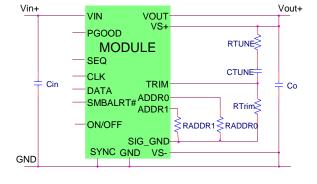
3Vdc -14.4Vdc input: 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current



RoHS Compliant

Applications

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



Features

- Compliant to RoHS II EU "Directive 2011/65/EU"
- Compliant to REACH Directive (EC) No 1907/2006
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2,
- Ultra low height design for very dense power applications.
- Small size: 12.2 mm x 12.2 mm x 2.8 mm (Max) $(0.48 \text{ in } \times 0.48 \text{ in } \times 0.110 \text{ in})$
- Output voltage programmable from 0.6Vdc to 5.5Vdc via external resistor. Digitally adjustable down to 0.45Vdc
- Wide Input voltage range (3Vdc-14.4Vdc)
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 85°C]. See derating curves
- DOSA approved footprint
- Digital interface through the PMBus™ # protocol
- Tunable Loop™ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Flexible output voltage sequencing EZ-SEQUENCE
- Power Good signal
- Remote On/Off
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Overtemperature protection
- Ability to sink and source current
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment
- UL* 60950-1Recognized, CSA† C22.2 No. 60950-1-03 Certified, and VDE[‡] 0805:2001-12 (EN60950-1) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] Open Frame power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 3A of output current. These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN} = 3Vdc-14.4Vdc$) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc, 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 Loop™ 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)



3Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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	85	°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}	3	_	14.4	Vdc
Maximum Input Current	All	I _{IN,max}			3	Adc
($V_{IN}=3V$ to 14.4V, $I_{O}=I_{O,max}$)						
Input No Load Current	$V_{O,set} = 0.6 \text{ Vdc}$	I _{IN,No load}		25		mA
$(V_{IN} = 12Vdc, I_0 = 0, module enabled)$	$V_{O,set} = 5.5Vdc$	I _{IN,No load}		130		mA
Input Stand-by Current (V _{IN} = 12Vdc, module disabled)	All	I _{IN,stand-by}		9		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I²t			1	A ² s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1 μ H source impedance; V _{IN} =0 to 14V, I _O = I _{Omax} ; See Test Configurations)	All			50		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			-55	-	dB

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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		5.5	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 (for $V_0 \ge 2.5 \text{Vdc}$)						
Line (V _{IN} =V _{IN, min} to V _{IN, max})	All				+0.4	% V _{O, set}
Load (Io=Io, min to Io, max)	All				10	mV
Output Regulation (for V ₀ < 2.5Vdc)						
Line (V _{IN} =V _{IN, min} to V _{IN, max})	All				5	mV
Load (lo=lo min to lo max)	All				10	mV
Temperature (T _{ret} =T _{A, min} to T _{A, mox})	All				0.4	% V _{O, set}
Input Noise on nominal input at 25°C	7				0	70 VO, SEL
(VIN=VIN, nom and IO=IO, min to IO, max Cin = 1x47nF(0402) or equivalent, 2x22uF(1210) ceramic capacitors or equaivalent and Peak-to-Peak (Full Bandwidth) for all Vo	All		_	360		mVpk-pk
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output at 25°C						
(V _{IN} =V _{IN, nom} and I ₀ =I _{0, min} to I _{0, max} Co = 2x47nF(0402) or equivalent, 2x47uF (1210) or equivalent ceramic capacitors on output and 1x47nF(0402) or equivalent, 2x22uF(1210) ceramic capacitors or equivalent and 470uF,16V electrolytic) on input Peak-to-Peak (Full bandwidth) Vo≤1.2Vo				30		mV _{pk-pk}
Peak-to-Peak (Full bandwidth) Vo>1.2Vo	All			3%Vo		mV _{pk-pk}
RMS (Full bandwidth) for all Vo	All			20		mVrms
External Capacitance ¹						
Without the Tunable Loop™						
ESR≥1 mΩ	All	C _{O. max}	1x47		2x47	μF
	All	CO, max	1747		2/4/	μι
With the Tunable Loop™	A II	6	2 / 7		1000	_
ESR ≥ 0.15 mΩ	All	Co, max	2x47		1000	μF -
ESR ≥ 10 mΩ	All	C _{O, max}			5000	μF
Output Current (in either sink or source mode)	All	lo	0		3	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode)	All	I _{O, lim}		130		% I _{o,max}
Output Short-Circuit Current	All	I _{O, s/c}		1.3		Arms
(Vo≤250mV) (Hiccup Mode)						
Efficiency	$V_{O,set} = 0.6Vdc$	η		74.5		%
V _{IN} = 12Vdc, T _A =25°C	$V_{O, set} = 1.2Vdc$	η		82.8		%
$I_0=I_{0,max}$, $V_0=V_{0,set}$	$V_{O,set} = 1.8Vdc$	η		86.0		%
	V _{O,set} = 2.5Vdc	η		87.4		%
	V _{O, set} = 3.3Vdc	η		87.9		%
	V _{0,set} = 5.0Vdc	η		90		%
Switching Frequency	All	f _{sw}		800	_	kHz

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.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Frequency Synchronization	All					
Synchronization Frequency Range	All		760	800	840	kHz
High-Level Input Voltage	All	VIH	2			V
Low-Level Input Voltage	All	VIL			0.4	V
Input Current, SYNC	All	I _{SYNC}			100	nA
Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC	All	tsync	100			ns
Maximum SYNC rise time	All	t _{SYNC_SH}	100			ns

General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I_0 =0.8 $I_{0, max}$, T_A =40°C) Telecordia Issue 3 Method 1 Case 3	All		72,960,488		Hours
Weight		_	0.8(0.028)	_	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 code with suffix "4" – Positive Logic (See Ordering Information)						
Logic High (Module ON)						
Input High Current	All	lін			1	mA
Input High Voltage	All	VIH	2	_	V _{IN,max}	V
Logic Low (Module OFF)						
Input Low Current	All	lıL		_	1	mA
Input Low Voltage	All	VIL	-0.2	_	0.6	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	lін	_	_	1	mA
Input High Voltage	All	VIH	2	_	V _{IN, max}	Vdc
Logic Low (Module ON)						
Input low Current	All	lıL	_	_	50	μΑ
Input Low Voltage	All	VIL	-0.2	_	0.6	Vdc

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Feature Specifications (cont.)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
$(V_{IN}=V_{IN,nom,}I_O=I_{O,max},V_O$ to within $\pm 1\%$ 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	_	0.9	_	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	_	0.8	_	msec
Output voltage Rise time (time for V_0 to rise from 10% of V_0 , set to 90% of V_0 , set)	All	Trise	_	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					3	% Vo,
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_{ref}		130		°C
PMBus Over Temperature Warning Threshold *	All	Twarn		120		°C
Tracking Accuracy (Power-Up: 2V/ms)	All	VSEQ -Vo		100		mV
(Power-Down: 2V/ms)	All	VSEQ -Vo		100		mV
($V_{IN,min}$ to $V_{IN,max}$, $I_{O,min}$ to $I_{O,max}$ V_{SEQ} < V_{O})						
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All			2.75		Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All			2.5		Vdc
Hysteresis	All			0.25		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				108		%V _O , set
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF				110		%V _O , set
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD ON				92		%V _O , set
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF				90		%V _{0,}
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin	All				50	set 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

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Digital Interface Specifications

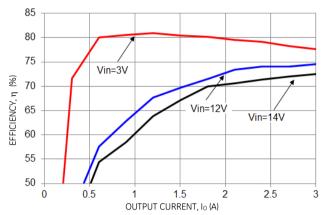
Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

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)		I _{IH}	-10		10	μΑ
Input low level current (CLK, DATA)		lıL	-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 _{ОН}	0		10	μΑ
Pin capacitance		Co		0.7		pF
PMBus Operating frequency range	Slave Mode	FРМВ	10		400	kHz
Data hold time	Receive Mode	thd:dat	0			
	Transmit Mode	(HD.DAT	300			ns
Data setup time		t su:dat	250			ns
Measurement System Characteristics						
Read delay time		tdly	153	192	231	μs
Output current measurement range		I _{RNG}	0		9	А
Output current measurement resolution		IRES	62.5			mA
Output current measurement gain accuracy at 25°C (with lout, corr)		lacc		±5		%
Output current measurement offset		lofst		0.1		А
V _{OUT} measurement range		V _{OUT(rng)}	0		5.5	V
V _{OUT} measurement resolution		V _{OUT(res)}		15.625		mV
V _{OUT} measurement accuracy		Vout(acc)	-15		15	%
V _{OUT} measurement offset		V _{OUT} (ofst)	-3		3	%
V _{IN} measurement range		V _{IN(rng)}	3		14.4	V
V _{IN} measurement resolution		V _{IN(res)}		32.5		mV
V _{IN} measurement accuracy		V _{IN(ACC)}	-15		15	%

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

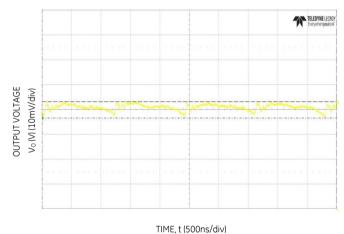
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx™ at 0.6Vo and 25°C.

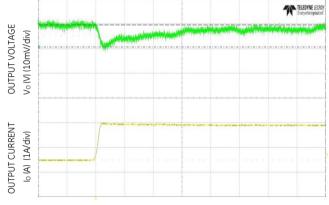


4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 OUTPUT CURRENT, IO NC 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 60 65 70 85 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, TA °C

Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

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





TIME, t (20µs /div)

Figure 3. Typical output ripple (Co=2x47 μ F ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

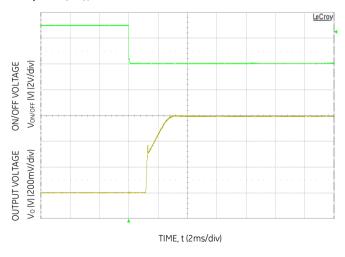


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout=8x47uF+1x330uF, CTune=5.6nF, RTune=300 Ω

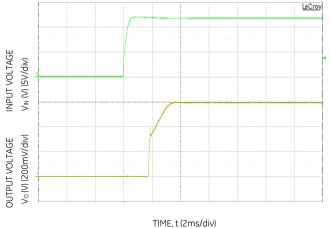


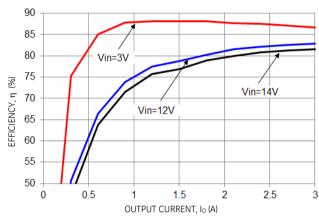
Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx™ at 1.2Vo and 25°C.



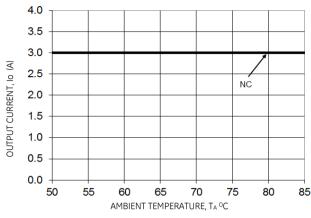


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

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

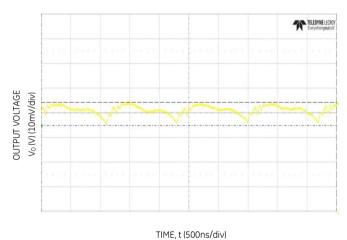
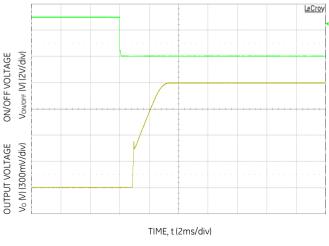




Figure 9. Typical output ripple ($C_0=2x47\mu F$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$,).

Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout=6x47uF+1x330uF, CTune=5600pF, RTune=300 Ω

TIME, t (20µs /div)



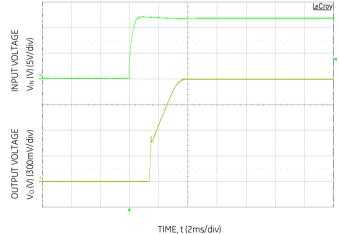


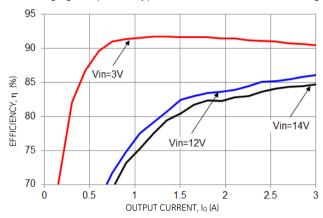
Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0.max}$).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] at 1.8Vo and 25°C.



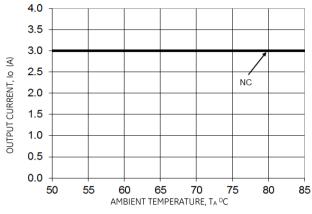
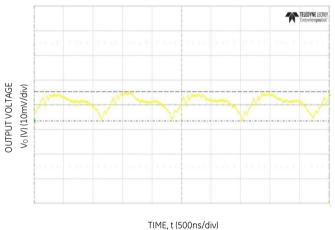


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

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



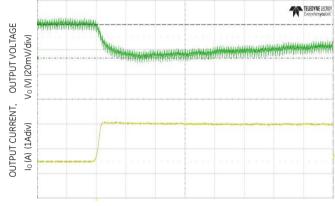
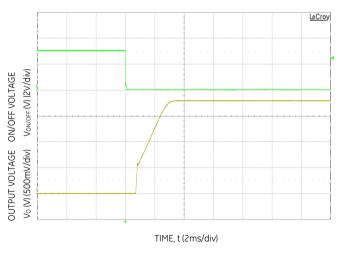


Figure 15. Typical output ripple ($C_0=2x47\mu F$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$).

Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout=4x47uF+1x330uF, CTune=15nF,

TIME, t (20µs /div)



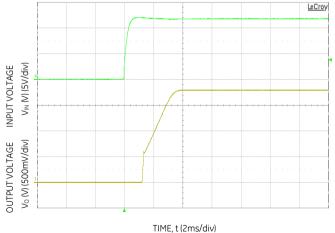


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

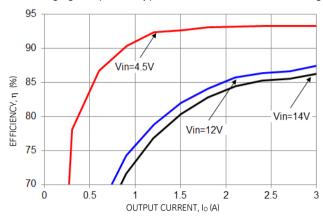
Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

RTune=300

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

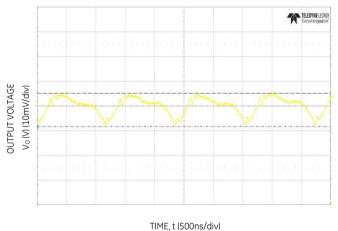
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx™ at 2.5Vo and 25°C.



4.0 3.5 3.0 OUTPUT CURRENT, Io (A) 2.5 NC 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 60 65 70 85 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, TA OC

Figure 19. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.



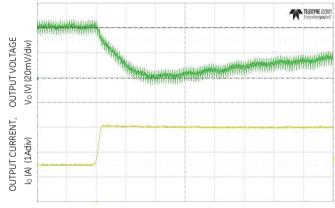
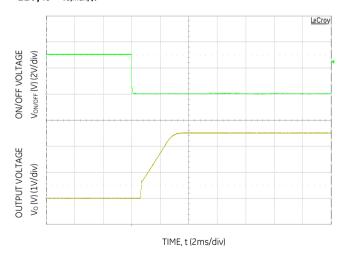


Figure 21. Typical output ripple ($C_0=2x47\mu F$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$).

 $\label{eq:TIME} \text{TIME, t } (20 \mu \text{s /div})$ Figure 22. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from

50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout=4x47uF+1x330uF, CTune=10nF,



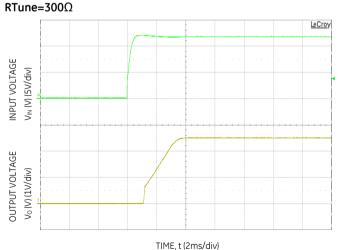


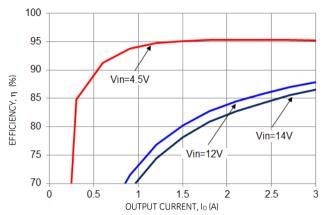
Figure 23. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{o,max}$).

Figure 24. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

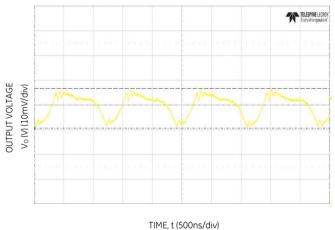
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx™ at 3.3Vo and 25°C.



4.0 3.5 3.0 OUTPUT CURRENT, Io (A) 2.5 NC 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 60 65 70 85 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, TA OC

Figure 25. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

Figure 26. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.



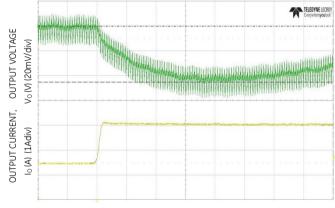
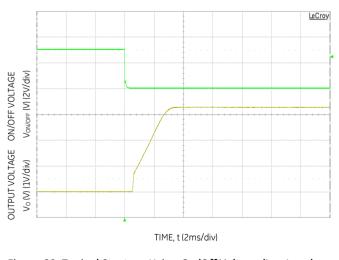


Figure 27. Typical output ripple ($C_0=2x47\mu F$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$).

Figure 28 Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout=2x47uF+1x330uF, CTune=6800pF, RTune=300

TIME, t (20µs /div)



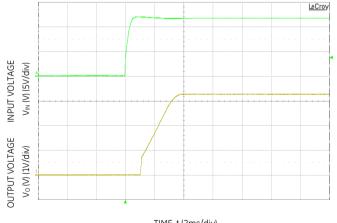


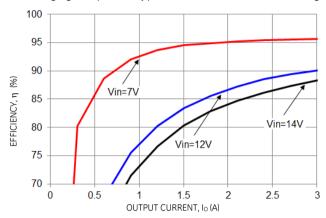
Figure 29. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

Figure 30. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{O,max}$).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Characteristic Curves

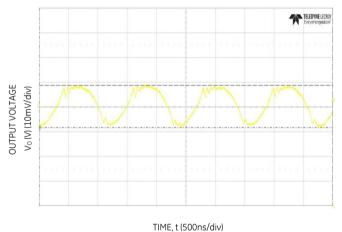
The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] at 5Vo and 25°C.



4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 OUTPUT CURRENT, IO NC 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 60 65 70 85 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, TA °C

Figure 31. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

Figure 32. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.



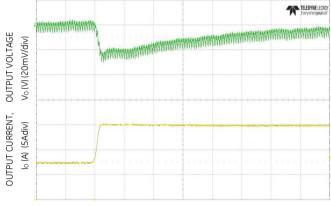
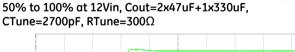
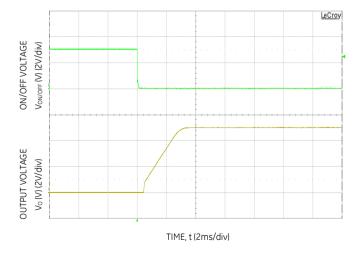


Figure 33. Typical output ripple ($C_0=2x47\mu F$ ceramic, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_0=I_{0,max}$,).

 $\label{eq:TIME} \text{TIME, t (20} \mu \text{s /div)}$ Figure 34. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from





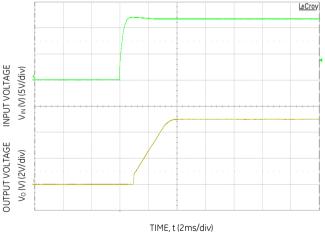


Figure 35. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_0 = I_{o,max}$).

Figure 36. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN} = 12V$, $I_0 = I_{0,max}$).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] Open Frame 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 37 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 3A of load current with 1x22 µF or 2x22 µF ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

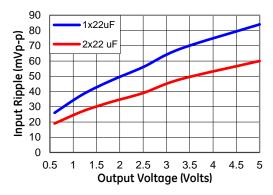


Figure 37. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 1x22 µF or 2x22 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (3A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope BW Limited to 20MHz

Output Filtering

These modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with $3\times0.047~\mu\text{F}$ ceramic and $2\times47~\mu\text{F}$ 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 38 provides output ripple information, measured with a scope with its Bandwidth limited to 20MHz for different external capacitance values at various Vo and a full load current of 3A. 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 $^{\rm TM}$ feature described later in this data sheet.

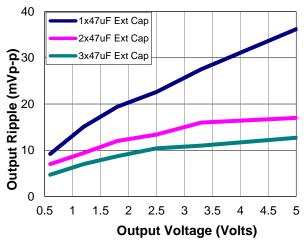


Figure 38. Output ripple voltage with external 1x47uF, 2x47 µF, or 3x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the output (3A load). Input voltage is 12V. Scope BW Limited to 20MHz.

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 (e.g. ABC Bussmann, 250V) with a maximum rating of 20A in the positive input lead.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx™ Open Frame 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 39. When the external transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the internal diode is turned OFF. This keeps the internal Enable signal to be pulled up by the internal 3.3V, thus turning/keeping the module ON. When transistor Q2 is turned ON, the internal diode conducts and Enable signal is pulled low and the module is OFF.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig. 40. The On/Off pin should be pulled high with an external pull-up resistor. When transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the On/Off pin is pulled high, transistor Q32 is turned ON. This pulls the internal ENABLE low and the module is OFF. To turn the module ON, Q2 is turned ON pulling the On/Off pin low, turning transistor Q32 OFF, which results in the PWM Enable pin going high.

Digital On/Off

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

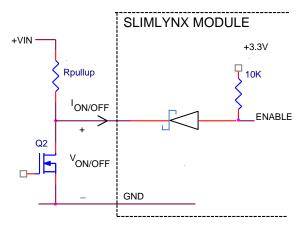


Figure 39. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

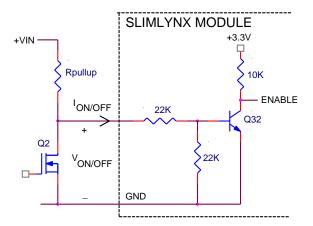


Figure 40. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

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 5.5Vdc 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. 41. 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 3V.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

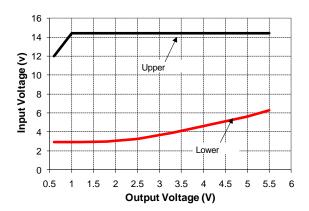
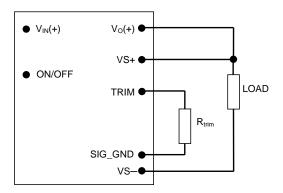


Figure 41. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.



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

Figure 42. 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

V _{O, set} (V)	Rtrim (KΩ)
0.6	Open
0.9	40
1.0	30
1.2	20
1.5	13.33
1.8	10
2.5	6.316
3.3	4.444
5.0	2.727

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 43 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.gecriticalpower.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 Critical Power technical representative for additional details.

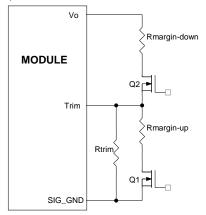


Figure 43. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.

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. 44. In addition, a small capacitor (suggested value 100pF) should be connected across the lower resistor R1.

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

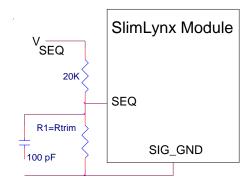


Figure 44. Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.

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 SlimLynx 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.

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 overtemperature threshold of 150°C(typ) is exceeded at the thermal reference point $T_{\rm ref}$. 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.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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. 45, 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.

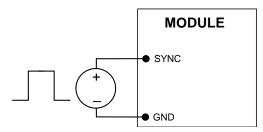


Figure 45. External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.

Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

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 LoopTM allows the user to externally adjust the voltage control loop to match the filter network connected to the output of the module. The Tunable LoopTM is implemented by connecting a series R-C between the VS+ and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 47. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

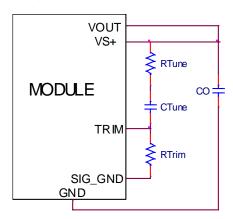


Figure. 47. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUME} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module

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 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 1.5A to 3A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V.

Please contact your GE Critical Power 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.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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

Со	3x47μF	4x47μF	6x47μF	10x47μF	20x47μF
R _{TUNE}	300	300	300	300	300
C _{TUNE}	560pF	820pF	1200pF	2700pF	5600pF

Table 3. Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of Vout for a 1.5A step load with Vin=12V

Vo	5V	3.3V	2.5V	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V
Co	2x47uF + 1x330uF polymer	+ 1x330uF	4x47uF + 1x330uF polymer	4x47uF + 1x330uF polymer		8x47uF + 1x330uF polymer
R _{TUNE}	300	300	300	300	300	300
C _{TUNE}	2.7nF	6.8nF	10nF	15nF	22nF	5.6nF
ΔV	74mV	50mV	39mV	30mV	22mV	12mV

Note: The capacitors used in the Tunable Loop tables are 47 $\mu\text{F/2}$ m Ω ESR ceramic and 330 $\mu\text{F/9}$ m Ω ESR polymer capacitors.

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Digital Feature Descriptions

PMBus Interface Capability

The 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] Open Frame 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.

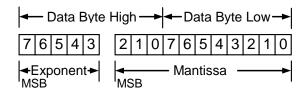
All communication over the module PMBus interface must support the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the module.

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.

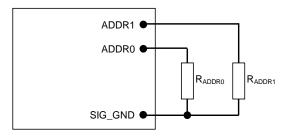


Figure 48. Circuit showing connection of resistors used to set the PMBus address of the module.

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 disabled1 : 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

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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 bits [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
U	command
1	Module responds to the ON bit in the
1	OPERATION 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. ON/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 VREF is nominally set at 600mV, and the output regulation voltage is then given by

$$V_{\scriptscriptstyle OUT} = \! \left[\frac{20000 + RTrim}{RTrim} \right] \! \times V_{\scriptscriptstyle REF}$$

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 V_{REF} to produce the trimmed output voltage. The valid range in two's complement for this command is -4000 h 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 it's 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.

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. Note that the actual value for IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT will vary from module to module due

to calibration during production test, 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 3A Digital Pico SlimLynxTM Open Frame 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).
- 4. 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 2.75V, and 3V to 14V in 0.5V steps. For the VIN_OFF command, possible values are 2.5V 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.

VIN_ON must be set higher than VIN_OFF. Attempting to write either VIN_ON lower than VIN_OFF or VIN_OFF higher than VIN_ON results in the new value being rejected, SMBALERT being asserted along with the CML bit in STATUS BYTE and the invalid data bit in STATUS CML.

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 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 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.

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. During manufacture, each module is calibrated by measuring and storing the current gain factor and offset into non-volatile storage.

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

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

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

where I_{OUT_CORR} is the temperature corrected value of the current measurement, I_{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-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:

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

Measuring Input Voltage Using the PMBus

The module can provide output 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 status information commands implemented in PMBus. 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.

Low	Byte
-----	------

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

High 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

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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

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 and revision number. Bits [7:2] in the Low Byte indicate the module type (001100 corresponds to the PxDT003 series of module), while bits [7:3] indicate the revision number of the module.

Low Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:2	Module Name	001100
1:0	Reserved	XX

High Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:3	Module Revision Number	None
2:0	Reserved	XXX

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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

Table 6

01		Turn Module on or o				Brief Description									
01			off. Also	used to	margir	n the ou	tput vo	tage							
01		Format			- 1	Jnsigne	d Binar	v -							
	OPERATION	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0					
01	OFERATION	Access	r/w	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r					
		Function	On	X		Mai			Χ	Χ					
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Χ					
			Configures the ON/OFF functionality as a combination of analog ON/OFF pin and PMBus commands												
		Format			Į	Jnsigne	d Binar	У							
02	ON_OFF_CONFIG	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	YES				
		Access	r	r	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r					
		Function	X	X	X	pu	cmd	cpr	pol	сра					
		Default Value	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1					
03	CLEAR_FAULTS		ear any fault bits that may have been set, also releases the SMBALERT# signal the device has been asserting it.												
		setting in the modu	sed to control writing to the module via PMBus. Copies the current register etting in the module whose command code matches the value in the data byte to non-volatile memory (EEPROM) on the module												
		Format	Format Unsigned Binary												
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0					
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	×	×	×	Х	×					
		Function	bit7	bit6	bit5	Χ	X	X	Χ	Χ					
10	WRITE PROTECT	Default Value Bit5: 0 – Enables all	0	0	0	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	YES				
		1 – Disables all writes except the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION and ON_OFF_CONFIG (bit 6 and bit7 must be 0) Bit 6: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit7 1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT and OPERATION commands (bit5 and bit7 must be 0) Bit7: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit6 1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT command (bit5 and bit6 must be 0) Copies all current register settings in the module into non-volatile memory													
11	STORE_DEFAULT_ALL	(EEPROM) on the mo	odule. T	akes ab	out 50n	ns for th	ne comr	nand to	execut	e.					
12	RESTORE_DEFAULT_ALL	Restores all current non-volatile memor			gs in the	modul	e from v	/alues ir	n the m	odule					
13	STORE DEFAULT CODE	Copies the current is matches the value is module		ata byte	e into no	n-volat	tile men	nory (EE	PROM) (on the					
		Bit Position	/	6 w	5	4	3	2	1	0					
		Access Function	W	W	W	w Comma	w nd code	W	W	W					
14	RESTORE_DEFAULT_CODE	Restores the curren matches the value memory (EEPROM)	in the d	ata byte	ig in the from the	modul he value	e whose e in the	e comm module		olatile					
		Bit Position Access	7	6 W	5 W	4 W	3 w	2 W	W	0 W					
		Function	W	vV		Comma			W	VV					
20	VOUT_MODE	The module has MC cannot be changed Bit Position Access Function Default Value		6 r Mode	5 r	xponen 4 r	3 r	-10. The	1 r	0 r 0					

Hex Code	Command			Br	ief Desc	ription					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Apply a fixed offset	voltage	e to the	output	voltage	commo	and valu	іе. Ехро	nent is	
		fixed at -10. The off	fset is V								
		Format			inear, tı						
		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	
22	VOUT_TRIM	Function			1	High					YES
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	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					Byte			•	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Sets the target volt The offset is (VOUT						ponent	is fixed	at -10.	
		Format		L	inear, tu	vo's cor	npleme	nt bina	ry		
		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
	_	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		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	0	0	1	1	1	
		Sets the target volt The offset is (VOUT						onent is	s fixed o	t -10.	
		Format	1 17 (11 (01		inear, tu			nt hina	r\/		
		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	
26	VOLIT MARCIN LOW	Function	'	17 VV	17 00	High		17 VV	17 00	1700	YES
20	VOUT_MARGIN_LOW	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	153
		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	1/00	17 VV	17 00		Byte	17 VV	17 00	1700	
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		Sets the scaling of				ual to t			ŭ	vider	
		ratio. VOUT_SCALE	LOOP =								
		Format		L	inear, tu	vo's cor	npleme	nt bina	ry		
		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			Exponer	nt			Mantiss	α	YES
		Default Value	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
		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 higher than VIN_OF 2.75V 3V to 18	F. Supp	orted V	'alues a	re	ıle turns	s on. Thi	is must	be	
		Format		L	inear, tu	vo's cor	npleme	nt bina	ry		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
35	VIN_ON	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	YES
	_	Function		- [xponer	nt			Mantiss	а	
		Default Value	1	1	1	1	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				Man	tissa				
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
							•				L

Hex Code	Command			Br	ief Desc	ription					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Sets the value of in than VIN_OFF. Supp • 2.5V to 1 Format Bit Position	7.5V in	ralues a increme L	ents of C inear, tv	.5V vo's cor 4	npleme	nt bina	ry 1	0	
36	VIN_OFF	Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value	1 7 r	1 6 r/w	r Exponen 1 5 r/w	1 4 r/w	0 3 r/w tissa 1	0 2 r/w	mantiss 0 1 r/w	0 0 0 r/w	YES
38	IOUT_CAL_GAIN	Returns the value of output current Format Bit Position Access Function	f the ga	6 r	inear, tv	vo's cor 4 r		nt bina 2 r		0 r/w	YES
		Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value	1 7 r/w	0 6 r/w	0 5 r/w	0 4 r/w Man	1 3 r/w tissa n factor	0 2 r/w y calibr	V 0 r/w		
39	IOUT_CAL_OFFSET	Returns the value of output current Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Default Value	f the off	6 r	inear, tv 5 r Exponen 1 5 r/w	vo's cor 4 r t 0 4 r/w Man	npleme 3 r 0 3 r/w tissa	r/w V 2 r/w		0 r a 0 0 r/w	YES
40	VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT	Sets the voltage lev Four fixed percental Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value	el for ar	n outpu L08%, 1	t overvo	ltage fo 2%and vo's con 4 r/w High 0 4 r/w	ult. Exp 115% (mpleme 3 r/w	oonent are avai	is fixed (YES

Hex Code	Command			Br	rief Des	cription					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
41	VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Instructs the module fault. The options ar 00 - Module 01 Module of fault pers 01- Module shall be sha	re: RSP[continue continue sists huts do nuts do	1:0] ues with e s oper own and wn and	nout interation for d resport d attemp	erruption 4 switch described to Reserve to r	n ching cy S[2:0] start	vcles an			YES
44	VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT	Sets the voltage lever Four fixed percentage Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value	el for alges of 9 7 r 0 7 r/w	92%, 90	t under 9%, 88%, inear, to 5 r/w	and 859	% are average and a second sec	vailable		0 r/w 0 0 r/w 1	YES
45	VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Instructs the module undervoltage fault. The options are: RSF 02 - Module 03 Module of fault pers 02- Module state of the fault pers 11 - Module shuts of the fault pers 11 - Module does 111- Module goes the format Bit Position Access Function Default Value	P(1:0) continue continue sists huts do lown ar	ues with e s oper own and atter empt to	nout interation for the start of the start o	erruptio or 4 swite nds to R! restart	n ching cy S[2:0]	vcles an		down if	YES
46	IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT	Sets the output over Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value	7 r 1 7 r 0	6 r	evel in A inear, to 5 r Exponer 1 5 r	vo's con 4 r nt 1 4 r		nt binar 2 r	y 1 r Mantisso 0 1 r	0 r 0 0 0 r	YES

Hex Code	Command			В	rief Des	cription	n				Non-Volatile Memory Storage	
Couc		Sets the output ove	rcurrer								Tremory Storage	
		Format					mpleme					
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
4A	IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT	Function	-		Expone		T 4		Mantiss		YES	
		Default Value	7	1	1	1 4	1	0	0	0		
		Bit Position Access	r	6 r	5 r/w	r/w	3 r/w	2 r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function			1700		ntissa	1/ //	17 00	17 VV		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
		20.00.00										
		Sets the output voli	tage lev				·		•	Exponent		
		Format	7				mpleme					
		Bit Position Access	7 r	6 r/w	5 r/w	4 r/w	3 r/w	r/w	1 r/w	r/w		
		Function		1/W	1/W		Byte	1/W	1/W	1/W		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5E	POWER GOOD ON	Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	YES	
		Function				Low	Byte					
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0		
		POWER_GOOD_ON	LEVELS	S								
		LOW HIGH										
		95% 105%										
		92% 108%										
		90% 110% Sets the output volt		ol at w	hich the	DCOOL) nin ic c	lo acco	rtod lov			
		Exponent is fixed at	t -10.					ie-usse	i teu iov	v.		
		Format			compler							
		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	High B	yte	•		•			•		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5F	POWER_GOOD_OFF	Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	YES	
		Function	Low By		1 / VV	17 **	17,00	., **	1, 44	11, 44		
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
		POWER_GOOD_OF	r Level	S	1		1	I	1			
		LOW HIGH		-								
		90% 110%										
		88% 112%	ò									

Sets the rise time of the output voltage during startup. Supported values are 0.6ms, 0.9ms, 1.2ms, 1.8ms, 2.7ms, 4.2ms, 6.0ms, 9.0ms	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	
Access	
Default Value	
Default Value	YES
Access r/w r	
Function	
Default Value	
Returns one byte of information with a summary of the most critical module faults Format	
STATUS_BYTE Format	
Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access r r r r r r r r Flag X OFF VOUT IOUT_ VIN_U TEMP CML R Default Value 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions Format Unsigned Binary Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access r r r r r r r Flag VOLIT IOUT_ X X PGOO X X X X Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions Format Unsigned Binary Translation Tra	
Access r r r r r r r r r	
Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions Format	
Pidg	
Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions Format Unsigned Binary Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access r r r r r r r r r r Flag VOLIT IOUT X X PGOO X X X X	
Conditions Format	
Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	
Access	
Flog VOLIT IOUT X X PGOO X X X	
Default Value 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	
Flag X OFF VOUT IOUT VIN_U TEMP CML OTHE R	
Default Value	
Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's output voltage related faults	
Format Unsigned Binary	
7A STATUS_VOUT Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	
Access r r r r r r r	
Flag VOUT_OV X X VOUT_UV X X X	
Default Value 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's output current related faults Format Unsigned Binary	
7B STATUS_IOUT Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	
Access r r r r r r r r	
Flag IOUT_OC X IOUT_OC_WARN X X X X X	
Default Value 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Hex	Command		Brief Description											le
Code		Data and data	C : - C.			<u> </u>			-I I '				Memory Stor	age
		Returns one byte or related faults	t intormo	ation	with the	status	of th	e mo	dule's	temp	era	ture		
		Format				Unsig	nad R	inary					ן ר	
7D	STATUS_TEMPERATURE	Bit Position	7		6		5	4	3	2	1	0	-	
70	STATUS_TEMPERATURE	Access	r		r		r	r	r	r	r	r	-	
		Flag	OT_FA	JIIT	OT_W		X	X	X	X	X	X	1	
		Default Value	01_17	IOLI	01_0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Returns one byte or related faults	f informo	ation	with the			e mo			mun		n	
		Format				Unsig	ned B							
		Bit Position	7		6	5	4	3	2	1	L	0		
7E	STATUS_CML	Access	r		r	r	r	r	r	1		r	_	
		Flag	Inval Comm		Invalid Data	PEC Fail	Х	Х	Х	Oth Cor Fa		X		
		Default Value	0		0	0	0	0	0	()	0		
		Returns the value of	of the inn	ut vo	ltaae an	nlied t	o the	mod:	ıle					
		Format	Returns the value of the input voltage applied to the module Format Linear, two's complement binary									۱ ٦		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1	Ţ	0	 	
		Access	r	r	r	r	_	r	r	r	_	r	11	
		Function			Exponent					Mant				
88	READ_VIN	Default Value	1	1	0	1		1	0	0		0	11	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0	11	
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r		r	11	
		Function				Mo	antiss	a					11	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		
		Returns the value o	f the out		oltage o						xed	at -10	- -	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3 2 1			- 1	0	-	
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	r	_	r	-	
		Function	' 1	'	'		antiss		'	<u>'</u>			1	
8B	READ_VOUT	Default Value	0	0	0	T 0		0	0	0	T	0	1	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1		0	1	
		Access	r	r	r	r	_	r	r	r	_	r		
		Function	1		•		antiss						11	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		
													=	
		Returns the value of	f the out	tput c									¬	
		Format			Linear,						-,		4	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1	_	0	4	
		Access	r	r	r	r		r	r	<u> </u>		r	41	
8C	READ_IOUT	Function Default Value	1 1	1	Expone			0	0	Mant			4 [
	_	Default Value Bit Position	7	1 6	5	0		3	2	1		0	-	
		Access	r	r	r	r		r		r	_	r	-	
		Function	'		1 '		antiss		r		1	<u> </u>	11	
		Default Value	0	0	0	1 0		0	0	0	Ţ	0	11	
		Returns one byte in only)												
		Format				Unsig	ned P	inary					٦ l	
98	PMBUS_REVISION	Bit Position	7	6	5	4		3	2	1	J	0	YES	
	_	Access	r	r	r	r	_	r	r	r	_	r	┤	
		Default Value	0	0	0	1	_	0	0	0	_	1	11	
		Deliant value	7	U				٠	J	1 0			<u> </u>	

Hex Code	Command				Brief D	escripti	on					Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Returns the minimu	ım inpu	ıt voltad	e the m	odule is	specifi	ed to or	perate a	t (read o	onlv)	
		Format			inear, t]	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function			xponer				Mantiss			
A0	MFR_VIN_MIN	Default Value	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function		<u> </u>			tissa					
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
				, ·							l	
		Returns the minimu	ım outp	out volto	ige poss	sible fro	m the n	nodule (read on	ly)		
		Format		L	inear, tu	vo's cor	npleme	nt bina	ry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
۸.	MED VOLET MAIN	Function				Man	tissa					VEC
A4	MFR_VOUT_MIN	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	1	1	0		
		Returns module na	me info	rmatior							1	
		Format				Jnsigne						
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
D0	MFR_SPECIFIC_00	Function				Rese	rved					YES
D0	111 N_31 Lett 16_00	Default Value	×	X	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	Χ		123
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function			Module	Name			Rese	rved		
		Default Value	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	X		
		Applies an offset to module measurem Exponent is fixed at	ents of	the out	out volto	age (bet	ween -:	125mV	and +12		ors in	
		Format Bit Position	-		inear, tu					^		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
D4	VOUT CAL OFFSET	Access	r/w	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		YES
		Function Default Value	1.7	T ^	0		tissa		0	_		
		Bit Position	V 7	6	5	0 4	3	2	0	0		
			r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Access	1/W	I/W	I/W			I/W	I/W	I/W		
		Function Default Value	17	1 1/	1/		tissa	1/	17	17		
		Default Value Applies a gain corre	V ection 1	V to the R	V EAD VO	V UT com	V mand r	V esults t	o calibro	v ate out	gain	
		errors in module m		ments o	f the ou	tput vol	tage (be	etween	-0.125			
		Format			inear, tv]	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w		
D5	VOUT_CAL_GAIN	Function			xponer	nt	-		Mantiss	<u> </u>	1	YES
		Default Value	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	V		
		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		•	•		tissa		•	•		
		Default Value	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		
					•				•		1	

Hex Code	Command				Brief D	escript	ion					Non-Volatile Memory Storage	
D6	VIN CAL OFFSET	Applies an offset coerrors in module me Format Bit Position Access Function		nents of L 6 r		ut volta vo's coi 4 r	ige (betv	ween -2 nt binar 2 r	V and +	0 r/w	offset	YES	
00	VIIV_CAL_OTT SET	Default Value	1	1	0	1	V	0	0	V		123	
		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	Function Mantissa										
		Default Value	0	0	V	V	V	V	V	V			
D7	VIN_CAL_GAIN	Applies a gain corre errors in module me Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value		nents of L 6 r		ut volta wo's con 4 r t 0 4 r/w	ıge (betv	ween -0 nt binar 2 r	.125 an	0 0.121) 0 r/w		YES	

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A 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 49. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 50.

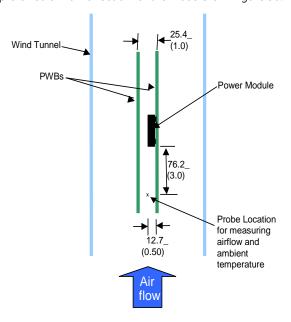


Figure 49. Thermal Test Setup.

The thermal reference points, T_{ref} used in the specifications are also shown in Figure 50. For reliable operation the

temperatures at the Q31 and L31 should not exceed 130°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module (Vo,set \times 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.

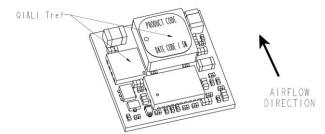


Figure 50. Preferred airflow direction and location of hotspot of the module (Tref).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Example Application Circuit

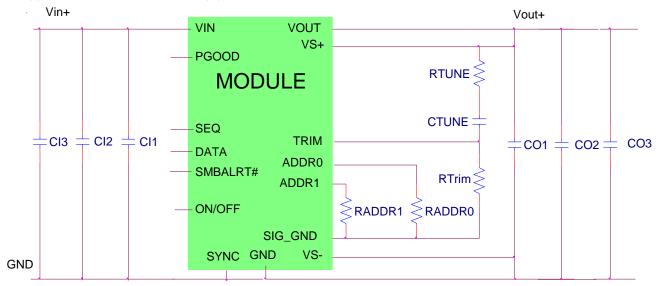
Requirements:

Vin: 12V Vout: 1.8V

lout: 2.25A max., worst case load transient is from 1.5A to 2.25A

ΔVout: 1.5% of Vout (27mV) for worst case load transient

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



CI1 Decoupling cap - 1x0.047µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71C473MA01)

CI2 2x22µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM32ER61C226KE20)

CI3 470µF/16V bulk electrolytic

CO1 Decoupling cap - 2x0.047µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata LLL185R71C473MA01)

CO2 4x47µF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM32ER61C226KE20)

CO3 1x330µF/6V POSCAP

CTune 15nF ceramic capacitor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size) RTune 300 Ω 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%)

<u>Note:</u> 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.

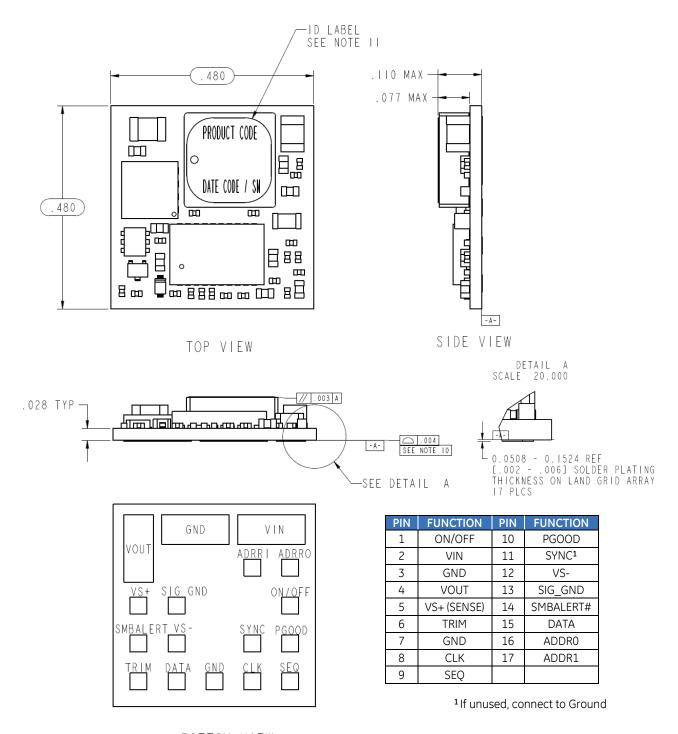
3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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.)



BOTTOM VIEW

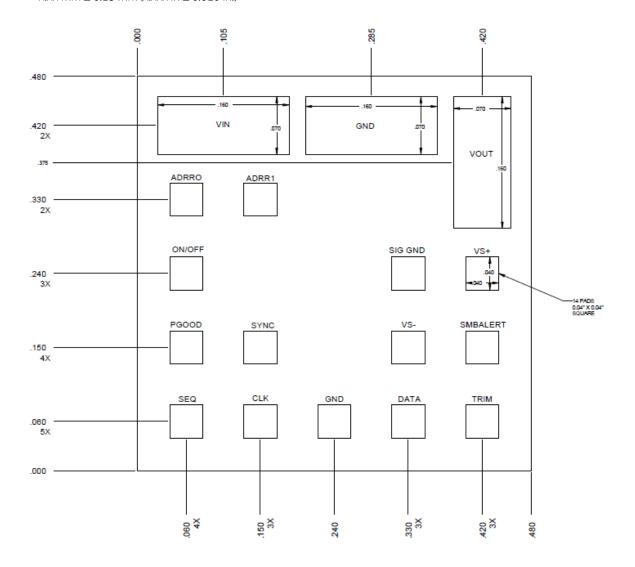
3Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

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	10	PGOOD	
2	VIN	11	SYNC ²	
3	GND	12	VS-	
4	VOUT	13	SIG_GND	
5	VS+ (SENSE)	14	SMBALERT#	
6	TRIM	15	DATA	
7	GND	16	ADDR0	
8	CLK	17	ADDR1	
9	SEQ			

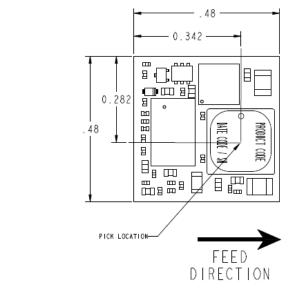
² If unused, connect to Ground

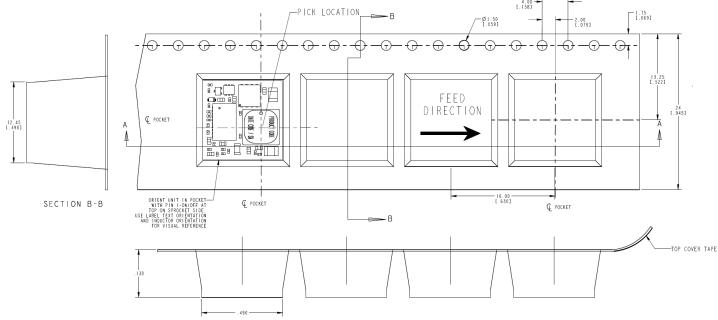
3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Packaging Details

The 12V Digital Pico SlimLynx[™] 3A Open Frame modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 600 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:
 24.00 mm (0.945")

Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 3A Digital Pico SlimLynxTM Open Frame 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.

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. D (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. 50. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 3A Digital Pico SlimLynx $^{\text{TM}}$ Open Frame 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 $\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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: $<40^{\circ}$ C, <90% relative humidity.

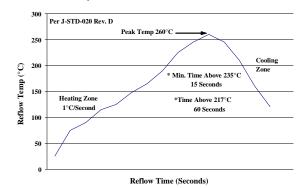


Figure 51. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

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).

3Vdc -14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 3A Output Current

Ordering Information

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

Table 9. Device Codes

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Sequencing	Comcodes
PNDT003A0X3-SRZ	3 – 14.4Vdc	0.45 – 5.5 Vdc	3A	Negative	Yes	150046144
PNDT003A0X43-SRZ	3 – 14.4Vdc	0.45 – 5.5 Vdc	3A	Positive	Yes	TBD

⁻Z refers to RoHS compliant parts

Table 10. Coding Scheme

Package Identifier	Family	Sequencing Option	Output current	Output voltage	On/Off logic	Remote Sense	Options	ROHS Compliance
Р	ND	Т	003A0	X		3	-SR	Z
P=Pico	ND=SlimLynx	T=with EZ	3A		4 =	3 = Remote	S = Surface	Z = ROHS6
U=Micro	Digital Open Frame	Sequence X=without		programm able output	positive	Sense	Mount R = Tape &	
M=Mega	NV=SlimLynx	sequencing			negative		Reel	
G=Giga	Analog Open Frame							

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