Key Features
- Industry standard POLA™ compatible
  34.8 x 15.75 x 8.5 mm (1.37 x 0.62 x 0.335 in)
- High efficiency, up to 96%
- Auto Track™ sequencing pin
- Turbo Trans™ Technology for Ultra-Fast Transient
- MTBF 4.6 Mh

General Characteristics
- Operating temperature: -40ºC to 85ºC
- Input under voltage protection
- Start up into a pre-biased output
- Output short-circuit protection
- On/Off inhibit control
- Wide input voltage function
- Wide output voltage adjust function
- Highly automated manufacturing ensures quality
- ISO 9001/14001 certified supplier

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Ordering Information

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PMN 5118U P</td>
<td>0.7-3.6 V, 30 A /108 W</td>
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Product number and Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>n₁</th>
<th>n₂</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through-hole pin</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMD pin with lead-free surface</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options Description

- n₁ P Through-hole *
- n₁n₂ SR SMD pin with lead-free surface

Example a SMD pin with lead-free surface, PMN 5118U SR

* Standard variant (i.e. no option selected).

General Information

Reliability

The failure rate (λ) and mean time between failures (MTBF = 1/λ) is calculated at max output power and an operating ambient temperature (Tₐ) of +40°C. Flex uses Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2 Method 1 to calculate the mean steady-state failure rate and standard deviation (σ).

Telcordia SR-332 Issue 2 also provides techniques to estimate the upper confidence levels of failure rates based on the mean and standard deviation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean steady-state failure rate, λ</th>
<th>Std. deviation, σ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>167 nFailures/h</td>
<td>41 nFailures/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTBF (mean value) for the PMN series = 6 Mh.
MTBF at 90% confidence level = 4.6 Mh

Compatibility with RoHS requirements

The products are compatible with the relevant clauses and requirements of the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU and have a maximum concentration value of 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PBB and PBDE and of 0.01% by weight in homogeneous materials for cadmium.

Exemptions in the RoHS directive utilized in Flex are found in the Statement of Compliance document.

Quality Statement

The products are designed and manufactured in an industrial environment where quality systems and methods like ISO 9000, Six Sigma, and SPC are intensively in use to boost the continuous improvements strategy. Infant mortality or early failures in the products are screened out and they are subjected to an ATE-based final test. Conservative design rules, design reviews and product qualifications, plus the high competence of an engaged work force, contribute to the high quality of the products.

Warranty

Warranty period and conditions are defined in Flex General Terms and Conditions of Sale.

Limitation of Liability

Flex does not make any other warranties, expressed or implied including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose (including, but not limited to, use in life support applications, where malfunctions of product can cause injury to a person’s health or life).

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The information and specifications in this technical specification is believed to be correct at the time of publication. However, no liability is accepted for inaccuracies, printing errors or for any consequences thereof. Flex reserves the right to change the contents of this technical specification at any time without prior notice.
Safety Specification

General information

Flex DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are designed in accordance with the safety standards IEC 60950-1, EN 60950-1 and UL 60950-1 Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 contains requirements to prevent injury or damage due to the following hazards:

- Electrical shock
- Energy hazards
- Fire
- Mechanical and heat hazards
- Radiation hazards
- Chemical hazards

On-board DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are defined as component power supplies. As components they cannot fully comply with the provisions of any safety requirements without "conditions of acceptability". Clearance between conductors and between conductive parts of the component power supply and conductors on the board in the final product must meet the applicable safety requirements. Certain conditions of acceptability apply for component power supplies with limited stand-off (see Mechanical Information for further information). It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the final product housing these components complies with the requirements of all applicable safety standards and regulations for the final product.

Component power supplies for general use should comply with the requirements in IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 Safety of Information Technology Equipment. Product related standards, e.g. IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet, and ETS-300132-2 Power interface at the input to telecom equipment, operated by direct current (dc) are based on IEC/EN/UL 60950-1 with regards to safety.

Flex DC/DC converters and DC/DC regulators are UL 60950-1 recognized and certified in accordance with EN 60950-1. The flammability rating for all construction parts of the products meet requirements for V-0 class material according to IEC 60695-11-10, Fire hazard testing, test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.

Isolated DC/DC converters

Galvanic isolation between input and output is verified in an electric strength test and the isolation voltage (Viso) meets the voltage strength requirement for basic insulation according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.

It is recommended to use a slow blow fuse at the input of each DC/DC converter. If an input filter is used in the circuit the fuse should be placed in front of the input filter. In the rare event of a component problem that imposes a short circuit on the input source, this fuse will provide the following functions:

- Isolate the fault from the input power source so as not to affect the operation of other parts of the system
- Protect the distribution wiring from excessive current and power loss thus preventing hazardous overheating

The DC/DC converter output is considered as safety extra low voltage (SELV) if one of the following conditions is met:

- The input source has double or reinforced insulation from the AC mains according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1
- The input source has basic or supplementary insulation from the AC mains and the input of the DC/DC converter is maximum 60 Vdc and connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1
- The input source has basic or supplementary insulation from the AC mains and the DC/DC converter output is connected to protective earth according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1

Non-isolated DC/DC regulators

The DC/DC regulator output is SELV if the input source meets the requirements for SELV circuits according to IEC/EN/UL 60950-1.
Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Characteristics                      | min  | typ  | max  | Unit 
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------
| \( T_{\text{ref}} \) Operating Temperature (see Thermal Consideration section) | \(-40\) | \(85\) | °C   |
| \( T_S \) Storage temperature        | \(-40\) | \(125\) | °C   |
| \( V_I \) Input voltage              | \(4.5\) | \(5\) | \(5.5\) | V    |
| \( V_{\text{RC}} \) Remote Control pin voltage (see Operating Information section) | \(\text{Positive logic option} V_{\text{p}}-0.5\) | \(\text{Open} V\) | V    |
| \( V_{\text{adj}} \) Adjust pin voltage (see Operating Information section) | \(N/A\) | \(N/A\) | V    |

Stress in excess of Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings, sometimes referred to as no destruction limits, are normally tested with one parameter at a time exceeding the limits of Output data or Electrical Characteristics. If exposed to stress above these limits, function and performance may degrade in an unspecified manner.

Fundamental Circuit Diagram
### 0.7V, 30A / 21W Electrical Specification

$T_{\text{ref}} = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V, $R_{\text{in}} = \text{OPEN}$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional $C_{\text{in}} = 1000$ μF and $C_{\text{out}} = 470$ μF. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_i$</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{on}}$</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{\text{in}}$</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_s$</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{idil}}$</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A, $V_i = 5$ V</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_s$</td>
<td>Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{oi}}$</td>
<td>Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}, V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.686</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.679</td>
<td>0.721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.703</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>±4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, 0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td></td>
<td>±7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\frac{\text{di}}{\text{dt}} = 2.5$ A/μs</td>
<td>±130</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{\text{in}} = 820$ μF Type C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\frac{\text{di}}{\text{dt}} = 2.5$ A/μs</td>
<td>±90</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{\text{in}} = 820$ μF Type C; $R_{\text{TT}} = 24$ kΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Start-up time</td>
<td>(from 10-90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Ramp-up time</td>
<td>(from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{shut-down}}$</td>
<td>$I_o$ shut-down fall time, (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>RC start-up time</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{shut-down}}$</td>
<td>RC shut-down fall time, (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>$I_o$ = 0.1 A</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>$I_o$ = 0.1 A</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_0$</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}}$</td>
<td>Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \text{max } T_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{sc}}$</td>
<td>Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Oac}}$</td>
<td>Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_o$</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.7V, 30A / 21W Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{ref} = +25^\circ$C

- 4.5 V
- 5.0 V
- 5.5 V

**Power Dissipation**

Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{ref} = +25^\circ$C

- 4.5 V
- 5.0 V
- 5.5 V

**Output Current Derating**

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_I = 5$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

- 2.0 m/s
- 1.0 m/s
- 0.5 m/s
- Nat. Conv.

**Thermal Resistance**

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

- 6.0
- 4.0
- 2.0
- 0.0

**Output Characteristics**

Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{ref} = +25^\circ$C

- 4.5 V
- 5.0 V
- 5.5 V

**Current Limit Characteristics**

Output voltage vs. load current at $I_O > \text{max} I_O$, $T_{ref} = +25^\circ$C

- 4.5 V
- 5.0 V
- 5.5 V
0.7V, 30A / 21W Typical Characteristics

Start-up enabled by connecting VI at:
- $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_I = 5\text{ V}$,
- $I_O = 30\text{ A}$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_I = 5\text{ V}$,
- $I_O = 30\text{ A}$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 $\mu$s/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

Passive adjust
The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

$$R_{\text{adj}} = 30.1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} - 6.49k\Omega$$
## 1.0V, 30A / 30W Electrical Specification

\( T_{\text{ref}} = -40 \) to \(+85^\circ\text{C}, V_{\text{i}} = 4.5 \) to \(5.5\text{ V}, R_{\text{in}} = 63.4 \text{ k}\Omega\), unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: \( T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}, V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, \max I_{\text{o}} \), unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional \( C_{\text{in}} = 1000 \mu\text{F} \) and \( C_{\text{out}} = 470 \mu\text{F} \). See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>( \text{min} )</th>
<th>( \text{typ} )</th>
<th>( \text{max} )</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} )</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{off}} )</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{on}} )</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{\text{t}} )</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>( \mu\text{F} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \eta )</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{d}} )</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{li}} )</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>( I_{\text{o}} = 0 \text{ A}, V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V} )</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{\text{RC}} )</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V} ) (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{s}} )</td>
<td>Static Input current</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, \max I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f_{\text{s}} )</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Additional Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>( \text{min} )</th>
<th>( \text{typ} )</th>
<th>( \text{max} )</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{Oi}} )</td>
<td>Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>( T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}, V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, \max I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>0.980</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>0.970</td>
<td>1.030</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{li}} )</td>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>( I_{\text{o}} = 0 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>1.006</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{lin}} )</td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>( \pm 4 )</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{load}} )</td>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, 0-100 % ) of max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>( \pm 7 )</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, \text{Load step} 25-75-25 % ) of max ( I_{\text{o}}, \text{di/dt} = 2.5 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s} )</td>
<td>( \pm 130 )</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{r}} )</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans ( C_{\text{in}} = 820 \mu\text{F} ) Type C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu\text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}, \text{Load step} 25-75-25 % ) of max ( I_{\text{o}}, \text{di/dt} = 2.5 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s} )</td>
<td>( \pm 90 )</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{r}} )</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans ( C_{\text{in}} = 820 \mu\text{F} ) Type C; ( R_{\text{TT}} = 24 \text{ k}\Omega )</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu\text{s} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{up}} )</td>
<td>Ramp-up time</td>
<td>(from 10-90 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>100 % of max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{sp}} )</td>
<td>Start-up time</td>
<td>(from ( V_{\text{i}} ) connection to 90 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>( \text{max} I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{f}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} ) shut-down fall time.</td>
<td>(From ( V_{\text{i}} ) off to 10 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>Max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{f}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{i}} ) shut-down fall time.</td>
<td>(From ( V_{\text{i}} ) off to 10 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>( I_{\text{o}} = 0.1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{RC}} )</td>
<td>RC start-up time</td>
<td>Max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{RC}} )</td>
<td>RC shut-down fall time.</td>
<td>(From ( V_{\text{i}} ) off to 10 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>Max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{RC}} )</td>
<td>RC shut-down fall time.</td>
<td>(From ( V_{\text{i}} ) off to 10 % of ( V_{\text{o}} ))</td>
<td>( I_{\text{o}} = 0.1 \text{ A} )</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>( T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \max T_{\text{ref}} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{lim}} )</td>
<td>Current limit threshold</td>
<td>( T_{\text{ref}} )</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{sc}} )</td>
<td>Short circuit current</td>
<td>( T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\text{C} )</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{ripple}} )</td>
<td>Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max ( I_{\text{o}} )</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**1.0V, 30A / 30W Typical Characteristics**

### Efficiency

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at T\text{ref} = +25°C](image)

- Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at T\text{ref} = +25°C

### Power Dissipation

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at T\text{ref} = +25°C](image)

- Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at T\text{ref} = +25°C

### Output Current Derating

![Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V\text{i} = 5 V](image)

- Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V\text{i} = 5 V. See Thermal Consideration section.

### Thermal Resistance

![Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter](image)

- Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

### Output Characteristics

![Output voltage vs. load current at T\text{ref} = +25°C](image)

- Output voltage vs. load current at T\text{ref} = +25°C

### Current Limit Characteristics

![Output voltage vs. load current at I_{O} > max I_{O}, T_{ref} = +25°C](image)

- Output voltage vs. load current at I_{O} > max I_{O}, T_{ref} = +25°C
1.0V, 30A / 30W Typical Characteristics

Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting VI at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5$ V,
- $I_O = 30$ A resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.),
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.),
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5$ V,
- $I_O = 30$ A resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.),
Time scale: (2 $\mu$s/div.).

Passive adjust

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

$$ R_{set} = 30 \cdot 1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} = 6.49 \ k\Omega $$

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

PMN 5118U P
1.2V, 30A / 36W Electrical Specification

$T_{\text{ref}} = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{i}} = 4.5$ to $5.5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{die}} = 35.7\text{ k\Omega}$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}$, max $I_{\text{o}}$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional $C_{\text{in}} = 1000\mu\text{F}$ and $C_{\text{out}} = 470\mu\text{F}$. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Ioff}}$</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Ion}}$</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{\text{i}}$</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µF</td>
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<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50% of max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{d}}$</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{li}}$</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$ = 0 A, $V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{s}}$</td>
<td>Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V, max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{\text{s}}$</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680 kHz</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Oi}}$</td>
<td>Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{i}} = 5\text{ V}$, max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>1.176</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>1.224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{O}}$</td>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>1.164</td>
<td>1.236</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$ = 0 A</td>
<td>1.206</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>±4</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V, 0-100 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>±7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{d}}$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$</td>
<td>±130</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans $C_{\text{o}}$ = 820µF Type C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{d}}$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ = 5 V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$</td>
<td>±90</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans $C_{\text{o}}$ = 820µF Type C; $R_{\text{T}}$ = 24 kΩ</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{r}}$</td>
<td>Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_{\text{o}}$)</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{s}}$</td>
<td>Start-up time (from $V_{\text{i}}$ connection to 90 % of $V_{\text{o}}$)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{f}}$</td>
<td>$V_{\text{i}}$ shut-down fall time, (From $V_{\text{i}}$ off to 10 % of $V_{\text{o}}$)</td>
<td>Max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$ = 0.1 A</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>RC start-up time</td>
<td>Max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$</td>
<td>RC shut-down fall time (From RC off to 10 % of $V_{\text{o}}$)</td>
<td>Max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$ = 0.1 A</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}}$</td>
<td>Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \text{max } T_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{sc}}$</td>
<td>Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Oac}}$</td>
<td>Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_{\text{o}}$</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2V, 30A / 36W Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{ref} = +25^{\circ}$C

---

**Power Dissipation**

Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{ref} = +25^{\circ}$C

---

**Output Current Derating**

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 5$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

---

**Thermal Resistance**

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

---

**Output Characteristics**

Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{ref} = +25^{\circ}$C

---

**Current Limit Characteristics**

Output voltage vs. load current at $I_o > max I_o$, $T_{ref} = +25^{\circ}$C
1.2V, 30A / 36W Typical Characteristics

Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting V_i at:

\[ T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ \text{C}, \quad V_i = 5 \text{ V}, \quad I_o = 30 \text{ A resistive load}. \]

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:

\[ T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ \text{C}, \quad V_i = 5 \text{ V}, \quad I_o = 30 \text{ A resistive load}. \]

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 \mu s/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

Passive adjust

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

\[
R_{\text{adj}} = 30 \times 1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} - 6.49k\Omega
\]
1.5V, 30A / 45W Electrical Specification

$T_{\text{ref}} = -40 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 4.5 \text{ to } 5.5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{in}} = 19.6 \text{ k}\Omega$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5\text{ V}$, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional $C_{\text{in}} = 1000 \mu\text{F}$ and $C_{\text{out}} = 470 \mu\text{F}$. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_i$ Input voltage range</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5\text{ V}$, max $I_o$</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{off}}$ Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{on}}$ Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$ Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu\text{F}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$ Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$ Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{dis}}$ Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{idle}}$ Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_o = 0 \text{ A}, V_i = 5\text{ V}$</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{RC}}$ Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 5\text{ V}$ (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{s}}$ Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_i = 5\text{ V}, \text{max } I_o$</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_s$ Switching frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O_i}$ Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = -25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5\text{ V}$, max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.470</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>1.530</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O_i}$ Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.455</td>
<td>1.545</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_o = 0 \text{ A}$</td>
<td>1.504</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>±4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5\text{ V}, 0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>±7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O_s}$ Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5\text{ V}$, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$</td>
<td>±130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu\text{s}$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$C_{\text{o}} = 820 \mu\text{F}$ Type C</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{O_s}$ Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5\text{ V}$, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$</td>
<td>±95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\mu\text{s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$C_{\text{o}} = 820 \mu\text{F}$ Type C; $R_{\text{TT}} = 24 \text{ k}\Omega$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{r}}$ Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_{O_o}$)</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{s}}$ Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_{O_o}$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{f}}$ $V_i$ shut-down fall time. (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_{O_o}$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_o = 0.1 \text{ A}$</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$ RC start-up time</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$ RC shut-down fall time (From RC off to 10 % of $V_{O_o}$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_o = 0.1 \text{ A}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{o}}$ Output current</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \text{max } T_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}}$ Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \text{max } T_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{sc}}$ Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Oac}}$ Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_o$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**1.5V, 30A / 45W Typical Characteristics**

**Efficiency**

- Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Power Dissipation**

- Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Output Current Derating**

- Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 5\, V$. See Thermal Consideration section.

**Thermal Resistance**

- Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

**Output Characteristics**

- Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Current Limit Characteristics**

- Output voltage vs. load current at $I_o > I_{O_L}, T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$
1.5V, 30A / 45W Typical Characteristics

Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting \( V_I \) at:

\( T_{ref} = +25^\circ C \), \( V_I = 5 \text{ V} \),
\( I_O = 30 \text{ A} \) resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:

\( T_{ref} = +25^\circ C \), \( V_I = 5 \text{ V} \),
\( I_O = 30 \text{ A} \) resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.).
Time scale: (200 \( \mu \text{ s} \)/div.).

Shut-down

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting \( V_I \) at:

\( T_{ref} = +25^\circ C \), \( V_I = 5 \text{ V} \),
\( I_O = 30 \text{ A} \) resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

Output Load Transient Response

Output voltage response to load current step-change (7.5-22.5-7.5 A) at:

\( T_{ref} = +25^\circ C \), \( V_I = 5 \text{ V} \).

Top trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Middle trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

Passive adjust

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

\[ R_{adj} = 30 \times 1k\Omega \times \sqrt[\frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7}} - 6.49 \times 1k\Omega \]
### 1.8V, 30A / 54W Electrical Specification

- $T_{\text{ref}} = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 4.5$ to 5.5 V, $R_{\text{in}} = 5.7$ kΩ, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
- Typical values given at: $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$ , unless otherwise specified under Conditions.
- Additional $C_i = 1000$ μF and $C_o = 470$ μF. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.
- Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

#### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_i$ Input voltage range</td>
<td>$V_i = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{off}}$ Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{on}}$ Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$ Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}}$ Power Dissipation</td>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}} = 0$ A, $V_i = 5$ V</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{in}}$ Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_{\text{in}} = 0$ A, $V_i = 5$ V</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{RC}}$ Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_s$ Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{f}}$ Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specifications

- $V_{\text{CI}}$: Output voltage initial setting and accuracy
  - $V_{\text{CI}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$
- $T_{\text{CI}}$: Output voltage tolerance band
  - 10-100 % of max $I_o$
- $V_o$: Load transient voltage deviation
  - $V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5$ A/μs
- $t_{\text{tr}}$: Load transient recovery time
  - Without Turbo Trans $C_i = 820$ μF Type C
- $V_{\text{tr}}$: Load transient voltage deviation
  - $V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $\text{di/dt} = 2.5$ A/μs
- $t_{\text{tr}}$: Load transient recovery time
  - With Turbo Trans $C_i = 820$ μF Type C; $R_{\text{TT}} = 24$ kΩ
- $t_{\text{r}}$: Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_o$) 100 % of max $I_o$
- $t_{\text{s}}$: Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_o$)
- $t_{\text{off}}$: $V_i$ shut-down fall time, (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)  Max $I_o$ $I_o = 0.1$ A
- $t_{\text{RC}}$: RC start-up time  Max $I_o$
- $t_{\text{sh}}$: RC shut-down fall time, (From RC off to 10 % of $V_o$)  Max $I_o$ $I_o = 0.1$ A
- $I_o$: Output current 0 A
- $I_{\text{lim}}$: Current limit threshold $T_{\text{ref}} < \max T_{\text{ref}}$
- $I_{\text{sc}}$: Short circuit current $T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{\text{ac}}$: Output ripple & noise See ripple & noise section, max $I_o$ 3.2 mVp-p
1.8V, 30A / 54W Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency Graph](image)

Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Power Dissipation**

![Power Dissipation Graph](image)

Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Output Current Derating**

![Output Current Derating Graph](image)

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at $V_i = 5$ V. See Thermal Consideration section.

**Thermal Resistance**

![Thermal Resistance Graph](image)

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

**Output Characteristics**

![Output Characteristics Graph](image)

Output voltage vs. load current at $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Current Limit Characteristics Graph](image)

Output voltage vs. load current at $I_C > \text{max } I_C$, $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ C$
1.8V, 30A / 54W Typical Characteristics

### Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5\, V$,
- $I_O = 30\, A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.),
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.),
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

### Shut-down

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting $V_i$ at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5\, V$,
- $I_O = 30\, A$ resistive load.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.),
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.),
Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

### Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5\, V$,
- $I_O = 30\, A$ resistive load.

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.),
Time scale: (2 μs/div.).

### Output Load Transient Response

Output voltage response to load current step-change (7.5-22.5-7.5 A) at:
- $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5\, V$.

Top trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.),
Middle trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.),
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.),
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

### Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

**Passive adjust**

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

$$R_{set} = 30\times1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} - 6.49\, k\Omega$$
## 2.5V, 30A / 75W Electrical Specification

$T_{ref} = -40$ to $+85^\circ C$, $V_i = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V, $R_{in} = 5.23$ kΩ, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional $C_{in} = 1000$ µF and $C_{out} = 470$ µF. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_i$</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{off}$</td>
<td>Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{on}$</td>
<td>Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{in}$</td>
<td>Internal input capacitance</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$</td>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{id}$</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{id}$</td>
<td>Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A, $V_i = 5$ V</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{RC}$</td>
<td>Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>mW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_s$</td>
<td>Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_s$</td>
<td>Switching frequency</td>
<td>0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Oi}$</td>
<td>Output voltage initial setting and accuracy</td>
<td>$T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>2.450</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>2.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>2.425</td>
<td>2.575</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{id}$</td>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td>2.481</td>
<td>mV</td>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{id}$</td>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>±4</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $dV/dt = 2.5$ A/µs</td>
<td>±130</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans $C_{o} = 820$ µF Type C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$</td>
<td>Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, $dV/dt = 2.5$ A/µs</td>
<td>±85</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans $C_{o} = 820$ µF Type C; $R_{TT} = 24$ kΩ</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$</td>
<td>Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$</td>
<td>Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_f$</td>
<td>$V_i$ shut-down fall time, (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{RC}$</td>
<td>RC start-up time</td>
<td>$I_o = 0.1$ A</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{sh}$</td>
<td>RC shut-down fall time (From RC off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{RC}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_o = 0.1$ A</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Output current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{lim}$</td>
<td>Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$T_{ref} &lt; max T_{ref}$</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{sc}$</td>
<td>Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{ref} = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{Oac}$</td>
<td>Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_o$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5V, 30A / 75W Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at T\(_{\text{ref}}\) = +25°C](image)

**Power Dissipation**

![Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at T\(_{\text{ref}}\) = +25°C](image)

**Output Current Derating**

![Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at V\(_{\text{i}}\) = 5 V. See Thermal Consideration section.](image)

**Thermal Resistance**

![Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.](image)

**Output Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at T\(_{\text{ref}}\) = +25°C](image)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Output voltage vs. load current at I\(_{\text{O}}\) > max I\(_{\text{O}}\), T\(_{\text{ref}}\) = +25°C](image)
2.5V, 30A / 75W Typical Characteristics

**Start-up**
- Enabled by connecting VI at: $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5V$, $I_O = 30A$ resistive load.
- Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
- Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
- Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

**Shut-down**
- Enabled by disconnecting VI at: $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5V$, $I_O = 30A$ resistive load.
- Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
- Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
- Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

**Output Ripple & Noise**
- Ripple at: $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5V$, $I_O = 30A$ resistive load.
- Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.).
- Time scale: (2 $\mu$s/div.).

**Output Load Transient Response**
- Response to load current step-change (7.5-22.5-7.5 A) at: $T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_I = 5V$.
- Top trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
- Middle trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
- Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
- Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

**Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)**

**Passive adjust**
The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

$$R_{adj} = 30 \cdot 1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} = 6.49 k\Omega$$
3.3V, 30A / 99W Electrical Specification

$T_{\text{ref}} = -40$ to $+85^\circ\mathrm{C}$, $V_i = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V, $R_{\text{in}} = 1.62$ kΩ, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Typical values given at: $T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\mathrm{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$, unless otherwise specified under Conditions.

Additional $C_i = 1000 \mu$F and $C_{\text{out}} = 470 \mu$F. See Operating Information section for selection of capacitor types.

Connect the sense pin, where available, to the output pin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_i$  Input voltage range</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{off}}$ Turn-off input voltage</td>
<td>Decreasing input voltage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{on}}$ Turn-on input voltage</td>
<td>Increasing input voltage</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_i$  Internal input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td>\mu F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_o$  Output power</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta$ Efficiency</td>
<td>50 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>94.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{in}}$ Power Dissipation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{in}}$ Input idling power</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A, $V_i = 5$ V</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{\text{stby}}$ Input standby power</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V (turned off with RC)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_s$  Static Input current</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_s$  Switching frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>$V_i = +25^\circ\mathrm{C}$, $V_i = 5$ V, max $I_o$</th>
<th>3.234</th>
<th>3.300</th>
<th>3.366</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_o$  Output voltage tolerance band</td>
<td>10-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>3.201</td>
<td>3.399</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idling voltage</td>
<td>$I_o = 0$ A</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.288</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line regulation</td>
<td>max $I_o$</td>
<td></td>
<td>±4</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load regulation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, 0-100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td></td>
<td>±7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, di/dt = 2.5 A/\mu s</td>
<td>±140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>Without Turbo Trans $C_o = 820 \mu$ F Type C</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>\mu s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient voltage deviation</td>
<td>$V_i = 5$ V, Load step 25-75-25 % of max $I_o$, di/dt = 2.5 A/\mu s</td>
<td>±100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{tr}}$ Load transient recovery time</td>
<td>With Turbo Trans $C_o = 820 \mu$ F Type C; $R_{\text{T1T}} = 24$ kΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>\mu s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_r$  Ramp-up time (from 10-90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>100 % of max $I_o$</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_s$  Start-up time (from $V_i$ connection to 90 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_f$  $V_i$ shut-down fall time. (From $V_i$ off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$ RC start-up time</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{\text{RC}}$ RC shut-down fall time (From RC off to 10 % of $V_o$)</td>
<td>Max $I_o$</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$  Output current</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{lim}}$ Current limit threshold</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} &lt; \max T_{\text{ref}}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{\text{sc}}$ Short circuit current</td>
<td>$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^\circ\mathrm{C}$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{Oac}}$ Output ripple &amp; noise</td>
<td>See ripple &amp; noise section, max $I_o$</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>mVp-p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3V, 30A / 99W Typical Characteristics

**Efficiency**

![Efficiency Graph]

Efficiency vs. load current and input voltage at \( T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C} \)

**Power Dissipation**

![Power Dissipation Graph]

Dissipated power vs. load current and input voltage at \( T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C} \)

**Output Current Derating**

![Output Current Derating Graph]

Available load current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow at \( V_i = 5\text{ V} \). See Thermal Consideration section.

**Thermal Resistance**

![Thermal Resistance Graph]

Thermal resistance vs. airspeed measured at the converter. Tested in wind tunnel with airflow and test conditions as per the Thermal consideration section.

**Output Characteristics**

![Output Characteristics Graph]

Output voltage vs. load current at \( T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C} \)

**Current Limit Characteristics**

![Current Limit Characteristics Graph]

Output voltage vs. load current at \( I_C > \max I_O, T_{\text{ref}} = +25^\circ\text{C} \)
3.3V, 30A / 99W Typical Characteristics

Start-up

Start-up enabled by connecting $V_i$ at:
$T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5 \text{ V}$,
$I_O = 30 \text{ A resistive load}$.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (5 ms/div.).

Output Ripple & Noise

Output voltage ripple at:
$T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5 \text{ V}$,
$I_O = 30 \text{ A resistive load}$.

Trace: output voltage (2 mV/div.).
Time scale: (2 $\mu$s/div.).

Output Load Transient Response

Output voltage response to load current step-change (7.5-22.5-7.5 A) at:
$T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5 \text{ V}$.

Top trace: output voltage (100 mV/div.).
Middle trace: output voltage (100mV/div.).
Bottom trace: load current (20 A/div.).
Time scale: (0.1 ms/div.).

Shut-down

Shut-down enabled by disconnecting $V_i$ at:
$T_{ref} = +25^\circ C$, $V_i = 5 \text{ V}$,
$I_O = 30 \text{ A resistive load}$.

Top trace: output voltage (1 V/div.).
Bottom trace: input voltage (5 V/div.).
Time scale: (0.5 ms/div.).

Output Voltage Adjust (see operating information)

**Passive adjust**

The resistor value for an adjusted output voltage is calculated by using the equations in the operating information.

\[
R_{SET} = 30.1k\Omega \times \frac{0.7}{V_o - 0.7} - 6.49k\Omega
\]
EMC Specification

Conducted EMI measured according to test set-up. The fundamental switching frequency is 640 kHz for PMN 5118U P @ \( V_i = 5 \, \text{V}, \text{max} \, I_o \).

Conducted EMI Input terminal value (typ)

- TBD

EMI without filter

- TBD

Test set-up

Layout recommendation

The radiated EMI performance of the DC/DC regulator will depend on the PCB layout and ground layer design. It is also important to consider the stand-off of the DC/DC regulator.

If a ground layer is used, it should be connected to the output of the DC/DC regulator and the equipment ground or chassis.

A ground layer will increase the stray capacitance in the PCB and improve the high frequency EMC performance.

Output ripple and noise

Output ripple and noise measured according to figure below. See Design Note 022 for detailed information.

Operating information

Extended information for POLA products is found in Application Note 205.

Input Voltage

The input voltage range 4.5 to 5.5 Vdc makes the product easy to use in intermediate bus applications when powered by a regulated bus converter.

Turn-off Input Voltage

The DC/DC regulators monitor the input voltage and will turn on and turn off at predetermined levels. The minimum hysteresis between turn on and turn off input voltage is 0.1V.

Remote Control (RC) Inhibit

The products are fitted with a remote control function referenced to positive logic. The RC function allows the regulator to be turned on/off by an external device like a semiconductor or mechanical switch. The RC pin has an internal pull up resistor to + In.

The maximum required sink current is 1 mA. When the RC pin is left open, the voltage generated on the RC pin is 4.5-5.5 V. The regulator will turn on when the input voltage is applied with the RC pin open. Turn off is achieved by connecting the RC pin to the - In. To ensure safe turn off the voltage difference between RC pin and the - In pin shall be less than 1V. The regulator will restart automatically when this connection is opened.
External Capacitors

Input capacitors:
The recommended input capacitors are determined by the 1000 µF minimum capacitance and 1000 mArms minimum ripple current rating.

For high-performance/transient application, or wherever the input source performance is degraded, 2000 µF of input capacitance is recommended. The additional input capacitance above the minimum level insures an optimized performance.

Output capacitors:
The recommended output capacitance of 470 µF will allow the module to meet its transient response specification as defined in the electrical specification.

When using one or more non-ceramic capacitors, the calculated equivalent ESR should be no lower than 4 mΩ (7mΩ using the manufacturer’s maximum ESR for a single capacitor).

Turbo Trans™ allows the designer to optimize the capacitance load according to the system transient design requirement. High quality, ultra-low ESR capacitors are required to maximize Turbo Trans™ effectiveness. Capacitors with a capacitance (µF)×ESR (mΩ) ≤ 10,000 mΩ × µF are required.

Required Capacitor with Turbo Trans™. See the Turbo Trans™ Application information for Capacitor Selection.

Capacitor Type Group by ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance)
Type A = \((100 < \text{capacitance} \times \text{ESR} \leq 1,000)\)
Type B = \((1,000 < \text{capacitance} \times \text{ESR} \leq 5,000)\)
Type C = \((5,000 < \text{capacitance} \times \text{ESR} \leq 10,000)\)

Input And Output Impedance

The impedance of both the input source and the load will interact with the impedance of the DC/DC regulator. It is important that the input source has low characteristic impedance. The regulators are designed for stable operation without external capacitors connected to the input or output.

The performance in some applications can be enhanced by addition of external capacitance as described under External Decoupling Capacitors. If the input voltage source contains significant inductance, the addition of a 100 µF capacitor across the input of the regulator will ensure stable operation. The capacitor is not required when powering the DC/DC regulator from an input source with an inductance below 10 µH.

External Decoupling Capacitors

When powering loads with significant dynamic current requirements, the voltage regulation at the point of load can be improved by addition of decoupling capacitors at the load.

The most effective technique is to locate low ESR ceramic and electrolytic capacitors as close to the load as possible, using several parallel capacitors to lower the effective ESR. The ceramic capacitors will handle high-frequency dynamic load changes while the electrolytic capacitors are used to handle low frequency dynamic load changes. Ceramic capacitors will also reduce any high frequency noise at the load.

It is equally important to use low resistance and low inductance PCB layouts and cabling. External decoupling capacitors will become part of the control loop of the DC/DC regulator and may affect the stability margins. As a "rule of thumb", 100 µF/A of output current can be added without any additional analysis. The ESR of the capacitors is a very important parameter. Power Modules guarantee stable operation with a verified ESR value of >10 mΩ across the output connections.

For further information please contact your local Flex representative.

Output Voltage Adjust (Vadj)

The DC/DC regulators have an Output Voltage Adjust pin (Vadj). This pin can be used to adjust the output voltage above or below Output voltage initial setting.

To increase or decrease the voltage, the resistor should be connected between the Vadj pin and GND pin. The resistor value of the output voltage adjust function is according to information given under the output section for the respective product.

Parallel Operation

Two regulators may be paralleled for redundancy if the total power is equal or less than \(P_0\) max. It is not recommended to parallel the regulators without using external current sharing circuits.

Remote Sense

The DC/DC regulators have remote sense that can be used to compensate for voltage drops between the output and the point of load. The sense traces should be located close to the PCB ground layer to reduce noise susceptibility. The remote sense circuitry will compensate for up to 10% voltage drop between output pins and the point of load.
PMN 5000 series PoL Regulators
Input 4.5-5.5 V, Output 30 A/108 W

If the remote sense is not needed +Sense should be connected to +Out and -Sense should be connected to -Out.

Over Temperature Protection (OTP)
The regulators are protected from thermal overload by an internal over temperature shutdown circuit. When \( T_{\text{thr}} \) as defined in thermal consideration section exceeds the OTP threshold, the regulator will shut down. The DC/DC regulator will make continuous attempts to start up (non-latching mode) and resume normal operation automatically when the temperature has dropped >10°C below the temperature threshold.

Over Current Protection (OCP)
The regulators include current limiting circuitry for protection at continuous overload. The output voltage will decrease towards zero for output currents in excess of max output current (max \( I_o \)). The regulator will resume normal operation after removal of the overload. The load distribution should be designed for the maximum output short circuit current specified.

Soft-start Power Up
From the moment a valid input voltage is applied, the soft-start control introduces a short time-delay (typically 5-10 ms) before allowing the output voltage to rise. 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 complete within 15 ms.

Auto Track™ Function
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.

Adjustable Undervoltage Lockout
The regulators incorporate an input undervoltage lockout (UVLO). The UVLO feature prevents the operation of the module until there is a sufficient input voltage to produce a valid output voltage. This enables the module to provide a clean, monotonic power-up for the load circuit and also limit the magnitude of current drawn from regulator’s input source during the power-up sequence.

The UVLO characteristic is defined by the ON threshold \( (V_{\text{THD}}) \) voltage. Below the ON threshold, the Inhibit control is overridden, and the module does not produce an output. The hysteresis voltage, which is the difference oscillations, which can occur if the input voltage drops slightly when the modules begins to draw current from the input source.

The UVLO feature of the PMN 5118U P module allows for limited adjustment of the ON threshold voltage. The adjustment is made via the Inhibit/UVLO Prog control pin (Pin 1) using a single resistor (see figure below). When pin 1 is left open, the ON threshold voltage is internally set to its default value. The ON threshold has a nominal voltage of 4.25 V and a hysteresis of 150 mV.

The below equation determines the value of \( R_{\text{UVLO}} \) required to adjust \( V_{\text{THD}} \) to a new value. The default value is 4.25 V and it may only be adjusted to a higher value.

\[
R_{\text{UVLO}} = \frac{101 - V_{\text{THD}}}{V_{\text{THD}} - 1} \quad (\text{K}\Omega)
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( V_{\text{THD}} )</th>
<th>( 5.00 \text{V} )</th>
<th>( 4.75 \text{V} )</th>
<th>( 4.50 \text{V} )</th>
<th>( 4.25 \text{V} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( R_{\text{UVLO}} )</td>
<td>24.3 ( \text{k}\Omega )</td>
<td>25.5 ( \text{k}\Omega )</td>
<td>27.8 ( \text{k}\Omega )</td>
<td>COPBN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table lists the standard resistor values for \( R_{\text{UVLO}} \) for different values of the ON threshold \( (V_{\text{THD}}) \) voltage. The figure of UVLO Program Resistor Placement is as follow.

Turbo Trans™ Technology
Turbo Trans™ optimizes the transient response of the regulator with added external capacitance using a single external resistor. The benefits of this technology include: reduced output capacitance, minimized output voltage deviation following a load transient, and enhanced stability when using ultra-low ESR output capacitors. The amount of output capacitance required to meet a target output voltage deviation, is reduced with Turbo Trans™ activated. Likewise, for a given amount of output capacitance, with Turbo Trans™ engaged, the amplitude of the voltage deviation following a load transient is reduced. Applications requiring tight transient voltage tolerances and minimized capacitor footprint area benefit from this technology.

Utilizing Turbo Trans™ requires connecting a resistor, \( R_{\text{TT}} \), between the +Sense pin (pin 10) and the Turbo Trans™ pin (pin 13). The value of the resistor directly corresponds to the amount of output capacitance required. For the PMN 5118U P, the minimum required capacitance is 470 \( \mu \text{F} \). When using Turbo Trans™, capacitors with a capacitance×ESR product below 10,000 \( \mu \text{F}×\text{m}\Omega \) are required.

To see the benefit of Turbo Trans™, follow the 4mV/A marking...
across to the “Without Turbo Trans™” plot. Following that point down shows that more than 10,000 µF of output capacitance is required to meet the same transient deviation limit. This is the benefit of Turbo Trans™.

A typical Turbo Trans™ application schematic is also shown.

### RTT Resistor Selection

The Turbo Trans™ resistor value, $R_{TT}$, can be determined from the Turbo Trans™ programming equation, see the equation below.

$$ R_{TT} = 40 \times \frac{1 - \left( \frac{C_o}{4000} \right)}{5 \times \left( \frac{C_o}{4000} \right) - 1} \text{ (kΩ)} $$

Where $C_o$ is the total output capacitance in µF. $C_o$ values greater than or equal to 4000 µF require $R_{TT}$ to be a short, 0Ω. (The above equation results in a negative value for $R_{TT}$ when $C_o \geq 4000$ µF)
The Turbo Trans™ resistor value, $R_{TT}$, can be determined from the Turbo Trans™ programming equation, see the equation below.

$$ R_{TT} = 40 \times \frac{1 - \left( \frac{C_o}{2350} \right)}{5 \times \left( \frac{C_o}{2350} \right) - 1} \text{ (kΩ)} $$

Where $C_o$ is the total output capacitance in μF. $C_o$ values greater than or equal to 2350 μF require $R_{TT}$ to be a short, 0Ω. (The above equation results in a negative value for $R_{TT}$ when $C_o \geq 2350$ μF)

**Thermal Consideration**

**General**

The regulators are designed to operate in different thermal environments and sufficient cooling must be provided to ensure reliable operation. Cooling is achieved mainly by conduction, from the pins to the host board, and convection, which is dependent on the airflow across the regulator. Increased airflow enhances the cooling of the regulator.

The Output Current Derating graph found in the Output section for each model provides the available output current vs. ambient air temperature and air velocity at $V_{in} = 5$ V.

The DC/DC regulator is tested on a 254 x 254 mm, 35 μm (1 oz), 8-layer test board mounted vertically in a wind tunnel with a cross-section of 305 x 305 mm.

Proper cooling of the DC/DC regulator can be verified by measuring the temperature at positions P1, P2 and P3. The temperature at these positions should not exceed the max values provided in the table below.

Note that the max value is the absolute maximum rating (non-destruction) and that the electrical output data is guaranteed up to ambient temperature +85°C.

See Design Note 019 for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>max value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>Pcb</td>
<td>$130^\circ$ C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_2$</td>
<td>Mosfet</td>
<td>$130^\circ$ C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_3$</td>
<td>Inductor</td>
<td>$T_{ref}$</td>
<td>$130^\circ$ C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thermal Consideration continued

Definition of reference temperature (T\text{ref})

The reference temperature is used to monitor the temperature limits of the product. Temperatures above maximum T\text{ref} are not allowed and may cause degradation or permanent damage to the product. T\text{ref} is also used to define the temperature range for normal operating conditions. T\text{ref} is defined by the design and used to guarantee safety margins, proper operation and high reliability of the module.

Ambient Temperature Calculation

By using the thermal resistance the maximum allowed ambient temperature can be calculated.

1. The power loss is calculated by using the formula 
\((1/\eta) - 1\) \times \text{output power} = \text{power losses (Pd)}.
\(\eta = \text{efficiency of regulator}. \) E.g 89.5% = 0.895

2. Find the thermal resistance (R\text{th}) in the Thermal Resistance graph found in the Output section for each model. Calculate the temperature increase (\(\Delta T\)).
\(\Delta T = R\text{th} \times \text{Pd}\)

3. Max allowed ambient temperature is:
Max T\text{ref} - \(\Delta T\).

E.g PMN 5118UP at 0m/s:
1. \(((1/0.947) - 1) \times 99 \text{ W} = 5.54 \text{ W}\)
2. 5.54 W \times 15.2^\circ\text{C/W} = 84.2^\circ\text{C}\)
3. 130 ^\circ\text{C} - 84.2 ^\circ\text{C} = \text{max ambient temperature is} 45.8^\circ\text{C}\)

The actual temperature will be dependent on several factors such as the PCB size, number of layers and direction of airflow.

Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inhibit/UVLO Adjust</td>
<td>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 voltage. If the Inhibit pin is left open-circuit, the module produces an output whenever a valid input source is applied. This input is not compatible with TTL logic devices and should not be tied V\text{IL} or other voltage. This pin is also used for input undervoltage lockout (UVLO) programming. Connecting a resistor from this pin to GND (Pin 3) allows the ON threshold of the UVLO to be adjusted higher than the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V\text{I}</td>
<td>The positive input voltage power node to the module, which is referenced to common GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>This is the common ground connection for the V\text{I} and V\text{O} power connections. It is also the 0 V\text{dc} reference for the control inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>This is the common ground connection for the V\text{I} and V\text{O} power connections. It is also the 0 V\text{dc} reference for the control inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V\text{O}</td>
<td>The regulated positive power output with respect to the GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>V\text{I}</td>
<td>The positive input voltage power node to the module, which is referenced to common GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>NOTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>This is the common ground connection for the ( V_i ) and ( V_o ) power connections. It is also the 0 ( V_{dc} ) reference for the control inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>This is the common ground connection for the ( V_i ) and ( V_o ) power connections. It is also the 0 ( V_{dc} ) reference for the control inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>( V_o )</td>
<td>The regulated positive power output with respect to the GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>+Sense</td>
<td>The sense input allows the regulation circuit to compensate for voltage drop between the module and the load. For optimal voltage accuracy, +Sense must be connect ( V_o ), very close to the load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-Sense</td>
<td>The sense input allows the regulation circuit to compensate for voltage drop between the module and the load. For optimal voltage accuracy, -Sense must be connect GND(pin 8), very close to the load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>( V_o ) Adjust</td>
<td>A 0.1 W 1% resistor must be directly connected between this pin and pin 8 (GND) to set the output voltage to a value higher than 0.7 V. The temperature stability of the resistor should be 100 ppm/°C (or better). The setpoint range for the output voltage is from 0.7V to 3.6V. If left open circuit, the output voltage defaults to its lowest value. For further information, on output voltage adjustment see the related application note. The specification table gives the preferred resistor values for a number of standard output voltages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Turbo Trans</td>
<td>This input pin adjusts the transient response of the regulator. To activate the Turbo Trans\textsuperscript{TM} feature, a 1%, 50mW resistor must be connected between this pin and pin 10 (+Sense) very close to the module. For a given value of output capacitance, a reduction in peak output voltage deviation is achieved by using this feature. If unused, this pin must be left open-circuit. External capacitance must never be connected to this pin. The resistance requirement can be selected from the Turbo Trans\textsuperscript{TM} resistor table in the Application Information section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Track</td>
<td>This is an analog control input that enables the output voltage to follow an external voltage. This pin becomes active typically 20 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 the control voltage is raised above this range, the module regulates at its set-point voltage. The features allows the output voltage to rise simultaneously with other modules powered from the same input bus. If unused, this input should be connected to ( V_i ). NOTE: Due to the undervoltage lockout feature, the output of the module cannot follow its own input voltage during power up. For more information, see the related application note.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Mechanical Information (surface mount versions)

- **PMN 5000 series PoL Regulators**
  - Input 4.5-5.5 V, Output 30 A/108 W

**Technical Specification**

1/28701-BMR 656 Rev. A November 2017  © Flex

**Notes:**

A. All linear dimensions are in (inch).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. 1 place decimals are +0.75 (+0.030) 
D. 2 place decimals are +0.25 (+0.010)
E. Power pin connection should utilize two or more via to the interior power plane at Ø0.63 (0.025) per input, ground and output pin (or the electrical equivalent L)
F. Paste screen opening: #2.03 (0.080) to #2.16 (0.085)
   Paste screen thickness: 0.15 (0.006)
G. Pad type: solder mask defined
H. All pins: Material - Copper Alloy
   Plating: 10 μm Tin over 4 μm Nickel
   Solder Ball - Black color 63 Sn / 37 Pb
   Blue collar 96.5 Sn / 3 Ag / 0.5 Cu
I. Dimension prior to reflow solder.

**MECHANICAL DATA FOR THE PMN DC/DC REGULATOR**

Weight: typical 8 g

Use recommended footprint and solder recommendations together with solder reflow recommendations to ensure a reliable interconnection.
Mechanical Information (Through hole mount version)

**Notes:**
A. All linear dimensions are mm [inch].
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. 1 place decimals are ±0.075 [±0.030]
D. 2 place decimals are ±0.25 [±0.010]
E. Pins are φ0.02 [0.004] with φ0.78 [0.030] stand-off shoulder.
F. All pins: Material - Copper Alloy
   Finish - 10 μm Tin over 6 μm Nickel

**MECHANICAL DATA FOR THE PMN DC/DC REGULATOR**
- Weight: typical 8 g

Use recommended footprint and solder recommendations together with solder reflow recommendations to ensure a reliable interconnection.
Soldering Information - Surface Mounting

The surface mount version of the product is intended for convection or vapor phase reflow SnPb or Pb-free processes. To achieve a good and reliable soldering result, make sure to follow the recommendations from the solder paste supplier, to use state-of-the-art reflow equipment and reflow profiling techniques as well as the following guidelines.

A no-clean flux is recommended to avoid entrapment of cleaning fluids in cavities inside the product or between the product and the host board. The cleaning residues may affect long time reliability and isolation voltage.

Minimum Pin Temperature Recommendations

Pin number 5 is chosen as reference location for the minimum pin temperature recommendations since this will likely be the coolest solder joint during the reflow process.

Pin 5 for measurement of minimum solder joint temperature, \( T_{PIN} \)

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, a pin temperature (\( T_{PIN} \)) in excess of the solder melting temperature, \( T_I, +183°C \) for Sn63/Pb37) for more than 30 seconds, and a peak temperature of +210°C is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, a pin temperature (\( T_{PIN} \)) in excess of the solder melting temperature (\( T_I, +217 \) to +221°C for Sn/Ag/Cu solder alloys) for more than 30 seconds, and a peak temperature of +235°C on all solder joints is recommended to ensure a reliable solder joint.

Peak Product Temperature Requirements

Pin 2 is chosen as reference location for the maximum (peak) allowed product temperature (\( T_P \)) since this will likely be the warmest part of the product during the reflow process.

To avoid damage or performance degradation of the product, the reflow profile should be optimized to avoid excessive heating. A sufficiently extended preheat time is recommended to ensure an even temperature across the host PCB, for both small and large devices. To reduce the risk of excessive heating is also recommended to reduce the time in the reflow zone as much as possible.

SnPb solder processes

For SnPb solder processes, the product is qualified for MSL 1 according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020C.

During reflow, \( T_P \) must not exceed +225°C at any time.

Lead-free (Pb-free) solder processes

For Pb-free solder processes, the product is qualified for MSL 3 according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-020C.

During reflow, \( T_P \) must not exceed +260°C at any time.

Reflow process specifications

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SnPb eutectic</th>
<th>Pb-free</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-up rate</td>
<td>3 °C/s max</td>
<td>3 °C/s max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solder melting temperature (typical)</td>
<td>( T_I, +183°C )</td>
<td>+221°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum time above ( T_I )</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum pin temperature ( T_{MIN} )</td>
<td>+210°C</td>
<td>+235°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak product temperature ( T_P )</td>
<td>+225°C</td>
<td>+260°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ramp-down rate</td>
<td>6°C/s max</td>
<td>6°C/s max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 25 °C to peak</td>
<td>6 minutes max</td>
<td>8 minutes max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soldering Information – Through Hole Mounting
The through hole mount version of the product is intended for manual or wave soldering. When wave soldering is used, the temperature on the pins is specified to maximum 270 °C for maximum 10 seconds.

A maximum preheat rate of 4°C/s and a temperature of max of +150°C is suggested. When soldering by hand, care should be taken to avoid direct contact between the hot soldering iron tip and the pins for more than a few seconds in order to prevent overheating.

A no-clean flux is recommended to avoid entrapment of cleaning fluids in cavities inside the product or between the product and the host board. The cleaning residues may affect long time reliability and isolation voltage.

Delivery Package Information
The TH version products are delivered in antistatic trays. The SMD version products are delivered in antistatic trays and antistatic carrier tape (EIA 481 standard).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tray Specifications</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface resistance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tray capacity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tray thickness</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Box capacity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bakability</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrier Tape Specifications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface resistance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bakability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tape width</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pocket pitch</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pocket depth</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reel diameter</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reel capacity</strong></td>
</tr>
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Non-Dry Pack Information
The through hole mount version of product is delivered in non-dry packing trays.
The lead (Pb) surface mount version of product is delivered in non-dry packing trays or tape & reel.

Dry Pack Information
The lead free (Pb-free) surface mount version of the product is delivered in trays or tape & reel. These inner shipment containers are dry packed in standard moisture barrier bags according to IPC/JEDEC standard J-STD-033 (Handling, packing, shipping and use of moisture/reflow sensitivity surface mount devices).

Using products in high temperature Pb-free soldering processes requires dry pack storage and handling. In case the products have been stored in an uncontrolled environment and no longer can be considered dry, the modules must be baked according to J-STD-033.
## Product Qualification Specification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>IPC-A-610</th>
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</table>
| Change of temperature (Temperature cycling) | IEC 60068-2-14 Na  
Temperature range  
Number of cycles  
Dwell/transfer time | -40 to +100 °C  
1000  
15 min/0-1 min |
| Cold (in operation)                      | IEC 60068-2-1 Ad  
Temperature T_A  
Duration | -45 °C  
72 h |
| Damp heat                                | IEC 60068-2-67 Cy  
Temperature  
Humidity  
Duration | +85 °C  
85 % RH  
1000 hours |
| Dry heat                                 | IEC 60068-2-2 Bd  
Temperature  
Duration | +125 °C  
1000 h |
| Immersion in cleaning solvents           | IEC 60068-2-45 XA  
Method 2  
Water  
Glycol ether | +55 °C  
+35 °C |
| Mechanical shock                         | IEC 60068-2-27 Ea  
Peak acceleration  
Duration | 100 g  
6 ms |
| Moisture reflow sensitivity ¹             | J-STD-020C  
level 1 (SnPb-eutectic)  
level 3 (Pb Free) | 225 °C  
260 °C |
| Operational life test                    | MIL-STD-202G method 108A  
Duration | 1000 h |
| Resistance to soldering heat ²           | IEC 60068-2-20 Tb  
Method 1A  
Solder temperature  
Duration | 270 °C  
10-13 s |
| Robustness of terminations               | IEC 60068-2-21 Test Us1  
Test Us1  
Through hole mount products  
Surface mount products | All leads  
All leads |
| Solderability                             | IEC 60068-2-58 test Td ¹  
Preconditioning  
Temperature, SnPb Eutectic  
Temperature, Pb-free | 150 °C dry bake 16 h  
215 °C  
235 °C |
|                                          | IEC 60068-2-20 test Ta ²  
Preconditioning  
Temperature, SnPb Eutectic  
Temperature, Pb-free | Steam ageing  
235 °C  
245 °C |
| Vibration, broad band random              | IEC 60068-2-64 Fh, method 1  
Frequency  
Spectral density  
Duration | 10 to 500 Hz  
0.07 g²/Hz  
10 min in each perpendicular direction |

Note 1: Only for products intended for reflow soldering (surface mount products)
Note 2: Only for products intended for wave soldering (plated through hole products)