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深圳市津利帝科技有限公司
Geelead Technology Limited
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采购部

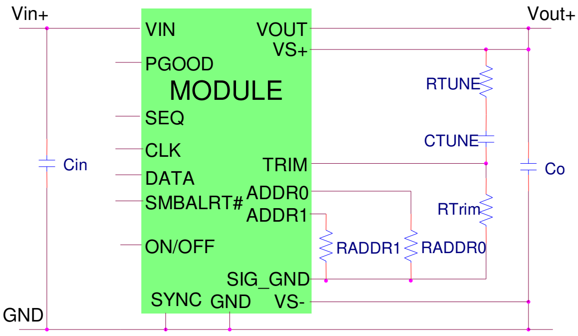
# 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{\text{TM}}$: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

## 3Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 20A Output Current

**RoHS Compliant**

## Applications

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



## Features

- Compliant to RoHS II EU “Directive 2011/65/EU”
- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU under exemption 7b (Lead solder exemption). Exemption 7b will expire after June 1, 2016 at which time this produc twill no longer be RoHS compliant (non-Z versions)
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment (Z versions)
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2, Class II
- DOSA based
- Wide Input voltage range (3Vdc-14.4Vdc)
- Output voltage programmable from 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc via external resistor and PMBus$^{\text{TM \#}}$
- Digital interface through the PMBus$^{\text{TM \#}}$ protocol
- Tunable Loop$^{\text{TM}}$ to optimize dynamic output voltage response
- Flexible output voltage sequencing EZ-SEQUENCE
- Power Good signal
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization
- Output over current protection (non-latching)
- Over temperature protection
- Remote On/Off
- Ability to sink and source current
- Cost efficient open frame design
- Small size: 20.32 mm x 11.43 mm x 8.5 mm (0.8 in x 0.45 in x 0.334 in)
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 105°C (Ruggedized: -D), 85°C(Regular)]
- *UL** 60950-1 2$^{\text{nd}}$ Ed. Recognized, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 Certified, and *VDE*‡ (EN60950-1 2$^{\text{nd}}$ Ed.) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 and ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

## Description

The 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{\text{TM}}$ power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 20A of output current. These modules operate over a wide range of input voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 3Vdc-14.4Vdc) and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.6Vdc to 5.5Vdc, programmable via an external resistor and PMBus$^{\text{TM}}$ control. Features include a digital interface using the PMBus$^{\text{TM}}$ protocol, remote On/Off, adjustable output voltage, over current and over temperature protection. The PMBus$^{\text{TM \#}}$ interface supports a range of commands to both control and monitor the module. The module also includes the Tunable Loop$^{\text{TM}}$ feature that allows the user to optimize the dynamic response of the converter to match the load with reduced amount of output capacitance leading to savings on cost and PWB area.

[*] *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

[†] *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.

[‡] *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.

[**] ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards

[#] The PMBus name and logo are registered trademarks of the System Management Interface Forum (SMIF)

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

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

## Electrical Specifications

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

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Input Voltage | All | $V_{IN}$ | 3 | — | 14.4 | Vdc |
| Maximum Input Current<br>($V_{IN}$=3V to 14V, $I_O$=$I_{O,\,max}$) | All | $I_{IN,max}$ | | | 19 | Adc |
| Input No Load Current<br>($V_{IN}$ = 12Vdc, $I_O$ = 0, module enabled) | $V_{O,set}$ = 0.6 Vdc | $I_{IN,No\ load}$ | | 69 | | mA |
| | $V_{O,set}$ = 5Vdc | $I_{IN,No\ load}$ | | 134 | | mA |
| Input Stand-by Current<br>($V_{IN}$ = 12Vdc, module disabled) | All | $I_{IN,stand\text{-}by}$ | | 16.4 | | mA |
| Inrush Transient | All | $I^2t$ | | | 1 | $A^2s$ |
| Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak<br>(5Hz to 20MHz, 1μH source impedance; $V_{IN}$ =0 to 14V, $I_O$= $I_{Omax}$ ; See Test Configurations) | All | | | 50 | | mAp-p |
| Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz) | All | | | -64 | | dB |

## Electrical Specifications (continued)

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output Voltage Set-point (with 0.1% tolerance for external resistor used to set output voltage) | All | $V_{O, set}$ | -1.0 | | +1.0 | % $V_{O, set}$ |
| Output Voltage (Over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions until end of life) | All | $V_{O, set}$ | -3.0 | — | +3.0 | % $V_{O, set}$ |
| Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor) (Some output voltages may not be possible depending on the input voltage – see Feature Descriptions Section) | All | $V_O$ | 0.6 | | 5.5 | Vdc |
| PMBus Adjustable Output Voltage Range | All | $V_{O,adj}$ | -25 | 0 | +25 | %$V_{O,set}$ |
| PMBus Output Voltage Adjustment Step Size | All | | 0.4 | | | %$V_{O,set}$ |
| Remote Sense Range | All | | | | 0.5 | Vdc |
| Output Regulation (for $V_O \geq 2.5$Vdc) | | | | | | |
| Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$) | All | | ± 0.17 | ± 0.27 | ±0.4 | % $V_{O, set}$ |
| Load ($I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$) | All | | | — | 10 | mV |
| Output Regulation (for $V_O < 2.5$Vdc) | | | | | | |
| Line ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$) | All | | | — | 5 | mV |
| Load ($I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$) | All | | | — | 10 | mV |
| Temperature ($T_{ref}=T_{A, min}$ to $T_{A, max}$) | All | | | — | 0.4 | % $V_{O, set}$ |
| Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ Co = 0.1µF // 22 µF ceramic capacitors) | | | | | | |
| Peak-to-Peak (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | All | | — | 50 | 100 | $mV_{pk-pk}$ |
| RMS (5Hz to 20MHz bandwidth) | All | | | 20 | 38 | $mV_{rms}$ |
| External Capacitance[1] | | | | | | |
| Without the Tunable Loop™ | | | | | | |
| ESR ≥ 1 mΩ | All | $C_{O, max}$ | 2x47 | — | 2x47 | μF |
| With the Tunable Loop™ | | | | | | |
| ESR ≥ 0.15 mΩ | All | $C_{O, max}$ | 2x47 | — | 1000 | μF |
| ESR ≥ 10 mΩ | All | $C_{O, max}$ | 2x47 | — | 10000 | μF |
| Output Current (in either sink or source mode) | All | $I_o$ | 0 | | 20 | Adc |
| Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode) | All | $I_{O, lim}$ | 110 | 130 | 150 | % $I_{o,max}$ |
| Output Short-Circuit Current | All | $I_{O, s/c}$ | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | Arms |
| ($V_O \leq 250$mV) ( Hiccup Mode ) | | | | | | |
| Efficiency | $V_{O,set}$ = 0.6Vdc | η | 76.0 | 79.1 | | % |
| $V_{IN}$= 12Vdc, $T_A$=25°C | $V_{O, set}$ = 1.2Vdc | η | 84.3 | 87.1 | | % |
| $I_O=I_{O, max}$ , $V_O= V_{O,set}$ | $V_{O,set}$ = 1.8Vdc | η | 87.2 | 90.4 | | % |
| | $V_{O,set}$ = 2.5Vdc | η | 90.3 | 92.6 | | % |
| | $V_{O,set}$ = 3.3Vdc | η | 91.4 | 93.8 | | % |
| | $V_{O,set}$ = 5.0Vdc | η | 92.8 | 95.2 | | % |
| Switching Frequency | All | $f_{sw}$ | 475 | 500 | 525 | kHz |

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

# 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

**3Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 20A Output Current**

## Electrical Specifications (continued)

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frequency Synchronization | All | | | | | |
| Synchronization Frequency Range | All | | 425 | | 600 | kHz |
| High-Level Input Voltage | All | $V_{IH}$ | 2.0 | | | V |
| Low-Level Input Voltage | All | $V_{IL}$ | | | 0.4 | V |
| Input Current, SYNC | All | $I_{SYNC}$ | | | 100 | nA |
| Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC | All | $t_{SYNC}$ | 100 | | | ns |
| Maximum SYNC rise time | All | $t_{SYNC\_SH}$ | 100 | | | ns |

## General Specifications

| Parameter | Device | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calculated MTBF ($I_O$=0.8$I_{O,\ max}$, $T_A$=40°C) Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3 | All | | 15,455,614 | | Hours |
| Weight | | 4.086<br>(0.14) | 4.54<br>(0.16) | 4.994<br>(0.18) | g (oz.) |

## Feature Specifications

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

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On/Off Signal Interface | | | | | | |
| ($V_{IN}$=$V_{IN,\ min}$ to $V_{IN,\ max}$ ; open collector or equivalent, | | | | | | |
| Signal referenced to GND) | | | | | | |
| Device code with suffix "4" – Positive Logic (See Ordering Information) | | | | | | |
| Logic High (Module ON) | | | | | | |
| Input High Current | All | $I_{IH}$ | | — | 1 | mA |
| Input High Voltage | All | $V_{IH}$ | 2 | — | $V_{IN,max}$ | V |
| Logic Low (Module OFF) | | | | | | |
| Input Low Current | All | $I_{IL}$ | — | — | 1 | mA |
| Input Low Voltage | All | $V_{IL}$ | -0.2 | — | 0.6 | V |
| Device Code with no suffix – Negative Logic (See Ordering Information) | | | | | | |
| (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with | | | | | | |
| external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND) | | | | | | |
| Logic High (Module OFF) | | | | | | |
| Input High Current | All | $I_{IH}$ | — | — | 1 | mA |
| Input High Voltage | All | $V_{IH}$ | 2 | — | $V_{IN,\ max}$ | Vdc |
| Logic Low (Module ON) | | | | | | |
| Input low Current | All | $I_{IL}$ | — | — | 10 | µA |
| Input Low Voltage | All | $V_{IL}$ | -0.2 | — | 0.6 | Vdc |

## Feature Specifications (cont.)

| Parameter | Device | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turn-On Delay and Rise Times | | | | | | |
| ($V_{IN}=V_{IN,\,nom}$, $I_O=I_{O,\,max}$, $V_O$ to within ±1% of steady state) | | | | | | |
| Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which $V_{IN} = V_{IN,\,min}$ until $V_O$ = 10% of $V_{O,\,set}$) | All | Tdelay | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | msec |
| Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which Von/Off is enabled until $V_O$ = 10% of $V_{O,\,set}$) | All | Tdelay | 600 | 700 | 1800 | μsec |
| Output voltage Rise time (time for $V_O$ to rise from 10% of Vo, set to 90% of Vo, set) | All | Trise | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | msec |
| Output voltage overshoot ($T_A$ = 25°C<br>$V_{IN}= V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$, $I_O = I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$)<br>With or without maximum external capacitance | | | | | 3.0 | % $V_{O,\,set}$ |
| Over Temperature Protection<br>(See Thermal Considerations section) | All | $T_{ref}$-Q1 | 123 | 133 | 143 | °C |
| | | $T_{ref}$-Q4 | 121 | 131 | 141 | °C |
| PMBus Over Temperature Warning Threshold * | All | $T_{WARN}$ | 120 | 130 | 140 | °C |
| Tracking Accuracy (Power-Up: 2V/ms) | All | $V_{SEQ}$ –$V_O$ | | | 100 | mV |
| (Power-Down: 2V/ms) | All | $V_{SEQ}$ –$V_O$ | | | 100 | mV |
| ($V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$; $I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$ $V_{SEQ} < V_O$) | | | | | | |
| Input Undervoltage Lockout | | | | | | |
| Turn-on Threshold | All | | 2.7 | | 2.95 | Vdc |
| Turn-off Threshold | All | | 2.4 | | 2.75 | Vdc |
| Hysteresis | All | | 0.05 | | 0.4 | Vdc |
| PMBus Adjustable Input Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds | All | | 2.5 | | 14 | Vdc |
| Resolution of Adjustable Input Under Voltage Threshold | All | | | | 500 | mV |
| PGOOD (Power Good) | | | | | | |
| Signal Interface Open Drain, $V_{supply} \leq$ 5VDC | | | | | | |
| Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD ON | All | | 103 | 108 | 113 | %$V_{O,\,set}$ |
| Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF | All | | 100 | 105 | 110 | %$V_{O,\,set}$ |
| Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD ON | All | | 105 | 110 | 115 | %$V_{O,\,set}$ |
| Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF | All | | 85 | 90 | 95 | %$V_{O,\,set}$ |
| Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin | All | | | | 50 | Ω |
| Sink current capability into PGOOD pin | All | | | | 5 | mA |

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

## Digital Interface Specifications

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

| Parameter | Conditions | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PMBus Signal Interface Characteristics** | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage (CLK, DATA) | | $V_{IH}$ | 2.1 | | 3.6 | V |
| Input Low Voltage (CLK, DATA) | | $V_{IL}$ | | | 0.8 | V |
| Input high level current (CLK, DATA) | | $I_{IH}$ | -10 | | 10 | μA |
| Input low level current (CLK, DATA) | | $I_{IL}$ | -10 | | 10 | μA |
| Output Low Voltage (CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#) | $I_{OUT}$=2mA | $V_{OL}$ | | | 0.4 | V |
| Output high level open drain leakage current (DATA, SMBALERT#) | $V_{OUT}$=3.6V | $I_{OH}$ | 0 | | 10 | μA |
| Pin capacitance | | $C_o$ | | 0.7 | | pF |
| PMBus Operating frequency range | Slave Mode | $F_{PMB}$ | 10 | | 400 | kHz |
| Data hold time | Receive Mode<br>Transmit Mode | $t_{HD:DAT}$ | 0<br>300 | | | ns |
| Data setup time | | $t_{SU:DAT}$ | 250 | | | ns |
| **Measurement System Characteristics** | | | | | | |
| Read delay time | | $t_{DLY}$ | 153 | 192 | 231 | μs |
| Output current measurement range | | $I_{RNG}$ | 0 | | 26 | A |
| Output current measurement resolution | | $I_{RES}$ | 62.5 | | | mA |
| Output current measurement accuracy at 25°C (with $I_{OUT, CORR}$) | | $I_{ACC}$ | | | ±5 | % |
| Output current measurement offset | | $I_{OFST}$ | | | 0.1 | A |
| $V_{OUT}$ measurement range | | $V_{OUT(rng)}$ | 0 | | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{OUT}$ measurement resolution | | $V_{OUT(res)}$ | | 15.625 | | mV |
| $V_{OUT}$ measurement accuracy | | $V_{OUT, ACC}$ | -15 | | 5 | % |
| $V_{OUT}$ measurement offset | | $V_{OUT(ofst)}$ | -3 | | 3 | % |
| $V_{IN}$ measurement range | | $V_{IN(rng)}$ | 0 | | 14.4 | V |
| $V_{IN}$ measurement resolution | | $V_{IN(res)}$ | | 32.5 | | mV |
| $V_{IN}$ measurement accuracy | | $V_{IN, ACC}$ | -15 | | 5 | % |
| $V_{IN}$ measurement offset | | $V_{IN(ofst)}$ | -5.5 | -2 | 1.4 | LSB |

## Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ at 0.6Vo and 25°C.

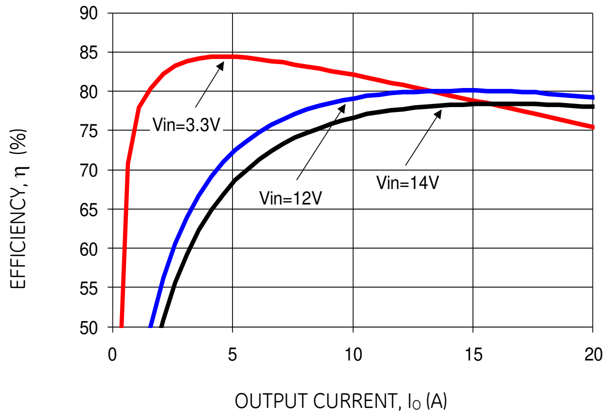


**Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.**

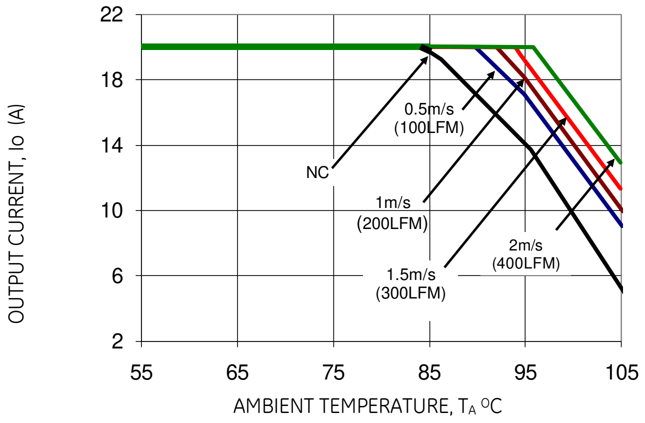


**Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.**

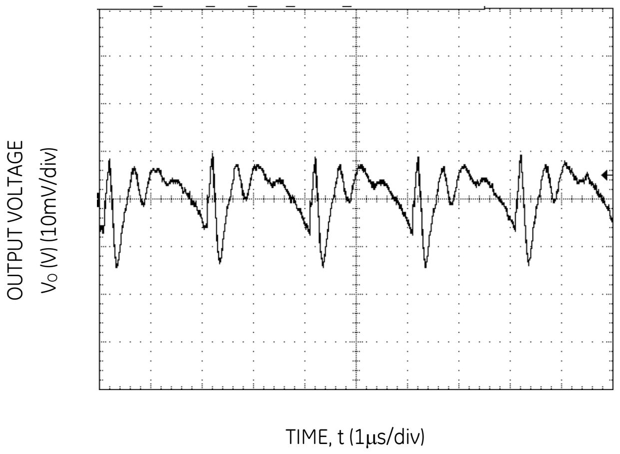


**Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2x47μF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$, ).**

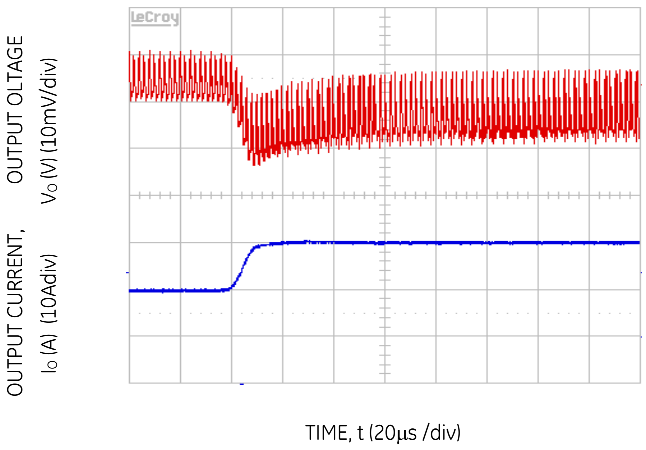


**Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 1x47uF +11x330uF CTune=47nF, RTune=178 ohms**

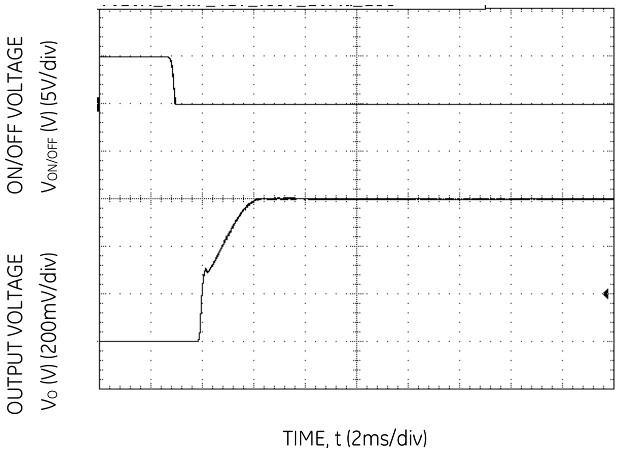


**Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

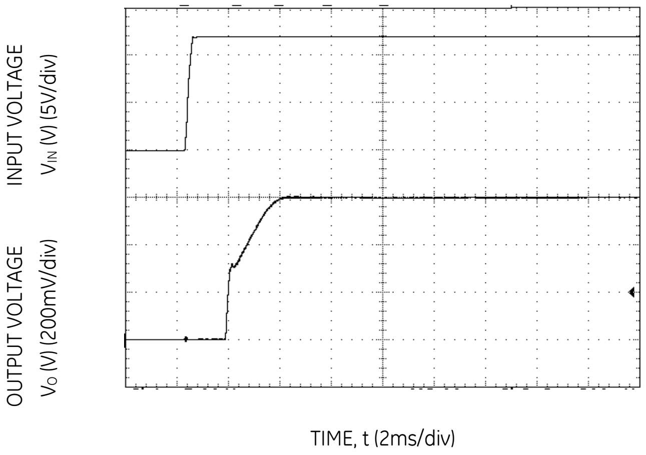


**Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

## Characteristic Curves

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

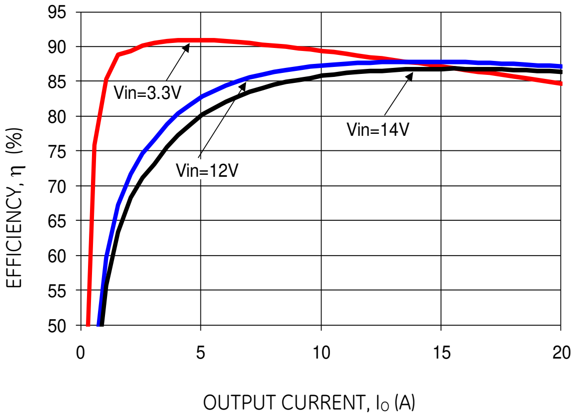


**Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.**

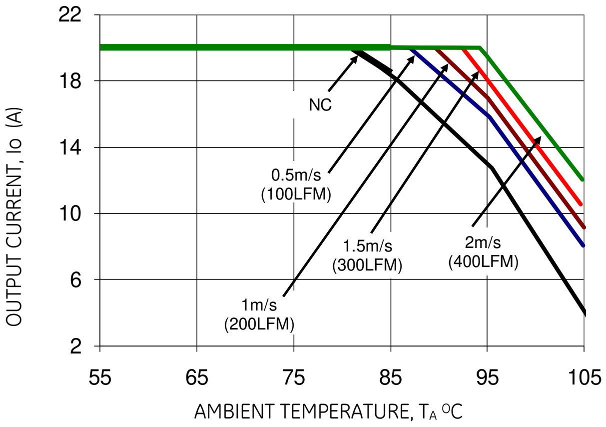


**Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.**

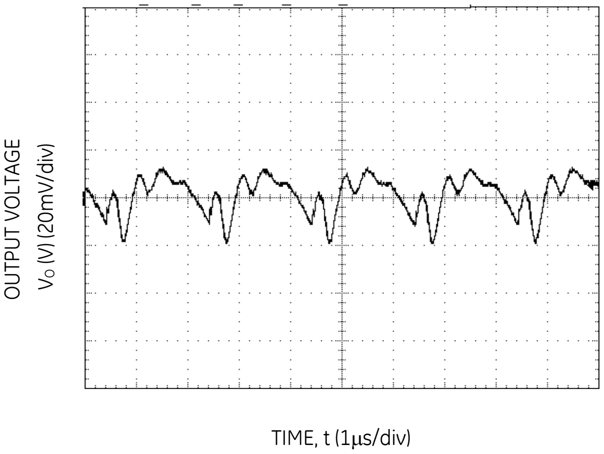


**Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2x47µF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$, ).**

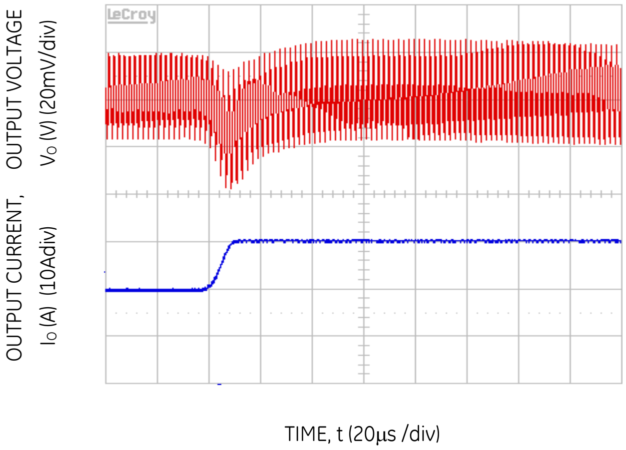


**Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 1x47uF +5x330uF, CTune=10nF & RTune=178 ohms**

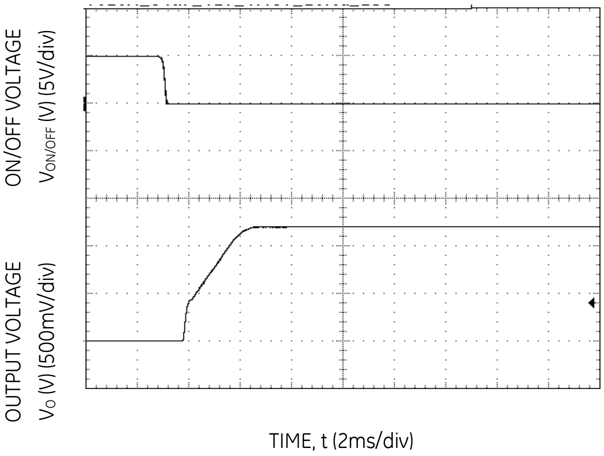


**Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

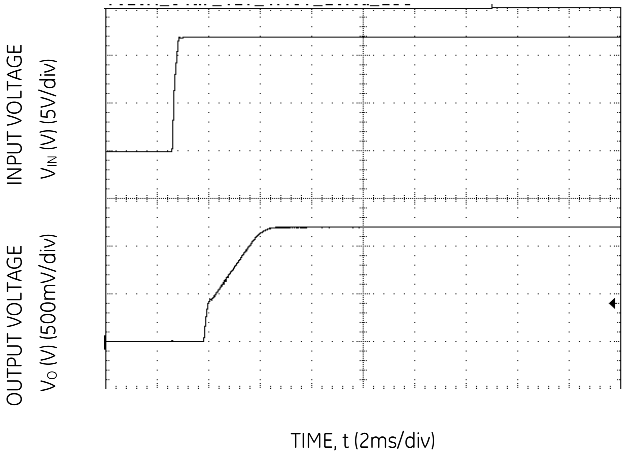


**Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

## Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ at 1.8Vo and 25°C.

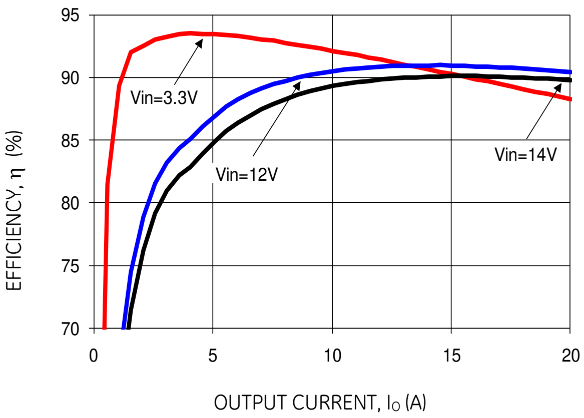


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

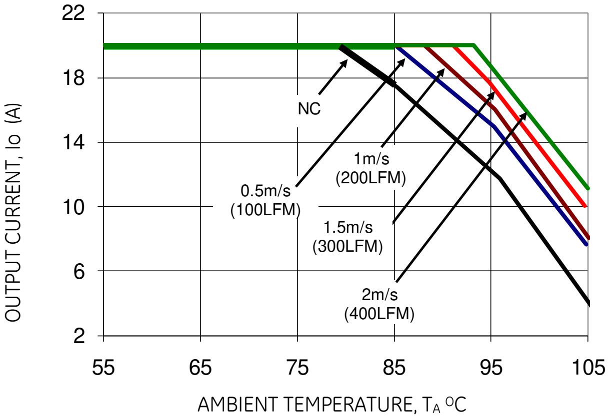


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

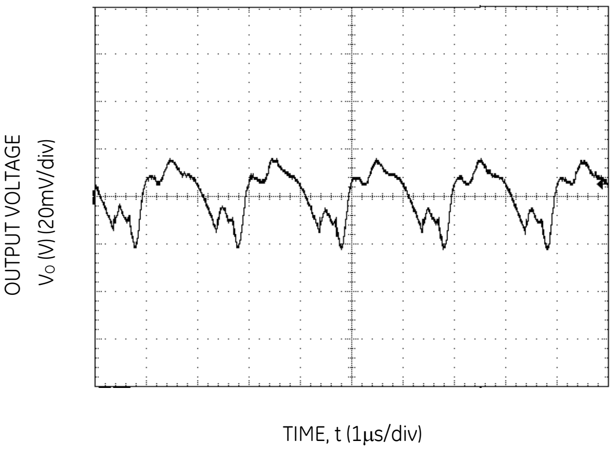


Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2X47μF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max,}$ ).

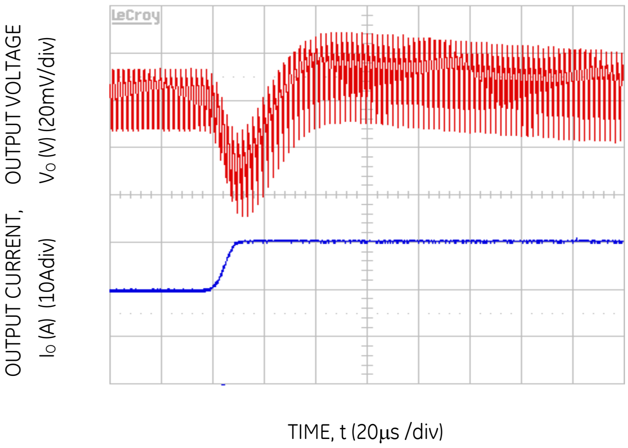


Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 2x47uF +3x330uF, CTune=5600pF & RTune=220 ohms

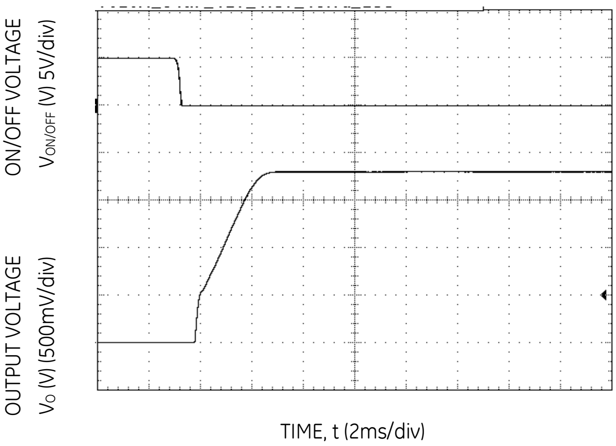


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).

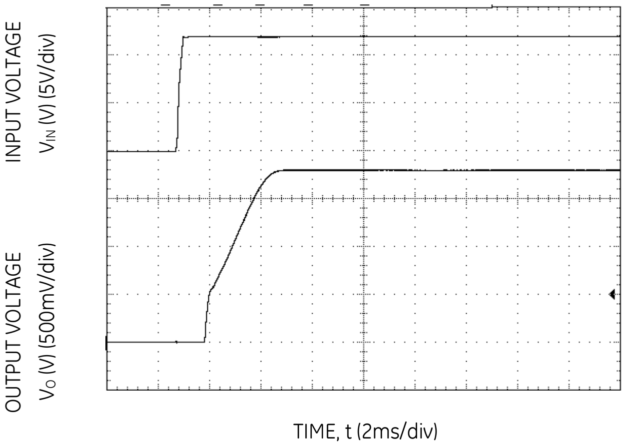


Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).

## Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ at 2.5Vo and 25°C.

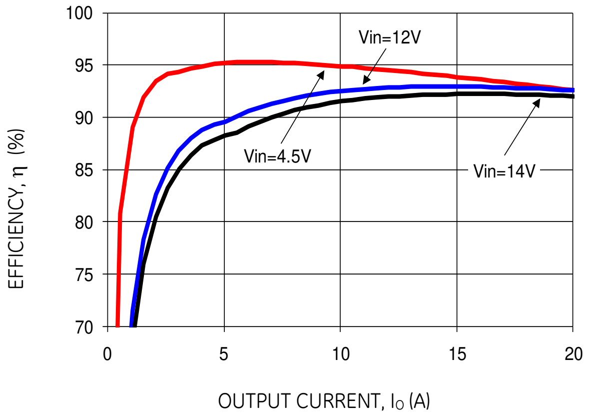


**Figure 19. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.**

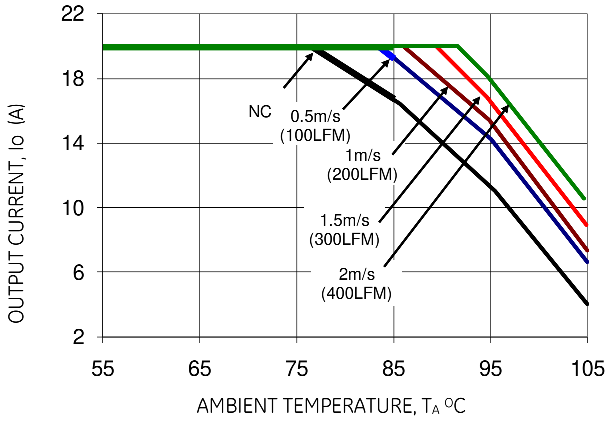


**Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.**

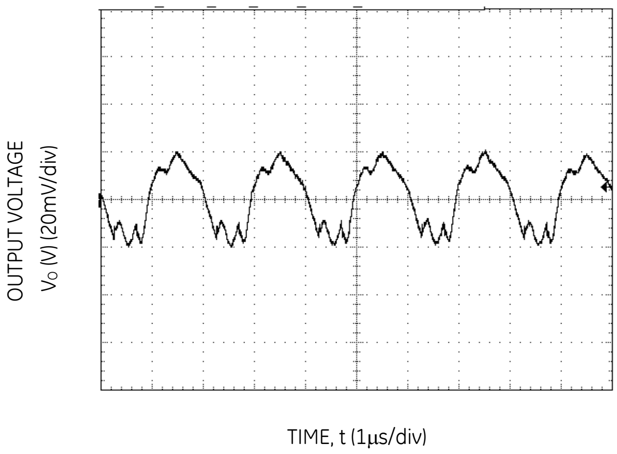


**Figure 21. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2x47μF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max,}$ ).**

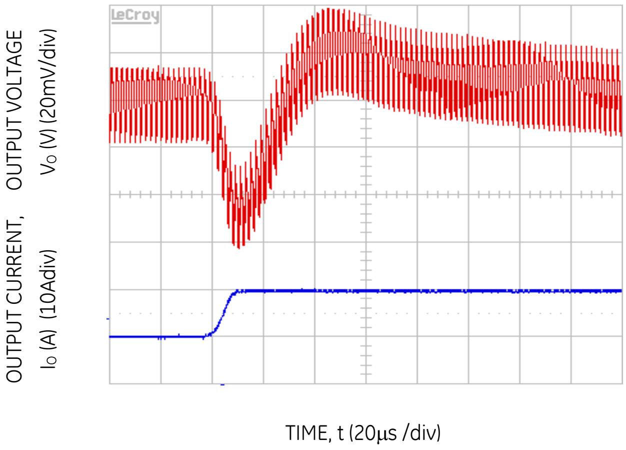


**Figure 22. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 2x47uF +2x330uF, CTune=3300pF & RTune=220 ohms**

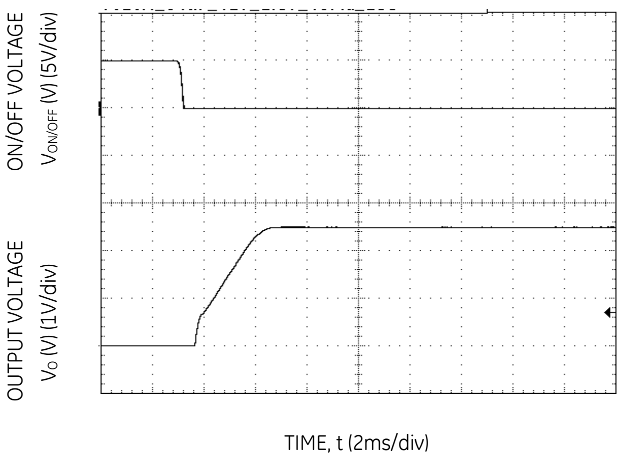


**Figure 23. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

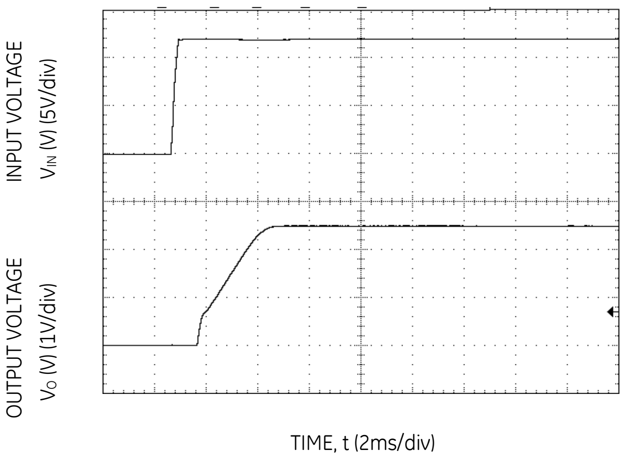


**Figure 24. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

## Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ at 3.3Vo and 25$^{o}$C.

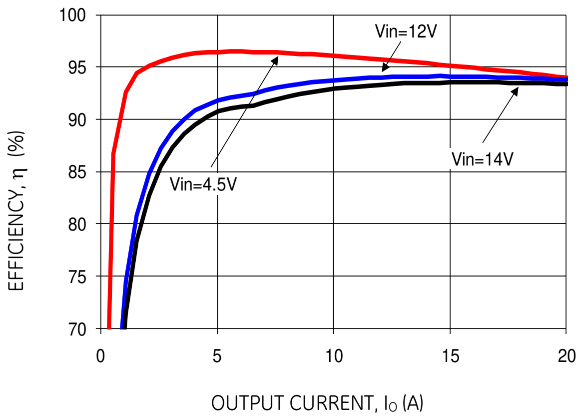


**Figure 25. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.**

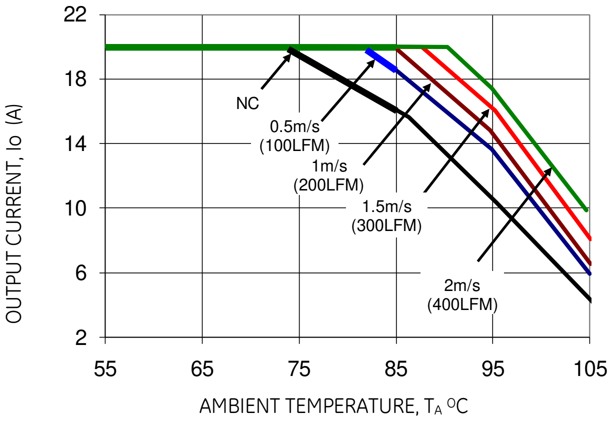


**Figure 26. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.**

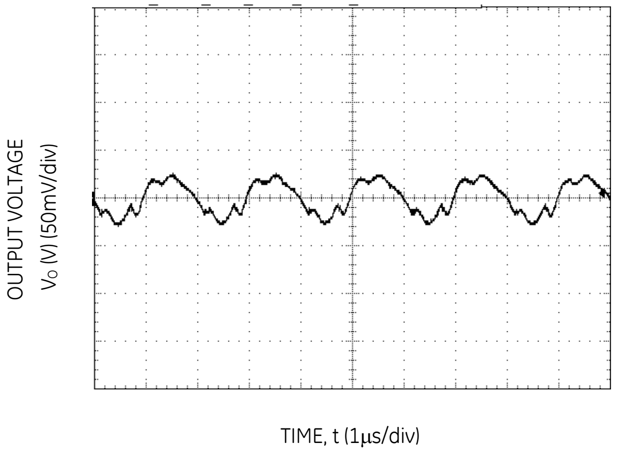


**Figure 27. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2x47μF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max,}$ ).**

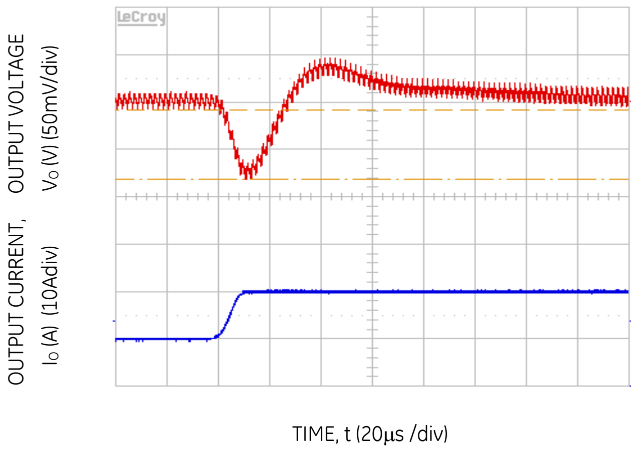


**Figure 28 Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 5x47uF +1x330uF, CTune=2200pF & RTune=220 ohms**

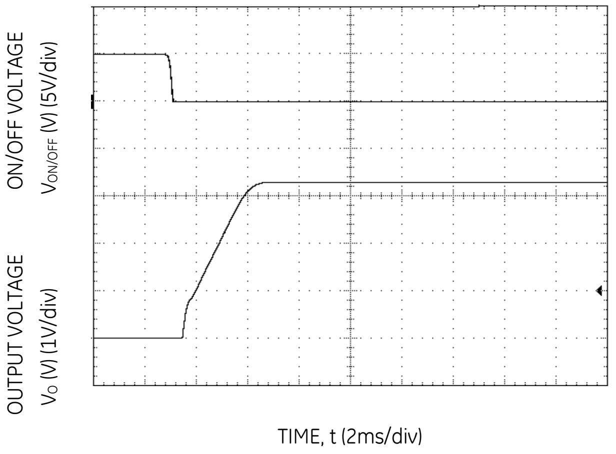


**Figure 29. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

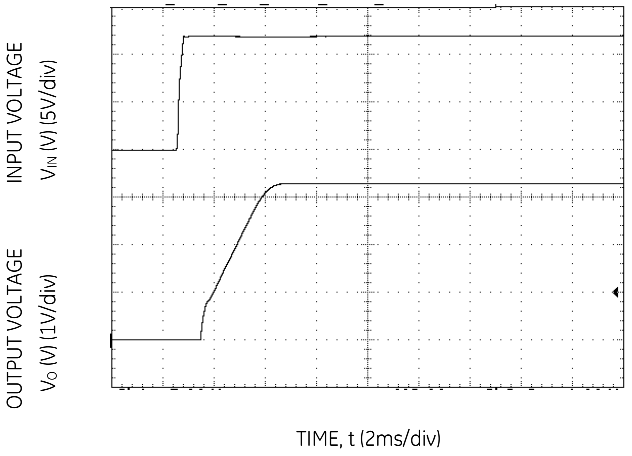


**Figure 30. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).**

# 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

## 3Vdc –14.4Vdc input; 0.45Vdc to 5.5Vdc output; 20A Output Current

## Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ at 5Vo and 25°C.

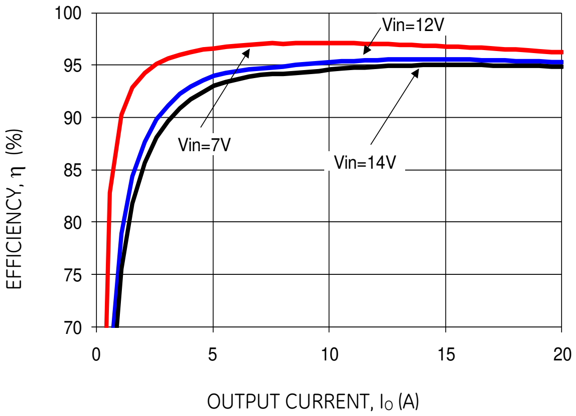


Figure 31. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

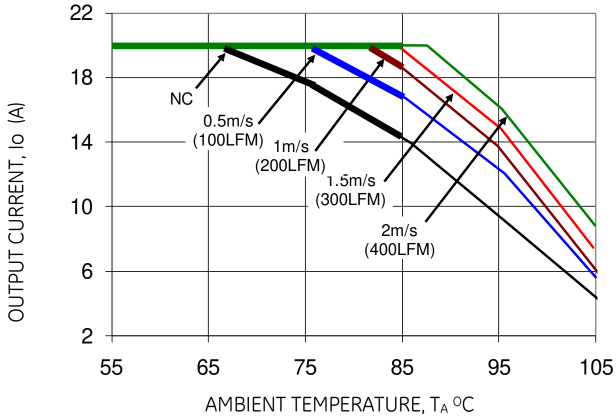


Figure 32. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow.

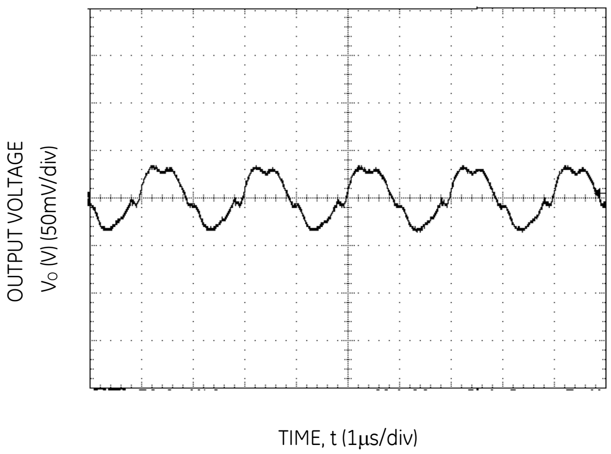


Figure 33. Typical output ripple and noise ($C_O$=2x47μF ceramic, $V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$, ).

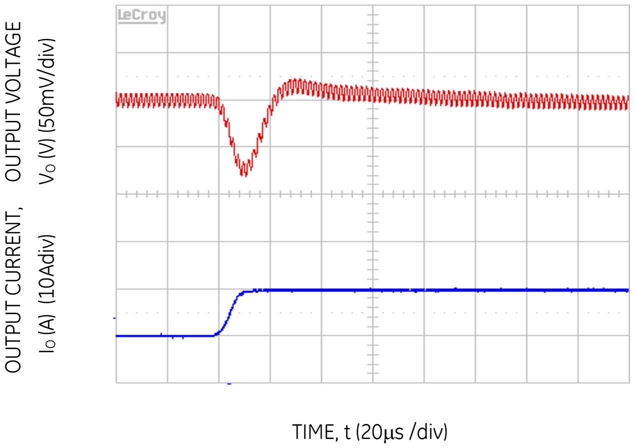


Figure 34. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 50% to 100% at 12Vin, Cout= 8x47uF, CTune=1500pF & RTune=220 ohms

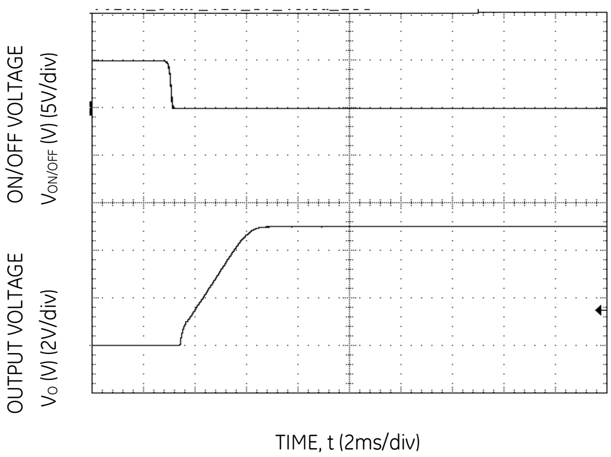


Figure 35. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).

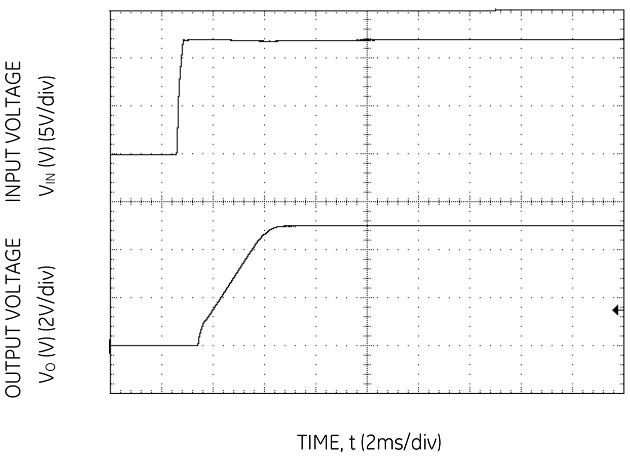


Figure 36. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage ($V_{IN}$ = 12V, $I_o$ = $I_{o,max}$).

## Design Considerations

### Input Filtering

The 20A Digital MicroDLynxTM module should be connected to a low ac-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pin of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 37 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 20A of load current with 2x22 µF or 3x22 µF ceramic capacitors and an input of 12V.

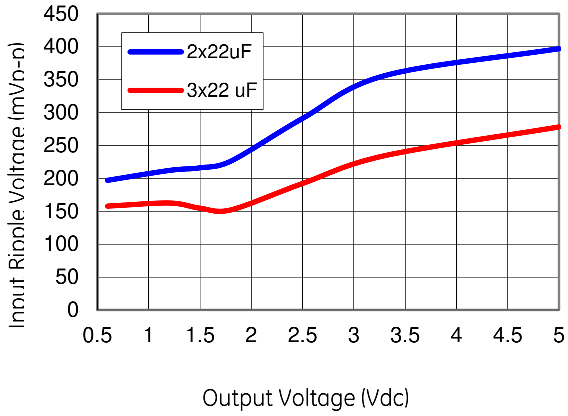


**Figure 37. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with 2x22 µF or 3x22 µF ceramic capacitors at the input (20A load). Input voltage is 12V.**

### Output Filtering

These modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with 0.1 µF ceramic and 2x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. Figure 38 provides output ripple information 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 LoopTM feature described later in this data sheet.

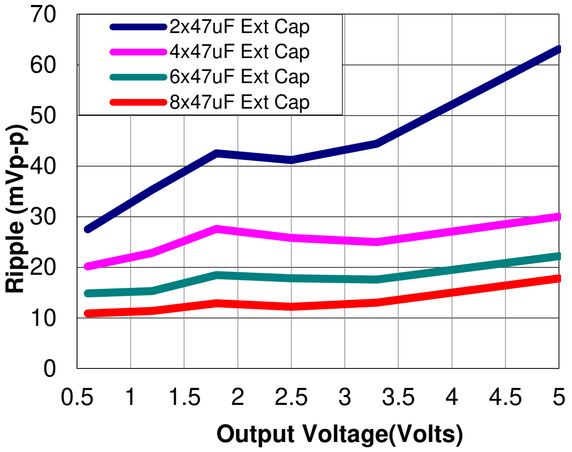


**Figure 38. Output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external 2x47 µF, 4x47 µF or 6x47 µF ceramic capacitors at the output (20A load). Input voltage is 12V.**

## Safety Considerations

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

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The UDT020A0X series were tested using an external Littelfuse 456 series fast-acting fuse rated at 30 A, 100 Vdc in the ungrounded input.

## 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 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. Two On/Off logic options are available. In the Positive Logic On/Off option, (device code suffix "4" – see Ordering Information), the module turns ON during a logic High on the On/Off pin and turns OFF during a logic Low. With the Negative Logic On/Off option, (no device code suffix, see Ordering Information), the module turns OFF during logic High and ON during logic Low. The On/Off signal should be always referenced to ground. For either On/Off logic option, leaving the On/Off pin disconnected will turn the module ON when input voltage is present.

For positive logic modules, the circuit configuration for using the On/Off pin is shown in Figure 39. When the external transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the internal transistor Q7 is turned ON, which turn Q3 OFF which keeps Q6 OFF and Q5 OFF. This allows the internal PWM #Enable signal to be pulled up by the internal 3.3V, thus turning the module ON. When transistor Q2 is turned ON, the On/Off pin is pulled low, which turns Q7 OFF which turns Q3, Q6 and Q5 ON and the internal PWM #Enable signal is pulled low and the module is OFF. A suggested value for $R_{pullup}$ is 20kΩ.

For negative logic On/Off modules, the circuit configuration is shown in Fig. 40. The On/Off pin should be pulled high with an external pull-up resistor (suggested value for the 3V to 14V input range is 20Kohms). When transistor Q2 is in the OFF state, the On/Off pin is pulled high, transistor Q3 is turned ON. This turns Q6 ON, followed by Q5 turning ON which pulls the internal ENABLE low and the module is OFF. To turn the module ON, Q2 is turned ON pulling the On/Off pin low, turning transistor Q3 OFF, which keeps Q6 and Q5 OFF resulting in the PWM Enable pin going high.

### Digital On/Off

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

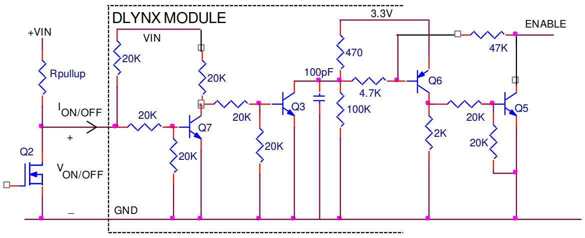


**Figure 39. Circuit configuration for using positive On/Off logic.**

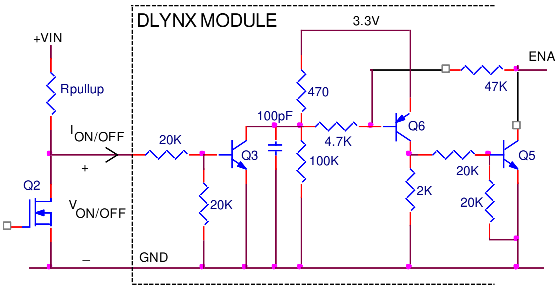


**Figure 40. Circuit configuration for using negative On/Off logic.**

### Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

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

### Startup into Pre-biased Output

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

### Analog Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage of the module is programmable to any voltage from 0.6dc to 5.5Vdc by connecting a resistor between the Trim and SIG_GND pins of the module. Certain restrictions apply on the output voltage set point depending on the input voltage. These are shown in the Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot in Fig. 41. The Upper Limit curve shows that for output voltages lower than 1V, the input voltage must be lower than the maximum of 14.4V. The Lower Limit curve shows that for output voltages higher than 0.6V, the input voltage needs to be larger than the minimum of 3V. .

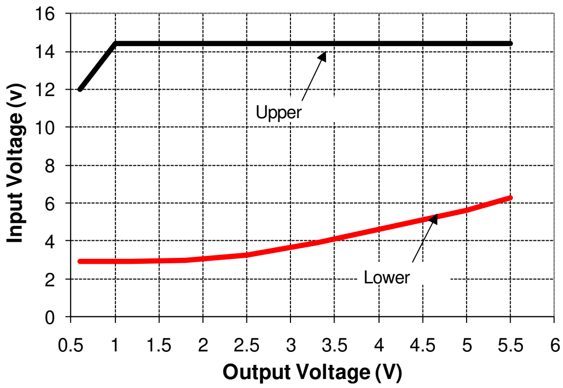
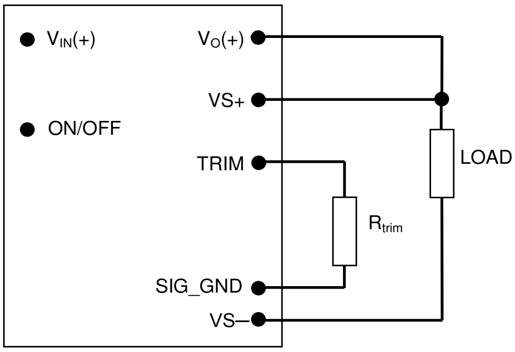


**Figure 41. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage Set Point Area plot showing limits where the output voltage can be set for different input voltages.**



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

**Figure 42. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.**

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

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

Rtrim is the external resistor in kΩ

*Vo* is the desired output voltage.

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

**Table 1**

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

## Digital Output Voltage Adjustment

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Remote Sense

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

## Analog Voltage Margining

Output voltage margining can be implemented in the module by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-up}$, from the Trim pin to the ground pin for margining-up the output voltage and by connecting a resistor, $R_{margin-down}$, from the Trim pin to output pin for margining-down. Figure 43 shows the circuit configuration for output voltage margining. The POL Programming Tool, available at www.gecriticalpower.com under the Downloads section, also calculates the values of $R_{margin-up}$ and $R_{margin-down}$ for a specific output voltage and % margin. Please consult your local GE technical representative for additional details.

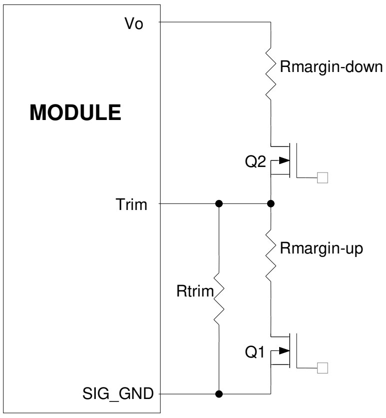


**Figure 43. Circuit Configuration for margining Output voltage.**

## Digital Output Voltage Margining

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Output Voltage Sequencing

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

The voltage applied to the SEQ pin should be scaled down by the same ratio as used to scale the output voltage down to the reference voltage of the module. This is accomplished by an external resistive divider connected across the sequencing voltage before it is fed to the SEQ pin as shown in Fig. 44. In addition, a small capacitor (suggested value 100pF) should be connected across the lower resistor R1.

For all DLynx modules, the minimum recommended delay between the ON/OFF signal and the sequencing signal is 10ms to ensure that the module output is ramped up according to the sequencing signal. This ensures that the module soft-start routine is completed before the sequencing signal is allowed to ramp up.

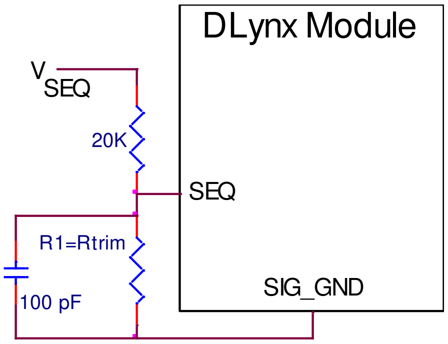


**Figure 44. Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.**

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

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

## Overcurrent Protection

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

## Digital Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Overtemperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the over-temperature threshold of 128°C ~ 130 °C (typ) is exceeded at the thermal reference point $T_{ref}$ .Please refer to Electrical characteristic table, over-temperature section on page 5. Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown it will then wait to cool before attempting to restart.

## Digital Temperature Status via PMBus

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Digitally Adjustable Output Over and Under Voltage Protection

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Input Undervoltage Lockout

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

## Digitally Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Digitally Adjustable Power Good Thresholds

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Synchronization

The module switching frequency can be synchronized to a signal with an external frequency within a specified range. Synchronization can be done by using the external signal applied to the SYNC pin of the module as shown in Fig. 45, with the converter being synchronized by the rising edge of the external signal. The Electrical Specifications table specifies the requirements of the external SYNC signal. If the SYNC pin is not used, the module should free run at the default switching frequency. **If synchronization is not being used, connect the SYNC pin to GND**.

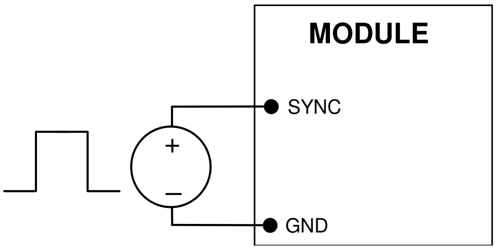


**Figure 45. External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.**

## Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

**Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.**

## Dual Layout

Identical dimensions and pin layout of Analog and Digital MicroDLynx 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 ±10% outside the setpoint value. The PGOOD terminal can be connected through a pullup resistor (suggested value 100KΩ) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

## Tunable Loop$^{TM}$

The module has a feature that optimizes transient response of the module called Tunable Loop$^{TM}$.

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

The Tunable Loop$^{TM}$ allows the user to externally adjust the voltage control loop to match the filter network connected to the output of the module. The Tunable Loop$^{TM}$ is implemented by connecting a series R-C between the VS+ and TRIM pins of the module, as shown in Fig. 46. This R-C allows the user to externally adjust the voltage loop feedback compensation of the module.

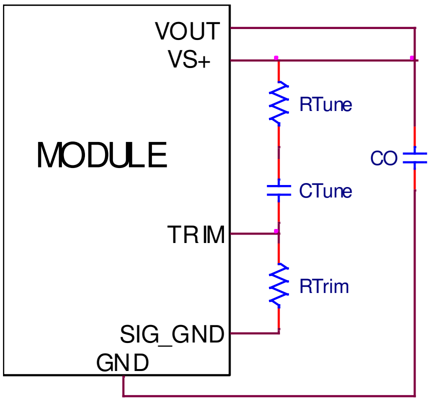


**Figure. 46. Circuit diagram showing connection of $R_{TUME}$ and $C_{TUNE}$ to tune the control loop of the module.**

Recommended values of $R_{TUNE}$ and $C_{TUNE}$ for different output capacitor combinations are given in Tables 2 and 3. Table 3 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 3 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 GE technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external R-C to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values.

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

| Co | 2x47µF | 4x47µF | 6x47µF | 10x47µF | 20x47µF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_{TUNE}$ | 330 | 330 | 270 | 220 | 180 |
| $C_{TUNE}$ | 47pF | 560pF | 1200pF | 2200pF | 4700pF |

**Table 3. Recommended values of $R_{TUNE}$ and $C_{TUNE}$ 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Co | 8x47µF | 5x47µF + 1x330µF Polymer | 2x47µF + 2x330µF Polymer | 2x47µF + 3x330µF Polymer | 1x47µF + 5x330µF Polymer | 1x47µF + 11x330µF Polymer |
| $R_{TUNE}$ | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 180 | 180 |
| $C_{TUNE}$ | 1500pF | 2200pF | 3300pF | 5600pF | 10nF | 47nF |
| ΔV | 100mV | 64mV | 49mV | 36mV | 24mV | 12mV |

**Note: The capacitors used in the Tunable Loop tables are 47 µF/3 mΩ ESR ceramic and 330 µF/12 mΩ ESR polymer capacitors.**

## Digital Feature Descriptions

### PMBus Interface Capability

The 20A Digital MicroDLynx$^{TM}$ 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.

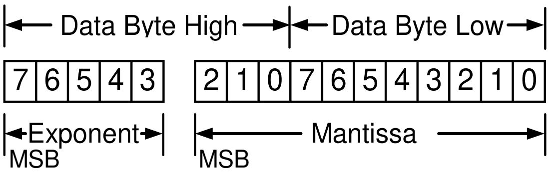
All communication over the module PMBus interface must support the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the module.

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

$$\text{Value} = \text{Mantissa} \times 2^{\text{Exponent}}$$

### PMBus Addressing

The power module can be addressed through the PMBus using a device address. The module has 64 possible addresses (0 to 63 in decimal) which can be set using resistors connected from the ADDR0 and ADDR1 pins to 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 I$^2$C addresses are reserved in a system for special functions and set the address of the module to avoid interfering with other system operations. Both 100kHz and 400kHz bus speeds are supported by the module. Connection for the PMBus interface should follow the High Power DC specifications given in section 3.1.3 in the SMBus specification V2.0 for the 400kHz bus speed or the Low Power DC specifications in section 3.1.2. The complete SMBus specification is available from the SMBus web site, smbus.org.

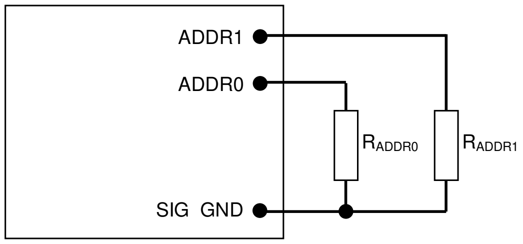


**Figure 47. Circuit showing connection of resistors used to set the PMBus address of the module.**

### PMBus Enabled On/Off

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

0 : Output is disabled
1 : Output is enabled

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

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

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

### PMBus Adjustable Soft Start Rise Time

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

**Table 5**

| Rise Time | Exponent | Mantissa |
|---|---|---|
| 600μs | 11100 | 00000001010 |
| 900μs | 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 20kΩ 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 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 by

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

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

## Output Voltage Margining Using the PMBus

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

$$V_{OUT(MH)} = (VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH + VOUT\_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$$

$$V_{OUT(ML)} = (VOUT\_MARGIN\_LOW + VOUT\_TRIM) \times 2^{-10}$$

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

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

00XX : Margin Off
0101 : Margin Low (Ignore Fault)
0110 : Margin Low (Act on Fault)
1001 : Margin High (Ignore Fault)
1010 : Margin High (Act on Fault)

## PMBus Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

The module can provide an overcurrent warning via the PMBus. The threshold for the overcurrent warning can be set using the parameter IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT. This command uses the "Linear" data format with a two byte data word where the upper five bits [7:3] of the high byte represent the exponent and the remaining three bits of the high byte [2:0] and the eight bits in the low byte represent the mantissa. The exponent is fixed at –1 (decimal). The upper five bits of the mantissa are fixed at 0 while the lower six bits are programmable. For production codes after April 2013, the value for IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT will be fixed at 25A. For earlier production codes the actual value for IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT will vary from module to module due to calibration during production testing. The resolution of this warning limit is 500mA. The value of the IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT can be stored to non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

## Temperature Status via PMBus

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

## PMBus Adjustable Output Over and Under Voltage Protection

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

$$V_{OUT(OV\_REQ)} = (VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10}$$

$$V_{OUT(UV\_REQ)} = (VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT) \times 2^{-10}$$

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 12A Digital Pico DLynx™ 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)
2. 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 bits represent the mantissa. For the mantissa, the four most significant bits are fixed at 0.

### Power Good

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

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

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

$$V_{OUT(PGOOD\_ON)} = (POWER\_GOOD\_ON) \times 2^{-10}$$

$$V_{OUT(PGOOD\_OFF)} = (POWER\_GOOD\_OFF) \times 2^{-10}$$

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

PGOOD terminal can be connected through a pullup resistor (suggested value 100KΩ) to a source of 5VDC or lower.

### Measurement of Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

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

### Measuring Output Current Using the PMBus

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

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

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

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

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

where $I_{OUT\_CORR}$ is the temperature corrected value of the current measurement, $I_{READ\_OUT}$ is the module current measurement value, $T_{IND}$ is the temperature of the inductor winding on the module. Since it may be difficult to measure

$T_{IND}$, it may be approximated by an estimate of the module temperature.

### Measuring Output Voltage Using the PMBus

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

During manufacture of the module, offset and gain correction values are written into the non-volatile memory of the module. The command VOUT_CAL_OFFSET can be used to read and/or write the offset (two bytes consisting of a 16-bit mantissa in two's complement format) while the exponent is always fixed at -10 (decimal). The allowed range for this offset correction is -125 to 124mV. The command VOUT_CAL_GAIN can be used to read and/or write the gain correction - two bytes consisting of a five-bit exponent (fixed at -8) and a 11-bit mantissa. The range of this correction factor is -0.125 to +0.121, with a resolution of 0.004. The corrected output voltage reading is then given by:

$$V_{OUT}(Final) =$$
$$[V_{OUT}(Initial) \times (1 + VOUT\_CAL\_GAIN)] \cdot$$
$$+ VOUT\_CAL\_OFFSET$$

### Measuring Input Voltage Using the PMBus

The module can provide output voltage information using the READ_VIN command. The command returns two bytes of data in the linear format. The upper five bits [7:3] of the high data form the two's complement representation of the exponent which is fixed at –5 (decimal). The remaining 11 bits are used for two's complement representation of the mantissa, with the 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 -2to 1.968V, and the resolution is 32mV. The command VIN_CAL_GAIN can be used to read and/or write the gain correction - two bytes consisting of a five-bit exponent (fixed at -8) and a 11-bit mantissa. The range of this correction factor is -0.125 to +0.121, with a resolution of 0.004. The corrected output voltage reading is then given by:

$$V_{IN}(Final) =$$
$$[V_{IN}(Initial) \times (1 + VIN\_CAL\_GAIN)]$$
$$+ VIN\_CAL\_OFFSET$$

### Reading the Status of the Module using the PMBus

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

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

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

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

**Low Byte**

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

**High Byte**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MFR_SPECIFIC_00: Returns information related to the type of module. Bits [7:2] in the Low Byte indicate the module type (000010 corresponds to the UDT020 series of module). Bits 1:0 in the High Byte are used to indicate the manufacturer ID, with 00 reserved for GE.

**Low Byte**

| Bit Position | Flag | Default Value |
|---|---|---|
| 7:2 | Module Name | 000010 |
| 1:0 | Reserved | 10 |

**High Byte**

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

## Summary of Supported PMBus Commands

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

**Table 6**

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>OPERATION</td><td>Turn Module on or off. Also used to margin the output voltage
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td>On</td><td>X</td><td colspan="4">Margin</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>ON_OFF_CONFIG</td><td>Configures the ON/OFF functionality as a combination of analog ON/OFF pin and PMBus commands
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>pu</td><td>cmd</td><td>cpr</td><td>pol</td><td>cpa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>CLEAR_FAULTS</td><td>Clear any fault bits that may have been set, also releases the SMBALERT# signal if the device has been asserting it.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>WRITE_PROTECT</td><td>Used to control writing to the module via PMBus. Copies the current register setting in the module whose command code matches the value in the data byte into non-volatile memory (EEPROM) on the module
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td>bit7</td><td>bit6</td><td>bit5</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
</table>
Bit5: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit6 or bit7<br>1 – Disables all writes except the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION and ON_OFF_CONFIG (bit 6 and bit7 must be 0)<br>Bit 6: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit7<br>1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT and OPERATION commands (bit5 and bit7 must be 0)<br>Bit7: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit6<br>1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT command (bit5 and bit6 must be 0)</td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>STORE_DEFAULT_ALL</td><td>Copies all current register settings in the module into non-volatile memory (EEPROM) on the module. Takes about 50ms for the command to execute.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>RESTORE_DEFAULT_ALL</td><td>Restores all current register settings in the module from values in the module non-volatile memory (EEPROM)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>STORE_DEFAULT_CODE</td><td>Copies the current register setting in the module whose command code matches the value in the data byte into non-volatile memory (EEPROM) on the module
<table>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Command code</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>RESTORE_DEFAULT_CODE</td><td>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)
<table>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td><td>w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Command code</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>VOUT_MODE</td><td>The module has MODE set to Linear and Exponent set to -10. These values cannot be changed
<table>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="3">Mode</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>