

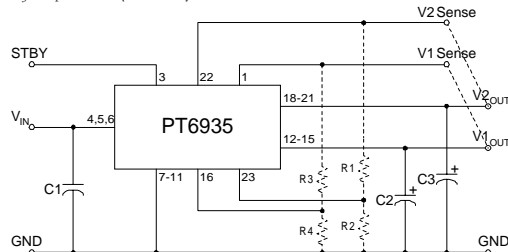
## Features

- Dual Outputs  
(See Ordering Information)
- 5.0V Input (3.3V for PT6935)
- Both Outputs Adjustable
- Remote Sense
- Standby Function
- Soft-Start
- Internal Sequencing
- Short Circuit Protection
- 23-pin Space-Saving Package
- Solderable Copper Case

The PT6935/6/7 is a series of dual output ISRs designed to power the latest generation of mixed signal ICs. Both output voltages are independently adjustable with external resistors, and may also be set to at least one alternative bus voltage with a simple pin-strap. The PT6935 series has internal power sequencing to accommodate the requirements of the latest DSP chips, such as TI's 'C6000 series.

## Standard Application

C<sub>1</sub> = Req'd 560µF electrolytic (1)  
C<sub>2</sub> = Req'd 330µF electrolytic (1)  
C<sub>3</sub> = Optional 100µF electrolytic



## Pin-Out Information

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	V <sub>1</sub> Remote Sense	13	V <sub>1out</sub>
2	Do Not Connect	14	V <sub>1out</sub>
3	STBY	15	V <sub>1out</sub>
4	V <sub>1in</sub>	16	V <sub>1</sub> Adjust*
5	V <sub>1in</sub>	17	Do Not Connect
6	V <sub>1in</sub>	18	V <sub>2out</sub>
7	GND	19	V <sub>2out</sub>
8	GND	20	V <sub>2out</sub>
9	GND	21	V <sub>2out</sub>
10	GND	22	V <sub>2</sub> Remote Sense
11	GND	23	V <sub>2</sub> Adjust*
12	V <sub>1out</sub>		

## Ordering Information

PT6935□ = +2.5/1.8 Volts

PT6936□ = +3.3/2.5 Volts

PT6937□ = +3.3/1.8 Volts

## PT Series Suffix (PT1234X)

## Case/Pin Configuration

Vertical Through-Hole	N
Horizontal Through-Hole	A
Horizontal Surface Mount	C

(For dimensions and PC board layout, see Package Styles 1320 and 1330.)

\*Note: V<sub>1out</sub> and V<sub>2out</sub> can be pin-strapped to another voltage. See related application note on output voltage adjustment.

## Preliminary Specifications

Characteristics (T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	PT6935 SERIES			Units	
			Min	Typ	Max		
Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	T <sub>a</sub> = +60°C, 200 LFM, pkg N; V <sub>in</sub> =5.0V	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	0.1 (2) 0	8.0 (3) 3.0 (3)	13.0 (4) 5.0 (4)	A
			V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	0.1 (2) 0	8.0 (3) 2.0 (3)	13.0 (4) 2.8 (4)	A
			V <sub>1</sub> = 2.5V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	0.1 (2) 0	7.0 (3) 2.5 (3)	10.0 (4) 6.0 (4)	A
		T <sub>a</sub> = +25°C, natural convection	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	0.1 (2) 0	8.0 (3) 3.0 (3)	13.0 (4) 5.0 (4)	A
			V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	0.1 (2) 0	8.0 (3) 2.0 (3)	13.0 (4) 3.0 (4)	A
			V <sub>1</sub> = 2.5V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	0.1 (2) 0	7.0 (3) 2.5 (3)	12.0 (4) 6.0 (4)	A
Short Circuit Current Threshold	I <sub>sc</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> =5V, I <sub>1</sub> +I <sub>2</sub> combined	12.0		22.5	A	
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>in</sub>	0.1A ≤ I <sub>O</sub> ≤ I <sub>max</sub>	PT6935 3.1 PT6936/PT6937 4.5	— —	5.5 5.5	V	
Output Voltage Tolerance	ΔV <sub>o</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> = +5V, I <sub>o</sub> =I <sub>Typ</sub> both outputs -40°C ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ +85°C	V <sub>o</sub> -0.03	—	V <sub>o</sub> +0.03	V	
Line Regulation	Reg <sub>line</sub>	Over specified V <sub>in</sub> range, I <sub>o</sub> =I <sub>Typ</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	— —	±5 ±2	±10 ±5	mV
			V <sub>1</sub> = 2.5V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	— —	±5 ±2	±10 ±5	mV
Load Regulation	Reg <sub>load</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> = +5V, 0.1 ≤ I <sub>o</sub> ≤ I <sub>Typ</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	— —	±5 ±5	±10 ±10	mV
			V <sub>1</sub> = 2.5V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	— —	±5 ±5	±10 ±10	mV
V <sub>o</sub> Ripple/Noise	V <sub>n</sub>	V <sub>in</sub> = +5V, I <sub>o</sub> =I <sub>Typ</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	— —	35 35	— —	mV
			V <sub>1</sub> = 2.5V V <sub>2</sub> = 1.8V	— —	35 35	— —	mV
Transient Response with C <sub>2</sub> = 330µF	t <sub>tr</sub> V <sub>os</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> step between 0.5xI <sub>Typ</sub> and I <sub>Typ</sub> V <sub>o</sub> over/undershoot	V <sub>1</sub> = 3.3V V <sub>2</sub> = 2.5V	— —	60 60	— —	µSec mV

(Continued)

# PT6935 Series

## 11 Amp 5V/3.3V Input Dual Output Integrated Switching Regulator

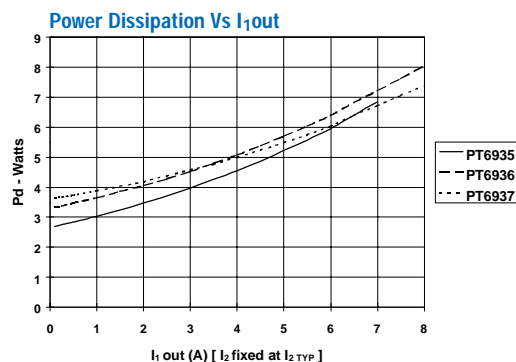
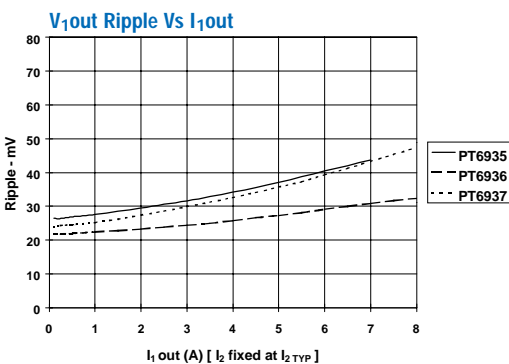
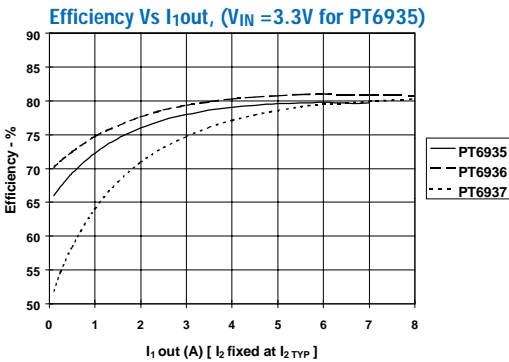
### Specifications (From previous page)

Characteristics (T <sub>a</sub> = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	PT6935 SERIES			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Switching Frequency	f <sub>o</sub>	3.1V ≤ V <sub>in</sub> ≤ 5.5V 0.1A ≤ I <sub>o</sub> ≤ I <sub>TPP</sub>	300	350	400	kHz
Absolute Maximum Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>a</sub>	—	-40 (5)	—	+85 (6)	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>s</sub>	—	-40	—	+125	°C
Weight	—	Vertical/Horizontal	—	29	—	grams

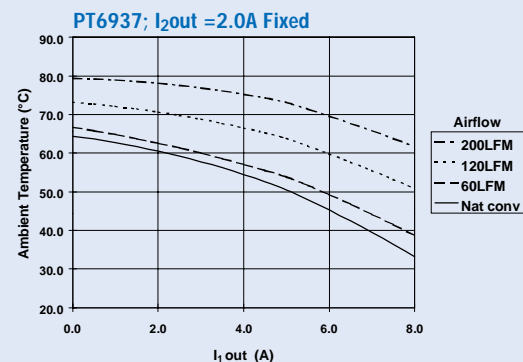
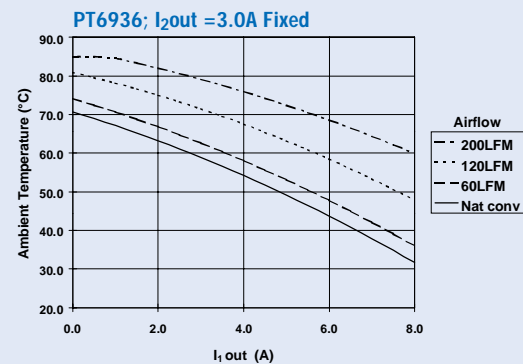
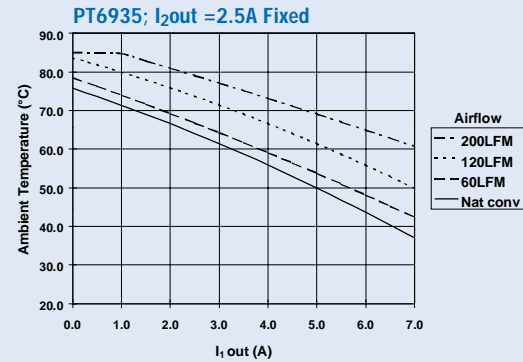
- Notes:**
- (1) The PT6935 series requires a 560μF electrolytic capacitor on the input and a 330μF electrolytic capacitor on the output for proper operation in all applications.
  - (2) I<sub>min</sub> current of 0.1A can be divided between both output, V<sub>1</sub> or V<sub>2</sub>. The ISR will operate down to no-load with reduced specifications.
  - (3) The typical current is the load that can be simultaneously drawn from both outputs under the stated operating conditions.
  - (4) The maximum specified current is that which can be drawn from the applicable output with the other output unloaded. The total current on both outputs must never exceed the maximum load current specified for V<sub>1out</sub>. If either output voltage is adjusted, consult the factory for guidance.
  - (5) For operating temperatures below 0°, C<sub>in</sub> and C<sub>out</sub> must have stable characteristics. Use either tantalum or Oscon® capacitors.
  - (6) See Safe Operating Area curves, or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Performance, V<sub>IN</sub> = 5V –Unless specified, (See Note A)



### Safe Operating Area @V<sub>IN</sub> = 5.0V (See Note B)



Note A: Performance graphs have been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the ISR.

Note B: SOA curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating conditions

## Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT6935 Dual Output Voltage ISRs

Each output voltage from the PT6935 series of ISRs can be independently adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed pre-set voltage.  $V_1$  (the voltage at  $V_{1out}$ ), or  $V_2$  (the voltage at  $V_{2out}$ ) may each be adjusted either up or down using a single external resistor <sup>1</sup>. Table 1 gives the adjustment range for both  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  for each model in the series as  $V_a(min)$  and  $V_a(max)$ . Note that  $V_2$  must always be lower than  $V_1$  <sup>2</sup>.

**$V_1$  Adjust Up:** To increase the output, add a resistor  $R_4$  between pin 16 ( $V_1$  Adjust) and pins 7-11 (GND) <sup>1</sup>.

**$V_1$  Adjust Down:** Add a resistor ( $R_3$ ), between pin 16 ( $V_1$  Adjust) and pin 1 ( $V_1$  Remote Sense) <sup>1</sup>.

**$V_2$  Adjust Up:** Add a resistor  $R_2$  between pin 23 ( $V_2$  Adjust) and pins 7-11 (GND) <sup>1</sup>.

**$V_2$  Adjust Down:** Add a resistor ( $R_1$ ) between pin 23 ( $V_2$  Adjust) and pin 22 ( $V_2$  Remote Sense) <sup>1</sup>.

Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for both the placement and value of the required resistor.

### Notes:

1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the ( $R_3$ ) or  $R_4$  location to adjust  $V_1$ , and in the ( $R_1$ ) or  $R_2$  location to adjust  $V_2$ . Place the resistor as close to the ISR as possible.
2.  $V_2$  must always be at least 0.2V lower than  $V_1$ .
3. Both the  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  may be adjusted down to an alternative bus voltage by making, ( $R_3$ ) or ( $R_1$ ) respectively, a zero ohm link. Refer to the Table 1 footnotes for guidance.
4. Adjusting the  $V_{1out}$  output voltage of the PT6935 (2.5V/1.8V model) higher than the factory pre-trimmed output voltage may increase the minimum

input voltage specified for the part. This model must comply with the following requirements.

### PT6935:

$V_{in(min)} = (V_a + 0.6)V$  or 3.1V, whichever is greater.

6. Never connect capacitors to either the  $V_1$  Adjust or  $V_2$  Adjust pins. Any capacitance added to these control pins will affect the stability of the respective regulated output.
7. Adjusting either voltage ( $V_1$  or  $V_2$ ) may increase the power dissipation in the regulator, and change the maximum current available at either output. Consult the factory for application assistance.

The adjust up and adjust down resistor values can also be calculated using the following formulas. Be sure to select the correct formula parameter from Table 1 for the output and model being adjusted.

$$(R_1) \text{ or } (R_3) = \frac{10(V_a - V_r)}{V_o - V_a} - R_s \quad k\Omega$$

$$(R_2) \text{ or } (R_4) = \frac{10 \cdot V_r}{V_a - V_o} - R_s \quad k\Omega$$

Where:  $V_o$  = Original output voltage, ( $V_1$  or  $V_2$ )  
 $V_a$  = Adjusted output voltage  
 $V_r$  = The reference voltage from Table 1  
 $R_s$  = The series resistance from Table 1

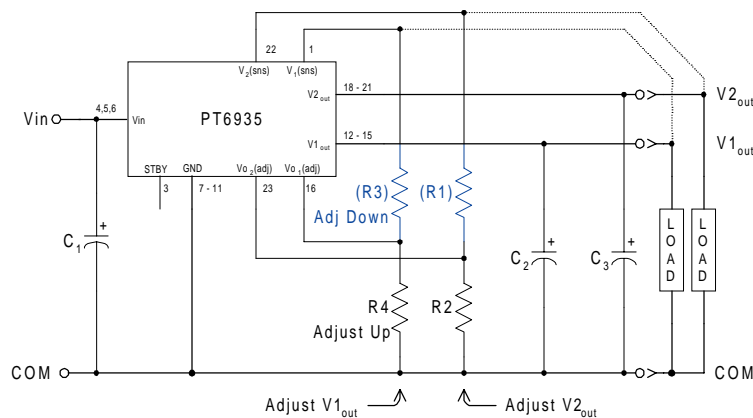
Table 1

PT6920 ADJUSTMENT RANGE AND FORMULA PARAMETERS				
Output Bus	$V_1$ out		$V_2$ out <sup>(2)</sup>	
Series Pt #	PT6935	PT6936/37	PT6935/37	PT6936
Adj. Resistor	( $R_3$ )/ $R_4$	( $R_3$ )/ $R_4$	( $R_1$ )/ $R_2$	( $R_1$ )/ $R_2$
$V_o(nom)$	2.5V	3.3V	1.8V	2.5V
$V_a(min)$	1.8V *	2.5V *	1.5V †	1.8V †
$V_a(max)$	3.6V <sup>(4)</sup>	3.6V	2.4V	3.0
$V_r$	1.27V	1.27V	1.0V	1.0V
$R_s$ (k $\Omega$ )	7.5	15.4	16.9	11.5

\* ( $R_3$ ) =Zero-ohm link (3)

†( $R_1$ ) =Zero-ohm link (3)

Figure 1



## PT6935, PT6936, PT6937

Table 2

## PT6935 ADJUSTMENT RESISTOR VALUES

Output Bus	V <sub>1</sub> out		V <sub>2</sub> out	
Series Pt #	PT6935	PT6936/37	PT6935/37	PT6936
Adj. Resistor	(R3)/R4	(R3)/R4	(R1)/R2	(R1)/R2
V <sub>0</sub> (nom)	2.5V	3.3V	1.8V	2.5V
V <sub>a</sub> (req'd)				
1.5			(0.0)kΩ	
1.55			(5.1)kΩ	
1.6			(13.1)kΩ	
1.65			(26.4)kΩ	
1.7			(53.1)kΩ	
1.75			(133.0)kΩ	
1.8	(0.0)			(0.0)kΩ
1.85	(1.4)kΩ		183.0kΩ	(1.6)kΩ
1.9	(3.0)kΩ		83.1kΩ	(3.5)kΩ
1.95	(4.9)kΩ		49.8kΩ	(5.8)kΩ
2.0	(7.1)kΩ		33.1kΩ	(8.5)kΩ
2.05	(9.8)kΩ		23.1kΩ	(11.8)kΩ
2.1	(13.3)kΩ		16.4kΩ	(16.0)kΩ
2.15	(17.6)kΩ		11.7kΩ	(21.4)kΩ
2.2	(23.5)kΩ		8.1kΩ	(28.5)kΩ
2.25	(31.7)kΩ		5.3kΩ	(38.5)kΩ
2.3	(44.0)kΩ		3.1kΩ	(53.5)kΩ
2.35	(64.5)kΩ		1.3kΩ	(78.5)kΩ
2.4	(106.0)kΩ		0.0kΩ	(129.0)kΩ
2.45	(229.0)kΩ			(279.0)kΩ
2.5		(0.0)kΩ		
2.55	247.0kΩ	(1.7)kΩ		189.0kΩ
2.6	120.0kΩ	(3.6)kΩ		88.5kΩ
2.65	77.2kΩ	(5.8)kΩ		55.2kΩ
2.7	56.0kΩ	(8.4)kΩ		38.5kΩ
2.75	43.3kΩ	(11.5)kΩ		28.5kΩ
2.8	34.8kΩ	(15.2)kΩ		21.8kΩ
2.85	28.8kΩ	(19.7)kΩ		17.1kΩ
2.9	24.3kΩ	(25.4)kΩ		13.5kΩ
2.95	20.7kΩ	(32.6)kΩ		10.7kΩ
3.0	17.9kΩ	(42.3)kΩ		8.5kΩ
3.05	15.6kΩ	(55.8)kΩ		
3.1	13.7kΩ	(76.1)kΩ		
3.15	12.0kΩ	(110.0)kΩ		
3.2	10.6kΩ	(178.0)kΩ		
3.25	9.4kΩ	(381.0)kΩ		
3.3	8.4kΩ			
3.4	6.6kΩ	112.0k		
3.5	5.2kΩ	48.1k		
3.6	4.1kΩ	26.9k		

R1/R3 = (Blue) R2/R4 = Black