

CAXT 1W Serie DC/DC Converters

DC-DC Power Supply Module/1500V Isolation
Fixed Voltage Input/Unregulated DualOutput/



Product features:

Isolation voltage: 1500Vdc isolation

Operating temperature: -45°C-85°C

Stable performance, high reliability

MTBF≥2 million hours

Flame-retardant packaging

Meeting UL94-V0 requirements

International standard pinout (Pin

1/2/4/5/6)

Surface-mount design

No additional components required

Compliant with the RoHS Directive



Module selection guide

Model number	Input		Output			Conversion efficiency
	Nominal voltage (V)	Voltage Range (V)	Rated voltage (V)	Minimum Current (mA)	Maximum current (mA)	(%)
CAXT0503-1W	5	4.5-5.5	±3.3	±15	±150	76
CAXT0505-1W			±5	±10	±100	81
CAXT0509-1W			±9	±6	±55	82
CAXT0512-1W			±12	±4	±42	81
CAXT0515-1W			±15	±3	±33	82
CAXT0524-1W			±24	±2	±21	80
CAXT1203-1W	12	10.8-13.2	±3.3	±15	±150	76
CAXT1205-1W			±5	±10	±100	79
CAXT1209-1W			±9	±6	±55	80
CAXT1212-1W			±12	±4	±42	82
CAXT1215-1W			±15	±3	±33	82
CAXT1224-1W			±24	±2	±21	80
CAXT2403-1W	24	21.6-26.4	±3.3	±15	±150	76
CAXT2405-1W			±5	±10	±100	78
CAXT2409-1W			±9	±6	±55	79
CAXT2412-1W			±12	±4	±42	80
CAXT2415-1W			±15	±3	±33	80
CAXT2424-1W			±24	±2	±21	80

General characteristics

Switching frequency	100KHz	100% load, nominal input voltage
Output short-circuit duration		Long duration, resettable
Casing's temperature rise during operation	15°C (Typ.)	25°C (Max)
Temperature coefficient	0.03%/°C	100% full load
Pin soldering temperature	300°C	Soldering time≤3s
Isolation voltage (input and output)	1500VDC	Test time: 1 minute Leakage current: less than 1mA
Insulation resistance	1000MΩ	Insulation voltage: 500V
Operating temperature	-40~+85°C	Operating ambient temperature
Storage temperature	-55~+125°C	
Storage humidity	<95%	Non-condensing
Cooling method	Natural air cooling	
Weight	SIP series: 1.2g	Standard

Input characteristics

Voltage range	≤±10%
Filtering	Ceramic capacitor
No-load power consumption	10% rated power (typical value)

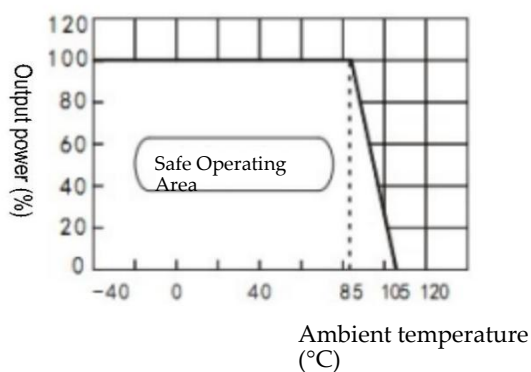
Output characteristics

Item	Value	Test conditions
Linear voltage regulation rate	±1.2 (Max)	Input voltage variation 1%
Load regulation	≤±10% (Typ); ±15% (Max)	10% to 100% load
Output voltage accuracy	Please refer to the Envelope Curve for Errors	100% full load
Ripple and noise	≤75mVp-p (Typ) 100mVp-p (Max)	Bandwidth: 20MHz

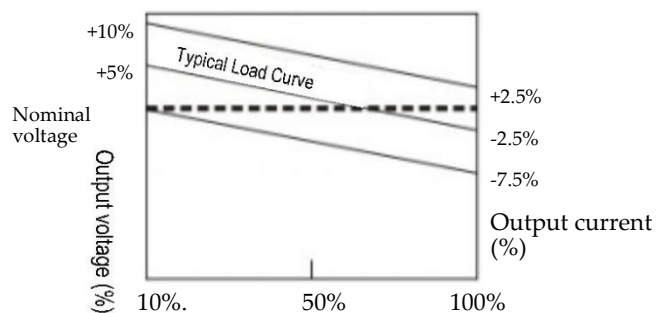
Unless otherwise specified, all parameters are tested under nominal input voltage, resistive load, and at room temperature of 25°C.

Curves for typical characteristics

Temperature Curve



Envelope Curve for Errors



Recommended circuit for basic application



Capacitive load table:

Input voltage (VDC)	External capacitor (uF)	Output voltage (VDC)	External capacitor (uF)
3.3 or 5	4.7	±3.3 or ±5	10
12	2.2	±9	4.7
15 or 24	1	±12	2.2
		±15 or ±24	1 or 0.47

Caution

1. Output load requirements: Avoid no-load operation. When the actual power consumption of the load is less than 10% of the module's rated output power or if there is a no-load condition, it is recommended to connect a dummy load at the output end or choose a module with a smaller rated power. The dummy load (resistor) can be calculated as 5-10% of the module's rated power. Value of the resistance = $U^2 / (10\% \times 1W)$.
2. Overload protection: Under normal operating conditions, the output circuit of this product has no protection against overload conditions. The simplest method is to connect a resettable fuse in series at the input end or to add a circuit breaker to the circuit.
3. The capacitance of the external capacitor at the output end should not be too large; otherwise, it may cause overcurrent or poor startup during module initiation. The specific value of the capacitance should be according to the capacitive load table.
4. For applications with high ripple and noise requirements, an external LC filter circuit should be used (as shown in Figure 1). It is recommended to use ceramic capacitors or high-frequency low-impedance electrolytic capacitors for Cout. Using tantalum capacitors may cause module damage.
5. The simplest method for output voltage regulation, overvoltage protection, and overcurrent protection is to connect a linear regulator with over temperature protection in series at the input or output end (as shown in Figure 2).

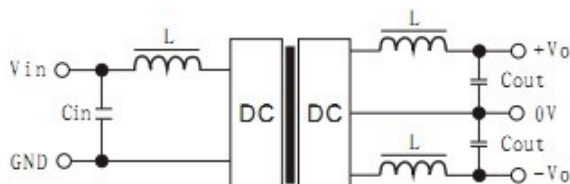


Figure 1

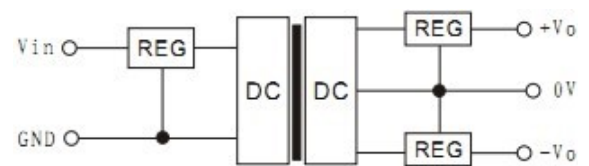


Figure 2

Dimensions and pinout

