TDK·Lambda

PXC-M10xxW Single Output Series: DC-DC Converter Module

9 ~ 36 VDC and 18~ 75 VDC input; 3.3 to 24 VDC Single Output
10 Watts Output Power

FEATURES

- SINGLE OUTPUT UP TO 2.5A
- REINFORCED INSULATION FOR 250VAC WORKING VOLTAGE
- CLEARANCE AND CREEPAGE DISTANCE :8.0mm/2MOPP
- 5000VAC INPUT TO OUTPUT 2MOPP ISOLATION
- NO MINIMUM LOAD REQUIRED
- HIGH EFFICIENCY UP TO 89%
- BUILT-IN EMI CLASS A FILTER
- 2μA PATIENT LEAKAGE CURRENT
- SMALL SIZE: 1.25×0.80×0.41 INCH
- 4:1 ULTRA WIDE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
- FIXED SWITCHING FREQUENCY
- INPUT UNDER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- OUTPUT OVER-VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- OVER-CURRENT PROTECTION
- OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- REMOTE ON/OFF
- COMPLIANT TO RoHS 10 & REACH

CE and UKCA MARKED
SAFETY APPROVALS: ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1
EN60601-1
IEC60601-1

APPLICATIONS

- MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
- TELECOM/DATACOM
- INDUSTRY CONTROL SYSTEM
- MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT
- SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT
- PV POWER SYSTEM
- IGBT GATE DRIVER

OPTIONS

- PIN CONNECTION
- REMOTE ON/OFF
- TRIM

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

The PXC-M10W series offer 10 watts of output power from a 1.25 x 0.80 x 0.41 inch package. PXC-M10W series have 4:1 wide input voltage of 9~36VDC and 18~75VDC. The PXC-M10W has features 5000VAC of isolation, short circuit protection, over-current protection and over-voltage protection. All models are particularly suited to IGBT isolated power supplies, measurement equipment, telecommunications, industrial and medical equipment applications.

Contents

Output Specifications					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage	xxWS3P3	3.267	3.3	3.333	VDC
(Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25℃)	xxWS05	4.95	5	5.05	
	xxWS12	11.88	12	12.12	
	xxWS15	14.85	15	15.15	
	xxWS24	23.76	24	24.24	
Output Regulation					
Line (Vin(min) to Vin(max); Full Load)	All	-0.2		+0.2	%
Load (0% to 100% of Full Load)		-0.2		+0.2	
Output Ripple and Noise					mVp-p
Peak to Peak (20MHz Bandwidth)					
With a 10μF/25V X7R MLCC	xxWS3P3		30	75	
	xxWS05		30	75	
	xxWS12		40	100	
	xxWS15		40	100	
With a 4.7μF/50V X7R MLCC	xxWS24		50	100	
Voltage adjustability (see page 26)	xxWS3P3-**T**	-10		+10	% of Vout
(Only for B-type Pin connection option)	xxWS05-**T**	-10		+10	
	xxWS12-**T**	-10		+10	
	xxWS15-**T**	-10		+20	
	xxWS24-**T**	-10		+20	
Temperature Coefficient	All	-0.02		+0.02	%/℃
Output Voltage Overshoot (Vin,min to Vin,max; Full Load; Ta=25℃)	All		0	3	% of Vout
Dynamic Load Response					
(Vin= Vin(nom); Ta=25℃)					
Load step change from					
75% to 100% or 100 to 75% of Full Load					
Peak Deviation	All		3		% of Vout
Setting Time (Vo＜10% peak deviation)	All		250		μs
Output Current	xxWS3P3	0		2500	mA
	xxWS05	0		2000	
	xxWS12	0		830	
	xxWS15	0		670	
	xxWS24	0		416	
Output Capacitance Load	xxWS3P3			3000	μF
	xxWS05			2500	
	xxWS12			430	
	xxWS15			350	
	xxWS24			125	
Output Over Voltage Protection (see page 28)	xxWS3P3	3.7		5	VDC
	xxWS05	5.6		7.0	
	xxWS12	13.5		16	
	xxWS15	18.3		22.0	
	xxWS24	29.1		34.5	
Output Over Current Protection (see page 28) (% of Iout rated; Hiccup mode)	All		150		% of FL
Output Short Circuit Protection (see page 28)	All	Continuous, automatic recovery			

Input Specifications					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage Continuous Transient (3sec,max)	 24WSxx 48WSxx 24WSxx 48WSxx	 9 18	 24 48	 36 75 50 100	VDC
Input Standby Current (Typ. value at Vin(nom); No Load)	24WS3P3 24WS05 24WS12 24WS15 24WS24 48WS3P3 48WS05 48WS12 48WS15 48WS24		6 6 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 4		mA
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-on Threshold	24WSxx 48WSxx			9 18	VDC
Under Voltage Lockout Turn-off Threshold	24WSxx 48WSxx		8 16		VDC
Input reflected ripple current (5 to 20MHz, 12μH source impedance)	All		20		mAp-p
Start Up Time (Vin(nom) and constant resistive load) Power up Remote ON/OFF	All		 30 30		ms
Remote ON/OFF Control Type B (see page 29) (The Ctrl pin voltage is referenced to negative input) Ctrl pin Low Voltage, Module ON Ctrl pin High Voltage, Module OFF	xxWSxx-**P**		 Short or 0 ~ 1.2VDC Open or 2.2 ~ 12VDC		
Input Current of Remote Control Pin		-0.5		1	mA
Remote Off State Input Current			2.5		mA

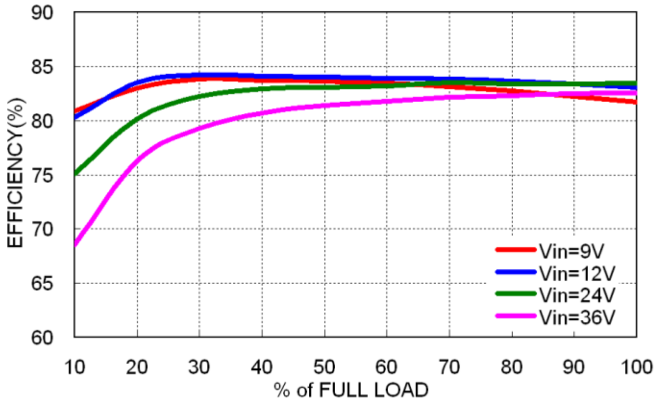
General Specifications					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Efficiency (Vin(nom); Full Load; Ta=25℃)	24WS3P3 24WS05 24WS12 24WS15 24WS24 48WS3P3 48WS05 48WS12 48WS15 48WS24		83 86.5 89 89 89 82.5 86.5 89 89 88.5		%
Isolation voltage (1 minute) Input to Output	All	5000			VAC
Isolation capacitance	All		12	17	pF
Leakage current (240VAC,60Hz)	All			2	μA
Switching Frequency	All	270	300	330	kHz
Clearance/Creepage	All	8			mm
Weight	All		14.0		g
MTBF(see page 33) MIL-HDBK-217F Ta=25ºC, Full load	All		3.849×10^6		hours
Safety Approvals	All	ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1 IEC60601-1, EN60601-1			
Case Material		Non-conductive black plastic			
Base Material	All	Non-conductive black plastic			
Potting Material	All	Silicone (UL94 V-0)			

Environmental Specifications					
Parameter	Model	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Ambient Temperature Without Derating With Derating	All	 -40 77		 77 105	℃
Storage Temperature	All	-55		125	℃
Thermal Impedance (20LFM)	All		18		℃/W
Relative humidity	All	5		95	% RH
Thermal Shock	All	MIL-STD-810F			
Vibration	All	MIL-STD-810F			

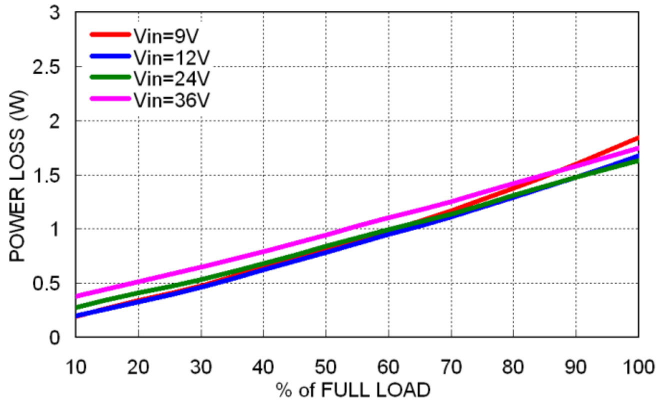
EMC Characteristics			
Characteristic	Standard	Condition	Level
EMI	EN55011 EN55032 FCC Part 18	Module stand-alone	Class A
	EN55011 EN55032 FCC Part 18	With external input filter	Class B
ESD	EN61000-4-2	Air ±8kV Contact ±6kV	Perf. Criteria A
Radiated Immunity	EN61000-4-3	10V/m	Perf. Criteria A
Fast Transient(see page 30)	EN61000-4-4	±2kV	Perf. Criteria A
Surge(see page 30)	EN61000-4-5	±2kV	Perf. Criteria A
Conducted Immunity	EN61000-4-6	10V r.m.s	Perf. Criteria A

Characteristic Curves

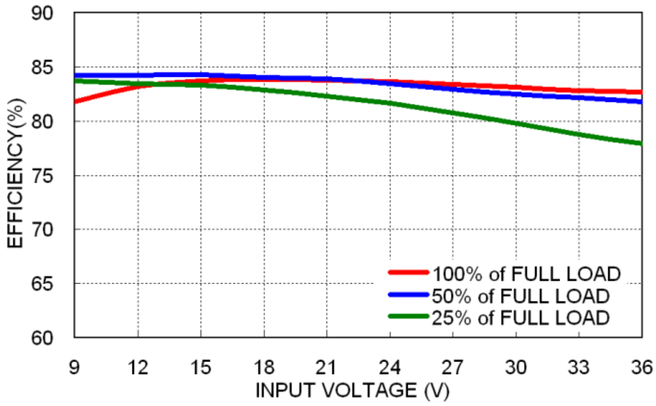
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS3P3



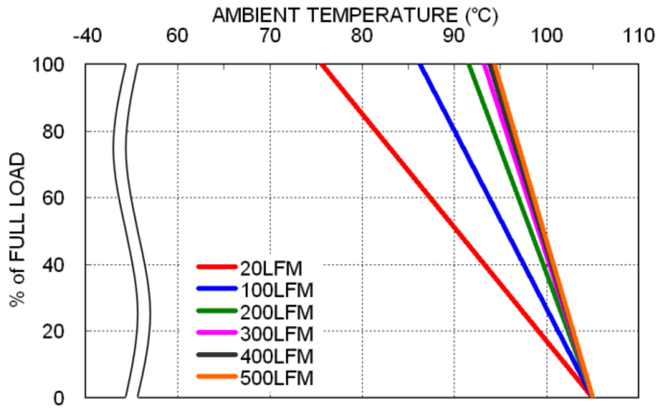
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



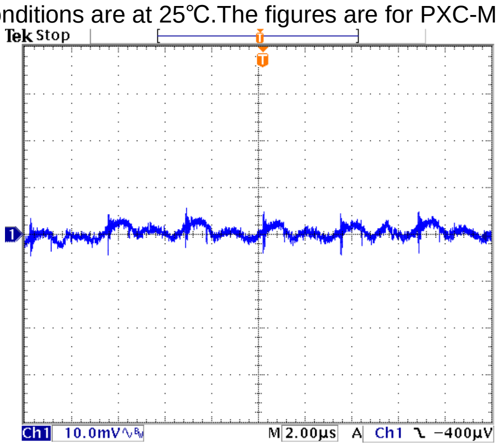
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



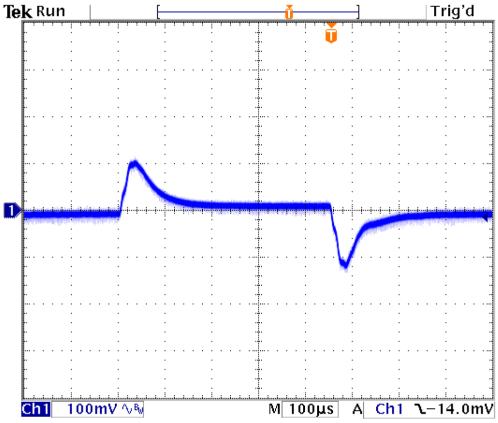
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

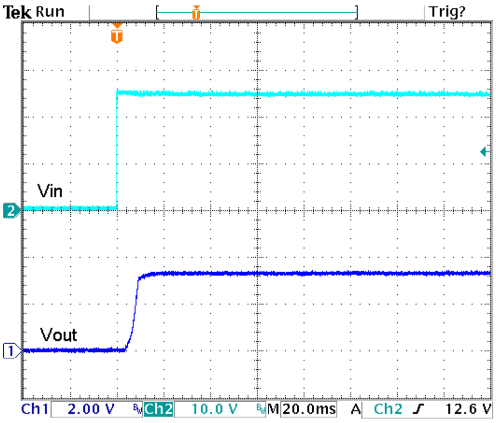
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS3P3



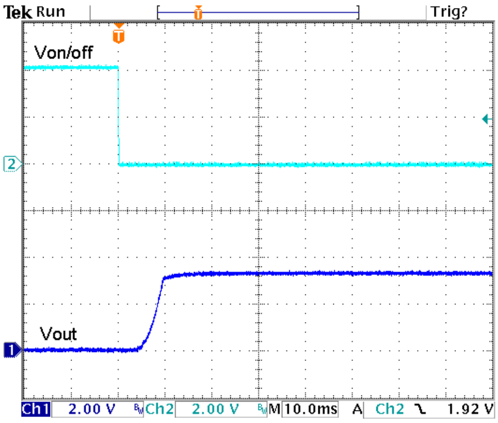
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



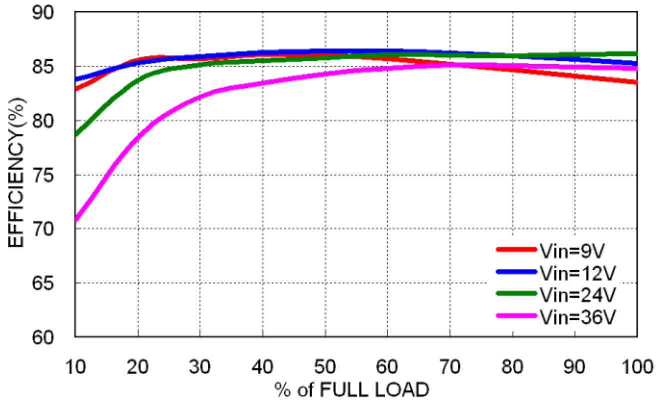
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



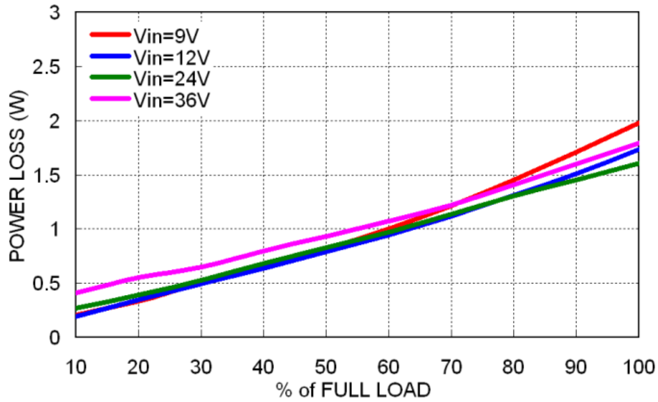
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

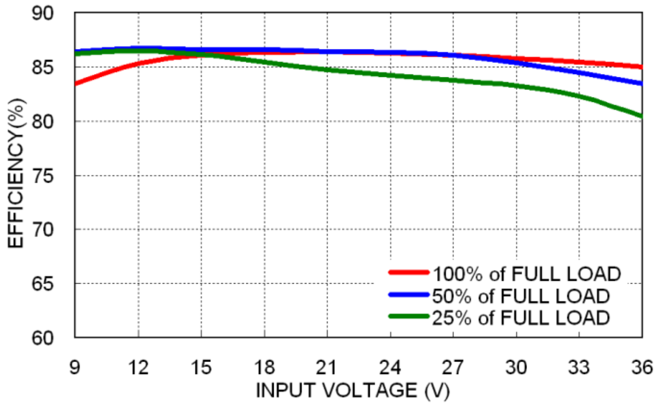
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS05



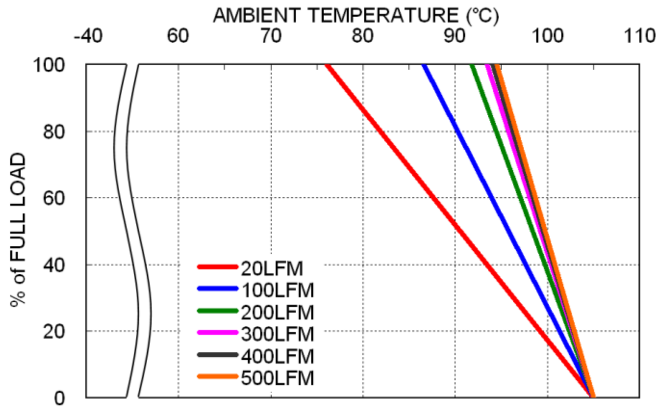
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



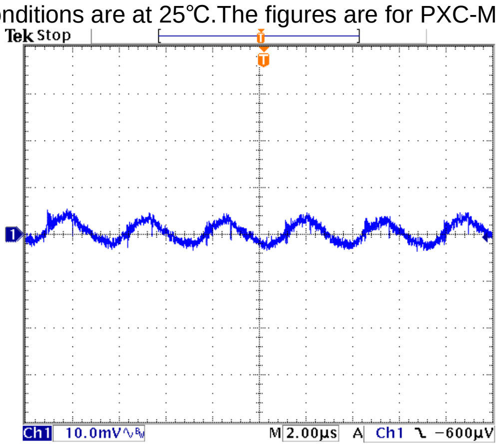
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



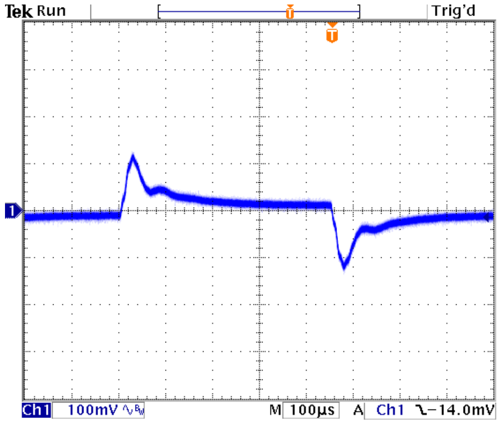
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

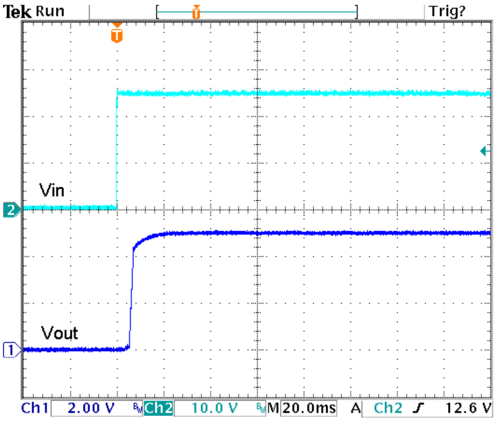
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS05



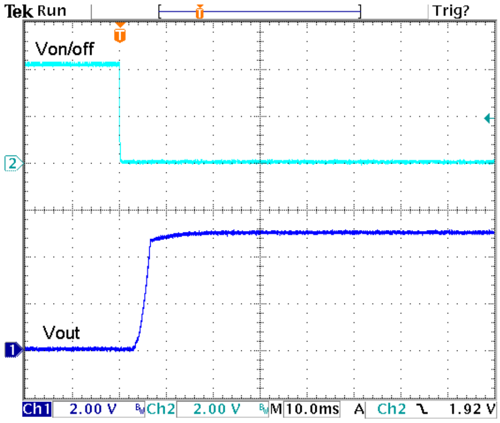
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



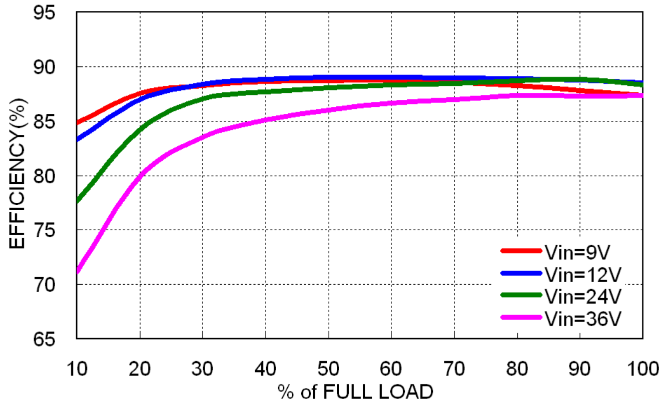
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



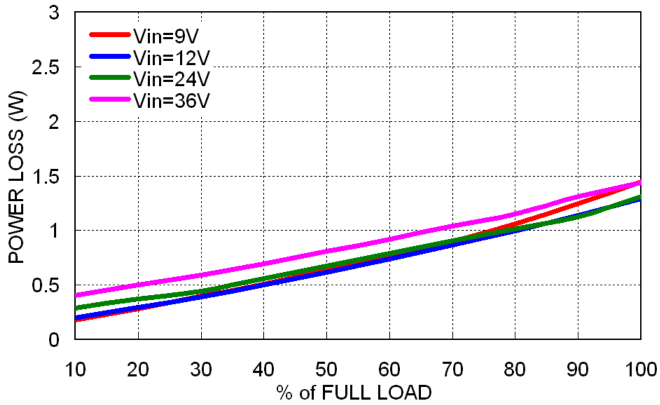
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

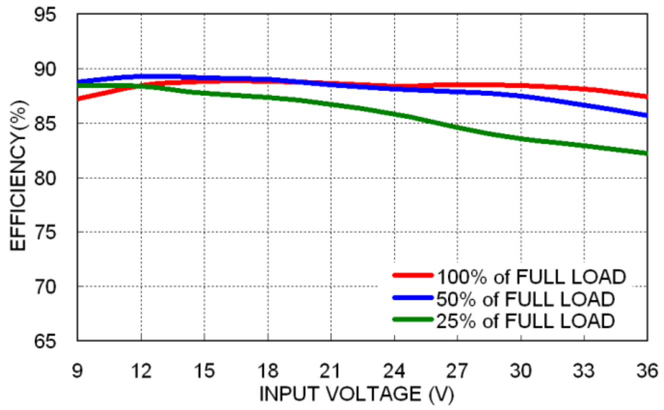
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS12



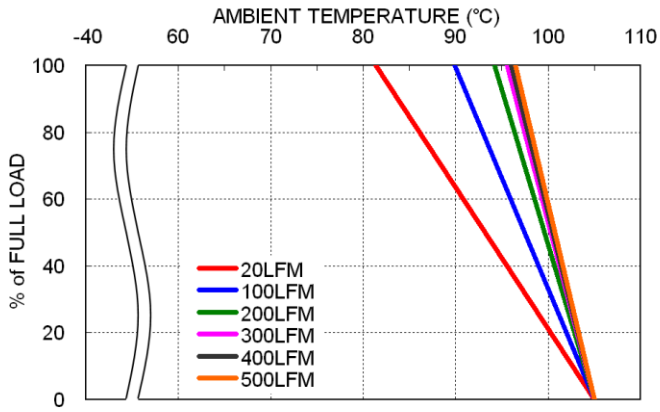
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



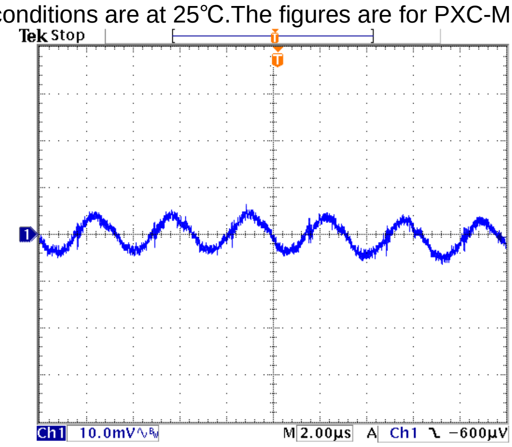
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



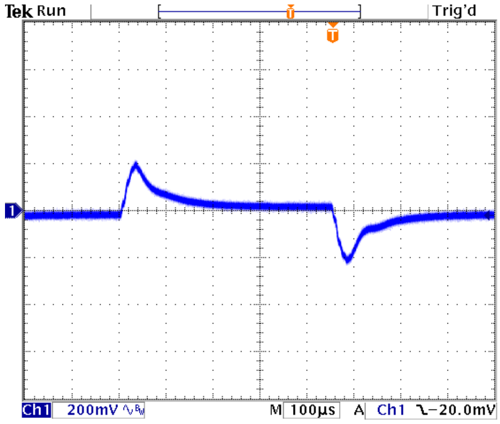
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

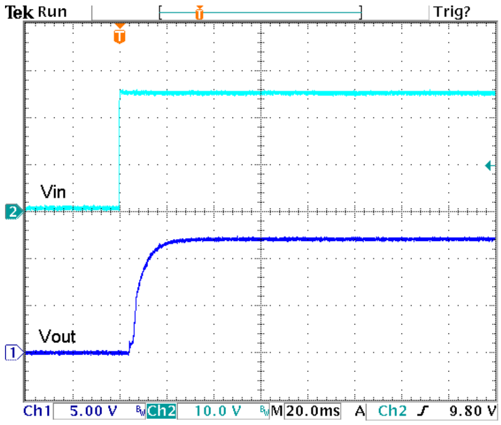
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS12



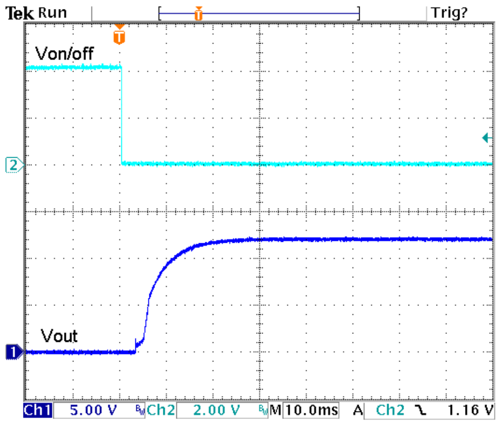
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



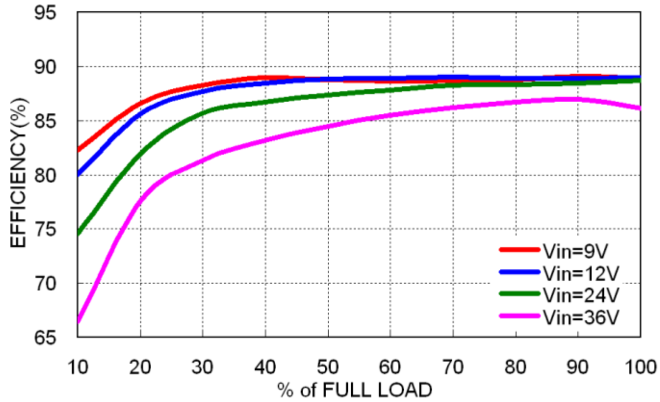
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



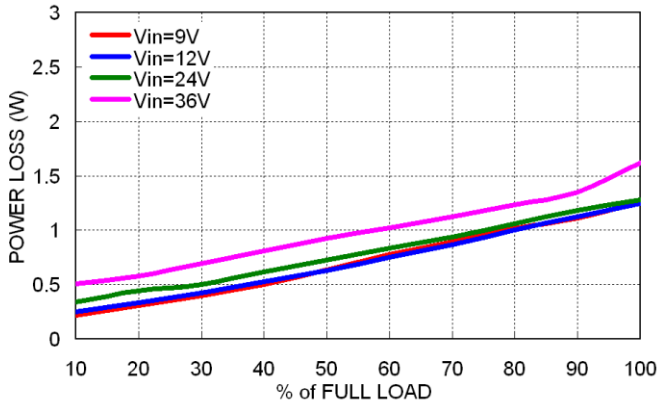
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

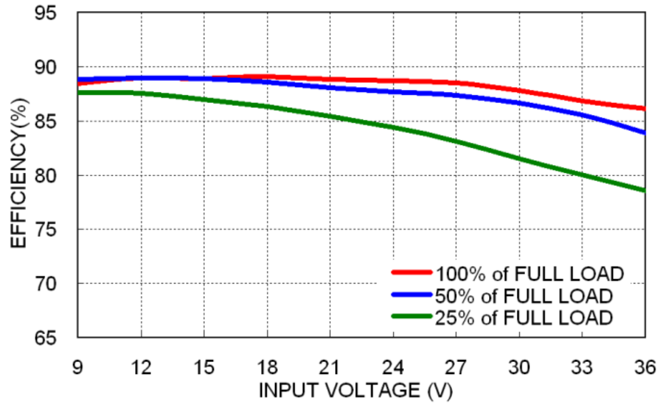
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS15



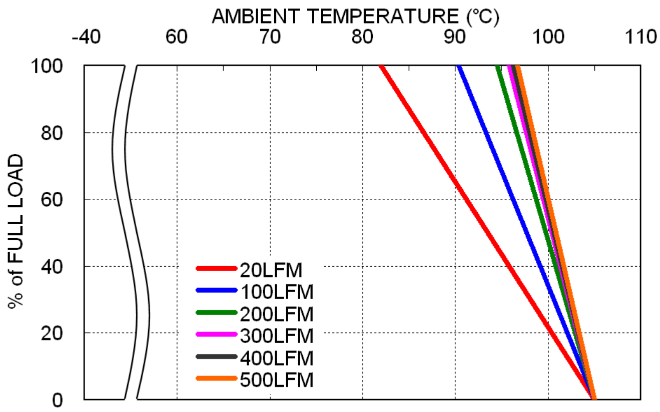
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



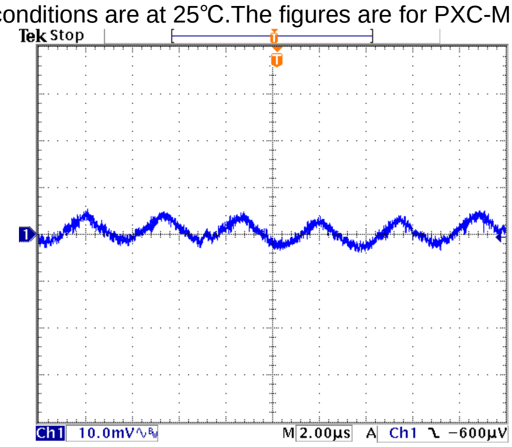
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



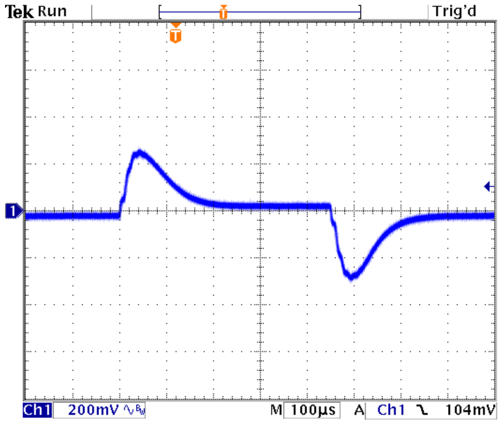
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

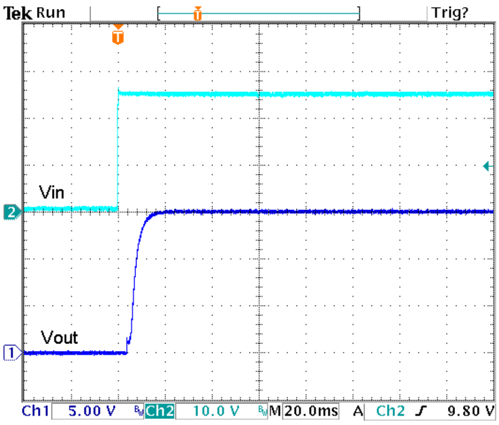
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS15



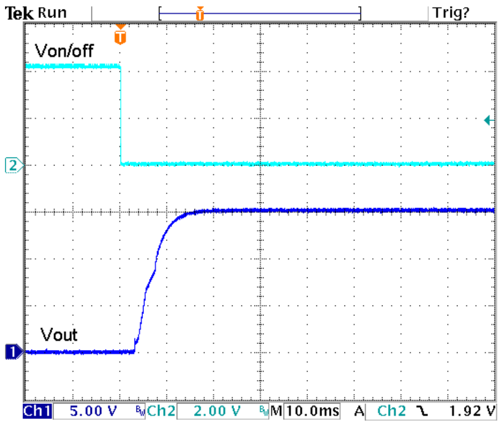
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



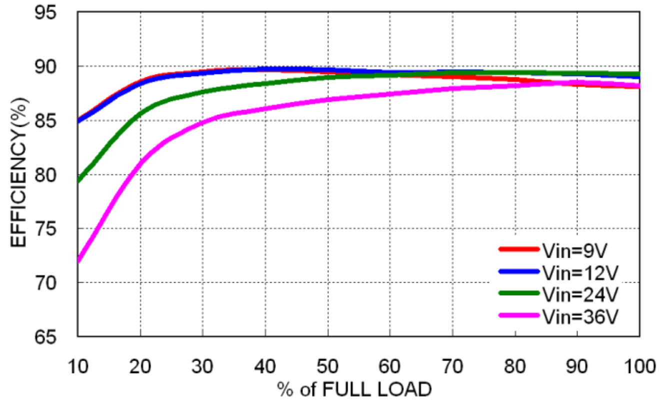
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



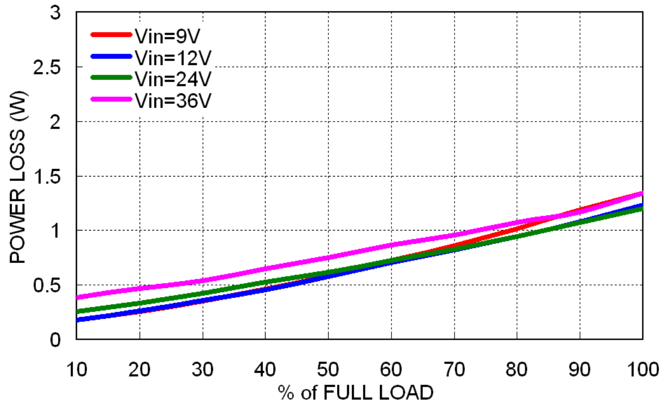
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

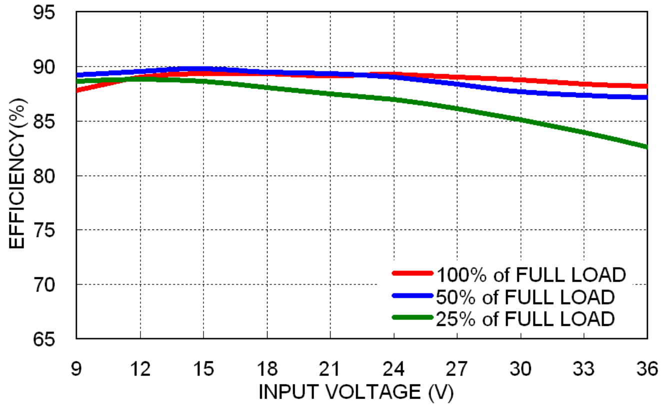
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS24



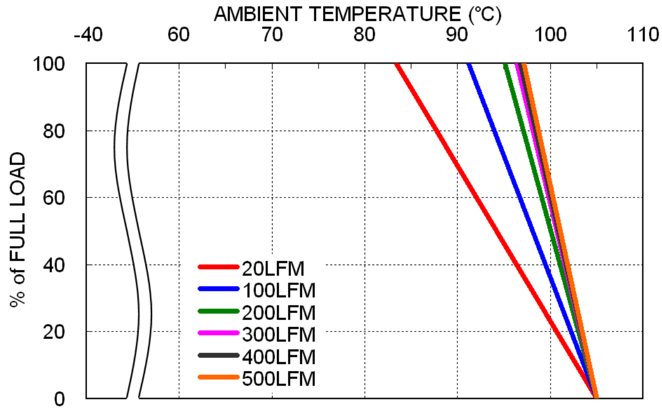
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



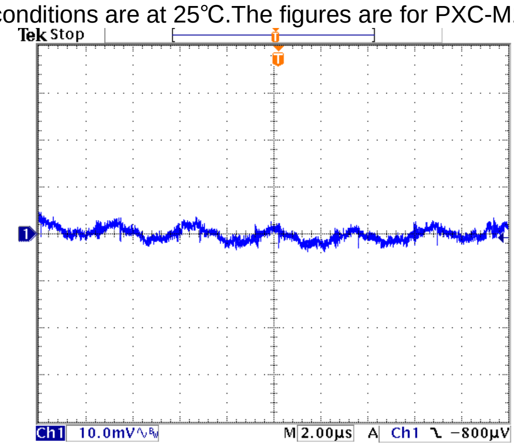
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



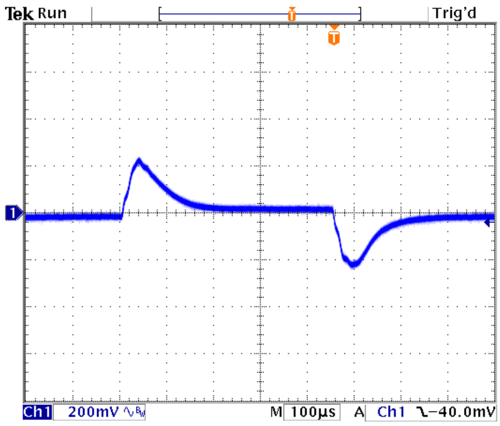
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

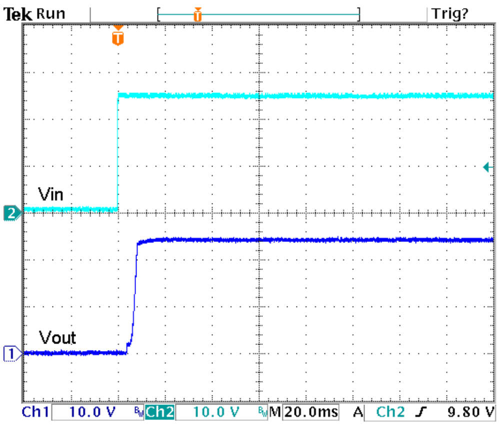
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-24WS24



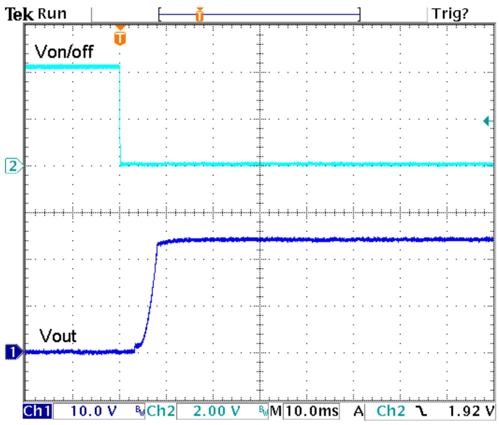
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



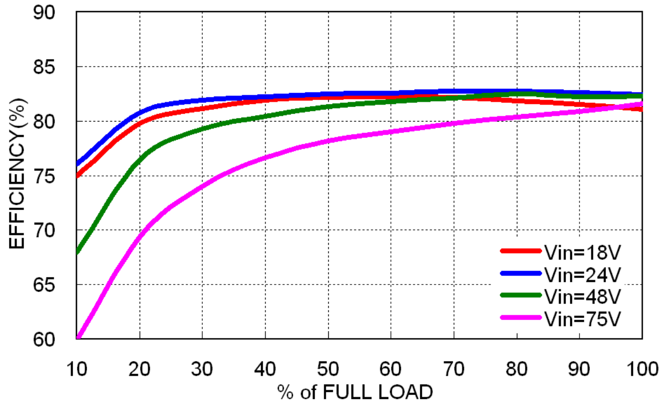
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



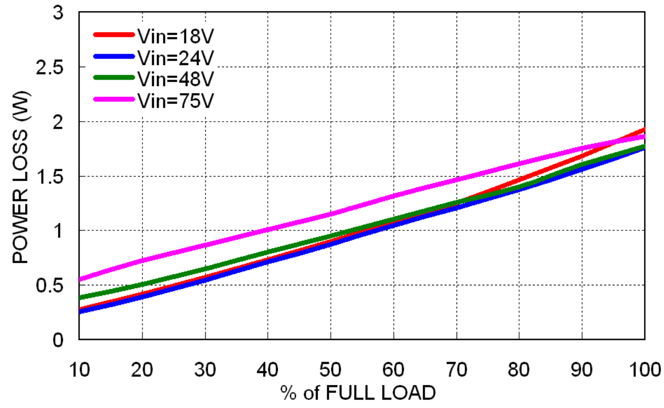
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves

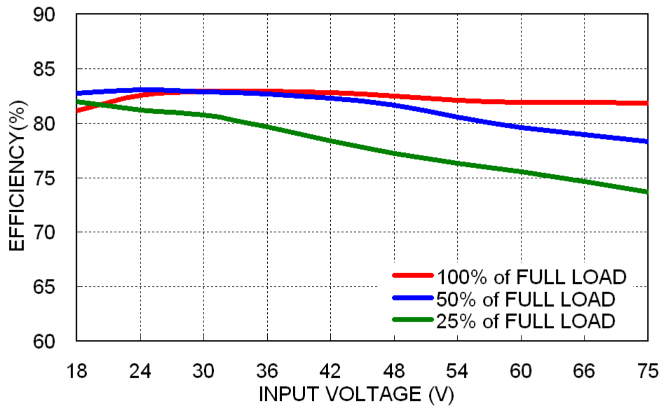
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS3P3



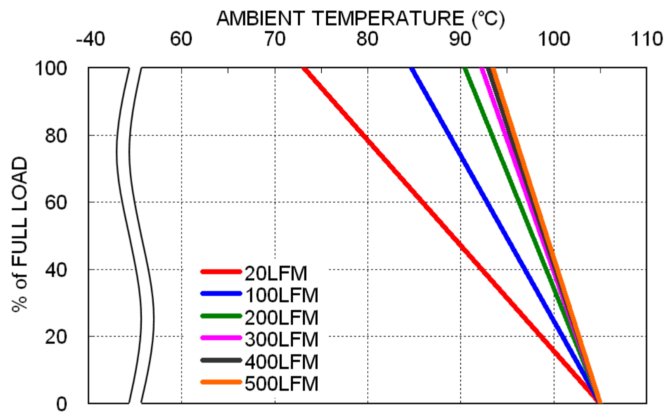
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



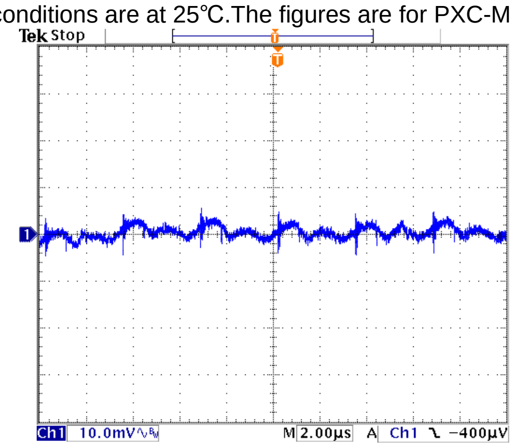
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



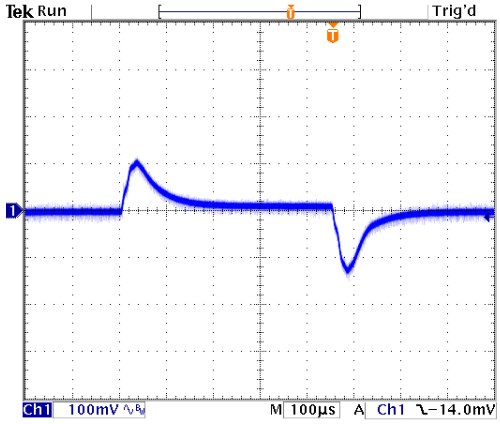
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

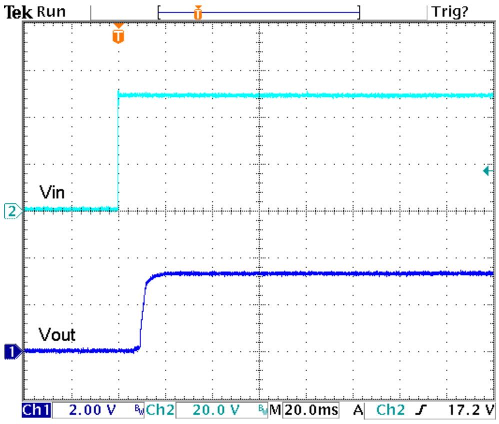
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS3P3



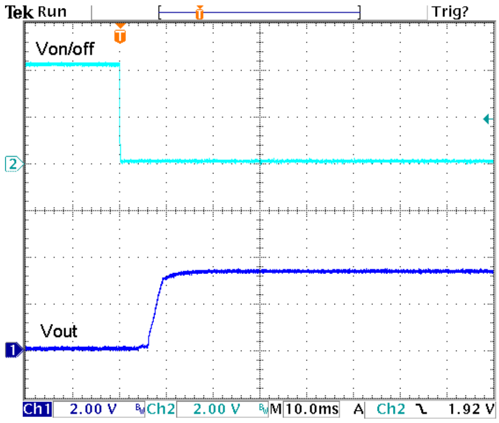
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



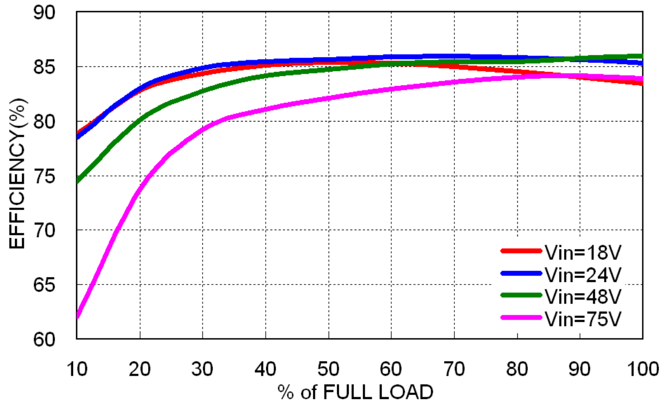
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



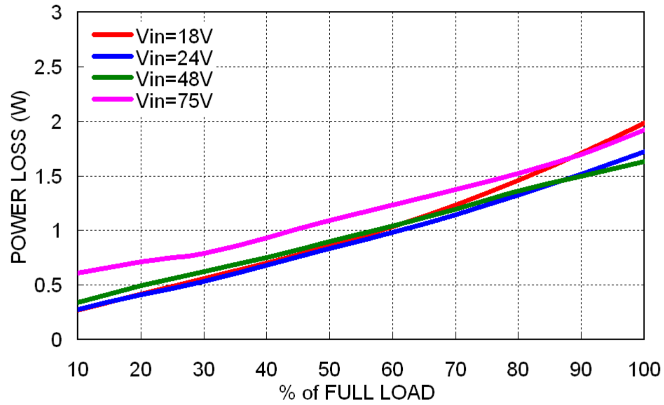
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

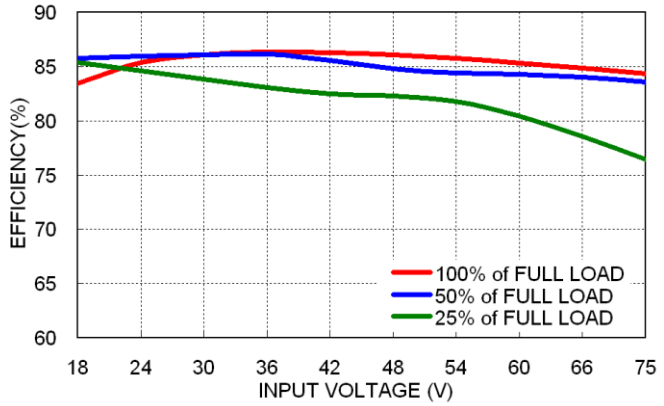
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS05



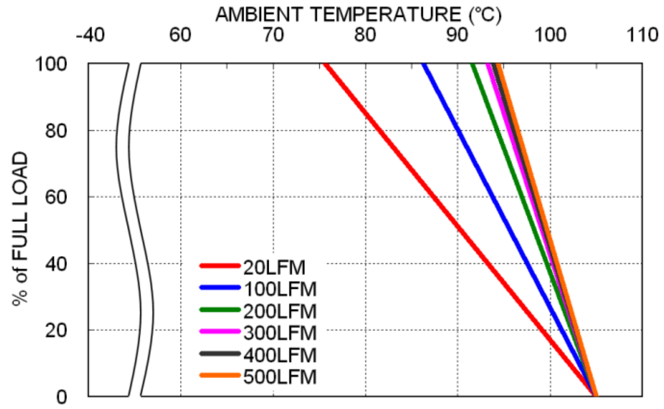
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



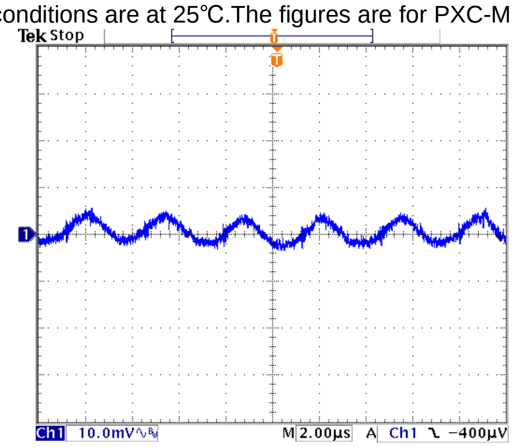
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



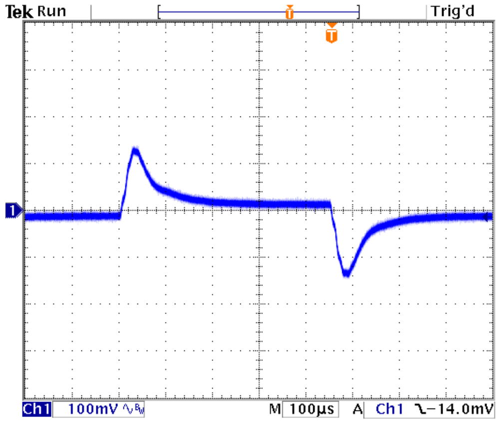
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

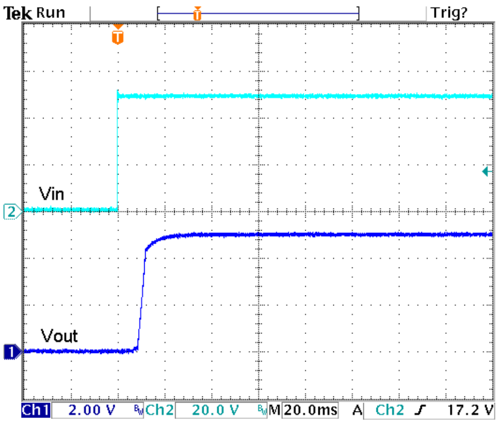
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS05



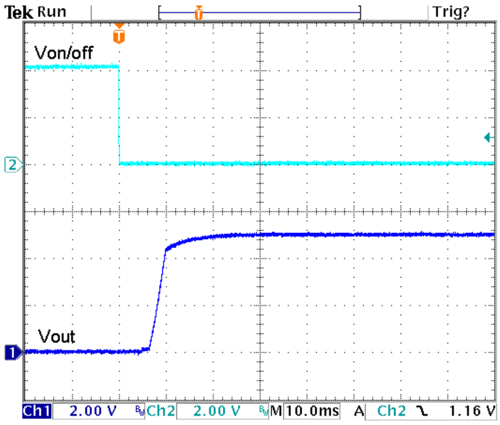
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



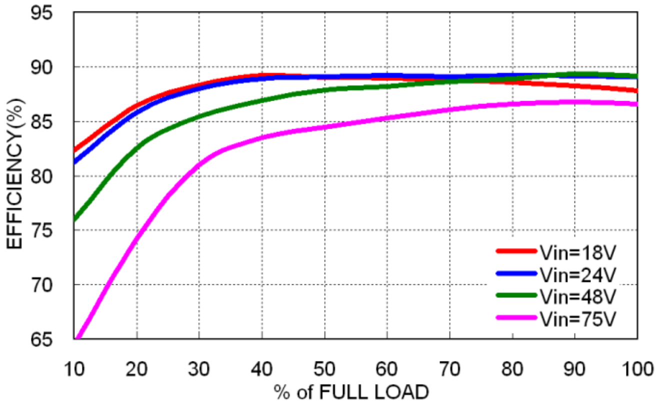
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



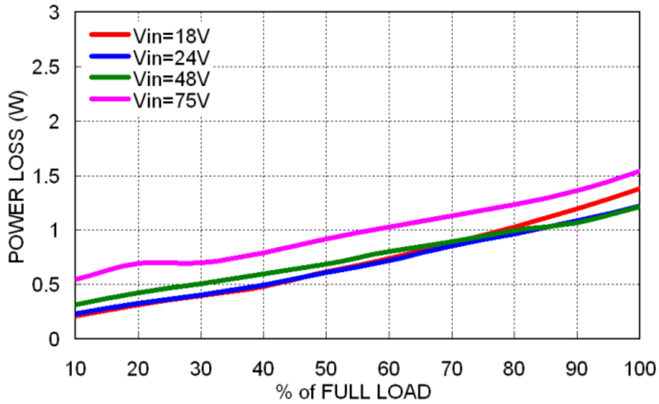
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

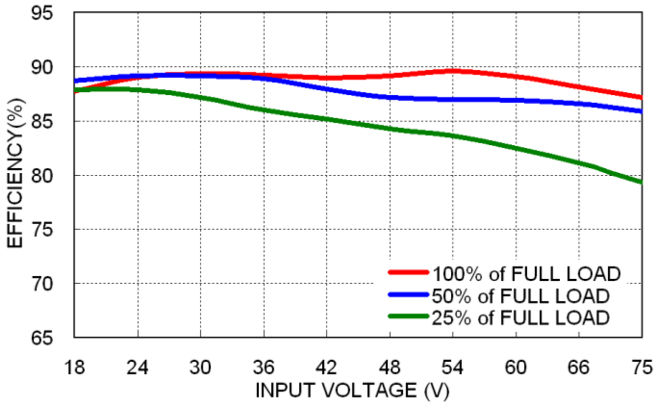
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS12



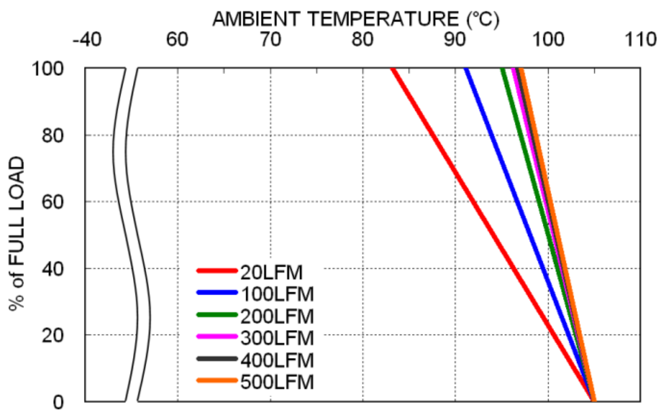
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



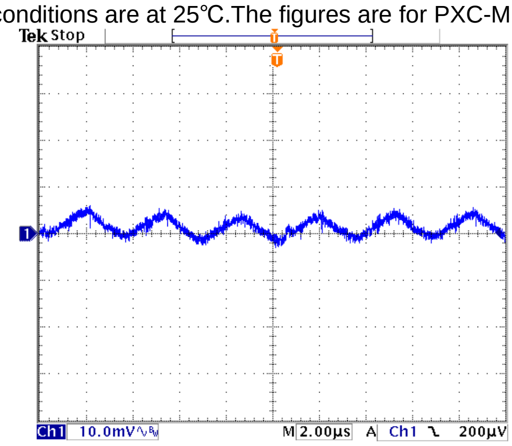
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



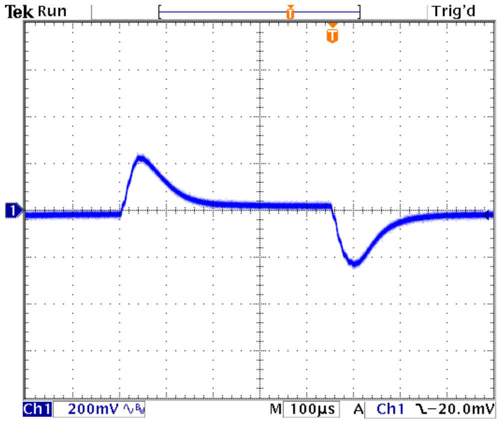
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

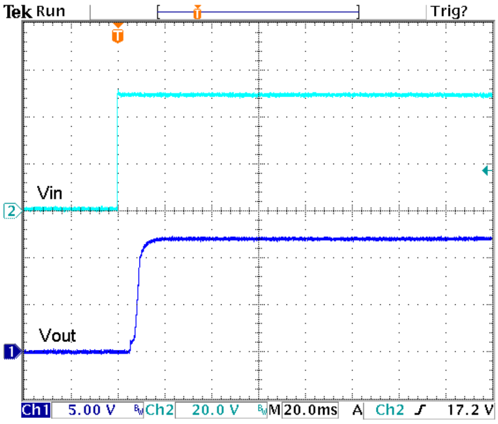
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS12



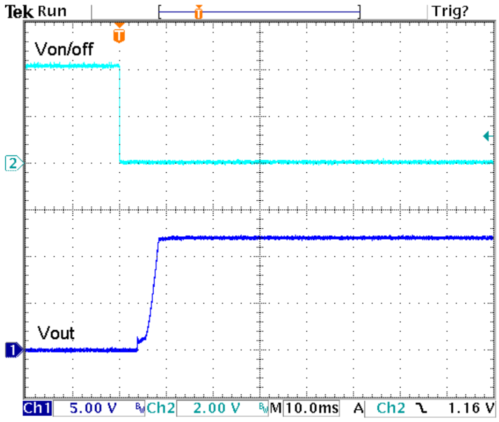
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



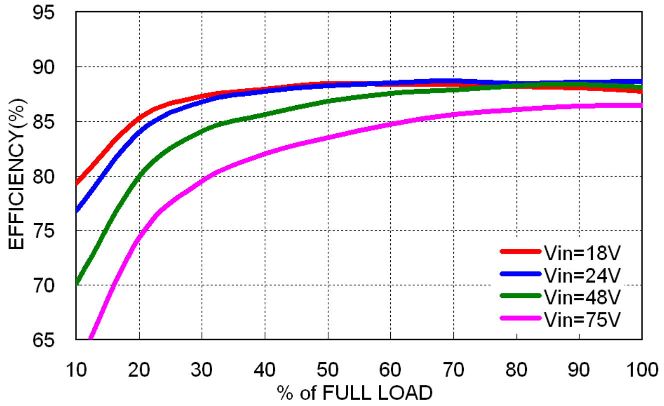
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



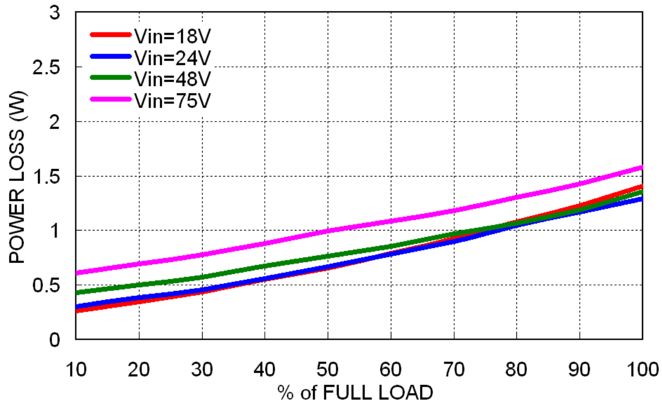
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

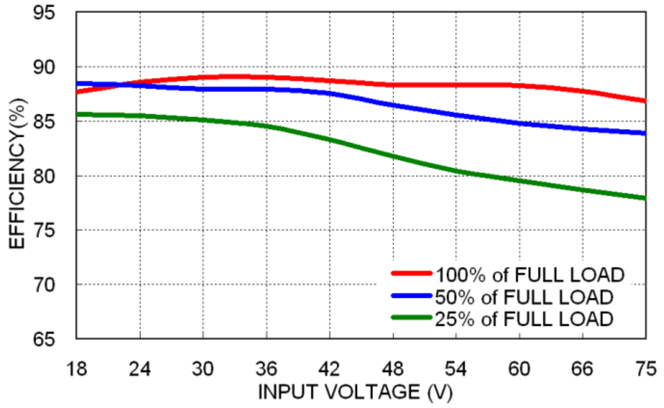
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS15



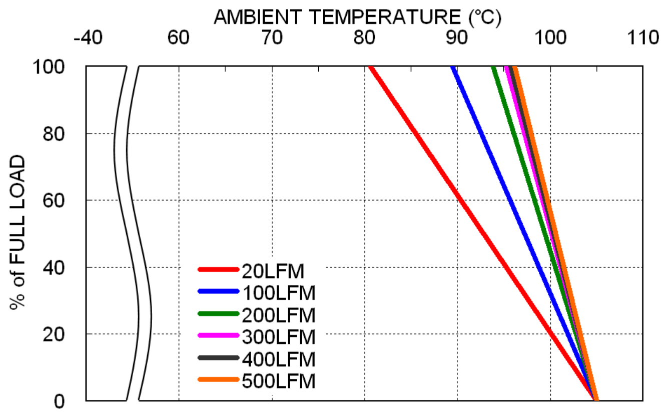
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



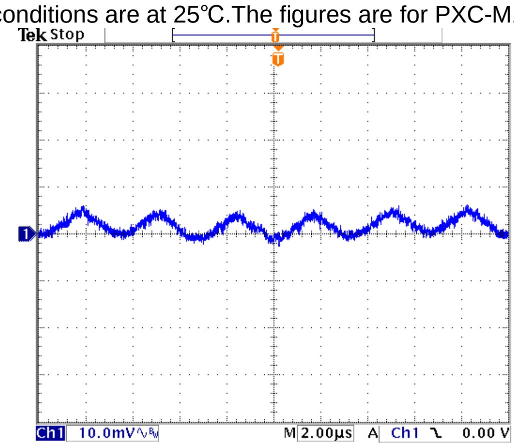
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



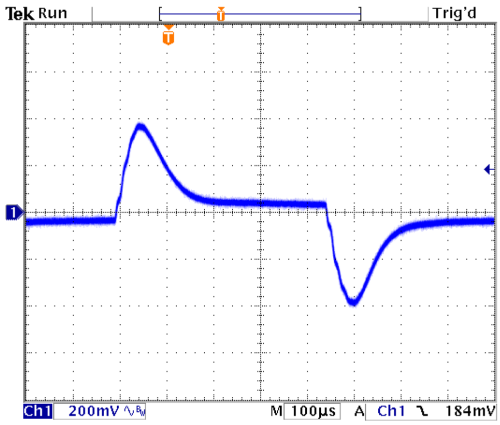
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

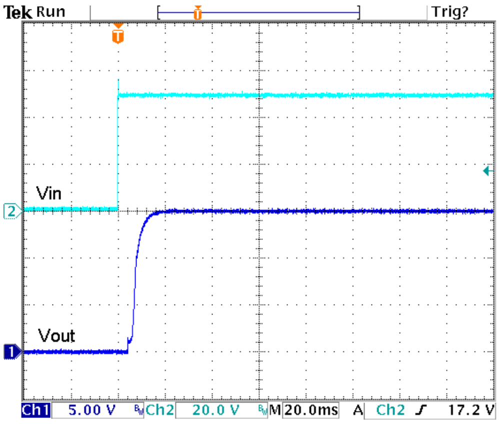
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS15



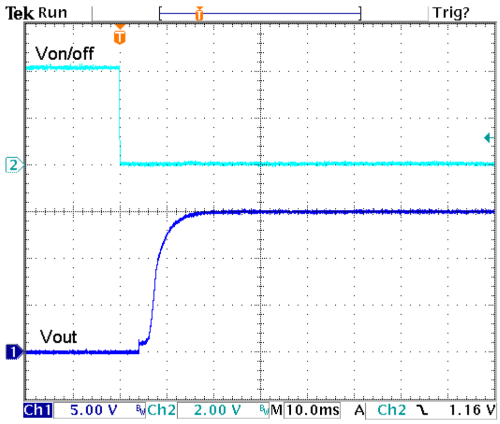
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from
100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



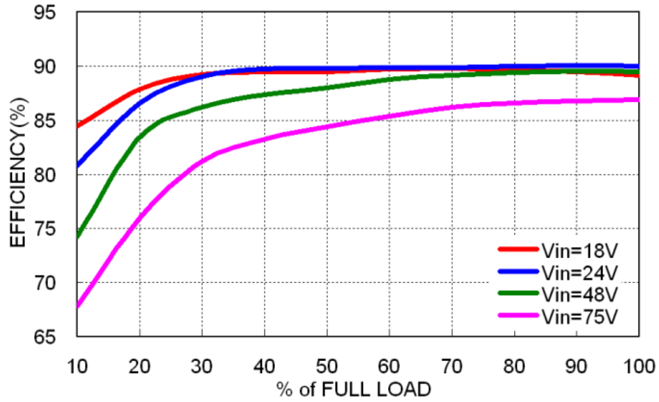
Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load



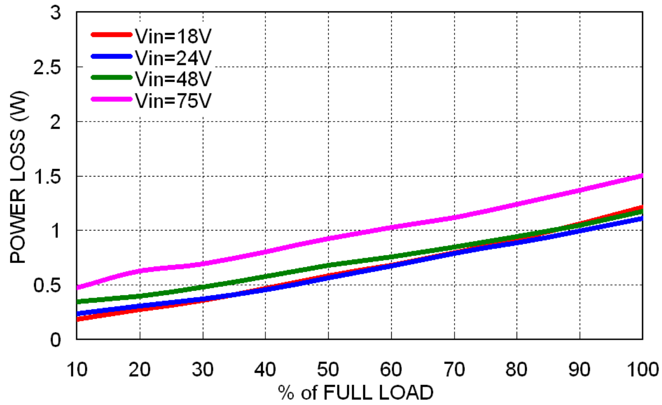
Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

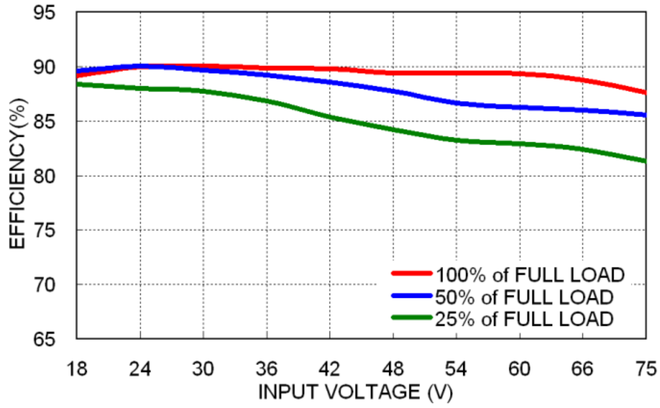
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS24



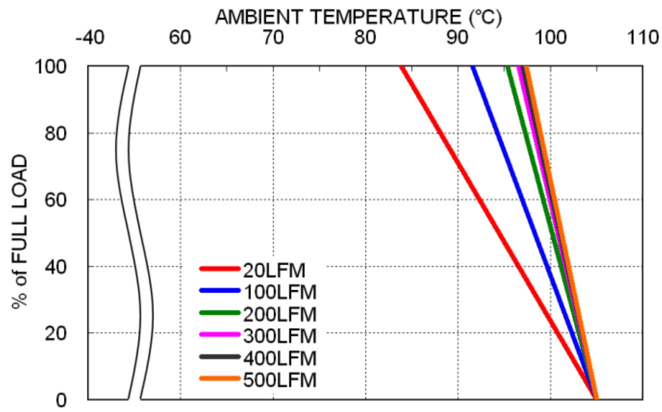
Efficiency versus Output Current



Power Dissipation versus Output Current



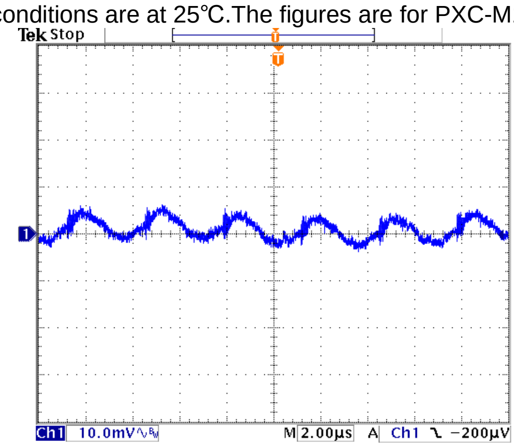
Efficiency versus Input Voltage
Full Load



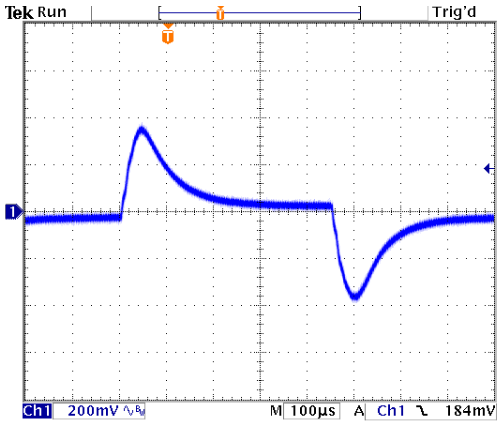
Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow
Vin(nom)

Characteristic Curves (Continued)

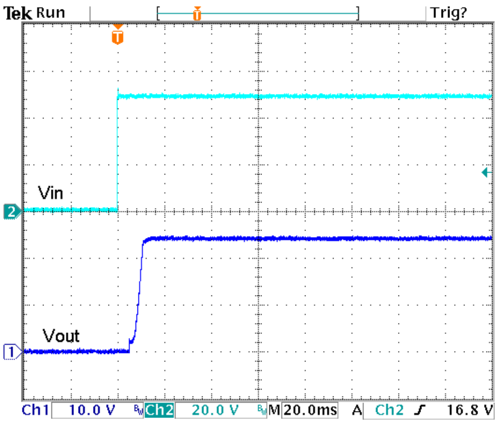
All test conditions are at 25℃.The figures are for PXC-M10-48WS24



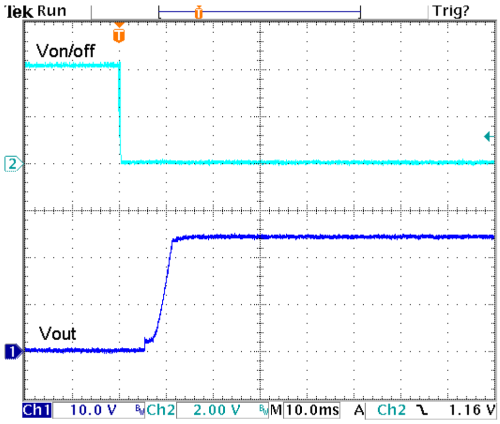
Typical Output Ripple and Noise.
Vin(nom); Full Load



Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 100% to 75% to 100% of Full Load; Vin(nom)



Typical Input Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

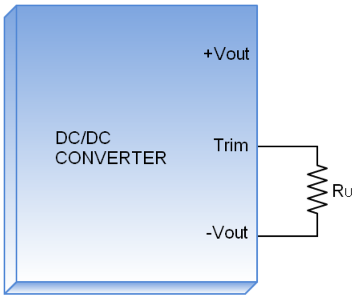


Using ON/OFF Voltage Start-Up and Output Rise Characteristic
Vin(nom); Full Load

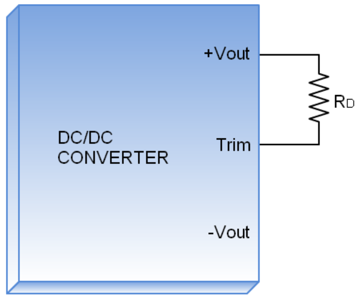
Output Voltage Adjustment

Output voltage adjustment is an optional function for PXC-M10-xxWSxx-xT.

It allows the user to increase or decrease the output voltage of the module. This is accomplished by connecting an external resistor between the TRIM pin and either the +Vout or -Vout pins. With an external resistor between the TRIM and -OUTPUT pin, the output voltage increases. With an external resistor between the TRIM and +OUTPUT pin, the output voltage decreases. The external TRIM resistor needs to be at least 1/16W of rated power.



TRIM-UP



TRIM-DOWN

Output voltage adjustment configurations

TRIM TABLE

xxWS3P3-xT

TRIM-UP

Trim-Up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	3.333	3.366	3.399	3.432	3.465	3.498	3.531	3.564	3.597	3.630
RU (kΩ)	385.837	191.894	127.246	94.922	75.527	62.598	53.362	46.436	41.049	36.739

TRIM-DOWN

Trim-Down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	3.267	3.234	3.201	3.168	3.135	3.102	3.069	3.036	3.003	2.970
RD (kΩ)	114.963	53.906	33.554	23.378	17.273	13.202	10.295	8.114	6.418	5.061

xxWS05-xT

TRIM-UP

Trim-Up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	5.048	5.098	5.148	5.198	5.248	5.298	5.348	5.398	5.448	5.498
RU (kΩ)	252.301	125.126	82.734	61.538	48.820	40.342	34.286	29.744	26.211	23.385

TRIM-DOWN

Trim-Down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	4.948	4.898	4.848	4.798	4.748	4.698	4.648	4.598	4.548	4.498
RD (kΩ)	248.499	120.674	78.066	56.762	43.980	35.458	29.371	24.806	21.255	18.415

xxWS12-xT

TRIM-UP

Trim-Up (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	12.121	12.241	12.361	12.481	12.601	12.721	12.841	12.961	13.081	13.201
RU (kΩ)	202.645	98.772	64.148	46.836	36.449	29.524	24.578	20.868	17.983	15.674

TRIM-DOWN

Trim-Down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	11.881	11.761	11.641	11.521	11.401	11.281	11.161	11.041	10.921	10.801
RD (kΩ)	777.155	381.028	248.985	182.964	143.351	116.943	98.079	83.932	72.928	64.126

Output Voltage Adjustment (Continued)

TRIM TABLE (Continued)

xxWS15-xT TRIM-UP

Trim-Up (%)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Vout (V)	15.305	15.605	15.905	16.205	16.505	16.806	17.106	17.406	17.706	18.006
RU (kΩ)	77.962	36.431	22.587	15.665	11.512	8.744	6.766	5.283	4.129	3.206

TRIM-DOWN

Trim-Down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	14.855	14.705	14.555	14.405	14.255	14.105	13.955	13.805	13.654	13.504
RD (kΩ)	818.776	401.838	262.859	193.369	151.675	123.879	104.025	89.135	77.553	68.288

xxWS24-xT TRIM-UP

Trim-Up (%)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Vout (V)	24.484	24.964	25.444	25.924	26.404	26.884	27.364	27.844	28.324	28.804
RU (kΩ)	277.598	132.299	83.866	59.650	45.120	35.433	28.514	23.325	19.289	16.060

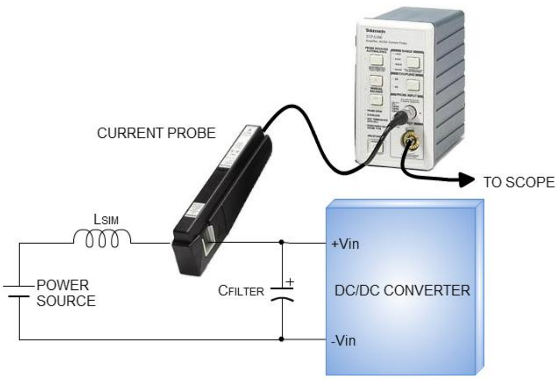
TRIM-DOWN

Trim-Down (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vout (V)	23.764	23.524	23.283	23.043	22.803	22.563	22.323	22.083	21.843	21.603
RD (kΩ)	4949.803	2440.402	1603.934	1185.701	934.761	767.467	647.972	558.350	488.645	432.880

Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedance can affect the stability of the power module. Install choke (LSIM) to simulate the impedance of power source. External input capacitors CFILTER serve primarily as energy-storage elements, minimizing line voltage variations caused by transient IR drops in conductors from backplane to the DC/DC. The capacitor must as close as possible to the input terminals of the power module for lower impedance. The input reflected-ripple current measurement configuration is shown below:

Input reflected-ripple current measurement setup



PXC-M10-24WSxx

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
LSIM	12μH	----	Inductor
CFILTER	47μF	100V	Nippon chemi-con KY-series

PXC-M10-48WSxx

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
LSIM	12μH	----	Inductor
CFILTER	47μF	100V	Nippon chemi-con KY-series

Output Over Current Protection

When excessive output currents occur in the system, circuit protection is required on all power supplies. Normally, overload current is maintained at approximately 150 percent of rated current for PXC-M10W SERIES.
Hiccup-mode is a method of operation in a power supply whose purpose is to protect the power supply from being damaged during an over-current fault condition. It also enables the power supply to restart when the fault is removed. There are other ways of protecting the power supply when it is over-loaded, such as the maximum current limiting or current fold-back methods.

One of the problems resulting from over current is that excessive heat may be generated in power devices; especially MOSFET and Schottky diodes and the temperature of those devices may exceed their specified limits. A protection mechanism has to be used to prevent those power devices from being damaged.

The operation of hiccup is as follows. When the current sense circuit sees an over-current event, the controller shuts off the power supply for a given time and then tries to start up the power supply again. If the over-load condition has been removed, the power supply will start up and operate normally; otherwise, the controller will see another over-current event and shut off the power supply again, repeating the previous cycle. Hiccup operation has none of the drawbacks of the other two protection methods, although its circuit is more complicated because it requires a timing circuit. The excess heat due to overload lasts for only a short duration in the hiccup cycle, hence the junction temperature of the power devices is much lower.

The hiccup operation can be done in various ways. For example, one can start hiccup operation any time an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event is detected; or prohibit hiccup during a designated start-up interval (usually a few milliseconds). The reason for the latter operation is that during start-up, the power supply needs to provide extra current to charge up the output capacitor. Thus the current demand during start-up is usually larger than during normal operation and it is easier for an over-current event to occur. If the power supply starts to hiccup once there is an over-current, it might never start up successfully. Hiccup mode protection will give the best protection for a power supply against over current situations, since it will limit the average current to the load at a low level, so reducing power dissipation and case temperature in the power devices.

Output Short Circuitry Protection

Continuous and auto-recovery mode.

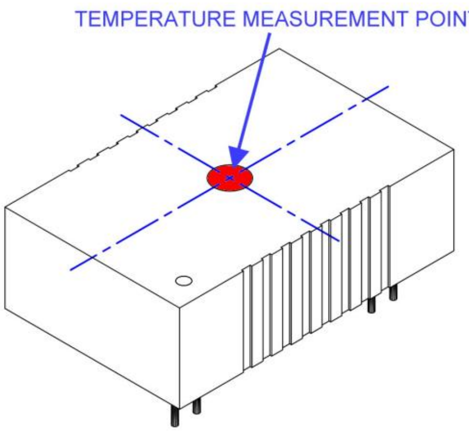
During short circuit, converter still shut down. The average current during this condition will be very low and the device can be safety in this condition.

Output Over Voltage Protection

The output over-voltage protection consists of circuitry that internally clamps the output voltage. If a more accurate output over-voltage protection scheme is required then this should be implemented externally via use of the remote on/off pin.

Thermal Considerations

The power module operates in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat is removed by conduction, convection, and radiation to the surrounding environment. Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the point as shown in the figure below. The temperature at this location should not exceed 105℃. When operating, adequate cooling must be provided to maintain the test point temperature at or below 105℃. Although the maximum point temperature of the power modules is 105℃, limiting this temperature to a lower value enhances the reliability.

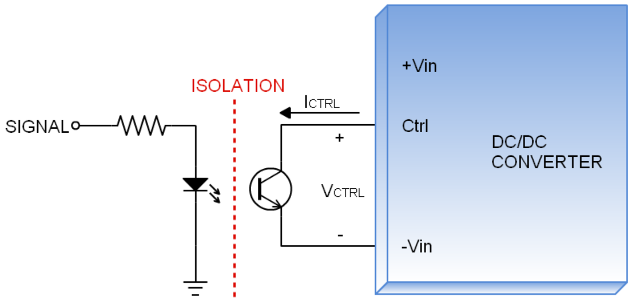


Remote On/Off Control

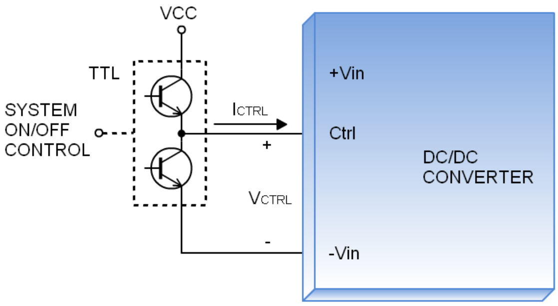
Only for B-type pin connection option with suffix -P,. Ex.: PXC-M10-24WS05-P

The module is ON during logic Low and turns OFF during logic High. The Ctrl pin is an open collector/drain logic input signal that is referenced to (-)Vin. If not using the remote on/off feature, the Ctrl and (-)Vin pins should be connected together (shorted) or apply 0-1.2V between these two pins for the module to be ON.

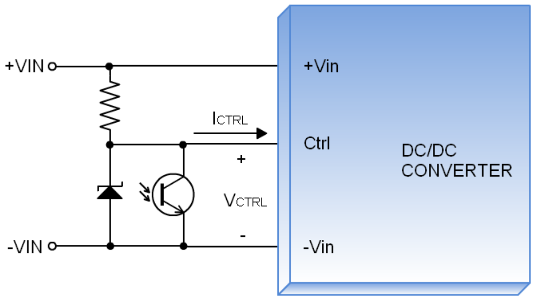
Remote ON/OFF Implementation



Isolated-Control Remote ON/OFF



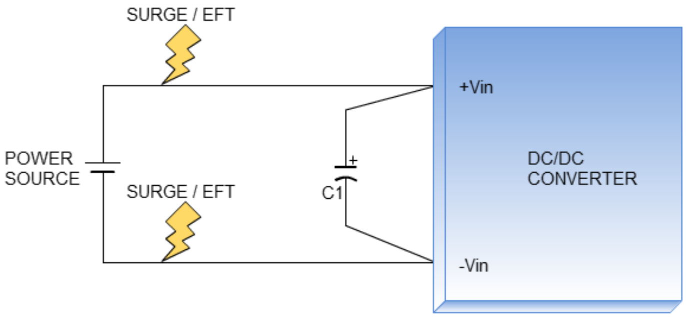
Level Control Using TTL Output



Level Control Using Line Voltage

EMS Considerations

The PXC-M10W series can meet Fast Transient EN61000-4-4 and Surge EN61000-4-5 performance criteria A with external components connected to the input terminals of the module. Please see the following schematic:



SURGE / Fast Transient

PXC-M10-24WSxx

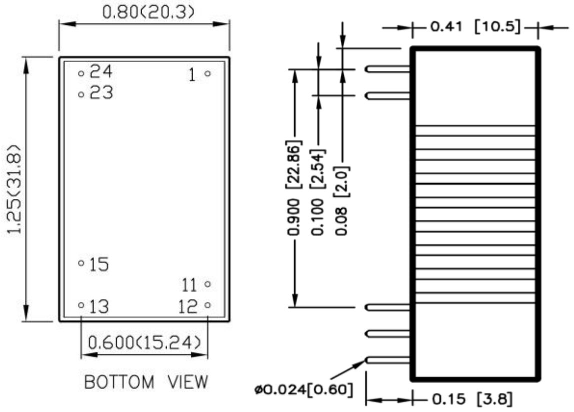
Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1	470μF	50V	Nippon chemi-con KY-series

PXC-M10-48WSxx

Component	Value	Voltage	Reference
C1	330μF	100V	Nippon chemi-con KY-series

Mechanical Data

PXC-M10-xxWSxx A Type

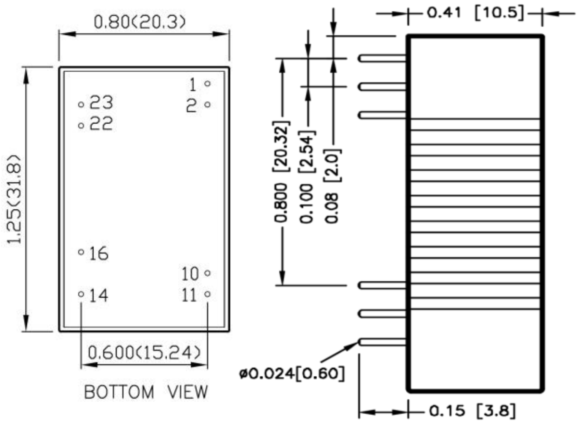


PIN CONNECTION

PIN	FUNCTION
1	+ Vin
11	No pin
12	-Vout
13	+Vout
15	No pin
23	- Vin
24	- Vin

1. All dimensions in Inch (mm)
2. Tolerance: X.XX±0.02 (X.X±0.5)
   X.XXX±0.01 (X.XX±0.25)
3. Pin pitch tolerance ±0.01 (0.25)
4. Pin dimension tolerance ±0.004 (0.1)

PXC-M10-xxWSxx B Type



PIN CONNECTION

PIN	FUNCTION
1	Ctrl (Option) / No pin*
2	- Vin
10	Trim (Option) / No pin*
11	No pin / NC**
14	+Vout
16	-Vout
22	+Vin
23	+Vin

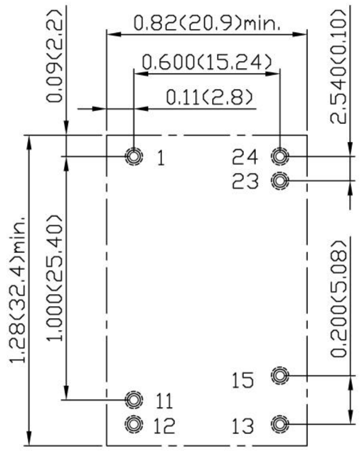
* If no Ctrl or Trim option, there is no pin on the corresponding pin number.

** Pin 11 is "No pin" for
PXC-M10-xxSxxW**B**-**T**
PXC-M10-xxSxxW**B**-P**T**
Pin 11 is "NC" for
PXC-M10-xxSxxW**B**
PXC-M10-xxSxxW**B**-P

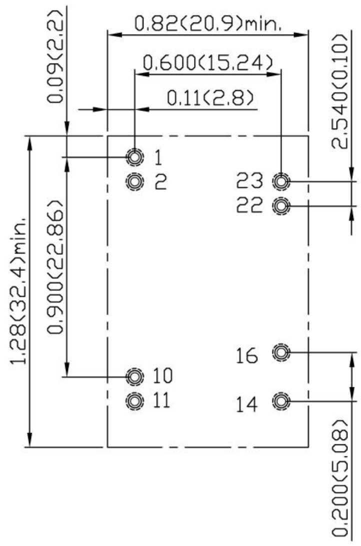
1. All dimensions in Inch (mm)
2. Tolerance: X.XX±0.02 (X.X±0.5)
   X.XXX±0.01 (X.XX±0.25)
3. Pin pitch tolerance ±0.01 (0.25)
4. Pin dimension tolerance ±0.004 (0.1)

Recommended Pad Layout

PXC-M10-xxWSxx A Type



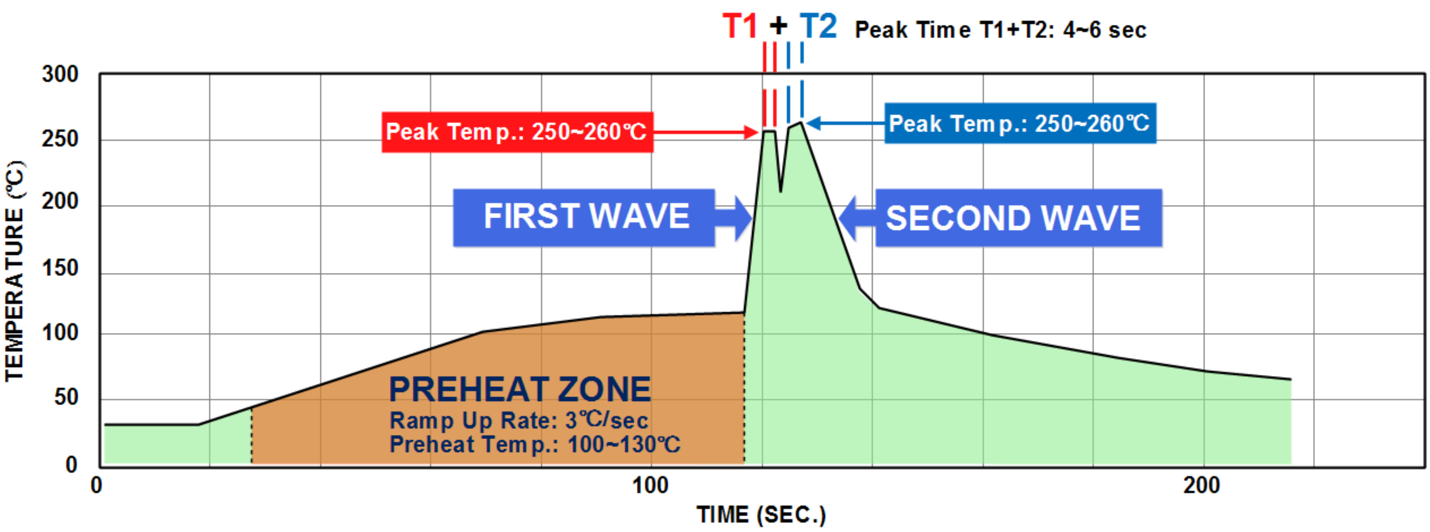
PXC-M10-xxWSxx B Type



1. All dimensions in Inch (mm)
   Tolerance: X.XX±0.02 (X.X±0.5)
   X.XXX±0.01 (X.XX±0.25)
2. Pin pitch tolerance ±0.01 (0.25)
3. Pin dimension tolerance ±0.004 (0.1)

Soldering Considerations

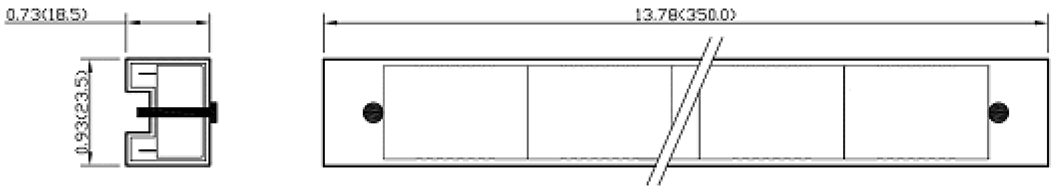
Lead free wave solder profile



Reference Solder： Sn-Ag-Cu；Sn-Cu
Hand Soldering (Reference)：
- Soldering iron： Power 150W
- Soldering Time：3~6 sec
- Temp：410~430℃

Packaging Information

Tube



10pcs converters in a Tube
All dimensions in inches (mm)

Part Number Structure

PXC-M10	-	48W	S	05	A	-	P	T
Series Name		**Input Voltage (VDC)**	**Output Quantity**	**Output Voltage (VDC)**	**Pin Connection Option**		**Remote On/Off Option**	**Trim Option**
		24: 9~36 **48:** 18~75	**S:**Single	**3P3:** 3.3 **05:** 5 **12:** 12 **15:** 15 **24:** 24	**A:** A type **□:** B type		**□:** No On/Off control **P:** Remote On/Off (Only for B type Pin connection)	**□:** No Trim **T:** Trim (Only for B type Pin connection)
			D: Dual	**05:** ±5 **12:** ±12 **15:** ±15				

Model Number	Input Range VDC	Output Voltage VDC	Output Current @Full Load mA	Input Current @ No Load mA	Efficiency %	Maximum Capacitor Load μF
PXC-M10-24WS3P3A/□	9 ~ 36	3.3	2500	6	83	3000
PXC-M10-24WS05A/□		5	2000	6	86.5	2500
PXC-M10-24WS12A/□		12	830	6	89	430
PXC-M10-24WS15A/□		15	670	6	89	350
PXC-M10-24WS24A/□		24	416	6	89	125
PXC-M10-48WS3P3A/□	18 ~ 75	3.3	2500	4	82.5	3000
PXC-M10-48WS05A/□		5	2000	4	86.5	2500
PXC-M10-48WS12A/□		12	830	4	89	430
PXC-M10-48WS15A/□		15	670	4	89	350
PXC-M10-48WS24A/□		24	416	4	88.5	125

Safety and Installation Instructions

Fusing Consideration

Caution: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This encapsulated power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple stand-alone operation to an integrated part of sophisticated power architecture. For maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. See suggested values below:

Model	Fuse Rating (A)	Fuse Type
PXC-M10-24WSxx	2	Slow-Blow
PXC-M10-48WSxx	1	Slow-Blow

Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current at low Vin.

MTBF and Reliability

The MTBF has been calculated using:
MIL-HDBK 217F NOTICE2 FULL LOAD, Operating Temperature at 25℃. The resulting figure for MTBF is 3.849×10^{6} hours.