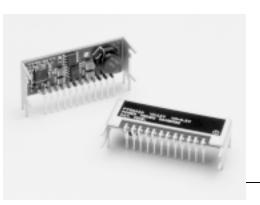
查询PT6440供应商 PT6440 Series

6-A 5-V/3.3-V Input Adjustable Integrated Switching Regulator



SLTS133B

Revised (1/30/2002)

Features

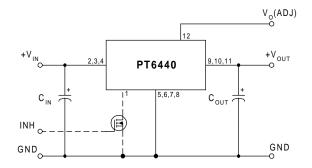
- 6A Output Current
- Input Voltage Range:
 - 3.1 V to 5.5 V
 - 90% Efficiency
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Standby Function
- Short Circuit Protection
- Small Footprint (0.61 in²)
- Solderable Copper Case
- 8.8 106 Hours MTBF

Description

The PT6440 Excalibur[™] power modules are a series of high performance Integrated Switching Regulators (ISRs), housed in a thermally efficient solderable copper case. These modules operate from input voltages as low as 3.1V to produce a high-output lowvoltage power source; ideal for powering the industry's latest DSP and microprocessors. The series includes standard output bus voltages as low as 1.0VDC.

The innovative copper case construction provides superior thermal performance in a small footprint. Both through-hole and surface mount pin configurations are available. The PT6440 series operating features include external output voltage adjustment, an On/Off inhibit, and short-circuit protection. A 100µF input, and 330µF output capacitor are required for proper operation.

Standard Application



 C_{in} = Required 100µF electrolytic C_{out} = Required 330µF electrolytic

Ordering Information

= 3.3 Volts
= 2.5 Volts
= 2.0 Volts
= 1.8 Volts
= 1.5 Volts
= 1.2 Volts
= 1.0 Volts

† 3.3V Input Bus Capable

PT Series Suffix (PT1234x)

Case/Pin Configuration	Order Suffix	Package Code *
Vertical	N	(EPH)
Horizontal	Α	(EPJ)
SMD	С	(EPK)

* Previously known as package styles 1540/50. (Reference the applicable package code drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout)

Pin-Out Information

Pin	Function
1	Inhibit *
2	Vin
3	Vin
4	Vin
5	GND
6	GND
7	GND
8	GND
9	Vout
10	Vout
11	Vout
12	V _{out} Adj *

For further information, see application notes.



6-A 5-V/3.3-V Input Adjustable Integrated Switching Regulator

				PT6440 SERIES			
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units	
Output Current	Io	$T_a = +60^{\circ}C, 200LFM$ $T_a = +25^{\circ}C,$ natural convection	0.1 (1) 0.1 (1)	_	6 6	А	
Input Voltage Range	Vin	Over I_0 Range $V_0 = 3.3^{\circ}$ $V_0 \le 2.5^{\circ}$	V 4.5 V 3.1	Ξ	5.5 5.5	VDC	
Set Point Voltage Tolerance	Votol		_	±1	±2 (2)	%Vo	
Temperature Variation	Reg _{temp}	$-40^{\circ} \le T_a \le +85^{\circ}C$, $I_o = I_omin$	_	±0.5	_	%Vo	
Line Regulation	Regline	Over V _{in} range	_	±6	±10	mV	
Load Regulation	Regload	Over I _o range	_	±10	±25	mV	
Total Output Voltage Variation	ΔV_{o} tot	Includes set-point, line, load, $-40^{\circ} \le T_a \le +85^{\circ}C$	—	±2	±3	%Vo	
Efficiency	η		V — V — V — V — V — V —	91 89 85 85 81 80 78		%	
Vo Ripple (pk-pk)	Vr	20MHz bandwidth		20		mVpp	
Transient Response	t _{tr}	5A/µs load step, 50% to 100% Iomax	_	50		μs	
-	ΔV_{tr}	V _o over/undershoot	_	±70		mV	
Short Circuit Threshold	Isc threshold		_	10	_	А	
Switching Frequency	f_{s}	Over V _{in} and I _o range	300	350	400	kHz	
Inhibit (Pin 1) Input High Voltage Input Low Voltage Input Low Current	V _{II} H V _{IL} I _{IL}	Referenced to -Vin (pin 8)	V _{in} -0.5 -0.2		Open (2) +0.5	V mA	
Standby Input Current	I _{in} standby	pins 1 & 5 connected	_	+0.5	_	mA	
External Output Capacitance	Cout	See application schematic	330	_	1,000	uF	
External Input Capacitance	Cin	See application schematic	100	_		 uF	
Operating Temperature Range	T _a	Over V _{in} range	-40 (3)	_	+85 (4)	°C	
Storage Temperature	Ts		-40	_	+125	°C	
Reliability	MTBF	Per Bellcore TR-332 50% stress, T _a =40°C, ground benign	8.8	-	_	106 Hr	
Mechanical Shock	—	Per Mil-Std-883D, method 2002.3, 1ms, half-sine, mounted to a fixture	—	500	—	G's	
Mechanical Vibration	—	Mil-Std-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000Hz, soldered in PCB	_	20 (5)	—	G's	
Weight	—			23	_	grams	
Flammability	_	Materials meet UL 94V-0					

Specifications (Unless otherwise stated, T_a =25°C, V_{in} =5V, C_{in} =100µF, C_{out} =330µF, and I_o =I_omax)

Notes: (1) The ISR will operate at no load with reduced specifications.

The ISR will operate at no load with reduced specifications.
The Inhibit control (pin 1) has an internal pull-up and if it is left open circuit the module will operate when input power is applied. The open-circuit voltage is the input voltage V_{in}. Use a discrete MOSFET to control the Inhibit pin, and ensure a transitioin time of less than ≤10µs. Consult the related application note for other interface considerations.
For operation below 0°C, Cin and Cout must have stable characteristics. Use either low ESR tantalum or Oscon® capacitors.
See Safe Operating Area curves or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.
The case pins on through-bole package types (suffixes N & A) must be soldered. For more information consult the applicable package outline drawing.

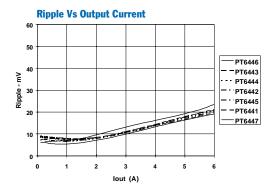
Input/Output Capacitors: The PT6440 regulator series requires a 100 μ F electrolytic (or tantalum) capacitor at the input and 330 μ F at the output for proper operation in all applications. In addition, the input capacitance, C_{in} , must be rated for a minimum of 350mArms of ripple current, and the ESR of the output capacitor, C_{out} , must less than 100m Ω @100kHz. For transient or dynamic load applications additional output capacitance may be necessary. For more information consult the related application note on capacitor recommendations.

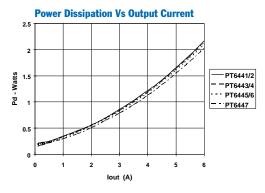


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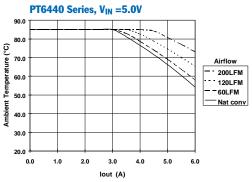
Efficiency Vs Output Current 100 90 - PT6441 PT6442 Efficiency - % 80 PT6443 PT6444 PT6445 70 - PT6446 - PT6447 60 50 2 5 0 3 4 6 1 lout (A)

PT6440 Series Performance; @V_{IN} =5.0V (See Note A)

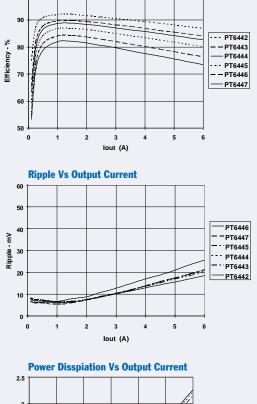


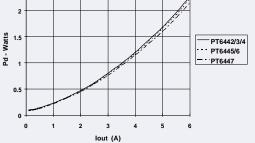


Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note B)

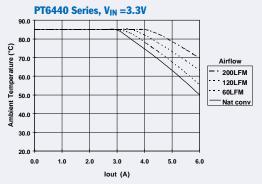








Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note B)



Note A: Characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the Converter. **Note B:** SOA curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures



Capacitor Recommendations for the PT6440 Excalibur™ 5V/3.3V Bus Step-Down ISRs

Input Capacitors

The recommended input capacitance is determined by 350 milli-amperes (rms) minimum ripple current rating and 100µF minimum capacitance. Capacitors placed at the input must be rated for a minimum of twice the input voltage with +5V operation. Ripple current and $\leq 200m\Omega$ Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) values are the major considerations, along with temperature, when selecting the proper input capacitor.

Output Capacitors

The ESR of the required 330µF output capacitor must be less than or equal to $100m\Omega$. Failure to observe this requirement may lead to regulator instability or oscillation. Electrolytic capacitors have poor ripple performance at frequencies greater than 300kHz but excellent low frequency transient response. Above the ripple frequency, ceramic decoupling capacitors are necessary to improve the transient response and reduce any high frequency noise components apparent during higher current excursions. The preferred low ESR type capacitor part numbers are identified in Table 1.

Tanatalum Capacitors

Tantalum capacitors are recommended on the output bus but only the AVX TPS series, Sprague 593D/594/595 series or Kemet T495/T510 series. These capacitors are specified over many other types due to their higher surge current, power dissipation and ripple current capability. As a caution, the TAJ Series by AVX is not recommended. This series exhibits considerably higher ESR and lower ripple current capability. The TAJ series is also less reliable than the TPS series when determining power dissipation capability. Tantalum or Oscon® types are recommended in applications where ambient temperatures fall below 0°C.

Capacitor Table

Table 1 identifies vendors with acceptable ESR and maximum allowable ripple current (rms) ratings. The suggested minimum quantities per regulator for both the input and output buses are identified.

This is not an extensive capacitor list. Capacitors from other vendors are available with comparable specifications. Those listed are for guidance. The RMS ripple current rating and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance at 100kHz) are critical parameters necessary to insure both optimum regulator performance and long capacitor life.

Capacitor Vendor/ Component	Capacitor Characteristics					Quantity			
Series	Working Voltage	Value(µF)	(ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance	85°C Maximum Ripple Current(Irms)	Physical Size(mm)	Input Bus	Output Bus	Vendor Number	
Panasonic, FC (Radial)	35V	390µF	0.065Ω	1205mA	12.5×15	1	1	EEUFC1V391S	
	35V	100µF	0.117Ω	555mA	8×11.5	1	N/R	EEUFC1V101	
	25V	330µF	0.090Ω	755mA	10×12.5	1	1	EEUFC1E331	
FC (Surface Mount)	16V	220µF	0.15Ω+2	670mA	10×10.2	1	2	EEVFC1C221P	
	25V	100µF	0.40Ω	450mA	8×10.2	1	N/R	EEVFC1101P	
	35V	330µF	0.065Ω	1205mA	12×16.5	1	1	EEVFC1V471LQ	
United Chemi-Con	25V	330µF	0.084Ω	825mA	10×16	1	1	LXV25VB331M10X16LL	
LXV/LXZ	35V	220µF	0.090Ω÷2	760mA	10×12.5		2	LXZ35VB221M10X12LL	
FS	10V	330μF	0.025Ω	3500mA	10×10.5	1	1	10FS330M	
	10V	100μF	0.040Ω	2100mA	6.3×9.8	1	N/R	10FS100M	
Nichicon, PL (Radial)	35V	330µF	0.065Ω	1020mA	12.5×15	1	1	UPL1V331MHH6	
UD (Surface Mount)	35V	330µF	0.090Ω	670mA	10×10	1	1	UUD1V331MNR1GS	
	35V	220µF	$0.17\Omega+2$	450mA	8×10	1	2	UUD1V2211MNR1GS	
Oscon, SS (Radial)	10V	330µF	0.025Ω	>3500mA	10×10.5	1	1	10SS330M	
SV (Surface Mount)	10V	330μF	0.025Ω	>3800mA	10.3×10.3	1	1	10SV300M	
	16V	100μF	0.045Ω	2200mA	10.3×10.3	1	N/R	16SV100M	
AVX Tantalum TPS	10V	330µF	0.100Ω	1414mA	7.3L	1	1	TPSV337M010R0100	
	10V	330µF	0.060Ω	1826mA	×4.3W	1	1	TPSV337M010R0060	
	10V	150µF	0.100Ω	1095mA	×4.1H	1	2	TPSD107M010R100	
Kemet, T510	10V	330µF	0.033Ω	1400mA	7.3L ×5.7W	1	1	T510X337M010AS	
T495	10V	220µF	0.070Ω÷2	>2000mA	×4.0H	1	2	T495X227M010AS	
Sprague	10V	330μF	0.045Ω	2350mA	7.3L ×6W	1	1	594D337X0010R2T	
594D	10V	150μF	0.090Ω	1100mA	×4.1H		2	594D157X0010C2T	

Table 1; Input/Output Capacitors

Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT6440 Excalibur™ 5V/3.3V Bus Step-Down ISRs

The output voltage of the PT6440 Series ISRs may be adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed preset voltage with the addition of a single external resistor. Table 1 gives the allowable adjustment range for each model for either series as V_a (min) and V_a (max).

Adjust Up: An increase in the output voltage is obtained by adding a resistor R_2 , between V_0 Adj (pin 12) and GND (pins 5–8).

Adjust Down: Add a resistor (R_1), between V_o Adj (pin 12) and V_{out} (pins 9–11).



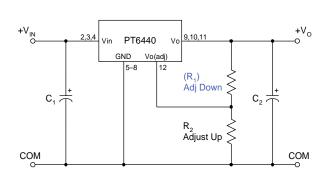


Table 1

Table 1									
ISR ADJUSTME	ISR ADJUSTMENT RANGE AND FORMULA PARAMETERS								
Series Pt. #	PT6441	PT6442	PT6443	PT6444	PT6445	PT6446	PT6447		
V _o (nom)	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0		
Va (min)	2.88	1.97	1.64	1.5	1.3	1.08	0.97		
Va (max)	3.5	2.95	2.45	2.25	1.95	1.65	1.45		
R ₀ (kΩ)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2		
R _S (kΩ)	49.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0		

The values of (R_1) [adjust down], and R_2 [adjust up], can also be calculated using the following formulas. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for both the placement and value of the required resistor; either (R_1) or R_2 as appropriate.

$$(R_1) = \frac{R_o (V_a - 0.9)}{V_o - V_a} - R_s k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{0.9 R_o}{V_a - V_o} - R_s \qquad k\Omega$$

Where: V_0 = Original output voltage

V_a = Adjusted output voltage

R_o = The resistance value from Table 1

 R_s = The series resistance from Table 1

Notes:

- 1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the (R_1) or R_2 location. Place the resistor as close to the ISR as possible.
- 2. Never connect capacitors from V_o adj to either GND or V_{out} . Any capacitance added to the V_o adjust pin will affect the stability of the ISR.
- 3. For each model, adjustments to the output voltage may place additional limits on the minimum input voltage. The revised minimum input voltage must comply with the following requirement.
 - $V_{in}(min) = (V_a + 0.5)V$ or as specified in the data sheet, whichever is greater.

🖉 Texas Instruments

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PT6440 Series

Series Pt. #	ENT RESISTOR V/ PT6441	PT6442	PT6443	PT6444	PT6445	PT6446	PT6447
/ _o (nom)	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0
a (req.d)							
0.97							(0.4)kg
1.0							(**)/
1.05							164.0kΩ
1.1						(0.0)kΩ	71.8kΩ
1.15						(30.0)kΩ	41.2kΩ
1.2							25.9kΩ
1.25						160.0kΩ	16.7kΩ
1.3					(0.0)kΩ	70.0kΩ	10.6kΩ
1.35					(10.0)kΩ	40.0kΩ	6.2kΩ
1.4					(30.0)kΩ	25.0kΩ	3.0kΩ
1.45					(90.0)kΩ	16.0kΩ	0.4kΩ
1.5				(0.0)kΩ		10.0kΩ	
1.55				(6.0)kΩ	160.0kΩ	5.7kΩ	
1.6				(15.0)kΩ	70.0kΩ	2.5kΩ	
1.65			(1.4)kΩ	(30.0)kΩ	40.0kΩ	0.0kΩ	
1.7			(6.7)kΩ	(60.0)kΩ	25.0kΩ		
1.75			(14.0)kΩ	(150.0)kΩ	16.0kΩ		
1.8			(25.0)kΩ		10.0kΩ		
1.85			(43.3)kΩ	160.0kΩ	5.7kΩ		
1.9			(80.0)kΩ	70.0kΩ	2.5kΩ		
1.95			(190.0)kΩ	40.0kΩ	0.0kΩ		
2.0		(2.0)kΩ		25.0kΩ			
2.05		(5.6)kΩ	160.0kΩ	16.0kΩ			
2.1		(10.0)kΩ	70.0kΩ	10.0kΩ			
2.15		(15.7)kΩ	40.0kΩ	5.7kΩ			
2.2		(23.3)kΩ	25.0kΩ	2.5kΩ			
2.25		(34.0)kΩ	16.0kΩ	$0.0 \mathrm{k}\Omega$			
2.3		(50.0)kΩ	10.0kΩ				
2.35		(76.7)kΩ	5.7kΩ				
2.4		(130.0)kΩ	2.5kΩ				
2.45 2.5		(284.0)kΩ	0.0kΩ				
2.55		160.0kΩ					
2.6		70.0kΩ					
2.65		40.0kΩ					
2.05		25.0kΩ					
2.75		16.0kΩ					
2.8		10.0kΩ					
2.85		5.7kΩ					
2.9	(0.0kΩ	2.5kΩ					
2.95	(8.5)kΩ	0.0kΩ					
3.0	(20.1)kΩ						
3.05	(36.1)kΩ						
3.1	(60.1)kΩ						
3.15	(100.0)kΩ						
3.2	(180.0)kΩ						
3.25	(420.0)kΩ						
3.3							
3.35	130.0kΩ						
3.4	40.1kΩ						
3.45	10.1kΩ						
3.48	$0.0 \mathrm{k}\Omega$						



Using the Inhibit Function on the PT6440 Excalibur™ 5V/3.3V Bus Step-Down ISRs

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the 12-pin PT6440 series products incorporate an *Inhibit* function. This function may be used wherever there is a requirement for the module to be switched off. The function is provided by the *Inhibit* control (pin 1) input.

The ISR functions normally with pin 1 open-circuit, ¹ providing a regulated output whenever a valid source voltage is applied to V_{in} , (pins 2–4), with respect to GND (pins 5–8). When a low-level ground signal is applied to pin 1, the regulator output is disabled.

Figure 1 shows an application schematic, which details the typical use of the Inhibit function. Note the discrete transistor (Q₁). The Inhibit control has its own internal pull-up to $+V_{in}$ potential. An open-collector or opendrain device is required to control this pin.²

The Inhibit pin control thresholds are given in Table 1. Equation 1 may be used to determine the approximate current drawn from the input source, and by Q_1 when the regulator is placed in the inhibit state.

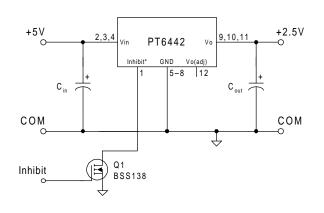
Table 1; Inhibit Control Requirements ³

Parameter	Min	Max
Enable (VIH)	$V_{in} - 0.5$	Vin
Disable (VIL)	-0.2V	0.5V
Transition Time	10µs 4	

Equation 1; Off Input Current

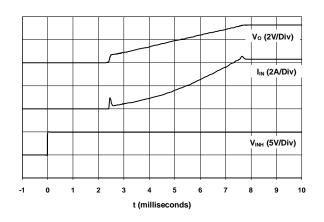
$$I_{stbv} = V_{in} \div 10k\Omega \pm 20\%$$

Figure 1



Turn-On Time: In the circuit of Figure 1, turning Q_1 on applies a low-voltage to the *Inhibit* control (pin 1) and disables the regulator output. Correspondingly, turning Q_1 off allows the *Inhibit* control pin to be pulled high by its internal pull-up resistor. The ISR produces a fully regulated output voltage within 10 milliseconds of the release of the Inhibit control pin. The actual turn-on time will vary with input voltage, output load, and the total amount of load capacitance. Figure 2 shows the typical rise in both output voltage and input current for a PT6441 (3.3V) following the turn-off of Q_1 at time t =0. The waveform was measured with a 5Vdc input voltage, and 6 Adc resistive load.





Notes:

- 1. Use an open-collector device (preferably a discrete transistor) for the Inhibit input. A pull-up resistor is not necessary. To disable the output voltage, the control pin should be pulled low to less than +0.5VDC.
- 2. Do not control the Inhibit input with an external DC voltage. This will lead to erratic operation of the ISR and may over-stress the regulator.
- 3. Avoid capacitance greater than 500pF at the Inhibit control pin. Excessive capacitance at this pin will cause the ISR to produce a pulse on the output voltage bus at turn-on.
- 4. Keep the On/Off transition to less than 10µs. This prevents erratic operation of the ISR, which could cause the output voltage to be momentarily higher than normal.



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