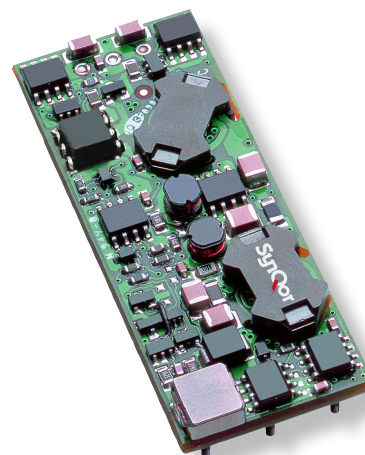


<b>30 V</b> Nominal Input	<b>18-60 V</b> Continuous Input	<b>3.3 V</b> Output	<b>20 A</b> Current	<b>2000 V dc</b> Isolation	<b>Eighth-brick</b> DC-DC Converter
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The PQ304033EGA20 PowerQor® Giga eighth-brick converter is a next-generation, board-mountable, isolated, fixed switching frequency DC-DC converter that uses synchronous rectification to achieve extremely high conversion efficiency. The power dissipated by the converter is so low that a heatsink is not required, which saves cost, weight, height, and application effort. All of the power and control components are mounted to the multi-layer PCB substrate with high-yield surface mount technology. Since the PowerQor converter has no explicit thermal connections, it is extremely reliable. RoHS Compliant see last page.

## PowerQor®



PQ30033EGA20 Module

### Operational Features

- High efficiency, 85% at full rated load current
- Delivers up to 20 A of output current with minimal derating - no heatsink required
- Wide input voltage range: 18-60 V, with 80V 100ms input voltage transient capability
- Fixed frequency switching provides predictable EMI performance
- No minimum load requirement means no preload resistors required.

### Mechanical Features

- Industry standard pin-out configuration
- Standard Size Open Frame: 0.90" x 2.3" (22.9x58.4mm)
- Total Open Frame height only 0.335" (8.5mm),
- Open Frame Weight: 0.68 oz. (19 grams)
- Flanged pins designed to permit surface mount soldering (avoid wave solder) using FPIP technique

### Control Features

- On/Off control referenced to input side (positive and negative logic options are available)
- Remote sense for the output voltage compensates for output distribution drops
- Output voltage trim permits custom voltages and voltage margining

### Protection Features

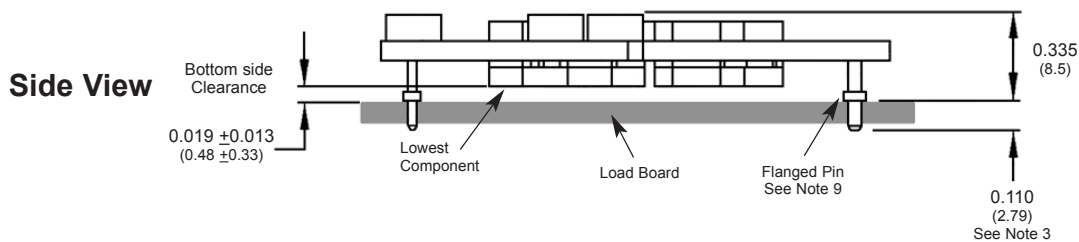
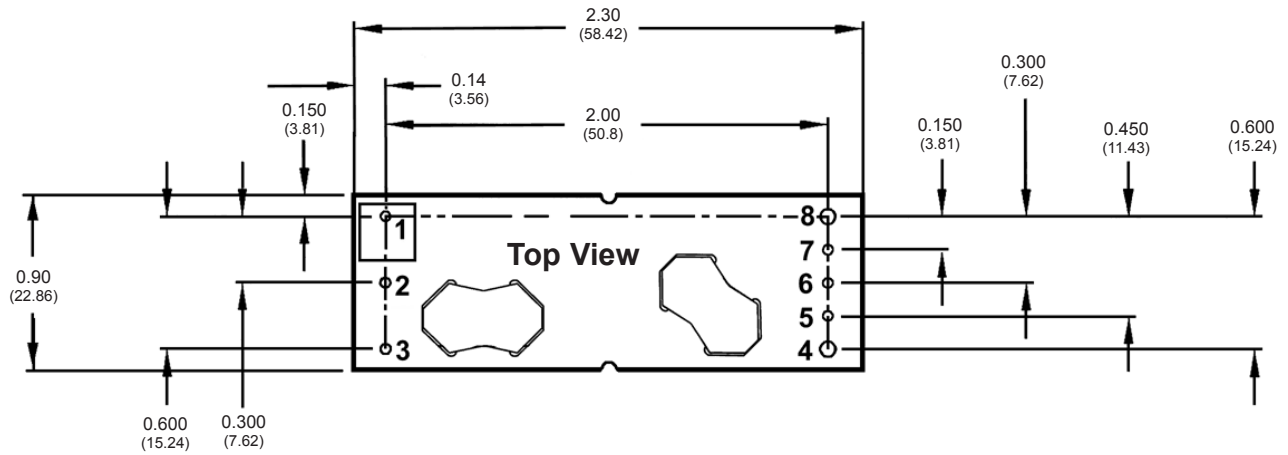
- Input under-voltage lockout disables converter at low input voltage conditions
- Output current limit and short circuit protection protects converter from excessive load current or short circuits
- Output over-voltage protection protects load from damaging voltages
- Thermal shutdown protects converter from abnormal environmental conditions

### Safety Features

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

### Contents

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Electrical Characteristics . . . . .	3
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### NOTES

- 1) Pins 1-3, 5-7 are 0.040" (1.02mm) diameter with 0.080" (2.03mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
- 2) Pins 4 and 8 are 0.062" (1.57 mm) diameter with 0.100" (2.54 mm) diameter standoff shoulders.
- 3) Other pin extension lengths available. Recommended pin length is 0.03" (0.76mm) greater than the PCB thickness.
- 4) All Pins: Material - Copper Alloy  
Finish: Matte Tin over Nickel Plate
- 5) Undimensioned components are shown for visual reference only.
- 6) All dimensions in inches (mm)  
Tolerances: x.xx +/-0.02 in. (x.x +/-0.5mm)  
                  x.xxx +/-0.010 in. (x.xx +/-0.25mm)
- 7) Weight: 0.68 oz. (19 g) typical
- 8) Workmanship: Meets or exceeds IPC-A-610C Class II
- 9) The flanged pins are designed to permit surface mount soldering (allowing to avoid the wave soldering process) through the use of the flanged pin-in-paste technique.

### 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:

- 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.



# Technical Specifications

**Input: 18-60 V**  
**Output: 3.3V**  
**Current: 20A**  
**Package: Eighth-brick**

## PQ30033EGA20 Electrical Characteristics

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 24Vdc, nominal Vout unless otherwise noted; full operating temperature range is -40 °C to +100 °C ambient 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
Operating Transient Protection			80	V	≤10μs, 1% duty cycle
Isolation Voltage (input to output)			2000	V	Basic insulation, Pollution Degree 2
Operating Temperature	-40		100	°C	
Storage Temperature	-55		125	°C	
Voltage at ON/OFF input pin	-2		18	V	
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Operating Input Voltage Range	18	24\48	60	V	
Input Under-Voltage Lockout					
Turn-On Voltage Threshold	15.7	16.6	17.5	V	
Turn-Off Voltage Threshold	14.1	15	15.9	V	
Lockout Voltage Hysteresis	2.5	3.5	4.5	V	
Maximum Input Current			4.5	A	100% Load, 18Vin
No-Load Input Current		40	60	mA	
Disabled Input Current		4	7	mA	
Inrush Current Transient Rating			0.01	A <sup>2</sup> s	
Response to Input Transient		150		mV	1000V/ms input transient
Input Reflected Ripple Current		3		mA	RMS thru 10μH inductor; Figures 17 & 19
Input Terminal Ripple Current		420		mA	RMS; Figures 17 & 18
Recommended Input Fuse			20	A	Fast blow external fuse recommended
Input Filter Component Values (C\L)		2.2\1.5		μF\μH	Internal values; see Figure E
Recommended External Input Capacitance		47		μF	Typical ESR 0.1-0.2Ω; see Figure 13
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Output Voltage Set Point	3.267	3.300	3.333	V	
Output Voltage Regulation					
Over Line		±0.05 \ 2	±0.15 \ 5	% \ mV	
Over Load		±0.05 \ 2	±0.15 \ 5	% \ mV	
Over Temperature		±17	±50	mV	
Total Output Voltage Range	3.207		3.393	V	Over sample line, load and temperature
Output Voltage Ripple and Noise (see Note 1)					
Peak-to-Peak		70	130	mV	Full Load, see Figures 13 & 16
RMS		15	25	mV	Full Load, see Figures 13 & 16
Operating Output Current Range	0		20	A	Subject to thermal derating; Figures 5 - 12
Output DC Current-Limit Inception	21.5	24	26.5	A	Output Voltage 10% Low; Figures 21
Output DC Current-Limit Shutdown Voltage		2.4		V	
Back-Drive Current Limit while Enabled		0.5		A	Negative current drawn from output
Back-Drive Current Limit while Disabled		10	50	mA	Negative current drawn from output
Maximum Output Capacitance			20,000	μF	3.3Vout at 15A Resistive Load
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Input Voltage Ripple Rejection		70		dB	120 Hz; Figure 20
Output Voltage During Load Current Transient					
For a Step Change in Output Current (0.1A/μs)		150		mV	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max; Figure 15
For a Step Change in Output Current (5A/μs)		150		mV	50% to 75% to 50% Iout max; Figure 16
Settling Time		800		μs	To within 1% Vout nominal
Turn-On Transient					
Turn-On Time		9	13	ms	Full load, Vout=90% nom.; Figures 13 & 14
Start-Up Inhibit Time	180	200	240	ms	-40°C to +125°C; Figure F
Output Voltage Overshoot		0		%	20,000 μF load capacitance, Iout = 0A



# Technical Specifications

**Input: 18-60 V**  
**Output: 3.3V**  
**Current: 20A**  
**Package: Eighth-brick**

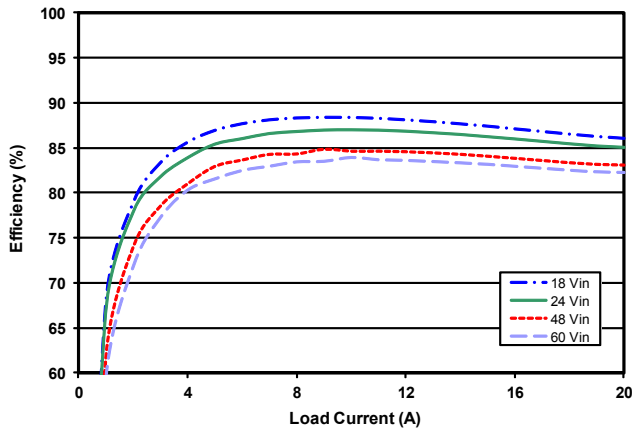
## PQ30033EGA20 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Ta = 25 °C, airflow rate = 300 LFM, Vin = 30 V 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.

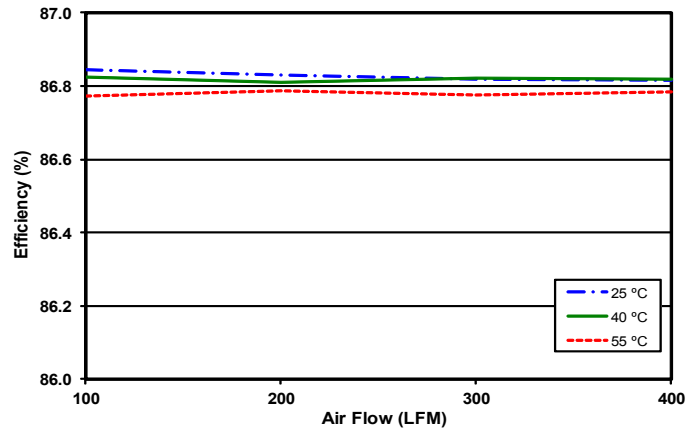
Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes & Conditions
<b>FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Switching Frequency	260	290	320	kHz	Buck stage and isolation stage
ON/OFF Control (Option P)					
Off-Stage Voltage	-2		0.8	V	
On-Stage Voltage	2.4		18	V	
ON/OFF Control (Option N)					
Off-Stage Voltage	2.4		18	V	
On-Stage Voltage	-2		0.8	V	
ON/OFF Control (Either Option)					Figures A & B
Pull-up Voltage		Vin/6.5	9.2	V	
Pull-up Resistance		40		kΩ	Pull up to Vin/3
Output Voltage Trim Range	-10		+10	%	Measured across Pins 8 & 4; Figure C
Output Voltage Remote Sense Range			+10	%	Measured across Pins 8 & 4
Output Over-Voltage Protection	117	122	127	%	Over full temp range; % of nominal Vout
Over-Temperature Shutdown		125		°C	Average PCB Temperature
Over-Temperature Shutdown Restart Hysteresis		10		°C	
Load Current Scale Factor		800			See App Note: Output Load Current Calc.
<b>RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Calculated MTBF (Telcordia)		2.4		10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs.	TR-NWT-000332; 80% load, 300LFM, 40°C Ta
Calculated MTBF (MIL-217)		1.4		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
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>					
100% Load 24Vin		85		%	Figures 1 - 4
50% Load 24Vin		87		%	Figures 1 - 4
100% Load 48Vin		82		%	Figures 1 - 4
50% Load 48Vin		83		%	Figures 1 - 4
<b>TEMPERATURE LIMITS FOR POWER DERATING CURVES</b>					
Semiconductor Junction Temperature			125	°C	Plastic Package rated to 150°C
Board Temperature			125	°C	UL rated max operating temp 130°C
Transformer Temperature			125	°C	Figures 5 - 12
<b>ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Isolation Voltage (dielectric strength)		2000		V	
Isolation Resistance		30		MΩ	
Isolation Capacitance (see Note 2)		470		pF	

Note 1: For applications requiring reduced output voltage ripple and noise, consult SynQor applications support (e-mail: support@synqor.com)

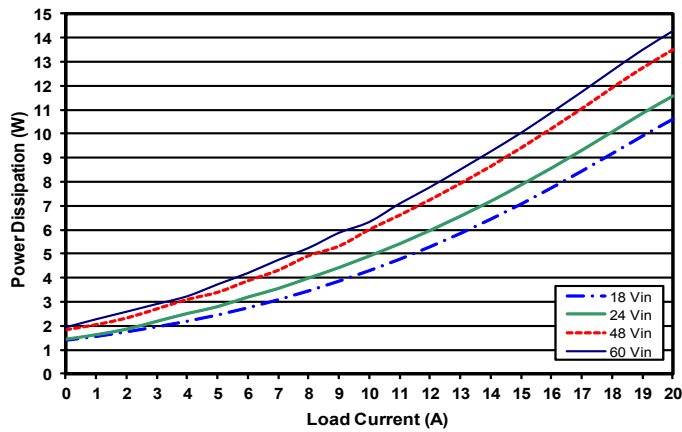
Note 2: Higher values of isolation capacitance can be added external to the module.



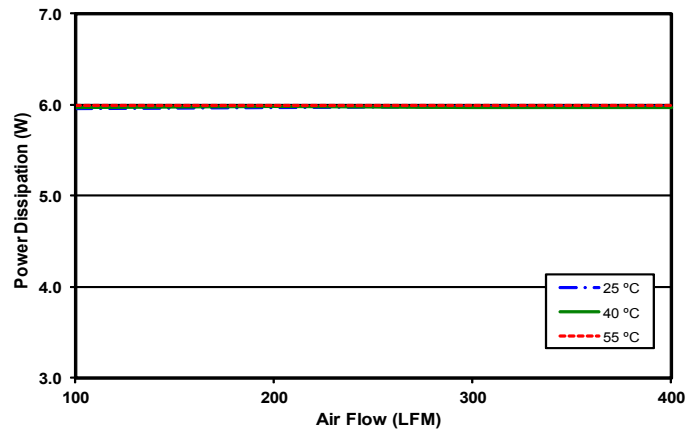
**Figure 1:** Efficiency at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.



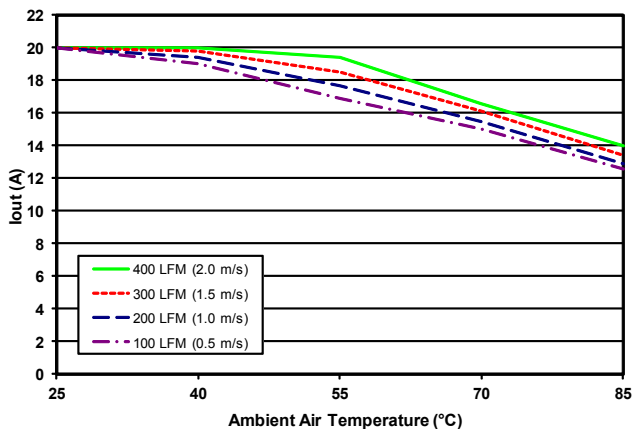
**Figure 2:** Efficiency at nominal output voltage and 60% rated power vs. airflow rate for ambient air temperatures of 25°C, 40°C, and 55°C (nominal input voltage).



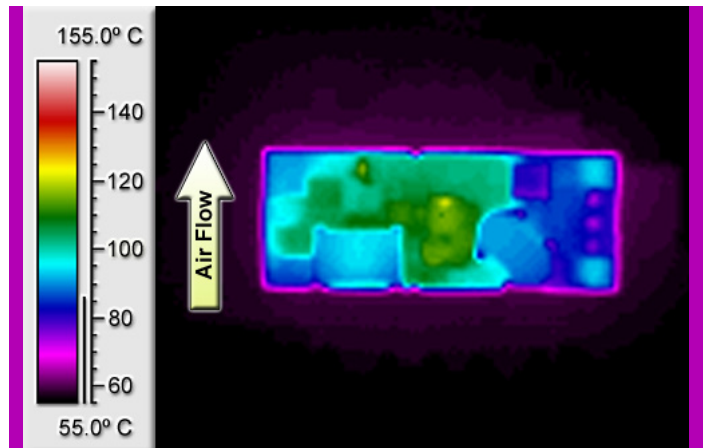
**Figure 3:** Power dissipation at nominal output voltage vs. load current for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at 25°C.



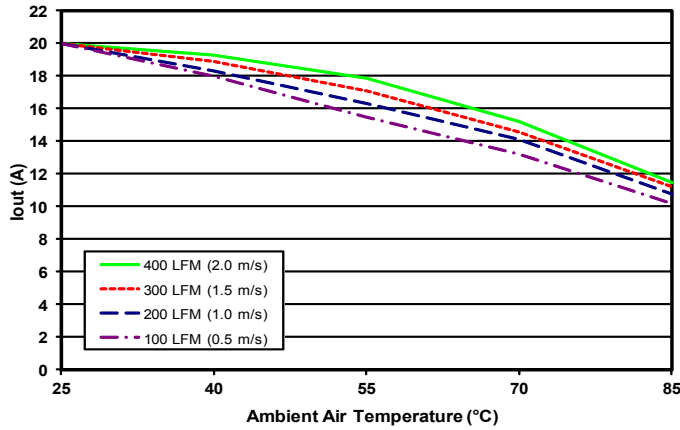
**Figure 4:** Power dissipation at nominal output voltage and 60% rated power vs. airflow rate for ambient air temperatures of 25°C, 40°C, and 55°C (nominal input voltage).



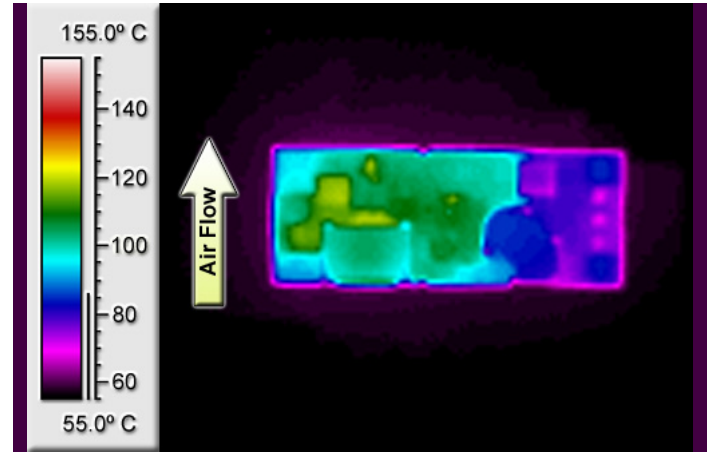
**Figure 5:** Maximum output power derating curves vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM with air flowing across the converter from pin 3 to pin 1 (24V input voltage).



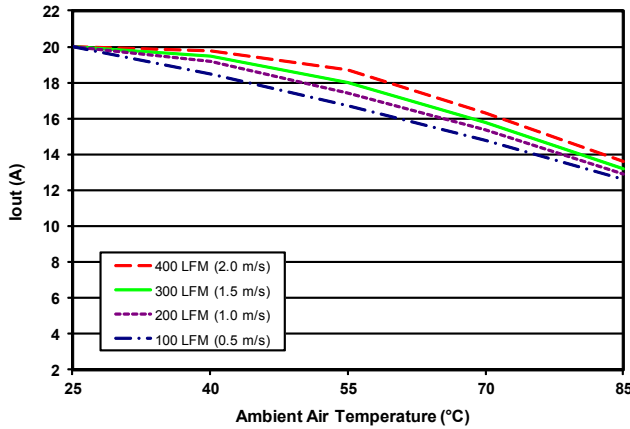
**Figure 6:** Thermal plot of converter at 17.7 amp load current with 55°C air flowing at the rate of 200 LFM. Air is flowing across the converter from pin 3 to pin 1 (24V input voltage).



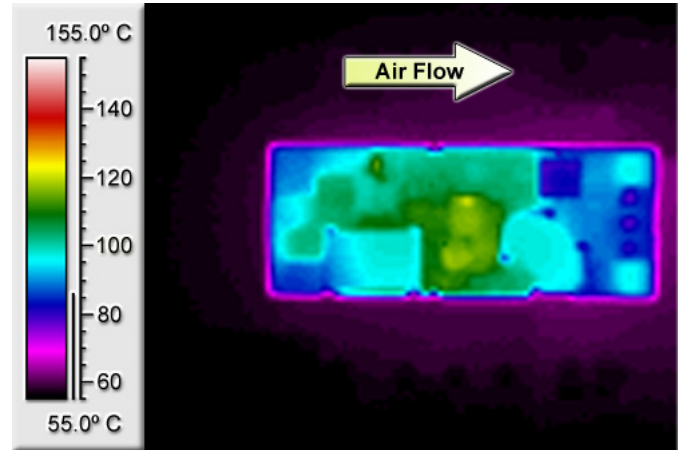
**Figure 7:** Maximum output power-derating curves vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM with air flowing from pin 3 to pin 1 (48V input voltage).



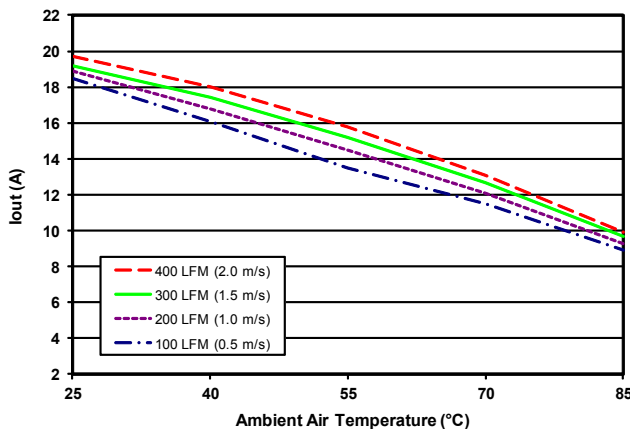
**Figure 8:** Thermal plot of converter at 16.3 amp load current with 55°C air flowing at the rate of 200 LFM. Air is flowing across the converter from pin 3 to pin 1 (48V input voltage).



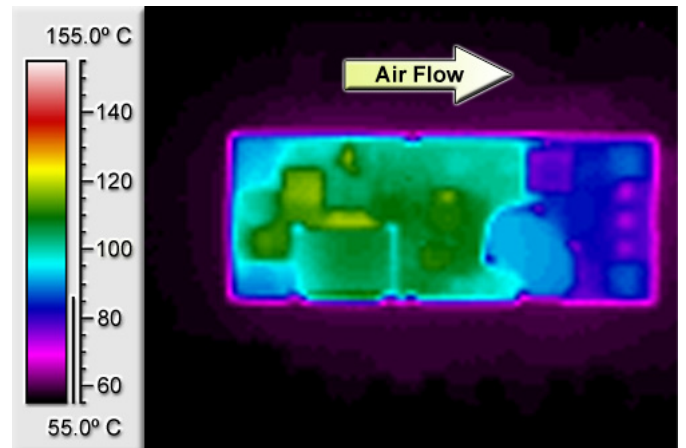
**Figure 9:** Maximum output power-derating curves vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM with air flowing from input to output (24V input voltage).



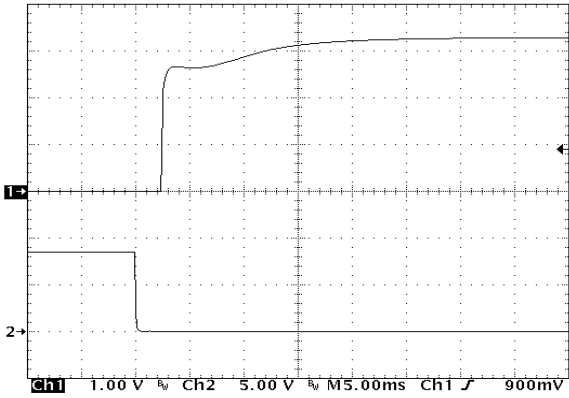
**Figure 10:** Thermal plot of converter at 17.4 amp load current with 55°C air flowing at the rate of 200 LFM. Air is flowing across the converter from input to output (24V input voltage).



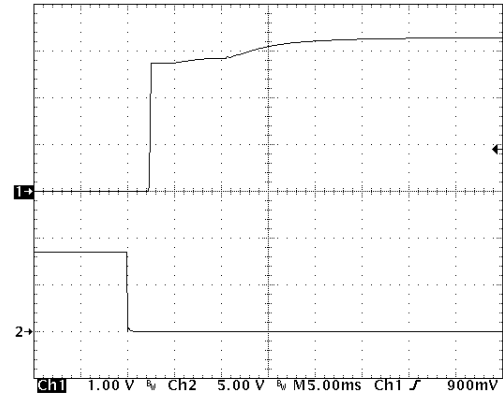
**Figure 11:** Maximum output power-derating curves vs. ambient air temperature for airflow rates of 100 LFM through 400 LFM with air flowing from input to output (48V input voltage).



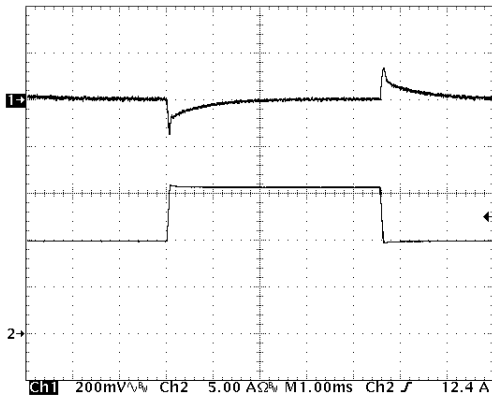
**Figure 12:** Thermal plot of converter at 14.5 amp load current with 55°C air flowing at the rate of 200 LFM. Air is flowing across the converter from input to output (48V input voltage).



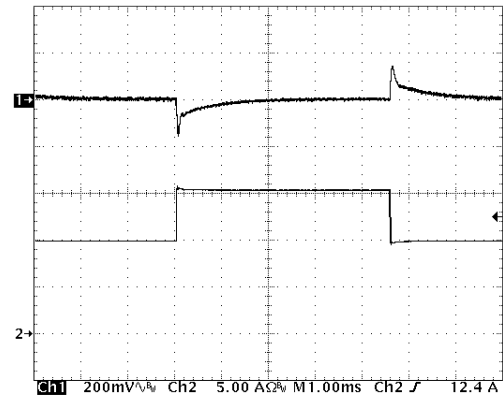
**Figure 13:** Turn-on transient at full load (resistive load) (5 ms/div).  
 Input voltage pre-applied.  
 Ch 1: Vout (1V/div). Ch 2: ON/OFF input (5V/div)



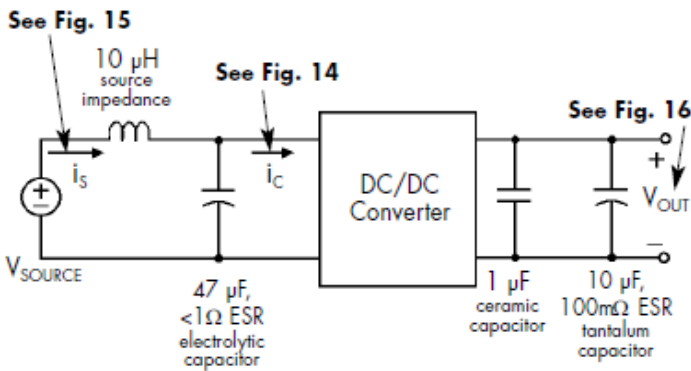
**Figure 14:** Turn-on transient at zero load (5 ms/div).  
 Ch 1: Vout (1V/div)  
 Ch 2: ON/OFF input (5V/div)



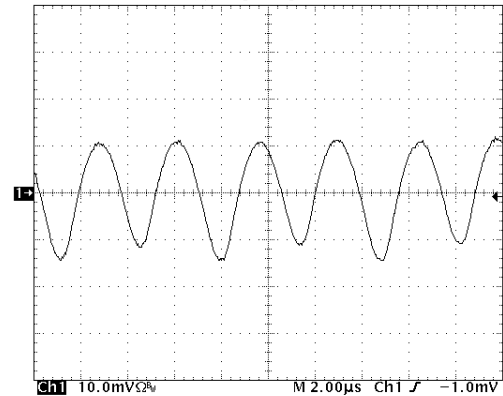
**Figure 15:** Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of  $I_{out(max)}$ ;  $di/dt = 0.1A/\mu s$ ).  
 Load cap: 10 $\mu F$ , 100 m $\Omega$  ESR tantalum capacitor and 1 $\mu F$  ceramic capacitor. Ch 1: Vout (200mV/div), Ch 2: Iout (5A/div).



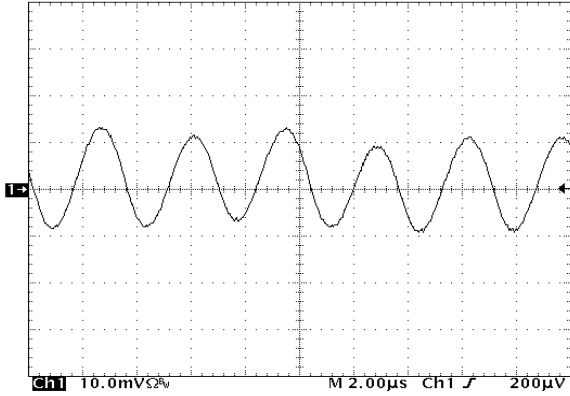
**Figure 16:** Output voltage response to step-change in load current (50%-75%-50% of  $I_{out(max)}$ ;  $di/dt = 5A/\mu s$ ). Load cap: 470 $\mu F$ , 30 m $\Omega$  ESR tantalum capacitor and 1 $\mu F$  ceramic cap. Ch 1: Vout (200mV/div), Ch 2: Iout (5A/div).



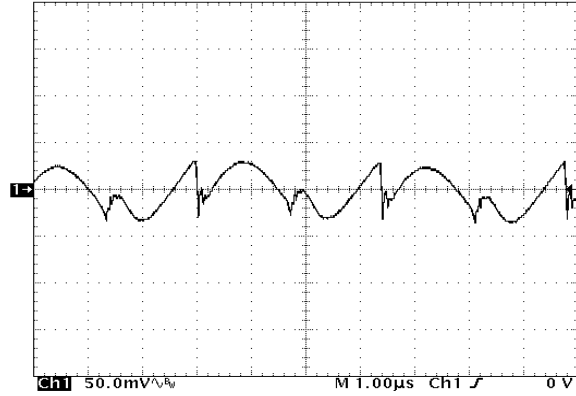
**Figure 17:** Test set-up diagram showing measurement points for Input Terminal Ripple Current (Figure 18), Input Reflected Ripple Current (Figure 19) and Output Voltage Ripple (Figure 20).



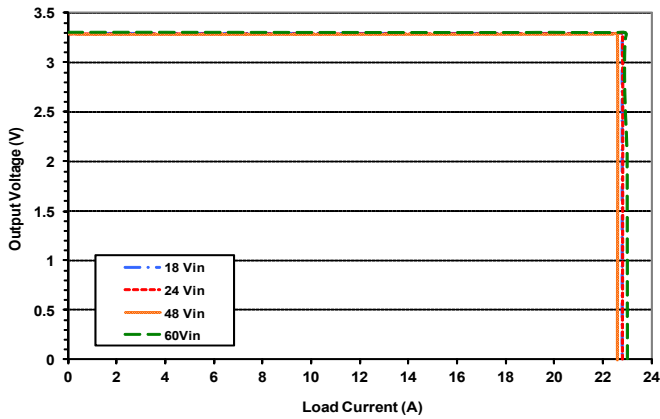
**Figure 18:** Input Terminal Ripple Current,  $i_s$ , at full rated output current and nominal input voltage with 10 $\mu H$  source impedance and 47 $\mu F$  electrolytic capacitor (500 mA/div). See Figure 17.



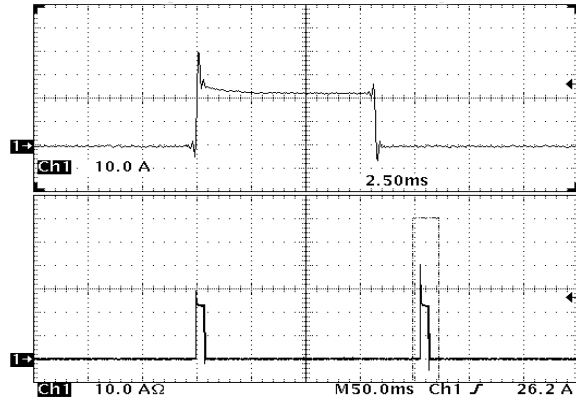
**Figure 19:** Input reflected ripple current,  $i_s$ , through a  $10 \mu\text{H}$  source inductor at nominal input voltage and rated load current (5 mA/div). See Figure 17.



**Figure 20:** Output voltage ripple at nominal input voltage and rated load current (50 mV/div). Load capacitance:  $1 \mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor and  $10 \mu\text{F}$  tantalum capacitor. Bandwidth: 20 MHz. See Figure 17.

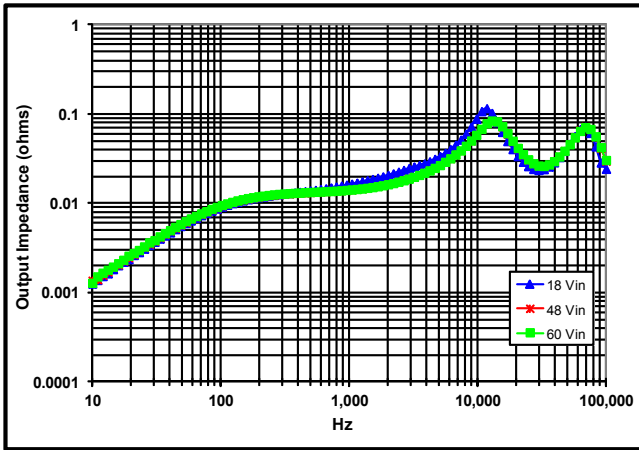


**Figure 21:** Output voltage vs. load current showing typical current limit curves and converter shutdown points.

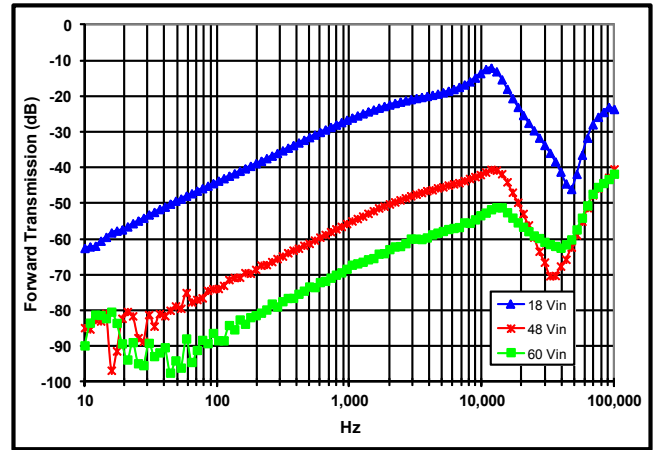


**Figure 22:** Load current (10A/div) as a function of time when the converter attempts to turn on into a  $10 \text{ m}\Omega$  short circuit. Top trace (2.0ms/div) is an expansion of the on-time portion of the bottom trace.

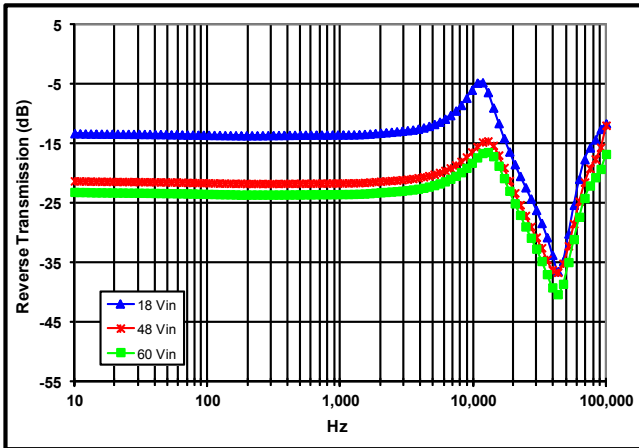




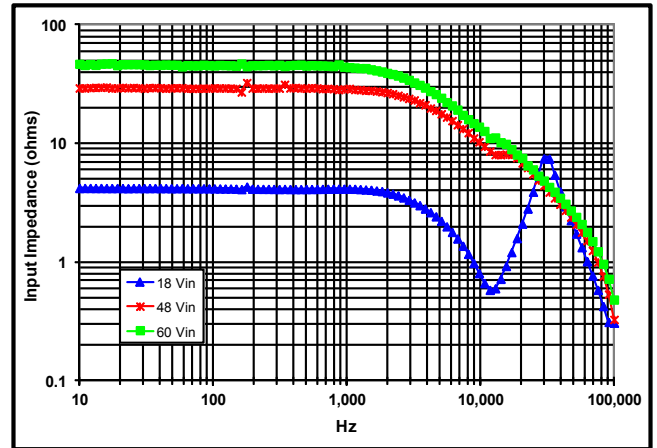
**Figure 23:** Magnitude of incremental output impedance ( $Z_{out} = v_{out}/i_{out}$ ) for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at full rated power.



**Figure 24:** Magnitude of incremental forward transmission ( $FT = v_{out}/v_{in}$ ) for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at full rated power.



**Figure 25:** Magnitude of incremental reverse transmission ( $RT = i_{in}/i_{out}$ ) for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at full rated power.



**Figure 26:** Magnitude of incremental input impedance ( $Z_{in} = v_{in}/i_{in}$ ) for minimum, nominal, and maximum input voltage at full rated power.

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

### 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

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

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. The converter has 100Ω internal resistors connected between the output and sense pins (see diagram below).

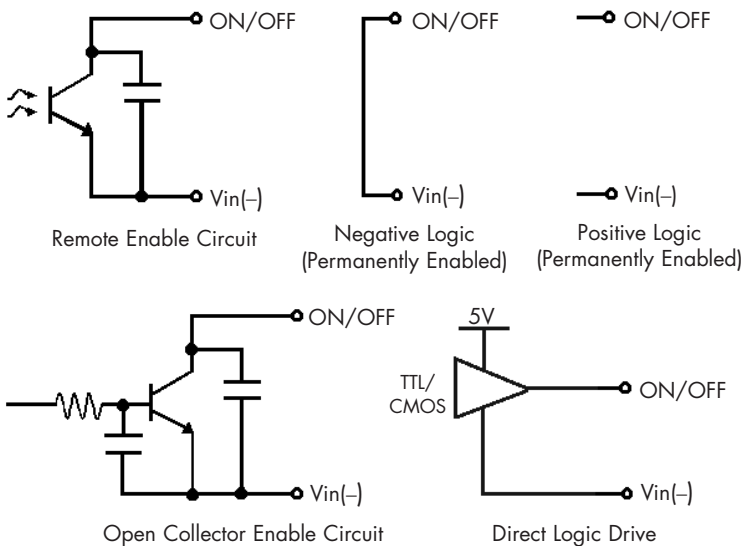


Figure A: Various circuits for driving the ON/OFF pin.

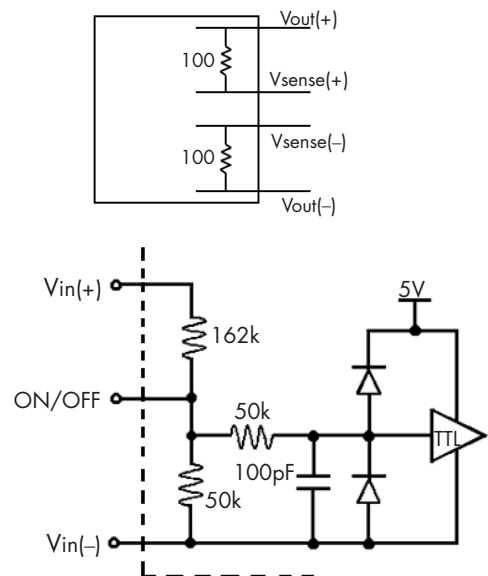


Figure B: Internal ON/OFF pin circuitry

**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.

**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

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

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

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

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.

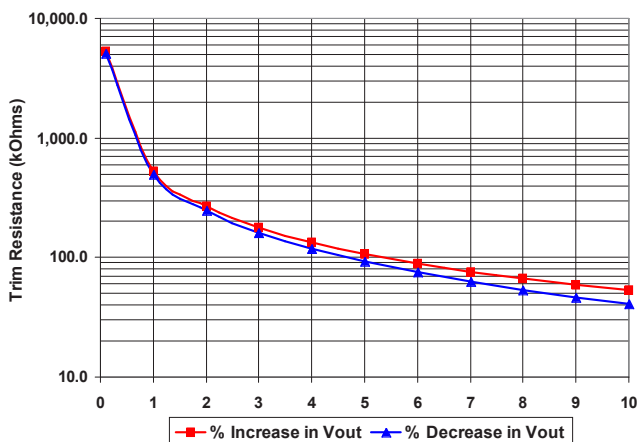


Figure C: Trim Graph for 3.3Vout module

**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.

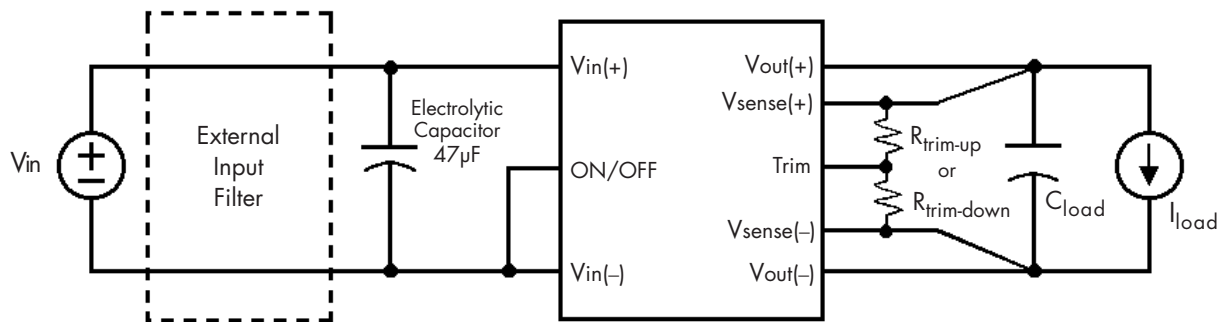
**Over-Temperature Shutdown:** A temperature sensor on the converter senses the average temperature of the module. The thermal shutdown circuit is designed to turn the converter off when the temperature at the sensed location reaches the Over-Temperature Shutdown value. It will allow the converter to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

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

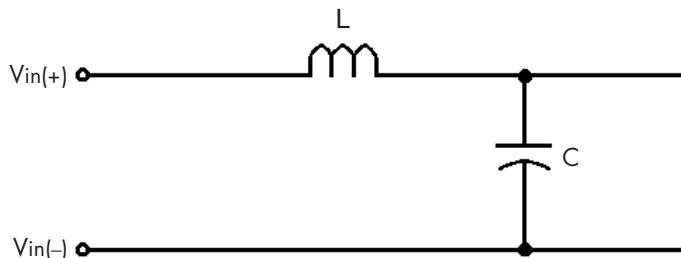
**Input Filtering and External Capacitance:** Figure E provides a diagram showing the internal input filter components. This filter dramatically reduces input terminal ripple current, which otherwise could exceed the rating of an external electrolytic input capacitor. The recommended external input capacitance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

## 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.



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



**Figure E:** Internal Input Filter Diagram (component values listed on the [specifications page](#)).

**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 Eighth-brick)
- Output Over-Voltage Protection
- Over Temperature Shutdown
- Current Limit
- Short Circuit Protection
- Turned off by the ON/OFF input

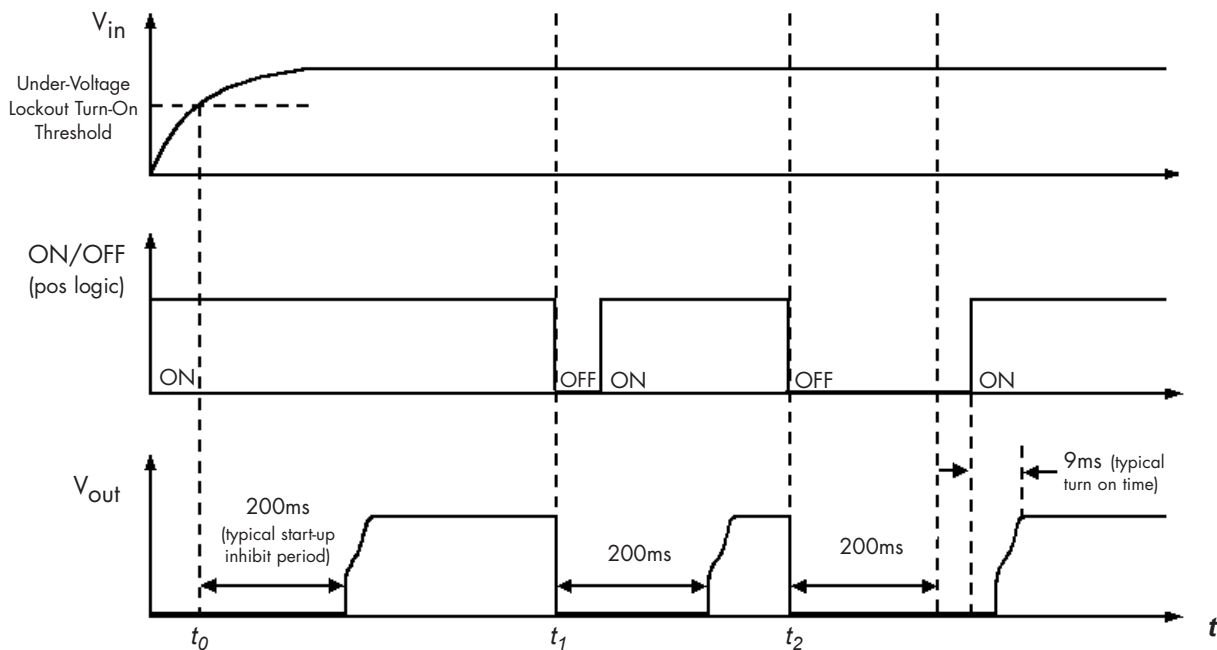
Figure F shows three turn-on scenarios, where a Startup Inhibit Period is initiated at  $t_0$ ,  $t_1$ , and  $t_2$ :

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)**



## Standards and Qualifications

**Input:** 18-60 V  
**Output:** 3.3V  
**Current:** 20A  
**Package:** Eighth-brick

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, 95% RH, 1000 hours, continuous Vin applied except 5 min/day
Solderability	15 pins	MIL-STD-883, method 2003

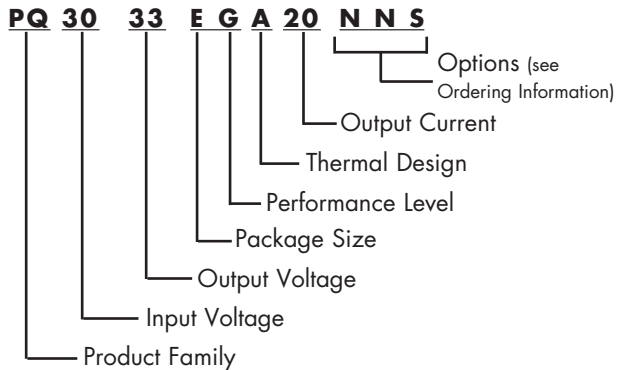


## Ordering Information

**Input: 18-60 V**  
**Output: 3.3V**  
**Current: 20A**  
**Package: Eighth-brick**

### PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

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



### 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).

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

**Phone:** 978-849-0600  
**Toll Free:** 888-567-9596  
**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

### 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.

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

Options Description: wxyz			
Thermal Design	Enable Logic	Pin Style	Feature Set
A - Open Frame	N - Negative P - Positive	K - 0.110" N - 0.145" R - 0.180" Y - 0.250"	S - Standard A - Tight Accuracy

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

Model Number	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Max Output Current
PQ30033EGA20xyz	18-60 V	3.3 V	20 A

### 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:

5,999,417	6,222,742	6,545,890	6,594,159	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	7,765,687	7,787,261
8,023,290	8,149,597	8,493,751	8,644,027	9,143,042	

### WARRANTY

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