



NOMINAL SIZE = 1.5 in x 0.87 in
(38,1 mm x 22,1 mm)

Features

- Up to 22-A Output Current
- 3.3-V Input Voltage
- Wide-Output Voltage Adjust (0.8 V to 2.5 V)
- Efficiencies up to 93 %
- 120 W/in³ Power Density
- On/Off Inhibit
- Output Voltage Sense
- Pre-Bias Startup
- Margin Up/Down Controls
- Auto-Track™ Sequencing
- Under-Voltage Lockout
- Output Over-Current Protection (Non-Latching, Auto-Reset)
- Over-Temperature Protection
- Surface Mountable
- Operating Temp: -40 to +85 °C
- DSP Compatible Output Voltages
- IPC Lead Free 2

Description

The PTH03020 series of non-isolated power modules offers OEM designers a combination of high performance, small footprint, and industry leading features. As part of a new class of power modules these products provide designers with the flexibility to power the most complex multi-processor digital systems using off-the-shelf catalog parts.

The series employs double-sided surface mount construction and provides high-performance step-down power conversion for up to 22 A of output current from a 3.3-V input bus voltage. The output voltage of the PTH03020W can be set to any value over the range, 0.8 V to 2.5 V, using a single resistor.

This series includes Auto-Track™. Auto-Track simplifies the task of supply voltage sequencing in a power system by enabling modules to track each other, or any external voltage, during power up and power down.

Other operating features include an on/off inhibit, output voltage adjust (trim), and margin up/down controls. To ensure tight load regulation, an output voltage sense is also provided. A non-latching over-current trip and over-temperature shutdown provide load fault protection.

Target applications include complex multi-voltage, multi-processor systems that incorporate the industry's high-speed DSPs, micro-processors and bus drivers.

Pin Configuration

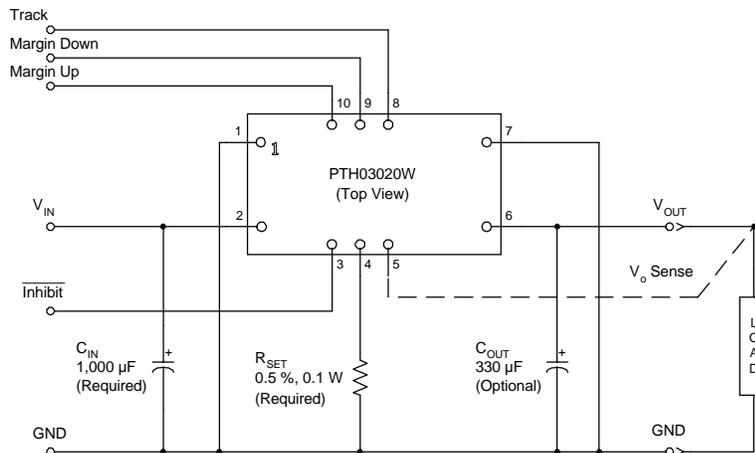
| Pin | Function |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 1 | GND |
| 2 | V _{in} |
| 3 | Inhibit * |
| 4 | V _o Adjust |
| 5 | V _o Sense |
| 6 | V _{out} |
| 7 | GND |
| 8 | Track |
| 9 | Margin Down * |
| 10 | Margin Up * |

* Denotes negative logic:
Open = Normal operation
Ground = Function active



ADVANCE INFORMATION

Standard Application



R_{set} = Resistor to set the desired output voltage (see spec. table for values).
C_{in} = Required electrolytic 1,000 µF
C_{out} = Recommended 330 µF electrolytic

Ordering Information

| Output Voltage (PTH03020□xx) | | Package Options (PTH03020x□□) ⁽¹⁾ | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Code | Voltage | Code | Description | Pkg Ref. ⁽²⁾ |
| W | 0.8 V – 2.5 V (Adjust) | AH | Horiz. T/H | (EUK) |
| | | AS | SMD, Standard ⁽³⁾ | (EUL) |

- Notes:** (1) Add “T” to end of part number for tape and reel on SMD packages only.
 (2) Reference the applicable package reference drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout
 (3) “Standard” option specifies 63/37, Sn/Pb pin solder material.

Pin Descriptions

GND: This is the common ground connection for the *V_{in}* and *V_{out}* power connections. It is also the 0 VDC reference for the control inputs.

V_{in}: The positive input voltage power node to the module, which is referenced to common *GND*.

Inhibit: The Inhibit pin is an open-collector/drain negative logic input that is referenced to *GND*. Applying a low-level ground signal to this input disables the module’s output and turns off the output voltage. When the *Inhibit* control is active, the input current drawn by the regulator is significantly reduced. If the *Inhibit* pin is left open-circuit, the module will produce an output whenever a valid input source is applied.

Vo Adjust: A 0.5 %, 0.1 W resistor must be connected between this pin and the *GND* pin to set the output voltage to the desired value. The set point range for the output voltage is from 0.8 V to 2.5 V. The resistor required for a given output voltage may be calculated from the following formula. If left open circuit, the module output will default to its lowest output voltage value. For further information on the adjustment and/or trimming of the output voltage, consult the related application note.

$$R_{set} = 10\text{ k} \cdot \frac{0.8\text{ V}}{V_{out} - 0.8\text{ V}} - 2.49\text{ k}$$

The specification table gives the preferred resistor values for a number of standard output voltages.

Vo Sense: The sense input allows the regulation circuit to compensate for voltage drop between the module and the load. For optimal voltage accuracy *Vo Sense* should be connected to *V_{out}*. It can also be left disconnected.

V_{out}: The regulated positive power output with respect to the *GND* node.

Track: This is an analog control input that allows the output voltage to follow another voltage during power-up and power-down sequences. The pin is active from 0 V up to the nominal set-point voltage. Within this range the module’s output will follow the voltage at the *Track* pin on a volt-for-volt basis. When the control voltage is raised above this range, the module regulates at its nominal output voltage. If unused, this input maybe left unconnected. For further information consult the related application note.

Margin Down: When this input is asserted to *GND*, the output voltage is decreased by 5% from the nominal. The input requires an open-collector (open-drain) interface. It is not TTL compatible. A lower percent change can be accommodated with a series resistor. For further information, consult the related application note.

Margin Up: When this input is asserted to *GND*, the output voltage is increased by 5%. The input requires an open-collector (open-drain) interface. It is not TTL compatible. The percent change can be reduced with a series resistor. For further information, consult the related application note.

Environmental & Absolute Maximum Ratings (Voltages are with respect to GND)

| Characteristics | Symbols | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|------|-----|----------------|-------|
| Track Input Voltage | V_{track} | | -0.3 | — | $V_{in} + 0.3$ | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_a | Over V_{in} Range | -40 | — | 85 | °C |
| Solder Reflow Temperature | T_{reflow} | Surface temperature of module body or pins | | | 215 (i) | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T_s | | -40 | — | 125 | °C |
| Mechanical Shock | | Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3 1 msec, ½ Sine, mounted | — | TBD | — | G's |
| Mechanical Vibration | | Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2 20-2000 Hz | — | TBD | — | G's |
| Weight | — | | — | 5 | — | grams |
| Flammability | — | Meets UL 94V-O | — | — | — | — |

Notes: (i) During reflow of SMD package version do not elevate peak temperature of the module, pins or internal components above the stated maximum. For further guidance refer to the application note, "Reflow Soldering Requirements for Plug-in Power Surface Mount Products."

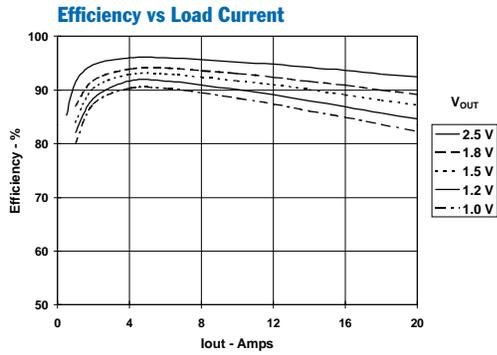
Specifications (Unless otherwise stated, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{in} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $C_{in} = 1,000\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{out} = 0\ \mu\text{F}$, and $I_o = I_o\text{ max}$)

| Characteristics | Symbols | Conditions | PTH03020W | | | Units |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Output Current | I_o | 60 °C, 200 LFM airflow 25 °C, natural convection | 0 0 | — — | 22 (1) 22 (1) | A |
| Input Voltage Range | V_{in} | Over I_o range | 2.95 | — | 3.65 | V |
| Set-Point Voltage Tolerance | $V_o\text{ tol}$ | | — | — | ±2 | % V_o |
| Temperature Variation | ΔReg_{temp} | -40 °C < T_a < +85 °C | — | ±0.5 | — | % V_o |
| Line Regulation | ΔReg_{line} | Over V_{in} range | — | ±5 | — | mV |
| Load Regulation | ΔReg_{load} | Over I_o range | — | ±5 | — | mV |
| Total Output Variation | ΔReg_{tot} | Includes set-point, line, load, -40 °C ≤ T_a ≤ +85 °C | — | — | ±3 | % V_o |
| Efficiency | η | $I_o = 10\text{ A}$ RSET = 2.21 kΩ $V_o = 2.5\text{ V}$ RSET = 4.12 kΩ $V_o = 2.0\text{ V}$ RSET = 5.49 kΩ $V_o = 1.8\text{ V}$ RSET = 8.87 kΩ $V_o = 1.5\text{ V}$ RSET = 17.4 kΩ $V_o = 1.2\text{ V}$ RSET = 36.5 kΩ $V_o = 1.0\text{ V}$ | — — — — — — | 95 95 93 91 90 88 | — — — — — — | % |
| V_o Ripple (pk-pk) | V_r | 20 MHz bandwidth | — | 20 | — | mVpp |
| Over-Current Threshold | $I_o\text{ trip}$ | Reset, followed by auto-recovery | — | 41 | — | A |
| Transient Response | t_{tr} ΔV_{tr} | 1 A/ μs load step, 50 to 100 % $I_o\text{ max}$, $C_{out} = 330\ \mu\text{F}$ Recovery Time V_o over/undershoot | — — | TBD TBD | — — | μSec mV |
| Margin Up/Down Adjust | $V_o\text{ adj}$ | | — | ± 5 | — | % |
| Margin Input Current (pins 9 /10) | $I_{IL\text{ margin}}$ | Pin to GND | — | - 8 (2) | — | μA |
| Track Input Current (pin 8) | $I_{IL\text{ track}}$ | Pin to GND | — | — | -130 (3) | μA |
| Track Slew Rate Capability | dV_{track}/dt | $ V_{track} - V_o \leq 50\text{ mV}$ and $V_{track} < V_o(\text{nom})$ | 5 | — | — | V/ms |
| Under-Voltage Lockout | UVLO | V_{in} increasing V_{in} decreasing | — 2.2 | 2.8 2.7 | 2.95 — | V |
| Inhibit Control (pin3) Input High Voltage Input Low Voltage Input Low Current | V_{IH} V_{IL} $I_{IL\text{ inhibit}}$ | Referenced to GND Pin to GND | $V_{in} - 0.5$ -0.2 — | — — -130 | Open (3) 0.8 — | V μA |
| Input Standby Current | $I_{in\text{ inh}}$ | Inhibit (pin 3) to GND, Track (pin 8) open | — | 10 | — | mA |
| Switching Frequency | f_s | Over V_{in} and I_o ranges | 250 | 300 | 340 | kHz |
| External Input Capacitance | C_{in} | | 1,000 (4) | — | — | μF |
| External Output Capacitance | C_{out} | | 0 | 330 (5) | TBD | μF |
| Reliability | MTBF | Per Bellcore TR-332 50 % stress, $T_a = 40^\circ\text{C}$, ground benign | TBD | — | — | 106 Hrs |

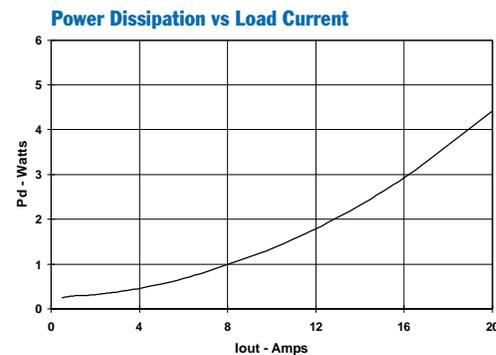
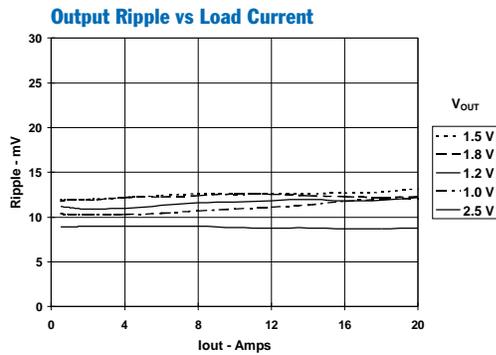
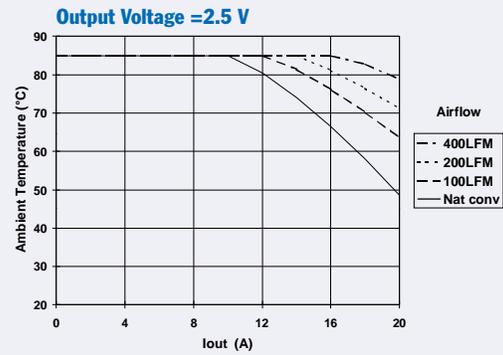
- Notes:** (1) See SOA curves or consult factory for appropriate derating.
 (2) A small low-leakage (<100 nA) MOSFET is recommended to control this pin. The open-circuit voltage is less than 1 Vdc.
 (3) This control pin has an internal pull-up to the input voltage V_{in} . If it is left open-circuit the module will operate when input power is applied. A small low-leakage (<100 nA) MOSFET is recommended for control. For further information, consult the related application note.
 (4) A 1,000 μF electrolytic input capacitor is required for proper operation. The capacitor must be rated for a minimum of 700 mArms of ripple current.
 (5) An external output capacitor is not required for basic operation. Adding 330 μF of distributed capacitance at the load will improve the transient response.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

Characteristic Data; $V_{in} = 3.3V$ (See Note A)



Safe Operating Area; $V_{in} = 3.3V$ (See Note B)



ADVANCE INFORMATION

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Note A: Characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the converter.

Note B: SOA curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to modules soldered directly to a 4 in. × 4 in. double-sided PCB with 1 oz. copper.

Capacitor Recommendations for the PTH03020 & PTH05020 Series of Power Modules

Input Capacitor

The recommended input capacitance is determined by 700 mArms minimum ripple current rating and 1,000 μ F minimum capacitance.

Ripple current and <100 m Ω 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, 2 \times (the maximum DC voltage + AC ripple). This is necessary to insure reliability for input voltage bus applications.

Output Capacitors (Optional)

The ESR of the capacitors is equal to or less than 150 m Ω . Electrolytic capacitors have marginal ripple performance at frequencies greater than 400 kHz 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

Tantalum type capacitors can be used for the output, but

only the AVX TPS, Sprague 593D/594/595 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 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 $^{\circ}$ C.

Ceramic Capacitors

Electrolytic capacitors may be substituted with ceramic types with the minimum capacitance, for improved ripple reduction on the input and output bus.

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 (at 100kHz) are critical parameters necessary to insure both optimum regulator performance and long capacitor life.

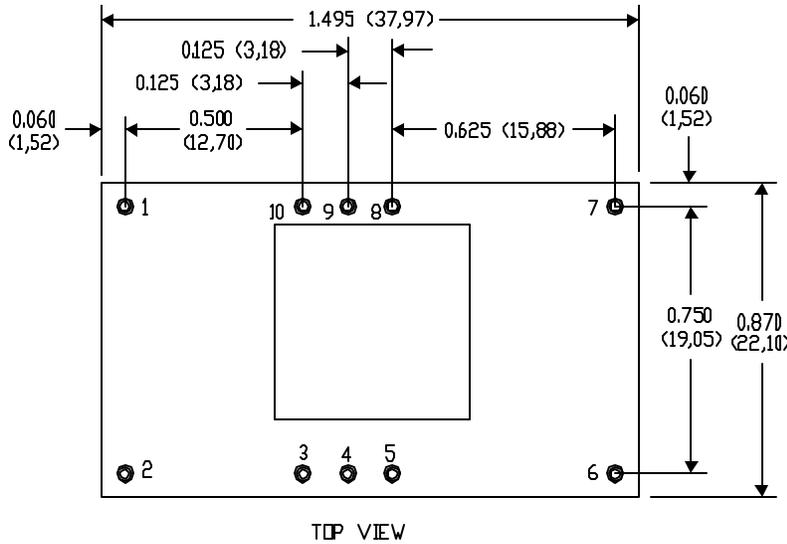
Table 2-1: Input/Output Capacitors

| Capacitor Vendor/ Series | Capacitor Characteristics | | | | | Quantity | | Vendor Part Number |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| | Working Voltage | Value(μ F) | (ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance | 105 $^{\circ}$ C Maximum Ripple Current(Irms) | Physical Size(mm) | Input Bus | Output Bus | |
| Panasonic FC (Radial) FK (Surface Mt.) | 10 V | 560 | 0.090 Ω | 755 mA | 10 \times 12.5 | 2 | 1 | EEUFCA1A561 |
| | 10 V | 1000 | 0.068 Ω | 1050 mA | 10 \times 16 | 1 | 1 | EEUFCA1A102 |
| | 25 V | 1000 | 0.060 Ω | 1100 mA | 12.5 \times 13.5 | 1 | 1 | EEVFK1E102Q |
| | 10 V | 1000 | 0.080 Ω | 850 mA | 10 \times 10.2 | 1 | 1 | EEVFK1A102P |
| United Chemi-con LXZ Series FX PXA (Surface Mt.) | 6.3 V | 470 | 0.020 Ω | 4130 mA | 10 \times 7.7 | 2 | 1 | PXA6.3VC471MJ80TP |
| | 6.3 V | 1000 | 0.013 Ω | 4935 mA | 10 \times 10.5 | 1 | 1 | 6FX1000M |
| | 10 V | 680 | 0.090 Ω | 760 mA | 10 \times 12.5 | 2 | 1 | LXZ10VB681M10X12LL |
| | 10 V | 1000 | 0.068 Ω | 1050 mA | 10 \times 16 | 1 | 1 | LXZ10VB102M10X16LL |
| Nichicon PM Series NA NX (Surface Mt.) | 6.3 V | 470 | 0.020 Ω | 4130 mA | 10 \times 8 | 2 | 1 | PNX0J471MCAR1GS |
| | 10 V | 470 | 0.018 Ω | 4400 mA | 10 \times 8 | 2 | 1 | PNA1A471M1 |
| | 10 V | 1000 | 0.065 Ω | 1060mA | 16 \times 15 | 1 | 1 | UPM1A102MPH6 |
| | 16 V | 1000 | 0.055 Ω | 4400 mA | 10 \times 10 | 1 | 1 | UPM1C 102MHH6 |
| Sanyo-Os-con: SP SVP (Surface Mt.) | 10 V | 470 | 0.015 Ω | >4500 mA | 10 \times 10.5 | 2 | 1 | 10SP470M |
| | 10 V | 560 | 0.013 Ω | >5200 mA | 10 \times 12.7 | 2 | 1 | 10SVP560M |
| AVX Tantalum TPS (Surface Mt.) | 10 V | 470 | 0.045 Ω | 1723 mA | 7.3L | 2 | 1 | TPSE477M010R0045 |
| | 10 V | 470 | 0.060 Ω | 1826 mA | >5.7W \times 4.1H | 2 | 1 | TPSV477M010R0060 |
| Kemet Polymer Tantalum T520/T530 Series (Surface Mt.) | 10 V | 330 | 0.040 Ω | 1800 mA | 4.3W | 3 | 1 | T520X337M010AS |
| | 10 V | 330 | 0.015 Ω | >3800 mA | \times 7.3L \times 4.0H | 3 | 1 | T530X337M010AS |
| Sprague Tantalum 595D Series (Surface Mt.) | 10 V | 470 | 0.100 Ω | 1440 mA | 7.2L \times 6W \times 4.1H | 2 | 1 | 595D477X0010R2T |

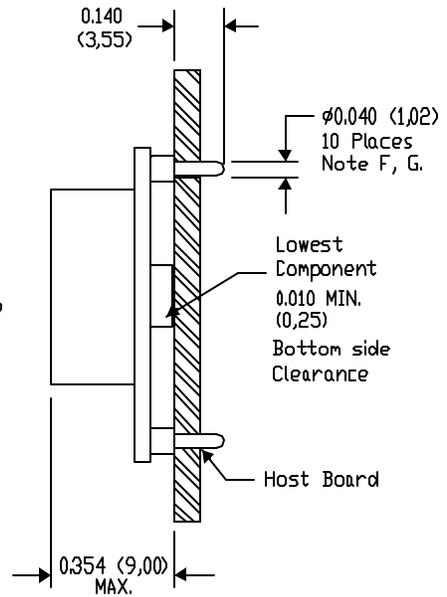
EUK (R-PDSS-T10)

DOUBLE SIDED MODULE

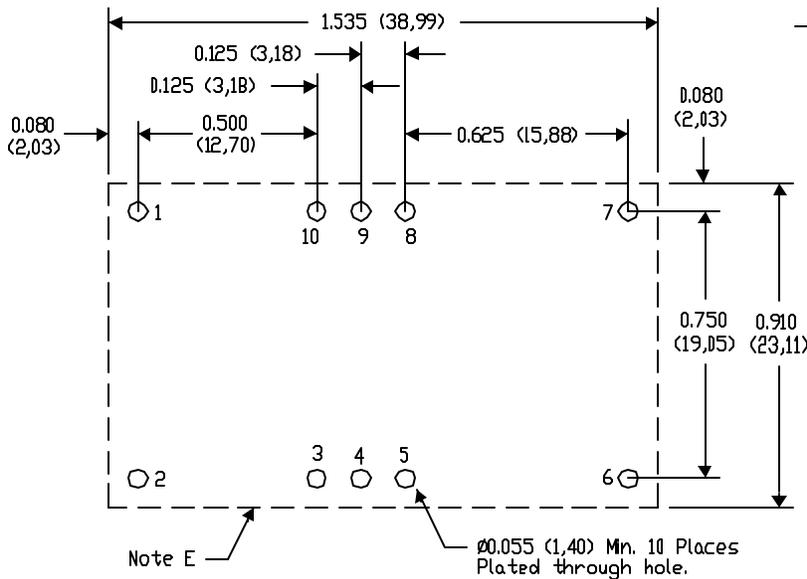
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TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



PC LAYOUT

/A 5/03

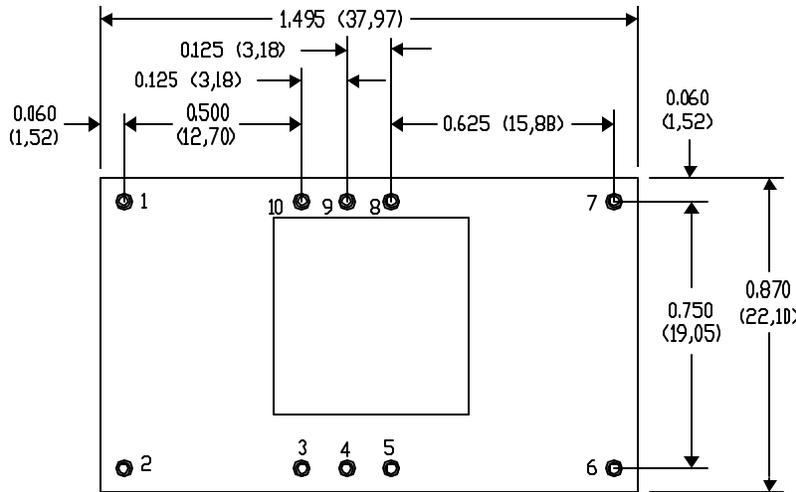
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (mm).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. 2 place decimals are ± 0.030 (± 0.76 mm).
 - D. 3 place decimals are ± 0.010 (± 0.25 mm).
 - E. Recommended keep out area for user components.

- E. Pins are 0.040" (1.02) diameter with 0.070" (1.78) diameter standoff shoulder.
- F. All pins: Material - Copper Alloy
Finish - Tin (100%) over Nickel plate

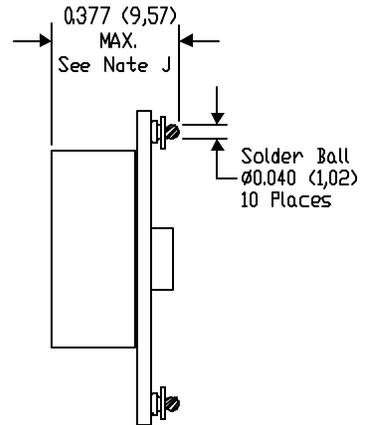
| | |
|-------|----|
| SCALE | 2X |
| SIZE | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|
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|-----|---|-------|---|

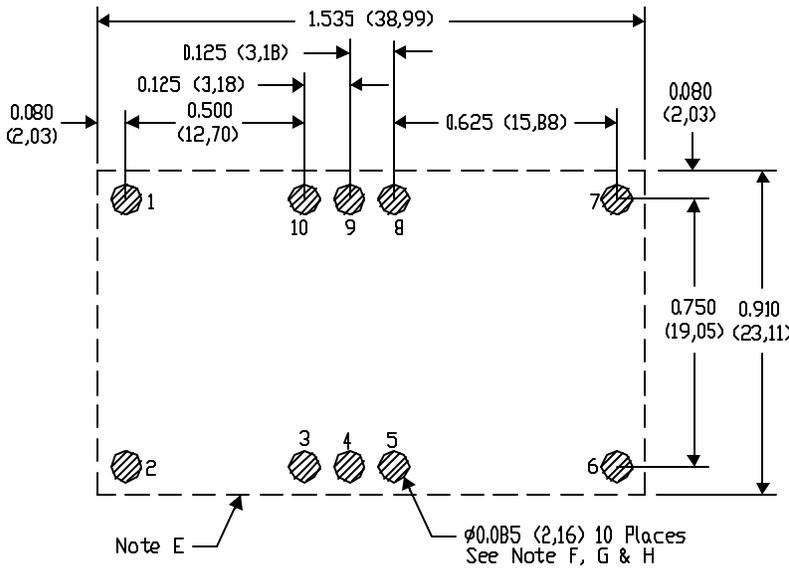
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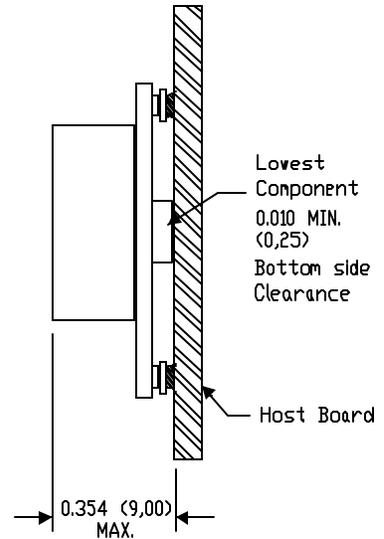
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



PC LAYOUT



/A 5/03

- NOTES:
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 - C. 2 place decimals are ± 0.030 (± 0.76 mm).
 - D. 3 place decimals are ± 0.010 (± 0.25 mm).
 - E. Recommended keep out area for user components.
 - F. Power pin connection should utilize four or more vias to the interior power plane of 0.025 (0.63) I.D. per input, ground and output pin (or the electrical equivalent).
 - G. Paste screen opening 0.080 (2.03) to 0.085 (2.16). Paste screen thickness: 0.006 (0.15).
 - H. Pad type: Solder mask defined.
 - I. All pins: Material - Copper Alloy
Finish - Tin (100%) over Nickel plate
Solder Ball - See product data sheet.
 - J. Dimension prior to reflow solder.

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