

### Features

- 5V Input Voltage
- 30A Output Current
- 4-bit Programmable Output: 2V to 3.5V
- 95% Efficiency
- Margin Up/Down Controls
- Differential Remote Sense
- Over-Current Protection
- Over-Temperature Protection
- 27-Pin Solderable Copper Case
- 1.57in<sup>2</sup> PCB Area ('N' Suffix)
- IPC Lead-Free 2

### Description

The PT7681 Excalibur™ is a high performance integrated switching regulator (ISR), which is housed in a 27-pin space-saving solderable copper package. Operating from a +5V input source, the PT7681 delivers up to 30A of output current over the adjustable output voltage range of 2V to 3.5V. The high output current and relatively small size makes the PT7681 suitable for powering high-end DSP, microprocessor, and ASIC circuits requiring core or I/O logic supply voltages as low as 2V. The output voltage is programmable via a 4-bit input code.

A special feature of the PT7681 is the Margin Up and Margin Down controls. These controls provide a convenient method for testing the load circuit over its supply voltage margins during production and qualification test programs.

Other features include output short-circuit and over-temperature protection, a standby on/off control, and a differential remote sense to compensate for voltage drop between the regulator and load.

### Ordering Information

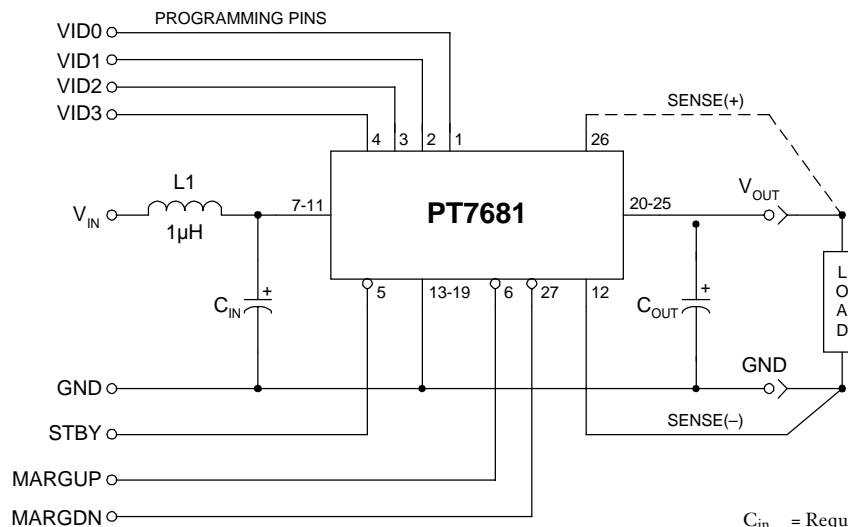
PT7681□ = 2 to 3.5 Volts

### PT Series Suffix (PT1234 x)

| Case/Pin Configuration | Order Suffix | Package Code |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Vertical               | <b>N</b>     | (ENE)        |
| Horizontal             | <b>A</b>     | (ENF)        |
| SMD                    | <b>C</b>     | (ENG)        |

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

### Standard Application



$C_{in}$  = Required 1500µF electrolytic  
 $C_{out}$  = Required 330µF electrolytic  
 $L_1$  = Optional 1µH input choke

## 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   | MARGDN          | 20  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 7   | V <sub>in</sub> | 21  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 8   | V <sub>in</sub> | 22  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 9   | V <sub>in</sub> | 23  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 10  | V <sub>in</sub> | 24  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 11  | V <sub>in</sub> | 25  | V <sub>out</sub> |
| 12  | Sense(-)        | 26  | Sense(+)         |
| 13  | GND             | 27  | MARGUP           |
| 14  | GND             |     |                  |

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

## Programming Information

| VID3 | VID2 | VID1 | VID0 | V <sub>out</sub> |
|------|------|------|------|------------------|
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2.00V            |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2.10V            |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 2.20V            |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 2.30V            |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2.40V            |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 2.50V            |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 2.60V            |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 2.70V            |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2.80V            |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2.90V            |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 3.00V            |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 3.10V            |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 3.20V            |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 3.30V            |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 3.40V            |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 3.50V            |

Logic 0 = Pin 12 potential (Rem Sense Gnd)  
Logic 1 = Open circuit (no pull-up resistors)  
VID 3 must not be changed while the unit is operating.

## Pin Descriptions

**V<sub>in</sub>:** The positive input voltage power node to the module, which is referenced to common GND.

**GND:** This is the common ground connection for the 'V<sub>in</sub>' and 'V<sub>out</sub>' power connections. It is also the 0VDC reference for the 'STBY' control input.

**STBY:** The STBY pin is an open-collector/drain negative logic input that is referenced to GND. Applying a ground signal to this input will disable the module's output and place the regulator in "standby" mode. When in standby, the input current drawn by the regulator is significantly reduced. If the STBY input is left open circuit, the module will produce an output whenever a valid input source is applied.

**VID0-VID3:** Selects the set-point output voltage of the regulator according to the applicable program code (See programming information). Each input, VID0 through VID3, must either be connected to 'Sense(-)' or left open circuit.

**V<sub>out</sub>:** The regulated positive power output with respect to the GND node. The set point voltage at this node is defined by the status of the pins VID0 through VID3.

**Sense(+):** Provides the regulator with the capability to regulate the set-point voltage at the load. When used with 'Sense(-)', the regulation circuitry will compensate for voltage drop between the converter and the load. This pin may be left open circuit, but connecting it to 'V<sub>out</sub>' will improve load regulation.

**Sense(-):** This is the logic '0' reference for the inputs VID0 through VID3. It also provides the regulator with a differential remote sense capability when used with the 'Sense(+)' input. For optimum output voltage accuracy this pin should always be connected to GND.

**MARGDN:** This is an open-collector/drain negative logic input. Applying a ground signal to this input increases the output voltage of the module by up to 5%. The control provides a convenient method for testing the operation of the load circuit over its supply voltage tolerance margins.

**MARGUP:** An open-collector/drain negative logic input that operates similar to the MARGDN control. Applying a ground signal to this input automatically decreases the output by up to 5%.

**Specifications** (Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{in} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $C_{in} = 1,500\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{out} = 330\mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_o = 3.3\text{V}$ , and  $I_o = I_{o,max}$ )

| Characteristics                | Symbols                    | Conditions  | PT7681              |               |              | Units            |     |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----|
|                                |                            |   | Min                 | Typ           | Max          |                  |     |
| Output Current                 | $I_o$                      | $T_a = 60^\circ\text{C}$ , 200LFM, pkg N<br>$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Natural convection | 0<br>0              | —<br>—        | 30<br>29     | A                |     |
| Input Voltage Range            | $V_{in}$                   | Over $I_o$ range  | 4.5                 | —             | 5.5          | V                |     |
| Set-Point Voltage Tolerance    | $V_o, \text{tol}$          | All output voltages   | —                   | $\pm 10$      | $\pm 25$ (1) | mV               |     |
| Temperature Variation          | $\text{Reg}_{\text{temp}}$ | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_o = I_{o,\text{min}}$            | —                   | $\pm 1$       | —            | % $V_o$          |     |
| Line Regulation                | $\text{Reg}_{\text{line}}$ | Over $V_{in}$ range   | —                   | $\pm 5$       | —            | mV               |     |
| Load Regulation                | $\text{Reg}_{\text{load}}$ | Over $I_o$ range  | —                   | $\pm 5$       | —            | mV               |     |
| Total Output Voltage Variation | $\Delta V_o, \text{tol}$   | Includes set-point, line, load,<br>$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$    | —                   | $\pm 1.5$     | $\pm 3$      | % $V_o$          |     |
| Efficiency                     | $\eta$                     | $I_o = 15\text{A}$  | $V_o = 3.3\text{V}$ | —             | 93           | —                | %   |
|                                |                            |   | $V_o = 2.5\text{V}$ | —             | 92           | —                |     |
|                                |                            |   | $V_o = 1.8\text{V}$ | —             | 89           | —                |     |
|                                |                            | $I_o = 30\text{A}$  | $V_o = 3.3\text{V}$ | —             | 90           | —                | %   |
| $V_o = 2.5\text{V}$            | —                          |   | 87                  | —             |              |                  |     |
| $V_o = 1.8\text{V}$            | —                          |   | 83                  | —             |              |                  |     |
| $V_o$ Ripple (pk-pk)           | $V_r$                      | 20MHz bandwidth   | —                   | 40            | —            | mV <sub>pp</sub> |     |
| Transient Response             | $t_{tr}$                   | 1A/ $\mu\text{s}$ load step, 50% and 100% $I_{o,\text{max}}$                              | —                   | 25            | —            | $\mu\text{Sec}$  |     |
|                                | $V_{os}$                   | $V_o$ over/undershoot   | —                   | $\pm 200$ (2) | —            | mV               |     |
| Over-Current Threshold         | $I_{\text{TRIP}}$          | Reset followed by auto-recovery   | —                   | 38            | —            | A                |     |
| Output Margin Adjust           | $V_o, \text{adj}$          | Pin 6 or 26 connected to pin 12   | —                   | $\pm 5$       | —            | %                |     |
| Switching Frequency            | $f_s$                      | Over $V_{in}$ range   | 250                 | 300           | 350          | kHz              |     |
| STBY* Input Requirements       | Input High Voltage         | Referenced to GND   | $V_{IH}$            | 2.0           | —            | Open (3)         | V   |
|                                |                            |   | $V_{IL}$            | -0.2          | —            |                  |     |
|                                | Input Low Current          | $I_{IL}$  | Pin 5 to GND        | —             | 0.3          | —                | mA  |
| Standby Input Current          | $I_{in, \text{standby}}$   | Pin 5 to GND  | —                   | 6             | —            | mA               |     |
| External Capacitance           | $C_{out}$                  |   | 330 (4)             | —             | 15,000       | $\mu\text{F}$    |     |
| Operating Temperature Range    | $T_a$                      | Over $V_{in}$ Range   | -40                 | —             | 85 (5)       | $^\circ\text{C}$ |     |
| Solder Reflow Temperature      | $T_{\text{reflow}}$        | Surface temperature of module pins or case  | —                   | —             | 215 (6)      | $^\circ\text{C}$ |     |
| Storage Temperature            | $T_s$                      | —   | -40                 | —             | 125          | $^\circ\text{C}$ |     |
| Mechanical Shock               | —                          | Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3<br>1 msec, Half Sine, mounted to a fixture                | —                   | 500           | —            | G's              |     |
| Mechanical Vibration           | —                          | Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2<br>20-2000 Hz   | Suffix A            | —             | 20 (7)       | —                | G's |
|                                |                            |   | Suffixes N,C        | —             | TBD (7)      | —                |     |
| Weight                         | —                          | Vertical/Horizontal   | —                   | 36            | —            | grams            |     |
| Flammability                   | —                          | Materials meet UL 94V-0   | —                   | —             | —            | —                |     |

**Notes:** (1) If the remote sense ground is not used, pin 12 must be connected to pin 13 for optimum output voltage accuracy.

(2) The transient response may be improved by placing additional capacitors with low equivalent series resistance (ESR) on the output.

(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 ( $<1\mu\text{A}$ ) 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.

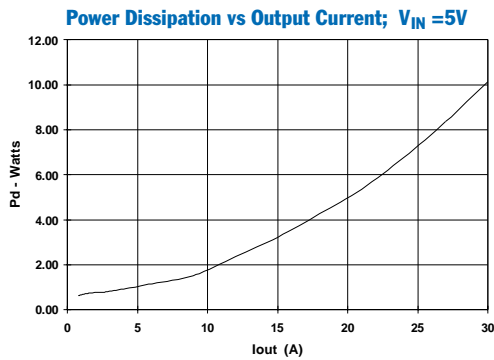
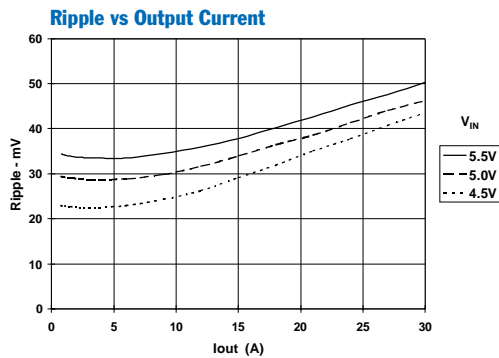
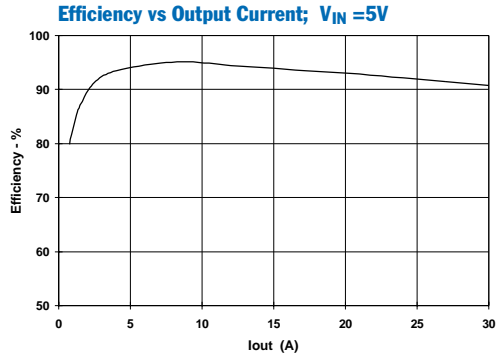
(6) During reflow of SMD package version do not elevate the module case, pins, or internal component temperatures above a peak of  $215^\circ\text{C}$ . For further guidance refer to the application note, "Reflow Soldering Requirements for Plug-in Power Surface Products," (SLTA051).

(7) The case pins on the through-hole package types (suffixes N & A) must be soldered. For more information see the applicable package outline drawing.

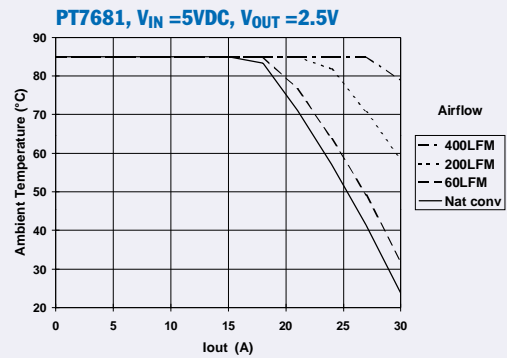
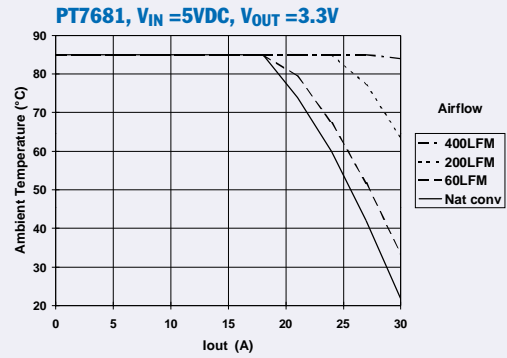
**External Capacitors:** The regulator require a minimum output capacitance of  $330\mu\text{F}$  for proper operation. An input capacitance of  $1500\mu\text{F}$  is also required. This must be rated for a minimum of 1.1Arms of ripple current. For transient or dynamic load applications, additional capacitance 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 30ADC with a typical value of  $1\mu\text{H}$ .

**Performance Characteristics;  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$**  (See Note A)



**Safe Operating Area Curves** (See Note B)



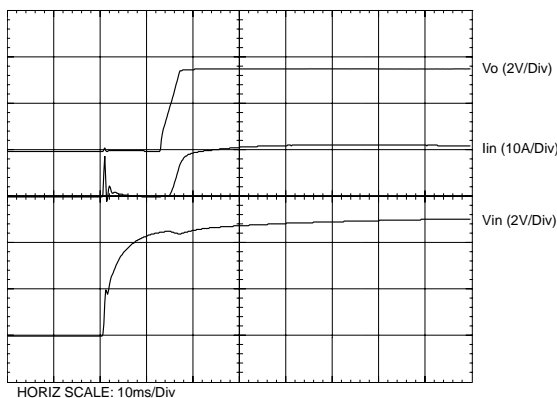
**Note A:** All characteristic data in the above graphs has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the ISR.  
**Note B:** SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.

## Operating Features and System Considerations for the PT7680 Series of ISRs

### Power up & Soft-Start Timing

Following either the application of a valid input source voltage, or the removal of a ground signal to the *STBY* control pin (with input power applied), the regulator will initiate a soft-start power up. The soft start slows the rate at which the output voltage rises, and also introduces a short time delay of approx. 10ms. Figure 1-1 shows the power-up characteristic of a PT7681 with a 15-A load, and with the output voltage programmed to 3.3V.

**Figure 1-1**



### Over-Current Protection

To protect against load faults, the PT7680 series of regulators incorporates output over-current protection. Applying a load that exceeds the regulator's over-current threshold (see data sheet specifications) will cause the regulated output to shut down. Following shutdown the ISR will periodically attempt to recover by initiating a soft-start power-up. This is often described as a "hiccup" mode of operation, whereby the module continues in a cycle of shutdown and power up until the load fault is removed. During this period, the average current flowing into the fault is significantly reduced. Once the fault is removed, the converter automatically recovers to normal operation.

### Differential Remote Sense

Connecting the Sense(+) and Sense(-) pins to the load circuit allows the regulator to compensate for limited amounts of 'IR' voltage drop. This voltage drop is caused by current flowing through the trace resistance between the power converter and the 'point of regulation' some distance away. Although not recommended, leaving the sense pins disconnected will not damage the regulator. An internal 15Ω resistor, connected between each sense pin and its corresponding output node, keeps the output voltage in regulation. If the remote sense feature is not

used it is important to at least connect the Sense(-) pin to GND locally, as this provides a return path for the regulator's internal bias currents.

With the sense leads connected, the difference between the voltage measured between the  $V_{out}$  and GND pins, and that measured between the Sense(+) and Sense(-) pins, is the amount of IR drop being compensated by the regulator. This should be limited to 0.6V. (0.3V maximum between pins 25 & 26, and also between pins 12 & 13).

*Note: The remote sense feature is not designed to compensate for the forward drop of non-linear or frequency dependent components that may be placed in series with the converter output. Examples include OR-ing diodes, filter inductors, ferrite beads, and fuses. When these components are enclosed by the remote sense connections they are effectively placed inside the regulation control loop, which can adversely affect the stability of the regulator.*

### Margin Up/Margin Down

The *MARGUP/MARGDN* controls allow up to a 5% momentary adjustment of the regulator's output voltage set point. This adjustment is independent of the VID control inputs and provides a convenient method for testing the load circuit's supply voltage margins. A 5% adjustment is made by simply connecting either control input directly to the remote sense ground. Adjustments of less than 5% can be accommodated by grounding the input through a suitably sized padding resistor.

*Note: These inputs must be controlled with a low-leakage (<1μA) open-collector/open-drain transistor. Do not add pull-up resistors or use a push-pull logic gate to drive these pins.*

### Over-Temperature Protection

The PT7680 series of ISRs incorporates an on-board temperature sensor, which protects the module's internal circuitry against excessively high temperatures. A rise in the temperature of the internal components may be the result of a drop in airflow, or a high ambient temperature. If the module's internal temperature exceeds its OTP threshold (see data sheet specifications), the regulator output is disabled and the output voltage is reduced to zero. The recovery is automatic, and begins with a soft-start power up. It occurs when the the sensed temperature decreases by about 10°C below the trip point.

*Note: The over-temperature protection is a last resort mechanism to prevent thermal stress to the regulator. Operation at or close to the thermal shutdown temperature is not recommended and will reduce the long-term reliability of the module. Always operate the regulator within the specified Safe Operating Area (SOA) limits for the worst-case conditions of ambient temperature and air-flow.*

### Capacitor Recommendations for the PT7680 Series of 30-A Switching Regulators

#### Input Capacitor:

The recommended input capacitance is determined by 1.1A minimum ripple current rating and 1500 $\mu$ F minimum capacitance.

Ripple current and <100m $\Omega$  equivalent series resistance (ESR) values are the major considerations, along with temperature, when designing with different types of capacitors. Tantalum capacitors have a recommended minimum voltage rating of twice the maximum DC voltage + AC ripple. This is necessary to insure reliability for input voltage bus applications.

#### Output Capacitors:

The ESR of the required capacitors is less than 100m $\Omega$ . Electrolytic capacitors have marginal ripple performance at frequencies greater than 400kHz but excellent low frequency transient response. Above the ripple frequency, ceramic capacitors are necessary to improve the transient response and reduce any high frequency noise components apparent during higher current excursions. Preferred low ESR type capacitor part numbers are identified in Table 2-1.

#### Tantalum Capacitors( Optional Output Capacitors)

Tantalum type capacitors can be used for the output but only the AVX TPS series, Sprague 593D/594/595 series or Kemet T495/T510 series. These capacitors are recommended over many other tantalum types due to their higher rated surge, power dissipation, and ripple current capability. As a caution the TAJ series by AVX is not recommended. This series has considerably higher ESR, reduced power dissipation, and lower ripple current capability. The TAJ series is also less reliable than the AVX TPS series when determining power dissipation capability. Tantalum or Oscon® types are recommended for applications where ambient temperatures fall below 0°C.

#### Capacitor Table

Table 2-1 identifies the characteristics of capacitors from a number of vendors with acceptable ESR and ripple current (rms) ratings. The number of capacitors required at both the input and output buses is identified for each capacitor type.

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

**Table 2-1: Input/Output Capacitors**

| Capacitor Vendor/ Series        | Capacitor Characteristics |                 |                                    |                                    |                          | Quantity  |            | Vendor Number             |             |                    |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                                 | Working Voltage           | Value( $\mu$ F) | (ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance | 105°C Maximum Ripple Current(Irms) | Physical Size(mm)        | Input Bus | Output Bus |                           |             |                    |
| Panasonic FK (SMT)              | 25V                       | 2200            | 0.038 $\Omega$                     | 1800mA                             | 16x16.5                  | 1         | 1          | EEVFK1E222M               |             |                    |
|                                 | 35V                       | 330             | 0.080 $\Omega$                     | 850mA                              | 10x10.2                  |           |            |                           | EEVFK1V331P |                    |
| FC (Radial)                     | 16V                       | 470             | 0.090 $\Omega$                     | 755mA                              | 10x12.5                  | 1         | 1          | EEUFC1C471                |             |                    |
|                                 | 16V                       | 1500            | 0.043 $\Omega$                     | 1690mA                             | 16x15                    |           |            |                           | EEUFC1C152S |                    |
| United LXZ Chemi -Con FX        | 25V                       | 330             | 0.090 $\Omega$                     | 760mA                              | 10x12.5                  | 1         | 1          | LXZ25VB331M10X12LL        |             |                    |
|                                 | 16V                       | 1500            | 0.038 $\Omega$                     | 1660mA                             | 12.5x20                  |           |            |                           | 1           | LXZ16VB152M12X20LL |
|                                 | 10V                       | 680             | 0.015 $\Omega$                     | 4735mA                             | 10x10.5                  |           |            |                           | 2           | 10FX680M           |
| Nichicon PL Series NX (SM)      | 25V                       | 390             | 0.080 $\Omega$                     | 720mA                              | 12.5x15                  | 1         | 1          | UPL1E391MHH6              |             |                    |
|                                 | 10V                       | 1500            | 0.050 $\Omega$                     | 1330mA                             | 16x15                    |           |            |                           | 1           | UPL1A152MHH6       |
|                                 | 10V                       | 330             | 0.024 $\Omega$                     | 3770mA                             | 10x8                     |           |            |                           | 5           | PNX1A331MCR1GS     |
| Oscon SP (Radial) SVP (SMT)     | 10V                       | 470             | 0.015 $\Omega$                     | >4510mA                            | 10x10.5                  | 3         | 1          | 10SP470M                  |             |                    |
|                                 | 10V                       | 330             | 0.017 $\Omega$                     | >3950mA                            | 9x12x8.3                 |           |            |                           | 4           | 10SVP330M          |
| AVX Tantalum TPS- Series        | 10V                       | 330             | 0.10 $\Omega$                      | 1414mA                             | 7.3Lx                    | 5         | 1          | TPSV337M010R0100          |             |                    |
|                                 | 10V                       | 330             | 0.060 $\Omega$                     | 1826mA                             | 4.3Wx<br>4.1H            |           |            |                           | 5           | TPSV337M010R0060   |
| Sprague Tantalum 595D/594D      | 10V                       | 330             | 0.045 $\Omega$ +4 =0.011 $\Omega$  | >4500mA                            | 7.3L x                   | 5         | 1          | 594D337X0010R2T           |             |                    |
|                                 | 10V                       | 680             | 0.09 $\Omega$                      | >1510mA                            | 5.7W x<br>4.0H           |           |            |                           | 2           | 1                  |
| Kemet Tantalum T510/T495 Series | 10V                       | 330             | 0.035 $\Omega$                     | 2000mA                             | 4.3Wx7.3L<br>x4.0H       | 5         | 1          | 510X337M010AS             |             |                    |
|                                 | 10V                       | 220             | 0.07 $\Omega$ +2 =0.035 $\Omega$   | >2000mA                            |                          |           |            |                           | 6           | 2                  |
| Sanyo Poscap TPB                | 10V                       | 220             | 0.04 $\Omega$                      | 3000mA                             | 7.2L x<br>4.3W x<br>3.1H | 6         | 2          | 10TPB220M (Surface Mount) |             |                    |

### Using the Standby Function on the PT7680 Series of 30-A Switching Regulators

For applications requiring On/Off control of the output voltage, the 30-A rated PT7680 series of Excalibur ISRs incorporate an on/off “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 notes:* “Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment of the PT7680 Series of 30-A ISRs.”

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<sup>1</sup> will disable the regulator output<sup>2</sup>. This places the regulator in standby mode, and reduces the input current to typically 6mA. If a ground signal is applied to pin 5 prior to power-up, the regulator output will remain inactive during the period that input power is applied.

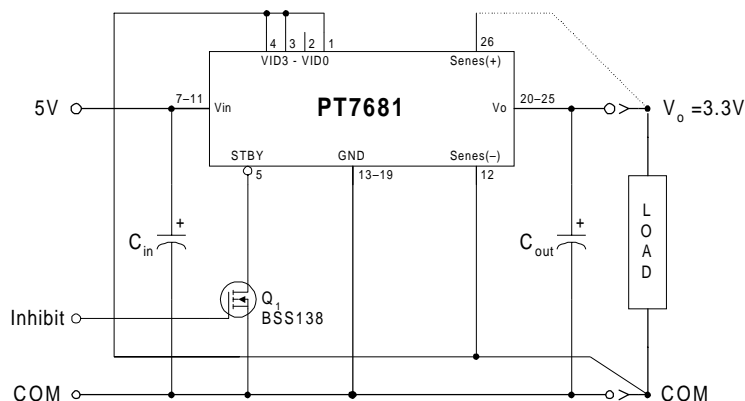
The standby input must be controlled with an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor (See Figure 3-1). Table 3-1 gives the input requirements.

**Table 3-1 Standby Control Input Requirements**

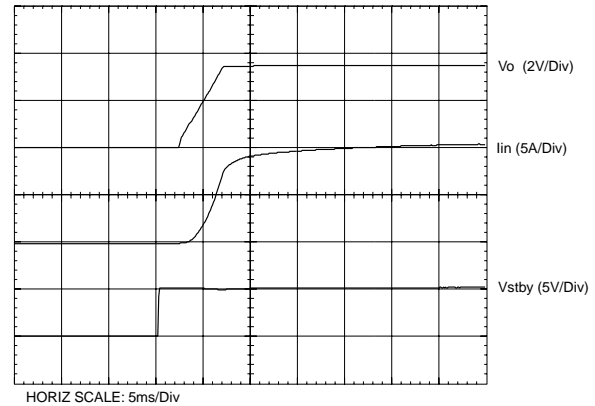
| Parameter        | Min   | Typ      | Max         |
|------------------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Enable           | 2V    |          | Open Cct. 1 |
| Disable          | -0.2V |          | 0.8V        |
| $I_{stby (low)}$ |       |          | 0.5mA       |
| $V_{stby (o/c)}$ |       | $V_{in}$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

**Turn-On Time:** Turning  $Q_1$  in Fig. 3-1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 5 and enables the output<sup>3</sup>. After a delay of less than 5ms, the output voltage rises to full regulation within 30ms<sup>4</sup>. Fig. 3-2 shows the typical output voltage waveform of a PT7681 following the turn-off of  $Q_1$  at time  $t = 0$  secs. In the circuit of Fig. 3-1, the output voltage is set to 3.3V. The waveform was measured with a +5V input source voltage, and 15-A output load.

**Figure 3-1**



**Figure 3-2**



**Notes:**

1. The Standby input of the PT7680 series of regulators 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. In the standby mode the output of the regulator is tri-state, and the output voltage falls at the rate that the load circuit discharges the output filter capacitors.
3. When the ground signal to the *Standby* pin is removed, the regulator output initiates a soft-start cycle by first asserting a low impedance to ground. If an external voltage is applied to the output bus, it will sink current and possibly over-stress the part.
4. The turn-off time of  $Q_1$ , or rise time of the standby input is not critical. Turning  $Q_1$  off slowly will not affect regulator operation. However, a slow turn-off time will increase both the initial delay and rise-time of the output voltage.



## Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment of the PT7680 Series of 30-A Switching Regulators

The PT7680 Excalibur™ family of converters use a pin code to adjust the output voltage. This feature uses the control inputs, VID0–VID3 (pins 1–4). When these pins are left open-circuit, the ISR regulates at its default output voltage. Each of the programming pins are internally connected to a precision resistor, and when pulled low <sup>1</sup> applies a weighted change to the output voltage. By selectively connecting VID0–VID3 to Sense(–) <sup>2</sup>, the output voltage of these ISRs can be programmed in incremental steps over their specified output voltage range. The program codes and output voltages offered by these ISRs are compatible with the Voltage ID specifications used by popular microprocessors. See Figure 4-1 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; Sense(–).  
Logic 1: Open circuit/open drain (See Note 2)
2. For optimal output voltage accuracy Sense(–) (pin 12) should always be used as the logic ‘0’ reference. The input/output ground (pins 13-19) can also be used if pin 12 is connected to pin 13 external to the module.
3. Do not connect pull-up resistors to the voltage programming pins.

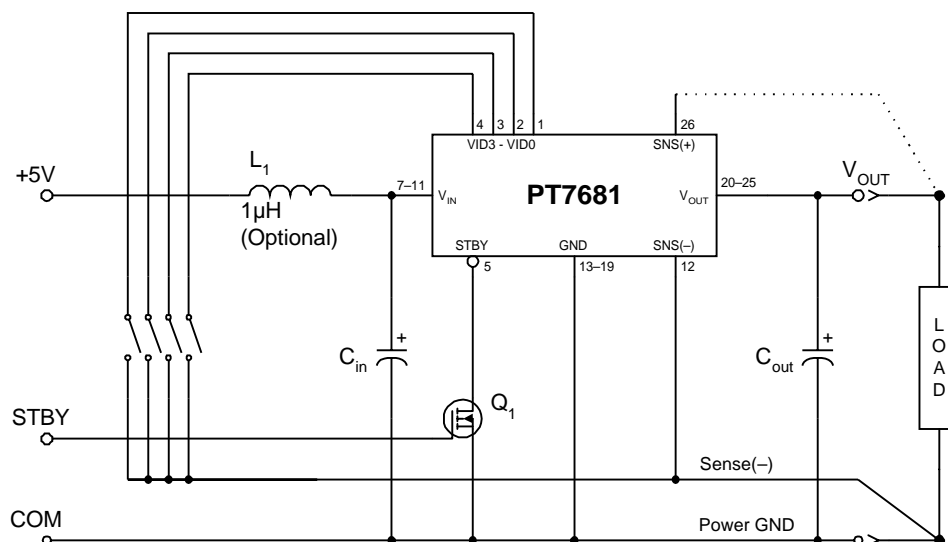
4. If active devices are used to ground the voltage control pins, low-level open drain MOSFET devices should be used over bipolar transistors. The inherent  $V_{ce(sat)}$  in bipolar devices introduces errors in the device’s internal divider network. Discrete transistors such as the BSS138, 2N7002, or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

### Active Voltage Programming:

Special precautions should be taken when making changes to the output voltage program code while the unit is powered. This activity can induce current transients through the device as a 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 100µs settling time between each program state is also recommended. Making non-incremental changes to VID3 is discouraged.

When active devices are used to program the output voltage, their state should be asserted prior to the input power being applied. One approach is to pull *STBY* (pin 5) control to GND prior to power up. After the host board has then asserted the program code, the ground signal to pin 5 can be removed. This will allow the regulator to initiate a clean soft-start power-up to the desired program voltage. For more information on the use of the Standby function, consult the related application note, “Using the Standby Function on the PT7680 Series of 30-A Switching Regulators.”

Figure 4-1





### Using the Up/Down Margin Adjust Controls on the PT7680 Series of 30-A Regulators

The PT7680 series of integrated switching regulator modules incorporate *MARGUP* (pin 27) and *MARGDN* (pin 6) control inputs. These controls allow the output voltage set point to be momentarily adjusted 1, either up or down, by a nominal 5%. The adjustment is independent of the VID control inputs and provides a convenient method for dynamically testing the load circuit's power supply voltage over its operating margin or range. The 5% adjustment is made by driving the appropriate margin control input to the ground reference at *Sense(-)* (pin 12) 2. An open drain, low-leakage (<1µA), logic-level MOSFET or p-channel JFET is recommended for this purpose. Adjustments of less than 5% are also possible using a series resistor (See Figure 5.1). The value of the resistor can be selected from Table 5.1, or calculated using the following formulas.

#### Resistor Value Calculation

To reduce the margin adjustment to a value less than 5%, series padding resistors are required (See  $R_D$  and  $R_U$  in Figure 5.1). For the same amount of adjustment, the resistor value calculated for  $R_U$  and  $R_D$  will be different.

$$R_U = \frac{100 (6 - 1.2 \Delta\%)}{\Delta\%} \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_D = \frac{4.99 (100 - \Delta\%)}{\Delta\%} - 94.81 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Where:  $\Delta\%$  = The required margin adjust in percent

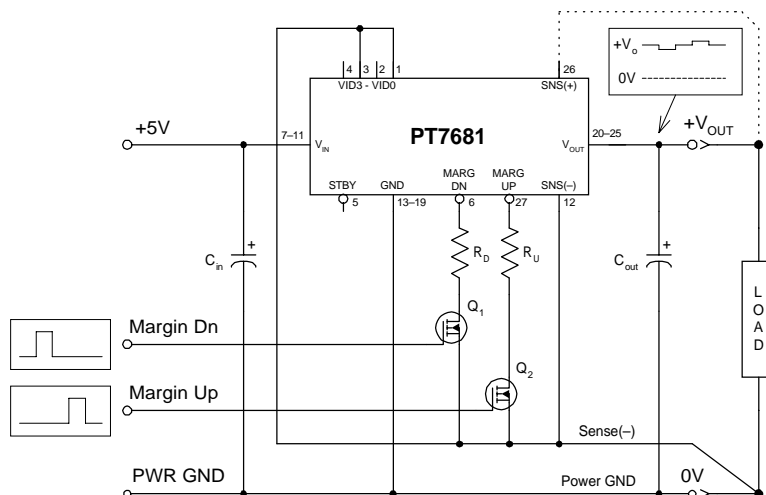
#### Notes:

1. The *MARGUP* and *MARGDN* controls were not intended to be activated simultaneously. If they are their affects on the output voltage may not completely cancel, resulting in a slight shift in the output voltage set point.
2. When possible use the *Sense(-)* (pin 12) as the ground reference. This will produce a more accurate adjustment of the output voltage at the load circuit terminals. *GND* (pins 13-19) can be used if the *Sense(-)* pin is connected to *GND* near the regulator.

**Table 5.1; Margin Up/Down Adjust Resistor Values**

| PADDING RESISTOR VALUES |                   |                   |               |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| % Adjust                | $R_U$ (Margin Up) | $R_D$ (Margin Dn) |               |
| 5                       | 0.0kΩ             | 0.0kΩ             | (No resistor) |
| 4                       | 30.0kΩ            | 24.9kΩ            |               |
| 3                       | 80.0kΩ            | 66.5kΩ            |               |
| 2                       | 180.0kΩ           | 150.0kΩ           |               |
| 1                       | 480.0kΩ           | 399.0kΩ           |               |

**Figure 5.1; Margin Up/Down Application Schematic**



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