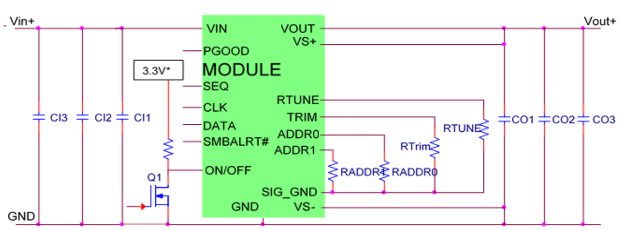
120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7.0Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single (TJT120A)
9.0Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling (TJX120A) Version

RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Networking equipment
- Telecommunications equipment
- Servers and storage applications
- Distributed power architectures
- Intermediate bus voltage applications
- Industrial equipment



Features

- Compliant to RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC (Z versions)
- Compliant to IPC-9592 (September 2008), Category 2
- Compatible in a Pb-free or SnPb reflow environment (Z versions)
- Compliant to REACH Directive (EC) No 1907/2006
- Wide Input voltage range: 7.0 Vdc-14.0 Vdc – Single, 9.0–13.5 Vdc – Paralleling version
- Output voltage range: 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc – Single, 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc -Parallel programmable via external resistor## or PMBus™ # commands
- Digital interface through the PMBus protocol
- Ability to parallel up to 2 modules (-P version)
- Digital sequencing##
- Fast digital loop control
- Power Good signal
- Fixed switching frequency with capability of external synchronization
- Output overcurrent protection (non-latching)
- Output overvoltage protection
- Over temperature protection
- Remote On/Off
- Ability to sink and source current
- Small size: 53.8 x 31.7 x 13.3 mm [2.118” x 1.248” x 0.524”]
- Wide operating temperature range [-40°C to 85°C]
- *UL** 60950-1 2nd Ed.+A1+A2 Recognized, *CSA*† C22.2 No. 60950-1-07+A1+A2 Certified, and *VDE*‡ (EN60950-1 2nd Ed.+A11+A1+A12+A2) Licensed
- ISO** 9001 an ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities

Description

The 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ Parallel power modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that can deliver up to 120A of output current. These modules in single module configuration operate over a 7 to 14Vdc input range and provide a precisely regulated output voltage from 0.6 to 1.5Vdc. The output voltage is programmable via an external resistor and/or PMBus control. In Parallel mode, up to three modules in parallel provide up to 360A of output current over a 9 – 13.5 Vdc input range and a 0.6 Vdc to 1.35 Vdc output range. The module also includes a real-time compensation loop that allows optimizing the dynamic response of the converter to match the load with reduced amount of output capacitance leading to savings on cost and PWB area.

* *UL* is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
† *CSA* is a registered trademark of Canadian Standards Association.
‡ *VDE* is a trademark of Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker e.V.
** ISO is a registered trademark of the International Organization of Standards
# The PMBus name and logo are registered trademarks of the System Management Interface Forum (SMIF)
Not applicable in parallel unit configurations

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are only absolute stress ratings, functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operations sections of the technical requirements. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect the device reliability.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage - Continuous	All	V_{IN}	-0.3	15	V
SEQ##, ADDR0, ADDR1, RTUNE, RTRIM, SYNC, VS+, ON/OFF	All		-0.3	3.6	V
CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#	All		-0.3	3.6	V
Operating Ambient Temperature (see Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_A	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature	All	T_{stg}	-55	125	°C

Not applicable in parallel unit configurations

Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions; single unit.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	All	V_{IN}	7	—	14	Vdc
Operating Input Voltage parallel units only	All	V_{IN}	9		13.5	Vdc
Maximum Input Current (per module) (V_{IN}=7V to 14V, I_O=$I_{O,\,max}$)	All	$I_{IN,max}$			29	Adc
Input No Load Current (per module) (V_{IN} = 12Vdc, I_O = 0, module enabled)	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.6 Vdc	$I_{IN,No\ load}$		160		mA
	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.5Vdc	$I_{IN1No\ load}$		200		mA
Input Stand-by Current (V_{IN} = 12Vdc, module disabled)	All	$I_{IN,stand\text{-}by}$		62		mA
Inrush Transient	All	I^2t		1		A^2s
Input Reflected Ripple Current, peak-to-peak (5Hz to 20MHz, 1μH source impedance; V_{IN} =0 to 14V, I_O= I_{Omax} ; See Test Configurations)	All			5		mAp-p
Input Ripple Rejection (120Hz)	All			-54		dB
Output Voltage Set-point Tolerance over output voltage range from 0.5 to 1.5V						
0 to 85ºC	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-0.7		+0.7	% $V_{O,\,set}$
-40 to 85ºC	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-1.0		+1.0	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Voltage Regulation[1]						
Line Regulation	(V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$) (12V_{IN}±20%)			2 1		mV mV
Load (I_O=$I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$) Regulation	All			4		mV
Output Voltage Set-point Tolerance over output voltage range from 0.5 to 1.35V (Parallel mode only)						
0 to 85ºC	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-0.7		+0.7	% $V_{O,\,set}$
-40 to 85ºC	All	$V_{O,\,set}$	-1.0		+1.0	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Voltage Regulation[1] (parallel mode only)						
Line Regulation				2 1		mV mV
Load (I_O=$I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$) Regulation				5.5		mV

[1] Worst case Line and load regulation data, all temperatures, from design verification testing as per IPC9592.

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Electrical Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Adjustment Range (selected by an external resistor)##	All	V_{OUT}	0.6		1.5	Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Output Voltage Range	All	V_{OUT}	0.6		1.5	Vdc
PMBus Output Voltage Adjustment Step Size	All			61[2]		µV
Remote Sense Range	All				0.3	Vdc
Output Ripple and Noise on nominal output ($V_{IN}=V_{IN, nom}$ and $I_O=I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ Co = 1500 µF						
Peak-to-Peak (Full bandwidth)				10	30	mV_{pk-pk}
RMS (Full bandwidth)	All				12	mV_{rms}
External Capacitance[3]						
Minimum output capacitance	All	$C_{O,min}$	1500	—	—	µF
Maximum output capacitance	All	$C_{O, max}$	—	—	40000	µF
Output Current (in either sink or source mode) per module	All	I_o	0.005 *		120	Adc
Output Current Limit Inception (Hiccup Mode) (current limit does not operate in sink mode)	All	$I_{O, lim}$		110		% $I_{o,max}$
Parallel mode				TBD		
Output Short-Circuit Current ($V_O \leq 250mV$) (Hiccup Mode)	All	$I_{O1, s/c}$, $I_{O1, s/c}$		40		Arms
Parallel mode				TBD		
Efficiency	$V_{O,set}$ = 0.6Vdc	η		88.2		%
	$V_{O, set}$ = 0.8Vdc	η		90.9		%
V_{IN}= 12Vdc, T_A=25°C	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.0Vdc	η		92.1		%
$I_O=I_{O, max}$, $V_O= V_{O,set}$	$V_{O,set}$ = 1.2Vdc	η		93.0		%
	$V_{O, set}$ = 1.5Vdc	η		94.0		%
Switching Frequency	All	f_{sw}	-	400	-	kHz
Frequency Synchronization[4]	All					
Synchronization Frequency Range	All		-10		+10	%
Synchronization Frequency Range; (Parallel mode)	All		-10		+10	%
High-Level Input Voltage	All	$V_{IH,SYNC}$	3.1	3.3	3.6	V
Low-Level Input Voltage	All	$V_{IL,SYNC}$		0	1.1	V
Minimum Pulse Width, SYNC	All	t_{SYNC}	256			ns

*** Minimum load on module should be 5mA**

[2] this must be supported by an appropriate PMBus tool capable of writing at that resolution

[3] External capacitors may require using the new Tunable Loop™ feature to ensure that the module is stable as well as getting the best transient response. See the Tunable Loop™ section for details.

[4] Frequency synchronization pin should be left unconnected if not used (frequency will be default of 400khz).

Not applicable in parallel unit configurations

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

General Specifications

Parameter	Device	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Calculated MTBF (I_O=0.8$I_{O,\,max}$, T_A=40°C) Telecordia Issue 2 Method 1 Case 3	All		11,556,226		Hours
Weight - Module with SMT Pins			57 (2.01)		g (oz.)
Module with Through Hole Pins			59 (2.08)		g (oz.)

Feature Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
On/Off Signal Interface (V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$; open collector or equivalent, Signal referenced to GND)						
Device Code with no suffix - Negative Logic (See Ordering Information) (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND)						
Logic High (Module OFF)						
Input High Current	All	I_{IH}	—	—	1	mA
Input High Voltage	All	V_{IH}	2	—	3.6*	Vdc
Logic Low (Module ON)						
Input low Current	All	I_{IL}	—	—	10	µA
Input Low Voltage	All	V_{IL}	-0.2	—	0.4	Vdc
Device Code with suffix "4" - Positive Logic (See Ordering Information) (On/OFF pin is open collector/drain logic input with external pull-up resistor; signal referenced to GND)						
Logic High (Module ON)						
Input High Current	All	I_{IH}	—	—	10	µA
Input High Voltage	All	V_{IH}	2	—	3.6*	Vdc
Logic Low (Module OFF)						
Input low Current	All	I_{IL}	—	—	10	µA
Input Low Voltage	All	V_{IL}	-0.2	—	0.4	Vdc
Turn-On Delay and Rise Times						
(V_{IN}=$V_{IN,\,nom}$, I_O=$I_{O,\,max}$, V_O to within ±1% of steady state) Case 1: On/Off input is enabled and then input power is applied (delay from instant at which V_{IN} = $V_{IN,\,min}$ until V_O = 10% of $V_{O,\,set}$)	Single	Tdelay	—	10	—	ms
	Parallel	Tdelay	–	20	–	ms
Case 2: Input power is applied for at least one second and then the On/Off input is enabled (delay from instant at which Von/Off is enabled until V_O = 10% of $V_{O,\,set}$)	Single	Tdelay	—	2	—	ms
	Parallel	Tdelay	-	20		
Output voltage Rise time (time for V_o to rise from 10% of Vo, set to 90% of Vo, set)	All	Trise	—	5	—	ms
			-	20	-	ms
Output voltage overshoot (T_A = 25°C V_{IN}= $V_{IN,\,min}$ to $V_{IN,\,max}$,I_O = $I_{O,\,min}$ to $I_{O,\,max}$) With or without maximum external capacitance	All	Vout			3.0	% $V_{O,\,set}$
Over Temperature Protection (See Thermal Considerations section)	All	T_{ref}		135		°C
PMBus Over Temperature Warning Threshold	All	T_{WARN}		125		°C

***Use external resistive voltage divider to step down higher logic voltages**

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Feature Specifications (cont.)

Parameter	Device	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Tracking Accuracy## (Power-Up: 0.5V/ms)	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$			100	mV
(Power-Down: 0.5V/ms)	All	$V_{SEQ} - V_o$			100	mV
($V_{IN, min}$ to $V_{IN, max}$; $I_{O, min}$ to $I_{O, max}$ $V_{SEQ} < V_o$)						
Input Undervoltage Lockout						
Turn-on Threshold	All				7	Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All		6.75			Vdc
Hysteresis	All			0.25		Vdc
PMBus Adjustable Input Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds	All		7		14	Vdc
Resolution of Adjustable Input Under Voltage Threshold	All				5.8	mV
Input Undervoltage Lockout (Parallel mode only)						
Turn-on Threshold	All				TBD	Vdc
Turn-off Threshold	All		TBD			Vdc
Hysteresis	All			0.25		Vdc
(Parallel Mode only) PMBus Adjustable Input Under Voltage Lockout Thresholds	All		TBD		TBD	Vdc
Resolution of Adjustable Input Under Voltage Threshold	All				5.8	mV
PGOOD (Power Good)						
Signal Interface Open Drain, $V_{supply} \leq 5VDC$						
Overvoltage threshold for PGOOD ON	All			110		$\%V_{O, set}$
Undervoltage threshold for PGOOD OFF	All			90		$\%V_{O, set}$
Pulldown resistance of PGOOD pin	All				2	Ω
Sink current capability into PGOOD pin	All				50	mA

Not applicable in parallel unit configurations

120A TeraDLynx^{TM}: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Digital Interface Specifications

Unless otherwise indicated, specifications apply over all operating input voltage, resistive load, and temperature conditions. See Feature Descriptions for additional information.

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
PMBus Signal Interface Characteristics						
Input High Voltage (CLK, DATA)		V_{IH}	2.1			V
Input Low Voltage (CLK, DATA)		V_{IL}			1.1	V
Input high level current (CLK, DATA)		I_{IH}			0.5	μA
Input low level current (CLK, DATA)		I_{IL}			4	mA
Output Low Voltage (CLK, DATA, SMBALERT#)	I_{OUT}=4mA	V_{OL}			0.25	V
Output high level open drain leakage current (DATA, SMBALERT#)	V_{OUT}=3.6V	I_{OH}	5		55	nA
Pin capacitance		C_o			10	pF
PMBus Operating frequency range	Slave Mode	F_{PMB}	10		1000	kHz
Data hold time		$t_{HD:DAT}$		0		ns
Data setup time		$t_{SU:DAT}$		100		ns
Measurement System Characteristics						
Read delay time		t_{DLY}		110		μs
Output current measurement range		I_{RNG}	0		135	A
Output current measurement resolution		I_{RES}		250		mA
Output current measurement accuracy	-40°C to +85°C	I_{ACC}			±5	% of Io,max
V_{OUT} measurement range		V_{OUT}	0		2.0	V
V_{OUT} measurement accuracy		$V_{OUT(gain)}$		±1		% of Vo,max
V_{OUT} measurement resolution		$V_{OUT(res)}$		0.61		mV
V_{IN} measurement range		V_{IN}	0		16	V
V_{IN} measurement accuracy		$V_{IN(gain)}$		±2		%
V_{IN} measurement resolution		$V_{IN(res)}$		5.8		mV
Temperature measurement range		T_{MEAS}	-25		150	°C
Temperature measurement accuracy		$T_{MEAS(gain)}$	-8		8	°C
Temperature measurement resolution		$T_{MEAS(res)}$		0.08		°C

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ at 0.6Vo and 25°C.

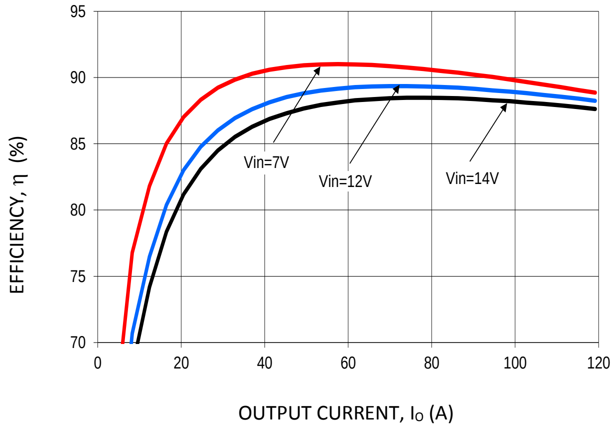


Figure 1. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

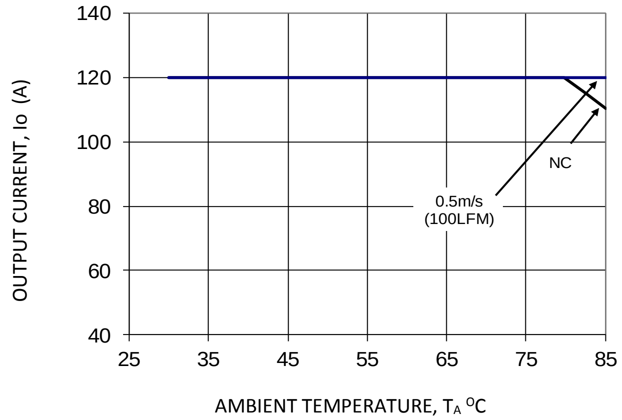


Figure 2. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow for a single module.

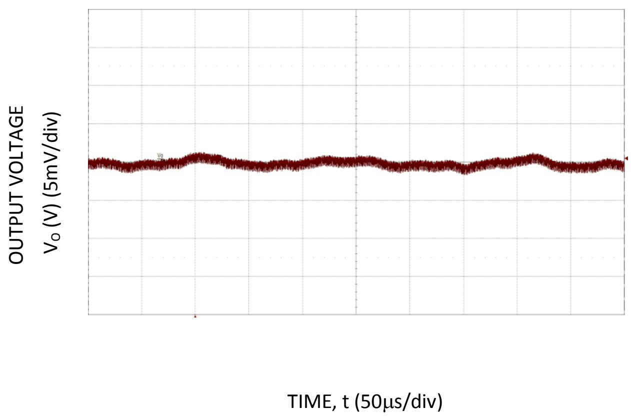


Figure 3. Typical output ripple and noise (C_O=12x47µF ceramic + 10x470µF polymer, V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max,}$).

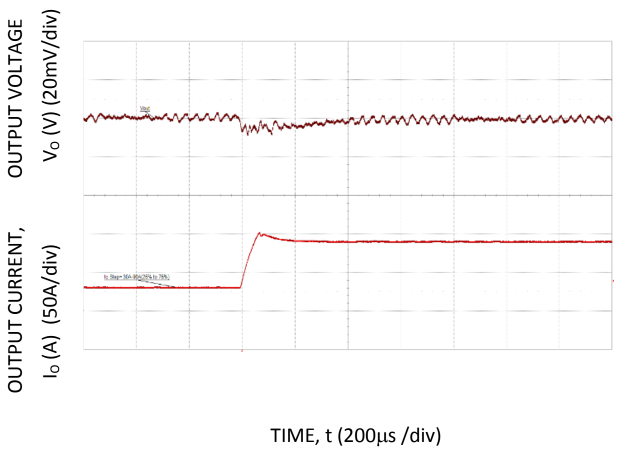
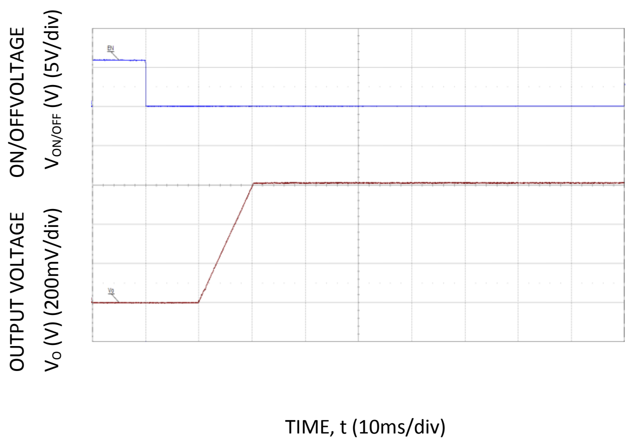
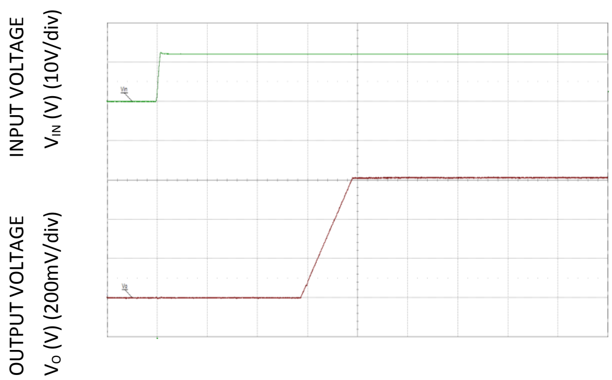


Figure 4. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 25% to 75% at 12Vin, Co= 12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF, R_{TUNE} = 3.01kΩ.





TIME, t (10ms/div) Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (VIN = 12V, Io = Io,max).

Figure 5. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Figure 6. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 120A TeraDLynx™ at 0.8Vo and 25°C

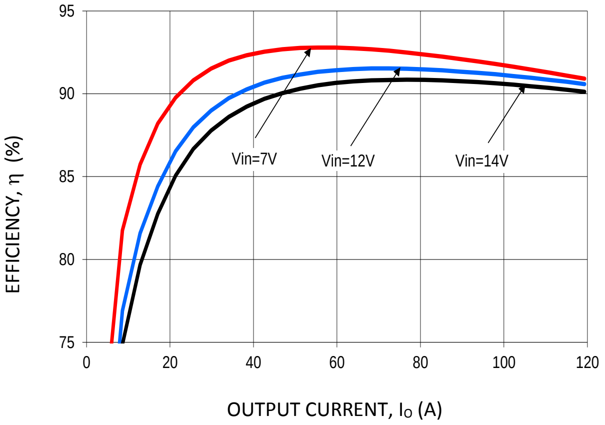


Figure 7. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

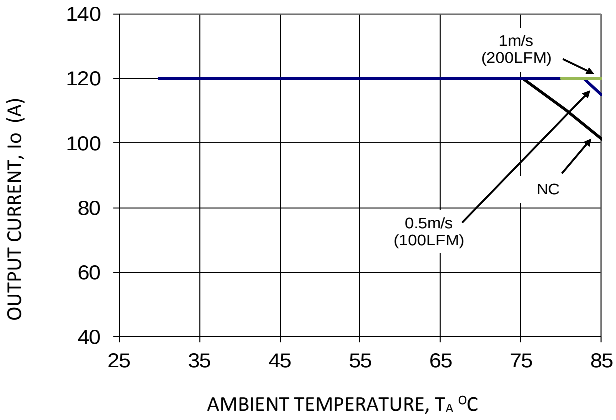


Figure 8. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow for a single module.

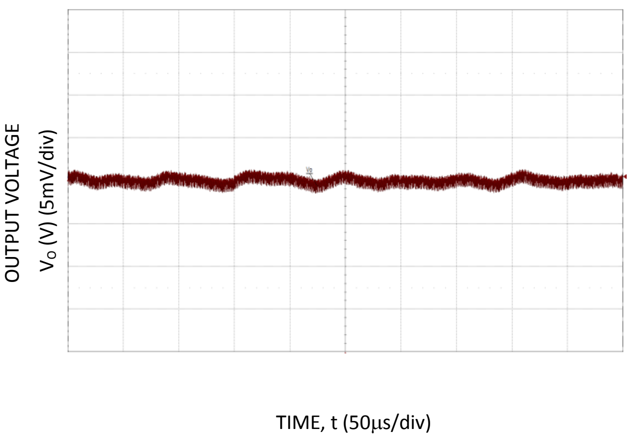


Figure 9. Typical output ripple and noise (C_O=12x47µF ceramic + 10x470µF polymer, V_{IN} = 12V, $I_o = I_{o,max}$,)

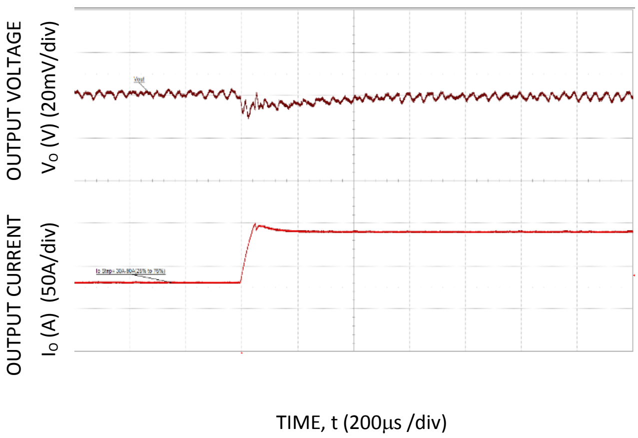


Figure 10. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 25% to 75% at 12Vin, Co= 12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF, R_{TUNE} = 3.01kΩ.

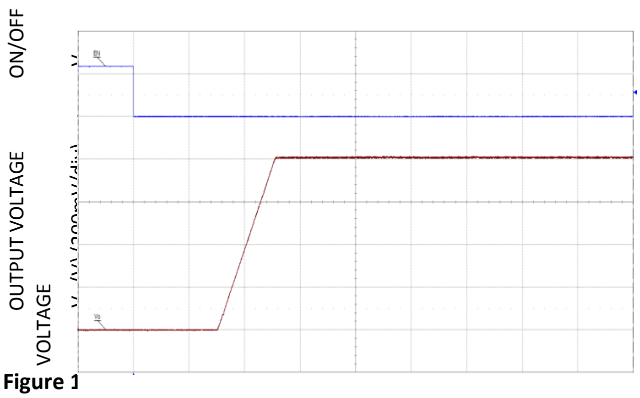
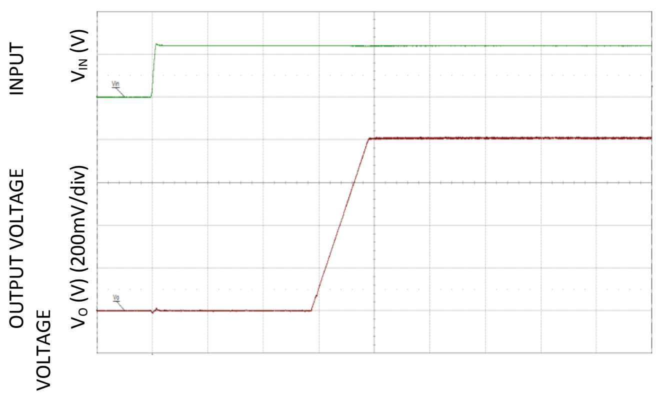


Figure 1



TIME, t (10ms/div)

TIME, t (10ms/div)

Figure 11. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage ($I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Figure 12. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, $I_o = I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ at 1.0Vo and 25°C.

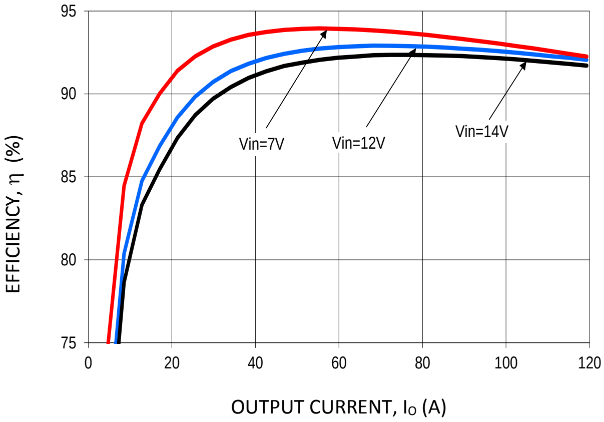


Figure 13. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

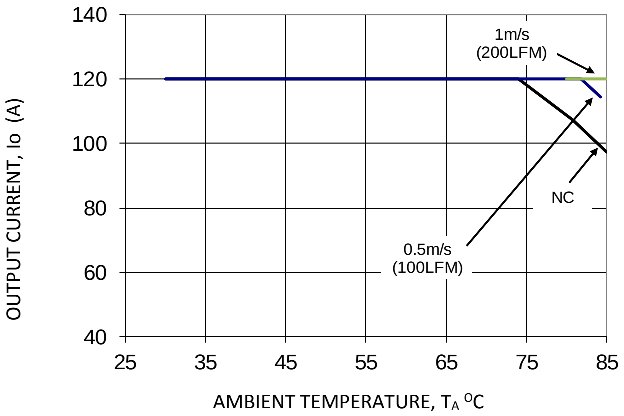
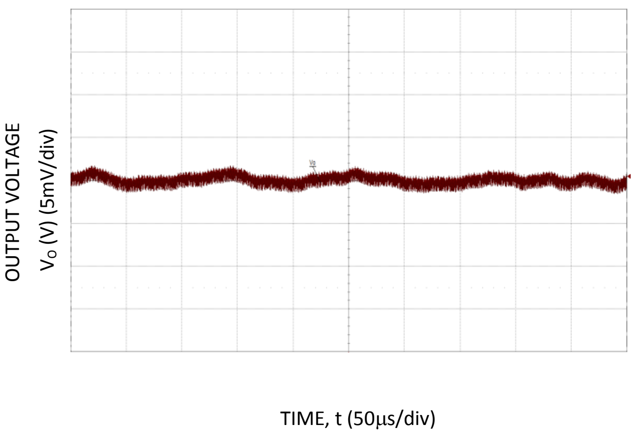
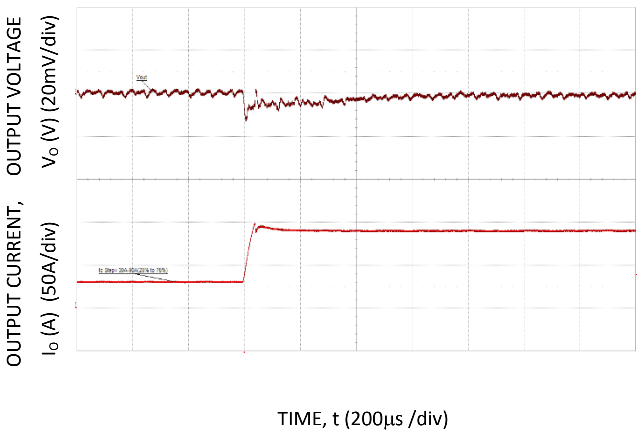


Figure 14. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow for a single module.





120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Figure 15. Typical output ripple and noise (C_O=12x47µF ceramic + 10x470µF polymer, V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max,}$)

Figure 16. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 25% to 75% at 12Vin, Co= 12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF, R_{TUNE} = 3.01kΩ.

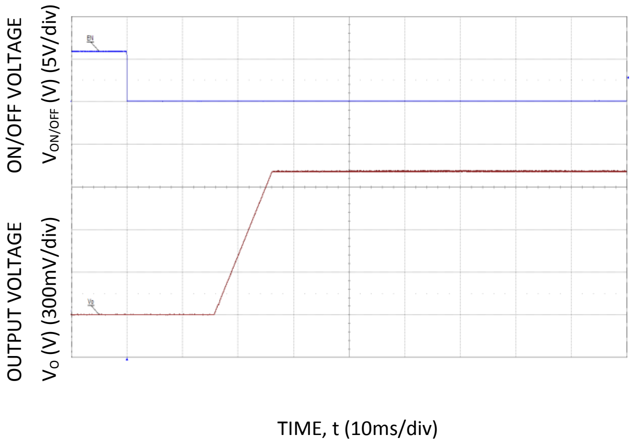


Figure 17. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

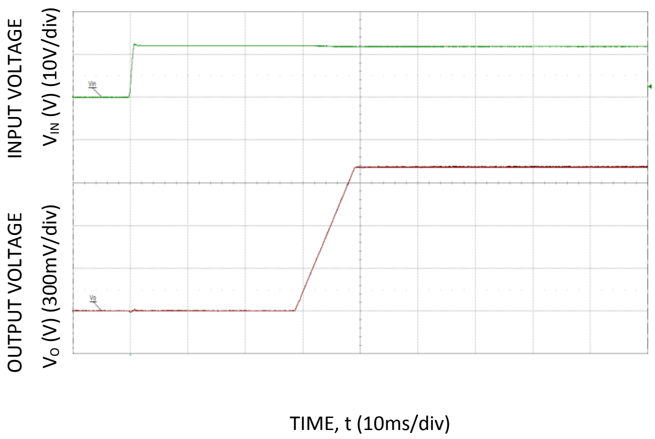


Figure 18. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ at 1.2Vo and 25°C.

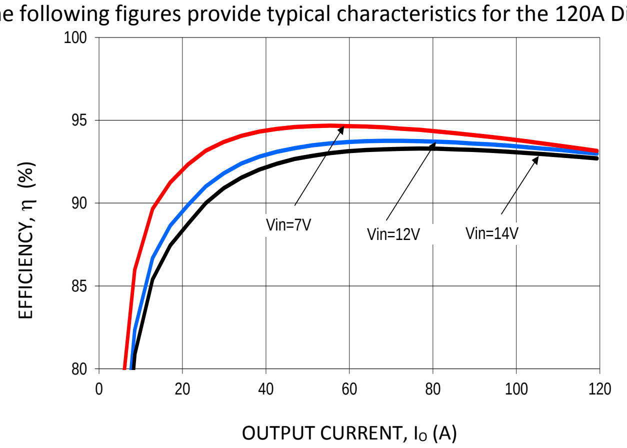


Figure 19. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

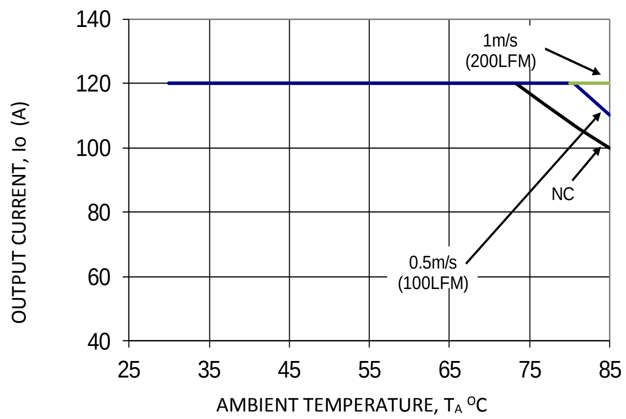
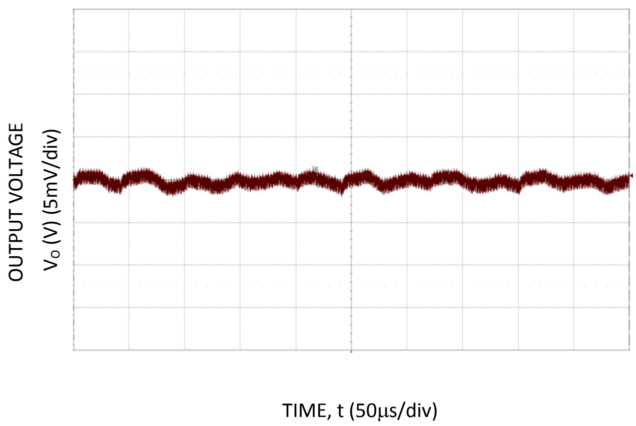
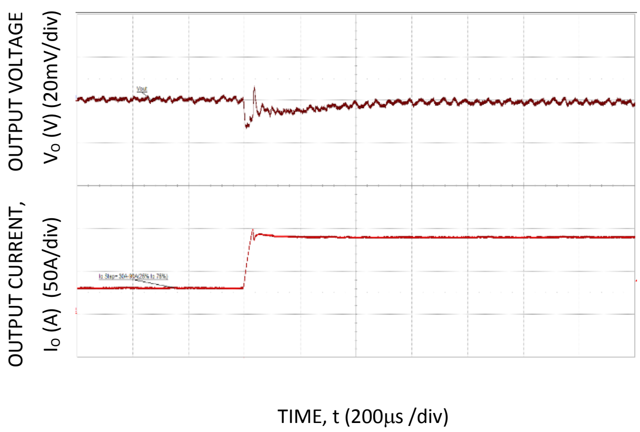


Figure 20. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow for a single module.





120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Figure 21. Typical output ripple and noise (C_O=12x47µF ceramic + 10x470µF polymer, V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max,}$)

Figure 22. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 25% to 75% at 12Vin, Co= 12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF, R_{TUNE} = 3.01kΩ.

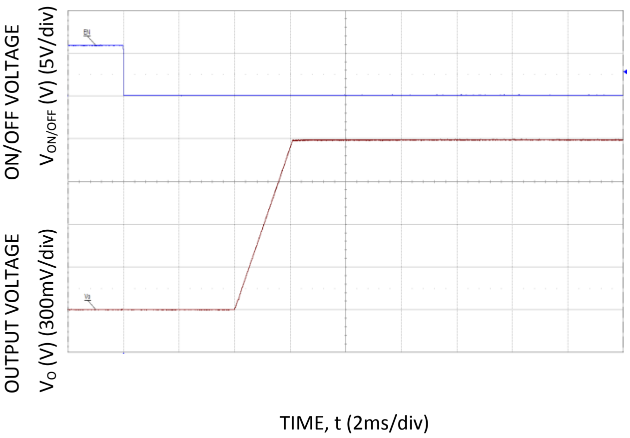


Figure 23. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

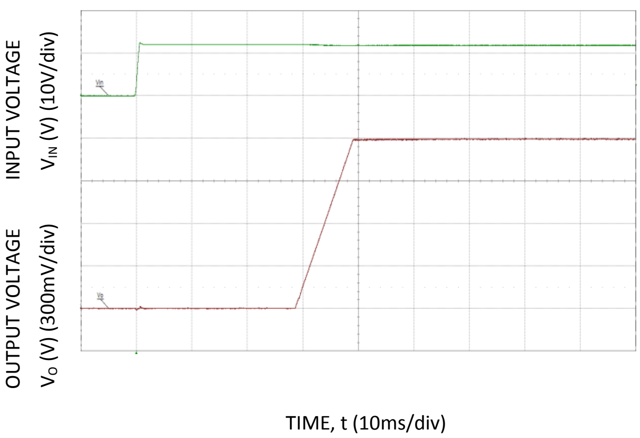


Figure 24. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Characteristic Curves

The following figures provide typical characteristics for the 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ at 1.5Vo and 25°C.

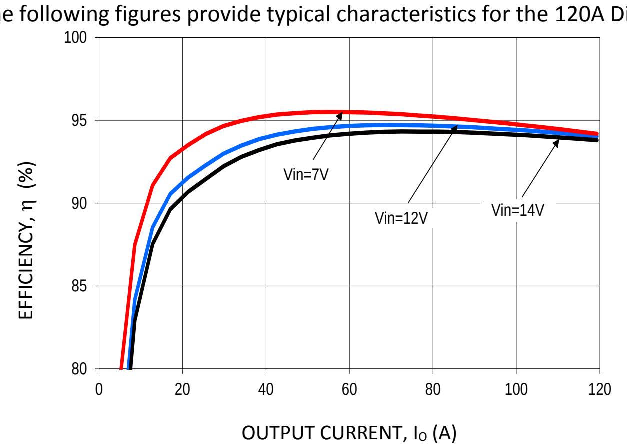


Figure 25. Converter Efficiency versus Output Current.

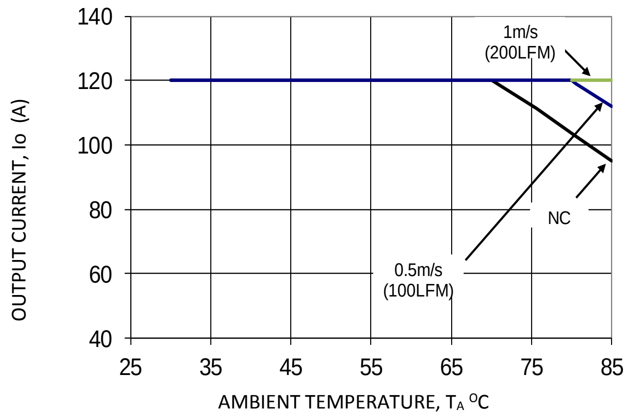
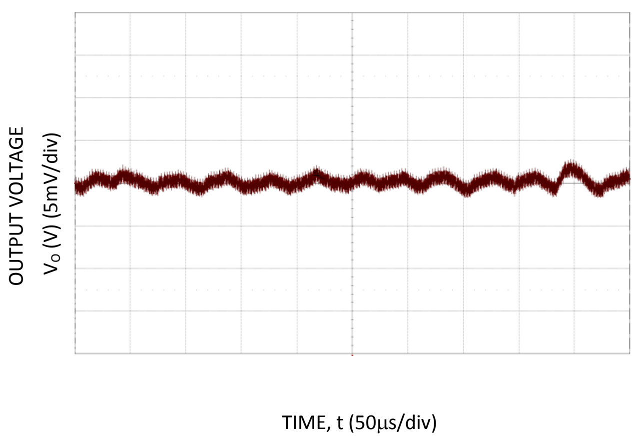


Figure 26. Derating Output Current versus Ambient Temperature and Airflow for a single module.



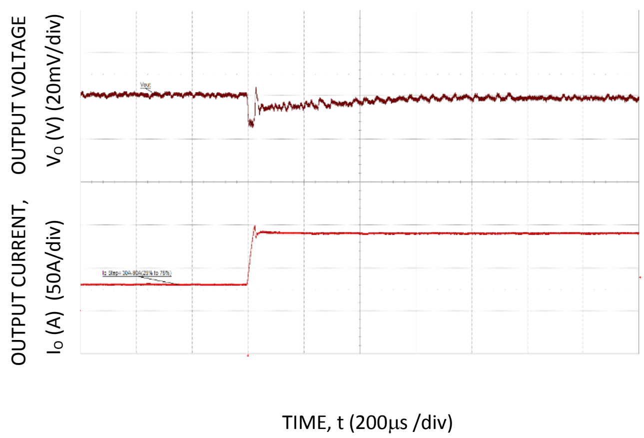


Figure 27. Typical output ripple and noise (C_O=12x47µF ceramic + 10x470µF polymer, V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$,)

Figure 28. Transient Response to Dynamic Load Change from 25% to 75% at 12Vin, Co= 12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF, R_{TUNE} = 3.01kΩ.

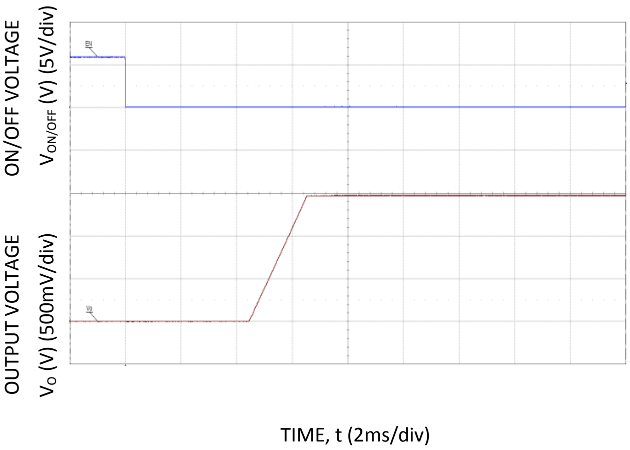


Figure 29. Typical Start-up Using On/Off Voltage (I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

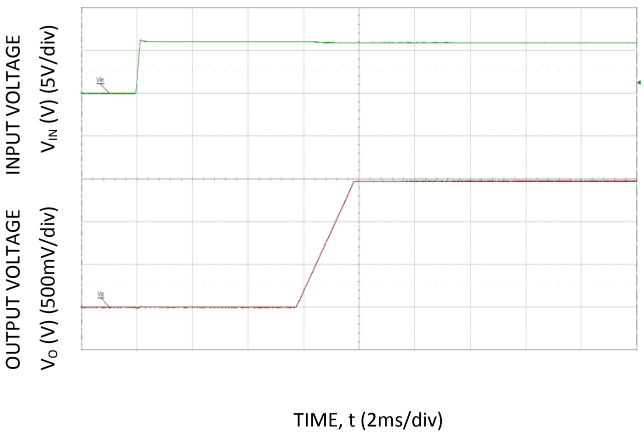


Figure 30. Typical Start-up Using Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 12V, I_o = $I_{o,max}$).

Design Considerations

Input Filtering

The 120A TeraDLynxTM module should be connected to a low ac-impedance source. A highly inductive source can affect the stability of the module. An input capacitance must be placed directly adjacent to the input pins of the module, to minimize input ripple voltage and ensure module stability.

To minimize input voltage ripple, ceramic capacitors are recommended at the input of the module. Figure 31 shows the input ripple voltage for various output voltages at 120A of load current with 4x470 + 12x22 + 12x4.7 µF and 2x470 + 6x22 + 12x4.7 µF input capacitor combinations.

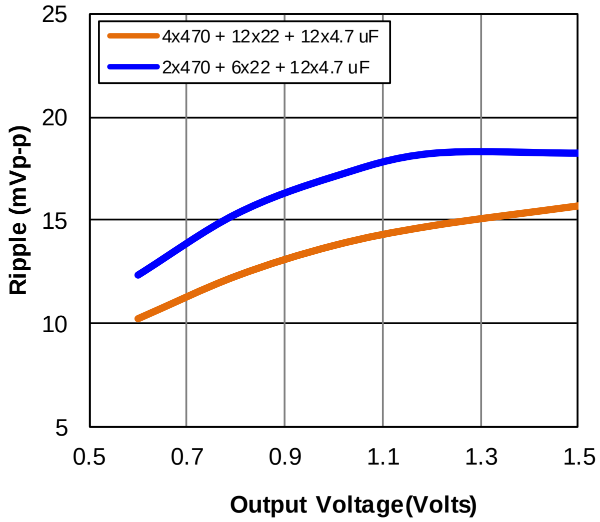


Figure 31. Input ripple voltage for various output voltages with two input capacitor combinations at 120A load. Input voltage is 12V.

Output Filtering

These modules are designed for low output ripple voltage and will meet the maximum output ripple specification with minimum of 12 x 22 µF ceramic capacitors at the output of the module. However, additional output filtering may be required by the system designer for a number of reasons. First, there may be a need to further reduce the output ripple and noise of the module. Second, the dynamic response characteristics may need to be customized to a particular load step change.

To reduce the output ripple and improve the dynamic response to a step load change, additional capacitance at the output can be used. Low ESR polymer and ceramic capacitors are recommended to improve the dynamic response of the module. Figure 32 provides output ripple information for capacitance of ~3574uF (47µF (1210 ceramic) x 12 + 10µF (0805 ceramic) + 0.1µF (0402) x4 + 1000µF (polymer) x 3) at various Vo and a full load current of 120A. For stable operation of the module, limit the capacitance to less than the maximum output capacitance as specified in the electrical specification table. Optimal performance of the module can be achieved by using the Tunable LoopTM feature described later in this data sheet.

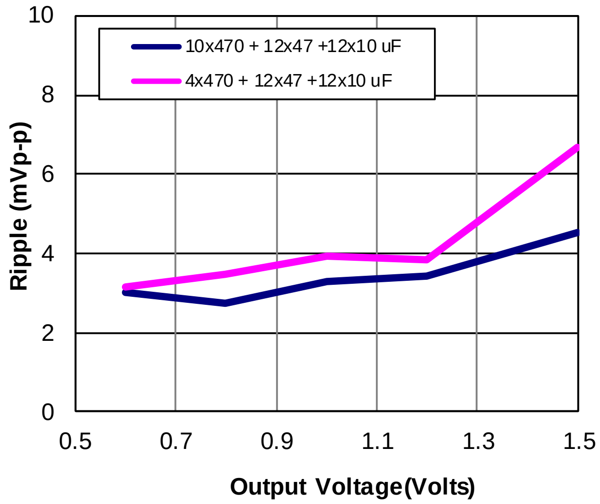


Figure 32. Peak to peak output ripple voltage for various output voltages with external capacitors at the output (120A load). Input voltage is 12V.

Safety Considerations

For safety agency approval the power module must be installed in compliance with the spacing and separation requirements of the end-use safety agency standards, i.e., ANSI/UL 60950-1 2nd Revised October 14, 2014, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, Second Ed. + A2:2014 (MOD), DIN EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009 + A1:2010 +A12:2011, + A2:2013 (VDE0805 Teil 1: 2014-08)(pending).

For the converter output to be considered meeting the requirements of safety extra-low voltage (SELV), the input must meet SELV requirements. The power module has extra-low voltage (ELV) outputs when all inputs are ELV.

The input to these units is to be provided with a slow-blow fuse. When the input voltage is ≤ 8V, the recommendation is to use two 25A Littelfuse 456 series or equivalent fuses in parallel. For input voltages > 8V, a single 40A Littelfuse series 456 or equivalent fuse is recommended.

Analog Feature Descriptions

Remote On/Off

The TeraDLynx 120A module can be turned ON and OFF either by using the ON/OFF pin (Analog interface) or through the PMBus interface (Digital). The module can be configured in a number of ways through the PMBus interface to react to the ON/OFF input:

- Module ON/OFF can controlled only through the analog interface (digital interface ON/OFF commands are ignored)
- Module ON/OFF can controlled only through the PMBus interface (analog interface is ignored)
- Module ON/OFF can be controlled by either the analog or digital interface

The default state of the module (as shipped from the factory) is to be controlled by the analog interface only. If the digital interface is to be enabled, or the module is to be controlled only through the digital interface, this change must be made through the PMBus. These changes can be made and written to non-volatile memory on the module so that it is remembered for subsequent use.

Analog On/Off

The 120A Digital TeraDLynx™ power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation. With the Negative Logic On/Off option, (see Ordering Information), the module turns OFF during logic High and ON during logic Low. The On/Off signal should be always referenced to ground. Leaving the On/Off pin disconnected will turn the module ON when input voltage is present. With the positive logic on/off option, the module turns ON during logic high and OFF during logic low. (Required for TJT120A-P)

Digital On/Off

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Monotonic Start-up and Shutdown

The module has monotonic start-up and shutdown behavior on the output for any combination of rated input voltage, output current and operating temperature range.

Startup into Pre-biased Output

The module will start into a pre biased output as long as the pre bias voltage is ~~0.5V~~ less than the set output voltage.

Analog Output Voltage Programming##

The output voltage of the module is programmable to any voltage from 0.6 to 1.5Vdc, as shown in Table 1, by connecting a resistor between the Trim and SIG_GND pins of the module as shown in Fig 33.

Without an external resistor between the Trim pin and SIG_GND pins, the output of the module will be 0.1 Vdc. The value of the trim resistor, R_{Trim} for a desired output voltage, should be selected as shown in Table 1.

The trim resistor is only determined during module initialization and hence cannot be used for dynamic output voltage adjustment

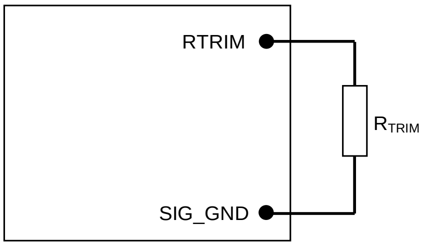


Figure 33. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using an external resistor.

Table 1

$V_{O,\ set}$ (V)	Rtrim (Ω)	$V_{O,\ set}$ (V)	Rtrim (Ω)	$V_{O,\ set}$ (V)	Rtrim (Ω)
0.600	1090	**1.000**	2870	**1.400**	18900
0.620	1140	**1.020**	3050	**1.420**	23200
0.640	1180	**1.040**	3240	**1.440**	29800
0.660	1230	**1.060**	3480	**1.460**	40200
0.680	1290	**1.080**	3700	**1.480**	60400
0.700	1330	**1.100**	3920	**1.500**	115000
0.720	1380	**1.120**	4220		
0.740	1470	**1.140**	4530		
0.760	1560	**1.160**	4990		
0.780	1640	**1.180**	5360		
0.800	1740	**1.200**	5900		
0.820	1820	**1.220**	6420		
0.840	1930	**1.240**	6980		
0.860	2030	**1.260**	7680		
0.880	2130	**1.280**	8450		
0.900	2230	**1.300**	9420		
0.920	2340	**1.320**	10400		
0.940	2460	**1.340**	11700		
0.960	2610	**1.360**	13500		
0.980	2710	**1.380**	15800		

Digital Output Voltage Adjustment

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Remote Sense

The power module has a differential Remote Sense feature to minimize the effects of distribution losses by regulating the voltage between the sense pins (VS+ and VS-) for the output. The voltage drop between the sense pins and the VOUT and GND pins of the module should not exceed 0.3V.

Not applicable in parallel unit configurations

Digital Output Voltage Margining

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Output Voltage Sequencing##

The power module includes a sequencing feature, EZ-SEQUENCE that enables users to implement various types of output voltage sequencing in their applications. This is accomplished via an additional sequencing pin. When not using the sequencing feature, leave it unconnected.

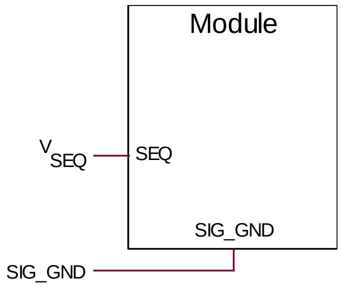


Figure 34. Circuit showing connection of the sequencing signal to the SEQ pin.

When the sequencing voltage is applied to the SEQ pin, the output voltage tracks this voltage until the output reaches the set-point voltage. The final value of the sequencing voltage must be set higher than the set-point voltage of the module. The output voltage follows the sequencing voltage on a one-to-one basis. By connecting multiple modules together, multiple modules can track their output voltages to the voltage applied on the SEQ pin.

The module's output can track the SEQ pin signal with slopes of up to 0.5V/msec during power-up or power-down.

To initiate simultaneous shutdown of the modules, the SEQ pin voltage is lowered in a controlled manner. The output voltage of the modules tracks the voltages below their set-point voltages on a one-to-one basis. A valid input voltage must be maintained until the tracking and output voltages reach ground potential.

Digital Sequencing##

The module can support digital sequencing by allowing control of the turn-on delay and rise times as well as turn-off and fall times,

Digital Output Voltage Margining

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

To provide protection in a fault (output overload) condition, the unit is equipped with internal current-limiting circuitry on output and can endure current limiting continuously. The module overcurrent response, in the single and parallel module configurations are of non-latching shutdown with automatic recovery. OCP response time is programmable through manufacturer specific commands. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range.

Digital Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Overtemperature Protection

To provide protection in a fault condition, the unit is equipped with a thermal shutdown circuit. The unit will shut down if the overtemperature threshold of 135 °C (typ) is exceeded at the thermal reference point T_{ref}. Once the unit goes into thermal shutdown it will then wait to cool to a level below its hysteresis threshold before attempting to restart.

Digital Adjustable Overcurrent Warning/Shutdown

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digital Temperature Status via PMBus

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digitally Adjustable Output Over and Under Voltage Protection

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Input Undervoltage Lockout

At input voltages below the input undervoltage lockout limit, module operation for the associated output is disabled. The module will begin to operate at an input voltage above the undervoltage lockout turn-on threshold.

Digitally Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digitally Adjustable Power Good Thresholds

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Synchronization

The module switching frequency is capable of being synchronized to an external signal frequency within a specified range. Synchronization is done by using the external signal applied to the SYNC pin of the module as shown in Fig. 35, with the converter being synchronized by the rising edge of the external signal. The Electrical Specifications table specifies the requirements of the external SYNC signal. If the SYNC pin is not used, the module should free run at the default switching frequency.

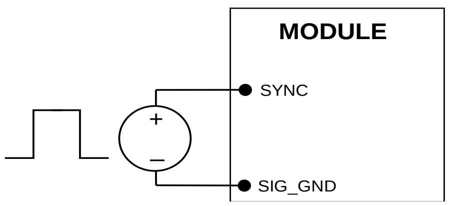


Figure 35. External source connections to synchronize switching frequency of the module.

Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

Digital Compensator

The TJT120 module uses digital control to regulate the output voltage. As with all POL modules, external capacitors are usually added to the output of the module for two reasons: to reduce output ripple and noise and to reduce output voltage deviations from the steady-state value in the presence of dynamic load current changes. Adding external capacitance however affects the voltage control loop of the module, typically causing the loop to slow down with sluggish response. Larger values of external capacitance could also cause the module to become unstable.

The TJT120 comes with default compensation values programmed into the non-volatile memory of the module. These digital compensation values can be adjusted externally to optimize transient response and also ensure stability for a wide range of external capacitance, as well as with different types of output capacitance. This can be done by two different methods.

1. By allowing the user to select among several pre-tuned compensation choices to select the one most suited to the transient response needs of the load. This selection is made via a resistor RTune connected between the RTUNE and SIG_GND pins as shown in Fig. 35. Table 2 shows various pre-tuned compensation combinations recommended for various external capacitor combinations.
2. Using PMBus to change compensation parameters in the module.

Note that during initial startup of the module, compensation values that are stored in non-volatile memory are used. If a resistor RTune is connected to the module, then the compensation values are changed to ones that correspond to the value of RTUNE. If RTUNE is open however, no change in compensation values is made. Finally, if the user chooses to do so, they can overwrite the compensation values via PMBus commands.

Recommended values of R_{TUNE} for different output capacitor combinations are given in Table 2. If no RTUNE is used, the default compensation values are used.

The TJT120 pre-tuned compensation can be divided into three different banks (COMP1, COMP2, COMP3) that are available to the user to compensate the control loop for various values and combinations of output capacitance and to obtain reliable and stable performance under different conditions. Each bank consists of 20 different sets of compensation coefficients pre-calculated for different values of output capacitance. The three banks are set up as follows:

- COMP1: Recommended for the case where all of the output capacitance is composed of only ceramic capacitors. The range of external output capacitance is from 1470 µF to a maximum value of 17640 µF)
- COMP2: For the most commonly used mix of ceramic and polymer type capacitors that have higher output capacitance in a smaller size. The range of output capacitance is from 2564 µF to a maximum of 30564 uF. This is the combination of output capacitance and compensation that can achieve the best transient response at lowest cost and smallest size. For example, with the maximum output capacitance of 12 x 47µF ceramics + 25 x 1000 µF polymer capacitors, and selecting RTUNE = 5.36kΩ, transient deviation can be as low as 25 mV, for a 50% load step (0 to 85A).
- COMP3: Suitable for a mix of ceramic and higher ESR polymers or electrolytic capacitors, with output capacitance ranging from a minimum of 2204 µF to a maximum of 30084 µF.

Selecting R_{TUNE} according to Table 2 will ensure stable operation of the module with sufficient stability margin as well as yield optimal transient response.

In applications with tight output voltage limits in the presence of dynamic current loading, additional output capacitance will be required. Table 3 lists recommended values of R_{TUNE} in order to meet 2% output voltage deviation limits for some common output voltages in the presence of an 60A to 120A step change (50% of full load), with an input voltage of 12V.
Please contact your GE technical representative to obtain more details of this feature as well as for guidelines on how to select the right value of external RTUNE to tune the module for best transient performance and stable operation for other output capacitance values. Simulation models are also available via the GE Power Module Wizard to predict stability characteristics and transient response.

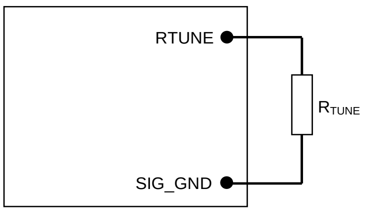


Figure 36. Circuit diagram showing connection of R_{TUNE} to tune the control loop of the module.

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Table 2. Recommended R_{TUNE} Compensation.

Output Capacitance Type	Number of Output Capacitors**	Total Output Capacitance (µF)**	R_{TUNE} resistor (Ω)	R_{TUNE} Index	KD	KI	KP	AP
Default Compensation Values			OPEN		375	2	37	150
Ceramic	10 x 47µF + 10 x 100µF	1398	29.1	0	375	2	37	150
Ceramic	12 x 47µF + 12 x 100µF	1644	88.7	1	441	3	44	150
Ceramic	14 x 47µF + 14 x 100µF	1890	150	2	506	3	51	150
Ceramic	16 x 47µF + 16 x 100µF	2136	213	3	572	3	57	150
Ceramic	19 x 47µF + 19 x 100µF	2505	280	4	671	3	67	150
Ceramic	22 x 47µF + 22 x 100µF	2874	348	5	770	4	77	150
Ceramic	25 x 47µF + 25 x 100µF	3243	417	6	869	4	87	150
Ceramic	28 x 47µF + 28 x 100µF	3612	493	7	968	4	97	150
Ceramic	31 x 47µF + 31 x 100µF	3981	569	8	1067	4	107	150
Ceramic	34 x 47µF + 34 x 100µF	4350	642	9	1166	4	117	150
Ceramic	38 x 47µF + 38 x 100µF	4842	723	10	1297	5	130	150
Ceramic	42 x 47µF + 42 x 100µF	5334	806	11	1429	5	143	150
Ceramic	48 x 47µF + 48 x 100µF	6072	898	12	1627	5	163	150
Ceramic	55 x 47µF + 55 x 100µF	6933	938	13	1858	5	186	150
Ceramic	63 x 47µF + 63 x 100µF	7917	1090	14	2121	6	212	150
Ceramic	72 x 47µF + 72 x 100µF	9024	1180	15	2418	6	242	150
Ceramic	82 x 47µF + 82 x 100µF	10254	1290	16	2748	7	275	150
Ceramic	93 x 47µF + 93 x 100µF	11607	1400	17	3110	7	311	150
Ceramic	105 x 47µF + 105 x 100µF	13083	1520	18	3506	7	351	150
Ceramic	120 x 47µF + 120 x 100µF	14928	1640	19	4000	8	400	150
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 2 x 1000µF	2672	1760	20	501	3	300	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 3 x 1000µF	3672	1890	21	688	3	413	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 4 x 1000µF	4672	2030	22	876	3	525	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 5 x 1000µF	5672	2150	23	1063	4	638	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 6 x 1000µF	6672	2320	24	1250	4	750	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 7 x 1000µF	7672	2460	25	1438	4	860	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 8 x 1000µF	8672	2640	26	1625	5	975	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 9 x 1000µF	9672	2840	27	1813	5	1088	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 10 x 1000µF	10672	3010	28	2000	5	1200	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 11 x 1000µF	11672	3200	29	2187	5	1312	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 12 x 1000µF	12672	3400	30	2375	5	1425	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 13 x 1000µF	13672	3650	31	2562	6	1537	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 15 x 1000µF	15672	3880	32	2937	6	1762	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 17 x 1000µF	17672	4120	33	3312	6	1987	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 19 x 1000µF	19672	4420	34	3687	7	2212	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 21 x 1000µF	21672	4700	35	4061	7	2437	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 23 x 1000µF	23672	5050	36	4436	7	2662	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 25 x 1000µF	25672	5360	37	4811	8	2887	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 27 x 1000µF	27672	5760	38	5186	8	3112	220
Ceramic + Polymer	12 x 47µF + 30 x 1000µF	30672	6120	39	5748	8	3449	220

**** Total output capacitance includes the capacitance inside the module is 4 x 47µF (3mΩ ESR).**

Note: The capacitors used in the digital compensation Loop tables are 47µF/3 mΩ ESR ceramic, 100uF/3.2mΩ ceramic, 1000 µF/6mΩ ESR polymer capacitor and 820uF/19mΩ ESR Polymer capacitor.

Table 2 (continued). R_{TUNE} compensation table

Output Capacitance Type	Number of Output Capacitors**	Total Output Capacitance (µF)**	R_{TUNE} resistor (Ω)	R_{TUNE} Index	KD	KI	KP	AP
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 2 x 820µF	2312	6570	40	176	2	176	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 3 x 820µF	3312	7060	41	238	3	238	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 4 x 820µF	3952	7590	42	301	3	301	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 5 x 820µF	4772	8160	43	363	3	363	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 6 x 820µF	5592	8870	44	426	4	426	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 7 x 820µF	6412	9530	45	488	4	488	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 8 x 820µF	7312	10400	46	550	4	550	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 9 x 820µF	8052	11300	47	613	4	613	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 10 x 820µF	8872	12400	48	675	5	675	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 11 x 820µF	9692	13700	49	738	5	738	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 12 x 820µF	10512	15000	50	800	5	800	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 14 x 820µF	12152	16700	51	925	5	925	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 16 x 820µF	13792	18700	52	1050	6	1050	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 18 x 820µF	15432	21000	53	1174	6	1174	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 20 x 820µF	17072	24000	54	1299	6	1299	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 23 x 820µF	19532	28000	55	1486	7	1486	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 26 x 820µF	21992	33000	56	1674	7	1674	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 29 x 820µF	24452	40200	57	1861	8	1861	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 32 x 820µF	26912	50500	58	2048	8	2048	220
Ceramic + Electrolytic	12 x 47µF + 36 x 820µF	30192	68000	59	2298	8	2298	220

**** Total output capacitance includes the capacitance inside the module is 4 x 47µF (3mΩ ESR).**

Note: The capacitors used in the digital compensation Loop tables are 47µF/3 mΩ ESR ceramic, 100uF/3.2mΩ ceramic, 1000 µF/6mΩ ESR polymer capacitor and 820uF/19mΩ ESR Electrolytic capacitor.

Power Module Wizard

GE offers a free web based easy to use tool that helps users simulate the Tunable Loop performance of the TJT170. Go to http://ge.transim.com/pmd/Home and sign up for a free account and use the module selector tool. The tool also offers downloadable Simplis/Simetrix models that can be used to assess transient performance, module stability, etc.

Bin 'a' and Bin 'b' settings using the models available through Power Module Wizard

The TJT170 module has a built-in non-linear compensation adjustment to speed up its transient response to dynamic loading conditions. When the module senses a load transition in progress, it automatically adjusts the KP, KI, KD settings to higher values and then reverts to the values set before the transient conditions. The adjustment of the PID coefficients is as follows:

Steady State			Transient Bin 'a'			Transient Bin 'b'		
Response based on Rtune or pmbus			Bin 'a' – increased gain during transient			Bin 'b' – highest gain during transient		
KP =X	KI = Y	KD = Z	KP = 2X	KI = 2Y	KD = 1.5Z	KP = 3X	KI = 2Y/3Y	KD = 1.5Z
Transient Bin 'c'								
Bin 'c' – increased gain during transient								
KP = 3X	KI = 3Y	KD = 1.5Z						

Note: Bin 'c' only on -P models. Bin b for TJX parallel model is 2Y, 3Y for TJT model.

For determining the voltage response to a current load transient, it is more accurate to use the Bin 'b' or 'c' settings corresponding to the selected KD, KI, KP values. For Loop Stability Simulations, the selected PID values corresponding to Bin 'a' should be used.

Paralleling with Active Load Sharing (-P Option)

For additional power requirements, the TeraDLynx^{TM} power module is also equipped with paralleling capability. Up to two modules can be configured in parallel, with active load sharing.

To implement paralleling, the following conditions must be satisfied.

- Modules connected in parallel **may** be frequency synchronized and will therefore switch at the same frequency. This is done by using the SYNC function of the module and connecting to an external frequency source (square wave). Modules can be interleaved to reduce input ripple/filtering requirements.
- The share pins of all units in parallel must be connected together. The path of these connections should be as direct as possible.
- The remote sense connections to ALL modules should be made from that same point at the output, i.e. ensure that all VS+ and VS- terminals for all modules are connected to the power bus at the same points respectively.
- For converters operating in parallel, tunable loop component "R_{TUNE}" must be selected to meet the required transient specification.
- When sizing the number of modules required for parallel operation, take note of the fact that current sharing has some tolerance. In addition, under transient conditions such as a dynamic load change and during startup, all converter output currents will not be equal. To allow for such variation and avoid the likelihood of a converter shutting off due to a current overload, the total capacity of the paralleled system should be no more than 90% of the sum of the individual converters. As an example, for a system of two TeraDLynx^{TM} converters in parallel, the total current drawn should be less than 90% of (2 x 120A), i.e. less than 216A. Startup load must be limited to 100% of a single module (ex. 120A startup load) except when external synchronization is used the startup load should not exceed 80% of a single module load (96A). After the vout regulation voltage has been reached the unit load may be increased up to the maximum mentioned above.
- All modules should be turned ON and OFF together. This is so that all modules come up at the same time avoiding the problem of one converter sourcing current into the other leading to an overcurrent trip condition. To ensure that all modules come up simultaneously, the on/off pins of all paralleled converters should be tied together and the converters enabled and disabled using the on/off pin. Note that this means that converters in parallel cannot be digitally (PMBus) turned ON as that does not ensure that all modules being paralleled turn on at the same time.
- If digital trimming is used to adjust the overall output voltage, the adjustments need to be made in a series of small steps to avoid shutting down the output. Each step should be no more than 200uV for each module. For example, to adjust the overall output voltage in a setup with two modules (A and B) in parallel from 1V to 1.1V, module A would be adjusted from 1.0 to 1.0002V followed by module B from 1.0 to 1.0002V, then each module in sequence from 1.0002 to 1.0004V and so on until the final output voltage of 1.1V is reached. Note that digital trimming may also be used to correct current sharing "imbalance" between paralleled modules when supply currents are not closely balanced.
- The Sequencing function is not available in paralleled unit configurations.
- The share bus is not designed for redundant operation and the system will be non-functional upon failure of one of the units when multiple units are in parallel. In particular, if one of the converters shuts down during operation, the other converters may also shut down due to their outputs hitting current limit. In such a situation, unless a coordinated restart is ensured, the system may never properly restart since different converters will try to restart at different times causing an overload condition and subsequent shutdown. This situation can be avoided by having an external output voltage monitor circuit that detects a shutdown condition and forces all converters to shut down and restart together.

When not using the active load share feature, share pins should be left unconnected. Share pin must be correctly connected for proper paralleling functionality.

Measuring Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

Please see the Digital Feature Descriptions section.

120A TeraDLynx^{TM}: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Digital Feature Descriptions

PMBus Interface Capability

The 120A TeraDLynx power modules have a PMBus interface that supports both communication and control. The PMBus Power Management Protocol Specification can be obtained from www.pmbus.org. The modules support a subset of version 1.1 of the specification (see Table 4 for a list of the specific commands supported). Most module parameters can be programmed using PMBus and stored as defaults for later use.

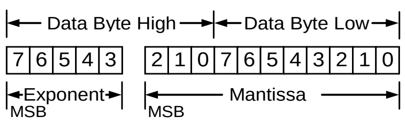
Communication over the module PMBus interface supports the Packet Error Checking (PEC) scheme. The PMBus master must generate the correct PEC byte for all transactions, and check the PEC byte returned by the module.

The module also supports the SMBALERT# response protocol whereby the module can alert the bus master if it wants to talk. For more information on the SMBus alert response protocol, see the System Management Bus (SMBus) specification.

The module has non-volatile memory that is used to store configuration settings. Not all settings programmed into the device are automatically saved into this non-volatile memory, only those specifically identified as capable of being stored can be saved (see Table 4 for which command parameters can be saved to non-volatile storage).

PMBus Data Format

For commands that set thresholds, voltages or report such quantities, the module supports the "Linear" data format among the three data formats supported by PMBus. The Linear Data Format is a two-byte value with an 11-bit, two's complement mantissa and a 5-bit, two's complement exponent. The format of the two data bytes is shown below:



The value is of the number is then given by

$$\text{Value} = \text{Mantissa} \times 2^{\text{Exponent}}$$

PMBus Addressing

The power module is addressed through the PMBus using a device address. The module supports 128 possible addresses (0 to 127 in decimal) which can be set using resistors connected from the ADDR0 and ADDR1 pins to SIG_GND. Note that some of these addresses (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 40, 44, 45, 55 in decimal) are reserved according to the SMBus specification and may not be useable. The address is set in the form of two octal (0 to 7) digits, with each pin setting one digit. The ADDR1 pin sets the high order digit and ADDR0 sets the low order digit. The resistor values suggested for each digit are shown in Table 3 (E96 series resistors are recommended). Note that if either address resistor value is outside the range specified in Table 4, the module will respond to address 127.

The user must know which I^{2}C addresses are reserved in a system for special functions and set the address of the module to avoid interfering with other system operations. Both 100kHz and 400kHz bus speeds are supported by the module. Connection for the PMBus interface should follow the High Power DC specifications given in section 3.1.3 in the SMBus specification V2.0 for the 400kHz bus speed or the

Low Power DC specifications in section 3.1.2. The complete SMBus specification is available from the SMBus web site, smbus.org.

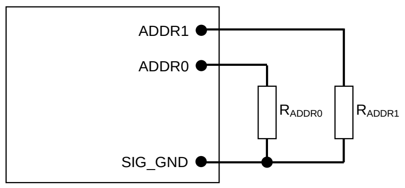


Figure 37. Circuit showing connection of resistors used to set the PMBus address of the module.

PMBus Address Table											
	ADDR1 Resistor Values										
ADDR0 Resistor Values	4.99K	15.4K	27.4K	41.2K	54.9K	71.5K	90.9K	110K	137K	162K	191K
4.99K	1	13	25	37	49	61	73	85	97	109	121
15.4K	2	14	26	38	50	62	74	86	98	110	122
27.4K	3	15	27	39	51	63	75	87	99	111	123
41.2K	4	16	28	40	52	64	76	88	100	112	124
54.9K	5	17	29	41	53	65	77	89	101	113	125
71.5K	6	18	30	42	54	66	78	90	102	114	126
90.9K	7	19	31	43	55	67	79	91	103	115	127
110K	8	20	32	44	56	68	80	92	104	116	64
137K	9	21	33	45	57	69	81	93	105	117	64
162K	10	22	34	46	58	70	82	94	106	118	64
191K	11	23	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	119	64
232K	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	64

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Digital Feature Descriptions

Operation (01h)

This is a paged register. The OPERATION command can be used to turn the module on or off in conjunction with the ON/OFF pin input. It is also used to margin up or margin down the output voltage (no margining on -P models).

PMBus Enabled On/Off

The module can also be turned on and off via the PMBus interface. The OPERATION command is used to actually turn the module on and off via the PMBus, while the ON_OFF_CONFIG command configures the combination of analog ON/OFF pin input and PMBus commands needed to turn the module on and off. Bit [7] in the OPERATION command data byte enables the module, with the following functions:

0 : Output is disabled
1 : Output is enabled

This module uses the lower five bits of the ON_OFF_CONFIG data byte to set various ON/OFF options as follows:

Bit Position	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r	r
Function	PU	CMD	CPR	X	CPA
Default Value	***1***	***0***	***1***	***x***	***1***

PU: Sets the default to either operate any time input power is present or for the ON/OFF to be controlled by the analog ON/OFF input and the PMBus OPERATION command. This bit is used together with the CP, CMD and ON bits to determine startup.

Bit Value	Action
0	Module powers up any time power is present regardless of state of the analog ON/OFF pin
1	Module does not power up until commanded by the analog ON/OFF pin and the OPERATION command as programmed in bits [2:0] of the ON_OFF_CONFIG register.

CMD: The CMD bit controls how the device responds to the OPERATION command.

Bit Value	Action
0	Module ignores the ON bit in the OPERATION command
1	Module responds to the ON bit in the OPERATION command

CPR: Sets the response of the analog ON/OFF pin. This bit is used together with the CMD, PU and ON bits to determine startup.

Bit Value	Action
0	Module ignores the analog ON/OFF pin, i.e. ON/OFF is only controlled through the PMBUS via the OPERATION command
1	Module requires the analog ON/OFF pin to be asserted to start the unit

CPA: Sets the action of the analog ON/OFF pin when turning the controller OFF. This bit is internally read and cannot be modified by the user

PMBus Adjustable Soft Start Rise Time

The soft start rise time of module output is adjustable in the module via PMBus. The TON_RISE command can set the rise time in ms, and allows choosing soft start times between 1 and 1000ms.

Output Voltage Adjustment Using the PMBus

Two PMBus commands are available to change the output voltage setting. The first, VOUT_COMMAND can set the output voltage directly. The second, VOUT_TRIM is used to apply an offset to the commanded output voltage.

Since the output voltage can be set using an external RTrim resistor as well, an additional PMBus command MFR_VOUT_SET_MODE is used to tell the module whether the VOUT_COMMAND is used to directly set output voltage or whether RTrim is to be used. If MFR_VOUT_SET_MODE is set to where bit position 7 is set at 1, then VOUT_COMMAND is ignored and output voltage is set solely by RTrim. If bit 7 of MFR_VOUT_SET_MODE is set to 0, then output voltage is set using VOUT_COMMAND, and the value of RTrim is only used at startup to set the output voltage.

The second output voltage adjustment command VOUT_TRIM works in either case to provide a fixed offset to the output voltage. This allows PMBus adjustment of the output voltage irrespective of how MFR_VOUT_SET_MODE is set and allows digital adjustment of the output voltage setting even when RTrim is used.

For all digital commands used to set or adjust the output voltage via PMBus, the resolution is 61uV.

Output Voltage Margining Using the PMBus

The output voltage of the module can be margined via PMBus between 0.6 and 1.5V. The margining voltage can be adjusted in 61µV steps (margining not available on -P).

PMBus Adjustable Overcurrent Warning

The module can provide an overcurrent warning via the PMBus. The threshold for the overcurrent warning can be set using the parameter IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT. This command uses the “Linear” data format with a two byte data word where the upper five bits [7:3] of the high byte represent the exponent and the remaining three bits of the high byte [2:0] and the eight bits in the low byte represent the mantissa. The value of the IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT can be stored to non-volatile memory using the STORE_DEFAULT_ALL command.

Temperature Status via PMBus

The module provides information related to temperature of the module through standardized PMBus commands.

Command READ_TEMPERATURE1 is mapped to module temperature. The temperature readings are returned in °C and in two bytes.

PMBus Adjustable Output Over, Under Voltage Protection

The module has output over and under voltage protection capability. The PMBus command VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT is used to set the output over voltage threshold. The default value (when using RVset resistor) is configured to be 112.5% of the commanded output. The command OUT_UV_FAULT _LIMIT sets the threshold that detects an output under voltage fault. The default value (when using RVset) is 87.5% of the commanded output voltage. Both commands use two data bytes formatted in the Linear format.

PMBus Adjustable Input Undervoltage Lockout

The module allows adjustment of the input under voltage lockout and hysteresis. The command VIN_ON allows setting the input voltage turn on threshold, while the VIN_OFF command sets the input voltage turn off threshold. For the VIN_ON command possible values are 7 to 14V and for the VIN_OFF command, possible values are 6.75V to 14V. Both VIN_ON and VIN_OFF commands use the "Linear" format with two data bytes (range is restricted for -P model).

Measurement of Output Current, Output Voltage and Input Voltage

The module can measure key module parameters such as output current, output voltage and input voltage and provide this information through the PMBus interface.

Measuring Output Current Using the PMBus

The module measures output current by using a signal derived from the switching FET currents. The current gain factor is accessed using the IOUT_CAL_GAIN command, and consists of two bytes in the Linear data format. During manufacture, each module is calibrated by measuring and storing the current gain factor into non-volatile storage. The current measurement accuracy is also improved by each module being calibrated during manufacture with the offset in the current reading. The IOUT_CAL_OFFSET command is used to store and read the current offset. The READ_IOUT command provides module average output current information. This command only supports positive output current, i.e. current sourced from the module. If the converter is sinking current a reading of 0 is provided. The READ_IOUT command returns two bytes of data in the Linear data format.

Measuring Output Voltage Using the PMBus

The module provides output voltage information using the READ_VOUT command. The command returns two bytes of data in Linear format.

Measuring Input Voltage Using the PMBus

The module provides input voltage information using the READ_VIN command. The command returns two bytes of data in the Linear format.

Reading the Status of the Module using the PMBus

The module supports a number of status information commands implemented in PMBus. A 1 in the bit position indicates the fault that is flagged.

STATUS_BYTE: Returns one byte of information with a summary of the most critical device faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	X	0
6	OFF	0
5	VOUT Overvoltage	0
4	IOUT Overcurrent	0
3	VIN Undervoltage	0
2	Temperature	0
1	CML (Comm. Memory Fault)	0
0	None of the above	0

STATUS_WORD: Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions.

Low Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	X	0
6	OFF	0
5	VOUT Overvoltage	0
4	IOUT Overcurrent	0
3	VIN Undervoltage	0
2	Temperature	0
1	CML (Comm. Memory Fault)	0
0	None of the above	0

High Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	VOUT fault or warning	0
6	IOUT fault or warning	0
5	X	0
4	X	0
3	POWER_GOOD# (is negated)	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_VOUT: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's output voltage related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	VOUT OV Fault	0
6	VOUT_OV_WARNING	0
5	VOUT_UV_WARNING	0
4	VOUT UV Fault	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_IOUT: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's output voltage related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	IOUT OC Fault	0
6	X	0
5	IOUT OC Warning	0
4	X	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_TEMPERATURE: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's temperature related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	OT Fault	0
6	OT Warning	0
5	X	0
4	X	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	X	0
0	X	0

STATUS_CML: Returns one byte of information relating to the status of the module's communication related faults.

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7	Invalid/Unsupported Command	0
6	Invalid/Unsupported Data	0
5	Packet Error Check Failed	0
4	Memory Fault Detected?	0
3	X	0
2	X	0
1	Other Communication Fault	0
0	X	0

MFR_SPECIFIC_00: Returns information related to the type of module and revision number. Bits [7:2] in the Low Byte indicate the module type (001101 corresponds to the TJT120 series of module), while bits [7:3] in the high byte indicate the revision number of the module.

Low Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:2	Module Name	001101
1:0	Reserved	10

High Byte

Bit Position	Flag	Default Value
7:3	Module Revision Number	None
2:0	Reserved	000

User-Programmable Compensation Coefficients

The output voltage control compensation coefficients can be changed by the user via PMBus commands. On startup, the module uses stored values of the four compensation parameters KD, KI, KP and ALPHA. If the module detects a valid value of RTUNE connected to the module, the values of KD, KI, KP and ALPHA are then changed to the appropriate values. Beyond this, the user can use the PMBus commands listed below to overwrite the values of KD, KP, KI and ALPHA.

MFR_SPECIFIC_KP: Allows the user to program the value of the KP compensation coefficient. The allowed range is -10922 to 10922. The entire 16 bits are used to enter this range of integer values in two's complement binary format. For stable operation, use positive values only as suggested with the maximum allowed value being 10922.

MFR_SPECIFIC_KI: Allows the user to program the value of the KI compensation coefficient. The allowed range is -10922 to 10922. The entire 16 bits are used to enter this range of integer values in two's complement binary format.
For stable operation, use positive values only as suggested with the maximum allowed value being 10922.

MFR_SPECIFIC_KD: Allows the user to program the value of the KD compensation coefficient. The allowed range is -10922 to 10922. The entire 16 bits are used to enter this range of integer values in two's complement binary format.
For stable operation, use positive values only as suggested with the maximum allowed value being 10922.

MFR_SPECIFIC_ALPHA: Allows the user to program the value of the ALPHA compensation coefficient. The allowed range is -256 to 256. The entire 16 bits are used to enter this range of integer values in two's complement binary format. For stable operation, use positive values only as suggested with the maximum allowed value being 256.

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Summary of Supported PMBus Commands

Please refer to the PMBus 1.1 specification for more details of these commands. For the registers where a range is specified, any value outside the range is ignored and the module continues to use the previous value.

Table 4

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>OPERATION</td><td>Turn Module on or off. Also used to margin the output voltage
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>On</td><td>X</td><td colspan="4">Margin</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>ON_OFF_CONFIG</td><td>Configures the ON/OFF functionality as a combination of analog ON/OFF pin and PMBus commands
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>pu</td><td>cmd</td><td>cpr</td><td>X</td><td>cpa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>x</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>CLEAR_FAULTS</td><td>Clear any fault bits that may have been set, also releases the SMBALERT# signal if the device has been asserting it.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>WRITE_PROTECT</td><td>Used to control writing to the module via PMBus.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>bit7</td><td>bit6</td><td>bit5</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
</table>
Bit5: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit6 or bit7
1 – Disables all writes except the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION and ON_OFF_CONFIG (bit 6 and bit7 must be 0)
Bit 6: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit7
1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT and OPERATION commands (bit5 and bit7 must be 0)
Bit7: 0 – Enables all writes as permitted in bit5 or bit6
1 – Disables all writes except for the WRITE_PROTECT command (bit5 and bit6 must be 0)</td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>STORE_DEFAULT_ALL</td><td>Copies all current register settings in the module into non-volatile memory (EEPROM) on the module. Takes about 50ms for the command to execute.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>RESTORE_DEFAULT_ALL</td><td>Restores all current register settings in the module from values in the module non-volatile memory (EEPROM)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>VOUT_MODE</td><td>The module has MODE set to Linear and Exponent set to -14. These values cannot be changed
<table>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="3">Mode</td><td colspan="5">2’s complement Exponent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>VOUT_COMMAND</td><td>Set desired output voltage. Only 16-bit unsigned mantissa – implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Valid range is 0.6 to 1.5V (-P restricted range).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (continued)

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
22	VOUT_TRIM	Apply a fixed offset voltage to the set output voltage from either the RTrim resistor or the VOUT_COMMAND. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is ±300mV.	YES

Format	Linear, two's complement binary							
Bit Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w
Function	Mantissa							
Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit Position	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	Mantissa							
Default Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
23	VOUT_CAL_OFFSET	Applies an offset to the commanded output voltage to calibrate out errors in setting module output voltage (between -100mV and +100mV) and when output voltage is set via the PMBus command VOUT_COMMAND (21). Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. (Applied for vout setpoints below 0.8v for TJX models).	YES

Format	Linear, two's complement binary							
Bit Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access	r/w	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
Function	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable based on factory calibration							
Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Access	r	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w
Function	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable based on factory calibration							

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
25	VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH	Sets the target voltage for margining the output high. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is 0.6 to 1.5V (not for -P use).	YES

Format	Linear, two's complement binary							
Bit Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w
Function	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable							
Bit Position	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	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable							

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
26	VOUT_MARGIN_LOW	Sets the target voltage for margining the output low. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is 0.6 to 1.5V (not for -P use).	YES

Format	Linear, two's complement binary							
Bit Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w	r/w
Function	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable							
Bit Position	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	Mantissa							
Default Value	Variable							

Hex Code	Command	Brief Description	Non-Volatile Memory Storage
35	VIN_ON	Sets the value of input voltage at which the module turns on. Exponent is fixed at -6. Allowed range is 7 to 14V (range is restricted for -P version).	YES

Format	Linear, two's complement binary							
Bit Position	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access	r	r	r	r	r	r	r/w	r/w
Function	Exponent					Mantissa		
Default Value	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bit Position	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	Mantissa							
Default Value	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>36</td><td>VIN_OFF</td><td>Sets the value of input voltage at which the module turns off. Exponent is fixed at -6. Allowed range is 6.75 to 14V (range is restricted for -P version).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>38</td><td>IOUT_CAL_GAIN</td><td>Applies a gain correction to the READ_IOUT command results to calibrate out gain errors in module measurements of the output current. The number in this register is divided by 8192 to generate the correction factor. Allowed range is 6553 to 9830.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>39</td><td>IOUT_CAL_OFFSET</td><td>Returns the value of the offset correction term used to correct the measured output current. The exponent is fixed at -2. The allowed range is -50 to +50A.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td colspan="3">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the voltage level for an output overvoltage fault. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is 0.6 to 2V.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's compliment binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>41</td><td>VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE</td><td>Instructs the module on what action to take in response to an output overvoltage fault
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>RSP [1]</td><td>RSP [0]</td><td>RS[2]</td><td>RS[1]</td><td>RS[0]</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

120A TeraDLynx^{TM}: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single
9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>VOUT_OV_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of output voltage at which the module generates warning for over-voltage. Exponent is fixed at -14. Allowed range is 0.6 to 2V.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>43</td><td>VOUT_UV_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of output voltage at which the module generates warning for under-voltage. Exponent is fixed at -14. Allowed range is 0.05 to 1.5V.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>44</td><td>VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the voltage level for an output undervoltage fault. Exponent is fixed at -14. Allowed range is 0.05 to 2V.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>45</td><td>VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE</td><td>Instructs the module on what action to take in response to an output undervoltage fault
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>RSP [1]</td><td>RSP [0]</td><td>RS[2]</td><td>RS[1]</td><td>RS[0]</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>46</td><td>IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the current level for an output overcurrent fault (can only be lowered below the maximum of 140A). The exponent is fixed at -2. Maximum is 185A for -P version.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

120A TeraDLynx^TM: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>4A</td><td>IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of current level at which the module generates warning for overcurrent. Allowed range is 0 to 140A. The exponent is fixed at -2.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>4F</td><td>OT_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the temperature level above which over-temperature fault occurs. Allowed range is 35 to 140°C. The exponent is fixed at 0.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>OT_FAULT_RESPONSE</td><td>Configures the over temperature fault response
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>RSP [1]</td><td>RSP [0]</td><td>RS[2]</td><td>RS[1]</td><td>RS[0]</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>51</td><td>OT_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the over temperature warning level in °C. Allowed range is 30 to 130°C. The exponent is fixed at 0.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>55</td><td>VIN_OV_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the input overvoltage fault limit. Exponent is fixed at -6. Allowed range is 6.75 to 15V (range is 9.75 to 14.25 for -P).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12tr</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>56</td><td>VIN_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE</td><td>Configures the VIN overvoltage fault response.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>RSP [1]</td><td>RSP [0]</td><td>RS[2]</td><td>RS[1]</td><td>RS[0]</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>57</td><td>VIN_OV_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of the input voltage that causes input voltage low warning. Exponent fixed at -6. Allowed range is 6.75 to 15V (range is 9.75 to 14v for -P).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>58</td><td>VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of the input voltage that causes input voltage low warning. Exponent fixed at -6. Allowed range is 5 to 14V (range is 9 to 14v for -P).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>59</td><td>VIN_UV_FAULT_LIMIT</td><td>Sets the value of the input voltage that causes an input undervoltage fault. Exponent fixed at -6. Allowed range is 5 to 14V (range is 8.75 to 14v for -P).
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>5A</td><td>VIN_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE</td><td>Instructs the module on what action to take in response to an input undervoltage fault.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>RSP [1]</td><td>RSP [0]</td><td>RS[2]</td><td>RS[1]</td><td>RS[0]</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>5E</td><td>POWER_GOOD_ON</td><td>Sets the output voltage level at which the PGOOD pin is asserted high. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is 0.09 to 1.65V.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>5F</td><td>POWER_GOOD_OFF</td><td>Sets the output voltage level at which the PGOOD pin is de-asserted low. Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Allowed range is 0.06 to 1.63V.
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>60</td><td>TON_DELAY</td><td>Sets the delay time in ms of the output voltage during startup. Allowed range is 0 to 1000ms.
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>61</td><td>TON_RISE</td><td>Sets the rise time in ms of the output voltage during startup. The exponent is fixed at 0. Allowed range is 1 to 1000ms (10ms to 1000ms for -P).
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>R</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>64</td><td>TOFF_DELAY</td><td>Sets the delay time in ms of the output voltage during turn-off. The exponent is fixed at 0. Allowed range is 0 to 1000ms.
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>R</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>65</td><td>TOFF_FALL</td><td>Sets the fall time in ms of the output voltage during turn-off. Exponent is fixed at 0. Allowed range is 0 to 1000ms (10ms to 1000ms for -P).
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>R</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>78</td><td>STATUS_BYTE</td><td>Returns one byte of information with a summary of the most critical module faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>R</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>X</td><td>OFF</td><td>VOUT_OV</td><td>IOUT_OC</td><td>VIN_UV</td><td>TEMP</td><td>CML</td><td>OTHER</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>79</td><td>STATUS_WORD</td><td>Returns two bytes of information with a summary of the module's fault/warning conditions
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Flag</th><td>VOUT</td><td>IOUT_OC</td><td>INPUT</td><td>X</td><td>$\overline{\text{PGOOD}}$</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>R</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>X</td><td>OFF</td><td>VOUT_OV</td><td>IOUT_OC</td><td>VIN_UV</td><td>TEMP</td><td>CML</td><td>OTHER</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7A</td><td>STATUS_VOUT</td><td>Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's output voltage related faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>VOUT_OV</td><td>VOUT_OV_ Warn</td><td>VOUT_UV_ Warn</td><td>VOUT_UV</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7B</td><td>STATUS_IOUT</td><td>Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's output current related faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>IOUT_OC</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>IOUT_OC_WARN</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7C</td><td>STATUS_INPUT</td><td>Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's input related faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>VIN_OV_FAULT</td><td>VIN_OV_W ARNING</td><td>VIN_UV_ WARNING</td><td>VIN_UV _FAULT</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7D</td><td>STATUS_TEMPERATURE</td><td>Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's temperature related faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>OT_FAULT</td><td>OT_WARN</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7E</td><td>STATUS_CML</td><td>Returns one byte of information with the status of the module's communication related faults
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Flag</th><td>Invalid Command</td><td>Invalid Data</td><td>PEC Fail</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>Other Comm Fault</td><td>X</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>88</td><td>READ_VIN</td><td>Returns the value of the input voltage applied to the module.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8B</td><td>READ_VOUT</td><td>Returns the value of the output voltage of the module. Exponent is fixed at -14
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8C</td><td>READ_IOUT</td><td>Returns the value of the output current of the module.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8D</td><td>READ_TEMPERATURE_1</td><td>Returns a module FET package temperature in ºC.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8E</td><td><s>READ_TEMPERATURE_2</s>
NOT USED</td><td>Returns the module PWM controller temperature in ºC.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="5">Exponent</td><td colspan="3">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

120A TeraDLynx^{TM}: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Table 4 (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>95</td><td>READ_FREQUENCY</td><td>Returns the switching Frequency of the converter (for reference only). The Frequency is in Kilohertz and is read only, consisting of two bytes (360 to 440khz).
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>98</td><td>PMBUS_REVISION</td><td>Returns one byte indicating the module is compliant to (a subset of) PMBus Spec. 1.1
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>B0</td><td>MFR_SPECIFIC_KP</td><td>Value used to program specific proportional coefficient of the PID compensation Block. Allowable range: 0 to +10922. Use positive values only
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>MFR_SPECIFIC_KI</td><td>Value used to program specific integral coefficient of the PID compensation Block. Allowable range: 0 to +10922. Use positive values only
<table>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>B2</td><td>MFR_SPECIFIC_KD</td><td>Value used to program specific differential coefficient of the PID compensation. Allowable range: 0 to +10922. Use positive values only
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>B3</td><td>MFR_SPECIFIC_ALPHA</td><td>Value used to program specific alpha value of the PID compensation block
<table>
<tr><th>Format</th><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><th>Access</th><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><th>Bit Position</th><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Function</th><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><th>Default Value</th><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>D0</td><td>MFR_SPECIFIC_00</td><td>Returns module name information (read only)
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="6">Module Name</td><td colspan="2">Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3</td><td>VOUT_CAL_HIGH_OFFSET</td><td>Applies an offset to the commanded output voltage to calibrate out errors in setting module output voltage (between -100mV and +100mV) and when output voltage is set via the PMBus command VOUT_COMMAND (21). Implied exponent of -14 per VOUT_MODE command. Applied to vout setpoints above 0.8v.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two’s complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>D4</td><td>MFR_READ_VOUT_CAL_OFFSET</td><td>Applies an offset to the READ_VOUT command results to calibrate out offset errors in module measurements of the output voltage (between -125mV and +124mV). Exponent is fixed at -14.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two’s complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>D7</td><td>MFR_VOUT_CAL_OFFSET</td><td>Applies an offset to the commanded output voltage to calibrate out errors in setting module output voltage (between -63mV and +62mV) when using Trim resistor. Exponent is fixed at -14.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two’s complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Mantissa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable based on factory calibration</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4 (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Hex Code</th><th>Command</th><th>Brief Description</th><th>Non-Volatile Memory Storage</th></tr>
<tr><td>D8</td><td>MFR_VOUT_SET_MODE</td><td>Bit 7 used to determine whether output voltage is set using RTrim or the VOUT_COMMAND.
Bit 7: 1 – Output voltage is solely set by RTrim value and can be adjusted from set value using the VOUT_TRIM command
Bit 7: 0 – Output voltage is solely set by VOUT_COMMAND and can be adjusted from set value using the VOUT_TRIM command.
Bit 0: Used to indicate whether changes have been made to the Vout set point, PG On/Off levels, margin levels or OV/UV fault/warning levels. A 1 in this position indicates that one or more of the values have changed from the default. If this bit is 0, then the default values are used.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flag</td><td>VOUT_SET_MODE</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>USER_CHANGES</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>DB</td><td>MFR_FW_REVISION</td><td>Value used to indicate the firmware revision. This command is read only.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Linear, two's complement binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Integer – Major Version</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Integer – Minor Version</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>MFR_RTUNE_INDEX</td><td>Returns the compensation index derived from the resistor strapped to the RTUNE pin of the module. Range is from 0 to 59.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Integer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td colspan="8">Variable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>DF</td><td>MFR_WRITE_PROTECT</td><td>Gets or sets the write protection status of various PMBus commands. When a bit is set, the corresponding PMBus command is write protected and can only be read.
<table>
<tr><td>Format</td><td colspan="8">Unsigned Binary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="8">Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bit Position</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td><td>r/w</td></tr>
<tr><td>Function</td><td colspan="4">Reserved</td><td colspan="4">Used</td></tr>
<tr><td>Default Value</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
Bit 0: ON_OFF_CONFIG
Bit 1: IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT
Bit 2: OT_FAULT_LIMIT
Bit 3: OT_FAULT_RESP
Bits 4 – 15: Reserved</td><td>YES</td></tr>
<tr><td>F0</td><td>MFR_MODULE_DATE_LOC_SN</td><td>Read only command which returns 12 bytes with the value of YYFFWWXXXXXX, where
YY : year of manufacture
FF: Factory where manufactured
WW: Fiscal week of the year when unit was manufactured
XXXXXX: Unique number for the specific unit – corresponding to serial number on the label of the unit.</td><td>YES</td></tr>
</table>

SMBALERT# is also triggered:

- when an invalid/unrecognized PMBus command (write or read) is issued
- By invalid PMBus data (write)
- By PEC Failure (when used)
- By Enable OFF (when used)
- Module is out of Power Good Range

Digital Power Insight (DPI)

GE offers a software tool set that helps users evaluate and simulate the PMBus performance of the TJT170A modules without the need to write software.

The software can be downloaded for free at http://go.ge-energy.com/DigitalPowerInsight.html.

A GE USB to I2C adapter and associated cable set are required for proper functioning of the software suite. For first time users, the GE DPI Evaluation Kit can be purchased from leading distributors at a nominal price and can be used across the entire range of GE Digital POL Modules.

Thermal Considerations

Power modules operate in a variety of thermal environments; however, sufficient cooling should always be provided to help ensure reliable operation.

Considerations include ambient temperature, airflow, module power dissipation, and the need for increased reliability. A reduction in the operating temperature of the module will result in an increase in reliability. The thermal data presented here is based on physical measurements taken in a wind tunnel. The test set-up is shown in Figure 37. The preferred airflow direction for the module is in Figure 38.

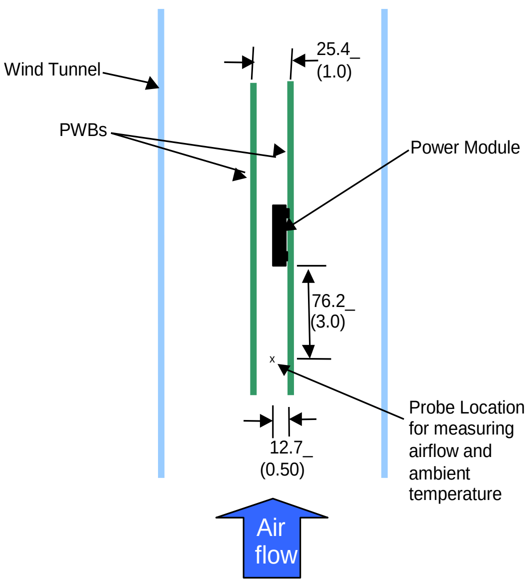


Figure 37. Thermal Test Setup.

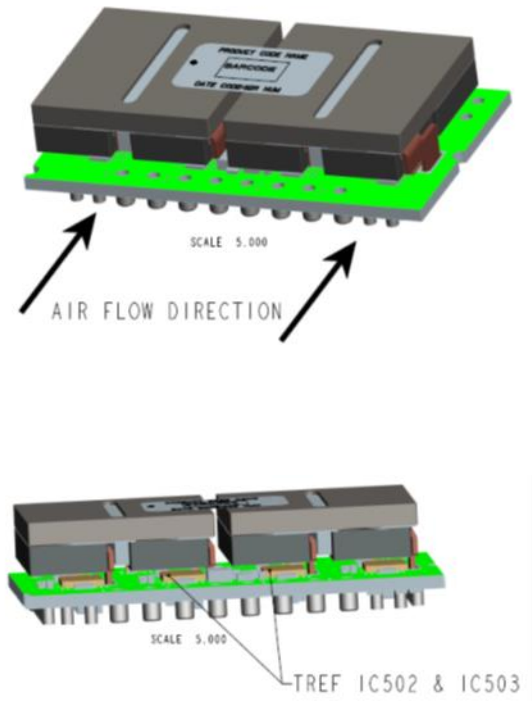


Figure 38. Preferred airflow direction and location of hot-spots of the module (Tref).

The thermal reference points, T_{ref} used in the specifications are also shown in Figure 38. For reliable operation the temperatures at these points should not exceed 120°C. The output power of the module should not exceed the rated power of the module (Vo,set x Io,max).

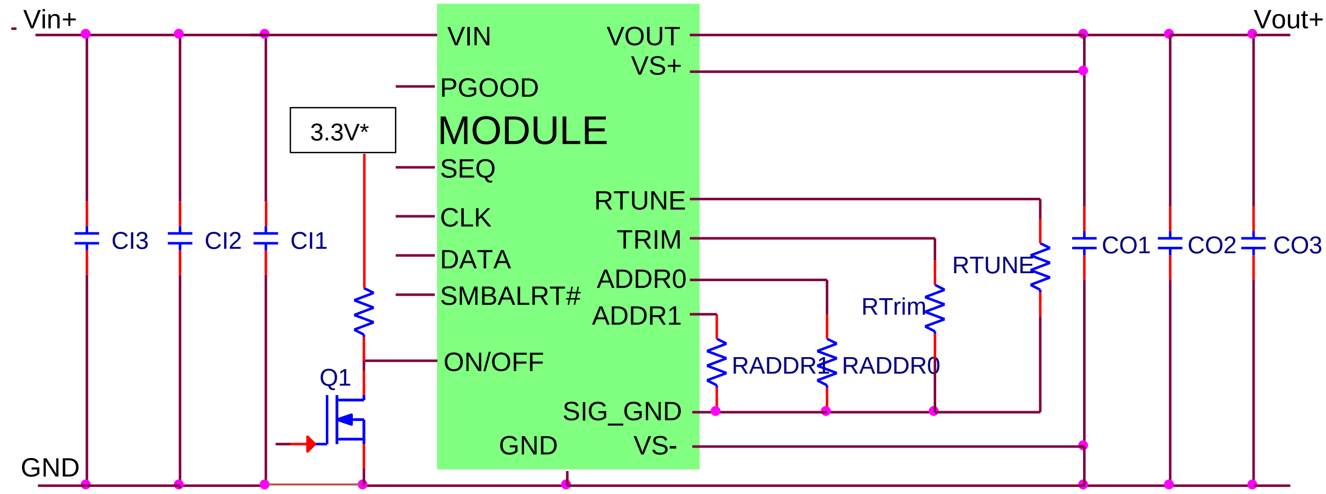
Parallel Operation may require a reduction in total output current dependent on the application environment.

Please refer to the Application Note "Thermal Characterization Process For Open-Frame Board-Mounted Power Modules" for a detailed discussion of thermal aspects including maximum device temperatures.

Example Application Circuit

Requirements:

Vin:	**12V**
Vout:	**1.2V**
Iout:	**120A max., worst case load transient is from 60A to 90A, 10A/usec**
ΔVout:	**25mV for worst case load transient**
Vin, ripple	**2% of Vin (240mV p-p)**



3.3V* can be derived from Vin through a suitable voltage divider network

CI1	4 x 0.047 µF (high-frequency decoupling ceramic capacitor)
CI2	12 x 22 µF Ceramic
CI3	4 x 470 µF (polymer or electrolytic)
CO1	4 x 0.047 µF (high-frequency decoupling ceramiccapacitor)
CO2	12 x 47 µF, Ceramic
CO3	7 x 1000 µF
RTune	2460Ω,
RTrim	5.9KΩ

Note: The DATA, CLK and SMBALRT pins do not have any pull-up resistors inside the module. Typically, the PMBus master controller will have pull-up resistors as well as provide the driving source for these signals.

If running the simulation at ge.transim.com remember to use bin 'a' parameters to determine the Loop Stability, and bin 'b' parameters to determine the transient response.

120A TeraDLynx^{TM}: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

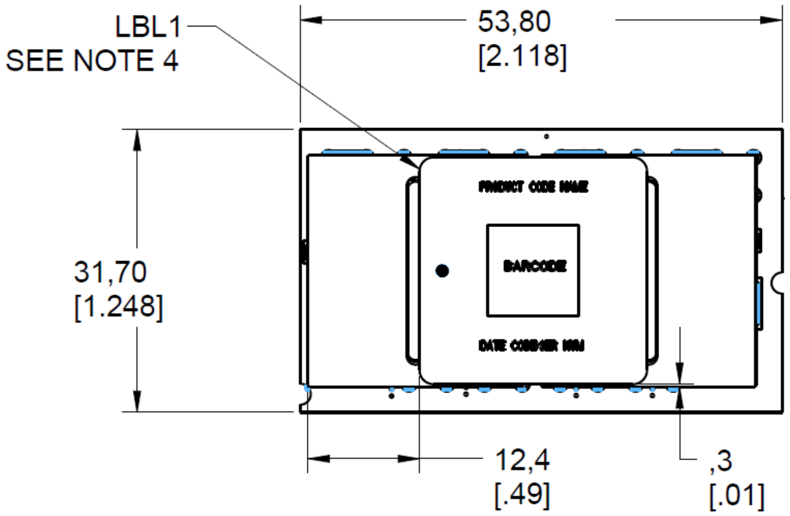
9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Mechanical Outline (SMT)

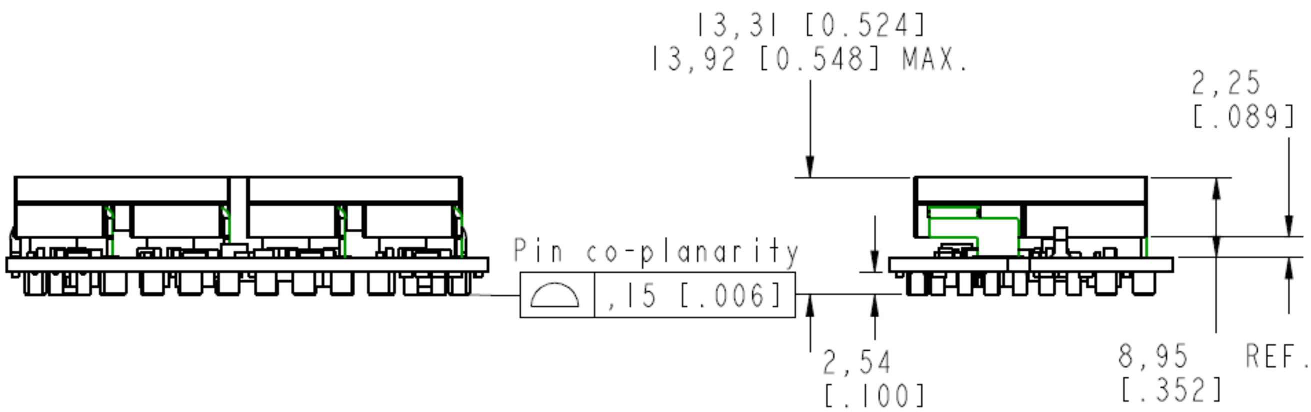
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)

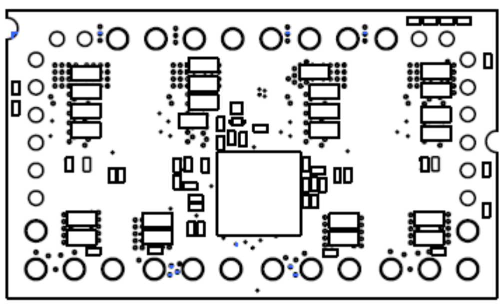


TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW



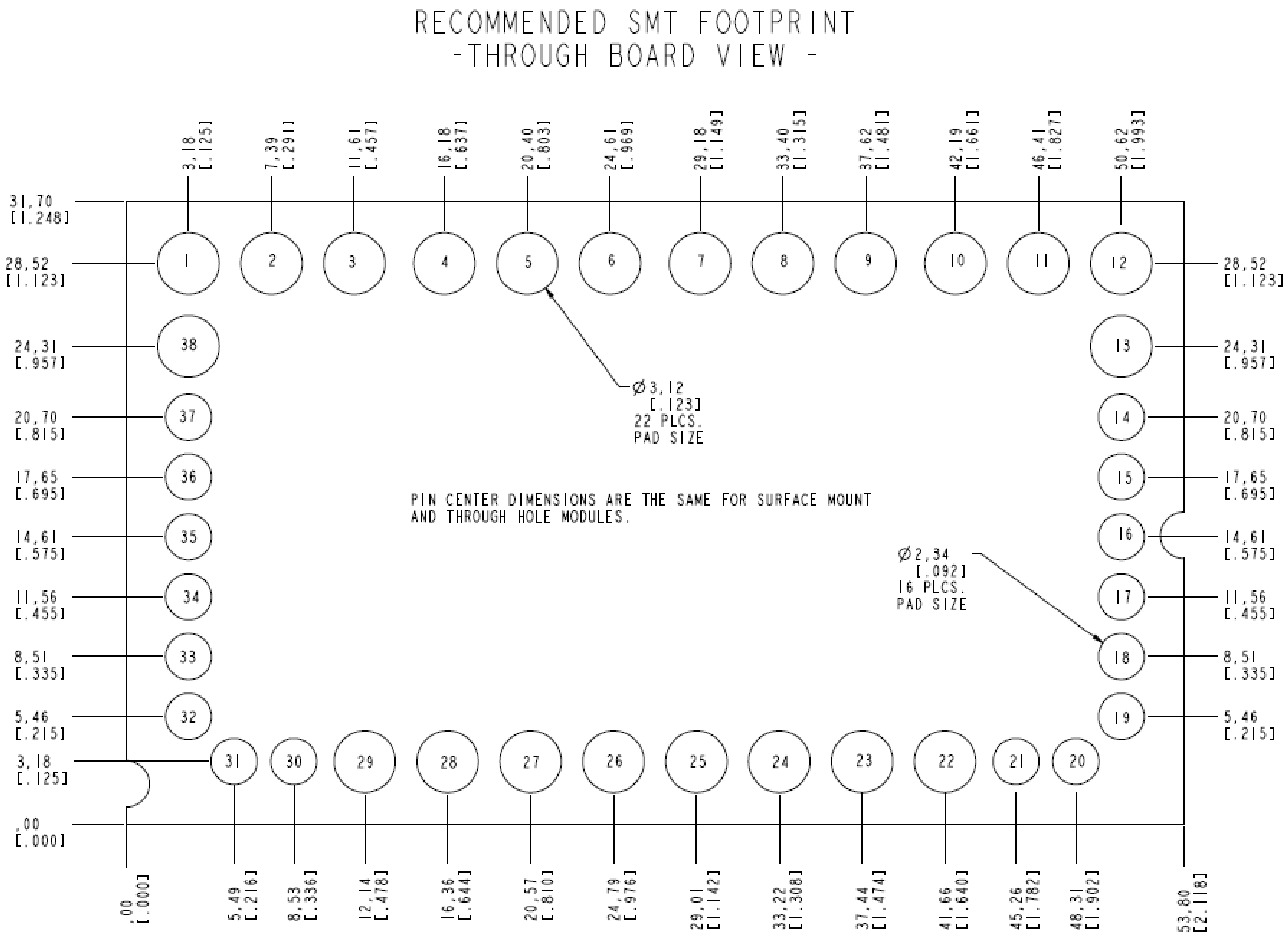
BOTTOM VIEW

120A TeraDLynx[TM]: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Recommended SMT Pad Layout



PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	VOUT	15	PWR_GOOD	29	VIN
2	VOUT	16	RTUNE	30	N/A
3	GND	17	TRIM	31	SHARE/NC
4	VOUT	18	SEQ	32	ON/OFF
5	VOUT	19	SIG_GND	33	SMBALERT#
6	GND	20	VS+	34	DATA
7	VOUT	21	VS-	35	CLK
8	VOUT	22	GND	36	ADDR0
9	GND	23	VIN	37	ADDR1
10	VOUT	24	GND	38	GND
11	VOUT	25	VIN		
12	GND	26	GND		
13	GND	27	VIN		
14	SYNC	28	GND		

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

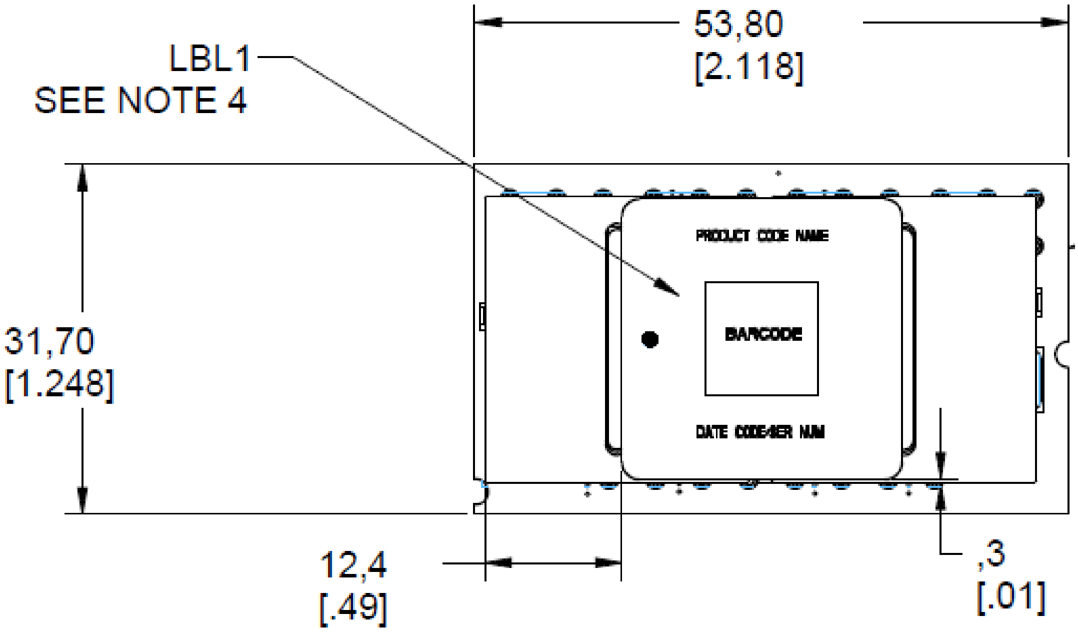
9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

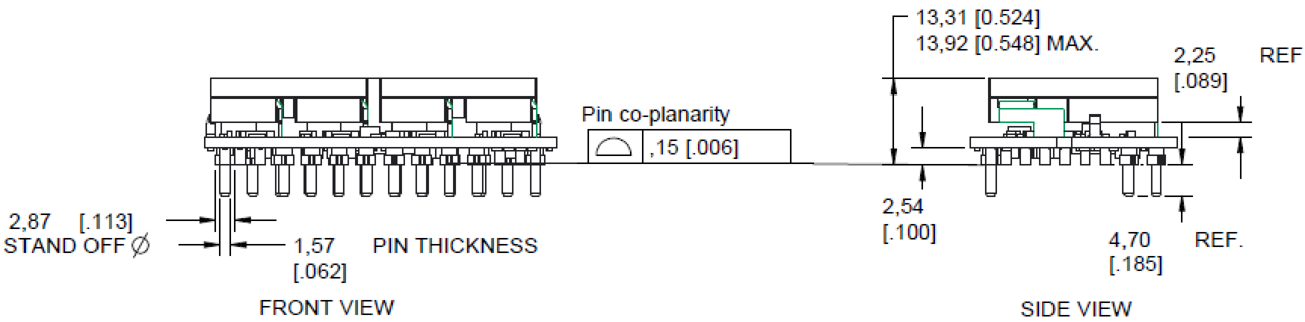
Mechanical Outline (Through hole)

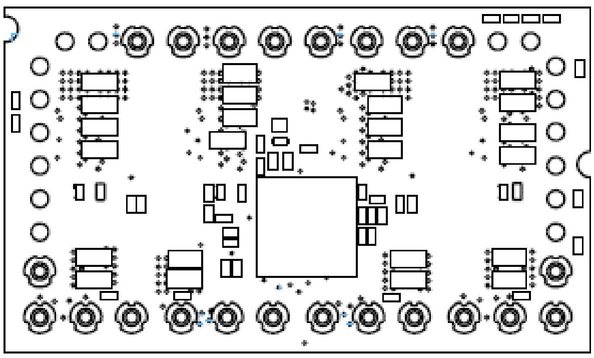
Dimensions are in millimeters and (inches).

Tolerances: x.x mm ± 0.5 mm (x.xx in. ± 0.02 in.) [unless otherwise indicated]

x.xx mm ± 0.25 mm (x.xxx in ± 0.010 in.)







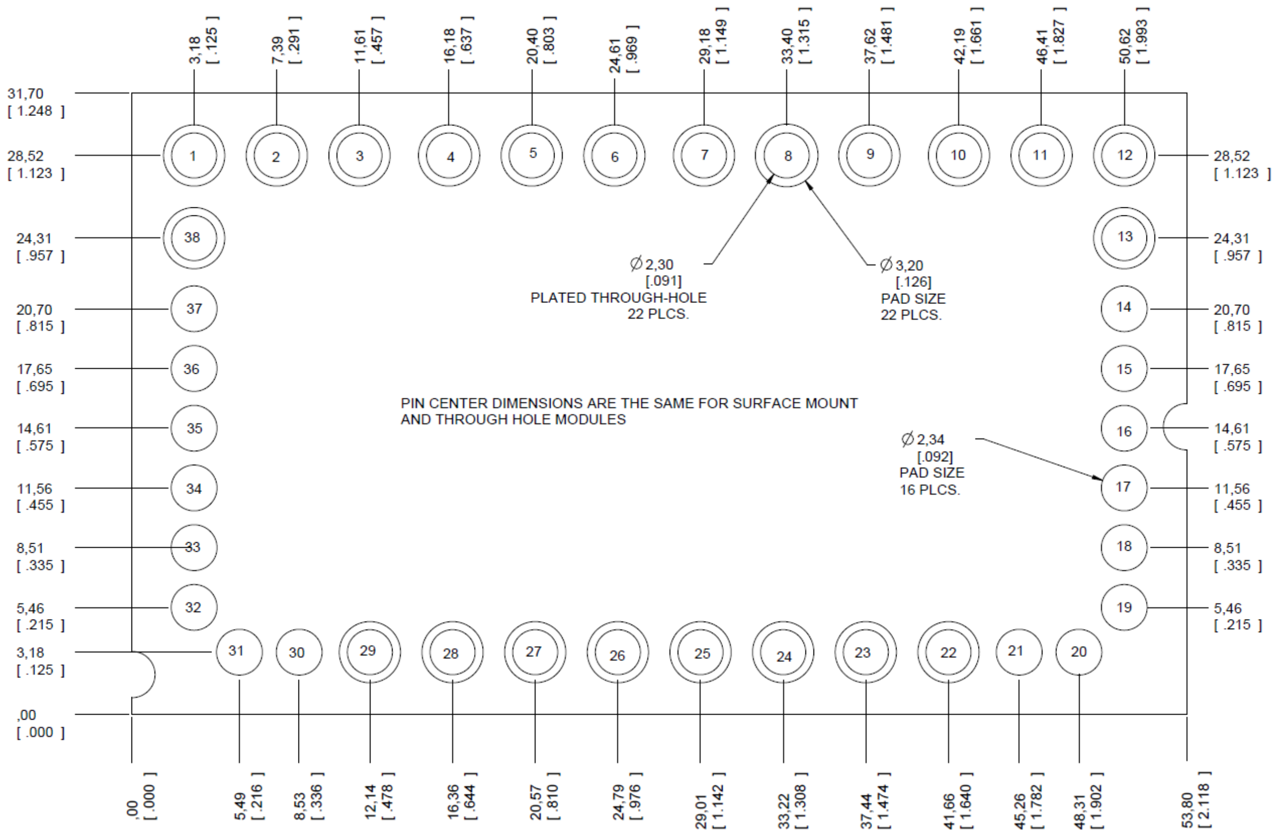
BOTTOM VIEW

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Recommended Through-hole Layout



Note: In the Through-Hole version of the TJT120, pins 1-13, 22-29 and 38 are Through-Hole pins, pins 14-21, 30-37 are SMT pins. The drawing above shows the recommended layout as a combination of holes in the PWB to accommodate the Through-Hole pins and pads on the top layer to accommodate the SMT pins.

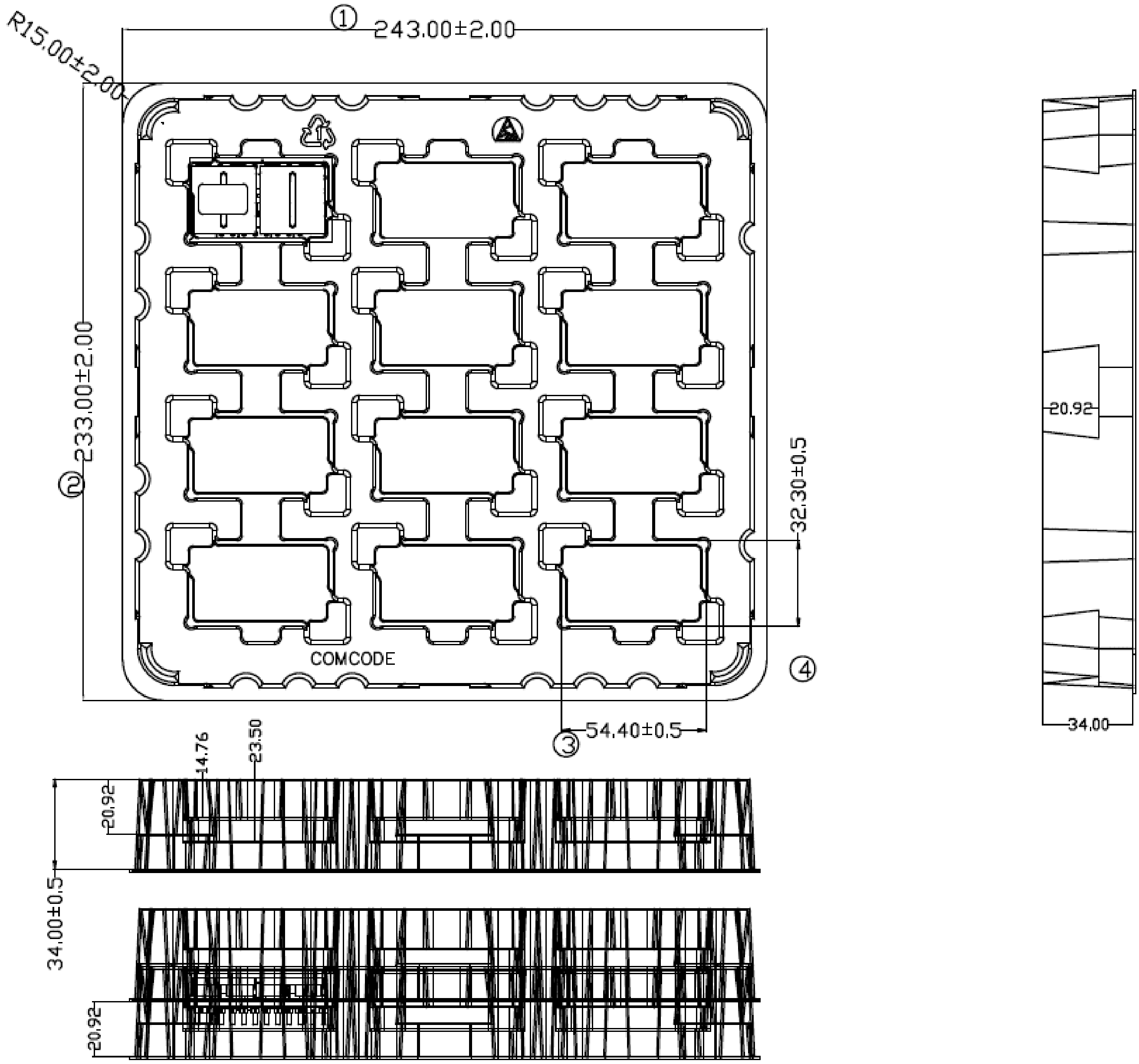
PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION	PIN	FUNCTION
1	VOUT	15	PWR_GOOD	29	VIN
2	VOUT	16	RTUNE	30	N/A
3	GND	17	TRIM	31	SHARE/NC
4	VOUT	18	SEQ	32	ON/OFF
5	VOUT	19	SIG_GND*	33	SMBALERT#
6	GND	20	VS+	34	DATA
7	VOUT	21	VS-	35	CLK
8	VOUT	22	GND	36	ADDR0
9	GND	23	VIN	37	ADDR1
10	VOUT	24	GND	38	GND
11	VOUT	25	VIN		
12	GND	26	GND		
13	GND	27	VIN		
14	SYNC	28	GND		

*Do not connect SIG_GND to any other GND paths. It needs to be kept separate from other grounds on the board external to the module

Packaging Details

The 120A TeraDLynxTM modules are supplied in trays. Modules are shipped in quantities of 12 modules per layer, 24 per box.

All Dimensions are in millimeters and (in inches).



120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Surface Mount Information

Pick and Place

The 120A TeraDLynx™ modules use an open frame construction and are designed for a fully automated assembly process. The modules are fitted with a label designed to provide a large surface area for pick and place operations. The label meets all the requirements for surface mount processing, as well as safety standards, and is able to withstand reflow temperatures of up to 300°C. The label also carries product information such as product code, serial number and the location of manufacture.

Nozzle Recommendations

The module weight has been kept to a minimum by using open frame construction. Variables such as nozzle size, tip style, vacuum pressure and placement speed should be considered to optimize this process. The minimum recommended inside nozzle diameter for reliable operation is 15mm. The maximum nozzle outer diameter, which will safely fit within the allowable component spacing, is 22 mm.

Bottom Side / First Side Assembly

This module is not recommended for assembly on the bottom side of a customer board. If such an assembly is attempted, components may fall off the module during the second reflow process.

Lead Free Soldering

The modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and fully compatible in a Pb-free soldering process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability.

Pb-free Reflow Profile

Power Systems will comply with J-STD-020 Rev. C (Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices) for both Pb-free solder profiles and MSL classification procedures. This standard provides a recommended forced-air-convection reflow profile based on the volume and thickness of the package (table 4-2). The suggested Pb-free solder paste is Sn/Ag/Cu (SAC). The recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder is shown in Fig. 40. Soldering outside of the recommended profile requires testing to verify results and performance.

MSL Rating

The 120A TeraDLynx™ modules have a MSL rating of 3.

Storage and Handling

The recommended storage environment and handling procedures for moisture-sensitive surface mount packages is detailed in J-STD-033 Rev. A (Handling, Packing, Shipping and Use of Moisture/Reflow Sensitive Surface Mount Devices). Moisture barrier bags (MBB) with desiccant are required for MSL ratings of 2 or greater. These sealed packages should not be broken until time of use. Once the original package is broken, the floor life of the product at conditions of ≤ 30°C and 60% relative humidity varies according to the MSL rating (see J-STD-033A). The shelf life for dry packed SMT packages will be a minimum of 12 months from the bag seal date, when stored at the following conditions: < 40° C, < 90% relative humidity.

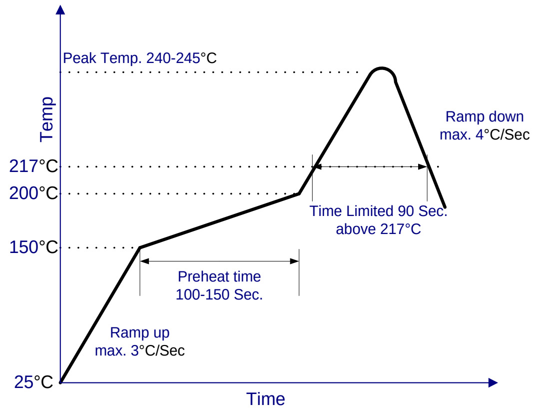


Figure 39. Recommended linear reflow profile using Sn/Ag/Cu solder.

Post Solder Cleaning and Drying Considerations

Post solder cleaning is usually the final circuit-board assembly process prior to electrical board testing. The result of inadequate cleaning and drying can affect both the reliability of a power module and the testability of the finished circuit-board assembly. For guidance on appropriate soldering, cleaning and drying procedures, refer to *Board Mounted Power Modules: Soldering and Cleaning* Application Note (AN04-001).

Through Hole Information

The 120A TeraDLynx™ modules are lead-free (Pb-free) and RoHS compliant and fully compatible in an Pb-free soldering process. For the through-hole application, it is recommended that the modules are assembled in the pin and paste reflow process, not in the wave solder process. Failure to observe the instructions below may result in the failure of or cause damage to the modules and can adversely affect long-term reliability

120A TeraDLynx™: Non-Isolated DC-DC Power Modules

7Vdc –14Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.5Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Single

9Vdc –13.5Vdc input; 0.6Vdc to 1.35Vdc output; 120A Output Current – Paralleling Version

Ordering Information

Please contact your GE Sales Representative for pricing, availability and optional features.

Table 5. Device Codes

Device Code	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage	Output Current	On/Off Logic	Interconnect	Comcodes
TJT120A0X3Z	7 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 1.5 Vdc	120A	Negative	TH	150043982
TJT120A0X43Z	7 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 1.5 Vdc	120A	Positive	TH	150049601
TJT120A0X3-SZ	7 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 1.5 Vdc	120A	Negative	SMT	150041745
TJT120A0X43-SZ	7 – 14Vdc	0.6 – 1.5 Vdc	120A	Positive	SMT	150049603
TJX120A0X43-SPZ	9 – 13.5Vdc	0.6 – 1.35 Vdc	Up to x3	Positive	SMT	150049602
TJX120A0X3PZ	9 – 13.5Vdc	0.6 – 1.35 Vdc	Up to x3	Negative	SMT	150043979
TJX120A0X3-SPZ	9 – 13.5Vdc	0.6 – 1.35 Vdc	Up to x3	Negative	SMT	150038122
TJX120A0X43PZ	9 – 13.5Vdc	0.6 – 1.35 Vdc	Up to x3	Positive	SMT	150049600

-Z refers to RoHS compliant parts

Package Identifier	Family	Sequencing Option	Output current	Output voltage	On/Off logic	Remote Sense	Options			ROHS Compliance
T	**J**	**T**	**120A0**	**X**		**3**	**-SR**	**-P**	**-H**	**Z**
P=Pico U=Micro M=Mega G=Giga T=Tera	J = DLynx II	T= with EZ Sequence X= without sequencing	120A	X = programmable output	4 = positive No entry = negative	3 = Remote Sense	S = Surface Mount R = Tape & Reel No entry = Through hole	P= Parallel version	H= Extra Ground Pins	Z = ROHS6

Table 6. Coding Scheme

GE Digital Non-Isolated DC-DC products use technology licensed from Power-One, protected by US patents: US20040246754, US2004090219A1, US2004093533A1, US2004123164A1, US2004123167A1, US2004178780A1, US2004179382A1, US20050200344, US20050223252, US2005289373A1, US20060061214, US2006015616A1, US20060174145, US20070226526, US20070234095, US20070240000, US20080052551, US20080072080, US20080186006, US6741099, US6788036, US6936999, US6949916, US7000125, US7049798, US7068021, US7080265, US7249267, US7266709, US7315156, US7372682, US7373527, US7394445, US7456617, US7459892, US7493504, US7526660.

Outside the US the Power-One licensed technology is protected by patents: AU3287379AA, AU3287437AA, AU3290643AA, AU3291357AA, CN10371856C, CN1045261OC, CN10458656C, CN10459360C, CN10465848C, CN11069332A, CN11124619A, CN11346682A, CN1685299A, CN1685459A, CN1685582A, CN1685583A, CN1698023A, CN1802619A, EP1561156A1, EP1561268A2, EP1576710A1, EP1576711A1, EP1604254A4, EP1604264A4, EP1714369A2, EP1745536A4, EP1769382A4, EP1899789A2, EP1984801A2, W004044718A1, W004045042A3, W004045042C1, W004062061 A1, W004062062A1, W004070780A3, W004084390A3, W004084391A3, W005079227A3, W005081771A3, W006019569A3, W02007001584A3, W02007094935A3

Contact Us

For more information, call us at

USA/Canada:

+1 888 546 3243, or +1 972 244 9288

Asia-Pacific:

+86.021.54279977*808

Europe, Middle-East and Africa:

+49.89.878067-280

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