Data Sheet
Sept 16, 2003
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QPW050/060A Series Power Modules; dc-dc Converters 36-75 Vdc Input; 1.2Vdc to 3.3Vdc Output; 50A/60A

Applications

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

Options

- Positive Remote On/Off logic
- Case ground pin (-H Baseplate option)
- Auto restart after fault shutdown
- Basic Insulation Approved (-B Suffix)

Features

- Delivers up to 60A output current
- 3.3V (50A), 2.5V – 1.2V (60A each)
- High efficiency – 93% at 3.3V full load
- Improved Thermal Performance: 30A at 70ºC at 1m/s (200LFM) for $3.3V_o$
- High power density: 119 W/in^3
- Low Output Voltage – supports migration to future IC supply voltages down to 1.0V
- Low output ripple and noise
- Industry standard Quarter brick:
- 57.9 mm x 36.8 mm x 10.6 mm
- (2.28 in x 1.45 in x 0.42 in)
- Cost efficient open frame design
- Single tightly regulated output
- Remote sense
- 2 : 1 input voltage range
- Constant switching frequency
- Negative Remote On/Off logic
- Output over current/voltage protection
- Overtemperature protection
- Output voltage adjustment (±10%)
- Wide operating temperature range (-40°C to 85°C)
- ISO[**] 9001 certified manufacturing facilities
- Meets the voltage insulation requirements for ETSI 300-132-2 and complies with and is licensed for Basic Insulation rating per EN60950-1
- *UL*[*] 60950 Recognised, *CSA*[†] C22.2 No. 60950-00 Certified, and EN 60950 (*VDE*[‡] 0805): 2001-12 Licensed
- CE mark meets 73/23/EEC and 93/68/EEC directives[§]

Description

The QPW-series dc-dc converters are a new generation of DC/DC power modules designed for maximum efficiency and power density. The QPW series provide up to 60A output current in an industry standard quarter brick, which makes it an ideal choice for small space, high current and low voltage applications. The converter incorporates synchronous rectification technology and innovative packaging techniques to achieve ultra high efficiency reaching 93% at 3.3V full load. The ultra high efficiency of this converter leads to lower power dissipation such that for most applications a heat sink is not required. The

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[*] *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
[†] *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
[‡] *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
[§] This product is intended for integration into end-user equipment. All the required procedures for CE marking of end-user equipment should be followed. (The CE mark is placed on selected products.)
[**] ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

QPW series power modules are isolated dc-dc converters that operate over a wide input voltage range of 36 to 75 Vdc and provide single precisely regulated output. The output is fully isolated from the input, allowing versatile polarity configurations and grounding connections. Built-in filtering for both input and output minimizes the need for external filtering.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage					
Continuous		V_{IN}	-0.3	80	Vdc
Transient (100ms)		$V_{IN,\ trans}$	-0.3	100	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C
I/O Isolation Voltage	All	—	—	1500	Vdc

Electrical Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage		V_{IN}	36	48	75	Vdc
Maximum Input Current (V_{IN}=0V to 75V, I_O=$I_{O,\ max}$)		$I_{IN,max}$			6	Adc
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			1	A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 12μH source impedance; V_{IN}=0V to 75V, I_O= I_{Omax} ; see Figure 31)	All			7		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			50		dB

Fusing Considerations

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

This power module can be used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from simple standalone operation to an integrated part of a sophisticated power architecture. To preserve maximum flexibility, internal fusing is not included; however, to achieve maximum safety and system protection, always use an input line fuse. The safety agencies require a time-delay fuse with a maximum rating of 15A (see Safety Considerations section). Based on the information provided in this data sheet on inrush energy and maximum dc input current, the same type of fuse with a lower rating can be used. Refer to the fuse manufacturer's data sheet for further information.

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point (V_{IN}=$V_{IN,nom}$, I_O=$I_{O,\,max}$, T_a =25°C)	3.3V 2.5V 1.8V 1.5V 1.2V	$V_{O,\,set}$	3.24 2.45 1.77 1.47 1.18	3.30 2.25 1.80 1.50 1.20	3.36 2.55 1.83 1.53 1.22	V_{dc}
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	3.3V 2.5V 1.8V 1.5V 1.2V	V_O	3.20 2.42 1.74 1.44 1.16	—	3.40 2.57 1.86 1.56 1.24	V_{dc}
Output Regulation						
Line (V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$)	All		—	0.05	0.2	%Vo
Load (I_O=$I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$)	All		—	0.05	0.2	%Vo
Temperature (T_A = -40ºC to +85ºC)	All		—	15	50	mV
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output (V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\,nom}$ and I_O=$I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$)						
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	—	30	mV_{rms}
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	—	100	$mV_{pk\text{-}pk}$
External Capacitance	All	$C_{O,\,max}$	—	—		μF
Output Current	3.3V	I_o	0		50	Adc
	2.5V – 1.2V	I_o	0		60	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception	3.3V	$I_{O,\,lim}$	—	58	—	Adc
	2.5V – 1.2V	$I_{O,\,lim}$	—	69	—	Adc
Output Short-Circuit Current (V_O≤250mV)				Latch-off		

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Efficiency $V_{IN}=V_{IN,\ nom}$, T_A=25°C $I_O=I_{O,\ max}$, $V_O=V_{O,set}$	3.3V	η	—	93	—	%
	2.5V	η	—	91	—	%
	1.8V	η	—	89	—	%
	1.5V	η	—	87	—	%
	1.2V	η	—	85	—	%
Switching Frequency		f_{sw}	—	300	—	kHz
Dynamic Load Response (ΔIo/Δt=1A/10µs; $V_{in}=V_{in}$,nom; T_A=25°C; Tested with a 10 µF aluminum and a 1.0 µF tantalum capacitor across the load.)						
Load Change from Io= 50% to 75% of Io,max: Peak Deviation	All	V_{pk}	—	4	—	$\%V_{O,\ set}$
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)		t_s	—	200	—	µs
Load Change from Io= 75% to 50% of Io,max: Peak Deviation		V_{pk}	—	4	—	$\%V_{O,\ set}$
Settling Time (Vo<10% peak deviation)		t_s	—	200	—	µs

Isolation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Isolation Capacitance	C_{iso}	—	2700	—	pF
Isolation Resistance	R_{iso}	10	—	—	MΩ

General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I_O=80% of $I_{O,\ max}$, T_A=40°C, airflow=1m/s(200LFM))	All		1,204,000		Hours
Weight		—	42 (1.48)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Remote On/Off Signal Interface						
(V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\ min}$ to $V_{IN,\ max}$; open collector or equivalent,						
Signal referenced to V_{IN-} terminal)						
Negative Logic: device code suffix “1”						
Logic Low = module On, Logic High = module Off						
Positive Logic: No device code suffix required						
Logic Low = module Off, Logic High = module On						
Logic Low Specification						
Remote On/Off Current – Logic Low	All	$I_{on/off}$	—	0.15	1.0	mA
On/Off Voltage:						
Logic Low	All	$V_{on/off}$	0.0	—	1.2	V
Logic High – (Typ = Open Collector)	All	$V_{on/off}$	—	—	15	V
Logic High maximum allowable leakage current	All	$I_{on/off}$	—	—	50	μA
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
(I_O=$I_{O,\ max}$)						
T_{delay} = Time until V_O = 10% of $V_{O,set}$ from either application of Vin with Remote On/Off set to On or operation of Remote On/Off from Off to On with Vin already applied for at least one second.	3.3V	T_{delay}	—	2.5	—	ms
		T_{rise}	—	12	—	ms
T_{rise} = time for V_O to rise from 10% of $V_{O,set}$ to 90% of $V_{O,set}$.	2.5V – 1.2V	T_{delay}	—	2.5	—	ms
		T_{rise}	—	1.5	—	ms
Output Voltage Adjustment (See Feature Descriptions):						
Output Voltage Remote-sense Range		V_{sense}	—	—	10	%$V_{o,nom}$
Output Voltage Set-point Adjustment Range (trim)			90	—	110	%$V_{o,nom}$
Output Overvoltage Protection	3.3V	$V_{O,\ limit}$	4.0	—	4.9	V
	2.5V		3.0	—	3.4	V
	1.8V		2.1	—	2.4	V
	1.5V		1.8	—	2.2	V
	1.2V		1.5	—	1.8	V
Overtemperature Protection (See Feature Descriptions)	All	T_{ref}	—	110	—	°C
Input Undervoltage Lockout		$V_{IN,\ UVLO}$				
Turn-on Threshold			—	34.5	36	V
Turn-off Threshold			30	32	—	V

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the QPW050A0F (3.3V, 50A) at 25ºC. The figures are identical for either positive or negative Remote On/Off logic.

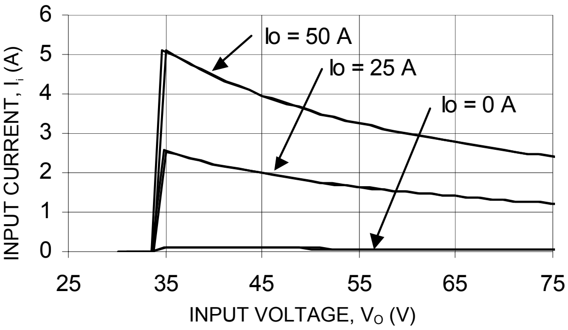


Figure 1. Typical Input Characteristic at Room Temperature

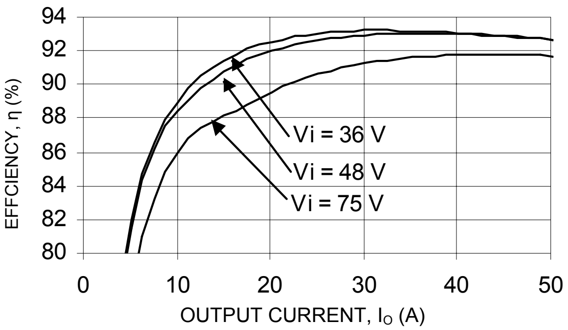


Figure 2. Typical Converter Efficiency Vs. Output current at Room Temperature

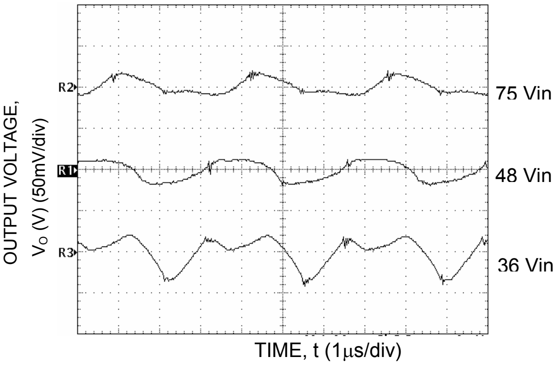


Figure 3. Typical Output Ripple and Noise at Room Temperature and $I_o = I_{o,max}$

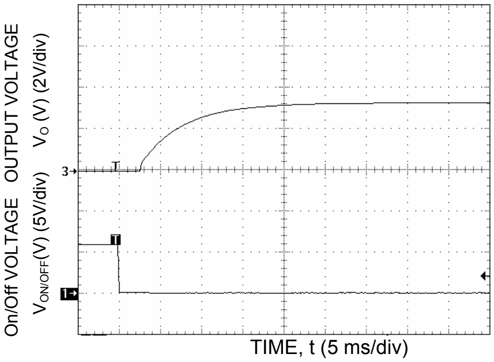


Figure 4. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off, negative logic version shown.

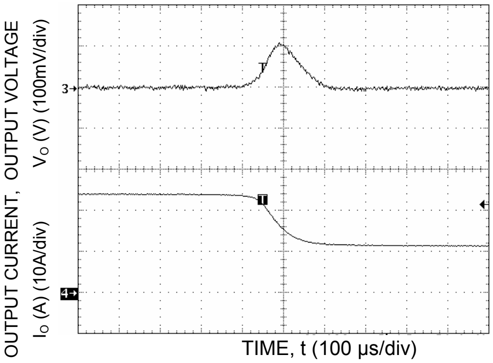


Figure 5. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input.

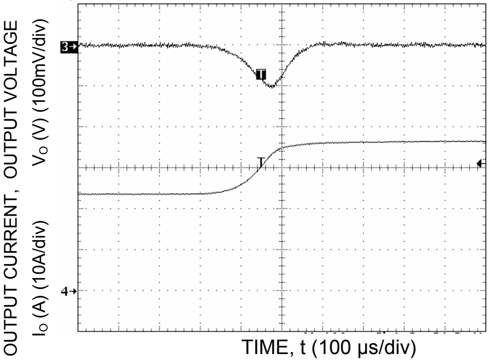


Figure 6. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the QPW060A0G (2.5V, 60A) at 25ºC. The figures are identical for either positive or negative Remote On/Off logic.

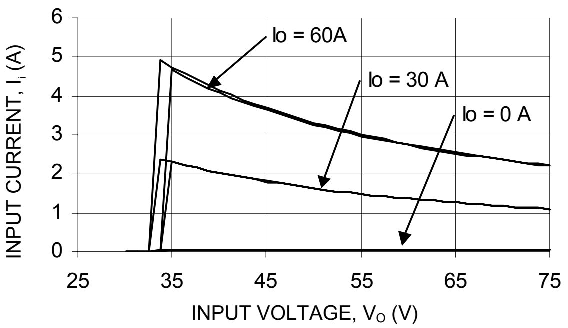


Figure 7. Typical Input Characteristic at Room Temperature

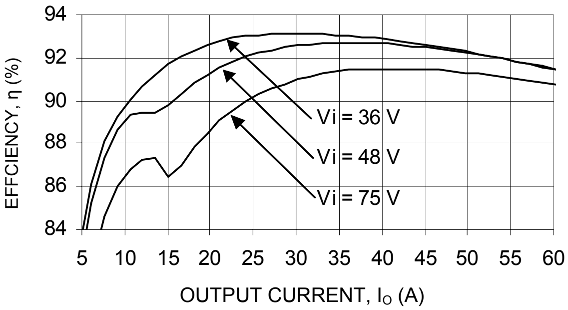


Figure 8. Typical Converter Efficiency Vs. Output current at Room Temperature

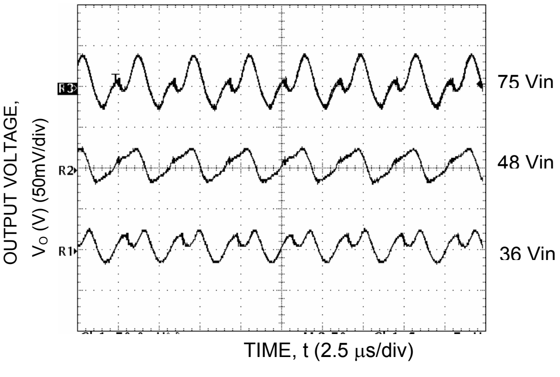


Figure 9. **Typical Output Ripple and Noise at Room Temperature and $I_o = I_{o,max}$**

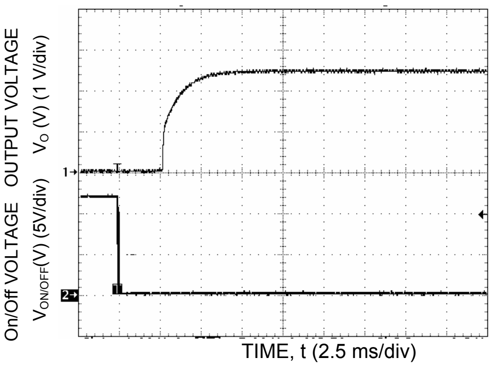


Figure 10. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off, negative logic version shown.

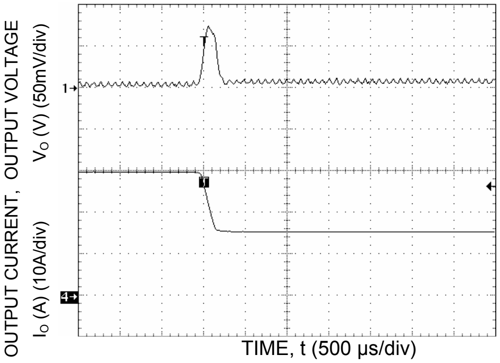


Figure 11. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input.

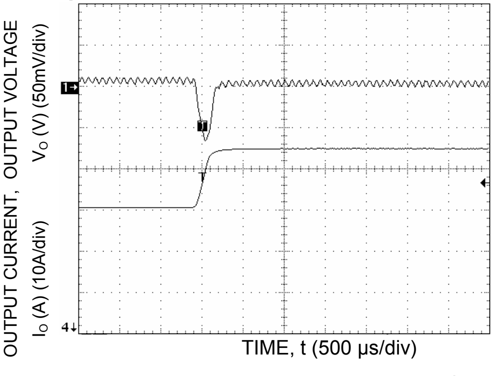


Figure 12. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the QPW060A0Y (1.8V, 60A) at 25ºC. The figures are identical for either positive or negative Remote On/Off logic.

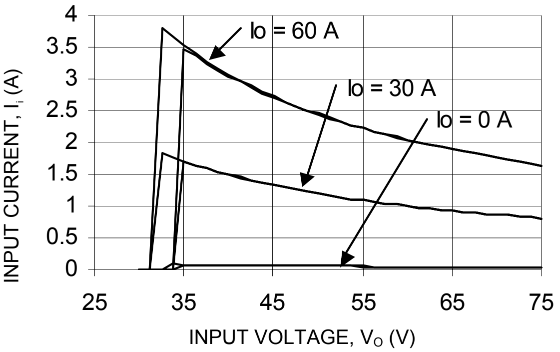


Figure 13. Typical Input Characteristic at Room Temperature

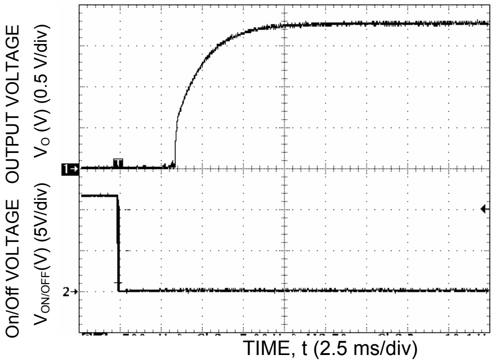


Figure 16. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off, negative logic version shown.

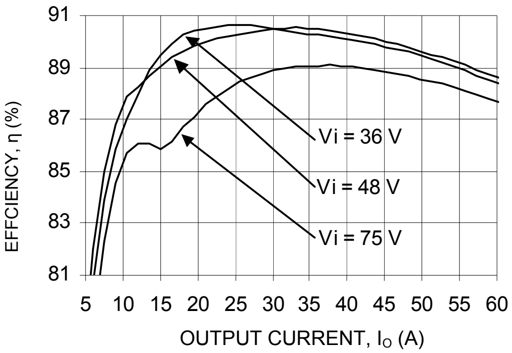


Figure 14. Typical Converter Efficiency Vs. Output current at Room Temperature

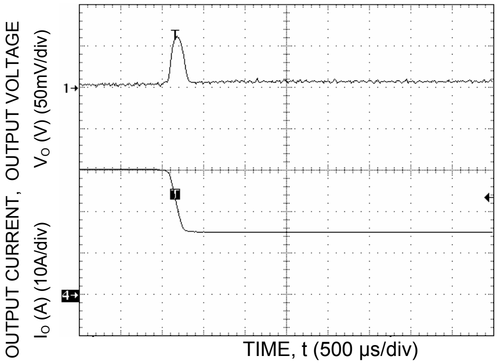


Figure 17. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input.

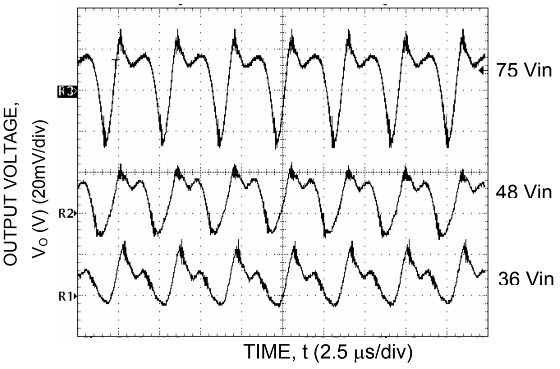


Figure 15. **Typical Output Ripple and Noise at Room Temperature and $I_o = I_{o,max}$**

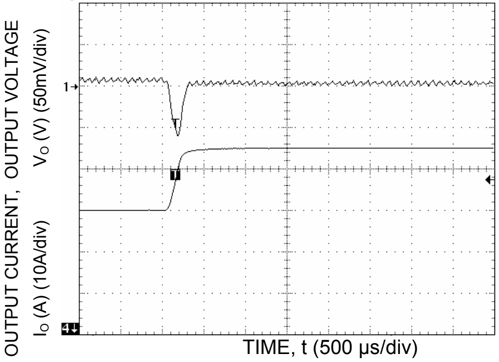


Figure 18. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the QPW060A0M (1.5V, 60A) at 25ºC. The figures are identical for either positive or negative Remote On/Off logic.

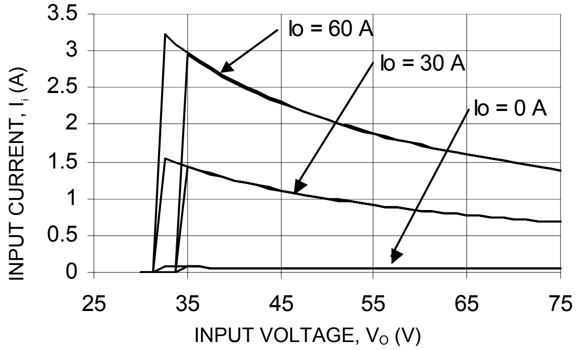


Figure 19. Typical Input Characteristic at Room Temperature

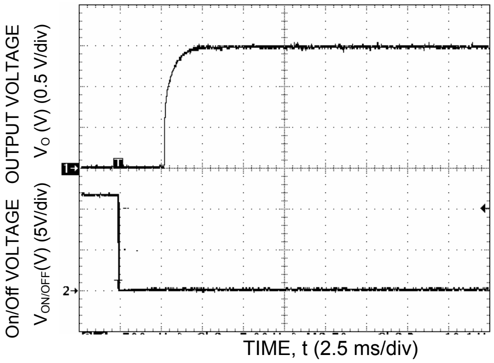


Figure 22. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off, negative logic version shown.

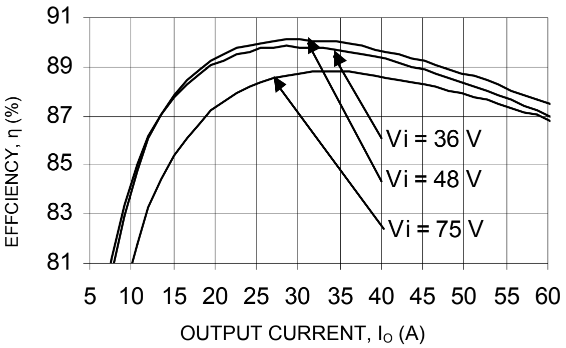


Figure 20. Typical Converter Efficiency Vs. Output current at Room Temperature

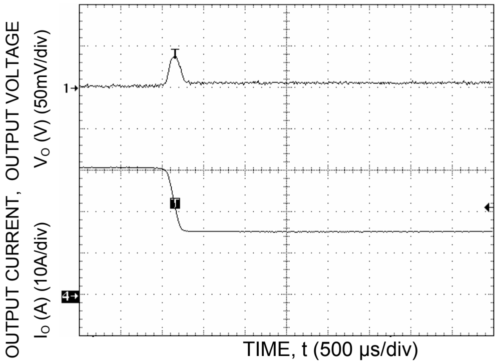


Figure 23. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input.

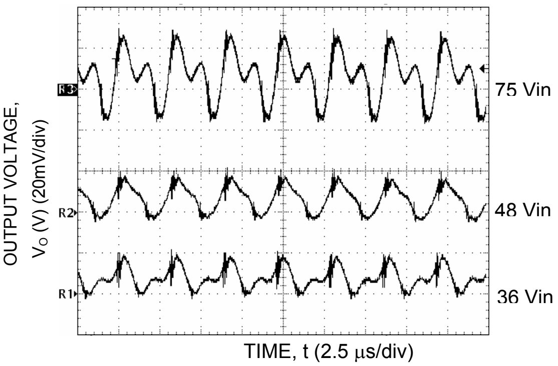


Figure 21. Typical Output Ripple and Noise at Room Temperature and $I_o = I_{o,max}$

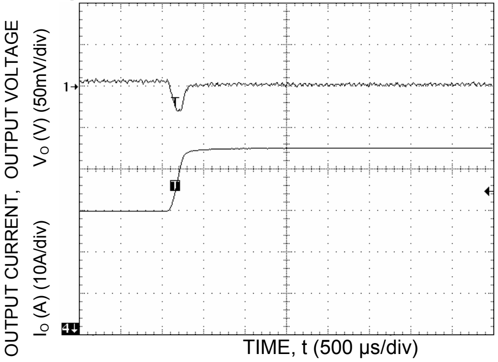


Figure 24. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input

Characteristic Curves (continued)

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the QPW060A0P (1.2V, 60A) at 25ºC. The figures are identical for either positive or negative Remote On/Off logic.

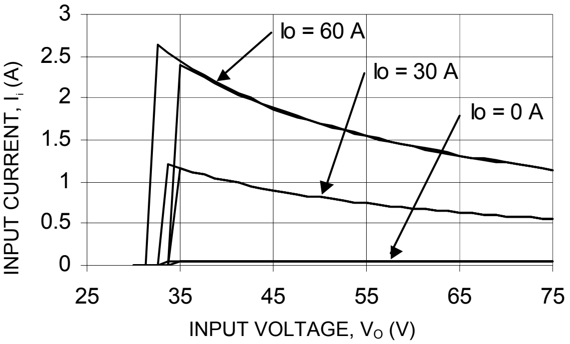


Figure 25. Typical Input Characteristic at Room Temperature

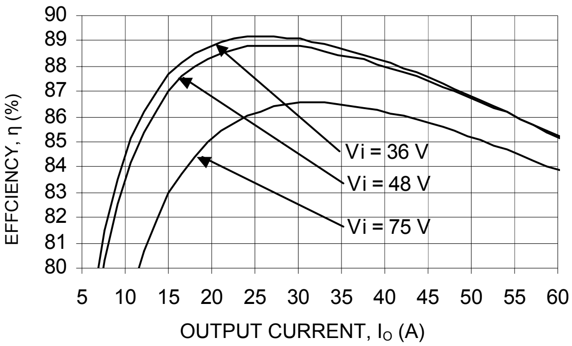


Figure 26. Typical Converter Efficiency Vs. Output current at Room Temperature

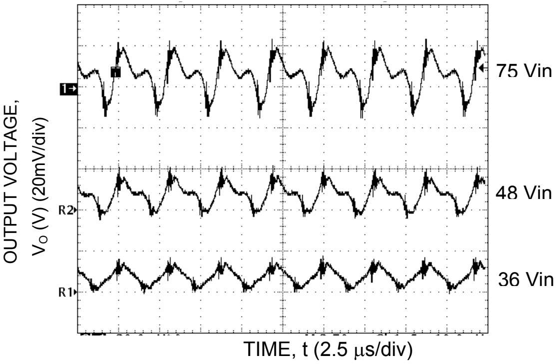


Figure 27. **Typical Output Ripple and Noise at Room Temperature and $I_o = I_{o,max}$**

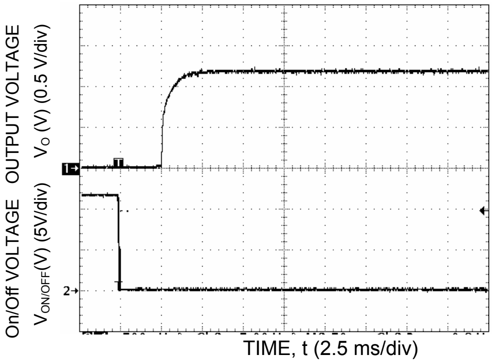


Figure 28. Typical Start-Up Using Remote On/Off, negative logic version shown.

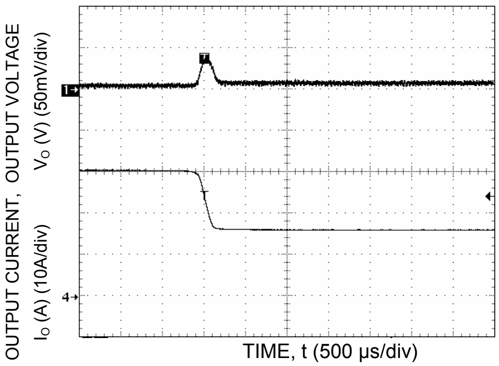


Figure 29. Typical Transient Response to Step Decrease in Load from 50% to 25% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input.

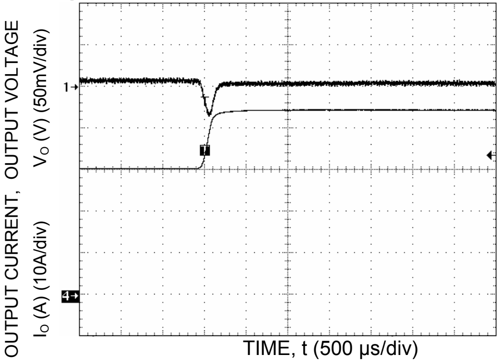
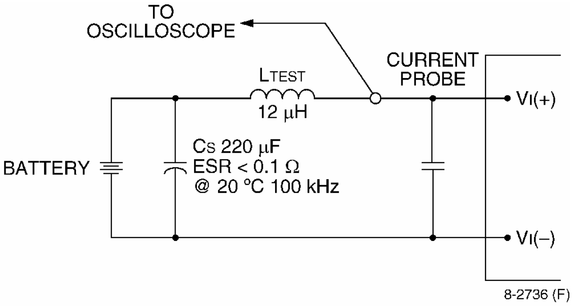


Figure 30. Typical Transient Response to Step Increase in Load from 50% to 75% of Full Load at Room Temperature and 48 Vdc Input

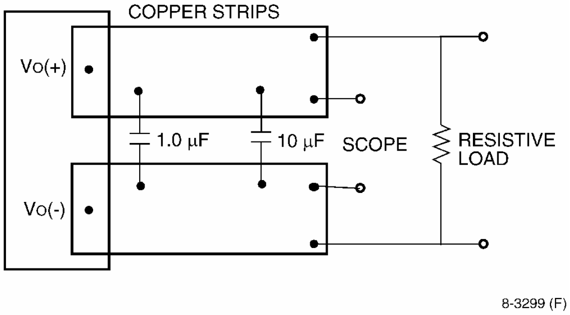
Characteristic Curves (continued)

Test Configurations



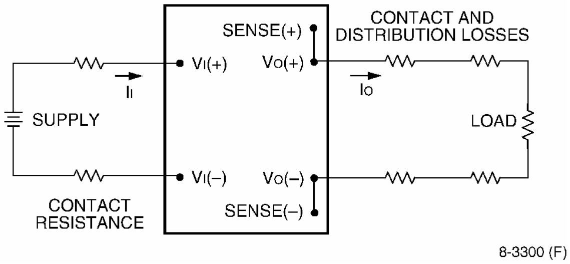
Note: Measure input reflected-ripple current with a simulated source inductance (LTEST) of 12 µH. Capacitor CS offsets possible battery impedance. Measure current as shown above.

Figure 31. Input Reflected Ripple Current Test Setup



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

Figure 32. Output Ripple and Noise Test Setup



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

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

Figure 33. Output Voltage and Efficiency Test Setup

Design Considerations

Input Source Impedance

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

Output Capacitance

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

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

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

Safety Considerations

For safety-agency approval of the system in which the power module is used, the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standard, i.e., UL 1950, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-00, and VDE 0805:2001-12 (IEC60950 3^{rd} Ed).

If the input source is non-SELV (ELV or a hazardous voltage greater than 60 Vdc and less than or equal to 75Vdc), for the module's output to be considered as meeting the requirements for safety extra-low voltage (SELV), all of the following must be true:

- The input source is to be provided with reinforced insulation from any other hazardous voltages, including the ac mains.
- One V_{IN} pin and one V_{OUT} pin are to be grounded, or both the input and output pins are to be kept floating.
- The input pins of the module are not operator accessible.
- Another SELV reliability test is conducted on the whole system (combination of supply source and subject module), as required by the safety agencies, to verify that under a single fault, hazardous voltages do not appear at the module's output.

Note: Do not ground either of the input pins of the module without grounding one of the output pins. This may allow a non-SELV voltage to appear between the output pins and ground.

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

For input voltages exceeding –60 Vdc but less than or equal to –75 Vdc, these converters have been evaluated to the applicable requirements of BASIC INSULATION between secondary DC MAINS DISTRIBUTION input (classified as TNV-2 in Europe) and unearthed SELV outputs (-B option only).

The input to these units is to be provided with a maximum 15A fast-acting (or time-delay) fuse in the unearthed lead.

Feature Descriptions

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault output overload condition, the module is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limit for few seconds. If overcurrent persists for few seconds, the module will shut down and remain latch-off. The overcurrent latch is reset by either cycling the input power or by toggling the on/off pin for one second. If the output overload condition still exists when the module restarts, it will shut down again. This operation will continue indefinitely until the overcurrent condition is corrected.

An auto-restart option is also available.

Remote On/Off

Two remote on/off options are available. Positive logic remote on/off turns the module on during a logic-high voltage on the ON/OFF pin, and off during a logic low. Negative logic remote on/off turns the module off during a logic high and on during a logic low. Negative logic, device code suffix "1," is the factory-preferred configuration. To turn the power module on and off, the user must supply a switch to control the voltage between the on/off terminal and the VI (-) terminal (Von/off). The switch can be an open collector or equivalent (see Figure 34). A logic low is Von/off = 0 V to l.2 V. The maximum Ion/off during a logic low is 1 mA. The switch should maintain a logic-low voltage while sinking 1 mA. During a logic high, the maximum Von/off generated by the power module is 15 V. The maximum allowable leakage current of the switch at Von/off = 15V is 50 µA. If not using the remote on/off feature, perform one of the following to turn the unit on:

For negative logic, short ON/OFF pin to VI(-).

For positive logic: leave ON/OFF pin open.

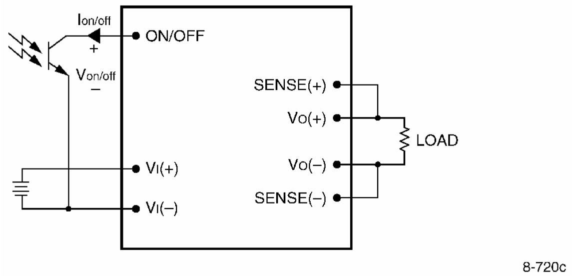


Figure 34. Remote On/Off Implementation

Remote sense

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

$$[Vo(+) - Vo(-)] - [SENSE(+) - SENSE(-)] \leq 10\% \text{ of } V_{o,nom}.$$

The voltage between the Vo(+) and Vo(-) terminals must not exceed the minimum output overvoltage shut-down value indicated in the Feature Specifications table. This limit includes any increase in voltage due to remote-sense compensation and output voltage set-point adjustment (trim). See Figure 35. If not using the remote-sense feature to regulate the output at the point of load, then connect SENSE(+) to Vo(+) and SENSE(-) to Vo(-) at the module.

Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by the trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim. The amount of power delivered by the module is defined as the voltage at the output terminals multiplied by the output current. When using remote sense and trim: the output voltage of the module can be increased, which at the same output current would increase the power output of the module. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum output power of the module remains at or below the maximum rated power.

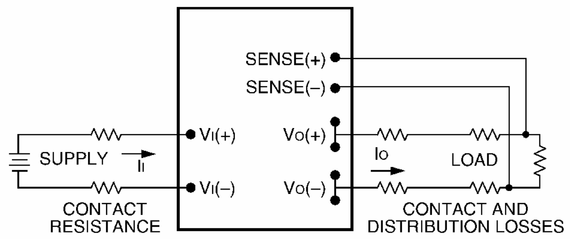


Figure 35. Effective Circuit Configuration for Single-Module Remote-Sense Operation Output Voltage

Output Voltage Set-Point Adjustment (Trim)

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

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

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

For output voltages: 1.5V – 3.3V

$$R_{adj\ -\ down} = \left(\frac{510}{\Delta\%} - 10.2\right) K\Omega$$

For output voltage: 1.2V

$$R_{adj\ -\ down} = \left(\frac{1299.1}{\Delta\%} - 33.49\right) K\Omega$$

Where,

$$\Delta\% = \left|\frac{V_{o,\ nom} - V_{desired}}{V_{o,\ nom}}\right| \times 100$$

$V_{desired}$ = Desired output voltage set point (V).

With an external resistor connected between the TRIM and SENSE(+) pins (Radj-up), the output voltage set point (Vo,adj) increases (see Figure 37). The following equation determines the required external-resistor value to obtain a percentage output voltage change of Δ%.

For output voltages: 1.5V – 3.3V

$$R_{adj\ -\ up} = \left(\frac{5.1 * V_{o,\ nom} * (100 + \Delta\%)}{1.225 * \Delta\%} - \frac{510}{\Delta\%} - 10.2\right) K\Omega$$

For output voltage: 1.2V

$$R_{adj\ -\ up} = \left(\frac{9.769 * V_{o,\ nom} * (100 + \Delta\%)}{0.6 * \Delta\%} - \frac{1299.1}{\Delta\%} - 33.49\right) K\Omega$$

Where,

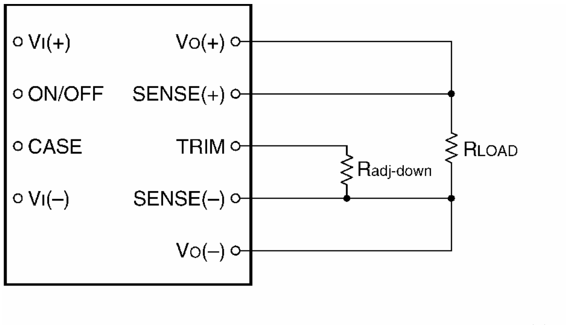
$$\Delta\% = \left|\frac{V_{desired} - V_{o,\ nom}}{V_{o,\ nom}}\right| \times 100$$

$V_{desired}$ = Desired output voltage set point (V).

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

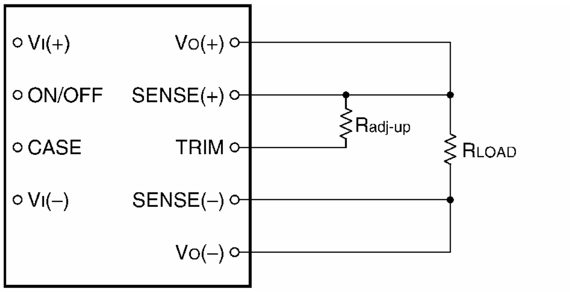
Although the output voltage can be increased by both the remote sense and by the trim, the maximum increase for the output voltage is not the sum of both. The maximum increase is the larger of either the remote sense or the trim.

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



8-748 (F). b

Figure 36. Circuit Configuration to Decrease Output Voltage



8-715 (F).b

Figure 37. Circuit Configuration to Increase Output Voltage

Examples:

To trim down the output of a nominal 3.3V module (QPW050A0F) to 3.1V

$$\Delta\% = \left|\frac{3.3V - 3.1V}{3.3V}\right| \times 100$$

Δ% = 6.06

$$R_{adj-down} = \left(\frac{510}{6.06} - 10.2\right) K\Omega$$

$R_{adj\text{-}down}$ = 73.96 kΩ

To trim up the output of a nominal 3.3V module (QPW050A0F) to 3.6V

$$\Delta\% = \left|\frac{3.6V - 3.3V}{3.3V}\right| \times 100$$

Δ% = 9.1

$$R_{adj-up} = \left(\frac{5.1 * 3.3 * (100 + 9.1)}{1.225 * 9.1} - \frac{510}{9.1} - 10.2\right) K\Omega$$

$R_{tadj\text{-}up}$ = 98.47kΩ

Output Overvoltage Protection

The output overvoltage protection consists of circuitry that monitors the voltage on the output terminals. If the voltage on the output terminals exceeds the over voltage protection threshold, then the module will shutdown and latch off. The overvoltage latch is reset by either cycling the input power for one second or by toggling the on/off signal for one second. The protection mechanism is such that the unit can continue in this condition until the fault is cleared.

Overtemperature Protection

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

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, the module operation is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Feature Descriptions (continued)

Thermal Considerations

The power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel.

Heat-dissipating components are mounted on the top side of the module. Heat is removed by conduction, convection and radiation to the surrounding environment. Proper cooling can be verified by measuring the thermal reference temperature (T_{ref}). Peak temperature (T_{ref}) occurs at the position indicated in Figures 38 - 40. For reliable operation this temperature should not exceed listed temperature threshold.

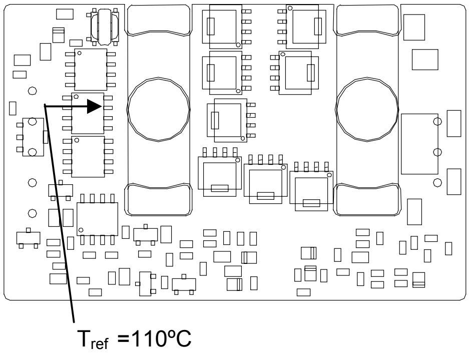


Figure 38. T_{ref} Temperature Measurement Location for Vo=3.3V – 2.5V

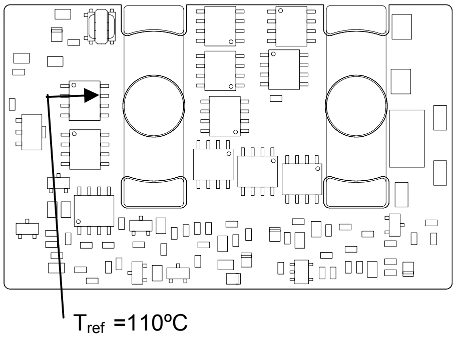


Figure 39. T_{ref} Temperature Measurement Location for Vo= 1.8V

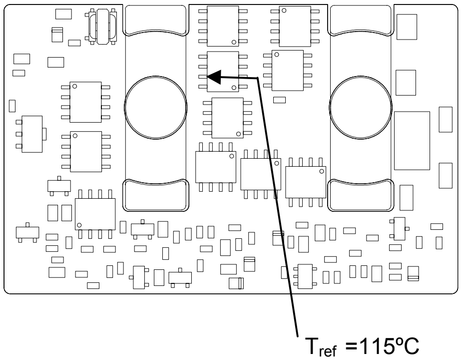


Figure 40. T_{ref} Temperature Measurement Location for Vo= 1.5V – 1.2V

The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power for the module as listed in the Ordering Information table.

Although the maximum Tref temperature of the power modules is 110 °C - 115 °C, you can limit this temperature to a lower value for extremely high reliability.

Heat Transfer via Convection

Increased airflow over the module enhances the heat transfer via convection. Following derating figures shows the maximum output current that can be delivered by each module in the respective orientation without exceeding the maximum T_{ref} temperature versus local ambient temperature (T_A) for natural convection through 2m/s (400 ft./min).

Note that the natural convection condition was measured at 0.05 m/s to 0.1 m/s (10ft./min. to 20 ft./min.); however, systems in which these power modules may be used typically generate natural convection airflow rates of 0.3 m/s (60 ft./min.) due to other heat dissipating components in the system. The use of Figures 41 - 50 are shown in the following example:

Example

What is the minimum airflow necessary for a QPW050A0F operating at VI = 48 V, an output current of 30A, and a maximum ambient temperature of 70 °C in longitudinal orientation.

Solution:

Given: V_I = 48V

Io = 30A

T_A = 70 °C

Determine airflow (V) (Use Figure 41):

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

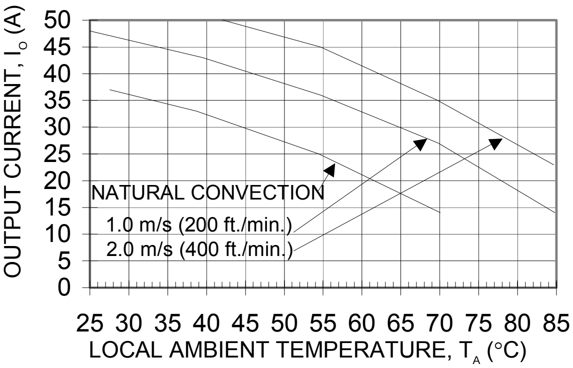


Figure 41. Output Power Derating for QPW050A0F (Vo = 3.3V) in Longitudinal Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vout(--); Vin = 48V

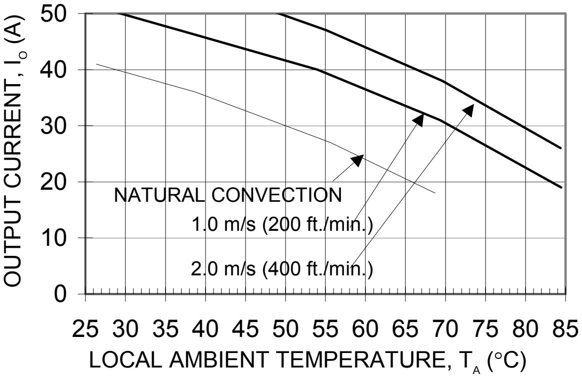


Figure 42. Output Power Derating for QPW050A0F (Vo = 3.3V) in Transverse Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vin(+); Vin = 48V

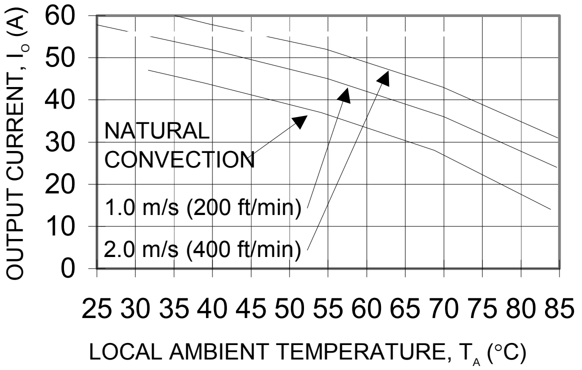


Figure 43. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0G (Vo = 2.5V) in Longitudinal Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vout(--); Vin = 48V

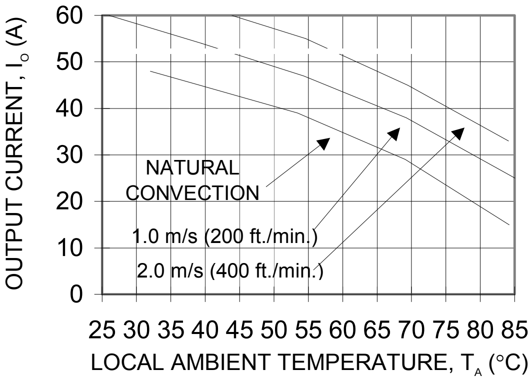


Figure 44. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0G (Vo = 2.5V) in Transverse Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vin(+); Vin = 48V

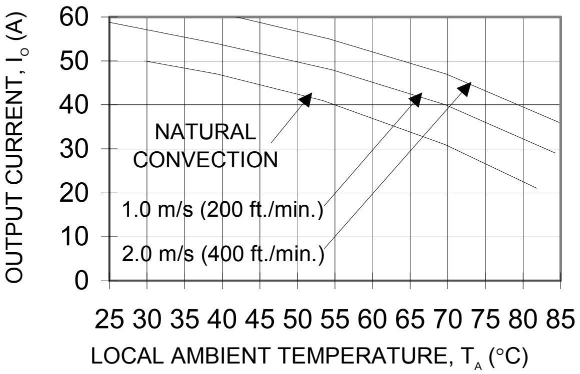


Figure 45. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0Y (Vo = 1.8V) in Longitudinal Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vout(--); Vin = 48V

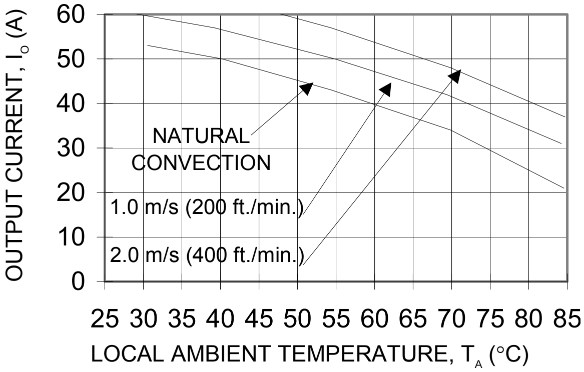


Figure 46. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0Y (Vo = 1.8V) in Transverse Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vin(+); Vin = 48V

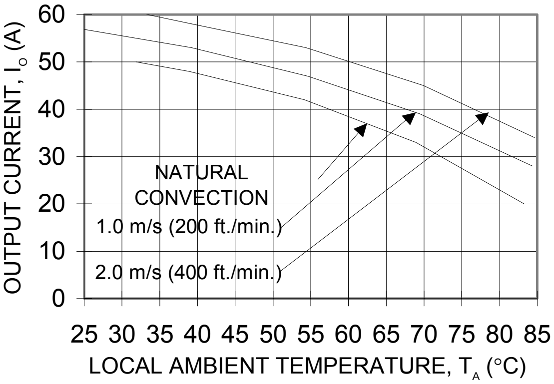


Figure 47. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0M (Vo = 1.5V) in Longitudinal Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vout(--); Vin = 48V

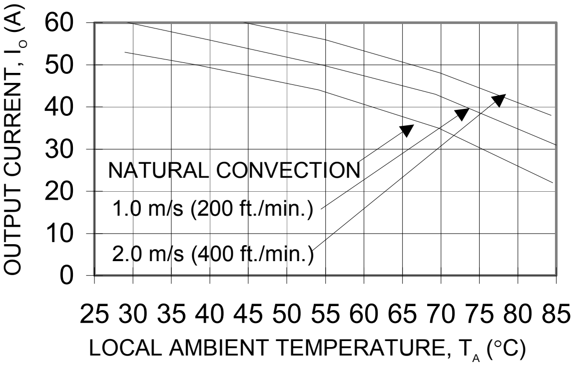


Figure 48. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0M (Vo = 1.5V) in Transverse Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vin(+); Vin = 48V

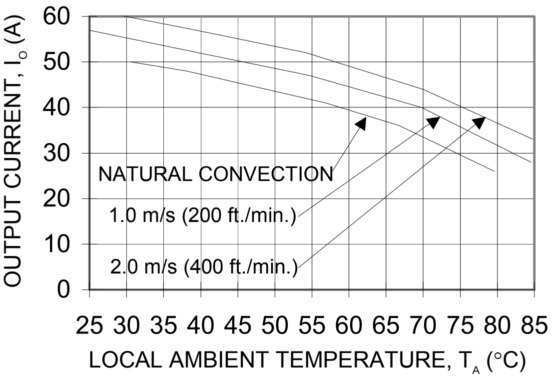


Figure 49. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0P (Vo = 1.2V) in Longitudinal Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vout(--); Vin = 48V

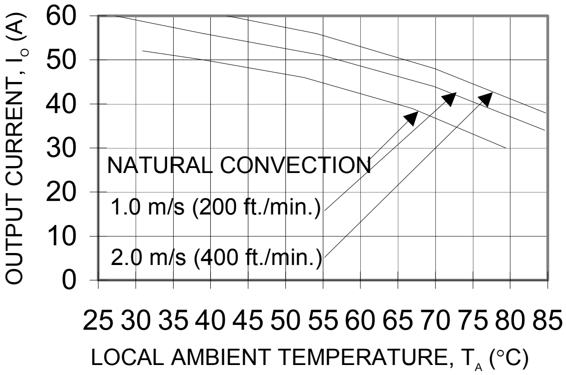


Figure 50. Output Power Derating for QPW060A0P (Vo = 1.2V) in Transverse Orientation with no baseplate; Airflow Direction From Vin(–) to Vin(+); Vin = 48V

Layout Considerations

The QPW power module series are low profile in order to be used in fine pitch system card architectures. As such, component clearance between the bottom of the power module and the mounting board is limited. Avoid placing copper areas on the outer layer directly underneath the power module. Also avoid placing via interconnects underneath the power module.

For additional layout guide-lines, refer to FLTR100V10 data sheet.

Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

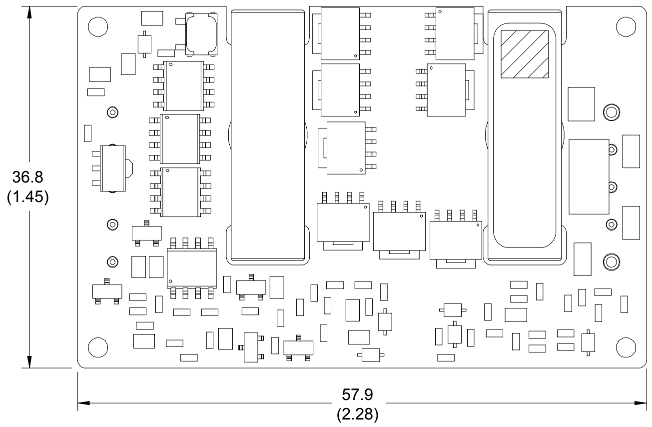
Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to Tyco Electronics *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note (AP01-056EPS).

Mechanical Outline for QPW Through-hole Module

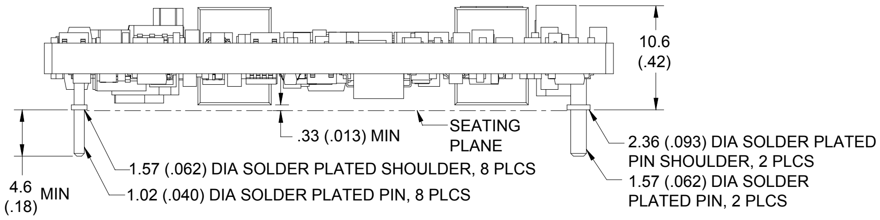
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]
x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)

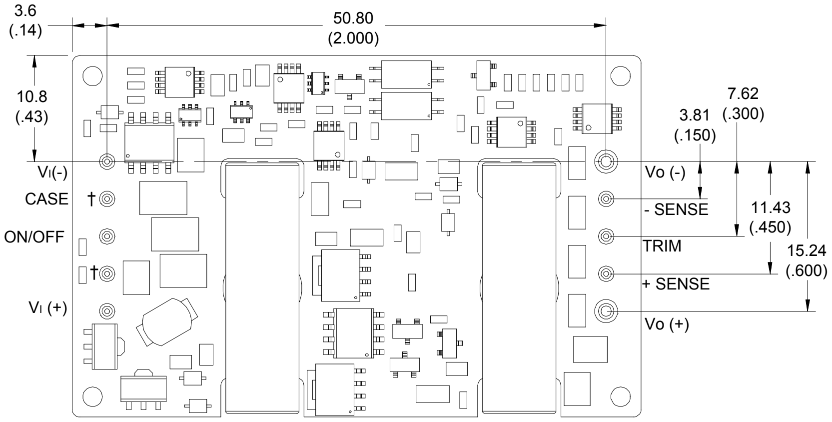
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



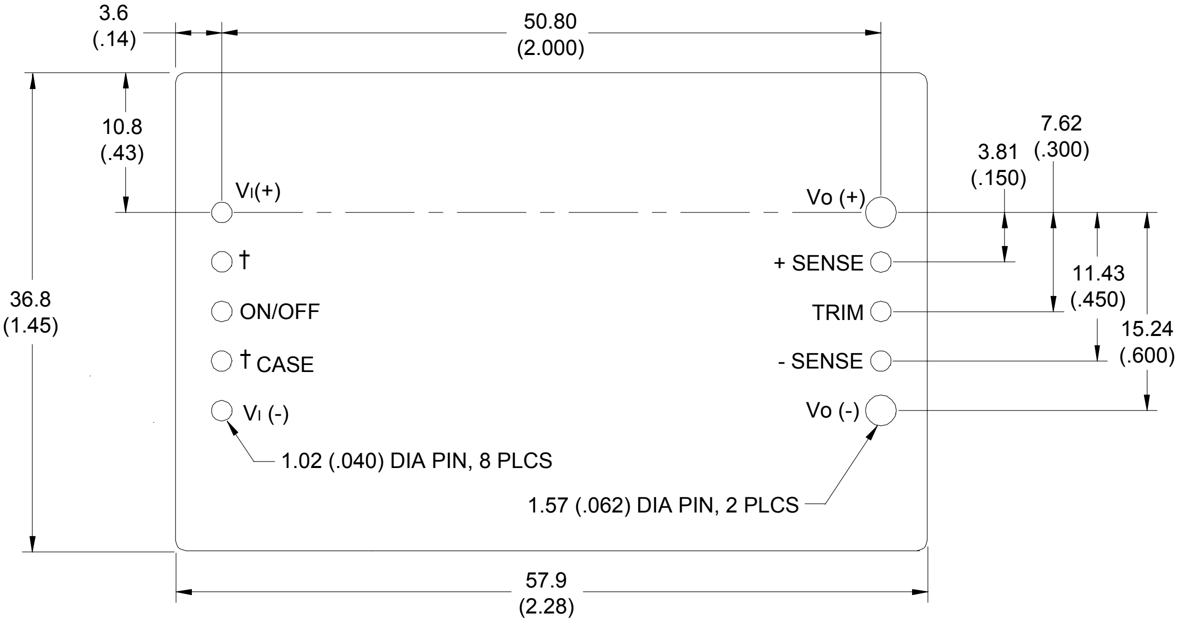
*Top side label includes Tyco name, product designation, and data code.

†Option Feature, Pin is not present unless one these options specified.

Recommended Pad Layout for Through-Hole Modules

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]
x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)



Ordering Information

Please contact your Tyco Electronics' Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 1. Device Codes

Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Current	Efficiency	Connector Type	Product codes	Comcodes
48V (36-75Vdc)	3.3V	50A	93%	Through hole	QPW050A0F1	108968686
48V (36-75Vdc)	2.5V	60A	91%	Through hole	QPW060A0G1	108982232
48V (36-75Vdc)	1.8V	60A	89%	Through hole	QPW060A0Y1	108982265
48V (36-75Vdc)	1.5V	60A	87%	Through hole	QPW060A0M1	108982240
48V (36-75Vdc)	1.2V	60A	85%	Through hole	QPW060A0P1	108982257

Table 2. Device Options

Option	Suffix
Negative remote on/off logic	1
Auto-restart	4
Pin Length: 3.68 mm ± 0.25mm (0.145 in. ± 0.010 in.)	6
Case pin (only available with –H option)	7
Base Plate option	-H
Basic Insulation	-B

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