

JBW050F Power Modules: dc-dc Converter; 36 to 75 Vdc Input, 3.3 Vdc Output; 33 W



The JBW050F Power Module use advanced, surface-mount technology and deliver high-quality, efficient, and compact dc-dc conversion.

Applications

- Distributed power architectures
- Workstations
- Computer equipment
- Communications equipment

Options

- Heat sinks available for extended operation
- Choice of remote on/off logic configuration
- Short Pins: 3.7 mm \pm 0.25 mm
(0.145 in \pm 0.010 in)
- Approved for basic insulation (-B suffix)

Description

The JBW050F Power Module is a dc-dc converter that operates over an input voltage range of 36 Vdc to 75 Vdc and provides a precisely regulated 3.3 Vdc output. The output is fully isolated from the input, allowing a versatile polarity configuration and grounding connections. The module has a maximum power rating of 33 W at a typical full-load efficiency of 81%.

The modules are DC board-mountable and encapsulated in metal cases. Threaded-through holes are provided to allow easy mounting or addition of a heat sink for high-temperature applications. The standard feature set includes remote sensing, output trim, and remote on/off for convenient flexibility in distributed power applications.

Features

- Small size: 61.0 mm x 57.9 mm x 12.7 mm
(2.40 in. x 2.28 in. x 0.50 in.)
- High power density
- High efficiency: 81% typical
- Low output noise
- Constant frequency
- Industry-standard pinout
- Metal case
- 2:1 input voltage range
- Overtemperature protection
- Overcurrent and overvoltage protection
- Remote sense
- Remote on/off
- Adjustable output voltage: 60% to 110% of $V_{O, nom}$
- Case ground pin
- ISO9001 Certified manufacturing facilities
- *UL** 60950 Recognized, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-00 Certified, and EN 60950 (VDE0805):2001-12 Licensed
- CE mark meets 73/23/EEC and 93/68/EEC directives‡

* *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

† *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Assn.

‡ This product is intended for integration into end-use equipment. All the required procedures for CE marking of end-use equipment should be followed. (The CE mark is placed on selected products.)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect device reliability.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage:				
Continuous:	V_I	—	75	Vdc
Transient (100 ms)	$V_{I, trans}$	—	100	V
I/O Isolation Voltage	—	—	1500	Vdc
Operating Case Temperature (See Thermal Considerations section.)	T_C	−40	100	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Table 1. Input Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	V_I	36	48	75	Vdc
Maximum Input Current ($V_I = 0$ V to 75 V; $I_O = I_{O, max}$): JBW050F (See Figure 1.)	$I_{I, max}$	—	—	1.2	A
Inrush Transient	i^2t	—	—	1.0	A ² s
Input Reflected-ripple Current, Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz, 12 μ H source impedance; see Figure 8.)	I_I	—	5	—	mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120 Hz)	—	—	60	—	dB

Fusing Considerations

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

This encapsulated power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple stand-alone operation to an integrated part of a sophisticated power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 10 A (see Safety Considerations section). Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data for further information.

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Table 2. Output Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point ($V_I = 48\text{ V}$; $I_O = I_{O, \max}$; $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	$V_{O, \text{set}}$	3.25	3.3	3.35	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life. See Figure 10.)	V_O	3.20	—	3.40	Vdc
Output Regulation: Line ($V_I = 36\text{ V}$ to 75 V) Load ($I_O = I_{O, \min}$ to $I_{O, \max}$) Temperature ($T_C = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	— — —	— — —	0.01 0.05 15	0.1 0.2 50	% V_O % V_O mV
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage (See Figure 9.): RMS Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz)	— —	— —	— —	40 150	mVrms mVp-p
External Load Capacitance	—	0	—	*	μF
Output Current (At $I_O < I_{O, \min}$, the modules may exceed output ripple specifications.)	I_O	0.5	—	10	A
Output Current-limit Inception ($V_O = 90\%$ of $V_{O, \text{nom}}$)	$I_{O, \text{cli}}$	—	11.4	14 [†]	A
Output Short-circuit Current ($V_O = 250\text{ mV}$)	—	—	140	—	% $I_{O, \max}$
Efficiency ($V_I = 48\text{ V}$; $I_O = I_{O, \max}$; $T_C = 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	η	—	81	—	%
Switching Frequency	—	—	330	—	kHz
Dynamic Response ($\Delta I_O/\Delta t = 1\text{ A}/10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $V_I = 48\text{ V}$, $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; tested with a $10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ aluminum and a $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor across the load): (see Figure 5 and Figure 6) Load Change from $I_O = 50\%$ to 75% of $I_{O, \max}$: Peak Deviation Settling Time ($V_O < 10\%$ of peak deviation) Load Change from $I_O = 50\%$ to 25% of $I_{O, \max}$: Peak Deviation Settling Time ($V_O < 10\%$ of peak deviation)	— — — —	— — — —	3.8 400 3.8 400	— — — —	% $V_{O, \text{set}}$ μs % $V_{O, \text{set}}$ μs

* Consult your sales representative or the factory.

† These are manufacturing test limits. In some situations, results may differ.

Table 3. Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	—	2500	—	pF
Isolation Resistance	10	—	—	MΩ

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF ($I_o = 80\%$ of $I_{o, \max}$; $T_C = 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)	3,210,000			hr.
Weight	—	—	100 (3.5)	g (oz.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface ($V_I = 0\text{ V}$ to 75 V ; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal referenced to $V_I(-)$ terminal; see Figure 11 and Feature Descriptions.): Preferred Logic: Logic Low—Module On Logic High—Module Off Optional Logic: Logic Low—Module Off Logic High—Module On Logic Low: At $I_{on/off} = 1.0\text{ mA}$ At $V_{on/off} = 0.0\text{ V}$ Logic High: At $I_{on/off} = 0.0\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ Leakage Current Turn-on Time (See Figure 7.) ($I_O = 80\%$ of $I_{O, max}$; V_O within $\pm 1\%$ of steady state)	$V_{on/off}$ $I_{on/off}$ $V_{on/off}$ $I_{on/off}$ —	0 — — — —	— — — — 20	1.2 1.0 15 50 35	V mA V μA ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions.): Output Voltage Remote-sense Range Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	— —	— 60	— —	0.5 110	V $\%V_{O, nom}$
Output Overvoltage Protection	$V_{O, clamp}$	3.8*	—	5.3*	V
Overtemperature Protection (shutdown)	T_C	—	105	—	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

4

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the power modules. The figures are identical for both on/off configurations.

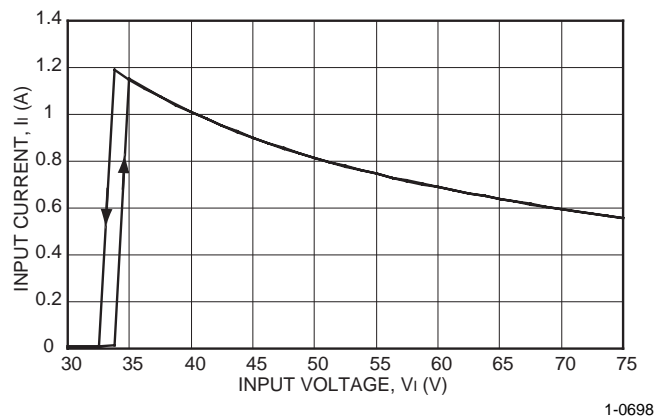


Figure 1. Typical Input Characteristics at Room Temperature

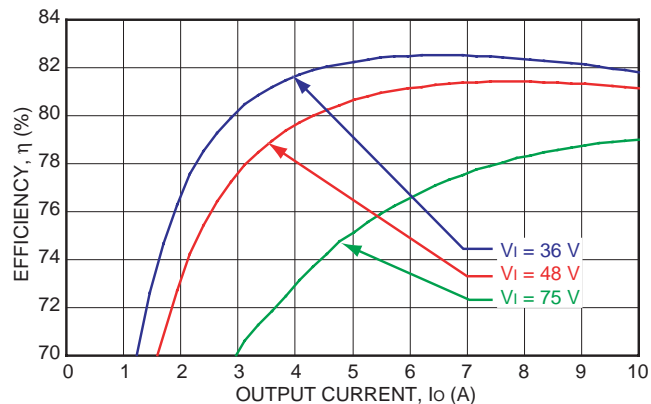


Figure 3. Typical Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current at Room Temperature

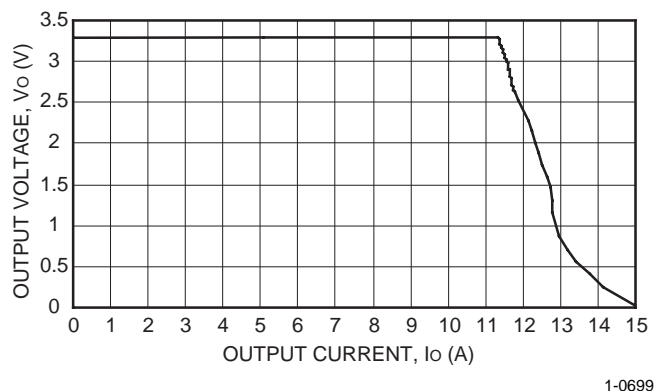


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics at Room Temperature

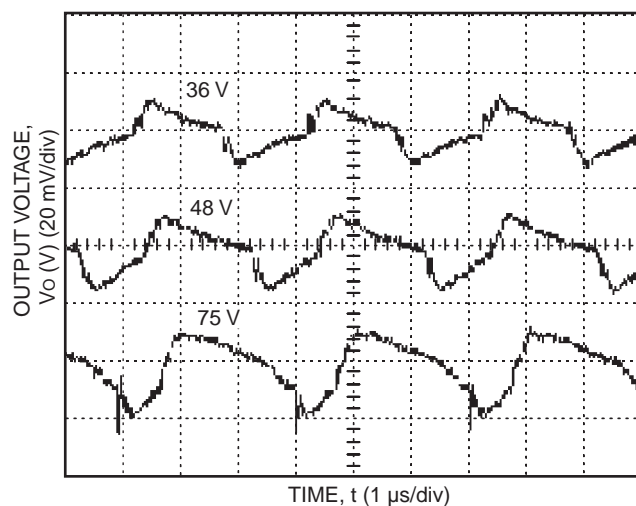
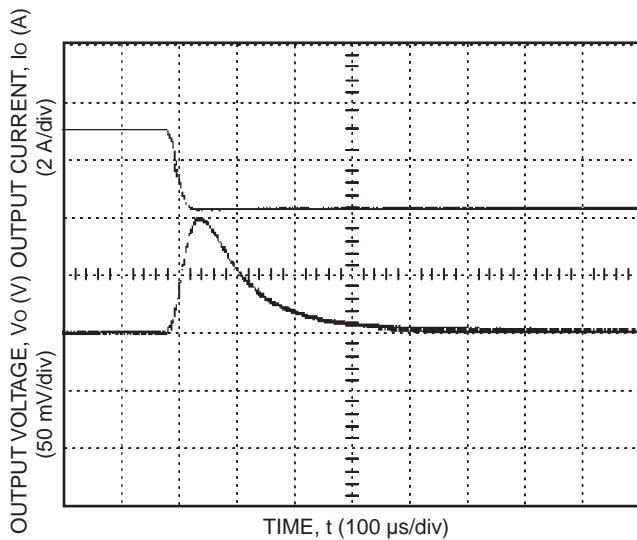


Figure 4. Typical Output Ripple Voltage at Room Temperature, Io = Full Load

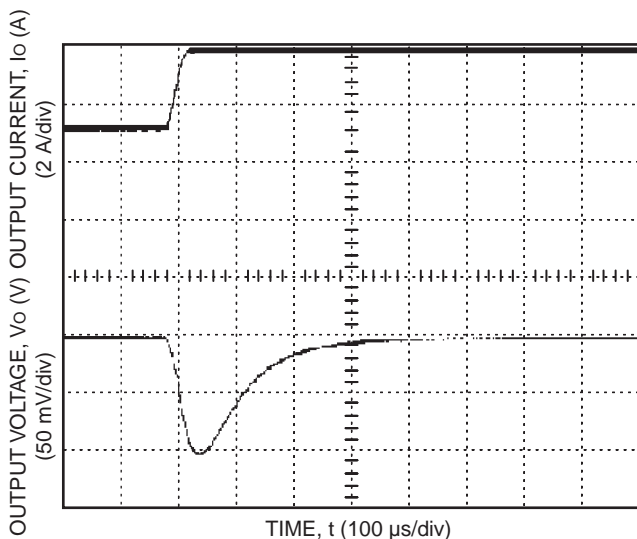
Characteristic Curves (continued)



1-0702

Note: Tested with a 10 μ F aluminum and a 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor across the load.

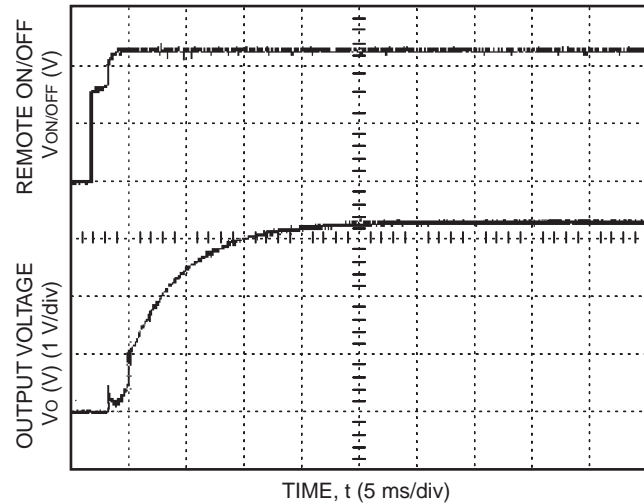
Figure 5. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 V Input (Waveform Averaged to Eliminate Ripple Component.)



1-0703

Note: Tested with a 10 μ F aluminum and a 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 6. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 V Input (Waveform Averaged to Eliminate Ripple Component.)

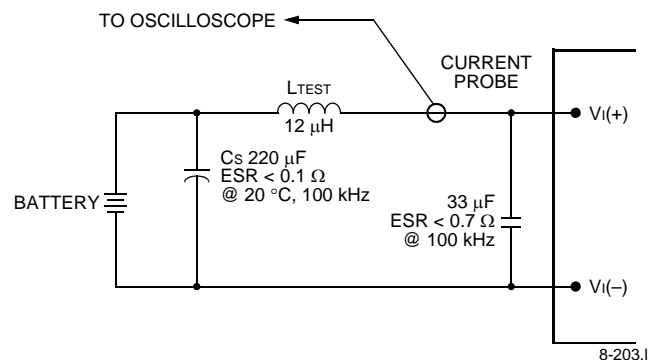


1-0704

Note: Tested with a 10 μ F aluminum and a 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 7. Typical Start-Up from Remote On/Off; $I_o = I_{o, max}$

Test Configurations

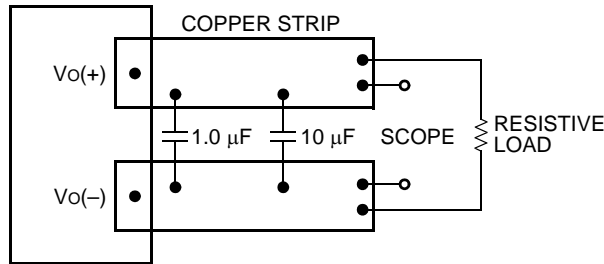


8-203.1

Note: Measure input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source inductance (L_{TEST}) of 12 μ H. Capacitor C_s offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 8. Input Reflected-Ripple Test Setup

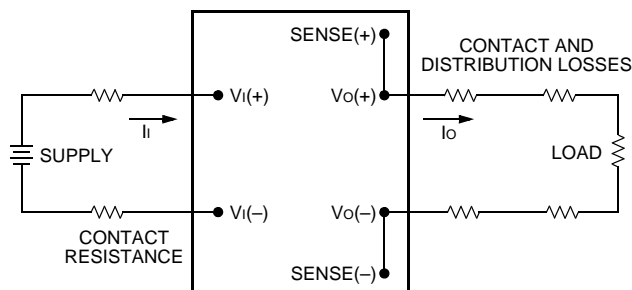
Test Configurations (continued)



8-513.d

Note: Use a 1.0 µF ceramic capacitor and a 10 µF aluminum or tantalum capacitor. Scope measurement should be made using a BNC socket. Position the load between 51 mm and 76 mm (2 in. and 3 in.) from the module.

Figure 9. Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement Test Setup



8-749

Note: All measurements are taken at the module terminals. When socketing, place Kelvin connections at module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

$$\eta = \left(\frac{[V_o(+)-V_o(-)]I_o}{[V_i(+)-V_i(-)]I_i} \right) \times 100 \quad \%$$

Figure 10. Output Voltage and Efficiency Measurement Test Setup

Design Considerations

Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low ac-impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedances can affect the stability of the power module. For the test configuration in Figure 8, a 33 µF electrolytic capacitor (ESR < 0.7 Ω at 100 kHz) mounted close to the power module helps ensure stability of the unit. For other highly inductive source impedances, consult the factory for further application guidelines.

Safety Considerations

For safety-agency approval of the system in which the power module is used, the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standard, i.e., UL60950, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-00, and EN 60950 (VDE0805):2001-12.

If the input source is non-SELV (ELV or a hazardous voltage greater than 60 Vdc and less than or equal to 75 Vdc), for the module's output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), all of the following must be true:

- The input source is to be provided with reinforced insulation from any hazardous voltages, including the ac mains.
- One Vi pin and one Vo pin are to be grounded or both the input and output pins are to be kept floating.
- The input pins of the module are not operator accessible.
- Another SELV reliability test is conducted on the whole system, as required by the safety agencies, on the combination of supply source and the subject module to verify that under a single fault, hazardous voltages do not appear at the module's output.

Note: Do not ground either of the input pins of the module without grounding one of the output pins. This may allow a non-SELV voltage to appear between the output pin and ground.

The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The input to these units is to be provided with a maximum 10 A fast-acting fuse in the ungrounded lead.

Feature Descriptions

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting for an unlimited duration. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit shifts from voltage control to current control. If the output voltage is pulled very low during a severe fault, the current-limit circuit can exhibit either foldback or tail-out characteristics (output current decrease or increase). The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

Remote On/Off

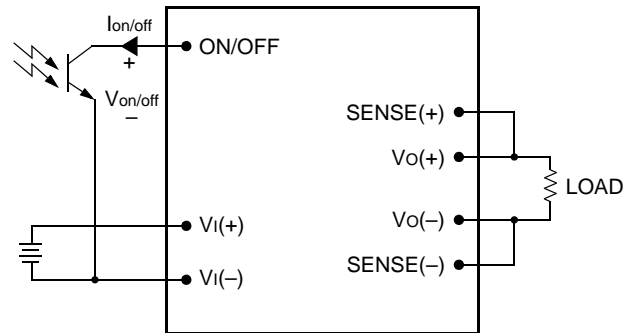
Two remote on/off options are available. Positive logic remote on/off turns the module on during a logic-high voltage on the ON/OFF pin, and off during a logic low. Negative logic remote on/off turns the module off during a logic high and on during a logic low. Negative logic (code suffix "1") is the factory-preferred configuration.

To turn the power module on and off, the user must supply a switch to control the voltage between the on/off terminal and the $V_{I(-)}$ terminal ($V_{on/off}$). The switch can be an open collector or equivalent (see Figure 11). A logic low is $V_{on/off} = 0$ V to 1.2 V. The maximum $I_{on/off}$ during a logic low is 1 mA. The switch should maintain a logic-low voltage while sinking 1 mA.

During a logic high, the maximum $V_{on/off}$ generated by the power module is 15 V. The maximum allowable leakage current of the switch at $V_{on/off} = 15$ V is 50 μ A.

If not using the remote on/off feature, do one of the following:

- For negative logic, short ON/OFF pin to $V_{I(-)}$.
- For positive logic, leave ON/OFF pin open.



8-720c

Figure 11. Remote On/Off Implementation

Remote Sense

Remote sense minimizes the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage at the remote-sense connections. The voltage between the remote-sense pins and the output terminals must not exceed the output voltage sense range given in the Feature Specifications table, i.e.:

$$[V_o(+) - V_o(-)] - [SENSE(+) - SENSE(-)] \leq 0.5 \text{ V}$$

The voltage between the $V_o(+)$ and $V_o(-)$ terminals must not exceed the minimum value of the output over-voltage protection. This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote-sense compensation and output voltage set-point adjustment (trim). See Figure 12.

If not using the remote-sense feature to regulate the output at the point of load, then connect SENSE(+) to $V_o(+)$ and SENSE(-) to $V_o(-)$ at the module.

Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by the trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim. Consult the factory if you need to increase the output voltage more than the above limitation.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

Feature Descriptions (continued)

The test results for this configuration are displayed in Figure 16.

Remote Sense (continued)

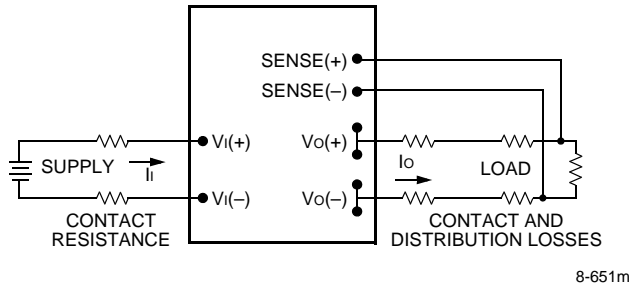


Figure 12. Effective Circuit Configuration for Single-Module Remote-Sense Operation

Output Voltage Set-Point Adjustment (Trim)

Output voltage trim allows the user to increase or decrease the output voltage set point of a module. This is accomplished by connecting an external resistor between the TRIM pin and either the SENSE(+) or SENSE(-) pins. The trim resistor should be positioned close to the module.

If not using the trim feature, leave the TRIM pin open.

With an external resistor between the TRIM and SENSE(-) pins ($R_{\text{adj-down}}$), the output voltage set point ($V_{O, \text{adj}}$) decreases (see Figure 13). The following equation determines the required external-resistor value to obtain a percentage output voltage change of $\Delta\%$.

$$R_{\text{adj-down}} = \left(\frac{100}{\Delta\%} - 2 \right) \text{ k}\Omega$$

The test results for this configuration are displayed in Figure 14. This figure applies to all output voltages.

With an external resistor connected between the TRIM and SENSE(+) pins ($R_{\text{adj-up}}$), the output voltage set point ($V_{O, \text{adj}}$) increases (see Figure 15).

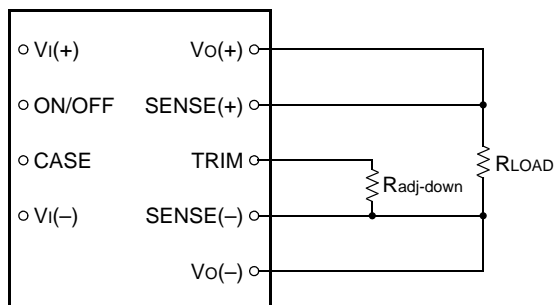
The following equation determines the required external-resistor value to obtain a percentage output voltage change of $\Delta\%$.

$$R_{\text{adj-up}} = \left(\frac{V_O(100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225\Delta\%} - \frac{(100 + 2\Delta\%)}{\Delta\%} \right) \text{ k}\Omega$$

The voltage between the $V_o(+)$ and $V_o(-)$ terminals must not exceed the minimum value of the output over-voltage protection. This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote-sense compensation and output voltage set-point adjustment (trim). See Figure 12.

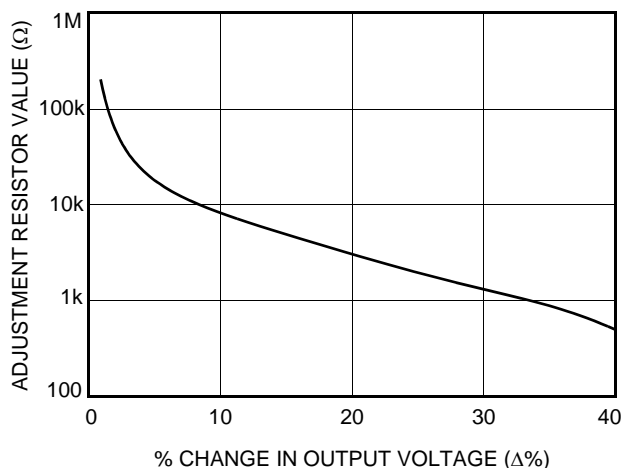
Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by the trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim. Consult the factory if you need to increase the output voltage more than the above limitation.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.



8-748b

Figure 13. Circuit Configuration to Decrease Output Voltage

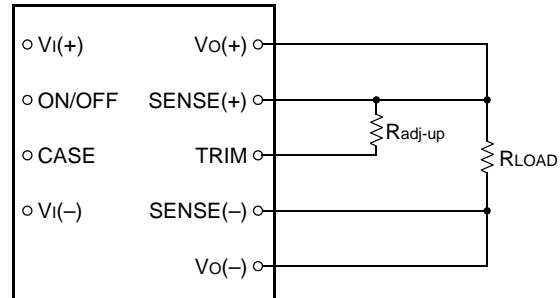


8-879

Figure 14. Resistor Selection for Decreased Output Voltage

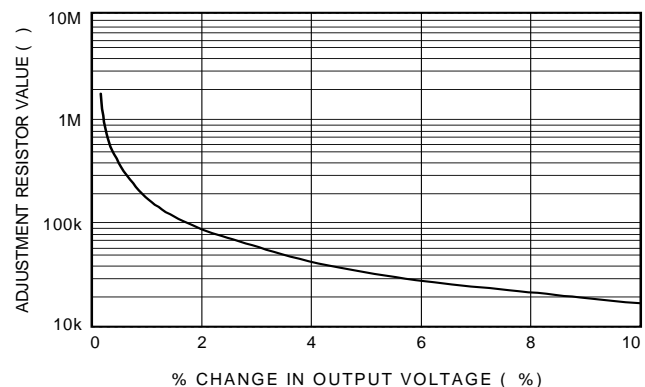
Feature Descriptions (continued)

Output Voltage Set-Point Adjustment (Trim) (continued)



8-715b

Figure 15. Circuit Configuration to Increase Output Voltage



8-2090

Figure 16. Resistor Selection for Increased Output Voltage

Output Overvoltage Protection

The output overvoltage clamp consists of control circuitry, independent of the primary regulation loop, that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. The control loop of the clamp has a higher voltage set point than the primary loop (see Feature Specifications table). This provides a redundant voltage control that reduces the risk of output overvoltage.

Overtemperature Protection

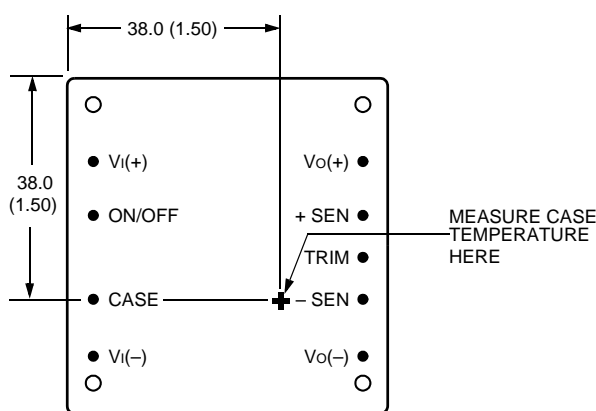
The module features an overtemperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage.

The circuit shuts down the module when the maximum case temperature is exceeded. The module restarts automatically after cooling.

Thermal Considerations

Introduction

The power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat-dissipating components inside the unit are thermally coupled to the case. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding environment. Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the case temperature. Peak temperature (T_c) occurs at the position indicated in Figure 17.



Note: Top view, pin locations are for reference only.
Measurements shown in millimeters and (inches).

Figure 17. Case Temperature Measurement Location

The temperature at this location should not exceed 100 °C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power for the module as listed in the Ordering Information table.

Although the maximum case temperature of the power modules is 100 °C, you can limit this temperature to a lower value for extremely high reliability.

Note that although the maximum case temperature allowed is lower than 100 °C under some conditions, this modules derating is equivalent to or better than the JW050F. At full load, the JW050F power module has a higher case temperature rise than the JBW050F.

For additional information on these modules, refer to the *Thermal Management JC-, JFC-, JW-, and JFW-Series 50 W to 150 W Board-Mounted Power Modules* Technical Note (TN97-008EPS).

Thermal Considerations (continued)

Heat Transfer Without Heat Sinks

Increasing airflow over the module enhances the heat transfer via convection. Figure 19 shows the maximum power that can be dissipated by the module without exceeding the maximum case temperature versus local ambient temperature (T_A) for natural convection through 3 m/s (600 ft./min.).

Note that the natural convection condition was measured at 0.05 m/s to 0.1 m/s (10 ft./min. to 20 ft./min.); however, systems in which these power modules may be used can typically generate natural convection airflow rates of 0.3 m/s (60 ft./min.) due to other heat dissipating components in the system. The use of Figure 19 is shown in the following example.

Example

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a JBW050F operating at $V_i = 54$ V, an output current of 10 A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 70 °C?

Solution

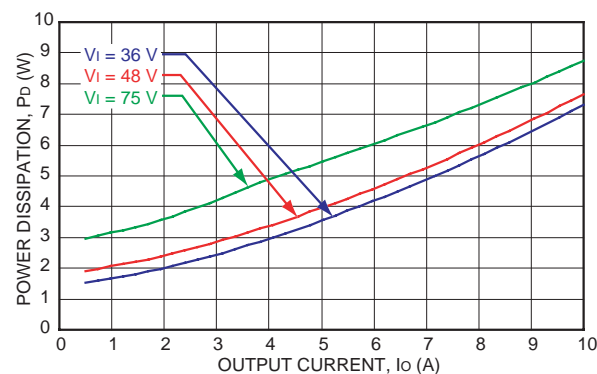
Given: $V_i = 54$ V
 $I_o = 10$ A
 $T_A = 70$ °C

Determine P_D (Use Figure 18):

$$P_D = 7.7 \text{ W}$$

Determine airflow (v) (Use Figure 19):

$$v = 0.5 \text{ m/s (100 ft./min.)}$$



1-0706

Figure 18. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current

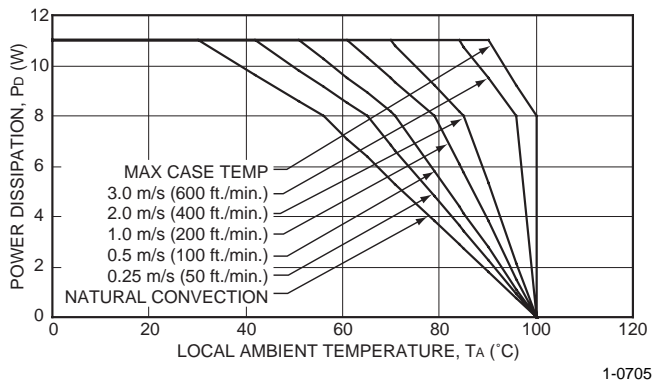


Figure 19. Forced Convection Power Derating with No Heat Sink; Either Orientation

Heat Transfer with Heat Sinks

The power modules have through-threaded, M3 x 0.5 mounting holes, which enable heat sinks or cold plates to attach to the module. The mounting torque must not exceed 0.56 N-m (5 in.-lb.). For a screw attachment from the pin side, the recommended hole size on the customer's PWB around the mounting holes is 0.130 ± 0.005 inches. If a larger hole is used, the mounting torque from the pin side must not exceed 0.25 N-m (2.2 in.-lb.).

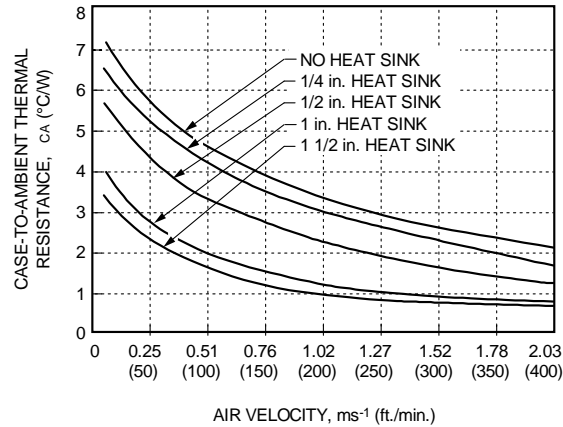
Thermal derating with heat sinks is expressed by using the overall thermal resistance of the module. Total module thermal resistance (θ_{ca}) is defined as the maximum case temperature rise ($\Delta T_{C, \max}$) divided by the module power dissipation (P_D):

$$\theta_{ca} = \left[\frac{\Delta T_{C, \max}}{P_D} \right] = \left[\frac{(T_C - T_A)}{P_D} \right]$$

The location to measure case temperature (T_C) is shown in Figure 17. Case-to-ambient thermal resistance vs. airflow is shown, for various heat sink configurations and heights, in Figure 20. These curves were obtained by experimental testing of heat sinks, which are offered in the product catalog.

Thermal Considerations (continued)

Heat Transfer with Heat Sinks (continued)



8-1052.a

Figure 20. Case-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance Curves; Either Orientation

These measured resistances are from heat transfer from the sides and bottom of the module as well as the top side with the attached heat sink; therefore, the case-to-ambient thermal resistances shown are generally lower than the resistance of the heat sink by itself. The module used to collect the data in Figure 20 had a thermal-conductive dry pad between the case and the heat sink to minimize contact resistance. The use of Figure 20 is shown in the following example.

Example

If an 85 °C case temperature is desired, what is the minimum airflow necessary? Assume the JBW050F module is operating at $V_I = 54$ V and an output current of 10 A, maximum ambient air temperature of 70 °C, and the heat sink is 1/2 inch.

Solution

Given: $V_I = 54$ V
 $I_O = 10$ A
 $T_A = 70$ °C
 $T_C = 85$ °C
 Heat sink = 1/2 in.

Determine P_D by using Figure 18:

$$P_D = 7.7 \text{ W}$$

Then solve the following equation:

$$\theta_{ca} = \left[\frac{T_C - T_A}{P_D} \right]$$

$$\theta_{ca} = \left[\frac{85 - 70}{7.7} \right]$$

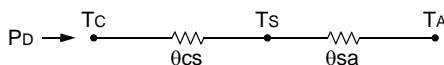
$$\theta_{ca} = 1.95 \text{ °C/W}$$

Use Figure 20 to determine air velocity for the 1/2 inch heat sink.

The minimum airflow necessary for the JBW050F module is 1.27 m/s (250 ft./min.).

Custom Heat Sinks

A more detailed model can be used to determine the required thermal resistance of a heat sink to provide necessary cooling. The total module resistance can be separated into a resistance from case-to-sink (θ_{cs}) and sink-to-ambient (θ_{sa}) shown below (Figure 21).



8-1304

Figure 21. Resistance from Case-to-Sink and Sink-to-Ambient

For a managed interface using thermal grease or foils, a value of $\theta_{cs} = 0.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ to $0.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ is typical. The solution for heat sink resistance is:

$$\theta_{sa} = \left[\frac{(T_C - T_A)}{P_D} \right] - \theta_{cs}$$

This equation assumes that all dissipated power must be shed by the heat sink. Depending on the user-defined application environment, a more accurate model, including heat transfer from the sides and bottom of the module, can be used. This equation provides a conservative estimate for such instances.

Solder, Cleaning, and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical testing. The result of inadequate circuit-board cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning, and drying procedures, refer to the *Board-Mounted Power Modules Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note (AP01-056EPS).

EMC Considerations

For assistance with designing for EMC compliance, please refer to the FLTR100V10 data sheet (FDS01-043EPS).

Layout Considerations

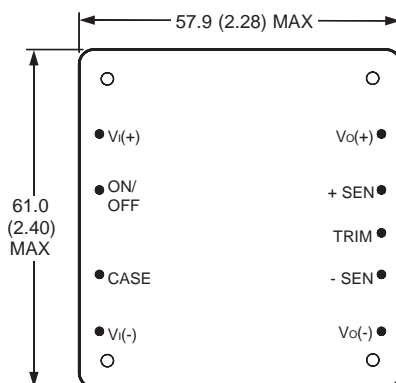
Copper paths must not be routed beneath the power module mounting inserts. For additional layout guidelines, refer to the FLTR100V10 data sheet (FDS01-043EPS).

Outline Diagram

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

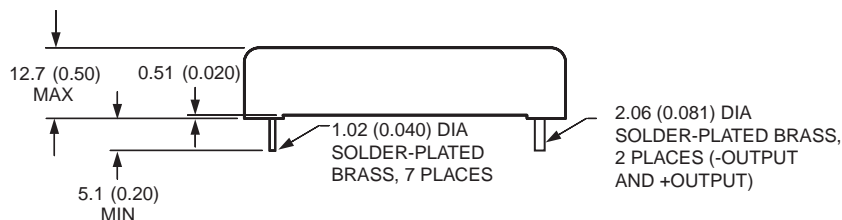
Tolerances: x.x mm \pm 0.5 mm (x.xx in. \pm 0.02 in.)
 x.xx mm \pm 0.25 mm (x.xxx in. \pm 0.010 in.)

Top View

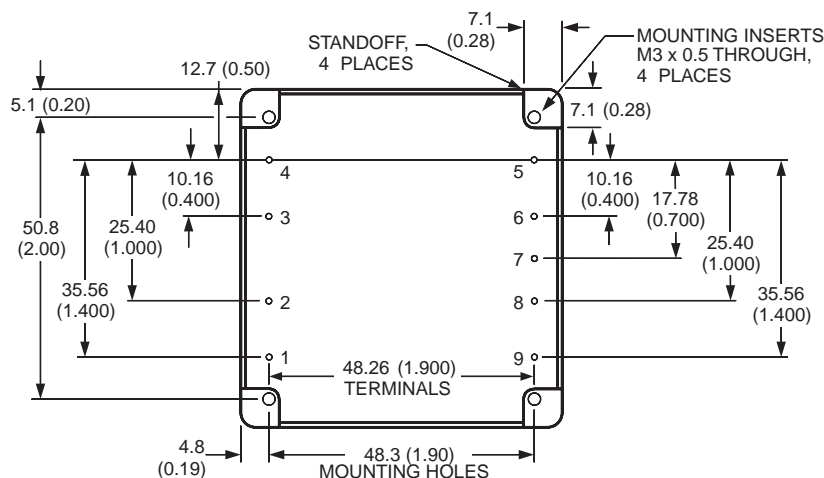


Note: Pinout marking for reference only

Side View



Bottom View

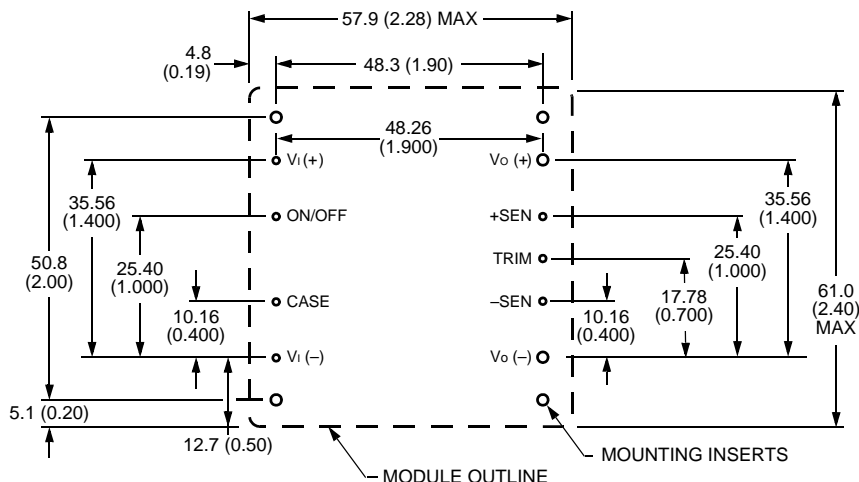


1-0715

Recommended Hole Pattern

Component-side footprint.

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).



8-1945a

Ordering Information

Table 4. Device Codes

Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Power	Remote On/Off Logic	Device Code	Comcode
48 V	3.3 V	33 W	Negative	JBW050F1	TBD
48 V	3.3 V	33 W	Positive	JBW050F	108966052

Table 5. Device Options

Option*	Device Code Suffix**
Short pins: 3.68 mm \pm 0.25 mm (0.145 in. \pm 0.010 in.)	6
Approved for basic insulation	-B

* Contact Tyco Electronics Sales Representatives for availability of these options, samples, minimum order quantity and lead times.

** When adding multiple options to the product code, add suffix numbers in the descending orders.

Ordering Information (continued)

Table 6. Device Accessories

Accessory	Comcode
1/4 in. transverse kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407243989
1/4 in. longitudinal kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407243997
1/2 in. transverse kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244706
1/2 in. longitudinal kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244714
1 in. transverse kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244722
1 in. longitudinal kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244730
1 1/2 in. transverse kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244748
1 1/2 in. longitudinal kit (heat sink, thermal pad, and screws)	407244755

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

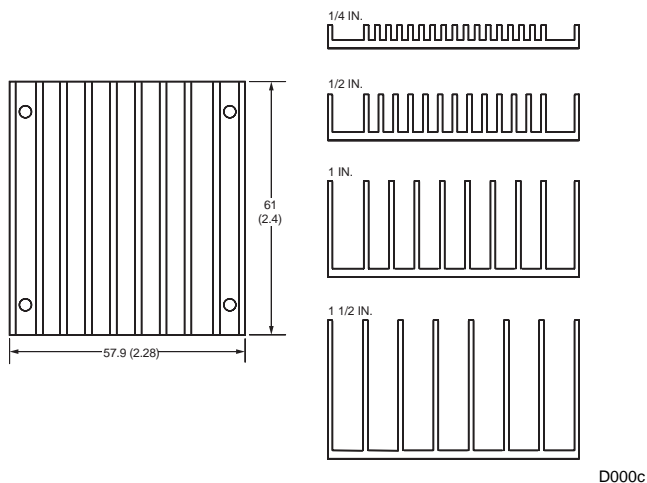


Figure 22. Longitudinal Heat Sink

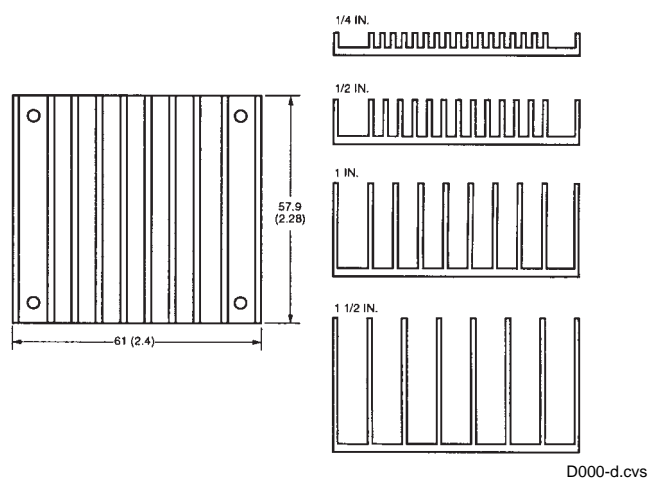


Figure 23. Transverse Heat Sink



World Wide Headquarters
Tyco Electronics Power Systems, Inc.
 3000 Skyline Drive, Mesquite, TX 75149, USA
+1-800-526-7819
 (Outside U.S.A.: **+1-972-284-2626**, FAX: +1-972-284-2900)
www.power.tycoelectronics.com
e-mail: techsupport1@tycoelectronics.com

Europe, Middle-East and Africa Headquarters
 Tyco Electronics (UK) Ltd
 Tel: +44 1344 469 300, Fax: +44 1344 469 301

Caribbean-Latin America-Brazil Headquarters
 Tyco Electronics Power Systems
 Tel: +56 2 209 8211, Fax: +56 2 223 1477

India Headquarters
 Tyco Electronics Systems India Pte Ltd
 Tel: +91 80 841 1633 x3001

Asia-Pacific Headquarters
 Tyco Electronics Singapore Pte Ltd
 Tel: +65 6416 4283, Fax: 65 6416 4299

Tyco Electronics Corporation reserves the right to make changes to the product(s) or information contained herein without notice. No liability is assumed as a result of their use or application. No rights under any patent accompany the sale of any such product(s) or information.

© 2002 Tyco Electronics Power Systems, Inc. (Mesquite, Texas) All International Rights Reserved.
 Printed in U.S.A.

September 20, 2004
 FDS02-038EPS (Replaces ADS02-013EPS)