

Features

- Single-Device: +5V Input
- 20A Output
- 5-bit Programmable:
1.075V to 1.85V (25mV Steps)
- VRM 9.0 Compatible
- High Efficiency (87%)

- Differential Remote Sense
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Compatible with PT7743
20A "Current Booster"

Description

The PT7615 power module is a 20-A fully integrated switching regulator (ISR) housed in a 27-pin aluminum SIP package. Operating from a 5V-input bus, the PT7615 produces a tightly regulated supply voltage that is programmable over the range, 1.075V to 1.85V. The output voltage is selected via a 5-bit code. The code adjusts the voltage in steps of 25mV and is VRM 9.0 compatible.

This regulator is most suitable for applications that employ microprocessor and DSP products that require core supply voltages as low as 1.075V.

The PT7615 includes a Shutdown control, Differential Remote Sense, and Short-Circuit Protection.

Ordering Information

PT7615□ = 1.075 to 1.85Volts

PT7743□ = 20A Booster

PT Series Suffix (PT1234x)

| Case/Pin Configuration | Order Suffix | Package Code |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Vertical | N | (EHD) |
| Horizontal | A | (EHA) |
| SMD | C | (EHC) |

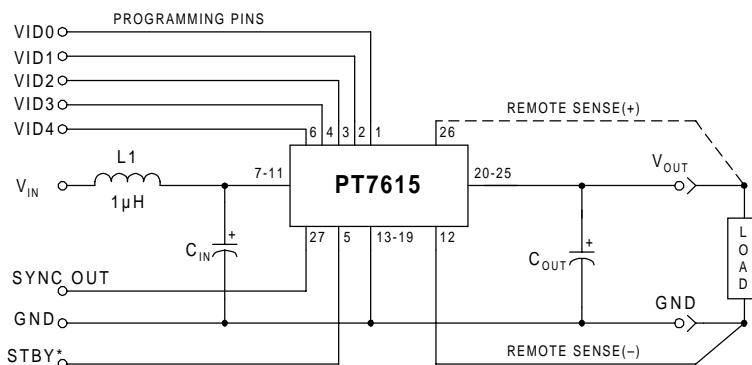
(Reference the applicable package code drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout)

Pin-Out Information

| Pin Function | Pin Function |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 VID0 | 15 GND |
| 2 VID1 | 16 GND |
| 3 VID2 | 17 GND |
| 4 VID3 | 18 GND |
| 5 STBY* | 19 GND |
| 6 VID4 | 20 V _{out} |
| 7 V _{in} | 21 V _{out} |
| 8 V _{in} | 22 V _{out} |
| 9 V _{in} | 23 V _{out} |
| 10 V _{in} | 24 V _{out} |
| 11 V _{in} | 25 V _{out} |
| 12 Remote Sense (-) | 26 Remote Sense (+) |
| 13 GND | 27 Sync Out |
| 14 GND | |

For STBY* pin: open =output enabled
ground =output disabled.

Standard Application



C_{in} = Required 1500μF electrolytic
C_{out} = Required 330μF electrolytic
L₁ = Optional 1μH input choke

Programming Information

| VID3 | VID2 | VID1 | VID0 | VID4=1 Vout | VID4=0 Vout |
|------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.075V | 1.475V |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.100V | 1.500V |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.125V | 1.525V |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.150V | 1.550V |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.175V | 1.575V |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.200V | 1.600V |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.225V | 1.625V |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.250V | 1.650V |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.275V | 1.675V |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.300V | 1.700V |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.325V | 1.725V |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.350V | 1.750V |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.375V | 1.775V |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.400V | 1.800V |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.425V | 1.825V |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.450V | 1.850V |

Logic 0 = Pin 12 potential (Rem Sense Gnd)

Logic 1 = Open circuit (no pull-up resistors)

VID4 may not be changed while the unit is operating.

20-A Programmable SIP Family

| Product | Input Voltage | Description | Adjust Method | Output Range |
|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| PT7709 | 5V | VID | 5-Bit | 1.3V– 3.5V |
| PT7708 | 3.3V | VID | 4-Bit | 1.3V– 2.05V |
| PT7615 | 5V | VID | 5-Bit | 1.075V–1.85V |
| PT7742 | 3.3V | Booster | — | — |
| PT7743 | 5V | Booster | — | — |

Specifications (Unless otherwise stated, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{in} = 5\text{V}$, $C_{in} = 1,500\mu\text{F}$, $C_{out} = 330\mu\text{F}$, and $I_o = I_{o,\text{max}}$)

| Characteristics | | Symbols | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Output Current | I_o | | $T_a = +60^\circ\text{C}$, 200 LFM, pkg N $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, natural convection | 0.1 (1) 0.1 (1) | — — | 20 20 | A |
| Input Voltage Range | V_{in} | | Over I_o range | 4.5 | — | 5.5 | V |
| Set-Point Voltage Tolerance | V_o tol | | | — | ± 10 | ± 25 (2) | mV |
| Temperature Variation | Reg_{temp} | | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ | — | ± 1.5 | — | % V_o |
| Line Regulation | Reg_{line} | | Over V_{in} range | — | ± 5 | ± 10 | mV |
| Load Regulation | Reg_{load} | | Over I_o range | — | ± 5 | ± 10 | mV |
| Total Output Voltage Variation | ΔV_o tol | | Set-point, line, load $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ | — | ± 2 | ± 3 | % V_o |
| Efficiency | η | $I_o = 10\text{A}$ | $V_o = 1.8\text{V}$ $V_o = 1.5\text{V}$ $V_o = 1.2\text{V}$ | — — — | 87 84 81 | — — — | % |
| | | $I_o = 20\text{A}$ | $V_o = 1.8\text{V}$ $V_o = 1.5\text{V}$ $V_o = 1.2\text{V}$ | — — — | 82 79 75 | — — — | % |
| V_o Ripple (pk-pk) | V_r | | 20MHz bandwidth | — | 40 | — | mV _{pp} |
| Transient Response | t_{tr} | | 1A/ μs load step, 10A and 20A | — | 50 | — | μSec |
| | V_{os} | | V_o over/undershoot | — | ± 100 | — | mV |
| Short Circuit Threshold | I_{sc} (pk) | | | — | 32 | — | A |
| Switching Frequency | f_s | | Over V_{in} range | 300 | 350 | 400 | kHz |
| STBY* Input Requirements | | | Referenced to GND | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | V_{IH} | | | 2.0 | — | Open (3) | |
| Input Low Voltage | V_{IL} | | | -0.2 | — | 0.8 | V |
| Input Low Current | I_{IL} | | Pin 5 to GND | — | 0.3 | — | mA |
| Standby Input Current | I_{in} standby | | Pin 5 to GND | — | 30 | — | mA |
| External Capacitance | C_{out} | | | 330 (4) | — | 15,000 | μF |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_a | | Over V_{in} Range | -40 | — | +85 (5) | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | T_s | | | -40 | — | +125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Mechanical Shock | | | Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3 1 msec, Half Sine, mounted to a fixture | — | 500 | — | G's |
| Mechanical Vibration | | | Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, Soldered in a PC board | — | 10 | — | G's |
| Weight | — | | Vertical/Horizontal | — | 36 | — | grams |
| Flammability | — | | Materials meet UL 94V-0 | — | — | — | |

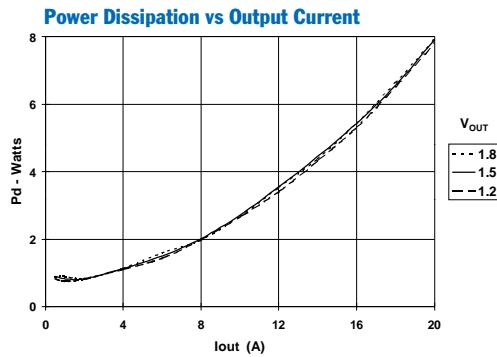
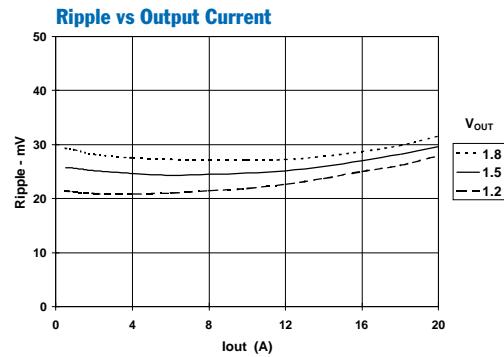
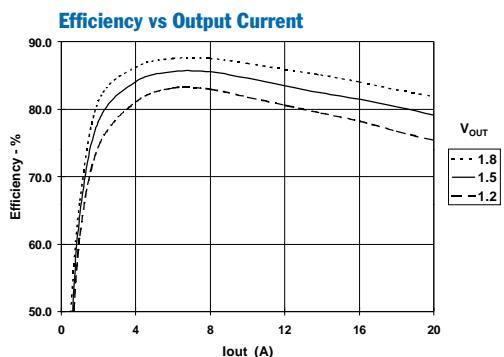
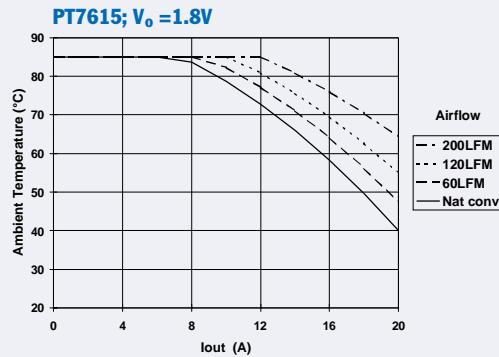
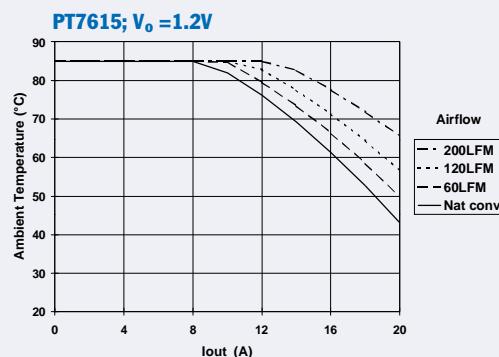
Notes: (1) ISR will operate down to no load with reduced specifications.

(2) If the remote sense is not used, pin 12 must be connected to pin 13 for optimum output voltage accuracy.

(3) The STBY* control (pin 5) has an internal pull-up. If it is left open-circuit, the module will operate when input power is applied. A low-leakage (<1 μA) MOSFET must be used to control this pin. The open-circuit voltage may be as high as V_{in} .(4) For operation below 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, C_{in} and C_{out} must have stable characteristics. Use either low ESR tantalum or Oscon® capacitors.

(5) See safe Operating Area curves or consult factory for the appropriate derating.

External Capacitors: The PT7615 require a minimum output capacitance of 330 μF for proper operation. The PT7615 also requires an input capacitance of 1500 μF , which must be rated for a minimum of 1.4Arms of ripple current. For transient or dynamic load applications, additional capacitance may be required. For further information refer to the application note regarding capacitor selection for this product.**Input Filter:** An input filter inductor is optional for most applications. The inductor must be sized to handle 10ADC with a typical value of 1 μH .

PT7615 Characteristic Data, $V_{in} = 5.0$ (See Note A)PT7615 Safe Operating Area, $V_{in} = 5.0$ (See Note B)

Note A: All characteristic data in the above graphs has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the ISR.
Note B: SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.

Capacitor Recommendations for 20-A Programmable Switching Regulators

Input Capacitors

The recommended input capacitance is determined by the 1.4 ampere minimum ripple current rating and 1500 μ F minimum capacitance. Capacitors listed below must be rated for a minimum of two times (2 \times) the input voltage with +5V operation. Ripple current and \leq 100m Ω ESR (equivalent series resistance) values are the major considerations along with temperature when selecting the proper capacitor.

Output Capacitors

The minimum required output capacitance is 330 μ F with a maximum ESR less than or equal to 100m Ω . Failure to observe this requirement may lead to regulator instability or oscillation. Electrolytic capacitors have poor ripple performance at frequencies greater than 400kHz, but excellent low frequency transient response. Above the ripple frequency ceramic decoupling capacitors are necessary to improve the transient response and reduce any microprocessor high frequency noise components apparent during higher current excursions. Preferred low ESR type capacitor part numbers are identified in the Table 1 below.

Tantalum Characteristics

Tantalum capacitors with a minimum 10-V rating are recommended on the output bus, but only the AVX TPS Series, Sprague 594/595 Series, or Kemet T495/T510 Series. These AVX, Sprague, and Kemet capacitors are specified over other types due to their higher surge current, excellent power dissipation and ripple current ratings. As a caution, the TAJ Series by AVX is not recommended. This series exhibits considerably higher ESR, reduced power dissipation and lower ripple current capability. The TAJ series is also less reliable compared to the TPS series when determining power dissipation capability.

Capacitor Table

Table 1 identifies the characteristics of capacitors from a number of vendors with acceptable ESR and ripple current (rms) ratings. The suggested minimum quantities per regulator for both the input and output buses are identified.

This is not an extensive capacitor list. Capacitors from other vendors are available with comparable specifications. The RMS ripple current rating and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance at 100kHz) are the critical parameters necessary to insure both optimum regulator performance and long capacitor life.

Table 1 Capacitors Characteristic Data

| Capacitor Vendor/ Series | Capacitor Characteristics | | | | | Quantity | | Vendor Number |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Working Voltage | Value(μ F) | (ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance | 105°C Maximum Ripple Current(lrms) | Physical Size(mm) | Input Bus | Output Bus | |
| Panasonic FC (SMT) | 16V | 2200 | 0.038 Ω | 2000mA | 18x16.5 | 1 | 1 | EEVFC1C222N |
| | 35V | 330 | 0.065 Ω | 1205mA | 12.5x16.5 | | 1 | EEVFC1V331LQ |
| FC (Radial) | 10V | 560 | 0.090 Ω | 755mA | 10x12.5 | 1 | 1 | EEUFC1A561 |
| | 16V | 1800 | 0.032 Ω | 2000mA | 18x15 | 1 | 1 | EEUFC1C182S |
| United Chemi -Con LFVSeries | 25V | 330 | 0.084 Ω | 825mA | 10x16 | 1 | 1 | LXV25VB331M10X16LL |
| | 16V | 2200 | 0.038 Ω | 1630mA | 16x20 | | 1 | LXV16VB222M16X20LL |
| | 16V | 470 | 0.084 Ω \pm 0.042 Ω | 825mA x2 | 10x16 | | 1 | LXV16VB471M10X16LL |
| Nichicon PL Series PM Series | 10V | 680 | 0.090 Ω | 770mA | 10x15 | 1 | 1 | UPL1A681MHH6 |
| | 10V | 1800 | 0.044 Ω | 1420mA | 16x15 | | 1 | UPL1A182MHH6 |
| | 25V | 330 | 0.095 Ω | 750mA | 10x15 | | 1 | UPL1E331MPH6 |
| Oscon SS (Radial) SV (SMT) | 10V | 330 | 0.025 Ω \pm 0.006 Ω | >9800mA | 10x10.5 | 4 | N/R (Note) | 10SS330M |
| | 10V | 330 | 0.02 Ω \pm 0.005 Ω | >9800mA | 10.3x12.6 | 4 | | 10SV330M |
| AVX Tantalum TPS- Series | 10V | 330 | 0.1 Ω \pm 5 =0.02 Ω | 3500mA | 7.3Lx4.3Wx4.1H | 5 | 1 | TPSV337M010R0100 |
| | 10V | 330 | 0.06 Ω | 1826mA | | 5 | 1 | TPSV337M010R0060 |
| Sprague Tantalum 595D/594D | 10V | 330 | 0.045 Ω \pm 4 =0.011 Ω | >4500mA | 7.3L x 5.7W x 4.0H | 5 | 1 | 594D337X0010R2T |
| | 10V | 680 | 0.09 Ω | >1660mA | | 2 | 1 | 595D687X0010R2T (Surface Mount) |
| Kemet Tantalum T510/T495 Series | 10V | 330 | 0.035 Ω | 2000mA | 4.3Wx7.3L x4.0H | 5 | 1 | 510X337M010AS |
| | 10V | 220 | 0.07 Ω \pm 2 =0.035 Ω | >2000mA | | 6 | 2 | T495X227M010AS (Surface Mount) |
| Sanyo Pocap TPB | 10V | 220 | 0.04 Ω | 3000mA | 7.2L x 4.3W x 3.1H | 6 | 2 | 10TPB220M (Surface Mount) |

Note: (N/R) is not recommended for this application, due to extremely low Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)

Using the Standby Function on 20-A Programmable Switching Regulators

For applications requiring On/Off control of the output voltage, the 20-A programmable regulators incorporate a standby function. This feature may be used for power-up/shutdown sequencing, or to change the output voltage while input power is applied. *See related note:* “Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment of 20-A Programmable Regulators”

The standby function is provided by the *STBY** control, pin 5. If pin 5 is left open-circuit the regulator operates normally, providing a regulated output whenever a valid supply voltage is applied to V_{in} (pins 7-11) with respect to GND (pins 13-19). Connecting pin 5 to ground 1 will set the regulator output to zero volts 2. This places the regulator in standby mode, and reduces the input current to typically 30mA (60mA max). If a ground signal is applied to pin 5 prior to power-up, the regulator output will be held at zero volts during the period that input power is applied.

The standby input must be controlled with an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor (See Figure 1). Table 1 gives the input requirements.

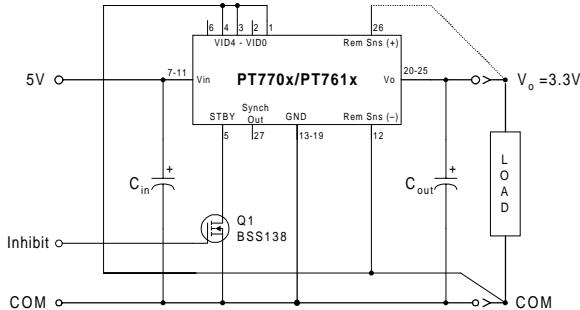
Table 1 Standby Control Input Requirements ^(1, 2)

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max |
|-------------------------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Enable | 2V | | Open Cct. 1 |
| Disable | -0.2V | | 0.8V |
| I _{stby} (low) | | 0.5mA | |
| V _{stby} (o/c) | | V_{in} | |

Notes:

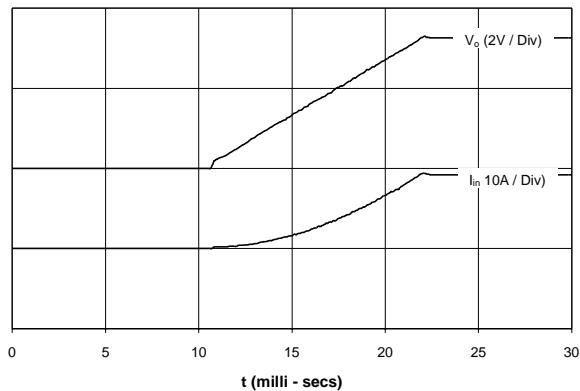
1. The Standby input must be controlled using an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor. *Do Not* use a pull-up resistor. The control input has an open-circuit voltage equal to V_{in} . To set the regulator output to zero, the control pin must be “pulled” to less than 0.8Vdc with a 0.5mA sink to ground.
2. When placed in the standby mode, the regulator output discharges the output capacitance with a low impedance to ground.
3. The turn-off time of Q_1 , or rise time of the standby input is not critical with these regulators. Turning Q_1 off slowly, over periods up to 100ms, will not affect regulator operation. A slow turn-off time will merely increase both the initial delay and rise-time of the output voltage.

Figure 1



Turn-On Time: Turning Q_1 in Figure 1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 5 and enables the output. Following a delay of approximately 10ms, the regulator output voltage rises to full regulation within 30ms ³. Figure 2 shows the typical output voltage waveform of a PT7709 following the turn-off of Q_1 at time $t = 0$ secs. The output voltage is set to 3.3V by connecting VID0 (pin 1), VID2 (pin 3), and VID3 (pin 4) to the ‘Rem Sns (-)’, (pin 12)*. The waveform was measured with a +5V input source voltage, and 10-A resistive load.

Figure 2



* Consult the data sheet for details on other VID codes.

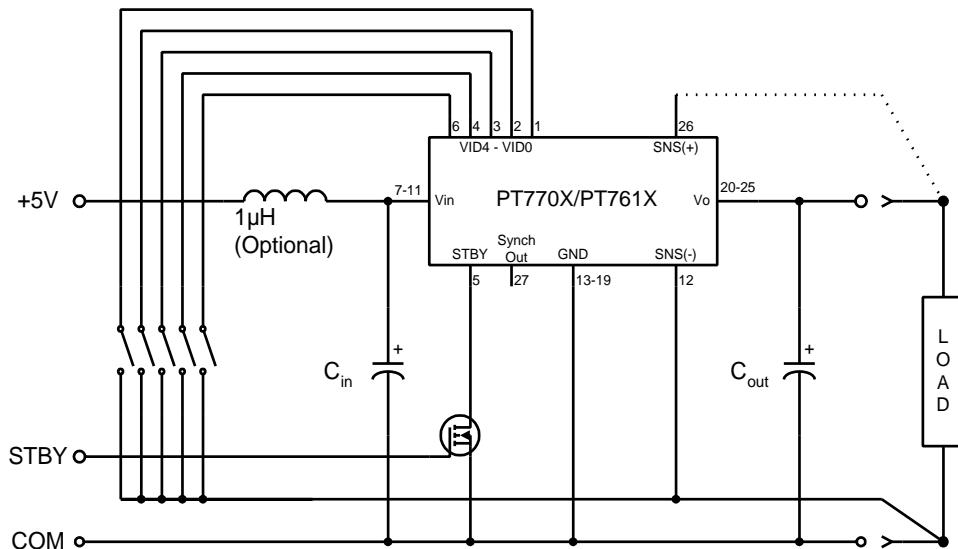
Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment of 20-A Programmable Regulators

The 20-A family of programmable ISRs incorporate a pin-coded control to adjust the output voltage. This feature uses the control pins VID0–VID4 (pins 1–6). When the control pins are left open-circuit, the ISR output regulates at its default output voltage. Each control pin is internally connected to a precision resistor, which when grounded applies a weighted change to the output voltage. By selectively grounding VID0–VID4, the output voltage of these ISRs can be programmed in incremental steps over the module's output voltage range. The program codes and output voltage range offered by these ISRs are compatible with the Voltage ID specifications defined by Intel Corporation for VRMs (voltage regulator modules). The codes are used by both the Pentium® and Athlon® microprocessors. Refer to Figure 1 for the connection schematic, and the respective device Data Sheet for the programming code information.

Notes:

1. The programming convention is as follows:
 - Logic 0: Connect to pin 12 (Remote Sense Ground).
 - Logic 1: Open circuit/open drain (See notes 2, & 4)
2. Do not connect pull-up resistors to the voltage programming pins.
3. Use pin 12 (Remote Sense Ground) as the logic “0” reference. While the regular ground (pins 13-19) can also be used for programming, doing so will degrade the load regulation of the product. If the remote sense ground is not used, pin 12 must be connected to pin 13 for optimum output voltage accuracy.

Figure 1



4. If active devices are used to ground the voltage control pins, low-level open drain MOSFET devices should be used over bipolar transistors. The inherent $V_{ce(sat)}$ in bipolar devices introduces errors in the device's internal divider network. Discrete transistors such as the BSS138, 2N7002, or IRLML2402 are examples of appropriate devices.

Active Voltage Programming:

Special precautions should be taken when making changes to the voltage control program code while the unit is powered. It is highly recommended that the ISR be either powered down or held in standby. Changes made to the program code while V_{out} is enabled induces high current transients through the device. This is the result of the electrolytic output capacitors being either charged or discharged to the new output voltage set-point. The transient current can be minimized by making only incremental changes to the binary code, i.e. one LSB at a time. A minimum of 100 μ s settling time between each program state is also recommended. Making non-incremental changes to VID3 or VID4 while the output is enabled is discouraged. The transients induced can overstress the device. If the program code cannot be asserted prior to power-up, pull pin 5 (STBY) control to GND during the period that the input voltage is applied to V_{in} . Releasing pin 5 will then allow the device to perform a soft-start to the programmed voltage. For more information on the use of the Standby function, consult the related application note, “Using the Standby Function on 20-A Programmable Switching Regulators”

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ⁽¹⁾ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan ⁽²⁾ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾ |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| PT7615C | NRND | SIP MOD ULE | EHC | 27 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI |
| PT7615N | NRND | SIP MOD ULE | EHD | 27 | | TBD | Call TI | Call TI |

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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