CHB100W Series
Application Note V16 July 2026

ISOLATED DC-DC CONVERTER
CHB100W SERIES
APPLICATION NOTE

Approved By:

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Design Quality Department	Benny	JoJo	

Contents

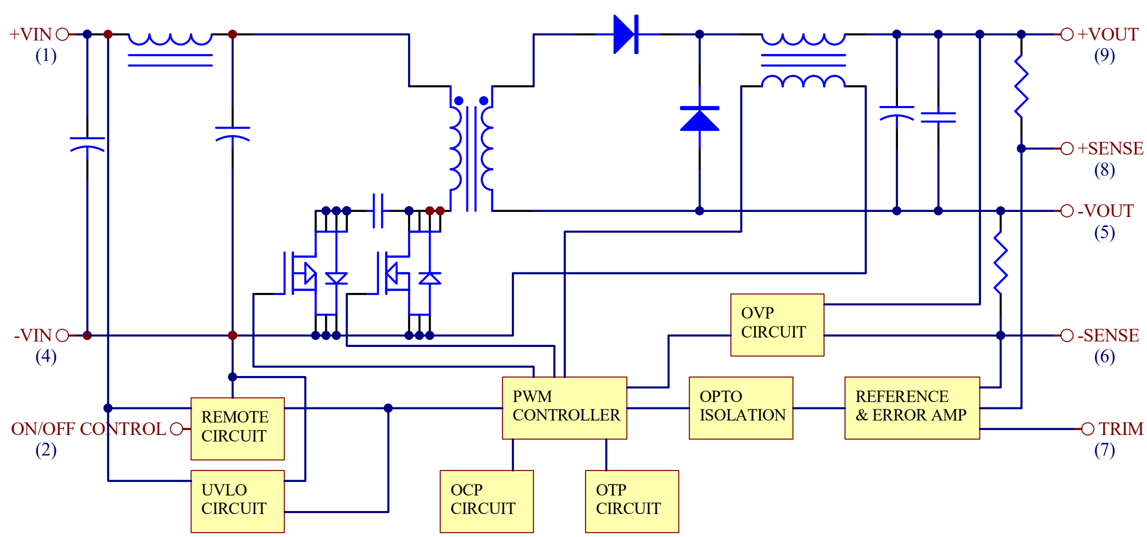
1. Introduction

The CHB100W series offers 100 watts of output power with high power density in an industry standard half-brick package. The CHB series has wide (4:1) input voltage ranges of 9-36 and 18-75VDC and provides a precisely regulated output. This series has features such as high efficiency, 1500VDC isolation and a case operating temperature range of -40°C to 100°C.The modules are fully protected against input UVLO (under voltage lock out), output short circuit, output overvoltage and overtemperature conditions. Furthermore, the standard control functions include remote on/off and output voltage trimming. All models are highly suited to telecommunications, distributed power architectures, battery operated equipment, industrial, and mobile equipment applications.

2. DC-DC Converter Features

- 100W Isolated Output
- Efficiency to 89%
- 250KHz Switching Frequency
- 4:1 Input Range
- Regulated Output
- Continuous Short Circuit Protection
- Five-Sided Metal Case
- Half-Brick Size Meet Industrial Standard
- UL 60950-1 Approval (Except 28 V_{out})
- Safety Meets IEC/EN/UL 62368-1

3. Electrical Block Diagram



Electrical Block Diagram

4. Technical Specifications

(All specifications are typical at nominal input, full load at 25°C unless otherwise noted.)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input Voltage						
Continuous		24SXX	-0.3		36	V_{dc}
		48SXX	-0.3		75	
Transient	100ms	24SXX			50	V_{dc}
		48SXX			100	
Operating Case Temperature		All	-40		100	°C
Storage Temperature		All	-55		105	°C
Isolation Voltage	1 Minute; input/output, input/case, output/case	All	1500			V_{dc}

INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operating Input Voltage		24SXX	9	24	36	V_{dc}
		48SXX	18	48	75	
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		24SXX	8	8.5	8.8	V_{dc}
		48SXX	16.5	17	17.5	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		24SXX	7.7	8	8.3	V_{dc}
		48SXX	15.5	16	16.5	
Lockout Hysteresis Voltage		24SXX		0.6		V_{dc}
		48SXX		0.9		
Maximum Input Current	100% Load, V_{in}=9V for 24SXX	24SXX		13.6		A
	100% Load, V_{in}=18V for 48SXX	48SXX		6.8		
No-Load Input Current		24S3V3		35		mA
		24S05		35		
		24S12		35		
		24S15		35		
		24S24		35		
		24S28		50		
		24S48		35		
		48S3V3		30		
		48S05		30		
		48S12		30		
		48S15		30		
		48S24		30		
		48S28		50		
		48S48		30		
Inrush Current (I^2t)		All			0.1	A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current	P-P thru 12uH inductor, 5Hz to 20MHz	All		30		mA

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Set Point	V_{in}=Nominal V_{in}, I_o = $I_{o\_max.}$, T_C=25°C	Vo=3.3V	3.2505	3.3	3.3495	V_{dc}
		Vo=5.0V	4.95	5	5.05	
		Vo=12V	11.88	12	12.12	
		Vo=15V	14.85	15	15.15	
		Vo=24V	23.76	24	24.24	
		Vo=28V	27.72	28	28.28	
		Vo=48V	47.28	48	48.72	
Output Voltage Regulation						
Load Regulation	I_o=$I_{o\_min.}$ to $I_{o\_max.}$	All			±0.2	%
Line Regulation	V_{in}=low line to high line	All			±0.2	%
Temperature Coefficient	T_C=-40°C to 100°C	All			±0.03	%/°C
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise						
Peak-to-Peak	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth, Full load, 10uF tantalum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors (48V: Full load, 1uF ceramic capacitors)	Vo= 3.3&5.0V			100	mV
		Vo=12&15V			150	
		Vo=24V			240	
		Vo=28V			280	
		Vo=48V			480	
RMS	5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth, Full load, 10uF solid tantalum and 1.0uF ceramic capacitors (48V: Full load, 1uF ceramic capacitors)	Vo= 3.3&5.0V			40	mV
		Vo=12&15V			60	
		Vo=24&28V			100	
		Vo=48V			200	
Operating Output Current Range		Vo=3.3V	0		20	A
		Vo=5.0V	0		20	
		Vo=12V	0		8.3	
		Vo=15V	0		6.7	
		Vo=24V	0		4.17	
		Vo=28V	0		3.57	
		Vo=48V	0		2.08	
Output DC Current Limit Inception	Output Voltage=90% Nominal Output Voltage	All	110	125	140	%
Maximum Output Capacitance	Full load (resistive)	Vo=3.3V	0		20000	uF
		Vo=5.0V	0		20000	
		Vo=12V	0		8300	
		Vo=15V	0		6700	
		Vo=24V	0		2200	
		Vo=28V	0		2200	
		Vo=48V	47		470	

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Current Transient						
Step Change in Output Current	75% to 100% of $I_{o\_max.}$	All			±5	%
Setting Time (within 1% V_{out} nominal)	d_i/d_t=0.1A/us	All			500	us
Turn-On Delay and Rise Time						
Turn-On Delay Time, From On/Off Control	$V_{on/off}$ to 10%V_{o_set}	All		10		ms
Turn-On Delay Time, From Input	$V_{in\_min.}$ to 10%V_{o_set}	All		10		ms
Output Voltage Rise Time	10%V_{o_set} to 90%V_{o_set}	All		10		ms

EFFICIENCY

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
100% Load		24S3V3		82.5		%
		24S05		84.5		
		24S12		85.5		
		24S15		87		
		24S24		87.5		
		24S28		86		
		24S48		82.5		
		48S3V3		82.5		
		48S05		86		
		48S12		87.5		
		48S15		88		
		48S24		89		
		48S28		86		
		48S48		84.5		

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Isolation Voltage	1 Minute; input/output, input/case, output/case	All			1500	V_{dc}
Isolation Resistance		All	10			MΩ
Isolation Capacitance		All		1000		pF

FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Switching Frequency		All		250		KHz
On/Off Control, Positive Remote On/Off Logic						
Logic Low (Module Off)	$V_{on/off}$ at $I_{on/off}$=1.0mA	All	0		1.8	V
Logic High (Module On)	$V_{on/off}$ at $I_{on/off}$=0.0uA	All	3.5 or Open Circuit		75	V

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
On/Off Control, Negative Remote On/Off Logic						
Logic High (Module Off)	$V_{on/off}$ at $I_{on/off}$=0.0uA	All	3.5 or Open Circuit		75	V
Logic Low (Module On)	$V_{on/off}$ at $I_{on/off}$=1.0mA	All	0		1.8	V
ON/OFF Current (for both remote on/off logic)	$I_{on/off}$ at $V_{on/off}$=0.0V	All		0.3	1	mA
Leakage Current (for both remote on/off logic)	Logic high, $V_{on/off}$=15V	All			30	uA
Off Converter Input Current	Shutdown input idle current	All		4	10	mA
Output Voltage Trim Range	P_{out}=max. rated power	All	-10		+10	%
Output Over Voltage Protection		All	115	125	140	%
Over-Temperature Shutdown		All		105		°C

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	NOTES and CONDITIONS	Device	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
MTBF	I_o=100% of $I_{o\_max.}$; T_a=25°C per MIL-HDBK-217F	All		700		K hours
Weight		All		95		grams

5. Main Features and Functions

5.1 Operating Temperature Range

The CHB100W series converters can be operated within a wide case temperature range of -40°C to 100°C. Consideration must be given to the derating curves when ascertaining maximum power that can be drawn from the converter. The maximum power drawn from open half brick models is influenced by usual factors, such as:

- Input voltage range
- Output load current
- Forced air or natural convection

5.2 Output Voltage Adjustment

Section 6.8 describes in detail how to trim the output voltage with respect to its set point. The output voltage on all models is adjustable within the range of +10% to –10%.

5.3 Over Current Protection

All models have internal over current and continuous short circuit protection. The unit operates normally once the fault condition is removed. At the point of current limit inception, the converter will go into hiccup mode protection.

5.4 Output Over Voltage Protection

The output over voltage protection consists of circuitry that internally limits the output voltage. If more accurate output over voltage protection is required then an external circuit can be used via the remote **on/off** pin.

5.6 Remote On/Off

The CHB100W series allows the user to switch the module on and off electronically with the remote **on/off** feature. All models are available in "positive logic" and "negative logic" (optional) versions. The converter turns on if the remote **on/off** pin is high (>3.5V_{dc} or open circuit). Setting the pin low (0 to <1.8V_{dc}) will turn the converter off. The signal level of the remote **on/off** input is defined with respect to ground. If not using the remote **on/off** pin, leave the pin open (converter will be on). Models with part number suffix "N" are the "negative logic" remote **on/off** version. The unit turns off if the remote **on/off** pin is high (>3.5V_{dc} or open circuit). The converter turns on if the **on/off** pin input is low (0 to <1.8V_{dc}). Note that the converter is off by default.

5.7 UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out)

Input under voltage lockout is standard on the CHB100W unit. The unit will shut down when the input voltage drops below a threshold, and the unit will operate when the input voltage goes above the upper threshold.

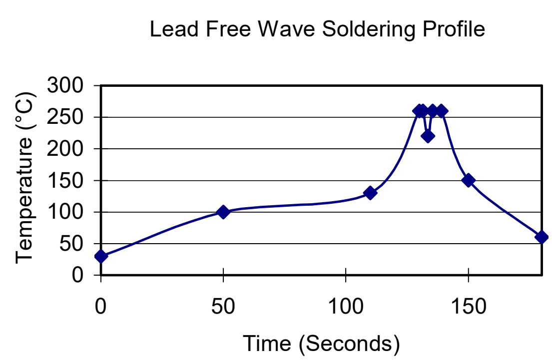
5.8 Over Temperature Protection

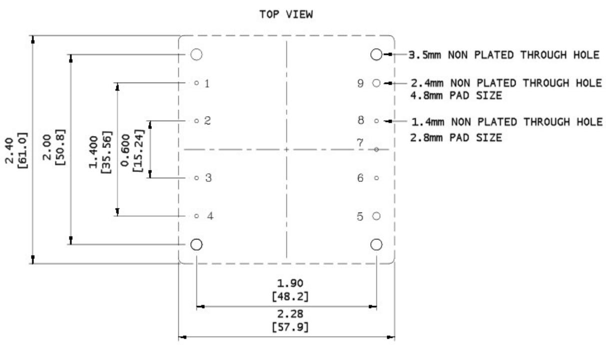
These modules have an over temperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. Shutdown occurs with the maximum case reference temperature is exceeded. The module will restart when the case temperature falls below over temperature shutdown threshold.

6. Applications

6.1 Recommended Layout, PCB Footprint and Soldering Information

The system designer or end user must ensure that metal and other components in the vicinity of the converter meet the spacing requirements for which the system is approved. Low resistance and inductance PCB layout traces are the norm and should be used where possible. Due consideration must also be given to proper low impedance tracks between power module, input and output grounds. The recommended soldering profile and PCB layout are shown below.





Hand Soldering Information:
Hand soldering is the least preferred method because the amount of solder applied, the time the soldering iron is held on the joint, the temperature of the iron, and the temperature of the solder joint are variable. The recommended hand soldering guideline is listed in following table.

Hand-Soldering Guideline

Parameter	Single-side Circuit board	Double-side Circuit board	Multi-layers Circuit board
Soldering Iron Wattage Tip Temp.	90W 385+/-10℃	90W 420+/-10℃	90W 420+/-10℃
Soldering Time	2~6 Seconds	4~10 Seconds	4~10 Seconds

The suggested soldering process must keep the power module's internal temperature below the critical temperature of 217℃ continuously.

Clean the soldered side of the module with a brush, prevent liquid from getting into the module. Do not clean by soaking the module into liquid. Do not allow solvent to come in contact with product labels or resin case as this may changed the color of the resin case or cause deletion of the letters printed on the product label. After cleaning, dry the modules well.

Cleaning and washing information as following link:
[Cincon module washing/cleaning guideline.]

6.2 Convection Requirements for Cooling

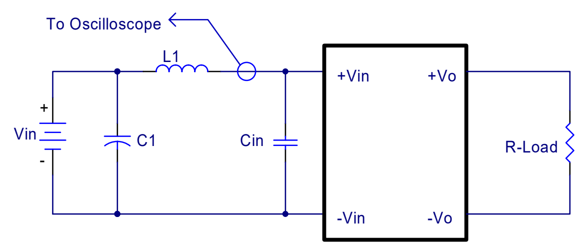
To predict the approximate cooling needed for the half brick module, refer to the power derating curves in section 6.4. These derating curves are approximations of the ambient temperatures and airflows required to keep the power module temperature below its maximum rating. Once the module is assembled in the actual system, the module's temperature should be monitored to ensure it does not exceed 100°C as measured at the center of the top of the case (thus verifying proper cooling).

6.3 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. The test data is presented in **section 6.4**. The power output of the module should not be allowed to exceed rated power (V_{o_set} x $I_{o\_max.}$).

6.4 Input Capacitance at the Power Module

The converters must be connected to low AC source impedance. To avoid problems with loop stability source inductance should be low. Also, the input capacitors (Cin) should be placed close to the converter input pins to de-couple distribution inductance. However, the external input capacitors are chosen for suitable ripple handling capability. Low ESR capacitors are good choice. Circuit as shown as below represents typical measurement methods for reflected ripple current. C1 and L1 simulate a typical DC source impedance. The input reflected-ripple current is measure by current probe to oscilloscope with a simulated source Inductance (L1).



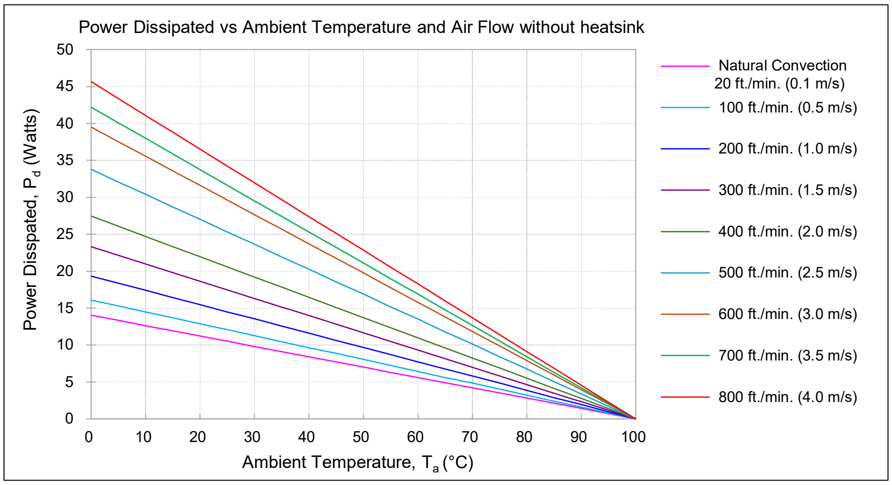
L1: 12uH
C1: 220uF ESR<0.1ohm @100KHz
Cin: 33uF ESR<0.7ohm @100KHz

Input Reflected-Ripple Test Setup

6.5 Power Derating

The operating case temperature range of CHB100W series is -40°C to +100°C. When operating the CHB100W series, proper derating or cooling is needed. The maximum case temperature under any operating condition should not exceed 100°C.

The following curve is the de-rating curve of CHB100W series without heat sink.



AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL R_{ca}
Natural convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	7.12°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	6.21°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	5.17°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	4.29°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	3.64°C/W
500 ft./min. (2.5m/s)	2.96°C/W
600 ft./min. (3.0m/s)	2.53°C/W
700 ft./min. (3.5m/s)	2.37°C/W
800 ft./min. (4.0m/s)	2.19°C/W

Example:

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a CHB100W-48S12 operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 8.3A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C?

Solution:

Given:

V_{in}=48V_{dc}, V_o=12V_{dc}, I_o=8.3A

Determine power dissipation (P_d):

$P_d = P_i - P_o = P_o(1-\eta)/\eta$

P_d =12V×8.3A×(1-0.865)/0.865=15.54Watts

Determine airflow:

Given: P_d =15.54W and T_a=40°C

Check power derating curve:

Minimum airflow= 400 ft./min.

Verify:

Maximum temperature rise is

$\Delta T = P_d \times R_{ca}$=15.54W×3.64=56.6°C

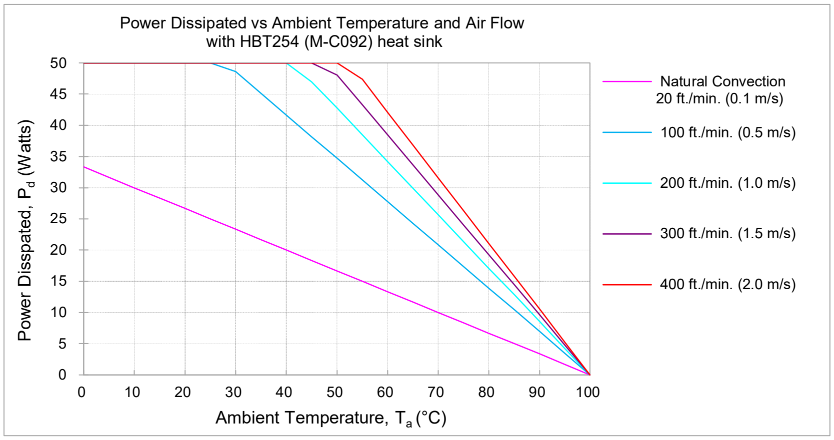
Maximum case temperature is

$T_c = T_a + \Delta T$=96.6°C <100°C

Where:

The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambient environment

T_a is ambient temperature and T_c is case temperature



AIR FLOW RATE	TYPICAL R_{ca}
Natural convection 20ft./min. (0.1m/s)	3.00°C/W
100 ft./min. (0.5m/s)	1.44°C/W
200 ft./min. (1.0m/s)	1.17°C/W
300 ft./min. (1.5m/s)	1.04°C/W
400 ft./min. (2.0m/s)	0.95°C/W

Example with heat sink HBT254 (M-C092):

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a CHB100W-48S05 operating at nominal line voltage, an output current of 20A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C.

Solution:

Given:

$V_{in}=48V_{dc}$, $V_o=5V_{dc}$, $I_o=20A$

Determine power dissipation (P_d):

$P_d=P_i-P_o=P_o(1-\eta)/\eta$

$P_d=5.0\times20\times(1-0.86)/0.86=16.28$Watts

Determine airflow:

Given: $P_d=16.28W$ and $T_a=40°C$

Check above power derating curve:

$P_d<20W$, Natural Convection

Verify:

Maximum temperature rise is

$\Delta T=P_d\times R_{ca}=16.28\times3=48.84°C$

Maximum case temperature is

$T_c=T_a+\Delta T=88.84°C <100°C$

Where:

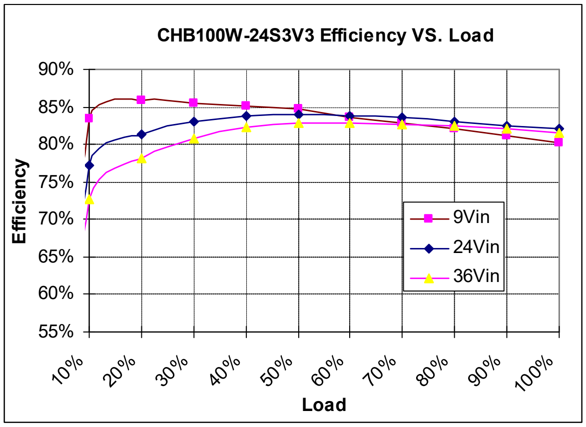
The R_{ca} is thermal resistance from case to ambient environment.

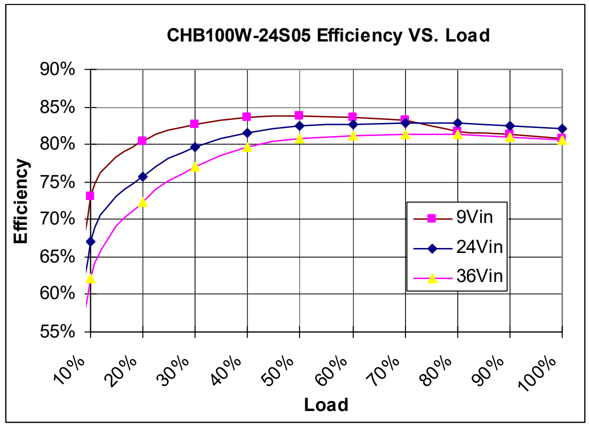
T_a is ambient temperature and T_c is case temperature

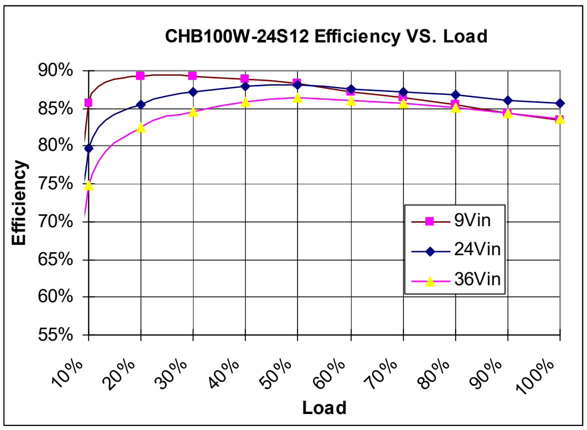
6.6 Half Brick Heat Sinks

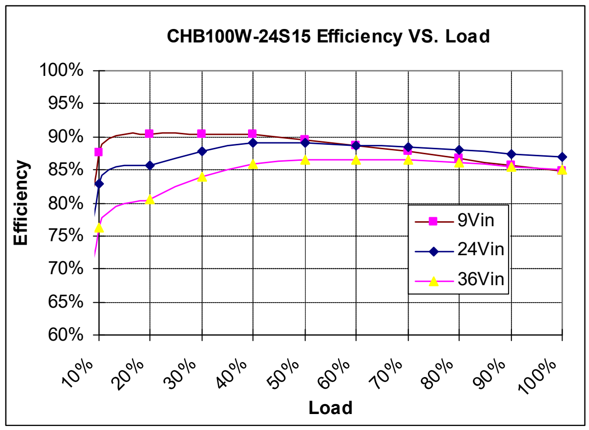
Heat sinks assembly **refer to Datasheet-Thermal**

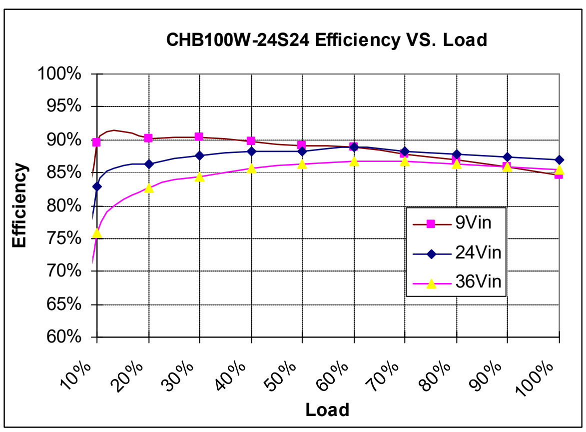
6.7 Efficiency VS. Load

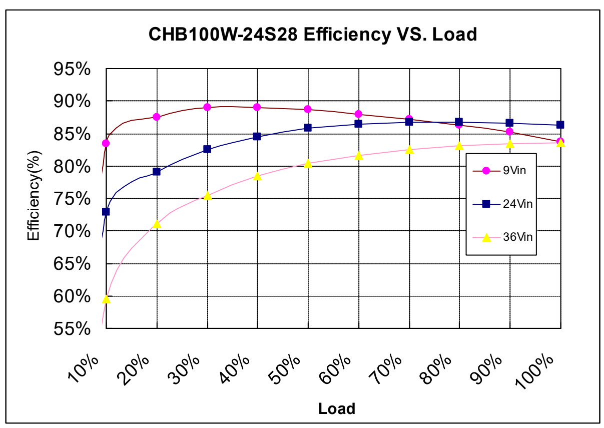


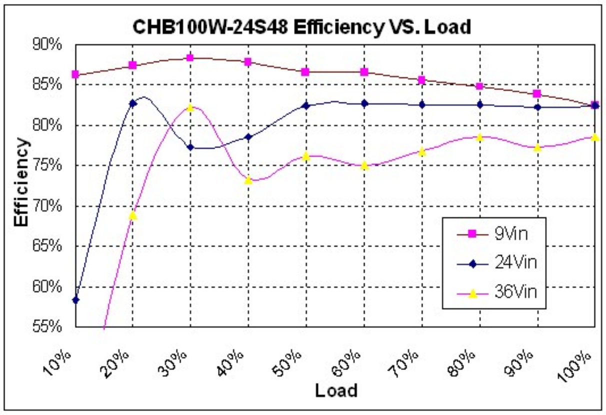


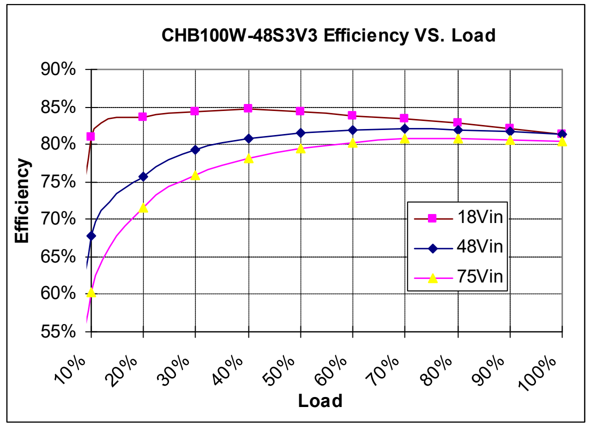


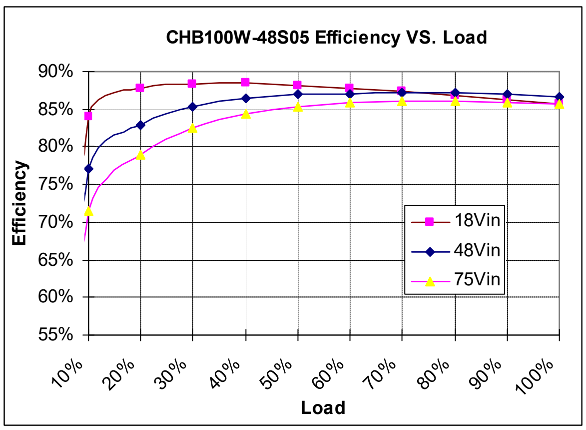


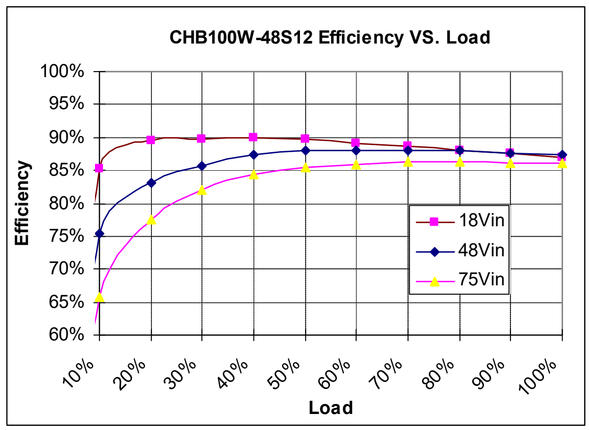





CHB100W-24S48 Efficiency VS. Load
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
55%
Efficiency
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
9Vin
24Vin
36Vin


CHB100W-48S3V3 Efficiency VS. Load
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
55%
Efficiency
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
18Vin
48Vin
75Vin


CHB100W-48S05 Efficiency VS. Load
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
55%
Efficiency
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
18Vin
48Vin
75Vin


CHB100W-48S12 Efficiency VS. Load
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
Efficiency
10%
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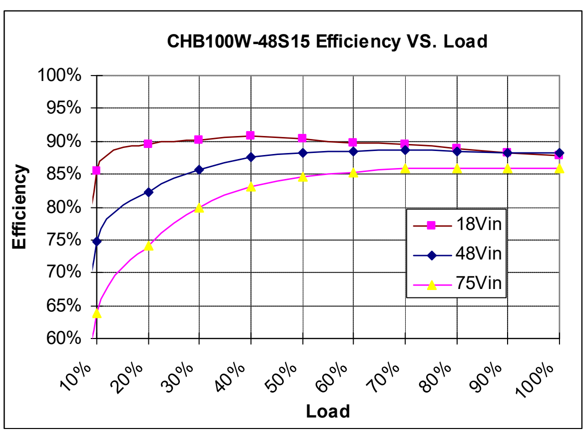
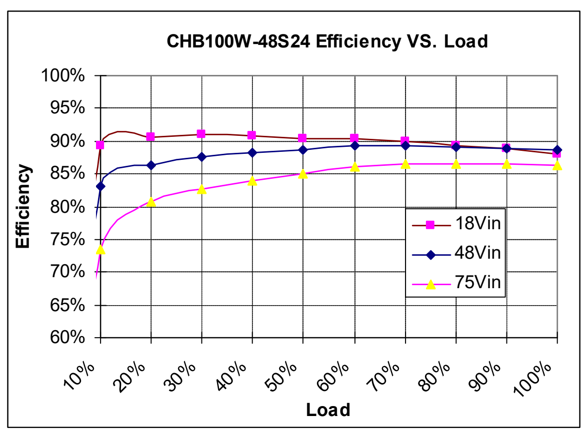
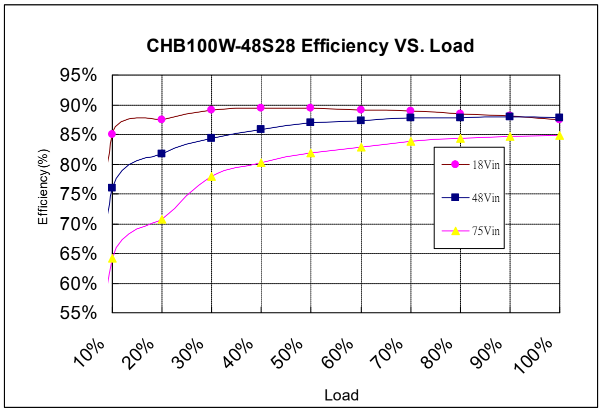
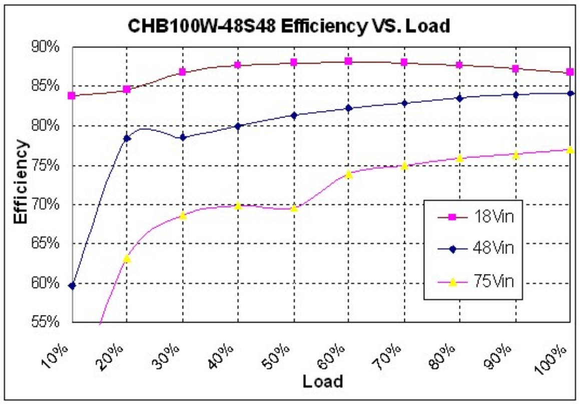
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
18Vin
48Vin
75Vin


CHB100W-48S15 Efficiency VS. Load
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
Efficiency
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
18Vin
48Vin
75Vin


CHB100W-48S24 Efficiency VS. Load
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
65%
60%
Efficiency
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Load
18Vin
48Vin
75Vin





Note:

The Y-axis (Efficiency) shows values from 55% to 90% EXCEPT on models 24S15, 48S12, 48S15 and 48S24. Because these models may operate at efficiencies of 90% or higher, the Y-axis (Efficiency) shows values from 60% to 100%.

6.8 Test Set-Up

The basic test set-up to measure parameters such as efficiency and load regulation is shown below. When testing the modules under any transient conditions please ensure that the transient response of the source is sufficient to power the equipment under test. We can calculate:

- Efficiency
- Load regulation and line regulation

The value of efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{V_o \times I_o}{V_{in} \times I_{in}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

V_o is output voltage,
I_o is output current,
V_{in} is input voltage,
I_{in} is input current.

The value of load regulation is defined as:

$$Load.reg = \frac{V_{FL} - V_{NL}}{V_{NL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

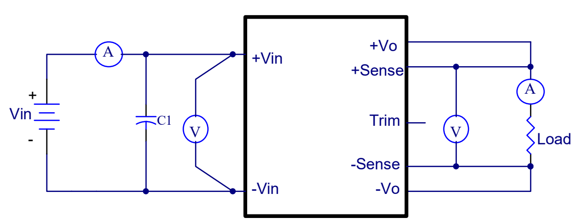
V_{FL} is the output voltage at full load
V_{NL} is the output voltage at no load

The value of line regulation is defined as:

$$Line.reg = \frac{V_{HL} - V_{LL}}{V_{LL}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

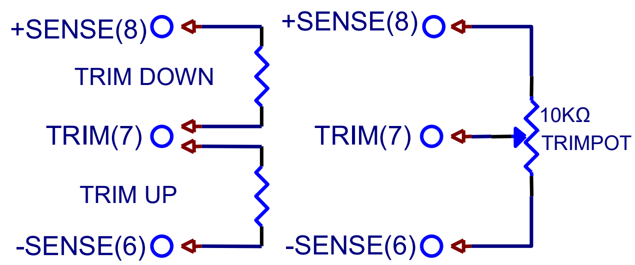
V_{HL} is the output voltage of maximum input voltage at full load
V_{LL} is the output voltage of minimum input voltage at full load



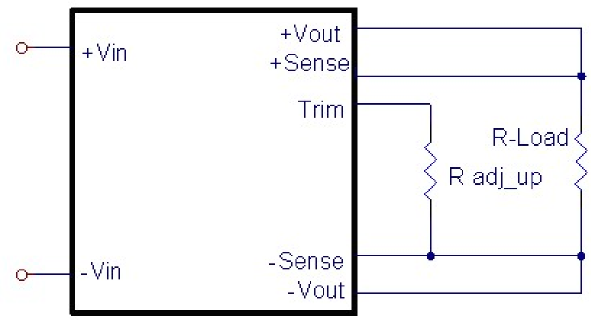
CHB100W Series Test Setup

6.9 Output Voltage Adjustment

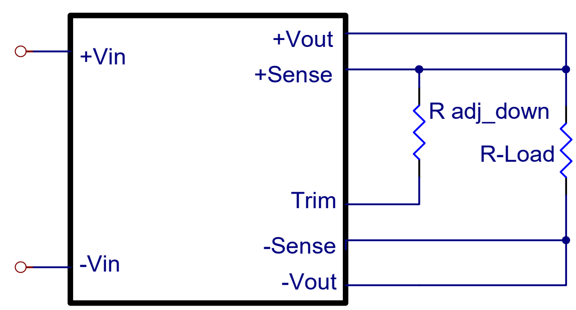
Output may be externally trimmed (±10%) with a fixed resistor or an external trimpot as shown (optional). Model specific formulas for calculating trim resistors are available upon request as a separate document.



In order to trim the voltage up or down, one needs to connect the trim resistor either between the trim pin and -V_o for trim-up or between trim pin and +V_o for trim-down. The output voltage trim range is ±10%. This is shown:



Trim-up Voltage Setup



Trim-down Voltage Setup

V_{out} (V)	R1 (KΩ)	R2 (KΩ)	R3 (KΩ)	V_r (V)	V_f (V)
3.3V	3.0	12	4.3	1.24	0.46
5V	2.32	3.3	0	2.5	0
12V	9.1	51	5.1	2.5	0.46
15V	12	56	8.25	2.5	0.46
24V	20	100	7.5	2.5	0.46
28V	23.7	150	6.2	2.5	0.53
48V	36	270	5.1	2.5	0.46

Trim Resistor Values

For 5V R_{trim_up} decision

$$R_{trim\_up} = \left(\frac{R1V_r}{V_O - V_{o\_nom}}\right) - R_2\ (K\Omega)$$

For others Rtrim_up decision

$$R_{trim\_up} = \left(\frac{R1(V_r - V_f(\frac{R2}{R2+R3}))}{V_O - V_{o\_nom}}\right) - \frac{R2R3}{R2+R3}\ (K\Omega)$$

Where:

R_{trim_up} is the external resistor in KΩ
V_{o_nom} is the nominal output voltage
V_o is the desired output voltage
R1, R2, R3 and V_r are internal components

For example, to trim-up the output voltage of 12V module (CHB100W-48S12) by 5% to 12.6V, R_{trim_up} is calculated as follows:

$V_o - V_{o\_nom} = 12.6 - 12 = 0.6V$
R1=9.1KΩ, R2=51 KΩ, R3 =5.1KΩ,
V_r=2.5 V, V_f=0.46 V

$$R_{trim\_up} = \frac{18.944}{0.6} - 4.636 = 26.94\ (K\Omega)$$

The value of R_{trim_down} defined as:

$$R_{trim\_down} = \frac{R1 \times (V_o - V_r)}{V_{o\_nom} - V_o} - R2\ \ (K\Omega)$$

Where:

R_{trim_down} is the external resistor in KΩ.
V_{o_nom} is the nominal output voltage.
V_o is the desired output voltage.
R1, R2, R3 and V_r are internal components.

For example: to trim-down the output voltage of 12V module (CHB100W-48S12) by 5% to 11.4V, R_{trim_down} is calculated as follows:

$V_{o\_nom} - V_o = 12 - 11.4 = 0.6$ V
R1=9.1KΩ, R2=51KΩ, V_r=2.5V

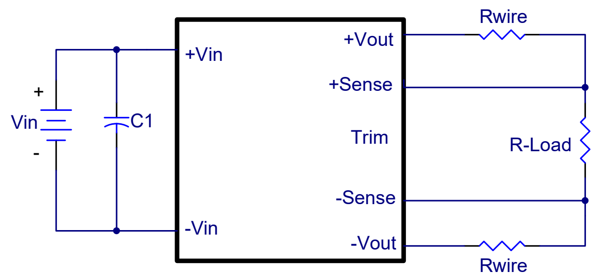
$$R_{trim\_down} = \frac{9.1 \times (11.4 - 2.5)}{0.6} - 51 = 83.98\ (K\Omega)$$

6.10 Output Remote Sensing

The CHB100W series converters have the capability to remotely sense both lines of its output. This feature moves the effective output voltage regulation point from the output of the unit to the point of connection of the remote sense pins. This feature automatically adjusts the real output voltage of the CHB100W series in order to compensate for voltage drops in distribution and maintain a regulated voltage at the point of load. The remote-sense voltage range is:

$[(+V_{out}) - (-V_{out})] - [(+\text{Sense}) - (-\text{Sense})] \leqq 10\%$ of $V_{o\_nominal}$

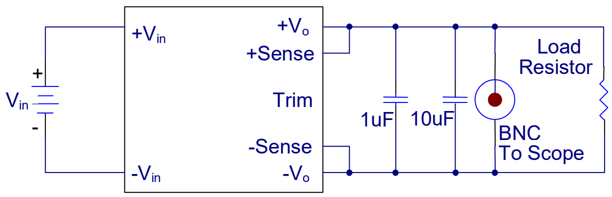
If the remote sense feature is not to be used, the sense pins should be connected locally. The +Sense pin should be connected to the $+V_{out}$ pin at the module and the -Sense pin should be connected to the $-V_{out}$ pin at the module. This is shown in the schematic below.



Note:

Although the output voltage can be varied (increased or decreased) by both remote sense and trim, the maximum variation for the output voltage is the larger of the two values not the sum of the values. The output power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. Using remote sense and trim can cause the output voltage to increase and consequently increase the power output of the module if output current remains unchanged. Always ensure that the output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power. Also be aware that if $V_{o.set}$ is below nominal value, $P_{out.max.}$ will also decrease accordingly because $I_{o.max.}$ is an absolute limit. Thus, $P_{out.max.} = V_{o.set} \times I_{o.max.}$ is also an absolute limit.

6.11 Output Ripple and Noise



Output ripple and noise is measured with 1.0uF ceramic and 10uF solid tantalum capacitors across the output.

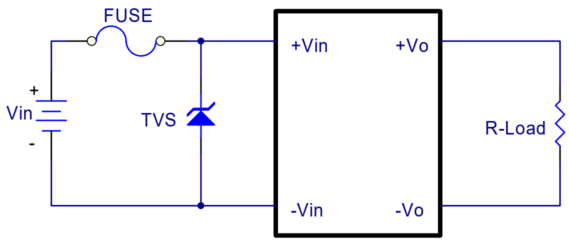
6.12 Output Capacitance

The CHB100W series converters provide unconditional stability with or without external capacitors. For good transient response, low ESR output capacitors should be located close to the point of load. PCB design emphasizes low resistance and inductance tracks in consideration of high current applications. Output capacitors with their associated ESR values have an impact on loop stability and bandwidth. Cincon's converters are designed to work with load capacitance up to 1000uF per amp.

7. Safety & EMC

7.1 Input Fusing and Safety Considerations

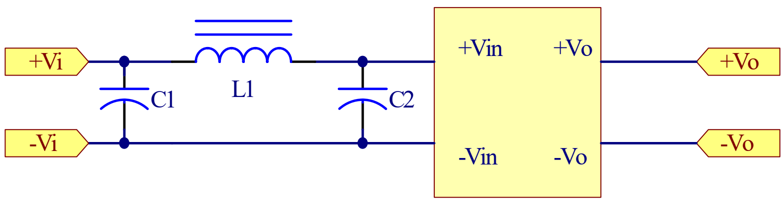
The CHB100W series converters have no internal fuse. In order to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. We recommended a 20A time delay fuse for 24V$_{in}$ models, and 10A for 48V$_{in}$ models. It is recommended that the circuit have a transient voltage suppressor diode (TVS) across the input terminal to protect the unit against surge or spike voltage and input reverse voltage (as shown).



7.2 EMC Considerations

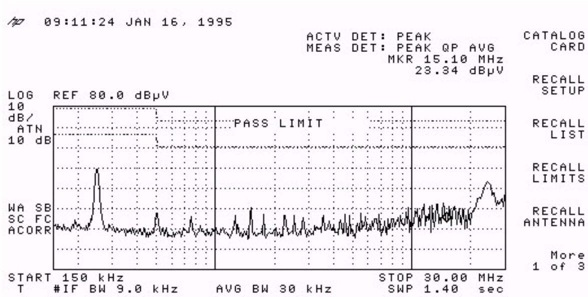
Suggested Circuits for Conducted EMI Class A & Class B

(1) EMI and conducted noise meet EN 55022 Class A specifications:

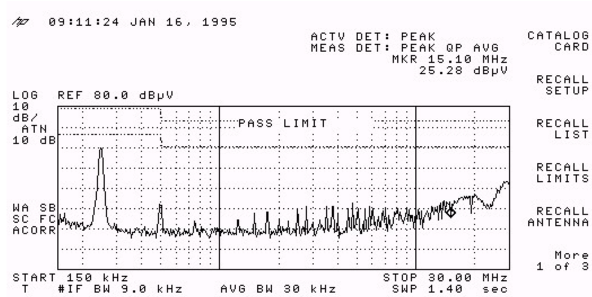


Model No.	C1	C2	L1
CHB100W-24S3V3	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S05	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S12	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S15	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S24	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S28	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S48	47uF/50V	47uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S3V3	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S05	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S12	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S15	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S24	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S28	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S48	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH

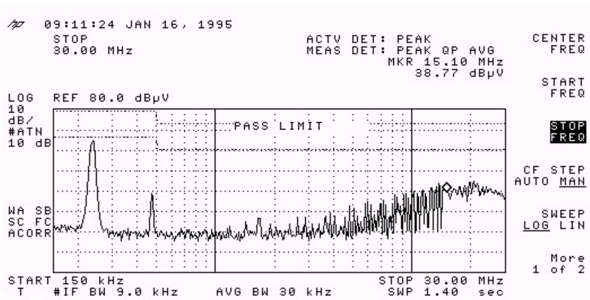
Note:
C1, C2 NIPPON CHEMI-CON KY series aluminum capacitors



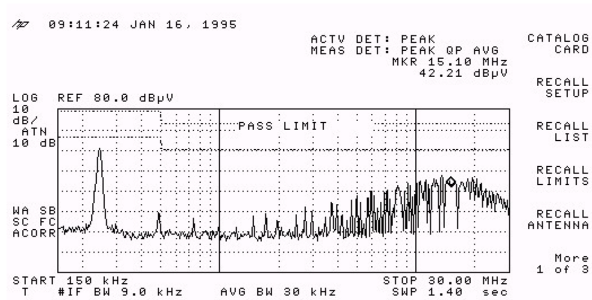
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S3V3



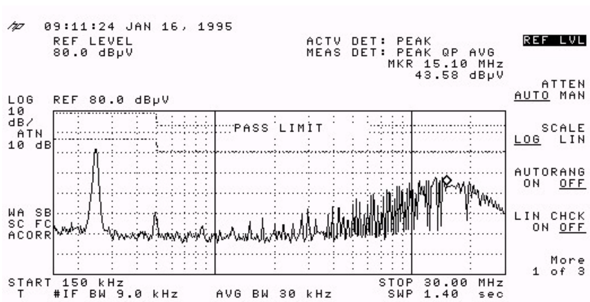
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S05



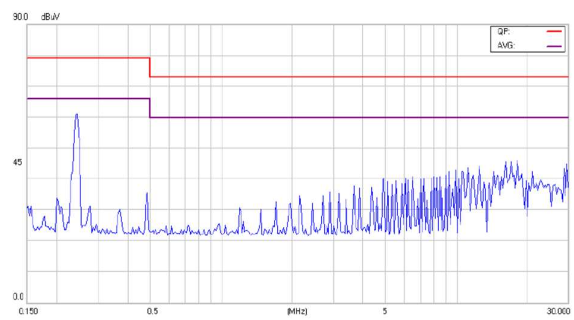
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S12



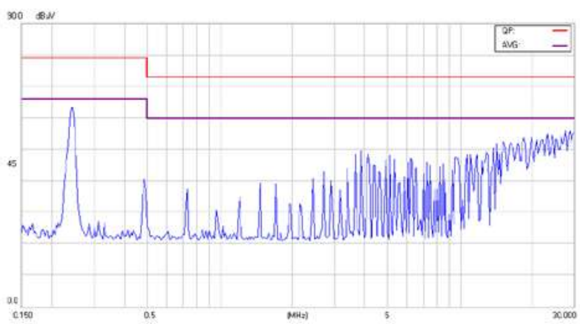
Conducted Class A CHB100W-24S15



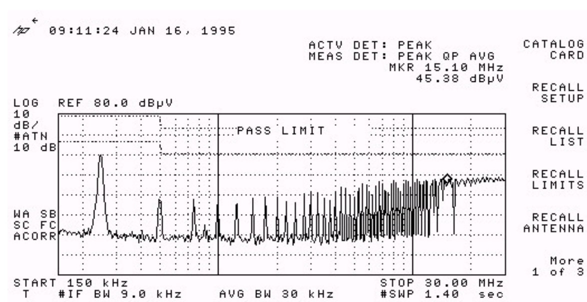
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S24



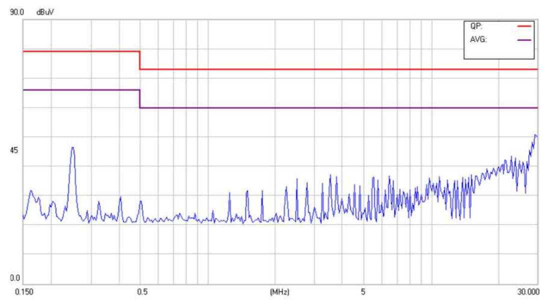
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S28



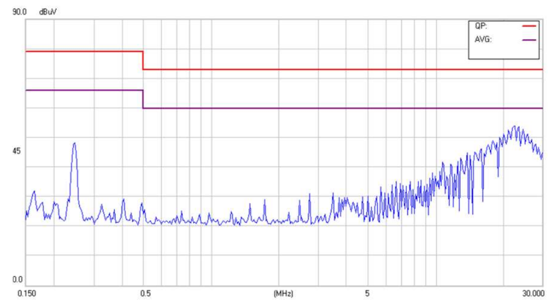
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-24S48



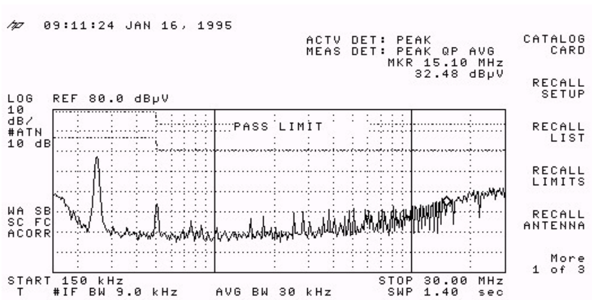
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S3V3



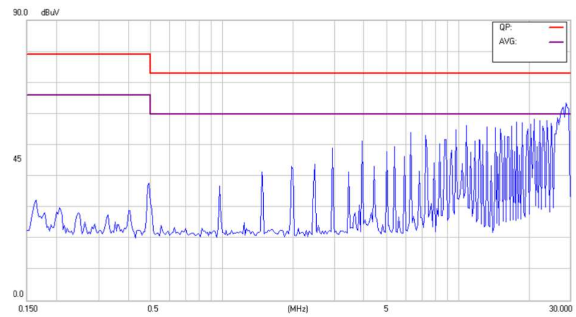
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S05



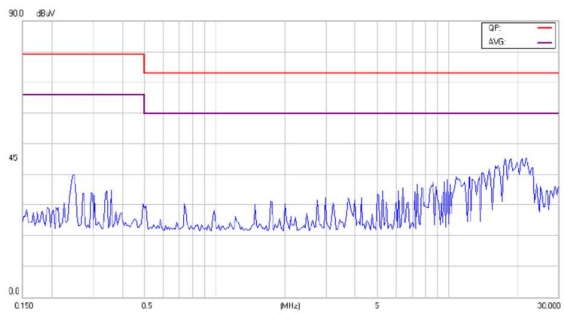
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S12



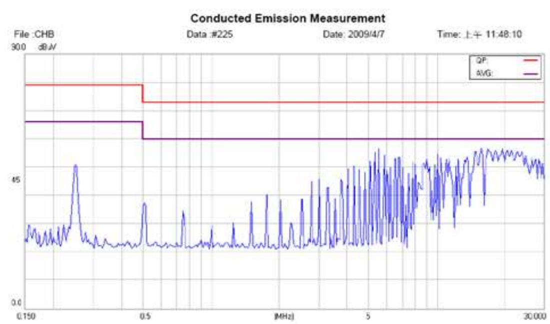
Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S15



Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S24

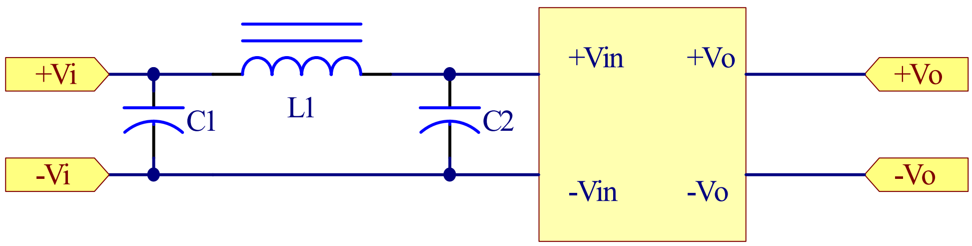


Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S28



Conducted Class A of CHB100W-48S48

(2) EMI and conducted noise meet EN 55022 Class B specifications:

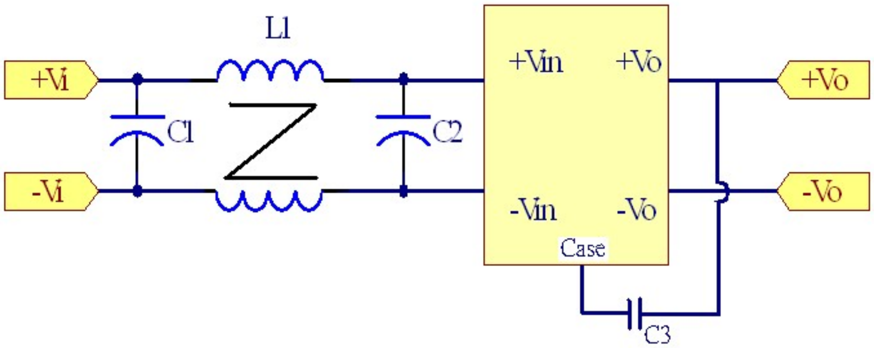


Model No.	C1	C2	L1
CHB100W-24S3V3	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S05	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S12	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S15	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S24	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-24S28	220uF/50V	220uF/50V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S3V3	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S05	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S12	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S15	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S24	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH
CHB100W-48S28	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	3.4uH

Note:

C1, C2 NIPPON CHEMI-CON KY series aluminum capacitors

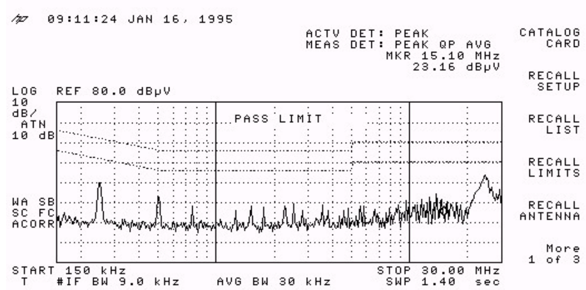
(3) EMI and conducted noise meet EN 55022 Class B specifications for V_o: 48V



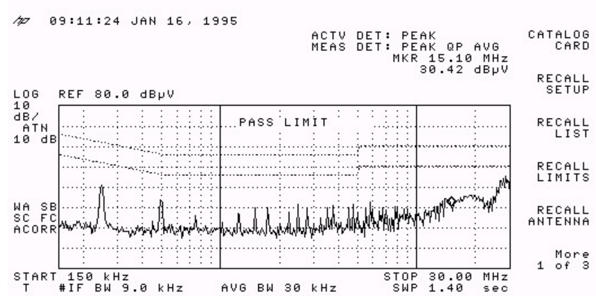
Model No.	C1	C2	C3	L1
CHB100W-24S48	100uF/50V	100uF/50V	2200pF/2KV	0.53mH
CHB100W-48S48	47uF/100V	47uF/100V	2200pF/2KV	0.53mH

Note:

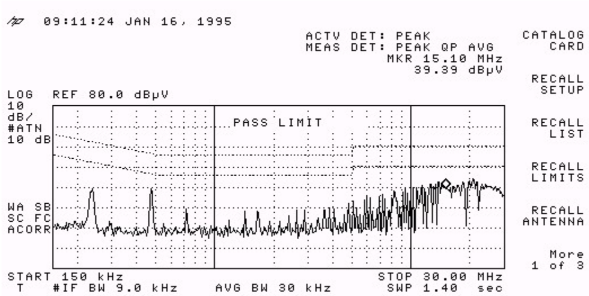
C1, C2 NIPPON CHEMI-CON KY series aluminum capacitors, C3 is ceramic capacitors



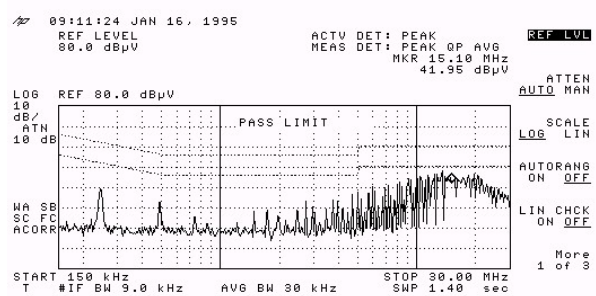
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S3V3



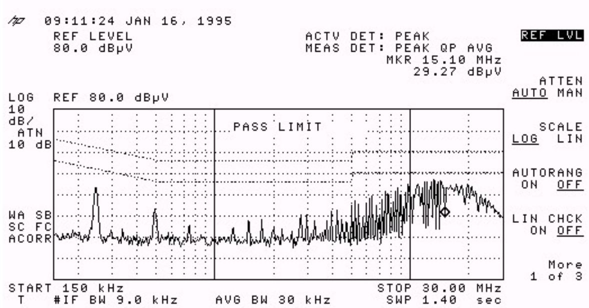
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S05



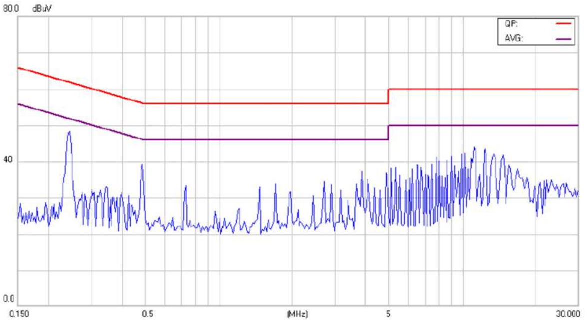
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S12



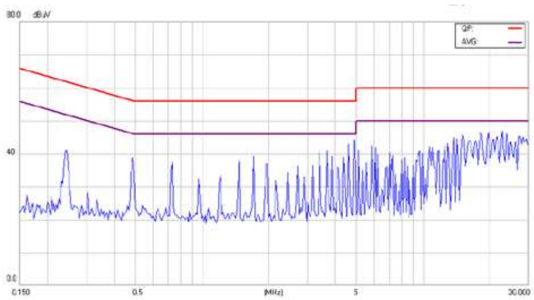
Conducted Class B CHB100W-24S15



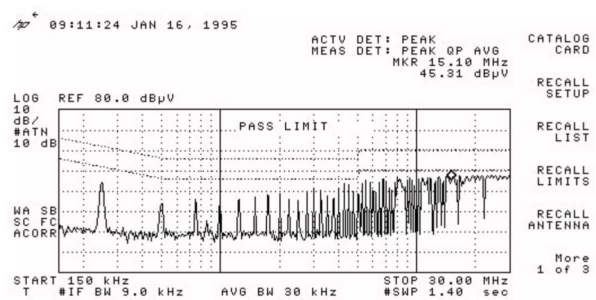
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S24



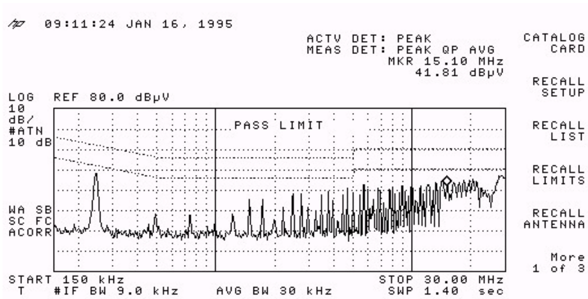
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S28



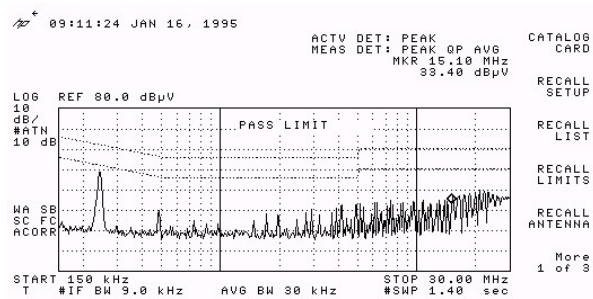
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-24S48



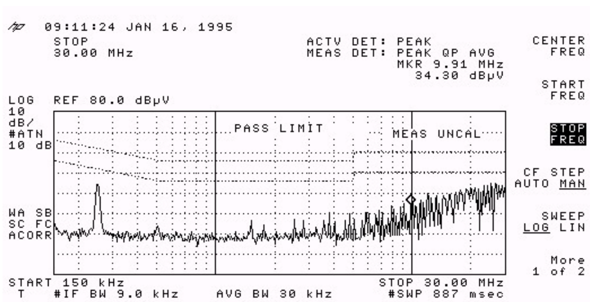
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S3V3



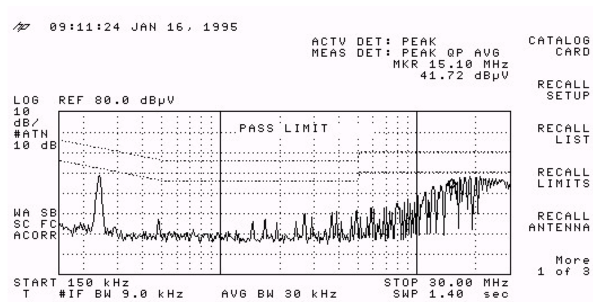
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S05



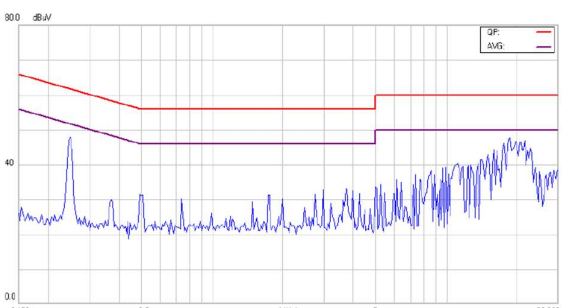
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S12



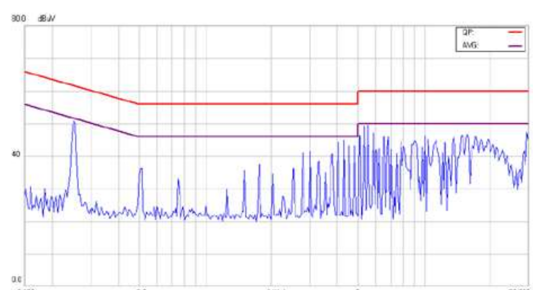
Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S15



Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S24



Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S28



Conducted Class B of CHB100W-48S48

8. Part Number

Format: CHB100W – II X OO L-Y

Parameter	Series	Nominal Input Voltage	Number of Outputs	Output Voltage	Remote On/Off Logic	Mounting Inserts
Symbol	CHB100W	II	X	OO	L	Y (Option)
Value	CHB100W	24：24 Volts 48：48 Volts	S：Single	3V3：3.3 Volts 05：05 Volts 12：12 Volts 15：15 Volts 24：24 Volts 28：28 Volts 48：48 Volts	None：Positive N：Negative	C：Clear Mounting Insert (3.2mm DIA.)

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