

**FEATURES**

- ▶ Efficiency up to 86%
- ▶ 1500VDC Isolation
- ▶ MTBF > 1,000,000 Hours
- ▶ 4:1 Wide Input Range
- ▶ CSA60950-1 Safety Approval
- ▶ Temperature Performance -25°C to +85°C
- ▶ Industry Standard Pinout
- ▶ UL 94V-0 Package Material
- ▶ Internal SMD Construction
- ▶ 3 Years Product Warranty


**PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

Minmax's MIW4000-Series Power modules are low-profile dc-dc converters that operate over input voltage ranges of 9-36VDC and 18-75VDC which provide precisely regulated output voltages of 3.3V, 5V, 12V, 15V,  $\pm 5V$ ,  $\pm 12V$  and  $\pm 15VDC$ .

The -25°C to +85°C operating temperature range makes it ideal for data communication equipments, mobile battery driven equipments, distributed power systems, telecommunication equipments, mixed analog/digital subsystems, process/machine control equipments, computer peripheral systems and industrial robot systems.

The modules have a maximum power rating of 6W and a typical full-load efficiency of 86%, continuous short circuit and 50mA output ripple.

**Model Selection Guide**

Model Number	Input Voltage (Range) VDC	Output Voltage VDC	Output Current		Input Current		Reflected Ripple Current mA(typ.)	Max. capacitive Load $\mu F$	Efficiency (typ.)
			Max. mA	Min. mA	@Max. Load mA(typ.)	@No Load mA(typ.)			@Max. Load %
MIW4021	24 (9 ~ 36)	3.3	1200	120	212	20	10	3000	78
MIW4022		5	1000	100	257				81
MIW4023		12	500	50	291				86
MIW4024		15	400	40	294				85
MIW4025		$\pm 5$	$\pm 500$	$\pm 50$	257				81
MIW4026		$\pm 12$	$\pm 250$	$\pm 25$	291				86
MIW4027		$\pm 15$	$\pm 200$	$\pm 20$	294				85
MIW4031	48 (18 ~ 75)	3.3	1200	120	106	10	10	3000	78
MIW4032		5	1000	100	129				81
MIW4033		12	500	50	145				86
MIW4034		15	400	40	147				85
MIW4035		$\pm 5$	$\pm 500$	$\pm 50$	123				81
MIW4036		$\pm 12$	$\pm 250$	$\pm 25$	145				86
MIW4037		$\pm 15$	$\pm 200$	$\pm 20$	147				85

# For each output

**Input Specifications**

Parameter	Model	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Surge Voltage (1 sec. max.)	24V Input Models	-0.7	---	50	VDC
	48V Input Models	-0.7	---	100	
Start-Up Threshold Voltage	24V Input Models	7	8	9	
	48V Input Models	14	16	18	
Under Voltage Shutdown	24V Input Models	---	---	8.5	
	48V Input Models	---	---	16	
Short Circuit Input Power	All Models	---	---	2500	mW
Internal Power Dissipation		---	---	2500	mW
Conducted EMI		Compliance to EN 55022, class A			

**Output Specifications**

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output Voltage Setting Accuracy	At 50% Load and Nominal Vin	---	---	±1.0	%Vom.
Output Voltage Balance	Dual Output, Balanced Loads	---	±0.5	±2.0	%
Line Regulation	Vin=Min. to Max.	---	±0.2	±0.5	%
Load Regulation	Io=10% to 100%	---	±0.3	±1.0	%
Ripple & Noise (20MHz)		---	50	75	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Transient Recovery Time	25% Load Step Change	---	250	500	μsec
Transient Response Deviation		---	±3	---	%
Temperature Coefficient		---	±0.01	±0.02	%/°C
Over Load Protection	Foldback	120	250	350	%
Short Circuit Protection	Continuous				

**General Specifications**

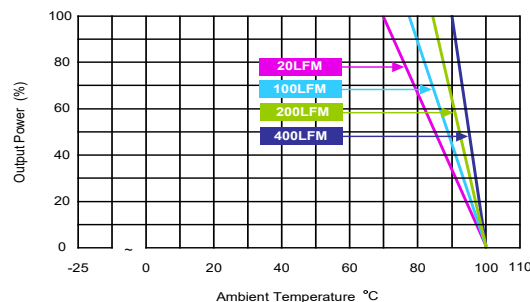
Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I/O Isolation Voltage (rated)	60 Seconds	1500	---	---	VDC
I/O Isolation Resistance	500 VDC	1000	---	---	MΩ
I/O Isolation Capacitance	100kHz, 1V	---	350	550	pF
Switching Frequency		---	340	---	kHz
MTBF (calculated)	MIL-HDBK-217F@25°C, Ground Benign	1,000,000	---	---	Hours
Safety Approvals	UL/cUL 60950-1 recognition(CSA certificate), IEC/EN 60950-1				

**Input Fuse**

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

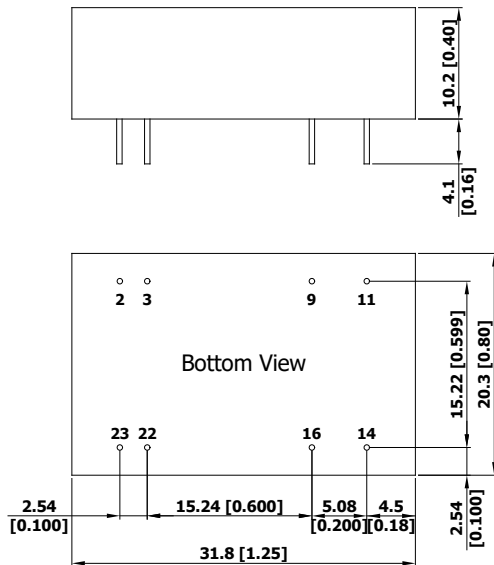
**Environmental Specifications**

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
Operating Ambient Temperature Range (See Power Derating Curve)	-25	+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 Ta=+25°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 MINMAX.
- 7 Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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

**Pin Connections**

Pin	Single Output	Dual Output	Diameter mm (inches)
2	-Vin	-Vin	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
3	-Vin	-Vin	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
9	No Pin	Common	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
11	NC	-Vout	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
14	+Vout	+Vout	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
16	-Vout	Common	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
22	+Vin	+Vin	∅ 0.5 [0.02]
23	+Vin	+Vin	∅ 0.5 [0.02]

NC: No Connection

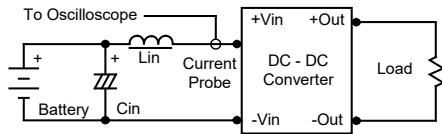
- ▶ All dimensions in mm (inches)
- ▶ Tolerance: X.X±0.25 (X.XX±0.01)  
X.XX±0.13 (X.XXX±0.005)
- ▶ Pin diameter tolerance: X.X±0.05 (X.XX±0.002)

**Physical Characteristics**

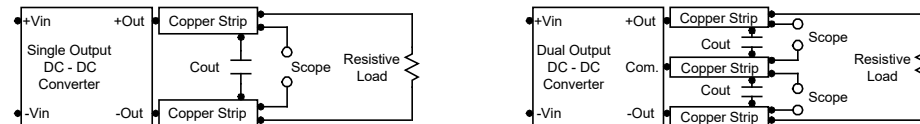
Case Size	: 31.8x20.3x10.2mm (1.25x0.80x0.40 inches)
Case Material	: Metal With Non-Conductive Baseplate
Pin Material	: Copper Alloy
Weight	: 17.3g

**Test Setup**
**Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup**

Input reflected-ripple current is measured with an inductor  $L_{in}$  ( $4.7\mu\text{H}$ ) and  $C_{in}$  ( $220\mu\text{F}$ ,  $\text{ESR} < 1.0\Omega$  at  $100\text{ kHz}$ ) 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  $0\text{-}500\text{ kHz}$ .


**Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement Test**

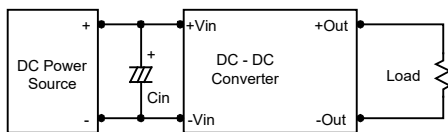
Use a  $C_{out}$   $0.47\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor. Scope measurement should be made by using a BNC socket, measurement bandwidth is  $0\text{-}20\text{ MHz}$ . Position the load between  $50\text{ mm}$  and  $75\text{ mm}$  from the DC-DC Converter.


**Technical Notes**
**Overcurrent Protection**

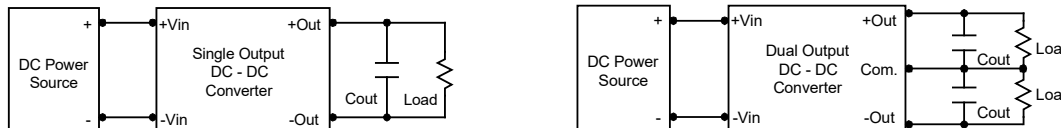
To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting for an unlimited duration. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit shifts from voltage control to current control. The unit operates normally 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 ( $\text{ESR} < 1.0\Omega$  at  $100\text{ kHz}$ ) capacitor of a  $4.7\mu\text{F}$  for the  $24\text{V}$  input devices and a  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  for the  $48\text{V}$  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  $3.3\mu\text{F}$  capacitors at the output.


**Maximum Capacitive Load**

The MIW4000 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  $680\mu\text{F}$  maximum capacitive load for dual outputs and  $3000\mu\text{F}$  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  $90^\circ\text{C}$ .

The derating curves are determined from measurements obtained in a test setup.

