



APPLICATIONS

- Workstations, servers
- Desktop computers
- DSP applications
- Distributed power architectures
- Telecommunications equipment
- Data communications equipment
- Wireless communications equipment

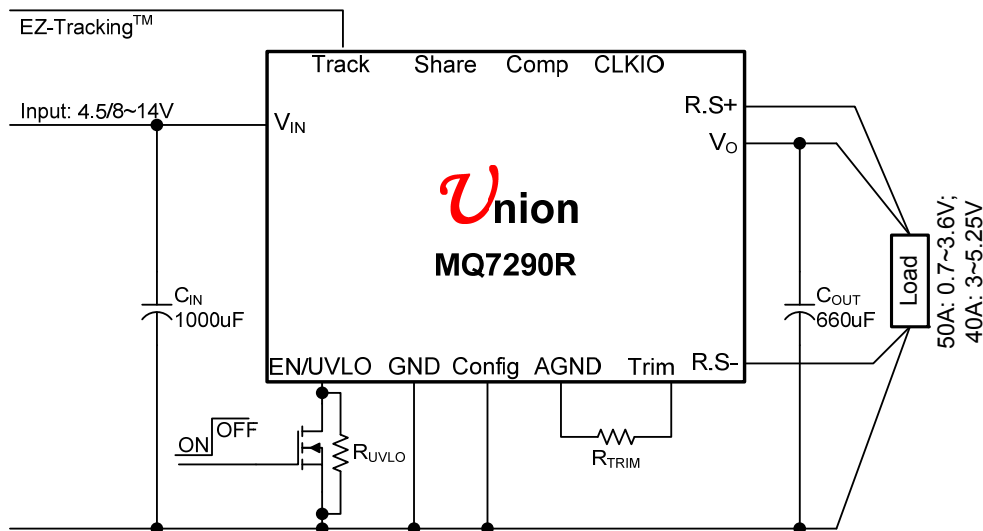
FEATURES

- Wide operating voltage:
 - MQ7290R2A: 4.5~14V
 - MQ7290R2B: 8~14V
- Output Voltage: 0.7~3.6V/3~5.25V
- Output Current up to
 - MQ7290R2A: 50A;
 - MQ7290R2B: 40A
- Output voltage ripple: 40mV_{PP}
- High Efficiency 96%
- Remote on/off control
- Overcurrent /shortcircuit protection
- Over-temperature protection
- Differential Remote Sense
- EasyTrack™
- High reliability: designed to meet 5 million hour MTBF
- Minimal space on PCB:
 - 38.6 mm x 25.9 mm x 10.6mm or
 - 1.52 in x 1.02in x 0.42in
- Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C
- UL/IEC/EN60950 compliant
- RoHS Compliant available
- PoLA Pin Configuration

Description

The **CompatXT™** MQ7290R2 series Power Modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that operate over a wide input voltage range of 4.5Vdc/8Vdc to 14Vdc and provide a precisely (2%) regulated dc output with industry standard pin configuration. Such a module is suitable to application with unregulated 5V and/or 12V power supply bus. The modules have a maximum output current rating of 50A at typical full-load efficiency over 96%. Standard features include remote on/off with positive logic and output voltage adjustment, over-current protection, over-temperature protection. Option features include through hole or SMD.

***** **Typical Application Circuit** *****



Performance Specifications(at TA=+25°C)

Model	Input V _{IN} Range (V)	Output			Efficiency (%)	
		I _{OUT} (A)	Trim Range (V)	Regulation		
				Line (%)		Load (%)
MQ7290R2AT	4.5 ~ 14	50	0.7 ~ 3.6	0.5	0.5	96
MQ7290R2AS						
MQ7290R2BT	8 ~ 14	40	3 ~ 5.25	0.5	0.5	95
MQ7290R2BS						

Mechanical Specifications

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)

	PIN	Desc
	1	Config
	8,9,12,13	GND
	2	share
	3	Comp
	4	AGND
	5	CLKIO
	6,7,14,15	Vi
	10,11	Vo
	17	R.S+
	16	R.S-
	18	Trim
20	Track	
21	EN/UVLO	
19,22	Not used	
	PIN	Desc
	1	Config
	8,9,12,13	GND
	2	share
	3	Comp
	4	AGND
	5	CLKIO
	6,7,14,15	Vi
	10,11	Vo
	17	R.S+
	16	R.S-
	18	Trim
20	Track	
21	EN/UVLO	
19,22	Not used	

Ordering Information

MQ 7290R2AT

Union Microsystems
Power module P/N

R: CompatXT™
product series

T: Through Hole Pin

S: SMD Pin

A: $V_{IN}=4.5\sim 14V$; $V_{OUT}=0.7\sim 3.6V$

B: $V_{IN}=8\sim 14V$; $V_{OUT}=3\sim 5.5V$

2: Input Range 4.5/8~14V

PIN Description

PIN	Name	Description
1	Config	This pin is used to configure the module as either MASTER or SLAVE. To configure the module as the MASTER, connect this pin to GND when not sharing current. When two modules are connected together to share load current one must be configured as the MASTER and the other as the SLAVE.
8,9,12,13	GND	This is the common GND.
2	share	When two modules are paralleled, the pin of both modules must be connected together. When not paralleled, this pin MUST be left open (floating).
3	Comp	When two modules are paralleled, the pin of both modules must be connected together. When not paralleled, this pin MUST be left open (floating).
4	AGND	This pin provides the return path for the Vo Trim resistor (RSET). When two modules are paralleled, the pin of both modules must be connected together. Also, when two modules are paralleled, RSET must be connected only on the MASTER module.
5	CLKIO	When two modules are paralleled, the pin of both modules must be connected together. When not sharing current, this pin MUST be left open (floating).
6,7,14,15	Vi	Regulator's positive input.
10,11	Vo	Regulator's positive output.
17	R.S+	Remote sense positive input, allows the regulator to compensate for IR voltage droop at output positive trace.
16	R.S-	Remote sense negative input allows the regulator to compensate for IR voltage droop at output negative trace.
18	Trim	Connecting a resistor between this pin and pin4 (AGND) to set the output voltage.
20	Track	This input enables the output voltage to follow an external control signal which becomes active typically 25 ms after a valid input voltage has been applied, and allows direct control of the output voltage from 0 V up to the set-point voltage. If this function not used, just left it floating or connecting to Vin.
21	EN/UVLO	The EN pin is an open-collector/drain, negative logic input that is referenced to GND. Applying a low level ground signal to this input disables the module's output and turns off the output voltage. If the EN pin is left open-circuit or floating, the module produces an output whenever a valid input source is applied. This pin is also used to program input undervoltage lockout (UVLO) by connecting a resistor from this pin to AGND allows the ON threshold of the UVLO to be adjusted higher than the default value.
19,22	Not used	No connection inside.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Note: These are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to any of these conditions may adversely affect long-term reliability. Proper operation under conditions other than those listed in the Performance Specifications Table is not implied.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3	16	V
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40	125	°C

MQ7290R2 Electrical Specifications: ($T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
InputVoltageRange	MQ7290R2A	V_{IN}	4.5		14	V
	MQ7290R2B		8		14	
Output Current	MQ7290R2A	I_o	0		50	A
	MQ7290R2B				40	
Output Voltage Set point	100% load	ΔV_o	-2		+2	%
Temperature Regulation	$T_A = T_{A,MIN}$ TO $T_{A,MAX}$	-		0.4		% $V_{O,SET}$
RemoteSenseRange					0.5	V
Line Regulation	See each output's corresponding character figure					
Load Regulation						
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage	$I_o=20A, 0\sim 20\text{MHz}$ (Detail Please see corresponding figure)					
Transient Response						

General Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Maximum Capacitive Load	50A resistive load + Aluminum capacitor			Tbd		μF
	50A resistive load +Sanyo POSCAP			Tbd		
Overcurrent Protection			80		120	A
Output short-circuit current (average)	All				5	A
Under Voltage Lockout Trip Level	Rising and falling V_{IN} , 3% hysteresis	MQ7290R2A			4.3	V
		MQ7290R2B			7.5	
Start-up Delay				20		mS
Start-up Time	50A resistive load, no external output capacitors			2	5	mS
Switching Frequency		F_o	300	350	400	KHz
Operating Temperature	Natural convection		-40		85	°C
Vibration	3 Axes, 5 Min Each	10~55Hz, 0.35mm, 5g				
	3 Axes, 6 Times Each	Peak Deviation 300g, Settling Time 6mS				
MTBF			5,000,000			Hour

Test Configurations

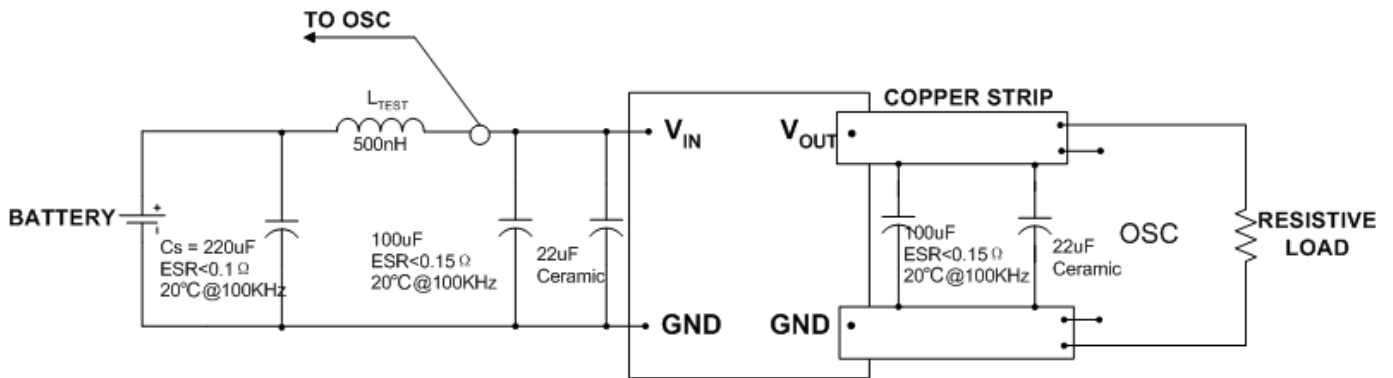


Fig 1 Test setup for input noise, output noise and ripple

Note:

Output noise is measured with 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor connected at the output. OSC measurement should be made using a BNC socket. Position the load between 50mm and 75mm (2in. and 3in) from the tested module.

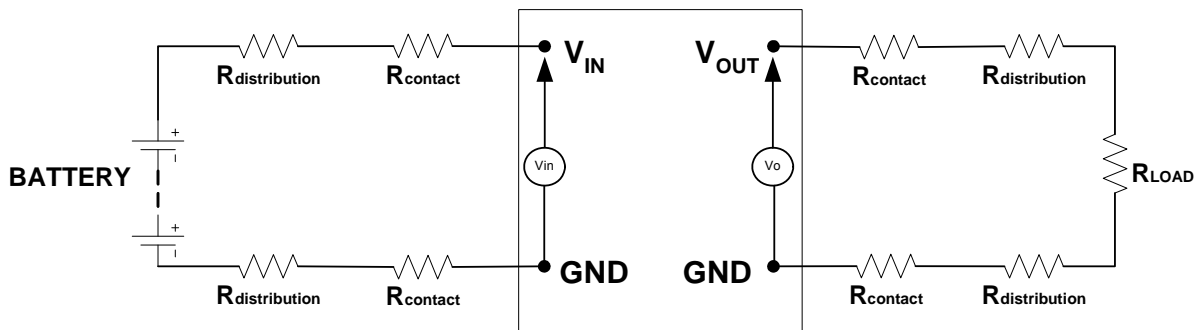


Fig 2 Test setup for efficiency

Note:

All voltage measurements must be taken at the module's terminals, as shown above. If sockets are needed, Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Technical Notes

EasyTrack™ Function

The **EasyTrack™** function is available with the all POLA-series products. **EasyTrack™** was designed to simplify the amount of circuitry required to make the output voltage from each module power up and power down in sequence. The sequencing of two or more supply voltages during power up is a common requirement for complex mixed-signal applications, that use dual-voltage VLSI ICs such as DSPs, micro-processors, and ASICs.

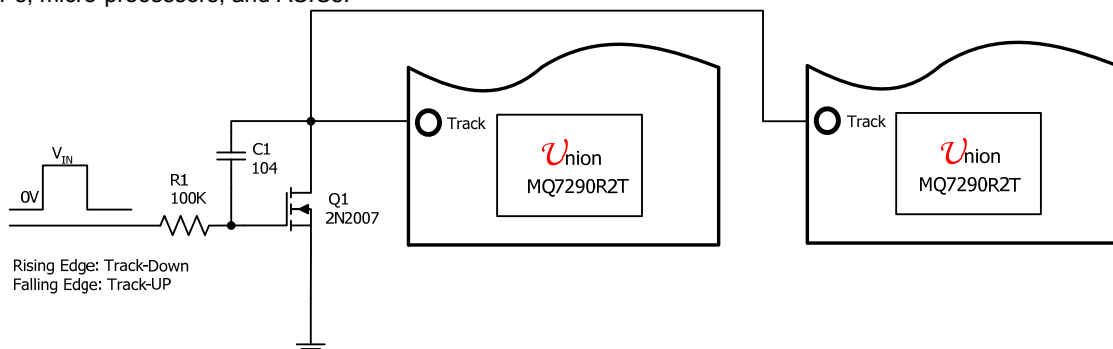


Fig3 Simultaneous Power Up and Power Down Using **EasyTrack™**

How EasyTrack™ Works

EasyTrack™ works by forcing the module's output voltage to follow a voltage presented at the **EasyTrack™** control pin. This control range is limited to between 0 V and the module's set-point voltage. Once the **EasyTrack™** control pin voltage is raised above the set-point voltage, the module's output remains at its set-point. As an example, if the **EasyTrack™** control pin of a 3.3-V regulator is at 1.2V, the regulated output will be 1.2V. But if the voltage at the **EasyTrack™** control pin rises to 4V, the regulated output will not go higher than 2.5V. When under **EasyTrack™** control, the regulated output from the module follows the voltage at its **EasyTrack™** control pin on a volt-for-volt basis. By connecting the **EasyTrack™** control pin of a number of these modules together, the output voltages will follow a common signal during power-up and power-down. The control signal can be an externally generated master ramp waveform, or the output voltage from another power supply circuit. For convenience the **EasyTrack™** control incorporates an internal RC charge circuit. This operates off the module's input voltage to provide a suitable rising voltage ramp waveform.

Input Voltage Range

The MQ7290R2 Series can be used in a wide variety of applications, esp. most of unregulated 12V intermediate power supply bus system. Its wide input voltage ranges can tolerate worst voltage drop from cheap isolated Brick-type Bus-converter, so it reduces total system cost on power supply.

Return Current Paths

The MQ7290R2 Series are non-isolated DC/DC converters. ALL Common pins are connected to each other internally. To the extent possible with the intent of minimizing ground loops, input return current should be directed through pin 1,3 (also referred to as --Input or Input Return), and output return current should be directed through pin 7,10 (also referred to as --Output or Output Return) as short as possible.

I/O Filtering

All the specifications of the MQ7290R2 Series are tested with specified output capacitors. However, certain input capacitors are necessary to improve the power modules' operating conditions and to reduce the ac impedance. For example, under some conditions, the power modules can't normally start up when fully loaded due to the high ac-impedance input source. External input capacitors serve primarily as energy-storage devices. They should be added close to the input pins of the MQ7290R2 and selected for bulk capacitance (at appropriate frequencies), low ESR, and high rms-ripple-current ratings. All external capacitors should have appropriate voltage ratings. To reduce the amount of ripple current fed back to the input supply (input reflected-ripple current), an external L-C filter can be added with the inductance as close to the power module as possible.

MQ7290R2's output ripple and transient response can be improved with the increasing output capacitance. When using output capacitors, take care that the total output capacitance does not exceed MQ7290R2's Maximum Capacitive Load to avoid issuing the module's over-current protection mechanism in the start-up procedure.

When an external L-C filter is added to reduce ripple on load, for best results, the filter components should be mounted close to the load circuit rather than the power module.

When testing the relationship between external capacitors and output voltage noise, the oscilloscope's probe should be applied to the module's end directly with scope probe ground less than 10mm in length.

Input Fusing

The MQ7290R2 Series is not internally fused. Certain applications and/or safety agencies may require the installation of fuses at the inputs of power conversion components. The selection of the fuses should conform to the following:

1. The fuse value should be selected to be greater than the maximum input current of the modules, which occurs at the minimum input voltage.
2. Use either slow-blow or normal-blow fuses.
3. Both input traces must be capable of carrying a current of 1.5 times the value of the fuse without opening.

Safety Considerations

MQ7290R2's are non-isolated DC/DC converters. In general, all DC-DC's must be installed in compliance with relevant safety-agency specifications (usually UL/IEC/EN60950). In particular, for a non-isolated converter's output voltage to meet SELV (safety extra low voltage) requirements, its input must be SELV compliant. If the output needs to be ELV (extra low voltage), the input must be ELV.

Remote Sense

MQ7290R2 Power Modules offer a positive output sense function on pin SENSE. The sense function enables point-of-use regulation for overcoming moderate IR drops in conductors and/or cabling. The sense line carries very little current and consequently requires a minimal cross-sectional-area conductor. As such, it is not a low-impedance point and must be treated with care in layout and cabling. Sense lines should be run adjacent to signals (preferably ground). If the remote sense is not needed the sense pin should be left open or connected to V_{OUT} directly.

Use of trim and sense functions can cause the output voltage to increase, thereby increasing output power beyond the MQ7290R2's specified rating. Therefore:

$$V_{OUT} \text{ (at pins)} \times I_{OUT} \leq P \text{ (rated output power)}$$

Enable Control

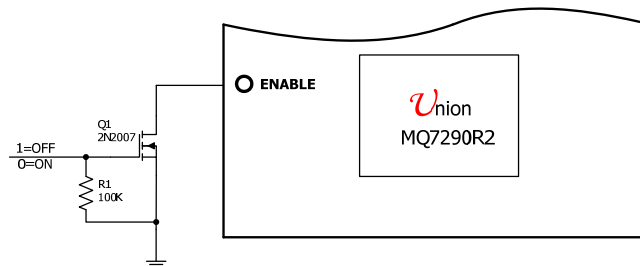


Fig 4, Remote Enable Implementation with Open Drain transistor

The MQ7290R2 power modules feature an Enable pin for remote On/Off operation with positive logic. If not using the remote On/Off pin, leave the pin open (module will be ON). The On/Off pin signal (V_{on/Off}) is referenced to ground. To switch module on and off using remote On/Off, refer to Figure 4.

ADJUSTING THE UVLO

The MQ7290R2 power modules incorporate UVLO (input under-voltage lockout) to prevent the module operating with insufficient input voltage, and ensure the module with clean and monotonic output, and limit the inrush current from input source during power-up.

The modules implement UVLO and Enable function with same PIN, so when voltage's on the PIN is lower than UVLO's ON threshold (V_{ON,THD}), the Enable control will be ignored and the module is OFF. To prevent start-up oscillations, 100mV hysteresis voltage is set between the ON and OFF thresholds.

The UVLO's ON threshold voltage can be adjusted by using one resistor from EN/UVLO pin to ground, refer to Figure 5. When the Pin is left open or just one open-drain transistor connected (like Figure 5), the ON threshold is **4.3V for MQ7290R2A, or 7.2V for MQ7290R2B.**

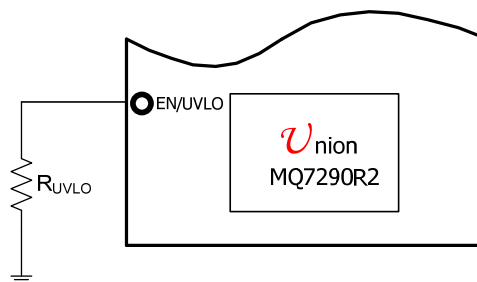


Fig 5, Set new UVLO threshold

Following Equation is used to determine the value of R_{UVLO} for required V_{ON,THD}.

$$R_{UVLO} = \frac{R_{DEFAULT}}{V_{DESIRED} - V_{DEFAULT}}$$

Unit for R_{UVLO} is kΩ.

V_{DESIRED} is required UVLO ON voltage.

For MQ7290R2A, R_{DEFAULT}=230, V_{DEFAULT}=4.3V

For MQ7290R2B, R_{DEFAULT}=250, V_{DEFAULT}=7.2V

The table below shows a chart of standard resistor values for R_{UVLO} for different options of the on-threshold (V_{THD}) voltage.

For MQ7290R2A

V _{THD} (V)	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
R _{UVLO} (KΩ)	88.7	52.3	37.4	28.7	23.2	19.6	16.9	14.7	13.0	11.8	10.5	9.76	8.87

For MQ7290R2B

V _{THD} (V)	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
R _{UVLO} (KΩ)	357	210	147	113	93.1	78.7	68.1

Output Over-voltage Protection

MQ7290R2 Series products do not incorporate output over voltage protection. If the operating circuit requires protection against abnormal output voltage, voltage-limiting circuitry must be provided external to the power module.

Output Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

MQ7290R2 incorporates overcurrent and short circuit protection. If the load current exceeds the overcurrent protection setpoint, the MQ7290R2's internal overcurrent-protection circuitry immediately turns off the module, which then goes into Hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range. The typical average output current during hiccup is less than 5A.

Caution: Be careful never to operate MQ7290R2 in a "heavy overload" condition that is between the rated output current and the over current protection setpoint. This can cause permanent damage to the components.

Over temperature Protection (OTP)

To ensure MQ7290R2's reliability and avoid damaging its internal components, MQ7290R2 incorporates over-temperature protection circuit. When the temperature of the PCB is above 125°C, the over temperature protection circuit will be enabled and the module will stop working. When the temperature of the temperature-testing component is below about 80°C, the over temperature protection circuit will release and the module will automatically recover from shutdown. To avoid permanently damaging components, the surface temperature of MQ7290R2's power components, esp. of the MOSFET (T_{REF} in Fig6) should be ensured below 125°C.

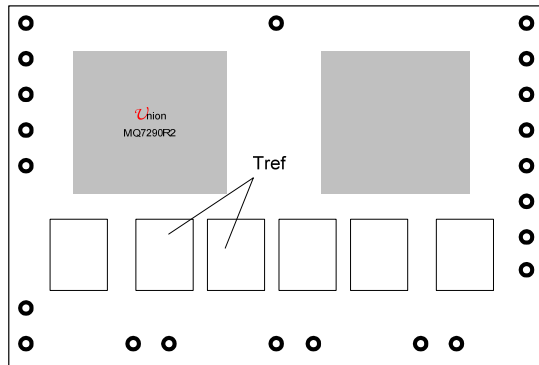


Fig 6, Temperature Reference Point

Note: The over temperature protection may be issued when MQ7290R2 operates in a "heavy overload" condition for a long time. Thus, the airflow should be improved.

Output Voltage Trimming

MQ7290R2A's output voltage can be trimmed in certain ranges. See Figure 7 for the programming method. See performance Specifications for allowable trim ranges in detail. Also customized products are offered.

Trim with external resistor (Fig 7), the equation as below:

For MQ7290R2A:

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{21070}{V_o - 0.7} - 6490$$

For MQ7290R2B:

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{21070}{V_o - 2.807} - 8250$$

Resistor values are in Ω; V_O is desired output voltage.

If trim the output of MQ7290R2A to 1.5V, then

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{21070}{1.5 - 0.7} - 6490 = 19847.5$$

So, R_{TRIM} = 19.6kΩ

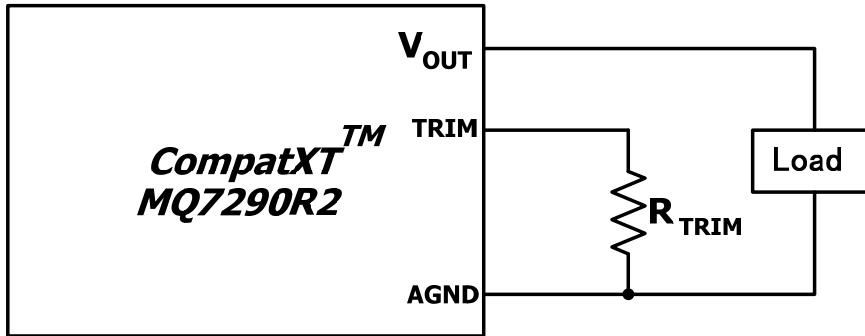


Fig7. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using external resistor

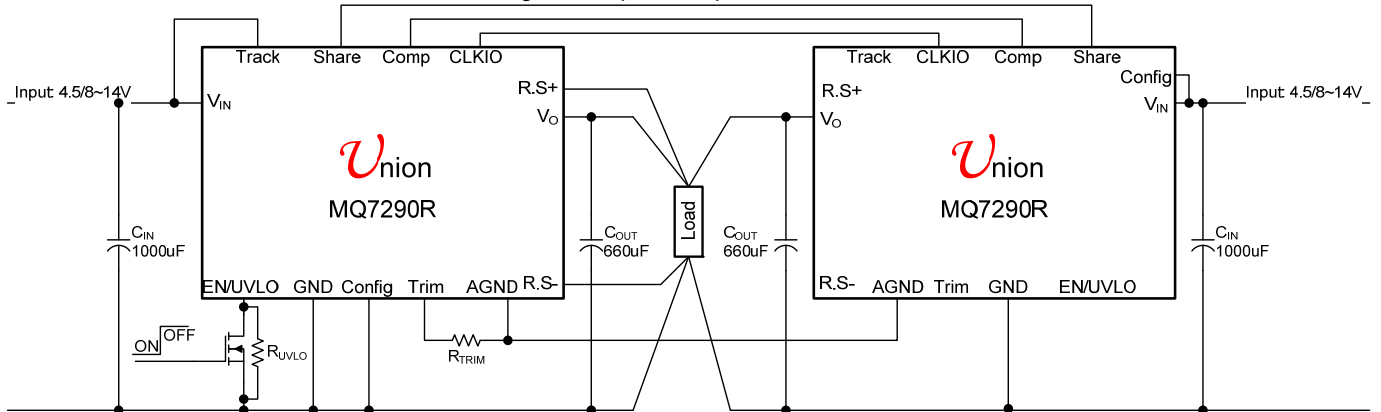
For most common voltages, the required Trim resistors as Table 2.

Table 2, the required trim resistors R_{TRIM} for most common voltages

R _{TRIM}	V _{OUT}	R _{TRIM}	V _{OUT}
	MQ7290R2A		MQ7290R2B
Open	0.7V	100k	3.0V
63.4k	1.0V	34k	3.3V
35.7k	1.2V	18.2k	3.6V
19.6k	1.5V	6.81k	4.2V
12.7k	1.8V	4.22k	4.5V
5.23k	2.5V	2.32k	4.8V
1.62k	3.3V	1.37k	5.0V
205Ω	N/A	374Ω	5.25V

Parallel operation

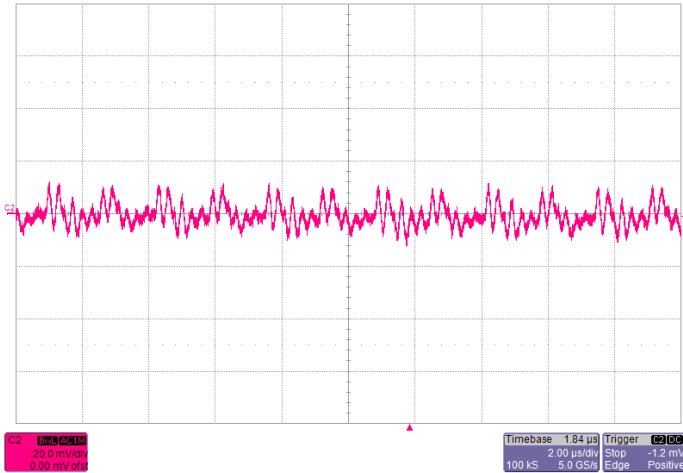
Two MQ7290R Power Modules can be configured for parallel operation as below:



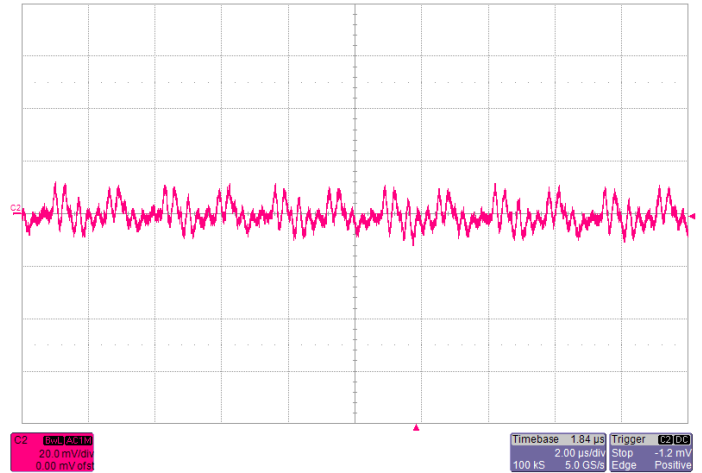
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 0.7V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

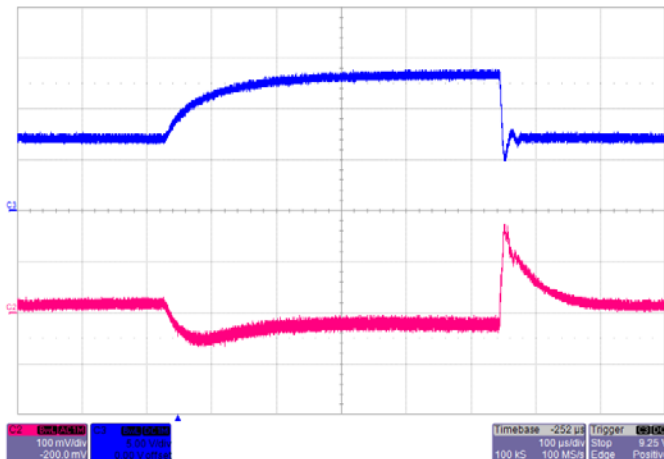
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



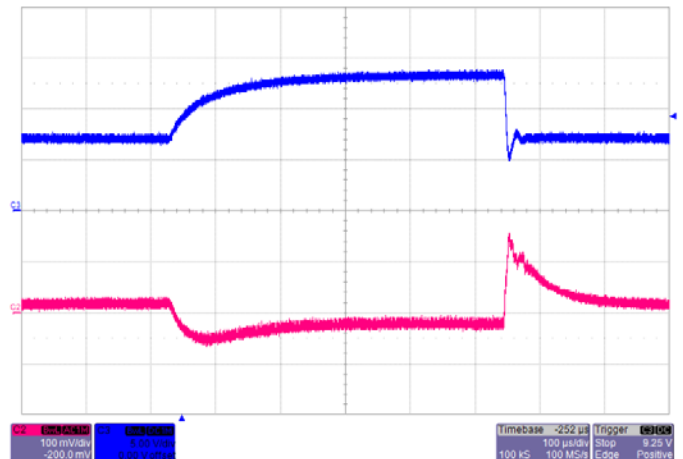
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



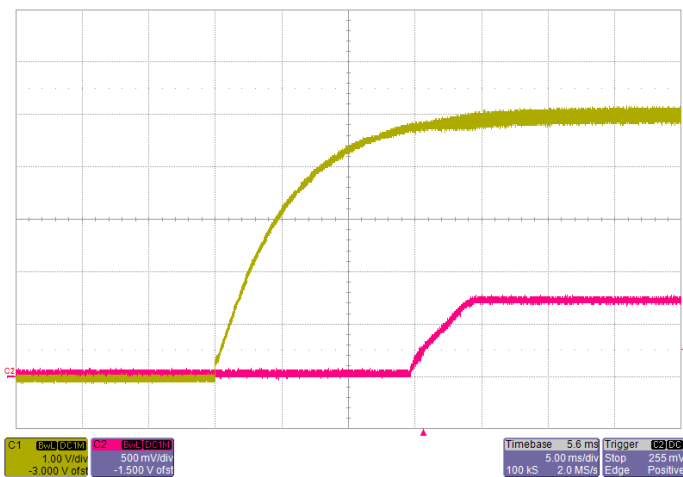
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



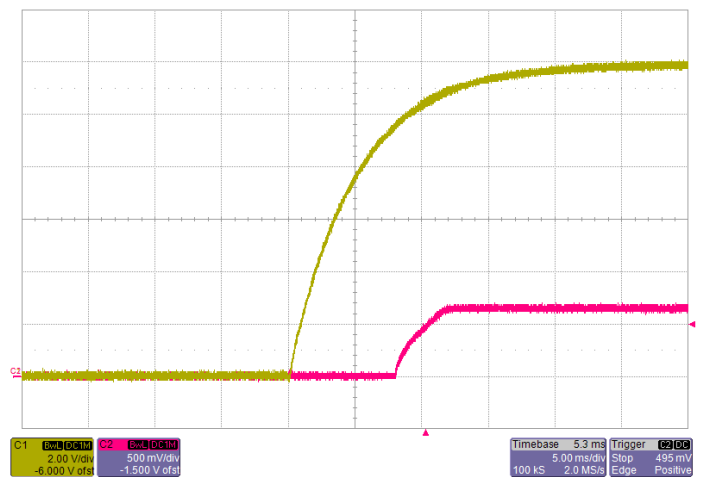
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP



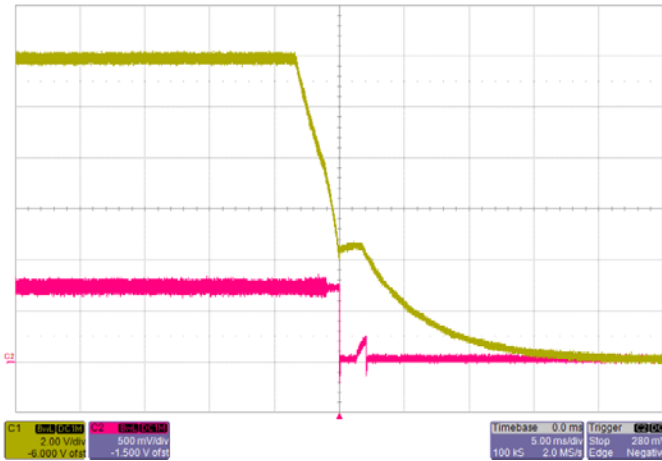
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP



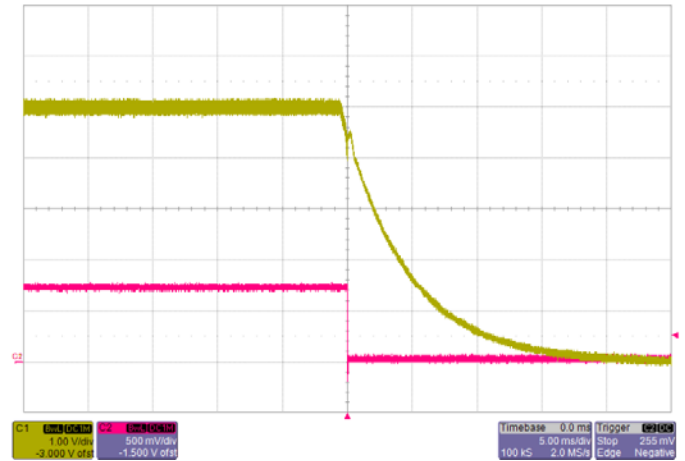
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



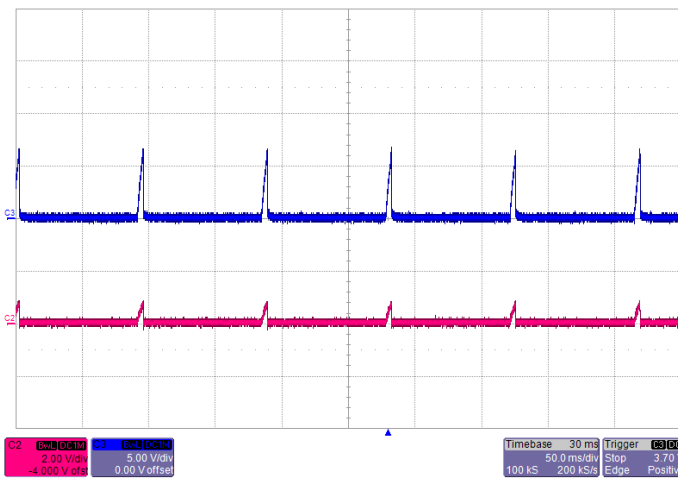
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



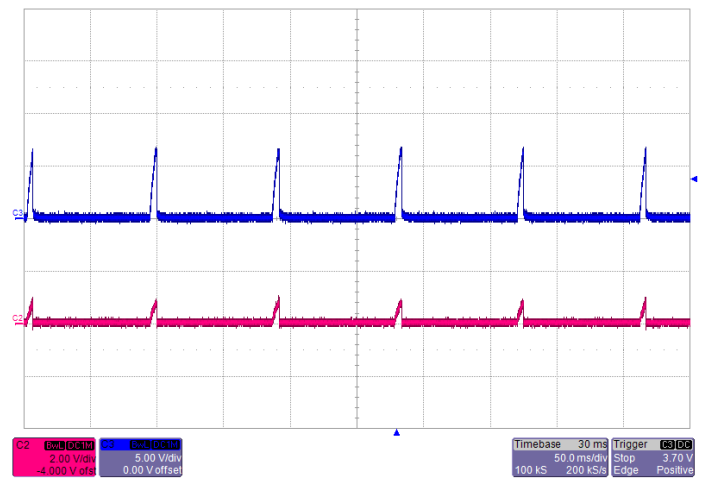
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



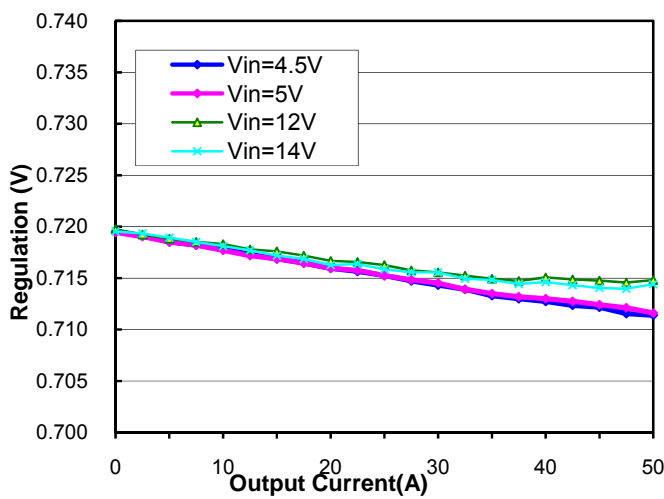
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



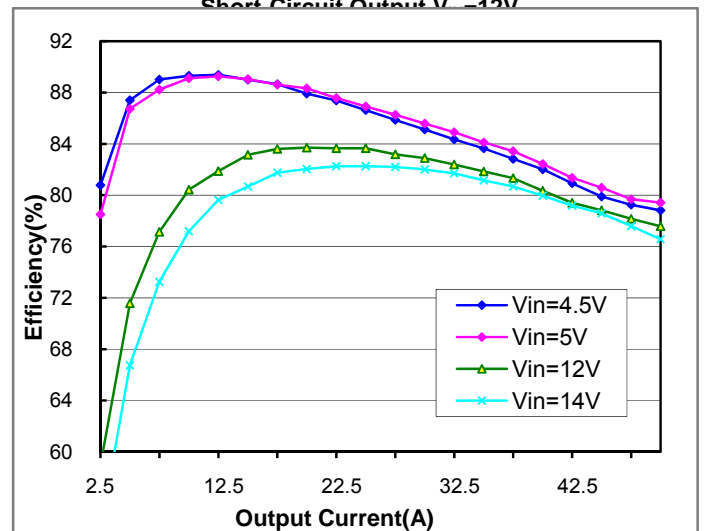
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



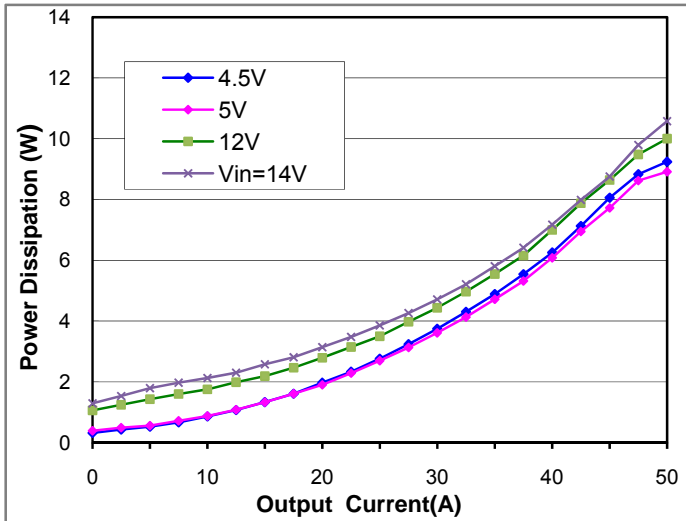
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



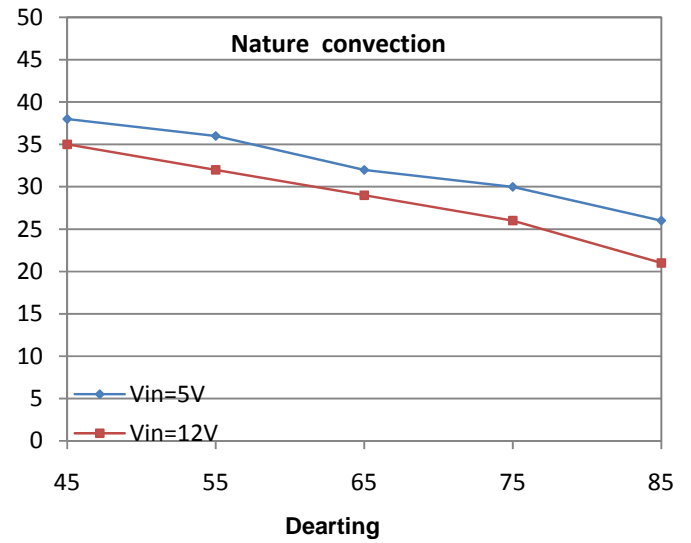
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current

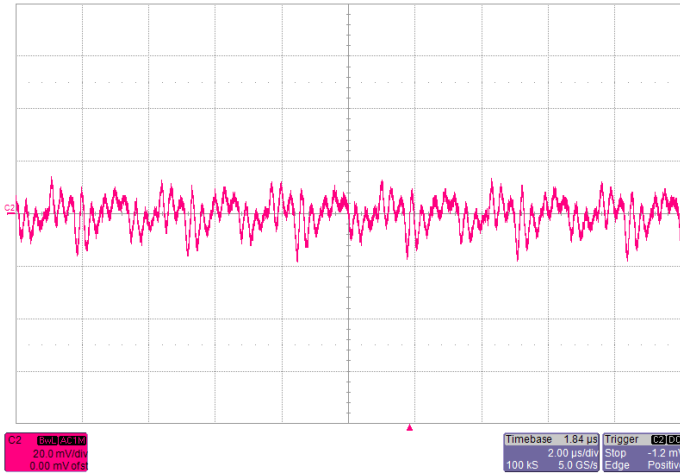


Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
 *2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;
 Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

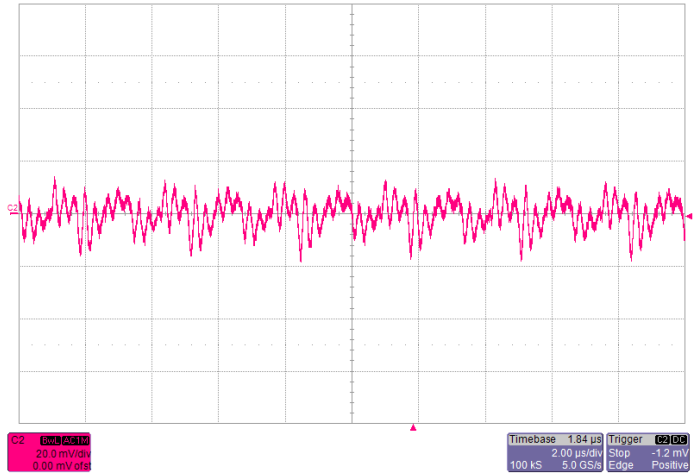
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

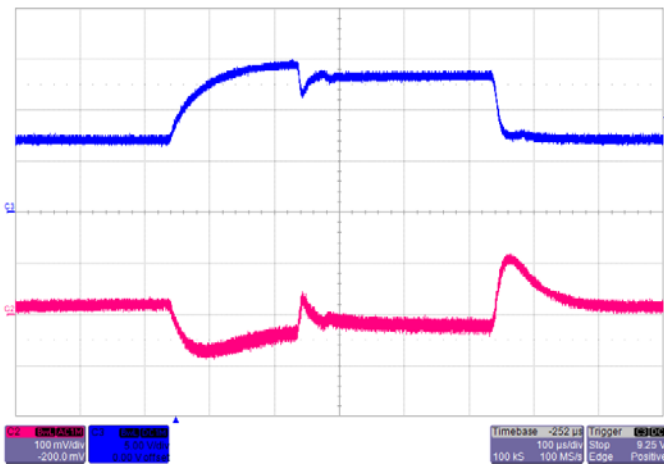
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



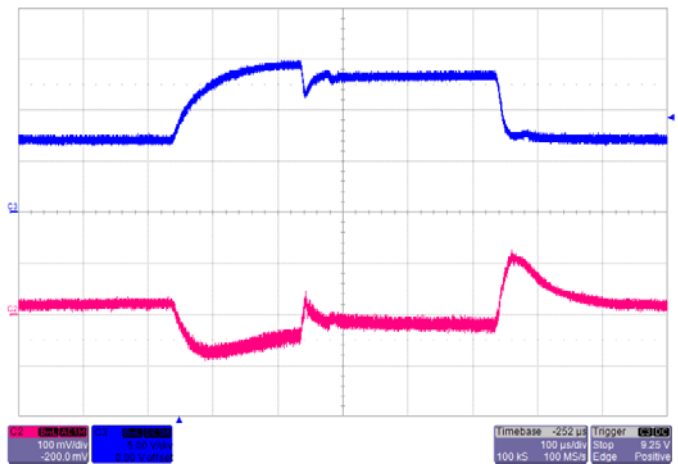
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



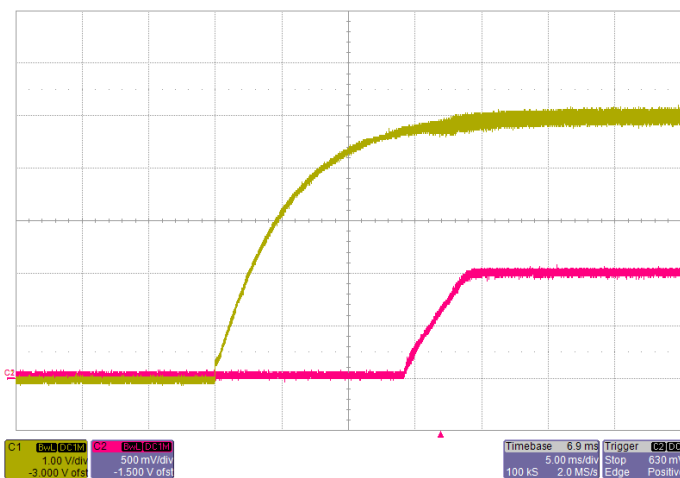
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



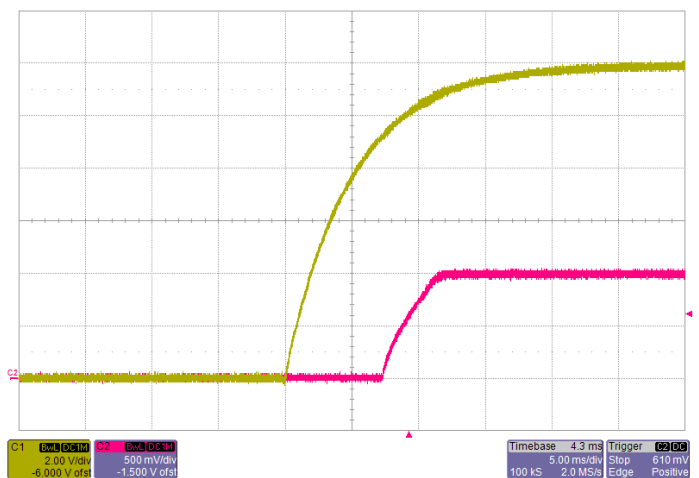
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



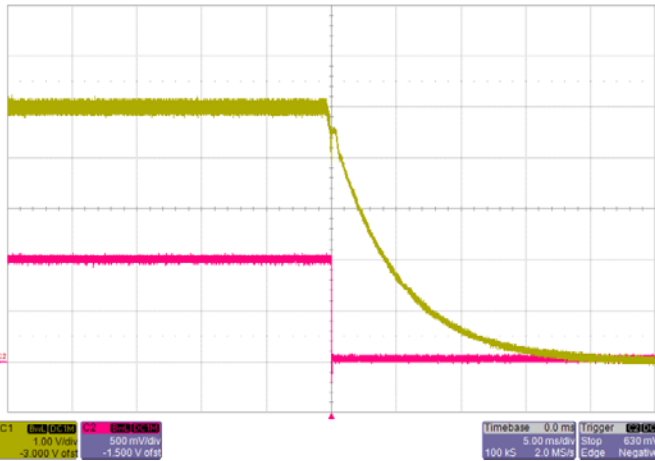
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



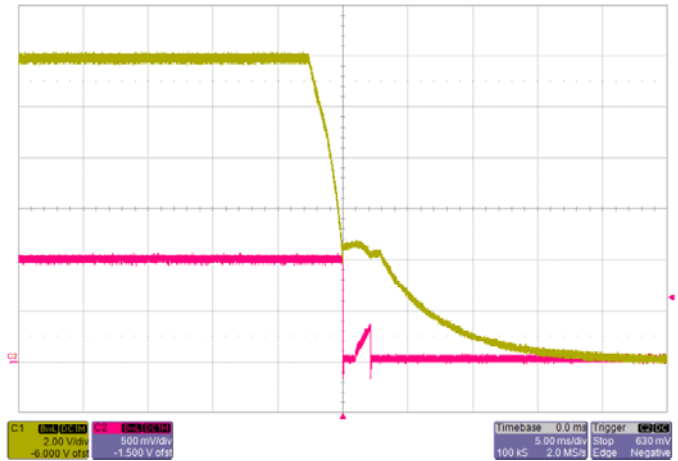
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



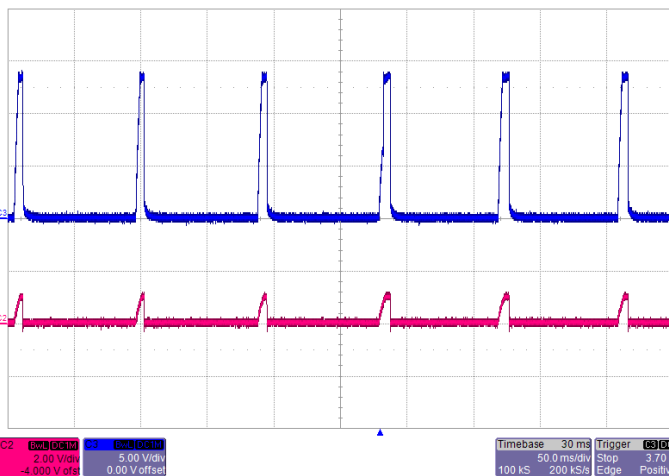
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



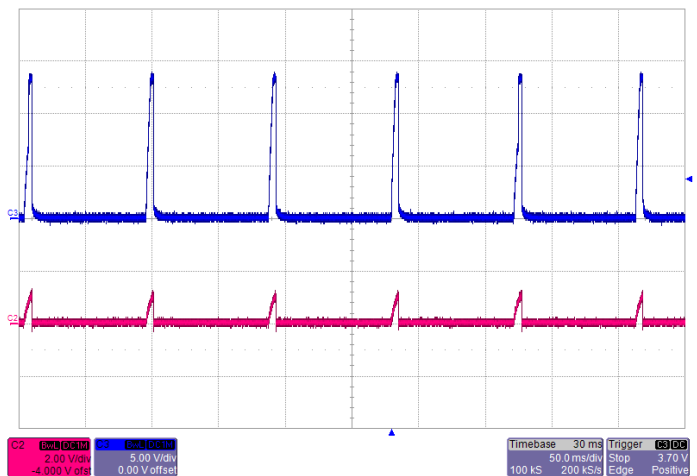
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



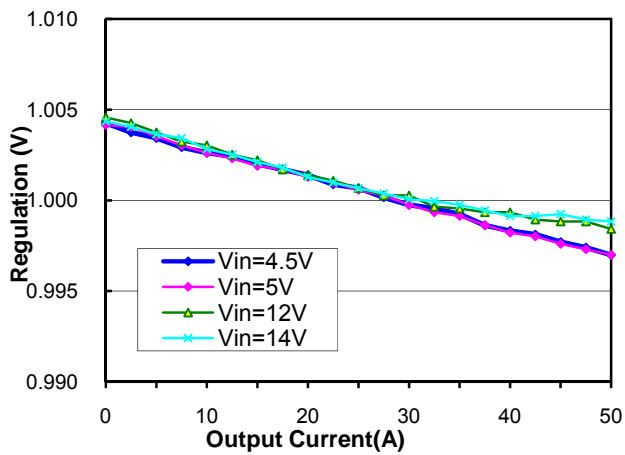
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



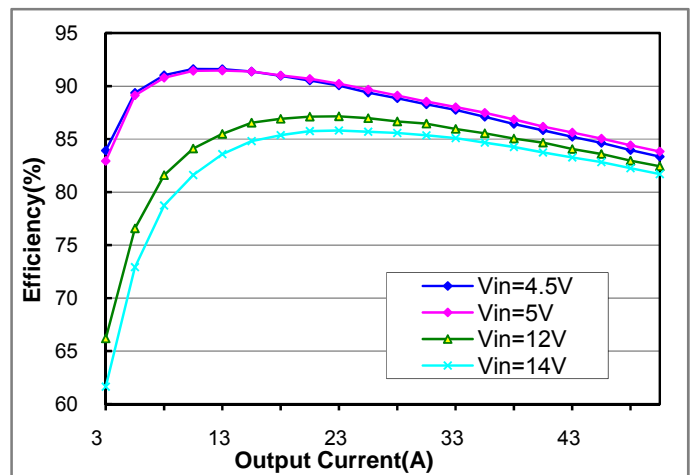
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



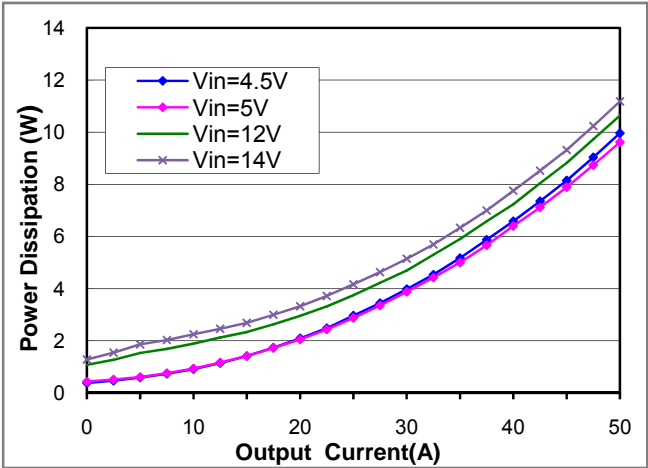
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



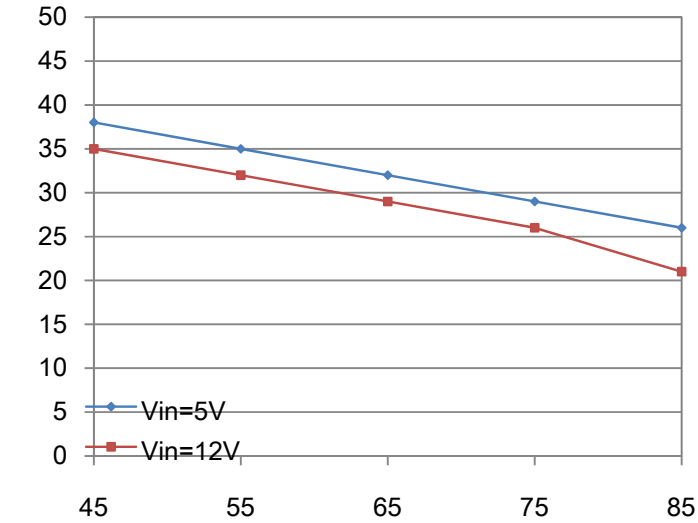
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current

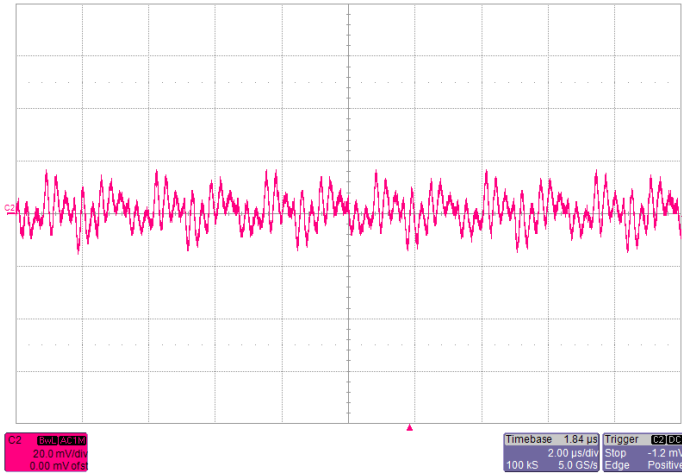


Dearting
Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
*2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;
Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

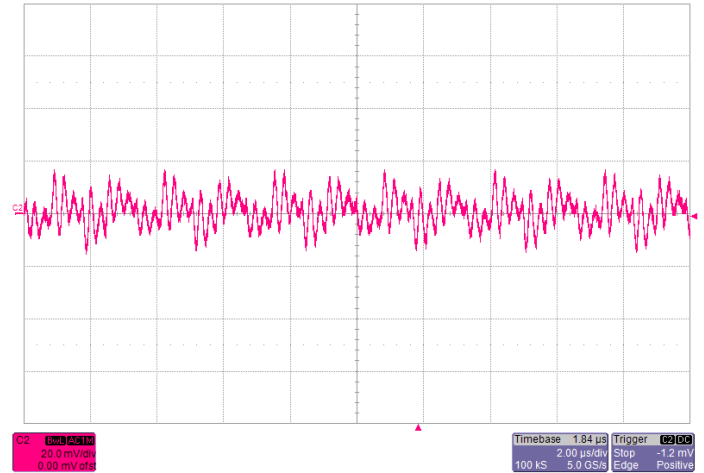
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1.2V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

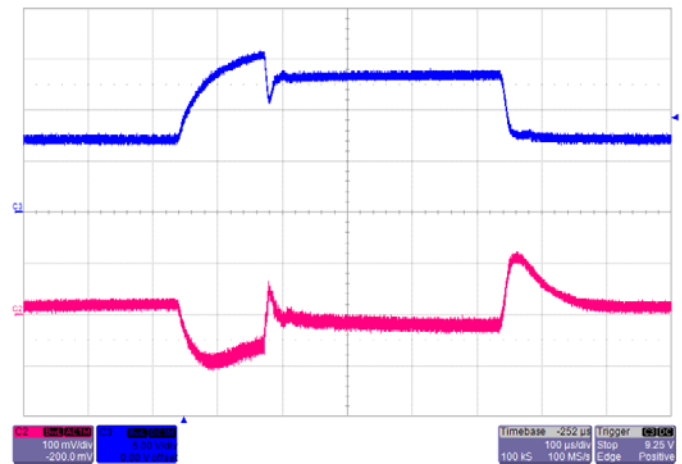
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



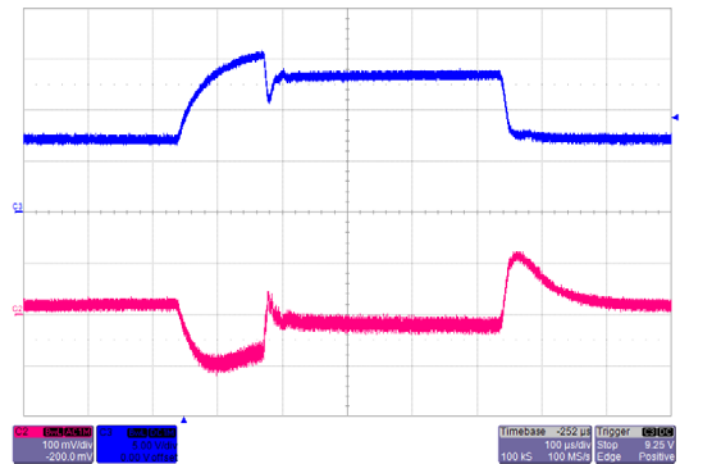
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



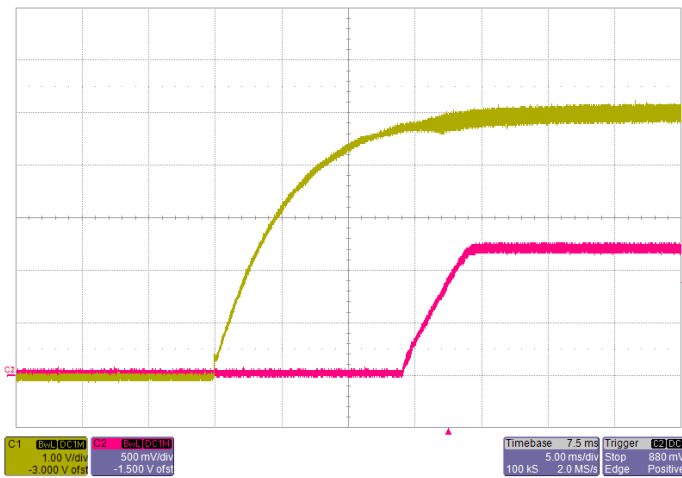
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



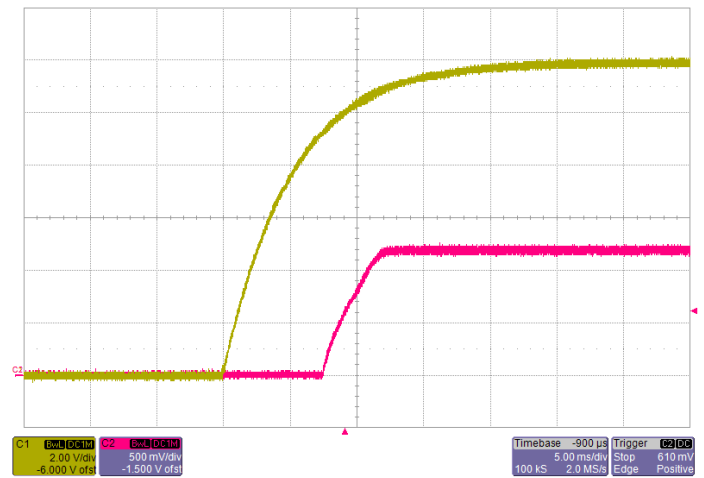
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



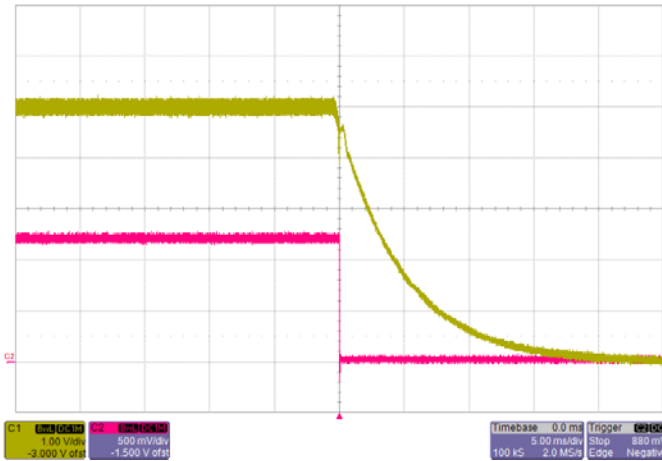
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



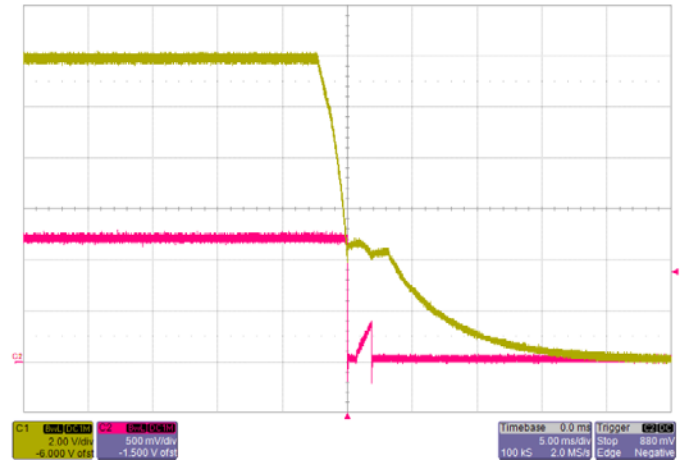
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



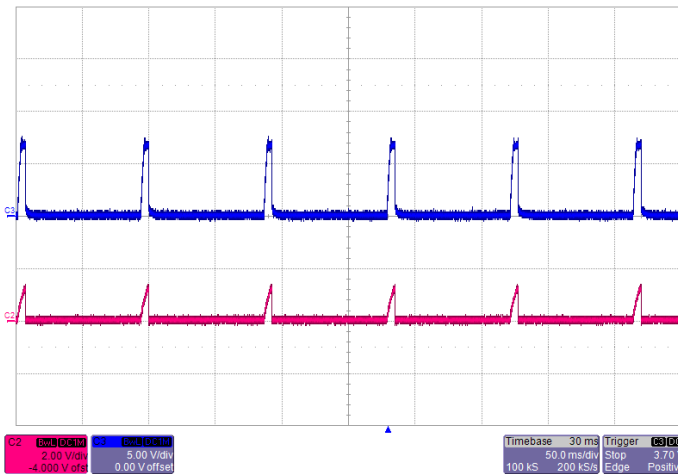
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



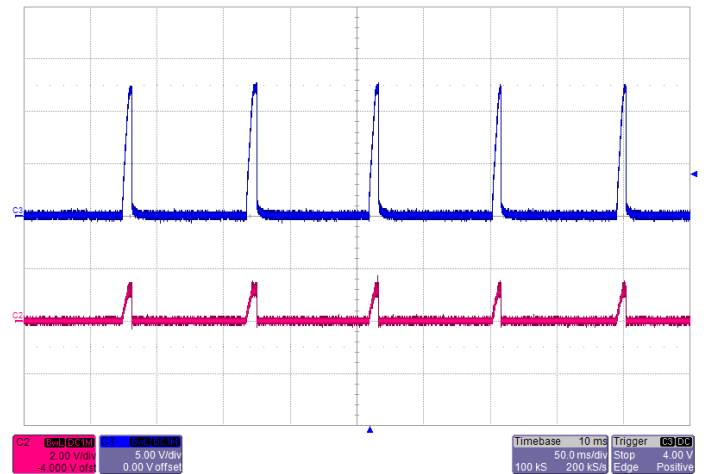
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



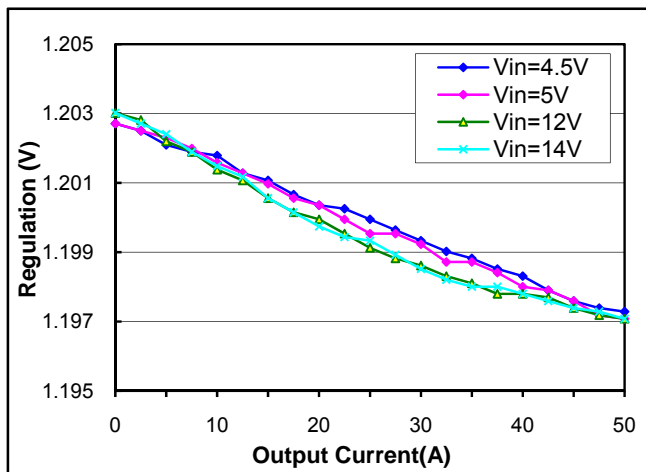
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



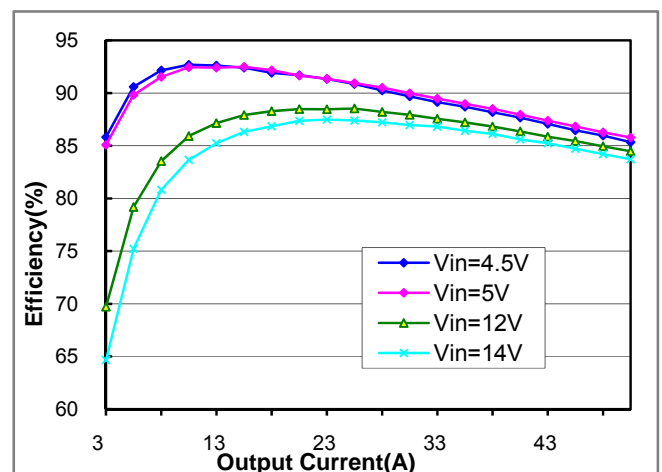
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



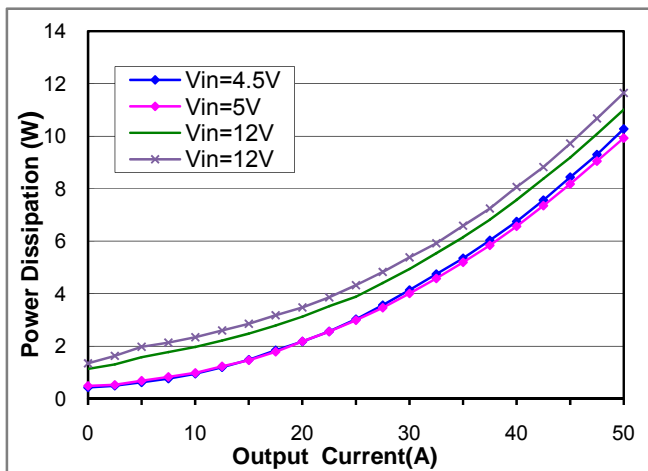
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



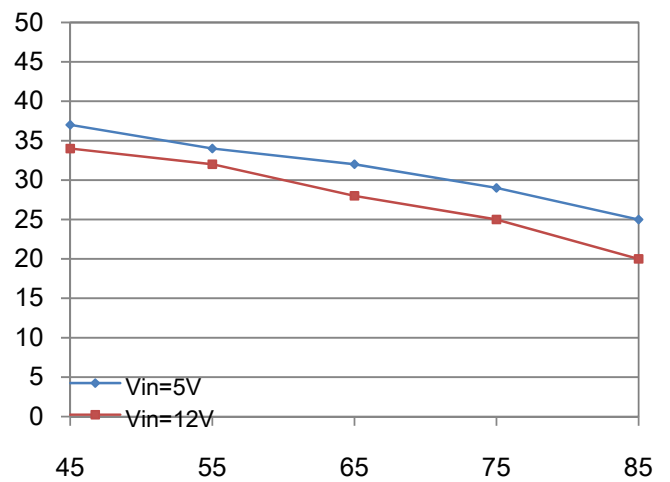
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current



Dearing

Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V

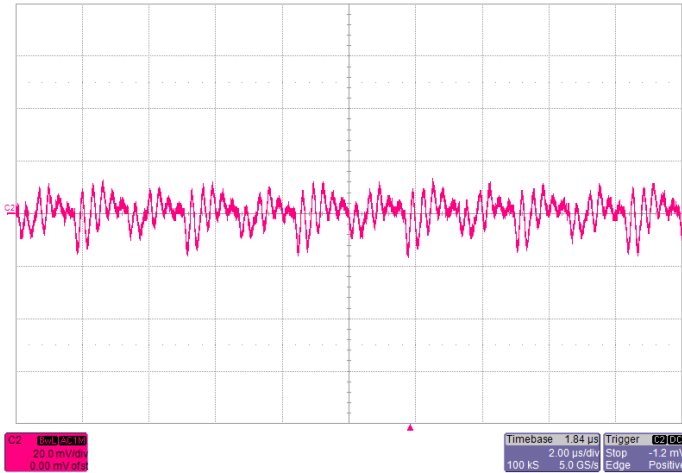
*2Electrolytic+22µF*2 Ceramic;

Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

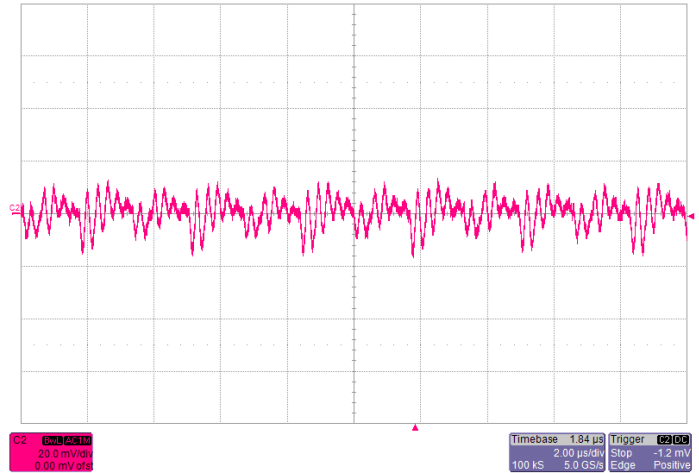
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1.5V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

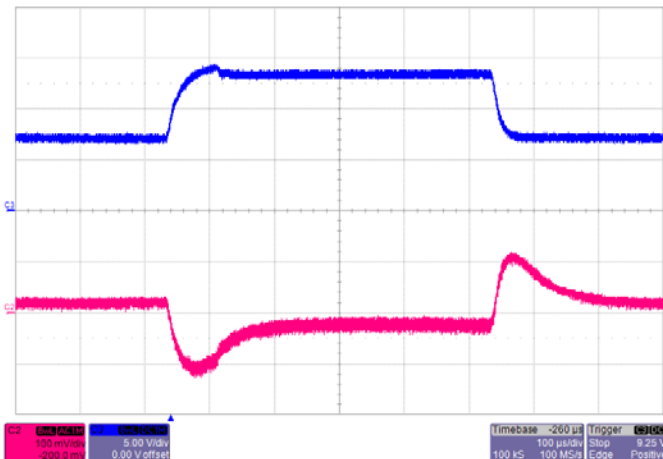
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



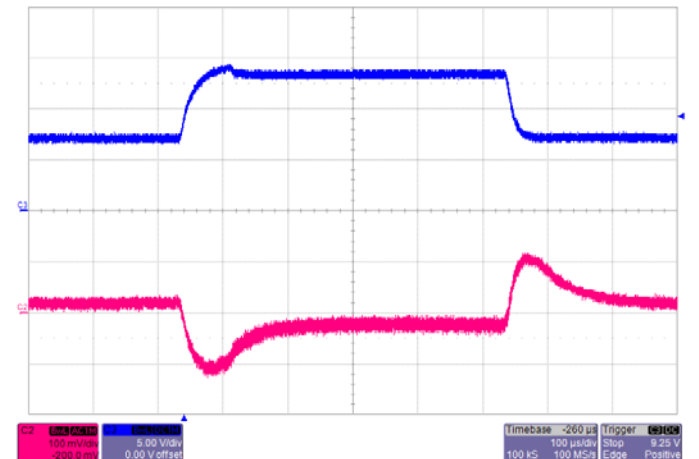
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



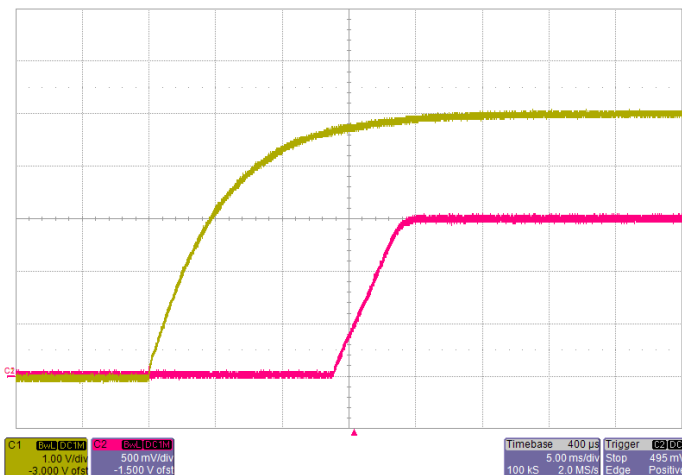
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



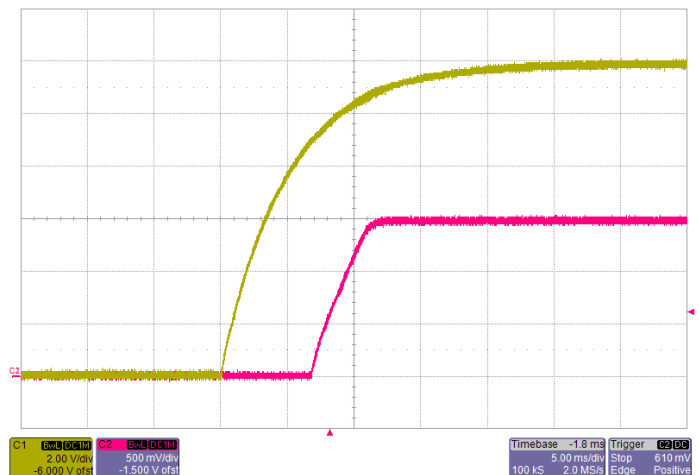
**Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage**



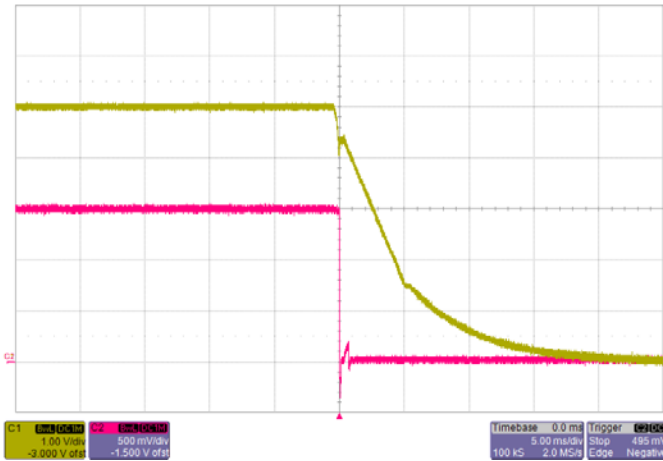
**Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage**



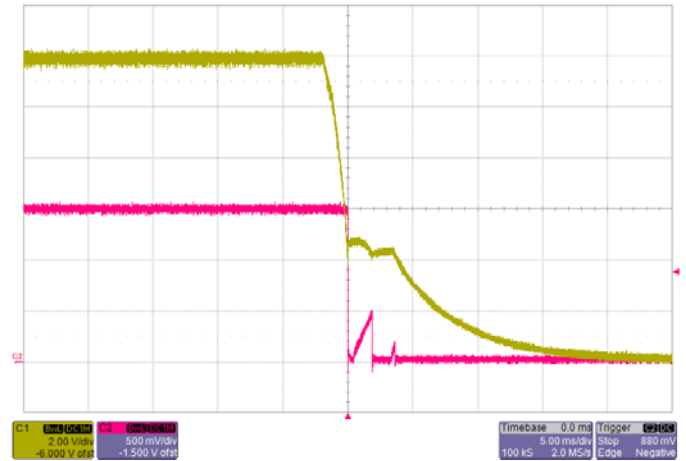
**Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage**



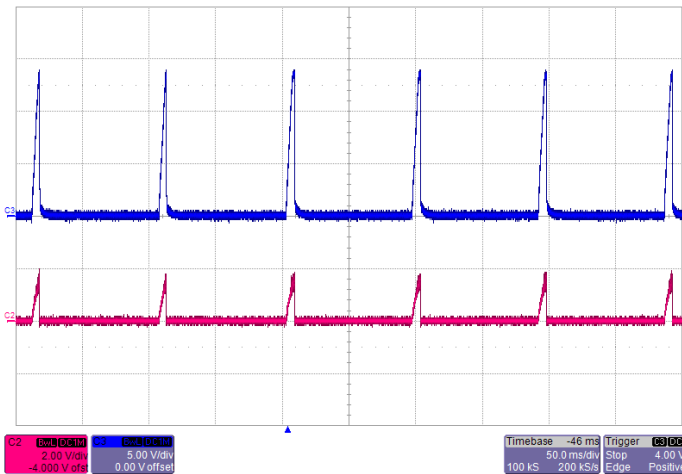
**Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage**



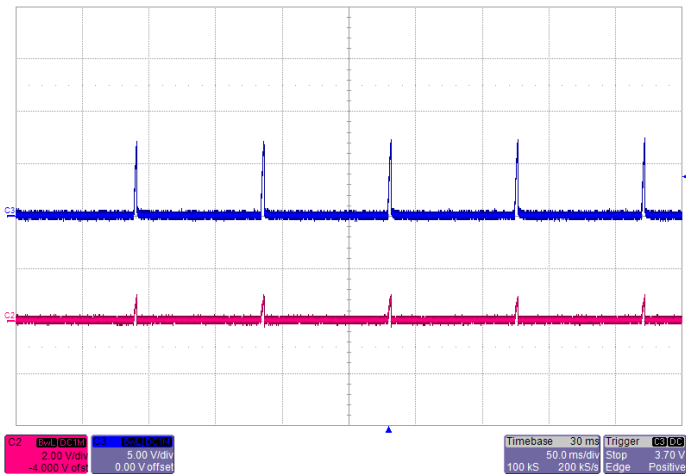
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



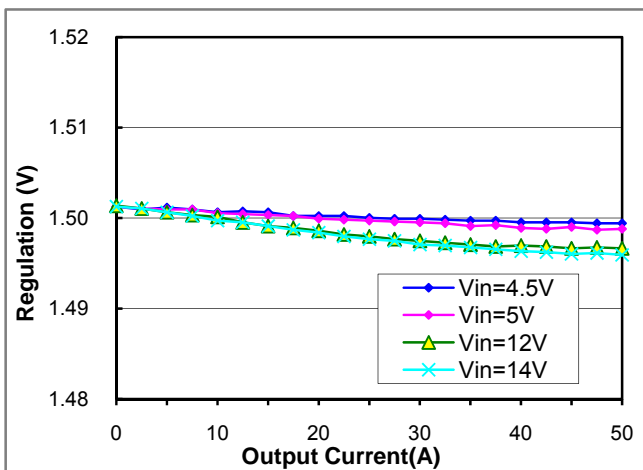
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



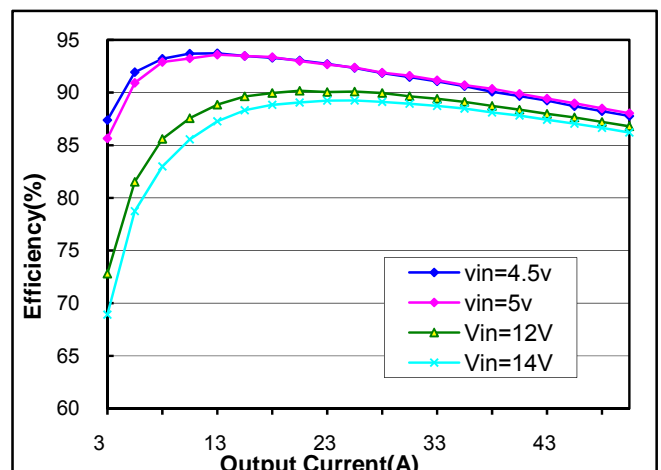
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



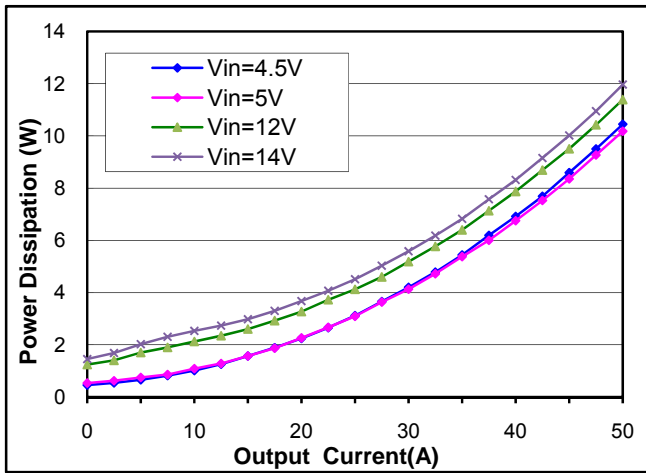
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



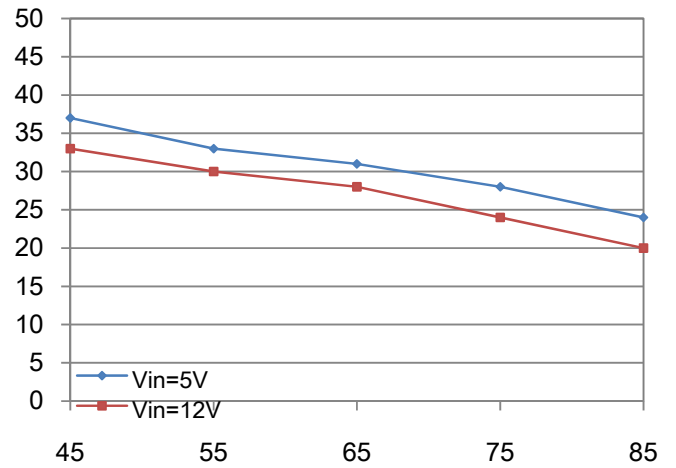
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current

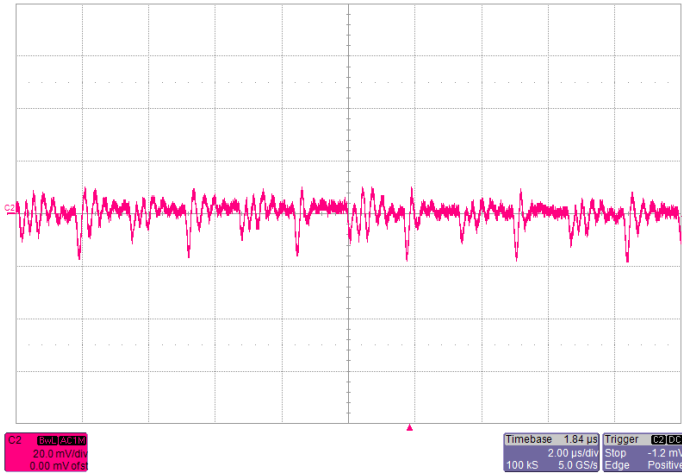


Dearting
 Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
 *2Electrolytic+22μF*2 Ceramic;
 Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

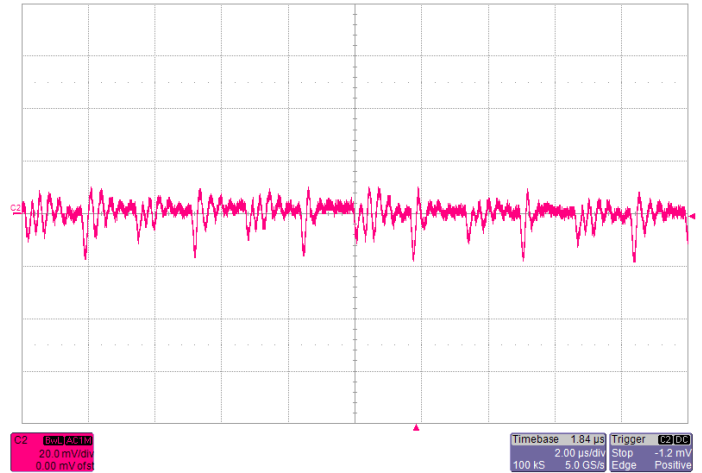
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1.8V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

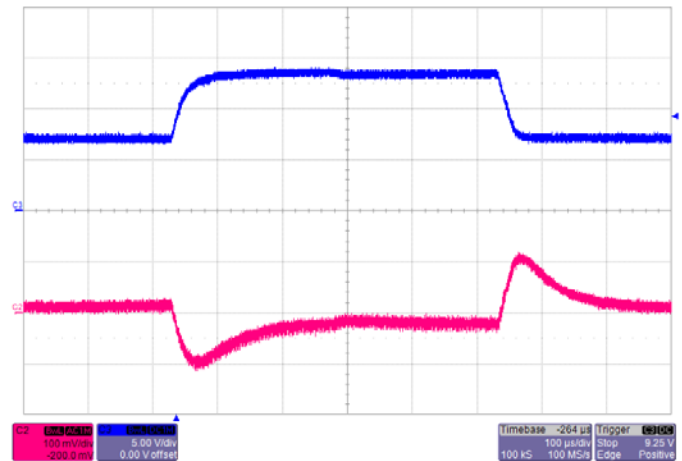
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



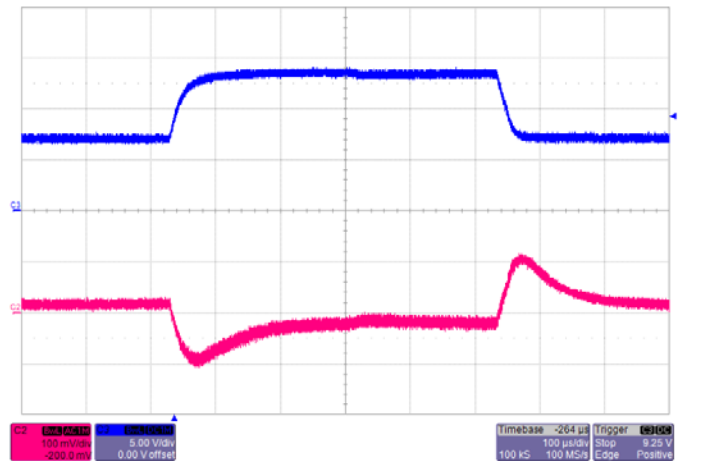
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



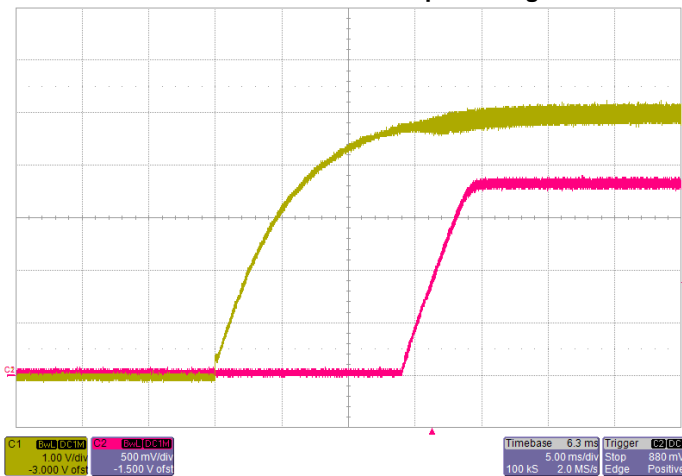
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



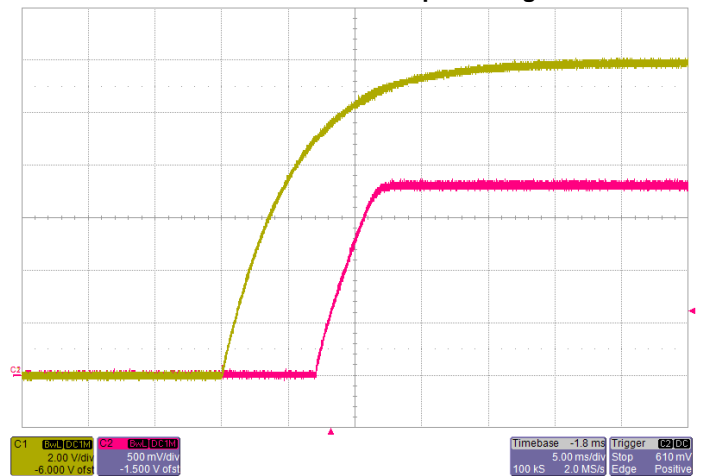
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



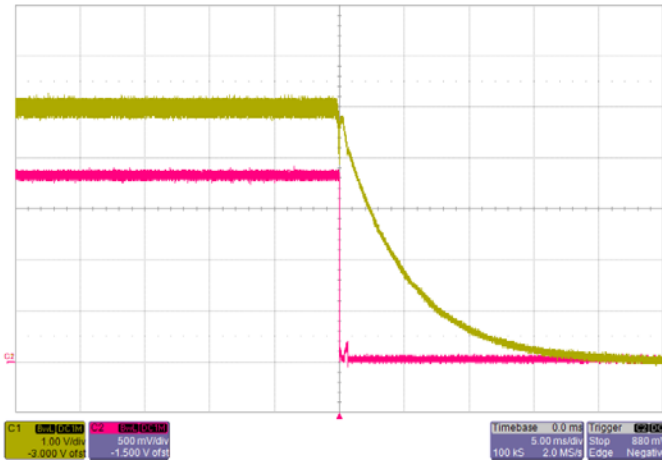
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



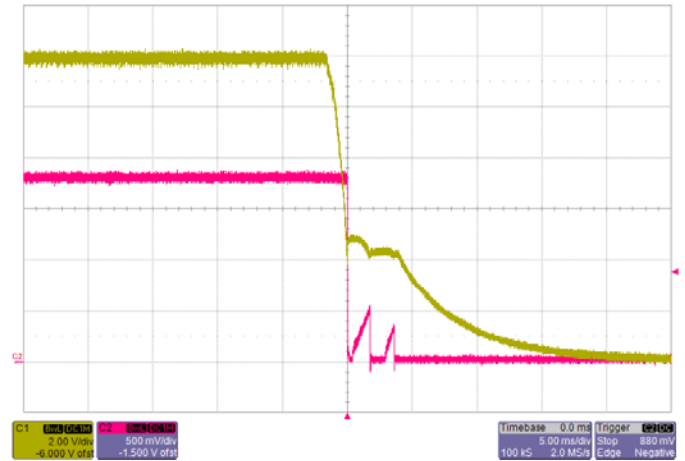
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



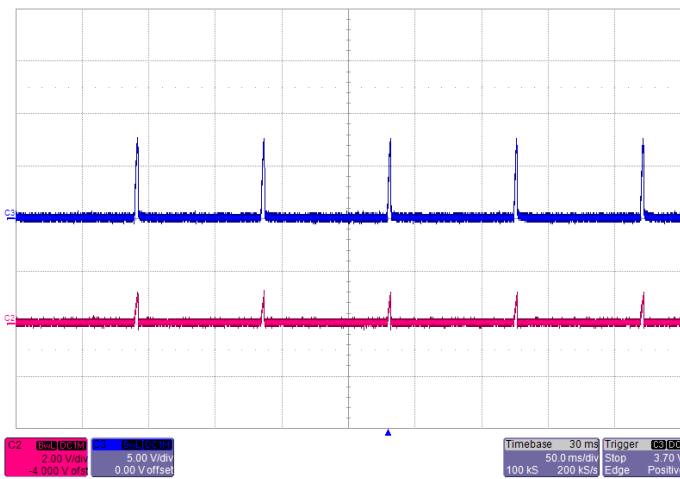
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



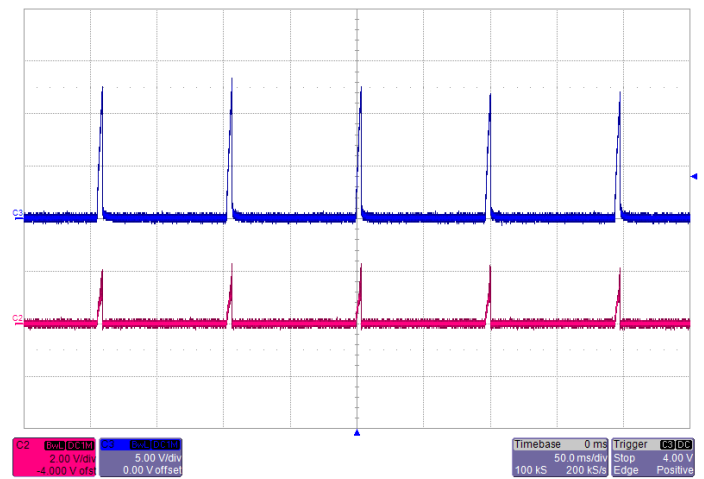
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



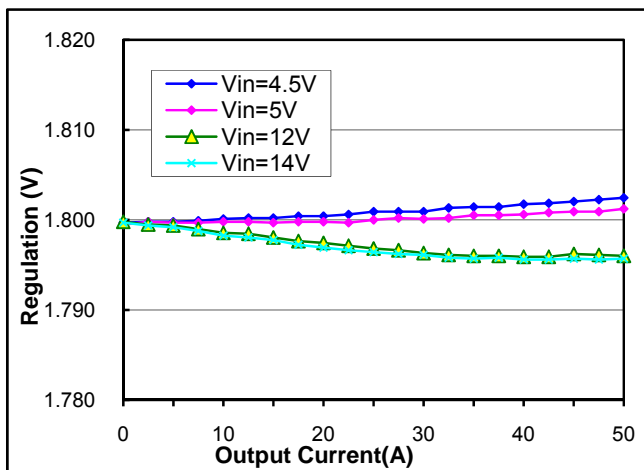
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



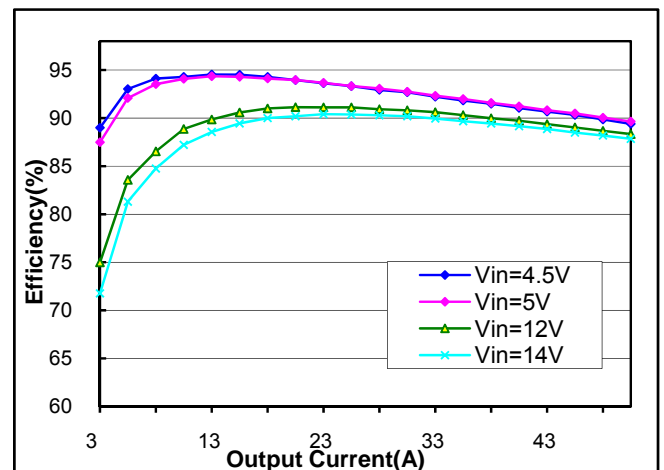
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



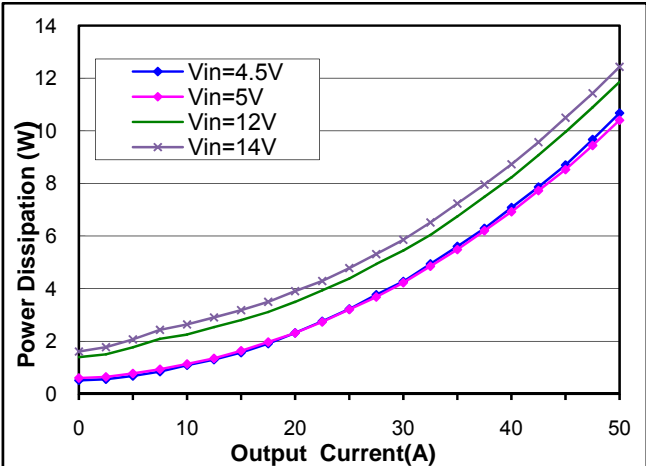
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



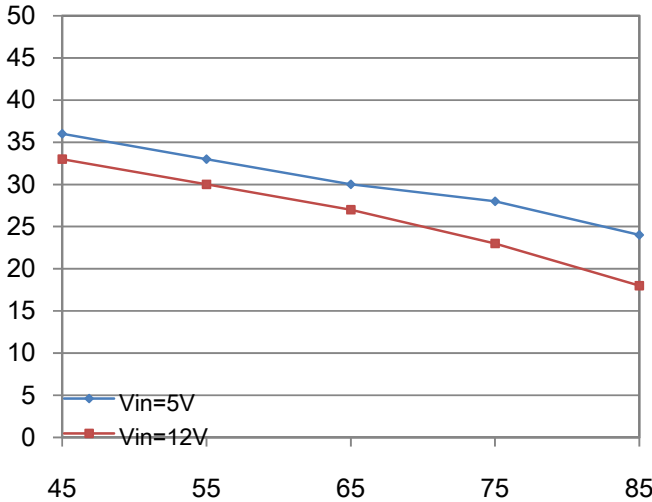
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current

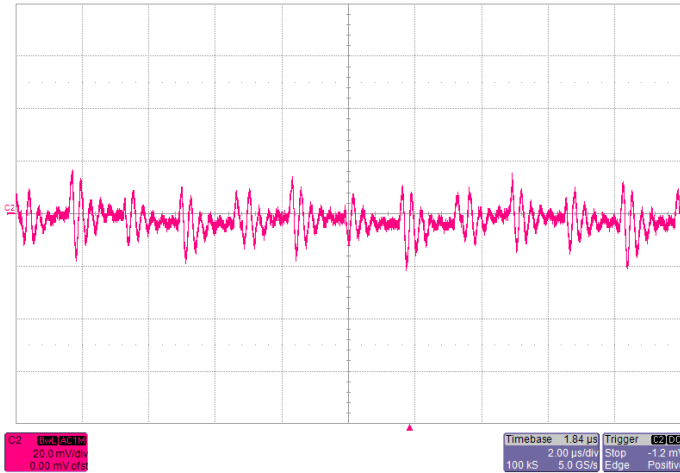


Dearing
 Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
 *2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;
 Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

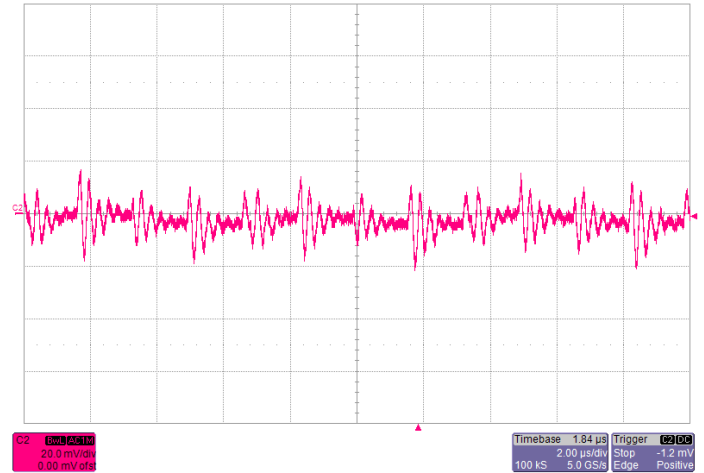
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 2.5V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

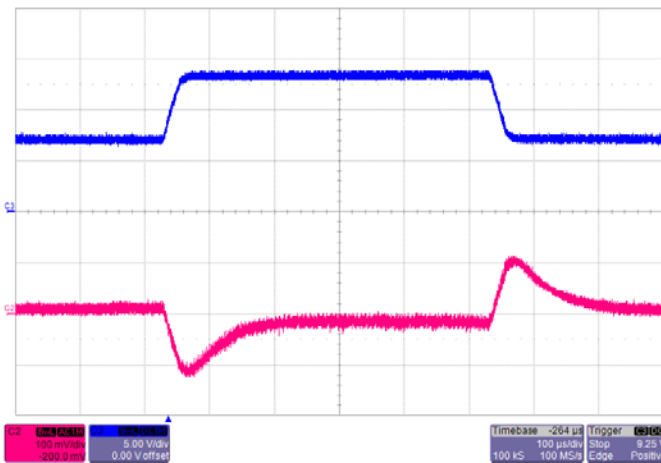
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



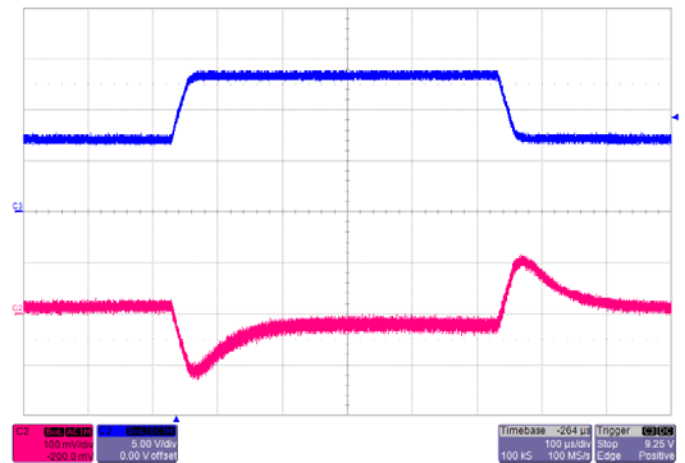
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



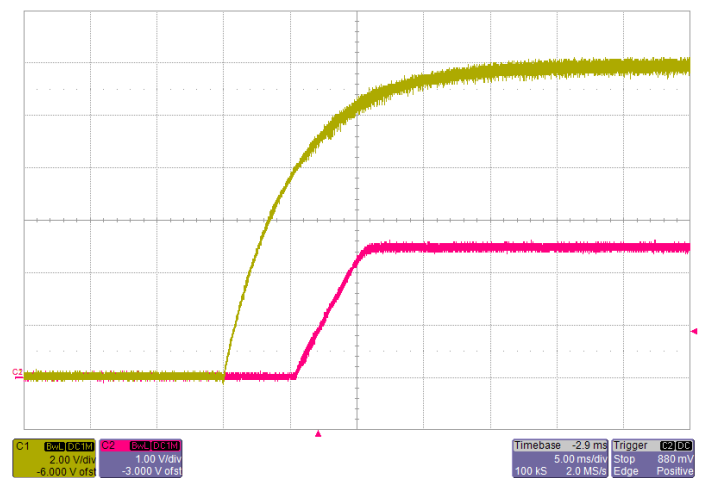
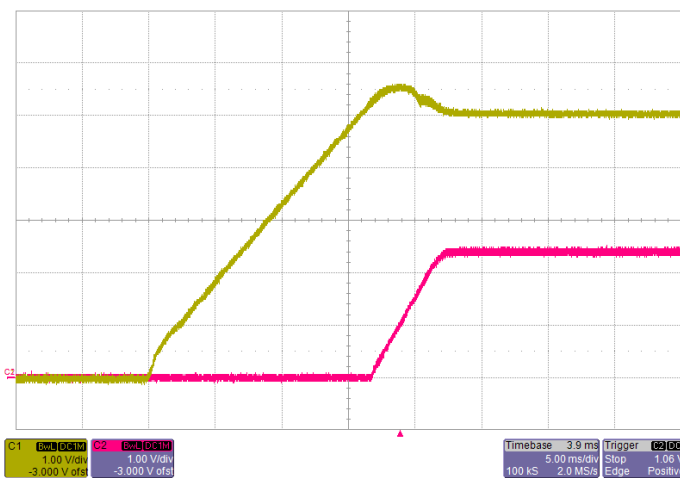
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



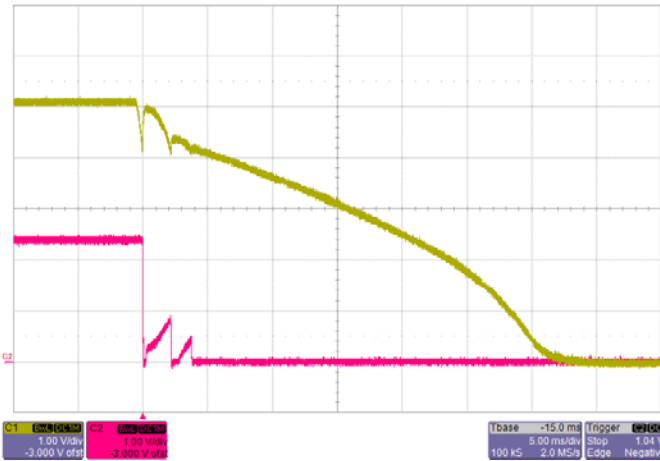
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



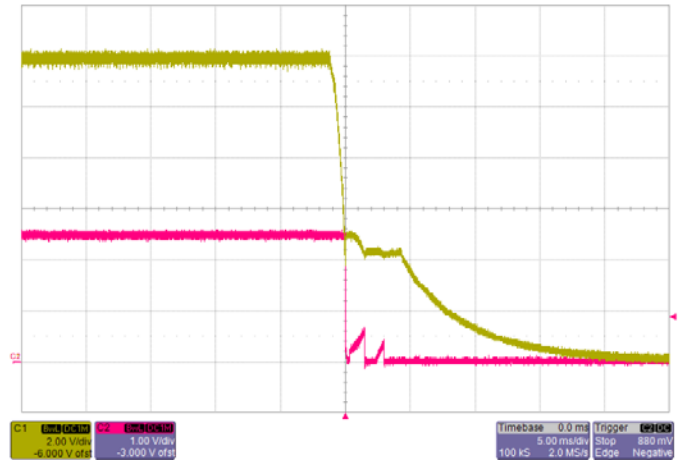
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



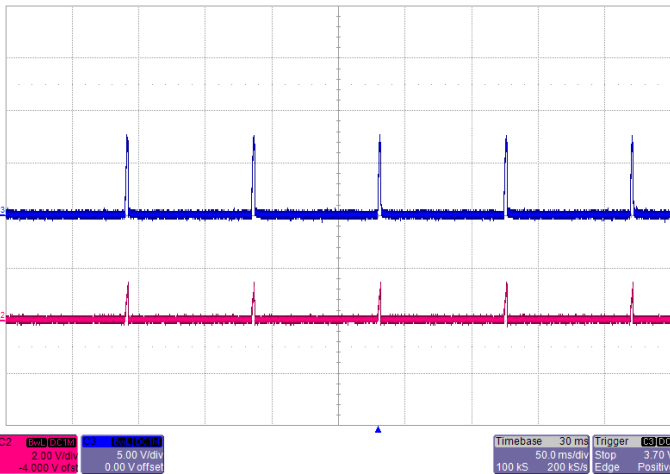
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V, I_o=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



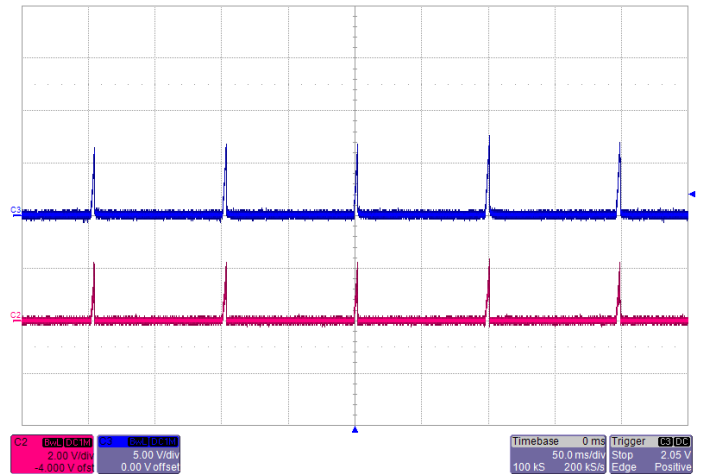
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V, I_o=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



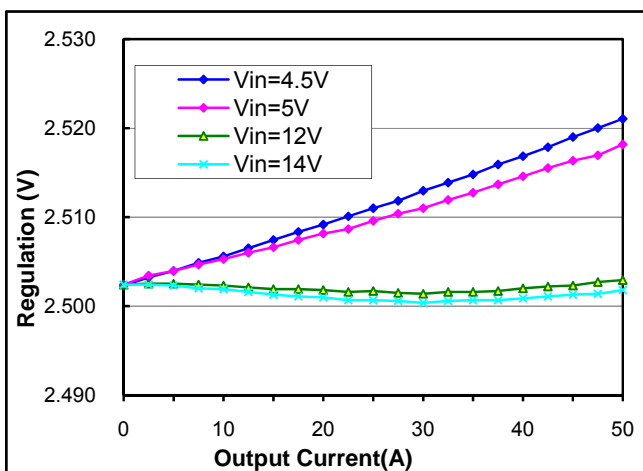
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V, I_o=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V, I_o=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage

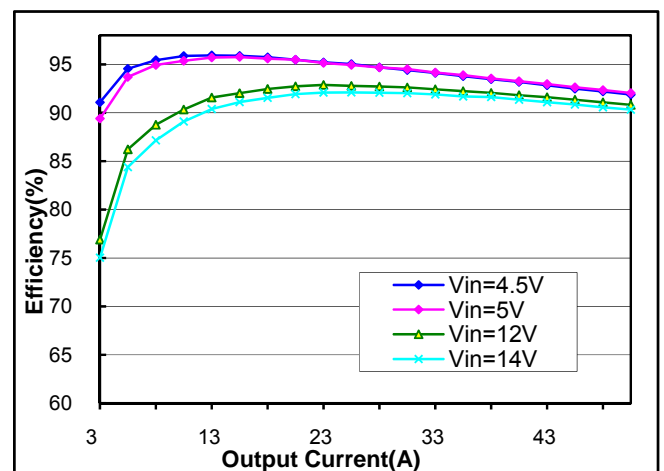


Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$

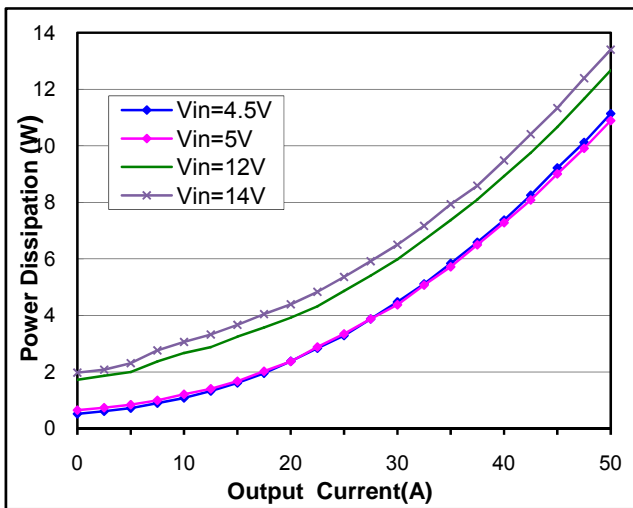


Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current

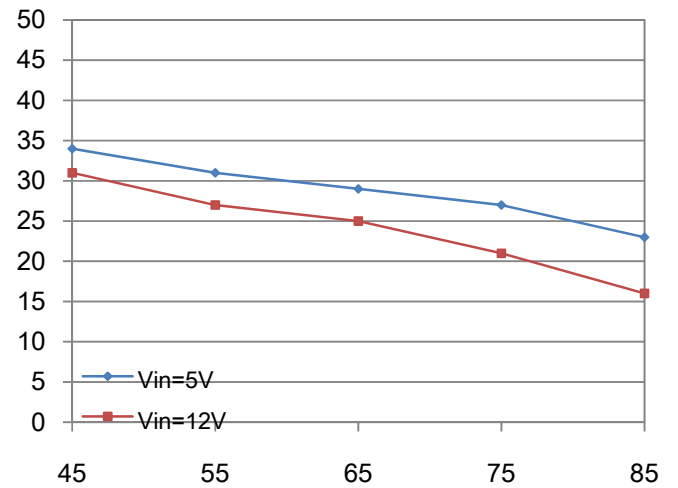
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current



Deating

Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V

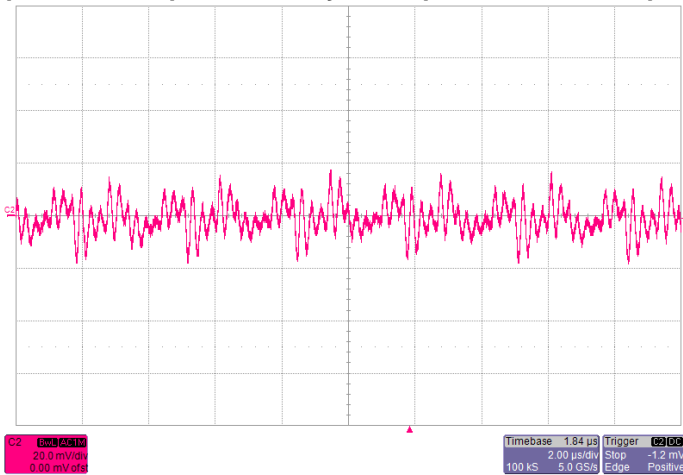
*2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;

Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

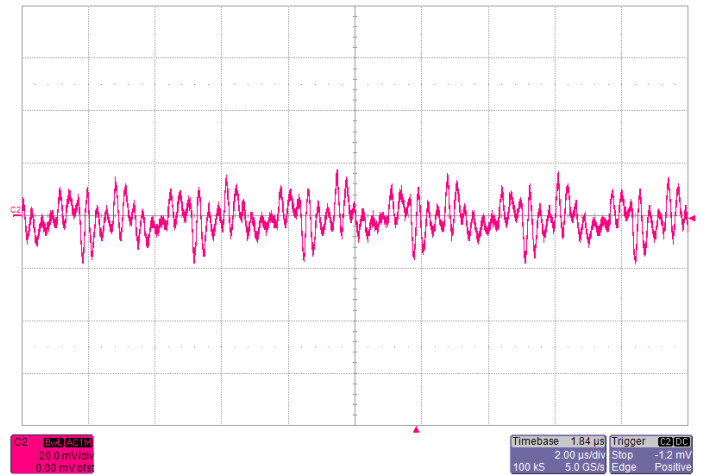
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 3.3V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

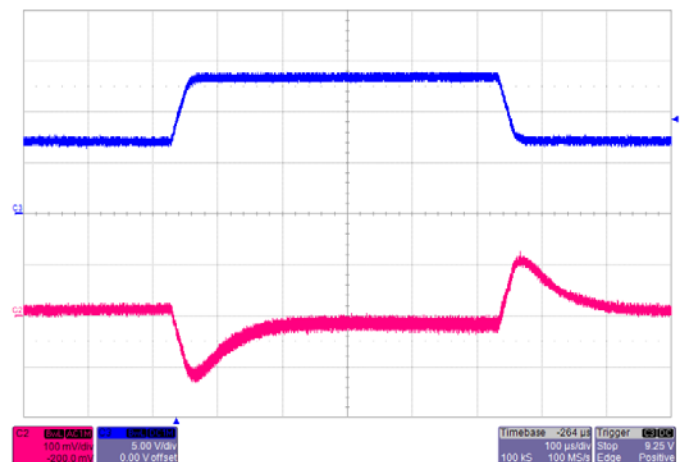
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



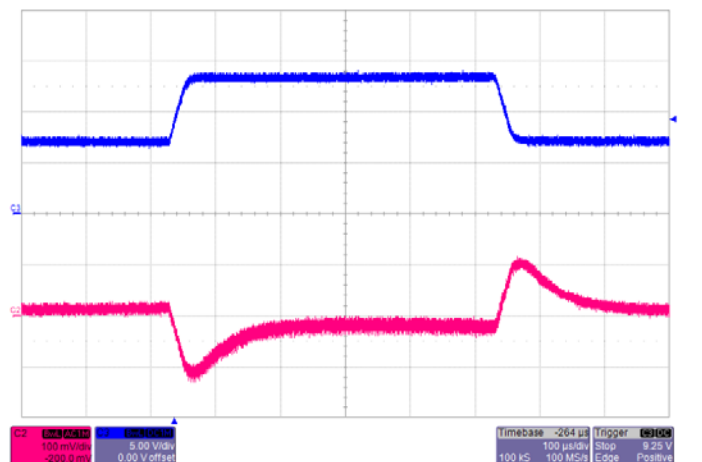
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



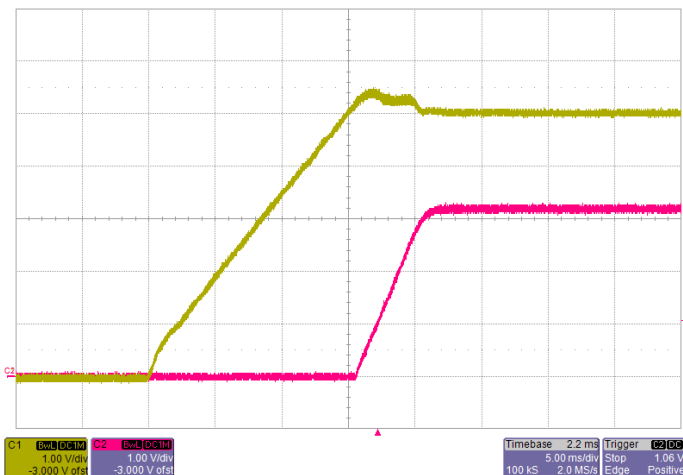
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



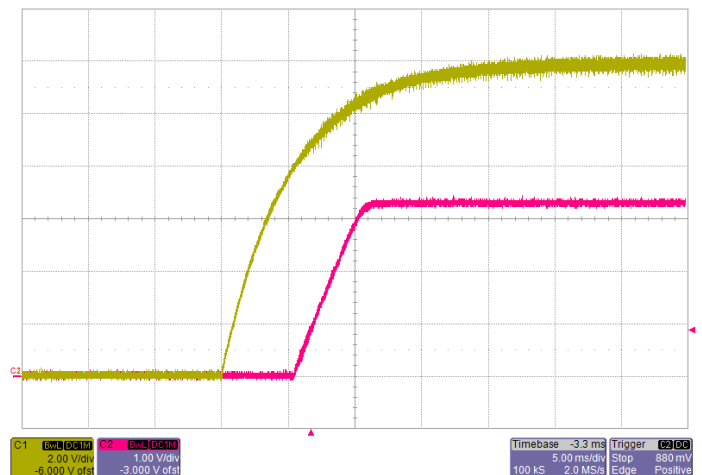
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



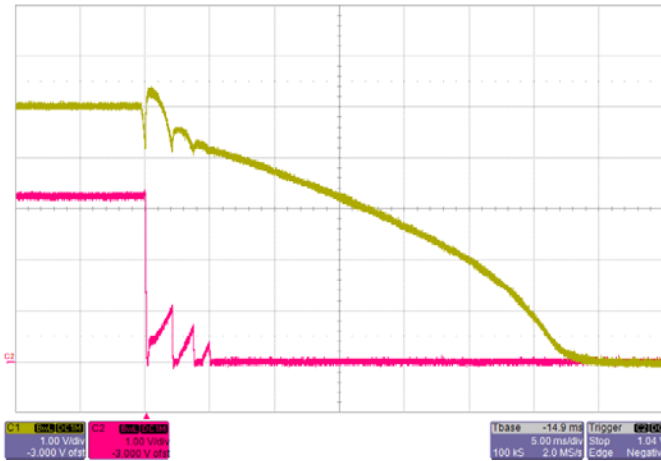
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68µF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



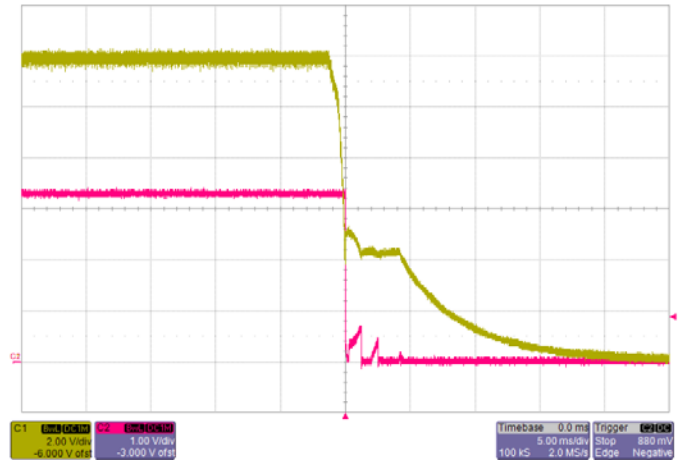
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



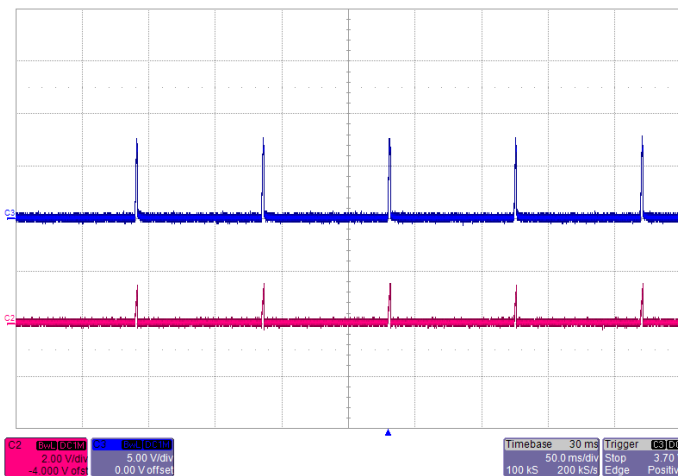
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



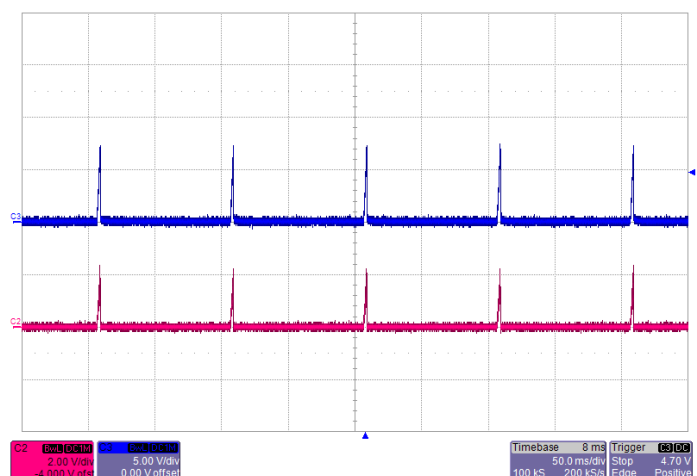
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



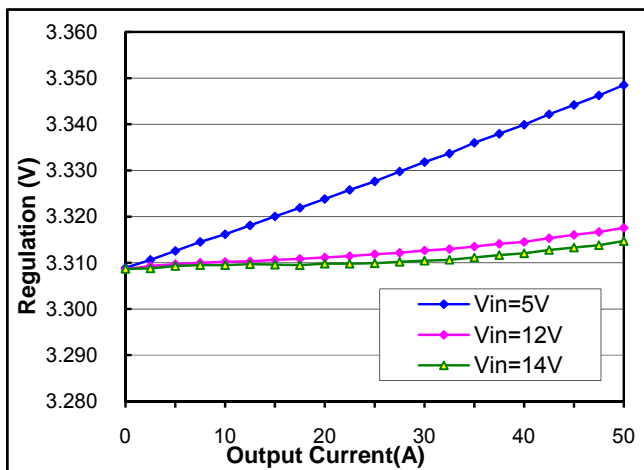
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



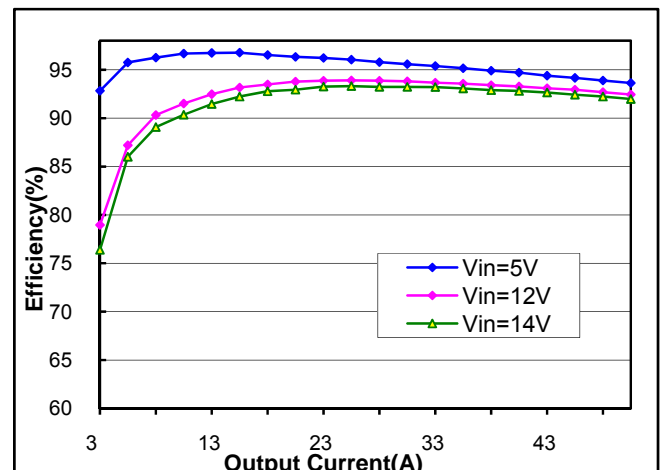
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



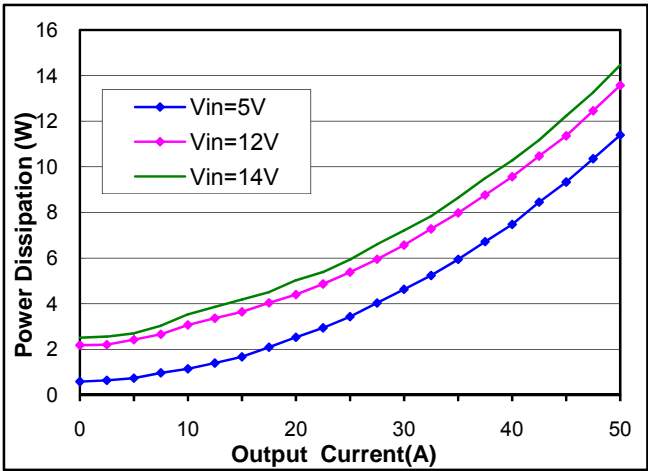
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



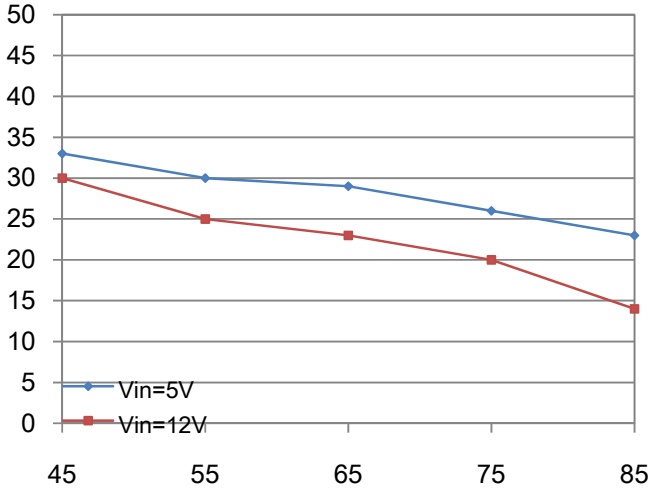
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



Power Dissipation vs. Load Current



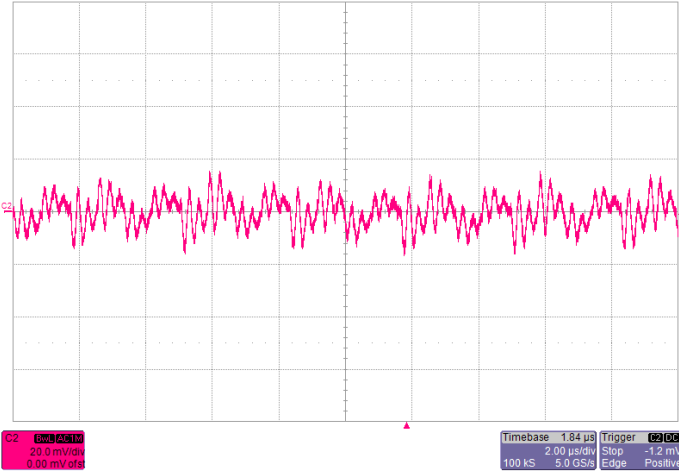
Dearing

Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
 *2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;
 Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

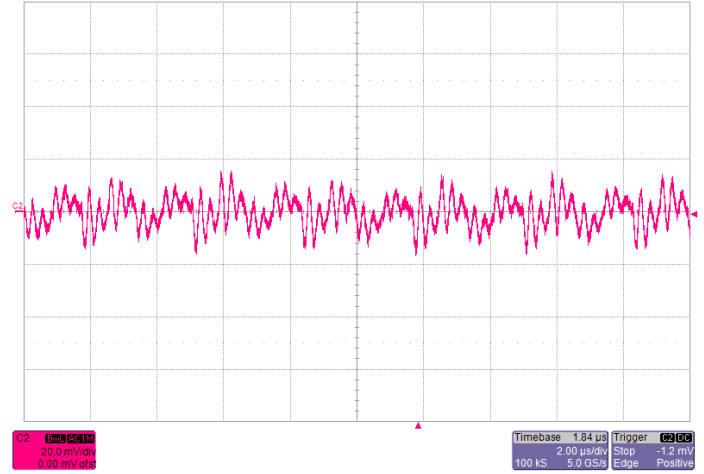
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 3.6V

General conditions(MQ7290R2A):

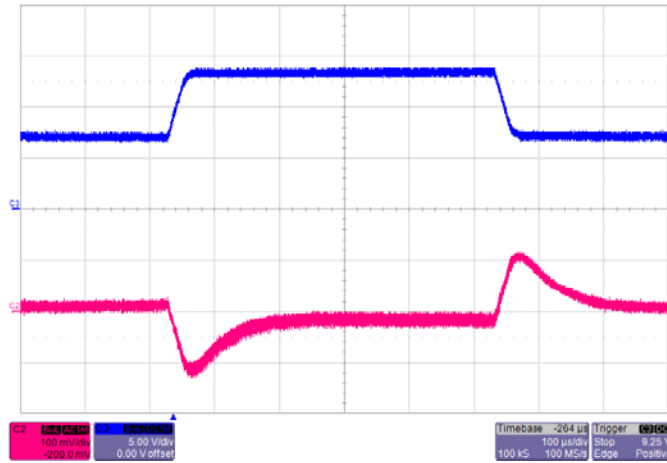
Input filter: 470µF*2 Electrolytic +22µF*2 Ceramic, Output filter: 220uF*4 TAN



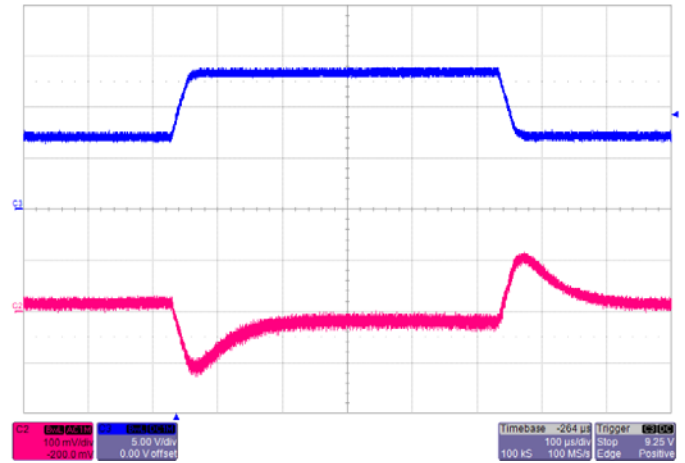
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



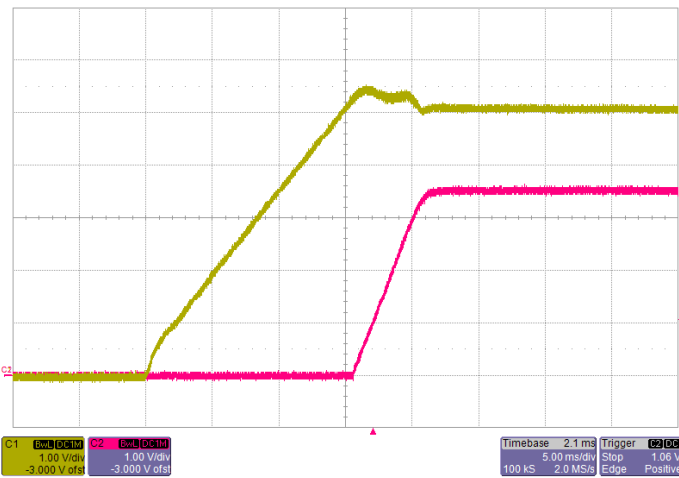
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



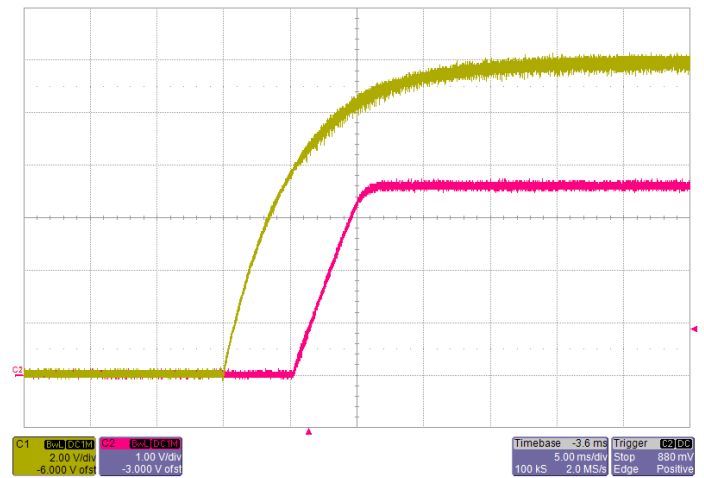
Transient Response $V_{IN}=5V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



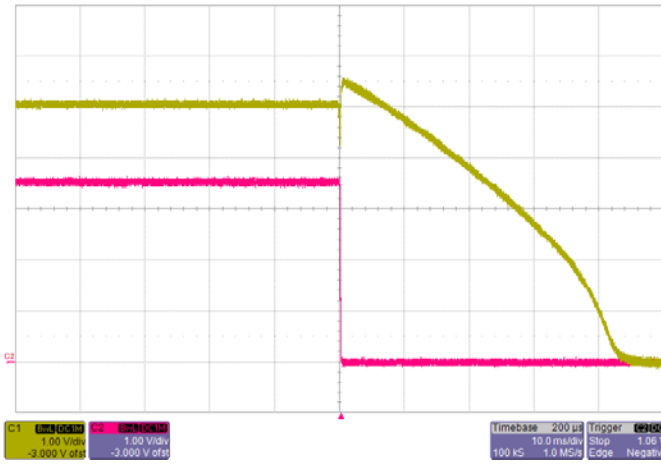
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 25A~50A~25A,
Input filter: 1000µF*2 Electrolytic+68uF*4TAN,
Output filter:220uF*4 TAN+820uF*2POSCAP
C3: Load Current C2: Output Voltage



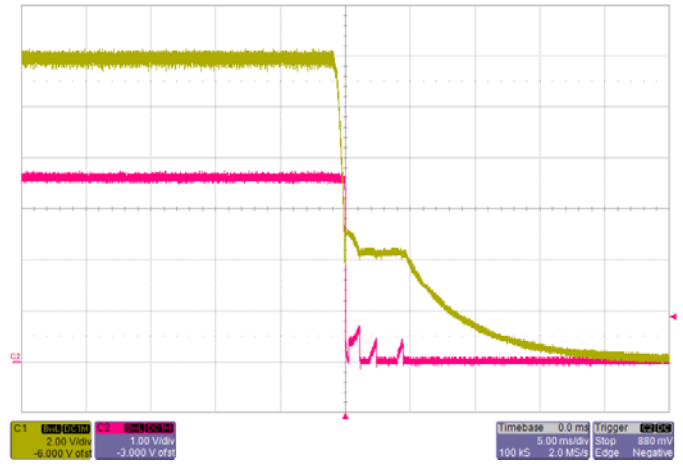
Start-up $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



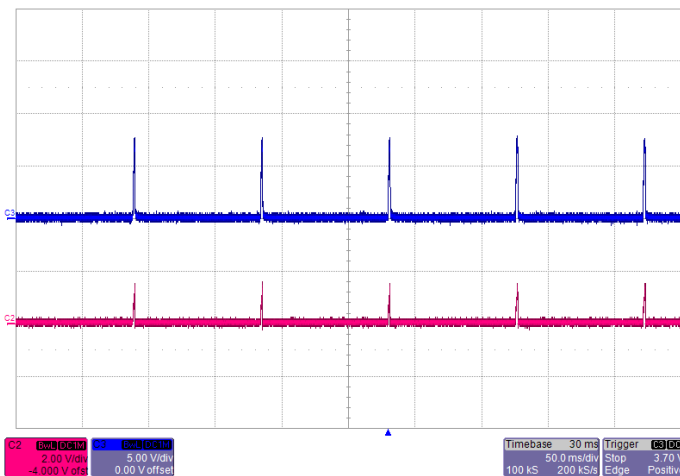
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



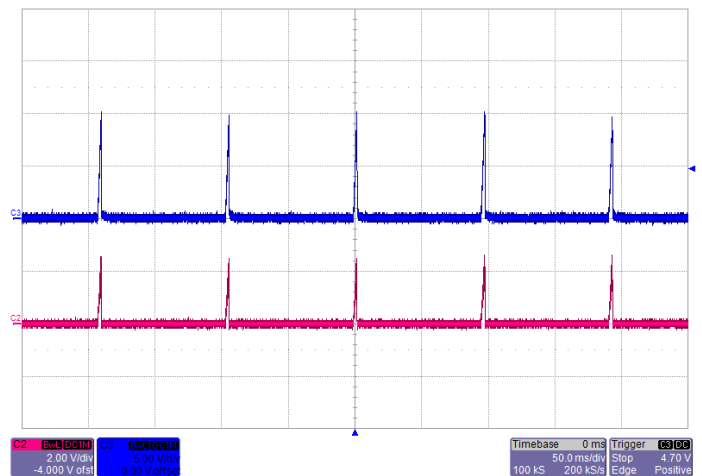
Shut-down $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



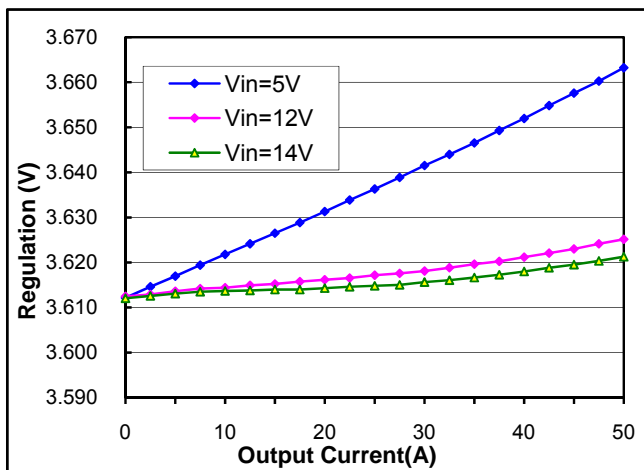
Shut-down $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=50A$
C1: Input Voltage C2: Output Voltage



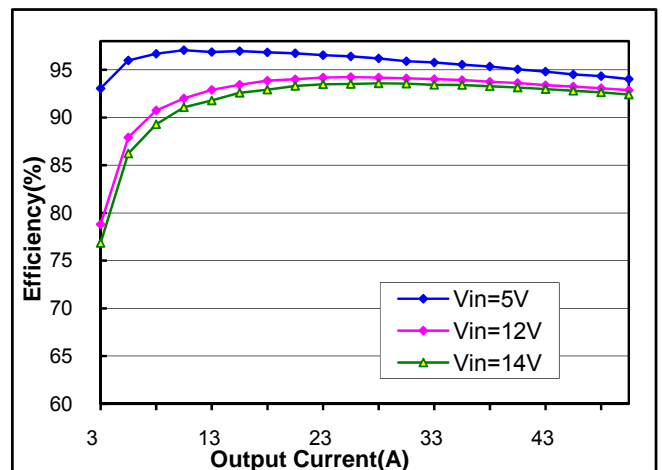
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=5V$



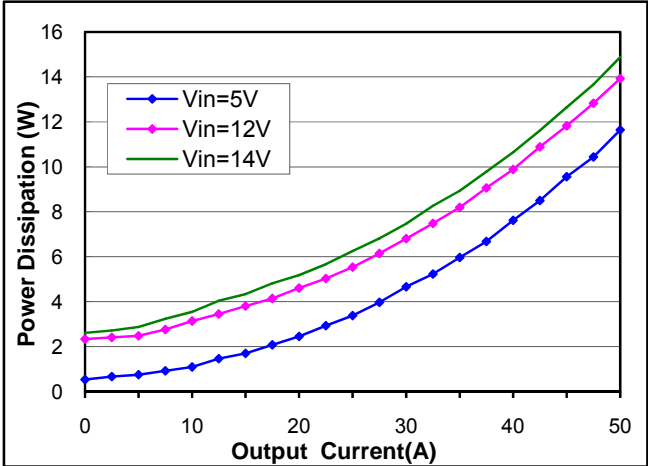
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$



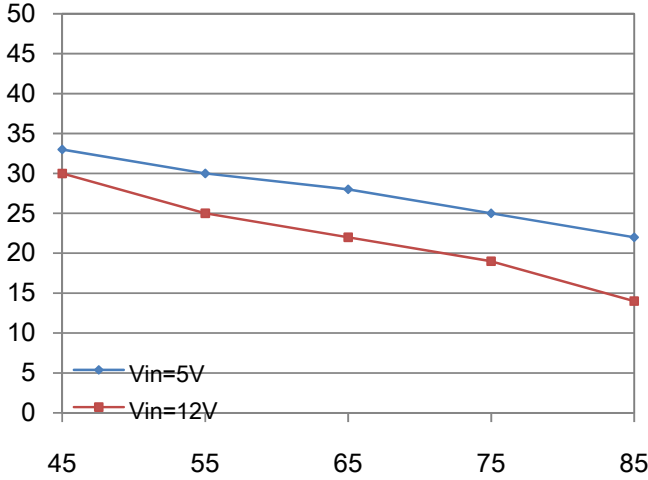
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



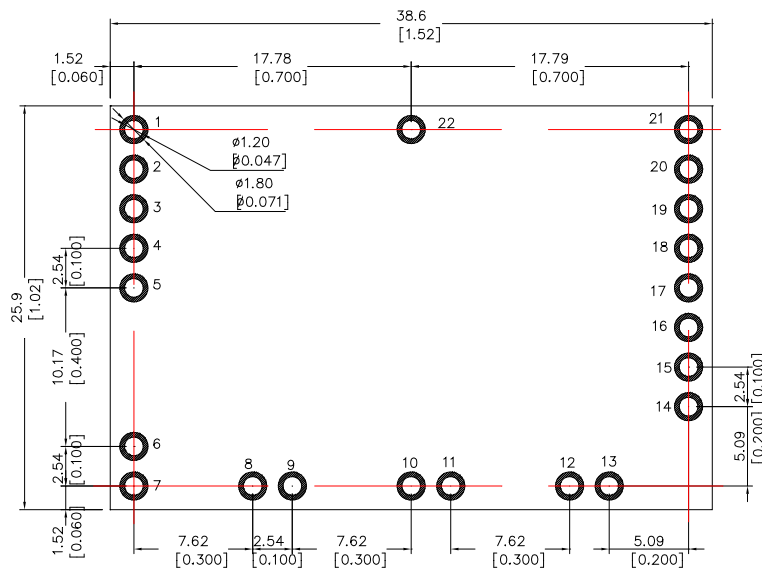
Power Dissipation vs. Load Current



Dearing
Input filter: multiple 68uF*4 TAN +1000uF/25V
*2Electrolytic+22uF*2 Ceramic;
Output filter: multiple220uF*4 TAN +820uF *2 Solid CAP

Recommended Hole Pattern for Through-Hole part

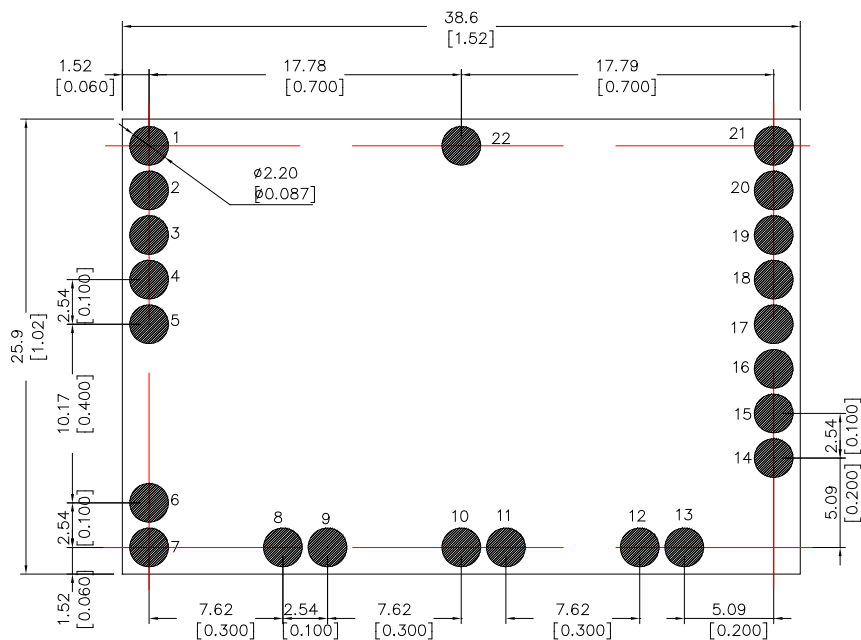
Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)



Component-side footprint

Recommended Hole Pattern for SMT part

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)



Component-side footprint

Application Notes