



Features

- Dual Complimentary Outputs
- Wide Input Voltage: 38 V to 75 V
- 1,500 VDC Isolation
- 9 Pin DIP Package
- Low-Profile (8mm)
- Pin-compatible with PT4300 Series
- No External Components Required
- Safety Approvals: UL / cUL 60950
EN 60950

Description

The PT4310 modules are a low-power series of isolated DC/DC converters that produce a dual complimentary output. The PT4310 series is pin-compatible with the PT4300 series, and has improved temperature compensation. These modules are an ideal alternative to the PT4300 for both new and existing designs.

Applications include Telecom and Datacom systems where both board space and height are a premium.

The PT4310 series is offered in an open-frame lightweight package, and is available in both through-hole or SMD-DIP package types. Models include the standard output voltages, ± 5 V, ± 12 V, and ± 24 V. The output voltages are adjustable by up to 5%.

Ordering Information

- PT4311**□ = ± 5 V/1.2 A
PT4313□ = ± 12 V/0.5 A
PT4314□ = ± 24 V/0.25 A

PT Series Suffix (PT1234 x)

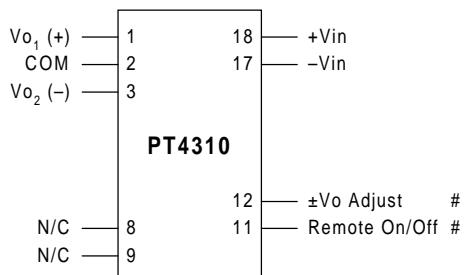
Case/Pin Configuration	Order Suffix	Package Code
Horizontal	A	(EGK)
SMD	C	(EGL)

(Reference the applicable package code drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout)

Pin-Out Information

Pin	Function
1	V_{O1} (+)
2	COM
3	V_{O2} (-)
8	N/C
9	N/C
11	Remote On/Off #
12	$\pm V_{out}$ Adjust #
17	$-V_{in}$
18	$+V_{in}$

Package Top View



For more information on the Remote On/Off control and output voltage adjustment, refer to the application notes.

Environmental Specifications

Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	PT4310 Series			
			Min	Typ	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	T_a	Over V_{in} range	-40	—	+85 (i)	°C
Solder Reflow Temperature	T_{reflow}	Surface temperature of module, case or pins	—	—	215	°C
Storage Temperature	T_s	—	-40	—	+125	°C
Reliability	MTBF	Per Bellcore TR-332 50% stress, T_a =40°C, ground benign	4.0	—	—	10 ⁶ Hrs
Mechanical Shock	—	Per Mil-Std-883D, method 2002.3, 1 mS, half-sine, mounted to a fixture	—	500	—	G's
Mechanical Vibration	—	Per Mil-Std-883D, method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, soldered in a PC board	—	20	—	G's
Weight	—	—	—	10	—	grams
Flammability	—	Materials meet UL 94V-0	—	—	—	—

Notes: (i) See Safe Operating Area curves or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.
 (ii) During solder reflow of SMD package version, do not elevate the module, case, pins, or internal component temperatures above a peak of 215°C. For further guidance refer to the application note, "Reflow Soldering Requirements for Plug-in Power Surface Mount Products," (SLTA051).

Pin Descriptions

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

-Vin: The negative input supply for the module, and the 0-VDC reference for the 'Remote On/Off' and ' $\pm V_o$ Adjust' control inputs. When the module is powered from a +48-V supply, this input is connected to the input source return.

Remote On/Off: This is an open-collector (open-drain) negative logic input that enables the module output. The input is referenced to $-V_{in}$. Applying a low-level ground signal to this pin disables the module's outputs. A high impedance enables the module's outputs. If not used the pin should be left unconnected.

V_{o1} : The positive regulated power output voltage, which is referenced to the COM node.

V_{o2} : The negative regulated power output voltage, which is referenced to the COM node.

COM: The secondary return reference for the module's two regulated output voltages. It is dc isolated from the +Vin and -Vin input supply pins.

$\pm V_o$ Adjust: Using a single resistor, this pin allows the module's complementary output voltages to be adjusted higher or lower than their preset value. If not used, this pin should be left open circuit. Consult the related application note for further information.

Specifications (Unless otherwise stated, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{in} = 53\text{ V}$, $C_{out} = 0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and $|Io_1| = |Io_2| = Io_{typ}$)

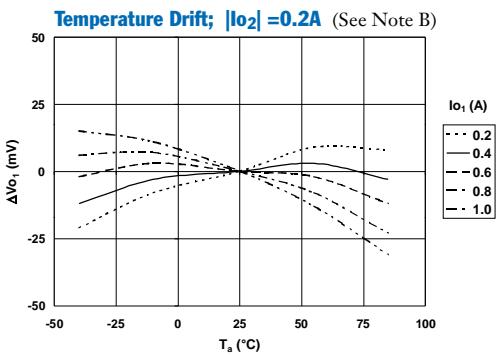
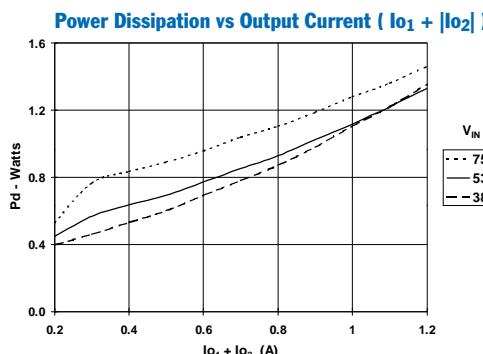
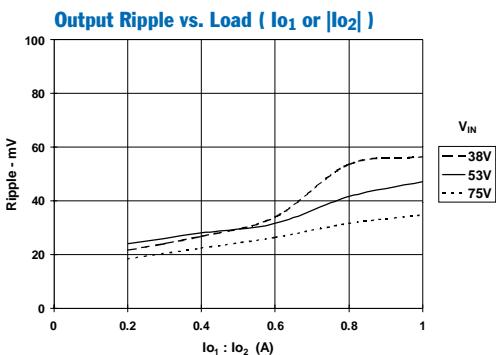
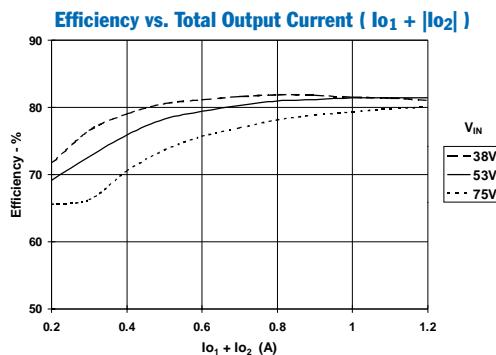
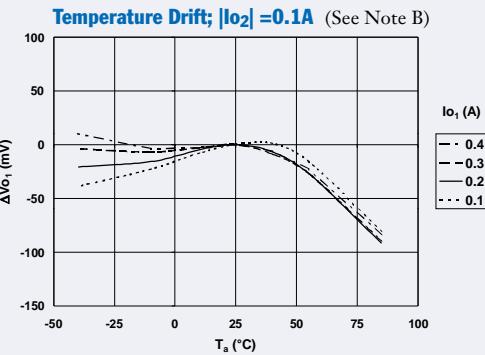
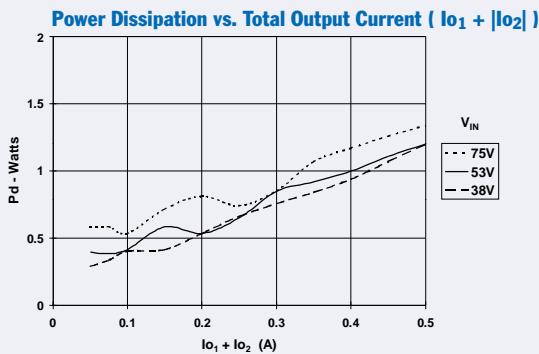
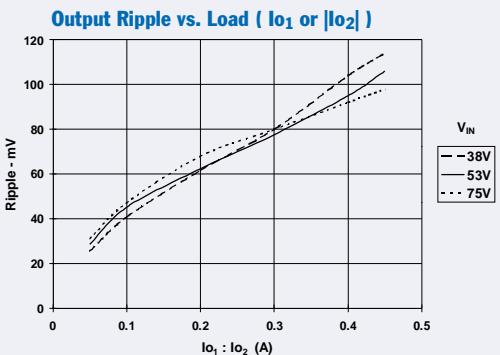
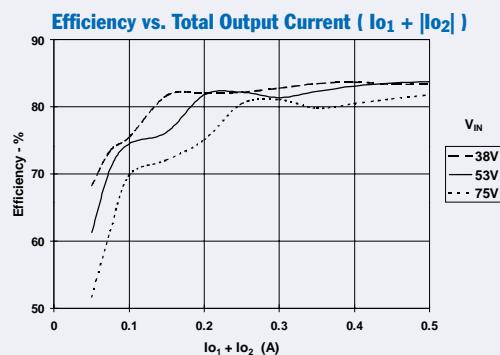
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	PT4310 Series				
			Min	Typ	Max		
Output Power	$P_{o(\text{tot})}$		—	—	6	W	
Output Current	$ Io_1 , Io_2 $ (1)	Over V_{in} range (any one output)	PT4311 ($\pm 5\text{ V}$) PT4313 ($\pm 12\text{ V}$) PT4314 ($\pm 24\text{ V}$)	0.2 (2) 0.05 (2) 0.02 (2)	0.6 0.25 0.125	1 0.45 0.125	A
	$ Io_1 + Io_2 $ (1)	Over V_{in} range (sum-total from both outputs)	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	0.4 0.1 0.04	— — —	1.2 0.5 0.25	
Input Voltage Range	V_{in}	Over I_o range	38	—	75	V	
Set Point Voltage	$V_{o1}, V_{o2} $ (1)		PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	4.95 11.85 23.28	5.05 12 24	5.15 12.15 24.72	V
Temperature Variation	Reg_{temp}	$-40 > T_a > +85^\circ\text{C}$	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	— — —	± 0.5 ± 1 ± 1	— — —	%V
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	Over V_{in} range	—	—	± 25	± 40	mV
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	$ Io_x = 0.6\text{ A}, 0.2\text{ A} \leq Io_y \leq 0.6\text{ A}$ $ Io_x = 0.25\text{ A}, 0.05\text{ A} \leq Io_y \leq 0.25\text{ A}$ $ Io_x = 0.125\text{ A}, 0.02\text{ A} \leq Io_y \leq 0.125\text{ A}$	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	— — —	100 250 275	150 350 500	mV
Total Output Voltage Variation	$\Delta V_{o\text{tot}}$	Over V_{in} and load range $-40^\circ\text{C} > T_a > +85^\circ\text{C}$	PT4311, PT4314 PT4313	— —	± 5 ± 4	— —	% V_o
No-load Output Voltage	$V_{o(\text{no-load})}$	$ Io_1 = Io_2 = 0$	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	— — —	5.4 12.7 24.8	5.9 17 29	V
Efficiency	η		PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	— — —	82 85 82	— — —	%
V_o Ripple (pk-pk)	V_r	20 MHz bandwidth	PT4311 PT4313, PT4314	— —	50 90	100 150	mV _{pp}
Transient Response	t_{tr}	$20\% \leq Io_y \leq 75\% \text{ of } Io_{typ}$, 25% load step	—	—	250	—	μs
	ΔV_{tr}	$ V_{o_x} $ over/undershoot	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	— — —	± 75 ± 200 ± 500	— — —	mV
Output Voltage Adjust Range	$\Delta V_{o\text{adj}}$	Both outputs adjusted simultaneously	—	—	5	—	% V_o
Current Limit Threshold	$I_{L\text{im}}$	Over V_{in} range, $\Delta V_o = 10\% V_{on\text{om}}$	PT4311, PT4313 PT4314	— —	2.5 0.4	— —	A
Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		PT4311, PT4313 PT4314	— —	1 0.25	— —	A
Inrush Current	I_{ir} t_{ir}	On start-up	— —	0.5 1	— —	A ms	
Switching Frequency	f_o	Over V_{in} range	400	—	520	—	kHz
Under-Voltage Lockout	UVLO		—	36	—	—	V
Remote On/Off (Pin 11)		Referenced to $-V_{in}$ (pin 17)					
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}		5	—	Open (3)		V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}		-0.1	—	+1		
Input Low Current	I_{IL}		—	-0.2	—	mA	
Standby Input Current	$I_{in\text{ standby}}$	pins 11 & 17 connected	—	10	—	mA	
Internal Input Capacitance	C_{in}		—	1	—	—	μF
External Output Capacitance	C_{out}	Sum-total capacitance, connected from both outputs to COM (pin 2)	PT4311 PT4313 PT4314	0 0 0	— — —	120 (4) 47 (4) 20 (4)	μF
Isolation Voltage Capacitance Resistance		Input - output	1500 — 10	— 1100 —	— — —	V PF MΩ	

Notes: (1) $|Io_2|$ and $|V_{o2}|$ indicates the magnitudes of the negative output parameters. Parameters within vertical brackets are quoted absolute.

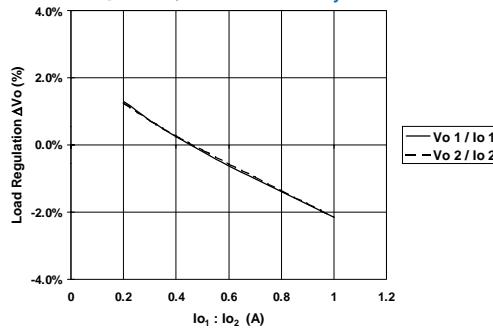
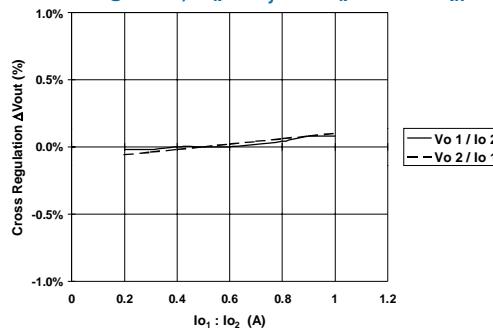
(2) The DC/DC converter will operate at no load with reduced specifications. See "No-load Output Voltage" specification.

(3) The Remote On/Off (pin 11) has an internal pull-up. If the pin is left open the module will operate when input power is applied. Refer to the application notes for interface considerations.

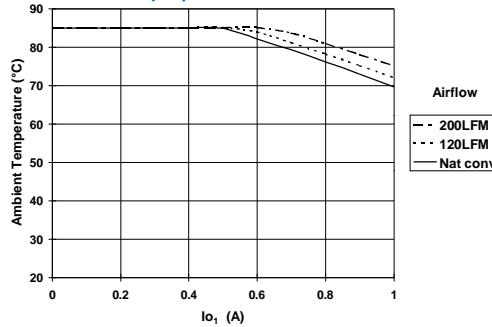
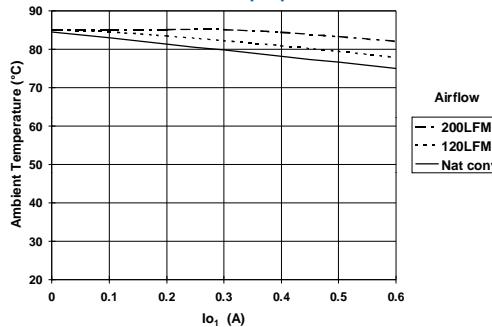
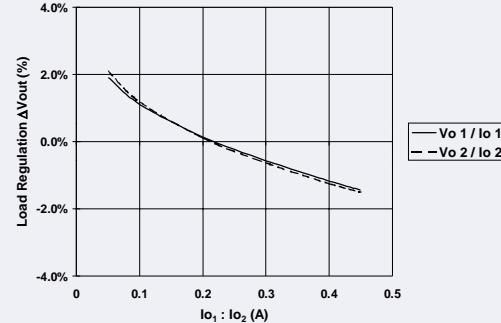
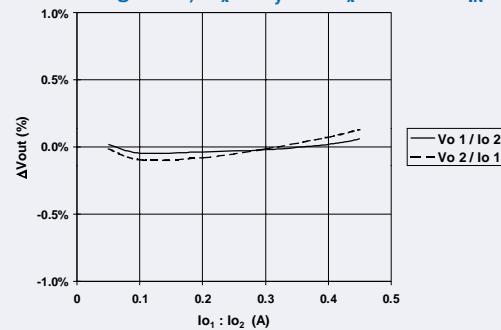
(4) Output capacitors are not required for proper operation. If added, Oscon® or tantalum types are recommended for operation below 0°C ambient.

PT4311 ($\pm 5V$) Characteristic Data (See Note A)PT4313 ($\pm 12V$) Characteristic Data (See Note A)

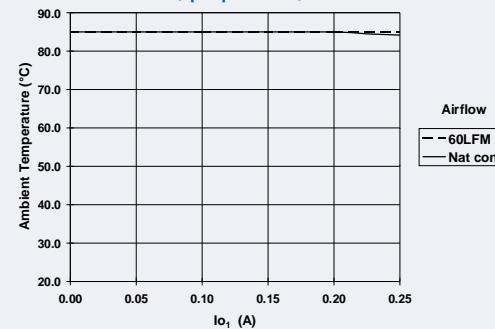
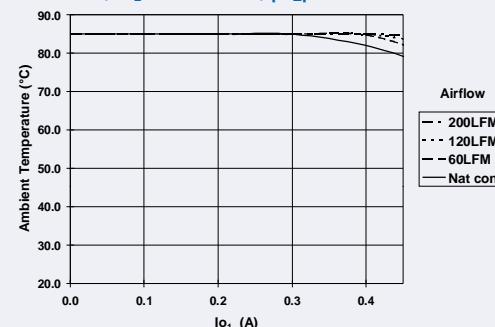
Note A: Characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the Converter.
Note B: Drift with temperature is normalized to the static output voltage measured at 25°C.

PT4311 (± 5 V) Characteristic Data (See Note A)Load Regulation, V_{O_x} vs I_{O_x} with $I_{O_y} = 0.2$ A & $V_{IN} = 53$ VCross Regulation, V_{O_x} vs I_{O_y} with $I_{O_x} = 0.2$ A & $V_{IN} = 53$ V

PT4311 Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note C)

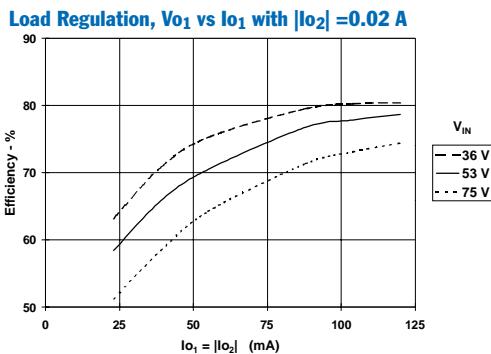
 $I_{O_1} = 0$ to 1 A, $|I_{O_2}| = 0.2$ A, $V_{IN} = 38$ –75 VPT4311; $I_{O_1} = 0$ to 0.6 A, $|I_{O_2}| = 0.6$ APT4313 (± 12 V) Characteristic Data (See Note A)Load Regulation, V_{O_x} vs I_{O_x} with $I_{O_y} = 0.05$ A & $V_{IN} = 53$ VCross Regulation, V_{O_x} vs I_{O_y} with $I_{O_x} = 0.05$ A & $V_{IN} = 53$ V

PT4313 Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note C)

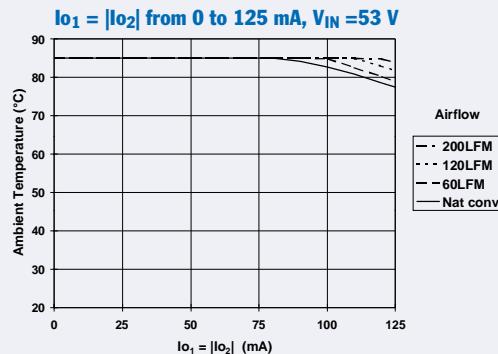
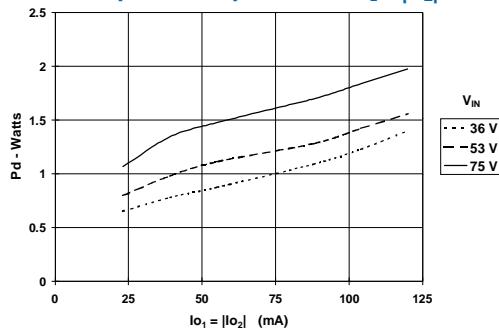
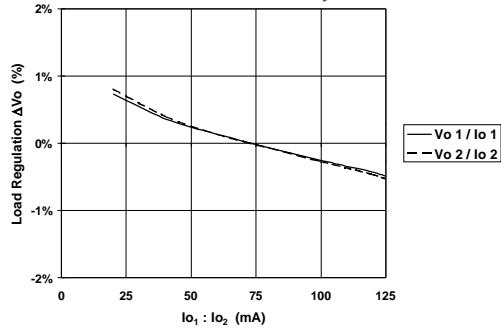
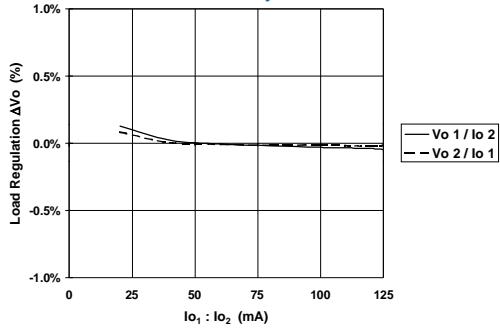
 $I_{O_1} = 0$ to 0.25 A, $|I_{O_2}| = 0.25$ A, $V_{IN} = 38$ –75 VPT4313; $I_{O_1} = 0$ to 0.45 A, $|I_{O_2}| = 0.05$ A

Note A: The above characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C and $V_{IN} = 53$ V. This data is considered typical data for the converter.

Note C: SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.

PT4314 (± 24 V) Characteristic Data (See Note A)

PT 4314 Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note C)

Power Dissipation vs Output Current ($I_{O1} = |I_{O2}|$)Load Regulation, V_{Ox} vs I_{Ox} with $I_{Oy} = 0.02$ A & $V_{IN}=53$ VCross Regulation, V_{Ox} vs I_{Oy} with $I_{Ox} = 0.02$ A & $V_{IN} = 53$ V

Note A: The above characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C and $V_{IN} = 53$ V. This data is considered typical data for the converter.

Note C: SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.

Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT4310 Series of Isolated DC/DC Converters

The PT4310 is a series of 6-watt isolated dual-output DC/DC converters. The PT4310 series is functionally similar and pin-compatible with the former PT4300 series, but the adjustment of the output voltages is different ¹.

The $\pm V_o$ output voltages of the PT4310 series may be adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed value. The adjustment method uses a single external resistor to adjust the magnitude of both output voltages by as much as $\pm 5\%$. When adjusting the output voltages to a lower value, an external bias voltage, referenced to the $-V_{in}$ (primary), is also required. ²

Figure 1-1 gives a suggested schematic for the PT4310 output voltage adjustment. The components (R₃) and (VR₁) are only required with (R₁). ³

Adjust Up: Add a resistor, R₂, between V_o Adjust (pin 12) and $-V_{in}$ (pin 17).

Adjust Down: An increase in the $\pm V_{out}$ output voltages is obtained by adding a resistor, (R₁), between V_o Adjust (pin 12) and a +5 VDC external voltage source. The voltage source must be referenced to $-V_{in}$ (pin 17). A simple external voltage source may be implemented by adding the components (R₃) and (VR₁) in Figure 1-1.

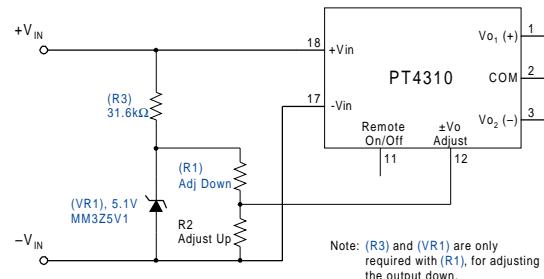
Refer to Table 1-1 for the value of the external adjust resistors, R₂, or (R₁) required to adjust each model of the PT4310 series, up or down respectively by the stated percentage. See Figure 1-1 for the placement of (R₁), R₂, and other components.

Table 1-1

DC/DC CONVERTER ADJUSTMENT RESISTOR VALUES			
Series Pt #	PT4311	PT4313	PT4314
V_o (nom)	$\pm 5\text{ V}$	$\pm 12\text{ V}$	$\pm 24\text{ V}$
$(I_{o1} + I_{o2})_{max}$ ⁴	1.2 A	0.5 A	0.25 mA
$\pm V_o\%$ Adjust			
-5.0%	(90.9 k Ω)	(0 k Ω)	(220 k Ω)
-2.5%	(750 k Ω)	(511 k Ω)	(950 k Ω)
0.0%			
+2.5%	750 k Ω	511 k Ω	950 k Ω
+5.0%	90.9 k Ω	0 k Ω	220 k Ω

R1 = (Blue) R2 = Black

Figure 1-1



Notes

1. In most stand-alone applications the PT4310 series is a direct substitute for the PT4300 series. However, the method of output voltage adjustment differs between the two series. For existing applications that use a PT4300 part, a modification to the circuit will be necessary if the output voltage is required to be adjusted to a value other than the pre-trimmed factory setting.
2. The adjustment control input, V_o Adjust (pin 12) is referenced to $-V_{in}$ (pin 17).
3. (R₃) and (VR₁) provide a +5 VDC external bias voltage that is required for (R₁) to adjust the output voltages down. If the outputs are to be adjusted up, only the R₂ is required.
4. The PT4310 series is rated for 6 watts total output. An increase in the output voltage will require a corresponding reduction in the maximum allowed total output current ($I_{o1} + |I_{o2}|$) max in Table 1-1. The total current from both outputs must comply with the following equation:-

$$I_{o1} + |I_{o2}| = \frac{6}{V_a} \text{ Adc} \quad \text{or} \quad (I_{o1} + |I_{o2}|)_{max},$$

whichever is less.

Where, V_a = the new (adjusted) output voltage.

Using the Remote On/Off Function on the PT4310 Isolated Dual Output DC/DC Converters

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the PT4310 DC/DC converter series incorporates a “Remote On/Off” control (pin 11). This feature can be used when there is a requirement for the module to be switched off without removing the applied input source voltage.

The converter operates normally with Pin 11 open-circuit, and produces a regulated output voltage when a valid source voltage is applied to $+V_{in}$ (pin 18), with respect to $-V_{in}$ (pin 17). When a low-level 1 ground signal is applied to pin 11, the converter output will be turned off.

Figure 2-1 shows an application schematic, which details the typical use of the *Remote On/Off* function. Note the discrete transistor (Q₁). The control pin has its own internal pull-up, and must be controlled with an open-collector or open-drain device (See notes 2 & 3). Table 2-1 gives the input requirements.

When placed in the “Off” state, the standby current drawn from the input source is typically reduced to less than 1 mA.

Table 2-1; Remote On/Off Control Requirements¹

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
Disable	-0.1 V	—	1 V
Enable	5 V ³	—	Open-Circuit ²
$V_{o/c}$ [Open-Circuit]	—	—	10 V
I_{in} [pin 11 at $-V_{in}$]	—	-200 μ A	—

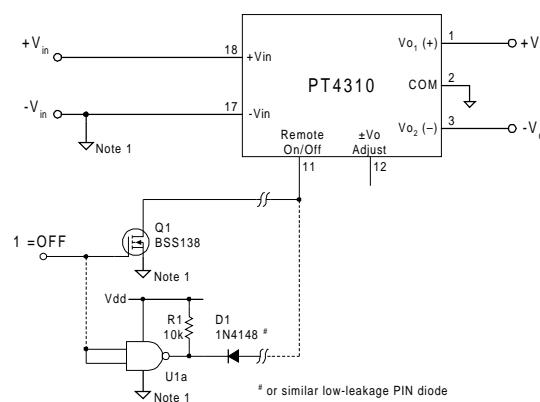
Notes:

1. The *Remote On/Off* control uses $-V_{in}$ (pin 17) as its ground reference. All voltages specified are with respect to $-V_{in}$.
2. Use an open-collector device (preferably a discrete transistor) for the *Remote On/Off* input. Do not connect a pull-up resistor directly to pin 11.
3. The *Remote On/Off* pin may be controlled with devices that have a totem-pole output providing that a blocking diode is used. The blocking diode is required to prevent current from being injected into On/Off control pin. *Note: For TTL devices a pull-up may be required on the cathode side of the blocking diode. This is to guarantee a minimum enable voltage at pin 11 (See Figure 2-1).*
4. The PT4310 converters incorporate an “Under-Voltage Lockout” (UVLO). The UVLO will keep the module off when the input voltage to the converter is low, regardless of the state of the *Remote On/Off* control. Table 2-2 gives the UVLO input voltage thresholds.

Table 2-2; UVLO Thresholds⁴

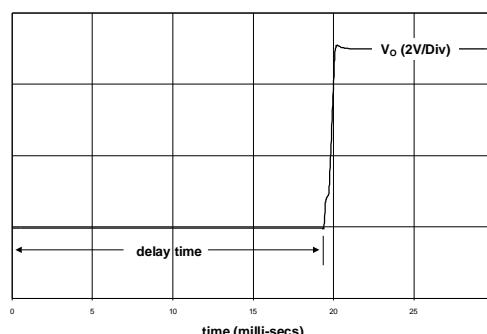
Series	V_{in} Range	UVLO Threshold
PT4310	38 – 75 V	36 ± 2 V

Figure 2-1



Turn-On Time: In the circuit of Figure 2-1, turning Q₁ on applies a low-voltage to pin 11 and disables the converter output. Correspondingly, turning Q₁ off allows the converter to power up and produce a regulated output voltage within 50 ms. Although the rise-time of the output is short (<1ms), the delay time will vary depending upon the input voltage and the module’s internal timing. Figure 2-2 shows response of the +5-V output from the PT4311 (± 5 V), following the turn-off of Q₁ at time $t = 0$. The waveform was measured with a 48 Vdc input voltage, and 0.25-Adc resistive load at both the positive and negative outputs.

Figure 2-2



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