

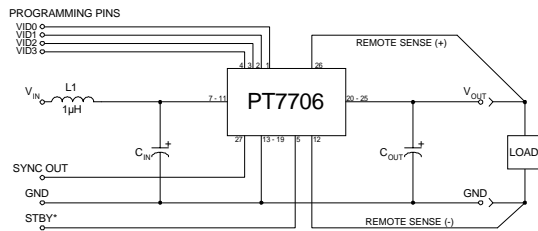
The PT7706 is a high-performance 18-Amp Integrated Switching Regulator (ISR), housed in a 27-pin SIP package. The 18A capability allows easy integration of the latest high-speed, low-voltage μ Ps, DSPs, ASICs, and bus drivers into existing 3.3V systems.

The PT7706 series has been designed to work in parallel with one or more of the PT7749 - 18A current boosters for increased I_{out} in increments of 18A.

The output voltage of the PT7706 can be easily programmed with a 4 bit input compatible with Intel's Pentium[®] II Processor. A differential remote sense is also provided which automatically compensates for any voltage drop from the ISR to the load.

An input capacitance of 1200 μ F, and output capacitance of 330 μ F are required for proper operation.

Standard Application



C_{in} = Required 1200 μ F electrolytic
 C_{out} = Required 330 μ F electrolytic
L1 = Optional 1 μ H input choke

Pin-Out Information

Pin Function	Pin Function	Pin Function
1 VID0	10 V_{in}	19 GND
2 VID1	11 V_{in}	20 V_{out}
3 VID2	12 Remote Sense Gnd	21 V_{out}
4 VID3	13 GND	22 V_{out}
5 STBY* - Stand-by	14 GND	23 V_{out}
6 Do not connect	15 GND	24 V_{out}
7 V_{in}	16 GND	25 V_{out}
8 V_{in}	17 GND	26 Remote Sense V_{out}
9 V_{in}	18 GND	27 Sync Out

For STBY* pin; open = output enabled
ground = output disabled.

Specifications

Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	PT7706 SERIES			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Output Current	I_o	$T_a = +60^\circ\text{C}$, 200 LFM, pkg N $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, natural convection	0.1 (1) 0.1 (1)	—	18 (2) 15 (2)	A
Input Voltage Range	V_{in}	$0.1\text{A} \leq I_o \leq 15\text{A}$	3.1 (3)	—	3.6	V
Output Voltage Tolerance	ΔV_o	$V_{in} = +3.3\text{V}$, $I_o = 18\text{A}$ $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +65^\circ\text{C}$	$V_o - 0.03$	—	$V_o + 0.03$	V
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	$3.1\text{V} \leq V_{in} \leq 3.6\text{V}$, $I_o = 18\text{A}$	—	± 10	—	mV
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	$V_{in} = +3.3\text{V}$, $0.1 \leq I_o \leq 18\text{A}$	—	± 10	—	mV
V_o Ripple/Noise	V_n	$V_{in} = +3.3\text{V}$, $I_o = 18\text{A}$	—	50	—	mV
Transient Response with $C_{out} = 330\mu\text{F}$	t_{tr} V_{os}	I_o step between 9A and 18A V_o over/undershoot	— —	100 200	— —	μSec mV
Efficiency	η	$V_{in} = +3.3\text{V}$, $I_o = 10\text{A}$	$V_o = 1.8\text{V}$ $V_o = 1.5\text{V}$	79 77	— —	% %
Switching Frequency	f_o	$3.1\text{V} \leq V_{in} \leq 3.6\text{V}$ $0.1\text{A} \leq I_o \leq 18\text{A}$	650	700	750	kHz
Absolute Maximum Operating Temperature Range	T_a	—	0	—	+85 (4)	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_s	—	-40	—	+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Mechanical Shock		Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3 1 msec, Half Sine, mounted to a fixture	—	500	—	G's
Mechanical Vibration		Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, Soldered in a PC board	—	10	—	G's
Weight	—	Vertical/Horizontal	—	31/41	—	grams

- Notes:** (1) The ISR will operate down to no load with reduced specifications. Please note that this product is not short-circuit protected.
(2) The PT7706 series can be easily paralleled with one or more of the PT7749 Current Boosters to provide increased output current in increments of 18A.
(3) The minimum input voltage is 3.1V or $V_{out} + 1.2\text{V}$, whichever is greater.
(4) See Safe Operating Area curves.

Output Capacitors: The PT7706 series requires a minimum output capacitance of 330 μ F for proper operation. Do not use Oscon type capacitors. The maximum allowable output capacitance is 15,000 μ F.

Input Filter: An input filter is optional for most applications. The input inductor must be sized to handle 18ADC with a typical value of 1 μ H. The input capacitance must be rated for a minimum of 1.3Arms of ripple current. For transient or dynamic load applications, additional capacitance may be required.

Features

- +3.3V input
- 4-bit Programmable: 1.3V to 2.05V@18A
- High Efficiency
- Input Voltage Range: 3.1V to 3.6V
- Differential Remote Sense
- 27-pin SIP Package
- Parallelable with PT7749 18A “Current Boosters”

Programming Information

VID3	VID2	VID1	VID0	Vout
1	1	1	1	1.30V
1	1	1	0	1.35V
1	1	0	1	1.40V
1	1	0	0	1.45V
1	0	1	1	1.50V
1	0	1	0	1.55V
1	0	0	1	1.60V
1	0	0	0	1.65V
0	1	1	1	1.70V
0	1	1	0	1.75V
0	1	0	1	1.80V
0	1	0	0	1.85V
0	0	1	1	1.90V
0	0	1	0	1.95V
0	0	0	1	2.00V

Logic 0 = Pin 12 potential (remote sense gnd)
 Logic 1 = Open circuit (no pull-up resistors)
 VID3 may not be changed while the unit is operating.

Ordering Information

PT7706□ = 1.3 to 2.05 Volts

(For dimensions and PC board layout, see Package Styles 800 and 810.)

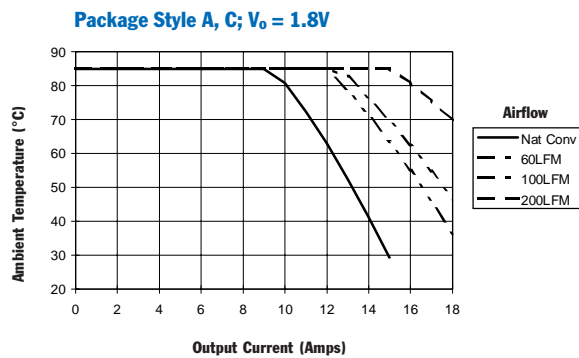
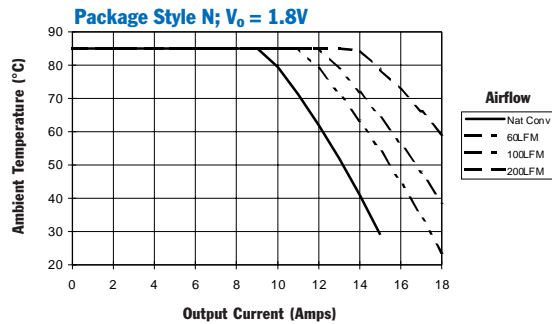
PT Series Suffix (PT1234X)

Case/Pin Configuration

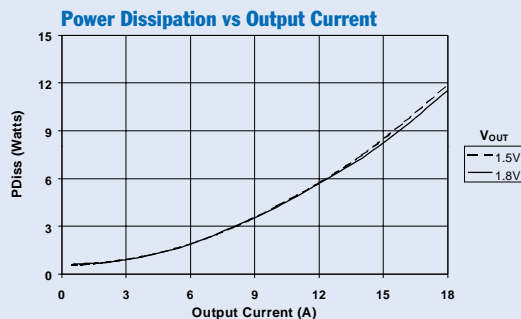
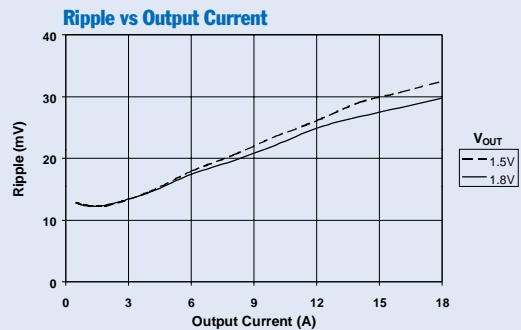
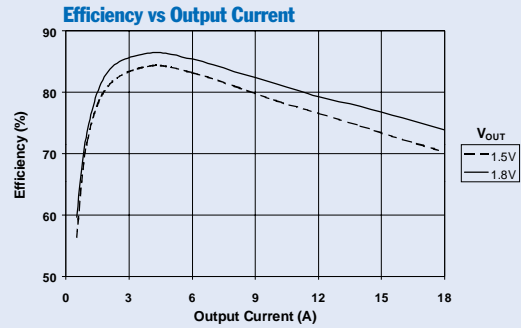
Vertical Through-Hole	N
Horizontal Through-Hole	A
Horizontal Surface Mount	C

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Safe Operating Area @V_{IN} = 3.3VDC (See Note B)



Characteristic Data @V_{IN} = 3.3VDC (See Note A)



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

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

Pin-Coded Output Voltage Adjustment on the “Big Hammer” Series ISRs

The ISRs related to Power Trends’ PT7705 incorporate pin-coded voltage control to adjust the output voltage. The control pins are identified VID0 - VID4 (pins 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6) respectively. When the control pins are left open-circuit, the ISR output will regulate at its factory trimmed output voltage. Each pin is internally connected to a precision resistor, which when grounded changes the output voltage by a set amount. By selectively grounding VID0 -VID4, the output voltage these ISRs can be programmed in incremental steps over the specified output voltage range. In each case, the program code and output voltage range offered by these ISRs are compatible with the voltage ID specification defined by Intel Corporation for voltage regulator modules (VRMs) used to power Pentium® microprocessors. Refer to Figure 1 below for the connection schematic, and the respective device Data Sheet for the appropriate programming code information.

Notes:

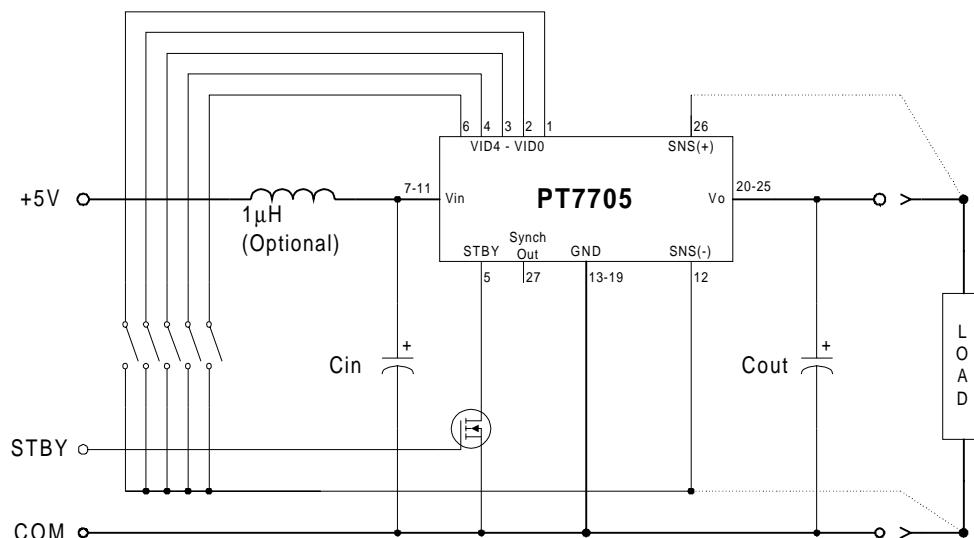
- The programming convention is as follows:-
 Logic 0: Connect to pin12 (Remote Sense Ground).
 Logic 1: Open circuit/open drain (See notes 2, & 4)
- Do not connect pull-up resistors to the voltage programming pins.
- To minimize output voltage error, always use pin 12 (Remote Sense Ground) as the logic “0” reference. While the regular ground (pins 13-19) can also be used for programming, doing so will degrade the load regulation of the product.

- If active devices are used to ground the voltage control pins, low-level open drain MOSFET devices should be used over bipolar transistors. The inherent $V_{ce(sat)}$ in bipolar devices introduces errors in the device’s internal divider network. Discrete transistors such as the BSS138, 2N7002, IRLML2402, or the 74C906 hex open-drain buffer are examples of appropriate devices.

Active Voltage Programming:

Special precautions should be taken when making changes to the voltage control program code while the unit is powered. It is highly recommended that the ISR be either powered down or held in standby. Changes made to the program code while V_{out} is enabled induces high current transients through the device. This is the result of the electrolytic output capacitors being either charged or discharged to the new output voltage set-point. The transient current can be minimized by making only incremental changes to the binary code, i.e. one LSB at a time. A minimum of 100µs settling time between each program state is also recommended. Making non-incremental changes to VID3 and VID4 with the output enabled is discouraged. If they are changed, the transients induced can overstress the device resulting in a permanent drop in efficiency. If the use of active devices prevents the program code being asserted prior to power-up, pull pin 5 (STBY) to the device GND during the period that the input voltage is applied to V_{in} . Releasing pin 5 will then allow the device output to execute a soft-start power-up to the programmed voltage.

Figure 1



Using the Standby Function on the “Big Hammer” Programmable ISR Series

For applications requiring output voltage On/Off control, the PT7705 “Big Hammer” ISRs incorporate a standby function¹. This feature may be used for power-up/shutdown sequencing, and to change the output voltage while input power is applied. *See related notes:* “Pin-coded Output Voltage Adjustment on the ‘Big Hammer’ Series ISRs.”

The standby function is provided by the *STBY** control, pin 5. If pin 5 is left open-circuit the regulator operates normally, providing a regulated output whenever a valid supply voltage is applied to V_{in} (pins 7-11) with respect to GND (pins 13-19). Connecting pin 5 to ground² will set the regulator output to zero volts³. This places the regulator in standby mode, and reduces the input current to typically 45mA (75mA max). If a ground signal is applied to pin 5 prior to power-up, the regulator output will be held at zero volts during the period that input power is applied.

The standby input must be controlled with an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor (See Figure 1). Table 1 gives the threshold requirements.

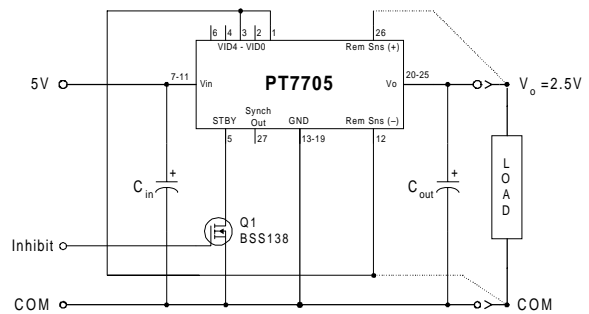
Table 1 Inhibit Control Threshold²

Parameter	Min	Max
Disable (V_{IL})	-0.1V	0.3V

Notes:

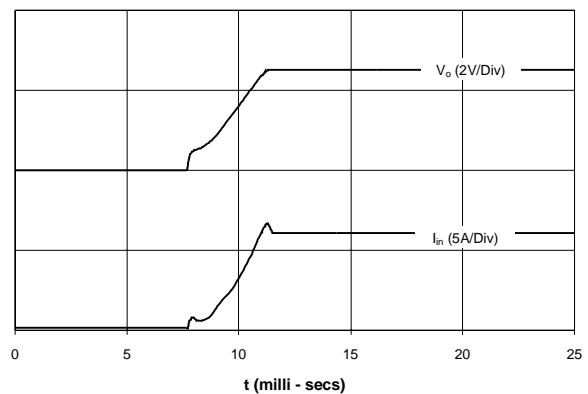
1. The Standby/Inhibit control logic is similar for all Power Trends’ modules, but the flexibility and threshold tolerances will be different. For specific information on this function for other regulator models, consult the applicable application note.
2. The Standby input on the PT7705 regulator series must be controlled using an open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor. *Do Not* use a pull-up resistor. The control input has an open-circuit voltage of about 1.5Vdc. To set the regulator output to zero, the control pin must be “pulled” to less than 0.3Vdc with a low-level 0.1mA sink to ground.
3. When placed in the standby mode, the regulator output discharges the output capacitance with a low impedance to ground. If an external voltage is applied to the output, it will sink current and possibly over-stress the part.
4. The turn-off time of Q_1 , or rise time of the standby input is not critical on the PT7705 series. Turning Q_1 off slowly, over periods up to 100ms, will not affect regulator operation. However, a slow turn-off time will increase both the initial delay and rise-time of the output voltage.

Figure 1



Turn-On Time: Turning Q_1 in Figure 1 off, removes the low-voltage signal at pin 5 and enables the output. Following a brief delay of 5-10ms, the output voltage of the PT7705 series regulators rise to full regulation within 15ms⁴. Figure 2 shows the typical output voltage waveform of a PT7705 following the prompt turn-off of Q_1 at time $t=0$ secs. The output voltage in Figure 1 is set to 2.5V by connecting VID0 (pin 1), and VID2 (pin 3) to the Remote Sense Gnd (pin 12)⁴. The waveform in Figure 2 was measured with a 5V input source voltage, and 10A resistive load.

Figure 2



⁴ Consult the data sheet for details on other VID codes.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
PT7706N	NRND	SIP MOD ULE	EHD	27	10	TBD	Call TI	Level-1-215C-UNLIM

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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