WÜRTH ELEK

## WPMIH9100602S / 17791063215 Magl<sup>3</sup>C Power Module VISM – Variable Isolated SIP Module

# Ξ

## 8V – 42V / 1W / 2kV functional isolated regulated 3.3V – 6V adjustable Output

## DESCRIPTION

The VISM 17791063215 of the regulated MagI3C Power Module family is a functional isolated, fully integrated DC/DC converter and represents an Application Tailored Power Module (ATPM). Its unique feature set fulfills multiple demands of different applications. The wide input voltage range allows working with different input voltage rails from 12V to 36V. Only one external resistor is needed to adjust the output voltage from 3.3V to 6V. That gives the freedom to use one device for multiple application voltages.

The capability of 600mA dynamic power boost supports the quick charge of downstream input capacitors or a reliable tripping of fuses. The CTRL pin gives more control to the users and enables energy-efficient operation through standby/shutdown mode.

The VISM power module has an integrated protection circuit that guards against thermal overstress and electrical damage by using thermal shut-down, overcurrent, short-circuit and undervoltage protection.

The industrial standard SIP-8 THT package (21.8 x 9.2x 11.1mm) allows for easy assembly.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Data acquisition
- Test and measurement systems
- Interface and microcontroller supply
- Industrial control

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

## FEATURES

- Peak efficiency up to 82%
- 2kV DC for 60s functional isolation
- Current capability up to 0.3A
- Input voltage range: 8V to 42V
- Regulated output voltage range: 3.3V to 6V
- No minimum load required
- Continuous output power: 1W
- Integrated CIN, COUT and transformer
- Dynamic power boost of 600mA
- Thermal shut down
- Short circuit protection
- Low output voltage ripple: typ. <15mV at full load
- Reference accuracy: ±0.5%.
- Operating frequency range: 300 to 600 kHz
- Operating ambient temperature range:- 40°C to 85°C
- RoHS & REACh compliant
- UL94V-0 package material
- Complies with EN55032 class B conducted and radiated emissions standard
- UL60950-1, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- IEC/EN60950-1, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- IEC/EN62368-1, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- UL62368-1, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- C22.2 No. 62368-1-14, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition





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## MARKING DESCRIPTION

MARKING	DESCRIPTION
WE	Würth Elektronik tradename
YY	Year
WW	Calendar week
c <b>RL</b> us	UL mark
17791063215	Ordering code
In 8-42Vdc	Input voltage range
2kV	Isolation voltage
Out 3.3-6Vdc	Output voltage range
1W	Nominal output power

## PIN DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
- VIN	1	Power	Input ground	
+ VIN	2	Power	Input voltage	
CTRL	3	Control	ON/OFF Function. Connecting the pin3 (CTRL) with pin1 (-VIN) shuts down the module. Leaving this pin floating enables the device	
NC	5		Not connected. Keep this pin floating	
+VOUT	6	Power	Output voltage	
-VOUT	7	Power	Output ground	
FB	8	Control	The output voltage can be set between 3.3V and 6V with an external resistor connected from pin8 (FB) to pin7 (-VOUT). Do not leave this pin floating	

## ORDERING INFORMATION

ORDER CODE	PART DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATIONS	PACKAGE	PACKAGING UNIT
17791063215	WPMIH9100602S	8 to $42V_{\text{IN}}$ / 3.3 to $6V_{\text{OUT}}$	SIP-8	Tube with 23 pieces
17891063215		8 to $42V_{\text{IN}}$ / 3.3 to $6V_{\text{OUT}}$	Eval Board	1

## SALES INFORMATION

SALES CONTACTS
Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG
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PACKAGE



## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Caution:

Exceeding the listed absolute maximum ratings may affect the device negatively and may cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other condition beyond those indicated under "Operation Conditions".

SYMBOL	DADAMETED		LIMITS		
STMBOL		MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>MAX</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT	
VIN	Input pin voltage	-0.3	50	V	
VOUT	Output pin voltage	0	10	V	
CTRL	CTRL input voltage		50	V	
Viso	Isolation voltage input to output, 100% tested for 60 seconds <sup>(3)</sup>		2000	V	
T <sub>storage</sub>	Assembled, non-operating storage temperature	-55	125	°C	
Vesd	ESD voltage (Human Body Model), according to EN61000-4-2	-	±2000	V	

All parameters are specified after 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.



## **OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Operating conditions are conditions under which operation of the device is intended to be functional. All values are referenced to respective GND.

MIN and MAX limits are valid for the ambient temperature range of **-40°C to 85°C**.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		<b>TYP</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage	8.0	-	42.0	V
Vout	Regulated output voltage		-	6.0	V
Іоит	Nominal output current <sup>(4)</sup>	170	-	300	mA
Роит	Nominal output power (without derating)	-	-	1	W
Соитмах	Maximum output capacitor for default startup time (<50msec.) VIN=12V VOUT=5V	-	-	3900	μF
TA	Ambient temperature range	-40	-	85	°C

All parameters are specified after 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.

## THERMAL SPECIFICATIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	<b>TYP</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	UNIT
Θ <sub>CA</sub>	Case-to-ambient thermal resistance (5)	25	°C/W
T <sub>case max</sub>	Maximum case temperature <sup>(5)</sup> (top side)	95	°C

## PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM	PARAMETER			
Case	UL94V-0 (Refer to UL approval E497615)	-		
Potting	UL94V-0 (Refer to UL approval E497615)			
φ (RH)	Operating humidity	5 - 95 %		
Weight		4.2	g	
Vibration	5g's for 20 minutes,12 cycles each of 3 orientations, Test from 10Hz - 2000 Hz.	MIL-STD-202G		
IP	Degree of protection according to IEC/EN 60529.	67		
Washing	Washing compatible with standard industrial water based washers.			



## **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

MIN and MAX limits are valid for the ambient temperature range of **-40°C to 85°C**. Typical values represent statistically the utmost probable values at the following conditions:  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
		Output Current				
	Maximum overload current -static	V <sub>IN</sub> =8-36V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V T <sub>A</sub> =-40°C to 50°C	-	250 <sup>(6)</sup>	-	mA
IMOC	Maximum overload current -dynamic	0.5s, V <sub>IN</sub> =8-36V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V T <sub>A</sub> =-40°C to 45°C	-	600 <sup>(6)</sup>	-	mA
lc∟	Output current limit threshold	VIN=12V VOUT=5V	-	650	-	mA
		Output Voltage				
	Reference voltage	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	1.234	1.24	1.246	V
Vfb	Reference voltage over temperature	T <sub>A</sub> =-40°C to 85°C	1.221	1.24	1.265	V
I <sub>FB</sub>	Feedback input bias current	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C V_{IN}=12V V_{OUT}=5V$ Iout=200mA		46		μA
	Line regulation	$\label{eq:VIN} \begin{split} V_{\text{IN}} &= 8 \text{V to } 42 \text{V}, \ V_{\text{OUT}} = 5 \text{V}, \\ I_{\text{OUT}} &= 200 \text{mA} \end{split}$	-	0.39	-	%
Vout	Load regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$ to 200mA, $V_{IN} = 12V$ , $V_{OUT} = 5V$	-	0.38	-	%
Outpu	Output voltage ripple & noise <sup>(8)</sup>	$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT} = 5V,$ $I_{OUT} = 200mA, T_A = 25^{\circ}C,$ 20MHz BWL	-	15	-	$mV_{pp}$
		Switching frequency				
	Switching frequency	VIN=8V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	556	-	kHz
four		V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA	-	500	-	kHz
ISW		VIN=24V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	467	-	kHz
		VIN=42V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	450	-	kHz
	Con	trol and undervoltage lockout				
Vuvlo	$V_{\ensuremath{IN}}$ undervoltage threshold	V <sub>IN</sub> decreasing V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA	-	7	-	V
	VIN undervoltage hysteresis		-	0.5	-	V
		Shut down trip point V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA	-	1.38	-	V
Vctrl	CTRL threshold trip point	Turn on trip point V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA	-	1.62	-	V
		CTRL hysteresis V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA	-	0.24	-	V
ICTRL	CTRL pin input current	V <sub>IN</sub> =12V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA V <sub>CTRL</sub> =0V	-	485	-	μA
		Start-Up				
t <sub>startup</sub>	Start-up time (See <u>START-UP WITH</u> CAPACITIVE LOAD)	$V_{OUT} = 95\%$ of $V_{OUT,nom}$ $V_{IN}=12V$ to 24V $V_{OUT,nom} = 5V C_{OUT}=3900 \mu F$	-	60	-	ms
	/					



SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
		Input current				
		V <sub>IN</sub> =8V V <sub>OUT</sub> =5V	-	7	-	mA
lu.	No load input current	VIN=12V VOUT=5V	-	7	-	mA
IIN	(operating, switching)	VIN=24V VOUT=5V	-	7	-	mA
		VIN=42V VOUT=5V	-	7	-	mA
Isd	Shutdown input current	CTRL = 0 T <sub>A</sub> =25°C V <sub>IN</sub> =12V		513		μA
IRRC	Reflected ripple current <sup>(7)</sup>	VIN=12V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	10	-	mA <sub>pp</sub>
		Efficiency				
		VIN=8V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	79.9	-	%
2	Efficiency	VIN=12V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	80.6	-	%
1		VIN=24V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	74.0	-	%
		VIN=42V VOUT=5V IOUT=200mA	-	63.0	-	%
Isolation characteristics						
Ciso	Isolation capacitance		-	-	20	pF
Riso	Isolation resistance		1	-	-	GΩ

All parameters are specified after 5 minutes run-in time unless otherwise noted.

## RELIABILITY

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(4)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures	<ul> <li>Confidence level 60%</li> <li>Test temperature: 85°C</li> <li>Usage temperature: 55°C</li> <li>Activation energy: 0.7eV</li> <li>Test duration: 1000 hours</li> <li>Sample size: 4586</li> <li>Fail: 0</li> </ul>		3.93∙10 <sup>8</sup>		h

## APPROVALS

SYMBOL	STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
c <b>RL</b> ® us	UL60950-1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 2014-10-14	Recognized for use as Information Technology Equipment, U.S.A. (UL60950-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 60950-1) E-File: E497615 Applicable for altitudes up to 2000m
IECEE         IEC 60950-1:2005 (2nd Edition);           CB SCHEME         Am1:2009 + Am2:2013           EN 60950-1:2006 + A1:2010         + A2:2013		CB Scheme, Information Technology Equipment
c <b>RL</b> ® us	UL62368-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition	Recognized for use as Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment, U.S.A. (UL62368-1) and Canada (C22.2 No. 62368-1) E-File: E497615 Applicable for altitudes up to 2000m
IECEE CB SCHEME	IEC/EN 62368-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition	CB Scheme, Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment



## **RoHS**, **REACh**

RoHS Directive	COMPLIANT ROHS&REACH WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK	Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of June 8th, 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.
REACh Directive	WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK	Directive 1907/2006/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of June 1st, 2007 regarding the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACh)

## NOTES

- (1) Min and Max limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods.
- (2) Typical numbers are valid at 25°C ambient temperature and represent statistically the utmost probable values assuming a Gaussian distribution.
- (3) Test voltage as defined by the UL60950-1.
- (4) Depending on temperature, see thermal derating diagram (see <u>page 15</u>)
- (5) Measured without heatsink, still air (0 20LFM / 0 0.1m/s).  $V_{IN}{=}24V~V_{OUT}{=}5V~I_{OUT}{=}200mA~T_{A}{=}85^{\circ}C$
- (6) Overload current, see overload behavior diagram (see page 16)
- (7) Peak-to-peak input ripple current
- (8) Measured without any external capacitor

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The 177 910 63215 Magl<sup>3</sup>C power module is only intended to be used as a CLASS III equipment according to the UL60950-1 & UL62368-1 standard. That requires that the power module is supplied by a **SELV** (safety extra low voltage) or ES1 circuit which provides protection against electric shock. There are no HAZARDOUS voltages present in CLASS III equipment.

A **SELV** circuit is a **secondary circuit** that is designed to be protected from excessive voltages ( $\geq$ 42 Vac or  $\geq$  60Vdc) during normal operating conditions and single fault conditions. A reinforced isolation is required at the boundary between the primary and the secondary circuit.

A circuit which has no direct connection to the primary circuit and derives its power from a transformer, converter or equivalently isolated device, or a battery, is defined as a **secondary circuit**.

In accordance to the safety standard UL60950-1, functional isolation (insulation) is defined as:

"1.2.9.1 Functional Insulation: insulation that is necessary only for the correct functioning of the equipment NOTE: Functional Insulation by definition <u>does not protect</u> against electric shock. It may, however, reduce the likelihood of ignition and fire."

"1.2.9.5 Reinforced Insulation: single insulation system that provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to Double Insulation under the conditions specified in this standard". NOTE: The term "insulation system" does not imply that the insulation has to be in one homogeneous piece. It may comprise

several layers that cannot be tested as Basic Insulation and Supplementary Insulation. The above figure shows a typical application of an isolated power module.  $V_{DC1}$  is a hazardous voltage and

## **ISOLATION VOLTAGE**

V<sub>DC2</sub> is a SELV voltage.

To verify the integrity of the isolation a test voltage is applied for a specified time across a component that is designed to provide electrical isolation. This test is known as a 'Hi Pot Test', 'Flash Tested', 'Withstand Voltage', 'Proof Voltage', 'Dielectric Withstand Voltage' & 'Isolation Test Voltage'.

All isolated Power Modules are 100% production tested at their stated isolation voltage. This is 2kVDC for 60 seconds.

The isolation test voltage indicated in this datasheet is for voltage transient immunity only. It does not allow this part to be used within a safety isolation system.

The part will function properly with several hundreds of volts applied continuously across the isolation barrier, however surrounding components must be individually analyzed to ensure proper insulation. Isolation measures are taken in to account to prevent any user-accessible circuitry from causing harm.



## DIELECTRIC STRENGTH TEST SETUP (HIGH POT TEST)

Connect all input – and output terminals together (see figure below) before connecting the supply voltage. When testing, set the cut-off current to  $500\mu$ A.



Parameters Supply Device: Current limit set 500µA, test voltage 2000Vdc, test time 60sec.

## **REPEATED HIGH-VOLTAGE ISOLATION TESTING**

A repeated high voltage test of a barrier component degrades its isolation capabilities.

The primary and secondary windings within this transformer are enameled (coated) but do not possess additional isolation. Typically, parts can withstand multiples of their stated test voltage and still perform optimally. The magnet wire coating can degrade over time due to chemical reactions that occur at high voltages. We recommend keeping high voltage isolation testing to a minimum to better protect the isolation between the windings. If repeated high voltage isolation testing is required, consider reducing the voltage by a significant amount e.g. 20% from the test voltage stated within the datasheet.

These safety concerns are equally applicable to components that utilize functional isolation beyond wire coating (i.e. physical barriers or spacing).



## **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES**

If not otherwise specified, the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 24V$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

## RADIATED AND CONDUCTED EMISSIONS (WITH EMI INPUT FILTER)

The 17791063215 power module is tested in several EMC configurations to give more realistic information about implementation in the applications. The test setup is based on CISPR16 with the limit values CISPR32. To give more flexibility in terms of different filter components the 17791063215 was tested with two filter setups. One classic design with MLCCs and one with Polymer capacitors.

## **FILTER SETUP - MLCC**

1. Application specific filtering – Using an MLCC based filter Input wire length of 80cm, the load is connected close to the output of the power module



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2. Using long wire filtering - Using a MLCC based filter Input wire length of 80cm, the load is connected with 80cm twisted wire to the output of the power module





## FILTER SETUP – POLYMER CAP

1. Application specific filtering – Using a Polymer capacitor based filter Input wire length of 80cm, the load is connected close to the output of the power module





2. Using long wire filtering - Using a polymer capacitor based filter Input wire length of 80cm, the load is connected with 80cm twisted wire to the output of the power module





## EFFICIENCY







**OUTPUT POWER** 



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## OVERLOAD BEHAVIOUR



The power boost feature provides additional current, allowing the module to fulfill the following demands:

- Unforcasted increases in load demands see speech bubble 1
- Monotonic charging of capacitive loads no voltage dips see speech bubble 2
- Backup power for momentary higher energy demands of the application
- Tripping of input fuses of downstream applications in case of overload (ensures higher current for safe tripping) see fuse tripping characteristic in speech bubble 3



IMOC DUTY CYCLE



IMOC TEMPERATURE DERATING



Note: Power Boost available for V\_IN=8V to 36V V\_OUT=5V; still air (0 – 20LFM / 0 – 0.1m/s)



## LOAD REGULATION





## OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE

The output voltage ripple was measured under following conditions:

20MHz BWL, 1:1 oscilloscope probe, no additional MLCC or other capacitance at the output



 $V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 200mA$ 



## LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

The figures below show the load transient response achieved with the integrated capacitors only.



 $V_{\text{IN}}$  = 24V,  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  = 5V,  $I_{\text{OUT}}$  = 20% to 100%



## **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

The Magl<sup>3</sup>C power module 17791063215 uses an isolated power stage topology. It integrates MOSFETs, power transformer, control circuit and both the input and the output capacitors.

The V<sub>OUT</sub> of the regulator is divided by the feedback resistor divider and fed into the error amplifier. The error amplifier compares this signal with the internal 1.24V reference, generating an error signal. This signal is amplified and transferred through the optocoupler to the PWM stage, which drives the power MOSFETs. The high side resistor of the feedback network is integrated and the low side resistor can be externally connected for user adjustable output voltage.



## **DESIGN FLOW**

The design flow for 17791063215 consists of a single step: setting the output voltage trough the placement of an external resistor as the lower side of the feedback divider. External input and output capacitors are not necessary.

#### **Essential Step**

## Set the output voltage



The output voltage is determined by the value of the external feedback resistor and the internal feedback resistor which create a voltage dividing network within the module. The output voltage adjustment range is from 3.3V to 6V. The ratio of the feedback resistors for the desired output voltage is:

#### Equation:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{FB}(R_{FBT} + R_{FBB})}{R_{FBB}}$$
(1)

Where  $V_{FB} = 1.24V$  and  $R_{FBT} = 82.5k\Omega$ .

Vout	3.3V	5V	6V
Rfbb	48.7kΩ	26.7kΩ	21.5kΩ



## **PROTECTIVE FEATURES**

#### **Overcurrent protection (OCP)**

Overcurrent protection is implemented by sensing the peak primary side transformer current.

When the peak current exceeds the current limit threshold ( $I_{CL}$ , see <u>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</u> on page 5) the actual PWM OFF time is increased depending on the input voltage value and the feedback voltage to achieve a cycle by cycle current limit. That applies for short circuit conditions as well. After a defined time period the PWM starts with an ON cycle. Under short circuit conditions the OFF time is extended.

#### **Overtemperature protection (OTP)**

The junction temperature of the Magl<sup>3</sup>C power module should not be allowed to exceed its maximum rating. Thermal protection is implemented by an internal thermal shutdown circuit which activates at 165°C (typ.) causing the device to enter a low power standby state. Thermal protection helps to prevent catastrophic failures in case of accidental device overheating. When the junction temperature falls back below 145°C (typical hysteresis = 20°C) the soft-start is initiated, V<sub>OUT</sub> rises smoothly, and normal operation resumes.

Due to the structure of the Magl<sup>3</sup>C power module the following protective features are NOT implemented:

- Input reverse polarity protection
- Input overvoltage protection
- Output overvoltage protection



## **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

The figure below depicts a typical application for an isolated power module setup for isolated RS485 communication with the essential functional units.



To set up an isolated communication, different functional units are required. The data for the RS485 transceiver is provided by the Micro Controller Unit (MCU), which in turn receives data from the RS485 transceiver. With the use of optocouplers the signal isolation unit can achieve galvanic isolation of the signals. A power isolation unit - a DC/DC converter power module – attains galvanic isolation of the grounds between the signal isolation unit and the transceiver unit.

The main benefit of galvanic power isolation is the prevention of faults than can propagate from the supply voltage through the bus and disturb signal lines.



## **APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Primary side parallel connection

A standard industrial configuration is, that the power modules are supplied by a dc bus voltage. Multiple 17791063215 can be connected to one dc bus as shown in the figure below.

The outputs do not have to be connected to each other and could have individual voltages  $V_{OUT1}$  and  $V_{OUT2}$ .



In case of using long supply lines or different wire length for each 17791063215 it is recommended to decouple each power module with an additional LC filter (see schematic below). The decoupling LC filter is also recommended if the suppling dc bus has a high impedance so that high voltage swings at the input of each power module might be present.



As a starting point for the decoupling filters, use the values of the reference filters – see also "<u>RADIATED AND CONDUCTED</u> <u>EMISSIONS (WITH EMI INPUT FILTER)</u>". The final appropriate filter for the application has then to be evaluated under operation in the target application by checking e.g. the change of the input ripple voltage.



#### Secondary side serial connection

To generate higher output voltage/special rail voltages it is possible to put the outputs of the 17791063215 in series. It is common practice to connect an additional capacitor between the +VOUT and –VOUT.



In case of using long supply lines or different line length for each 17791063215 it is recommended to decouple each power module with an additional LC filter. The decoupling LC filter is also recommended if the suppling dc bus has a high impedance so that high voltage swings at the input of each power module could be present. See also "Primary side parallel connection" on page 25.

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#### Secondary side parallel connection - increase the output power

The 17791063215 can be connected in parallel to increase the output power. The device with the highest output voltage carries the highest current. Therefore, the output voltage of each unit needs to be adjusted to the same value. V<sub>OUT1</sub> &V<sub>OUT2</sub> should be close as possible to be identical. The temperature of module1 & module 2 should be as close as possible to be identical. The temperature of module1 & module 2 should be as close as possible to be identical. The temperature of module1 & module 2 should be as close as possible to be identical. The routing on the PCB from each power module to the load needs to be symmetrical to avoid unequal parasitic line impedances (R<sub>LINE1</sub>&R<sub>LINE2</sub>) that leads to different current sharing. Start up all power modules at the same time to avoid the overload mode. The overload can be short circuits and the required output current is higher than the current of one unit. Dynamic power boost is not available at secondary side parallel connection



In case of using long supply lines or different line length for each 17791063215 it is recommended to decouple each power module with an additional LC filter. The decoupling LC filter is also recommended if the suppling dc bus has a high impedance so that high voltage swings at the input of each power module could be present. . See also "Primary side parallel connection" on page 25.



#### Secondary side parallel connection - generating a n+1 redundancy

To gain higher system availability it is possible to parallel power modules.

In order to achieve redundancy in case one power module fails, a certain amount of additional power to fulfill load requirements needs to be available. Connecting two power modules in parallel (1+1 redundancy) is the simplest way to achieve this target. After a failure of one power module, the second module automatically supplies load current without any interruption. The system can be also scaled up to achieve N+1 redundancy.

This simple way of implementing a redundant system does not cover abnormal conditions such as internal body diode failure or internal short circuit in secondary side transformer winding as the failed power module acts as a load, or a short circuit, for the rest of the power modules. That situation can be avoided by using decoupling diodes.



For using long supply lines or different line length for each 17791063215 it is recommended to decouple each power module with an additional LC- filter. The decoupling LC-filter is also recommended if the suppling dc bus has a high impedance so that high voltage swings at the input of each power module could be present. See also "Primary side parallel connection" on page 25.



#### Generating complementary output voltages

Another common requirement in industrial applications is to provide a complementary voltage (e.g.  $\pm$ 5V). The circuit below shows how this target can be achieved simply combining a 17791063215 used in a standard configuration (delivering a positive output voltage) with a 17791063215 in a reverse configuration. It is a common practice to connect an additional capacitor across each output voltage.



For using long supply lines or different line length for each 17791063215 it is recommended to decouple each power module with an additional LC- filter. The decoupling LC-filter is also recommended if the suppling dc bus has a high impedance so that high voltage swings at the input of each power module could be present. . See also "Primary side parallel connection" on page 25.

#### Reverse polarity protection

A simple way of creating an input reverse polarity protection is to place a diode in series with the plus input line. The diode blocks all negative voltages that might be applied at the plus input because of operating reverse biased. Due to the forward voltage drop of the diode the application efficiency drops.





## **REMOTE ON/OFF**

The 17791063215 power module has an implemented ON/OFF function. By pulling down pin3 (CTRL) to GND, the power module can be set to an OFF state. The output voltage then decreases from the nominal voltage to zero while the power module is still connected to the supply. The main advantages of this feature are:

- Realization of a controllable power supply
- Possibility to cascade more supplies to reduce the inrush current
- Saving energy for standby by pulling CTRL pin to ground (only 513 µA shut down current)
- Switchable supply for fast transient needs

There are two main options to set the control state of the power module:

## **Option 1: Jumper**

Connect pin3 via a hardware jumper with VINGND.



## **Option 2: Bipolar transistor**

Connect pin3 via a bipolar transistor with VINGND. The ground of the control voltage of the BJT has to be referenced to VINGND.





## **REMOTE ON / OFF**

The diagrams below show the on/off behavior at different input voltages (12V and 24V).









 $V_{\text{IN}} = 24V, \ V_{\text{OUT}} = 5V, \ I_{\text{OUT}} = 200 \text{mA}$ 





## START-UP WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

Every downstream stage connected to a DC-DC converter has its own input capacitor. This input capacitor acts as additional output capacitor for the DC-DC converter (see figure below). The output capacitance influences the start-up behavior and the slope of the output voltage. The 17791063215 can manage capacitive loads up to 3900µF (as indicated in the "<u>OPERATING</u> <u>CONDITIONS</u>" on page 4).



The diagrams below show the start-up behavior with different capacitive loads at 12V and 24V input voltage.







The table below shows the part number of the capacitors used for testing the start up behavior:

Würth Elektronik part number	Capacitance (µF]	Rated voltage [V]	ESR typ. [mΩ]
860010581024	3900	35	30
860010580022	2700	35	24
860010580020	1800	35	22
860010578016	820	35	150
860010575015	680	35	65





## EVALUATION BOARD SCHEMATIC (17800VISM v.1.0)

The VISM evaluation board is a multi-functional EMI optimization tool. It offers the possibility to optimize the EMI behavior based on the application requirements by placing multiple differential (DM) and/or common mode (CM) filters. Therefore the evaluation board consists of three different filter sections. The tables below show the main component selection possibilities:

Section 1 – red:			
Filter type	Description		
СМ	L1		
СМ	L2 + L3		
DM	C2 + L2		
DM (PI)	C2 + L2 + C3		
DM	C2 + L3		
DM (PI)	C2 + L3 + C3		

Section 2 – green:			
Filter type	Description		
DM	C4 + L4		
DM (PI)	C4 + L4 + C5		
DM	C4 + L5		
DM (PI)	C4 + L5 + C5		
СМ	L4+L5		
DM	C4 + L6		
DM (PI)	C4 + L6 + C5		
DM	C4 + L7		
DM (PI)	C4 + L7 + C5		
СМ	L6+L7		

Section 3 – blue:			
Filter type	Description		
CM (Y-Cap)	C6		
CM (Y-Cap)	C7		
CM (Y-Cap)	C6 + C7		

Beside these three basic filter topologies, mixed versions (section 1 + section 2 + section 3) are also possible with this evaluation board.

The optional additional aluminum electrolytic capacitor C1 is only for evaluation board protection purpose. It is mounted as termination of the supply line and provides a slight damping of possible oscillations of the series resonance circuit represented by the inductance of the supply line and the input capacitance.

With the resistors R1 and R6 it is possible to increase the ESR of the capacitor to establish a damping of a possible oscillation of the filter components L and C.

## WPMIH9100602S / 17791063215 Magl<sup>3</sup>C Power Module

VISM – Variable Isolated SIP Module





## **Bill of Material**

Ref. Des.	Description	Quantity	Order Code	Manufacturer
IC1	VISM MagI <sup>3</sup> C power module	1	17791063215	Würth Elektronik
C1	Aluminum electrolytic capacitor, WCAP ATG8 family, 100µF/50V	1	860010674014	Würth Elektronik
C2	Ceramic chip capacitor WCAP-CSGP 50V 1210 X7R (not mounted)	optional	8850122XXXXX	Würth Elektronik
C3	Surface mounted electrolytic e.g. WCAP-PSLP family (not mounted)	optional	875105XXXXXX	Würth Elektronik
C4	Ceramic chip capacitor WCAP-CSGP 50V 1210 X7R (not mounted)	optional	8850122XXXXX	Würth Elektronik
C5	Ceramic chip capacitor WCAP-CSGP 50V 1210 X7R (not mounted)	optional	8850122XXXXX	Würth Elektronik
C6	Ceramic chip capacitor WCAP-CSSA family 1812 (not mounted)	optional	885352XXXXXX	Würth Elektronik
C7	Ceramic chip capacitor WCAP-CSSA family 1812 (not mounted)	812 optional 885352XXXXX Würth Elek		Würth Elektronik
L1	Common mode choke e.g. WE-SL1 (not mounted)	optional	744212XXX	Würth Elektronik
L2	Filter inductor e.g. WE-PD2 (not mounted)	optional	7447730XX	Würth Elektronik
L3	Filter inductor e.g. WE-PD2 (not mounted)	optional	7447730XX	Würth Elektronik
L4	Filter inductor e.g. WE-CBF family (not mounted)	optional	7427920XX	Würth Elektronik
L5	Filter inductor e.g. WE-CBF family (not mounted)	optional	7427920XX	Würth Elektronik
L6	Filter inductor e.g. WE-TI family (not mounted)	optional	744746XXXX	Würth Elektronik
L7	Filter inductor e.g. WE-TI family (not mounted)	optional	744746XXXX	Würth Elektronik



Ref. Des.	Description		Quantity	Order Code	Manufacturer
R1	SMD bridg	SMD bridge 0Ω resistance 0603/0805		-	Various
R2	SMD bridg	je 0Ω resistance 0805	1	-	Various
R3	SMD bridg	e 0Ω resistance 0805	1	-	Various
R4	SMD bridg	je 0Ω resistance 0805	1	-	Various
R5	SMD bridge 0Ω resistance 0805		1	-	Various
R6	SMD bridge 0Ω resistance 0603/0805		1	-	Various
		48.7k $\Omega$ for V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V	1		Various
	Set	26.7k $\Omega$ for V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5V	1		Various
REBB	by	21.5k k $\Omega$ for V <sub>OUT</sub> = 6V	1		Various
	jumper	For adjustable V <sub>OUT</sub> : $V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{FB}(R_{FBT} + R_{FBB})}{R_{FBB}}$	optional		
J1	Jumper fo	r CTRL – ON/OFF of the module	1	609976302001	Würth Elektronik
J2	Jumper for selecting the output voltage		1	609976302001	Würth Elektronik

The complete data of the evaluation board (Gerber files, BOM) can be downloaded from the online catalogue.

## Filter Suggestion for Conducted and Radiated EMI

The input filter shown in the schematic below is recommended to achieve conducted and radiated EMI compliance according to EN55032 Class B (see results on page 10). It is a combination of filter section two and three.

## **PI FILTER**



## Bill of Material of the Input PI Filter MLCC based

Designator	Description	Filter	Order Code	Manufacturer
C4	Filter ceramic chip capacitor 2.2µF/50V, X7R, 1812		885012210032	Würth Elektronik
C5	Filter ceramic chip capacitor 2.2µF/50V, X7R, 1812	Ы	885012210032	Würth Elektronik
L4	Filter inductor, 22µH, PD2 family	ΓI	744774122	Würth Elektronik
R6	Resistor 0Ω.			Various
C7	Filter ceramic chip capacitor 470pF/250Vac/5000V impulse voltage 1812 X7R		885352211001	Würth Elektronik



## LC FILTER



## Bill of Material of the Input LC Filter Polymer capacitor based

Designator	Description	Filter	Order Code	Manufacturer
C4	Filter capacitor WCAP-PSHP 10µF/50V aluminium		875115752001	Würth Elektronik
04	polymer	LC	0/0110/02001	
L4	Filter inductor WE- PD2 family, 22µH, 5848		744774122	Würth Elektronik
C7	Filter capacitor WCAP-CSSA family	V-Can	885352211001	Würth Elektronik
07	470pF/250Vac/5000V impulse voltage 1812 X7R	i-cap	000002211001	

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## SOLDER PROFILE

Automated soldering



#### **Remarks:**

Preheating temperature: 130°C Preheating time: 30~60 seconds Tip temperature: 260 ±5°C Tip temperature time: 3~6 seconds The melting point of Tin: 215 ±5°C Max number of allowed cycles in wave soldering: 2 cycles

#### Manual soldering

Soldering temperature: 365 ±15°C Soldering time: max. 3 seconds



## PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



## **RECOMMENDED DRILL PATTERN**



All dimensione are in mm

Tolerances:  $.xx \rightarrow \pm 0.25$ mm,  $.x \rightarrow \pm 0.50$ mm



## PACKAGING



All dimensions are in mm

we-online.com



## **DOCUMENT HISTORY**

Revision	Date	Description	Comment
1.0	May 2018	Release of the final version	



#### **CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS**

## The following conditions apply to all goods within the product series of Magl<sup>3</sup>C of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG:

#### General:

All recommendations according to the general technical specifications of the data-sheet have to be complied with.

The usage and operation of the product within ambient conditions which probably alloy or harm the component surface has to be avoided.

The responsibility for the applicability of customer specific products and use in a particular customer design is always within the authority of the customer. All technical specifications for standard products do also apply for customer specific products.

Residual washing varnish agent that is used during the production to clean the application might change the characteristics of the body, pins or termination. The washing varnish agent could have a negative effect on the long term function of the product. Direct mechanical impact to the product shall be prevented as the material of the body, pins or termination could flake or in the worst case it could break. As these devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge customer shall follow proper IC Handling Procedures.

Customer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG. Customer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Customer will fully indemnify Würth Elektronik eiSos and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG components in safety-critical applications.

#### **Product specific:**

Follow all instructions mentioned in the datasheet, especially:

- The solder profile has to comply with the technical reflow or wave soldering specification, otherwise this will void the warranty.
- All products are supposed to be used before the end of the period of 12 months based on the product date-code.
- Violation of the technical product specifications such as exceeding the absolute maximum ratings will void the warranty.
- It is also recommended to return the body to the original moisture proof bag and reseal the moisture proof bag again.
- ESD prevention methods need to be followed for manual handling and processing by machinery.



## **IMPORTANT NOTES**

#### The following conditions apply to all goods within the product range of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG:

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