



#### **FEATURES**

- Efficiency up to 83%
- Industry standard form factor and pinout
- Case size:32.3 x14.8 x10.2mm (1.27" x0.58" x0.40")
- Input: 12V, 24V, 48V (2:1)
- Output: 3.3, 5, 12, 15, ±5, ±12, ±15V
- Low ripple and noise
- Short circuit protection
- 1500V isolation
- Mositure Sensitity Level (MSL) 2
- UL 94V-0 Package Material
- ISO 9001 and ISO14001 certified manufacturing facility
- CSA 60950-1 Recognized

# Delphi DSIW1000 Series DC/DC Power Modules: 12, 24, 48Vin, 3W SMD

The Delphi DSIW1000, 12V, 24V, and 48V 2:1 wide input, single or dual output, SMD form factor, isolated DC/DC converter is the latest offering from a world leader in power systems technology and manufacturing — Delta Electronics, Inc. The DSIW1000 series operate from 12V, 24V, or 48V (2:1) and provides 3.3V, 5V, 12V, or 15V of single output or  $\pm$ 5V,  $\pm$ 12V, or  $\pm$ 15V of dual output in an industrial standard, plastic case encapsulated SMD package. This series provides up to 3W of output power with 1500V isolation and a typical full-load efficiency up to 83%. With creative design technology and optimization of component placement, these converters possess outstanding electrical and thermal performance, as well as extremely high reliability under highly stressful operating conditions.

#### **OPTIONS**

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Industrial
- Transportation
- Process/ Automation
- Telecom
- Data Networking

DATASHEET
DS\_DSIW1000\_12032008



# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

 $T_A = 25$ °C, airflow rate = 0 LFM, nominal Vin, nominal Vout, resistive load unless otherwise noted.

| PARAMETER                                      | NOTES and CONDITIONS                                 | DS           | DSIW1000 (Standard) |                 |  |  |
|--|--|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|
|  |  | Min.         | Тур.                | Max.            | Units                                  |  |
| ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS  nput Voltage         |  |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| Transient                                      | 12V input model, 1000ms                              | -0.7         |                     | 25              | Vdc                                    |  |
| Transient                                      | 24V input model, 1000ms                              | -0.7         |                     | 50              | Vdc                                    |  |
| Transient                                      | 48V input model, 1000ms                              | -0.7         |                     | 100             | Vdc                                    |  |
| nternal Power Dissipation                      |  | 411          |                     | 2500            | mW                                     |  |
| Operating Temperature                          | Ambient  | -40          |                     | 85              | °C                                     |  |
|  | Case   | -40          |                     | 100             | °C                                     |  |
| Storage Temperature                            |  | -40          |                     | 125             | °C                                     |  |
| Humidity                                       |  |              |                     | 95              | %                                      |  |
| Lead Temperature in Assembly                   | 1.5mm from case for 10 seconds                       |              |                     | 260             | °C                                     |  |
| nput/Output Isolation Voltage                  |  | 1500         |                     |                 | Vdc                                    |  |
| NPUT CHARACTERISTICS                           | 10/  |              | 10                  |                 |  |  |
| Operating Input Voltage                        | 12V model  | 9            | 12                  | 18              | Vdc                                    |  |
|  | 24V model<br>48V model                               | 18           | 24<br>48            | 36<br><b>75</b> | Vdc                                    |  |
| Turn-On Voltage Threshold                      | 12V model  | 36<br>4.5    | 6                   | 8               | Vdc                                    |  |
| Turn-Orr Voltage Trileshold                    | 24V model  | 8            | 12                  | 18              | Vdc                                    |  |
|  | 48V model  | 16           | 24                  | 36              | Vdc                                    |  |
| Turn-Off Voltage Threshold                     | 12V model  |              |                     | 8               | Vdc                                    |  |
|  | 24V model  |              |                     | 16              | Vdc                                    |  |
|  | 48V model  |              |                     | 32              | Vdc                                    |  |
| Maximum Input Current                          | Please see Model List table on page 6                |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| No-Load Input Current                          | 12V model  |              | 20                  |                 | mA                                     |  |
|  | 24V model  |              | 5                   |                 | mA                                     |  |
|  | 48V model  |              | 3                   |                 | mA                                     |  |
| Input Reflected Ripple Current                 | 12V model  |              | 25                  |                 | mA                                     |  |
|  | 24V model  |              | 15                  |                 | mA                                     |  |
| Short Circuit Input Power                      | 48V model All models                                 |              | 10                  | 1.5             | mA<br>W                                |  |
| Reverse Polarity Input Current                 | Airmodels  |              |                     | 0.5             | A                                      |  |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS                         |  |              |                     | 0.5             |  |  |
| Output Voltage Set Point Accuracy              |  |              | ±0.5                | ±1.0            | %                                      |  |
| Output Voltage Balance                         | Dual output models                                   |              | ±0.5                | ±2.0            | %                                      |  |
| Output Voltage Regulation                      |  |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| Over Load                                      | Io=10% to 100%                                       |              | ±0.3                | ±1.0            | %                                      |  |
| Over Line                                      | Vin= min to max                                      |              | ±0.1                | ±0.3            | %                                      |  |
| Over Temperature                               | Tc=-40°C to 100°C                                    |              | ±0.01               | ±0.02           | %/C                                    |  |
| Output Voltage Ripple and Noise                | 5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth                               |              | 50                  | 75              |  |  |
| Peak to Peak ever line lead townserture        | Full Load, 0.47µF ceramic                            |              | 50                  | 75<br>100       | mV                                     |  |
| Peak-to-Peak, over line, load, temperature RMS | Full Load, 0.47µF ceramic                            |              |                     | 100             | mV<br>mV                               |  |
| Output Over Current/Power Protection           | Full Load, 0.47µF ceramic  Auto restart              | 120          |                     | 10              | // // // // // // // // // // // // // |  |
| Output Short Circuit                           | Continuous   | 120          |                     |                 | /0                                     |  |
| Output Voltage Current Transient               | Continuous   |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| Step Change in Output Current                  | 25% step change                                      |              | ±2                  | ±6              | %                                      |  |
| Settling Time (within 1% Vout nominal)         |  |              | 200                 | 500             | uS                                     |  |
| Maximum Output Capacitance                     | Single output models                                 |              |                     | 4700            | μF                                     |  |
|  | Dual output models, each output                      |              |                     | 180             | μF                                     |  |
| EFFICIENCY                                     |  |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| 100% Load                                      | Please see Model List table on page 6                |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS                      | Institute and a 1 00 Constant                        | 4500         |                     |                 | A / -1                                 |  |
| Isolation Voltage                              | Input to output, 60 Seconds Flash Test for 1 seconds | 1500         |                     |                 | Vdc<br>Vdc                             |  |
| Isolation Voltage Test Isolation Resistance    | 500VDC   | 1650<br>1000 |                     |                 | Vac                                    |  |
| Isolation Capacitance                          | 100KHz, 1V   | 1000         | 65                  | 100             | pF                                     |  |
| FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS                        | 10010112, 17   |              | 33                  | 100             | ρı                                     |  |
| Switching Frequency                            |  |              | 300                 |                 | kHz                                    |  |
| GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS                         |  |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| MTBF   | MIL-HDBK-217F; Ta=25°C, Ground Benign                | 1            |                     |                 | M hour                                 |  |
| Weight   |  |              | 8.8                 |                 | grams                                  |  |
| Case Material                                  | Non-conductive black plastic                         |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| Flammability                                   | UL94V-0  |              |                     |                 |  |  |
| Input Fuse                                     | 12V model, 750mA slow blown typ                      |              |                     |                 |  |  |
|  | 24V model, 350mA slow blown type                     |              |                     | 1               |  |  |

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES**

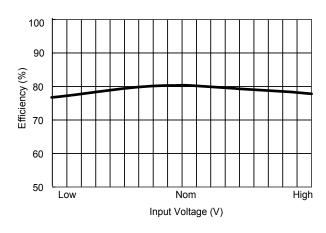


Figure 1: Efficiency vs. Input Voltage (Single Output)

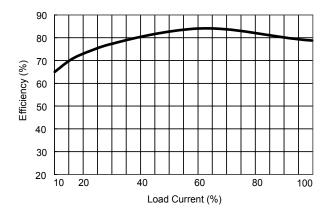


Figure 3: Efficiency vs. Output Load (Single Output)

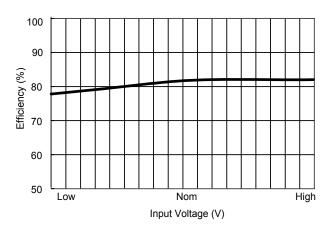


Figure 2: Efficiency vs. Input Voltages (Dual Output)

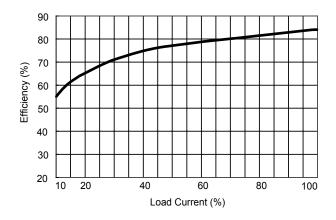
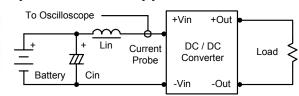


Figure 4: Efficiency vs. Output Load (Dual Output)

# **Test Configurations**

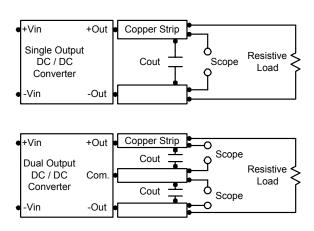
# Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup



Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a inductor Lin (4.7uH) and Cin (220uF, ESR < 1.0 $\Omega$  at 100 KHz) to simulate source impedance. Capacitor Cin is to offset possible battery impedance. Current ripple is measured at the input terminals of the module and measurement bandwidth is 0-500 KHz.

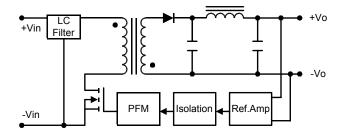
## **Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement**

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. A Cout of 0.47uF ceramic capacitor is placed between the terminals shown below.



# **Design & Feature Considerations**

The DSIW1000 circuit block diagrams are shown in Figures 5 and 6.



**Figure 5:** Block diagram of DSIW1000 single output modules.

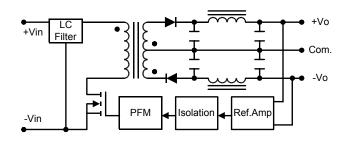
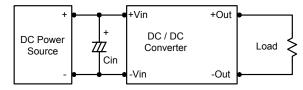


Figure 6: Block diagram of DSIW1000 dual output modules

## **Input Source Impedance**

The power module should be connected to a low acimpedance 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 input of 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 3.3uF for the 12V input devices, and a 1.5uF for the 24V and 48V devices.

# **Design & Feature Considerations**

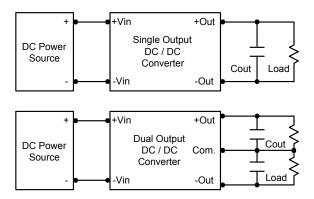
## **Maximum Capacitive Load**

The DIW1000 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.

# **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 3.3uF capacitors at the output.



#### **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.

# **Soldering and Cleaning Considerations**

Post solder cleaning is usually the final board assembly process before the board or system undergoes electrical testing. Inadequate cleaning and/or drying may lower the reliability of a power module and severely affect the finished circuit board assembly test. Adequate cleaning and/or drying is especially important for un-encapsulated and/or open frame type power modules. For assistance on appropriate soldering and cleaning procedures, please contact Delta's technical support team.

#### Notes:

- These power converters require a minimum output load to maintain specified regulation (please see page 6 for the suggested minimum load). Operation under no-load conditions will not damage these modules; however, they may not meet all specifications listed above.
- 2. These DC/DC converters should be externally fused at the front end for protection.

# THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

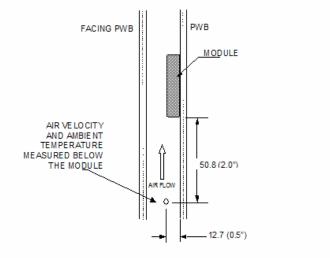
Thermal management is an important part of the system design. To ensure proper, reliable operation, sufficient cooling of the power module is needed over the entire temperature range of the module. Convection cooling is usually the dominant mode of heat transfer.

Hence, the choice of equipment to characterize the thermal performance of the power module is a wind tunnel.

# **Thermal Testing Setup**

Delta's DC/DC power modules are characterized in heated vertical wind tunnels that simulate the thermal environments encountered in most electronics equipment. This type of equipment commonly uses vertically mounted circuit cards in cabinet racks in which the power modules are mounted.

The following figure shows the wind tunnel characterization setup. The power module is mounted on a test PWB and is vertically positioned within the wind tunnel. The space between the facing PWB and PWB is constantly kept at 25.4mm (1").



Note: Wind Tunnel Test Setup Figure Dimensions are in millimeters and (Inches)

# Figure 7: Wind tunnel test setup

#### Thermal Derating

Heat can be removed by increasing airflow over the module. To enhance system reliability, the power module should always be operated below the maximum operating temperature. If the temperature exceeds the maximum module temperature, reliability of the unit may be affected.

#### THERMAL CURVES

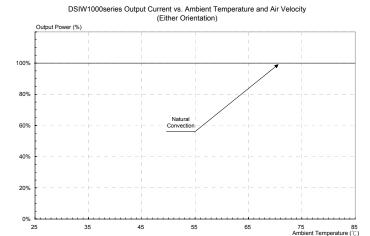
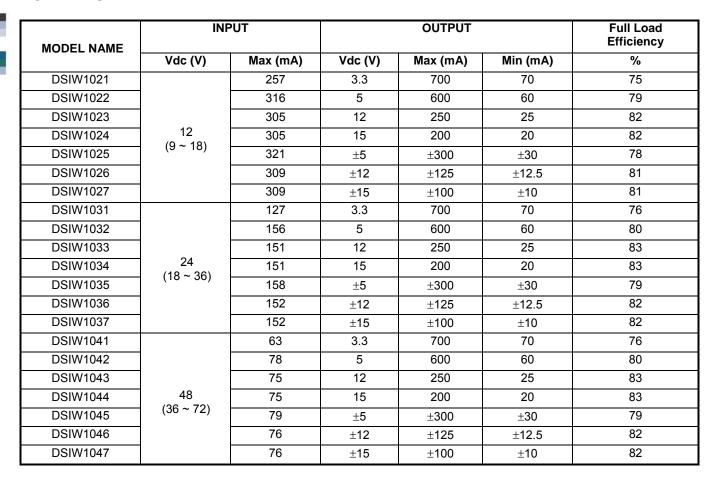
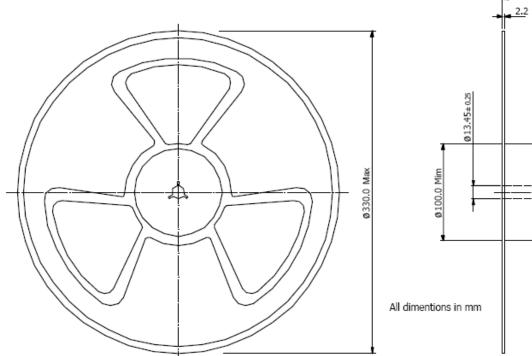


Figure 8: Derating Curve

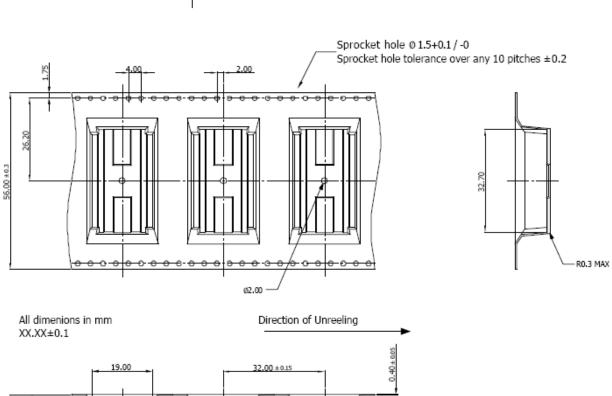
#### **MODEL LIST**



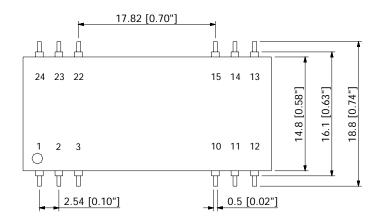
# **PACKAGE: TAPE & REEL**



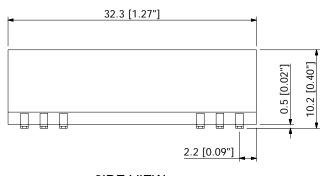
62.0 Max



#### **MECHANICAL DRAWING**



#### **TOP VIEW**



# SIDE VIEW

NOTES:

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES) TOLERANCES: X.Xmm±0.5mm(X.XX in.±0.02 in.) X.XXmm±0.25mm(X.XXX in.±0.010 in.)

| Pin | Single Output | <b>Dual Output</b> |  |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|--|
| 1   | -Vin          | -Vin               |  |
| 2   | -Vin          | -Vin               |  |
| 3   | NC            | NC                 |  |
| 10  | NC            | Common             |  |
| 11  | NC            | NC                 |  |
| 12  | NC            | -Vout              |  |
| 13  | +Vout         | +Vout              |  |
| 14  | NC            | NC                 |  |
| 15  | -Vout         | Common             |  |
| 22  | NC            | NC                 |  |
| 23  | +Vin          | +Vin               |  |
| 24  | +Vin          | +Vin               |  |

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#### **WARRANTY**

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