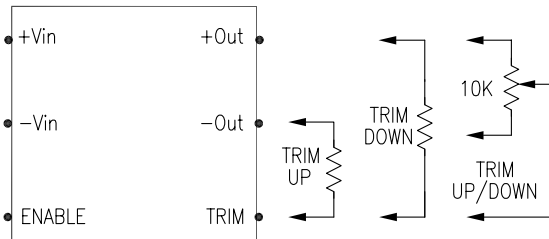


Output Voltage Trim

Output voltage trim allows the user to increase or decrease the output voltage set point of a module. The output voltage can be adjusted by placing an external resistor (R_{adj}) between the Trim and +Vout or -Vout terminals. By adjusting R_{adj} , the output voltage can be changed by $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal output voltage.



A 10K, 1 or 10 Turn trimpot is usually specified for continuous trimming. Trim pin may be safely left floating if it is not used.

Connecting the external resistor (R_{adj-up}) between the Trim and -Vout pins increases the output voltage to set the point as defined in the following equation:

$$R_{adj-up} = \frac{(33 \times V_{out}) - (30 \times V_{adj})}{V_{adj} - V_{out}}$$

Connecting the external resistor ($R_{adj-down}$) between the Trim and +Vout pins decreases the output voltage set point as defined in the following equation.

$$R_{adj-down} = \frac{(36.667 \times V_{adj}) - (30 \times V_{out})}{V_{out} - V_{adj}}$$

V_{out} = Nominal Output Voltage

V_{adj} = Adjusted Output Voltage

Units: VDC/K Ω

Remote On/Off

Positive logic remote on/off turns the module on during a logic high voltage on the remote on/off pin, and off during a logic low.

To turn the power module on and off, the user must supply a switch to control the voltage between the on/off terminal and the -Vin terminal.

The switch can be an open collector or equivalent.

A logic low is -1V to 1.0V.

A logic high is 2.5V to 5.5V.

The maximum sink current at the on/off terminal (Pin 4) during a logic low is -100 μ A.

The maximum allowable leakage current of a switch connected to the on/off terminal (Pin 4) at logic high (2.5V to 5.5V) is 5 μ A.

