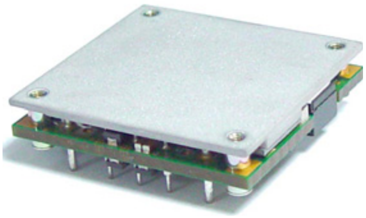
AVE300-48S3V3 DC/DC Converter

Technical Reference Note

Industry Standard Half Brick: 36~75V Input, 3.3V single Output



Industry Standard Half Brick: 2.4"X 2.28'' X 0.5''

Features

- **Delivers up to 60A output current**
- **Basic isolation**
- **Ultra High efficiency**
- **Improved thermal performance:**
- **High power density**
- **Low output noise**
- **2:1 wide input voltage of 36-75V**
- **CNT function**
- **Remote sense**
- **Trim function: +10%/-20%**
- **Input under-voltage lockout**
- **Output over-current protection**
- **Output over-voltage protection**
- **Over-temperature protection**

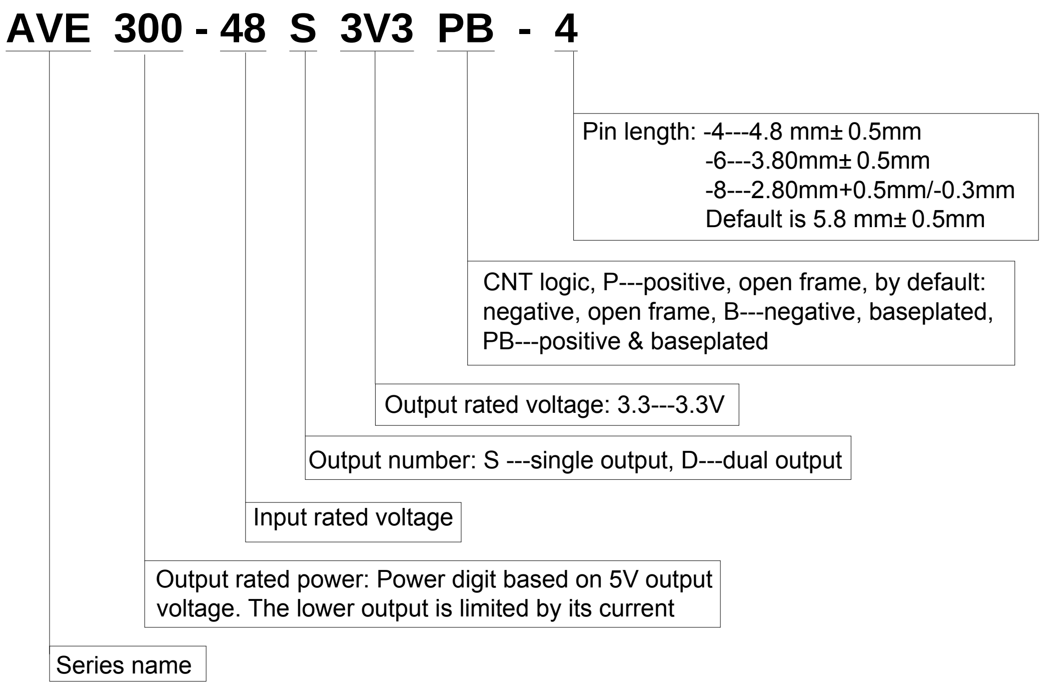
Options

- Choice of positive logic or negative logic for CNT function
- Choice of short pins or long pins
- Choice of with baseplate or without baseplate

Description

The AVE300-48S3V3 is a new DC-DC converter for optimum efficiency and power density. The AVE300-48S3V3 provide up to 60A output current in an industry standard Half Brick, which makes it an ideal choice for small space and high power applications. The AVE300-48S3V3 uses an industry standard half brick 61.0mm × 57.9mm × 12.7mm (2.4"x2.28"x0.5"with baseplate) and 61.0mm × 57.9mm × 9.5mm (2.4"x2.28"x0.375"without baseplate), provides CNT and trim functions. AVE300-48S3V3 can provide 3.3V@60A, single output and output is isolated from input.

Module Numbering



Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage and temperature conditions. Standard test condition on a single unit is as following:

Ta:	25°C
+Vin:	48V ± 2%
-Vin:	return pin for +Vin
CNT:	connect to -Vin
+Vout:	connect to load
-Vout:	connect to load (return)
+Sense:	connect to +Vout
-Sense:	connect to -Vout
Trim (Vadj):	Open

Input Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Operating Input Voltage	V_I	36	48	75	V_{DC}	
Maximum Input Current	$I_{I,max}$	-	-	8.3	A	V_I = 0 to $V_{I,max}$, Io = Io,max
Input Reflected-ripple Current	I_I	-	15	25	mAp-p	5Hz to 20MHz: 12uH source impedance, T_A = 25°C.
Supply voltage rejection (ac)	-	45	60	-	dB	120Hz

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

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 operational sections of the IPS. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect device reliability.

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Input Voltage	Continuous	VI	0	-	80	Vdc	
	Transient	VI, trans	0	-	100	Vdc	100ms
Operating Ambient Temperature		Ta	-40	-	85	°C	See Thermal Consideration
Operating Board Temperature without baseplate		Tc	105	110	120	°C	Near temperature sensor Rt
Operating Board Temperature With baseplate		Tc	100	105	115	°C	Center of baseplate
Storage Temperature		TSTG	-55	-	125	°C	
Operating Humidity		-	-	-	95	%	
Basic Input-Output Isolation(without baseplate)		-	1,500	-	-	Vdc	1mA for 5 sec, slew rate of 1,500V/10sec
Basic Input-Baseplate Isolation(with baseplate)		-	1,500	-	-	Vdc	1mA for 5 sec, slew rate of 1,500V/10sec
Basic Output-Baseplate Isolation(with baseplate)		-	500	-	-	Vdc	1mA for 5 sec, slew rate of 1,500V/10sec
Basic Input-Output Isolation(with baseplate)		-	1,500	-	-	Vdc	1mA for 5 sec, slew rate of 1,500V/10sec
Output Power		Po,max	-	-	198	W	

Output Specifications

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Parameter</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Min</th><th>Typ</th><th>Max</th><th>Unit</th><th>Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Output Ripple& Noise</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>50</td><td>100</td><td>mVp-p (f<20MHz)</td><td>(Ta:25°C,Air velocity:300LFM,Vin:48V,Vonom,Ionom,10μ tantalum(ESR≤100mΩ)//1μ ceramic capacitor</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>75</td><td>150</td><td>mVp-p (f<20MHz)</td><td>Whole range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">External Load Capacitance</td><td>-</td><td>470</td><td>2200</td><td>10000</td><td>μF</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Voltage Setpoint</td><td>Vo,set</td><td>3.25</td><td>3.3</td><td>3.35</td><td>Vdc</td><td>Rating input@ Ionom</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Output Regulation</td><td>Line (Vi,min to Vi,max)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>mv</td><td rowspan="3">Whole range</td></tr>
<tr><td>Load (Io = Io,min to Io,max)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>mv</td></tr>
<tr><td>Temperature Regulation (Whole range)</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>0.02</td><td>%Vo/ºC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Rated Output Current</td><td>Io</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>60</td><td>A</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Current-limit Inception (Hiccup)</td><td>Io</td><td>66</td><td>-</td><td>84</td><td>A</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Efficiency</td><td>-</td><td>90</td><td>92.5</td><td>-</td><td>%</td><td>Ta:25ºC Air velocity: 300LFM Vin: 48V Load: Ionom; forced air direction: from Vin+ to Vin-.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Efficiency</td><td>-</td><td>91</td><td>93.5</td><td>-</td><td>%</td><td>Ta:25ºC Air velocity: 300LFM Vin: 48V Load: 50% Ionom; forced air direction: from Vin+ to Vin-.</td></tr>
</table>

Output Specifications (Cont)

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Dynamic Response (VI = VI,nom ; TA = 25°C)	Peak Deviation:	-	-	100	150	mV	25% Ionom step from 50%Ionom, 0.1A/μS
	Settling Time (to Vo,nom):	-	-	200	500	μsec	
	Peak Deviation	-	-	-	200	mV	50% Ionom step from 50%Ionom, 0.1A/μS:
	Settling Time (to Vo,nom)	-	-	-	-	μsec	
	Peak Deviation	-	-	-	330	mV	10% Ionom to 100%Ionom, 0.1A/μS
	Settling Time (to Vo,nom)	-	-	-	-	μsec	

Output Specifications (Cont)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Turn-On Time	-	-	-	20	msec	Io = Ionom; Vo from 10% to 90%
Output Voltage Overshoot	-	-	-	5	%Vo	Io = Ionom; TA = 25°C
Switching Frequency	-	-	240	-	KHz	

Feature Specifications

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Enable pin voltage:	Logic Low		-0.7	-	1.2	Vdc	
	Logic High		3.5	-	12	Vdc	
Enable pin current:	Logic Low		-	-	1.0	mA	
	Logic High		-	-	-	μA	
Output Voltage Adjustment Range		-	80	-	110	%Vo	-
Output Over-voltage Protection（Static）		Voclamp	3.8	-	4.6	V	Hiccup
Output Over-voltage Protection (Dynamic)		Voclamp	3.8	-	5	V	Hiccup
Under-voltage Lockout	Turn-on Point	-	31	34	36	V	-
	Turn-off Point	-	30	33	35	V	
Isolation Capacitance		-	-	-	-	PF	
Isolation Resistance		-	10	-	-	MΩd	
Calculated MTBF		-	-	2,000,000	-	Hours	Vin: 48V, Load: Ionom Board@25°C
Weight		-	-	103	-	g(oz.)	With baseplate
		-	-	72	-	g(oz.)	Without baseplate

Characteristic Curves

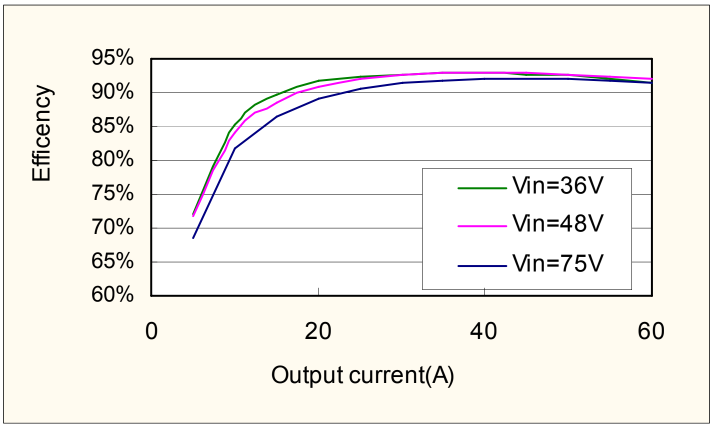


Fig.1 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Typical Efficiency

Ta:25°C, Air velocity : 300LFM, Vin: 48V, Load: Ionom; forced air direction: from Vin+ to Vin-.

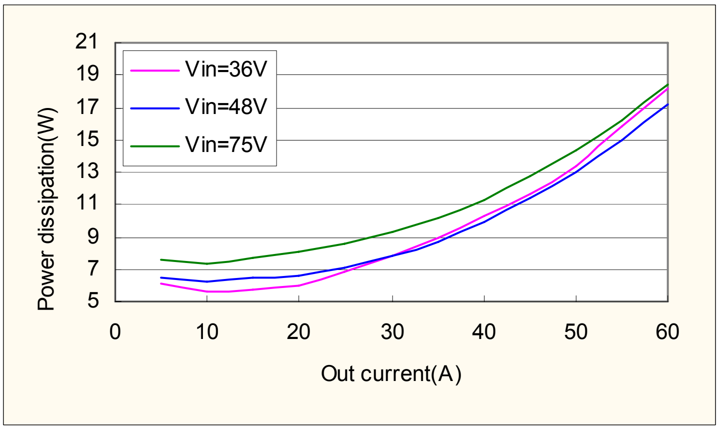


Fig.2 Typical power dissipation curve of AVE300-48S3V3B-4

Ta=25 °C, no wind, with baseplate, Vo＝3.3V.

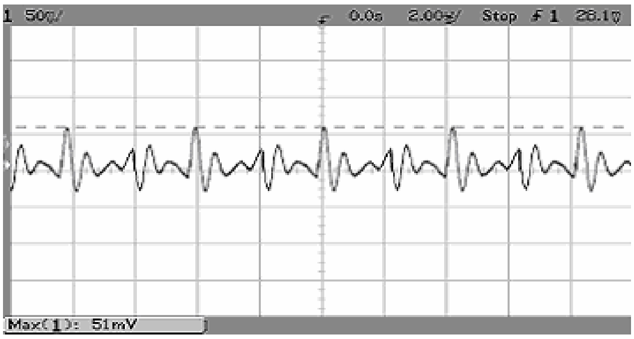


Fig.3 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Typical Output Ripple Voltage

Ta:25°C, Air velocity: 300LFM, Vin: 48V, Vonom, Ionom,10μ tantalum(ESR≤100 mΩ)// 1μceramic capacitor

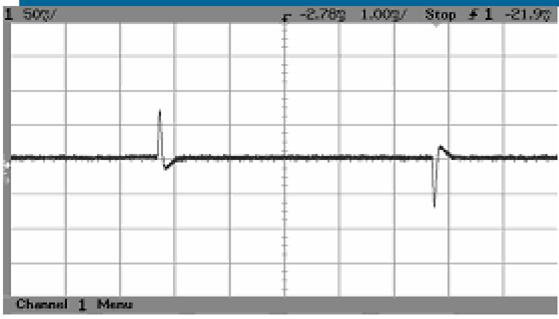


Fig.4 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Transient Response
Ta:25°C, Air velocity: 300LFM, forced air direction: from Vin+ to Vin-. Vin: 48V, Vonom, 25% Ionom step from 50% Ionom, 0.1A/μs ", the external capacitor should be "10μ tantalum(ESR≤100 mΩ) // 1μ ceramic capacitor.

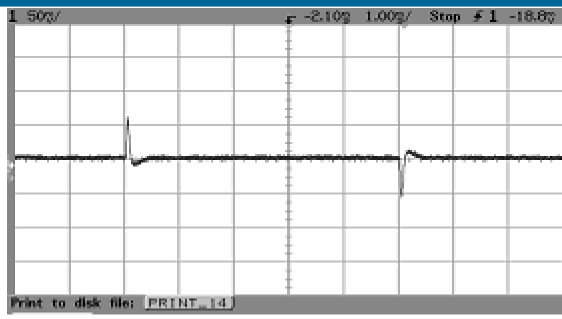


Fig.5 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Transient Response
Ta:25°C, Air velocity: 300LFM, forced air direction: from Vin+ to Vin-. Vin: 48V, Vonom, 50% Ionom step from 75% Ionom, 0.1A/μs ", the external capacitor should be "10μ tantalum(ESR≤100 mΩ) // 1μ ceramic capacitor.

Performance Curves – Startup Characteristics

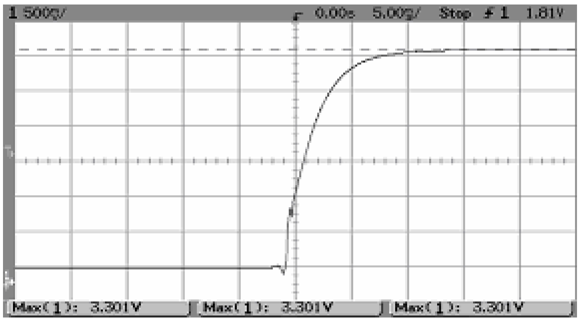


Fig.6 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Start-up from power on

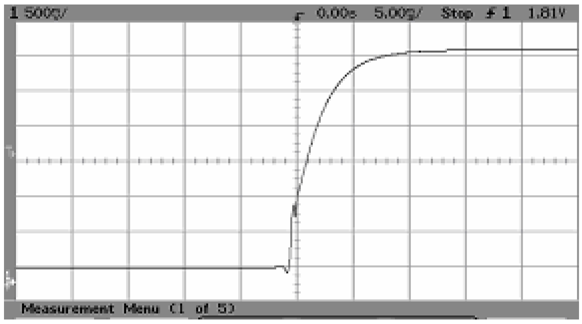


Fig.7 AVE300-48S3V3B-4 Typical Start-up from CNT On

Feature Description

CNT Function

Two CNT logic options are available. The CNT logic, CNT voltage and the module working state are as the following table.

	L	H	OPEN
N	ON	OFF	OFF
P	OFF	ON	ON

N--- means "Negative Logic"

P--- means "Positive Logic"

L--- means "Low Voltage", -0.7V≤L≤1.2V

H--- means "High Voltage", 3.5V≤H≤12V

ON--- means "Module is on", OFF--- means "Module is off"

Open--- means "CNT pin is left open "

Note: when CNT is left open, V_{CNT} may reach 6V.

The following figure shows a few simple CNT circuits.

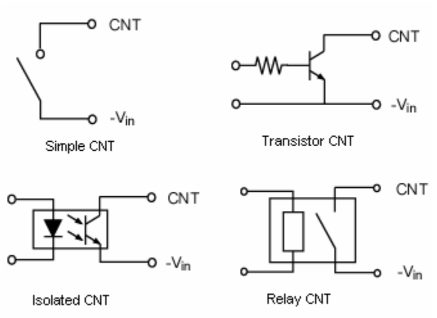


Fig.8 CNT circuits

Remote Sense

The AVE300-48S3V3 converter can remotely sense both lines of its output which moves the effective output voltage regulation point from the output terminals of the unit to the point of connection of the remote sense pins. This feature automatically adjusts the real output voltage of the AVE300-48S3V3 in order to compensate for voltage drops in distribution and maintain a regulated voltage at the point of load.

When the converter is supporting loads far away, or is used with undersized cabling, significant voltage drop can occur at the load. The best defense against such drops is to locate the load close to the converter and to ensure adequately sized cabling is used. When this is not possible, the converter can compensate for a drop of up to 10%Vo, through use of the sense leads.

When used, the + Sense and - Sense leads should be connected from the converter to the point of load as shown in Figure 9, using twisted pair wire, or parallel pattern to reduce noise effect. The converter will then regulate its output voltage at the point where the leads are connected. Care should be taken not to reverse the sense leads. If reversed, the converter will trigger OVP protection and turn off. When not used, the +Sense lead must be connected with +Vo, and -Sense with -Vo. Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and 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.

Note that at elevated output voltages the maximum power rating of the module remains the same, and the output current capability will decrease correspondingly.

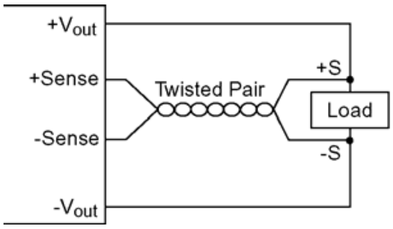


Figure 9 Sense connection

Trim

The +Vo output voltage of the AVE300-48S3V3 can be trimmed using the trim pin provided. Applying a resistor to the trim pin through a voltage divider from the output will cause the +Vo output to increase by up to 10% or decrease by up to 20%. Trimming up by more than 10% of the nominal output may activate the OVP circuit or damage the converter. Trimming down more than 20% can cause the converter to regulate improperly. If the trim pin is not needed, it should be left open.

Trim up

With an external resistor connected between the TRIM and +SENSE pins, the output voltage set point increases (see Figure 10).

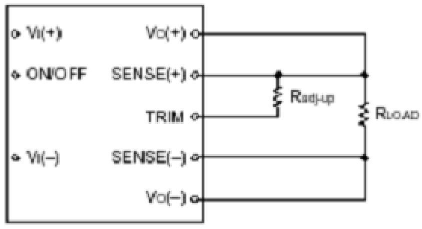


Figure 10 Trim up circuit

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

$$R_{adj\text{-}up} = \frac{Vo(100+y)}{1.225y} - \frac{(100+2y)}{y}$$

Note: y is the adjusting percentage of the voltage. 0<y<10. Radj-up is in kΩ.

Trim down

With an external resistor between the TRIM and -SENSE pins, the output voltage set point decreases (see Figure 11).

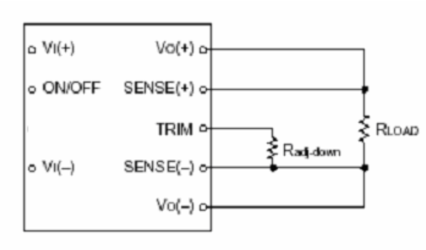


Figure 11 Trim down circuit

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

$$R_{adj\text{-}down} = \frac{100}{y} - 2$$

Note: y is the adjusting percentage of the voltage. 0<y<10. Radj-up is in kΩ.

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.

Note that at elevated output voltages the maximum power rating of the module remains the same, and the output current capability will decrease correspondingly.

Minimum Load Requirements

There is no minimum load requirement for the AVE300-48S3V3 module.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Minimum Load	**3.3V**	I_{MIN}	**0**	**A**

Output Over-current Protection

AVE300-48S3V3 DC/DC converters feature foldback current limiting as part of their Over-current Protection (OCP) circuits. When output current exceeds 110 to 140% of rated current, such as during a short circuit condition, the module will work on intermittent mode, also can tolerate short circuit conditions indefinitely. When the over-current condition is removed, the converter will automatically restart.

Output Capacitance

High output current transient rate of change (high di/dt) loads may require high values of output capacitance to supply the instantaneous energy requirement to the load. To minimize the output voltage transient drop during this transient, low Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) capacitors may be required, since a high ESR will produce a correspondingly higher voltage drop during the current transient.

When the load is sensitive to ripple and noise, an output filter can be added to minimize the effects. A simple output filter to reduce output ripple and noise can be made by connecting a capacitor C1 across the output as shown in Figure 12. The recommended value for the output capacitor C1 is 2200μF.

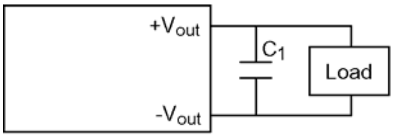


Figure 12 Output ripple filter

Extra care should be taken when long leads or traces are used to provide power to the load. Long lead lengths increase the chance for noise to appear on the lines. Under these conditions C2 can be added across the load, with a 1μF ceramic capacitor C2 in parallel generally as shown in Figure 13.

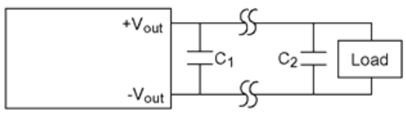


Figure 13 Output ripple filter for a distant load

Decoupling

The converter does not always create noise on the power distribution system. High-speed analog or digital loads with dynamic power demands can cause noise to cross the power inductor back onto the input lines. Noise can be reduced by decoupling the load. In most cases, connecting a 10μF ceramic capacitor in parallel with a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor across the load will decouple it. The capacitors should be connected as close to the load as possible.

Ground Loops

Ground loops occur when different circuits are given multiple paths to common or earth ground, as shown in Figure 14. Multiple ground points can slightly different potential and cause current flow through the circuit from one point to another. This can result in additional noise in all the circuits. To eliminate the problem, circuits should be designed with a single ground connection as shown in Figure 15.

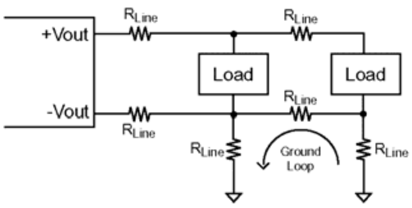


Figure 14 Ground loops

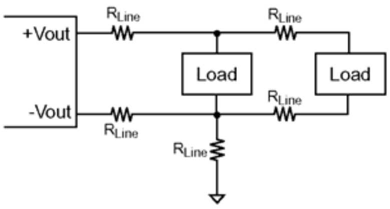


Figure 15 Single point ground

Output Over-Voltage Protection

The output over-voltage protection consists of circuitry that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over voltage protection threshold, then the module will work on hiccup mode. When the over-voltage condition is removed, the converter will automatically restart.

The protection mechanism is such that the unit can continue in this condition until the fault is cleared.

Over-Temperature Protection

These modules feature an over-temperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. The module will work in intermittent mode when the maximum device reference temperature is exceeded. When the over-temperature condition is removed, the converter will automatically restart.

Design Consideration

Typical Application

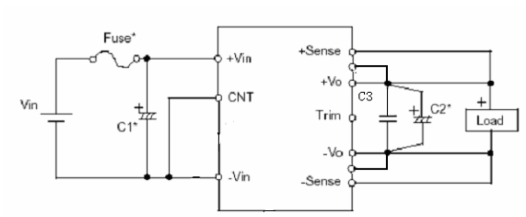


Fig . 16 Typical application

F1: Fuse*: Use external fuse (fast blow type) for each unit.

For 3.3V output: **10A** (Pout=198W)

C1: Recommended input capacitor C1

≥ 100μF/100V electrolytic or ceramic type capacitor.

C2: Recommended output capacitor C2

-5°C ~ 100°C: 2,200μF/10V (electrolytic capacitor)

-40°C ~ -5°C: For this temperature range, use 2,200μF/50V electrolytic capacitor and 220μF/10V tantalum capacitor.

C3: Recommended 1μF/10V

Fusing

The AVE300 power modules have no internal fuse. An external fuse must always be employed! To meet international safety requirements, a 250 Volt rated fuse should be used. If one of the input lines is connected to chassis ground, then the fuse must be placed in the other input line.

Standard safety agency regulations require input fusing. Recommended fuse ratings for the AVE300-48S3V3 is shown as following list.

For 3.3V output: **10A** (Pout=198W)

Note: the fuse is fast blow type.

Input Reverse Voltage Protection

Under installation and cabling conditions where reverse polarity across the input may occur, reverse polarity protection is recommended. Protection can easily be provided as shown in Figure 17. In both cases the diode used is rated for 15A/100V. Placing the diode across the inputs rather than in-line with the input offers an advantage in that the diode only conducts in a reverse polarity condition, which increases circuit efficiency and thermal performance.

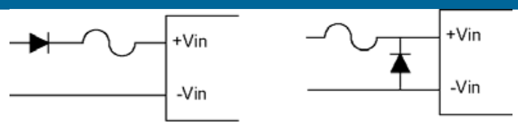


Figure 17 Reverse polarity protection circuit

EMC

For conditions where EMI is a concern, a different input filter can be used. Figure 10 shows a filter designed to reduce EMI effects. AVE300-48S3V3 can meet EN55022 CLASS A with Figure 18.

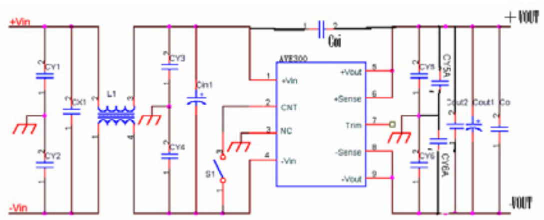


Figure 18 EMI reduction filter

Recommended values:

Component	Value/ Rating	Type
Cin1	100μF	Aluminum Electrolytic
CX1	0.47μF	Metal film or ceramic high frequency capacitor
L1	7mH	Mn-Zn Common mode Core φ20
CY1, CY2	0.22μ /275V	Safety Y capacitor
CY3, CY4		Metal film or ceramic high frequency capacitor
CY5, CY6	0.033μ	Metal film or ceramic high frequency capacitor
CY5A, CY6A	4700P	Metal film or ceramic high frequency capacitor
Cout1	2200μF/16V	Aluminum Electrolytic
Cout2	1μF/63V	Metal film capacitor
Cout3	1μF/50V/SC1206	Chip Capacitor
Coi	1000P	Metal film capacitor

Safety Consideration

To comply with the published safety standards, the following must be observed when using the converter.

The converter is intended for use as a component part of other equipment. When installing the power supply and marking input and output connecting, the relevant safety standards e.g. UL 60950-1; IEC 60950-1/VDE 0805; EN 60950-1; CAN/CSA-22.2NO. 60950-1-03 must be complied with, especially the requirements for creepage distances, clearances and distance through insulation between primary and earth or primary and secondary.

The output power taken from the converter must not exceed the rating given on the converter.

The converter is not intended to be repaired by service personnel in case of failure or component defect (the converter can be thrown away).

The maximum ambient temperature around the converter must not exceed 55°C.

For the converter without heatsink

An external air forced cooling (CFM: 80.2, Speed: 1m/s, Distance from unit: 25cm) shall be used for the converter operation with full load (3.3V@60A) and the ambient temperature up to 45°C; the external air forced cooling is 1.0m/s (CFM: 80.2, Distance from unit: 25cm) when the converter operates with 3.3V@52A load and the ambient temperature up to 55°C

For the converter with heatsink

An external air forced cooling (CFM: 80.2, Speed: 1m/s, Distance from unit: 25cm) shall be used for the converter operation with full load (3.3V@60A) and the ambient temperature up to 52°C; the external air forced cooling is 1.0m/s (CFM: 80.2, Distance from the converter: 25cm) when the converter operates with 3.3V@57A loaded and the ambient temperature up to 55°C.

The output power may exceed the Hazardous Energy Level –240VA, operator can't touch the output when the converter operates.

The converter has no in-line fuse. For safe operation, an external fast acting UL listed fuse or UL recognized fuse rated 10A, 250V, fuse must be employed as input line fuse before installation.

Thermal Consideration

Technologies

AVE300 modules have ultra high efficiency at full load. With less heat dissipation and temperature-resistant components such as ceramic capacitors, these modules exhibit good behavior during pro-longed exposure to high temperatures. Maintaining the operating board temperature within the specified range help keep internal component temperatures within their specifications which in turn help keep MTBF from falling below the specified rating. Proper cooling of the power modules is also necessary for reliable and consistent operation.

Basic Thermal Management

Measuring the board temperature of the module is shown in Figure 19 (with baseplate) and Figure 20(without baseplate) can verify the proper cooling.

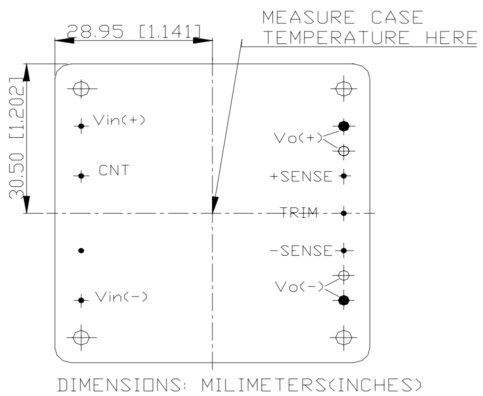


Figure 19 Temperature measurement location(with baseplate)

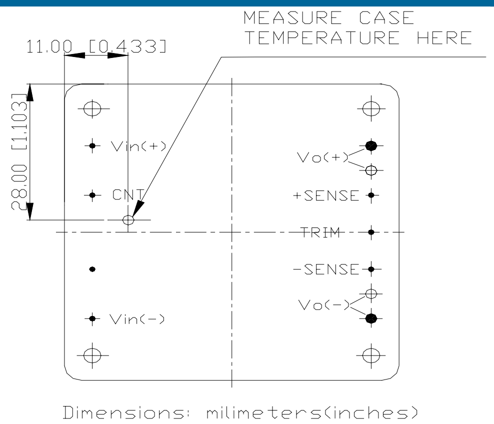


Figure 20 Temperature measurement location(without baseplate)

The module should work under 85°C ambient for the reliability of operation and the board temperature must not exceed 105°C(without baseplate) or 100°C(with baseplate) while operating in the final system configuration. The measurement can be made with a surface probe after the module has reached thermal equilibrium. No heatsink is mounted, make the measurement as close as possible to the indicated position. It makes the assumption that the final system configuration exists and can be used for a test environment. Note that the board temperature of module must always be checked in the final system configuration to verify proper operational due to the variation in test conditions. Thermal management acts to transfer the heat dissipated by the module to the surrounding environment. The amount of power dissipated by the module as heat (PD) is got by the equation below:

PD = PI-PO

Where PI is input power; PO is output power; PD is dissipated power.

Also, module efficiency (η) is defined as the following equation:

η = PO / PI

If eliminating the input power term, from two above equations can yield the equation below:

PD = PO (1- η) / η

The module power dissipation then can be calculated through the equation.

Because each power module output voltage has a different power dissipation curve, a plot of power dissipation versus output current over three different line voltages is given in the following figures. The typical power dissipation curve of AVE300-48S3V3 is shown in Figure 2.

Module Derating

Experiment Setup

From the experimental set up shown in Figure 21, the derating curves as Figure 22 can be drawn. Note that the Printed Wiring Board (PWB) and the module must be mounted vertically. The Passage has a rectangular cross-section. The clearance between the facing PWB and the top of the module is kept 13 mm (0.5 in.) constantly.

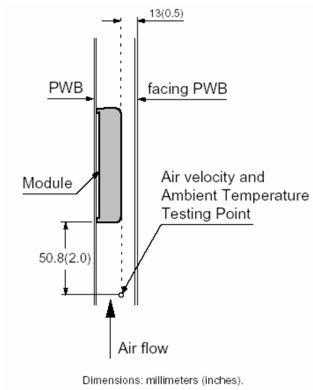


Figure 21 Experiment setup

Convection Without Heatsinks

Increasing the airflow over the module can enhance heat transfer. Figure 22 and figure 23 shows the change of the module output current with the change of ambient temperature. In the test, the airflow was created with externally adjustable fans. The appropriate airflow for a given operating condition can be determined through this figure.

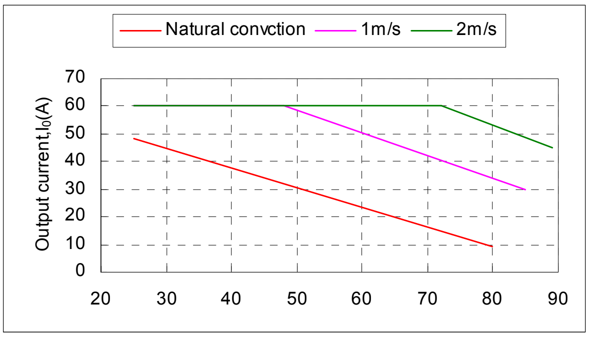


Figure 22 Forced convection power derating without heatsink

Airflow direction from Vin(+) to Vin(-): Vin=48V; without baseplate.

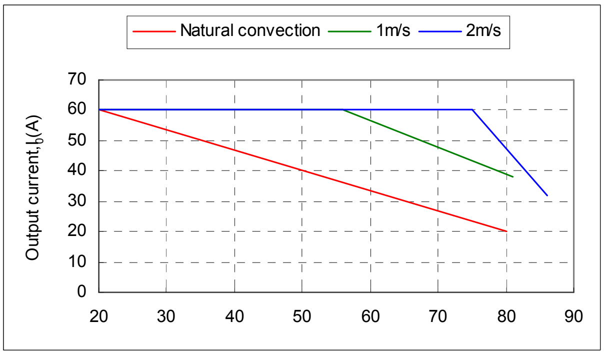


Figure 23 Forced convection power derating without heatsink

Airflow direction from Vin(+) to Vin(-): Vin=48V; with baseplate.

Heatsink Configuration

Several standard heatsinks available for the AVE300-48S3V3 are shown in Figure 24 to 26.

The heatsinks mounted to the top surface of the module with screws torqued to 0.56 N-m (5 in.-Ib). A thermally conductive dry pad or thermal grease is placed between the case and the heatsink to minimize contact resistance (typically 0.1°C/W to 0.3°C /W) and temperature differential.

Nomenclature for heatsink configurations is as follows:

WDxyyy40

x = fin orientation: longitudinal (L) or transverse (T)

yyy = heatsink height (in 100ths of inch)

For example, WDT5040 is a heatsink that is transverse mounted for a 61mm × 57.9mm (2.4in × 2.28in) module with a heatsink height of 0.5 in.

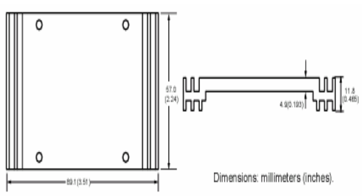


Figure 24 Non-standard heatsink

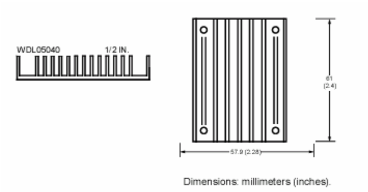


Figure 25 Longitudinal fins heatsink

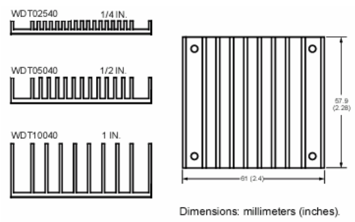


Figure 26 Transverse fins heatsink

Heatsink Mounting

A crucial part of the thermal design strategy is the thermal interface between the baseplate of the module and the heatsink. Inadequate measures taken will quickly negate any other attempts to control the baseplate temperature. For example, using a conventional dry insulator can result in a case-heatsink thermal impedance of >0.5^{o}C/W, while use one of the recommended interface methods (using silicon grease or thermal pads) can result in a case-heatsink thermal impedance around 0.1^{o}C/W.

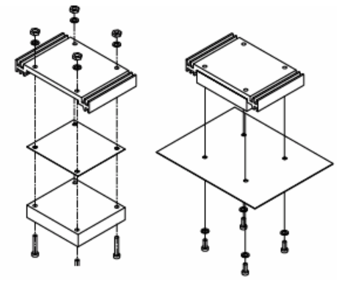


Figure 27 Heatsink mounting

Installation

Although AVE300-48S3V3 converter can be mounted in any orientation, free air-flowing must be taken. Normally power components are always put at the end of the airflow path or have the separate airflow paths. This can keep other system equipment cooler and increase component life spans.

Soldering

AVE300-48S3V3 converter are compatible with standard wave soldering techniques. When wave soldering, the converter pins should be preheated for 20-30 seconds at 110^{o}C, and wave soldered at 260^{o}C for less than 10 seconds.

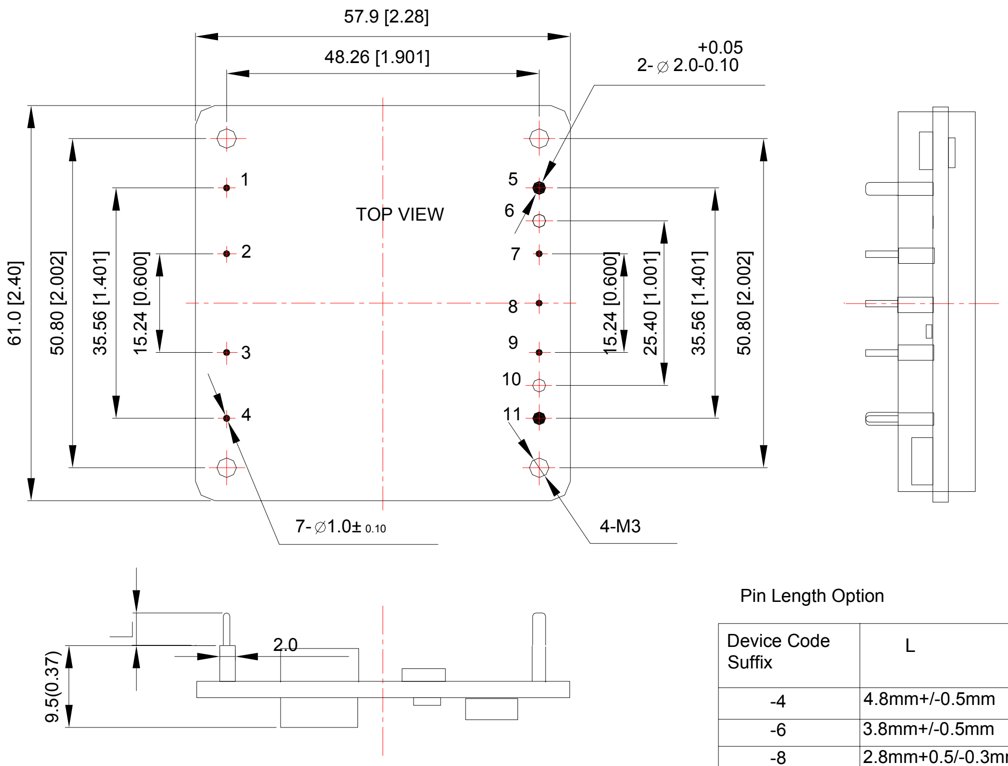
When hand soldering, the iron temperature should be maintained at 425^{o}C and applied to the converter pins for less than 5 seconds. Longer exposure can cause internal damage to the converter. Cleaning can be performed with cleaning solvent IPA or with water.

Assembly

The maximum length of the screw driven into the heat-sink is 3.3mm.

Mechanical Chart

With no base plate:

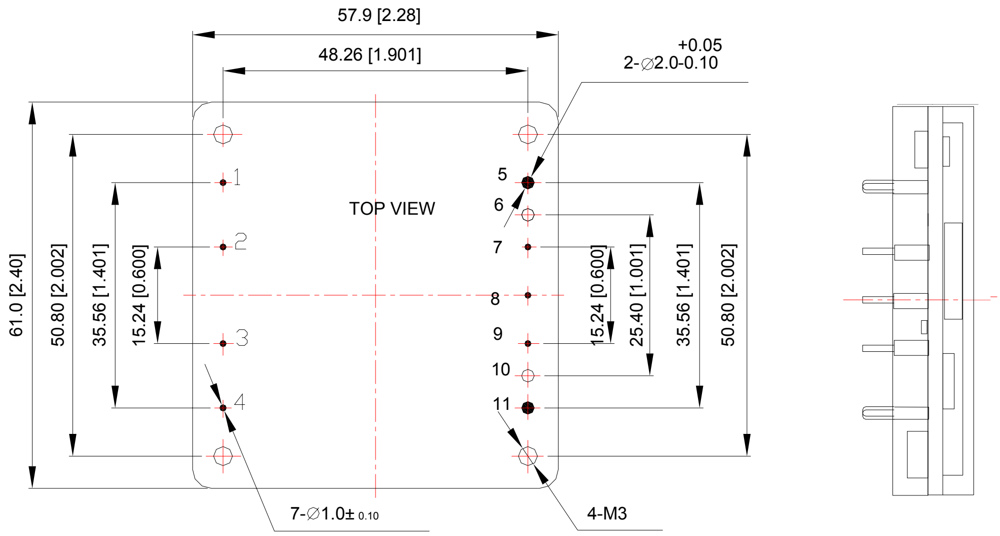


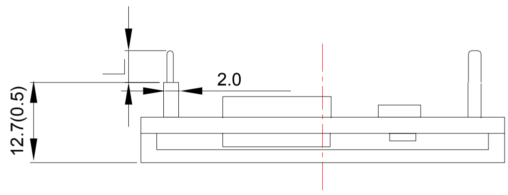
TOLERANCES: X.Xmm=+/-0.5mm
X.XXmm=+/-0.25mm

Pin Length Option

Device Code Suffix	L
-4	4.8mm+/-0.5mm
-6	3.8mm+/-0.5mm
-8	2.8mm+0.5/-0.3mm
NONE	5.8mm+/-0.5mm

With base plate:





TOLERANCES: X.Xmm=+/-0.5mm
X.XXmm=+/-0.25mm

Pin Length Option

Device Code Suffix	L
-4	4.8mm+/-0.5mm
-6	3.8mm+/-0.5mm
-8	2.8mm+0.5/-0.3mm
NONE	5.8mm+/-0.5mm

Pins definition

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
P1	Vin(+)	P5	Vo(+)
P2	CNT	P6	NC
P3	NC	P7	+Sense
P4	Vi(-)	P8	Trim
		P9	-Sense
		P10	NC
		P11	Vo(-)

Notes: Un-dimensioned components are for visual reference only.

Ordering Information

Model Number	Input Voltage (V)	Output Voltage (V)	Output Current (A)	Ripple &Noise (mV pp, Max.)	Efficiency (%) Typ.
AVE300-48S3V3-4	36-75	3.3	60	150	92
AVE300-48S3V3B-4	36-75	3.3	60	150	92
AVE300-48S3V3P-4	36-75	3.3	60	150	92
AVE300-48S3V3PB-4	36-75	3.3	60	150	92