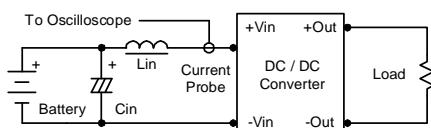


Test Setup

Input Reflected-Ripple Current Test Setup

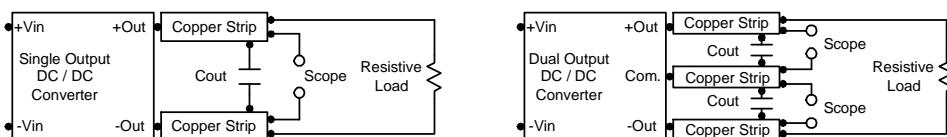
Input reflected-ripple current is measured with a inductor Lin (4.7 μ H) and Cin (220 μ F, ESR < 1.0 Ω at 100 KHz) to simulate source impedance. Capacitor Cin, offsets possible battery impedance.

Current ripple is measured at the input terminals of the module, measurement bandwidth is 0-500 KHz.



Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement Test

Use a Cout 0.47 μ F ceramic capacitor. Scope measurement should be made by using a BNC socket, measurement bandwidth is 0-20 MHz. Position the load between 50 mm and 75 mm from the DC/DC Converter.



Technical Notes

Overcurrent Protection

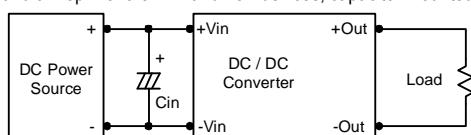
To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting for an unlimited duration. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit shifts from voltage control to current control. The unit operates normally 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 on the input to insure startup.

By using a good quality low Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR < 1.0 Ω at 100 kHz) capacitor of a 8.2 μ F for the 5V input devices, a 3.3 μ F for the 12V input devices and a 1.5 μ F for the 24V and 48V devices, capacitor mounted close to the power module helps ensure stability of the unit.



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 μ F capacitors at the output.



Maximum Capacitive Load

The MSDW1000 series has limitation of maximum connected capacitance on the output. The power module may operate 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 90°C. The derating curves are determined from measurements obtained in a test setup.

