



3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

The Digital Tomodachi Series of non-isolated dc-dc converters deliver exceptional electrical and thermal performance in DOSA based footprints Point-of-Load converters. Operating from a 3.0Vdc-14.4Vdc input, these are the converters of choice for Intermediate Bus Architecture (IBA) and Distributed Power Architecture applications that require high efficiency, tight regulation, and high reliability in elevated temperature environments with low airflow. 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.

The FGMD12SR6020*A converter of the Tomodachi Series delivers 20A of output current at a tightly regulated programmable and PMBus control output voltage of 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc. The thermal of FGMD12SR6020*A performance the best-in-class: Little derating is needed up to 85°C, under natural convection.

Applications

- Intermediate Bus Architecture
- Telecommunications
- Data/Voice processing
- Distributed Power Architecture
- Computing (Servers, Workstations)
- Test Equipments

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Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC
- Delivers up to 20A (110W)
- High efficiency, no heatsink required
- Negative and Positive ON/OFF logic
- DOSA based
- Small size: 20.32 x 11.43 x 8.5mm $(0.8 \text{ in } \times 0.45 \text{ in } \times 0.335 \text{ in})$
- Tape & reel packaging
- Programmable output voltage from 0.6V to 5.5V via external resistor. Digitally adjustable down to
- Digital interface through the PMBus™ # protocol
- Tunable Loop™ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Flexible output voltage sequencing **EZ-SEQUENCE**
- Power Good signal
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization
- Auto-reset output over-current protection
- Remote ON/OFF
- Ability to sink and source current
- No minimum load required
- Start up into pre-biased output
- UL* 60950-1 2nd Ed. Recognized, CSA[†] C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 Certified, and $\overline{VDE}^{\ddagger}$ (EN60950-1 2nd Ed.)
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

^{*} 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.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings may lead to degradation in performance and reliability of the converter and may result in permanent damage.

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ¹					
Input Voltage	Continuous	-0.3		15	Vdc
SEQ, SYNC, Vs+				7	Vdc
CLK, DATA, SMBALERT				3.6	Vdc
Operating Temperature	Ambient temperature	-40		85	°C
Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
Output Voltage		0.45		5.5	Vdc

Electrical Specifications

All specifications apply over specified input voltage, output load, and temperature range, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Operating Input Voltage Range		3.0		14.4	Vdc
Maximum Input Current	Vin=3V to 14V, Io-max			19	Adc
Input Stand-by Current	Vin=12V, module disabled		16.4		mA
Input No Load Current	Vout=5.0V		134		mA
	Vout=0.6V		69		mA
Inrush Transient, I ² t				1	A ² s
Input Reflected-Ripple Current	Peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1uH source impedance; Vin=0 to 14V, Io-max		50		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)			-64		dB



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Electrical Specifications (Continued)

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Voltage Set Point	With 0.1% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage	-1.0		+1.0	%Vout
Output Voltage Range	(Over all operating input voltage, resistive load and temperature conditions until end of life)	-3.0		+3.0	%Vout
Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor)	Some output voltages may not be possible depending on the input voltage – see feature description section	0.6		5.5	Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Output Voltage Range		-25		+25	%Vout
PMBus Output Voltage Adjustment Step Size			0.4		%Vout
Remote Sense Range				0.5	Vdc
Output Regulation (for Vo ≥ 2.5Vdc)	Line (Vin = min to max)			0.4	% Vout
	Load (lo = min to max)			10	mV
Output Regulation (for Vo < 2.5Vdc)	Line (Vin = min to max)			5	mV
	Load (lo = min to max)			10	mV
Output Ripple and Noise	Vin=12V, Io= min to max, Co = 0.1uF+22uF ceramic capacitors				
Peak to Peak	5MHz to 20MHz bandwidth		50	100	mVp-p
RMS	5MHz to 20MHz bandwidth		20	38	mVrms
External Load Capacitance 1	Plus full load (resistive)				%
Without the Tunable Loop	ESR ≥ 1mΩ	2x47		4x47	uF
With the Tunable Loop	ESR ≥ 0.15mΩ	2x47		1,000	uF
	ESR ≥ 10mΩ	2x47		10,000	uF
Output Current Range	(in either sink or source mode)	0		20	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup mode)	Current limit does not operate in sink mode		130		% lo-max
Output Short-Circuit Current	Vo ≤ 250mV, Hiccup mode		1.4		Arms
Efficiency					
Vin = 12Vdc, Ta = 25°C, Io = max	Vout=5.0Vdc		95.2		%
	Vout=3.3Vdc		93.8		%
	Vout=2.5Vdc		92.6		%
	Vout=1.8Vdc		90.4		%
	Vout=1.2Vdc		87.1		%
	Vout=0.6Vdc		79.2		%

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



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Electrical Specifications (Continued)

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Switching Frequency			500		kHz
Frequency Synchronization					
Synchronization Frequency Range		425		600	kHz
High Level Input Voltage		2.0			V
Low Level Input Voltage				0.4	V
Input Current, SYNC				100	nA
Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC		100			nS
Maximum SYNC rise time		100			nS

General Specifications

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Calculated MTBF	lo = 0.8 * lo-max, Ta = 40°C Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3		15,455,614		Hours
Weight			4.45(0.16)		g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ON/OFF Signal Interface	Vin = min to max, open collector or equivalent, Signal reference to GND				
Positive Logic					
Logic High (Module ON)					
Input High Current				1	mA
Input High Voltage		2.0		Vin-max	V
Logic Low (Module OFF)					
Input Low Current				1	mA
Input Low Voltage		-0.2		0.6	V
Negative Logic	On/Off pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal reference to GND				
Logic High (Module OFF)					
Input High Current				1	mA
Input High Voltage		2		Vin-max	V
Logic Low (Module ON)					
Input Low Current				10	uA
Input Low Voltage		-0.2		0.6	V



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Feature Specifications

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Turn-On Delay Time	Vin = Vin-nom, Io = Io-max Vo to within ±1% of steady state				
Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied	delay from instant at which Vin = Vin-min until Vo = 10% of Vo-set)		1.2		ms
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 Vo = 10% of Vo-set		800		us
Output voltage Rise time	time for Vo to rise from 10% of Vo-set to 90% of Vo-set		2.7		ms
Output voltage overshoot with or without maximum external capacitance	Ta = 25°C, Vin = Vin-min to Vin-max, lo = lo-min to lo-max			3.0	%Vout
Over Temperature Protection	(See Thermal Considerations section)		120		°C
PMBus Over Temperature Warning Threshold *			130		°C
Tracking Accuracy	Vin-min to Vom-max, Io-min to Io-max, VSEQ < Vo				
Power-Up: 2V/ms				100	mV
Power-Down: 2V/ms				100	mV
Input Under Voltage Lockout					
Turn-on Threshold				3.25	Vdc
Turn-off Threshold		2.6			Vdc
Hysteresis			0.25		Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Input Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds		2.5		14	Vdc
Resolution of Adjustable Input Under Voltage Threshold				500	mV
PGOOD (Power Good)					
Signal Interface Open Drain, Vsupply ≤ 5VDC					
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD ON			108		%Vout
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF			105		%Vout
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD ON			92		%Vout
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF			90		%Vout
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin				50	Ω
Sink current capability into PGOOD pin				5	mA

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



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Digital Interface Specifications

PARAMETER	NOTES	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
PMBus Signal Interface Characteristics					
Input High Voltage (CLK, DATA)		2.1		3.6	V
Input Low Voltage (CLK, DATA)				8.0	V
Input high level current (CLK, DATA)		-10		10	uA
Input low level current (CLK, DATA)		-10		10	uA
Output Low Voltage (CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#)	I _{OUT} =2mA			0.4	V
Output high level open drain leakage current (DATA, SMBALERT#)	V _{OUT} =3.6V	0		10	uA
Pin capacitance			0.7		pF
PMBus Operating frequency range	Slave Mode	10		400	kHz
Data hold time	Receive Mode	0			nS
	Transmit Mode	300			nS
Data setup time		250			nS
Measurement System Characteristics					
Read delay time		153	192	231	us
Output current measurement range		0		26	А
Output current measurement resolution		62.5			mA
Output current measurement gain accuracy (at 25°C)				±5	%
Output current measurement offset				0.1	Α
Vout measurement range		0		5.5	V
Vout measurement resolution			16.25		mV
Vout measurement gain accuracy		-2		2	LSB
Vout measurement offset		-3		3	LSB
Vinmeasurement range		0		14.4	V
Vin measurement resolution			32.5		mV
Vin measurement gain accuracy		-2		2	LSB
Vin measurement offset		-5.5		1.4	LSB



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Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The **FGMD12SR6020*A** converter 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. Fig-1 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 20A of load current with 2x22uF or 3x22uF ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

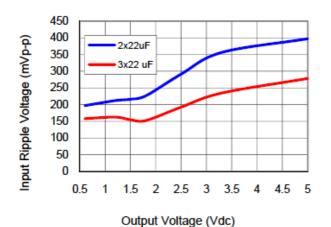


Fig-1: Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 2x22uF or 3x22uF ceramic capacitors at the input (20A load). Input voltage is 12V.

Output Filtering

The **FGMD12SR6020*A** is designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 0.1uF ceramic and 2x47uF 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

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improve the dynamic response of the module. Fig-2 provides output ripple information for different external capacitance values at various Vo and a full load current of 20A. 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™ feature described later in this data sheet.

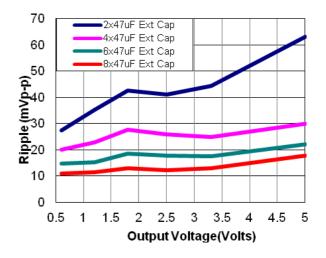


Fig-2: Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 2x47uF, 4x47uF, 6x47uF or 8x47uF ceramic capacitors at the output (20A load). Input voltage is 12V.

Safety Consideration

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 FGMD12SR6020*A series were tested using an external Littelfuse 456 series fast-acting fuse rated at 30A, 100 Vdc in the ungrounded input.





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Analog Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

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

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

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

Analog ON/OFF

The FGMD12SR6020*A 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 "P" - 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, (device code suffix "N" - 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 Fig-3. When the external transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the internal transistor Q1 is turned ON, and the internal PWM #Enable signal is pulled low causing the module to be ON. When transistor Q2 is turned ON, the On/Off pin is pulled low and the module is OFF. A suggested value for R_{pullup} is $20k\Omega$.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig-4. The On/Off pin should be pulled high with an external pull-up resistor (suggested value for the 3V to 14V input range is $20K\Omega$). When transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the On/Off pin is pulled high, transistor Q1 is turned ON

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and the module is OFF. To turn the module ON, Q2 is turned ON pulling the On/Off pin low, turning transistor Q1 OFF resulting in the PWM Enable pin going high.

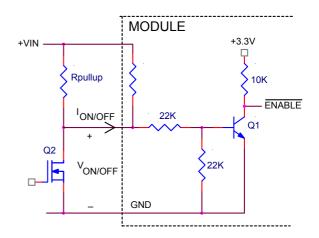


Fig-3: Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.

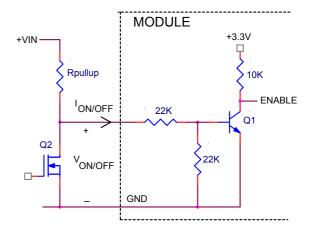


Fig-4: Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.

Digital ON/OFF

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Monotonic Start-up and Shut-down

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





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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-5. 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.

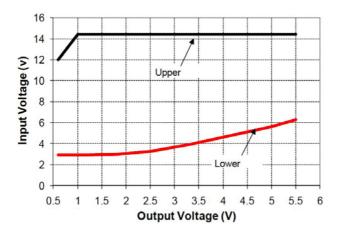
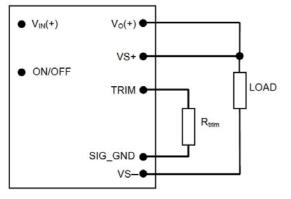


Fig-5: Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.



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

Fig-6: Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.

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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:

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{12}{(V_{O-REO} - 0.6)} [k \Omega]$$

Rtrim is the external resistor in kohm Vo-req is the desired output voltage

Note that the tolerance of a trim resistor will affect the tolerance of the output voltage. Standard 1% or 0.5% resistors may suffice for most applications; however, a tighter tolerance can be obtained by using two resistors in series instead of one standard value resistor.

Table 1 lists calculated values of R_{TRIM} for common output voltages. For each value of R_{TRIM} , Table 1 also shows the closest available standard resistor value.

Table 1: Trim Resistor Value								
V _{O-REG} [V]	R _{TRIM} [kΩ]	The Closest Standard Value [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 at the SENSE pins. The voltage between the SENSE pin and VOUT pin should not exceed 0.5V

Analog Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the module by connecting a resistor, Rmargin-up, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the





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output voltage and by connecting a resistor, Rmargin-down, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Fig-7 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.fdk.com under the Downloads section, also calculates the values of Rmargin-up and Rmargin-down for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local FDK FAE for additional details.

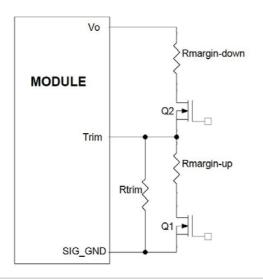


Fig-7: Circuit Configuration for margining Output Voltage.

Digital Output Voltage Margining

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Output Voltage Sequencing

The power module includes a sequencing feature, EZSEQUENCE 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-8. In addition, a small capacitor (suggested value 100pF) should be connected across the lower resistor R1.

For all **Tomodachi** 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

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sequencing signal. This ensures that the module soft-start routine is completed before the sequencing signal is allowed to ramp up.

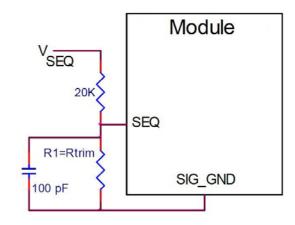


Fig-8: Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.

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.

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 set-point 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 *Tomodachi* 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).

Over-Current Protection

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry and can endure current





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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.

Over-Temperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the over-temperature threshold of 120°C (typ) is exceeded at the thermal reference point Tref. 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 Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

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

Digitally Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digitally Adjustable Power Good Thresholds

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Synchronization

The module switching frequency can be synchronized to a signal with an external frequency within a specified range. Synchronization can be done by using the external signal applied to the SYNC pin of the module as shown in Fig-I, with the converter being synchronized by the rising edge of the external signal. The Electrical Specifications table specifies the requirements of the external SYNC

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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.

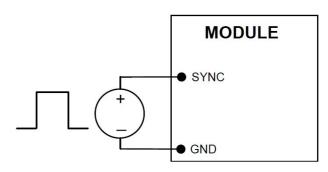


Fig-9: External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.

Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Dual Layout

Identical dimensions and pin layout of Analog and Digital *Tomodachi* modules permit migration from one to the other without needing to change the layout. In both cases the trim resistor is connected between trim and signal ground. The output of the analog module cannot be trimmed down to 0.45V

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 $\pm 10\%$ outside the setpoint value. The PGOOD terminal can be connected through a pullup resistor (suggested value $100\mathrm{K}\Omega$) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

Tunable Loop™

The module has a feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop™

External capacitors are usually added to the output of the module for two reasons: to reduce output ripple and noise (see Fig-2) and to reduce output voltage deviations from the steady-state value in the





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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 SENSE and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig-11. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

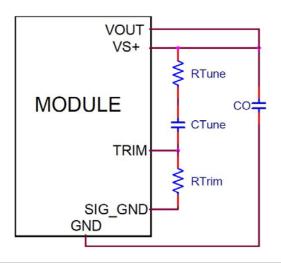


Fig-11: Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for different output capacitor combinations are given in Tables 2 and 3. 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 10A to 20A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V.

Please contact your FDK 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

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performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values or input voltages other than 12V.

Table 2: General recommended value of R_{TUNE} and C_{TUNE} for Vin=12V and various external ceramic capacitor combinations. 2x47uF 4x47uF 6x47uF 10x47uF 20x47uF R_{TUNE} 330 330 270 220 180 1200pF 2200pF 4700pF C_{TUNE} 47pF 560pF

	C _{TUNE} to obtain transient deviation of 2% of Vout for a 10A step load with Vin=12V.									
Vo	5V	3.3V	2.5V	1.8V	1.2V	0.6V				
Со	8x47uF	5x47uF + 330uF Polymer	2x47uF + 2x330uF Polymer	2x47uF + 3x330uF Polymer	1x47uF + 5x330uF Polymer	1x47uF + 11x330uF Polymer				
R _{TUNE}	220	220	220	220	180	180				
C_{TUNE}	1500pF	2200pF	3300pF	5600pF	10nF	47nF				
ΔV	100mV	64mV	49mV	36mV	24mV	12mV				

Table 3: Recommended values of R_{TUNE} and

Note: The capacitors used in the Tunable Loop table are 47uF/3m ESR ceramic and 330uF/12m ESR polymer capacitors.





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Digital Feature Description

PMBus Interface Capability

The 20A Digital *Tomodachi* 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.

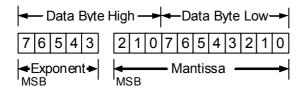
All communication over the module PMBus interface must support the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the module.

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

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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.

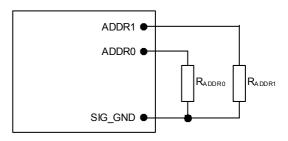


Fig-12: Circuit showing connection of resistors used to set the PMBus address of the module.





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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

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

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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 600us 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
600us	11100	0000001010
900us	11100	00000001110
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 $20 k\Omega$ upper divider resistor inside the module, and the internal reference voltage of the module. The reference voltage V_{REF} is nominally set at 600mV, and the output regulation voltage is then given by

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

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



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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 ±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

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

This offset voltage is added to the voltage set through the divider ratio and nominal VREF to produce the trimmed output voltage. The valid range in two's complement for this command is -4000h to 3999h. 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.

$$V_{OUT(MH)} =$$
 $(VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH+VOUT_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$
 $V_{OUT(ML)} =$
 $(VOUT_MARGIN_LOW+VOUT_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$

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Note that the sum of the margin and trim voltages cannot be outside the ±25% window around the nominal output voltage. The data associated with VOUT MARGIN HIGH and VOUT MARGIN LOW can be stored to non-volatile memory using the STORE DEFAULT ALL command.

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

00XX: Margin Off

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

PMBus Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

The module can provide an overcurrent warning via the PMBus. The threshold for the overcurrent warning can be set using the parameter IOUT OC WARN LIMIT. This command uses the "Linear" data format with a two byte data word where the upper five bits [7:3] of the high byte represent the exponent and the remaining three bits of the high byte [2:0] and the eight bits in the low byte represent the mantissa. The exponent is fixed at -1 (decimal). The upper five bits of the mantissa are fixed at 0 while the lower six bits are programmable with a default value of 13.5 (decimal). The resolution of this warning limit is 500mA. The value of IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT be stored can tο non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

Temperature Status via PMBus

The module can provide information related to the module through temperature of 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 voltage. The command VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT sets the threshold that causes an output under voltage fault and can also be





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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:

$$V_{OUT(OV_REQ)} = (VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10}$$

 $V_{OUT(UV_REQ)} = (VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10}$

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 20A Digital *Tomodachi* 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)
- 3. 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.

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

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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. command also sets two thresholds symmetrically placed around the nominal output voltage. Normally, the POWER GOOD ON threshold higher than is set 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 1.1035V and that set at of POWER GOOD OFF is set at 1.08V. The values associated with these commands can be stored in memory non-volatile using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

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





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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 200us, 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. During manufacture, each module is calibrated by measuring and storing the current gain factor into non-volatile storage.

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

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

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

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

where $I_{\text{OUT_CORR}}$ is the temperature corrected value of the current measurement, $I_{\text{READ_OUT}}$ 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 mantissa which is fixed at –5 (decimal). The remaining 11 bits are used for two's complement representation of the mantissa, with the 11th 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





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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

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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

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





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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 (000010 corresponds to the FGMD12SR6020 module), while bits [7:3] indicate the revision number of the module.

Low Byte

Bit Position	Flan	Default Value
7:2	Module Name	000010
1:0	Reserved	10

High Byte

	riigii bytc	
Bit	Flag	Default
Position	гіау	Value
7:3	Module Revision Number	None
2:0	Reserved	000



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Summary of Supported PMBus Commands

Please refer to the PMBus 1.1 specification for more details of these commands.

Table 6

Hex Code	Command			Non-Volatile Memory Storage									
01	OPERATION	Turn Module on or Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value	7 r/w On	6 r X		Jnsigne 4 r/w	output d Binar 3 r/w rgin 0		1 r X X	0 r X X			
02	ON_OFF_CONFIG	Configures the OI pin and PMBus co Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value			-		mbination d Binar 3 r/w cmd 0		1 r/w pol 1	ON/OFF 0 r cpa 1	YES		
03	CLEAR_FAULTS		Clear any fault bits that may have been set, also releases the SMBALERT# signal if the device has been asserting it.										
10	WRITE_PROTECT	setting in the mod byte into non-volat Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit5: 0 – Enables and ON Bit 6: 0 – Enables 1 – Disables OPERA Bit7: 0 – Enables a 1 – Disables (bit5 and	Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access r/w r/w r/w x x x x x Function bit7 bit6 bit5 X X X X X										
11	STORE_DEFAULT_ALL	Copies all current (EEPROM) on the execute.											
12	RESTORE_DEFAULT_ALL	Restores all curre module non-volatil					modul	e from	value	s in the			
13	STORE_DEFAULT_CODE	Copies the currer matches the value the module Bit Position Access Function			yte into 5 w	non-vo		nemory 2 w					
14	RESTORE_DEFAULT_CODE	Restores the current register setting in the module whose command code matches the value in the data byte from the value in the module non-volatile memory (EEPROM) Bit Position 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Access w w w w w w w w w w W Function Command code											
20	VOUT_MODE	The module has M cannot be changed Bit Position Access Function Default Value		et to Li 6 r Mode 0	near ar 5 r	4 r	3 r	2 r xponer	1 r	e values 0 r 0			



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22				Memory Storage							
22		Apply a fixed offse	t voltac	e to the	e outou	t voltan	e comr	nand va	alue		
22		Format	l voltag		near, tv						
22		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 1	0	
22		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
22		Function	17 VV	17 VV	1 / VV		Byte	17 VV	1 / VV	1 / VV	
	VOUT_TRIM	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	17 VV	17 VV	17 VV		Byte	17 VV	1 / VV	17 VV	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Dordan Value									
		Sets the target vol	tage fo		ning the			ent bina	ırv		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 1	0	
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	<u> </u>				Byte		••		
25	VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	<u> </u>				Byte				
		Default Value	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	
		Sets the target vol	tage for								
		Bit Position	7		near, tv					_	
			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	VOUT_MARGIN_LOW	Function Default Value	0	0	Ι ο	_	Byte	1	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	0 5	0 4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	17 VV	17 VV	17 VV		Byte	17 VV	17 VV	17 VV	
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		Sets the scaling divider ratio	of the							resistor	
		Format	<u> </u>		near, tv						
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	VOLT 224 F : 275	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r/w	\
29	VOUT_SCALE_LOOP	Function			xponer				Mantiss		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 Default Value	0	0	0	ivian 0	tissa 0	0	0	0	
-+											
		Sets the value of in	nput vo								
		Format	<u> </u>		near, tv						
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
35	VIN_ON	Function			xponer				Mantiss		YES
		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 Default Value	0	0	0	Man 0	tissa 1	0	1	1	
		I IOTALIA VALUE									



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command			Bri	ef Desc	cription	า				Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Sets the value of i	nput vo	Itage a	t which	the mo	dule tur	ns off			
		Format					mpleme		ary		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
36	VIN_OFF	Function		E	Exponer	nt		ı	Mantiss	a	YES
30	VIIN_OFF	Default Value	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	163
		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	_	_			itissa	_	1 4		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
		output current Format	Format Linear, two's complement binary								
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	
38	IOUT_CAL_GAIN	Function			xponer				Mantiss		YES
		Default Value	1	0	0	0	1	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	
		Function		\ /. \ /.	ا داداد:		tissa				
		Default Value		V: Va	ariable t	oased c	n facto	ry callo	ration		
		output current Format									
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r	r	
39	IOUT_CAL_OFFSET	Function			xponer		1 0		Mantiss		YES
		Default Value Bit Position	7	1 6	5	0 4	3	V 2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	'	' '	17 VV		itissa	17 VV	17 VV	17 VV	
		Default Value	0	0	V· Va		pased o	n facto	rv calib	ration	
		Sets the voltage le						11 14010	ny cana	ration	
		Format		L			mpleme	ent bina	ary		
		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	
40	VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT	Function			-		Byte		1 -		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 Pyto	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function Default Value	0	0	0	LOW 0	Byte 1	0	1	0	
		Delault Value		U		U	<u> </u>	U	<u> </u>	U	
		Instructs the modovervoltage fault	dule or	n what			ke in r	•	se to a	a output	
44	VOLT OV FALLE DESCRIPTION	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	VEO
41	VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r	r	YES
		Function	RSP [1]	RSP [0]			RS[0]	Х	Х	Х	
		Default Value	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	



Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command			Bri	ef Desc	cription	า				Non-Volatile Memory Storage	
		Coto the veltage la	wal far	an autr	aut und	om roltor	ao foult					
		Sets the voltage le	l loi				ge rauit mpleme	nt hinc	nr. /			
		Bit Position	7	6	5 5	4	3	2	1 1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function	<u> </u>	17 VV	17 VV		Byte	1 / VV	17 VV	17 VV		
44	VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	YES	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function					Byte					
		Default Value	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
	Instructs the module on what action to take in response to a output undervoltage fault											
		Format			l	Jnsigne	d Binar	γ				
15	VOLIT LIV EALIET BESDONSE	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	VES	
45	VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE	Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r	r	YES	
		Function	RSP [1]	RSP [0]	RS[2]	RS[1]	RS[0]	Х	Х	Х		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
		Sets the output ov	orcurro	nt fault	level in	Δ (car	not he	change	ad)			
	Sets the output overcurrent fault level in A (cannot be changed) Format Linear, two's complement binary											
	46 IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT -	Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function			xponer				Mantiss			
46		Default Value		_		1			Tidi idoo	Ī	YES	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	R		
		Function		U		Man	itissa					
		Default Value										
		Sets the output ov	ercurre									
		Format		Li	near, tv	vo's co	mpleme	ent bina	ary			
		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			xponer				Mantiss		YES	
.,,	.000000.	Default Value	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		
		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 Default Value	0	0	1		itissa 0	0	0	0		
		Default value	U	U		1	U	U	U	U		
		Sets the output vo	ltage le				OD pin			gh		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 1	0		
		Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
	5E POWER_GOOD_ON	Function	'	••	••		Byte					
5E		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	YES	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Function			•		Byte	•		•		
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0		



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command			Bri	ef Desc	cription	1				Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Sets the output vo	ltage le							d low	
		Format	7		near, tv						
		Bit Position Access	7 r	6 r/w	5 r/w	4 r/w	3 r/w	2 r/w	1 r/w	r/w	
		Function	'	17 VV	1/VV		Byte	17VV	17 VV	1/VV	
5F	POWER_GOOD_OFF	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function					Byte				
		Default Value	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
		Sets the rise time	of the c	outout v	oltage (durina s	startup				
		Format			near, tv			ent bina	ary		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	
61	TON DISE	Function		E	xponer	nt		N	Mantiss	a	VEC
01	TON_RISE	Default Value	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	YES
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	
		Function	_		1 4		tissa		1 4		
		Default Value	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
		Returns one byte faults Format	of infor	mation					t critica	l module	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	Jnsigne 4	3	y 2	1	0	
78	STATUS_BYTE	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
						IOUT				OTHE	
		Flag	Х	OFF	_OV	_OC	UV	TEMP	CML	R	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Returns two byt								module's	
		Format Bit Position	7	6	near, tv	4	mpieme 3	ent bina	iry 1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
79	STATUS_WORD	Flag	VOUT	IOLIT	Х	X	PGO OD	Х	Х	X	
19	STATUS_WORD	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	
			~			IOUT	VIN_	TEMP	CM	OTHE	
		Flag	Х	OFF	_OV	_OC	UV	TEMP		R	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Returns one byte voltage related fau		ormatio					nodule'	s output	
7.	CTATUS VOUT	Format Pit Position	 _	, ,		Jnsigne			2 1 4		
7A	STATUS_VOUT	Bit Position Access	7		6 5	_	4 r	_	2 1 r r	0	
		Flag	VOUT		r r		r JT_UV		r r X X	r X	
		Default Value	VOU		0 0		0		$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ \hline 0 & & 0 \end{array}$		
		Doidant Value		·					<u> </u>		
		Returns one byte current related fau		ormatio		the st			nodule'	s output	
7B	STATUS_IOUT	Bit Position	7	1	6 5	4	3 3		2	1 0	
10	314103_1001	Access	r		rr	r	s		r	rr	
		Flag	IOUT			X IOI		_WARI		XX	
		Default Value	0		0 0	0	0		0	0 0	
				I					1 - 1		



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command		В	rief Des	cripti	on				Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Returns one byte related faults	of informatio					ile's tempera	iture	
70	OTATUO TEMPEDATURE	Format Position	7			ned Binar 5 4	у 3		0	
7D	STATUS_TEMPERATURE	Bit Position Access	7 r	6 r		5 4 r r	r		r	
		Flag	OT_FAULT			XX	X		X	
		Default Value	0	0		0 0	0		0	
						- , -				
		Returns one by						f the modu	ule's	
		Format				ned Binar			_	
7E	STATUS CMI	Bit Position	7	6	5	4 3	2		0	
/⊏	STATUS_CML	Access	r	r	r	r r	r	r Other	r	
		Flag	Invalid Command	Invalid Data	Fail	ХХ	Х	Comm Fault	Х	
		Default Value	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	
		Returns the value	of the input	voltage a	applied	I to the m	odule			
		Format				ompleme				
		Bit Position	7 6	5	4	3	2	1 0	_	
		Access	r r	r	r	r	r	rr	_	
88	READ_VIN	Function	4 1 4	Expone				Mantissa		
	_	Default Value Bit Position	1 1 7 6	0 5	4	3	2	1 0		
		Access	rr	r	r	r	r	rr		
		Function			-	antissa		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		
		Default Value	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 0)	
		Returns the value				module	ent bin	ary		
		Bit Position	7 6	5	4	3	2	1 0		
		Access	r r	r	r	r	r	r r		
8B	READ_VOUT	Function Default Value		1 0		antissa	_	1010		
	_	Default Value Bit Position	0 0 7 6	5	4	3	2	0 0	_	
		Access	rr	r	r	r	r	rr	_	
		Function				antissa		<u>, </u>	\neg	
		Default Value	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 0)	
		Returns the value	of the outpu	t current	of the	module				
		Format		Linear, t	wo's c	ompleme				
		Bit Position	7 6	5	4	3	2	1 0	_	
		Access	r r	r	r	r	r	r r	_	
8C	READ_IOUT	Function Default Value	1 1	Expone	ent 0	0	0	Mantissa 0 0	\dashv	
	_	Bit Position	7 6	5	4	3	2	1 0	_	
		Access	rr	r	r	r	r	rr		
		Function	<u> </u>	-		antissa			\neg	
		Default Value	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 0)	
		Returns one byte (read only)	indicating t	he modu	ıle is	complian	t to P	MBus Spec.	1.1	
		Format			Unsia	ned Binar	v		\neg	
98	PMBUS_REVISION	Bit Position	7 6	5	4	3	y 2	1 1 0	\dashv	YES
		Access	rr	r	r	r	r	rr	_	
		Default Value	0 0	0	1	0	0	0 1	_	
			·							



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description										Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Returns the minin only)	num inp							erate at (read	
		Format						ent bina	iry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
A0	MFR_VIN_MIN	Function			xponer				Mantiss	_		YES
		Default Value	1	1	1 -	1	0	0	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access Function	r	r	r	r Man	r itissa	r	r	r		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
		Delault Value		0			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		U		
		Returns the minim	um out	put volt	age po	ssible f	rom the	e modul	e (read	only)		
		Format						ent bina		- 7/		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
A4	MFR VOUT MIN	Function			xponer	nt			Mantiss	а		YES
A4	INICK_VOUT_IVIIIN	Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		150
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function		ı			tissa	1				
		Default Value	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
		Returns module na	ame inf	ormatio						1		
		Format	-	_	1		d Bina		1			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
D0	MFR_SPECIFIC_00	Function Default Value	4	- 1	1		erved	1 0				YES
		Bit Position	7	1 6	1 5	0 4	3	2	1	0		
		Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		
		Function	'	'	Module					erved		
		Default Value	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		
		Applies an offset errors in module +124mV)		remen	ts of th	ne outp	out volt	age (b	etween			
		Format						ent bina				
		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
57	.001_0/16_0/1061	Function		_			tissa					.20
		Default Value	V 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4 r/w	3	2	1	0		
		Access Function	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w Man	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w		
		Default Value	V	V	V	V	tissa V	V	V	V		
		Applies a gain cor gain errors in mod 0.121)	rection	to the	e REAI	O_VOU of the o	T comr	mand re	esults to	o calibrate		
		Format	<u> </u>					ent bina				
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
D5	VOUT_CAL_GAIN	Access	r	r	r	r	r	r .	r	r/w		YES
20		Function			xponer				Mantiss			.25
		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		
		Function				Man	tissa					
		Default Value	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description										Non-Volatile Memory Storage
		Applies an offset offset errors in m		measu	ements	s of the	e input	voltag	e (betv			
		Format					mpleme		ry			
		Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
D6	VIN CAL OFFSET	Access	r	r	r	r	r/w	r	r	r/w		YES
DO	VIN_CAL_OFFSET	Function		E	xponer	nt		N	/lantiss	-		IES
		Default Value	1	1	0	1	V	0	0	V		
		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										
		Default Value	0	0	V	V	V	V	V	V		
D7	VIN_CAL_GAIN	Applies a gain co gain errors in more 0.121) Format Bit Position Access Function Default Value Bit Position Access Function Default Value		easure Li 6 r	ments	vo's col 4 r nt 0 4 r/w		oltage ent bina 2 r	(betwee	0 r/w		YES



3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characterization

Overview

The converter has been characterized for several operational features, including efficiency, thermal derating (maximum available load current as a function of ambient temperature and airflow), ripple and noise, transient response to load step changes, start-up and shutdown characteristics.

Figures showing data plots and waveforms for different output voltages are presented in the following pages.

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 Fig-13. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Fig-14.

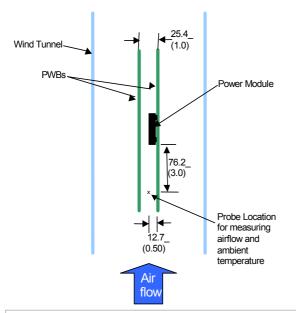


Fig-13: Thermal test set-up

The maximum available load current, for any given set of conditions, is defined as the lower of:

- (i) The output current at which the temperature of any component reaches 120°C, or
- (ii) The current rating of the converter (20A)

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A maximum component temperature of 120°C should not be exceeded in order to operate within the derating curves. Thus, the temperature at the thermocouple location shown in Fig-14 should not exceed 120°C in normal operation.

Note that continuous operation beyond the derated current as specified by the derating curves may lead to degradation in performance and reliability of the converter and may result in permanent damage.

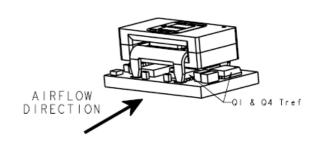


Fig-14: Preferred airflow direction and location of hot-spot of the module (Tref).

The main heat dissipation method of this converter is to transfer its heat to the system board. Thus, if the temperature of the system board goes high, even with the low ambient temperature, it may exceed the guaranteed temperature of components.



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3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital Tomodachi at 5Vo and 25°C

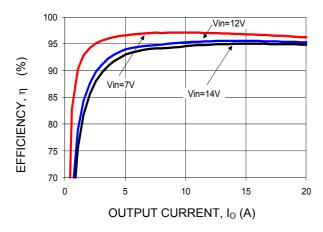


Fig-15. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

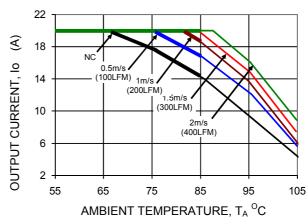


Fig-16. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

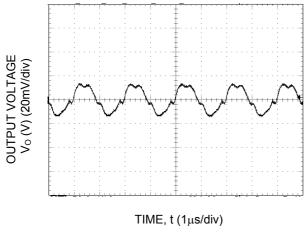


Fig-17. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

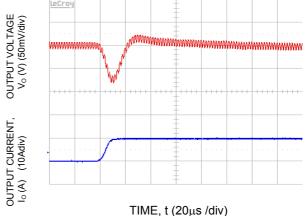


Fig-18. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 8x47uF, CTune=1500pF & RTune=220ohms

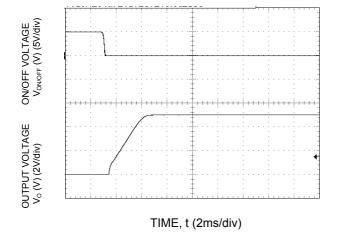


Fig-19. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

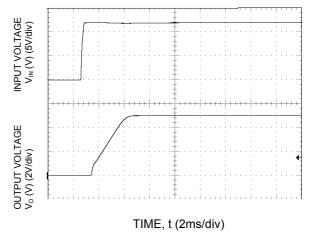


Fig-20. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).



Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital *Tomodachi* at 3.3Vo and 25°C

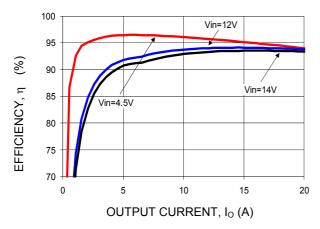


Fig-21. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

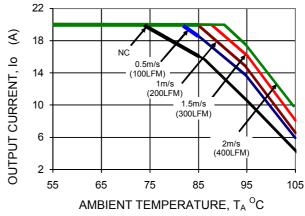


Fig-22. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

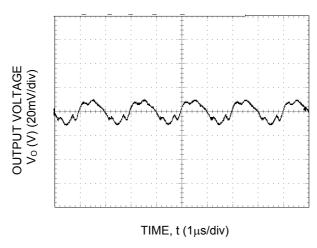


Fig-23. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

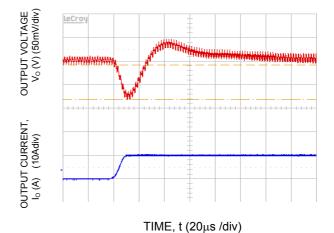


Fig-24. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 5x47uF+1x330uF,CTune=2200pF & RTune=220ohms

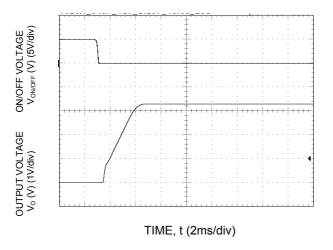


Fig-25. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

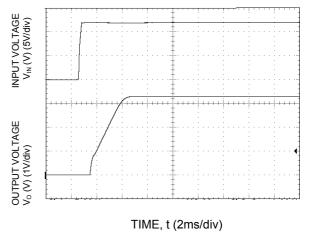


Fig-26. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).

Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital *Tomodachi* at 2.5Vo and 25°C

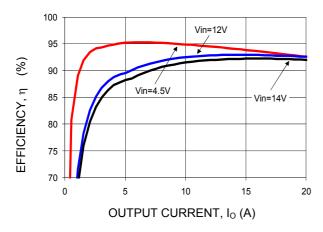


Fig-27. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

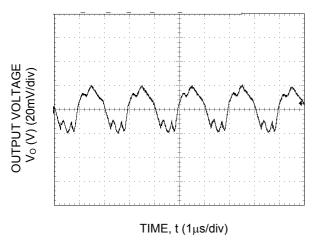


Fig-29. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

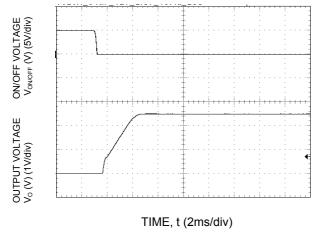


Fig-31. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

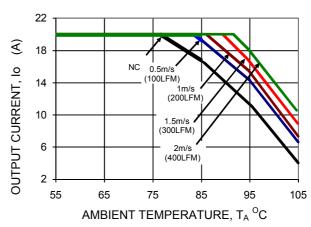


Fig-28. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

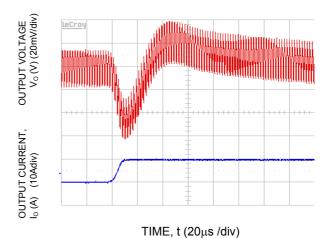


Fig-30. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 2x47uF+2x330uF,CTune=3300pF & RTune=220ohms

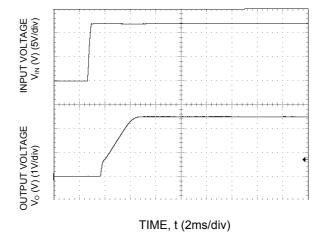


Fig-32. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).

Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital Tomodachi at 1.8Vo and 25°C

22

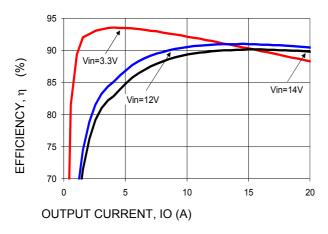
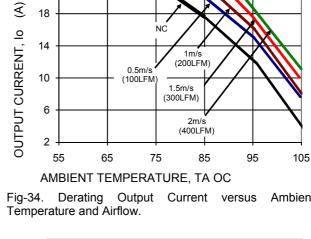


Fig-33. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.



Ambient

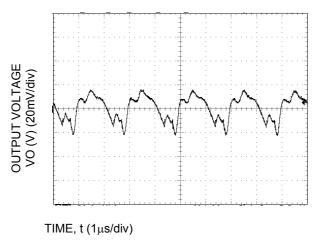


Fig-35. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, lo = lo,max,).

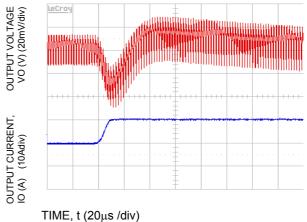


Fig-36. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change Cout= 50% 100% 12Vin, from to at 2x47uF+3x330uF,CTune=5600pF & RTune=220ohms

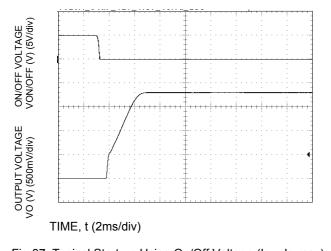


Fig-37. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

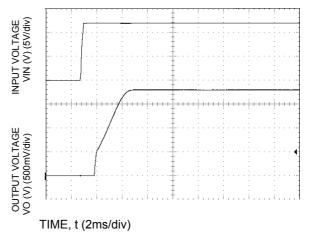


Fig-38. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, lo = lo, max).

Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital Tomodachi at 1.2Vo and 25°C

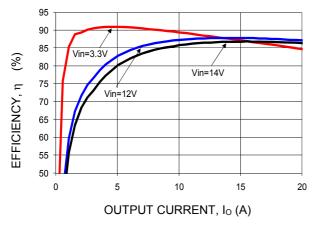
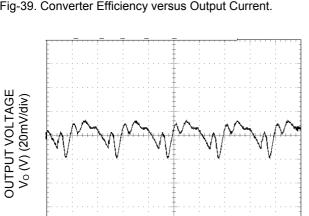


Fig-39. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.



TIME, t (1µs/div)

Fig-41. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

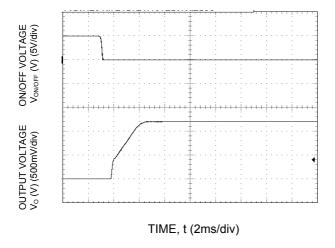
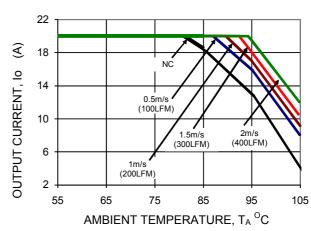
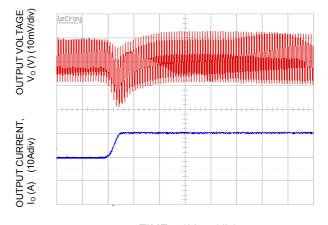


Fig-43. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

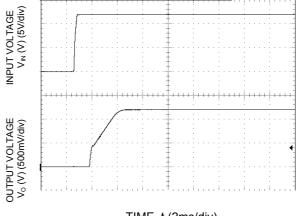


Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.



TIME, t (20µs /div)

Fig-42. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 1x47uF+5x330uF, CTune=10nF & RTune=178ohms



TIME, t (2ms/div)

Fig-44. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, lo = lo, max).



Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital Tomodachi at 0.6Vo and 25°C

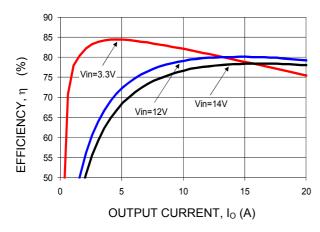


Fig-45. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

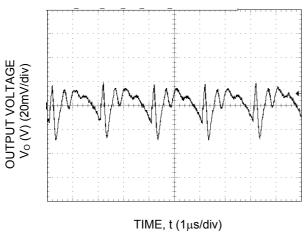


Fig-47. Typical output ripple and noise (CO=2x47uF ceramic, VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max,).

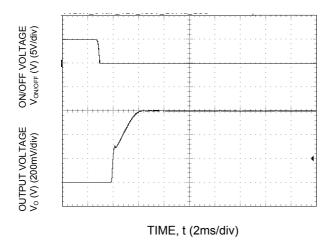


Fig-49. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (Io = Io,max).

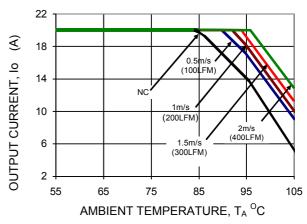


Fig-46. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

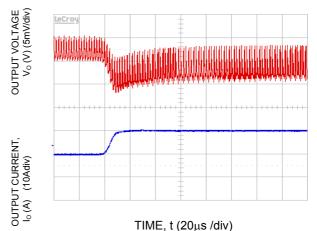


Fig-48. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 1x47uF+11x330uF, CTune=47nF, RTune=178ohms

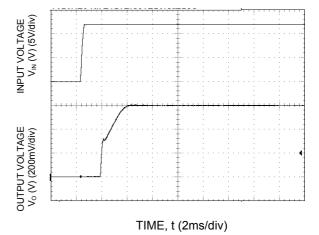


Fig-50. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).



Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

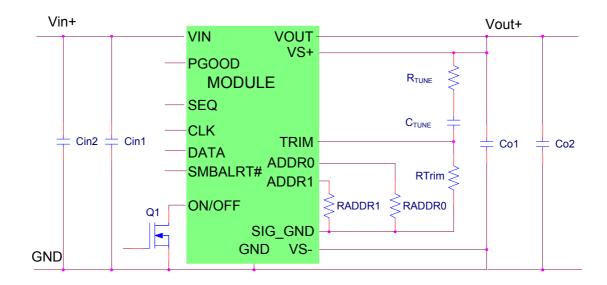
Example Application Circuit

Requirements:

Vin: 12V Vout: 1.8V

lout: 15A max., worst case load transient is from 10A to 15A Δ Vout: 1.5% of Vout (27mV) for worst case load transient

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



Cin1 3x22uF/16V ceramic capacitor (e.g. Murata GRM32ER61C226KE20)

Cin2 47uF/16V bulk electrolytic

Co1 N/A

Co2 3 x 330uF/6.3V Polymer (e.g. Sanyo Poscap)

C_{TUNE} 4700pF ceramic capacitor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size) R_{TUNE} 330 ohms SMT resistor (can be 1206, 0805 or 0603 size)

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



Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

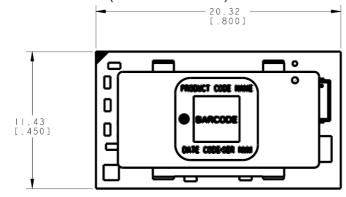
Mechanical Drawing

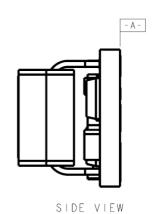
All dimensions are in millimeters (inches)

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.)

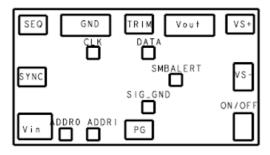


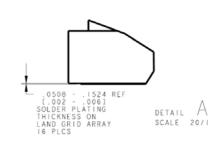


8.5 MAX [0.334]

-A
I.5 REF [0.059]

SEE DETAIL





BOTTOM VIEW

	Pin Conr	nections	
Pin#	Function	Pin#	Function
1	ON/OFF	10	PGOOD
2	Vin	11	SYNC *1
3	GND	12	VS-
4	Vout	13	SIG_GND
5	VS+	14	SMBALERT
6	Trim	15	DATA
7	GND	16	ADDR0
8	CLK	17	ADDR1
9	SEQ		

*1 if not used, connect to Ground



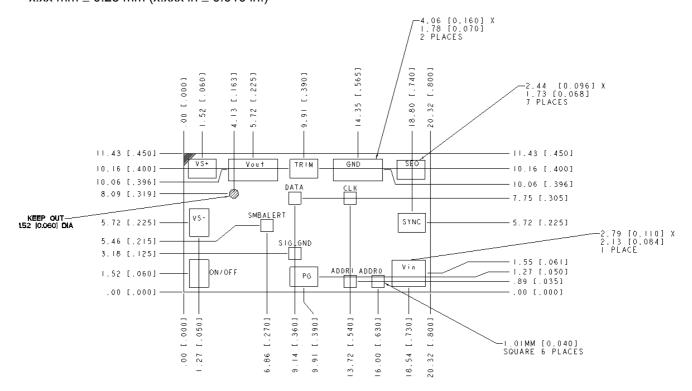
Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Recommended Pad Layout

All dimensions are in millimeters (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.)



RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT -THROUGH THE BOARD-

Pin Connections											
Pin#	Function	Pin#	Function								
1	ON/OFF	10	PGOOD								
2	Vin	11	SYNC *1								
3	GND	12	VS-								
4	Vout	13	SIG_GND								
5	VS+	14	SMBALERT								
6	Trim	15	DATA								
7	GND	16	ADDR0								
8	CLK	17	ADDR1								
9	SEQ										

*1 If not used, connect to Ground



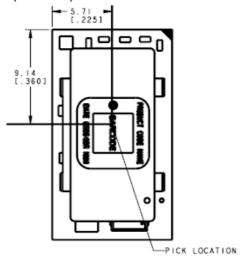
Preliminary Data Sheet

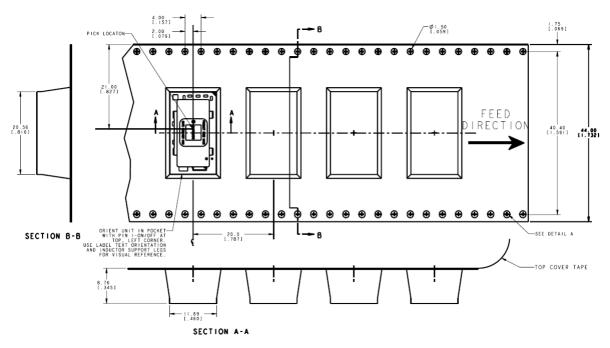
3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Packaging Details

The 20A Digital *Tomodachi* modules are supplied in tape & reel as standard. Modules are shipped in quantities of 200 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: 44.00 mm (1.732")



3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 20A Digital **Tomodachi** 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 7mm.

Bottom Side / First Side Assembly

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

Lead Free Soldering

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

Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture / Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). For questions regarding Land grid array (LGA) soldering, solder volume; please contact Lineage Power for special manufacturing process instructions. The recommended linear reflow profile

Preliminary Data Sheet

using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig-51. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 20A Digital *Tomodachi* modules have a MSL rating of 2.

Storage and Handling

recommended storage environment and handling procedures for moisture-sensitive surface mount packages is detailed in J-STD-033 Rev. A Packing, (Handling, Shipping and Use 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 $\leq 30^{\circ}$ C and 60% relative humidity varies according to the MSL rating (see J-STD-033A). The shelf life for dry packed SMT packages will be a minimum of 12 months from the bag seal date, when stored at the following conditions: < 40°C, < 90% relative humidity.

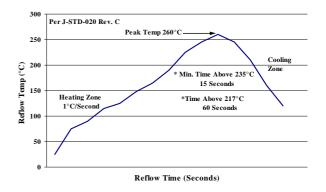


Fig-51: Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

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 (ANO4-001).*





Preliminary Data Sheet

3-14.4Vdc Input, 20A, 0.45-5.5Vdc Output

Part Number System

Product Series	Shape	Regulation	Input Voltage	Mounting Scheme	Output Voltage	Rated Current	ON/OFF Logic	Pin Shape
FG	М	D	12	S	R60	20	*	Α
Series Name	Medium	D: Digital Feature	Typ=12V	Surface Mount	0.6V (Programmable: See page 9)	20A	N: Negative P: Positive	Standard

Cautions

NUCLEAR AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS: FDK Corporation products are not authorized for use as critical components in life support systems, equipment used in hazardous environments, or nuclear control systems without the written consent of FDK Corporation.

SPECIFICATION CHANGES AND REVISIONS: Specifications are version-controlled, but are subject to change without notice.