MINMAX®

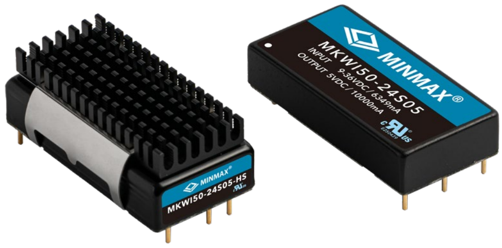
MKWI50 Series

Electric Characteristic Note

MKWI50 Series EC Note

DC-DC CONVERTER 50W, Highest Power Density

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℃ to +80℃**
- ►**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**

Applications

- ►Distributed power architectures
- ►Workstations
- ►Computer equipment
- ►Communications equipment

Product Overview

The MINMAX MKWI50 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℃ to +80℃ 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.

Table of contents

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	%
MKWI50-24S033	24 (9 ~ 36)	3.3	10000	1528	80	40	3.9	26000	90
MKWI50-24S05		5	10000	2290	60		6.2	17000	91
MKWI50-24S12		12	4170	2267	80		15	3000	92
MKWI50-24S15		15	3330	2263	80		18	2000	92
MKWI50-24S24		24	2080	2286	80		30	750	91
MKWI50-48S033	48 (18 ~ 75)	3.3	10000	764	40	30	3.9	26000	90
MKWI50-48S05		5	10000	1145	30		6.2	17000	91
MKWI50-48S12		12	4170	1134	60		15	3000	92
MKWI50-48S15		15	3330	1134	60		18	2000	92
MKWI50-48S24		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(3)	---	---	100	mV P-P
		12V, 15V & 24V Models(3)	---	---	150	mV P-P
Transient Recovery Time	25% Load Step Change(2)		---	250	---	µsec
Transient Response Deviation			---	±3	±5	%
Temperature Coefficient			---	---	±0.02	%/°C
Trim Up / Down Range (See Page 16)	% 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℃, 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)				

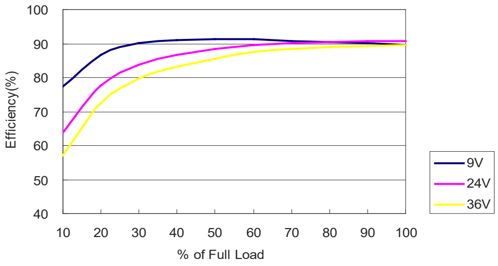
EMC Specifications				
Parameter	Standards & Level			Performance
EMI(6)	Conduction	EN 55032	With external components	Class A
	Radiation			
EMS(6)	EN 55024			
	ESD	EN 61000-4-2 air ± 8kV , Contact ± 6kV		A
	Radiated immunity	EN 61000-4-3 10V/m		A
	Fast transient	EN 61000-4-4 ±2kV		A
	Surge	EN 61000-4-5 ±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)	MKWI50-24S033, MKWI50-48S033	-40	61	69	℃
	MKWI50-24S12, MKWI50-24S15		53	62	
	MKWI50-48S12, MKWI50-48S15				
	MKWI50-24S05, MKWI50-24S24		46	57	
	MKWI50-48S05, MKWI50-48S24				
Thermal Impedance	20LFM Convection without Heatsink	12.1	---		℃/W
	20LFM Convection with Heatsink	9.8	---		℃/W
	100LFM Convection without Heatsink	9.2	---		℃/W
	100LFM Convection with Heatsink	5.4	---		℃/W
	200LFM Convection without Heatsink	7.8	---		℃/W
	200LFM Convection with Heatsink	4.5	---		℃/W
	400LFM Convection without Heatsink	5.2	---		℃/W
	400LFM Convection with Heatsink	3.0	---		℃/W
Case Temperature		---	+105		℃
Thermal Protection	Shutdown Temperature	110℃ typ.			
Storage Temperature Range		-50	+125		℃
Humidity (non condensing)		---	95		% rel. H
RFI	Six-Sided Shielded, Metal Case				
Lead Temperature (1.5mm from case for 10Sec.)		---	260		℃

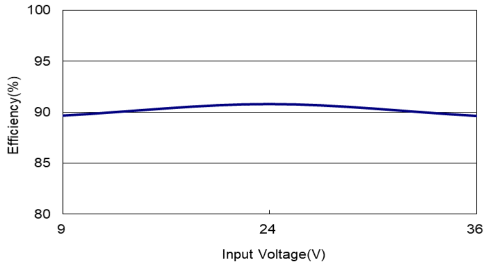
Notes	
1	Specifications typical at Ta=+25℃, resistive load, nominal input voltage, rated output current unless otherwise noted.
2	Transient recovery time is measured to within 1% error band for a step change in output load of 75% to 100%.
3	Ripple & Noise measurement with a 1μF/50V MLCC and a 10μF/50V 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 MINMAX.
6	The external components might be required to meet EMI/EMS standard for some of test items. Please contact MINMAX for the solution in detail.
7	Do not exceed maximum power specification when adjusting output voltage.
8	Specifications are subject to change without notice.
9	The repeated high voltage isolation testing of the converter can degrade isolation capability, to a lesser or greater degree depending on materials, construction, environment and reflow solder process. Any material is susceptible to eventual chemical degradation when subject to very high applied voltages thus implying that the number of tests should be strictly limited. We therefore strongly advise against repeated high voltage isolation testing, but if it is absolutely required, that the voltage be reduced by 20% from specified test voltage. Furthermore, the high voltage isolation capability after reflow solder process should be evaluated as it is applied on system.

Characteristic Curves

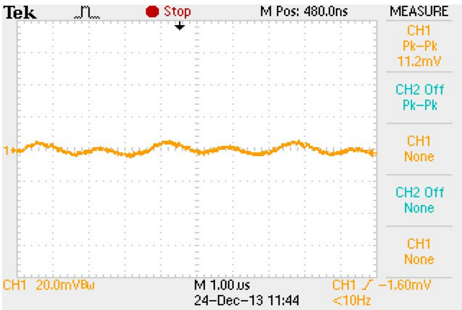
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-24S033



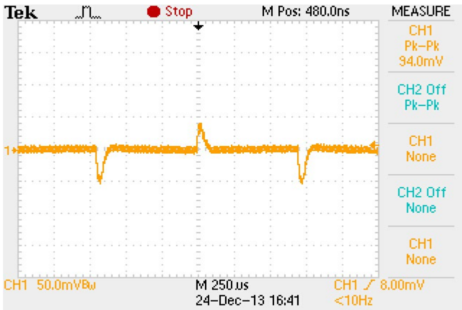
Efficiency Versus Output Current



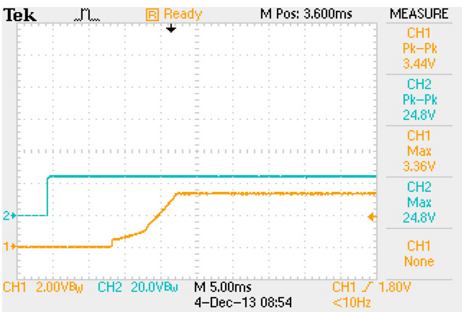
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



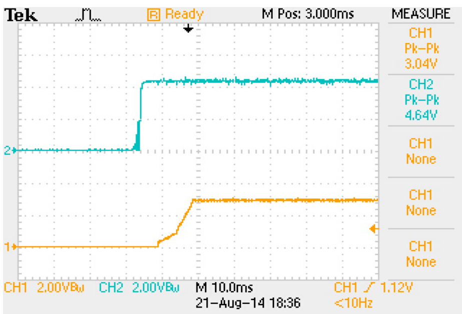
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



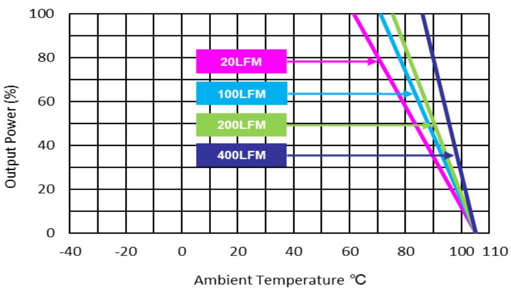
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



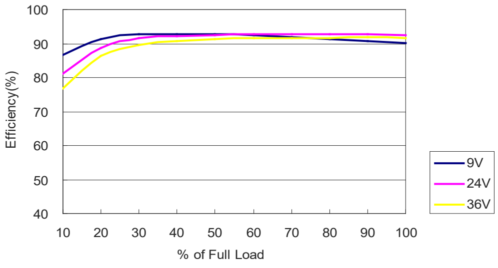
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



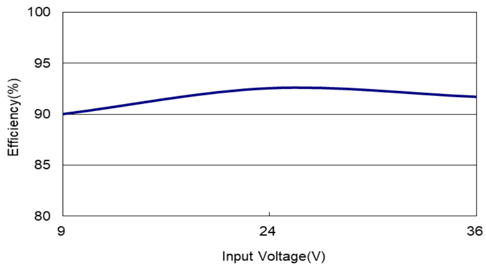
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

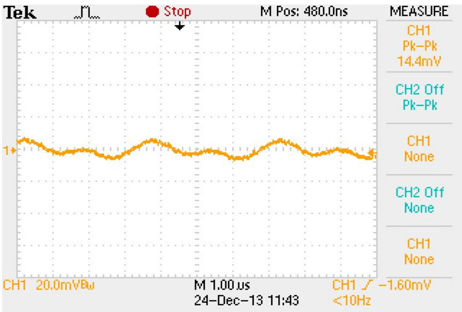
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-24S05



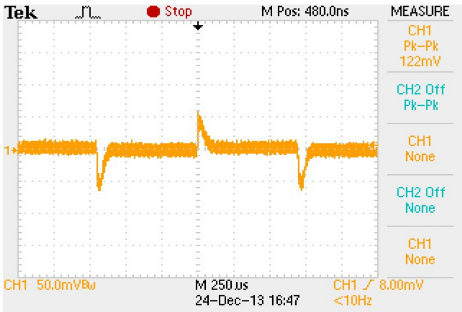
Efficiency Versus Output Current



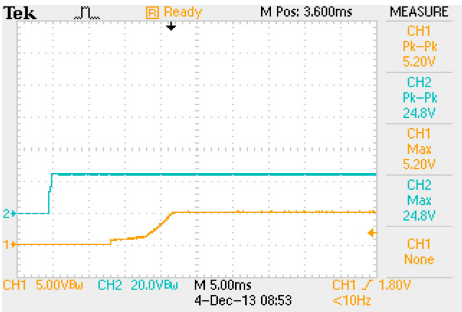
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



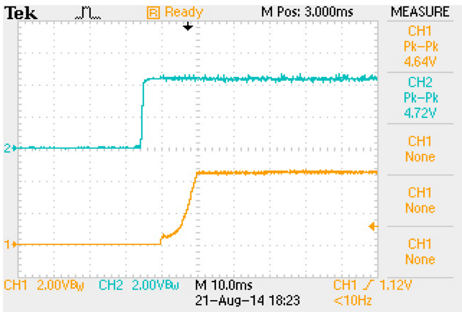
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



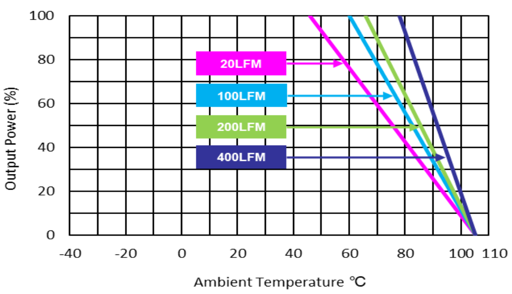
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



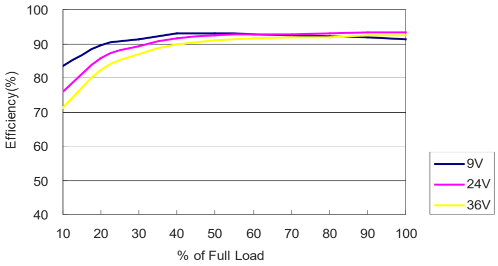
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



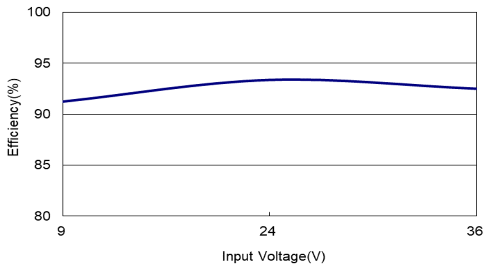
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

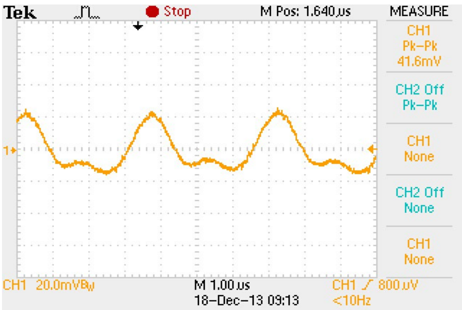
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-24S12



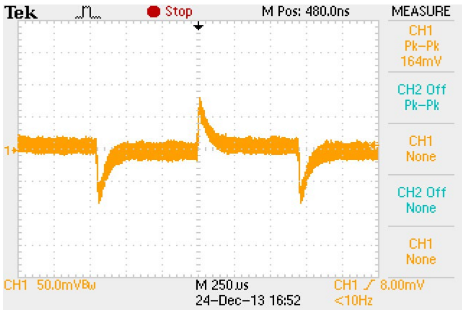
Efficiency Versus Output Current



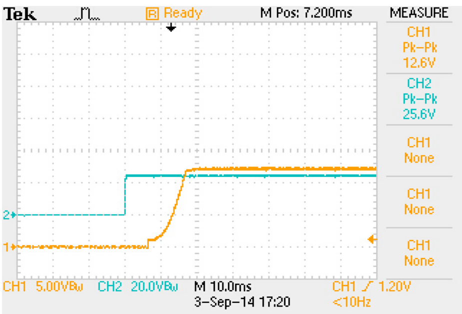
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



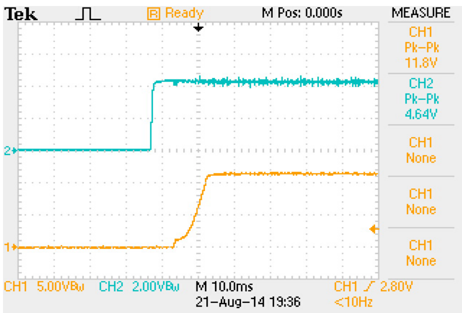
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



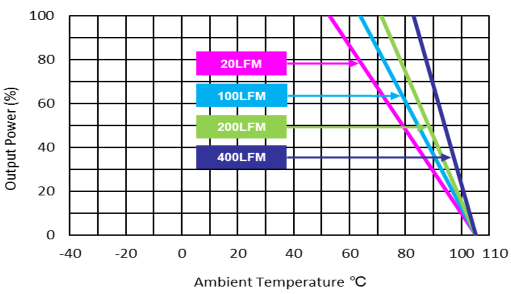
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



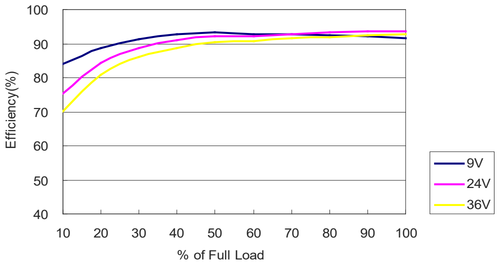
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



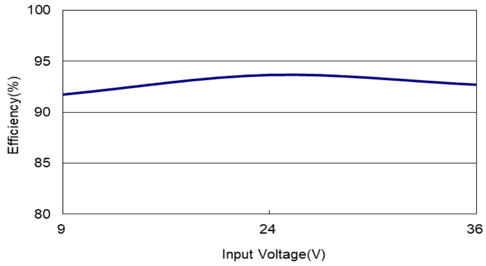
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-24S15

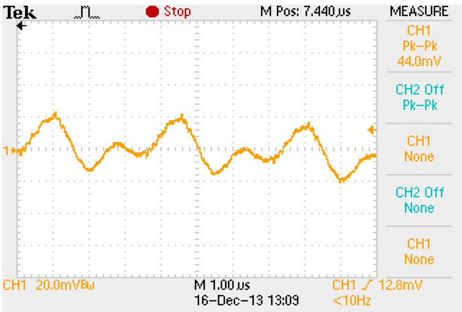


Efficiency Versus Output Current



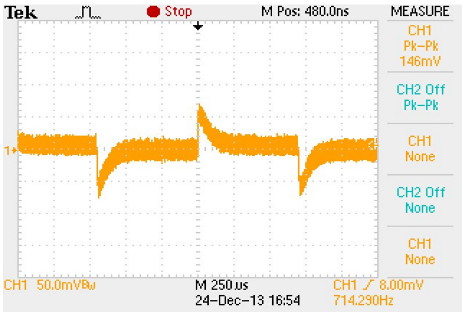
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage

Full Load



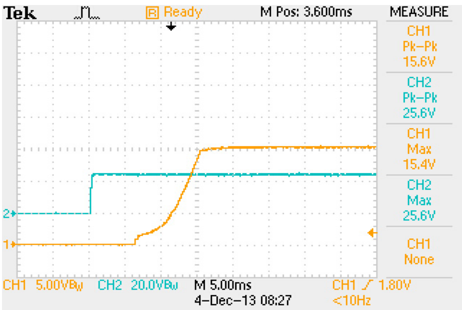
Typical Output Ripple and Noise

V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



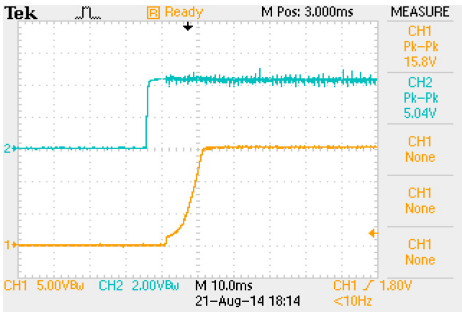
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change

from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$



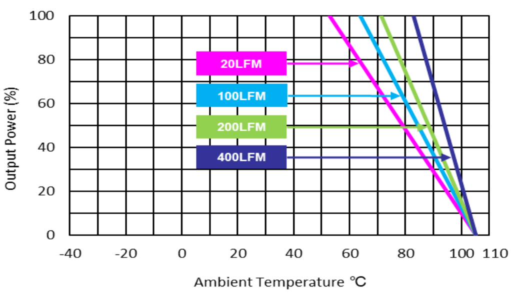
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic

V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic

V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load

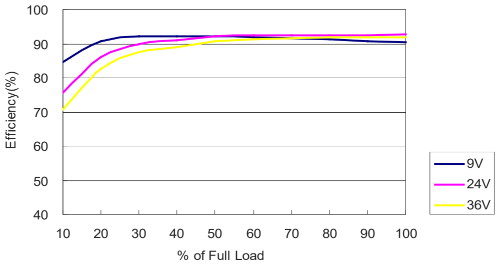


Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow

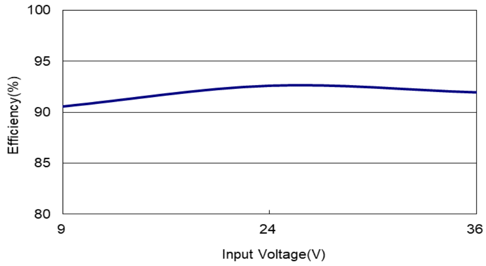
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

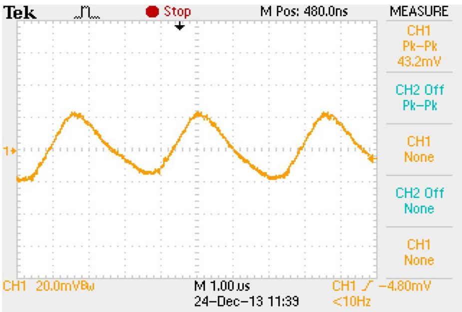
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-24S24



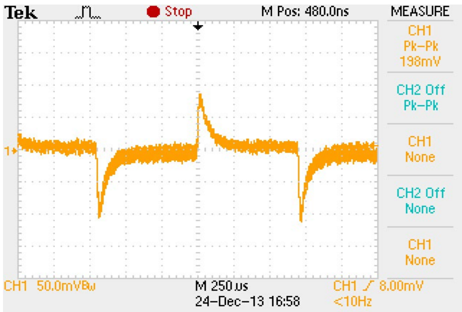
Efficiency Versus Output Current



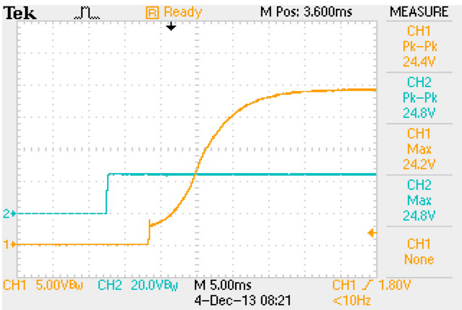
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



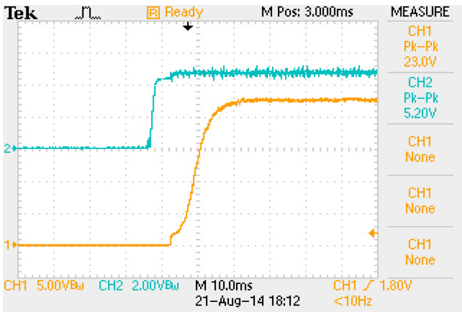
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



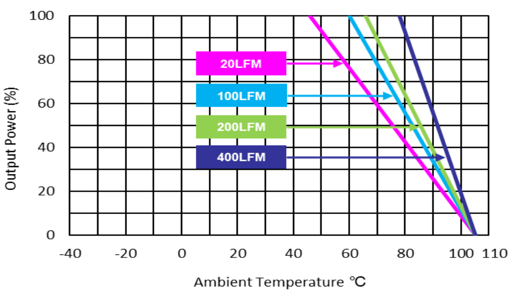
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



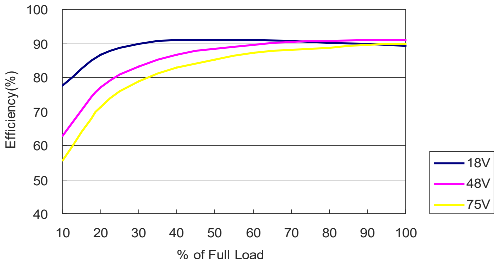
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



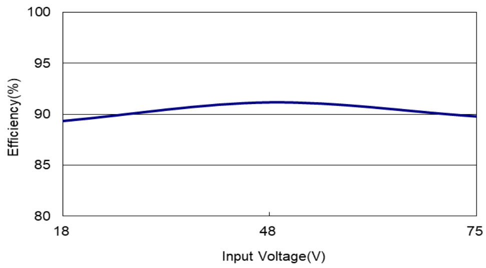
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

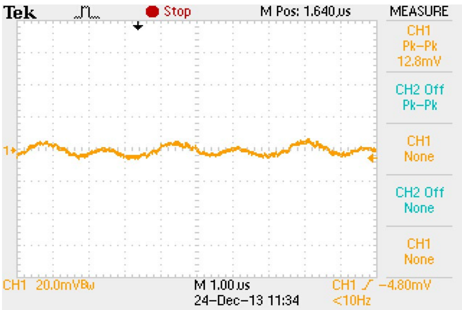
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-48S033



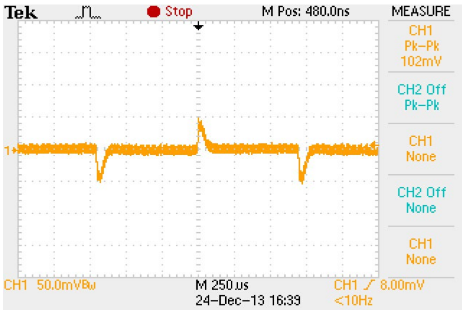
Efficiency Versus Output Current



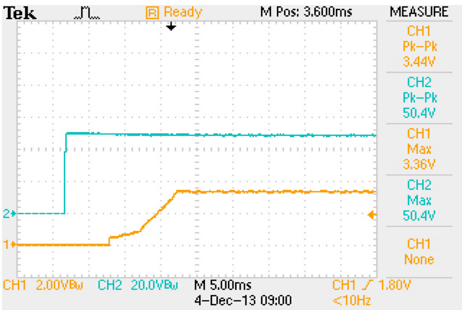
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



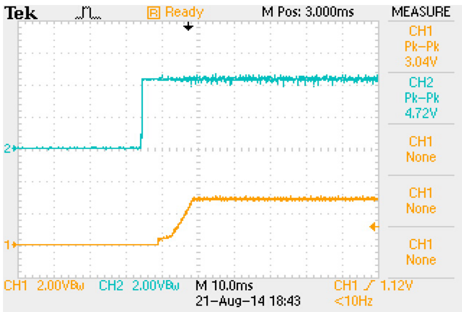
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



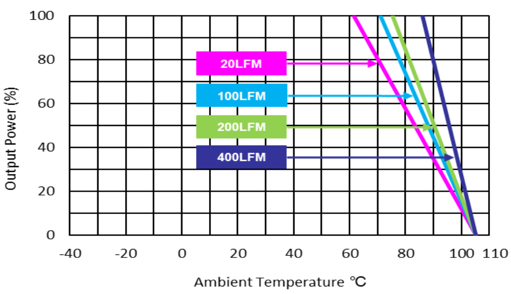
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



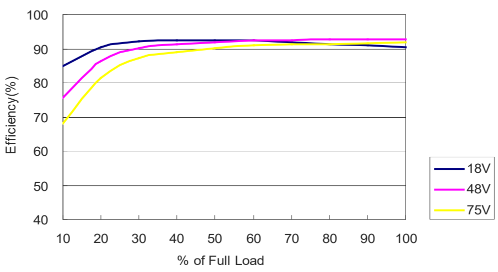
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



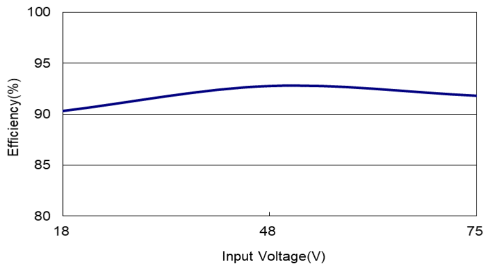
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

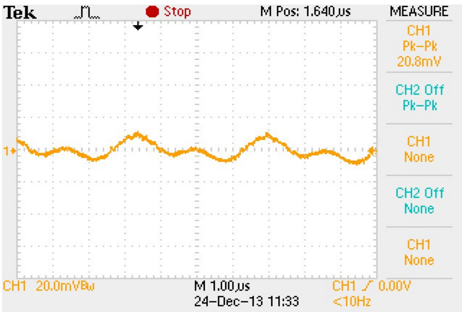
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-48S05



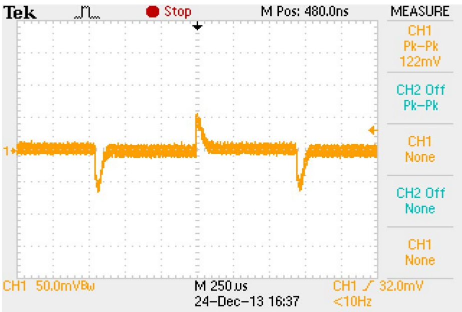
Efficiency Versus Output Current



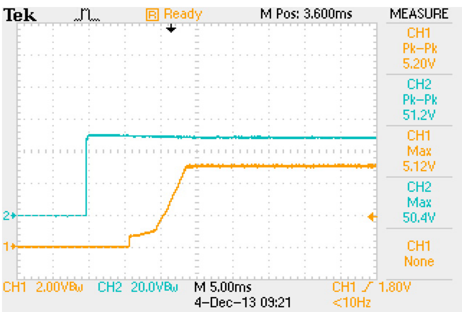
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



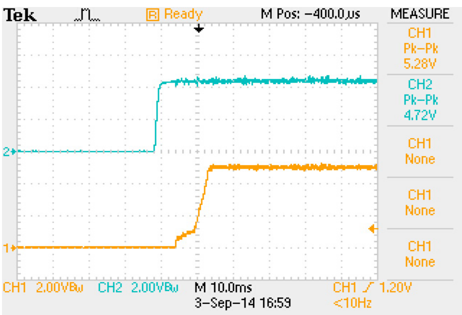
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



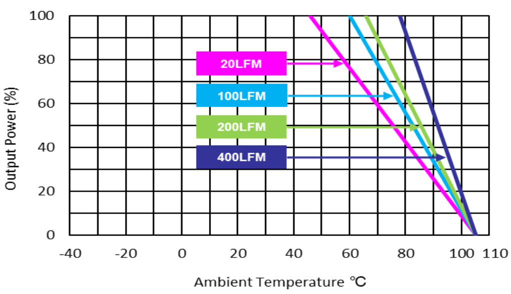
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



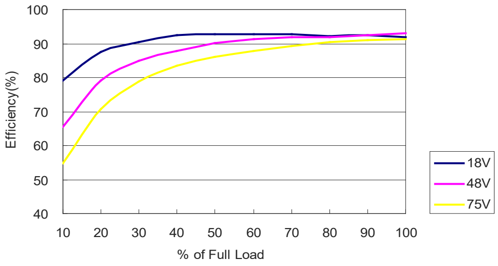
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



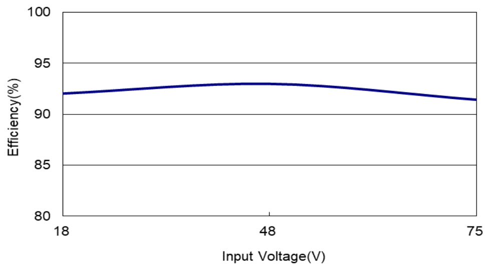
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
V_{in}=$V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

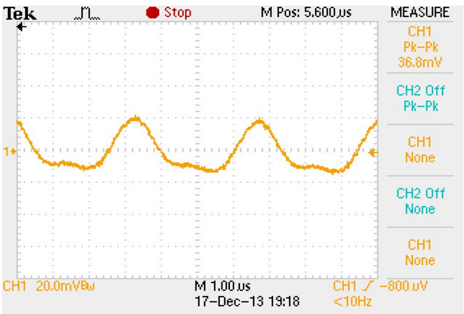
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-48S12



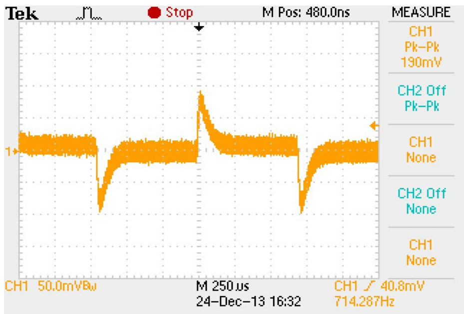
Efficiency Versus Output Current



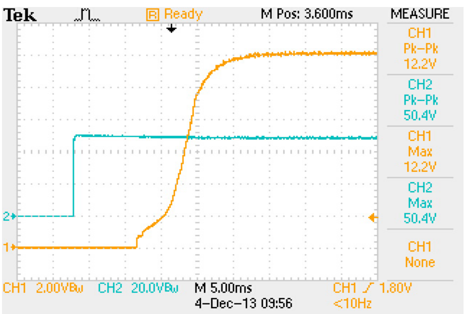
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



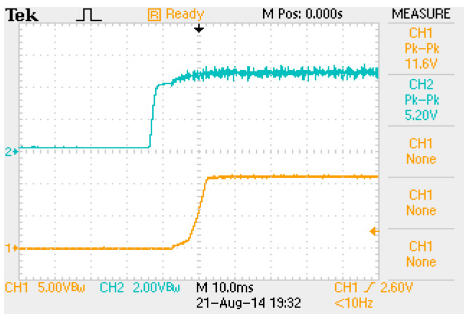
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



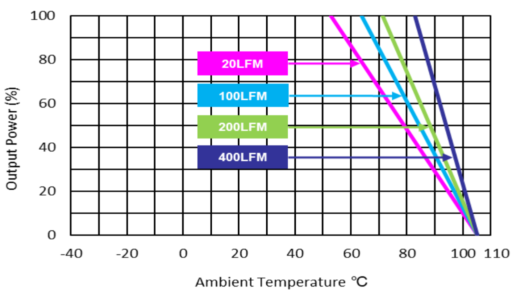
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



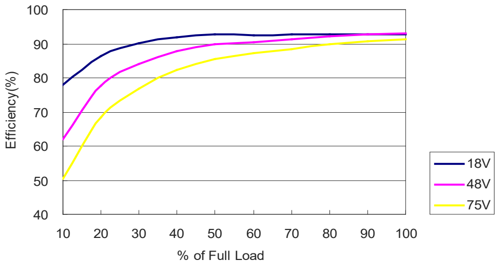
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



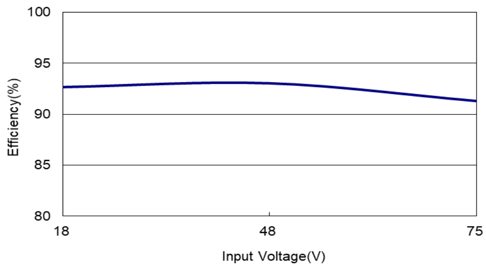
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

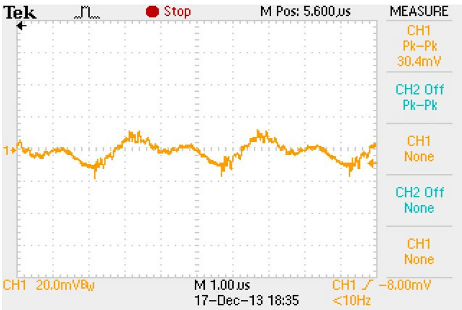
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-48S15



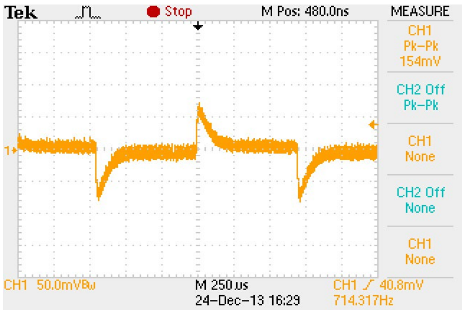
Efficiency Versus Output Current



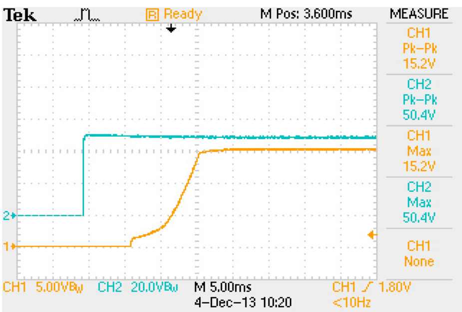
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



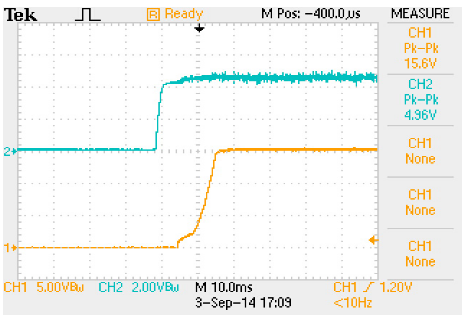
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



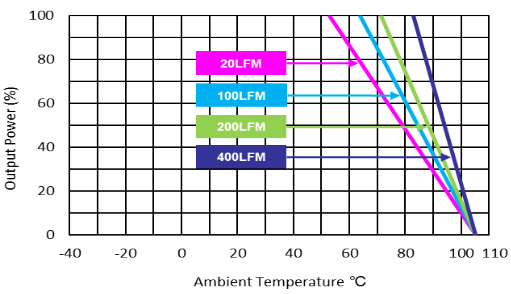
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



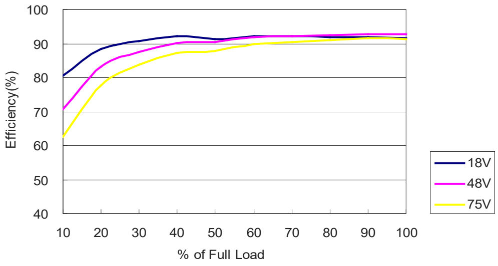
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



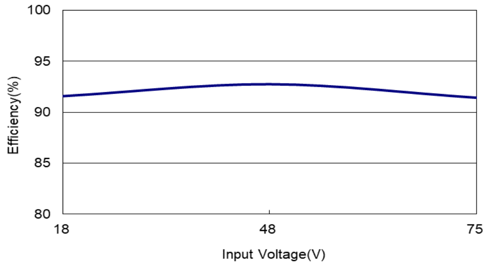
Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Characteristic Curves

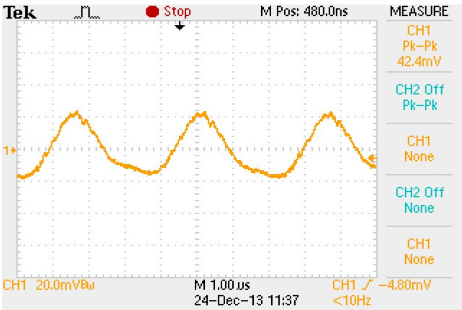
All test conditions are at 25℃ The figures are identical for MKWI50-48S24



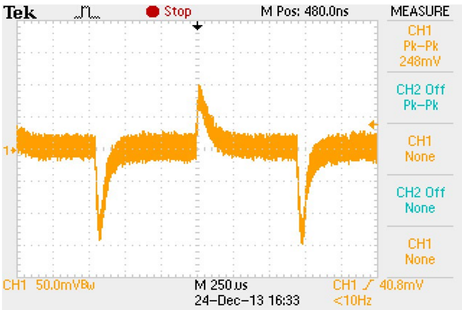
Efficiency Versus Output Current



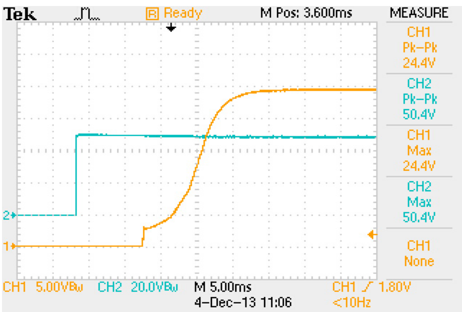
Efficiency Versus Input Voltage
Full Load



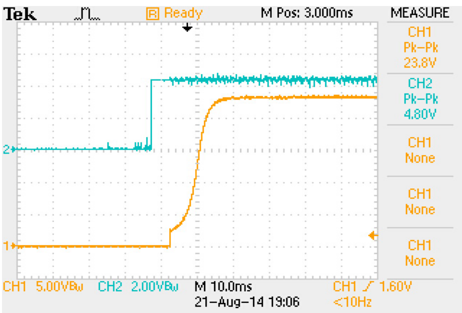
Typical Output Ripple and Noise
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



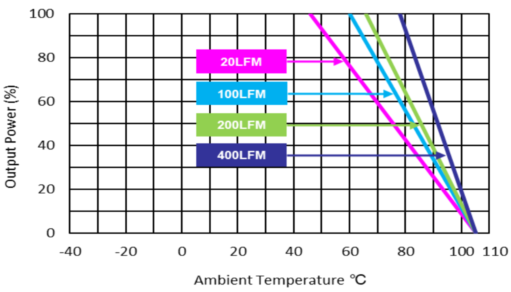
Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change
from 100% to 75% of Full Load ; $V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



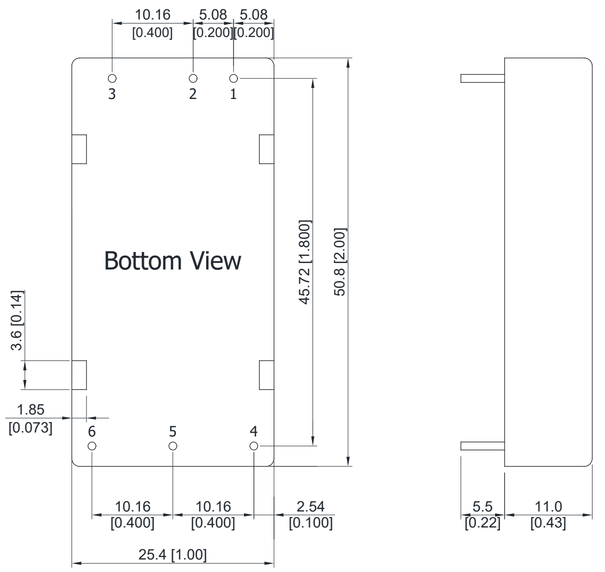
ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$; Full Load



Derating Output Current Versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
$V_{in}=V_{in\ nom}$

Package Specifications

Mechanical Dimensions



Pin Connections

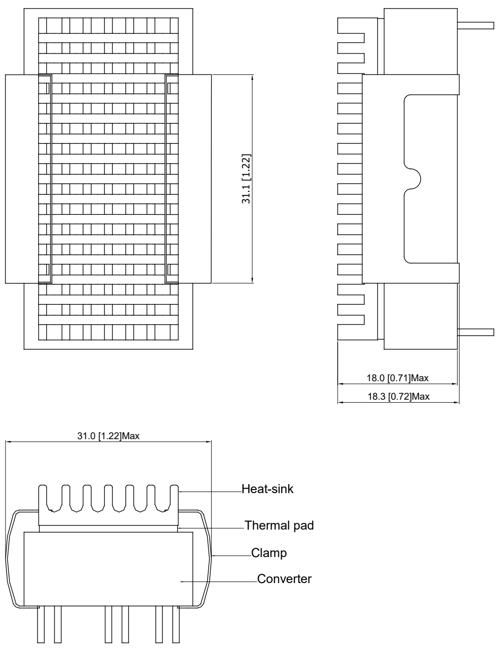
Pin	Function	Diameter mm (inches)
1	+Vin	Ø 1.0 [0.04]
2	-Vin	Ø 1.0 [0.04]
3	Remote On/Off	Ø 1.0 [0.04]
4	+Vout	Ø 1.0 [0.04]
5	-Vout	Ø 1.0 [0.04]
6	Trim	Ø 1.0 [0.04]

- ►All dimensions in mm (inches)
- ►Tolerance: X.X±0.25 (X.XX±0.01)
  X.XX±0.13 (X.XXX±0.005)
- ►Pin diameter tolerance: X.X±0.05 (X.XX±0.002)

Physical Characteristics

Case Size	:	50.8x25.4x11.0mm (2.0x1.0x0.43 inches)
Case Material	:	Metal With Non-Conductive Baseplate
Base Material	:	FR4 PCB (flammability to UL 94V-0 rated)
Pin Material	:	Copper Alloy
Potting Material	:	Epoxy (UL94-V0)
Weight	:	34g

Heatsink (Option –HS)



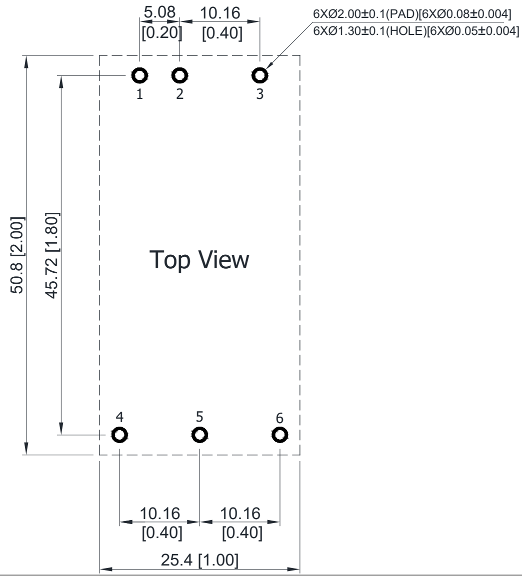
Physical Characteristics

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

►The advantages of adding a heatsink are:

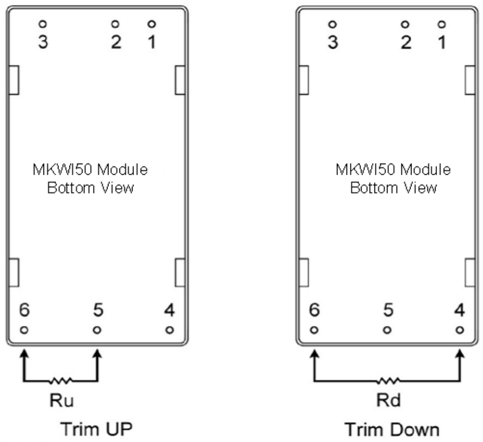
1. To improve heat dissipation and increase the stability and reliability of the DC-DC converters at high operating temperatures.
2. To increase operating temperature of the DC-DC converter, please refer to Derating Curve.

Recommended Pad Layout



External Output Trimming

Output can be externally trimmed by using the method shown below

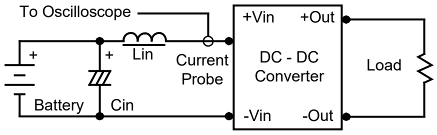


	MKWI50-XXS033		MKWI50-XXS05		MKWI50-XXS12		MKWI50-XXS15		MKWI50-XXS24	
Trim Range (%)	Trim down (kΩ)	Trim up (kΩ)	Trim down (kΩ)	Trim up (kΩ)	Trim down (kΩ)	Trim up (kΩ)	Trim down (kΩ)	Trim up (kΩ)	Trim down (kΩ)	Trim up (kΩ)
1	72.61	60.84	138.88	106.87	413.55	351.00	530.73	422.77	333.39	---
2	32.55	27.40	62.41	47.76	184.55	157.50	238.61	189.89	148.80	243.70
3	19.20	16.25	36.92	28.06	108.22	93.00	141.24	112.26	87.26	---
4	12.52	10.68	24.18	18.21	70.05	60.75	92.56	73.44	56.50	108.50
5	8.51	7.34	16.53	12.30	47.15	41.40	63.35	50.15	38.04	---
6	5.84	5.11	11.44	8.36	31.88	28.50	43.87	34.63	25.73	63.43
7	3.94	3.51	7.79	5.55	20.98	19.29	29.96	23.54	16.94	---
8	2.51	2.32	5.06	3.44	12.80	12.37	19.53	15.22	10.35	40.90
9	1.39	1.39	2.94	1.79	6.44	7.00	11.41	8.75	5.22	---
10	0.50	0.65	1.24	0.48	1.35	2.70	4.92	3.58	1.12	27.38
12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.37
14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.93
16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.10
18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.34
20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.34

Test Setup

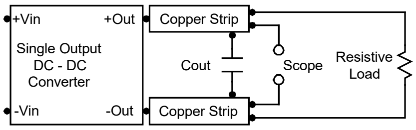
Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup

Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a inductor Lin (4.7μH) and Cin (220μF, ESR < 1.0Ω at 100 kHz) to simulate source impedance.
Capacitor Cin, 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 4.7μF capacitor if the output specifications undefine Cout. 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 -100μA.

Overload Protection

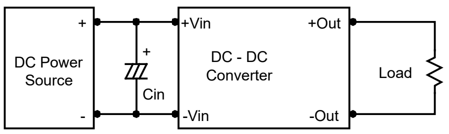
To provide hiccup mode protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current limiting circuitry and can endure overload for an unlimited duration.

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.

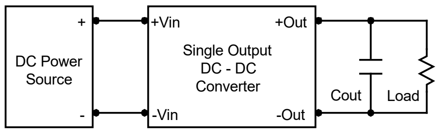
Input Source Impedance

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 < 1.0Ω at 100 kHz) capacitor of a 10μF 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 4.7μF capacitors at the output.

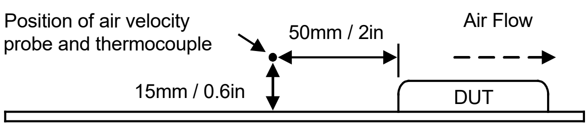


Maximum Capacitive Load

The MKWI50 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

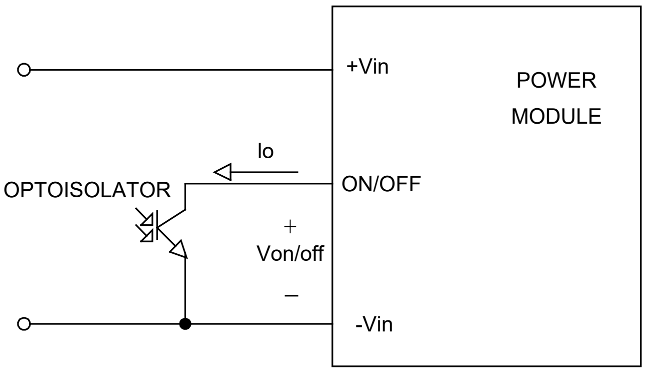
Many conditions affect the thermal performance of the power module, such as orientation, airflow over the module and board spacing. To avoid exceeding the maximum temperature rating of the components inside the power module, the case temperature must be kept below 105°C. The derating curves are determined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



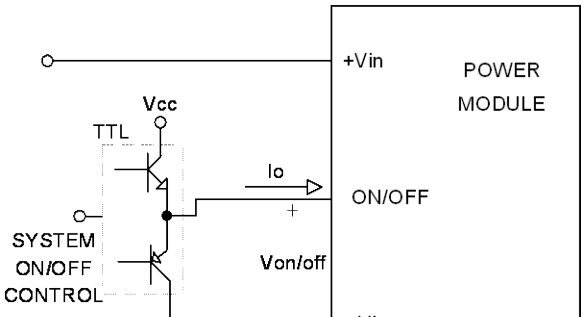
Remote ON/OFF Implementation

With suffix-RC, the positive logic remote ON/OFF control circuit is included. Turns the module ON during logic High on the ON/Off pin and turns OFF during logic Low. The ON/OFF input signal (Von/off) that referenced to GND. If not using the remote on/off feature, please open circuit between on/off pin and -Vin pin to turn the module on.

Remote ON/OFF implementation



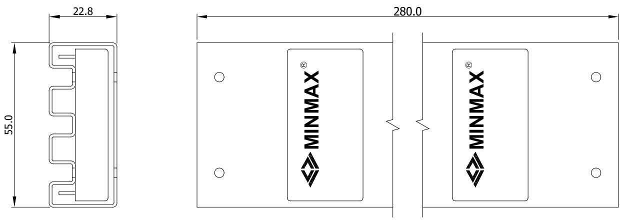
Isolated-Closure Remote ON/OFF



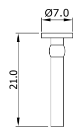
Level Control Using TTL Output

Packaging Information for Tube

Tube

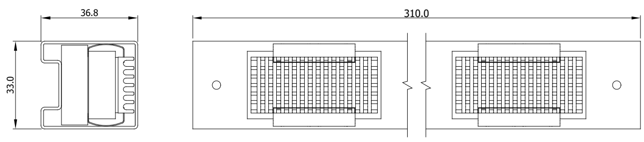


Nail

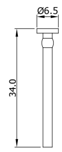


Unit: mm
10 PCS per TUBE (without Heatsink)

Tube



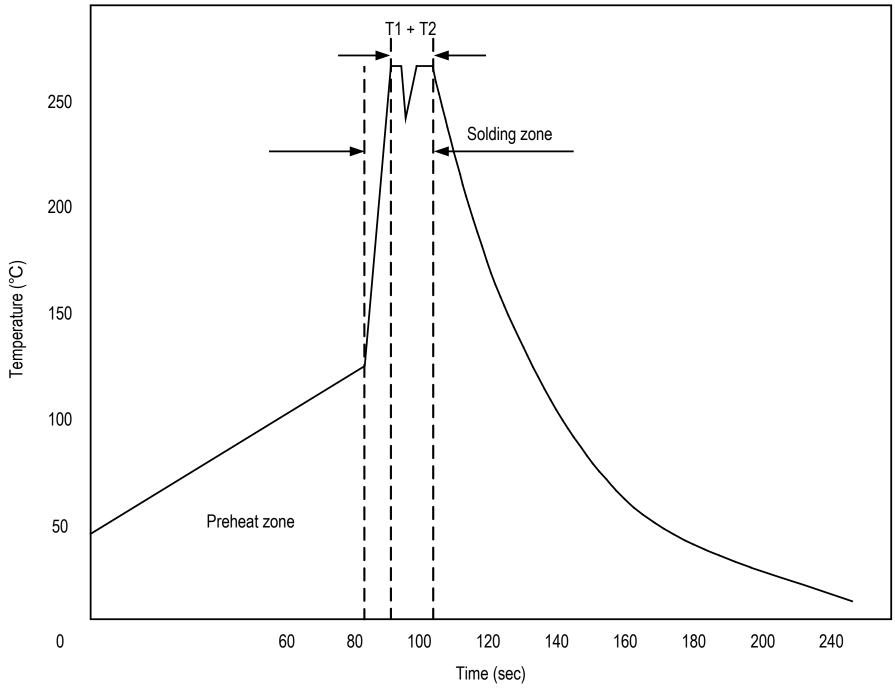
Nail



Unit: mm
5 PCS per TUBE (with Heatsink)

Wave Soldering Considerations

Lead free wave solder profile



Zone	Reference Parameter
Preheat	Rise temp. speed：3°C/sec max.
zone	Preheat temp.：100~130°C
Actual	Peak temp.：250~260°C
heating	Peak time(T1+T2)：4~6 sec

Hand Welding Parameter

Reference Solder: Sn-Ag-Cu：Sn-Cu：Sn-Ag

Hand Welding: Soldering iron：Power 60W

Welding Time: 2~4 sec

Temp.: 380~400°C

Part Number Structure

M	K	WI	50	-	24	S	033
	Package Type 2" X 1"	Ultra-wide 4:1 Input Voltage Range	Output Power 50 Watt		Input Voltage Range 24: 9 ~ 36 VDC 48: 18 ~ 75 VDC	Output Quantity S: Single	Output Voltage 033: 3.3 VDC 05: 5 VDC 12: 12 VDC 15: 15 VDC 24: 24 VDC

MTBF and Reliability

The MTBF of MKWI50 series of DC-DC converters has been calculated using

MIL-HDBK 217F NOTICE2, Operating Temperature 25℃, Ground Benign.

Model	MTBF	Unit
MKWI50-24S033	252,400	Hours
MKWI50-24S05	230,900	
MKWI50-24S12	244,800	
MKWI50-24S15	241,700	
MKWI50-24S24	231,900	
MKWI50-48S033	256,600	
MKWI50-48S05	240,500	
MKWI50-48S12	245,700	
MKWI50-48S15	242,300	
MKWI50-48S24	233,000	