Technical Specification
IQ24xxxHEXxx

18-36V	50V	5.0-50V	400W	2250V dc	Half-brick
Continuous Input	Transient Input	Outputs	Max Power	Isolation	DC-DC Converter

The InQor Exa Half-brick converter series is composed of next-generation, board-mountable, fixed switching frequency dc-dc converters that use synchronous rectification to achieve extremely high power conversion efficiency. Each module is supplied completely encased to provide protection from the harsh environments seen in many industrial and transportation applications.

Operational Features

- High efficiency, 95% at full rated load current
- Operating input voltage range: 18-36V
- Fixed frequency switching provides predictable EMI
- No minimum load requirement

Mechanical Features

- Industry standard half-brick pin-out configuration
- Size: 2.390" x 2.490" x 0.512", 60.6 x 63.1 x 13.0 mm
- Total weight: 5oz (142g)
- Flanged baseplate version available

Control Features

- On/Off control referenced to input side
- Remote sense for the output voltage
- Wide output voltage trim range of at least -50%, +10%

Safety Features

- 2250V, 30 MΩ input-to-output isolation
- UL 60950-1:2003, basic insulation
- CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1:2003
- EN60950-1:2001 Certified by TUV
- CE Marked 2006/95/EC Low Voltage Directive
- IEC 61000-4-2
- RoHS compliant (see last page)

Protection Features

- Input under-voltage lockout
- Output current limit and short circuit protection
- Active back bias limit
- Auto-recovery output over-voltage protection
- Thermal shutdown

CONTENTS

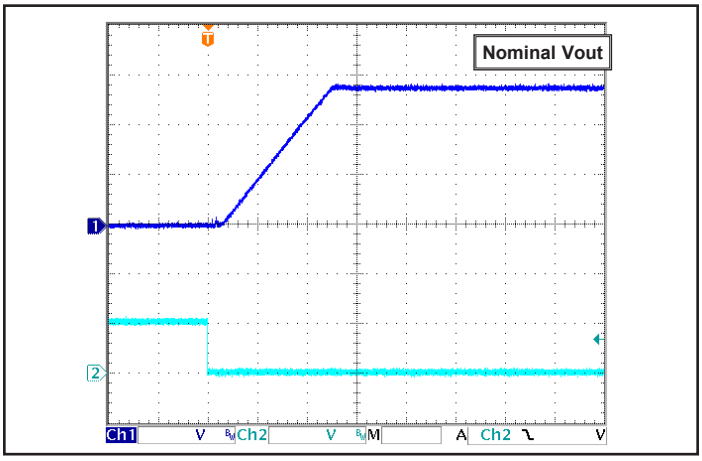
IQ24 FAMILY ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (all output voltages)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 24V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C baseplate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

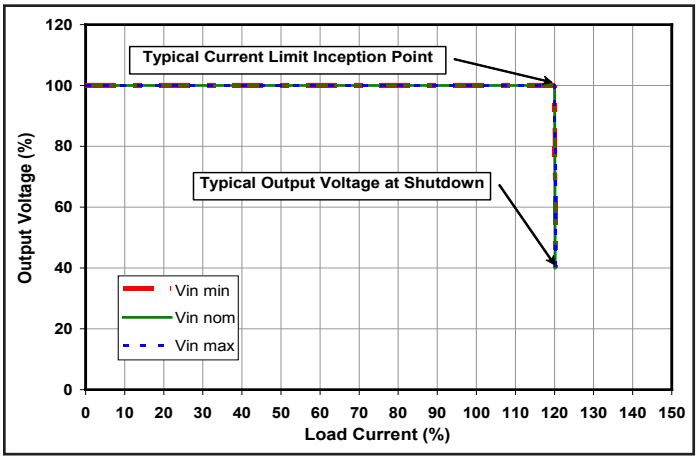
Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
Input Voltage					
Non-Operating			50	V	Continuous
Operating			40	V	Continuous
Operating Transient Protection			50	V	1 s transient, square wave
Isolation Voltage					
Input to Output			2250	V dc	
Input to Base-Plate			2250	V dc	
Output to Base-Plate			2250	V dc	
Operating Temperature	-40		100	°C	Baseplate temperature
Storage Temperature	-55		125	°C	
Voltage at ON/OFF input pin	-2		18	V	
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Operating Input Voltage Range	18	24	36	V	50V transient for 1 s
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold	16.5	17.0	17.5	V	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold	15.0	15.5	16.0	V	
Lockout Voltage Hysteresis	1.0	1.5	2.0	V	
Input Over-Voltage Shutdown		-		V	Not Available
Recommended External Input Capacitance		470		µF	Typical ESR 0.1-0.2 Ω
Input Filter Component Values (L\C)		0.34\23		µH\µF	Internal values; see Figure C
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
Turn-On Transient					
Turn-On Time	24	35	40	ms	Full load, Vout=90% nom.
Output Voltage Overshoot			5	%	Maximum Output Capacitance
Auto-recovery Startup Inhibit Time		500		ms	See Application Section
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Isolation Voltage (dielectric strength)					See Absolute Maximum Ratings
Isolation Resistance		30		MΩ	
Isolation Capacitance (input to output)		1000		pF	See Note 1
TEMPERATURE LIMITS FOR POWER DERATING CURVES					
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	
Maximum Baseplate Temperature, Tb			100	°C	
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS					
Switching Frequency	230	240	250	kHz	Insolation stage switching freq. is half this
ON/OFF Control					
Off-State Voltage	2.4		18	V	
On-State Voltage	-2		0.8		
ON/OFF Control					Application notes Figure A
Pull-Up Voltage		5		V	
Pull-Up Resistance		10		kΩ	
Over-Temperature Shutdown OTP Trip Point		125		°C	Average PCB Temperature
Over-Temperature Shutdown Restart Hysteresis		10		°C	
RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS					
Calculated MTBF (Telcordia) TR-NWT-000332		1.49		10^6 Hrs.	Tb = 70°C
Calculated MTBF (MIL-217) MIL-HDBK-217F		1.31		10^6 Hrs.	Tb = 70°C
Field Demonstrated MTBF				10^6 Hrs.	See our website for details

Note 1: Higher values of isolation capacitance can be added external to the module.

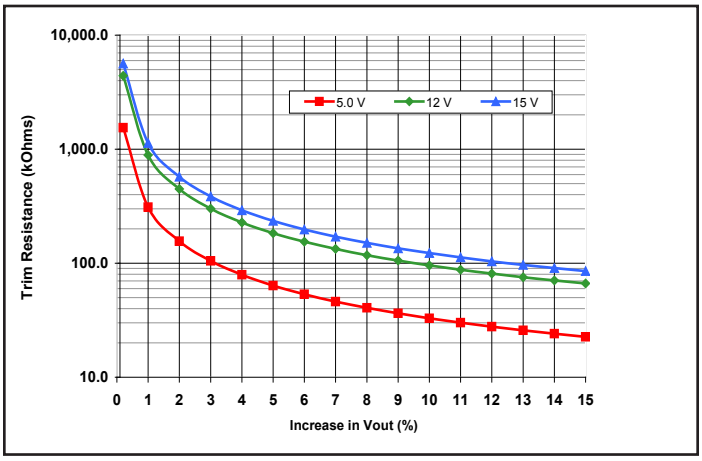
Family Figures (all output voltages)



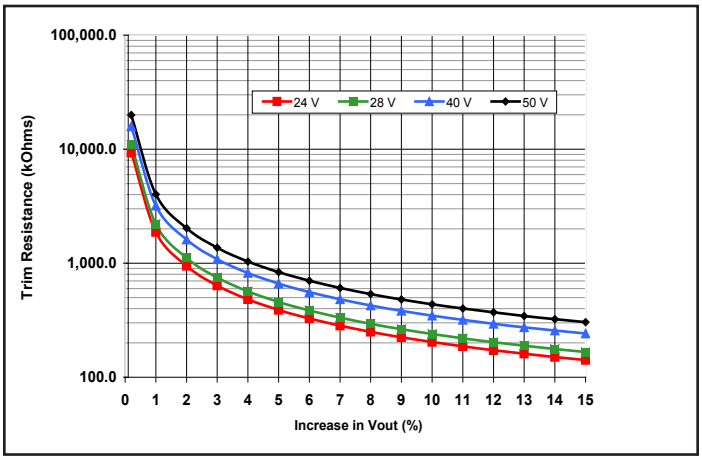
Common Figure 1: Typical startup waveform. Input voltage pre-applied, ON/ OFF Pin on Ch 2.



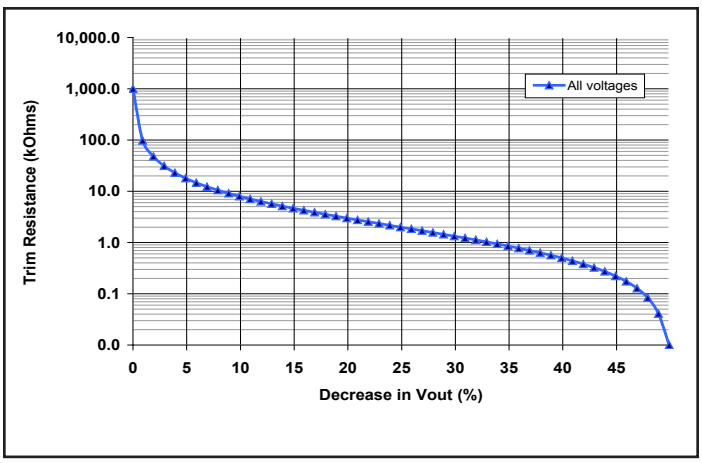
Common Figure 2: Output voltage vs. load current showing typical current limit curves and converter shutdown points.



Common Figure 3: Trim graph for trim-up 5.0 to 15V outputs.



Common Figure 4: Trim graph for trim-up 24 to 50V outputs.



Common Figure 5: Trim graph for trim down.

IQ24280HZx14 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (28.0 Vout)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 24V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C baseplate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Maximum Input Current			32.2	A	Vin min; trim up; in current limit
No-Load Input Current		300	380	mA	
Disabled Input Current		100	160	mA	
Response to Input Transient		2.5		V	See Figure 6
Input Terminal Ripple Current		250		mA	RMS
Recommended Input Fuse			40	A	Fast acting external fuse recommended
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	27.54	28	28.39	V	
Output Voltage Regulation					See Note 3
Over Line		±0.25		%	
Over Load		±0.25		%	
Over Temperature	-700		700	mV	
Total Output Voltage Range	27.160		28.840	V	Over sample, line, load, temperature & life
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise					20 MHz bandwidth; see Note 1
Peak-to-Peak		110	220	mV	Full load
RMS		25	50	mV	Full load
Operating Output Current Range	0		14	A	Subject to thermal derating
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	16.0	17.5	19.0	A	Output voltage 10% Low
Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage		11.2		V	See Note 2
Back-Drive Current Limit while Enabled	3	4	6	A	Negative current drawn from output
Back-Drive Current Limit while Disabled	0	3	4	mA	Negative current drawn from output
Maximum Output Capacitance			5000	µF	Vout nominal at full load (resistive load)
Output Voltage during Load Current Transient					
Step Change in Output Current (0.1 - 5 A/µs)		1.0		V	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max
Settling Time		8		ms	To within 1% Vout nom
Output Voltage Trim Range	-50		20	%	Across Pins 8&4; Common Figures 3-5;
Output Voltage Remote Sense Range			10	%	Across Pins 8&4
Output Over-Voltage Protection	35.0	36.4	37.8	V	Over full temp range
EFFICIENCY					
100% Load		93		%	See Figure 1 for efficiency curve
50% Load		95		%	See Figure 1 for efficiency curve

Note 1: Output is terminated with 1 µF ceramic and 15 µF low-ESR tantalum capacitors. For applications requiring reduced output voltage ripple and noise, consult SynQor applications support (e-mail: support@synqor.com)
Note 2: 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 3: Line and load regulation is limited by duty cycle quantization and does not indicate a shift in the internal voltage reference

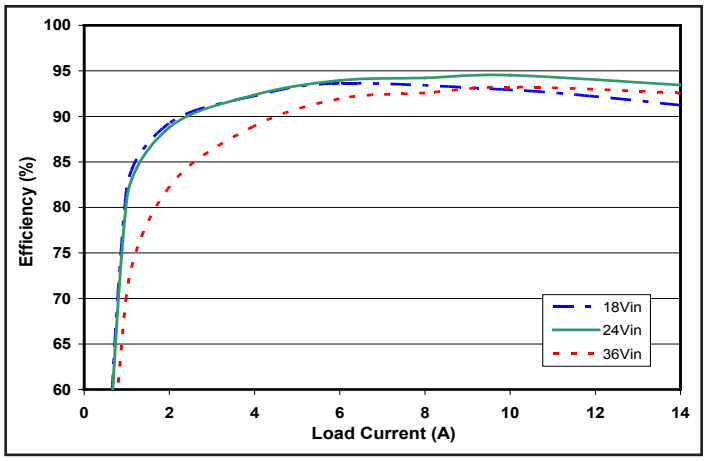


Figure 1: Efficiency at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

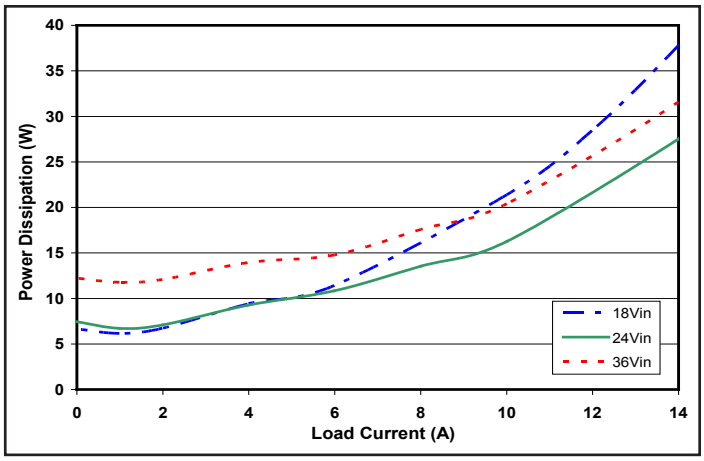


Figure 2: Power dissipation at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

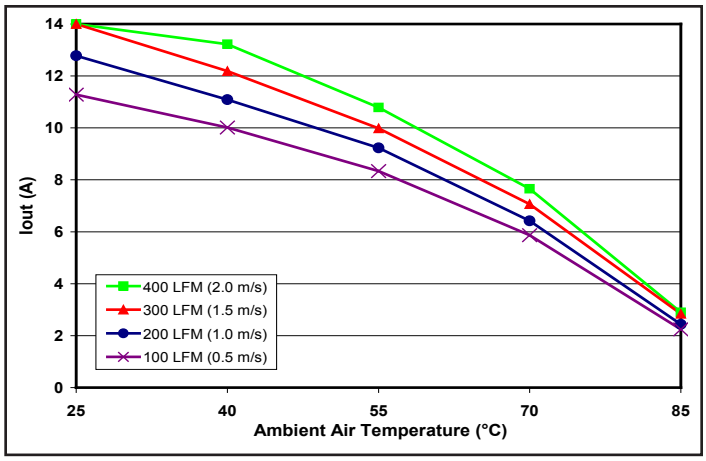


Figure 3: Encased converter (without heatsink) max. output power derating vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM. Air flows across the converter from input to output (nominal input voltage).

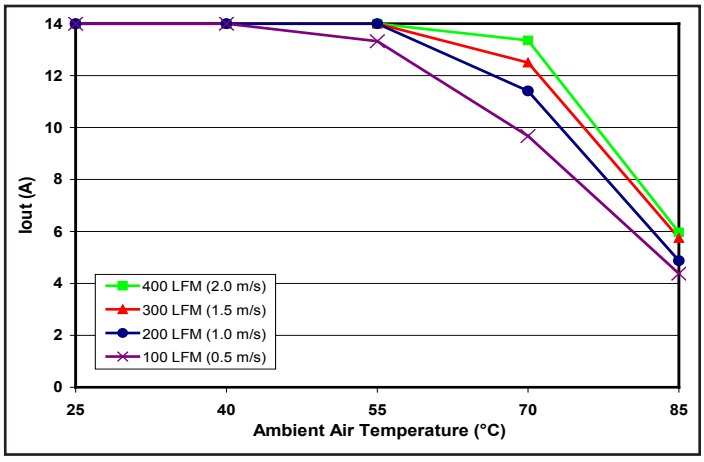


Figure 4: Encased converter (with 1/2" heatsink) max. output power derating vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM. Air flows across the converter from input to output (nominal input voltage).

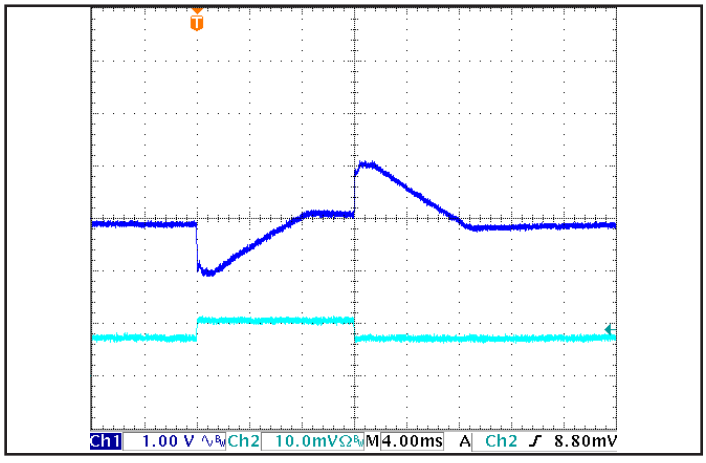


Figure 5: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of Iout(max); dI/dt = 0.1A/µs. Load cap: 100µF electrolytic cap and 1µF ceramic cap. Ch 1: Vout, Ch 2: Iout (10 A/div).

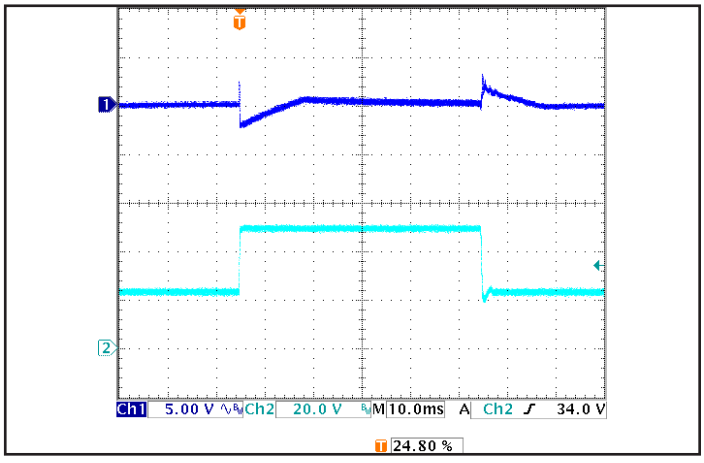


Figure 6: Output voltage response to step-change in input voltage (250 V/ms), at Max. load current.Load cap: 100µF electrolytic cap and 1µF ceramic cap.Ch 1: Vout, Ch 2: Vin.

IQ24500HZx08 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (50.0 Vout)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 24V dc unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C baseplate temperature with appropriate power derating. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Maximum Input Current			32.2	A	Vin min; trim up; in current limit
No-Load Input Current		300	380	mA	
Disabled Input Current		100	160	mA	
Response to Input Transient		4		V	See Figure 6
Input Terminal Ripple Current		150		mA	RMS
Recommended Input Fuse			40	A	Fast acting external fuse recommended
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	49.18	50	50.70	V	
Output Voltage Regulation					See Note 3
Over Line		±0.25		%	
Over Load		±0.25		%	
Over Temperature	-1250		1250	mV	
Total Output Voltage Range	48.500		51.500	V	Over sample, line, load, temperature & life
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise					20 MHz bandwidth; see Note 1
Peak-to-Peak		200	400	mV	Full load
RMS		50	100	mV	Full load
Operating Output Current Range	0		8	A	Subject to thermal derating
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	9.0	10.0	11.0	A	Output voltage 10% Low
Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage		20		V	See Note 2
Back-Drive Current Limit while Enabled	1	3	4	A	Negative current drawn from output
Back-Drive Current Limit while Disabled	0	3	7	mA	Negative current drawn from output
Maximum Output Capacitance			1000	µF	Vout nominal at full load (resistive load)
Output Voltage during Load Current Transient					
Step Change in Output Current (0.1 - 5 A/µs)		1.5		V	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max
Settling Time		8		ms	To within 1% Vout nom
Output Voltage Trim Range	-50		10	%	Across Pins 8&4; Common Figures 3-5;
Output Voltage Remote Sense Range			10	%	Across Pins 8&4
Output Over-Voltage Protection	56.5	59.0	61.5	V	Over full temp range
EFFICIENCY					
100% Load		95		%	See Figure 1 for efficiency curve
50% Load		95		%	See Figure 1 for efficiency curve

Note 1: Output is terminated with 1 µF ceramic capacitor. For applications requiring reduced output voltage ripple and noise, consult SynQor applications support (e-mail: support@synqor.com)
Note 2: 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 3: Line and load regulation is limited by duty cycle quantization and does not indicate a shift in the internal voltage reference

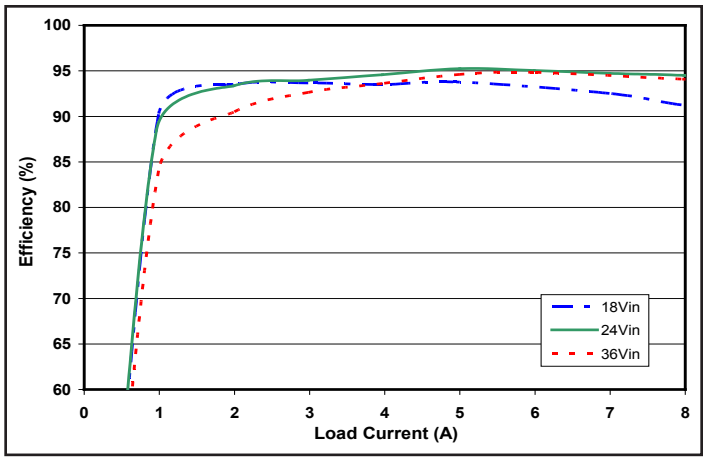


Figure 1: Efficiency at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

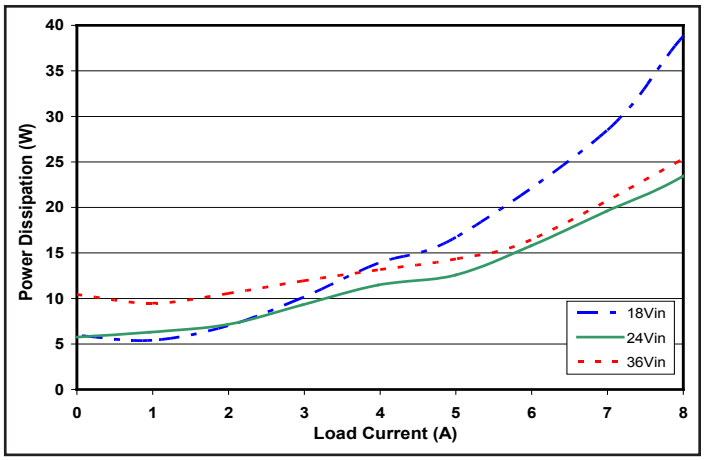


Figure 2: Power dissipation at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.

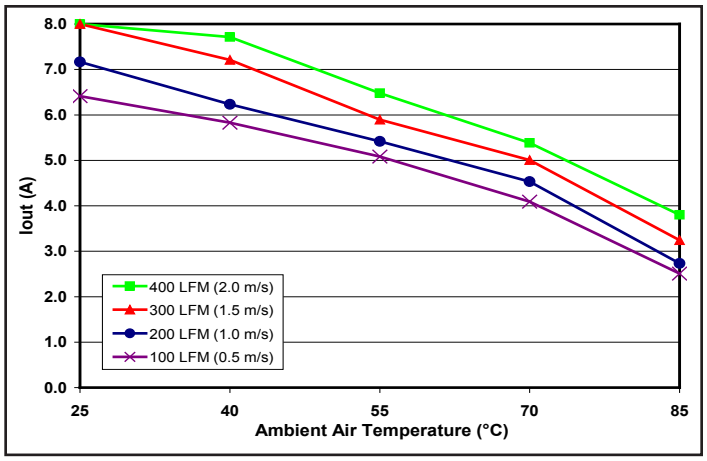


Figure 3: Encased converter (without heatsink) max. output power derating vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM. Air flows across the converter from input to output (nominal input voltage).

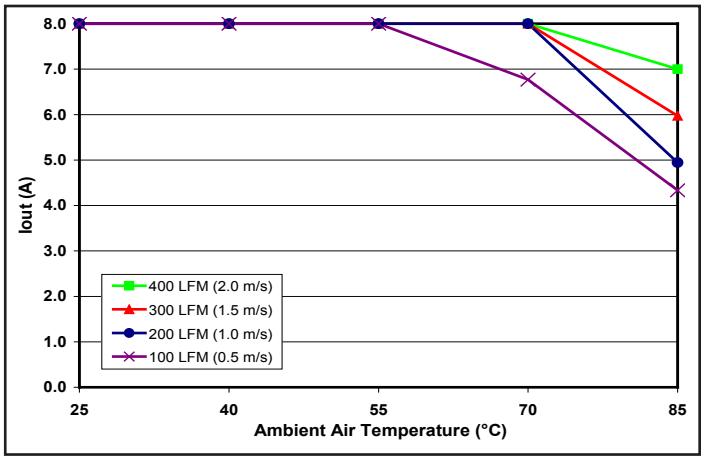


Figure 4: Encased converter (with 1/2" heatsink) max. output power derating vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM. Air flows across the converter from input to output (nominal input voltage).

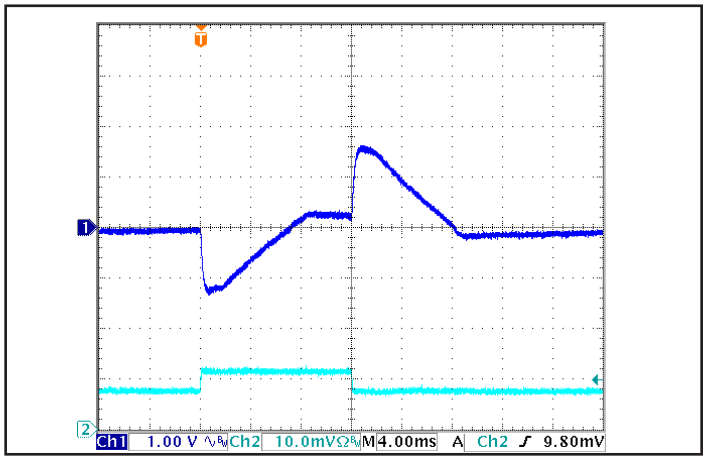


Figure 5: Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of Iout(max); dI/dt = 0.1A/µs. Load cap: 100µF electrolytic cap and 1µF ceramic cap. Ch 1: Vout, Ch 2: Iout (5 A/div).

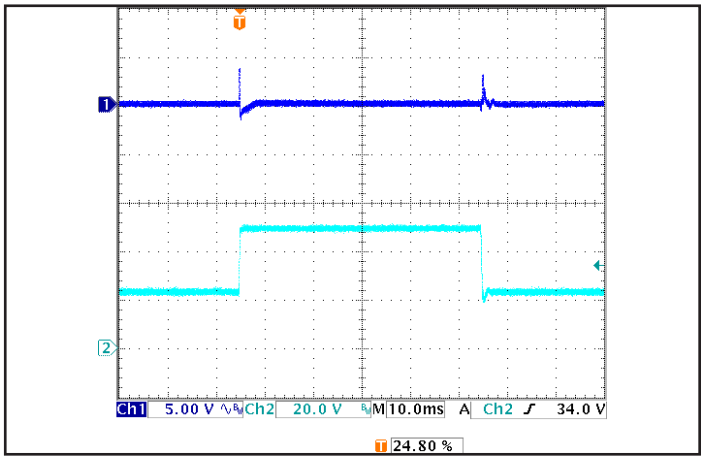


Figure 6: Output voltage response to step-change in input voltage (250 V/ms), at Max. load current. Load cap: 100µF electrolytic cap and 1µF ceramic cap.Ch 1: Vout, Ch 2: Vin.

BASIC OPERATION AND FEATURES

The converter series uses a two-stage power conversion topology. The first stage 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 significantly less energy than Schottky diodes, enabling the converter to achieve high efficiency.

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

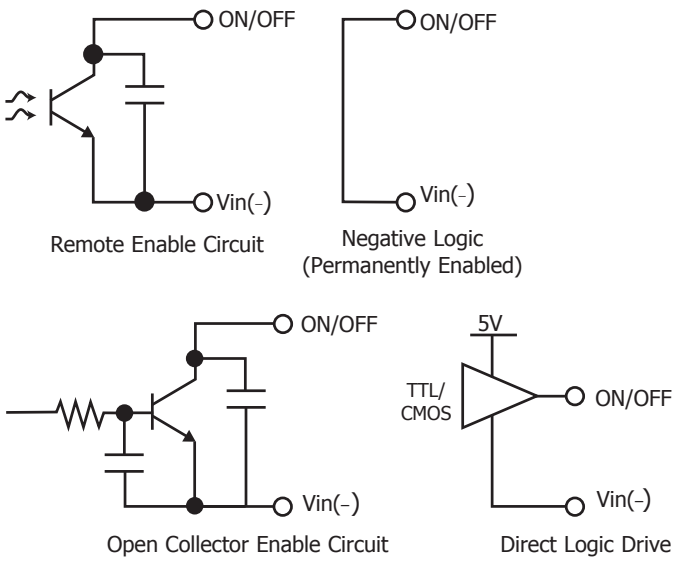


Figure A: *Various circuits for driving the ON/OFF pin.*

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(-).

The ON/OFF signal is active low (meaning that a low voltage turns the converter on). Figure A details four possible circuits for driving the ON/OFF pin.

REMOTE SENSE(+) (Pins 8 and 6): The SENSE(+) inputs correct for voltage drops along the conductors that connect the converter's output pins to the load.

Pin 8 should be connected to Vout(+) and Pin 6 should be connected to Vout(-) at the point on the board where regulation is desired. 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 sense leads (pins 8 and 6) to determine when it should trigger, not the voltage across the converter's output pins (pins 9 and 5).

OUTPUT VOLTAGE TRIM (Pin 7): The TRIM input permits the user to adjust the output voltage across the sense leads up or down according to the trim range specifications. SynQor uses industry standard trim equations.

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

$$R_{trim\text{-}down} = \left(\frac{100\%}{\Delta} \right) - 2k\Omega$$

where

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

To increase the output voltage, the user should connect a resistor between Pin 7 (TRIM) and Pin 8 (SENSE(+) input). For a desired increase of the nominal output voltage, the value of the resistor should be

$$\text{Rtrim-up} = \left(\frac{V_{nominal}}{1.225} - 2\right) \times \frac{V_{DES} + V_{NOM}}{V_{DES} - V_{NOM}} k\Omega$$

Trim graphs show the relationship between the trim resistor value and Rtrim-up and Rtrim-down, showing the total range the output voltage can be trimmed up or down.

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 filtered 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 to avoid an input system instability problem, which is described in more detail in the application note titled "Input System Instability" on the SynQor website. 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* 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: If the output current exceeds the "Output DC Current Limit Inception" point*, then a fast linear current limit controller will reduce the output voltage to maintain a constant output current. If as a result, the output voltage falls below the "Output DC Current Limit Shutdown Voltage"* for more than 50 ms, then the unit will enter into hiccup mode, with a 500 ms off-time. The unit will then automatically attempt to restart.

Back-Drive Current Limit: If there is negative output current of a magnitude larger than the "Back-Drive Current Limit while Enabled" specification*, then a fast back-drive limit controller will increase the output voltage to maintain a constant output current. If this results in the output voltage exceeding the "Output Over-Voltage Protection" threshold*, then the unit will shut down. The full I-V output characteristics can be seen in Figure 15.

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 500ms the converter will automatically restart for all but S Feature Set option, which is latching and will not restart until input power is cycled or the ON/OFF input is toggled.

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*.

* See Electrical Characteristics page.

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 B below provides a typical circuit diagram which details the input filtering and voltage trimming.

Input Filtering and External Input Capacitance: Figure C below shows 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 on the Electrical Specifications page. More detailed information is available in the application note titled "EMI Characteristics" on the SynQor website.

Output Filtering and External Output Capacitance: Figure C below shows the internal output filter components. This filter dramatically reduces output voltage ripple. However, some minimum external output capacitance is required, as specified in the Output Characteristics section on the Electrical Specifications page. No damage will occur without this capacitor connected, but peak output voltage ripple will be much higher.

Thermal Considerations: The maximum operating base-plate temperature, TB, is 100 ºC. As long as the user's thermal system keeps TB < 100 ºC, the converter can deliver its full rated power.

A power derating curve can be calculated for any heatsink that is attached to the base-plate of the converter. It is only necessary to determine the thermal resistance, RTHBA, of the chosen heatsink between the base-plate and the ambient air for a given airflow rate. This information is usually available from the heatsink vendor. The following formula can the be used to determine the maximum power the converter can dissipate for a given thermal condition if its base-plate is to be no higher than 100 ºC.

To increase the output voltage, the user should connect a resistor between Pin 7 (TRIM) and Pin 8 (SENSE(+) input). For a desired increase of the nominal output voltage, the value of the resistor should be

$$P_{diss}^{max} = \frac{100\ ^oC - TA}{RTHBA}$$

This value of power dissipation can then be used in conjunction with the data shown in Figure 2 to determine the maximum load current (and power) that the converter can deliver in the given thermal condition.

For convenience, Figures 3 and 4 provide Power derating curves for an encased converter without a heatsink and with a typical heatsink.

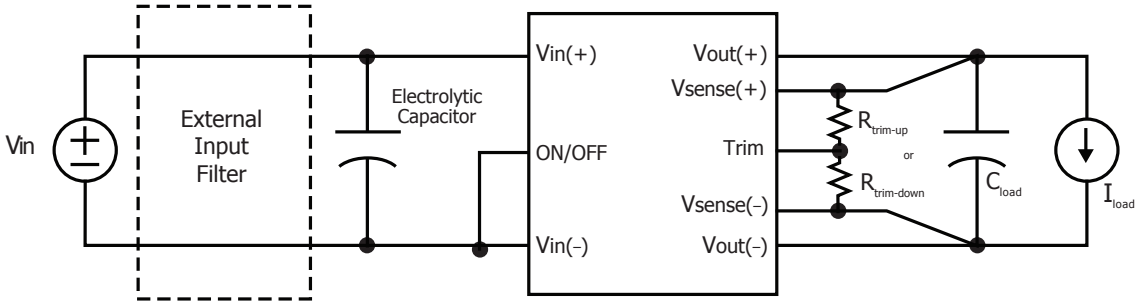


Figure B: *Typical application circuit (negative logic unit, permanently enabled).*

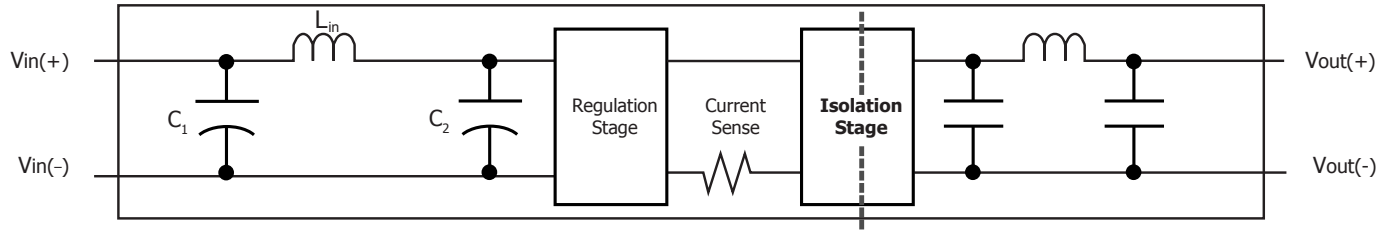


Figure C: *Internal Input and Output Filter Diagram (component values listed on specifications page).*

Standards & Qualification Testing

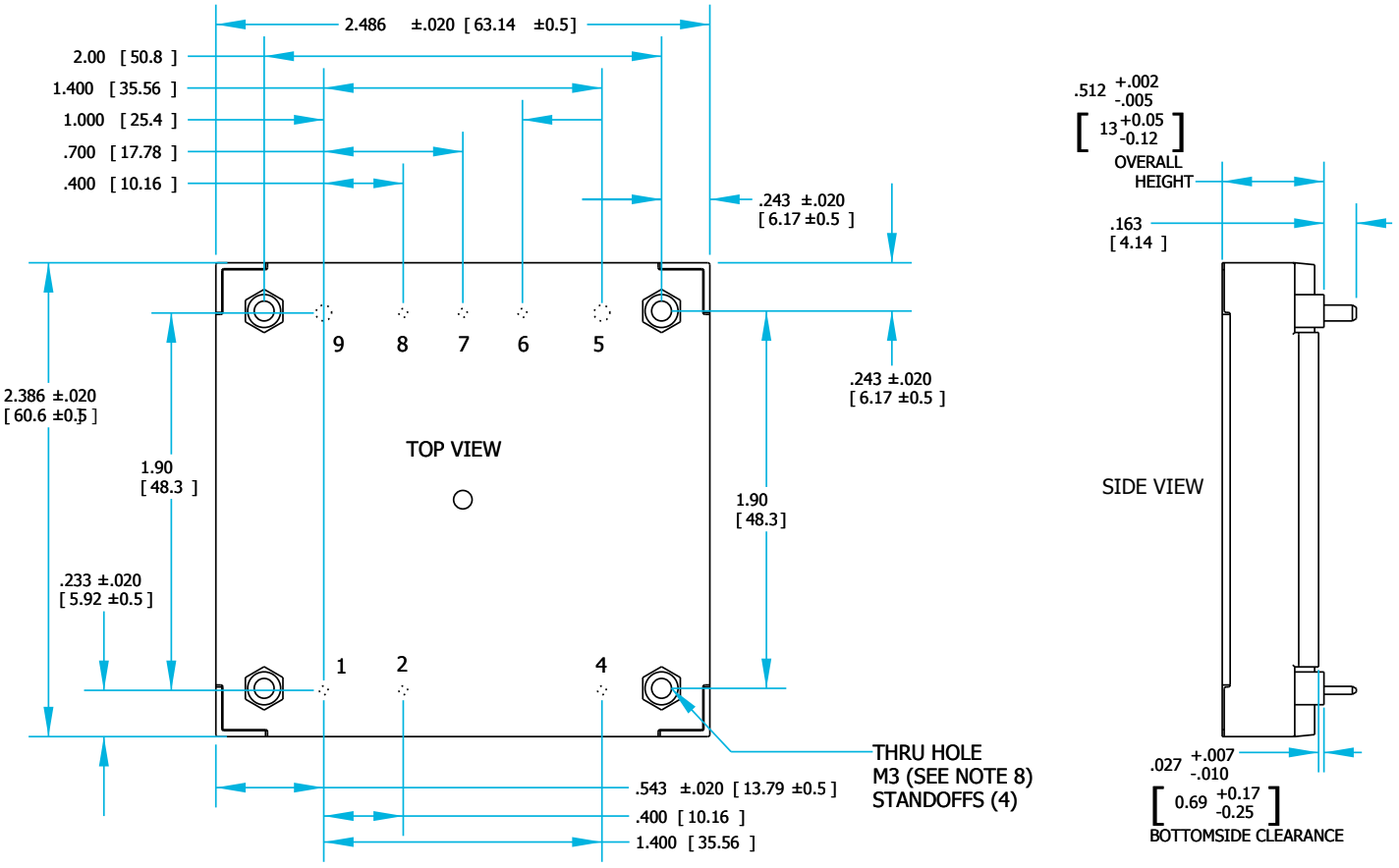
Parameter	Notes & Conditions
STANDARDS COMPLIANCE	
UL 60950-1: 2003	Basic Insulation
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1:2003	
EN60950-1:2001	
IEC 61000-4-2	ESD test, 8 kV - NP, 15 kV air - NP (Normal Performance)

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
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	100g 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
Altitude	2	70,000 feet (21 km), see Note

Note: A conductive cooling design is generally needed for high altitude applications because of naturally poor convective cooling at rare atmospheres.

Standard Mechanical Diagram



NOTES

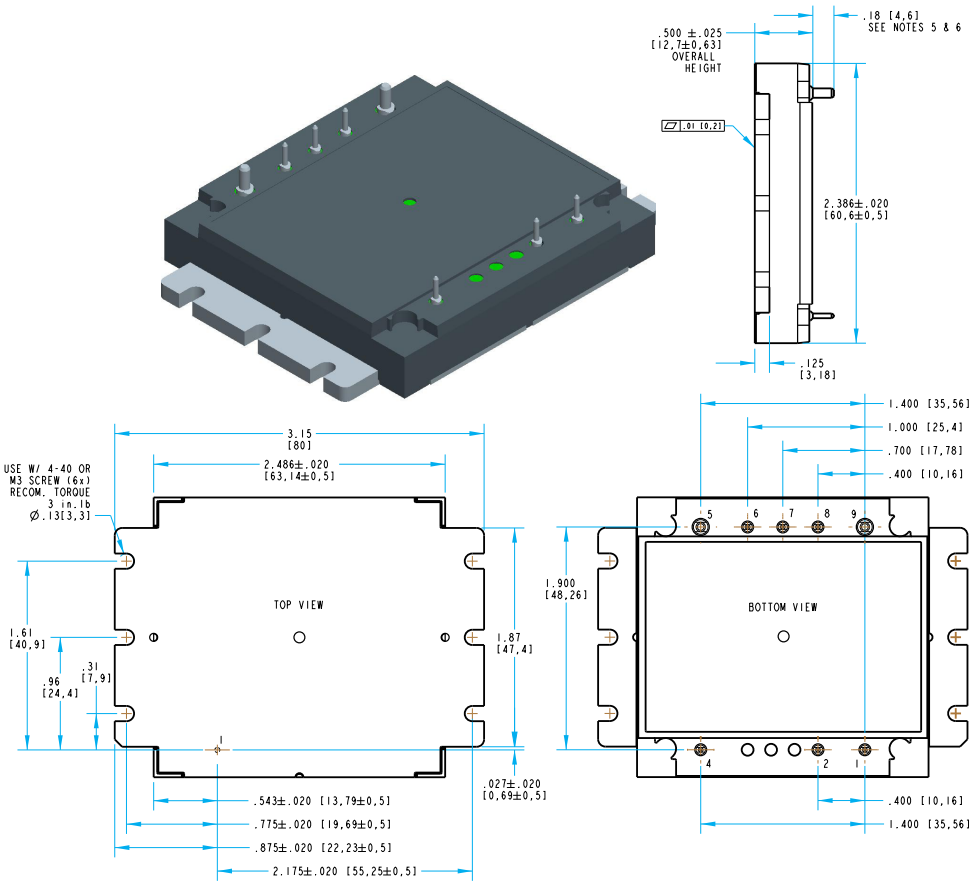
1) Applied torque per screw should not exceed 6in-lb. (0.7 Nm).
2) Baseplate flatness tolerance is 0.004" (.10 mm) TIR for surface.
3) Pins 1-4, 6-8 are 0.040" (1.02mm) diameter, with 0.080" (2.03mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
4) Pins 5 and 9 are 0.080" (2.03 mm) diameter with 0.125" (3.18 mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
5) All Pins: Material - Copper Alloy; Finish - Matte Tin over Nickel plate
6) Undimensioned components are shown for visual reference only.
7) Weight: 4.9 oz (139 g)
8) Threaded and Non-Threaded options available
9) All dimensions in inches (mm).
   Tolerances:
   x.xx +/-0.02 in. (x.x +/-0.5mm)
   x.xxx +/-0.010 in. (x.xx +/-0.25mm)
   unless otherwise noted.
10) Recommended pin length is 0.03" (0.76 mm) greater than the PCB thickness.
11) Workmanship: Meets or exceeds IPC-A-610C 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.
4	Vin(–)	Negative input voltage
5	Vout(–)	Negative output voltage
6	SENSE(–)	Negative remote sense[1]
7	TRIM	Output voltage trim[2]
8	SENSE(+)	Positive remote sense[3]
9	Vout(+)	Positive output voltage

Notes:
1) SENSE(–) should be connected to Vout(–) either remotely or at the converter.
2) Leave TRIM pin open for nominal output voltage.
3) SENSE(+) should be connected to Vout(+) either remotely or at the converter.

Flanged Mechanical Diagram



NOTES

1) Applied torque per screw should not exceed 6in-lb. (0.7 Nm).
2) Baseplate flatness tolerance is 0.004" (.10 mm) TIR for surface.
3) Pins 1, 2, 4, and 6-8 are 0.040" (1.02mm) diameter, with 0.080" (2.03mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
4) Pins 5 and 9 are 0.080" (2.03 mm) diameter with 0.125" (3.18 mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
5) All Pins: Material - Copper Alloy; Finish - Matte Tin over Nickel plate
6) Undimensioned components are shown for visual reference only.
7) Weight: 4.9 oz (139 g)
8) Threaded and Non-Threaded options available
9) All dimensions in inches (mm).
   Tolerances:
   x.xx +/-0.02 in. (x.x +/-0.5mm)
   x.xxx +/-0.010 in. (x.xx +/-0.25mm)
   unless otherwise noted.
10) Recommended pin length is 0.03" (0.76 mm) greater than the PCB thickness.
11) Workmanship: Meets or exceeds IPC-A-610C Class II

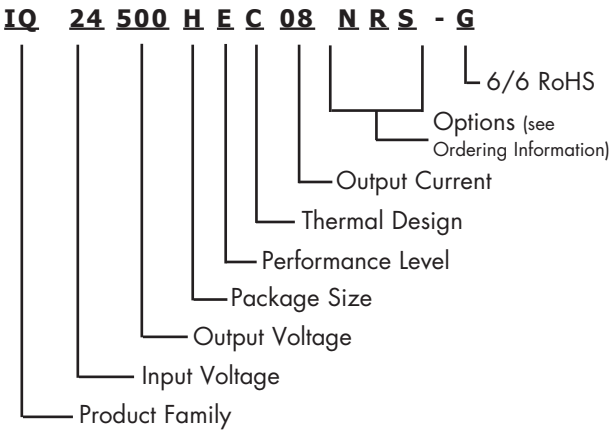
PIN DESIGNATIONS

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.
4	Vin(–)	Negative input voltage
5	Vout(–)	Negative output voltage
6	SENSE(–)	Negative remote sense (See note 1)
7	TRIM	Output voltage trim (See note 2)
8	SENSE(+)	Positive remote sense (See note 3)
9	Vout(+)	Positive output voltage

Notes:
1) SENSE(–) should be connected to Vout(–) either remotely or at the converter.
2) Leave TRIM pin open for nominal output voltage.
3) SENSE(+) should be connected to Vout(+) either remotely or at the converter.

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.

Contact SynQor for further information:

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E-mail: power@synqor.com
Web: www.synqor.com
Address: 155 Swanson Road
Boxborough, MA 01719
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 characters for options. Add "-G" to the model number for 6/6 RoHS compliance.

Model Number	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Max Output Current
IQ24280HEw14xyz	18-36	28 V	14.0
IQ24500HEw08xyz	18-36	50 V	8.0

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

Options Description: w x y z			
Thermal Design	**Enable Logic**	**Pin Style**	**Feature Set**
C - Encased with Threaded Baseplate D - Encased with Non-Threaded Baseplate V - Encased with Flanged Baseplate	N - Negative	R - 0.180"	A - Standard w/ auto-recovery OVP S - Standard w/ latching OVP

Not all combinations make valid part numbers, please contact SynQor for availability. See the Product Summary web page for more options.

PATENTS

SynQor holds the following U.S. patents, one or more of which apply to each product listed in this document. Additional patent applications may be pending or filed in the future.

5,999,417	6,222,742	6,545,890	6,577,109	6,594,159
6,731,520	6,894,468	6,896,526	6,927,987	7,050,309
7,072,190	7,085,146	7,119,524	7,269,034	7,272,021
7,272,023	7,558,083	7,564,702		

Warranty

SynQor offers a two (2) year limited warranty. Complete warranty information is listed on our website or is available upon request from SynQor.