves (Continued)

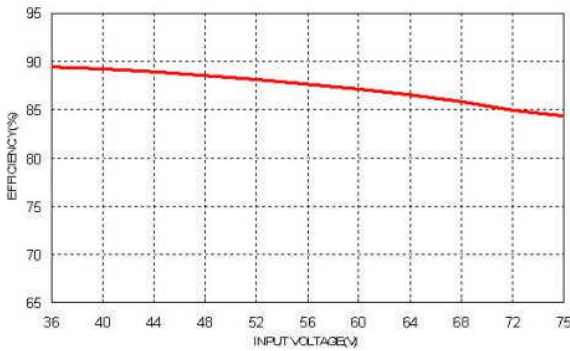
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S05



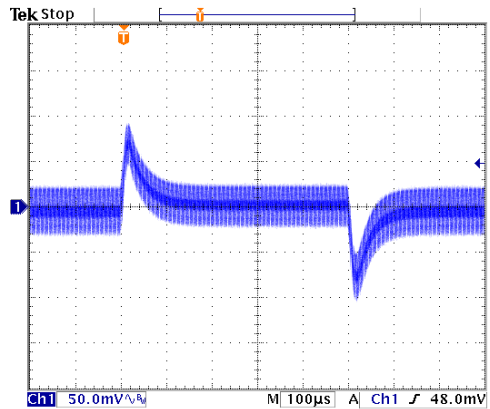
Efficiency versus Output Current



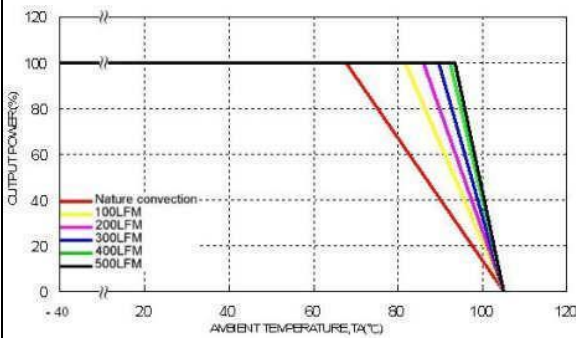
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load



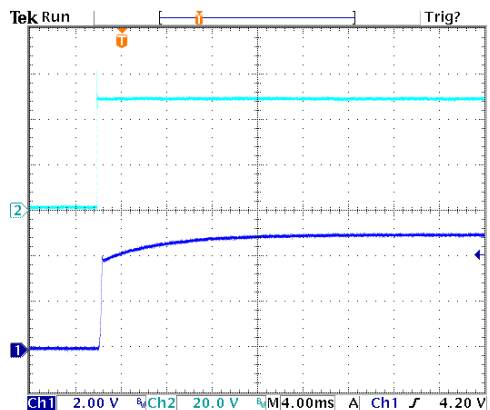
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ; Vin = Vin(nom)



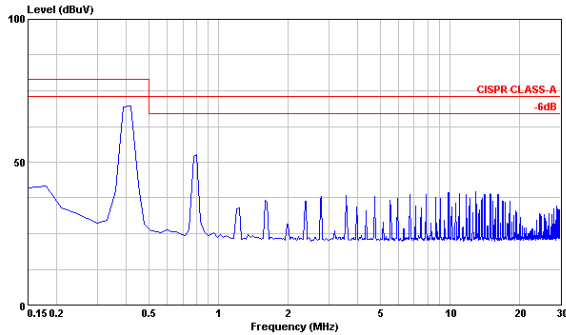
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin = Vin(nom)



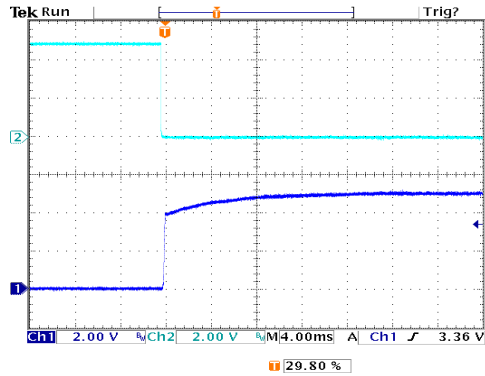
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

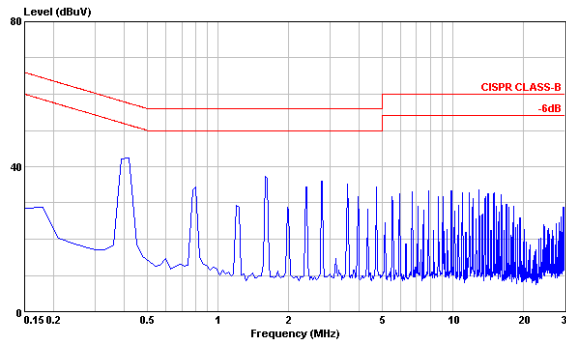
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S05



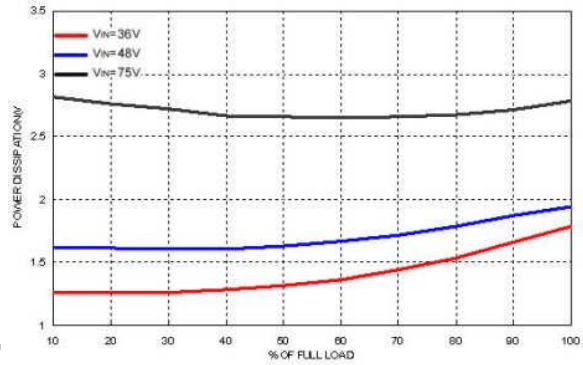
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



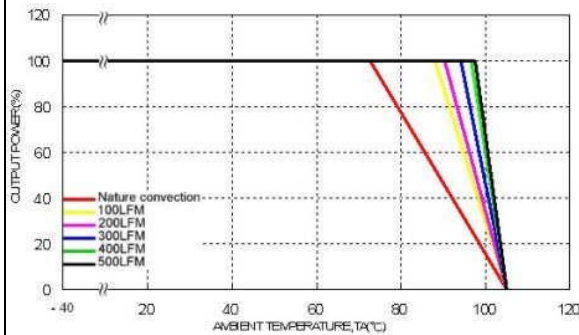
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Power Dissipation versus Output Current

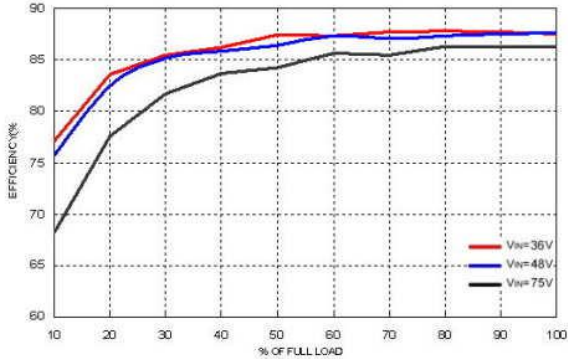


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

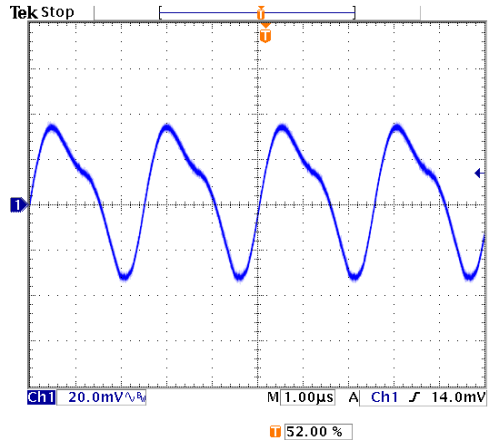


Characteristic Curves (Continued)

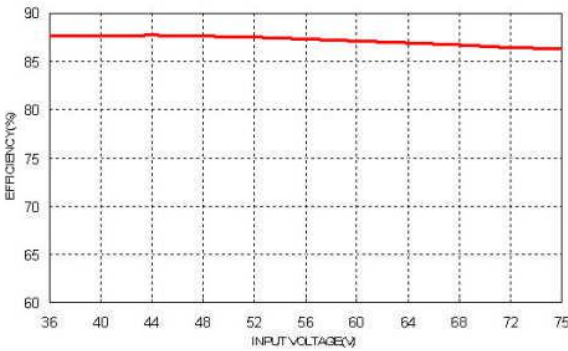
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S12



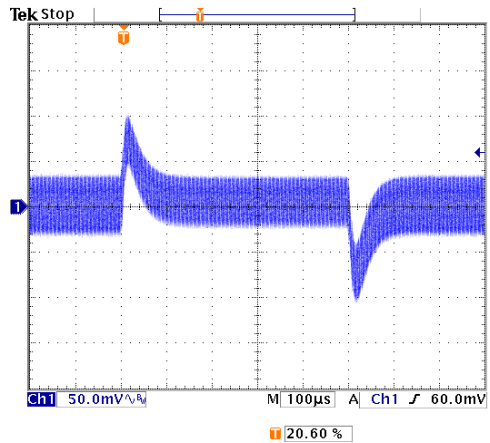
Efficiency versus Output Current



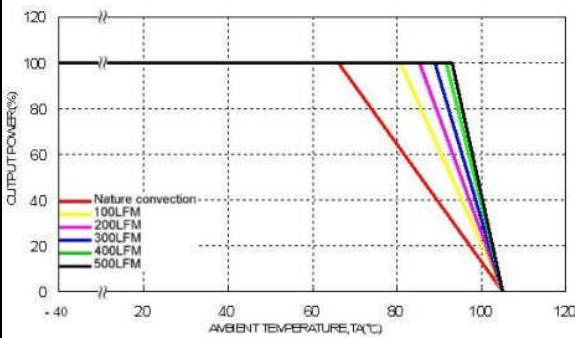
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load



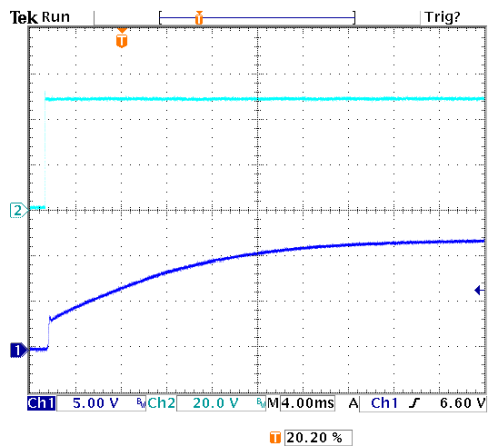
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ; Vin = Vin(nom)



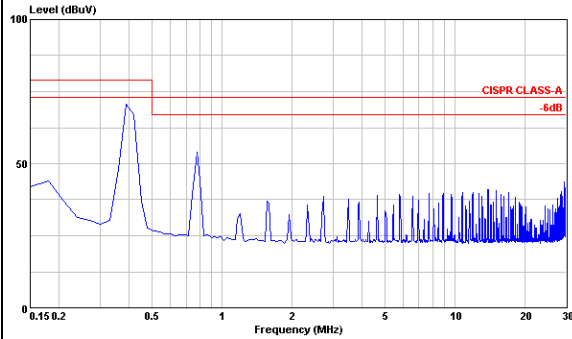
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin = Vin(nom)



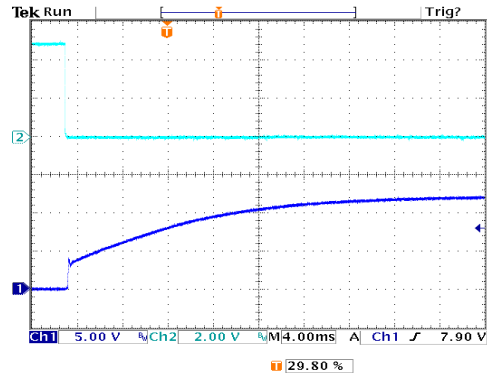
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

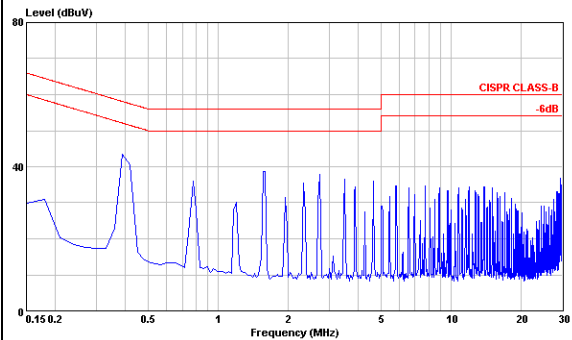
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S12



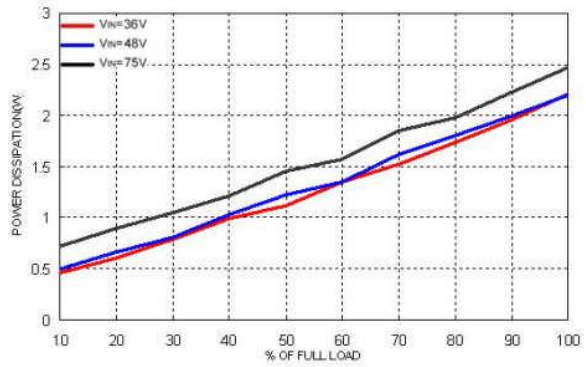
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



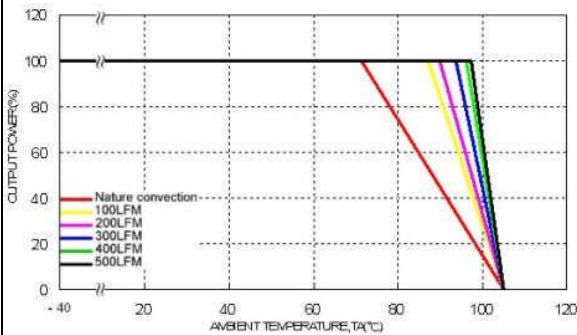
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



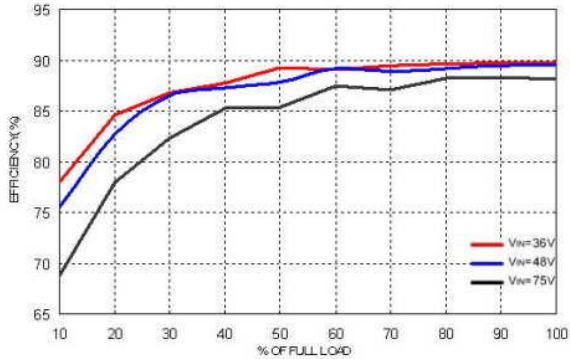
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



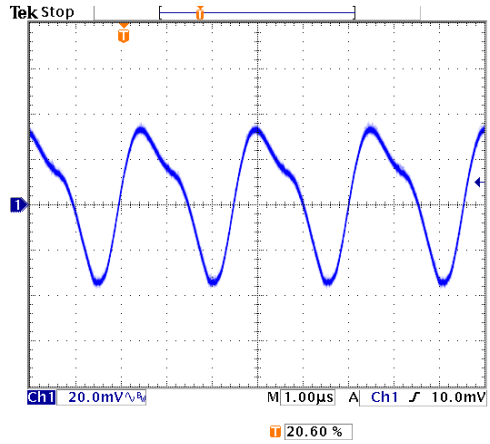
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

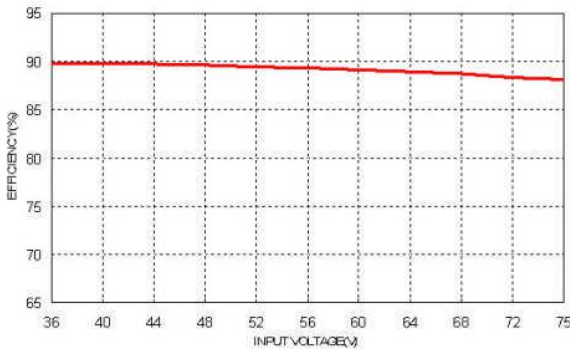
All test conditions are at 25 °C. PXB15-48S15



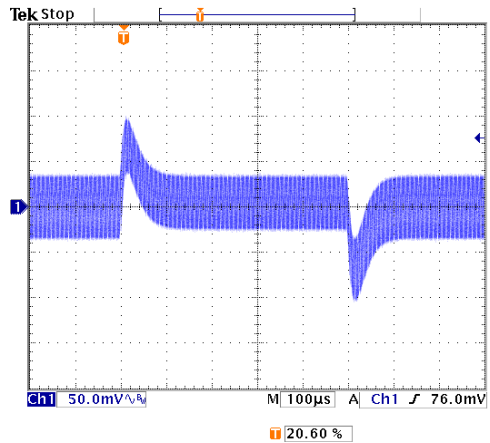
Efficiency versus Output Current



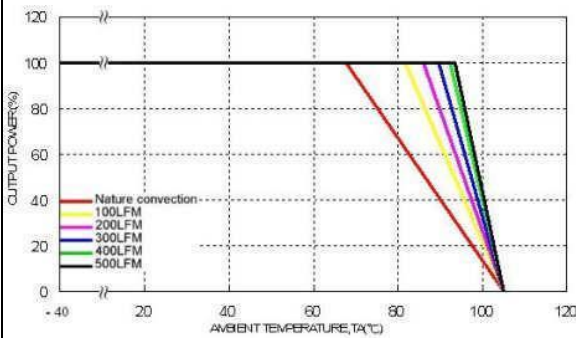
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.  
Vin = Vin(nom) ; Full Load



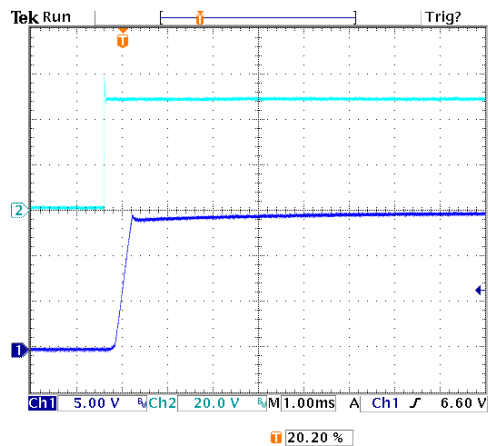
Efficiency versus Input Voltage. Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from  
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load ; Vin = Vin(nom)



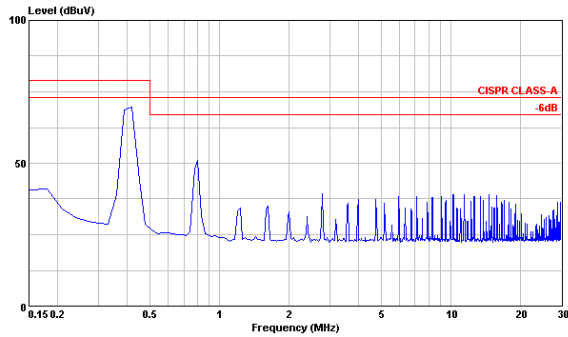
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow  
Vin = Vin(nom)



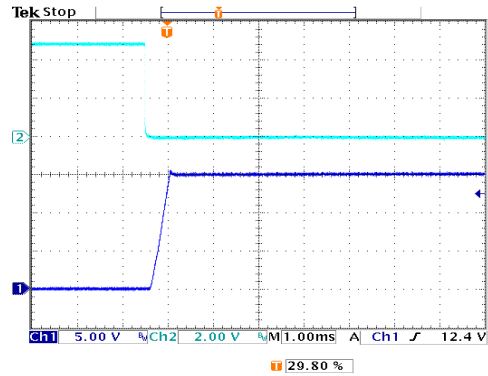
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic  
Vin = Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

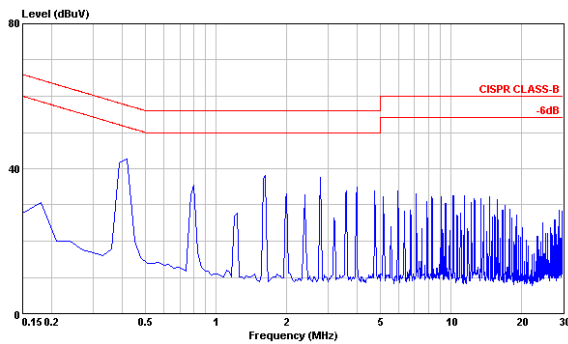
All test conditions are at 25 °C . PXB15-48S15



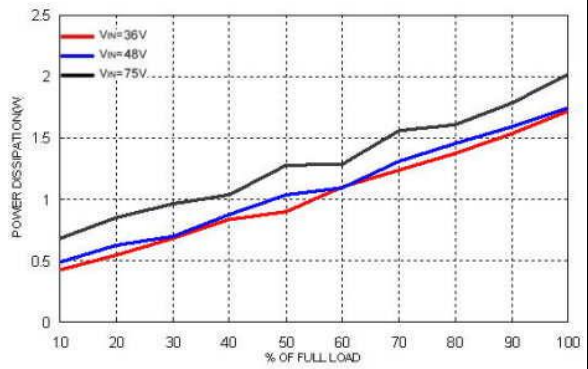
Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class A  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



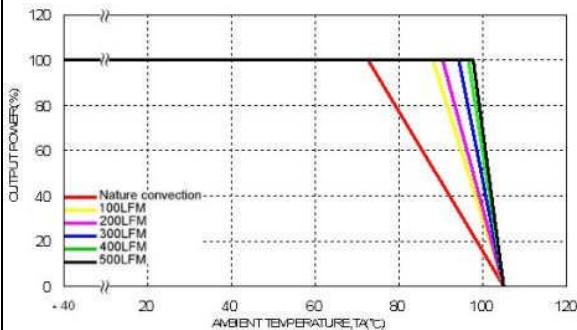
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and  $V_o$  Rise Characteristic  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



Conduction Emission of EN55022 Class B  
 $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$  ; Full Load



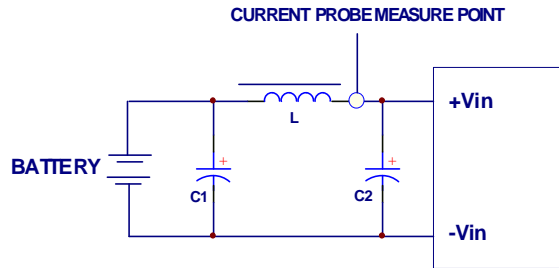
Power Dissipation versus Output Current



Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature with Heat-Sink and Airflow,  $V_{in} = V_{in(nom)}$

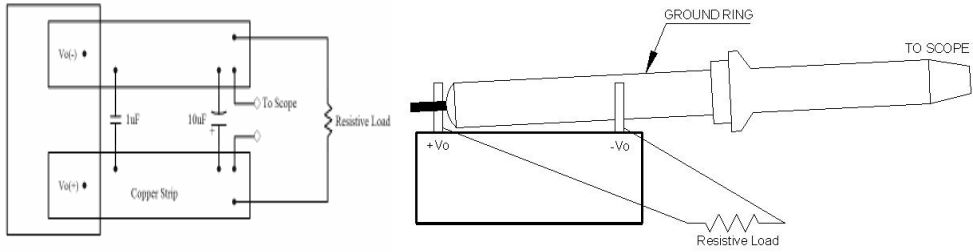
Testing Configurations

Input reflected-ripple current measurement

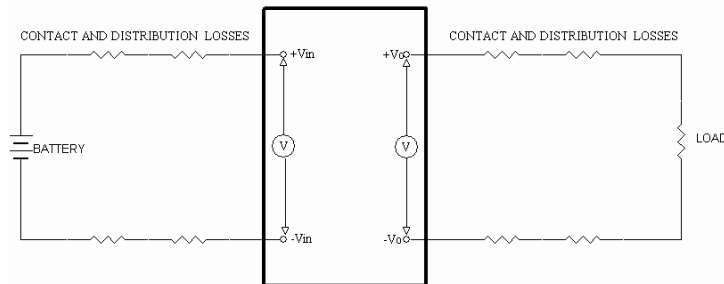


Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
L	12μH	---	---
C1	10μF	100V	Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor
C2	10μF	100V	Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor

Peak-to-peak output ripple & noise measurement



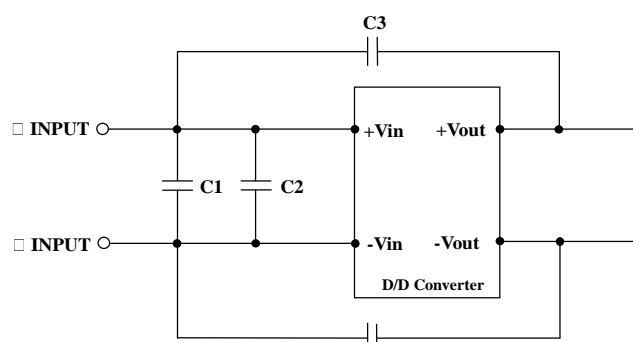
Output voltage and efficiency measurement



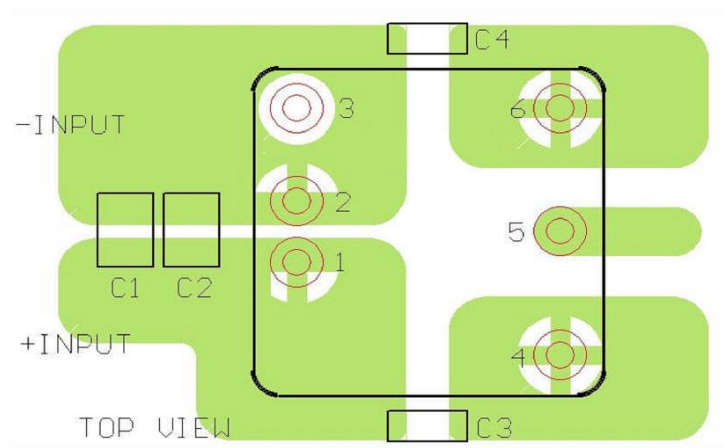
Note: All measurements are taken at the module terminals.

$$Efficiency = \left( \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_{in} \times I_{in}} \right) \times 100\%$$

EMC considerations



Suggested schematic for EN55022 conducted emission Class A limits



Recommended layout with input filter

To meet conducted emissions EN55022 CLASS A, the following components are needed:

PXB15-12SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1	10uF	25V	1812 MLCC
C2	----	----	----
C3,C4	470pF	2KV	1808 MLCC

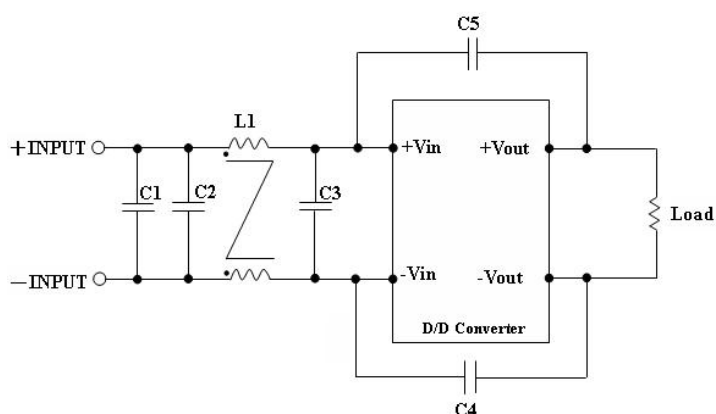
PXB15-24SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1	6.8uF	50V	1812 MLCC
C2	6.8uF	50V	1812 MLCC
C3,C4	470pF	2KV	1808 MLCC

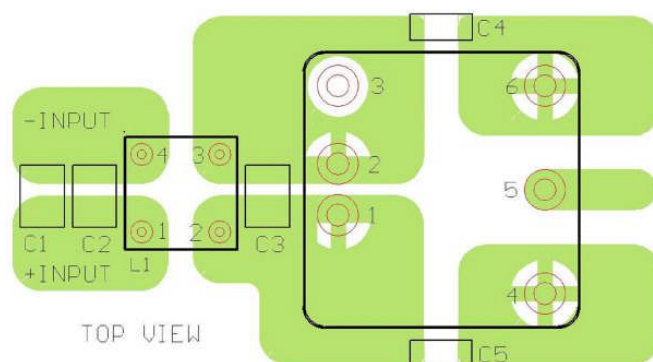
PXB15-48SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1	2.2uF	100V	1812 MLCC
C2	2.2uF	100V	1812 MLCC
C3,C4	470pF	2KV	1808 MLCC

EMC considerations (Continued)



Suggested schematic for EN55022 conducted emission Class B limits



Recommended layout with input filter

To meet conducted emissions EN55022 CLASS B, the following components are needed:

PXB15-12SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1,C3	10 $\mu$ F	25V	1812 MLCC
C2	----	----	----
C4,C5	470pF	2KV	1808 MLCC
L1	145 $\mu$ H	----	Common Choke

PXB15-24SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1,C3	6.8 $\mu$ F	50V	1812 MLCC
C2	----	----	----
C4,C5	470pF	2KV	1808 MLCC
L1	325 $\mu$ H	----	Common Choke

PXB15-48SXX

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1,C3	2.2 $\mu$ F	100V	1812 MLCC
C2	2.2 $\mu$ F	100V	1812 MLCC
C4,C5	1000pF	2KV	1808 MLCC
L1	325 $\mu$ H	----	Common Choke

#### Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedance can affect the stability of the power module. The addition of an external C-L-C filter is recommended to minimize input reflected ripple current. The inductor is simulated source impedance of 12 $\mu$ H and capacitor is Nippon chemi-con KZE series 10 $\mu$ F/100V&10 $\mu$ F/100V. The capacitor must be located as close as possible to the input terminals of the power module for lower impedance.

#### Output Over Current Protection

When excessive output currents occur in the system, circuit protection is required on all power supplies. Normally, overload current is maintained at approximately 150 percent of rated current for PXB15 single output series.

Hiccup-mode is a method of operation in a power supply whose purpose is to protect the power supply from being damaged during an over-current fault condition. It also allows the power supply to restart when the fault is removed.

One of the problems resulting from over current is that excessive heat may be generated in power devices; especially MOSFET and Schottky diodes and the temperature of those devices may exceed their specified limits. A protection mechanism has to be used to prevent those power devices from being damaged.

#### Output Over Voltage Protection

The output over-voltage protection consists of a Zener diode that monitors the output voltage on the feedback loop. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over-voltage protection threshold, then the Zener diode will send a signal to the control IC to limit the output voltage.



### Output Voltage Adjustment

Output voltage set point adjustment allows the user to increase or decrease the output voltage set point of a module. This is accomplished by connecting an external resistor between the TRIM pin and either the Vo (+) or Vo (-) pins. With an external resistor between the TRIM and Vo (-) pin, the output voltage set point increases. With an external resistor between the TRIM and Vo (+) pin, the output voltage set point decreases.

- **Trim up equation**

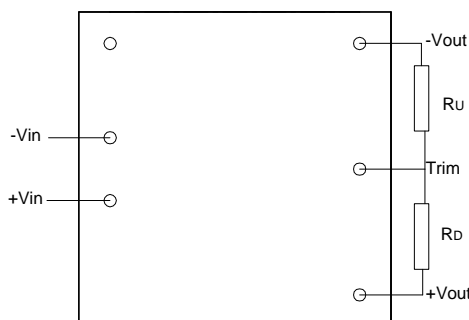
$$R_U = \left[ \frac{G \times L}{(V_{O,up} - L - K)} - H \right] \Omega$$

- **Trim down equation**

$$R_D = \left[ \frac{(V_{O,down} - L) \times G}{(V_O - V_{O,down})} - H \right] \Omega$$

- **Trim constants**

Module	G	H	K	L
PXB15-XXS3P3	5110	2050	0.8	2.5
PXB15-XXS05	5110	2050	2.5	2.5
PXB15-XXS12	10000	5110	9.5	2.5
PXB15-XXS15	10000	5110	12.5	2.5



TRIM TABLE

PXB15-XXS3P3

Trim up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	3.333	3.366	3.399	3.432	3.465	3.498	3.531	3.564	3.597	3.630
R <sub>U</sub> (K Ohms)=	385.071	191.511	126.990	94.730	75.374	62.470	53.253	46.340	40.963	36.662
Trim down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	3.267	3.234	3.201	3.168	3.135	3.102	3.069	3.036	3.003	2.970
R <sub>D</sub> (K Ohms)=	116.719	54.779	34.133	23.810	17.616	13.486	10.537	8.325	6.604	5.228

PXB15-XXS05

Trim up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	5.050	5.100	5.150	5.200	5.250	5.300	5.350	5.400	5.450	5.500
R <sub>U</sub> (K Ohms)=	253.450	125.700	83.117	61.825	49.050	40.533	34.450	29.888	26.339	23.500
Trim down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	4.950	4.900	4.850	4.800	4.750	4.700	4.650	4.600	4.550	4.500
R <sub>D</sub> (K Ohms)=	248.340	120.590	78.007	56.715	43.940	35.423	29.340	24.778	21.229	18.390

PXB15-XXS12

Trim up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	12.120	12.240	12.360	12.480	12.600	12.720	12.840	12.960	13.080	13.200
R <sub>U</sub> (K Ohms)=	203.223	99.057	64.334	46.973	36.557	29.612	24.652	20.932	18.038	15.723
Trim down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	11.880	11.760	11.640	11.520	11.400	11.280	11.160	11.040	10.920	10.800
R <sub>D</sub> (K Ohms)=	776.557	380.723	248.779	182.807	143.223	116.834	97.985	83.848	72.853	64.057

PXB15-XXS15

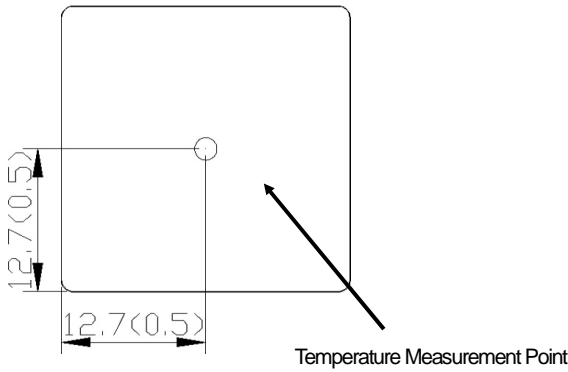
Trim up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	15.150	15.300	15.450	15.600	15.750	15.900	16.050	16.200	16.350	16.500
R <sub>U</sub> (K Ohms)=	161.557	78.223	50.446	36.557	28.223	22.668	18.700	15.723	13.409	11.557
Trim down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V <sub>OUT</sub> (Volts)=	14.850	14.700	14.550	14.400	14.250	14.100	13.950	13.800	13.650	13.500
R <sub>D</sub> (K Ohms)=	818.223	401.557	262.668	193.223	151.557	123.779	103.938	89.057	77.483	68.223

Short Circuit Protection

Continuous, hiccup and auto-recovery mode.  
During a short circuit condition the converter will shut down. The average current during this condition will be very low and damage to this device should not occur.

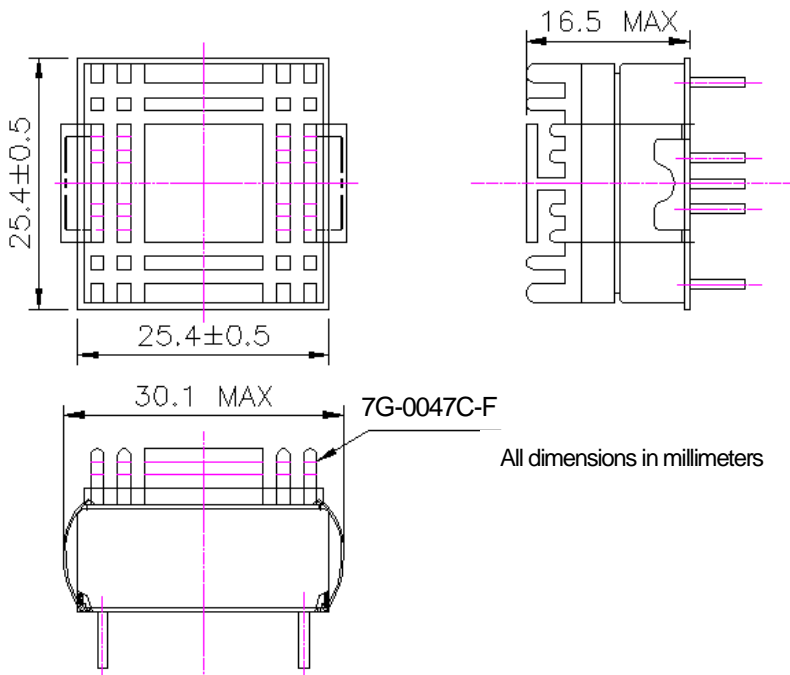
Thermal Consideration

The power module operates in a variety of thermal environments. However, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding Environment. Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the point as shown in the figure below. The temperature at this location should not exceed 105 °C. When Operating, adequate cooling must be provided to maintain the test point temperature at or below 105 °C. Although the maximum point Temperature of the power modules is 105 °C, maintaining a lower operating temperature will increase the reliability of this device.



Heat Sink Consideration

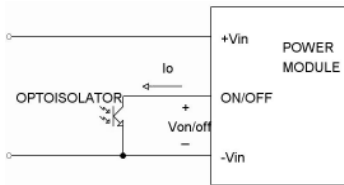
The addition of a heat sink may be needed to decrease the temperature of the module; thus increasing its reliability.



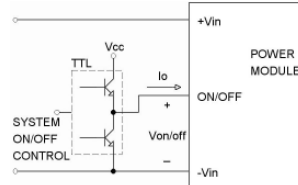
Remote ON/OFF Control

The Remote ON/OFF Pin is used to turn the DC/DC power module on and off. The user must connect a switch between the on/off pin and the Vi (-) pin. The switch can be an open collector transistor, FET, or Photo-Coupler. The switch must be capable of sinking up to 1 mA when using a low logic level voltage. When using a high logic level, the maximum signal voltage is 15V and the maximum allowable leakage current of the switch is 50 uA.

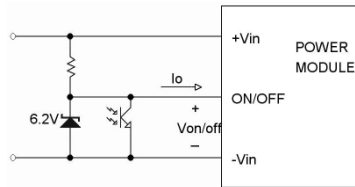
Remote ON/OFF Implementation Circuits



Isolated-Closure Remote ON/OFF



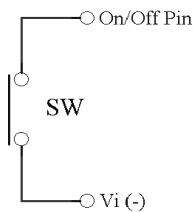
Level Control Using TTL Output



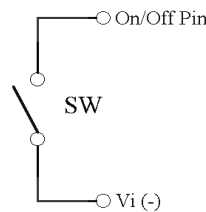
Level Control Using Line Voltage

There are two remote control options available, positive logic and negative logic.

a. Positive logic - The DC/DC module is turned on when the ON/OFF pin is at a high logic level. A low logic signal is needed to turn off the device.

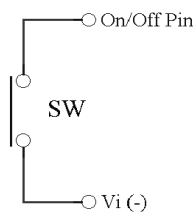


When PXB15 module is turned off at Low logic level

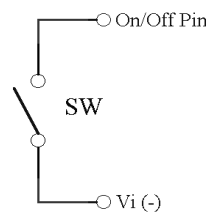


When PXB15 module is turned on at High logic level

b. Negative logic – The DC/DC module is turned on when the ON/OFF pin is at low logic level. A high logic level signal is needed to turn off the device.

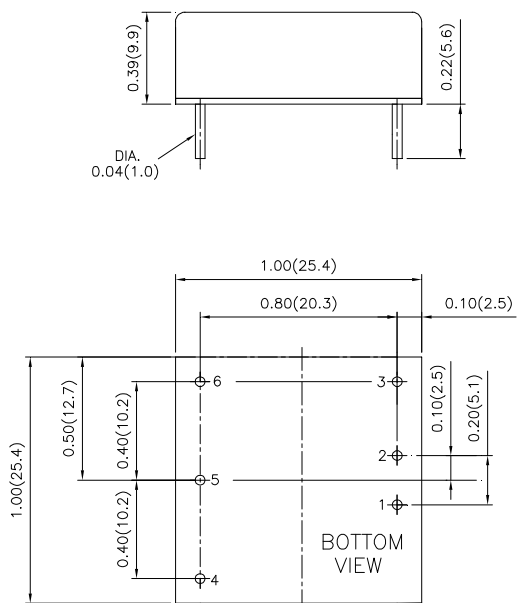


When PXB15 module is turned on at Low logic level



When PXB15 module is turned off at High logic level

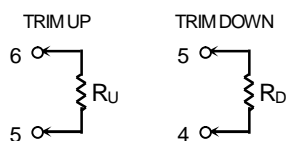
Mechanical Data



1. All dimensions in inches(mm)
2. Tolerance :  $x.xx \pm 0.02(x.x \pm 0.5)$   
 $x.xxx \pm 0.010(x.xx \pm 0.25)$
3. Pin pitch tolerance  $\pm 0.014(0.35)$

**EXTERNAL OUTPUT TRIMMING**

Output can be externally trimmed by using the method shown below.



**PIN CONNECTION**

PIN	PXB15 Series
1	+ INPUT
2	- INPUT
3	ON/OFF
4	+VOUT
5	TRIM
6	-VOUT

**OPTIONS**

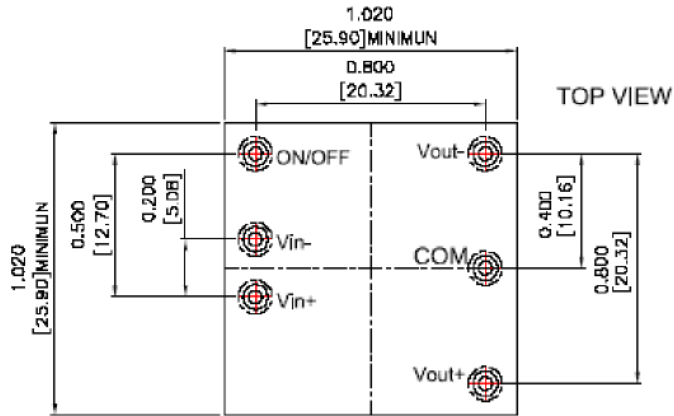
Suffix	Description
P	Positive Logic
N	Negative Logic
T	Trim

-NT as standard. Delete suffix if not required

Recommended Pad Layout

**Recommended Pad Layout**

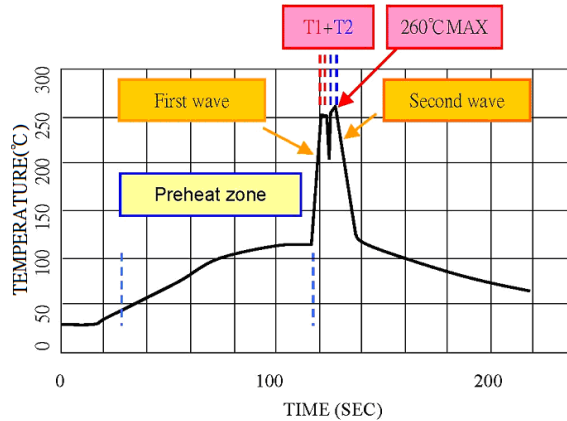
ALL Dimensions in inches (millimeters)  
Tolerances:xx.xxx in ±0.010 in (xx.xx mm±0.25mm)



PAD SIZE (LEAD FREE RECOMMENDED)  
PIN THROUGH HOLE:  $\varnothing$  0.047in(1.2mm)  
TOP VIEW PAD:  $\varnothing$  0.079in(2.0mm)  
BOTTOM VIEW PAD:  $\varnothing$  0.118in(3.0mm)

Soldering Considerations

Lead free wave solder profile for PXB15-SERIES



Zone	Reference Parameter.
Preheat zone	Rise temp. speed: 3 °C /sec max. Preheat temp.: 100~130°C
Actual heating	Peak temp.: 250~260°C Peak time(T1+T2 time): 4~6 sec

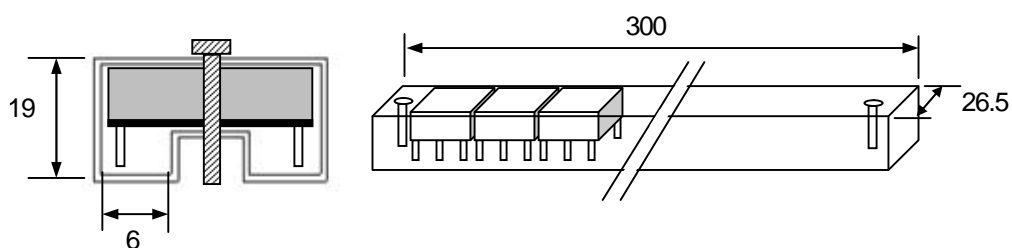
**Reference Solder:** Sn-Ag-Cu; Sn-Cu

**Hand Welding:** Soldering iron: Power 90W

Welding Time: 2~4 sec

Temp.: 380~400 °C

Packaging Information

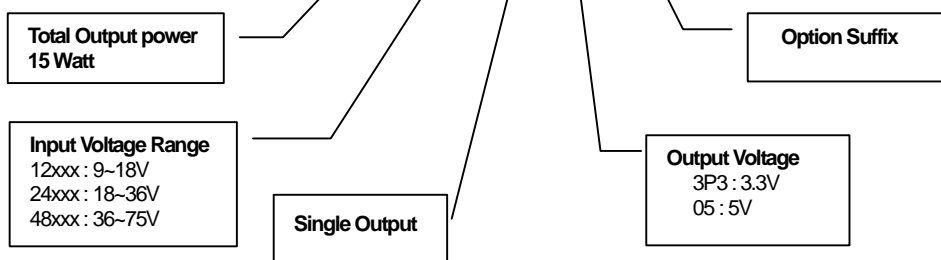


All dimensions in millimeters

10 PCS per TUBE

Part Number Structure

**PXB 15 - 48 S 05 - A**



Model Number	Input Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	Input Current	Eff <sup>(2)</sup> (%)
			Full Load	Full Load <sup>(1)</sup>	
PXB15-12S3P3	9 - 18 VDC	3.3 VDC	4000mA	1375mA	84
PXB15-12S05	9 - 18 VDC	5 VDC	3000mA	1524mA	86
PXB15-12S12	9 - 18 VDC	12 VDC	1300mA	1605mA	85
PXB15-12S15	9 - 18 VDC	15 VDC	1000mA	1506mA	87
PXB15-24S3P3	18 - 36 VDC	3.3 VDC	4000mA	671mA	86
PXB15-24S05	18 - 36 VDC	5 VDC	3000mA	763mA	86
PXB15-12S12	18 - 36 VDC	12 VDC	1300mA	783mA	87
PXB15-24S15	18 - 36 VDC	15 VDC	1000mA	744mA	88
PXB15-48S3P3	36 - 75 VDC	3.3 VDC	4000mA	336mA	86
PXB15-48S05	36 - 75 VDC	5 VDC	3000mA	372mA	88
PXB15-48S12	36 - 75 VDC	12 VDC	1300mA	387mA	88
PXB15-48S15	36 - 75 VDC	15 VDC	1000mA	372mA	88

Note 1. Maximum value at nominal input voltage and full load.

Note 2. Typical value at nominal input voltage and full load.

### Safety and Installation Instruction

#### Fusing Consideration

Caution: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This encapsulated power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple stand-alone operation to an integrated part of sophisticated power architecture. For maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a normal-blow fuse with maximum rating of 3A for PXB15-12SXX modules and 1.5A for PXB15-24SXX modules and 1A for PXB15-48SXX modules. Based on the information provided in this data sheet on Inrush energy and maximum DC input current; the same type of fuse with lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data for further information.

### MTBF and Reliability

#### The MTBF of PXB15S SERIES of DC/DC converters has been calculated using

Bellcore TR-NWT-000332 Case I: 50% stress, Operating Temperature at 40 °C (Ground fixed and controlled environment ). The resulting figure for MTBF is  $1.330 \times 10^6$  hours.

MIL-HDBK 217F NOTICE2 FULL LOAD, Operating Temperature at 25 °C .. The resulting figure for MTBF is  $5.630 \times 10^5$  hours.