







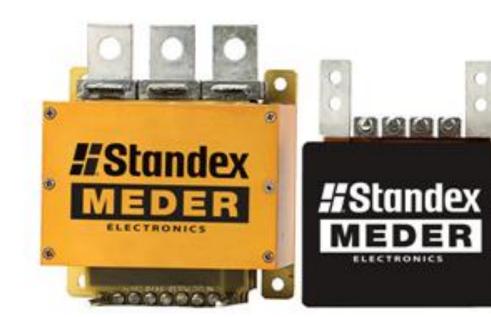
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY



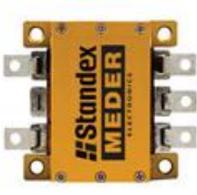


TRANSPORTATION









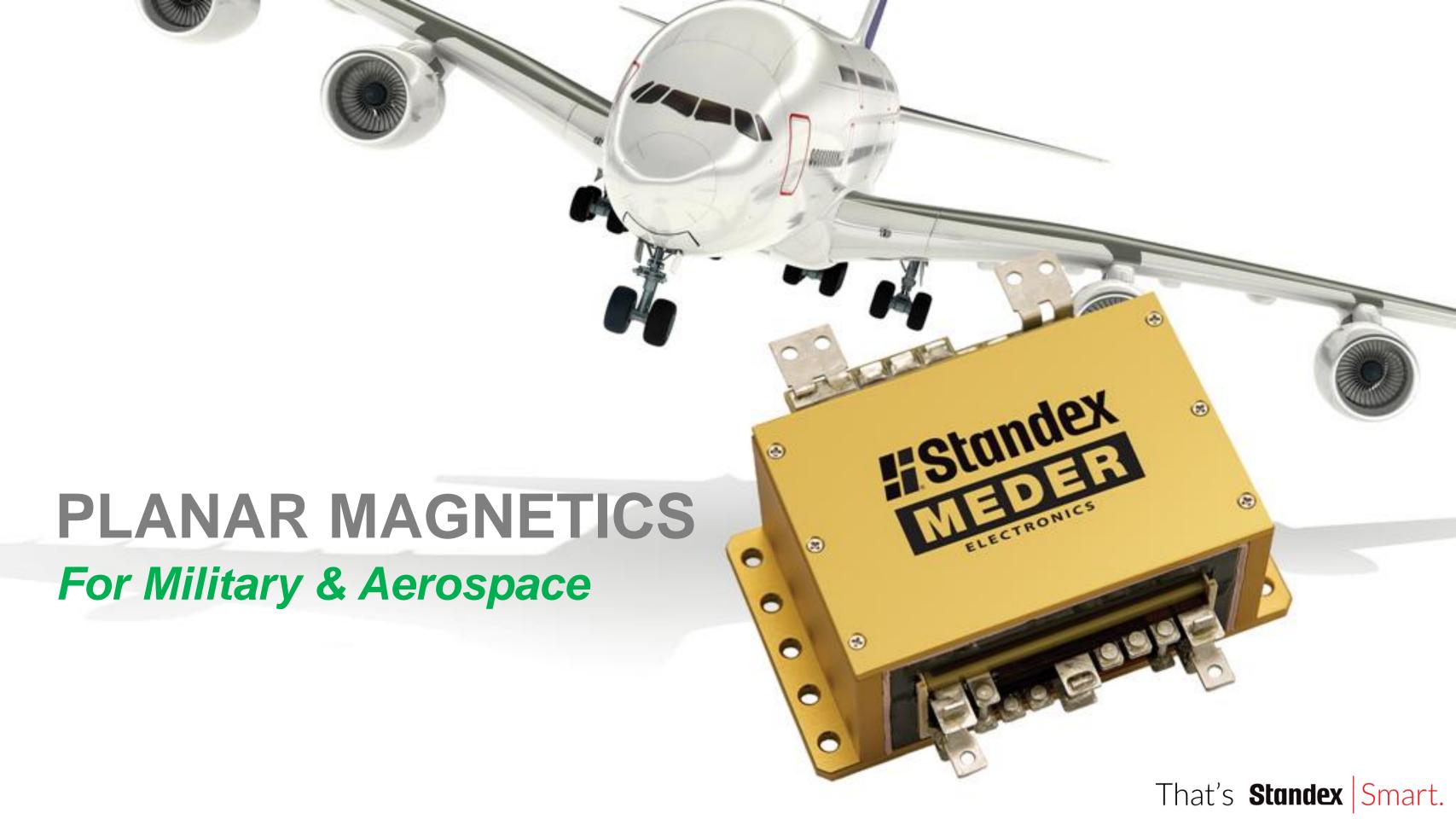






PLANAR MAGNETICS

For Fast Charging



QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS





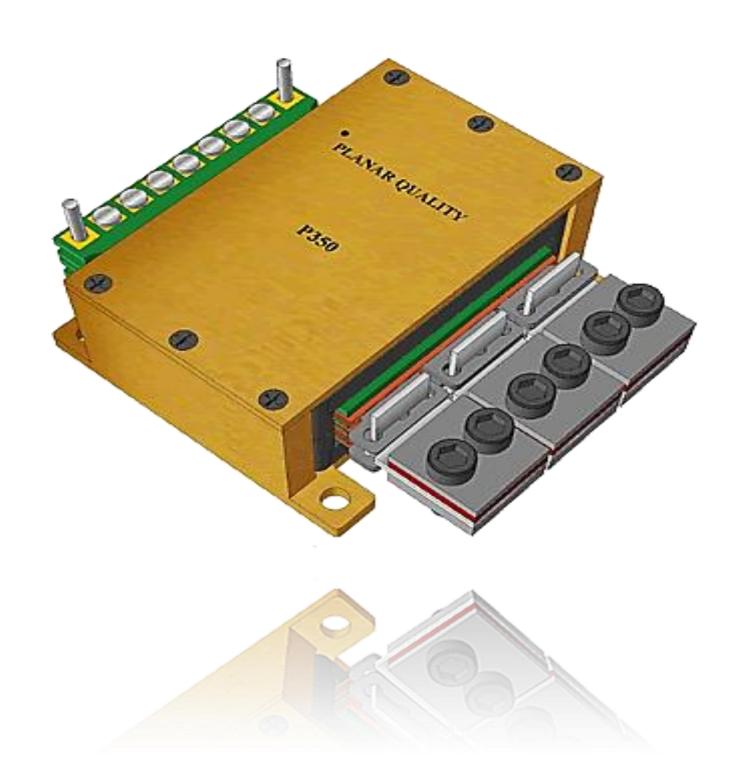




Planar Definition

Wikipedia: Manufacturers etch spiral patterns on a printed circuit board to form the "windings" of a planar transformer, replacing the turns of wire used to make other types.

A planar transformer can be thinner than other transformers, which is useful for low-profile applications or when several printed circuit boards are stacked. Almost all planar transformers use a ferrite planar core.





















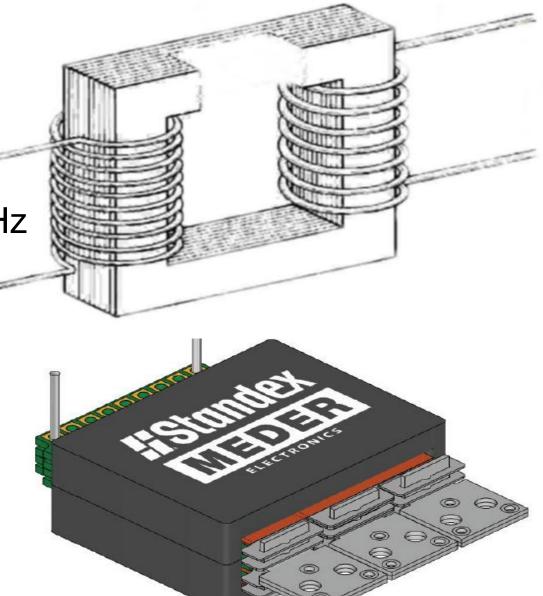


Planar Magnetics Custom Design Guide

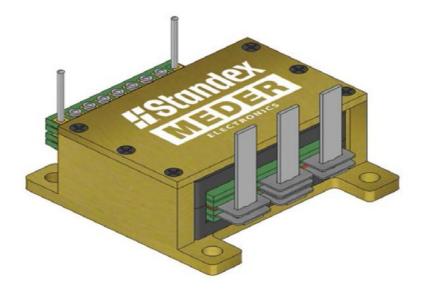
Size	Page #	Optimum Power Range	Max Current Rating	Typical Topology	Optimum Frequency Range kHZ	Typical Dimensions L x W x H (1) mm	Isolation Voltage Pri - Sec (VDC) Pri - Core (VDC)
P025 (3)	6	10W - 50W	20A (2)	Forward, Flyback	300 - 500	17.0 x 15.7 x 6.3	500 - 2000 VDC
P035 (3)	7	20W - 150W	30A (2)	Half Bridge, Forward, Flyback	200 - 400	22.9 x 19.8 x 7.6	500 - 2000 VDC
P055 (3)	8	50W - 200W	50A	Half Bridge, Forward, Flyback	175 - 300	24.1 x 21.8 x 9.1	500 - 2000 VDC
P075 (3)	9	100W - 500W	50A (2)	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull, Flyback	150 - 300	35.0 x 26.3 x 10.2 28.7 x 26.3 x 10.2	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P110 (3)	10	150W - 700W	60A (2)	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	100 - 250	39.9 x 28.4 x 12.7 33.5 x 28.4 x 12.7	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P135	11-12	300W - 1.2kW	100A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	100 - 250	44.4 x 32.0 x 15.2 38.1 x 32.0 x 12.7	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P220	13-14	1kW - 3.0kW	250A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	60 - 200	50.8 x 40.6 x 20.3 45.7 x 40.6 x 17.8	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P350	15-16	2kW - 6kW	300A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	40 - 150	58.4 x 50.8 x 25.4 53.3 x 50.8 x 21.6	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P560	17-18	3kW - 10kW	400A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	40 - 125	71.1 x 64.0 x 30.5 66.0 x 64.0 x 25.4	5000 VDC 500 - 2000 VDC
P900	19-20	10kW - 20kW	500A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	40 - 125	118.1 x 110.7 x 43.9	5000 VDC
P1100	21	10kW - 30kW	600A	Full Bridge, Half Bridge, Full Bridge ZVS, Push-Pull	20 - 125	144.8 x 94.0 x 38.1	5000 VDC

How does planar technology differentiate from wire-wound:

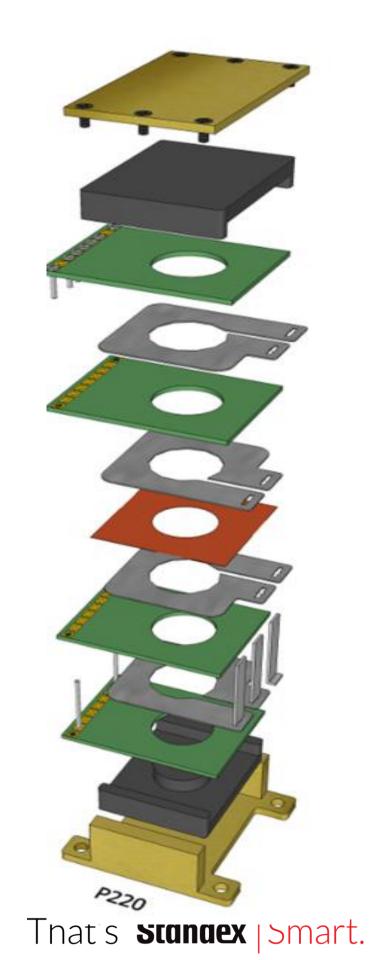
- Low package profile relative to wire wound equivalent
- Very efficient at high frequency operation, 98-99% to 40kHz 1MHz
- Excellent repeatability thanks to pre-tooled components
- Low leakage inductance
- Easily termination of multiple windings
- Minimum skin effect flat windings (Low AC losses)
- Standard outlines compatible with custom designs
- Usable in both square and sine-wave topologies
- Lend themselves to sophisticated and effective thermal management



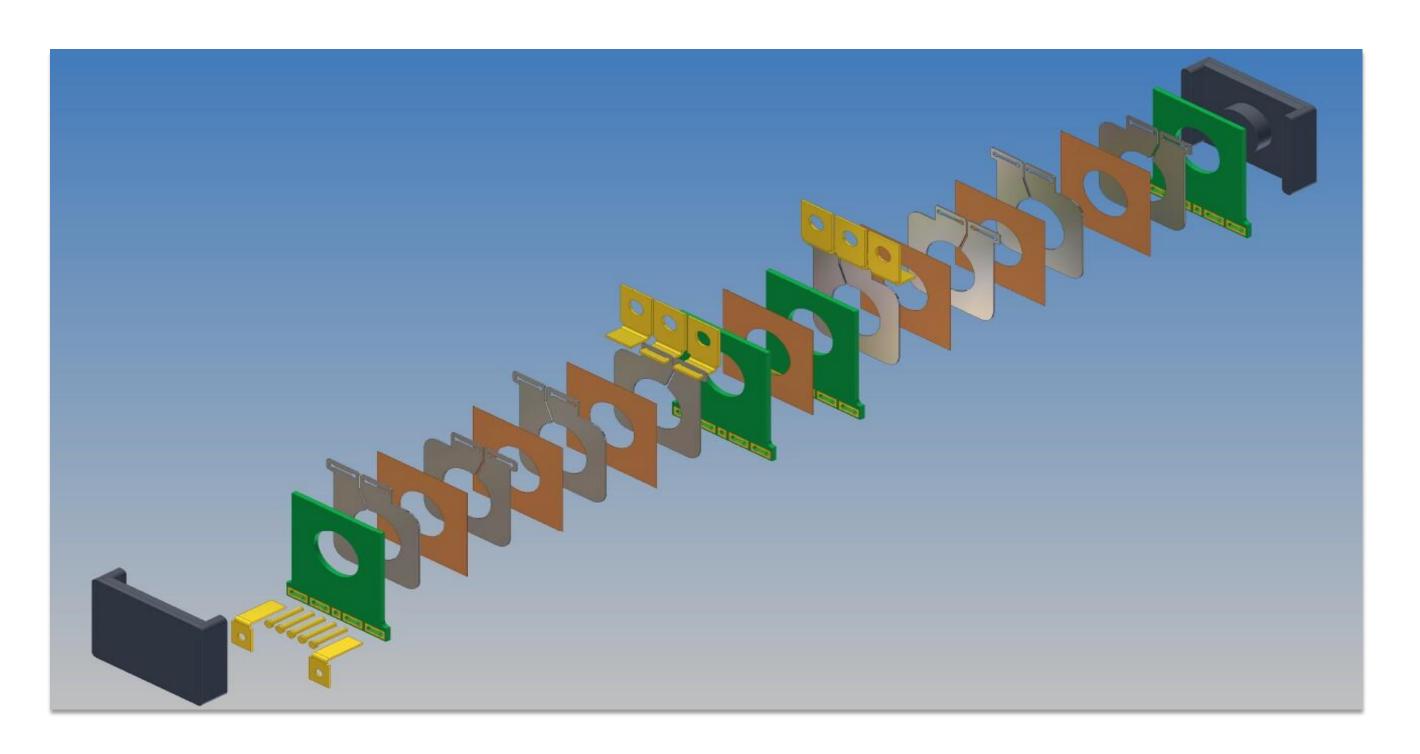
Planar Mechanical Construction



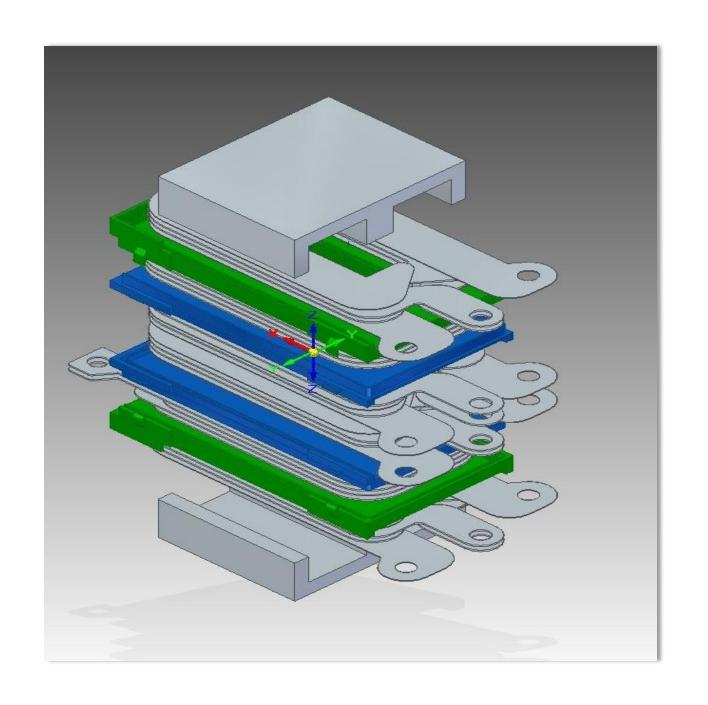
- Lower current windings: Multi Layer PCB's
- High current windings: Stamped lead frames
- Stacked with insulators and soldered connections
 - Interleaving...alternating primary and secondary
 - Multiple PCBs and lead frames soldered in series make for continuous or parallel windings
- Terminations: Patented resilient terminals, PCB mount pins, surface mount headers
- Heat sinks / thermal gap thermally conductive materials are common

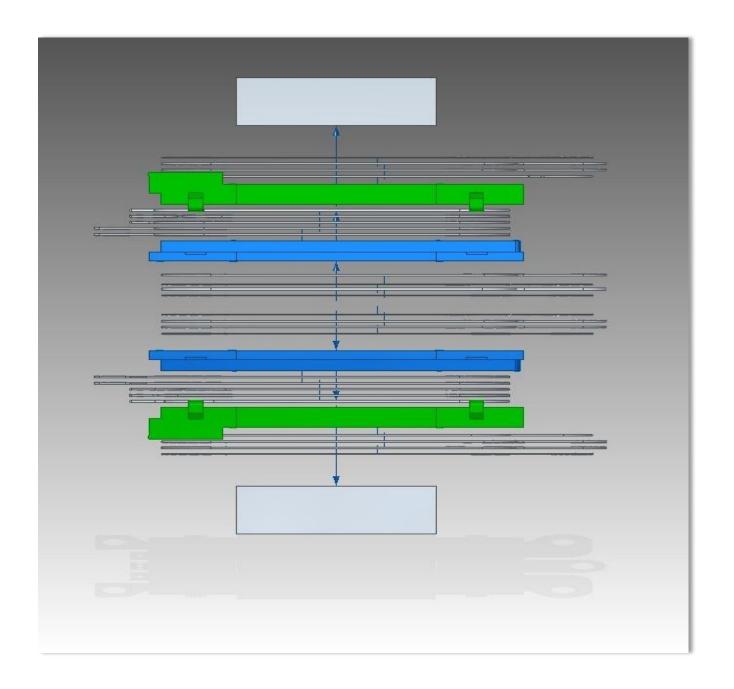


P560 Explosion Drawing

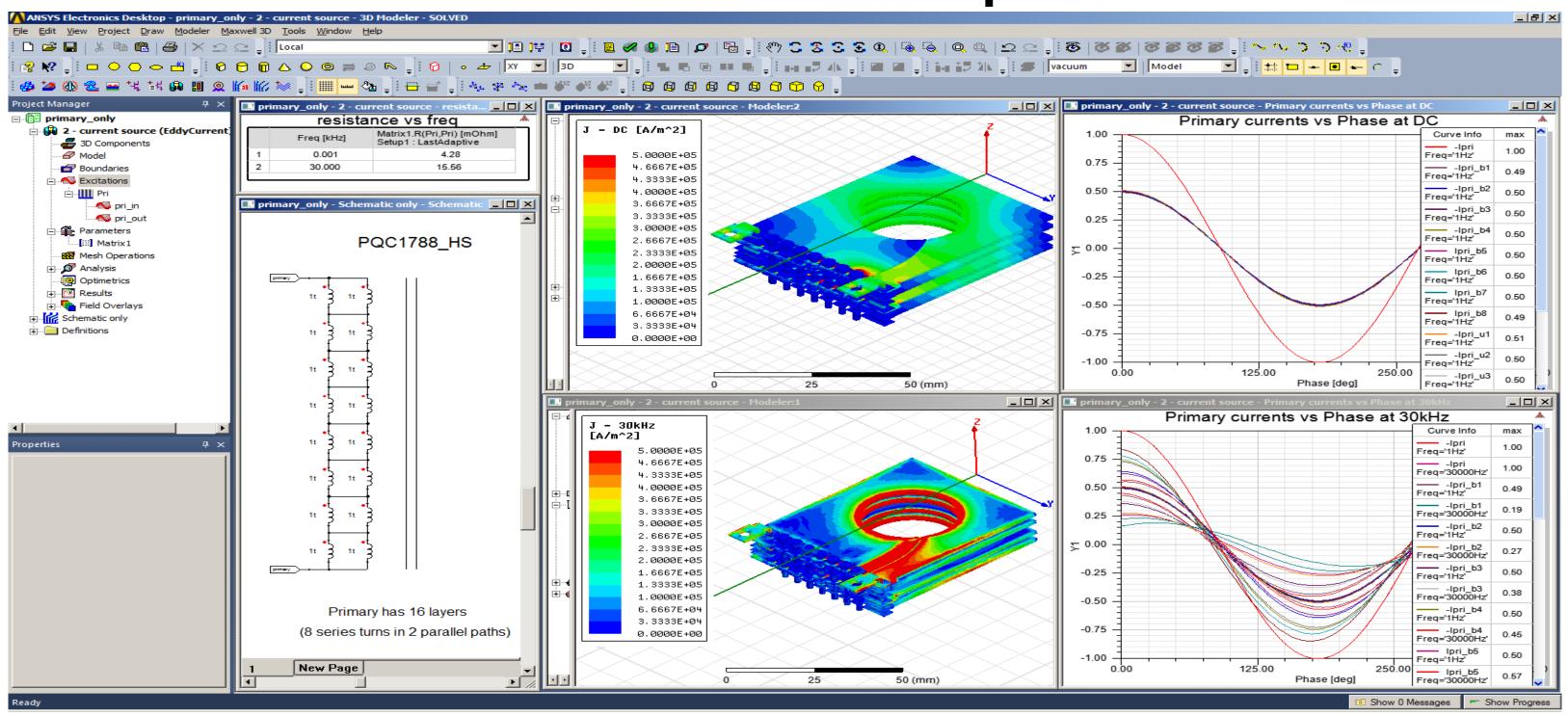


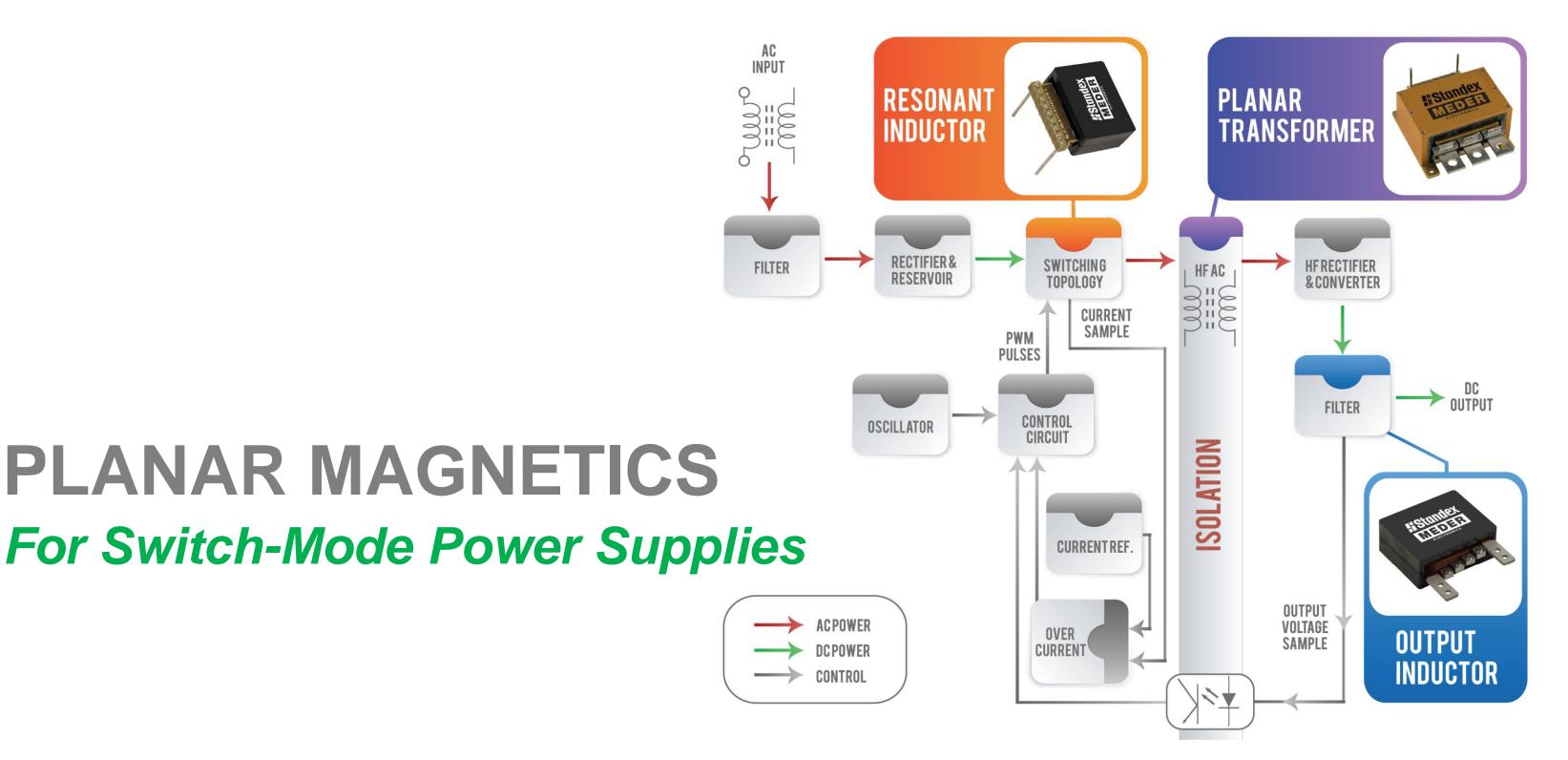
Competitor Comparison



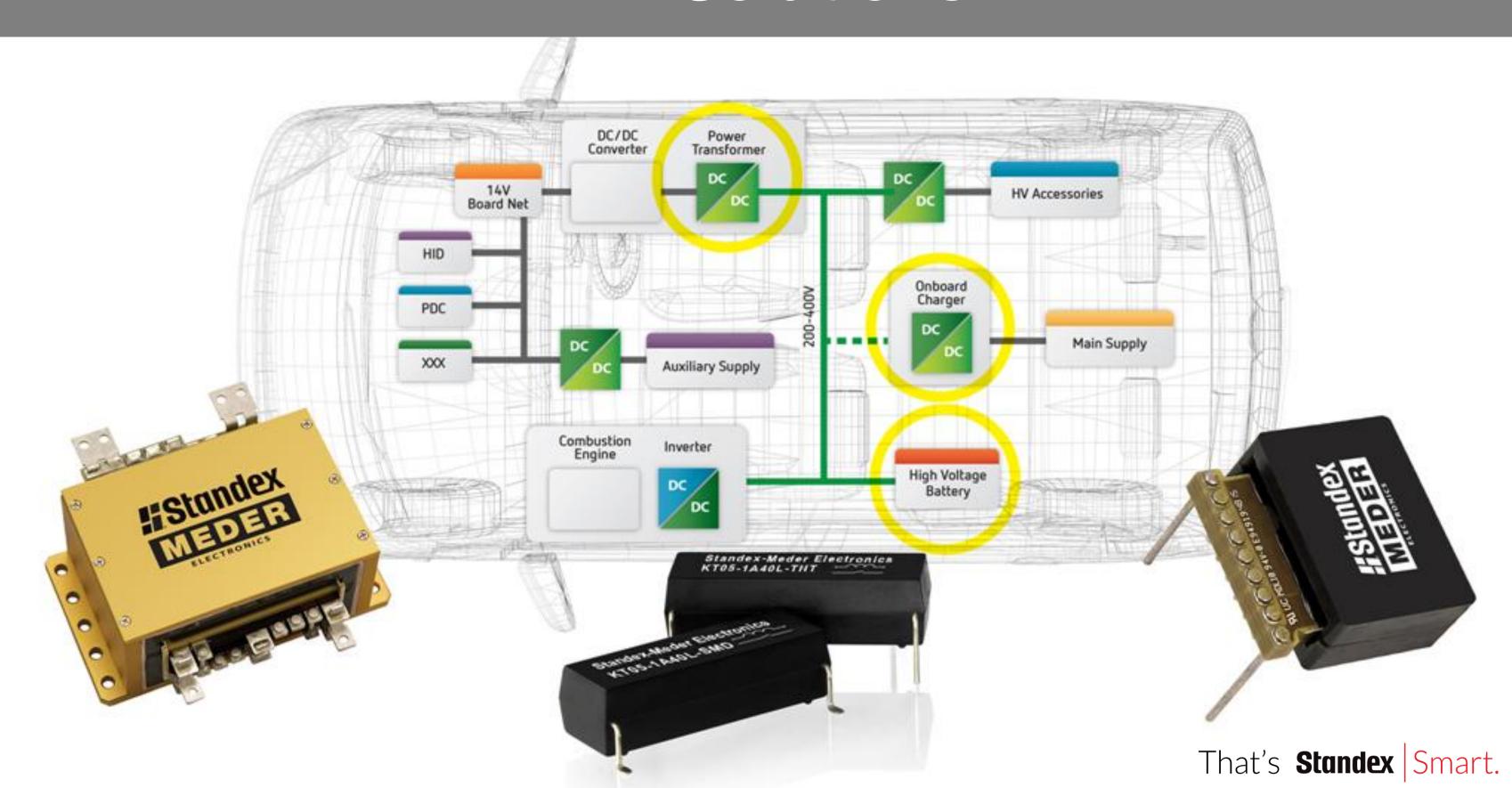


Thermal Simulation - Capabilities





xEV Solutions



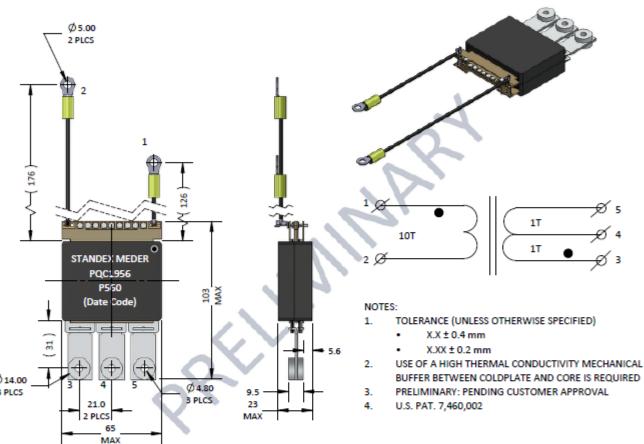


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STANDEX PQC1956

Mechanical Specifications



Electrical Specifications

1. Topology:		Full Bridge ZVS
2. Transformer Input Voltag	ge Range:	300-680 VDC
3. Converter Output after R	ectification:	3500W(28V/125A)
4. Turns ratio Np / Ns1 / Ns	2:	10T/1T/1T
5. Transformer switching fr	requency:	100 kHz
6. Duty Cycle, max.:		97%
7. Efficiency at Full Power (calc.):	99.4% (21W losses)

Transformer switching frequency:	100 kHz	
6. Duty Cycle, max.:	97%	
7. Efficiency at Full Power (calc.):	99.4% (21W losses)	
8. Heatsink max. temperature:	+65 °C	
-		

9. Temperature Rise: Hot spot - heat sink, max.:	+ 33 °C
10. Isolation voltage, min.:	
Primary to Secondary and Core:	2500 VAC
Secondary to Core:	500 VDC
11. Primary Inductance, Np min.:	1000 µH
12. Primary resistance (1-2),max.:	15 mOhm
13. Secondary resistance(3-4) pus (4-5),max.:	0.3 mOhm
14. Max. Weight:	TBD grams
15. Leakage Inductance 1-2/3-4-5 shorted, typ.:	500 nH

Part Number	Revision	Engineer	Date	Page Number	
PQC1956	PRELIM	Sagar Kane	02/18/2016	1 of 1	

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Full Bridge ZVS

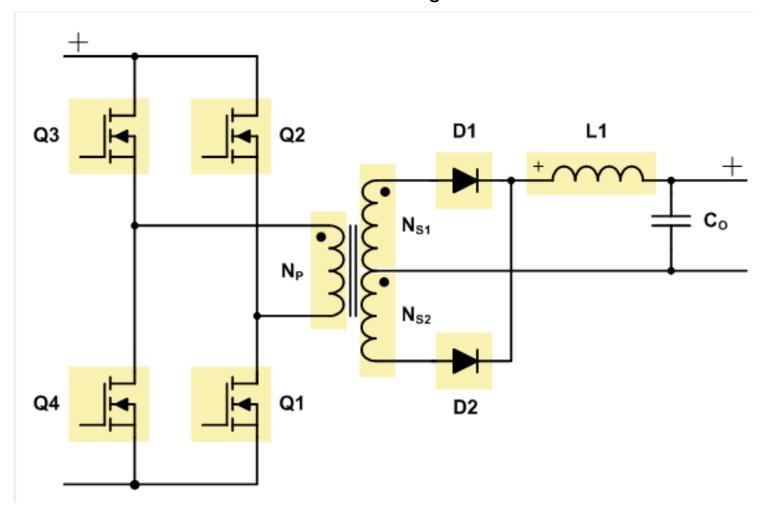
Application: On Board Charger (EV)

Output Voltage: 28V Output Power: 3500W

Primary Ring Terminals for robust connection

Secondary bushings improve contact resistance

2500VAC Dielectric Withstand Voltage

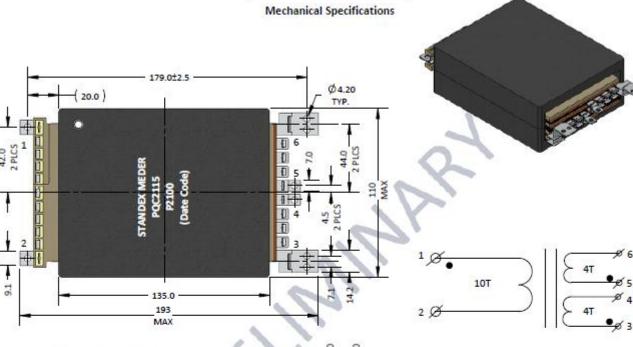




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NOTES:

. TOLERANCE (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

- X.X ± 0.4 mm
- X.XX ± 0.2 mm

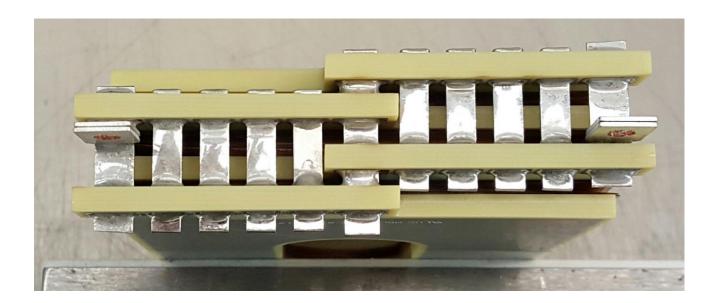
USE OF A HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY MECHANICAL BUFFER BETWEEN COLDPLATE AND CORE IS REQUIRED PRELIMINARY: PENDING CUSTOMER APPROVAL U.S. PAT. 7,460,002

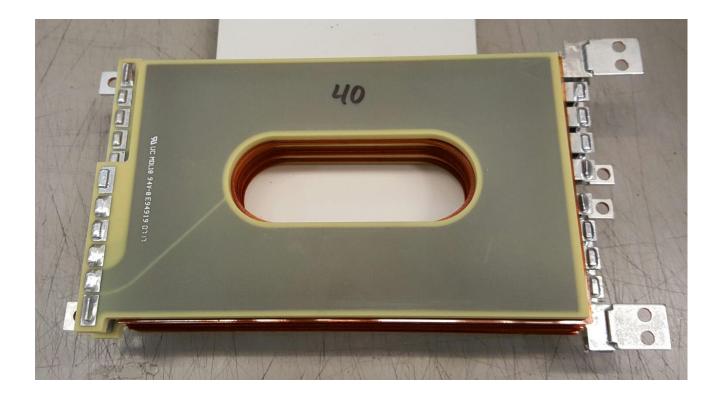
Electrical Specifications

1. Topology:	LLC ZVS Converter	9. Temp. Rise: Hot spot - Ambinet, max.:*	+45 °C
2. Transformer Input Voltage:	730-880 VDC	10. Minimum Isolation Voltage:	
3. Converter ouput after rectification:	60kW (400VDC/75A;400VDC/75A)	Primary to Secondary:	1750 VAC
4. Turns Ratio Np/Ns1/Ns2:	10T/4T/4T	Primary and Secondary to Core:	2000 VAC
5. Transformer Switching Frequency:	80 kHz (60-104 kHz range)	11. Primary Inductance, Np, min.:	39 µH ± 5%
6. Duty Cycle at Vin=800V Vout=400V, max.:	99% (after rectification)	12. Primary Resistance, Rdc, Np, max.:	3 mOhm
7. Efficiency at 60kW output power (calc.):	99.5% (150W losses)	13. Secondary Resistance, Rdc, Ns1 or Ns2, max:	1 mOhm
8. External Heatsink Temp.,max.:	+65 °C	14. Max. Weight:	TBD grams
Ambient Temp.:	+ 45 °C	15. Leakage Inductance 1-2/sec. shorted, typ.:	0.5 μΗ
*Transformer clamped to heatsink.		16. Thermal Impedance:Hot spot - external heatsink:	0.3 °C/W

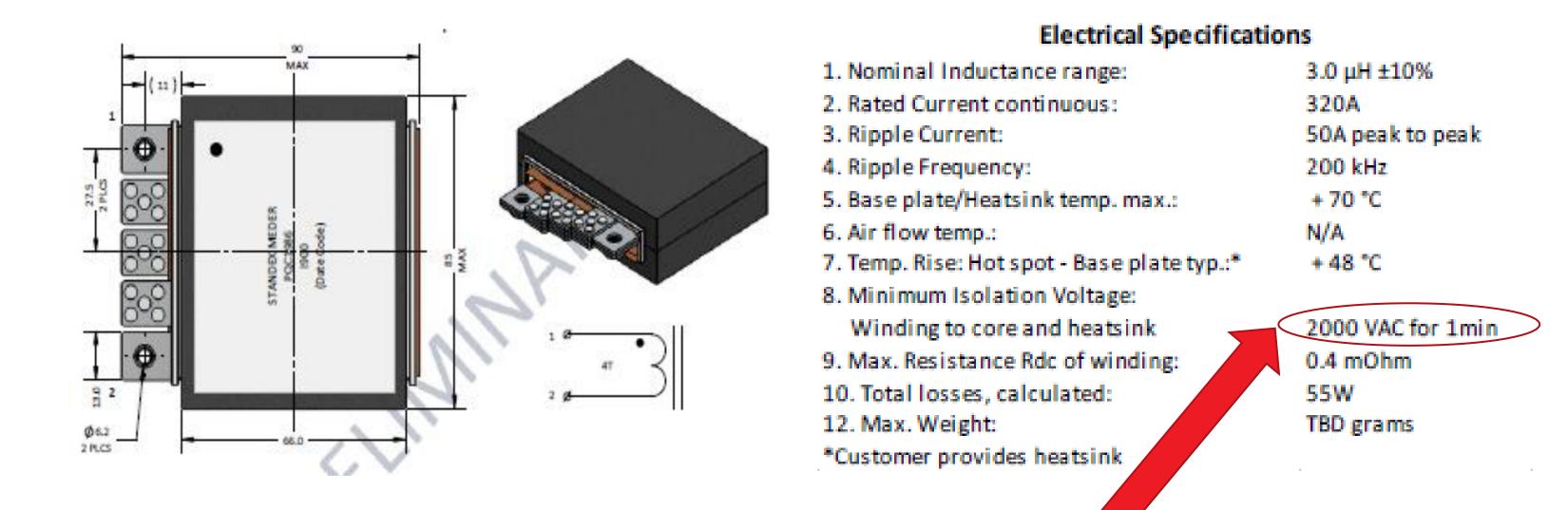
Part Number	Revision	Engineer	Date	Page Number	
PQC2115	PRELIM-3	Sagar Kane	04/20/2017	1 of 1	

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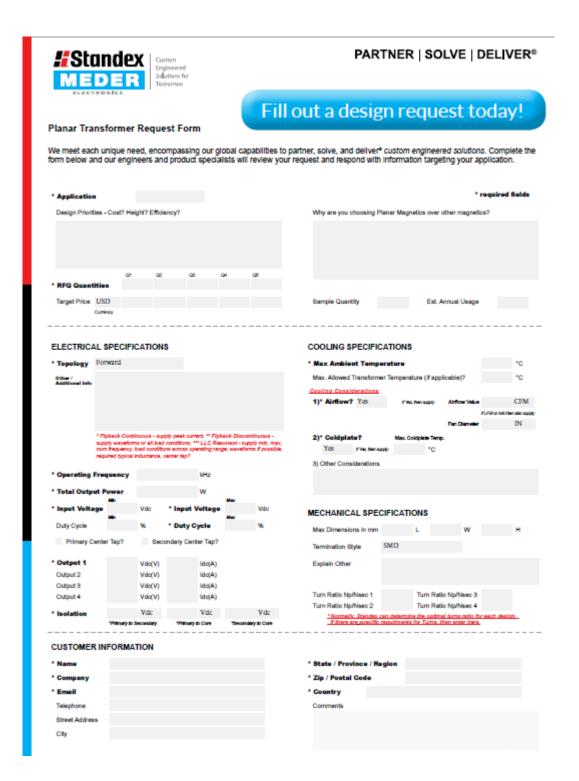
Planar Inductor (Low Inductance – High Current)



2000VAC Hipot with Low Leakage Bobbin

Planar Transformer/Inductor Request Form

Stand	Lingineered			PARTNER SOLVE DELIVER
Planar Inductor F	Request Form		Fill	out a design request today!
				partner, solve, and deliver* custom engineered solutions. Complete the request and respond with information targeting your application.
* Inductor Applicatio				* required fields
Design Priorities - Cost?	? Height? Efficiency?			Why are you choosing Planar Magnetics over other magnetics?
* RFQ Quantities	a1 a2 a	a (4	Ca5	
Target Price				Sample Quantity Est. Annual Usage
ELECTRICAL SPEC				MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS
* Operating Frequenc	Ey	kHz		Max Dimensions in mm L W H
* Winding 1	μH	Ade	Arms	Termination Style
Winding 2 Winding 3	μH	Ade Ade	Arms	Explain Other
Winding 4	μH	Ade	Arms	
Winding 5	μH	Adc	Arms	
Considerations for min In	nductance at Max Amos			
Inductance	Iset	Ade	Arms	COOLING SPECIFICATIONS
* Max AC Peak to Pe	ak Ripple Current		A	* Max Ambient Temperature *C
* Isolation Requirem		Vde	Vrms	Max. Allowed Transformer Temperature (if applicable)? *C
			*******	Cooling Considerations 419 Birdinary Vot. File to seek Affection (CEM.)
Clearance Requirement		mm		Airflow? Yes Fire, two supply Airflow blaze CEM. Fig. for supply Airflow blaze Fig. for not then also supply
Creepage Requirements	s (If needed)	mm		Pan Diameter IN
				2)* Coldplate? Max. Coldplate Temp. YOS The temporary *C
				Yes Frie, tensusity *C 3) Other Considerations
				3) Other Considerations
CUSTOMER INFOR	MATION			
* Name				* State / Province / Region
* Company				* Zip / Postal Code
* Email				* Country
Telephone				Comments
Street Address				
City				



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