40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

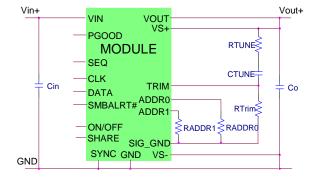
4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current



RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Industrial equipment
- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Networking equipment



Features

- Compliant to RoHS II EU "Directive 2011/65/EU"
- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU under exemption 7b (Lead solder exemption). Exemption 7b will expire after June 1, 2016 at which time this produc twill no longer be RoHS compliant (non-Z versions)
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2, ClassII
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment (Z versions)
- Wide Input voltage range (4.5Vdc-14.4Vdc)
- Output voltage programmable from 0.6Vdc to 2.0Vdc via external resistor. Digitally adjustable down to 0.45Vdc
- Digital interface through the PMBus™ # protocol
- Tunable $\mathsf{Loop}^\mathsf{TM}$ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Power Good signal
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Over temperature protection
- Remote On/Off
- Ability to sink and source current
- Cost efficient open frame design
- Small size: 33.02 mm x 13.46 mm x 10.9 mm (1.3 in x 0.53 in x 0.429 in)
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 105°C (Ruggedized: -D), 85°C(Regular).
- Ruggedized (-D) version able to withstand high levels of shock and vibration
- UL* 60950-1 2nd Ed. Recognized, CSA[†] C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 Certified, and VDE[‡] (EN60950-1 2nd Ed.) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 40A of output current. These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{Vdc} - 14.4 \text{Vdc}$) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc, programmable via an external resistor and PMBus control. Features include a digital interface using the PMBus protocol, remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current and over temperature protection. The PMBus interface supports a range of commands to both control and monitor the module. The module also includes the Tunable LoopTM feature that allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load with reduced amount of output capacitance leading to savings on cost and PWB area.

- * UL is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
- CSA is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
- † VDE is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
 ** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards
- # The PMBus name and logo are registered trademarks of the System Management Interface Forum (SMIF)



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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	All	V _{IN}	-0.3	15	V
Continuous					
SEQ, SYNC, VS+	All			7	V
CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#	All			3.6	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	All	T _A	-40	105	°C
(see Thermal Considerations section)					
Storage Temperature	All	T _{stg}	-55	125	°C

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V _{IN}	4.5	_	14.4	Vdc
Maximum Input Current $(V_{IN}=4.5V \text{ to } 14V, I_{O}=I_{O, max})$	All	I _{IN,max}			24	Adc
Input No Load Current (V _{IN} = 12Vdc, I ₀ = 0, module enabled)	V _{O,set} = 0.6 Vdc	I _{IN,No load}		54.7		mA
	$V_{O,set} = 2Vdc$	I _{IN,No load}		104		mA
Input Stand-by Current (V _{IN} = 12Vdc, module disabled)	All	I _{IN,stand-by}		12.5		mA
Inrush Transient	All	l²t			1	A ² s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1µH source impedance; V _{IN} =0 to 14V, Io=I _{Omax} ; See Test Configurations)	All			90		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			-60		dB

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Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Set-point (with 0.1% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage)	All	V _{O, set}	-1.0		+1.0	% V _{O, set}
Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life)	All	V _{O, set}	-3.0	_	+3.0	% V _{O, set}
Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor) (Some output voltages may not be possible depending on the input voltage – see Feature Descriptions Section)	All	Vo	0.6		2.0	Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Output Voltage Range	All	V ₀ ,adj	-25	0	+25	%V _{O,set}
PMBus Output Voltage Adjustment Step Size	All		0.4			%V _{O,set}
Remote Sense Range	All				0.5	Vdc
Output Regulation						
Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$)	All			_	6	mV
Load (I ₀ =I _{0, min} to I _{0, max})	All			_	10	mV
Temperature ($T_{ref}=T_{A, min}$ to $T_{A, max}$)	All			0.4		$\% V_{O, set}$
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom}$ and $I_{O}=I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$ Co = $0.1\mu F$ // 22 μF ceramic capacitors)						
Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All		_	50	100	mV_{pk-pk}
RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth)	All			20	38	mV _{rms}
External Capacitance ¹						
Without the Tunable Loop $^{\text{TM}}$						
$ESR \ge 1 \text{ m}\Omega$	All	Co, max	6x47	_	6x47	μF
With the Tunable Loop $^{\text{TM}}$						
ESR ≥ 0.15 m Ω	All	Co, max	6x47	_	7000	μF
ESR ≥ 10 mΩ	All	C _{O, max}	6×47	_	8500	μF
Output Current (in either sink or source mode)	All	lo	0		40	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode)	All	I _{O, lim}		150	180	% I _{o,max}
Output Short-Circuit Current	All	I _{O, s/c}		2.1	2.83	Arms
(V ₀ ≤250mV) (Hiccup Mode)						
Efficiency	V _{O,set} = 0.6Vdc	η	78.0	81.3		%
V _{IN} = 12Vdc, T _A =25°C	V _{O, set} = 1.2Vdc	η	84.0	88.5		%
Io=Io, max , Vo= Vo,set	V _{O,set} = 1.8Vdc	η	85.25	91.5		%
Switching Frequency	All	f _{sw}	380	400	420	kHz
Frequency Synchronization	All					
Synchronization Frequency Range	All		350		480	kHz
High-Level Input Voltage	All	VIH	2.0			V
Low-Level Input Voltage	All	VIL			0.4	V
Input Current, SYNC	All	ISYNC			100	nA
Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC	All	tSYNC	100			ns
Maximum SYNC rise time	All	tSYNC_SH	100			ns

¹ External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop[™] feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop[™] section for details.

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

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General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I ₀ =0.8I _{0, max} , T _A =40°C) Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3	All		6,498,438		Hours
Weight		10.53 (0.37)	11.7 (0.41)	12.87 (0.45)	g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal Interface						
$(V_{IN}=V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$; open collector or equivalent,						
Signal referenced to GND)						
Device is with suffix "4" – Positive Logic (See Ordering Information)						
Logic High (Module ON)						
Input High Current	All	Іін		_	10	μΑ
Input High Voltage	All	VIH	3.5	_	V _{IN,max}	V
Logic Low (Module OFF)						
Input Low Current	All	lıL	_	_	1	mA
Input Low Voltage	All	VIL	-0.3	_	0.4	V
Device Code with no suffix – Negative Logic (See Ordering Information)						
(On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with						
external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND)						
Logic High (Module OFF)						
Input High Current	All	Іін	_	_	1	mA
Input High Voltage	All	VIH	2	_	V _{IN, max}	Vdc
Logic Low (Module ON)						
Input low Current	All	lıL	_	_	10	μΑ
Input Low Voltage	All	VIL	-0.2	_	0.4	Vdc
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
($V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom}$, $I_0=I_{O,max}$, V_0 to within ±1% of steady state)						
Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN} = V_{IN,min}$ until $V_0 = 10\%$ of V_0,set)	All	Tdelay	1.0	1.1	1.7	msec
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which Von/Off is enabled until $V_0 = 10\%$ of $V_{0, set}$)	All	Tdelay	600	700	1800	µsec
Output voltage Rise time (time for Vo to rise from 10% of Vo, set to 90% of Vo, set)	All	Trise	1.2	1.5	2.2	msec
Output voltage overshoot ($T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $V_{IN} = V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$, $I_O = I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$) With or without maximum external capacitance			0	1.5	3.0	% V _{O, set}

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4.5Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Feature Specifications (cont.)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T _{ref}	123	130	137	°C
PMBus Over Temperature Warning Threshold*	All	T _{warn}	120	130	140	°C
Tracking Accuracy (Power-Up: 0.5V/ms)	All	VSEQ -Vo			100	mV
(Power-Down: 0.5V/ms)	All	VSEQ -Vo			100	mV
$(V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$; $I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$ VSEQ < V_O)						
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All		4.144	4.25	4.407	Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All		3.947	3.98	4.163	Vdc
Hysteresis	All		0.25	0.3	0.35	Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Input Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds	All		2.5		14	Vdc
Resolution of Adjustable Input Under Voltage Threshold	All				500	mV
PGOOD (Power Good)						
Signal Interface Open Drain, V _{supply} ≤ 5VDC						
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD ON	All		103	108	113	%V _{O, set}
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF	All		105	110	115	%V _{O, set}
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD ON	All		87	92	97	%V _{O, set}
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF	All		85	90	95	%V _{O, set}
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin	All				50	Ω
Sink current capability into PGOOD pin	All				5	mA

^{*} Over temperature Warning – Warning may not activate before alarm and unit may shutdown before warning.

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Digital Interface Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
PMBus Signal Interface Characteristics						
Input High Voltage (CLK, DATA)		VIH	2.1		3.6	V
Input Low Voltage (CLK, DATA)		VIL			0.8	V
Input high level current (CLK, DATA)		Іін	-10		10	μΑ
Input low level current (CLK, DATA)		I _{IL}	-10		10	μΑ
Output Low Voltage (CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#)	I _{OUT} =2mA	Vol			0.4	V
Output high level open drain leakage current (DATA, SMBALERT#)	V _{OUT} =3.6V	I _{OH}	0		10	μΑ
Pin capacitance		Co		0.7		pF
PMBus Operating frequency range	Slave Mode	Fрмв	10		400	kHz
Data hold time	Receive Mode Transmit Mode	thd:dat	<u>0</u> 300			ns
Data setup time		tsu:dat	250			ns
Measurement System Characteristics	1	1				
Read delay time		tdly	153	192	231	μs
Output current measurement range		I _{RNG}	0		40	Α
Output current measurement resolution		IRES	62.5			mA
Output current measurement gain accuracy (at 25°C)		lacc			±5	%
Output current measurement offset		lofst			0.1	Α
V _{OUT} measurement range		V _{OUT(rng)}	0		2.0	V
V _{OUT} measurement resolution		V _{OUT(res)}		16.25		mV
V _{OUT} measurement gain accuracy		V _{OUT(gain)}	-2		2	LSB
V _{OUT} measurement offset		V _{OUT} (ofst)	-3		3	%
V _{OUT} measurement accuracy		V _{OUT(ACC)}	-15		+15	%
V _{IN} measurement range		V _{IN(rng)}	0		14.4	V
V _{IN} measurement resolution		V _{IN(res)}		32.5		mV
V _{IN} measurement gain accuracy		V _{IN(gain)}	-2		2	LSB
V _{IN} measurement offset		V _{IN(ofst)}	-5.5		1.4	%
V _{IN} measurement accuracy		V _{IN}	-3		+3	%

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ at 0.6Vo and 25°C.

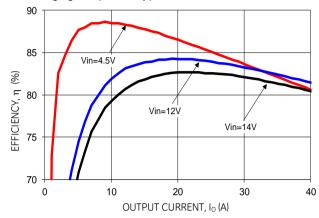


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

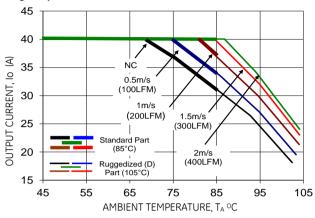


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

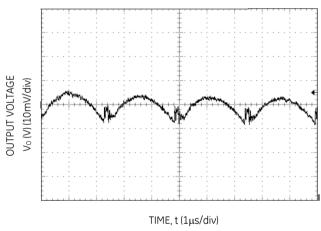


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_0=6x47uF$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$,).

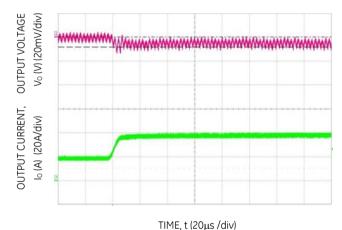


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 12x680uF+6x47uF, CTune=47nF, RTune=180 ohms

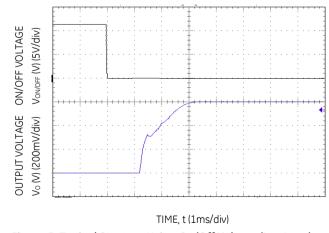


Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

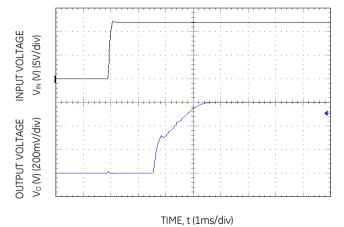


Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{O,max}$).

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4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ at 1.2Vo and 25°C.

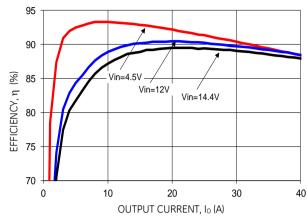


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

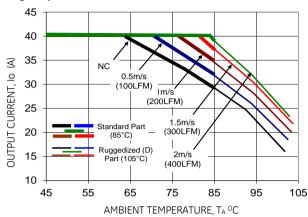


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

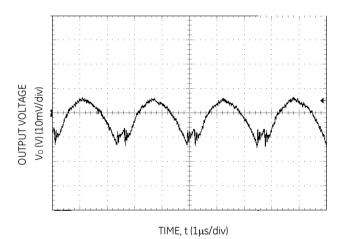
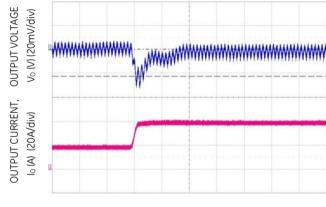


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_0 = 6x47uF$ ceramic, $V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0,max}$,).



TIME, t (20µs /div)

Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 6x330uF, CTune=12nF & RTune=200 ohms

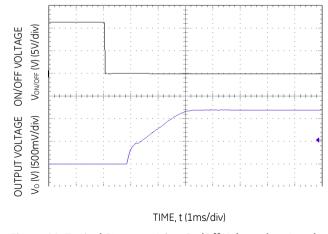


Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{o,max}$).

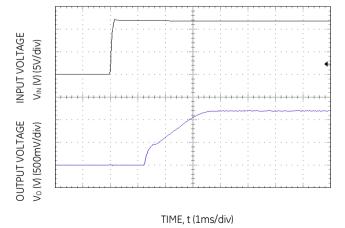


Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{O,max}$).

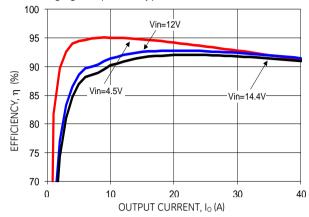
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40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

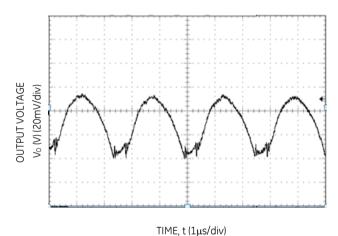
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ at 1.8Vo and 25°C.



40 35 € 0 30 0.5m/s (100LFM) OUTPUT CURRENT, 1m/s (200LFM) 25 20 2m/s (400LFM) Standard Part 15 (85°C) Ruggedized (D) Part (105°C) 10 5 45 65 75 105 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, TA OC

Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.



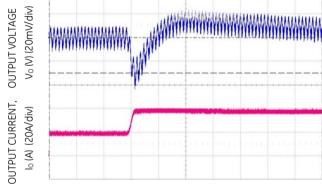
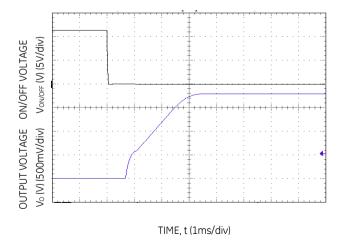


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_0=6x47uF$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$).

Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 6x330uF, CTune=5.6nF & RTune=220 ohms

TIME, t (20µs /div)



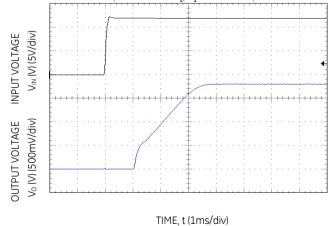


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{o,max}$).

Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}=12V$, $I_{o}=I_{o,mox}$).

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The 40A Digital Mega DLynx[™] module should be connected to a low ac-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 19 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 40A of load current with 4x22 µF, 6x22µF or 8x22uF ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

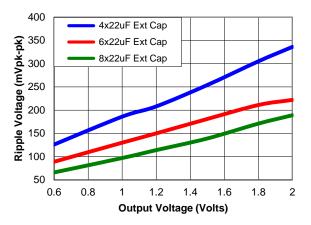


Figure 19. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with various external ceramic capacitors at the input (40A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope Bandwidth limited to 20MHz

Output Filtering

These modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 0.1 μ F ceramic and 47 μ F ceramic capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. Figure 20 provides output ripple information for different external capacitance values at various Vo and a full load current of 40A. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable Loop $^{\text{TM}}$ feature described later in this data sheet.

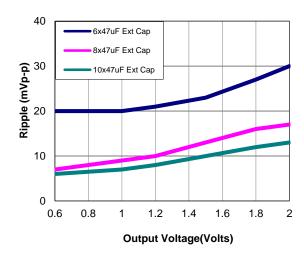


Figure 20. Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 6x47 µF, 8x47 µF or 10x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the output (40A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope Bandwidth limited to 20MHz

Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., UL 60950-1 2nd, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, DIN EN 60950-1:2006 + A11 (VDE0805 Teil 1 + A11):2009-11; EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009-03.

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV. The input to these units is to be provided with a fast acting fuse with a maximum rating of 30A, 100V (for example, Littlefuse 456 series) in the positive input lead.

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Analog Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

The module can be turned ON and OFF either by using the ON/OFF pin (Analog interface) or through the PMBus interface (Digital). The module can be configured in a number of ways through the PMBus interface to react to the two ON/OFF inputs:

- Module ON/OFF can be controlled only through the analog interface (digital interface ON/OFF commands are ignored)
- Module ON/OFF can be controlled only through the PMBus interface (analog interface is ignored)
- Module ON/OFF can be controlled by either the analog or digital interface

The default state of the module (as shipped from the factory) is to be controlled by the analog interface only. If the digital interface is to be enabled, or the module is to be controlled only through the digital interface, this change must be made through the PMBus. These changes can be made and written to non-volatile memory on the module so that it is remembered for subsequent use.

Analog On/Off

The 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. Two On/Off logic options are available. In the Positive Logic On/Off option, (device code suffix "4" – see Ordering Information), the module turns ON during a logic High on the On/Off pin and turns OFF during a logic Low. With the Negative Logic On/Off option, (no device code suffix, see Ordering Information), the module turns OFF during logic High and ON during logic Low. The On/Off signal should be always referenced to ground. For either On/Off logic option, leaving the On/Off pin disconnected will turn the module ON when input voltage is present.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure 21.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig. 22..

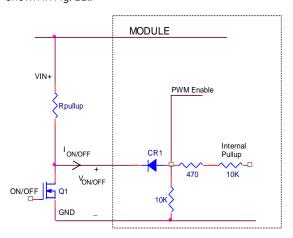


Figure 21. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

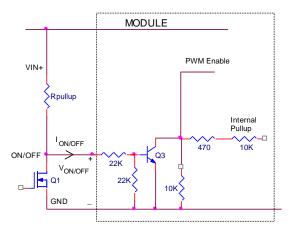


Figure 22. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

Digital On/Off

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The module has monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Startup into Pre-biased Output

The module can start into a prebiased output as long as the prebias voltage is 0.5V less than the set output voltage.

Analog Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the module is programmable to any voltage from 0.6dc to 2.0Vdc by connecting a resistor between the Trim and SIG_GND pins of the module. Certain restrictions apply on the output voltage set point depending on the input voltage. These are shown in the Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot in Fig. 23. The Upper Limit curve shows that for output voltages lower than 1V, the input voltage must be lower than the maximum of 14.4V. The Lower Limit curve shows that for output voltages higher than 0.6V, the input voltage needs to be larger than the minimum of 4.5V.

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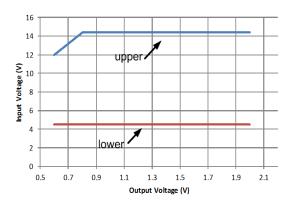
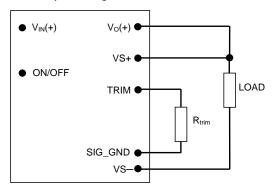


Figure 23. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.



Caution – Do not connect SIG_GND to GND elsewhere in the layout

Figure 24. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Without an external resistor between Trim and SIG_GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.6Vdc.To calculate the value of the trim resistor, *Rtrim* for a desired output voltage, should be as per the following equation:

$$Rtrim = \left[\frac{12}{(Vo - 0.6)} \right] k\Omega$$

Rtrim is the external resistor in $k\Omega$

Vo is the desired output voltage.

Table 1 provides Rtrim values required for some common output voltages.

Table 1

Vo, set (V)	Rtrim (KΩ)
0.6	Open
0.9	40
1.0	30
1.2	20
1.5	13.33
1.8	10

Digital Output Voltage Adjustment

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Remote Sense

The power module has a Remote Sense feature to minimize the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage between the sense pins (VS+ and VS-). The voltage drop between the sense pins and the VOUT and GND pins of the module should not exceed 0.5V.

Analog Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the module by connecting a resistor, R_{margin-up}, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, R_{margin-down}, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Figure 25 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.GEpower.com under the Downloads section, also calculates the values of R_{margin-up} and R_{margin-down} for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local GE technical representative for additional details.

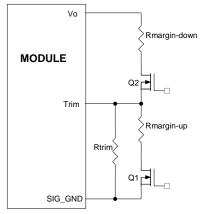


Figure 25. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

Digital Output Voltage Margining

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Output Voltage Sequencing

The power module includes a sequencing feature, EZ-SEQUENCE that enables users to implement various types of output voltage sequencing in their applications. This is accomplished via an additional sequencing pin. When not using the sequencing feature, leave it unconnected.

The voltage applied to the SEQ pin should be scaled down by the same ratio as used to scale the output voltage down to the reference voltage of the module. This is accomplished by an external resistive divider connected across the sequencing voltage before it is fed to the SEQ pin as shown in Fig. 26. In addition, a small capacitor (suggested value 100pF) should be connected across the lower resistor R1.

For all DLynx modules, the minimum recommended delay between the ON/OFF signal and the sequencing signal is

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10ms to ensure that the module output is ramped up according to the sequencing signal. This ensures that the module soft-start routine is completed before the sequencing signal is allowed to ramp up.

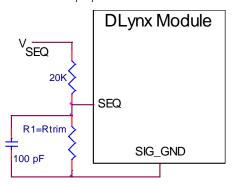


Figure 26. Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.

When the scaled down sequencing voltage is applied to the SEQ pin, the output voltage tracks this voltage until the output reaches the set-point voltage. The final value of the sequencing voltage must be set higher than the set-point voltage of the module. The output voltage follows the sequencing voltage on a one-to-one basis. By connecting multiple modules together, multiple modules can track their output voltages to the voltage applied on the SEQ pin.

The module's output can track the SEQ pin signal with slopes of up to 0.5V/msec during power-up or power-down.

To initiate simultaneous shutdown of the modules, the SEQ pin voltage is lowered in a controlled manner. The output voltage of the modules tracks the voltages below their setpoint voltages on a one-to-one basis. A valid input voltage must be maintained until the tracking and output voltages reach ground potential.

Note that in all digital DLynx series of modules, the PMBus Output Undervoltage Fault will be tripped when sequencing is employed. This will be detected using the STATUS_WORD and STATUS_VOUT PMBus commands. In addition, the SMBALERT# signal will be asserted low as occurs for all faults and warnings. To avoid the module shutting down due to the Output Undervoltage Fault, the module must be set to continue operation without interruption as the response to this fault (see the description of the PMBus command VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE for additional information).

Overcurrent Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current limiting continuously. At the point of current-limit inception, the unit enters hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

Load Transient Considerations

The MDT040 module can achieve 100% load transient above 0°C ambient temperature. Below 0°C ambient temperature,

the load transient is limited to a maximum of 62.5% of specified full load current.

Digital Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Overtemperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the over temperature threshold of $\,145^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{typ})$ is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{ref} . Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

Digital Temperature Status via PMBus

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digitally Adjustable Output Over and Under Voltage Protection

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, the module operation is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Digitally Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digitally Adjustable Power Good Thresholds

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Synchronization

The module switching frequency can be synchronized to a signal with an external frequency within a specified range. Synchronization can be done by using the external signal applied to the SYNC pin of the module as shown in Fig. 27, with the converter being synchronized by the rising edge of the external signal. The Electrical Specifications table specifies the requirements of the external SYNC signal. If the SYNC pin is not used, the module should free run at the default switching frequency. If synchronization is not being used, connect the SYNC pin to GND.

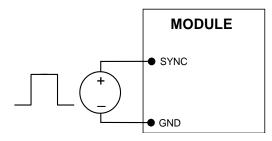


Figure 27. External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.

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Paralleling with Active Load Sharing (-P Option)

For additional power requirements, the Mega DLynx[™] power module is also equipped with paralleling capability. Up to five modules can be configured in parallel, with active load sharing.

To implement paralleling, the following conditions must be satisfied.

- All modules connected in parallel must be frequency synchronized where they are switching at the same frequency. This is done by using the SYNC function of the module and connecting to an external frequency source. Modules can be interleaved to reduce input ripple/filtering requirements.
- The share pins of all units in parallel must be connected together. The path of these connections should be as direct as possible.
- The remote sense connections to all modules should be made that to same points for the output, i.e. all VS+ and VS- terminals for all modules are connected to the power bus at the same points.
- For converters operating in parallel, tunable loop components "R_{TUNE}" and "C_{TUNE}" must be selected to meet the required transient specification. For providing better noise immunity, we recommend that R_{TUNE} value to be greater than 300Ω.

Some special considerations apply for design of converters in parallel operation:

- When sizing the number of modules required for parallel operation, take note of the fact that current sharing has some tolerance. In addition, under transient conditions such as a dynamic load change and during startup, all converter output currents will not be equal. To allow for such variation and avoid the likelihood of a converter shutting off due to a current overload, the total capacity of the paralleled system should be no more than 90% of the sum of the individual converters. As an example, for a system of three MegaDLynx™ converters in parallel, the total current drawn should be less that 90% of (3 x 40A), i.e. less than 108 A. Similarly, four units can support a load less than 144 A.
- All modules should be turned ON and OFF together. This
 is so that all modules come up at the same time
 avoiding the problem of one converter sourcing current
 into the other leading to an overcurrent trip condition.
 To ensure that all modules come up simultaneously, the
 on/off pins of all paralleled converters should be tied
 together and the converters enabled and disabled
 using the on/off pin. Note that this means that
 converters in parallel cannot be digitally turned ON as
 that does not ensure that all modules being paralleled
 turn on at the same time.
- If digital trimming is used to adjust the overall output voltage, the adjustments need to be made in a series of small steps to avoid shutting down the output. Each step should be no more than 20mV for each module.
 For example, to adjust the overall output voltage in a

- setup with two modules (A and B) in parallel from 1V to 1.1V, module A would be adjusted from 1.0 to 1.02V followed by module B from 1.0 to 1.02V, then each module in sequence from 1.02 to 1.04V and so on until the final output voltage of 1.1V is reached.
- If the Sequencing function is being used to start-up and shut down modules and the module is being held to 0V by the tracking signal then there may be small deviations on the module output. This is due to controller duty cycle limitations encountered in trying to hold the voltage down near 0V.
- The share bus is not designed for redundant operation and the system will be non-functional upon failure of one of the units when multiple units are in parallel. In particular, if one of the converters shuts down during operation, the other converters may also shut down due to their outputs hitting current limit. In such a situation, unless a coordinated restart is ensured, the system may never properly restart since different converters will try to restart at different times causing an overload condition and subsequent shutdown. This situation can be avoided by having an external output voltage monitor circuit that detects a shutdown condition and forces all converters to shut down and restart together.

When not using the active load share feature, share pins should be left unconnected.

Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Dual Layout

Identical dimensions and pin layout of Analog and Digital Mega DLynx modules permit migration from one to the other without needing to change the layout. In both cases the trim resistor is connected between trim and signal ground.

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Tunable Loop™

The module has a feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable LoopTM.

External capacitors are usually added to the output of the module for two reasons: to reduce output ripple and noise (see Figure 38) and to reduce output voltage deviations from the steady-state value in the presence of dynamic load current changes. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

The Tunable $\mathsf{Loop}^\mathsf{TM}$ allows the user to externally adjust the voltage control loop to match the filter network connected to the output of the module. The Tunable $\mathsf{Loop}^\mathsf{TM}$ is implemented by connecting a series R-C between the VS+ and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 28. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

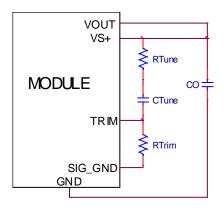


Figure. 28. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different output capacitor combinations are given in Table 2. Table 2 shows the recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different values of ceramic output capacitors up to 1000uF that might be needed for an application to meet output ripple and noise requirements. Selecting R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} according to Table 2 will ensure stable operation of the module. In applications with tight output voltage limits in the presence of dynamic current loading, additional output capacitance

of dynamic current loading, additional output capacitance will be required. Table 3 lists recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of a 20A to 40A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V.

Please contact your GE technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values.

Table 2. General recommended values of of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for Vin=12V and various external ceramic capacitor combination

Co	6x 47μF	8x 47μF	10x 47μF	12x 47μF	20x 47μ F
R _{TUNE}	330Ω	330Ω	330Ω	330Ω	200Ω
C _{TUNE}	330pF	820pF	1200pF	1500pF	3300pF

Table 3. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of Vout for a 20A step load with Vin=12V.

Vo	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
	4x47uF +	4x47uF +	4x47uF +
Co	6x330µF	11x330µF	12x680µF
	polymer	polymer	polymer
R _{TUNE}	220 Ω	200 Ω	180 Ω
C _{TUNE}	5600pF	12nF	47nF
ΔV	34mV	22mV	12mV

Note: The capacitors used in the Tunable Loop tables are 47 µF/3 m Ω ESR ceramic, 330 µF/12 m Ω ESR polymer capacitor and 680µF/12 m Ω polymer capacitor.

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Digital Feature Descriptions

PMBus Interface Capability

The 40A Digital Mega DLynx[™] power modules have a PMBus interface that supports both communication and control. The PMBus Power Management Protocol Specification can be obtained from www.pmbus.org. The modules support a subset of version 1.1 of the specification (see Table 6 for a list of the specific commands supported). Most module parameters can be programmed using PMBus and stored as defaults for later use.

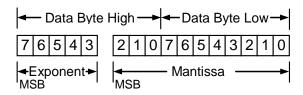
All communication over the module PMBus interface must support the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the module.

The module also supports the SMBALERT# response protocol whereby the module can alert the bus master if it wants to talk. For more information on the SMBus alert response protocol, see the System Management Bus (SMBus) specification.

The module has non-volatile memory that is used to store configuration settings. Not all settings programmed into the device are automatically saved into this non-volatile memory, only those specifically identified as capable of being stored can be saved (see Table 6 for which command parameters can be saved to non-volatile storage).

PMBus Data Format

For commands that set thresholds, voltages or report such quantities, the module supports the "Linear" data format among the three data formats supported by PMBus. The Linear Data Format is a two byte value with an 11-bit, two's complement mantissa and a 5-bit, two's complement exponent. The format of the two data bytes is shown below:



The value is of the number is then given by

Value = Mantissa x 2 Exponent

PMBus Addressing

The power module can be addressed through the PMBus using a device address. The module has 64 possible addresses (0 to 63 in decimal) which can be set using resistors connected from the ADDR0 and ADDR1 pins to SIG_GND. Note that some of these addresses (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 40, 44, 45, 55 in decimal) are reserved according to the SMBus specifications and may not be useable. The address is set in the form of two octal (0 to 7) digits, with each pin setting one digit. The ADDR1 pin sets the high order digit and ADDR0 sets the low order digit. The resistor values suggested for each digit are shown in Table 4 (1% tolerance resistors are recommended). Note that if either

address resistor value is outside the range specified in Table 4, the module will respond to address 127.

Table 4

Digit	Resistor Value (KΩ)
0	10
1	15.4
2	23.7
3	36.5
4	54.9
5	84.5
6	130
7	200

The user must know which I²C addresses are reserved in a system for special functions and set the address of the module to avoid interfering with other system operations. Both 100kHz and 400kHz bus speeds are supported by the module. Connection for the PMBus interface should follow the High Power DC specifications given in section 3.1.3 in the SMBus specification V2.0 for the 400kHz bus speed or the Low Power DC specifications in section 3.1.2. The complete SMBus specification is available from the SMBus web site, smbus.org.

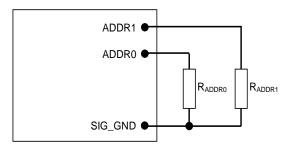


Figure 29. Circuit showing connection of resistors used to set the PMBus address of the module.

PMBus Enabled On/Off

The module can also be turned on and off via the PMBus interface. The OPERATION command is used to actually turn the module on and off via the PMBus, while the ON_OFF_CONFIG command configures the combination of analog ON/OFF pin input and PMBus commands needed to turn the module on and off. Bit [7] in the OPERATION command data byte enables the module, with the following functions:

0 : Output is disabled 1 : Output is enabled

This module uses the lower five bits of the ON_OFF_CONFIG data byte to set various ON/OFF options as follows:

Bit Position	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r
Function	PU	CMD	CPR	POL	CPA
Default Value	1	0	1	1	1

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PU: Sets the default to either operate any time input power is present or for the ON/OFF to be controlled by the analog ON/OFF input and the PMBus OPERATION command. This bit is used together with the CP, CMD and ON bits to determine startup.

Bit Value	Action
0	Module powers up any time power is present regardless of state of the analog ON/OFF pin
1	Module does not power up until commanded by the analog ON/OFF pin and the OPERATION command as programmed in pits [2:0] of the ON_OFF_CONFIG register.

CMD: The CMD bit controls how the device responds to the OPERATION command.

Bit Value	Action
0	Module ignores the ON bit in the OPERATION command
1	Module responds to the ON bit in the DPERATION command

CPR: Sets the response of the analog ON/OFF pin. This bit is used together with the CMD, PU and ON bits to determine startup.

Bit Value	Action		
0	Module ignores the analog ON/OFF pin, i.e. DN/OFF is only controlled through the PMBUS via the OPERATION command		
1	Module requires the analog ON/OFF pin to be asserted to start the unit		

PMBus Adjustable Soft Start Rise Time

The soft start rise time can be adjusted in the module via PMBus. When setting this parameter, make sure that the charging current for output capacitors can be delivered by the module in addition to any load current to avoid nuisance tripping of the overcurrent protection circuitry during startup. The TON_RISE command sets the rise time in ms, and allows choosing soft start times between 600µs and 9ms, with possible values listed in Table 5. Note that the exponent is fixed at -4 (decimal) and the upper two bits of the mantissa are also fixed at 0.

Table 5

Rise Time	Exponent	Mantissa
600µs	11100	0000001010
900µs	11100	0000001110
1.2ms	11100	00000010011
1.8ms	11100	00000011101
2.7ms	11100	00000101011
4.2ms	11100	00001000011
6.0ms	11100	00001100000
9.0ms	11100	00010010000

Output Voltage Adjustment Using the PMBus

The VOUT_SCALE_LOOP parameter is important for a number of PMBus commands related to output voltage trimming, margining, over/under voltage protection and the PGOOD thresholds. The output voltage of the module is set as the combination of the voltage divider formed by RTrim and a $20k\Omega$ upper divider resistor inside the module, and the internal reference voltage of the module. The reference voltage V_{REF} is nominally set at 600mV, and the output regulation voltage is then given by

$$V_{\scriptscriptstyle OUT} = \left\lceil \frac{20000 + RTrim}{RTrim} \right\rceil \times V_{\scriptscriptstyle REF}$$

Hence the module output voltage is dependent on the value of RTrim which is connected external to the module. The information on the output voltage divider ratio is conveyed to the module through the VOUT_SCALE_LOOP parameter which is calculated as follows:

$$VOUT_SCALE_LOOP = \frac{RTrim}{20000 + RTrim}$$

The VOUT_SCALE_LOOP parameter is specified using the "Linear" format and two bytes. The upper five bits [7:3] of the high byte are used to set the exponent which is fixed at –9 (decimal). The remaining three bits of the high byte [2:0] and the eight bits of the lower byte are used for the mantissa. The default value of the mantissa is 00100000000 corresponding to 256 (decimal), corresponding to a divider ratio of 0.5. The maximum value of the mantissa is 512 corresponding to a divider ratio of 1. Note that the resolution of the VOUT_SCALE_LOOP command is 0.2%.

When PMBus commands are used to trim or margin the output voltage, the value of V_{REF} is what is changed inside the module, which in turn changes the regulated output voltage of the module.

The nominal output voltage of the module can be adjusted with a minimum step size of 0.4% over a $\pm 25\%$ range from nominal using the VOUT TRIM command over the PMBus.

The VOUT_TRIM command is used to apply a fixed offset voltage to the output voltage command value using the "Linear" mode with the exponent fixed at -10 (decimal). The value of the offset voltage is given by

$$V_{OUT(offset)} = VOUT_TRIM \times 2^{-10}$$

This offset voltage is added to the voltage set through the divider ratio and nominal VREF to produce the trimmed output voltage. The valid range in two's complement for this command is —4000h to 3fffh. The high order two bits of the high byte must both be either 0 or 1. If a value outside of the +/-25% adjustment range is given with this command, the module will set its output voltage to the nominal value (as if VOUT_TRIM had been set to 0), assert SMBALRT#, set the CML bit in STATUS_BYTE and the invalid data bit in STATUS_CML.

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Output Voltage Margining Using the PMBus

The module can also have its output voltage margined via PMBus commands. The command VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH sets the margin high voltage, while the command VOUT_MARGIN_LOW sets the margin low voltage. Both the VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH and VOUT_MARGIN_LOW commands use the "Linear" mode with the exponent fixed at -10 (decimal). Two bytes are used for the mantissa with the upper bit [7] of the high byte fixed at 0. The actual margined output voltage is a combination of the VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH or VOUT_MARGIN_LOW and the VOUT_TRIM values as shown below.

$$V_{OUT(MH)} =$$

$$(VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH + VOUT_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$$

$$V_{OUT(ML)} =$$

$$(VOUT_MARGIN_LOW + VOUT_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$$

Note that the sum of the margin and trim voltages cannot be outside the ±25% window around the nominal output voltage. The data associated with VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH and VOUT_MARGIN_LOW can be stored to non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

The module is commanded to go to the margined high or low voltages using the OPERATION command. Bits [5:2] are used to enable margining as follows:

00XX : Margin Off

0101 : Margin Low (Ignore Fault) 0110 : Margin Low (Act on Fault) 1001 : Margin High (Ignore Fault) 1010 : Margin High (Act on Fault)

PMBus Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

The module can provide an overcurrent warning via the PMBus. The threshold for the overcurrent warning can be set using the parameter IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT. This command uses the "Linear" data format with a two byte data word where the upper five bits [7:3] of the high byte represent the exponent and the remaining three bits of the high byte [2:0] and the eight bits in the low byte represent the mantissa. The exponent is fixed at -1 (decimal). The upper five bits of the mantissa are fixed at 0 while the lower six bits are programmable with a default value of 55.5A (decimal). For production codes after April 2013, the value for IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT will be fixed at 57A. For earlier production codes the actual value for IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT will vary from module to module due to calibration during production testing. The resolution of this warning limit is 500mA. The value of the IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT can be stored to non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

Temperature Status via PMBus

The module can provide information related to temperature of the module through the STATUS_TEMPERATURE command. The command returns information about whether the pre-set over temperature fault threshold and/or the warning threshold have been exceeded.

PMBus Adjustable Output Over and Under Voltage Protection

The module has output over and under voltage protection capability. The PMBus command VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT is used to set the output over voltage threshold from four possible values: 108%, 110%, 112% or 115% of the commanded output voltage. The command VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT sets the threshold that causes an output under voltage fault and can also be selected from four possible values: 92%, 90%, 88% or 85%. The default values are 112% and 88% of commanded output voltage. Both commands use two data bytes formatted as two's complement binary integers. The "Linear" mode is used with the exponent fixed to –10 (decimal) and the effective over or under voltage trip points given by:

$$\begin{split} V_{OUT(OV_REQ)} &= (VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10} \\ V_{OUT(UV_REQ)} &= (VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10} \end{split}$$

Values within the supported range for over and undervoltage detection thresholds will be set to the nearest fixed percentage. Note that the correct value for VOUT_SCALE_LOOP must be set in the module for the correct over or under voltage trip points to be calculated.

In addition to adjustable output voltage protection, the 40A Digital Mega DLynxTM module can also be programmed for the response to the fault. The VOUT_OV_FAULT RESPONSE and VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE commands specify the response to the fault. Both these commands use a single data byte with the possible options as shown below.

- 1. Continue operation without interruption (Bits [7:6] = 00, Bits [5:3] = xxx)
- Continue for four switching cycles and then shut down if the fault is still present, followed by no restart or continuous restart (Bits [7:6] = 01, Bits [5:3] = 000 means no restart, Bits [5:3] = 111 means continuous restart)
- Immediate shut down followed by no restart or continuous restart (Bits [7:6] = 10, Bits [5:3] = 000 means no restart, Bits [5:3] = 111 means continuous restart).
- Module output is disabled when the fault is present and the output is enabled when the fault no longer exists (Bits [7:6] = 11, Bits [5:3] = xxx).

Note that separate response choices are possible for output over voltage or under voltage faults.

PMBus Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

The module allows adjustment of the input under voltage lockout and hysteresis. The command VIN_ON allows setting the input voltage turn on threshold, while the VIN_OFF command sets the input voltage turn off threshold. For the VIN_ON command, possible values are 3.5 to 14V in 0.5V steps. For the VIN_OFF command, possible values are 3V to 14V in 0.5V steps. If other values are entered for either command, they will be mapped to the closest of the allowed values.

Both the VIN_ON and VIN_OFF commands use the "Linear" format with two data bytes. The upper five bits represent the exponent (fixed at -2) and the remaining 11 bits represent

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the mantissa. For the mantissa, the four most significant bits are fixed at 0.

Power Good

The module provides a Power Good (PGOOD) signal that is implemented with an open-drain output to indicate that the output voltage is within the regulation limits of the power module. The PGOOD signal will be de-asserted to a low state if any condition such as overtemperature, overcurrent or loss of regulation occurs that would result in the output voltage going outside the specified thresholds. The PGOOD thresholds are user selectable via the PMBus (the default values are as shown in the Feature Specifications Section). Each threshold is set up symmetrically above and below the nominal value. The POWER_GOOD_ON command sets the output voltage level above which PGOOD is asserted (lower threshold). For example, with a 1.2V nominal output voltage, the POWER GOOD ON threshold can set the lower threshold to 1.14 or 1.1V. Doing this will automatically set the upper thresholds to 1.26 or 1.3V.

The POWER_GOOD_OFF command sets the level below which the PGOOD command is de-asserted. This command also sets two thresholds symmetrically placed around the nominal output voltage. Normally, the POWER_GOOD_ON threshold is set higher than the POWER_GOOD_OFF threshold.

Both POWER_GOOD_ON and POWER_GOOD_OFF commands use the "Linear" format with the exponent fixed at –10 (decimal). The two thresholds are given by

$$V_{OUT(PGOOD_ON)} = (POWER_GOOD_ON) \times 2^{-10}$$

$$V_{OUT(PGOOD_OFF)} = (POWER_GOOD_OFF) \times 2^{-10}$$

Both commands use two data bytes with bit [7] of the high byte fixed at 0, while the remaining bits are r/w and used to set the mantissa using two's complement representation. Both commands also use the VOUT_SCALE_LOOP parameter so it must be set correctly. The default value of POWER_GOOD_ON is set at 1.1035V and that of the POWER_GOOD_OFF is set at 1.08V. The values associated with these commands can be stored in non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

The PGOOD terminal can be connected through a pullup resistor (suggested value $100 \mathrm{K}\Omega$) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

Measurement of Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

The module is capable of measuring key module parameters such as output current and voltage and input voltage and providing this information through the PMBus interface. Roughly every 200µs, the module makes 16 measurements each of output current, voltage and input voltage. Average values of these 16 measurements are then calculated and placed in the appropriate registers. The values in the registers can then be read using the PMBus interface.

Measuring Output Current Using the PMBus

The module measures current by using the inductor winding resistance as a current sense element. The inductor winding

resistance is then the current gain factor used to scale the measured voltage into a current reading. This gain factor is the argument of the IOUT_CAL_GAIN command, and consists of two bytes in the linear data format. The exponent uses the upper five bits [7:3] of the high data byte in two-s complement format and is fixed at –15 (decimal). The remaining 11 bits in two's complement binary format represent the mantissa. During manufacture, each module is calibrated by measuring and storing the current gain factor into non-volatile storage.

The current measurement accuracy is also improved by each module being calibrated during manufacture with the offset in the current reading. The IOUT_CAL_OFFSET command is used to store and read the current offset. The argument for this command consists of two bytes composed of a 5-bit exponent (fixed at -4d) and a 11-bit mantissa. This command has a resolution of 62.5mA and a range of -4000mA to +3937.5mA.

The READ_IOUT command provides module average output current information. This command only supports positive or current sourced from the module. If the converter is sinking current a reading of 0 is provided. The READ_IOUT command returns two bytes of data in the linear data format. The exponent uses the upper five bits [7:3] of the high data byte in two-s complement format and is fixed at –4 (decimal). The remaining 11 bits in two's complement binary format represent the mantissa with the 11th bit fixed at 0 since only positive numbers are considered valid.

Note that the current reading provided by the module is not corrected for temperature. The temperature corrected current reading for module temperature T_{Module} can be estimated using the following equation

$$I_{OUT,CORR} = \frac{I_{READ_OUT}}{1 + [(T_{IND} - 30) \times 0.00393]}$$

where l_{OUT_CORR} is the temperature corrected value of the current measurement, l_{READ_OUT} is the module current measurement value, T_{IND} is the temperature of the inductor winding on the module. Since it may be difficult to measure T_{IND} , it may be approximated by an estimate of the module temperature.

Measuring Output Voltage Using the PMBus

The module can provide output voltage information using the READ_VOUT command. The command returns two bytes of data all representing the mantissa while the exponent is fixed at -10 (decimal).

During manufacture of the module, offset and gain correction values are written into the non-volatile memory of the module. The command VOUT_CAL_OFFSET can be used to read and/or write the offset (two bytes consisting of a 16-bit mantissa in two's complement format) while the exponent is always fixed at -10 (decimal). The allowed range for this offset correction is -125 to 124mV. The command VOUT_CAL_GAIN can be used to read and/or write the gain correction - two bytes consisting of a five-bit exponent (fixed at -8) and a 11-

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bit mantissa. The range of this correction factor is -0.125V to +0.121V, with a resolution of 0.004V. The corrected output voltage reading is then given by:

$$\begin{split} &V_{OUT}(Final) = \\ &[V_{OUT}(Initial) \times (1 + VOUT_CAL_GAIN)] \\ &+ VOUT_CAL_OFFSET \end{split}$$

Measuring Input Voltage Using the PMBus

The module can provide input voltage information using the READ_VIN command. The command returns two bytes of data in the linear format. The upper five bits [7:3] of the high data form the two's complement representation of the exponent which is fixed at -5 (decimal). The remaining 11 bits are used for two's complement representation of the mantissa, with the $11^{\rm th}$ bit fixed at zero since only positive numbers are valid.

During module manufacture, offset and gain correction values are written into the non-volatile memory of the module. The command VIN_CAL_OFFSET can be used to read and/or write the offset - two bytes consisting of a five-bit exponent (fixed at -5) and a11-bit mantissa in two's complement format. The allowed range for this offset correction is -2 to 1.968V, and the resolution is 32mV. The command VIN_CAL_GAIN can be used to read and/or write the gain correction - two bytes consisting of a five-bit exponent (fixed at -8) and a 11-bit mantissa. The range of this correction factor is -0.125V to +0.121V, with a resolution of 0.004V. The corrected output voltage reading is then given by:

$$V_{IN}(Final) =$$

$$[V_{IN}(Initial) \times (1 + VIN_CAL_GAIN)] + VIN_CAL_OFFSET$$

Reading the Status of the Module using the PMBus

The module supports a number of PMBus status information commands. However, not all features are supported in these commands. A 1 in the bit position indicates the fault that is flagged.

STATUS_BYTE: Returns one byte of information with a summary of the most critical device faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	X	0
6	OFF	0
5	VOUT Overvoltage	0
4	IOUT Overcurrent	0
3	VIN Undervoltage	0
2	Temperature	0
1	CML (Comm. Memory Fault)	0
0	None of the above	0

STATUS_WORD: Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	X	0
6	OFF	0
5	VOUT Overvoltage	0
4	IOUT Overcurrent	0
3	VIN Undervoltage	0
2	Temperature	0
1	CML (Comm. Memory Fault)	0
0	None of the above	0

nigh Byte		
Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	VOUT fault or warning	0
6	IOUT fault or warning	0
5	X	0
4	X	0
3	POWER_GOOD# (is negated)	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

High Bute

STATUS_VOUT: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's output voltage related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	VOUT OV Fault	0
6	X	0
5	X	0
4	VOUT UV Fault	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_IOUT: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's output voltage related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	IOUT OC Fault	0
6	X	0
5	IOUT OC Warning	0
4	X	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

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STATUS_TEMPERATURE: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's temperature related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	OT Fault	0
6	OT Warning	0
5	X	0
4	X	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_CML: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's communication related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	Invalid/Unsupported Command	0
6	Invalid/Unsupported Command	0
5	Packet Error Check Failed	0
4	X	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	Other Communication Fault	0
0	X	0

MFR_VIN_MIN: Returns minimum input voltage as two data bytes of information in Linear format (upper five bits are exponent – fixed at -2, and lower 11 bits are mantissa in two's complement format – fixed at 12)

MFR_VOUT_MIN: Returns minimum output voltage as two data bytes of information in Linear format (upper five bits are exponent – fixed at -10, and lower 11 bits are mantissa in two's complement format – fixed at 614)

MFR_SPECIFIC_00: Returns information related to the type of module. Bits [7:2] in the Low Byte indicate the module type (000100 corresponds to the MDT040 series of module). Bits 1:0 in the High Byte are used to indicate the manufacturer ID, with 00 reserved for GE.

Low Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:2	Module Name	000100
1:0	Reserved	10

High Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:0	Module Revision Number	None
1:0	Manufacturer ID	00

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Summary of Supported PMBus CommandsPlease refer to the PMBus 1.1 specification for more details of these commands.

Table 6

Hex Code	Command		Brief Description										
		Turn Module on or o	off. Also	used to	margir	n the ou	ıtput vo	ltage					
		Format				Jnsigne	d Binar	У					
01	OPERATION	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
		Access Function	r/w On	r X	r/w	r/w	r/w rgin	r/w	r X	r X			
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X			
		Configures the ON/ PMBus commands	OFF fun	ictionali	•			J	ON/OF	F pin and			
		Format	_				d Binar						
02	ON_OFF_CONFIG	Bit Position Access	7 r	6 r	5 r	4 r/w	3 r/w	2 r/w	1 r/w	0	YES		
		Function	X	r X	r X	pu	cmd	cpr	pol	сра			
		Default Value	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1			
03	CLEAR_FAULTS	Clear any fault bits the device has been			been se	et, also i	releases	the SM	BALERT	Γ# signal if			
		Used to control writ	ting to t	he mod	lule via I	PMBus.	Copies	the curr	ent reg	ister setting			
		in the module whos				ches th	e value	in the d	ata byt	e into non-			
		volatile memory (EE	PROM)	on the r		Inciano	d Dinar						
		Bit Position	7	6	5	Jnsigne 4	ed Binar 3	2	1	0			
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	X	X	X	X	×			
		Function	bit7	bit6	bit5	Х	X	X	X	X			
		Default Value	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	YES		
10	WRITE_PROTECT		it5: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit6 or bit7 1 – Disables all writes except the WRITE PROTECT, OPERATION										
								PERATIC	JN				
			and ON_OFF_CONFIG (bit 6 and bit7 must be 0) it 6: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit7										
		1 – Disables al	l writes	except	for the '	WRITE_	PROTEC						
		OPERATION											
		Bit7: 0 – Enables all 1 – Disables all						T comm	and				
		(bit5 and bit			OI LIIC V	VI\(II L_I	NOTEC	COITIIII	unu				
11	STORE_DEFAULT_ALL	Copies all current re	egister s	settings	in the r	nodule	into nor	n-volatil	e memo	ory			
11	STORE_DEFAULT_ALL	(EEPROM) on the mo											
12	RESTORE_DEFAULT_ALL	Restores all current volatile memory (EE		r setting	gs in the	e modul	e from	values ir	n the m	odule non-			
		Volutile memory (LL	. [[[] [] []										
		Copies the current											
13	STORE DEFAULT CODE	the value in the dat	d byte i	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
15	310NE_DEFA0E1_CODE	Access	W	w	W	w	W	w	W	w			
		Function			(Commo	nd code	5					
		Dootoroo the ourses	t rogiet	or cottin	a in the		abaa.		and an	do matabas			
		Restores the currer the value in the dat											
1,	DECTORE DEFAULT CODE	(EEPROM)	2) 10 .										
14	RESTORE_DEFAULT_CODE	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
		Access	W	W	W	W	w ind code	W	W	W			
		Function											
		The module has MC be changed	DE set	to Lineo	ar and E	xponen	t set to	-10. The	ese valu	ies cannot			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
20	VOUT_MODE	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r			
		Function		Mode				xponer					
		Default Value	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0			

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Hex Code	Command			E	Brief De	scriptio	n					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Apply a fixed offset	voltage	e to the	output v	voltage	commo	ınd valu	e. Expo	nent is f	ixed	
		at -10. Format		1	inaar t	'a aar	malama	nt bina	<u> </u>			
		Bit Position	7	6	inear, tv 5	4 4	npieme 3	nt bindi	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
22	VOUT_TRIM	Function	1700	<u>'</u>	17 00		Byte	1700	1700	17 00		YES
22	V001_11(1)	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		TLS
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function				Low	Byte		•			
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Sets the target volt	age for	margin	ing the	output	high. Ex	ponent	is fixed	at -10).	
		Format		L	inear, tv	vo's cor	npleme	nt binaı	ĵу			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
25	VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH	Function				High	Byte					YES
23	VOOT_INANGIIV_RIGR	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		112
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					Byte		1 -			
		Default Value	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1		
		Sets the target volt	aae for	marain	ina the o	output l	ow. Exp	onent is	s fixed a	ıt -10)	
		Format	1		inear, tv							
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
	VOUT MARGIN LOW	Function					Byte					
26	VOUT_MARGIN_LOW	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function				Low	Byte		•			
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		
		Sets the scaling of t	the outp	out volto	age – ed	ual to t	he feed	back re	sistor di	vider ra	tio	
		Format		L	inear, tv	vo's cor	npleme	nt binaı	ˆy			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r/w		
29	VOUT SCALE LOOP	Function			xponer				Mantiss			YES
	V 0 0 1_50/1LL_L001	Default Value	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1		123
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					tissa					
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Sets the value of in	nut volt	aae at v	which th	e modi	ıle turna	on				
		Format	P 41 V 011	_	inear, tv				٦٧			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function	<u> </u>		xponer		<u>'</u>		Mantiss			
35	VIN_ON	Default Value	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
	-	Function				Man	tissa		•			
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		
		-	•			•	•	•	•	•		

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Hex Code	Command			Ε	Brief De	scriptic	on				Non-Volatile Memory Storage	
		Sets the value of in	put volt	age at v	vhich th	ie modu	ıle turns	off				
		Format					mpleme		ry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
36	VIN_OFF	Function		6	xponer	nt		1	Mantiss	a	YES	
30	VIIN_OFF	Default Value	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	YES	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function				Man	tissa					
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
		Returns the value of current	of the go							ired output		
		Format		L	inear, tv	vo's cor	mpleme	nt bina	ry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w		
38	IOUT_CAL_GAIN	Function			xponer		1		Mantiss		YES	
		Default Value	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					tissa	1.1				
		Default Value		V: Vo	ariable b	ased o	n factor	y calibr	ation			
		Returns the value of current	rns the value of the offset correction term used to correct the measured output ent									
		Format										
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r	r		
39	IOUT_CAL_OFFSET	Function			xponer		1		Mantiss		YES	
		Default Value	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function		1/1/	l. l . l.		tissa	11	-1'			
		Default Value					n factor					
		Sets the voltage lev Suggested value sh Values can be 1089	nown foi	1.2Vo. 5, 112%	Should or 1159	be char % of out	nged for put volt	differe age	nt outpi			
		Format					mpleme		/			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
40	VOUT OV FAULT LIMIT	Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	YES	
		Function			1 0		Byte	1		1 1		
		Default Value	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
		Bit Position	- ; -	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access Function	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w Byte	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	вуtе 0	0	0	0		
					_	-						
		Instructs the modu fault	le on wh	nat acti			•		put ove	rvoltage		
		Format					d Binar		-1			
41	VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	YES	
	_	Access	r/w RSP	r/w RSP	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r	r		
		Function Default Value	[1]	[0]	RS[2]	RS[1]	RS[0]	X 1	X	X		
		Default Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		

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Hex Code	Command			E	Brief De	scriptio	n				Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Sets the voltage lev Suggested value sh Values can be 92%	nown fo	r 1.2Vo.	Should	be char	nged for	xponen differe	t is fixed nt outp	d at -10. ut voltage.	
		Format					mpleme	nt bina	ĵу		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
44	VOUT UV FAULT LIMIT	Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	YES
7-7	V001_0V_1/\0E1_E\\ \\ \\	Function	_				Byte	-			123
		Default Value	7	0	0	0 4	3	1	0	0	
		Bit Position Access	r/w	6 r/w	5 r/w	r/w	r/w	2 r/w	1 r/w	0 r/w	
		Function	1700	17 00	17 00		Byte	17 VV	1700	17 00	
		Default Value	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
		Instructs the modu	le on wh	nat acti	on to ta	ke in res	sponse t	o a out	put und	dervoltage	
		Format	1		1	Insigne	d Binary	,			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
45	VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r	r	YES
		Function	RSP [1]	RSP [0]	RS[2]	RS[1]	RS[0]	Х	Х	×	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
		Sets the output ove	rcurren								
		Format Bit Position	7				npleme				
				6 r	5 r	4	3	2 r	1	0	
	IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT	Access r r r r r r r r Function Exponent Mantissa									
46		Default Value	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
		Function				Man	tissa				
		Default Value	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
		Sets the output ove	rcurren								
		Format	_				npleme				
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access Function	r	r	r xponer	r +	r	r	r Mantiss	r	
4A	IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT	Default Value	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function		•		Man	tissa				
		Default Value	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	
		Sets the output voli	tage lev	el at wh	nich the	PGOOD	pin is a	sserted	high. E	Exponent is	
		Format		L	inear, tv	vo's cor	npleme	nt bina	ĵу		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
5E	POWER_GOOD_ON	Function			I 0		Byte	1			YES
		Default Value Bit Position	7	6	5	0	0 3	1 2	0	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	17 VV	1 / VV	1 / VV		Byte	1 / VV	1 / VV	17 VV	
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
			. <u> </u>								l .

40A Digital MegaDLynxTM: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules 4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Hex Code	Command		Brief Description									
		Sets the output vol	tage lev	el at wh	nich the	PGOOD	pin is de	e-asser	ted low.	Exponer	nt is fixed at -	
		10.									-	
		Format					mpleme			•		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5F	POWER GOOD OFF	Access Function	r	r/w	r/w	r/w Hia	r/w h Byte	r/w	r/w	r/w	-	YES
JI	FOWER_GOOD_OIT	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	TLS
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	1	
		Function					v Byte					
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
		Sets the rise time o	f the ou	tput vol	ltage du	iring sto	ırtup					
		Format					mpleme	ent bind	ary]	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w		
61	TON_RISE	Function Default Value	1	1	Exponer 1	nt O	0	0	Mantisso 0	0	-	YES
	_	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	1	
		Function					ntissa		.,	.,	1	
		Default Value	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1		
			r · · ·		*.1		6.1			1 6 1		
		Returns one byte o	t intorm	iation w	ıth a su		of the m ed Binar		ical mod	ule faults	S 	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	unsign 4	3	2	1	0		
78	STATUS BYTE	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
, 0	3171103_5112				VOUT	IOUT_				OTHE		
		Flag	X	OFF	_OV	OC_	VIN_UV	/ TEMI	P CML	R		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Returns two bytes	of inforr	mation v	with a si	ummary	of the n	nodule'	's fault/w	arning c	onditions	
		Format					ed binar					
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Flag	VOUT	IOUT_ OC	X	X	PGOOD	X	X	X		
79	STATUS_WORD	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Flag	×	OFF		IOUT_	VIN_UV	/ TEMI	P CML	OTHE		
		, and the second	0	0	_OV	OC 0	0	0	0	R 0		
		Default Value	ı u	ı U	U	ı u	U	U	U	U		
		Returns one byte o	f inform	ation w	ith the s				output vo	oltage rel	lated faults	
		Format	_				ed Binar					
7A	STATUS_VOUT	Bit Position Access	7		6 5	_	4		2 1	0		
		Flag	r VOU		r r		r JT_UV		r r X X	r X	-	
		Default Value	VOO!		0 0		0		0 0	0		
L					- -						<u> </u>	
			r · · ·				c				. 16 1	
		Returns one byte o	t inform	ation w	ith the s				output cu	ırrent rel	ated faults	
		Format Bit Position	7	, I	6	Unsigr 5	ned Bina	ry 4 3	2 1	0	-	
7B	STATUS_IOUT	Access	r		r	r		r r			-	
		Flag	IOUT			UT_OC_	WARN	XX			1	
		Default Value	0		0	0		0 0		_	7	
									•		_	

40A Digital MegaDLynxTM: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules 4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Hex Code	Command				Brief D	escrip [®]	tion							Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Returns one byte of	f inform	ation	with the	status	of th	e mo	dule's	temp	erat	ure re	ated	
		Format				Unsig	ned B	inary					l	
7D	STATUS_TEMPERATURE	Bit Position	7	7	1 6		5	4	3	2	1	0		
70	STATOS_TELLI ENATONE	Access	r		r		r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Flag	OT_F		OT_W		X	Х	X	X	X	X		
		Default Value	01_1		01_0		0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Delduit value)		1	U	U	U	U	U	U		
		Returns one byte or related faults	f inform	ation	with the	status	of th	e mo	dule's	comr	nuni	ication	l	
		Format				Unsig	ned B	inary						
		Bit Position	7		6	5	4	3	2	1		0		
7E	STATUS_CML	Access	r		r	r	r	r	r	r	•	r		
	_	Flag	Invo		Invalid Data	PEC Fail	Х	Х	Х	Oth Cor Fa	nm	Х		
		Default Value	0		0	0	0	0	0	C		0		
													<u> </u>	
		Returns the value of	f the in	put vo									ı	
		Format			Linear,	_								
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r		
00	DEAD VIN	Function			Expone	nt				Mant	issa			
88	READ_VIN	Default Value	1	1	0	1		1	0	0		0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r		
		Function				M	antiss				- 1			
		Default Value	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		
		Returns the value of the output voltage of the module. Exponent is fixed at -10. Format Linear, two's complement binary								1				
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	-	3	2	1		0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r		
8B	READ_VOUT	Function					antiss							
00	NE/18_1001	Default Value	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r		
		Function				_	antiss							
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	L L	0	0	0		0		
		Returns the value of	of the ou	utput (_	
		Format			Linear,	two's c	compl	emer	nt bind	ary				
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r		
00	DEAD LOUT	Function			Expone					Mant	issa			
8C	READ_IOUT	Default Value	1	1	1	0		0	0	0		0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1	7	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r	\neg	r		
		Function	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			antiss					-		
		Default Value	0	0	0	T 0		0	0	0	T	0		
		Dordant Value						<u> </u>						
		Returns one byte in	dicatin	g the i	module i	s comp Unsig			1Bus S	Spec. :	1.1 (r	ead o	nly)	
98	PMBUS_REVISION	Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0		YES
90	FI-IDO2_VEAISION	Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r	+			113
		Default Value	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	\dashv	 1		
		Delault value	U	U	I U	1 1		U	U	U		т	l	
		1												

40A Digital MegaDLynxTM: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules 4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Hex Code	Command				Brief	Descri	otion					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Returns the minimu	ım inpu	t voltaa	e the m	odule is	specifi	ed to or	perate a	t (read o	only)	
		Format			inear, tv						Ì	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function	'		Exponer		'		Mantiss			
Α0	MFR_VIN_MIN	Default Value	1	1		1	0	0	0	0		YES
		Bit Position	7		1	4	3	2		0		
				6	5				1			
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function	0				tissa	1 1				
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
		Poturns the minimu	ım outn	ut volto	200 000	sible fre	m tha n	andula (road on	.h. /\		
		Returns the minimu	πη σαιμ Ι							шу)	1	
		Format Bit Position	7		inear, t				·	_		
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
A4	MFR_VOUT_MIN	Function			1 ^		tissa	T .				YES
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function					tissa					
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
		Returns module na	me info	rmatior							•	
		Format				Jnsigne						
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	Access r r r r r r r r r	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function				Rese	erved					VEC
DU		0		YES								
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function			Module	e Name		1	Rese	erved		
		Default Value	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		
		Applies an offset to	the DE	VD 1/01	IT comp	nand ro	culto to	calibra	to out o	ffcot orr	orc in	
		module measurem	ents of	the out	put volt	age (bet	ween -	125mV	and +12	24mV). (Exponent is	
		fixed at -10.		1	inoar t	NO'C CC.	mnlama	nt hina	0.7		1	
		Bit Position	7	6	inear, to	4 4	npieme	2	1	0		
			r/w						1			
D4	VOUT_CAL_OFFSET	Access Function	I/W	r	r	r Man	ticca	r	r	r		YES
							tissa					
		Default Value	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					tissa					
		Default Value	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		
		Applies a gain corre									gain errors	
		in module measure	ments							.21)	1	
		Format			inear, t	vo's cor	mpleme	nt bina	ry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r	r		
D5	VOUT_CAL_GAIN	Function		E	Exponer	nt			Mantiss	a		YES
		Default Value	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	V		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					tissa					
		Default Value	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		
			1			1	1				I	

40A Digital MegaDLynxTM: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules 4.5Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Hex Code	Command				Brief	[:] Descrip	otion					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
D6	VIN_CAL_OFFSET		Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access r									YES
D7	VIN_CAL_GAIN	Applies a gain corre module measurem Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value		the inpu L 6 r	ut voltag	ge (betwoods con 4 rot 0 4 r/w	veen -0.	125 and ent bina 2 r/w	0.121)	0 r	in errors in	YES

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should always be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 30. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 31.

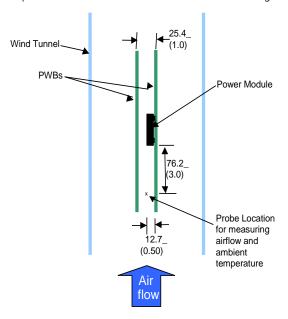


Figure 30. Thermal Test Setup.

The thermal reference points, T_{ref} used in the specifications are also shown in Figure 30. For reliable operation the

temperatures at these points should not exceed 120°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module (Vo,set x Io,max).

Please refer to the Application Note "Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules" for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.

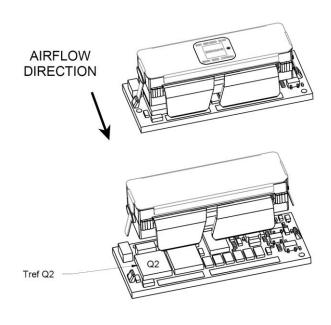


Figure 31. Preferred airflow direction and location of hotspot of the module (Tref).

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

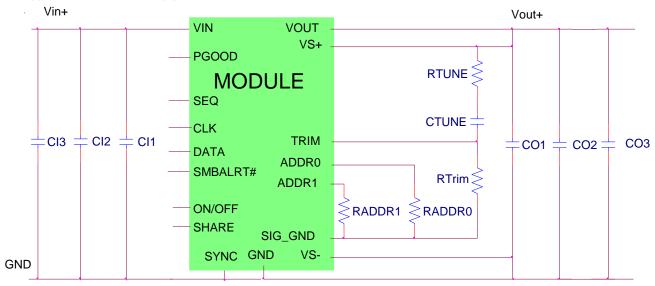
Example Application Circuit

Requirements:

Vin: 12V Vout: 1.8V

Iout:30A max., worst case load transient is from 20A to 30AΔVout:1.5% of Vout (27mV) for worst case load transient

Vin, ripple 1.5% of Vin (180mV, p-p)



CI1 Decoupling cap - $1\times0.01\mu$ F/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71E103MA01)

CI2 3x22µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM32ER61C226KE20)

CI3 470µF/16V bulk electrolytic

CO1 Decoupling cap - $1\times0.01\mu$ F/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71E103MA01)

CO2 $4 \times 47 \mu F/6.3 V$ ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM31CR60J476ME19)

CO3 6 X330µF/6.3V Polymer (e.g. Sanyo Poscap)

CTune 5600pF ceramic capacitor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size)

RTune 220 ohms SMT resistor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size)

RTrim $10k\Omega$ SMT resistor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size, recommended tolerance of 0.1%)

Note: The DATA, CLK and SMBALRT pins do not have any pull-up resistors inside the module. Typically, the SMBus master controller will have the pull-up resistors as well as provide the driving source for these signals.

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

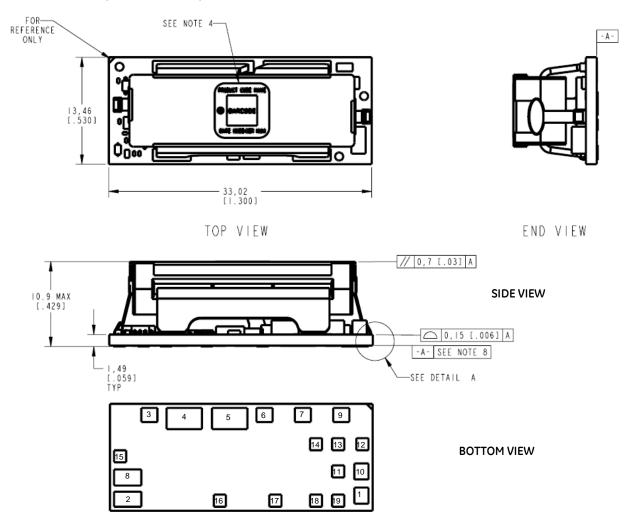
4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Mechanical Outline

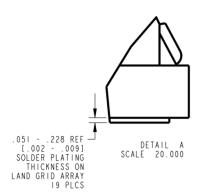
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm \pm 0.5 mm (x.xx in. \pm 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm \pm 0.25 mm (x.xxx in \pm 0.010 in.)



	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF	11	SIG_GND
2	VIN	12	VS-
3	SEQ	13	CLK
4	GND	14	DATA
5	VOUT	15	SYNC
6	TRIM	16	PG
7	VS+	17	SMBALERT#
8	GND	18	ADDRESS 0
9	SHARE	19	ADDRESS 1
10	GND		



40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

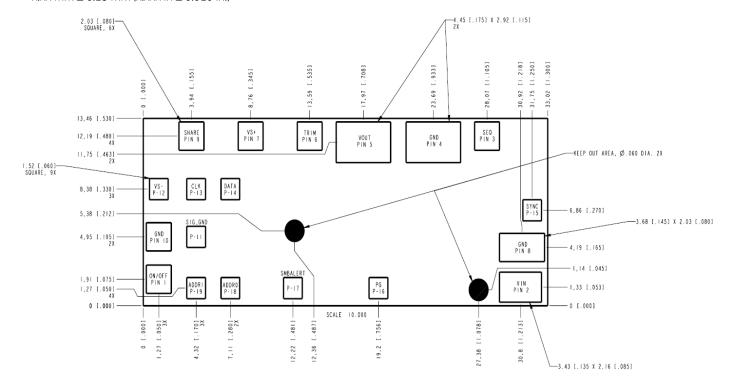
4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm \pm 0.5 mm (x.xx in. \pm 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm \pm 0.25 mm (x.xxx in \pm 0.010 in.)



PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	ON/OFF	11	SIG_GND
2	VIN	12	VS-
3	SEQ	13	CLK
4	GND	14	DATA
5	VOUT	15	SYNC
6	TRIM	16	PG
7	VS+	17	SMBALERT#
8	GND	18	ADDRESS 0
9	SHARE	19	ADDRESS 1
10	GND		

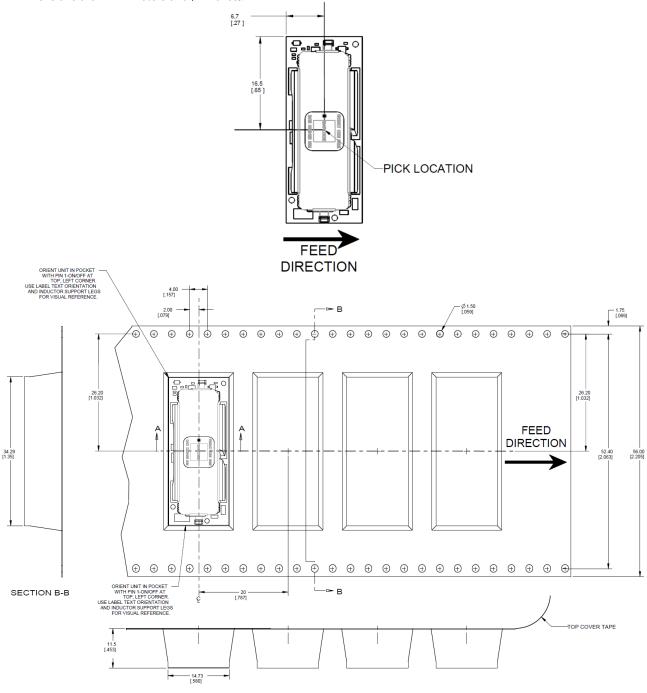
40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Packaging Details

The 12V Digital Mega DLynx $^{\text{TM}}$ 40A modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 140 modules per reel.

All Dimensions are in millimeters and (in inches).



Reel Dimensions:

 Outside Dimensions:
 330.2 mm (13.00)

 Inside Dimensions:
 177.8 mm (7.00")

 Tape Width:
 56.00 mm (2.205")

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 40A Digital Mega DLynxTM modules use an open frame construction and are designed for a fully automated assembly process. The modules are fitted with a label designed to provide a large surface area for pick and place operations. The label meets all the requirements for surface mount processing, as well as safety standards, and is able to withstand reflow temperatures of up to 300°C. The label also carries product information such as product code, serial number and the location of manufacture.

Nozzle Recommendations

The module weight has been kept to a minimum by using open frame construction. Variables such as nozzle size, tip style, vacuum pressure and placement speed should be considered to optimize this process. The minimum recommended inside nozzle diameter for reliable operation is 3mm. The maximum nozzle outer diameter, which will safely fit within the allowable component spacing, is 7 mm.

Bottom Side / First Side Assembly

This module is not recommended for assembly on the bottom side of a customer board. If such an assembly is attempted, components may fall off the module during the second reflow process.

Lead Free Soldering

The modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and fully compatible in a Pb-free soldering process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). The recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig. 32. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 40A Digital Mega DLynx™ modules have a MSL rating of 2a

Storage and Handling

The recommended storage environment and handling procedures for moisture-sensitive surface mount packages is detailed in J-STD-033 Rev. A (Handling, Packing, Shipping and Use of Moisture/Reflow Sensitive Surface Mount Devices). Moisture barrier bags (MBB) with desiccant are required for MSL ratings of 2 or greater. These sealed packages should not be broken until time of use. Once the original package is

broken, the floor life of the product at conditions of \leq 30°C and 60% relative humidity varies according to the MSL rating (see J-STD-033A). The shelf life for dry packed SMT packages will be a minimum of 12 months from the bag seal date, when stored at the following conditions: < 40°C, < 90% relative humidity.

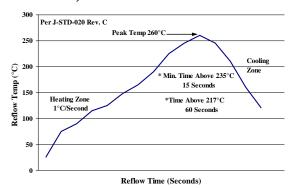


Figure 32. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning Application Note (AN04-001).

40A Digital MegaDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

4.5Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 2.0Vdc output; 40A Output Current

Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 7. Device Codes

Device Codes	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Sequencing	Comcodes
MDT040A0X3-SRPHZ	4.5 - 14.4Vdc	0.45 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Negative	Yes	CC109159760
MDT040A0X43-SRPHZ	4.5 – 14.4Vdc	0.45 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Positive	Yes	CC109159777
MDT040A0X3-SRPHDZ	4.5 – 14.4Vdc	0.45 – 2.0Vdc	40A	Negative	Yes	150022587

⁻Z refers to RoHS compliant parts

Table 8. Coding Scheme

Package Identifie r	Family	Input voltage range		Output voltage		Remote Sense	Options				ROHS Complia nce
М	D	Т	040A0	Х	4	3	-SR	-P	-H	-D	Z
P=Pico	D=Dlynx Digital	T=with EZ_Sequence	40A	X = progra	4 = positive	3 = Remote	S = Surface	Paralleling	2 Extra Ground	D = 105°C operating	Z = ROHS6
U=Micro	V=DLynx	X=without		mmable output	No	Sense	Mount		Pins	ambient, 40G	
M=Mega	Analog.	sequencing		·	entry = negativ		R = Tape			operating shock as per MIL	
G=Giga					е		& Reel			Std 810F	

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