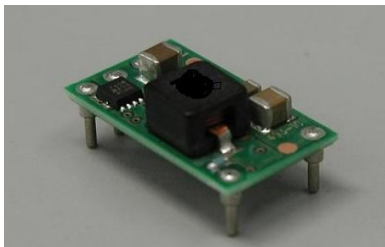


# DC-DC Converter Application Manual

## MPDTH12050W\*\*

### 6-A, 12-V Input Non-Isolated Wide-Output Adjust Power Module



#### Features

- Up to 6-A Output Current
- 12-V Input Voltage
- Wide-Output Voltage Adjust (1.2 V to 5.5 V)
- Efficiencies up to 93 %
- 200 W/in<sup>3</sup> Power Density
- On/Off Inhibit
- Pre-Bias Startup
- Under-Voltage Lockout
- Auto-Track™ Sequencing
- Output Over-Current Protection (Non-Latching, Auto-Reset)
- Operating Temp: -40 to +85 °C
- Point-of-Load Alliance Compatible

NOMINAL SIZE = 22.1 mm x 12.57 mm

#### Description

The MPDTH12050 is one of the smallest non-isolated power module from Murata Manufacturing that features Auto-Track™. Auto-Track simplifies supply voltage sequencing in power systems by enabling modules to track each other, or any other external voltage, during power up and power down.

Adding to the size advantage (22.1 × 12.57mm), this module is rated for up to 6 A of output current, and is an ideal choice in applications where space, performance, and a power-up sequencing capability are important attributes.

The product provides high-performance step-down conversion from a 12-V input bus voltage. The output voltage of the

MPDTH05050W can be set to any voltage over the range, 1.2 V to 5.5 V, using a single resistor.

Other operating features include an on/off inhibit, output voltage adjust (trim), and output over-current protection. For high efficiency, this product employs a synchronous rectifier output stage, but a pre-bias hold-off capability ensures that the output will not sink current during startup.

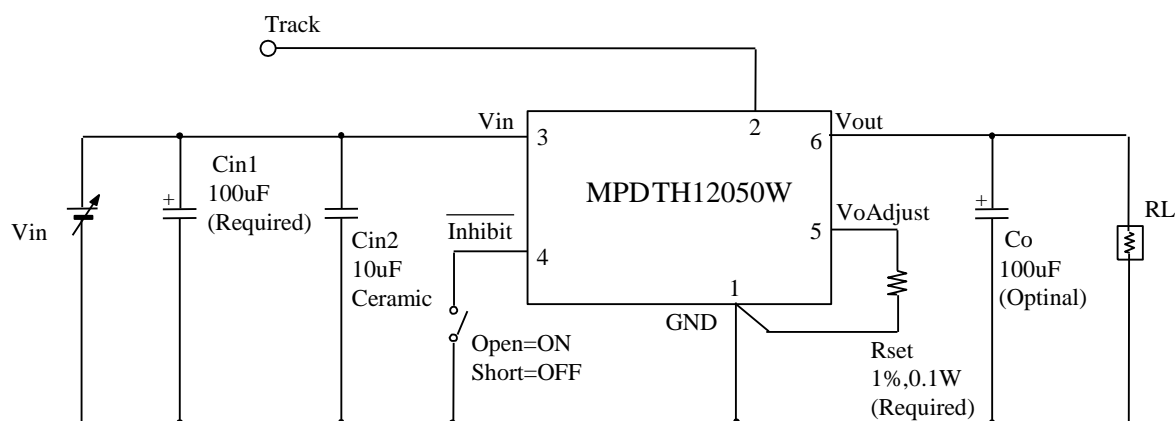
Target applications include telecom, industrial, and general purpose circuits, including low-power dual-voltage systems that use a DSP, microprocessor, ASIC, or FPGA.

Package options include both throughhole and surface mount configurations.

#### Pin Configuration

Pin	Function
1	GND
2	Track
3	Vin
4	Inhibit
5	Vo Adjust
6	Vout

#### Standard Application



Rset = Required to set the output voltage to a value higher than 1.2V. (See spec table)

Cin1 = Required 100µF

Cin2 = 10µF ceramic capacitor. Required for output voltages 3.3V and higher.

Co = Optional 100µF capacitor

#### Note:

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## 6-A, 12-V Input Non-Isolated Wide-Output Adjust Power Module

### Ordering Information

Output Voltage (MPDTH12050□xx)		Package Options (MPDTH12050x□□)	
Code	Voltage	Code	Description
W	1.2V-5.5V(Adjustable)	AH	Horiz. T/H
		AS	SMD(*1)

**Notes** (1) Pb free (Sn-Ag-Cu) pin solder material.

### Pin Description

**Vin:** The positive input voltage power node to the module, which is referenced to common *GND*.

**Vout:** The regulated positive power output with respect to the *GND* node.

**GND:** This is the common ground connection for the *Vin* and *Vout* power connections. It is also the 0 VDC reference for the control inputs.

**Vo Adjust:** A 0.1 W 1 % resistor must be directly connected between this pin and *GND* to set the output voltage to a value higher than 1.2 V. The temperature stability of the resistor should be 100 ppm/°C (or better). The set-point range for the output voltage is from 1.2 V to 5.5 V. The resistor value required for a given output voltage can be calculated from the following formula. If this pin is left open circuit, the output voltage will default to its lowest value. For further information on output voltage adjustment see the related application note.

$$R_{set} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot \frac{0.8\text{V}}{V_{out}-1.2\text{V}} - 1.82 \text{ k}\Omega$$

The specification table gives the preferred resistor values for a number of standard output voltages.

**Inhibit:** The Inhibit pin is an open-collector/drain negative logic input that is referenced to *GND*. Applying a low level ground signal to this input disables the module's output and turns off the output voltage. When the *Inhibit* control is active, the input current drawn by the regulator is significantly reduced. . If the *Inhibit* pin is left open circuit, the module will output voltage whenever a valid input source is applied.

**Track:** This is an analog control input that enables the output voltage to follow an external voltage. This pin becomes active typically 40 ms after the input voltage has been applied, and allows direct control of the output voltage from 0 V up to the nominal set-point voltage. Within this range the output will follow the voltage at the *Track* pin on a volt-for-volt basis. When the control voltage is raised above this range, the output voltage is regulated at its set-point voltage. This feature allows the output voltage to rise simultaneously with other modules powered from the same input bus. If unused, the input should be connected to *Vin*.

*Note:* Due to the under-voltage lockout feature, the output of the module cannot follow its own input voltage during power up. For more information, see the related application note.

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## 6-A, 12-V Input Non-Isolated Wide-Output Adjust Power Module

### Environmental & Absolute Maximum Ratings (Voltages are with respect to GND)

Characteristics	Symbols	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Track Input Voltage	V <sub>track</sub>		-0.3	-	V <sub>in</sub> +0.3	V
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>a</sub>	Over V <sub>in</sub> Range	-40 (i)	-	85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>s</sub>	-	-40		125	°C
Solder Reflow Temperature	T <sub>reflow</sub>	Surface temperature of module body or pins			245 (ii)	°C

**Notes:** (i) For operation below 0 °C the external capacitors must have stable characteristics. Use either a low ESR tantalum, Os-Con, or ceramic capacitor.

(ii) During reflow of SMD package version do not elevate peak temperature of the module, pins or internal components above the stated maximum.

### Specifications (Unless otherwise stated, T<sub>a</sub> =25 °C, V<sub>in</sub> =12 V, V<sub>out</sub> =3.3 V, C<sub>in1</sub> =100μF, C<sub>in2</sub> =10μF, C<sub>o</sub> =0μF, and I<sub>o</sub> =I<sub>omax</sub>)

Characteristics	Symbols	Conditions		MPDTH03010W			Units
				Min	Typ	Max	
Output Current	I <sub>o</sub>	12V ≤ V <sub>o</sub> ≤ 5.5V , 85 °C ,400LFM Airflow 60 °C,Natural Convection		0	-	6(1)	A
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>in</sub>	Over I <sub>o</sub> Range		10.8	-	13.2	V
Set-Point Voltage Tolerance	V <sub>o</sub> tol			-	-	±2(2)	%V <sub>o</sub>
Temperature Variation	ΔRegtemp	-40°C <T <sub>a</sub> < +85°C		-	±0.5	-	%V <sub>o</sub>
Line Regulation	ΔRegline	Over V <sub>in</sub> Range		-	±5	-	mV
Load Regulation	ΔRegload	Over I <sub>o</sub> Range		-	±5	-	mV
Total Output Variation	ΔRegtot	Includes set-point, line, load, -40°C <T <sub>a</sub> < +85°C		-	-	±3(2)	%V <sub>o</sub>
Efficiency	η	I <sub>o</sub> =5A	RSET = 280 Ω V <sub>o</sub> = 5.0 V		93		%
			RSET = 2.0 kΩ V <sub>o</sub> = 3.3 V	-	91	-	
			RSET = 4.32 kΩ V <sub>o</sub> = 2.5 V	-	89	-	
			RSET = 8.06 kΩ V <sub>o</sub> = 2.0 V	-	88	-	
			RSET = 11.5 kΩ V <sub>o</sub> = 1.8 V	-	87	-	
			RSET = 24.3 kΩ V <sub>o</sub> = 1.5 V	-	86	-	
			RSET = open V <sub>o</sub> = 1.2 V	-	84	-	
V <sub>o</sub> Ripple (pk-pk)	V <sub>r</sub>	20 MHz bandwidth	V <sub>o</sub> ≤ 2.5V	-	25	-	mVpp
		Co2 =10μF ceramic	V <sub>o</sub> > 2.5V	-	1	-	%V <sub>o</sub>
Short Circuit Protection	I <sub>o</sub> trip	Reset, Followed by Auto-Recovery		-	14	-	A
Transient Response	t <sub>tr</sub> ΔV <sub>tr</sub>	1 A/μs load step, 50 to 100 % I <sub>omax</sub> C <sub>out</sub> =100μF					
		Recovery Time		-	70	-	μsec
		V <sub>o</sub> deviation		-	100	-	mV
Track Input Current (pin 2)	I <sub>IL track</sub>	Pin to GND		-	-	-130 (3)	μA
Track Slew Rate Capability	dV <sub>track</sub> /dt	C <sub>out</sub> ≤C <sub>out</sub> (max)		-	-	1	V/ms
Rising UVLO Threshold	UVLO <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> Increasing		-	9.5	10.4	V
Falling UVLO Threshold	UVLO <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> Decreasing		8.1	9.0	-	V
Inhibit Control (pin4)		Referenced to GND					
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>			V <sub>in</sub> -0.5	-	Open(4)	V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>			-0.2	-	0.5	
Input Low Current	I <sub>ILinhibit</sub>	Pin to GND		-	-240	-	μA
Input Standby Current	I <sub>in inh</sub>	Inhibit (pin 4) to GND, Track (pin 2) open		-	10	-	mA
Switching Frequency	Frq	Over V <sub>in</sub> and I <sub>o</sub> Ranges		260	320	380	kHz
External Input Capacitance	C <sub>in</sub>			100 (4)	-	-	μF
External Output Capacitance	C <sub>out</sub>	Capacitance Non-Ceramic(ESR ≥ 4m Ω )		0	100 (5)	3300(6)	μF
		Ceramic		0	-	300	
MTBF	MTBF	Per Bellcore TR-332 50 % stress, T <sub>a</sub> =40°C, Ground Benian		3	-	-	10 <sup>6</sup> Hrs

**Notes:** (1) See SOA curves or consult factory for appropriate derating.

(2) The set-point voltage tolerance is affected by the tolerance and stability of RSET. The stated limit is unconditionally met if RSET has a tolerance of 1 % with 100 ppm/°C or better temperature stability.

(3) This control pin has an internal pull-up to the input voltage V<sub>in</sub> (7.5 V for pin 2). If it is left open-circuit the module will operate when input power is applied. A small low-leakage (<100 nA) MOSFET is recommended for control. For further information, consult the related application note.

(4) A 100μF electrolytic input capacitor is required for proper operation. The electrolytic capacitor must be rated for a minimum of 750 mA rms of ripple current. An additional 10μF ceramic capacitor is required for output voltages 3.3 V and higher. For further information, consult the related application note on capacitor selection.

(5) An external output capacitor is not required for basic operation. Adding 100μF of distributed capacitance at the load will improve the transient response.

(6) This is the calculated maximum. The minimum ESR limitation will often result in a lower value. Consult the application notes for further guidance.

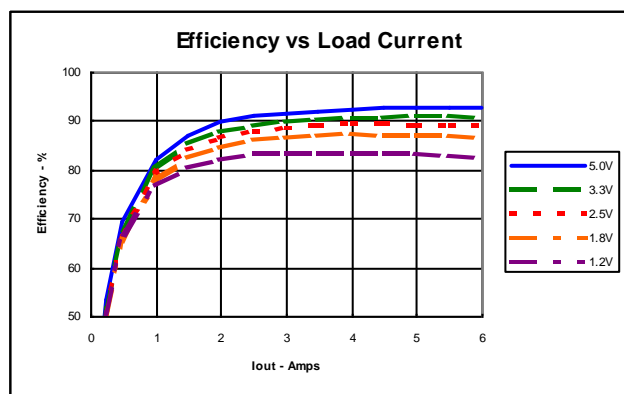
(7) This is the typical ESR for all the electrolytic (non-ceramic) output capacitance. Use 7 mΩ as the minimum when using max-ESR values to calculate.

### Note:

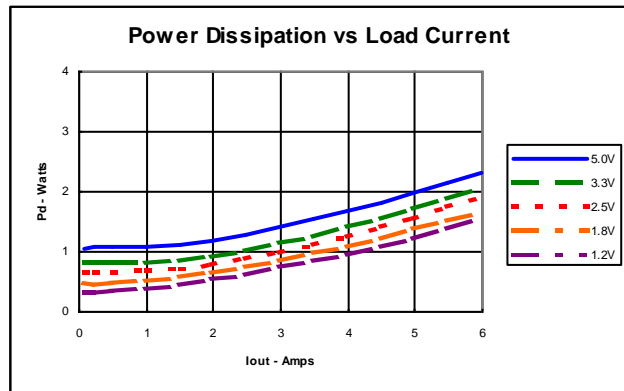
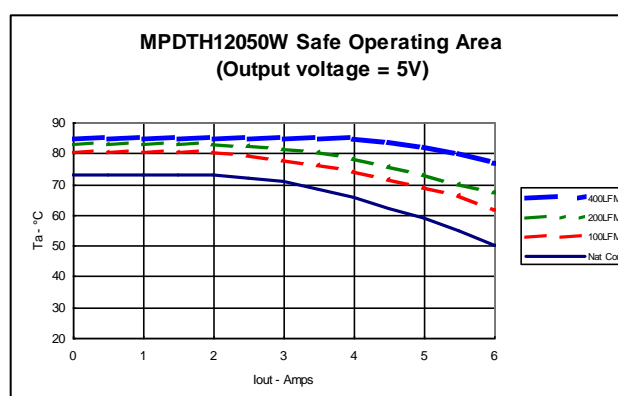
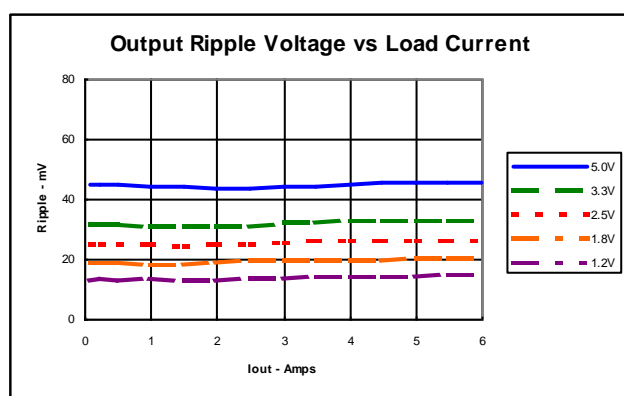
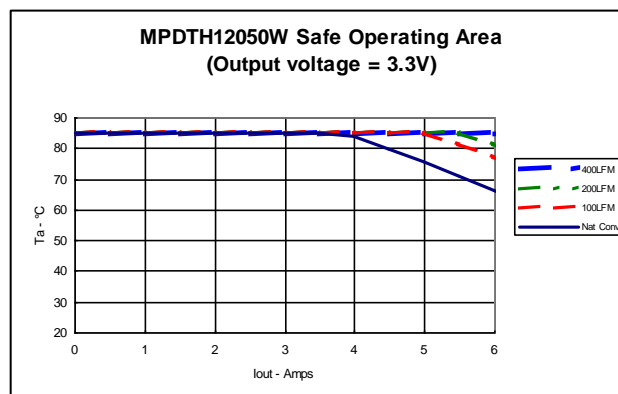
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## 6-A, 12-V Input Non-Isolated Wide-Output Adjust Power Module

### Characteristic Data; $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$ (See Note A)



### Safe Operating Area; $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$ (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. Derating limits apply to modules soldered directly to a 4 in. × 4 in. 4-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper.

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## MPDTH12050W

## Capacitor Recommendations for the MPDTH12050 Series of Power Modules

### Input Capacitor

The recommended input capacitor(s) is determined by the 100 $\mu$ F minimum capacitance and 750 mArms minimum ripple current rating. A 10- $\mu$ F X5R/X7R ceramic capacitor may also be added to reduce the reflected input ripple current. This is recommended for output voltage set points of 3.3 V and higher. Ripple current, less than 100 m $\Omega$  equivalent series resistance (ESR) and temperature are major considerations when selecting input capacitors. Unlike polymer-tantalum capacitors, regular tantalum capacitors have a recommended minimum voltage rating of 2 $\times$  (max. DC voltage + AC ripple). This is standard practice to ensure reliability.

Only a few tantalum capacitors have sufficient voltage rating to meet this requirement. At temperatures below 0 °C, the ESR of aluminum electrolytic capacitors increases. For these applications Os-Con, polymer-tantalum, and polymer-aluminum types should be considered.

### Output Capacitors (Optional)

For applications with load transients (sudden changes in load current), regulator response will benefit from external output capacitance. The value of 100 $\mu$ F is used to define the transient response specification (see data sheet). For most applications, high quality computer-grade aluminum electrolytic capacitors are adequate. These capacitors provide decoupling over the frequency range, 2 kHz to 150 kHz, and are suitable for ambient temperatures above 0 °C. Below 0 °C, tantalum, ceramic or Os-Con type capacitors are recommended. When using one or more non-ceramic capacitors, the calculated equivalent ESR should not be lower than 4 m $\Omega$  (7 m $\Omega$  using the manufacturer's maximum ESR for a single capacitor).

A list of preferred low-ESR type capacitors are listed on Table 1-1.

In addition to electrolytic capacitance, adding a 10 $\mu$ F X5R/X7R ceramic capacitor to the output will reduce the output ripple voltage and improve the regulator's transient response. The measurement of both the output ripple and transient response is also best achieved across a 10 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor.

### Ceramic Capacitors

Above 150 kHz the performance of aluminum electrolytic capacitors becomes less effective. To further improve the reflected input ripple current or the output transient response, multilayer ceramic capacitors can also be added. Ceramic capacitors have very low ESR and their resonant frequency is higher than the bandwidth of the regulator. When used on the output their combined ESR is not critical as long as the total value of ceramic capacitance does not exceed 300 $\mu$ F. Also, to prevent the formation of local resonance, do not place more than five identical ceramic capacitors in parallel with values of 10 $\mu$ F or greater.

### Tantalum Capacitors

Tantalum type capacitors are most suited for use on the output bus, and are recommended for applications where the ambient operating temperature can be less than 0 °C. The AVX TPS, Sprague 593D/594/595 and Kemet T495/T510 capacitor series are recommended over other tantalum types due to their higher rated surge, power dissipation, and ripple current capability. As a caution many general purpose tantalum capacitors have considerably higher ESR, reduced power dissipation and lower ripple current capability. These capacitors are also less reliable as they have no surge current rating. Tantalum capacitors that do not have a stated ESR or surge current rating are not recommended for power applications.

When specifying Os-con and polymer tantalum capacitors for the output, the minimum ESR limit will be encountered well before the maximum capacitance value is reached.

### Capacitor Table

Table 1-1 identifies the characteristics of capacitors from a number of vendors with acceptable ESR and ripple current (rms) ratings. The recommended number of capacitors required at both the input and output buses is identified for each capacitor type.

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

### Designing for Very Fast Load Transients

The transient response of the DC/DC Converter has been characterized using a load transient with a di/dt of 1A/ $\mu$ s. The typical voltage deviation for this load transient is given in the data sheet specification table using the optional value of output capacitance. As the di/dt of a transient is increased, the response of a converter's regulation circuit ultimately depends on its output capacitor decoupling network. This is an inherent limitation with any DC/DC Converter once the speed of the transient exceeds its bandwidth capability. If the target application specifies a higher di/dt or lower voltage deviation, the requirement can only be met with additional output capacitor decoupling. In these cases special attention must be paid to the type, value and ESR of the capacitors selected.

If the requirements of transient performance exceed what are specified in the data sheet, or the total amount of load capacitance is above 3,000 $\mu$ F, the selection of output capacitors becomes more important. For further guidance, please consult us.

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## MPDTH12050W

Table 1-1; Input / Output Capacitors

Capacitor Vendor, Type Series (Style)	Capacitor Characteristics					Quantity		Vendor Number
	Working Voltage	Value (uF)	MAX.(ESR) at 100kHz	Max.Ripple at 85°C Current(Irms)	Physical Size(mm)	Input Bus	Output Bus	
Panasonic, Aluminum FC (Radial) FK (SMD)	25V 35V 25V	330 180 470	0.090Ω 0.090Ω 0.080Ω	755 mA 755 mA 850 mA	10×12.5 10×12.5 8×10.2	1 1 1	1 1 1	EEUFC1E331 EEFCFC1V181 EEVFK1E471P
United Chemi-Con PXA, Poly-Alum(SMD) FP, Os-con(Radial) FS, Os-con(Radial) LXZ, Aluminum (Radial)	16V 20V 20V 35V	150 120 100 220	0.026Ω 0.024Ω 0.030Ω 0.090Ω	3430 mA 3100 mA 2740 mA 760 mA	10×7.7 8×10.5 8×10.5 10×12.5	1 1 1 1	≤4 ≤4 ≤4 1	PXA16VC151MJ80TP 20FP120MG 20FS100M LXZ35VB221M10X12LL
Nichicon, Aluminum HD, (Radial) PM, (Radial)	25V 35V	220 220	0.072Ω 0.090Ω	760 mA 770 mA	8×11.5 10×15	1 1	1 1	UHD1E221MPR UPM1V221MHH6
Panasonic, Poly-Aluminum WA, (SMD) S/SE, (SMD)	16V 6.3V[1]	100 180	0.039Ω 0.005Ω	2500 mA 4000 mA	8×6.9 7.3×4.3×4.2	1 N/R[2]	≤5 1	EEFWA1C101P EEFSE0J181R (Vo≤5.1V)
Sanyo SVP, Os-con(SMD) SP, Os-con(Radial) TPE Poscap (SMD)	20V 20V 10V	100 120 220	0.024Ω 0.024Ω 0.025Ω	>3300 mA >3100 mA >2400 mA	8×12 8×10.5 7.3×5.7	1 1 1	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	20SVP100M 20SP120M 10TPE220ML
AVX, Tantalum TPS (SMD)	10V 10V 25V	100 220 68	0.100Ω 0.100Ω 0.095Ω	>1090 mA >1414 mA >1451 mA	7.3L ×4.3W ×4.1H	N/R[2] N/R[2] 2	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	TPSD107M010R0100 TPSD227M010R0100 TPSV686M025R0095
Kemet T520, Poly-Tnat (SMD) T495, Tantalum(SMD)	10V 10V	100 100	0.080Ω 0.100Ω	1200 mA >1100 mA	7.3L× 5.7W×4.0H	N/R[2] N/R[2]	≤5 ≤5	T520D107M010AS T495X107M010AS
Vishay-Sprague 594D, Tantalum (SMD) 94SP, Organic (Radial)	10V 25V 16V	150 68 100	0.090Ω 0.095Ω 0.070Ω	1100 mA 1600 mA 2890 mA	7.3L× 6.0W×4.1H 10×10.5	N/R[2] 2 1	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	594D157X0010C2T 595D686X0025R2T 94SA107X0016FBP
Kemet, Ceramic X5R(SMD)	16V 6.3V	10 47	0.002Ω 0.002Ω	-	1210case 3225mm	1[3] N/R[2]	≤5 ≤5	C1210C106M4PAC C1210C476K9PAC
Murata, Ceramic X5R(SMD)	6.3V 6.3V 16V 16V	100 47 22 10	0.002Ω	-	1210case 3225mm	N/R[2] N/R[2] 1[3] 1[3]	≤3 ≤5 ≤5 ≤5	GRM32ER60J107M GRM32ER60J476M GRM32ER61C226K GRM32DR61C106K
TDK, Ceramic X5R(SMD)	6.3V 6.3V 16V 16V	100 47 22 10	0.002Ω	-	1210case 3225mm	N/R[2] N/R[2] 1[3] 1[3]	≤3 ≤5 ≤5 ≤5	C3225X5R0J107MT C3225X5R0J476MT C3225X5R1C226MT C3225X5R1C106MT

[1] The voltage rating of this capacitor only allows it to be used for output voltages that are equal to or less than 5.1 V.

[2] N/R -Not recommended. The capacitor voltage rating does not meet the minimum derated operating limits.

[3] Ceramic capacitors may be used to complement electrolytic types at the input to further reduce high-frequency ripple current.

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## MPDTH12050W

## Adjustment of the Output Voltage of the MPDTH12050W Wide-Output Adjust Power Modules

The *Vo Adjust* control (pin 5) sets the output voltage of the MPDTH12050 product. The adjustment range is from 1.2 V to 5.5 V. The adjustment method requires the addition of a single external resistor, *Rset*, that must be connected directly between the *Vo Adjust* and *GND* pins. Table 2-1 shows the preferred value of the external resistor for a number of standard voltages, along with the actual output voltage that this resistance value provides.

For other output voltages the value of the required resistor can either be calculated using the following formula, or simply selected from the range of values given in Table 2-2.

Figure 2-1 shows the placement of the required resistor.

$$R_{set} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot \frac{0.8\text{V}}{V_{out}-1.2\text{V}} - 1.82 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Table 2-1: Preferred Values of *Rset* for Standard Output Voltages

Vout(Standard)	Rset(Pref'd Value)	Vout(Actual)
5V	280Ω	5.009V
3.3V	2.0kΩ	3.294V
2.5V	4.32kΩ	2.503V
2.0V	8.06kΩ	2.010V
1.8V	11.5kΩ	1.801V
1.5V	24.3kΩ	1.506V
1.2V	Open	1.200V

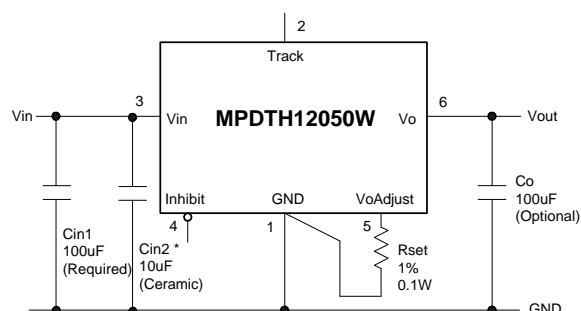
Figure 2-1: *Vo Adjust* Resistor Placement

Table 2-2: Output Voltage Set-Point Resistor Values

Vo Req'd	Rset	Vo Req'd	Rset
1.200	Open	2.70	3.51 kΩ
1.225	318 kΩ	2.75	3.34 kΩ
1.250	158 kΩ	2.80	3.18 kΩ
1.275	105.0kΩ	2.85	3.03 kΩ
1.300	78.2 kΩ	2.90	2.89 kΩ
1.325	62.2 kΩ	2.95	2.75 kΩ
1.350	51.5 kΩ	3.00	2.62 kΩ
1.375	43.9 kΩ	3.05	2.50 kΩ
1.400	38.2 kΩ	3.10	2.39 kΩ
1.425	33.7 kΩ	3.15	2.28 kΩ
1.450	30.2 kΩ	3.20	2.18 kΩ
1.475	27.3 kΩ	3.25	2.08 kΩ
1.50	24.8 kΩ	3.30	1.99 kΩ
1.55	21.0 kΩ	3.35	1.90 kΩ
1.60	18.2 kΩ	3.40	1.82 kΩ
1.65	16.0 kΩ	3.50	1.66 kΩ
1.70	14.2 kΩ	3.60	1.51 kΩ
1.75	12.7 kΩ	3.70	1.38 kΩ
1.80	11.5 kΩ	3.80	1.26 kΩ
1.85	10.5 kΩ	3.90	1.14 kΩ
1.90	9.61 kΩ	4.00	1.04 kΩ
1.95	8.85 kΩ	4.10	939 Ω
2.00	8.18 kΩ	4.20	847 Ω
2.05	7.59 kΩ	4.30	761 Ω
2.10	7.07 kΩ	4.40	680 Ω
2.15	6.60 kΩ	4.50	604 Ω
2.20	6.18 kΩ	4.60	533 Ω
2.25	5.80 kΩ	4.70	466 Ω
2.30	5.45 kΩ	4.80	402 Ω
2.35	5.14 kΩ	4.90	342 Ω
2.40	4.85 kΩ	5.00	285 Ω
2.45	4.58 kΩ	5.10	231 Ω
2.50	4.33kΩ	5.20	180 Ω
2.55	4.11 kΩ	5.30	131Ω
2.60	3.89 kΩ	5.40	85Ω
2.65	3.70 kΩ	5.50	41Ω

## Notes:

1. A 0.1-W resistor may be used. The tolerance should be 1%, with temperature stability of 100 ppm/°C (or better). Place the resistor as close to the regulator as possible. Connect the resistor directly between pins 5 and 1 using dedicated PCB traces.
2. Never connect capacitors from *Vo Adjust* to either *GND* or *Vout*. Any capacitance added to the *Vo Adjust* pin will affect the stability of the regulator.

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## MPDTH12050W

## Features of the MPDTH Series of Non-Isolated Wide Output Adjust Power Modules

### POLA™ Compatibility

The MPDTH family of non-isolated, wide-output adjust power modules from Murata Manufacturing are optimized for applications that require a flexible and high performance module that is small in size. Each of these products is POLA™ compatible. POLA compatible products are produced by a number of manufacturers, and offer customers advanced and non-isolated modules with the same footprint and form factor. POLA parts are also assured to be interoperable, thereby providing customers with true second-source availability.

From the basic “Just Plug it In” functionality of the 6-A modules to the 30-A rated feature-rich MPDTHxx030, these products were designed to be very flexible, and simple to use. The features vary with each product. Table 3-1 provides a quick reference to the features by product series and input bus voltage.

**Table 3-1: Operating Features by Series and Input Bus Voltage**

Series	Input Bus	Output	Adjust(Trim)	On/Off Inhibit	Over-Current	Pre-Bias Startup	Auto-Track™	Margin Up/Down	Output Sense	Thermal Shutdown
MPDTHxx050	3.3V	6A	o	o	o	o	o			
	5V	6A	o	o	o	o	o			
	12V	6A	o	o	o	o	o			
MPDTHxx060	3.3V/5V	10A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
	12V	8A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
MPDTHxx010	3.3V/5V	15A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
	12V	12A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
MPDTHxx020	3.3V/5V	22A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	12V	18A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
MPDTHxx030	3.3V/5V	30A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	12V	26A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

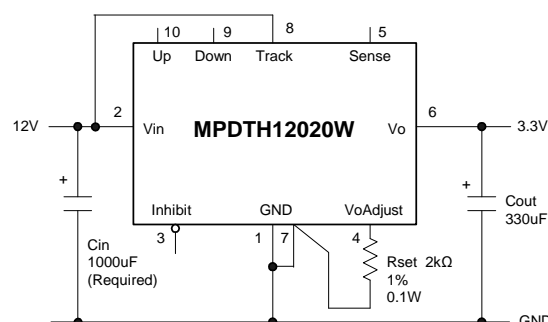
For simple point-of-use applications, the MPDTHxx050 provides operating features such as an on/off inhibit, output voltage trim, pre-bias startup, and over-current protection. The MPDTHxx060 (10 A/8A), and MPDTHxx010 (15/12 A) include an output voltage sense, and margin up/down controls. Then the higher output current, MPDTHxx020 (22/18 A) and MPDTHxx030 (30/26 A) products incorporate over-temperature shutdown protection. All of the products referenced in Table 3-1 include Auto-Track™. This feature was specifically designed to simplify the task of sequencing the supply voltages in a power system. This and other features are described in the following sections.

### Soft-Start Power Up

The Auto-Track feature allows the power-up of multiple modules to be directly controlled from their *Track* pin.

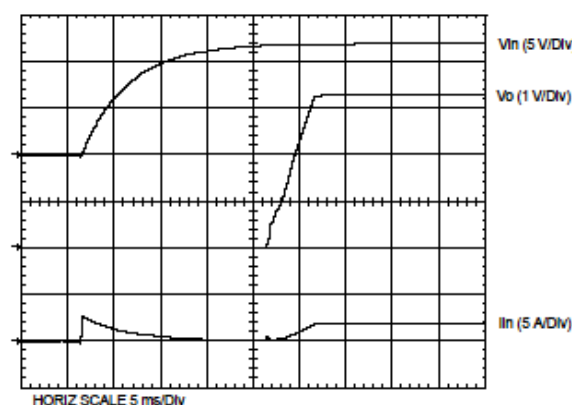
However in a stand-alone configuration, or when the Auto-Track feature is not being used, the *Track* pin should be directly connected to the input voltage, *Vin* (see Figure 3-1).

**Figure 3-1**



When the *Track* pin is connected to the input voltage the Auto-Track function is permanently disengaged. This allows the module to power up entirely under the control of its internal soft-start circuitry. When power up is under soft-start control, the output voltage rises to the set-point at a quicker and more linear rate.

**Figure 3-2**



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## MPDTH12050W

From the moment a valid input voltage is applied, the soft-start control introduces a short time delay (typically 8 ms-15 ms) before allowing the output voltage to rise. The output then progressively rises to the module's set-point voltage. Figure 3-2 shows the soft-start power-up characteristic of the 18-A output product (MPDTH12020W), operating from a 12-V input bus and configured for a 3.3-V output. The waveforms were measured with a 5-A resistive load, with Auto-Track disabled. The initial rise in input current when the input voltage first starts to rise is the charge current drawn by the input capacitors. Power-up is completed within 25 ms.

### Over-Current Protection

For protection against load faults, all modules incorporate output over-current protection. Applying a load that exceeds the regulator's over-current threshold will cause the regulated output to shutdown. Following shutdown, a module will periodically attempt to recover by initiating a soft-start power-up. This is described as a "hiccup" mode of operation, whereby the module continues in a cycle of successive shutdown and power up until the load fault is removed. During this period, the average current flowing into the fault is significantly reduced. Once the fault is removed, the module automatically recovers and returns to normal operation.

### Over-Temperature Protection

The MPDTHxx020 and MPDTHxx030 series of products have over-temperature protection. These products have an on-board temperature sensor that protects the module's internal circuitry against excessively high temperatures. A rise of the internal temperature may be the result of a drop in airflow, or a high ambient temperature. If the internal temperature exceeds the OTP threshold, the module's *Inhibit* control is automatically pulled low. This turns off the output. The output voltage will drop as the external output capacitors are discharged by the load circuit. The recovery is automatic, and begins with a soft-start power up. It occurs when the sensed temperature decreases by about 10 °C below the trip point.

*Note: The over-temperature protection is a last resort mechanism to prevent thermal stress to the regulator. Operation at or close to the thermal shutdown temperature is not recommended and will reduce the long-term reliability of the module. Always operate the regulator within the specified Safe Operating Area (SOA) limits for the worst-case conditions of ambient temperature and airflow.*

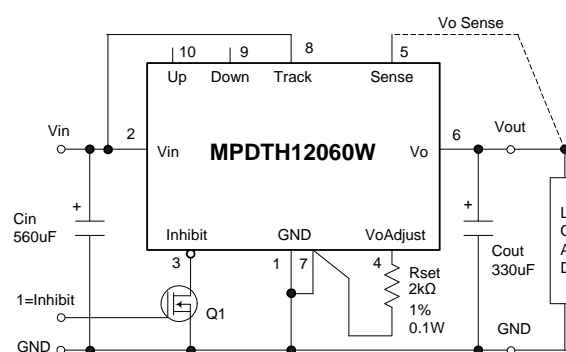
### Output On/Off Inhibit

For applications requiring output voltage on/off control, each series of the MPDTH family incorporates an output *Inhibit* control pin. The inhibit feature can be used wherever there is a requirement for the output voltage from the regulator to be turned off.

The power modules function normally when the *Inhibit* pin is left open-circuit, providing a regulated output whenever a valid source voltage is connected to *Vin* with respect to GND.

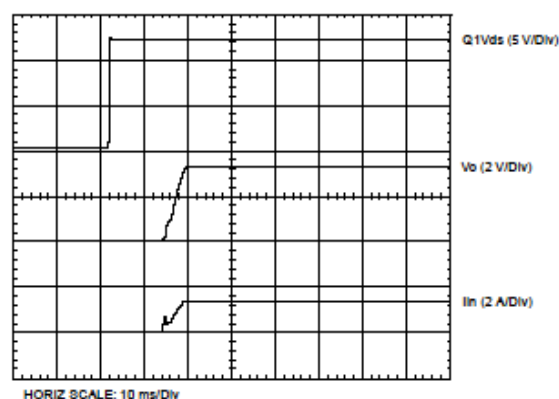
Figure 3-3 shows the typical application of the inhibit function. Note the discrete transistor (Q1). The *Inhibit* control has its own internal pull-up to *Vin* potential. The input is not compatible with TTL logic devices. An open collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor is recommended for control.

Figure 3-3



Turning Q1 on applies a low voltage to the *Inhibit* control and disables the output of the module. If Q1 is then turned off, the module will execute a soft-start power-up. A regulated output voltage is produced within 25 msec. Figure 3-4 shows the typical rise in both the output voltage and input current, following the turn-off of Q1. The turn off of Q1 corresponds to the rise in the waveform, Q1 Vds. The waveforms is measured with a 5-A load.

Figure 3-4



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## MPDTH12050W

### Auto-Track™ Function

The Auto-Track function is unique to the MPDTH family, and is available with the all POLA-compatible products. Auto-Track was designed to simplify the amount of circuitry required to make the output voltage from each module power up and power down in sequence. The sequencing of two or more supply voltages during power up is a common requirement for complex mixed-signal applications, that use dual-voltage VLSI ICs such as DSPs, micro-processors, and ASICs.

#### How Auto-Track Works

Auto-Track works by forcing the module's output voltage to follow a voltage presented at the *Track* control pin. This control range is limited between 0 V and the module's set-point voltage. Once the track-pin voltage is raised above the set-point voltage, the module's output remains at its set-point 1. For example, if the Track pin of a 2.5-V regulator is at 1 V, the regulated output will be 1 V. But if the voltage at the Track pin rises to 3 V, the regulated output will not go higher than 2.5 V.

When under track control, the regulated output from the module follows the voltage at its Track pin on a volt-for-volt basis. By connecting the Track pin of a number of these modules together, the output voltages will follow a common signal during power up and power down.

The control signal can be an externally generated master ramp waveform, or the output voltage from another power supply circuit 3. For convenience the Track control incorporates an internal RC charge circuit. This operates off the module's input voltage to provide a suitable rising voltage ramp waveform.

#### Typical Application

The basic implementation of Auto-Track allows for simultaneous voltage sequencing of a number of Auto-Track compliant modules. Connecting the Track control pins of two or more modules forces the Track control of all modules to follow the same collective RC ramp waveform, and allows them to be controlled through a single transistor or switch; Q1 in Figure 3-5.

To initiate a power up sequence the Track control must be pulled first to ground potential. This should be done at or before input power is applied to the modules, and then held for at least 40 ms thereafter. This brief period gives the modules time to complete their internal soft-start initialization, which enables them to produce an output voltage.

Applying a logic-level high signal to the circuit's On/Off Control turns Q1 on and applies a ground signal to the Track control. After completing their internal soft-start initialization, the output of all modules will remain at zero volts while Q1 is on. 40 ms after a valid input voltage has been applied to all modules, Q1 can be turned off. This allows the track control voltage to automatically rise toward the modules' input voltage. During this period the output voltage of each module will rise in unison with other modules, to its respective set-point voltage.

Figure 3-6 shows the output voltage waveforms from the circuit of Figure 3-5 after the On/Off Control is set from a high to a low-level voltage. The waveforms, Vo1 and Vo2 represent the output voltages from the two power modules, U1 (3.3 V) and U2 (2 V) respectively. Vo1 and Vo2 are shown rising together to produce the desired simultaneous power up characteristic.

The same circuit also provides a power down sequence. Power down is the reverse of power up, and is accomplished by lowering the track control voltage back to zero volts. The important constraint is that a valid input voltage must be maintained until the power down is complete. It also requires that Q1 be turned off relatively slowly. This is so that the Track control voltage does not fall faster than Auto-Track's slew rate capability, which is 1 V/ms. The components R1 and C1 in Figure 3-5 limit the rate at which Q1 can pull down the Track control voltage. The values of 100 k-ohm and 0.1 μF correlate to a decay rate of about 0.17 V/ms.

The power down sequence is initiated with a low-to-high transition at the On/Off Control input to the circuit.

Figure 3-7 shows the power down waveforms. As the Track control voltage falls below the nominal set-point voltage of each power module, then its output voltage decays with all the other modules under Auto-Track control..

#### Notes on Use of Auto-Track™

1. The Track pin voltage must be allowed to rise above the module's set-point voltage before the module can regulate at its adjusted set-point voltage.
2. The Auto-Track function will track almost any voltage ramp during power up, and is compatible with ramp speed of up to 1 V/ms.
3. The absolute maximum voltage that may be applied to the Track pin is  $V_{in}$ .
4. The module will not follow a voltage at its Track control input until it has completed its soft-start initialization. This takes about 10 ms from the time that the module has sensed that a valid voltage has been applied at its input. During this period, it is recommended that the Track pin be held at ground potential.
5. The module is capable of both sinking and sourcing current when following a voltage at its Track pin. Therefore startup into an output prebias is not supported during Auto-Track control.  
*Note: A pre-bias holdoff is not necessary when all supply voltages rise simultaneously under the control of Auto-Track.*
6. The Auto-Track function can be disabled by connecting the Track pin to the input voltage ( $V_{in}$ ). With Auto-Track disabled, the output voltage will rise at a quicker and more linear rate after input power is applied.

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## MPDTH12050W

Figure 3-5; Sequenced Power Up &amp; Power Down Using Auto-Track

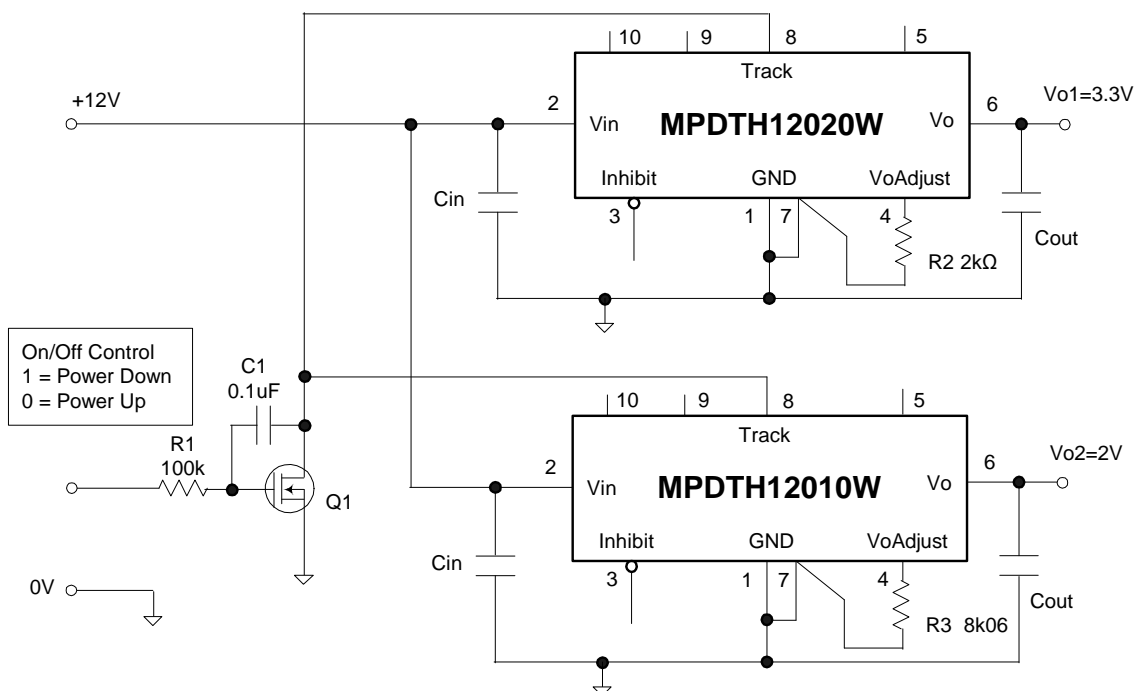


Figure 3-6; Simultaneous Power Up with Auto-Track Control

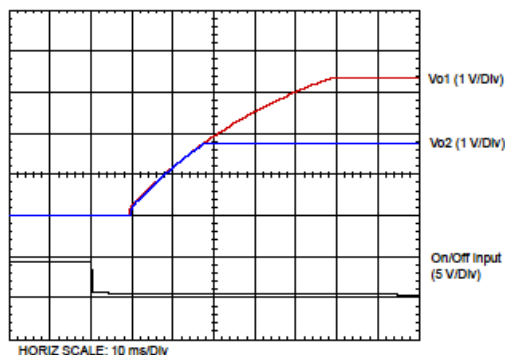
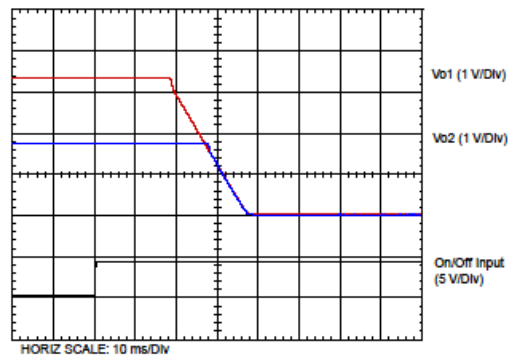


Figure 3-7; Simultaneous Power Down with Auto-Track Control



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## MPDTH12050W

### Pre-Bias Startup Capability

The capability to start up into an output pre-bias condition is now available to all the 12-V input, MPDTH series of power modules. (Note that this is a feature enhancement for the many of the W-suffix products) 1.

A pre-bias startup condition occurs as a result of an external voltage being present at the output of a power module prior to its output becoming active. This often occurs in complex digital systems when current from another power source is backed through a dual-supply logic component, such as an FPGA or ASIC. Another path might be via clamp diodes, sometimes used as part of a dual-supply power-up sequencing arrangement. A prebias can cause problems with power modules that incorporate synchronous rectifiers. This is because under most operating conditions, such modules can sink as well as source output current. The 12-V input MPDTH modules all incorporate synchronous rectifiers, but will not sink current during startup, or whenever the *Inhibit* pin is held low. Startup includes an initial delay (approx. 8 - 15 ms), followed by the rise of the output voltage under the control of the module's internal soft-start mechanism; see Figure 3-9.

### Conditions for Pre-Bias Holdoff

In order for the module to allow an output pre-bias voltage to exist (and not sink current), certain conditions must be maintained. The module holds off a pre-bias voltage when the *Inhibit* pin is held low, and whenever the output is allowed to rise under soft-start control. Power up under soft-start control

occurs upon the removal of the ground signal to the *Inhibit* pin (with input voltage applied), or when input power is applied with Auto-Track disabled 2. To further ensure that the regulator doesn't sink output current, (even with a ground signal applied to its *Inhibit*), the input voltage must always be greater than the applied pre-bias source. This condition must exist throughout the power-up sequence 3.

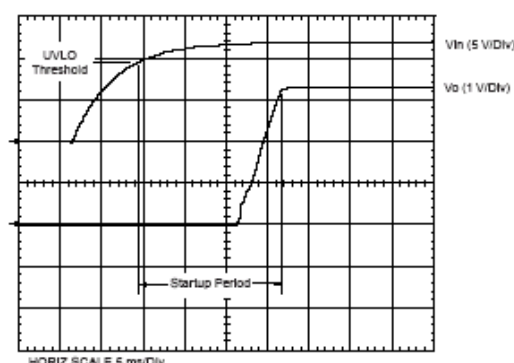
The soft-start period is completed in about 40ms after start-up. Once it is completed the module functions as normal, and will sink current if a voltage higher than the nominal regulation value is applied to its output.

*Note: If a pre-bias condition the module will not sink current. Track control pin must be kept to GND, when the Auto Track feature is utilized..*

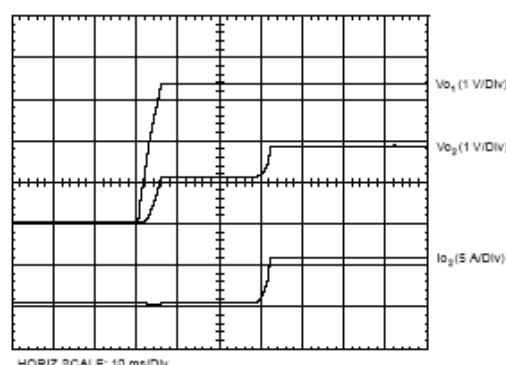
### Demonstration Circuit

Figure 3-10 shows the startup waveforms for the demonstration circuit shown in Figure 3-11. The initial rise in Vo2 is the pre-bias voltage, which is passed from the VCCIO to the VCore voltage rail through the ASIC. Note that the output current Io2 from U2 (1.8V output module) is negligible until its output voltage rises above the applied pre-bias.

**Figure 3-9; MPDTH12020W Startup**



**Figure 3-10; Pre-Bias Startup Waveforms**



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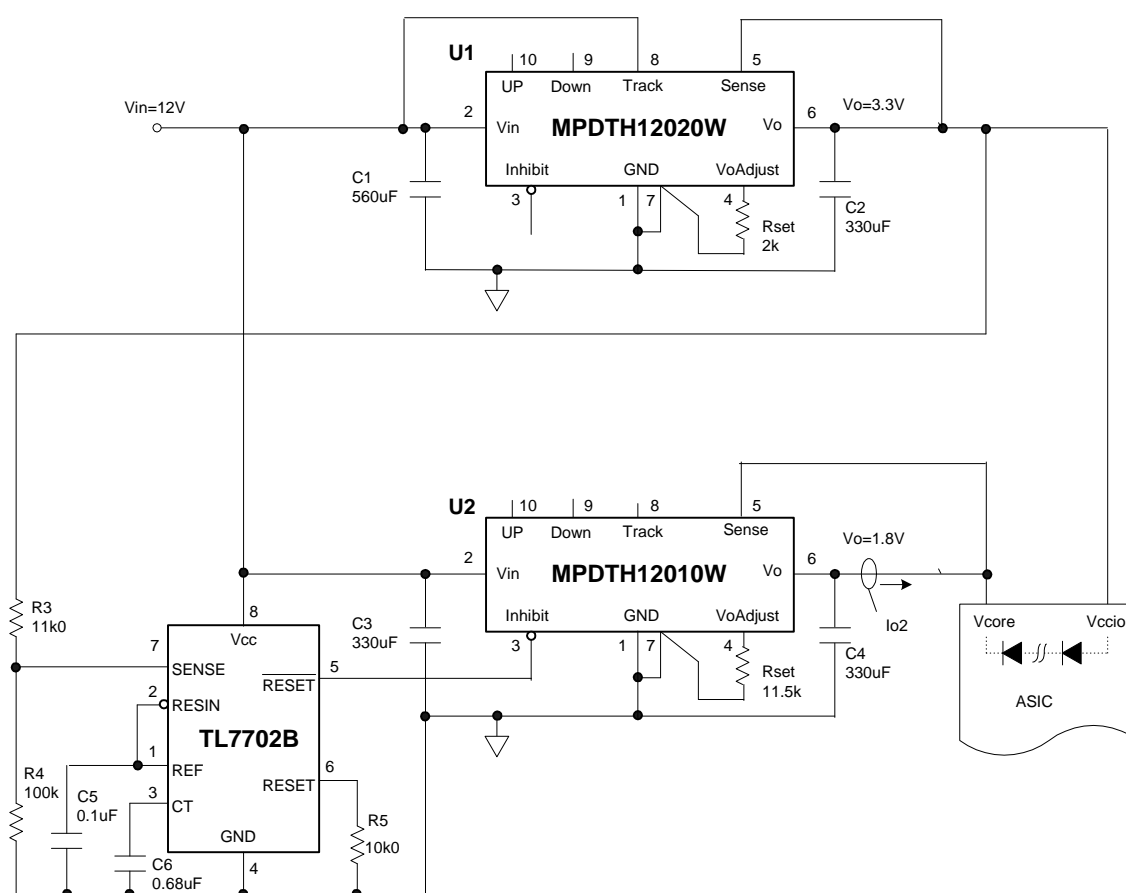
## Notes

1. Output pre-bias holdoff is an inherent feature to all MPDTH120x0W modules
2. The pre-bias start-up feature is not compatible with Auto-Track. If the rise in the output is limited by the voltage applied to the *Track* control pin, the output will sink current during the period that the track control voltage is below that of the back-feeding source. For this reason, it is recommended that Auto-Track be disabled when not being used. This is accomplished by connecting the *Track* pin to the input voltage,  $V_{in}$ . This raises the

*Track* pin voltage well above the set-point voltage prior to the module's start up, thereby defeating the Auto-Track feature.

3. To further ensure that the regulator's output does not sink current when power is first applied (even with a ground signal applied to the *Inhibit* control pin), the input voltage must always be greater than the applied pre-bias source. This condition must exist throughout the power-up sequence of the power system.

Figure 3-11; Application Circuit Demonstrating Pre-Bias Startup



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## MPDTH12050W

### Remote Sense

Products with this feature incorporate an output voltage sense pin, *Vo Sense*. A remote sense improves the load regulation performance of the module by allowing it to compensate for any 'IR' voltage drop between itself and the load. An IR drop is caused by the high output current flowing through the small amount of pin and trace resistance. To use this feature simply connect the *Vo Sense* pin to the *Vout* node, close to the load circuit (see data sheet standard application). If not used, the *Vo Sense* pin can be left open-circuit. An internal low-value resistor (15-Ω or less) is connected between the *Vo Sense* and *Vout*. This ensures the output voltage remains in regulation.

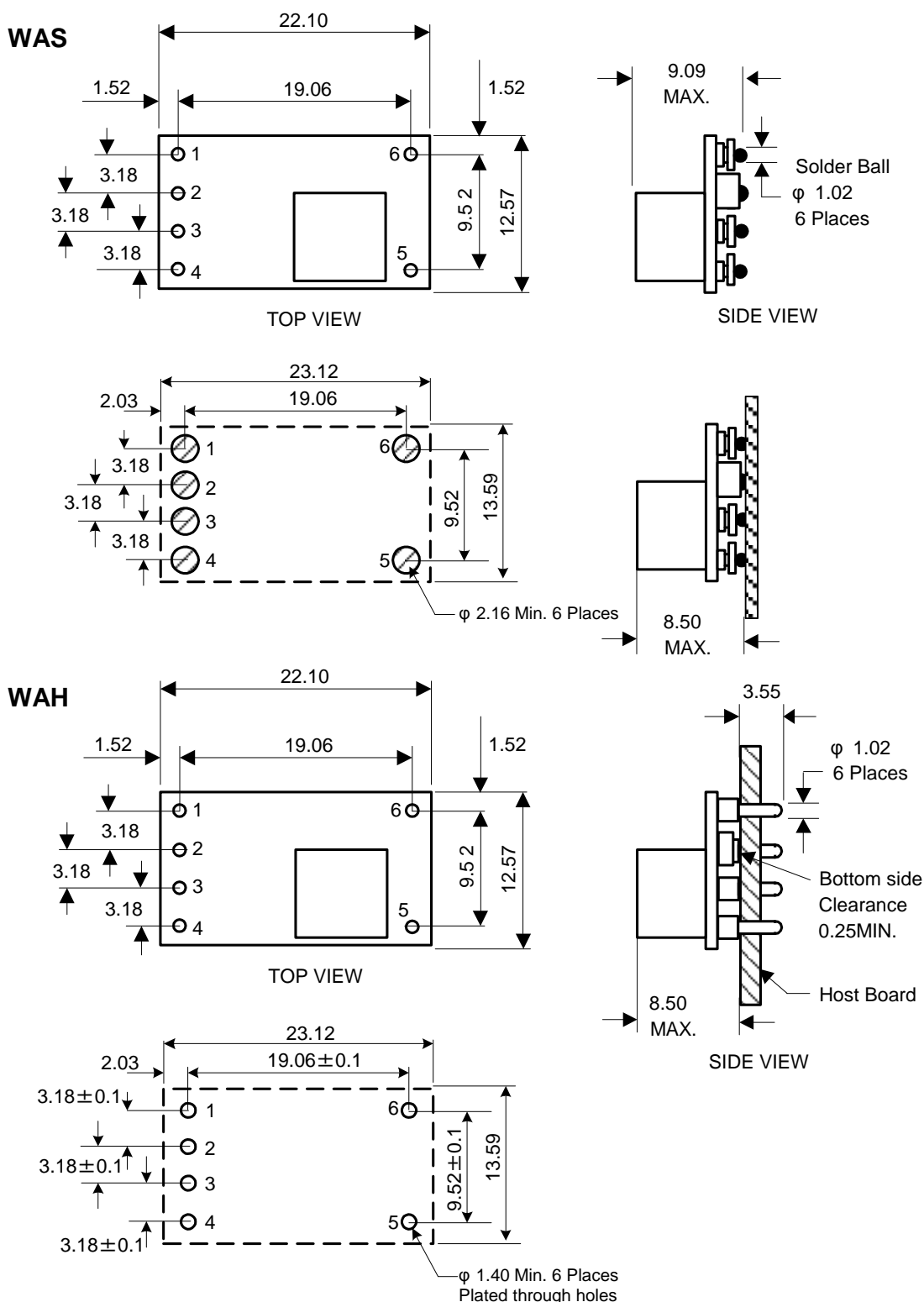
With the sense pin connected, the difference between the voltage measured directly between the *Vout* and *GND* pins, and that measured from *Vo Sense* to *GND*, is the amount of IR drop being compensated by the regulator. This should be limited to a maximum of 0.3 V.

*Note: The remote sense feature is not designed to compensate for the forward drop of non-linear or frequency dependent components that may be placed in series with the converter output. Examples include OR-ing diodes, filter inductors, ferrite beads, and fuses. When these components are enclosed by the remote sense connection they are effectively placed inside the regulation control loop, which can adversely affect the stability of the regulator.*

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