

**35-55V**  
Continuous Input

**9.6V**  
Output

**84A**  
Current

**781W**  
Power

**2000V dc**  
Isolation

**Quarter-brick**  
DC-DC Converter

The BusQor® BQ55090QZx84 bus converter is a next-generation, board-mountable, isolated, fixed switching frequency DC-DC converter that uses synchronous rectification to achieve extremely high conversion efficiency. The BusQor series provides an isolated step down voltage from 48V to 12 or 9.6V intermediate bus with no regulation in a standard "quarter-brick" module. BusQor converters are ideal for creating the mid-bus voltage required to drive point-of-load (non-isolated) converters in intermediate bus architectures.

## BusQor®



*BQ55090QZB84 Model*

### Operational Features

- High efficiency, 97% at full rated load current
- Delivers 84A full power with appropriate derating
- Operating input voltage range: 35-55V
- Fixed frequency switching provides predictable EMI
- No minimum load requirement

### Control Features

- On/Off control referenced to input side (negative logic only)
- Inherent current share (by droop method) for high current and parallel applications.

### Safety Features

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

### Mechanical Features

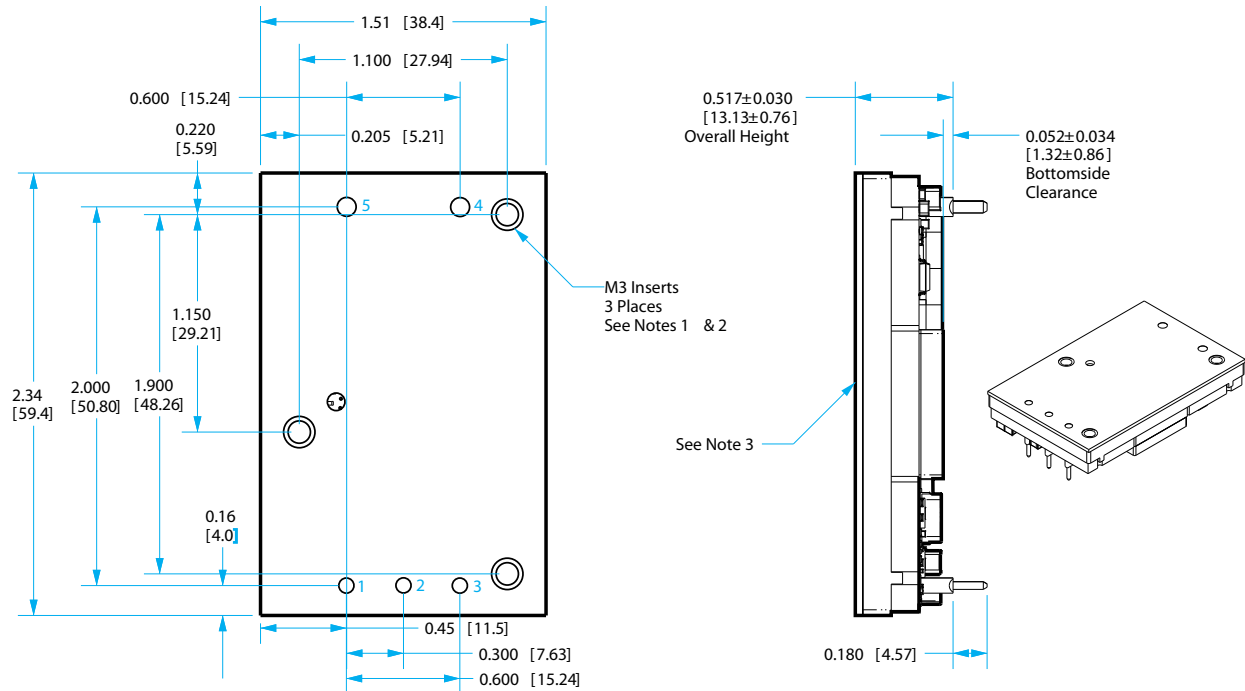
- Industry standard quarter-brick pin-out configuration
- Size: 1.51"x 2.34" (38.4 x 59.4mm), height: 0.517" (13.13mm)
- Total Baseplate weight: 2.67 oz (75.7 g)

### Protection Features

- Input under-voltage lockout and over-voltage shutdown protects against abnormal input voltages
- Output current limit and short circuit protection (auto recovery)
- Output over-voltage protection
- Thermal shutdown

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### NOTES

- 1) M3 screws used to bolt unit's baseplate to other surfaces such as heatsinks must not exceed 0.10" (2.54mm) depth below the surface of the baseplate.
- 2) Applied torque per screw should not exceed 6in-lb (0.7nm)
- 3) Baseplate flatness tolerance is 0.004" (.10mm) TIR for surface
- 4) Other pin extension lengths available
- 5) Pins 1-3 are 0.040" (1.02mm) dia. with 0.080" (2.03mm) dia. standoff shoulders
- 6) Pins 4 and 5 are 0.062" (1.57mm) dia. with 0.100" (2.54mm) dia. standoff shoulders
- 7) All pins: Material: Copper Alloy  
Finish: Matte Tin over Nickel plate
- 8) Undimensioned components are shown for visual reference only
- 9) Baseplate weight: 2.67 oz (75.7 g) typical
- 10) All dimensions in inches(mm)  
Tolerances: x.xx in +/-0.02 (x.xmm +/-0.5mm)  
x.xxx in +/-0.010 (x.xxmm +/-0.25mm)

### PIN DESIGNATIONS

Pin	Name	Function
1	Vin(+)	Positive input voltage
2	ON/OFF	Logic control input to turn converter on/off.
3	Vin(-)	Negative input
4	Vout(-)	Negative output
5	Vout(+)	Positive output



## Technical Specification

**Input: 35-55V**  
**Output: 9.6V**  
**Current: 84A**  
**Package: Quarter-brick**

### BQ55090QZB84 Electrical Characteristics

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 48V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C base plate 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	-1		60	V	Continuous
Operating	35		55	V	Continuous
Isolation Voltage					
Input to Output			2000	V	Basic Insulation, Pollution Degree 2
Operating Temperature	-40		100	°C	
Storage Temperature	-45		125	°C	
Voltage at ON/OFF input pin	-2		18	V	
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Operating Input Voltage Range	35	48	55	V	
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		33.4		V	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		31		V	
Lockout Voltage Hysteresis		2.4		V	
Input Over-Voltage Shutdown				V	
Turn-On Voltage Threshold		56.9		V	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold		59.2		V	
Maximum Input Current			24.5	A	Vin = 35 V
No-Load Input Current			140	mA	
Disabled Input Current		16.0	26.0	mA	
Input Reflected-Ripple Current		25	40	mA	RMS through 10µH inductor
Input Terminal-Ripple Current		250		mA	RMS, full load
Recommended Input Fuse (see Note 1)			30	A	Fast blow external fuse recommended
Recommended External Input Capacitance		47		µF	Typical ESR 0.1-0.2 Ω
Input Filter Component Values (L\C)		0.22\30		µH\µF	Internal values
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Voltage Set Point		9.5		V	Vin = 48 V, Io = 0 A
Output Voltage Regulation					
Over Line		41.7\4.0		%\V	
Over Load		6.25\600		%\mV	
Over Temperature		2.1\200		%\mV	
Total Output Voltage Range	6.300		11.000	V	Over sample, line, load, temperature & life
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise					20 MHz bandwidth; see Note 2
Peak-to-Peak		150	250	mV	Full load
RMS		50		mV	Full load
Operating Output Current Range	0		84	A	Subject to thermal derating
Output DC Current-Limit Inception		92		A	Output Voltage 10% Low
Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage		6.5		V	
Back-Drive Current Limit while Disabled		10		mA	Negative current drawn from output
Maximum Output Capacitance			5,000	µF	9.6 Vout at 42 A Resistive Load
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>					
100% Load		97.0		%	
50% Load		97.8		%	

## BQ55090QZB84 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 48V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C base plate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Voltage during Load Current Transient					
Step Change in Output Current (0.1 A/μs)		200		mV	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max
Settling Time		100		μs	To within 1% Vout nom
Turn-On Transient					
Turn-On Time (with 5mF output capacitance)		5	10	ms	42 A Resistive Load, Vout=90% nom.
Fault Inhibit Time		800		ms	Figure E
Output Voltage Overshoot		2		%	5 mF load Capacitance; 42 A Resistive Load
<b>ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Isolation Voltage (dielectric strength)		2000		V	See Absolute Maximum Ratings
Isolation Resistance		30		MΩ	
Isolation Capacitance (input to output)		1000		pF	See Note 3
<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 Core Temperature			130	°C	
Base plate temperature			100	°C	
<b>FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Switching Frequency	120	140	160	kHz	
ON/OFF Control (Option N)					
On-State Voltage	-1		0.8	V	
Off-State Voltage	2.4		18	V	
ON/OFF Control					Application notes Figure B
Pull-Up Voltage		3.3		V	
Pull-Up Resistance		100		kΩ	
Over-Temperature Shutdown OTP Trip Point	140		150	°C	Average PCB Temperature
Over-Temperature Shutdown Restart Hysteresis		10		°C	
<b>RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Calculated MTBF (Telcordia) SR-332, Issue 2		5.4		10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	80% load, 200LFM, 40 °C Ta
Calculated MTBF (MIL-217) MIL-HDBK-217F		3.6		10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	80% load, 200LFM, 40 °C Ta

Note 1: Safety product certification tests were carried out using 30A fast blow fuse. Fuse interruption characteristics have to be taken into account while designing input traces. User should ensure that Input trace is capable of withstanding fault currents

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

Note 3: Isolation capacitance can be added external to the module.





## Technical Specification

**Input:** 35-55V  
**Output:** 9.6V  
**Current:** 84A  
**Package:** Quarter-brick

## Compliance & Testing

Parameter	Notes & Conditions
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### STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

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
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### QUALIFICATION TESTING

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

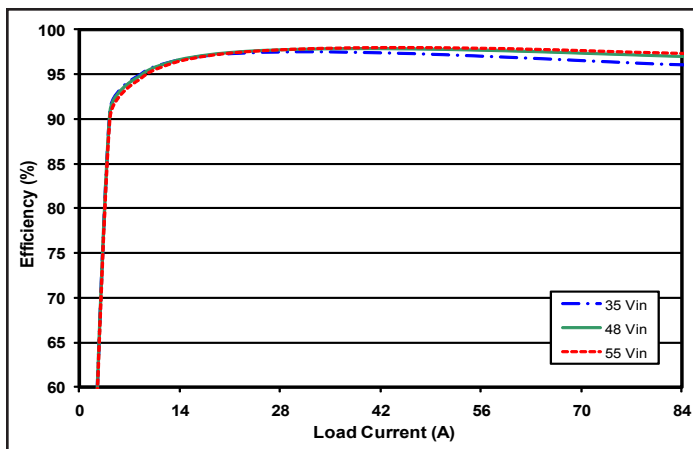


Figure 1: Efficiency at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

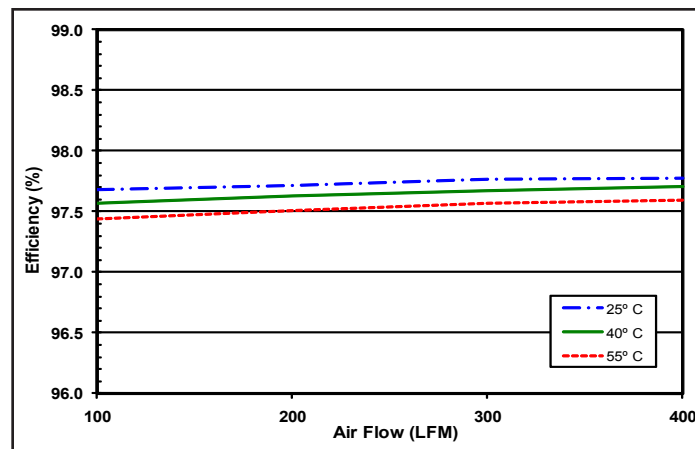


Figure 2: Efficiency at nominal output voltage and 60% rated power vs. airflow rate for ambient air temperatures of 25°C, 40°C, and 55°C (nominal input voltage).

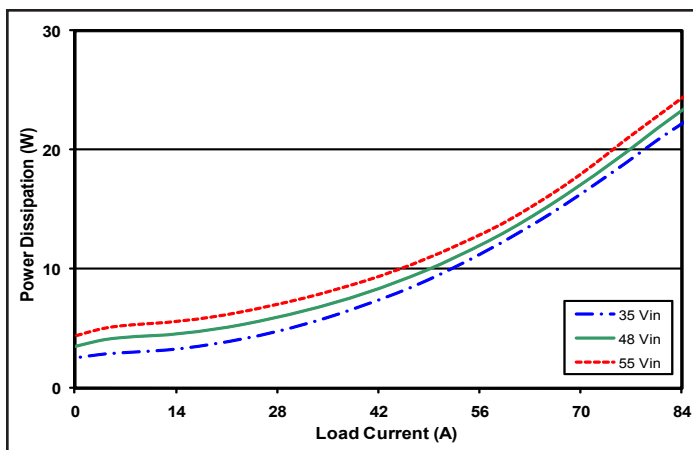


Figure 3: Power dissipation at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

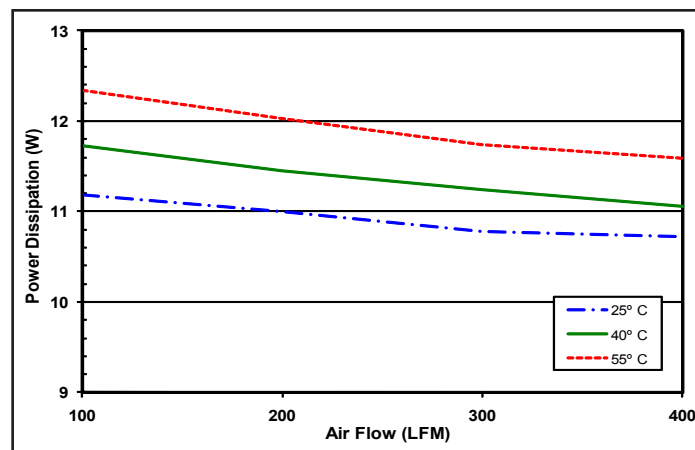


Figure 4: Power dissipation at nominal output voltage and 60% rated power vs. airflow rate for ambient air temperatures of 25°C, 40°C, and 55°C (nominal input voltage).

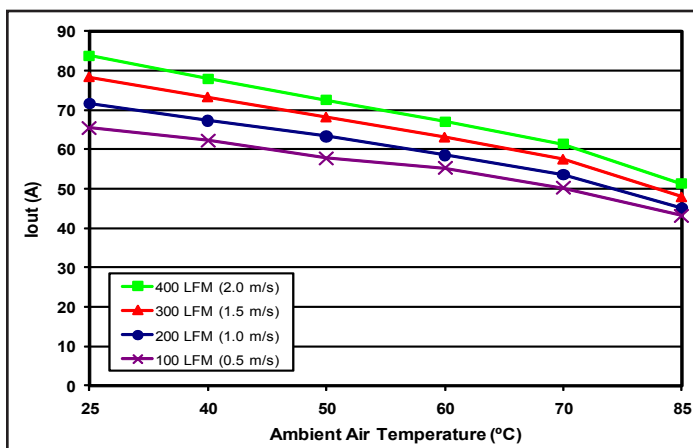


Figure 5: Maximum output current derating curve vs. ambient air temperature (with baseplate only) at different airflow rates with air flowing from output to input (nominal input voltage).

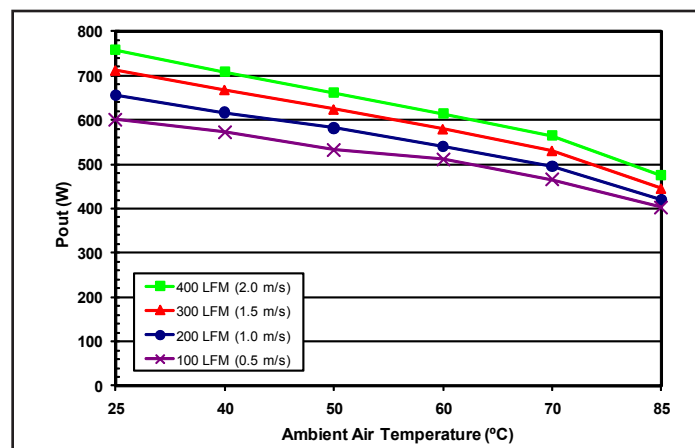


Figure 6: Maximum output power derating curve vs. ambient air temperature (with baseplate only) at different airflow rates with air flowing from output to input (nominal input voltage).

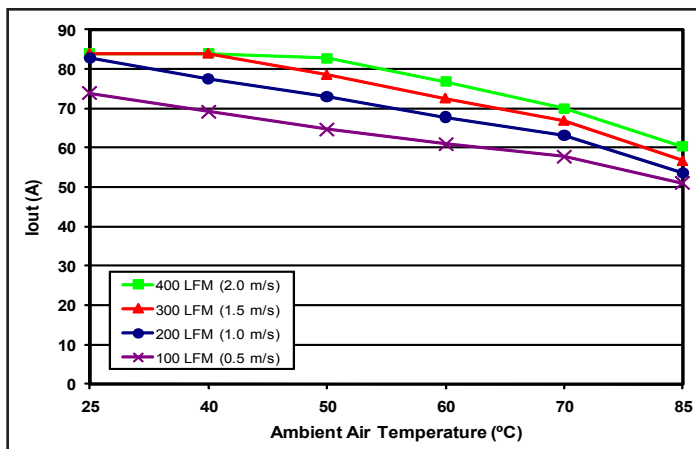


Figure 7: Maximum output current derating curve vs. ambient air temperature (with both baseplate and 0.5" heat sink) at different airflow rates with air flowing from output to input (nominal input voltage).

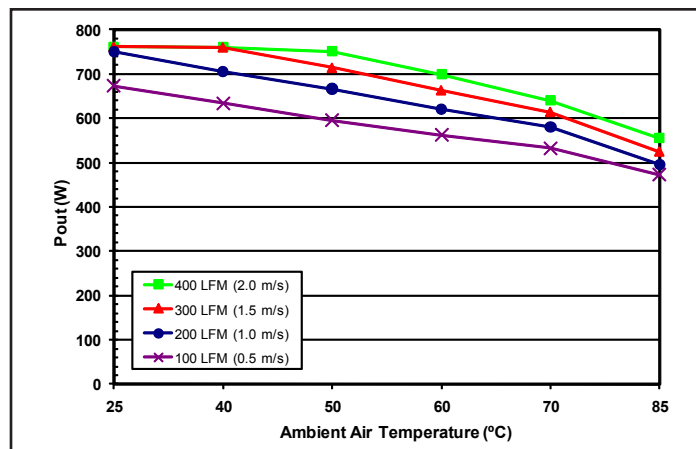


Figure 8: Maximum output power derating curve vs. ambient air temperature (with both baseplate and 0.5" heat sink) at different airflow rates with air flowing from output to input (nominal input voltage).

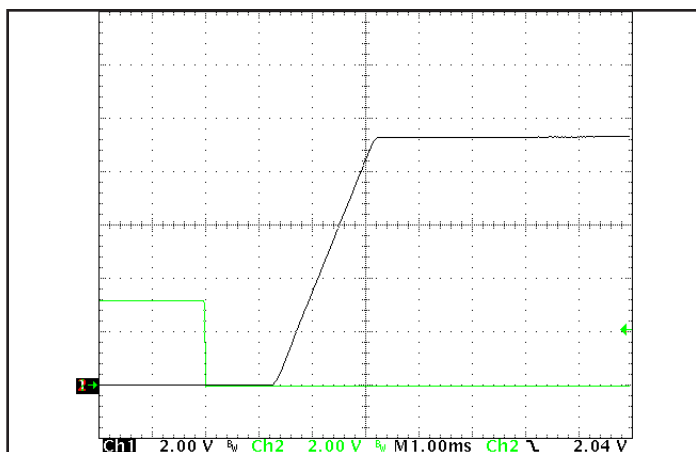


Figure 9: Turn-on transient at half load (resistive load) (1 ms/div). Load cap: 15μF tantalum capacitor and 5mF ceramic capacitor bank. Input voltage pre-applied. Ch 1: Vout (2V/div). Ch 2: ON/OFF input (2 V/div).

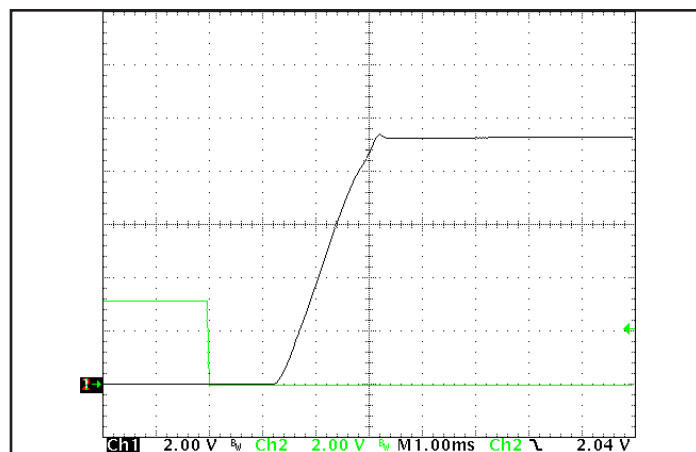


Figure 10: Turn-on transient at zero load (1 ms/div). Load cap: 15μF tantalum capacitor and 5mF ceramic capacitor bank. Ch 1: Vout (2V/div). Ch 2: ON/OFF input (2 V/div).

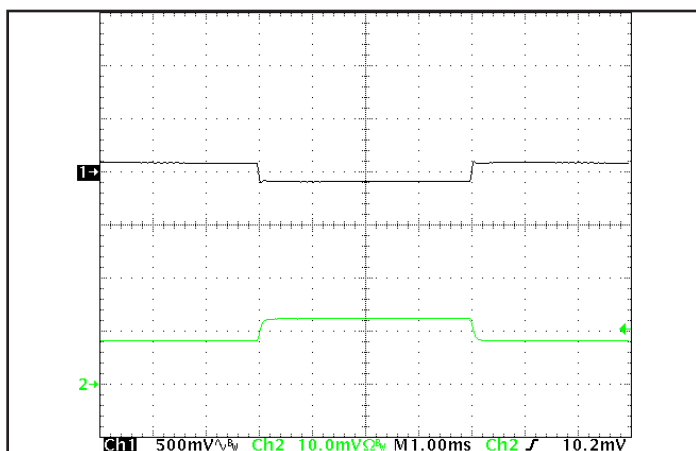


Figure 11: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of Iout(max); dI/dt = 0.1A/μs). Load cap: 15μF tantalum cap and 1μF ceramic cap. Ch 1: Vout (500mV/div). Ch 2: Iout (50A/div).

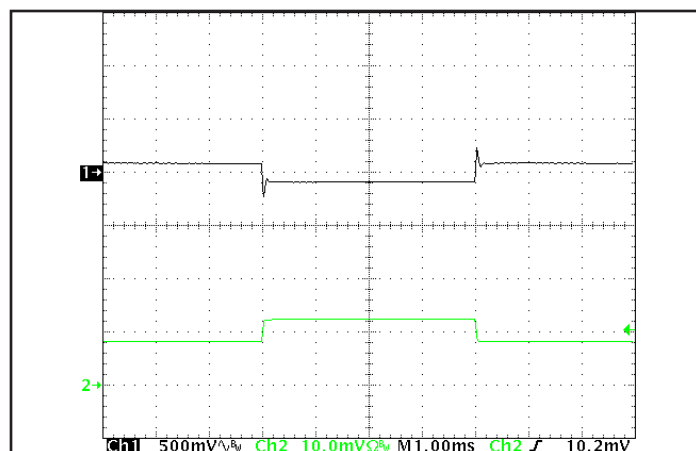


Figure 12: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of Iout(max); dI/dt = 1A/μs). Load cap: 15μF, 30 mΩ ESR tantalum cap and 1μF ceramic cap. Ch 1: Vout (500mV/div). Ch 2: Iout (50A/div).

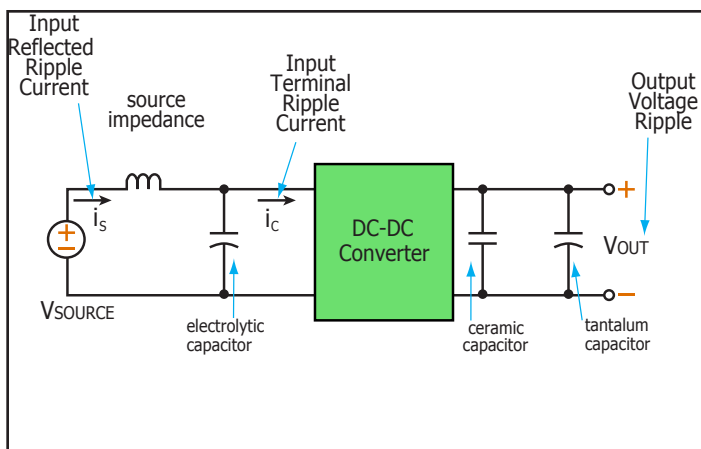


Figure 13: Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current (Figure 14), Input Reflected Ripple Current (Figure 15) and Output Voltage Ripple (Figure 16).

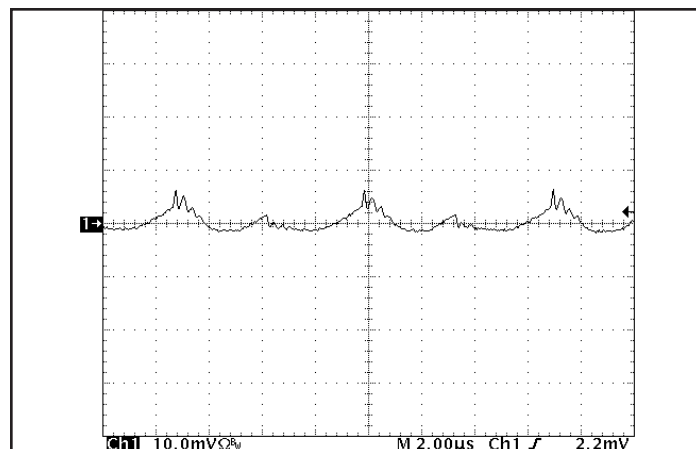


Figure 14: Input Terminal Ripple Current,  $i_c$ , at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with 10µH source impedance and 47µF electrolytic capacitor (1 A/div). See Figure 13.

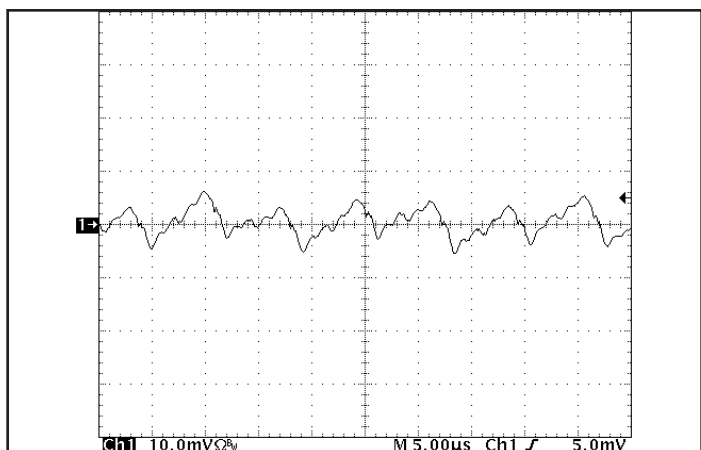


Figure 15: Input reflected ripple current,  $i_s$ , through a 10µH source inductor, using a 47µF electrolytic input capacitor (20mA/div). See Figure 13.

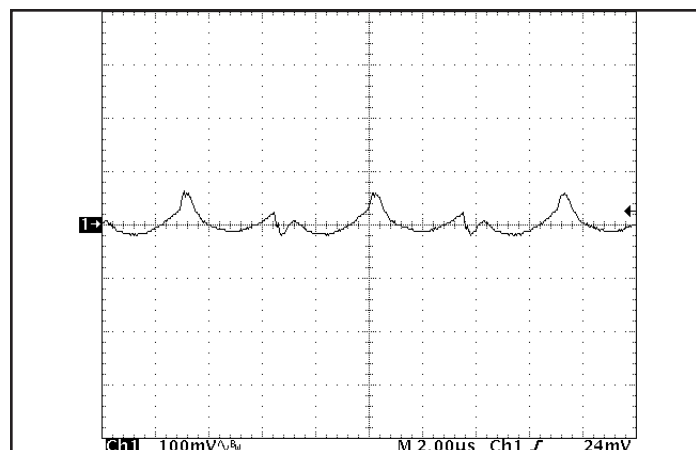


Figure 16: Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current (100mV/div). Load capacitance: 1µF ceramic capacitor and 15µF tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20MHz. See Figure 13.

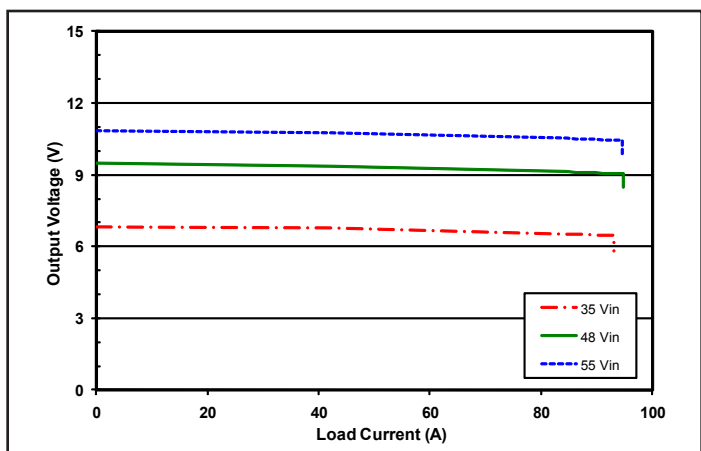


Figure 17: Output voltage vs. load current for different input voltages showing typical current limit curves.

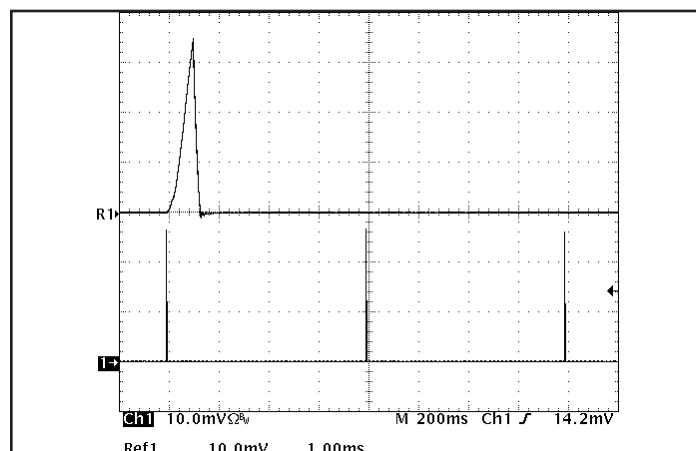


Figure 18: Load current (50A/div) as a function of time when the converter attempts to turn on into a 1mΩ short circuit. Top trace (1ms/div) is an expansion of the on-time portion of the bottom trace.



### BASIC OPERATION AND FEATURES

With voltages dropping and currents rising, the economics of an Intermediate Bus Architecture (IBA) are becoming more attractive, especially in systems requiring multiple low voltages. IBA systems separate the role of isolation and voltage scaling from regulation and sensing. The BusQor series bus converter provides isolation and an unregulated voltage step down in one compact module, leaving regulation to simpler, less expensive non-isolated converters.

In Figure A below, the BusQor module provides the isolation stage of the IBA system. The isolated bus then distributes power to the non-isolated buck regulators to generate the required voltage levels at the points of load. In this case, the bucks are represented with SynQor's NiQor series of non-isolated DC/DC converters. In many applications requiring multiple low voltage outputs, significant savings can be achieved in board space and overall system costs.

When designing an IBA system with bus converters, the designer can select from a variety of bus voltages. While there is no universally ideal bus voltage, most designs employ one of the following: 12V, 9.6V, 7.5V, 5V, or 3.3V. Higher bus voltages can lead to lower efficiency for the buck regulators but are more efficient for the bus converter and provide lower board level distribution current. Lower bus voltages offer the opposite trade offs.

SynQor's BusQor modules act as a true dc transformer. The output voltage is proportional to the input voltage, with a specified "turns ratio" or voltage ratio, plus minor drop from the internal resistive losses in the module. When used in IBA systems, the output variation of the BusQor must be in accordance with the input voltage range of the non-isolated converters being employed.

The BusQor architecture is very scalable, meaning multiple bus converters can be connected directly in parallel to allow current sharing for higher power applications.

### 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(-).

In the negative logic version, the ON/OFF signal is active low (meaning that a low turns the converter on). Figure B is a detailed look of the internal ON/OFF circuitry.

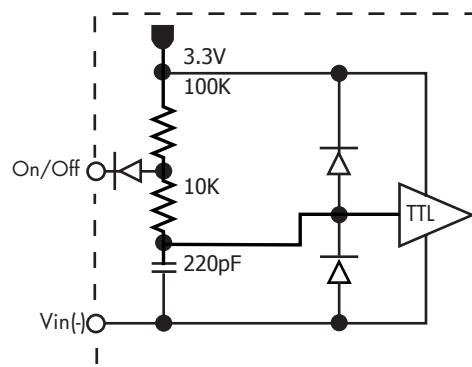


Figure B: Internal ON/OFF pin circuitry

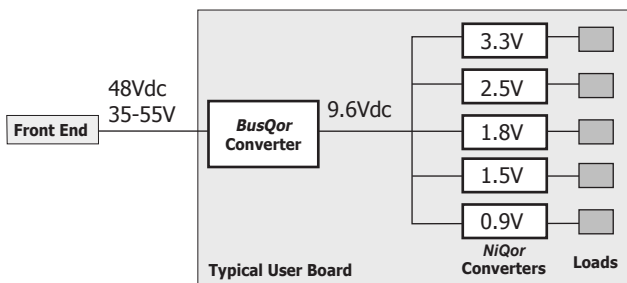


Figure A: Example of Intermediate Bus Architecture using BusQor bus converter and NiQor non-isolated converters

### 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. Also see Figure E.

**Output Current Limit:** The output of the BusQor module is electronically protected against output overloads. When an overload current greater than the "DC Current-Limit Inception" specification is drawn from the output, the output shuts down to zero volt after a typical period of 1 ms (see Figure C). The converter remains in the off state for ~ 800 ms (Figure D) after which the BusQor tries to power up again (10 ms). If the overload persists, the output voltage will go through repeated cycles of shutdown and restart with a duty cycle of 1.25% (On) and 98.75% (Off) respectively. The BusQor module returns (auto resetting) to normal operation once the overload is removed. The BusQor is designed to survive in this mode indefinitely without damage and without human intervention.

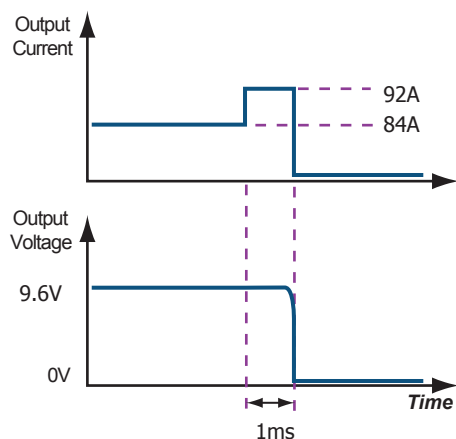


Figure C: Output Overload protection diagram (not to scale)

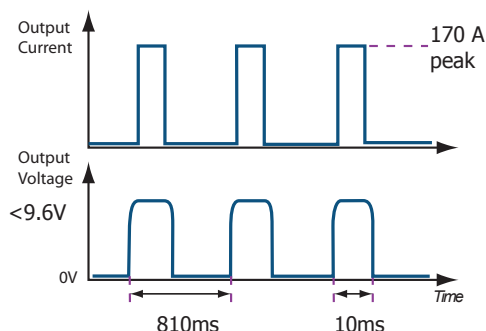


Figure D: Output Short Circuit and Auto-Resetting protection diagram (not to scale)

**Output Short Circuit Protection:** When the output of the BusQor module is shorted, a peak current of typically 170 A will flow into the short circuit for a period of about 0.5 ms. The output of the BusQor will shutdown to zero for ~ 800 ms (Figure D). At the end of the shutdown period the BusQor module tries to power up again. If the short circuit persists, the output voltage will go through repeated cycles of shutdown and restart. The BusQor module returns (auto resetting) to normal operation once the short circuit is removed. The BusQor is designed to survive in this mode indefinitely without damage and without human intervention.

In the Auto resetting mode, also referred to as "Hiccup" mode, the power drawn from the 48 V input is about 5 Watts, most of which is dissipated into the external fault. It is important that copper traces and pads from the output circuit be designed to withstand the short term peaks, although the average current into the fault may be as low as 0.1 A typical. See Figure 18 for appropriate waveform.

**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

**Start-up Considerations:** When powering-up, the module must charge all its load capacitance. If a load is present during power-up, then in addition to charging the output capacitance the module must also deliver energy to that load. If the load is resistive then the power to the load will incrementally increase as the output voltage increases. However, if the load is constant-current then the load will be fully applied from a low output voltage. Therefore the constant-current load requires more energy at power-up. The simultaneous charging of the output capacitance while delivering power to a load can slow down the rise of output voltage of the module. This delay to full power-up may appear to the module as a load fault. That appearance of a load fault will cause the module to shut down and then attempt to re-start after a delay. To avoid this condition and ensure a successful start-up, at power-up the module load should be half or less of the rated power, and the load should be resistive.

**Start-Up Inhibit Period:** Figure E details the Start-Up Inhibit Period for the BusQor module. At time  $t_0$ , when  $V_{in}$  is applied with On/Off pin asserted (enabled), the BusQor output begins to build up. Before time  $t_1$ , 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 typical Startup Inhibit Period of 12 ms is initiated. The output builds up to 90% of the nominal value of 12.0 V in a period of 5 ms typical (50% load).

At time  $t_2$ , when the On/Off pin is de-asserted (disabled), the BusQor output instantly drops to 0V. Fall time from 12.0 V to 0 V is dependent on output capacitance and any parasitic trace inductance in the output load circuit.

At time  $t_3$ , when the On/Off pin is re-asserted (enabled), the BusQor module output begins to build up after the inhibit period of 800 ms typical has elapsed.

Refer to the Control Features section of the data sheet for details on enabling and disabling methods for Bus Qor modules.

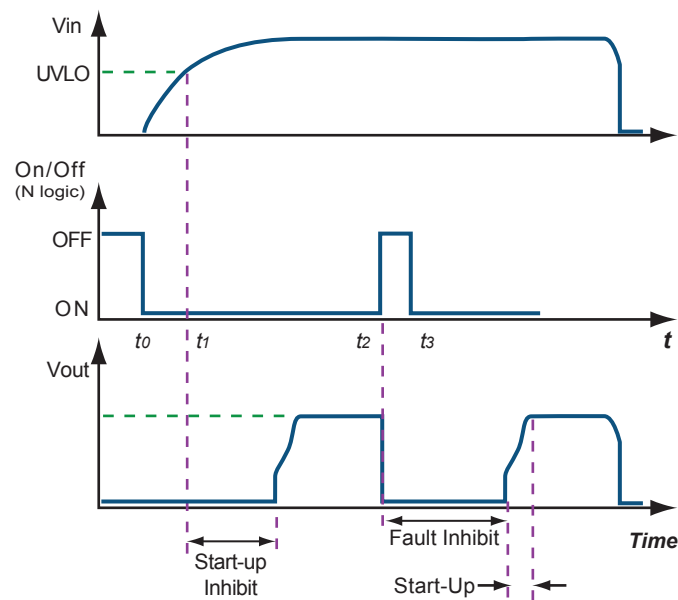
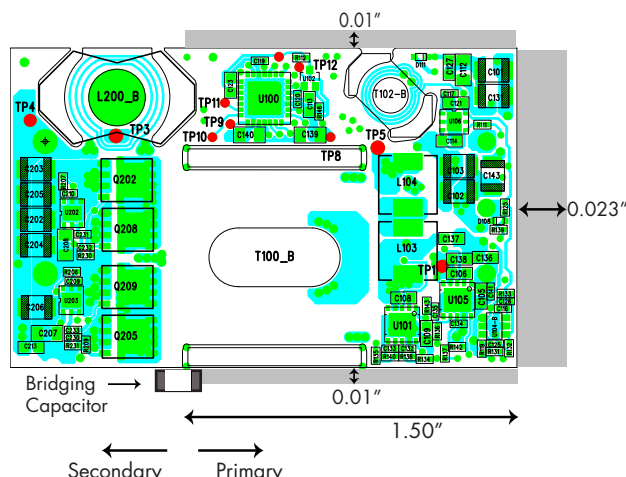


Figure E: Power Up/Down Diagram (not to scale) showing Start-Up Inhibit Period





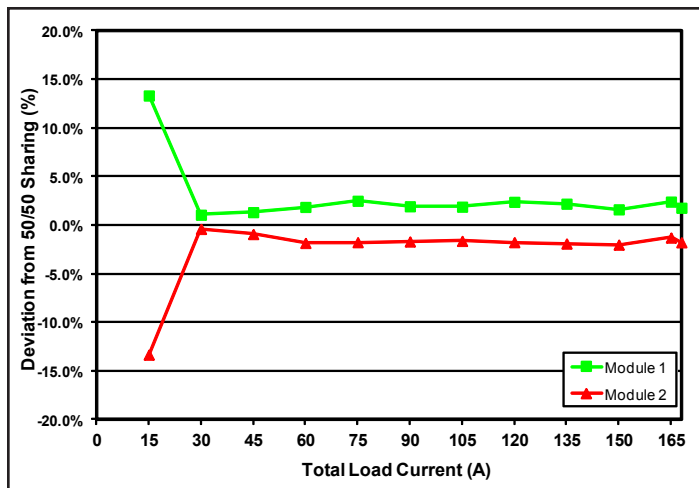


Figure G: Current share performance of 2 paralleled modules

**Current Sharing:** BusQor modules are designed to operate in parallel without the use of any external current share circuitry. Current share is achieved through "droop share". An output capacitor is recommended across each module located close to the converter for optimum filtering and noise control performance. Dedicated input inductors are recommended but are considered optional. Input capacitors must be located close to the converter module. PCB layout in the input circuit should be such that high frequency ripple currents of each module is restricted to a loop formed by the input capacitors and the input terminals of the BusQor module. See Figure H for details on PCB layout. If needed, please contact SynQor application engineering for further assistance on PCB trace design.

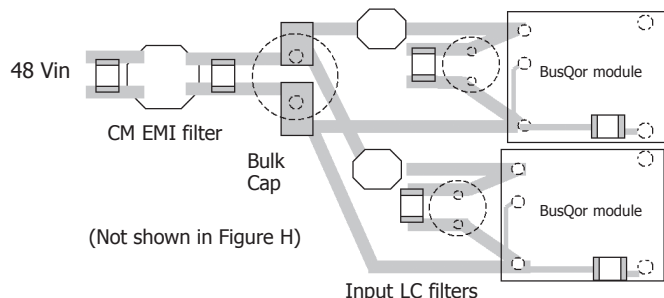


Figure H: Recommended PCB layout for input circuit

The typical current share performance of two paralleled modules is illustrated in the graph shown in Figure G. In this graph the percent deviation from ideal sharing (50%) is plotted for each module versus the total output load current at 48Vin. Since current sharing is achieved through droop share, the system board impedances (non common impedances) can affect the overall sharing performance. For additional assistance in implementing current sharing please consult the application note titled "Paralleling Capability of SynQor Converters" and / or consult SynQor application engineering.



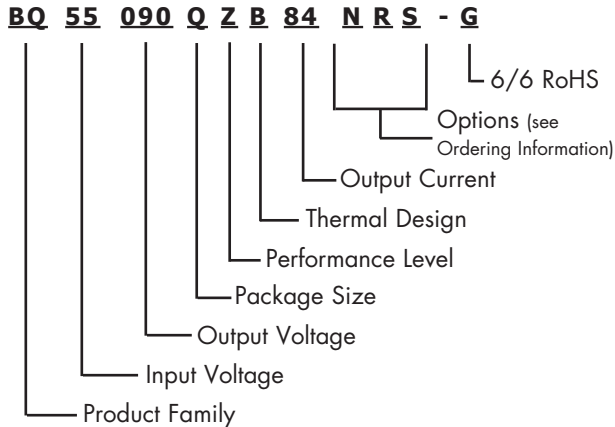


## Ordering Information

**Input: 35-55V**  
**Output: 9.6V**  
**Current: 84A**  
**Package: Quarter-brick**

### 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).

### 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 characters for options. Add "-G" to the model number for 6/6 RoHS compliance.

Model Number	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Max Output Current
<b>BQ55090QZB84xyz-G</b>	<b>35-55V</b>	<b>9.6V</b>	<b>84A</b>

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

Options Description: <b>wxyz</b>			
Thermal Design	Enable Logic	Pin Style	Feature Set
B - Baseplated	N - Negative	N - 0.145" R - 0.180"	S - Standard

Not all combinations make valid part numbers, please contact SynQor for availability.

### Contact SynQor for further information and to order:

Phone: 978-849-0600

Fax: 978-849-0602

E-mail: [power@synqor.com](mailto:power@synqor.com)

Web: [www.synqor.com](http://www.synqor.com)

Address: 155 Swanson Road, Boxborough, MA 01719 USA

### WARRANTY

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

### 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:

7,765,687    7,787,261

8,149,597    8,644,027