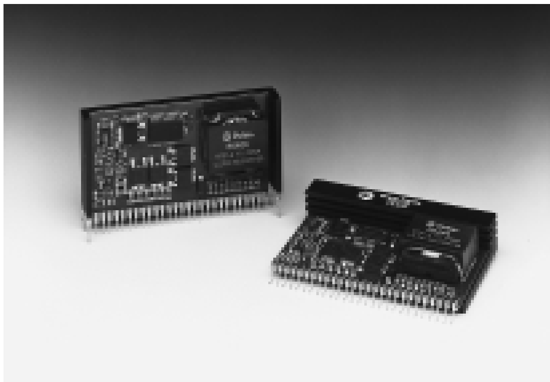
PT7720 Series

— Not Recommended for New Designs —

17A, 12-V Input "Big-Hammer II" Programmable ISR

SLTS048B

(Revised 5/21/2002)



Features

- +12V Bus Input
- 5-bit Programmable:
  1.3V to 3.5V or
  4.5V to 7.6V
- High Efficiency
- Differential Remote Sense
- 27-pin SIP Package
- Parallelable with PT7748
  17A current booster

Description

The PT7720 series is a +12-V input, 17-A output, high-performance Integrated Switching Regulator (ISR), housed in a 27-pin SIP package. The 17A capability allows easy integration of the latest high-speed, low-voltage microprocessors and bus drivers into +12V power systems.

The output voltage is programmable using a 5-bit code. The output voltage range and code for the PT7721 is compatible with Intel's Pentium® II processor.

The PT7720 series has been designed to work in parallel with one or more of the PT7748 current boosters, allowing the output load current capacity to be increased in increments of 17A.

A differential remote sense is provided to compensate for voltage drop between the ISR to the load. A 1200µF of output capacitance is required for proper operation.

Ordering Information

PT7721❐ = 1.3 to 3.5 Volts
PT7722❐ = 4.5 to 7.6 Volts
PT7748❐ = 17-A Booster

PT Series Suffix (PT1234x)

Case/Pin Configuration	Order Suffix	Package Code *
Vertical	**N**	(EJE)
Horizontal	**A**	(EJF)
SMD	**C**	(EJG)

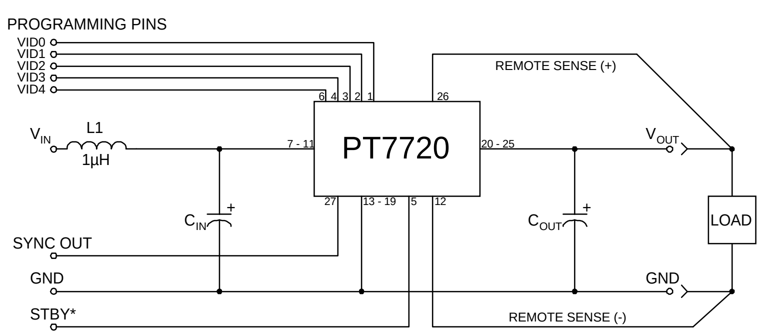
** Previously known as package styles 1000/1010. (Reference the applicable package code drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout)*

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	Vout
7	Vin	21	Vout
8	Vin	22	Vout
9	Vin	23	Vout
10	Vin	24	Vout
11	Vin	25	Vout
12	Sense Gnd	26	Sense Vout
13	GND	27	Sync Out
14	GND		

 # For further information, see application notes.

Standard Application



C_{in} = Required 560µF electrolytic (See input filter note)
C_{out} = Required 1200µF electrolytic
L_1 = Optional 1µH input choke

Programming Information

VID3	VID2	VID1	VID0	PT7721 VID4=1 Vout	PT7721 VID4=0 Vout	PT7722 VID4=1 Vout	PT7722 VID4=0 Vout
1	1	1	1	2.0V	1.30V	4.5V	6.1V
1	1	1	0	2.1V	1.35V	4.6V	6.2V
1	1	0	1	2.2V	1.40V	4.7V	6.3V
1	1	0	0	2.3V	1.45V	4.8V	6.4V
1	0	1	1	2.4V	1.50V	4.9V	6.5V
1	0	1	0	2.5V	1.55V	5.0V	6.6V
1	0	0	1	2.6V	1.60V	5.1V	6.7V
1	0	0	0	2.7V	1.65V	5.2V	6.8V
0	1	1	1	2.8V	1.70V	5.3V	6.9V
0	1	1	0	2.9V	1.75V	5.4V	7.0V
0	1	0	1	3.0V	1.80V	5.5V	7.1V
0	1	0	0	3.1V	1.85V	5.6V	7.2V
0	0	1	1	3.2V	1.90V	5.7V	7.3V
0	0	1	0	3.3V	1.95V	5.8V	7.4V
0	0	0	1	3.4V	2.00V	5.9V	7.5V
0	0	0	0	3.5V	2.05V	6.0V	7.6V

Logic 0 = Pin 12 potential (remote sense gnd)
Logic 1 = Open circuit (no pull-up resistors)
VID3 and VID4 may not be changed while the unit is operating.

Specifications

(Unless otherwise stated, T_a =25°C, V_{in} =12V, C_{in} =560µF, C_{out} =1200µF, and I_o =$I_o$max)

Characteristics	Symbols	Conditions	PT7720 SERIES Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Current	I_o	T_a = +60°C, 200 LFM, pkg N, $V_o \le 5V$ T_a = +25°C, natural convection, $V_o \le 5V$	0.1 (1) 0.1 (1)	— —	17 (2) 17 (2)	A
Output Power	P_o	T_a = +60°C, 200 LFM, pkg N, $V_o \ge 5V$ T_a = +25°C, natural convection, $V_o \ge 5V$	— —	— —	85 85	W
Input Voltage Range	V_{in}	$0.1A \le I_o \le 17A$	11.0	—	14.0	V
Output Voltage Tolerance	ΔV_o	$0°C \le T_a \le +60°C$ (PT7721) (PT7722)	V_o–0.03 —	— ±1	V_o+0.03 ±2	V %V_o
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	$11V \le V_{in} \le 14V$ (with remote sense)	—	±5	±10	mV
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	$0.1 \le I_o \le 17A$ (with remote sense)	—	±5	±10	mV
V_o Ripple/Noise	V_n	(PT7721) (PT7722)	— —	50 100	— —	mVpp
Transient Response with C_{out} = 1200µF	t_{tr} V_{os}	I_o step between 7.5A and 15A V_o over/undershoot	— —	100 200	— —	µSec mV
Efficiency	η	I_o = 10A V_o =5.0V V_o = 3.3V V_o = 2.5V V_o = 1.5V	— — — —	90 88 85 78	— — — —	%
Switching Frequency	f_s	$11V \le V_{in} \le 14V$ $0.1A \le I_o \le 17A$	300	350	400	kHz
Operating Temperature Range	T_a	—	0	—	+85 (3)	°C
Storage Temperature	T_s	—	-40	—	+125	°C
Mechanical Shock		Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3 , 1 msec, Half Sine, mounted to a fixture	—	TBD	—	G's
Mechanical Vibration		Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, Soldered in a PC board	—	TBD	—	G's
Weight	—	Vertical Horizontal	— —	53 66	— —	grams

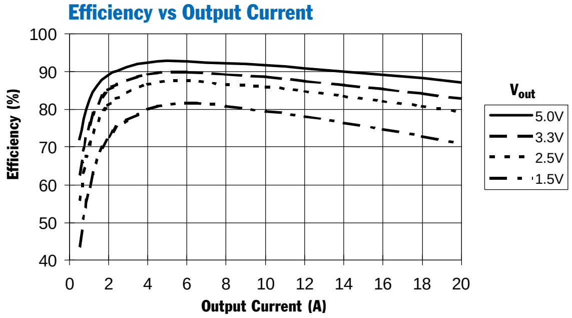
Notes: (1) *The ISR will operate down to no load with reduced specifications. Please note that this product is not short-circuit protected.*
(2) *The PT7720 series can be easily paralleled with one or more of the PT7748 Current Boosters to provide increased output current in increments of 17A.*
(3) *See Safe Operating Area curves or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.*

Output Capacitors: *The PT7720 series requires a minimum output capacitance of 1200µF for proper operation. Do not use Oscon type capacitors. The maximum allowable output capacitance is (57,000 ÷ Vout)µF, or 15,000µF, whichever is less.*

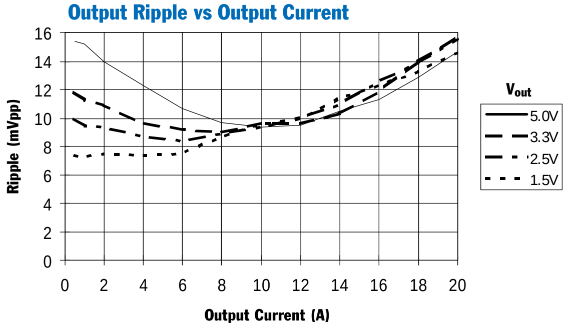
Input Filter: *An input inductor is optional for most applications. The input inductor must be sized to handle 7ADC with a typical value of 1µH. The input capacitance must be rated for a minimum of 4 Arms of ripple current when operated at maximum output current and maximum output voltage. Contact an applications specialist for input capacitor selection for applications at other output voltages and output currents.*

PT7721/PT7722 @V_{in} =12V (See Note A)

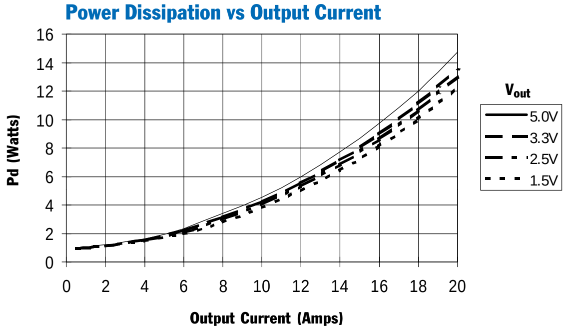
Efficiency vs Output Current



Output Ripple vs Output Current

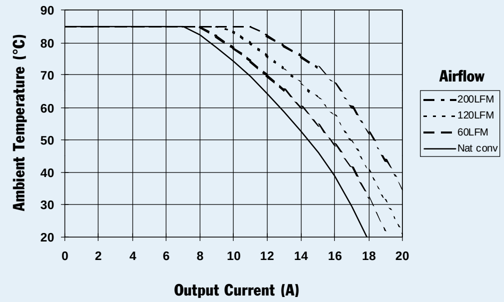


Power Dissipation vs Output Current

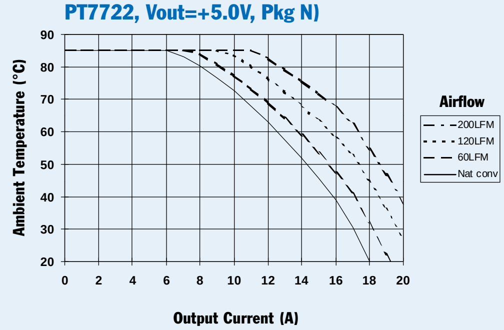


Safe Operating Area, Vin=+12V (See Note B)

PT7721, Vout=+3.3V, Pkg N)



PT7722, Vout=+5.0V, Pkg N)



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*

Using the PT7748 17-A Current Booster with the PT7720 Series Programmable ISRs

The PT7748 is a 17-A "Current Booster" module for the PT7720 series of regulators. The booster is controlled directly by the regulator, and effectively adds a parallel output stage. This allows the system to run sychronously, providing a low noise solution. Up to four booster modules can be connected to a single regulator. Each booster increases the available output current by 17A. Combinations of a regulator and booster modules can supply power for virtually any multi-processor application.

A current booster is not a stand-alone product, and can only operate with a regulator. It is housed in the same package as its compatible regulator, and shares the same mechanical outline. Except for an increase in output current, the overall performance of a PT7720 regulator/booster combination is identical to that of a stand-alone regulator. Refer to the appropriate data sheet for the performance specifications.

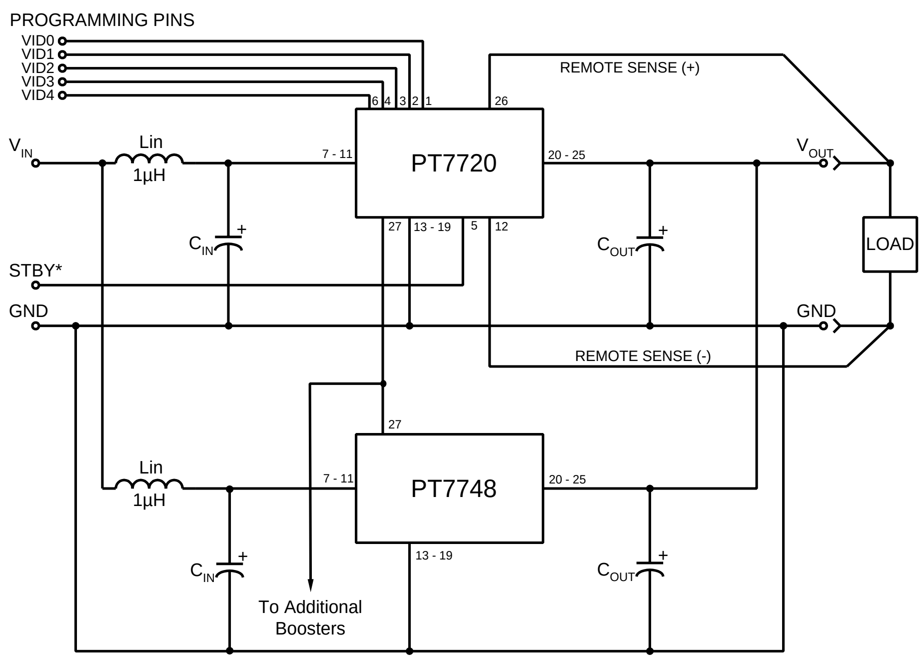
Notes:

1. Each booster requires the same amount of input and output capacitance as recommended for a stand-alone regulator. See the Standard Application schematic and the respective input/output filter notes in the PT7720 product data sheet.
2. The 1-µH filter choke located at the input of each regulator and booster module (L_{in}) is optional for most applications. If specified, each inductor must be sized to handle 7ADC at full output load.
3. The pin-out of the current booster modules include a number pins identified, "No Connect" (see Table 1). These pins are not connected internally to the module but must be soldered to a pad to preserve the unit's mechanical integrity.
4. A similar PCB footprint and trace layout between the regulator and each booster will facilitate current sharing between all modules.

Table 1-1; PT7748 Pin-Out Information

Pin	Function	Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	No Connect	10	V_{in}	19	GND
2	No Connect	11	V_{in}	20	V_{out}
3	No Connect	12	No Connect	21	V_{out}
4	No Connect	13	GND	22	V_{out}
5	No Connect	14	GND	23	V_{out}
6	No Connect	15	GND	24	V_{out}
7	V_{in}	16	GND	25	V_{out}
8	V_{in}	17	GND	26	No Connect
9	V_{in}	18	GND	27	Sync In

Figure 1-1; Current Booster Application Schematic



Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment on the "Big Hammer II" Series ISRs

Power Trends PT7720 series ISRs incorporate pin-coded voltage control to adjust the ouput voltage. The control pins are identified VID0 - VID4 (pins 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6) respectively. When the control pins are left open-circuit, the ISR will regulate at its factory trimmed output voltage. Each pin is internally connected to a precision resistor, which when grounded changes the output voltage by a set amount. By selectively grounding VID0-VID4, the output voltage of each ISR in the PT7720 series ISRs can be programmed in incremental steps over its specified output voltage range. The output voltage ranges offered by these regulators provide a convenient method of voltage selection for many applications. In addition, the program code and output voltage range of the PT7721 model is compatible with the voltage ID specification defined by Intel Corporation for voltage regulator modules (VRMs) used to power Pentium® II microprocessors. Refer to Figure 2-1 below for the connection schematic, and the PT7720 Data Sheet for the appropriate programming code information.

Notes:

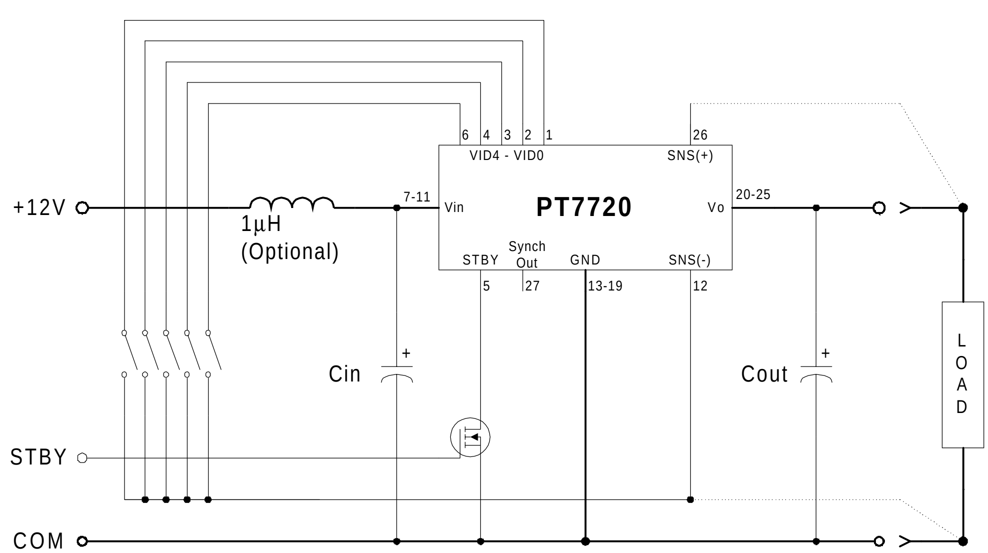
1. The programming convention is as follows:-

   Logic 0: Connect to pin12 (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. To minimize output voltage error, always use pin 12 (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 reglation of the product.
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 the IRLML2402 are examples of appropriate devices.

Active Voltage Programming:
Special precautions should be taken when making changes to the voltage control progam 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 100µs settling time between each program state is also recommended. Making non-incremental changes to VID3 and VID4 with the output enabled is discouraged. If they are changed, the transients induced can overstress the device resulting in a permanent drop in efficiency. If the use of active devices prevents the program code being asserted prior to power-up, pull pin 5 (STBY) to the device GND during the period that the input voltage is applied to V_{in}. Releasing pin 5 will then allow the device output to execute a soft-start power-up to the programmed voltage.

Figure 2-1



Using the Standby Function on the PT7720 "Big Hammer II" Programmable ISRs

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the PT7720 "Big Hammer" ISRs incorporate a standby function. This feature may be used for power-up/shut-down sequencing, and wherever there is a requirement for the output status of the module to be controlled by external circuitry.

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 typcially 30mA (50mA 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 3-1). Table 3-1 gives the threshold requirements.

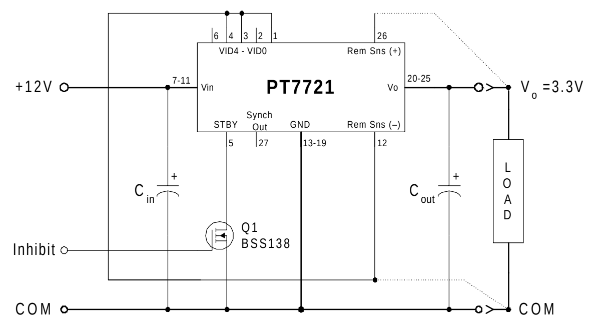
Table 3-1 Inhibit Control Threshold [1]

Parameter	Min	Max
Disable (V_{IL})	–0.1V	0.3V

Notes:

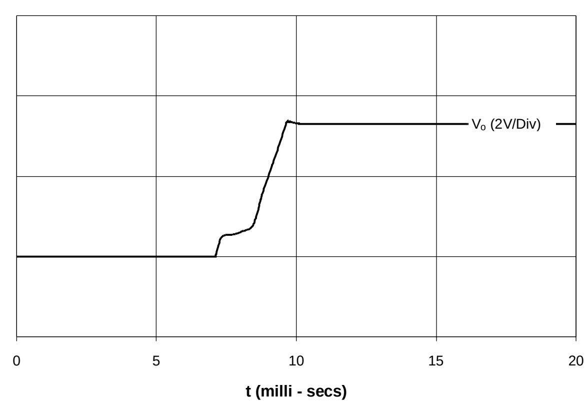
1. The Standby input on the PT7720 regulator series must be controlled using an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor. *Do Not* use a pull-up resistor. The control input has an open-circuit voltage of about 1.5Vdc. To set the regulator output to zero, the control pin must be "pulled" to less than 0.3Vdc with a low-level 0.1mA sink to ground.
2. When placed in the standby mode, the regulator output discharges the output capacitance with a low impedance to ground. If an external voltage is applied to the output, it will sink current and possibly over-stress the part.
3. The turn-off time of Q_1, or rise time of the standby input is not critical on the PT7720 series. Turning Q_1 off slowly, over periods up to 100ms, will not affect regulator operation. However, a slow turn-off time will increase both the initial delay and rise-time of the output voltage.

Figure 3-1



Turn-On Time: Turning Q_1 in Figure 3-1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 5 and enables the output. Following a brief delay of 5-15ms, the output voltage of the PT7720 series regulators rise to full regulation within 20ms[3]. Figure 3-2 shows the typical output voltage waveform of a PT7721, following the prompt turn-off of Q_1 at time t =0 secs. The output voltage in Figure 3-1 is set to 3.3V by connecting VID0 (pin 1), VID2 (pin 3), and VID3 (pin 4) to the Sense Gnd (pin 12)*. The waveform in Figure 3-2 was measured with a 12-V input source voltage, and 15-A resistive load.

Figure 3-2



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

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