Data Sheet
August 23, 2010

QRW025 Series Power Modules; dc-dc Converters
36Vdc - 75Vdc Input; 1.2 to 3.3 Vdc Output; 25A

RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Enterprise Networks
- Wireless Networks
- Access and Optical Network Equipment
- Enterprise Networks
- Latest generation IC's (DSP, FPGA, ASIC) and Microprocessor-powered applications.

Options

- Positive Remote On/Off logic
- Case ground pin (-H Base plate version)
- Auto restart after fault shutdown

Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC (-Z versions)
- Compliant to ROHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC with lead solder exemption (non-Z versions)
- Delivers up to 25A output current
- Ultra High efficiency – 91% at 3.3V full load
- Industry standard DOSA Compliant Quarter brick: 57.9 mm x 36.8 mm x 9.5 mm (2.28 in x 1.45 in x 0.375 in)
- Improved Thermal Performance: 25A at 70ºC at 1m/s (200LFM) for 3.3Vo
- High power density
- Low output ripple and noise
- Low output voltages down to 1V: Supports migration to future IC and microprocessor supply voltages
- 2:1 input voltage
- Remote Sense
- Remote On/Off
- Constant switching frequency
- Output overvoltage and Overcurrent protection
- Overtemperature protection
- Adjustable output voltage (+10% / -20%)
- Meets the voltage isolation requirements for ETSI 300-132-2 and complies with and is licensed for Basic Insulation rating per EN60950-1
- *UL*** 60950-1 Recognised, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-1-03 Certified, and *VDE*‡ 0805 (IEC60950, 3rd Edition) Licensed
- CE mark meets 2006/95/EC directive§
- ISO* 9001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The QRW-series dc-dc converters are a new generation of DC/DC power modules designed for optimum efficiency and power density. The QRW series provide up to 25A output current in an industry standard quarter brick, which makes it an ideal choice for small space, high current and low voltage applications. The converter uses synchronous rectification technology and innovative packaging techniques to achieve high efficiency reaching 91% at 3.3V full load. Thanks to the ultra high efficiency of this converter, the power dissipation is such that for most applications a heat sink is not required. In addition, the QRW-series supports future migration of semiconductor and microprocessor supply voltages down to 1.0V.

* ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards
** *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
† *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
‡ *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
§ This product is intended for integration into end-use equipment. All of the required procedures of end-use equipment should be followed.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliabiltiy.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage:Continuous Transient (100ms)	All	VI VI, trans	— —	75 100	Vdc Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	TA	–40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	Tstg	–55	125	°C
I/O Isolation Voltage (100% factory Hi-Pot tested) When using optional case ground pin (option 7)	—	—	—	1500 700	Vdc Vdc

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	VIN	36	48	75	Vdc
Maximum Input Current (VI = 0 V to 75 V; IO = IO, max)	All		—	—	2.8m n	Adc
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			1	A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz, 12 μH source impedance See Test configuration section)	All			16		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120 Hz)	All			60		dB

CAUTION: This power module is not internally fused. An input line fuse must always be used.

This power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple stand-alone operation to an integrated part of a sophisticated power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a normal-blow fuse with a maximum rating of 10 A (see Safety Considerations section). Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data for further information.

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Output Specifications for the QRW025A0P (Vo = 1.2Vdc)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point (VI = 48 Vdc; IO = IO, min to IO, max, TA = 25 °C)	P	Vo	1.18	1.2	1.22	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions at steady state until end of life.)	P	Vo	1.15	—	1.25	Vdc
Output Regulation:						
Line (VI = VI, min to VI, max)	P	—	—	0.05	0.3	%, VO, set
Load (IO = IO, min to IO, max)		—	—	0.05	0.3	%, VO, set
Temperature (TA = TA, min to TA, max)		—	—	5	20	mV
Output Ripple and Noise						
RMS (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)	P		—	—	30	mVrms
Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)			—	—	100	mVp-p
External Load Capacitance				—	25,000	µF
Output Current (Vo =90% of VO, nom.)	P	IO	0.0	—	25	Adc
Output Current-limit Inception (VO = 90% of VO, set)	P	IO, lim	—	29	—	Adc
Output Short-circuit Current (Average)VO = 0.25 V	Latched off					
Efficiency (VI = VIN, nom; IO = IO, max), TA = 25 °C		η	—	85	—	%
Switching Frequency	All	fSW	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Response (ΔIO/Δt = 1 A/10 µs, VI = 48 V, TA = 25 °C); tested with a 220 µF aluminium and a 1.0 µf ceramic capacitor across the load.): Load Change from IO = 50% to 75% of IO, max:						
Peak Deviation				8		mV
Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				200		µs
Load Change from IO = 50% to 25% of IO, max :						
Peak Deviation				8		mV
Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				200		µs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	Ciso	—	5600	—	PF
Isolation Resistance	Riso	10	—	—	MW

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (IO = 80% of IO, max TA = 40 °C)		1,771,000		Hours
Weight	—	37(1.31)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface*					
(VI = 0 V to 75 V; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal referenced to VI(–) terminal; see Figure 34 and Feature Descriptions.):					
Preferred Logic:					
Logic Low—Module On					
Logic High—Module Off					
Optional Logic:					
Logic Low—Module Off					
Logic High—Module On					
Logic Low:					
At Ion/off = 1.0 mA					
At Von/off = 0.0 V	Von/off	0	—	1.2	V
Logic High:	Ion/off	—	—	1.0	mA
At Ion/off = 0.0 μA					
Leakage Current	Von/off	—	—	15	V
Turn-on Time; see Typical Start-up Curve(IO = IO max;	Ion/off	—	—	50	μA
Vo within ±1% of steady state)			2	4	ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions):					
Output Voltage Remote-sense Range	—	—	—	10	%VO,rated
Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	—	80	—	110	%V0,nom
Output Overvoltage Protection	VO, ovsd	1.42	—	1.58	V
Overtemperature Protection (IO = IO, max)	Tref1	—	127	—	°C

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics curves for the QRW025A0P (VO = 1.2 V) module at room temperature (TA = 25 °C).The figures are identical for both on/off configurations.

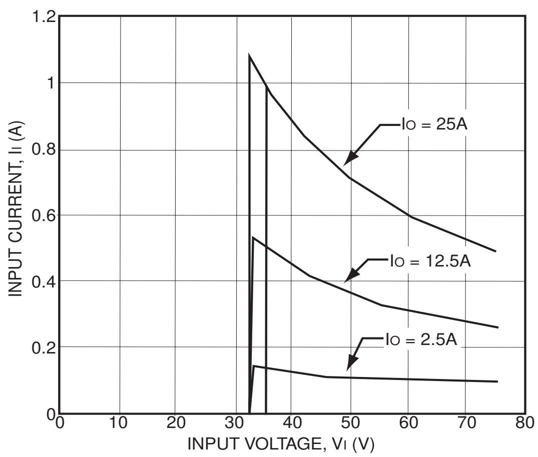


Figure 1. Input Voltage and Current Characteristics.

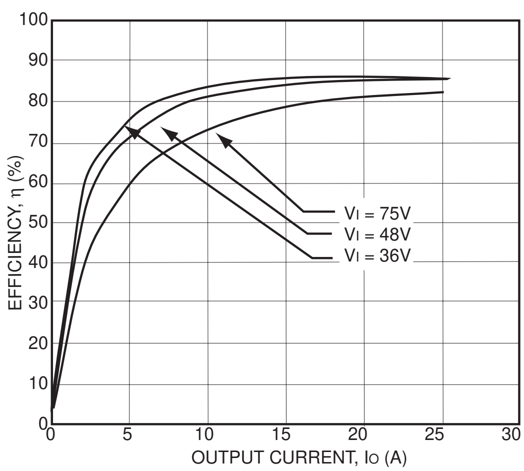


Figure 2. Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current.

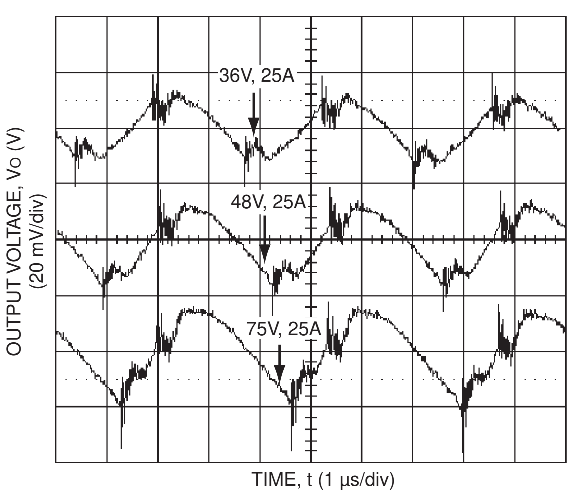
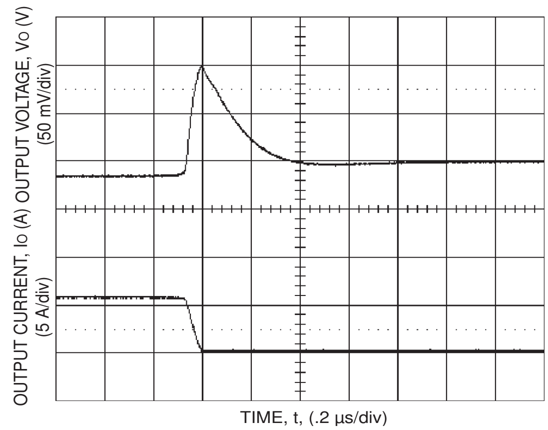


Figure 3. Output Ripple Voltage (IO = IO, max).



Tested with a 220µF aluminium and a 1.0µF ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 4. Transient Response to Step decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

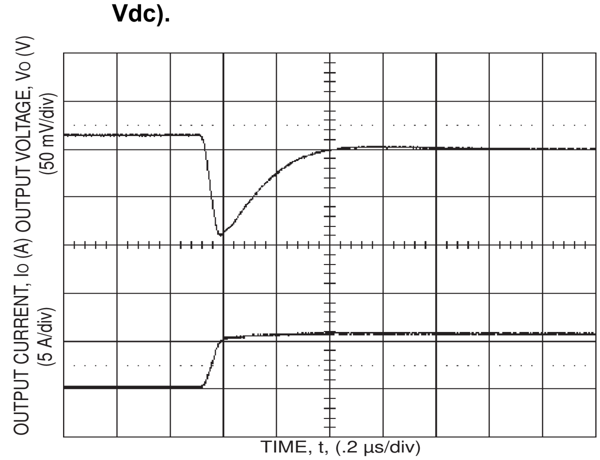


Figure 5. Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

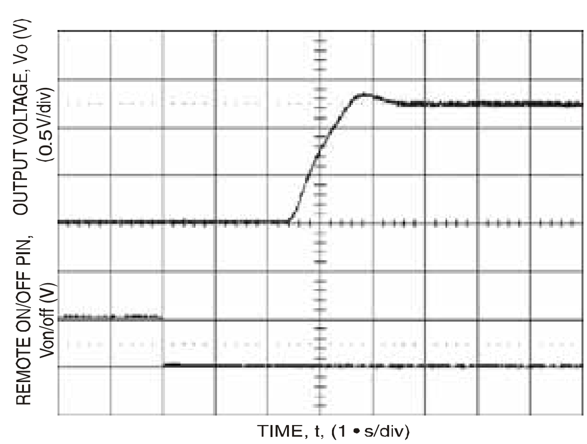


Figure 6. Start-up from Remote On/Off (IO = IO, max).

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Output Specifications for the QRW025AOM (Vo = 1.5Vdc)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point (VI = 48 Vdc; IO = IO, min to IO, max, TA = 25 °C)	M	Vo	1.47	1.5	1.52	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions at steady state until end of life.)	M	Vo	1.45	—	1.55	Vdc
Output Regulation: Line (VI = VI, min to VI, max) Load (IO = IO, min to IO, max) Temperature (TA = TA, min to TA, max)	M	 — — —	 — — —	 0.05 0.05 15	 0.2 0.2 50	 %, VO, set %, VO, set mV
Output Ripple and Noise RMS (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth) Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)	M		 — —	 — —	 20 100	 mVrms mVp-p
External Load Capacitance				—	25,000	µF
Output Current (Vo =90% of VO, nom.)	M	IO	0.0	—	25	Adc
Output Current-limit Inception (VO = 90% of VO, set)	M	IO, lim	—	30	—	Adc
Output Short-circuit Current (Average)VO = 0.25 V	Latched off					
Efficiency (VI = VIN, nom; IO = IO, max), TA = 25 °C		η	—	87	—	%
Switching Frequency	All	fSW	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Response (DIO/Dt = 1 A/10 µs, VI = 48 V, TA = 25 °C); tested with a 220 µF aluminium and a 1.0 µf ceramic capacitor across the load.): Load Change from IO = 50% to 75% of IO, max: Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation) Load Change from IO = 50% to 25% of IO, max : Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				 6 200 6 200		 mV µs mV µs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	Ciso	—	5600	—	PF
Isolation Resistance	Riso	10	—	—	MW

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (IO = 80% of IO, max TA = 40 °C)		1,715,000		Hours
Weight	—	37(1.31)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface*					
(VI = 0 V to 75 V; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal					
referenced to VI(–) terminal; see Figure 34					
and Feature Descriptions.):					
Preferred Logic:					
Logic Low—Module On					
Logic High—Module Off					
Optional Logic:					
Logic Low—Module Off					
Logic High—Module On					
Logic Low:					
At Ion/off = 1.0 mA					
At Von/off = 0.0 V	Von/off	0	—	1.2	V
Logic High:	Ion/off	—	—	1.0	mA
At Ion/off = 0.0 µA					
Leakage Current	Von/off	—	—	15	V
Turn-on Time; see Typical Start-up Curve(IO = IO max;	Ion/off	—	—	50	µA
Vo within ±1% of steady state)			2	4	ms
Output Voltage Adjustment					
(See Feature Descriptions):					
Output Voltage Remote-sense Range	—	—	—	10	%VO,rated
Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	—	80	—	110	%V0,nom
Output Overvoltage Protection	VO, ovsd	1.69	—	2.07	V
Overtemperature Protection (IO = IO, max)	Tref1	—	127	—	°C

* A Minimum OFF Period of 1 sec is recommended.

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics curves for the QRW025A0M (VO = 1.5 V) module at room temperature (TA = 25 °C)

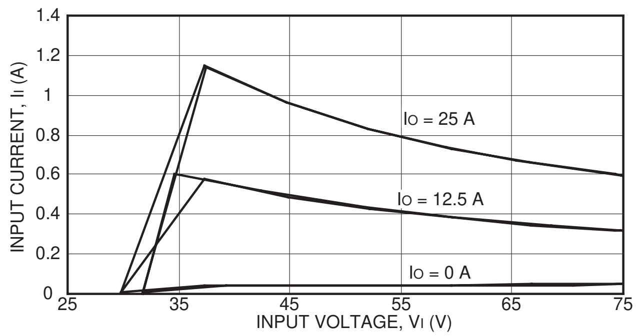
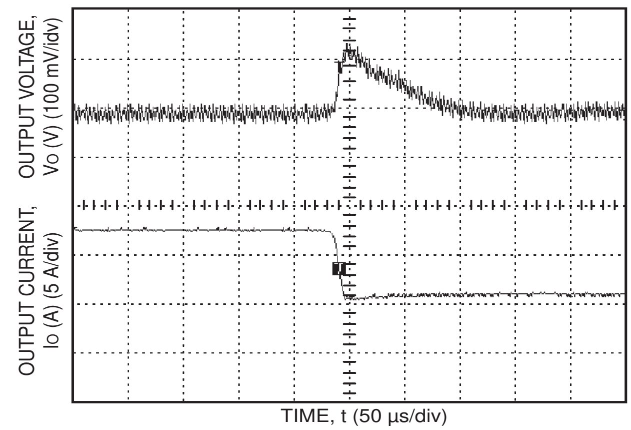


Figure 7. Input Voltage and Current Characteristics.



Tested with a 220µF aluminium and a 1.0µF ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 10. Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

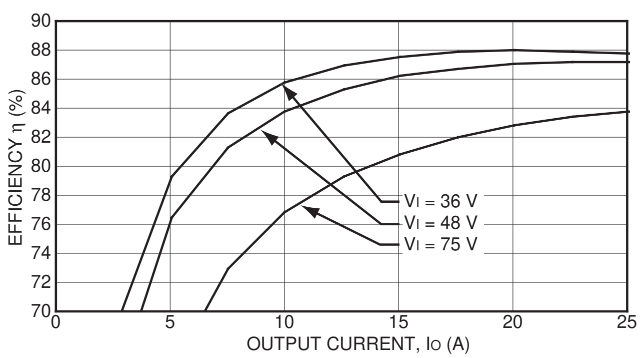


Figure 8. Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current.

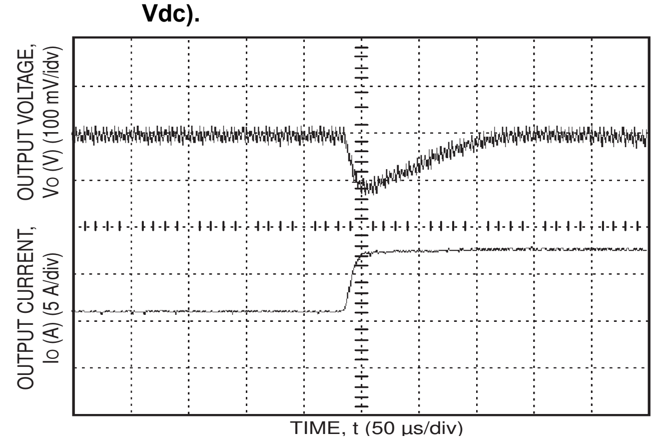


Figure 11. Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

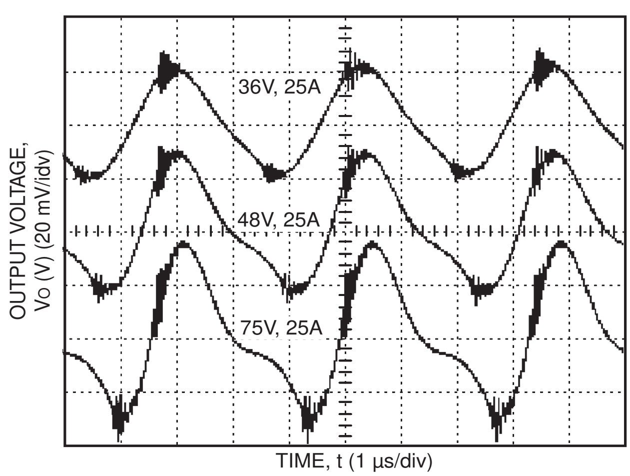
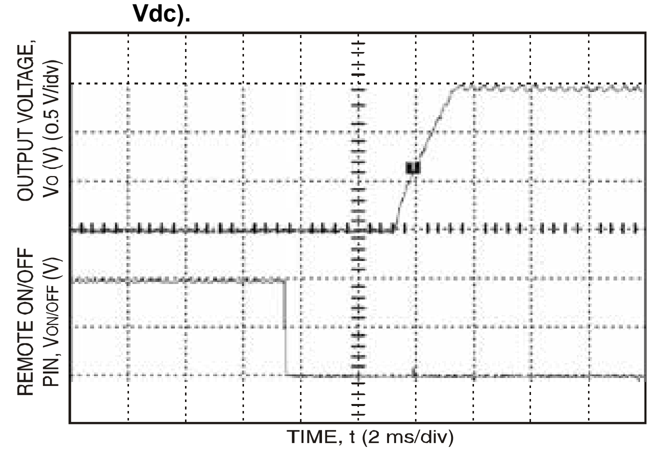


Figure 9. Output Ripple Voltage (IO = IO, max).



Tested with a 10µF aluminium and a 1.0µF tantalum capacitor across the load.

Figure 12. Start-up from Remote On/Off (IO = IO, max).

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Output Specifications for the QRW025A0Y (Vo = 1.8Vdc)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point (VI = 48 Vdc; IO = IO, min to IO, max, TA = 25 °C)	Y	Vo	1.77	1.8	1.83	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions at steady state until end of life.)	Y	Vo	1.75	—	1.85	Vdc
Output Regulation: Line (VI = VI, min to VI, max) Load (IO = IO, min to IO, max) Temperature (TA = TA, min to TA, max)	Y	 — — —	 — — —	 0.05 0.05 15	 0.2 0.2 50	 %, VO, set %, VO, set mV
Output Ripple and Noise RMS (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth) Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)	Y		 — —	 — —	 35 100	 mVrms mVp-p
External Load Capacitance				—	25,000	µF
Output Current (Vo =90% of VO, nom.)	Y	IO	0.0	—	25	Adc
Output Current-limit Inception (VO = 90% of VO, set)	Y	IO, lim	—	30	—	Adc
Output Short-circuit Current (Average)VO = 0.25 V	Latched off					
Efficiency (VI = VIN, nom; IO = IO, max), TA = 25 °C		η	—	88	—	%
Switching Frequency	All	fSW	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Response (DIO/Dt = 1 A/10 µs, VI = 48 V, TA = 25 °C); tested with a 220 µF aluminium and a 1.0 µf ceramic capacitor across the load.): Load Change from IO = 50% to 75% of IO, max: Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation) Load Change from IO = 50% to 25% of IO, max : Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				8 200 8 200		mV µs mV µs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	Ciso	—	5600	—	PF
Isolation Resistance	Riso	10	—	—	MW

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (IO = 80% of IO, max TA = 40 °C)		1,644,000		Hours
Weight	—	37(1.31)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface*					
(VI = 0 V to 75 V; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal referenced to VI(–) terminal; see Figure 34 and Feature Descriptions.):					
Preferred Logic:					
Logic Low—Module On					
Logic High—Module Off					
Optional Logic:					
Logic Low—Module Off					
Logic High—Module On					
Logic Low:					
At Ion/off = 1.0 mA					
At Von/off = 0.0 V	Von/off	0	—	1.2	V
Logic High:	Ion/off	—	—	1.0	mA
At Ion/off = 0.0 μA					
Leakage Current	Von/off	—	—	15	V
Turn-on Time; see Typical Start-up Curve(IO = IO max;	Ion/off	—	—	50	μA
Vo within ±1% of steady state)			4	8	ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions):					
Output Voltage Remote-sense Range	—	—	—	10	%VO,rated
Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	—	80	—	110	%V0,nom
Output Overvoltage Protection	VO, ovsd	2.0	—	2.5	V
Overtemperature Protection (IO = IO, max)	Tref1	—	127	—	°C

* A Minimum OFF Period of 1 sec is recommended.

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics curves for the QRW025A0Y (VO = 1.8 V) module at room temperature (TA = 25 °C)

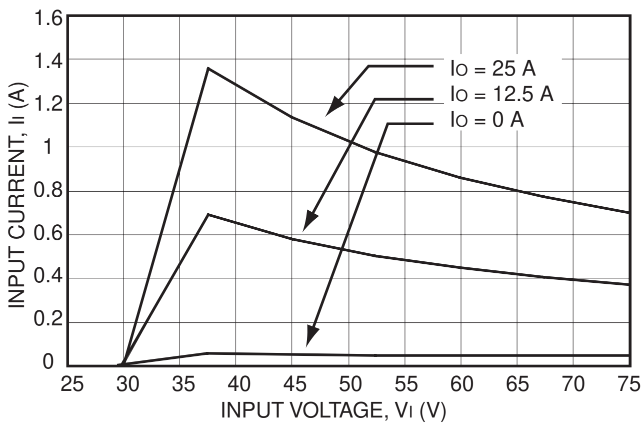


Figure 13. Input Voltage and Current Characteristics.

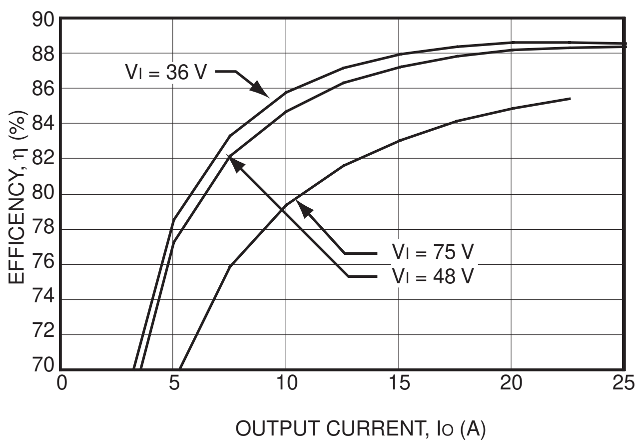


Figure 14. Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current.

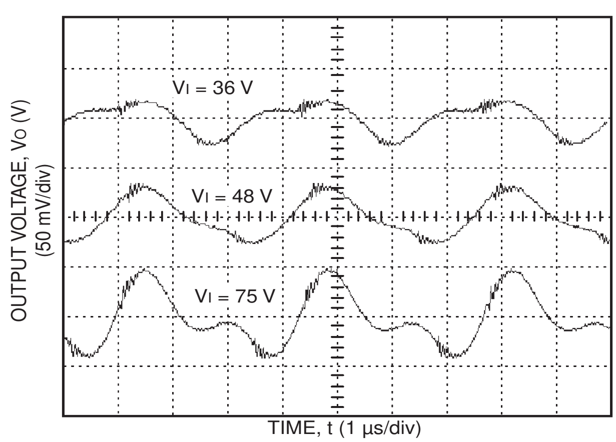
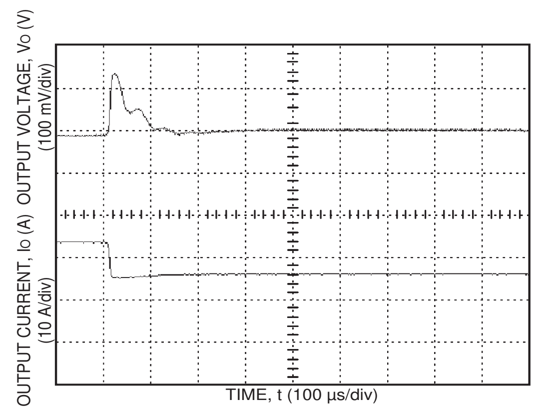


Figure 15. Output Ripple Voltage (IO = IO, max).



Tested with a 220µF aluminium and a 1.0µF ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 16. Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

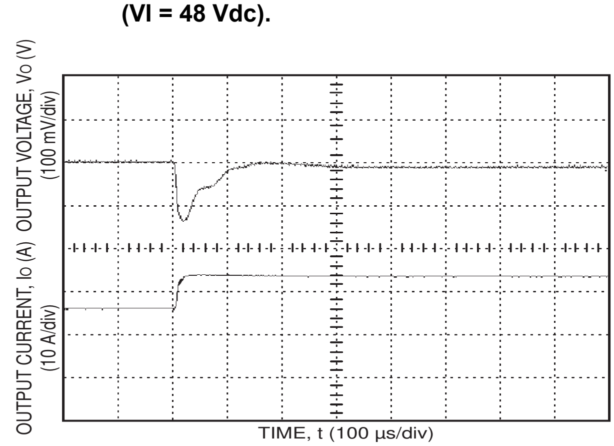
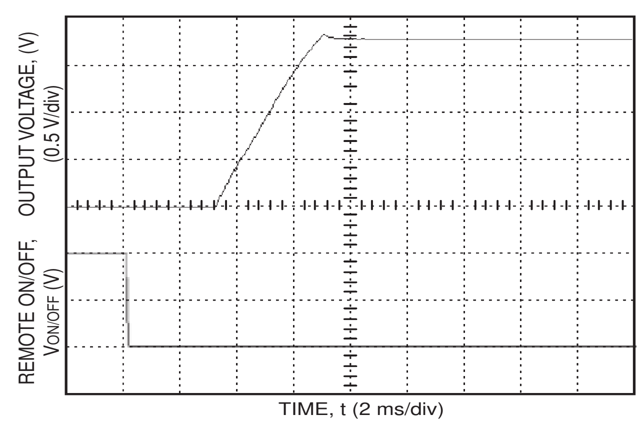


Figure 17. Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).



Tested with a 10µF aluminium and a 1.0µF tantalum capacitor across the load.

Figure 18. Start-up from Remote On/Off (IO = IO, max).

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Output Specifications for the QRW025A0G (Vo = 2.5Vdc)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point (VI = 48 Vdc; IO = IO, min to IO, max, TA = 25 °C)	G	Vo	2.47	2.5	2.53	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions at steady state until end of life.)	G	Vo	2.42	—	2.58	Vdc
Output Regulation: Line (VI = VI, min to VI, max) Load (IO = IO, min to IO, max) Temperature (TA = TA, min to TA, max)	G	 — — —	 — — —	 0.05 0.05 15	 0.2 0.2 50	 %, VO, set %, VO, set mV
Output Ripple and Noise RMS (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth) Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)	G		 — —	 — —	 35 100	 mVrms mVp-p
External Load Capacitance				—	25,000	µF
Output Current (Vo =90% of VO, nom.)	G	IO	0.0	—	25	Adc
Output Current-limit Inception (VO = 90% of VO, set)	G	IO, lim	—	30	—	Adc
Output Short-circuit Current (Average)VO = 0.25 V	Latched off					
Efficiency (VI = VIN, nom; IO = IO, max), TA = 25 °C		η	—	90	—	%
Switching Frequency	All	fSW	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Response (DIO/Dt = 1 A/10 µs, VI = 48 V, TA = 25 °C); tested with a 220 µF aluminium and a 1.0 µf ceramic capacitor across the load.): Load Change from IO = 50% to 75% of IO, max: Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation) Load Change from IO = 50% to 25% of IO, max : Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				 5 200 5 200		 mV µs mV µs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	Ciso	—	5600	—	PF
Isolation Resistance	Riso	10	—	—	MW

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (IO = 80% of IO, max TA = 40 °C)		1,558,000		Hours
Weight	—	37(1.31)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface* (VI = 0 V to 75 V; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal referenced to VI(–) terminal; see Figure 52 and Feature Descriptions.): Preferred Logic: Logic Low—Module On Logic High—Module Off Optional Logic: Logic Low—Module Off Logic High—Module On Logic Low: At Ion/off = 1.0 mA At Von/off = 0.0 V Logic High: At Ion/off = 0.0 μA Leakage Current Turn-on Time; see Typical Start-up Curve(IO = IO max; Vo within ±1% of steady state)	 Von/off Ion/off Von/off Ion/off	 0 — — —	 — — — — 2	 1.2 1.0 15 50 4	 V mA V μA ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions): Output Voltage Remote-sense Range Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	 — —	 — 80	 — —	 10 110	 %VO,rated %V0,nom
Output Overvoltage Protection	VO, ovsd	2.9	—	3.2	V
Overtemperature Protection (IO = IO, max)	Tref1	—	127	—	°C

* A Minimum OFF Period of 1 sec is recommended.

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics curves for the QRW025A0G (VO = 2.5 V) module at room temperature (TA = 25 °C)

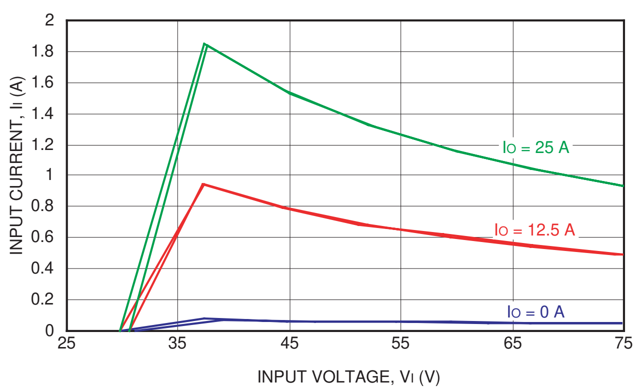
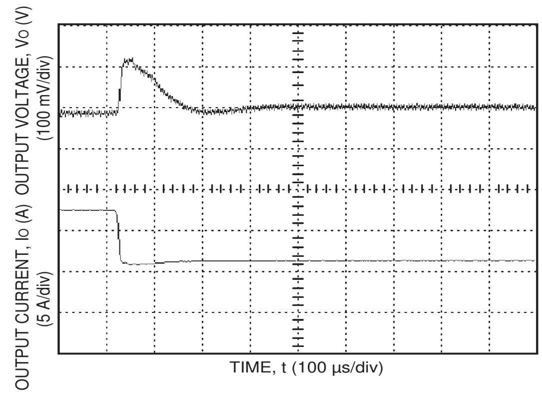


Figure 19. Input Voltage and Current Characteristics.



Tested with a 220µF aluminium and a 1.0µF ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 22. Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

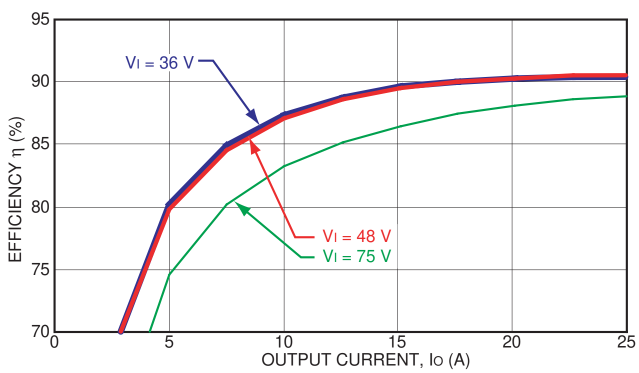


Figure 20. Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current.

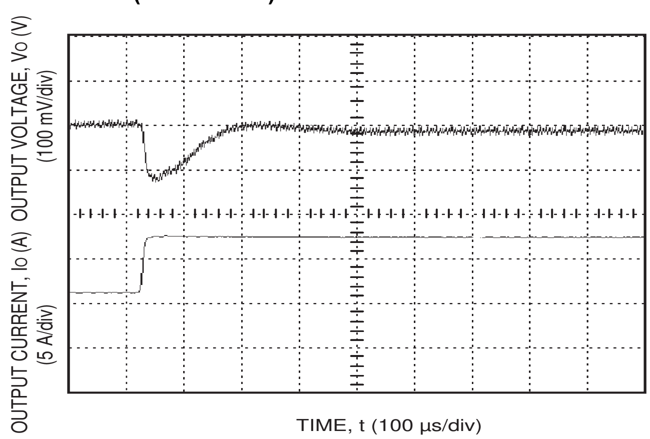


Figure 23. Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).

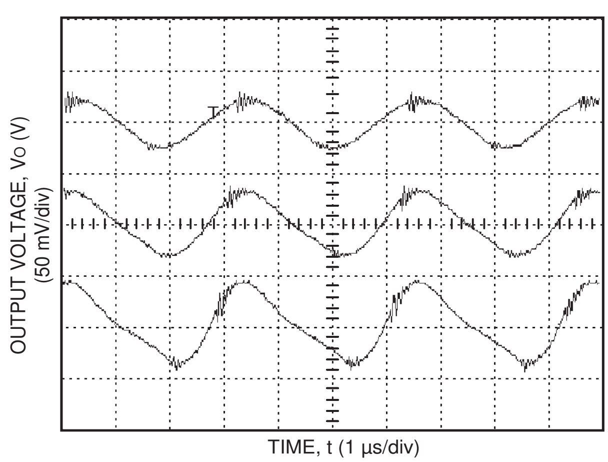
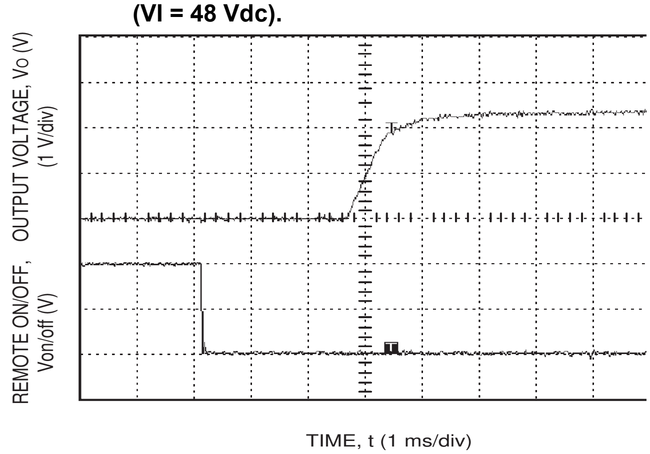


Figure 21. Output Ripple Voltage (IO = IO, max).



Tested with a 10µF aluminium and a 1.0µF tantalum capacitor across the load.

Figure 24. Start-up from Remote On/Off (IO = IO, max).

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Output Specifications for the QRW025A0F (Vo = 3.3Vdc)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set Point (VI = 48 Vdc; IO = IO, min to IO, max, TA = 25 °C)	F	Vo	3.24	3.3	3.36	Vdc
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions at steady state until end of life.)	F	Vo	3.2	—	3.4	Vdc
Output Regulation: Line (VI = VI, min to VI, max) Load (IO = IO, min to IO, max) Temperature (TA = TA, min to TA, max)	F	— — —	— — —	0.05 0.05 15	0.2 0.2 50	%, VO, set %, VO, set mV
Output Ripple and Noise RMS (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth) Peak-to-peak (5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth)	F		— —	— —	30 100	mVrms mVp-p
External Load Capacitance				—	30,000	μF
Output Current (Vo =90% of VO, nom.)	F	IO	0.0	—	25	Adc
Output Current-limit Inception (VO = 90% of VO, set)	F	IO, lim	—	28	—	Adc
Output Short-circuit Current (Average)VO = 0.25 V	Latched off					
Efficiency (VI = VIN, nom; IO = IO, max), TA = 25 °C		η	—	91	—	%
Switching Frequency	All	fSW	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Response (DIO/Dt = 1 A/10 μs, VI = 48 V, TA = 25 °C); tested with a 220 μF aluminium and a 1.0 μf ceramic capacitor across the load.): Load Change from IO = 50% to 75% of IO, max: Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation) Load Change from IO = 50% to 25% of IO, max : Peak Deviation Settling Time (VO < 10% of peak deviation)				5 200 5 200		mV μs mV μs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	Ciso	—	5600	—	PF
Isolation Resistance	Riso	10	—	—	MW

General Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (IO = 80% of IO, max TA = 40 °C)		1,548,000		Hours
Weight	—	37(1.31)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface*					
(VI = 0 V to 75 V; open collector or equivalent compatible; signal referenced to VI(–) terminal; see Figure 34 and Feature Descriptions.):					
Preferred Logic:					
Logic Low—Module On					
Logic High—Module Off					
Optional Logic:					
Logic Low—Module Off					
Logic High—Module On					
Logic Low:					
At Ion/off = 1.0 mA					
At Von/off = 0.0 V	Von/off	0	—	1.2	V
Logic High:	Ion/off	—	—	1.0	mA
At Ion/off = 0.0 μA					
Leakage Current	Von/off	—	—	15	V
Turn-on Time; see Typical Start-up Curve(IO = IO max;	Ion/off	—	—	50	μA
Vo within ±1% of steady state)			2	4	ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions):					
Output Voltage Remote-sense Range	—	—	—	10	%V0,nom
Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)	—	80	—	110	%V0,nom
Output Overvoltage Protection	VO, ovsd	3.8	—	4.6	V
Overtemperature Protection (IO = IO, max)	Tref1	—	127	—	°C

* A Minimum OFF Period of 1 sec is recommended.

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics curves for the QRW025A0F (VO = 3.3 V) module at room temperature (TA = 25 °C)

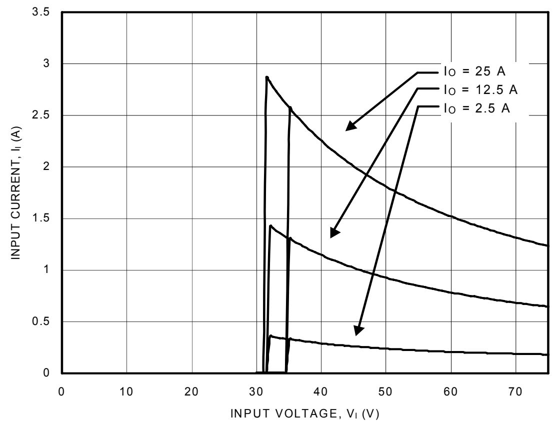


Figure 25. **Input Voltage and Current Characteristics.**

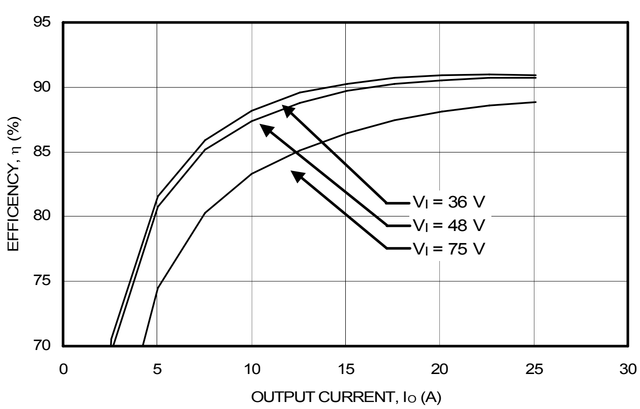


Figure 26. **Converter Efficiency vs. Output Current.**

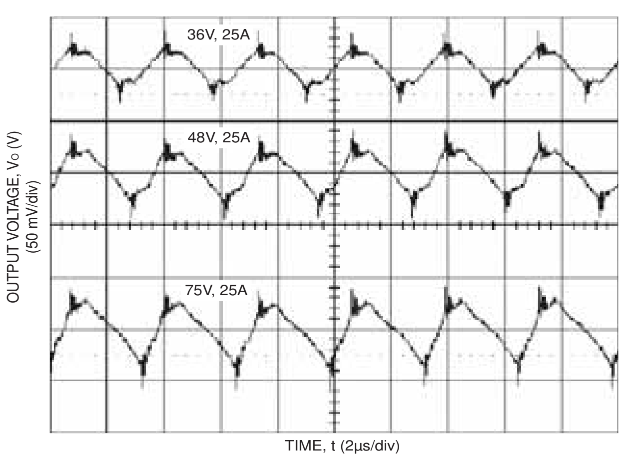
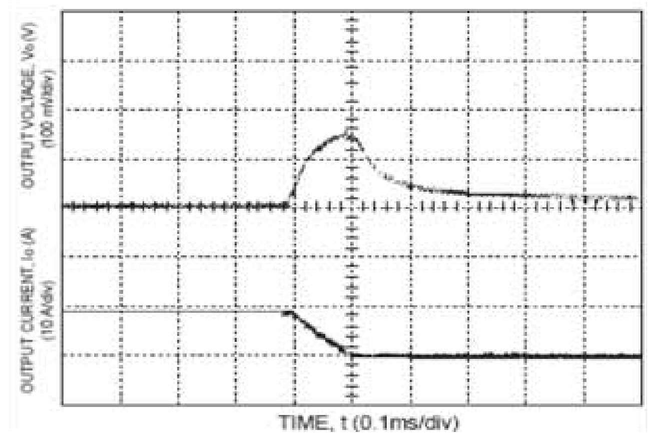


Figure 27. **Output Ripple Voltage (IO = IO, max).**



Tested with a 220μF aluminium and a 1.0μF ceramic capacitor across the load.

Figure 28. **Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).**

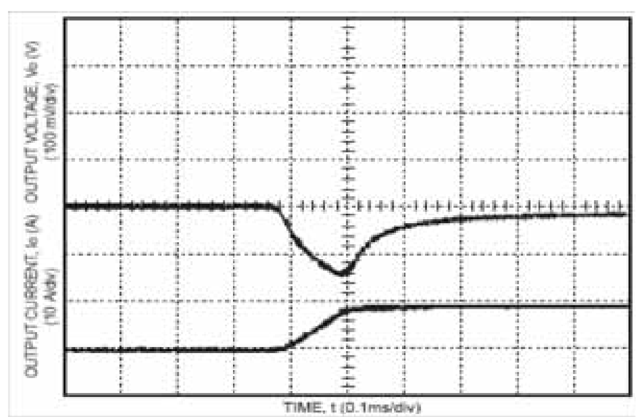
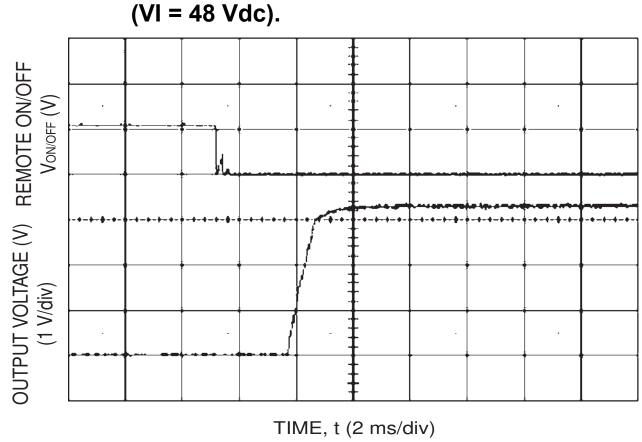


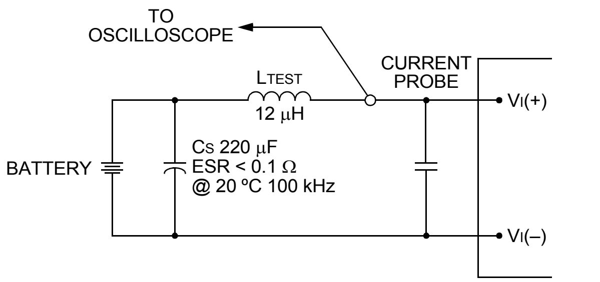
Figure 29. **Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load (VI = 48 Vdc).**



Tested with a 10μF aluminium and a 1.0μF tantalum capacitor across the load.

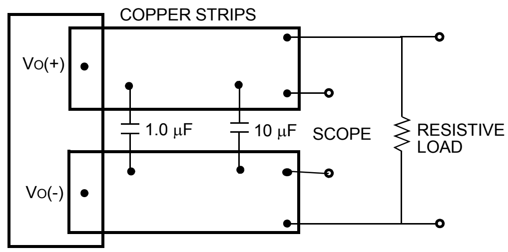
Figure 30. **Start-up from Remote On/Off (IO = IO, max).**

Test Configurations



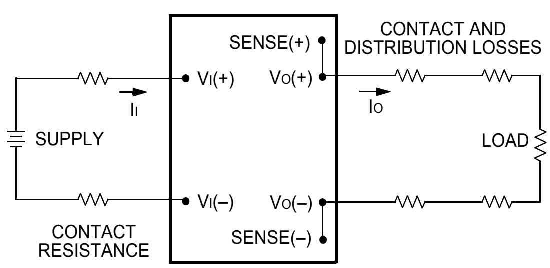
Note:Measure input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source inductance (LTEST) of 12 µH. Capacitor CS offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 31. Input Reflected-Ripple Test Setup.



Note:Use a 1.0 µF ceramic capacitor and a 10 µF aluminum or tantalum capacitor. Scope measurement should be made using a BNC socket. Position the load between 51 mm and 76 mm (2 in. and 3 in.) from the module.

Figure 32. Peak-to-Peak Output Noise Measurement Test Setup.



Note:All measurements are taken at the module terminals. When socketing, place Kelvin connections at module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

$$\eta = \left(\frac{[V_O(+) - V_O(-)]I_O}{[V_I(+) - V_I(-)]I_I}\right) \times 100\ \%$$

Figure 33. Output Voltage and Efficiency Measurement.

Design Considerations

Input Source Impedance

The power module should be connected to a low ac-impedance input source. Highly inductive source impedances can affect the stability of the power module. For the test configuration in 31, a 33 µF electrolytic capacitor (ESR < 0.7 W at 100 kHz) mounted close to the power module helps ensure stability of the unit. For other highly inductive source impedances, consult the factory for further application guidelines.

Output Capacitance

High output current transient rate of change (high di/dt) loads may require high values of output capacitance to supply the instantaneous energy requirement to the load. Tp minimize the output voltage transient drop during this transient, low E.S.R. (equivalent series resistance) capacitors may be required, since a high E.S.R. will produce a correspondingly higher voltage drop during the current transient.

Output capacitance and load impedance interact with the power module’s output voltage regulation control system and may produce an ’unstable’ output condition for the required values of capacitance and E.S.R.. Minimum and maximum values of output capacitance and of the capacitor’s associated E.S.R. may be dictated, depending on the module’s control system.

The process of determining the acceptable values of capacitance and E.S.R. is complex and is load-dependant. Lineage provides Web-based tools to assist the power module end-user in appraising and adjusting the effect of various load conditions and output capacitances on specific power modules for various load conditions.

Safety Considerations

For safety-agency approval of the system in which the power module is used, the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standard, i.e., *UL*60950, *CSA* C22.2 No. 60950-00, and VDE 0805:2001-12 (IEC60950, 3rd Ed).

These converters have been evaluated to the spacing requirements for Basic Insulation, per the above safety standards; and 1500 Vdc is applied from VI to VO to 100% of outgoing production.

For end products connected to –48 Vdc, or –60 Vdc nomianl DC MAINS (i.e. central office dc battery plant), no further fault testing is required.

Note:–60 V dc nominal bettery plants are not available in the U.S. or Canada.

For all input voltages, other than DC MAINS, where the input voltage is less than 60 Vdc, if the input meets all of the requirements for SELV, then:

- The output may be considered SELV. Output voltages will remain withing SELV limits even with internally-generated non-SELV voltages. Single component failure and fault tests were performed in the power converters.

- One pole of the input and one pole of the output are to be grounded, or both circuits are to be kept floating, to maintain the output voltage to ground voltage within ELV or SELV limits.

For all input sources, other than DC MAINS, where the input voltage is between 60 and 75 Vdc (Classified as TNV-2 in Europe), the following must be adhered to, if the converter's output is to be evaluated for SELV:

- The input source is to be provided with reinforced insulation from any hazardous voltage, including the AC mains.
- One VI pin and one VO pin are to be reliably earthed, or both the input and output pins are to be kept floating.
- Another SELV reliability test is conducted on the whole system, as required by the safety agencies, on the combination of supply source and the subject module to verify that under a single fault, hazardous voltages do not appear at the module's output.

The power module has ELV (extra-low voltage) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

All flammable materials used in the manufacturing of these modules are rated 94V-0, and UL60950A.2 for reduced thicknesses. The input to these units is to be provided with a maximum 10A normal-blow fuse in the ungrounded lead.

Feature Descriptions

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault output overload condition, the module is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limit for few seconds. If overcurrent persists for few seconds, the module will shut down and remain latch-off.

The overcurrent latch is reset by either cycling the input power or by toggling the on/off pin for one second. If the output overload condition still exists when the module restarts, it will shut down again. This operation will continue indefinitely until the overcurrent condition is corrected.

An auto-restart option is also available.

Remote On/Off

Two remote on/off options are available. Positive logic remote on/off turns the module on during a logic-high voltage on the ON/OFF pin, and off during a logic low. Negative logic remote on/off turns the module off during a logic high and on during a logic low. Negative logic, device code suffix "1," is the factory-preferred configuration.

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 VI(-) terminal (Von/off). The switch can be an open collector or equivalent (see Figure 10). A logic low is Von/off = 0 V to I.2 V. The maximum Ion/off during a logic low is 1 mA. The switch should maintain a logic-low voltage while sinking 1 mA.

During a logic high, the maximum Von/off generated by the power module is 15 V. The maximum allowable leakage current of the switch at Von/off = 15V is 50 μA.

If not using the remote on/off feature, do one of the following to turn the unit on

For negative logic, short ON/OFF pin to VI(-).
For positive logic: leave ON/OFF pin open.

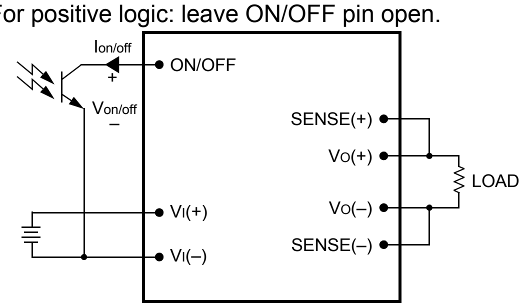


Figure 34. Remote On/Off Implementation.

Remote Sense

Remote sense minimizes the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage at the remote-sense connections. The voltage between the remote-sense pins and the output terminals must not exceed the output voltage sense range given in the Feature Specifications table i.e.:

[Vo(+) – Vo(-)] – [SENSE(+) – SENSE(-)] £ 10% of Vo, rated

The voltage between the Vo(+) and Vo(-) terminals must not exceed the minimum output overvoltage shutdown value indicated in the Feature Specifications table. This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote-sense compensation and output voltage set-point adjustment (trim). See Figure 35.

If not using the remote-sense feature to regulate the output at the point of load, then connect SENSE(+) to Vo(+) and SENSE(-) to Vo(-) at the module.

Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by tine trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim: the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

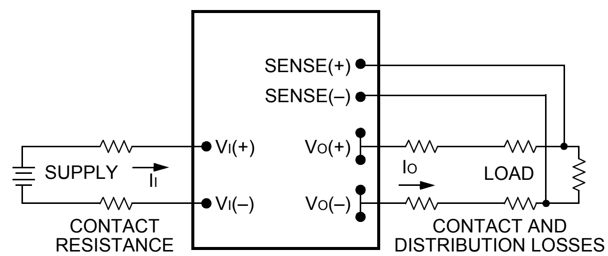


Figure 35. Effective Circuit Configuration for Single-Module Remote-Sense Operation Output Voltage.

Output Overvoltage Protection

The output overvoltage protection consists of circuitry that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over voltage protection threshold, then the module will shutdown and latch off. The overvoltage latch is reset by either cycling the input power for one second or by toggling the on/off signal for one second.

The protection mechanism is such that the unit can continue in this condition until the fault is cleared.

Overtemperature Protection

These modules feature an overtemperature protection circuit to safeguard against thermal damage. The circuit shuts down and latches off the module when the maximum device reference temperature is exceeded. The module can be restarted by cycling the dc input power for at least one second or by toggling the remote on/off signal for at least one second.

Feature Descriptions (Continued)

Output Voltage Set-Point Adjustment (Trim)

Trimming allows the user to increase or decrease the output voltage set point of a module. This is accomplished by connecting an external resistor between the TRIM pin and either the SENSE(+) or SENSE(-) pins. The trim resistor should be positioned close to the module.

If not using the trim feature, leave the TRIM pin open.

With an external resistor between the TRIM and SENSE(-) pins (Radj-down), the output voltage set point (Vo,adj) decreases (see Figure 36). The following equation determines the required external-resistor value to obtain a percentage output voltage change of Δ%.

For Output Voltage: 1.2V - 12V

$$R_{adj\text{-}down} = \left[\frac{510}{\Delta\%} - 10.2\right] k\Omega$$

With an external resistor connected between the TRIM and SENSE(+) pins (Radj-up), the output voltage set point (Vo,adj) increases (see Figure 37).

The following equation determines the required external-resistor value to obtain a percentage output voltage change of D%

For Output Voltage: 1.5V - 12V

$$R_{adj\text{-}up} = \left[\frac{5.1 * V_O * (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225\ \Delta\%} - \frac{510}{\Delta\%} - 10.2\right] k\Omega$$

For Output Voltage: 1.2V

$$R_{adj\text{-}up} = \left[\frac{5.1\ V_O\ (100 + \Delta\%)}{0.6\ \Delta\%} - \frac{510}{\Delta\%} - 10.2\right] k\Omega$$

The voltage between the Vo(+) and Vo(-) terminals must not exceed the minimum output overvoltage shut-down value indicated in the Feature Specifications table. This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote-sense compensation and output voltage set-point adjustment (trim). See Figure 35.

Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by the trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim.

The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim, the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

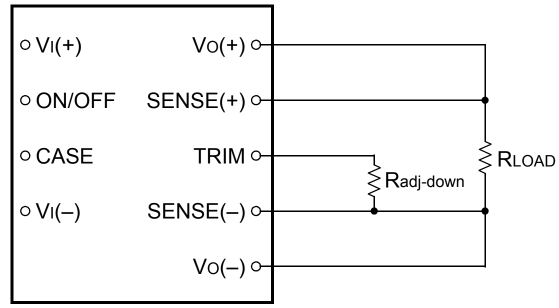


Figure 36. Circuit Configuration to Decrease Output Voltage.

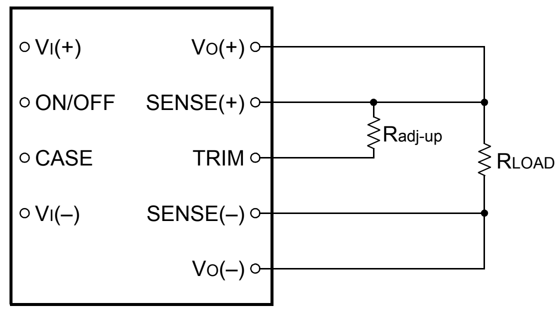
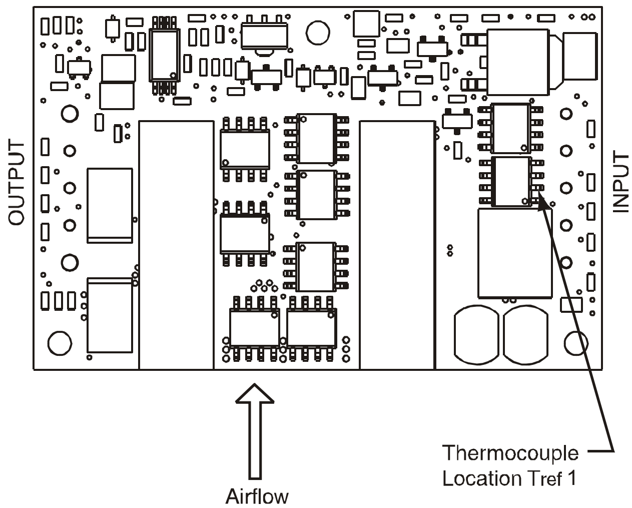


Figure 37. Circuit Configuration to Increase Output Voltage.

Thermal Considerations

The power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation of the unit. Heat-dissipating components are mounted on the top side of the module. Heat is removed by conduction, convection and radiation to the surrounding environment. Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the temperature of selected components on the topside of the power module (See 38). Peak temperature (Tref) can occur at any of these positions indicated in Figure 50.



Note:Top view, pin locations are for reference only.

Figure 38. Temperature Measurement Location.

The temperature at any one of these locations should not exceed per Table 1 to ensure reliable operation of the power module. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power for the module as listed in the Ordering Information table.

Although the maximum Tref temperature of the power modules is per Table 1, you can limit these temperatures to a lower value for extremely high reliability.

Table 1. Device Temperature

Output Voltage	Device	Temperature (°C)
1.2V	Tref1	114
1.5V	Tref1	111
1.8V	Tref1	117
2.5V	Tref1	117
3.3V	Tref1	117

Heat Transfer Without Heat Sinks

Increasing airflow over the module enhances the heat transfer via convection. Figures 39 through 43 shows the maximum current that can be delivered by the corresponding module without exceeding the maximum case temperature versus local ambient temperature (TA) for natural convection through 2 m/s (400 ft./min.).

Note that the natural convection condition was measured at 0.05 m/s to 0.1 m/s (10ft./min. to 20 ft./min.); however, systems in which these power modules may be used typically generate natural convection airflow rates of 0.3 m/s (60 ft./min.) due to other heat dissipating components in the system. The use of output power derating curve is shown in the following example.

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a QRW025A0F operating at VI = 48 V, an output current of 25A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 70 °C.

Solution

Given: VI = 48V

Io = 25A

TA = 70 °C

Determine airflow (v) (Use Figure 43):

v = 1m/sec. (200ft./min.)

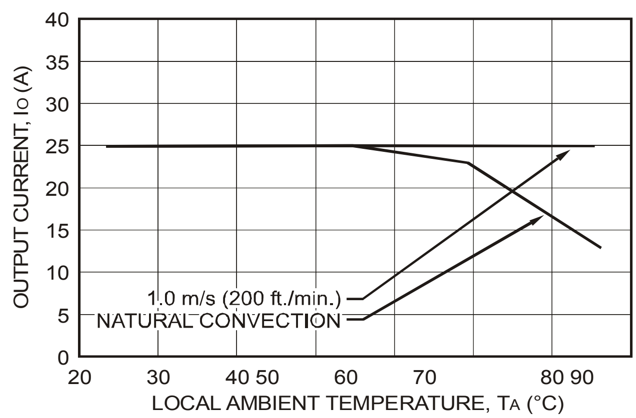


Figure 39. Output Power Derating for QRW025A0P (Vo = 1.2V) in Transverse Orientation with No Baseplate; Airflow direction from VIN (+) to VIN (–); VIN = 48V.

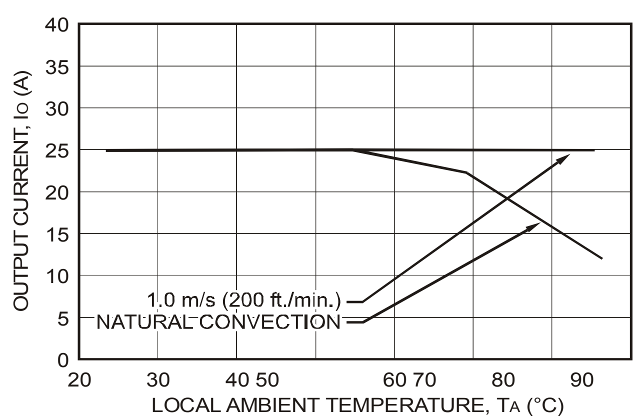


Figure 40. Output Power Derating for QRW025A0M (Vo = 1.5V) in Transverse Orientation with No Baseplate; Airflow direction from VIN (+) to VIN (–); VIN = 48V.

Thermal Considerations (continued)

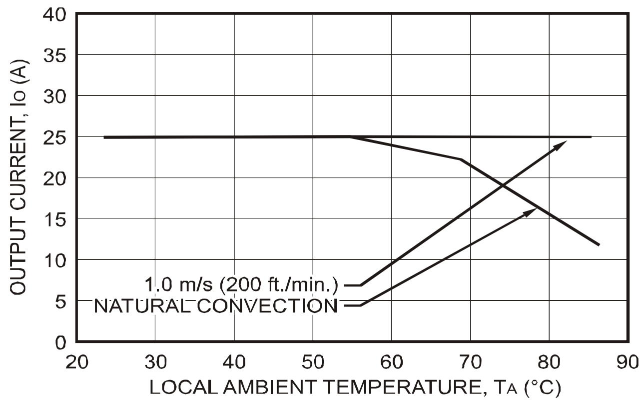


Figure 41. Output Power Derating for QRW025A0Y (Vo = 1.8V) in Transverse Orientation with No Baseplate; Airflow direction from VIN (+) to VIN (–); VIN = 48V.

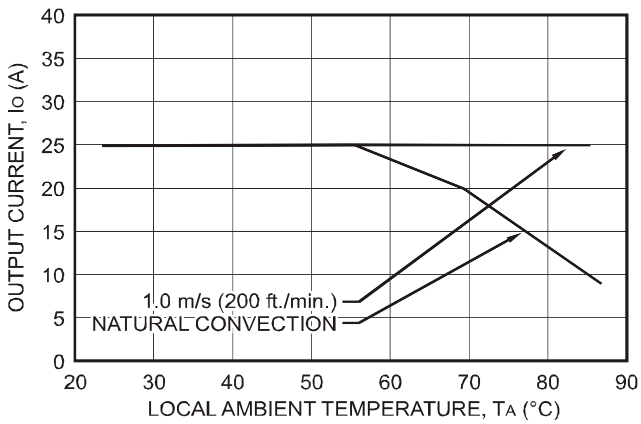


Figure 42. Output Power Derating for QRW025A0G (Vo = 2.5V) in Transverse Orientation with No Baseplate; Airflow direction from VIN (+) to VIN (–); VIN = 48V.

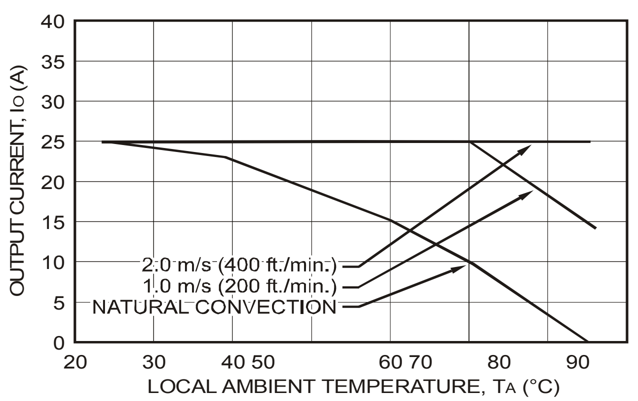
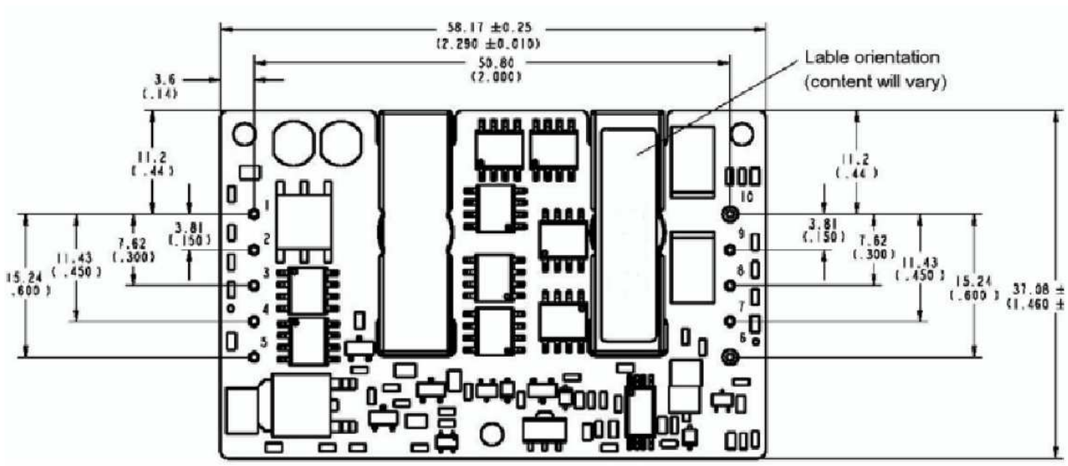


Figure 43. Output Power Derating for QRW025A0F (Vo = 3.3) in Transverse Orientation with No Baseplate; Airflow direction from VIN (+) to VIN (–); VIN = 48V.

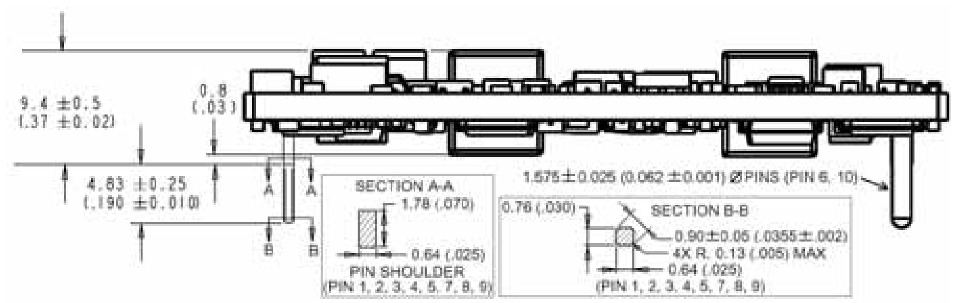
Outline Diagram

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches)
Tolerences: x.x mm 0.5 mm (x.xx in. 0.02 in.)
x.xx mm 0.25 mm (x.xxx in. 0.010 in.)

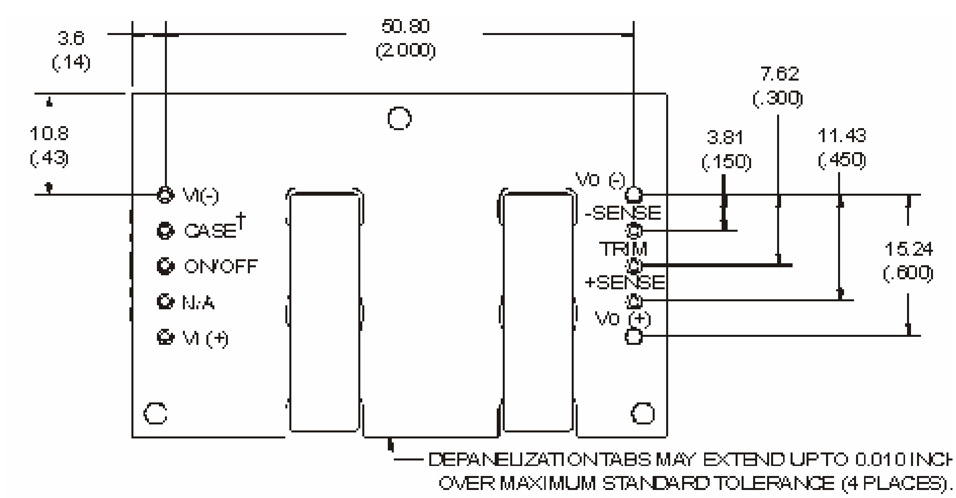
Top View



Side View



Bottom View



*Top Side label includes Lineage name, product designation, and data code.
†Optional Features, Pin is not present unless one of these options is specified.

Recommended Hole Pattern

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).