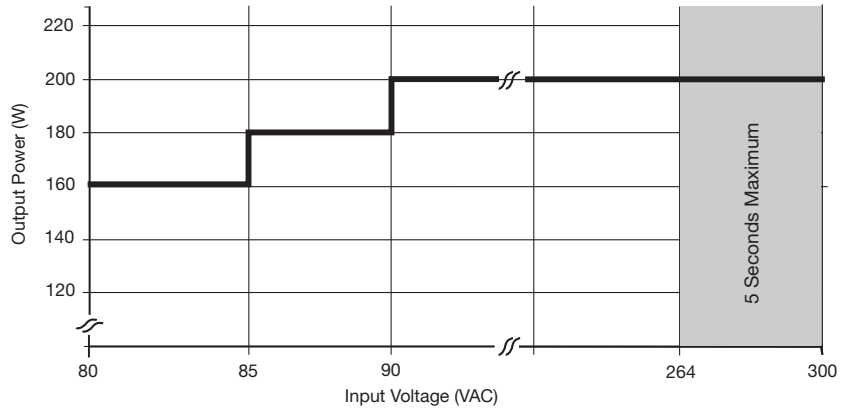


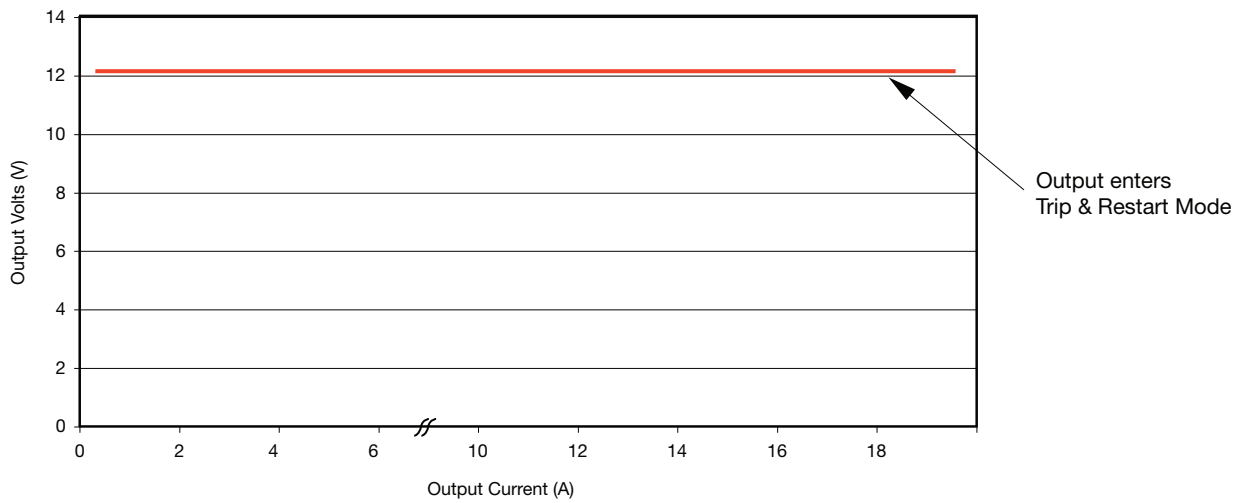
Input Voltage Derating

Figure 1



Output Overload Characteristic

Figure 2
Typical V1 Overload
Characteristic
(CCB200PS12 shown)



General Specifications

| Characteristic | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units | Notes & Conditions |
|---|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Efficiency | | 94 | | % | Full load (see fig.3 & 4) |
| Isolation: Input to Output Input to Ground Output to Ground | 4000 | | | VAC | |
| | 1500 | | | VAC | |
| | 1500 | | | VAC | |
| Switching Frequency | | 40-100/ 28.35/ 56-70 | | kHz | PFC / Boost / Main Converter. |
| Power Density | | | 9.3 | W/in ³ | |
| Mean Time Between Failure | | 230 | | kHrs | MIL-HDBK-217F, Notice 2 +25 °C GB |
| Weight | | 0.88 (400) | | lb (g) | CCB200PSxx Models |
| | | 1.36 (618) | | | CCB200PSxx-C Models |

Efficiency Versus Load

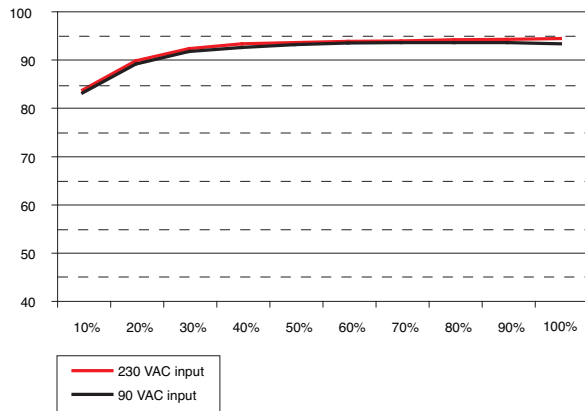


Figure 3
CCB200PS12

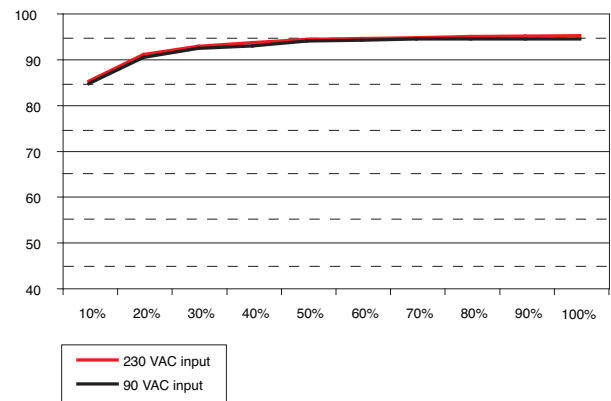


Figure 4
CCB200PS48

Waste Heat & System Lifetime

The amount of waste heat a system designer has to deal with is a big issue. The CCB200 class leading efficiency, particularly under low AC line conditions, allows a component density such that a full 200W of convection power can be fitted into this industry standard 3" x 5" package and significantly reduces the waste heat dumped into the system.

To demonstrate the performance of the CCB200, we compared its thermal profile to several of our competitors products in this power density and found our average component temperatures to be some 10-20 °C lower, extending some components lifetime by upto four times.