

## FEATURES

- ▶ 2"x 1"x 0.4" Metal Package
- ▶ Wide 2:1 Input Range
- ▶ Operating Temp. Range -40°C to +85°C
- ▶ Short Circuit Protection
- ▶ I/O-isolation 1500 VDC
- ▶ Input Filter to meet EN55022, class A
- ▶ 3 Years Product Warranty



## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The MINMAX MKW1000 series is a range of isolated 10W DC/DC converter modules featuring fully regulated output voltages and wide 2:1 input voltage ranges. The product comes in a 2"x 1"x 0.4" metal package with industry standard pinout. An excellent efficiency allows an operating temperature range of -40° to +85°C (with derating).

Typical applications for these converters are in battery operated equipment and instrumentation, distributed power systems, data communication and general industrial electronics.

### Model Selection Guide

Model Number	Input Voltage (Range) VDC	Output Voltage VDC	Output Current		Input Current		Reflected Ripple Current mA(typ.)	Max. capacitive Load uF	Efficiency (typ.) @Max. Load %
			Max.	Min.	@Max. Load	@No Load			
			mA	mA	mA(typ.)	mA(typ.)			
MKW1021	12 (9 ~ 18)	3.3	2400	120	917	30	50	2200	72
MKW1022		5	2000	100	1082				77
MKW1023		12	830	42	1038				80
MKW1024		15	670	34	1047				80
MKW1025		24	416	21	1027			81	
MKW1026		±5	±1000	±50	1068			470#	78
MKW1027		±12	±416	±21	1027				81
MKW1028		±15	±333	±17	1041				80
MKW1031	24 (18 ~ 36)	3.3	2400	120	434	20	25	2200	76
MKW1032		5	2000	100	534				78
MKW1033		12	830	42	506				82
MKW1034		15	670	34	511				82
MKW1035		24	416	21	501			83	
MKW1036		±5	±1000	±50	521			470#	80
MKW1037		±12	±416	±21	507				82
MKW1038		±15	±333	±17	507				82
MKW1041	3.3	2400	120	217	10	12	2200		76
MKW1042	5	2000	100	260				80	
MKW1043	12	830	42	253				82	
MKW1044	15	670	34	252				83	
MKW1045	24	416	21	251			83		
MKW1046	±5	±1000	±50	257			470#	81	
MKW1047	±12	±416	±21	251				83	
MKW1048	±15	±333	±17	251				83	

# For each output

**Input Specifications**

Parameter	Model	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Surge Voltage (1 sec. max.)	12V Input Models	-0.7	---	25	VDC
	24V Input Models	-0.7	---	50	
	48V Input Models	-0.7	---	100	
Start-Up Voltage	12V Input Models	8	8.5	9	
	24V Input Models	15	17	18	
	48V Input Models	30	33	36	
Under Voltage Shutdown	12V Input Models	7	8	8.5	
	24V Input Models	13	15	17	
	48V Input Models	25	29	34	
Reverse Polarity Input Current	All Models	---	---	2	A
Short Circuit Input Power		---	3500	4500	mW
Internal Power Dissipation		---	---	5000	mW
Conducted EMI		Compliance to EN 55022,class A and FCC part 15,class A			

**Output Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output Voltage Accuracy		---	±0.5	±1.0	%
Output Voltage Balance	Dual Output, Balanced Loads	---	±0.5	±2.0	%
Line Regulation	Vin=Min. to Max.	---	±0.1	±0.3	%
Load Regulation	Io=10% to 100%	---	±0.1	±0.5	%
Ripple & Noise (20MHz)		---	50	75	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Ripple & Noise (20MHz)	Over Line, Load & Temp.	---	---	100	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Ripple & Noise (20MHz)		---	---	15	mV rms
Transient Recovery Time	25% Load Step Change	---	150	300	uS
Transient Response Deviation		---	±2	±4	%
Temperature Coefficient		---	±0.01	±0.02	%/°C
Over Load Protection	Foldback	120	TBD	---	%
Short Circuit Protection	Continuous				

**General Specifications**

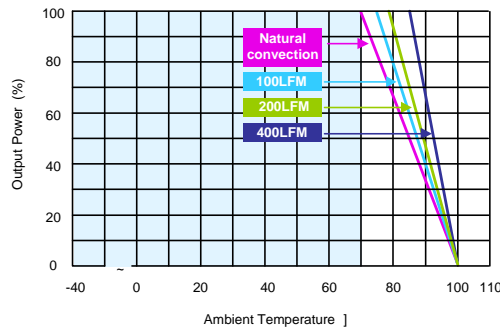
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I/O Isolation Voltage (rated)	60 Seconds	1500	---	---	VDC
I/O Isolation Resistance	500 VDC	1000	---	---	MΩ
I/O Isolation Capacitance	100KHz, 1V	---	150	470	pF
Switching Frequency		260	300	340	KHz
MTBF (calculated)	MIL-HDBK-217F@25°C, Ground Benign	700,000	---	---	Hours
Safety Approvals	UL/cUL 60950-1 recognition(UL certificate), IEC/EN 60950-1				

**Input Fuse**

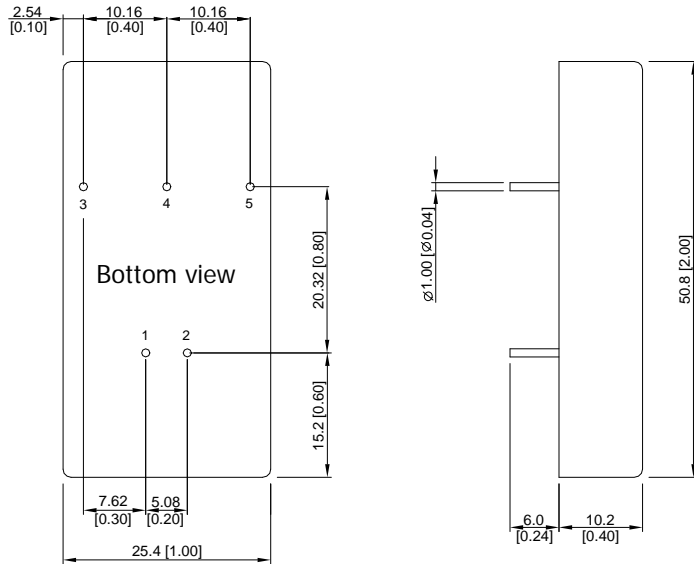
12V Input Models	24V Input Models	48V Input Models
3000mA Slow-Blow Type	1500mA Slow-Blow Type	750mA Slow-Blow Type

**Environmental Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
Operating Temperature Range (with Derating)	Ambient	-40	+85	°C
Case Temperature		---	+90	°C
Storage Temperature Range		-50	+125	°C
Humidity (non condensing)		---	95	% rel. H
Cooling	Free-Air convection			
Lead Temperature (1.5mm from case for 10Sec.)		---	260	°C

**Power Derating Curve**

**Notes**

- 1 Specifications typical at  $T_a=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , resistive load, nominal input voltage and 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 50% to 100%
- 3 Ripple & Noise measurement bandwidth is 0-20MHz.
- 4 These power converters require a minimum output loading to maintain specified regulation, operation under no-load conditions will not damage these modules; however they may not meet all specifications listed.
- 5 All DC/DC converters should be externally fused at the front end for protection.
- 6 Other input and output voltage may be available, please contact factory.
- 7 That "natural convection" is about 20LFM but is not equal to still air (0 LFM).
- 8 Specifications subject to change without notice.

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

**Pin Connections**

Pin	Single Output	Dual Output
1	+Vin	+Vin
2	-Vin	-Vin
3	+Vout	+Vout
4	No Pin	Common
5	-Vout	-Vout

NC: No Connection

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

**Physical Characteristics**

Case Size : 50.8x25.4x10.2mm (2.0x1.0x0.4 Inches)

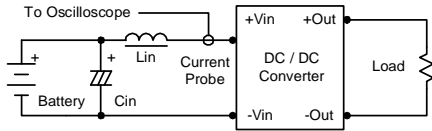
Case Material : Metal With Non-Conductive Baseplate

Weight : 32g

## Test Configurations

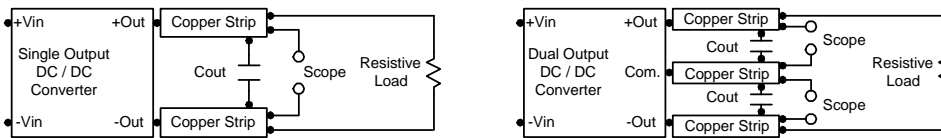
### Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup

Input reflected-ripple current is measured with an inductor  $L_{in}$  (4.7uH) and Cin (220uF, ESR < 1.0Ω 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

Use a  $C_{out}$  0.47uF ceramic capacitor. 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.



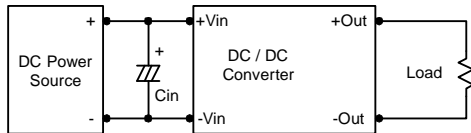
## Design & Feature Considerations

### Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting for an unlimited duration. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit shifts from voltage control to current control. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

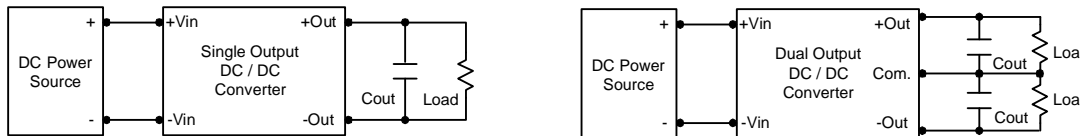
### Input Source Impedance

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 Ω at 100 KHz) capacitor of a 15uF for the 12V input devices and a 4.7uF 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 3.9uF capacitors at the output.



### Maximum Capacitive Load

The MKW1000 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. For optimum performance we recommend 470uF maximum capacitive load for dual outputs and 2200uF capacitive load for single outputs. 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 90°C. The derating curves are determined from measurements obtained in a test setup.

