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# PXE20 Single Output DC/DC Converters

9 to 75 Vdc input, 3.3 to 15 Vdc Single Output, 20W

# TDK-Lambda

## Features

- Low profile: 2.0x1.6x0.4 inches (50.8x40.6x10.2mm)
- 2 : 1 wide input voltage of 9-18, 18-36 and 36-75VDC
- 4 : 1 ultra wide input voltage of 9-36 and 18-75VDC
- 20 Watts output power
- Input to output isolation: 1600Vdc, min
- Operating case temperature range :100°C max
- Over-current protection, auto-recovery
- Output over voltage protection
- ISO 9001 certified manufacturing facilities
- UL60950-1, EN60950-1 and IEC60950-1 licensed
- CE Mark meet 2006/95/EC, 93/68/EEC and 2004/108/EC
- Compliant to RoHS EU directive 2002/95/EC

## Applications

- Distributed power architectures
- Communications equipment
- Computer equipment

## General Description

The PXE20 single output series offers 20 Watts of output power from a 2 x 1.6 x 0.4 inch package. The PXE20-xxSxx models have a 2:1 wide input voltage of 9-18, 18-36 and 36-75VDC. The PXE20-xxWSxx models have a 4:1 wide input voltage of 9-36 and 18-75VDC.

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Absolute Maximum Rating					
Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous Transient (100ms)	12Sxx			36	Vdc
	24Sxx			50	Vdc
	48Sxx			100	Vdc
Operating temperature range (Operating temperature will be depended De-rating curve)	Standard	-40		+85	°C
Operating case range	All			100	°C
Storage temperature	All	-55		+105	°C
I/O Isolation voltage	All	1600			Vdc
I/O Isolation capacitance	All			300	pF

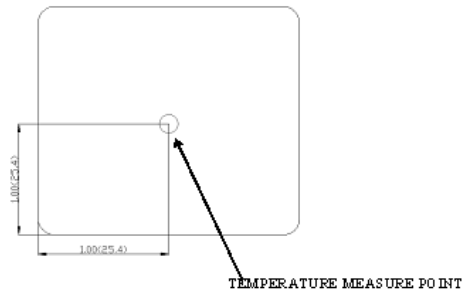
Output Specifications					
Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Output Range	xxS33	3.267	3.30	3.333	Vdc
	xxS05	4.95	5.00	5.05	Vdc
	xxS12	11.88	12.00	12.12	Vdc
	xxS15	14.85	15.00	15.15	Vdc
Line Regulation(LL to HL at Full Load)	All	-0.2		0.2	%
Load Regulation(Min. to 100% Full Load)	All	-0.5		0.5	%
Output Ripple & Noise (20MHz bandwidth)	All			75	mVp-p
Temperature Coefficient	All	-0.02		+0.02	%/°C
Transient Response Recovery Time (25% load step change)	All		250		µS
Output Current	xxS33	280		4000	mA
	xxS05	280		4000	mA
	xxS12	134		1670	mA
	xxS15	106		1330	mA
Output Over Voltage Protection Zener diode clamp	xxS33		3.9		Vdc
	xxS05		6.2		Vdc
	xxS12		15		Vdc
	xxS15		18		Vdc
Output Over Current Protection	All		150		% FL.
Output Short Circuit Protection	All	Hiccup, automatics recovery			
Output Capacitor Load	xxS33			13000	µF
	xxS05			6800	µF
	xxS12			2200	µF
	xxS15			755	µF

Input Specifications					
Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	12Sxx	9	12	18	Vdc
	24(W)Sxx	18(9)	24	36	Vdc
	48(W)Sxx	36(18)	48	75	Vdc
Input reflected ripple current	All		25		mA p-p
Start Up Time (nominal Vin and constant resistive load)	All		20		mS
Remote ON/OFF					
Positive Logic	DC-DC ON	All	3.5	12	Vdc
	DC-DC OFF	All	0	1.2	Vdc

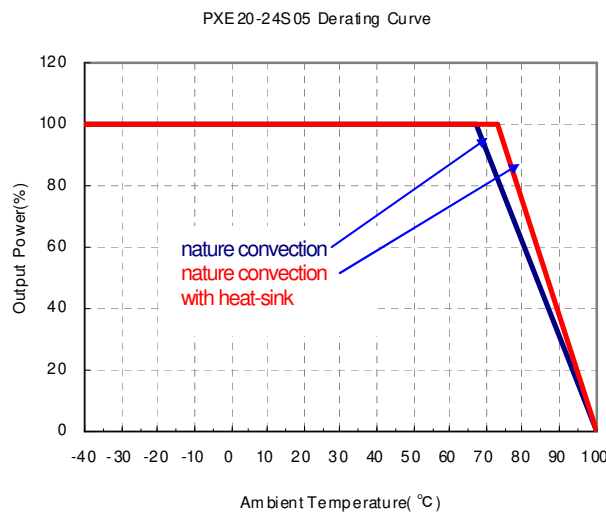
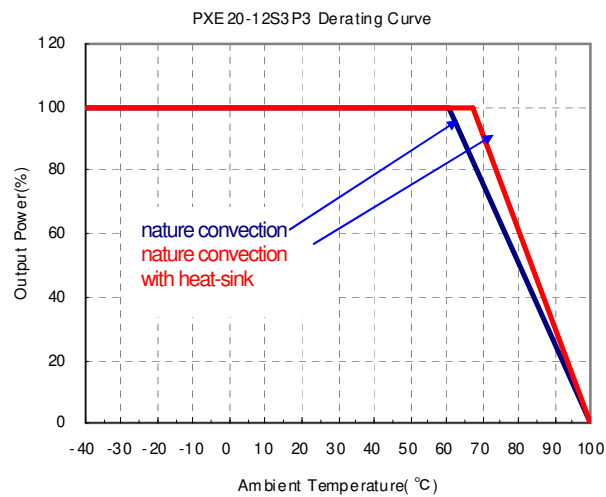
General Specifications					
Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Efficiency Test at Vin, nom and full load	12S3P3		77		%
	12S05		80		%
	12S12		83		%
	12S15		84		%
	24(W)S3P3		79(76)		%
	24(W)S05		81(79)		%
	24(W)S12		86(81)		%
	24(W)S15		86(81)		%
	48(W)S3P3		79(77)		%
	48(W)S05		82(80)		%
48(W)S12		86(82)		%	
48(W)S15		86(82)		%	
Isolation Resistance	All	10 <sup>9</sup>			Ω
Isolation Capacitance	All			300	pF
Switching Frequency(Test at Vin, nom and full load)	All		300		KHz
Transient Response Recovery Time (25% load step change)	All		250		uS
Weight	All		48		g
MTBF (please see the MTBF and reliability part)	All		1.928×10 <sup>6</sup>		hours

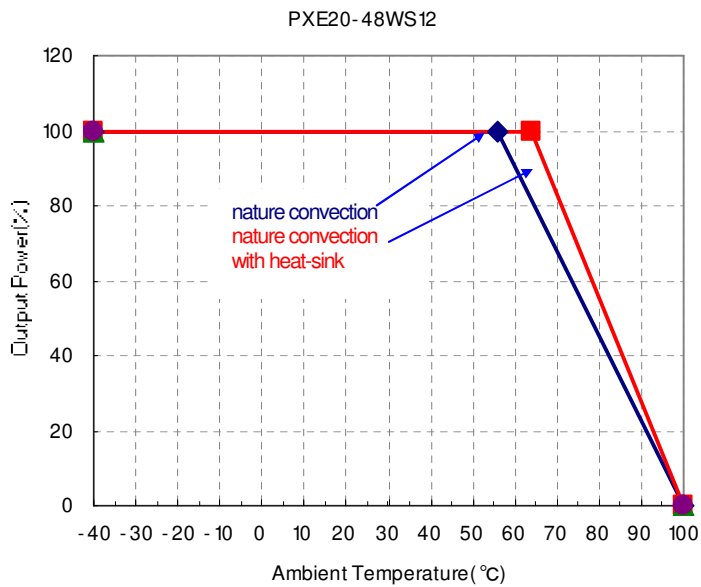
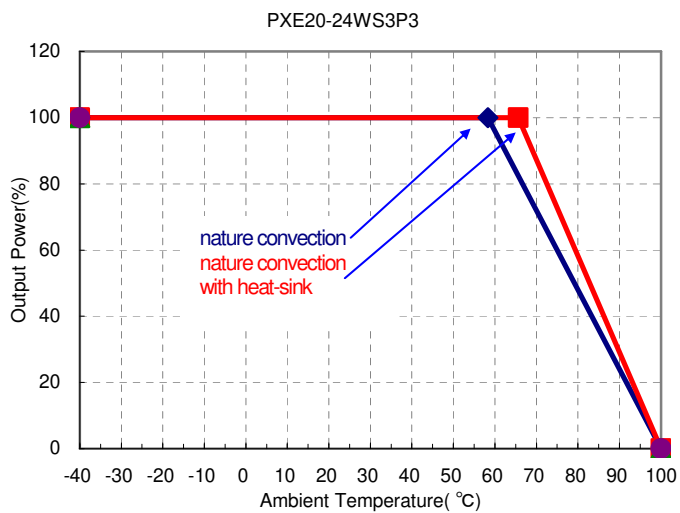
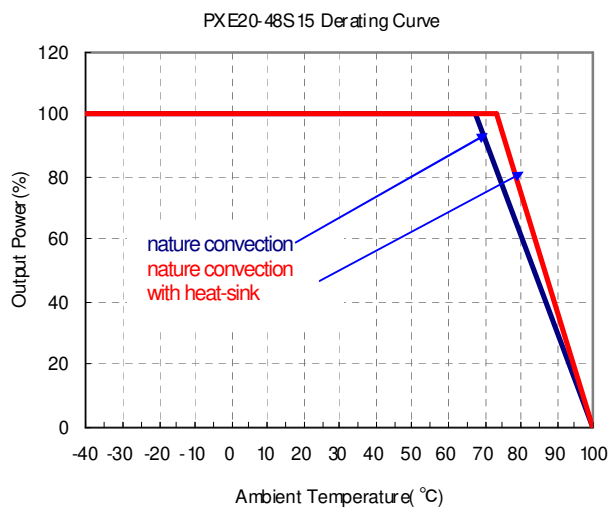
## Thermal Consideration

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 shown in the figure below. The temperature at this location should not exceed 100C. When operating, adequate cooling must be provided to maintain the test point temperature at or below 100C. Although the maximum point temperature of the power modules is 100C, limiting this temperature to a lower value will yield higher higher reliability.



De-rating curves for PXE20-12S3P3, PXE20-24S05, PXE20-48S15, PXE20-24WS3P3, and PXE20-48WS12





### 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 the PXE20-S 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 enables the power supply to restart when the fault is removed. There are other ways of protecting the power supply when it is over-loaded, such as the maximum current limiting or current foldback methods.

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.

The operation of hiccup is as follows. When the current sense circuit sees an over-current event, the controller shuts off the power supply for a given time and then tries to start up the power supply again. If the over-load condition has been removed, the power supply will start up and operate normally; otherwise, the controller will see another over-current event and shut off the power supply again, repeating the previous cycle. Hiccup operation has none of the drawbacks of the other two protection methods, although its circuit is more complicated because it requires a timing circuit. The excess heat due to overload lasts for only a short duration in the hiccup cycle, hence the junction temperature of the power devices is much lower.

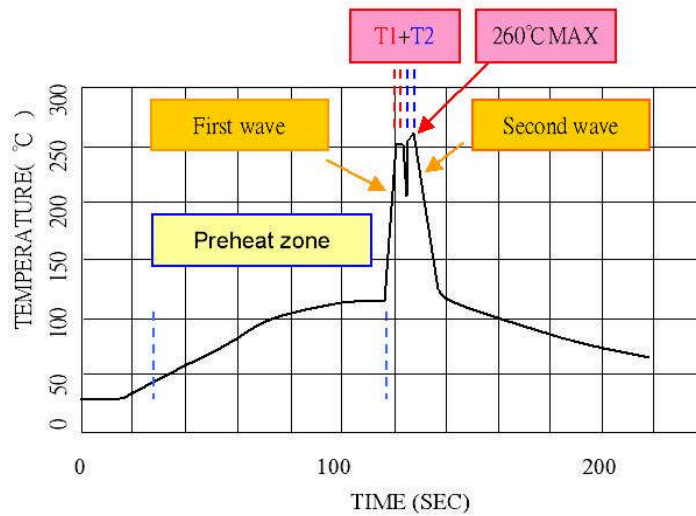
The hiccup operation can be done in various ways. For example, one can start hiccup operation any time an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up interval (usually a few milliseconds). The reason for the latter operation is that during start-up, the power supply needs to provide extra current to charge up the output capacitor. Thus the current demand during start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event to occur. If the power supply starts to hiccup once there is an over-current, it might never start up successfully. Hiccup mode protection will give the best protection for a power supply against over current situations, since it will limit the average current to the load at a low level, so reducing power dissipation and case temperature in the power devices.

### Short Circuit Protection

Continuous, hiccup and auto-recovery mode.

## Soldering and Reflow Consideration

Lead free wave solder profile for PXE20-S DIP type



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

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

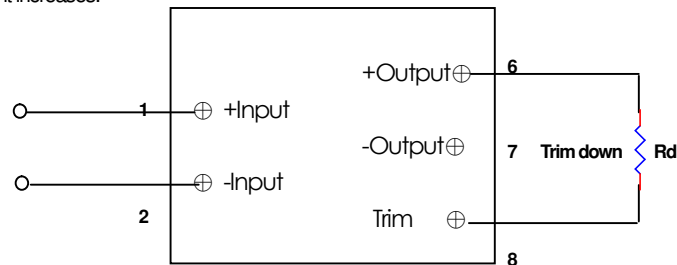
**Hand Welding** : Soldering iron : Power 90W

Welding Time : 2~4 sec

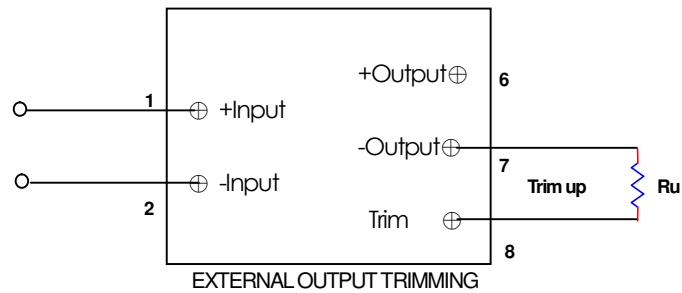
Temp. : 380~400 °C

## External trim 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 decreases. With an external resistor between the TRIM and Vo (-) pin, the output voltage set point increases.







EXTERNAL OUTPUT TRIMMING

### TRIM TABLE

#### PXE20-xxS3P3

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	3.266	3.233	3.200	3.167	3.134	3.101	3.068	3.035	3.002	2.969	Volts
Rx=	69.470	31.235	18.490	12.117	8.294	5.745	3.924	2.559	1.497	0.647	K Ohms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	3.332	3.365	3.398	3.431	3.464	3.497	3.530	3.563	3.596	3.629	Volts
Rx=	57.930	26.165	15.577	10.283	7.106	4.988	3.476	2.341	1.459	0.753	K Ohms

#### PXE20-xxS05

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	4.952	4.902	4.852	4.802	4.752	4.702	4.652	4.602	4.552	4.502	Volts
Rx=	45.533	20.612	12.306	8.152	5.660	3.999	2.812	1.922	1.230	0.676	K Ohms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	5.052	5.102	5.152	5.202	5.252	5.302	5.352	5.402	5.452	5.502	Volts
Rx=	36.570	16.580	9.917	6.585	4.586	3.253	2.302	1.588	1.032	0.588	K Ohms

#### PXE20-xxS12

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	11.887	11.767	11.647	11.527	11.407	11.287	11.166	11.046	10.926	10.806	Volts
Rx=	460.659	207.779	123.486	81.340	56.052	39.193	27.151	18.120	11.095	5.476	K Ohms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	12.127	12.247	12.367	12.487	12.607	12.727	12.847	12.967	13.088	13.208	Volts
Rx=	368.241	166.121	98.747	65.060	44.848	31.374	21.749	14.530	8.916	4.424	K Ohms

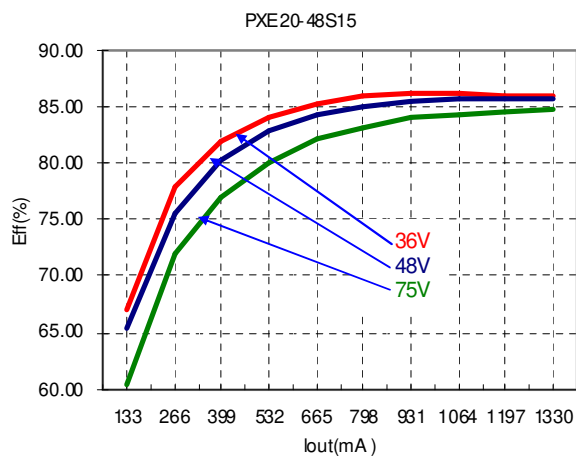
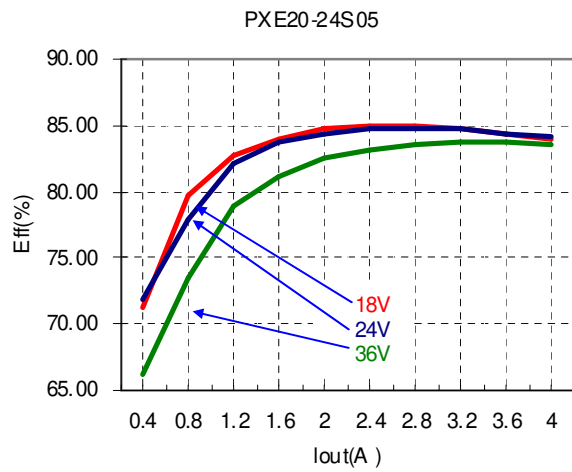
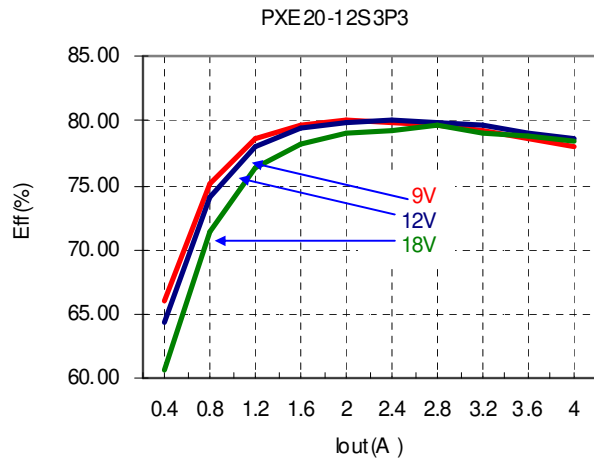
#### PXE20-xxS15

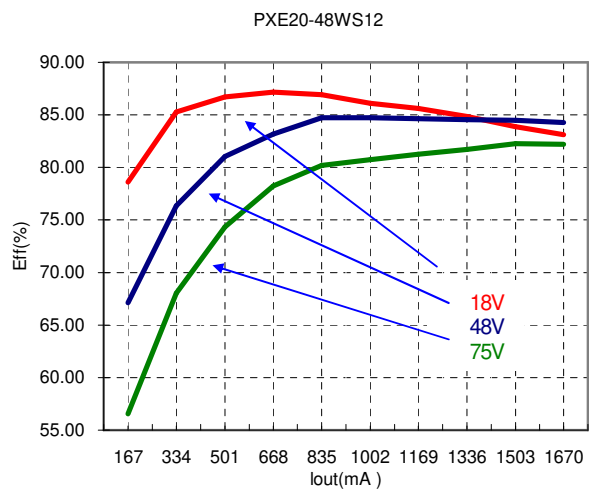
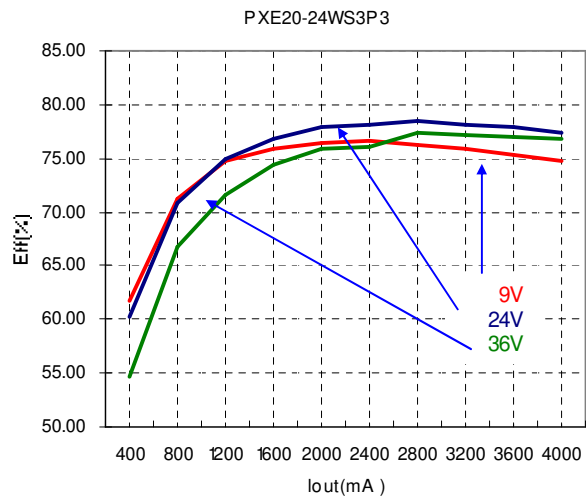
Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	14.808	14.658	14.509	14.359	14.209	14.060	13.910	13.761	13.611	13.462	Volts
Rx=	499.816	223.408	131.272	85.204	57.563	39.136	25.974	16.102	8.424	2.282	K Ohms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	15.107	15.256	15.406	15.556	15.705	15.855	16.004	16.154	16.304	16.453	Volts
Rx=	404.184	180.592	106.061	68.796	46.437	31.531	20.883	12.898	6.687	1.718	K Ohms

### Characteristic Curve

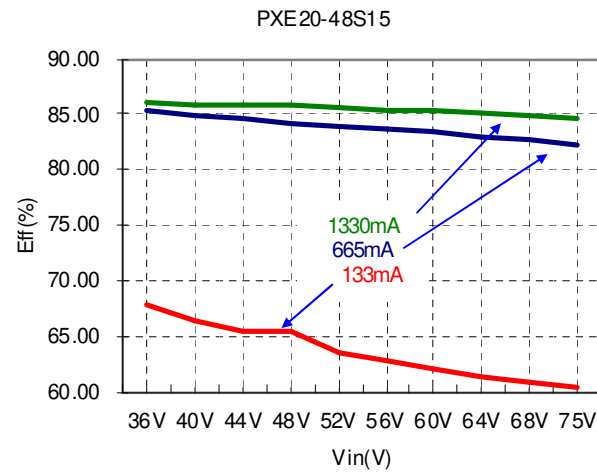
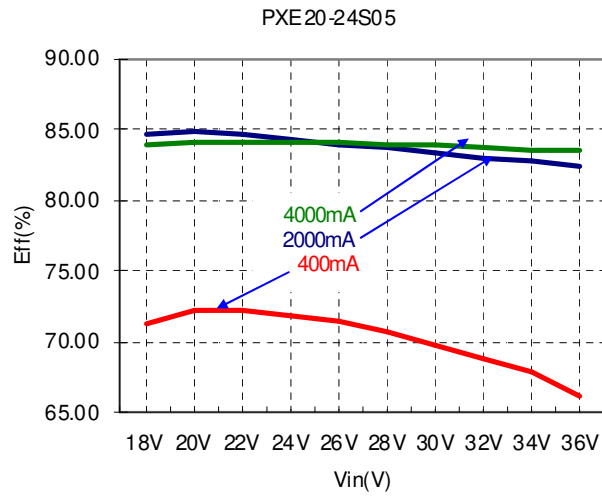
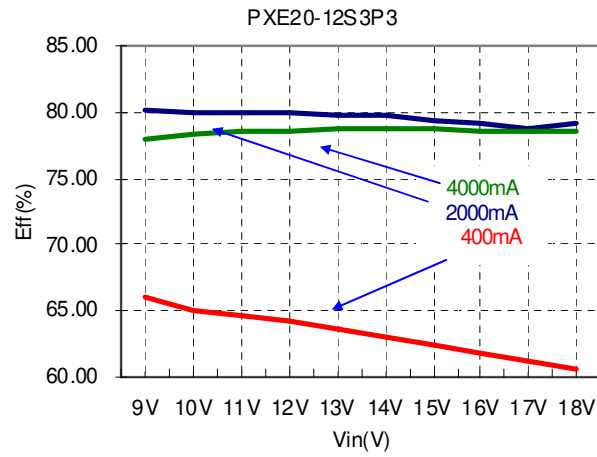
#### Efficiency

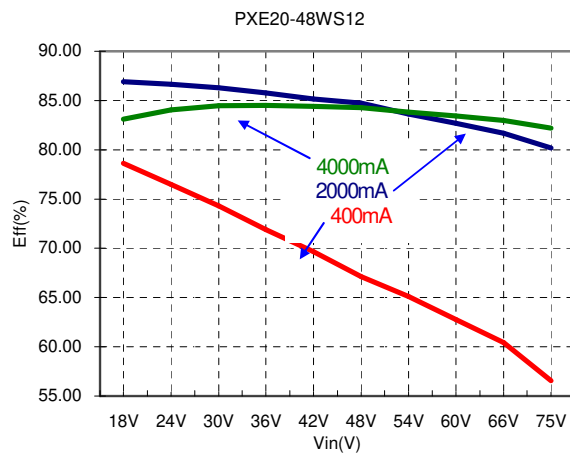
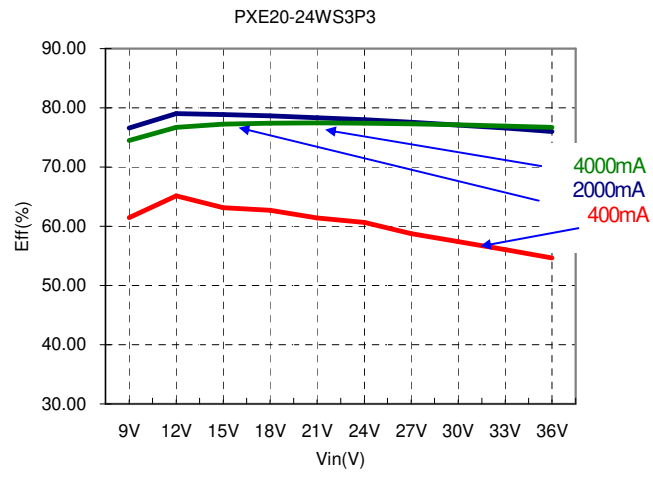
a. Efficiency with load change under different line condition at room temperature



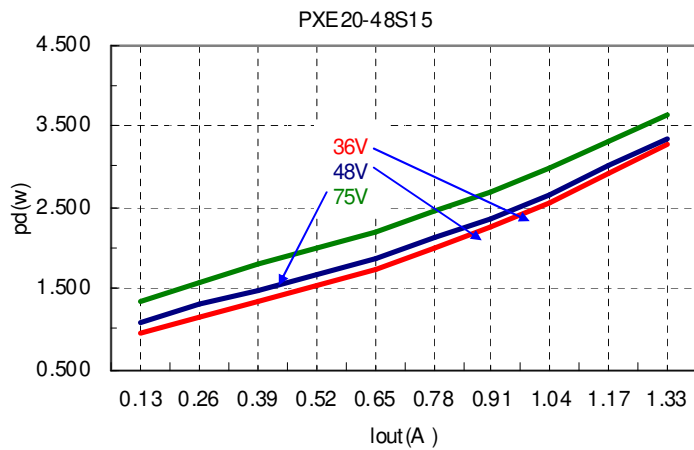
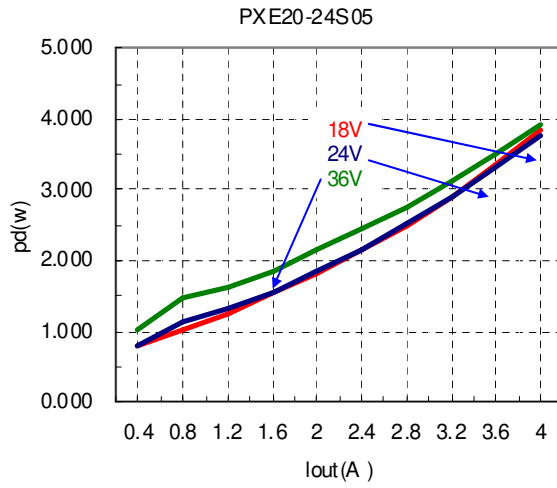
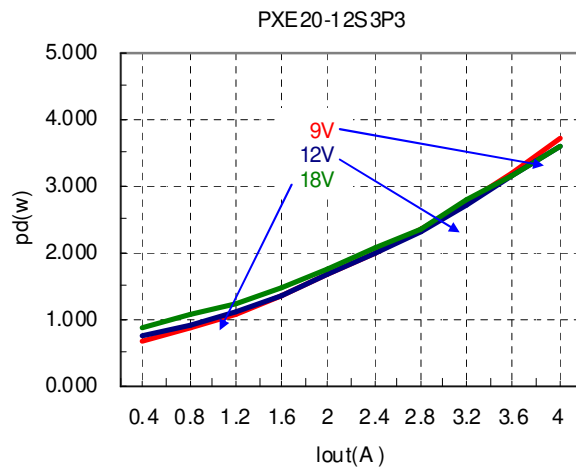


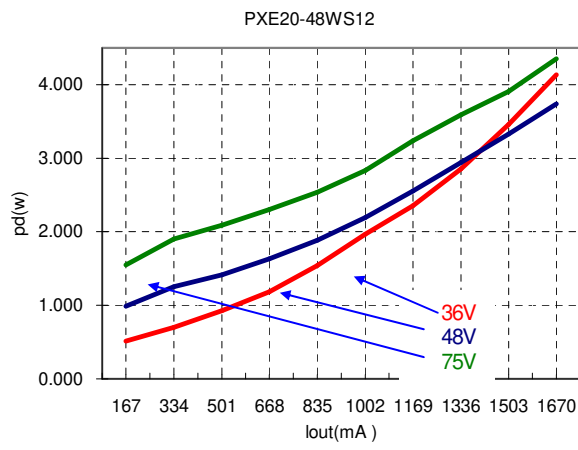
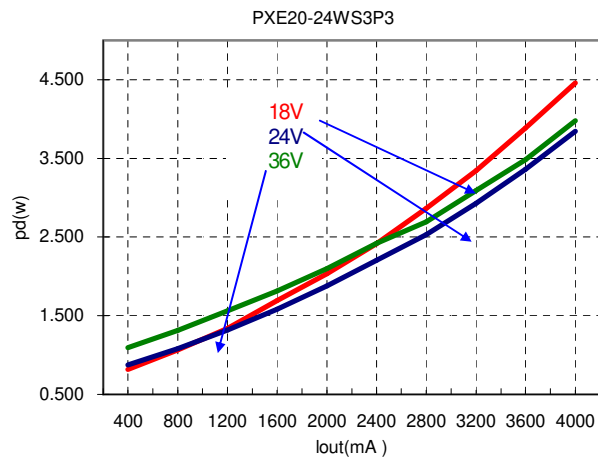
b. Efficiency with line change under different load condition at room temperature





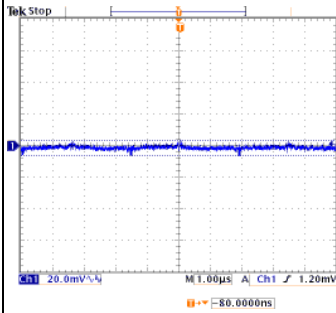
c. Power Dissipation Curves



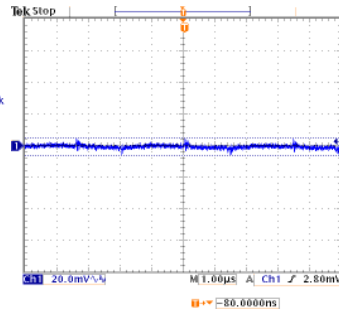


## Output ripple & noise

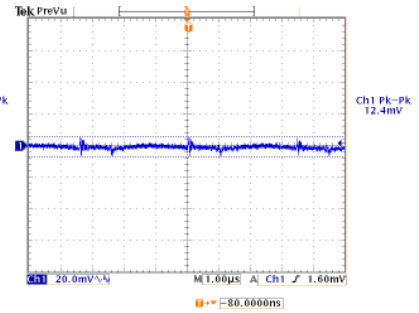
### PXE20-12S3P3



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=10.0mV

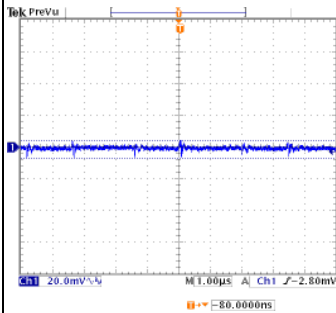


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=10.8mV

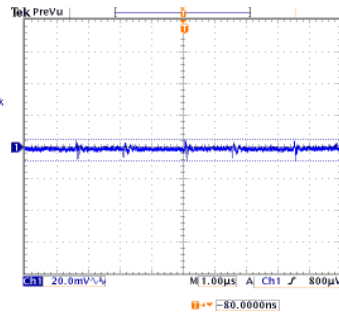


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=12.4mV

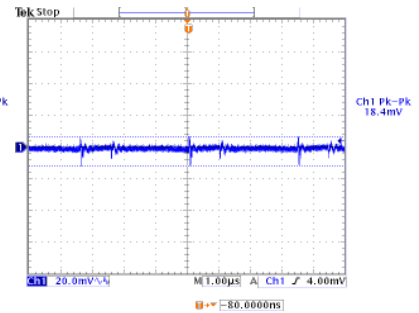
### PXE20-24S05



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=11.2mV

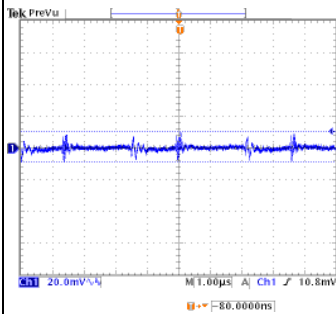


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=13.6mV

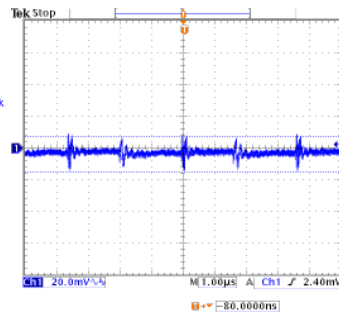


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=18.4mV

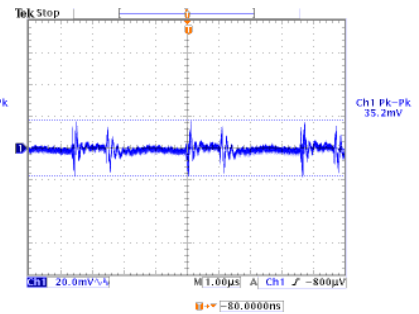
### PXE20-48S15



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=19.2mV



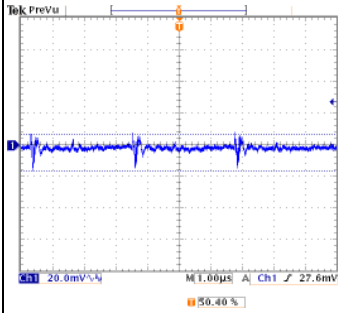
Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=22.4mV



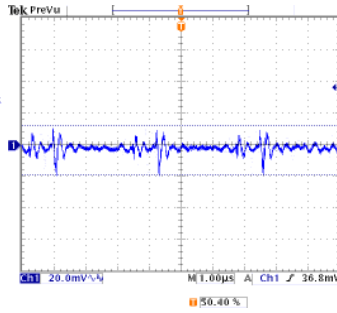
High Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=35.2mV



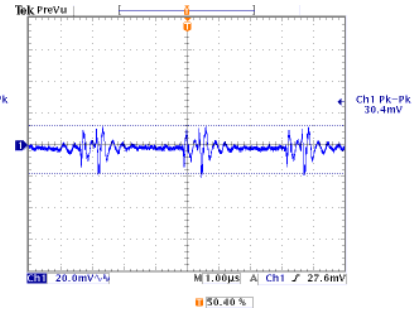
PXE20-24WS3P3



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=23.2mV

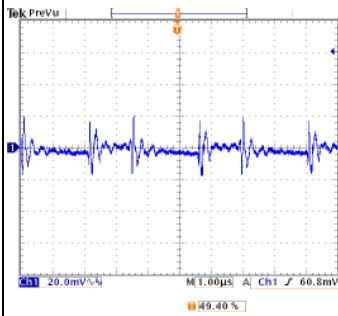


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=31.5mV

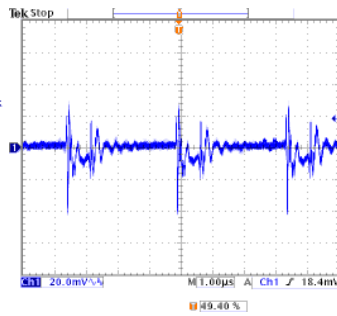


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=30.4mV

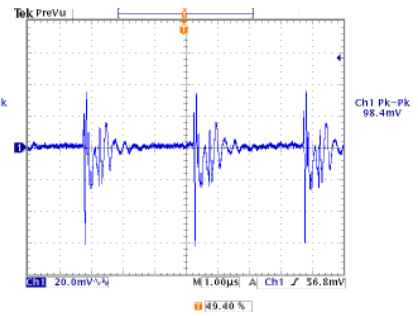
PXE20-48WS12



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=38.5mV



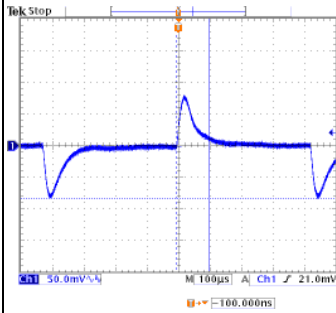
Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=67.6mV



High Line, Full Load  
Ripple noise=98.4mV

## Transient Peak and Response

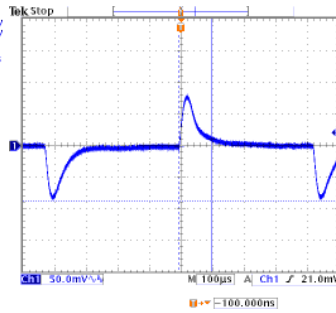
### PXE20-12S3P3



Low Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 83.0mV

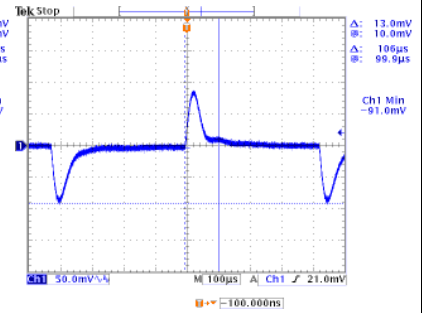
Transient Response 102µs



Normal Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 87.0mV

Transient Response 102µs

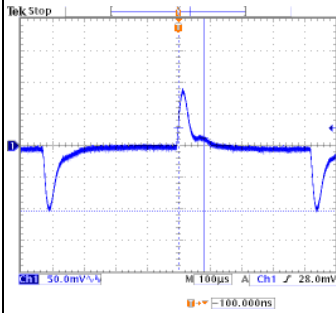


High Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 91.0mV

Transient Response 106µs

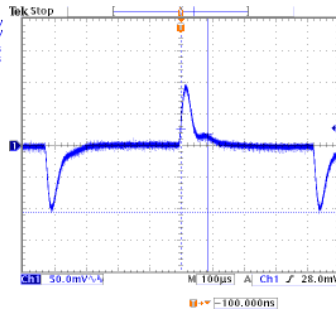
### PXE20-24S05



Low Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 103mV

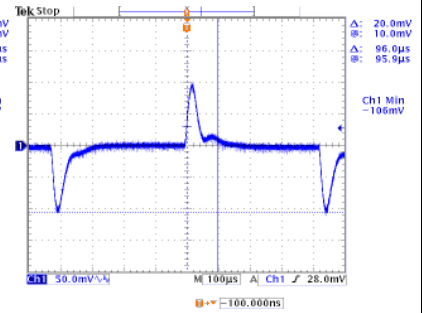
Transient Response 80µs



Normal Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 106mV

Transient Response 86µs

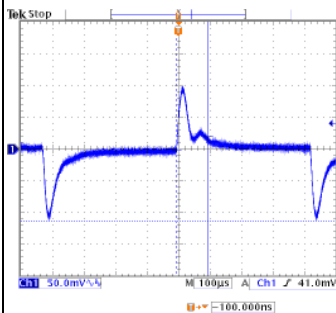


High Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 106mV

Transient Response 96µs

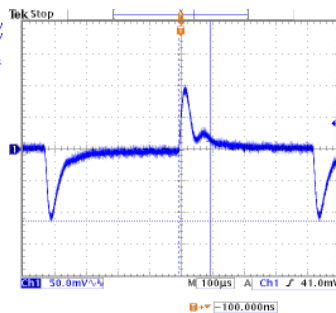
### PXE20-48S15



Low Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 113mV

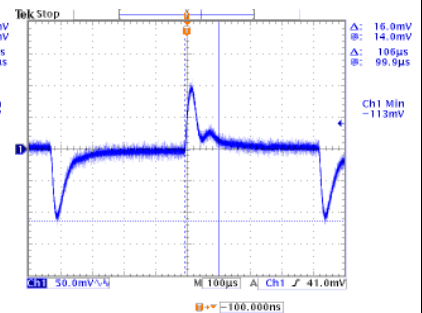
Transient Response 100µs



Normal Line, Full Load

Transient Peak 114mV

Transient Response 100µs

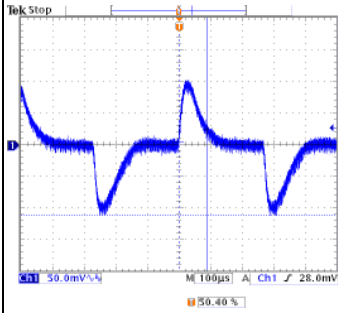


High Line, Full Load

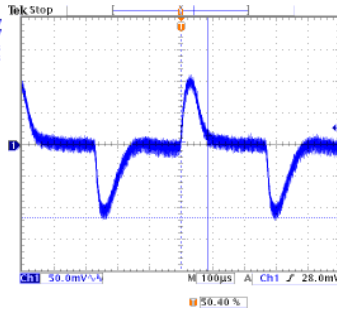
Transient Peak 113mV

Transient Response 106µs

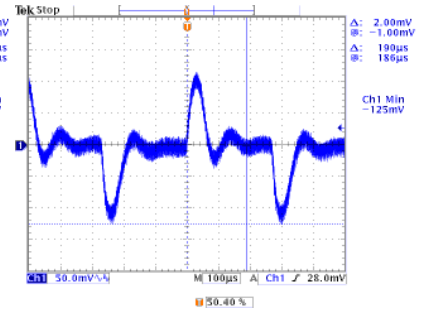
PXE20-24WS3P3



Low Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 110mV  
 Transient Response 90µs

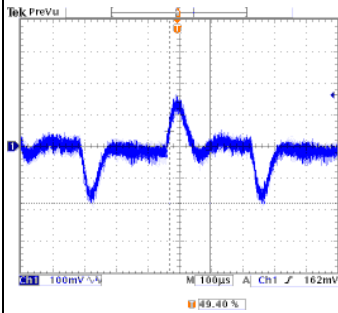


Normal Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 115mV  
 Transient Response 86µs

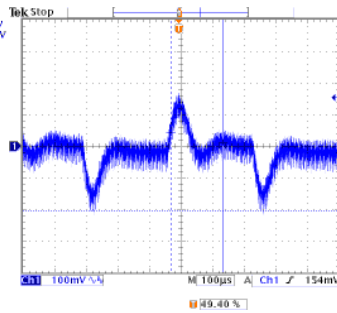


High Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 125mV  
 Transient Response 190µs

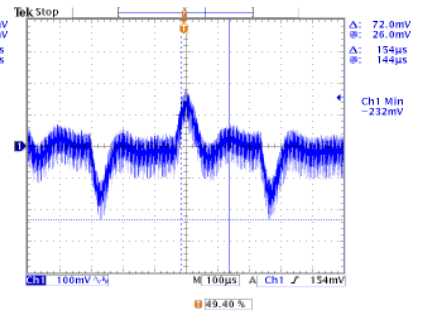
PXE20-48WS12



Low Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 182mV  
 Transient Response 130µs



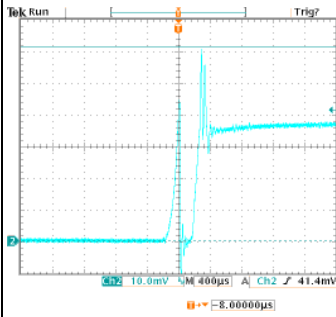
Normal Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 204mV  
 Transient Response 164µs



High Line, Full Load  
 Transient Peak 232mV  
 Transient Response 154µs

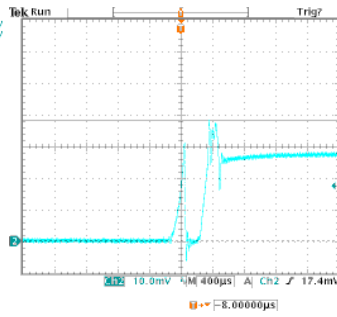
## Inrush Current

### PXE20-12S3P3



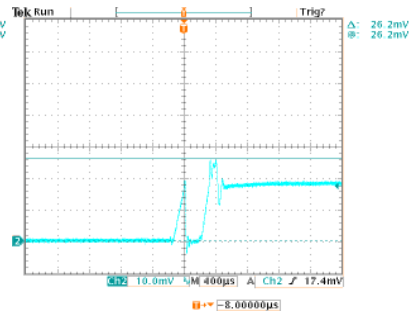
Low Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(61.2/10) \times 500\text{mA}=3060\text{mA}$



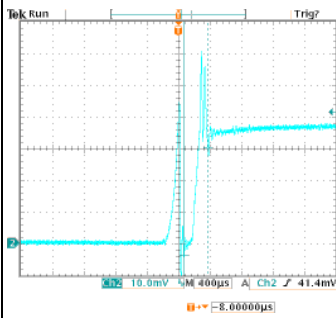
Normal Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(38.2/10) \times 500\text{mA}=1910\text{mA}$



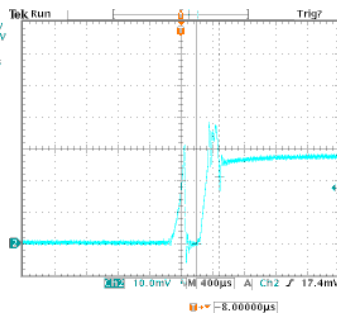
High Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(26.2/10) \times 500\text{mA}=1310\text{mA}$



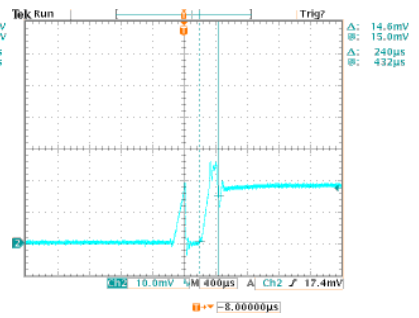
Low Line, Full Load

Duration: 304µs



Normal Line, Full Load

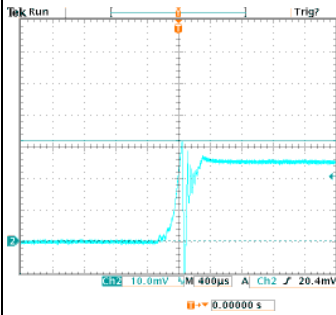
Duration: 288µs



High Line, Full Load

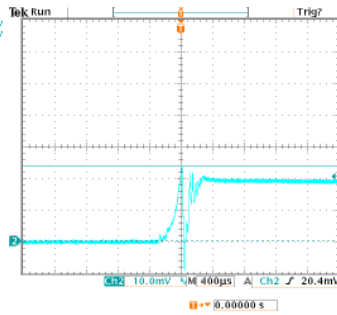
Duration: 240µs

### PXE20-24S05



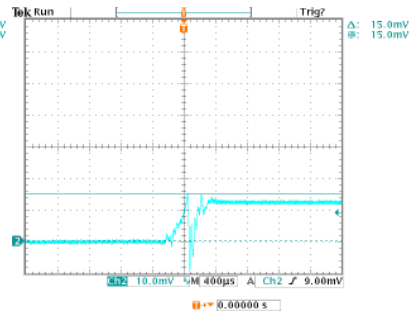
Low Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(31.6/10) \times 500\text{mA}=1580\text{mA}$



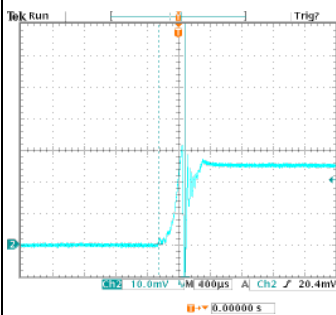
Normal Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(23.8/10) \times 500\text{mA}=1190\text{mA}$



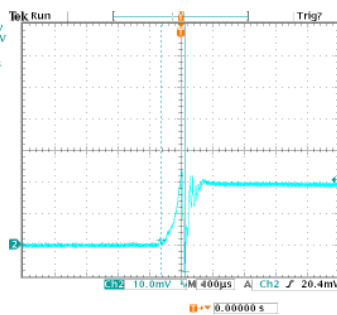
High Line, Full Load

Inrush current= $(15.0/10) \times 500\text{mA}=750\text{mA}$



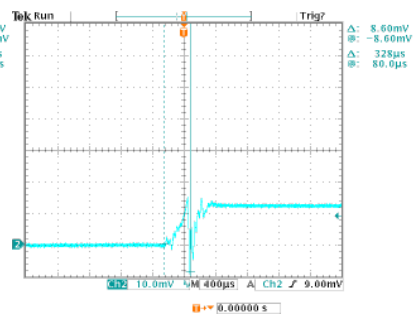
Low Line, Full Load

Duration: 336µs



Normal Line, Full Load

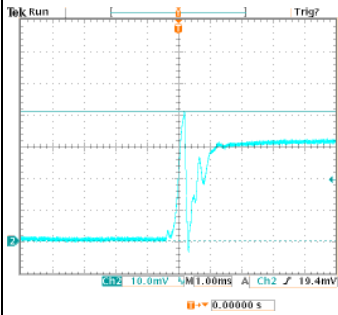
Duration: 304µs



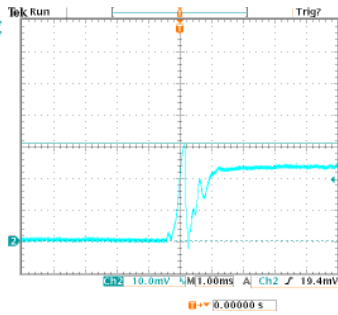
High Line, Full Load

Duration: 328µs

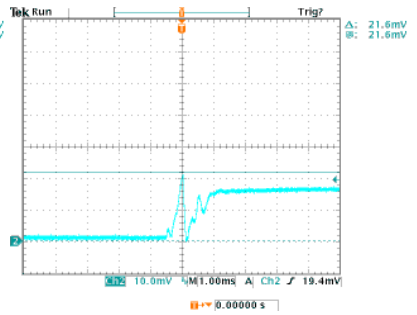
PXE20-48S15



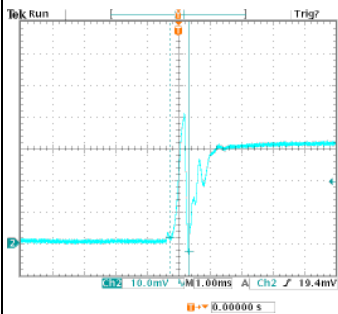
Low Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(41.0/10) \times 200\text{mA} = 820\text{mA}$



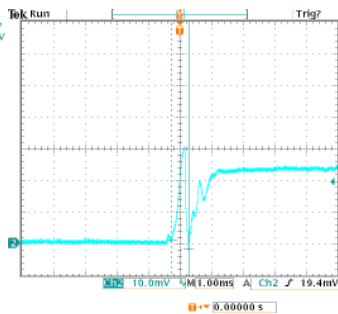
Normal Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(31.0/10) \times 200\text{mA} = 620\text{mA}$



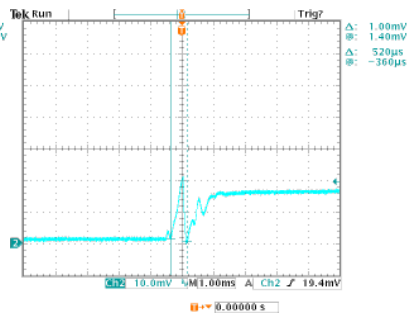
High Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(21.6/10) \times 200\text{mA} = 432\text{mA}$



Low Line, Full Load  
Duration: 600µs

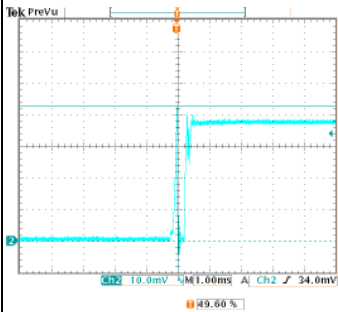


Normal Line, Full Load  
Duration: 540µs

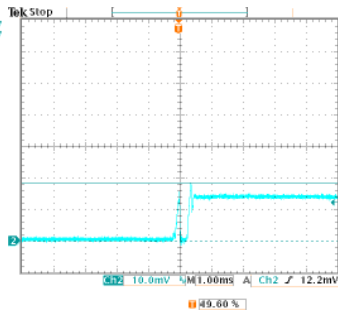


High Line, Full Load  
Duration: 520µs

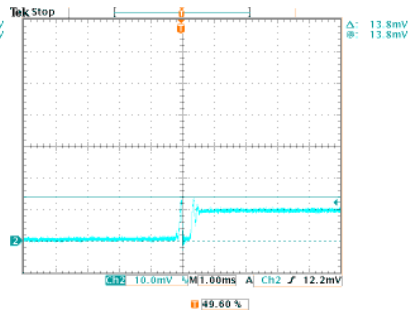
PXE20-24WS3P3



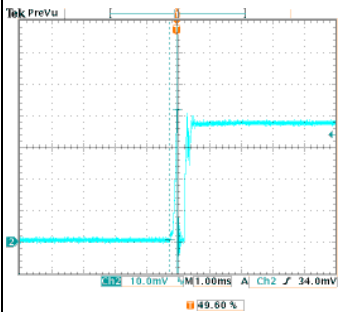
Low Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(42.8/10) \times 500\text{mA} = 2140\text{mA}$



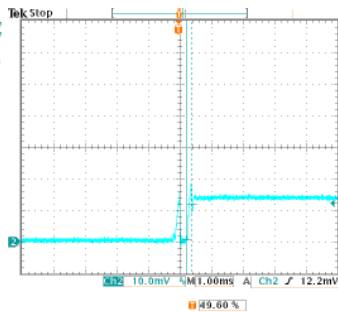
Normal Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(18.4/10) \times 500\text{mA} = 920\text{mA}$



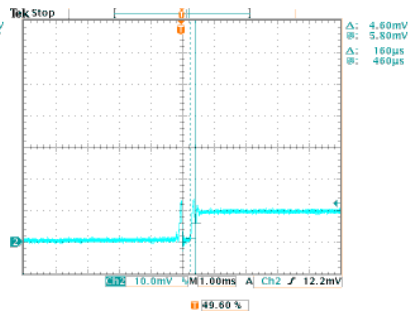
High Line, Full Load  
Inrush current= $(13.8/10) \times 500\text{mA} = 690\text{mA}$



Low Line, Full Load  
Duration: 240µs

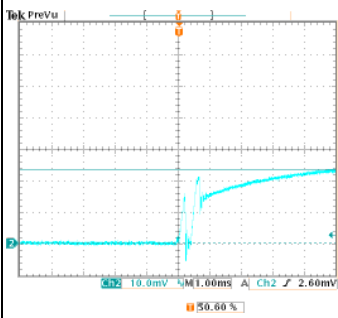


Normal Line, Full Load  
Duration: 180µs



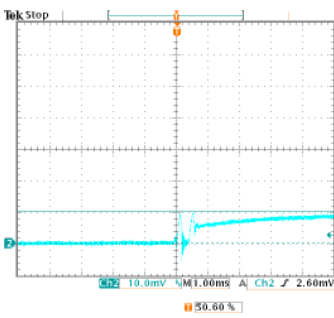
High Line, Full Load  
Duration: 160µs

PXE20-48WS12



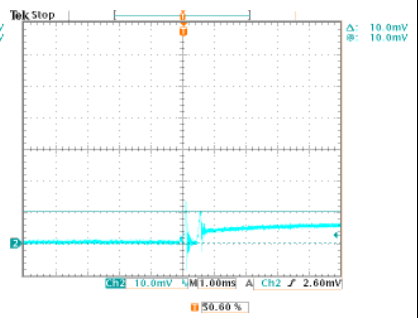
Low Line, Full Load

Inrush current=(23.4/10) X500mA=1170mA



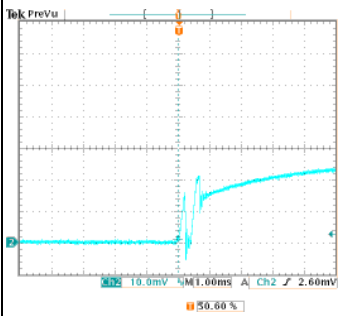
Normal Line, Full Load

Inrush current=(10/10) x500mA=500mA



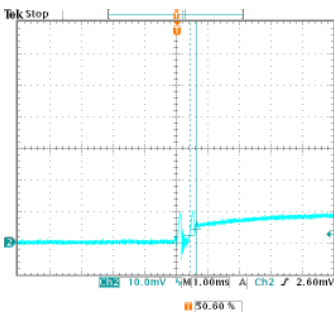
High Line, Full Load

Inrush current=(10/10) x500mA=500mA



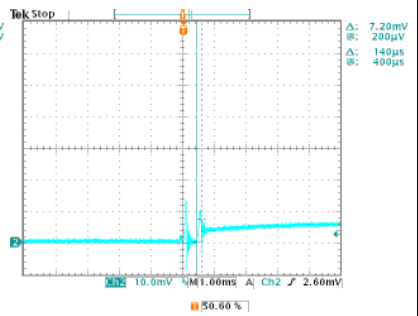
Low Line, Full Load

Duration: 0uS



Normal Line, Full Load

Duration: 200uS

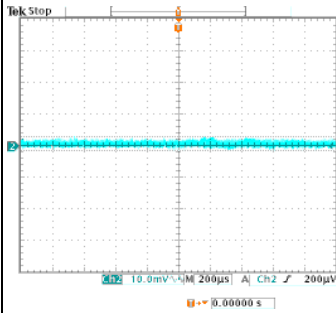


High Line, Full Load

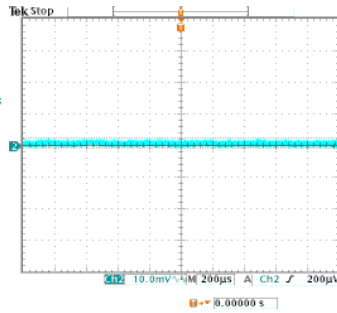
Duration: 140uS

## Input Ripple Current

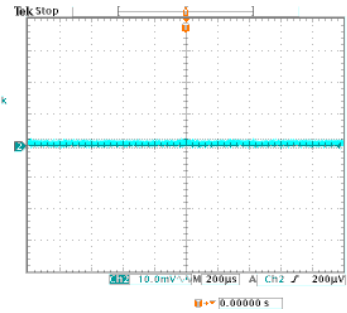
### PXE20-12S3P3



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(4.2/10) \times 20=8.4\text{mA}$

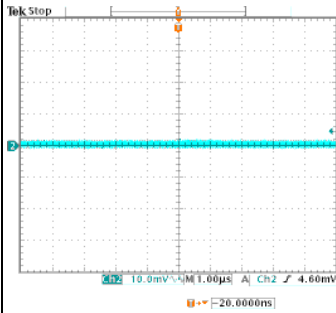


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.2/10) \times 20=6.4\text{mA}$

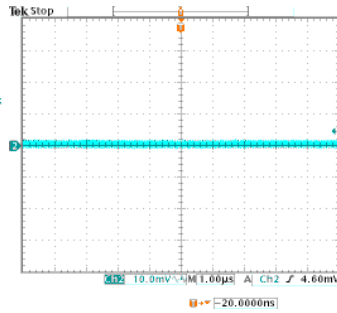


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(2.8/10) \times 20=5.6\text{mA}$

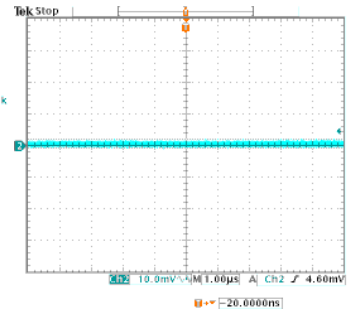
### PXE20-24S05



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(2.41/10) \times 20=4.82\text{mA}$

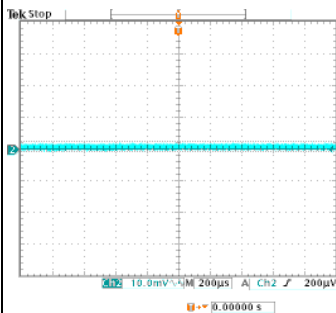


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(2.61/10) \times 20=5.22\text{mA}$

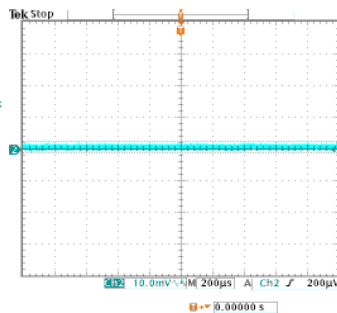


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(2.79/10) \times 20=5.58\text{mA}$

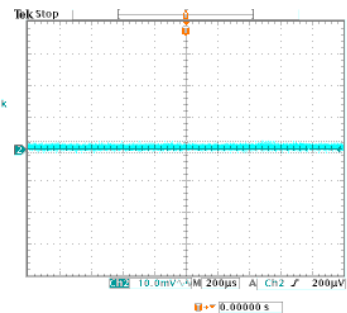
### PXE20-48S15



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.0/10) \times 20=6\text{mA}$

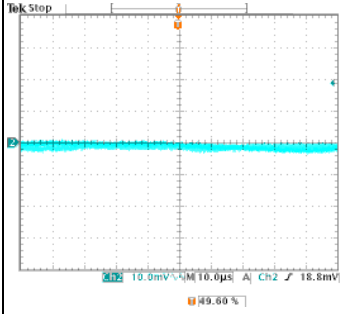


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.4/10) \times 20=6.8\text{mA}$

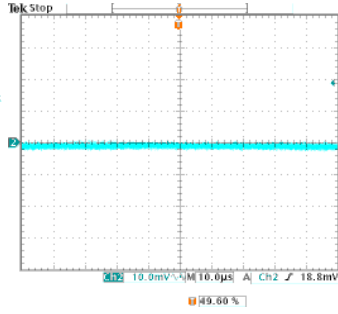


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.8/10) \times 20=7.6\text{mA}$

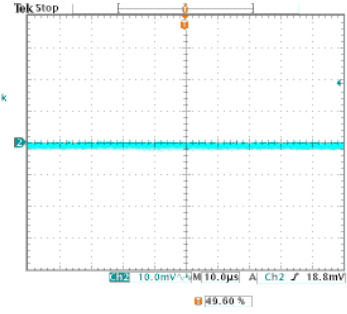
PXE20-24WS3P3



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(4.6/10) \times 10=4.6\text{mA}$

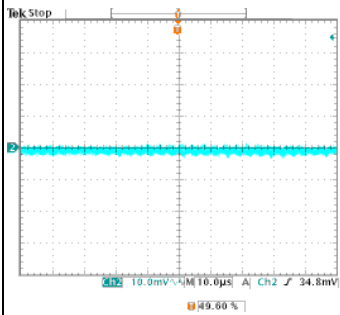


Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.0/10) \times 10=3.0\text{mA}$

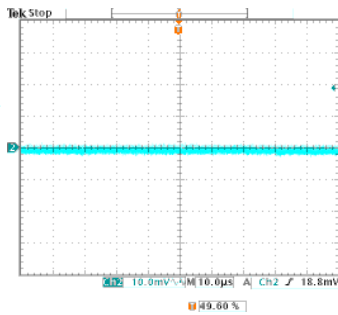


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.2/10) \times 10=3.2\text{mA}$

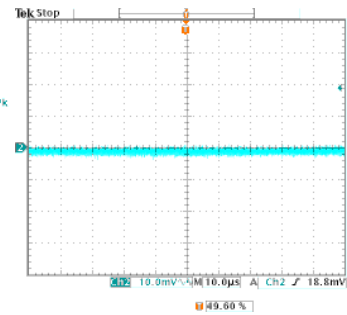
PXE20-48WS12



Low Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.4/10) \times 10=3.4\text{mA}$



Normal Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.2/10) \times 10=3.2\text{mA}$

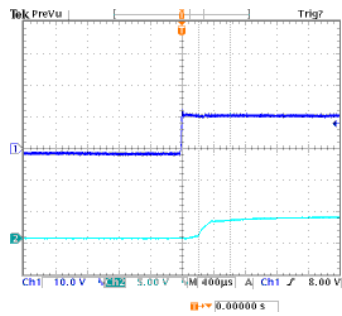


High Line, Full Load  
Ripple current= $(3.6/10) \times 10=3.6\text{mA}$



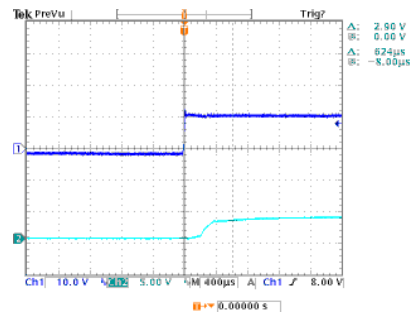
## Delay Time and Raise Time

### PXE20-12S3P3



Normal Line, Full Load

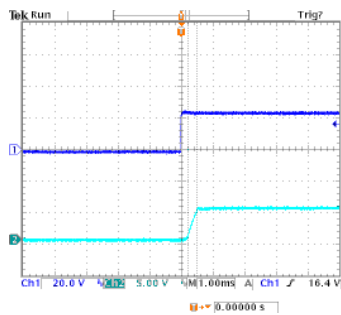
Rise Time=397.0uS



Normal Line, Full Load

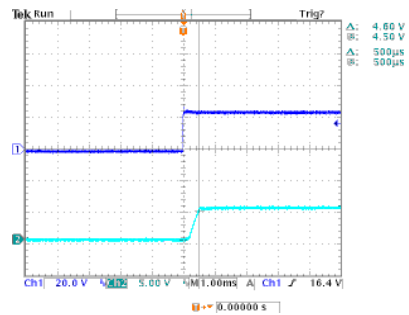
Delay Time= 624uS

### PXE20-24S05



Normal Line, Full Load

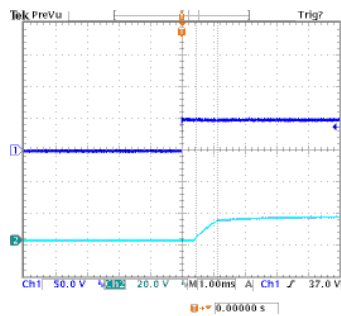
Rise Time=272.5uS



Normal Line, Full Load

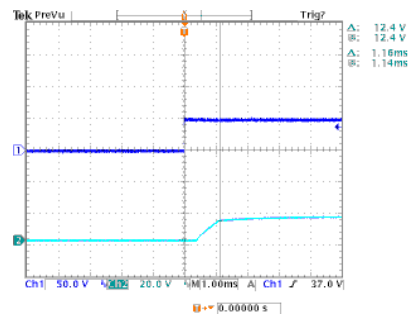
Delay Time= 500uS

### PXE20-48S15



Normal Line, Full Load

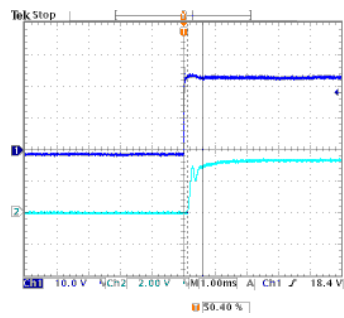
Rise Time=696.7uS



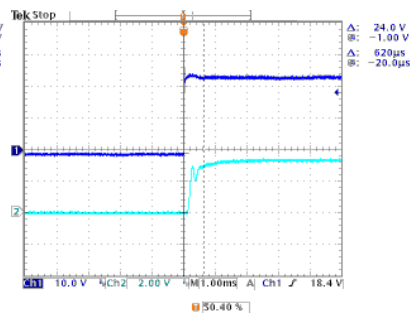
Normal Line, Full Load

Delay Time=1.16mS

PXE20-24WS3P3

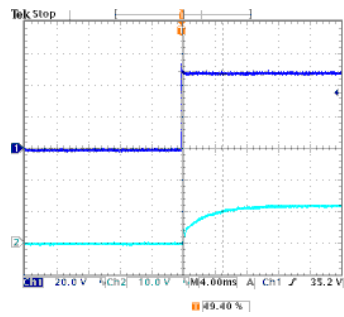


Normal Line, Full Load  
Rise Time=480uS

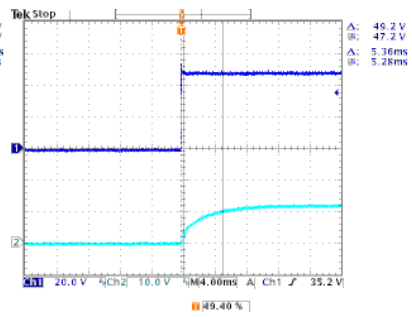


Normal Line, Full Load  
Delay Time=620uS

PXE20-48WS12



Normal Line, Full Load  
Rise Time=5.12mS



Normal Line, Full Load  
Delay Time=5.36mS