



- RoHS Compliant
- 18-36 V & 33 - 75V Input Range
- High Efficiency: 87% Typical at 5V
- 100µS Transient Response 50-100% Load Step
- 420 kHz Fixed-Frequency Operation
- Remote Sense
- Operation to +100°C Baseplate Temperature
- Primary Remote On/Off, Choice of Pos/Neg Logic
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Continuuot Short-Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- Case Ground Pin

The VKA60xSC Series DC/DC converters present an economical and practical solution for distributed power system architectures which require high power density and efficiency while maintaining system modularity and upgradeability. With the ability to operate over a wide input voltage range of 18 to 36 and 33 to 75 volts, these modules are ideal for use in battery

backup applications common in today's telecommunication and electronic data processing applications. The output is fully isolated from the input, allowing for a variety of polarity and grounding configurations.

The VKA60xSC's proprietary control circuitry responds to 50-100% load steps in 100µSeconds to within 1% nominal Vout.

The patented fixed frequency architecture combined with surface mount technology results in a compact, efficient and reliable solution to DC/DC conversion requirements. Safety per UL1950, EN 60950 and CSA 22.2 #234.

PRODUCT SELECTION CHART

MODEL	INPUT VOLTAGE	VOUT (VDC)	IOUT (A)	EFFICIENCY	
				MIN	TYP
VKA60LS03C	24VDC	3.3V	12.0	80	81
VKA60LS05C		5.0V	12.0	85	86
VKA60LS12C		12.0V	5.0	87	88
VKA60LS15C		15.0V	4.0	88	89
VKA60LS24C		24.0V	2.5	89	90
VKA60MS03C	48VDC	3.3V	12.0	81	82
VKA60MS05C		5.0V	12.0	86	87
VKA60MS12C		12.0V	5.0	88	89
VKA60MS15C		15.0V	4.0	89	90
VKA60MS24C		24.0V	2.5	89	90

THROUGH-HOLE SOLDERING INFORMATION

These devices are intended for wave soldering or manual soldering.

They are not intended to be subject to surface mount processes under any circumstances.

The normal wave soldering process can be used with these devices where the device is subjected to a maximum wave temperature of 260°C for a period of no more than 10 seconds. Within this time and temperature range, the integrity of the device's plastic body will not be compromised and internal temperatures within the converter will not exceed 175°C. Care should be taken to control manual soldering limits identical to that of wave soldering.



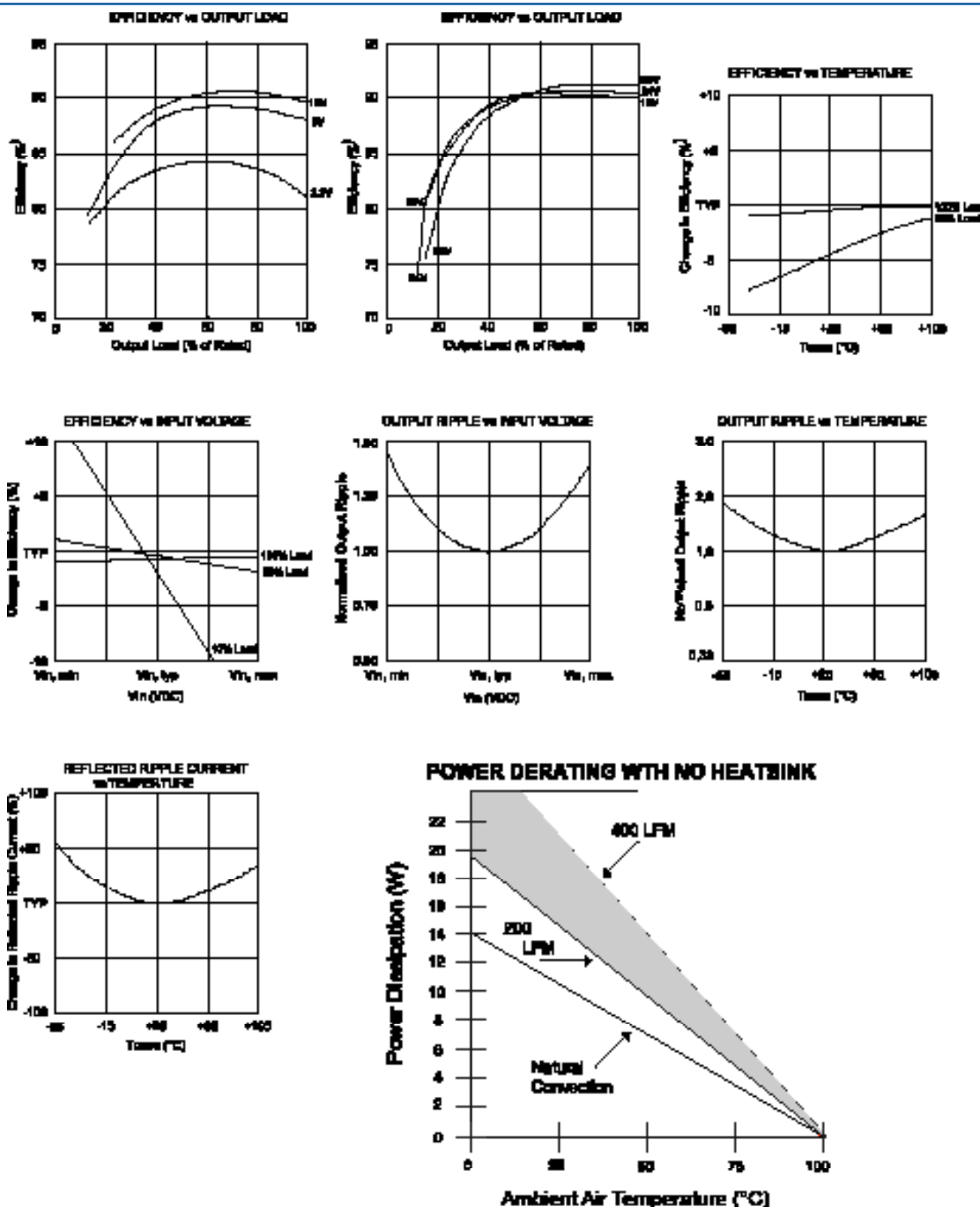
SPECIFICATIONS, ALL MODELS

Specifications are at $T_{CASE} = +40^{\circ}\text{C}$ nominal input voltage unless otherwise specified.

INPUT	INPUT				
	Voltage Range				
	VKA60LS	18	24	36	VDC
	VKA60MS	33	48	75	VDC
	Maximum Input Current				
	VKA60LS	$V_{IN} = 16\text{VDC}$		4.4	A
	VKA60MS	$V_{IN} = 27\text{VDC}$		2.6	A
	Reflected Ripple Current	Peak - Peak	20		mA
	Input Ripple Rejection	DC to 1KHz	50	60	dB
	No Load Input Current LS/MS		50/100		mA
OUTPUT	Power Dissipation LS/MS				
	No Load		3.6/4.8		W
	Standby, Primary On/Off Disabled LS/MS		0.18/0.4		W
	Inrush Charge	$V_{IN} = V_{IN\text{max}}$			
	VKA60LS			0.520	mC
	VKA60MS			0.360	mC
	Quiescent Operating Current				
	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX
	OUTPUT				UNITS
GENERAL	Rated Power		0		60
	Set point Accuracy				1
	Line Regulation	High Line to Low Line		0.02	0.05
	Load Regulation	No Load to Rated Load		0.2	0.5
	Output Temperature Drift			± 0.2	%/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Output Ripple, p-p	DC to 20MHz BW		1%	V_{OUT} Nom
	Output Current Limit Inception			130%	150%
	Output Short-Circuit Current (2)	test		120%	150%
	Output Overvoltage Limit			125%	135%
	Transient Response	50 to 100% Load Step			
GENERAL	Peak Deviation	$di/dt = 1.0\text{A}/\mu\text{Sec}$		2%	V_{OUT} Nom
	Settling Time	V_{OUT} 1% of Nominal Output		100	μSec
	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX
	ISOLATION				UNITS
	Input to Output	Peak Test for 2 Seconds	1500		
	Input to Baseplate		1500		
	Output to Baseplate		500		
	Resistance		10		
	Capacitance			2000	
	Leakage Current	$V_{ISO} = 240\text{VAC}, 60\text{Hz}$		180	
GENERAL	GENERAL				
	Efficiency, Line, Load, Temp. (3)				
	Switching Frequency		400	420	440
	Remote Sense Compensation				0.5
	Output Voltage Adjust Range	12V & higher(4)		-50% / +25%	
	Remote On/Off Control Inputs				V_{OUT} Nom
	Primary	Open Collector/Drain			
	Sink Current-Logic Low				1.0
	V_{low}				0.4
	V_{high}				Open Collector
GENERAL	Turn-on Time	Within 1% of Rated Output		10.0	12.5
	Weight				85 (3.0)
	TEMPERATURE				
	Operation/Specification	Case Temperature	-40	+25	+100
	Storage	Case Temperature	-55	+25	+125
	Shutdown Temperature	Case Temperature	+100		+115
	Thermal Impedance, case-ambient			7.1	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
	Lead Solder Temperature	10 Seconds max			+300
					$^{\circ}\text{C}$

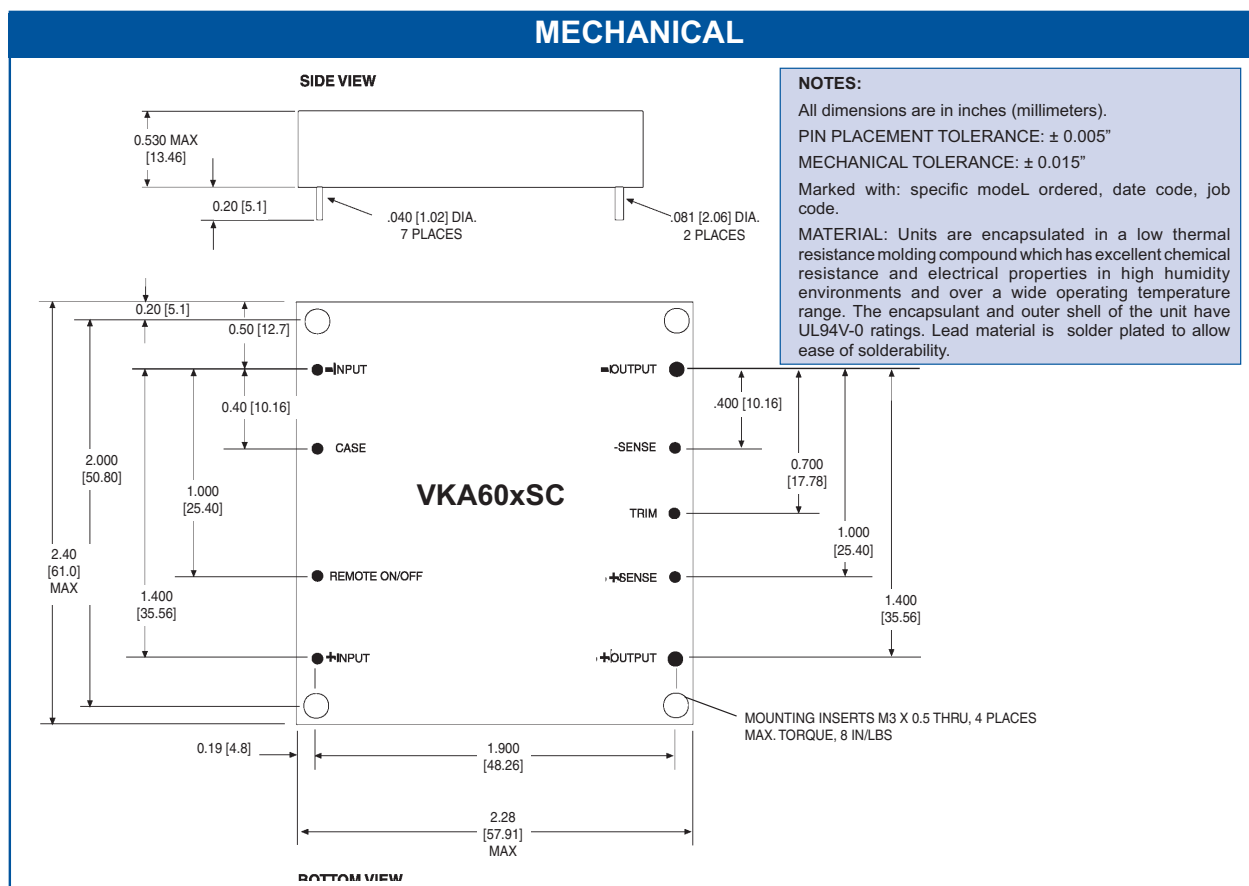
- NOTES:** (1) See Typical Performance Curves, page 3
(2) Continuous Mode
(3) See graphs for Efficiency vs. Output Load, V_{IN} , T_{CASE}
(4) 3.3V Models Limited in Trim Down Range
(5) Consult Factory for Details

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES
T_{CASE} = +40°C nominal input voltage unless otherwise specified.



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device Family VKA60 xSzz - C
 Indicates 50 Watt Regulated Unit
 Model Number _____
 Selected from Table of Electrical Characteristics
 Where:
 x = Input Voltage (L = 24VDC; M = 48VDC)
 zz = Output Voltage (03=3.3V, 05=5V, etc.)
 Lead Length _____
 0.200" - No Number
 0.145" - (6)
 0.110" - (8)
 Remote On-Off Logic: _____
 Positive - No Number
 Negative - (1)
 RoHS Compliant _____



OUTPUT ADJUST VOLTAGE

This feature allows the user to accurately adjust the module's output voltage set point to a specified level. This is achieved by connecting a resistor or potentiometer from the TRIM terminal to either the +Vout terminal (for increased Vout) or the -Vout terminal (for decreased Vout). The formulae below describe the trim resistor value to obtain a Vout change of Δ%. Vo is output voltage prior to adjustment (3.3V, 5V, 12V, 15V, or 24V).

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

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

OVP NOTE

Special attention should be given to the peak voltage deviation during a dynamic load step when trimming the output above the original set point to avoid tripping the overvoltage protection circuit. Should an OVP condition occur, the converter will go into a latch condition and must be externally reset before it will return to normal operation.