



FEATURES

- Wide Operating Voltage: 4.5V ~14V
- Output Voltage: 0.69~5.5V
- Output Current Up to 20A
- Power Good: Open-Collector
- Over current/ short circuit protection
- Over Temperature Protection
- Minimal space on PCB:
 - 0.53 in x 1.30 in x 0.43in
 - 13.46mm x 33.02mm x 11 mm
- Operating temperature range: -40°C to 85°C
- UL/IEC/EN60950 compliant
- RoHS Compliant

APPLICATIONS

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

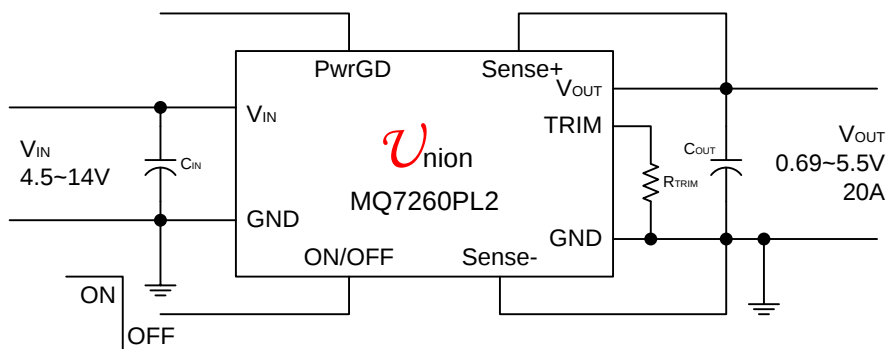
OPTIONS

- Positive(1) or Negative(0) logical control

description

The **Tarzan™ MQ7260PL** Series Power Modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that operate over a wide input voltage range of 4.5~14V and provide a precisely (2%) regulated dc output voltage programmable from 0.59 Vdc to 5.5Vdc via external resistor. Such a module is suitable to application with 3V, 5V or 12V power supply bus. The MQ7260PL2s have a maximum output current of 20A respectively, with a typical full-load efficiency of over 94%. The modules are in industry standard pin-out. Standard features include remote on/off with positive or negative logic and output voltage adjustment, over-current protection, over-temperature protection and easy-track.

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

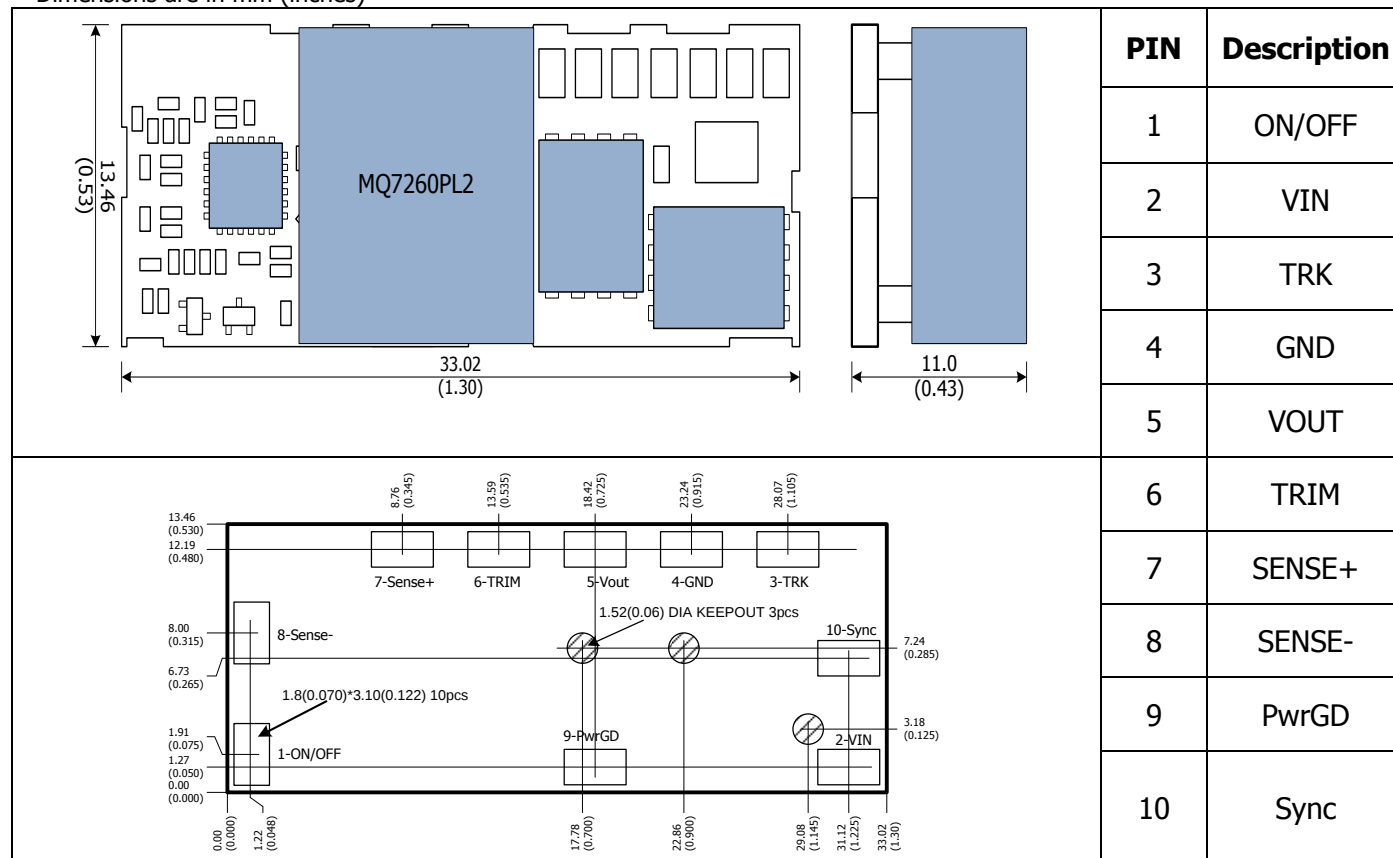


Performance Specifications (at T_A = +25°C)

Model	Pin Out	Number of Pins	Input V _{IN} Range(V)	Output				Efficiency (%)
				I _{OUT} (A)	Trim Range(V)	Regulation		
						Line (%)	Load (%)	
MO7260PL2	Surface Mount	10	4.5 ~ 14	20	0.69 ~ 5.5	0.5	0.5	94

Mechanical Specifications

Dimensions are in mm (inches)



Ordering Information

MQ7260PL20

Union Microsystems
Power Module P/N

0: Negative Logic
1: Positive Logic

2: Input voltage :4.5-14V

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	14	V
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40	125	°C

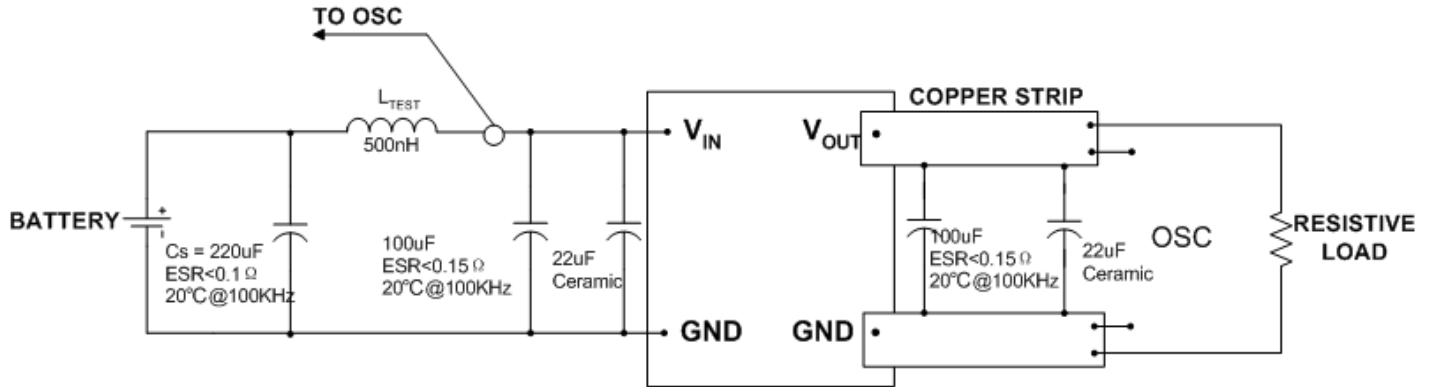
MQ7260PL2 Electrical Specifications: ($T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range		V_{IN}	4.5		14	V
Output Current		I_O	0		20	A
Output Voltage Set point	100% load	ΔV_O	-1.5		+1.5	%
Temperature Regulation	$T_A = T_{A,MIN}$ To $T_{A,MAX}$	-		0.4		% $V_{O,SET}$
Line Regulation	See each output's corresponding character figure					
Load Regulation						
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage	$I_O=20\text{A}, 0\sim 20\text{MHz}$					
Transient Response						

General Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Maximum Capacitive Load	<10mR ESR Ceramic			TBD		μF
	≧ 10mR ESR POSCAP			TBD		
Overcurrent Protection			28		35	A
Output short-circuit current (average)	All			3		A
Under Voltage Lockout Trip Level	Rising and falling V _{IN} , 3% hysteresis			4.5		V
Start-up Time	20A resistive load, with 100uF external capacitor			4		mS
Switching Frequency		F _O		600		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

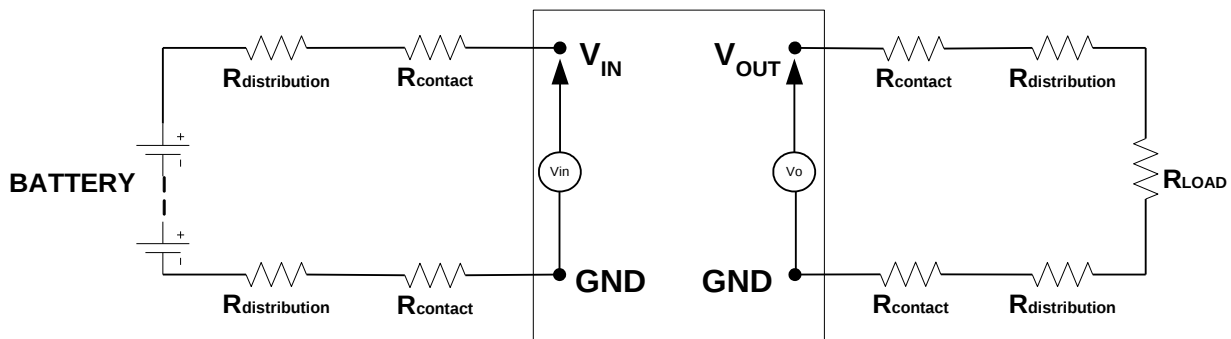
Test Configurations



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 **MQ7260PL** 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 **MQ7260PL** Series is non-isolated DC/DC converters. To the extent possible with the intent of minimizing ground loops, input and output return current should be directed through pin GND as short as possible.

I/O Filtering

All the specifications of the **MQ7260PL** 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 MQ726PL 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.

MQ7260PL'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 MQ7260PL'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 **MQ7260PL** 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 8.5A 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

MQ7260PL'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

MQ7260PL 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 MQ7260PL's specified rating. Therefore:

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

ON/OFF Control

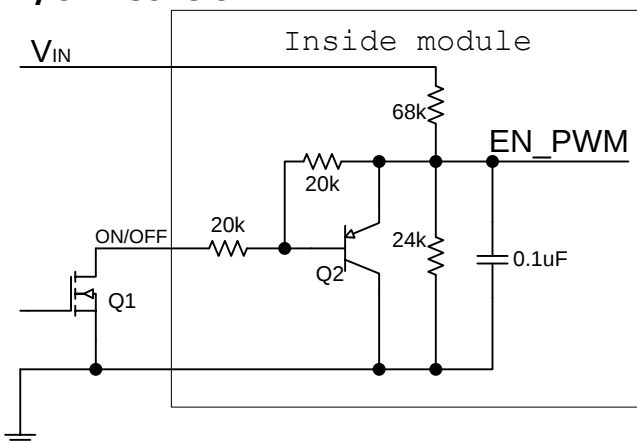


Fig1a. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

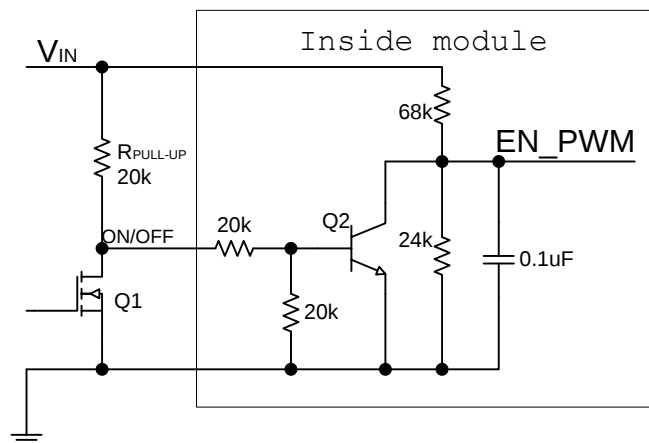


Fig1b. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

The circuit configurations for using ON/OFF function are shown in Fig1. Two ON/OFF logic options are available. In the Positive Logic ON/OFF option, the module turns ON during a logic 'High' on the ON/OFF pin and turns OFF during a logic 'Low'. With the Negative Logic ON/OFF option, the module turns OFF during logic 'High' and ON during logic 'Low'. The On/Off signal is always referenced to ground. Anyway, leaving the On/Off pin floated will turn the module ON when input voltage is present.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure1a. When the external transistor Q_1 is in the OFF state, the internal Enable signal is pulled high through an internal pull-up resistor, Q2 will be in OFF state and the module is ON. When transistor Q_1 is turned ON, the On/Off pin is pulled low, Q2 will be in ON state, and the module is OFF.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig1b. The ON/OFF pin should be pulled high with an external pull-up resistor (20K Ω is ok for most applications). When Q₁ is in the OFF state, the On/Off pin is pulled high, Q₂ is turned ON and the module is OFF. To turn the module ON, Q₁ is turned ON pulling the On/Off pin low, turning transistor Q₁ OFF resulting in the PWM Enable pin going high.

Output Overvoltage Protection

MQ7260PL 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)

MQ7260PL incorporates overcurrent and short circuit protection. If the load current exceeds the over-current protection trip level, the MQ7260PL'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 2A.

Caution: Be careful never to operate MQ7260PL in a "heavy overload" condition that is between the rated output current and the overcurrent protection set point. This can cause permanent damage to the components.

Power Good

MQ7260PL provides an open-drain Power Good (PwrGood) signal to indicate that the output voltage is within the regulation limits. The PwrGood signal will be de-asserted to a low state if any condition such as over temperature, overcurrent or loss of regulation occurs that would result in the output voltage going $\pm 10\%$ outside the set-point value. The PwrGood terminal should be connected through a pull up resistor (100K Ω recommended) to a source of 3V~5.5VDC.

Output Voltage Trimming

MQ7260PL'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:

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{6.9}{V_o - 0.69} \text{ k}\Omega$$

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

For examples, to trim output to 1.5V, then

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{6.9}{V_o - 0.69} \text{ k}\Omega = 8.519 \text{ k}\Omega$$

So, $R_{TRIM} = 8.519 \text{ K}\Omega$

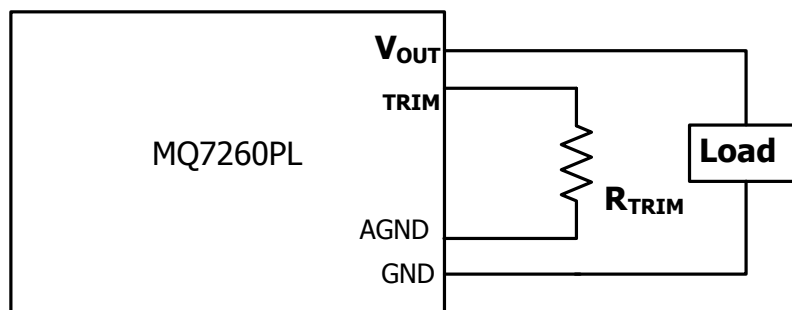


Fig3. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using external resistor

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

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

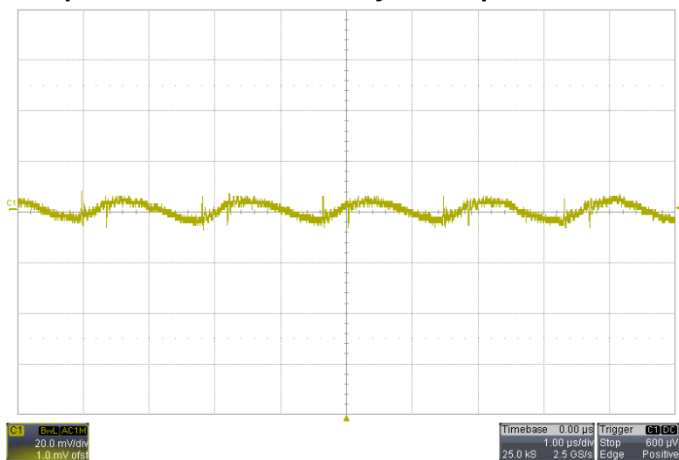
Desired Voltages (V)	R_{TRIM} (k Ω)
0.59	Open
1.0	22.26
1.2	13.53
1.5	8.519
1.8	6.216
2.5	3.812
3.3	2.644
5.0	1.601

Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 0.9V

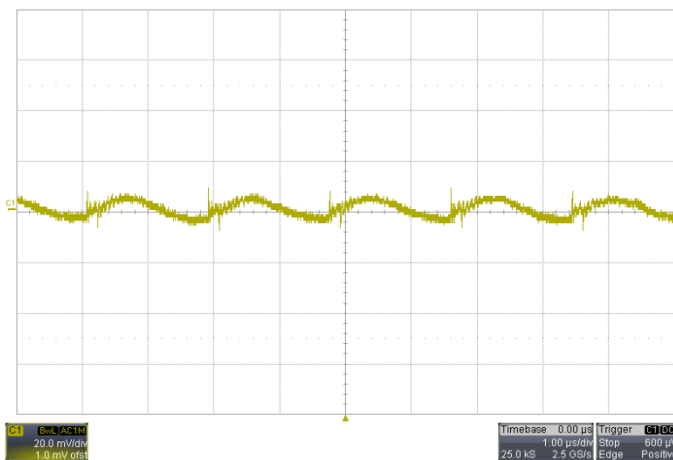
General conditions:

Input filter: 800μF/25V Polymer Cap;

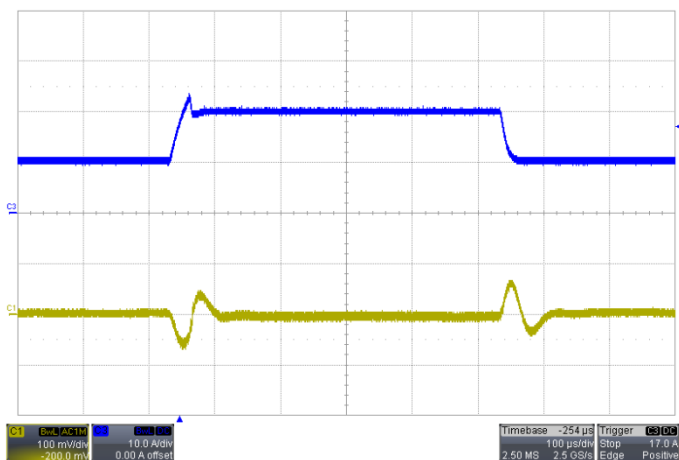
Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap



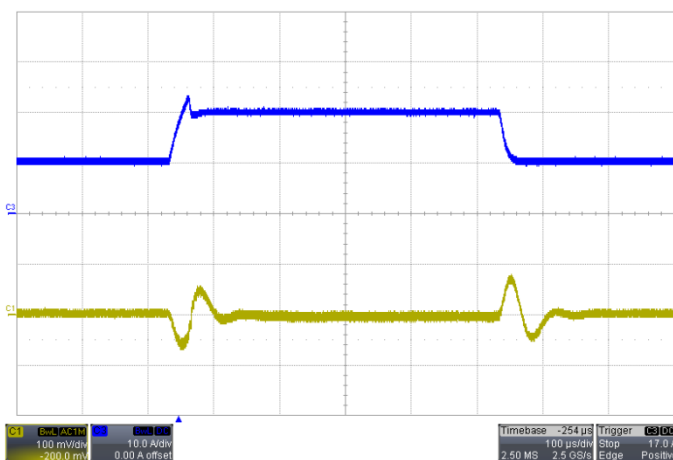
Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



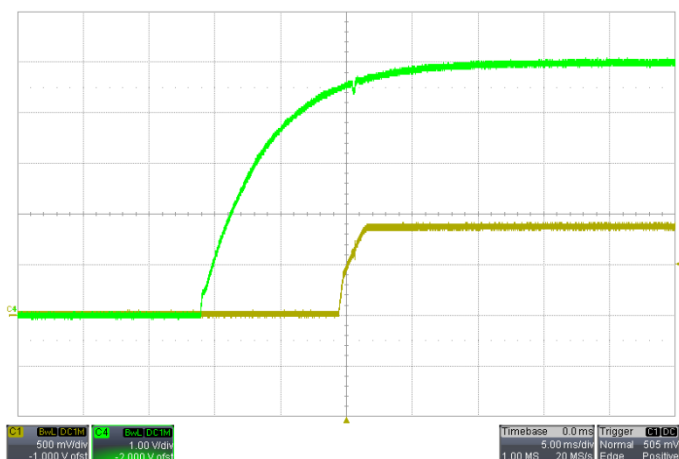
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



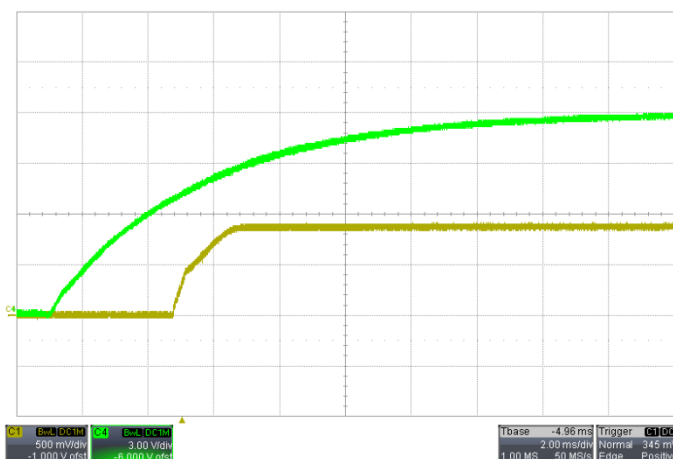
Transient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



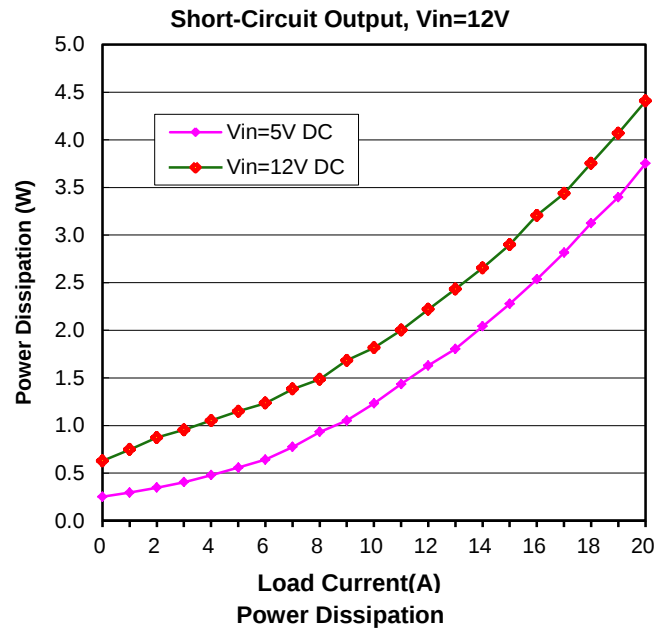
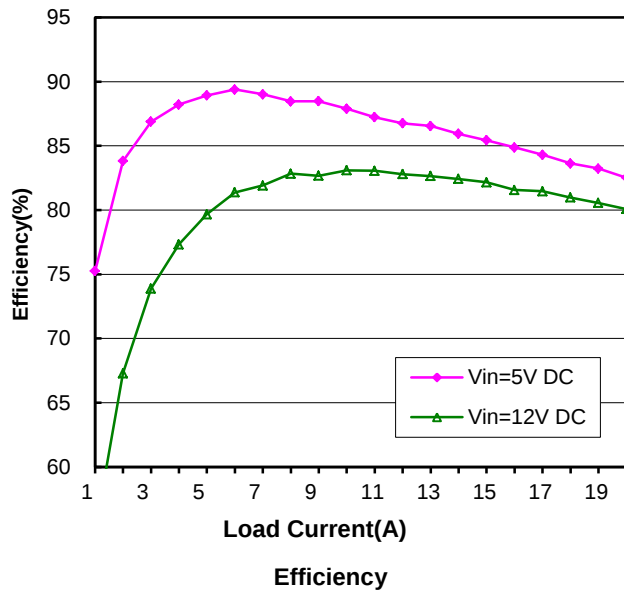
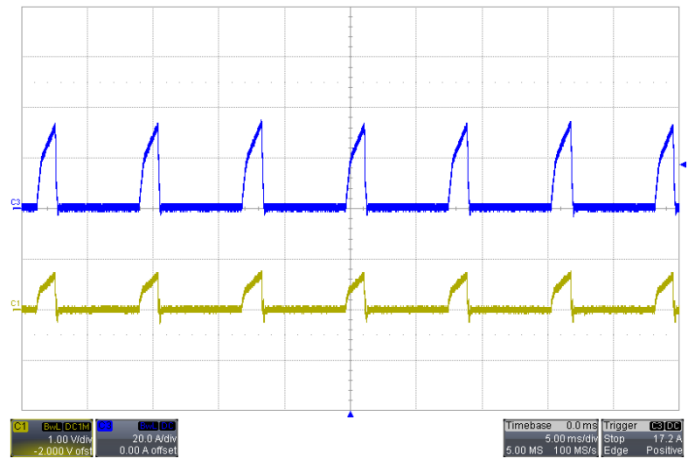
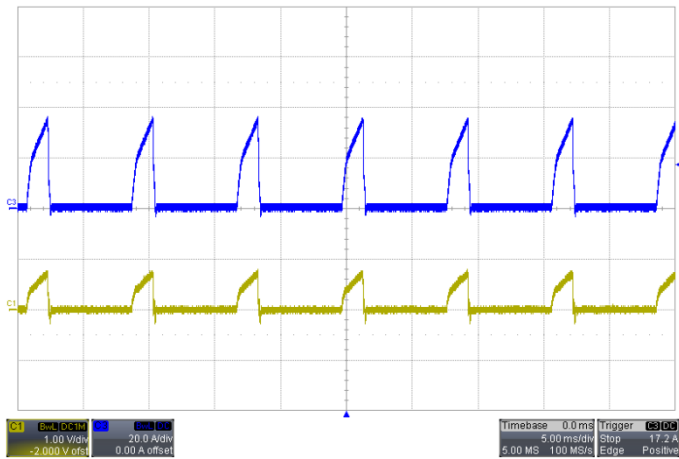
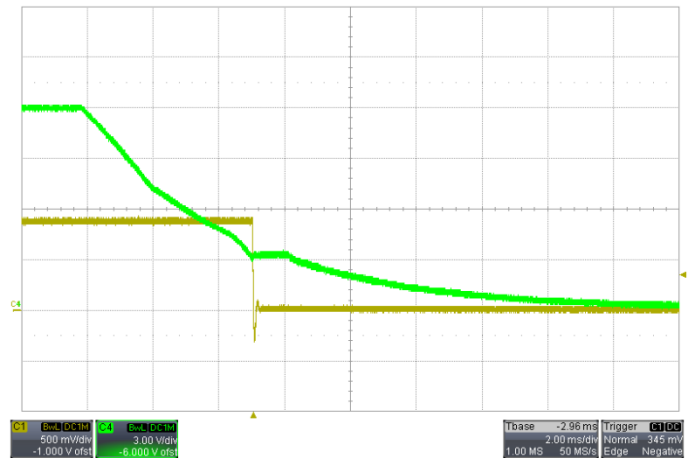
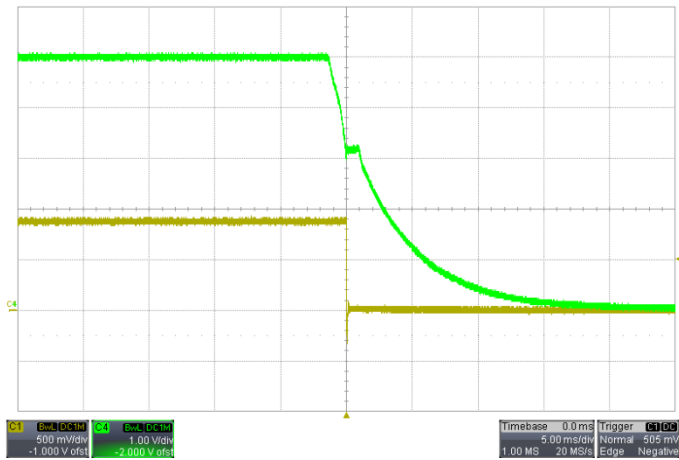
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$

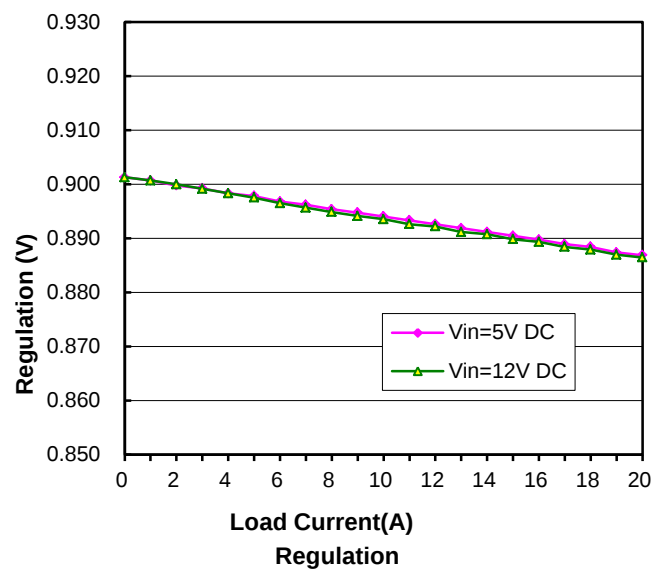


Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$



Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



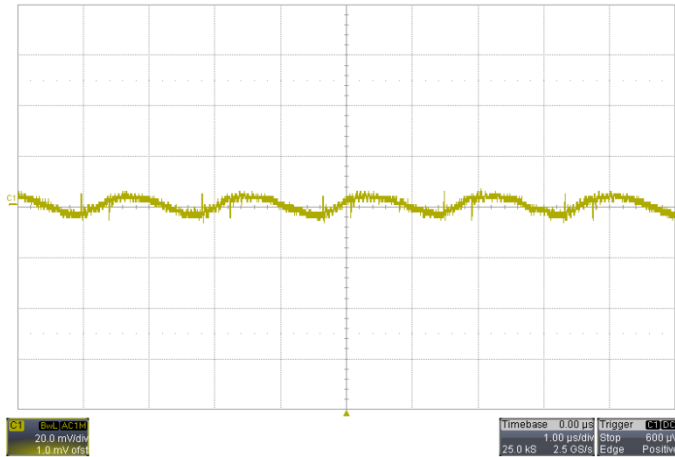
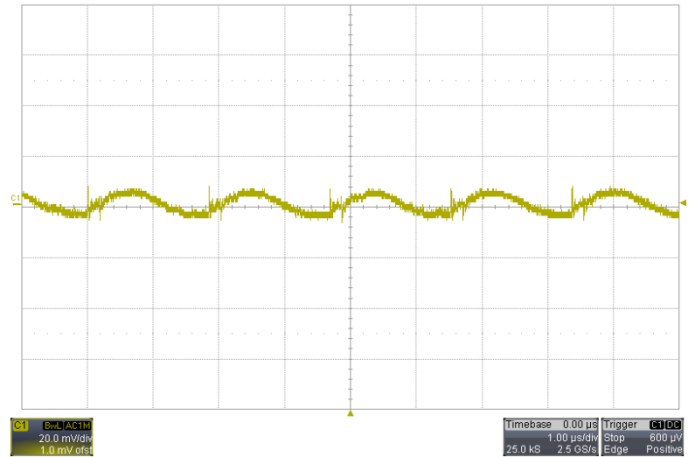
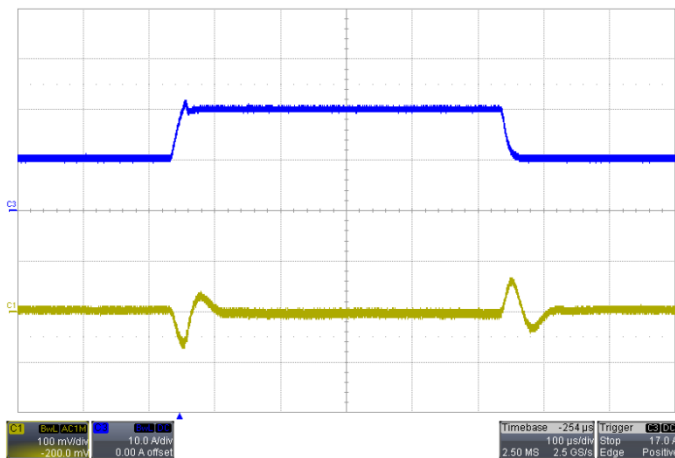
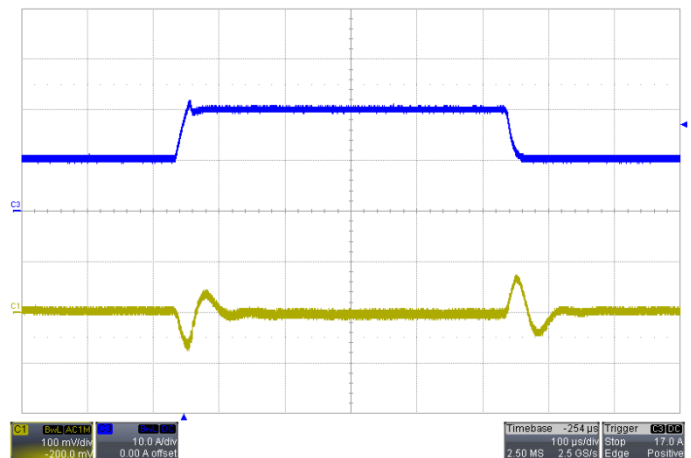
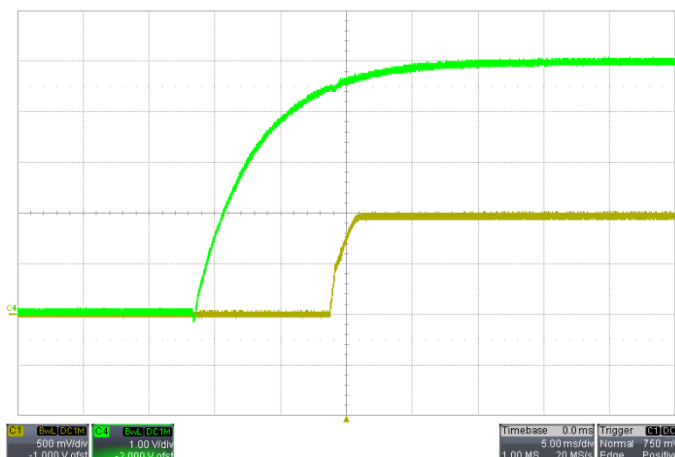
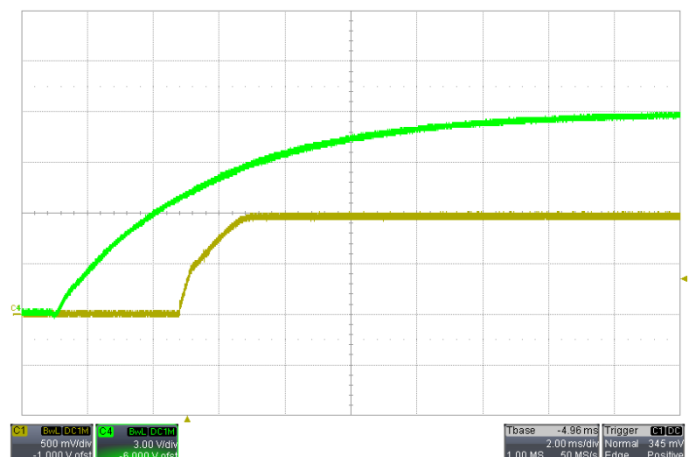


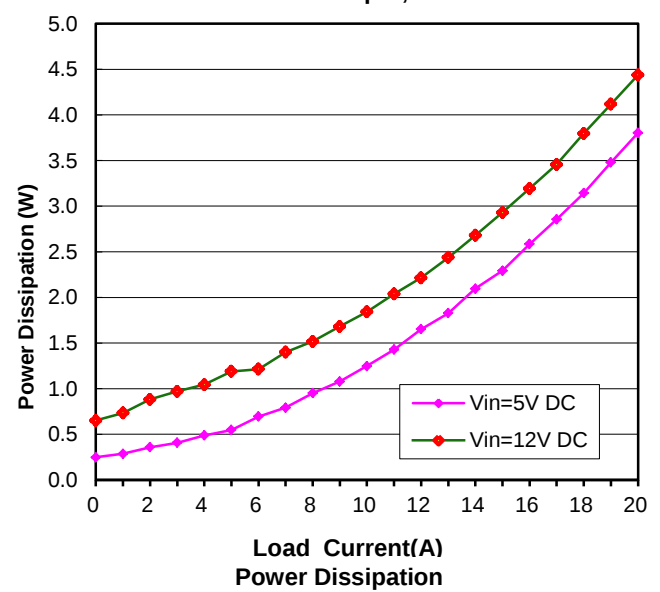
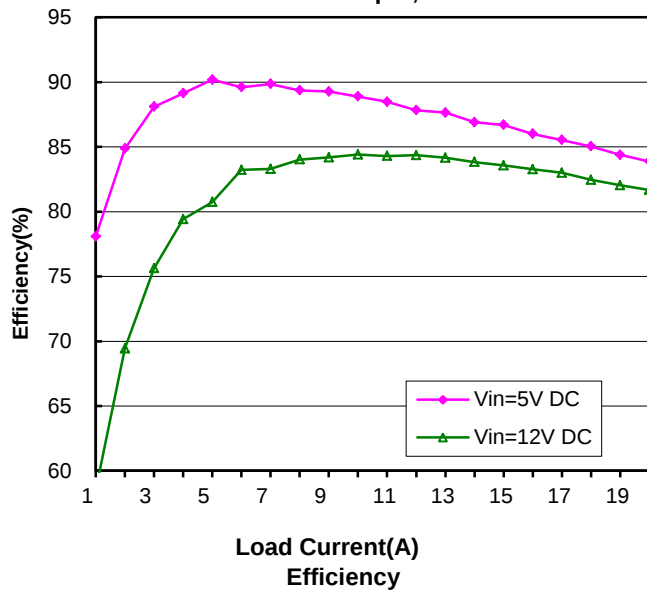
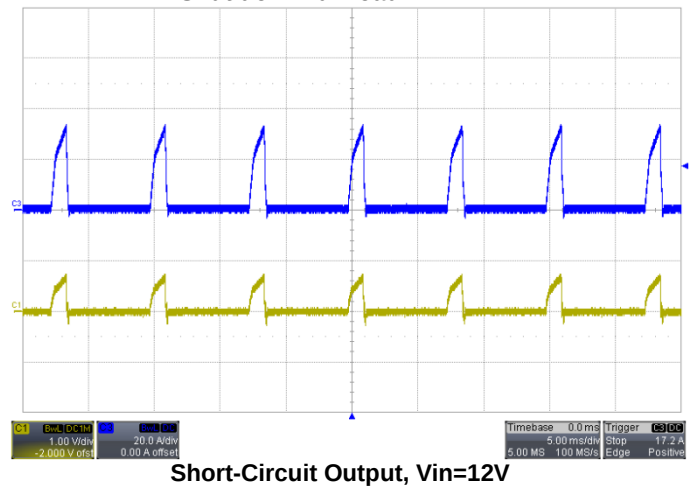
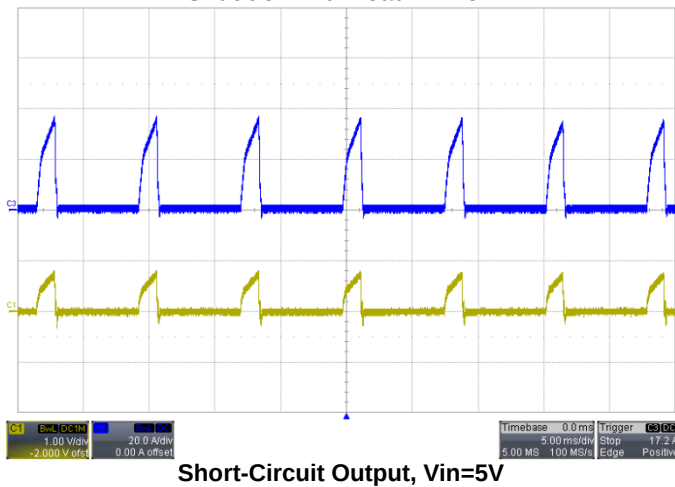
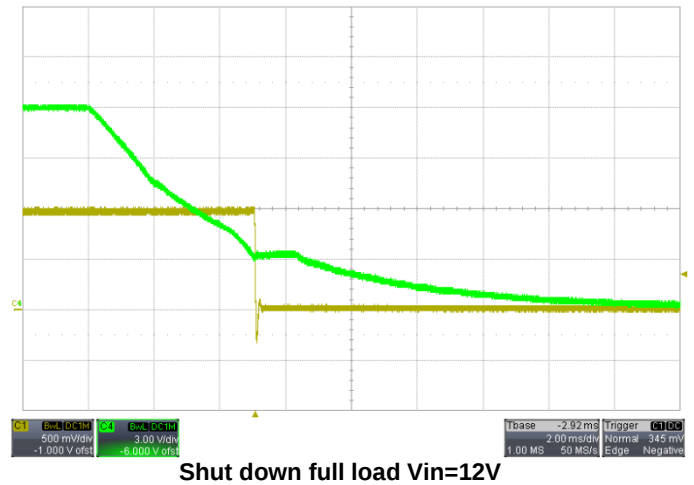
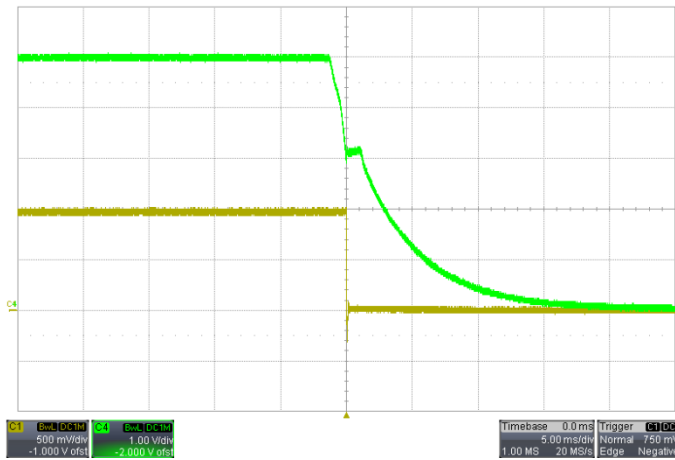
Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1V

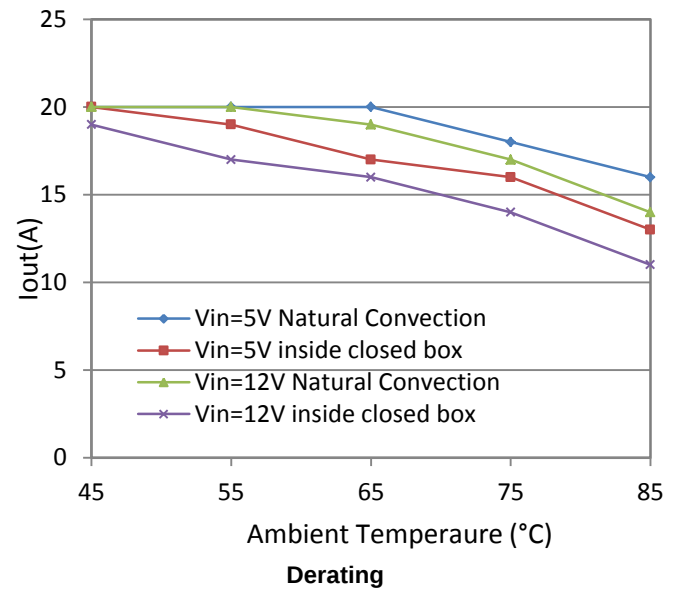
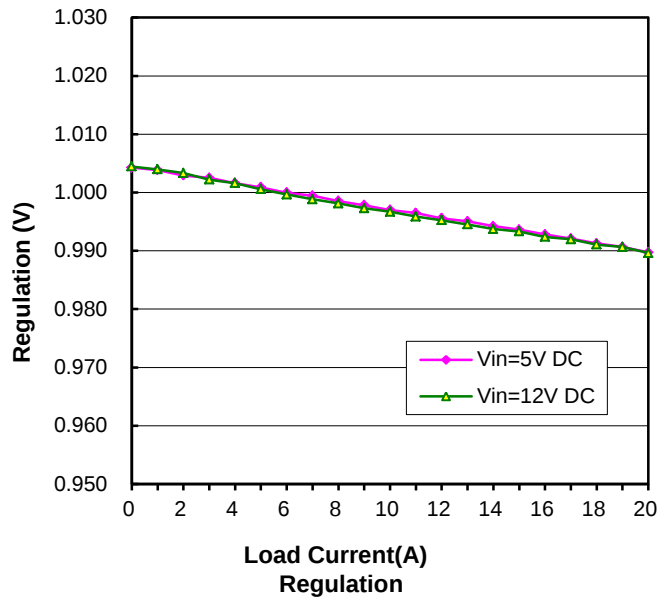
General conditions:

Input filter: 800μF/25V Polymer Cap;

Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap

Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz BandwidthNoise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz BandwidthTransient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$ Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$ Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$ Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



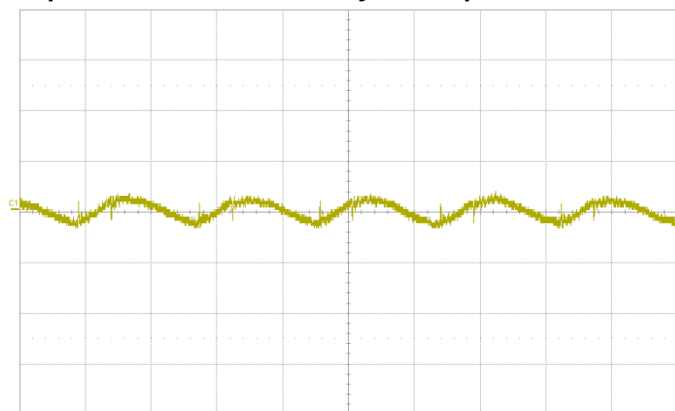


Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1.2V

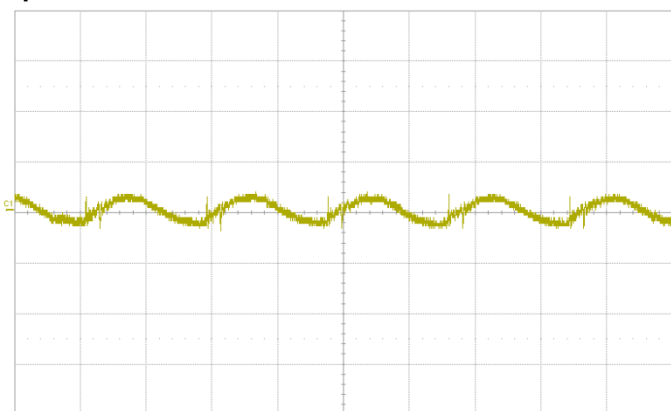
General conditions:

Input filter: 800μF/25V Polymer Cap;

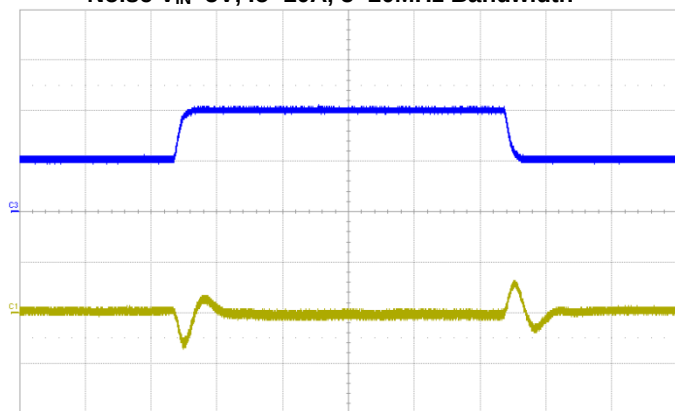
Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap



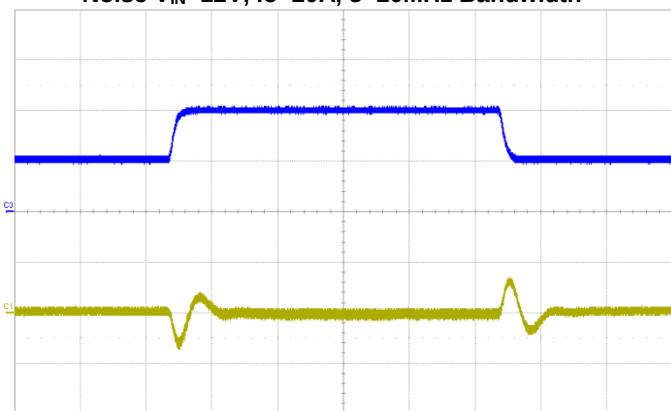
Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



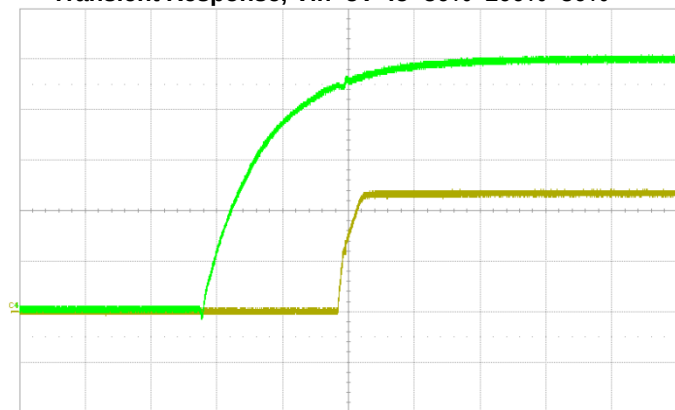
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



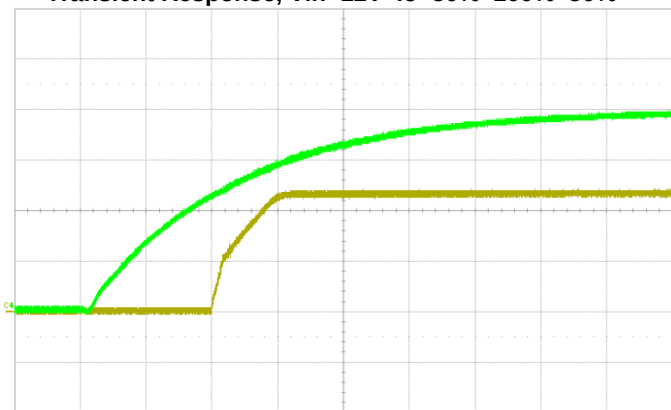
Transient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



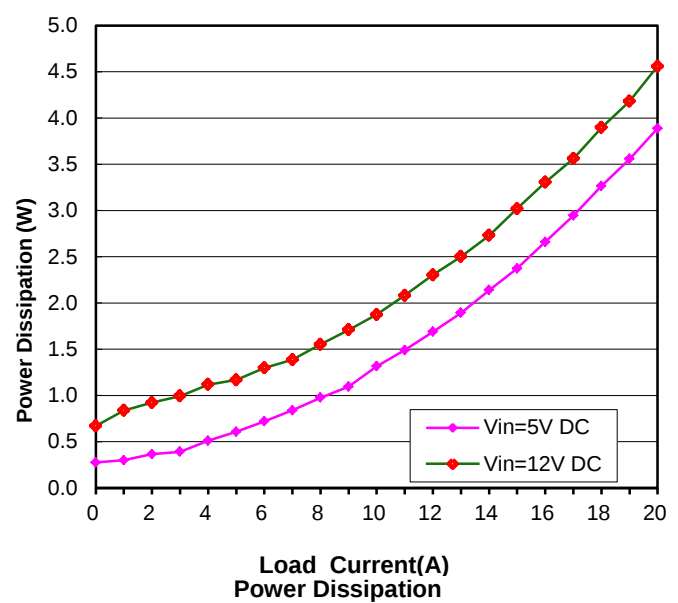
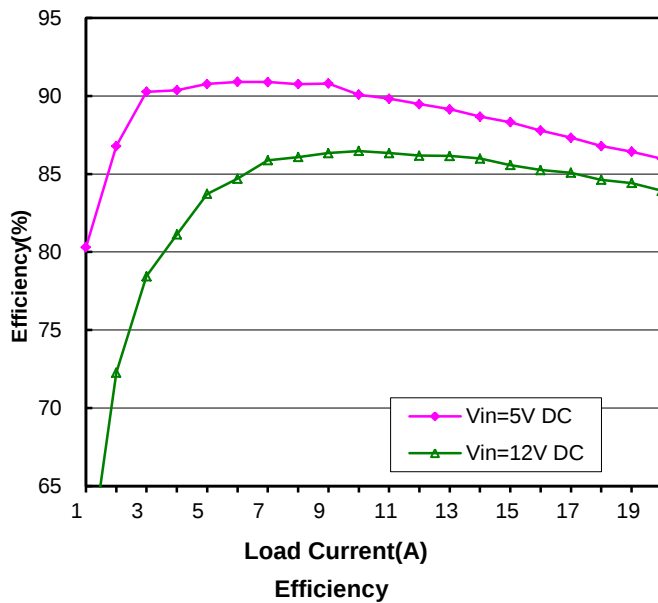
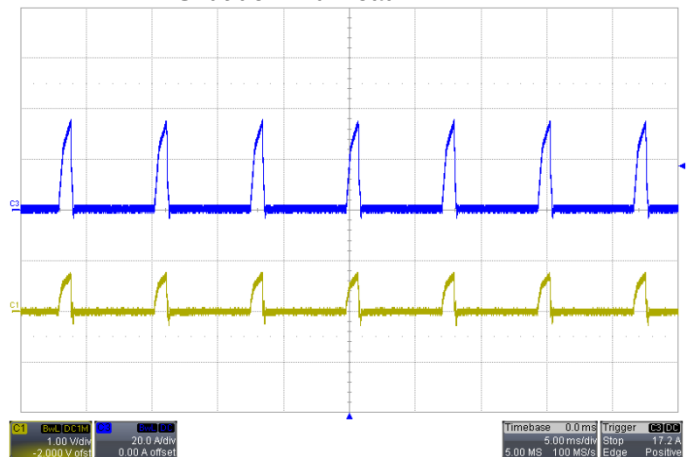
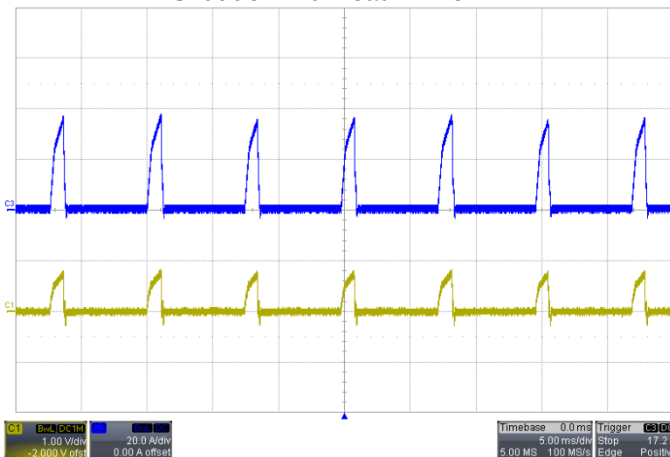
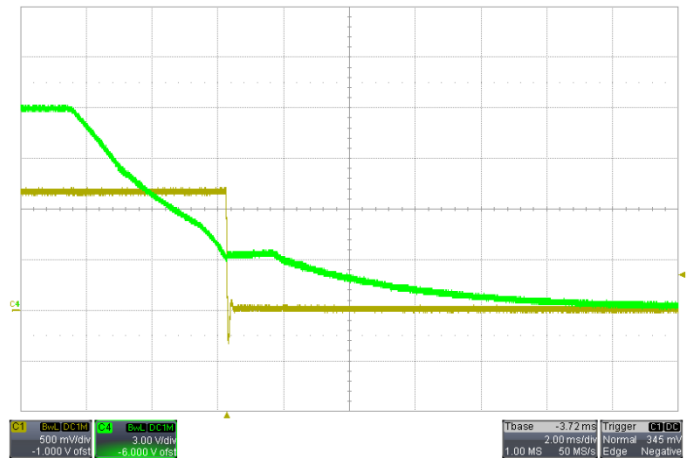
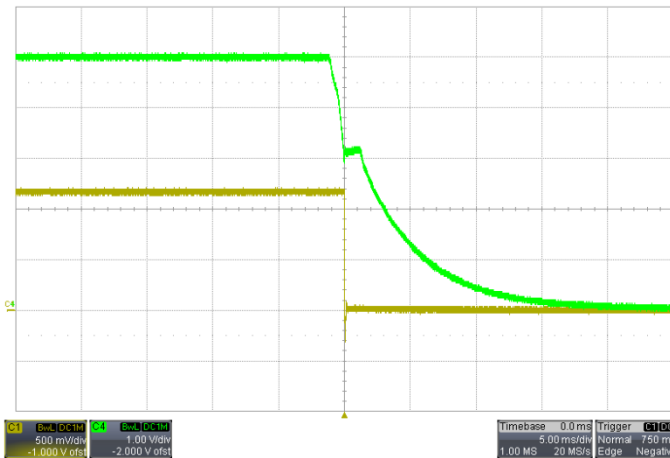
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$

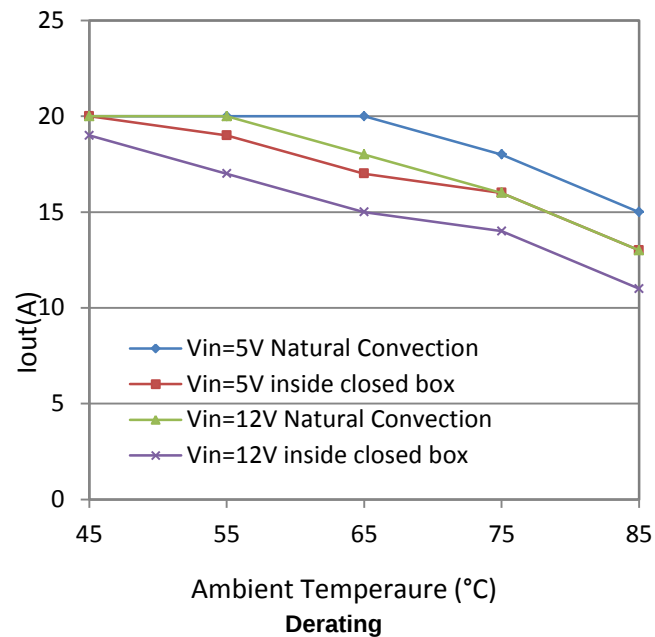
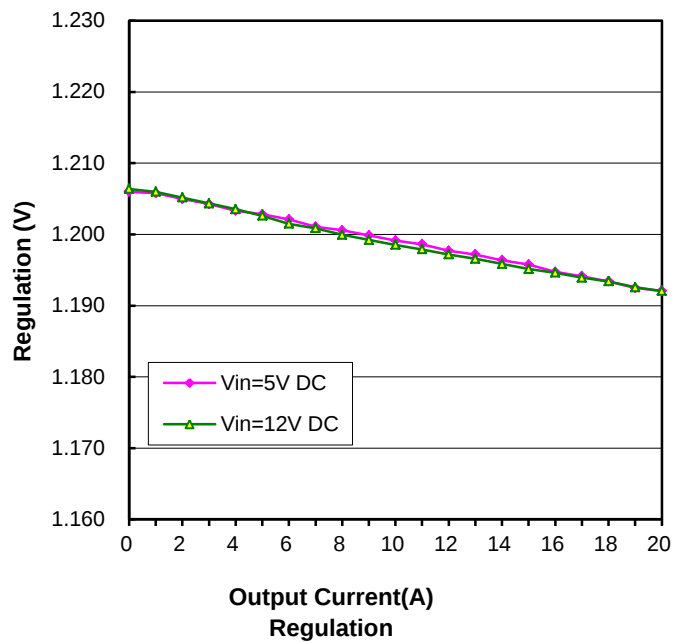


Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$



Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



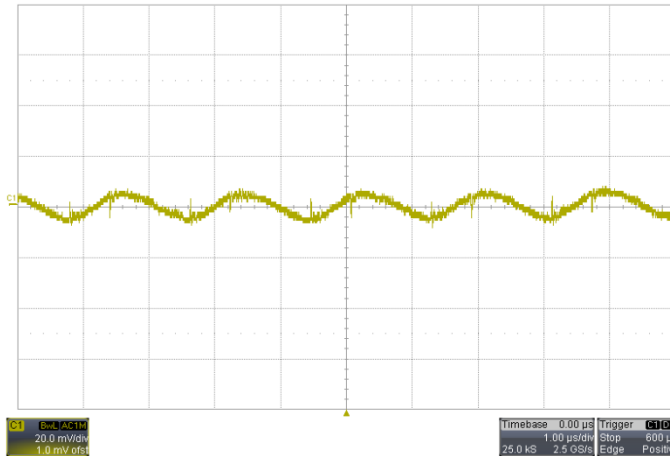


Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 1.5V

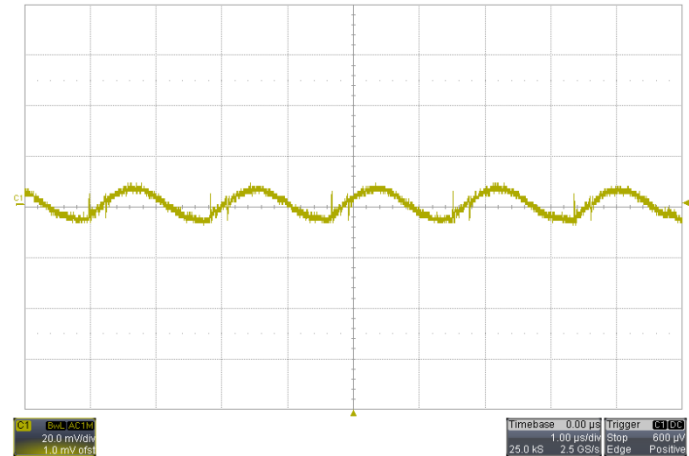
General conditions:

Input filter: 800 μ F/25V Polymer Cap;

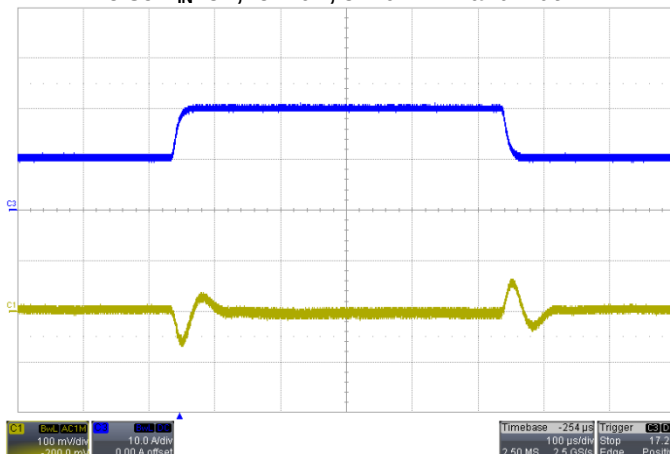
Output filter: 470 μ F/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20 μ F ceramic Cap



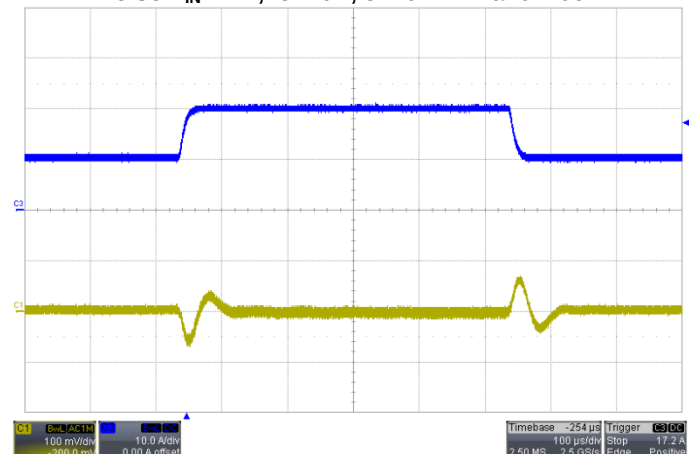
Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



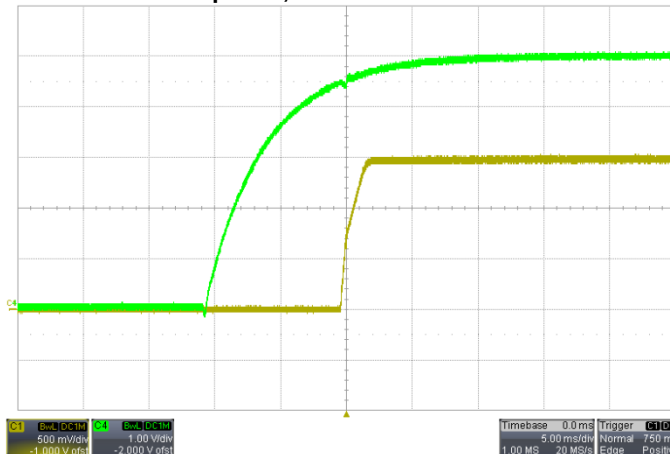
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



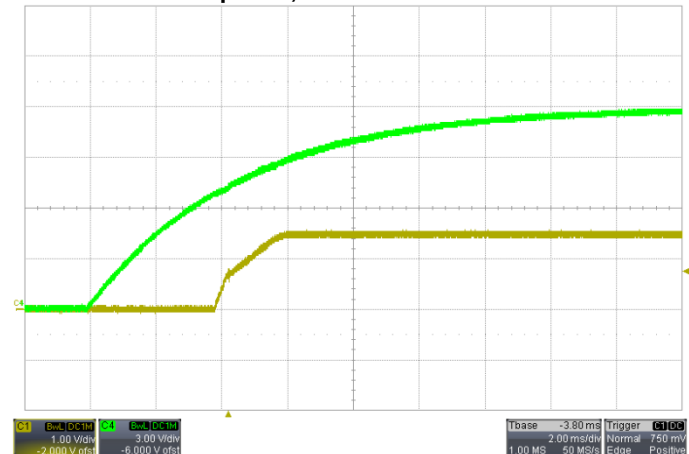
Transient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



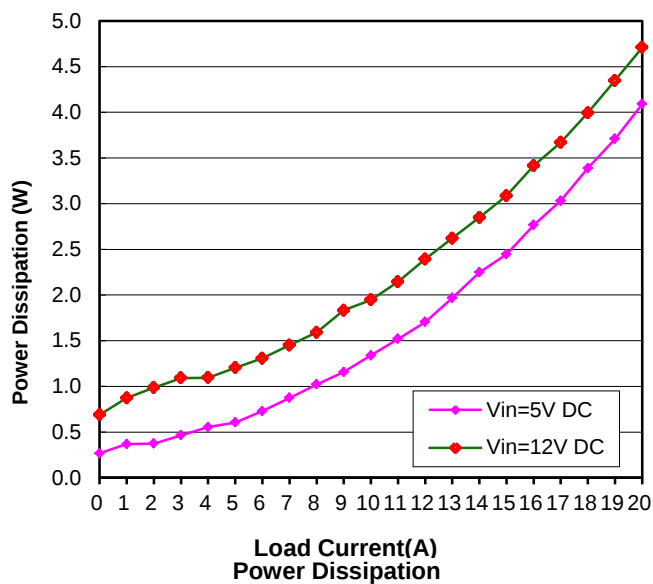
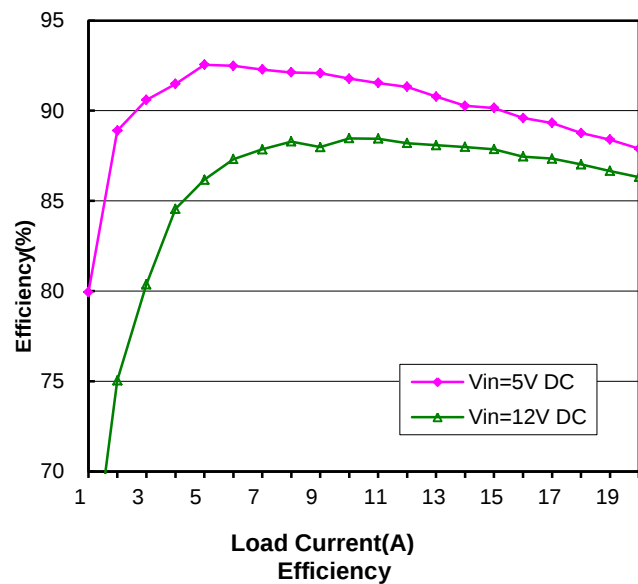
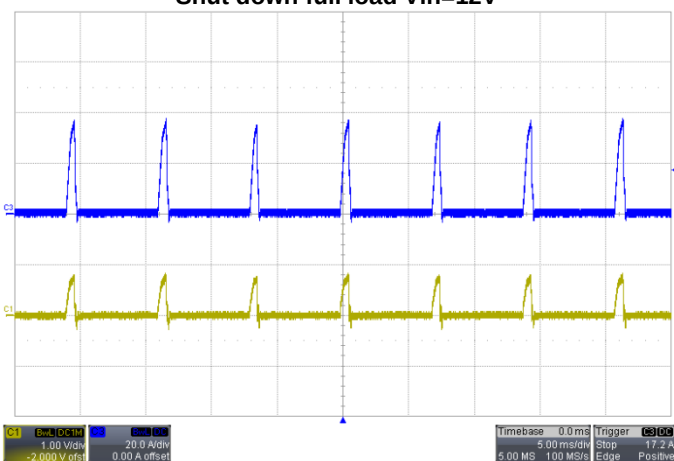
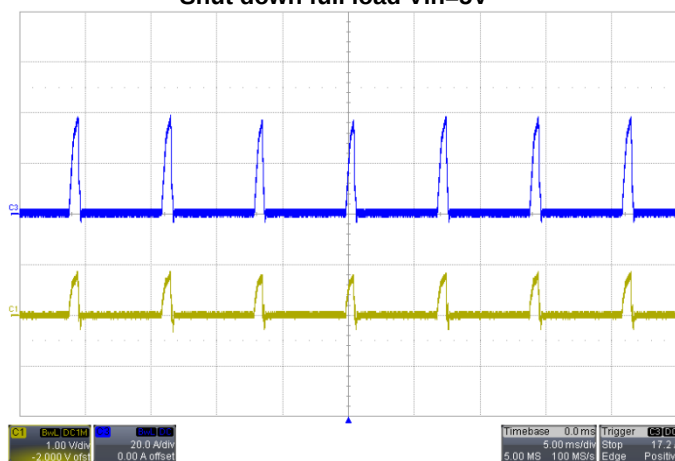
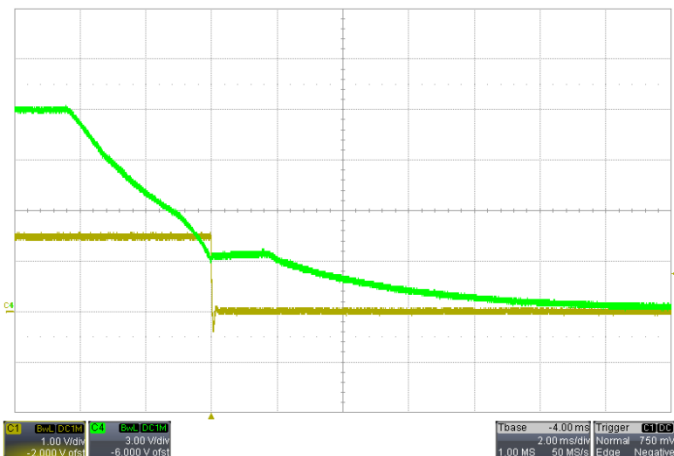
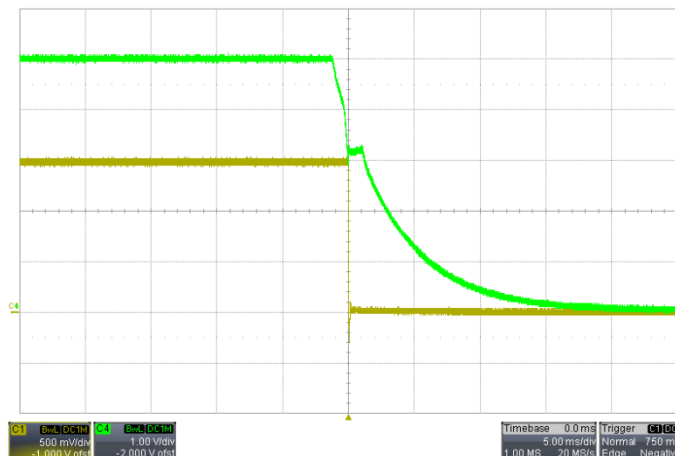
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$

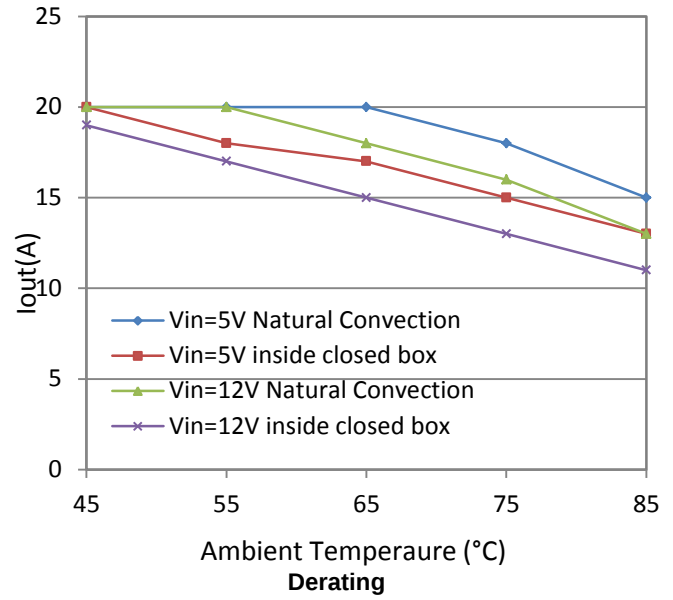
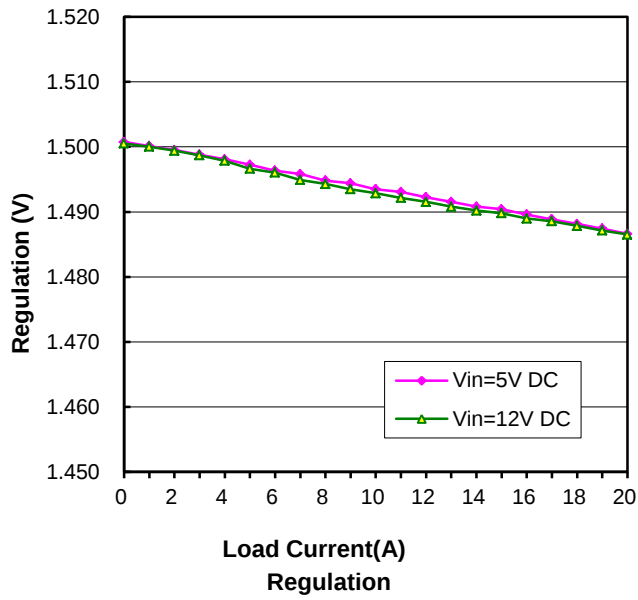


Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$



Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



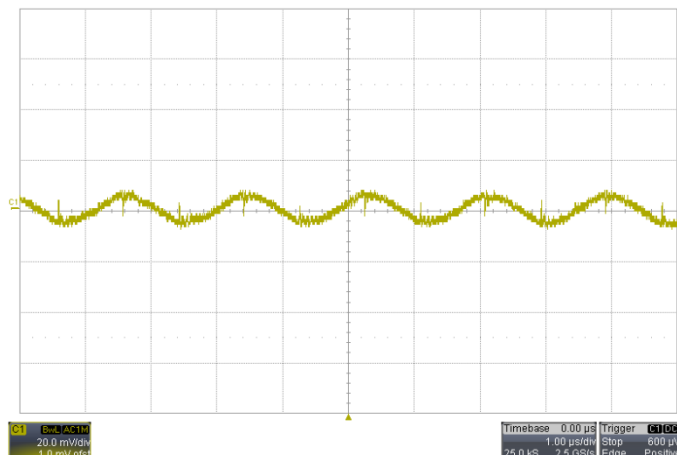


Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 2.5V

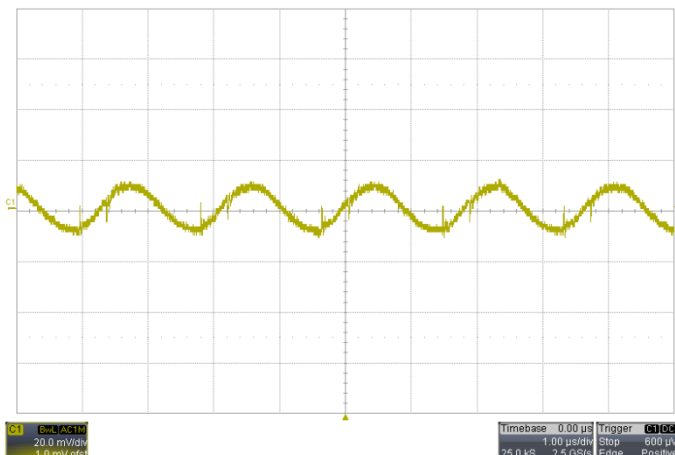
General conditions:

Input filter: 800µF/25V Polymer Cap;

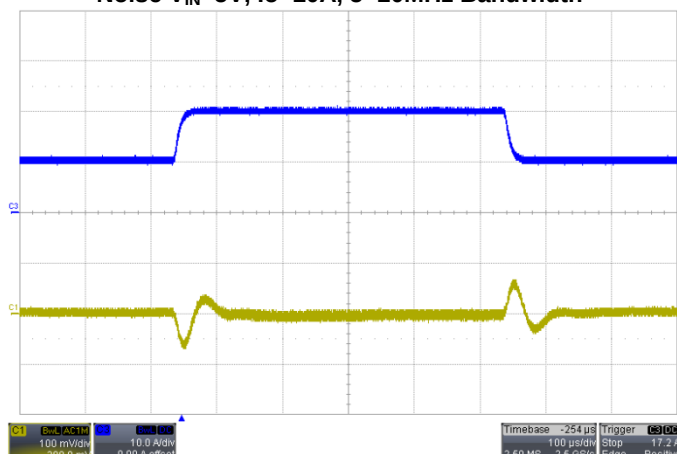
Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap



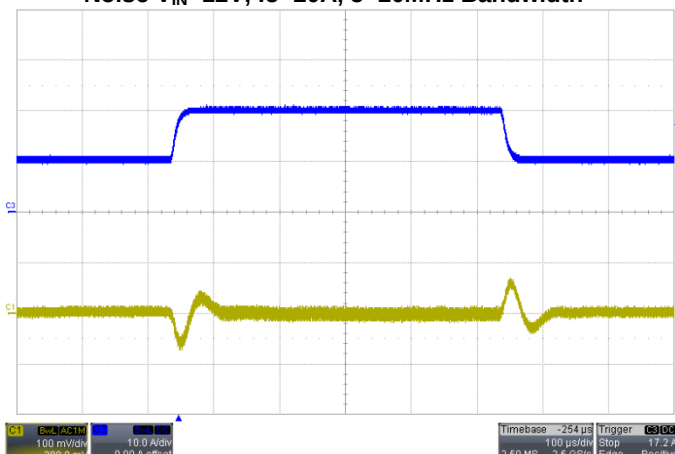
Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



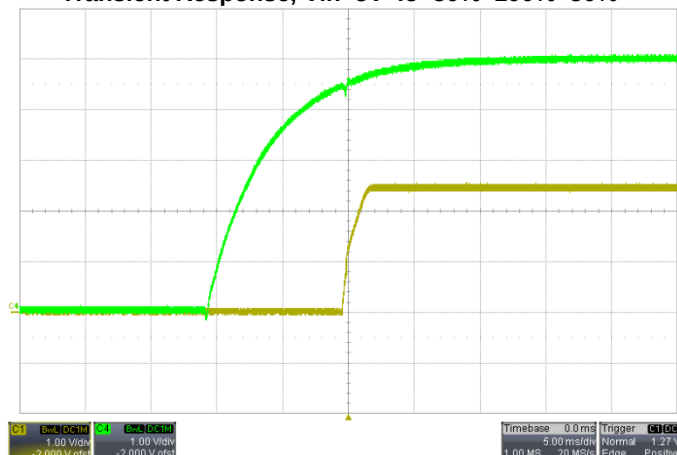
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



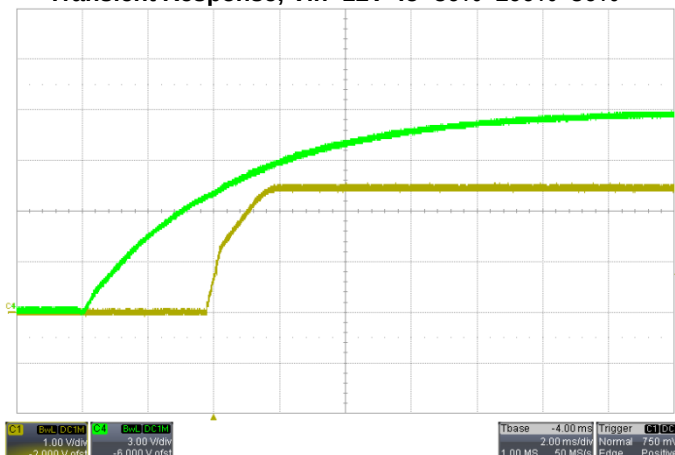
Transient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



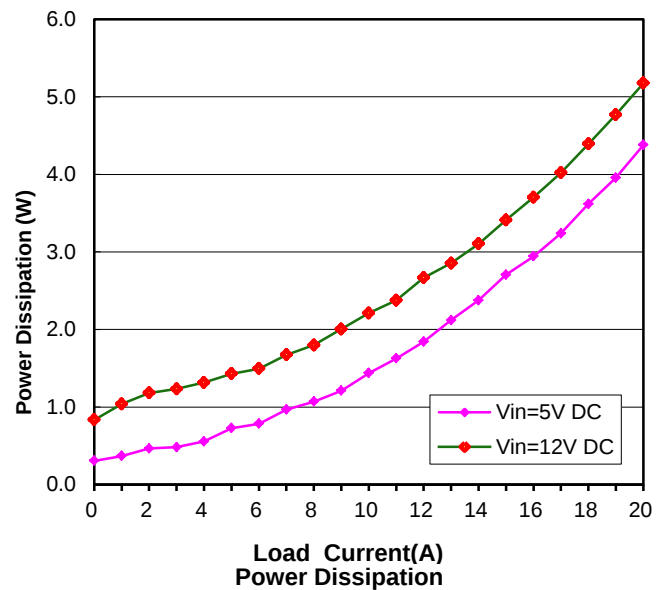
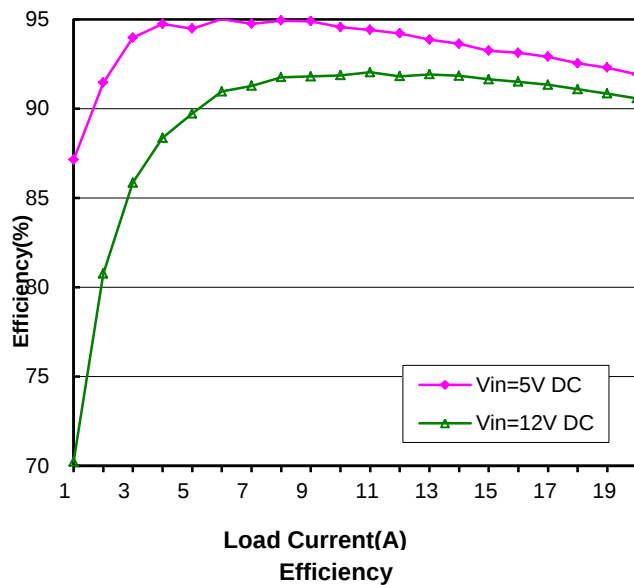
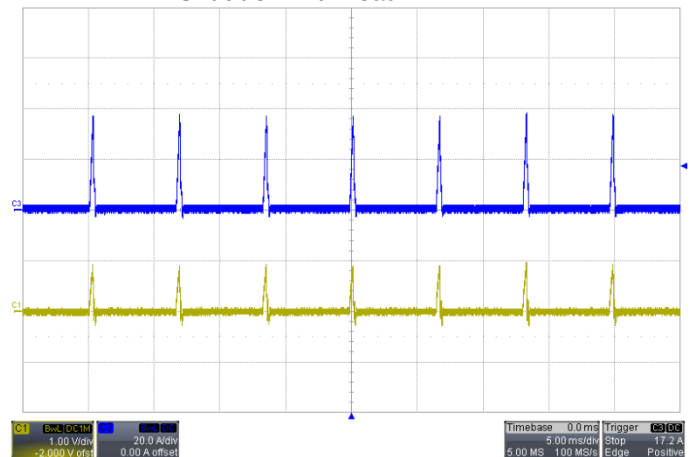
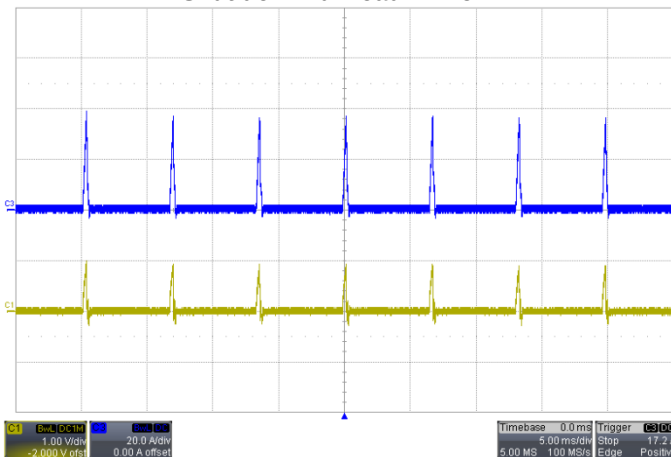
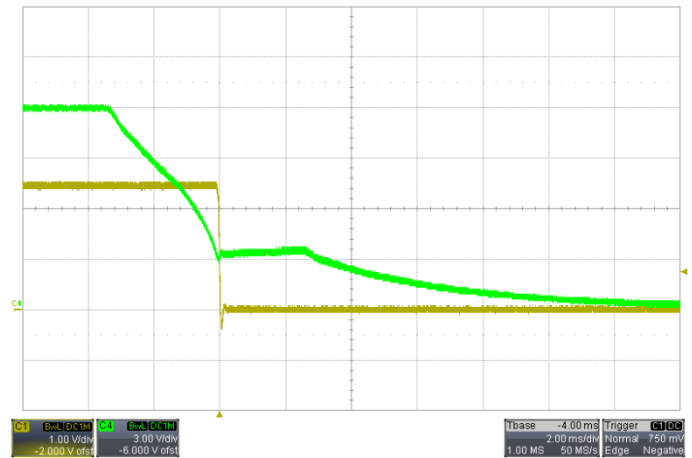
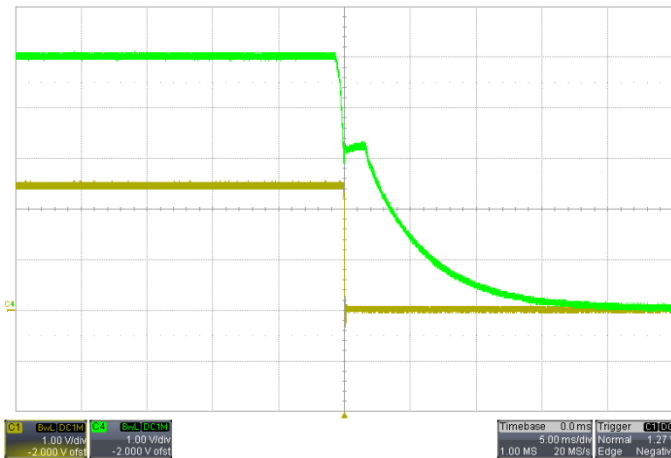
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$

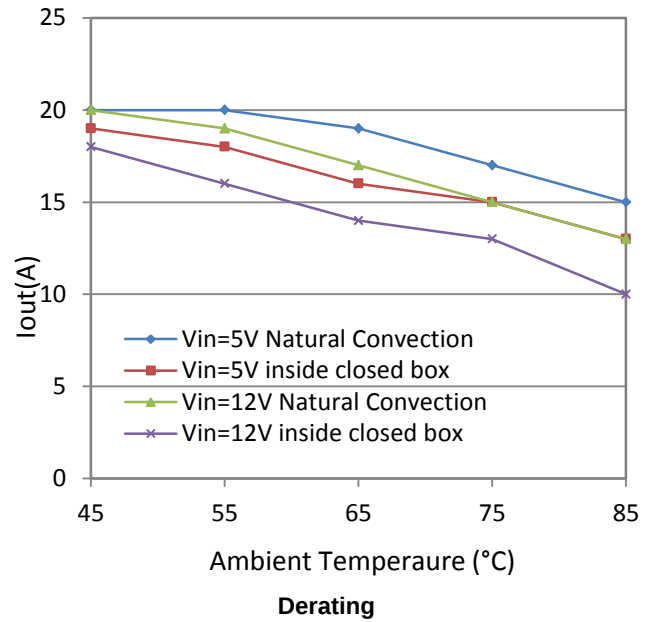
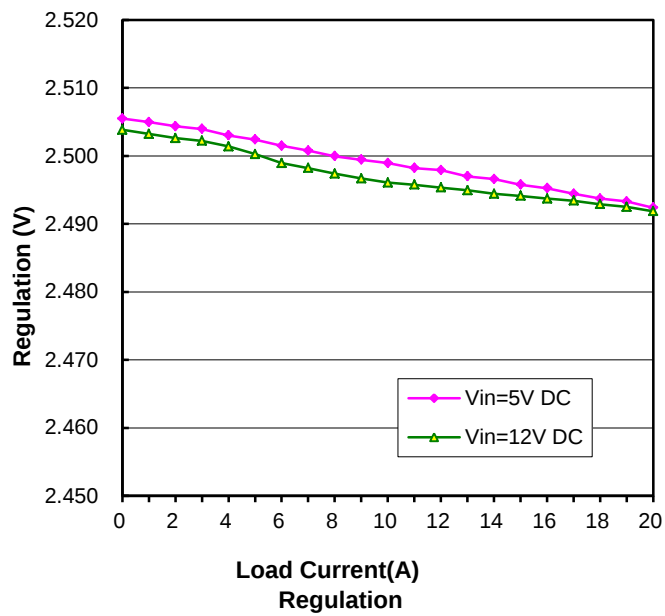


Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$



Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



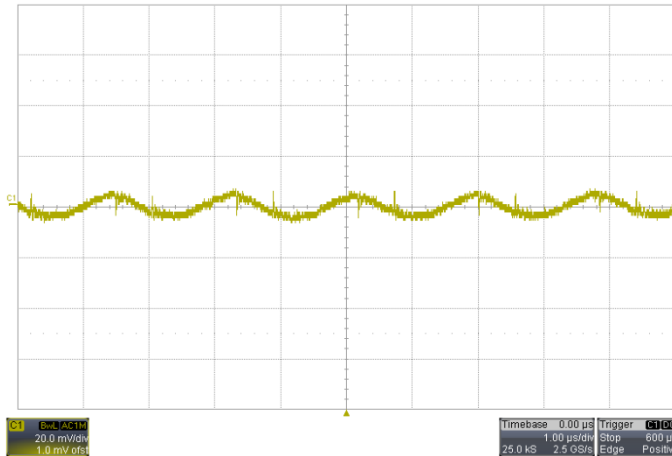


Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 3.3V

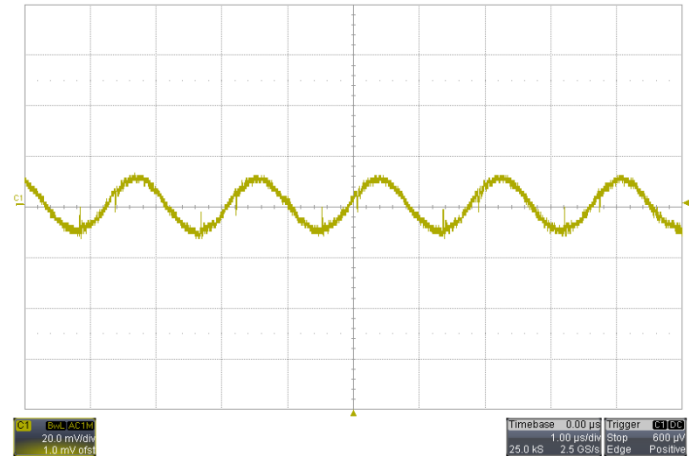
General conditions:

Input filter: 800μF/25V Polymer Cap;

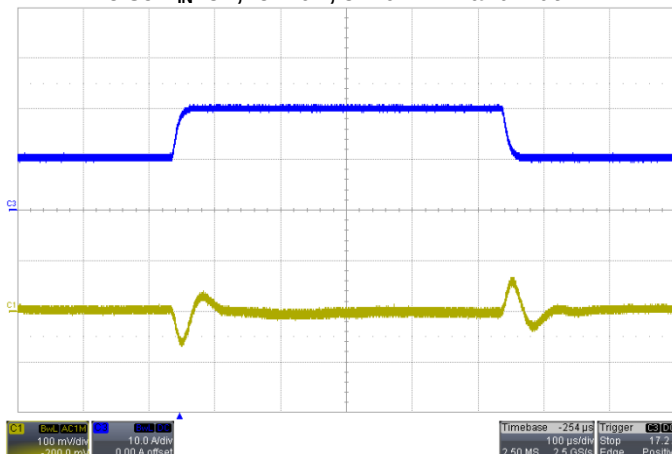
Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap



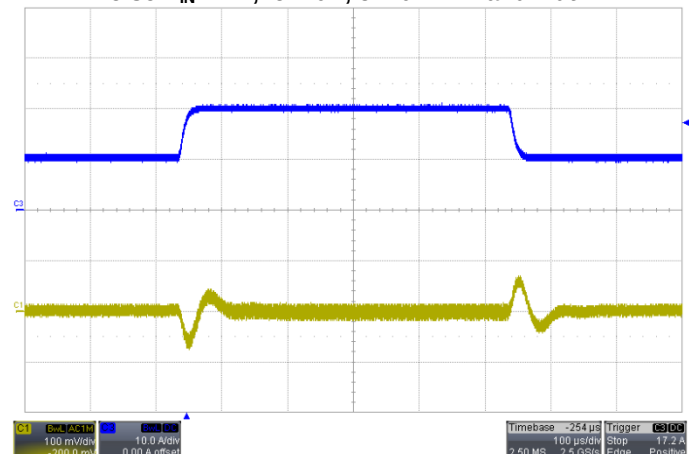
Noise $V_{IN}=5V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



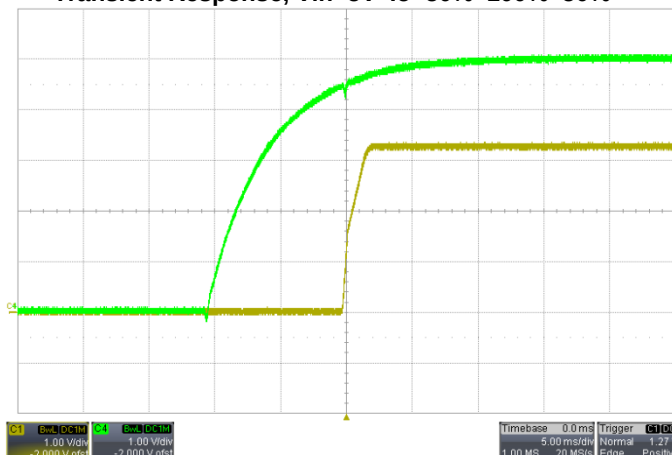
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



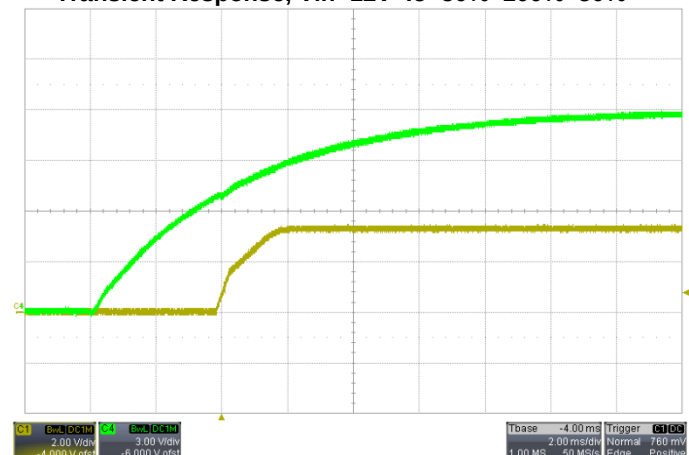
Transient Response, $V_{in}=5V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



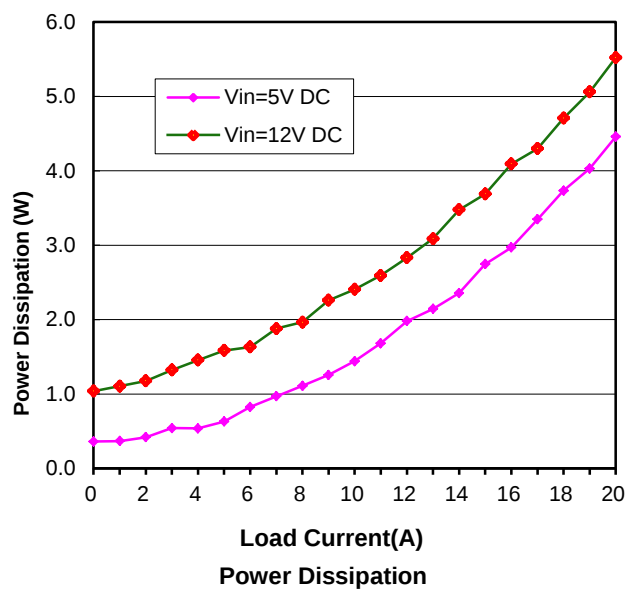
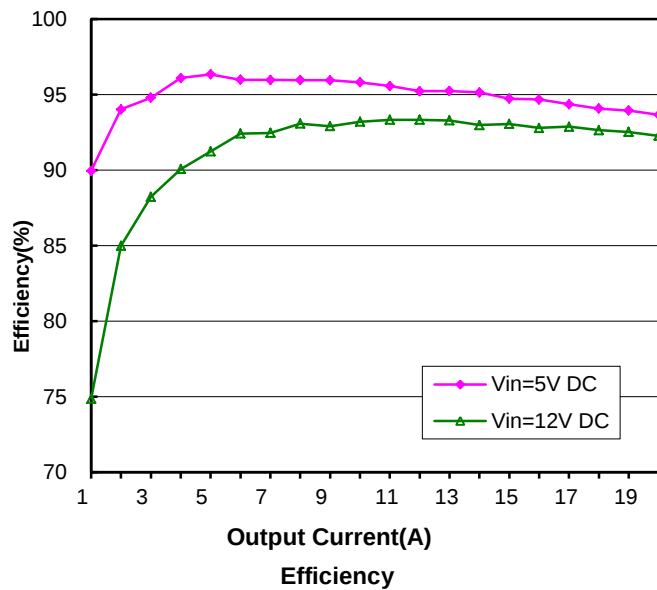
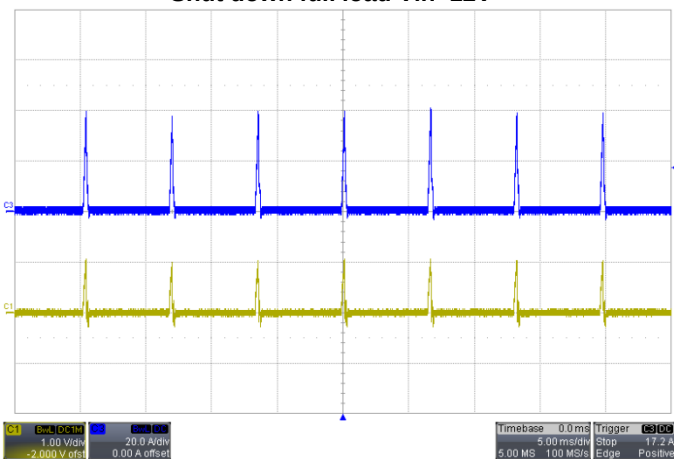
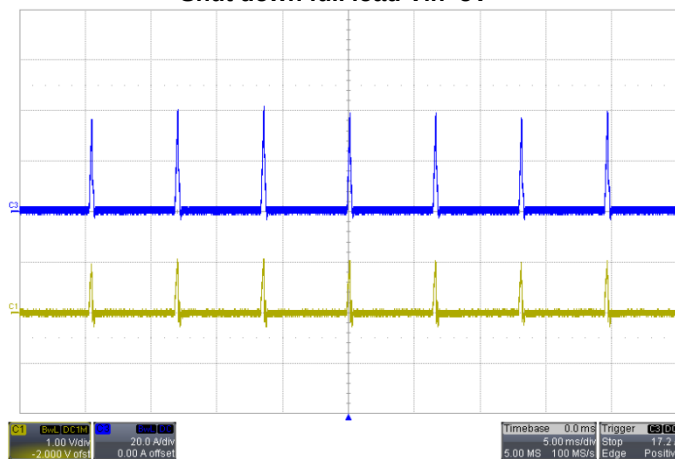
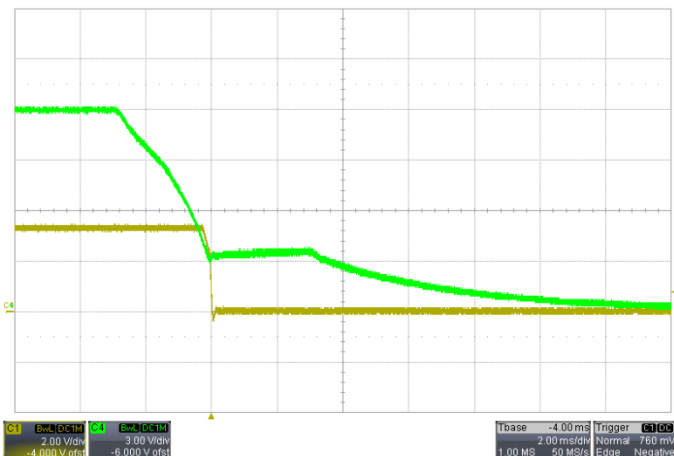
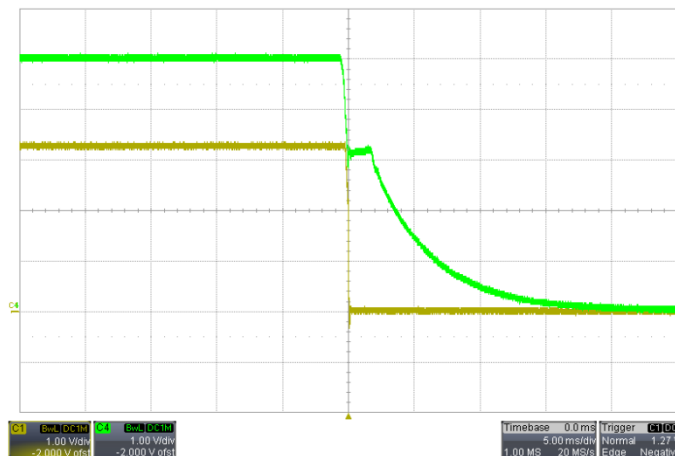
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$

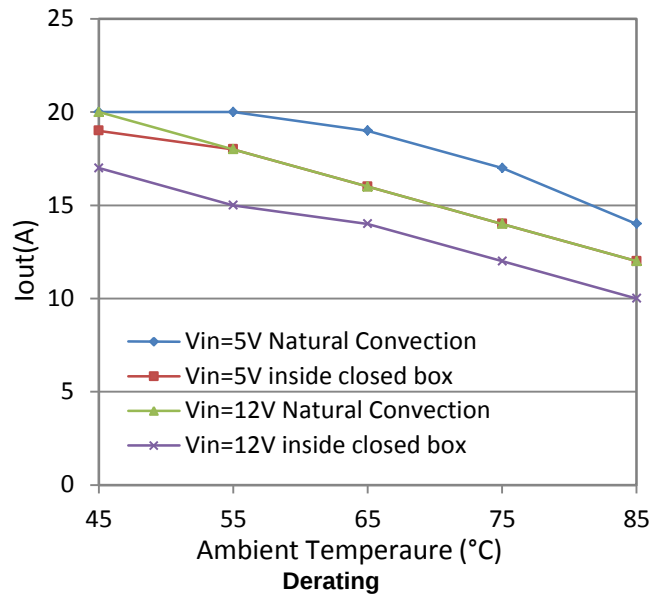
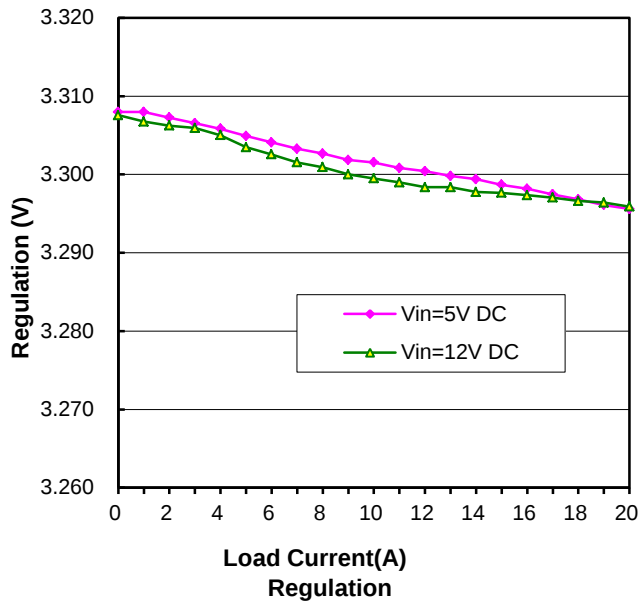


Start up to Full load $V_{in}=5V$



Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$



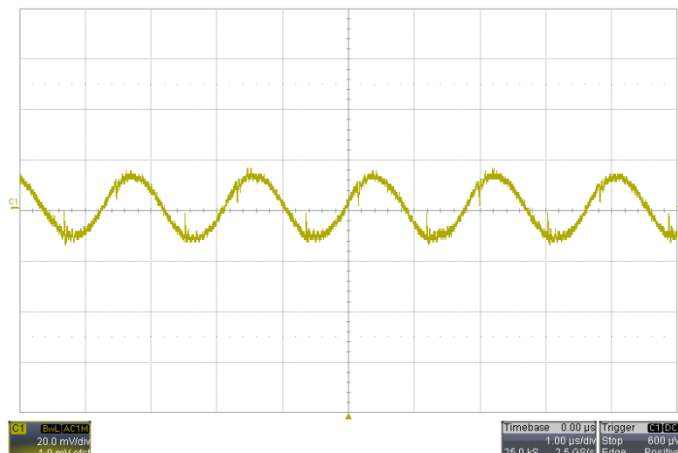


Typical Characteristics– output adjusted to 5V

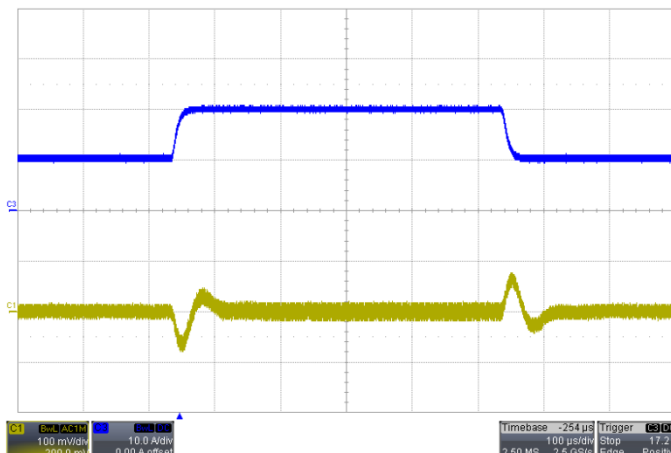
General conditions:

Input filter: 800μF/25V Polymer Cap;

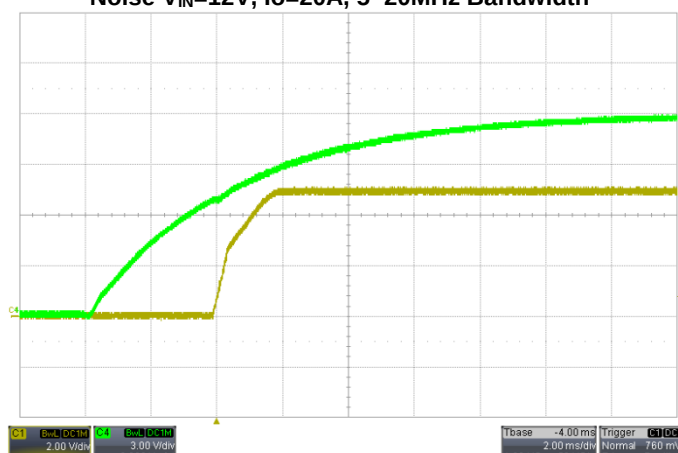
Output filter: 470uF/6.3V Polymer Cap+ 20uF ceramic Cap



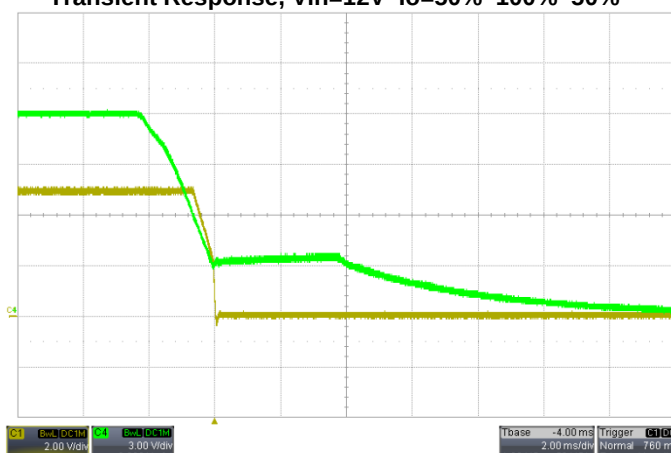
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_o=20A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



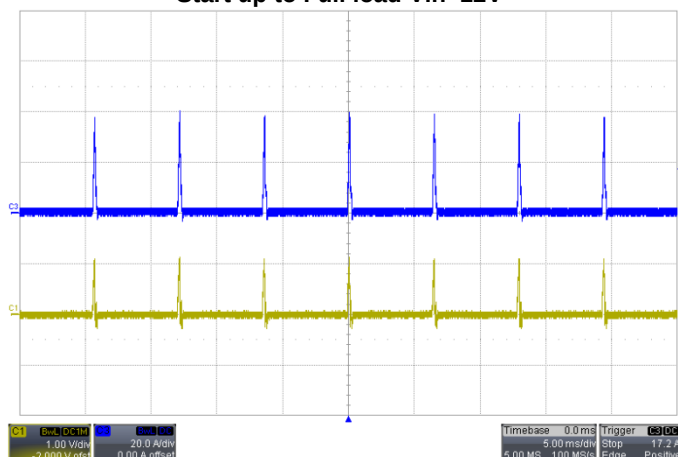
Transient Response, $V_{in}=12V$ $I_o=50\% \sim 100\% \sim 50\%$



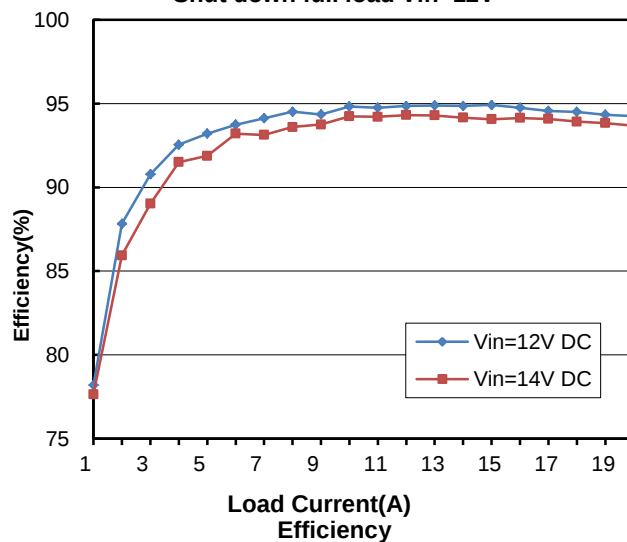
Start up to Full load $V_{in}=12V$

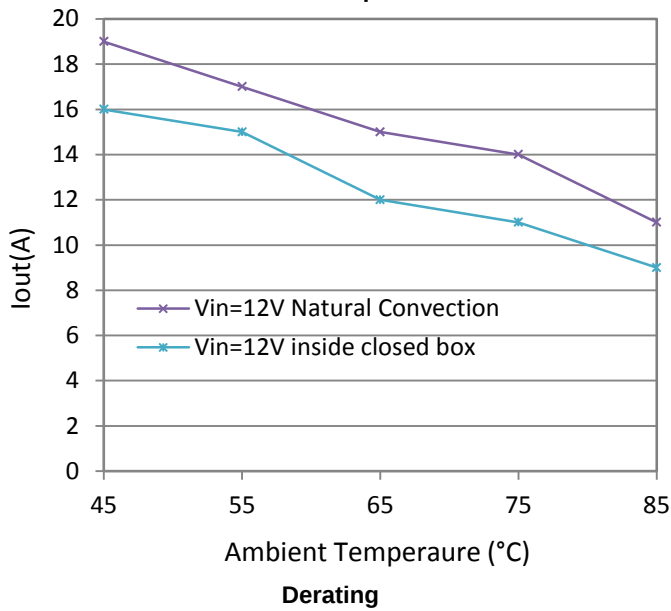
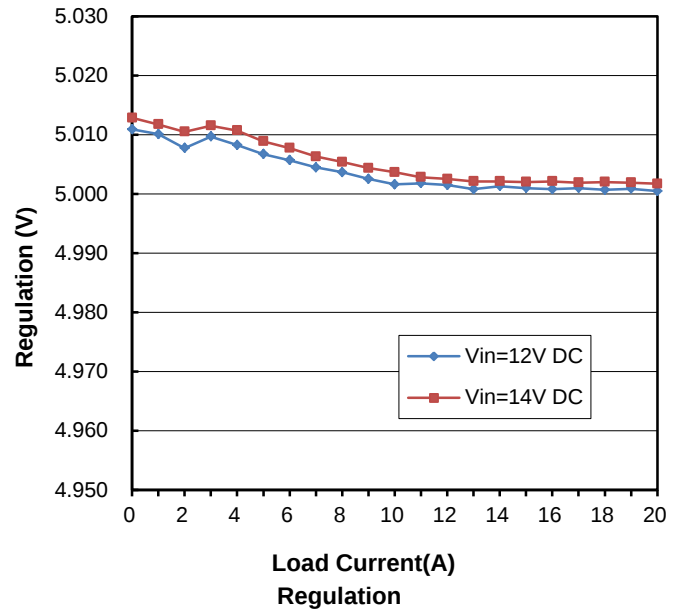
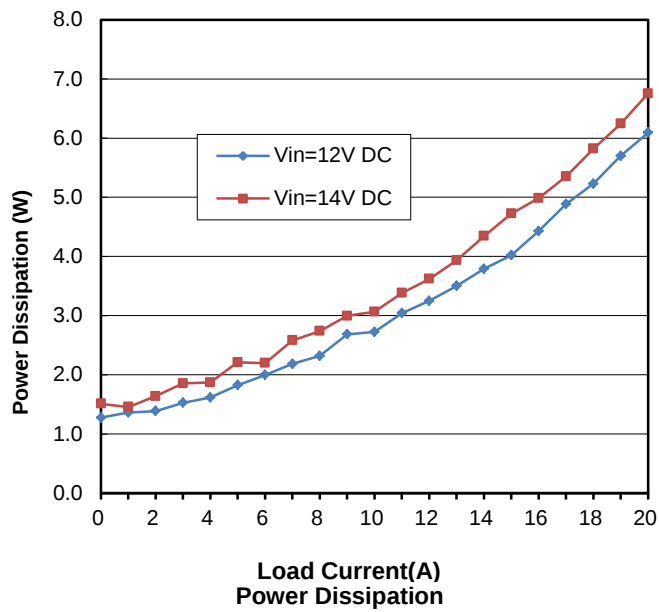


Shut down full load $V_{in}=12V$



Short-Circuit Output, $V_{in}=12V$



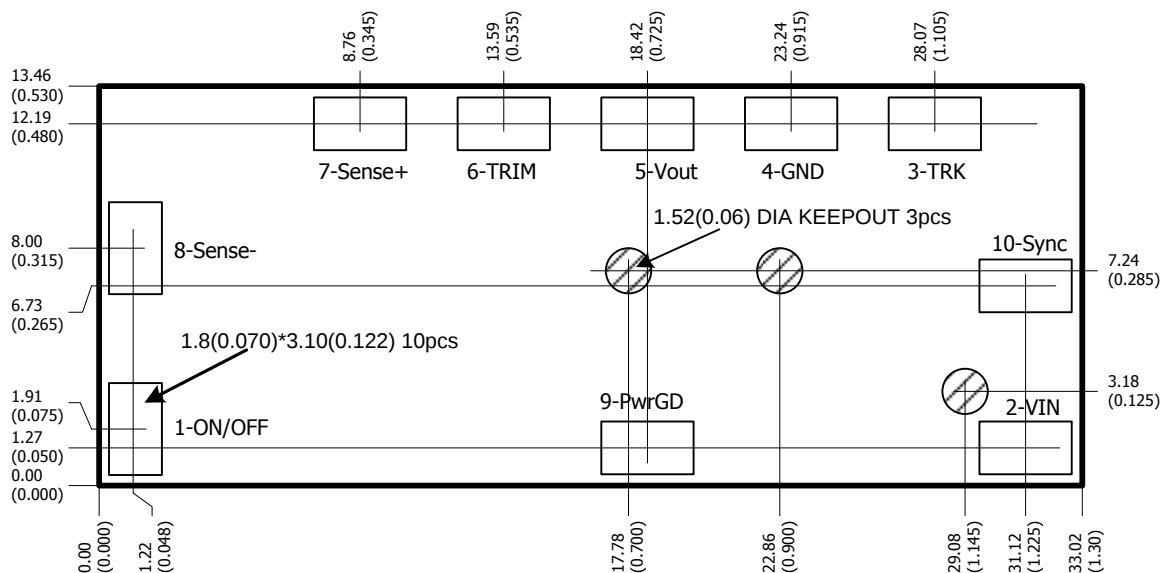


Recommended PAD Pattern

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)

Tolerances: x.xx in ± 0.02 in (x.x mm ± 0.5 mm);

x.xxx in ± 0.01 in (x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm)



COMPONENT-SIDE FOOTPRINT

Application Notes