6 Amp 12V Input **Integrated Switching Regulator** 

SLTS036B

(Revised 9/20/2000)



- Single Device: 6A Output
- Input Voltage Range: 9V to 16V
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- 83% Efficiency
- Remote Sense Capability
- Standby Function

Pin

5

6 Vin

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

**GND** 

**GND** 

 $\overline{V_{out}}$ 

 $V_{out}$ 

 $V_{out} \\$ 

 $V_{out}\, Adjust$ 

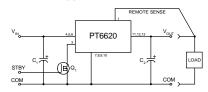
Over-Temperature Protection

The PT6620 series is a line of 12V bus Integrated Switching Regulators (ISRs). These regulators are de-

signed for stand-alone operation in applications requiring as much as 6A of output current. The PT6620 series is packaged in Power Trends' standard 14-Pin SIP (Single In-line Package), which is available in either a vertical or horizontal configuration. Two electrolytic capacitors are required for proper operation.

Please note that this product does not include short circuit protection.

## Standard Application



 $C_1$  = Required 330 $\mu$ F electrolytic (1)  $C_2$  = Required 330 $\mu$ F electrolytic (1)

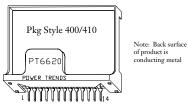
Q<sub>1</sub>= NFET-or Open Collector Gate

#### Pin-Out Information **Ordering Information**

Function	PT6621□ = +3.3 Volts
Remote Sense	PT6622□ = +1.5 Volts
Do Not Connect	$PT6623\square = +2.5 \text{ Volts}$
STBY*- Standby	PT6624□ = +3.6 Volts
V <sub>in</sub>	$PT6625 \square = +5.0 \text{ Volts}$ $PT6626 \square = +9.0 \text{ Volts}$
V <sub>in</sub>	$PT6626 \square = +9.0 \text{ Volts}$ $PT6627 \square = +1.8 \text{ Volts}$
Vin	1 1002/ = +1.0 Volts
GND	
GND	

## PT Series Suffix (PT1234X)

Case/Pin Configuration	Heat Spreader	Heat Spreader with Side Tabs
Vertical Through-Hole	Р	R
Horizontal Through-Ho	le D	G
Horizontal Surface Mour	nt E	В



## **Specifications**

Characteristics					PT6620 SER	RIES	
(T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units
Output Current	$I_{o}$	$T_a$ = 60°C, 200 LFM, pkg P $T_a$ = 25°C, natural convection	1	0.1 (2) 0.1 (2)	_	6.0 6.0	A
Input Voltage Range	$V_{in}$	$0.1\mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{I_o} \leq 6.0\mathrm{A}$	$V_o \le +5V$ $+6V \le V_o \le +9V$	+9 V <sub>o</sub> +3	_	+16 +16	V
Output Voltage Tolerance	$\Delta V_{o}$	$V_{in}$ = +12V, $I_{o}$ = 6.0A $T_{a}$ = 0 to 60°C		Vo-0.1	_	Vo+0.1	V
Output Voltage Adjust Range	$ m V_{oadj}$	Pin 14 to ${ m V_o}$ or ground	$V_{o} = +3.3V \\ V_{o} = +1.5V \\ V_{o} = +2.5V \\ V_{o} = +3.6V \\ V_{o} = +5.0V \\ V_{o} = +9.0V$	2.3 1.4 1.9 2.5 2.9 5.2	_ _ _ _	4.5 2.6 3.7 4.8 6.5 10.0	V
Line Regulation	Reg <sub>line</sub>	$V_{in}(min) \le V_{in} \le V_{in}(max), I_o =$	6.0A	_	±0.5	±1.0	$%V_{o}$
Load Regulation	Reg <sub>load</sub>	$V_{in} = +12V, 0.1 \le I_o \le 6.0A$		_	±0.5	±1.0	$%V_{o}$
V <sub>o</sub> Ripple/Noise	V <sub>n</sub>	$V_{in} = +12V, I_o = 6.0A$	$V_o \le +6V$ $V_o > +6V$	_	50 1.0	_	$^{ m mVpp}_{ m V_o}$
Transient Response with $C_2 = 330 \mu F$	$\overset{t_{\mathrm{tr}}}{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{os}}}$	$I_{\rm o}$ step between 3.0A and 6.0A $V_{\rm o}$ over/undershoot		_	100 150	_	μSec mV
Efficiency	η	$V_{\rm in}$ = +12V, $I_{\rm o}$ = 3.0A	$V_{o} = +3.3/3.6V \\ V_{o} = +1.5V \\ V_{o} = +2.5V \\ V_{o} = +5.0V \\ V_{o} = +9.0V$		84 68 76 86 93	_ _ _ _	%
		$V_{\rm in}$ = +12V, $I_{\rm o}$ =6.0A	$V_{o} = +3.3/3.6V V_{o} = +1.5V V_{o} = +2.5V V_{o} = +5.0V V_{o} = +9.0V$		83 66 75 85 92	_ _ _ _	%
Switching Frequency	$f_{\circ}$	$V_{in}(min) \le V_{in} \le V_{in}(max)$	PT6622	500	550	600	kHz
		$0.1A \le I_o \le 6.0$	Except PT6622	550	650	750	kHz

Continued



## PT6620 Series

#### 6 Amp 12V Input Integrated Switching Regulator

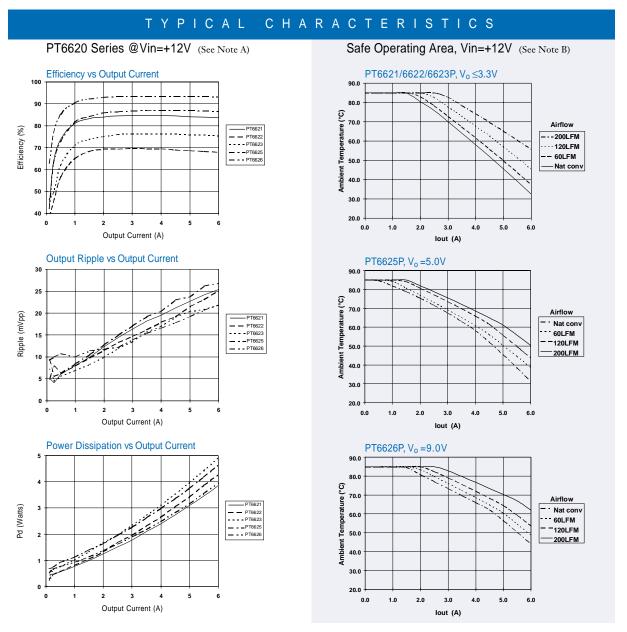
### Specifications (continued)

Characteristics				PT6620 SEF	RIES	
(T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Absolute Maximum Operating Temperature Range	$T_a$	Over V <sub>in</sub> range	-40	_	+85 (3)	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_s$	_	-40	_	+125	°C
Mechanical Shock	_	Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3	_	500	_	G's
Mechanical Vibration	_	Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, soldered in a PC board	_	7.5	_	G's
Weight	_	_	_	14	_	grams

Notes: (1) The PT6620 Series requires a 330µF(output) and 100µF(input) electrolytic capacitors for proper operation in all applications.

(2) ISR will operate down to no load with reduced specifications

(3) See safe Operating Area curves or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.



Note A: All characteristic data in the above graphs has been develoed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the ISR.

Note B: SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.

#### PT6620 Series

## Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT6620 7Amp12V Bus Converter Series

The output voltage of the Power Trends PT6620 Series ISRs may be adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed pre-set voltage with the addition of a single external resistor. Table 1 accordingly gives the allowable adjustment range for each model in the series as V<sub>a</sub> (min) and  $V_a$  (max).

Adjust Up: An increase in the output voltage is obtained by adding a resistor R2, between pin 14 (V adjust) and pins 7-10 (GND).

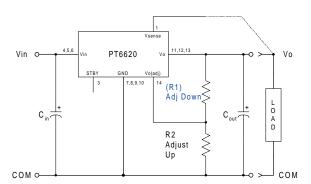
Adjust Down: Add a resistor (R1), between pin 14 (V adjust) and pins 11-13 ( $V_{out}$ ).

Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for both the placement and value of the required resistor, either (R1) or R2 as appropriate.

#### Notes:

- 1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the (R1) or R2 location. Place the resistor as close to the ISR as possible.
- 2. Never connect capacitors from V<sub>o</sub> adjust to either GND, V<sub>out</sub>, or the Remote Sense pin. Any capacitance added to the V<sub>0</sub> adjust pin will affect the stability of the ISR.
- 3. If the Remote Sense feature is being used, connecting the resistor (R1) between pin 14 (Vo adjust) and pin 1 (Remote Sense) can benefit load regulation.
- 4. The minimum input voltage required by the part is  $V_{out}$  + 3, or 9V, whichever is higher.

Figure 1



The values of (R1) [adjust down], and R2 [adjust up], can also be calculated using the following formulae.

(R1) = 
$$\frac{R_o (V_a - 1.25)}{(V_o - V_a)} - R_s$$
  $k\Omega$ 

$$R2 = \frac{1.25 R_o}{V_a - V_o} - R_s \qquad k\Omega$$

Where:  $V_{o} = Original output voltage$   $V_{a}^{o} = Adjusted output voltage$ 

R<sub>o</sub> = The resistance value in Table 1

= The series resistance from Table 1

Table 1

PT6620 ADJUS	STMENT AND FOR	MULA PARAMETERS				
Series Pt#	PT6622	PT6623	PT6621	PT6624	PT6625	PT6626
Vo (nom)	1.5V	2.5V	3.3V	3.6V	5.0V	9.0V
Va (min)	1.4V	1.9V	2.3V	2.5V	2.9V	5.2V
Va (max)	2.7V	3.7V	4.5V	4.8V	6.5V	10.0V
$R_0(k\Omega)$	4.99	10.0	12.1	12.1	16.2	12.1
$R_S(k\Omega)$	2.49	4.99	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1

# Application Notes continued

## PT6620 Series

Table 2

P16620 ADJUS	STMENT RESISTO	OR VALUES						
Series Pt#	PT6622	PT6623	PT6621	PT6624	PT6625	Series Pt #	PT6625	PT6626
Current	7.5Adc	7.5Adc	7.5Adc	7.5Adc	6.0Adc	Current	6Adc	3.3Adc
V <sub>o</sub> (nom)	1.5Vdc	2.5Vdc	3.3Vdc	3.6Vdc	5.0Vdc	V <sub>o</sub> (nom)	5.0Vdc	9.0Vdc
V <sub>a</sub> (req'd)						V <sub>a</sub> (req'd)		
1.4	(5.0)kΩ					5.2	89.1k	$(0.5)$ k $\Omega$
1.5						5.3	55.4k	$(1.1)$ k $\Omega$
1.6	59.9k					5.4	38.5k	(1.9)kΩ
1.7	28.7k					5.5	28.4k	$(2.6)$ k $\Omega$
1.8	18.3k					5.6	21.7k	$(3.4)$ k $\Omega$
1.9	13.1k	$(5.8)$ k $\Omega$				5.7	16.8k	$(4.2)$ k $\Omega$
2.0	10.0k	$(10.0)$ k $\Omega$				5.8	13.2k	$(5.1)$ k $\Omega$
2.1	7.9k	$(16.3)$ k $\Omega$				5.9	10.4k	$(6.1)$ k $\Omega$
2.2	6.4k	$(26.7)$ k $\Omega$				6.0	8.2k	$(7.1)$ k $\Omega$
2.3	5.3k	$(47.5)$ k $\Omega$	$(0.6)$ k $\Omega$			6.1	6.3k	$(8.1)$ k $\Omega$
2.4	4.4k	$(110.0)$ k $\Omega$	$(3.4)$ k $\Omega$			6.2	4.8k	$(9.3)$ k $\Omega$
2.5	3.8k		$(6.8)$ k $\Omega$	$(1.7)$ k $\Omega$		6.3	3.5k	$(10.5)$ k $\Omega$
2.6	3.2k	120.0k	(11.2)kΩ	(4.2)kΩ		6.4	2.4k	(11.9)kΩ
2.7		57.5k	(17.1)kΩ	(7.4)kΩ		6.5	1.4k	(13.3)kΩ
2.8		36.7k	(25.4)kΩ	(11.3)Ω		6.6		(14.9)kΩ
2.9		26.3k	(37.8)kΩ	(16.4)kΩ	(0.6)kΩ	6.7		(16.6)kΩ
3.0		20.0k	(58.5)kΩ	(23.2)kΩ	(2.1)kΩ	6.8		(18.4)kΩ
3.1		15.8k	(99.8)kΩ	(32.7)kΩ	(3.7)Ω	6.9		(20.5)kΩ
3.2		12.9k	(224.0)kΩ	(46.9)kΩ	(5.5)kΩ	7.0		(22.7)kΩ
3.3		10.6k		(70.6)kΩ	(7.4)kΩ	7.1		(25.2)kΩ
3.4		8.9k	139.0k	(118.0)kΩ	(9.7)kΩ	7.2		(27.9)kΩ
3.5		7.5k	63.5k	(260.0)kΩ	(12.2)kΩ	7.3		(31.0)kΩ
3.6		6.4k	38.3k		(15.1)kΩ	7.4		(34.4)kΩ
3.7		5.4k	25.7k	139.0k	(18.4)kΩ	7.5		(38.3)kΩ
3.8			18.2k	63.5k	(22.3)kΩ	7.6		(42.8)kΩ
3.9			13.1k	38.3k	(26.9)kΩ	7.8		(53.9)kΩ
4.0			9.5k	25.7k	(32.5)kΩ	8.0		(69.6)kΩ
4.1			6.8k	18.2k	(39.2)kΩ	8.2		(93.0)kΩ
4.2			4.7k	13.1k	(47.6)kΩ	8.4		(132.0)kΩ
4.3			3.0k	9.5k	(58.5)kΩ	8.6		(210.0)kΩ
4.4			1.7k	6.8k	(73.0)kΩ	8.8		(445.0)kΩ
4.5			0.5k	4.7k	(93.2)kΩ	9.0		` ` `
4.6				3.0k	(124.0)kΩ	9.2		63.5k
4.7				1.7k	(174.0)kΩ	9.4		25.7k
4.8				0.5k	(275.0)kΩ	9.6		13.1k
4.9					(579.0)kΩ	9.8		6.8k
5.0					(2,,,10),112	10.0		3.0k
5.1					190.0k	20.0		J.0K

R1 = (Blue) R2 = Black

#### PT6620 Series

# Using the Standby Function on the PT6620 Series of 12V Bus Converters

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the 14-pin PT6620 ISR series incorporates a standby function. This feature may be used for power-up/shut-down sequencing, and wherever there is a requirement for the output status of the module to be controlled by external circuitry.

The standby function is provided by the  $STBY^*$  control, pin 3. If pin 3 is left open-circuit the regulator operates normally, providing a regulated output whenever a valid supply voltage is applied to  $V_{\rm in}$  (pins 4, 5, & 6) with respect to GND (pins 7-10). Connecting pin 3 to ground  $^2$  will disable the regulator output and reduce the input current to less than  $30 {\rm mA}^4$ . Grounding the standby control will also hold-off the regulator output during the period that input power is applied.

The standby input is ideally controlled with an opencollector (or open-drain) discrete transistor (See Figure 1). It can also be driven directly from a dedicated TTL<sup>3</sup> compatible gate. Table 1 provides details of the threshold requirements.

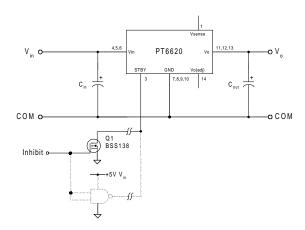
Table 1 Inhibit Control Thresholds (2,3)

Parameter	Min	Max	
Enable (VIH)	1V	5V	
Disable (VIL)	-0.1V	0.3V	

### Notes:

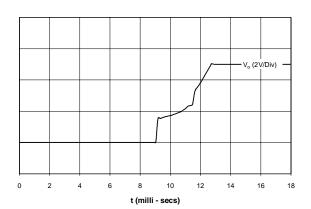
- The Standby/Inhibit control logic is similar for all Power Trends' modules, but the flexibility and threshold tolerances will be different. For specific information on this function for other regulator models, consult the applicable application note.
- 2. The Standby input on the PT6620 regulator series may be controlled using either an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor, or a device with a totem-pole output. A pull-up resistor is not necessary. The control input has an open-circuit voltage of about 1.5Vdc. To disable the regulator output, the control pin must be "pulled" to less than 0.3Vdc with a low-level 0.25mA max. sink to ground.
- 3. The Standby input on the PT6620 series is also compatible with TTL logic. A standard TTL logic gate will meet the  $0.3 \mathrm{V}_{IL}$ (max) requirement (Table 1 ) at  $0.25 \mathrm{mA}$  sink current. <u>Do not</u> drive the Standby control input above  $5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ .
- 4. When the regulator output is disabled the current drawn from the input source is reduced to approximately 15mA (30mA maximum).
- 5. The turn-off time of  $Q_1$ , or rise time of the standby input is not critical on the PT6620 series. Turning  $Q_1$  off slowly, over periods up to 100ms, will not damage the regulator. However, a slow turn-off time will increase both the initial delay and rate-of-rise of the output voltage.

Figure 1



Turn-On Time: Turning  ${\rm Q_1}$  in Figure 1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 3 and enables the output. The PT6620 series of regulators will provide a fully regulated output voltage within 20ms. The actual turn-on time may vary with load and the total amount of output capacitance. Figure 2 shows the typical output voltage waveform of a PT6625 (5.0V) following the prompt turn-off of  ${\rm Q_1}$  at time t =0 secs. The waveform was measured with a 12V input voltage, and 5A resistive load.

Figure 2



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