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POWERBOX Industrial Line
PFB400W Series
400W 4:1 Single Output
DC/DC Converter
Manual V14

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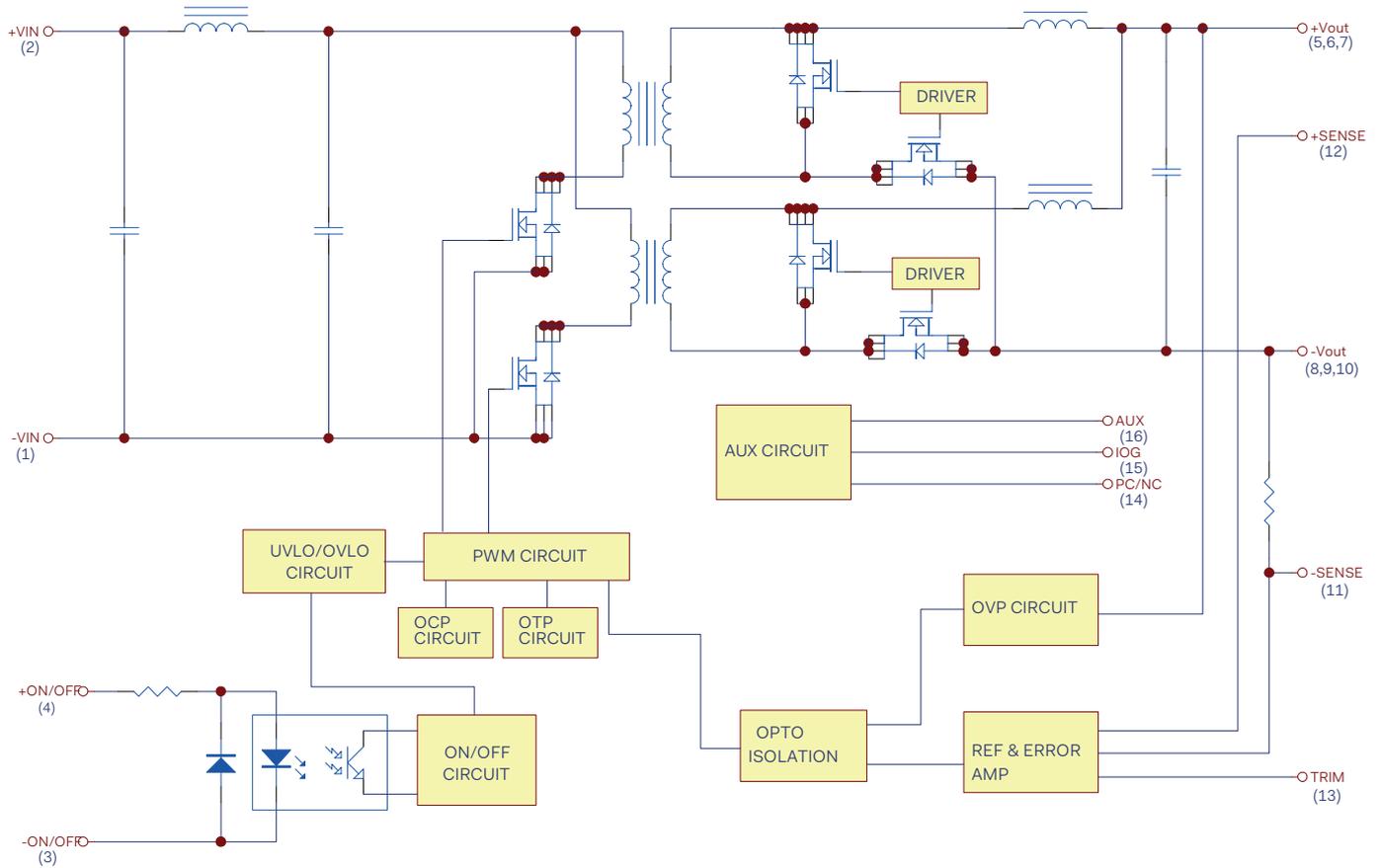
1. Introduction

This specification describes the features and functions of Powerbox PFB400W series of isolated DC/DC Converters. These are highly efficient, reliable and compact, high power density, single output DC/DC converters. The modules can be used in the field of telecommunications, data communications, wireless communications, servers, base station, etc. The PFB400W series can deliver up to 80A output current and provide a precisely regulated output voltage over a wide range of 9-36 and 18-75VDC. The modules can achieve high efficiency up to 90%. The module offers direct cooling of dissipative components for excellent thermal performance. Standard features include isolated remote on/off (positive or negative), remote sense, output voltage adjustment, over voltage, over current and over temperature protection. Parallel operation is also optional.

2. DC/DC Converter Features

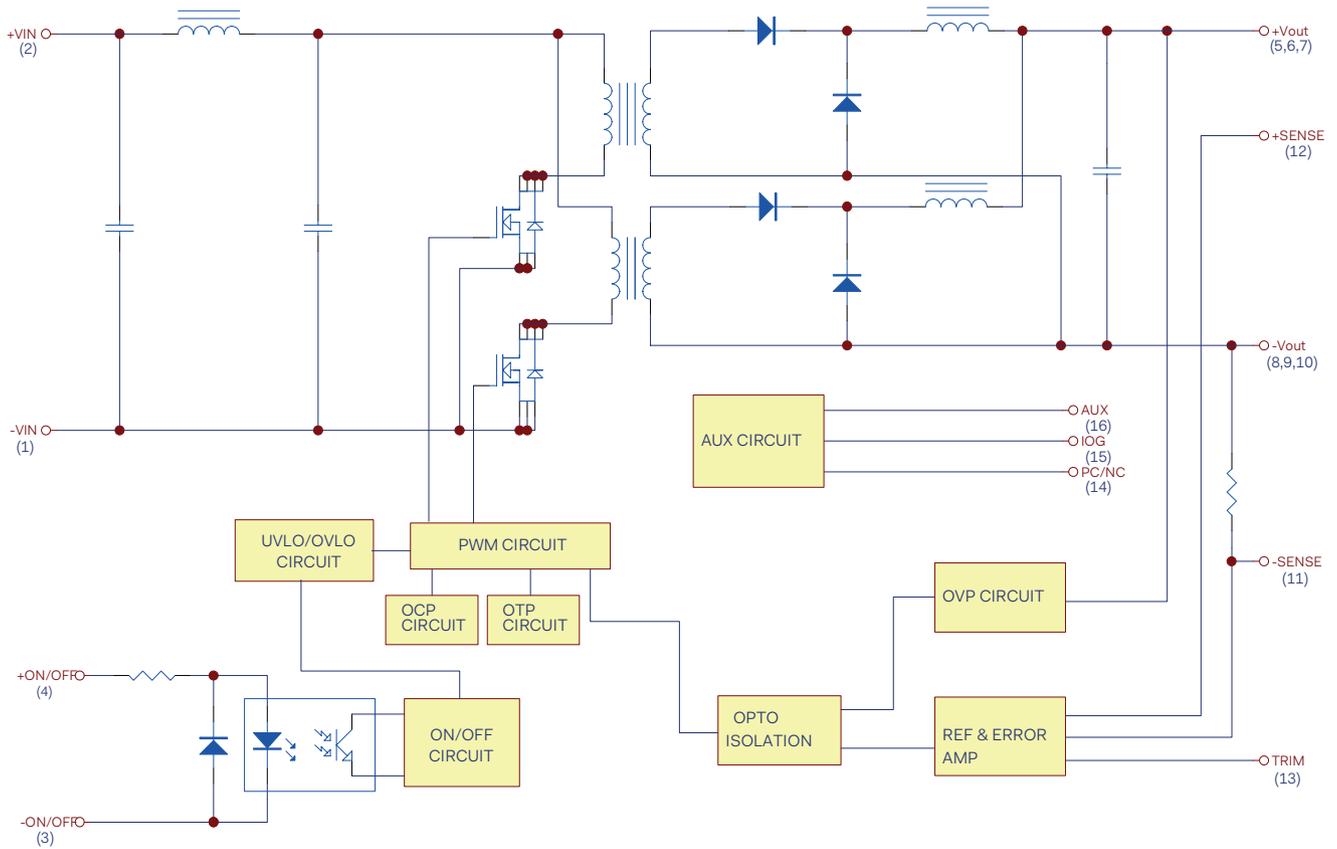
400W isolated output
Efficiency (at full load) up to 90%
Regulated output
Fixed switching frequency
Input under/over voltage lockout protection
Over current protection
Isolated remote ON/OFF
Continuous short circuit protection
Industry standard full-brick package
Fully isolated to 1500VDC

3. Electrical Block Diagram



Electrical Block Diagram for 5V Modules

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Electrical Block Diagram for other Modules

4. Technical Specifications

(All specifications are typical at nominal input, full load at 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Continuous		24SXX	-0.7		36	VDC
		48SXX	-0.7		75	VDC
Operating case temperature		All	-40		100	°C
Storage temperature		All	-55		125	°C
Input/output isolation voltage	1 minute	All	1500			VDC

Input Characteristics

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Input Voltage		24SXX	9	24	36	VDC
		48SXX	18	48	75	VDC
<i>Input Under Voltage Lockout</i>						
Turn-on voltage threshold		24SXX	8	8.5	9	VDC
		48SXX	16	17	18	VDC
Turn-off voltage threshold		24SXX	6.5	7.5	8.5	VDC
		48SXX	14.5	15.5	16.5	VDC
Lockout hysteresis voltage		24SXX		1.0		VDC
		48SXX		1.5		VDC
<i>Input Over Voltage Lockout</i>						
Turn-on voltage threshold		24SXX	37	40	43	VDC
		48SXX	76	80	84	VDC
Turn-off voltage threshold		24SXX	39	42	45	VDC
		48SXX	79	83	87	VDC
Lockout hysteresis voltage		24SXX		2.0		VDC
		48SXX		3.0		VDC
Maximum input current	100% Load, Vin=9V for 24SXX	24SXX		52		A
	100% Load, Vin =18V for 48SXX	48SXX		26		
Input current at full load	100% Load Vin =24V for 24SXX	24S05		19.05		A
		24S12		19.36		
		24S24		19.19		
		24S28		19.19		
		24S48		19.19		
	100% Load Vin =48V for 48SXX	48S05		9.36		A
		48S12		9.41		
		48S24		9.28		
		48S28		9.27		
		48S48		9.27		
No-load input current		24S05		600	1500	mA
		24S12		120	250	
		24S24		120	250	
		24S28		120	250	
		24S48		120	250	
		48S05		300	800	
		48S12		60	150	
		48S24		60	150	
		48S28		60	150	
		48S48		60	150	
Inrush current (I _{2t})		All			1.0	A ² s
Input capacitance (external)	added capacitance, <0.7Ω ESR.	24SXX	1000	3300		uF
		48SXX	330	1000		uF

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Output Characteristics

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Output voltage set point	Vin=Nominal Vin, Io = Io_max, Tc=25°C	Vo=5V	4.92	5.00	5.08	VDC
		Vo=12V	11.82	12.00	12.18	VDC
		Vo=24V	23.64	24.00	24.36	VDC
		Vo=28V	27.58	28.00	28.42	VDC
		Vo=48V	47.28	48.00	48.72	VDC
<i>Output voltage regulation</i>						
Load Regulation	Io=Io_min to Io_max	All			±0.5	%
Line Regulation	Vin=low line to high line	All			±0.2	%
Temperature Coefficient	TC=-40°C to 100°C	All			±0.03	%/°C
<i>Output voltage ripple and noise</i>						
Peak-to-Peak	20MHz bandwidth, full load, 10uF tantalum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors (48V: 10uF aluminum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors)	Vo=5V			100	mV
		Vo=12V			120	mV
		Vo=24V			240	mV
		Vo=28V			280	mV
		Vo=48V			480	mV
RMS	20MHz bandwidth, Full load, 10uF solid tantalum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors (48V: 10uF aluminum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors)	Vo=5V			40	mV
		Vo=12V			60	mV
		Vo=24V			100	mV
		Vo=28V			100	mV
		Vo=48V			120	mV
Operating output current range		Vo=5V	0		80	A
		Vo=12V	0		33.3	A
		Vo=24V	0		16.7	A
		Vo=28V	0		14.3	A
		Vo=48V	0		8.3	A
Output DC current limit inception	Output voltage=90% nominal output voltage	All	110		150	%
Output capacitance	Full load (resistive)	Vo=5V	680		10000	uF
		Vo=12V	330		10000	uF
		Vo=24&28V	330		4700	uF
		Vo=48V	100		2200	uF
Power good signal (IOG)	Vout ready: low level, sink current	All			20	mA
	Vout not ready: open drain output, applied voltage	All			50	V

Dynamic Characteristics

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
<i>Output voltage current transient</i>						
Step change in output current	di/dt=0.1A/us, load change from 75% to 100% to 75% of Io,max	5V		±5	±8	%
		Others		±3	±5	%
Setting time (within 1% Vout nominal)	di/dt=0.1A/us	All			500	us
<i>Turn-on delay and rise time</i>						
Turn-on delay time, from On/Off control	Von/off to 10%Vo_set	All			75	ms
Turn-on delay time, from input	Vin_min to 10%Vo_set	All			250	ms
Output voltage rise time	10%Vo_set to 90%Vo_set	All			50	ms

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Efficiency

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
100% Load		24S05		87.5		%
		24S12		86		%
		24S24		87		%
		24S28		87		%
		24S48		86.5		%
		48S05		89		%
		48S12		88.5		%
		48S24		89		%
		48S28		90		%
		48S48		89		%

Isolation Characteristics

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Input to output	1 minute	All			1500	Vdc
Isolation resistance		All	10			MΩ
Isolation capacitance		All		4000		pF

Feature Characteristics

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Switching frequency		All		230		KHz
<i>On/Off control, negative remote On/Off</i>						
Module Off	Floating	All	0		0.01	mA
Module On		All	1.0		10	mA
<i>On/Off control, positive remote On/Off (models with part number suffix "P")</i>						
Module Off		All	1.0		10	mA
Module On	Floating	All	0		0.01	mA
Auxiliary output voltage		AUX	7	10	13	V
Auxiliary output current		AUX			20	mA
Load share accuracy	only for the module (12/24/28/48V)	5V	-	-	-	-
(50%-100% load)	with parallel control function	others	-10		10	%
Off converter input current	Shutdown input idle current	All			50	mA
Output voltage trim range	Vin=high line-low line, Pout=max rated power, Iout=max rated current	Others	-20		+10	%
	Vin=9-13V for 24S24, 24S28, 24S48	Vo=24V				
	Vin=18-22V for 48S24, 48S28, 48S48	Vo=28V	-20		0	%
	Iout=max rated current	Vo=48V				
	Vin=13-36V, Pout=max rated power, Iout=max rated current	24S24				
		24S28	-20		+10	%
		24S48				
	Vin=22-75V, Pout=max rated power, Iout=max rated current	48S24				
		48S28	-20		+10	%
		48S48				
Output over voltage protection		All	115	125	140	%
Over-temperature shutdown		All		110		°C

General Specifications

Parameters	Notes and Conditions	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
MTBFs	Io=100% of Io_max: Ta=25°C per MIL-HDBK-217F	All		340		Khours
Weight		All		220		grams

5. Main Features and Functions

5.1 Operating Temperature Range

The PFB400W series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40°C to 100°C . Consideration must be given to the de-rating curves when ascertaining maximum power that can be drawn from the converter. The maximum power drawn from full brick models is influenced by usual factors, such as:

- Input voltage range
- Output load current
- Forced air or natural convection

5.2 Output Voltage Adjustment

Section 6.8 describes in detail how to trim the output voltage with respect to its set point. The output voltage on all models is adjustable within the range of 80% to 110%.

5.3 Over Current Protection

The converter is protected against over current or short circuit conditions. At the instance of current-limit inception, the module enters a constant current mode of operation. While the fault condition exists, the module will remain in this constant current mode, and can remain in this mode until the fault is cleared. The unit operates normally once the output current is reduced back into its specified range.

5.4 Output Over Voltage Protection

The converter is protected against output over voltage conditions. When the output voltage is higher than the specified range, the module enters a hiccup mode of operation.

5.5 Remote On/Off

The on/off input pins permit the user to turn the power module on or off via a system signal from the primary side or the secondary side. All models are available in "negative logic" (standard) and "positive logic" (optional) versions. Negative logic turns the module on as long as a current (1-10mA) is flowing between +on/off and -on/off and inactive when no current is flowing (floating). Models with part number suffix "P" are the "positive logic" remote on/off version. Positive logic turns the module off as long as a current (1-10mA) is flowing between +on/off and -on/off and active when no current is flowing (floating), the module will turn on.

5.6 UVLO&OVLO (Under/Over Voltage Lock Out)

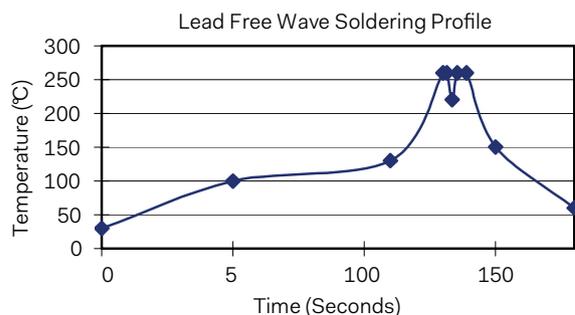
Input under/over voltage lockout is standard with this converter. At input voltages below/beyond the input under voltage lockout limit, the module operation is disabled.

5.7 Over Temperature Protection

These modules have an over temperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. When the case temperature rises above over temperature shutdown threshold, the converter will shut down to protect it from overheating. The module will automatically restart after it cools down.

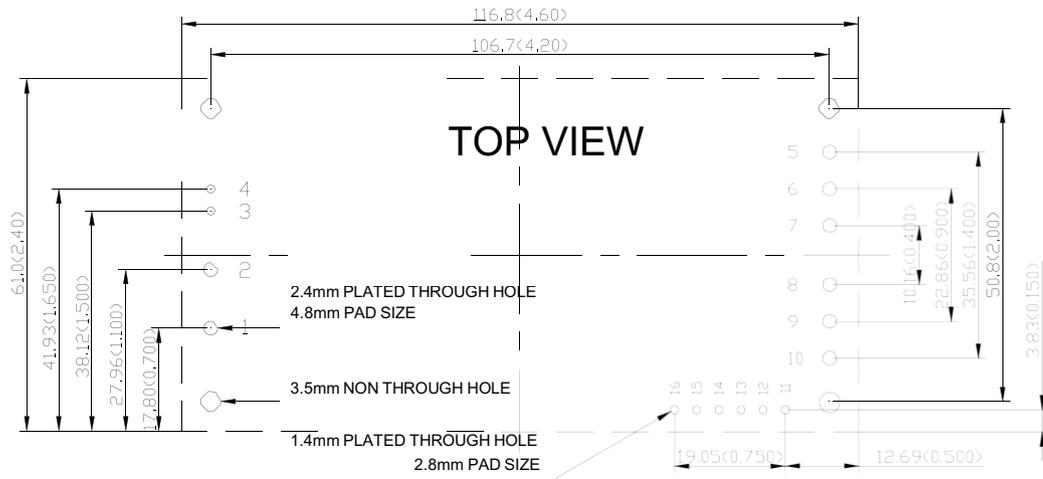
6. Applications

6.1 Recommended Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information



The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given to proper low impedance tracks between power module, input and output grounds. The recommended soldering profile and PCB layout are shown below.
Note:

1. Soldering Materials: Sn/Cu/Ni
2. Ramp up rate during preheat: $1.4^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{Sec}$ (from 50°C to 100°C)
3. Soaking temperature: $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{Sec}$ (from 100°C to 130°C), 60 ± 20 seconds.
4. Peak temperature: 260°C , above 250°C 3~6 Seconds.
5. Ramp up rate during cooling: $-10.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{Sec}$ (from 260°C to 150°C).



Recommend PCB Pad layout

6.2 Convection Requirements for Cooling

To predict the approximate cooling needed for the full brick module, refer to the power de-rating curves in section 6.4. These de-rating curves are approximations of the ambient temperatures and airflows required to keep the power module temperature below its maximum rating. Once the module is assembled in the actual system, the module's temperature should be monitored to ensure it does not exceed 100°C as being measured at the center of the top of the case (thus verifying proper cooling).

6.3 Thermal Considerations

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. The test data is presented in section 6.4. The power output of the module should not be allowed to exceed rated power ($V_{o_set} \times I_{o_max}$).

6.4 Power De-rating

The operating case temperature range of PFB400W series is -40°C to +100°C. When operating the PFB400W series, proper de-rating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not be exceeded 100°C.

The following curve is the de-rating curve of PFB400 series without heat sink.

Example

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a PFB400W-48S24 operating at nominal line, an output current of 16.7A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C.

Solution: Given: $V_{in}=48V_{dc}$, $V_o=24V_{dc}$, $I_o=16.7A$

Determine power dissipation (P_d): $P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1-\eta)$

$$P_d = 24 \times 16.7 \times (1-0.9) / 0.9 = 44.5 \text{ Watts}$$

Determine airflow: Given: $P_d=44.5W$ and $T_a=40^\circ C$

Check above power de-rating curve: minimum airflow= 700 ft./min.

Verifying: The maximum temperature rise:

$$\Delta T = P_d \times R_{ca} = 44.5 \times 1.23 = 54.7^\circ C$$

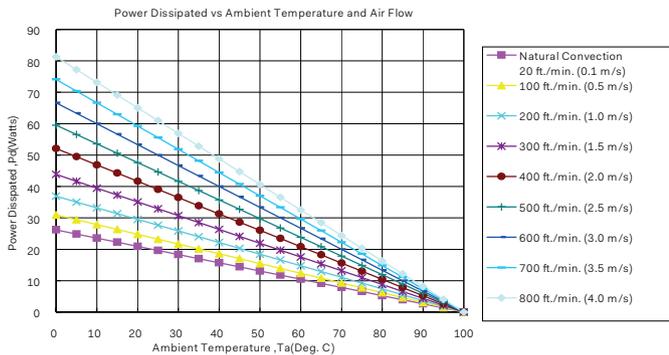
The maximum case temperature: $T_c = T_a + \Delta T = 94.7^\circ C < 100^\circ C$

Where:

The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambience.

The T_a is ambient temperature and the T_c is case temperature.

Chart of thermal resistance vs air flow.



AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL R_{ca}
Natural Convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	3.82°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	3.23°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	2.71°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	2.28°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	1.92°C/W
500 ft./min. (2.5m/s)	1.68°C/W
600 ft./min. (3.0m/s)	1.50°C/W
700 ft./min. (3.5m/s)	1.35°C/W
800 ft./min. (4.0m/s)	1.23°C/W

The following curve is the de-rating curve of PFB400W series with heat sink M-B012.

Example

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a PFB400W-48S24 operating at nominal line, an output current of 16.7A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C.

Solution: Given: $V_{in}=48V_{dc}$, $V_o=24V_{dc}$, $I_o=16.7A$

Determine Power dissipation (P_d): $P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1-\eta)$

$$P_d = 24 \times 16.7 \times (1-0.9) / 0.9 = 44.5 \text{ Watts}$$

(Chart of thermal resistance vs air flow)

Determine airflow: Given: $P_d=44.5W$ and $T_a=40^\circ C$

Check above Power de-rating curve: minimum airflow= 200 ft./min.

Verifying:

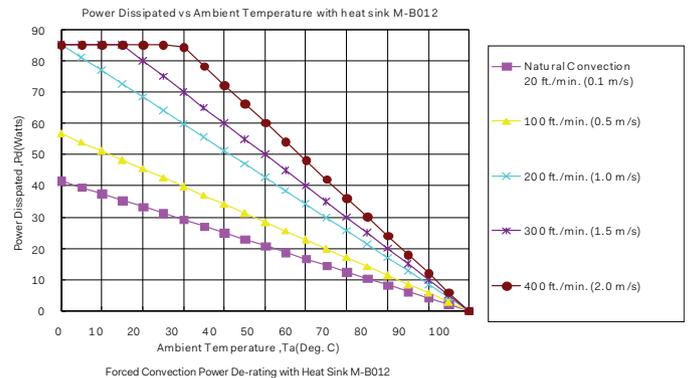
The maximum temperature rise $\Delta T = P_d \times R_{ca} = 44.5 \times 1.17 = 52.1^\circ C$

The maximum case temperature $T_c = T_a + \Delta T = 92.1^\circ C < 100^\circ C$

Where:

The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambience.

The T_a is ambient temperature and the T_c is case temperature.

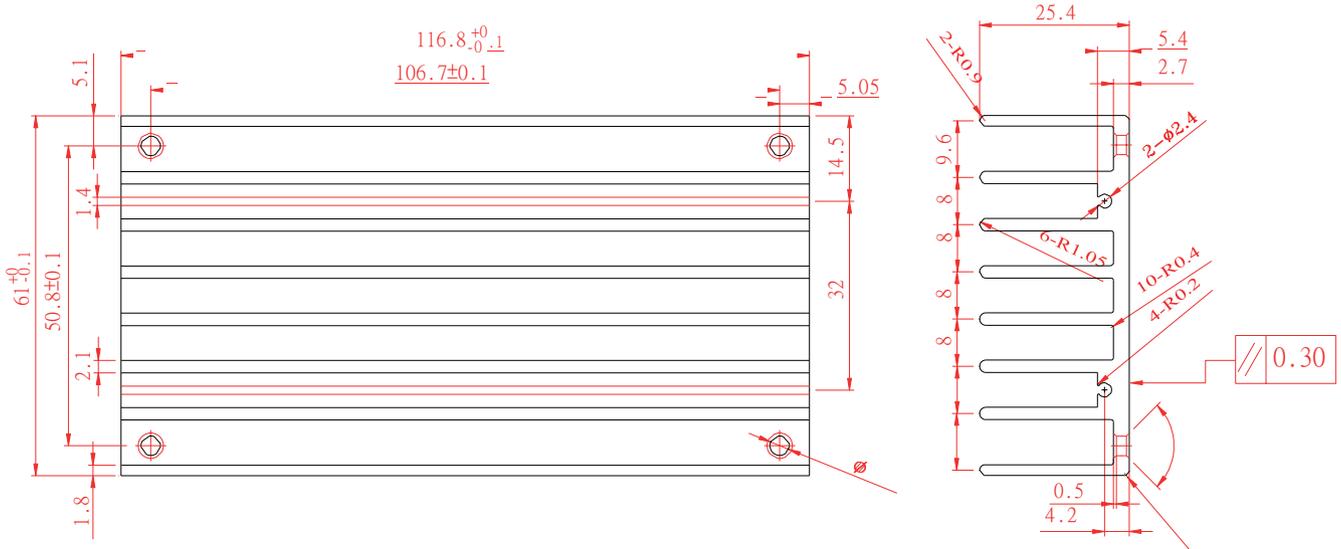


AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL R_{ca}
Natural Convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	2.4°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	1.76°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	1.17°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	1.00°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	0.83°C/W

6.5 Full Brick Heat Sinks

All dimension in mm

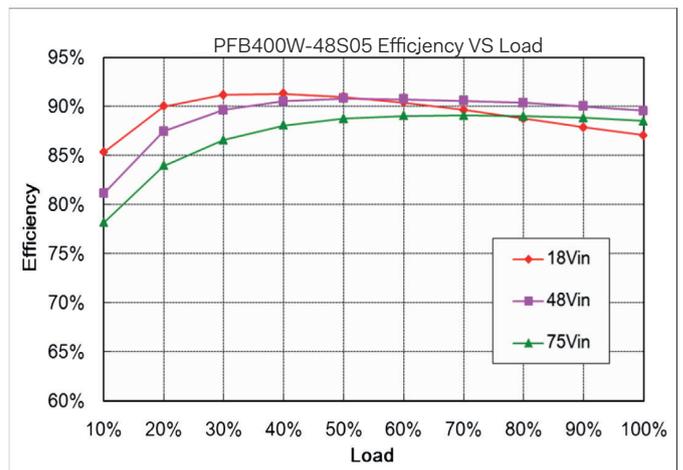
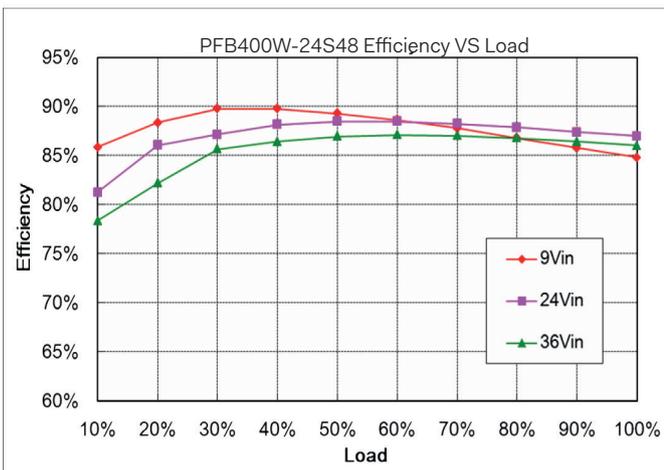
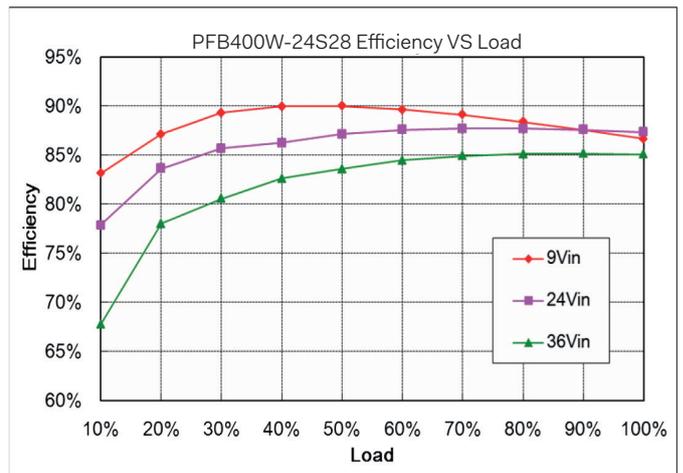
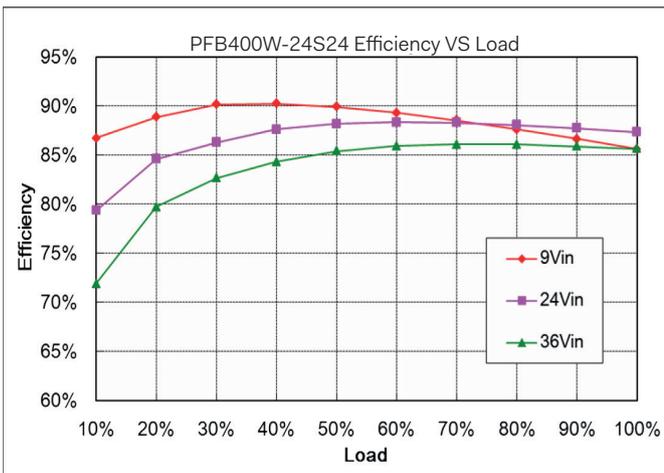
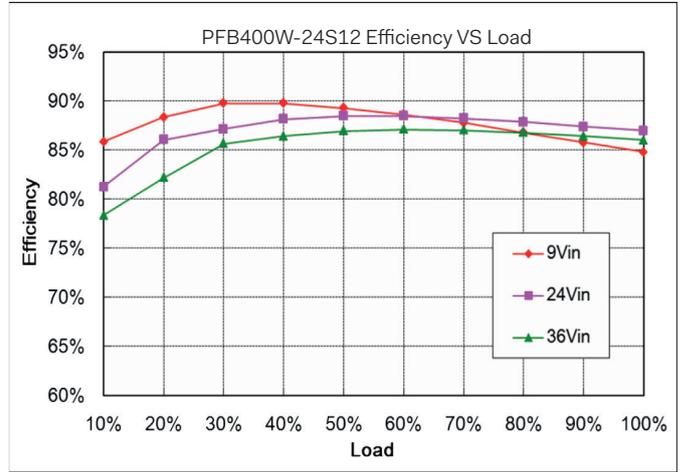
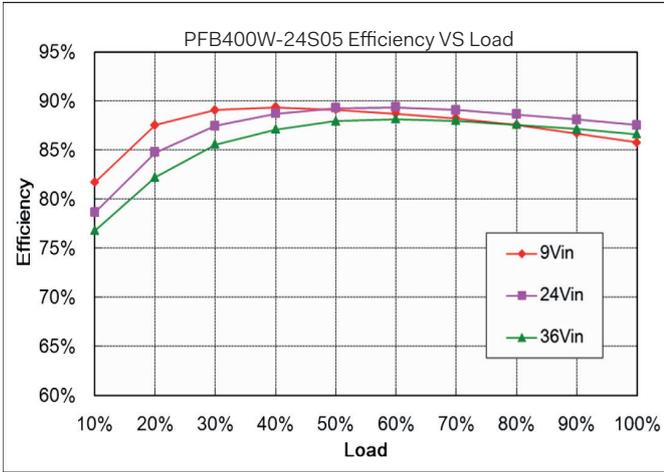
Heat-sink M-B012:
Longitudinal Fins

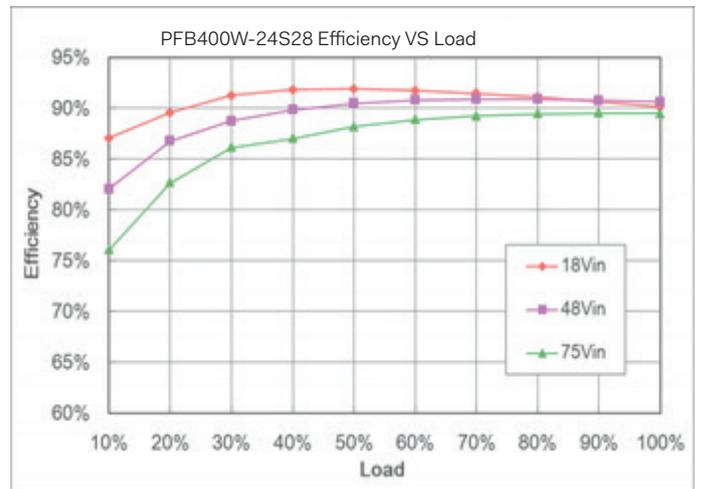
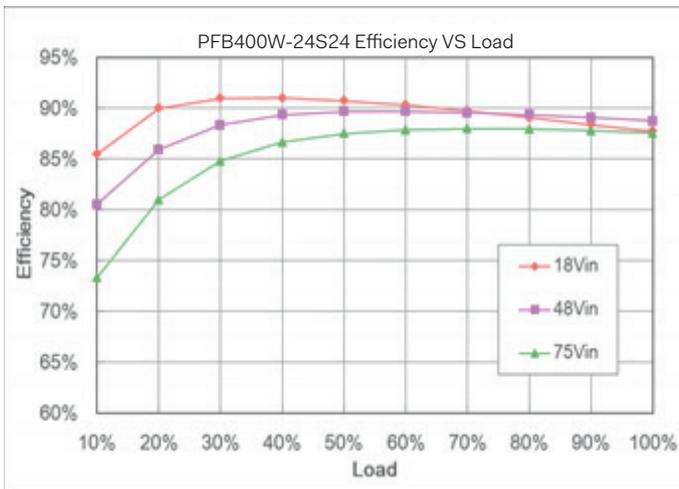
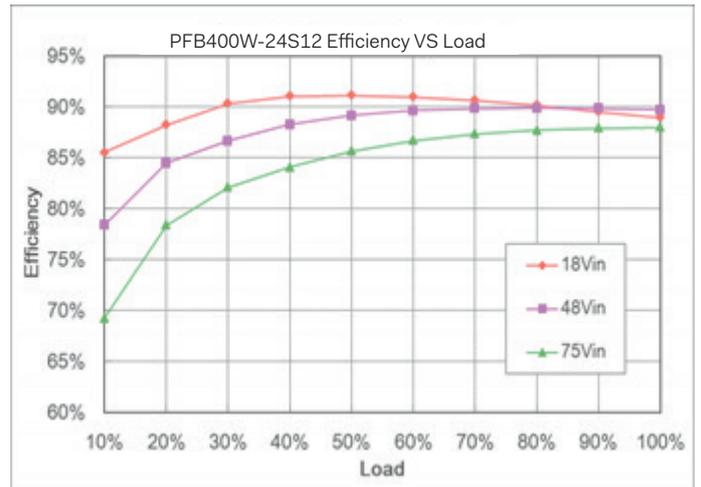
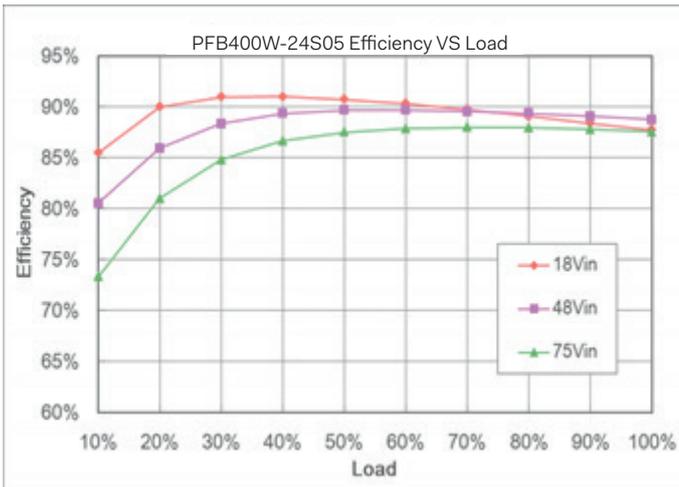


Heat Sink: 116.8*61*25.4(M-B012) (G6135013070)
Thermal pad: SR60*115.8*0.23 (G6135013070)
Screw SMP+SW M3*8L (G75A1300322)

AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL Rca
Natural Convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	2.4°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	1.76°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	1.17°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	1.00°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	0.83°C/W

6.6 Efficiency VS. Load





6.7 Test Set-Up

The basic test set-up to measure parameters such as efficiency and load regulation is shown below. When testing the modules under any transient conditions please ensure that the transient response of the source is sufficient to power the equipment under test. We can calculate:

- Efficiency
- Load regulation and line regulation.

The value of efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_{in} \times I_{in}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

V_o is output voltage,
 I_o is output current,
 V_{in} is input voltage,
 I_{in} is input current.

The value of load regulation is defined as:

$$Load.reg = \frac{V_{FL} - V_{NL}}{V_{NL}} \times 100\%$$

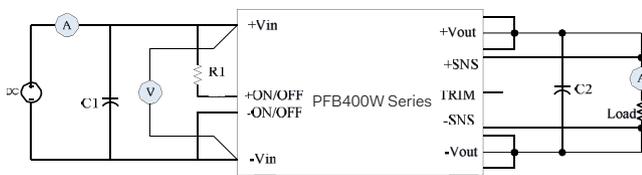
Where:

V_{FL} is the output voltage at full load
 V_{NL} is the output voltage at no load

The value of line regulation is defined as:

$$Line.reg = \frac{V_{HL} - V_{LL}}{V_{LL}} \times 100\%$$

Where: V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load.
 V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load.



PFB400W Series Test setup

Recommend C1 and C2 Value

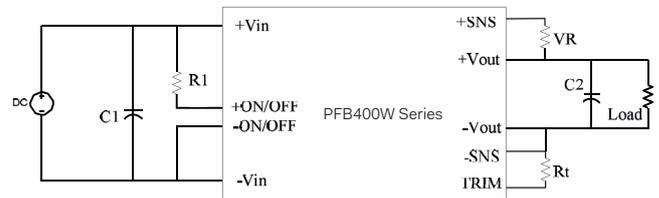
PFB400W-24SXX: C1:1000uF/50V

PFB400W-48SXX: C1:330uF/100V

For PFB400W series it's necessary to connect the input electrolytic capacitor C1 with low ESR to prevent the effective of input line inductance to the DC/DC converter. For stable operation, connect a low impedance electrolytic capacitor C2 in the output terminals. When operated at lower temperature than -20°C, increasing the C2 capacitance with three or four times more than the recommended value.

6.8 Output Voltage Adjustment

The Trim input permits the user to adjust the output voltage up or down according to the trim range specification (80% to 110% of nominal output). This is accomplished by connecting an external resistor between the +Vout and +Sense pin for trim up and between the TRIM and -Sense pin for trim down, see Figure.



Output voltage trim circuit configuration

The Trim pin should be left open if trimming is not being used. The output voltage can be determined by the following equations:

$$Vf = \frac{1.24 \times \left(\frac{Rt \times 33}{Rt + 33} \right)}{7.68 + \frac{Rt \times 33}{Rt + 33}}$$

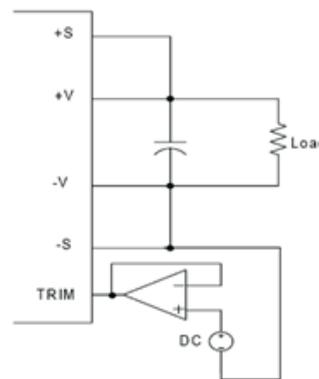
$$Vout = (Vo + VR) \times Vf$$

Unit: KΩ

Vo: Nominal Output Voltage

Recommend Rt=6.8KΩ

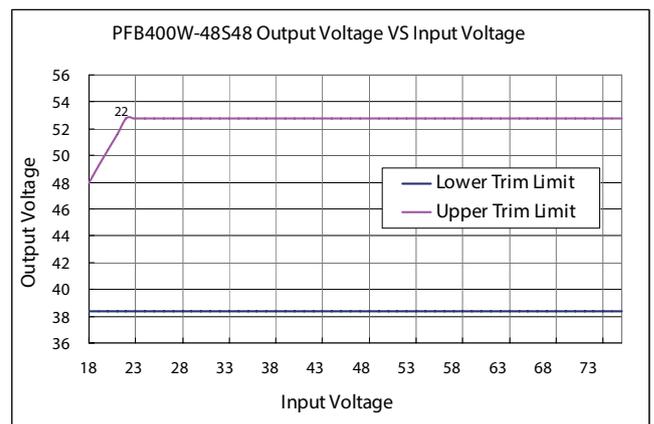
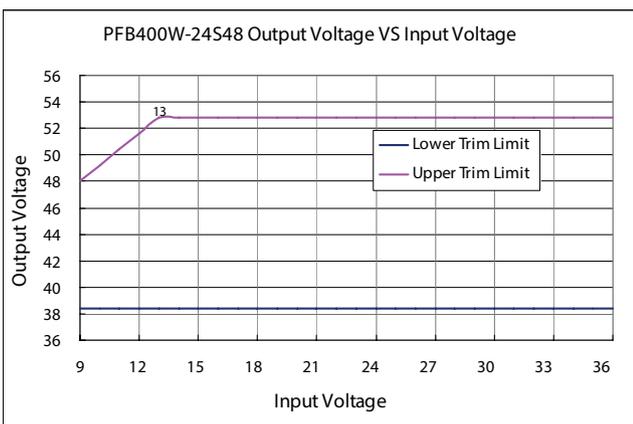
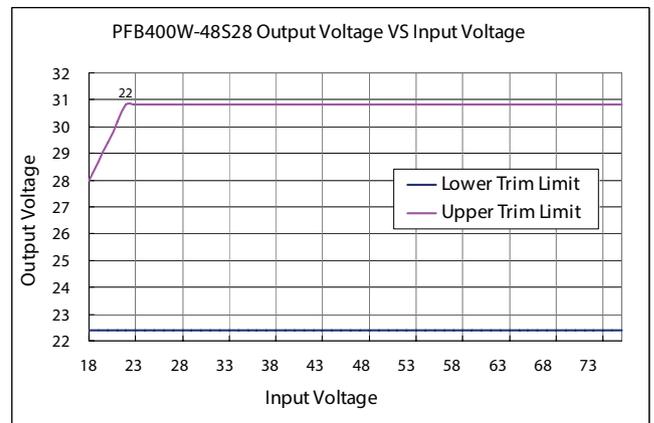
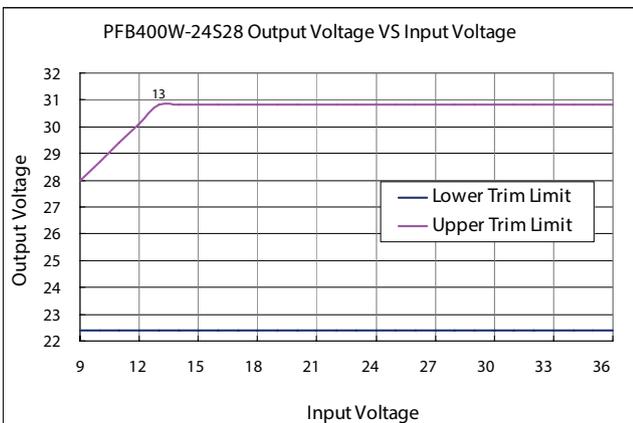
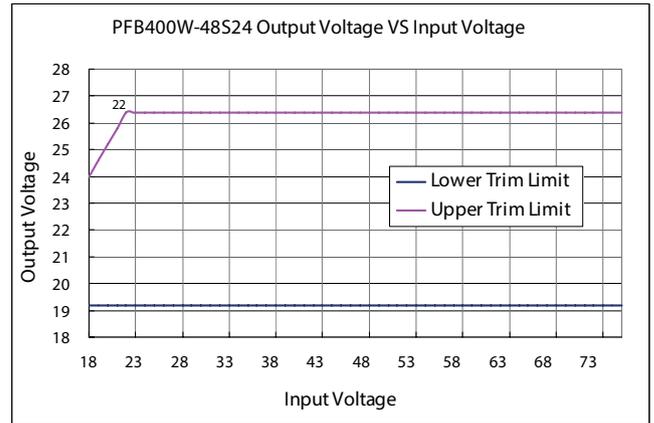
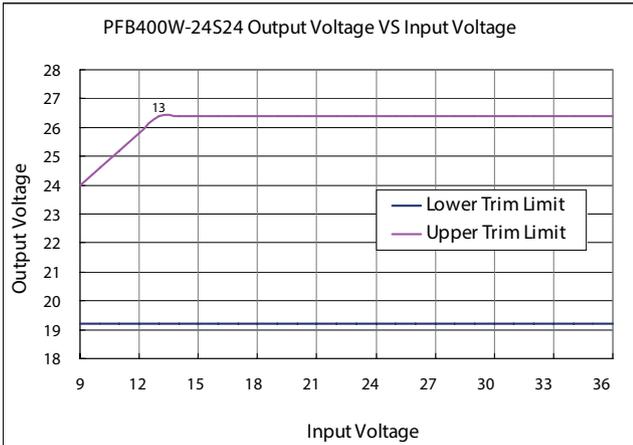
The output voltage can also be adjustment by using external DC voltage



$$\text{Output Voltage} = \text{TRIM Terminal Voltage} \times \text{Nominal Output Voltage}$$

POWERBOX Industrial Line
 PFB400W Series
 400W 4:1 Single Output
 DC/DC Converter
 Manual V14

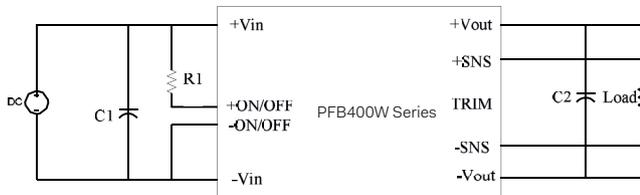
Note: The output voltage can be increased by the remote sense and the trim. The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module can be increased and consequently increase the power output of the module if output current remains unchanged. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power (Maximum rated power = $V_{o,set} \times I_{o,max}$). The output voltage on 5V&12V models is adjustable within the range of +10% to -20%. For 24V&28V&48V models, see input& output trim curves for trim up and trim down ranges.



6.9 Output Remote Sensing

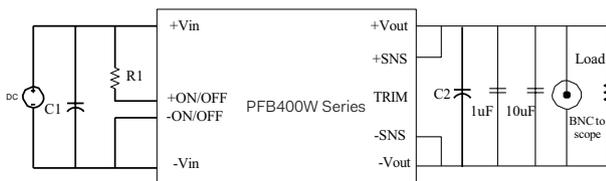
The PFB400W Series converter has the capability to remotely sense both lines of its output. This feature moves the effective output voltage regulation point from the output of the unit to the point of connection of the remote sense pins. This feature automatically adjusts the real output voltage of the PFB400W series in order to compensate for voltage drops in distribution and maintain a regulated voltage at the point of load. The remote-sense voltage range is: $[(+V_{out}) - (-V_{out})] - [(+Sense) - (-Sense)] \leq 10\%$ of $V_{o_nominal}$

If the remote sense feature is not to be used, the sense pins should be connected locally. The +Sense pin should be connected to the +Vout pin at the module and the -Sense pin should be connected to the -Vout pin at the module. This is shown in the schematic below.



Note: Although the output voltage can be increased by increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim. The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module can be increased and consequently increase the power output of the module if output current remains unchanged. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power (Maximum rated power = $V_{o_set} \times I_{o_max}$).

6.10 Output Ripple and Noise



Output ripple and noise is measured with 1.0uF ceramic and 10uF solid tantalum capacitors across the output.

6.11 Output Capacitance

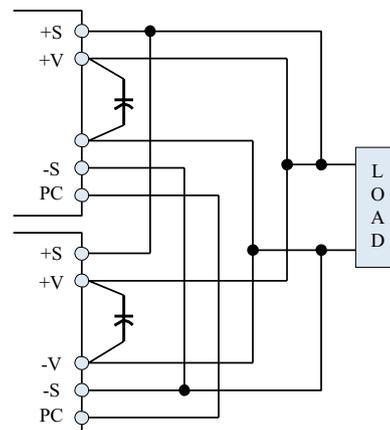
The PFB400W series converters provide unconditional stability with or without external capacitors. For good transient response, low ESR output capacitors should be located close to the point of load. PCB design

emphasizes low resistance and inductance tracks in consideration of high current applications. Output capacitors with their associated ESR values have an impact on loop stability and bandwidth. The minimum output capacitance is 470uF which need three or four times capacitance when operating below -20 and the absolute maximum value of PFB400W series' output capacitance is 10000uF. For values larger than this, please contact your local Powerbox representative.

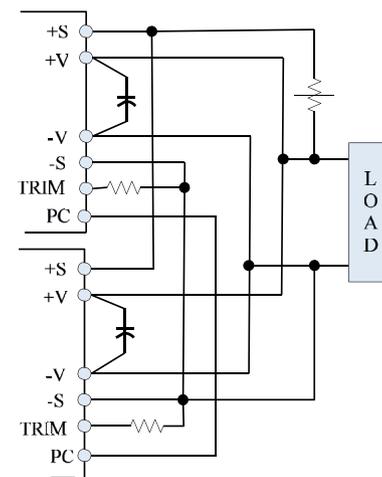
6.12 Parallel Operation

The PFB400W series (except 5V out) are also designed for parallel operation. When paralleled, the load current can be equally shared between the modules by connecting the PC pins together. There are two different parallel operations for PFB400W series, one is parallel operation when load can't be supplied by only one power unit; the other is the N+1 redundant operation which is high reliable for load of N units by using N+1 units.

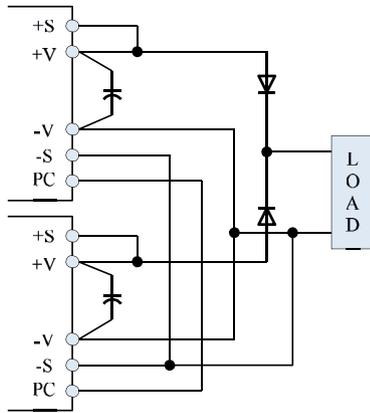
(a) Parallel operation (except 5Vout)



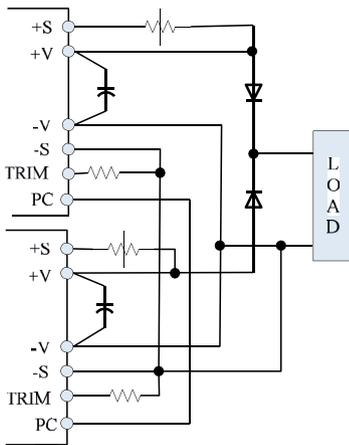
(b) Parallel operation with programmed and adjustable output (except 5Vout)



(c) N+1 redundant connection

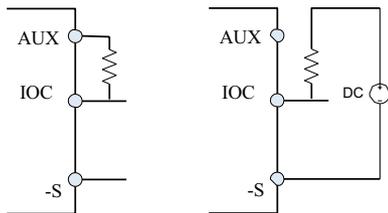


(d) N+1 redundant connection with programmed output and adjustable output voltage



6.13 IOC Signal

Normal and abnormal operation of the converter can be monitored by using the I.O.C signal. Output of this signal monitor is located at the secondary side and is open collector output, you can use the signal by the internal aux power supply or the the external DC supply as the following figures. the ground reference is the -Sense.



This signal is LOW when the converter is normally operating and HIGH when the converter is disabled or when the converter is abnormally operating

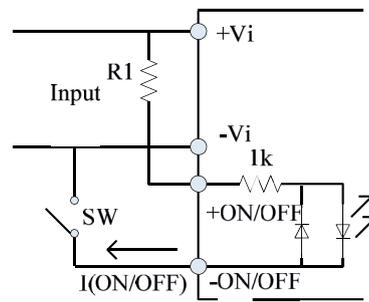
6.14 Auxiliary Power for Output Signal

The auxiliary power supply output is within 7-13V with maximum current of 20 mA. Ground reference is the - sense Pin.

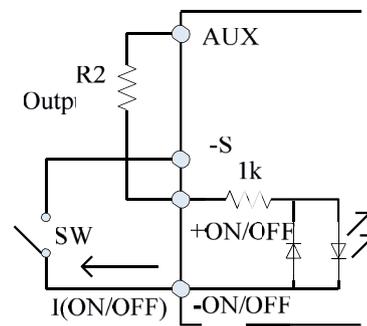
6.15 On/Off Control

The converter's On/Off can be controlled from the input side or the output side. Output voltage turns on when current is made to through On/Off terminals which can be reached by opening or closing the switches. The maximum current through the On/Off pin is 10mA, setting the resistor value to avoid the maximum current through the On/Off pins.

(A) Controlling the On/Off terminal from the input side, recommend R1 value is 12K (1.0W) for 48V_{in} and 6K (0.5W) for 24V_{in}



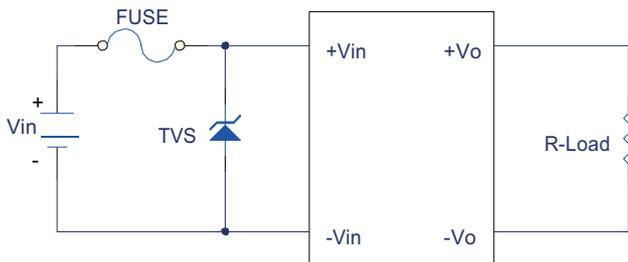
(B) Controlling the ON/OFF terminal from the output side, Recommend R2 value is 4.3 k (0.1W)



7. Safety & EMC

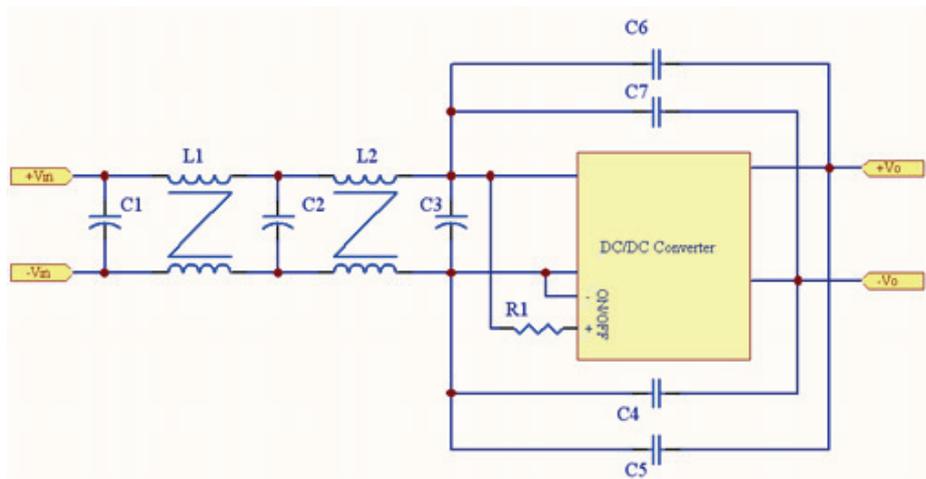
7.1 Input Fusing and Safety Consideration

The PFB400W series converters have no internal fuse. In order to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a 80A time delay fuse for 24V_{in} models, and 40A for 48V_{in} models. It is recommended that the circuit have a transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) across the input terminal to protect the unit against surge or spike voltage and input reverse voltage (as shown).



7.2 EMC Consideration

Suggested circuits for conducted EMI Class A



(1) EMI and conducted noise meet EN55022 Class A specifications:

Model No.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	L1	L2	R1
PFB400W-24S12	NC	470uF/50V	1000uF/50V	2200pF/2KV	NC	NC	NC	Short	200uH RM8 SM100	9.1K
PFB400W-48S48	330uF/100V	330uF/100V	330uF/100V	NC	NC	NC	NC	1uH SPI-13050-1R0	1.5mH CM20*12*10	9.1K

Note:

470uF/50V, 1000uF/50V NIPPON CHEMI-CON KY series aluminum capacitors, 330uF/100V NIPPON CHEMI-CON KMF series aluminum capacitors and C4 ceramic capacitors.

8. Part Number

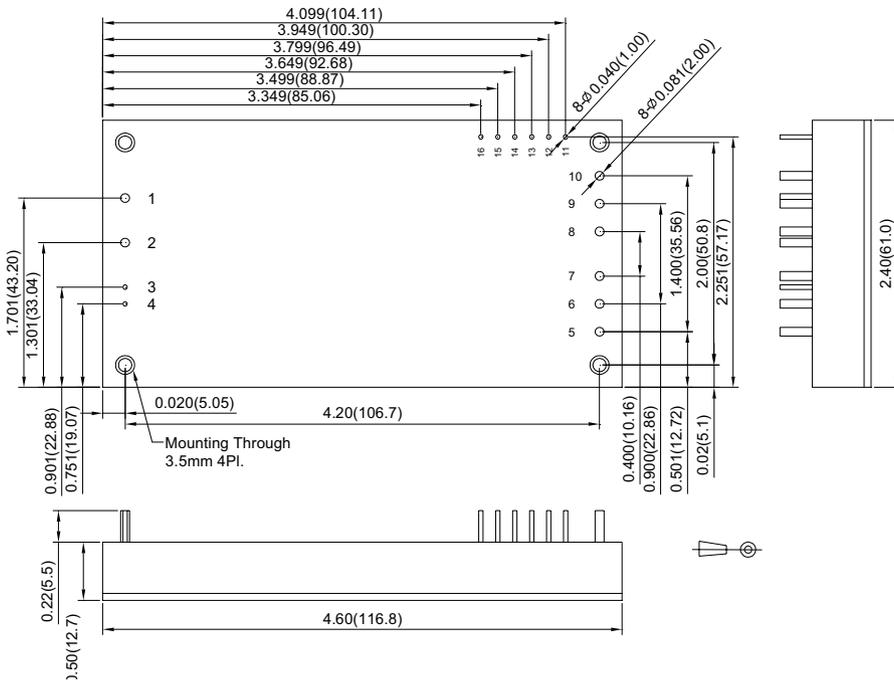
Format: PFB400W – II X OO L

Parameter Symbol	Series PFB400W	Nominal Input Voltage II	Number of Outputs X	Output Voltage OO	Remote ON/OFF Logic L
Value	PFB400W	24: 24 Volts 48: 48 Volts	S: Single	05: 05 Volts 12: 12 Volts 24: 24 Volts 28: 28 Volts 48: 48 Volts	None: Negative P: Negative

9. Mechanical Specifications

9.1 Mechanical Outline Diagrams

All Dimensions In Inches(mm)
Tolerances Inches: .XX±0.02 .XXX±0.010 ±0.004
Millimeters: .X±0.5 .XX±0.25 ±0.1



PIN CONNECTIONS	
PIN NUMBER	FUNCTION
1	-Vin
2	+Vin
3	-ON/OFF
4	+ON/OFF
5-7	+Vo
8-10	-Vo
11	-S
12	+S
13	TRIM
14	PC/NC
15	IOC
16	AUX