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Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B October 2023 © Flex

Key Features

- Ultra-wide input voltage range 8:1
- Industry standard case dimensions 61.0 * 57.9 * 12.7 mm (2.40 * 2.28 * 0.5 in)
- High Efficiency up to 91%
- 2250 Vdc input to output isolation
- EN50155 Compliant with External Circuits
- Meets safety requirements according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1
- Shock & Vibration EN50155 (EN61373) Compliant
- Fire & Smoke EN45545-2 Compliant

General Characteristics

- Input under voltage shutdown
- Remote control
- Output over voltage protection
- Over temperature protection
- Output short-circuit protection
- Output voltage adjust function
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier

Safety Approvals

c US
EU

Design for Environment

RoHS compatible

Meets requirements in high-temperature lead-free soldering processes.

Contents

Ordering Information

Product program	Output
PKJ8213PI	12 V, 16.7 A / 200 W
PKJ8216ZPI	24 V, 8.4 A / 200 W
PKJ8216JPI	48 V, 4.2 A / 200 W
PKJ8216HPI	54 V, 3.7 A / 200 W

Product number and Packaging

PKJ821XXPI n_1	
Options	n_1
Remote Control logic	o

Options	Description	
n_1		Negative*
	P	Positive

Example: a 12V output, positive logic module would be PKJ8213PIP.

The products are delivered in trays. See details in Delivery Package Information.

* Standard variant (i.e., no option selected).

General Information

Reliability

The failure rate (λ) and mean time between failures (MTBF= $1/\lambda$) is calculated at max output power and an operating ambient temperature (T_A) of +40°C. Flex Power Modules uses Telcordia SR-332 Issue 3 Method 1 to calculate the mean steady-state failure rate and standard deviation (σ).

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 3 also provides techniques to estimate the upper confidence levels of failure rates based on the mean and standard deviation.

Mean steady-state failure rate, λ	Std. deviation, σ
254.10278 nFailures/h	12.3675 nFailures/h

MTBF (mean value) for the PKJ8200 series = 3.93 Mh.
MTBF at 90% confidence level = 2.39 Mh

Compatibility with RoHS requirements

The products are compatible with the relevant clauses and requirements of the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU and have a maximum concentration value of 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PBB and PBDE and of 0.01% by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium.

Exemptions in the RoHS directive utilized in Flex products are found in the Statement of Compliance document.

Flex fulfills and will continuously fulfill all its obligations under regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) as they enter into force and is through product materials declarations preparing for the obligations to communicate information on substances in the products.

Quality Statement

The products are designed and manufactured in an industrial environment where quality systems and methods like ISO 9000, Six Sigma, and SPC are intensively in use to boost the continuous improvements strategy. Infant mortality or early failures in the products are screened out and they are subjected to an ATE-based final test. Conservative design rules, design reviews and product qualifications, plus the high competence of an engaged work force, contribute to the high quality of the products.

Warranty

Warranty period and conditions are defined in Flex General Terms and Conditions of Sale.

Limitation of Liability

Flex does not make any other warranties, expressed or implied including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose (including, but not limited to, use in life support applications, where malfunctions of product can cause injury to a person's health or life).

Safety Specification

General information

Flex Power DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are designed in accordance with the safety standards IEC 62368-1, EN 62368-1 and UL 62368-1 *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements*

IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 contains requirements to prevent injury or damage due to the following hazards:

- Electrical shock
- Electrically-caused fire
- Injury caused by hazardous substances
- Mechanically-caused injury
- Skin burn
- Radiation-caused injury

On-board DC/DC converters, Power interface modules and DC/DC regulators are defined as component power supplies. As components they cannot fully comply with the provisions of any safety requirements without “conditions of acceptability”. Clearance between conductors and between conductive parts of the component power supply and conductors on the board in the final product must meet the applicable safety requirements. Certain conditions of acceptability apply for component power supplies with limited stand-off (see Mechanical Information for further information). It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the final product housing these components complies with the requirements of all applicable safety standards and regulations for the final product.

Component power supplies for general use shall comply with the requirements in IEC/EN/UL 62368-1. Product related standards, e.g. IEEE 802.3af *Power over Ethernet*, and ETS-300132-2 *Power interface at the input to telecom equipment, operated by direct current (dc)* are based on IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 with regards to safety.

Flex Power DC/DC converters, Power interface modules and DC/DC regulators are UL 62368-1 recognized and certified in accordance with EN 62368-1. The flammability rating for all construction parts of the products meet requirements for V-0 class material according to IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing, test flames* – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters & Power interface modules

The product may provide basic or functional insulation between input and output according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 (see Safety Certificate), different conditions shall be met if the output of a basic or a functional insulated product shall be considered as ES1 energy source.

For basic insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as ES1 energy source if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source provides supplementary or double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source provides functional or basic insulation from the AC mains and the product’s output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.

For functional insulated products (see Safety Certificate) the output is considered as ES1 energy source if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source provides double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source provides basic or supplementary insulation from the AC mains and the product’s output is reliably connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.
- The input source is reliably connected to protective earth and provides basic or supplementary insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1 and the maximum input source voltage is 60 Vdc.

Galvanic isolation between input and output is verified in an electric strength test and the isolation voltage (V_{iso}) meets the voltage strength requirement for basic insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 62368-1.

It is recommended to use a slow blow fuse at the input of each DC/DC converter. If an input filter is used in the circuit the fuse should be placed in front of the input filter. In the rare event of a component problem that imposes a short circuit on the input source, this fuse will provide the following functions:

- Isolate the fault from the input power source so as not to affect the operation of other parts of the system
- Protect the distribution wiring from excessive current and power loss thus preventing hazardous overheating

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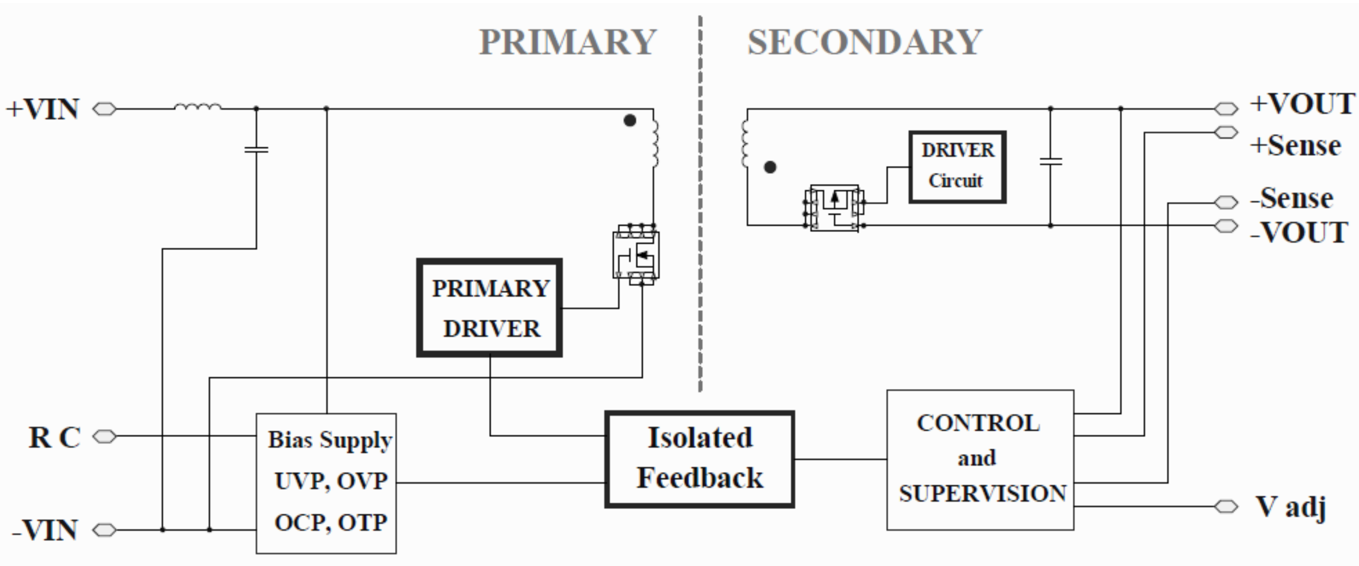
Absolute Maximum Ratings

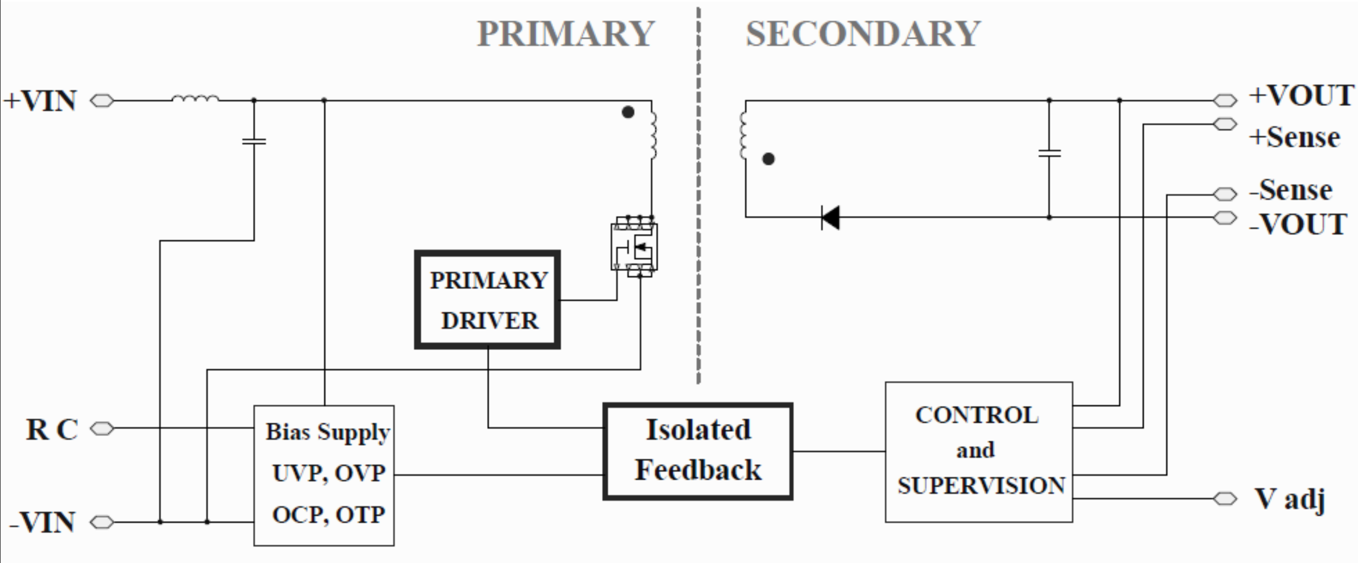
Characteristics			min	typ	max	Unit
T_{P1}	Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section)		-40		+110	°C
T_S	Storage temperature		-55		+125	°C
V_I	Input voltage		9		75	V
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Input to Output)				2250	Vdc
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Input to Baseplate)				1500	Vdc
V_{iso}	Isolation voltage (Baseplate to Output)				1000	Vdc
V_{tr}	Input voltage transient (tp 1s)				80	V
V_{RC}	Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section)	Positive logic option	0		5	V
		Negative logic option	0		5	V

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the Electrical Specification section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Fundamental Circuit Diagram For PKJ8213PI (P)



Fundamental Circuit Diagram For PKJ8216ZPI (P), PKJ8216JPI (P), PKJ8216HPI(P)



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Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B October 2023 © Flex

Electrical Specification
12 V, 16.7 A / 200 W

PKJ8213PI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 9 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 330 µF E-Cap is to be added in the input terminal for stabilizing input voltage source. C_o = 100 µF

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		9		75	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	7.5	8	8.5	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	8	8.5	9	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			44		µF
P_O	Output power		0		200	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 36 V		92		
		max I_O, V_I = 36 V		91.5		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		18.7		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 36 V		1.5		W
P_{RC}	Input standby power	V_I = 36 V (turned off with RC)		0.3		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		200		kHz

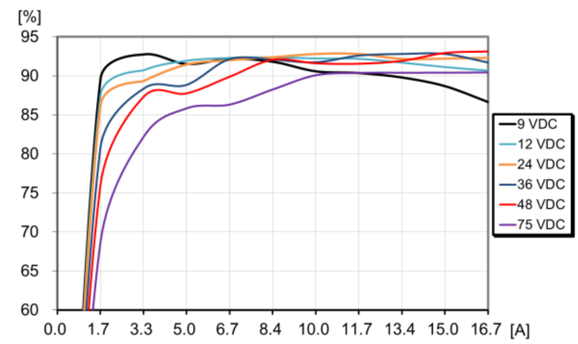
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, I_O=16.7 A	11.88	12	12.12	V
V_O	Output adjust range	0-100% of max IO at 10-75Vin range , Pout≦ max rated power	6		13.2	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	11.88	12	12.12	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	11.88	12	12.12	V
	Line regulation	max I_O			±120	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 36 V, 25-100% of max I_O			±120	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 36 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±120		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 36 V		11		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			60		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		12		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
t_f	V_I shut-down fall time (from V_I off to 10% of V_O)	max I_O		1.8		ms
I_O	Output current		0		16.7	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	20		35	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		1.35		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	100		10000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		30	150	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, 0-100% of max I_O	15		18	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP and a 1 µF ceramic

Typical Characteristics
12 V, 16.7 A / 200 W

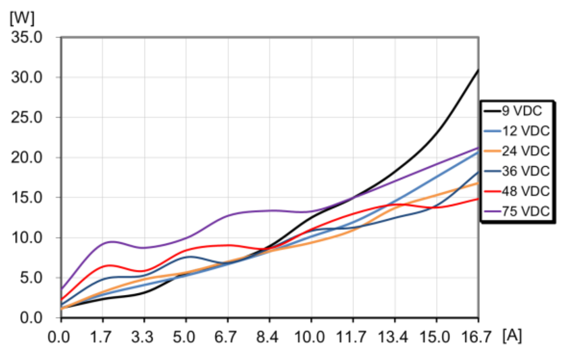
PKJ8213PI(P)

Efficiency



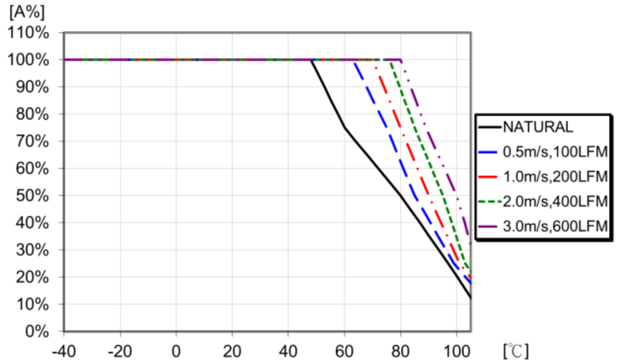
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



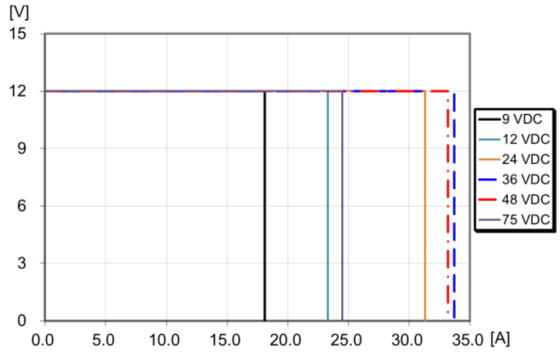
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating

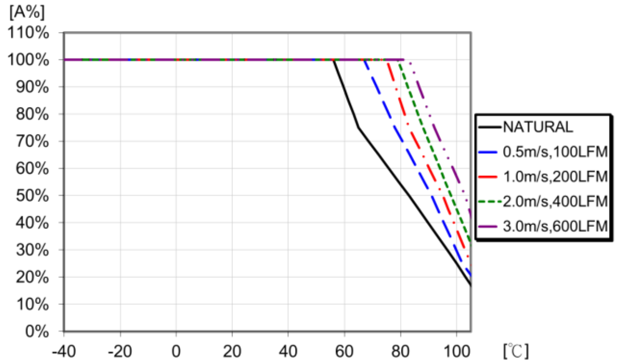


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

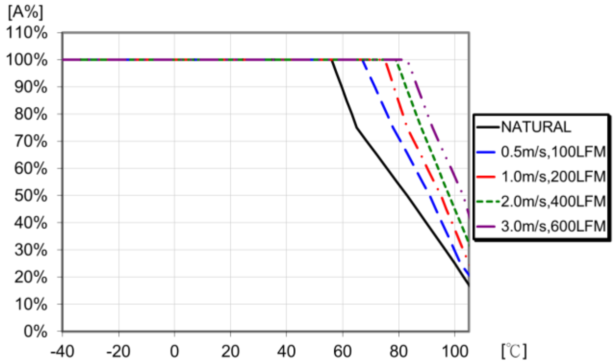
Current Limit Characteristics



Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 12.7 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

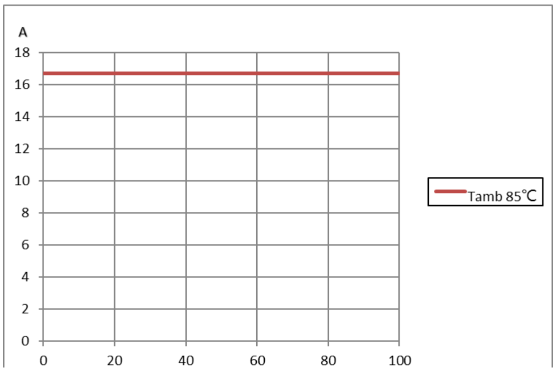


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 20 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

Typical Characteristics
12 V, 16.7 A / 200 W

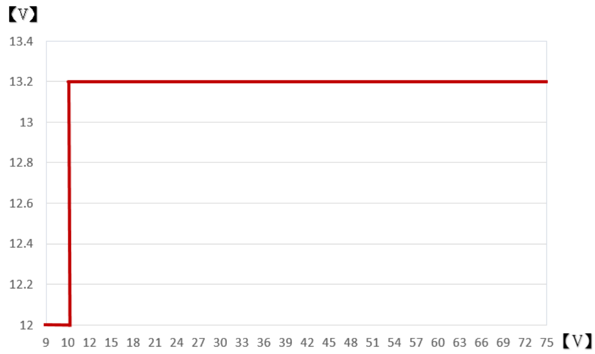
PKJ8213PI(P)

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box



Available load current vs. cold wall temperature. V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Max adjustable output voltage

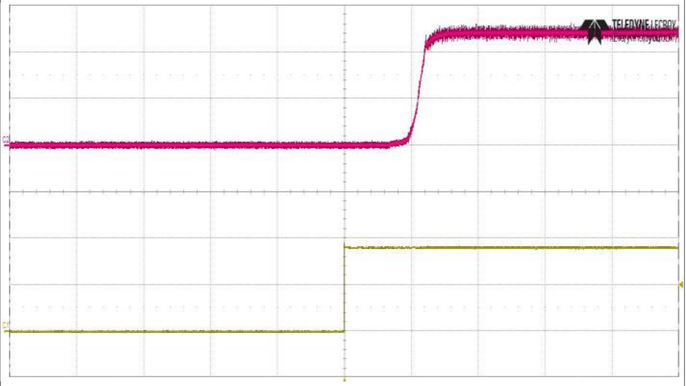


Max adjustable output voltage vs. input voltage at TP_1 = +25 °C.
Max adjustable output voltage ≥ 12 V at V_I = 9 V, P_o = 200 W

Typical Characteristics 12 V, 16.7 A / 200 W

PKJ8213PI(P)

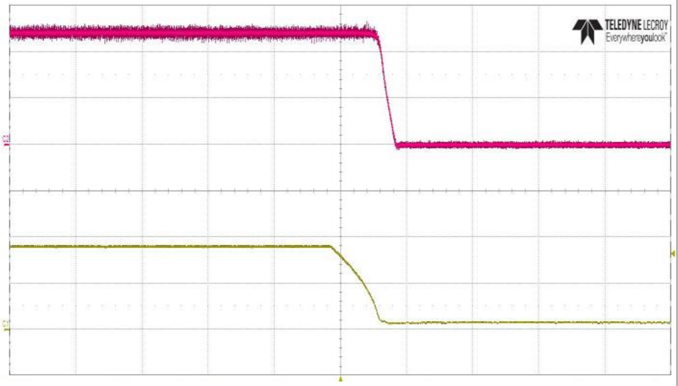
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 16.7 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div}).
Time scale: (50 ms/div.).

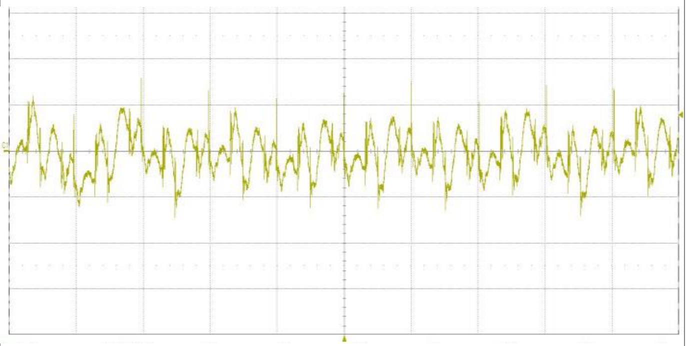
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 16.7 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

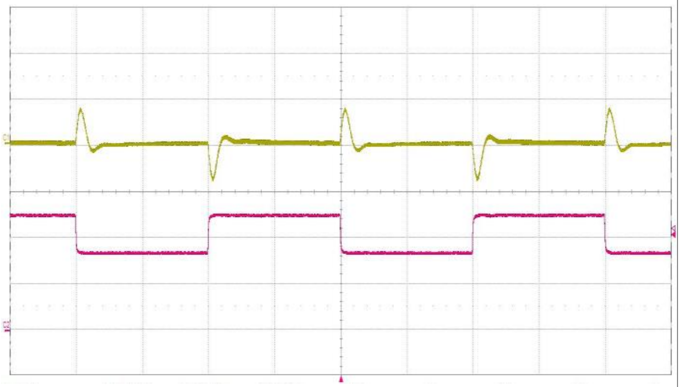
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 16.7 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (10 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (8.4-12.5-8.4 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (5 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 µs/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 12 V

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times Vo,set \times (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

$$\Delta\% = \frac{Vdesird - Vo,set}{Vo,set} \times 100$$

Example:
To trim up the 12 V model by 8% to 12.96 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times 12 \times (100+8)}{1.225 \times 8} - \frac{511}{8} - 10.22\right) = 601.6 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 12 V model by 7% to 11.16 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{7} - 10.22\right) = 62.78 k\Omega$$

Electrical Specification
24 V, 8.4 A / 200 W

PKJ8216ZPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 9 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 330 μF E-Cap is to be added in the input terminal for stabilizing input voltage source. C_o = 100 μF

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		9		75	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	7.5	8	8.5	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	8	8.5	9	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			44		μF
P_O	Output power		0		200	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 36 V		90.5		
		max I_O, V_I = 36 V		91.5		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		18.7		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 36 V		1.5		W
P_{RC}	Input standby power	V_I = 36 V (turned off with RC)		0.3		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		200		kHz

V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, I_O = 8.4 A	23.76	24	24.24	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	12		26.4	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	23.76	24	24.24	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	23.76	24	24.24	V
	Line regulation	max I_O			±240	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 36 V, 25-100% of max I_O			±240	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 36 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/μs, ±1% error band		±240		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	μs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 36 V		11		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			60		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		12		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
t_f	V_I shut-down fall time (from V_I off to 10% of V_O)	max I_O		1.8		ms
I_O	Output current		0		8.4	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	10		16	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		1.35		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	100		3000	μF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		40	100	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, 0-100% of max I_O	28		38	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 47 μF/25 V POS-CAP and a 1 μF ceramic

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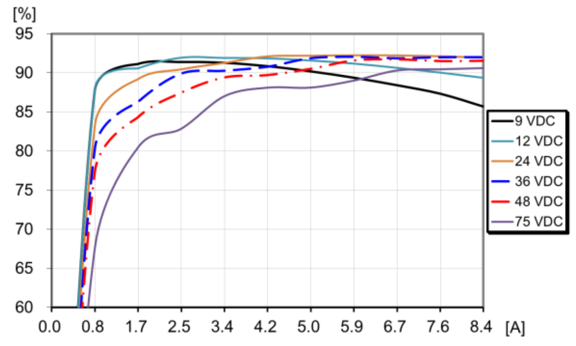
Typical Characteristics
24 V, 8.4 A / 200 W

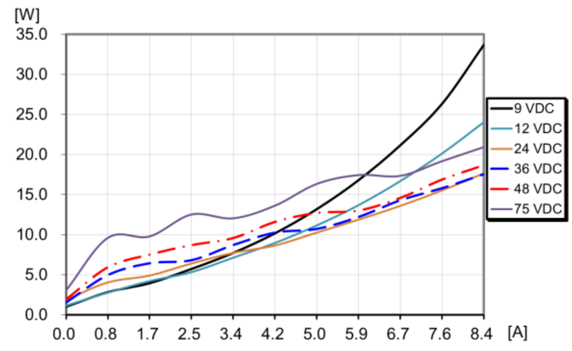
PKJ8216ZPI(P)

Efficiency



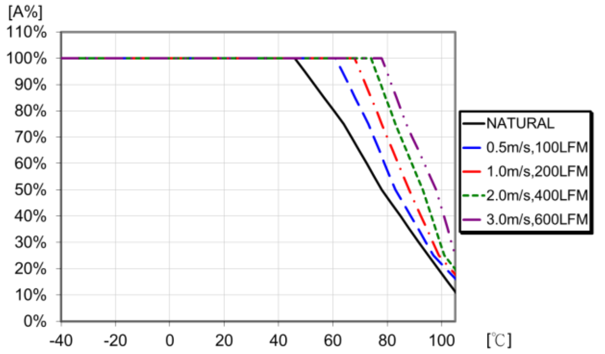
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



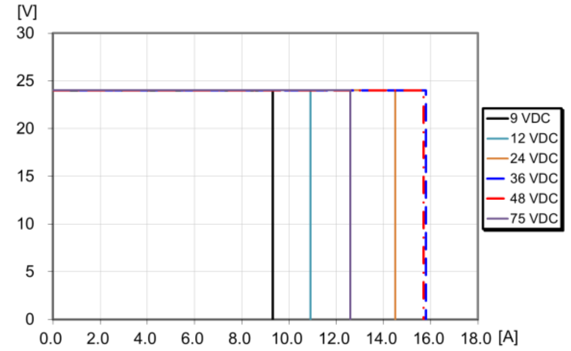
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating

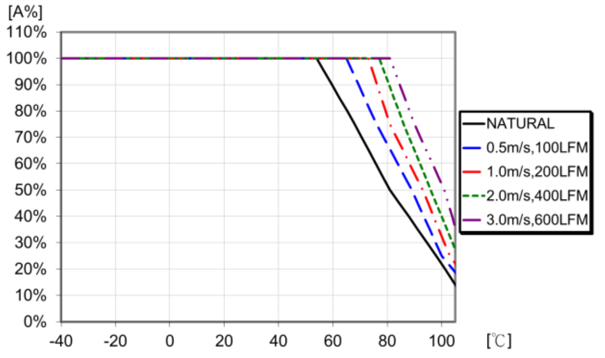


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

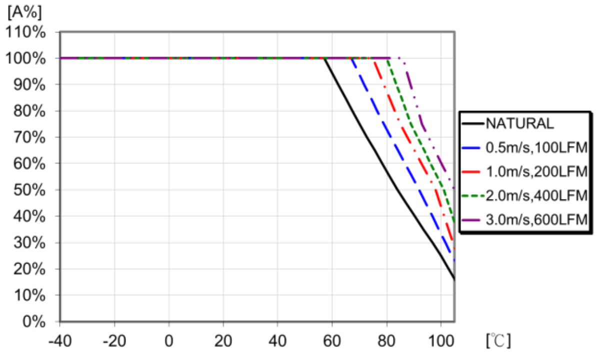
Current Limit Characteristics



Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 12.7 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

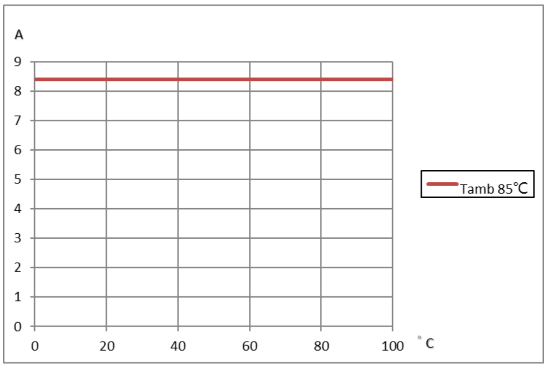


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 20 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

Typical Characteristics
24 V, 8.4 A / 200 W

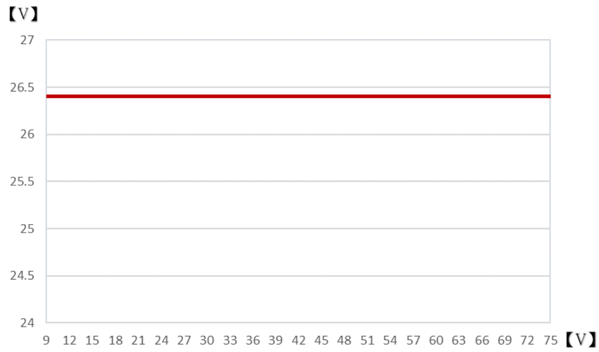
PKJ8216ZPI(P)

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box



Available load current vs. cold wall temperature. V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Max adjustable output voltage

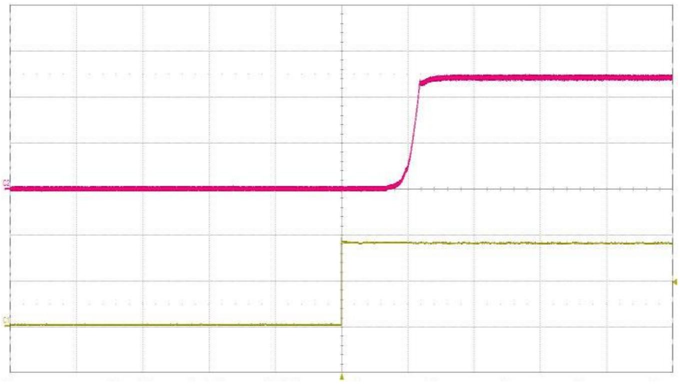


Max adjustable output voltage vs. input voltage at TP_1 = +25 °C.
Max adjustable output voltage ≥ 26.4 V, P_o = 200 W

Typical Characteristics
24 V, 8.4 A / 200 W

PKJ8216ZPI(P)

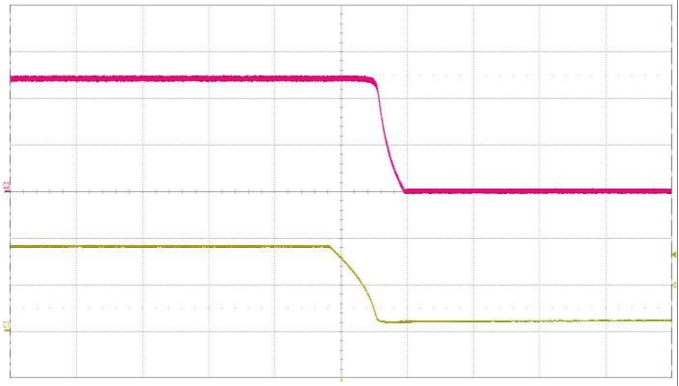
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div}).
Time scale: (50 ms/div.).

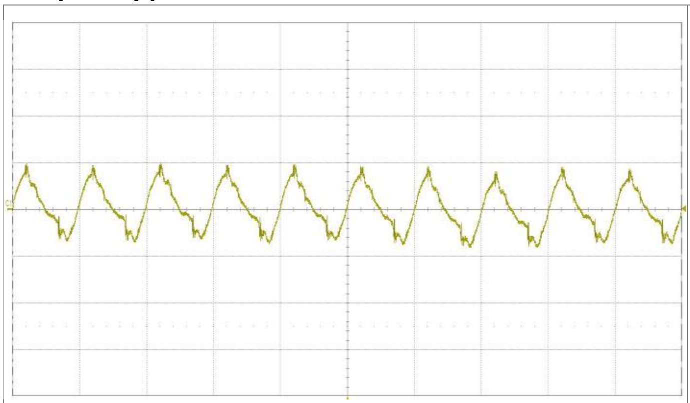
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (10 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

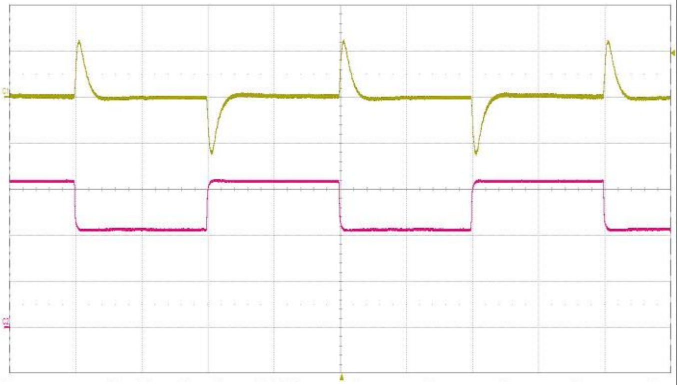
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 8.4 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (20 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (4.2-6.3-4.2 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (2 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 µs/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 24 V

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times Vo,set \times (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

$$\Delta\% = \frac{Vdesird - Vo,set}{Vo,set} \times 100$$

Example:
To trim up the 24 V model by 8% to 25.92 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times 24 \times (100+8)}{1.225 \times 8} - \frac{511}{8} - 10.22\right) = 1277.45 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 24 V model by 7% to 22.32 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{7} - 10.22\right) = 62.78 k\Omega$$

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Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B October 2023 © Flex

Electrical Specification
48 V, 4.2 A / 200 W

PKJ8216JPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 9 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 330 μF E-Cap is to be added in the input terminal for stabilizing input voltage source. C_o = 100 μF

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		9		75	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	7.5	8	8.5	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	8	8.5	9	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			44		μF
P_O	Output power		0		200	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 36 V		89		
		max I_O, V_I = 36 V		91.5		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		18.7		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 36 V		1.5		W
P_{RC}	Input standby power	V_I = 36 V (turned off with RC)		0.3		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		200		kHz

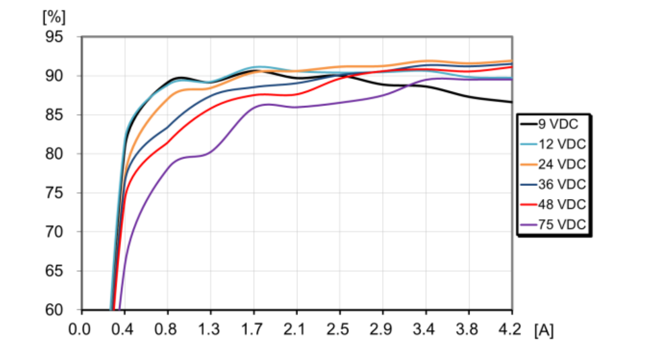
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, I_O = 4.2 A	47.52	48	48.48	V
V_O	Output adjust range	See operating information	24		52.8	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	47.28	48	48.72	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	47.28	48	48.72	V
	Line regulation	max I_O			±480	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 36 V, 25-100% of max I_O			±480	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 36 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/μs, ±1% error band		±480		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	μs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 36 V		11		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			50		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		12		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
t_f	V_I shut-down fall time (from V_I off to 10% of V_O)	max I_O		1.8		ms
I_O	Output current		0		4.2	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	5		10	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		1.35		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	100		1000	μF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		200	300	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, 0-100% of max I_O	58		72	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 47 μF/25 V POS-CAP and a 1 μF ceramic

Typical Characteristics
48 V, 4.2 A / 200 W

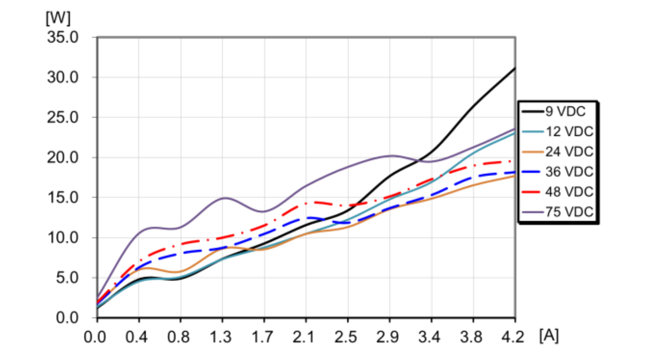
PKJ8216JPI(P)

Efficiency



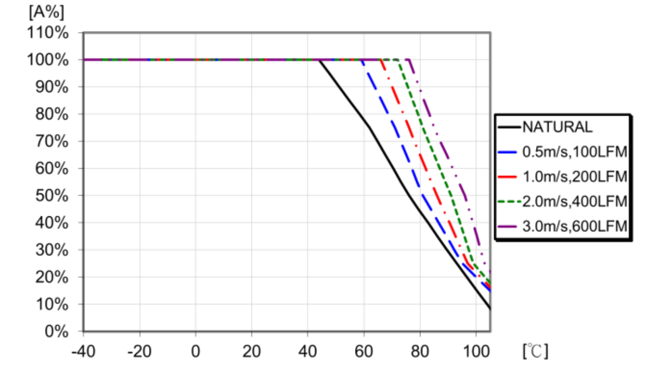
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



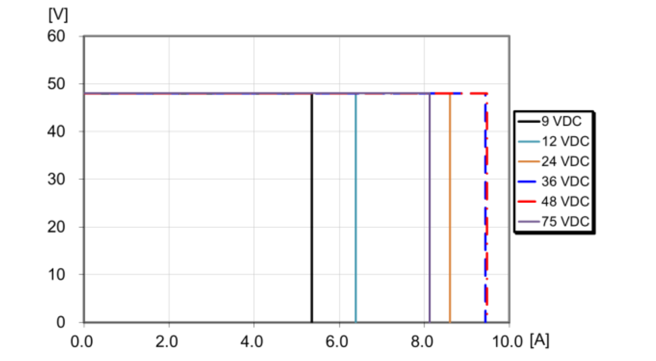
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating

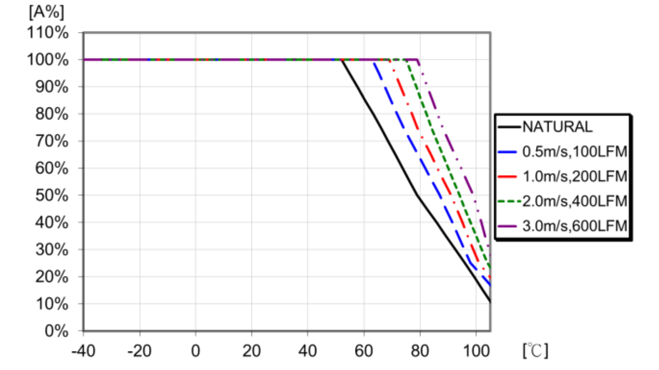


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

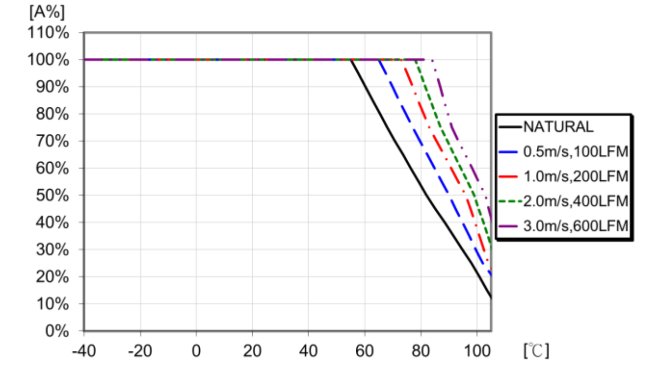
Current Limit Characteristics



Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 12.7 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

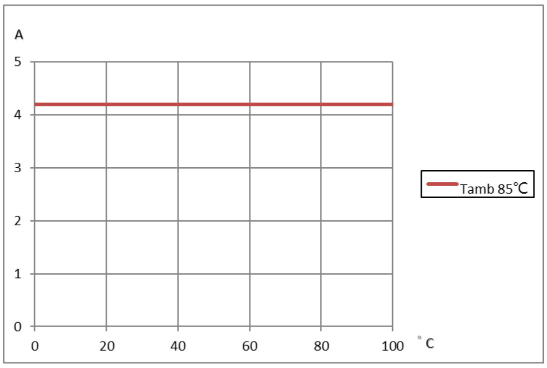


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 20 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

Typical Characteristics
48 V, 4.2 A / 200 W

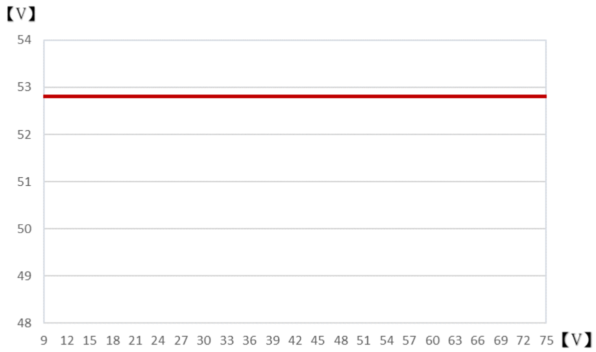
PKJ8216JPI(P)

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box



Available load current vs. cold wall temperature. V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Max adjustable output voltage



Max adjustable output voltage vs. input voltage at TP_1 = +25 °C.
Max adjustable output voltage ≥ 52.8 V at V_I = 9 V, P_o = 200 W

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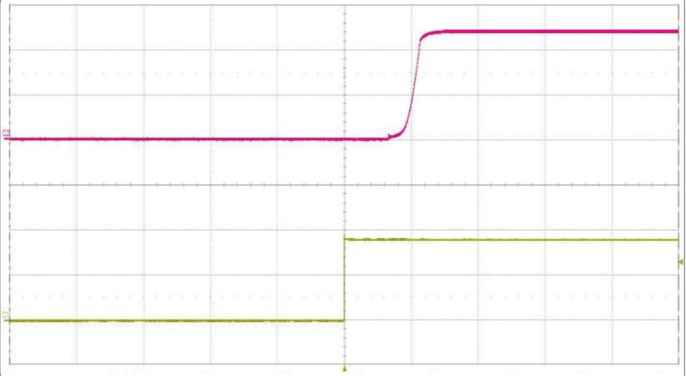
Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B	October 2023
	© Flex	

Typical Characteristics
48 V, 4.2 A / 200 W

PKJ8216JPI(P)

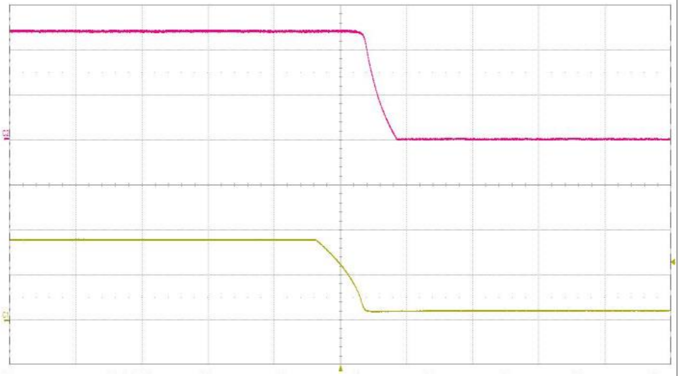
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div}).
Time scale: (50 ms/div.).

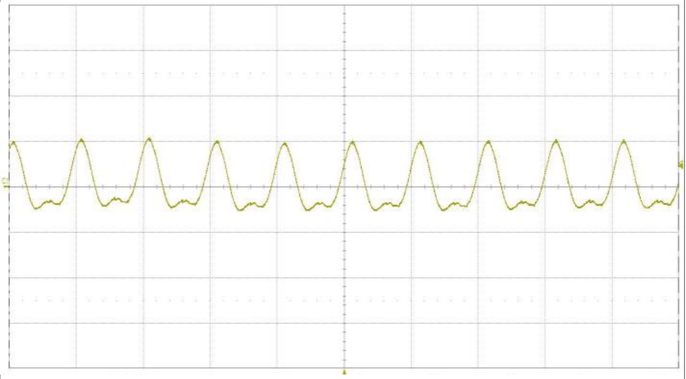
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (20 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

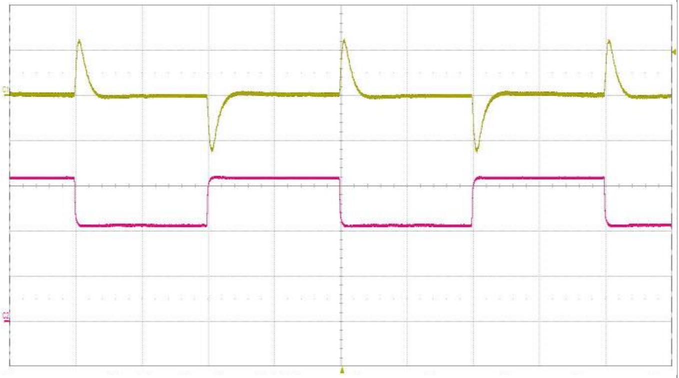
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 4.2 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (2.1-3.15-2.1 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (2 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 µs/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 48 V

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times Vo,set \times (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

$$\Delta\% = \frac{Vdesird - Vo,set}{Vo,set} \times 100$$

Example:
To trim up the 48 V model by 8% to 51.84 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times 48 \times (100+8)}{1.225 \times 8} - \frac{511}{8} - 10.22\right) = 2629 k\Omega$$

Example:
To trim down the 48 V model by 7% to 44.64 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{7} - 10.22\right) = 62.78 k\Omega$$

Electrical Specification
54 V, 3.7 A / 200 W

PKJ8216HPI(P)

T_{P1} = -40 to +110ºC, V_I = 9 to 75 V, sense pins connected to output pins unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
Typical values given at: T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, max I_O, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
At least 330 µF E-Cap is to be added in the input terminal for stabilizing input voltage source. C_o = 100 µF

Characteristics		Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V_I	Input voltage range		9		75	V
V_{Ioff}	Turn-off input voltage	Decreasing input voltage	7.5	8	8.5	V
V_{Ion}	Turn-on input voltage	Increasing input voltage	8	8.5	9	V
C_I	Internal input capacitance			44		µF
P_O	Output power		0		200	W
η	Efficiency	50% of max I_O, V_I = 36 V		89		
		max I_O, V_I = 36 V		91.5		
P_d	Power Dissipation	max I_O		18.7		W
P_{li}	Input idling power	I_O = 0 A, V_I = 36 V		1.5		W
P_{RC}	Input standby power	V_I = 36 V (turned off with RC)		0.3		W
f_s	Switching frequency	0-100 % of max I_O		200		kHz

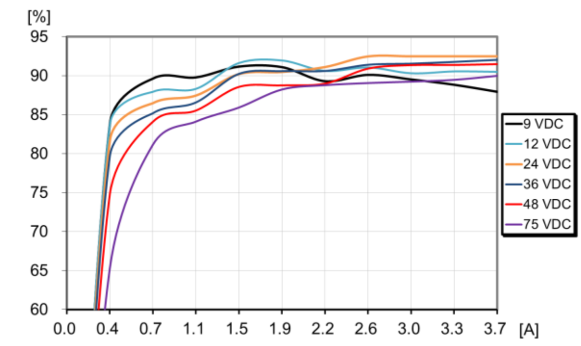
V_{Oi}	Output voltage initial setting and accuracy	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, I_O = 8.4 A	53.46	54	54.54	V
V_O	Output adjust range	0-100% of max IO at 10-75Vin range , Pout≦ max rated power	27		59.4	V
	Output voltage tolerance band	0-100% of max I_O	53.19	54	54.81	V
	Idling voltage	I_O = 0 A	53.19	54	54.81	V
	Line regulation	max I_O			±540	mV
	Load regulation	V_I = 36 V, 25-100% of max I_O			±540	mV
V_{tr}	Load transient voltage deviation	V_I = 36 V, Load step 50-75-50% of max I_O, di/dt = 100mA/µs, ±1% error band		±540		mV
t_{tr}	Load transient recovery time				500	µs
t_r	Ramp-up time (from 10−90% of V_{Oi})	10-100% of max I_O, T_{p1} = 25ºC, V_I = 36 V		11		ms
t_s	Start-up time (from V_I connection to 90% of V_{Oi})			50		ms
t_{RC}	RC start-up time (from V_{RC} connection to 90% of V_{Oi})	max I_O		12		ms
RC	Sink current	See operating information	0.5			mA
	Trigger level	Decreasing / Increasing RC-voltage		0.8/2.5		V
t_f	V_I shut-down fall time (from V_I off to 10% of V_O)	max I_O		1.8		ms
I_O	Output current		0		3.7	A
I_{lim}	Current limit threshold	T_{P1} < max T_{P1}	4.5		9	A
I_{sc}	Short circuit current	T_{P1} = 25ºC, see Note 1		1.35		A
C_{out}	Recommended Capacitive Load	T_{P1} = 25ºC	100		1000	µF
V_{Oac}	Output ripple & noise	See ripple & noise section, V_{Oi}, max I_O, see Note 2		200	300	mVp-p
OVP	Over voltage protection	T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V, 0-100% of max I_O	64.8		81	V

Note 1: RMS current at OCP in hiccup mode.
Note 2: Measured by 20 MHz bandwidth with 47 µF/25 V POS-CAP and a 1 µF ceramic

Typical Characteristics
54 V, 3.7 A / 200 W

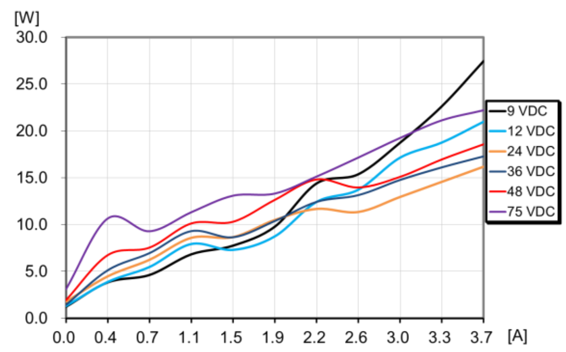
PKJ8216HPI(P)

Efficiency



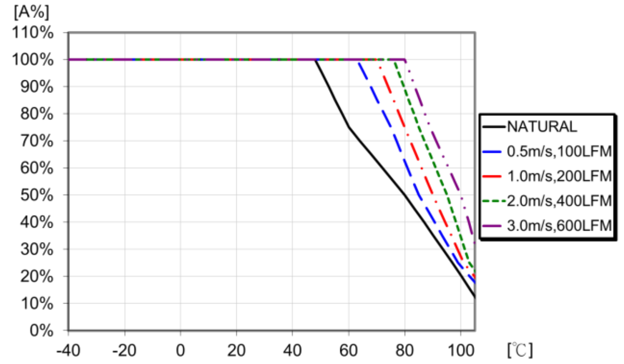
Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Power Dissipation



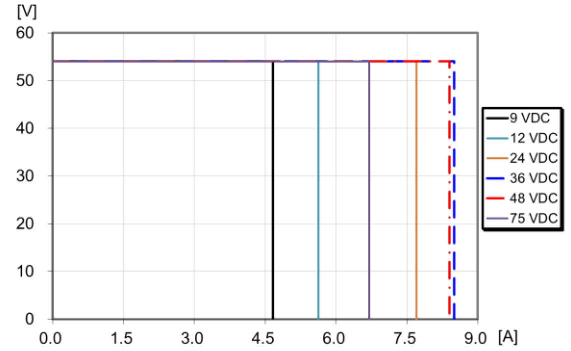
Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at +25°C.

Output Current Derating

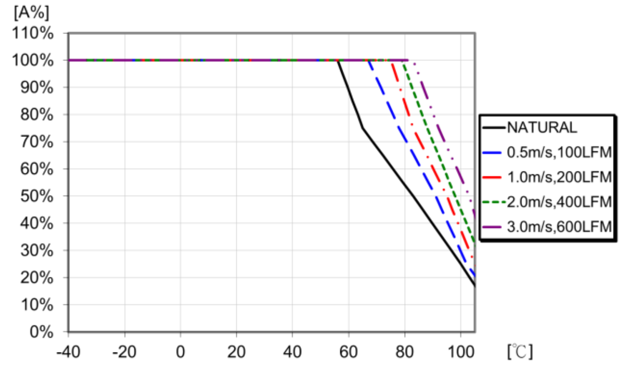


Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

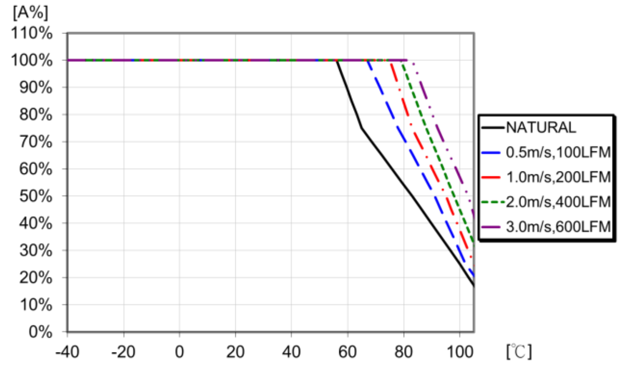
Current Limit Characteristics



Output voltage vs. load current at I_O > max I_O at +25°C.



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 12.7 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.



Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V_I = 36 V with 20 mm half brick heat sink. See Thermal Consideration section.

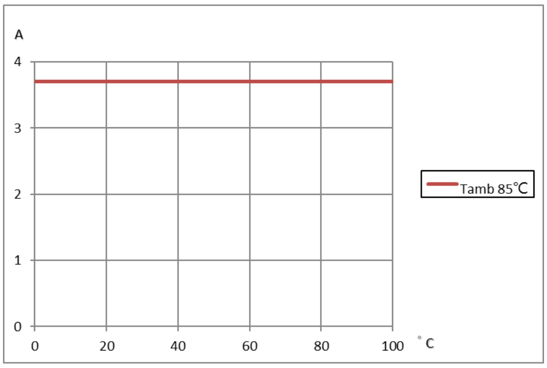
Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B	October 2023
	© Flex	

Typical Characteristics
54 V, 3.7 A / 200 W

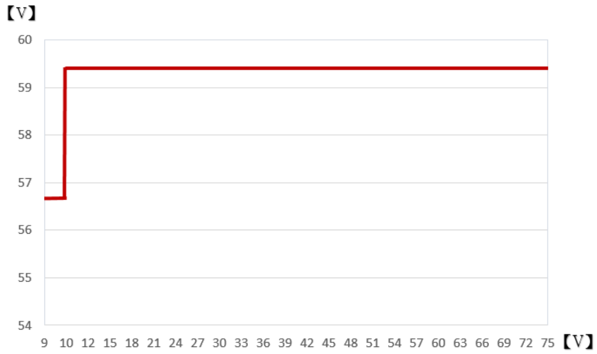
PKJ8216HPI(P)

Output Current Derating – Cold wall sealed box



Available load current vs. cold wall temperature. V_I = 36 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

Max adjustable output voltage

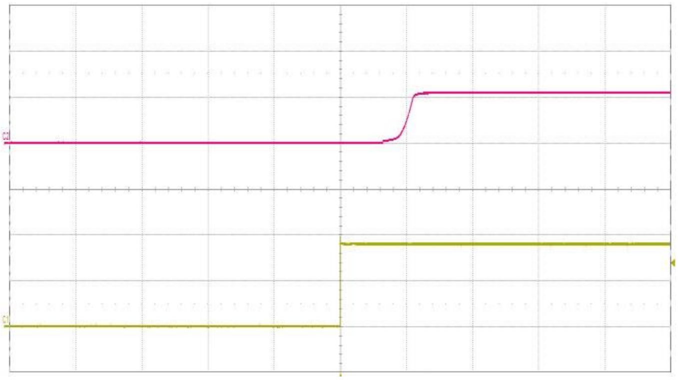


Max adjustable output voltage vs. input voltage at TP_1 = +25 °C.
Max adjustable output voltage ≥ 56.7 V at V_I = 9 V, P_O = 200 W

Typical Characteristics 54 V, 3.7 A / 200 W

PKJ8216HPI(P)

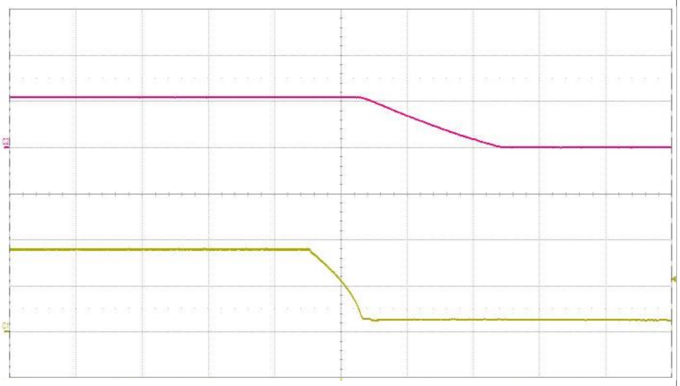
Start-up



Start-up enabled by connecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 3.7 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (50 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div}).
Time scale: (50 ms/div.).

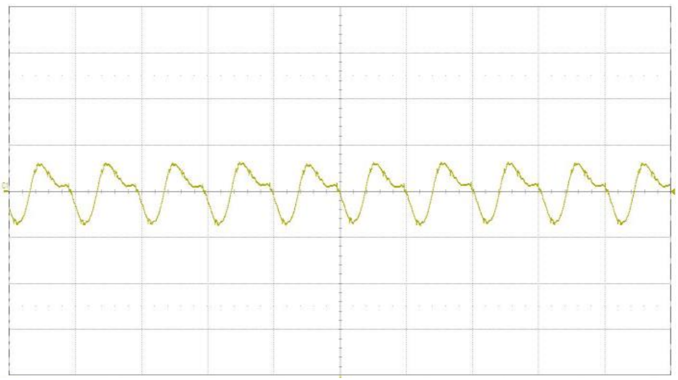
Shut-down



Shut-down enabled by disconnecting V_I at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 3.7 A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (50 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (20 V/div.).
Time scale: (1 ms/div.).

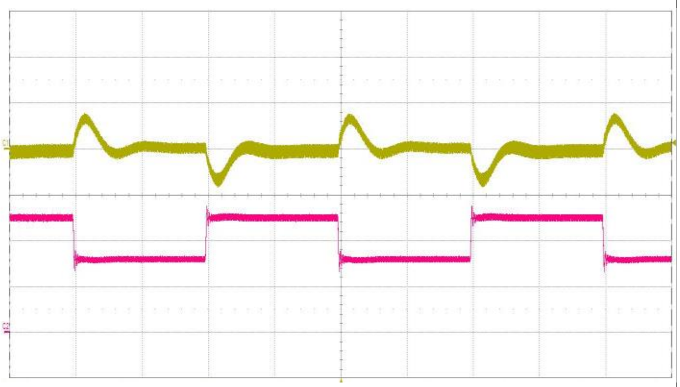
Output Ripple & Noise



Output voltage ripple at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V,
I_O = 3.7 A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Time scale: (5 µs/div.).
20 MHz bandwidth.

Output Load Transient Response



Output voltage response to load current step-change (1.85-2.775-1.85 A) at:
T_{P1} = +25°C, V_I = 36 V.

Top trace: output voltage (500 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (2 A/div.).
Time scale: (500 µs/div.)

Output Voltage Adjust (TRIM UP/TRIM DOWN)

Output Voltage = 54 V

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the following equations:

Output Voltage Adjust, Increase:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times Vo,set \times (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \times \Delta\%} - \frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22\right) k\Omega$$

Output Voltage Adjust, Decrease:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = (\frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22) k\Omega$$

$$\Delta\% = \frac{Vdesird - Vo,set}{Vo,set} \times 100$$

Example:
To trim up the 54 V model by 8% to 58.32 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_UP} = \left(\frac{5.11 \times 54 \times (100+8)}{1.225 \times 8} - \frac{511}{8} - 10.22\right) = 3024 k\Omega$$

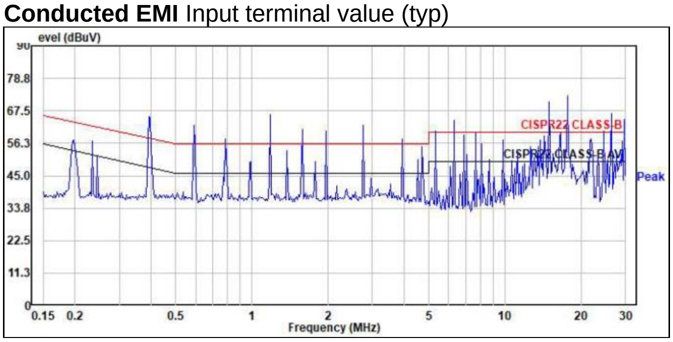
Example:
To trim down the 54 V model by 7% to 50.22 V the required external resistor is:

$$R_{ADJ\_DOWN} = \left(\frac{511}{7} - 10.22\right) = 62.78 k\Omega$$

EMC Specification

Conducted EMI measured according to EN55032, CISPR 32 and FCC part 15J (see test set-up). See Design Note 009 for further information. The fundamental switching frequency is 200 kHz for PKJ8200 series at V_I = 36 V and max I_O.

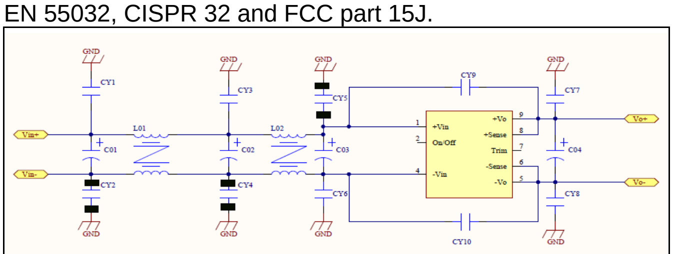
Conducted EMI Input terminal value (typ)



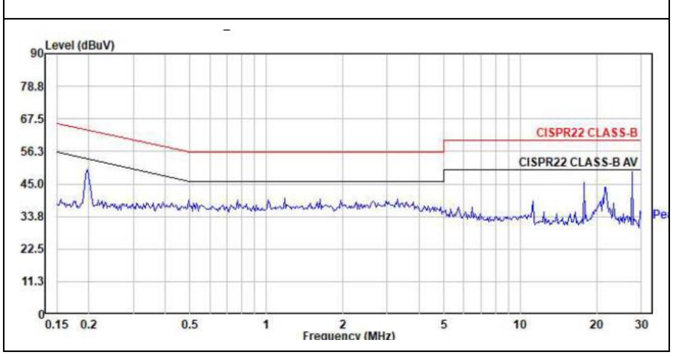
EMI without filter

Optional external filter for class B

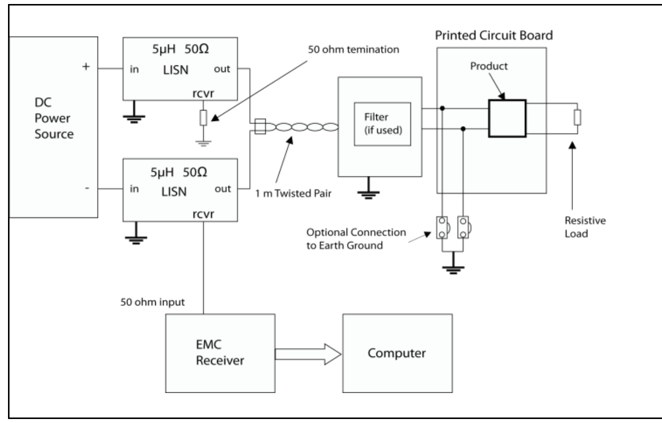
Suggested external input filter in order to meet class B in EN 55032, CISPR 32 and FCC part 15J.



PKJ82xx Filter components:
C01 = 4.5 µF, C02 = 3 µF
C03 = 220 µF, C04 = 100 µF (EE-CAP)
CY2 = 680 pF, CY3 = 330 pF, CY4 = 330 pF, CY5 = 330 pF CY7 = 680 pF, CY10 = 1.5 nF (Y-CAP)
L1 = 3.25 mH, L2 = 19.5 mH (CM CHOKE)
BEAD CORE CY2, CY4, CY5 (L43RH 3.5*3*1.2)
NC: CY1, CY6, CY8, CY9



EMI with filter



Test set-up

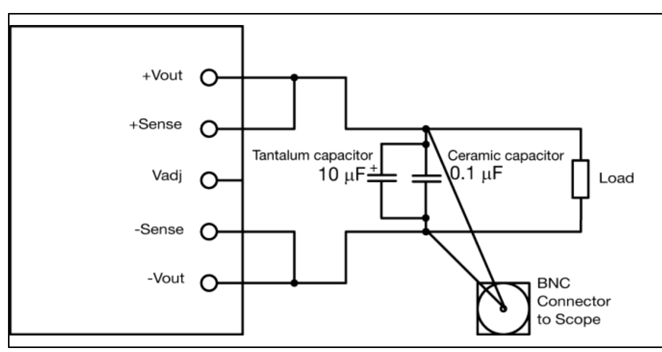
Layout recommendations

The radiated EMI performance of the product will depend on the PWB layout and ground layer design. It is also important to consider the stand-off of the product. If a ground layer is used, it should be connected to the output of the product and the equipment ground or chassis.

A ground layer will increase the stray capacitance in the PWB and improve the high frequency EMC performance.

Output ripple and noise

Output ripple and noise measured according to figure below. See Design Note 022 for detailed information.



Output ripple and noise test setup

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Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B October 2023

Operating Information

Input Voltage

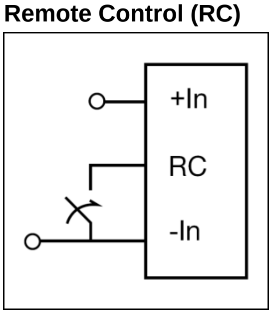
The input voltage range 9 to 75 Vdc, At input voltages exceeding 75 V, the power loss will be higher than at normal input voltage and T_{P1} must be limited to absolute max +110°C. The absolute maximum continuous input voltage is 75 Vdc.

Short duration transient disturbances can occur on the DC distribution and input of the product when a short circuit fault occurs on the equipment side of a protective device (fuse or circuit breaker). The voltage level, duration and energy of the disturbance are dependant on the particular DC distribution network characteristics and can be sufficient to damage the product unless measures are taken to suppress or absorb this energy. The transient voltage can be limited by capacitors and other energy absorbing devices like zener diodes connected across the positive and negative input conductors at a number of strategic points in the distribution network. The end-user must secure that the transient voltage will not exceed the value stated in the Absolute maximum ratings. ETSI TR 100 283 examines the parameters of DC distribution networks and provides guidelines for controlling the transient and reduce its harmful effect.

Turn-off Input Voltage

The products monitor the input voltage and will turn on and turn off at predetermined levels.
The minimum hysteresis between turn on and turn off input voltage is 1.0V.

Remote Control (RC)



The products are fitted with a remote control function referenced to the primary negative input connection (-In), with negative and positive logic options available.The RC function allows the product to be turned on/off by an external device like a semiconductor or mechanical switch. The RC pin has an internal pull up resistor to +In.

The external device must provide a minimum required sink current to guarantee a voltage not higher than maximum voltage on the RC pin (see Electrical characteristics table). When the RC pin is left open, the voltage generated on the RC pin is 3 - 5 V.

The standard product is provided with “negative logic” RC and will be on until the RC pin is connected to the -In. To turn off the product the RC pin should be left open, or connected to a voltage higher than 2 V referenced to -In. In situations where it is desired to have the product to power up automatically without the need for control signals or a switch, the RC pin can be wired directly to -In.

The second option is “positive logic” remote control, which can be ordered by adding the suffix “P” to the end of the part number. When the RC pin is left open, the product starts up automatically when the input voltage is applied. Turn off is achieved by connecting the RC pin to the -In. The product will restart automatically when this connection is opened.

See Design Note 021 for detailed information.

Input and Output Impedance

The impedance of both the input source and the load will interact with the impedance of the product. It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. The products are designed for stable operation with a minimum of 330uF external capacitor connected to the input. The electrolytic capacitors will be degraded in low temperature and the ESR value may increase. The needed input capacitance in low temperature should be equvalent to 330uF at 20°C. This means that the input capacitor value may need to be substantially larger to guarantee a stable input at low temperatures. The performance in some applications can be enhanced by addition of external capacitance as described under External Decoupling Capacitors. The minimum required capacitance value depends on the output power and the input voltage. The higher output power the higher input capacitance is needed.

External Decoupling Capacitors

When powering loads with significant dynamic current requirements, the voltage regulation at the point of load can be improved by addition of decoupling capacitors at the load. The most effective technique is to locate low ESR ceramic and electrolytic capacitors as close to the load as possible, using several parallel capacitors to lower the effective ESR. The ceramic capacitors will handle high-frequency dynamic load changes while the electrolytic capacitors are used to handle low frequency dynamic load changes. It is equally important to use low resistance and low inductance PWB layouts and cabling.

External decoupling capacitors will become part of the product’s control loop. The control loop is optimized for a wide range of external capacitance and the maximum recommended value that could be used without any additional analysis is found in the Electrical specification.
The ESR of the capacitors is a very important parameter. Stable operation is guaranteed with a verified ESR value of >5 mΩ across the output connections.
For further information please contact your local Ericsson Power Modules representative.

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Technical Specification

PKJ8200 series DC-DC Converters Input 9-75 V, Output up to 16.7 A / 200 W	28701-BMR7148200 Rev B October 2023
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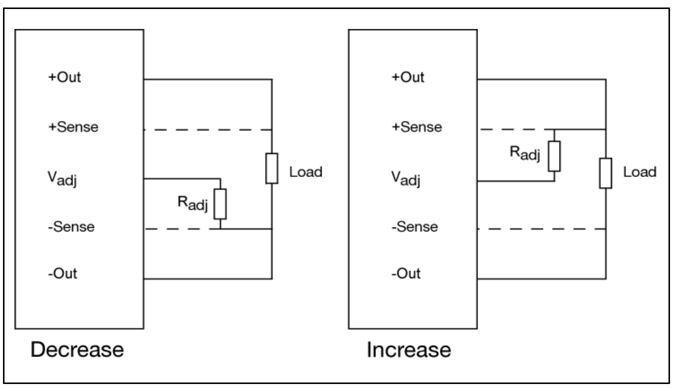
Output Voltage Adjust (V_{adj})

The products have an Output Voltage Adjust pin (V_{adj}). This pin can be used to adjust the output voltage above or below Output voltage initial setting.
When increasing the output voltage, the voltage at the output pins (including any remote sense compensation) must be kept below the threshold of the over voltage protection, (OVP) to prevent the product from shutting down. At increased output voltages the maximum power rating of the product remains the same, and the max output current must be decreased correspondingly.
To increase the voltage the resistor should be connected between the V_{adj} pin and +Sense pin.. The resistor value of the Output voltage adjust function is according to information given under the Output section for the respective product.
To decrease the output voltage, the resistor should be connected between the V_{adj} pin and –Sense pin.



Parallel Operation

Two products may be paralleled for redundancy if the total power is equal or less than P_O max. It is not recommended to parallel the products without using external current sharing circuits.

See Design Note 006 for detailed information.

Remote Sense

The products have remote sense that can be used to compensate for voltage drops between the output and the point of load. The sense traces should be located close to the PWB ground layer to reduce noise susceptibility. The remote sense circuitry will compensate for up to 10% voltage drop between output pins and the point of load.

If the remote sense is not needed +Sense should be connected to +Out and -Sense should be connected to -Out.

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)

The products are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit.
When T_{P1} as defined in thermal consideration section exceeds 120°C the product will shut down. The product will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically when the temperature has dropped >10°C below the temperature threshold.

Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

The products have output over voltage protection that will shut down the product in over voltage conditions. The product will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically after removal of the over voltage condition.

Over Current Protection (OCP)

The products include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. The output voltage will decrease towards zero for output currents in excess of max output current (max I_O). The product will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the maximum output short circuit current specified.

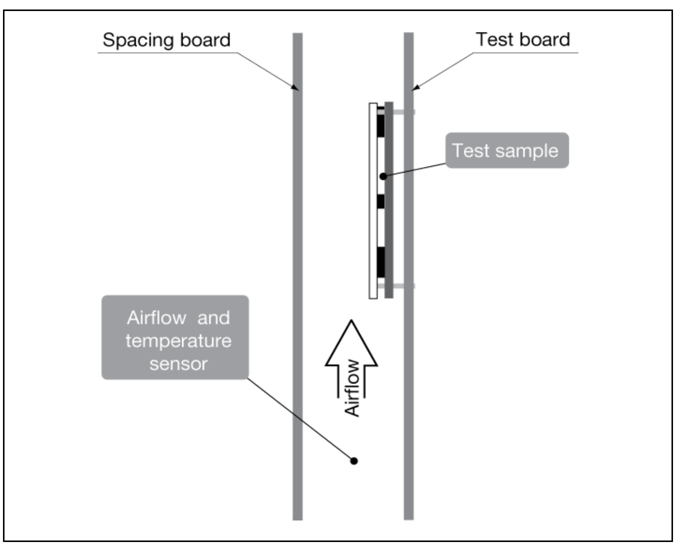
Thermal Consideration

General

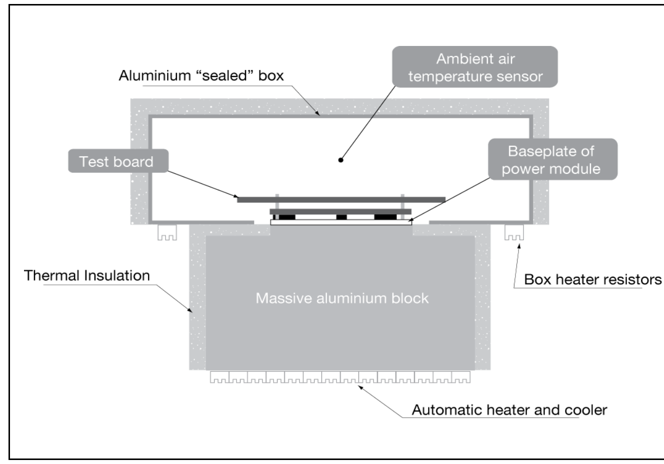
The products are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation.

For products mounted on a PWB without a heat sink attached, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction, from the pins to the host board, and convection, which is dependant on the airflow across the product. Increased airflow enhances the cooling of the product. The Output Current Derating graph found in the Output section for each model provides the available output current vs. ambient air temperature and air velocity at V_I = 36V.

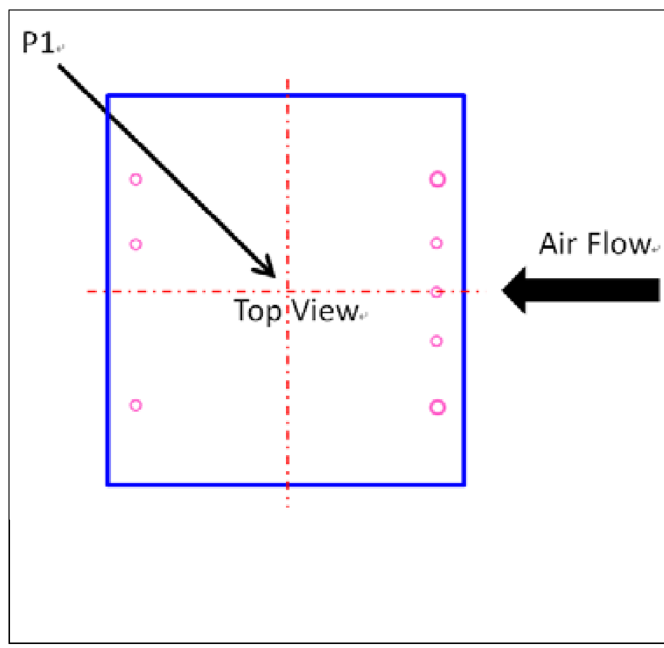
The product is tested on a 250 x 250 mm, 70 µm (2 oz), 8-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 256 x 250 mm.



For products with base plate used in a sealed box/cold wall application, cooling is achieved mainly by conduction through the cold wall. The Output Current Derating graphs are found in the Output section for each model. The product is tested in a sealed box test set up with ambient temperatures 85, 55 and 25°C. See Design Note 028 for further details.

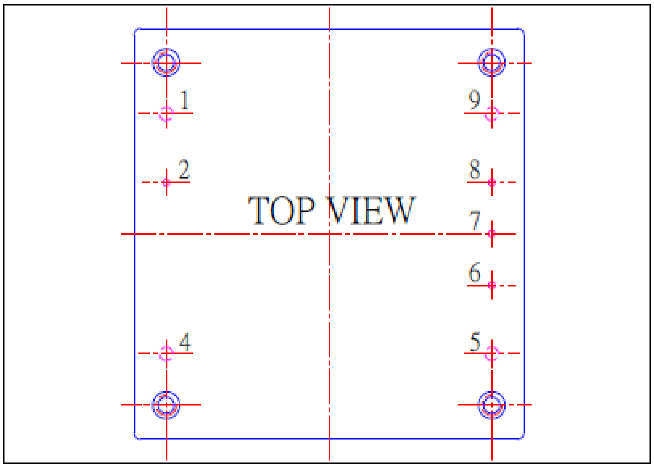


Position	Description	Max Temp.
P1	Reference point	T_{P1}=110º C



Base plate

Connections



Pin	Designation	Function
1	+In	Positive input
2	RC	Remote control
4	-In	Negative input
5	-Out	Negative output
6	-Sense	Negative remote sense
7	V_{adj}	Output voltage adjust
8	+Sense	Positive remote sense
9	+Out	Positive output

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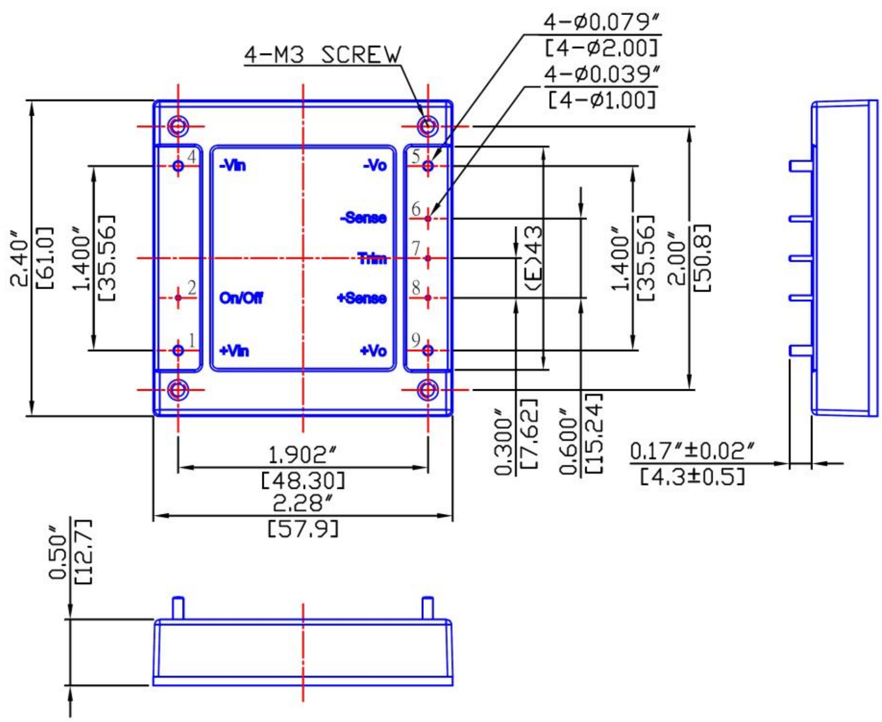
Mechanical Information - Enclosure Type



Notes:
1.Pins:
Material: Copper alloy
Plating: Matte Tin over Nickle plate

2.Weight: typical 110g
All dimensions in inches (mm).
Tolerance .xx= ±0.02”
.xxx=±0.010”

3. The screw locked torque: MAX 4.0kgfcm/0.39N-m

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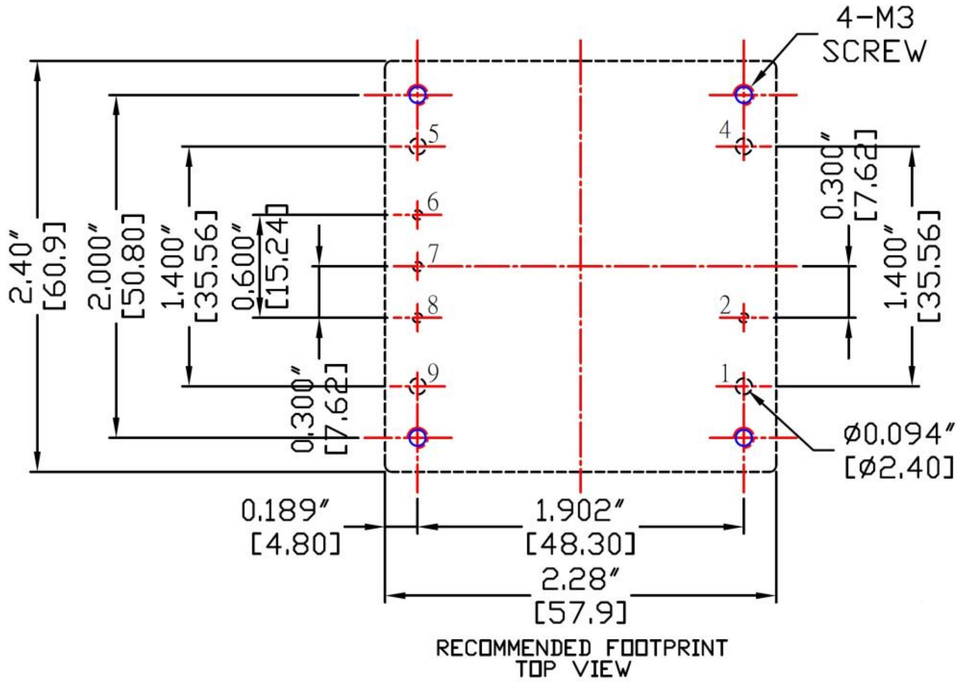
Recommended Footprint



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Technical Specification

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Soldering Information - Hole Mounting

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

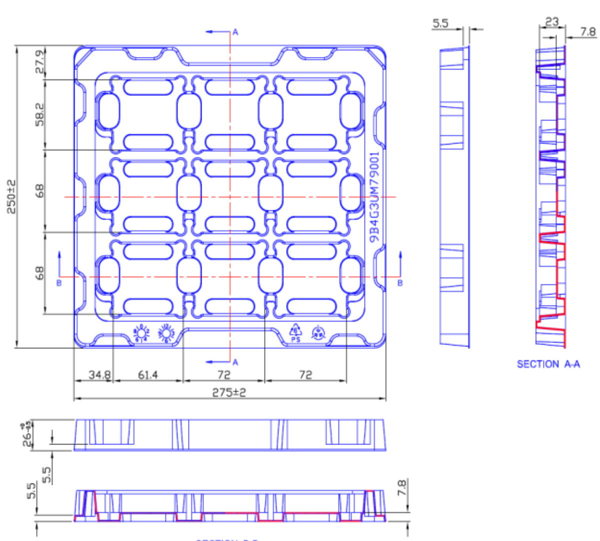
A maximum preheat rate of 4°C/s and maximum preheat temperature of 150°C is suggested. When soldering by hand, care should be taken to avoid direct contact between the hot soldering iron tip and the pins for more than a few seconds in order to prevent overheating.

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

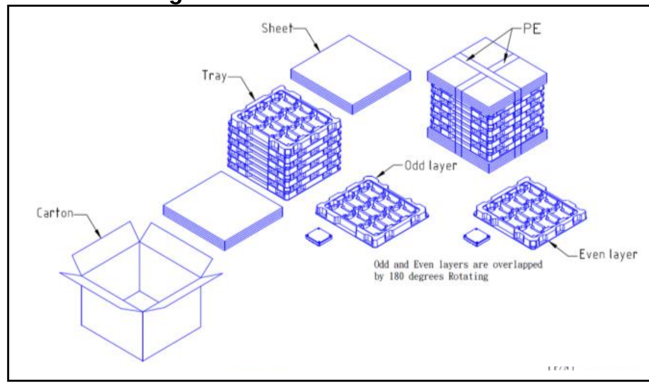
Delivery Package Information

The products are delivered in antistatic clamshell trays

Tray Specifications	
Material	Antistatic PS
Surface resistance	10^7 < Ohm/square < 10^{11}
Bake ability	This tray is not bakeable
Tray thickness	26 mm [1.0236 inch]
Box capacity	72 products (8 full trays/box)
Tray weight	80 g empty,980g full tray



Package



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Technical Specification

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Product Qualification Specification

Characteristics			
External visual inspection	IPC-A-610		
Change of temperature (Temperature cycling)	IEC 60068-2-14 Na	Temperature range Number of cycles Dwell/transfer time	-55 to 105°C 20 30 min/3 min
Cold (in operation)	IEC 60068-2-1 Ad	Temperature T_A Duration	-40°C 72 h
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2-30	Temperature Humidity Duration	45°C 95 % RH 72 hours
Dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2 Bd	Temperature Duration	125°C 1000 h
Electrostatic discharge susceptibility	IEC 61340-3-1, JESD 22-A114	Human body model (HBM)	Class 2, 2000 V
Mechanical shock	IEC 60068-2-27 Ea	Peak acceleration Duration	200 g 6 ms
Moisture reflow sensitivity [1]	J-STD-020E	Level 1 (SnPb-eutectic) Level 3 (Pb Free)	225°C 260°C
Operational life test	MIL-STD-202G, method 108A	Duration	1000 h
Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 60068-2-20 Tb, method 1A	Solder temperature Duration	270°C 10-13 s
Robustness of terminations	IEC 60068-2-21 Test Ua1	Through hole mount products	All leads
Solderability	IEC 60068-2-20 test Ta [1]	Preconditioning Temperature, SnPb Eutectic Temperature, Pb-free	 235°C 245°C
Vibration, broad band random	IEC 61373	Frequency RMS acceleration Duration	5 to 150 Hz 5 grms 5 hrs in each direction

Notes
[1] Only for products intended for wave soldering (plated through hole products)