Murata Power Solutions

Okami™ OKX T/10 & T/16-D12 Series

Adjustable DOSA 10/16-Amp SIP DC/DC Converters



PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The OKX-T/10 and -T/16 series are miniature SIP non-isolated Point-of-Load (POL) switch mode DC/DC power converters for embedded applications. The module is fully compatible with Distributed-power Open Standards Alliance (DOSA) industry-standard specifications (www.dosapower.com). Applications include powering CPU's, datacom/telecom systems, distributed bus architectures (DBA), programmable logic and mixed voltage systems.

The wide input range is 8.3 to 14 Volts DC. Two maximum output currents are offered, 10 Amps (T/10 models) or 16 Amps (T/16 models). Based on fixed-frequency synchronous buck converter switching topology, the high power conversion efficient Point of Load (POL) module features programmable output voltage and On/Off control. An optional Sequence/Track input allows controlled ramp-up and ramp-down outputs. The Sense input provides load compensation. These converters also include under voltage lock out (UVLO), output short circuit protection, over-current and over temperature protections.

These units are designed to meet all standard UL/EN/IEC 60950-1 safety and FCC EMI/RFI emissions certifications and RoHS6 hazardous substance compliance.

FEATURES

- Non-isolated SIP POL DC/DC power module
- 8.3-14Vdc input voltage range
- Programmable output voltage from 0.75-5.5Vdc
- 10 Amp (T/10) or 16 Amp (T/16) output current models
- Drives 1000 µF capacitive loads
- High power conversion efficiency 94.5% at 3.3 Vout
- Outstanding thermal derating performance
- Over temperature and over current protection
- On/Off control, Sense and optional Sequence/Track input
- UL/EN/IEC 60950-1 safety
- Industry-standard (DOSA) SIP format
- RoHS 6 hazardous substance compliance

Contents	Page
Description, Connection Diagram, Photograph	1
Ordering Guide, Model Numbering	2
Detailed Electrical Specifications	3
Output Voltage Adjustment, Soldering Guidelines	4
Mechanical Specifications, Input/Output Pinout	5
Application Notes	6
OKX2-T/10-D12 Performance Data	9
OKX2-T/16-D12 Performance Data and Oscillograms	11

Connection Diagram

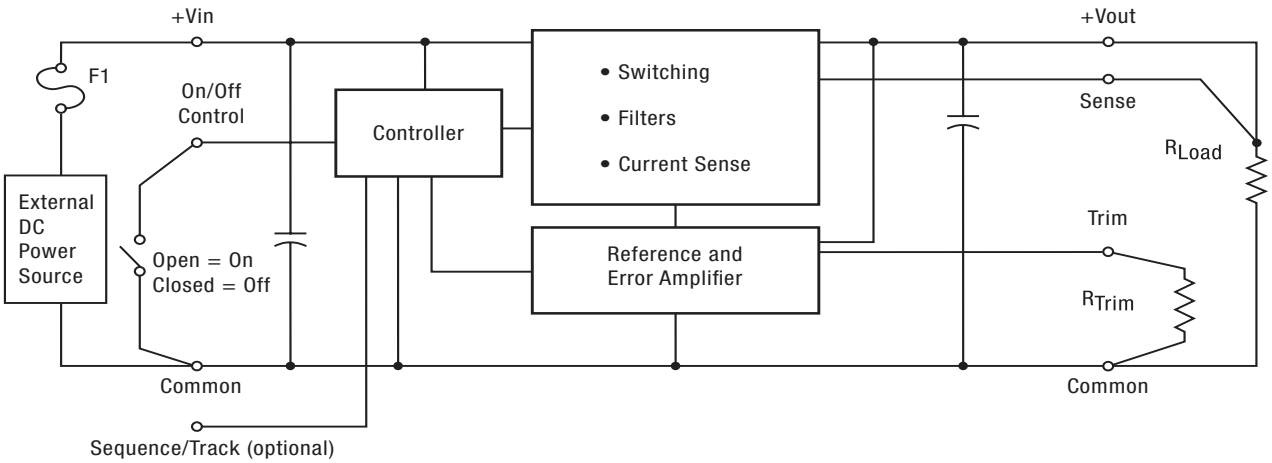


Figure 1. OKX2-T/10, -T/16

Note: Murata Power Solutions strongly recommends an external input fuse, F1. See specifications.

RoHS COMPLIANT 2002/95/EC

For full details go to www.murata-ps.com/rohs

DOSA Distributed-power Open Standards Alliance

Performance Specifications and Ordering Guide

ORDERING GUIDE

Model Number ②	Output						Input				Efficiency		On/Off Polarity	Sequence/ Track	Package C83, Pinout P83
	VOUT (Volts)	IOUT (Amps max)	Power (Watts)	R/N (mVp-p) Max. ④	Regulation (Max.) Line	Regulation (Max.) Load	Vin Nom. (Volts)	Range (Volts) ①	Iin, no load (mA)	Iin, full load (Amps)	Min.	Typ.			Case Dimensions are in inches (mm)
OKX-T/10-D12P-C	0.75-5.5	10	50	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	4.41	93%	94.5%	Pos.	no	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX-T/10-D12N-C	0.75-5.5	10	50	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	4.41	93%	94.5%	Neg.	no	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX2-T/10-D12P-C	0.75-5.5	10	50	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	4.41	93%	94.5%	Pos.	yes	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX2-T/10-D12N-C	0.75-5.5	10	50	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	4.41	93%	94.5%	Neg	yes	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX-T/16-D12P-C	0.75-5.5	16	80	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	7.09	92.5%	94%	Pos.	no	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX-T/16-D12N-C	0.75-5.5	16	80	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	7.09	92.5%	94%	Neg.	no	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX2-T/16-D12P-C	0.75-5.5	16	80	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	7.09	92.5%	94%	Pos.	yes	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)
OKX2-T/16-D12N-C	0.75-5.5	16	80	40	±0.15%	±0.25%	12	8.3-14	80	7.09	92.5%	94%	Neg.	yes	2.0x0.5x0.37 (50.8x12.7x9.4)

① The input voltage range must be 13.2 Volts max. for Vout >= 3.63 V.

② All specifications are at nominal line voltage, Vout=nominal (5V for D12 models) and full load, +25 deg.C. unless otherwise noted.
Output capacitors are 1 µF ceramic and 10 µF electrolytic in parallel. Input cap is 22 µF. See detailed specifications.
I/O caps are necessary for our test equipment and may not be needed for your application.

③ Use adequate ground plane and copper thickness adjacent to the converter.

④ Ripple and Noise (R/N) is shown at Vout=1V. See specs for details.

PART NUMBER STRUCTURE

OKX 2 - T / 16 - D12 P - C

Output Configuration:
Adjustable output, unipolar, non-isolated, low voltage, single inline package (SIP)

Sequence/tracking
Blank = Not installed, delete pin 9
2 = Installed, add pin 9

Trimmable Output Voltage Range
D12 Models = 0.75-5.5V

Maximum Rated Output
Current in Amps

Input Voltage Range
D12 = 8.3-14V

On/Off Polarity
P = Positive Polarity
N = Negative Polarity

RoHS Hazardous Substance Compliance
C = RoHS6 (does not claim EU RoHS exemption 7b–lead in solder)

Note: Some model number combinations may not be available. See Ordering Guide above. Contact Murata Power Solutions for availability.

Performance and Functional Specifications

See Note 1

Input	
Input Voltage Range	See Ordering Guide and Note 7.
Start-Up Voltage	7.75V
Undervoltage Shutdown (see Note 15)	7.50V
Overvoltage Shutdown	None
Reflected (Back) Ripple Current (Note 2)	25 mA pk-pk
Internal Input Filter Type	Capacitive
Recommended External Fuse	15A
Reverse Polarity Protection	N/A. See fuse information
Input Current:	
Full Load Conditions	See Ordering Guide
Inrush Transient	0.4 A^2Sec.
Shutdown Mode (Off, UV, OT)	5 mA
Output in Short Circuit	100 mA
No Load	80 mA
Low Line (Vin=Vmin, Vout=Vnom)	10.2 A. (OKX-T/16-D12), 6.34A (OKX-T/10-D12)
Remote On/Off Control (Note 5)	
Negative Logic ("N" model suffix)	ON = Ground pin to +0.3V. max. OFF =+2.5V min. to + Vin (max)
Positive Logic ("P" model suffix)	ON = Open pin to +Vin max. OFF = Ground pin to +0.3V. max.
Current	1 mA max.
Tracking/Sequencing (OKX "2" models)	
Slew Rate	2 Volts per millisecond, max.
Tracking accuracy, rising input	Vout = +/-100 mV of Sequence In
Tracking accuracy, falling input	Vout = +/-200 mV of Sequence In

General and Safety	
Efficiency	See Ordering Guide
Switching Frequency	300 KHz ± 25 kHz
Start-Up Time (Vin on to Vout regulated)	8 mSec for Vout=nominal
(On/Off to Vout regulated)	8 mSec for Vout=nominal
Isolation	Not isolated
Safety	Designed to meet UL/cUL 60950-1, CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1, IEC/EN 60950-1
Calculated MTBF per Telcordia SR-232 (4a)	6.54 mHRS (OKX2-T/16-D12P)
Calculated MTBF per MIL-HDBK-217F (4b)	5.3 mHRS (OKX2-T/16-D12P)

Output	
Output Voltage Range	See Ordering Guide
Minimum Loading	No minimum load
Accuracy (50% load, untrimmed)	±2 % of Vnominal
Voltage Output Range (Note 13)	See Ordering Guide
Overvoltage Protection (Note 16)	None
Temperature Coefficient	±0.02% per oC of Vout range
Ripple/Noise (20 MHz bandwidth)	See Ordering Guide and note 8
Line/Load Regulation	See Ordering Guide and note 10
Maximum Capacitive Loading (Note 14)	
Cap-ESR=0.001 to 0.01 Ohms	1,000 µF
Cap-ESR >0.01 Ohms	5,000 µF
Current Limit Inception (Note 6)	30 Amps (OKX2-T/16-D12)
(98% of Vout setting, after warm up)	25 Amps (OKX2-T/10-D12)
Short Circuit Mode	
Short Circuit Current Output	2 A
Protection Method	Hiccup autorecovery upon overload removal. (Note 7)
Short Circuit Duration	Continuous, no damage (output shorted to ground)
Prebias Startup	Converter will start up if the external output voltage is less than Vset
Dynamic Load Response (50-100% load step, di/dt=2.5A/µSec)	75 µSec max. to within ±2% of final value

Environmental	
Operating Temperature Range (Ambient) See derating curves	-40 to +85 deg. C. with derating (Note 9)
Operating PC Board Temperature	-40 to +100 deg. Celsius max., no derating (12)
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125 deg. C.
Thermal Protection/Shutdown	+130 deg. Celsius
Relative Humidity	to 85%RH/+85 deg. C., non-condensing

Physical	
Outline Dimensions	See Mechanical Specifications
Weight	0.2 ounces (5.6 grams)
Electromagnetic Interference	Designed to meet FCC part 15, class B, EN55022 and CISPR22 class B conducted and radiated (may need external filter)
Restriction of Hazardous Substances	RoHS6 (does not claim EU RoHS exemption 7b–lead in solder)

Absolute Maximum Ratings	
Input Voltage (Continuous or transient)	0 V.to +15 Volts max. (D12 models)
On/Off Control	0 V. min. to +Vin max.
Input Reverse Polarity Protection	See Fuse section
Output Current (Note 7)	Current-limited. Devices can withstand a sustained short circuit without damage. The outputs are not intended to accept appreciable reverse current.
Storage Temperature	-55 to +125 deg. C.
Lead Temperature	See soldering specifications

Absolute maximums are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to greater than any of any of these conditions may adversely affect long-term reliability. Proper operation under conditions other than those listed in the Performance/Functional Specifications Table is not implied nor recommended.

Specification Notes:

(1) Specifications are typical at +25 deg.C, Vin=nominal (+12V. for D12 models), Vout=nominal (+5V for D12 models), full load, external caps and natural convection unless otherwise indicated. Extended tests at higher power must supply substantial forced airflow.

All models are tested and specified with external 1 µF paralleled with 10 µF ceramic/tantalum output capacitors and a 22 µF external input capacitor. All capacitors are low ESR types. These capacitors are necessary to accommodate our test equipment and may not be required to achieve specified performance in your applications. However, Murata Power Solutions recommends installation of these capacitors. All models are stable and regulate within spec under no-load conditions.

(2) Input Back Ripple Current is tested and specified over a 5 Hz to 20 MHz bandwidth. Input filtering is Cin=2 x 100 µF tantalum, Cbus=1000 µF electrolytic, Lbus=1 µH.

(3) Note that Maximum Power Derating curves indicate an average current at nominal input voltage. At higher temperatures and/or lower airflow, the DC/DC converter will tolerate brief full current outputs if the total RMS current over time does not exceed the Derating curve.

(4a) Mean Time Before Failure is calculated using the Telcordia (Belcore) SR-332 Method 1, Case 3, ISSUE 2, ground fixed controlled conditions, Tambient=+25 deg.C, full output load, natural air convection.

(4b) Mean Time Before Failure is calculated using MIL-HDBK-217F, GB ground benign, Tambient=+25 deg.C, full output load, natural air convection.

(5) The On/Off Control Input should use either a switch or an open collector/open drain transistor referenced to -Input Common. A logic gate may also be used by applying appropriate external voltages which not exceed +Vin.

(6) Short circuit shutdown begins when the output voltage degrades approximately 2% from the selected setting.

Specification Notes, Cont.:

(7) "Hiccup" overcurrent operation repeatedly attempts to restart the converter with a brief, full-current output. If the overcurrent condition still exists, the restart current will be removed and then tried again. This short current pulse prevents overheating and damaging the converter. Once the fault is removed, the converter immediately recovers normal operation.

(8) Output noise may be further reduced by adding an external filter. At zero output current, the output may contain low frequency components which exceed the ripple specification. The output may be operated indefinitely with no load.

(9) All models are fully operational and meet published specifications, including "cold start" at –40°C.

(10) Regulation specifications describe the deviation as the line input voltage or output load current is varied from a nominal midpoint value to either extreme.

(11) Other input or output voltage ranges will be reviewed under scheduled quantity special order.

(12) Maximum PC board temperature is measured with the sensor in the center of the converter.

(13) Do not exceed maximum power specifications when adjusting the output trim.

(14) The maximum output capacitive loads depend on the the Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) of the external output capacitor and, to a lesser extent, the distance and series impedance to the load. Larger caps will reduce output noise but may change the transient response. Newer ceramic caps with very low ESR may require lower capacitor values to avoid instability. Thoroughly test your capacitors in the application. Please refer to the Output Capacitive Load Application Note.

(15) Do not allow the input voltage to degrade lower than the input undervoltage shutdown voltage at all times. Otherwise, you risk having the converter turn off. The undervoltage shutdown is not latching and will attempt to recover when the input is brought back into normal operating range.

(16) The outputs are not intended to sink appreciable reverse current.

Output Voltage Adjustment

The output voltage may be adjusted over a limited range by connecting an external trim resistor (Rtrim) between the Trim pin and Ground. The Rtrim resistor must be a 1/10 Watt precision metal film type, ±1% accuracy or better with low temperature coefficient, ±100 ppm/°C. or better. Mount the resistor close to the converter with very short leads or use a surface mount trim resistor.

In the tables opposite, the calculated resistance is given. Do not exceed the specified limits of the output voltage or the converter's maximum power rating when applying these resistors. Also, avoid high noise at the Trim input. However, to prevent instability, you should never connect any capacitors to Trim.

OKX2-T/10-D12, -T/16-D12

Output Voltage	Calculated Rtrim (KΩ)
5.0 V.	1.472
3.3 V.	3.122
2.5 V.	5.009
2.0 V.	7.416
1.8 V.	9.024
1.5 V.	13.05
1.2 V.	22.46
1.0 V.	41.424
0.7525 V.	∞ (open)

Resistor Trim Equation, D12 models:

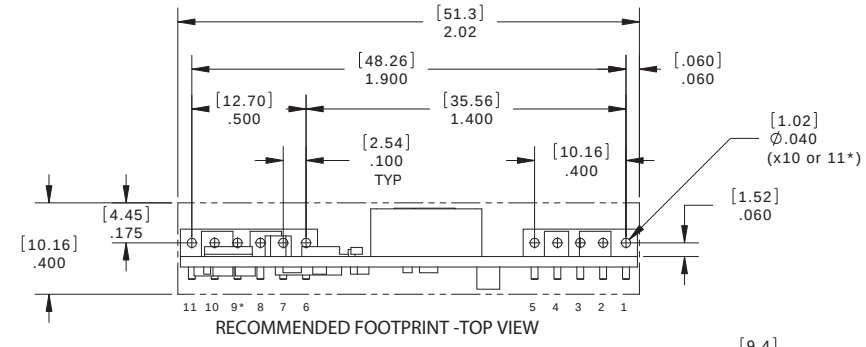
$$R_{TRIM}\ (\Omega) = \frac{10500}{V_{OUT} - 0.7525V} - 1000$$

Soldering Guidelines

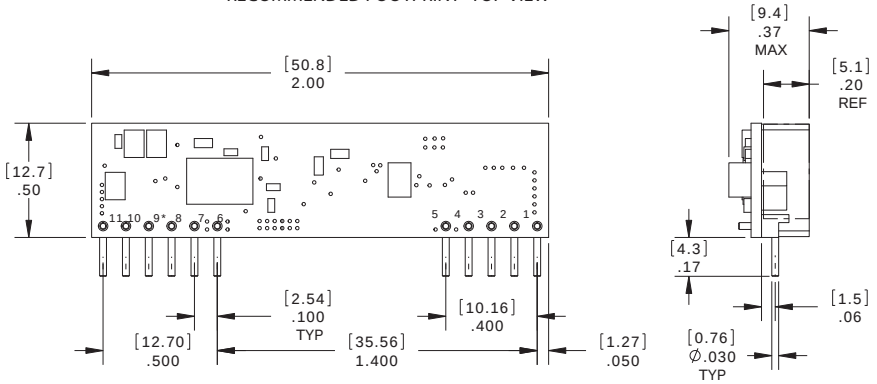
Murata Power Solutions recommends the specifications below when installing these converters. These specifications vary depending on the solder type. Exceeding these specifications may cause damage to the product. Be cautious when there is high atmospheric humidity. We strongly recommend a mild pre-bake (100° C. for 30 minutes). Your production environment may differ; therefore please thoroughly review these guidelines with your process engineers.

Wave Solder Operations for through-hole mounted products (THMT)			
For Sn/Ag/Cu based solders:		**For Sn/Pb based solders:**	
Maximum Preheat Temperature	115° C.	Maximum Preheat Temperature	105° C.
Maximum Pot Temperature	270° C.	Maximum Pot Temperature	250° C.
Maximum Solder Dwell Time	7 seconds	Maximum Solder Dwell Time	6 seconds

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT -TOP VIEW



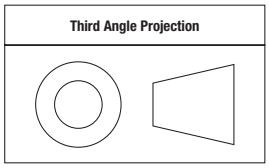
MATERIAL:
PINS: COPPER ALLOY

FINISH: (ALL PINS)
PINS: TIN

I/O CONNECTIONS			
Pin	**Function**	**Pin**	**Function**
1	+ Output	6	Common
2	+ Output	7	+ Input
3	+Sense In	8	+ Input
4	+ Output	9*	*Vtrack Seq
5	Common	10	Trim
		11	On/Off Control

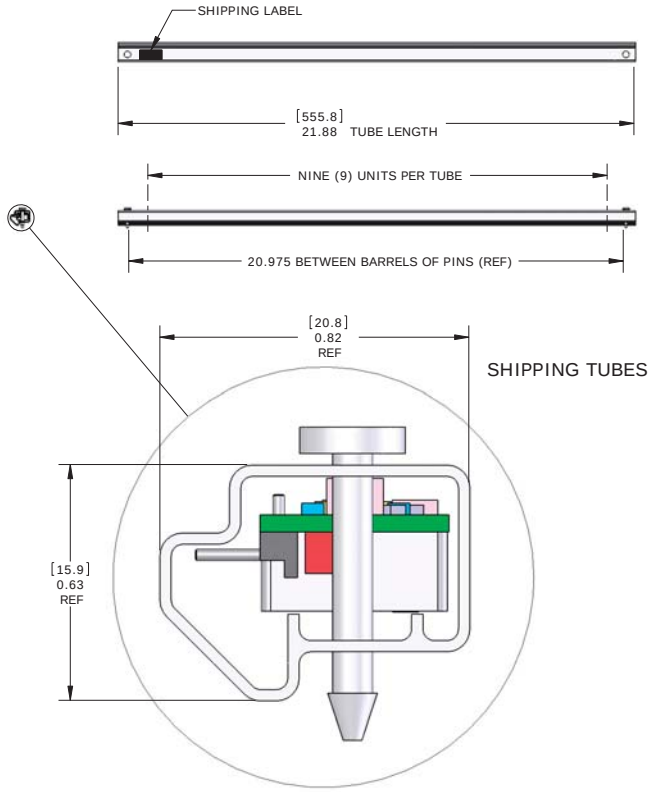
*Vtrack Seq is optional. If not installed, Pin 9 is omitted.

Dimensions are in inches (mm shown for ref. only).



Tolerances (unless otherwise specified):
.XX ± 0.02 (0.5)
.XXX ± 0.010 (0.25)
Angles ± 1˚

Components are shown for reference only.



APPLICATION NOTES

Input Fusing

Certain applications and/or safety agencies may require fuses at the inputs of power conversion components. Fuses should also be used when there is the possibility of sustained input voltage reversal which is not current-limited. We recommend a time delay fuse installed in the ungrounded input supply line with a value which is approximately twice the maximum line current, calculated at the lowest input voltage. Please refer to the Specifications.

The installer must observe all relevant safety standards and regulations. For safety agency approvals, install the converter in compliance with the end-user safety standard, i.e. IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

Input Under-Voltage Shutdown and Start-Up Threshold

Under normal start-up conditions, converters will not begin to regulate properly until the ramping-up input voltage exceeds and remains at the Start-Up Threshold Voltage (see Specifications). Once operating, converters will not turn off until the input voltage drops below the Under-Voltage Shutdown Limit. Subsequent restart will not occur until the input voltage rises again above the Start-Up Threshold. This built-in hysteresis prevents any unstable on/off operation at a single input voltage.

Users should be aware however of input sources near the Under-Voltage Shutdown whose voltage decays as input current is consumed (such as poorly regulated capacitor inputs), the converter shuts off and then restarts as the external capacitor recharges. Such situations could oscillate. To prevent this, make sure the operating input voltage is well above the UV Shutdown voltage AT ALL TIMES.

Start-Up Time

Assuming that the output current is set at the rated maximum, the Vin to Vout Start-Up Time (see Specifications) is the time interval between the point when the ramping input voltage crosses the Start-Up Threshold and the fully loaded regulated output voltage enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. Actual measured times will vary with input source impedance, external input capacitance, input voltage slew rate and final value of the input voltage as it appears at the converter.

These converters include a soft start circuit to moderate the duty cycle of its PWM controller at power up, thereby limiting the input inrush current.

The On/Off Remote Control interval from On command to Vout regulated assumes that the converter already has its input voltage stabilized above the Start-Up Threshold before the On command. The interval is measured from the On command until the output enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. The specification assumes that the output is fully loaded at maximum rated current. Similar conditions apply to the On to Vout regulated specification such as external load capacitance and soft start circuitry.

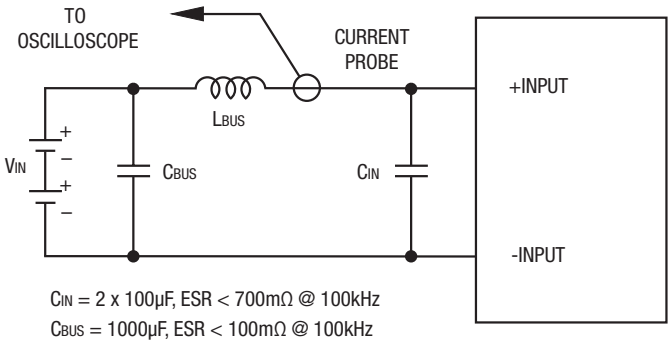
Input Source Impedance

These converters will operate to specifications without external components, assuming that the source voltage has very low impedance and reasonable input voltage regulation. Since real-world voltage sources have finite impedance, performance is improved by adding external filter components. Sometimes only a small ceramic capacitor is sufficient. Since it is difficult to totally characterize all applications, some experimentation may be needed. Note that external input capacitors must accept high speed AC switching currents.

Because of the switching nature of DC/DC converters, the input of these converters must be driven from a source with both low AC impedance and adequate DC input regulation. Performance will degrade with increasing input inductance. Excessive input inductance may inhibit operation. The DC input regulation specifies that the input voltage, once operating, must never degrade below the Shut-Down Threshold under all load conditions. Be sure to use adequate trace sizes and mount components close to the converter.

I/O Filtering, Input Ripple Current and Output Noise

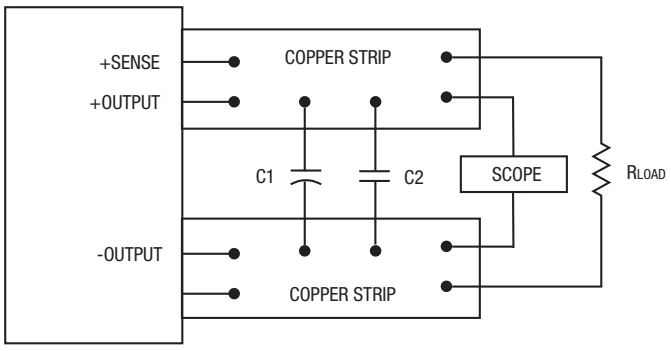
All models in this converter series are tested and specified for input reflected ripple current and output noise using designated external input/output components, circuits and layout as shown in the figures below. External input capacitors (Cin in the figure) serve primarily as energy storage elements, minimizing line voltage variations caused by transient IR drops in the input conductors. Users should select input capacitors for bulk capacitance (at appropriate frequencies), low ESR and high RMS ripple current ratings. In the figure below, the Cbus and Lbus components simulate a typical DC voltage bus. Your specific system configuration may require additional considerations. Please note that the values of Cin, Lbus and Cbus may vary according to the specific converter model.



CIN = 2 x 100µF, ESR < 700mΩ @ 100kHz
CBUS = 1000µF, ESR < 100mΩ @ 100kHz
LBUS = 1µH

Figure 2: Measuring Input Ripple Current

In critical applications, output ripple and noise (also referred to as periodic and random deviations or PARD) may be reduced by adding filter elements such as multiple external capacitors. Be sure to calculate component temperature rise from reflected AC current dissipated inside capacitor ESR.



C1 = 0.1µF CERAMIC
C2 = 10µF TANTALUM
LOAD 2-3 INCHES (51-76mm) FROM MODULE

Figure 3: Measuring Output Ripple and Noise (PARD)

In the figure, the two copper strips simulate real-world printed circuit impedances between the power supply and its load. In order to minimize circuit errors and standardize tests between units, scope measurements should be made using BNC connectors or the probe ground should not exceed one half inch and soldered directly to the fixture.

Minimum Output Loading Requirements

All models regulate within specification and are stable under no load to full load conditions. Operation under no load might however slightly increase output ripple and noise.

Thermal Shutdown

To prevent many over temperature problems and damage, these converters include thermal shutdown circuitry. If environmental conditions cause the temperature of the DC/DC's to rise above the Operating Temperature Range up to the shutdown temperature, an on-board electronic temperature sensor will power down the unit. When the temperature decreases below the turn-on threshold, the converter will automatically restart. There is a small amount of temperature hysteresis to prevent rapid on/off cycling. The temperature sensor is typically located adjacent to the switching controller, approximately in the center of the unit. See the Performance and Functional Specifications.

CAUTION: If you operate too close to the thermal limits, the converter may shut down suddenly without warning. Be sure to thoroughly test your application to avoid unplanned thermal shutdown.

Temperature Derating Curves

The graphs in the next section illustrate typical operation under a variety of conditions. The Derating curves show the maximum continuous ambient air temperature and decreasing maximum output current which is acceptable under increasing forced airflow measured in Linear Feet per Minute ("LFM"). Note that these are AVERAGE measurements. The converter will accept brief increases in current or reduced airflow as long as the average is not exceeded.

Note that the temperatures are of the ambient airflow, not the converter itself which is obviously running at higher temperature than the outside air. Also note that very low flow rates (below about 25 LFM) are similar to "natural convection", that is, not using fan-forced airflow.

Murata Power Solutions makes Characterization measurements in a closed cycle wind tunnel with calibrated airflow. We use both thermocouples and an infrared camera system to observe thermal performance.

CAUTION: If you routinely or accidentally exceed these Derating guidelines, the converter may have an unplanned Over Temperature shut down. Also, these graphs are all collected at slightly above Sea Level altitude. Be sure to reduce the derating for higher density altitude.

Output Overvoltage Protection

This converter monitors its output voltage for an over-voltage condition. If the output exceeds OVP limits, the sensing circuit will power down the unit, and the output voltage will decrease. After a time-out period, the PWM will automatically attempt to restart, causing the output voltage to ramp up to its rated value. It is not necessary to power down and reset the converter for the automatic OVP-recovery restart.

If the fault condition persists and the output voltage climbs to excessive levels, the OVP circuitry will initiate another shutdown cycle. This on/off cycling is referred to as "hiccup" mode. It safely tests full current rated output voltage without damaging the converter.

Output Fusing

The converter is extensively protected against current, voltage and temperature extremes. However your output application circuit may need additional protection. In the extremely unlikely event of output circuit failure, excessive voltage could be applied to your circuit. Consider using an appropriate fuse in series with the output.

Output Current Limiting

As soon as the output current increases to approximately 125% to 150% of its maximum rated value, the DC/DC converter will enter a current-limiting mode. The output voltage will decrease proportionally with increases in output current, thereby maintaining a somewhat constant power output. This is also commonly referred to as power limiting.

Current limiting inception is defined as the point at which full power falls below the rated tolerance. See the Performance/Functional Specifications. Note particularly that the output current may briefly rise above its rated value in normal operation as long as the average output power is not exceeded. This enhances reliability and continued operation of your application. If the output current is too high, the converter will enter the short circuit condition.

Output Short Circuit Condition

When a converter is in current-limit mode, the output voltage will drop as the output current demand increases. If the output voltage drops too low (approximately 98% of nominal output voltage for most models), the PWM controller will shut down. Following a time-out period, the PWM will restart, causing the output voltage to begin ramping up to its appropriate value. If the short-circuit condition persists, another shutdown cycle will initiate. This rapid on/off cycling is called "hiccup mode". The hiccup cycling reduces the average output current, thereby preventing excessive internal temperatures and/or component damage. A short circuit can be tolerated indefinitely.

Remote Sense Input

The Sense input is normally connected at the load for the respective Sense polarity (+Sense to the +Vout load). Sense inputs compensate for voltage drops along the output wiring such as moderate IR drops and the current carrying capacity of PC board etch. This output drop (the difference between Sense and Vout when measured at the converter) should not exceed 0.5V. Use heavier connections if this drop is excessive. Sense inputs also improve the stability of the converter and load system by optimizing the control loop phase margin.

If the Sense function is not used for remote regulation, the user should connect the Sense to their respective Vout at the converter pins.

Sense lines on the PCB should run adjacent to DC signals, preferably Ground. Any long, distributed wiring and/or significant inductance introduced into the Sense control loop can adversely affect overall system stability. If in doubt, test your applications by observing the converter's output transient response during step loads. There should not be any appreciable ringing or oscillation.

You may also adjust the output trim slightly to compensate for voltage loss in any external filter elements. Do not exceed maximum power ratings. Excessive voltage differences between Vout and Sense together with trim adjustment

of the output can cause the overvoltage protection circuit to activate and shut down the output.

Power derating of the converter is based on the combination of maximum output current and the highest output voltage at the ouput pins. Therefore the designer must insure:

(Vout at pins) x (Iout) ≤ (Max. rated output power)

Remote On/Off Control

On the input side, a remote On/Off Control can be ordered with either polarity. Please refer to the Connection Diagram on page 1 for On/Off connections.

Positive: Standard models are enabled when the On/Off pin is left open or is pulled high to +Vin with respect to –Vin. An internal bias current causes the open pin to rise to +Vin. Therefore, the On/Off control can be disconnected if the converter should always be on. Positive-polarity devices are disabled when the On/Off is grounded or brought to within a low voltage (see Specifications) with respect to –Vin.

Negative: Optional negative-polarity devices are on (enabled) when the On/Off is grounded or brought to within a low voltage (see Specifications) with respect to –Vin. The device is off (disabled) when the On/Off is left open or is pulled high to +Vin with respect to –Vin.

Dynamic control of the On/Off function must sink appropriate signal current when brought low and withstand appropriate voltage when brought high. Be aware too that there is a finite time in milliseconds (see Specifications) between the time of On/Off Control activation and stable, regulated output. This time will vary slightly with output load type and current and input conditions.

Output Capacitive Load

These converters do not require external capacitance added to achieve rated specifications. Users should only consider adding capacitance to reduce switching noise and/or to handle spike current load steps. Install only enough capacitance to achieve your noise and surge response objectives. Excess external capacitance may cause regulation problems and possible oscillation or instability. Proper wiring of the Sense inputs will improve these factors under capacitive load.

The maximum rated output capacitance and ESR specification is given for a capacitor installed immediately adjacent to the converter. Any extended output wiring, smaller wire gauge or less ground plane may tolerate somewhat higher capacitance. Also, capacitors with higher ESR may use a larger capacitance.

Sequence/Track Input (Optional)

After external input power is applied and the converter stabilizes, a high impedance Sequence/Track input pin accepts an external analog voltage referred to -Vin. The output power voltage will then track this Sequence/Track input at a one-to-one ratio up to the nominal set point voltage for that converter. This Sequencing input may be ramped, delayed, stepped or otherwise phased as needed for the output power, all fully controlled by the user's external circuits. As a direct input to the converter's feedback loop, response to the Sequence/Track input is very fast (milliseconds).

Operation

To use the Sequence/Track pin after power start-up stabilizes, apply a rising external voltage to the Sequence/Track input. As the voltage rises, the output voltage will track the Sequence/Track input (gain = 1). The output voltage will stop rising when it reaches the normal set point for the converter. The Sequence/Track input may optionally continue to rise without any effect on the output. Keep the Sequence/Track input voltage below the converter's input supply voltage.

Use a similar strategy on power down. The output voltage will stay constant until the Sequence/Track input falls below the set point.

Guidelines for Sequence/Track Applications

[1] Leave the converter's On/Off Enable control in the On setting. Normally, you should just leave the On/Off pin open.

[2] Allow the converter to stabilize (typically less than 20 mS after +Vin power on) before raising the Sequence/Track input. Also, if you wish to have a ramped power down, leave +Vin powered all during the down ramp. Do not simply shut off power.

[3] If you do not plan to use the Sequence/Track pin, leave it open.

[4] Observe the Output slew rate relative to the Sequence/Track input. A rough guide is 2 Volts per millisecond maximum slew rate. If you exceed this slew rate on the Sequence/Track pin, the converter will simply ramp up at it's maximum output slew rate (and will not necessarily track the faster Sequence/Track input).

The reason to carefully consider the slew rate limitation is in case you want two different POL's to precisely track each other.

[5] Be aware of the input characteristics of the Sequence/Track pin. The high input impedance affects the time constant of any small external ramp capacitor. And the bias current will slowly charge up any external caps over time if they are not grounded.

[6] Allow the converter to eventually achieve its full rated setpoint output voltage. Do not remain in ramp up/down mode indefinitely. The converter is characterized and meets all its specifications only at the setpoint voltage (plus or minus any trim voltage).

[7] The Sequence/Track is a sensitive input into the feedback control loop of the converter. Avoid noise and long leads on this input. Keep all wiring very short. Use shielding if necessary.

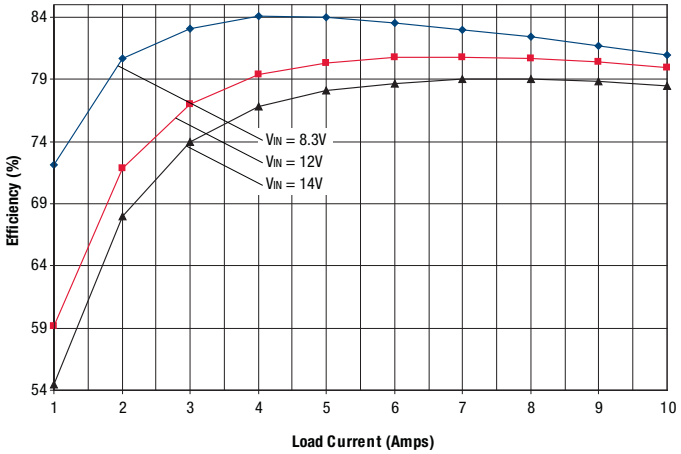
Pre-Biased Startup

Some sections have external power already partially applied (possibly because of earlier power sequencing) before POL power up. Or leakage power is present so that the DC/DC converter must power up into an existing output voltage. This power may either be stored in an external bypass capacitor or supplied by an active source. These converters include a pre-bias startup mode to prevent initialization problems.

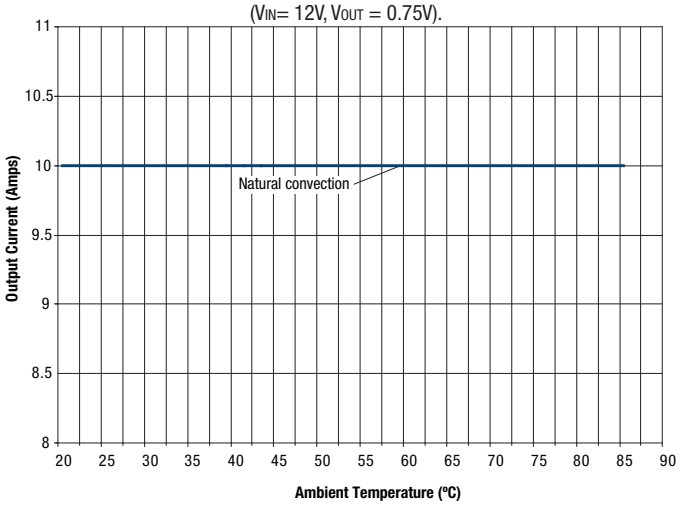
This "pre-biased" condition can also occur with some types of programmable logic or because of blocking diode leakage or small currents passed through forward biased ESD diodes. This feature is variously called "monotonic" because the voltage does not decay or produce a negative transient once the input power is applied and startup begins.

PERFORMANCE DATA

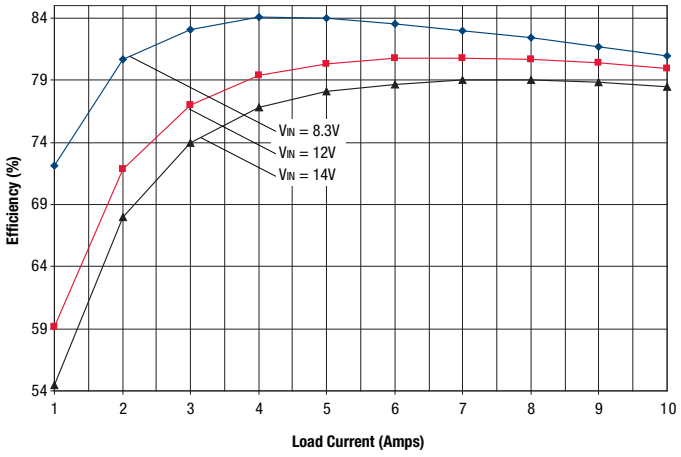
OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 0.7525V)



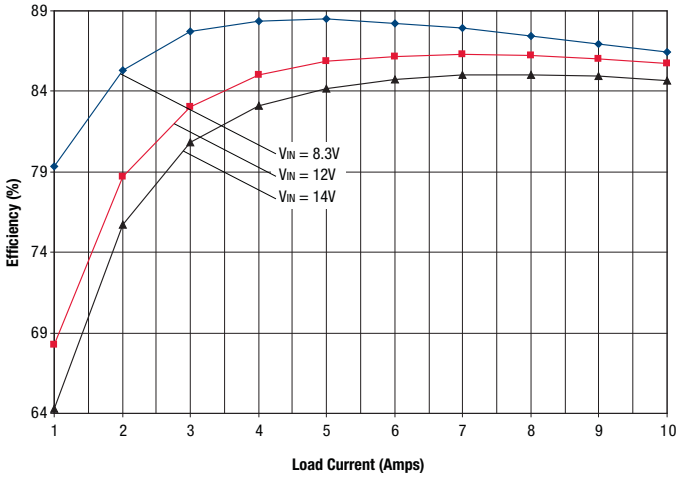
OKX2-T/10-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 0.75V).



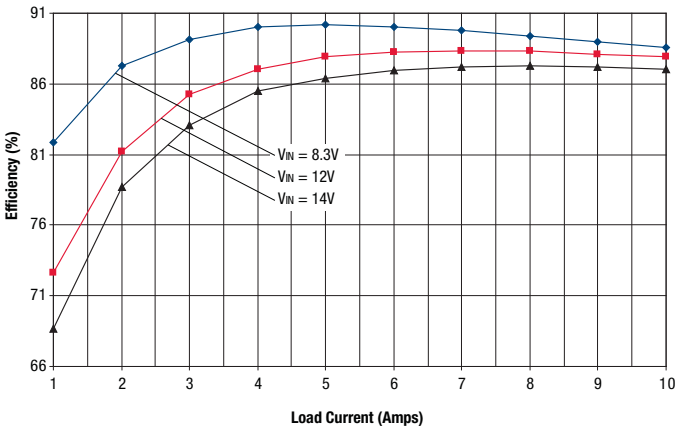
OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1V)



OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.2V)

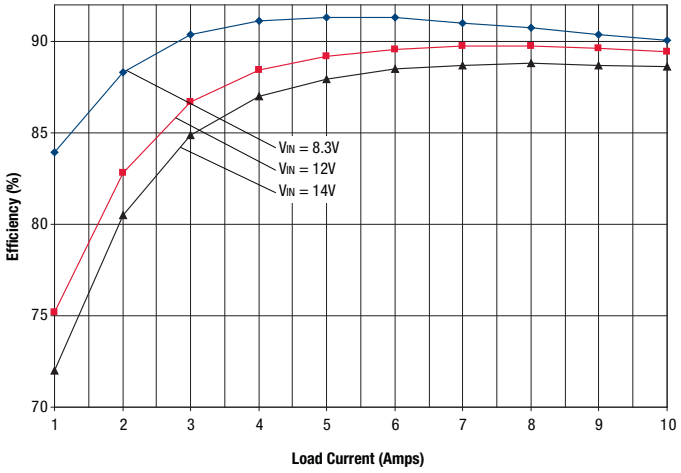


OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.5V)

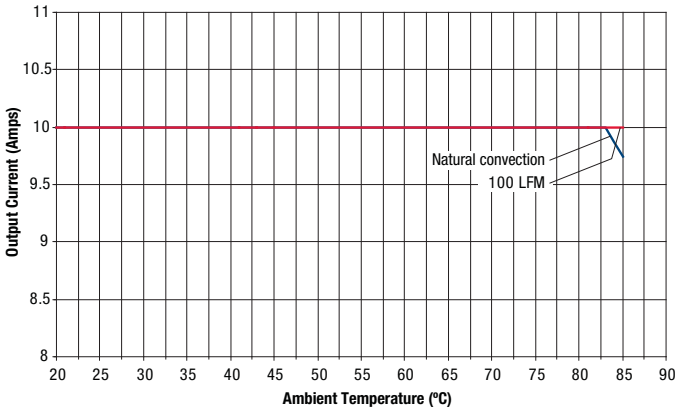


PERFORMANCE DATA

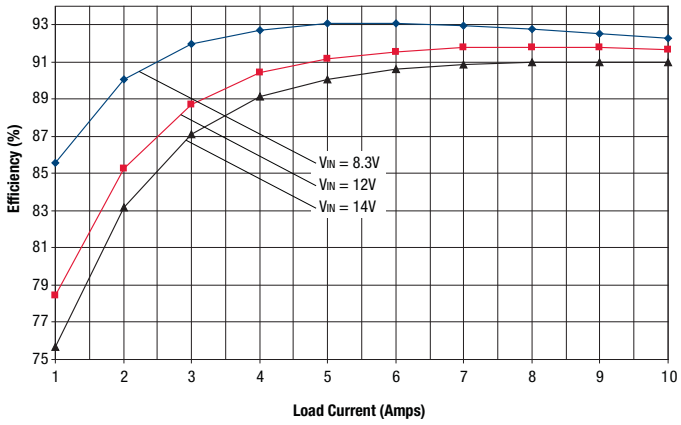
OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.8V)



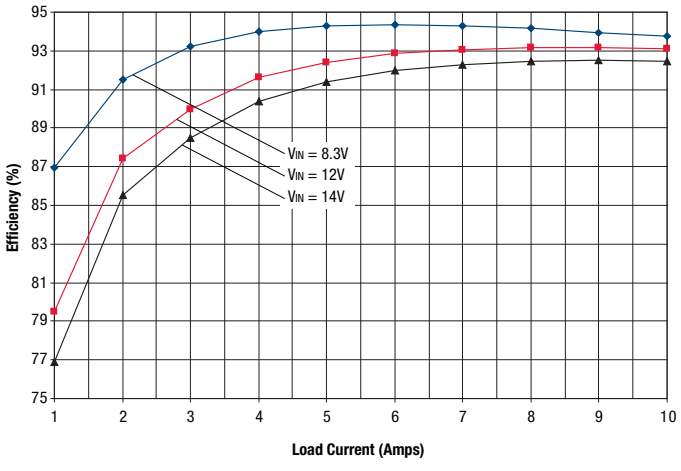
OKX2-T/10-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V).



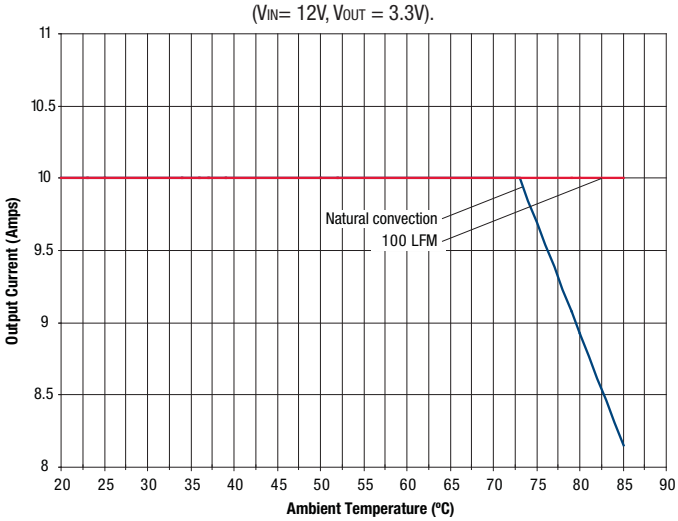
OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 2.5V)



OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 3.3V)

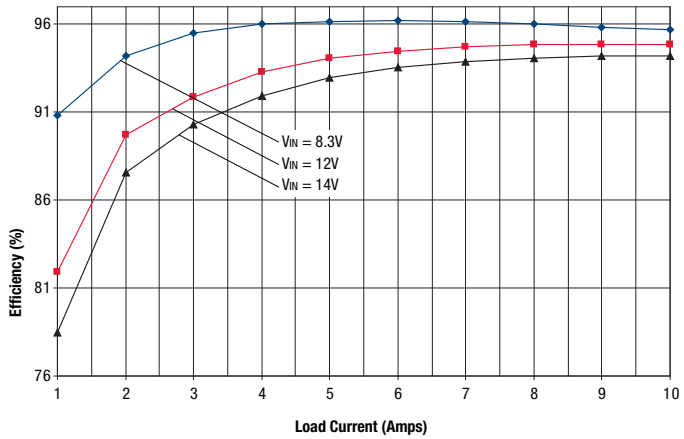


OKX2-T/10-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V).

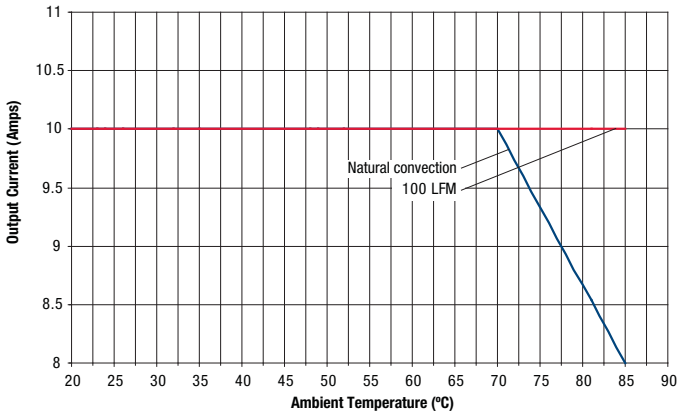


PERFORMANCE DATA

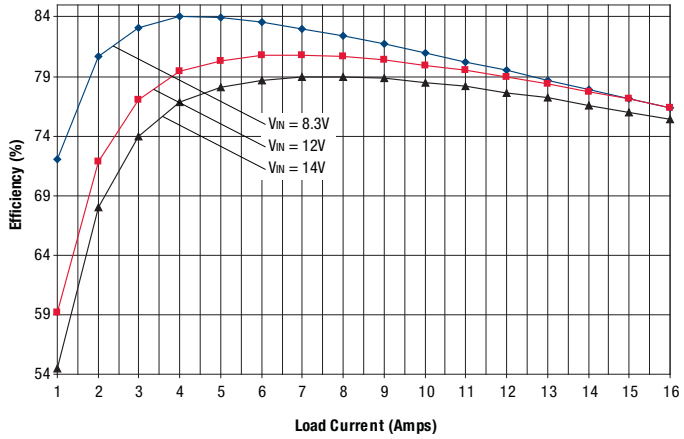
OKX2-T/10-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 5V)



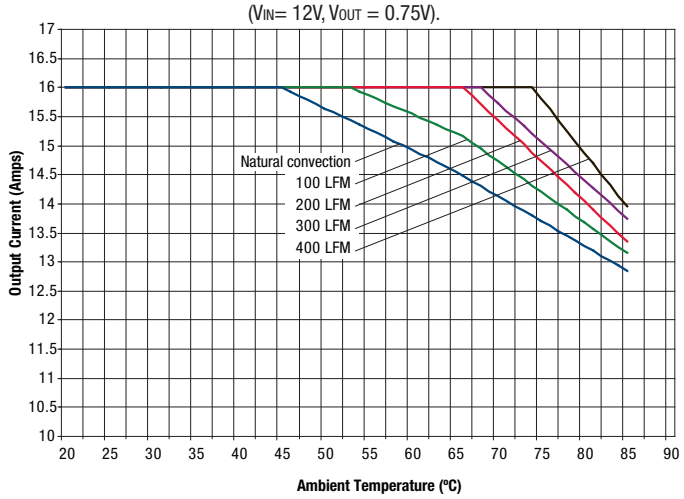
OKX2-T/10-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 5V).



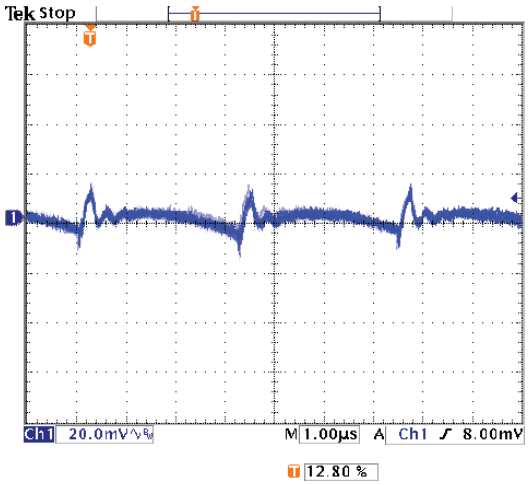
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 0.7525V)



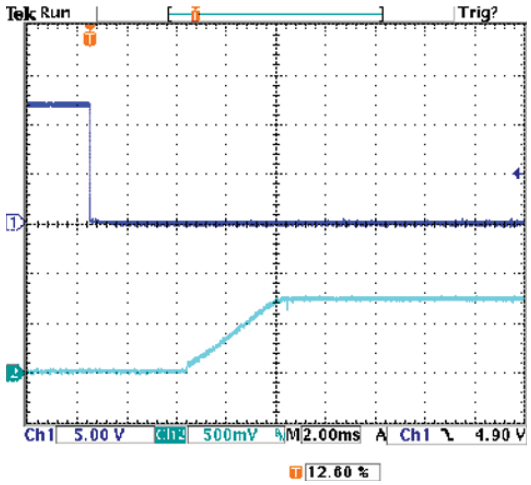
OKX2-T/16-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 0.75V).



OKX2-T/16-D12 Output Ripple and Noise (Vin=12V, Vout=0.75V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF, ScopeBW=100MHz)

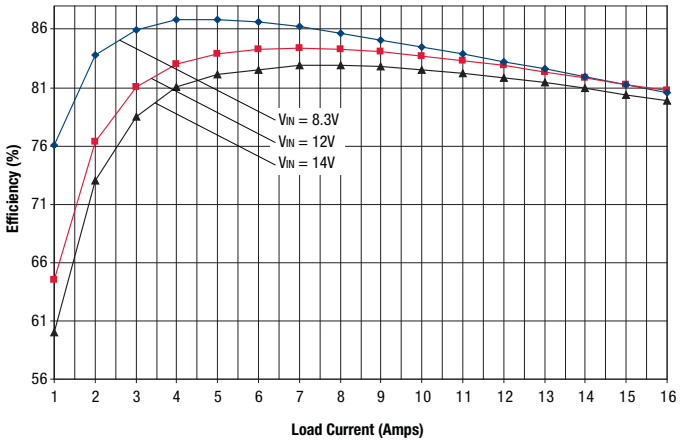


OKX2-T/16-D12-C On/Off Enable Startup Delay (Vin=12V, Vout=0.75V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF) Trace 1=Enable In, Trace2=Vout

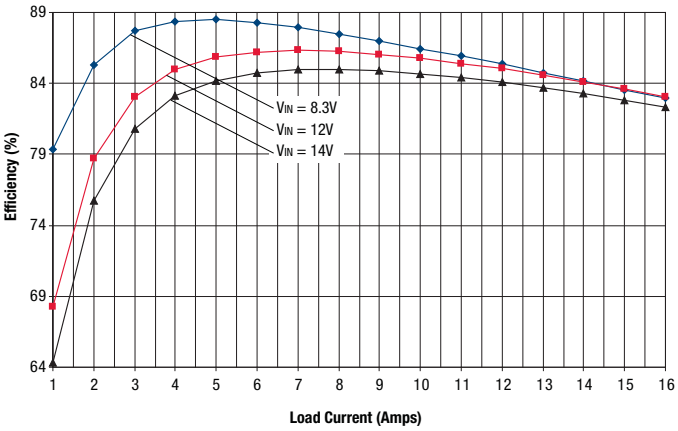


PERFORMANCE DATA

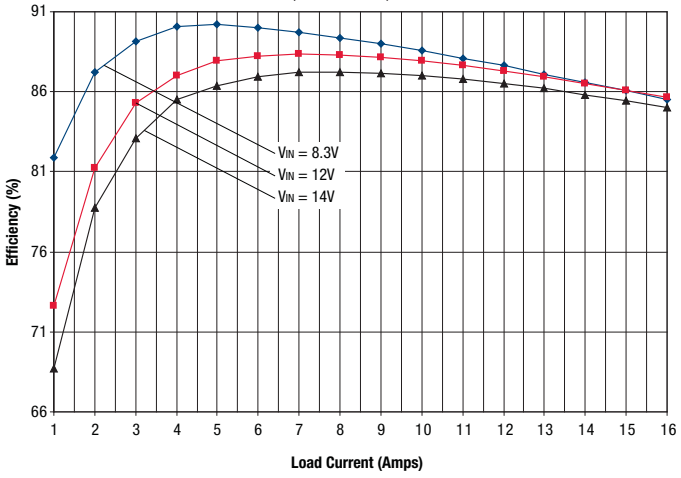
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1V)



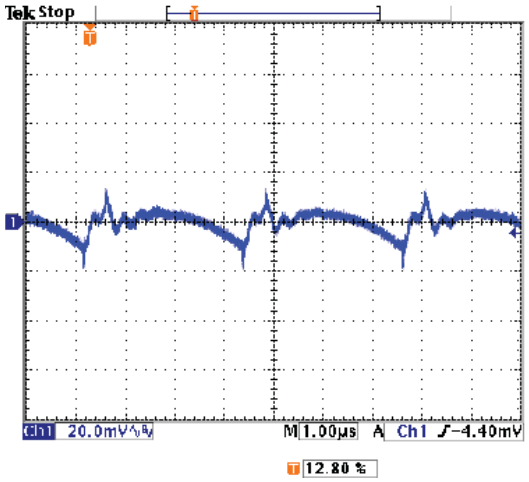
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.2V)



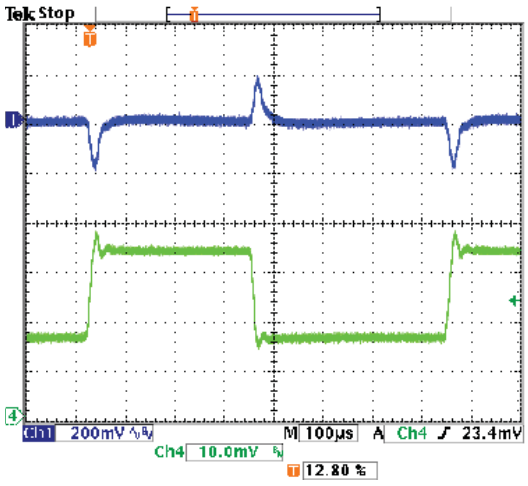
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.5V)



OKX2-T/16-D12 Output Ripple and Noise (Vin=12V, Vout=1.5V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF, ScopeBW=100MHz)

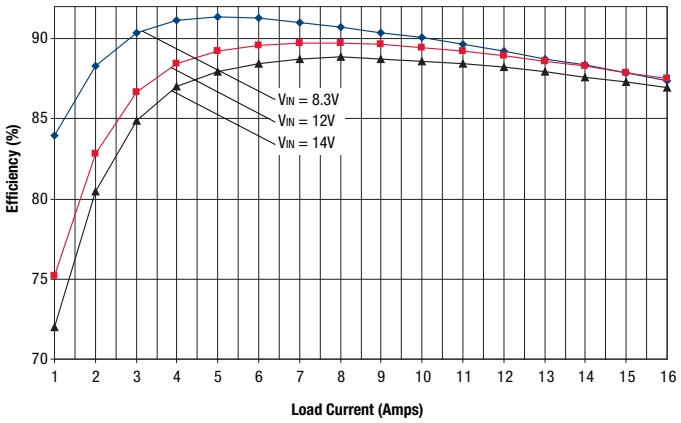


OKX2-T/16-D12 Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12V, Vout=1.5V, Cin=1000µF, Cload=0, Iout=8A to 16A to 8A) Trace1=Vout, 200 mV/div., Trace4=Iout, 5A/div.

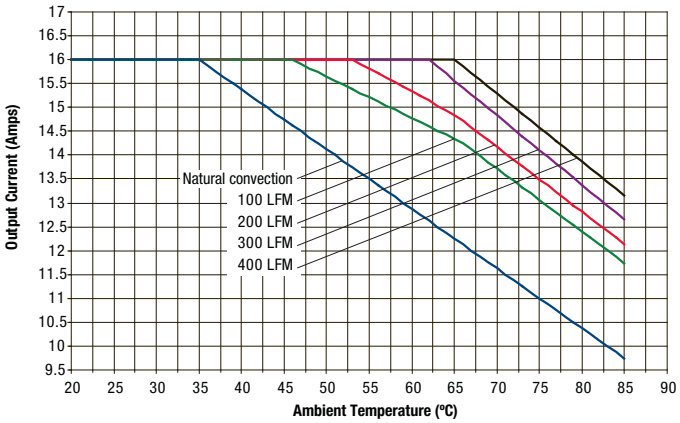


PERFORMANCE DATA

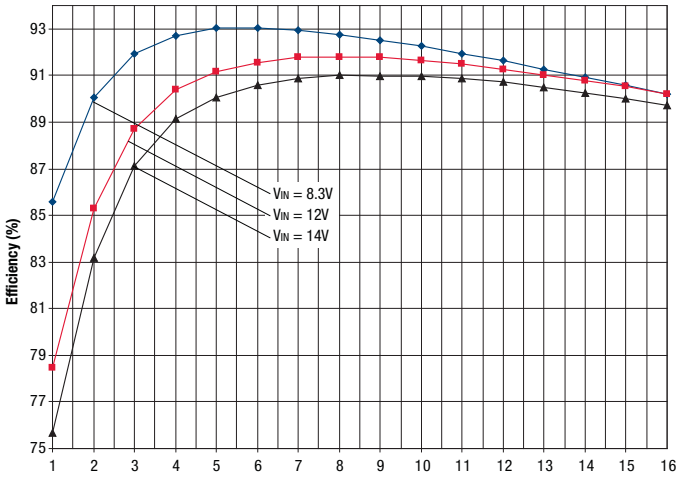
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 1.8V)



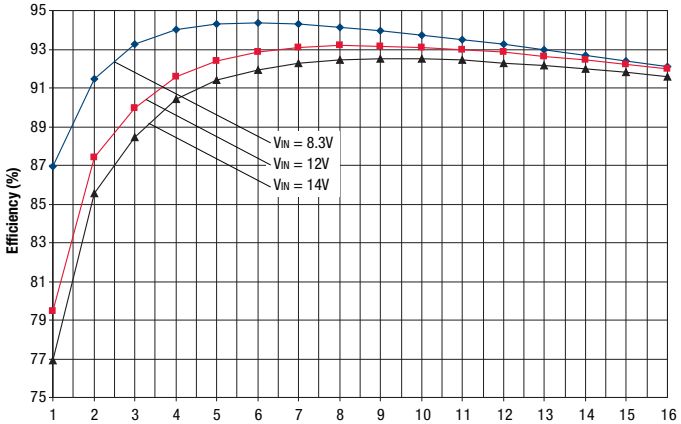
OKX2-T/16-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V).



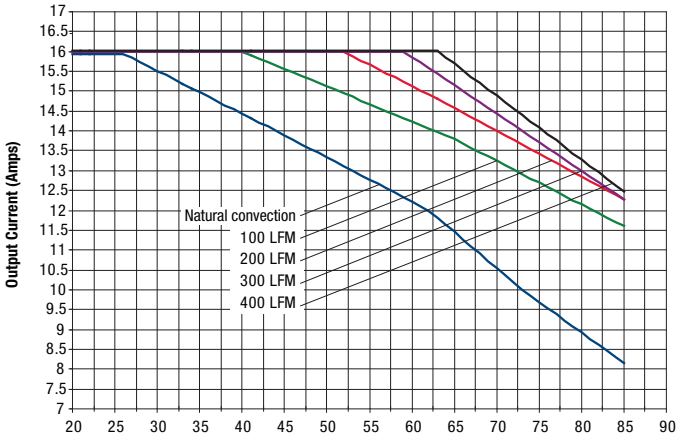
OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 2.5V)



OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C
(V_{OUT} = 3.3V)

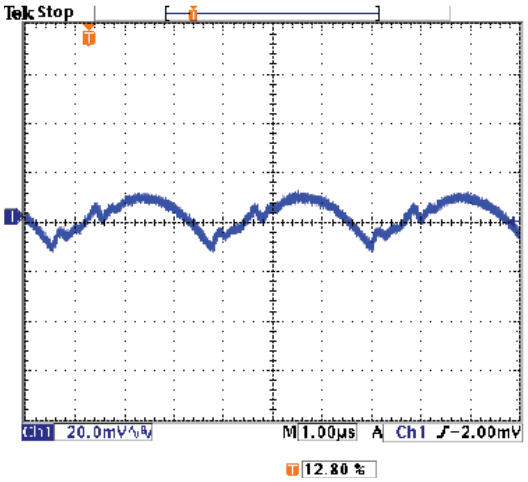


OKX2-T/16-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level
(V_{IN}= 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V).

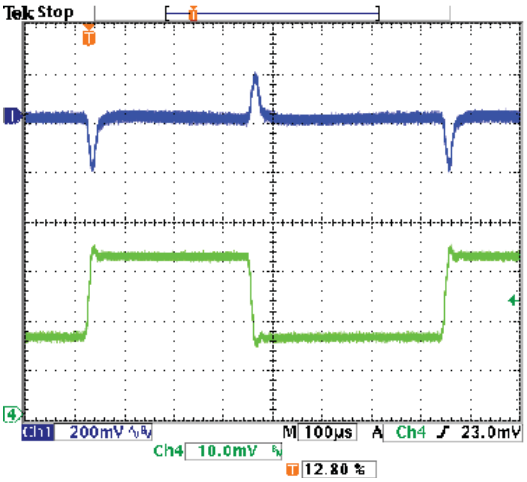


PERFORMANCE DATA

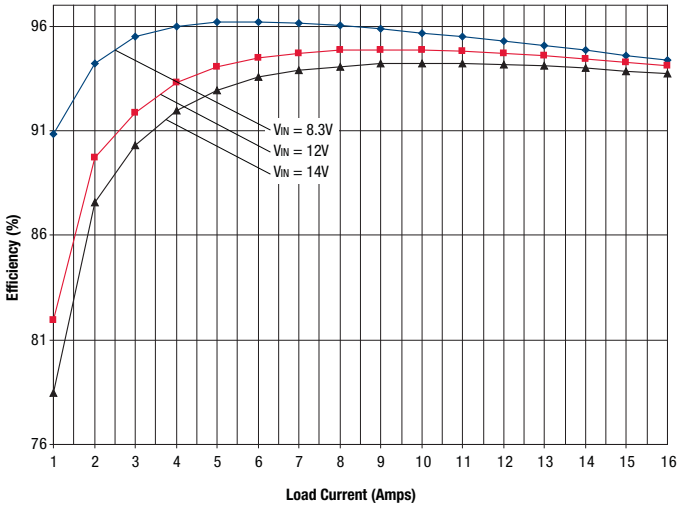
OKX2-T/16-D12 Output Ripple and Noise (Vin=12V, Vout=3.3V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF, ScopeBW=100MHz)



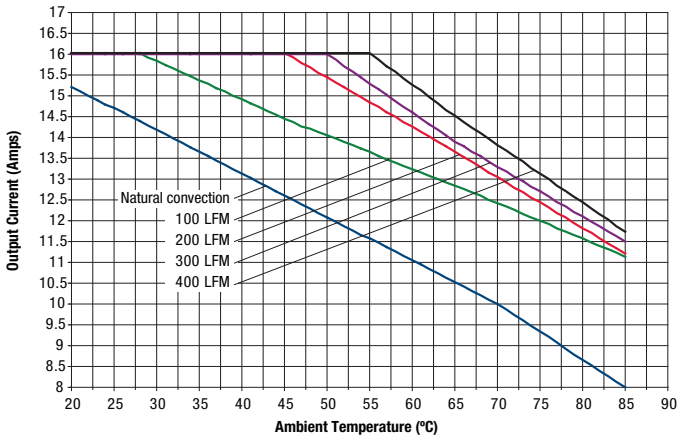
OKX2-T/16-D12-C Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12V, Vout=3.3V, Cin=1000µF, Cload=0, Iout=8A to 16A to 8A) Trace1=Vout, 200 mV/div., Trace4=Iout, 5A/div.



OKX2-T/16-D12 Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25°C (VOUT = 5V)

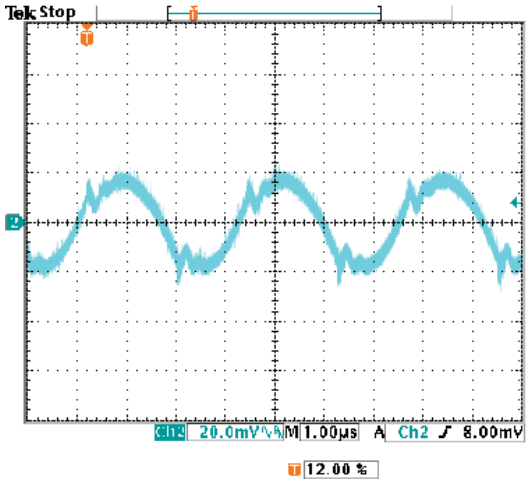


OKX2-T/16-D12-C Maximum Current Temperature Derating at Sea Level (VIN= 12V, VOUT = 5V).

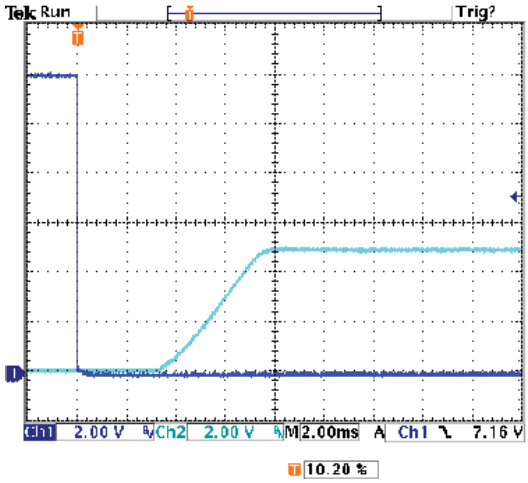


PERFORMANCE DATA

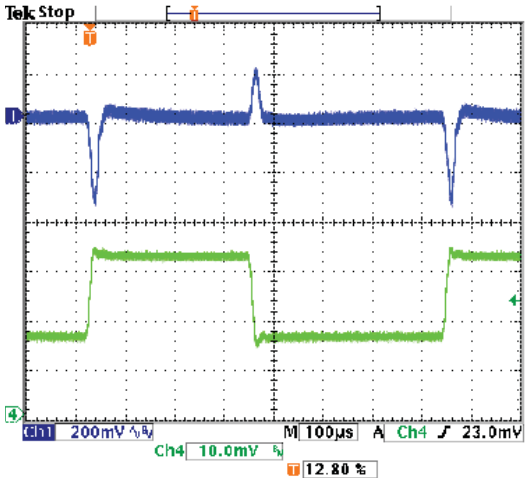
OKX2-T/16-D12 Output Ripple and Noise (Vin=12V, Vout=5V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF, ScopeBW=100MHz)



OKX2-T/16-D12-C On/Off Enable Startup Delay (Vin=12V, Vout=5V, Iout=16A, Cin=1000µF, Cload=1µF // 10µF) Trace 1=Enable In, Trace2=Vout



OKX2-T/16-D12 Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12V, Vout=5V, Cin=1000µF, Cload=0, Iout=8A to 16A to 8A) Trace1=Vout, 200 mV/div., Trace4=Iout, 5A/div.



Murata Power Solutions

Murata Power Solutions, Inc.
11 Cabot Boulevard, Mansfield, MA 02048-1151 U.S.A.
Tel: (508) 339-3000 (800) 233-2765 Fax: (508) 339-6356
www.murata-ps.com email: sales@murata-ps.com ISO 9001 and 14001 REGISTERED

03/25/09

Murata Power Solutions, Inc. makes no representation that the use of its products in the circuits described herein, or the use of other technical information contained herein, will not infringe upon existing or future patent rights. The descriptions contained herein do not imply the granting of licenses to make, use, or sell equipment constructed in accordance therewith. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

© 2009 Murata Power Solutions, Inc.

USA: Mansfield (MA), Tel: (508) 339-3000, email: sales@murata-ps.com
Canada: Toronto, Tel: (866) 740-1232, email: toronto@murata-ps.com
UK: Milton Keynes, Tel: +44 (0)1908 615232, email: mk@murata-ps.com
France: Montigny Le Bretonneux, Tel: +33 (0)1 34 60 01 01, email: france@murata-ps.com
Germany: München, Tel: +49 (0)89-544334-0, email: munich@murata-ps.com
Japan: Tokyo, Tel: 3-3779-1031, email: sales_tokyo@murata-ps.com
Osaka, Tel: 6-6354-2025, email: sales_osaka@murata-ps.com
China: Shanghai, Tel: +86 215 027 3678, email: shanghai@murata-ps.com
Guangzhou, Tel: +86 208 221 8066, email: guangzhou@murata-ps.com
Singapore: Parkway Centre, Tel: +65 6348 9096, email: singapore@murata-ps.com