

40A Analog MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

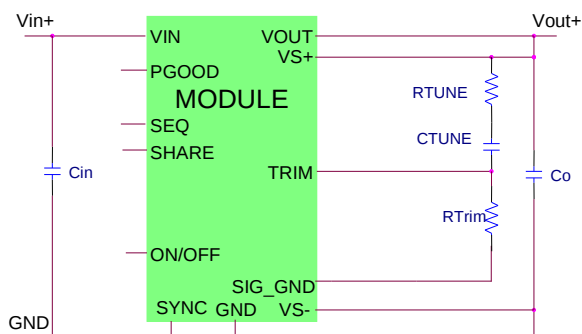
4.5Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current



RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Industrial equipment
- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Networking equipment



Description

The 40A Analog MegaDLynx™ power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 40A of output current. These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN} = 4.5\text{Vdc} - 14.4\text{Vdc}$) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc, programmable via an external resistor. Features include remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current and overtemperature protection. The module also includes the Tunable Loop™ feature that allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load with reduced amount of output capacitance leading to savings on cost and PWB area.

* UL is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

† CSA is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.

‡ VDE is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.

** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU (Z versions)
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2, Class II
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment (Z versions)
- Wide Input voltage range (4.5Vdc-14.4Vdc)
- Output voltage programmable from 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc via external resistor.
- Tunable Loop™ to optimize dynamic output voltage response.
- Power Good signal.
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization.
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching).
- Over temperature protection.
- Remote On/Off.
- Ability to sink and source current.
- Cost efficient open frame design.
- Small size: 33.02 mm x 13.46 mm x 10.9 mm
(1.3 in x 0.53 in x 0.429 in)
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 105°C].
- Ruggedized (-D) version able to withstand high levels of shock and vibration
- UL* 60950-1 2nd Ed. Recognized, CSA† C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 Certified, and VDE‡ (EN60950-1 2nd Ed.) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Continuous	All	V_{IN}	-0.3	15	V
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	-40	105	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V_{IN}	4.5	—	14.4	Vdc
Maximum Input Current ($V_{IN}=4.5V$ to $14V$, $I_O=I_{O,max}$)	All	$I_{IN,max}$			24	Adc
Input No Load Current ($V_{IN} = 12Vdc$, $I_O = 0$, module enabled)	$V_{O,set} = 0.6 Vdc$	$I_{IN,No load}$		54.7		mA
	$V_{O,set} = 2Vdc$	$I_{IN,No load}$		104		mA
Input Stand-by Current ($V_{IN} = 12Vdc$, module disabled)	All	$I_{IN,stand-by}$		12.5		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t			1	A ² s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1μH source impedance; $V_{IN}=0$ to $14V$, $I_O=I_{O,max}$; See Test Configurations)	All			90		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			-60		dB

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Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point (with 0.1% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-1.0		+1.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	$V_{O, set}$	-3.0	—	+3.0	% $V_{O, set}$
Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor) (Some output voltages may not be possible depending on the input voltage – see Feature Descriptions Section)	All	V_O	0.6		2.0	Vdc
Remote Sense Range	All				0.5	Vdc
Output Regulation						
Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$)	All			—	6	mV
Load ($I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$)	All			—	10	mV
Temperature ($T_{ref}=T_{A, min}$ to $T_{A, max}$)	All			0.4		% $V_{O, set}$
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ Co = 0.1µF // 22 µF ceramic capacitors)						
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		—	50	100	mV _{pk-pk}
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All			20	38	mV _{rms}
External Capacitance ¹						
Without the Tunable Loop™						
ESR ≥ 1 mΩ	All	$C_{O, max}$	6x47	—	6x47	µF
With the Tunable Loop™						
ESR ≥ 0.15 mΩ	All	$C_{O, max}$	6x47	—	7000	µF
ESR ≥ 10 mΩ	All	$C_{O, max}$	6x47	—	8500	µF
Output Current (in either sink or source mode)	All	I_O	0		40	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode)	All	$I_{O, lim}$		150		% $I_{O, max}$
Output Short-Circuit Current ($V_O \leq 250mV$) (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O, s/c}$		2.1		Arms
Efficiency	$V_{O, set} = 0.6Vdc$	η		81.3		%
$V_{IN} = 12Vdc$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$	$V_{O, set} = 1.2Vdc$	η		88.5		%
$I_O = I_{O, max}$, $V_O = V_{O, set}$	$V_{O, set} = 1.8Vdc$	η		91.5		%
Switching Frequency	All	f_{sw}	—	400	—	kHz
Frequency Synchronization	All					
Synchronization Frequency Range	All		350		480	kHz
High-Level Input Voltage	All	V_{IH}	2.0			V
Low-Level Input Voltage	All	V_{IL}			0.4	V
Input Current, SYNC	All	I_{SYNC}			100	nA
Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC	All	t_{SYNC}	100			ns
Maximum SYNC rise time	All	t_{SYNC_SH}	100			ns

¹ External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop™ feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop™ section for details.

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4.5Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF ($I_O=0.8I_{O,max}$, $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$) Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3	All		6,498,438		Hours
Weight		—	11.7 (0.41)	—	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

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

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal Interface ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$; open collector or equivalent, Signal referenced to GND) Device is with suffix "4" – Positive Logic (See Ordering Information) Logic High (Module ON) Input High Current Input High Voltage Logic Low (Module OFF) Input Low Current Input Low Voltage	All All All All	I_{IH} V_{IH} I_{IL} V_{IL}	 3.5 — -0.3	 — — —	 $V_{IN,max}$ 1 0.4	 μA V mA V
Device Code with no suffix – Negative Logic (See Ordering Information) (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND) Logic High (Module OFF) Input High Current Input High Voltage Logic Low (Module ON) Input low Current Input Low Voltage	All All All All	I_{IH} V_{IH} I_{IL} V_{IL}	 2 — -0.2	 — — —	 $V_{IN,max}$ 1 0.4	 Vdc mA μA Vdc
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
($V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom}$, $I_O=I_{O,max}$, V_O to within $\pm 1\%$ of steady state) Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN} = V_{IN,min}$ until $V_O =$ 10% of $V_{O,set}$)	All	Tdelay	—	1.1	—	msec
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which On/Off is enabled until $V_O = 10\%$ of $V_{O,set}$)	All	Tdelay	—	700	—	μsec
Output voltage Rise time (time for V_O to rise from 10% of $V_{O,set}$ to 90% of $V_{O,set}$)	All	Trise	—	1.5	—	msec
Output voltage overshoot ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{IN} = V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$, $I_O = I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$) With or without maximum external capacitance					3.0	% $V_{O,set}$
Output voltage overshoot ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{IN} = V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$, $I_O = I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$) With or without maximum external capacitance					3.0	% $V_{O,set}$

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Feature Specifications (Continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_{ref}		145		°C
Tracking Accuracy (Power-Up: 0.5V/ms)	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$			100	mV
(Power-Down: 0.5V/ms)	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$			100	mV
$(V_{IN, min} \text{ to } V_{IN, max}; I_{O, min} \text{ to } I_{O, max} V_{SEQ} < V_o)$						
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All			4.25		Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All			3.96		Vdc
Hysteresis	All			0.25		Vdc
PGOOD (Power Good)						
Signal Interface Open Drain, $V_{supply} \leq 5VDC$						
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD ON	All			108		% $V_{O, set}$
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF	All			110		% $V_{O, set}$
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD ON	All			92		% $V_{O, set}$
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF	All			90		% $V_{O, set}$
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin	All				50	Ω
Sink current capability into PGOOD pin	All				5	mA

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Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ at 0.6V_o and 25°C.

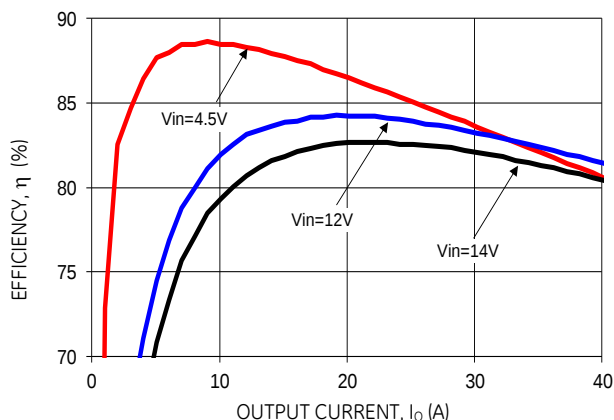


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

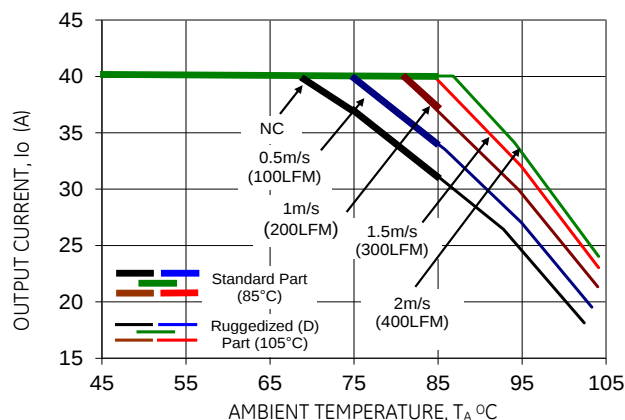


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

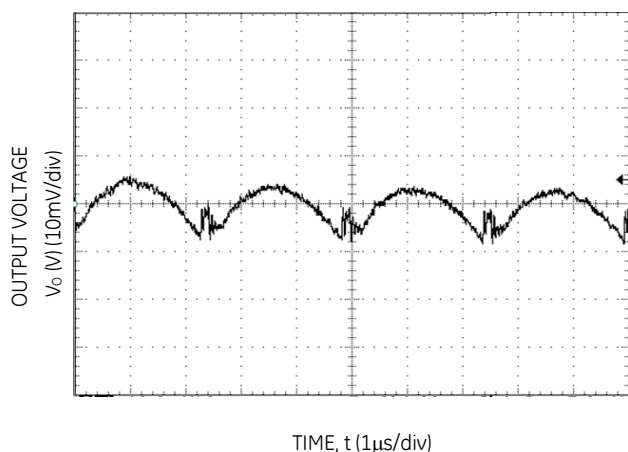


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_o=6 \times 47\mu\text{F}$ ceramic, $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

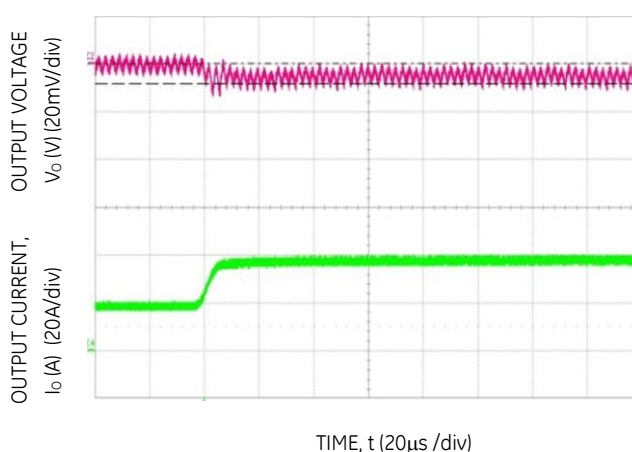


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, $C_{out}= 12 \times 680\mu\text{F} + 6 \times 47\mu\text{F}$, $C_{Tune}=47\text{nF}$, $R_{Tune}=180\text{ ohms}$

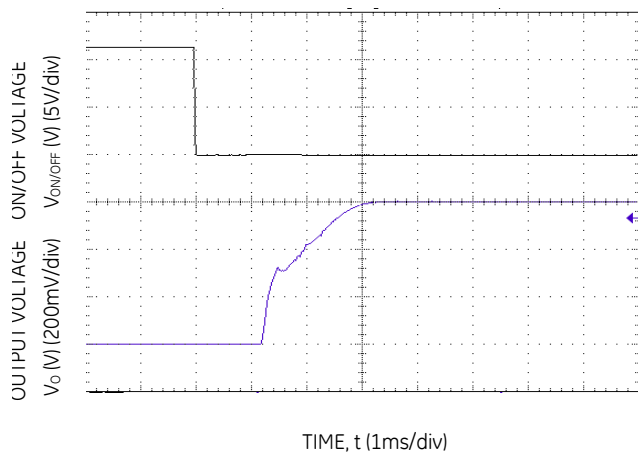


Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

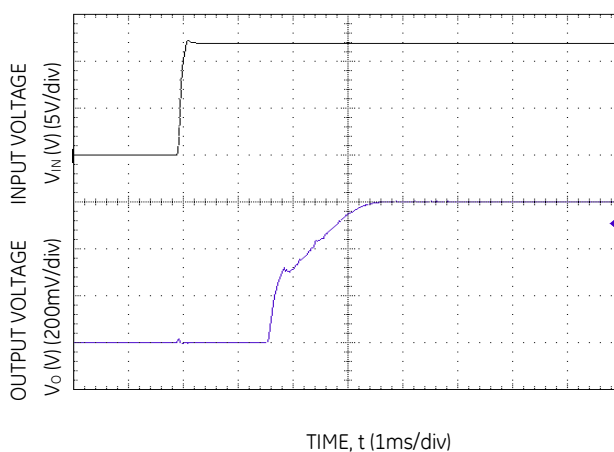


Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

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Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ at 1.2V_o and 25°C.

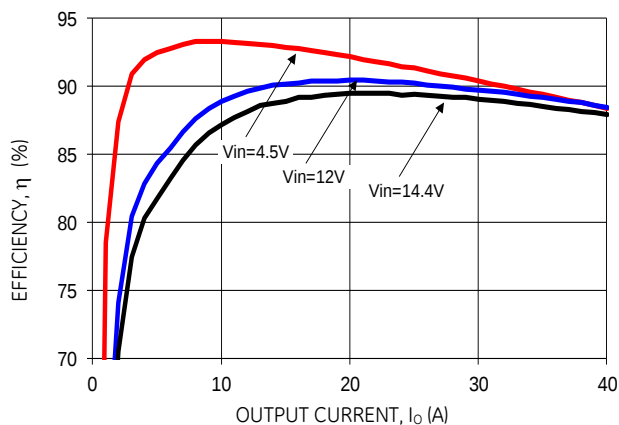


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

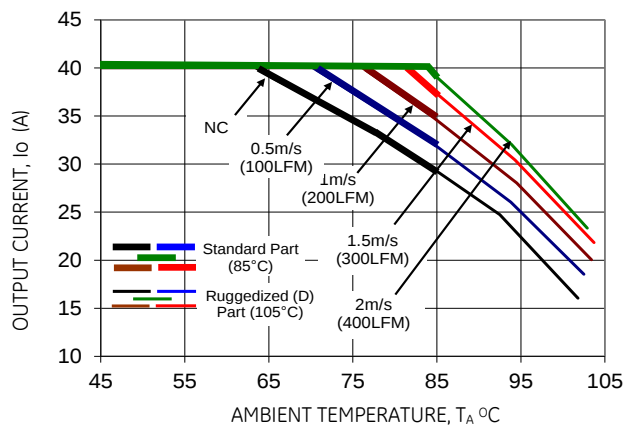


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

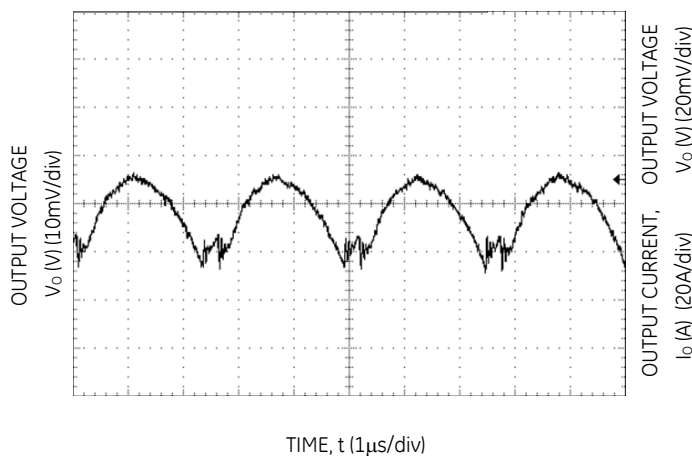


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_o = 6 \times 47 \mu\text{F}$ ceramic, $V_{in} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

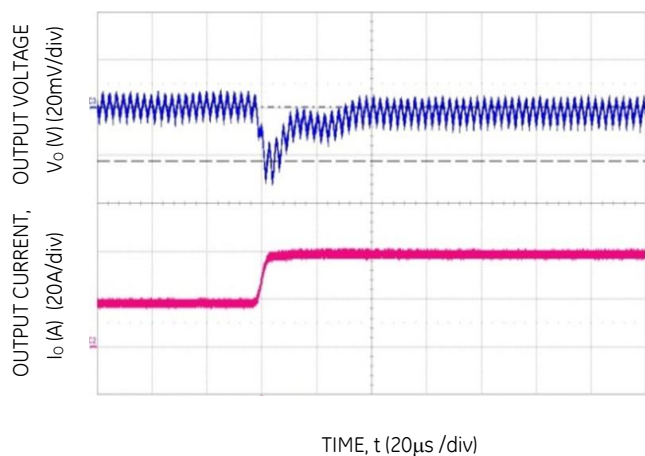


Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, $C_{out} = 6 \times 330 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{Tune} = 12 \text{ nF}$ & $R_{Tune} = 200 \text{ ohms}$

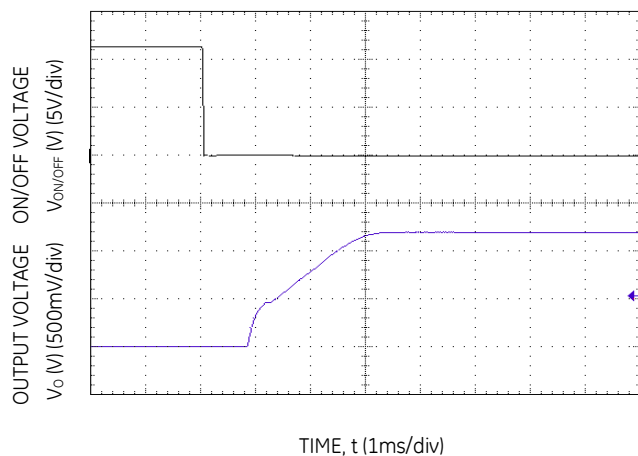


Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

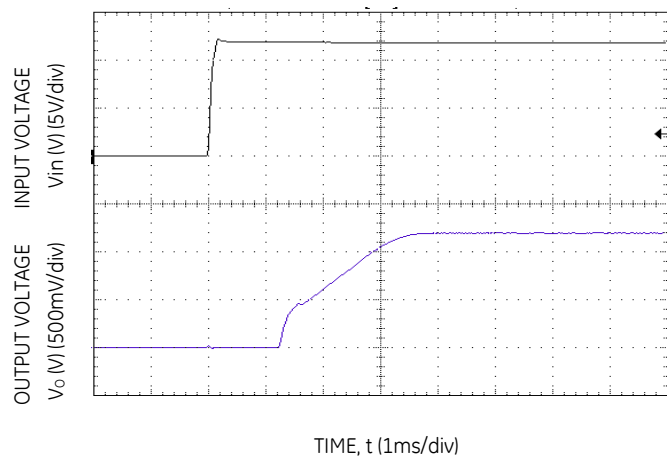


Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{in} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

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Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ at 1.8V_o and 25°C.

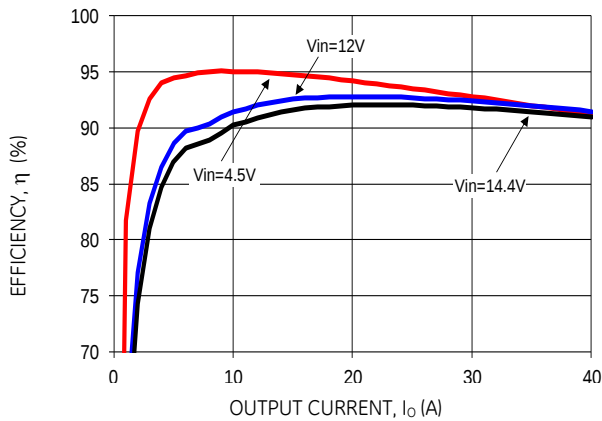


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

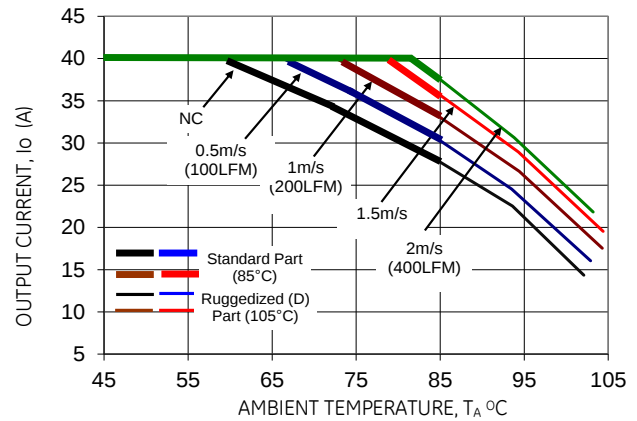


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

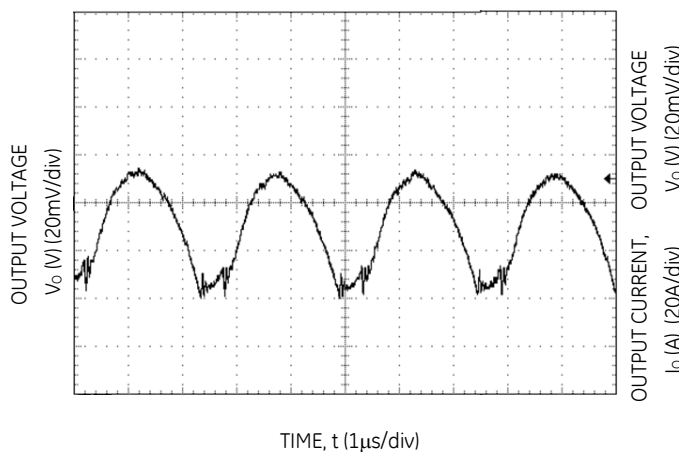


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_o=6 \times 47 \mu\text{F}$ ceramic, $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

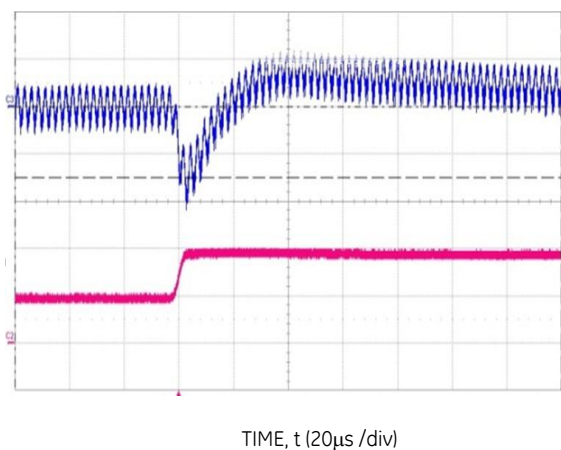


Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, $C_{out}=6 \times 330 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{Tune}=5.6 \text{ nF}$ & $R_{Tune}=220 \text{ ohms}$

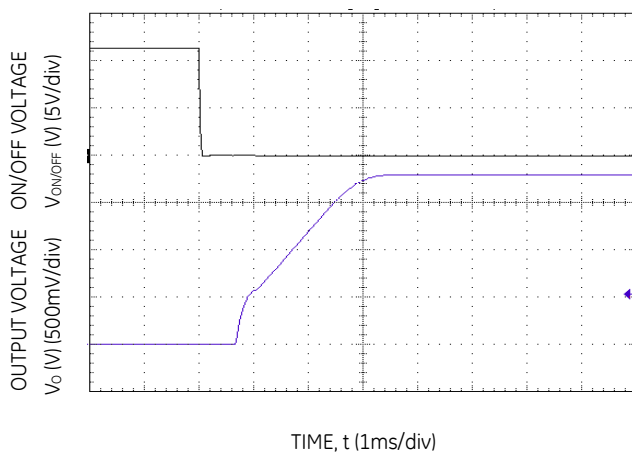


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

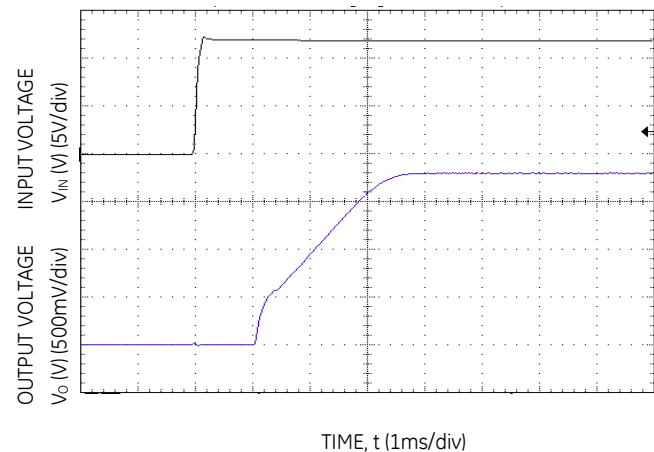


Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

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Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ module should be connected to a low ac-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 19 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 40A of load current with 4x22 μ F, 6x22 μ F or 8x22 μ F ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

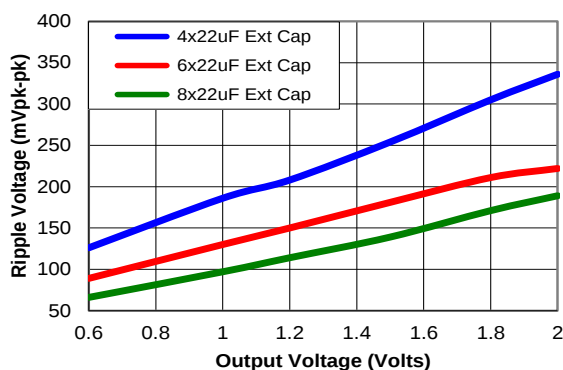


Figure 19. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with various external ceramic capacitors at the input (40A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope Bandwidth limited to 20MHz

Output Filtering

These modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 0.1 μ F ceramic and 47 μ F ceramic capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. Figure 20 provides output ripple information for different external capacitance values at various V_o and a full load current of 40A. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable Loop™ feature described later in this data sheet.

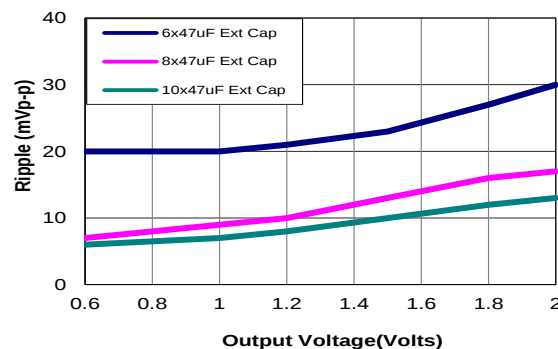


Figure 20. Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 6x47 μ F, 8x47 μ F or 10x47 μ F ceramic capacitors at the output (40A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope Bandwidth limited to 20MHz

Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., UL 60950-1 2nd, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, DIN EN 60950-1:2006 + A11 (VDE0805 Teil 1 + A11):2009-11; EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009-03.

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The input to these units is to be provided with a fast-acting fuse with a maximum rating of 30A, 100V (for example, Littlefuse 456 series) in the positive input lead.

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Analog Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

The 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. Two On/Off logic options are available. In the Positive Logic On/Off option, (device code suffix "4" – see Ordering Information), the module turns ON during a logic High on the On/Off pin and turns OFF during a logic Low. With the Negative Logic On/Off option, (no device code suffix, see Ordering Information), the module turns OFF during logic High and ON during logic Low. The On/Off signal should be always referenced to ground. For either On/Off logic option, leaving the On/Off pin disconnected will turn the module ON when input voltage is present.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure 21.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig. 22..

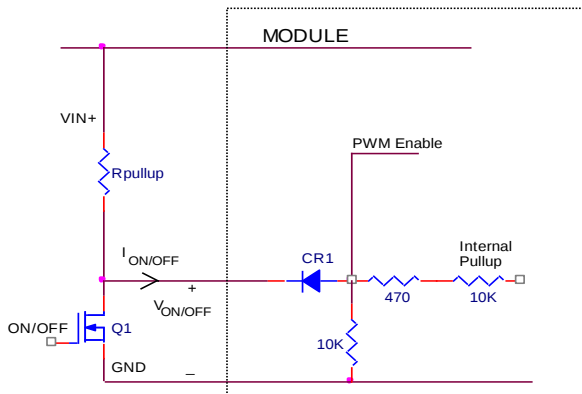


Figure 21. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

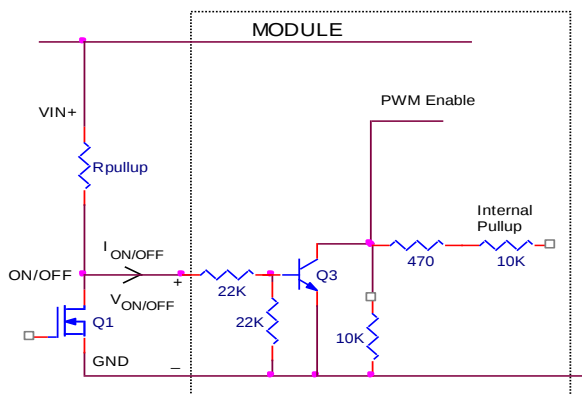


Figure 22. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The module has monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Startup into Pre-biased Output

The module can start into a prebiased output as long as the prebias voltage is 0.5V less than the set output voltage.

Analog Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the module is programmable to any voltage from 0.6dc to 2.0Vdc by connecting a resistor between the Trim and SIG_GND pins of the module. Certain restrictions apply on the output voltage set point depending on the input voltage. These are shown in the Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot in Fig. 23. The Upper Limit curve shows that for output voltages lower than 0.8V, the input voltage must be lower than the maximum of 14.4V. The Lower Limit curve shows that for output voltages higher than 0.6V, the input voltage needs to be larger than the minimum of 4.5V.

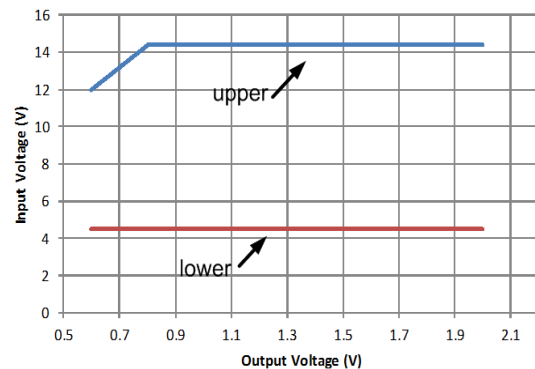
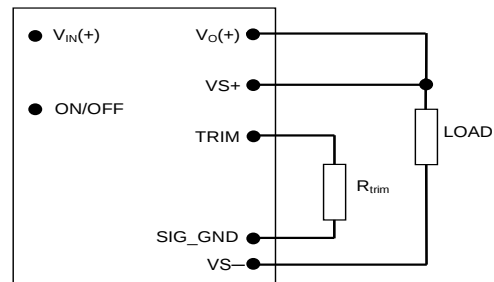


Figure 23. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.



Caution – Do not connect SIG_GND to GND elsewhere in the layout

Figure 24. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Without an external resistor between Trim and SIG_GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.6Vdc. To calculate the value of the trim resistor, R_{trim} for a desired output voltage, should be as per the following equation:

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$$R_{trim} = \left[\frac{12}{(V_o - 0.6)} \right] k\Omega$$

R_{trim} is the external resistor in $k\Omega$

V_o is the desired output voltage.

Table 1 provides R_{trim} values required for some common output voltages.

Table 1

$V_o, set (V)$	$R_{trim} (k\Omega)$
0.6	Open
0.9	40
1.0	30
1.2	20
1.5	13.33
1.8	10

Remote Sense

The power module has a Remote Sense feature to minimize the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage between the sense pins ($VS+$ and $VS-$). The voltage drop between the sense pins and the $VOUT$ and GND pins of the module should not exceed 0.5V.

Analog Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the module by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-up}$, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-down}$, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Figure 25 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.lineagepower.com under the Downloads section, also calculates the values of $R_{margin-up}$ and $R_{margin-down}$ for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local GE technical representative for additional details.

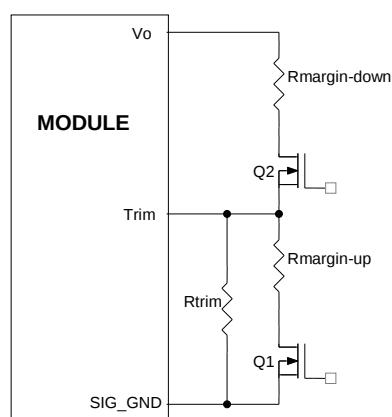


Figure 25. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

Output Voltage Sequencing

The power module includes a sequencing feature, EZ-SEQUENCE that enables users to implement various types of

output voltage sequencing in their applications. This is accomplished via an additional sequencing pin. When not using the sequencing feature, leave it unconnected.

The voltage applied to the SEQ pin should be scaled down by the same ratio as used to scale the output voltage down to the reference voltage of the module. This is accomplished by an external resistive divider connected across the sequencing voltage before it is fed to the SEQ pin as shown in Fig. 26. In addition, a small capacitor (suggested value 100pF) should be connected across the lower resistor R1.

For all DLynx modules, the minimum recommended delay between the ON/OFF signal and the sequencing signal is 10ms to ensure that the module output is ramped up according to the sequencing signal. This ensures that the module soft-start routine is completed before the sequencing signal is allowed to ramp up.

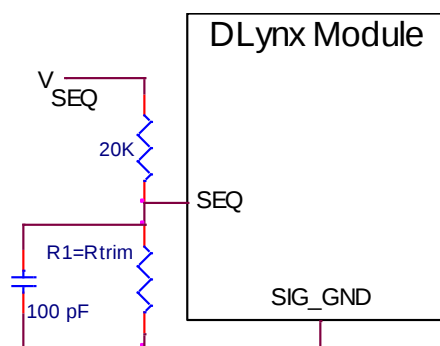


Figure 26. Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.

When the scaled down sequencing voltage is applied to the SEQ pin, the output voltage tracks this voltage until the output reaches the set-point voltage. The final value of the sequencing voltage must be set higher than the set-point voltage of the module. The output voltage follows the sequencing voltage on a one-to-one basis. By connecting multiple modules together, multiple modules can track their output voltages to the voltage applied on the SEQ pin.

The module's output can track the SEQ pin signal with slopes of up to 0.5V/msec during power-up or power-down. To initiate simultaneous shutdown of the modules, the SEQ pin voltage is lowered in a controlled manner. The output voltage of the modules tracks the voltages below their set-point voltages on a one-to-one basis. A valid input voltage must be maintained until the tracking and output voltages reach ground potential.

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

Overtemperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut

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down if the overtemperature threshold of 145°C (typ) is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{ref} . Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

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

Synchronization

The module switching frequency can be synchronized to a signal with an external frequency within a specified range. Synchronization can be done by using the external signal applied to the SYNC pin of the module as shown in Fig. 27, with the converter being synchronized by the rising edge of the external signal. The Electrical Specifications table specifies the requirements of the external SYNC signal. If the SYNC pin is not used, the module should free run at the default switching frequency. **If synchronization is not being used, connect the SYNC pin to GND.**

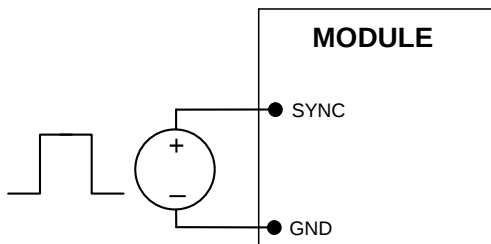


Figure 27. External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.

Active Load Sharing (-P Option)

For additional power requirements, the Mega DLynx™ power module is also equipped with paralleling capability. Up to five modules can be configured in parallel, with active load sharing.

To implement paralleling, the following conditions must be satisfied.

- All modules connected in parallel **must** be frequency synchronized where they are switching at the same frequency. This is done by using the SYNC function of the module and connecting to an external frequency source. Modules can be interleaved to reduce input ripple/filtering requirements.
- The share pins of all units in parallel must be connected together. The path of these connections should be as direct as possible.
- The remote sense connections to all modules should be made that to the same points for the output, i.e. all VS+ and VS- terminals for all modules are connected to the power bus at the same points.

Some special considerations apply for design of converters in parallel operation:

- When sizing the number of modules required for parallel operation, take note of the fact that current sharing has some tolerance. In addition, under transient conditions such as a dynamic load change and during startup, all converter output currents will not be equal. To allow for such variation and avoid the likelihood of a converter shutting off due to a current overload, the total capacity of the paralleled system should be no more than 90% of the sum of the individual converters. As an example, for a system of four MegaDLynx™ converters in parallel, the total current drawn should be less than 90% of (3 × 40A), i.e. less than 108 A.
- All modules should be turned ON and OFF together. This is so that all modules come up at the same time avoiding the problem of one converter sourcing current into the other leading to an overcurrent trip condition. To ensure that all modules come up simultaneously, the on/off pins of all paralleled converters should be tied together and the converters enabled and disabled using the on/off pin. Note that this means that converters in parallel cannot be digitally turned ON as that does not ensure that all modules being paralleled turn on at the same time.
- If digital trimming is used to adjust the overall output voltage, the adjustments need to be made in a series of small steps to avoid shutting down the output. Each step should be no more than 20mV for each module. For example, to adjust the overall output voltage in a setup with two modules (A and B) in parallel from 1V to 1.1V, module A would be adjusted from 1.0 to 1.02V followed by module B from 1.0 to 1.02V, then each module in sequence from 1.02 to 1.04V and so on until the final output voltage of 1.1V is reached.
- If the Sequencing function is being used to start-up and shut down modules and the module is being held to 0V by the tracking signal then there may be small deviations on the module output. This is due to controller duty cycle limitations encountered in trying to hold the voltage down near 0V.
- The share bus is not designed for redundant operation and the system will be non-functional upon failure of one of the units when multiple units are in parallel. In particular, if one of the converters shuts down during operation, the other converters may also shut down due to their outputs hitting current limit. In such a situation, unless a coordinated restart is ensured, the system may never properly restart since different converters will try to restart at different times causing an overload condition and subsequent shutdown. This situation can be avoided by having an external output voltage monitor circuit that detects a shutdown condition and forces all converters to shut down and restart together.

When not using the active load share feature, share pins should be left unconnected.

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Power Good

The module provides a Power Good (PGOOD) signal that is implemented with an open-drain output to indicate that the output voltage is within the regulation limits of the power module. The PGOOD signal will be de-asserted to a low state if any condition such as over-temperature, overcurrent or loss of regulation occurs that would result in the output voltage going outside the specified thresholds.

The default value of PGOOD ON thresholds are set at $\pm 8\%$ of the nominal Vset value, and PGOOD OFF thresholds are set at $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal Vset. For example, if the nominal voltage (Vset) is set at 1.0V, then the PGOOD ON thresholds will be active anytime the output voltage is between 0.92V and 1.08V, and PGOOD OFF thresholds are active at 0.90V and 1.10V respectively.

The PGOOD terminal can be connected through a pull-up resistor (suggested value 100K Ω) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

Dual Layout

Identical dimensions and pin layout of Analog and Digital MegaDlynx modules permit migration from one to the other without needing to change the layout. In both cases the trim resistor is connected between trim and signal ground.

Tunable Loop™

The module has a feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop™.

External capacitors are usually added to the output of the module for two reasons: to reduce output ripple and noise and to reduce output voltage deviations from the steady-state value in the presence of dynamic load current changes. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

The Tunable Loop™ allows the user to externally adjust the voltage control loop to match the filter network connected to the output of the module. The Tunable Loop™ is implemented by connecting a series R-C between the VS+ and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 28. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

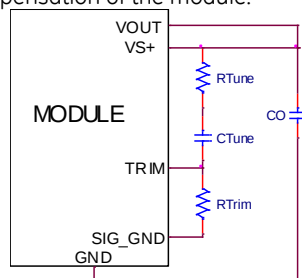


Figure. 28. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different output capacitor combinations are given in Table 2. Table 2 shows

the recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different values of ceramic output capacitors up to 1000 μ F that might be needed for an application to meet output ripple and noise requirements. Selecting R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} according to Table 2 will ensure stable operation of the module. In applications with tight output voltage limits in the presence of dynamic current loading, additional output capacitance will be required. Table 3 lists recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of a 20A to 40A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V.

Please contact your GE technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values.

Table 2. General recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for $V_{in}=12V$ and various external ceramic capacitor combination

C_o	6x 47 μ F	8x 47 μ F	10x 47 μ F	12x 47 μ F	20x 47 μ F
R_{TUNE}	330 Ω	330 Ω	330 Ω	330 Ω	200 Ω
C_{TUNE}	330pF	820pF	1200pF	1500pF	3300pF

Table 3. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of V_{out} for a 20A step load with $V_{in}=12V$.

V_o	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
C_o	4x47 μ F + 6x330 μ F polymer	4x47 μ F + 11x330 μ F polymer	4x47 μ F + 12x680 μ F polymer
R_{TUNE}	220 Ω	200 Ω	180 Ω
C_{TUNE}	5600pF	12nF	47nF
ΔV	34mV	22mV	12mV

Note: The capacitors used in the Tunable Loop tables are 47 μ F/3 m Ω ESR ceramic, 330 μ F/12 m Ω ESR polymer capacitor and 680 μ F/12 m Ω polymer capacitor.

Thermal Considerations

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

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 29. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 30.

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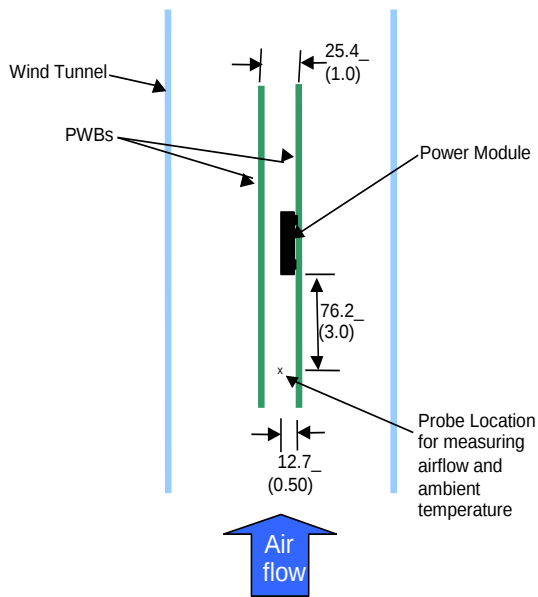


Figure 29. Thermal Test Setup.

The thermal reference points, T_{ref} used in the specifications are also shown in Figure 30. For reliable operation the temperatures at these points should not exceed 130°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module ($V_{o,set} \times I_{o,max}$).

Please refer to the Application Note “Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules” for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.

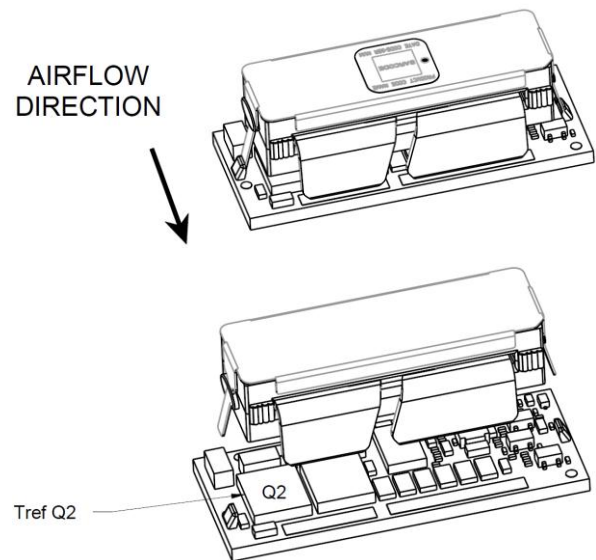


Figure 30. Preferred airflow direction and location of hot-spot of the module (T_{ref}).

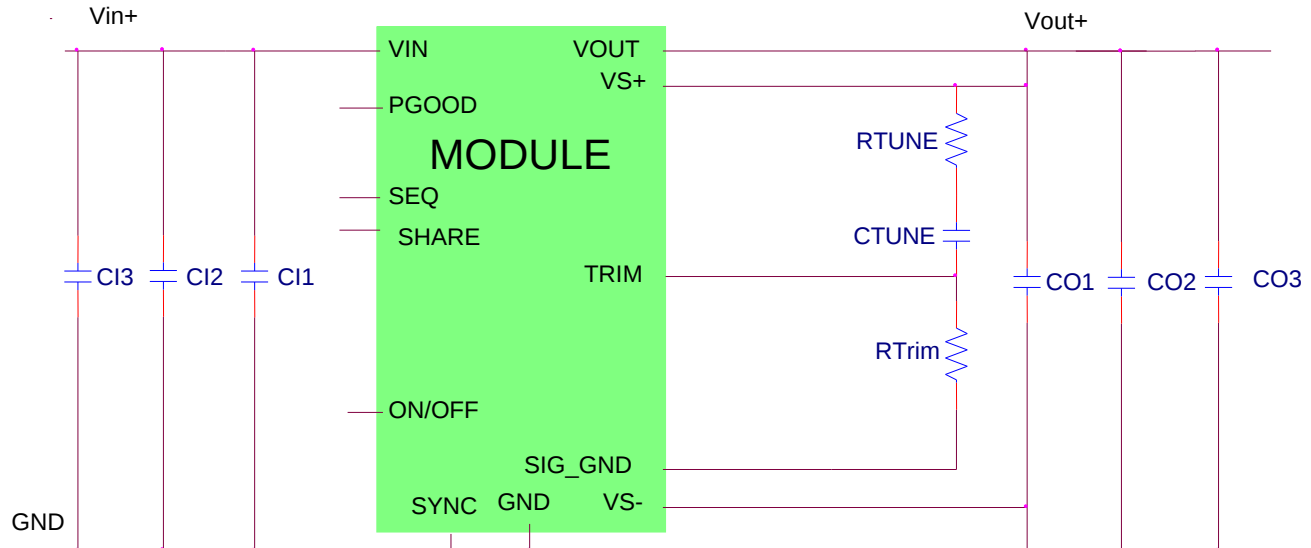
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Example Application Circuit

Requirements:

V_{in}: 12V
V_{out}: 1.8V
I_{out}: 30A max., worst case load transient is from 20A to 30A
ΔV_{out}: 1.5% of V_{out} (27mV) for worst case load transient
V_{in} ripple 1.5% of V_{in} (180mV, p-p)



CI1	Decoupling cap - 1x0.01μF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71E103MA01)
CI2	3x22μF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM32ER61C226KE20)
CI3	470μF/16V bulk electrolytic
CO1	Decoupling cap - 1x0.01μF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71E103MA01)
CO2	4 x 47μF/6.3V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM31CR60J476ME19)
CO3	6 X330μF/6.3V Polymer (e.g. Sanyo Poscap)
CTune	5600pF ceramic capacitor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size)
RTune	220 ohms SMT resistor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size)
RTrim	10kΩ SMT resistor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size, recommended tolerance of 0.1%)

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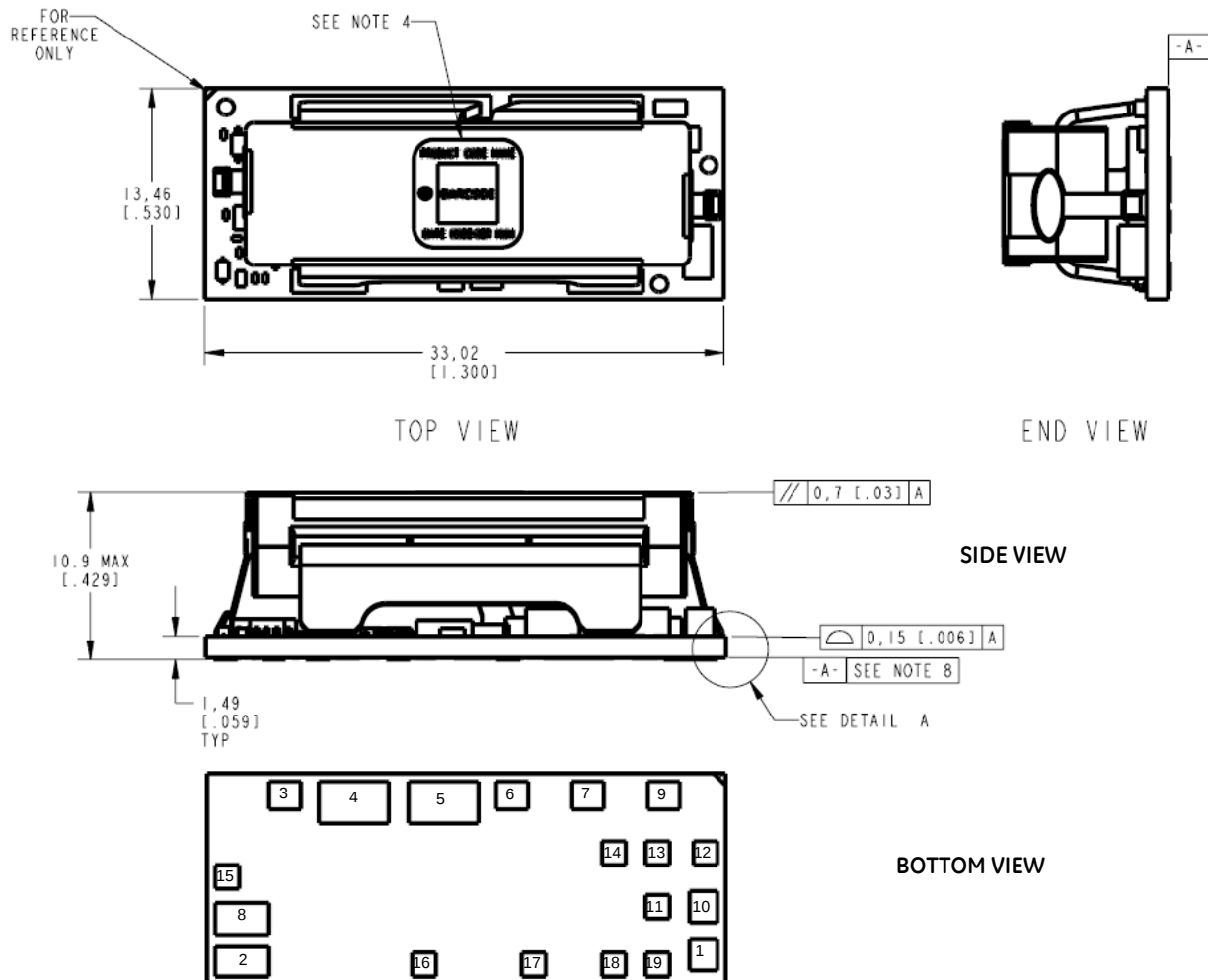
4.5Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Mechanical Outline

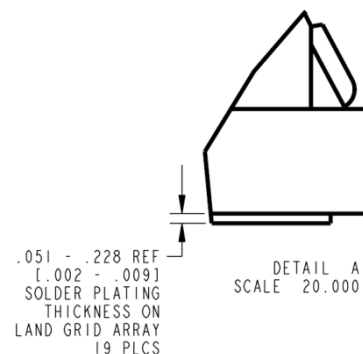
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

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

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)



	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF	11	SIG_GND
2	VIN	12	VS-
3	SEQ	13	NC
4	GND	14	NC
5	VOUT	15	SYNC
6	TRIM	16	PG
7	VS+	17	NC
8	GND	18	NC
9	SHARE	19	NC
10	GND		



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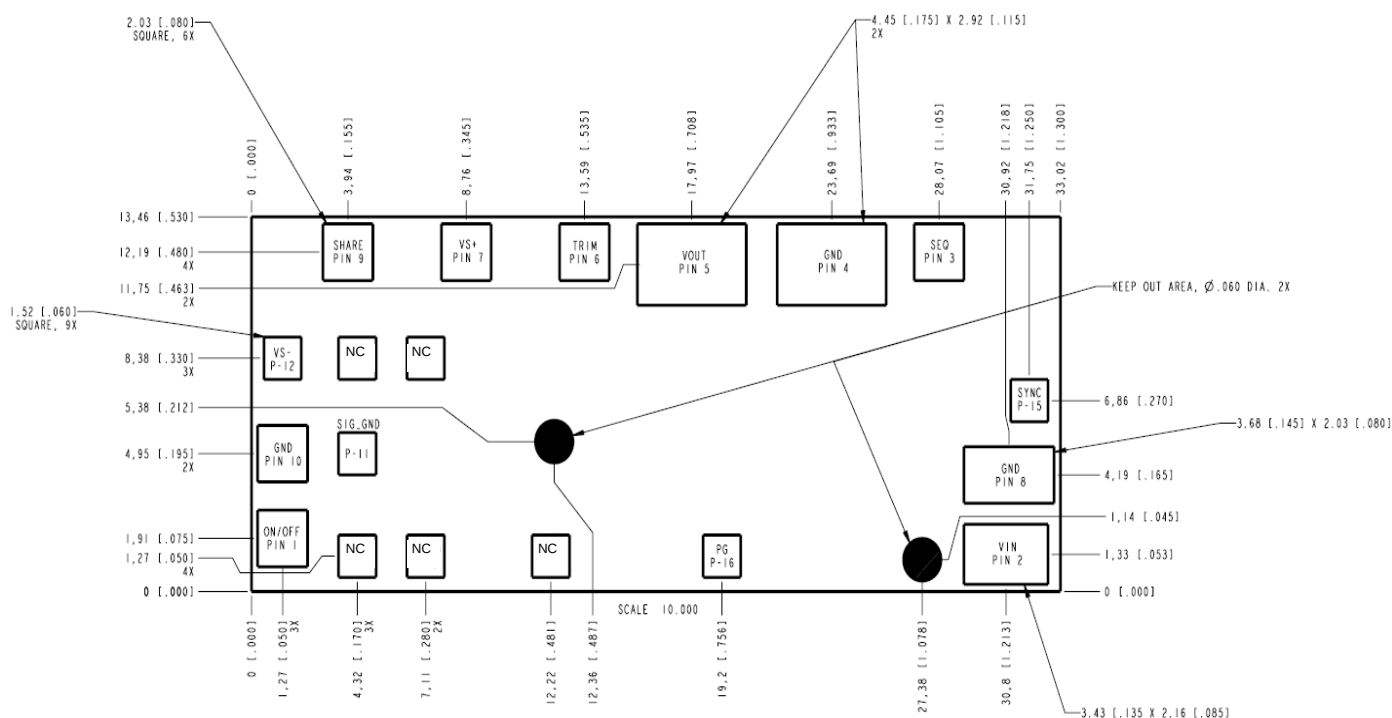
4.5Vdc – 14.4Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm $\pm$ 0.5 mm (x.xx in. $\pm$ 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm $\pm$ 0.25 mm (x.xxx in $\pm$ 0.010 in.)



PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF	11	SIG_GND
2	VIN	12	VS-
3	SEQ	13	NC
4	GND	14	NC
5	VOUT	15	SYNC
6	TRIM	16	PG
7	VS+	17	NC
8	GND	18	NC
9	SHARE	19	NC
10	GND		

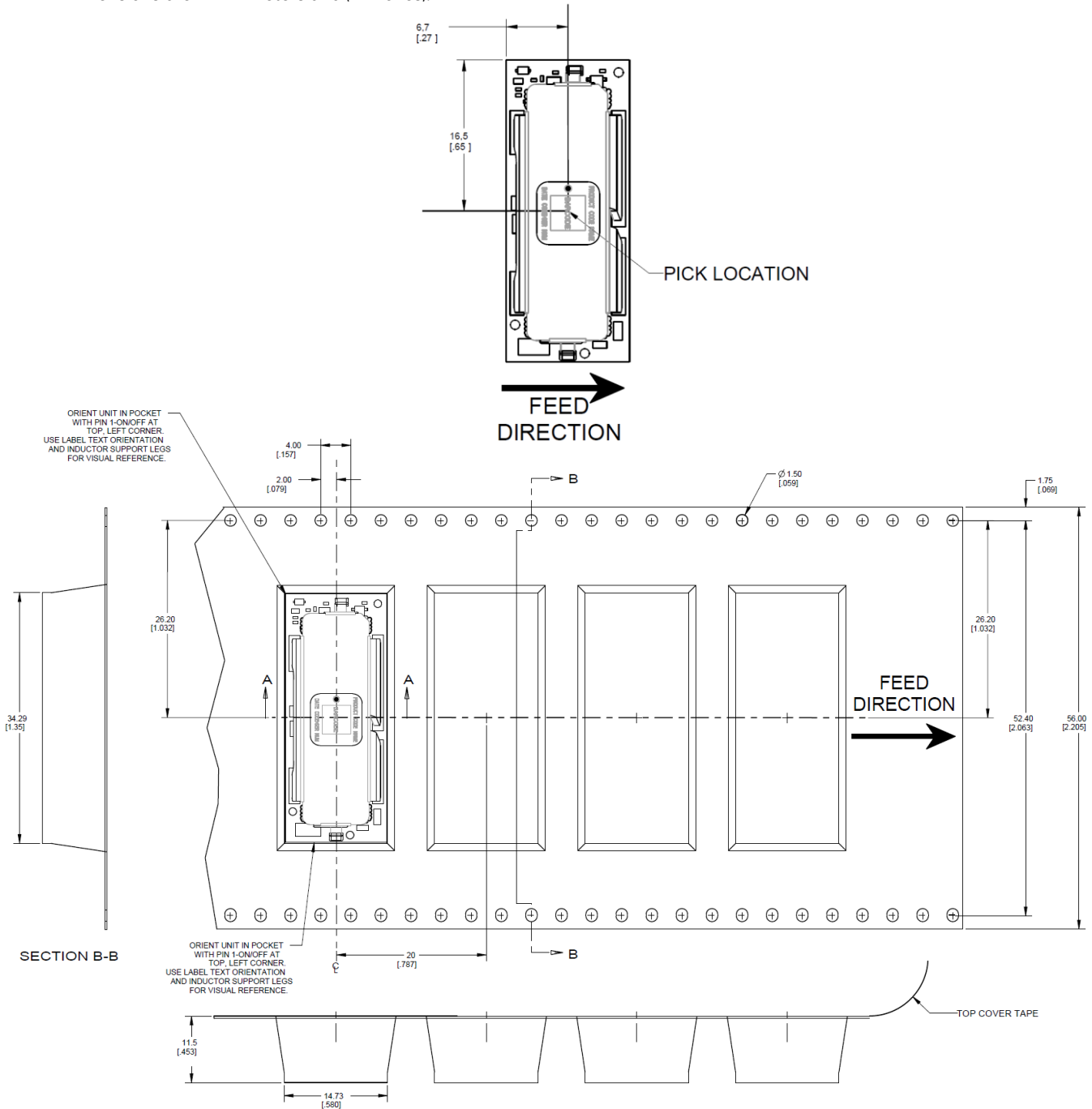
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Packaging Details

The 12V Analog MegaDlynx™ 40A modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 140 modules per reel.

All Dimensions are in millimeters and (in inches).



Reel Dimensions:

Outside Dimensions: 330.2 mm (13.00)

Inside Dimensions: 177.8 mm (7.00")

Tape Width: 56.00 mm (2.205")

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Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ modules use an open frame construction and are designed for a fully automated assembly process. The modules are fitted with a label designed to provide a large surface area for pick and place operations. The label meets all the requirements for surface mount processing, as well as safety standards, and is able to withstand reflow temperatures of up to 300°C. The label also carries product information such as product code, serial number and the location of manufacture.

Nozzle Recommendations

The module weight has been kept to a minimum by using open frame construction. Variables such as nozzle size, tip style, vacuum pressure and placement speed should be considered to optimize this process. The minimum recommended inside nozzle diameter for reliable operation is 3mm. The maximum nozzle outer diameter, which will safely fit within the allowable component spacing, is 7 mm.

Bottom Side / First Side Assembly

This module is not recommended for assembly on the bottom side of a customer board. If such an assembly is attempted, components may fall off the module during the second reflow process.

Lead Free Soldering

The modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and fully compatible in a Pb-free soldering process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). The recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig. 31. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 40A Analog MegaDlynx™ modules have a MSL rating of 2a.

Storage and Handling

The recommended storage environment and handling procedures for moisture-sensitive surface mount packages is detailed in J-STD-033 Rev. A (Handling, Packing, Shipping and Use of Moisture/Reflow Sensitive Surface Mount Devices). Moisture barrier bags (MBB) with desiccant are required for MSL ratings of 2 or greater. These sealed packages should

not be broken until time of use. Once the original package is broken, the floor life of the product at conditions of $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 60% relative humidity varies according to the MSL rating (see J-STD-033A). The shelf life for dry packed SMT packages will be a minimum of 12 months from the bag seal date, when stored at the following conditions: $< 40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $< 90\%$ relative humidity.

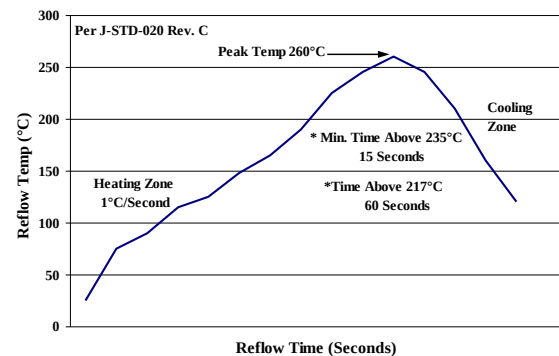


Figure 31. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note (AN04-001).

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Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 4. Device Codes

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Sequencing	Comcodes
MVT040A0X3-SRPHZ	4.5 – 14.4Vdc	0.6 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Negative	Yes	CC109159785
MVT040A0X43-SRPHZ	4.5 – 14.4Vdc	0.6 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Positive	Yes	CC109159793
MVT040A0X3-SRPHDZ	4.5 – 14.4Vdc	0.6 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Negative	Yes	CC150022588

-Z refers to RoHS compliant parts

Table 5. Coding Scheme

Package Identifier	Family	Input voltage range	Output current	Output voltage	On/Off logic	Options				ROHS Compliance
M	V	T	040A0	X	4	-SR	-P	-H	-D	Z
P=Pico U=Micro M=Mega G=Giga	D=Dlynx Digital V=Dlynx Analog.	T=with EZ Sequence X=without sequencing	40A	X = programmable output	4 = positive No entry = negative	S = Surface Mount R = Tape & Reel	Paralleling	2 Extra Ground Pins	D = 105°C operating ambient, 40G operating shock as per MIL Std 810F	Z = ROHS6

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