

### APPLICATIONS

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

### OPTIONS

- Positive or negative logic
- Right angle pin

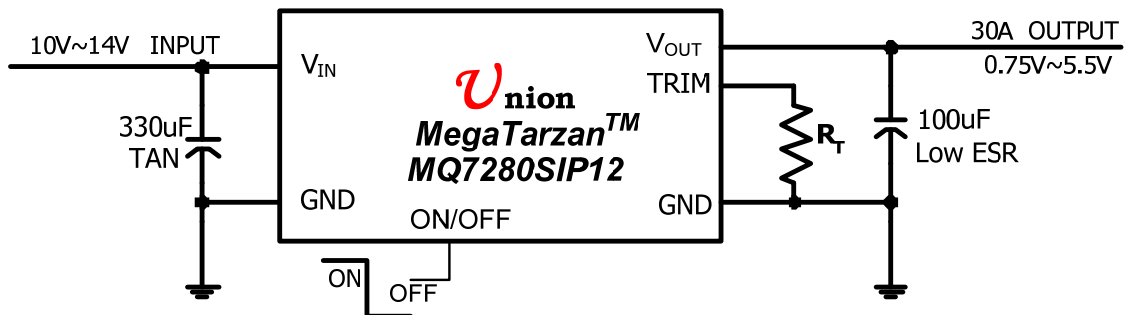
### FEATURES

- Wide operating voltage:
  - MQ7280SIP12: 10V ~14V
- Output Current up to 30A
- Output voltage ripple: 20mV<sub>PP</sub>
- High Efficiency 93%
- Overcurrent /shortcircuit protection
- Directly parallel operation for multiple-unit
- Over-temperature protection
- Remote on/off control – negative or positive
- High reliability: designed to meet 5 million hour MTBF
- Output voltage remote sense compensation
- Minimal space on PCB:
  - 50.8 mm x 8.9 mm x 12.7 mm or
  - 2.0 in x 0.35 in x 0.50in
- No derating to +60°C, natural convection
- UL/IEC/EN60950 compliant
- RoHS Compliant available

### Description

The **MegaTarzan™** MQ7280SIP12 Series Power Modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that operate over a wide input voltage range of 10Vdc to 14Vdc and provide a precisely (2%) regulated dc output with industry standard pin configuration. Such a module is suitable to application with 10V or 14V power supply bus. The modules have a maximum output current rating of 30A at a typical full-load efficiency over 93%. Default features include remote on/off with positive logic and output voltage adjustment, over-current protection, over-temperature protection. Option features include positive or negative logic mode.

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





**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

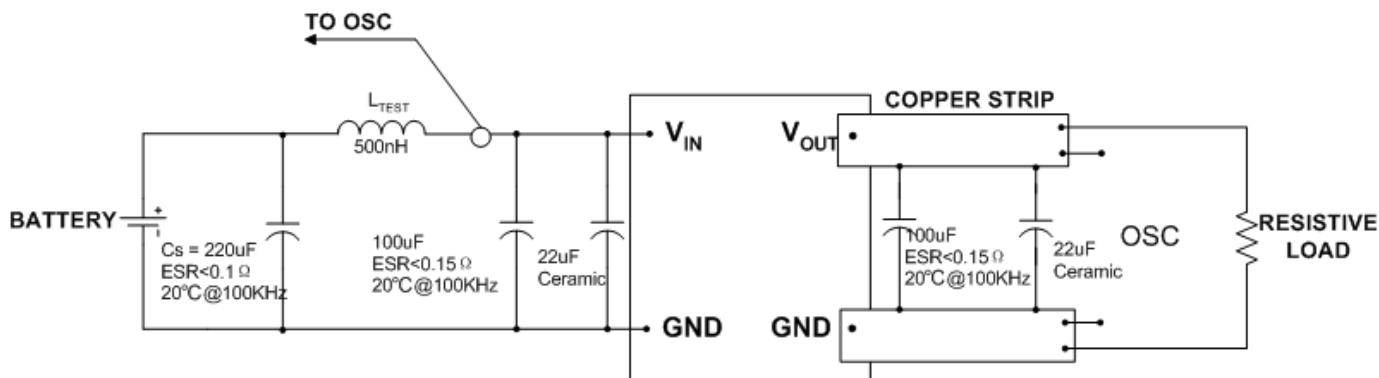
**MQ7280SIP12 Electrical Specifications: ( $T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range		$V_{IN}$	8		14	V
Output Current		$I_o$	0		30	A
Output Voltage Set point	100% load	$\Delta V_o$	-2		+2	%
Temperature Regulation	$T_A = T_{A,MIN}$ To $T_{A,MAX}$	-		0.4		% $V_{O,SET}$
Remote Sense Range					0.5	V
Line Regulation	See each output's corresponding character figure					
Load Regulation						
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage						
Transient Response	$I_o=30A, 0\sim 20MHz$ ( <i>Detail Please see corresponding figure</i> )					

**General Specifications**

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Maximum Capacitive Load	30A resistive load + Aluminum capacitor			6600		$\mu\text{F}$
	30A resistive load +Sanyo POSCAP			2000		
Overcurrent Protection			36		54	A
Output short-circuit current (average)	All				3	A
Under Voltage Lockout Trip Level	Rising and falling $V_{IN}$ , 3% hysteresis		7.8	8	8.2	V
Positive logic	Logic High	Module ON	$V_{IH}$	$V_{in}-1$	$V_{IN,MAX}$	V
	Logic Low	Module OFF	$V_{IL}$	-0.7	0.3	V
Negative logic	Logic High	Module OFF	$V_{IH}$	3	$V_{IN,MAX}$	V
	Logic Low	Module ON	$V_{IL}$	-0.7	1	V
Start-up Time	30A resistive load, no external output capacitors			2	5	mS
Switching Frequency		$F_o$		300		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

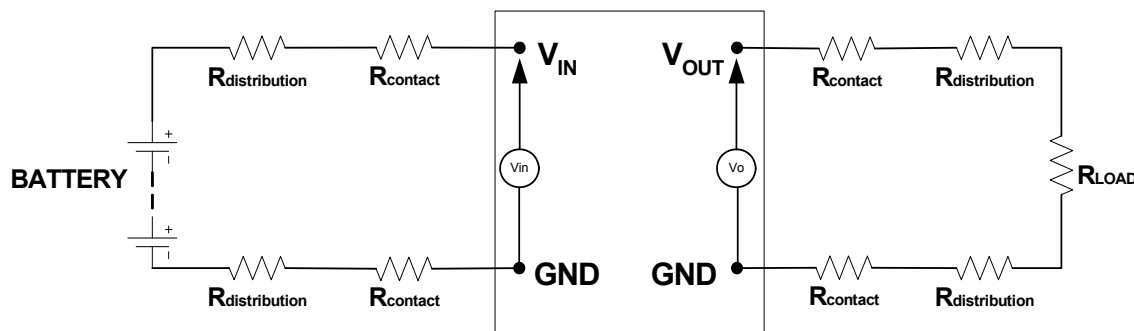
## Test Configurations



Test setup for input noise, output noise and ripple

Note:

Output noise is measured with 0.1µ 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.



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

### Input Voltage Range

The MQ7280SIP12 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 MQ7280SIP12 Series are non-isolated DC/DC converters. Their two Common pins (pins 5 and 6) 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 6 (also referred to as---Input or Input Return), and output return current should be directed through pin 5 (also referred to as---Output or Output Return) as short as possible.

### I/O Filtering

All the specifications of the MQ7280SIP12 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 MQ7280SIP12 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.

MQ7280SIP12'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 MQ7280SIP12'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 MQ7280SIP12 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 fast-blow 20A fuses.
2. Both input traces must be capable of carrying a current of 1.5 times the value of the fuse without opening.

## Safety Considerations

MQ7280SIP12'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

MQ7280SIP12 Power Modules with suffix "S" 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 MQ7280SIP12's specified rating. Therefore:

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

## ON/OFF Control

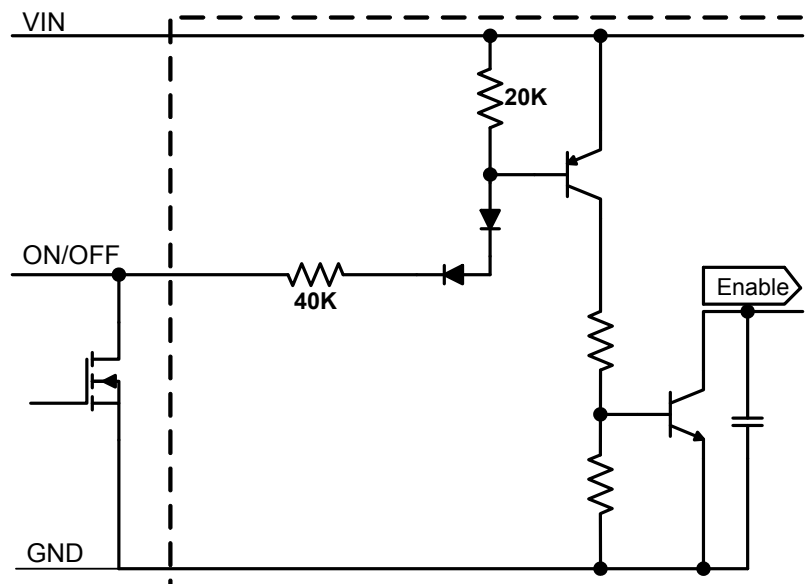


Fig1c, Remote ON/OFF Implementation with Open Collector/Drain transistor for positive logic control

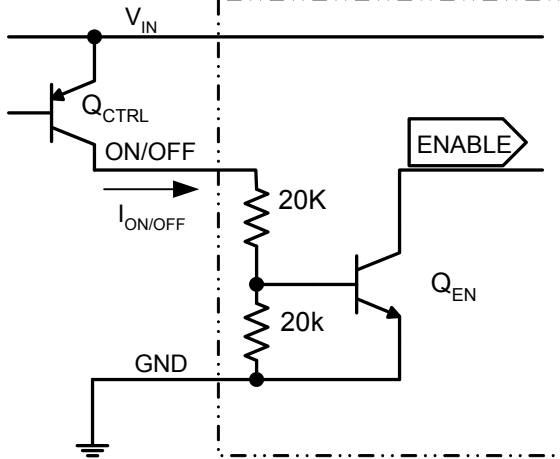


Fig1b. Remote ON/OFF Implementation with pull-up pnp transistor for negative logic control

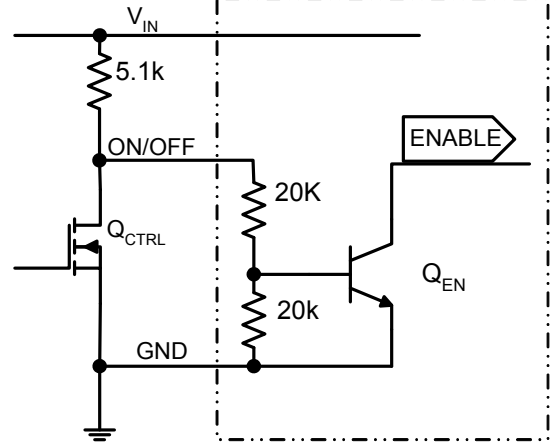


Fig1c. Remote ON/OFF Implementation with Open Collector/Drain transistor for negative logic control

The MQ7280SIP12 power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation with optional negative or 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 1a~1c.

## Output Overvoltage Protection

MQ7280SIP12 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)

MQ7280SIP12 incorporates overcurrent and short circuit protection. If the load current exceeds the overcurrent protection setpoint, the MQ7280SIP12'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 3A.

**Caution:** Be careful never to operate MQ7280SIP in a "heavy overload" condition that is between the rated output current and the overcurrent protection setpoint. This can cause permanent damage to the components.

## Overtemperature Protection (OTP)

To ensure MQ7280SIP12's reliability and avoid damaging its internal components, MQ7280SIP/IBA incorporates over-temperature protection circuit. When the temperature of the PCB is above 125°C, the overtemperature 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 overtemperature protection circuit will release and the module will automatically recover from shutdown. To avoid permanently damaging components, the surface temperature of MQ7280SIP12's power components, esp. of the MOSFET ( $T_{REF}$  in Fig2) should be ensured below 125°C.

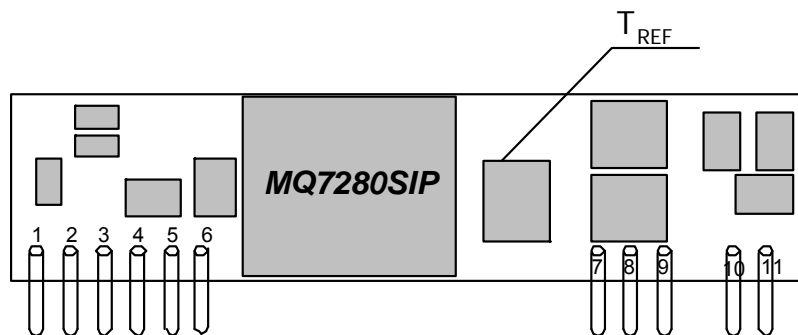


Fig2, Temperature Reference Point

**Note:** The over temperature protection may be issued when MQ7280SIP12 operates in a “heavy overload” condition for a long time. Thus, the airflow should be improved.

## Output Voltage Trimming

MQ7280SIP12's output voltage can be trimmed in certain ranges. See Figure 3 for the 2 programming methods. See Performance Specifications for allowable trim ranges in detail. Also customized products are offered.

Trim with external resistor (Fig3a), the equation as below:

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{10500}{V_o - 0.7525} - 1000$$

Resistor values are in  $\Omega$ ;  $V_o$  is desired output voltage.

For examples, to trim output to 1.5V, then

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{10500}{1.5 - 0.7525} - 1000 = 13046$$

So,  $R_{TRIM} = 13.046k\Omega$

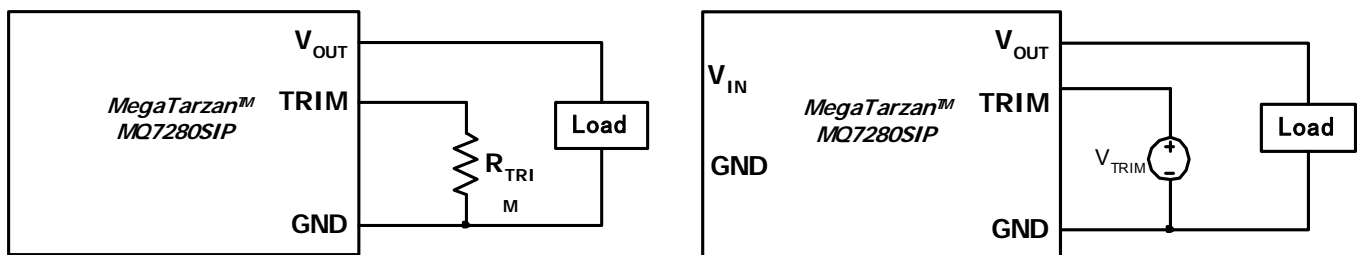


Fig3. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using external resistor

For most common voltages, the required Trim resistors as Table 1.

**Table 1, the required trim resistors  $R_{TRIM}$  for most common voltages**

Desired Voltages (V)	Rtrim (k $\Omega$ )
0.7525	Open
1.2	22.46
1.5	13.05
1.8	9.024
2.5	5.009
3.3	3.122
5.0	1.472

## Parallel operation

For higher power requirements, the MegaTarzan series power module is also available with a parallel operation. Up to four modules can be paralleled, with load sharing controlled by internal mechanism without needing any additional wiring or external circuit. Good layout techniques should be observed when using multiple units in parallel. To implement forced load sharing, the following connections should be made:

- The EN pin should be tied together if this pin is used, or let all this EN pin float.
- All remote-sense pins should be connected to the power bus at the same point, i.e., connect all the SENSE pins to the (+) side of the bus if this function is used, or let all remote-sense pins float.
- Keep each module has its local filter capacitors for input and output.
- Connect each module's SET resistor to its GND with shortest path.

Note: The path of these connections should be as direct as possible and close proximity and directness are necessary for good noise immunity.

This parallel operation is not designed for redundant operation and the system will be non-functional upon failure of one of the unit when multiple units are in parallel.

Schematic for power modules' parallel operation can be referred to following diagram:

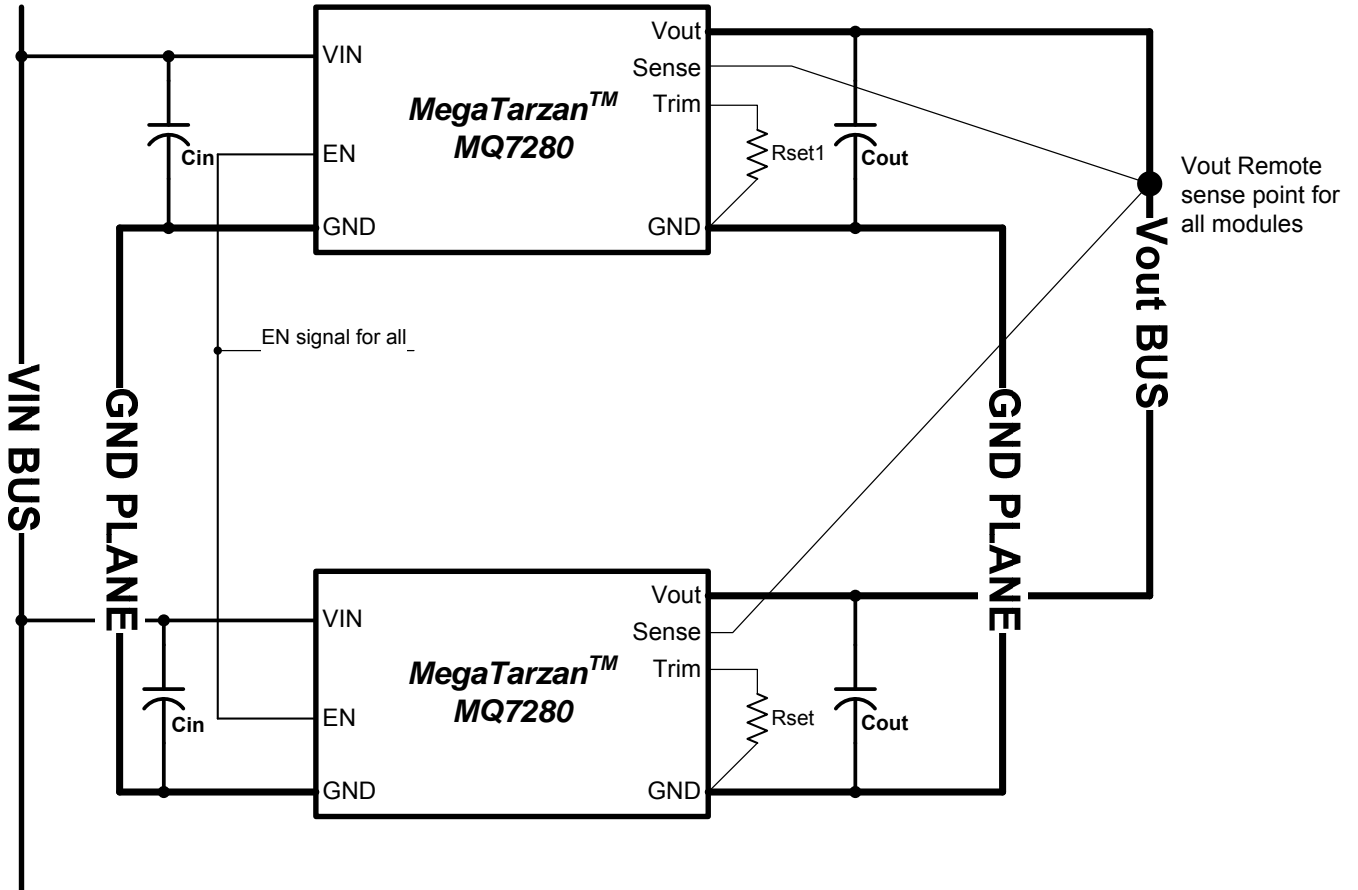


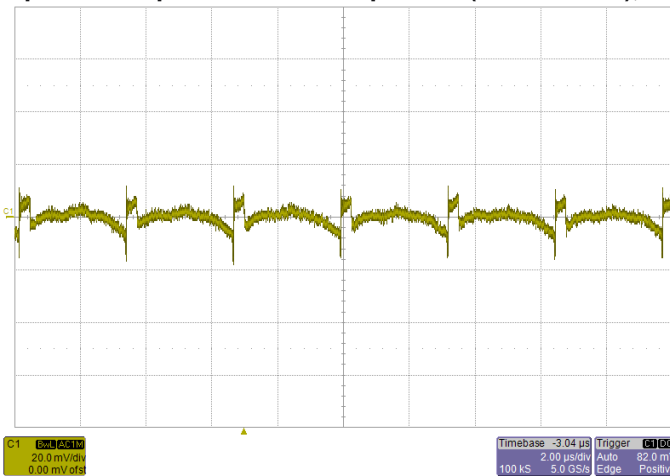
Fig4. Schematic for parallel operation



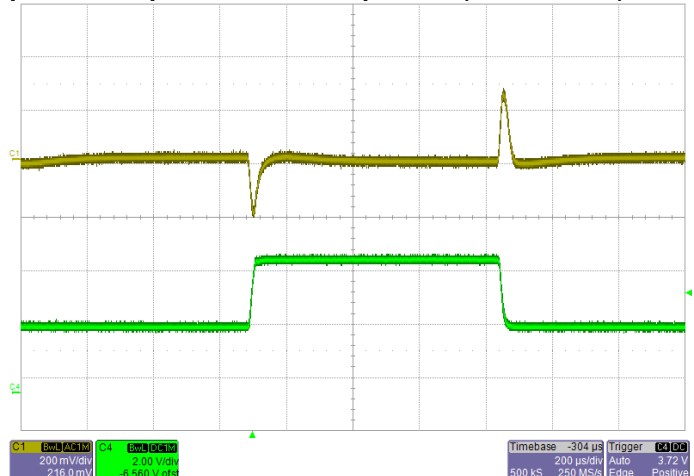
Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1V

General conditions:

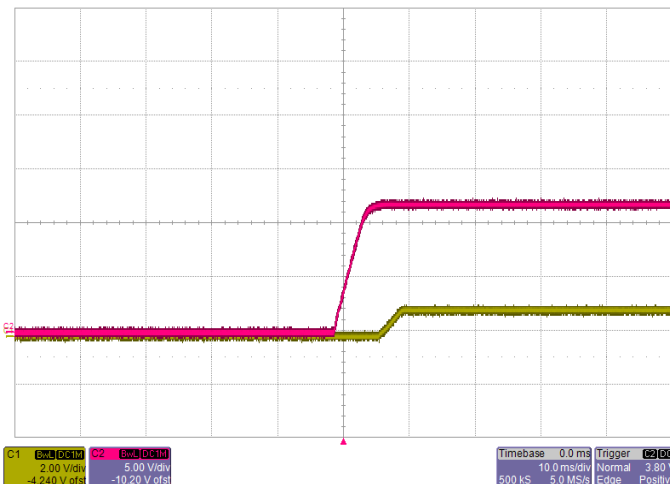
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



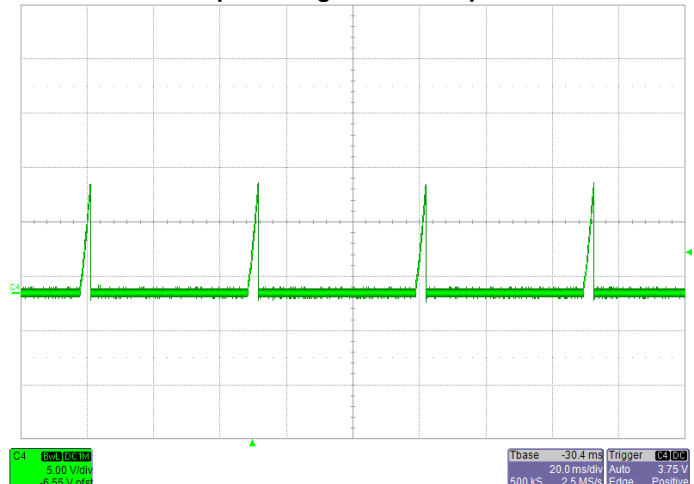
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



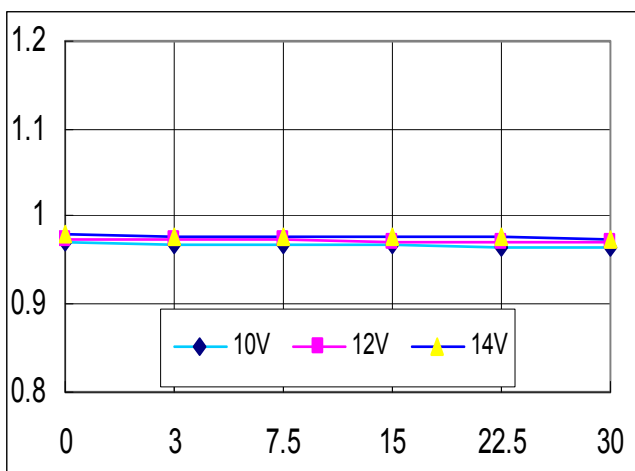
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
Yellow: Output Voltage Red: Output Current



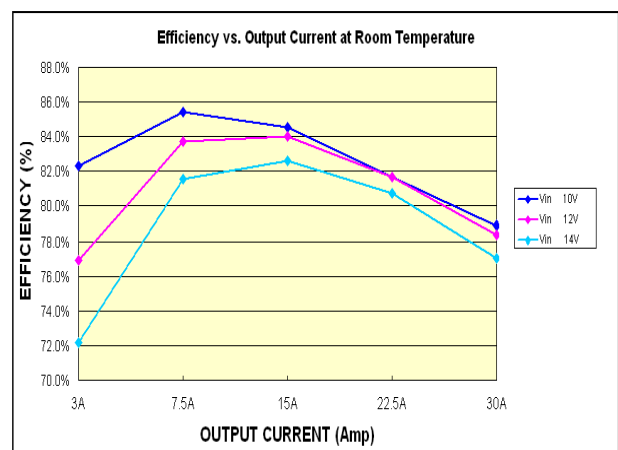
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

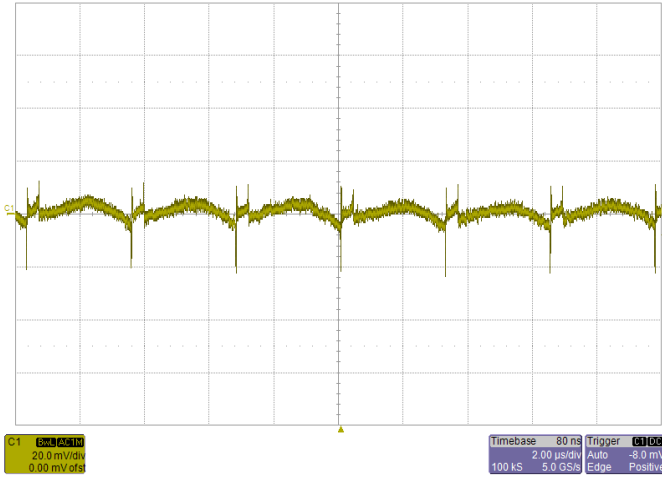


Efficiency

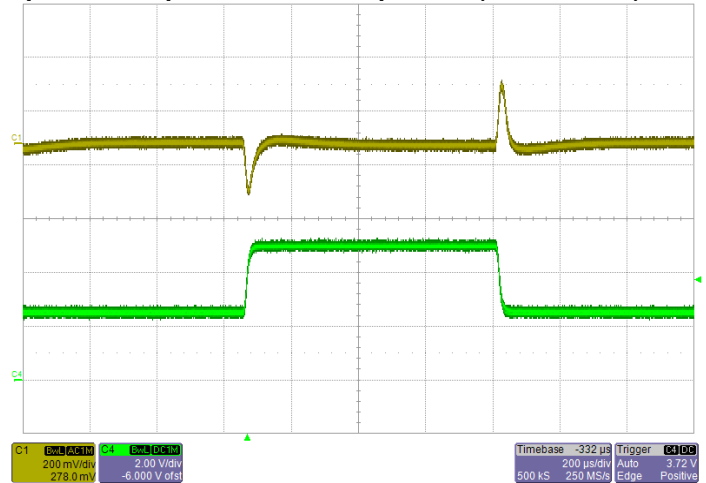
Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.2V

General conditions:

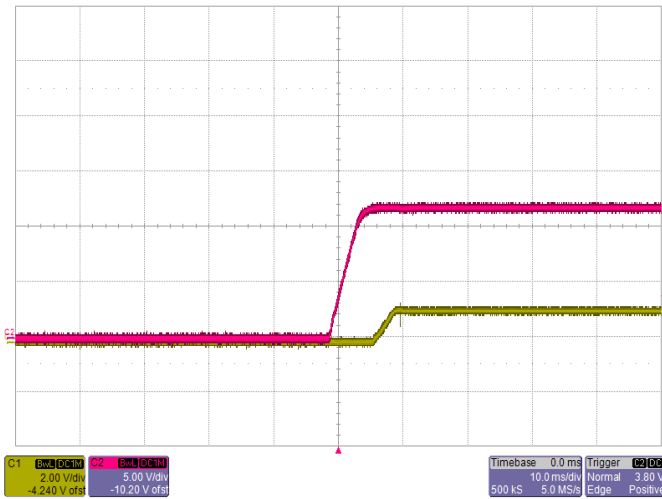
Input filter 22µF Ceramic + 200µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 22µF Ceramic + 150µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



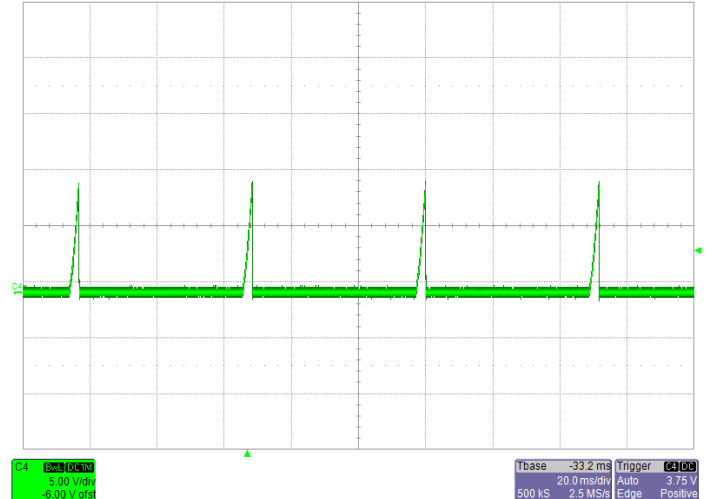
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



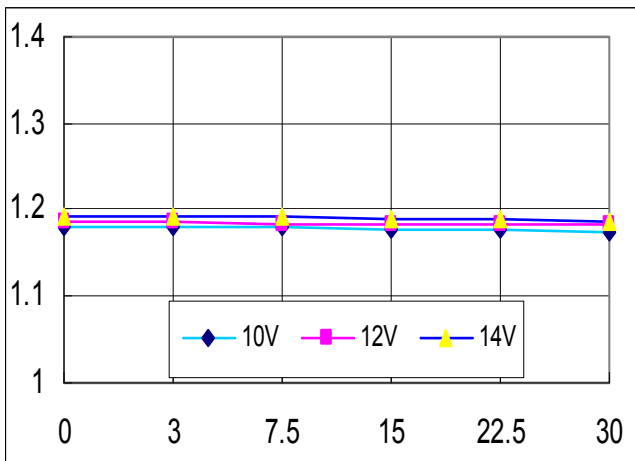
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
 C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



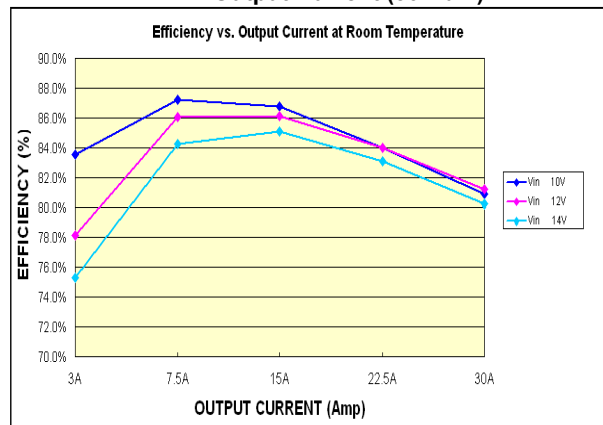
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
 Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
 Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
 Output voltage vs. Load Current

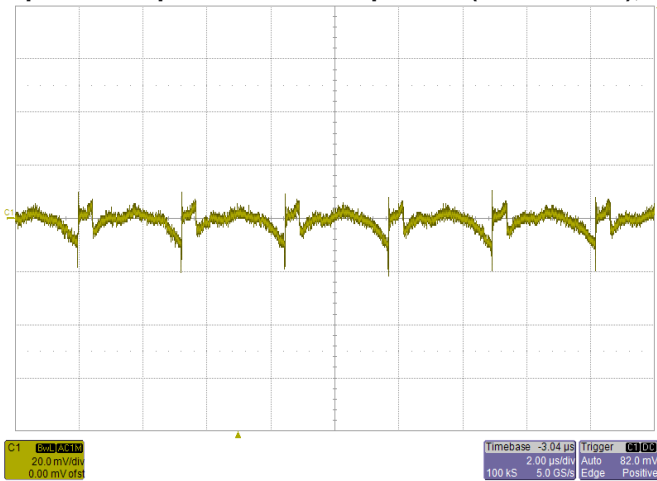


Efficiency

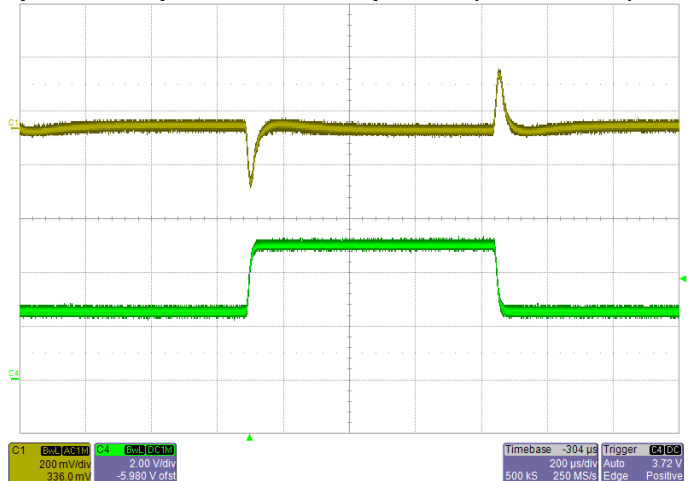
**Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.5V**

General conditions:

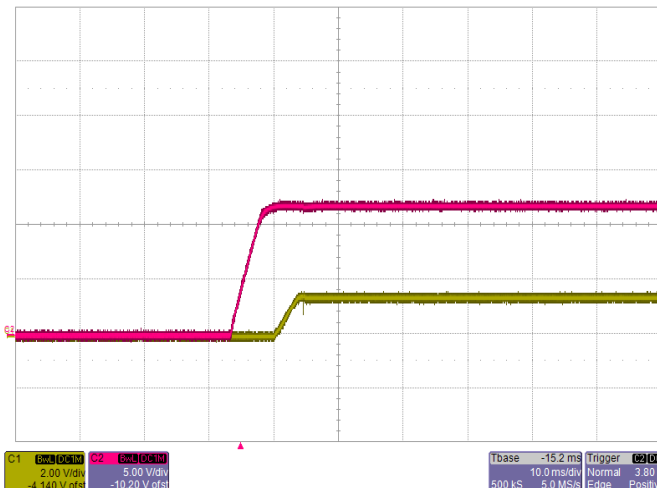
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



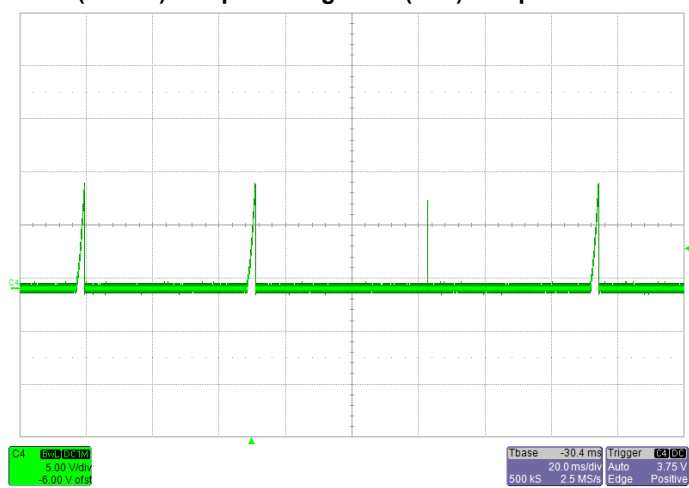
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



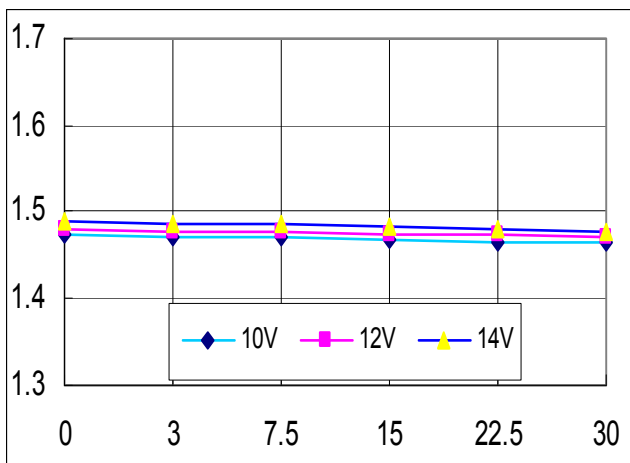
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



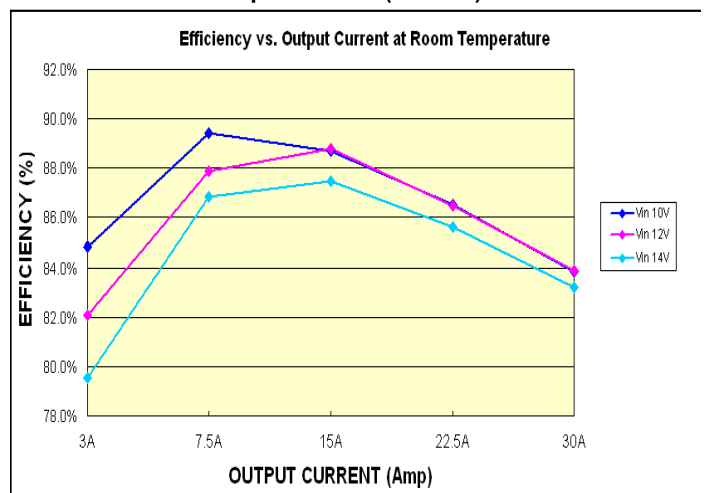
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

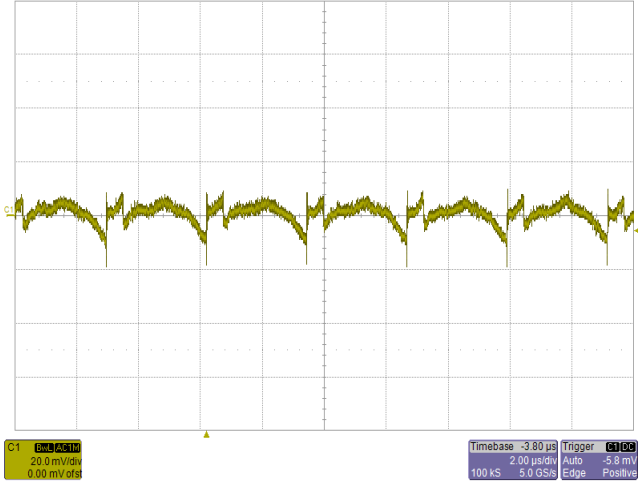


Efficiency

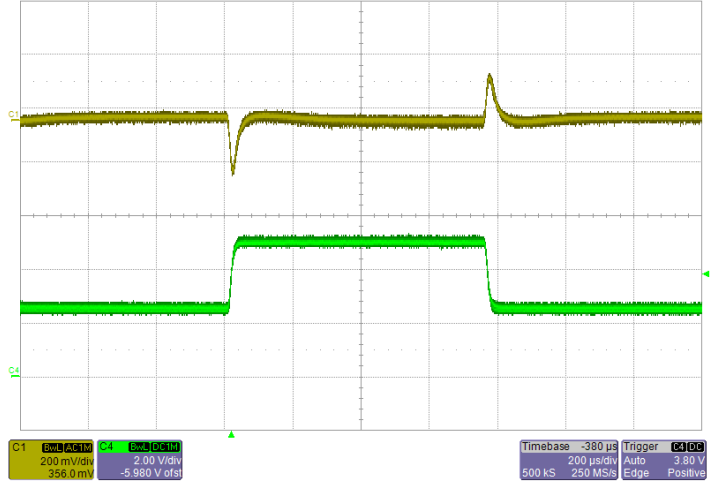
Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.8V

General conditions:

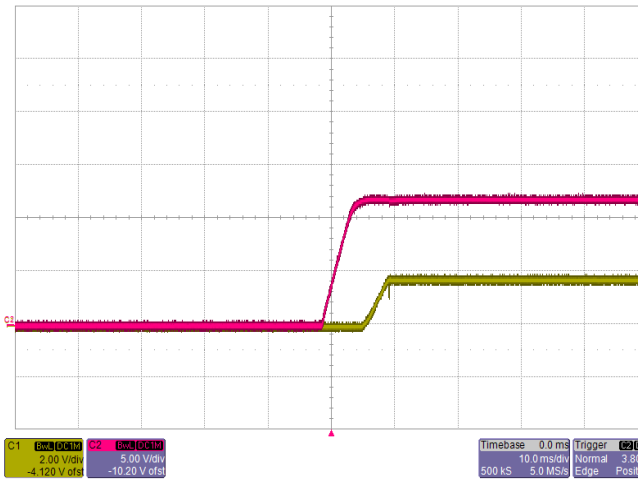
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



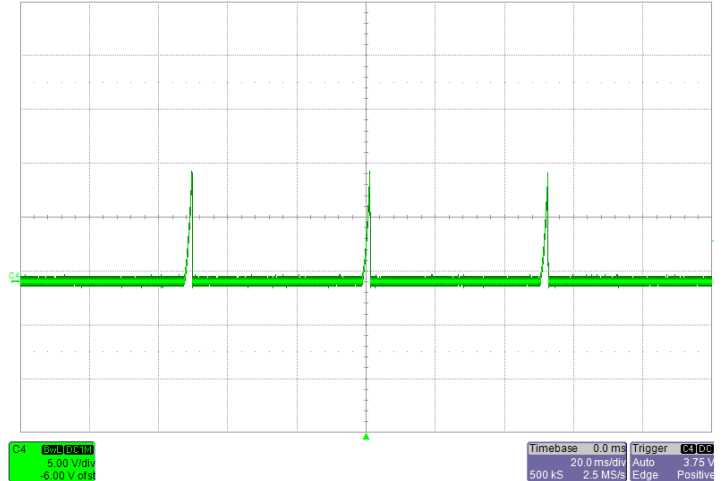
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



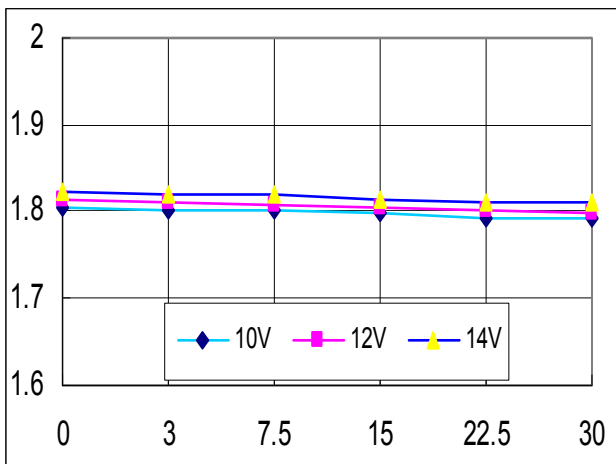
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



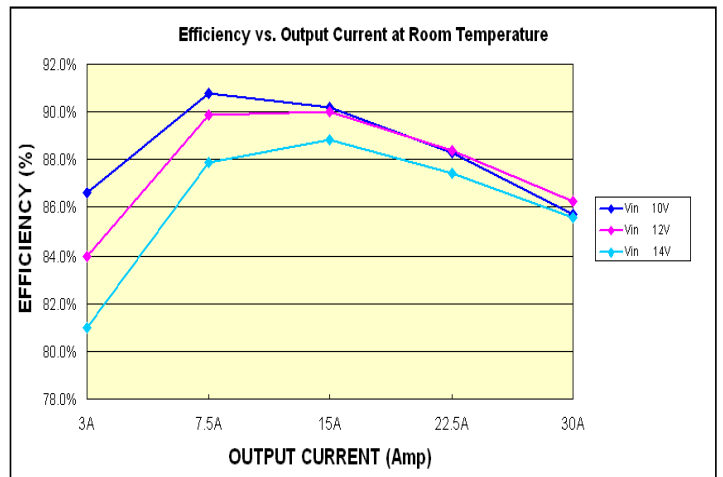
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

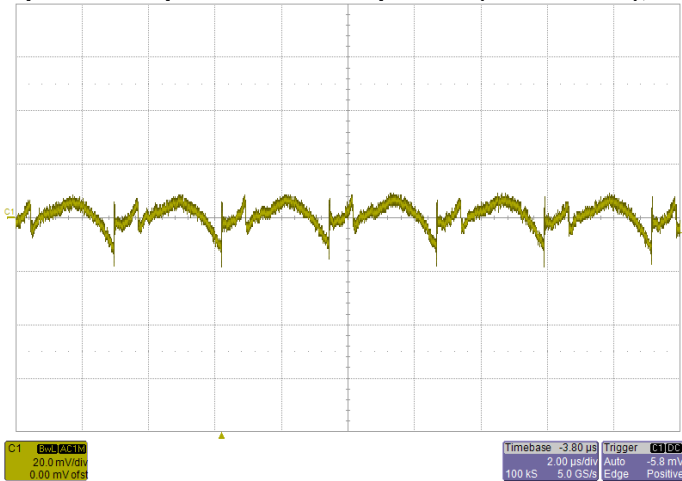


Efficiency

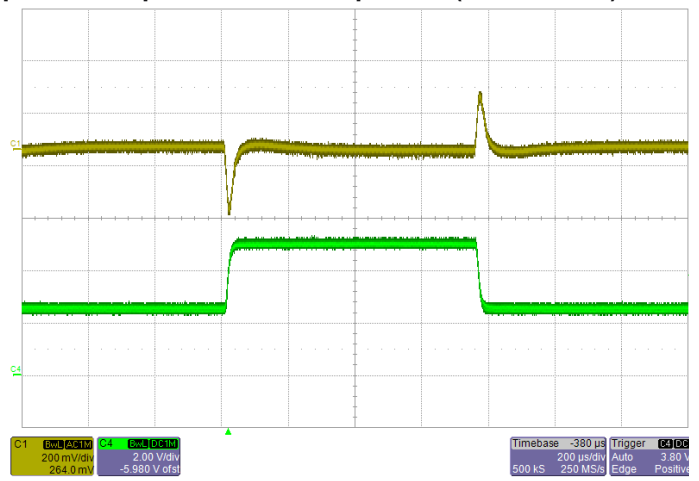
**Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 2.5V**

General conditions:

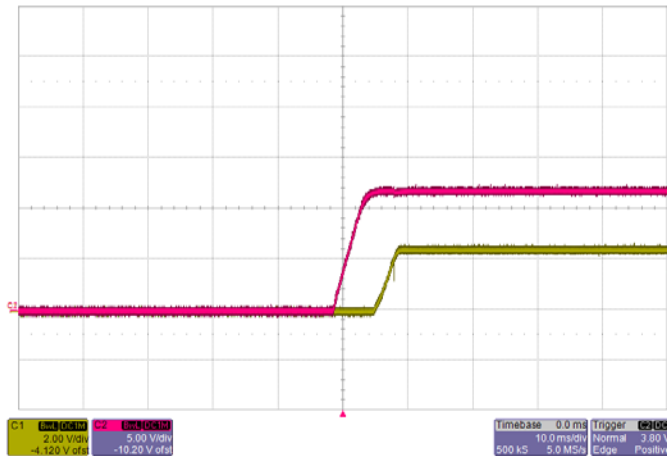
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



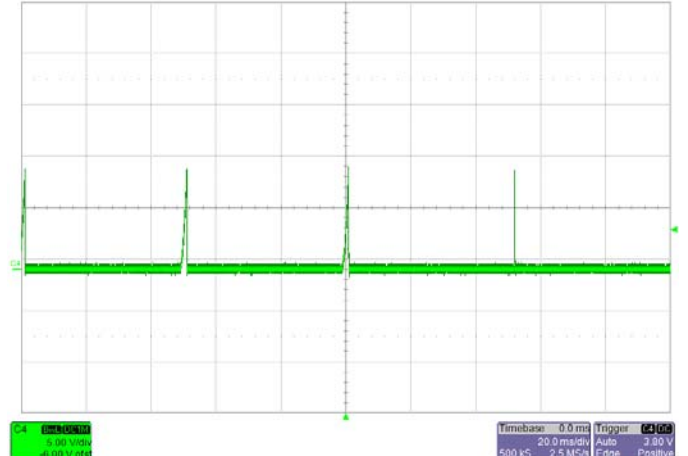
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



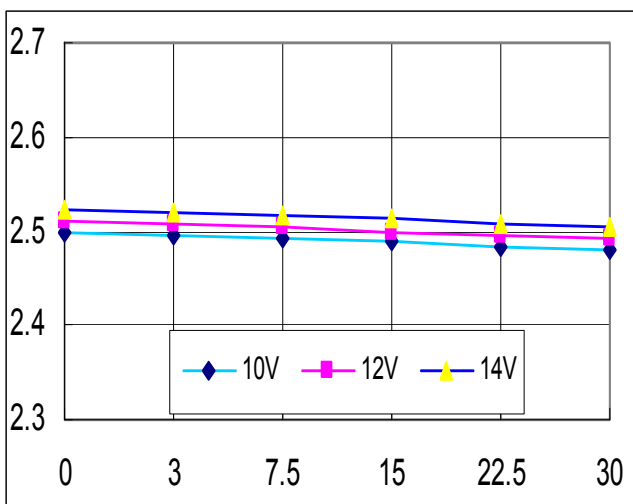
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



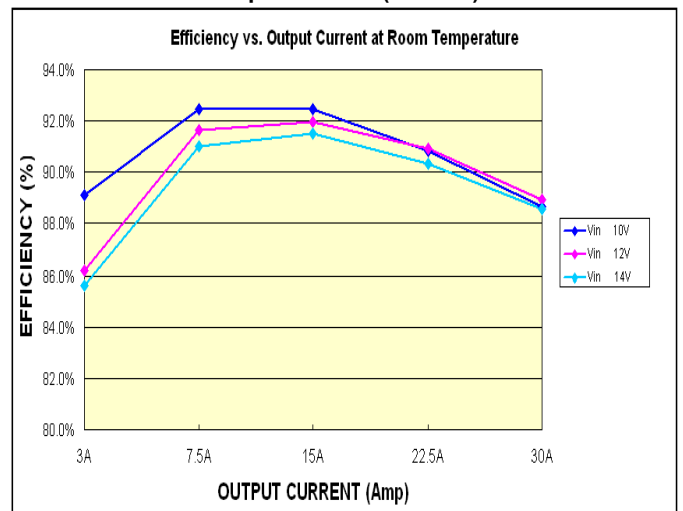
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

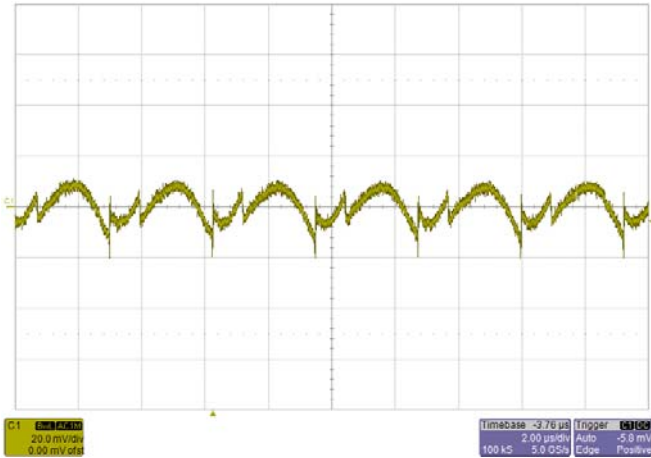


Efficiency

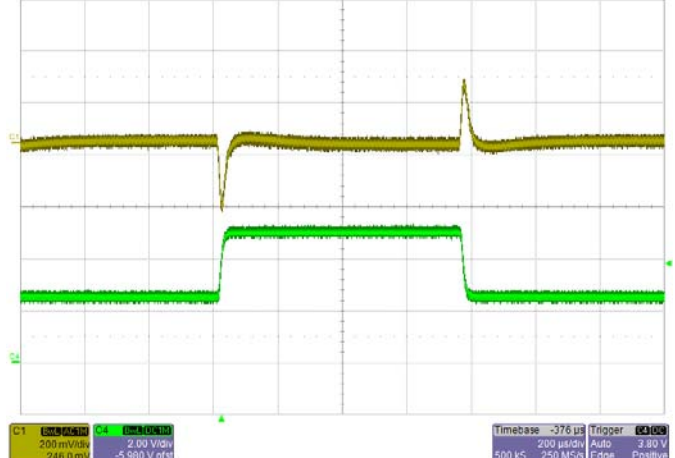
Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 3.3V

General conditions:

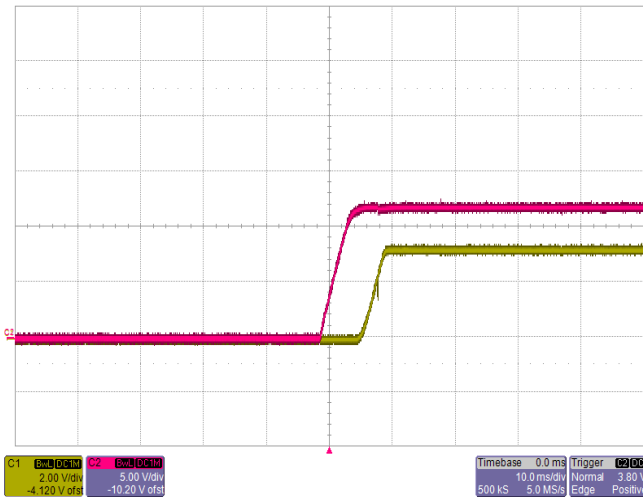
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



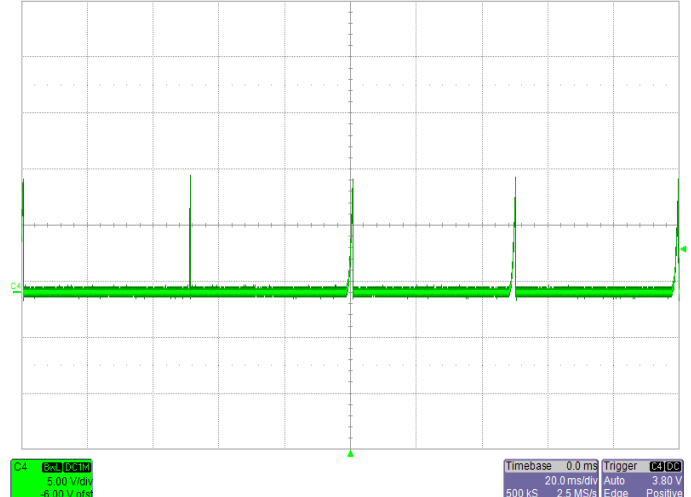
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



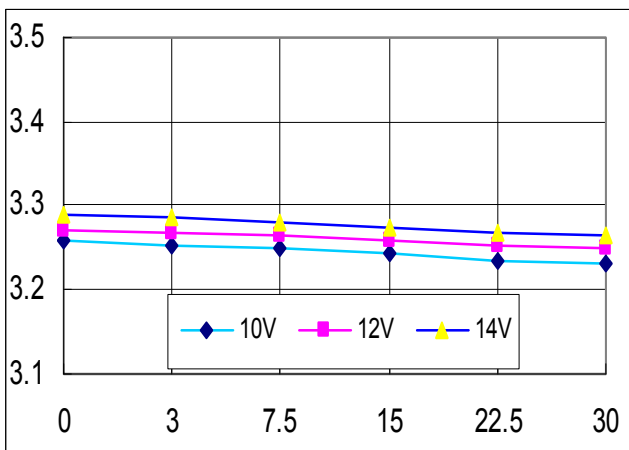
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



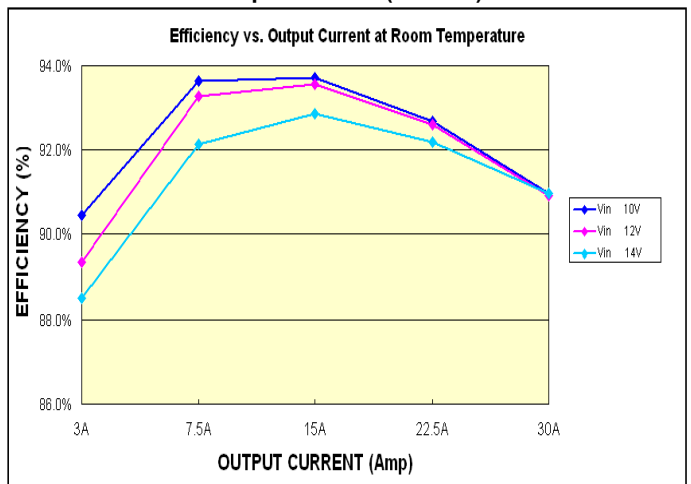
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

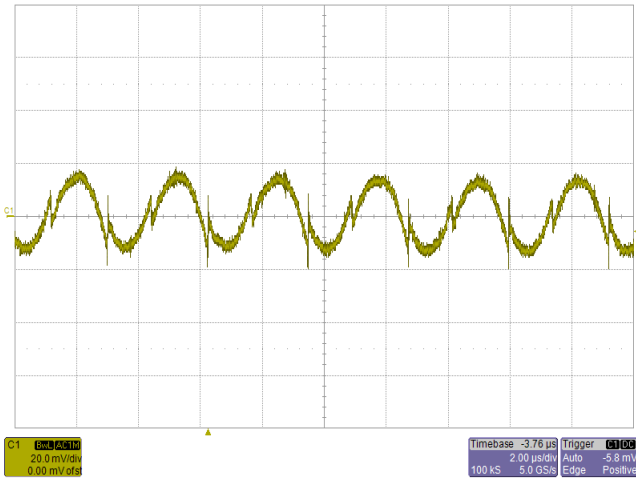


Efficiency

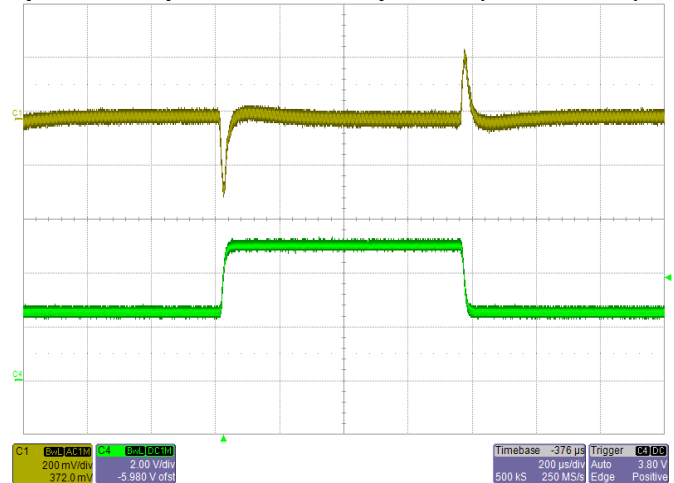
**Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 5.0V**

General conditions:

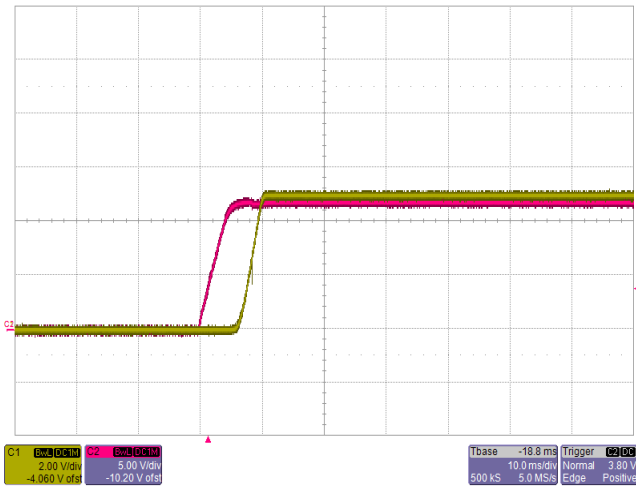
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



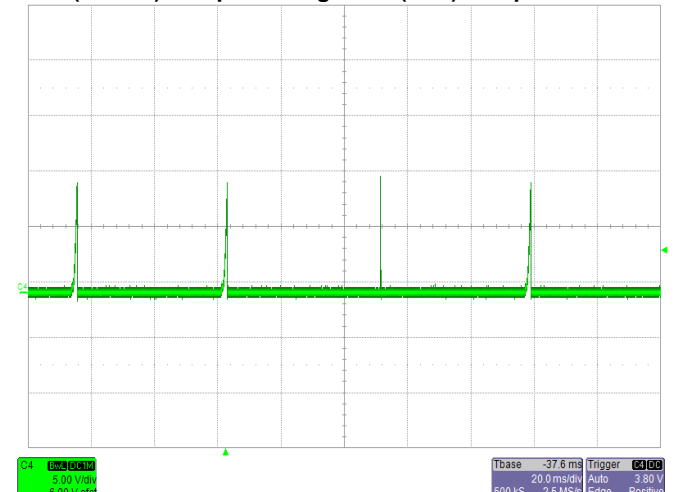
Noise  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$ , 5~20MHz Bandwidth



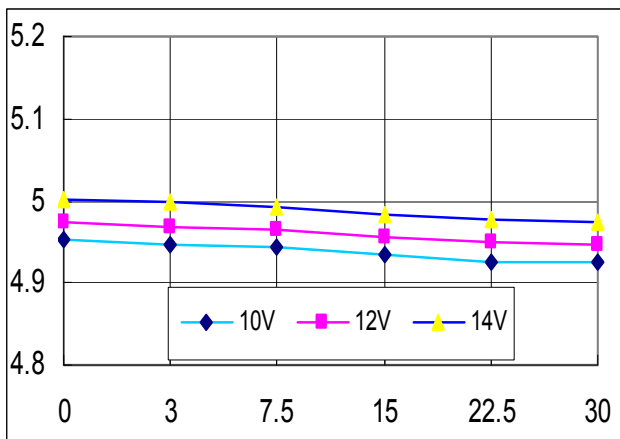
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 15A~30A~15A  
C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Red): Output Current



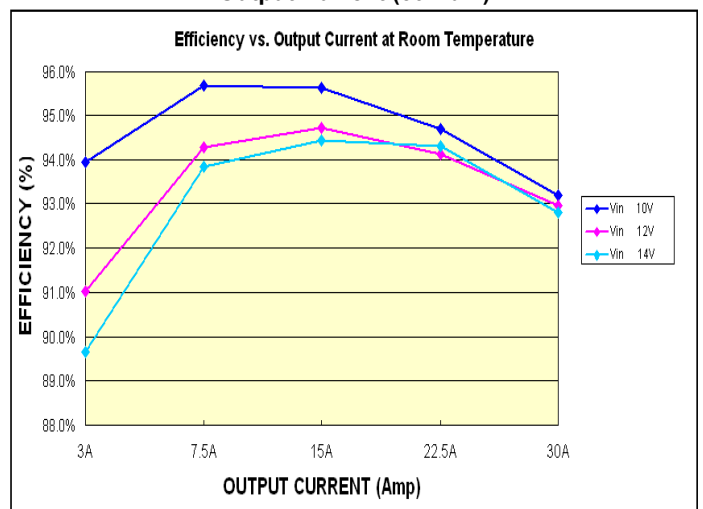
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
Yellow: Output Voltage Green: Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output  $V_{IN}=12V$   
Output Current (30A/div)



Regulation  
Output voltage vs. Load Current

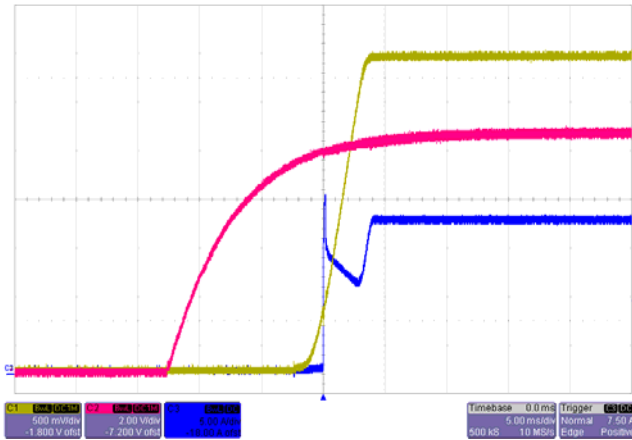


Efficiency

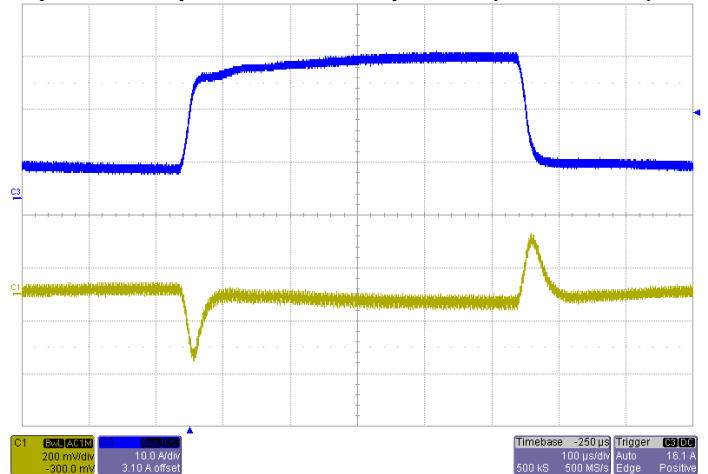
Typical Characteristics for two module's parallel operation – output adjusted to 3.3V

General conditions:

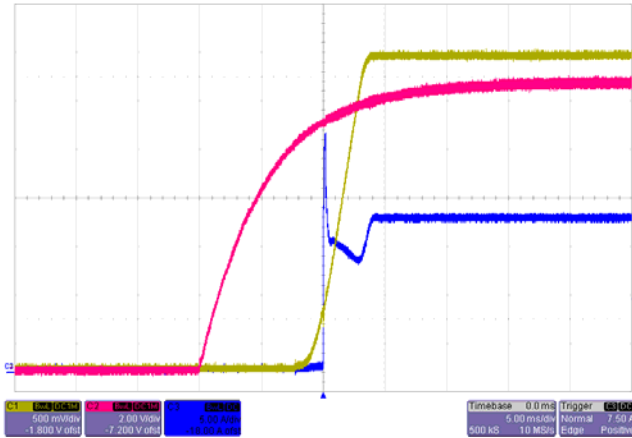
Input filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR), Output filter 47µF Ceramic + 300µF TAN (100mΩ ESR)



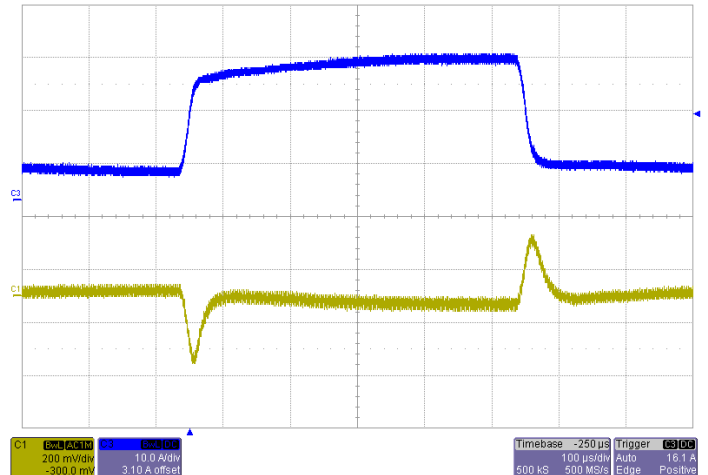
Start-up  $V_{IN}=10V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
 Yellow: Output Voltage Red: Input Voltage  
 Blue: input current for one module



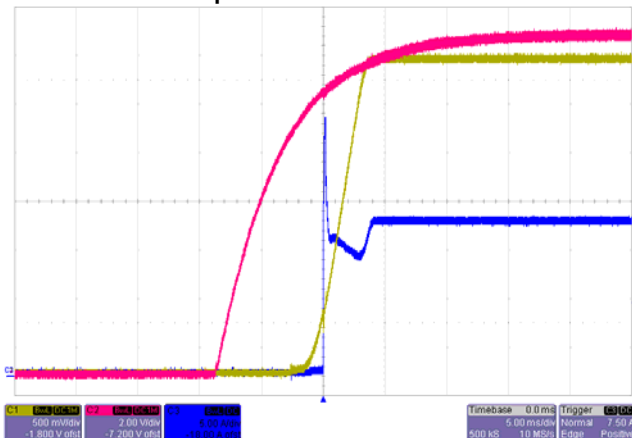
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=10V$ , Step from 10A~50A~10A  
 C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Blue): Output Current for one module



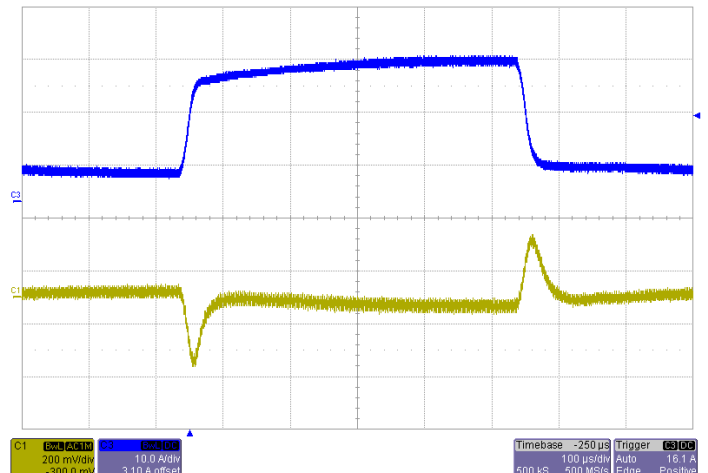
Start-up  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
 Yellow: Output Voltage Red: Input Voltage  
 Blue: input current for one module



Transient Response  $V_{IN}=12V$ , Step from 10A~50A~10A  
 C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Blue): Output Current for one module



Start-up  $V_{IN}=14V$ ,  $I_O=30A$   
 Yellow: Output Voltage Red: Input Voltage  
 Blue: input current for one module



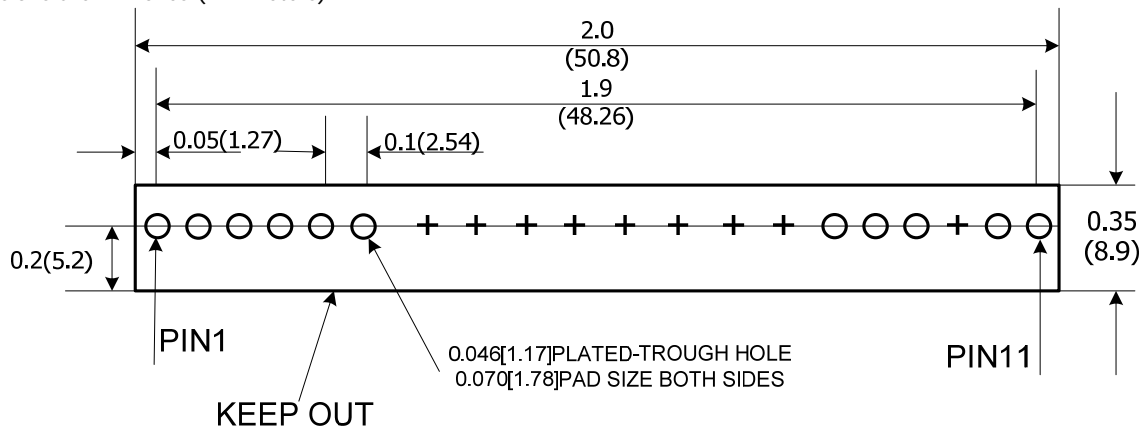
Transient Response  $V_{IN}=14V$ , Step from 10A~50A~10A  
 C1(Yellow): Output Voltage C2(Blue): Output Current for one module





**Recommended Hole Pattern**

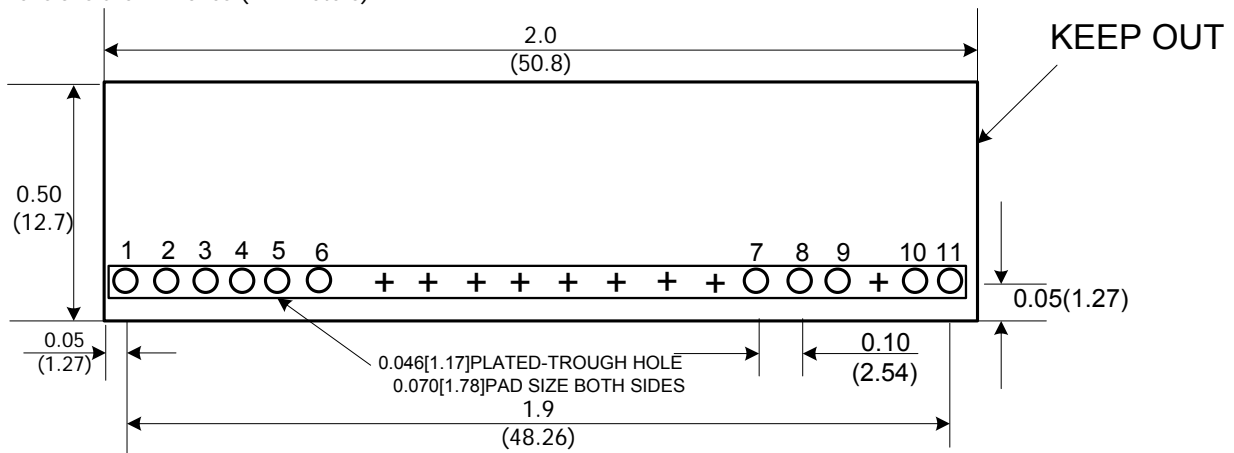
Dimensions are in inches (millimeters)



Component-side footprint

**Recommended Hole Pattern with -R option**

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters)



Component-side footprint

Application Notes