Features

- Single Device: 30ADC
- +12-V Input
- Programmable Output Voltage: 1.7V to 4.0V via 5-Bit Code
- Multiphase Topology
- High Efficiency: 92% @3.3V
- Output Remote Sense
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- Standby On/Off Control
- Space-Saving Package
- Solderable Copper Case

Description

The PT8139 Excalibur™ module is a high performance integrated switching regulator (ISR), housed in a solderable, 31-pin space-saving copper package. Operating from an input voltage of +12V, the module provides up to 30A of power over a range of low-output voltages.

The PT8139 incorporates a state-of-the-art 2-phase multiple power path. This topology extends the output current range while improving both the transient response and input current ripple.

The PT8139 output voltage is programmable over the voltage range, 1.7V to 4.0V, via a 5-bit input code. This makes the PT8139 an ideal power source for many highly integrated digital systems that demand a high power supply current at low voltages.

The PT8139 features include short-circuit protection, thermal shutdown, a Standby (On/Off) control, and a remote sense to compensate for voltage drop between the regulator and the load.

Ordering Information

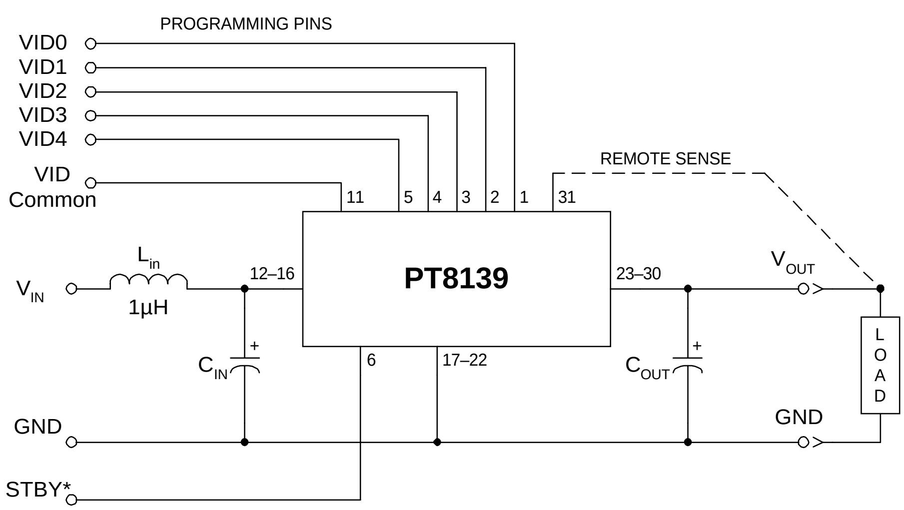
PT 8139❑ = 1.7 to 4.0 Volts

PT Series Suffix (PT1234x)

Case/Pin Configuration	Order Suffix	Package Code
Vertical	**N**	(EKH)
Horizontal	**A**	(EKF)
SMD	**C**	(EKG)

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

Standard Application



C_{in} = Required 1500µF electrolytic
C_{out} = Required 660µF low ESR OS-Con®, or 1,200µF aluminum electrolytic
L_{in} = Optional 1µH input choke

Pin-Out Information

Pin	Function
1	VID 0
2	VID 1
3	VID 2
4	VID 3
5	VID 4
6	STBY *
7	Do Not Connect
8	Do Not Connect
9	Do Not Connect
10	Do Not Connect
11	VID Common

Pin	Function
12	V_{in}
13	V_{in}
14	V_{in}
15	V_{in}
16	V_{in}
17	GND
18	GND
19	GND
20	GND
21	GND

Pin	Function
22	GND
23	V_{out}
24	V_{out}
25	V_{out}
26	V_{out}
27	V_{out}
28	V_{out}
29	V_{out}
30	V_{out}
31	Remote Sense

* *For STBY pin:*
Open =Output Enabled
Ground =Output Disabled

Output Voltage Programming Information

				PT8139 (Custom Code)	
VID 3	VID 2	VID 1	VID 0	VID 4=1 Vout	VID 4=0 Vout
1	1	1	1	2.50V	1.70V
1	1	1	0	2.60V	1.75V
1	1	0	1	2.70V	1.80V
1	1	0	0	2.80V	1.85V
1	0	1	1	2.90V	1.90V
1	0	1	0	3.00V	1.95V
1	0	0	1	3.10V	2.00V
1	0	0	0	3.20V	2.05V
0	1	1	1	3.30V	2.10V
0	1	1	0	3.40V	2.15V
0	1	0	1	3.50V	2.20V
0	1	0	0	3.60V	2.25V
0	0	1	1	3.70V	2.30V
0	0	1	0	3.80V	2.35V
0	0	0	1	3.90V	2.40V
0	0	0	0	4.00V	2.45V

Notes:
i) Logic 0 = Connect to VID Common
ii) Logic 1 = Open circuit (no pull-up resistors)
iii) VID3 and VID4 may not be changed while the unit is operating.

Specifications (Unless otherwise stated T_a =25°C, C_{in} =1,500µF, C_{out} =660µF, V_{in} =12V, & I_o = $I_o$max)

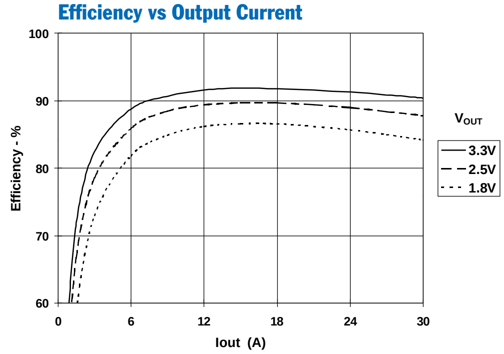
Characteristics	Symbols	Conditions	PT8139 Series Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Current	I_o	Natural convection or 60°C with 200LFM airflow	0.1 (1)	—	30	A
Input Voltage Range	V_{in}	Over I_o Range	10.8	—	13.2	V
Set-Point Voltage Tolerance	V_o tol	Over V_o range	—	±1	±2	%V
Line Regulation	ΔReg_{line}	Over V_{in} range	—	±10	—	mV
Load Regulation	ΔReg_{load}	Over I_o range	—	±10	—	mV
Temperature Variation	ΔReg_{temp}	–40°C ≤T_a ≤85°C	—	±0.5	—	%V_o
Total Output Voltage Variation	ΔV_otot	Includes set-point, line load, –40°C ≤T_a ≤ 85°C	—	—	±3	%V
Efficiency	η	I_o =15A, V_o =3.3V	—	92	—	%
		I_o =15A, V_o =2.5V	—	90	—	%
		I_o =15A, V_o =1.8V	—	86	—	%
		I_o =$I_o$max, V_o =3.3V	—	91	—	%
		I_o =$I_o$max, V_o =2.5V	—	88	—	%
		I_o =$I_o$max, V_o =1.8V	—	84	—	%
V_o Ripple (pk-pk)	V_r	20MHz bandwidth	—	20	—	mV
Transient Response	t_{tr}	1A/µs load step, 50% to 100% Iomax	—	50	—	µSec
	ΔV_{tr}	V_o over/undershoot	—	100	—	mV
Short Circuit Threshold	$I_o$sc		—	40	—	A
Switching Frequency	f_o	Over load range	300	350	400	kHz
Standby Control (pin 6)		Referenced to GND (pins 17–22)				
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}		—	—	Open (2)	V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}		–0.2	—	0.8	V
Input Low Current	I_{IL}	Pin 6 to GND	—	0.5	—	mA
Standby Input Current	I_{in} standby	Pin 6 to GND	—	35	—	mA
External Output Capacitance	C_{out}	See application schematic	660 (5)	—	30,000	µF
External Input Capacitance	C_{in}	See application schematic	1,500 (5)	—	—	µF
Operating Temperature Range	T_a	Over V_{in} Range	–40 (3)	—	+85 (4)	°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		Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2 20-2000 Hz, soldered in PCB, Vertical	—	TBD (6)	—	G's
		Horizontal	—	TBD (6)	—	G's
Weight	—	Vertical/Horizontal	—	55	—	grams
Flammability	—	Materials meet UL 94V-0				

Notes: (1) *ISR-will operate down to no load with reduced specifications.*
(2) *The Standby input (pin 6) has an internal pull-up. If it is left open-circuit the PT812x will operate when input power is applied. A low-leakage MOSFET is recommended to control this input. The open-circuit voltage is nominally 5V. See application notes for interface considerations.*
(3) *For operation below 0°C, C_{out} must have stable characteristics. Use either low ESR tantalum or Oscon® capacitors.*
(4) *See safe Operating Area curves or consult factory for the appropriate derating.*
(5) *The PT8120 regulators require a minimum of 660µF, low ESR ouput capacitance (1,200µF for standard aluminum electrolytic) for proper operation.*
(6) *The case pins on the through-hole package types (suffixes N & A) must be soldered. For more information see the applicable package outline drawing.*

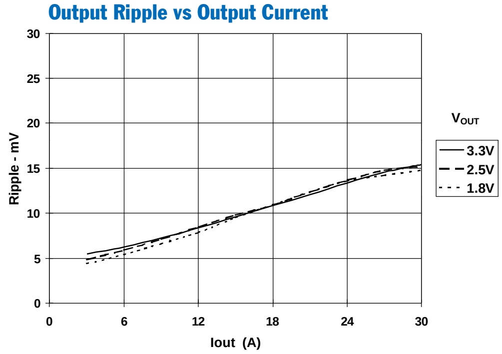
Input Filter: *An input filter inductor is optional for most applications. The inductor must be rated to handle the projected input current. A rating of 10ADC for V_{out} ≤3.3V, and 15ADC for V_{out} ≥4.5V is recommended. The input capacitance must be rated for a minimum of 1.6Arms of ripple current. For transient or dynamic load applications, additional capacitance may be required.*

Characteristic Data; V_{in} =12V *(See Note A)*

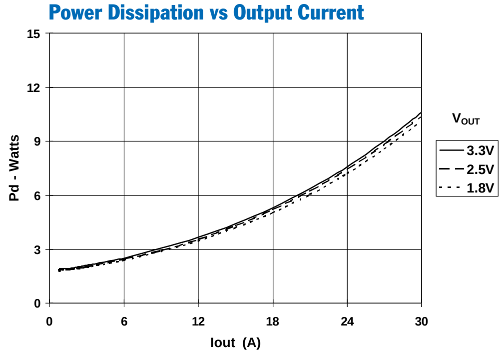
Efficiency vs Output Current



Output Ripple vs Output Current

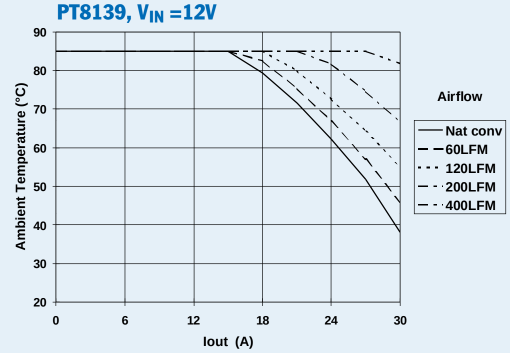


Power Dissipation vs Output Current



Safe Operating Area *(See Note B)*

PT8139, V_{IN} =12V



Capacitor Recommendations for the PT8120 Series of Programmable ISRs

Input Capacitors

The recommended input capacitor(s) is determined by 1.6 Arms minimum ripple current rating and 1,500µF minimum capacitance. Ripple current and Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) values are the major considerations along with temperature when selecting the proper capacitor. The tantalum capacitors listed below cannot be used on the input bus since they are not rated for 12V operation.

Output Capacitors

The minimum required output capacitance is 660µF (organic/polymer), or 1,200 (aluminum electrolytic) with a maximum ESR less than or equal to 50mΩ. 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 are recommended on the output bus but only AVX TPS Series, Sprague 593D/594/595 Series, or Kemet T495/T510,520 Series. These capacitors are recommended 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. Those listed are for guidance. The RMS ripple current rating and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance at 100kHz) are the critical parameters are necessary to insure both optimum regulator performance and long capacitor life.

Table 1 Capacitors Characteristic Data

Capacitor Vendor/ Series	Capacitor Characteristics					Quantity		
	Working Voltage	Value(µF)	(ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance	105°C Maximum Ripple Current(Irms)	Physical Size(mm)	Input Bus	Output Bus	Vendor Part Number
Panasonic	35V	1500	0.028Ω	2490mA	18× 20	1	1	EEUFC1V152S
FC (Radial)	25V	1500	0.029Ω	2205mA	16× 20	1	1	EEUFC1E152S
	16V	4700	0.033Ω	2060mA	18×16.5	1	1	EEVFK1C472M
FC/FK (Surface Mount)	25V	2200	0.028Ω	2490mA	18×21.5	1	1	EEVFC1E222N
	16V	2200	0.038Ω	2000mA	18×16.5	2	1	EEVFC1C222N
United Chemi-con	35V	1800	0.028Ω	2490mA	18× 20	1	1	LXZ35VB182M18X20LL
LXZ Series	25V	1800	0.029Ω	2210mA	16×20	1	1	LXZ25VB182M16X20LL
	16V	2700	0.029Ω	2210mA	16× 20	1	1	LXZ16VB272M16X20LL
Nichicon	25V	1000	0.038÷2Ω	3200mA	12.5x20	2	1	UPW1E102MHH
PW Series	25V	1800	0.029Ω	2205mA	16x20	1	1	UPW1E182MHH6
PM Series	25V	1500	0.034Ω	1770mA	16×20	1	1	UPM1E152MHH6
Os-con:(Organic)								
SS	10V	330	0.025Ω	3500mA	10×10.5	N/R(1)	2	10SS330M ($V_o<6V$)
SV (Surface Mount)	10V	330	0.020Ω	3800mA	10.3×10.3	N/R(1)	2	10SV330 ($V_o<6V$)
AVX Tantalum	10V	330	0.1Ω÷2 =0.05Ω	>2500mA	7.3L	N/R(1)	2	TPSE337M010R0100 ($V_o<5V$)
TPS (Surface Mount)	10V	330	0.06Ω÷2 =0.03Ω	>3000mA	×5.7W ×4.1H	N/R(1)	2	TPSV337M010R0060($V_o<5V$)
Kemet Polymer/Tantalum	10V	330	0.040÷2Ω	1800mA	4.3W	N/R(1)	2	T520X337M010AS ($V_o<6V$)
T520Series (Surface Mount)	10V	330	0.040÷2Ω	>1800mA	×7.3L ×4.0H	N/R(1)	2	T520D330M006AS ($V_o<4V$)
Sprague Tantalum 594D Series (Surface Mount)	10V	330	0.045÷2Ω	2360mA	7.2L ×6W ×4.1H	N/R(1)	2	594D337X0010R2T($V_o<5V$)

Note: *(N/R -Not recommended) The 10V-rated tantalum capacitors cannot be used on the input bus.*

Using the On/Off Standby Function of the PT8120 Series of Programmable ISRs

The PT8120 series of programmable ISRs incorporates an On/Off Standby function. This feature may be used to turn the regulated output of the module off while input voltage is applied. This places the module in "standby" mode. The standby control may be used for power-up sequencing, or wherever there is a requirement to control the module's output status from another circuit.

The Standby function is provided by the *STBY** control, pin 6. If pin 6 is left open-circuit the regulator operates normally, providing a regulated output when a valid supply voltage is applied to V_{in} (pins 10-16) with respect to GND (pins 17-22). Connecting pin 6 to ground [1] places the regulator in standby mode [2], and reduces the input current to typically 35mA. Applying a ground signal to pin 6 prior to power-up, will inhibit the output during the period that input power is applied. When the ground signal to pin 6 is removed, the regulator initiates a soft-start to re-establish the set output voltage. [3] To ensure that the regulator output is properly enabled, the *STBY** control pin must be open circuit.

Table 1 Standby Control Requirements [2]

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{IH}	—		Open Cct. [1]
V_{IL}	–0.2V	—	0.8V
I_{STBY}		–0.5mA	

Notes:

1. The standby on a PT8120 series regulators must be controlled with an open-collector (or open-drain) transistor (See fig. 1). *Do Not* use a pull-up resistor. Table 1 gives the *STBY** pin parameters. The control pin has an open-circuit voltage of 5Vdc. To shut the regulator output off, the control pin must be "pulled" to less than 0.8Vdc with a low-impedance 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.

Turn-On Time

Turning Q_1 in Figure 1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 6. After approximately 5-ms the regulator output rises and reaches full regulation within 40ms. Fig. 2 shows the typical waveforms of a PT8121 following the prompt turn-off of Q_1. The turn-off of Q_1 corresponds to the rise in V_{stby}. The output voltage was set to 3.3V, and the waveforms were measured with a 12V input source, and 18A resistive load.

Figure 2

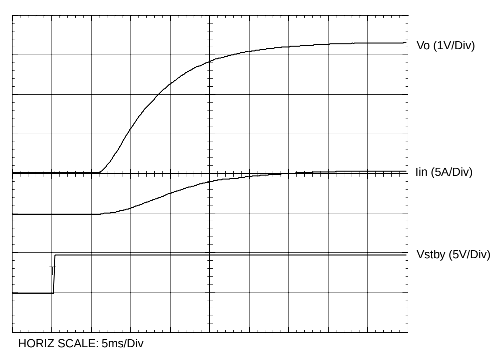
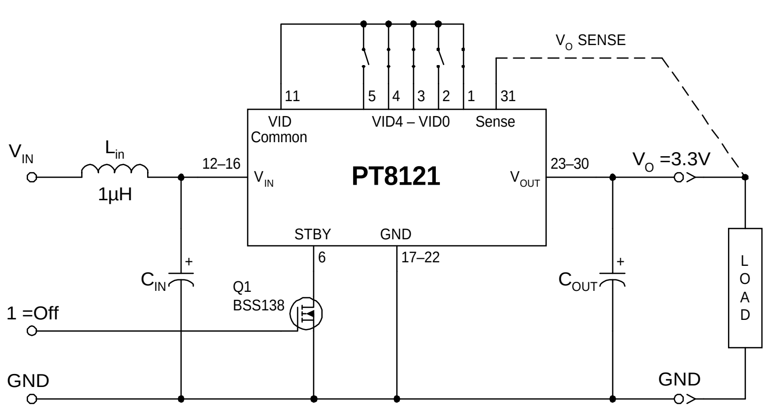


Figure 1



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Pin-Coded Output Voltage Programming of the 30-A Rated PT8120 Series Regulators

The PT8120 series of Excalibur® ISRs incorporate a pin-coded output voltage control. These regulators must be programmed to a specific output voltage from a pre-set range defined by the regulator model. Programming is achieved by selectively connecting the control inputs, *"VID0–VID4"* (pins 1–5), to the *"VID Common"* (pin 11). [1] The programming code and voltage range for each model is defined in the data sheet. Refer to the PT8120 Series data sheet for more information. The program codes for the PT8121, PT8122, and PT8124 models are also compatible with some of the "Voltage ID" codes defined by Intel's® VRM specifications. Figure 1 shows the pin-strap connections for selecting the desired output voltage from the program code range.

Notes:

1. The programming convention is as follows:-

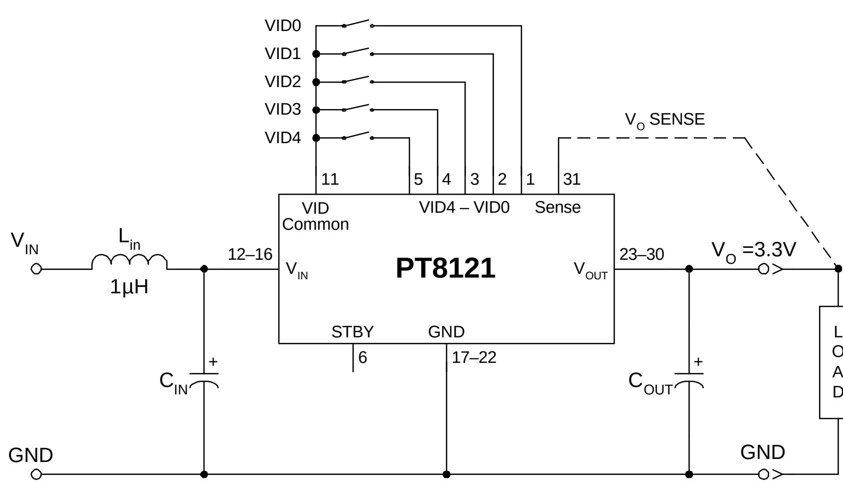
   Logic 0: Connect to pin 11 (VID Common).
   Logic 1: Open circuit/open drain (See notes 2, & 4)

2. Do not connect pull-up resistors to the voltage programming pins.
3. To minimize output voltage error, use pin 11 (VID Common) as the logic "0" reference. If the regulator is used to power a VRM compatible microprocessor this may not be practical. In this case connect pin 11 to pins 17–22, or the ground plane close to the regulator.
4. If active devices are used to ground the voltage control pins, low-level open drain MOSFETs should be used over bipolar transistors. The inherent V_{ce}(sat) in bipolar devices introduces errors in the device's internal voltage control circuit. Discrete transistors such as the BSS138, 2N7002, 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 output is active. It is recommended that the ISR be powered down or held placed in standby. Changes made to the program code while V_{out} is active 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. The transients induced may activate the module's over-current protection. If the program code cannot be asserted prior to power-up, pull pin 6, *STBY**, to GND during the period that the input voltage is applied. The release of pin 6 will then to allow the device to initiate a soft-start power-up to the program voltage.

Figure 1



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