

**FEATURES**

- ▶ Smallest Encapsulated 50W Converter
- ▶ Compact Size of 2" X 1" Package
- ▶ Ultra-wide 4:1 Input Voltage Range
- ▶ Fully Regulated Output Voltage
- ▶ Excellent Efficiency up to 92%
- ▶ I/O Isolation 1500 VDC
- ▶ Operating Ambient Temp. Range -40°C to +80°C
- ▶ No Min. Load Requirement
- ▶ Overload/Voltage/Temp. and Short Circuit Protection
- ▶ Remote On/Off Control, Output Voltage Trim
- ▶ Shielded Metal Case with Insulated Baseplate
- ▶ UL/cUL/IEC/EN 62368-1(60950-1) Safety Approval & CE Marking


**PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

The MINMAX MKW150 series is the generation of high-performance DC-DC converter modules setting a new standard concerning power density.

The product offers fully 50W in an encapsulated, shielded metal package with dimensions of just 2.0"x1.0"x0.4". All models provide wide 4:1 input voltage range and precisely regulated output voltages.

A very high efficiency up to 92% which allows an operating temperature range of -40°C to +80°C is achieved by advanced circuit topology. Further features include remote On/Off, trimmable output voltage, under-voltage shutdown as well as overload and over-temperature protection.

Typical applications for these converters are battery operated equipment, instrumentation, distributed power architectures in communication and industrial electronics and many other space critical applications.

**Model Selection Guide**

Model Number	Input Voltage (Range)	Output Voltage	Output Current	Input Current		Reflected Ripple Current	Over Voltage Protection	Max. capacitive Load	Efficiency (typ.)
			Max.	@Max. Load	@No Load				@Max. Load
	VDC	VDC	mA	mA(typ.)	mA(typ.)	mA(typ.)	VDC	μF	%
MKW150-24S033	24 (9 ~ 36)	3.3	10000	1528	80	40	3.9	26000	90
MKW150-24S05		5	10000	2290	60		6.2	17000	91
MKW150-24S12		12	4170	2267	80		15	3000	92
MKW150-24S15		15	3330	2263	80		18	2000	92
MKW150-24S24		24	2080	2286	80		30	750	91
MKW150-48S033	48 (18 ~ 75)	3.3	10000	764	40	30	3.9	26000	90
MKW150-48S05		5	10000	1145	30		6.2	17000	91
MKW150-48S12		12	4170	1134	60		15	3000	92
MKW150-48S15		15	3330	1134	60		18	2000	92
MKW150-48S24		24	2080	1143	50		30	750	91

**Input Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions / Model	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Input Surge Voltage (100ms. max)	24V Input Models	-0.7	---	50	VDC	
	48V Input Models	-0.7	---	100		
Start-Up Threshold Voltage	24V Input Models	---	---	9		
	48V Input Models	---	---	18		
Under Voltage Lockout	24V Input Models	---	7.5	---		
	48V Input Models	---	16	---		
Input Polarity Protection	None					
Start Up Time	Power Up	Nominal Vin and Constant Resistive Load			30	ms
	Remote On/Off				30	ms
Input Filter	All Models	Internal LC Type				

**Remote On/Off Control**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Converter On		3.5V ~ 12V or Open Circuit			
Converter Off		0V ~ 1.2V or Short Circuit			
Control Input Current (on)	Vctrl = 5.0V	---	0.5	---	mA
Control Input Current (off)	Vctrl = 0V	---	-0.5	---	mA
Control Common		Referenced to Negative Input			
Standby Input Current	Nominal Vin	---	2.5	---	mA

**Output Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions / Model	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Output Voltage Setting Accuracy		---	---	±1.0	%Vnom.	
Line Regulation	Vin=Min. to Max. @Full Load	---	---	±0.5	%	
Load Regulation	Min. Load to Full Load	---	---	±0.5	%	
Minimum Load	No minimum Load Requirement					
Ripple & Noise	0-20 MHz Bandwidth	3.3V & 5V Models <sup>(3)</sup>	---	---	100	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
		12V, 15V & 24V Models <sup>(3)</sup>	---	---	150	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Transient Recovery Time	25% Load Step Change <sup>(2)</sup>	---	250	---	μsec	
Transient Response Deviation		---	±3	±5	%	
Temperature Coefficient		---	---	±0.02	%/°C	
Trim Up / Down Range (See Page 6)	% of nominal output voltage (24Vo Models)	---	---	+20 / -10	%	
	% of nominal output voltage (Other Models)	---	---	±10	%	
Over Load Protection	Hiccup	---	150	---	%	
Short Circuit Protection	Continuous, Automatic Recovery (Hiccup Mode 0.3Hz typ.)					

**General Specifications**

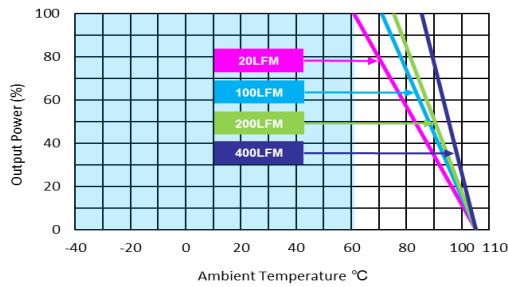
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I/O Isolation Voltage	60 Seconds	1500	---	---	VDC
	1 Seconds	1800	---	---	VDC
I/O Isolation Resistance	500 VDC	1000	---	---	MΩ
I/O Isolation Capacitance	100kHz, 1V	---	---	2200	pF
Switching Frequency		---	285	---	kHz
MTBF(calculated)	MIL-HDBK-217F@25°C, Ground Benign	230,900			Hours
Safety Approvals	UL/cUL 60950-1 recognition (CSA certificate), IEC/EN 60950-1 (CB-report)				
	UL/cUL 62368-1 recognition (UL certificate), IEC/EN 62368-1 (CB-report)				

**EMC Specifications**

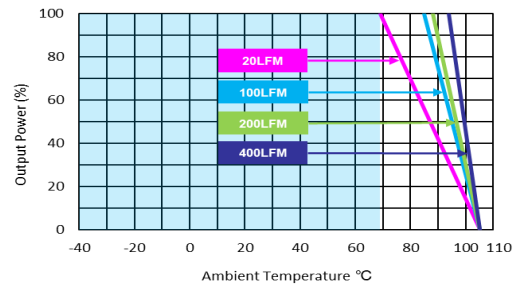
Parameter	Standards & Level		Performance
EMI	Conduction & Radiation with external components	EN 55032, FCC part 15	Class A <sup>(6)</sup>
EMS	EN 55024		
	ESD	EN 61000-4-2 air ± 8kV , Contact ± 6kV	A
	Radiated immunity	EN 61000-4-3 10V/m	A
	Fast transient <sup>(7)</sup>	EN 61000-4-4 ±2kV	A
	Surge <sup>(7)</sup>	EN 61000-4-5 ±1kV	A
	Conducted immunity	EN 61000-4-6 10Vrms	A

**Environmental Specifications**

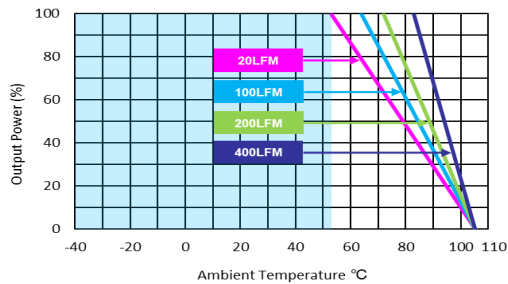
Parameter	Conditions / Model	Min.	Max.		Unit
			without Heatsink	with Heatsink	
Operating Ambient Temperature Range Nominal Vin, Load 100% Inom. (for Power Derating see relative Derating Curves)	MKW150-24S033, MKW150-48S033	-40	61	69	°C
	MKW150-24S12, MKW150-24S15		53	62	
	MKW150-48S12, MKW150-48S15		46	57	
	MKW150-24S05, MKW150-24S24 MKW150-48S05, MKW150-48S24				
Thermal Impedance	20LFM Convection without Heatsink	12.1	---		°C/W
	20LFM Convection with Heatsink	9.8	---		°C/W
	100LFM Convection without Heatsink	9.2	---		°C/W
	100LFM Convection with Heatsink	5.4	---		°C/W
	200LFM Convection without Heatsink	7.8	---		°C/W
	200LFM Convection with Heatsink	4.5	---		°C/W
	400LFM Convection without Heatsink	5.2	---		°C/W
	400LFM Convection with Heatsink	3.0	---		°C/W
Case Temperature		---	+105		°C
Thermal Protection	Shutdown Temperature		110°C typ.		
Storage Temperature Range		-50	+125		°C
Humidity (non condensing)		---	95		% rel. H
RFI	Six-Sided Shielded, Metal Case				
Lead Temperature (1.5mm from case for 10Sec.)		---	260		°C

**Power Derating Curve**


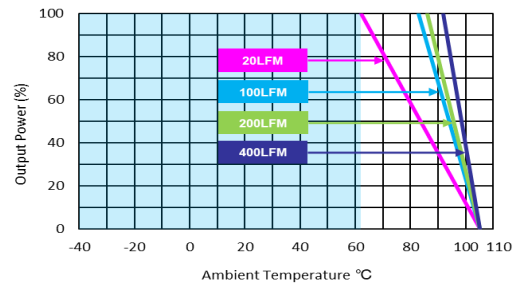
MKW150-24S033, MKW150-48S033 Derating Curve without Heatsink



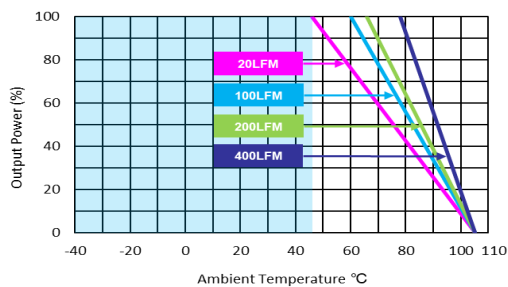
MKW150-24S033, MKW150-48S033 Derating Curve with Heatsink



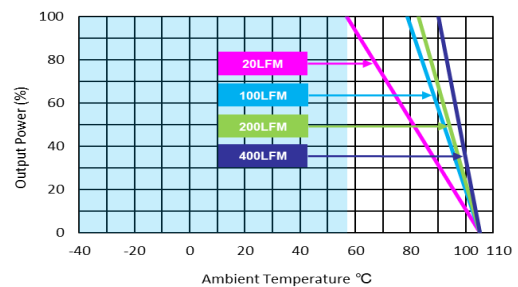
MKW150-24S12, MKW150-24S15, MKW150-48S12, MKW150-48S15 Derating Curve without Heatsink



MKW150-24S12, MKW150-24S15, MKW150-48S12, MKW150-48S15 Derating Curve with Heatsink



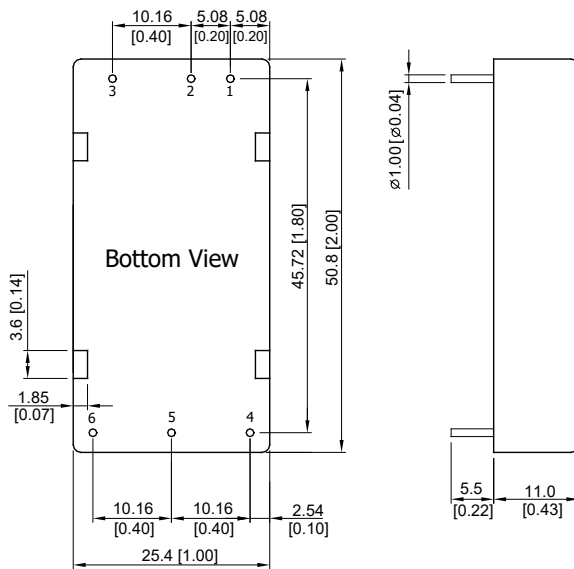
MKW150-24S05, MKW150-24S24, MKW150-48S05, MKW150-48S24 Derating Curve without Heatsink



MKW150-24S05, MKW150-24S24, MKW150-48S05, MKW150-48S24 Derating Curve with Heatsink

**Notes**

- 1 Specifications typical at  $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , resistive load, nominal input voltage, rated output current unless otherwise noted.
- 2 Transient recovery time is measured to within 1% error band for a step change in output load of 75% to 100%.
- 3 Ripple & Noise measurement with a 1 $\mu\text{F}$  MLCC and a 10 $\mu\text{F}$  Tantalum Capacitor.
- 4 We recommend to protect the converter by a slow blow fuse in the input supply line.
- 5 Other input and output voltage may be available, please contact factory.
- 6 The standard module meets EN 55032 Class A with external components. For further information, please contact MINMAX.
- 7 To meet EN 61000-4-4 & EN 61000-4-5 an external filter requested, please contact MINMAX.
- 8 Do not exceed maximum power specification when adjusting output voltage.
- 9 Specifications are subject to change without notice.

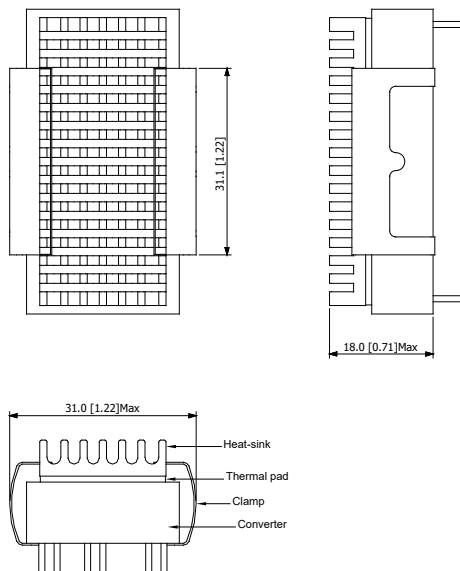
**Package Specifications**
**Mechanical Dimensions**

**Pin Connections**

Pin	Function
1	+Vin
2	-Vin
3	Remote On/Off
4	+Vout
5	-Vout
6	Trim

- ▶ All dimensions in mm (inches)
- ▶ Tolerance : X.X±0.25 (X.XX±0.01)  
X.XX±0.13 ( X.XXX±0.005)
- ▶ Pin diameter  $\varnothing 1.0 \pm 0.05$  (0.04±0.002)

**Physical Characteristics**

Case Size	: 50.8x25.4x11.0mm (2.0x1.0x0.43 inches)
Case Material	: Aluminium Alloy, Black Anodized Coating
Base Material	: FR4 PCB (flammability to UL 94V-0 rated)
Pin Material	: Copper Alloy with Gold Plate Over Nickel Subplate
Potting Material	: Epoxy (UL94-V0)
Weight	: 34g

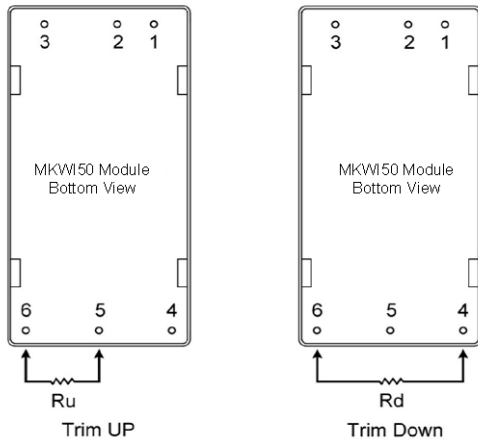
**Heatsink (Option -HS)**

**Physical Characteristics**

Heatsink Material	: Aluminum
Finish	: Black Anodized Coating
Weight	: 9g

- ▶ The advantages of adding a heatsink are:
  1. To improve heat dissipation and increase the stability and reliability of the DC-DC converters at high operating temperatures.
  2. To increase operating temperature of the DC-DC converter, please refer to Derating Curve.

**External Output Trimming**

Output can be externally trimmed by using the method shown below


**MKWI50-XXS033 Trim Table**

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox0.99	Vox0.98	Vox0.97	Vox0.96	Vox0.95	Vox0.94	Vox0.93	Vox0.92	Vox0.91	Vox0.90	Volts
Rd=	72.61	32.55	19.20	12.52	8.51	5.84	3.94	2.51	1.39	0.50	KOhms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox1.01	Vox1.02	Vox1.03	Vox1.04	Vox1.05	Vox1.06	Vox1.07	Vox1.08	Vox1.09	Vox1.10	Volts
Ru=	60.84	27.40	16.25	10.68	7.34	5.11	3.51	2.32	1.39	0.65	KOhms

**MKWI50-XXS05 Trim Table**

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox0.99	Vox0.98	Vox0.97	Vox0.96	Vox0.95	Vox0.94	Vox0.93	Vox0.92	Vox0.91	Vox0.90	Volts
Rd=	138.88	62.41	36.92	24.18	16.53	11.44	7.79	5.06	2.94	1.24	KOhms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox1.01	Vox1.02	Vox1.03	Vox1.04	Vox1.05	Vox1.06	Vox1.07	Vox1.08	Vox1.09	Vox1.10	Volts
Ru=	106.87	47.76	28.06	18.21	12.30	8.36	5.55	3.44	1.79	0.48	KOhms

**MKWI50-XXS12 Trim Table**

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox0.99	Vox0.98	Vox0.97	Vox0.96	Vox0.95	Vox0.94	Vox0.93	Vox0.92	Vox0.91	Vox0.90	Volts
Rd=	413.55	184.55	108.22	70.05	47.15	31.88	20.98	12.80	6.44	1.35	KOhms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox1.01	Vox1.02	Vox1.03	Vox1.04	Vox1.05	Vox1.06	Vox1.07	Vox1.08	Vox1.09	Vox1.10	Volts
Ru=	351.00	157.50	93.00	60.75	41.40	28.50	19.29	12.37	7.00	2.70	KOhms

**MKWI50-XXS15 Trim Table**

Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox0.99	Vox0.98	Vox0.97	Vox0.96	Vox0.95	Vox0.94	Vox0.93	Vox0.92	Vox0.91	Vox0.90	Volts
Rd=	530.73	238.61	141.24	92.56	63.35	43.87	29.96	19.53	11.41	4.92	KOhms
Trim up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox1.01	Vox1.02	Vox1.03	Vox1.04	Vox1.05	Vox1.06	Vox1.07	Vox1.08	Vox1.09	Vox1.10	Volts
Ru=	422.77	189.89	112.26	73.44	50.15	34.63	23.54	15.22	8.75	3.58	KOhms

**MKWI50-XXS24 Trim Table**

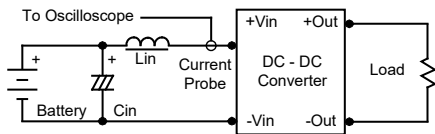
Trim down	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	%
Vout=	Vox0.99	Vox0.98	Vox0.97	Vox0.96	Vox0.95	Vox0.94	Vox0.93	Vox0.92	Vox0.91	Vox0.90	Volts
Rd=	333.39	148.80	87.26	56.50	38.04	25.73	16.94	10.35	5.22	1.12	KOhms
Trim up	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	%
Vout=	Vox1.02	Vox1.04	Vox1.06	Vox1.08	Vox1.1	Vox1.12	Vox1.14	Vox1.16	Vox1.18	Vox1.2	Volts
Ru=	243.70	108.50	63.43	40.90	27.38	18.37	11.93	7.10	3.34	0.34	KOhms

Order Code Table	
Standard	With heatsink
MKWI50-24S033	MKWI50-24S033-HS
MKWI50-24S05	MKWI50-24S05-HS
MKWI50-24S12	MKWI50-24S12-HS
MKWI50-24S15	MKWI50-24S15-HS
MKWI50-24S24	MKWI50-24S24-HS
MKWI50-48S033	MKWI50-48S033-HS
MKWI50-48S05	MKWI50-48S05-HS
MKWI50-48S12	MKWI50-48S12-HS
MKWI50-48S15	MKWI50-48S15-HS
MKWI50-48S24	MKWI50-48S24-HS

## Test Setup

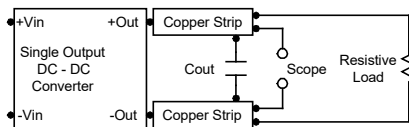
### Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup

Input reflected-ripple current is measured with an inductor  $L_{in}$  (4.7 $\mu$ H) and  $C_{in}$  (220 $\mu$ F, ESR < 1.0 $\Omega$  at 100 kHz) to simulate source impedance. Capacitor  $C_{in}$ , offsets possible battery impedance. Current ripple is measured at the input terminals of the module, measurement bandwidth is 0-500 kHz.



### Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement Test

Refer to the output specifications or add 4.7 $\mu$ F capacitor if the output specifications undefine  $C_{out}$ . Scope measurement should be made by using a BNC socket, measurement bandwidth is 0-20 MHz. Position the load between 50 mm and 75 mm from the DC-DC Converter.



## Technical Notes

### Remote On/Off

Positive logic remote on/off turns the module on during a logic high voltage on the remote on/off pin, and off during a logic low. To turn the power module on and off, the user must supply a switch to control the voltage between the on/off terminal and the -Vin terminal. The switch can be an open collector or equivalent. A logic low is 0V to 1.2V. A logic high is 3.5V to 12V. The maximum sink current at the on/off terminal (Pin 3) during a logic low is -100 $\mu$ A.

### Overload Protection

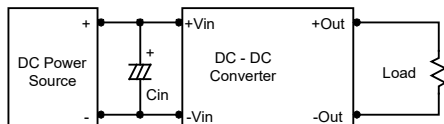
To provide hiccup mode protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current limiting circuitry and can endure overload for an unlimited duration.

### Overvoltage Protection

The output overvoltage clamp consists of control circuitry, which is independent of the primary regulation loop, that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. The control loop of the clamp has a higher voltage set point than the primary loop. This provides a redundant voltage control that reduces the risk of output overvoltage. The OVP level can be found in the output data.

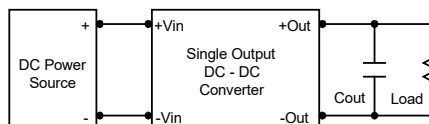
### Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low ac-impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedances can affect the stability of the power module. In applications where power is supplied over long lines and output loading is high, it may be necessary to use a capacitor at the input to ensure startup. Capacitor mounted close to the power module helps ensure stability of the unit, it is recommended to use a good quality low Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR < 1.0 $\Omega$  at 100 kHz) capacitor of a 10 $\mu$ F for the 24V and 48V devices.



### Output Ripple Reduction

A good quality low ESR capacitor placed as close as practicable across the load will give the best ripple and noise performance. To reduce output ripple, it is recommended to use 4.7 $\mu$ F capacitors at the output.



### Maximum Capacitive Load

The MKW150 series has limitation of maximum connected capacitance at the output. The power module may be operated in current limiting mode during start-up, affecting the ramp-up and the startup time. The maximum capacitance can be found in the data sheet.

### Thermal Considerations

Many conditions affect the thermal performance of the power module, such as orientation, airflow over the module and board spacing. To avoid exceeding the maximum temperature rating of the components inside the power module, the case temperature must be kept below 105 $^{\circ}$ C. The derating curves are determined from measurements obtained in a test setup.

