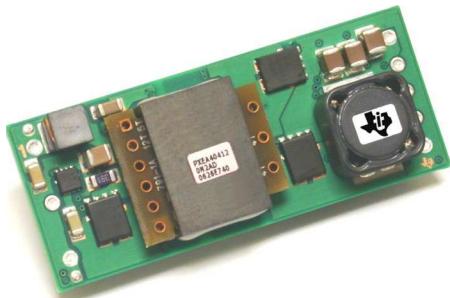


50-W, 48-V INPUT, 12-V OUTPUT, ISOLATED DC/DC CONVERTER

Check for Samples: [PTEA404120](#)

FEATURES

- 50-W Output
- Input Voltage Range: 36 V to 75 V
- 91% Efficiency
- 1500 V_{DC} Isolation
- On/Off Control
- Overcurrent Protection
- Differential Remote Sense
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Output Overvoltage Protection
- Over-Temperature Shutdown
- Undervoltage Lockout
- Standard 1/8-Brick Footprint
- UL Safety Agency Approval



DESCRIPTION

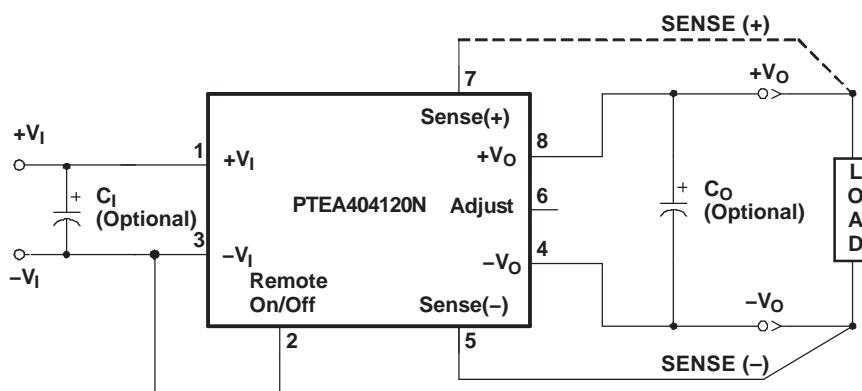
The PTEA404120 power module is a single-output isolated DC/DC converter, housed in an industry standard one-eighth brick package. This module is rated up to 50 W with a maximum load current of 4.2 A.

The PTEA404120 operates from a standard 48-V telecom central office (CO) supply and occupies less than 2.0 in² of PCB area. The modules offer OEMs a compact and flexible high-output power source in an industry standard footprint. They are suitable for distributed power applications in both telecom and computing environments, and may be used for intermediate bus converter architectures.

Features include a remote On/Off control with optional logic polarity, an undervoltage lockout (UVLO), a differential remote sense, and an industry standard output voltage adjustment using an external resistor. Protection features include output overcurrent protection (OCP), overvoltage protection (OVP), and thermal shutdown (OTP).

The modules are fully integrated for stand-alone operation, and require no additional components.

STANDARD APPLICATION



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

ORDERING INFORMATION

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this datasheet, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

Table 1. PART NUMBERING SCHEME

	Input Voltage	Output Current	Output Voltage	Enable	Electrical Options		Pin Style
PTEA	4	04	120	N	2	A	D
	4 = 48 V	04 = 4A	120 = 12 V	N = Negative P = Positive	2 = V_O Adjust		D = Through-hole, Pb-free

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

				UNIT
T_A	Operating Temperature Range			–40°C to 85°C ⁽¹⁾
V_I , MAX	Maximum Input Voltage			75 V 100 V
P_O , MAX	Maximum Output Power			50 W
T_S	Storage Temperature			–40°C to 125°C
Mechanical Shock	Per Mil-STD-883, Method 2002.3 1 ms, 1/2 Sine, mounted		AD Suffix	250 G
Mechanical Vibrarion	Per Mil-STD-883, Method 2007.2 20- 2000 Hz, PCB mounted		AD Suffix	15 G
Weight				18 grams
Flammability	Meets UL 94V-O			

(1) See SOA curves or consult factory for appropriate derating.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS PTEA404120

(Unless otherwise stated, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_I = 48\text{ V}$, $V_O = 12\text{ V}$, $C_O = 0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $I_O = I_{O\text{max}}$)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_O Output Current	Over V_I range		0		4.2	A
V_I Input Voltage Range	Over I_O Range		35	48	75	V
V_O tol Set Point Voltage Tolerance				$\pm 1^{(1)}$		$\%V_O$
			11.88	12	12.12	V
Reg_{temp} Temperature Variation	–40°C > T_A > 85°C			± 1.15		$\%V_O$
Reg_{line} Line Regulation	Over V_I range			± 5		mV
Reg_{load} Load Regulation	Over I_O range			± 5		mV
ΔV_O tot Total Output Voltage Variation	Includes set-point, line, load, –40°C > T_A > 85°C			± 1.5	± 3	$\%V_O$
ΔV_{ADJ} Output Adjust Range	$P_O \leq 50\text{ W}$ and $I_O \leq 4.2\text{ A}$		–40		10	$\%V_O$
η Efficiency	$I_O = I_{O\text{max}}$			91%		
V_R V_O Ripple (pk-pk)	20 MHz bandwidth			50		mV_{pp}
t_{tr} Transient Response	0.1 A/ μs slew rate, 50% to 75% $I_{O\text{max}}$			500		μs
	V_O over/undershoot			200		mV
I_{TRIP} Overcurrent Threshold	Shutdown, followed by auto-recovery			7		A
OVP Output Overvoltage Protection	Output shutdown and latch off			120		$\%V_O$
OTP Over Temperature Protection	Temperature Measurement at thermal sensor. Hysteresis = 10°C nominal.			115		°C
f_s Switching Frequency	Over V_I range			250		kHz
UVLO Undervoltage Lockout	V_{OFF}	V_I decreasing, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$		32.5		V
		Hysteresis		1.5		
On/Off Input: Negative Enable						
V_{IH} Input High Voltage	Referenced to $-V_I$			2.4	Open ⁽²⁾	V
				–0.2	0.8	
I_{IL} Input Low Current					–0.3	mA
On/Off Input: Positive Enable						
V_{IH} Input High Voltage	Referenced to $-V_I$			4.5	Open ⁽²⁾	V
				–0.2	0.8	
I_{IL} Input Low Current					–0.3	mA
I_{ISB} Standby Input Current	Output disabled (pin 2 status set to Off)				10	mA
C_I External Input Capacitance	Between $+V_I$ and $-V_I$		0	100		μF
C_O External Output Capacitance	Between $+V_O$ and $-V_O$		0		1000	μF
	Equivalent Series Resistance			10		$\text{m}\Omega$
Isolation Voltage	Input-to-output and input-to-case			1500		Vdc
Isolation Capacitance	Input-to-output			1200		pF
Isolation Resistance	Input-to-output			10		$\text{M}\Omega$

(1) If Sense(–) is not used, pin 5 must be connected to pin 4 for optimum output voltage accuracy.

(2) The Remote On/Off input has an internal pull-up and may be controlled with an open collector (or open drain) interface. An open circuit correlates to a logic high. Consult the application notes for interface considerations.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

+V_I: The positive input for the module with respect to $-V_I$. When powering the module from a -48-V telecom central office supply, this input is connected to the primary system ground.

$-V_I$: The negative input supply for the module, and the 0 VDC reference for the Remote On/Off input. When powering the module from a $+48\text{-V}$ supply, this input is connected to the 48-V return.

Remote On/Off: This input controls the On/Off status of the output voltage. It is either driven low ($-V_I$ potential), or left open-circuit. For units identified with the NEN option, applying a logic low to this pin will enable the output. And for units identified with the PEN option, the output will be disabled.

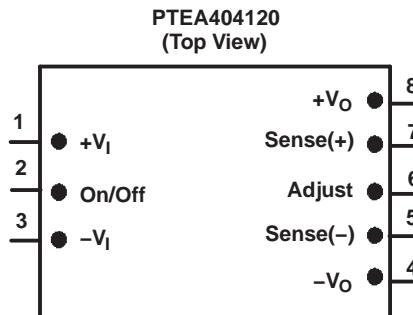
V_O Adjust: Allows the output voltage to be trimmed by up or down between $+10\%$ and -40% of its nominal value. The adjustment method uses a single external resistor. Connecting the resistor between V_O Adjust and $-V_O$ adjusts the output voltage lower, and placing it between V_O Adjust and +V_O adjusts the output higher. The calculations for the resistance value follows industry standard formulas. For further information consult the application note on output voltage adjustment.

+V_O: The positive power output with respect to $-V_O$, which is DC isolated from the input supply pins. If a negative output voltage is desired, +V_O should be connected to the secondary circuit common and the output taken from $-V_O$.

$-V_O$: The negative power output with respect to +V_O, which is DC isolated from the input supply pins. This output is normally connected to the secondary circuit common when a positive output voltage is desired.

Sense(+): Provides the converter with an output sense capability to regulate the set-point voltage directly at the load. When used with Sense(-), the regulation circuitry will compensate for voltage drop between the converter and the load. The pin may be left open circuit, but connecting it to +V_O will improve load regulation. If a series inductor is used for filtering between the module output and load, this pin must be connected directly to the module output to ensure good control design stability.

Sense(-): Provides the converter with an output sense capability when used in conjunction with Sense(+) input. For optimum output voltage accuracy this pin should always be connected to $-V_O$.



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PTEA404120, $V_O = 12 \text{ V}$ ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

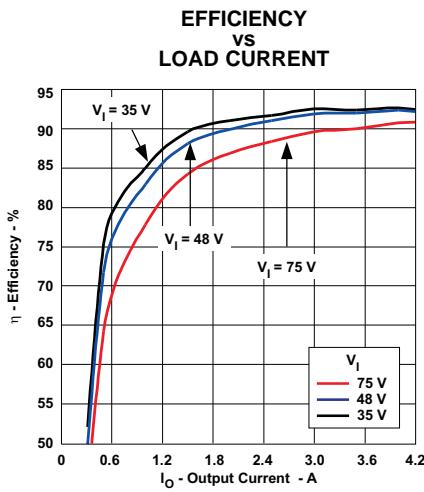


Figure 1.

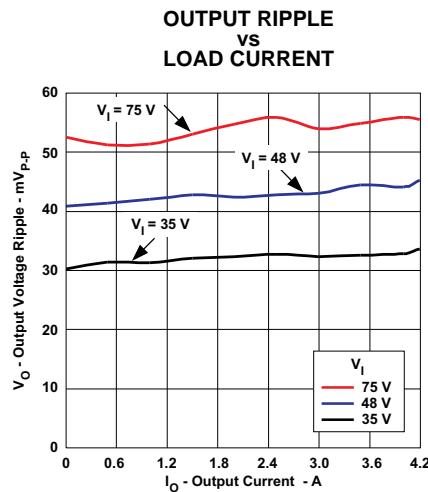


Figure 2.

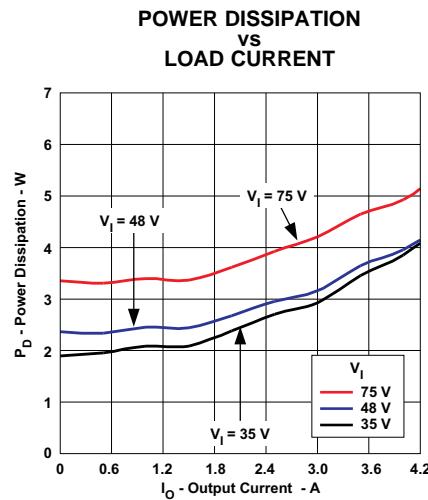


Figure 3.

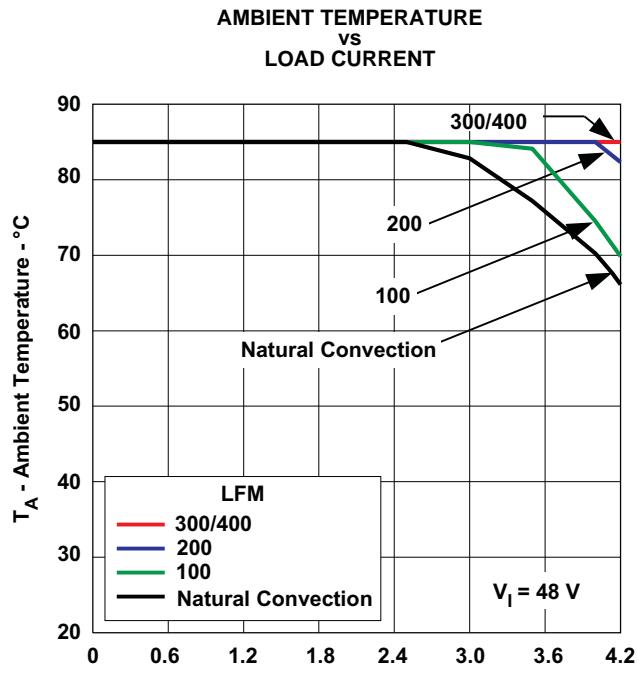


Figure 4.

- (1) All data listed in [Figure 1](#), [Figure 2](#), and [Figure 3](#) have been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the dc-dc converter.
- (2) The temperature derating curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperature. Derating limits apply to modules soldered directly to a 100-mm × 100-mm, double-sided PCB with 2 oz. copper. For surface mount packages, multiple vias (plated through holes) are required to add thermal paths around the power pins. Please refer to the mechanical specification for more information. Applies to [Figure 4](#).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Operating Features and System Considerations for the PTEA404120 DC/DC Converter

Overcurrent Protection

To protect against load faults, these converters incorporate output overcurrent protection. Applying a load to the output that exceeds the converter's overcurrent threshold (see applicable specification) will cause the output voltage to momentarily fold back, and then shut down. Following shutdown the module will periodically attempt to automatically recover by initiating a soft-start power-up. This is often described as a *hiccup* mode of operation, whereby the module continues in the cycle of successive shutdown and power up until the load fault is removed. Once the fault is removed, the converter automatically recovers and returns to normal operation.

Output Overvoltage Protection

Each converter incorporates protection circuitry that continually senses for an output overvoltage (OV) condition. The OV threshold is set approximately 20% higher than the nominal output voltage. If the converter output voltage exceeds this threshold, the converter is immediately shut down and remains in a latched-off state. To resume normal operation the converter must be actively reset. This can only be done by momentarily removing the input power to the converter. For fail-safe operation and redundancy, the OV protection uses circuitry that is independent of the converter's internal feedback loop.

Overtemperature Protection

Overtemperature protection is provided by an internal temperature sensor, which closely monitors the temperature of the converter's printed circuit board (PCB). If the sensor exceeds a temperature of approximately 115°C, the converter will shut down. The converter will then automatically restart when the sensed temperature drops back to approximately 105°C. When operated outside its recommended thermal derating envelope (see data sheet SOA curves), the converter will typically cycle on and off at intervals from a few seconds to one or two minutes. This is to ensure that the internal components are not permanently damaged from excessive thermal stress.

Undervoltage Lockout

The Undervoltage lockout (UVLO) is designed to prevent the operation of the converter until the input voltage is at the minimum input voltage. This prevents high start-up current during normal power-up of the converter, and minimizes the current drain from the input source during low input voltage conditions. The UVLO circuitry also overrides the operation of the *Remote On/Off* control.

Primary-Secondary Isolation

These converters incorporate electrical isolation between the input terminals (primary) and the output terminals (secondary). All converters are production tested to a withstand voltage of 1500 VDC. This specification complies with UL60950 and EN60950 requirements. This allows the converter to be configured for either a positive or negative input voltage source. The data sheet *Pin Descriptions* section provides guidance as to the correct reference that must be used for the external control signals.

Input Current Limiting

The converter is not internally fused. For safety and overall system protection, the maximum input current to the converter must be limited. Active or passive current limiting can be used. Passive current limiting can be a fast acting fuse. A 125-V fuse, rated no more than 10 A, is recommended. Active current limiting can be implemented with a current limited *Hot-Swap* controller.

Thermal Considerations

Airflow may be necessary to ensure that the module can supply the desired load current in environments with elevated ambient temperatures. The required airflow rate may be determined from the Safe Operating Area (SOA) thermal derating chart (see typical characteristics).

Differential Remote Sense

The remote sense pins allows the converter to precisely regulate the DC output voltage at a remote location. This might be a power plane on an inner layer of the host PCB. Connecting Sense(+) directly to $+V_O$, and Sense(–) to $-V_O$ will improve output voltage accuracy. In the event that the sense pins are left open-circuit, an internal $10\text{-}\Omega$ resistor between each sense pin and its corresponding output prevents an excessive rise in the output voltage. For practical reasons, the amount of IR voltage compensation should be limited to 0.5 V maximum.

The remote sense feature is designed to compensate for limited amounts of IR voltage drop. It is **not** intended to compensate for the forward drop of a non-linear or frequency dependent components that may be placed in series with the converter output. Examples of such components include OR-ing diodes, filter inductors, ferrite beads, and fuses. Enclosing these components with the remote sense connections effectively places them inside the regulation control loop, which can affect the stability of the regulator.

Using the Remote On/Off Function on the PTEA404120 DC/DC Converter

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the PTEA404120 DC/DC converter incorporate a *Remote On/Off* control (pin 2). This feature can be used to switch the module off without removing the applied input source voltage. When placed in the *Off* state, the standby current drawn from the input source is typically reduced to 3 mA.

Negative Output Enable (NEN)

Models using the negative enable option, the *Remote On/Off* (pin 2) control must be driven to a logic low voltage for the converter to produce an output. This is accomplished by either permanently connecting pin 2 to $-V_I$ (pin 3), or driving it low with an external control signal. [Table 2](#) shows the input requirements of pin 2 for those modules with the *NEN* option.

**Table 2. On/Off Control Requirements
for Negative Enable**

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{IH}	Disable	2.4	20		V
V_{IL}	Enable	–0.2	0.8		
$V_{o/c}$	Open-Circuit		9	15	
I_I	Pin 2 at $-V_I$			–0.75	mA

Positive Output Enable (PEN)

For those models with the positive enable (PEN) option, leaving pin 2 open circuit, (or driving it to an equivalent logic high voltage), will enable the converter output. This allows the module to produce an output voltage whenever a valid input source voltage is applied to $+V_I$ with respect to $-V_I$. If a logic-low signal is then applied to pin 2 the converter output is disabled. [Table 3](#) gives the input requirements of pin 2 for modules with the *PEN* option.

Table 3. On/Off Control Requirements for Positive Enable

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{IH}	Enable	4.5	20	0.8	V
V_{IL}	Disable	-0.2	0.8		
$V_{o/c}$	Open-Circuit	5	7		
I_I		-0.5		mA	

Notes:

1. The *Remote On/Off* control uses $-V_I$ (pin 3) as its ground reference. All voltages are with respect to $-V_I$.
2. An open-collector device (preferably a discrete transistor) is recommended. A pull-up resistor is not required. If one is added the pull-up voltage should not exceed 20 V.

Caution: Do not use a pull-resistor to $+V_I$ (pin 1). The *remote On/Off* control has a maximum input voltage of 20 V. Exceeding this voltage will overstress, and possibly damage, the converter.

3. The *Remote On/Off* pin may be controlled with devices that have a totem-pole output. This is provided the output high level voltage (V_{OH}) meets the module's minimum V_{IH} specified in [Table 2](#). If a TTL gate is used, a pull-up resistor may be required to the logic supply voltage.
4. The converter incorporates an *undervoltage lockout* (UVLO). The UVLO keeps the converter off until the input voltage is close to the minimum specified operating voltage. This is regardless of the state of the *Remote On/Off* control. Consult the product specification for the UVLO input voltage thresholds.

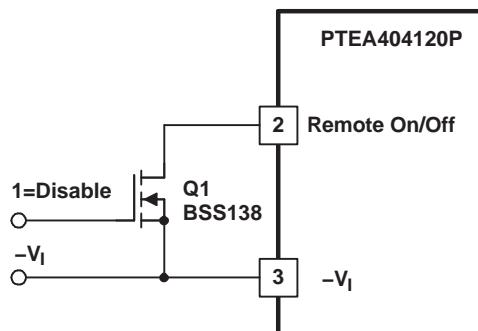


Figure 5. Recommended Control or Remote On/Off Input

Turn-On: With a valid input source voltage applied, the converter produces a regulated output voltage within 10 ms of the output being enabled. [Figure 6](#) shows the output response of the PTEA following the removal of the logic-low signal from the *Remote On/Off* (pin 2); see [Figure 5](#). This corresponds to the drop in Q1 V_{GS} in [Figure 6](#). Although the rise-time of the output voltage is short (<5 ms), the indicated delay time will vary depending upon the input voltage and the module's internal timing. The waveforms were measured with 48 VDC input voltage, and a 4-A resistive load.

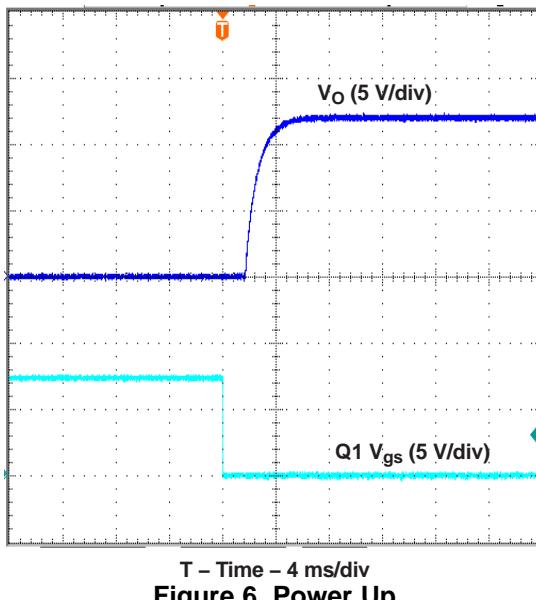


Figure 6. Power Up

Adjusting the Output Voltage of the 50-W Rated PTEA404120 Isolated DC/DC Converter

The output voltage adjustment of the PTEA404120 isolated DC/DC converter follows the standard adopted by popular 1/8-brick DC/DC converters. Adjustment is accomplished with a single external resistor that can adjust the output voltage from -40% to $+10\%$ of the nominal set-point voltage. The placement of the resistor determines the direction of adjustment, up or down, and the value of the magnitude of adjustment. To ensure good V_O set-point accuracy, a 1% maximum tolerance resistor is recommended.

Adjust Up: To increase the output voltage add a resistor, R1, between V_O *Adjust* (pin 6) and *Sense*(+) (pin 7).

Adjust Down: Add a resistor, (R2), between V_O *Adjust* (pin 6) and *Sense*(-) (pin 5).

Refer to [Figure 7](#) for the placement of the required resistor, R1 or (R2).

The values of R1 [adjust up], and (R2) [adjust down], can be calculated using the following formulas.

$$R1 = \frac{5.11 V_O (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 \Delta\%} - \frac{511}{\Delta\%} - 10.22 \quad (k\Omega) \quad (1)$$

$$(R2) = 5.11 \frac{100}{\Delta\%} - 10.22 \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)} \quad (2)$$

Where:

$\Delta\%$ = Amount of adjustment in %

V_O = Original set-point voltage

Notes:

1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the R1 or (R2) location. Place the resistor as close to the converter as possible.
2. If the output voltage is increased, the maximum load current must be derated according to the following equation.

$$I_O(\max) = \frac{V_O \times I_O(\text{rated})}{V_A} \quad (3)$$

Where:

V_O = Original set-point voltage

V_A = Adjusted output voltage (measured between pins 8 and 4)

In any instance, the load current must not exceed the converter's maximum rated output current of 4.2 A.

3. The overvoltage threshold is fixed, and is set approximately 20% above the nominal output voltage. Adjusting the output voltage higher reduces the voltage margin between the adjusted output voltage and the overvoltage (OV) protection threshold. This could make the module sensitive to OV fault detection, as a result of random noise and load transients.

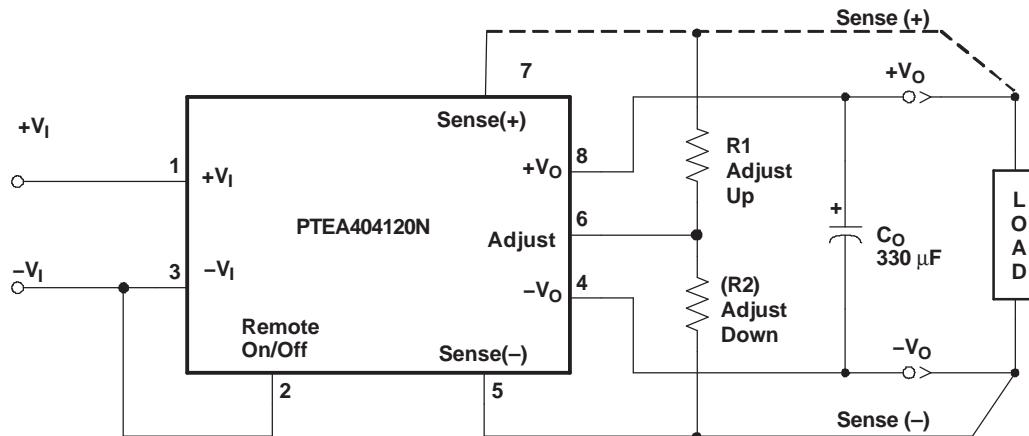


Figure 7.

Table 4. Adjustment Resistor Values

V_O (nom) % Adjust (V)	Adjusted Output Voltage (V)	Trim-Up R_{ADJ}	Trim-Down R_{ADJ}
+10	13.200	489	-
+ 9	13.080	539	-
+ 8	12.960	602	-
+ 7	12.840	682	-
+ 6	12.720	789	-
+ 5	12.600	939	-
+ 4	12.480	1164	-
+ 3	12.360	1538	-
+ 2	12.240	2287	-
+ 1	12.120	4535	-
0	12.000	Open	-
-1	11.880	-	501
-2	11.760	-	245
-3	11.640	-	160
-4	11.520	-	118
-5	11.400	-	92.0
-6	11.280	-	74.9
-7	11.160	-	62.8
-8	11.040	-	53.6
-9	10.920	-	46.6
-10	10.800	-	40.9
-11	10.680	-	36.2
-12	10.560	-	32.4
-13	10.440	-	29.1
-14	10.320	-	26.4
-15	10.200	-	23.7
-16	10.080	-	21.5
-17	9.960	-	19.8
-18	9.840	-	18.2
-19	9.720	-	16.7
-20	9.600	-	15.4
-25	9.000	-	10.2
-30	8.400	-	6.81
-35	7.800	-	4.32
-40	7.200	-	2.54

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
PTEA404120N2AD	NRND	Through-Hole Module	EAW	8	15	Pb-Free (RoHS)	SN	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85		
PTEA404120P2AD	NRND	Through-Hole Module	EAW	8	15	Pb-Free (RoHS)	SN	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85		

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

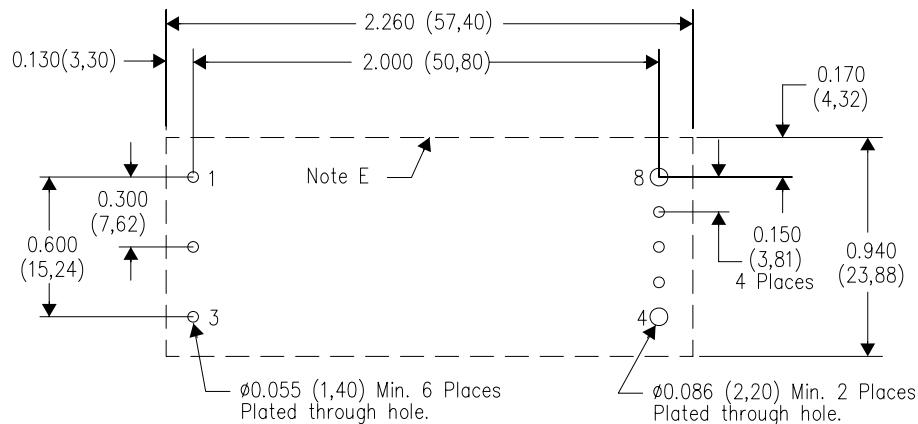
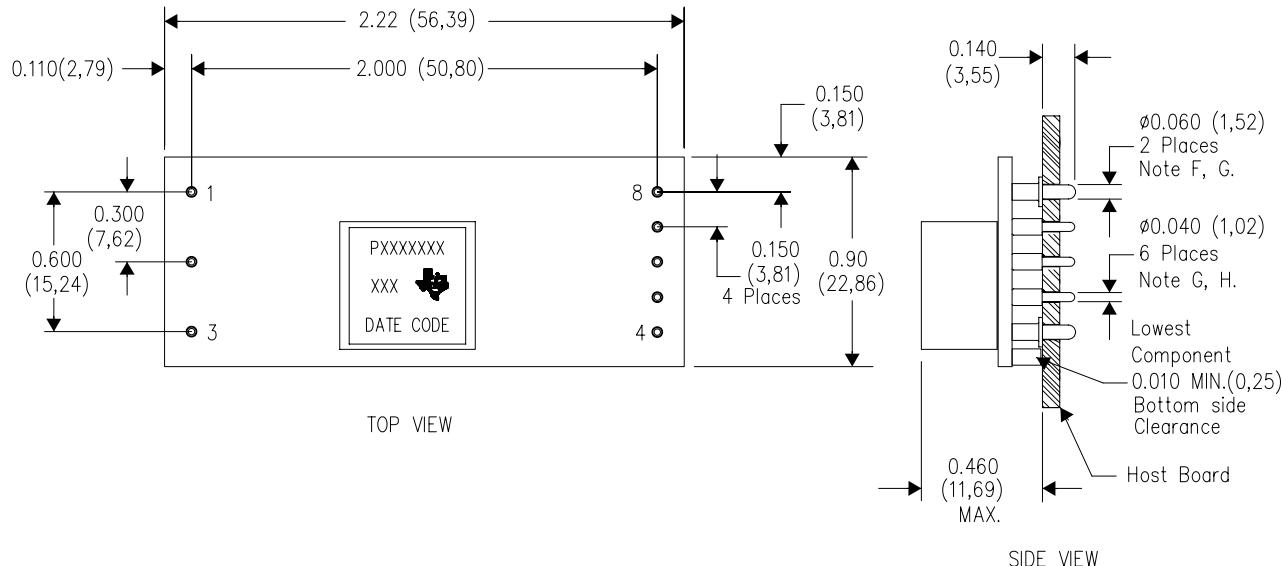
22-Jan-2014

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

MECHANICAL DATA

EAW (R-PDSS-T8)

DOUBLE SIDED MODULE



4208117/B 10/10

NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (mm).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. 2 place decimals are ± 0.020 ($\pm 0,51\text{mm}$).
- D. 3 place decimals are ± 0.010 ($\pm 0,25\text{mm}$).
- E. Recommended keep out area for user components.

- F. Pins are 0.040" (1,02) diameter with 0.070" (1,78) diameter standoff shoulder.
- G. All pins: Material – Copper Alloy Finish – Tin (100%) over Nickel plate

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