

DP8105G

5A DC-DC Intelligent dPOL

Bel Power Solutions **DP8105G** is an intelligent, fully programmable step-down point-of-load DC-DC converter integrating digital power conversion and intelligent power management.

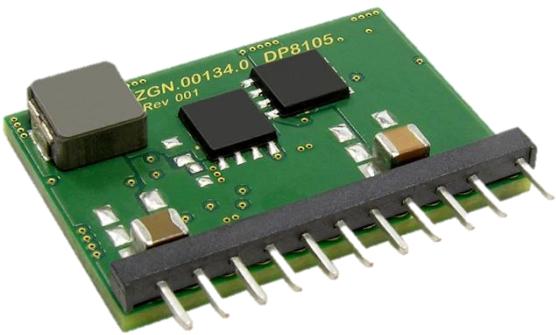
It works with the DM7300 Series Digital Power Managers (DPM) which provides for synchronizing all system Power-On-Load regulators, for an elegant, flexible, low noise power system solution.

All key parameters, sequencing, tracking, fault protection, and compensation parameters of the DP8105G are programmable via Bel Power Solution I²C based GUI. All settings can be changed by a user at any time during product development and service. Once programmed, the DPM remembers all settings and configures the DP8105G through a self-clocking single wire communication bus.

FLASH memory in the DPM allows changes to be made without the need to solder or rewire the regulator.

Key Features & Benefits

- Input voltage range: 8 V–14 V
- Output voltage range: 0.7 - 5.5 V at 0 – 5 A.
- Programmable dynamic output voltage positioning for better load transient response
- Choice of 500 kHz switching for highest efficiency or 1 MHz for lowest ripple noise.
- Flexible Fault Response features
- Multiple turn-on/off slew rates and delays
- Digital Filter Compensation
- Synchronous operation with other supplies
- Real time performance monitoring
- GUI based configuration for short development time.
- Industry standard size through-hole single-in-line vertical package: 30.7 x 25.3 x 6.00 mm (1.2 x 1.0 x 0.24 in)
- Approved to the latest edition and amendment of ITE Safety standards, UL/CSA 60950-1 and IEC60950-1



1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings may cause performance degradation, adversely affect long-term reliability and cause permanent damage to the converter.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Inductor Temperature	Input Voltage applied	-40	125	°C
Input Voltage	250ms Transient		15	VDC
Output Current	(See Output Current De-rating Curves)	-4	5	ADC

2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications apply at the input voltage from 8V to 14V, output load from 0 to 5A, ambient temperature from -40°C to 85°C. Test conditions include an output filter with 2 x 330 μ F 20 mΩ solid electrolytic, plus 1 x 22 μ F X7R ceramic output capacitors, unless otherwise noted.

2.1. INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage (V_{IN})		8	14		VDC
Input Current (at no load)	$V_{IN} = 14.0$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V		50		mADC
Undervoltage Lockout	Ramping Up			7.5	VDC
	Ramping Down	5			VDC
VLDO Input Current	Current drawn from the external low voltage supply at VLDO = 8 V		50		mADC

2.2. OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Range (V_{OUT})		0.7	5.5		VDC
Output Voltage Setpoint Resolution			2.5 mV (1 LSB)		
Output Voltage Setpoint Accuracy	2 nd Vo Loop Enabled		$\pm(0.6\% + 5$ mV)		
Output Current (I_{OUT})	V_{IN} MIN to V_{IN} MAX	-5.5 ¹	7		ADC
Line Regulation	V_{IN} MIN to V_{IN} MAX		± 0.3		% V_{OUT}
Load Regulation	0 to I_{OUT} MAX		± 0.2		% V_{OUT}
Dynamic Regulation	Slew rate 1A/ μ s, 50 -75% load step	50			mV
Peak Deviation	$F_{SW} = 500$ kHz to 10% of peak deviation				
Settling Time	See Output Load Transient Section	60			μ s
	$V_{IN} = 8.0$ V, $V_{OUT} = 0.7$ V	10			mV
Output Voltage Peak-to-Peak	$V_{IN} = 8.0$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V	20			mV
Ripple and Noise	$V_{IN} = 8.0$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.5$ V	40			mV
Scope BW = 20 MHz	$V_{IN} = 14$ V, $V_{OUT} = 0.7$ V	18			mV
Full Load	$V_{IN} = 14$ V, $V_{OUT} = 2.5$ V	35			mV
	$V_{IN} = 14$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5.5$ V	50			mV
Temperature Coefficient	$V_{IN} = 12$ V, $I_{OUT} = 0.5 \times I_{OUT}$ MAX	20			ppm/°C
Switching Frequency	Default	500			kHz
	Programmable to	500/1000			kHz
Duty Cycle Limit	Default	90.5			%
	Programmable, 1.56% steps	3.125	100		%

¹ At negative (sink) output current (bus terminator mode) the efficiency of the DP8105 degrades resulting in increased internal power dissipation and switching noise. Therefore maximum allowable negative current under specific conditions is lower than the current determined from the de-rating curves shown in paragraph.

2.3. PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS		
<i>Output Overcurrent Protection</i>							
Type	Default	Non-Latching, 130 ms period					
	Programmable	Latching/Non-Latching					
Threshold	Default	132		$\%I_{O,OUT}$			
	Programmable in 11 steps	36	132	$\%I_{O,OUT}$			
Threshold Accuracy		-20	+20	$\%I_{O,SET}$			
<i>Output Overvoltage Protection</i>							
Type	Default	Non-Latching, 130 ms period					
	Programmable	Latching/Non-Latching					
Threshold	Default	130		$\%V_{O,SET}$			
	Programmable in 10% steps	110	130	$\%V_{O,SET}$			
Threshold Accuracy	Measured at $V_{O,SET} = 2.5$ V	-2	2	$\%V_{OVP,SET}$			
Delay	From instant when threshold is exceeded until the turn-off command is generated	6		μs			
Turn Off Behavior ²	Default	Emergency Off					
	Programmable to	Critical Off / Emergency Off					
<i>Output Undervoltage Protection</i>							
Type	Default	Non-Latching, 130ms period					
	Programmable	Latching/Non-Latching					
Threshold	Default	75		$\%V_{O,SET}$			
	Programmable in 5% steps	75	90	$\%V_{O,SET}$			
Threshold Accuracy	Measured at $V_{O,SET} = 2.5$ V	-2	2	$\%V_{UVP,SET}$			
Delay	From instant when threshold is exceeded until the turn-off command is generated	6		μs			
Turn Off Behavior ²	Default	Sequenced Off					
	Programmable to	Sequenced / Critical Off					
<i>Overtemperature Protection</i>							
Type	Default	Non-Latching, 130ms period					
	Programmable	Latching/Non-Latching					
Turn Off Threshold	Temperature is increasing	120		$^{\circ}C$			
Turn On Threshold	Temperature is decreasing after the module was shut down by OTP ³	110		$^{\circ}C$			
Threshold Accuracy		-5	5	$^{\circ}C$			
Delay	From instant when threshold is exceeded until the turn-off command is generated	6		μs			
Turn Off Behavior ²	Default	Sequenced Off					
	Programmable to	Sequenced / Critical Off					
<i>Tracking Protection (when Enabled)</i>							
Type	Default	Disabled					
	Programmable	Latching/Non-Latching, 130 ms					
Threshold	Enabled during output voltage ramping up	± 250		mVDC			
Threshold Accuracy		-50	50	mVDC			
Delay	From instant when threshold is exceeded until the turn-off command is generated	6		μs			
<i>Overtemperature Warning</i>							

² Sequenced Off: The turn-off follows the turn-off delay and slew-rate settings; Critical Off: At turn-off both low and high switches are immediately disabled; Catastrophic Off: At turn-off the high side switch is disabled and the low side switch is enabled.

³ OTP clears when Overtemp Warning (Status Register TW bit) turns off.

Threshold	Always enabled, reported in Status register (TW bit) ⁴	110		°C
Threshold Accuracy	From Nominal Set Point	-5	+5	°C
Hysteresis		1.7		°C
Power Good Signal (PG pin)				
Logic	V_{OUT} is inside the PG window V_{OUT} is outside the PG window	High Low		
Lower Threshold	Default Programmable in 5% steps	90	95	% $V_{O,SET}$
Upper Threshold	Default Programmable in 5% steps	105	110	% $V_{O,SET}$
Threshold Accuracy	Measured at $V_{O,SET}=2.5V$	-2	2	% $V_{O,SET}$
PG On Delay ⁵	Default Programmable at	0 0, 10, 50, 150		ms
PG Off Delay	Default Programmable same as PG On Delay	PG disabled when $V_{OUT} \leq V_{UV}$ threshold PG disabled at turn-off command (Reset function)		

2.4. FEATURE SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS
Interleave					
Interleave (Phase Shift)	Default Programmable in 22.5° steps	0		337.5	Degree
Sequencing⁶					
Turn ON Delay	Default Programmable in 1ms steps	0		255	ms
Turn OFF Delay	Default Programmable in 1ms steps	0		63	ms
Tracking					
Turn ON Slew Rate	Default Programmable in 8 steps	0.05		2.0 ⁷	V/ms
Turn OFF Slew Rate	Default Programmable in 8 steps	-0.05		-2.0 ⁸	V/ms
Optimal Voltage Positioning					
Load Regulation	Default Programmable in 7 steps	0		2.45	mV/A
Feedback Loop Compensation					
Proportional (Kr)	Programmable	0.01		2	
Integral (Ti)	Programmable	1		100	µs
Differential (Td)	Programmable	1		100	µs
Differential Roll-Off (Tv)	Programmable	1		100	µs

⁴ Temp Warning error same sign and proportional with OTP error.

⁵ From instant when threshold is exceeded until status of PG signal changes high

⁶ Timing based on SD clock and subject to tolerances of SD.

⁷ Achieving fast slew rates under specific line and load conditions may require feedback loop adjustment. See Rising and Falling Slew Rates

Monitoring					
Voltage Monitoring Accuracy	12 Bit Resolution over 0.5...5.5V	-0.5	0.5	0.5	%
Current Monitoring Accuracy	20% $I_{OUT\ NOM} < I_{OUT} < I_{OUT\ NOM}$	-20	+20	+20	% I_{OUT}
Temperature Monitoring Accuracy	Junction temperature of dPOL controller	-5	+5	+5	°C
Remote Voltage Sense (+VS and -VS pins)⁸					
Voltage Drop Compensation	Between +VS and VOUT		300	300	mV
Voltage Drop Compensation	Between -VS and PGND		100	100	mV

2.5. SIGNAL SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS / DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS
VDD	Internal supply voltage	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
Logic Vin Max	Pull Up Logic max safe input			VDD+.5	V
SYNC/DATA Line (SD pin)					
ViL_sd	LOW level input voltage	-0.5	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
ViH_sd	HIGH level input voltage	0.75 x VDD	VDD + 0.5	VDD + 0.5	V
Vhyst_sd	Hysteresis of input Schmitt trigger	0.25 x VDD	0.45 x VDD	0.45 x VDD	V
VoL	LOW level sink current @ 0.5V	14	60	60	mA
Tr_sd	Maximum allowed rise time 10/90%VDD			300	ns
Chnode_sd	Added node capacitance		5	10	pF
Ipu_sd	Pull-up current source at Vsd=0V	0.3	1.0	1.0	mA
Freq_sd	Clock frequency of external SD line	475	525	525	kHz
Tsynq	Sync pulse duration	22	28	28	% of clock cycle
T0	Data=0 pulse duration	72	78	78	% of clock cycle
Inputs: ADDR0...ADDR4, EN, IM					
ViL_x	LOW level input voltage	-0.5	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
ViH_x	HIGH level input voltage	0.7 x VDD	VDD+0.5	VDD+0.5	V
Vhyst_x	Hysteresis of input Schmitt trigger	0.1 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
RdnL_ADDR	External pull down resistance ADDRX forced low			10	kOhm
Power Good and OK Inputs/Outputs					
Iup_PG	Pull-up current source input forced low PG	25	110	110	µA
Iup_OK	Pull-up current source input forced low OK	175	725	725	µA
ViL_x	LOW level input voltage	-0.5	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
ViH_x	HIGH level input voltage	0.7 x VDD	VDD+0.5	VDD+0.5	V
Vhyst_x	Hysteresis of input Schmitt trigger	0.1 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
IoL	LOW level sink current at 0.5V	4	20	20	mA
Current Share Bus (CS pin)					
Iup_CS	Pull-up current source at VCS = 0V	0.84	3.1	3.1	mA
ViL_CS	LOW level input voltage	-0.5	0.3 x VDD	0.3 x VDD	V
ViH_CS	HIGH level input voltage	0.75 x VDD	VDD+0.5	VDD+0.5	V
Vhyst_CS	Hysteresis of input Schmitt trigger	0.25 x VDD	0.45 x VDD	0.45 x VDD	V
IoL	LOW level sink current at 0.5V	14	60	60	mA

⁸ For remote sense, it is recommended to place a 0.01-0.1µF ceramic capacitor between +VS and -VS pins as close to the dPOL converter as possible.

Tr_CS	Maximum allowed rise time 10/90% VDD	100	ns
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3. PIN ASSIGNMENTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

PIN NAME	PIN NUMBER	PIN TYPE	BUFFER TYPE	PIN DESCRIPTION	NOTES
OK	8	I/O	PU	Fault/Status Condition	Connect to OK pin of other dPOLs in the same Group and the DPM.
SD	9	I/O	PU	Sync/Data Line	Connect to SD pin of DPM.
PG	6	I/O	PU	Power Good	
ADDR4	10	I	PU	dPOL Address Bit 4	Tie to GND for 0 or leave floating for 1
ADDR3	5	I	PU	dPOL Address Bit 3	Tie to GND for 0 or leave floating for 1
ADDR2	4	I	PU	dPOL Address Bit 2	Tie to GND for 0 or leave floating for 1
ADDR1	3	I	PU	dPOL Address Bit 1	Tie to GND for 0 or leave floating for 1
ADDR0	2	I	PU	dPOL Address Bit 0	Tie to GND for 0 or leave floating for 1
VOUT	1	P		Output Voltage	
GND	7	P		Power Ground	
VIN	11	P		Input Voltage	

Legend: I=input, O=output, I/O=input/output, P=power, A=analog, PU=internal pull-up

4. TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

4.1. THERMAL DE-RATING CURVES

Figure 1. Available output current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow rates for converter DP8105G mounted horizontally with air flowing from input to output, MOSFET temperature $\leq 120^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 5\text{ V}$, and $F_{sw} = 500\text{KHz}$

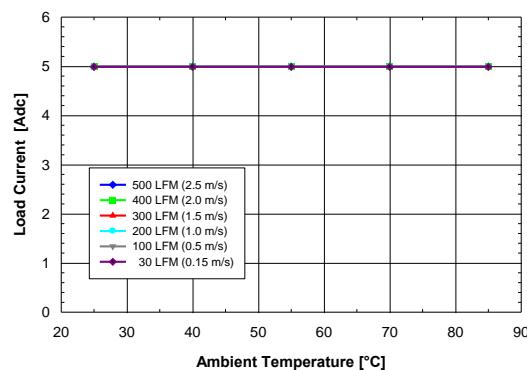
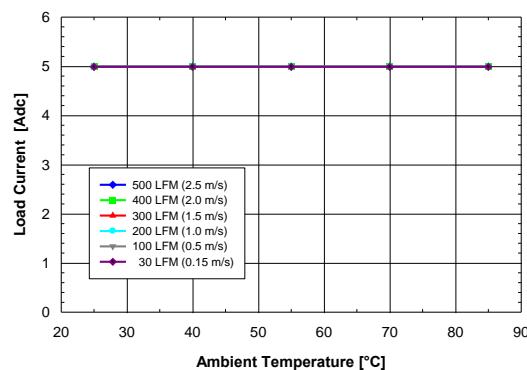


Figure 2. Available output current vs. ambient air temperature and airflow rates for converter DP8105G mounted horizontally with air flowing from input to output, MOSFET temperature $\leq 120^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 5\text{ V}$, and $F_{sw} = 1\text{MHzw}$



4.2. EFFICIENCY CURVES

Figure 3. Efficiency vs. Load, $V_{in}=12\text{V}$, $F_{sw}=500\text{KHz}$

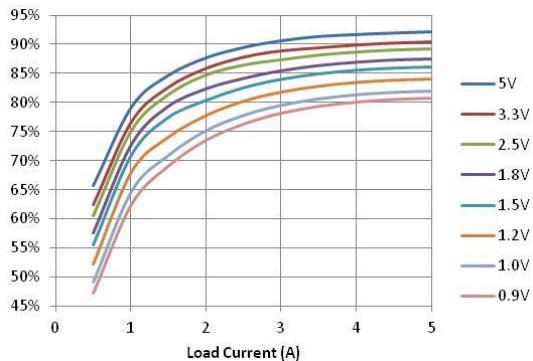


Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Output Voltage, $I_{out}=5A$, $F_{sw}=500\text{kHz}$

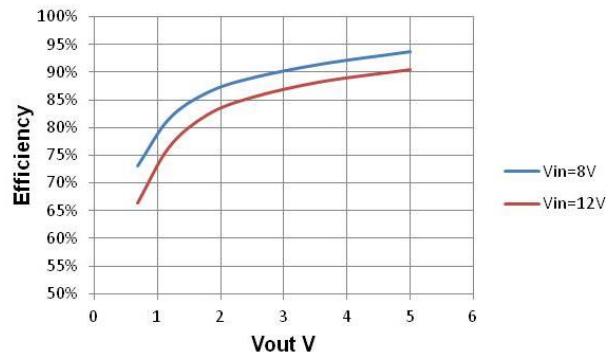


Figure 5. Efficiency vs Input Voltage at $I_{out}=5A$, $F_{sw}=500\text{kHz}$

Figure 6. Efficiency vs Load, $V_{in}=12V$, $F_{sw}=1\text{MHz}$

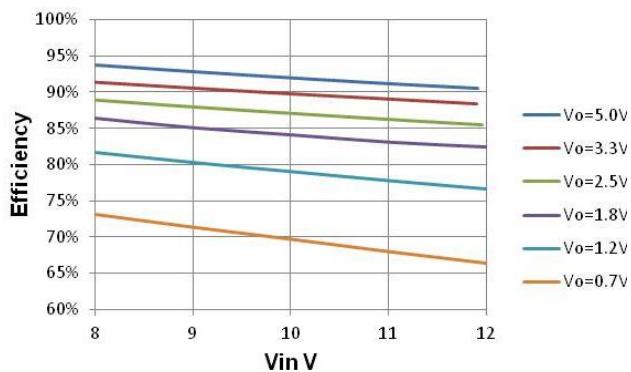


Figure 7. Efficiency vs Output Voltage, $I_{out}=5A$, $F_{sw}=1\text{MHz}$

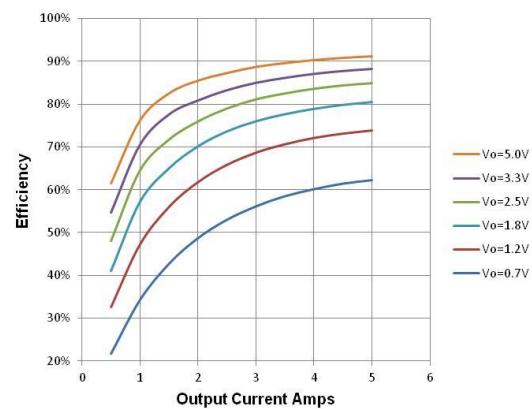
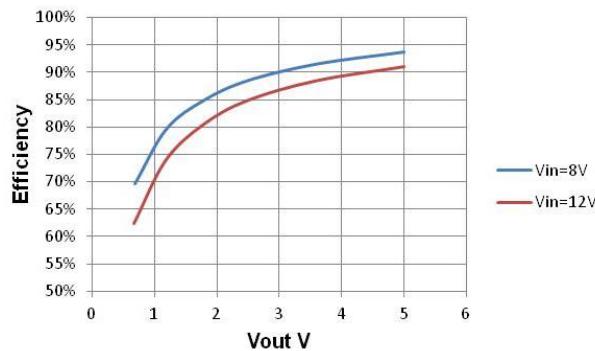
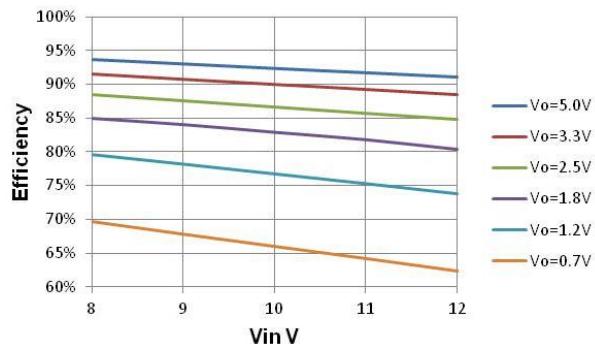


Figure 8. Efficiency vs Input Voltage at $I_{out}=5A$, $F_{sw}=1\text{MHz}$



4.3. POWER DISSIPATION

Figure 9. Power Dissipation vs V_{out} , $I_{out}=5A$, $F_{sw}=500\text{kHz}$



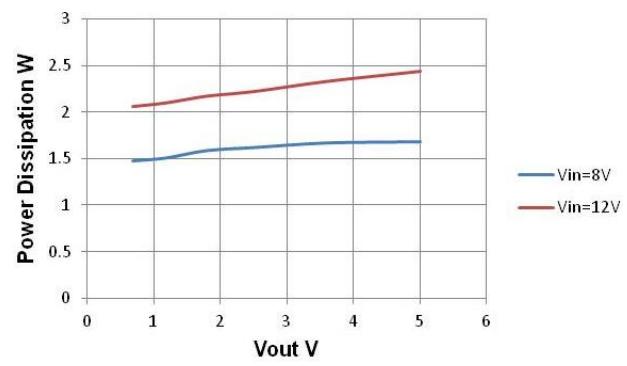
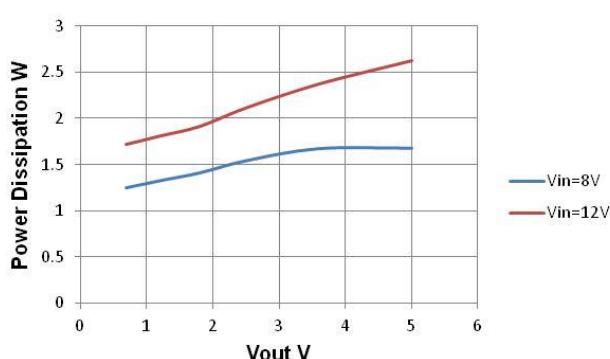


Figure 10. Power Dissipation vs Vout, Iout=5A, Fsw=1MHz

5. PROGRAMMABLE FEATURES

Performance parameters of DP8105G dPOL converters are programmed by the system DPM over a self-clocking single wire bus as need. Each parameter is stored in FLASH memory in the DPM and loaded into volatile memory registers in the dPOL control chip detailed in Table 1. Setup registers 00h through 14h are programmed at the system power-up. When the input voltage is removed, the dPOL controller's default values are restored.

DP8105G converters can be programmed using the Graphical User Interface or directly via the I²C bus by using high and low level commands as described in the "DPM Programming Manual".

Table 1. DP8105G Memory Registers

CONFIGURATION REGISTERS		
Name	Register	Address
PC1	Protection Configuration 1	0x00
PC2	Protection Configuration 2	0x01
PC3	Protection Configuration 3	0x02
TC	Tracking Configuration	0x03
INT	Interleave and Frequency Configuration	0x04
DON	Turn-On Delay	0x05
DOF	Turn-Off Delay	0x06
VLC	Voltage Loop Configuration	0x07
CLS	Current Limit Set-point	0x08
DCL	Duty Cycle Limit	0x09
PC4	Protection Configuration 4	0x0A
V1H	Output Voltage Setpoint 1 (Low Byte)	0x0B
V1L	Output Voltage Setpoint 1 (High Byte)	0x0C
V2H	Output Voltage Setpoint 2 (Low Byte)	0x0D
V2L	Output Voltage Setpoint 2 (High Byte)	0x0E
V3H	Output Voltage Setpoint 3 (Low Byte)	0x0F
V3L	Output Voltage Setpoint 3 (High Byte)	0x10
CP	Controller Proportional Coefficient	0x11
CI	Controller Integral Coefficient	0x12
CD	Controller Derivative Coefficient	0x13
B1	Controller Derivative Roll-Off Coefficient	0x14

STATUS REGISTERS		
Name	Register	Address
RUN	Run enable / status	0x15
ST	Status	0x16

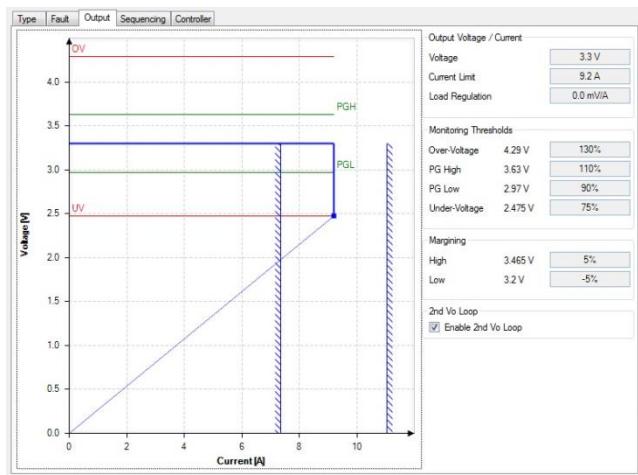
MONITORING REGISTERS		
Name	Register	Address
VOH	Output Voltage High Byte (Monitoring)	0x17
VOL	Output Voltage Low Byte (Monitoring)	0x27
IO	Output Current (Monitoring)	0x18
TMP	Temperature (Monitoring)	0x19

DP8105G parameters can be reprogrammed at any time during the system operation and service except for the digital filter coefficients, the switching frequency and the duty cycle limit, that can only be changed when the dPOL output is turned off.

5.1. OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The output voltage can be programmed in the GUI Output Configuration window shown in Figure 11 or directly via the I²C bus by writing into the VOS register shown in Figure 12.

Figure 11. Output Configuration Window



Note that the GUI shows the effect of setting PG, OV and UV limits as both values and graphical limit bars. Vertical hashed lines are error bars for the Overcurrent (OC) limit.

5.1.1. Output Voltage Set-point

The output voltage programming range is from 0.7 V to 5.5 V. The resolution is constant across the range and is 2.5 mV. A Total of 3 registers are provided: one should be used for the normal setpoint voltage; the other two can be used to define a low/high margining voltage setpoint. Note that each register is 16bit wide and that the high byte needs always to be written / read first. The writing of the low byte triggers the refresh of the whole 16bit register (the high byte is written to a shadow register).

Unlike other configuration registers, the dPOL controller's VOS registers are dynamic. Changes to VOS values can be made while the output is enabled over the I²C bus through register bypass commands and the dPOL will change its output immediately.

Figure 12. Output Voltage Set-point Register VOS

VOS: Output Voltage Set-Point
Address: 0x0B ... 0x10

Coefficient	Addr	Bits	Default
V1H	0x0B	8	
V1L	0x0C	8	
V2H	0x0D	8	
V2L	0x0E	8	
V3H	0x0F	8	
V3L	0x10	8	

Mapping:

- 12 bit data word, left aligned
- 1LSB = 2.5mV

Note:

- all registers are readable and writeable
- always write and read the high byte first

5.1.2. Output Voltage Margining

If the output voltage needs to be varied by a certain percentage, the margining function can be utilized. The margining can be programmed in the dPOL Configuration window or directly via the I²C bus using high level commands as described in the "DM7300 Digital Power Manager Programming Manual".

5.1.3. Output Load Regulation Control

If the output voltage needs to be varied by a certain percentage, the margining function can be utilized. The margining can be programmed in the dPOL Configuration window or directly via the I²C bus using high level commands as described in the "DM7300 Digital Power Manager Programming Manual".

In order to properly margin dPOLs that are connected in parallel, the dPOLs must be members of one of the Parallel Buses. Refer to the GUI System Configuration Figure 11 or directly via the I²C bus. In the DP8105G Load Regulation can be set to one of eight values: 0, 1.48, 2.95, 4.43, 5.9, 7.38, 8.85, or 10.33 mV/A.

Figure 13. Optimal Voltage Positioning Concept

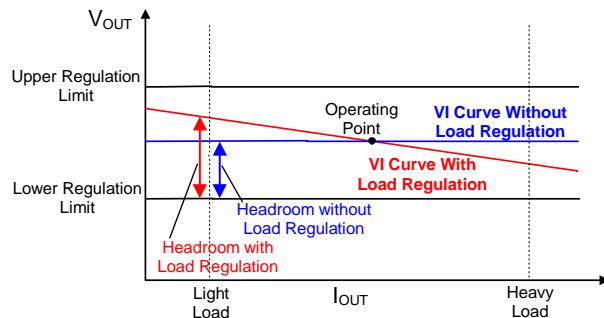


Figure 14 shows a DP8105G dPOL with 0 mV/A (load current) regulation. Alternating high and low output load currents causes large transients in Vout to appear with each change.

Figure 14 Transient Response with Regulation set to 0 mV/A.

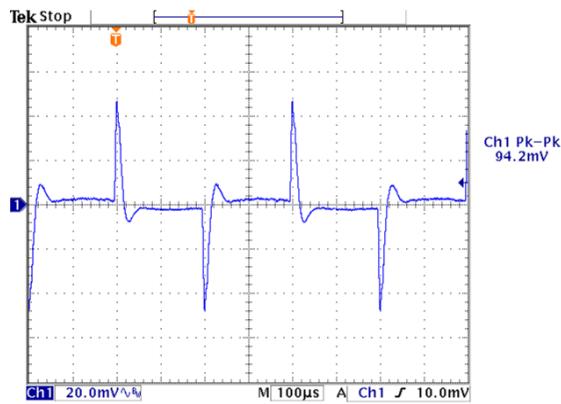


Figure 15 Transient response with non-zero Regulation.



As the Load Regulation parameter is increased, step offsets in output voltage begin to appear, as shown in Figure 15.

The Load Regulation parameter is an important part of Current Sharing. It is used to set one dPOL as a "master", by assigning a lower mV/A load regulation than all other dPOLs which share the load as "slaves". The dPOL with the lowest Regulation parameter sets the effective overall regulation. (See Current Sharing elsewhere in this document.)

5.2. SEQUENCING AND TRACKING

Turn-on delay, turn-off delay, and rising and falling output voltage slew rates can be programmed in the dPOL Configure Sequencing window shown in Figure 16 or directly via the I²C bus by writing into the DON, DOF, and TC registers, respectively. The registers are shown in Figure 17, Figure 19, and Figure 20.

Figure 16. dPOL Configure Sequencing Window



5.2.1. Turn-On Delay

Turn-on delay is defined as an interval from the application of the Turn-On command until the output voltage starts ramping up.

Figure 17. Turn-On Delay Register DON

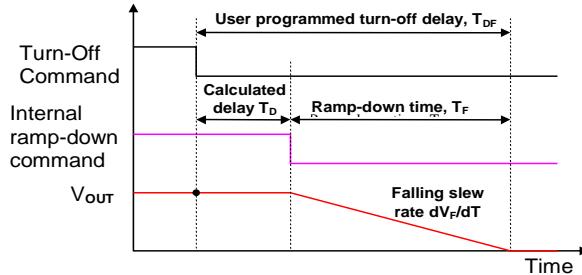
R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
DON7	DON6	DON5	DON4	DON3	DON2	DON1	DON0
Bit 7				Bit 0			
Bit 7:0 DON[7:0]: Turn-on delay time							
00h: corresponds to 0ms delay after turn-on command has occurred							
...							
FFh: corresponds to 255ms delay after turn-on command has occurred							

5.2.2. Turn-Off Delay

Turn-off delay is defined as an interval from the application of the Turn-Off command until the output voltage reaches zero (if the falling slew rate is programmed) or until both high side and low side switches are turned off (if the slew rate

is not programmed). Therefore, for the slew rate controlled turn-off the ramp-down time is included in the turn-off delay as shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Relationship between Turn-Off Delay and Falling Slew Rate



As it can be seen from the figure, the internally calculated delay T_D is determined by the equation below.

$$T_D = T_{DF} - \frac{V_{OUT}}{\frac{dV_F}{dT}},$$

For proper operation T_D shall be greater than zero. The appropriate value of the turn-off delay needs to be programmed to satisfy the condition.

If the falling slew rate control is not utilized, the turn-off delay only determines an interval from the application of the Turn-Off command until both high side and low side switches are turned off. In this case, the output voltage ramp-down process is determined by load parameters.

Figure 19. Turn-Off Delay Register DOF

DOF: Turn-Off Delay Configuration											
Address: 0x06											
U	U	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1				
---	---	DOF5	DOF4	DOF3	DOF2	DOF1	DOF0				
Bit 7				Bit 0							
Bit 7:6 Unimplemented: read as '0'											
DOF[5:0]: Turn-Off delay in ms											
0x00 = 0ms											
0x01 = 1ms											
Bit 5:0											
...											
0x0B = 11ms (default)											
...											
0x3F = 63ms											

5.3. TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS

Once delays are accounted for, turn-on and turn-off characteristics are simply a function of slew rates, which are selectable.

5.3.1. Rising and Falling Slew Rates

Output voltage ramp up (and down) control is accomplished by programming the rising and falling slew rates of the output voltage, supported in the GUI as shown in Figure 16 which is implemented by the DPM through writing data to the TC register, Figure 20.

To achieve programmed slew rates, the output voltage is being changed in 10mV steps where duration of each step determines the slew rate. For example, ramping up a 1.0V output with a slew rate of 0.5V/ms will require 100 steps duration of 20µs each.

Duration of each voltage step is calculated by dividing the master clock frequency generated by the DPM. Since all dPOLs in the system are synchronized to the master clock, the matching of voltage slew rates of different outputs is very accurate as it can be seen in Figure 21 and Figure 26.

During the turn on process, a dPOL not only delivers current required by the load (I_{LOAD}), but also charges the load capacitance. The charging current can be determined from the equation below:

$$I_{CHG} = C_{LOAD} \times \frac{dV_R}{dt}$$

Where, C_{LOAD} is load capacitance, dV_R/dt is rising voltage slew rate, and I_{CHG} is charging current.

Figure 20. Tracking Configuration Register TC

TC: Tracking Configuration							
Address: 0x03							
U	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
---	R2	R1	R0	SC	F2	F1	F0
Bit 7							Bit 0
Bit 7	Unimplemented: read as '0'						
	R[2:0]: Vo rising slew rate						
	0 = 0.05 V/ms (default when in bus terminator mode)						
	1 = 0.1 V/ms (default)						
	2 = 0.2 V/ms						
Bit 6:4	3 = 0.25 V/ms						
	4 = 0.5 V/ms						
	5 = 1.0 V/ms						
	6 = 2.0 V/ms						
	7 = Reserved						
Bit 3	SC: Turn-off slew rate control						
	0 = disabled						
	1 = enabled (default)						
	F[2:0]: Vo falling slew rate						
	0 = -0.05 V/ms						
	1 = -0.1 V/ms						
	2 = -0.2 V/ms						
Bit 2:0	3 = -0.25 V/ms (default when in bus terminator mode)						
	4 = -0.5 V/ms (default)						
	5 = -1.0 V/ms						
	6 = -2.0 V/ms						
	7 = Reserved						

When selecting the rising slew rate, a user needs to ensure that

$$I_{LOAD} + I_{CHG} < I_{OCP}$$

Where I_{OCP} is the overcurrent protection threshold of the dPOL. If the condition is not met, then the overcurrent protection will be triggered during the turn-on process. To avoid this, dV_R/dt and the overcurrent protection threshold should be programmed to meet the condition above.

5.3.2. Delay and Slew Rate Combination

The effect of setting slew rates and turn on/off delays is illustrated in the following sets of figures.

Figure 21. Tracking Turn-On. Rising Slew Rate is programmed at 0.5V/ms for each output.

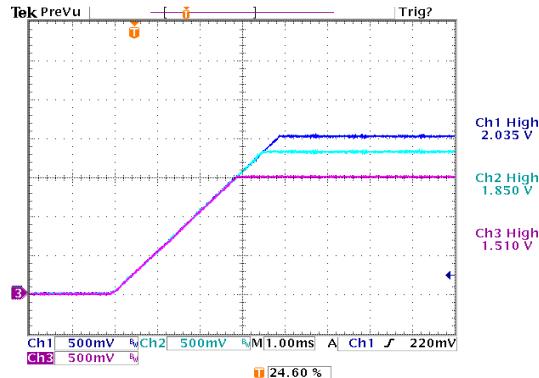


Figure 23. Sequenced Turn-On. Rising Slew Rate is programmed at 1V/ms. V2 Delay is 2ms, V3 delay is 4ms.

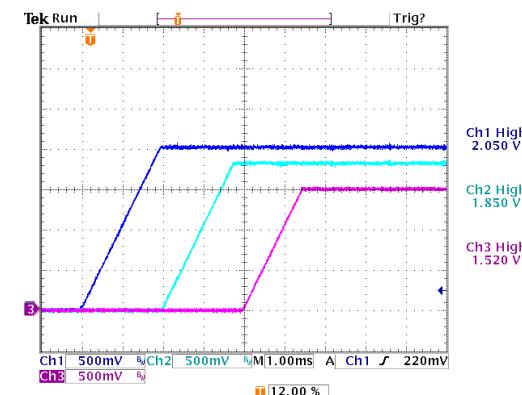


Figure 22. Turn-On with Different Rising Slew Rates. Rising Slew Rates are V1-1V/ms, V2-0.5V/ms, V3-0.2V/ms.

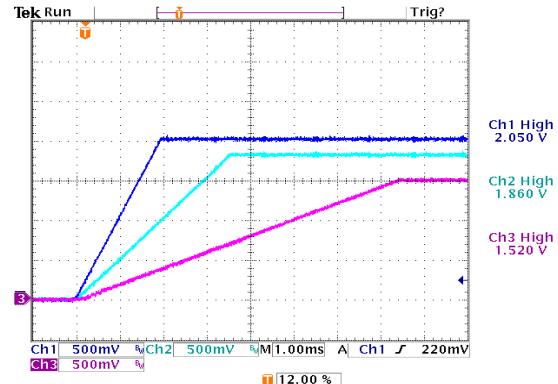
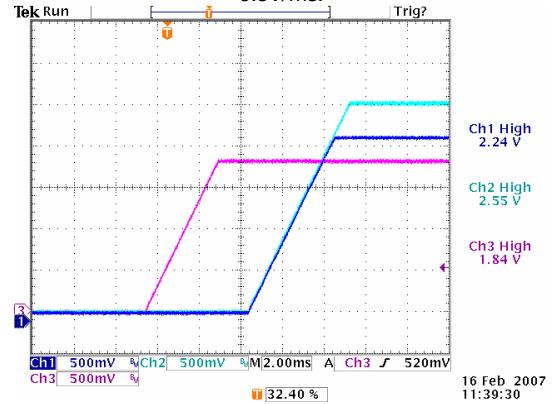


Figure 24 Two outputs delayed 5ms. All slew rates at 0.5V/ms.



5.3.3. Pre-Bias

In some applications, power may "leak" from a powered circuit to an unpowered bus, typically through ESD protection diodes. The d-power® controller in the DP8105G holds off turn on its output until the desired ramp up point crosses the pre-bias point, as seen in Figure 25.

Figure 25. Turn On into Prebiased Load. V3 is Prebiased by V2 via a Diode.

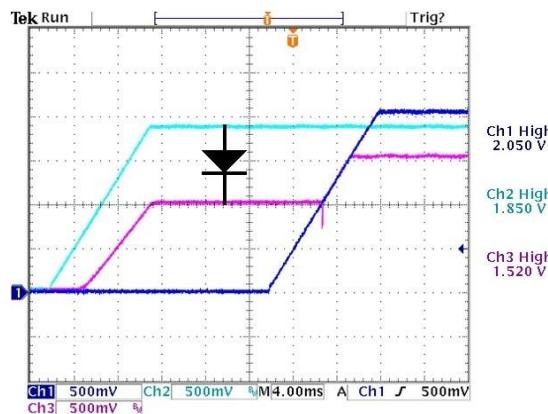


Figure 25 was captured with an actual system where a diode was added to pre-bias a 1.5V bus from a 1.85V bus in order to simulate the effect of current leakage through protection circuits of unpowered logic connected to powered logic outputs (a common source of pre-bias in power systems).

5.4. TURN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Turn off captures show that combining turn off delays and ramp rates. Note that while turnoff delays have a lower upper time limit as compared to turn on delays, all ramp down rates are available independently to turn on and off.

Figure 26. Tracking Turn-Off. Falling Slew Rate is Programmed at 0.5V/ms

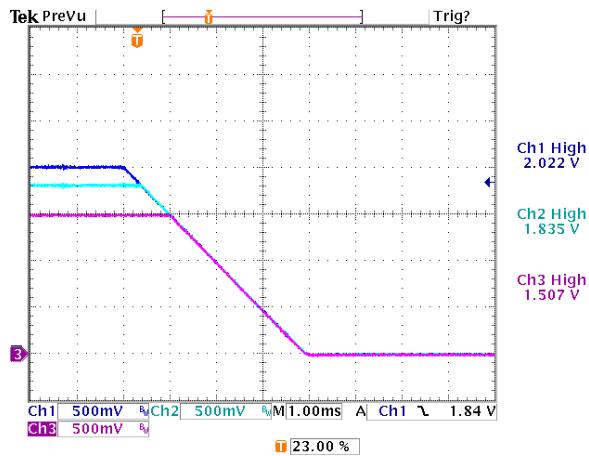
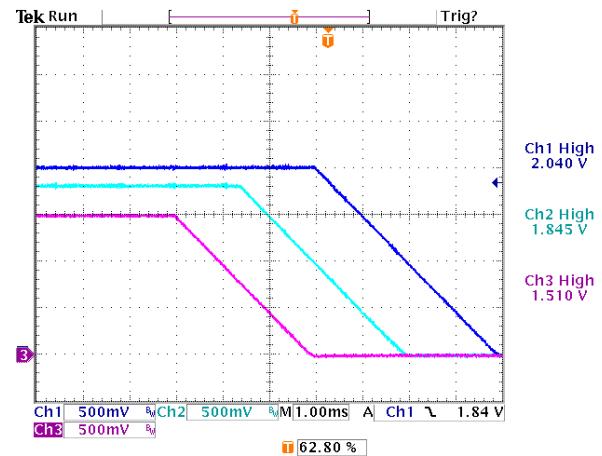


Figure 27. Turn-Off with Tracking and Sequencing. Falling Slew Rate is Programmed at 0.5V/ms.



5.5. FAULTS ERRORS AND WARNINGS

All dPOL series converters have a comprehensive set of programmable fault and error protection functions that can be classified into three groups based on their effect on system operation: warnings, faults, and errors. These are warnings, errors and faults. Warnings include Thermal (Overtemperature limit near) and Power Good (a warning in a negative sense.)

Faults in DP8000 dPOLs include overcurrent protection, overvoltage, overtemperature and tracking failure detection. Errors include only undervoltage. Control of responses to Faults and Errors are distributed between different dPOL registers and are configurable in the GUI.

Thresholds of overcurrent, over- and undervoltage detection, and Power Good limits can be programmed in the GUI Output Configuration window (Fig. 11) or directly via the I2C bus by writing into the PC2 registers shown in Fig. 28.

Figure 28. Protection Configuration Register PC2

PC2: Protection Configuration Register 2 ¹⁾							
Address: 0x01							
U	U	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
---	---	PGHL	PGLL	OVPL1	OVPL0	UVPL1	UVPL0
Bit 7							Bit 0
Bit 7:6	Unimplemented: read as '0'						
	PGHL: Power Good High Level						
Bit 5	1 = 105% of Vo						
	0 = 110% of Vo (default)						
	PGLL: Power Good Low Level						
Bit 4	1 = 95% of Vo						
	0 = 90% of Vo (default)						
	OVPL: Over Voltage Protection Level						
	00 = 110% of Vo						
Bit 3:2	01 = 120% of Vo						
	10 = 130% of Vo (default)						
	11 = 130% of Vo						
	UVPL: Under Voltage Protection Level						
	00 = 75% of Vo (default)						
Bit 1:0	01 = 80% of Vo						
	10 = 85% of Vo						
	11 = 90% of Vo						

¹⁾ This register can only be written when PWM is not active (RUN[RUN] is '0')

Note that the overvoltage and undervoltage protection thresholds and Power Good limits are defined as percentages of the output voltage. Therefore, the absolute levels of the thresholds change when the output voltage setpoint is changed either by output voltage adjustment or by margining.

Overcurrent limits are set either in the GUI dPOL Output configuration dialog or in the dPOL's CLS register as shown Figure 29.

Note that the CLS register includes bits which control the Regulation option settings. When writing into this register be careful to not change Regulation by accident.

Figure 29. Current Limit Setpoint Register CLS

CLS: Current Limit Setting							
Address: 0x08							
R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1
LR2	LR1	LR0	TCE	CL3	CL2	CL1	CL0
Bit 7							Bit 0
Bit 7:5	LR[2:0]: Load Regulation setting						
	0 = 0 V/A/Ω (default)						
	1 = 0.39 V/A/Ω						
	2 = 0.78 V/A/Ω						
	3 = 1.18 V/A/Ω						
	4 = 1.57 V/A/Ω						
	5 = 1.96 V/A/Ω						
	6 = 2.35 V/A/Ω						
	7 = 2.75 V/A/Ω						
Bit 4	TCE: Temperature Compensation for Current Limitation Enable						
	0 = disabled						
	1 = enabled (default)						
Bit 3:0	CLSI[3:0]: Current Limit set-point when Vo Stationary or Falling						
	0x0 = 37%						

0x1 = 47%
...
0xB = 140% (default)
values higher than 0xB are translated to 0xB (140%)

5.5.1. Warnings

This group includes Overtemperature Warning and Power Good Signal. Warnings do not turn off dPOLs but rather generate signals that can be transmitted to a host controller via the I²C bus.

5.5.1.1. Overtemperature Warning

The Overtemperature Warning is generated when temperature of the controller exceeds 120°C. The Overtemperature Warning changes the TW bit of the status register ST. When the temperature falls below 117°C, the PT bit is cleared and the Overtemperature Warning is removed.

5.5.1.2. Power Good

Power Good (PG) is an open collector output that is pulled low, if the output voltage is outside of the Power Good window. The window is formed by the Power Good High threshold that is programmable at 105 or 110% of the output voltage and the Power Good Low threshold that can be programmed at 90 or 95% of the output voltage.

Power Good protection is only enabled after the output voltage reaches its steady state level. A programmable delay can be set between 0 and 150 ms to delay the release of the PG pin after the voltage has reached the steady state level (see Figure 16). This allows using the PG pin to reset load circuits properly. The Power Good protection remains active during margining voltage transitions. The threshold will vary proportionally to the voltage change (see Figure 30).

The Power Good Warning pulls the PG pin low and changes the PG bit of the status register ST to 0. When the output voltage returns within the Power Good window, the PG pin is released high, the PG bit is cleared and the Power Good Warning is removed. The Power Good pin can also be pulled low by an external circuit to initiate the Power Good Warning.

At turn-off the PG pin can be programmed to either be pulled low immediately following the turn-off command, or then when the voltage actually starts to ramp down (Reset vs. Power Good functionality in Figure 16).

NOTE: To retrieve status information, Status Monitoring in the GUI DPM Configure Devices window should be enabled (refer to Digital Power Manager Data Sheet). The DPM will retrieve the status information from each dPOL on a continuous basis.

5.5.2. Faults

This group includes overcurrent, overtemperature, undervoltage, and tracking protections. Triggering any protection in this group will turn off the dPOL.

5.5.2.1. Overcurrent Protection

Overcurrent protection is active whenever the output voltage of the dPOL exceeds the prebias voltage (if any). When the output current reaches the OC threshold, the POL control chip asserts an OC fault. The dPOL sets the OC bit in the register ST to 0. Both high side and low side switches of the dPOL are turned off instantly (fast turn-off).

Current sensing is across the dPOLs choke. To compensate for copper winding TC, compensation is added to keep the OC threshold approximately constant at temperatures above room temperature. Note that the temperature compensation can be disabled in the dPOL Configure Output window or directly via the I²C by writing into the CLS register. However, it is recommended to keep the temperature compensation enabled.

5.5.2.2. Undervoltage Protection

The undervoltage protection is only active during steady state operation of the dPOL to prevent nuisance tripping. If the output voltage decreases below the UV threshold and there is no OC fault, the UV fault signal is generated, the dPOL turns off, and the UV bit in the register ST is changed to 0. The output voltage is ramped down according to sequencing and tracking settings (regular turn-off).

5.5.2.3. Overtemperature Protection

Overtemperature protection is active whenever the dPOL is powered up. If temperature of the controller exceeds 130°C, the OT fault is generated, dPOL turns off, and the OT bit in the register ST is changed to 0. The output voltage is ramped down according to sequencing and tracking settings (regular turn-off).

If non-latching OTP is programmed, the dPOL will restart as soon as the temperature of the controller decreases below the Overtemperature Warning threshold of 120°C.

5.5.2.4. Tracking Protection

Ramp up and down operations are under control by the dPOL. Tracking protection, however, is active only when the output voltage is ramping up. The purpose of the protection is to ensure that the voltage differential between multiple rails being tracked does not exceed 250 mV. This protection eliminates the need for external clamping diodes between different voltage rails which are frequently recommended by ASIC manufacturers.

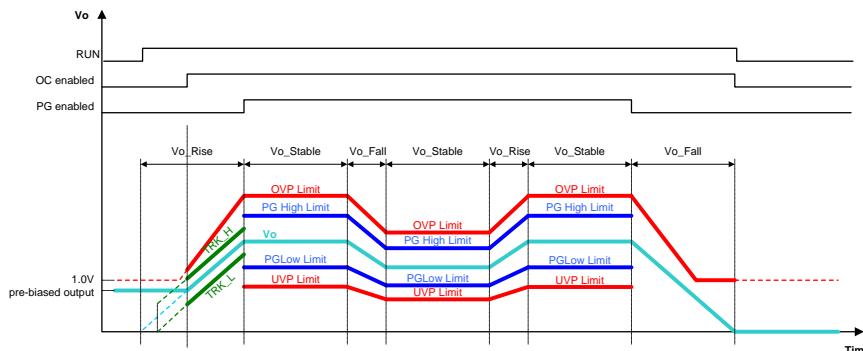
When the tracking protection is enabled, the dPOL continuously compares actual value of the output voltage to its programmed value as defined by the output voltage and its rising slew rate. If absolute value of the difference exceeds 250mV, the tracking fault signal is generated, the dPOL turns off, and the TR bit in the register ST is changed to 0. Both high side and low side switches of the dPOL are turned off instantly (fast turn-off).

The tracking protection can be disabled, if it contradicts requirements of a particular system (for example turning into high capacitive load where rising slew rate is not important). It can be disabled in the dPOL Configure Fault window or directly via the I2C bus by writing into the PC1 register.

5.5.3. Faults and Margining

As noted earlier, UV and OV protection settings are a percentage of Vout. As Vout ramps between nominal, low or high margin values, UVP and OVP limits adjust accordingly. This is illustrated in Figure 30. The middle plot of Vo (Vout) level is the result of a Low Margining command. Note that Tracking is not re-enabled during changes to Vout from margining commands. It shuts off when PG is asserted.

Figure 30. Protection Enable Conditions



5.5.4. Errors

This protection group includes only overvoltage protection.

5.5.4.1. Overvoltage Protection

The overvoltage protection is active whenever the output voltage of the dPOL exceeds the pre-bias voltage (if any). If the output voltage exceeds the overvoltage protection threshold, the overvoltage error signal is generated, the dPOL turns off, and the OV bit in the register ST is changed to 0. The high side switch is turned off instantly, and simultaneously the low side switch is turned on to ensure reliable protection of sensitive loads. The low side switch provides low impedance path to quickly dissipate energy stored in the output filter and achieve effective voltage limitation. The OV threshold can be programmed from 110% to 130% of the output voltage setpoint, but not lower than 0.5V. Also the OV threshold will always be at least 0.25V above the setpoint.

5.5.5. Fault and Error Latching

The user has the option of setting up any protection option as either latching/non-latching and propagating or non-propagating.

Propagation and Latching for each dPOL is set in the GUI (Figure 31 below) or directly via the I2C by writing into the PC1 register shown in Figure 32.

Figure 31. GUI dPOL Fault Latching and Propagation Option Window

Type	Fault	Output	Sequencing	Controller
	Trigger	Enable	Latching	Propagate
	Tracking Differential	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Over-Temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Over-Current	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Under-Voltage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Over-Voltage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				Turn-Off
				Critical
				Sequenced
				Critical
				Sequenced
				Emergency

If the non-latching protection is selected, a dPOL will attempt to restart every 130ms until the condition that triggered the protection is removed. When restarting, the output voltages follow tracking and sequencing settings.

If the latching type is selected, a dPOL will turn off and stay off. The dPOL can be turned on after 130ms, if the condition that caused the fault is removed and the respective bit in the ST register was cleared, or the Turn On command was recycled, or the input voltage was recycled.

Figure 32. Protection Configuration Register PC1

PC1: Protection Configuration Register 1							
Address: 0x00							
R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1
TRE	PVE	TRC	OTC	OCC	UVC	OVC	PVC
Bit 7							
Bit 7	Bit 0						
Bit 7	TRE: Tracking fault enable 1 = enabled 0 = disabled						
Bit 6	PVE: Phase voltage error enable 1 = enabled 0 = disabled						
Bit 5	TRC: Tracking Fault Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non-latching						
Bit 4	OTC: Over Temperature Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non-latching						
Bit 3	OCC: Over Current Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non- latching						
Bit 2	UVC: Under Voltage Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non- latching						
Bit 1	OVC: Over Voltage Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non- latching						
Bit 0	PVC: Phase Voltage Protection Configuration 1 = latching 0 = non- latching						

5.5.6. Fault and Error Turn Off Control

In the GUI dPOL Fault dialog is a column of spin controls which set the Turn-Off style OT, UV and OV events. The choices are defined as:

Sequenced: Outputs shut down according to ramp down rate control settings.

Critical: Both high side and low side switches of the dPOL are turned off instantly.

Emergency: The high side switch is turned off instantly, and simultaneously the low side switch is turned on to ensure reliable protection of sensitive loads.

5.5.7. Fault and Error Status

Status of dPOL protection logic is stored in the dPOL's ST register shown in Figure 33. When Status monitoring is enabled for a group, the DPM will read this register and make the information available for uses such as GUI Monitor display.

Figure 33. Protection Status Register ST

ST: Status register Address: 0x16							
R-1 R-0 R/W-11) R/W-11) R/W-11) R/W-11) R/W-11) R/W-11)							
TW	PG	TR	OT	OC	UV	OV	PV
Bit 7	Bit 0						
Bit 7 TW: Temperature Warning Bit 6 PG: Power Good Warning (high and low) Bit 5 TR: Tracking Fault Bit 4 OT: Over Temperature Fault Bit 3 OC: Over Current Fault Bit 2 UV: Under Voltage Fault Bit 1 OV: Over Voltage Error Bit 0 PV: Reserved Note: an activated fault is encoded as '0' 1) Writing a '1' into a fault/error bit clears a latching fault/error							

5.5.8. Fault and Error Propagation

The feature adds flexibility to the fault management scheme by giving users control over propagation of fault signals within and outside of the system. The propagation means that a fault in one dPOL can be programmed to turn off other dPOLs and devices in the system, even if they are not directly affected by the fault

5.5.8.1. Fault Propagation

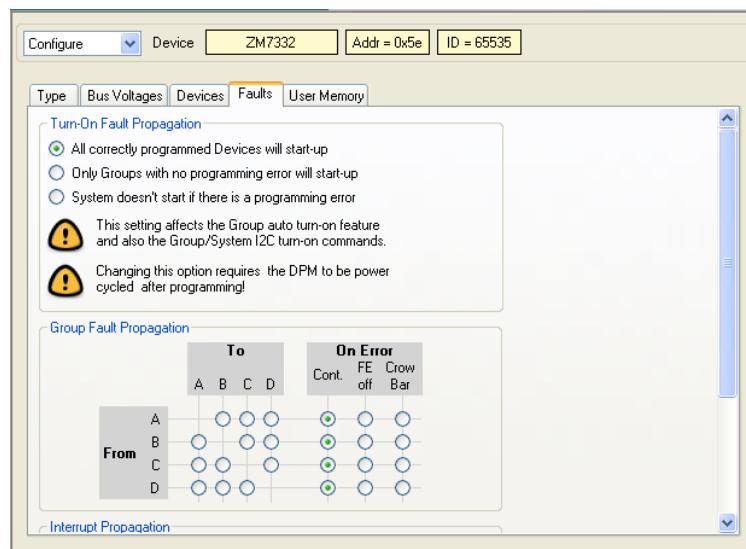
When propagation is enabled, the faulty dPOL pulls its OK pin low. This signals to the DPM and any other dPOL connected to that signal, that the dPOL has a Fault or Error condition. A low OK line initiates turn-off of other dPOLs connected to the same OK line with the same turn-off behavior as the faulty dPOL. The turn-off type is encoded into the OK line when it transitions from high to low.

5.5.8.2. Grouping of dPOLs

d-power® dPOLs can be arranged in groups of up to 4, 8, 16 or 32 dPOLs (depending upon the DPM model used). Membership in a group is set in the GUI in the DPM / Configure / Devices dialog, and implemented in hardware by connecting the OK pins of each dPOL in the group to the matching OK input on the DPM.

In order for a particular Fault or Error to propagate through the OK line, Propagation needs to be checked in the GUI dPOL Configure / Fault Management Window Figure 34.

Figure 34. DPM Configure Faults Window



Note that the turn-off type of the fault as it propagates through the DPM will remain unchanged. Propagation options for dPOLs can be read or set in the dPOL PC3 register shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35. Protection Configuration Register PC3

PC3: Protection Configuration Register 3							
Address: 0x02							
U	U	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
---	---	TRP	OTP	OCP	UVP	OVP	PVP
Bit 7							Bit 0
Bit 7:6 Unimplemented: Read as '0'							
Bit 5 TRP: Tracking Protection Propagation 0 = disabled 1 = enabled							
Bit 4 OTP: Over Temperature Protection Propagation 0 = disabled 1 = enabled							
Bit 3 OCP: Over Current Protection Propagation 0 = disabled 1 = enabled							
Bit 2 UVP: Under Voltage Protection Propagation 0 = disabled 1 = enabled							
Bit 1 OVP: Over Voltage Protection Propagation 0 = disabled 1 = enabled							
Bit 0 PVP: Reserved							

5.5.8.3. Front End and Crowbar

If an error is propagated to at least the Group level, the DPM can also be configured to generate commands to turn off a front end (a DC-DC converter generating the intermediate bus voltage) and to trigger an optional crowbar protection to accelerate removal of the IBV voltage.

5.5.8.4. Propagation Process

Understanding Fault and Error propagation is easier with the following examples.

The First example is of non-propagation from a dPOL, as shown in Figure 36. An undervoltage error shuts down the Vo, but since propagation was not enabled, OK-A is not pulled down and Vo2 stays up.

Figure 36. No Group Fault Propagation

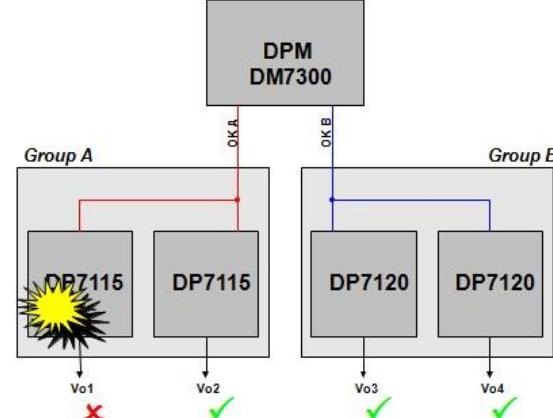


Figure 37. Turn-On into UVP on V3. The UV Fault Is Programmed To Be Non-Latching. Ch1 – Vo1, Ch2 – Vo2(Group A), Ch3 – Vo3 (Group B) Vo4 not shown.

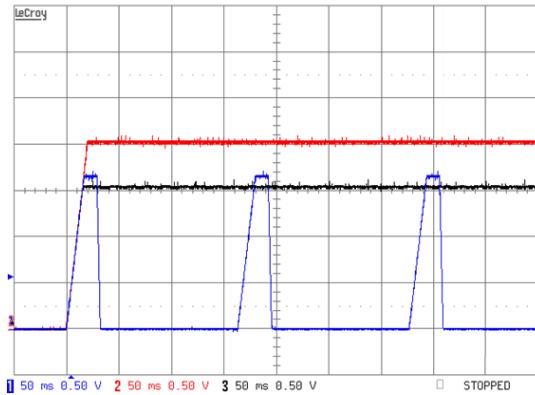


Figure 37 shows a scope capture an actual system when undervoltage error detection is set to not propagate.

In this example, the dPOL connected to scope Ch 1 encounters the undervoltage fault after turn-on. Because fault propagation is not enabled for this dPOL, it alone turns off and generates the UV fault signal. Because a UV fault triggers the sequenced turn-off, the dPOL meets its turn-off delay and falling slew rate settings during the turn-off process as shown in the trace for Ch1. Since the UV fault is programmed to be non-latching, the dPOL will attempt to restart every 130 ms, repeating the process described above until the condition causing the undervoltage is removed. The 130ms hiccup interval is guaranteed regardless of the turn-off delay setting.

The next example is intra-group propagation, the dPOL propagates its fault or error events. Here fault propagation between dPOLs is enabled.

In Figure 38 the dPOL powering output Vo1 again encounters an undervoltage error. It pulls its OK line low. Since the dPOL powering output Vo2 (Ch3 in the picture) belongs to the same group (A in this case), pulling down OK-A tells that dPOL to execute a regular turn-off.

Figure 38. Intra Group Fault Propagation

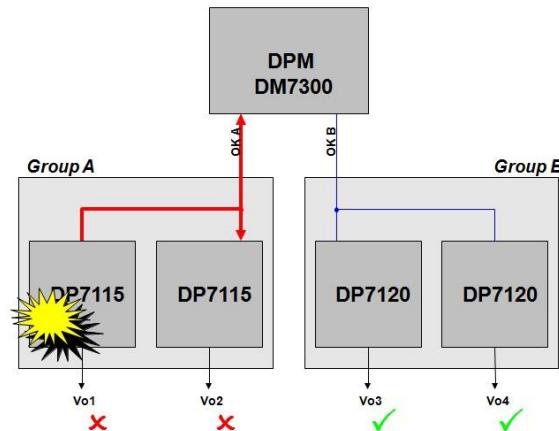
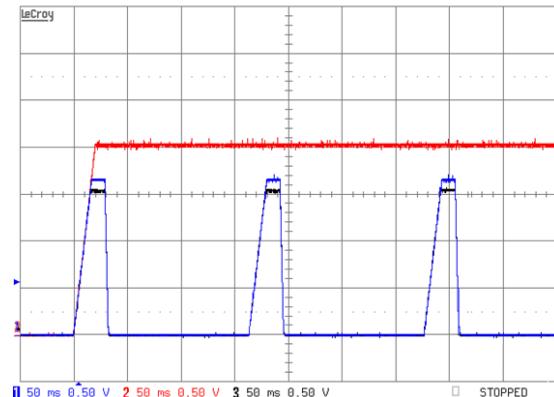


Figure 39. Turn-On into UVP on V3. The UV Fault Is Programmed To Be Non-Latching and Propagate From Group C to Group A. Ch1 – V3 (Group C), Ch2 – V2, Ch3 – V1 (Group A)



Since both Vo1 and Vo2 have the same delay and slew rate settings they will continue to turn off and on synchronously every 130ms as shown in Figure 39 until the condition causing the undervoltage is removed.

Note that the dPOL powering the output Vo2 (Ch3) actually reaches its voltage set point before the error in Vo1 is detected.

The turn-off type of a dPOL fault/error as propagated by the faulty dPOL via the OK line is propagated through the DPM to other dPOLs connected to other Groups (per configuration in) through its connection to their OK line or lines.

This behavior assures that all dPOLs configured to be affected through Group linkages will switch off with the same turn-off type.

A summary of protection support, their parameters and features are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Protection Parameters and Features

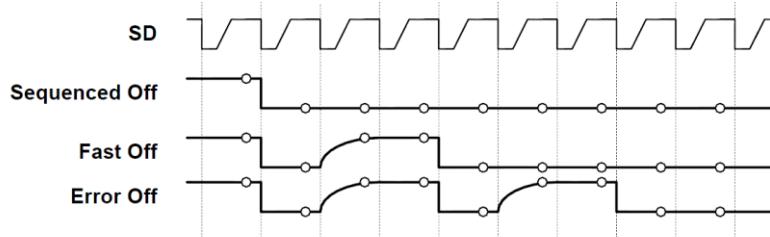
CODE	NAME	TYPE	WHEN ACTIVE	TURN OFF	LOW SIDE SWITCH	PROPAGATION	DISABLE
TW	Temperature Warning	Warning	Whenever VIN is applied	No	N/A	Status Bit	No
PG	Power Good	Warning	During steady state	No	N/A	PG	No
TR	Tracking	Fault	During ramp up	Fast	Off	Critical	Yes
OT	Overtemperature	Fault	Whenever VIN is applied	Regular	Off	Sequenced or Critical	No
OC	Overcurrent	Fault	When VOUT exceeds prebias	Fast	Off	Critical	No
UV	Undervoltage	Fault	During steady state	Regular	Off	Sequenced or Critical	No
OV	Oversupply	Error	When VOUT exceeds prebias	Fast	On	Critical or Emergency	No

5.6. OK FAULT AND ERROR CODING

d-power® dPOLs have an additional functionality added to the OK line signal. The OK line is used to propagate and receive information from other devices in the power system belonging to the same group as to the kind of turn-off procedure a device has initiated because of a fault.

Figure 40 shows the three types of OK encoding. The bubbles show when the SD and OK line logic levels are sampled by dPOL and the DPM logic.

Figure 40. OK Severity Encoding Waveforms



Note that the OK line state changes are always executed by dPOLs at the negative edge of the SD line.

The chart shows shut down response types as the user can select the kind of response desired for each type of Fault or Error (within the limits of choice provided for each type of Fault or Error). All dPOL devices in the same Group are expected to trigger the same turn-off procedure in order to maintain overall tracking of output voltages in the system. And when fault propagation is set to go from one group to another, the encoding is passed along un-changed.

5.7. SWITCHING AND COMPENSATION

d-power® dPOLs utilize the digital PWM controller. The controller enables users to program most of the PWM performance parameters, such as switching frequency, interleave, duty cycle, and feedback loop compensation.

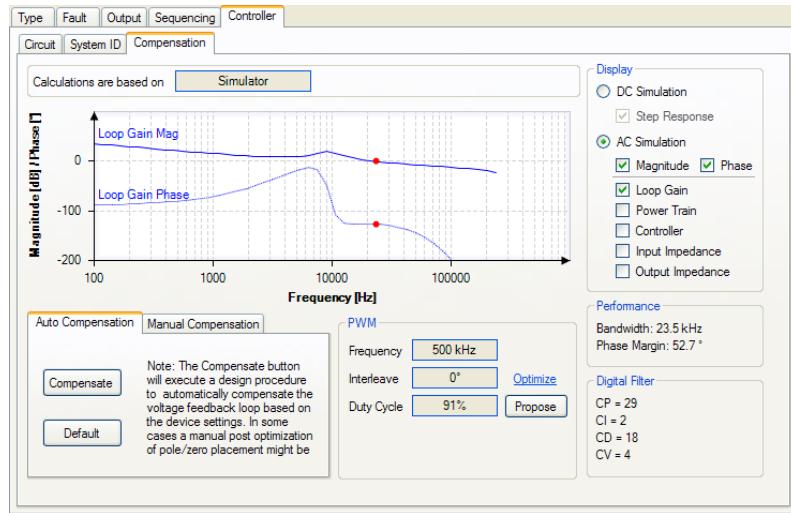
5.7.1. Switching Frequency

The switching frequency of the DP8105G can be programmed to either 500 KHz or 1MHz in the GUI PWM Controller window shown in Figure 41 or directly via the I2C bus by writing into the INT register shown in Figure 42. Note that the content of the register can be changed only when the dPOL is turned off.

Each dPOL is equipped with a PLL that locks to the 500 KHz SD signal which is generated by the DPM. This sets up for switching actions to be synchronous to the falling edge of SD by all dPOLs, which are thereby kept coordinated to each other.

Although synchronized to SD, switching frequency selection is independent for each dPOL, with the exception of shared load bus groups, where dPOLs attached to a shared load bus are forced to use the same frequency by the GUI.

Figure 41. PWM Controller Window



In some applications, switching at higher frequencies is desirable even though efficiency is lower, because it allows for better transient response or lower application system noise.

5.7.2. Interleave

Interleave is defined as a phase delay between the synchronizing slope of the master clock on the SD pin and PWM signal of a dPOL. The interleave can be programmed in the dPOL Controller Configure Compensation window or directly via the I²C bus by writing into the INT register.

Figure 42. Interleave Configuration Register INT

INT: Interleave Configuration							
Address: 0x04							
R	R	R/W-0	U	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PHS1	PHS0	FRQ	---	INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0
Bit 7							Bit 0
PHS[1:0]: Phase selection 0 = Single phase (PWM0) 1 = Dual phase (PWM0 and PWM2) 2 = Triple phase (PWM0, PWM1 and PWM2) 3 = Quad phase (PWM0, PWM1, PWM2 and PWM3)							
FRQ: PWM frequency selection 0 = 500 kHz (default) 1 = 1000 kHz							
INT[3:0]: PWM interleave phase with respect to SD line 0x00 = 0° phase lag 0x01 = 22.5° phase lag 0x02 = 45° phase lag ... 0x1F = 337.5° phase lag							

5.7.3. Interleave and Input Bus Noise

When a dPOL turns on its high side switch there is an inrush of current. If no interleave is programmed, inrush current spikes from all dPOLs in the system reflect back into the input source at the same time, adding together as shown in Figure 43.

Figure 43. Input Voltage Noise, No Interleave

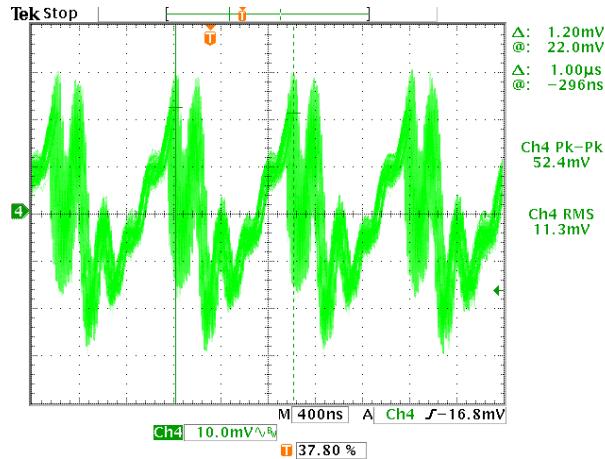


Figure 44. Input Voltage Noise with Interleave

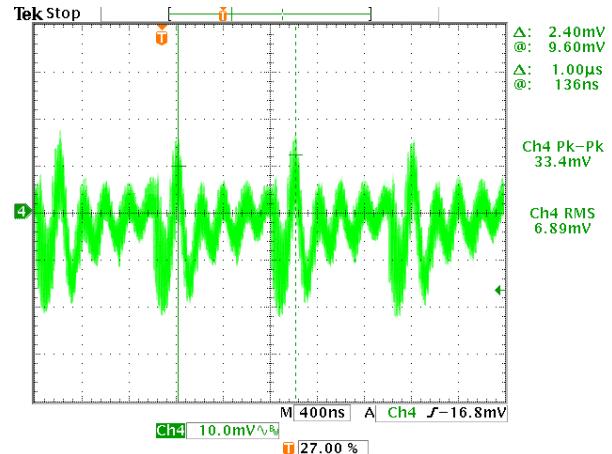


Figure 44 shows the input voltage noise of the three-output system with programmed interleave. Instead of all three dPOLs switching at the same time as in the previous example, the switching cycle of dPOLs V1, V2, and V3 start at 67.5°, 180°, and 303.75° of phase delay, respectively. Noise is spread evenly across the switching cycle resulting in more than 1.5 times reduction.

5.7.4. Interleave and Current Sharing Noise

Similar noise reduction can be achieved on the output of dPOLs connected in parallel. Figure 45 and Figure 46 show the output noise of two dPOLs connected in parallel without and with a 180° interleave, respectively. Resulting noise reduction is more than 2 times and is equivalent to doubling switching frequency or adding extra capacitance on the output of the dPOLs.

Figure 45. Output Voltage Noise, Full Load, No Interleave

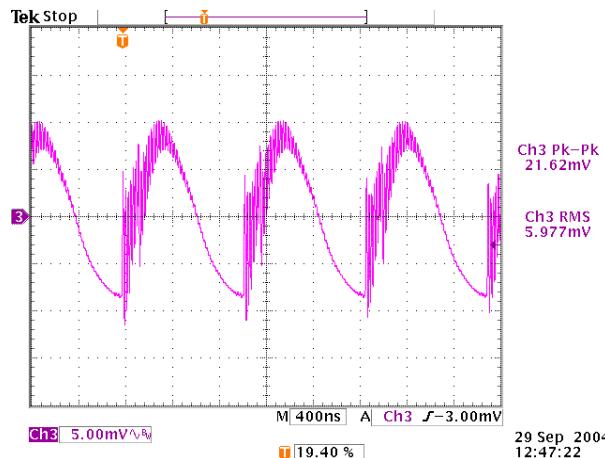
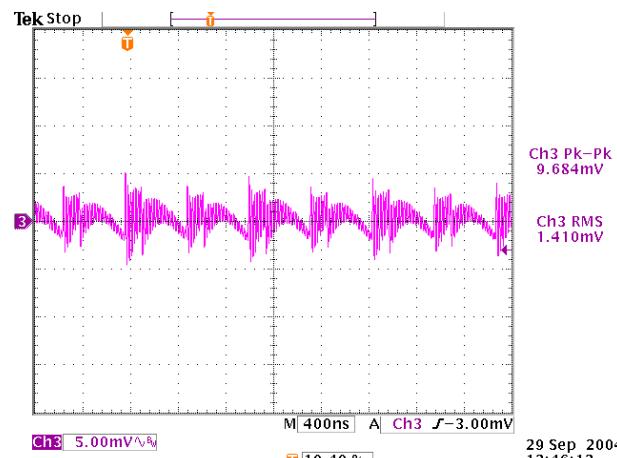


Figure 46. Output Voltage Noise, Full Load, 180° Interleave



5.7.5. Duty Cycle Limit

The DP8105G is a step-down converter therefore V_{OUT} is always less than V_{IN} . The relationship between the two parameters is characterized by the duty cycle and can be estimated from the following equation:

$$DC = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN,MIN}},$$

Where, DC is the duty cycle, V_{OUT} is the required maximum output voltage (including margining), $V_{IN,MIN}$ is the minimum input voltage.

The dPOL controller sets PWM duty cycle higher or lower than the above to compensate for drive train losses or to pull excess charge out of the output filter to keep the output voltage where it is supposed to be.

A side effect of PWM duty cycle is it also sets the rate of change of current into the output filter. A high limit helps deal with transients. However, if this is too high, an overcurrent alarm can be tripped. Thus DC limiting must be a compromise between supplying drive train losses and avoiding nuisance trips from transient load responses.

The duty cycle limit can be programmed in the GUI PWM Controller window Figure 41 or directly via the I2C bus by writing into the DCL register shown in Figure 47. The GUI will supply its own estimate of the best DC limit if the Propose button is clicked.

Figure 47. Duty Cycle Limit Register

DCL: Duty Cycle Limitation							
Address: 0x09							
R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	U	U
DCL5	DCL4	DCL3	DCL2	DCL1	DCL0	---	---
Bit 7							Bit 0
DCL[5:0]: Duty Cycle Limitation							
0x00 = 0							
0x01 = 1/64							
0x02 = 2/64							
...							
0x1F = 63/64							
Bit 1:0 Unimplemented: Read as '0'							

5.8. FEEDBACK LOOP COMPENSATION

Programming feedback loop compensation allows optimizing dPOL performance for various application conditions. For example, increase in bandwidth can significantly improve dynamic response.

The dPOL implements a programmable PID (Proportional, Integral, and Derivative) digital controller to shape the open loop transfer function for desired bandwidth and phase/gain margin.

Feedback loop compensation can be programmed in the GUI PWM Controller window by setting Kr (Proportional), Ti (Integral), Td (Derivative), and Tv (Derivative roll-off) parameters or directly writing into the respective registers (CP, CI, CD, B1). Note that the coefficient Kr and the timing parameters (Ti, Td, Tv) displayed in the GUI do not map directly to the register values. It is therefore strongly recommended to use only the GUI to set the compensation values.

The GUI offers 3 ways to compensate the feedback loop:

Auto-Compensation: The GUI will calculate compensation settings from either information entered as to output capacitors in the application circuit, or, if the SysID function has been run, the frequency response measured through the SysID function in the target dPOL. This method is usually sufficient, but is sensitive to accurate accounting of capacitor values and esr. The GUI displays the results of running Auto-Compensation as a set of graphs and compensation values.

Manual Compensation: The GUI supports manually adjusting feedback compensation parameters. As the parameters are changed the GUI recalculates expected frequency and phase performance.

System Identification (SysID) and Auto-Compensation: Hardware built into the dPOL controller that injects pseudo random noise into the PWM stream and observes the response of the output voltage. The GUI collects this data and

calculates actual system frequency response. This allows the Auto-Compensation function to have a better idea of actual output filter characteristics when it calculates feedback coefficients.

Using noise to plumb the output filter requires current values for compensation be good enough that injected signal can be extracted from system noise and the added noise does not trip a fault or error response. A moderately workable solution for compensation must be obtained by calculating from assumed system component values before invoking SysID.

5.9. TRANSIENT RESPONSE

The following figures show the deviation of the output voltage in response to alternating 25 and 75 % step loads applied at 2.5A/ μ s. The dPOL converter is switching at 500 KHz and has 10 x 22 μ F ceramic capacitors connected across the output pins. Bandwidth of the feedback loop was optimized for slightly overdamped response. Increasing the Load Regulation parameter induces a droop, or offset, in the output at the higher current load.

Figure 48. Transient Response with Regulation set to 0.0 mV/A.

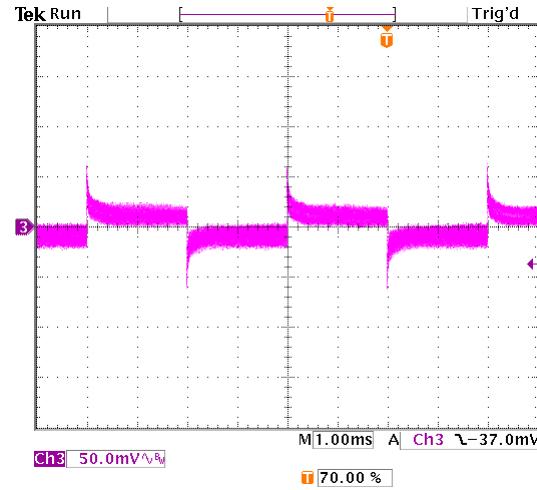
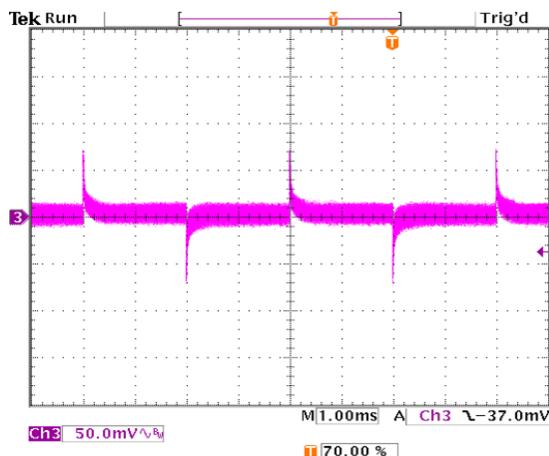


Figure 49. Transient Response with Regulation set to 6.53 mV/A

As noted earlier, increasing the Load Regulation parameter provides load dependant dynamic load positioning. This shows up in Figure 49.

5.10. LOAD CURRENT SHARING

DP8105G d-pwer® dPOL converters are not equipped for current sharing.

5.11. MONITORING

Along with status information, dPOL converters can monitor their own performance parameters such as output voltage, output current, and temperature.

The output voltage is measured at the output sense pins, output current is measured using the ESR of the output inductor and temperature is measured by the thermal sensor built into the controller IC. Output current readings are adjusted based on temperature readings to compensate for the change of ESR of the inductor with temperature.

A 12-Bit Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) converts the output voltage, output current, and temperature into a digital signal to be transmitted via the serial interface (12Bits for the Voltage, 8 Bits for the Current and Temperature).

Monitored parameters are stored in registers (VOM, IOM, and TMON) that are continuously updated in the DPM at a fixed refresh rate of 1sec. These monitoring values can be accessed via the I2C interface with high and low level commands as described in the “DPM Programming Manual”.

Figure 50 is a capture of the GUI System Monitor while operating the ZM7300 Evaluation board.

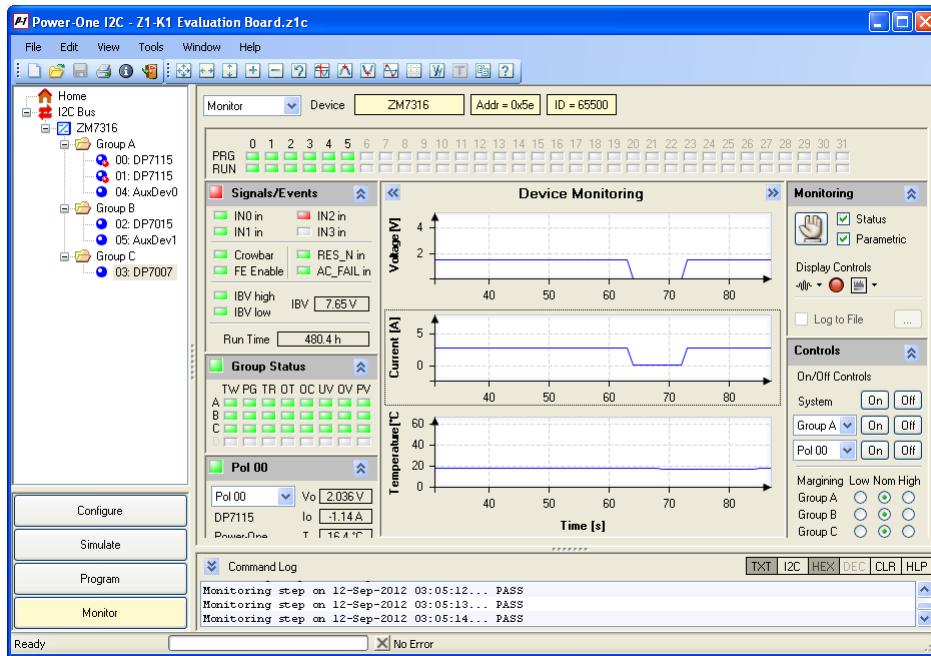
5.11.1. In System Monitoring

In system parametric and status monitoring is implemented through the I2C interface. The appropriate protocols are covered in the ZM7300 DPM Programming Manual. The GUI uses the published commands.

In writing software for I2C bus transactions, it is important to note that I2C responses are lower in priority in DPM operation than SD bus transactions. If an I2C transaction overlaps an SD bus transaction, the DPM will put the I2C bus on "hold" until it completes its SD activity. The GUI is aware of this and such delays are transparent.

When directly polling dPOLs for information, setting I2C bus timeouts too low can cause hangups where the DPM is waiting for the I2C master to complete a transaction and the master has timed out. To avoid such timeout related problems, set I2C interface timeout to greater than the time required for polling all dPOLs, or 150ms (whichever is greater). See the programming manual referenced above for the equation used to calculate worst case polling duration.

Figure 50. DPM Monitoring Window



6. ADDING DPOLs INTO THE SYSTEM

dPOL converters are added to a d-power® system through the DPM Configuration/Devices dialog. Clicking on an empty address location brings up a menu which allows specifying which dPOL type is needed. Figure 51 below is an example of a typical d-power® system.

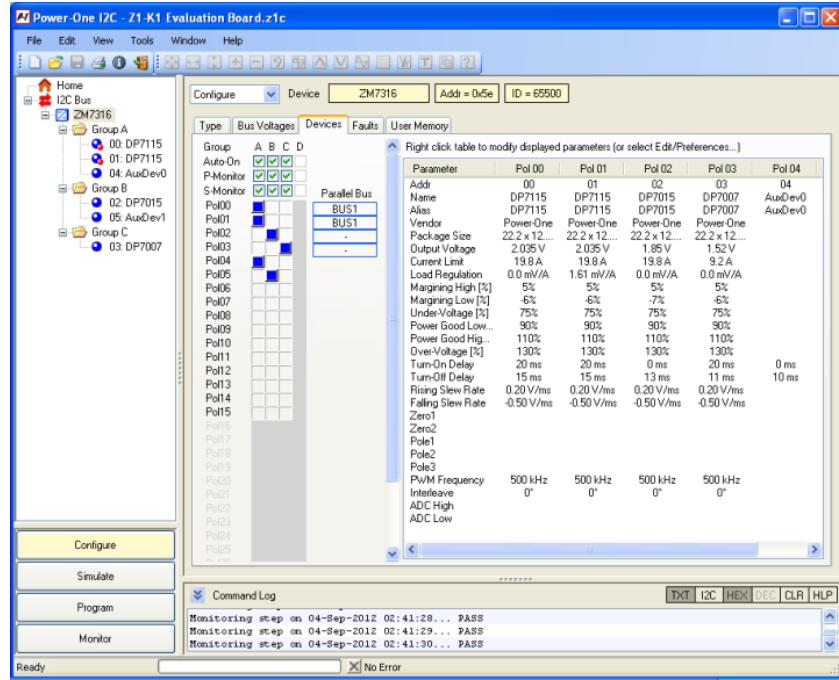
Note that Auto-On, P-Monitor and S-Monitor options are only configurable by Group, and not by individual dPOL configuration. These options affect only DPM behavior. Enabling them does not burden a dPOL.

Auto-On sets a group to turn on once all IBV power is available and dPOLs are configured.

P-Monitor enables periodic query of Vout, Iout and Temp values from each dPOL in the group where it is enabled (dPOLs will always measure these parameters in an ongoing basis even if Vout is not enabled).

S-Monitor enables periodic query of dPOL Status. While a DPM will always be able to detect a low OK condition, it requires this option enabled for Monitor function to query status registers.

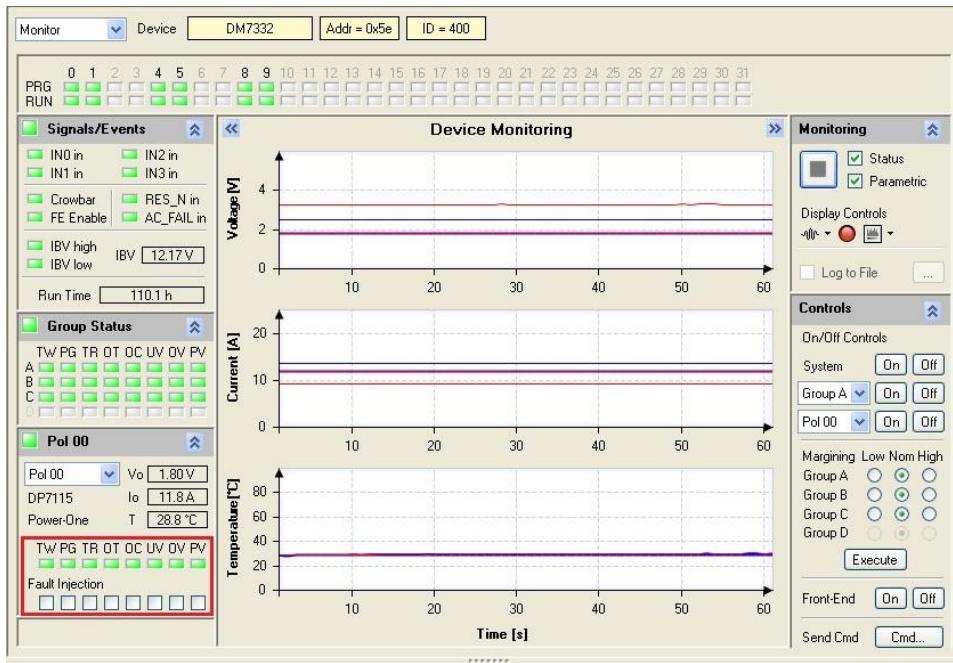
Figure 51 Evaluation Board Configuration showing Current Share Bus Assignment



7. TESTING FAULT AND ERROR RESPONSE

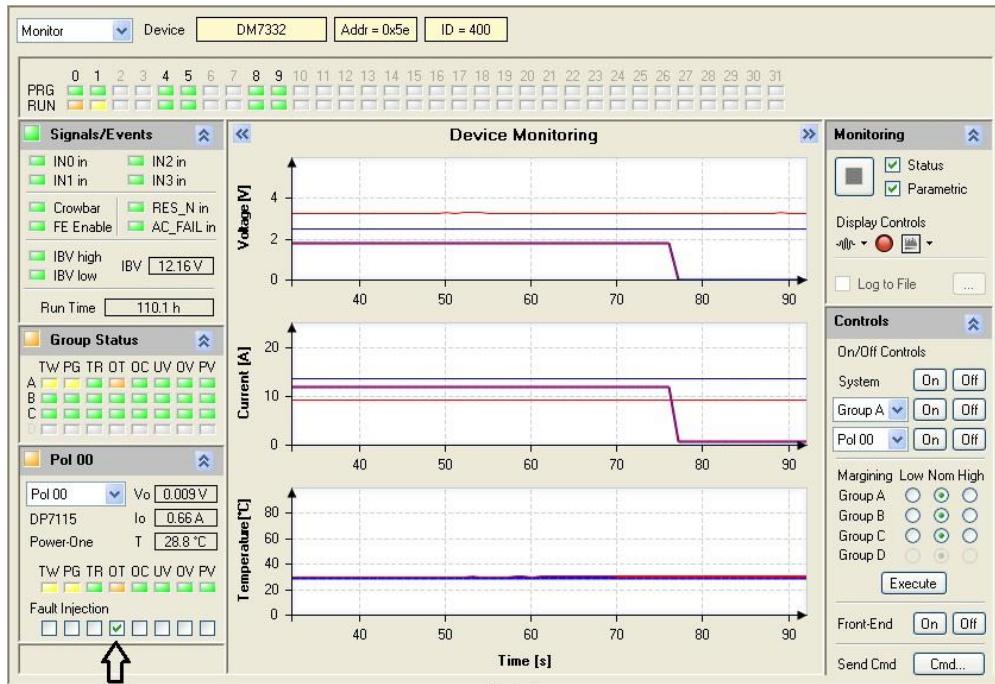
Included in the architecture of d-power® dPOLs is a mechanism for simulating errors and faults. This allows the designer to test their response configuration without actually needing to induce the fault. The Power-One GUI supports this feature in the Monitor window when monitoring is active (See Figure 52). When monitoring is off, the Fault Injection control boxes are disabled and grayed out.

Figure 52. Fault Injection Controls



Fault injection into a dPOL requires selecting that dPOL in the POL status dialog in the left column of the Monitoring dialog window. As long as the checkbox is checked, the fault trigger is present in the dPOL. An injected fault is handled by the dPOL in the same fashion as an actual fault. It therefore gets propagated to the other dPOPs / Groups and shuts down in the programmed way the dPOL/Group/System as programmed for that fault.

Figure 53. Example of Overtemp Fault Injection in the GUI



In we see the effects of injecting an Overtemp (OT) fault. Note that dPOL-0 shows an OT fault. dPOL-0 and -1 are in the same Group and fault propagation for the dPOL is to propagate to the group. dPOL -4 and above are in Groups B and C. Propagation is not enabled from Group A to B.

The OT fault shows up as an orange indicator in the dPOL and RUN status LEDs. Group LEDs show yellow, indicating all of the members of the group have shut down.

Fault recovery depends whether the fault is a latching or non-latching fault:

A non latching fault is cleared by unchecking the checkbox (clears the fault trigger). The dPOL will re-start after the 130ms time out of non-latching faults (hiccup time) (Group and System follows restart).

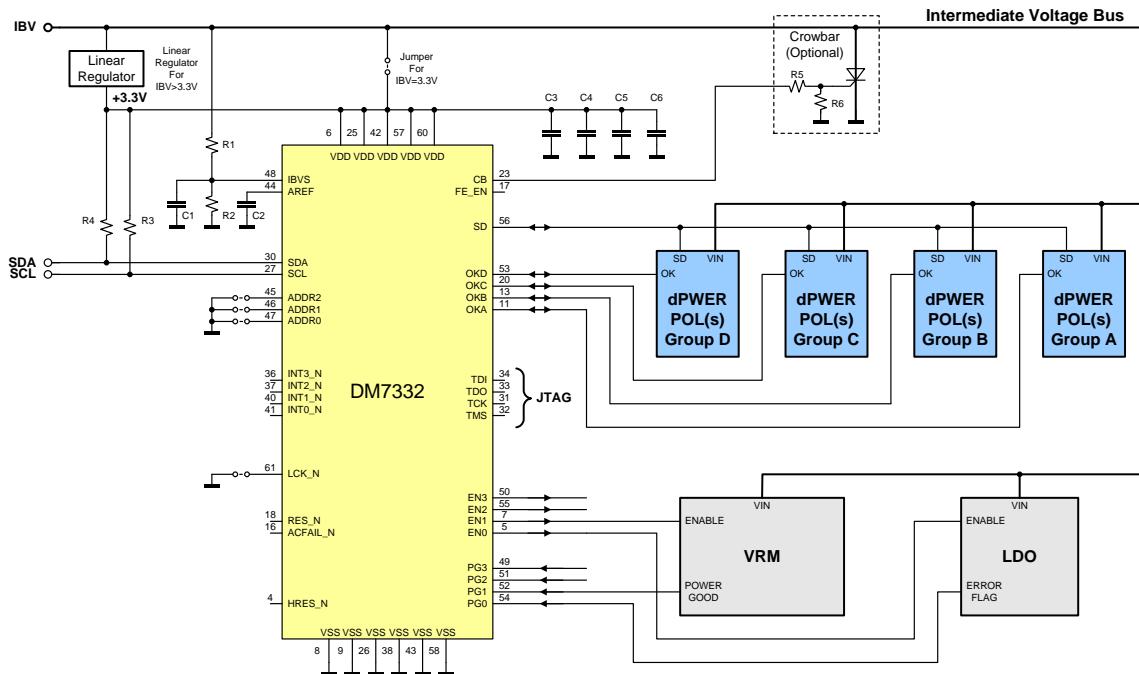
Latching faults clear in one of two ways. The first method is to clear the fault trigger (uncheck the checkbox) (note: the dPOL remains off since the fault is latching).

Alternately, a latched fault can be cleared by toggling the EN pin or by commanding the dPOL to turn-off and turn-off again via the GUI interface (obviously more convenient). Therefore, once the fault trigger is cleared, click the "Off" button of the dPOL or Group (clears the fault, status LEDs turn back to green) and then the "On" button of the dPOL or Group to re-enable it.

8. APPLICATION

Shown in Figure 54 is a block diagram of a multiple dPOL power system. The key interconnections needed between the DPM and the dPOPs are Intermediate Voltage Bus (IBV), SD, OK (A - C), and, between the first two dPOPs which share a bus load, their CS connections. Each dPOL has its own output bulk filter capacitors. This illustrates how simple a dPOL based system is to implement in hardware. SD provides synchronization of all dPOPs as well as communication. PG, not shown, is optional, though this is usually used with auxiliary power supplies that are not digitally controlled.

Figure 54. Multi-dPOL Power System Diagram



Shown in Figure 55 is a more detailed schematic of a typical application using a DM7300 series Digital Power Manager (DPM) and at least one DP8105G point-of-load converter (dPOL). Additional d-pwer® series dPOPs may be connected

(Note SD and OK dashed lines "TO OTHER dPOLs"). As noted earlier, OK connections are determined by which group a given dPOL is assigned to in the user's application.

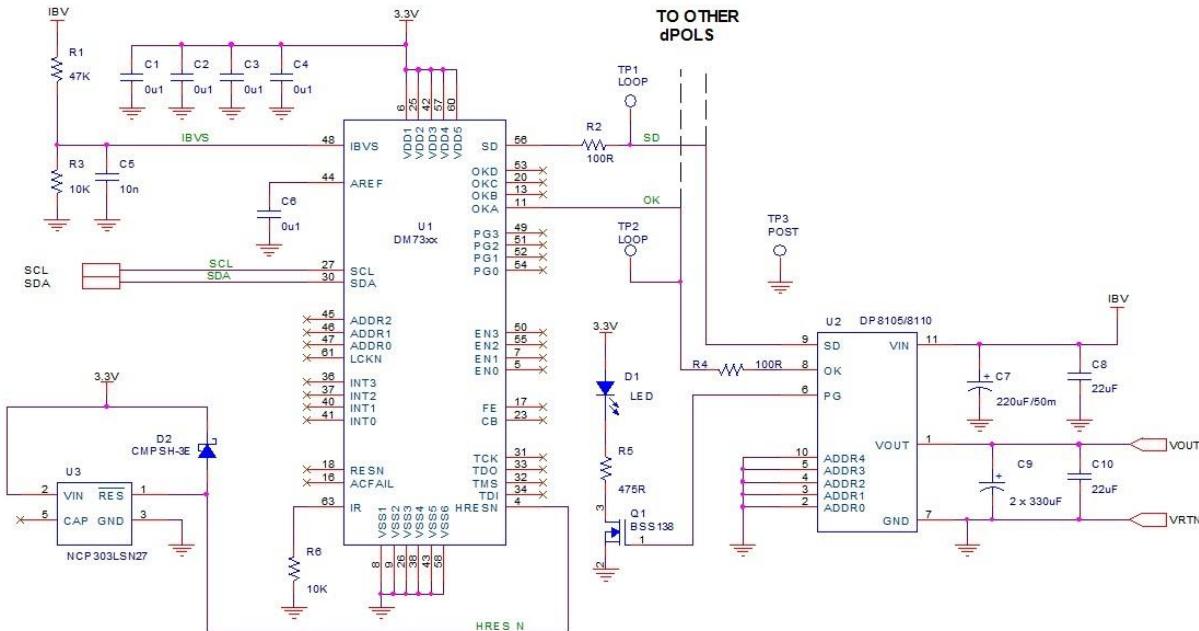
In this case the DP8105G is connected to OK-A. Shown connected to the DP8105G OK pin is an optional low value resistor helpful in some cases for fault isolation.

The type, value, and the number of output capacitors shown in the schematic are required to meet the specifications published in the data sheet. However, all d-power® dPOLs are fully operational with different configurations of output capacitors. The supervisory reset circuit in the above diagram, U2, is recommended for systems where the 3.3V supply to the DPM does not turn on faster than 0.5 V/ms.

The DPM does require some passive components which are located close to that part but not shown in the diagram above.

Note: The DP8105 is footprint compatible with the ZY8105—No change in PCB is needed to upgrade to d-power® parts. However, configuration data must be altered through the Power-One I2C GUI and programmed into the DPM. When upgrading to d-power®, mixing ZY and DP series devices is not recommended. All parts must be upgraded.

Figure 55. Typical Application with Digital Power Manager and I2C Interface



9. SAFETY

The DP8105G dPOL converters do not provide isolation from input to output. The input devices powering DP8105G must provide relevant isolation requirements according to all IEC60950 based standards. Nevertheless, if the system using the converter needs to receive safety agency approval, certain rules must be followed in the design of the system. In particular, all of the creepage and clearance requirements of the end-use safety requirements must be observed. These requirements are included in UL60950 - CSA60950-00 and EN60950, although specific applications may have other or additional requirements.

The DP8105G dPOL converters have no internal fuse. If required, the external fuse needs to be provided to protect the converter from catastrophic failure. Refer to the "Input Fuse Selection for DC/DC converters" application note on www.power-one.com for proper selection of the input fuse. Both input traces and the chassis ground trace (if applicable) must be capable of conducting a current of 1.5 times the value of the fuse without opening. The fuse must not be placed in the grounded input line.

Abnormal and component failure tests were conducted with the dPOL input protected by a fast-acting 65 V, 15 A, fuse. If a fuse rated greater than 15 A is used, additional testing may be required.

In order for the output of the DP8105G dPOL converter to be considered as SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage), according to all IEC60950 based standards, the input to the dPOL needs to be supplied by an isolated secondary source providing a SELV also.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS/DESCRIPTION	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS
Ambient Temperature Range		-40		85	°C
Storage Temperature (Ts)		-55		125	°C
MTBF	Calculated Per Telcordia Technologies SR-332	6.24			MHrs
Peak Reflow Temperature	DP8105G		245	260	°C
Lead Plating	DP8105G			100% Matte Tin	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	DP8105G			3	

11. MECHANICAL DRAWINGS

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS/DESCRIPTION	MAX	UNITS
Dimensions	Width	30.73	
	Height	25.31	mm
	Depth	6.00	
Weight		8	g

Figure 56. Mechanical Drawing

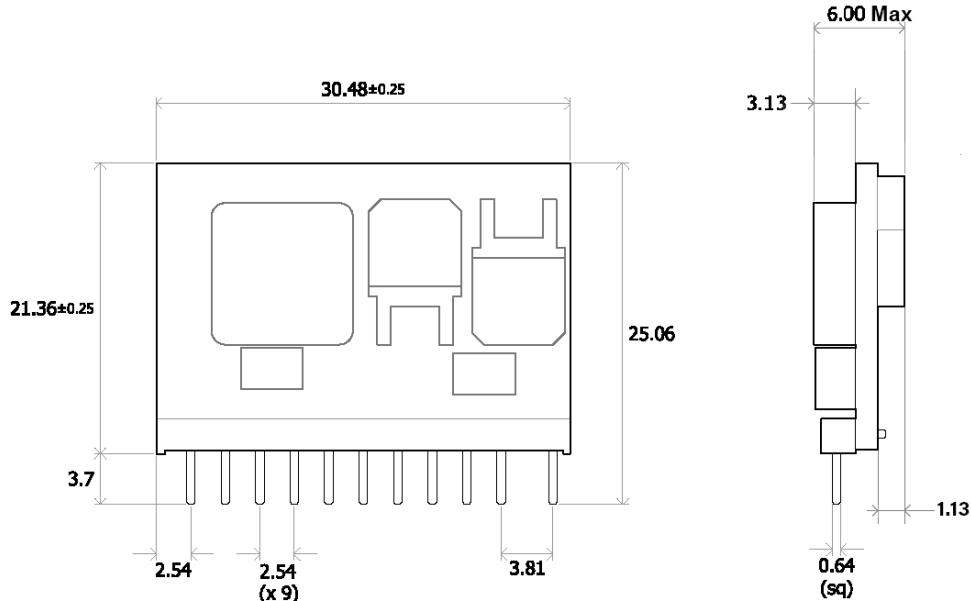
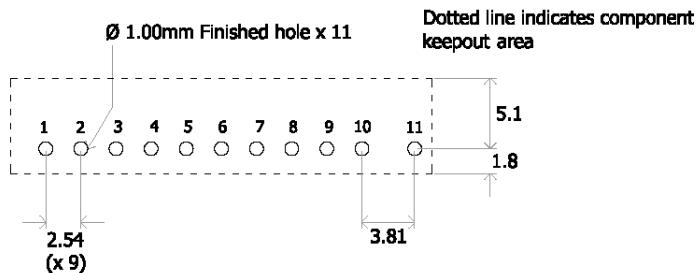


Figure 57. Recommended Footprint – Top View



Note: I²C is a trademark of Philips Corporation.

12. ORDERING INFORMATION

DP	81	05	G	-	zz
Product Family	Series	Output Current	RoHS Compliance	Dash	Packaging Option ⁹
d-pwer®	Intelligent dPOL Converter	5 A	G - RoHS compliant for all six substances		T100 - 100pc T&R Sample quantity orders have no suffix.

Example: **DP8105G-T100:** A 100-piece tray of RoHS compliant dPOL converters. Each dPOL converter is labelled DP8105G.

Reference Documents

- DM7300 Digital Power Manager Data Sheet
- DM7300 Digital Power Manager Programming Manual
- I²C Graphical User Interface
- DM00056-KIT USB to I²C Adapter Kit. User Manual

For more information on these products consult: tech.support@psbel.com

NUCLEAR AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS - Products are not designed or intended for use as critical components in life support systems, equipment used in hazardous environments, or nuclear control systems.

TECHNICAL REVISIONS - The appearance of products, including safety agency certifications pictured on labels, may change depending on the date manufactured. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

⁹ Packaging option is used only for ordering and not included in the part number printed on the dPOL converter label.