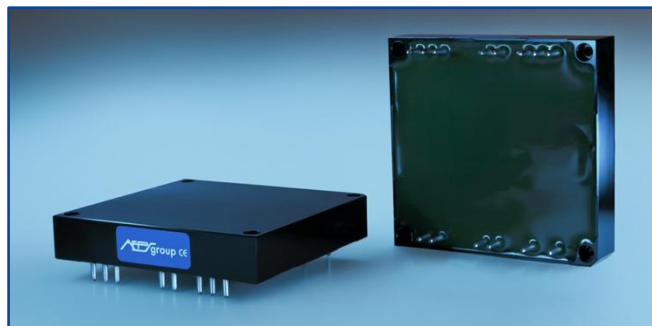


Features

- Output power up to 300 W, 106 W/inch³
- Operating case temperature -60 ... +125 °C
- Efficiency up to 92 %
- Case dimensions:
61x59x12 (mm) - R5
- CNC milled case
- Counter-bore two-sided mounting holes
- Input "28" (16-40 VDC) - standard, possible:
"48" (34-75 VDC)
- Remote off
- Active parallel operation



Description

JETDiR series of DC/DC isolated converters with counter-bore two-sided mounting holes meant for operation in harsh environmental conditions. The combination of electro-technical and mechanical parameters creates versatility for the series to be used in various application fields: both low and high altitude in unprotected equipment compartments, in all types of transport, in supercomputers, in low and high temperature environments, digital signage equipment, in radar systems. The series is an optimal fit for any environment which requires low-profile, minimized dimensions and weight, high efficiency and wide temperature range.

Ordering information

JETDiR 300 - 28 S 24 - T - R5
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 1 Series name.
- 2 Nominal output power, W: default **300 W**, other output power limits may be provided on request.
- 3 Input voltage range: default "28" **16-40 VDC**; possible to provide "48" range on request.
- 4 Number of output channels: "S" - 1 channel.
- 5 Nominal output voltage of channel.
- 6 Index of case operating temperature range: "T" - default **-60 ... +125 °C**; other temperature ranges possible on request.
- 7 Index of case form-factor.

Base models (1 channel), input "28W"					
Model part number	Input voltage	Output power	Output voltage	Output current per channel	Typical efficiency at 70 % load
JETDiR300-28S05-T-R5	16-40 VDC (28 VDC nom.) 50 VDC 1s transient	200 W	05 VDC	40.00 A	89 %
JETDiR300-28S12-T-R5		300 W	12 VDC	25.00 A	90 %
JETDiR300-28S15-T-R5		300 W	15 VDC	20.00 A	91 %
JETDiR300-28S24-T-R5		300 W	24 VDC	12.50 A	92 %
JETDiR300-28S27-T-R5		300 W	27 VDC	11.11 A	92 %
JETDiR300-28S36-T-R5		300 W	36 VDC	8.33 A	92 %
JETDiR300-28S48-T-R5		300 W	48 VDC	6.25 A	92 %

Additional ordering information:

- 1) The units may be provided with a different range of input voltage on request, please see available ranges in our [selection guide](#).
- 2) Units with non-standard output voltage may be provided on request.
- 3) Units with non-standard output power may be provided on request.
- 4) Maximum power values for "48" input models are the same as for "28" input models.

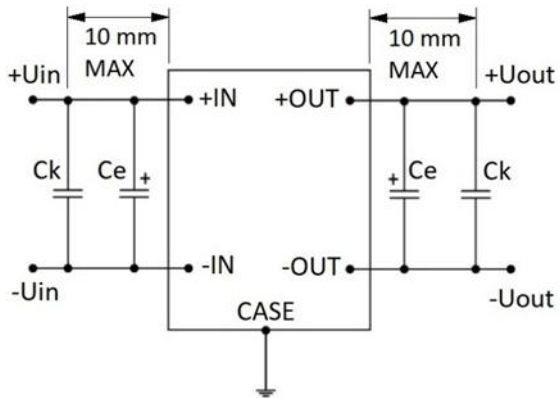
General characteristics ³		
Switching frequency		330 kHz typ. (PWM modulation)
Temperature ranges	case operating temperature	-60° C ... +125° C (default "T")
	storage temperature	-60° C ... +125° C
Over-temperature protection		+125° C typ.
Thermal mode and cooling method	cooling methods, from most preferred (for the unit to be used with a coldplate or heatsink it's necessary to consult with the producer)	1. Conductive - heatsink-coldplate. 2. Forced air heatsink cooler. 3. Convectional heatsink cooling with vertical orientation of itself and vertical orientation of its ribs for free air flow from bottom to top.
Thermal resistance	case to ambient	-
Humidity (non-condensing)		5-95 % rel. H
Insulation	in/case, in/out	1500 VDC
	out/case	1000 VDC
	out/out	500 VDC
Isolating resistance @ 500 VDC		>20 MOhm
Thermal shock, mechanical shock & vibration		MIL-STD-810F
Safety standards		IEC/EN 60950-1
Typical MTBF	Pout = 0.7·Pout,max	480 000 hrs (Tcase = 25° C)
Weight (max)		125 g
Input characteristics ³		
Input voltage range (with power derating)	"28"	16-40 VDC, 28 VDC nom., 50 VDC 1s transient
	"48"	34-75 VDC, 48 VDC nom., 100 VDC 1s transient
	-	-
Start-up input voltage	for "28W" input	typ. 14 VDC
EMC standard compliance ¹	CE MIL-STD-461F with typical connection scheme, apply JETDF20 for improved filtration	
Output characteristics ³		
Power derating based on input voltage	for input "28" - linear derating	derating from 300 W to 200 W with input voltage decrease from 20 VDC to 16 VDC
Output voltage adjustment	±5 % via ADJ output (see drawing)	
Output voltage regulation ²	input variance Uin,min to Uin,max	±0.5 % for load 10-100 %
	load variance 10 % to 100 %	±1 %
Ripple and noise (peak-to-peak)	20 MHz bandwidth	<1 % for load 10-100 %
Protection	over-current	auto-reset at 110-150 % of Iout,nom
	over-voltage	<130 % Uout
Capacitive load (max)	24 VDC, 50% Pout,nom	typ. 15 000 uF
Remote OFF	connect ON to -IN or apply 0-0.5 VDC to ON	

1. See available filters on www.aeps-group.com.

2. When varying load in the main stabilized channel from 10 % to 100 %, secondary output voltage regulation may reach ±13 %

3. All specifications are valid for normal climatic conditions, nominal output voltage and current, unless stated otherwise.

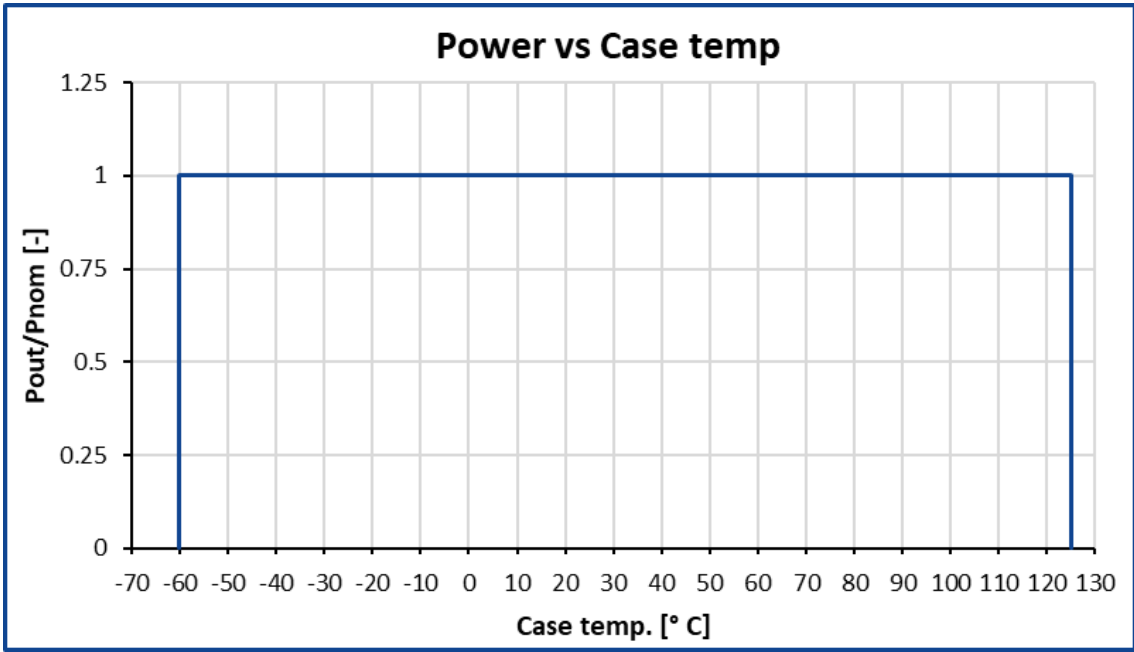
Minimal necessary connection scheme



In any system application it's necessary to at least use minimal connection scheme consisting of components shown on the picture.

Ck – ceramic capacitors of a certain operating voltage and of several μF capacity; Ce – electrolytic capacitors of a certain operating voltage and of polymer, aluminum or tantalum type of tens to hundreds μF capacity. For component values – please see point 5.5 in Reference Technical Material for DC/DC units.

Power-temperature relationship



Additional application information

1. Value of case temperature

The case temperature is measured at the middle of the long side of the case base. When using a thermocouple, it is necessary to attach the thermocouple conductors to the base surface at a distance of at least 20 mm from thermocouples head. **The thermocouple measuring end and its conductors must be covered with a layer of heat-conducting paste 2-3 mm thick to provide correct measurements.**

2. Possible cooling methods

- 1) Conductive cooling with aluminum (or copper) **heatsink or coldplate, with base at least 4 mm thick.**
- 2) Forced air.
- 3) Convectional heatsink cooling with vertical orientation of itself and vertical orientation of its ribs for free air flow from bottom to top.

To use the units without a heatsink it's mandatory to consult with the producer.

Most of the unit's dissipated heat (93-95 %) is concentrated **on the TOP SIDE of the unit (fully metal surface)** which must be attached to the heatsink-coldplate or ribbed heatsink surface. Requirements for the heatsink surface (preferably CNC milled) - flatness tolerance of the heatsink surface must be lower than 0.1 mm per 100 mm of length.

3. Unit heatsink fixation

If 4 mounting holes are available, then first one pair of diagonally located holes is connected with screws, then a second pair. First installation of the screws should be done without force. Then all the screws should be tightened with the recommended torque.

For quality contact between the unit and a heatsink - it's necessary to use thermal conductive paste with thickness less than 0.1 mm, with thermal conductivity **greater than 2 W/K.m**. The paste must be applied with mesh stencil in a pattern of squares (i.e. 2x2 mm to 4x4 mm squares mm with 0.5-1 mm spacing between the squares). This allows paste to be evenly spread in a thin layer and excess air to escape when tightening screws during unit mounting.

4. Short-term unit operation

If it's necessary to shortly turn on the unit for 3-5 minutes (for example for input-control testing), an aluminium (copper) coldplate must be used as a heatsink. Its width and length must be not less than of the unit itself, with thickness at least 8 mm. The unit must be placed on coldplate through a thin (0.15-0.3 mm) silicone-based heat-conducting sheet.

5. Thermal protection tripping

When internal unit's thermal protection is tripped (typ. +125 °C) the unit is turned off (until automatic restart). **Such state should lead to measures of forced heatsink cooling, for example via fans turn-on.** Time before automatic restart of the unit after thermal protection tripping can last from several seconds up to several minutes depending on thermal inertia of the heatsink.

6. Operation with shorted outputs

The units have a short-circuit output protection. **The protection is for emergency only, not for long-term operation. It's prohibited to use the units with shorted outputs (the units have the special detectors inside).**

7. Reliability of in-parallel connected units system

To maximize reliability of in-parallel connected units system (for case of failure of one in-parallel connected units), with minus outputs (-OUT) directly connected together - plus outputs (+OUT) should be connected through separating diodes. Usually, Schottky diodes with breakdown voltage at least twice of unit's output voltage are used for such purpose. PAR outputs of all in-parallel connected units must be directly connected together.

If you have any questions, please contact us directly at aeps@aeps-group.cz.

Additional information

After ordering the product - the customer is fully responsible for applying the product in strict compliance with mentioned rules and principles of use in the product datasheet and reference technical material (RTM) which is downloadable at www.aeps-group.com.

Please, note that all information in this material is for reference only. Further detailed information (including: additional requirements, manuals and circuit schemes, etc.) is found at www.aeps-group.com or provided via an email request at aeps@aeps-group.cz. All pictures shown are for illustration purpose only, actual product appearance may vary, incl. inner components choice and placement and connectors placement.

According to company's policy in view of constant improvements of the production design the manufacturer reserves the right to change the contents of specifications and promotional materials without prior notice! Make sure you are using the latest documentation downloadable at www.aeps-group.com.

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