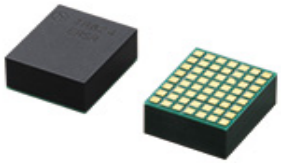


Typical unit

## FEATURES

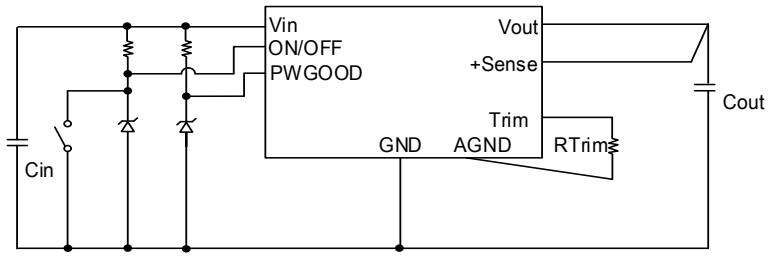
- Settable output voltage from 0.7 to 1.8Vdc
- Up to 24A of output current
- Quick response to load change
- Ultra small surface mount package 10.5 x 9.0 x 5.0mm
- High efficiency of 94.0% max.
- Outstanding thermal derating performance
- Over current protection
- On/Off control (Positive logic)
- Power Good signal
- High Reliability / Heat Shock Testing 700cycle (-40 to +125degC)
- PMBus™ interface available

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The **MYMGM1R824ELA5RA** is miniature MonoBK™ called "Mono Block", non-isolated Point-of-Load (PoL) DC-DC power converters for embedded applications. The small form factor measures only 10.5 x 9.0 x 5.0 mm. Applications include powering FPGA/CPU's, datacom/telecom systems, Distributed Bus Architectures (DBA), programmable logic and mixed voltage systems.
The converter has input voltage ranges of 7.5 to 15Vdc and a maximum output current of 24A. Based on a fixed frequency synchronous buck converter switching topology, this high power conversion efficient PoL module features programmable output voltage 0.7 to 1.8Vdc, On/Off control, Power Good signal output and PMBus™ ALERT output.
These converters also include under voltage lock out (UVLO), output short circuit protection and over-current protection. Moreover this converter has PMBus™ interface so various parameters can be handled and monitored by digital signals.

## SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION

MYMGM1R824ELA5RA




MYMGM1R824ELA5RA
Cin : 22uF/25V x 2pcs
Co : 220uF/4V x 3pcs

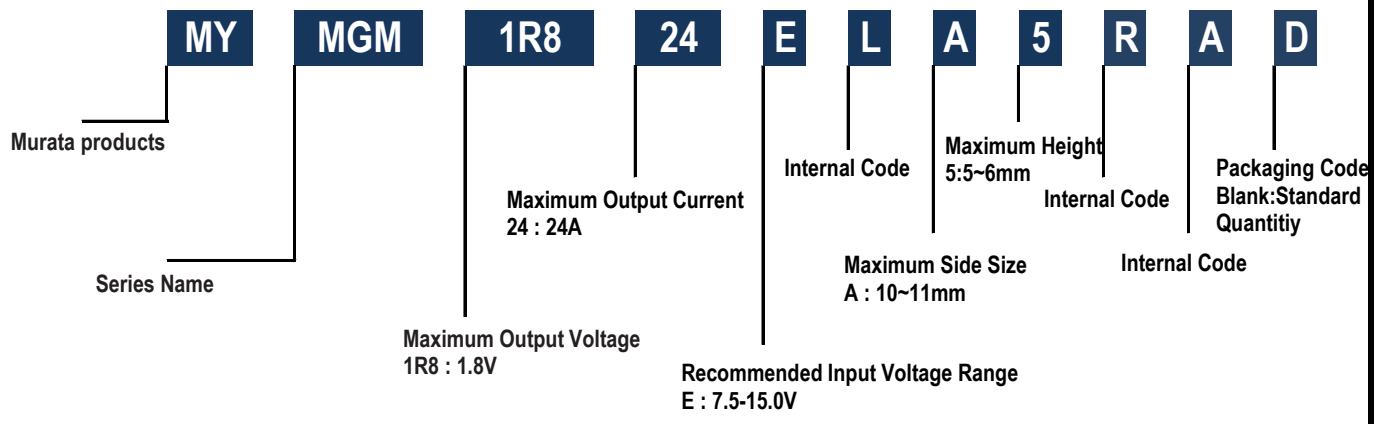
(Typical topology is shown. Murata recommends an external input fuse.)
(ON/OFF and PWGOOD terminals need the pulling up voltage to operate)

## PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS SUMMARY AND ORDERING GUIDE (Including series products)

| PART NUMBER | OUTPUT | | | | | | INPUT | | | | Efficiency (%) | ON/OFF | PACKAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vout (V) | Iout (A,max.) | Power (W) | R/N typ. (% of Vout) | Regulation(max.) Line(%) | Regulation(max.) Load(%) | Vin typ. (V) | Range (Vdc) | Iin no load (mA) | Iin full load (A) | | | (mm) |
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RA | 0.7-1.8 | 24 | 43.2 | 1.0 | ±0.5 | ±0.5 | 12 | 7.5-15.0 | 80 | 6.5 | 89.2 | Yes (Positive) | 10.5 x 9.0 x 5.0 |
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RAD | 0.7-1.8 | 24 | 43.2 | 1.0 | ±0.5 | ±0.5 | 12 | 7.5-15.0 | 80 | 6.5 | 89.2 | Yes (Positive) | 10.5 x 9.0 x 5.0 |

1.All specifications are at typical line voltage, Vout = 1.8V and full load, +25degC unless otherwise noted. Output capacitors are 220uF x 3 ceramic. Input capacitors are 22 uF x 2 ceramic and plenty electrolytic capacitors. See detailed specifications. Input and Output capacitors are necessary for our test equipment.
2.Use adequate ground plane and copper thickness adjacent to the converter.

## PART NUMBER STRUCTURE




### Product Marking

Because of the small size of this product, the product marking contains a character-reduced code to indicate the model number and manufacturing date code. Not all items on the marking are always used. Please note that the marking differs from the product photograph.
Here is the layout of the Marking.

**Layout (reference)**


**Codes(reference)**

M 1Pin Marking
M1R824ELA5RA Product code
(Please see product code table beside)

□ Internal Manufacturing code

| Part Number | Product Code |
|---|---|
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RA | M1R824ELA5RA |
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RAD | M1R824ELA5RA |

## FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA (Note 1)

| ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Input Voltage | | -0.3 | | 16 | V |
| ON/OFF,PWGOOD,SCL,SDA,ADDR,ALT Pins | Power on, referred to -Vin | -0.3 | | 3.9 | V |
| Trim Pins | Power on, referred to -Vin | | | 3.9 | V |
| Vout | | 0.7 | | 2.0 | V |
| Output Current | Current-limited, no damage, short-circuit protected | 0 | | 24 | A |
| Storage Temperature Range | Vin = Zero (no power) | -40 | | 125 | degC |
| Absolute maximums are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to greater than any of these conditions may adversely affect long-term reliability. Proper operation under conditions other than those listed in the Performance/Functional Specifications Table is not implied or recommended. | | | | | |
| **INPUT** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Operating Voltage Range | | 7.5 | 12 | 15 | V |
| Start-up Threshold | Rising input voltage | | 7.25 | | V |
| Under Voltage Shutdown | Note 12 | | 6.75 | | V |
| Internal Filter Type | | | Capacitive | | |
| Input Current | | | | | |
| Full Load Conditions | Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 24A | | 4.1 | | A |
| Low Line | Vin = 7.5V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 24A | | 6.5 | | A |
| No Load Current | Iout = 0A, unit = ON | | 100 | | mA |
| Shut-Down Mode Input Current | | | 1 | | mA |
| **GENERAL and SAFETY** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Efficiency | Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 24A | | 89.2 | | % |
| | Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.0V, Iout = 24A | | 84 | | |
| Calculated MTBF (Note 3) | +40degC, Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.8V, Iout = 50% | | 8,450,000 | | hours |
| **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Fixed Switching Frequency | | | 400 | | kHz |
| Startup Time (Vin ON) | Vout = 1.8V (Vout = 5% to 95% of Vout) | | 2 | | ms |
| Startup Time (Remote ON) | Vout = 1.8V (Vout = 5% to 95% of Vout) | | 2 | | ms |
| Dynamic Load Peak Deviation | Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.0V, Iout = 50-100% ,Note16 | | ±3.0% | | Voset |
| **FUNCTIONS** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Remote On/Off Control (Note 4) | | | | | |
| Logic | | | | | |
| ON State Range | | 2.15 | | 3.6 | V |
| OFF State Range | | -0.3 | | 1.2 | V |
| Control Current | Open collector/drain | | | | |
| Power-Good Output | | | | | |
| ON(HI) State Range | | 2.15 | | 3.6 | V |
| PWGood TRUE (HI) | Default | (Voset x 90%) < Vout < (Voset x 115%) | | | V |
| PWGood FALSE (LO) | Default | Out of above range | | | V |

## FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA (Note 1)

| OUTPUT | Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Output Power Range | See Derating | 0 | | 43.2 | W |
| Voltage | | | | | |
| Output Voltage Range | Note 10 | 0.7 | | 1.8 | V |
| Minimum Loading | | | None | | |
| Accuracy (50% load, untrimmed) | Vin = 12V, Vout = 1.8V, Cout = 660uF, Ta = 25degC | | ±1 | | % of Vout |
| Over Voltage Protection | Note 13 | | >120%Vout | | V |
| Under Voltage Protection | | | <70%Vout | | V |
| Current | | | | | |
| Output Current Range | Note 2 | 0 | | 24 | A |
| Current Limit Inception | After warmup | | 36 | | A |
| Short Circuit | | | | | |
| Short Circuit Duration (remove short for recovery) | Output shorted to ground, no damage | | Continuous | | |
| Short Circuit Protection Method | Note 5 | | Hiccup | | |
| Pre-bias Start-up | | Converter will start up if the external output voltage is less than set Vout. | | | |
| Regulation (Note8) | | | | | |
| Line Regulation (Note 17) | Vin = min. to max. Ta = min. to max. | | | ±1.0 | % of Vout |
| Temperature variation | Ta = -40 to 105degC | | ±1.5 | | % of Vout |
| Total output voltage variation (Note 17) | Fixed input voltage | | | ±3.0 | % of Vout |
| Ripple and Noise (20MHz bandwidth) | Note 6 | | | 30 | mV pk-pk |
| External Output Capacitance Range (Note 11) | | 660 | | 5000 | uF |
| **MECHANICAL** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Mechanical Dimension | L x W x H | | 10.5(typ.) x 9.0(typ.) x 5.0(max.) | | mm |
| Weight | | | 1.5 | | grams |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL** | **Conditions** | **Minimum** | **Typical** | **Maximum** | **Units** |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | With Derating (Note 2,7) | -40 | | 105 | degC |
| Storage Temperature Range | Vin = Zero (no power) | -40 | | 125 | degC |
| Thermal characterization parameter ΨJT | Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V,Iout=24A (Note 15) | | 1.5 | | degC/W |
| | Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V,Iout=12A (Note 15) | | 2.0 | | |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | | | | 125 | degC |
| Thermal Protection/Shutdown | Measured in module (Note9,14) | | 155 | | degC |
| Thermal Protection/Shutdown (Recovery) | Measured in module (Note9,14) | | 135 | | degC |
| Moisture Sensitivity Level | | | 3 | | |

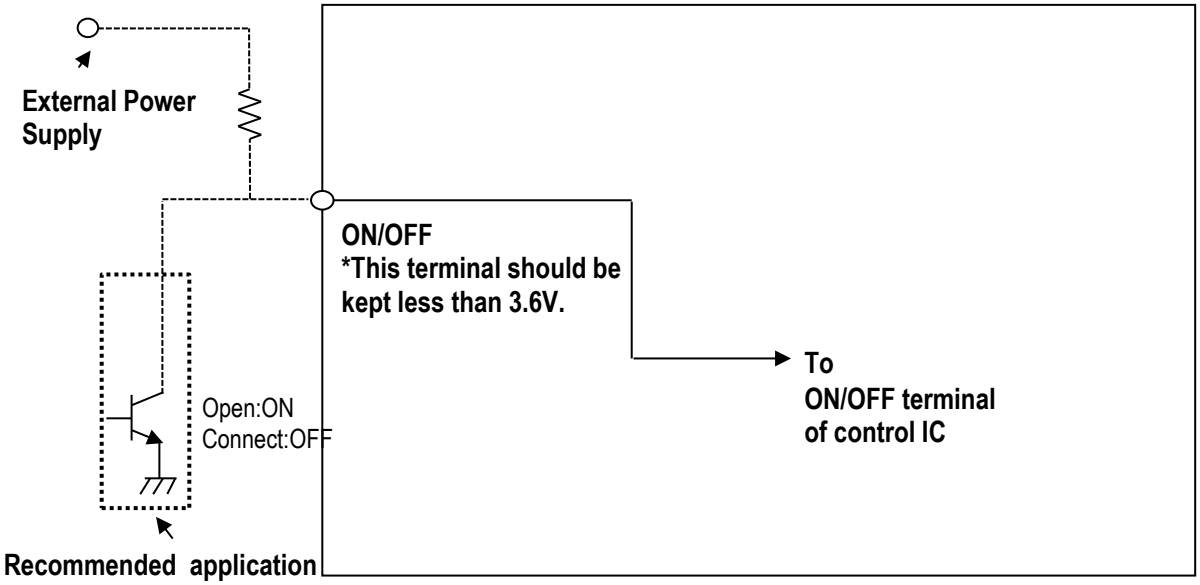
### Specification Notes

(1)Specifications are typical at +25degC, Vin=typical +12.0V.(MYMGM1R824ELA5RA), Vout=typical (+1.8V), full load, external caps and natural convection unless otherwise indicated. All models are tested and specified with external 220uF x 3 ceramic output capacitors, 22uF x 2 (for MYMGM1R824ELA5RA) ceramic and plenty electrolytic external input capacitors. All capacitors are low ESR types. These capacitors are necessary to accommodate our test equipment and may not be required to achieve specified performance in your applications. However, Murata recommends installation of these capacitors.
Several parameters can be changed by PMBus.(See PMBus interface later)
(2)Note that Maximum Power Derating curves indicate an average current at typical input voltage. At higher temperatures and/or no airflow, the converter will tolerate brief full current outputs if the total RMS current over time does not exceed the Derating curve.
(3)Mean Time Between Failure is calculated using the Telcordia SR-332 method, +40degC, half output load, natural air convection.
(4)The On/Off Control Input should use either a switch or an open collector/open drain transistor referenced to GND. A logic gate may also be used by applying appropriate external voltages which do not exceed +Vin
(5)"Hiccup" overcurrent operation repeatedly attempts to restart the converter with a brief, full-current output. If the overcurrent condition still exists, the restart current will be removed and then tried again. This short current pulse prevents overheating and damaging the converter. Once the fault is removed, the converter immediately recovers normal operation.
(6)Output noise may be further reduced by adding an external filter. At zero output current, the output may contain low frequency components which exceed the ripple specification. The output may be operated indefinitely with no load.
(7)All models are fully operational and meet published specifications, including "cold start" at -40degC.
(8)Regulation specifications describe the deviation as the line input voltage or output load current is varied from a midpoint value to either extreme.
(9)Thermal Protection/Shutdown temperature is measured with the sensor in the the converter.
(10)Do not exceed maximum power specifications when adjusting the output trim.
(11)The maximum output capacitive loads depend on the Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) of the external output capacitor and, to a lesser extent, the distance and series impedance to the load. Larger caps will reduce output noise but may change the transient response. Newer ceramic caps with very low ESR may require lower capacitor values to avoid instability. Thoroughly test your capacitors in the application.
(12)Do not allow the input voltage to degrade lower than the input under voltage shutdown voltage at all times. Otherwise, you risk having the converter turn off. The under voltage shutdown is not latching and will attempt to recover when the input is brought back into normal operating range.
(13)The outputs are intended to sink appreciable reverse current.
(14)When the temperature decreases below the turn-in threshold, the converter will automatically restart.
(15)The thermal resistances are only reference data, and they are measured with our evaluation board as below.
50.8mm x 60.0mm x 1.6mm (8 Layer, 2oz copper each)FR-4.
(16)About di/dt condition, please refer to the table described later.
(17)Ensured by design. Not production tested.

## Internal Circuit Diagrams

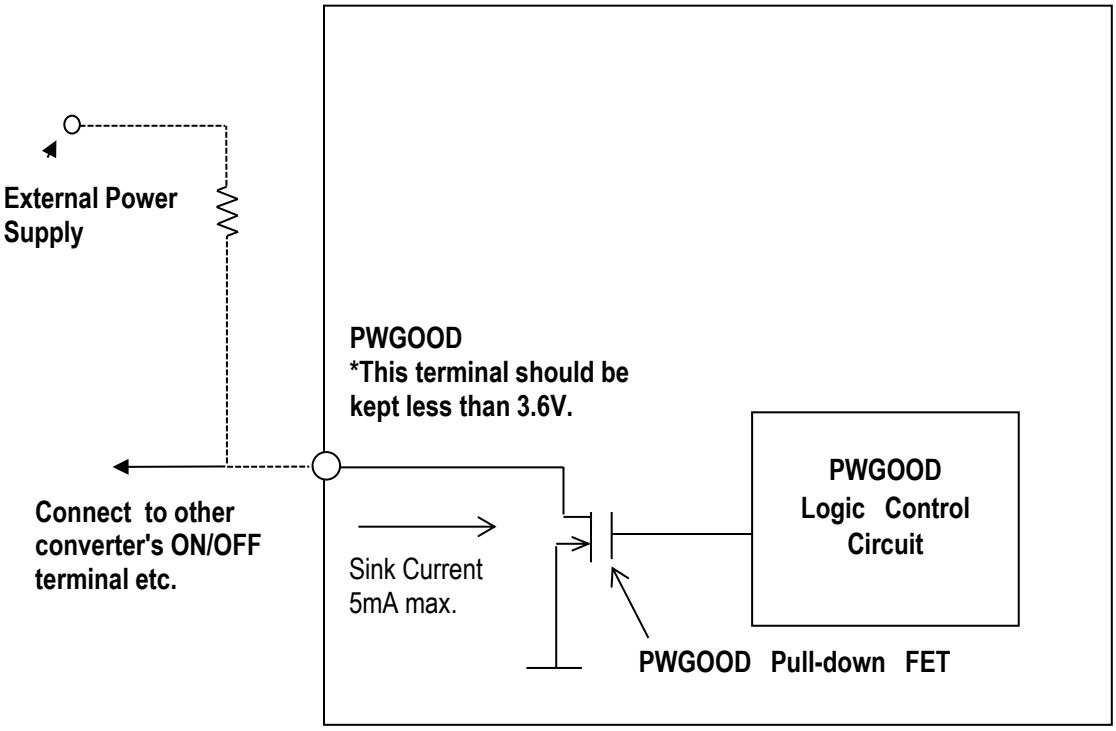
### ON/OFF internal circuit diagram and using guide

This product needs pulling up this terminal.



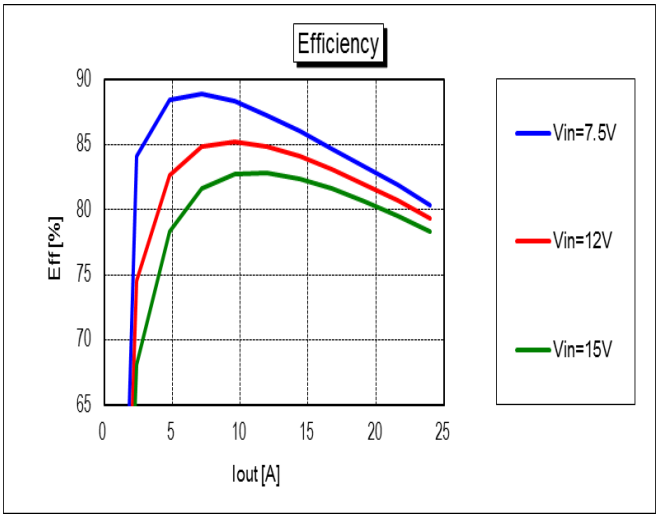

### Power Good(PWGOOD) internal circuit diagram and using guide

This product needs pulling up this terminal.

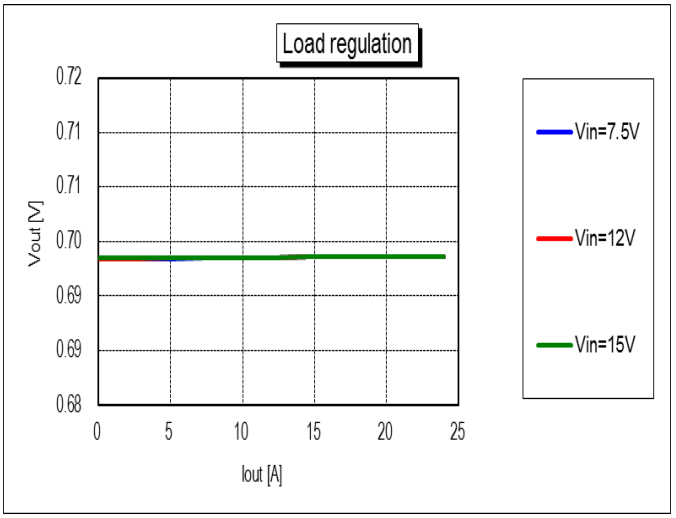


## PERFORMANCE DATA AND OSCILLOGRAMS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA

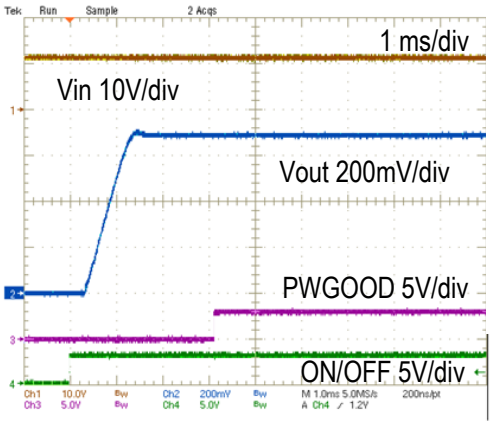
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 0.7V)



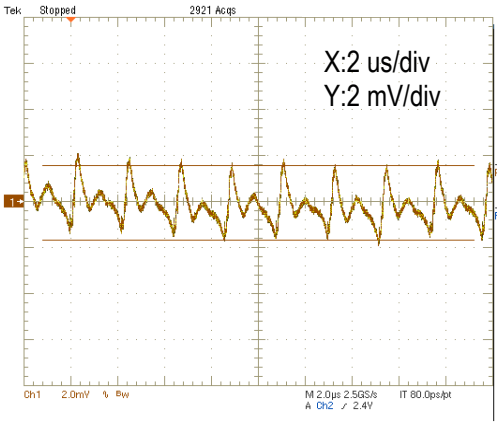

Vout vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 0.7V)



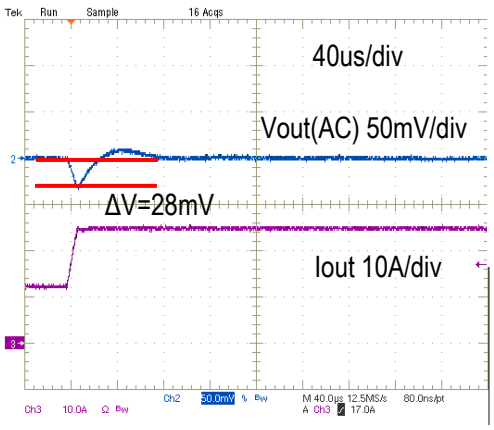

On/Off Enable Delay (Vin=12V, Vout=0.7V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF)



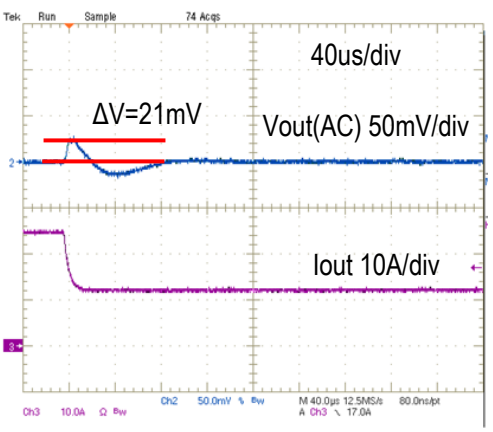

Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin=12.0V, Vout=0.7V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF, ScopeBW=20MHz)




Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=0.7V, Cload=660uF, Iout=12A to 24A, 1.5A/us)

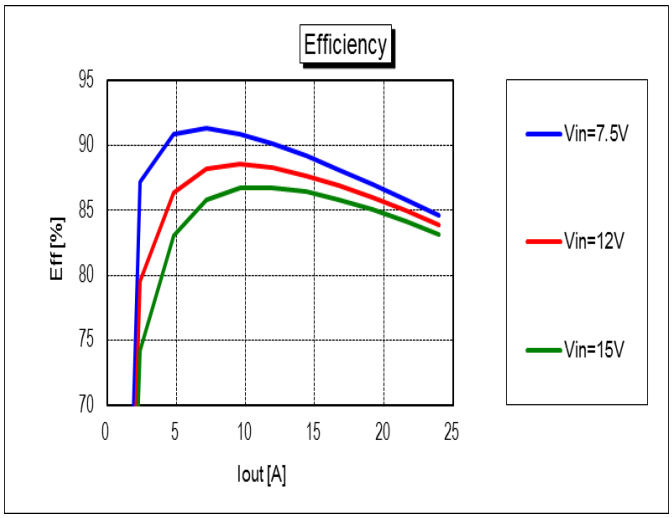



Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=0.7V, Cload=660uF, Iout=24A to 12A, 1.5A/us)

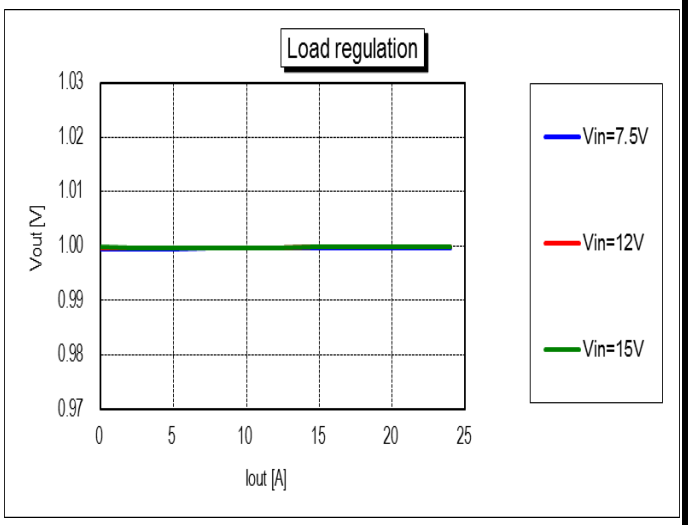


## PERFORMANCE DATA AND OSCILLOGRAMS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA

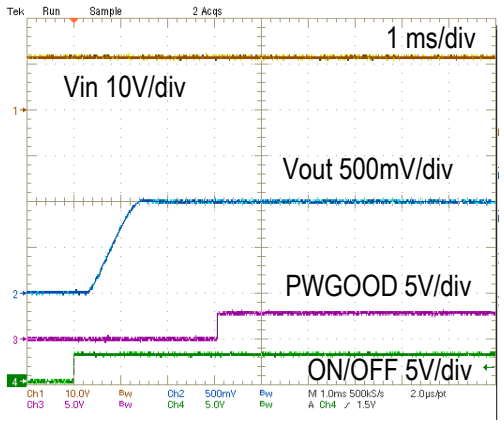
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.0V)



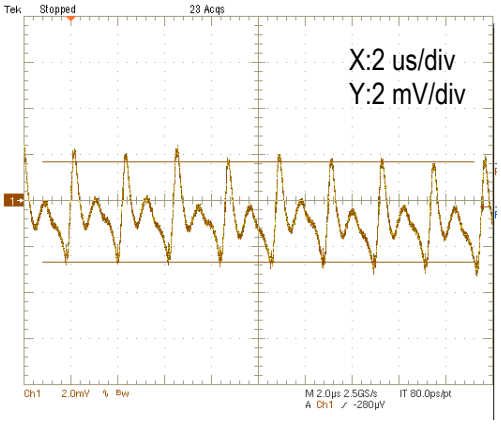

Vout vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.0V)



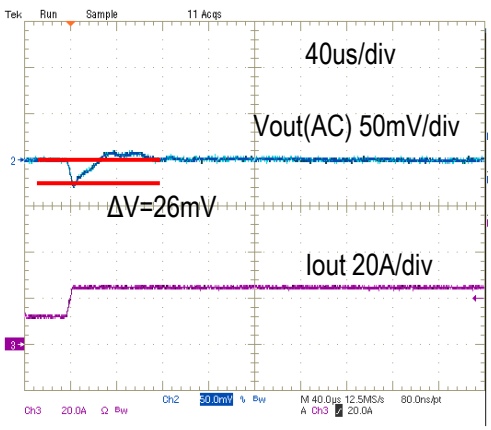

On/Off Enable Delay (Vin=12V, Vout=1.0V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF)



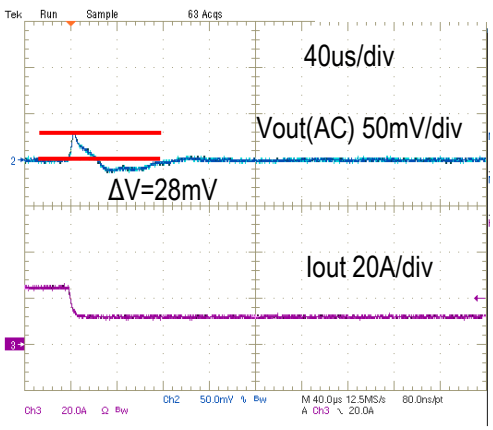

Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.0V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF, ScopeBW=20MHz)




Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.0V, Cload=660uF, Iout=12A to 24A, 2.4A/us)

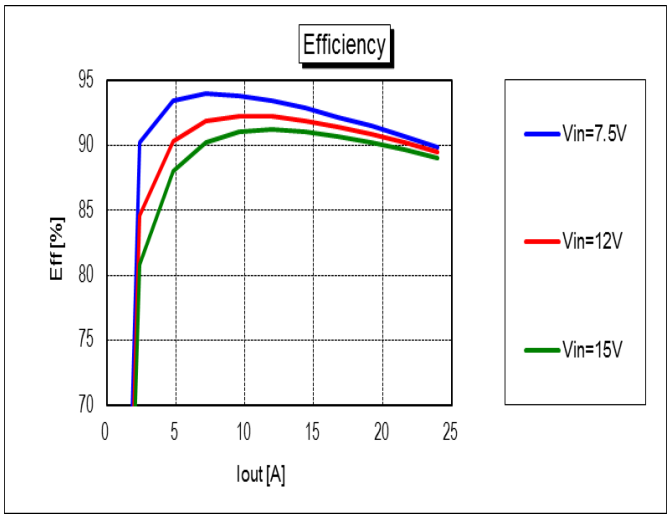



Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.0V, Cload=660uF, Iout=24A to 12A, 2.4A/us)

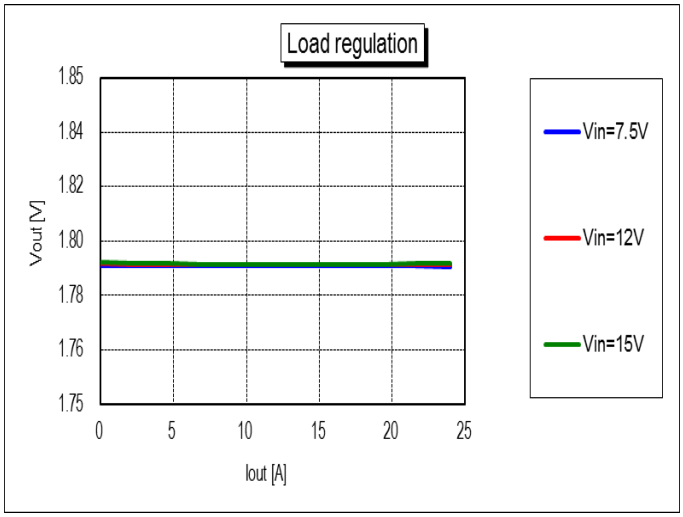


## PERFORMANCE DATA AND OSCILLOGRAMS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA

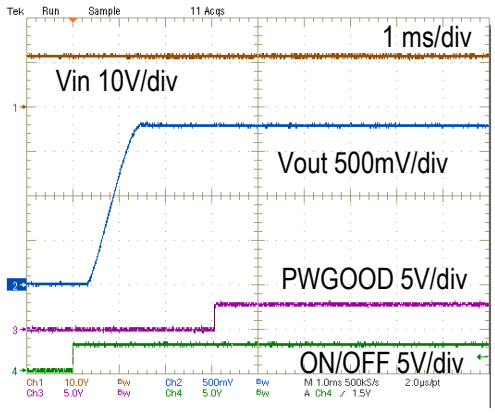
Efficiency vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.8V)



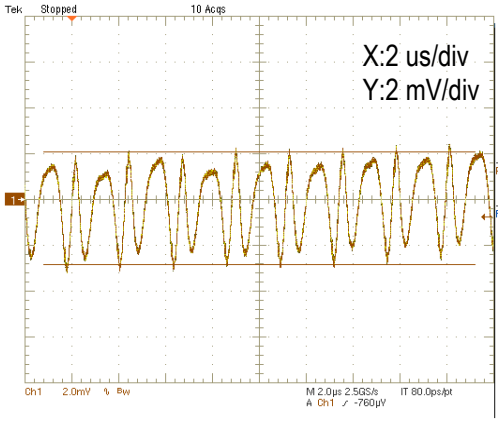

Vout vs. Line Voltage and Load Current @ +25degC. (Vout = 1.8V)



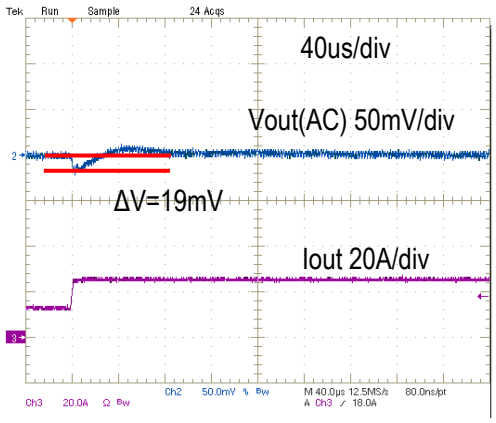

On/Off Enable Delay (Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF)



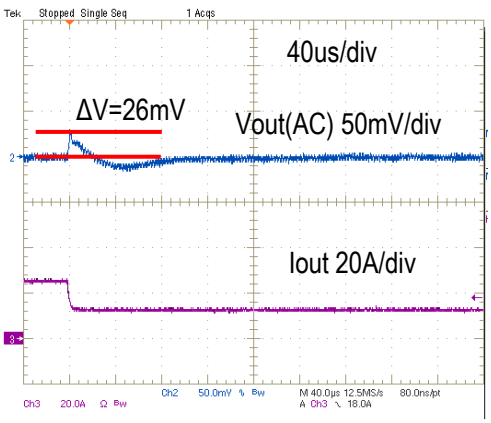

Output Ripple and Noise
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V, Iout=24A, Cload=660uF, ScopeBW=20MHz)




Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V, Cload=660uF, Iout=12A to 24A, 2.4A/us)

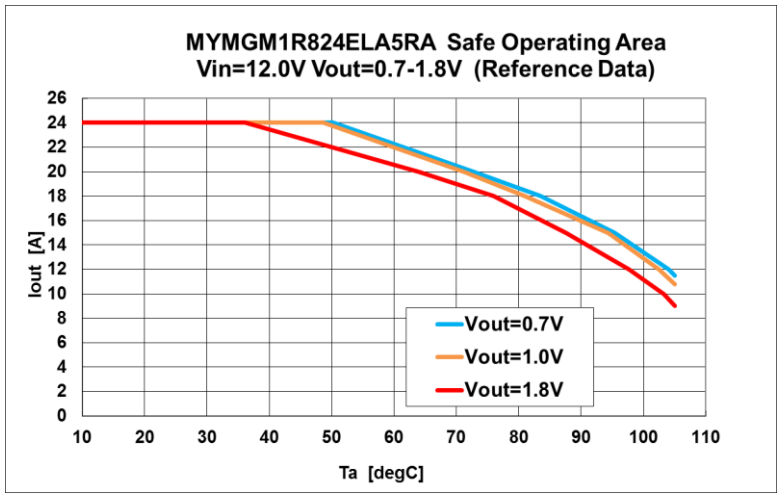



Step Load Transient Response
(Vin=12V, Vout=1.8V, Cload=660uF, Iout=24A to 12A, 2.4A/us)



**THERMAL DERATINGS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA at SEA LEVEL**

**MYMGM1R824ELA5RA**




**Temperature Measuring Area**


Temperature Measuring Area (Reference)
Position : Center of the Module
Radius: 1mm

Thermal deratings are evaluated in following condition.
- The product is mounted on 50.8mm x 60.0mm x 1.6mm (8 Layer, 2oz copper each)FR-4 board respectively.
- No forced air flow.

Surface temperature of the product : 110degC max

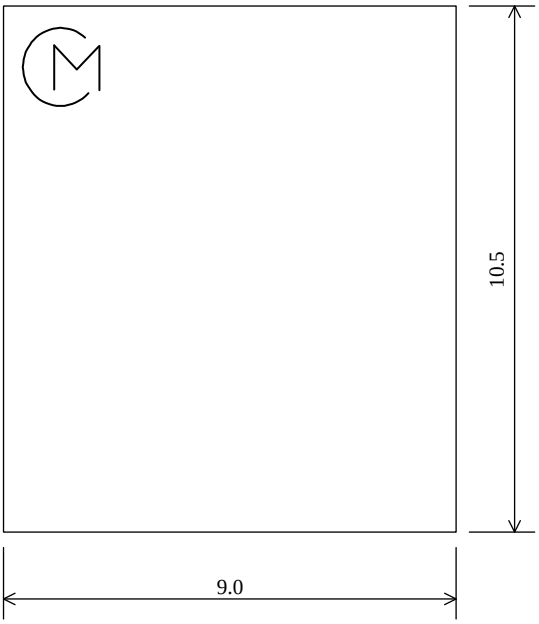
**TRANSIENT RESPONSE DATAS OF MYMGM1R824ELA5RA**

| Vout(V) | Vin(V) | Cout(uF) | Voltage Deviation(mV) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 12-24A Load Step (1A/us) |
| 0.7 | 12 | 660 | 21 |
| 1 | | | 23 |
| 1.2 | | | 23 |
| 1.8 | | | 23 |

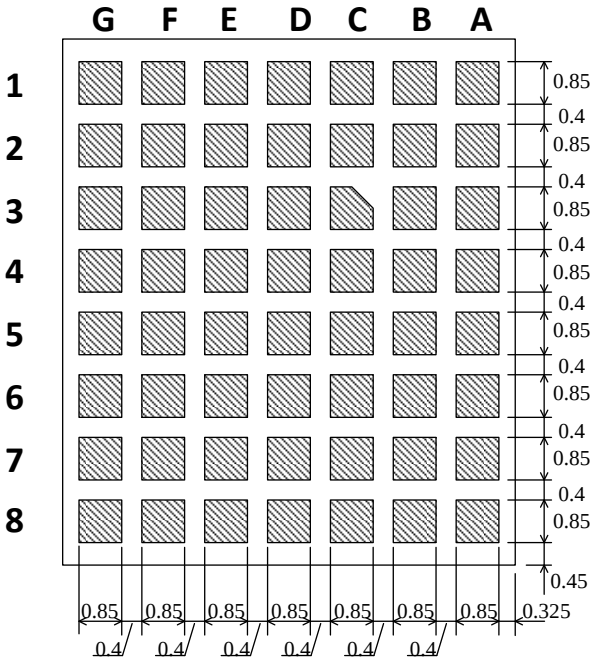
## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### Dimension and Pin Assignment

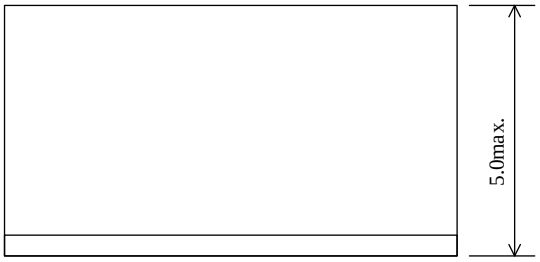
< Top View >




< Bottom View >




Unit: mm
Tolerances
± 0.15 mm

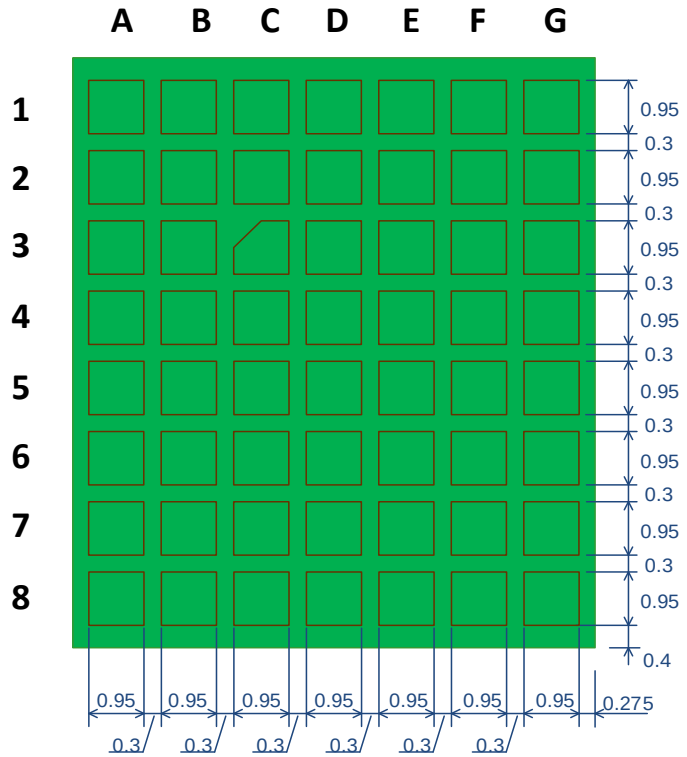



< Side View >

**INPUTOUTPUT CONNECTIONS**

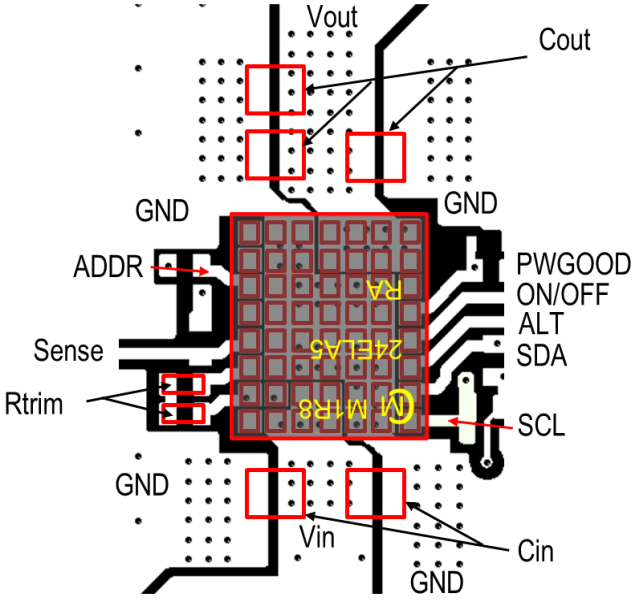
| Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | PMBus™ CLK(SCL) | D7,D8 | Output Voltage |
| A2 | PMBus™ DATA(SDA) | E1,E2 | Input Voltage |
| A3 | PMBus™ ALERT(ALT#) | E3-E8 | GND |
| A4 | Remote ON/OFF | F1,F2 | Input Voltage |
| A5 | Power Good | F3-F8 | GND |
| A6,A7 | No Connection | G1 | No Connection |
| A8 | Output Voltage | G2 | Analog GND |
| B1-B6 | GND | G3 | Vout Trimming |
| B7,B8 | Output Voltage | G4 | Vout +Sense |
| C1-C6 | GND | G5 | No Connection |
| C7,C8 | Output Voltage | G6 | PMBus™ Address |
| D1,D2 | Input Voltage | G7,G8 | No Connection |
| D3-D6 | GND | | |

## Recommended Board Land Pattern (Top View)




Unit: mm

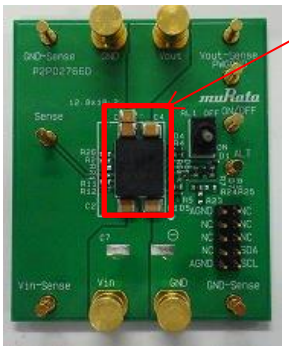
## Example of Pattern Layout (Top View)



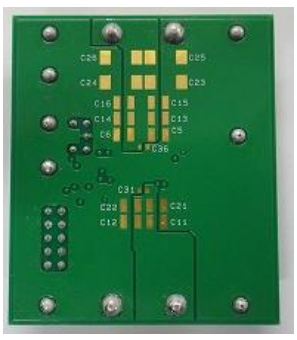

## Picture

**TOP VIEW**

21.3x11.0(mm)

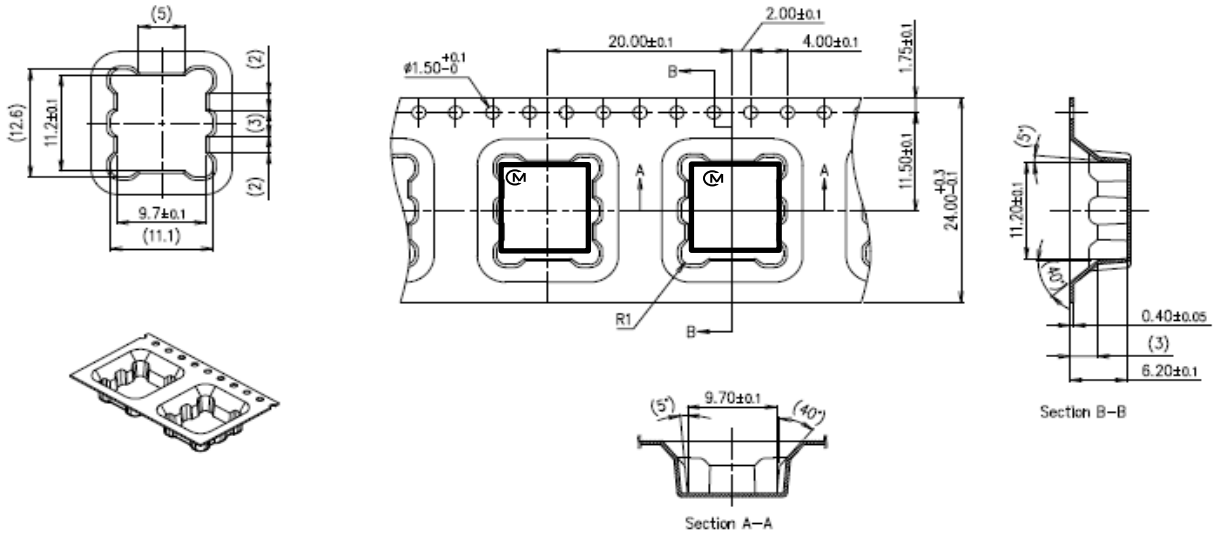


**BOTTOM VIEW**



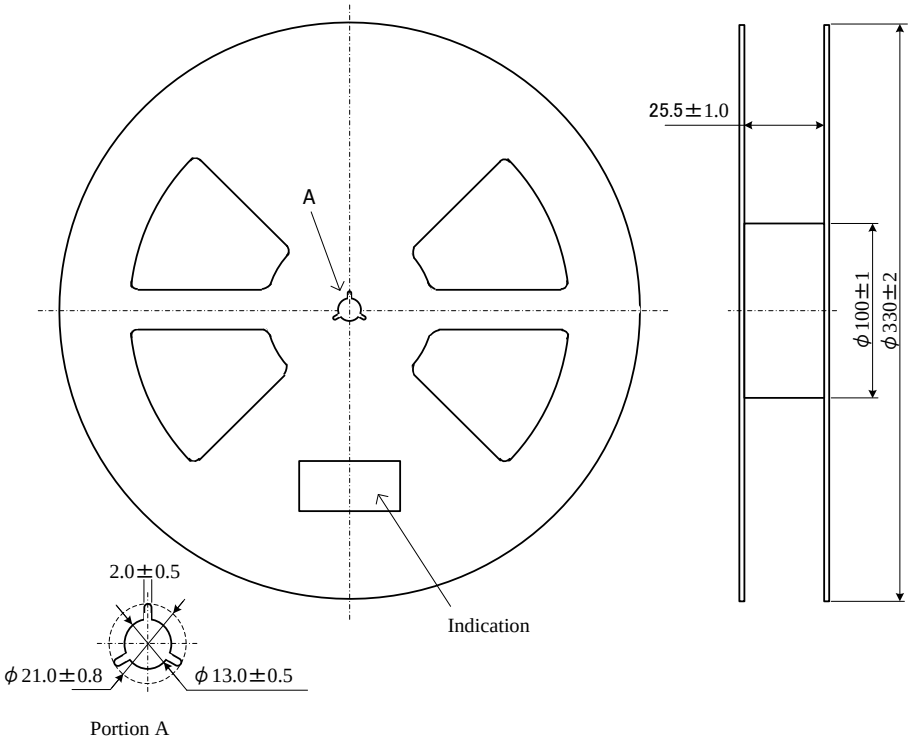
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

### Tape Dimension



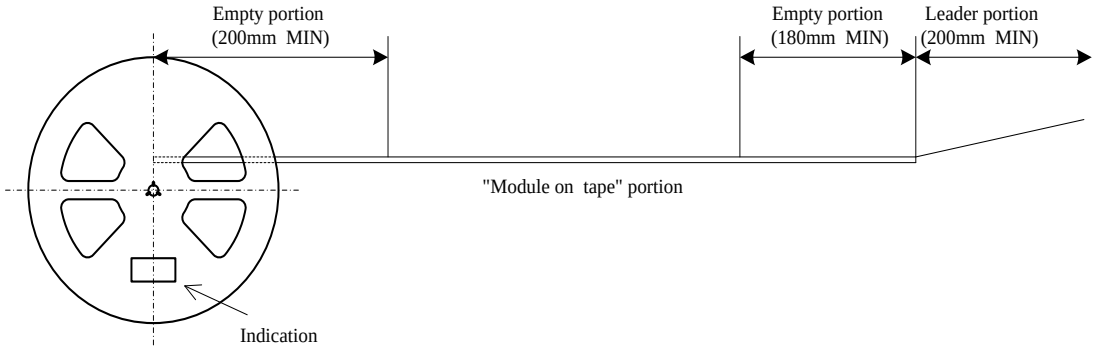

Unit: mm

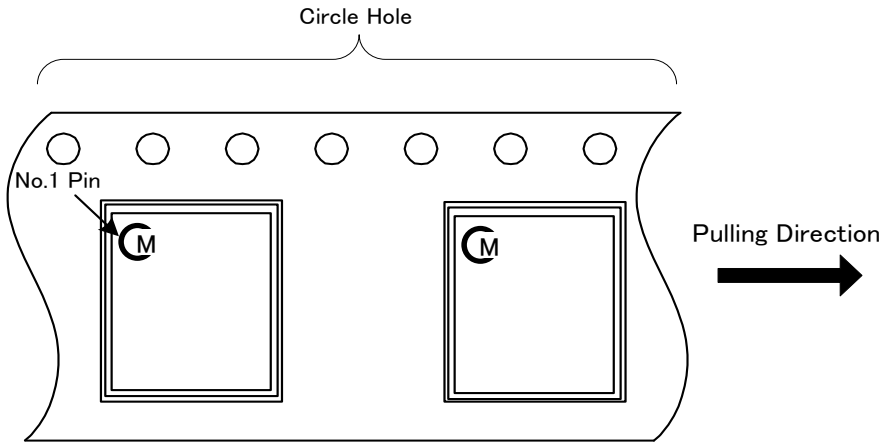
### Reel Dimension




Unit: mm

## TAPE SPECIFICATION




### Note

1. The adhesive strength of the protective tape must be within 0.1-1.3N.
2. Each reel contains the quantities such as the table below.
3. Each reel set in moisture-proof packaging because of MSL 3.
4. No vacant pocket in “Module on tape” section.
5. The reel is labeled with Murata part number and quantity.
6. The color of reel is not specified.

| Part Number | Qty(pcs) |
|---|---|
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RA | 400 |
| MYMGM1R824ELA5RAD | 100 |

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Input Fuse

Certain applications and/or safety agencies may require fuses at the inputs of power conversion components. Fuses should also be used when there is the possibility of sustained input voltage reversal which is not current limited. For greatest safety, we recommend a fast blow fuse installed in the ungrounded input supply line. The installer must observe all relevant safety standards and regulations. For safety agency approvals, install the converter in compliance with the end-user safety standard.

### Input Under-Voltage Shutdown and Start-Up Threshold

Under normal start-up conditions, converters will not begin to regulate properly until the ramping-up input voltage exceeds and remains at the Start-Up Threshold Voltage (see Specifications). Once operating, converters will not turn off until the input voltage drops below the Under-Voltage Shutdown Limit. Subsequent restart will not occur until the input voltage rises again above the Start-Up Threshold. This built-in hysteresis prevents any unstable on/off operation at a single input voltage.

Users should be aware however of input sources near the Under-Voltage Shutdown whose voltage decays as input current is consumed (such as capacitor inputs), the converter shuts off and then restarts as the external capacitor recharges. Such situations could oscillate. To prevent this, make sure the operating input voltage is well above the UV Shutdown voltage at all times.

### Start-Up Time

Assuming that the output current is set at the rated maximum, the Vin to Vout Start-Up Time (see Specifications) is the time interval between the point when the ramping input voltage crosses the Start-Up Threshold and the fully loaded regulated output voltage enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. Actual measured times will vary with input source impedance, external input capacitance, input voltage slew rate and final value of the input voltage as it appears at the converter. This converter includes a soft start circuit to moderate the duty cycle of its PWM controller at power up, thereby limiting the input inrush current.

The On/Off Remote Control interval from On command to Vout regulated assumes that the converter already has its input voltage stabilized above the Start-Up Threshold before the On command. The interval is measured from the On command until the output enters and remains within its specified accuracy band. The specification assumes that the output is fully loaded at maximum rated current. Similar conditions apply to the On to Vout regulated specification such as external load capacitance and soft start circuitry.

### Recommended Input Filtering

The user must assure that the input source has low AC impedance to provide dynamic stability and that the input supply has little or no inductive content, including long distributed wiring to a remote power supply. For best performance, we recommend installing a low-ESR capacitor immediately adjacent to the converter's input terminals.

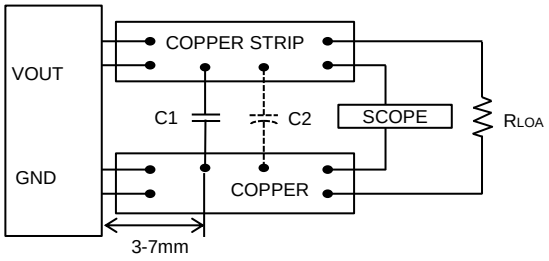
The capacitor should be a ceramic type such as the Murata GRM32 series and a electrolytic type such as Panasonic OS-CON series. Initial suggested capacitor values are 22 uF x 2 ceramic type and 1000uF x 1 electrolytic type , rated at twice the expected maximum input voltage. Make sure that the input terminals do not go below the under voltage shutdown voltage at all times. More input bulk capacitance may be added in parallel (either electrolytic or tantalum) if needed.

### Recommended Output Filtering

The converter will achieve its rated output ripple and noise with additional external capacitor. The user may install more external output capacitance reduce the ripple even further or for improved dynamic response. Again, use low-ESR ceramic (Murata GRM32 series). Initial values of 220 uF x 3 ceramic type may be tried, either single or multiple capacitors in parallel. Mount these close to the converter. Measure the output ripple under your load conditions. Use only as much capacitance as required to achieve your ripple and noise objectives. Excessive capacitance can make step load recovery sluggish or possibly introduce instability. Do not exceed the maximum rated output capacitance listed in the specifications.

### Output Noise

This converter is tested and specified for output noise using designated external output components, circuits and layout as shown in the figures below. In the figure below, the two copper strips simulate real-world printed circuit impedances between the power supply and its load. In order to minimize circuit errors and standardize tests between units, scope measurements should be made using BNC connectors or the probe ground should not exceed one half inch and soldered directly to the test circuit.




C1=220uF x 3 CERAMIC
C2=OPEN
Figure ：Measuring Output Ripple and Noise

### Minimum Output Loading Requirements

This converter regulates within specification and are stable under no load to full load conditions. Operation under no load might however slightly increase output ripple and noise.

### Thermal Shutdown

To prevent many over temperature problems and damage, these converters include thermal shutdown circuitry. If environmental conditions cause the temperature of the converter's to rise above the Operating Temperature Range up to the shutdown temperature, an on-board electronic temperature sensor will shut down the unit. When the temperature decreases below the turn-on threshold, the converter will automatically restart.

**CAUTION:** If you operate too close to the thermal limits, the converter may shut down suddenly without warning. Be sure to thoroughly you're your application to avoid unplanned thermal shutdown.

### Temperature Derating Curves

The graph in this data sheet illustrates typical operation under a variety of conditions. The derating curves show the maximum continuous ambient air temperature. Note that these are AVERAGE measurements.

Note that the temperatures are of the ambient airflow, not the converter itself which is obviously running at higher temperature than the outside air. Also note that very low flow rates (below about 25 LFM) are similar to "natural convection," that is, not using fan-forced airflow. Murata makes Characterization measurements in a closed cycle wind tunnel with calibrated airflow. We use both thermocouples and an infrared camera system to observe thermal performance.

**CAUTION:** This graph is collected at slightly above Sea Level altitude. Be sure to reduce the derating for higher density altitude.

### Output Current Limiting

Current limiting inception is defined as the point at which full power falls below the rated tolerance. See the Performance/Functional Specifications. Note particularly that the output current may briefly rise above its rated value in normal operation as long as the average output power is not exceeded. This enhances reliability and continued operation of your application. If the output current is too high, the converter will enter the short circuit condition.

### Output Short Circuit Condition

When a converter is in current-limit mode, the output voltage will drop as the output current demand increases. Following a time-out period, the converter will restart, causing the output voltage to begin ramping up to its appropriate value. If the short-circuit condition persists, another shutdown cycle will initiate. This rapid on/off cycling is called "hiccup mode". The hiccup cycling reduces the average output current, thereby preventing excessive internal temperatures and/or component damage. A short circuit can be tolerated indefinitely.

The "hiccup" system differs from older latching short circuit systems because you do not have to power down the converter to make it restart. The system will automatically restore operation as soon as the short circuit condition is removed.

### Power Good (PWGOOD)

Please refer to the Connection Diagram on page 1 for PWGOOD connection.

The Product has a power good (PWGOOD) output. PWGOOD is the open drain of a MOSFET. Connect PWGOOD to Vin or another external voltage source less than 3.6V through a pull-up resistor. After applying the input voltage, the module turns on so that PWGOOD is pulled to GND before the soft start is ready. After the TRIM voltage reaches the threshold set internally, PWGOOD is pulled high after a delay.

When the converter encounters any fault (e.g.: UV, OV, OT, UVLO, etc.), PGOOD is latched low and cannot be pulled high again until a new soft start is initialized.

### PMBus™ Alert (ALT#)

ALT# is active low. A pull-up resistor connected to 3.3V is required if the ALT# function is needed.

If any PMBus™ warnings appears, this terminal turn to High.

The CLEAR_FAULTS command is used to reset all stored warning and fault flags.

See, Clear Faults command and any Warning commands, if need.

### UVP/OVP Function

This product monitors a resistor divided feedback voltage to detect over and under voltage. When the feedback voltage becomes lower than 70% of the target voltage, after 1ms, the product turns OFF. The converter restarts after a hiccup delay (about 16 ms ). This function is enabled 1.5ms after the soft-start is completed.

When the feedback voltage becomes higher than 120% of the target voltage, the circuit operates sink-mode to decrease output voltage. If the output voltage reaches UV threshold, the device restarts after a hiccup delay. If the OV condition remains, the converter will not start until the OV condition is removed.

### Remote On/Off Control

Please refer to the Connection Diagram on page 1 for On/Off connection.

This converter is enabled when the On/Off pin is pulled high to Vin with respect to GND. This device is disabled when the On/Off pin is grounded or brought to within a low voltage (see Specifications) with respect to GND.

Dynamic control of the On/Off function should be able to sink appropriate signal current when brought low and withstand appropriate voltage when brought high. Be aware too that there is a finite time in milliseconds (see Specifications) between the time of On/Off Control activation and stable, regulated output. This time will vary slightly with output load type and current and input conditions.

### Output Capacitive Load

Users should only consider adding capacitance to reduce switching noise and/or to handle spike current load steps. Install only enough capacitance to achieve noise objectives. Excess external capacitance may cause regulation problems, degraded transient response and possible oscillation or instability.

### Soldering Guidelines

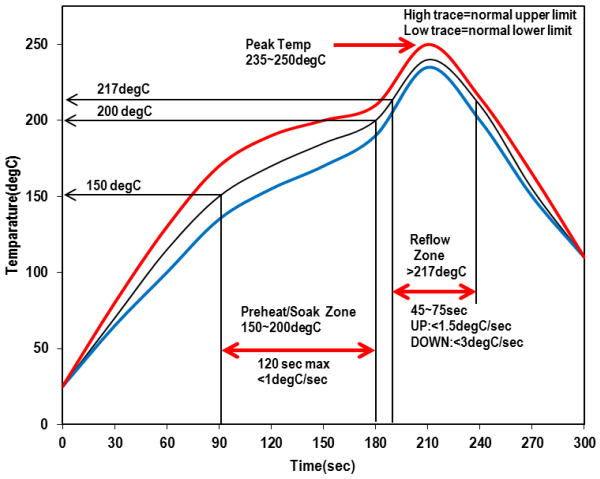
Murata recommends the specifications below when installing these converters. These specifications vary depending on the solder type.

Exceeding these specifications may cause damage to the product. Your production environment may differ therefore please thoroughly review these guidelines with your process engineers.

This product can be reflowed once.

| Reflow Solder Operations for surface-mount products | |
|---|---|
| For Sn/Ag/Cu based solders: | |
| Preheat Temperature | Less than 1degC per second |
| Time over Liquidus | 45 to 75 seconds |
| Maximum Peak Temperature | 250degC |
| Cooling Rate | Less than 3degC per second |
| For Sn/Pb based solders: | |
| Preheat Temperature | Less than 1degC per second |
| Time over Liquidus | 60 to 75 seconds |
| Maximum Peak Temperature | 235degC |
| Cooling Rate | Less than 3degC per second |

### Recommended Lead-free Solder Reflow Profile




### 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 the converter must not exceed 250 degC at any time.

### Dry Pack Information

Products intended for Pb-free reflow soldering processes are delivered 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.

### Output Voltage Adjustment

This product provides output voltage monitoring through the register of READ_VOUT (8Bh). In order to have correct output voltage setting and monitoring, the external voltage divider (RTrim) and the registers of VOUT_COMMAND (21h), VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH (25h), VOUT_MARGIN_LOW (26h), VOUT_SCALE_LOOP (29h) should be set correspondingly.
The following shows how to set the output voltage.

1.Determin the Rtrim value using following formula.

Rtrim ( kohm ) = 6 /( Vout - 0.6 )

Then, connect an external trim resistor (Rtrim) between the Trim pin an GND pin. The Rtrim resistor must be a 1/10W precision metal film type,±0.5% accuracy or better with low temperature coefficient, ±10C ppm/degC.

2.Set the VOUT_COMMAND(21h) and the VOUT_SCALE_LOOP(29h) as follows.

VOUT_COMMAND:Taeget Voltage in hexadecimal
(Least Significant Bit is 0.002V)
VOUT_SCALE_LOOP: Set following value in hexadecimal
VOUT_SCALE_VALUE= 0.6/Target Vout
(Least Significant Bit is 0.001)

3.Set VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH (25h), VOUT_MARGIN_LOW (26h) as folloews.

VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH (25h):Vout margine(high) voltage in hexadecimal.(Should be set in the range of 100~110% of target Vout)
VOUT_MARGIN_LOW (26h):Vout margine(low) voltage in hexadecimal.(Should be set in the range of 90~100% of target Vout)
(Least Significant Bit is 0.002V respectively)

The following table shows the RTrim and PMBus™ parameters at paticular Vout for example.

| | | PMBus™ Command Parameters | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output Voltage | Estimated Rtrim (kohm) | 21h | 29h | 25h | 26h |
| 0.7V | 30+30 | 0x015E (0.7V) | 0x0359 (0.857) | 0x0181 (0.77V) | 0x013B (0.63V) |
| 1.0V | 15 | 0x01F4 (1.0V) | 0x0258 (0.600) | 0x0226 (1.1V) | 0x01C2 (0.9V) |
| 1.2V | 10 | 0x0258 (1.2V) | 0x01F4 (0.500) | 0x0294 (1.32V) | 0x021C (1.08V) |
| 1.5V | 4.7+2.0 | 0x02EE (1.5V) | 0x0190 (0.400) | 0x0339 (1.65V) | 0x02A3 (1.35V) |
| 1.8V | 4.7+0.3 | 0x0384 (1.8V) | 0x014D (0.333) | 0x03DE (1.98V) | 0x032A (1.62V) |

### CAUTION

It's not recommended to change PMBus™ parameters when the power stage is enabled. Proper operation of the converter is not guaranteed to do so.
Do not exceed the specified limits of the output voltage or the converter's maximum power rating when applying these resistors.

### Output Voltage Remote Sense

This function is capable to compensate up the voltage drop between the output and input of load. The sense range depend on the maxmum voltage allowing on the Vout Pin.The sense trace should be short as possible and shielded by GND line or else to reduce noise susceptibility.The sence line length is recommended within 10cm for output voltage stability.If the remote sense is not needed, Sense Pin should be connected to VoutPIN.

## PMBus™ interface

### PMBus Serial Interface Description

The Power Management Bus (PMBus™) is an open-standard, power-management protocol that defines a means of communication with power conversion and other devices.
The PMBus™ is a two-wire, bidirectional, serial interface, consisting of a data line (SDA) and a clock line (SCL). The lines are externally pulled to a bus voltage when they are idle. When connecting to the lines, a master device generates the SCL signal and device address and arranges the communication sequence. This is based on the I²C operation principles. This product is a PMBus™ slave which supports both the standard mode (100kHz) and fast modes (400kHz). The PMBus™ interface adds flexibility to the power supply solution.

### Multi Address

To support multiple devices used on the same PMBus™, use the ADDR pin or PMbus command D3h to program the different address for each device.
To determine the PMBus address through PMbus, please refer to table about PMbus command D3h that is described following page.
To determine by external resistor, connect a resistor between ADDR pin and AGND to set the ADDR voltage. The internal ADC converts the pin voltage to set the PMBus™ address. Maximum 16 addresses can be set by ADDR pin. Following table shows the PMBus™ address for different resistor values from ADDR pin to AGND.

### Caution

Default setting, PMBusTM address is fixed “30h” internally not able to change by external resistor. If need to change by external resistor, please set D3h parameter by PMBus™.

| R ADDR-GND(kohm) | ADDRESS |
|---|---|
| 4.99 | 30h |
| 15 | 31h |
| 24.9 | 32h |
| 34.8 | 33h |
| 45.3 | 34h |
| 54.9 | 35h |
| 64.9 | 36h |
| 75 | 37h |
| 84.5 | 38h |
| 95.3 | 39h |
| 105 | 3Ah |
| 115 | 3Bh |
| 124 | 3Ch |
| 133 | 3Dh |
| 147 | 3Eh |
| 154 | 3Fh |

### Start and Stop Conditions

The start and stop are signaled by the master device which signifies the beginning and the end of the PMBus™ transfer.
The start condition is defined as the SDA signal transitioning from high to low while the SCL is high.
The STOP condition is defined as the SDA signal transitioning from low to high while the SCL is high as shown in Figure A.
The master then generates the SCL clocks, and transmits the device address and the read/write direction bit r/w on the SDA line. Data is transferred in 8 bit bytes by SDA line. Each byte of data is to be followed by an acknowledge bit.

### PMBus™ Update Sequence

This product requires a start condition, a valid PMBus™ address, a register address byte, and a data byte for a single data update.
The product acknowledges the receipt of each byte by pulling the SDA line low during the high period of a single clock pulse. A valid PMBus™ address selects the product.
The product performs an update on the falling edge of the LSB byte.

### Protocol Usage

All PMBus™ transactions on device are done using defined bus protocols. The following protocols are implemented:

- Send byte with PEC
- Receive byte with PEC
- Write byte with PEC
- Read byte with PEC
- Write word with PEC
- Read word with PEC
- Block read with PEC

## PMBus™ interface

### PMBus™ Bus message format

In the tables in Figure B, unshaded cells indicate that the bus host is actively driving the bus; shaded cells indicate that the device is driving the bus.
S = start condition
Sr = repeated start condition
P = stop condition
R = read bit
W= write bit
A = acknowledge bit (0)
A#= acknowledge bit (1)
"A" represents the ACK (acknowledge) bit. The ACK bit is typically active low (Logic 0) if the transmitted byte is successfully received by a device. However, when the receiving device is the bus master, the acknowledge bit for the last byte read is a logic 1, indicated by A#.

### Packet Error Checking (PEC)

The device PMBus™ interface supports the use of the packet error checking (PEC) byte. The PEC byte is transmitted by the device during a read transaction or sent by the bus host to the device during a write transaction.
The PEC byte is used by the bus host or the device to detect errors during a bus transaction, depending on whether the transaction is a read or a write. If the host determines that the PEC byte read during a read transaction is incorrect, it can decide to repeat the read if necessary. If the device determines that the PEC byte sent during a write transaction is incorrect, it ignores the command (does not execute it) and sets a status flag. Within a group command, the host can choose to send or not send a PEC byte as part of the message to the device.

### PMBus™ Alert Response Address (ARA)

The PMBus™ alert response address (ARA) is a special address that can be used by the bus host to locate any devices that need to talk to it. A host typically uses a hardware interrupt pin to monitor the PMBus™ ALERT pins of a number of devices. When a host interruption occurs, the host issues a message on the bus using the PMBus™ receive byte or receive byte with PEC protocol. The special address used by the host is 0x0C.

Any devices that have a PMBus™ alert signal return their own 7-bit address as the seven MSBs of the data byte. The LSB value is not used and can be either 1 or 0.
The host reads the device address from the received data byte and proceeds to handle the alert condition. More than one devices may have an active PMBus™ alert signal and attempt to communicate with the host. In this case, the device with the lowest address dominates the bus and succeeds in transmitting its address to the host. The device that succeeds disables its PMBus™ alert signal. If the host sees that the PMBus™ alert signal is still low, it continues to read addresses until all devices that need to talk to it have successfully transmitted their addresses.

### Data and Numerical Formats

The device uses a direct format internally to represent real-world values such as voltage, current, power and temperature. All numbers with no suffix in this document are decimals unless explicitly designated otherwise. Numbers in binary format are indicated by the prefix "n'b", where n is the binary count. For example, 5'b01010 indicates a 5-bit binary data, and the data is 01010. The suffix "h" indicates a hexadecimal format, which is generally used for the register address number in this document. The symbol "0x" indicates a hexadecimal format, which is used for the value in the register. For example, 0xA3 is a 1-byte number whose hexadecimal value is A3.

### PMBus™ Communication Failure

A data transmission fault occurs when the data is not properly transferred between the devices. There are several types of the data transmission faults as listed below:
- Sending too few data
- Reading too few data
- Sending too many bytes
- Reading too many bytes
- Improperly set read bit in the address byte
- Unsupported command code

### PMBus™ Reporting and Status Monitoring

The device supports real-time monitoring for some operation parameters and status with PMBus™ interface. They are listed on following table.

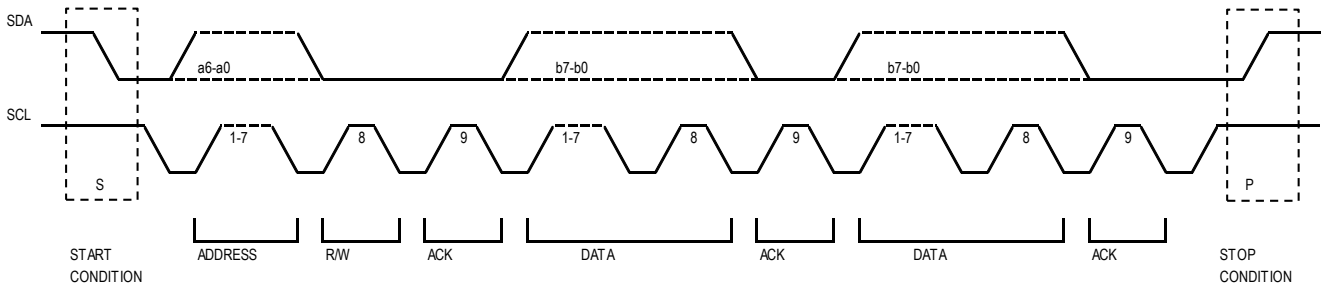



Figure. A

## PMBus™ interface

### Communication Pattern

a) Send Byte and Send Byte with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Data Byte | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Data Byte | A | PEC | A | P |

b) Receive Byte and Receive Byte with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte | A | PEC | A | P |

c) Write Byte and Write Byte with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Data Byte | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Data Byte | A | PEC | A | P |

d) Write Word and Write Word with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Data Byte Low | A | Data Byte High | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Data Byte Low | A | Data Byte High | A | PEC | A | P |

e) Read Byte and Read Byte with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte | A | PEC | A | P |

f) Read Word and Read Word with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte Low | A |

| 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|
| Data Byte High | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | S | Slave Address | Rd | A | Data Byte Low | A |

| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data Byte High | A | PEC | A | P |

g) Block Read with PEC

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A | Byte Count =N | A | ... |

| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data Byte 1 | A | Data Byte 2 | A | ... | Data Byte N | A | P |

| 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | Slave Address | Wr | A | Command Code | A | Sr | Slave Address | Rd | A | Byte Count =N | A | ... |

| 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data Byte 1 | A | Data Byte 2 | A | ... | Data Byte N | A | PEC | A | P |

Figure B

## PMBus™ interface

### PMBus™ Register Map

The following table shows the PMbus™ command list

| Code | Command Name | Type | Default Value (HEX) | Default Value (actual) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01h | OPERATION | R/W w/PEC | 0x80 | -* |
| 02h | ON_OFF_CONFIG | R/W w/PEC | 0x16 | - |
| 03h | CLEAR_FAULTS | Send byte w/PEC | - | - |
| 10h | WRITE_PROTECT | R/W w/PEC | 0x00 | - |
| 19h | CAPABILITY | R w/PEC | 0xB0 | - |
| 20h | VOUT_MODE | R w/PEC | 0x40 | - |
| 21h | VOUT_COMMAND | R/W w/PEC | 0x015E | 0.7V |
| 25h | VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH | R/W w/PEC | 0x0181 | 0.77V |
| 26h | VOUT_MARGIN_LOW | R/W w/PEC | 0x013B | 0.63V |
| 29h | VOUT_SCALE_LOOP | R/W w/PEC | 0x0359 | 0.857 |
| 35h | VIN_ON | R/W w/PEC | 0x001D | 7.25V |
| 36h | VIN_OFF | R/W w/PEC | 0x001B | 6.75V |
| 4Ah | IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT | R/W w/PEC | 0x006C | 26.136A |
| 51h | OT_WARN_LIMIT | R/W w/PEC | 0x0091 | 145degC |
| 57h | VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT | R/W w/PEC | 0x0020 | 16V |
| 58h | VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT | R/W w/PEC | 0x001C | 7V |
| 60h | TON_DELAY | R/W w/PEC | 0x0000 | 0ms |
| 61h | TON_RISE | R/W w/PEC | 0x0001 | 2ms |
| 78h | STATUS_BYTE | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 79h | STATUS_WORD | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 7Ah | STATUS_VOUT | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 7Bh | STATUS_IOUT | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 7Ch | STATUS_INPUT | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 7Dh | STATUS_TEMPERATURE | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 7Eh | STATUS_CML | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| 88h | READ_VIN | R w/PEC | - | - |
| 8Bh | READ_VOUT | R w/PEC | - | - |
| 8Ch | READ_IOUT | R w/PEC | - | - |
| 8Dh | READ_TEMPERATURE_1 | R w/PEC | - | - |
| 98h | PMBUS_REVISION | R/W w/PEC | - | - |
| D1h | MFR_CTRL_VOUT | R/W w/PEC | 0x00 | - |

### OPERATION (01h)

OPERATION is a paged register. The OPERATION command is used to turn the converter output on or off in conjunction with the input from the CTRL pin. OPERATION is also used to set the output voltage to the upper or lower margin voltages. The unit remains in the commanded operating mode until a subsequent OPERATION command or a change in the state of the CTRL pin instructs the converter to change to another mode. This OPERATION command is also used to re-enable the converter after a fault-triggered shutdown. Writing an off command followed by an on command clears all faults. Writing only an on command after a fault-triggered shutdown will not clear the fault registers.

| Command | OPERATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r | r |
| Function | | | | | | | x | x |
| Default Value | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | x |

## PMBus™ interface

| Bit[7:6] | Bit[5:4] | Bit[3:2] | Bit[1:0] | On/Off | Margin state | 01h |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | xx | xx | xx | Immediate off | N/A | 0x00 |
| 01 | xx | xx | xx | Immediate off | N/A | 0x60 |
| 10 | 00 | xx | xx | on | off | 0x80 |
| 10 | 01 | 01 | xx | on | Margin low (ignore fault) | 0x94 |
| 10 | 01 | 10 | xx | on | Margin low (act on fault) | 0x98 |
| 10 | 10 | 01 | xx | on | Margin high (ignore fault) | 0xA4 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | xx | on | Margin high (act on fault) | 0xA8 |

### ON_OFF_CONFIG (02h)

The ON_OFF_CONFIG command configures the combination of the CTRL input and the PMBus™ commands to turn the converter on and off. This includes how the converter responds when an input voltage is applied.

| Command | ON_OFF_CONFIG | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r |
| Function | x | x | x | on | op | ctrl | x | delay |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

#### on

This on bit sets the default to either operate whenever the input voltage is present or for the on/off to be controlled by CTRL and PMBus™ commands.

| Bit[4] Value | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 0 | Converter powers up whenever the input voltage is present regardless of state of the CTRL pin |
| 1 | Converter does not power up until commanded by the CTRL pin and OPERATION command (as programmed in bits[3:0]) |

#### op

This op bit controls how the converter responds to the OPERATION commends.

| Bit[3] Value | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 0 | Converter ignores the “on” bit in the OPERATION command from PMBus™ |
| 1 | Converter responds the “on” bit in the OPERATION command from PMBus™ |

#### ctrl

This ctrl bit controls how the converter responds to the CTRL pin.

| Bit[2] Value | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 0 | Converter ignores the CTRL pin (on/off controlled only by the OPERATION command) |
| 1 | Converter requires the CTRL pin to be asserted to power up. Depending on bit[3] op bit, the OPERATION command may also be required to instruct the converter to power up. |

#### delay

This delay bit sets the turn-off action when the converter is commanded off through the PMBus™. This bit is read only and cannot be modified by the end user.

| Bit[0] Value | Meaning |
|---|---|
| 0 | TOFF_DELAY, TOFF_FALL |

## PMBus™ interface

### CLEAR_FAULTS (03h)

The CLEAR_FAULTS command is used to reset all stored warning and fault flags. If a fault or warning condition still remains when the CLEAR_FAULTS command is issued, the ALT# signal may not be cleared or is reasserted almost immediately. Issuing a CLEAR_FAULTS command will not cause the converter to restart in the event of a fault turn-off. The converter restart must be done by issuing an OPERATION command after the fault condition is cleared. This command uses the PMBus™ to send the byte protocol.

### WRITE PROTECT (10h)

The WRITE_PROTECT command is used to control writes to the converter. This command provides protection against accidental changes. This command is not intended to provide protection against deliberate or malicious changes to the converter's configuration or operation.

All the supported commands may have their parameters read, regardless of the WRITE_PROTECT settings.

| Bit[7:0] Value | | | | | | | | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Enable writes to all commands |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION, PAGE, ON_OFF_CONFIG and VOUT_COMMAND commands |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION and PAGE commands |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT command |

### CAPABILITY (19h)

The CAPABILITY command returns information about the PMBus™ functions supported by this product. This command is read with the PMBus™ read byte protocol.

| Command | CAPABILITY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | PEC | MAX bus speed | | Alert | x | x | x | x |
| Default Value | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Bit[6:5] Value | | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | Maximum supported bus speed is 100KHz |
| 1 | 0 | Maximum supported bus speed is 400KHz |
| 1 | 1 | Reserved |
| 0 | 1 | Not supported |

### VOUT_MODE (20h)

The VOUT_MODE command is used to command and read the output voltage. The three most significant bits are used to determine the data format (only direct format is supported in this product), and the rest of five bits represent the exponent used in the output voltage Read/Write commands. The default value of 20h is 0x40.

### VOUT_COMMAND (21h)

The VOUT_COMMAND sets the output voltage of this product. The VOUT_COMMAND and VOUT_SCALE_LOOP together determine the feedback reference voltage: VOUT_COMMAND x VOUT_SCALE_LOOP. In the section of "Output Voltage Setting" on page 28, it shows the details about how to set the output voltage.

The value is unsigned and 1LSB = 2mV. The default value of 21h is 0x015E, which is 0.7V.

| Command | VOUT_COMMAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 2mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## PMBus™ interface

### VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH (25h)

| Command | VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 2mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB = 2mV. The default value is 0.77V. So the default value of 25h is 0x0181.

### VOUT_MARGIN_LOW (26h)

| Command | VOUT_MARGIN_LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 2mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB = 2mV. The default value is 0.63V. So the default value of 26h is 0x013B.

### VOUT_SCALE_LOOP (29h)

VOUT_SCALE_LOOP sets the feedback resistor divider ratio and is equal to VFB/VOUT. Regardless of whether an external or internal feedback resistor divider is used, VOUT_SCALE_LOOP should match the actual feedback resistor divider used.

| Command | VOUT_SCALE_LOOP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 0.001/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB =0.001. The default value is 0.857. So the default value of 29h is 0x0359.

### VIN_ON (35h)

The VIN_ON command sets the value of the input voltage, (in V), at which the converter should start to run if all other required power-up conditions are met. The VIN_ON value can be set between 7.5V and 15V with 0.25V increment. The VIN_ON value should be always set higher than VIN_OFF value with enough margin, so that there will be no bouncing between VIN_ON and VIN_OFF during power conversion.

| Command | VIN_ON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 250mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=250mV. The default value is 7.25V. So the default value of 35h is 0x001D.

### VIN_OFF (36h)

The VIN_OFF command sets the value of the input voltage, (in V), at which the converter, once operation has started, should stop power conversion. The VIN_OFF value can be set between 7.25V and 14.75V with 0.25V increment. The VIN_OFF value should be always set lower than VIN_ON value with enough margin, so that there is no bouncing between VIN_OFF and VIN_ON during power conversion.

| Command | VIN_OFF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 250mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

## PMBus™ interface

### IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT (4Ah)

The IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT command is used to configure or read the threshold for the over-current warning detection. If the sensed current exceeds this value, the OC warning flags are set in the STATUS BYTE (78h), STATUS_WORD (79h) respectively, and the ALT# signal is asserted.

| Command | IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 242mA/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=242mA. The default value is 006Ch. The corresponding value of the total output current is about 26A.

### OT_WARN_LIMIT (51h)

The OT_WARN_LIMIT is used to configure or read the threshold for the over-temperature warning detection. If the sensed temperature exceeds this value, an over temperature warning is triggered, the OT warning flags are set in the STATUS BYTE(78h) and STATUS_WORD(79h) respectively, and the ALT# signal is asserted. The minimum temperature warning detection time should be smaller than 20ms.

| Command | OT_WARN_LIMIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | | | | | 1degC/LSB | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=1 degC. The default value is 0x0091h. The corresponding value is 145degC. The OT_WARN_LIMIT setting value should be lower than 155degC.

### VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT (57h)

The VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT command is used to configure or read the threshold for the input-over-voltage warning detection. If the measured value of VIN rises above the value in this register, VIN OV warning flags are set in the respective registers, and the ALT# signal is asserted.

| Command | VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 500mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=500mV. The default value is 0x20. The corresponding value is 16V. The VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT setting value should not be higher than 16V.

### VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT (58h)

The VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT command is used to configure or read the threshold for the input-under-voltage fwarning detection. If the measured value of VIN falls below the value in this register, VIN UV warning flags are set in the respective registers, and the ALT# signal is asserted.

| Command | VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | 250mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=250mV. The default value is 0x1C. The corresponding value is 7.0V. The VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT setting value should be higher than 7.0V.

## PMBus™ interface

### TON_DELAY (60h)

The TON_DELAY command sets the time, (in ms), from when a start condition is received (as programmed by the ON_OFF_CONFIG command) until the output voltage starts to rise.

| Command | TON_DELAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | | 4ms/LSB | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The value is unsigned and 1LSB=4ms. The maximum value is 60h=0x0100 (1024ms). The default value is 0x0000 (0ms).

### TON_RISE (61h)

The TON_RISE command sets the soft-start time, (in ms), from when the output starts to rise until the voltage has reached the regulation point.

| Command | TON_RISE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

The only supported values are as follows:
3'b000: 1ms
3'b001: 2ms
3'b010: 4ms
3'b011: 8ms
3'b100 and up: 16ms.
The default value is 0x0001, i.e. 2ms for soft-start time.

### STATUS BYTE (78h)

The STATUS_BYTE command returns the value of a number of flags indicating the state of this product. Accesses to this command should use the read byte protocol. To clear bits in this register, the underlying fault should be removed and a CLEAR_FAULTS command issued.

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [7] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 0. |
| [6] | OFF | Live | 0 | 0:product enabled<br>1:product disabled, this can be from: the OC fault, the OT fault, the bad MOSFET fault, the UV/OV fault, or the OPERATION command turning off |
| [5] | VOUT_OV | | 0 | An output overvoltage fault has occurred. |
| [4] | Iout_OC_FAULT | Latched | 0 | 0:no over current fault detected<br>1:over current fault detected |
| [3] | VIN_UV | | 0 | Not supported, always read as 0 |
| [2] | OT_FAULT_WARN | Live | 0 | 0:no over temperature warning or fault detected<br>1:over temperature warning or fault detected |
| [1] | CUMM_ERROR | Latched | 0 | 0:no communication error detected<br>1:communication error detected |
| [0] | NONE_OF_THE_ABOVE | Live | 0 | 0:no other fault or warning<br>1:fault or warning not listed in bits [7:1] has occurred. |

## PMBus™ interface

### STATUS WORD (79h)

The STATUS_WORD returns the value of a number of flags indicating the state of this product. To clear bits in this register, the underlying fault should be removed and a CLEAR_FAULTS command issued.

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [15] | VOUT_STATUS | Live | 0 | 0:no output fault or warning<br>1:output fault or warning |
| [14] | IOUT_STATUS | Live | 0 | 0:no Iout fault<br>1:Iout falut |
| [13] | VIN_STATUS | Live | 0 | 0:no Vin Fault<br>1:Vin Fault, at the period when Vin starts up, the initial flag is 1 before Vin pass UVLO threshold. The flag cleared once Vin passes UVLO. |
| [12] | MFR_STATUS | | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [11] | POWETR_GOOD# | Live | 0 | 0:power good signal is asserted<br>1:power good signal is not asserted |
| [10] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [9] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [8] | UNKNOWN | Latched | 0 | 0:no any other fault has occurred<br>1:a fault type not specified in bits [15:1] of the STATUS_WORD has been detected. |
| Low Byte | STATUS_BYTE | | | STATUS BYTE is the low byte of the STATUS_WORD. |

### STATUS_ VOUT (7Ah)

The STATUS_VOUT command returns one data byte with contents as follows:

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [7] | VOUT_OV_FAULT | Live | 0 | 0:no output OV fault<br>1:output OV fault |
| [6] | Reserved | Latched | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [5] | Reserved | Latched | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [4] | VOUT_UV_FAULT | Live | 0 | 0:no output UV fault<br>1:output UV fault |
| [3] | VOUT_MAX_MIN | Live | 0 | 0:no VOUT_MAX, VOUT_MIN warning<br>1:an attempt has been made to set the output voltage to a value higher than allowed by the VOUT_MAX command or lower than the limit allowed by the VOUT_MIN command. |
| [2] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [1] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 0 |
| [0] | UNKNOWN | Latched | 0 | 0:no any other fault has occurred<br>1:a fault type not specified in bits [15:1] of the STATUS_WORD has been detected. |

### STATUS_ IOUT (7Bh)

| Command | STATUS_IOUT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | IOUT_OC | IOUT_OC & VOUT_UV | IOUT_OC_WARNING | x | x | x | x | x |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## PMBus™ interface

### STATUS_ INPUT (7Ch)

The STATUS_INPUT returns the value of flags indicating input voltage status of this product. To clear bits in this register, the underlying fault or warning should be removed and a CLEAR_FAULTS command issued.

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [7] | VIN_OV_FAULT | R, Latched | 0 | 0:no Over voltage detected on the OV pin<br>1:over voltage detected on the OV pin |
| [6] | VIN_OV_WARN | R, Latched | 0 | 0:over voltage condition on VIN has not occurred<br>1:over voltage condition on VIN has occurred |
| [5] | VIN_UV_WARN | R, Latched | 0 | 0:under voltage condition on VIN has not occurred<br>1:under voltage condition on VIN has occurred |
| [4:0] | Reserved | | 0 | Always read as 00000 |

### STATUS_ TEMPERATURE (7Dh)

The STATUS_TEMPERATURE returns the value of flags indicating the VIN overvoltage or under-voltage of this product. To clear bits in this register, the underlying fault should be removed and a CLEAR_FAULTS command issued.

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [7] | OT_FAULT | R, Latched | 0 | 1:over-temperature Warning has occurred |
| [6] | OT_WARNING | R, Latched | 0 | 1:over-temperature Warning has occurred |
| [5:0] | Reserved | R | 0 | Always read as 0 |

### STATUS_ CML (7Eh)

| Command | STATUS_CML | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | Invalid unsupported command | Invalid / unsupported data | x | Memory fault detected | x | x | Other fault | Memory busy |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### READ_VIN (88h)

The READ_VIN command returns the 10-bit measured value of the input voltage.

| Command | READ_VIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | x | | | | | | 25mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### READ_VOUT (8Bh)

The READ_VOUT command returns the 10-bit measured value of the output voltage.

| Command | READ_VOUT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | x | | | | | | 1.25mV/LSB | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## PMBus™ interface

### READ_IOUT (8Ch)

The READ_IOUT command returns the 10-bit measured value of the output current. This value is also used to compare with the IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT and IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT, and then affects the STATUS_IOUT.

| Command | READ_IOUT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | x | | | | | | 62.5mA/LSB | | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### READ_TEMPERATURE_1 (8Dh)

The READ_TEMPERATURE_1 command returns the internal sensed temperature. This value is also used internally for the Over Temperature Fault and Warning detection. This data has a range of -255degC to +255degC.

| Command | READ_TEMPERATURE_1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Function | x | | | | | | Sign | 1degC/LSB | | | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

READ_TEMPERATURE_1 is a 2-byte, twos complement integer. The bit9 is the sign bit. Below table shows the relationship between direct value and real word value.

| Sing | Direct Value | Real Value degC |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 0000 0000 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 0000 0001 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 1111 1111 | +511 |
| 1 | 0 0000 0000 | -511 |
| 1 | 1 1111 1111 | -1 |

### PMBUS_REVISION (98h)

The PMBUS_REVISION command returns the protocol revision we used. Accesses to this command should use the read byte protocol. Bits [7:4] indicate the PMBus™ revision of specification Part I to which the device is compliant. Bits [3:0] indicate the revision of specification Part II to which the device is compliant.

| Command | PMBus™ REVISION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Unsigned binary | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r | r | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| Default Value | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Bits [7:4] always reads as 4'b0011, specification PMBus™ Part I Revision 1.3.
Bits [3:0] always reads as 4'b0011, specification PMBus™ Part II Revision 1.3.

### MFR_CTRL_VOUT (D1h)

The MFR_CTRL_VOUT command is used to adjust the output voltage behaviors of this product.

| Bits | Name | Behavior | Default | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [7] | Reserved | Live | 0 | N/A |
| [6] | Vo Discharge | Live | 0 | 1:output voltage discharge at CTRL low.<br>0:no active output voltage discharge. |
| [5:0] | Reserved | Live | 0 | N/A |

Bit[6] (Vo discharge): Enable or disable active output voltage discharge when this product is commanded off through CTRL or the OPERATION command.

## PMBus™ interface

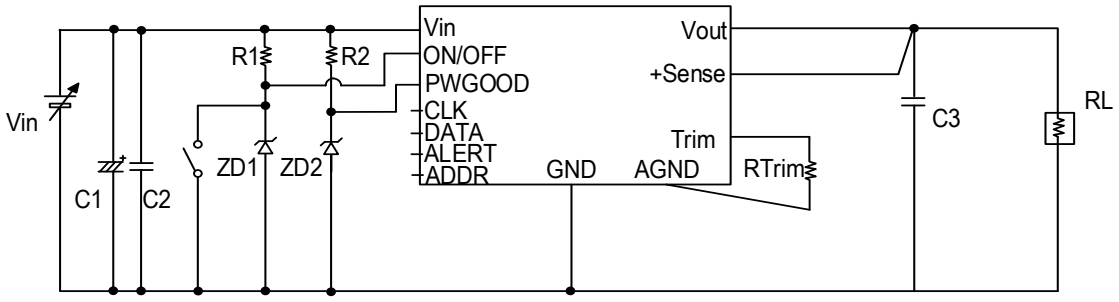
### MFR_ADDR_PMBUS (D3h)

| Command | MFR_ADDR_PMBus | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Format | Direct | | | | | | | |
| Bit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Access | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w | r/w |
| Function | Enable | ADDR | | | | | | |
| Default Value | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Bit[7] (enable bit):
1: the address is decided by MFR_ADDR_PMBUS [6:0].
0: the address is decided by ADDR pin.
The default value of D3h is 0xB0.

## APPENDIX

### Test Circuit




Vin : DC Power Supply
RL : Electronic Load Device

C1 : 1000μF/25V × 1pc Electrolysis Capacitor
C2 : 22μF/25V × 2pcs （GRM32ER71E226KE15 : Murata）
C3 : 220μF/4V × 3pcs （GRM32EC80G227ME05 : Murata）
R1, R2 : 4.7k (+/- 5%, 1/10W)
ZD1, ZD2 : DZ2S033M0 （Panasonic）

Do not connect any additional components between the Trim pin and Vout or between the Trim and Sense pins. Use only the specified connections.
If there is a long inductive cable length between the input power source and converter, then some additional bulk decoupling capacitance (eg. up to 1000uF) may be necessary to ensure a low AC impedance power source.
This would typically be aluminum electrolytic type and does not need to be close to the input terminals of converter.



This product is subject to the following operating requirements and the Life and Safety Critical Application Sales Policy:
Refer to: https://power.murata.com/en/requirements

# Mouser Electronics

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