

## Dual 13A or Single 26A $\mu$ Module Regulator with Digital Power System Management

### FEATURES

- Dual, Fast, Analog Loops with Digital Interface for Control and Monitoring
- Wide Input Voltage Range: 4.5V to 26.5V
- Output Voltage Range: 0.5V to 5.5V
- $\pm 0.5\%$  Maximum DC Output Error Over Temperature
- $\pm 2.5\%$  Current Readback Accuracy at 10A Load
- 400kHz PMBus-Compliant I<sup>2</sup>C Serial Interface
- Integrated 16-Bit  $\Delta\Sigma$  ADC
- Supports Telemetry Polling Rates Up to 125Hz
- Constant Frequency Current Mode Control
- Parallel and Current Share Multiple Modules
- All 7-Bit Slave Addresses Supported
- Pin-Compatible to Dual 18A LTM4677
- 16mm  $\times$  16mm  $\times$  5.01mm BGA Package

### Readable Data:

- Input and Output Voltages, Currents, and Temperatures
- Running Peak Values, Uptime, Faults and Warnings
- Onboard EEPROM Fault Log Record with ECC

### Writable Data and Configurable Parameters:

- Output Voltage, Voltage Sequencing and Margining
- Digital Soft-Start/Stop Ramp
- OV/UV/OT, UVLO, Frequency and Phasing

### APPLICATIONS

- System Optimization, Characterization and Data Mining in Prototype, Production and Field Environments

### DESCRIPTION

The LTM<sup>®</sup>4676A is a dual 13A or single 26A step-down  $\mu$ Module<sup>®</sup> (micromodule) DC/DC regulator with 40ms turn-on time. It features **remote configurability and telemetry-monitoring of power management parameters over PMBus**—an open standard I<sup>2</sup>C-based digital interface protocol. The LTM4676A is comprised of fast analog control loops, precision mixed-signal circuitry, EEPROM, power MOSFETs, inductors and supporting components.

The LTM4676A's 2-wire serial interface allows outputs to be margined, tuned and ramped up and down at programmable slew rates with sequencing delay times. Input and output currents and voltages, output power, temperatures, uptime and **peak values** are readable. At start-up, output voltages, switching frequency, and channel phase angle assignments can be set by pin-strapping resistors. The **LTpowerPlay™** GUI and DC1613 USB-to-PMBus converter and **demo kits** are available.

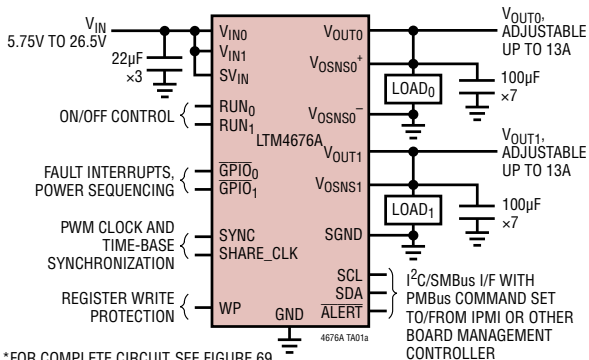
The LTM4676A is pin-compatible and the improved performance version of the **LTM4676**.

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[Click to view associated Video Design Idea.](#)

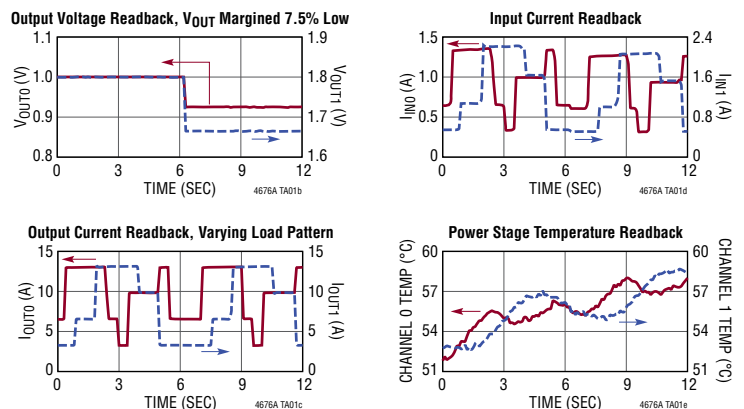
### TYPICAL APPLICATION

Dual 13A  $\mu$ Module Regulator with Digital Interface for Control and Monitoring\*



\*FOR COMPLETE CIRCUIT, SEE FIGURE 69

Using PMBus and LTpowerPlay to Monitor Telemetry and Margin  $V_{OUT0}/V_{OUT1}$  During Load Pattern Tests. 10Hz Polling Rate. 12V<sub>IN</sub>



4676afig

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

### Terminal Voltages:

$V_{INn}$ (Note 4), $SV_{IN}$ .....	-0.3V to 28V
$V_{OUTn}$ .....	-0.3V to 6V
$V_{OSNS0^+}$ , $V_{ORBO^+}$ , $V_{OSNS1}$ , $V_{ORB1}$ , $INTV_{CC}$ ....	-0.3V to 6V
$RUN_n$ , $SDA$ , $SCL$ , $ALERT$ .....	-0.3V to 5.5V
$F_{SWPHCFG}$ , $V_{OUTnCFG}$ , $V_{TRIMnCFG}$ , $ASEL$ ..	-0.3V to 2.75V
$V_{DD33}$ , $GPIO_n$ , $SYNC$ , $SHARE\_CLK$ , $WP$ ,	
$COMP_{na}$ , $V_{OSNS0^-}$ , $V_{ORBO^-}$ .....	-0.3V to 3.6V
$SGND$ .....	-0.3V to 0.3V

### Temperatures

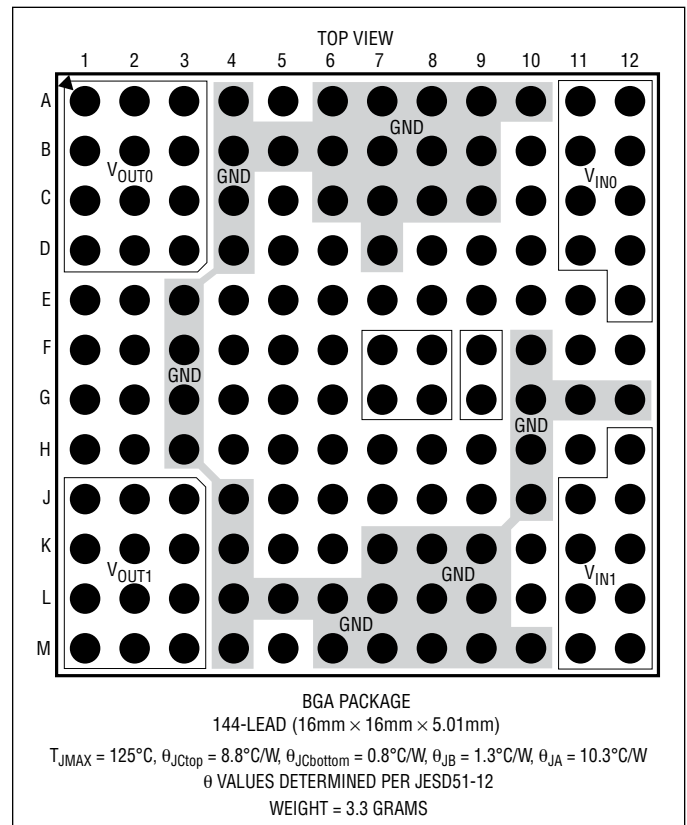
Internal Operating Temperature Range

(Notes 2, 3)..... -40°C to 125°C

Storage Temperature Range..... -55°C to 125°C

Peak Solder Reflow Package Body Temperature... 245°C

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## ORDER INFORMATION <http://www.linear.com/product/LTM4676A#orderinfo>

PART NUMBER	PAD OR BALL FINISH	PART MARKING*		PACKAGE TYPE	MSL RATING	TEMPERATURE RANGE (See Note 2)
		DEVICE	FINISH CODE			
LTM4676AEY#PBF	SAC305 (RoHS)	LTM4676AY	e1	BGA	4	-40°C to 125°C
LTM4676AIY#PBF	SAC305 (RoHS)	LTM4676AY	e1	BGA	4	-40°C to 125°C
LTM4676AIY	SnPb (63/37)	LTM4676AY	e0	BGA	4	-40°C to 125°C

Consult Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges. \*Device temperature grade is indicated by a label on the shipping container. Pad or ball finish code is per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-609.

- Terminal Finish Part Marking:  
[www.linear.com/leadfree](http://www.linear.com/leadfree)

- Recommended LGA and BGA PCB Assembly and Manufacturing Procedures:  
[www.linear.com/umodule/pcbassembly](http://www.linear.com/umodule/pcbassembly)
- LGA and BGA Package and Tray Drawings:  
[www.linear.com/packaging](http://www.linear.com/packaging)

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $\text{RUN}_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUTn}$  commanded to  $1.000\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{IN}$	Input DC Voltage	Test Circuit 1 Test Circuit 2; $V_{IN\_OFF} < V_{IN\_ON} = 4.25\text{V}$	● 5.75 ● 4.5		26.5 5.75	V V
$V_{OUTn}$	Range of Output Voltage Regulation	$V_{OUT0}$ Differentially Sensed on $V_{OSNS0^+}/V_{OSNS0^-}$ Pin-Pair; $V_{OUT1}$ Differentially Sensed on $V_{OSNS1}/\text{SGND}$ Pin-Pair; Commanded by Serial Bus or with Resistors Present at Start-Up on $V_{OUTnCFG}$ and/or $V_{TRIMnCFG}$	● 0.5 ● 0.5		5.5 5.5	V V
$V_{OUTn(DC)}$	Output Voltage, Total Variation with Line and Load	(Note 5) $V_{OUTn}$ Low Range ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$ ), $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 250\text{kHz}$ Digital Servo Engaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 1_b$ ) Digital Servo Disengaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 0_b$ )	● 0.995 0.985	1.000 1.000	1.005 1.015	V V

#### Input Specifications

$I_{INRUSH(VIN)}$	Input Inrush Current at Start-Up	Test Circuit 1, $V_{OUTn} = 1\text{V}$ , $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ; No Load Besides Capacitors; $\text{TON\_RISE}_n = 3\text{ms}$		400		mA
$I_Q(SVIN)$	Input Supply Bias Current	Forced Continuous Mode, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[0] = 1_b$ $\text{RUN}_n = 5\text{V}$ , $\text{RUN}_{1-n} = 0\text{V}$ Shutdown, $\text{RUN}_0 = \text{RUN}_1 = 0\text{V}$		40 20		mA mA
$I_S(VINn,PSM)$	Input Supply Current in Pulse-Skipping Mode Operation	Pulse-Skipping Mode, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[0] = 0_b$ , $I_{OUTn} = 100\text{mA}$		20		mA
$I_S(VINn,FCM)$	Input Supply Current in Forced-Continuous Mode Operation	Forced Continuous Mode, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[0] = 1_b$ $I_{OUTn} = 100\text{mA}$ $I_{OUTn} = 13\text{A}$		40 1.37		mA A
$I_S(VINn,SHUTDOWN)$	Input Supply Current in Shutdown	Shutdown, $\text{RUN}_n = 0\text{V}$		50		$\mu\text{A}$

#### Output Specifications

$I_{OUTn}$	Output Continuous Current Range	(Note 6)		0	13	A
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUTn(LINE)}}{V_{OUTn}}$	Line Regulation Accuracy	Digital Servo Engaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 1_b$ ) Digital Servo Disengaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 0_b$ ) $S_{VIN}$ and $V_{INn}$ Electrically Shorted Together and $\text{INTV}_{CC}$ Open Circuit; $I_{OUTn} = 0\text{A}$ , $5.75\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 26.5\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT}$ Low Range ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$ ) $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 250\text{kHz}$ (Referenced to $12V_{IN}$ ) (Note 5)	●	0.03 0.03	$\pm 0.2$	% %/V
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUTn(LOAD)}}{V_{OUTn}}$	Load Regulation Accuracy	Digital Servo Engaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 1_b$ ) Digital Servo Disengaged ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[6] = 0_b$ ) $0\text{A} \leq I_{OUTn} \leq 13\text{A}$ , $V_{OUT}$ Low Range, ( $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$ ) $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 250\text{kHz}$ (Note 5)	●	0.03 0.2	0.5	% %
$V_{OUTn(AC)}$	Output Voltage Ripple			10		mV <sub>p-p</sub>
$f_S$ (Each Channel)	$V_{OUTn}$ Ripple Frequency	$\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH}$ Set to $500\text{kHz}$ (0xFBE8)	●	462.5	500 537.5	kHz
$\Delta V_{OUTn(START)}$	Turn-On Overshoot	$\text{TON\_RISE}_n = 3\text{ms}$ (Note 12)		8		mV
$t_{START}$	Turn-On Start-Up Time	Time from $V_{IN}$ Toggling from $0\text{V}$ to $12\text{V}$ to Rising Edge of $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$ . $\text{TON\_DELAY}_n = 0\text{ms}$ , $\text{TON\_RISE}_n = 3\text{ms}$ , $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE}_n = 0 \times 0100$ , $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}_n = 0 \times 0000$	●	35	40	ms

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $\text{RUN}_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUTn}$  commanded to 1.000V unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$t_{\text{DELAY}(0\text{ms})}$	Turn-On Delay Time	Time from First Rising Edge of $\text{RUN}_n$ to Rising Edge of $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$ . $\text{TON\_DELAY}_n = 0\text{ms}$ , $\text{TON\_RISE}_n = 3\text{ms}$ , $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE}_n = 0\text{x}0100$ , $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}_n = 0\text{x}0000$ . $V_{IN}$ Having Been Established for at Least 40ms	● 2.75	3.1	3.5	ms
$\Delta V_{\text{OUT}n(\text{LS})}$	Peak Output Voltage Deviation for Dynamic Load Step	Load: 0A to 6.5A and 6.5A to 0A at 6.5A/ $\mu\text{s}$ , Figure 69 Circuit, $V_{\text{OUT}n} = 1\text{V}$ , $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ (Note 12)		50		mV
$t_{\text{SETTLE}}$	Settling Time for Dynamic Load Step	Load: 0A to 6.5A and 6.5A to 0A at 6.5A/ $\mu\text{s}$ , Figure 69 Circuit, $V_{\text{OUT}n} = 1\text{V}$ , $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ (Note 12)		35		$\mu\text{s}$
$I_{\text{OUT}n(\text{OCL\_PK})}$	Output Current Limit, Peak	Cycle-by-Cycle Inductor Peak Current Limit Inception		22.5		A
$I_{\text{OUT}n(\text{OCL\_AVG})}$	Output Current Limit, Time Averaged	Time-Averaged Output Inductor Current Limit Inception Threshold, Commanded by $I_{\text{OUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT}}_n$ (Note 12)		15.6A; See $I_{\text{O-RB-ACC}}$ Specification (Output Current Readback Accuracy)		

#### Control Section

$V_{\text{FB}0}$	Channel 0 Feedback Input Common Mode Range	$V_{\text{OSNS}0^-}$ Valid Input Range (Referred to SGND) $V_{\text{OSNS}0^+}$ Valid Input Range (Referred to SGND)	● ●	-0.1	0.3 5.7	V V
$V_{\text{FB}1}$	Channel 1 Feedback Input Common Mode Range	SGND Valid Input Range (Referred to GND) $V_{\text{OSNS}1}$ Valid Input Range (Referred to SGND)	● ●	-0.3	0.3 5.7	V V
$V_{\text{OUT-RNG}0}$	Full-Scale Command Voltage, Range 0	(Notes 7, 15) $V_{\text{OUT}n}$ Commanded to 5.500V, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 0_b$ Resolution LSB Step Size		5.422	12 1.375	5.576 V Bits mV
$V_{\text{OUT-RNG}1}$	Full-Scale Command Voltage, Range 1	(Notes 7, 15) $V_{\text{OUT}n}$ Commanded to 2.750V, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$ Resolution LSB Step Size		2.711	12 0.6875	2.788 V Bits mV
$R_{\text{VSENSE}0^+}$	$V_{\text{OSNS}0^+}$ Impedance to SGND	$0.05\text{V} \leq V_{\text{OSNS}0^+} - V_{\text{SGND}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$			41	k $\Omega$
$R_{\text{VSENSE}1}$	$V_{\text{OSNS}1}$ Impedance to SGND	$0.05\text{V} \leq V_{\text{OSNS}1} - V_{\text{SGND}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$			37	k $\Omega$
$t_{\text{ON}(\text{MIN})}$	Minimum On-Time	(Note 8)			45	ns

#### Analog OV/UV (Overvoltage/Undervoltage) Output Voltage Supervisor Comparators ( $V_{\text{OUT\_OV/UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT}}$ and $V_{\text{OUT\_OV/UV\_WARN\_LIMIT}}$ Monitors)

$N_{\text{OV/UV\_COMP}}$	Resolution, Output Voltage Supervisors	(Note 15)			8	Bits
$V_{\text{OV-RNG}}$	Output OV Comparator Threshold Detection Range	(Note 15) High Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 0_b$ Low Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$		1 0.5	5.6 2.7	V V
$V_{\text{OU-STP}}$	Output OV and UV Comparator Threshold Programming LSB Step Size	(Note 15) High Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 0_b$ Low Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$			22 11	mV mV

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $RUN_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUT_n}$  commanded to 1.000V unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$V_{OV-ACC}$	Output OV Comparator Threshold Accuracy	(See Note 14) $2\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} \leq 5.6\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 0_b$ ● $1\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 1_b$ ● $0.5\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} < 1\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 1_b$ ● $2\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE1} - V_{SGND} \leq 5.6\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 0_b$ ● $1.5\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE1} - V_{SGND} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 1_b$ ● $0.5\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE1} - V_{SGND} < 1.5\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 1_b$ ●			±2 ±2 ±20 ±2 ±2 ±30	% % mV % % mV
$V_{UV-RNG}$	Output UV Comparator Threshold Detection Range	(Note 15) High Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 0_b$ Low Range Scale, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1] = 1_b$	1 0.5		5.4 2.7	V V
$V_{UV-ACC}$	Output UV Comparator Threshold Accuracy	(See Note 14) $2\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE0^+} - V_{VSENSE0^-} \leq 5.4\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 0_b$ ● $1\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE0^+} - V_{VSENSE0^-} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 1_b$ ● $0.5\text{V} \leq V_{VSENSE0^+} - V_{VSENSE0^-} < 1\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_0[1] = 1_b$ ● $2\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} \leq 5.4\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 0_b$ ● $1.5\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 1_b$ ● $0.5\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} < 1.5\text{V}$ , $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_1[1] = 1_b$ ●			±2 ±2 ±20 ±2 ±2 ±30	% % mV % % mV
$t_{PROP-OV}$	Output OV Comparator Response Times	Overdrive to 10% Above Programmed Threshold			35	μs
$t_{PROP-UV}$	Output UV Comparator Response Times	Underdrive to 10% Below Programmed Threshold			50	μs

**Analog OV/UV  $SV_{IN}$  Input Voltage Supervisor Comparators (Threshold Detectors for  $V_{IN\_ON}$  and  $V_{IN\_OFF}$ )**

$N_{SVIN-OV/UV-COMP}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Threshold-Programming Resolution	(Note 15)		8		Bits
$SV_{IN-OU-RANGE}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Threshold-Programming Range		●	4.5	20	V
$SV_{IN-OU-STP}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Threshold-Programming LSB Step Size	(Note 15)			82	mV
$SV_{IN-OU-ACC}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Threshold Accuracy	$9\text{V} < SV_{IN} \leq 20\text{V}$ $4.5\text{V} \leq SV_{IN} \leq 9\text{V}$	● ●		±2.5 ±225	% mV
$t_{PROP-SVIN-HIGH-VIN}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Response Time, High $V_{IN}$ Operating Configuration	Test Circuit 1, and: $V_{IN\_ON} = 9\text{V}$ ; $SV_{IN}$ Driven from 8.775V to 9.225V $V_{IN\_OFF} = 9\text{V}$ ; $SV_{IN}$ Driven from 9.225V to 8.775V	● ●		35 35	μs μs
$t_{PROP-SVIN-LOW-VIN}$	$SV_{IN}$ OV/UV Comparator Response Time, Low $V_{IN}$ Operating Configuration	Test Circuit 2, and: $V_{IN\_ON} = 4.5\text{V}$ ; $SV_{IN}$ Driven from 4.225V to 4.725V $V_{IN\_OFF} = 4.5\text{V}$ ; $SV_{IN}$ Driven from 4.725V to 4.225V	● ●		35 35	μs μs

**Channels 0 and 1 Output Voltage Readback ( $READ\_VOUT_n$ )**

$N_{VO-RB}$	Output Voltage Readback Resolution and LSB Step Size	(Note 15)		16 244		Bits μV
$V_{O-F/S}$	Output Voltage Full-Scale Digitizable Range	$V_{RUN_n} = 0\text{V}$ (Notes 7, 15)		8		V
$V_{O-RB-ACC}$	Output Voltage Readback Accuracy	Channel 0: $1\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ Channel 0: $0.6\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} < 1\text{V}$ Channel 1: $1\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ Channel 1: $0.6\text{V} \leq V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} < 1\text{V}$	● ● ● ●		Within ±0.5% of Reading Within ±5mV of Reading Within ±0.5% of Reading Within ±5mV of Reading	



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $\text{RUN}_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUTn}$  commanded to 1.000V unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$t_{\text{CONVERT-V0-RB}}$	Output Voltage Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x0D (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x05 or 0x09 (Notes 9, 15)		90 27 8		ms ms ms
<b>Input Voltage (<math>SV_{IN}</math>) Readback (<math>\text{READ\_VIN}</math>)</b>						
$N_{\text{SVIN-RB}}$	Input Voltage Readback Resolution and LSB Step Size	(Notes 10, 15)		10 15.625		Bits mV
$SV_{\text{IN-F/S}}$	Input Voltage Full-Scale Digitizable Range	(Notes 11, 15)		38.91		V
$SV_{\text{IN-RB-ACC}}$	Input Voltage Readback Accuracy	$\text{READ\_VIN}$ , $4.5\text{V} \leq SV_{\text{IN}} \leq 26.5\text{V}$	●	Within $\pm 2\%$ of Reading		
$t_{\text{CONVERT-SVIN-RB}}$	Input Voltage Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x01 (Notes 9, 15)		90 8		ms ms
<b>Channels 0 and 1 Output Current (<math>\text{READ\_IOUT}_n</math>), Duty Cycle (<math>\text{READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE}_n</math>), and Computed Input Current (<math>\text{MFR\_READ\_IIN}_n</math>) Readback</b>						
$N_{\text{IO-RB}}$	Output Current Readback Resolution and LSB Step Size	(Notes 10, 12)		10 15.6		Bits mA
$I_{\text{O-F/S}}$ , $I_{\text{I-F/S}}$	Output Current Full-Scale Digitizable Range and Input Current Range of Calculation	(Note 12)		$\pm 40$		A
$I_{\text{O-RB-ACC}}$	Output Current, Readback Accuracy	$\text{READ\_IOUT}_n$ , Channels 0 and 1, $0 \leq I_{\text{OUT}n} \leq 10\text{A}$ , Forced-Continuous Mode, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1:0] = 10_b$	●	Within 250mA of Reading		
$I_{\text{O-RB(13A)}}$	Full Load Output Current Readback	$I_{\text{OUT}n} = 13\text{A}$ (Note 12). See Histograms in Typical Performance Characteristics		13.1		A
$N_{\text{II-RB}}$	Computed Input Current, Readback Resolution and LSB Step Size	(Notes 10, 12)		10 1.95		Bits mA
$I_{\text{I-RB-ACC}}$	Computed Input Current, Readback Accuracy, Neglecting $I_{\text{SVIN}}$	$\text{MFR\_READ\_IIN}_n$ , Channels 0 and 1, $0 \leq I_{\text{OUT}n} \leq 10\text{A}$ , Forced-Continuous Mode, $\text{MFR\_PWM\_MODE}_n[1:0] = 10_b$ , $\text{MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET}_n = 0\text{mA}$	●	Within 150mA of Reading		
$t_{\text{CONVERT-IO-RB}}$	Output Current Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x0D (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x06 or 0x0A (Notes 9, 15)		90 27 8		ms ms ms
$t_{\text{CONVERT-II-RB}}$	Computed Input Current, Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15)		90		ms
$N_{\text{DUTY-RB}}$	Resolution, Duty Cycle Readback	(Notes 10, 15)		10		Bits
$D_{\text{RB-ACC}}$	Duty Cycle TUE	$\text{READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE}_n$ , 16.3% Duty Cycle (Note 15)			$\pm 3$	%
$t_{\text{CONVERT-DUTY-RB}}$	Duty Cycle Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15)		90		ms
<b>Temperature Readback for Channel 0, Channel 1, and Controller (Respectively: <math>\text{READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1}_0</math>, <math>\text{READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1}_1</math>, and <math>\text{READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2}</math>)</b>						
$T_{\text{RES-RB}}$	Temperature Readback Resolution	Channel 0, Channel 1, and Controller (Note 15)		0.0625		$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{\text{RB-CH-ACC(72mV)}}$	Channel Temperature TUE, Switching Action Off	Channels 0 and 1, PWM Inactive, $\text{RUN}_n = 0\text{V}$ , $\Delta V_{\text{TSNS}na} = 72\text{mV}$	●	Within $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ of Reading		

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $RUN_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUTn}$  commanded to 1.000V unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$T_{RB-CH-ACC(ON)}$	Channel Temperature TUE, Switching Action On	READ_TEMPERATURE_1 <sub>n</sub> , Channels 0 and 1, PWM Active, $RUN_n = 5\text{V}$ (Note 12)	Within $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ of Reading			
$T_{RB-CTRL-ACC(ON)}$	Control IC Die Temperature TUE, Switching Action On	READ_TEMPERATURE_2, PWM Active, $RUN_0 = RUN_1 = 5\text{V}$ (Note 12)	Within $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ of Reading			
$t_{\text{CONVERT-TEMP-RB}}$	Temperature Readback Update Rate	MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x00 (Notes 9, 15) MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x06 or 0x0A (Notes 9, 15)		90 8		ms ms
<b>INTV<sub>CC</sub> Regulator</b>						
$V_{\text{INTVCC}}$	Internal $V_{\text{CC}}$ Voltage No Load	$6\text{V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 26.5\text{V}$	4.8	5	5.2	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{INTVCC(LOAD)}}}{V_{\text{INTVCC}}}$	INTV <sub>CC</sub> Load Regulation	$0\text{mA} \leq I_{\text{INTVCC}} \leq 50\text{mA}$		0.5	$\pm 2$	%
<b>V<sub>DD33</sub> Regulator</b>						
$V_{\text{VDD33}}$	Internal $V_{\text{DD33}}$ Voltage		3.2	3.3	3.4	V
$I_{\text{LIM(VDD33)}}$	$V_{\text{DD33}}$ Current Limit	$V_{\text{DD33}}$ Electrically Short-Circuited to GND		70		mA
$V_{\text{VDD33\_OV}}$	$V_{\text{DD33}}$ Overvoltage Threshold	(Note 15)		3.5		V
$V_{\text{VDD33\_UV}}$	$V_{\text{DD33}}$ Undervoltage Threshold	(Note 15)		3.1		V
<b>V<sub>DD25</sub> Regulator</b>						
$V_{\text{VDD25}}$	Internal $V_{\text{DD25}}$ Voltage			2.5		V
$I_{\text{LIM(VDD25)}}$	$V_{\text{DD25}}$ Current Limit	$V_{\text{DD25}}$ Electrically Short-Circuited to GND		50		mA
<b>Oscillator and Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)</b>						
$f_{\text{OSC}}$	Oscillator Frequency Accuracy	$\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$ (0xFBE8) $250\text{kHz} \leq \text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} \leq 1\text{MHz}$ (Note 15)	●		$\pm 7.5$ $\pm 7.5$	% %
$f_{\text{SYNC}}$	PLL SYNC Capture Range	$\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH}$ Set to Frequency Slave Mode (0x0000); MFR_CONFIG_ALL[4] = 1 <sub>b</sub> ; SYNC Driven by External Clock; $3.3V_{\text{OUT}}$	●	225	1100	kHz
$V_{\text{TH,SYNC}}$	SYNC Input Threshold	$V_{\text{SYNC}}$ Rising (Note 15) $V_{\text{SYNC}}$ Falling (Note 15)		1.5 1		V V
$V_{\text{OL,SYNC}}$	SYNC Low Output Voltage	$I_{\text{SYNC}} = 3\text{mA}$	●	0.3	0.4	V
$I_{\text{SYNC}}$	SYNC Leakage Current in Frequency Slave Mode	$0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{SYNC}} \leq 3.6\text{V}$ MFR_CONFIG_ALL[4] = 1 <sub>b</sub>	●		$\pm 5$	$\mu\text{A}$
$\theta_{\text{SYNC-00}}$	SYNC-to-Channel 0 Phase Relationship, Lag from Falling Edge of Sync to Rising Edge of Top MOSFET (MT0) Gate	(Note 15) MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 000 <sub>b</sub> , 01X <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 101 <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 001 <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 1X0 <sub>b</sub>		0 60 90 120		Deg Deg Deg Deg
$\theta_{\text{SYNC-01}}$	SYNC-to-Channel 1 Phase Relationship, Lag from Falling Edge of Sync to Rising Edge of Top MOSFET (MT1) Gate	(Note 15) MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 011 <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 000 <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 010 <sub>b</sub> , 10X <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 001 <sub>b</sub> MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0] = 110 <sub>b</sub>		120 180 240 270 300		Deg Deg Deg Deg Deg



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified internal operating temperature range (Note 2). Specified as each individual output channel (Note 4).  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $RUN_n = 5\text{V}$ ,  $\text{FREQUENCY\_SWITCH} = 500\text{kHz}$  and  $V_{OUTn}$  commanded to 1.000V unless otherwise noted. Configured with factory-default EEPROM settings and per Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>EEPROM Characteristics</b>						
Endurance	(Note 13)	$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ During EEPROM Write Operations (Note 3)	●	10,000		Cycles
Retention	(Note 13)	$T_J < T_{J(\text{MAX})}$ , with Most Recent EEPROM Write Operation Having Occurred at $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 3)	●	10		Years
Mass_Write	Mass Write Operation Time	Execution of STORE_USER_ALL Command, $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ (ATE-Tested at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) (Notes 3, 13)		440	4100	ms
<b>Digital I/Os</b>						
$V_{IH}$	Input High Threshold Voltage	SCL, SDA, $RUN_n$ , $\overline{GPIO}_n$ (Note 15) SHARE_CLK, WP (Note 15)		1.35 1.8		V V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Threshold Voltage	SCL, SDA, $RUN_n$ , $\overline{GPIO}_n$ (Note 15) SHARE_CLK, WP (Note 15)			0.8 0.6	V V
$V_{HYST}$	Input Hysteresis	SCL, SDA (Note 15)		80		mV
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage	SCL, SDA, $\overline{ALERT}$ , $RUN_n$ , $\overline{GPIO}_n$ , SHARE_CLK: $I_{SINK} = 3\text{mA}$	●	0.3	0.4	V
$I_{OL}$	Input Leakage Current	SDA, SCL, $\overline{ALERT}$ , $RUN_n$ : $0\text{V} \leq V_{PIN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $\overline{GPIO}_n$ and SHARE_CLK: $0\text{V} \leq V_{PIN} \leq 3.6\text{V}$	● ●		$\pm 5$ $\pm 2$	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
$t_{FILTER}$	Input Digital Filtering	$RUN_n$ (Note 15) $\overline{GPIO}_n$ (Note 15)		10 3		$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$
$C_{PIN}$	Input Capacitance	SCL, SDA, $RUN_n$ , $\overline{GPIO}_n$ , SHARE_CLK, WP (Note 15)			10	pF
<b>PMBus Interface Timing Characteristics</b>						
$f_{SMB}$	Serial Bus Operating Frequency	(Note 15)		10	400	kHz
$t_{BUF}$	Bus Free Time Between Stop and Start	(Note 15)		1.3		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{HD,STA}$	Hold Time After Repeated Start Condition	Time Period After Which First Clock Is Generated (Note 15)		0.6		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated Start Condition Setup Time	(Note 15)		0.6		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{SU,STO}$	Stop Condition Setup Time	(Note 15)		0.6		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{HD,DAT}$	Data Hold Time	Receiving Data (Note 15) Transmitting Data (Note 15)		0 0.3	0.9	$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_{SU,DAT}$	Data Setup Time	Receiving Data (Note 15)		0.1		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{TIMEOUT\_SMB}$	Stuck PMBus Timer Timeout	Measured from the Last PMBus Start Event: Block Reads, $\text{MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL}[3] = 0_b$ (Note 15) Non-Block Reads, $\text{MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL}[3] = 0_b$ (Note 15) $\text{MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL}[3] = 1_b$ (Note 15)		150 32 250		ms ms ms
$t_{LOW}$	Serial Clock Low Period	(Note 15)		1.3	10000	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{HIGH}$	Serial Clock High Period	(Note 15)		0.6		$\mu\text{s}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Note 1:** Stresses beyond those listing under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

**Note 2:** The LTM4676A is tested under pulsed-load conditions such that  $T_J \approx T_A$ . The LTM4676AE is guaranteed to meet performance specifications over the 0°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range. Specifications over the -40°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls. The LTM4676AI is guaranteed to meet specifications over the full -40°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range. Note that the maximum ambient temperature consistent with these specifications is determined by specific operating conditions in conjunction with board layout, the rated package thermal resistance and other environmental factors.

**Note 3:** The LTM4676A's EEPROM temperature range for valid write commands is 0°C to 85°C. To achieve guaranteed EEPROM data retention, execution of the "STORE\_USER\_ALL" command—i.e., uploading RAM contents to NVM—outside this temperature range is not recommended. However, as long as the LTM4676A's EEPROM temperature is less than 130°C, the LTM4676A will obey the STORE\_USER\_ALL command. Only when EEPROM temperature exceeds 130°C, the LTM4676A will not act on any STORE\_USER\_ALL transactions: instead, the LTM4676A NACKs the serial command and asserts its relevant CML (communications, memory, logic) fault bits. EEPROM temperature can be queried prior to commanding STORE\_USER\_ALL; see the Applications Information section.

**Note 4:** The two power inputs— $V_{IN0}$  and  $V_{IN1}$ —and their respective power outputs— $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$ —are tested independently in production. A shorthand notation is used in this document that allows these parameters to be referred to by " $V_{INn}$ " and " $V_{OUTn}$ ", where  $n$  is permitted to take on a value of 0 or 1. This italicized, subscripted " $n$ " notation and convention is extended to encompass all such pin names, as well as register names with channel-specific, i.e., paged data. For example,  $V_{OUT\_COMMANDn}$  refers to the  $V_{OUT\_COMMAND}$  command code data located in Pages 0 and 1, which in turn relate to Channels 0 ( $V_{OUT0}$ ) and Channel 1 ( $V_{OUT1}$ ). Registers containing non-page-specific data, i.e., whose data is "global" to the module or applies to both of the module's Channels lack the italicized, subscripted " $n$ ", e.g., FREQUENCY\_SWITCH.

**Note 5:**  $V_{OUTn(DC)}$  and line and load regulation tests are performed in production with digital servo disengaged ( $MFR\_PWM\_MODEn[6] = 0_b$ ) and low  $V_{OUTn}$  range selected ( $MFR\_PWM\_MODEn[1] = 1_b$ ). The digital servo control loop is exercised in production (setting  $MFR\_PWM\_MODEn[6] = 1_b$ ), but convergence of the output voltage to its final settling value is not necessarily observed in final test—due to potentially long time constants involved—and is instead guaranteed by the output voltage readback accuracy specification. Evaluation in application demonstrates capability; see the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

**Note 6:** See output current derating curves for different  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ , and  $T_A$ , located in the Applications Information section.

**Note 7:** Even though  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  are specified for 6V absolute maximum, the maximum recommended regulation-command voltage is: 5.5V for a high- $V_{OUT}$  range setting of  $MFR\_PWM\_MODEn[1]=0_b$ ; 2.5V for a low- $V_{OUT}$  range setting of  $MFR\_PWM\_MODEn[1]=1_b$ .

**Note 8:** Minimum on-time is tested at wafer sort.

**Note 9:** Data conversion is performed in round-robin (cyclic) fashion. All telemetry signals are continuously digitized, and reported data is based on measurements not older than 90ms, typical. Some telemetry parameters can be digitized at a faster update rate by configuring  $MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL$ .

**Note 10:** The following telemetry parameters are formatted in PMBus-defined "Linear Data Format", in which each register contains a word comprised of 5 most significant bits—representing a signed exponent, to be raised to the power of 2—and 11 least significant bits—representing a signed mantissa: input voltage (on  $SV_{IN}$ ), accessed via the  $READ\_VIN$  command code; output currents ( $I_{OUTn}$ ), accessed via the  $READ\_IOUTn$  command codes; module input current ( $I_{VIN0} + I_{VIN1} + I_{SVIN}$ ), accessed via the  $READ\_IIN$  command code; channel input currents ( $I_{VINn} + 1/2 \cdot I_{SVIN}$ ), accessed via the  $MFR\_READ\_IINn$  command codes; and duty cycles of channel 0 and channel 1 switching power stages, accessed via the  $READ\_DUTY\_CYCLEn$  command codes. This data format limits the resolution of telemetry readback data to 10 bits even though the internal ADC is 16 bits and the LTM4676A's internal calculations use 32-bit words.

**Note 11:** The absolute maximum rating for the  $SV_{IN}$  pin is 28V. Input voltage telemetry ( $READ\_VIN$ ) is obtained by digitizing a voltage scaled down from the  $SV_{IN}$  pin.

**Note 12:** These typical parameters are based on bench measurements and are not production tested.

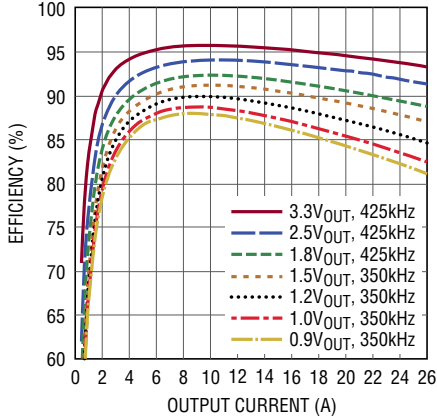
**Note 13:** EEPROM endurance and retention are guaranteed by wafer-level testing for data retention. The minimum retention specification applies for devices whose EEPROM has been cycled less than the minimum endurance specification, and whose EEPROM data was written to at  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ . Downloading NVM contents to RAM by executing the  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$  or  $MFR\_RESET$  commands is valid over the entire operating temperature range and does not influence EEPROM characteristics.

**Note 14:** Channel 0 OV/UV comparator threshold accuracy for  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE0[1] = 1_b$  tested in ATE at  $V_{VOSNS0^+} - V_{VOSNS0^-} = 0.5\text{V}$  and 2.7V. 1V condition tested at IC-Level, only. Channel 1 OV/UV comparator threshold accuracy for  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE1[1] = 1_b$  tested in ATE with  $V_{VOSNS1} - V_{SGND} = 0.5\text{V}$  and 2.7V. 1.5V condition tested at IC-level, only.

**Note 15:** Tested at IC-level ATE.

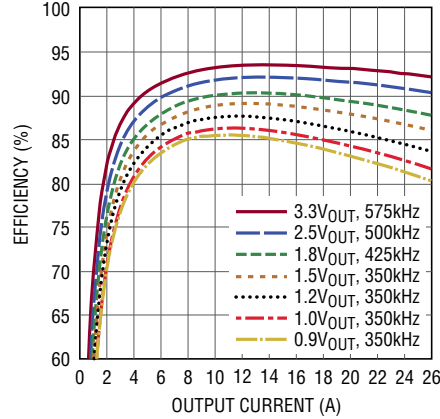
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $12V_{IN}$  to  $1V_{OUT}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Efficiency vs Output Current,  $5V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  Paralleled,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn} = INTV_{CC}$**



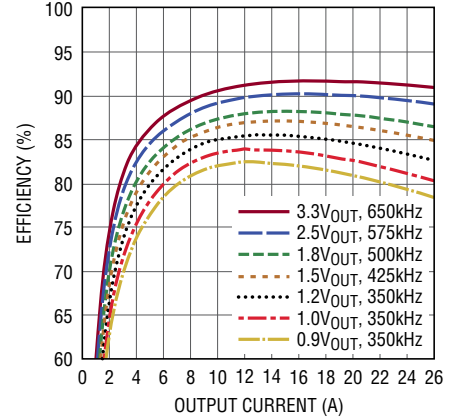
4676A G01

**Efficiency vs Output Current,  $8V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  Paralleled,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn}$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  Open**



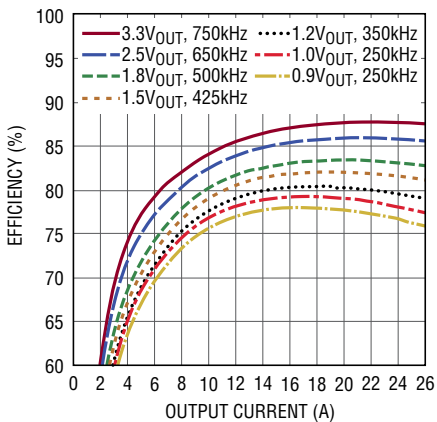
4676A G02

**Efficiency vs Output Current,  $12V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  Paralleled,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn}$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  Open**



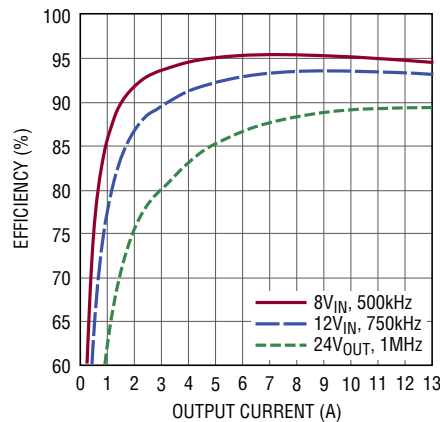
4676A G03

**Efficiency vs Output Current,  $24V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  Paralleled,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn}$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  Open**



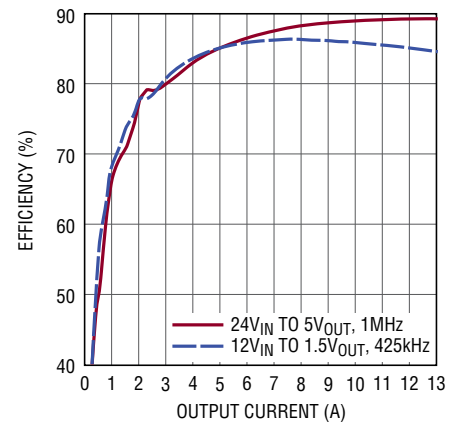
4676A G04

**Efficiency vs Output Current,  $V_{OUT1} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT0} = OFF$ ,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn}$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  Open**



4676A G05

**Single Phase Single Output Pulse-Skipping (Discontinuous) Mode Efficiency,  $V_{IN} = SV_{IN} = V_{INn}$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  Open,  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[0] = 0_b$**



4676A G06

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $12V_{IN}$ to $1V_{OUT}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Dual Phase Single Output Load Transient Response,  $12V_{IN}$  to  $1V_{OUT}$**

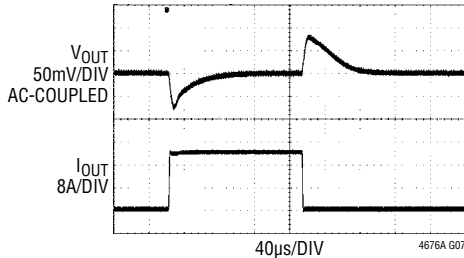


FIGURE 35 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ . INTV<sub>CC</sub> PIN OPEN CIRCUIT AND VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>n</sub> SET TO 1.000V. 0A TO 20A LOAD STEP AT 20A/μs

**Single Phase Single Output Load Transient Response,  $12V_{IN}$  to  $1V_{OUT}$**

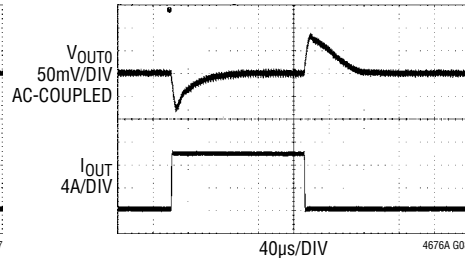


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ . 0A TO 10A LOAD STEP AT 10A/μs

**Dual Phase Single Output Load Transient Response,  $5V_{IN}$  to  $1V_{OUT}$**

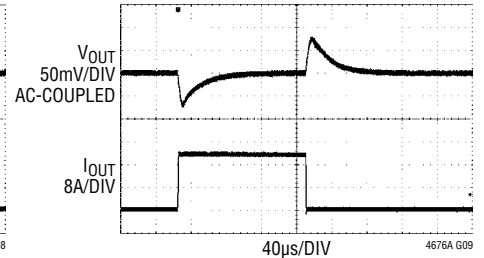


FIGURE 35 CIRCUIT AT  $5V_{IN}$ . VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>n</sub> SET TO 1.000V. 0A TO 20A LOAD STEP AT 20A/μs

**Single Phase Single Output Load Transient Response,  $24V_{IN}$  to  $1V_{OUT}$**

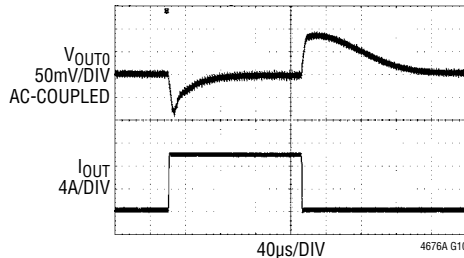


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $24V_{IN}$ . 0A TO 10A LOAD STEP AT 10A/μs

**Single Phase Single Output Load Transient Response,  $24V_{IN}$  to  $3.3V_{OUT}$**

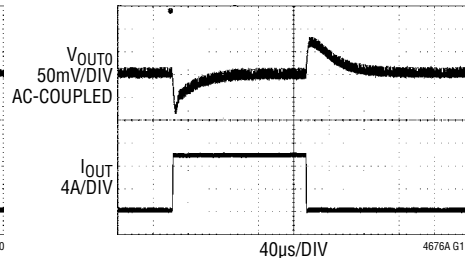


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $24V_{IN}$ . C<sub>OUT0</sub> =  $5 \times 100\mu\text{F}$  AND VOUT0 COMMANDED TO 3.300V. 0A TO 10A LOAD STEP AT 10A/μs

**Dual Output Concurrent Rail Start-Up/Shutdown**

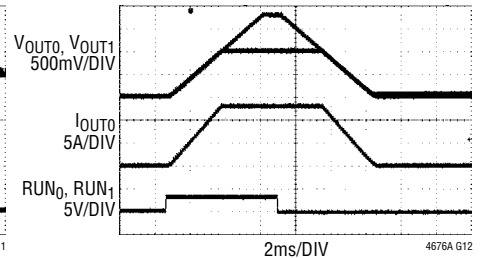


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ .  $77\text{m}\Omega$  LOAD ON VOUT0. NO LOAD ON VOUT1. TON\_RISE<sub>0</sub> = 3ms, TON\_RISE<sub>1</sub> = 5.297ms, TOFF\_DELAY<sub>1</sub> = 0ms, TOFF\_DELAY<sub>0</sub> = 2.43ms, TOFF\_FALL<sub>1</sub> = 5.328ms, TOFF\_FALL<sub>0</sub> = 3ms, ON\_OFF\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub> = 0x1E

**Dual Output Start-Up/Shutdown with a Pre-Biased Load**

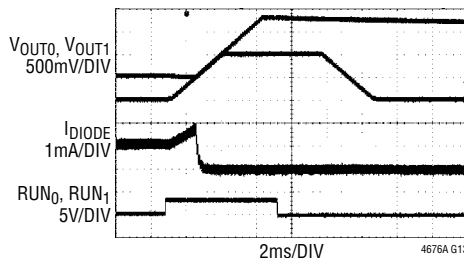


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ .  $77\text{m}\Omega$  LOAD ON VOUT0, 500Ω ON VOUT1. VOUT1 PRE-BIASED THROUGH A DIODE. TON\_RISE<sub>0</sub> = 3ms, TON\_RISE<sub>1</sub> = 5.297ms, TOFF\_DELAY<sub>1</sub> = 0ms, TOFF\_DELAY<sub>0</sub> = 2.43ms, TOFF\_FALL<sub>1</sub> = 5.328ms, TOFF\_FALL<sub>0</sub> = 3ms, ON\_OFF\_CONFIG<sub>1</sub> = 0x1F, ON\_OFF\_CONFIG<sub>0</sub> = 0x1E

**Single Phase Single Output Short-Circuit Protection at No Load**

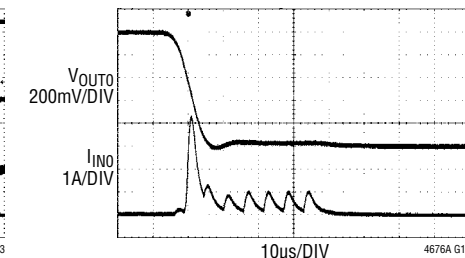


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ . NO LOAD ON VOUT0 PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF SHORT CIRCUIT

**Single Phase Single Output Short-Circuit Protection at Full Load**

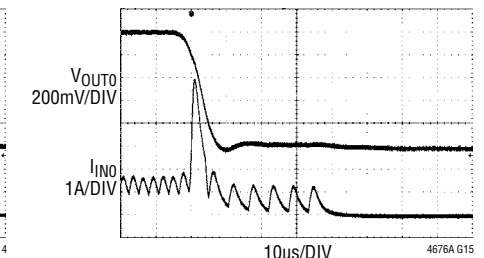
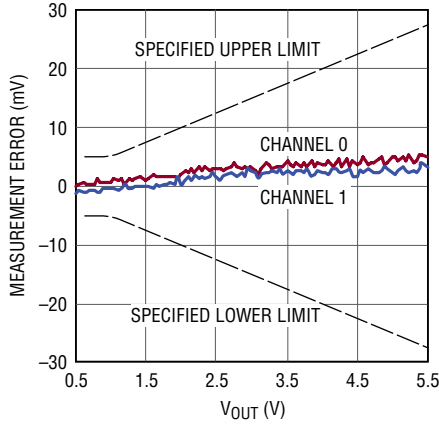


FIGURE 69 CIRCUIT AT  $12V_{IN}$ .  $77\text{m}\Omega$  LOAD ON VOUT0 PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF SHORT CIRCUIT

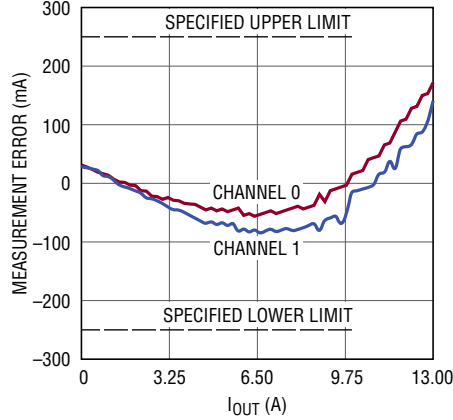
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $12\text{V}_{\text{IN}}$  to  $1\text{V}_{\text{OUT}}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**READ\_VOUT<sub>n</sub> (Output Voltage Readback) Error vs V<sub>OUTn</sub>**  
 $I_{\text{OUT}n} = \text{No Load}$ ,  $\text{RUN}_{1-n} = 0\text{V}$



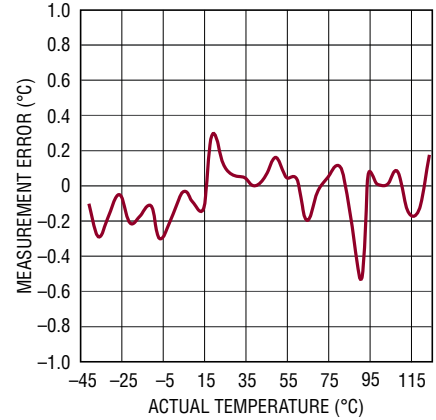
4676A G16

**READ\_IOUT<sub>n</sub> (Output Current Readback) Error vs I<sub>OUTn</sub>**



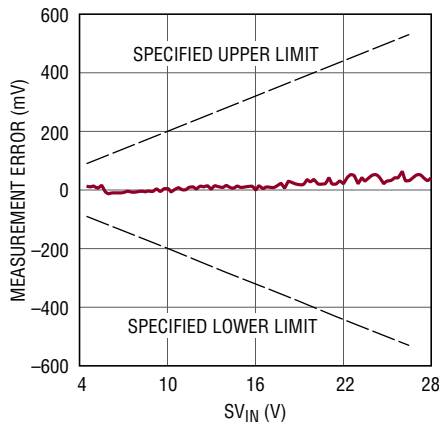
4676A G17

**READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2 (Control IC Temperature Error) vs Junction Temperature, RUN<sub>n</sub> = 0V**



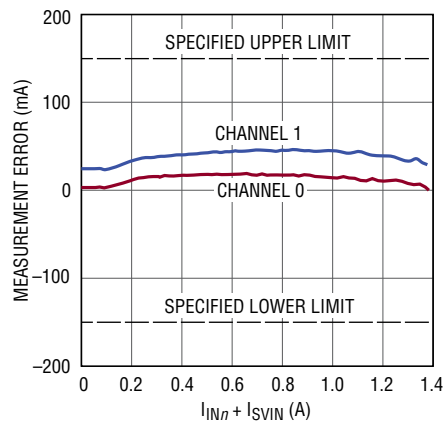
4676A G18

**READ\_VIN (Input Voltage Readback Telemetry) Error vs SV<sub>IN</sub>, RUN<sub>n</sub> = 0V**



4676A G19

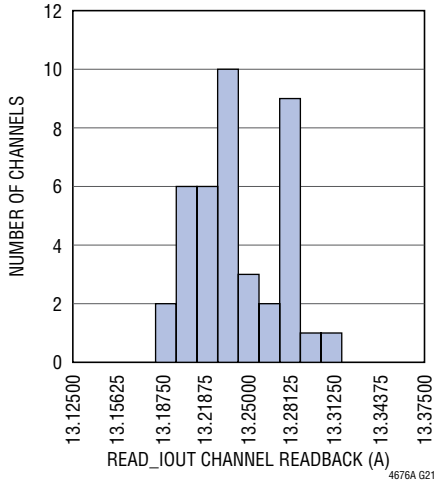
**MFR\_READ\_IIN<sub>n</sub> (Input Current Readback) Error vs (I<sub>VINn</sub> + I<sub>SVIN</sub>), MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>n</sub>[0]=1<sub>b</sub>, I<sub>OUTn</sub> Swept from 0A to 13A, One Channel at a Time, RUN<sub>1-n</sub> = 0V**



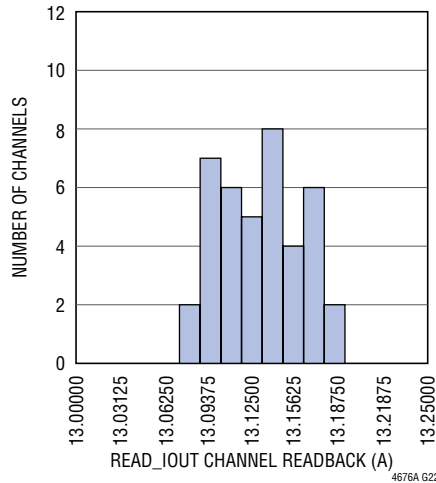
4676A G20

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $12V_{IN}$ to $1V_{OUT}$ , unless otherwise noted.

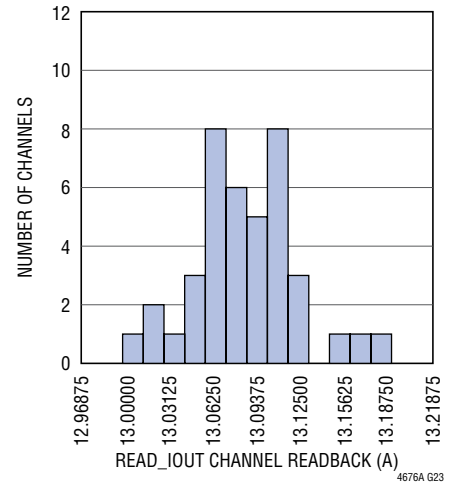
**READ\_OUT of 20 LTM4676As (DC1811B-B)  $12V_{IN}$ ,  $1V_{OUT}$ ,  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_{OUTn} = 13\text{A}$ , System Having Reached Thermally Steady-State Condition, No Airflow**



**READ\_OUT of 20 LTM4676As (DC1811B-B)  $12V_{IN}$ ,  $1V_{OUT}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_{OUTn} = 13\text{A}$ , System Having Reached Thermally Steady-State Condition, No Airflow**



**READ\_OUT of 20 LTM4676As (DC1811B-B)  $12V_{IN}$ ,  $1V_{OUT}$ ,  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_{OUTn} = 13\text{A}$ , System Having Reached Thermally Steady-State Condition, No Airflow**



## PIN FUNCTIONS



**PACKAGE ROW AND COLUMN LABELING MAY VARY AMONG  $\mu$ Module PRODUCTS. REVIEW EACH PACKAGE LAYOUT CAREFULLY.**

**GND (A4, A6-10, B4-B9, C4, C6-C9, D4, D7, E3, F3, F10, G3, G10-12, H3, H10, J4, J10, K4, K7-9, L4-9, M4, M6-10):** Power Ground of the LTM4676A. Power return for  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$ .

**$V_{OUT0}$  (A1-3, B1-3, C1-3, D1-3):** Channel 0 Output Voltage.

**$V_{OSNS0}^+$  (D9):** Channel 0 Positive Differential Voltage Sense Input. Together,  $V_{OSNS0}^+$  and  $V_{OSNS0}^-$  serve to kelvin-sense the  $V_{OUT0}$  output voltage at  $V_{OUT0}$ 's point of load (POL) and provide the differential feedback signal directly to Channel 0's control loop and voltage supervisor circuits.  $V_{OUT0}$  can regulate up to 5.5V output. Command  $V_{OUT0}$ 's target regulation voltage by serial bus. Its initial command value at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up is dictated by NVM (non-volatile memory) contents (factory default: 1.000V)—or, optionally, may be set by configuration resistors; see  $V_{OUT0CFG}$ ,  $V_{TRIM0CFG}$  and the Applications Information section.

**$V_{OSNS0}^-$  (E9):** Channel 0 Negative Differential Voltage Sense Input. See  $V_{OSNS0}^+$ .

**$V_{ORBO}^+$  (D10):** Channel 0 Positive Readback Pin. Shorted to  $V_{OSNS0}^+$  internal to the LTM4676A. If desired, place a test point on this node and measure its impedance to  $V_{OUT0}$  on one's hardware (e.g., motherboard, during in circuit test (ICT) post-assembly process) to provide a means of verifying the integrity of the feedback signal connection between  $V_{OSNS0}^+$  and  $V_{OUT0}$ .

**$V_{ORBO}^-$  (E10):** Channel 0 Negative Readback Pin. Shorted to  $V_{OSNS0}^-$  internal to the LTM4676A. If desired, place a test point on this node and measure its impedance to GND on one's hardware (e.g., motherboard, during ICT post-assembly process) to provide a means of verifying the integrity of the feedback signal connection between  $V_{OSNS0}^-$  and GND ( $V_{OUT0}$  power return).

**$V_{OUT1}$  (J1-3, K1-3, L1-3, M1-3):** Channel 1 Output Voltage.

**$V_{OSNS1}$  (H9):** Channel 1 Positive Voltage Sense Input. Connect  $V_{OSNS1}$  to  $V_{OUT1}$  at the POL. This provides the feedback signal for Channel 1's control loop and voltage supervisor circuits.  $V_{OUT1}$  can regulate up to 5.5V output. Command  $V_{OUT1}$ 's target regulation voltage by serial bus. Its initial command value at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up is dictated by



## PIN FUNCTIONS

NVM (non-volatile memory) contents (factory default: 1.000V)—or, optionally, may be set by configuration resistors; see  $V_{OUT1CFG}$ ,  $V_{TRIM1CFG}$  and the Applications Information section.

**SGND (F7-8, G7-8):** Channel 1 Negative Voltage Sense Input. See  $V_{OSNS1}$ . Additionally, SGND is the signal ground return path of the LTM4676A. If desired, one may place a test point on one of the four SGND pins and measure its impedance to GND on one's hardware (e.g., motherboard, during ICT post-assembly process) to provide a means of verifying the integrity of the feedback signal connection between the other three SGND pins and GND ( $V_{OUT1}$  power return). SGND is not electrically connected to GND internal to the LTM4676A. Connect SGND to GND local to the LTM4676A.

**VORB1 (J9):** Channel 1 Positive Readback Pin. Shorted to  $V_{OSNS1}$  internal to the LTM4676A. At one's option, place a test point on this node and measure its impedance to  $V_{OUT1}$  on one's hardware (e.g., motherboard, during ICT post-assembly process) to provide a means of verifying the integrity of the feedback signal connection between  $V_{OUT1}$  and  $V_{OSNS1}$ .

**VIND (A11-12, B11-12, C11-12, D11-12, E12):** Positive Power Input to Channel 0 Switching Stage. Provide sufficient decoupling capacitance in the form of multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs) and low ESR electrolytic (or equivalent) to handle reflected input current ripple from the step-down switching stage. MLCCs should be placed as close to the LTM4676A as physically possible. See Layout Recommendations in the Applications Information section.

**VIN1 (H12, J11-12, K11-12, L11-12, M11-12):** Positive Power Input to Channel 1 Switching Stage. Provide sufficient decoupling capacitance in the form of MLCCs and low ESR electrolytic (or equivalent) to handle reflected input current ripple from the step-down switching stage. MLCCs should be placed as close to the LTM4676A as physically possible. See Layout Recommendations in the Applications Information section.

**SW0 (B10):** Switching Node of Channel 0 Step-Down Converter Stage. Used for test purposes or EMI-snubbing heavier than that supported by  $SNUB_0$ . May be routed a

short distance to a local test point to monitor switching action of Channel 0, if desired, but do not route near any sensitive signals; otherwise, leave electrically isolated (open).

**SW1 (L10):** Switching Node of Channel 1 Step-Down Converter Stage. Used for test purposes or EMI-snubbing heavier than that supported by  $SNUB_1$ . May be routed a short distance to a local test point to monitor switching action of Channel 1, if desired, but do not route near any sensitive signals; otherwise, leave open.

**SNUB0 (A5):** Access to Channel 0 Switching Stage Snubber Capacitor. Connecting an optional resistor from  $SNUB_0$  to GND can reduce radiated EMI, with only a minor penalty towards power conversion efficiency. See the Applications Information section. Pin should otherwise be left open.

**SNUB1 (M5):** Access to Channel 1 Switching Stage Snubber Capacitor. Connecting an optional resistor from  $SNUB_1$  to GND can reduce radiated EMI, with only a minor penalty towards power conversion efficiency. See the Applications Information section. Pin should otherwise be left open.

**SVIN (F11-12):** Input Supply for LTM4676A's Internal Control IC. In most applications,  $SV_{IN}$  connects to  $V_{IN0}$  and/or  $V_{IN1}$ , in which case no external decoupling beyond that already allocated for  $V_{IN0}/V_{IN1}$  is required. If  $SV_{IN}$  is operated from an auxiliary supply separate from  $V_{IN0}/V_{IN1}$ , decouple this pin to GND with a capacitor (0.1  $\mu$ F to 1  $\mu$ F).

**INTVCC (F9, G9):** Internal Regulator, 5V Output. When operating the LTM4676A from  $5.75V \leq SV_{IN} \leq 26.5V$ , an LDO generates  $INTV_{CC}$  from  $SV_{IN}$  to bias internal control circuits and the MOSFET drivers of the LTM4676A. No external decoupling is required.  $INTV_{CC}$  is regulated regardless of the  $RUN_n$  pin state. When operating the LTM4676A with  $4.5V \leq SV_{IN} < 5.75V$ ,  $INTV_{CC}$  *must* be electrically shorted to  $SV_{IN}$ .

**VDD33 (J7):** Internally Generated 3.3V Power Supply Output Pin. This pin should only be used to provide external current for the pull-up resistors required for  $\overline{GPIO}_n$ ,  $SHARE\_CLK$ , and  $SYNC$ , and may be used to provide external current for pull-up resistors on  $RUN_n$ ,  $SDA$ ,  $SCL$  and  $ALERT$ . No external decoupling is required.

## PIN FUNCTIONS

**V<sub>DD25</sub> (J6):** Internally Generated 2.5V Power Supply Output Pin. Do not load this pin with external current; it is used strictly to bias internal logic and provides current for the internal pull-up resistors connected to the configuration-programming pins. No external decoupling is required.

**ASEL (G4):** Serial Bus Address Configuration Pin. On any given I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus serial bus segment, every device must have its own unique slave address. If this pin is left open, the LTM4676A powers up to its default slave address of 0x4F (hexadecimal), i.e., 1001111<sub>b</sub> (industry standard convention is used throughout this document: 7-bit slave addressing). The lower four bits of the LTM4676A's slave address can be altered from this default value by connecting a resistor from this pin to SGND. Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state.

**F<sub>SWPHCFG</sub> (H4):** Switching Frequency, Channel Phase-Interleaving Angle and Phase Relationship to SYNC Configuration Pin. If this pin is left open—or, if the LTM4676A is configured to ignore pin-strap (RCONFIG) resistors, i.e., MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1<sub>b</sub>—then the LTM4676A's switching frequency (FREQUENCY\_SWITCH) and channel phase relationships (with respect to the SYNC clock; MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[2:0]) are dictated at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up according to the LTM4676A's NVM contents. Default factory values are: 500kHz operation; Channel 0 at 0°; and Channel 1 at 180° (convention throughout this document: a phase angle of 0° means the channel's switch node rises coincident with the falling edge of the SYNC pulse). Connecting a resistor from this pin to SGND (and using the factory-default NVM setting of MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0<sub>b</sub>) allows a convenient way to configure multiple LTM4676As with identical NVM contents for different switching frequencies of operation and phase interleaving angle settings of intra- and extra-module-paralleled channels—all, without GUI intervention or the need to “custom pre-program” module NVM contents. (See the Applications Information section.) Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state.

**V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub> (G5):** Output Voltage Select Pin for V<sub>OUT0</sub>, Coarse Setting. If the V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub> and V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub> pins are both left open—or, if the LTM4676A is config-

ured to ignore pin-strap (RCONFIG) resistors, i.e., MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1<sub>b</sub>—then the LTM4676A's target V<sub>OUT0</sub> output voltage setting (VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>0</sub>) and associated power-good and OV/UV warning and fault thresholds are dictated at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up according to the LTM4676A's NVM contents. A resistor\* connected from this pin to SGND—in combination with resistor pin settings on V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub>, and using the factory-default NVM setting of MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0<sub>b</sub>—can be used to configure the LTM4676A's Channel 0 output to power-up to a VOUT\_COMMAND value (and associated output voltage monitoring and protection/fault-detection thresholds) different from those of NVM contents. (See the Applications Information section.) Connecting resistor(s) from V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub> to SGND and/or V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub> to SGND in this manner allows a convenient way to configure multiple LTM4676As with identical NVM contents for different output voltage settings—all without GUI intervention or the need to “custom-pre-program” module NVM contents. Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state. Note that use of RCONFIGs on V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub>/V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub> can affect the V<sub>OUT0</sub> range setting (MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>0</sub>[1]) and loop gain.

**V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub> (H5):** Output Voltage Select Pin for V<sub>OUT0</sub>, Fine Setting. Works in combination with V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub> to affect the VOUT\_COMMAND (and associated output voltage monitoring and protection/fault-detection thresholds) of Channel 0, at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up. (See V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub> and the Applications Information section.) Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state. Note that use of RCONFIGs\* on V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub>/V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub> can affect the V<sub>OUT0</sub> range setting (MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>0</sub>[1]) and loop gain.

**V<sub>OUT1CFG</sub> (G6):** Output Voltage Select Pin for V<sub>OUT1</sub>, Coarse Setting. If the V<sub>OUT1CFG</sub> and V<sub>TRIM1CFG</sub> pins are both left open—or, if the LTM4676A is configured to ignore pin-strap (RCONFIG) resistors, i.e., MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1<sub>b</sub>—then the LTM4676A's target V<sub>OUT1</sub> output voltage setting (VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>1</sub>) and associated OV/UV warning and fault thresholds are dictated at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up

\*In applications where V<sub>OUT0</sub> and V<sub>OUT1</sub> are paralleled, the respective V<sub>OUT<sub>n</sub>CFG</sub> and V<sub>TRIM<sub>n</sub>CFG</sub> pin-pairs can be electrically connected together; common RCONFIG resistors can be applied whose values are half of what is prescribed in Table 2 and Table 3. See Figure 42 for example.

## PIN FUNCTIONS

according to the LTM4676A's NVM contents, in precisely the same fashion that the  $V_{OUT0CFG}$  and  $V_{TRIM0CFG}$  pins affect the respective settings of  $V_{OUT0}$ /Channel 0. (See  $V_{OUT0CFG}$ ,  $V_{TRIM0CFG}$  and the Applications Information section.) Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state. Note that use of RCONFIGs\* on  $V_{OUT1CFG}/V_{TRIM1CFG}$  can affect the  $V_{OUT1}$  range setting ( $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_1[1]$ ) and loop gain.

**$V_{TRIM1CFG}$  (H6):** Output Voltage Select Pin for  $V_{OUT1}$ , Fine Setting. Works in combination with  $V_{OUT1CFG}$  to affect the  $V_{OUT\_COMMAND}$  (and associated output voltage monitoring and protection/fault-detection thresholds) of Channel 1, at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up. (See  $V_{OUT1CFG}$  and the Applications Information section.) Minimize capacitance—especially when the pin is left open—to assure accurate detection of the pin state. Note that use of RCONFIGs\* on  $V_{OUT1CFG}/V_{TRIM1CFG}$  can affect the  $V_{OUT1}$  range setting ( $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_1[1]$ ) and loop gain.

**SYNC (E7):** PWM Clock Synchronization Input and Open-Drain Output Pin. The setting of the  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  command dictates whether the LTM4676A is a “sync master” or “sync slave” module. When the LTM4676A is a sync master,  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  contains the commanded switching frequency of Channels 0 and 1—in PMBus linear data format—and it drives its SYNC pin low for 500ns at a time, at this commanded rate. In contrast, a sync slave uses  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4]=1_b$  and does not pull its SYNC pin low. The LTM4676A's PLL synchronizes the LTM4676A's PWM clock to the waveform present on the SYNC pin—and therefore, a resistor pull-up to 3.3V is required in the application, regardless of whether the LTM4676A is a sync master or slave. EXCEPTION: driving the SYNC pin with an external clock is permissible; see the Applications Information section for details.

**SCL (E6):** Serial Bus Clock Open-Drain Input (Can Be an Input and Output, if Clock Stretching is Enabled). A pull-up resistor to 3.3V is required in the application for digital communication to the SMBus master(s) that nominally drive this clock. The LTM4676A will never encounter scenarios where it would need to engage clock stretching unless SCL communication speeds exceed 100kHz—and even then, LTM4676A will not clock stretch

unless clock stretching is enabled by means of setting  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[1] = 1_b$ . The factory-default NVM configuration setting has  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[1] = 0_b$ ; clock stretching disabled. If communication on the bus at clock speeds above 100kHz is required, the user's SMBus master(s) need to implement clock stretching support to assure solid serial bus communications, and only then should  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[1]$  be set to  $1_b$ . When clock stretching is enabled, SCL becomes a bidirectional, open-drain output pin on LTM4676A.

**SDA (D6):** Serial Bus Data Open-Drain Input and Output. A pull-up resistor to 3.3V is required in the application.

**ALERT (E5):** Open-Drain Digital Output. A pull-up resistor to 3.3V is required in the application only if SMBALERT interrupt detection is implemented in one's SMBus system.

**SHARE\_CLK (H7):** Share Clock, Bidirectional Open-Drain Clock Sharing Pin. Nominally 100kHz. Used for synchronizing the time base between multiple LTM4676As (and any other Linear Technology devices with a SHARE\_CLK pin)—to realize well-defined rail sequencing and rail tracking. Tie the SHARE\_CLK pins of all such devices together; all devices with a SHARE\_CLK pin will synchronize to the fastest clock. A pull-up resistor to 3.3V is required when synchronizing the time base between multiple devices. If synchronizing the time base between multiple devices is not needed and  $MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG_n[2] = 0_b$ , only then is a pull-up resistor not required.

**GPIO<sub>0</sub>, GPIO<sub>1</sub> (E4 and F4, Respectively):** Digital, Programmable General Purpose Inputs and Outputs. Open-drain outputs and/or high impedance inputs. The LTM4676A's factory-default NVM configurations for  $MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE_n=0x6893$ —and  $MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE_n=0xC0$ —are such that: (1) when a channel-specific fault condition is detected—such as channel OT (overtemperature) or output UV/OV—the respective  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin pulls logic low; (2) when a non-channel specific fault condition is detected—such as input OV or control IC OT—both  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pins pull logic low; (3) the LTM4676A ceases switching action on Channel 0 and 1 when its respective  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin is logic

\*In applications where  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  are paralleled, the respective  $V_{OUTnCFG}$  and  $V_{TRIMnCFG}$  pin-pairs can be electrically connected together; common RCONFIG resistors can be applied whose values are half of what is prescribed in Table 2 and Table 3. See Figure 42 for example.

## PIN FUNCTIONS

low. Most significantly, this default configuration provides for graceful integration and inter-operation of LTM4676A with paralleled channel(s) of other LTM4676A(s)—in terms of properly coordinating efforts in starting, ceasing, and resuming switching action and output voltage regulation, in unison—all without GUI intervention or the need to “custom-preprogram” module NVM contents. Pull-up resistors from  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  to 3.3V are required for proper operation in the vast majority of applications. (Only if the LTM4676A’s  $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}_n$  value were set to 0x00 might pull-ups be unnecessary. See the Applications Information section for details.)

**WP (K6):** Write Protect Pin, Active High. An internal 10 $\mu$ A current source pulls this pin to  $V_{\text{DD33}}$ . If WP is open circuit or logic high, only I<sup>2</sup>C writes to PAGE, OPERATION, CLEAR\_FAULTS, MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS and MFR\_EE\_UNLOCK are supported. Additionally, individual faults can be cleared by writing 1<sub>b</sub>’s to bits of interest in registers prefixed with “STATUS”. If WP is low, I<sup>2</sup>C writes are unrestricted.

**RUN<sub>0</sub>, RUN<sub>1</sub> (F5 and F6, Respectively):** Enable Run Input for Channels 0 and 1, Respectively. Open-drain input and output. Logic high on these pins enables the respective outputs of the LTM4676A. These open-drain output pins hold the pin low until the LTM4676A is out of reset and  $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$  is detected to exceed  $\text{VIN\_ON}$ . A pull-up resistor to 3.3V is required in the application. Do not pull RUN logic high with a low impedance source.

**TSNS<sub>0a</sub>, TSNS<sub>0b</sub> (D5 and C5, Respectively):** Channel 0 Temperature Excitation/Measurement and Thermal Sensor Pins, Respectively. Connect TSNS<sub>0a</sub> to TSNS<sub>0b</sub>. This allows the LTM4676A to monitor the Power Stage Temperature of Channel 0.

**TSNS<sub>1a</sub>, TSNS<sub>1b</sub> (J5 and K5, Respectively):** Channel 1 Temperature Excitation/Measurement and Thermal Sensor Pins, Respectively. In most applications, connect TSNS<sub>1a</sub> to TSNS<sub>1b</sub>. This allows the LTM4676A to monitor the Power Stage Temperature of Channel 1. See the Applications Information section for information on how to use TSNS<sub>1a</sub> to monitor a temperature sensor external to the module, e.g., a PN junction on the die of a microprocessor.

**ISNS<sub>0a</sub><sup>+</sup>, ISNS<sub>0b</sub><sup>+</sup> (F2 and F1, Respectively):** Channel 0 Positive Current Sense and Kelvin Sense Pins, Respectively. Connect ISNS<sub>0a</sub><sup>+</sup> to ISNS<sub>0b</sub><sup>+</sup>.

**ISNS<sub>1a</sub><sup>+</sup>, ISNS<sub>1b</sub><sup>+</sup> (H2 and H1, Respectively):** Channel 1 Positive Current Sense and Kelvin Sense Pins, Respectively. Connect ISNS<sub>1a</sub><sup>+</sup> to ISNS<sub>1b</sub><sup>+</sup>.

**ISNS<sub>0a</sub><sup>-</sup>, ISNS<sub>0b</sub><sup>-</sup> (E2 and E1, Respectively):** Channel 0 Negative Current Sense and Kelvin Sense Pins, Respectively. Connect ISNS<sub>0a</sub><sup>-</sup> to ISNS<sub>0b</sub><sup>-</sup>.

**ISNS<sub>1a</sub><sup>-</sup>, ISNS<sub>1b</sub><sup>-</sup> (G2 and G1, Respectively):** Channel 1 Negative Current Sense and Kelvin Sense Pins, Respectively. Connect ISNS<sub>1a</sub><sup>-</sup> to ISNS<sub>1b</sub><sup>-</sup>.

**COMP<sub>0a</sub>, COMP<sub>1a</sub> (E8 and H8, Respectively):** Current Control Threshold and Error Amplifier Compensation Nodes for Channels 0 and 1, Respectively. The trip threshold of each channel’s current comparator increases with a respective rise in COMP<sub>na</sub> voltage. Small filter capacitors (22pF) internal to the LTM4676A on these COMP pins (terminated to SGND) introduce high frequency roll off of the error-amplifier response, yielding good noise rejection in the control loop. See COMP<sub>0b</sub>/COMP<sub>1b</sub>.

**COMP<sub>0b</sub>, COMP<sub>1b</sub> (D8 and J8, Respectively):** Internal Loop Compensation Networks for Channels 0 and 1, Respectively. For the vast majority of applications, the internal, default loop compensation of the LTM4676A is suitable to apply “as is”, and yields very satisfactory results: apply the default loop compensation to the control loops of Channels 0 and 1 by simply connecting COMP<sub>0a</sub> to COMP<sub>0b</sub> and COMP<sub>1a</sub> to COMP<sub>1b</sub>, respectively. In contrast, when more specialized applications require a personal touch the optimization of control loop response, this can be easily accomplished by connecting (an) R-C network(s) from COMP<sub>0a</sub> and/or COMP<sub>1a</sub>—terminated to SGND—and leaving COMP<sub>0b</sub> and/or COMP<sub>1b</sub> open, as desired.

**DNC (C10, E11, H11, K10):** Do not connect these pins to external circuitry. Solder these pins only to mounting pads on the PC board for mechanical integrity. These pads must remain electrically open circuit.



# SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM

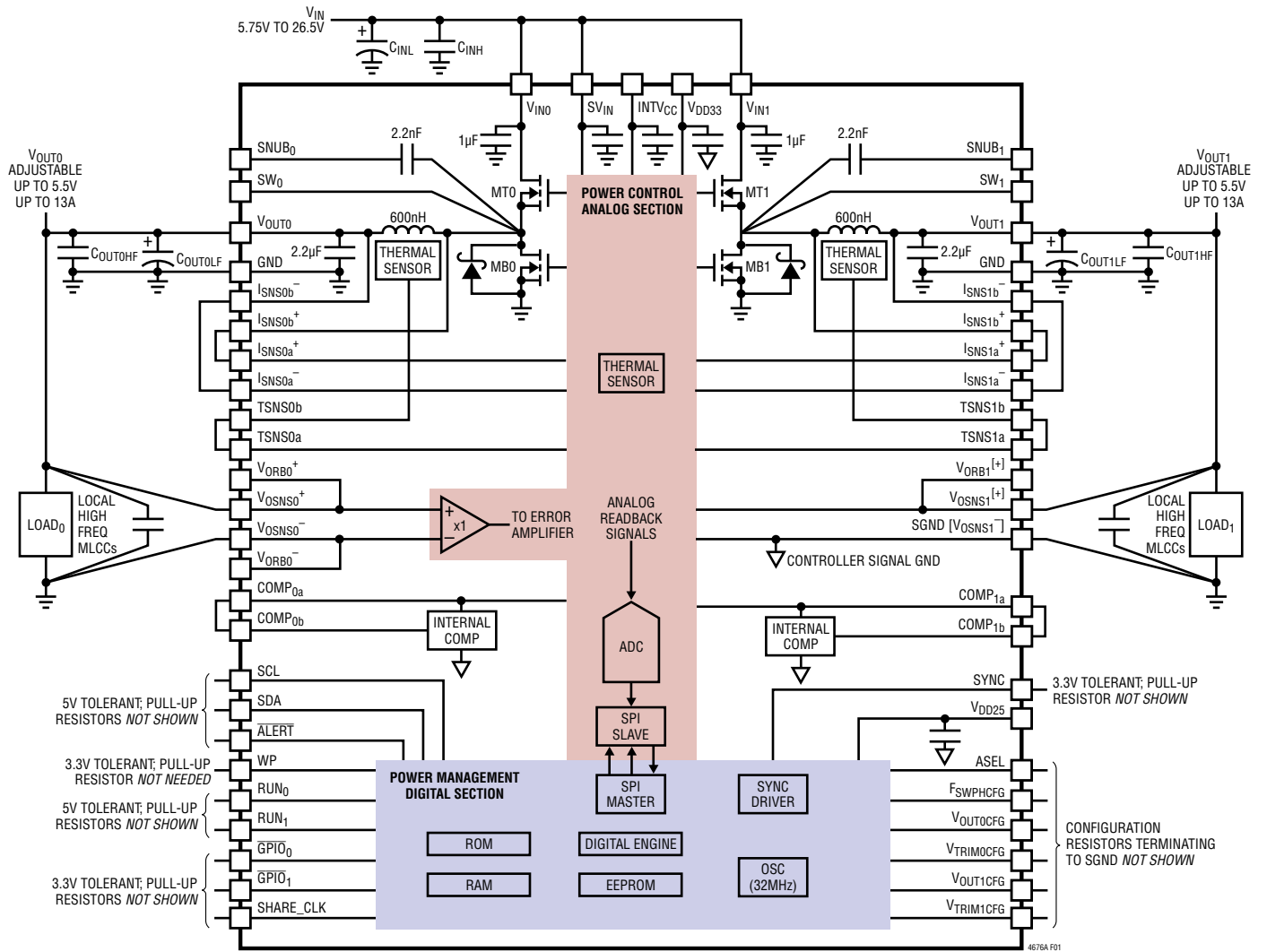


Figure 1. Simplified LTM4676A Block Diagram

## DECOUPLING REQUIREMENTS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Using Figure 1 configuration.

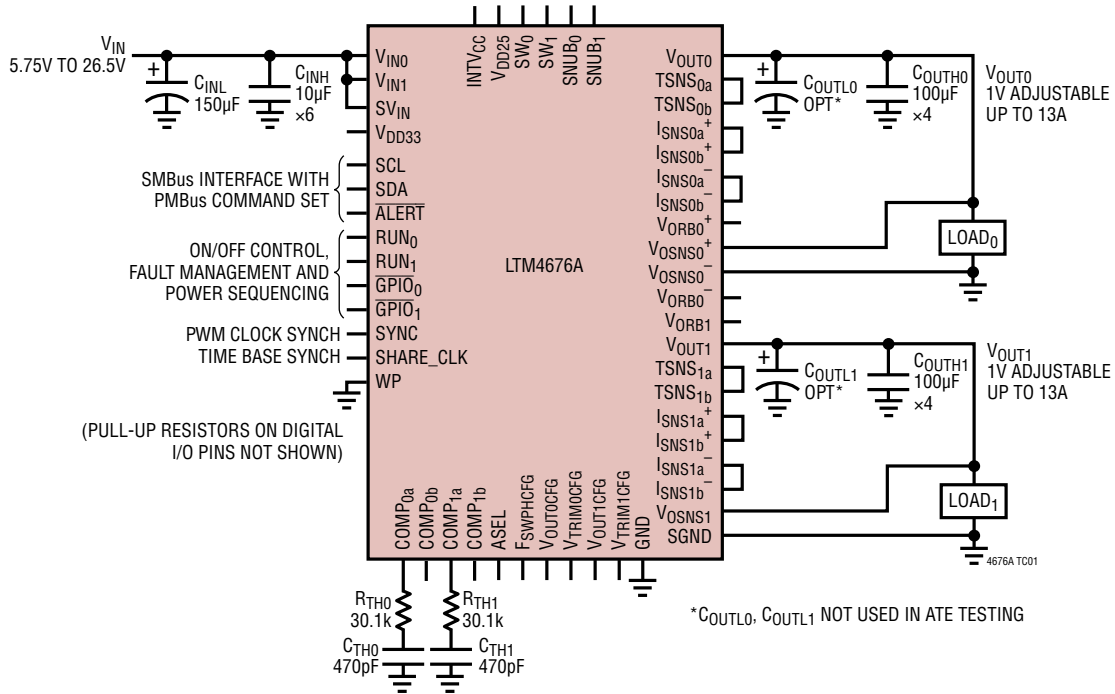
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$C_{INH}$	External High Frequency Input Capacitor Requirement ( $5.75\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 26.5\text{V}$ , $V_{OUTn}$ Commanded to 1.000V)	$I_{OUT0} = 13\text{A}$ , $3 \times 22\mu\text{F}$ , or $4 \times 10\mu\text{F}$ $I_{OUT1} = 13\text{A}$ , $3 \times 22\mu\text{F}$ , or $4 \times 10\mu\text{F}$	40	66		$\mu\text{F}$
$C_{OUTnHF}$	External High Frequency Output Capacitor Requirement ( $5.75\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 26.5\text{V}$ , $V_{OUTn}$ Commanded to 1.000V)	$I_{OUT0} = 13\text{A}$ $I_{OUT1} = 13\text{A}$		400	400	$\mu\text{F}$



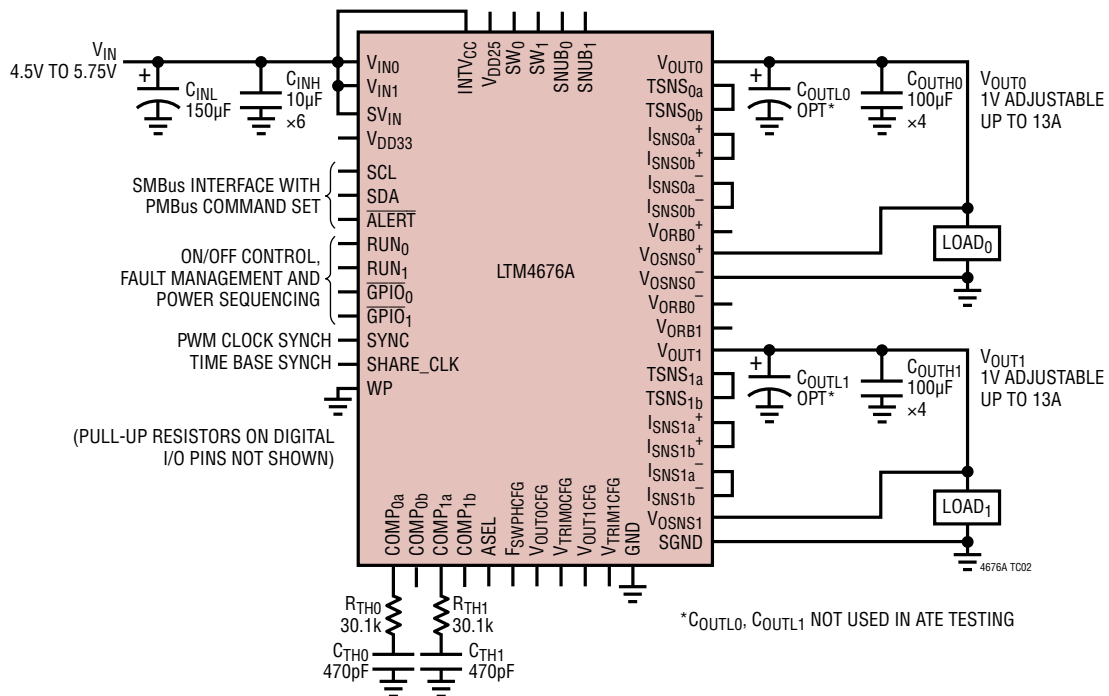


# TEST CIRCUITS

**Test Circuit 1. LTM4676A ATE High  $V_{IN}$  Operating Range Configuration,  $5.75V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26.5V$**



**Test Circuit 2. LTM4676A ATE Low  $V_{IN}$  Operating Range Configuration,  $4.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.75V$**



## OPERATION

### POWER MODULE INTRODUCTION

The LTM4676A is a highly configurable dual 13A output standalone nonisolated switching mode step-down DC/DC power supply with built-in EEPROM NVM (non-volatile memory) with ECC and I<sup>2</sup>C-based PMBus/SMBus 2-wire serial communication interface capable of 400kHz SCL bus speed. Two output voltages can be regulated ( $V_{OUT0}$ ,  $V_{OUT1}$ —collectively,  $V_{OUTn}$ ) with a few external input and output capacitors and pull-up resistors. Read-back telemetry data of average input and output voltages and currents, Channel PWM duty cycles, and module temperatures are continually digitized cyclically by an integrated 16-bit ADC (analog-to-digital converter). Many fault thresholds and responses are customizable. Data can be autonomously saved to EEPROM when a fault occurs, and the resulting fault log can be retrieved over I<sup>2</sup>C at a later time, for analysis.

The LTM4676A provides precisely regulated output voltages between 0.6VDC to 5.5VDC ( $\pm 0.5\%$  above 1VDC,  $\pm 5\text{mV}$  below 1VDC). The target output voltage can be set according to pin-strapping resistors ( $V_{OUTnCFG}$  and  $V_{TRIMnCFG}$  pins), NVM/register settings, and altered on the fly via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface. The output voltage can be modified by the user at any time with a write to PMBus VOUT\_COMMAND. Executing this command has a typical latency less than 10ms. Writes to PMBus OPERATION have a typical latency less than 1ms. The NVM factory-default switching frequency is 500kHz and the phase-interleaving angle between its two channels is 180°. Channel switching frequency, phase angle, and phase relationship with respect to the falling edge of the SYNC pin waveform can be configured according to a pin-strap resistor ( $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin) and NVM/register settings—though, not on the fly during regulation. The 7-bit I<sup>2</sup>C slave address of the module defaults to the value retrieved from MFR\_ADDRESS[6:0] at power-up (factory default: 0x4F), but the least significant four bits of the address are set by resistor pin-strapping the ASEL pin. Bits[6:4] of MFR\_ADDRESS can be written and stored to EEPROM. Between the ASEL resistor pin-strap and user-configurable MFS\_ADDRESS[6:4], the LTM4676A can take on any 7-bit slave address desired. With the exception of the ASEL pin, the module can be configured to ignore all pin-strap resistors, if desired (see MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6]).

The LTM4676A is a pin-compatible replacement to the LTM4676, with enhanced feature set.

- Tighter output voltage regulation accuracy (total DC error):  $\pm 0.5\%$  rather than  $\pm 1\%$ , for  $V_{OUTn} \geq 1\text{V}$ ;  $\pm 5\text{mV}$  rather than  $\pm 1\%$ , for  $0.6\text{V} \leq V_{OUTn} < 1\text{V}$ .
- The module's turn-on start-up time (see  $t_{START}$  in the Electrical Characteristics table) has been reduced to 35ms (40ms, maximum, over temperature).
- $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  are both configurable for up to  $5.5V_{OUT}$ .
- An LTM4676A synchronizing to an external SYNC clock can be configured for better fault tolerance, i.e., the behavior of a “sync slave”-configured LTM4676A can be set to automatically operate at its nominal target switching frequency in the absence of a SYNC clock, rather than operate at the lower-end of its PLL sync-capture range.
- MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL and MFR\_ADC\_TELEMETRY\_STATUS are new commands, enabling faster telemetry update rates—up to 125Hz in LTM4676A, compared to 10Hz in LTM4676, nominal.
- PMBus compliance to Version 1.2 of Part I and Part II of PMBus Specifications documents. The LTM4676A supports the PAGE\_PLUS\_READ, PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE and SMBALERT\_MASK commands.
- Improved fault logging. See Appendix C, PMBus Command Details. EEPROM enhanced with ECC.
- For parallel-output applications, the differential amplifier sensing  $V_{OSNS0^+}/V_{OSNS0^-}$  can be used to regulate the paralleled  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  outputs.  $V_{OSNS1}$  can be connected to  $V_{OSNS0^+}$  and SGND can be connected to power GND local to the module rather than at the point of load sensing-point, for routing convenience (MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[7]).
- Any 7-bit slave address can be assigned to the LTM4676A. Bits [6:4] of MFR\_ADDRESS are user-configurable and can be stored to EEPROM. The least significant nibble of MFR\_ADDRESS is assigned by the resistor pin-strap setting on the ASEL pin.

## OPERATION

Table 1 provides a summary of LTM4676A's supported PMBus commands, as well as a direct comparison to those of the LTM4676. For details on the supported commands, payloads and data formats see Appendix C: PMBus Command Details.

For introductory information about the PMBus Specification, see Appendix A: Similarity Between PMBus, SMBus and I<sup>2</sup>C 2-Wire Interface. For information about the data communication link layer and timing diagrams, see Appendix B: PMBus Serial Digital Interface.

Major features of the LTM4676A strictly from a DC/DC converter power delivery point of view are as follows:

- Up to 13A Output Current Delivery from Each of Two Integrated Power Stages (See Front Page Figure)—or Up to 26A Output, Combined (See Figure 35 and Figure 42).
- Wide Input Voltage Range: DC/DC Step-Down Conversion from 5.75V to 26.5V Input (See Figure 69).
- DC/DC Step-Down Conversion from 4.5V to 5.75V Input, Connecting  $SV_{IN}$  to  $INTV_{CC}$  (See Figure 35).
- DC/DC Step-Down Conversion Possible from Less Than 4.5V Input When an Auxiliary 5V Bias Supply Powers  $SV_{IN}$  and  $INTV_{CC}$  (See Figure 37).
- Output Voltage Range: 0.5V to 5.5V on both  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$ .
- Differential Remote Sensing of  $V_{OUT0}$  ( $V_{OSNS0+}/V_{OSNS0-}$ ). For paralleled outputs, the  $V_{OSNS0+}/V_{OSNS0-}$  pin-pair can be configured as the feedback path for both  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  (see Figure 42 and, optionally,  $MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[7]$ ).
- Start-Up Into a Pre-Biased Load Without Sinking Current.
- Four LTM4676As Can Be Paralleled to Deliver Up to 100A (See Figure 39).
- One LTM4676A Can Be Paralleled with Three LTM4620A or LTM4630 Modules to Deliver Up to 130A; Infer Rail Status and Telemetry of Paralleled LTM4620A or LTM4630 via the Sole LTM4676A (See Figure 40).
- Discontinuous Mode Operation Available for Higher Light-Load Efficiency ( $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[0]$ ).
- Output Current Limit and Overvoltage Protection.
- Three Integrated Temperature Sensors, Over/Under-temperature Protection.
- Constant Frequency Peak Current Mode Control.
- Configurable Switching Frequency, 250kHz to 1MHz; Synchronizable to External Clock; Seven Configurable Channel Phase Interleaving Settings.
- Internal Loop Compensation Provided; External Loop Compensation Can Be Applied, if Preferred.
- Integrated Snubber Capacitors Enable EMI Reduction by Placing External Snubber Resistors Adjacent to the Module (see Figures 32 and 33).
- Low Profile (16mm × 16mm × 5.01mm) BGA Package Power Solution Requires Only Input and Output Capacitors; at Most, Nine Pull-Up Resistors for Open-Drain Digital Signals; at Most, Six Pull-Down Resistors to Configure All Possible Pin-Strapping Options.

Features of the LTM4676A that enable power system management, rail sequencing, and fault monitoring and reporting are as follows:

- I<sup>2</sup>C-based PMBus/SMBus 2-Wire Serial Communication Interface (SDA, SCL) with  $\overline{ALERT}$  Interrupt Pin, SCL Clock Capable of 400kHz Bus Communication Speeds with Clock Low Extending—or 100kHz, Otherwise.
- Configurable Output Voltage.
- Configurable Input Undervoltage Comparators (UVLO Rising, UVLO Falling).
- Configurable Switching Frequency.
- Configurable Current Limit.
- Configurable Output Over/Undervoltage Comparators.
- Configurable Turn-On and Turn-Off Delay Times.
- Configurable Output Ramp Rise and Fall Times.
- Non-Volatile Configuration Memory (NVM EEPROM) with ECC to Configure Aforementioned Settings, and More—Yielding Standalone Operation, if Desired, and

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Also Enabling In-Situ Changes to the LTM4676A's Configuration in Embedded Designs.

- Monitoring and Reporting of Telemetry Data: Average Output and Input Currents and Voltages, Internal Temperatures, and Power Stage Duty Cycles—Continuously Digitized Cyclically by a 16-Bit ADC.
  - Peak Observed Output Current and Voltage, Input Voltage, and Module Temperatures Can Be Polled and Cleared/Reset.
  - ADC Latency Not Greater than 90ms, Nominal.
  - Option to Monitor One External Temperature in Lieu of Channel 1 ( $V_{OUT1}$ ) Module Power Stage Temperature.
- Monitoring, Reporting, and Configurable Response to Latching and Non-Latching Individual Fault and/or Warning Status, Including but Not Limited to:
  - Output Over/Undervoltages.
  - Input ( $SV_{IN}$ ) Over/Undervoltages.
  - Module Input and Power Stage Output Overcurrents.
  - Module Power Stage Over/Undertemperatures.
  - Internal Control IC Overtemperature.
  - Communication, Memory and Logic (CML) Faults.
- Fault Logging Upon Detection of a Fault Condition. The LTM4676A Can Be Configured to Automatically Upload a Fault Log to Its NVM, Consisting of: an Uptime Counter, Peak Observed Telemetry, Telemetry Gathered from the Six Most Recent Rounds of Cyclical ADC Data Leading Up to the Detection of the Fault That Triggered Fault Log Writing, and Fault Status Associated with That ADC History.
- Two Configurable Open-Drain General Purpose Input/Output Pins ( $\overline{GPIO}_0$ ,  $\overline{GPIO}_1$ ), Which Can Be Used for:
  - Fault Reporting, e.g., as a System Interrupt Signal.
  - Coordinating Turn-On/Off of the LTM4676A in Multiphase/Multirail Systems.
  - Propagating an Unfiltered Power Good Signal (Output of a  $V_{OUTn}$  Undervoltage Comparator) to Command Turn-On/Off of a Downstream Rail.

- A Write Protect (WP) Pin and Configurable WRITE\_PROTECT Register to Protect the Internal Configuration of RAM and NVM Against Unintended Changes via I<sup>2</sup>C.
- Time-Base Interconnect (SHARE\_CLK, 100kHz Heartbeat) for Synchronization in the Time Domain Between Multiple LTM4676As.
- Optional External Configuration Resistors (RCONFIGs) for Setting Start-Up Output Voltages, Switching Frequency and Channel-to-Channel Phase Interleaving Angle.
- Any 7-Bit Slave Address Can Be Assigned to the LTM4676A (0x4F Default), Configured by Resistor Pin Strapping the ASEL Pin and User-Editable Bits [7:4] of MFR\_ADDRESS.

## POWER MODULE CONFIGURABILITY AND READBACK DATA

This section of the data sheet describes all the configurable features and readable data of the LTM4676A accessible via I<sup>2</sup>C. The relevant command code name(s) are indicated by use of all capital letters, e.g., "VIN\_ON". Refer to Table 1 and Appendix C: PMBus Command Details of this data sheet for details of the command code, payload size, data format and factory-default value. Specific register bits of some registers are indicated with the use of brackets, i.e., "[ ]". The least significant bit (LSB) of a register is bit number zero, indicated by "[0]". The most significant bit of a byte-long (8-bit-long) register is bit number seven, indicated by "[7]". The most significant bit (MSB) of a word-long (16-bit-long) register is bit number fifteen, indicated by "[15]". Multiple bits of a register can be alluded to with the use of a colon, e.g., bits 2, 1 and 0 of the MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG register are indicated by "MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[2:0]". Bits can take on values of 0<sub>b</sub> or 1<sub>b</sub>. The subscripted "b" suffix indicates the number's value is in binary. Values in hexadecimal are indicated with a "0x" prefix. For example, decimal value "89" is indicated by 0x59 and 01011001<sub>b</sub> (8-bit-long values), as well as 0x0059 and 000000001011001<sub>b</sub> (16-bit-long values).

One further shorthand notion the reader will notice is the italicized "*n*" or "*n*". "*n*" can take on a value of 0 or 1—and provides an easy way to refer to registers which are paged



## OPERATION

commands, i.e., register names which have the same command code value but can be configured independently (or yield channel-specific telemetry) for Channel 0 (Page 0, or 0x00) vs Channel 1 (Page 1, or 0x01). Registers lacking an “*n*” are therefore easily identified as being global in nature, i.e., common to both Channels/Outputs. For example, the switching frequency setting commanded by register FREQUENCY\_SWITCH is common to both channels, and lacks “*n*”. Another example: the READ\_VIN register contains the digitized input voltage as seen at the SV<sub>IN</sub> pin, and SV<sub>IN</sub> is unique, i.e., common to both Channels. In contrast, the nominal commanded output voltage is indicated by the register VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>*n*</sub>. The “*n*” indicates that VOUT\_COMMAND can be set differently for Channel 0 vs Channel 1. Executing the PAGE Command (Command Code 0x00) with payload 0x00 sets the LTM4676A to write/read data pertaining to Channel 0 in all subsequent I<sup>2</sup>C transactions until the Page is changed. Executing the PAGE Command with payload 0x01 sets the LTM4676A to write/read data pertaining to Channel 1 in all subsequent I<sup>2</sup>C transactions until the Page is changed. Executing the PAGE Command with payload 0xFF sets the LTM4676A to write data pertaining to Channels 0 and 1 in all subsequent I<sup>2</sup>C write transactions until the Page is changed. Reads from and writes to global registers do not require setting the Page to 0xFF. Reads from channel-specific (i.e., non-global) registers when the Page is set to 0xFF result in the LTM4676A reporting the value on Page 0x00 (i.e., Channel 0-specific data).

The list below itemizes aspects of the LTM4676A relating to power supply functions that are configurable by I<sup>2</sup>C communications—provided the state of the WP (write protect) pin and the WRITE\_PROTECT register value permit the I<sup>2</sup>C writes—and by EEPROM settings:

- Output start-up voltages (VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>*n*</sub>), the maximum commandable output voltages (VOUT\_MAX<sub>*n*</sub>), output margin high (VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH<sub>*n*</sub>) and margin low (VOUT\_MARGIN\_LOW<sub>*n*</sub>) command voltages, and output over/undervoltage warning and fault thresholds (VOUT\_OV\_WARN\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>, VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>, VOUT\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>, and VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>). Additionally, these values can be configured at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up according to resistor-pin strapping
- of the V<sub>OUT0CFG</sub>, V<sub>TRIM0CFG</sub>, V<sub>OUT1CFG</sub> and/or V<sub>TRIM1CFG</sub> pins, provided MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0<sub>b</sub>.
- Output voltages, on the fly, including transition rate ( $\Delta V/\Delta t$ ), VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE<sub>*n*</sub>—either by I<sup>2</sup>C writes to the VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>*n*</sub>, VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH<sub>*n*</sub>, or VOUT\_MARGIN\_LOW<sub>*n*</sub> registers, and/or to the OPERATION<sub>*n*</sub> register.
- Input undervoltage-lockout, rising (VIN\_ON) and input undervoltage lockout, falling (VIN\_OFF), based on the SV<sub>IN</sub> pin voltage.
- Switching frequency (FREQUENCY\_SWITCH) and channel phase-interleaving angle (MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[2:0]). However, these parameters can be changed via I<sup>2</sup>C communications only when the LTM4676A’s channels are off, i.e., not switching. The LTM4676A synchronizes its switching frequency to a clock signal supplied to its SYNC pin when MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4]=1<sub>b</sub>. These parameters can be configured at SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up according to resistor-pin strapping of the F<sub>SWPHCFG</sub> pin, provided MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0<sub>b</sub>.
- Output voltage turn-on and turn-off sequencing and associated watchdog timers, namely:
  - Output voltage turn-on delay time (the time delay from the LTM4676A being commanded to turn on, e.g., by the RUN<sub>*n*</sub> pin toggling from logic low to high, before switching action commences. TON\_DELAY<sub>*n*</sub>).
  - Output voltage soft-start ramp-up time (TON\_RISE<sub>*n*</sub>).
  - The amount of time (TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>) permitted to elapse after the LTM4676A is commanded to turn on, e.g., by the RUN<sub>*n*</sub> pin toggling from logic low to high, after which, if the output voltage fails to exceed the output undervoltage fault threshold (VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub>), the LTM4676A’s output (V<sub>OUT<sub>*n*</sub></sub>) is declared to have not come up in a timely manner.
  - The LTM4676A’s response to any such aforementioned TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT<sub>*n*</sub> event (TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE<sub>*n*</sub>).
  - Output voltage soft-stop ramp-down time (TOFF\_FALL<sub>*n*</sub>).

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- Output voltage turn-off delay time (the time delay from the LTM4676A being commanded to turn off, e.g., by the  $RUN_n$  pin toggling from logic high to low, before switching action ceases.  $TOFF\_DELAY_n$ ).
  - When commanded to turn off its output—or, when turning off its output in response to a fault—configuring whether the LTM4676A's output ( $V_{OUTn}$ ) becomes high impedance (“High-Z” or “three state”—turning off both  $MT_n$  and  $MB_n$  in the power stage). (“Immediate Off”,  $ON\_OFF\_CONFIG_n[0] = 1_b$  vs configuring the output voltage to be ramped down according to  $TOFF\_FALL_n$  and/or  $TOFF\_DELAY_n$  settings,  $ON\_OFF\_CONFIG_n[0] = 0_b$ ).
  - The amount of time ( $TOFF\_MAX\_WARN\_LIMIT_n$ ) permitted to elapse after the LTM4676A is supposed to have turned off its output, i.e., at the end of the period dictated by  $TOFF\_FALL_n$ , after which, if the output voltage has not fallen below 12.5% of the former target voltage of regulation, the LTM4676A's output ( $V_{OUTn}$ ) is declared to have not powered down in a timely manner.
  - Configurable output voltage restart time. Subsequent to the  $RUN_n$  pin being pulled low, the LTM4676A pulls  $RUN_n$  logic low, itself, and the output cannot be restarted until a minimum time has elapsed—the restart delay time. This delay assures proper sequencing of all system rails. The minimum restart delay processed by the LTM4676A is the longer of ( $TOFF\_DELAY_n + TOFF\_FALL_n + 136ms$ ) vs the commanded  $MFR\_RESTART\_DELAY_n$  register value. At the end of this delay, the LTM4676A releases its  $RUN_n$  pin.
  - Configurable fault-hiccup retry delay time. When a fault occurs in which the LTM4676A's fault response behavior to that fault is to reattempt power-up of its output voltage after said fault ceases to be present (e.g., “Infinite Retry”), the delay time for the LTM4676A to re-engage switching action is the longer of the  $MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY_n$  time vs the time required for the output to decay below 12.5% of the formerly commanded output voltage value (unless this lattermost criteria, i.e., requiring the output to decay below 12.5% is negated by the setting of  $MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG_n[0]$  to “1<sub>b</sub>”—which is the LTM4676A's factory-NVM default setting).
  - Output over/undervoltage fault responses ( $VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE_n$ ,  $VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE_n$ ).
  - Time-averaged current limit warning and instantaneous peak (cycle-by-cycle) fault thresholds, and fault response ( $IOUT\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT_n$ ,  $IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$ ,  $IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_RESPONSE_n$ ).
  - Channel ( $V_{OUT0}$ ,  $V_{OUT1}$ ) overtemperature warning and fault thresholds, and fault response ( $OT\_WARN\_LIMIT_n$ ,  $OT\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$ ,  $OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE_n$ ).
  - Channel ( $V_{OUT0}$ ,  $V_{OUT1}$ ) undertemperature fault thresholds and fault response ( $UT\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$ ,  $UT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE_n$ ).
  - Input overvoltage fault threshold and response ( $VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT$ ,  $VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE$ ), based on the  $SV_{IN}$  pin voltage.
  - Input undervoltage warning threshold ( $VIN\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT$ ) based on the  $SV_{IN}$  pin voltage.
  - Module input overcurrent warning threshold ( $IIN\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT$ )
- The control IC within the LTM4676A module ceases switching action if control IC temperature exceeds 160°C (Note 12). The control IC resumes operation after a 10°C cool-down hysteresis. Note that these typical parameters are based on measurements in a lab oven and are not production tested. This overtemperature protection is intended to protect the device during momentary overload conditions. The maximum rated junction temperature will be exceeded when this protection is active. Continuous operation above the specified absolute maximum operating junction temperature may impair device reliability or permanently damage the device.

### TIME-AVERAGED AND PEAK READBACK DATA

Time-averaged telemetry readback data accessible via I<sup>2</sup>C communications follow:

- Channel output current ( $READ\_IOUT_n$ ) and peak observed value of  $READ\_IOUT_n$  ( $MFR\_IOUT\_PEAK_n$ ).



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- Channel output voltage ( $READ\_VOUT_n$ ) and peak observed value of  $READ\_VOUT_n$  ( $MFR\_VOUT\_PEAK_n$ ).
- Channel output power ( $READ\_POUT_n$ ).
- Channel input current ( $MFR\_READ\_IIN_n$ ) and module input current ( $READ\_IIN$ ).
- Channel temperatures ( $READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1_n$ ) and peak observed values of  $READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1_n$  ( $MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_1\_PEAK_n$ ).
- Control IC temperature ( $READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2$ ) and peak observed value ( $MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_2\_PEAK$ ).
- Input voltage ( $READ\_VIN$ ), based on the voltage of the  $SV_{IN}$  pin, and peak observed value of  $READ\_VIN$  ( $MFR\_VIN\_PEAK$ ).
- Channel topside power MOSFET ( $MT_n$ ) duty cycle ( $READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE_n$ )

Digitized cyclical telemetry is available at a 10Hz update rate, typical. Through the use of the  $MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL$  command, some signals of interest can be digitized more frequently—up to a 125Hz update rate, typical. Availability of newly digitized telemetry data can be made known via the  $MFR\_ADC\_TELEMETRY\_STATUS$  command.

Peak observed values of telemetry readback data can be cleared with the  $MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS$  I<sup>2</sup>C command, provided the  $WRITE\_PROTECT$  register value permits it. (Executing  $MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS$  can be performed regardless of the state of the WP pin.)

Details on the LTM4676A's Fault Log Feature follow:

- Fault logging is enabled when  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[7] = 1_b$ .
- A fault log is present in NVM when  $STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC_n[3]$  Reports “1<sub>b</sub>”, which is propagated to the MFR Bit (Bit 12) of the  $STATUS\_WORD$  register.
- Retrieving fault log data, if present, is performed with the  $MFR\_FAULT\_LOG$  command. 147 bytes of data are retrieved using the PMBus-defined variant to the SMBus block read protocol.
- The fault log contents in NVM, if present, are cleared by executing the  $MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR$  command.

- The fault log will not be written if a fault log is already present in NVM.
- The LTM4676A can be forced to write a fault log to its NVM by executing the  $MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_STORE$  command; the LTM4676A will behave as if a channel faulted off. Note the command is NACKed and a CML fault is reported if a fault log is already present at the time of executing  $MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_STORE$ .

When an external stimulus pulls the LTM4676A's  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin(s) logic low, the respective channel ( $V_{OUTn}$ ) either: takes no action on it, i.e., ignores it completely—if  $MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE_n = 0x00$ ; or, turns off immediately, i.e., the power stage(s) become high impedance (“inhibited”)—if  $MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE_n = 0xC0$ .

The  $MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE_n$  register contents configure which fault(s) cause the LTM4676A to pull its  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin(s) logic low.

I<sup>2</sup>C communications are originated by the user's (system's) I<sup>2</sup>C master device. Writes/reads to/from Channel 0 of the LTM4676A ( $V_{OUT0}$ : PAGE 0x00), to/from Channel 1 of the LTM4676A ( $V_{OUT1}$ : PAGE 0x01), or writes to both Channels 0 and 1 of the LTM4676A ( $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$ : PAGE 0xFF) are possible. The target channel(s) of interest are selected by the I<sup>2</sup>C master by executing the PAGE command and sending the appropriate argument (0x00, 0x01, 0xFF) in the payload. The PAGE command is unrestricted, i.e., not affected by the WP pin or  $WRITE\_PROTECT$  register settings.

The LTM4676A always responds to its global slave addresses, 0x5A and 0x5B. Commands sent to the global address 0x5A act the same as if the PAGE command were set to 0xFF, i.e., received commands are written to both channels simultaneously. Commands sent to the global address 0x5B are applied to the PAGE active at the time of the global address transaction, i.e., allows channel-specific command of all LTM4676A devices on the bus.

I<sup>2</sup>C commands not listed above that relate to Fault Status and EEPROM NVM Operations follow. Writing of the following is possible provided the state of the WP (write protect) pin and the  $WRITE\_PROTECT$  register value permits the I<sup>2</sup>C writes:

## OPERATION

- Soliciting (reading) module fault status and clearing (writing) module fault status (CLEAR\_FAULTS, STATUS\_BYTE<sub>n</sub>, STATUS\_WORD<sub>n</sub>, STATUS\_VOUT<sub>n</sub>, STATUS\_IOUT<sub>n</sub>, STATUS\_INPUT, STATUS\_TEMPERATURE<sub>n</sub>, STATUS\_CML [communications, memory, and/or logic], and STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC<sub>n</sub> [miscellaneous]).
- Storing the LTM4676A's user-writable RAM register data to the EEPROM NVM (STORE\_USER\_ALL).
- An alternate means to the STORE\_USER\_ALL command to directly erase and write the LTM4676A's EEPROM contents, protected by unlock keys, to facilitate programming of the LTM4676A EEPROM in environments such as ICT (in-circuit test) and bulk programming by, e.g., embedded hardware or by the LTpowerPlay GUI. Also, a means to directly read the LTM4676A EEPROM contents (MFR\_EE\_UNLOCK, MFR\_EE\_ERASE, MFR\_EE\_DATA).
- Instigating a soft reset of the LTM4676A without power-cycling SV<sub>IN</sub> power (MFR\_RESET). The MFR\_RESET command triggers the download of EEPROM NVM data to RAM registers, as if SV<sub>IN</sub> power had been cycled.
- Forcing a download of EEPROM NVM data to RAM registers (RESTORE\_USER\_ALL). This is indistinguishable from executing MFR\_RESET.

Other data that can be obtained from the LTM4676A via I<sup>2</sup>C communications are as follows:

- Soliciting the LTM4676A for its PMBus capabilities, as defined by PMBus (CAPABILITY):
  - PEC (packet error checking). Note, the LTM4676A requires valid PEC in I<sup>2</sup>C communications when MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[2] = 1<sub>b</sub>. The NVM factory-default configuration is MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[2] = 0<sub>b</sub>, i.e., PEC not required.
  - I<sup>2</sup>C communications can be supported at up to 400kHz SCL bus speed. Note, clock low extending (clock stretching) must be enabled on the LTM4676A to ensure robust communications above 100kHz SCL bus speeds, i.e., MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[1] = 1<sub>b</sub>. The NVM factory-default configuration is MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[1] = 0<sub>b</sub>, i.e. Clock stretching is disabled.
- The LTM4676A has an  $\overline{\text{SMBALERT}}$  (ALERT) pin and does support the SMBus ARA (alert response address) protocol.
- Soliciting the module for the maximum output voltage it can be commanded to produce (MFR\_VOUT\_MAX<sub>n</sub>).
- Soliciting the device for the data format of its output voltage-related registers (VOUT\_MODE<sub>n</sub>).
- Soliciting the device for the revisions of PMBus specifications that it supports (Part I: Rev. 1.2; Part II: Rev 1.2).
- Soliciting the device for the identification of the manufacturer of the LTM4676A, "LTC" (MFR\_ID) and the manufacturer code representing the LTM4676A and revision, 0x47EX (MFR\_SPECIAL\_ID).
- Soliciting the device for its part number, "LTM4676A" (MFR\_MODEL).
- Soliciting the module for its serial number (MFR\_SERIAL).
- The digital status of the LTM4676A's I/O pads and validity of the ADC (MFR\_PADS) and WP pin status (MFR\_COMMON[0]).

The following list indicates other aspects of the LTM4676A relating to power system management and power sequencing that are configurable by I<sup>2</sup>C communications—provided the state of the WP (write protect) pin and the WRITE\_PROTECT register value permit the I<sup>2</sup>C writes—and by EEPROM settings:

- Providing multiple means to read/write data directly to a particular channel of the LTM4676A by assigning additional slave address for channels 0 and 1 (MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS<sub>n</sub>), the benefit of which is that it reduces page command usage and associated I<sup>2</sup>C traffic. It also facilitates altering the same register of multiple LTM4676A in unison without invoking the PMBus group command protocol. See also PAGE\_PLUS\_READ and PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE.
- Configuring the output voltage to be on or off by means other than the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin (ON\_OFF\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub>[3], OPERATION commands).

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- Configuring whether the LTM4676A performs a CLEAR\_FAULTS command upon itself when either RUN<sub>n</sub> pin toggles from logic low to logic high. (MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[0]).
- Configuring whether the LTM4676A pulls RUN<sub>n</sub> logic low when the LTM4676A is commanded off by other means (MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub>[4]).
- Configuring the response of the LTM4676A when it is commanded to turn on its output prior to the completion of processing TOFF\_DELAY<sub>n</sub> and TOFF\_FALL<sub>n</sub> power-down sequencing (MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub>[3]).
- Configuring whether the LTM4676A's output is disabled when SHARE\_CLK is held low (MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub>[2]).
- Configuring whether the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin is pulled low when  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  is pulled low by external stimulus (MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG<sub>n</sub>[1]).
- Setting the value of the MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> registers, representing an estimate of the current drawn by the SV<sub>IN</sub> pin. The SV<sub>IN</sub> pin current is not measured by the LTM4676A but the MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> is used in computing and reporting channel and total module input currents (MFR\_READ\_IIN<sub>n</sub>, READ\_IIN).
- Three words (six bytes) of the LTM4676A's EEPROM that are available for storing user data. (USER\_DATA\_03<sub>n</sub>, USER\_DATA\_04).
- Invoking or releasing several levels of I<sup>2</sup>C write protection (WRITE\_PROTECT).
- Configuring the bus timeout for 255ms (MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[3]=1<sub>b</sub>) if the host needs more time to complete I<sup>2</sup>C transactions.
- Determining whether the user-editable RAM register values are identical to the contents of the user NVM (MFR\_COMPARE\_USER\_ALL).
- Setting the programmable output voltage range of V<sub>OUT</sub> to a narrower range (0.5V to 2.75V) in order to achieve a higher resolution of V<sub>OUT</sub> adjustment than is available by default (MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>n</sub>[1]). MFR\_PWM\_MODE cannot be changed on the fly; switching action must be off. Note that altering the V<sub>OUT</sub> range alters the gain of the control loop and may therefore require loop compensation to be adjusted.
- Altering the temperature coefficient of the LTM4676A's current sensing elements, if needed (MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC<sub>n</sub>) (uncommon to alter this parameter from its NVM-Factory default setting).
- Altering the gain or offset of the power stage sensors (MFR\_TEMP\_1\_GAIN<sub>n</sub> and MFR\_TEMP\_1\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub>)—or that of the external temperature sensor, when an external temperature sensor is used on the TSNS<sub>1a</sub> pin. (Uncommon to alter this parameter from its NVM-factory default setting).
- Configuring whether the LTM4676A Pulls SHARE\_CLK logic low when SV<sub>IN</sub> has fallen outside its UVLO thresholds (MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[4]). MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG cannot be changed on the fly; switching action must be off (uncommon to alter this parameter from its NVM-factory default setting).
- Configuring whether the LTM4676A's output voltage digital servos are active vs disengaged (MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>n</sub>[6]). Uncommon to alter this parameter from its NVM-factory default settings).
- Configuring whether the LTM4676A's current limit range is set to high range vs low range. (MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>n</sub>[7]). Not recommended to alter this parameter from its NVM-factory default settings).

Remaining LTM4676A status that can be queried over I<sup>2</sup>C communications follow:

- Access to three “hand-shaking” status bits (MFR\_COMMON[6:4]) to ease implementation of PMBus busy protocols, i.e., enabling fast and robust system level communication through polling of these bits to infer LTM4676A's readiness to act on subsequent I<sup>2</sup>C writes. (See PMBus communication and command processing, in the Applications Information section.)
- Providing a means to determine whether the LTM4676A NVM download to RAM has occurred (“NVM Initialized,” MFR\_COMMON[3]).

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- Providing a means other than ARA protocol to determine whether the LTM4676A is pulling ALERT low (MFR\_COMMON[7]).
- Detecting a SHARE\_CLK timeout event (MFR\_COMMON[1]).
- Verifying or Altering the Slave Address of the LTM4676A (MFR\_ADDRESS).

## POWER MODULE OVERVIEW

A dedicated remote-sense amplifier precisely kelvin-senses  $V_{OUT0}$ 's load via the differential pin-pair formed by  $V_{OSNS0}^+$  and  $V_{OSNS0}^-$ .  $V_{OUT0}$  can be commanded to between 0.5VDC and 5.5VDC.  $V_{OUT1}$  is sensed via the pin-pair formed by  $V_{OSNS1}$  and signal ground of the module's SGND.  $V_{OUT1}$  can be commanded to between 0.5VDC and 5.5VDC. Output voltage readback telemetry is available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_VOUT<sub>n</sub> registers). Peak output voltage readback telemetry is accessible in the MFR\_READ\_VOUT\_PEAK<sub>n</sub> registers. If  $V_{OSNS0}^-$  exceeds  $V_{OSNS0}^+$ , no phase reversal of the differentially-sensed output voltage feedback signal occurs (Note 12). Similarly, no phase reversal occurs when SGND exceeds  $V_{OSNS1}$  (Note 12). For added flexibility, the  $V_{OSNS0}^+/V_{OSNS0}^-$  feedback pins can be configured as the control loop feedback path for both  $V_{OUT0}$  and  $V_{OUT1}$  by setting MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[7]=1<sub>b</sub>. (See Figure 42).

The typical application schematic is shown in Figure 69 on the back page of this data sheet.

The LTM4676A can operate from input voltages between 5.75V and 26.5V (see front page figure). In this configuration, INTV<sub>CC</sub> MOSFET driver and control IC bias is generated internally by an LDO fed from SV<sub>IN</sub> to produce 5V at up to 100mA peak output current. Additional internal LDOs—3.3V (V<sub>DD33</sub>), derived from INTV<sub>CC</sub>, and 2.5V (V<sub>DD25</sub>), derived from V<sub>DD33</sub>—bias the LTM4676A's digital circuitry. When INTV<sub>CC</sub> is connected to SV<sub>IN</sub>, the LTM4676A can operate from input voltages between 4.5V and 5.75V (see Figure 35). Control IC bias (SV<sub>IN</sub>) is routed independent of the inputs to the power stages (V<sub>IN0</sub>, V<sub>IN1</sub>); this enables step-down DC/DC conversion from less than 4.5V input (see Figure 37), so long as auxiliary power (4.5V ~ 26.5V) is available to bias the control IC appropriately. Furthermore, the inputs of the two power

stages are not connected together internal to the module; therefore, DC/DC step-down conversion from two different source power supplies can be performed.

Per Note 6 of the Electrical Characteristics section, the output current may require derating for some operating scenarios. Detailed derating guidance is provided in the Applications Information section.

The LTM4676A contains dual integrated constant frequency current mode control buck regulators (Channel 0 and Channel 1) whose built-in power MOSFETs are capable of fast switching speed. The factory NVM-default switching frequency clocks SYNC at 500kHz, to which the regulators synchronize their switching frequency. The default phase-interleaving angle between the channels is 180°. A pin-strapping resistor on F<sub>SWPHCFG</sub> configures the frequency of the SYNC clock (switching frequency) and the channel phase relationship of the channels to each other and with respect to the falling edge of the SYNC signal. (Not all possible combinations of switching frequency and phase-angle assignments are settable by resistor pin programming; see Table 4. Configure the LTM4676A's NVM to implement settings not available by resistor-pin strapping.) When a F<sub>SWPHCFG</sub> pin-strap resistor sets the channel phase relationship of the LTM4676A's channels, the SYNC clock is not driven by the module; instead, SYNC becomes strictly a high impedance input and channel switching frequency is then synchronized to SYNC provided by an externally-generated clock or sibling LTM4676A with pull-up resistor to V<sub>DD33</sub>. Switching frequency and phase relationship can be altered via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface, but only when switching action is off, i.e., when the module is not regulating either output. See the Applications Information section for details.

Internal feedback loop compensation for Regulator 0 is available by connecting COMP<sub>0a</sub> to COMP<sub>0b</sub>. (For Regulator 1, the connection is from COMP<sub>1a</sub> to COMP<sub>1b</sub>.) With current mode control and internal feedback loop compensation, the LTM4676A module has sufficient stability margins and good transient performance with a wide range of output capacitors—even all-ceramic MLCCs. Table 20 provides guidance on input and output capacitors recommended for many common operating conditions. The Linear Technology  $\mu$ Module Power Design Tool is





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TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> register. In the presence of a pre-biased V<sub>OUTn</sub> condition, the output voltage is brought into regulation in the same manner as aforementioned, with the exception that inductor current is prevented from going negative (the module's controller is operated in discontinuous mode operation during start-up). In both cases, the output voltage reaches regulation in a consistent time, as measured with respect to RUN<sub>n</sub> toggling high. See start-up oscilloscope shots in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

Pulling the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin below 0.8V turns off the DC/DC converter, i.e., forces the respective regulator into a shutdown state. Factory NVM-default settings configure the LTM4676A to turn off its power stage MOSFETs immediately, thereby becoming high impedance. The output voltage then decays according to whatever output capacitance and load impedance is present. Alternatively, NVM/register settings can configure the LTM4676A to actively discharge V<sub>OUTn</sub> when RUN<sub>n</sub> is pulled logic low, according to prescribed TOFF\_DELAY<sub>n</sub> delay and TOFF\_FALL<sub>n</sub> ramp-down times. See the Applications Information section for details. The LTM4676A does not feature an explicit, analog TRACK pin. Rail-to-rail tracking and sequencing is handled digitally, as explained previously.

Bussing the open-drain SHARE\_CLK pins of all LTM4676As (and providing a pull-up resistor to V<sub>DD33</sub>) provides a means for all LTM4676As in the system to synchronize their time-base (or "heartbeat") to the fastest SHARE\_CLK clock. Sharing the heartbeat amongst all LTM4676A ensures that all rails are sequenced according to expectations; it negates timing errors that could otherwise materialize due to SHARE\_CLK (time-base) tolerance and part-to-part variation.

Electrically connect adjacent pins I<sub>SNS0a</sub><sup>+</sup> to I<sub>SNS0b</sub><sup>+</sup>; I<sub>SNS0a</sub><sup>-</sup> to I<sub>SNS0b</sub><sup>-</sup>; I<sub>SNS1a</sub><sup>+</sup> to I<sub>SNS1b</sub><sup>+</sup>; and I<sub>SNS1a</sub><sup>-</sup> to I<sub>SNS1b</sub><sup>-</sup>. Current sense information is derived from across the power inductors (I<sub>SNSnb</sub><sup>+</sup>/I<sub>SNSnb</sub><sup>-</sup> pin-pairs) internal to the LTM4676A and made available to the internal control IC's current control loops and ADC sensors (I<sub>SNSna</sub><sup>+</sup>/I<sub>SNSna</sub><sup>-</sup>) by the aforementioned connections. Output current readback telemetry is available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_IOUT<sub>n</sub> registers). Peak output current readback telemetry is available in the MFR\_READ\_IOUT\_PEAK<sub>n</sub> registers.

Output power readback is computed by the LTM4676A according to:

$$\text{READ\_POUT}_n = \text{READ\_VOUT}_n \cdot \text{READ\_IOUT}_n$$

Alternating excitation currents of 2μA and 30μA are sourced from each of the TSNS<sub>0a</sub> and TSNS<sub>1a</sub> pins. Connecting TSNS<sub>0a</sub> to TSNS<sub>0b</sub>, and then TSNS<sub>1a</sub> to TSNS<sub>1b</sub>, temperature sensing of the Channel 0 and Channel 1 power stages is realized by the LTM4676A digitizing the voltages that appear at the PNP transistor temperature sensors that reside at pins TSNS<sub>0b</sub> and TSNS<sub>1b</sub>, respectively. The LTM4676A performs what is known in the industry as delta VBE (ΔVBE) computations and makes channel (power stage) temperature telemetry available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1<sub>n</sub>). The junction temperature of the control IC within the LTM4676A is also available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2). Observed peak Channel temperatures can be read back in registers READ\_MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_1\_PEAK<sub>n</sub>. Observed peak temperature of the control IC can be read back in register MFR\_READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2\_PEAK.

For a fixed load current, the amplitude of the current sense information changes over temperature due to the temperature coefficient of copper (inductor DCR), which is approximately 3900ppm/°C. This would introduce significant current readback error over the operating range of the module if not for the fact that the LTM4676A's temperature readback information is used in conjunction with the perceived current sense signal to yield temperature-corrected current readback data.

If desired, it is possible to use only the temperature readback information derived from the TSNS<sub>0a</sub>/TSNS<sub>0b</sub> pins to yield temperature-corrected current readback data for both Channels 0 and 1. This frees up the Channel 1 temperature sensor to monitor a temperature sensor external to the LTM4676A. This is achieved by setting MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>0</sub>[4] = 1<sub>b</sub> (the NVM-factory default value is 0<sub>b</sub>). This degrades the current readback accuracy of Channel 1—more so when Channel 0 and Channel 1 are not paralleled outputs. However, the TSNS<sub>1a</sub> pin becomes available to be connected to an external diode-connected small-signal PNP transistor (such as 2N3906) and 10nF X7R capacitor, i.e., an external temperature



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sensor, whose temperature readback data and peak value are available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1<sub>1</sub>, MFR\_READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1\_PEAK<sub>1</sub>). Implementation of the aforementioned is as follows: (1) local to the LTM4676A, electrically connect a 10nF X7R capacitor directly from TSNS<sub>1a</sub> to SGND; (2) differentially route a pair of traces from the LTM4676A's TSNS<sub>1a</sub> and SGND pins to the target PNP transistor; (3) electrically connect the emitter of the PNP transistor to TSNS<sub>1a</sub>; (4) electrically connect the collector and base of the PNP transistor to SGND.

Power stage duty cycle readback telemetry is available over I<sup>2</sup>C (READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE<sub>n</sub> registers). Computed channel input current readback is computed by the LTM4676A as:

$$\text{MFR\_READ\_IIN}_n = \text{READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE}_n \cdot \text{READ\_IOUT}_n + \text{MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET}_n$$

Computed module input current readback is computed by the LTM4676A as:

$$\text{READ\_IIN} = \text{MFR\_READ\_IIN}_0 + \text{MFR\_READ\_IIN}_1$$

where MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> is a register value representing the SV<sub>IN</sub> input bias current. The SV<sub>IN</sub> current is not digitized by the module. The factory NVM-default value of MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> is 30.5mA, representing the contribution of current drawn by each of the module's channels on the SV<sub>IN</sub> pin, when the power stages are operating in forced continuous mode at the factory-default switching frequency of 500kHz. See Table 8 in the Applications Information section for recommended MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> setting vs Switching Frequency. The aforementioned method by which input current is calculated yields an accurate current readback value even at light load currents, but only as long as the module is configured for forced continuous operation (NVM-factory default). SV<sub>IN</sub> and peak SV<sub>IN</sub> readback telemetry is accessible via I<sup>2</sup>C in the READ\_VIN and MFR\_VIN\_PEAK registers, respectively.

The power stage switch nodes are brought out on the SW<sub>n</sub> pin for functional operation monitoring and for optional installation of a resistor-capacitor snubber circuit (terminated to GND) for reduced EMI. Internal 2.2nF snubber capacitors connected directly to the switch nodes further facilitate implementation of a snubber network, if desired. See the Application Information section for details.

The LTM4676A features a write protect (WP) pin. If WP is open circuit or logic high, I<sup>2</sup>C writes are severely restricted: only I<sup>2</sup>C writes to the PAGE, OPERATION, CLEAR\_FAULTS, MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS, and MFR\_EE\_UNLOCK commands are supported, with the exception that individual fault bits can be cleared by writing a "1<sub>b</sub>" to the respective bits in the STATUS\_\* registers. Register reads are never restricted. Not to be confused with the WP pin, the LTM4676A features a WRITE\_PROTECT register, which is also used to restrict I<sup>2</sup>C writes to register contents. Refer to Appendix C: PMBus Command Details for details. The WP pin and the WRITE\_PROTECT register provide a level of protection against accidental changes to RAM and EEPROM contents.

The LTM4676A supports all possible 7-bit slave addresses. The factory NVM-default slave address is 0x4F. The lower four bits of the LTM4676A's slave address can be altered from this default value by connecting a resistor from the ASEL pin to SGND. See Table 5 in the Applications Information section for details. Bits[6:4] can be altered by writing to the SLAVE\_ADDRESS command. The value of the SLAVE\_ADDRESS command can be stored to NVM, however, the lower four bits of the SLAVE\_ADDRESS is always dictated by the ASEL resistor pin-strap setting.

Up to four LTM4676A modules (8 channels) can be paralleled, suitable for powering ~100A loads such as CPUs and GPUs. (See Figure 39) The LTM4676A can be paralleled with LTM4620A or LTM4630 modules, as well (see Figure 40 and Figure 41).

## EEPROM

The LTM4676A's control IC contains an internal EEPROM (non-volatile memory, NVM) with Error Correction Coding (ECC) to store configuration settings and fault log information. EEPROM endurance retention and mass write operation time are specified in the Electrical Characteristics and Absolute Maximum Ratings sections. Write operations at T<sub>J</sub> < 0°C or at T<sub>J</sub> > 85°C are possible although the Electrical Characteristics are not guaranteed and the EEPROM retention characteristics may be degraded. Read operations performed at junction temperatures between -40°C and 125°C do not degrade the EEPROM. The fault logging function, which is useful in debugging system problems

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that may occur at high temperatures, only writes to fault log-specific EEPROM locations (partitions). If occasional writes to these registers occur above 85°C junction, the slight degradation in the data retention characteristics of the fault log does not undermine the usefulness of the function.

It is recommended that the EEPROM not be written when the control IC die temperature is greater than 85°C. If the die temperature exceeds 130°C, the LTM4676A's control IC disables all EEPROM write operations. EEPROM write operations are subsequently re-enabled when the die temperature drops below 125°C.

The degradation in EEPROM retention for temperatures >125°C can be approximated by calculating the dimensionless acceleration factor using the following equation:

$$AF = e^{\left[ \left( \frac{E_a}{k} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{T_{USE} + 273} - \frac{1}{T_{STRESS} + 273} \right) \right]}$$

where:

AF = acceleration factor

Ea = activation energy = 1.4eV

K = 8.617 • 10<sup>-5</sup> eV/°K

T<sub>USE</sub> = 125°C specified junction temperature

T<sub>STRESS</sub> = actual junction temperature in °C

Example: Calculate the effect on retention when operating at a junction temperature of 135°C for 10 hours.

$$T_{STRESS} = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{USE} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$AF = e^{[(1.4/8.617 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot (1/398 - 1/403)]} = 1.66$$

The equivalent operating time at 125°C = 16.6 hours.

Thus the overall retention of the EEPROM was degraded by 6.6 hours as a result of operating at a junction temperature of 130°C for 10 hours. The effect of the overstress is negligible when compared to the overall EEPROM retention rating of 87,600 hours at a maximum junction temperature of 125°C.

The integrity of the EEPROM is checked with a CRC calculation each time its data is read, such as after a power-on reset or execution of a RESTORE\_USER\_ALL or MFR\_RESET command. If CRC error occurs, the MFR bit is set in the STATUS\_BYTE and STATUS\_WORD commands. The NVM CRC error bit in the STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC command is set and the ALERT and RUN pins are pulled low disabling the output as a safety measure. The device will only respond at special address 0x7C or global addresses 0x5A and 0x5B.

### Internal EEPROM with CRC Protection and ECC

The LTM4676A contains internal EEPROM with Error Correction Coding (ECC) to store user configuration settings and fault log information. EEPROM endurance and retention for user space and fault log pages are specified in the Absolute Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics table.

The integrity of the EEPROM memory is checked with a CRC calculation each time its data is to be read, such as after a power-on reset. A CRC error will prevent the controller from leaving the OFF state. If a CRC error occurs, the CML bit is set in the STATUS\_BYTE and STATUS\_WORD commands, the appropriate bit is set in the STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC command, and the ALERT and RUN pins will be pulled low. At that point the device will respond at special address 0x7C, which is only activated after an invalid CRC has been detected. The module will also respond to global addresses 0x5A and 0x5B, but all LTC PSM modules and ICs will respond to these addresses so users must be careful when using global addresses. EEPROM repair can be attempted by writing the desired configuration to the controller and executing a STORE\_USER\_ALL command followed by a CLEAR\_FAULTS command. Contact the factory if EEPROM repair is unsuccessful.

See the Applications Information section and Application Note 145, or contact the factory for details on efficient in-system EEPROM programming, including bulk EEPROM programming, which the LTM4676A also supports.

## OPERATION

### SERIAL INTERFACE

The LTM4676A serial interface is a PMBus compliant slave device and can operate at any frequency between 10kHz and 400kHz. The address is configurable using either the EEPROM or an external resistor divider. In addition the LTM4676A always responds to the global broadcast address of 0x5A (7 bit) or 0x5B (7 bit). Address 0x5A is not paged and is performed on both channels. 0x5B respects the page command. Because address 0x5A does not support page, it can not be used for any paged reading commands.

The serial interface supports the following protocols defined in the PMBus specifications: 1) send command, 2) write byte, 3) write word, 4) group, 5) read byte, 6) read word and 7) read block 8) PAGE\_PLUS\_READ, 9) PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE 10) SMBALERT\_MASK read, 11) SMBALERT\_MASK write. All read operations will return a valid PEC if the PMBus master requests it. If the PEC\_REQUIRED bit is set in the MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL command, the PMBus write operations will not be acted upon until a valid PEC has been received by the LTM4676A.

### Communication Protection

PEC write errors (if PEC\_REQUIRED is active), attempts to access unsupported commands, or writing invalid data to supported commands will result in a CML fault. The CML bit is set in the STATUS\_BYTE and STATUS\_WORD commands, the appropriate bit is set in the STATUS\_CML command, and the ALERT pin is pulled low.

### DEVICE ADDRESSING

The LTM4676A offers four different types of addressing over the PMBus interface, specifically: 1) global, 2) device, 3) rail addressing and 4) alert response address (ARA).

Global addressing provides a means of the PMBus master to address all LTM4676A devices on the bus. The LTM4676A global address is fixed 0x5A (7 bit) or 0xB4 (8 bit) and cannot be disabled. Commands sent to the global address act the same as if PAGE is set to a value of 0xFF. Commands sent are written to both channels simultaneously. Global command 0x5B (7 bit) or 0xB6 (8 bit) is paged and allows channel specific command of all LTM4676A devices on the

bus. Other LTC device types may respond at one or both of these global addresses; therefore do not read from global addresses.

Rail addressing provides a means for the bus master to simultaneously communicate with all channels connected together to produce a single output voltage (PolyPhase®). While similar to global addressing, the rail address can be dynamically assigned with the paged MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS command, allowing for any logical grouping of channels that might be required for reliable system control. Do not read from rail addresses because multiple LTC devices may respond.

Device addressing provides the standard means of the PMBus master communicating with a single instance of an LTM4676A. The value of the device address is set by a combination of the ASEL configuration pin and the MFR\_ADDRESS command. When this addressing means is used, the PAGE command determines the channel being acted upon. Device addressing can be disabled by writing a value of 0x80 to the MFR\_ADDRESS.

All four means of PMBus addressing require the user to employ disciplined planning to avoid addressing conflicts. Communication to LTM4676A devices at global and rail addresses should be limited to command write operations.

### FAULT DETECTION AND HANDLING

A variety of fault and warning reporting and handling mechanisms are available. Fault and warning detection capabilities include:

- Input OV/FAULT Protection and UV Warning
- Average Input OC Warn
- Output OV/UV Fault and Warn Protection
- Output OC Fault and Warn Protection
- Internal and External Overtemperature Fault and Warn Protection
- External Undertemperature Fault Protection
- CML Fault (Communication, Memory or Logic)
- External Fault Detection via the Bidirectional  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  Pins.

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In addition, the LTM4676A can map any combination of fault indicators to their respective  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin using the propagate  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  response commands,  $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE}_n$ . Typical usage of a  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin is as a driver for an external crowbar device, overtemperature alert, overvoltage alert or as an interrupt to cause a microcontroller to poll the fault commands. Alternatively, the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pins can be used as inputs to detect external faults downstream of the controller that require an immediate response. The  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$  and/or  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$  pins can also be configured as power good outputs. Power good indicates the controller output is within the OV/UV fault thresholds. At power-up the pin will initially be three-state. If it is necessary to have the desired polarity on the pin at power-up in this configuration, attach a Schottky diode between the RUN pin of the propagated power good signal and the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin. The Cathode must be attached to RUN and the Anode to the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin (see Figure 2). If the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin is set to a power good status, the  $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}$  must be ignore otherwise a latched off condition exists.

As described in the Soft-Start section, it is possible to control start-up through concatenated events. If  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  is used to drive the RUN pin of another controller, the unfiltered VOUT\_UV fault limit should be mapped to the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin.

Any fault or warning event will cause the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin to assert low unless the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  is masked by the  $\text{SMBALERT\_MASK}$  command. The pin will remain asserted low until the  $\text{CLEAR\_FAULTS}$  command is issued, the fault bit is written to a 1, the PMBus master successfully reads the device ARA register, bias power is cycled or a  $\text{MFR\_RESET}$  or  $\text{RESTORE\_USER\_ALL}$  command is issued. Channel specific faults are cleared if the RUN pins are toggled OFF/ON or the part is commanded OFF/ON via PMBus. If bit 0 of  $\text{MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL}$  is set to a 1, toggling the RUN pins OFF/ON or commanding the part OFF/ON via PMBus clears all faults. The  $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE}_n$  command determines if the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pins are pulled low when a fault is detected; however, the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin is always pulled low if a fault or warning is detected and the status bits are updated unless the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin is masked using the  $\text{SMBALERT\_MASK}$  command.

Output and input fault event handling is controlled by the corresponding fault response byte as specified in Table 24 to Table 28. Shutdown recovery from these types of faults can either be autonomous or latched. For autonomous recovery, the faults are not latched, so if the fault condition is not present after the retry interval has elapsed, a new soft-start is attempted. If the fault persists, the controller will continue to retry. The retry interval is specified by the  $\text{MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY}$  command and prevents damage to the regulator components by repetitive power cycling. The  $\text{MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY}$  must be greater than 120ms. It can not exceed 83.88 seconds.

Channel-to-channel fault dependencies can be created by connecting  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pins together. In the event of an internal fault, one or more of the channels is configured to pull the bussed  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pins low. The other channels are then configured to shut down when the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pins are pulled low. For autonomous group retry, the faulted channel is configured to release the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin(s) after a retry interval, assuming the original fault has cleared. All the channels in the group then begin a soft-start sequence. If the fault response is  $\text{LATCH\_OFF}$ , the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin remains asserted low until either the RUN pin is toggled OFF/ON or the part is commanded OFF/ON. The toggling of the RUN either by the pin or OFF/ON command will clear faults associated with the channel. If it is desired to have all faults cleared when either RUN pin is toggled, set bit 0 of  $\text{MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL}$  to a 1.

The status of all faults and warnings is summarized in the  $\text{STATUS\_WORD}$  and  $\text{STATUS\_BYTE}$  commands.

### RESPONSES TO V<sub>OUT</sub> AND I<sub>OUT</sub> FAULTS

V<sub>OUT</sub> OV and UV conditions are monitored by comparators. The OV and UV limits are set in three ways.

- As a Percentage of the V<sub>OUT</sub> if Using the Resistor Configuration Pins
- In EEPROM if Either Programmed at the Factory or Through the GUI
- By PMBus Command



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The  $I_{IN}$  and  $I_{OUT}$  overcurrent monitors are performed by ADC readings and calculations. Thus these values are based on average currents and can have a nominal time latency of up to 90ms. The  $I_{OUT}$  calculation accounts for the power inductor DCR and the temperature coefficient of the inductor's copper winding. The input current is equal to the sum of output current times the respective channel duty cycle plus the input offset current for each channel. If this calculated input current exceeds the `IIN_OC_WARN_LIMIT` the `ALERT` pin is pulled low and the `IIN_OC_WARN` bit is asserted in the `STATUS_INPUT` register.

The LTM4676A provides the ability to ignore the fault, shut down and latch off or shut down and retry indefinitely (hiccup). The retry interval is set in `MFR_RETRY_DELAYn` and can be from 120ms to 83.88 seconds in 1ms increments. The shutdown for OV/UV and OC can be done immediately or after a user selectable deglitch time.

### Output Overvoltage Fault Response

A programmable overvoltage comparator (OV) guards against transient overshoots as well as long-term overvoltages at the output. In such cases, the top MOSFET is turned off and the bottom MOSFET is turned on until the overvoltage condition is cleared *regardless of the PMBus `VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSEn` command byte value*. This hardware level fault response delay is typically 2 $\mu$ s from the overvoltage condition to BG asserted high. Using the `VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSEn` command, the user can select any of the following behaviors:

- OV Pull-Down Only (OV cannot be ignored)
- Shut Down (Stop Switching) Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in `MFR_RETRY_DELAYn`

Either the Latch Off or Retry fault responses can be deglitched in increments of (0 to 7) • 10 $\mu$ s. See Table 24.

### Output Undervoltage Response

The response to an undervoltage comparator output can be either:

- Ignore
- Shut Down Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in `MFR_RETRY_DELAYn`

Either the Latch Off or Retry fault responses can be deglitched in increments of (0 to 7) • 10 $\mu$ s. See Table 25.

### Peak Output Overcurrent Fault Response

Due to the current mode control algorithm, peak inductor current is always limited on a cycle by cycle basis. The value of the peak current limit is specified in the Electrical Characteristics table. The current limit circuit operates by limiting the  $COMP_{na}$  maximum voltage. DCR sensing is used so the  $COMP_{na}$  maximum voltage has a temperature dependency directly proportional to the TC of the DCR of the inductor. The LTM4676A automatically monitors the power stage temperature sensors and modifies the maximum allowed  $COMP_{na}$  to compensate for this term.

The overcurrent fault processing circuitry can execute the following behaviors:

- Current Limit Indefinitely
- Shut Down Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in `MFR_RETRY_DELAYn`

The overcurrent responses can be deglitched in increments of (0 to 7) • 16ms. See Table 26.

## RESPONSES TO TIMING FAULTS

`TON_MAX_FAULT_LIMITn` is the time allowed for  $V_{OUT}$  to rise and settle at start-up. The `TON_MAX_FAULT_LIMITn` condition is predicated upon detection of the `VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMITn` as the output is undergoing a `SOFT_START` sequence. The `TON_MAX_FAULT_LIMITn` time is started after `TON_DELAYn` has been reached and a `SOFT_START`

## OPERATION

sequence is started. The resolution of the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  is 10 $\mu\text{s}$ . If the  $\text{VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  is not reached within the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  time, the response of this fault is determined by the value of the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE}_n$  command value. This response may be one of the following:

- Ignore
- Shut Down (Stop Switching) Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in  $\text{MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY}_n$

This fault response is not deglitched. A value of 0 in  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  means the fault is ignored. The  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  should be set longer than the  $\text{TON\_RISE}_n$  time. It is recommended  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  always be set to a non-zero value, otherwise the output may never come up and no flag will be set to the user.

See Table 28.

### RESPONSES TO $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$ OV FAULTS

$\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$  overvoltage is measured with the ADC; therefore, the response is naturally deglitched by up to the 90ms typical response time of the ADC. The fault responses are:

- Ignore
- Shut Down Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in  $\text{MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY}_n$

See Table 28.

### RESPONSES TO OT/UT FAULTS

#### Internal Overtemperature Fault/Warn Response

An internal temperature sensor protects against EEPROM damage. Above 85°C, no writes to EEPROM are recommended. Above 130°C, the internal over temperature warn threshold is exceeded and the part disables EEPROM writes and does not re-enable until the temperature has dropped to 125°C. When the die temperature exceed 160°C the

internal over temperature fault response is enabled and the PWM is disabled until the die temperature drops below 150°C. Temperature is measured by the ADC. Internal temperature faults cannot be ignored. Internal temperature limits cannot be adjusted by the user.

See Table 27.

#### External Overtemperature and Undertemperature Fault Response

Two temperature sensors within the LTM4676A are used to sense power stage temperature. The  $\text{OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE}_n$  and  $\text{UT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE}_n$  commands are used to determine the appropriate response to an over-temperature and undertemperature condition, respectively.

The fault responses are:

- Ignore
- Shut Down Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely using the Time Interval Specified in  $\text{MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY}_n$

See Table 28.

### RESPONSES TO EXTERNAL FAULTS

When either  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin is pulled low, the OTHER bit is set in the  $\text{STATUS\_WORD}$  command, the appropriate bit is set in the  $\text{STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC}$  command, and the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin is pulled low. Responses are not deglitched. Each channel can be configured to ignore or shut down then retry in response to its  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin going low by modifying the  $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}_n$  command. To avoid the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin asserting low when  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  is pulled low, assert bit 1 of  $\text{MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG}_n$ , or mask the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  using the  $\text{SMBALERT\_MASK}$  command.

### FAULT LOGGING

The LTM4676A has fault logging capability. Data is logged into memory in the order shown in Table 30. The data to be stored in the fault log is being continuously stored in



## OPERATION

internal volatile memory. When a fault event occurs, the recording into internal volatile memory is halted, the fault log information is available from the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command, and the contents of the internal memory are copied into EEPROM. Fault logging is allowed at temperatures above 85°C; however, retention of 10 years is not guaranteed. When the die temperature exceeds 130°C the fault logging is delayed until the die temperature drops below 125°C. After the fault condition that created the fault log event has been removed, clear the fault before the fault log data is erased, or else the part will immediately issue another fault log.

When the LTM4676A powers-up, it checks the EEPROM for a valid fault log. If a valid fault log exists in EEPROM, the “Valid Fault Log” bit in the STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC command will be set and an  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  event will be generated. Also, fault logging will be blocked until the LTM4676A has received a MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR command before fault logging will be re-enabled.

The information is stored in EEPROM in the event of any fault that disables the controller on either channel. An external  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pulling low will not trigger a fault logging event.

## BUS TIMEOUT PROTECTION

The LTM4676A implements a timeout feature to avoid hanging the serial interface. The data packet timer begins at the first START event before the device address write byte. Data packet information must be completed within 25ms or the LTM4676A will three-state the bus and ignore the given data packet. If more time is required, assert bit 3 of MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL to allow typical bus timeouts of 255ms. Data packet information includes the device address byte write, command byte, repeat start event (if a read operation), device address byte read (if a read operation), all data bytes and the PEC byte if applicable.

The LTM4676A allows longer PMBus timeouts for block read data packets. This timeout is proportional to the length of the block read. The additional block read timeout applies primarily to the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command. In no circumstances will the timeout period be less than the  $t_{\text{TIMEOUT\_SMB}}$  specification of 32ms (typical).

The user is encouraged to use as high a clock rate as possible to maintain efficient data packet transfer between all devices sharing the serial bus interface. The LTM4676A supports the full PMBus frequency range from 10kHz to 400kHz.

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

### PMBUS COMMANDS

Table 1 lists supported PMBus commands and manufacturer specific commands. A complete description of these commands can be found in the “PMBus Power System Management Protocol Specification – Part II – Revision 1.2.” Users are encouraged to reference this specification. Exceptions or manufacturer specific implementations are listed in Table 1.

All commands from 0xD0 through 0xFF not listed in this table are implicitly reserved by the manufacturer. Users should avoid blind writes within this range of commands to avoid undesired operation of the part. All commands from 0x00 through 0xCF not listed in this table are implicitly not supported by the manufacturer. Attempting to access

non-supported or reserved commands may result in a CML command fault event. All output voltage settings and measurements are based on the VOUT\_MODE setting of 0x14. This translates to an exponent of  $2^{-12}$ .

If PMBus commands are received faster than they are being processed, the part may become too busy to handle new commands. In these circumstances the part follows the protocols defined in the PMBus Specification v1.2, Part II, Section 10.8.7, to communicate that it is busy.

The part includes handshaking features to eliminate busy errors and simplify error handling software while ensuring robust communication and system behavior. Please refer to the PMBus Communication and Command Processing subsection in the Applications Information section for details.

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBus COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
PAGE	0x00	Channel or page currently targeted for paged communications.	No difference: 0x00, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		86
OPERATION <sub>n</sub>	0x01	Operating mode control. On/off, margin high and margin low.	No difference: 0x80, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		90
ON_OFF_CONFIG <sub>n</sub>	0x02	RUN <sub>n</sub> pin and On/Off Configuration.	No difference: 0x1F, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		89
CLEAR_FAULTS	0x03	Clear any fault bits that have been set.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		114
PAGE_PLUS_WRITE	0x05	Write a command directly to a specified page.	Default value not applicable, write-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.	Command not supported.	86
PAGE_PLUS_READ	0x06	Read a command directly from a specified page.	Default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.	Command not supported.	87
WRITE_PROTECT	0x10	Level of protection provided by the device against accidental changes.	No difference: 0x00, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		87
STORE_USER_ALL	0x15	Store user operating memory to EEPROM (user-editable NVM).	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		125
RESTORE_USER_ALL	0x16	Restore user operating memory from EEPROM.	Default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM. Identical to MFR_RESET command (0xFD).	Reserved. Execute MFR_RESET command (0xFD), instead.	126
CAPABILITY	0x19	Summary of PMBus optional communication protocols supported by this device.	No difference: 0xB0, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		113

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBus COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
SMBALERT_MASK <sub>n</sub>	0x1B	Mask ALERT activity.	Default mask values: STATUS_VOUT <sub>n</sub> = 0x00, STATUS_IOUT <sub>n</sub> = 0x00, STATUS_INPUT = 0x00, STATUS_TEMPERATURE <sub>n</sub> = 0x00, STATUS_CML = 0x00, STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC <sub>n</sub> = 0x11. Read/write, paged as indicated, 10 bytes total, stored in NVM	Command not supported.	115
VOUT_MODE <sub>n</sub>	0x20	Output voltage format/exponent.	No difference: 0x14 (2 <sup>-12</sup> ), read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		94
VOUT_COMMAND <sub>n</sub>	0x21	Nominal output voltage set point.	No difference: 0x1000 (1.000V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		96
VOUT_MAX <sub>n</sub>	0x24	The upper limit on the commandable output voltage.	Page 0x00: 0x599A (5.600V) Page 0x01: 0x599A (5.600V) Read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	Page 0x00: 0x4000 (4.000V). Page 0x01: 0x5666 (5.400V). Read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	95
VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH <sub>n</sub>	0x25	Margin high output voltage set point. Must be greater than VOUT_COMMAND <sub>n</sub> .	No difference: 0x10CD (1.050V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		95
VOUT_MARGIN_LOW <sub>n</sub>	0x26	Margin low output voltage set point. Must be less than VOUT_COMMAND <sub>n</sub> .	No difference: 0x0F33 (0.950V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		96
VOUT_TRANSITION_RATE <sub>n</sub>	0x27	The rate at which the output voltage changes when VOUT <sub>n</sub> is commanded to a new value via I <sup>2</sup> C.	No difference: 0x8042 (0.001V/ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		101
FREQUENCY_SWITCH	0x33	The switching frequency setting.	No difference: 0xFBE8 (500kHz), read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		93
VIN_ON	0x35	The undervoltage lockout (UVLO)-rising threshold.	No difference: 0xCAC0 (5.500V), as monitored on the "SV <sub>IN</sub> " pin, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		94
VIN_OFF	0x36	The undervoltage lockout (UVLO)-falling threshold.	No difference: 0xCAAA (5.250V), as monitored on the "SV <sub>IN</sub> " pin, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		94
IOUT_CAL_GAIN <sub>n</sub>	0x38	The ratio of the voltage at the control IC's current-sense pins to the sensed current, in mΩ, at 25°C.	Trimmed at ATE, read/write, paged, stored in factory-only NVM. Writes to this register not recommended.	Trimmed at ATE, read-only, paged, stored in factory-only NVM.	97
VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x40	Output overvoltage fault limit.	No difference: 0x119A (1.100V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		95
VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x41	Action to be taken by the device when an output overvoltage fault is detected.	No difference: 0x7A (20μs glitch filter; non-latching shutdown; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		104
VOUT_OV_WARN_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x42	Output overvoltage warning threshold.	0x1133 (1.075V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	0x111F (1.070V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	95
VOUT_UV_WARN_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x43	Output undervoltage warning threshold.	0x0ECD (0.925V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	0x0EE1 (0.930V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	96
VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x44	Output undervoltage fault limit.	No difference: 0x0E66 (0.900V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		96

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBUS COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x45	Action to be taken by the device when an output undervoltage fault is detected.	No difference: 0xB8 (non-latching shutdown; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		105
IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x46	Output overcurrent fault threshold (cycle-by-cycle inductor peak current).	No difference: 0xDADB (22.84A), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		98
IOUT_OC_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x47	Action to be taken by the device when an output overcurrent fault is detected.	No difference: 0x00 (try to regulate through the fault condition/event; limit the cycle-by-cycle peak of the inductor current to not exceed the commanded IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		107
IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x4A	Output overcurrent warning threshold (time-averaged inductor current).	No difference: 0xD3E6 (15.59A), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		99
OT_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x4F	Overtemperature fault threshold.	No difference: 0xF200 (128°C), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		100
OT_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x50	Action to be taken by the device when an overtemperature fault is detected via TSNS <sub>nA</sub> .	No difference: 0xB8 (non-latching shutdown; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		109
OT_WARN_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x51	Overtemperature warning threshold.	No difference: 0xEBE8 (125°C), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		100
UT_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x53	Undertemperature fault threshold.	No difference: 0xE530 (-45°C), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		100
UT_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x54	Response to undertemperature fault events.	No difference: 0x00 (ignore; continue without interruption), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		109
VIN_OV_FAULT_LIMIT	0x55	Input supply (SV <sub>N</sub> ) overvoltage fault limit.	No difference: 0xDB60 (27.0V), read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		93
VIN_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x56	Response to input overvoltage fault events.	No difference: 0xB8 (non-latching shutdown; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		103
VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT	0x58	Input undervoltage warning threshold.	No difference: 0xCAA6 (5.297V), read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		94
IIN_OC_WARN_LIMIT	0x5D	Input supply overcurrent warning threshold.	No difference: 0xD300 (12A), read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		98
POWER_GOOD_ON <sub>n</sub>	0x5E	Output voltage at or above which a power good should be asserted.	Not supported.	PGOOD thresholds set by VOUT_OV/UV_FAULT_LIMITs. 0x0EE1 (0.9299V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	N/A
POWER_GOOD_OFF <sub>n</sub>	0x5F	Output voltage at or below which a power good should be de-asserted.	Not supported.	PGOOD thresholds set by VOUT_OV/UV_FAULT_LIMITs. 0x0EB8 (0.9199V), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	N/A
TON_DELAY <sub>n</sub>	0x60	Time from RUN <sub>n</sub> and/or OPERATION <sub>n</sub> on to output rail turn-on.	No difference: 0x8000 (0ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		101
TON_RISE <sub>n</sub>	0x61	Time from when the output voltage reference starts to rise until it reaches its commanded setting.	No difference: 0xC300 (3ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		101

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBUS COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
TON_MAX_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x62	Turn-on watchdog timeout fault threshold (time permitted for VOUT <sub>n</sub> to reach or exceed VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT <sub>n</sub> after turn-on command is received).	No difference: 0xCA80 (5ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		101
TON_MAX_FAULT_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0x63	Action to be taken by the device when a TON_MAX_FAULT <sub>n</sub> event is detected.	No difference: 0xB8 (non-latching shutdown; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		106
TOFF_DELAY <sub>n</sub>	0x64	Time from RUN and/or Operation off to the start of TOFF_FALL <sub>n</sub> ramp.	No difference: 0x8000 (0ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		102
TOFF_FALL <sub>n</sub>	0x65	Time from when the output voltage reference starts to fall until it reaches 0V.	No difference: 0xC300 (3ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		102
TOFF_MAX_WARN_LIMIT <sub>n</sub>	0x66	Turn-off watchdog timeout fault threshold (time permitted for VOUT <sub>n</sub> to decay to or below 12.5% of the commanded VOUT <sub>n</sub> value at the time of receiving a turn-off command).	No difference: 0x8000 (no limit; warning is disabled), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		102
STATUS_BYTE <sub>n</sub>	0x78	One byte summary of the unit's fault condition.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		116
STATUS_WORD <sub>n</sub>	0x79	Two byte summary of the unit's fault condition.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		116
STATUS_VOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x7A	Output voltage fault and warning status.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		117
STATUS_IOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x7B	Output current fault and warning status.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		117
STATUS_INPUT	0x7C	Input supply (SV <sub>IN</sub> ) fault and warning status.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		117
STATUS_TEMPERATURE <sub>n</sub>	0x7D	TSNS <sub>na</sub> -sensed temperature fault and warning status for READ_TEMPERATURE_1 <sub>n</sub> .	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		118
STATUS_CML	0x7E	Communication and memory fault and warning status.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		118
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC <sub>n</sub>	0x80	Manufacturer specific fault and state information.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, paged, not stored in NVM.		118
READ_VIN	0x88	Measured input supply (SV <sub>IN</sub> ) voltage.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		122
READ_IIN	0x89	Calculated total input supply current.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		122
READ_VOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x8B	Measured output voltage.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		122
READ_IOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x8C	Measured output current.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		122
READ_TEMPERATURE_1 <sub>n</sub>	0x8D	Measurement of TSNS <sub>na</sub> -sensed temperature.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		122



## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBus COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
READ_TEMPERATURE_2	0x8E	Measured control IC junction temperature.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		123
READ_DUTY_CYCLE <sub>n</sub>	0x94	Measured duty cycle of MT <sub>n</sub> .	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		123
READ_POUT <sub>n</sub>	0x96	Calculated output power.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		123
PMBUS_REVISION	0x98	PMBus revision supported by this device.	0x22 (Revision 1.2 of Part I and Revision 1.2 of Part II of PMBus Specification documents), read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.	0x11 (Revision 1.1 of Part I and Revision 1.1 of Part II of PMBus Specification documents), read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.	112
MFR_ID	0x99	Manufacturer identification, in ASCII	No difference: "LTC", read-only, non-paged.		113
MFR_MODEL	0x9A	Manufacturer's part number, in ASCII	LTM4676A, read-only, non-paged.	LTM4676, read-only, non-paged.	113
MFR_SERIAL	0x9E	Serial number of this specific unit.	Up to nine bytes of custom-formatted data that identify the unit's configuration, read-only, non-paged.		113
MFR_VOUT_MAX <sub>n</sub>	0xA5	Maximum allowed output voltage.	0x5B34 (5.700V) on both channels. Read-only, paged, not stored in user-editable NVM.	0x4189 (4.096V) on Channel 0, 0x5800 (5.500V) on Channel 1. Read-only, paged, not stored in user-editable NVM.	96
USER_DATA_00	0xB0	OEM reserved data.	Read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	Read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	112
USER_DATA_01 <sub>n</sub>	0xB1	OEM reserved data.	Read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	Read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	112
USER_DATA_02	0xB2	OEM reserved data.	Read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	Read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Recommended against altering.	112
USER_DATA_03 <sub>n</sub>	0xB3	User-editable words available for the user.	No difference: 0x0000, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		112
USER_DATA_04	0xB4	A user-editable word available for the user.	No difference: 0x0000, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		112
MFR_INFO	0xB6	Manufacturing specific information	Default value not applicable, read only, non-paged, not stored in NVM. Bit 5 is 0 <sub>b</sub> when ECC has made a correction to data derived from the EEPROM user space.	Command not supported.	121
MFR_EE_UNLOCK	0xBD	Unlock user EEPROM for access by MFR_EE_ERASE and MFR_EE_DATA commands.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		130
MFR_EE_ERASE	0xBE	Initialize user EEPROM for bulk programming by MFR_EE_DATA.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		130
MFR_EE_DATA	0xBF	Data transferred to and from EEPROM using sequential PMBus word reads or writes. Supports bulk programming.	No difference: default value not applicable, read/write, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		130

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBus COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
MFR_CHAN_CONFIG_*	0xD0	Channel-specific configuration bits.	No difference: 0x1F, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Register is named "MFR_CHAN_CONFIG" and referred to as "MFR_CHAN_CONFIG_LTM467X" in LTpowerPlay.		88
MFR_CONFIG_ALL_*	0xD1	Global configuration bits, i.e., common to both V <sub>OUT</sub> channels 0 and 1.	Same as LTM4676 except: Bit 4 configures whether the SYNC drive circuit is active (0 <sub>b</sub> ) or inactive (1 <sub>b</sub> ); Bit 3 configures whether the Stuck PMBus Timer Timeout is 150ms for Block Reads and 32ms for Non-Block Reads (0 <sub>b</sub> ) or 250ms for all Reads (1 <sub>b</sub> ).	0x09, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Register is named "MFR_CONFIG_ALL" and referred to as "MFR_CONFIG_ALL_LTM467X" in LTpowerPlay. Bit 4 is reserved.	89
MFR_GPIO_PROPAGATE_*	0xD2	Configuration bits for propagating faults to the GPIO <sub>n</sub> pins.	No difference: 0x6893, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Register is named "MFR_GPIO_PROPAGATE" and referred to as "MFR_GPIO_PROPAGATE_LTM467X" in LTpowerPlay.		110
MFR_PWM_MODE_*	0xD4	Configuration for the PWM engine of each V <sub>OUT</sub> channel.	0xC1, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Bit 1 commands whether the output is in high range (0 <sub>b</sub> ) or low range (1 <sub>b</sub> ). Bit 0 commands whether the output is operating in Forced Continuous Conduction Mode (1 <sub>b</sub> ) or Discontinuous Mode (0 <sub>b</sub> ). Command is named MFR_PWM_MODE and referred to as MFR_PWM_MODE_LTM467X in LTpowerPlay.	0xC2, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Bits 1:0 command the operating mode of the output. Command is named MFR_PWM_MODE and referred to as MFR_PWM_MODE_LTM467X in LTpowerPlay.	91
MFR_GPIO_RESPONSE <sub>n</sub>	0xD5	Action to be taken by the device when the GPIO <sub>n</sub> pin is asserted low by circuitry external to the unit.	No difference: 0xC0 (make the respective output's power stage high impedance, i.e., three-stated; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		111
MFR_OT_FAULT_RESPONSE	0xD6	Action to be taken by the device when a control IC junction overtemperature fault is detected.	No difference: 0xC0 (make the respective output's power stage high impedance, i.e., three-stated; autonomous restart upon fault removal), read-only, non-paged, not stored in user-editable NVM.		108
MFR_IOUT_PEAK <sub>n</sub>	0xD7	Maximum measured value of READ_IOUT <sub>n</sub> since the last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		124
MFR_ADC_CONTROL	0xD8	ADC telemetry parameter for repeated fast ADC readback.	0x00, read/write, not paged, not stored in NVM. Allows telemetry readback rates up to 125Hz instead of 10Hz, nominal. Use PAGE_PLUS_READ/WRITE commands instead of the LTM4676's former MFR_CHANNEL_ADDRESS <sub>n</sub> command.	0x80, read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM. MFR_CHANNEL_ADDRESS <sub>n</sub> , the slave address to the PAGE-activated channel.	124
MFR_ADC_TELEMETRY_STATUS	0xDA	ADC status during short-loop.	Default value not applicable, read/write, not paged, not stored in NVM. ADC status indicating most recently digitized telemetry when engaged in short round-robin loop (MFR_ADC_CONTROL = 0x0D)	Command not supported.	125
MFR_RETRY_DELAY <sub>n</sub>	0xDB	Retry interval during fault-retry mode.	No difference: 0xF3E8 (250ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		103

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBUS COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
MFR_RESTART_DELAY <sub>n</sub>	0xDC	Minimum interval (nominal) the RUN <sub>n</sub> pin is pulled logic low by internal circuitry.	0xFA58 (300ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	0xF258 (150ms), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	103
MFR_VOUT_PEAK <sub>n</sub>	0xDD	Maximum measured value of READ_VOUT <sub>n</sub> since the last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		123
MFR_VIN_PEAK	0xDE	Maximum measured value of READ_VIN since the last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		123
MFR_TEMPERATURE_1_PEAK <sub>n</sub>	0xDF	Maximum value of TSNS <sub>na</sub> measured temperature since the last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		123
MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS	0xE3	Clears all peak values.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		114
MFR_PADS	0xE5	Digital status of the I/O pads.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		119
MFR_ADDRESS	0xE6	LTM4676A's I <sup>2</sup> C slave address, right-justified.	0x4F, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Bits[6:4] represent the user-configurable upper 3 bits of the 7-bit slave address of the device. Bits[3:0] are dictated by the ASEL resistor pin-strap setting. Setting this command to 0x80 disables device-specific addressing.	0x4F, read-only, non-paged, stored in factory-only NVM. Least significant four bits augmented by ASEL resistor pin-strap. Cannot take on value 0x80; device-specific addressing cannot be disabled.	88
MFR_SPECIAL_ID	0xE7	Manufacturer code representing IC silicon and revision	0x47EX, read-only, non-paged.	0x440X or 0x448X, read-only, non-paged.	113
MFR_IIN_OFFSET <sub>n</sub>	0xE9	Coefficient used in calculations of READ_IIN and MFR_READ_IIN <sub>n</sub> , representing the contribution of input current drawn by the control IC, including the MOSFET drivers.	No difference: 0x8BE7 (0.0305A), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		97
MFR_FAULT_LOG_STORE	0xEA	Commands a transfer of the fault log from RAM to EEPROM. This causes the part to behave as if a channel has faulted off.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		127
MFR_FAULT_LOG_CLEAR	0xEC	Initialize the EEPROM block reserved for fault logging and clear any previous fault logging locks.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		127
MFR_READ_IIN <sub>n</sub>	0xED	Calculated input current, by channel.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, paged, not stored in NVM.		122
MFR_FAULT_LOG	0xEE	Fault log data bytes. This sequentially retrieved data is used to assemble a complete fault log.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, stored in fault-log NVM.		127
MFR_COMMON	0xEF	Manufacturer status bits that are common across multiple LTC ICs/modules.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		119

## PMBUS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Table 1. Summary of Supported Commands and Feature Differences Between the LTM4676A and the LTM4676 (Items of Greatest Significance Indicated by Gray-Shaded Cells; Common Commands, Values and Attributes Indicated by Non-Shaded, Merged Cells)**

PMBus COMMAND NAME, OR FEATURE	CMD CODE (REGISTER)	COMMAND OR FEATURE DESCRIPTION	LTM4676A NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	LTM4676 NVM FACTORY-DEFAULT VALUE AND/OR ATTRIBUTES	PAGE
MFR_COMPARE_USER_ALL	0xF0	Compares current command contents (RAM) with NVM.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		126
MFR_TEMPERATURE_2_PEAK	0xF4	Maximum measured control IC junction temperature since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	No difference: default value not applicable, read-only, non-paged, not stored in NVM.		123
MFR_PWM_CONFIG_*	0xF5	Configuration bits for setting the phase interleaving angles of Channels 0 and 1, SHARE_CLK behavior in UVLO, and using the fully differential amplifier to regulate paralleled output channels.	0x10, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. When bit 7 is 0 <sub>b</sub> , Channel 1's output is regulated by the V <sub>OSNS1</sub> and SGND feedback signals. When bit 7 is 1 <sub>b</sub> , Channel 1's output is regulated by the V <sub>OSNS0+</sub> and V <sub>OSNS0-</sub> feedback signals. Only set bit 7 to 1 <sub>b</sub> for PolyPhase rail applications. The command is named MFR_PWM_CONFIG and referred to as MFR_PWM_CONFIG_LTM467X in LTpowerPlay.	0x10, read/write, non-paged, stored in user-editable NVM. Channel 1 output regulated strictly by V <sub>OSNS1</sub> and SGND feedback signals. Bit 7 reserved and must be 0 <sub>b</sub> . The command is named MFR_PWM_CONFIG and referred to as MFR_PWM_CONFIG_LTM467X in LTpowerPlay.	92
MFR_IOUT_CAL_GAIN_TC <sub>n</sub>	0xF6	Temperature coefficient of the current sensing element.	No difference: 0x0F14 (3860ppm/°C), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.		97
MFR_TEMP_1_GAIN <sub>n</sub>	0xF8	Sets the slope of the temperature sensors that interface to TSNS <sub>na</sub> .	0x3FAE (0.995, in custom units), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	0x4000 (1.000 in custom units), read/write, paged, stored in user-editable NVM.	99
MFR_TEMP_1_OFFSET <sub>n</sub>	0xF9	Sets the offset of the TSNS <sub>na</sub> temperature sensor with respect to -273.1°C.	No difference: 0x8000 (0.0), read/write, paged, stored in NVM.		99
MFR_RAIL_ADDRESS <sub>n</sub>	0xFA	Common address for PolyPhase outputs to adjust common parameters.	No difference: 0x80, read/write, paged, stored in NVM.		88
MFR_RESET	0xFD	Commanded reset without requiring a power down.	No difference: default value not applicable, send byte only, non-paged, not stored in NVM. Identical to RESTORE_USER_ALL.		90

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

**Table 2.  $V_{OUTn}CFG$  Pin Strapping Look-Up Table for the LTM4676A's Output Voltage, Coarse Setting (Not Applicable if  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1_b$ )**

$R_{V_{OUTn}CFG}^*$ (k $\Omega$ )	$V_{OUTn}$ (V) SETTING COARSE	$MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[1]$ BIT
Open	NVM	NVM
32.4	See Table 3	See Table 3
22.6	3.3	0
18.0	3.1	0
15.4	2.9	0
12.7	2.7	0
10.7	2.5	0, if $V_{TRIMn} > 0mV$ 1, if $V_{TRIMn} \leq 0mV$
9.09	2.3	1
7.68	2.1	1
6.34	1.9	1
5.23	1.7	1
4.22	1.5	1
3.24	1.3	1
2.43	1.1	1
1.65	0.9	1
0.787	0.7	1
0	0.5	1

\* $R_{V_{OUTn}CFG}$  value indicated is nominal. Select  $R_{V_{OUTn}CFG}$  from a resistor vendor such that its value is always within 3% of the value indicated in the table. Take into account resistor initial tolerance, T.C.R. and resistor operating temperatures, soldering heat/IR reflow, and endurance of the resistor over its lifetime. Thermal shock/cycling, moisture (humidity) and other effects (depending on one's specific application) could also affect  $R_{V_{OUTn}CFG}$ 's value over time. All such effects must be taken into account in order for resistor pin strapping to yield the expected result at every  $SV_{IN}$  power-up and/or every execution of  $MFR\_RESET$  or  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$ , over the lifetime of one's product.

**Table 3.  $V_{TRIMn}CFG$  Pin Strapping Look-Up Table for the LTM4676A's Output Voltage, Fine Adjustment Setting (Not Applicable if  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1_b$ )**

$R_{V_{TRIMn}CFG}^*$ (k $\Omega$ )	$V_{TRIM}$ (mV) FINE ADJUSTMENT TO $V_{OUTn}$ SETTING WHEN RESPECTIVE $R_{V_{OUTn}CFG} \neq$ 32.4k $\Omega$	$V_{OUTn}$ OUTPUT VOLTAGE SETTING (V) WHEN $V_{OUTn}CFG$ PIN USES $R_{CFG} =$ 32.4k $\Omega$	$MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[1]$ BIT
Open	0	NVM	0, if $V_{OUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n} > 2.75V$ 1, if $V_{OUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n} \leq 2.75V$
32.4	99		
22.6	86.625		
18.0	74.25		
15.4	61.875		
12.7	49.5		
10.7	37.125	5.50	0
9.09	24.75	5.25	0
7.68	12.375	5.00	0
6.34	-12.375	4.75	0
5.23	-24.75	4.50	0
4.22	-37.125	4.25	0
3.24	-49.5	4.00	0
2.43	-61.875	3.75	0
1.65	-74.25	3.63	0
0.787	-86.625	3.50	0
0	-99	3.46	0

\* $R_{V_{TRIMn}CFG}$  value indicated is nominal. Select  $R_{V_{TRIMn}CFG}$  from a resistor vendor such that its value is always within 3% of the value indicated in the table. Take into account resistor initial tolerance, T.C.R. and resistor operating temperatures, soldering heat/IR reflow, and endurance of the resistor over its lifetime. Thermal shock/cycling, moisture (humidity) and other effects (depending on one's specific application) could also affect  $R_{V_{TRIMn}CFG}$ 's value over time. All such effects must be taken into account in order for resistor pin strapping to yield the expected result at every  $SV_{IN}$  power-up and/or every execution of  $MFR\_RESET$  or  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$ , over the lifetime of one's product.



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

**Table 4.  $R_{FSWPHCFG}$  Pin Strapping Look-Up Table to Set the LTM4676A's Switching Frequency and Channel Phase-Interleaving Angle (Not Applicable if  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 1_b$ )**

$R_{FSWPHCFG}^*$ (k $\Omega$ )	SWITCHING FREQUENCY (kHz)	$\theta_{SYNC}$ TO $\theta_0$	$\theta_{SYNC}$ TO $\theta_1$	bits [2:0] of $MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG$	bit [4] of $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL$
Open	NVM; LTM4676A Default = 500	NVM; LTM4676A Default = 0°	NVM; LTM4676A Default = 180°	NVM; LTM4676A Default = 000 <sub>b</sub>	NVM; LTM4676A Default = 0 <sub>b</sub>
32.4	250	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
22.6	350	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
18.0	425	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
15.4	575	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
12.7	650	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
10.7	750	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
9.09	1000	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
7.68	500	120°	240°	100 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
6.34	500	90°	270°	001 <sub>b</sub>	0 <sub>b</sub>
5.23	Sync Slave**	0°	240°	010 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
4.22	Sync Slave**	0°	120°	011 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
3.24	Sync Slave**	60°	240°	101 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
2.43	Sync Slave**	120°	300°	110 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
1.65	Sync Slave**	90°	270°	001 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
0.787	Sync Slave**	0°	180°	000 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>
0	Sync Slave**	120°	240°	100 <sub>b</sub>	1 <sub>b</sub>

\* $R_{FSWPHCFG}$  value indicated is nominal. Select  $R_{FSWPHCFG}$  from a resistor vendor such that its value is always within 3% of the value indicated in the table. Take into account resistor initial tolerance, T.C.R. and resistor operating temperatures, soldering heat/IR reflow, and endurance of the resistor over its lifetime. Thermal shock/cycling, moisture (humidity) and other effects (depending on one's specific application) could also affect  $R_{FSWPHCFG}$ 's value over time. All such effects must be taken into account in order for resistor pin-strapping to yield the expected result at every  $SV_{IN}$  power-up and/or every execution of  $MFR\_RESET$  or  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$ , over the lifetime of one's product.

\*\*The "Sync Slave" setting results in  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4]$  being set to 1<sub>b</sub> and  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  being set according to user-configurable EEPROM contents corresponding to Command 0x33 (factory default: 500kHz). In this configuration, the module's switching frequency synchronizes to the SYNC signal, provided that the SYNC pin is driven in a manner consistent with specifications (see Switching Frequency and Phase subsection of the Applications Information section for details).

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

**Table 5. ASEL Pin Strapping Look-Up Table to Set the LTM4676A's MFR\_ADDRESS (Applicable Regardless of MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] Setting)**

R <sub>ASEL</sub> * (kΩ)	SLAVE ADDRESS
Open	100_1111_R/W
32.4	100_1111_R/W
22.6	100_1110_R/W
18.0	100_1101_R/W
15.4	100_1100_R/W
12.7	100_1011_R/W
10.7	100_1010_R/W
9.09	100_1001_R/W
7.68	100_1000_R/W
6.34	100_0111_R/W
5.23	100_0110_R/W
4.22	100_0101_R/W
3.24	100_0100_R/W
2.43	100_0011_R/W
1.65	100_0010_R/W
0.787	100_0001_R/W
0	100_0000_R/W

where:

R/W = Read/Write bit in control byte.

All PMBus device addresses listed in the specification are 7 bits wide unless otherwise noted.

Note: The LTM4676A will always respond to slave address 0x5A and 0x5B regardless of the NVM or ASEL resistor configuration values.

\*R<sub>CFG</sub> value indicated is nominal. Select R<sub>CFG</sub> from a resistor vendor such that its value is always within 3% of the value indicated in the table. Take into account resistor initial tolerance, T.C.R. and resistor operating temperatures, soldering heat/IR reflow, and endurance of the resistor over its lifetime. Thermal shock cycling, moisture (humidity) and other effects (depending on one's specific application) could also affect R<sub>CFG</sub>'s value over time. All such effects must be taken into account in order for resistor pin-strapping to yield the expected result at every SV<sub>IN</sub> power-up and/or every execution of MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL, over the lifetime of one's product.

**Table 6. LTM4676A MFR\_ADDRESS Command Examples Expressed in 7- and 8-Bit Addressing**

DESCRIPTION	HEX DEVICE ADDRESS		BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0	R/W
	7 BIT	8 BIT									
Rail <sup>4</sup>	0x5A	0xB4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Global <sup>4</sup>	0x5B	0xB6	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Default	0x4F	0x9E	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Example 1	0x40	0x80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Example 2	0x41	0x82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Disabled <sup>2,3</sup>			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note 1: This table can be applied to the MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS<sub>n</sub> command, but not the MFR\_ADDRESS command.

Note 2: A disabled value in one command does not disable the device, nor does it disable the Global address.

Note 3: A disabled value in one command does not inhibit the device from responding to device addresses specified in other commands.

Note 4: It is not recommended to write the value 0x00, 0x0C (7 bit), 0x5A (7 bit), 0x5B (7 bit), or 0x7C (7 bit) to the MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS<sub>n</sub> or MFR\_ADDRESS commands.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### V<sub>IN</sub> TO V<sub>OUT</sub> STEP-DOWN RATIOS

There are restrictions in the maximum V<sub>IN</sub> and V<sub>OUT</sub> step-down ratio that can be achieved for a given input voltage. Each output of the LTM4676A is capable of 95% duty cycle at 500kHz, but the V<sub>IN</sub> to V<sub>OUT</sub> minimum dropout is still a function of its load current and will limit output current capability related to high duty cycle on the topside switch. Minimum on-time t<sub>ON(MIN)</sub> is another consideration in operating at a specified duty cycle while operating at a certain frequency due to the fact that t<sub>ON(MIN)</sub> < D/f<sub>SW</sub>, where D is duty cycle and f<sub>SW</sub> is the switching frequency. t<sub>ON(MIN)</sub> is specified in the electrical parameters as 45ns. See Note 6 in the Electrical Characteristics section for output current guideline.

### INPUT CAPACITORS

The LTM4676A module should be connected to a low ac-impedance DC source. For the regulator input four 22μF input ceramic capacitors are used to handle the RMS ripple current. A 47μF to 100μF surface mount aluminum electrolytic bulk capacitor can be used for more input bulk capacitance. This bulk input capacitor is only needed if the input source impedance is compromised by long inductive leads, traces or not enough source capacitance. If low impedance power planes are used, then this bulk capacitor is not needed.

For a buck converter, the switching duty-cycle can be estimated as:

$$D_n = \frac{V_{OUTn}}{V_{INn}}$$

Without considering the inductor current ripple, for each output, the RMS current of the input capacitor can be estimated as:

$$I_{CINn(RMS)} = \frac{I_{OUTn(MAX)}}{\eta\%} \cdot \sqrt{D_n \cdot (1-D_n)}$$

In the above equation, η% is the estimated efficiency of the power module. The bulk capacitor can be a switcher-rated electrolytic aluminum capacitor, or a Polymer capacitor.

### OUTPUT CAPACITORS

The LTM4676A is designed for low output voltage ripple noise and good transient response. The bulk output capacitors defined as C<sub>OUT</sub> are chosen with low enough effective series resistance (ESR) to meet the output voltage ripple and transient requirements. C<sub>OUT</sub> can be a low ESR tantalum capacitor, a low ESR polymer capacitor or ceramic capacitor. The typical output capacitance range for each output is from 400μF to 700μF. Additional output filtering may be required by the system designer, if further reduction of output ripple or dynamic transient spikes is required. Table 20 shows a matrix of different output voltages and output capacitors to minimize the voltage droop and overshoot during a 6.5A/μs transient. The table optimizes total equivalent ESR and total bulk capacitance to optimize the transient performance. Stability criteria are considered in the Table 20 matrix, and the Linear Technology μModule Power Design Tool will be provided for stability analysis. Multiphase operation reduces effective output ripple as a function of the number of phases. Application Note 77 discusses this noise reduction versus output ripple current cancellation, but the output capacitance should be considered carefully as a function of stability and transient response. The Linear Technology μModule Power Design Tool can calculate the output ripple reduction as the number of implemented phases increases by N times. A small value 10Ω resistor can be placed in series from V<sub>OUTn</sub> to the V<sub>OSNS0</sub><sup>+</sup> or V<sub>OSNS1</sub> pin to allow for a bode plot analyzer to inject a signal into the control loop and validate the regulator stability.

### LIGHT LOAD CURRENT OPERATION

The LTM4676A has two modes of operation: high efficiency, discontinuous conduction mode or forced continuous conduction mode. The mode of operation is configured by bit 0 of the MFR\_PWM\_MODE<sub>n</sub> command (discontinuous conduction is always the start-up mode, forced continuous is the default running mode).

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

If a channel is enabled for discontinuous mode operation, the inductor current is not allowed to reverse. The reverse current comparator,  $I_{REV}$ , turns off the bottom MOSFET ( $MB_n$ ) just before the inductor current reaches zero, preventing it from reversing and going negative. Thus, the controller can operate in discontinuous (pulse-skipping) operation. In forced continuous operation, the inductor current is allowed to reverse at light loads or under large transient conditions. The peak inductor current is determined solely by the voltage on the  $COMP_{ra}$  pin. In this mode, the efficiency at light loads is lower than discontinuous mode operation. However, continuous mode exhibits lower output ripple and less interference with audio circuitry. Forced continuous conduction mode may result in reverse inductor current, which can cause the input supply to boost. The  $VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT$  can detect this (if  $SV_{IN}$  is connected to  $V_{IN0}$  and/or  $V_{IN1}$ ) and turn off the offending channel. However, this fault is based on an ADC read and can nominally take up to 90ms to detect. If there is a concern about the input supply boosting, keep the part in discontinuous conduction operation.

### SWITCHING FREQUENCY AND PHASE

The switching frequency of the LTM4676A's channels is established by its analog phase-locked-loop (PLL) locking on to the clock present at the module's SYNC pin. The clock waveform on the SYNC pin can be generated by the LTM4676A's internal circuitry when an external pull-up resistor to 3.3V (e.g.,  $V_{DD33}$ ) is provided, in combination with the LTM4676A control IC's  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  command being set to one of the following supported values: 250kHz, 350kHz, 425kHz, 500kHz, 575kHz, 650kHz, 750kHz, 1MHz (see Table 8 for hexadecimal values). In this configuration, the module is called a "sync master": using the factory-default setting of  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4]=0_b$ , SYNC becomes a bidirectional open-drain pin, and the LTM4676A pulls SYNC logic low for nominally 500ns at a time, at the prescribed clock rate. The SYNC signal can be bused to other LTM4676A modules (configured as "sync slaves"), for purposes of synchronizing switching frequencies of multiple modules within a system—but only one LTM4676A should be configured as a "sync master"; the other LTM4676A(s) should be configured as "sync slaves".

There are two recommended ways to configure an LTM4676A as a "sync slave":

- Apply an appropriate pin-strap resistor setting on the  $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin (see Table 4) and use the factory default setting  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0_b$ . This configures  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4] = 1_b$  and  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  according to EEPROM settings (0xFBE8 factory default, corresponding to 500kHz). The LTM4676A's SYNC pin thus becomes a high impedance input and the module synchronizes its frequency to that of the externally applied clock, provided that the frequency of the externally applied clock exceeds ~45% of the target frequency ( $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$ ). If the SYNC clock is absent, the module responds by operating at its target frequency, indefinitely. If and when the SYNC clock is restored, the module automatically phase-locks to the SYNC clock as normal. The only shortcoming of this approach is: the EEPROM must be configured per above guidance; resistor pin-strap options on the  $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin alone cannot provide fault-tolerance to the absence of the SYNC clock.
- Set  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  command to 0x0000 and  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4] = 1_b$ . Using  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4] = 1_b$ , the LTM4676A's SYNC pin becomes a high impedance input, only—i.e., it does not drive SYNC low. The module synchronizes its frequency to that of the clock applied to its SYNC pin. The only shortcoming of this approach is: in the absence of an externally applied clock, the switching frequency of the module will default to the low end of its frequency-synchronization capture range (~225kHz).

The  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  command can be altered via I<sup>2</sup>C commands, but only when switching action is disengaged, i.e., the module's outputs are turned off. The  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  command takes on the value stored in NVM at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up, but is overridden according to a resistor pin-strap applied between the  $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin and SGND only if the module is configured to respect resistor pin-strap settings ( $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0_b$ ). Table 4 highlights available resistor pin-strap and corresponding  $FREQUENCY\_SWITCH$  settings.

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The relative phasing of all active channels in a PolyPhase rail should be optimally phased. The relative phasing of each rail is  $360^\circ/n$ , where  $n$  is the number of phases in the rail. `MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0]` configures channel relative phasing with respect to the SYNC pin. Phase relationship values are indicated with  $0^\circ$  corresponding to the falling edge of SYNC being coincident with the turn-on of the top MOSFETs,  $MT_n$ .

The `MFR_PWM_CONFIG` command can be altered via I<sup>2</sup>C commands, but only when switching action is disengaged, i.e., the module's outputs are turned off. The `MFR_PWM_CONFIG` command takes on the value stored in NVM at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up, but is overridden according to a resistor pin-strap applied between the  $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin and SGND only if the module is configured to respect resistor pin-strap settings (`MFR_CONFIG_ALL[6] = 0b`). Table 4 highlights available resistor pin-strap and corresponding `MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0]` settings.

Some combinations of `FREQUENCY_SWITCH` and `MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0]` are not available by resistor pin-strapting the  $F_{SWPHCFG}$  pin. All combinations of supported values for `FREQUENCY_SWITCH` and `MFR_PWM_CONFIG[2:0]` can be configured by NVM programming—or, I<sup>2</sup>C transactions, provided switching action is disengaged, i.e., the module's outputs are turned off.

Care must be taken to minimize capacitance on SYNC to assure that the pull-up resistor versus the capacitor load has a low enough time constant for the application to form a “clean” clock. (See “Open-Drain Pins”, later in this section.)

When an LTM4676A is configured as a sync slave, it is permissible for external circuitry to drive the SYNC pin from a current-limited source (less than 10mA), rather than using a pull-up resistor. Any external circuitry must not drive high with arbitrarily low impedance at  $SV_{IN}$  power-up, because the SYNC output can be low impedance until NVM contents have been downloaded to RAM.

Recommended LTM4676A switching frequencies of operation for many common  $V_{IN}$ -to- $V_{OUT}$  applications

are indicated in Table 7. When the two channels of an LTM4676A are stepping input voltage(s) down to output voltages whose recommended switching frequencies in Table 7 are significantly different, operation at the higher of the two recommended switching frequencies is preferable, but minimum on-time must be considered. (See Minimum On-Time Considerations section.) For example, consider an application in which it is desired for an LTM4676A to step-down  $24V_{IN}$  to  $1.5V_{OUT}$  on Channel 0, and  $24V_{IN}$  to  $3.3V_{OUT}$  on Channel 1: according to Table 7, the recommended switching frequency is 425kHz and 750kHz, respectively. However, the switching frequency setting of the LTM4676A is common to both channels. Based on the aforementioned guidance, operation at 750kHz would be preferred—in order to keep inductor ripple currents reasonable—however, it is then realized that the on-time for a  $24V_{IN}$  to  $1.5V_{OUT}$  condition at 750kHz is 83ns, shy of the 90ns guardband recommendation. Therefore, for this particular example, the recommended switching frequency becomes 650kHz.

**Table 7. Recommended Switching Frequency for Various  $V_{IN}$ -to- $V_{OUT}$  Step-Down Scenarios**

	$5V_{IN}$	$8V_{IN}$	$12V_{IN}$	$24V_{IN}$
<b>0.9V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	350kHz	350kHz	350kHz	250kHz
<b>1.0V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	350kHz	350kHz	350kHz	250kHz
<b>1.2V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	350kHz	350kHz	350kHz	350kHz
<b>1.5V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	350kHz	350kHz	425kHz	425kHz
<b>1.8V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	425kHz	425kHz	500kHz	500kHz
<b>2.5V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	425kHz	500kHz	575kHz	650kHz
<b>3.3V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	425kHz	575kHz	650kHz	750kHz
<b>5.0V<sub>OUT</sub></b>	N/A	500kHz	750kHz	1MHz

The current drawn by the  $SV_{IN}$  pin of the LTM4676A is not digitized or computed. A value representing the estimated  $SV_{IN}$  current is located in the `MFR_IIN_OFFSETn` command, and is used in the computations of input current readback telemetry, namely `READ_IIN` and `MFR_READ_IINn`. The recommended setting of `MFR_IIN_OFFSETn` is found in Table 8. The same value should be used for `MFR_IIN_OFFSET0` and `MFR_IIN_OFFSET1` (i.e., Pages 0x00 and 0x01).



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**Table 8. Recommended MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET<sub>n</sub> Setting vs Switching Frequency Setting**

SWITCHING FREQUENCY (kHz)	FREQUENCY_SWITCH COMMAND VALUE (HEX.)	RECOMMENDED MFR_IIN_OFFSET <sub>n</sub> SETTING (mA)	RECOMMENDED MFR_IIN_OFFSET <sub>n</sub> SETTING (HEX.)
250	0xF3E8	20.3	0x8A99
350	0xFABC	24.4	0x8B20
425	0xFB52	27.4	0x8B82
500	0xFBE8	30.5	0x8BE7
575	0x023F	33.6	0x9227
650	0x028A	36.7	0x9259
750	0x02EE	40.8	0x929C
1000	0x03E8	51.0	0x9344
Sync. to External Clock, f <sub>SYNC</sub>	N/A	0.041 • f <sub>SYNC</sub> + 10.037	*

\*See Appendix C: PMBus Command Details, L11 data format.

### MINIMUM ON-TIME CONSIDERATIONS

Minimum on-time,  $t_{ON(MIN)}$ , is the smallest time duration that the LTM4676A is capable of turning on the top MOSFET. It is determined by internal timing delays and the gate charge required to turn on the top MOSFET. Low duty cycle applications may approach this minimum on-time limit and care should be taken to ensure that:

$$t_{ON(MIN)} < \frac{V_{OUTn}}{V_{INn} \cdot f_{OSC}}$$

If the duty cycle falls below what can be accommodated by the minimum on-time, the controller will begin to skip cycles. The output voltage will continue to be regulated, but the ripple voltage and current will increase.

The minimum on-time for the LTM4676A is 45ns, nominal, guardband to 90ns.

### VARIABLE DELAY TIME, SOFT-START AND OUTPUT VOLTAGE RAMPING

The LTM4676A must enter its run state prior to soft-start. The RUN<sub>n</sub> pins are released after the part initializes and  $SV_{IN}$  is greater than the VIN\_ON threshold. If multiple LTM4676As are used in an application, they should be configured to share the same RUN<sub>n</sub> pins. They all hold their respective RUN<sub>n</sub> pins low until all devices initialize

and  $SV_{IN}$  exceeds the VIN\_ON threshold for all devices. The SHARE\_CLK pin assures all the devices connected to the signal use the same time base.

After the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin releases, the controller waits for the user-specified turn-on delay (TON\_DELAY<sub>n</sub>) prior to initiating an output voltage ramp. Multiple LTM4676As and other LTC parts can be configured to start with variable delay times. To work correctly, all devices use the same timing clock (SHARE\_CLK) and all devices must share the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin. This allows the relative delay of all parts to be synchronized. The actual variation in the delay will be dependent on the highest clock rate of the devices connected to the SHARE\_CLK pin (all Linear Technology ICs are configured to allow the fastest SHARE\_CLK signal to control the timing of all devices). The SHARE\_CLK signal can be  $\pm 7.5\%$  in frequency, thus the actual time delays will have some variance.

Soft-start is performed by actively regulating the load voltage while digitally ramping the target voltage from 0V to the commanded voltage set point. The rise time of the voltage ramp can be programmed using the TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> command to minimize inrush currents associated with the start-up voltage ramp. The soft-start feature is disabled by setting TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> to any value less than 0.250ms. The LTM4676A performs the necessary math internally to assure the voltage ramp is controlled to the desired slope. However, the voltage slope can not be any faster than the fundamental limits of the power stage. The number of steps in the ramp is equal to TON\_RISE/0.1ms. Therefore, the shorter the TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> time setting, the more jagged the soft-start ramp appears.

The LTM4676A PWM always operates in discontinuous mode during the TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> operation. In discontinuous mode, the bottom MOSFET (MB<sub>n</sub>) is turned off as soon as reverse current is detected in the inductor. This allows the regulator to start up into a pre-biased load.

There is no analog tracking feature in the LTM4676A; however, two outputs can be given the same TON\_RISE<sub>n</sub> and TON\_DELAY<sub>n</sub> times to achieve ratiometric rail tracking. Because the RUN<sub>n</sub> pins are released at the same time and both units use the same time base (SHARE\_CLK), the outputs track very closely. If the circuit is in a PolyPhase configuration, all timing parameters must be the same.

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Coincident rail tracking can be achieved by setting two outputs to have the same turn-on/off slew rates, identical turn-on delays, and appropriately chosen turn-off delays:

$$\frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}}{TON\_RISE_{RAIL1}} = \frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2}}{TON\_RISE_{RAIL2}}$$

and

$$\frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}}{TOFF\_FALL_{RAIL1}} = \frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2}}{TOFF\_FALL_{RAIL2}}$$

and

$$TON\_DELAY_{RAIL1} = TON\_DELAY_{RAIL2}$$

and (if  $VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2} \geq VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}$ )

$$TOFF\_DELAY_{RAIL1} =$$

$$TOFF\_DELAY_{RAIL2} + \left(1 - \frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}}{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2}}\right)$$

$$\bullet TOFF\_FALL_{RAIL2}$$

or else ( $VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2} < VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}$ )

$$TOFF\_DELAY_{RAIL2} =$$

$$TOFF\_DELAY_{RAIL1} + \left(1 - \frac{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL2}}{VOUT\_COMMAND_{RAIL1}}\right)$$

$$\bullet TOFF\_FALL_{RAIL1}$$

The described method of start-up sequencing is time based. For concatenated events it is possible to control the RUN pin based on the  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin of a different controller (see Figure 2). The  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin can be configured to release when the output voltage of the converter is greater than the  $VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$ . It is recommended to use the unfiltered  $V_{OUT}$  UV fault limit because there is little appreciable time delay between the converter crossing the UV threshold and the  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pin releasing. The unfiltered output can be enabled by the  $MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE_n[12]$  setting. (Refer to the MFR section of the PMBus commands in Appendix C: PMBus Command Details). The unfiltered signal may have some glitching as the  $V_{OUT}$  signal transitions through the comparator threshold. A small digital filter of 250 $\mu$ s internally deglitches the  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pins. If

the  $TON\_RISE$  time is greater than 100ms, the deglitch filter should be complimented with an externally applied capacitor between  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  and ground—to further filter the waveform. The RC time-constant of the filter should be set sufficiently fast to assure no appreciable delay is incurred. For most applications, a value of 300 $\mu$ s to 500 $\mu$ s will provide sufficient filtering without significantly delaying the trigger event.

## DIGITAL SERVO MODE

For maximum accuracy in the regulated output voltage, enable the digital servo loop by asserting bit 6 of the  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n$  command. In digital servo mode, the LTM4676A adjusts the regulated output voltage based on the ADC voltage reading. Every 90ms the digital servo loop steps the LSB of the DAC (nominally 1.375mV or 0.6875mV depending on the voltage range bit,  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[1]$ ) until the output is at the correct ADC reading. At power-up this mode engages after  $TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$  unless the limit is set to 0 (infinite). If the  $TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$  is set to 0 (infinite), the servo begins after  $TON\_RISE_n$  is complete and  $V_{OUT_n}$  has exceeded  $VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT_n$  and  $IOUT\_OC_n$  is not present. This same point in time is when the output changes from discontinuous to the mode commanded by  $MFR\_PWM\_MODE_n[0]$ . Refer to Figure 3 for details on the  $V_{OUT_n}$  waveform under time based sequencing.

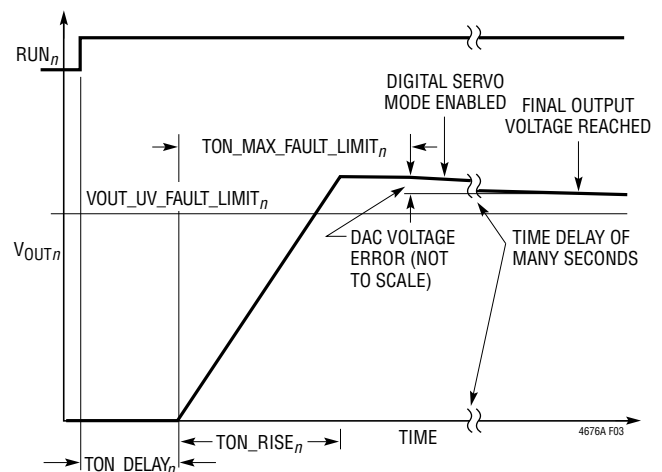


Figure 3. Timing Controlled  $V_{OUT}$  Rise

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If the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  is set to a value greater than 0 and the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE}_n$  is set to ignore (0x00), the servo begins:

1. After the  $\text{TON\_RISE}_n$  sequence is complete
2. After the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  time is reached;  
and
3. After the  $\text{VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  has been exceeded or the  $\text{IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  is no longer active.

If the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  is set to a value greater than 0 and the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE}_n$  is not set to ignore (0x00), the servo begins:

1. After the  $\text{TON\_RISE}_n$  sequence is complete;
2. After the  $\text{TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT}_n$  time has expired and both  $\text{VOUT\_UV\_FAULT}_n$  and  $\text{IOUT\_OC\_FAULT}_n$  are not present.

The maximum rise time is limited to 1.3 seconds.

In a PolyPhase configuration it is recommended only one of the control loops have the digital servo mode enabled. This will assure the various loops do not work against each other due to slight differences in the reference circuits.

### SOFT OFF (SEQUENCED OFF)

In addition to a controlled start-up, the LTM4676A also supports controlled turn-off. The  $\text{TOFF\_DELAY}_n$  and  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  functions are shown in Figure 4.  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  is processed when the  $\text{RUN}_n$  pin goes low or if the module is commanded off. If the module faults off or  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  is

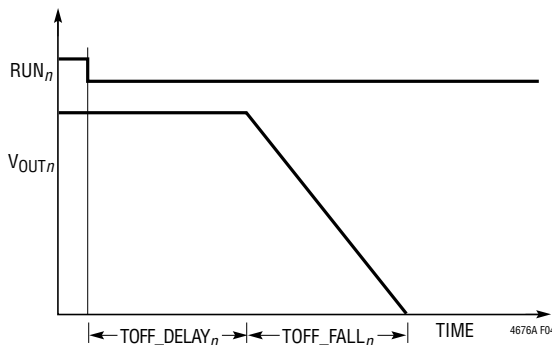


Figure 4.  $\text{TOFF\_DELAY}_n$  and  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$

pulled low externally and the module is programmed to respond to this ( $\text{MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE}_n = 0x\text{C0}$ ), the output three-states (becomes high impedance) rather than exhibiting a controlled ramp. The output then decays as a function of the load.

The output voltage operates as shown in Figure 4 so long as the part is in forced continuous mode and the  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  time is sufficiently slow that the power stage can achieve the desired slope. The  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  time can only be met if the power stage and controller can sink sufficient current to assure the output is at zero volts by the end of the fall time interval. If the  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  time is set shorter than the time required to discharge the load capacitance, the output will not reach the desired zero volt state. At the end of  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$ , the controller ceases to sink current and  $\text{V}_{\text{OUT}n}$  decays at the natural rate determined by the load impedance. If the controller is in discontinuous mode, the controller does not pull negative current and the output becomes pulled low by the load, not the power stage. The maximum fall time is limited to 1.3 seconds. The number of steps in the ramp is equal to  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n/0.1\text{ms}$ . Therefore, the shorter the  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  setting, the more jagged the  $\text{TOFF\_FALL}_n$  ramp appears.

### UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

The LTM4676A is initialized by an internal threshold-based UVLO where  $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$  must be approximately 4V and  $\text{INTV}_{\text{CC}}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{DD}33}$ ,  $\text{V}_{\text{DD}25}$  must be within approximately 20% of the regulated values. In addition,  $\text{V}_{\text{DD}33}$  must be within approximately 7% of the targeted value before the LTM4676A releases its  $\text{RUN}_n$  pins. After the part has initialized, an additional comparator monitors  $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$ . The  $\text{VIN\_ON}$  threshold must be exceeded before the power sequencing can begin. When  $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$  drops below the  $\text{VIN\_OFF}$  threshold, the LTM4676A ceases PWM action and  $\text{SV}_{\text{IN}}$  must increase above the  $\text{VIN\_ON}$  threshold before the controller will restart. The normal start-up sequence will be allowed after the  $\text{VIN\_ON}$  threshold is crossed.

It is possible to program the contents of the NVM in the application if the  $\text{V}_{\text{DD}33}$  supply is externally driven. This activates the digital portion of the LTM4676A without engaging the high voltage sections. PMBus

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communications are valid in this supply configuration. If  $SV_{IN}$  has not been applied to the LTM4676A,  $MFR\_COMMON[3]$  will be asserted low, indicating that NVM has not initialized. If this condition is detected, the part will only respond to addresses 0x5A and 0x5B. To initialize the part issue the following set of commands: global address 0x5B command 0xBD data 0x2B followed by global address 0x5B command 0xBD and data 0xC4. The part will now respond to the correct address. Configure the part as desired then issue a  $STORE\_USER\_ALL$ . When  $SV_{IN}$  is applied a  $MFR\_RESET$  or  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$ , command must be issued to allow the PWM to be enabled and valid ADC conversions to be read.

### FAULT DETECTION AND HANDLING

The LTM4676A  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pins are configurable to indicate a variety of faults including OV/UV, OC, OT, timing faults, peak overcurrent faults. In addition the  $\overline{GPIO}_n$  pins can be pulled low by external sources to indicate to the LTM4676A the presence of a fault in some other portion of the system. The fault response is configurable via PMBus Command Code names with a  $\_RESPONSE$  suffix and allows the following options:

- Ignore
- Shut Down Immediately—Latch Off
- Shut Down Immediately—Retry Indefinitely at the Time Interval Specified in  $MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY_n$

Refer to Appendix C and the PMBus specification for more details.

The OV response is automatic and rapid. If an OV is detected,  $MT_n$  is turned off and  $BG_n$  is turned on, until the OV condition clears.

Fault logging is available on the LTM4676A. The fault logging is configurable to automatically store data when a fault occurs that causes the unit to fault off. The header portion of the fault logging table contains peak values. It is possible to read these values at any time. This data will be useful while troubleshooting the fault.

If the LTM4676A internal temperature is in excess of 85°C or below 0°C, the write into the NVM is not recommended. The data will still be held in RAM, unless the 3.3V supply UVLO threshold is reached. If the die temperature exceeds 130°C all NVM communication is disabled until the die temperature drops below 125°C, with the exception of the  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$  command, which is valid at any temperature.

### OPEN-DRAIN PINS

Note that up to nine pull-up resistors are required for proper operation of the LTM4676A:

- Three for the SMBus/I<sup>2</sup>C interface (the SCL, SDA, and  $\overline{ALERT}$  pins); two, only if the system SMBus host does not make use of the  $\overline{ALERT}$  interrupt. (These are 5V tolerant).
- One each for the  $RUN_0$  and  $RUN_1$  pins (or, just one to  $RUN_0$  and  $RUN_1$ , if  $RUN_0$  and  $RUN_1$  are electrically connected together). (These are 5V tolerant).
- One each for  $\overline{GPIO}_0$  and  $\overline{GPIO}_1$  (or, just one to  $\overline{GPIO}_0$  and  $\overline{GPIO}_1$ , if  $\overline{GPIO}_0$  and  $\overline{GPIO}_1$  are electrically connected together). (These are 3.3V tolerant).
- One on  $SHARE\_CLK$ , required, for the LTM4676A to establish a heartbeat time base for timing-related operations and functions (output voltage ramp-up timing, voltage margining transition timing, SYNC open-drain drive frequency). ( $SHARE\_CLK$  is 3.3V tolerant).
- One on SYNC, in order for the LTM4676A to phase lock to the frequency generated by the open-drain output of its digital engine. EXCEPTION: in some applications, it is desirable to drive the LTM4676A's SYNC pin with a hard-driven (low impedance) external clock. This is the only scenario where the LTM4676A does not require a pull-up resistor on SYNC. However, be aware that the SYNC pin can be low impedance during NVM initialization, i.e., during download of EEPROM contents to RAM (for ~50ms [Note 12] after  $SV_{IN}$  power is applied). Therefore, the hard-driven clock signal should only be applied to the LTM4676A SYNC pin through a



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series resistor whose impedance limits current into the SYNC pin during NVM initialization to less than 10mA. If `FREQUENCY_SWITCH=0x0000`, any clock signal should be provided prior to the `RUNn` pins toggle from logic low to logic high, or else the switching frequency of the LTM4676A will start off at the low end of its PLL-capture range (~225kHz) until the SYNC clock becomes established. (SYNC is 3.3V tolerant).

All the above pins interface to pull-down transistors within the module that can sink 3mA at 0.4V. The low threshold on the pins is 0.8V; thus, plenty of margin on the digital signals with 3mA of current. For 3.3V pins, 3mA of current is a 1.1k resistor. Unless there are transient speed issues associated with the RC time constant of the resistor pull-up and parasitic capacitance to ground, a 10k resistor or larger is generally recommended.

For high speed signals such as the SDA, SCL and SYNC, a lower value resistor may be required. The RC time constant should be set to 1/3 to 1/5 the required rise time to avoid timing issues. For a 100pF load and a 400kHz PMBus communication rate, the rise time must be less than 300ns. The resistor pull-up on the SDA and SCL pins with the time constant set to 1/3 the rise time:

$$R_{\text{PULLUP}} = \frac{t_{\text{RISE}}}{3 \cdot 100\text{pF}} = 1\text{k}$$

Be careful to minimize parasitic capacitance on the SDA and SCL pins to avoid communication problems. To estimate the loading capacitance, monitor the signal in question and measure how long it takes for the desired signal to reach approximately 63% of the output value. This is one time constant.

The SYNC pin interfaces to a pull-down transistor within the module whose output is held low for nominally 500ns per switching period. If the internal oscillator is set for 500kHz and the load is 100pF and a 3x time constant is required, the resistor calculation is as follows:

$$R_{\text{PULLUP}} = \frac{2\mu\text{s} - 500\text{ns}}{3 \cdot 100\text{pF}} = 5\text{k}$$

The closest 1% resistor is 4.99k.

If timing errors are occurring or if the SYNC frequency is not as fast as desired, monitor the waveform and determine if the RC time constant is too long for the application. If possible reduce the parasitic capacitance. If not reduce the pull up resistor sufficiently to assure proper timing.

### PHASE-LOCKED LOOP AND FREQUENCY SYNCHRONIZATION

The LTM4676A has a phase-locked loop (PLL) comprised of an internal voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) and a phase detector. The PLL is locked to the falling edge of the SYNC pin. The phase relationship between channel 0, channel 1 and the falling edge of SYNC is controlled by the lower 3 bits of the `MFR_PWM_CONFIG` command. For PolyPhase applications, it is recommended all the phases be spaced evenly. Thus for a 2-phase system the signals should be 180° out of phase and a 4-phase system should be spaced 90°.

The phase detector is an edge-sensitive digital type that provides a known phase shift between the external and internal oscillators. This type of phase detector does not exhibit false lock to harmonics of the external clock.

The output of the phase detector is a pair of complementary current sources that charge or discharge the internal filter network. The PLL lock range is guaranteed between 225kHz and 1.1MHz.

The PLL has a lock detection circuit. If the PLL should lose lock during operation, bit 4 of the `STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC` command is asserted and the `ALERT` pin is pulled low. The fault can be cleared by writing a 1 to the bit. If the user does not wish to see the `PLL_FAULT`, even if a synchronization clock is not available at power up, bit 3 of the `MFR_CONFIG_ALL` command must be asserted.

If the SYNC signal is not clocking in the application, the PLL runs at the lowest free running frequency of the VCO. This will be well below the intended PWM frequency of the application and may cause undesirable operation of the converter.



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If the PWM ( $SW_n$ ) signal appears to be running at too high a frequency, monitor the SYNC pin. Extra transitions on the falling edge will result in the PLL trying to lock on to noise instead of the intended signal. Review routing of digital control signals and minimize crosstalk to the SYNC signal to avoid this problem. Multiple LTM4676As are required to share the SYNC pin in PolyPhase configurations; for other configurations, it is optional. If the SYNC pin is shared between LTM4676As, only one LTM4676A can be programmed with a frequency output. All the other LTM4676As must be configured for external clock ( $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[4]=1_b$ , and/or see Table 4).

### RCONFIG PIN-STRAPS (EXTERNAL RESISTOR CONFIGURATION PINS)

The LTM4676A default NVM is programmed to respect the RCONFIG pins. If a user wishes the output voltage, PWM frequency and phasing and the address to be set without programming the part or purchasing specially programmed parts, the RCONFIG pins can be used to establish these parameters—provided  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0_b$ . The RCONFIG pins only require a resistor terminating to SGND of the LTM4676A. The RCONFIG pins are only monitored at initial power up and during a reset ( $MFR\_RESET$  or  $RESTORE\_USER\_ALL$ ) so modifying their values perhaps using a DAC after the part is powered will have no effect. To assure proper operation, the value of RCONFIG resistors applied to the LTM4676A pin-strapping pins must not deviate more than  $\pm 3\%$  away from the target nominal values indicated in lookup Table 2 to Table 5, over the lifetime of the product. Thin film, 1% tolerance (or better),  $\pm 50\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$ -T.C.R. rated (or better) resistors from vendors such as KOA Speer, Panasonic, Vishay and Yageo are good candidates. Noisy clock signals should not be routed near these pins. Note that bits [3:0] of  $MFR\_ADDRESS$  are dictated by the ASEL pin-strap resistor regardless of the setting of  $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6]$ .

### VOLTAGE SELECTION

When an output voltage is set using the RCONFIG pins on  $VOUT_n\_CFG$  and  $VTRIM_n\_CFG$  ( $MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6] = 0_b$ ), the following parameters are set as a percentage of the output voltage:

- $VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT$  +10%
- $VOUT\_OV\_WARN$  +7.5%
- $VOUT\_MAX$  +7.5%
- $VOUT\_MARGIN\_HI$  +5%
- $VOUT\_MARGIN\_LO$  -5%
- $VOUT\_UV\_WARN$  -6.5%
- $VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT$  -7%

### CONNECTING THE USB TO THE I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus CONTROLLER TO THE LTM4676A IN SYSTEM

The LTC USB to I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus controller can be interfaced to the LTM4676A on the user's board for programming, telemetry and system debug. The controller, when used in conjunction with LTpowerPlay, provides a powerful way to debug an entire power system. Faults are quickly diagnosed using telemetry, fault status registers and the fault log. The final configuration can be quickly developed and stored to the LTM4676A EEPROM.

Figure 5 and Figure 6 illustrate the application schematics for powering, programming and communicating with one or more LTM4676As via the LTC I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus controller regardless of whether or not system power is present. If system power is not present the dongle will power the LTM4676A through the  $V_{DD33}$  supply pin. To initialize the part when  $SV_{IN}$  is not applied and the  $V_{DD33}$  pin is powered use global address 0x5B command 0xBD data 0x2B followed by address 0x5B command 0xBD data 0xC4. The part can now be communicated with, and the

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project file updated. To write the updated project file to the NVM issue a STORE\_USER\_ALL command. When  $SV_{IN}$  is applied, a MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL must be issued to allow the PWM to be enabled and valid ADCs to be read.

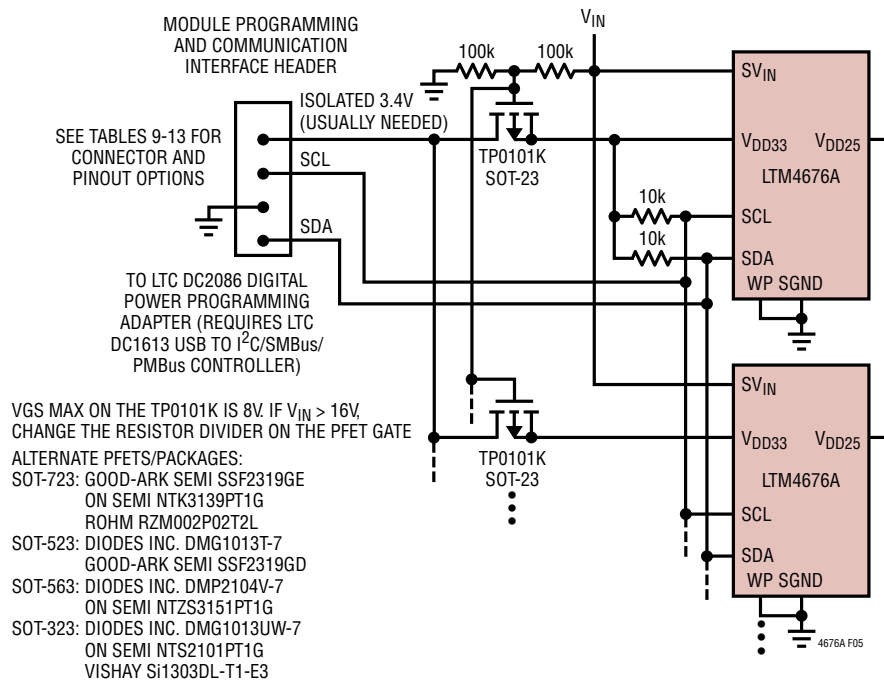
Because of the controllers limited current sourcing capability, only the LTM4676As, their associated pull-up resistors and the I<sup>2</sup>C pull-up resistors should be powered from the ORed 3.3V/3.4V supply. In addition, any device sharing the I<sup>2</sup>C bus connections with the LTM4676A must not have body diodes between the SDA/SCL pins and their respective  $V_{DD}$  node because this will interfere with bus communication in the absence of system power. In Figure 5, the dongle will not bias the LTM4676As when  $SV_{IN}$  is present. It is recommended the RUN<sub>n</sub> pins be held low to avoid providing power to the load until the part is fully configured.

The LTC controller/adaptor I<sup>2</sup>C connections are opto-isolated from the PC USB. The 3.3V/3.4V from the controller/adaptor and the LTM4676A  $V_{DD33}$  pin must be driven to each LTM4676A with a separate PFET or diode, according to Figure 5 and Figure 6. Only when  $SV_{IN}$  is not applied is it permissible for the  $V_{DD33}$  pins to be electrically in parallel because the INTV<sub>CC</sub> LDO is off. The DC1613's 3.3V current limit is 100mA but typical  $V_{DD33}$  currents are under 15mA.

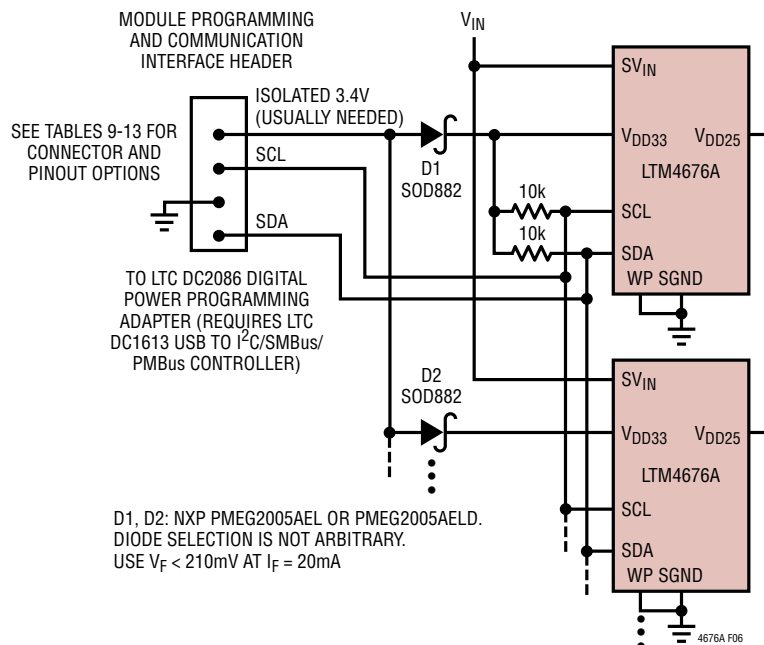
The  $V_{DD33}$  does back drive the INTV<sub>CC</sub> pin. Normally this is not an issue if  $SV_{IN}$  is open. The DC2086 is capable of delivering 3.4V at 2A.

Using a 4-pin header in Figure 5 or Figure 6 maximizes flexibility to alter the LTM4676A's NVM contents at any stage of the user's product development and production cycles. If the LTM4676A's NVM is "pre-programmed", i.e., contains its finalized configuration, prior to being soldered to the user's PCB/motherboard—or, if other means have been provided for altering the LTM4676A's NVM contents in the user's system—then the 3.3V/3.4V pin on the header is not needed, and a 3-pin header is sufficient to establish GUI communications. The LTM4676A can be purchased with customized NVM contents; consult factory for details. Alternatively, the NVM contents of the LTM4676A can be configured in a mass production environment by designing for it in ICT (in-circuit test), or by providing a means of applying  $SV_{IN}$  while holding the LTM4676A's RUN pins low. Communication to the module must be made possible via the SCL and SDA pins/nets in all NVM programming scenarios. Recommended headers are found in Table 9 and Table 10.

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**Figure 5. Circuit Suitable for Programming EEPROM/NVM of LTM4676A and Other LTC PSM Modules/ICs in Vast Systems, Even When  $V_{IN}$  Power is Absent,  $0^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$**



**Figure 6. Circuit Suitable for Programming EEPROM/NVM of LTM4676A and Other LTC PSM Modules/ICs in Vast Systems, Even When  $V_{IN}$  Power is Absent,  $T_A > 20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $T_J < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$**

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**Table 9. 4-Pin Headers, 2mm Pin-to-Pin Spacing, Gold Flash or Plating, Compatible with DC2086 Cables**

MOUNTING STYLE	INSERTION ANGLE	INTERFACE STYLE	VENDOR	PART NUMBER	PINOUT STYLE (SEE TABLE 11)
Surface Mount	Vertical	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3DZ-4P-2V(51) DF3DZ-4P-2V(50) DF3Z-4P-2V(50)	Type A
		Non Shrouded, Non-Keyed Header	3M	951104-2530-AR-PR	Type A and B Supported. Reversible/Not Keyed
	Right Angle	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3DZ-4P-2H(51) DF3DZ-4P-2H(50)	Type A
		Non Shrouded. Cable-to-Header/PCB Mechanics Yield Keying Effect	FCI	10112684-G03-04ULF	Type B. Keying Achieved by PCB Surface
Through-Hole	Vertical	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3-4P-2DSA(01)	Type A
		Non Shrouded, Non-Keyed Header	Harwin	M22-2010405	Type A and B Supported. Reversible/Not Keyed
			Samtec	TMM-104-01-LS	
			Sullins	NRPN041PAEN-RC	
	Right Angle	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3-4P-2DS(01)	Type A
		Non Shrouded. Cable-to-Header/PCB Mechanics Yield Keying Effect	Norcomp	27630402RP2	Type B. Keying Achieved by Intentional PCB Interference
			Harwin	M22-2030405	
			Samtec	TMM-104-01-L-S-RA	

**Table 10. 3-Pin Headers, 2mm Pin-to-Pin Spacing, Gold Flash or Plating, Compatible with DC2086 Cables**

MOUNTING STYLE	INSERTION ANGLE	INTERFACE STYLE	VENDOR	PART NUMBER	PINOUT STYLE (SEE TABLE 12)
Surface Mount	Vertical	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3DZ-3P-2V(51) DF3DZ-3P-2V(50) DF3Z-3P-2V(50)	Type A
		Non Shrouded, Non-Keyed Header	3M	951103-2530-AR-PR	Type A and B Supported. Reversible/Not Keyed
	Right Angle	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3DZ-3P-2H(51) DF3DZ-3P-2H(50)	Type A
		Non Shrouded. Cable-to-Header/PCB Mechanics Yield Keying Effect	FCI	10112684-G03-03LF	Type B. Keying Achieved by PCB Surface
Through-Hole	Vertical	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3-3P-2DSA(01)	Type A
		Non Shrouded, Non-Keyed Header	Harwin	M22-2010305	Type A and B Supported. Reversible/Not Keyed
			Samtec	TMM-103-01-LS	
			Sullins	NRPN031PAEN-RC	
	Right Angle	Shrouded and Keyed Header	Hirose	DF3-3P-2DS(01)	Type A
		Non Shrouded. Cable-to-Header/PCB Mechanics Yield Keying Effect	Norcomp	27630302RP2	Type B. Keying Achieved by Intentional PCB Interference
			Harwin	M22-2030305	
			Samtec	TMM-103-01-L-S-RA	

**Table 11. Recommended 4-Pin Header Pinout (Pin Numbering Scheme Adheres to Hirose Conventions). Interfaces to DC2086 Cables**

PIN NUMBER	PINOUT STYLE "A" (SEE TABLE 9)	PINOUT STYLE "B" (SEE TABLE 9)
1	SDA	Isolated 3.3V/3.4V
2	GND	SCL
3	SCL	GND
4	Isolated 3.3V/3.4V	SDA

**Table 12. Recommended 3-Pin Header Pinout (Pin Numbering Scheme Adheres to Hirose Conventions). Interfaces to DC2086 Cables**

PIN NUMBER	PINOUT STYLE "A" (SEE TABLE 10)	PINOUT STYLE "B" (SEE TABLE 10)
1	SDA	SCL
2	GND	GND
3	SCL	SDA

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**Table 13. 4-Pin Male-to-Male Shrouded and Keyed Adapter (Optional. Eases Creation of Adapter Cables, if Deviating from Recommended Connectors/Connector Pinouts). Interfaces to DC2086 Cables**

Vendor	Part Number	Website
Hirose	DF3-4EP-2A	www.hirose.com, www.hirose.co.jp

## LTpowerPlay: AN INTERACTIVE GUI FOR DIGITAL POWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

LTpowerPlay is a powerful Windows-based development environment that supports Linear Technology digital power ICs including the LTM4676A. The software supports a variety of different tasks. LTpowerPlay can be used to evaluate Linear Technology ICs by connecting to a demo board or the user application. LTpowerPlay can also be used in an offline mode (with no hardware present) in

order to build multiple IC configuration files that can be saved and reloaded at a later time. LTpowerPlay provides unprecedented diagnostic and debug features. It becomes a valuable diagnostic tool during board bring-up to program or tweak the power system or to diagnose power issues when bringing up rails. LTpowerPlay utilizes Linear Technology’s USB-to-I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus controller to communication with one of the many potential targets including the DC1811B-B (single LTM4676A) or DC1989B (dual, triple, quad LTM4676A) demo boards, or a customer target system. The software also provides an automatic update feature to keep the revisions current with the latest set of device drivers and documentation. A great deal of context sensitive help is available with LTpowerPlay along with several tutorial demos. Complete information is available at <http://www.linear.com/ltpowerplay>

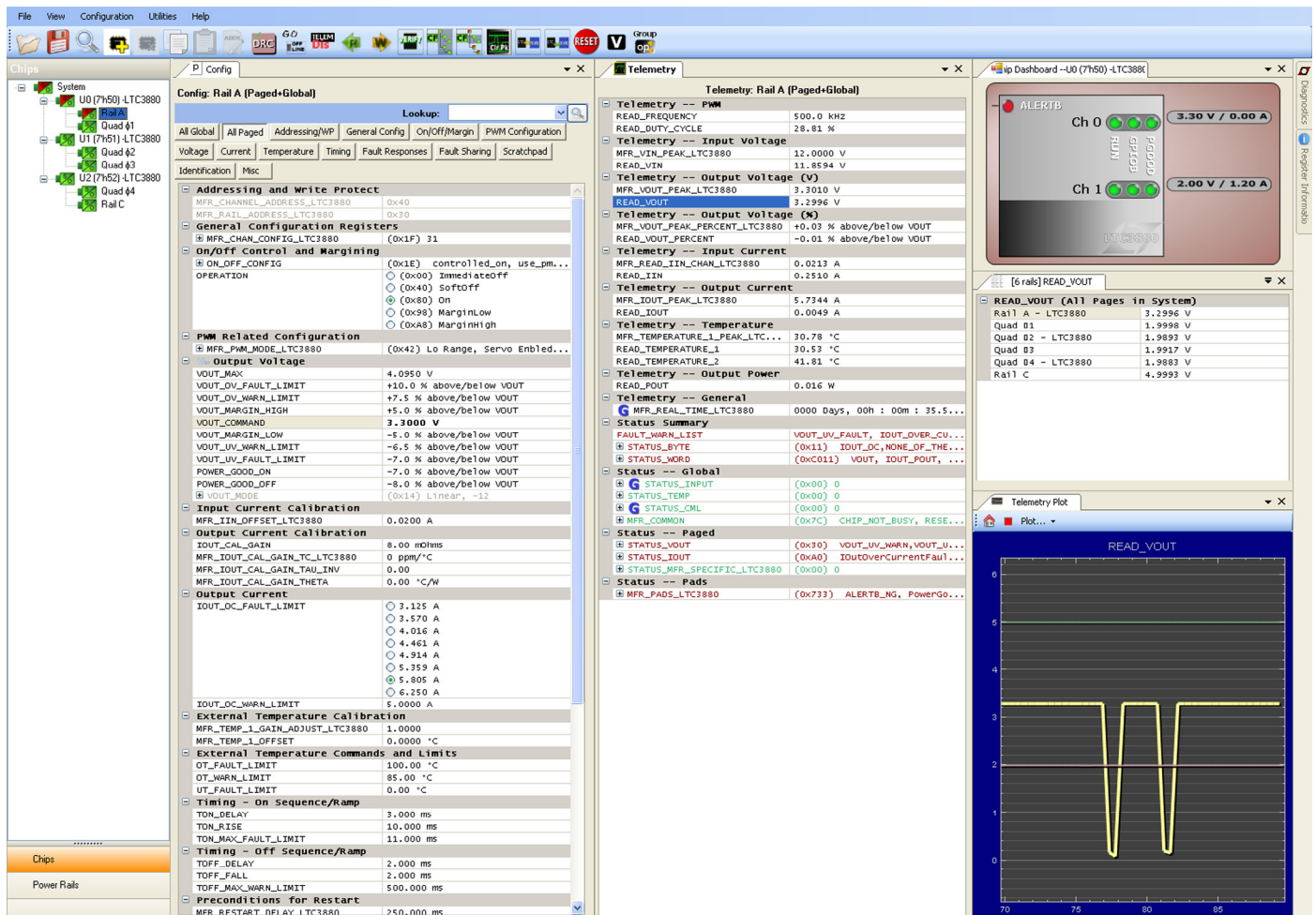


Figure 7. LTpowerPlay



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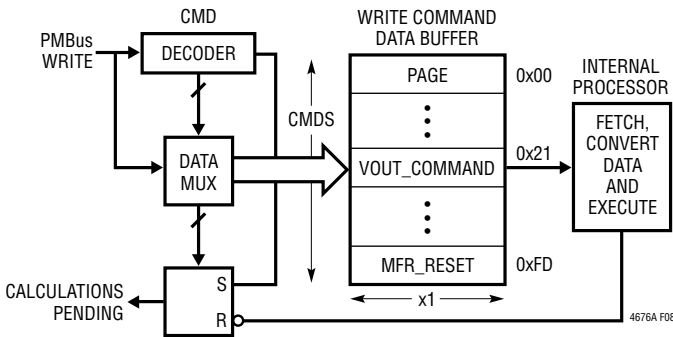


Figure 8. Write Command Data Processing

### PMBus COMMUNICATION AND COMMAND PROCESSING

The LTM4676A has one deep buffer to hold the last data written for each supported command prior to processing as shown in Figure 8; Write Command Data Processing. When the part receives a new command from the bus, it copies the data into the Write Command Data Buffer, indicates to the internal processor that this command data needs to be fetched, and converts the command to its internal format so that it can be executed.

Two distinct parallel blocks manage command buffering and command processing (fetch, convert, and execute) to ensure the last data written to any command is never lost. Command data buffering handles incoming PMBus writes by storing the command data to the Write Command Data Buffer and marking these commands for future processing. The internal processor runs in parallel and handles the sometimes slower task of fetching, converting and executing commands marked for processing.

Some computationally intensive commands (e.g., timing parameters, temperatures, voltages and currents) have internal processor execution times that may be long relative to PMBus timing. If the part is busy processing a command, and new command(s) arrive, execution may be delayed or processed in a different order than received. The part indicates when internal calculations are in process via bit 5 of MFR\_COMMON ('calculations not pending'). When the part is busy calculating, bit 5 is cleared. When this bit is set, the part is ready for another command. An example polling loop is provided in Figure 9 which ensures that commands are processed in order while simplifying error handling routines.

When the part receives a new command while it is busy, it will communicate this condition using standard PMBus protocol. Depending on part configuration it may either NACK the command or return all ones (0xFF) for reads. It may also generate a BUSY fault and  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  notification, or stretch the SCL clock low. For more information refer to PMBus Specification v1.2, Part II, Section 10.8.7 and SMBus v2.0 section 4.3.3. Clock stretching can be enabled by asserting bit 1 of MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL. Clock stretching will only occur if enabled and the bus communication speed exceeds 100kHz.

PMBus busy protocols are well accepted standards, but can make writing system level software somewhat complex. The part provides three 'hand shaking' status bits which reduce complexity while enabling robust system level communication.

The three hand shaking status bits are in the MFR\_COMMON register. When the part is busy executing an internal operation, it will clear bit 6 of MFR\_COMMON ('module not busy'). When the part is busy specifically because it is in a transitional VOUT state (margining hi/lo, power off/on, moving to a new output voltage set point, etc.) it will clear bit 4 of MFR\_COMMON ('output not in transition'). When internal calculations are in process, the part will clear bit 5 of MFR\_COMMON ('calculations not pending'). These three status bits can be polled with a PMBus read byte of the MFR\_COMMON register until all three bits are set. A command immediately following the status bits being set will be accepted without NACKing or generating a BUSY fault/ $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  notification. The part can NACK commands for other reasons, however, as required by the PMBus spec (for instance, an invalid command or data). An example of a robust command write algorithm for the VOUT\_COMMAND<sub>n</sub> register is provided in Figure 9.

```
// wait until bits 6, 5, and 4 of MFR_COMMON are all set
do
{
    mfrCommonValue = PMBUS_READ_BYTE(0xEF);
    partReady = (mfrCommonValue & 0x68) == 0x68;
}while(!partReady)

// now the part is ready to receive the next command
PMBUS_WRITE_WORD(0x21, 0x2000); //write VOUT_COMMAND to 2V
```

Figure 9. Example of a Command Write of VOUT\_COMMAND

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It is recommended that all command writes (write byte, write word, etc.) be preceded with a polling loop to avoid the extra complexity of dealing with busy behavior and unwanted ALERT notification. A simple way to achieve this is by creating `SAFE_WRITE_BYTE()` and `SAFE_WRITE_WORD()` subroutines. The above polling mechanism allows one's software to remain clean and simple while robustly communicating with the part. For a detailed discussion of these topics and other special cases please refer to the application note section located at [www.linear.com/designtools/app\\_notes](http://www.linear.com/designtools/app_notes).

When communicating using bus speeds at or below 100kHz, the polling mechanism shown here provides a simple solution that ensures robust communication without clock stretching. At bus speeds in excess of 100kHz, it is strongly recommended that the part be configured to enable clock stretching. This requires a PMBus master that supports clock stretching. System software that detects and properly recovers from the standard PMBus NACK/BUSY faults as described in the PMBus Specification v1.2, Part II, Section 10.8.7 is required to communicate above 100kHz without clock stretching. Clock stretching will not extend the PMBus speed beyond the specified 400kHz.

### THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS AND OUTPUT CURRENT DERATING

The thermal resistances reported in the Pin Configuration section of this data sheet are consistent with those parameters defined by JESD51-12 and are intended for use with finite element analysis (FEA) software modeling tools that leverage the outcome of thermal modeling, simulation, and correlation to hardware evaluation performed on a  $\mu$ Module package mounted to a hardware test board. The motivation for providing these thermal coefficients is found in JESD51-12 ("Guidelines for Reporting and Using Electronic Package Thermal Information").

Many designers may opt to use laboratory equipment and a test vehicle such as the demo board to predict the  $\mu$ Module regulator's thermal performance in their application at various electrical and environmental operating conditions to compliment any FEA activities. Without FEA software, the thermal resistances reported in the Pin Configuration section are, in and of themselves, not relevant to

providing guidance of thermal performance; instead, the derating curves provided in this data sheet can be used in a manner that yields insight and guidance pertaining to one's application-usage, and can be adapted to correlate thermal performance to one's own application.

The Pin Configuration section gives four thermal coefficients explicitly defined in JESD51-12; these coefficients are quoted or paraphrased below:

- 1  $\theta_{JA}$ , the thermal resistance from junction to ambient, is the natural convection junction-to-ambient air thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure. This environment is sometimes referred to as "still air" although natural convection causes the air to move. This value is determined with the part mounted to a JESD51-9 defined test board, which does not reflect an actual application or viable operating condition.
- 2  $\theta_{JCbott}$ , the thermal resistance from junction to the bottom of the product case, is determined with all of the component power dissipation flowing through the bottom of the package. In the typical  $\mu$ Module regulator, the bulk of the heat flows out the bottom of the package, but there is always heat flow out into the ambient environment. As a result, this thermal resistance value may be useful for comparing packages but the test conditions don't generally match the user's application.
- 3  $\theta_{JCTop}$ , the thermal resistance from junction to top of the product case, is determined with nearly all of the component power dissipation flowing through the top of the package. As the electrical connections of the typical  $\mu$ Module regulator are on the bottom of the package, it is rare for an application to operate such that most of the heat flows from the junction to the top of the part. As in the case of  $\theta_{JCbott}$ , this value may be useful for comparing packages but the test conditions don't generally match the user's application.
- 4  $\theta_{JB}$ , the thermal resistance from junction to the printed circuit board, is the junction-to-board thermal resistance where almost all of the heat flows through the bottom of the  $\mu$ Module regulator and into the board, and is really the sum of the  $\theta_{JCbott}$  and the thermal

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resistance of the bottom of the part through the solder joints and through a portion of the board. The board temperature is measured a specified distance from the package, using a two sided, two layer board. This board is described in JESD51-9.

A graphical representation of the aforementioned thermal resistances is given in Figure 10; blue resistances are contained within the  $\mu$ Module regulator, whereas green resistances are external to the  $\mu$ Module package.

As a practical matter, it should be clear to the reader that no individual or sub-group of the four thermal resistance parameters defined by JESD51-12 or provided in the Pin Configuration section replicates or conveys normal operating conditions of a  $\mu$ Module regulator. For example, in normal board-mounted applications, never does 100% of the device's total power loss (heat) thermally conduct exclusively through the top or exclusively through bottom of the  $\mu$ Module package—as the standard defines for  $\theta_{JCtop}$  and  $\theta_{JCbottom}$ , respectively. In practice, power loss is thermally dissipated in both directions away from the package—granted, in the absence of a heat sink and airflow, a majority of the heat flow is into the board.

Within the LTM4676A, be aware there are multiple power devices and components dissipating power, with a consequence that the thermal resistances relative to different junctions of components or die are not exactly linear with respect to total package power loss. To reconcile this complication without sacrificing modeling simplicity—but also, not ignoring practical realities—an approach has been taken using FEA software modeling along with laboratory

testing in a controlled-environment chamber to reasonably define and correlate the thermal resistance values supplied in this data sheet: (1) Initially, FEA software is used to accurately build the mechanical geometry of the LTM4676A and the specified PCB with all of the correct material coefficients along with accurate power loss source definitions; (2) this model simulates a software-defined JEDEC environment consistent with JESD51-9 and JESD51-12 to predict power loss heat flow and temperature readings at different interfaces that enable the calculation of the JEDEC-defined thermal resistance values; (3) the model and FEA software is used to evaluate the LTM4676A with heat sink and airflow; (4) having solved for and analyzed these thermal resistance values and simulated various operating conditions in the software model, a thorough laboratory evaluation replicates the simulated conditions with thermocouples within a controlled environment chamber while operating the device at the same power loss as that which was simulated. The outcome of this process and due diligence yields the set of derating curves provided in later sections of this data sheet, along with well-correlated JESD51-12-defined  $\theta$  values provided in the Pin Configuration section of this data sheet.

The 1V, 1.8V and 3.3V power loss curves in Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13 respectively can be used in coordination with the load current derating curves in Figures 14 to 31 for calculating an approximate  $\theta_{JA}$  thermal resistance for the LTM4676A with various heat sinking and air flow conditions. These thermal resistances represent demonstrated performance of the LTM4676A

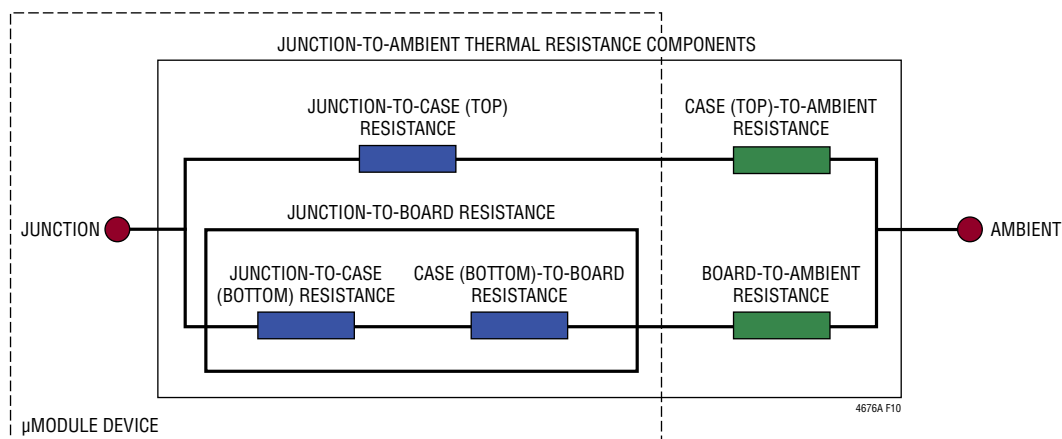


Figure 10. Graphical Representation of JESD51-12 Thermal Coefficients

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on DC1811B-B hardware; a 4-layer FR4 PCB measuring 99mm × 133mm × 1.6mm using outer and inner copper weights of 2oz and 1oz, respectively. The power loss curves are taken at room temperature, and are increased with multiplicative factors with ambient temperature. These approximate factors are listed in Table 14. (Compute the factor by interpolation, for intermediate temperatures.) The derating curves are plotted with the LTM4676A's paralleled outputs initially sourcing up to 26A and the ambient temperature at 30°C. The output voltages are 1V, 1.8V and 3.3V. These are chosen to include the lower and higher output voltage ranges for correlating the thermal resistance. Thermal models are derived from several temperature measurements in a controlled temperature chamber along with thermal modeling analysis. The junction temperatures are monitored while ambient temperature is increased with and without air flow, and with and without a heat sink attached with thermally conductive adhesive tape. The BGA heat sinks evaluated in Table 18 (and attached to the LTM4676A with thermally conductive adhesive tape listed in Table 19) yield very comparable performance in laminar airflow despite being visibly different in construction and form factor. The power loss increase with ambient temperature change is factored into the derating curves. The junctions are maintained at 120°C maximum while lowering output current or power while increasing ambient temperature. The decreased output current decreases the internal module loss as ambient temperature is increased. The monitored junction temperature of 120°C minus the ambient operating temperature specifies how much module temperature rise can be allowed. As an example in Figure 15, the load current is derated to ~19A at ~80°C ambient with 400LFM airflow and no heat sink and the room

temperature (25°C) power loss for this 12V<sub>IN</sub> to 1V<sub>OUT</sub> at 19A<sub>OUT</sub> condition is ~4W. A 4.8W loss is calculated by multiplying the ~4W room temperature loss from the 12V<sub>IN</sub> to 1V<sub>OUT</sub> power loss curve at 19A (Figure 11), with the 1.2 multiplying factor at 80°C ambient (from Table 14). If the 80°C ambient temperature is subtracted from the 120°C junction temperature, then the difference of 40°C divided by 4.8W yields a thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , of 8.3°C/W—in good agreement with Table 15. Table 15, Table 16 and Table 17 provide equivalent thermal resistances for 1V, 1.8V and 3.3V outputs with and without air flow and heat sinking. The derived thermal resistances in Table 15, Table 16 and Table 17 for the various conditions can be multiplied by the calculated power loss as a function of ambient temperature to derive temperature rise above ambient, thus maximum junction temperature. Room temperature power loss can be derived from the efficiency curves in the Typical Performance Characteristics section and adjusted with ambient temperature multiplicative factors from Table 14.

**Table 14. Power Loss Multiplicative Factors vs Ambient Temperature**

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	POWER LOSS MULTIPLICATIVE FACTOR
Up to 40°C	1.00
50°C	1.05
60°C	1.10
70°C	1.15
80°C	1.20
90°C	1.25
100°C	1.30
110°C	1.35
120°C	1.40

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**Table 15. 1.0V Output**

DERATING CURVE	V <sub>IN</sub> (V)	POWER LOSS CURVE	AIRFLOW (LFM)	HEAT SINK	θ <sub>JA</sub> (°C/W)
Figures 14, 15, 16	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	0	None	10.6
Figures 14, 15, 16	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	200	None	9.5
Figures 14, 15, 16	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	400	None	8.5
Figures 17, 18, 19	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	0	BGA Heat Sink	9.8
Figures 17, 18, 19	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	200	BGA Heat Sink	8.2
Figures 17, 18, 19	5, 12, 24	Figure 11	400	BGA Heat Sink	7.1

**Table 16. 1.8V Output**

DERATING CURVE	V <sub>IN</sub> (V)	POWER LOSS CURVE	AIRFLOW (LFM)	HEAT SINK	θ <sub>JA</sub> (°C/W)
Figures 20, 21, 22	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	0	None	10.7
Figures 20, 21, 22	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	200	None	9.4
Figures 20, 21, 22	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	400	None	8.4
Figures 23, 24, 25	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	0	BGA Heat Sink	9.9
Figures 23, 24, 25	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	200	BGA Heat Sink	8.3
Figures 23, 24, 25	5, 12, 24	Figure 12	400	BGA Heat Sink	7.1

**Table 17. 3.3V Output**

DERATING CURVE	V <sub>IN</sub> (V)	POWER LOSS CURVE	AIRFLOW (LFM)	HEAT SINK	θ <sub>JA</sub> (°C/W)
Figure 26, 27, 28	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	0	None	10.6
Figure 26, 27, 28	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	200	None	9.3
Figure 26, 27, 28	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	400	None	8.4
Figure 29, 30, 31	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	0	BGA Heat Sink	10.0
Figure 29, 30, 31	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	200	BGA Heat Sink	8.4
Figure 29, 30, 31	5, 12, 24	Figure 13	400	BGA Heat Sink	7.3

**Table 18. Heat Sink Manufacturer (Thermally Conductive Adhesive Tape Pre-Attached)**

HEAT SINK MANUFACTURER	PART NUMBER	WEBSITE
Aavid Thermalloy	375424B00034G	www.aavid.com
Cool Innovations	4-050503PT411	www.coolinnovations.com
Wakefield Engineering	LTN20069	www.wakefield.com

**Table 19. Thermally Conductive Adhesive Tape Vendor**

THERMALLY CONDUCTIVE ADHESIVE TAPE MANUFACTURER	PART NUMBER	WEBSITE
Chomerics	T411	www.chomerics.com



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Table 20. LTM4676 Channel Output Voltage Response vs Component Matrix. 6.5A Load-Stepping at 6.5A/μs. Typical Measured Values

C <sub>OUTH</sub> VENDORS		PART NUMBER		C <sub>OUTL</sub> VENDORS		PART NUMBER									
AVX		12106D107MAT2A (100μF, 6.3V, 1210 Case Size)		Sanyo POSCAP		6TPF330M9L (330μF, 6.3V, 9mΩ ESR, D3L Case Size)									
Murata		GRM32ER60J107ME20L (100μF, 6.3V, 1210 Case Size)		Sanyo POSCAP		6TPD470M (470μF, 6.3V, 10mΩ ESR, D4D Case Size)									
Taiyo Yuden		JMK325BJ107MM-T (100μF, 6.3V, 1210 Case Size)		Sanyo POSCAP		2R5TPE470M9 (470μF, 2.5V, 9mΩ ESR, D2E Case Size)									
TDK		C3225X5R0J107MT (100μF, 6.3V, 1210 Case Size)													

V <sub>OUTn</sub> (V)	V <sub>INn</sub> (V)	REF. CIRCUIT*	C <sub>OUTHn</sub> (CERAMIC OUTPUT CAP)	C <sub>OUTLn</sub> (BULK OUTPUT CAP)	CONNECT COMP <sub>na</sub> TO COMP <sub>nb</sub> ? (INTERNAL LOOP COMP)	R <sub>THn</sub> (EXT LOOP COMP) (kΩ)	C <sub>THn</sub> (EXT LOOP COMP) (nF)	f <sub>sw</sub> (kHz)	F <sub>SWPHCFG</sub> PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 4) (kΩ)	V <sub>OUTn</sub> CFG PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 2) (kΩ)	V <sub>TRIMn</sub> CFG PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 3) (kΩ)	TRANS-IENT DROOP (0A TO 6.5A) (mV)	PK-PK DEVIATION (0A TO 6.5A TO 0A) (mV)	RECOVERY TIME (μs)
0.9	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	1.65	None	42	79	45
0.9	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.12	2.2	350	22.6	1.65	None	91	162	40
0.9	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	1.65	None	42	79	45
0.9	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.12	2.2	350	22.6	1.65	None	91	162	40
0.9	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	250	32.4	1.65	None	45	85	45
0.9	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.12	2.2	350	22.6	1.65	None	94	165	40
1	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	2.43	0	44	85	45
1	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.22	2.2	350	22.6	2.43	0	90	160	40
1	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	2.43	0	44	85	45
1	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.22	2.2	350	22.6	2.43	0	90	160	40
1	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	250	32.4	2.43	0	47	90	45
1	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.22	2.2	350	22.6	2.43	0	93	164	40
1.2	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	3.24	0	45	85	45
1.2	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.42	2.2	350	22.6	3.24	0	89	149	40
1.2	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	3.24	0	45	85	45
1.2	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.42	2.2	350	22.6	3.24	0	89	149	40
1.2	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	3.24	0	48	81	45
1.2	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.42	2.2	350	22.6	3.24	0	92	154	40
1.5	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	4.22	None	45	85	45
1.5	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.75	2.2	350	22.6	4.22	None	89	149	40
1.5	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	350	22.6	4.22	None	45	85	45
1.5	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.75	2.2	350	22.6	4.22	None	89	149	40
1.5	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	425	18.0	4.22	None	48	91	45
1.5	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.75	2.2	350	22.6	4.22	None	93	156	40
1.8	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	425	18.0	6.34	0	45	85	45
1.8	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.99	2.2	500	None	6.34	0	88	144	40
1.8	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	500	None	6.34	0	45	85	45
1.8	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use R <sub>TH</sub> , C <sub>TH</sub>	4.99	2.2	500	None	6.34	0	88	144	40
1.8	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	500	None	6.34	0	48	92	45

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Table 20. LTM4676 Channel Output Voltage Response vs Component Matrix. 6.5A Load-Stepping at 6.5A/μs. Typical Measured Values

$V_{OUTn}$ (V)	$V_{INn}$ (V)	REF. CIRCUIT*	$C_{OUTHn}$ (CERAMIC OUTPUT CAP)	$C_{OUTLn}$ (BULK OUTPUT CAP)	CONNECT $COMP_{na}$ TO $COMP_{nb}$ ? (INTERNAL LOOP COMP)	$R_{THn}$ (EXT LOOP COMP) (kΩ)	$C_{THn}$ (EXT LOOP COMP) (nF)	$f_{sw}$ (kHz)	$F_{SWPHCFG}$ PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 4) (kΩ)	$V_{OUTnCFG}$ PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 2) (kΩ)	$V_{TRIMnCFG}$ PIN-STRAP, RESISTOR TO SGND (Table 3) (kΩ)	TRANSIENT DROOP (0A TO 6.5A) (mV)	PK-PK DEVIATION (0A TO 6.5A TO 0A) (mV)	RECOVERY TIME (μs)
1.8	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use $R_{TH}$ , $C_{TH}$	4.99	2.2	500	None	6.34	0	94	158	40
2.5	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	425	18.0	10.7	None	46	86	45
2.5	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use $R_{TH}$ , $C_{TH}$	5.62	2.2	575	15.4	10.7	None	89	148	40
2.5	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	575	15.4	10.7	None	46	86	45
2.5	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use $R_{TH}$ , $C_{TH}$	5.62	2.2	575	15.4	10.7	None	90	150	40
2.5	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 7	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	650	12.7	10.7	None	48	94	45
2.5	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 3	330μF	No. Use $R_{TH}$ , $C_{TH}$	5.62	2.2	650	12.7	10.7	None	92	154	40
3.3	5	Test Ckt. 2	100μF × 5	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	425	18.0	22.6	None	56	110	45
3.3	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 5	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	650	12.7	22.6	None	60	112	45
3.3	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 5	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	750	10.7	22.6	None	62	115	45
5	12	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 5	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	750	10.7	32.4	7.68	62	125	50
5	24	Test Ckt. 1	100μF × 5	None	Yes, cf. Fig. 69	N/A	N/A	1000	9.09	32.4	7.68	65	130	50

\*For all conditions:  $C_{INH}$  input capacitance is 10μF × 3, per channel ( $V_{IN0}$ ,  $V_{IN1}$ ).  $C_{INL}$  bulk input capacitance of 150μF is optional if  $V_{IN}$  has very low input impedance.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION—DERATING CURVES

See also Figure 43, 12V<sub>IN</sub> to 5V<sub>OUT</sub> derating curves.

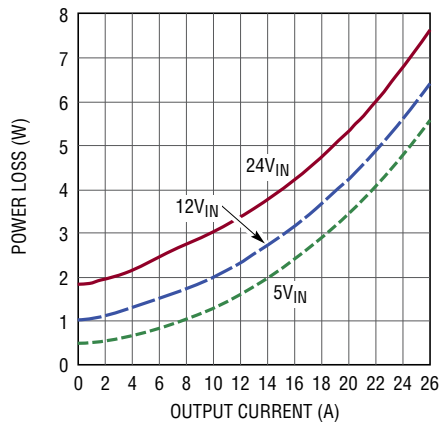


Figure 11. 1V<sub>OUT</sub> Power Loss Curve

4676A F11

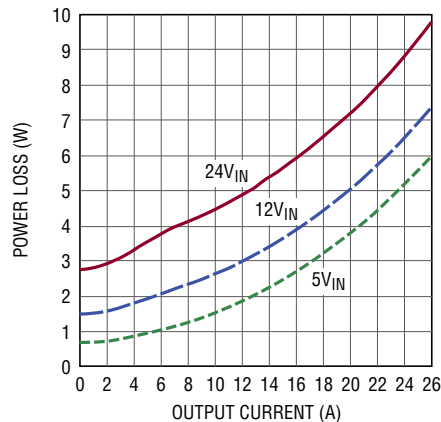


Figure 12. 1.8V<sub>OUT</sub> Power Loss Curve

4676A F12

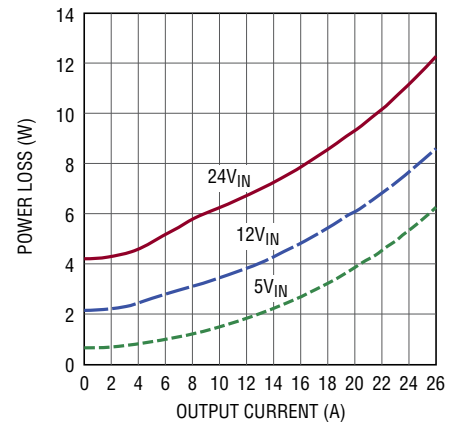
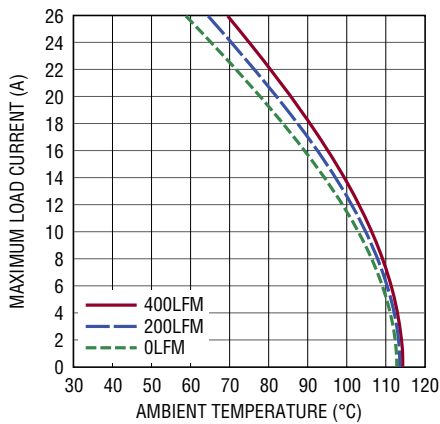


Figure 13. 3.3V<sub>OUT</sub> Power Loss Curve

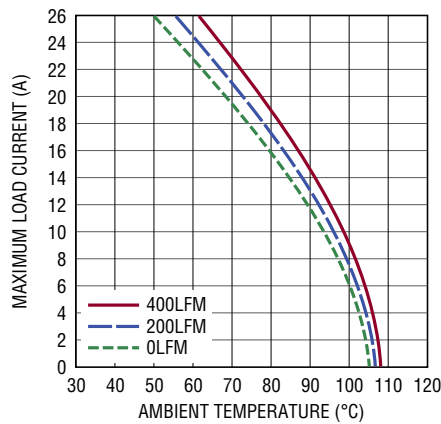
4676A F13

# APPLICATIONS INFORMATION-DERATING CURVES



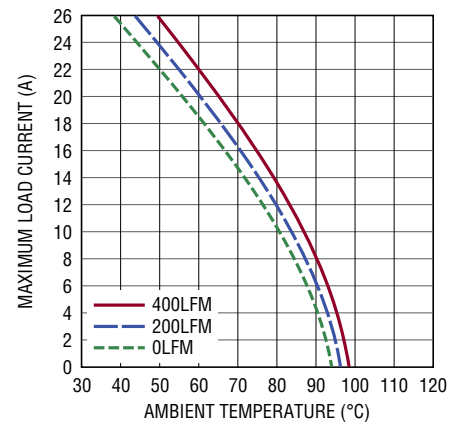
4676A F14

**Figure 14. 5V to 1V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**



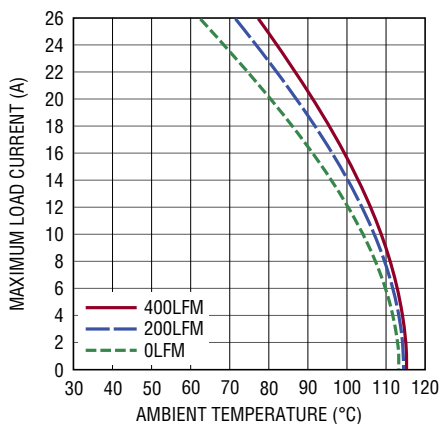
4676A F15

**Figure 15. 12V to 1V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**



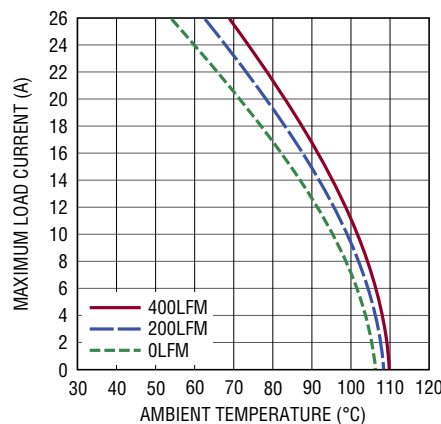
4676A F16

**Figure 16. 24V to 1V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**



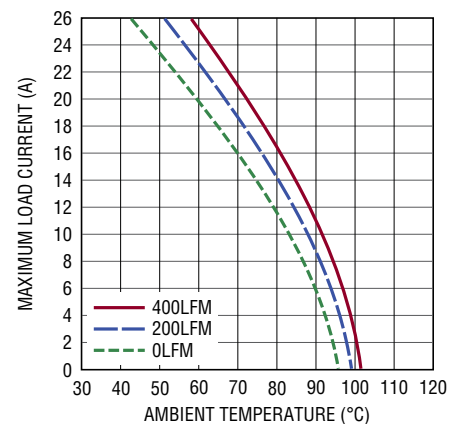
4676A F17

**Figure 17. 5V to 1V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink**



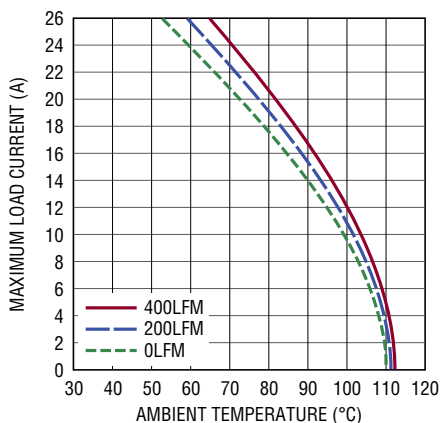
4676A F18

**Figure 18. 12V to 1V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink**



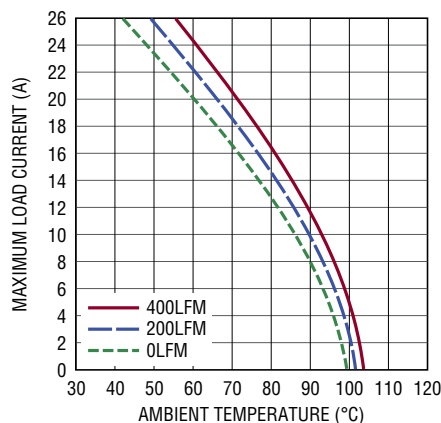
4676A F19

**Figure 19. 24V to 1V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink**



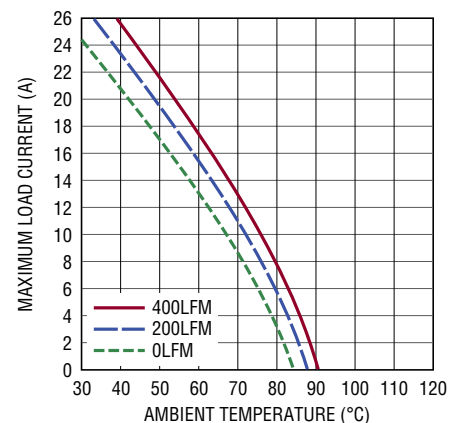
4676A F20

**Figure 20. 5V to 1.8V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**



4676A F21

**Figure 21. 12V to 1.8V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**



4676A F22

**Figure 22. 24V to 1.8V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink**

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION-DERATING CURVES

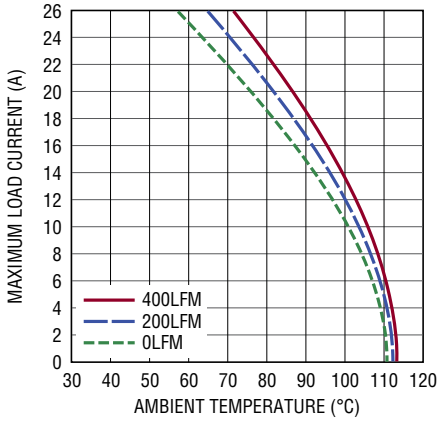


Figure 23. 5V to 1.8V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

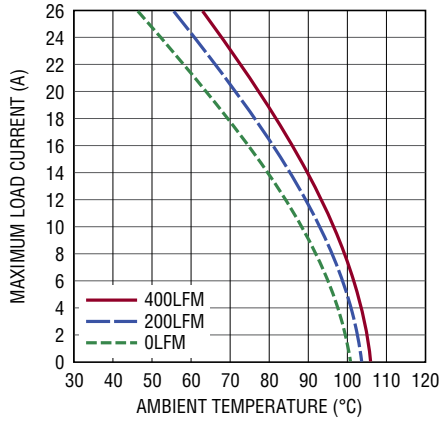


Figure 24. 12V to 1.8V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

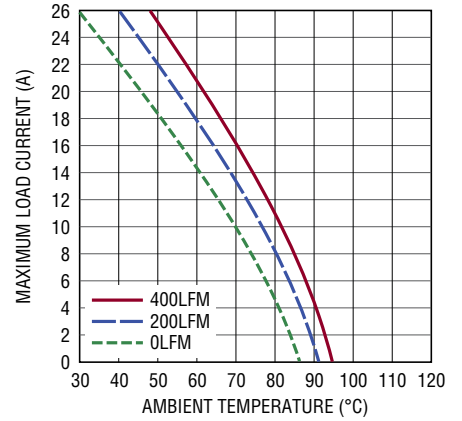


Figure 25. 24V to 1.8V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

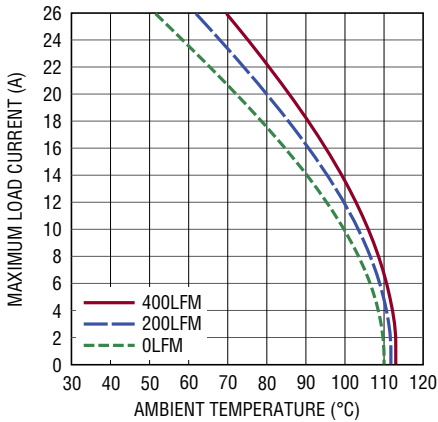


Figure 26. 5V to 3.3V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink

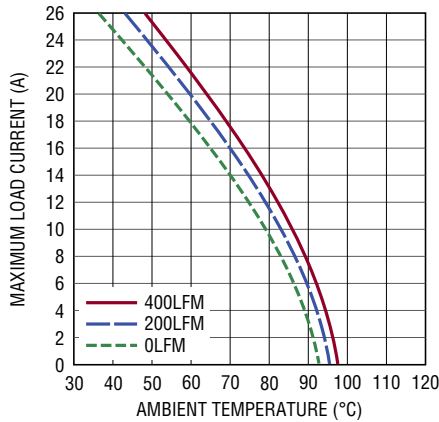


Figure 27. 12V to 3.3V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink

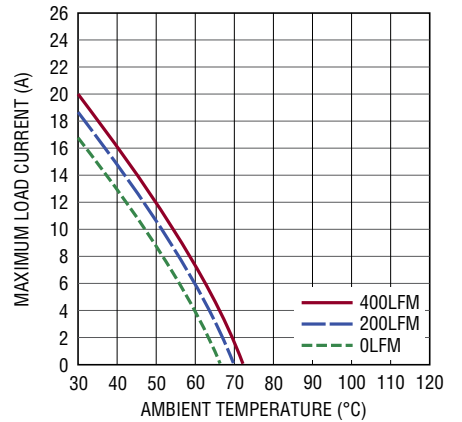


Figure 28. 24V to 3.3V Derating Curve, No Heat Sink

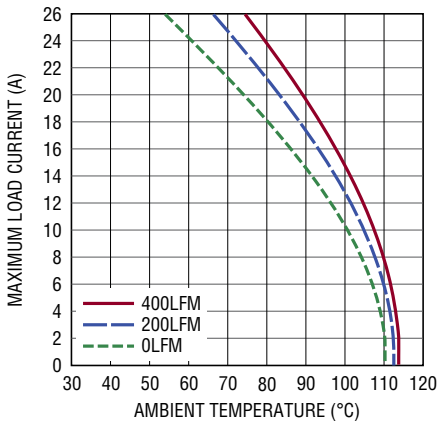


Figure 29. 5V to 3.3V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

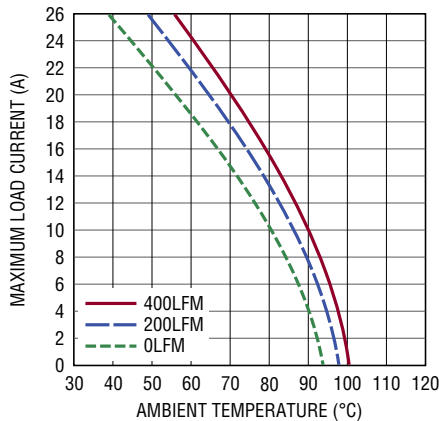


Figure 30. 12V to 3.3V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

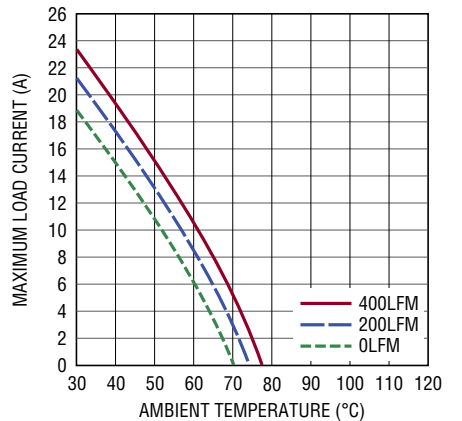


Figure 31. 24V to 3.3V Derating Curve, with Heat Sink

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### EMI PERFORMANCE

The  $SW_n$  pin provides access to the midpoint of the power MOSFETs in LTM4676A's power stages.

Connecting an optional series RC network from  $SW_n$  to GND can dampen high frequency (~30MHz+) switch node ringing caused by parasitic inductances and capacitances in the switched-current paths. The RC network is called a snubber circuit because it dampens (or “snubs”) the resonance of the parasitics, at the expense of higher power loss.

To use a snubber, choose first how much power to allocate to the task and how much PCB real estate is available to implement the snubber. For example, if PCB space allows a low inductance 1W resistor to be used—derated conservatively to 600mW ( $P_{SNUB}$ )—then the capacitor in the snubber network ( $C_{SW}$ ) is computed by:

$$C_{SW} = \frac{P_{SNUB}}{V_{INn(MAX)}^2 \cdot f_{SW}}$$

where  $V_{INn(MAX)}$  is the maximum input voltage that the input to the power stage ( $V_{INn}$ ) will see in the application, and  $f_{SW}$  is the DC/DC converter's switching frequency of operation.  $C_{SW}$  should be NPO, COG or X7R-type (or better) material.

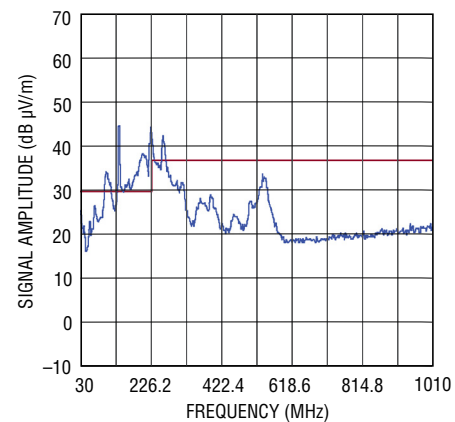
The snubber resistor ( $R_{SW}$ ) value is then given by:

$$R_{SW} = \sqrt{\frac{5nH}{C_{SW}}}$$

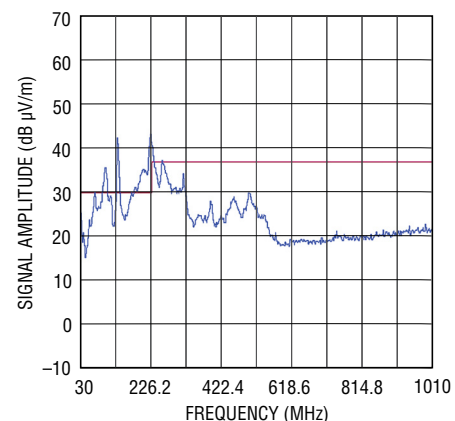
The snubber resistor should be low ESL and capable of withstanding the pulsed currents present in snubber circuits. A value between  $0.7\Omega$  and  $4.2\Omega$  is normal.

For ease of snubber implementation, integrated 2.2nF snubber capacitors connect to each of the LTM4676A's channel switch nodes via a low inductance path. The electrically floating ends of these snubber capacitors are made available on the  $SNUB_n$  pins of the LTM4676A. Using the aforementioned guidance on snubber selection, a properly sized snubber resistor can be conveniently connected directly between  $SNUB_n$  and GND.

EMI performance of the LTM4676A (on DC1811B-B) with and without a snubber is compared and contrasted in Figure 32 and Figure 33. The snubber resistors applied to the  $SNUB_n$  pins reduce EMI signal amplitude by several dB $\mu$ V/m.



**Figure 32. Radiated Emissions Scan of the LTM4676A Producing 1V<sub>OUT</sub> at 26A, from 12V<sub>IN</sub>. DC1811B-B Hardware with Outputs Paralleled. No Snubbers Applied.  $f_{SW} = 350$ kHz. Measured in a 10m Chamber. Peak Detect Method**



**Figure 33. Radiated Emissions Scan of the LTM4676A Producing 1V<sub>OUT</sub> at 26A, from 12V<sub>IN</sub>. DC1811B-B Hardware with Outputs Paralleled. 1 $\Omega$  (1/4W rated) Snubber Resistors Applied from  $SNUB_n$  to GND.  $f_{SW} = 350$ kHz. Measured in a 10m Chamber. Peak Detect Method**



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The LTM4676A modules do not provide galvanic isolation from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$ . There is no internal fuse. If required, a slow blow fuse with a rating twice the maximum input current needs to be provided to protect each unit from catastrophic failure.

The fuse or circuit breaker should be selected to limit the current to the regulator during overvoltage in case of an internal top MOSFET fault. If the internal top MOSFET fails, then turning it off will not resolve the overvoltage, thus the internal bottom MOSFET will turn on indefinitely trying to protect the load. Under this fault condition, the input voltage will source very large currents to ground through the failed internal top MOSFET and enabled internal bottom MOSFET. This can cause excessive heat and board damage depending on how much power the input voltage can deliver to this system. A fuse or circuit breaker can be used as a secondary fault protector in this situation. The device does support over current and overtemperature protection.

### LAYOUT CHECKLIST/EXAMPLE

The high integration of LTM4676A makes the PCB board layout very simple and easy. However, to optimize its electrical and thermal performance, some layout considerations are still necessary.

- Use large PCB copper areas for high current paths, including  $V_{INn}$ , GND and  $V_{OUTn}$ . It helps to minimize the PCB conduction loss and thermal stress.
- Place high frequency ceramic input and output capacitors next to the  $V_{INn}$ , GND and  $V_{OUTn}$  pins to minimize high frequency noise.
- Place a dedicated power ground layer underneath the module.
- To minimize the via conduction loss and reduce module thermal stress, use multiple vias for interconnection between top layer and other power layers.
- Do not put vias directly on pads, unless they are capped or plated over.
- Use a separate SGND copper plane for components connected to signal pins. Connect SGND to GND local to the LTM4676A.
- For parallel modules, tie the  $V_{OUTn}$ ,  $V_{OSNS0+}/V_{OSNS-}$  and/or  $V_{OSNS1}/SGND$  voltage-sense differential pair lines,  $RUNn$ ,  $GPIOn$ ,  $COMPna$ , SYNC and SHARE\_CLK pins together—as shown in Figure 39.
- Bring out test points on the signal pins for monitoring.

Figure 34 gives a good example of the recommended layout.

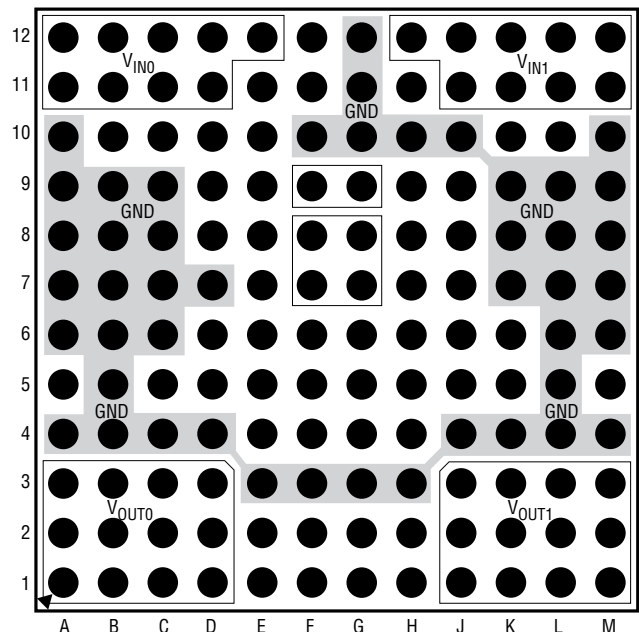
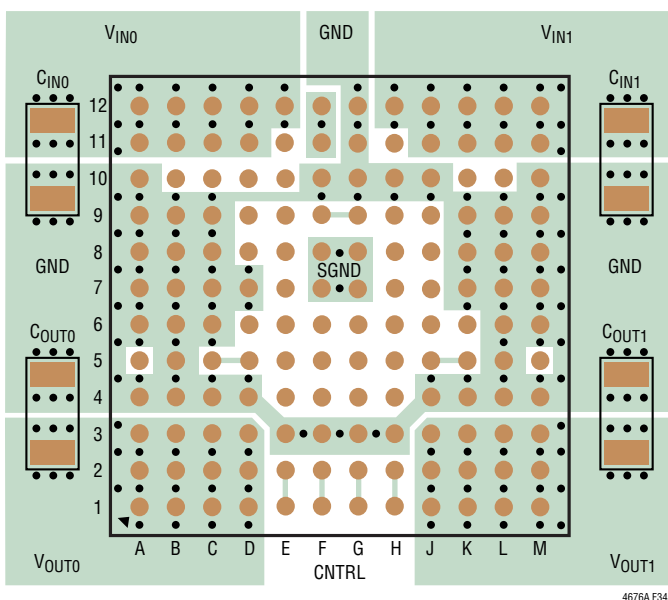


Figure 34. Recommended PCB Layout Package Top View. Universally Accommodates LTM4675, LTM4676A and LTM4677 Modules

4676afa

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

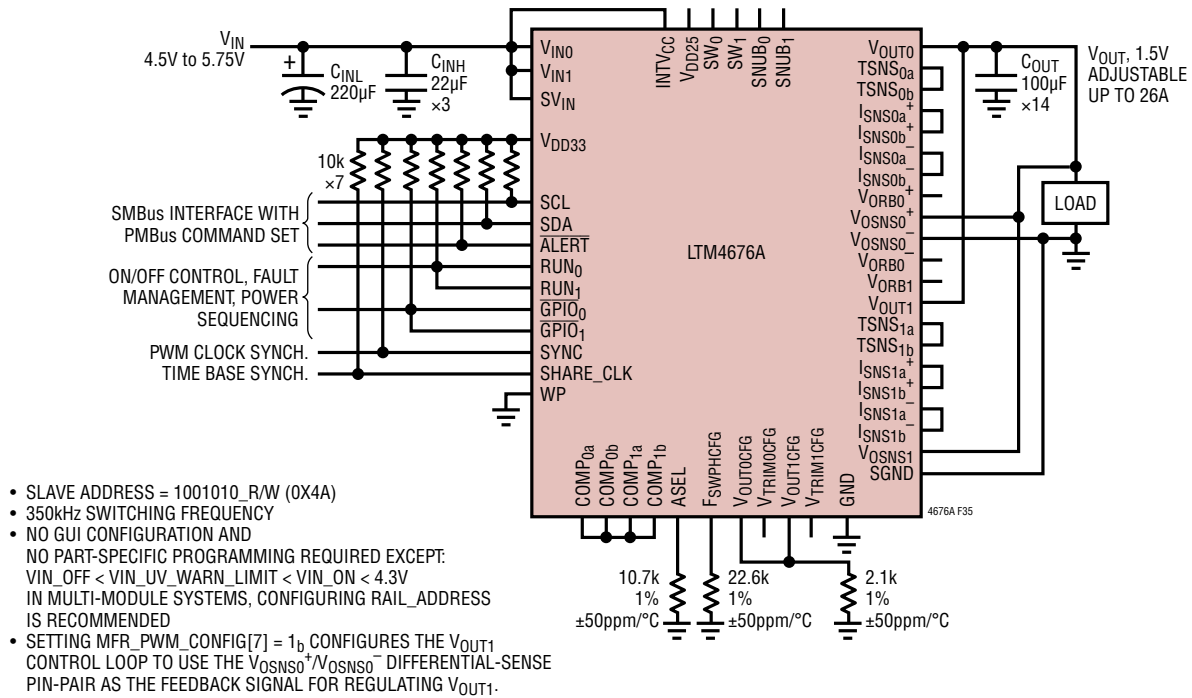
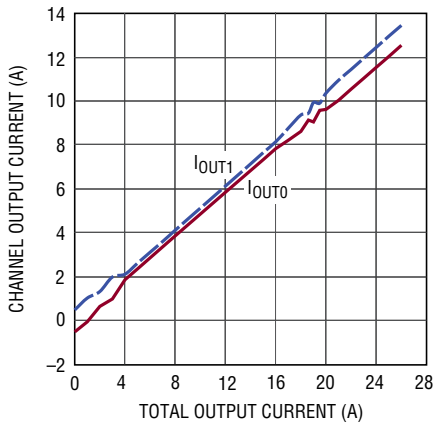
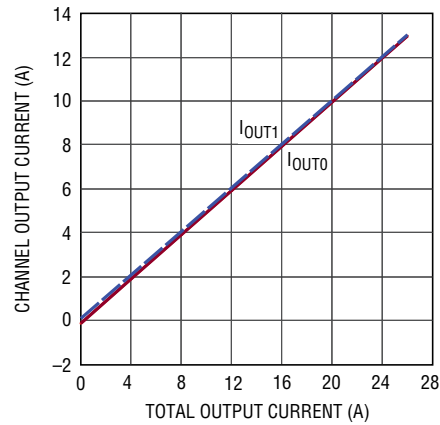


Figure 35. 26A, 1.5V Output DC/DC µModule Regulator with I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus Serial Interface



(36a) 5V<sub>IN</sub>, Figure 35 Circuit



(36b) 12V<sub>IN</sub>, Figure 35 Circuit with INTV<sub>CC</sub> Open and V<sub>OUT</sub> Commanded to 1V

Figure 36. Current Sharing Performance of the LTM4676A's Channels

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

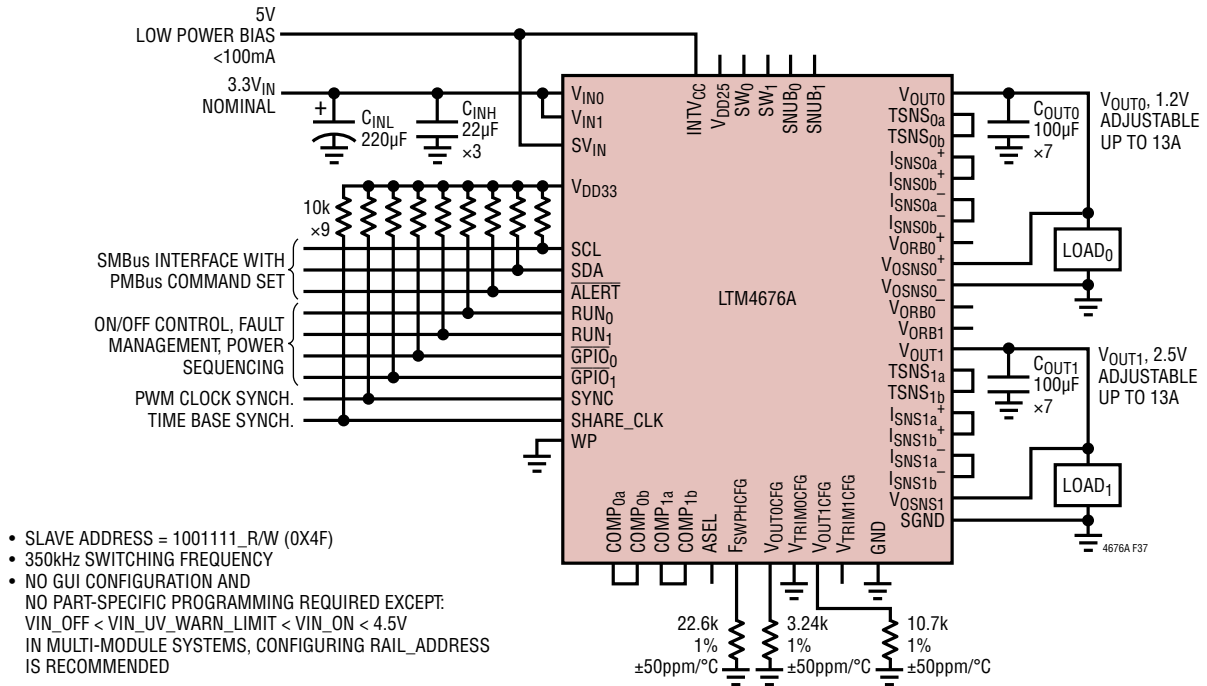
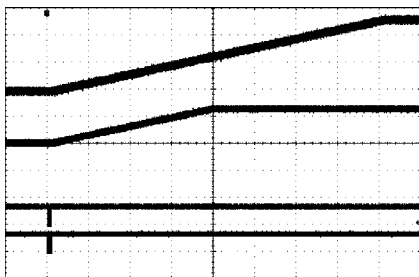
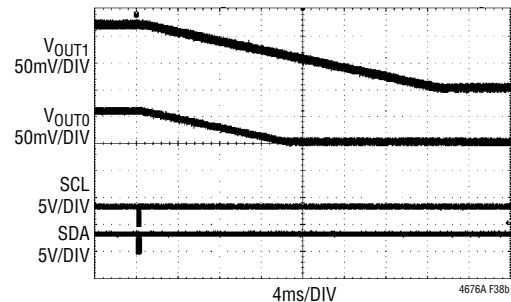


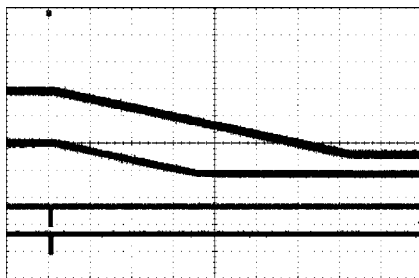
Figure 37. 13A, 1.2V and 2.5V Outputs Generated from 3.3V Power Input and Providing I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus Serial Interface



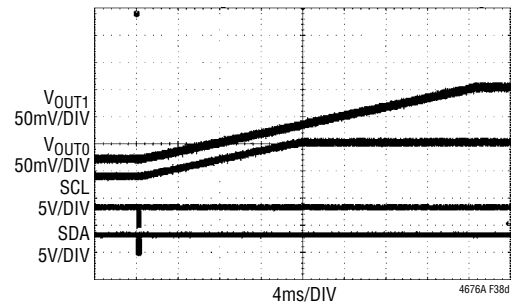
(38a) PMBus Operation (Reg. 0x01): 0x80 → 0xA8 (Margin High)



(38b) PMBus Operation (Reg. 0x01): 0xA8 → 0x80 (Margin Off)



(38c) PMBus Operation (Reg. 0x01): 0x80 → 0x98 (Margin Low)



(38d) PMBus Operation (Reg. 0x01): 0x98 → 0x80 (Margin Off)

Figure 38. Output Voltage Margining, Figure 37 Circuit

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

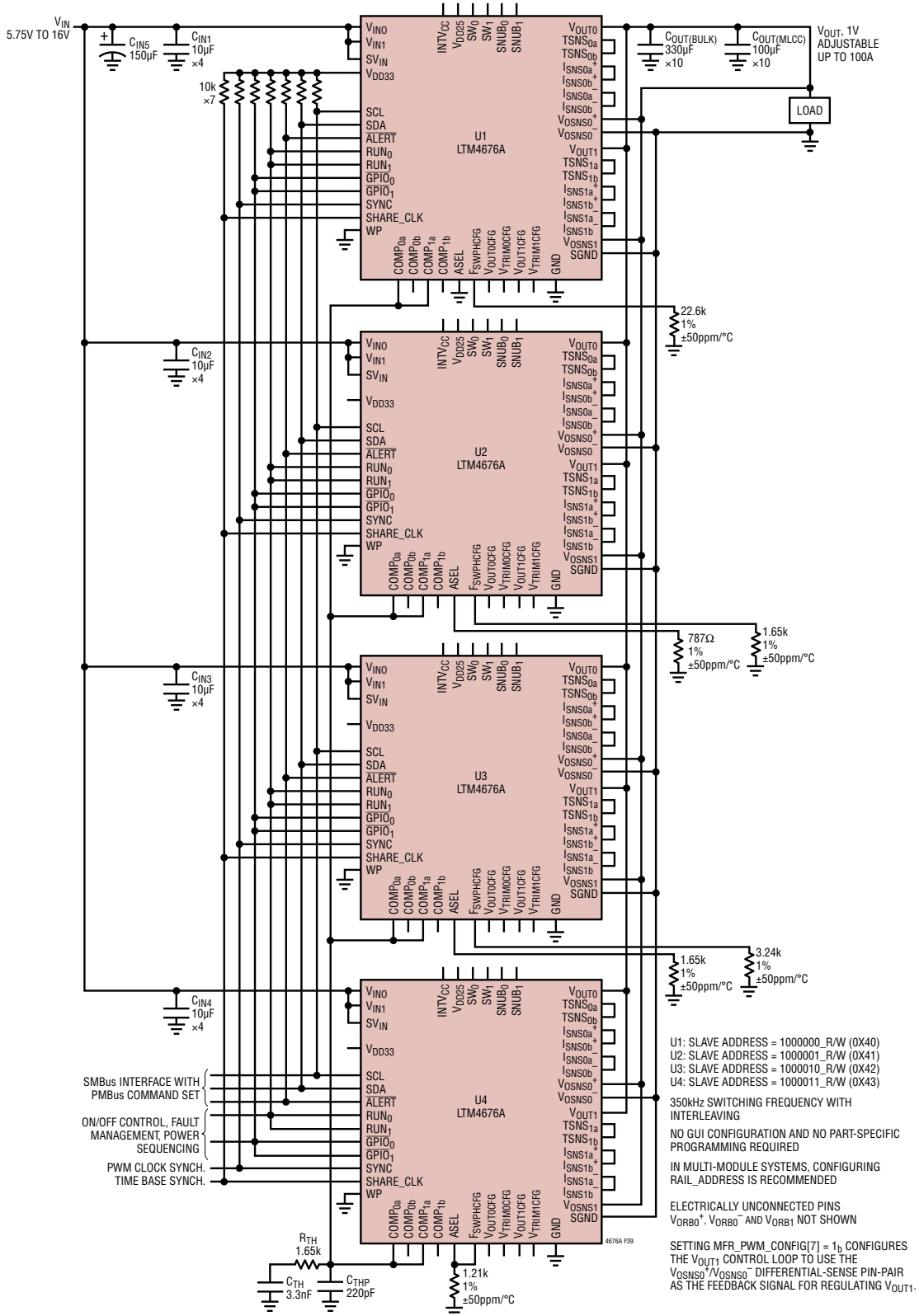
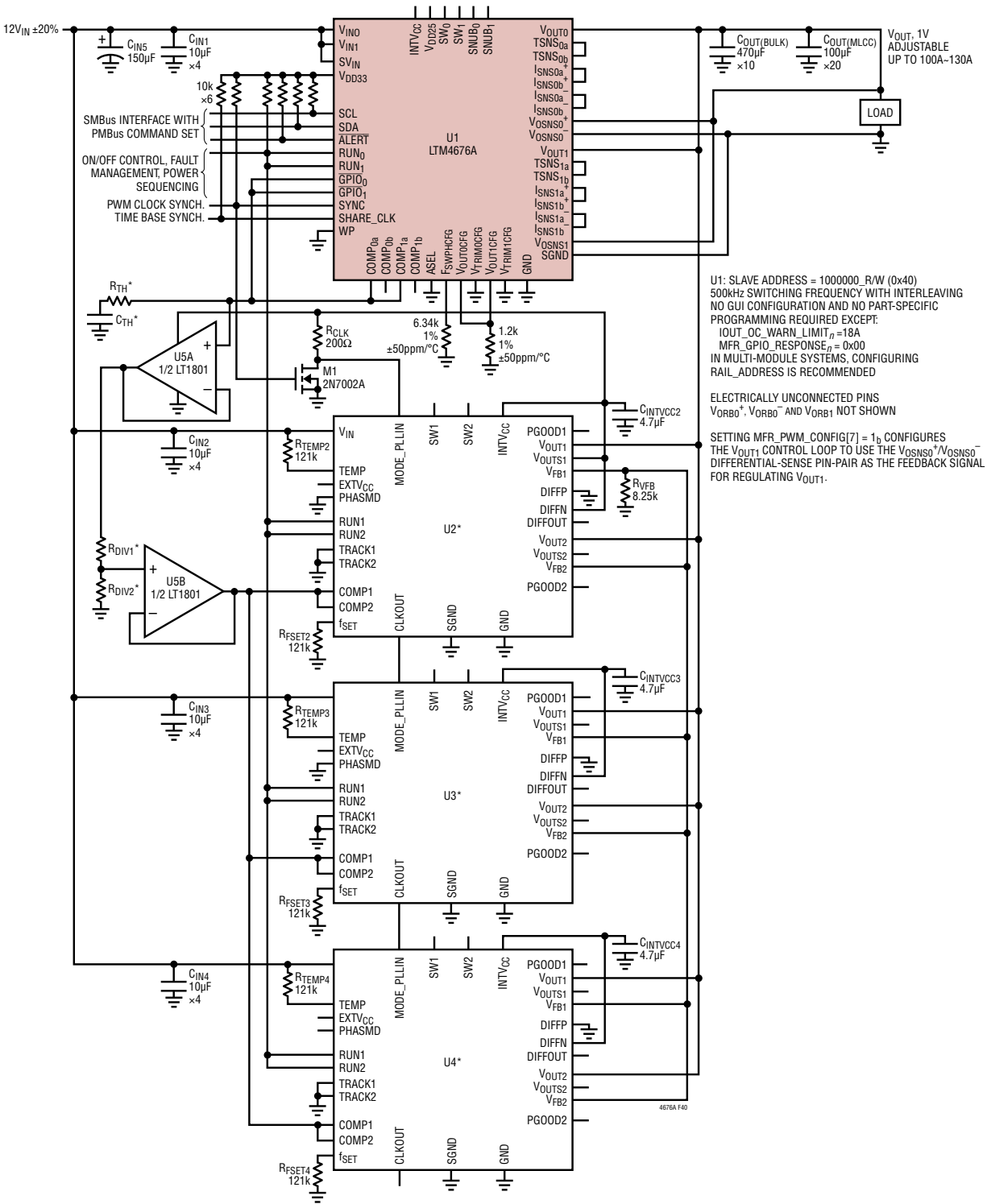


Figure 39. Four Paralleled LTM4676A Producing 1V<sub>OUT</sub> at Up to 100A. Integrated Power System Management Features Accessible Over 2-Wire I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus/PMBus Serial Interface. Evaluated on DC1989B-C

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



U1: SLAVE ADDRESS = 1000000\_R/W (0x40)  
 500kHz SWITCHING FREQUENCY WITH INTERLEAVING  
 NO GUI CONFIGURATION AND NO PART-SPECIFIC  
 PROGRAMMING REQUIRED EXCEPT:  
 IOU\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT<sub>n</sub> = 18A  
 MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE<sub>n</sub> = 0x00  
 IN MULTI-MODULE SYSTEMS, CONFIGURING  
 RAIL\_ADDRESS IS RECOMMENDED

ELECTRICALLY UNCONNECTED PINS  
 VORBO\*, VORB\* AND VORB1 NOT SHOWN

SETTING MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG[7] = 1<sub>b</sub> CONFIGURES  
 THE VOUT1 CONTROL LOOP TO USE THE VOSNS0+VOSNS0-  
 DIFFERENTIAL-SENSE PIN-PAIR AS THE FEEDBACK SIGNAL  
 FOR REGULATING VOUT1.

**\*STUFFING OPTIONS**

DEMO BOARD	OUTPUT CURRENT	U2, U3, U4	R <sub>DIV1</sub>	R <sub>DIV2</sub>	R <sub>TH</sub>	C <sub>TH</sub>
DC2106B-A	UP TO 100A	LTM4620A	23.2k	76.8k	6.98k	4.7nF
DC2106B-B	UP TO 130A	LTM4630	20k	80.6k	7.15k	2.2nF

Figure 40. One LTM4676A Operating In Parallel with 3xLTM4620A or 3xLTM4630 (See Demo Boards DC2106B-A, DC2106B-B) Producing 1V<sub>OUT</sub> at up to 100A ~ 130A. Power System Management Features Accessible Through LTM4676A. See Figure 41



# TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

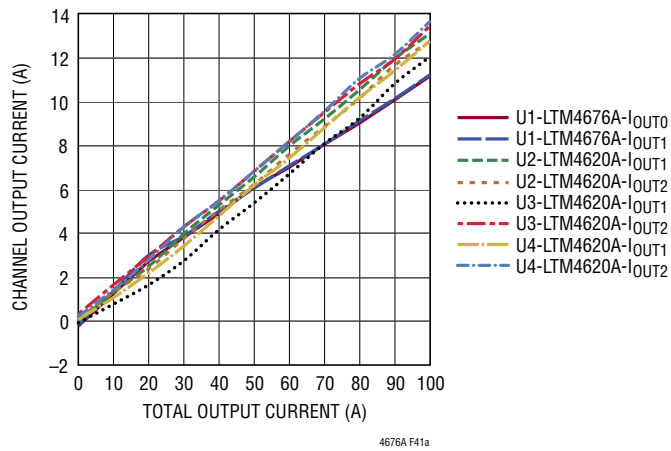


Figure 41a. LTM4676A Paralleled with 3x LTM4620A (Up to 100A Output)

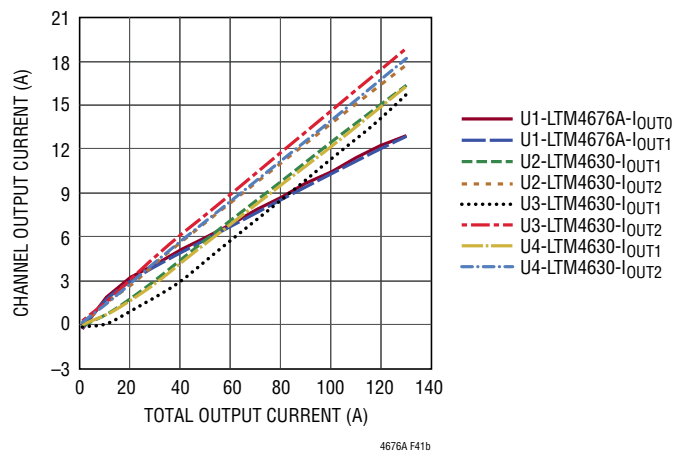


Figure 41b. LTM4676A Paralleled with 3x LTM4630 (Up to 130A Output)

Figure 41. Current Sharing Performance of Figure 40 Circuit at 12V<sub>IN</sub>

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

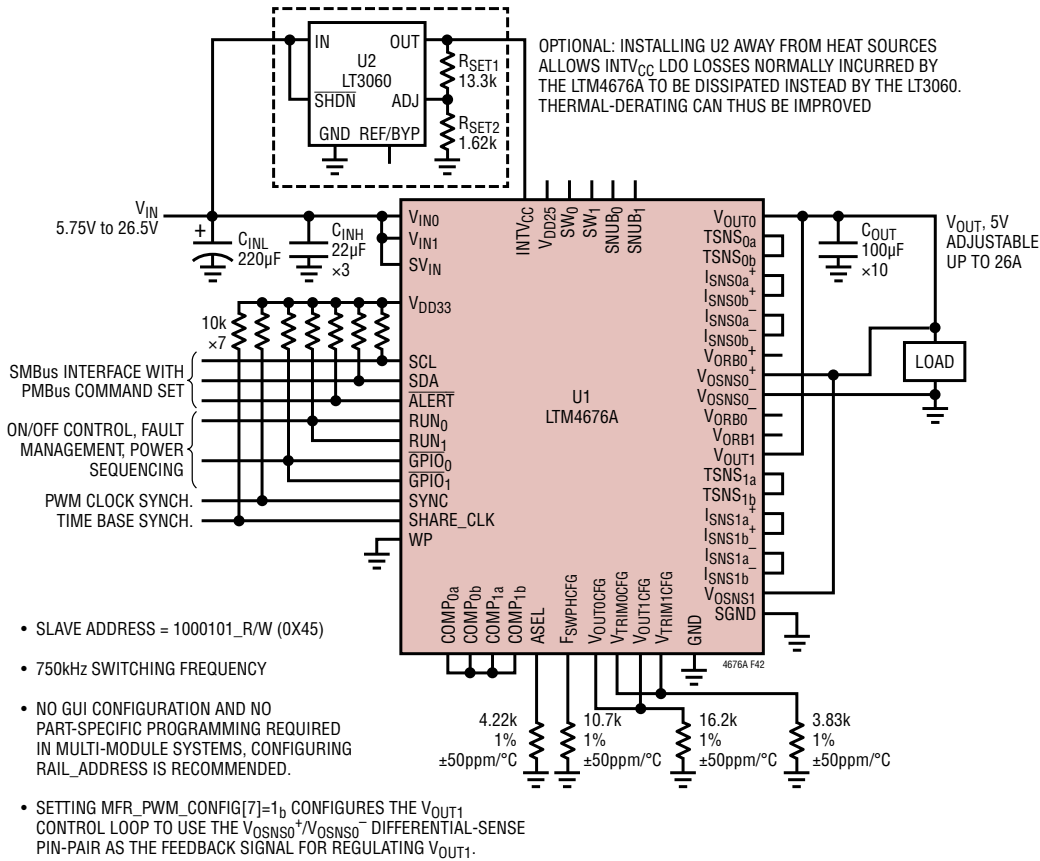


Figure 42. 26A, 5V Output DC/DC μModule Regulator with Serial Interface

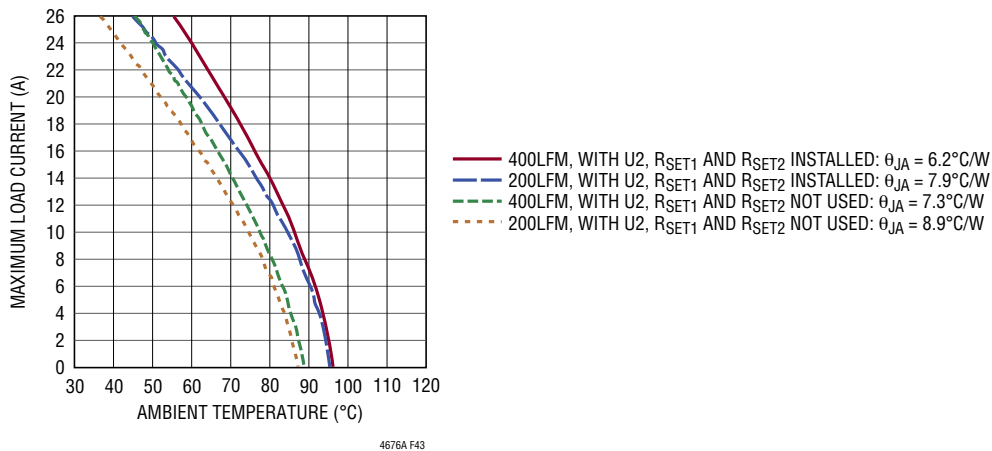


Figure 43. Output Derating Curve of Figure 42 Circuit Tested on DC1811B-B, 12V<sub>IN</sub>, No Heat Sink

## APPENDIX A

### SIMILARITY BETWEEN PMBUS, SMBUS AND I<sup>2</sup>C 2-WIRE INTERFACE

The PMBus 2-wire interface is an incremental extension of the SMBus. SMBus is built upon I<sup>2</sup>C with some minor differences in timing, DC parameters and protocol. The PMBus/SMBus protocols are more robust than simple I<sup>2</sup>C byte commands because PMBus/SMBus provide time-outs to prevent bus errors and optional packet error checking (PEC) to ensure data integrity. In general, a master device that can be configured for I<sup>2</sup>C communication can be used for PMBus communication with little or no change to hardware or firmware. Repeat start (restart) is not supported by all I<sup>2</sup>C controllers but is required for SMBus/

PMBus reads. If a general purpose I<sup>2</sup>C controller is used, check that repeat start is supported.

For a description of the minor extensions and exceptions PMBus makes to SMBus, refer to PMBus Specification Part 1 Revision 1.2: Paragraph 5: Transport.

For a description of the differences between SMBus and I<sup>2</sup>C, refer to System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification Version 2.0: Appendix B—Differences Between SMBus and I<sup>2</sup>C.

PMBus data format terminology and abbreviations used in LTC data sheets (see Appendix C, for example), application notes, and the LTpowerPlay GUI are indicated in Table 21.

**Table 21. Data Format Terminology**

PMBus TERMINOLOGY	MEANING	TERMINOLOGY FOR: SPECS, GUI, APPLICATION NOTES	ABBREVIATIONS FOR SUMMARY COMMAND TABLE
Linear	Linear	Linear_5s_11s	L11
Linear (for Voltage Related Commands)	Linear	Linear_16u	L16
Direct	Direct-Manufacturer Customized	DirectMfr	CF
Hex		Hex	I16
ASCII		ASCII	ASC
	Register Fields	Reg	Reg

Handshaking features are included to ensure robust system communication. Please refer to the PMBus Communication and Command Processing subsection of the Applications Information section for further details.

## APPENDIX B

### PMBUS SERIAL DIGITAL INTERFACE

The LTM4676A communicates with a host (master) using the standard PMBus serial bus interface. The Timing Diagram, Figure 44, shows the timing relationship of the signals on the bus. The two bus lines, SDA and SCL, must be high when the bus is not in use. External pull-up resistors or current sources are required on these lines.

The LTM4676A is a slave device. The master can communicate with the LTM4676A using the following formats:

- Master transmitter, slave receiver
- Master receiver, slave transmitter

The following PMBus protocols are supported:

- Write Byte, Write Word, Send Byte, Block Write
- Read Byte, Read Word, Block Read
- Block Write -- Block Read Process Call
- Alert Response Address

Figure 46 to Figure 62 illustrate the aforementioned PMBus protocols. All transactions support PEC (parity error check) and GCP (group command protocol). The Block Read

supports 255 bytes of returned data. For this reason, the PMBus timeout may be extended when reading the fault log.

Figure 45 is a key to the protocol diagrams in this section. PEC is optional.

A value shown below a field in the following figures is a mandatory value for that field.

The data formats implemented by PMBus are:

- Master transmitter transmits to slave receiver. The transfer direction in this case is not changed.
- Master reads slave immediately after the first byte. At the moment of the first acknowledgment (provided by the slave receiver) the master transmitter becomes a master receiver and the slave receiver becomes a slave transmitter.
- Combined format. During a change of direction within a transfer, the master repeats both a start condition and the slave address but with the  $R/\overline{W}$  bit reversed. In this case, the master receiver terminates the transfer by generating a NACK on the last byte of the transfer and a STOP condition.

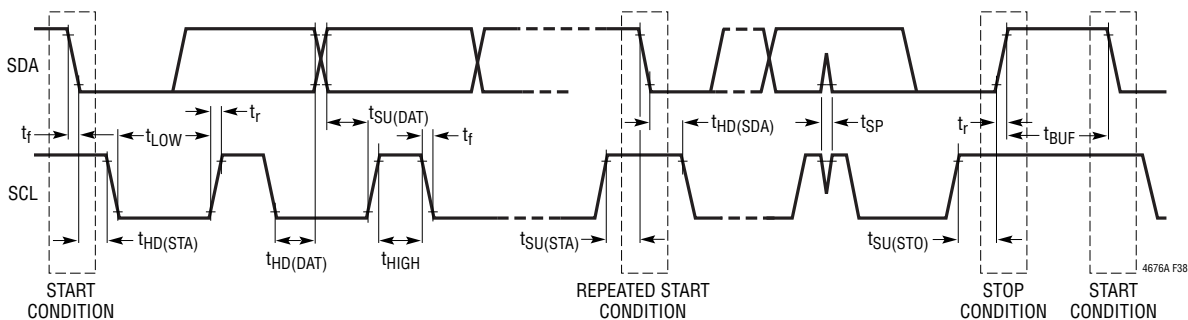
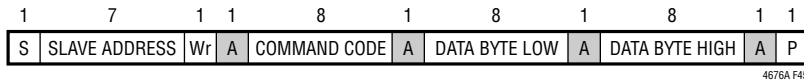


Figure 44. Timing Diagram

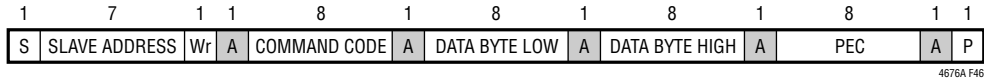




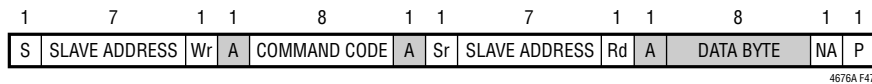
## APPENDIX B



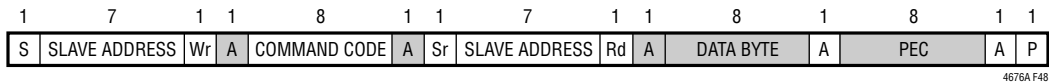
**Figure 51. Write Word Protocol**



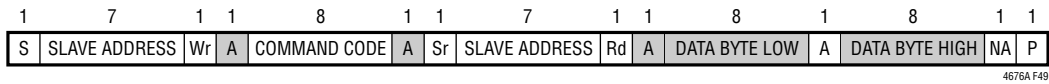
**Figure 52. Write Word Protocol with PEC**



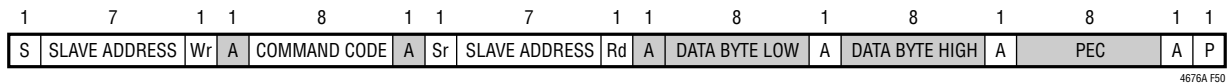
**Figure 53. Read Byte Protocol**



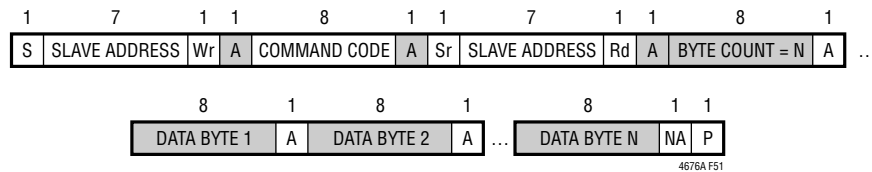
**Figure 54. Read Byte Protocol with PEC**



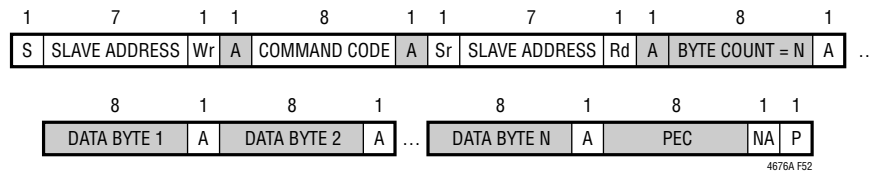
**Figure 55. Read Word Protocol**



**Figure 56. Read Word Protocol with PEC**



**Figure 57. Block Read Protocol**



**Figure 58. Block Read Protocol with PEC**

APPENDIX B

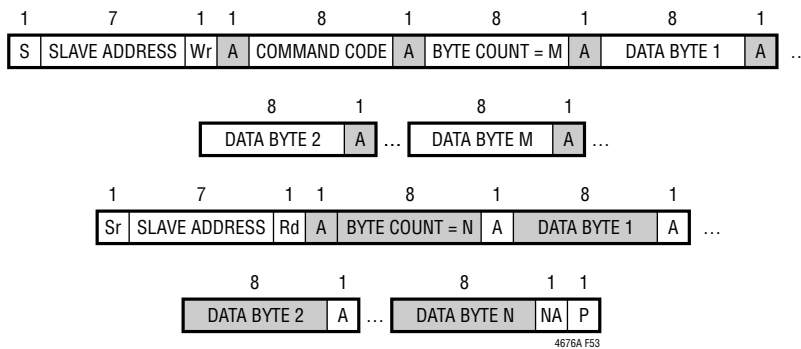


Figure 59. Block Write – Block Read Process Call

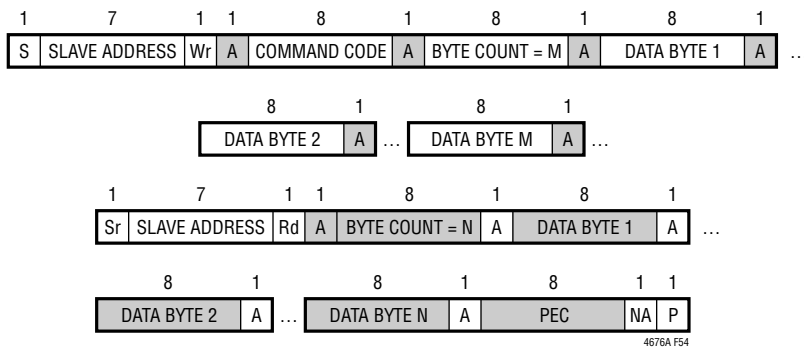


Figure 60. Block Write – Block Read Process Call with PEC

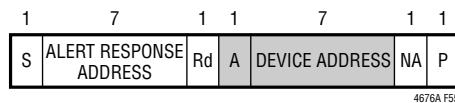


Figure 61. Alert Response Address Protocol

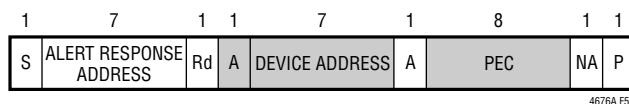


Figure 62. Alert Response Address Protocol with PEC

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ADDRESSING AND WRITE PROTECT

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
PAGE	0x00	Channel (page) presently selected for any paged command.	R/W Byte	N	Reg			0x00
PAGE_PLUS_WRITE	0x05	Write a command directly to a specified page.	W Block	N				
PAGE_PLUS_READ	0x06	Read a command directly from a specified page.	Block R/W Process	N				
WRITE_PROTECT	0x10	Protect the device against unintended PMBus modifications.	R/W Byte	N	Reg		Y	0x00
MFR_ADDRESS	0xE6	Specify right-justified 7-bit device address.	R/W Byte	N	Reg		Y	0x4F
MFR_RAIL_ADDRESS	0xFA	Specify unique right-justified 7-bit address for channels comprising a PolyPhase output.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x80

Related commands: MFR\_COMMON.

### PAGE

The PAGE command provides the ability to configure, control and monitor both PWM channels through only one physical address, either the MFR\_ADDRESS or GLOBAL device address. Each PAGE contains the operating memory for one PWM channel.

Pages 0x00 and 0x01 correspond to channel 0 and channel 1, respectively, in this device.

Setting PAGE to 0xFF applies any following paged commands to both outputs. With PAGE set to 0xFF the LTM4676A will respond to read commands as if PAGE were set to 0x00 (channel 0 results).

This command has one data byte.

### PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE

The PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE command provides a way to set the page within a device, send a command and then send the data for the command, all in one communication packet. Commands allowed by the present write protection level may be sent with PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE.

The value stored in the PAGE command is not affected by PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE. If PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE is used to send a non-paged command, the Page Number byte is ignored.

This command uses Write Block protocol. An example of the PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE command with PEC sending a command that has two data bytes is shown in Figure 63.

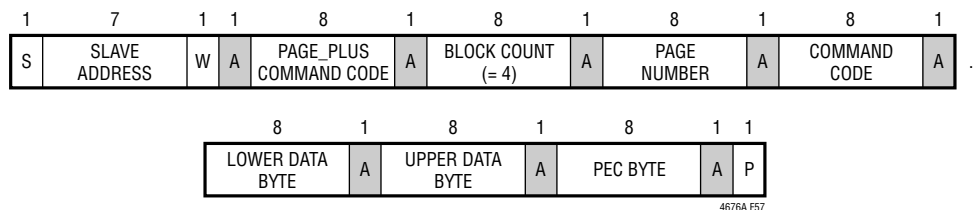


Figure 63. Example of PAGE\_PLUS\_WRITE

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### PAGE\_PLUS\_READ

The PAGE\_PLUS\_READ command provides the ability to set the page within a device, send a command and then read the data returned by the command, all in one communication packet .

The value stored in the PAGE command is not affected by PAGE\_PLUS\_READ. If PAGE\_PLUS\_READ is used to access data from a non-paged command, the Page Number byte is ignored.

This command uses Block Write – Block Read Process Call protocol. An example of the PAGE\_PLUS\_READ command with PEC is shown in Figure 64.

NOTE: PAGE\_PLUS commands cannot be nested. A PAGE\_PLUS command cannot be used to read or write another PAGE\_PLUS command. If this is attempted, the LTM4676A will NACK the entire PAGE\_PLUS packet and issue a CML fault for Invalid/Unsupported Data.

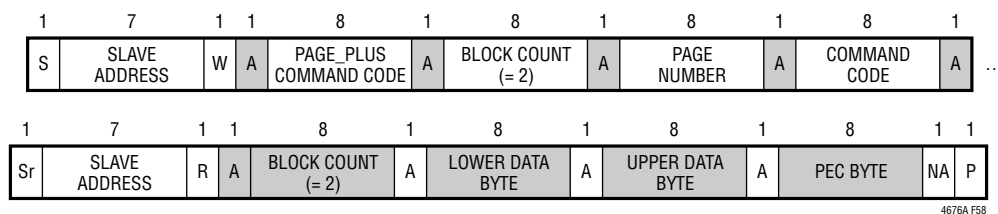


Figure 64. Example of PAGE\_PLUS\_READ

### WRITE\_PROTECT

The WRITE\_PROTECT command is used to control writing to the LTM4676A device. This command does not indicate the status of the WP pin which is defined in the MFR\_COMMON command. The WP pin takes precedence over the value of this command unless the WRITE\_PROTECT command is more stringent.

BYTE	MEANING
0x80	Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT, PAGE, MFR_EE_UNLOCK and STORE_USER_ALL command
0x40	Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT, PAGE, MFR_EE_UNLOCK, MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS, STORE_USER_ALL, OPERATION and CLEAR_FAULTS command. individual fault bits can be cleared by writing a 1 to the respective bits in the STATUS registers.
0x20	Disable all writes except to the WRITE_PROTECT, OPERATION, MFR_EE_UNLOCK, MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS, CLEAR_FAULTS, PAGE, ON_OFF_CONFIG, VOUT_COMMAND and STORE_USER_ALL. Individual fault bits can be cleared by writing a 1 to the respective bits in the STATUS registers.
0x10	Reserved, must be 0
0x08	Reserved, must be 0
0x04	Reserved, must be 0
0x02	Reserved, must be 0
0x01	Reserved, must be 0

Enable writes to all commands when WRITE\_PROTECT is set to 0x00.

This command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

If WP pin is high, PAGE, OPERATION, MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS, MFR\_EE\_UNLOCK and CLEAR\_FAULTS commands are supported. Individual fault bits can be cleared by writing a 1 to the respective bits in the STATUS registers.

### MFR\_ADDRESS

The MFR\_ADDRESS command byte sets the 7 bits of the PMBus slave address for this device.

Setting this command to a value of 0x80 disables device addressing. The GLOBAL device address, 0x5A and 0x5B, cannot be deactivated. If RCONFIG is set to ignore (MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL[6]=1<sub>b</sub>), the ASEL pin is still used to determine the LSB of the channel address. If the ASEL pin is open, the LTM4676A will use the four LSBs of the MFR\_ADDRESS stored in EEPROM. Values of 0x5A, 0x5B, 0x0C, and 0x7C are not recommended.

This command has one data byte.

### MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS

The MFR\_RAIL\_ADDRESS command enables direct device address access to the PAGE activated channel. The value of this command should be common to all devices attached to a single power supply rail.

The user should only perform command writes to this address. If a read is performed from this address and the rail devices do not respond with EXACTLY the same value, the LTM4676A will detect bus contention and set a CML communications fault.

Setting this command to a value of 0x80 disables rail device addressing for the channel.

This command has one data byte.

## GENERAL CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_CHAN_CONFIG	0xD0	Configuration bits that are channel specific.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x1F
MFR_CONFIG_ALL	0xD1	Configuration bits that are common to all pages.	R/W Byte	N	Reg		Y	0x09

### MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG

General purpose configuration command common to multiple LTC products.

BIT	MEANING
7	Reserved
6	Reserved
5	Reserved
4	Disable RUN Low. When asserted the RUN pin is not pulsed low if commanded OFF
3	Short Cycle. When asserted the output will immediate off if commanded ON while waiting for TOFF_DELAY or TOFF_FALL. TOFF_MIN of 120ms is honored then the part will command ON.
2	SHARE_CLOCK control, if SHARE_CLOCK is held low, the output is disabled
1	No GPIO ALERT, ALERT is not pulled low if GPIO is pulled low externally. Assert this bit if either POWER_GOOD or VOUT_UVUF are propagated on GPIO
0	Disables the VOUT decay value requirement for MFR_RETRY_TIME processing. When this bit is set to a 0, the output must decay to less than 12.5% of the programmed value for any action that turns off the rail including a fault, an OFF/ON command, or a toggle of RUN from high to low to high.

This command has one data byte.



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL

General purpose configuration command common to multiple LTC products

BIT	MEANING
7	Enable Fault Logging
6	Ignore Resistor Configuration Pins
5	Disable CML fault for Quick Command message
4	Disable SYNC out
3	Enable 255ms Time Out
2	A valid PEC required for PMBus writes to be accepted. If this bit is not set, the part will accept commands with invalid PEC.
1	Enable the use of PMBus clock stretching
0	Enables a low to high transition on either RUN pin to issue a CLEAR_FAULTS command

This command has one data byte.

### ON/OFF/MARGIN

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
ON_OFF_CONFIG	0x02	RUN pin and PMBus bus on/off command configuration.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x1F
OPERATION	0x01	Operating mode control. On/off, margin high and margin low.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x80
MFR_RESET	0xFD	Commanded reset without requiring a power-down. Identical to RESTORE_USER_ALL.	Send Byte	N				NA

### ON\_OFF\_CONFIG

The ON\_OFF\_CONFIG command configures the combination of RUN<sub>n</sub> pin input and serial bus commands needed to turn the unit on and off. This includes how the unit responds when power is applied.

**Table 22. Supported Values**

VALUE	MEANING
0x1F	OPERATION value and RUN <sub>n</sub> pin must both command the device to start/run. Device executes immediate off when commanded off.
0x1E	OPERATION value and RUN <sub>n</sub> pin must both command the device to start/run. Device uses TOFF_ command values when commanded off.
0x17	RUN <sub>n</sub> pin control with immediate off when commanded off. OPERATION on/off control ignored.
0x16	RUN <sub>n</sub> pin control using TOFF_ command values when commanded off. OPERATION on/off control ignored.

Note: A high on the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin is always required to start power conversion. Power conversion will always stop with a low on RUN<sub>n</sub>.

Programming an unsupported ON\_OFF\_CONFIG value will generate a CML fault and the command will be ignored.

This command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### OPERATION

The OPERATION command is used to turn the unit on and off in conjunction with the input from the RUN<sub>n</sub> pins. It is also used to cause the unit to set the output voltage to the upper or lower MARGIN VOLTAGEs. The unit stays in the commanded operating mode until a subsequent OPERATION command or change in the state of the RUN<sub>n</sub> pin instructs the device to change to another mode. If the part is stored in the MARGIN\_LOW/HIGH state, the next MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL or SV<sub>IN</sub> power cycle will ramp to that state. If the OPERATION command is modified, for example ON is changed to MARGIN\_LOW, the output will move at a fixed slope set by the VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE. The default operation command is sequence off.

Margin High (Ignore Faults) and Margin Low (Ignore Faults) operations are not supported by the LTM4676A.

The part defaults to the Sequence Off state.

This command has one data byte.

**Table 23. OPERATION Command Detail Register OPERATION Data Contents When On\_Off\_Config\_Use\_PMBus Enables Operation\_Control**

SYMBOL	Action	Value
<b>BITS</b>		
<b>FUNCTION</b>	Turn off immediately	0x00
	Turn on	0x80
	Margin Low	0x98
	Margin High	0xA8
	Sequence off	0x40

**OPERATION Data Contents When On\_Off\_Config is Configured Such That OPERATION Command Is Not Used to Command Channel On or Off**

SYMBOL	Action	Value
<b>BITS</b>		
<b>FUNCTION</b>	Output at Nominal	0x80
	Margin Low	0x98
	Margin High	0xA8

Note: Attempts to write a reserved value will cause a CML fault.

### MFR\_RESET

This command provides a means by which the user can perform a reset of the LTM4676A. Identical to RESTORE\_USER\_ALL.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### PWM CONFIG

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_PWM_MODE	0xD4	Configuration for the PWM engine of each channel.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xC1
MFR_PWM_CONFIG	0xF5	Set numerous parameters for the DC/DC controller including phasing.	R/W Byte	N	Reg		Y	0x10
FREQUENCY_SWITCH	0x33	Switching frequency of the controller.	R/W Word	N	L11	kHz	Y	500 0xFBE8

### MFR\_PWM\_MODE

The MFR\_PWM\_MODE command allows the user to program the PWM controller to use, discontinuous (pulse-skipping mode), or forced continuous conduction mode.

BIT	MEANING
7	Range of $I_{LIMIT}$ 0 – Low Current Range 1 – High Current Range
6	Enable Servo Mode
5	Reserved
4	Page 0 Only: Use of TSNS <sub>1a</sub> -Sensed Temperature Telemetry 0 - Temperature sensed via TSNS <sub>1a</sub> is used to temperature-correct the current-sense information digitized by Channel 1's current sense input, ISNS <sub>1a+</sub> /ISNS <sub>1a-</sub> . 1 - Temperature sensed via TSNS <sub>0a</sub> is used to temperature-correct the current-sense information digitized by Channel 1's current sense input, ISNS <sub>1a+</sub> /ISNS <sub>1a-</sub> . Telemetry obtained from the thermal sensor connected to TSNS <sub>1a</sub> can be external to the module, if desired.
3	Reserved
2	Reserved
1	Voltage Range 0 - Hi Voltage Range 5.5 volts max 1 - Lo Voltage Range 2.75 volts max
0	PWM Mode 0 - Discontinuous Mode 1 - Continuous Mode

Whenever the channel is ramping on, the PWM mode will be discontinuous, regardless of the value of this command.

Bit [7] of this command determines if the part is in high range or low range of the IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT command. Changing this bit value changes the PWM loop gain and compensation. Changing this bit value whenever an output is active may have detrimental system results.

Bit [6] The LTM4676A will not servo while the part is OFF, ramping on or ramping off. When set to a one, the output servo is enabled. The output set point DAC will be slowly adjusted to minimize the difference between the READ\_VOUT\_ADC and the VOUT\_COMMAND (or the appropriate margined value).

Bit [1] of this command determines if the part is in high range or low voltage range. Changing this bit value changes the PWM loop gain and compensation. This bit value cannot be changed when an output is active.

This command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG

The MFR\_PWM\_CONFIG command sets the switching frequency phase offset with respect to the falling edge of the SYNC signal. The part must be in the OFF state to process this command. Either the RUN pins must be low or the part must be commanded off. If the part is in the RUN state and this command is written, the command will be ignored and a BUSY fault will be asserted. Bit 7 allows remote differential voltage sensing for PolyPhase rail applications.

BIT	MEANING	
7	EA Connection 0 – Independent EA and Channel Outputs 1 – EA1 uses EA0 input for PolyPhase operation	
6	Reserved.	
5	Reserved	
4	Share Clock Enable : If this bit is 1, the SHARE_CLK pin will not be released until $SV_{IN} > VIN_{ON}$ . The SHARE_CLK pin will be pulled low when $SV_{IN} < VIN_{OFF}$ . If this bit is 0, the SHARE_CLK pin will not be pulled low when $SV_{IN} < VIN_{OFF}$ except for the initial application of $SV_{IN}$ .	
3	Reserved	
BIT [2:0]	CHANNEL 0 (DEGREES)	CHANNEL 1 (DEGREES)
000b	0	180
001b	90	270
010b	0	240
011b	0	120
100b	120	240
101b	60	240
110b	120	300

Do not assert Bit [7] unless it is a PolyPhase application and both  $V_{OUT}$  pins are tied together and both  $COMP_{na}$  pins are tied together.

This command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### FREQUENCY\_SWITCH

The FREQUENCY\_SWITCH command sets the switching frequency, in kHz, of a PMBus device. See Table 7 for recommended values.

Supported Frequencies:

VALUE [15:0]	RESULTING FREQUENCY (TYP)
0x0000	External Oscillator
0xF3E8	250kHz
0xFABC	350kHz
0xFB52	425kHz
0xFBEE	500kHz
0x023F	575kHz
0x028A	650kHz
0x02EE	750kHz
0x03E8	1000kHz

The part must be in the OFF state to process this command. Either the RUN pins must be low or the part must be commanded off. If the part is in the RUN state and this command is written, the command will be ignored and a BUSY fault will be asserted. When the part is commanded off and the frequency is changed, a PLL\_UNLOCK status may be detected as the PLL locks onto the new frequency.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

## VOLTAGE

### Input Voltage ( $SV_{IN}$ ) and Limits

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
VIN_OV_FAULT_LIMIT	0x55	Input supply ( $SV_{IN}$ ) overvoltage fault limit.	R/W Word	N	L11	V	Y	27.0 0xDB60
VIN_UV_WARN_LIMIT	0x58	Input supply ( $SV_{IN}$ ) undervoltage warning limit.	R/W Word	N	L11	V	Y	5.297 0xCAA6
VIN_ON	0x35	Input voltage ( $SV_{IN}$ ) at which the unit should start power conversion.	R/W Word	N	L11	V	Y	5.500 0xCAC0
VIN_OFF	0x36	Input voltage ( $SV_{IN}$ ) at which the unit should stop power conversion.	R/W Word	N	L11	V	Y	5.250 0xCAA0

### VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT

The VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value of the measured ( $SV_{IN}$ ) input voltage, in volts, that causes an input overvoltage fault. The fault is detected with the A/D converter resulting in latency up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### VIN\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT

The VIN\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT command sets the value of the  $SV_{IN}$  input voltage that causes an  $SV_{IN}$  input undervoltage warning. The warning is detected with the A/D converter resulting in latency up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### VIN\_ON

The VIN\_ON command sets the  $SV_{IN}$  input voltage, in volts, at which the unit should start power conversion.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### VIN\_OFF

The VIN\_OFF command sets the  $SV_{IN}$  input voltage, in volts, at which the unit should stop power conversion.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### Output Voltage and Limits

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
VOUT_MODE	0x20	Output voltage format and exponent ( $2^{-12}$ ).	R Byte	Y	Reg			$2^{-12}$ 0x14
VOUT_MAX	0x24	Upper limit on the commanded output voltage including VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	5.6 0x599A
VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT	0x40	Output overvoltage fault limit.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	1.1 0x119A
VOUT_OV_WARN_LIMIT	0x42	Output overvoltage warning limit.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	1.075 0x1133
VOUT_MARGIN_HIGH	0x25	Margin high output voltage set point. Must be greater than VOUT_COMMAND.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	1.05 0x10CD
VOUT_COMMAND	0x21	Nominal output voltage set point.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	1.0 0x1000
VOUT_MARGIN_LOW	0x26	Margin low output voltage set point. Must be less than VOUT_COMMAND.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	0.95 0x0F33
VOUT_UV_WARN_LIMIT	0x43	Output undervoltage warning limit.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	0.925 0x0ECD
VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT	0x44	Output undervoltage fault limit.	R/W Word	Y	L16	V	Y	0.9 0x0E66
MFR_VOUT_MAX	0xA5	Maximum allowed output voltage including VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT.	R Word	Y	L16	V		5.7 0x5B34

### VOUT\_MODE

The data byte for VOUT\_MODE command, used for commanding and reading output voltage, consists of a 3-bit mode (only linear format is supported) and a 5-bit parameter representing the exponent used in output voltage Read/Write commands.

This read-only command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***VOUT\_MAX***

The VOUT\_MAX command sets an upper limit on any voltage, including VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH, the unit can command regardless of any other commands or combinations. The maximum allowed value of this command is 5.7 volts. The maximum output voltage the LTM4676A can produce is 5.5 volts including VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH. However, the VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT can be commanded as high as 5.7 volts.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT***

The VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value of the output voltage measured at the sense pins, in volts, which causes an output overvoltage fault.

If the VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT is modified and the switcher is active, allow 10ms after the command is modified to assure the new value is being honored. The part indicates if it is busy making a calculation. Monitor bits 5 and 6 of MFR\_COMMON. Either bit is low if the part is busy. If this wait time is not met, and the VOUT\_COMMAND is modified above the old overvoltage limit, an OV condition might temporarily be detected resulting in undesirable behavior and possible damage to the switcher.

If VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE is set to OV\_PULLDOWN, the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  pin will not assert if VOUT\_OV\_FAULT is propagated. The LTM4676A will pull the TG low and assert the BG bit as soon as the overvoltage condition is detected.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_OV\_WARN\_LIMIT***

The VOUT\_OV\_WARN\_LIMIT command sets the value of the output voltage measured at the sense pins, in volts, which causes an output voltage high warning. The READ\_VOUT value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

In response to the VOUT\_OV\_WARN\_LIMIT being exceeded, the device:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the VOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the VOUT Overvoltage Warning bit in the STATUS\_VOUT command
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH***

The VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH command loads the unit with the voltage to which the output is to be changed, in volts, when the OPERATION command is set to “Margin High”. The value must be greater than VOUT\_COMMAND. The maximum guaranteed value on VOUT\_MARGIN\_HIGH is 5.5 volts.

This command will not be acted on during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL output sequencing. The VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE will be used if this command is modified while the output is active and in a steady-state condition.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***VOUT\_COMMAND***

The VOUT\_COMMAND consists of two bytes and is used to set the output voltage, in volts. The maximum guaranteed value on VOUT is 5.5 volts.

This command will not be acted on during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL output sequencing. The VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE will be used if this command is modified while the output is active and in a steady-state condition.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_MARGIN\_LOW***

The VOUT\_MARGIN\_LOW command loads the unit with the voltage to which the output is to be changed, in volts, when the OPERATION command is set to “Margin Low”. The value must be less than VOUT\_COMMAND.

This command will not be acted on during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL output sequencing. The VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE will be used if this command is modified while the output is active and in a steady-state condition.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT***

The VOUT\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT command reads the value of the output voltage measured at the sense pins, in volts, which causes an output voltage low warning.

In response to the VOUT\_UV\_WARN\_LIMIT being exceeded, the device:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the VOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the VOUT Undervoltage Warning bit in the STATUS\_VOUT command
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT***

The VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT command reads the value of the output voltage measured at the sense pins, in volts, which causes an output undervoltage fault.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***MFR\_VOUT\_MAX***

The MFR\_VOUT\_MAX command is the maximum output voltage in volts for each channel including VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_LIMIT. If the output voltages are set to high range (Bit 1 of MFR\_PWM\_MODE set to a 0) MFR\_VOUT\_MAX for channel 0 and 1 is 5.7V. If the output voltages are set to low range (Bit 1 of MFR\_PWM\_MODE set to a 1) the MFR\_VOUT\_MAX for both channels is 2.75V. Entering VOUT\_COMMAND values greater than this will result in a CML fault and the output voltage setting will be clamped to the maximum level.

This read-only command has 2 data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### CURRENT

#### Input Current Calibration

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_IIN_OFFSET	0xE9	Coefficient used to add to the input current to account for the IQ of the part.	R/W Word	Y	L11	A	Y	0.0305 0x8BE7

#### *MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET*

The MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET command allows the user to set an input current representing the quiescent current of each channel. For accurate results at low output current, the part should be in continuous conduction mode. (MFR\_PWM\_MODE[0]=1<sub>b</sub>). See Table 8 for recommended values.

This command has 2 data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### Output Current Calibration

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
IOUT_CAL_GAIN	0x38	The ratio of the voltage at the current sense pins to the sensed current.	R/W Word	Y	L11	mΩ	Factory-Only NVM	Trimmed, 3.28mΩ typical
MFR_IOUT_CAL_GAIN_TC	0xF6	Temperature coefficient of the current sensing element.	R/W Word	Y	CF		Y	3860 0x0F14

#### *IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN*

The IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN command is nominally used to set the resistance value of the current sense element, in milliohms. (see also MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC). Writes to this register result in a NACK and do not impact output current readback telemetry.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### *MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC*

The MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC command allows the user to program the temperature coefficient of the IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN inductor DCR in ppm/°C.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in 16-bit 2's complement integer ppm.  $N = -32768$  to  $32767 \cdot 10^{-6}$ . Nominal temperature is 27°C. The IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN is multiplied by:

$$[1.0 + \text{MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC} \cdot (\text{READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1} - 27)].$$

DCR sensing will have a typical value of 3900.

The IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN and MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC impact all current parameters including: READ\_IOUT, READ\_IIN, IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT and IOUT\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT. Writes to this register are not recommended; use the factory-default value.

#### Input Current

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
IIN_OC_WARN_LIMIT	0x5D	Input overcurrent warning limit.	R/W Word	N	L11	A	Y	12 0xD300

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### IIN\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT

The IIN\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT command sets the value of the input current, in amperes, that causes a warning indicating the input current is high. The READ\_IIN value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

In response to the IIN\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT being exceeded, the device:

- Sets the OTHER bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the INPUT bit in the upper byte of the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the IIN Overcurrent Warning bit in the STATUS\_INPUT command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### Output Current

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT	0x46	Output overcurrent fault limit.	R/W Word	Y	L11	A	Y	22.84 0xDADB
IOUT_OC_WARN_LIMIT	0x4A	Output overcurrent warning limit.	R/W Word	Y	L11	A	Y	15.59 0xD3E6

### IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT

The IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value of the peak output current limit, in amperes. When the controller is in current limit, the overcurrent detector will indicate an overcurrent fault condition. The programmed overcurrent fault limit value is rounded up to the nearest one of the following set of discrete values:

25mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	Low Range (1.5x Nominal Loop Gain) MFR_PWM_MODE [7]=0
28.6mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
32.1mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
35.7mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
39.3mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
42.9mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
46.4mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
50mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	High Range (Nominal Loop Gain) MFR_PWM_MODE [7]=1
37.5mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
42.9mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
48.2mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
53.6mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
58.9mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
64.3mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
69.6mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	
75mV/IOUT_CAL_GAIN	

Note: This is the peak of the current waveform. The READ\_IOUT command returns the average current. The peak output current limits are adjusted with temperature based on the MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC using the equation:

$$\text{IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT} = \text{IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN} \cdot (1 + \text{MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC} \cdot (\text{READ\_TEMPERTURE\_1} - 27.0)).$$

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

The LTpowerPlay GUI automatically convert the voltages to currents.

The I<sub>OUT</sub> range is set with bit 7 of the MFR\_PWM\_MODE command.

The IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT is ignored during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### IOUT\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT

This command sets the value of the output current that causes an output overcurrent warning in amperes. The READ\_IOUT value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

In response to the IOUT\_OC\_WARN\_LIMIT being exceeded, the device:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the IOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the IOUT Overcurrent Warning bit in the STATUS\_IOUT command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

The IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT is ignored during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format

## TEMPERATURE

### Power Stage DCR Temperature Calibration

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_TEMP_1_GAIN	0xF8	Sets the slope of the power stage temperature sensor.	R/W Word	Y	CF		Y	0.995 0x3FAE
MFR_TEMP_1_OFFSET	0xF9	Sets the offset of the power stage temperature sensor with respect to $-273.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .	R/W Word	Y	L11	C	Y	0 0x8000

### MFR\_TEMP\_1\_GAIN

The MFR\_TEMP\_1\_GAIN command will modify the slope of the power stage temperature sensor to account for non-idealities in the element and errors associated with the remote sensing of the temperature in the inductor.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in 16-bit 2's complement integer.  $N = 8192$  to  $32767$ . The effective adjustment is  $N \cdot 2^{-14}$ . The nominal value is 1.

### MFR\_TEMP\_1\_OFFSET

The MFR\_TEMP\_1\_OFFSET command will modify the offset of the power stage temperature sensor to account for non-idealities in the element and errors associated with the remote sensing of the temperature in the inductor.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format. The part starts the calculation with a value of  $-273.15$  so the default adjustment value is zero.



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### Power Stage Temperature Limits

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
OT_FAULT_LIMIT	0x4F	Power stage overtemperature fault limit.	R/W Word	Y	L11	C	Y	128 0xF200
OT_WARN_LIMIT	0x51	Power stage overtemperature warning limit.	R/W Word	Y	L11	C	Y	125 0xEBE8
UT_FAULT_LIMIT	0x53	Power stage undertemperature fault limit.	R/W Word	Y	L11	C	Y	-45 0xE530

#### ***OT\_FAULT\_LIMIT***

The OT\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value of the power stage temperature, in degrees Celsius, which causes an overtemperature fault. The READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### ***OT\_WARN\_LIMIT***

The OT\_WARN\_LIMIT command sets the value of the power stage temperature, in degrees Celsius, which causes an overtemperature warning. The READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

In response to the OT\_WARN\_LIMIT being exceeded, the device:

- Sets the TEMPERATURE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the Overtemperature Warning bit in the STATUS\_TEMPERATURE command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### ***UT\_FAULT\_LIMIT***

The UT\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value of the power stage temperature, in degrees Celsius, which causes an undertemperature fault. The READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 value will be used to determine if this limit has been exceeded.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### TIMING

#### Timing—On Sequence/Ramp

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
TON_DELAY	0x60	Time from RUN and/or Operation on to output rail turn-on.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	0.0 0x8000
TON_RISE	0x61	Time from when the output starts to rise until the output voltage reaches the VOUT commanded value.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	3.0 0xC300
TON_MAX_FAULT_LIMIT	0x62	Maximum time from the start of TON_RISE for VOUT to cross the VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	5.0 0xCA80
VOUT_TRANSITION_RATE	0x27	Rate the output changes when VOUT commanded to a new value.	R/W Word	Y	L11	V/ms	Y	0.001 0x8042

#### ***TON\_DELAY***

The TON\_DELAY command sets the time, in milliseconds, from when a start condition is received until the output voltage starts to rise. Values from 0ms to 83 seconds are valid.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### ***TON\_RISE***

The TON\_RISE command sets the time, in milliseconds, from the time the output starts to rise to the time the output enters the regulation band. Values from 0 to 1.3 seconds are valid. The part will be in discontinuous mode during TON\_RISE events. If TON\_RISE is less than 0.25ms, the LTM4676A digital slope will be bypassed. The output voltage transition will be controlled by the analog performance of the PWM switcher. The maximum allowed slope is 4V/ms.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### ***TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT***

The TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT command sets the value, in milliseconds, on how long the unit can attempt to power up the output without reaching the output undervoltage fault limit.

A data value of 0ms means that there is no limit and that the unit can attempt to bring up the output voltage indefinitely. The maximum limit is 83 seconds.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### ***VOUT\_TRANSITION\_RATE***

When a PMBus device receives either a VOUT\_COMMAND or OPERATION (Margin High, Margin Low) that causes the output voltage to change this command set the rate in V/ms at which the output voltage changes. This commanded rate of change does not apply when the unit is commanded on or off.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### Timing—Off Sequence/Ramp

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
TOFF_DELAY	0x64	Time from RUN and/or Operation off to the start of TOFF_FALL ramp.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	0.0 0x8000
TOFF_FALL	0x65	Time from when the output starts to fall until the output reaches zero volts.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	3.0 0xC300
TOFF_MAX_WARN_LIMIT	0x66	Maximum allowed time, after TOFF_FALL completed, for the unit to decay below 12.5%.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	0.0 0x8000

#### **TOFF\_DELAY**

The TOFF\_DELAY command sets the time, in milliseconds, from when a stop condition is received until the output voltage starts to fall. Values from 0 to 83 seconds are valid.

This command is excluded from fault events.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### **TOFF\_FALL**

The TOFF\_FALL command sets the time, in milliseconds, from the end of the turn-off delay time until the output voltage is commanded to zero. It is the ramp time of the  $V_{OUT}$  DAC. When the  $V_{OUT}$  DAC is zero, the part will three-state.

The part will maintain the mode of operation programmed. For defined TOFF\_FALL times, the user should set the part to continuous conduction mode. Loading the max value indicates the part will ramp down at the slowest possible rate. The minimum supported fall time is 0.25ms. A value less than 0.25ms will result in a 0.25ms ramp. The maximum fall time is 1.3 seconds. The maximum allowed slope is 4V/ms.

In discontinuous conduction mode, the controller will not draw current from the load and the fall time will be set by the output capacitance and load current.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

#### **TOFF\_MAX\_WARN\_LIMIT**

The TOFF\_MAX\_WARN\_LIMIT command sets the value, in milliseconds, on how long the unit can attempt to turn off the output until a warning is asserted. The output is considered off when the  $V_{OUT}$  voltage is less than 12.5% of the programmed  $V_{OUT\_COMMAND}$  value. The calculation begins after TOFF\_FALL is complete. TOFF\_MAX\_WARN is not enabled in  $V_{OUT\_DECAY}$  is disabled.

A data value of 0ms means that there is no limit and that the unit can attempt to turn off the output voltage indefinitely. Other than 0, values from 120ms to 524 seconds are valid.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### Precondition for Restart

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_RESTART_DELAY	0xDC	Delay from actual RUN active edge to virtual RUN active edge.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	300 0xFA58

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***MFR\_RESTART\_DELAY***

This command specifies the minimum RUN off time in milliseconds. This device will pull the RUN pin low for this length of time once a falling edge of RUN has been detected. The minimum recommended value is 136ms.

Note: The restart delay is different than the retry delay. The restart delay pulls run low for the specified time, after which a standard start-up sequence is initiated. The minimum restart delay should be equal to TOFF\_DELAY + TOFF\_FALL + 136ms. Valid values are from 136ms to 65.52 seconds in 16ms increments. To assure a minimum off time, set the MFR\_RESTART\_DELAY 16ms longer than the desired time. The output rail can be off longer than the MFR\_RESTART\_DELAY after the RUN pin is pulled high if the output decay bit 1 is enabled in MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG and the output takes a long time to decay below 12.5% of the programmed value.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

## FAULT RESPONSE

### Fault Responses All Faults

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_RETRY_DELAY	0xDB	Retry interval during FAULT retry mode.	R/W Word	Y	L11	ms	Y	250 0xF3E8

### ***MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY***

This command sets the time in milliseconds between restarts if the fault response is to retry the controller at specified intervals. This command value is used for all fault responses that require retry. The retry time starts once the fault has been detected by the offending channel. Valid values are from 120ms to 83.88 seconds in 10 $\mu$ s increments.

Note: The retry delay time is determined by the longer of the MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY command or the time required for the regulated output to decay below 12.5% of the programmed value. If the natural decay time of the output is too long, it is possible to remove the voltage requirement of the MFR\_RETRY\_DELAY command by asserting bit 0 of MFR\_CHAN\_CONFIG.

This command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### Fault Responses Input Voltage (SV<sub>IN</sub>)

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
VIN_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x56	Action to be taken by the device when an SV <sub>IN</sub> input supply overvoltage fault is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xB8

### ***VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE***

The VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to an (SV<sub>IN</sub>) input overvoltage fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 28.

The device also:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Set the INPUT bit in the upper byte of the STATUS\_WORD

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

- Sets the  $SV_{IN}$  Overvoltage Fault bit in the STATUS\_INPUT command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{ALERT}$  pin, unless masked.

This command has one data byte.

### Fault Responses Output Voltage

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
VOUT_OV_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x41	Action to be taken by the device when an output overvoltage fault is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x7A
VOUT_UV_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x45	Action to be taken by the device when an output undervoltage fault is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xB8
TON_MAX_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x63	Action to be taken by the device when a TON_MAX_FAULT event is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xB8

### VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to an output overvoltage fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 24.

The device also:

- Sets the VOUT\_OV bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the VOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the VOUT Overvoltage Fault bit in the STATUS\_VOUT command
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{ALERT}$  pin, unless masked.

The only value recognized for this command are:

0x80—The device shuts down (disables the output) and the unit does not attempt to retry. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared (PMBus, Part II, Section 10.7).

0xB8—The device shuts down (disables the output) and device attempts retry continuously, without limitation, until it is commanded OFF (by the RUN pin or OPERATION command or both), bias power is removed, or another fault condition causes the unit to shut down.

0x4n The device shuts down and the unit does not attempt to retry. The output remains disabled until the part is commanded OFF then ON or the RUN pin is asserted low then high or MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL through the command or removal of  $SV_{IN}$ . The OV fault must remain active for a period of  $n \cdot 10\mu s$ , where n is a value from 0 to 7.

0x78+n The device shuts down and the unit attempts to retry continuously until either the fault condition is cleared or the part is commanded OFF then ON or the RUN pin is asserted low then high or MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL through the command or removal of  $SV_{IN}$ . The OV fault must remain active for a period of  $n \cdot 10\mu s$ , where n is a value from 0 to 7.

Any other value will result in a CML fault and the write will be ignored.

This command has one data byte.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

Table 24. VOUT\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE Data Byte Contents

BITS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	MEANING
7:6	Response For all values of bits [7:6], the LTM4676A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the corresponding fault bit in the status commands and</li> <li>• Notifies the host by asserting <math>\overline{\text{ALERT}}</math> pin, unless masked.</li> </ul> The fault bit, once set, is cleared only when one or more of the following events occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The device receives a CLEAR_FAULTS command.</li> <li>• The output is commanded through the RUN<math>n</math> pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN<math>n</math> pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or</li> <li>• Bias power is removed and reapplied to the LTM4676A.</li> </ul>	00	Part performs OV pull down only (i.e., turns off the top MOSFET and turns on lower MOSFET while $V_{\text{OUT}}$ is > $V_{\text{OUT\_OV\_FAULT}}$ )
		01	The PMBus device continues operation for the delay time specified by bits [2:0] and the delay time unit specified for that particular fault. If the fault condition is still present at the end of the delay time, the unit responds as programmed in the Retry Setting (bits [5:3]).
		10	The device shuts down immediately (disables the output) and responds according to the retry setting in bits [5:3].
		11	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault.
5:3	Retry Setting	000-110	The unit does not attempt to restart. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared until the device is commanded OFF bias power is removed.
		111	The PMBus device attempts to restart continuously, without limitation, until it is commanded OFF (by the RUN $n$ pin or OPERATION command or both), bias power is removed, or another fault condition causes the unit to shut down without retry. Note: The retry interval is set by the MFR_RETRY_DELAY command.
2:0	Delay Time	XXX	The delay time in 10 $\mu$ s increments. This delay time determines how long the controller continues operating after a fault is detected. Only valid for deglitched off state

### VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to an output undervoltage fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 25.

The device also:

- Sets the VOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the VOUT undervoltage fault bit in the STATUS\_VOUT command
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

The UV fault and warn are masked until the following criteria are achieved:

- 1) The TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_LIMIT has been reached
- 2) The TON\_DELAY sequence has completed
- 3) The TON\_RISE sequence has completed
- 4) The VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_LIMIT threshold has been reached
- 5) The IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_LIMIT is not present

The UV fault and warn are masked whenever the channel is not active.

The UV fault and warn are masked during TON\_RISE and TOFF\_FALL sequencing.

This command has one data byte.



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

Table 25. VOUT\_UV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE Data Byte Contents

BITS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	MEANING
7:6	Response For all values of bits [7:6], the LTM4676A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the corresponding fault bit in the status commands and</li> <li>• Notifies the host by asserting <math>\overline{\text{ALERT}}</math> pin, unless masked.</li> </ul> The fault bit, once set, is cleared only when one or more of the following events occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The device receives a CLEAR_FAULTS command</li> <li>• The output is commanded through the RUN<math>n</math> pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN<math>n</math> pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or</li> <li>• Bias power is removed and reapplied to the LTM4676A</li> </ul>	00	The PMBus device continues operation without interruption. (Ignores the fault functionally)
		01	The PMBus device continues operation for the delay time specified by bits [2:0] and the delay time unit specified for that particular fault. If the fault condition is still present at the end of the delay time, the unit responds as programmed in the Retry Setting (bits [5:3]).
		10	The device shuts down (disables the output) and responds according to the retry setting in bits [5:3].
		11	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault.
5:3	Retry Setting	000-110	The unit does not attempt to restart. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared until the device is commanded OFF bias power is removed.
		111	The PMBus device attempts to restart continuously, without limitation, until it is commanded OFF (by the RUN $n$ pin or OPERATION command or both), bias power is removed, or another fault condition causes the unit to shut down without retry. Note: The retry interval is set by the MFR_RETRY_DELAY command.
2:0	Delay Time	XXX	The delay time in 10 $\mu$ s increments. This delay time determines how long the controller continues operating after a fault is detected. Only valid for deglitched off state.

### TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to a TON\_MAX fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 28.

The device also:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the VOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the TON\_MAX\_FAULT bit in the STATUS\_VOUT command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.
- A value of 0 disables the TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE. It is not recommended to use 0.

This command has one data byte.

### Fault Responses Output Current

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
IOUT_OC_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x47	Action to be taken by the device when an output overcurrent fault is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x00

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to an output overcurrent fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 26.

The device also:

- Sets the IOUT\_OC bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the IOUT bit in the STATUS\_WORD
- Sets the IOUT Overcurrent Fault bit in the STATUS\_IOUT command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This command has one data byte.

**Table 26. IOUT\_OC\_FAULT\_RESPONSE Data Byte Contents**

BITS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	MEANING
7:6	Response For all values of bits [7:6], the LTM4676A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the corresponding fault bit in the status commands and</li> <li>• Notifies the host by asserting <math>\overline{\text{ALERT}}</math> pin, unless masked.</li> </ul> The fault bit, once set, is cleared only when one or more of the following events occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The device receives a CLEAR_FAULTS command</li> <li>• The output is commanded through the RUN<math>n</math> pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN<math>n</math> pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or</li> <li>• Bias power is removed and reapplied to the LTM4676A.</li> </ul>	00	The LTM4676A continues to operate indefinitely while maintaining the output current at the value set by IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT without regard to the output voltage (known as constant-current or brick-wall limiting).
		01	Not supported.
		10	The LTM4676A continues to operate, maintaining the output current at the value set by IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT without regard to the output voltage, for the delay time set by bits [2:0]. If the device is still operating in current limit at the end of the delay time, the device responds as programmed by the Retry Setting in bits [5:3].
		11	The LTM4676A shuts down immediately and responds as programmed by the Retry Setting in bits [5:3].
5:3	Retry Setting	000-110	The unit does not attempt to restart. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared by cycling the RUN $n$ pin or removing bias power.
		111	The device attempts to restart continuously, without limitation, until it is commanded OFF (by the RUN $n$ pin or OPERATION command or both), bias power is removed, or another fault condition causes the unit to shut down. Note: The retry interval is set by the MFR_RETRY_DELAY command.
2:0	Delay Time	XXX	The number of delay time units in 16ms increments. This delay time is used to determine the amount of time a unit is to continue operating after a fault is detected before shutting down. Only valid for deglitched off state.

### Fault Responses IC Temperature

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_OT_FAULT_RESPONSE	0xD6	Action to be taken by the device when an internal overtemperature fault is detected.	R Byte	N	Reg			0xC0

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### MFR\_OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The MFR\_OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command byte instructs the device on what action to take in response to an internal overtemperature fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 27.

The LTM4676A also:

- Sets the MFR bit in the STATUS\_WORD, and
- Sets the Overtemperature Fault bit in the STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC command
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This command has one data byte.

**Table 27. Data Byte Contents MFR\_OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE**

BITS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	MEANING
7:6	Response For all values of bits [7:6], the LTM4676A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the corresponding fault bit in the status commands and</li> <li>• Notifies the host by asserting <math>\overline{\text{ALERT}}</math> pin, unless masked.</li> </ul> The fault bit, once set, is cleared only when one or more of the following events occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The device receives a CLEAR_FAULTS command</li> <li>• The output is commanded through the RUN<math>n</math> pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN<math>n</math> pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or</li> <li>• Bias power is removed and reapplied to the LTM4676A</li> </ul>	00	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault.
		01	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault
		10	The device shuts down immediately (disables the output) and responds according to the retry setting in bits [5:3].
		11	The device's output is disabled while the fault is present. Operation resumes and the output is enabled when the fault condition no longer exists.
5:3	Retry Setting	000	The unit does not attempt to restart. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared.
		001-111	Not supported. Writing this value will generate CML fault.
2:0	Delay Time	XXX	Not supported. Value ignored

### Fault Responses Power Stage Temperature

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
OT_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x50	Action to be taken by the device when a power stage overtemperature fault is detected,	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xB8
UT_FAULT_RESPONSE	0x54	Action to be taken by the device when a power stage undertemperature fault is detected.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0x00

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to a power stage over-temperature fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 28.

The device also:

- Sets the TEMPERATURE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the Overtemperature Fault bit in the STATUS\_TEMPERATURE command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has one data byte.

### UT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE

The UT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE command instructs the device on what action to take in response to a power stage under-temperature fault. The data byte is in the format given in Table 28.

The device also:

- Sets the TEMPERATURE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the Undertemperature Fault bit in the STATUS\_TEMPERATURE command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked.

This condition is detected by the ADC so the response time may be up to 90ms, typical.

This command has one data byte.

**Table 28. Data Byte Contents: TON\_MAX\_FAULT\_RESPONSE, VIN\_OV\_FAULT\_RESPONSE, OT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE, UT\_FAULT\_RESPONSE**

BITS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	MEANING
7:6	Response For all values of bits [7:6], the LTM4676A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets the corresponding fault bit in the status commands, and</li> <li>• Notifies the host by asserting <math>\overline{\text{ALERT}}</math> pin, unless masked.</li> </ul> The fault bit, once set, is cleared only when one or more of the following events occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The device receives a CLEAR_FAULTS command</li> <li>• The output is commanded through the RUN<math>n</math> pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN<math>n</math> pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or</li> <li>• Bias power is removed and reapplied to the LTM4676A</li> </ul>	00	The PMBus device continues operation without interruption.
		01	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault.
		10	The device shuts down immediately (disables the output) and responds according to the retry setting in bits [5:3].
		11	Not supported. Writing this value will generate a CML fault.
5:3	Retry Setting	000-110	The unit does not attempt to restart. The output remains disabled until the fault is cleared until the device is commanded OFF bias power is removed.
		111	The PMBus device attempts to restart continuously, without limitation, until it is commanded OFF (by the RUN $n$ pin or OPERATION command or both), bias power is removed, or another fault condition causes the unit to shut down without retry. Note: The retry interval is set by the MFR_RETRY_DELAY command.
2:0	Delay Time	XXX	Not supported. Values ignored

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### FAULT SHARING

#### Fault Sharing Propagation

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_GPIO_PROPAGATE <sub>n</sub>	0xD2	Configuration that determines which faults are propagated to the GPIO pins.	R/W Word	Y	Reg		Y	0x6893

#### MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE

The MFR\_GPIO\_PROPAGATE command enables the faults that can cause the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin to assert low. The command is formatted as shown in Table 29. Faults can only be propagated to the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$  if they are programmed to respond to faults.

This command has two data bytes.

**Table 29. GPIO<sub>n</sub> Propagate Fault Configuration. The  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$  and  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$  pins are designed to provide electrical notification of selected events to the user. Some of these events are common to both output channels. Others are specific to an output channel. They can also be used to share faults between channels.**

BIT(S)	SYMBOL	OPERATION
B[15]	VOUT disabled while not decayed.	This is used in a PolyPhase configuration when bit 0 of the MFR_CHAN_CONFIG is a zero. If the channel is turned off, by toggling the RUN pin or commanding the part OFF, and then the RUN is reasserted or the part is commanded back on before the output has decayed, VOUT will not restart until the 12.5% decay is honored. The $\overline{\text{GPIO}}$ pin is asserted during this condition if bit 15 is asserted.
B[14]	Mfr_gpio_propagate_short_CMD_cycle	0: No action 1: Asserts low if commanded off then on before the output has sequenced off. Re-asserts high 120ms after sequence off.
b[13]	Mfr_gpio_propagate_ton_max_fault	0: No action if a TON_MAX_FAULT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if a TON_MAX_FAULT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 TON_MAX_FAULT faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 TON_MAX_FAULT faults
b[12]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_vout_uvuf, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_vout_uvuf	Unfiltered VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT comparator output $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with channel 0 $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with channel 1
b[11]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_int_ot, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_int_ot	0: No action if the MFR_OT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the MFR_OT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted
b[10]	Mfr_pwrzd1_en*	0: No action if channel 1 POWER_GOOD is not true 1: Associated output will be asserted low if channel 1 POWER_GOOD is not true If this bit is asserted, the GPIO_FAULT_RESPONSE must be ignore. If the GPIO_FAULT_RESPONSE is not set to ignore, the part will latch off and never be able to start.
b[9]	Mfr_pwrzd0_en*	0: No action if channel 0 POWER_GOOD is not true 1: Associated output will be asserted low if channel 0 POWER_GOOD is not true If this bit is asserted, the GPIO_FAULT_RESPONSE must be ignore. If the GPIO_FAULT_RESPONSE is not set to ignore, the part will latch off and never be able to start.
b[8]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_ut, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_ut	0: No action if the UT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the UT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 UT faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 UT faults

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

**Table 29. GPIO<sub>n</sub> Propagate Fault Configuration.** The  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$  and  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$  pins are designed to provide electrical notification of selected events to the user. Some of these events are common to both output channels. Others are specific to an output channel. They can also be used to share faults between channels.

BIT(S)	SYMBOL	OPERATION
b[7]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_ot, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_ot	0: No action if the OT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the OT_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 OT faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 OT faults
b[6]	Reserved	
b[5]	Reserved	
b[4]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_input_ov, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_input_ov	0: No action if the VIN_OV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the VIN_OV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted
b[3]	Reserved	
b[2]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_iout_oc, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_iout_oc	0: No action if the IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the IOUT_OC_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 OC faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 OC faults
b[1]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_vout_uv, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_vout_uv	0: No action if the VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the VOUT_UV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 UV faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 UV faults
b[0]	Mfr_gpio0_propagate_vout_ov, Mfr_gpio1_propagate_vout_ov	0: No action if the VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted 1: Associated output will be asserted low if the VOUT_OV_FAULT_LIMIT fault is asserted $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$ is associated with page 0 OV faults $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$ is associated with page 1 OV faults

\*The PWRGD status is designed as an indicator and not to be used for power supply sequencing.

### Fault Sharing Response

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_GPIO_RESPONSE	0xD5	Action to be taken by the device when the $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$ pin is asserted low.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg		Y	0xC0

### MFR\_GPIO\_RESPONSE

This command determines the controller's response to the  $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$  pin being pulled low by an external source.

VALUE	MEANING
0xC0	GPIO_INHIBIT The LTM4676A will three-state the output in response to the $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$ pin pulled low.
0x00	GPIO_IGNORE The LTM4676A continues operation without interruption.

The device also:

- Sets the NONE\_OF\_THE\_ABOVE bit in the STATUS\_BYTE
- Sets the MFR bit in the STATUS\_WORD



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

- Sets the GPIOB bit in the STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC command, and
- Notifies the host by asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin, unless masked. The  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin pulled low can be disabled by setting bit[1] of MFR\_CHAN\_CFG.

This command has one data byte.

### SCRATCHPAD

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
USER_DATA_00	0xB0	OEM reserved. Typically used for part serialization.	R/W Word	N	Reg		Y	NA
USER_DATA_01	0xB1	Manufacturer reserved for LTpowerPlay.	R/W Word	Y	Reg		Y	NA
USER_DATA_02	0xB2	OEM reserved. Typically used for part serialization.	R/W Word	N	Reg		Y	NA
USER_DATA_03	0xB3	A NVM word available for the user.	R/W Word	Y	Reg		Y	0x0000
USER_DATA_04	0xB4	A NVM word available for the user.	R/W Word	N	Reg		Y	0x0000

### *USER\_DATA\_00* through *USER\_DATA\_04*

These commands are non-volatile memory locations for customer storage. The customer has the option to write any value to the USER\_DATA\_nn at any time. However, the LTpowerPlay software and contract manufacturers use some of these commands for inventory control. Modifying the reserved USER\_DATA\_nn commands may lead to undesirable inventory control and incompatibility with these products.

These commands have 2 data bytes and are in register format.

### IDENTIFICATION

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
PMBUS_REVISION	0x98	PMBus revision supported by this device. Current revision is 1.2.	R Byte	N	Reg			0x22
CAPABILITY	0x19	Summary of PMBus optional communication protocols supported by this device.	R Byte	N	Reg			0xB0
MFR_ID	0x99	The manufacturer ID of the LTM4676A in ASCII.	R String	N	ASC			LTC
MFR_MODEL	0x9A	Manufacturer part number in ASCII.	R String	N	ASC			LTM4676A
MFR_SERIAL	0x9E	Serial number of this specific unit in ASCII.	R Block	N	CF			NA
MFR_SPECIAL_ID	0xE7	Manufacturer code representing the LTM4676A.	R Word	N	Reg			0x47EX

### *PMBus\_REVISION*

The PMBUS\_REVISION command indicates the revision of the PMBus to which the device is compliant. The LTM4676A is PMBus Version 1.2 compliant in both Part I and Part II.

This read-only command has one data byte.

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## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***CAPABILITY***

This command provides a way for a host system to determine some key capabilities of a PMBus device.

The LTM4676A supports packet error checking, 400kHz bus speeds, and  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin.

This read-only command has one data byte.

### ***MFR\_ID***

The MFR\_ID command indicates the manufacturer ID of the LTM4676A using ASCII characters.

This read-only command is in block format.

### ***MFR\_MODEL***

The MFR\_MODEL command indicates the manufacturer's part number of the LTM4676A using ASCII characters.

This read-only command is in block format.

### ***MFR\_SERIAL***

The MFR\_SERIAL command contains up to 9 bytes of custom formatted data used to uniquely identify the LTM4676A configuration.

This read-only command is in block format.

### ***MFR\_SPECIAL\_ID***

The 16-bit word representing the part name. The 0x47E prefix denotes the part is an LTM4676A, X is adjustable by the manufacturer.

This read-only command has 2 data bytes.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### FAULT WARNING AND STATUS

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
CLEAR_FAULTS	0x03	Clear any fault bits that have been set.	Send Byte	N				NA
SMBALERT_MASK	0x1B	Mask ALERT Activity.	Block R/W	Y	Reg		Y	See CMD Details
MFR_CLEAR_PEAKE	0xE3	Clears all peaks values.	Send Byte	N				NA
STATUS_BYTE	0x78	One byte summary of the unit's fault condition.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg			NA
STATUS_WORD	0x79	Two byte summary of the unit's fault condition.	R/W Word	Y	Reg			NA
STATUS_VOUT	0x7A	Output voltage fault and warning status.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg			NA
STATUS_IOUT	0x7B	Output current fault and warning status.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg			NA
STATUS_INPUT	0x7C	Input supply (SV <sub>IN</sub> ) fault and warning status.	R/W Byte	N	Reg			NA
STATUS_TEMPERATURE	0x7D	TSNS <sub>ra</sub> -sensed fault and warning status for READ_TEMPERATURE_1.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg			NA
STATUS_CML	0x7E	Communication and memory fault and warning status.	R/W Byte	N	Reg			NA
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC	0x80	Manufacturer specific fault and state information.	R/W Byte	Y	Reg			NA
MFR_PADS	0xE5	Digital status of the I/O pads.	R Word	N	Reg			NA
MFR_COMMON	0xEF	Manufacturer status bits that are common across multiple LTC ICs/modules.	R Byte	N	Reg			NA
MFR_INFO	0xB6	Manufacturing specific information.	R Word	N	Reg			NA

#### CLEAR\_FAULTS

The CLEAR\_FAULTS command is used to clear any fault bits that have been set. This command clears all bits in all status commands simultaneously. At the same time, the device negates (clears, releases) its ALERT pin signal output if the device is asserting the ALERT pin signal. If the fault is still present when the bit is cleared, the fault bit will remain set and the host notified by asserting the ALERT pin low. CLEAR\_FAULTS can take up to 10μs to process. If a fault occurs within that time frame it may be cleared before the status register is set.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

The CLEAR\_FAULTS does not cause a unit that has latched off for a fault condition to restart. Units that have shut down for a fault condition are restarted when:

- The output is commanded through the RUN pin, the OPERATION command, or the combined action of the RUN pin and OPERATION command, to turn off and then to turn back on, or
- MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL command is issued.
- Bias power is removed and reapplied to the integrated circuit

#### MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKE

The MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKE command clears the MFR\_\*\_PEAK data values. A MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL will initiate this command.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### SMBALERT\_MASK

The SMBALERT\_MASK command can be used to prevent a particular status bit or bits from asserting  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  as they are asserted.

Figure 65 shows an example of the Write Word format used to set an  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  mask, in this case without PEC. The bits in the mask byte align with bits in the specified status register. For example, if the STATUS\_TEMPERATURE command code is sent in the first data byte, and the mask byte contains 0x40, then a subsequent External Overtemperature Warning would still set bit 6 of STATUS\_TEMPERATURE but not assert  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ . All other supported STATUS\_TEMPERATURE bits would continue to assert  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  if set.

Figure 66 shows an example of the Block Write – Block Read Process Call protocol used to read back the present state of any supported status register, again without PEC.

SMBALERT\_MASK cannot be applied to STATUS\_BYTE, STATUS\_WORD, MFR\_COMMON or MFR\_PADS. Factory default masking for applicable status registers is shown below. Providing an unsupported command code to SMBALERT\_MASK will generate a CML for Invalid/Unsupported Data.

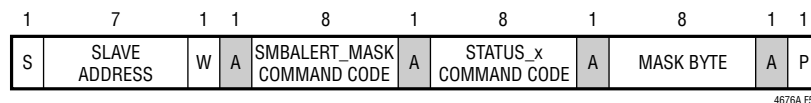


Figure 65. Example of Setting SMBALERT\_MASK

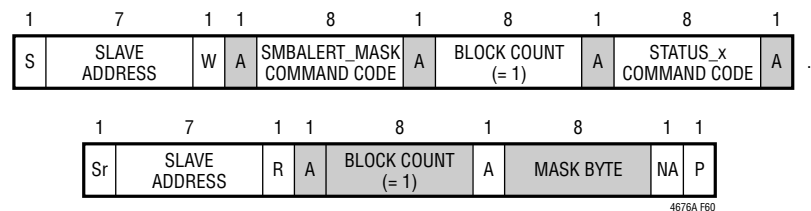


Figure 66. Example of Reading SMBALERT\_MASK

### SMBALERT\_MASK Default Setting: (Refer Also to Summary of the Status Registers, Figure 67)

STATUS REGISTER	ALERT Mask Value	MASKED BITS
STATUS_VOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x00	None
STATUS_IOUT <sub>n</sub>	0x00	None
STATUS_TEMPERATURE <sub>n</sub>	0x00	None
STATUS_CML	0x00	None
STATUS_INPUT	0x00	None
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC <sub>n</sub>	0x11	Bit 4 (internal PLL unlocked), bit 0 ( $\overline{\text{GPIO}}_n$ pulled low by external device)

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### STATUS\_BYTE

The STATUS\_BYTE command returns a one-byte summary of the most critical faults.

#### STATUS\_BYTE Message Contents:

BIT	STATUS BIT NAME	MEANING
7	BUSY	A fault was declared because the LTM4676A was unable to respond.
6	OFF	This bit is set if the channel is not providing power to its output, regardless of the reason, including simply not being enabled.
5	VOUT_OV	An output overvoltage fault has occurred.
4	IOUT_OC	An output overcurrent fault has occurred.
3	VIN_UV	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
2	TEMPERATURE	A temperature fault or warning has occurred.
1	CML	A communications, memory or logic fault has occurred.
0	NONE OF THE ABOVE	A fault Not listed in bits[7:1] has occurred.

This command has one data byte

Any supported fault bit in this command will initiate an  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  event.

### STATUS\_WORD

The STATUS\_WORD command returns a two-byte summary of the channel's fault condition. The low byte of the STATUS\_WORD is the same as the STATUS\_BYTE command.

#### STATUS\_WORD High Byte Message Contents:

BIT	STATUS BIT NAME	MEANING
15	V <sub>OUT</sub>	An output voltage fault or warning has occurred.
14	I <sub>OUT</sub>	An output current fault or warning has occurred.
13	INPUT	An SV <sub>IN</sub> input voltage fault or warning has occurred.
12	MFR_SPECIFIC	A fault or warning specific to the LTM4676A has occurred.
11	POWER_GOOD#	The POWER_GOOD state is false if this bit is set.
10	FANS	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
9	OTHER	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
8	UNKNOWN	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).

Any supported fault bit in this command will initiate an  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  event.

This command has two data bytes.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### STATUS\_VOUT

The STATUS\_VOUT command returns one byte of  $V_{OUT}$  status information.

#### STATUS\_VOUT Message Contents:

BIT	MEANING
7	$V_{OUT}$ overvoltage fault.
6	$V_{OUT}$ overvoltage warning.
5	$V_{OUT}$ undervoltage warning.
4	$V_{OUT}$ undervoltage fault.
3	VOUT_MAX warning.
2	TON_MAX fault.
1	TOFF_MAX warning.
0	Not supported by the LTM4676A (returns 0).

ALERT can be asserted if any of bits[7:1] are set. These may be cleared by writing a 1 to their bit position in STATUS\_VOUT, in lieu of a CLEAR\_FAULTS command.

This command has one data byte.

### STATUS\_IOUT

The STATUS\_IOUT command returns one byte of  $I_{OUT}$  status information.

#### STATUS\_IOUT Message Contents:

BIT	MEANING
7	$I_{OUT}$ overcurrent fault.
6	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
5	$I_{OUT}$ overcurrent warning.
4:0	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).

ALERT can be asserted if any supported bits are set. Any supported bit may be cleared by writing a 1 to that bit position in STATUS\_IOUT, in lieu of a CLEAR\_FAULTS command.

This command has one data byte.

### STATUS\_INPUT

The STATUS\_INPUT command returns one byte of  $V_{IN}$  ( $SV_{IN}$ ) status information.

#### STATUS\_INPUT Message Contents:

BIT	MEANING
7	$SV_{IN}$ overvoltage fault.
6	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
5	$SV_{IN}$ undervoltage warning.
4	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
3	Unit off for insufficient $SV_{IN}$ voltage.
2	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
1	Input over current warning.
0	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0)

ALERT can be asserted if bit 7 is set. Bit 7 may be cleared by writing it to a 1, in lieu of a CLEAR\_FAULTS command.

This command has one data byte.



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### STATUS\_TEMPERATURE

The STATUS\_TEMPERATURE command returns one byte of sensed power stage temperature status information.

#### STATUS\_TEMPERATURE Message Contents:

BIT	MEANING
7	External overtemperature fault.
6	External overtemperature warning.
5	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).
4	External undertemperature fault.
3:0	Not supported (LTM4676A returns 0).

ALERT can be asserted if any supported bits are set. Any supported bit may be cleared by writing a 1 to that bit position in STATUS\_TEMPERATURE, in lieu of a CLEAR\_FAULTS command.

This command has one data byte.

### STATUS\_CML

The STATUS\_CML command returns one byte of status information on received commands, internal memory and logic.

#### STATUS\_CML Message Contents:

BIT	MEANING
7	Invalid or unsupported command received.
6	Invalid or unsupported data received.
5	Packet error check failed.
4	Memory fault detected.
3	Processor fault detected.
2	Reserved (LTM4676A returns 0).
1	Other communication fault.
0	Other memory or logic fault.

ALERT can be asserted if any supported bits are set. Any supported bit may be cleared by writing a 1 to that bit position in STATUS\_CML, in lieu of a CLEAR\_FAULTS command.

This command has one data byte.

### STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC

The STATUS\_MFR\_SPECIFIC commands returns one byte with the manufacturer specific status information.

Each channel has a copy of the same information. Only bit 0 is page specific.

The format for this byte is:

BIT	MEANING
7	Internal Temperature Fault Limit Exceeded.
6	Internal Temperature Warn Limit Exceeded.
5	NVM CRC Fault.
4	PLL is Unlocked
3	Fault Log Present
2	V <sub>DD33</sub> UV or OV Fault
0	GPIO Pin Asserted Low by External Device (paged)

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

If any of these bits are set, the MFR bit in the STATUS\_WORD will be set.

The user is permitted to write a 1 to any bit in this command to clear a specific fault. This permits the user to clear status by means other than using the CLEAR\_FAULTS command. Exception: The fault log present bit can only be cleared by issuing the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR command.

Any supported fault bit in this command will initiate an  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  event.

This command has one data byte.

### MFR\_PADS

This command provides the user a means of directly reading the digital status of the I/O pins of the device. The bit assignments of this command are as follows:

BIT	ASSIGNED DIGITAL PIN
15	V <sub>DD33</sub> OV Fault
14	V <sub>DD33</sub> UV Fault
13	Reserved
12	Reserved
11	ADC Values Invalid, Occurs During Start-Up
10	SYNC Output Disabled Due to External Clock
9	PowerGood1
8	PowerGood0
7	Device Driving RUN1 Low
6	Device Driving RUN0 Low
5	RUN1
4	RUN0
3	Device Driving $\overline{\text{GPIO1}}$ Low
2	Device Driving $\overline{\text{GPIO0}}$ Low
1	$\overline{\text{GPIO1}}$
0	$\overline{\text{GPIO0}}$

A 1 indicates the condition is true.

This read-only command has two data bytes.

### MFR\_COMMON

The MFR\_COMMON command contains bits that are common to all LTC digital power and telemetry products.

BIT	MEANING
7	MODULE NOT DRIVING $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ LOW
6	MODULE NOT BUSY
5	CALCULATIONS NOT PENDING
4	OUTPUT NOT IN TRANSITION
3	NVM Initialized
2	Reserved
1	SHARE_CLK Timeout
0	WP Pin Status

This read-only command has one data byte.

# APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

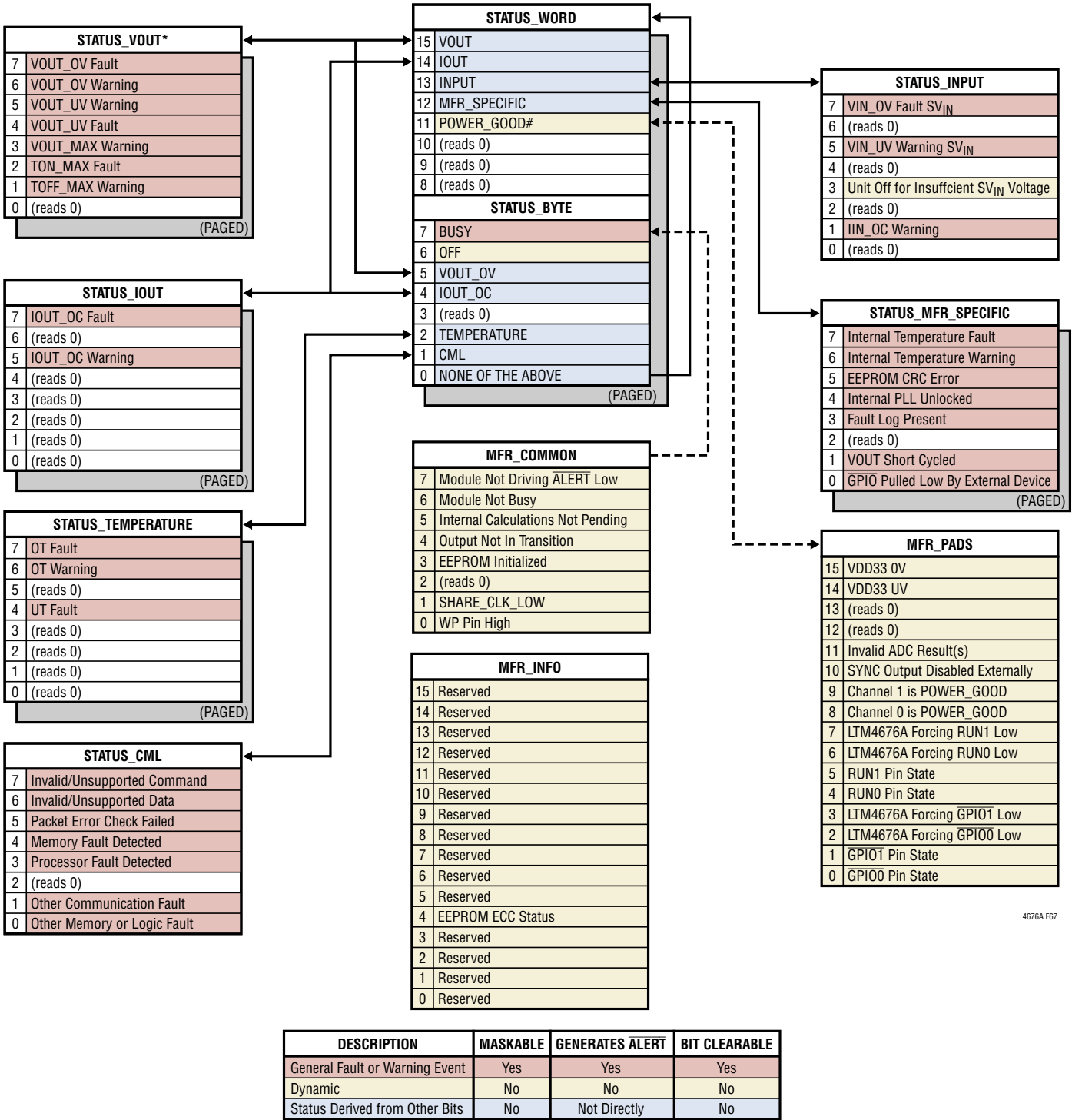


Figure 67. Summary of the Status Registers

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### MFR\_INFO

The MFR\_INFO command contains additional status bits that are LTM4676A-specific and may be common to multiple LTC PSM products.

#### MFR\_INFO Data Contents:

BIT	MEANING
15:6	Reserved.
5	EEPROM ECC status. 0: Corrections have been made in the EEPROM user space. 1: No corrections have been made in the EEPROM user space.
4:0	Reserved

EEPROM ECC status is updated after each RESTORE\_USER\_ALL or RESET command, a power-on reset or an EEPROM bulk read operation. This read-only command has two data bytes.

### TELEMETRY

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
READ_VIN	0x88	Measured input supply ( $SV_{IN}$ ) voltage.	R Word	N	L11	V		NA
READ_VOUT	0x8B	Measured output voltage.	R Word	Y	L16	V		NA
READ_IIN	0x89	Calculated input supply current.	R Word	N	L11	A		NA
MFR_READ_IIN	0xED	Calculated input current per channel.	R Word	Y	L11	A		NA
READ_IOUT	0x8C	Measured output current.	R Word	Y	L11	A		NA
READ_TEMPERATURE_1	0x8D	Power stage temperature sensor. This is the value used for all temperature related processing, including IOUT_CAL_GAIN.	R Word	Y	L11	C		NA
READ_TEMPERATURE_2	0x8E	Control IC die temperature. Does not affect any other registers.	R Word	N	L11	C		NA
READ_DUTY_CYCLE	0x94	Duty cycle of the top gate control signal.	R Word	Y	L11	%		NA
READ_POUT	0x96	Calculated output power.	R Word	Y	L11	W		NA
MFR_VOUT_PEAK	0xDD	Maximum measured value of READ_VOUT since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	R Word	Y	L16	V		NA
MFR_VIN_PEAK	0xDE	Maximum measured value of READ_VIN since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	R Word	N	L11	V		NA
MFR_TEMPERATURE_1_PEAK	0xDF	Maximum measured value of power stage temperature (READ_TEMPERATURE_1) since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	R Word	Y	L11	C		NA
MFR_TEMPERATURE_2_PEAK	0xF4	Maximum measured value of control IC die temperature (READ_TEMPERATURE_2) since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	R Word	N	L11	C		NA
MFR_IOUT_PEAK	0xD7	Report the maximum measured value of READ_IOUT since last MFR_CLEAR_PEAKS.	R Word	Y	L11	A		NA
MFR_ADC_CONTROL	0xD8	ADC telemetry parameter selected for repeated fast ADC read back.	R/W Byte	N	Reg			0x00
MFR_ADC_TELEMETRY_STATUS	0xDA	ADC telemetry status indicating which parameter is most recently converted when the short round robin ADC loop is enabled	R/W Byte	N	Reg			NA

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### **READ\_VIN**

The READ\_VIN command returns the measured  $SV_{IN}$  input voltage, in volts.

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### **READ\_VOUT**

The READ\_VOUT command returns the measured output voltage in the same format as set by the VOUT\_MODE command.

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### **READ\_IIN**

The READ\_IIN command returns the input current in Amperes. Note: Input current is calculated from READ\_IOUT current and the READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE value from both outputs plus the MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET. For accurate values at low currents the part must be in continuous conduction mode. The greatest source of error if DCR sensing is used, is the accuracy of the inductor parasitic DC resistance (DCR) at room temperature IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN.

$$\text{READ\_IIN} = \text{MFR\_READ\_IIN\_PAGE0} + \text{MFR\_READ\_IIN\_PAGE1}$$

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### **MFR\_READ\_IIN**

The MFR\_READ\_IIN command is a paged reading of the input current that applies the paged MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET parameter. This calculation is similar to READ\_IIN except the paged values are used.

$$\text{MFR\_READ\_IIN} = \text{MFR\_IIN\_OFFSET} + (\text{IOUT} \cdot \text{DUTY\_CYCLE})$$

This command has 2 data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### **READ\_IOUT**

The READ\_IOUT command returns the average output current in amperes. The IOUT value is a function of:

- a) the differential voltage derived from the power inductor,  $\Delta I_{SNSn}$
- b) the IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN value
- c) the MFR\_IOUT\_CAL\_GAIN\_TC value, and
- d) READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 value
- e) The MFR\_TEMP\_1\_GAIN and the MFR\_TEMP\_1\_OFFSET

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### **READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1**

The READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 command returns the temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the external sense element.

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

---

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2***

The READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2 command returns the temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the internal sense element. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE***

The READ\_DUTY\_CYCLE command returns the duty cycle of controller, in percent. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***READ\_POUT***

The READ\_POUT command is a paged reading of the DC/DC converter output power in Watts. The POUT is calculated based on the most recent correlated output voltage and current readings. This command has 2 data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***MFR\_VOUT\_PEAK***

The MFR\_VOUT\_PEAK command reports the highest voltage, in volts, reported by the READ\_VOUT measurement. This command is cleared using the MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS command. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_16u format.

### ***MFR\_VIN\_PEAK***

The MFR\_VIN\_PEAK command reports the highest voltage, in volts, reported by the READ\_VIN measurement. This command is cleared using the MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS command. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_1\_PEAK***

The MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_1\_PEAK command reports the highest temperature, in degrees Celsius, reported by the READ\_TEMPERATURE\_1 measurement. This command is cleared using the MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS command. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_2\_PEAK***

The MFR\_TEMPERATURE\_2\_PEAK command reports the highest temperature, in degrees Celsius, reported by the READ\_TEMPERATURE\_2 measurement. This command is cleared using the MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS command. This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***MFR\_IOUT\_PEAK***

The MFR\_IOUT\_PEAK command reports the highest current, in amperes, reported by the READ\_IOUT measurement.

This command is cleared using the MFR\_CLEAR\_PEAKS command.

This read-only command has two data bytes and is formatted in Linear\_5s\_11s format.

### ***MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL***

The MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL command determines the ADC read back selection. A default value of 0 in the command runs the standard telemetry loop with all parameters updated in a round robin fashion with a typical latency of 90ms. The user can command a non-zero value to monitor a single parameter with an approximate update rate of 8ms. This command has a latency of up to two ADC conversions or approximately 16ms (power stage temperature conversions may have a latency of up to three ADC conversion or approximately 24ms). Selecting a value of 0x0D will enable a short round robin loop. This commanded value runs a short telemetry loop only selecting VOUT0, IOUT0, VOUT1 and IOUT1 in a round robin manner. The round robin typical latency is 27ms. It is recommended the part remain in standard telemetry mode except for special cases where fast ADC updates of a single parameter is required. The part should be commanded to monitor the desired parameter for a limited period of time (say, less than a second) then set the command back to standard round robin mode. If this command is set to any value except standard round robin telemetry (0) all warnings and faults associated with telemetry other than the selected parameter are effectively disabled and voltage servoing is disabled. When round robin is reasserted, all warnings and faults and servo mode are re-enabled.

COMMANDED VALUE	TELEMETRY SELECTED
0x00	Standard ADC Round Robin Telemetry
0x01	SV <sub>IN</sub>
0x02	Reserved
0x03	Reserved
0x04	Internal IC Temperature
0x05	Channel 0 VOUT
0x06	Channel 0 IOUT
0x07	Reserved
0x08	Channel 0 Power Stage-Sensed Temperature
0x09	Channel 1 VOUT
0x0A	Channel 1 IOUT
0x0B	Reserved
0x0C	Channel 1 Power Stage or TSNS <sub>1a</sub> -Sensed Temperature
0x0D	ADC Short Round Robin
0x0E-0xFF	Reserved

If a reserved command value is entered, the part will default to Internal IC Temperature and issue a CML[6] fault. CML[6] faults will continue to be issued by the LTM4676A until a valid command value is entered.

This read/write command has 1 data byte and is formatted in register format.

**MFR\_ADC\_TELEMETRY\_STATUS**

The MFR\_ADC\_TELEMETRY\_STATUS command provides the user the means to determine the most recent ADC conversion when the MFR\_ADC\_CONTROL short round robin loop is enabled using command 0xD8 value 0x0D. The bit assignments of this command are as follows:

BIT	TELEMETRY DATA AVAILABLE
7	Reserved returns 0
6	Reserved returns 0
5	Reserved returns 0
4	Reserved returns 0
3	Channel 1 IOUT readback (IOUT1)
2	Channel 1 VOUT readback (VOUT1)
1	Channel 0 IOUT readback (IOUT0)
0	Channel 0 VOUT readback (VOUT0)

Write to MFR\_ADC\_TELEMETRY\_STATUS with data bits set to 1 clear the respective bits.

This read/write command has 1 data byte and is formatted in register format.

**NVM (EEPROM) MEMORY COMMANDS****Store/Restore**

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
STORE_USER_ALL	0x15	Store user operating memory to EEPROM.	Send Byte	N				NA
RESTORE_USER_ALL	0x16	Restore user operating memory from EEPROM. Identical to MFR_RESET.	Send Byte	N				NA
MFR_COMPARE_USER_ALL	0xF0	Compares current command contents with NVM.	Send Byte	N				NA

**STORE\_USER\_ALL**

The STORE\_USER\_ALL command instructs the PMBus device to copy the non-volatile user contents of the Operating Memory to the matching locations in the non-volatile User NVM memory (EEPROM).

The 10 year data retention can only be guaranteed when STORE\_USER\_ALL is executed at  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Executing this command at junction temperatures above  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is not recommended because data retention cannot be guaranteed for that condition. If the die temperature exceeds  $130^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the STORE\_USER\_ALL command is disabled. The command is re-enabled when the IC temperature drops below  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Communication with the LTM4676A and programming of the EEPROM can be initiated when VDD33 is available and SV<sub>IN</sub> is not applied. To enable the part in this state, using global address 0x5B write 0x2B followed by 0xC4. The part can now be communicated with, and the project file updated. To write the updated project file to the EEPROM issue a STORE\_USER\_ALL command. When SV<sub>IN</sub> is applied, a MFR\_RESET or RESTORE\_USER\_ALL must be issued to allow the PWM to be enabled and valid ADCs to be read.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***RESTORE\_USER\_ALL***

The RESTORE\_USER\_ALL command provides an alternate means by which the user can perform a MFR\_RESET of the LTM4676A.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

### ***MFR\_COMPARE\_USER\_ALL***

The MFR\_COMPARE\_USER\_ALL command instructs the PMBus device to compare current command contents with what is stored in non-volatile memory. If the compare operation detects differences, a CML bit 0 fault will be generated.

MFR\_COMPARE\_USER\_ALL commands are disabled if the die exceeds 130°C and are not re-enabled until the die temperature drops below 125°C.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

### ***Fault Log Operation***

A conceptual diagram of the fault log is shown in Figure 68. The fault log provides telemetry recording capability to the LTM4676A. During normal operation the contents of the status registers, the output voltage readings, temperature readings as well as peak values of these quantities are stored in a continuously updated buffer in RAM. The operation is similar to a strip chart recorder. When a fault occurs, the contents are written into EEPROM for nonvolatile storage. The EEPROM fault log is then locked. The part can be powered down with the fault log available for reading at a later time. As a consequence of adding ECC, the area in the EEPROM available for fault log is reduced. When reading the fault log from RAM all 6 events of cyclical data remain. However, when the fault log is read from EEPROM (after a reset), the last 2 events are lost. The read length of 147 bytes remains the same, but the fifth and sixth events are a repeat of the fourth event.

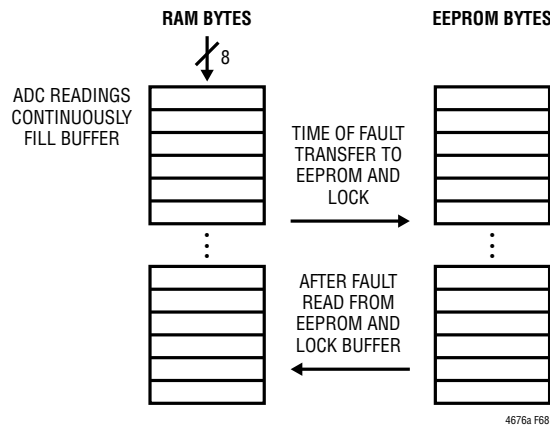


Figure 68. Fault Log Conceptual Diagram

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### Fault Logging

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
MFR_FAULT_LOG	0xEE	Fault log data bytes. This sequentially retrieved data is used to assemble a complete fault log.	R Block	N	CF		Y	NA
MFR_FAULT_LOG_STORE	0xEA	Command a transfer of the fault log from RAM to EEPROM.	Send Byte	N				NA
MFR_FAULT_LOG_CLEAR	0xEC	Initialize the EEPROM block reserved for fault logging.	Send Byte	N				NA

#### ***MFR\_FAULT\_LOG***

The MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command allows the user to read the contents of the FAULT\_LOG after the first fault occurrence since the last MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR command was last written. The contents of this command are stored in non-volatile memory, and are cleared by the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR command. The length and content of this command are listed in Table 30. If the user accesses the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command and no fault log is present, the command will return a data length of 0. If a fault log is present, the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG will always return a block of data 147 bytes long. If a fault occurs within the first second of applying power, some of the earlier pages in the fault log may not contain valid data.

NOTE: The approximate transfer time for this command is 3.4ms using a 400kHz clock.

This read-only command is in block format.

#### ***MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_STORE***

The MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_STORE command forces the fault log operation to be written to EEPROM just as if a fault event occurred. This command will generate a MFR\_SPECIFIC fault if the “Enable Fault Logging” bit is set in the MFR\_CONFIG\_ALL command.

If the die temperature exceeds 130°C, the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_STORE command is disabled until the IC temperature drops below 125°C.

Up-Time Counter is in the Fault Log header. The counter is the time since the last module reset (MFR\_RESET, RESTORE\_USER\_ALL, or SV<sub>IN</sub> - power cycle) in 200μs increments. This is a 48-bit binary counter.

This write-only command has no data bytes.

**Table 30. Fault Logging. This table outlines the format of the block data from a read block data of the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command.**

Data Format Definitions				LIN 11 = PMBus = Rev 1.2, Part 2, section 7.1
				LIN 16 = PMBus Rev 1.2, Part 2, section 8. Mantissa portion only
				BYTE = 8 bits interpreted per definition of this command
DATA	BITS	DATA FORMAT	BYTE NUM	BLOCK READ COMMAND
Block Length		BYTE	147	The MFR_FAULT_LOG command is a fixed length of 147 bytes The block length will be zero if a data log event has not been captured
HEADER INFORMATION				
Fault Log Preface	[7:0]	ASC	0	Returns LTxx beginning at byte 0 if a partial or complete fault log exists. Word xx is a factory identifier that may vary part to part.
	[7:0]		1	
	[15:8]	Reg	2	
	[7:0]		3	

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

**Table 30. Fault Logging.** This table outlines the format of the block data from a read block data of the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command.

Fault Source	[7:0]	Reg	4	Refer to Table 31.
MFR_REAL_TIME	[7:0]	Reg	5	48 bit share-clock counter value when fault occurred (200µs resolution).
	[15:8]		6	
	[23:16]		7	
	[31:24]		8	
	[39:32]		9	
	[47:40]		10	
MFR_VOUT_PEAK (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	L16	11	Peak READ_VOUT on Channel 0 since last power-on or CLEAR_PEAKS command.
	[7:0]		12	
MFR_VOUT_PEAK (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	L16	13	Peak READ_VOUT on Channel 1 since last power-on or CLEAR_PEAKS command.
	[7:0]		14	
MFR_IOUT_PEAK (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	L11	15	Peak READ_IOUT on Channel 0 since last power-on or CLEAR_PEAKS command.
	[7:0]		16	
MFR_IOUT_PEAK (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	L11	17	Peak READ_IOUT on Channel 1 since last power-on or CLEAR_PEAKS command.
	[7:0]		18	
MFR_VIN_PEAK	[15:8]	L11	19	Peak READ_VIN since last power-on or CLEAR_PEAKS command.
	[7:0]		20	
READ_TEMPERATURE1 (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	L11	21	Channel 0 power stage during last event.
	[7:0]		22	
READ_TEMPERATURE1 (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	L11	23	Channel 1 power stage or TSNS <sub>1a</sub> -sensed temperature 1 during last event.
	[7:0]		24	
READ_TEMPERATURE2	[15:8]	L11	25	Internal temperature sensor during last event.
	[7:0]		26	

### CYCLICAL DATA

<b>EVENT n</b> <b>(Data at Which Fault Occurred; Most Recent Data)</b>				Event “n” represents one complete cycle of ADC reads through the MUX at time of fault. Example: If the fault occurs when the ADC is processing step 15, it will continue to take readings through step 25 and then store the header and all 6 event pages to EEPROM
READ_VOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 16	27	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	28	
READ_VOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 16	29	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	30	
READ_IOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 11	31	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	32	
READ_IOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 11	33	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	34	
READ_VIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	35	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	36	
READ_IIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	37	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	38	

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

**Table 30. Fault Logging.** This table outlines the format of the block data from a read block data of the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command.

STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 0)		BYTE	39	
STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 1)		BYTE	40	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	WORD	41	
	[7:0]	WORD	42	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	WORD	43	
	[7:0]	WORD	44	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 0)		BYTE	45	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 1)		BYTE	46	
<b>EVENT n-1</b>				
<b>(data measured before fault was detected)</b>				
READ_VOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 16	47	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	48	
READ_VOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 16	49	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	50	
READ_IOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 11	51	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	52	
READ_IOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 11	53	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	54	
READ_VIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	55	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	56	
READ_IIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	57	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	58	
STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 0)		BYTE	59	
STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 1)		BYTE	60	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	WORD	61	
	[7:0]	WORD	62	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	WORD	63	
	[7:0]	WORD	64	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 0)		BYTE	65	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 1)		BYTE	66	
*				
*				
*				
<b>EVENT n-5</b>				
<b>(Oldest Recorded Data)</b>				
READ_VOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 16	127	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	128	
READ_VOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 16	129	
	[7:0]	LIN 16	130	



## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

**Table 30. Fault Logging.** This table outlines the format of the block data from a read block data of the MFR\_FAULT\_LOG command.

READ_IOUT (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	LIN 11	131	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	132	
READ_IOUT (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	LIN 11	133	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	134	
READ_VIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	135	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	136	
READ_IIN	[15:8]	LIN 11	137	
	[7:0]	LIN 11	138	
STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 0)		BYTE	139	
STATUS_VOUT (PAGE 1)		BYTE	140	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 0)	[15:8]	WORD	141	
	[7:0]	WORD	142	
STATUS_WORD (PAGE 1)	[15:8]	WORD	143	
	[7:0]	WORD	144	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 0)		BYTE	145	
STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC (PAGE 1)		BYTE	146	

**Table 31. Explanation of Position\_Fault Values**

POSITION_FAULT VALUE	SOURCE OF FAULT LOG
0xFF	MFR_FAULT_LOG_STORE
0x00	TON_MAX_FAULT Channel 0
0x01	VOUT_OV_FAULT Channel 0
0x02	VOUT_UV_FAULT Channel 0
0x03	IOUT_OC_FAULT Channel 0
0x05	OT_FAULT Channel 0
0x06	UT_FAULT Channel 0
0x07	VIN_OV_FAULT Channel 0
0x0A	MFR_OT_FAULT Channel 0
0x10	TON_MAX_FAULT Channel 1
0x11	VOUT_OV_FAULT Channel 1
0x12	VOUT_UV_FAULT Channel 1
0x13	IOUT_OC_FAULT Channel 1
0x15	OT_FAULT Channel 1
0x16	UT_FAULT Channel 1
0x17	VIN_OV_FAULT Channel 1
0x1A	MFR_OT_FAULT Channel 1

## APPENDIX C: PMBUS COMMAND DETAILS

### ***MFR\_FAULT\_LOG\_CLEAR***

The `MFR_FAULT_LOG_CLEAR` command will erase the fault log file stored values. It will also clear bit 3 in the `STATUS_MFR_SPECIFIC` command. After a clear is issued, the status can take up to 8ms to clear.

This write-only command is send bytes.

### **Block Memory Write/Read**

COMMAND NAME	CMD CODE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	PAGED	DATA FORMAT	UNITS	NVM	DEFAULT VALUE
<code>MFR_EE_UNLOCK</code>	0xBD	Unlock user EEPROM for access by <code>MFR_EE_ERASE</code> and <code>MFR_EE_DATA</code> commands.	R/W Byte	N	Reg			NA
<code>MFR_EE_ERASE</code>	0xBE	Initialize user EEPROM for bulk programming by <code>MFR_EE_DATA</code> .	R/W Byte	N	Reg			NA
<code>MFR_EE_DATA</code>	0xBF	Data transferred to and from EEPROM using sequential PMBus word reads or writes. Supports bulk programming.	R/W Word	N	Reg			NA

All the (EEPROM) commands are disabled if the die temperature exceeds 130°C. (EEPROM) commands are re-enabled when the die temperature drops below 125°C.

### ***MFR\_EE\_xxxx***

`MFR_EE_XXXX` commands are used to facilitate bulk programming of the internal EEPROM. Contact the factory for more details.

## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION



PACKAGE ROW AND COLUMN LABELING MAY VARY  
AMONG  $\mu$ Module PRODUCTS. REVIEW EACH PACKAGE  
LAYOUT CAREFULLY.

Table 32. LTM4676A BGA Pinout

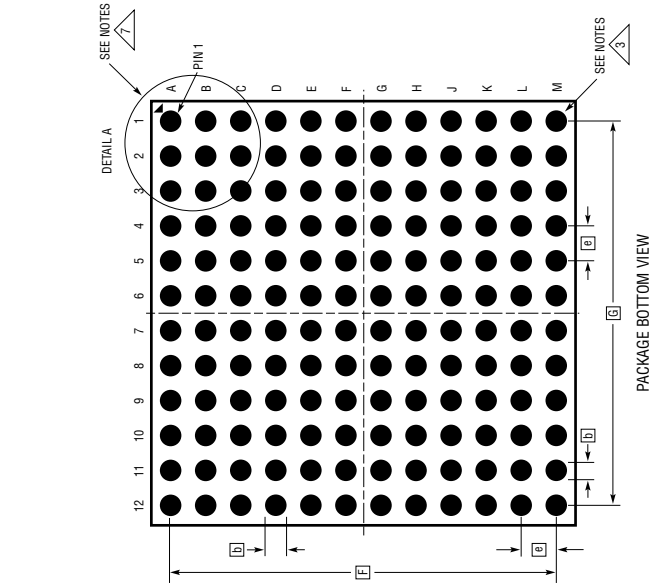
PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION
A1	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	B1	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	C1	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	D1	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	E1	I <sub>SNS0b</sub> <sup>-</sup>	F1	I <sub>SNS0b</sub> <sup>+</sup>
A2	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	B2	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	C2	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	D2	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	E2	I <sub>SNS0a</sub> <sup>-</sup>	F2	I <sub>SNS0a</sub> <sup>+</sup>
A3	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	B3	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	C3	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	D3	V <sub>OUT0</sub>	E3	GND	F3	GND
A4	GND	B4	GND	C4	GND	D4	GND	E4	$\overline{\text{GPIO}}_0$	F4	$\overline{\text{GPIO}}_1$
A5	SNUB <sub>0</sub>	B5	GND	C5	TSNS <sub>0b</sub>	D5	TSNS <sub>0a</sub>	E5	$\overline{\text{ALERT}}$	F5	RUN <sub>0</sub>
A6	GND	B6	GND	C6	GND	D6	SDA	E6	SCL	F6	RUN <sub>1</sub>
A7	GND	B7	GND	C7	GND	D7	GND	E7	SYNC	F7	SGND
A8	GND	B8	GND	C8	GND	D8	COMP <sub>0b</sub>	E8	COMP <sub>0a</sub>	F8	SGND
A9	GND	B9	GND	C9	GND	D9	V <sub>OSNS0</sub> <sup>+</sup>	E9	V <sub>OSNS0</sub> <sup>-</sup>	F9	INTV <sub>CC</sub>
A10	GND	B10	SW <sub>0</sub>	C10	DNC	D10	V <sub>ORB0</sub> <sup>+</sup>	E10	V <sub>ORB0</sub> <sup>-</sup>	F10	GND
A11	V <sub>IN0</sub>	B11	V <sub>IN0</sub>	C11	V <sub>IN0</sub>	D11	V <sub>IN0</sub>	E11	DNC	F11	SV <sub>IN</sub>
A12	V <sub>IN0</sub>	B12	V <sub>IN0</sub>	C12	V <sub>IN0</sub>	D12	V <sub>IN0</sub>	E12	V <sub>IN0</sub>	F12	SV <sub>IN</sub>

PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION	PIN ID	FUNCTION
G1	I <sub>SNS1b</sub> <sup>-</sup>	H1	I <sub>SNS1b</sub> <sup>+</sup>	J1	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	K1	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	L1	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	M1	V <sub>OUT1</sub>
G2	I <sub>SNS1a</sub> <sup>-</sup>	H2	I <sub>SNS1a</sub> <sup>+</sup>	J2	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	K2	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	L2	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	M2	V <sub>OUT1</sub>
G3	GND	H3	GND	J3	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	K3	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	L3	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	M3	V <sub>OUT1</sub>
G4	ASEL	H4	F <sub>SWPHCFG</sub>	J4	GND	K4	GND	L4	GND	M4	GND
G5	V <sub>OUT0CFG</sub>	H5	V <sub>TRIM0CFG</sub>	J5	TSNS <sub>1a</sub>	K5	TSNS <sub>1b</sub>	L5	GND	M5	SNUB <sub>1</sub>
G6	V <sub>OUT1CFG</sub>	H6	V <sub>TRIM1CFG</sub>	J6	V <sub>DD25</sub>	K6	WP	L6	GND	M6	GND
G7	SGND	H7	SHARE_CLK	J7	V <sub>DD33</sub>	K7	GND	L7	GND	M7	GND
G8	SGND	H8	COMP <sub>1a</sub>	J8	COMP <sub>1b</sub>	K8	GND	L8	GND	M8	GND
G9	INTV <sub>CC</sub>	H9	V <sub>OSNS1</sub>	J9	V <sub>ORB1</sub>	K9	GND	L9	GND	M9	GND
G10	GND	H10	GND	J10	GND	K10	DNC	L10	SW <sub>1</sub>	M10	GND
G11	GND	H11	DNC	J11	V <sub>IN1</sub>	K11	V <sub>IN1</sub>	L11	V <sub>IN1</sub>	M11	V <sub>IN1</sub>
G12	GND	H12	V <sub>IN1</sub>	J12	V <sub>IN1</sub>	K12	V <sub>IN1</sub>	L12	V <sub>IN1</sub>	M12	V <sub>IN1</sub>



## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/product/LTM4676A#packaging> for the most recent package drawings.



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M-1994

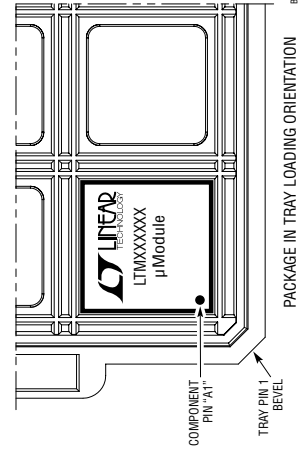
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

3. BALL DESIGNATION PER JEDEC MS-028 AND JEP95

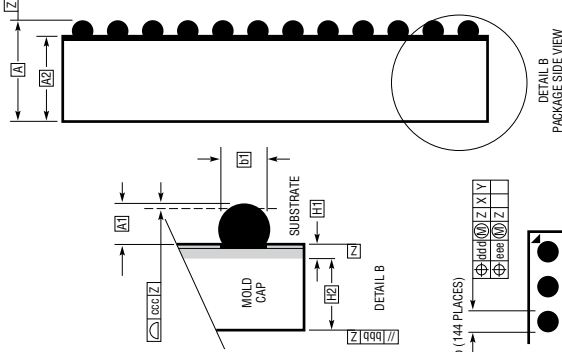
4. DETAILS OF PIN #1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE PIN #1 IDENTIFIER MAY BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE

5. PRIMARY DATUM -Z- IS SEATING PLANE

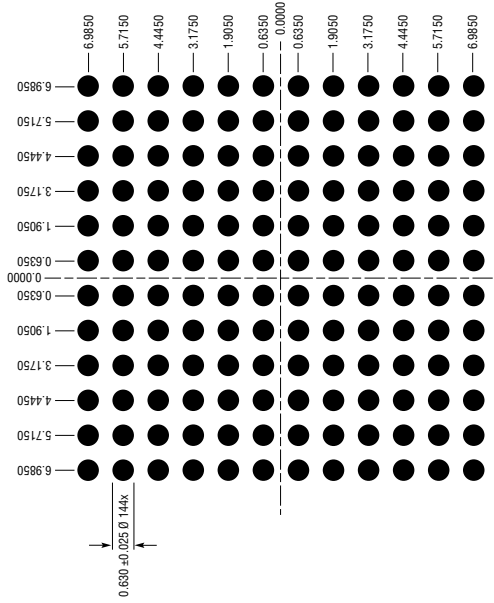
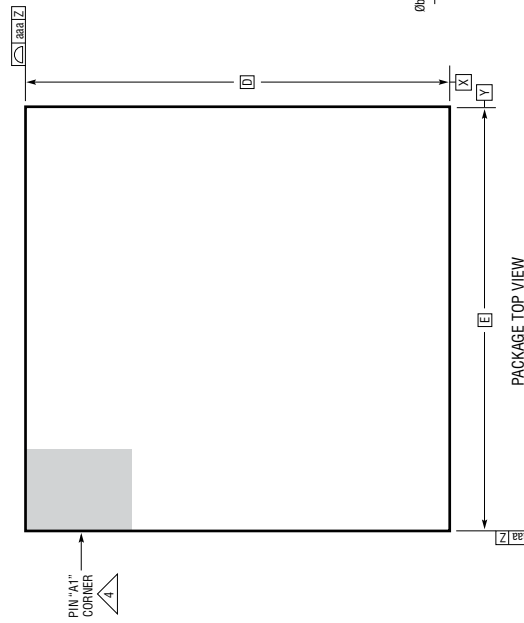
6. SOLDER BALL COMPOSITION IS 96.5% Sn/3.0% Ag/0.5% Cu  
PACKAGE ROW AND COLUMN LABELING MAY VARY AMONG  $\mu$ Module PRODUCTS. REVIEW EACH PACKAGE LAYOUT CAREFULLY



**BGA Package**  
**144-Lead (16mm × 16mm × 5.01mm)**  
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1920 Rev B)



DIMENSIONS				NOTES	
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX		
A	4.81	5.01	5.21		
A1	0.50	0.60	0.70		
A2	4.31	4.41	4.51		
b	0.60	0.75	0.90		
b1	0.60	0.63	0.66		
D		16.00			
E		16.00			
e		1.27			
F		13.97			
G		13.97			
H1	0.36	0.41	0.46		
H2	3.95	4.00	4.05		
aaa			0.15		
bbb			0.10		
ccc			0.20		
ddd			0.30		
eee			0.15		
					TOTAL NUMBER OF BALLS: 144



SUGGESTED PCB LAYOUT  
TOP VIEW

**REVISION HISTORY**

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	05/17	Added "with ECC". Increased input voltage from 17V to 26.5V. Faster turn-on time from 70ms to 40ms $t_{START}$ . Changed update rate from 100ms to 90ms.	1 1, 3, 4 1, 4 7, 8