



# Military COTS

## 28 V DC-DC V·I Chip Modules



# PRM

## Pre-Regulator Module

- Input: 16 – 50 Vdc
- Output: 26 – 50 Vdc
- Power: 120 W
- 1.3 MHz switching frequency
- Efficiency: 95%
- -55°C to 125°C operation



### Regulation

The PRM accepts a wide input of 16 – 50 Vdc and provides a nominal 36 Vdc factorized bus voltage (Vf) controllable over 26 – 50 Vdc to regulate the VTM output.

# VTM

## Voltage Transformation Module

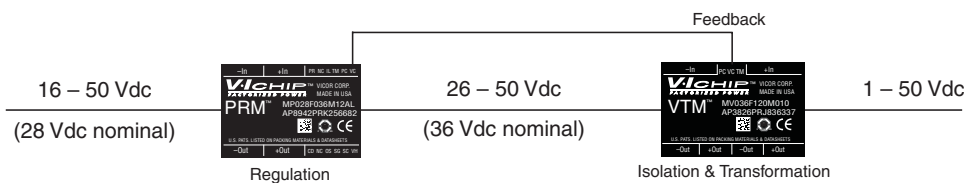
- Isolated 1 – 50 Vdc output
- Power: Up to 100 A or 120 W
- 1  $\mu$ s transient response
- 3 MHz effective switching frequency
- Efficiency: Up to 96.5%
- -55°C to 125°C operation



### Transformation and Isolation

The VTM puts isolated current multiplication and voltage division directly at the point-of-load and is available in twelve voltage division ratios to supply up to 100 A or 120 W from 1 – 50 Vdc.

## DC-DC Conversion Using PRM and VTM



Together, the PRM and the VTM chip set provides the full functionality of a DC-DC converter, but with breakthrough performance and flexibility in a rugged, miniature package.

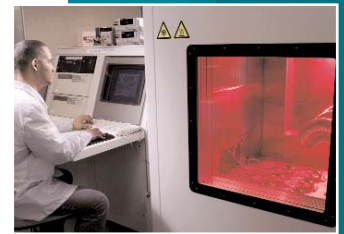
## Part Numbering Chart, PRMs and VTMs

PRM	MP	028	F	036	M	12	AL
VTM	MV	036	F	120	M	010	
	MP = Pre-Regulator Module MV = Voltage Transformation Module	Input Voltage Designator	Package	Nominal Factorized Bus Voltage (= V x 10 VTM)	Product Grade Temperatures (°C) Storage: -65 to 125 Operating: -55 to 125 (Junction)	Output Power/Current Designator (= Pr / 10 PRM) (= Output I VTM)	AL = Adaptive Loop (PRM ONLY)

Desired Load Voltage (Vdc)	VTM Part Number	Max VTM Output Current (A)	Desired Load Voltage (Vdc)	VTM Part Number	Max VTM Output Current (A)
1.0	MV036F011M100	100	10	MV036F090M013	13.3
1.2	MV036F011M100	100	12	MV036F120M010	10
1.5	MV036F015M080	80	15	MV036F180M007	6.7
1.8	MV036F015M080	80	24	MV036F240M005	5.0
2.0	MV036F022M055	55	28	MV036F240M005	5.0
3.3	MV036F030M040	40	36	MV036F360M003	3.3
5.0	MV036F045M027	27	48	MV036F360M003	3.3

## V•I Chip Qualification Testing

Test	Standard	Environment
<p><b>Acceleration</b> To determine the ability of parts to withstand constant acceleration, as an indicator of the mechanical strength limits.</p>	MIL-STD-810F, Method 513.5, Procedure II, Operational	Acceleration step 2 g, 6 direction
<p><b>Altitude</b> To observe low air pressure effects on either operational or non-operational design parameters.</p>	MIL-STD-810D, Method 500.2, Procedure I & II	40,000 ft. and 70,000 ft. operational
<p><b>Explosive Atmosphere</b> To determine the ability of equipment to operate in the presence of an explosive atmosphere.</p>	MIL-STD-810F, Method 511.4, Procedure I, Operational	Fuel-Air Explosive Atmospheres
<p><b>High Temperature Operational Life</b> An operational test used to detect thermally activated failure mechanisms.</p>	Vicor internal reference EIAJESD22-A108C	Nominal line, 75% load, temp. within 5°C max operational
<p><b>Humidity</b> A humidity test simulates the moisture-laden air found in tropical regions.</p>	MIL-STD-810F, Method 507.4	240 hours, 95% RH
<p><b>Mechanical Shock</b> To determine the ability to withstand mechanical shocks from suddenly applied forces or an abrupt change in motion produced by handling, transportation or field operation.</p>	JESD22-B104C, Service Condition C	100 g, 2 ms shock, 10 shock /axis, 3 axis, 30 total
<p><b>Random Mechanical Vibration</b> To evaluate the construction, materials and mounting of the device for ruggedness.</p>	JESD22-B103B, Service Condition B	Vibration from 2 – 500 Hz, 30 minutes /axis, 3 axis, 90 minutes total
<p><b>Resistance to Solvents</b> Determines the resistance to externally applied solvents.</p>	MIL-STD-883G, Method 2015.13	Ambient temperature, ambient humidity
<p><b>Temperature Humidity Bias</b> An operational test that evaluates the reliability of the device package in humid environments.</p>	JESD47	85°C, 85% RH, high-line input voltage
<p><b>Temperature Cycle</b> Conducted to determine the ability of devices to withstand mechanical stresses induced by alternating high and low temperature extremes.</p>	JESD22-A104-B	-55°C to 125°C, 500 cycles



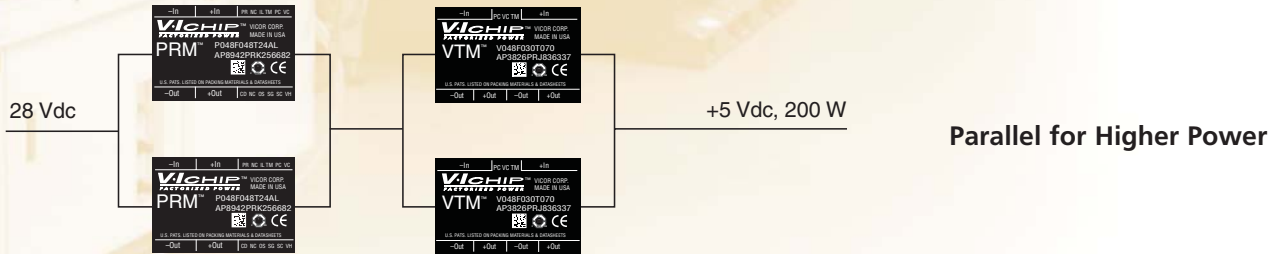
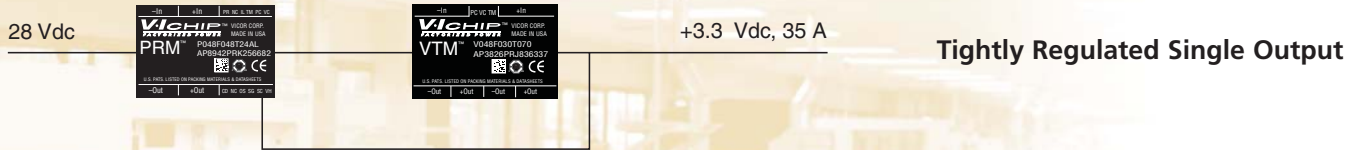
## V•I Chip Characterization Process

Test	Standard	Environment
<p><b>Electro Static Discharge</b> Classifies the device according to its susceptibility to damage or degradation by exposure to electrostatic discharge.</p>	MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015	Ambient temperature, ambient humidity
<p><b>Fungus</b> To determine if a material (or materials) will support the growth of specific fungi.</p>	MIL-STD-810F, Method 508.5 Section II	Severe climate conditions
<p><b>Salt Fog</b> To determine the resistance of the equipment to the effects of a salt atmosphere, primarily corrosion.</p>	MIL-STD-810F, Method 509.4	Salt fog harsh environment
<p><b>Solderability</b> To evaluate the solderability of terminations that are normally joined by a soldering operation.</p>	MIL-STD-202G, Method 208H	Continuous solder coating for a minimum of 95% surface area
<p><b>Terminal Strength</b> Determines the resistance to external force on the terminals.</p>	MIL-STD-202G, Method 211A Test Condition A, 1/2 to 5 lbs.	Ambient temperature, ambient humidity
<p><b>HALT</b> Demonstrates product design margin and robustness.</p>	Vicor internal reference Destruct limits determined	Operational limits verified
<p><b>AMCOM Testing</b> Developed in partnership with the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command to demonstrate the ability to withstand sequential harsh environments, which simulate storage, field use and a 10 year service life in a ground mobile environment.</p>	US Army Aviation and Missile Command	High temp / high humidity, temp cycle, power cycle



(Contact Vicor for more information and status on these tests.)

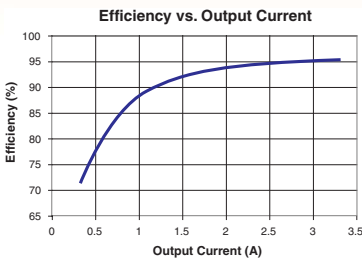
# Application Examples



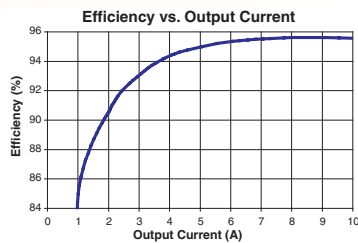
## Superior Performance

### Higher Efficiency and Power Density

- Higher efficiency = less total heat dissipation



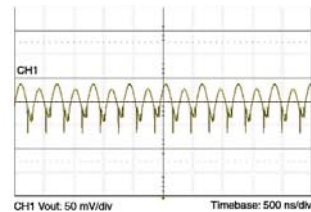
PRM Efficiency vs. Output Current



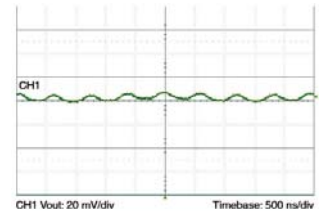
VTM Efficiency vs. Output Current

### Low Noise

- ZVS and ZCS enable low noise power conversion
- High switching frequency (>1 MHz) means small filter components



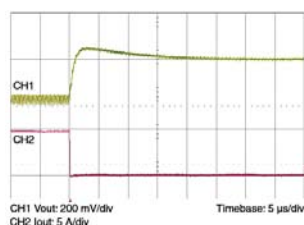
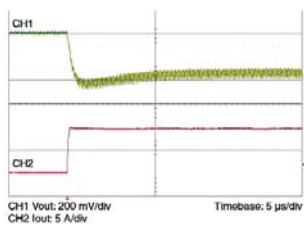
28 V to 12 V, 10 A VTM with no external capacitance



28 V to 12 V, 10 A VTM with 4.7  $\mu$ F external capacitance

### Fast Transient Response

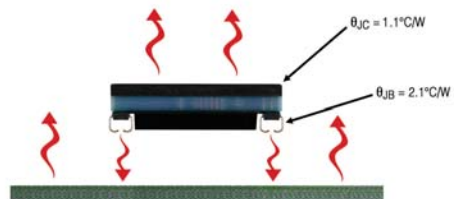
- Meets challenging load slew rate requirements
- Eliminates bulk capacitance at point-of-load



Load step with 100  $\mu$ F input capacitance and no output capacitance (MV036F120M010)

### Flexible Thermal Management

- Low thermal impedance package
- PRM losses can be separated away from the point-of-load
- V-I Chip package simplifies heat sink design



Low thermal impedance to the PC board and heat sink

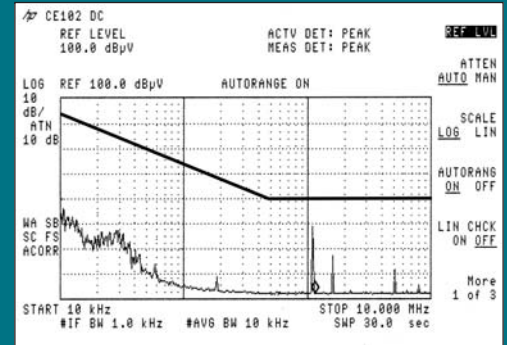
# EMI Filtering and Transient Suppression

## M-FIAM7

- Input: 16 – 50 Vdc
- 10 A Current rating
- MIL-STD-1275B compliance  
100 Vdc, 50 ms  
250 Vdc, 50  $\mu$ s
- MIL-STD-461E compliance  
Conducted emissions: CE101, CE102  
Conducted susceptibility: CS101, CS114, CS115, CS116



## Conducted Noise MIL-STD-461E

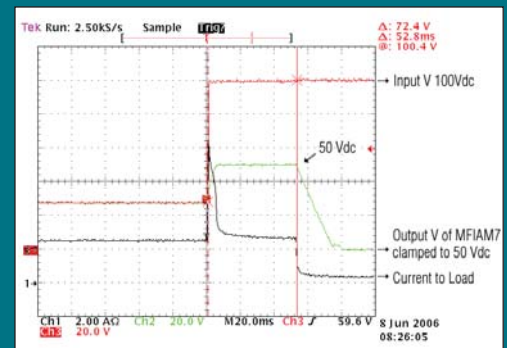


M-FIAM7 and MP028F036M12AL + MV036F120M010 DC-DC V-I Chip modules operating at 28 Vdc, 120 W.

## Part Numbering Chart, M-FIAM7

M-FIAM7	M-FIAM	7	M	2	1
	Filter Input Attenuator Module	Input Voltage 7 = 16 – 50 V <sub>in</sub>	Product Grade Temperatures (°C) Operating: -55 to 100 Storage: -65 to 125	Pin Style 1 = Short Solder 2 = Long Solder 3 = Short Gold 4 = Long Gold	Baseplate 1 = Slotted 2 = Threaded 3 = Thru-hole

## Transient Immunity MIL-STD-1275B

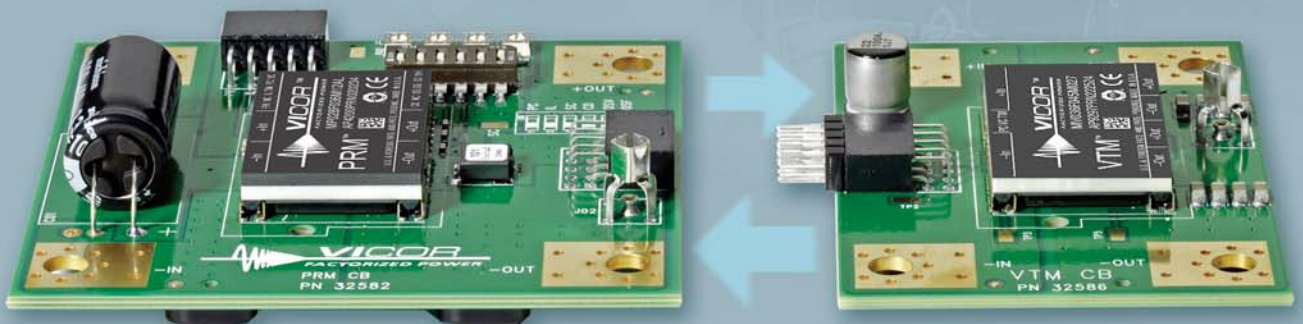


M-FIAM7 output response to an input transient.

## MIL-COTS Evaluation Boards

Vicor has created a simple, convenient way to evaluate the entire family of MIL-COTS 28 V DC-DC V-I-Chip Modules. Each PRM and VTM are surface mounted to a unique PWB and can be mated together using the integral connectors. Just add -CB to the suffix of any PRM and VTM to specify the requested evaluation board.

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or call  
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