**FEATURES**

- Settable output voltage from 0.7 to 1.8V
- Wide input voltage range 4.5 to 15V
- Up to 30A of output current
- Quick response to load change
- Ultra small surface mount package 14.0 x 11.0 x 8.3mm
- Peak efficiency of 95.7% max.
- Outstanding thermal derating performance
- Over current protection
- On/Off control (Positive logic)
- Power Good signal
- High Reliability / Heat Shock Testing 700cycle (-40 to +125degC)

**PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

The **MYSGK1R830FRSR** is miniature MonoBlock type non-isolated Point-of-Load (PoL) DC-DC power converter for embedded applications. The tiny form factor measures only 14.0 x 11.0 x 8.3mm. Applications include powering FPGA/CPU’s, datacom/telecom systems, Distributed Bus Architectures (DBA), programmable logic and mixed voltage systems.

The converter has input voltage range of 4.5 to 15.0V and a maximum output current of 30A. Based on a fixed frequency synchronous buck converter switching topology, this high power conversion efficient PoL module features settable output voltage 0.7 to 1.8V, On/Off control and Power Good signal output. These converters also include under voltage lock out (UVLO), output short circuit protection and over-current protection.

**SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION**

![Typical unit](image)

**MYSGK1R830FRSR**

- Vin
- Vin
- GND
- ON/OFF
- Vout
- Vout
- Cin
- Co
- Cin
- Cin
- Co
- -Sense
- +Sense
- Powe Good
- Trim
- Cin : 22uF/25V x 2pcs
- Co : 220μF/4V x 3pcs + 100uF/6.3V x 1pc

(Typical topology is shown. Murata recommends an external input fuse.)

http://www.murata.com/products/power

Export Control Code: X0863 Document No: DC_R170013
## PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS SUMMARY AND ORDERING GUIDE (Including series products)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>Efficiency (%)</th>
<th>ON/OFF</th>
<th>Package (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vout (V)</td>
<td>Iout (A, max.)</td>
<td>Power (W)</td>
<td>R/N typ. (% of Vout)</td>
<td>Regulation(max.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSGK1R830FRSR</td>
<td>0.7-1.8 (typ.:1.8V)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSGK1R830FRSRD</td>
<td>0.7-1.8 (typ.:1.8V)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. All specifications are at typical line voltage, Vout = 1.8V and full load, +25degC unless otherwise noted. Output capacitors are 220uF x 3 ceramic + 100uF x 1 ceramic. Input capacitors is 22uF x 2 ceramic and plenty electrolytic capacitors. See detailed specifications. Input and Output capacitors are necessary for our test equipment.
2. Use adequate ground plane and copper thickness adjacent to the converter.

## PART NUMBER STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY</th>
<th>SGK</th>
<th>1R8</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murata products</td>
<td>Series Name</td>
<td>Maximum Output Current 30 : 30A</td>
<td>Input Voltage Range 4.5-15.0V</td>
<td>ON/OFF Control Logic S : Positive Logic</td>
<td>Internal Code</td>
<td>Packaging Code Blank : Standard Quantity D : Small Quantity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Product Marking

Because of the small size of these products, the product marking contains a character-reduced code to indicate the model number and manufacturing date code. Not all items on the marking are always used. Please note that the marking differs from the product photograph. Here is the layout of the Marking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layout (reference)</th>
<th>Codes (reference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>Internal Manufacturing code 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>Product code 1F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>(Please see product code table beside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>Internal Manufacturing code 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.murata.com/products/power
**FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR (Note 1)**

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON/OFF Pin</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGOOD/Trim Pins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Source ONLY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vout</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current</td>
<td>Current-limited, no damage, short-circuit protected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>Vin = Zero (no power)</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>degC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absolute maximums are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to greater than 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 or recommended.

### INPUT CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Voltage Range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-up Threshold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Voltage Shutdown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Filter Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Full Load Conditions

- Vin = 12.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A
  - Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A
  - Vin = 4.5V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A
  - Vin = 5.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A

### Low Line

- Vin = 4.5V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A
  - Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A
  - Vin = 5.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A

### No Load Current

- Iout = 0A, unit = ON
  - 80 mA

### Shut-Down Mode Input Current

- 2 mA

### EFFICIENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Vin = 12.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Vin = 12.0V, Vout = 1.0V, Iout = 30A</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Vin = 5.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 30A</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Vin = 5.0V, Vout = 1.0V, Iout = 30A</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SAFETY

- Certified to UL-60950-1, CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1, IEC/EN60950-1, 2nd edition (pending)
- Calculated MTBF (Note 3): +40degC, Vin = 12.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 50%
  - 8,300,000 hours

### DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Switching Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startup Time (Vin ON)</td>
<td>Vout = 1.8V (Vin On to 90% of Vout)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startup Time (Remote ON)</td>
<td>Vout = 1.8V (Remote On to 90% of Vout)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Load Response</td>
<td>(50-100% load step, di/dt)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>A/µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Load Peak Deviation</td>
<td>same as above, Note14</td>
<td>±3.0%</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LOGIC

- ON State Range
  - ON = +1.8V min. to +5.0V max. or left open
  - 1.6 | 5.0 | V |
- OFF Stage Range
  - OFF = -0.1V to +0.5V max.
  - -0.1 | 0.5 | V |
- Control Current
  - Open collector/drain
  - - mA |

### POWER-GOOD OUTPUT

- PGOOD TRUE (HI)
  - (95% of target Vout) < Vout < (105% of target Vout)
- PGOOD FALSE (LO)
  - Out of above range

---


MYSGK1R830FRSR A02 Page 3 of 17
FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR (Note 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Output Power</td>
<td>See Derating</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage Range</td>
<td>Note 10</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Loading</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy (50%, load, untrimmed)</td>
<td>Vin = 12.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Cout=760uF, Ta = 25degC</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vin = 5.0V, Vout = 1.8V, Cout=760uF, Ta = 25degC</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Voltage Protection</td>
<td>Note 13</td>
<td>120%</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Voltage Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Range</td>
<td>Note 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Limit Inception</td>
<td>After warmup</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit Duration (remove short for recovery)</td>
<td>Output shorted to ground, no damage</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit Protection Method</td>
<td>Note 5</td>
<td>Hiccup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-bias Start-up</td>
<td>Converter will start if the external output voltage is less than set Vout.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation (Note 8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>Vin = min. to max.</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>Iout = min. to max.</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>% of Vout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripple and Noise (20MHz bandwidth)</td>
<td>Note 6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>mV pk-pk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Output Capacitance Range (Note 11)</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>uF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHANICAL (Common)</td>
<td>Conditions</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Dimension</td>
<td>L x W x H</td>
<td>14.0(typ.) x 11.0(typ.) x 8.3(max.)</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>grams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL (Common)</td>
<td>Conditions</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Ambient Temperature Range</td>
<td>With Derating (Note 2, 7)</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>degC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>Vin = Zero (no power)</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>degC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Protection/Shutdown</td>
<td>Measured in module (Note 9)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td>degC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture Sensitivity Level</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specification Notes

(1) Specifications are typical at +25degC, +12.0V(MYSGK1R830FRSR). Vout=typical (+1.8V), full load, external caps and natural convection unless otherwise indicated. All models are tested and specified with external 22uF x 3 ceramic + 100uF x 1 ceramic output capacitors, 22uF x 2 ceramic and plenty electrolytic external input capacitors. 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 recommends installation of these capacitors.

(2) Note that Maximum Power Derating curves indicate an average current at typical input voltage. At higher temperatures and/or no airflow, the converter will tolerate brief full current outputs if the total RMS current over time does not exceed the Derating curve.

(3) Mean Time Between Failure is calculated using the Telcordia SR-332 method, ±40degC, half output load, natural air convection.

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

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) All models are fully operational and meet published specifications, including “cold start” at -40degC.

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

(9) Thermal Protection/Shutdown temperature is measured with the sensor in the converter.

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

(11) The maximum output capacitive loads depend on 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.

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

(13) The outputs are intended to sink appreciable reverse current.

(14) About dV/dt condition, please refer to the table described later.

http://www.murata.com/products/power

MYSGK1R830FRSR A02 Page 4 of 17
Internal Circuit Diagrams

ON/OFF internal circuit diagram and using guide

```
Vin

ON/OFF

GND

Pull UP Resistance
5.6kohm(±0.5%)

To
ON/OFF terminal
of control IC

Pull DOWN Resistance
5.6kohm(±0.5%)

Recommended application
```

Power Good(P.G) internal circuit diagram and using guide

```
Vin

Regulator

Vout : 5V typ.
Vout : Vin-0.4V to Vin

Source Current
0.02mA min.

100kohm(±5%)

Sink Current
1mA max.

P.G

Logic Control
Circuit

P.G Pull-down FET

Connect to other converter's ON/OFF terminal etc.
```

http://www.murata.com/products/power
PERFORMANCE DATA AND OSCILLOGRAMS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR

Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 0.7V)

- Vin=4.5V
- Vin=12V
- Vin=15V

Load regulation

- Vin=4.5V
- Vin=12V
- Vin=15V

On/Off Enable Delay (Vin=12.0V, Vout=0.7V, Iout=30A, Cload=760uF)
Trace1=Enable, Trace2=Vout, Trace3=PG

Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin=12.0V, Vout=0.7V, Iout=30A, Cload=760uF, Scope BW=20MHz)

Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12.0V, Vout=0.7V, Cload=760uF, Iout=15A to 30A, 1.0A/us) Trace 3=Vout, 50mV/div, Trace 4=Iout, 20A/div.

Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12.0V, Vout=0.7V, Cload=760uF, Iout=30 to 15A, 1.0A/us) Trace 3=Vout, 50mV/div, Trace 4=Iout, 20A/div.
PERFORMANCE DATA AND OSCILLOGRAMS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR

Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.8V)

Vout vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.8V)

On/Off Enable Delay (Vin=12.0V, Vout=1.8V, Iout=30A, Cload=760uF)
Trace1=Enable, Trace2=Vout, Trace3=P.G

Output Ripple and Noise (Vin=12.0V, Vout=1.8V, Iout=30A, Cload=760uF, Scope BW=20MHz)

Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12.0V, Vout=1.8V, Cload=760uF, Iout=30 to 15A, 1.0A/us) Trace 3=Vout, 50mV/div, Trace 4=Iout, 20A/div.

Step Load Transient Response (Vin=12.0V, Vout=1.8V, Cload=760uF, Iout=15A to 30A, 1.0A/us) Trace 3=Vout, 50mV/div, Trace 4=Iout, 20A/div.

ΔV=64mV

ΔV=66mV

http://www.murata.com/products/power
THERMAL DERATINGS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR

Thermal deratings are evaluated in following condition.
- The product is mounted on 50.8mm x 60.0mm x 1.6mm (8 Layer, 2oz copper each) FR-4 board respectively.
- No forced air flow.
- Surface(Top of the coil) temperature of the product : 115degC max.

TRANSIENT RESPONSE DATAS OF MYSGK1R830FRSR

Transient response data at various conditions are showed in following table.
Minimum output capacitance can serve less than 3% x Vout of deviation for 15A load change(0.5A/us).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Vin(V)</th>
<th>Vout(V)</th>
<th>Cout(uF)</th>
<th>Voltage Deviation(mV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYSGK1R830FRSR</td>
<td>15-30A Load Step (0.5A/us)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MONOBLOCK TYPE POL, 30A DC-DC CONVERTER**

**MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

### Dimension and Pin Assignment

**< Top View >**

1 Pin (back side)

**< Bottom View >**

**< Side View >**

**INPUT/OUTPUT CONNECTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-18</td>
<td>Vout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>+Sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Trim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>-Sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-30</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-39</td>
<td>Vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>ON/OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Power Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-54</td>
<td>GND(Thermal Pad)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Recommended Board Land Pattern (Top View)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Power Good ON/OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>+Sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8, 9</td>
<td>-Sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
<td>Rtrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14, 15</td>
<td>Pin No.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17, 18</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20, 21</td>
<td>Vin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23, 24</td>
<td>Cout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 26, 27</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29, 30</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32, 33</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34, 35, 36</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38, 39</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41, 42</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46, 47, 48</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50, 51</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53, 54</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: mm

### Example of Pattern Layout (Top View)

- **Vout**
- **Cout**
- **GND**
- **Pin No.1**
- **GND**
- **GND**
- **GND**
- **Vin**
- **CIn**

### Picture

- **TOP VIEW**
  - 24.6 x 13.0(mm)

- **BOTTOM VIEW**
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

Tape Dimension

Reel Dimension

http://www.murata.com/products/power
### TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

![Diagram showing tape specifications](image)

**Note**

1. The adhesive strength of the protective tape must be within 0.1-1.3N.
2. Each reel contains the quantities such as the table below.
3. Each reel set in moisture-proof packaging because of MSL 3.
4. No vacant pocket in “Module on tape” section.
5. The reel is labeled with Murata part number and quantity.
6. The color of reel is not specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Qty(pcs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYSGK1R830FRSR</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSGK1R830FRSRD</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INPUT NOTES

Input Fuse
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. For greatest safety, we recommend a fast blow fuse installed in the ungrounded input supply line. 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.

Input Under-Voltage Shutdown and Start-Up Threshold
Under normal start-up conditions, converters will not begin to regulate properly unless the ramping-up input voltage exceeds and remains at the Start-Up Voltage (see Specifications). Once operating, the 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 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 circuit.

Recommended Input Filtering
The user must assure that the input source has low AC impedance to provide dynamic stability and that the input supply has little or no inductive content, including long distributed wiring to a remote power supply. For best performance, we recommend installing a low-ESR capacitor immediately adjacent to the converter’s input terminals. The capacitor should be a ceramic type such as the Murata GRM32 series and a electrolytic type such as Panasonic OS-CON series.

Initial suggested capacitor values are 22uF x 2 ceramic type and 1000uF x 1 electrolytic type, rated at twice the expected maximum input voltage. Make sure that the input terminals do not go below the under voltage shutdown voltage at all times. More input bulk capacitance may be added in parallel (either electrolytic or tantalum) if needed.

Recommended Output Filtering
The converter will achieve its rated output ripple and noise with additional external capacitor. The user may install more external output capacitance reduce the ripple even further or for improved dynamic response. Again, use low-ESR ceramic (Murata GRM32 series). Initial values of 220uF x 3 ceramic type + 100uF x 1 ceramic type may be tried, either single or multiple capacitors in parallel. Mount these close to the converter. Measure the output ripple under your load conditions. Use only as much capacitance as required to achieve your ripple and noise objectives. Excessive capacitance can make step load recovery sluggish or possibly introduce instability. Do not exceed the maximum rated output capacitance listed in the specifications.

Output Noise
This converter is tested and specified for output noise using designated external input/output components, circuits and layout as shown in the figures below. In the figure below, 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 test circuit.

Figure: Measuring Output Ripple and Noise

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

Temperature Derating Curves
The graphs in this data sheet illustrate typical operation under a variety of conditions. The derating curves show the maximum continuous ambient air temperature. Note that these are AVERAGE measurements.
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 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: These graphs are all collected at slightly above Sea Level altitude. Be sure to reduce the derating for higher density altitude.

Output Current 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. Following a time-out period, the converter 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.

The “hiccup” system differs from older latching short circuit systems because you do not have to power down the converter to make it restart. The system will automatically restore operation as soon as the short circuit condition is removed.

UVP/OVP Function
This product monitors a feedback voltage to detect over and under voltage. When the feedback voltage becomes lower than 68% of the target voltage, after 1ms, the product latches OFF. This function is enables after soft-start is complete.
When the feedback voltage becomes higher than 120% of the target voltage, the circuit operates sink-mode to decrease output voltage until reaching a negative current limit (-38A typ.). Upon reaching the negative current limit, sink-mode is turned off and the device restarts for a short time. The device operates in this cycle until the output voltage is pulled down under the UVP threshold voltage for 1ms. After the 1ms, the circuit latches into sink-mode. The fault is cleared with a reset of Vin or by reapplying the ON/OFF pin.

Remote On/Off Control
Please refer to the Connection Diagram on page 1 for On/Off connections.
Positive logic models are enabled when the On/Off pin is left open or is pulled high to Vin with respect to GND. An internal bias current causes the open pin to rise to Vin. Positive-polarity devices are disabled when the On/Off is grounded or brought to within a low voltage (see Specifications) with respect to GND.
Dynamic control of the On/Off function should be able to 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
Users should only consider adding capacitance to reduce switching noise and/or to handle spike current load steps. Install only enough capacitance to achieve noise objectives. Excess external capacitance may cause regulation problems, degraded transient response and possible oscillation or instability.

Soldering Guidelines
Murata 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. Your production environment may differ therefore please thoroughly review these guidelines with your process engineers. This product can be reflowed once.

http://www.murata.com/products/power
MonoBlock type POL, 30A DC-DC Converter

Reflow Solder Operations for surface-mount products

For SnAgCu based solder:
- Preheat Temperature: Less than 1 degC per second
- Time over Liquidus: 45 to 75 seconds
- Maximum Peak Temperature: 250 degC
- Cooling Rate: Less than 3 degC per second

For SnPb based solder:
- Preheat Temperature: Less than 1 degC per second
- Time over Liquidus: 60 to 75 seconds
- Maximum Peak Temperature: 235 degC
- Cooling Rate: Less than 3 degC per second

Recommended Lead-free Solder Reflow Profile

![Reflow Profile Graph]

CAUTION: Do not reflow the converter as follows, because the converter may fall from the substrate during reflowing.

Pb-free solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, the product is qualified for MSL 3 according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020D. During reflow PRODUCT must not exceed 250 degC at any time.

Dry Pack Information

Products intended for Pb-free reflow soldering processes are delivered in standard moisture barrier bags according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-033. (Handling, packing, shipping and use of moisture/reflow sensitivity surface mount devices.) Using products in high temperature Pb-free soldering processes requires dry pack storage and handling. In case the products have been stored in an uncontrolled environment and no longer can be considered dry, the modules must be baked according to J-STD-033.

http://www.murata.com/products/power

Output Voltage Adjustment

The output voltage may be adjusted over a limited range by connecting an external trim resistor \( R_{trim} \) between the Trim pin and GND pin. The \( R_{trim} \) resistor must be a 1/10W precision metal film type, ±0.5% accuracy or better with low temperature coefficient, ±100ppm/degC or better. Mount the resistor close to the converter with very short leads or use a surface mount trim resistor.

In the table below, the estimated resistance is given at limited condition; \( V_{in} \) typ., \( T_a \) : 25 degC, \( I_{out} \) : max., \( C_{out} \) : 760uF. (Please look at Test Circuit which is shown below.) 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 between Trim pin and GND pin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Voltage</th>
<th>MYSGK1R830FRSR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.7V</td>
<td>56 + 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0V</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2V</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5V</td>
<td>6.2 + 0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8V</td>
<td>3.0 + 2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistor Trim Equation

\[
R_{trim} \text{ (kohm) } = \frac{5.996}{(V_{out} - 0.5996)}
\]

Output voltage depends on the value of capacitance of \( C_{out} \) in this product, the smaller \( C_{out} \) may cause the higher output voltage. The equations above are only reference, so please check output voltage and adjust \( R_{trim} \) in user circumstances. To increase/decrease output voltage is obtained by decreasing/increasing value of \( R_{trim} \).

Output Voltage Remote Sense

This function is capable to compensate up the voltage drop between the output and input of load. The voltage between Vout pin and GND pin must NOT be over their allowed maximum voltage if using the remote sense. The both sense pins should be connected to Vout line and GND line respectively as shortly as possible. The sense traces should be also shielded by GND line or something else to reduce noise pickup. The sense line length is recommended within 10cm for output voltage stability.

If the sense function is not needed, the +Sense pin should be connected to the Vout pin directly, the -Sense pin should be also connected to GND pin directly.
APPENDIX

Test Circuit

Vin: DC Power Supply
RL: Electronic Load Device

For MYSGK1R830FRSR
C1: 1000uF/25V x 1pc Electrolysis Capacitor
C2: 22uF/25V x 2pcs (GRM32ER71E226KE15: Murata)
C3: 220uF/4V x 3pcs (GRM32EC80G227ME05: Murata)
+ 100uF/6.3V x 1pc (GRM32EE70J107ME15: Murata)

Do not connect any additional components between the Trim pin and Vout or between the Trim and Sense pins. Use only the specified connections.
If there is a long inductive cable length between the input power source and converter, then some additional bulk decoupling capacitance (eg. up to 1000uF) may be necessary to ensure a low AC impedance power source.
This would typically be aluminum electrolytic type and does not need to be close to the input terminals of converter.

This product is subject to the following operating requirements and the Life and Safety Critical Application Sales Policy:
Refer to: https://power.murata.com/en/requirements

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