

Bellela™ iHC Series DC/DC Power Modules  
 48V Input, 7.5A Output  
 30W Half Brick



Bellela™ iHC Series power modules operate over a wide 36 – 75Vdc input voltage range and provide one regulated dc output voltage that is electrically isolated from the input. Their industry standard half-brick footprint and standard feature set make them excellent candidates for design into existing sockets. The power modules offer better thermal and electrical performance and lower cost than many other suppliers' standard half-brick product offerings. Bellela™ modules are manufactured using highly automated processes and are backed by Innoveta's commitment to high quality.

**Standard Features:**

- Size - 60mm x 56.9 mm x 10.2 mm (2.36 in. x 2.24 in. x 0.4 in.)
- Thru-hole pins 3.68 mm (0.145")
- High efficiency
- Up to 30W of output power in high ambient temperature, low airflow environments with minimal power derating
- 1500Vdc isolation voltage
- Meets basic insulation spacing requirements
- Constant switching frequency
- Industry Standard 50W Half-Brick Output Voltage Adjustment
- Remote on/off (positive logic)
- Remote sense
- Auto-recovering output over-voltage protection
- Auto-recovering output over-current protection
- Auto-recovering output short circuit protection
- Auto-recovering over-temperature protection
- UL 60950 (US and Canada), VDE 0805, CB scheme (IEC950)
- CE Mark (EN60950)
- ISO Certified manufacturing facilities

**Optional Features:**

- Remote on/off (negative logic)
- Short Thru-hole pins 2.79 mm (0.110")

## Advance Data Sheet: Bellela™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)

### Ordering information:

Product Identifier	Package Size	Platform	Input Voltage	Output Current/ Power	Output Units	Main Output Voltage	# of Outputs	Safety Class	Feature Set
i	H	B	48	006	A	050	V	-	00
Innoveta Technologies	H – Half brick	B – Bellela™ thru-hole, 0.040" diameter output pins	48 – 36V to 75V	006 – 6.0A	A – Amps	050 – 5.0V	V– Single		00 – Standard >00 – See option table
		C – Bellela™ thru-hole, 0.080" diameter output pins				033 – 3.3V			

### Option Table:

Feature Set	Negative Logic On/Off	0.110" Pin Length	0.200" Pin Length
01	X		
02		X	
03	X	X	

### Product Offering:

Code	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Current	Maximum Output Power	Efficiency
iHC48006A050V-000	36V to 75V	5.0V	6.0A	30W	89%
iHC48006A050V-002	36V to 75V	5.0V	6.0A	30W	89%
iHC48008A033V-000	36V to 75V	3.3V	7.5A	24.75W	87%
iHC48008A033V-002	36V to 75V	3.3V	7.5A	24.75W	87%



840 Central Parkway East, Suite 150  
Plano, Texas 75074

Phone (877) 498-0099 Toll Free  
(972) 398-6884

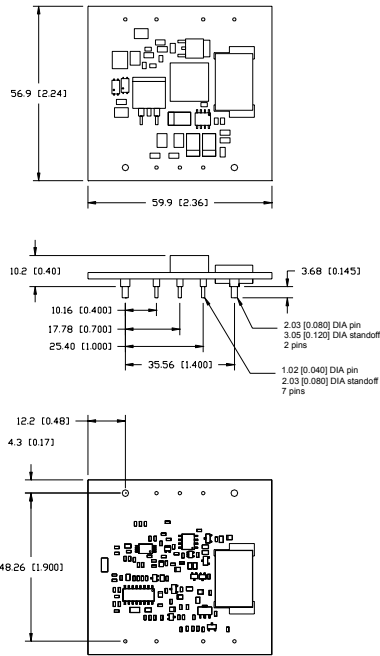
Fax (877) 498-0143 Toll Free  
(972) 398-6848

[support@innoveta.com](mailto:support@innoveta.com)  
<http://www.innoveta.com/>

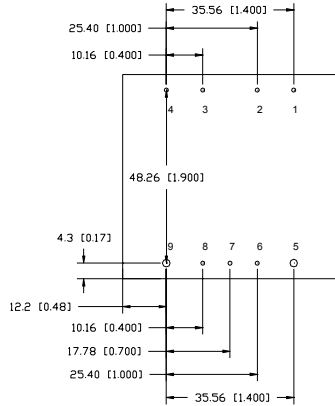
# Advance Data Sheet: Belletra™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)

## Mechanical Specification:

Dimensions are in mm [in]. Unless otherwise specified tolerances are:  $x.x \pm 0.5$  [0.02],  $x.xx$  and  $x.xxx \pm 0.25$  [0.010].



## Recommended Hole Pattern: (top view)



## Pin Assignment:

PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	Vin (+)	5	Vout (+)
2	On/Off	6	Sense (+)
3	Case*	7	Trim
4	Vin (-)	8	Sense (-)
		9	Vout (-)

\* The case pin is electrically isolated. It provides basic insulation spacing to both primary and secondary. Pin base material is brass with tin/lead plating; the maximum module weight is 50g (1.8 oz).

## Advance Data Sheet: Bellela™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)

### Absolute Maximum Ratings:

Stress in excess of Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.

Characteristic	Min	Max	Unit	Notes & Conditions
Continuous Input Voltage	-0.5	80	Vdc	
Transient Input Voltage	---	100	Vdc	100mS max.
Isolation Voltage	---	1500	Vdc	
Storage Temperature	-55	125	°C	
Operating Temperature Range (Tc)	5Vout 3.3Vout -40	110	°C	Measured at the location specified in the thermal measurement figure; maximum temperature varies with output current and module orientation – see curve in the thermal performance section of the data sheet.

\* Engineering estimate

### Input Characteristics:

Unless otherwise specified, specifications apply over all Rated Input Voltage, Resistive Load, and Temperature conditions.

Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes & Conditions
Operating Input Voltage	36	48	75	Vdc	
Maximum Input Current	---	---	1.6*	A	Vin = 0 to Vin,max
Turn-on Voltage	---	33	---	Vdc	
Turn-off Voltage	28*	31.5	---	Vdc	
Hysteresis	0.5*	1.5	---	Vdc	
Startup Delay Time from application of input voltage	---	30	---	mS	Vo = 0 to 0.1*Vo,nom; on/off =on, Io=Io,max, Tc=25°C
Startup Delay Time from on/off	---	30	---	mS	Vo = 0 to 0.1*Vo,nom; Vin = Vi,nom, Io=Io,max, Tc=25°C
Output Voltage Rise Time	---	80	---	mS	Io=Io,max, Tc=25°C, Vo=0.1 to 0.9*Vo,nom
Inrush Transient	---	---	0.2	A <sup>2</sup> s	
Input Reflected Ripple	---	5	---	mApp	See input/output ripple measurement figure; BW = 5 MHz
Input Ripple Rejection	---	50	---	dB	@120Hz

\*Engineering Estimate

Caution: The power modules are not internally fused. An external input line normal blow fuse with a maximum value of 5A is required, see the Safety Considerations section of the data sheet.

## Advance Data Sheet: Belletra™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)

### Electrical Data:

#### iHC48006A050V-000 through -005: 5V, 6A Output

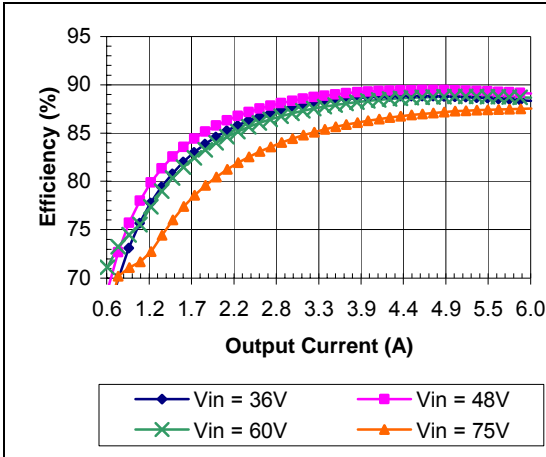
Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes & Conditions
Output Voltage Initial Setpoint	4.92	5	5.08	Vdc	Vin=Vin,nom; Io=Io,max; Tc = 25°C
Output Voltage Tolerance	4.85	5	5.15	Vdc	Over all rated input voltage, load, and temperature conditions to end of life
Efficiency	87*	89	---	%	Vin=Vin,nom; Io=Io,max; Tc = 25°C
Line Regulation	---	1	5*	mV	Vin=Vin,min to Vin,max
Load Regulation	---	1	10*	mV	Io=Io,min to Io,max
Temperature Regulation	---	25	75*	mV	Tc=Tc,min to Tc,max
Output Current	0.6	---	6	A	At loads less than Io,min the module will continue to regulate the output voltage, but the output ripple may increase
Output Current Limiting Threshold	---	9	---	A	Vo = 0.9*Vo,nom, Tc<Tc,max
Short Circuit Current	---	6	---	A	Vo = 0.25V, Tc = 25°C
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage	---	50	110*	mVpp	Measured across one 2.2uF ceramic capacitor – see input/output ripple measurement figure; BW = 20MHz
	---	14	---	mVrms	
Output Voltage Adjustment Range	90	---	110	%Vo,nom	
Output Voltage Sense Range	---	---	10	%Vo,nom	
Dynamic Response: Recovery Time	---	0.05	---	mS	di/dt = 0.1A/uS, Vin=Vin,nom; load step from 50% to 75% of Io,max
Transient Voltage	---	190	---	mV	
Output Voltage Overshoot during startup	---	---	250	mV	Io=Io,max,Tc=25°C
Switching Frequency	---	300	---	kHz	Fixed
Output Over Voltage Protection	5.6	---	6.7*	V	
External Load Capacitance	0	---	1000*&	uF	
Isolation Capacitance	---	1000	---	pF	
Isolation Resistance	10	---	---	MΩ	
Vref		1.225		V	Required for trim calculation

\*Engineering Estimate

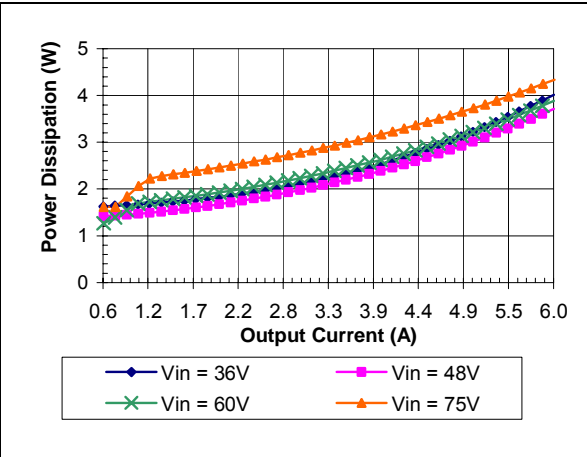
& Contact Innoveta for applications that require additional capacitance or very low esr

**Advance Data Sheet: Belletra™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)**

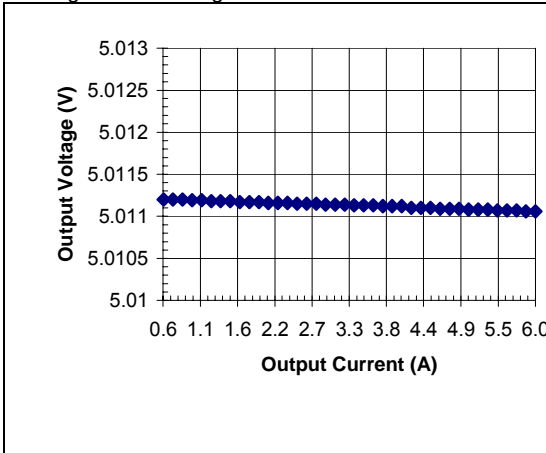
**Electrical Characteristics:**  
iHC48006A050V-000 through -005: 5V, 6A Output



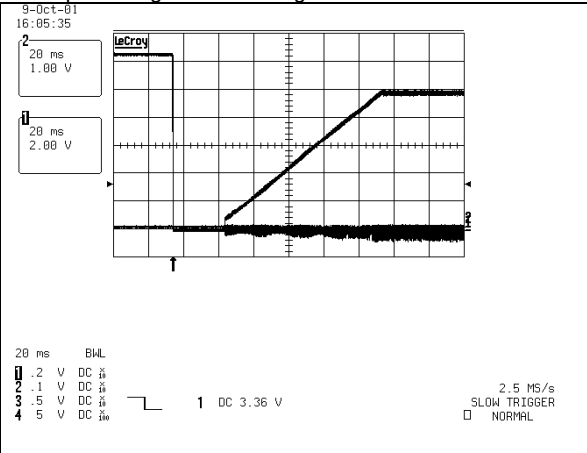
iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Efficiency vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees.



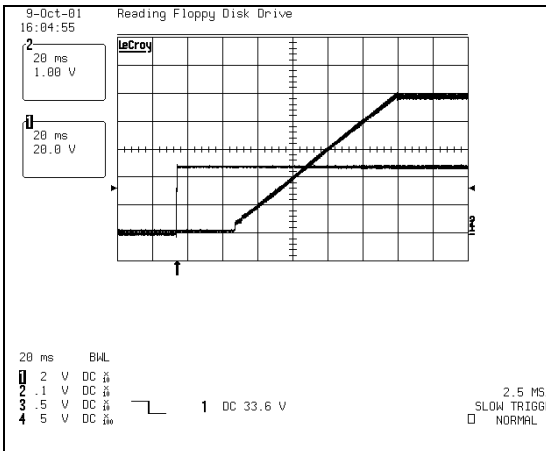
iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Power Dissipation vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees



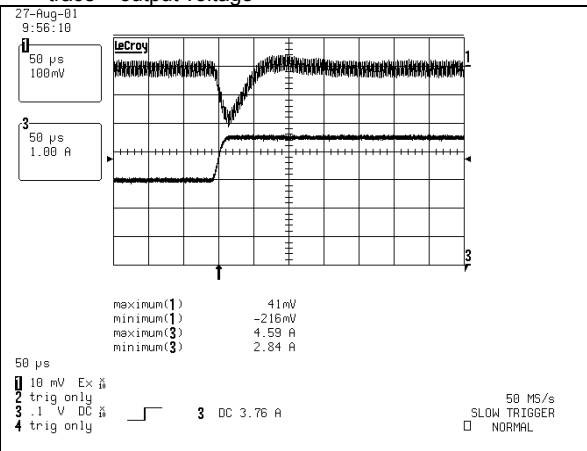
iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Output Voltage vs. Load Current at Ta = 25 degrees



iHC48006A050V-000 Typical startup characteristic from on/off at full load. Upper trace - on/off signal, lower trace – output voltage

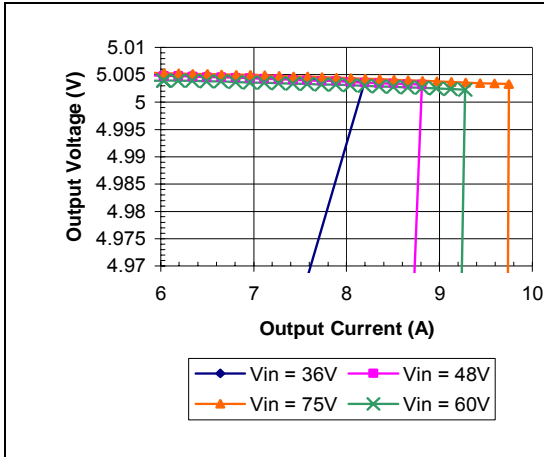


iHC48006A050V-000 Typical startup characteristic from input voltage application at full load. Upper trace - input voltage, lower trace – output voltage

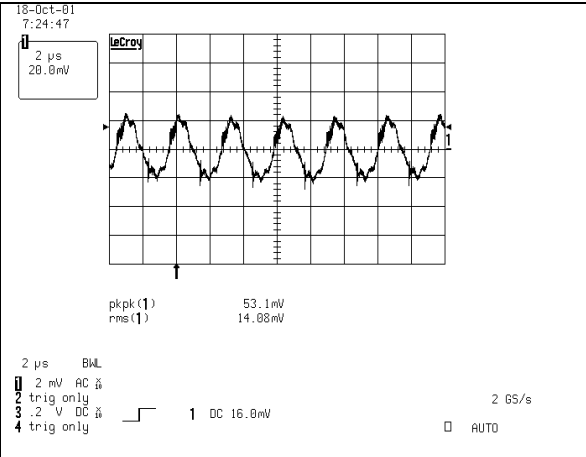


iHC48006A050V-000 Typical transient response. Load step from 50% to 75% of full load with 0.1A/uS. Lower trace – output current , upper trace – output voltage

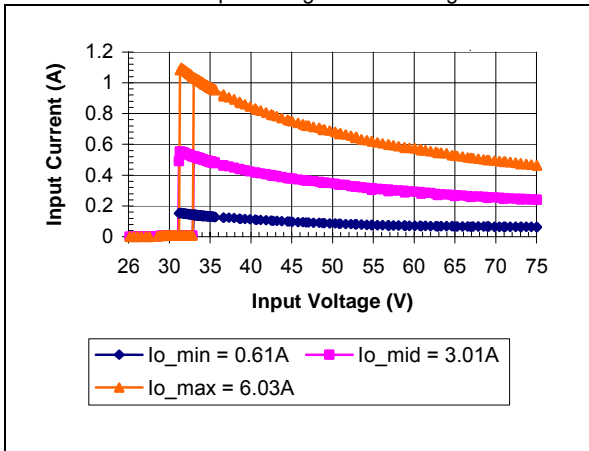
**Electrical Characteristics (continued):**  
**iHC48006A050V-000 through -005: 5V, 6A Output**



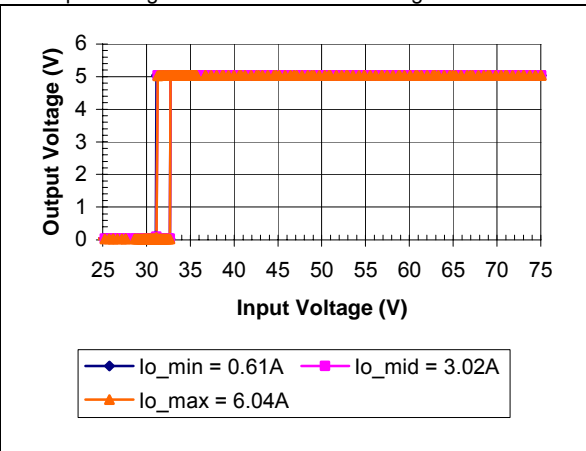
iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Output Current Limit Characteristics vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees.



iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Output Ripple at nominal Input voltage and full load at Ta=25 degrees



iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Input Current vs. Input Voltage Characteristics



iHC48006A050V-000 Typical Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Characteristics

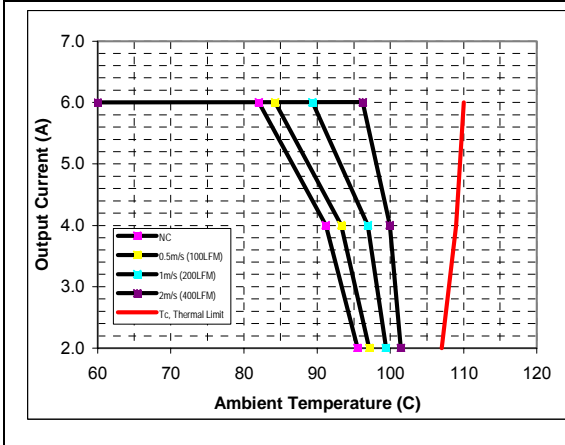
% Change of Vout	Trim Down Resistor (Kohm)	% Change of Vout	Trim Up Resistor (Kohm)
-5%	18K	+5%	63.7K
-10%	8K	+10%	32.9K

e.g. trim up 10%

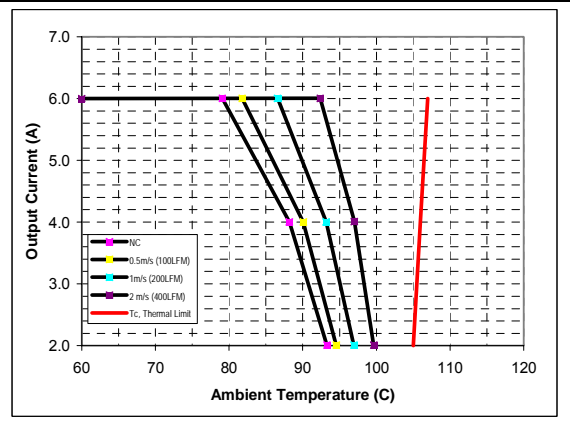
$$R_{up} := \left[ 5 \cdot \frac{(100 + 10)}{1.225 \cdot 10} - \frac{(100 + 2 \cdot 10)}{10} \right] \cdot K$$

iHC48006A050V-000 Calculated resistor values for output voltage adjustment

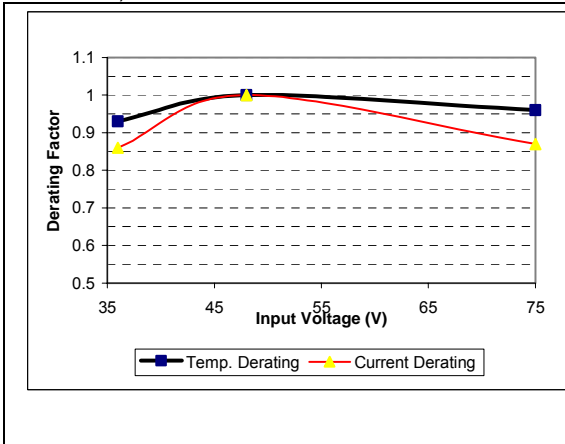
**Thermal Performance:**  
iHC48006A050V-000 through -005: 5V, 6A Output



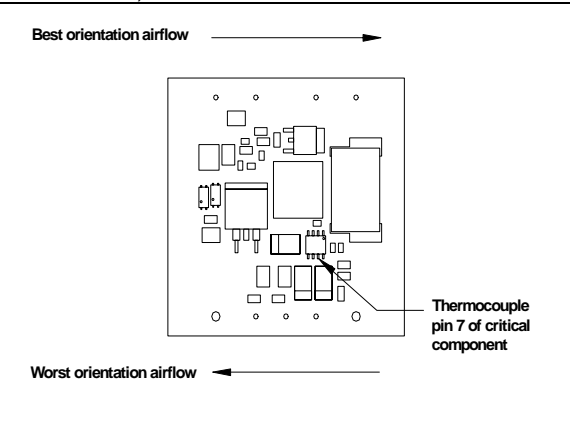
iHC48006A050V-000 maximum output current vs. ambient temperature at nominal input voltage for airflow rates natural convection (60lfm) to 400lfm with airflow from transformer core (best orientation).



iHC48006A050V-000 maximum output current vs. ambient temperature at nominal input voltage for airflow rates natural convection (60lfm) to 400lfm with air flow from transformer core to output inductor (worst orientation)



iHC48006A050V-000 typical output current derating factor and output ambient temperature derating vs. line voltage, Ta < 85 degrees.



iHC48006A050V-000 thermal measurement location – top view

Example: To determine the maximum ambient temperature at which an iHC48006A050V-000 module can provide full load with 100lfm of airflow, over a 40-60V input voltage range with best power module orientation, one must first look at the plot that provides the output current derating information at nominal line. From the plot, it can be seen that the iHC can provide 6A in an 84 degree ambient with 100 lfm at nominal line. At 40V input, the temperature derating factor is 0.95. Multiplying the derating factor at 40Vin by the maximum allowable ambient temperature at Vin,nom gives 84 degrees\*0.95 = 80 degree environment.

To determine the maximum output current the same module can provide in the same operating conditions in an 85 degree environment, one would use the output current derating factor, which is 0.92 at 40V input. Multiplying the derating factor by the load condition gives 6A\*0.92 = 5.5A. Application of the current derating factor is only necessary if the temperature derating curve indicates that full load can't be achieved at the required maximum ambient temperature and line voltage.

Both the thermal curves provided and the example given above are based upon measurements made in Innoveta's experimental test setup that is described in the Thermal Management section. Due to the large number of variables in system design, Innoveta recommends that the user verify the module's thermal performance in the end application. Pin 7 of the critical component should be thermo coupled and monitored, and should not exceed the temperature limit specified in the derating curve above. It is critical that the thermocouple be mounted directly to pin 7 or significant measurement errors may result. Innoveta can provide modules with a thermocouple pre-mounted to the critical component for system verification tests.

**Electrical Data:**

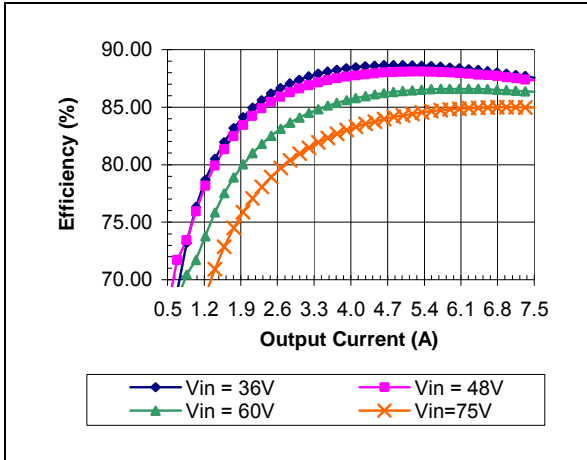
**iHC48008A033V-000 through -005: 3.3V, 7.5A Output**

Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes & Conditions
Output Voltage Initial Setpoint	3.25	3.3	3.35	Vdc	Vin=Vin,nom; Io=Io,max; Tc = 25°C
Output Voltage Tolerance	3.20	3.3	3.40	Vdc	Over all rated input voltage, load, and temperature conditions to end of life
Efficiency	85*	87	---	%	Vin=Vin,nom; Io=Io,max; Tc = 25°C
Line Regulation	---	1	5*	mV	Vin=Vin,min to Vin,max
Load Regulation	---	1	7*	mV	Io=Io,min to Io,max
Temperature Regulation	---	15	60*	mV	Tc=Tc,min to Tc,max
Output Current	0.75	---	7.5	A	At loads less than Io,min the module will continue to regulate the output voltage, but the output ripple may increase
Output Current Limiting Threshold	---	11	---	A	Vo = 0.9*Vo,nom, Tc<Tc,max)
Short Circuit Current	---	7	---	A	Vo = 0.25V, Tc = 25
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage	---	45	100*	mVpp	Measured across one 2.2 uF ceramic capacitor – see input/output ripple measurement figure; BW = 20MHz
	---	10	---	mVrms	
Output Voltage Adjustment Range	90	---	110	%Vo,nom	
Output Voltage Sense Range	---	---	10	%Vo,nom	
Dynamic Response: Recovery Time	---	0.05	---	mS	di/dt = 0.1A/uS, Vin=Vin,nom; load step from 50% to 75% of Io,max
Transient Voltage	---	190	---	mV	
Output Voltage Overshoot during startup	---	---	165	mV	Io=Io,max,Tc=25°C
Switching Frequency	---	300	---	kHz	Fixed
Output Over Voltage Protection	3.75	---	4.4*	V	
External Load Capacitance	0	---	1000*&	uF	
Isolation Capacitance	---	1000	---	pF	
Isolation Resistance	10	---	---	MΩ	
Vref		1.225		V	Required for trim calculation

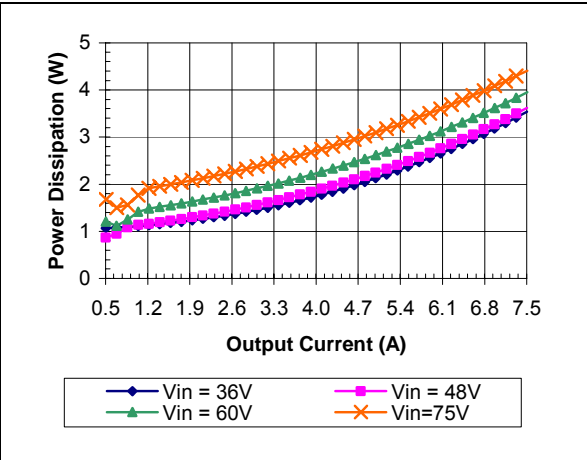
\*Engineering Estimate

& Contact Innoveta for applications that require additional capacitance or very low esr

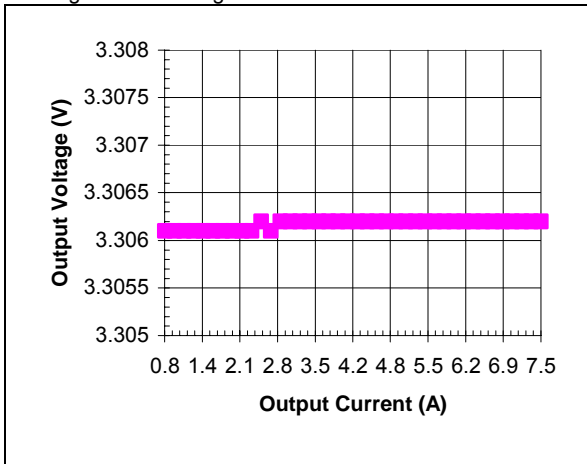
**Electrical Characteristics:**  
iHC48008A033V-000 through -005: 3.3V, 7.5A Output



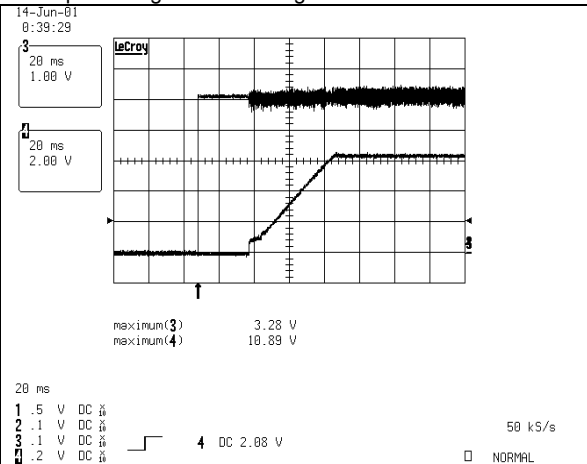
iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Efficiency vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees.



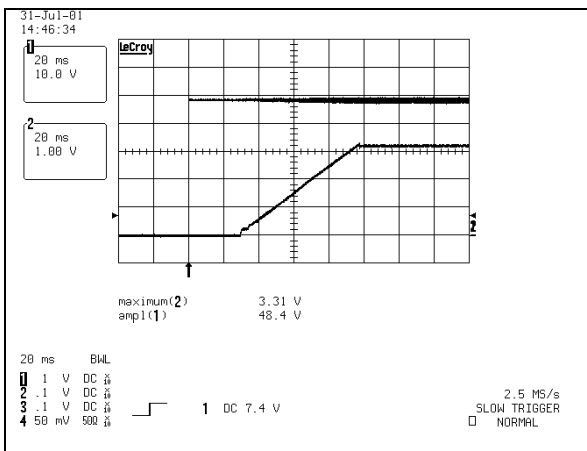
iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Power Dissipation vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees



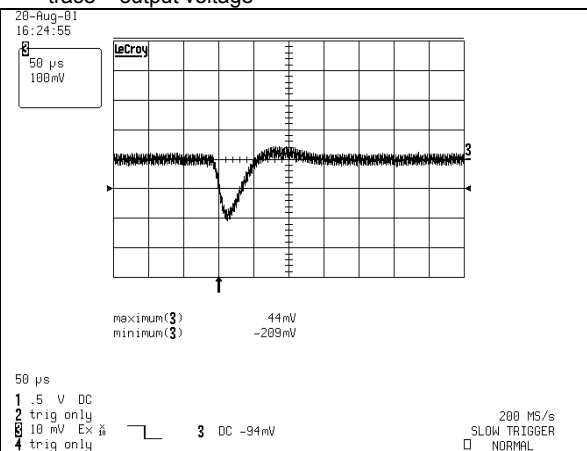
iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Output Voltage vs. Load Current at Ta = 25 degrees



iHC48008A033V-000 Typical startup characteristic from on/off at full load. Upper trace – on/off signal, lower trace – output voltage

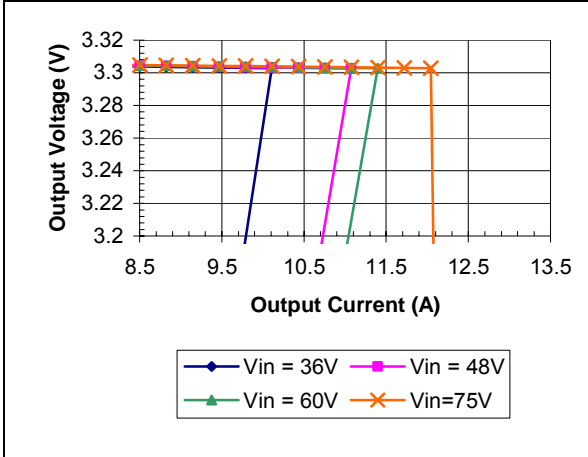


iHC48008A033V-000 Typical startup characteristic from input voltage application at full load. Upper trace - input voltage, lower trace – output voltage

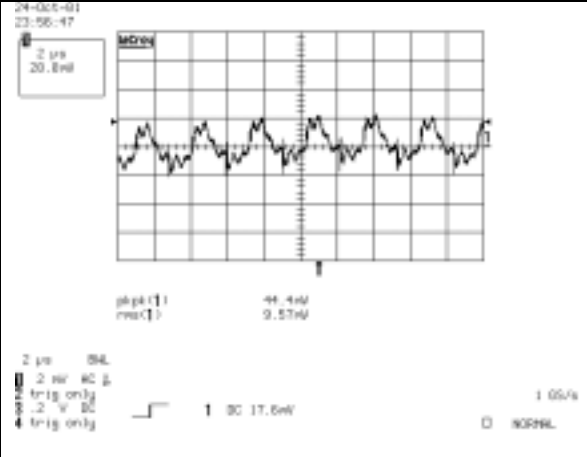


iHC48008A033V-000 Typical transient response. Output voltage response to load step from 50% to 75% of full load with output current slew rate of 0.1A/µS.

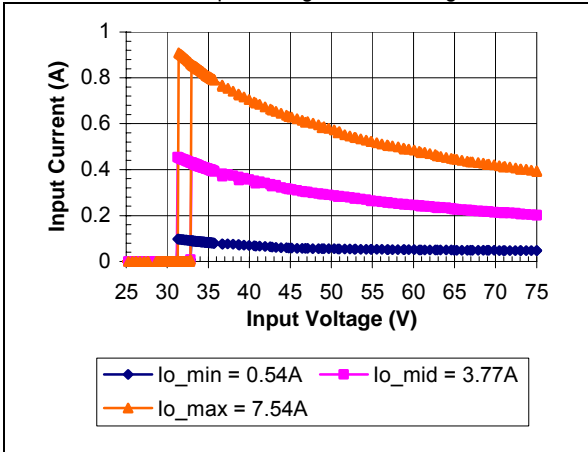
**Electrical Characteristics (continued):**  
**iHC48008A033V-000 through -005: 3.3V, 7.5A Output**



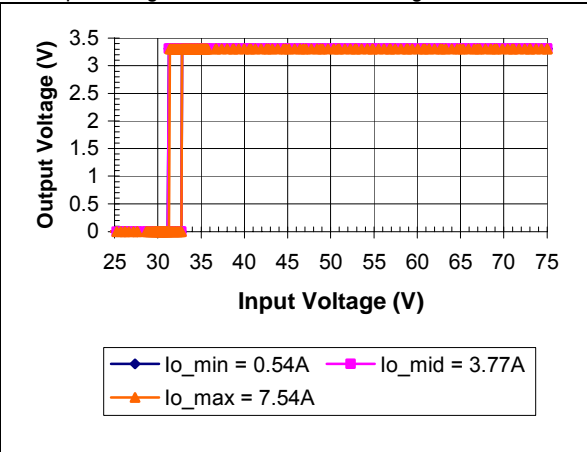
iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Output Current Limit Characteristics vs. Input Voltage at Ta=25 degrees.



iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Output Ripple at nominal Input voltage and full load at Ta=25 degrees



iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Input Current vs. Input Voltage Characteristics



iHC48008A033V-000 Typical Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Characteristics

% Change of Vout	Trim Down Resistor (Kohm)	% Change of Vout	Trim Up Resistor (Kohm)
-5%	18K	+5%	34.6K
-10%	8K	+10%	17.6K

e.g. trim up 10%

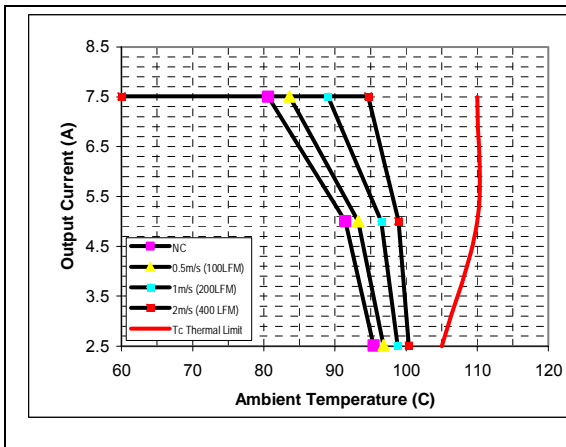
$$R_u := \left[ 3.3 \cdot \frac{(100 + 10)}{1.225 \cdot 10} - \frac{(100 + 2 \cdot 10)}{10} \right] \cdot K$$

iHC48008A033V-000 Calculated resistor values for output voltage adjustment

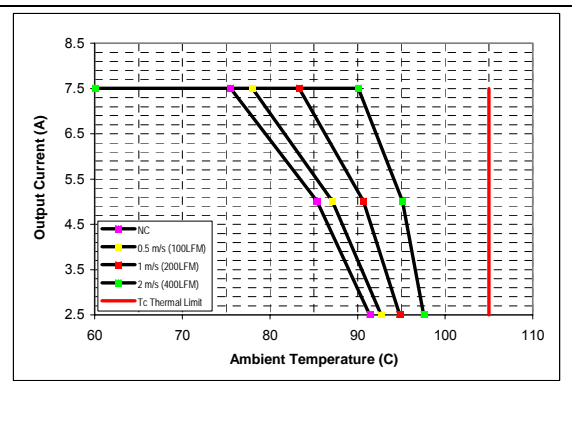
# Advance Data Sheet: Belleta™ iHC Series –Half Brick (Industry Standard 50W Compatible)

## Thermal Performance:

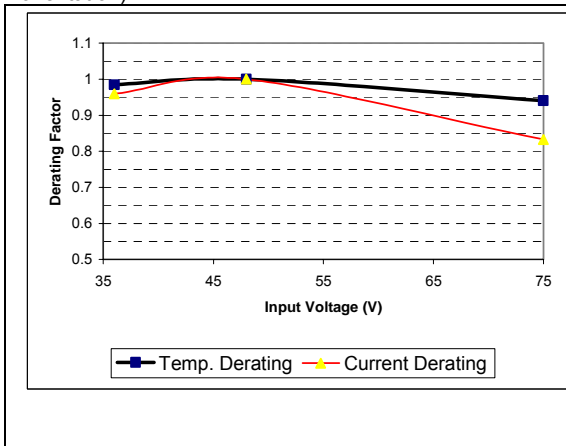
iHC48008A033V-000 through -005: 3.3V, 7.5A Output



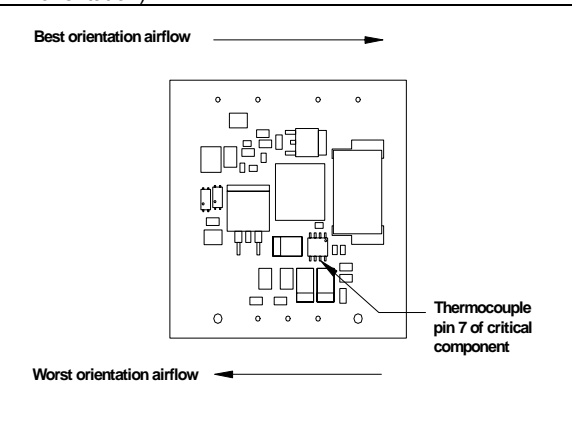
iHC48008A033V-000 maximum output current vs. ambient temperature at nominal input voltage for airflow rates natural convection (60lfm) to 400lfm with airflow from output inductor to transformer core (best orientation).



iHC48008A033V-000 maximum output current vs. ambient temperature at nominal input voltage for airflow rates natural convection (60lfm) to 400lfm with air flow from transformer core to output inductor (worst orientation)



iHC48008A033V-000 typical output current derating factor and output ambient temperature derating vs. line voltage,  $T_a < 85$  degrees.



iHC48008A033V-000 thermal measurement location – top view

Example: To determine the maximum ambient temperature at which an iHC48008A033V-000 module can provide full load with 100lfm of airflow, over a 40-60V input voltage range with best power module orientation, one must first look at the plot that provides the output current derating information at nominal line. From the plot, it can be seen that the iHC can provide 7.5A in an 84 degree ambient with 100 lfm at nominal line. At 60V input, the temperature derating factor is 0.96. Multiplying the derating factor at 60Vin by the maximum allowable ambient temperature at  $V_{in,nom}$  gives  $84 \text{ degrees} * 0.96 = 80.5 \text{ degree environment}$ .

To determine the maximum output current the same module can provide in the same operating conditions in an 84 degree environment, one would use the output current derating factor, which is 0.93 at 60V input. Multiplying the derating factor by the load condition gives  $7.5A * 0.93 = 7 \text{ A}$ . Application of the current derating factor is only necessary if the temperature derating curve indicates that full load can't be achieved at the required maximum ambient temperature and line voltage.

Both the thermal curves provided and the example given above are based upon measurements made in Innoveta's experimental test setup that is described in the Thermal Management section. Due to the large number of variables in system design, Innoveta recommends that the user verify the module's thermal performance in the end application. Pin 7 of the critical component should be thermo coupled and monitored, and should not exceed the temperature limit specified in the derating curve above. It is critical that the thermocouple be mounted directly to pin 7 or significant measurement errors may result. Innoveta can provide modules with a thermocouple pre-mounted to the critical component for system verification tests.

**Thermal Management:**

An important part of the overall system design process is thermal management; thermal design must be considered at all levels to ensure good reliability and lifetime of the final system. Superior thermal design and the ability to operate in severe application environments are key elements of a robust, reliable power module.

A finite amount of heat must be dissipated from the power module to the surrounding environment. This heat is transferred by the three modes of heat transfer: convection, conduction and radiation. While all three modes of heat transfer are present in every application, convection is the dominant mode of heat transfer in most applications. However, to ensure adequate cooling and proper operation, all three modes should be considered in a final system configuration.

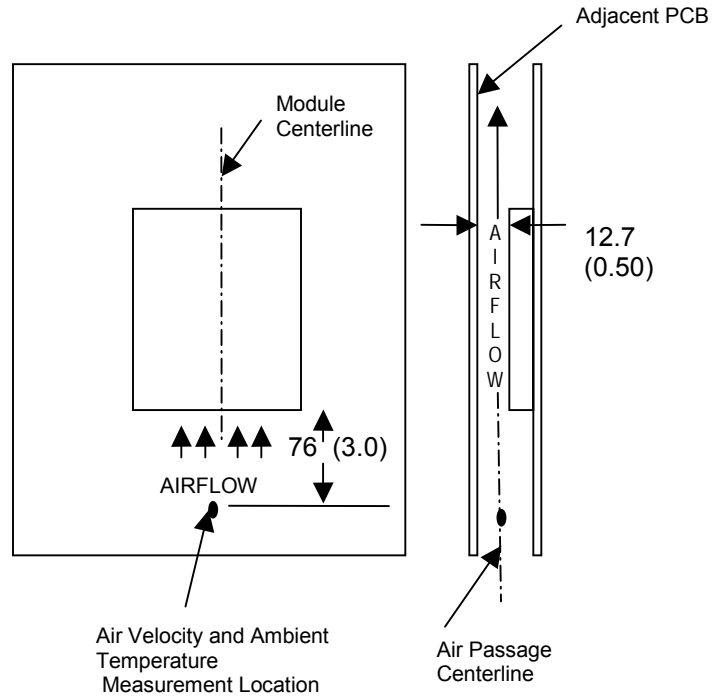
The open frame design of the power module provides an air path to individual components. This air path improves convection cooling to the surrounding environment, which reduces areas of heat concentration and resulting hot spots.

**Test Setup:** The thermal performance data of the power module is based upon measurements obtained from a wind tunnel test with the setup shown in the wind tunnel figure. This thermal test setup replicates the typical thermal environments encountered in most modern electronic systems with distributed power architectures. The electronic equipment in networking, telecom, wireless, and advanced computer systems operates in similar environments and utilizes vertically mounted PCBs or circuit cards in cabinet racks.

The power module, as shown in the figure, is mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB) and is vertically oriented within the wind tunnel. The cross section of the airflow passage is rectangular. The spacing between the top of the module and a parallel facing PCB is kept at a constant (0.5 in). The power module's orientation with respect to the airflow direction can have a significant

impact on the module's thermal performance.

**Thermal Derating:** For proper application of the power module in a given thermal environment, output current derating curves are provided as a design



**Wind Tunnel Test Setup Figure** Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

guideline on the Thermal Performance section for the power module of interest. The module temperature should be measured in the final system configuration to ensure proper thermal management of the power module. For thermal performance verification, the module temperature should be measured at the component indicated in the thermal measurement location figure on the thermal performance page for the power module of interest. In all conditions, the power module should be operated below the maximum operating temperature shown on the derating curve. For improved design margins and enhanced system reliability, the power module may be operated at temperatures below the maximum rated operating temperature.

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Heat transfer by convection can be enhanced by increasing the airflow rate that the power module experiences. The maximum output current of the power module is a function of ambient temperature ( $T_{AMB}$ ) and airflow rate as shown in the thermal performance figures on the thermal performance page for the power module of interest. The curves in the figures are shown for natural convection through 2 m/s (400 ft/min). The data for the natural convection condition has been collected at 0.3 m/s (60 ft/min) of airflow, which is the typical airflow generated by other heat dissipating components in many of the systems that these types of modules are used in. In the final system configurations, the airflow rate for the natural convection condition can vary due to temperature gradients from other heat dissipating components.

### Operating Information:

**Over-Current Protection:** The power modules have current limit protection to protect the module during output overload and short circuit conditions. During overload conditions, the power modules may protect themselves by entering a hiccup current limit mode. The modules will operate normally once the output current returns to the specified operating range. There is a typical delay of 30mS from the time an overload condition appears at the module output until the hiccup mode will occur.

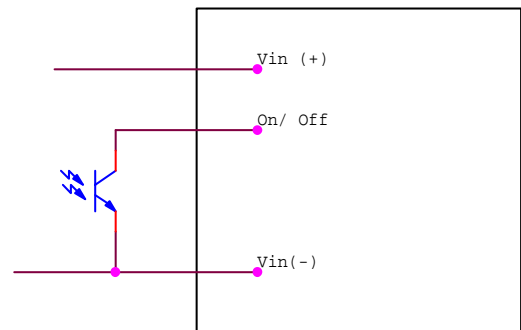
**Output Over-Voltage Protection:** The power modules have a control circuit, independent of the primary control loop that reduces the risk of over voltage appearing at the output of the power module during a fault condition. If there is a fault in the primary regulation loop, the over voltage protection circuitry will cause the power module to enter a hiccup over-voltage mode once it detects that the output voltage has reached the level indicated on the Electrical Data section for the power module of interest. When the condition causing the over-voltage is corrected, the module will operate normally.

**Thermal Protection:** When the power modules exceed the maximum operating temperature, the modules may turn-off to safe-guard the power unit against thermal damage. The module will auto restart as the unit is cooled below the over temperature threshold.

**Remote On/Off:** - The power modules have an internal remote on/off circuit. The user must supply an open-collector or compatible switch between the  $V_{in}(-)$  pin and the on/off pin. The maximum voltage generated by the power module at the on/off terminal is 15V. The maximum allowable leakage current of the switch is 50uA. The switch must be capable of maintaining a low signal  $V_{on/off} < 1.2V$  while sinking 1mA.

The standard on/off logic is positive logic. The power module will turn on if terminal 2 is left open and will be off if terminal 2 is connected to terminal 4. If the positive logic circuit is not being used, terminal 2 should be left open.

An optional negative logic is available. The power module will turn on if terminal 2 is connected to terminal 4, and it will be off if terminal 2 is left open. If the negative logic feature is not being used, terminal 2 should be shorted to terminal 4.

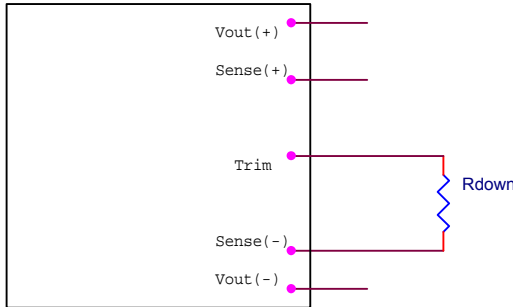


**On/Off Circuit for positive or negative logic**

**Output Voltage Adjustment:** The output voltage of the power module may be adjusted by using an external resistor connected between the  $V_{out}$  trim terminal (pin 7) and either the Sense (+) or Sense (-) terminal. If the output voltage adjustment

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feature is not used, pin 7 should be left open. Care should be taken to avoid injecting noise into the power module's trim pin. A small 0.01uF capacitor between the power module's trim pin and Sense (-) pin may help avoid this.

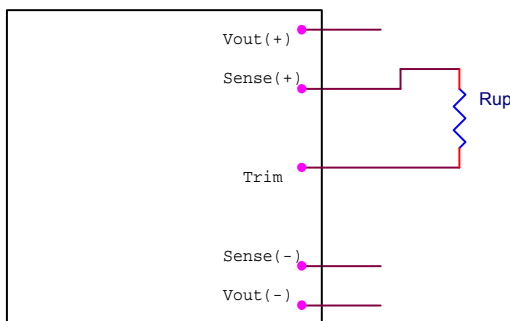


### Circuit to decrease output voltage

With a resistor between the trim and Sense (-) terminals, the output voltage is adjusted down. To adjust the output voltage down a percentage of Vout (%Vo) from Vo,nom, the trim resistor should be chosen according to the following equation:

$$R_{down} := \left( \frac{100}{\%V_O} - 2 \right) \cdot 1000$$

The current limit set point does not increase as the module is trimmed down, so the available output power is reduced.



### Circuit to increase output voltage

With a resistor between the trim and sense (+) terminals, the output voltage is adjusted up. To adjust the output voltage up a percentage of Vout (%Vo) from Vo,nom the trim resistor should be chosen according to the following equation:

$$R_{up} := \left[ \frac{V_{nom} \cdot (100 + \%V_O)}{V_{ref} \%V_O} - \frac{(100 + 2 \cdot \%V_O)}{\%V_O} \right] \cdot 1000$$

The value of Vref is found in the Electrical Data section for the power module of interest. The maximum power available from the power module is fixed. As the output voltage is trimmed up, the maximum output current must be decreased to maintain the maximum rated power of the module.

As the output voltage is trimmed, the output over-voltage set point is not adjusted. Trimming the output voltage too high may cause the output over voltage protection circuit to be triggered.

**Remote Sense:** The power modules feature remote sense to compensate for the effect of output distribution drops. The output voltage sense range defines the maximum voltage allowed between the output power terminals and output sense terminals, and it is found on the electrical data page for the power module of interest. If the remote sense feature is not being used, the Sense(+) terminal should be connected to the Vo(+) terminal and the Sense (-) terminal should be connected to the Vo(-) terminal.

The output voltage at the Vo(+) and Vo(-) terminals can be increased by either the remote sense or the output voltage adjustment feature. The maximum voltage increase allowed is the larger of the remote sense range or the output voltage adjustment range; it is not the sum of both.

As the output voltage increases due to the use of the remote sense, the maximum output current must be decreased for the power module to remain below its maximum power rating

**EMC Considerations:** Innoveta power modules are designed for use in a wide variety of systems and applications. For assistance with designing for EMC compliance, please contact Innoveta technical support.

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### **Input Impedance:**

The source impedance of the power feeding the DC/DC converter module will interact with the DC/DC converter. To minimize the interaction, a 10-100uF input electrolytic capacitor should be present if the source inductance is greater than 4uH.

### **Reliability:**

The power modules are designed using Innoveta's stringent design guidelines for component derating, product qualification, and design reviews. Early failures are screened out by both burn-in and an automated final test. The MTBF is calculated to be greater than 3.4M hours at

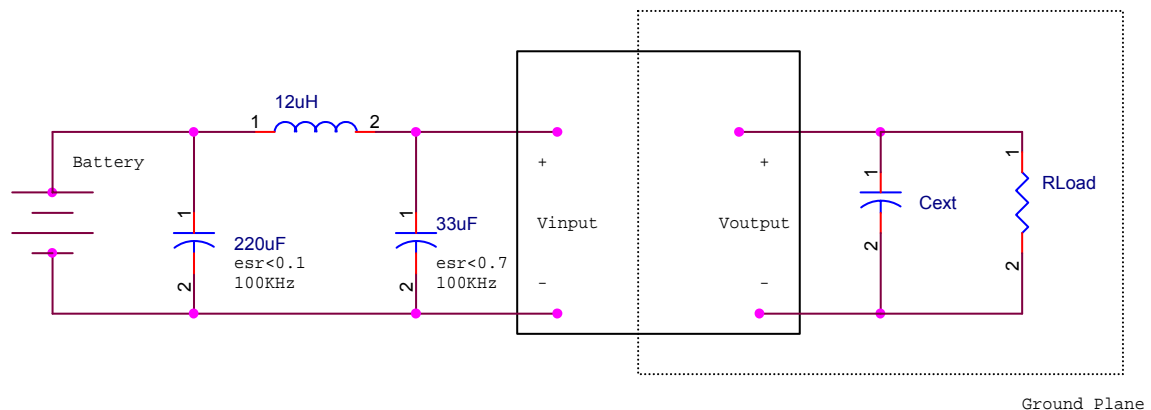
full output power and  $T_c = 90^\circ\text{C}$  using the Telcordia TR-332 calculation method.

Improper handling or cleaning processes can adversely affect the appearance, testability, and reliability of the power modules. Contact Innoveta technical support for guidance regarding proper handling, cleaning, and soldering of Innoveta's power modules.

### **Quality:**

Innoveta's product development process incorporates advanced quality planning tools such as FMEA and Cpk analysis to ensure designs are robust and reliable. All products are assembled at ISO certified assembly plants.

### **Input/Output Ripple and Noise Measurements:**



The input reflected ripple is measured with a current probe and oscilloscope. The ripple current is the current through the 12uH inductor.

The output ripple measurement is made approximately 9 cm (3.5 in.) from the power module using an oscilloscope and BNC socket. The capacitor Cext is located about 5 cm (2 in.) from the power module; its value varies from code to code and is found on the electrical data page for the power module of interest under the ripple & noise voltage specification in the Notes & Conditions column.

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### Safety Considerations:

All Innoveta products are certified to regulatory standards by an independent, Certified Administrative Agency laboratory. UL 1950, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (US & Canada), and other global certifications are typically obtained for each product platform.

The following certifications are pending on the iHC product family:

UL 60950 (US & Canada)  
VDE 0805  
CB Scheme (IEC 950)  
CE Mark (EN60950)

For safety agency approval of the system in which the DC-DC power module is installed, the power module must be installed in compliance with the creepage and clearance requirements of the safety agency. The isolation is basic insulation. For applications requiring basic insulation, care must be taken to maintain minimum creepage and clearance distances when routing traces near the power module.

As part of the production process, the power modules are hi-pot tested from primary and secondary at a test voltage of 1500Vdc. The case pin is considered a primary pin for the purpose of hi-pot testing.

When the supply to the DC-DC converter is less than 60Vdc, the power module meets all of the requirements for SELV. If the input voltage is a hazardous voltage that exceeds 60Vdc, the output can be considered SELV only if the following conditions are met:

- 1) The input source is isolated from the ac mains by reinforced insulation.
- 2) The input terminal pins are not accessible.
- 3) One pole of the input and one pole of the output are grounded or both are kept floating.
- 4) Single fault testing is performed on the end system to ensure that under a single fault, hazardous voltages do not appear at the module output.

To preserve maximum flexibility, the power modules are not internally fused. An external input line normal blow fuse with a maximum value of 5A is required by safety agencies. A lower value fuse can be selected based upon the maximum dc input current and maximum inrush energy of the power module.

### Warranty:

Innoveta's comprehensive line of power solutions includes efficient, high-density DC-DC converters. Innoveta offers a three-year limited warranty. Complete warranty information is listed on our web site or is available upon request from Innoveta.



840 Central Parkway East, Suite 150  
Plano, Texas 75074

Phone (877) 498-0099 Toll Free  
(972) 398-6884  
Fax (877) 498-0143 Toll Free  
(972) 398-6848

[support@innoveta.com](mailto:support@innoveta.com)  
<http://www.innoveta.com/>

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