Features

ICE Technology*

- +115°C Maximum Case Temperature
- -45°C Minimum Case Temperature
- Built-in EMC Filter
- Baseplate Case Style
- 2250VDC Isolation
- Wide 4:1 Input Voltage Range
- EN-50155 and EN-50121-3-2 Certified

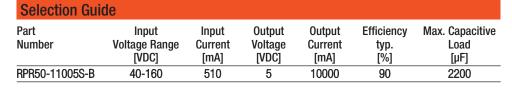
Description

The RPR50 series DC/DC converters are designed for railway rolling stock applications. Besides covering all the input voltages from 40VDC up to 160VDC, the converters have a very wide operating temperature range of -45° C to $+115^{\circ}$ C. The RPR50 has a baseplate case for high vibration or bulkhead-mounting applications. It is EN-50155 and EN-50121-3-2 certified.



RPR50-11005S-B

50 Watt 4:1 2" x 1.6" Baseplate Style Single Output



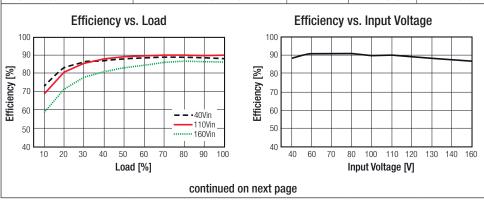
Notes:

Note1: Typical values at nominal input voltage and full load.



Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Parameter	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.				
Input Voltage Range	nom. Vin= 110VDC	40VDC	110VDC	160VDC				
Transient Input Voltage	≤100ms			180VDC				
Inrush Current	with EMC Filter without EMC Filter			50A 40A				
Under- Voltage Lockout	DC-DC ON DC-DC OFF	39VDC		36VDC				
Remote ON/OFF	ON / high logic OFF / low logic	Open, 8V Short, 0V		60V 1.2V				
Remote OFF Input Voltage	nominal input		5mA					
Start Up Time	when use CTRL function		20ms					
Internal Operating Frequency		220kHz	260kHz	300kHz				
Output Voltage Trimming			±10%					
Efficiency	typ. Vin, full load	89%	90%					
Minimum Load		0%						
Output Ripple and Noise	20MHz limited, 1µF output MLCC		50mVp-p	100mVp-p				









EN-50155 Certified EN-60950-1 Certified

* ICE Technology

ICE (Innovation in Converter Excellence) uses state-of-the-art techniques to minimise internal power dissipation and to increase the internal temperature limits to extend the ambient operating temperature range to the maximum.



Series

Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)

Trimming Output Voltage

Only the single output converters have a trim function that allows users to adjust the output voltage from +10% to -10%, please refer to the trim table that follow for details. Adjustment to the output voltage can be used with a simple fixed resistor as shown in Figures 1 and 2. A single fixed resistor can increase or decrease the output voltage depending on its connection. Resistor should be located close to the converter. If the trim function is not used, leave the trim pin open.

Trim adjustments higher than the specified range can have an adverse effect on the converter's performance and are not recommended. Excessive voltage differences between output voltage sense voltage, in conjunction with trim adjustment of the output voltage; can cause the OVP circuitry to activate. Thermal derating is based on maximum output current and voltage at the converter's output pins. Use of the trim and sense function can cause output voltages to increase, thereby increasing output power beyond the converter's specified rating. Therefore: (Vout at Pins) X (lout) \leq rated output power.

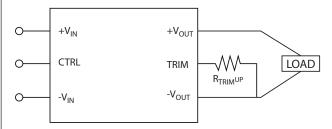


Figure 1. Trim connections to increase output voltage using fixed resistors

			Trim up register value (K Ω)								
٧	out/	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
5	VDC	102.6	49.3	27.5	18.2	11.7	8.0	5.2	3.1	1.4	0

Note3:

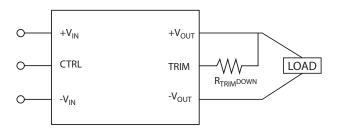


Figure 2. Trim connections to decrease output voltage using fixed resistors

		Trim down register value (K Ω)								
Vout	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%
5VDC	139.6	61.1	36	22.6	15.5	10.5	6.7	4.1	2.0	0.3

REGULATIONS						
Parameter	Condition	Value				
Output Voltage Accuracy	50% load	±1.5% max.				
Line Voltage Regulation	low line to high line	±0.3% max.				
Load Voltage Regulation	10% to 100% load	±0.5% max.				
Transient Recovery Time	25% load step change, Δlo/Δt=2.5A/us	800µs typ.				
Transient Peak Deviation	25% load step change, Δlo/Δt=2.5A/us	±2%Vout max.				

PROTECTIONS					
Parameter	Condition	Value			
Surge Resistance	≤10ms	250VDC			
Output Power Protection (OPP)	Hiccup Mode	120% typ.			
Over Voltage Protection (OVP)	10% load	120% typ.			
Over Temperature Protection (OTP)	case temperature	120°C, auto-recovery			
Isolation Voltage	I/P to O/P, at 70% RH	1.5kVAC / 1 minute			
Isolation Resistance	I/P to O/P , at 70% RH	100MΩ min.			
Isolation Capacitance	I/P to O/P	330pF typ.			
Notes:					

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This Power Module is not internally fused. A input fuse must be always used. Recommended Fuse: T2A



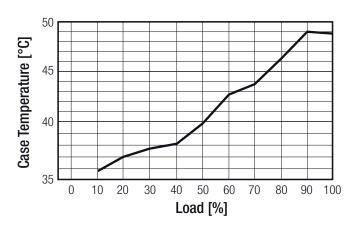
Series

Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)

ENVIRONMENTAL						
Parameter	Condition		Value			
Operating Case Temperature Range	start up by -45°C		-45°C to (see calculation)			
Temperature Coefficient			±0.04% / °C max.			
Thermal Impedance	natural convection	vertical	4.8°C/W			
Thermal impedance	mounting at FR4 (254x254mm) PCB	horizontal	7°C/W			
Humidity			95%, non condensing			
MTBF (+50°C G.B.)	according to MIL-HDBK-2	17F	609 x 10 ³ hours			
WIDI (+30 G G.D.)	according to BellCore-TR-	332	1541 x 10 ³ hours			

Derating Graph

(Ta= +25°C, natural convection, typ. Vin and vertical mounting)



Calculation

$$R_{thcase-ambient} = 4.8$$
°C/W (vertical)

$$R_{\text{thcase-amhient}} = 7^{\circ}\text{C/W (horizontal)}$$

$$R_{\text{thcase-ambient}} = \frac{T_{\text{case}} - T_{\text{ambient}}}{P_{\text{dissination}}}$$

$$P_{dissipation} = P_{IN} - P_{OUT} = \frac{P_{OUTapp}}{n} - P_{OUTapp}$$

$$P_{dissipation}$$
 = Internal losses P_{IN} = Input Power P_{OUT} = Output Power

$$R_{those ambient}$$
 = Thermal Impedance

Practical Example:

 $Take the \ RPR50-11005S-B \ with \ 50\% \ load. \ What is the \ maximum \ ambient operating \ temperature? \ Use \ converter \ vertical \ in \ application.$

$$\mathrm{Eff}_{\mathrm{min}} = 89\% \ @ \ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{nom}}$$

$$P_{OLIT} = 50W$$

$$P_{OUTapp} = 50 \times 0.5 = 25W$$

$$P_{\text{dissipation}} = \frac{P_{\text{OUTapp}}}{\eta} - P_{\text{OUTapp}}$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{T_{casemax} - T_{ambient}}{P_{dissipation}} \quad --> 4.8^{\circ}\text{C/W} = \frac{115^{\circ}\text{C} - T_{ambient}}{3.09\text{W}}$$

$$\eta = \sim 89\%$$
 (from Eff vs Load Graph)

$$P_{dissipation} = \frac{25}{0.89} - 25 = 3.09W$$

$$T_{ambientmax} = 100.2^{\circ}C$$

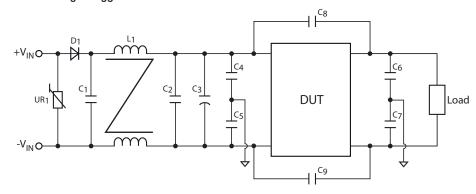


Series

Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)

SAFETY AND CERTIFICATIONS						
Certificate Type	Report / File Number	Standard / Edition				
IEC/EN General Safety	SPCLVD1108088-1	IEC/EN-60950-1 2nd Edition				
Certificate Type (Environmental)	Conditions	Standard / Criterion				
EMI	with external Filter	EN-55022, Class A				
ESD	±8kV Air Discharge, ±6kV Contact Discharge	EN-61000-4-2, Criteria B				
Radiated Immunity	Level 3, 10V/M	EN-61000-4-3, Criteria A				
Fast Transient	±4kV Applied	EN-61000-4-4, Criteria B				
Surge	±4kV Applied	EN-61000-4-5, Criteria B				
Conducted Immunity	Level 3, 10V rms	EN-61000-4-6, Criteria A				
Vibration	50-150Hz, along X,Y and Z	EN-60068-2-6				
Thermal Cycling (complies with MIL-STD-810F)	12 cycles	EN-60068-2-14				
Shock	5g / 30ms	EN-60068-2-27				

EMC Filtering - Suggestions



It is recommended to add UR1 and D1 in railway application. C1, C2, C3 & L1 can be modified for required EMI standards. To meet EN61000-4-2, module case should be earth grounded. We offer independent case pin option on request, the location is between pin 2 and pin 6.

Standard	UR1	D1	C1	L1	C2	C3	C4, C5, C6, C7	C8, C9
EN55022 Class A	MOV 1 4DOC1V	0501/24	1.5µF/250V	1200µH ±20%	470nF/250V	C00E/0E0V	0.4755 (/1.040)	1 n F (\/1 C (D)
EN61000-4-2, 3, 4, 5, 6	MOV 14D361K	250V / 3A		N/A		680μF/250V	0.47nF (Y1 CAP)	1nF (Y1 CAP)

Soldering

Hand Soldering

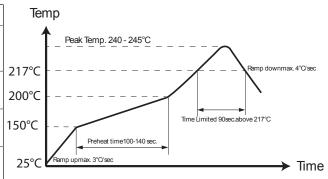
Hand Soldering is the least preferred method because the amount of solder applied, the time the soldering iron is held on the joint, the temperature of the iron and the temperature of the solder joint are variable.

The recommended hand soldering guideline is listed in Table 1. The suggested soldering process must keep the power module's internal temperature below the critical temperature of 217°C continuously.

Wave Soldering

High temperature and long soldering time will result in IMC layer increasing in thickness and thereby shorten the solder joint lifetime. Therefore the peak temperature over 245°C is not suggested due to the potential reliability risk of components under continuous high-temperature. In the meanwhile, the soldering time of temperature above 217°C should be less than 90 seconds. Please refer to the soldering profile below for recommended temperature profile parameters.

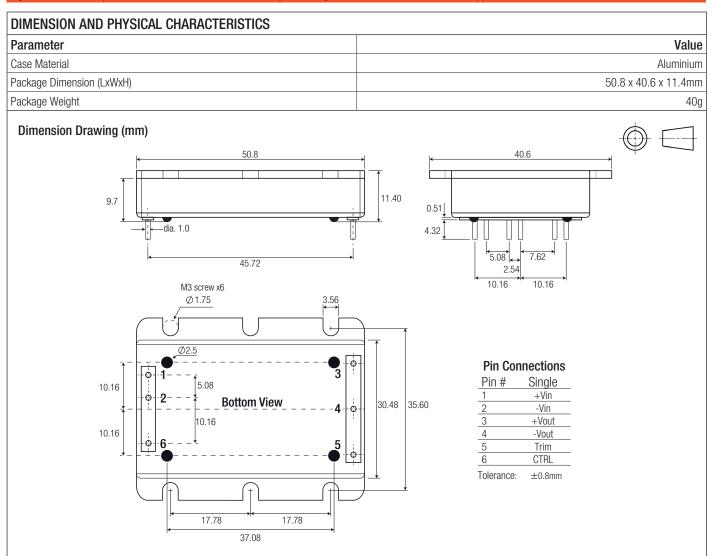
-	Table 1 Hand-Soldering Guideline							
Parameter	Single-side Circuit Boad	Double-side Circuit Board	Multi-layers Circuit Board					
Soldering Iron Wattage	90W	90W	90W					
Tip Temperature	385 ±10°C	420 ±10°C	420 ±10°C					
Soldering Time	2-6 seconds	4-10 seconds	4-10 seconds					

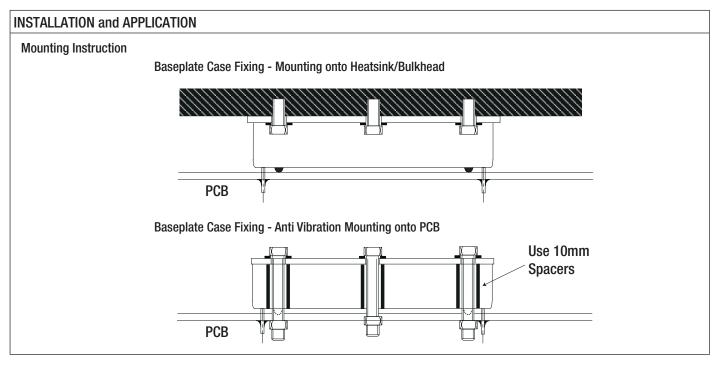




Series

Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)



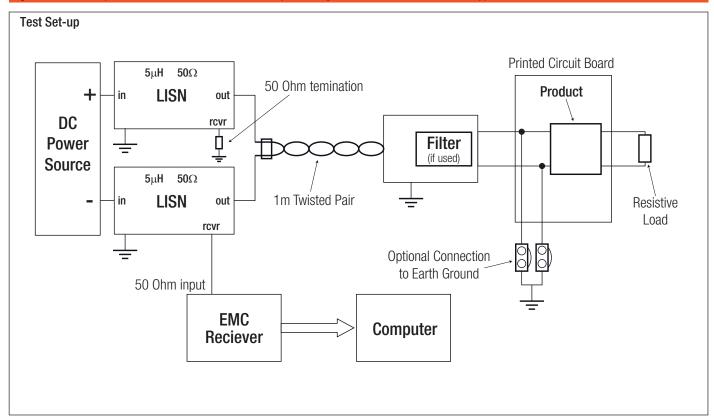


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Series

Specifications (measured @ ta= 25°C, nominal input voltage, full load and after warm-up)



PACKAGING INFORMATION					
Parameter	Туре	Value			
Packaging Dimension (LxWxH)	Tube	200.0 x 55.0 x 20.0mm			
Packaging Quantity		4pcs			
Storage Temperature Range		-55°C to +125°C			

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