

- RATED 15~20W OUTPUT
- HIGH POWER DENSITY
- DIP PACKAGE
- SINGLE&DUAL OUTPUT
- INDUSTRIAL STANDARD PIN-OUT
- NO HEAT SINK REQUIRED
- 1KVDC ISOLATION
- WIDE INPUT
- REGULATED OUTPUT
- PCB MOUNTING
- OVER CURRENT&SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION



## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

All specifications tested typically @ 25°C, humidity<75%, nominal input and rated output unless otherwise noted.

### OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

Items:	Testing condition	Min	Typ	Max
Output accuracy:	From 10% to100% load	Main circuit: 1.0%max, Vice-circuit:1.5%max		
Line regulation:	Full load	Main output: 0.2%max, Secondary:0.5%max		
Load regulation:	From 0% to full load	Main output: 0.5%max		
		Secondary: 1.0%max		
Ripple and noise:	(20MHz Bandwidth)	Vo≤5V, Vp-p max≤50mV, Vo≥48V, V p-p max≤200mV, Other output, V p-p max≤100mVp-pm		
Output Threshold Current	110% Rated Output Current			
Output Limiting Protection	120%Protection, Automatically recovery			
Output Short Circuit Protection	Continuous Protection, Automatically recovery			
Start-up Time		500ms		
Dynamic Respond Speed	25% Negative Load~Full load	150us		

### INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

Items:	Testing condition	Min	Typ	Max
Input Current Range	24VDC	18-36VDC		
	48VDC	36-72VDC		
Input filter	Pi			
Remote Control	Switch on: >2.5VDC			

COMMON SPECIFICATIONS				
Items	Testing condition	Min	Typ.	Max
Operating temperature range		-25°C		+71°C
Storage temperature range		-55°C		+105°C
Humidity				90%
Cooling	Free Air Convection			
Isolation voltage (VDC)	Input to Output	1500VDC		
Isolation resistance (ohms)			10 <sup>9</sup> Ω	
Isolation capacitance (pF)				30
Efficiency (%)	See Product List			
Case material	Non-conductive black plastic			
Potting material	Epoxy Resin UL94-V0			
Dimension (mm / inch)	50.80*40.60*12.70 (2.00*1.60*0.50)			
MTBF (Hrs)		2*10 <sup>6</sup>		

PRODUCT LIST						
Part Number	Input Voltage (VDC)		Output		Efficiency (% , Typ.)	Package
	Nominal	Range	Current (A)	Voltage (VDC)		
DW20-24S05	24	18~36	4.00	5.0	81	DIP
DW20-24S12	24	18~36	1.67	12.0	83	DIP
DW20-24S15	24	18~36	1.34	15.0	83	DIP
DW20-24D05	24	18~36	±2.0	±5.0	81	DIP
DW20-24D12	24	18~36	±0.83	±12.0	82	DIP
DW20-24D15	24	18~36	±0.67	±15.0	82	DIP
DW20-48S05	48	36~72	4.0	5.0	82	DIP
DW20-48S12	48	36~72	1.67	12.0	83	DIP
DW20-48S15	48	36~72	1.34	15.0	83	DIP
DW20-48D05	48	36~72	±2.0	±5.0	81	DIP
DW20-48D12	48	36~72	±0.83	±12.0	83	DIP
DW20-48D15	48	36~72	±0.67	±15.0	83	DIP

Note: Our company can also offer other types' DC-DC Converter according to customer's requirement.

- Note:**(1) A minimum 10% load is required on the output to meet the published specifications. Even though working at no load condition will not damage the device, it is not adoptable.
- (2) If the output power needed is smaller than rated, please connect a proper value resistor at output end in parallel to increase the load or contact us for a lower power product.
- (3) For lower noise and ripple, please connect a "LC" filter at the output. The capacitance must be at proper value in case of start-up problems.

## CONNECTING DC-DC CONVERTERS IN SERIES

Galvanic isolation of the output allows multiple converters to be connected in series simply by connecting the positive output of one converter to the negative of another (see figure 1). In this way, non-standard voltage rails can be generated, however, the current output of the highest output voltage converter should not be exceeded. When converters are connected in series, additional filtering is strongly recommended as the converters switching circuits are not synchronized. As well as a summation of the ripple voltages, the output could also produce relatively large beat frequencies. A capacitor across the output will help, as will a series inductor.

## CONNECTING DC-DC CONVERTERS IN PARALLEL

If the available power output from a single converter is inadequate for the application, then multiple converters can be paralleled to produce a higher output power. However, it is not recommended to parallel converters to generate a higher power output, please select our higher power output modules or contact us for a customized solution.

It should be noted that it is always preferable to parallel multiple converters of the same type. For instance, if a 2.5W converter is required, then either 2pcs AxxxxS-2W should be used or 3 AxxxxS-1W, not an AxxxxS-2W and an AxxxxS-1W. The reason for this is that the output voltages are not sufficiently well matched to guarantee that an AxxxxS-2W would supply twice as much as an AxxxxS-1W and the situation would occur where there was only 1W being drawn from the AxxxxS-2W and 1.5W from AxxxxS-1W. Even with paralleled converters of the same type, loading will be uneven, however, there is only likely to be around a 10% difference in output load when the output voltages are well matched.

When connecting converter outputs, it should be remembered that the switching will not be synchronous, hence some form of coupling should be employed. One possible solution is to use a diode feed, this is suitable mainly for 12V and 15V output types only where the diode voltage drop (typically 0.6V) will not significantly affect the circuit functionality (see figure 2). With 5V and 9V supplies the diode drop is generally too large to consider as a suitable means of connecting paralleled converters. This method also has a beat frequency that will superimpose itself over the ripple of the two converters, this can be reduced by using an external capacitor at the paralleled output. The preferred method of connecting converters in parallel is via series inductors on the output (see figure 3). This configuration not only has a lower loss of voltage than the diode method, but by suitable choice of inductor and an additional external capacitor, the beat frequency can be significantly reduced, as will the ripple from each converter. Suitable values are given in the table below (see table 1), these typically reduce the beat and ripple frequencies by a factor of 10.

## ISOLATION

One of the main features of the majority of Sunyuan components DC-DC converters is the high galvanic isolation capability. This allows several variations on circuit topography by using a single DC-DC converter. The basic input to output isolation can be used to provide either a simple isolated output power source, or to generate different voltage rails and /or dual polarity rails. These configurations are most often found in data processing, instrumentation and other noise sensitive circuits where it is necessary to isolate the load and noise presented to the local power supply rails from that of an entire system. Usually local supply noise appears as common mode noise at the converter and does not pollute the main system power supply rails. The isolated positive output can be connected to the input ground rail to generate a negative supply rail if required. Since the output is isolated from the input the choice of reference for the output side can be relatively arbitrary, for example an additional single rail can be generated above the main supply rail or offset by some other DC value.

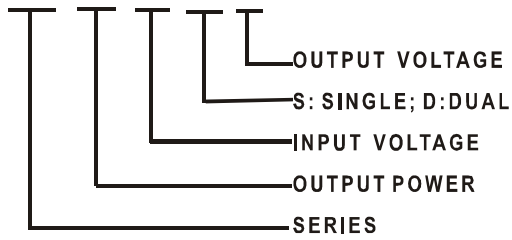
Regulated converters need more consideration than the unregulated type for mixing the reference level. Essentially the single supply rail has a regulator in its positive output rail only, hence referring the isolated ground will only work if all the current return is through the DC-DC and not via other external components, such as diode bias, resistor feed. Have an alternative return path can upset the regulation and the performance of the system may not equal that of the converter. In one word, the isolation features are to generate two completely independent power supply but also united perfectly through the modern technology. This has been widely used in the application of mixed circuits, A/D, D/A and other circuits that are sensitive to noise.

## FILTERING

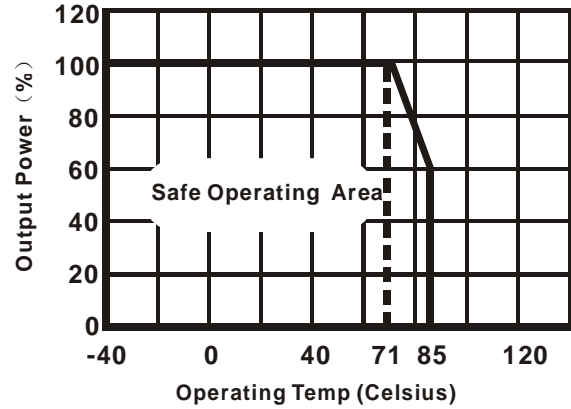
All Sunyuan isolated DC-DC Converters have a fixed characteristic frequency at which the device operates. This fixed frequency allows filtering that is relatively simple compared to pulse-skipping types. In a pulse-skipping converter a large range of frequencies are encountered as the device adjusts the pulse interval for loading conditions.

## NOMENCLATURE

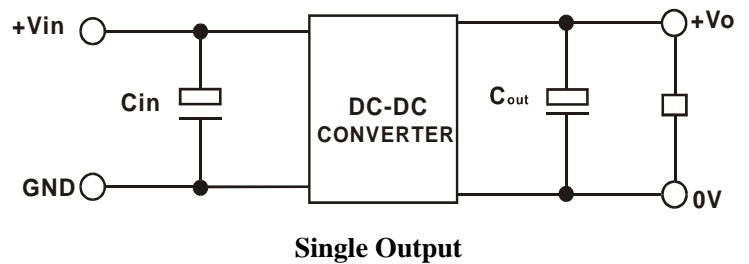
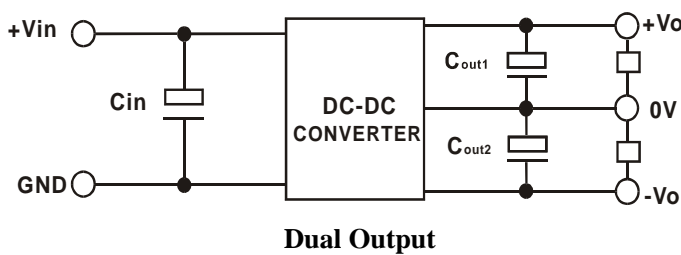
### DW20-24 S/D 05



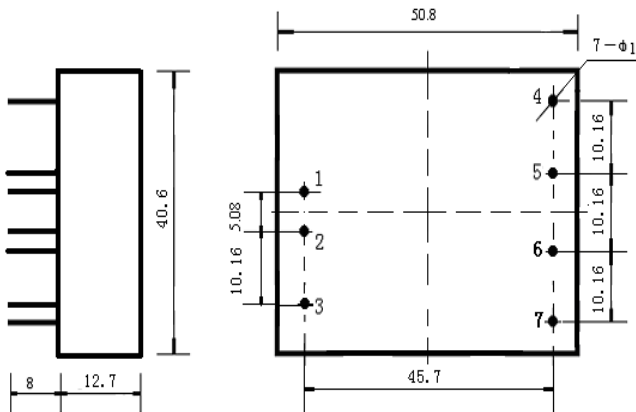
## TEMPERATURE DERATING GRAPH



## TYPICAL CONNECTION



## OUTLINE DIMENSION



Left View

Bottom View

## PINS DESCRIPTION

Pin Definition		
PIN	Single	Dual
1	+Vin	+Vin
2	GND	GND
3	REM	REM
4	NC	+Vo
5	+Vo	0V
6	0V	-Vo
7	TRIM	TRIM

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