



# CHB300-300S Series

## Application Note V14 October 2019

### ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER

### CHB300-300S SERIES

### APPLICATION NOTE



#### Approved By:

Department	Approved By	Checked By	Written By
Research and Development Department	Enoch	Astray	Astray
		Jacky	
Quality Assurance Department	Ryan	Benny	



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### 1. Introduction

The CHB300-300S Series is an industry standard half-brick DC-DC converter, providing up to 300W of output power @ single output voltages of 5, 12, 24, 28, 48VDC. It has a high input voltage range of 180 to 425VDC (300VDC nominal) and reinforced with a 3000VAC isolation.

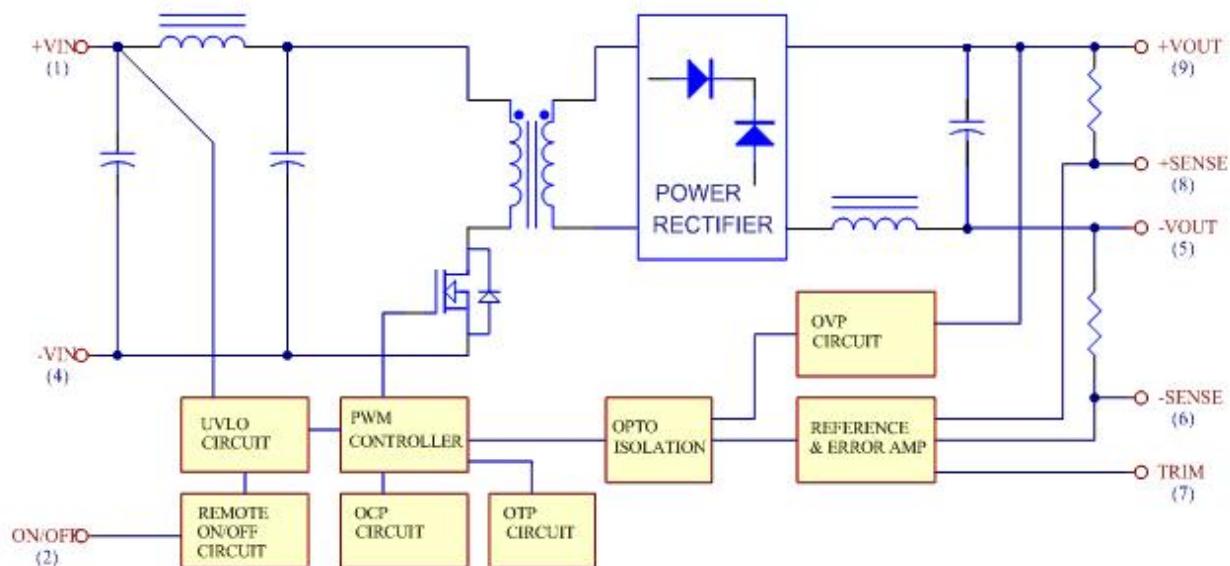
High efficiency up to 90%, allowing case operating temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An optional heat sink is available to extend the full power range of the unit. Very low no load power consumption (10mA), an ideal solution for energy critical system applications.

The standard control functions include remote on/off (positive or negative) and 80-110% adjustable output voltage.

Fully protected against input UVLO (under voltage lock out), output over-current, output over-voltage and over-temperature and continuous short circuit conditions.

All models are highly suitable for distributed power architectures, telecommunications, servers, base station, battery operated equipment, and industrial applications.

### 3. Electrical Block Diagram



Electrical Block Diagram



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### 4. Technical Specifications

(All specifications are typical at nominal input, full load at 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Input Voltage						
Continuous		All	-0.3		425	V <sub>dc</sub>
Transient	100ms	All			500	V <sub>dc</sub>
Operating Case Temperature		All	-40		100	°C
Storage Temperature		All	-55		125	°C
Isolation Voltage	1 minute; input/output,	All			3000	V <sub>ac</sub>
	1 minute; input/case,				2500	V <sub>ac</sub>
	1 minute; output/case				500	V <sub>ac</sub>

#### INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Operating Input Voltage						
Operating Input Voltage		All	180	300	425	V <sub>dc</sub>
Input Under Voltage Lockout						
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		All	165	170	175	V <sub>dc</sub>
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		All	155	160	165	V <sub>dc</sub>
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		All		10		V <sub>dc</sub>
Maximum Input Current	100% Load, V <sub>in</sub> =180V for All	All		1.91		A
No-Load Input Current		Vo=5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V		10		
				10		
				10		
				10		
				10		
Input Filter	Pi filter.	All				
Inrush Current (I <sup>2</sup> t)	As per ETS300 132-2.	All			0.1	A <sup>2</sup> s
Input Reflected Ripple Current	P-P thru 12uH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz, See 6.5	All		50		mA

#### OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Set Point	V <sub>in</sub> =Nominal V <sub>in</sub> , I <sub>o</sub> = I <sub>o_max</sub> , Tc=25°C	Vo=5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V	4.95 11.88 23.76 27.72 47.52	5 12 24 28 48	5.05 12.12 24.24 28.28 48.48	V <sub>dc</sub>
Output Voltage Regulation						
Load Regulation	I <sub>o</sub> =I <sub>o_min</sub> to I <sub>o_max</sub>	All			±0.2	%
Line Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> =low line to high line	All			±0.2	%
Temperature Coefficient	TC=-40°C to 105°C	All			±0.02	%/°C



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PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)						
Peak-to-Peak	Full load, 5V: 47uF T521 KO CAP. <55mR and 1uF ceramic capacitor. 48V: 10uF aluminum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor. Others: 10uF tantalum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor. <b>See 6.12</b>	Vo= 5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V			120 150 240 280 480	mV
RMS.		Vo= 5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V			60 60 120 150 200	mV
Operating Output Current Range		Vo=5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V	0 0 0 0 0		60 25 12.5 10.7 6.25	A
Output DC Current Limit Inception	Hiccup Mode. Auto Recovery. <b>See 5.3</b>	All	110	125	140	%
Maximum Output Capacitance	Full load (resistive)	Vo=5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V	0 0 0 0 0		10000 10000 6000 6000 3000	uF
Output Voltage Trim Range	$P_{out} = \text{max rated power}$ , <b>See 6.10</b>	All	-20		+10	%
Output Over Voltage Protection	Limited Voltage, <b>See 5.4</b>	All	115	125	140	%

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Current Transient						
Error Band	75% to 100% of $I_{o\_max}$ step load change $d/d_t = 0.1A/\mu s$	All			$\pm 5$	%
Recovery Time	(within 1% $V_{out}$ nominal)	All			250	us
Turn-On Delay and Rise Time	Full load (Constant resistive load)					
Turn-On Delay Time, From On/Off Control	$V_{on/off}$ to 10% $V_{o\_set}$	All		50		ms
Turn-On Delay Time, From Input	$V_{in\_min}$ to 10% $V_{o\_set}$	All		300		ms
Output Voltage Rise Time	10% $V_{o\_set}$ to 90% $V_{o\_set}$	All		10		ms



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### EFFICIENCY

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
100% Load	<b>Vin=300V, See 6.8</b>	Vo=5.0V Vo=12V Vo=24V Vo=28V Vo=48V		89 88 90 90 90		%

### ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Isolation Voltage	1 minute; input/output	All			3000	V <sub>ac</sub>
	1 minute; input/case,				2500	V <sub>ac</sub>
	1 minute; output/case				500	V <sub>ac</sub>
Isolation Resistance	Input/Output	All	100			MΩ
Isolation Capacitance	Input/Output	All		NC		uF
	Input/Case			NC		
	Output/Case			0.02		

### FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
Switching Frequency	Pulse wide modulation (PWM), Fixed	All	270	300	330	KHz
On/Off Control, Positive Remote On/Off logic, Refer to -Vin pin.						
Logic Low (Module Off)	V <sub>on/off</sub> at I <sub>on/off</sub> =1.0mA	All	0		1.2	V
Logic High (Module On)	V <sub>on/off</sub> at I <sub>on/off</sub> =0.0uA	All	3.5 or Open Circuit		75	V
On/Off Control, Negative Remote On/Off logic, Refer to -Vin pin						
Logic High (Module Off)	V <sub>on/off</sub> at I <sub>on/off</sub> =0.0uA	All	3.5 or Open Circuit		75	V
Logic Low (Module On)	V <sub>on/off</sub> at I <sub>on/off</sub> =1.0mA	All	0		1.2	V
On/Off Current (for both remote on/off logic)	I <sub>on/off</sub> at V <sub>on/off</sub> =0.0V	All		0.3	1	mA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic High, V <sub>on/off</sub> =15V	All			30	uA
Off Converter Input Current	Shutdown input idle current	All		3	5	mA
Over Temperature Shutdown	Aluminum baseplate temperature	All		105		°C
Over Temperature Recovery		All		95		°C



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### GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units
MTBF	$I_o=100\%$ of $I_{o\_max}$ ; MIL - HDBK - 217F_Nonice 1, GB, 25°C	$V_o=5.0V$ $V_o=12V$ Others		470 590 760		K hours
Weight		All		90		grams
Case Material	Plastic, DAP					
Baseplate Material	Aluminum					
Potting Material	UL 94V-0					
Pin Material	Base: Copper Plating: Nickel with Matte Tin					
Shock/Vibration	MIL-STD-810F / EN61373					
Humidity	95% RH max. Non Condensing					
Altitude	2000m Operating Altitude, 12000m Transport Altitude					
Thermal Shock	MIL-STD-810F					
EMI	Meets EN55032/EN55022 with external input filter, see 7.2					Class A
ESD	Meets IEC61000-4-2 Air $\pm 8$ kV, Contact $\pm 6$ kV					Perf. Criteria A
Radiated immunity	Meets IEC61000-4-3 20 V/m					Perf. Criteria A
Fast Transient	Meets IEC61000-4-4 $\pm 2$ kV, external input capacitor required, see 7.1					Perf. Criteria A
Surge	Meets IEC61000-4-5 EN55024: $\pm 2$ kV, external input capacitor required, see 7.1					Perf. Criteria A
Conducted immunity	Meets IEC61000-4-6 10Vrms					Perf. Criteria A
Power Frequency Magnetic Field immunity	Meets IEC61000-4-8 50/60Hz, 3A/m (r.m.s.)					Perf. Criteria A

### 5. Main Features and Functions

#### 5.1 Operating Temperature Range

The CHB300-300S series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40°C to 100°C. Consideration must be given to the derating curves when ascertaining maximum power that can be drawn from the converter. The maximum power drawn from open half brick models is influenced by usual factors, such as:

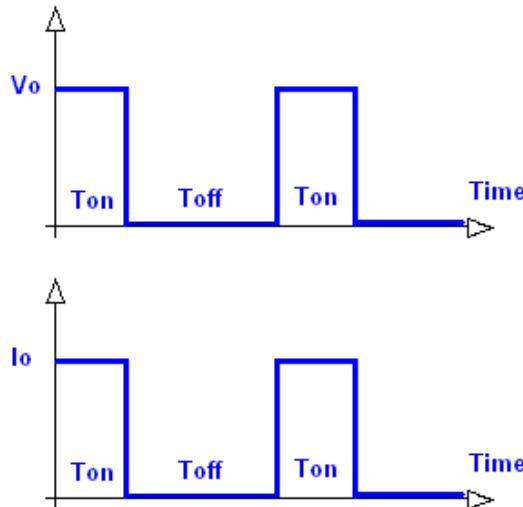
- Input voltage range
- Output load current
- Forced air or natural convection
- Heat sink optional

#### 5.2 Output Voltage Adjustment

Section 6.10 describes in detail how to trim the output voltage with respect to its set point. The output voltage on all models is adjustable within the range of +10% to -20%.

#### 5.3 Over Current Protection

All models have internal over current and continuous short circuit protection. The unit operates normally once the fault condition is removed. At the point of current limit inception, the converter will go into hiccup mode protection.



#### 5.4 Output Over Voltage Protection

The output over voltage protection consists of circuitry that internally limits the output voltage. If more accurate output over voltage protection is required then an external circuit can be used via the remote on/off pin.

**Note:** Please note that device inside the power supply might fail when voltage more than rate output voltage is applied to output pin. This could happen when the customer tests the over voltage protection of unit.

#### 5.5 Remote On/Off

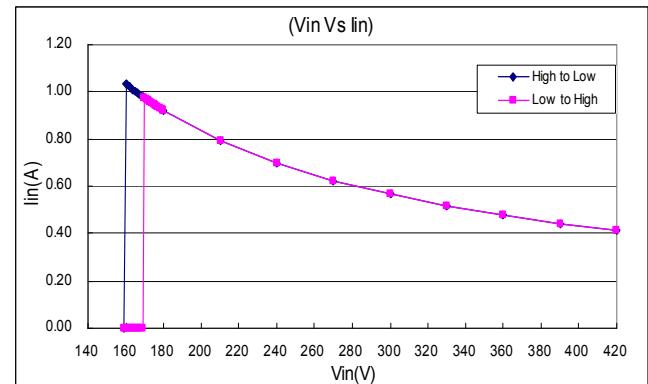
The CHB300-300S series allows the user to switch the module on and off electronically with the remote on/off feature. All models are available in "positive logic" and "negative logic" (optional) versions. The converter turns on if the remote On/Off pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 75Vdc or open circuit). Setting the pin low (0 to <1.2Vdc) will turn the converter off. The signal level of the remote on/off input is defined with respect to ground. If not using the remote on/off pin, leave the pin open (converter will be on). Models with part number suffix "N" are the "negative logic" remote On/Off version. The unit turns off if the remote On/Off pin is high (>3.5Vdc to 75Vdc or open circuit). The converter turns on if the On/Off pin input is low (0 to <1.2Vdc). Note that the converter is off by default. **See 6.14**

Logic State (Pin 2)	Negative Logic	Positive Logic
Logic Low – Switch Closed	Module on	Module off
Logic High – Switch Open	Module off	Module on

#### 5.6 UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out)

Input under voltage lockout is standard on the CHB300-300S unit. The unit will shut down when the input voltage drops below a threshold, and the unit will operate when the input voltage goes above the upper threshold.

lin Vs Vin



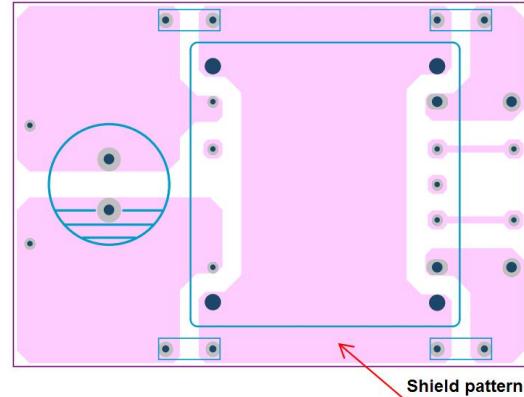
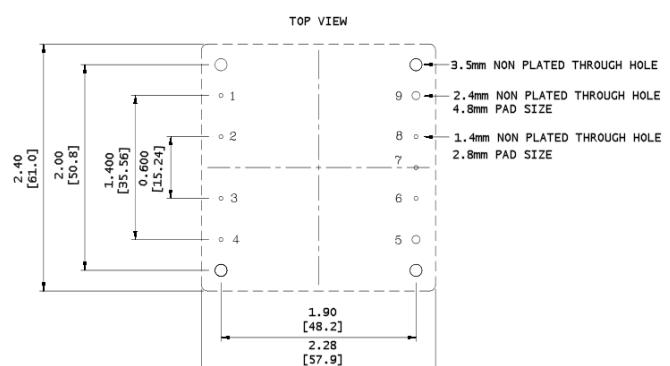
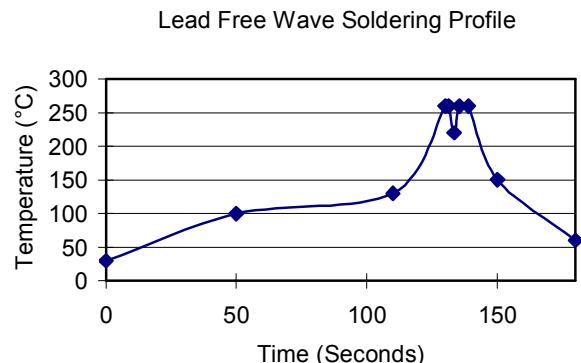
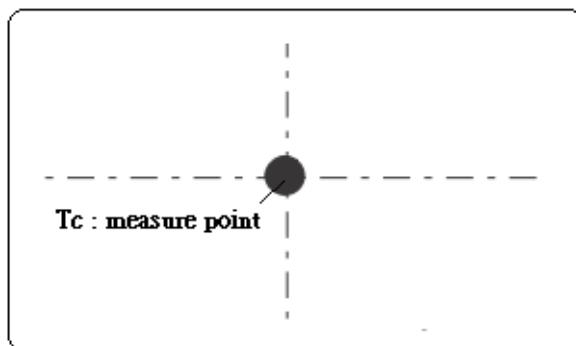
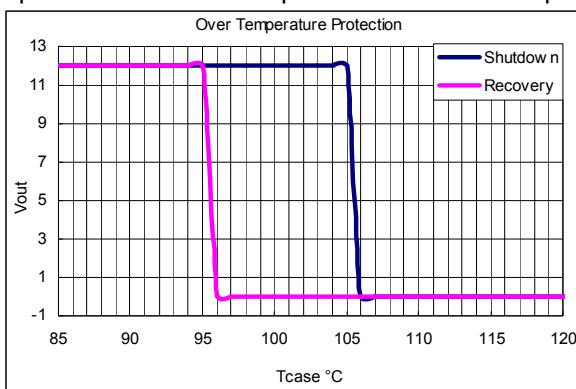


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### 5.7 Over Temperature Protection

These modules have an over temperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. Shutdown occurs when the maximum case reference temperature is exceeded. The module will restart when the case temperature falls below over temperature recovery threshold. Please measure case temperature of the center part of aluminum baseplate.



## 6. Applications

### 6.1 Recommend Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information

The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given to proper low impedance tracks between power module, input and output grounds.

Clean the soldered side of the module with a brush, Prevent liquid from getting into the module. Do not clean by soaking the module into liquid. Do not allow solvent to come in contact with product labels or resin case as this may changed the color of the resin case or cause deletion of the letters printed on the product label. After cleaning, dry the modules well.

The suggested soldering iron is 450°C for up to 5seconds(less than 50W). Furthermore, the recommended soldering profile and PCB layout are shown below.

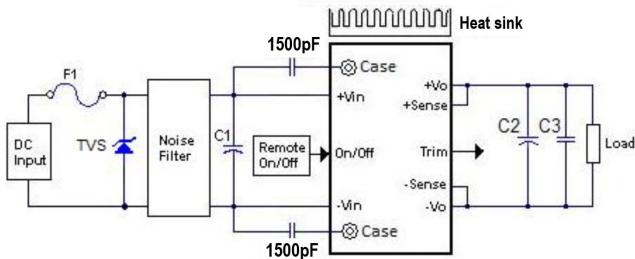
### 6.2 Connection for Standard Use

The connection for standard use is shown below. An external input capacitor (C1) 150uF for all models is recommended to reduce input ripple voltage. External output capacitors (C2, C3) are recommended to reduce output ripple and noise, 5Vout with 47uF T521 KO CAP. <55mR and 1uF ceramic capacitor, 48Vout with 10uF aluminum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor and other modes with 10uF tantalum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor for other models.



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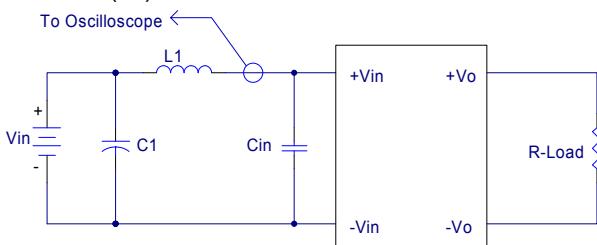
Symbol	Component	Reference
F1	Input fuse	<b>Section 7.1</b>
C1	External capacitor on input side	<b>Note</b>
C2,C3	External capacitor on the output side	<b>Section 6.12/6.13</b>
Noise Filter	External input noise filter	<b>Section 7.2</b>
Remote On/Off	External Remote On/Off control	<b>Section 6.16</b>
Trim	External output voltage adjustment	<b>Section 6.10</b>
Heat sink	External heat sink	<b>Section 6.4/6.5/6.6/6.7</b>
+Sense/-Sense	--	<b>Section 6.11</b>

### Note:

An external input capacitor 150uF(Nippon Chemi-Con KXG or KXJ series) for all models are recommended to reduce input ripple voltage. If the impedance of input line is high, C1 capacitance must be more than above. Use more than two recommended capacitor above in parallel when ambient temperature becomes lower than -20 °C.

### 6.3 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

The converters must be connected to low AC source impedance. To avoid problems with loop stability source inductance should be low. Also, the input capacitors (Cin) should be placed close to the converter input pins to de-couple distribution inductance. However, the external input capacitors are chosen for suitable ripple handling capability. Low ESR capacitors are good choice. Circuit as shown as below represents typical measurement methods for reflected ripple current. C1 and L1 simulate a typical DC source impedance. The input reflected-ripple current is measured by current probe to oscilloscope with a simulated source inductance (L1).



L1: 12uH

C1: 330uF ESR<0.7ohm @100KHz

Cin: 330uF ESR<0.7ohm @100KHz

### 6.4 Convection Requirements for Cooling

To predict the approximate cooling needed for the half brick module, refer to the power derating curves in **section 6.6**. These derating curves are approximations of the ambient temperatures and airflows required to keep the power module temperature below its maximum rating. Once the module is assembled in the actual system, the module's temperature should be monitored to ensure it does not exceed 100°C as measured at the center of the top of the case (thus verifying proper cooling).

### 6.5 Thermal Considerations

The power module operates in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding environment. The example is presented in **section 6.6**. The power output of the module should not be allowed to exceed rated power ( $V_{o\_set} \times I_{o\_max}$ ).



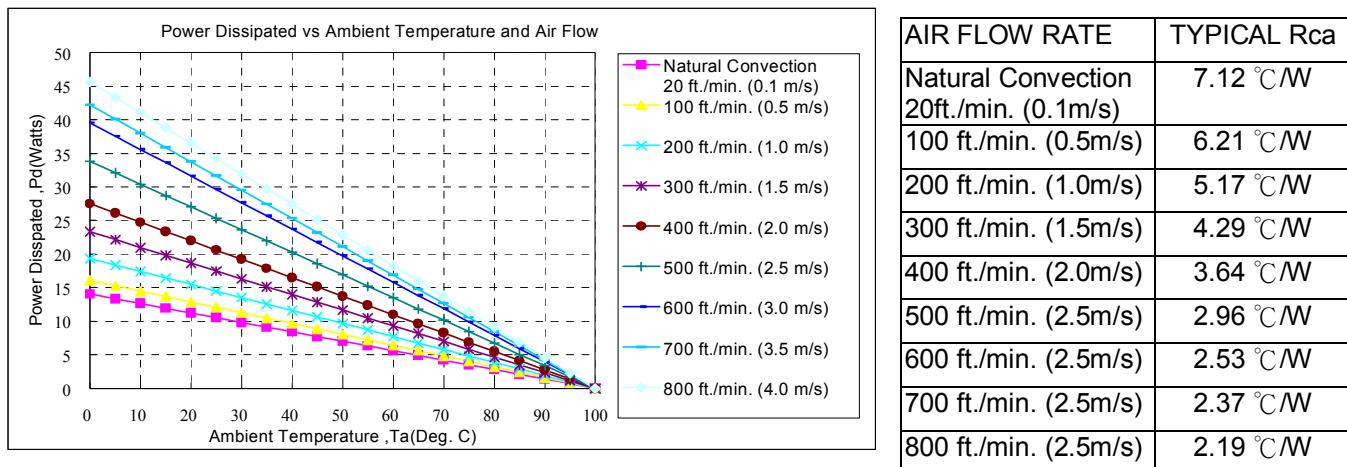
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### 6.6 Power Derating

The operating case temperature range of CHB300-300S series is  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When operating the CHB300-300S series, proper derating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not exceed  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The following curve is the de-rating curve of CHB300-300S series without heat sink.



#### Example:

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a CHB300-300S48 operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 6.25A, and a maximum ambient temperature of  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

#### Solution:

Given:

$$V_{\text{in}}=300\text{V}_{\text{dc}}, V_{\text{o}}=48\text{V}_{\text{dc}}, I_{\text{o}}=6.25\text{A}$$

#### Determine Power dissipation ( $P_d$ ):

$$P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1 - \eta)/\eta$$

$$P_d = 48\text{V} \times 6.25\text{A} \times (1 - 0.90)/0.90 = 33.33\text{Watts}$$

#### Determine airflow:

$$\text{Given: } P_d = 33.33\text{W and } T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

#### Check Power Derating curve:

Minimum airflow = 800 ft./min.

#### Verify:

Maximum temperature rise is

$$\Delta T = P_d \times R_{\text{ca}} = 33.33\text{W} \times 2.19 = 72.99^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Maximum case temperature is

$$T_c = T_a + \Delta T = 97.99^{\circ}\text{C} < 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

#### Where:

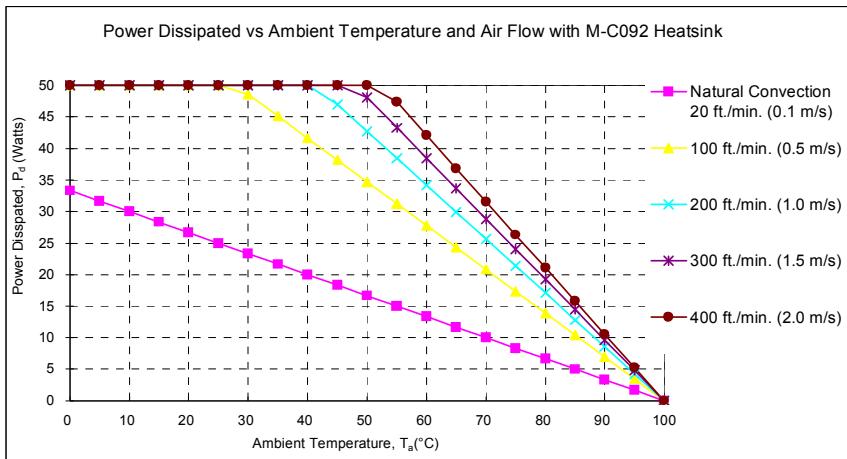
The  $R_{\text{ca}}$  is thermal resistance from case to ambient environment.

$T_a$  is ambient temperature and  $T_c$  is case temperature.



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AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL R <sub>ca</sub>
Natural convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	3.00°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	1.44°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	1.17°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	1.04°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	0.95°C/W

Example with heat sink HBT254 (M-C092):

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a CHB300-300S05 operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 12.5A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 45°C?

**Solution:**

**Given:**

$$V_{in}=300Vdc, V_o=5Vdc, I_o=60A$$

**Determine Power dissipation (P<sub>d</sub>):**

$$P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1 - \eta)/\eta$$

$$P_d = 5 \times 60 \times (1 - 0.89)/0.89 = 37.08 \text{ Watts}$$

**Determine airflow:**

$$\text{Given: } P_d = 37.08 \text{ W and } T_a = 45^\circ\text{C}$$

**Check above Power de-rating curve:**

Minimum airflow = 100 ft./min

**Verify:**

$$\text{Maximum temperature rise is } \Delta T = P_d \times R_{ca} = 37.08 \times 1.44 = 53.40^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Maximum case temperature is } T_c = T_a + \Delta T = 98.40^\circ\text{C} < 100^\circ\text{C}$$

**Where:**

The R<sub>ca</sub> is thermal resistance from case to ambient environment.

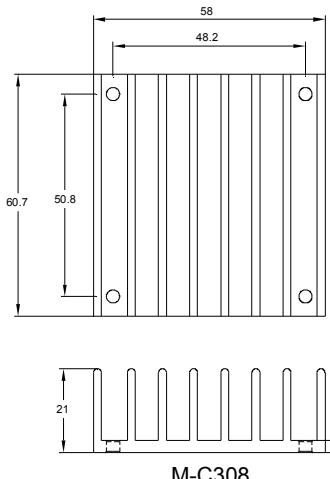
T<sub>a</sub> is ambient temperature and T<sub>c</sub> is case temperature.



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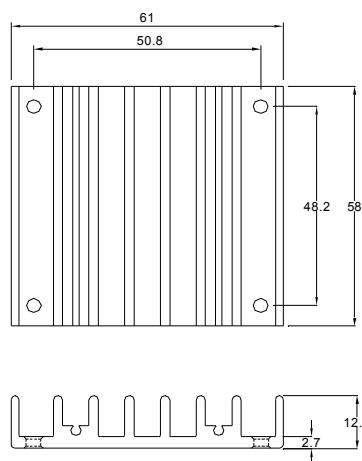
### 6.7 Half Brick Heat Sinks:



HBL210 (M-C308) G6620400201  
Longitudinal Heat Sink

**Rca:**

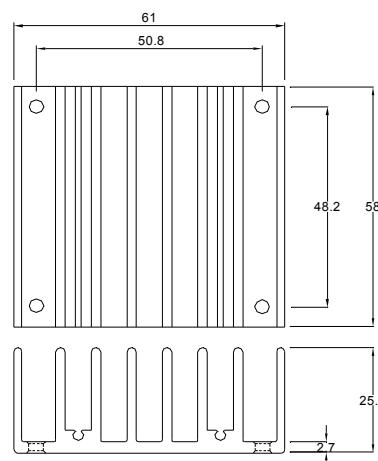
3.90°C/W (typ.), natural convection  
1.74°C/W (typ.), at 100LFM  
1.33°C/W (typ.), at 200LFM  
1.12°C/W (typ.), at 300LFM  
0.97°C/W (typ.), at 400LFM



HBT127 (M-C091) G6610120402  
Transverse Heat Sink

**Rca:**

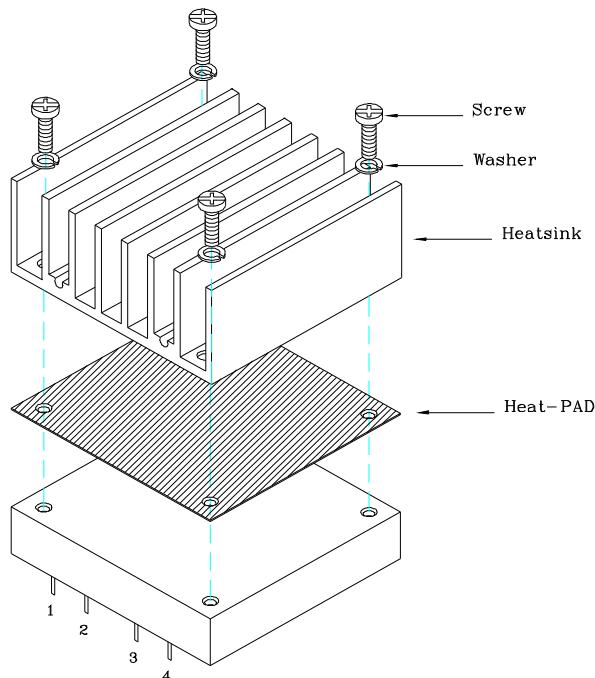
4.70°C/W (typ.), natural convection  
2.89°C/W (typ.), at 100LFM  
2.30°C/W (typ.), at 200LFM  
1.88°C/W (typ.), at 300LFM  
1.59°C/W (typ.), at 400LFM



HBT254 (M-C092) G6610130402  
Transverse Heat Sink

**Rca:**

3.00°C/W (typ.), natural convection  
1.44°C/W (typ.), at 100LFM  
1.17°C/W (typ.), at 200LFM  
1.04°C/W (typ.), at 300LFM  
0.95°C/W (typ.), at 400LFM



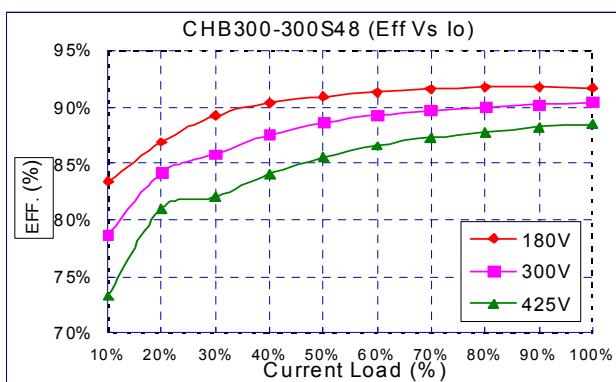
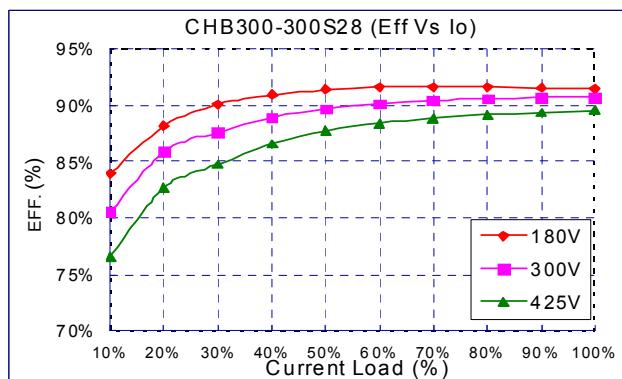
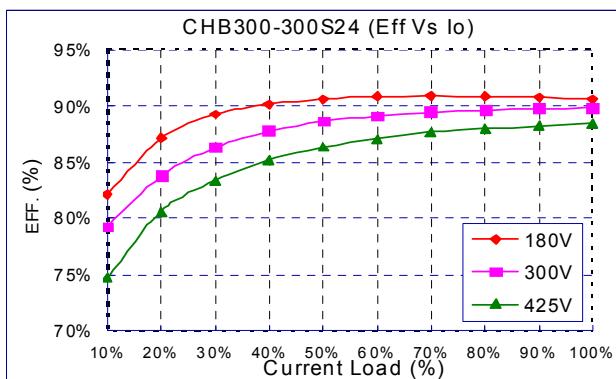
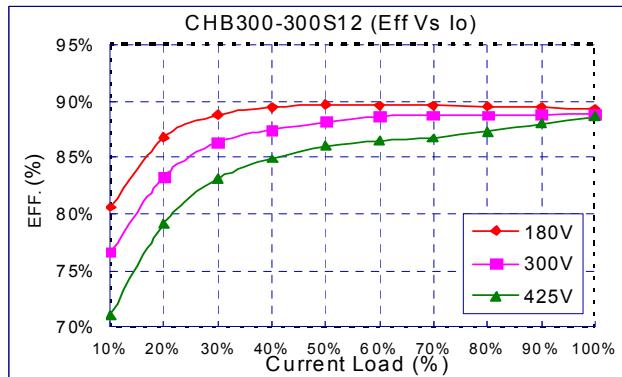
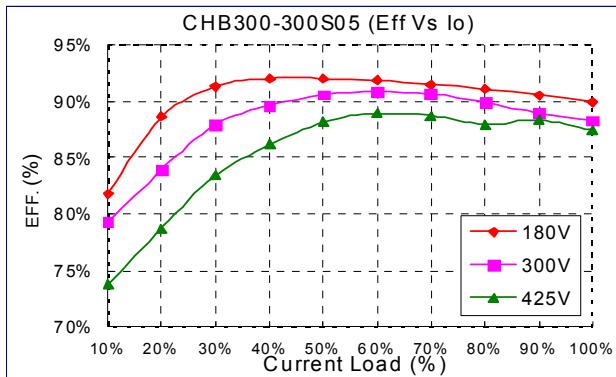
THERMAL PAD PH01: SZ 56.9\*60\*0.25 mm (G6135041091)  
SCREW K310W: SMP+SW M3\*8L (G75A1300322)  
Recommended torque 3Kgf-cm



# CHB300-300S Series

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### 6.8 Efficiency VS. Load





# CHB300-300S Series

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### 6.9 Test Set-Up

The basic test set-up to measure parameters such as efficiency and load regulation is shown below. When testing the modules under any transient conditions please ensure that the transient response of the source is sufficient to power the equipment under test. We can calculate:

- Efficiency
- Load regulation and line regulation.

The value of efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_{in} \times I_{in}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

$V_o$  is output voltage,

$I_o$  is output current,

$V_{in}$  is input voltage,

$I_{in}$  is input current.

The value of load regulation is defined as:

$$Load.\text{reg} = \frac{V_{FL} - V_{NL}}{V_{NL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

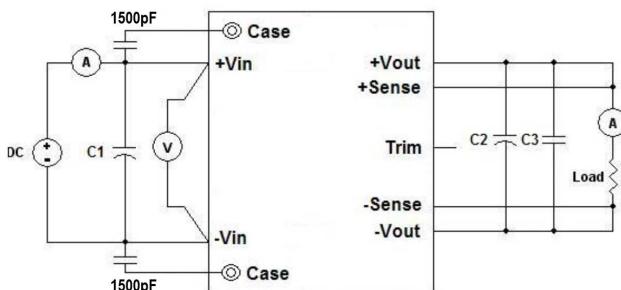
$V_{FL}$  is the output voltage at full load

$V_{NL}$  is the output voltage at no load

The value of line regulation is defined as:

$$Line.\text{reg} = \frac{V_{HL} - V_{LL}}{V_{LL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:  $V_{HL}$  is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load.  $V_{LL}$  is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load.



CHB300-300S Series Test Setup

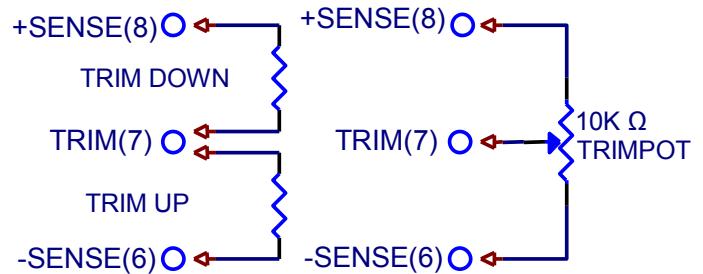
C1: 150uF/450V ESR<0.7Ω

C2: 10uF aluminum capacitor for 48Vout.  
47uF T521 KO CAP. <55mR for 5Vout.  
10uF tantalum capacitor for others.

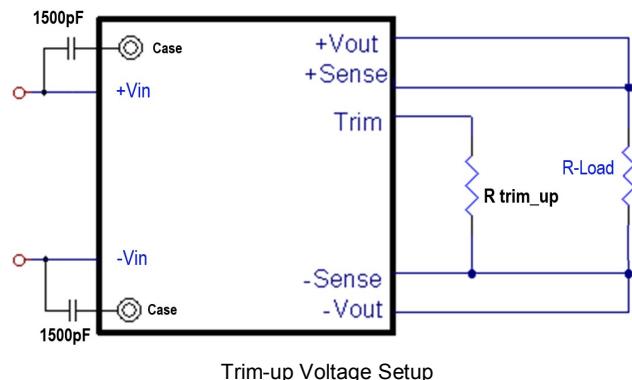
C3: 1uF/ 1210 ceramic capacitor

### 6.10 Output Voltage Adjustment

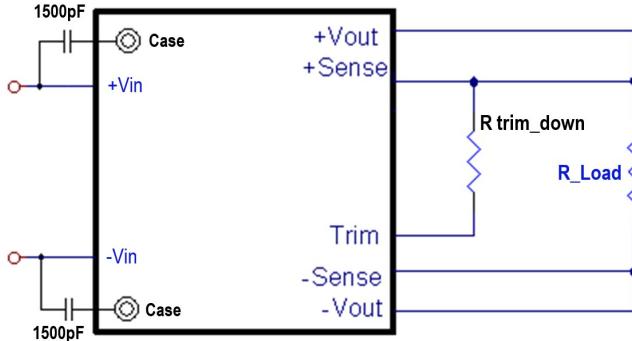
Output may be externally trimmed (-20% ~ +10%) with a fixed resistor or an external trim pot as shown (optional). Model specific formulas for calculating trim resistors are available upon request as a separate document.



In order to trim the voltage up or down, one needs to connect the trim resistor either between the trim pin and -Sense for trim-up or between trim pin and +Sense for trim-down. The output voltage trim range is -20% ~ +10%. This is shown:



Trim-up Voltage Setup



Trim-down Voltage Setup

$V_{out}$ (V)	$R_1$ (KΩ)	$R_2$ (KΩ)	$R_3$ (KΩ)	$V_r$ (V)	$V_f$ (V)
5V	2.32	1.8	0	2.5	0
12V	9.1	24	5.1	2.5	0.5
24V	20	68	7.5	2.5	0.5
28V	23.7	82	6.2	2.5	0.5
48V	36	82	5.1	2.5	0.5

Trim Resistor Values

The value of  $R_{trim\_up}$  defined as:

For  $V_o=5V$   $R_{trim\_up}$  decision:

$$R_{trim\_up} = \frac{R_1 V_r}{V_o - V_{o\_nom}} - R_2 \text{ (KΩ)}$$



# CHB300-300S Series

## Application Note V14 October 2019

For others Rtrim\_up decision:

$$R_{trim\_up} = \left( \frac{R_1(V_r - V_f(\frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3}))}{V_o - V_{o\_nom}} \right) - \frac{R_2R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \text{ (K}\Omega\text{)}$$

Where:

$R_{trim\_up}$  is the external resistor in  $\text{K}\Omega$ .

$V_{o\_nom}$  is the nominal output voltage.

$V_o$  is the desired output voltage.

$R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $V_r$  are internal components.

For example, to trim-up the output voltage of 5V module (CHB300-300S05) by 5% to 5.25V,  $R_{trim\_up}$  is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} V_o - V_{o\_nom} &= 5.25 - 5 = 0.25\text{V} \\ R_1 &= 2.32\text{K}\Omega, R_2 = 1.8\text{ K}\Omega, R_3 = 0\text{K}\Omega, \\ V_r &= 2.5\text{ V}, V_f = 0.5\text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{trim\_up} = \frac{2.32 \times 2.5}{5.25 - 5} - 1.8 = 21.40 \text{ (K}\Omega\text{)}$$

The value of  $R_{trim\_down}$  defined as:

$$R_{trim\_down} = \frac{R_1 \times (V_o - V_r)}{V_{o\_nom} - V_o} - R_2 \text{ (K}\Omega\text{)}$$

Where:

$R_{trim\_down}$  is the external resistor in  $\text{K}\Omega$ .

$V_{o\_nom}$  is the nominal output voltage.

$V_o$  is the desired output voltage.

$R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $V_r$  are internal components.

For example: to trim-down the output voltage of 12V module (CHB300-300S12) by 5% to 11.4V,  $R_{trim\_down}$  is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{o\_nom} - V_o &= 12 - 11.4 = 0.6\text{V} \\ R_1 &= 9.1\text{ K}\Omega, R_2 = 24\text{ K}\Omega, V_r = 2.5\text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{trim\_down} = \frac{9.1 \times (11.4 - 2.5)}{0.6} - 24 = 111.0 \text{ (K}\Omega\text{)}$$

The typical value of  $R_{trim\_up}$

Trim up %	5V	12V	24V	28V	48V
	$R_{trim\_up}$ (K}\Omega\text{)				
1%	114.2	154.1	164.1	167.1	147.4
2%	56.20	74.95	78.65	80.73	71.30
3%	36.87	48.56	50.18	51.93	45.93
4%	27.20	35.37	35.95	37.52	33.25
5%	21.40	27.46	27.41	28.88	25.64
6%	17.53	22.18	21.71	23.12	20.56
7%	14.77	18.41	17.65	19.01	16.94
8%	12.70	15.58	14.60	15.92	14.22
9%	11.09	13.38	12.22	13.52	12.11
10%	9.800	11.63	10.33	11.60	10.42

The typical value of  $R_{trim\_down}$

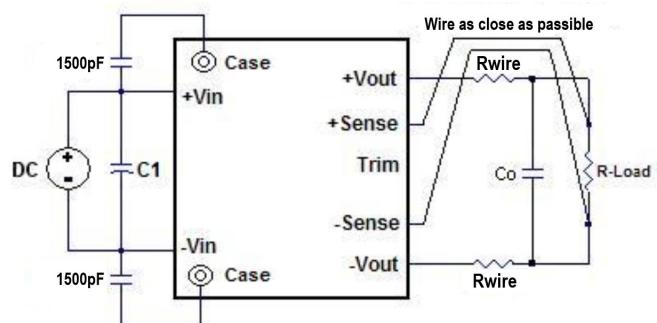
Trim down %	5V	12V	24V	28V	48V
	$R_{trim\_down}$ (K}\Omega\text{)				
1%	111.9	687.3	1704	2067	3295
2%	53.88	327.1	807.8	987.5	1588
3%	34.55	207.0	509.2	627.8	1020
4%	24.88	147.0	359.9	447.9	735.1
5%	19.08	111.0	270.3	340.0	564.5
6%	15.21	86.97	210.6	268.0	450.8
7%	12.45	69.82	168.0	216.6	369.5
8%	10.38	56.95	136.0	178.1	308.6
9%	8.77	46.95	111.1	148.1	261.2
10%	7.480	38.94	91.17	124.1	223.3
11%	6.425	32.39	74.88	104.5	192.2
12%	5.547	26.93	61.31	88.17	166.4
13%	4.803	22.32	49.82	74.33	144.5
14%	4.166	18.36	39.98	62.47	125.8
15%	3.613	14.93	31.44	52.19	109.5
16%	3.130	11.93	23.98	43.20	95.28
17%	2.704	9.277	17.39	35.26	82.74
18%	2.324	6.923	11.54	28.21	71.58
19%	1.985	4.817	6.298	21.90	61.61
20%	1.680	2.921	1.583	16.22	52.63

### 6.11 Output Remote Sensing

The CHB300-300S series converter has the capability to remotely sense both lines of its output. This feature moves the effective output voltage regulation point from the output of the unit to the point of connection of the remote sense pins. This feature automatically adjusts the real output voltage of the CHB300-300S series in order to compensate for voltage drops in distribution and maintain a regulated voltage at the point of load. The remote-sense voltage range is:

$$[(+V_{out}) - (-V_{out})] - [(+Sense) - (-Sense)] \leq 10\% \text{ of } V_{o\_nominal}$$

When remote sense is in use, the sense should be connected by twisted-pair wire or shield wire. If the sensing patterns short, heavy current flows and the pattern may be damaged. Output voltage might become unstable because of impedance of wiring and load condition when length of wire is exceeding 400mm. This is shown in the schematic below.



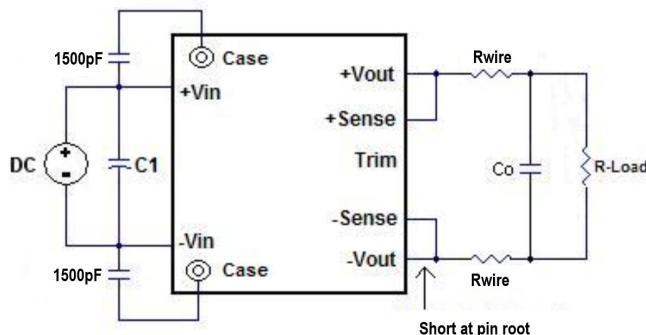
If the remote sense feature is not to be used, the sense pins should be connected locally. The +Sense pin should be connected to the +Vout pin at the module and the -Sense pin should be connected to the -Vout pin at the module.



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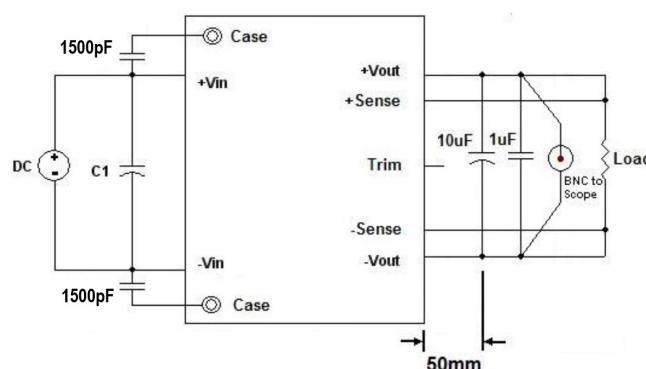
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the -Vout pin at the module. Wire between +Sense and +Vout and between -Sense and -Vout as short as possible. Loop wiring should be avoided. The converter might become unstable by noise coming from poor wiring. This is shown in the schematic below.



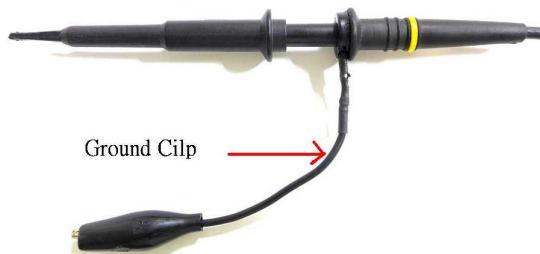
**Note:** Although the output voltage can be varied (increased or decreased) by both remote sense and trim, the maximum variation for the output voltage is the larger of the two values not the sum of the values. The output power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. Using remote sense and trim can cause the output voltage to increase and consequently increase the power output of the module if output current remains unchanged. Always ensure that the output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power. Also be aware that if  $V_{o, set}$  is below nominal value,  $P_{out, max}$  will also decrease accordingly because  $I_{o, max}$  is an absolute limit. Thus,  $P_{out, max} = V_{o, set} \times I_{o, max}$  is also an absolute limit.

### 6.12 Output Ripple and Noise

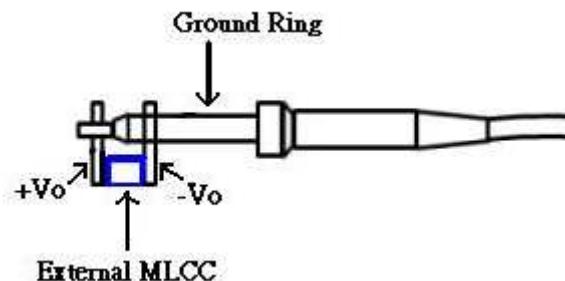


Output ripple and noise measured with 47uF T521 KO CAP. <55mR and 1uF ceramic capacitor across output for 5Vout, 10uF aluminum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor across output for 48Vout and with 10uF tantalum capacitor and 1uF ceramic capacitor for other models. A 20 MHz bandwidth oscilloscope is normally used for the measurement.

The conventional ground clip on an oscilloscope probe should never be used in this kind of measurement. This clip, when placed in a field of radiated high frequency energy, acts as an antenna or inductive pickup loop, creating an extraneous voltage that is not part of the output noise of the converter.



Another method is shown in below, in case of coaxial-cable/BNC is not available. The noise pickup is eliminated by pressing scope probe ground ring directly against the -Vout terminal while the tip contacts the +Vout terminal. This makes the shortest possible connection across the output terminals.

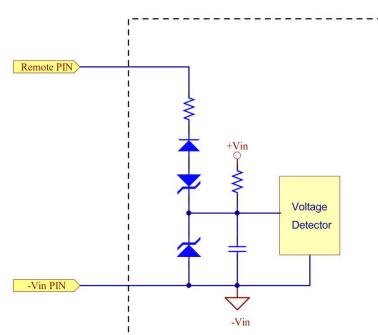


### 6.13 Output Capacitance

The CHB300-300S series converters provide unconditional stability with or without external capacitors. For good transient response, low ESR output capacitors should be located close to the point of load (<100mm). PCB design emphasizes low resistance and inductance tracks in consideration of high current applications. Output capacitors with their associated ESR values have an impact on loop stability and bandwidth. Cincon's converters are designed to work with load capacitance to see technical specifications.

### 6.14 Remote On/Off Circuit

The converter remote On/Off circuit built-in on input side. The ground pin of input side remote On/Off circuit is -Vin pin. Refer to 5.5 for more details. Connection examples see below.



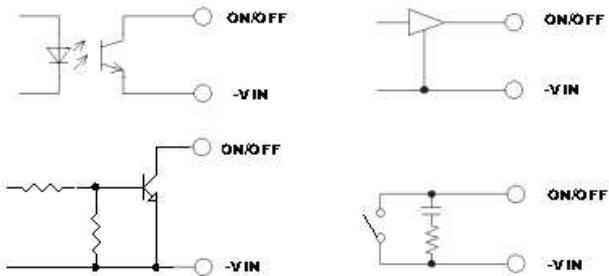
Inside Remote On/Off Circuit Schematic



# CHB300-300S Series

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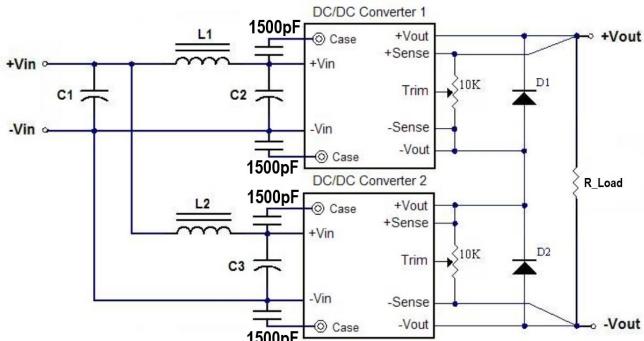
External connection examples see below.



Remote On/Off Connection Example

### 6.15 Series Operation

Series operation is possible by connecting the outputs two or more units. Connection is shown in below. The output current in series connection should be lower than the lowest rate current in each power module.



Simple Series Operation Connect Circuit

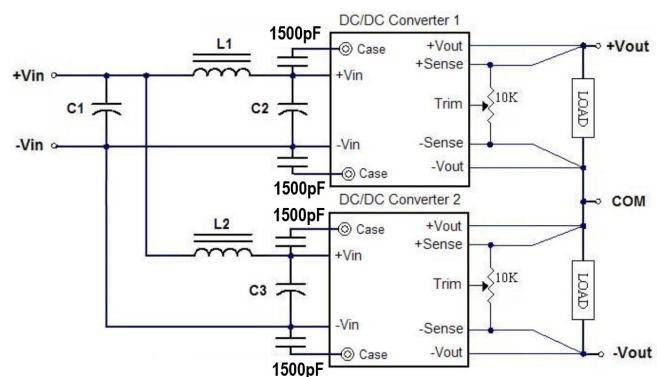
L1, L2: 1.0uH

C1, C2, C3: 150uF/450V ESR<0.7Ω

#### Note:

1. If the impedance of input line is high, C1, C2, C3 capacitance must be more than above. Use more than two recommended capacitor above in parallel when ambient temperature becomes lower than -20 °C
2. Recommend Schottky diode (D1, D2) be connected across the output of each series connected converter, so that if one converter shuts down for any reason, then the output stage won't be thermally overstressed. Without this external diode, the output stage of the shut-down converter could carry the load current provided by the other series converters, with its MOSFETs conducting through the body diodes. The MOSFETs could then be overstressed and fail. The external diode should be capable of handling the full load current for as long as the application is expected to run with any unit shut down.

Series for ±output operation is possible by connecting the outputs two units, as shown in the schematic below.



Simple ±Output Operation Connect Circuit

L1, L2: 1.0uH

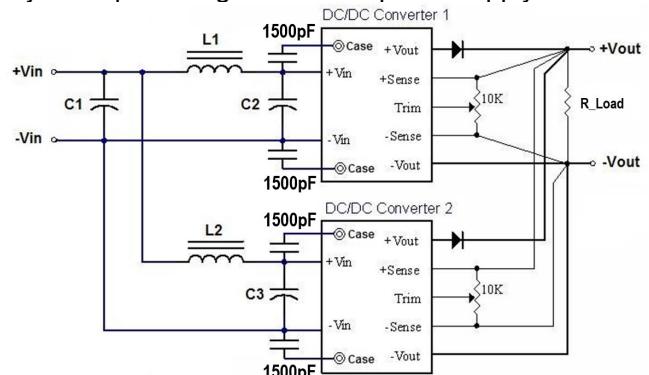
C1, C2, C3: 150uF/450V ESR<0.7Ω

#### Note:

If the impedance of input line is high, C1, C2, C3 capacitance must be more than above. Use more than two recommended capacitor above in parallel when ambient temperature becomes lower than -20 °C

### 6.16 Parallel/Redundant Operation

The CHB300-300S series parallel operation is **not** possible. Parallel for redundancy operation is possible by connecting the units as shown in the schematic below. The current of each converter become unbalance by a slight difference of the output voltage. Make sure that the output voltage of units of equal value and the output current from each power supply does not exceed the rate current. Suggest use an external potentiometer to adjust output voltage from each power supply.



Simple Redundant Operation Connect Circuit

L1, L2: 1.0uH

C1, C2, C3: 150uF/450V ESR<0.7Ω

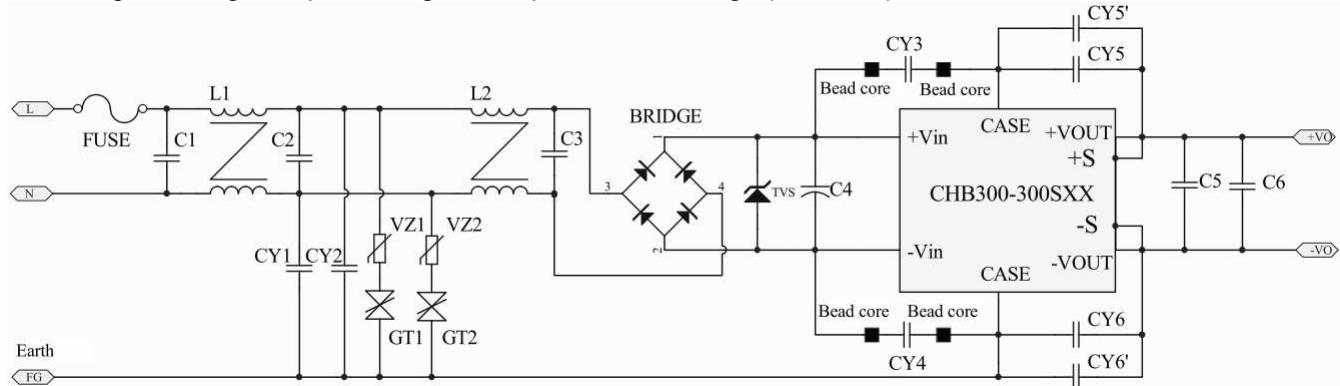
#### Note:

If the impedance of input line is high, C1, C2, C3 capacitance must be more than above. Use more than two recommended capacitor above in parallel when ambient temperature becomes lower than -20 °C

## 7. Safety & EMC

### 7.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations

The CHB300-300S series converters have no internal fuse. In order to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a 5A time delay fuse for all models. It is recommended that the circuit have a transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) across the input terminal to protect the unit against surge or spike voltage and input reverse voltage (as shown).



The external circuit is required if CHB300-300SXX series has to meet EN61000-4-4, EN61000-4-5.

The CHB300-300SXX recommended components are shown below.

C4: 150uF/450V aluminum capacitor (Nippon Chemi-Con KXG or KXJ series).

TVS: SMCJ440A Littelfuse

VZ1, VZ2: TVR10471KSV TKS

GT1, GT2: 2RL600L-5 BRIGHTKING

### 7.2 AC Input EMC Considerations

EMI Test standard: EN55022 / EN55032 Class A Conducted Emission

Test Condition: Input Voltage: Nominal, Output Load: Full Load

(1) EMI and conducted noise meet EN55032 Class A:

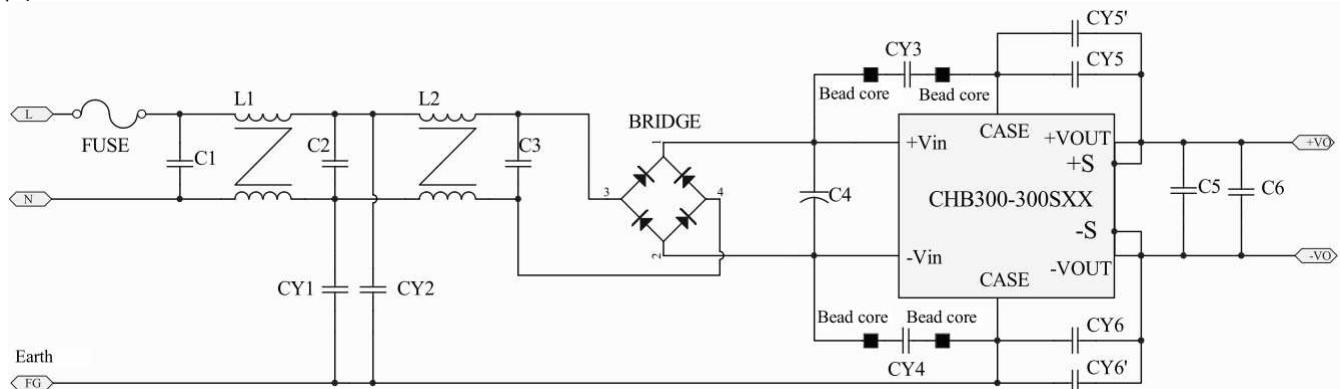


Figure1 Connection circuit for conducted EMI Class A testing



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(2) EMI and conducted noise meet EN55022 Class A specifications:

	Model Number				
	CHB300-300S05	CHB300-300S12	CHB300-300S24	CHB300-300S28	CHB300-300S48
C1					
C2			0.68uF/305V		
C3					
C4			150uF/450V		
C5				NC	
C6			1uF/100V		
CY1				1000pF	
CY2					
CY3			2200pF		
CY4					
CY5					
CY5'			4700pF		
CY6					
CY6'					
L1			5.5mH / 5A		
L2					
BEAD CORE			CY3,CY4		

Note:

C1, C2, C3 metallized polypropylene film capacitors, C4 aluminum capacitors, C6, CY1, CY2, CY3, CY4, CY5, CY5', CY6, CY6' ceramic capacitors.

C1, C2, C3: 0.68uF/305V (FARATRONIC MKP62 Series C42Q2684M6HC000) or equivalent.

C4: 150uF/450V (NIPPON CHEMI-CON EKXG-451E□□151MM45S) or equivalent.

CY1, CY2, CY3, CY4, CY5, CY5', CY6, CY6':

1000pF (TDK CD Series ) or equivalent.

2200pF (TDK CD Series) or equivalent.

4700pF (TDK CD Series) or equivalent.

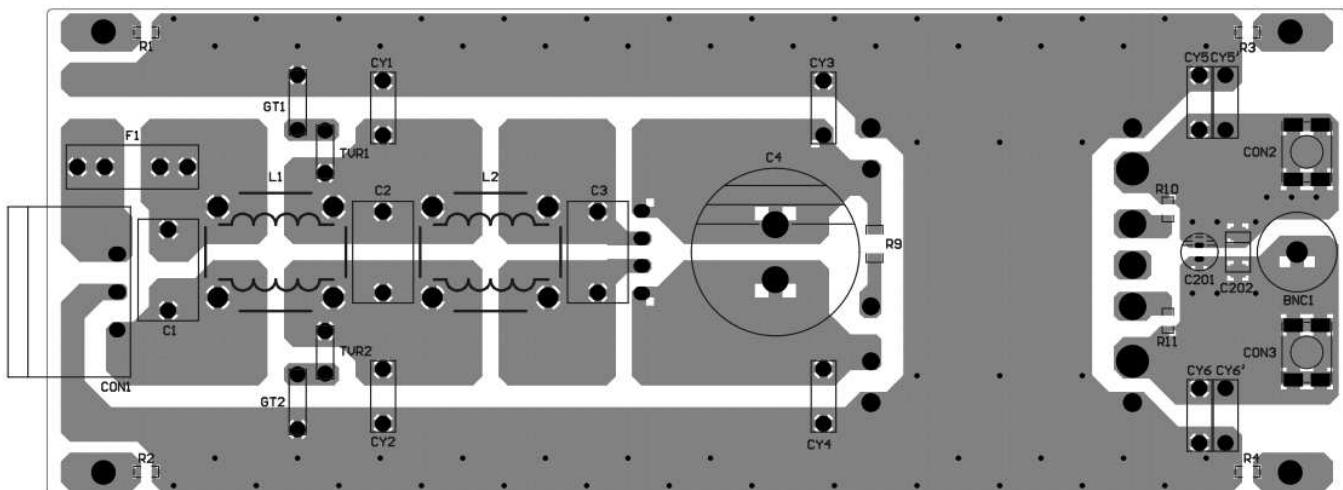
L1, L2: 5.5mH /5A (BULL WILL URT24-050055H) or equivalent.

BEAD CORE: BRI 4.0\*1.5\*2.0mm CHILISIN

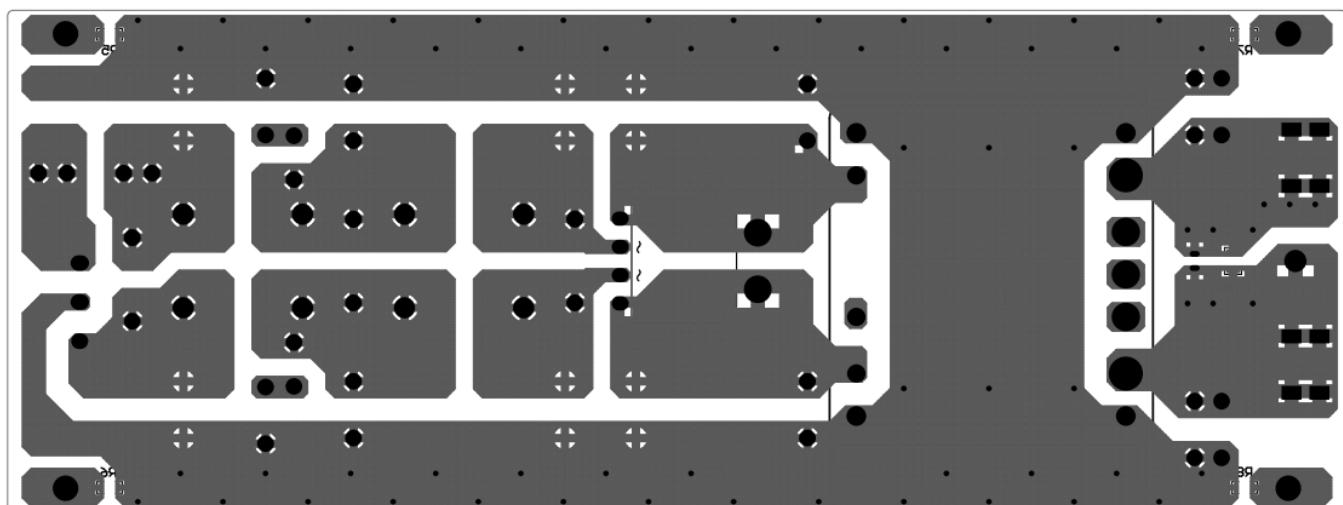


# CHB300-300S Series

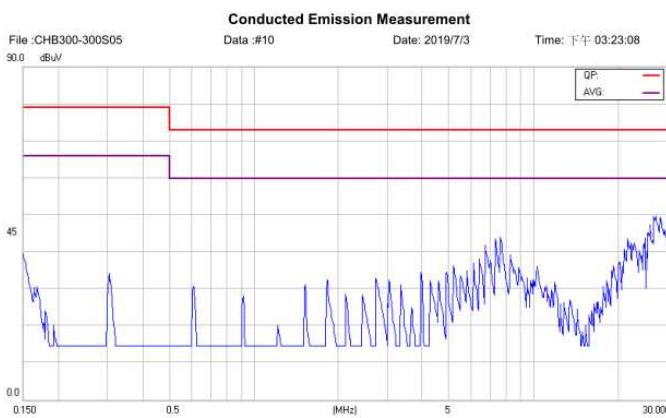
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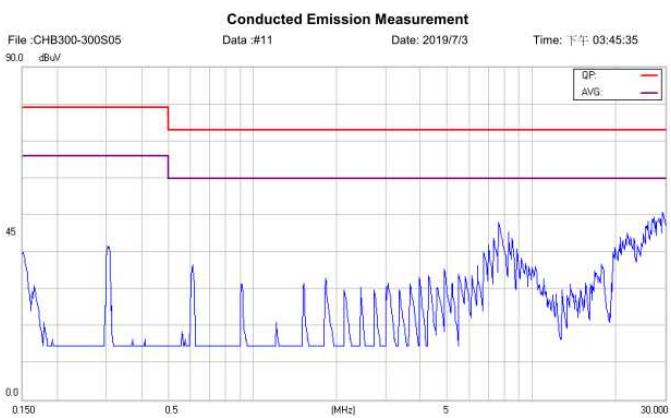
EMI test board top side



EMI test board bottom side



Conducted Class A of CHB300-300S05 Line

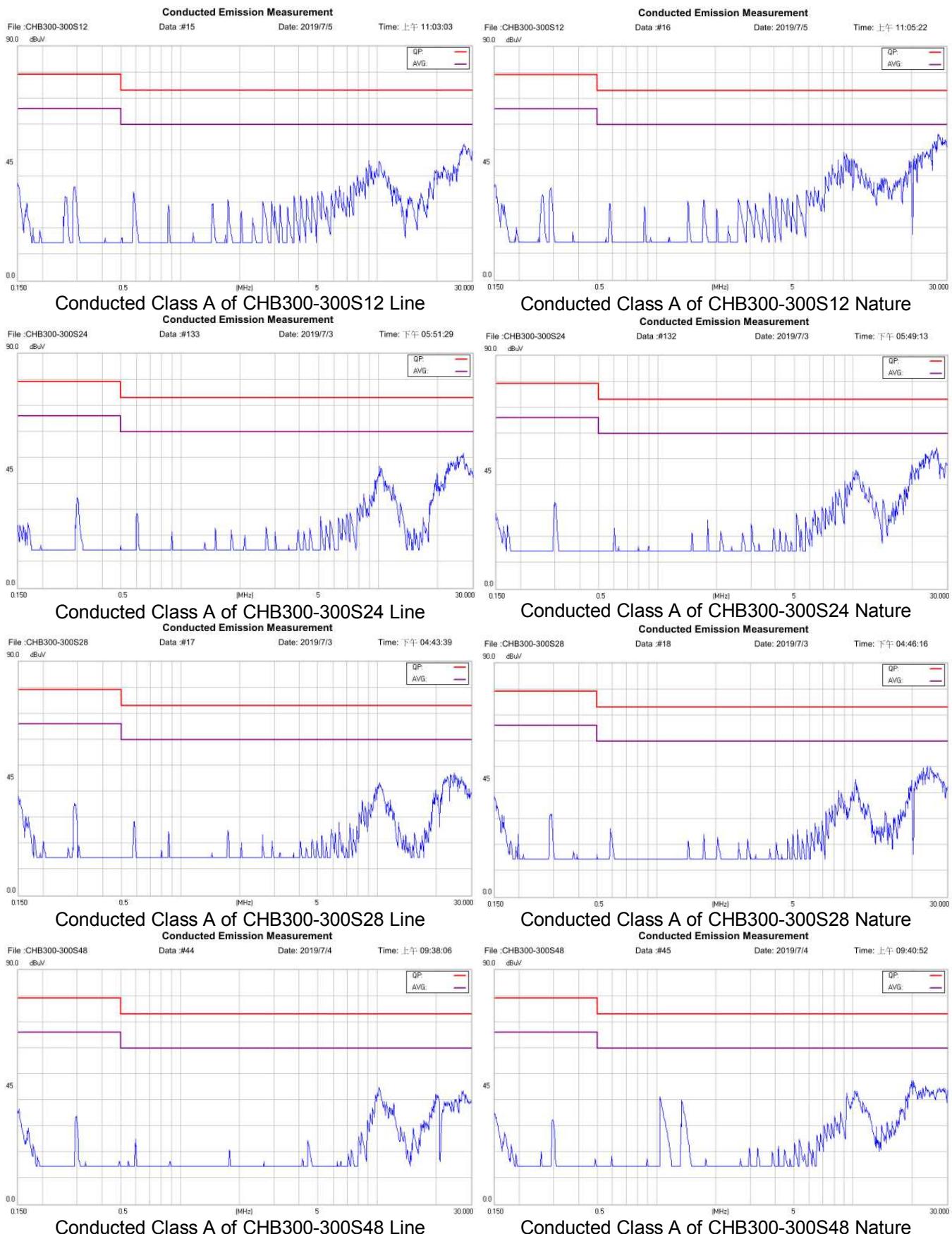


Conducted Class A of CHB300-300S05 Nature



# CHB300-300S Series

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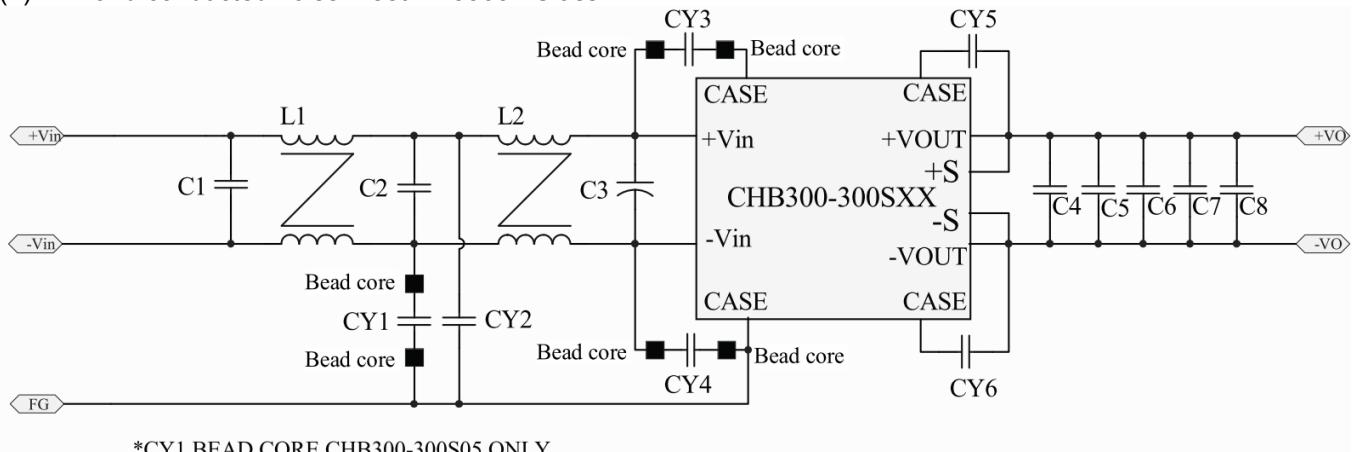
# CHB300-300S Series

## Application Note V14 October 2019

### 7.3 DC Input EMC Considerations

EMI Test standard: EN55022 / EN55032 Class A Conducted Emission  
Test Condition: Input Voltage: Nominal, Output Load: Full Load

(1) EMI and conducted noise meet EN55032 Class A:



\*CY1 BEAD CORE CHB300-300S05 ONLY

Figure2 Connection circuit for conducted EMI Class A testing

(2) EMI and conducted noise meet EN55022 Class A specifications:

	Model Number				
	CHB300-300S05	CHB300-300S12	CHB300-300S24	CHB300-300S28	CHB300-300S48
C1			0.22uF/630V		
C2					
C3			68uF/450V		
C4			4.7uF/50V		4.7uF100V
C5					
C6					
C7			0.47uF/250V		
C8					
CY1			100pF		
CY2					
CY3			1500pF		
CY4					
CY5			4700pF		
CY6					
L1			5.5mH / 5A		
L2					
BEAD CORE	CY1,CY3,CY4		CY3,CY4		

Note:

C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, CY1~CY6 ceramic capacitors, C3 aluminum capacitors.  
C3: 68uF/450V BXW RUBYCON or equivalent.

CY1~CY6:

100pF (CD Series TDK) or equivalent.  
1500pF (CD Series TDK) or equivalent.  
4700pF (CD Series TDK) or equivalent.

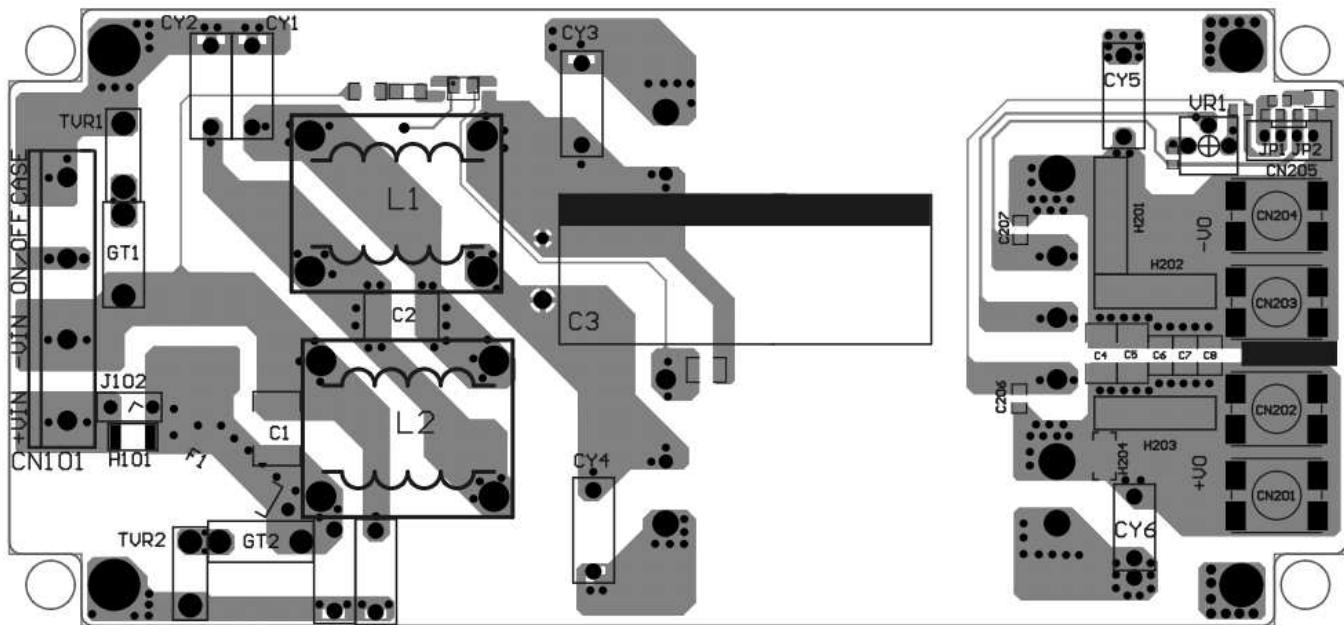
L1, L2: 5.5mH /5A (BULL WILL URT24-050055H) or equivalent.

BEAD CORE: BRI 4.0\*1.5\*2.0mm CHILISIN

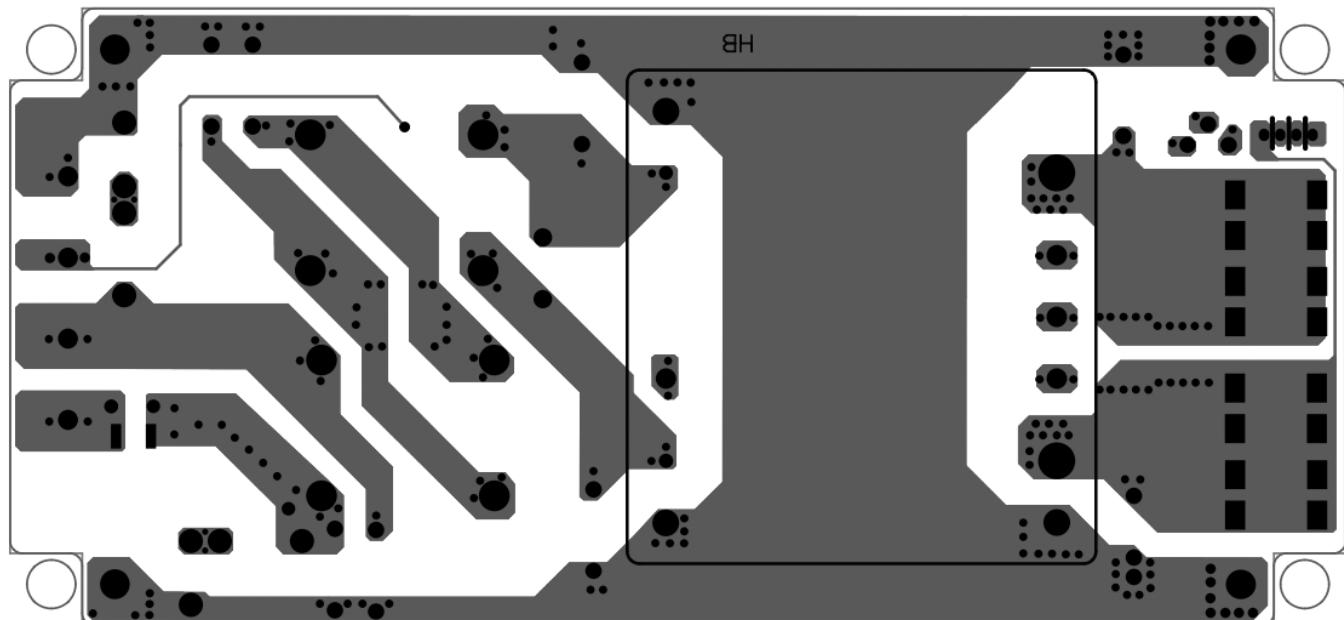


# CHB300-300S Series

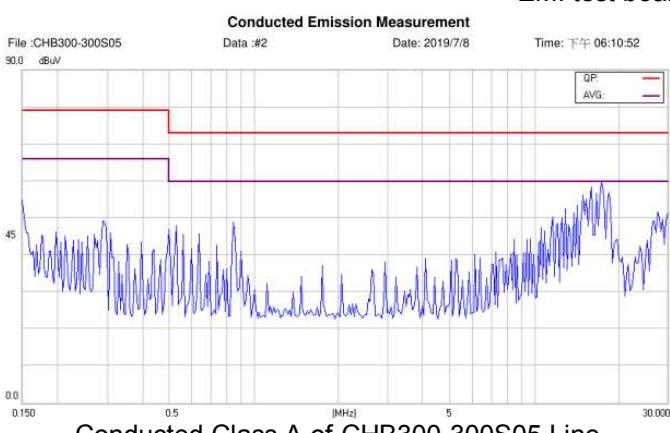
## Application Note V14 October 2019



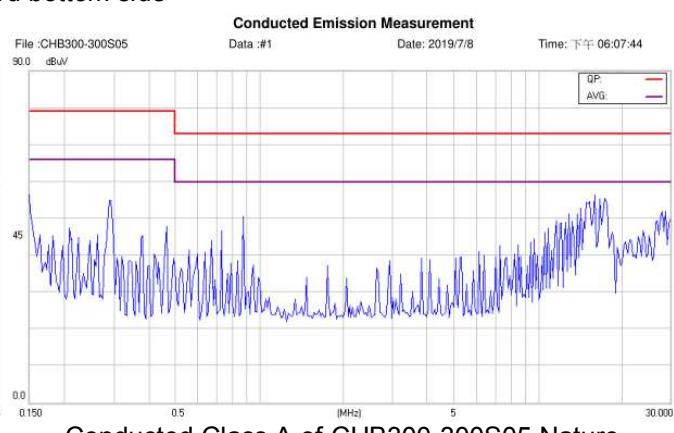
EMI test board top side



EMI test board bottom side



Conducted Class A of CHB300-300S05 Line

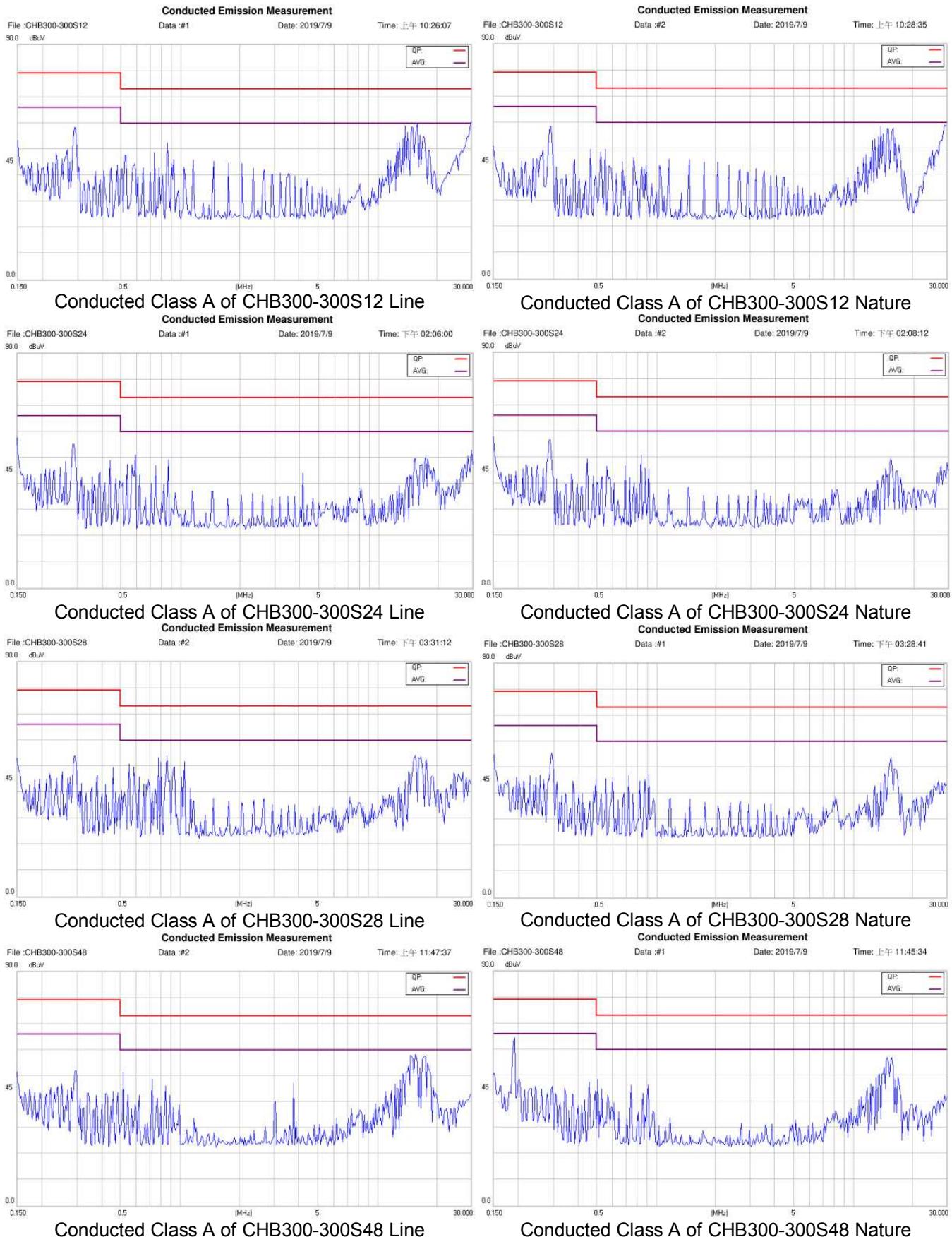


Conducted Class A of CHB300-300S05 Nature



# CHB300-300S Series

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# CHB300-300S Series

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## 8. Part Number

Format: CHB300 – II O XX L-Y

Parameter	Series	Nominal Input Voltage	Number of Outputs	Output Voltage	Remote On/Off Logic	Mounting Inserts
Symbol	CHB300	II	O	XX	L	Y (Option)
Value	CHB300-	300: 300 Volts	S: Single	05: 5.0 Volts	None: N: Positive Positive Negative	C: Clear Mounting Insert (3.2mm DIA.)
				12: 12 Volts		
				24: 24 Volts		
				28: 28 Volts		
				48: 48 Volts		

## 9. Mechanical Specifications

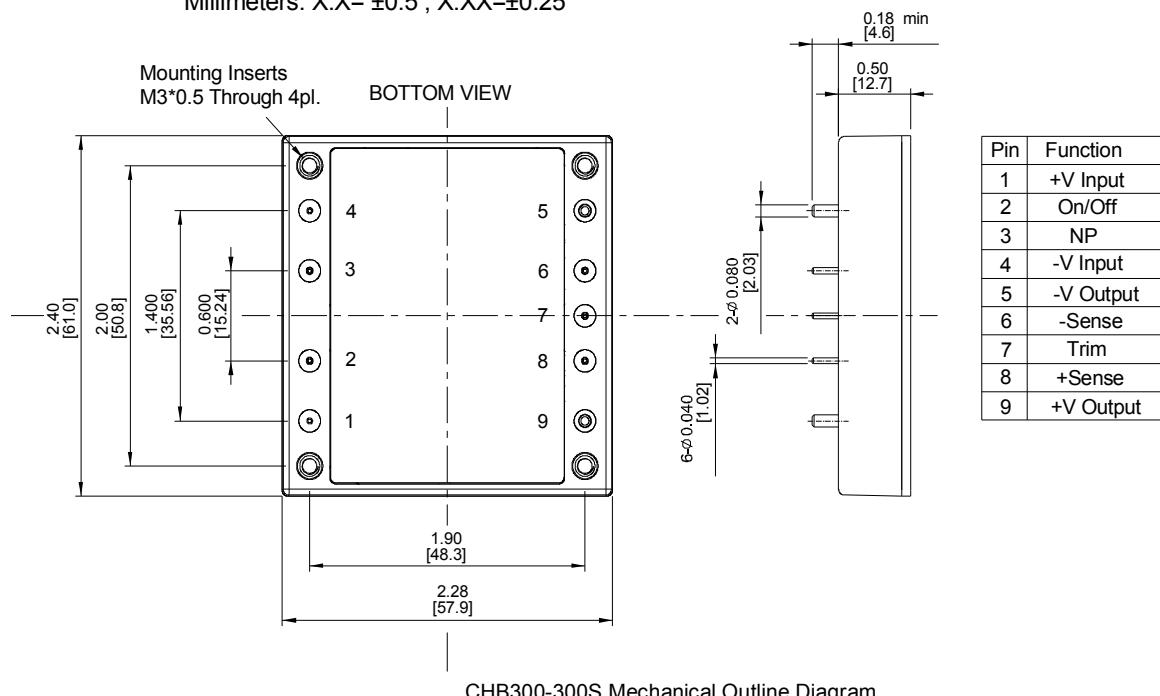
## **9.1 Mechanical Outline Diagrams**

CASF HB

All Dimensions In Inches(mm)

Tolerances      Inches: X.XX =  $\pm 0.02$  , X.XXX =  $\pm 0.010$

Millimeters: X.X =  $\pm 0.5$  , X.XX =  $\pm 0.25$



CINCON ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

## **Headquarters:**

14F, No.306, Sec.4, Hsin Yi Rd.  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Tel: 886-2-27086210  
Fax: 886-2-27029852  
E-mail: [support@cincon.com.tw](mailto:support@cincon.com.tw)  
Web Site: <http://www.cincon.com>

### Factory:

No. 8-1, Fu Kung Rd.  
Fu Hsing Industrial Park  
Fu Hsing Hsiang,  
Chang Hua Hsien, Taiwan  
Tel: 886-4-7690261  
Fax: 886-4-7698031

## Cincon North America:

1655 Mesa Verde Ave. Ste 180  
Ventura, CA 93003  
Tel: 805-639-3350  
Fax: 805-639-4101  
E-mail: [info@cincon.com](mailto:info@cincon.com)