MELCHER™
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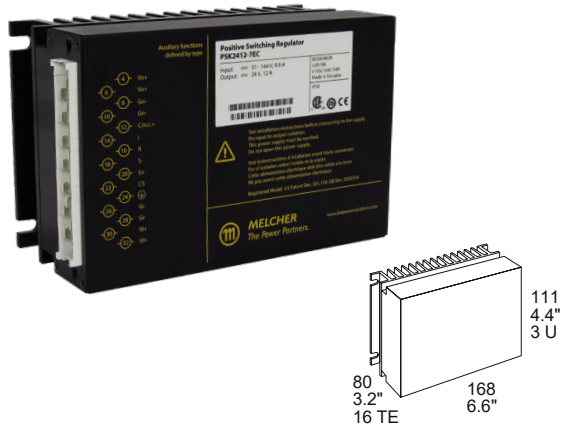
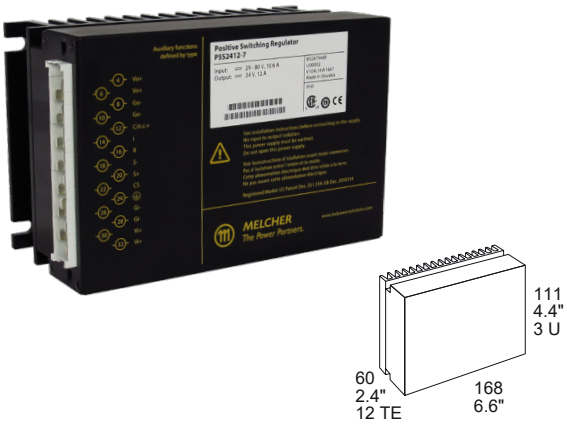
# PSK / PSS Series

## Positive Switching Regulators




5 YEAR warranty

RoHS Compliant

The PSK/PSS Series of positive switching regulators is designed as power supplies for electronic systems, where no input-to-output isolation is required. Their major advantages include a high level of efficiency, high reliability, low output ripple, and excellent dynamic response. Models with input voltages up to 144 V are specially designed for secondary switched and battery-driven mobile applications. The converters are suitable for railway applications according to EN 50155 and EN 50121.

Two types of housing are available allowing operation up to 71 °C. They are designed for insertion into a 19" DIN-rack or for chassis mounting. Replacing the heat sink by an optional cooling plate, allows chassis or wall mounting on top of a metal surface, acting as heat sink.

Various options are available to adapt the converter to different applications. Connector type: H15 or H15S4, depending on output current.

### Features

- RoHS lead-free-solder and lead-solder-exempted products are available
- 5 year warranty for RoHS compliant products with an extended temperature range
- Input voltage up to 144 VDC
- Single output of 5.1 to 48 VDC
- No input-to-output isolation
- High efficiency up to 97%
- Extremely wide input voltage range
- Low input-to-output differential voltage
- Very good dynamic properties
- Input undervoltage lockout
- Active current sharing for parallel operation
- Output voltage adjustment, inhibit, and sense lines
- Continuously no-load and short-circuit proof
- All boards are coated with a protective lacquer

Safety-approved to the latest edition of IEC/EN 60950-1 and UL/CSA 60950-1

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## Model Selection

*Table 1: Model Selection*

| Output voltage $V_{o\,nom}$ [V] | Output current $I_{o\,nom}$ [A] | Operating input voltage range $V_i$ [V] | Nom. input voltage $V_{o\,nom}$ [V] | Efficiency [2] $\eta_{min}$ [%] | $\eta_{max}$ [%] | Type designation [4] | Connector type | Options |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | 20 | 8 - 80 | 40 | 78 | 79 | PSK5A20-9ECKG | H15 | B, B1 |
| 12 | 9 | 18 - 144 [1] | 60 | 90 | 91 | PSS129-9G | H15 | -7, E, B, B1 |
| 12 | 12 | 15 - 80 | 40 | 90 | 91 | PSS1212-9G | H15 | B, B1 |
| 12 | 12 | 18 - 144 [1] | 60 | 90 | 91 | PSK1212-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 12 | 16 | 15 - 80 | 40 | 89 | 90 | PSK1216-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 12 | 20 | 15 - 80 | 40 | 89 | 90 | PSK1220-9G | H15S4 | -7, E, C, K, B, B1 |
| 15 [3] | 9 | 22 - 144 [1] | 60 | 90 | 92 | PSS129-9G | H15 | E, B, B1 |
| 15 [3] | 12 | 19 - 80 | 40 | 90 | 92 | PSS1212-9G | H15 | -7, E, B, B1 |
| 15 [3] | 12 | 22 - 144 [1] | 60 | 90 | 92 | PSK1212-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 15 [3] | 16 | 19 - 80 | 40 | 89 | 90 | PSK1216-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 15 [3] | 20 | 19 - 80 | 40 | 89 | 90 | PSK1220-9G | H15S4 | -7, E, C, K, B, B1 |
| 24 | 9 | 31 - 144 [1] | 60 | 93 | 94 | PSS249-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 24 | 12 | 29 - 80 | 50 | 93.5 | 94 | PSS2412-9G | H15 | -7, E, B, B1 |
| 24 | 12 | 31 - 144 [1] | 60 | 93.5 | 94 | PSK2412-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 24 | 14 | 29 - 60 | 40 | 94.5 | | PSS2414-2G | H15 | B, B1 |
| 24 | 16 | 29 - 80 | 50 | 93.5 | 94 | PSK2416-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 24 | 20 | 29 - 80 | 50 | 93.5 | 95 | PSK2420-9G | H15S4 | -7, E, C, K, B, B1 |
| 36 | 9 | 44 - 144 [1] | 80 | 95 | 96 | PSS369-9G | H15 | -7, E, B, B1 |
| 36 | 12 | 42 - 80 | 60 | 95 | 94 | PSS3612-9G | H15 | B, B1 |
| 36 | 12 | 44 - 144 [1] | 80 | 95 | 96 | PSK3612-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 36 | 16 | 42 - 80 | 60 | 94.5 | 95 | PSK3616-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |
| 36 | 20 | 42 - 80 | 60 | 94.5 | 95 | PSK3620-9G | H15S4 | -7, E, C, K, B, B1 |
| 48 | 12 | 58 - 144 [1] | 80 | 96 | 97 | PSK4812-9G | H15 | -7, E, C, B, B1 |

[1] Surges up to 156 V for 2 s; see *Electrical Input Data*
[2] Efficiency at $V_{i\,nom}$ and $I_{o\,nom}$. Models with opt. K (standard H15 connector) exhibit approx. 1 to 2% lower efficiency.
[3] Output voltage $V_o$ set to 15 V by R input.
[4] Part numbers without suffix 'G' use the leaded solder exemption.

**Note:** Non-standard input/output configurations or special custom adaptations are available on request.

NFND: Not for new designs.  Preferred for new designs.

## Part Number Description

PSK 12 12 -9 E C B G

Positive switching regulator in case S01, K01 .....PSS, PSK
Nominal output voltage in Volt..... 5.1 – 48
Nominal output current in Ampere..... 9 – 25
Operational ambient temperature range $T_A$
– 10 to 50 °C .....-2
–25 to 71 °C .....-7
– 40 to 71 °C (optional) .....-9
Options: Inrush current limitation .....E
Thyristor crowbar..... C
Standard H15 connector .....K
Cooling plate large/small ..... B, B1
RoHS-compliant for all 6 substances ..... G [2]

[1] Option P excludes R-features and vice versa.
[2] G is always placed at the end of the part number.

Example: PSS129-9ECB = Positive switching regulator with output 12 V, 9 A, ambient temperature range of –25 to 71 °C, inrush current limitation, crowbar, and large cooling plate option B.

**Note:** The sequence of options must follow the order above.



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### Product Marking

Type designation, applicable approvals marks, warnings, pin allocation, identification of LED, test sockets, and optional potentiometer.

Label with input voltage range, output voltage and current, protection degree, batch and serial no., and data code including production site, version, and date of production.

## Functional Description

The switching regulators are using the buck topology. The input is not electrically isolated from the output. During the on period of the switching FET, current is transferred to the output, and energy is stored in the output choke. During the off period, this energy forces the current to continue flowing through the output choke and the freewheeling diode to the load. Regulation is accomplished by varying on/off duty cycle. Switching frequency is approx. 100 kHz. The converters exhibit an undervoltage monitor to prevent high currents at low input voltage, but no overvoltage monitor.

These regulators are ideal for applications, where an input to output isolation is not necessary or where it is already provided by an external front end, e.g. a transformer with rectifier. To optimize customers' needs, various options and accessories are available.

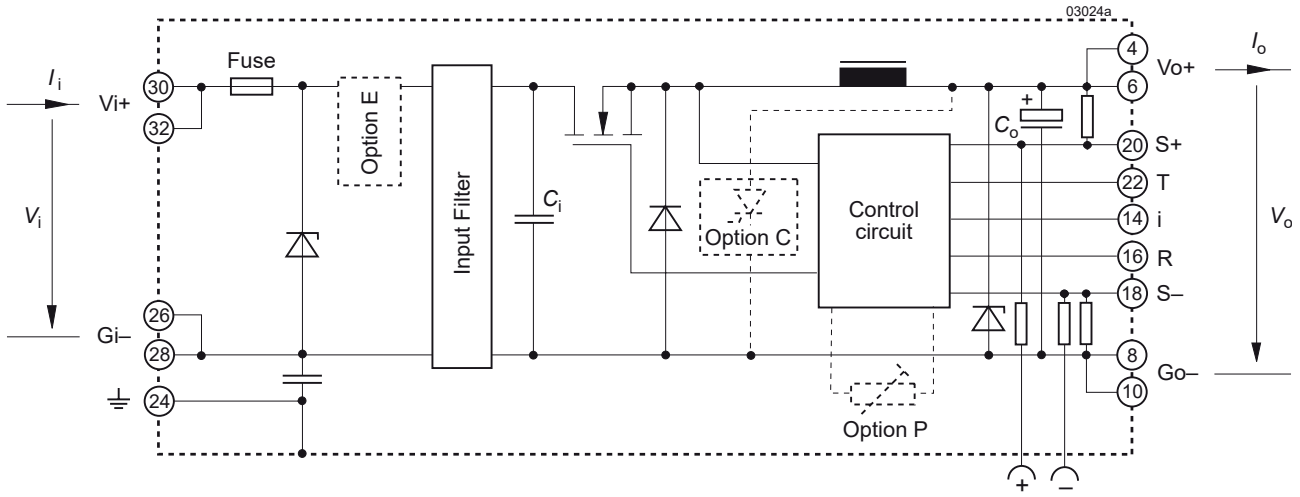


*Fig. 1*
*Block diagram*


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## Electrical Input Data

*Table 2a: Input data. General Conditions: $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless $T_C$ is specified*

| Model | | | PSS2414 | | | PSK5A20 | | | PSS1212 PSK1216 PSK1220 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics** | | **Conditions** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | |
| $V_i$ | Operating input voltage | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$, $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 29 | | 60 | 8 | | 80 | 15 | | 80 | VDC |
| $\Delta V_{io\,min}$ | Min. diff. voltage $V_i$ – $V_o$ | | | | 5 | | | 2.9 | | | 3 | |
| $V_{i\,o}$ | Undervoltage lockout | | | 12 | | | 6.5 | | | 7.3 | | |
| $I_{i\,0}$ | No-load input current | $I_o$ = 0, $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | mA |
| $I_{inr\,p}$ | Inrush peak current | $V_{i\,nom}$, with option E | | | 40 | | | 40 | | | 40 | A |
| $C_i$ | Input capacitance | | | 1600 | | | 1600 | | | 1600 | | µF |

*Table 2b: Input data. General Conditions: $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless $T_C$ is specified*

| Model | | | PSS1212 [1] PSK1216 [1] PSK1220 [1] | | | PSS2412 PSK2416 PSK2420 | | | PSS3612 PSK3616 PSK3620 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics** | | **Conditions** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | |
| $V_i$ | Operating input voltage [1] | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$, $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 19 | | 80 | 29 | | 80 | 42 | | 80 | VDC |
| $\Delta V_{io\,min}$ | Min. diff. voltage $V_i$ – $V_o$ | | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | |
| $V_{i\,o}$ | Undervoltage lockout | | | 7.3 | | | 12 | | | 19 | | |
| $I_{i\,0}$ | No-load input current | $I_o$ = 0, $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | mA |
| $I_{inr\,p}$ | Inrush peak current | $V_{i\,nom}$, with option E | | | 40 | | | 50 | | | 90 | A |
| $C_i$ | Input capacitance | | | 1600 | | | 1600 | | | 1600 | | µF |

[1] Output set to 15 V with the R-input.

*Table 2c: Input data. General Conditions: $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless $T_C$ is specified*

| Model | | | PSS129 / PSK1212 | | | PSS129 [1] / PSK1212 [1] | | | PSS249 / PSK2412 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics** | | **Conditions** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | |
| $V_i$ | Operating input voltage [1] | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$, $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 18 | | 144 [2] | 22 | | 144 [2] | 31 | | 144 [2] | VDC |
| $\Delta V_{io\,min}$ | Min. diff. voltage $V_i$ – $V_o$ | | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 7 | |
| $V_{i\,o}$ | Undervoltage lockout | | | 12 | | | 12 | | | 24 | | |
| $I_{i\,0}$ | No-load input current | $I_o$ = 0, $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | 50 | mA |
| $I_{inr\,p}$ | Inrush peak current | $V_{i\,nom}$, with option E | | | 4.5 | | | 4.5 | | | 4.5 | A |
| $C_i$ | Input capacitance | | | 620 | | | 620 | | | 620 | | µF |

[1] Output set to 15 V with the R-input.
[2] Surges up to 156 V for 2 s are allowed (no shutdown).

*Table 2d: Input data. General Conditions: $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless $T_C$ is specified*

| Model | | | PSS369 / PSK3612 | | | PSK4812 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics** | | **Conditions** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | **min** | **typ** | **max** | |
| $V_i$ | Operating input voltage [1] | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$, $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 18 | | 144 [2] | 22 | | 144 [2] | VDC |
| $\Delta V_{io\,min}$ | Min. diff. voltage $V_i$ – $V_o$ | | | | 8 | | | 10 | |
| $V_{i\,o}$ | Undervoltage lockout | | | 36 | | | 48 | | |
| $I_{i\,0}$ | No-load input current | $I_o$ = 0, $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | 50 | | | 50 | mA |
| $I_{inr\,p}$ | Inrush peak current | $V_{i\,nom}$, with option E | | | 6 | | | 6 | A |
| $C_i$ | Input capacitance | | | 620 | | | 620 | | µF |

[1] Surges up to 156 V for 2 s are allowed (no shutdown).



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### Input Filter and Fuse

An input filter and a fuse are incorporated in all converters as standard. The filter reduces emitted electrical noise and prevents oscillations caused by the negative input impedance characteristic of a switched mode regulator. The input fuse protects against fatal defects; see table 3.

*Table 3: Input fuses*

| Model | Fuse type | Size | Supplier |
|---|---|---|---|
| PSK5A20<br>PSK1220, PSK2420, PSK3620 | F 25 A | 6.3 x 32 mm | Littlefuse |
| PSK1216<br>PSK2416, PSK2418, PSK3620 | F 20 A | | |
| PSS1212, PSK1212<br>PSS2412, PSK2412<br>PSS3612, PSK3612, PSK3616<br>PSK4812 | F 15 A | | |
| PSS129, PSS249, PSS369 | F 10 A | | |

The maximum permissible additionally superimposed ripple $v_i$ of the input voltage (rectifier mode) at a specified input frequency $f_i$ has the following values:

$v_{i\,max}$ = 1000 Hz / $f_i$ • 1 V (or 10 $V_{pp}$ at 100 Hz)

### Inrush Current

Depending on the input source and the input impedance, the inrush current into the converter may reach a high peak value during the switch-on. The inrush current peak value can be determined by following calculation; see also fig. 2:

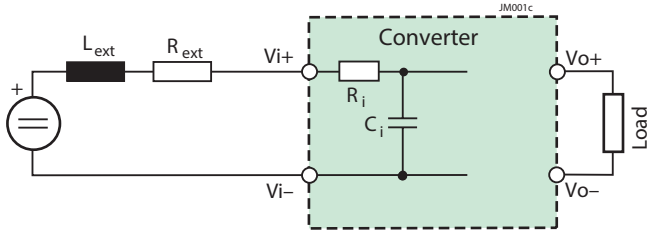


*Fig. 2*
*Equivalent input circuit*

$$I_{inr\,p} = \frac{V_{i\,source}}{(R_{s\,ext} + R_i)}$$

To limit the inrush current, we recommend the choice of the active inrush current limitation circuit, option E.



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## Electrical Output Data

General conditions:
– $T_A$ = 25 °C, unless $T_C$ is specified
– R-input open (or $V_o$ set to $V_{o\,nom}$ with option P)

*Table 3a: Output data of PSS models*

| Output | | | | PSS5A12 | | | PSS1212 | | | PSS1212[1] | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 5.07 | | 5.13 | 11.93 | | 12.07 | 14.91 | | 15.09 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 12 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 12 | | 15 | 12 | | 15 | 12 | | 15 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 20 | 40 | | 20 | 45 | | 30 | 50 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 24 | 44 | | 29 | 49 | | 34 | 54 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 15 | 35 | | 40 | 70 | | 50 | 80 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 10 | 25 | | 30 | 50 | | 35 | 55 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3\, I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 70 | | | 140 | | | 150 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 40 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±1 | | | ±3 | | | ±4 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

[1] Output set to 15 V with R-input.

*Table 3b: Output data of PSS models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSS2412 | | | PSS2414 | | | PSS3612 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 23.86 | | 24.14 | 23.2 | | 24.7 | 35.78 | | 36.22 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 14 | 0 | | 12 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min}$ – $T_{C\,max}$ | 12 | | 15 | 14 | | 17.5 | 12 | | 15 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 30 | 40 | | | 300 | | 35 | 60 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 34 | 44 | | | 310 | | 39 | 64 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 80 | 35 | | | 480 | | 120 | 250 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 50 | 25 | | | 240 | | 60 | 200 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3\, I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 180 | | | 700 | | | 200 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 70 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min}$ – $V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±5 | | | ±5 | | | ±8 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o$ = 0 – $I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |



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*Table 3c: Output data of PSS models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSS129 | | | PSS129 [1] | | | PSS249 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 11.93 | | 12.07 | 14.91 | | 15.09 | 23.86 | | 24.14 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 9 | 0 | | 9 | 0 | | 9 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 9 | | 11.25 | 19 | | 11.25 | 9 | | 11.25 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 25 | 50 | | 20 | 45 | | 30 | 50 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 29 | 54 | | 34 | 64 | | 39 | 65 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 40 | 70 | | 50 | 80 | | 80 | 170 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 30 | 50 | | 40 | 60 | | 50 | 120 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3\, I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 140 | | | 140 | | | 180 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±3 | | | ±4 | | | ±5 | mV/K |
| | | | | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

[1] Output set to 15 V with R-input.

*Table 3d: Output data of PSS models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSS369 | | | PSS489 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 35.78 | | 36.22 | 47.71 | | 48.29 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 9 | 0 | | 9 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 9 | | 11.25 | 9 | | 11.25 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 35 | 60 | | 35 | 60 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 39 | 64 | | 39 | 64 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 120 | 250 | | 150 | 350 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 60 | 120 | | 70 | 150 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3\, I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 200 | | | 200 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 70 | | | 70 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±5 | | | ±4 | mV/K |
| | | | | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |



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*Table 4a: Output data of PSK models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSK5A16 | | | PSK5A20 | | | PSK5A25 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 5.07 | | 5.13 | 5.07 | | 5.13 | 5.07 | | 5.13 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 16 | 0 | | 20 | 0 | | 25 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 16 | | 20 | 20 | | 25 | 25 | | 31.5 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 20 | 40 | | 20 | 40 | | 20 | 40 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 24 | 44 | | 24 | 44 | | 24 | 44 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 15 | 35 | | 15 | 35 | | 15 | 35 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 10 | 25 | | 10 | 25 | | 10 | 25 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3 I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 70 | | | 70 | | | 70 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 40 | | | 40 | | | 40 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±1 | | | ±1 | | | ±1 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

*Table 4b: Output data of PSK models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSK1216 | | | PSK1220 | | | PSK1216[1] | | | PSK1216[1] | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 11.93 | | 12.07 | 11.93 | | 12.07 | 14.91 | | 15.09 | 14.91 | | 15.09 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 16 | 0 | | 20 | 0 | | 16 | 0 | | 20 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 16 | | 20 | 20 | | 25 | 16 | | 20 | 20 | | 25 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 25 | 45 | | 25 | 45 | | 30 | 50 | | 30 | 50 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 29 | 49 | | 29 | 49 | | 34 | 54 | | 34 | 54 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 40 | 70 | | 40 | 70 | | 50 | 80 | | 50 | 80 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 30 | 50 | | 30 | 50 | | 35 | 55 | | 35 | 55 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3 I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 140 | | | 140 | | | 150 | | | 150 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±3 | | | ±3 | | | ±4 | | | ±4 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

[1] Output set to 15 V with R-input.



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*Table 4c: Output data of PSK models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSK2416 | | | PPSK2420 | | | PSK3616 | | | PSK3620 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 23.86 | | 24.14 | 23.86 | | 24.14 | 35.78 | | 36.22 | 35.78 | | 36.22 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 16 | 0 | | 20 | 0 | | 16 | 0 | | 20 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 16 | | 20 | 20 | | 25 | 16 | | 20 | 20 | | 25 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 30 | 60 | | 30 | 60 | | 35 | 60 | | 35 | 60 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 34 | 64 | | 34 | 64 | | 39 | 64 | | 39 | 64 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 80 | 170 | | 80 | 170 | | 120 | 250 | | 120 | 250 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 50 | 120 | | 50 | 120 | | 60 | 120 | | 60 | 120 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3 I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 180 | | | 500 | | | 200 | | | 200 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 60 | | | 2000 | | | 70 | | | 70 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±5 | | | ±5 | | | ±8 | | | ±8 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

*Table 4d: Output data of PSK models. General conditions as per table 3a*

| Output | | | | PSK1212 | | | PSK1212 [1] | | | PSK2412 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 11.93 | | 12.07 | 14.91 | | 15.09 | 23.86 | | 24.14 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 12 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 12 | | 15 | 12 | | 15 | 12 | | 15 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 25 | 50 | | 30 | 60 | | 35 | 60 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 29 | 54 | | 34 | 64 | | 39 | 65 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 40 | 70 | | 50 | 80 | | 80 | 170 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 30 | 50 | | 40 | 60 | | 50 | 120 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3 I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 140 | | | 140 | | | 180 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 60 | | | 60 | | | 60 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±3 | | | ±4 | | | ±5 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

[1] Output set to 15 V with R-input.



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*Table 4e:* Output data of PSK models. General conditions as per table 3a

| Output | | | | PSK3612 | | | PSK4812 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | 35.78 | | 36.22 | 47.71 | | 48.29 | V |
| $I_o$ | Output current | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | 0 | | 12 | 0 | | 12 | A |
| $I_{oL}$ | Output current limitation | | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | 12 | | 15 | 12 | | 15 | |
| $V_o$ | Output voltage noise | Switching freq. | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 BW = 20 MHz | | 35 | 60 | | 35 | 60 | $mV_{pp}$ |
| | | Total incl. spikes | | | 39 | 64 | | 39 | 64 | |
| $\Delta V_{o\,V}$ | Static line regulation | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | 120 | 250 | | 150 | 350 | mV |
| $\Delta V_{o\,I}$ | Static load regulation | | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 60 | 120 | | 70 | 150 | |
| $V_{o\,d}$ | Dynamic load regulation | Voltage deviation | $V_{i\,nom}$ $I_{o\,nom} \leftrightarrow {}^1/_3 I_{o\,nom}$ IEC/EN 61204 | | 200 | | | 200 | | |
| $t_d$ | | Recovery time | | | 70 | | | 70 | | µs |
| $\alpha_{Vo}$ | Temperature coefficient $\Delta V_o/\Delta T_C$ ($T_{C\,min}$ to $T_{C\,max}$) | | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | | | ±5 | | | ±4 | mV/K |
| | | | $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | | ±0.02 | | | ±0.02 | %/K |

## Output Voltage Regulation

The dynamic load regulation is shown in fig. 3:

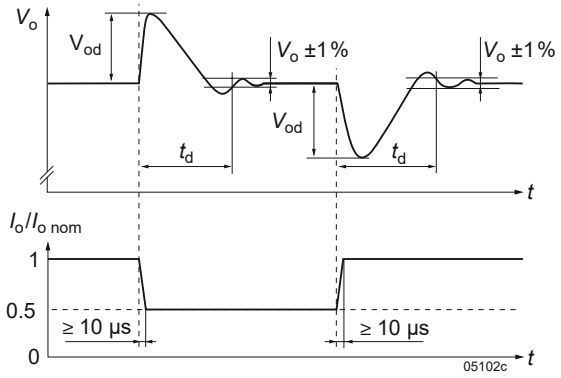


*Fig. 3*
*Dynamic load regulation.*

## Current Limitation

A constant current limitation circuit holds the output current $I_o$ almost constant in the area of 100 to 120% of $I_{o\,nom}$, when an overload or a short-circuit is applied to the output. It acts self-protecting and recovers – in contrary to the fold back method – automatically after removal of the overload or short-circuit condition.

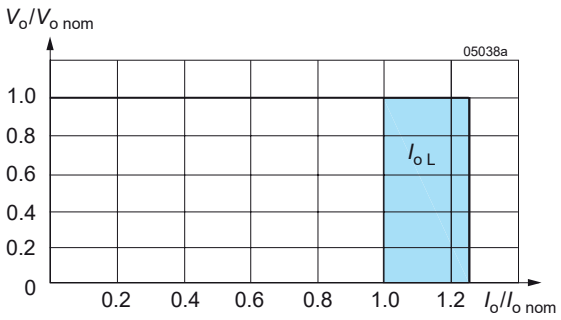


*Fig. 4*
*Overload, short-circuit behavior $V_o$ versus $I_o$.*



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### Output Protection

A voltage suppressor diode, which in worst case conditions fails into a short-circuit, protects the output against an internally generated overvoltage. Such an overvoltage could occur due to a failure of either the control circuit or the switching transistor. The output protection is not designed to withstand externally applied overvoltages.

### Parallel and Series Connection

Outputs of equal nominal voltage may be parallel-connected. Interconnect the current sharing pins T (pin 22) for even distribution of the output current; *see Auxiliary Functions*.

Outputs can be series-connected with any other regulator, provided that the regulators are powered by electrically isolated source voltages. In series connection the maximum output current is limited by the lowest current limitation.

### Thermal Considerations and Protection

When a switching regulator is located in free, quasi-stationary air (convection cooling) at a temperature $T_{A\,max}$ and is operated at its nominal output current $I_{o\,nom}$, the case temperature $T_C$ can rise over $T_{C\,max}$ after the warm-up phase. $T_C$ is measured at the measuring point of case temperature; see *Mechanical Data*.

Under practical operating conditions, the ambient temperature $T_A$ may exceed $T_{A\,max}$, provided that additional measures (heat sink, forced cooling, etc.) are taken to ensure that the case temperature $T_C$ does not exceed its maximum value.

The regulator is protected by an internal temperature sensor, which inhibits the output above $T_{C\,max}$. The output automatically recovers, when the temperature drops below $T_{C\,max}$.

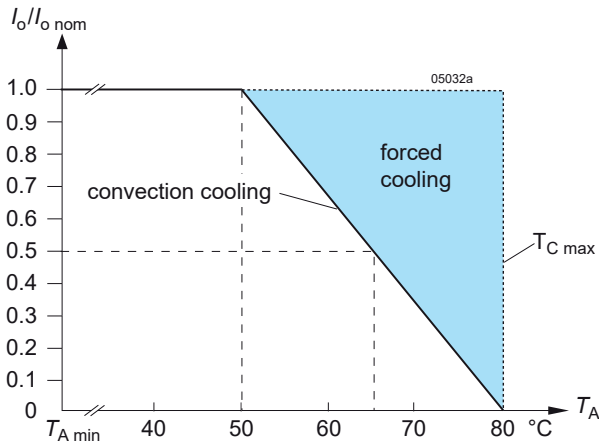


*Fig. 5a*
*Output current derating versus temperature (models -2)*

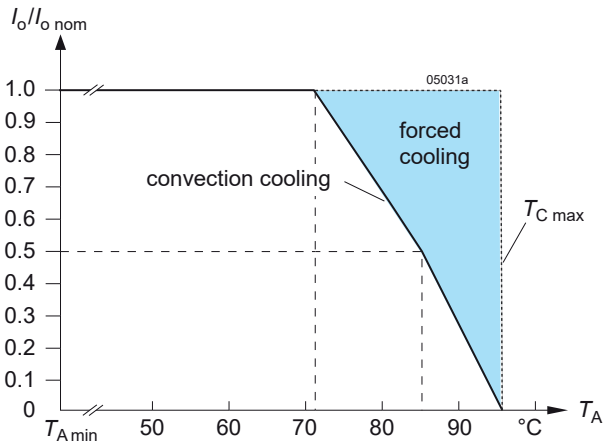


*Fig. 5b*
*Output current derating versus temp. (models -7 or -9)*



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## Auxiliary Functions

### Inhibit (Remote On / Off)

The inhibit input allows to enable or disable the output with a control signal. In systems with several regulations, this feature can be used to control the activation sequence of the regulators by a logic signal (TTL, C-MOS, etc.). An output voltage overshoot will not occur, when switching on or off.

The inhibit signal is referenced to the S– (pin 18). The signal i and the switching times are specified in table 5, fig. 6 to 8.

**Note:** With open i input, the output is enabled.

*Table 5: Inhibit characteristics*

| Characteristics | | | Conditions | min | typ | max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{inh}$ | Inhibit input voltage | $V_o$ = on | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ | - 50 | | +0.8 | V |
| | | $V_o$ = off | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | +2.4 | | +50 | |
| $t_r$ | Switch-on time | | $V_i = V_{i\,nom}$ | | 130 | | ms |
| $t_f$ | Switch-off time | | $R_L = V_{o\,nom} / I_{o\,nom}$ | | 25 | | |
| $I_{i\,inh}$ | Input current when inhibited | | $V_i = V_{i\,nom}$ | | 25 | | mA |

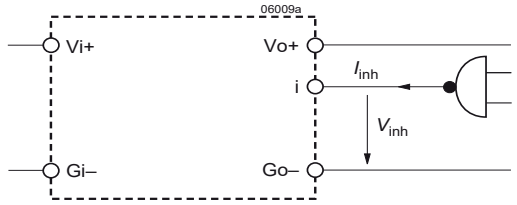


*Fig. 6*
*Specification of the inhibit signal (typical)*

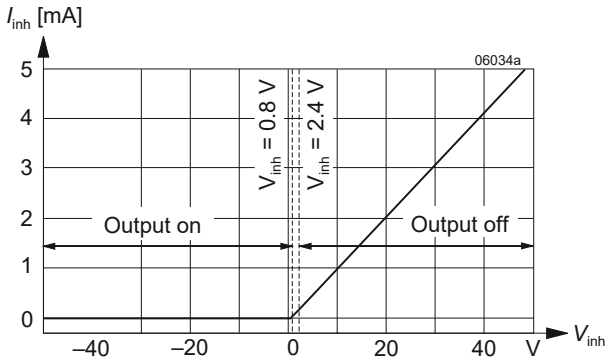


*Fig. 7*
*Specification of the inhibit signal (typical)*

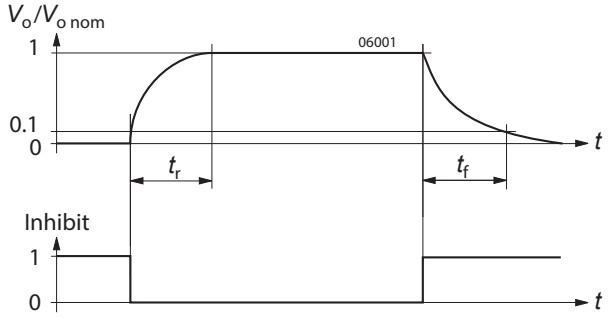


*Fig. 8*
*Output response as a function of the inhibit signal*

### Sense Lines

This feature enables compensation of the voltage drop across the connector contacts and the load lines. If the sense lines are connected at the load rather than directly at the connector, the user must ensure that $V_{o\,max}$ (between Vo+ and Go–) is not exceeded.

Applying generously dimensioned cross-section load leads reduces the voltage drop. To minimize noise pick-up, the sense lines should be wired in parallel or twisted.

To ensure correct operation, both sense lines must be connected to their respective power output. The voltage difference between any sense line and its respective power output pin (as measured on the connector) should not exceed the values given in table 6.

**Note:** Sense lines should always be connected! It is recommended to connect the sense lines directly at the female connector.

*Table 6: Allowed voltage compensation using sense lines*

| Nominal output voltage | Total voltage difference between both sense lines and their respective output | Voltage difference between Go– and S– |
|---|---|---|
| 3.3 V, 5.1 V | ≤ 0.5 V | ≤ 0.25 V |
| 12 – 48 V | ≤ 1.0 V | ≤ 0.25 V |

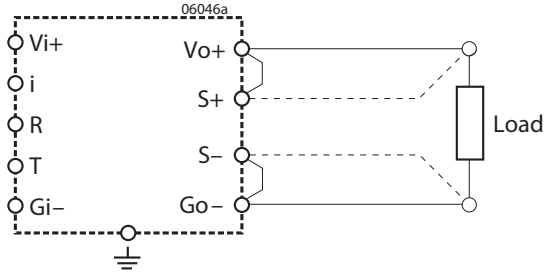


*Fig. 9*
*Sense lines connection*



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## Current Sharing

For parallel operation of several regulators, interconnect all T-pins to ensure that the output currents are evenly distributed. This feature improves transient load performance and increases system reliability. All paralleled regulators should be supplied by equal input voltage ($V_i$). The output lines should exhibit equal length and cross section to provide equal voltage drop.

## R Control (Output Voltage Adjust)

**Note:** With open R input, $V_o \approx V_{o\,nom}$.

The output voltage $V_o$ can either be adjusted with an external voltage source ($V_{ext}$) or with an external resistor ($R_{ext1}$ or $R_{ext2}$). The adjustment range is approx. 0 – $V_{o\,max}$. The minimum differential voltage $\Delta V_{io\,min}$ between input and output (see *Electrical Input Data*) should be maintained.

a) $V_o$ = 0 – $V_{o\,max}$, using $V_{ext}$ between R and S–:

$$V_{ext} \approx 2.5\ V \bullet \frac{V_o}{V_{o\,nom}} \qquad V_o \approx V_{o\,nom} \bullet \frac{V_{ext}}{2.5\ V}$$

**Caution:** To prevent damage $V_{ext}$ should not exceed 20 V, nor be negative.

b) $V_o$ = 0 to $V_{o\,nom}$, using $R_{ext1}$ between R and S–:

$$R_{ext1} \approx \frac{4000\ \Omega \bullet V_o}{V_{o\,nom} - V_o} \qquad V_o \approx \frac{V_{o\,nom} \bullet R_{ext1}}{R_1 + 4000\ \Omega}$$

c) $V_o$ = $V_{o\,nom}$ to $V_{o\,max}$, using $R_{ext2}$ between R and S+:

$$R_{ext2} \approx \frac{4000\ \Omega \bullet V_o \bullet (V_{o\,nom} - 2.5\ V)}{2.5\ V \bullet (Vo - Vo\ nom)}$$

$$V_o \approx \frac{V_{o\,nom} \bullet 2.5\ V \bullet R_{ext2}}{2.5\ V \bullet (R_2 + 4000\ \Omega) - V_{o\,nom} \bullet 4000\ \Omega}$$

**Caution:** $R_{ext}$ should never be less than 47 kΩ.

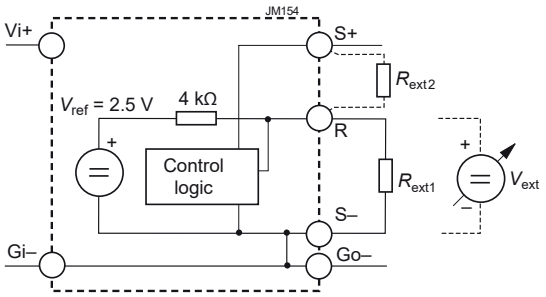


*Fig. 10*
*Voltage adjustment via R-input*

*Table 7: Maximum adjustable output voltage*

| $V_{o\,nom}$ | Nominal Output Voltage | Conditions | 3.3 V | | 5.1 V | | 12/15 V | | 24 V | | 36 V | | 48 V | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | min | typ | min | typ | min | typ | min | typ | min | typ | min | typ | |
| $V_{o\,max}$ | Max. adjustable output voltage with R-input | $V_{i\,nom}$, $I_{o\,nom}$ | | | 5.5 | | 16 | | 26 | | 42.5 | | 52.8 | | V |

## Test Sockets

Test sockets (pin ∅ = 2 mm) for measuring the output voltage $V_o$ at the sense lines, are located at the front side of the regulator. The test sockets are protected by a series resistor.

## LED Output Voltage Indicator

A green LED indicator shines when the output voltage is present.



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## Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

### Electromagnetic Immunity

General condition: Case earthed.

*Table 8: Immunity type tests*

| Phenomenon | Standard | Level | Coupling mode | Value applied | Waveform | Source imped. | Test procedure | In oper. | Perf. crit. [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct transients[2] | IEC 60571-1 | [2] | i/c, +i/–i | 800 $V_p$ | 100 µs | 100 Ω | 1 positive and 1 negative surge per coupling mode | yes | B |
| | | | | 1500 $V_p$ | 50 µs | | | | |
| | | | | 3000 $V_p$ | 5 µs | | | | |
| | | | | 4000 $V_p$ | 1 µs | | | | |
| | | | | 7000 $V_p$ | 100 ns | | | | |
| Electrostatic discharge (to case) | IEC/EN 61000-4-2 | 4 [2] | contact discharge | 6000 $V_p$ | 1/50 ns | 330 Ω | 10 pos. & 10 neg. discharges | yes | A |
| | | | air discharge | 8000 $V_p$ | | | | | |
| Electromagnetic field | IEC/EN 61000-4-3 | 3 [2]<br>2 [3] | antenna | 10 V/m [2]<br>3 V/m [3] | AM 80% / 1 kHz | N/A | 80 – 1000 MHz | yes | A |
| | | 3 [2] | antenna | 10 V/m | 50% duty cycle, 200 Hz rep. rate | N/A | 900 ± 5 MHz | | A |
| Electrical fast transients / burst | IEC/EN 61000-4-4 | 3 [2]<br>2 [3] | i/c, +i/–i | 2000 $V_p$ [2]<br>1000 $V_p$ [3] | bursts of 5/50 ns; 5 kHz repet. rate; transients with 15 ms burst duration; 300 ms period | 50 Ω | 60 s positive 60 s negative transients per coupling mode | yes | A |
| | | 4 [2]<br>3 [3] | | 4000 $V_p$ [2]<br>2000 $V_p$ [3] | | | | | B [5] |
| Surges | IEC/EN 61000-4-5 | 3 [2]<br>2 [3] | i/c | 2000 $V_p$ [2]<br>1000 $V_p$ [3] | 1.2 / 50 µs | 12 Ω | 5 pos. & 5 neg. surges per coupling mode | yes | A |
| | | 3 [2]<br>1 [3] | +i/–i | 1000 $V_p$ [2]<br>500 $V_p$ [3] | | 2 Ω | | | |
| Conducted disturbances | IEC/EN 61000-4-6 | 3 [2]<br>2 [3] | i, o, signal wires | 10 VAC [2]<br>3 VAC [3] | AM 80% / 1 kHz | 150 Ω | 0.15 – 80 MHz | yes | A |

[1] i = input, o = output, c = case
[2] Not applicable for -2 models
[3] Valid for -2 models
[4] A = Normal operation, no deviation from specifications, B = Normal operation, temporary loss of function or deviation from specs possible
[5] With option C, manual reset might be necessary.

### Electromagnetic Emission

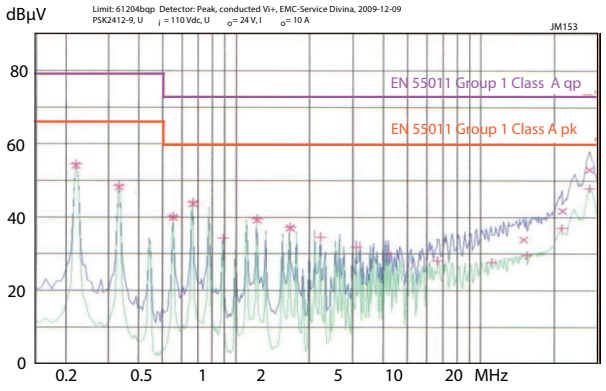


*Fig. 11*
*Typical conducted disturbance voltage (quasi-peak & average) according to EN 55011 Group 1, Class A, measured at $V_{i\,nom}$ = 110 V and $I_o$ = 10 A (PSK2412-9).*

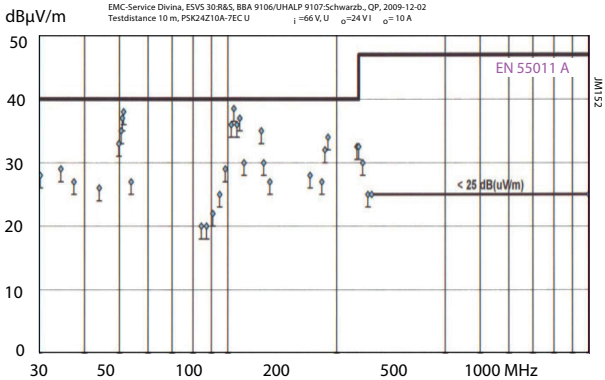


*Fig. 12*
*Typ. radiated disturbance voltage (quasi-peak) in 10 m distance according to EN 55011 Group 1, Class A, measured at $V_{i\,nom}$ = 110 V and $I_o$ = 10 A (PSK2412-9).*



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## Immunity to Environmental Conditions

*Table 9: Mechanical and climatic stress*

| Test method | | Standard | Test Conditions | | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cab | Damp heat steady state | IEC/EN 60068-2-78<br>MIL-STD-810D section 507.2 | Temperature:<br>Relative humidity:<br>Duration: | 40 ±2 °C<br>93 +2/-3 %<br>56 days | Regulator not operating |
| Db | Damp heat test, cyclic [2] | EN 50155:2007, clause 12.2.5<br>IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | Temperature:<br>Cycles (respiration effect):<br>Duration: | 55 °C and 25 °C<br>2<br>2x 24 h | Regulator not operating |
| Ka | Salt mist test (sodium chloride NaCl solution) | EN 50155:2007, clause 12.2.10<br>IEC/EN 60068-2-11, class ST2 | Temperature:<br>Duration: | 35 ±2 °C<br>16 h | Regulator not operating |
| Ea | Shock (half-sinusoidal) | IEC/EN 60068-2-27<br>MIL-STD-810D section 516.3 | Acceleration amplitude:<br>Bump duration:<br>Number of bumps: | 50 $g_n$ = 490 m/s²<br>11 ms<br>18 (3 in each direction) | Regulator operating |
| Eb | Bump (half-sinusoidal) | IEC/EN 60068-2-29<br>MIL-STD-810D section 516.3 | Acceleration amplitude:<br>Bump duration:<br>Number of bumps: | 25 $g_n$ = 245 m/s²<br>11 ms<br>6000 (1000 in each direction) | Regulator operating |
| Fda | Random vibration wide band Reproducibility high | IEC/EN 60068-2-35<br>DIN 40046 part 23 | Acceleration spectral density:<br>Frequency band:<br>Acceleration magnitude:<br>Test duration: | 0.05 $g_n^2$/Hz<br>20 to 500 Hz<br>4.9 $g_{n\ rms}$<br>3 h (1 h in each axis) | Regulator operating |
| - | Shock | EN 50155:2007 clause 12.2.11<br>EN 61373 sect. 10, class B, body mounted [1] | Acceleration amplitude:<br>Bump duration:<br>Number of bumps: | 5.1 $g_n$<br>30 ms<br>18 (3 in each direction) | Regulator operating |
| - | Simulated long life testing at increased random vibration levels | EN 50155:2007 clause 12.2.11<br>EN 61373 sect. and 9, class B, body mounted [1] | Acceleration spectral density:<br>Frequency band:<br>Acceleration magnitude:<br>Test duration: | 0.02 $g_n^2$/Hz<br>5 to 150 Hz<br>0.8 $g_{n\ rms}$<br>15 h (5 h in each axis) | Regulator operating |

[1] Body mounted = chassis of a railway coach
[2] Models with version V104 or later

### Temperatures

*Table 10: Temperature specifications, valid for air pressure of 800 to 1200 hPa (800 to 1200 mbar)*

| Temperature | | | -2 | | | -7 | | | -9 (Option) | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristics | | Conditions | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $T_A$ | Ambient temperature [1] | Regulator operating [1] | - 10 | | 50 | - 25 | | 71 | - 40 | | 71 | ° C |
| $T_C$ | Case temperature | | - 10 | | 85 | - 25 | | 95 | - 40 | | 95 | |
| $T_S$ | Storage temperature [1] | Not operational | - 25 | | 85 | - 40 | | 85 | - 55 | | 85 | |

[1] See *Thermal Considerations* and *Overtemperature Protection.*

### Reliability

*Table 11: Typical MTBF and device hours*

| MTBF | Ground benign | Ground fixed | | Ground mobile | Device hours [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Case temperature | $T_C$ = 40 °C | $T_C$ = 40 °C | $T_C$ = 70 °C | $T_C$ = 50 °C | |
| MTBF accord. to MIL-HDBK-217F | 335 000 h | 138 000 h | 35 000 h | 33 000 h | 2 100 000 h |

[1] Statistical values, based on an average of 4300 working hours per year and in general field use



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## Mechanical Data

**PSS Models**

The regulators are designed to be inserted into a rack according to IEC 60297-3. Dimensions in mm.

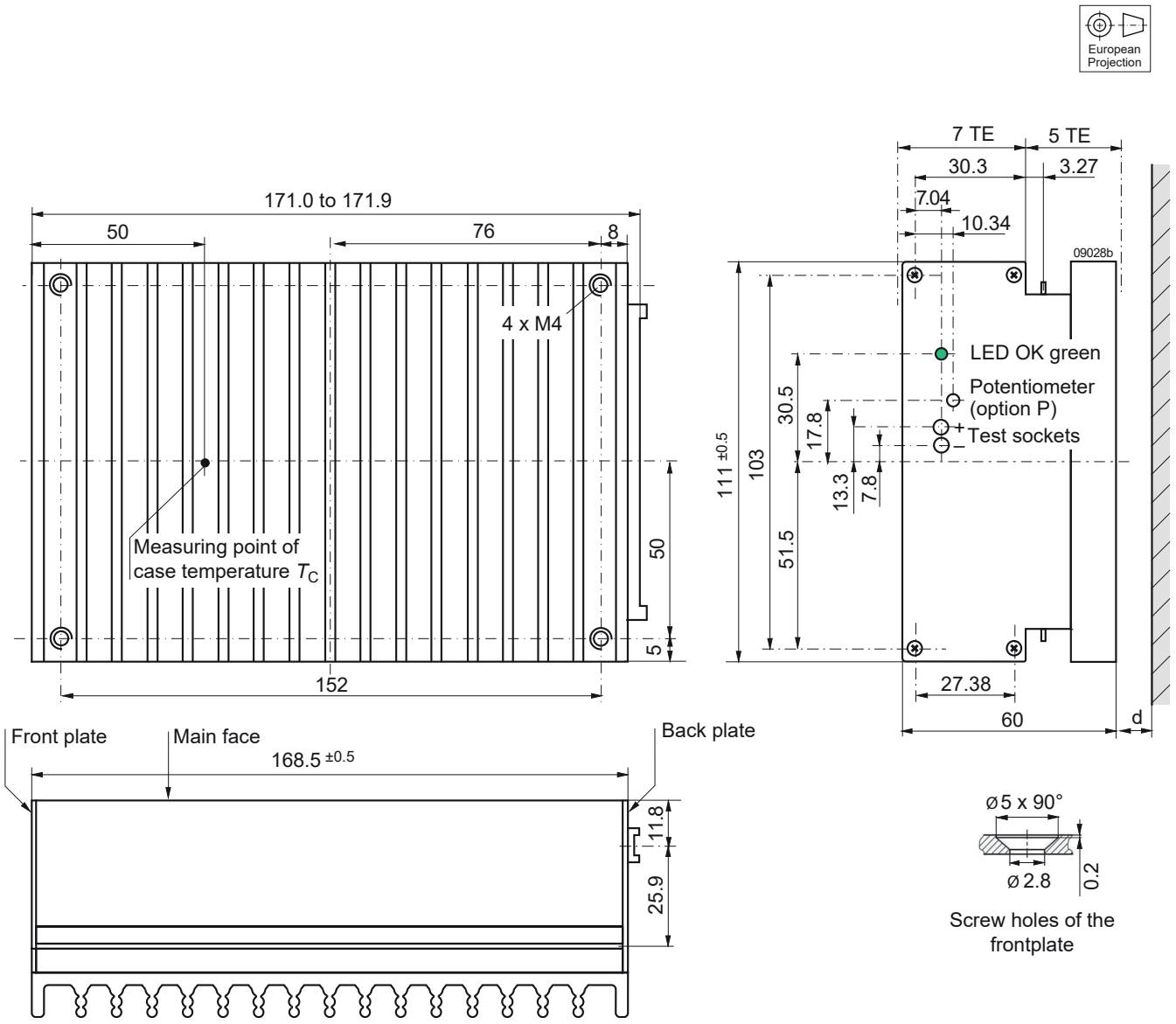


*Fig. 13*
*Case S01 for PSS models; weight 1.3 kg*
*Aluminum, fully enclosed, black finish EP power-coated, and self cooling.*

**Notes:**

- d ≥15 mm, recommended minimum distance to next part to ensure proper air circulation at full output power.
- Free air locations: the regulator should be mounted with its fins in vertical position to achieve a maximum air flow through heat sink.



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## PSK Models

The regulators are designed to be inserted into a DIN-rack according to IEC 60297-3. Dimensions in mm.

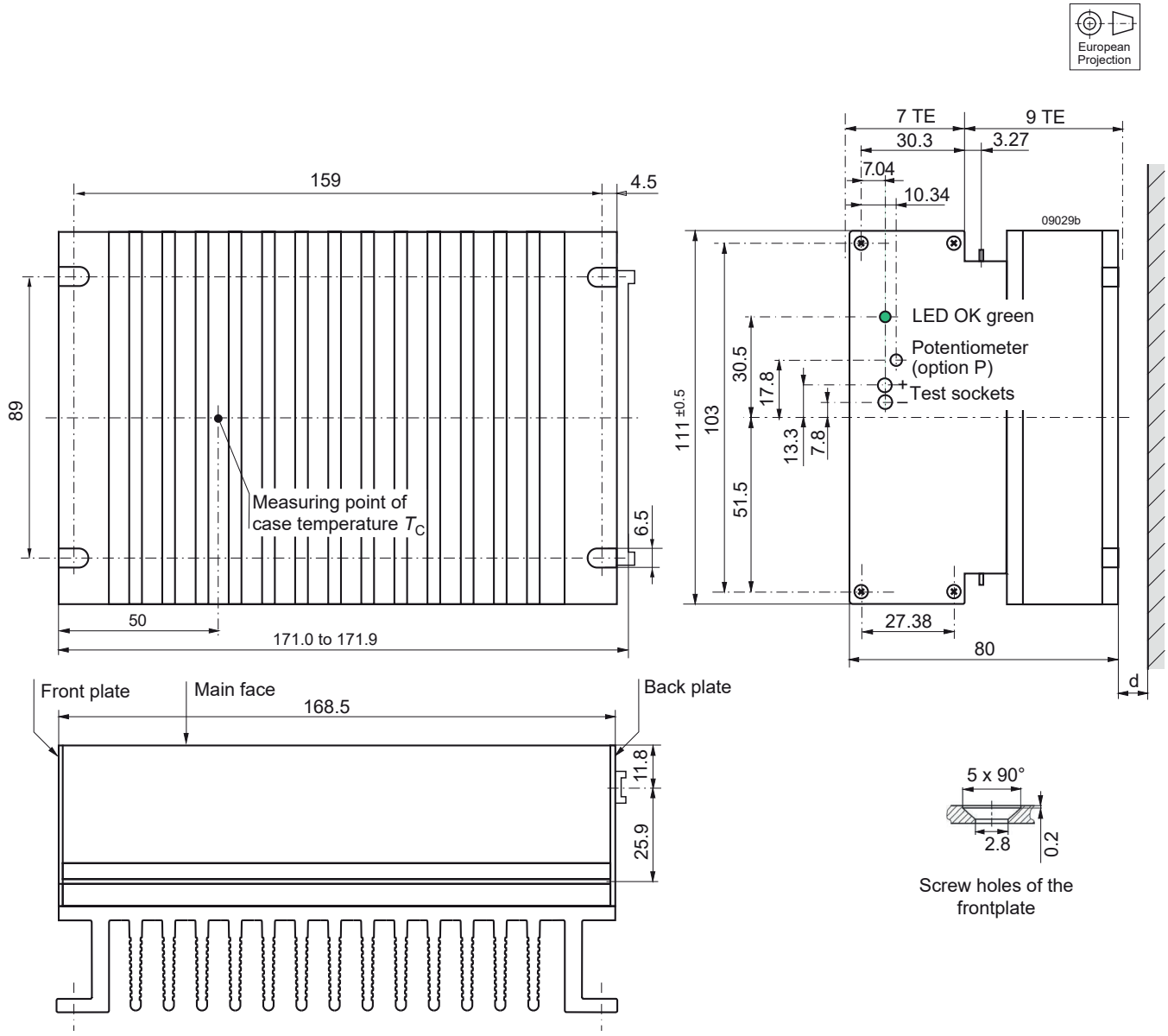


*Fig. 14*
*Case K01 for PSK models, weight 1.6 kg*
*Aluminum, fully enclosed, black finish EP powder-coated, and self cooling.*

**Notes:**

- d ≥15 mm, recommended minimum distance to next part to ensure proper air circulation at full output power.
- Free air locations: the regulator should be mounted with its fins in vertical position to achieve a maximum air flow through heat sink.



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**Option B, B1**

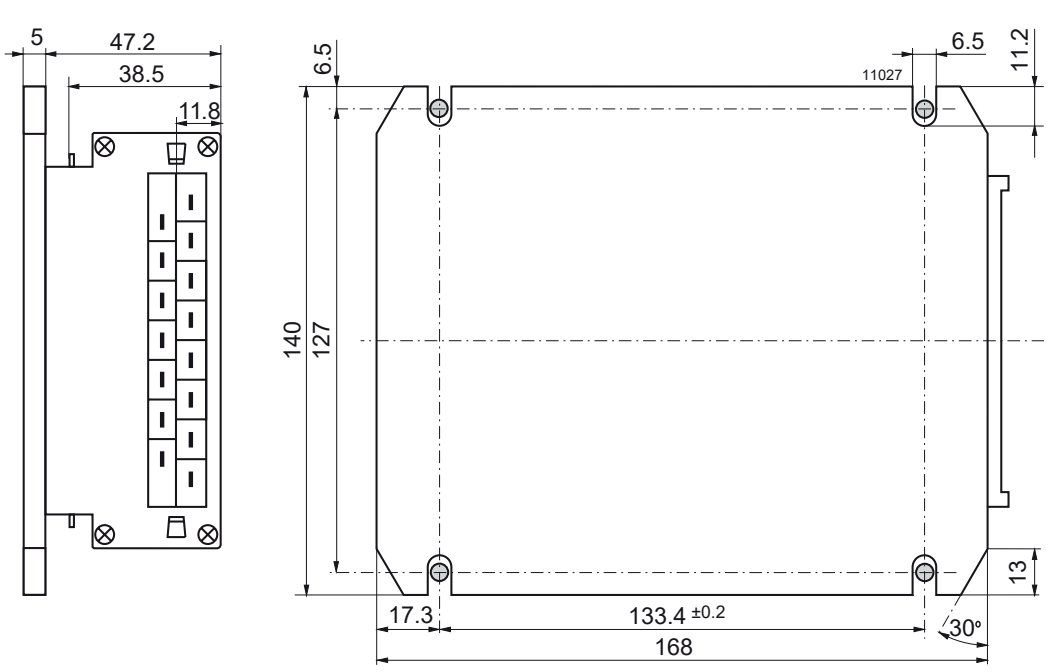


*Fig. 15*
*Option B, large cooling plate*
*Weight: 1.3 kg*

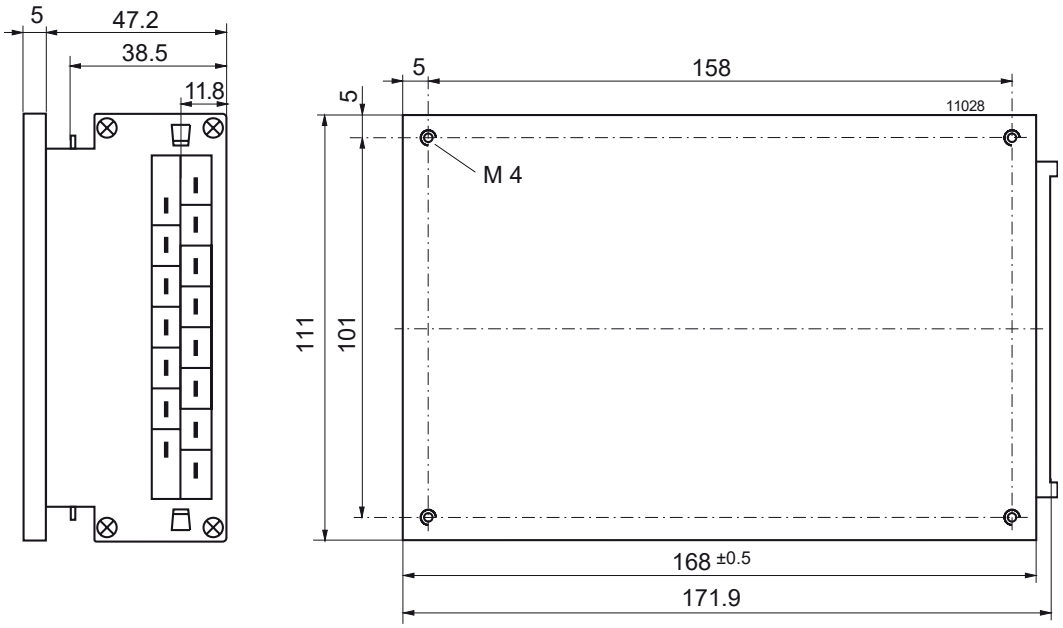


*Fig. 16*
*Option B1, small cooling plate*
*Weight: 1.2 kg*



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## Safety and Installation Instructions

### Connector Pin Allocation

The connector pin allocation table defines the electrical potentials and the physical pin positions on the H15 or H15S4 connector. Pin 24 (protective earth) is a leading pin, which provides electrical contact first. The regulators should only be wired via the female connector H15 (according to DIN 41612) to ensure requested safety!

*Table 12: H15 and H15S4 connector pin allocation*

| Electrical Determination | Type H15 | | Type H15S4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pin no. | Ident. | Pin no. | Ident. |
| Output voltage (positive | 4 | Vo+ | 4/6 | Vo+ |
| Output voltage (positive) | 6 | Vo+ | | |
| Output voltage (negative) | 8 | Go- | 8/10 | Go- |
| Output voltage (negative) | 10 | Go- | | |
| Crowbar trigger input (option C) | 12 | C | 12 | C |
| Inhibit input | 14 | i | 14 | i |
| R-input (output voltage programming) | 16 | R | 16 | R |
| Sense line (negative) | 18 | S- | 18 | S- |
| Sense line (positive) | 20 | S+ | 20 | S+ |
| Current sharing control input | 22 | T | 22 | T |
| Protective ground (leading pin) | 24 | ⏚ | 24 | ⏚ |
| Input voltage (negative) | 26 | Gi- | 26/28 | Gi- |
| Input voltage (negative) | 28 | Gi- | | |
| Input voltage (positive) | 30 | Vi+ | 30/32 | Vi+ |
| Input voltage (positive) | 32 | Vi+ | | |

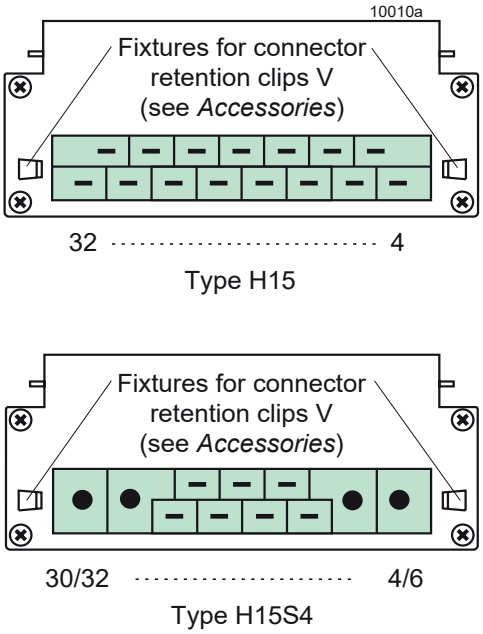


*Fig. 17*
*View of H15 and H15S4 male connector*

### Installation Instruction

Installation of the regulators must strictly follow the national safety regulations in compliance with the enclosure, mounting, creepage, clearance, casualty, markings, and segregation requirements of the end-use application.

The input and the output circuit are not separated. The negative path is internally interconnected.

The regulators should be connected to a secondary circuit. Make sure that a regulator failure (e.g. by an internal short-circuit) does not result in a hazardous condition.

Do not open the regulator!

### Standards and Approvals

The regulators are safety-approved to UL/CSA 60950-1 2nd Ed. and IEC/EN 60950-1 2nd Ed. They correspond to Class I equipment (with case connected to ground).

The regulators have been evaluated for:

- Building in
- No insulation from input to output.
- The use in a pollution degree 2 environment
- Connecting the input to a secondary circuit, which is subject to a maximum transient rating of 1500 V.

The switching regulators are subject to manufacturing surveillance in accordance with the above mentioned standards and with ISO 9001:2015.

### Cleaning Liquids

In order to avoid possible damage, any penetration of cleaning fluids must be prevented, since the regulators are not hermetically sealed.



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### Protection Degree

The protection degree is IP 30. It applies only, if the regulator is plugged-in or the matching female connector is properly attached.

### Isolation and Protective Earth

The resistance of the protective earth connection (max. 0.1 Ω) is tested. The electric strength between input interconnected with output and case is tested with 1500 VDC ≥1 s (all models with version V103 or later). Models with $V_{i\,max}$ = 144 V and V104 or later are tested with 2200 VDC ≥1 s.

These tests are performed in the factory as routine test in accordance with EN 50116 and IEC/EN 60950. The electric strength test should not be repeated by the customer. BelPS Company does not honor warranty claims resulting from incorrect executed electric strength tests.

### Railway Application

The regulators have been developed observing the railway standards EN 50155 and EN 50121. All boards are coated with a protective lacquer.

## Description of Options

### -7 Temperature Range

This option defines a restricted temperature range as specified in table 10 (not for new designs).

### E Inrush Current Limitation

**Note:** This option requires an increased minimum input voltage $V_{i\,max}$ of up to 1 V, dependent upon input range.

In regulators without option E, after application of the input supply the inrush current is limited by parasitic components of the voltage source and the regulator input only. The regulator input exhibits a very low impedance, and when driven from a low impedance source, for example a battery, the inrush current can peak at several orders of magnitude above the continuous input current.

Option E dramatically reduces this peak current and is recommended for any application to protect series elements such as fuses, switches, or circuit breakers. The start-up circuit is bypassed during normal operation.

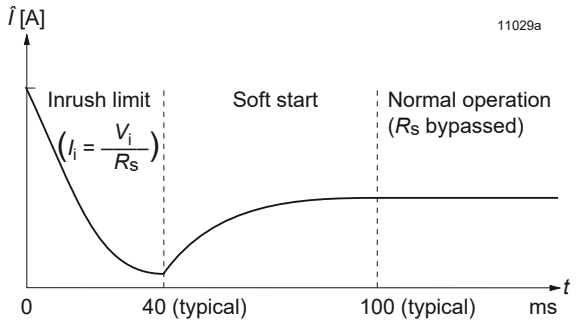


*Fig. 18*
*Option E: Inrush current versus time. $R_s$ is the startup resistor ($R_s$ = 1 Ω for models with $V_{i\,max} \leq 80$ V, $R_s$ = 15 Ω for models with $V_{i\,max} > 80$ V)*

### C Thyristor Crowbar

**Note**: The crowbar can be reset by removal of the input voltage only. The inhibit signal cannot deactivate the thyristor.

Option C protects the load against power supply malfunction. It is not designed to sink external currents.

As a central overvoltage protection device, the crowbar is usually connected to the external load via distributed inductance of the lines. For this reason, the overvoltage at the load can temporarily exceed the trigger voltage $V_{o\,c}$. Depending on the application, further decentralized overvoltage protection elements may have to be used additionally.

A fixed-value monitoring circuit checks the output voltage $V_o$, and when the trigger voltage $V_{o\,c}$ is reached, the thyristor crowbar triggers and disables the output.

An external connection C (crowbar trigger control) is provided. When crowbar option is used with two or more power supplies in parallel connection, all crowbar trigger terminals (C) should be interconnected. This ensures all crowbar circuits triggering simultaneously, in order to disable all outputs at once. The crowbar trigger voltage is maintained between Vo+ and Go–. To prevent false triggering, the user should ensure that $V_o$ (between Vo+ and Go–) does not exceed $V_{o\,c}$.



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*Table 13: Crowbar trigger levels*

| Characteristics | | Conditions | PSK5A20-9ECKG | | | PSK1212 PSK1216 PSK1220 | | | PSS249 PSK2412 PSK2416 PSK2420 | | | PSK3612 PSK3616 PSK3620 | | | PSK4812 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | min | typ | max | |
| $V_{oc}$ | Trigger voltage | $T_{C\,min} - T_{C\,max}$ | | 6.3 | 6.7 | | 17.8 | 18.9 | | 28.9 | 30.6 | | 47 | 50 | | 63 | 67 | V |
| $t_s$ | Delay time | $V_{i\,min} - V_{i\,max}$ $I_o = 0 - I_{o\,nom}$ | | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | | | 1.5 | | µs |

### B, B1 Cooling Plate

Where a cooling surface is available, a cooling plate (option B or option B1) can be fitted instead of the standard heatsink. The mounting system must ensure sufficient cooling capacity to guarantee that the maximum case temperature $T_{C\,max}$ is not exceeded. The required cooling capacity can be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{Loss} = \frac{100\% - \eta}{\eta} \cdot (V_o \cdot I_o)$$

### G RoHS Compliance

Models with G are RoHS-compliant for all six substances.

## Accessories

A variety of electrical and mechanical accessories are available including:

- Various front panels for 19" DIN-racks with 3U height, 12 or 16 TE, Schroff or Intermas
- DIN-rail mounting assembly HZZ0615-G; see fig. 20
- Various mating connectors H15 and H15S4 including fast-on, screw, solder, or press-fit terminals, code key system and coding wedges HZZ00202-G
- Pair of connector retention clips HZZ01209-G; see fig. 22
- Connector retention brackets HZZ01216-G; see fig. 23
- Different cable connector housings (cable hoods), including a metallic version for fire protection
- Cage clamp adapter HZZ00144-G; see fig. 24
- Wall-mounting plate K02 HZZ01213, only for models with option B1
- Brackets for DIN-rail and wall mounting HZZ00610

- Battery sensors S-KSMH... for using the converter as battery charger. Different cell characteristics can be selected; see *Battery Charging / Temperature Sensor.*

*Fig. 19*
*Different front panels*

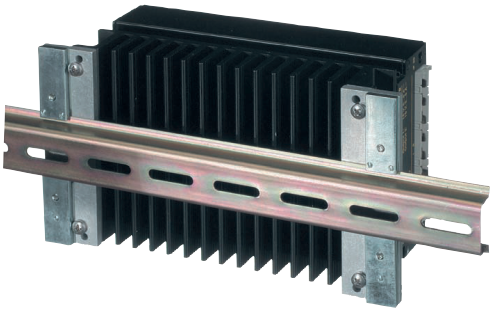

*Fig. 20*
*DIN-rail mounting assembly HZZ00615-G*



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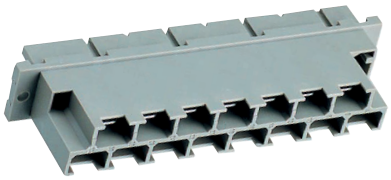

*Fig. 21*
*H15 female connector with code* key system

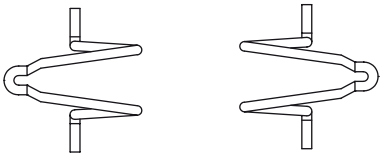

*Fig.22*
*Connector retention clips HZZ01209-G*

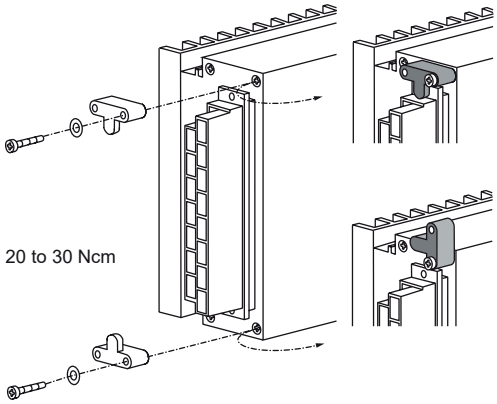


*Fig. 23*
*Connector retention brackets HZZ01216-G*

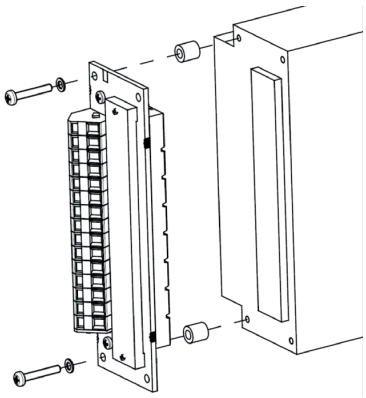

*Fig. 24*
*Cage clamp adapter HZZ00144-G*

**For additional accessory product information, see the accessory data sheets listed with each product series at our web site.**

**NUCLEAR AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS** - These products are not designed or intended for use as critical components in life support systems, equipment used in hazardous environments, or nuclear control systems.

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