

**48V**  
Input

**9.0V**  
Output

**11A**  
Current

**2000V dc**  
Isolation

**Quarter-brick**  
DC-DC Converter

The PQ50090QGB11 PowerQor® Giga converter is an isolated, fixed switching frequency DC/DC converter that uses synchronous rectification and a patented topology to achieve extremely high efficiency and power density. This 9Vout module provides 2,000Vdc isolation and can deliver steady state output current up to 11A. RoHS compliant (see last page).

## PowerQor®



PQ50090QGB11

### Operational Features

- High efficiency, 90% at full rated load current
- Delivers up to 11A of output current (99W)
- Input voltage range: 44-52V
- Fixed frequency switching provides predictable EMI performance
- No minimum load requirement means no preload resistors required
- Wide output voltage trim range (-10%, +10%), see trim section

### Mechanical Features

- Industry standard quarter-brick pin-out configuration
- Industrial Standard Size: 1.47" x 2.32" (37.3 x 58.9mm)
- Total height only 0.469" (11.9mm)
- Total Weight: 2.1 oz. (58g)

### Safety Features

- CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1
- UL 60950-1
- EN 60950-1

### Protection Features

- Input under-voltage lockout disables converter at low input voltage
- Output current limit and short circuit protection protects converter & load from permanent damage and consequent hazardous conditions
- Active back bias limit provides smooth startup with external load induced pre-bias
- Latching output over-voltage protection protects load from damaging voltages
- Thermal shutdown protects converter from abnormal environmental conditions

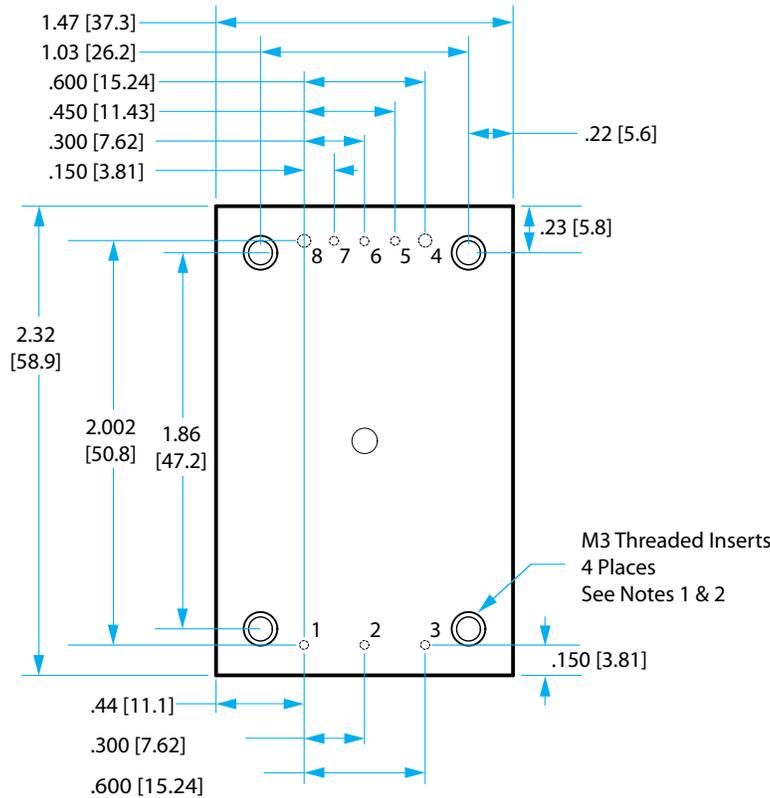
### Control Features

- On/Off control referenced to input side (positive and negative logic options are available)
- Output voltage trim range of -10%, +10%

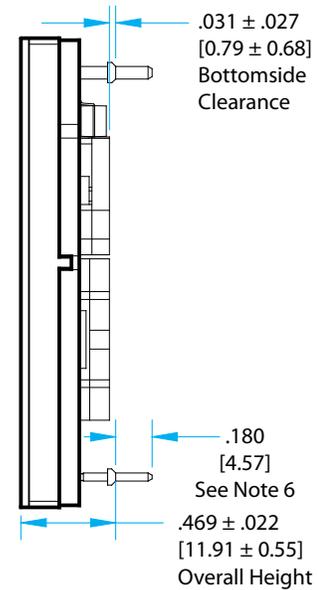
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TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



### NOTES

- M3 screws used to bolt unit's baseplate to other surfaces (such as a heatsink) must not exceed 0.100" (2.54 mm) depth below the surface of the baseplate.
- Applied torque per screw should not exceed 6in-lb. (0.7 Nm).
- Baseplate flatness tolerance is 0.004" (.10mm) TIR for surface.
- Pins 1-3, 5-7 are 0.040" (1.02mm) diameter, with 0.080" (2.03mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
- Pins 4 and 8 are 0.062" (1.57 mm) diameter with 0.100" (2.54 mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
- Other Pin extension lengths available
- All Pins: Material - Copper Alloy  
- Finish (RoHS 6/6) - Matte Tin over Nickel plate
- Undimensioned components are shown for visual reference only.
- Weight: 2.1 oz. (58g) typical
- All dimensions in inches (mm)  
Tolerances: x.xx +/-0.02 in. (x.x +/-0.5mm)  
x.xxx +/-0.010 in. (x.xx +/-0.25mm)
- Workmanship: Meets or exceeds IPC-A-610 Class II

### PIN DESIGNATIONS

Pin	Name	Function
1	Vin(+)	Positive input voltage
2	ON/OFF	TTL input to turn converter on and off, referenced to Vin(-), with internal pull up.
3	Vin(-)	Negative input voltage
4	Vout(-)	Negative output voltage
5	SENSE(-)	Negative remote sense; see note 1
6	TRIM	Output voltage trim; see note 2
7	SENSE(+)	Positive remote sense; see note 3
8	Vout(+)	Positive output voltage

Notes:

- Pin 5 must be connected to Vout(-).
- Leave Pin 6 open for nominal output voltage.
- Pin 7 must be connected to Vout(+).

## PQ50090QGB11 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 48V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +70 °C baseplate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</b>					
Input Voltage					
Non-Operating			80	V	Continuous
Operating			60	V	Continuous
Isolation Voltage					
Input to Output			2000	V	
Operating Temperature	-40		70	°C	
Storage Temperature	-55		125	°C	
Voltage at ON/OFF input pin	-2		18	V	
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Operating Input Voltage Range	44	48	52	V	
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold	31.5	33.0	34.5	V	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold	29.0	30.5	32.0	V	
Lockout Voltage Hysteresis	1.5	2.5	3.5	V	
Maximum Input Current			2.7	A	100% Load, 44V Vin
No-Load Input Current		80	160	mA	
Disabled Input Current		2	4	mA	
Response to Input Transient		225		mV	0.25V/μs input transient
Input Reflected Ripple Current		5	20	mA	RMS thru 10μH inductor
Input Terminal Ripple Current		145		mA	RMS
Recommended Input Fuse			20	A	Fast acting external fuse recommended
Recommended External Input Capacitance		47		μF	Typical ESR 0.1-0.2Ω; Figure 13
Input Filter Component Values (L\C)		2.0\6.6		μH\μF	Internal values
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Voltage Set Point	8.91	9.00	9.09	V	
Output Voltage Regulation					
Over Line		±0.05\4.5	±0.2\18	%\mV	See note 1
Over Load		±0.05\4.5	±0.2\18	%\mV	See note 1
Over Temperature		±35	±100	mV	
Total Output Voltage Range	8.77		9.23	V	Over sample, line, load, temperature & life
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise					20MHz bandwidth; see Note 2
Peak-to-Peak		25	75	mV	Full load
RMS		5	20	mV	Full load
Operating Output Current Range	0		11	A	Subject to thermal derating
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	11.7	13.5	15.3	A	Output Voltage 10% Low
Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage		6.0		V	See note 3
Back-Drive Current Limit while Enabled	0.2	0.7	1.25	A	Negative current drawn from output
Back-Drive Current Limit while Disabled	0	10	50	mA	Negative current drawn from output
Maximum Output Capacitance Electrolytic			1,700	uF	Nominal Vout at full load (resistive load)
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>					
100% Load		90		%	Figures 1 - 2
50% Load		91		%	Figures 1 - 2

## PQ50090QGB11 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 48V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +70 °C baseplate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection		60		dB	120Hz; Figure 16
Output Voltage during Load Current Transient					
Step Change in Output Current (0.1A/μs)		300		mV	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max, 470 μF load cap
Step Change in Output Current (5A/μs)		200		mV	
Settling time		300		us	To within 1% Vout nom
Turn-On Transient					
Turn-On Time		10		ms	Full load, Vout=90% nom; Figures 9 & 10
Output Voltage Overshoot		0		%	
<b>ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Isolation Voltage (dielectric strength)		2000		V	See Absolute Maximum Ratings
Isolation Resistance		30		MΩ	
Isolation Capacitance (input to output)		470		pF	See Note 4
<b>TEMPERATURE LIMITS FOR POWER DERATING CURVES</b>					
Semiconductor Junction Temperature			125	°C	Package rated to 150°C
Board Temperature			125	°C	UL rated max operating temp 130°C
Transformer Temperature			125	°C	
<b>FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Switching Frequency Regulation Stage	290	320	350	kHz	
ON/OFF Control (Option P)					
Off-State Voltage	-2.0		0.8	V	
On-State Voltage	2.4		18.0		
ON/OFF Control (Option N)					
Off-State Voltage	2.4		18	V	
On-State Voltage	-2.0		0.8		
ON/OFF Control (Either Option)					Application notes; Figures A & B
Pull-Up Voltage		Vin/4.25	14.30	V	
Pull-Up Resistance		40		kΩ	
Output Voltage Trim Range	-10		10	%	Measured across Pins 8 & 4; Figure C
Output Over-Voltage Protection	117	122	127	%	Over Full Temperature Range; % of nominal Vout
Over-Temperature Shutdown		125		°C	Average PCB Temperature
Over-Temperature Shutdown Restart Hysteresis		10		°C	
<b>RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Calculated MTBF (Telcordia)		2.50		10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	TR-NWT-000332; 80% load, 300LFM, 40°C Ta
Calculated MTBF (MIL-217)		1.56		10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	MIL-HDBK-217F; 80% load, 300LFM, 40°C Ta
Field Demonstrated MTBF				10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	See our website for details

Note 1: Line and load regulation is limited by duty cycle quantization and does not indicate a shift in the internal voltage reference.

Note 2: For applications requiring reduced output voltage ripple and noise, consult SynQor applications support (e-mail: support@synqor.com)

Note 3: If the output voltage falls below the Output DC Current Limit Shutdown Voltage for more than 50ms, then the unit will enter into hiccup mode, with a 500ms off-time.

Note 4: Higher values of isolation capacitance can be added external to the module.



# Technical Specification

**Input: 48V**  
**Output: 9.0V**  
**Current: 11A**  
**Part No.: PQ50090QGB11**

## PQ50 Standards and Qualifications

Parameter	Notes & Conditions
<b>STANDARDS COMPLIANCE</b>	
CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1	
UL 60950-1	
EN 60950-1	

Note: An external input fuse must always be used to meet these safety requirements. Contact SynQor for official safety certificates on new releases or download from the SynQor website.

Parameter	# Units	Test Conditions
<b>QUALIFICATION TESTING</b>		
Life Test	32	95% rated Vin and load, units at derating point, 1000 hours
Vibration	5	10-55 Hz sweep, 0.060" total excursion, 1 min./sweep, 120 sweeps for 3 axis
Mechanical Shock	5	100 g minimum, 2 drops in x, y and z axis
Temperature Cycling	10	-40 °C to 100 °C, unit temp. ramp 15 °C/min., 500 cycles
Power/Thermal Cycling	5	Toperating = min to max, Vin = min to max, full load, 100 cycles
Design Marginality	5	Tmin-10 °C to Tmax+10 °C, 5 °C steps, Vin = min to max, 0-105% load
Humidity	5	85 °C, 85% RH, 1000 hours, continuous Vin applied except 5 min/day
Solderability	15 pins	MIL-STD-883, method 2003

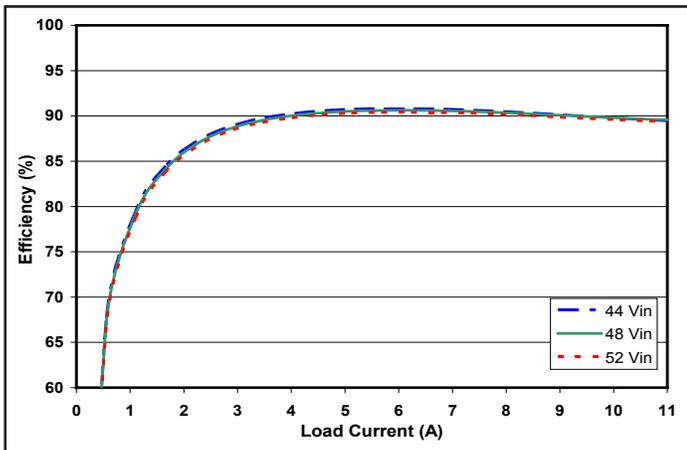


Figure 1: Efficiency at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

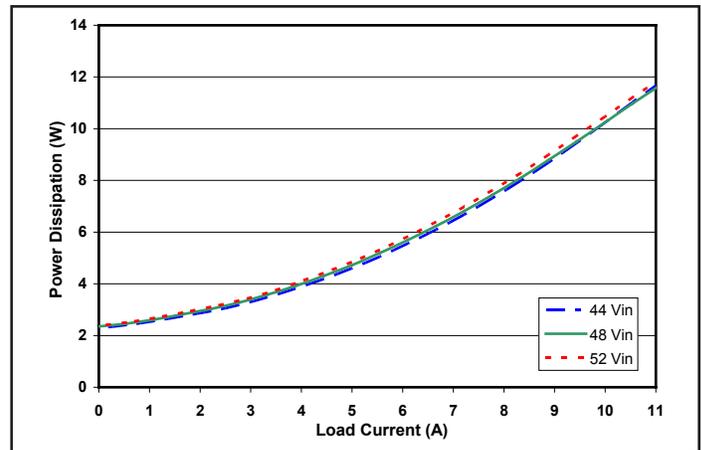


Figure 2: Power dissipation at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

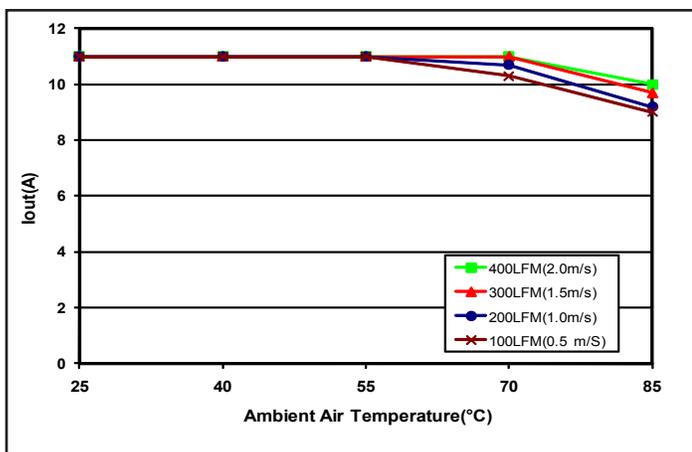


Figure 3: Maximum output power-derating curve vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100LFM through 400LFM with air flowing from pin 3 to pin 1 (nominal input voltage).

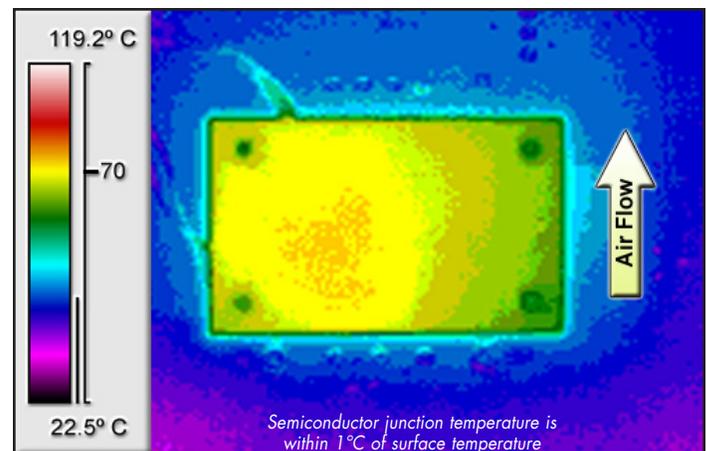


Figure 4: Thermal plot of converter at 11A load current (99W) with 70°C baseplate temperature. Air is flowing across the converter from pin 3 to pin 1 (nominal input voltage).

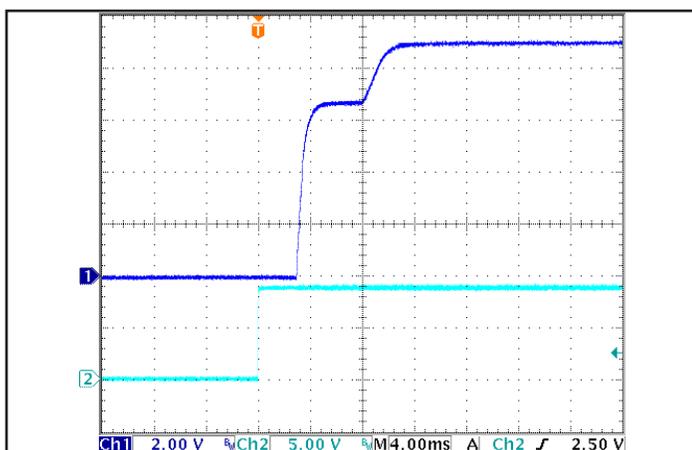


Figure 5: Turn-on transient at full load (resistive load) (4 ms/div).  
 Ch 1: Vout (2 V/div)  
 Ch 2: ON/OFF input (5 V/div)

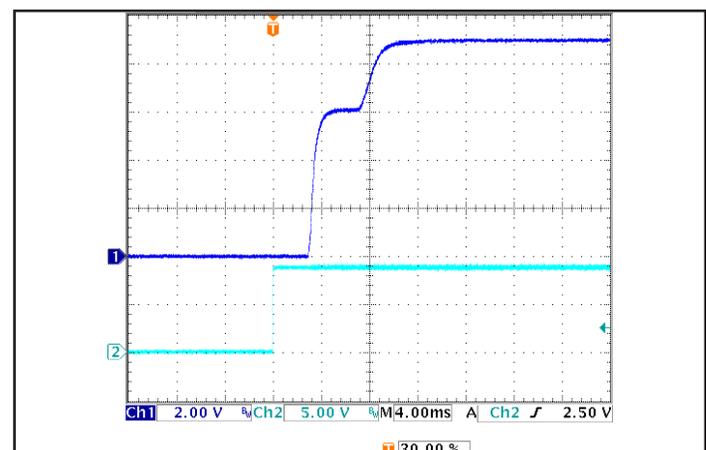


Figure 6: Turn-on transient at zero load (4ms/div).  
 Ch 1: Vout (2V/div)  
 Ch 2: ON/OFF input (5V/div)

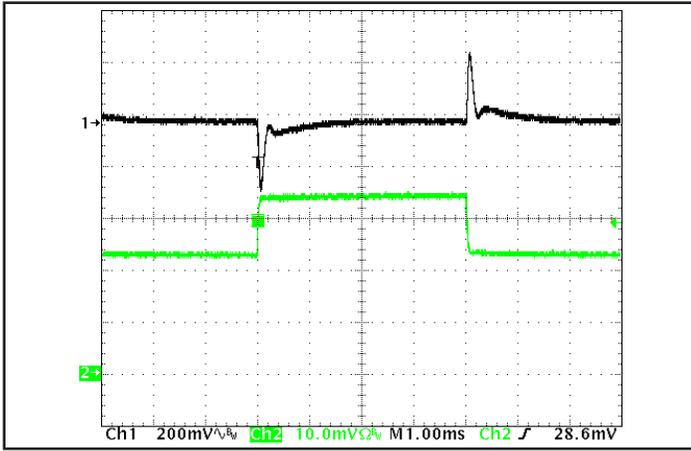


Figure 7: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of  $I_{out(max)}$ ;  $dI/dt = 0.1A/\mu s$ ; 1 ms/div). Load cap: 1 $\mu F$  ceramic and 10 $\mu F$ , 100mOhm ESR tantalum capacitors. Top trace:  $V_{out}$  (200mV/div). Bottom trace:  $I_{out}$  (2A/div)..

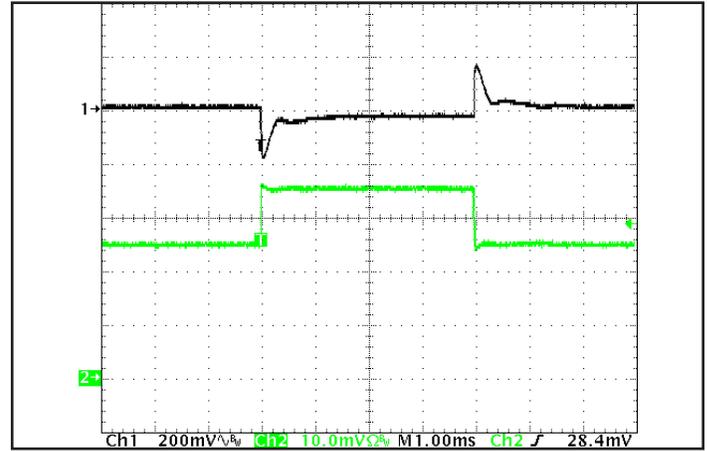


Figure 8: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of  $I_{out(max)}$ ;  $dI/dt = 0.5A/\mu s$ ; 1 ms/div). Load cap: 470 $\mu F$ , 30mOhm electrolytic capacitor. Top trace:  $V_{out}$  (200mV/div). Bottom trace:  $I_{out}$  (2A/div).

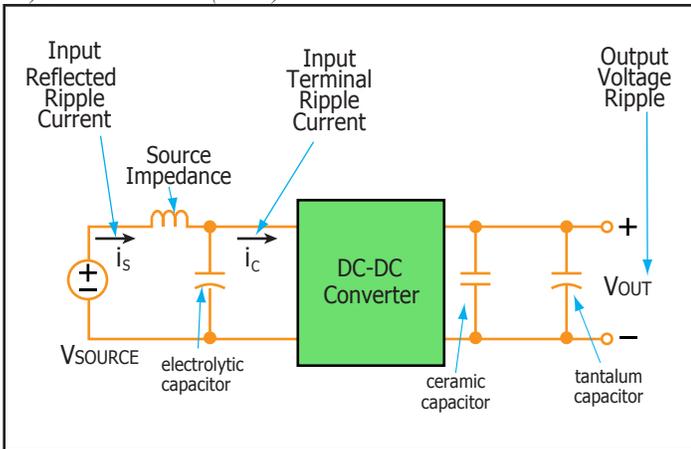


Figure 9: Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current (Figure 10), Input Reflected Ripple Current (Figure 11) and Output Voltage Ripple (Figure 12).

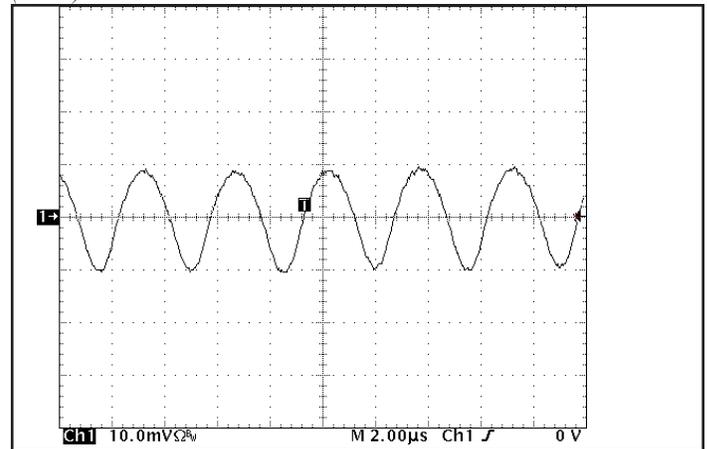


Figure 10: Input Terminal Ripple Current,  $i_c$ , at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with 10 $\mu H$  source impedance and 47 $\mu F$  electrolytic capacitor (200 mA/div; 2 $\mu s$ /div). See Figure 9.

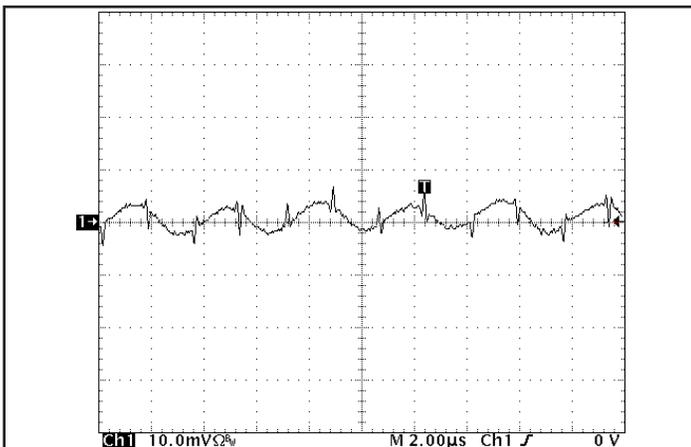


Figure 11: Input reflected ripple current,  $i_s$ , through a 10 $\mu H$  source inductor at nominal input voltage and rated load current (10mA/div; 2  $\mu s$ /div). See Figure 9.

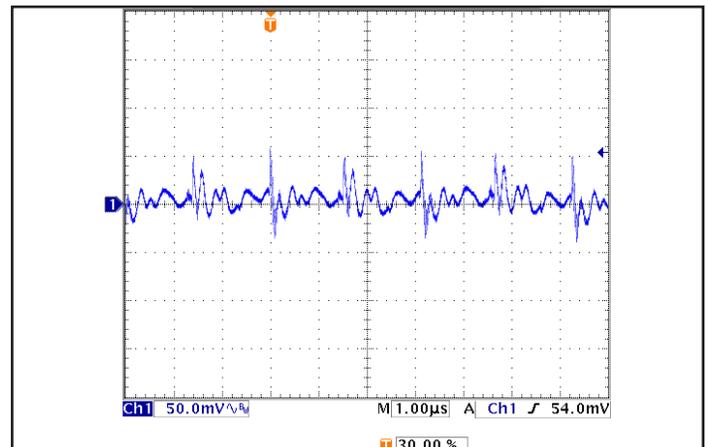


Figure 12: Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current (50mV/div; 1 $\mu s$ /div). Load capacitance: 1 $\mu F$  ceramic capacitor and 10 $\mu F$  tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20MHz. See Fig 9.

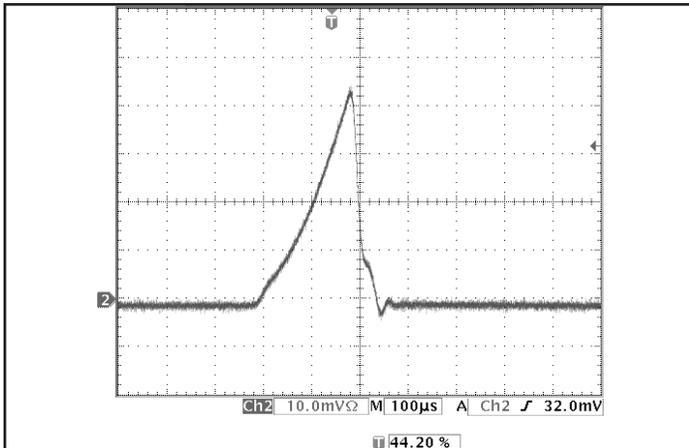


Figure 13: Load current (5A/div; 100μs/div) as a function of time when the converter attempts to turn on into a 1mOhm short circuit.

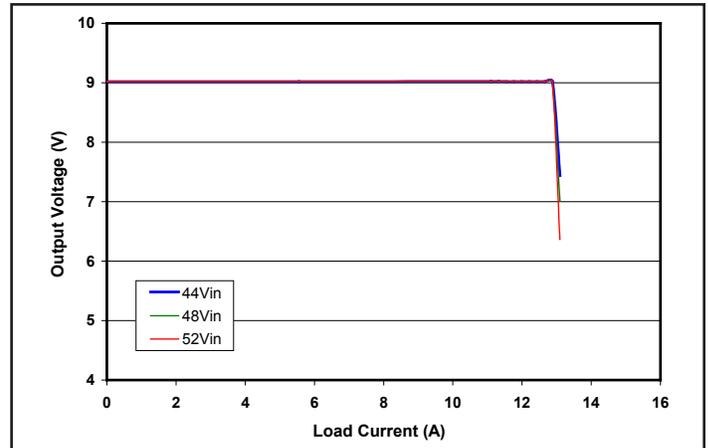


Figure 14: Output voltage versus load current showing typical current limit curves.

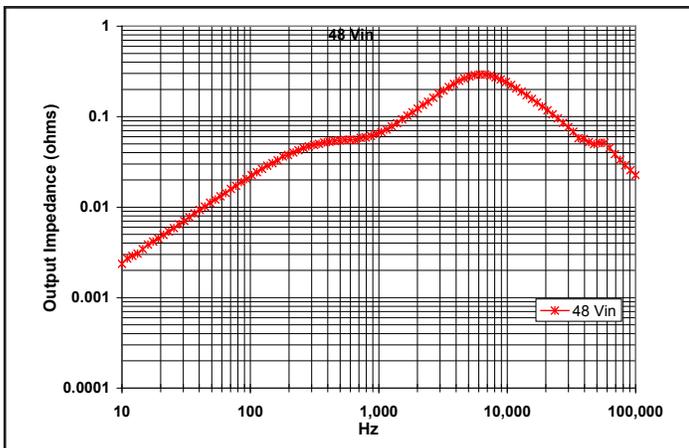


Figure 15: Magnitude of incremental output impedance ( $Z_{out} = V_{out}/I_{out}$ ) for nominal input voltage at full rated power.

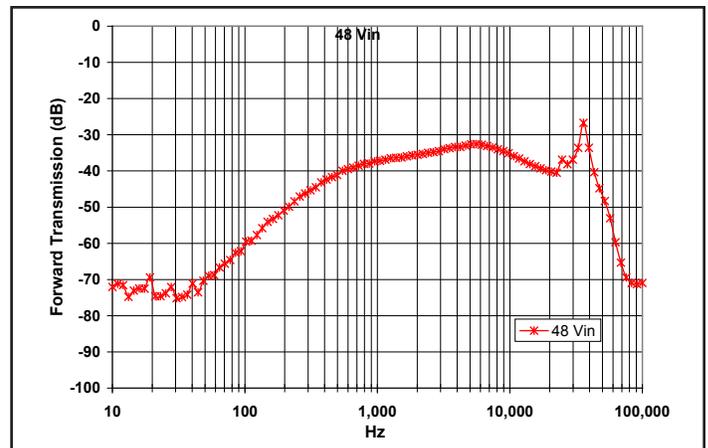


Figure 16: Magnitude of incremental forward transmission ( $FT = V_{out}/V_{in}$ ) for nominal input voltage at full rated power.

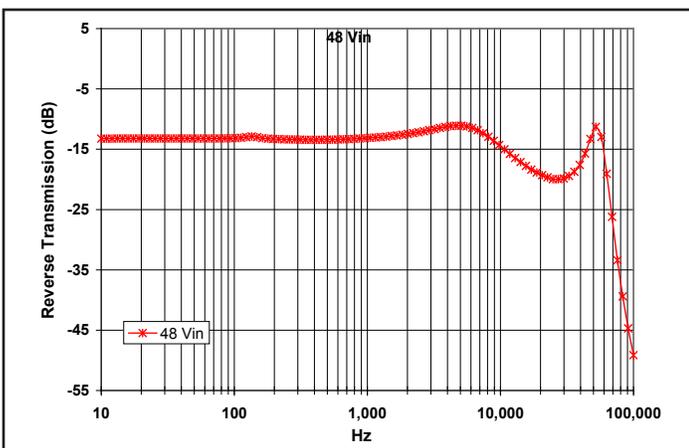


Figure 17: Magnitude of incremental reverse transmission ( $RT = I_{in}/I_{out}$ ) for nominal input voltage at full load

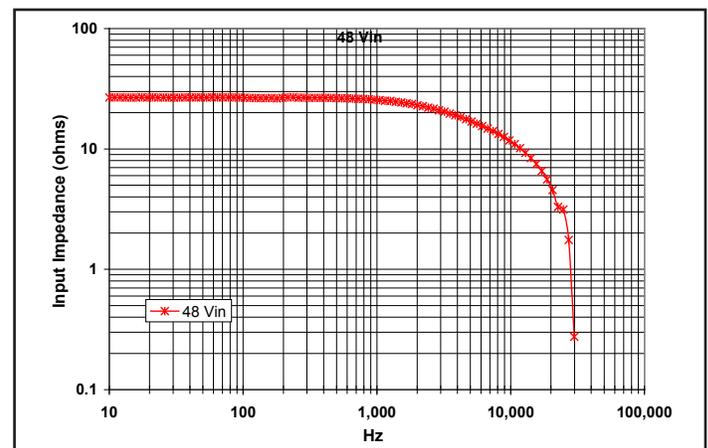


Figure 18: Magnitude of incremental input impedance ( $Z_{in} = V_{in}/I_{in}$ ) for nominal input voltage at full load

### BASIC OPERATION AND FEATURES

The PowerQor series converter uses a two-stage power conversion topology. The first stage is a buck-converter that keeps the output voltage constant over variations in line, load, and temperature. The second stage uses a transformer to provide the functions of input/output isolation and voltage step-down to achieve the low output voltage required.

Both the first stage and the second stage switch at a fixed frequency for predictable EMI performance. Rectification of the transformer's output is accomplished with synchronous rectifiers. These devices, which are MOSFETs with a very low on-state resistance, dissipate far less energy than Schottky diodes. This is the primary reason that the PowerQor converter has such high efficiency, even at very low output voltages and very high output currents.

Dissipation throughout the converter is so low that it does not require a heatsink for operation. Since a heatsink is not required, the PowerQor converter does not need a metal baseplate or potting material to help conduct the dissipated energy to the heatsink. The PowerQor converter can thus be built more simply and reliably using high yield surface mount techniques on a PCB substrate.

The PowerQor series of half-brick and quarter-brick converters uses the industry standard footprint and pin-out.

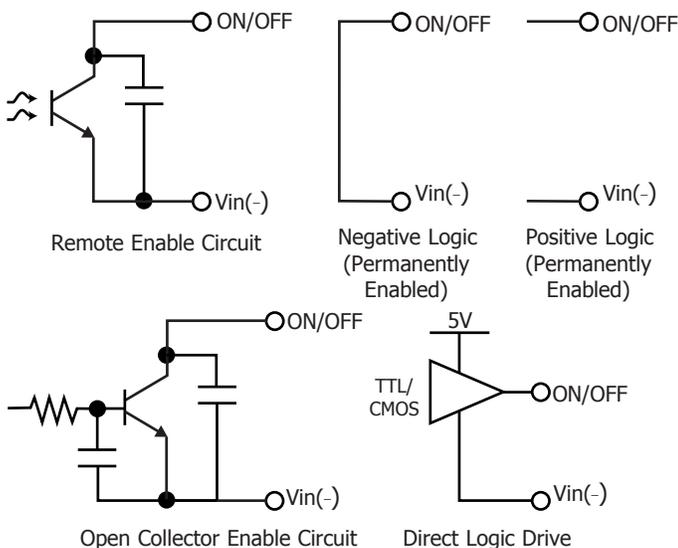


Figure A: Various circuits for driving the ON/OFF pin.

### CONTROL FEATURES

**REMOTE ON/OFF (Pin 2):** The ON/OFF input, Pin 2, permits the user to control when the converter is on or off. This input is referenced to the return terminal of the input bus, Vin(-). There are two versions of the converter that differ by the sense of the logic used for the ON/OFF input.

In the positive logic version, the ON/OFF input is active high (meaning that a high turns the converter on). In the negative logic version, the ON/OFF signal is active low (meaning that a low turns the converter on). Figure A details five possible circuits for driving the ON/OFF pin. Figure B is a detailed look of the internal ON/OFF circuitry.

**REMOTE SENSE(+)** (Pins 7 and 5): The SENSE(±) inputs correct for voltage drops along the conductors that connect the converter's output pins to the load.

Pin 7 should be connected to Vout(+) and Pin 5 should be connected to Vout(-) at the point on the board where regulation is desired. A remote connection at the load can adjust for a voltage drop only as large as that specified in this datasheet, that is

$$\frac{[V_{out(+)} - V_{out(-)}] - [V_{sense(+)} - V_{sense(-)}]}{Sense\ Range\ \% \times V_{out}} \leq$$

Pins 7 and 5 must be connected for proper regulation of the output voltage. If these connections are not made, the converter will deliver an output voltage that is slightly higher than its specified value.

Note: the output over-voltage protection circuit senses the voltage across the output (pins 8 and 4) to determine when it should trigger, not the voltage across the converter's sense leads (pins 7 and 5). Therefore, the resistive drop on the board should be small enough so that output OVP does not trigger, even during load transients.

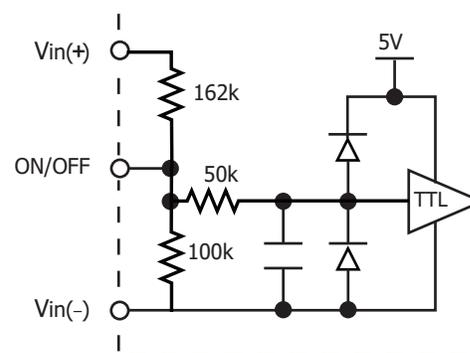


Figure B: Internal ON/OFF pin circuitry

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE TRIM (Pin 6):** The TRIM input permits the user to adjust the output voltage across the sense leads up or down according to the trim range specifications.

To decrease the output voltage, the user should connect a resistor between Pin 6 and Pin 5 (SENSE(-) input). For a desired decrease of the nominal output voltage, the value of the resistor should be

$$R_{\text{trim-down}} = \left( \frac{511\%}{\Delta\%} - 10.22 \right) \text{k}\Omega$$

where

$$\Delta\% = \left| \frac{V_{\text{nominal}} - V_{\text{desired}}}{V_{\text{nominal}}} \right| \times 100\%$$

To increase the output voltage, the user should connect a resistor between Pin 6 and Pin 7 (SENSE(+) input). For a desired increase of the nominal output voltage, the value of the resistor should be

$$R_{\text{trim-up}} = \left( \frac{5.11V_{\text{OUT}}(100\%)}{1.225\Delta\%} - \frac{511\%}{\Delta\%} - 10.22 \right) \text{k}\Omega$$

where

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \text{Nominal Output Voltage}$$

Figure C graphs the relationship between the trim resistor value and  $R_{\text{trim-up}}$  and  $R_{\text{trim-down}}$ , showing the total range the output voltage can be trimmed up or down.

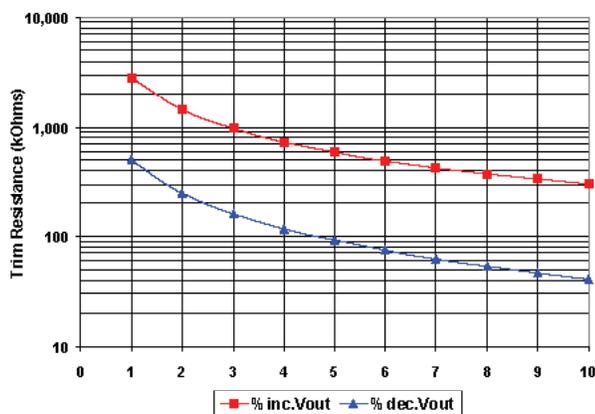


Figure C: Trim Graph

**Note:** the TRIM feature does not affect the voltage at which the output over-voltage protection circuit is triggered. Trimming the output voltage too high may cause the over-voltage protection circuit to engage, particularly during transients.

It is not necessary for the user to add capacitance at the Trim pin. The node is internally bypassed to eliminate noise.

**Total DC Variation of Vout:** For the converter to meet its full specifications, the maximum variation of the DC value of Vout, due to both trimming and remote load voltage drops, should not be greater than that specified for the output voltage trim range.

## PROTECTION FEATURES

**Input Under-Voltage Lockout:** The converter is designed to turn off when the input voltage is too low, helping avoid an input system instability problem, described in more detail in the application note titled "Input System Instability". The lockout circuitry is a comparator with DC hysteresis. When the input voltage is rising, it must exceed the typical Turn-On Voltage Threshold value (listed on the specification page) before the converter will turn on. Once the converter is on, the input voltage must fall below the typical Turn-Off Voltage Threshold value before the converter will turn off.

**Output Current Limit:** The maximum current limit remains constant as the output voltage drops. However, once the impedance of the short across the output is small enough to make the output voltage drop below the specified Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage, the converter turns off.

The converter then enters a "hiccup mode" where it repeatedly turns on and off at a 5 Hz (nominal) frequency with a 5% duty cycle until the short circuit condition is removed. This prevents excessive heating of the converter or the load board.

**Output Over-Voltage Limit:** If the voltage across the output pins exceeds the Output Over-Voltage Protection threshold, the converter will immediately stop switching. This prevents damage to the load circuit due to 1) excessive series resistance in output current path from converter output pins to sense point, 2) a release of a short-circuit condition, or 3) a release of a current limit condition. Load capacitance determines exactly how high the output voltage will rise in response to these conditions. After 200 ms the converter will automatically restart.

**Over-Temperature Shutdown:** A temperature sensor on the converter senses the average temperature of the module. The thermal shutdown circuit is designed to turn the converter off when the temperature at the sensed location reaches the Over-Temperature Shutdown value. It will allow the converter to turn on again when the temperature of the sensed location falls by the amount of the Over-Temperature Shutdown Restart Hysteresis value.

### APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

**Input System Instability:** This condition can occur because any DC/DC converter appears incrementally as a negative resistance load. A detailed application note titled "Input System Instability" is available on the SynQor website which provides an understanding of why this instability arises, and shows the preferred solution for correcting it.

**Application Circuits:** Figure D below provides a typical circuit diagram which details the input filtering and voltage trimming.

**Input Filtering and External Capacitance:** Figure E below provides a diagram showing the internal input filter components. This filter dramatically reduces input terminal ripple current, which otherwise could exceed the rating of an external electrolytic input capacitor. The recommended external input capacitance is specified in the "Input Characteristics" section. More detailed information is available in the application note titled "EMI Characteristics" on the SynQor website.

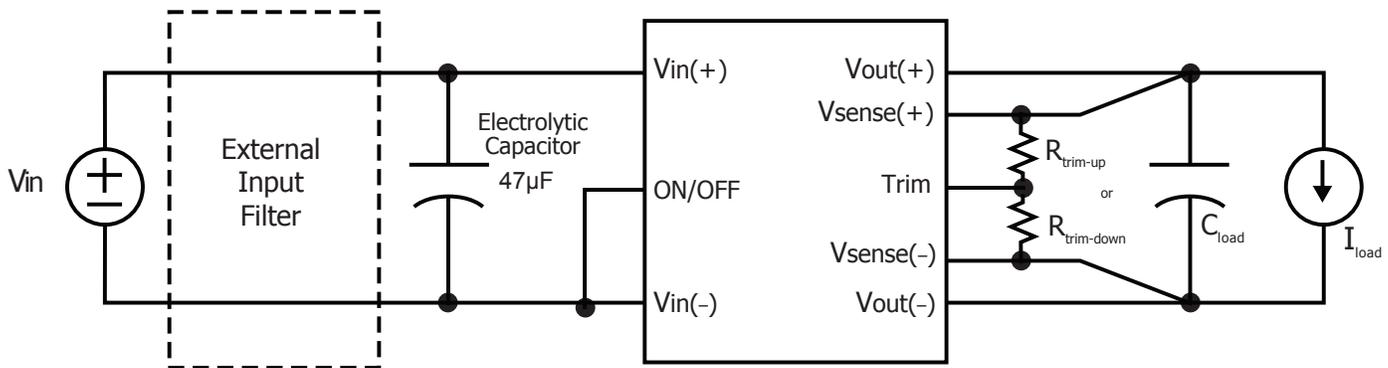


Figure D: Typical application circuit (negative logic unit, permanently enabled).

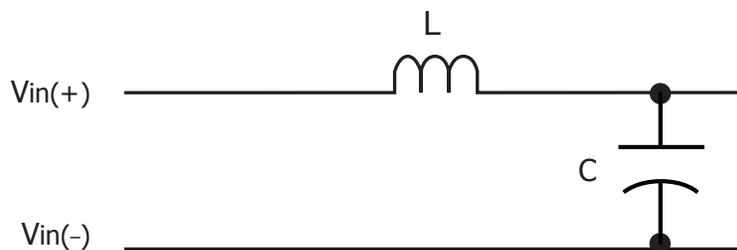


Figure E: Internal Input Filter Diagram (component values listed on page 3).

**Startup Inhibit Period:** The Startup Inhibit Period ensures that the converter will remain off for approximately 200ms when it is shut down for any reason. When an output short is present, this generates a 5Hz "hiccup mode," which prevents the converter from overheating. In all, there are seven ways that the converter can be shut down, initiating a Startup Inhibit Period:

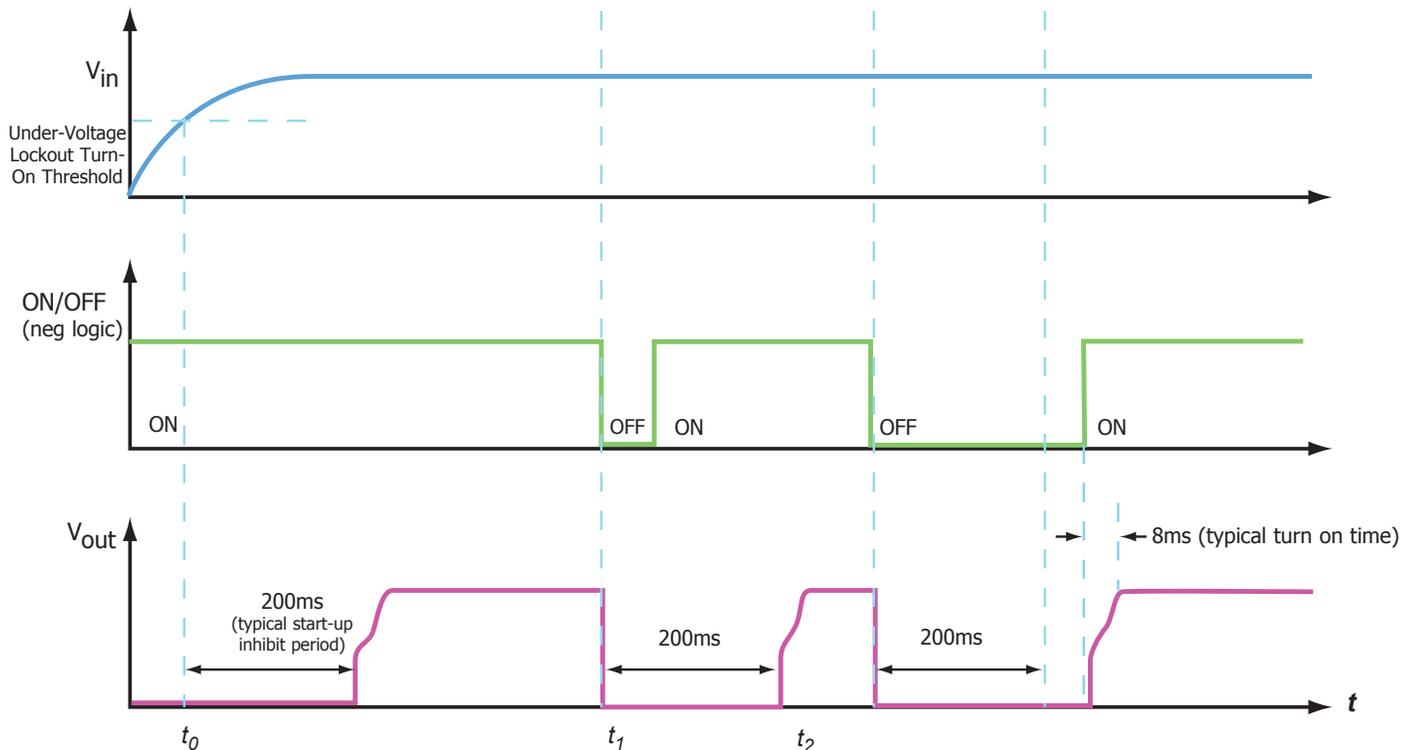
- Input Under-Voltage Lockout
- Input Over-Voltage Shutdown (not present in Quarter-brick)
- Output Over-Voltage Protection
- Over Temperature Shutdown
- Current Limit
- Short Circuit Protection
- Turned off by the ON/OFF input

Figure F shows three turn-on scenarios, where a Startup Inhibit Period is initiated at  $t_0$ ,  $t_1$ , and  $t_2$ :

Before time  $t_0$ , when the input voltage is below the UVL threshold, the unit is disabled by the Input Under-Voltage Lockout feature. When the input voltage rises above the UVL threshold, the Input Under-Voltage Lockout is released, and a Startup Inhibit Period is initiated. At the end of this delay, the ON/OFF pin is evaluated, and since it is active, the unit turns on.

At time  $t_1$ , the unit is disabled by the ON/OFF pin, and it cannot be enabled again until the Startup Inhibit Period has elapsed.

When the ON/OFF pin goes high after  $t_2$ , the Startup Inhibit Period has elapsed, and the output turns on within the typical Turn-On Time.



**Figure F:** Startup Inhibit Period (turn-on time not to scale)

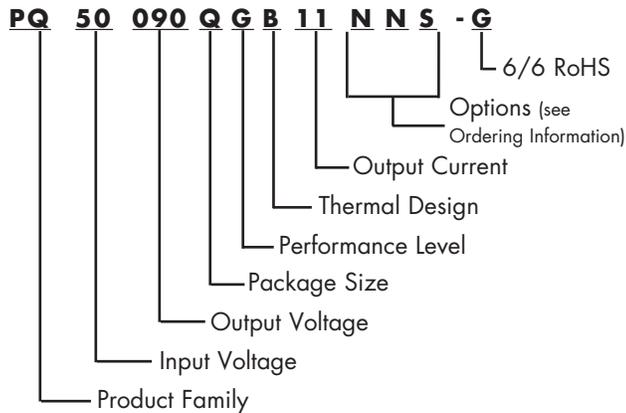


# Technical Specification

**Input:48V**  
**Output:9.0V**  
**Current:11A**  
**Part No.:PQ50090QGB11**

## PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

The part numbering system for SynQor's dc-dc converters follows the format shown in the example below.



The first 12 characters comprise the base part number and the last 3 characters indicate available options. The "-G" suffix indicates 6/6 RoHS compliance.

## Application Notes

A variety of application notes and technical white papers can be downloaded in pdf format from our website.

**RoHS Compliance:** The EU led RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Directive bans the use of Lead, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Mercury, Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB), and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment. This SynQor product is 6/6 RoHS compliant. For more information please refer to SynQor's RoHS addendum available at our [RoHS Compliance / Lead Free Initiative web page](#) or e-mail us at [rohs@synqor.com](mailto:rohs@synqor.com).

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USA

## ORDERING INFORMATION

The tables below show the valid model numbers and ordering options for converters in this product family. When ordering SynQor converters, please ensure that you use the complete 15 character part number consisting of the 12 character base part number and the additional 3 characters for options. Add "-G" to the model number for 6/6 RoHS compliance.

Model Number	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Max Output Current
PQ50090QGB11NNS	44-52V	9.0V	11A

The following options must be included in place of the **x y z** spaces in the model numbers listed above.

Options Description: x y z			
Thermal Design	Enable Logic	Pin Style	Feature Set
B - Baseplated	N - Negative	N - 0.145"	S - Standard

Not all combinations make valid part numbers, please contact SynQor for availability. See the [Product Summary web page](#) for more options. Many operational functions of this converter are programmable. Contact the factory regarding customizing.

## PATENTS

SynQor holds numerous U.S. patents, one or more of which apply to most of its power conversion products. Any that apply to the product(s) listed in this document are identified by markings on the product(s) or on internal components of the product(s) in accordance with U.S. patent laws. SynQor's patents include the following:

6,896,526    6,927,987    7,050,309    7,085,146  
7,765,687    7,787,261    8,149,597    8,644,027

## Warranty

SynQor offers a three (3) year limited warranty. Complete warranty information is listed on our website or is available upon request from SynQor.