24W 12V Input Positive to Negative Voltage Converter

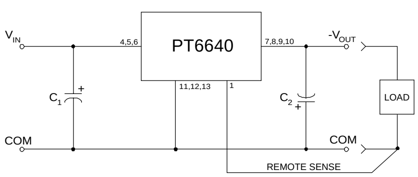
SLTS037A

(Revised 6/30/2000)

- Wide Input Voltage Range: +8V to +25V
- Negative Output: –2.5V/4A to –15V/1.5A
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- 85% Efficiency
- Remote Sense Capability

The PT6640 series is a positive input to negative output line of Integrated Switching Regulators (ISRs). Designed for general purpose applications, the PT6640 series delivers a negative output voltage at up to 24W. The PT6640 is packaged in a 14-Pin SIP (Single In-line Package) and is available in a surface-mount configuration.

Standard Application



C_1 = Required 560µF electrolytic
C_2 = Required 330µF electrolytic

Pin-Out Information

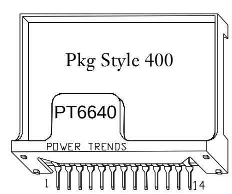
Pin	Function
1	Remote Sense
2	Do Not Connect
3	Do Not Connect
4	$+V_{in}$
5	$+V_{in}$
6	$+V_{in}$
7	$-V_{out}$
8	$-V_{out}$
9	$-V_{out}$
10	$-V_{out}$
11	GND
12	GND
13	GND
14	V_{out} Adjust

Ordering Information

PT6641	= –3.3 Volts
PT6642	= –5.0 Volts
PT6643	= –12.0 Volts
PT6644	= –9.0 Volts
PT6645	= –15.0 Volts
PT6646	= –2.5 Volts

PT Series Suffix (PT1234X)

Case/Pin Configuration	*Heat Spreader*
Vertical Through-Hole	**P**
Horizontal Through-Hole	**D**
Horizontal Surface Mount	**E**



Note: Back surface of product is conducting metal

Specifications

Characteristics (T_a = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	*PT6640 SERIES* Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Current	I_o	T_a = 60°C, 200 LFM, pkg P	0.1	—	(See Note 2)	A
		T_a = 25°C, natural convection $V_o \le -5.0V$	0.1	—	4.0	
		$V_o = -9.0V$	0.1	—	2.5	
		$V_o = -12.0V$	0.1	—	2.0	
		$V_o = -15.0V$	0.1	—	1.5	
Input Voltage Range	V_{in}	$0.1A \le I_o \le I_o$ max V_o = –2.5V/3.3V	+8	—	+27	V
		V_o = –5.0V	+8	—	+25	
		V_o = –9.0V	+8	—	+21	
		V_o = –12.0V	+8	—	+18	
		V_o = –15.0V	+8	—	+15	
Output Voltage Tolerance	ΔV_o	Over V_{in} range T_a = -40°C to +65°C	V_o-0.1	—	V_o+0.1	V
Output Voltage Adjust Range	V_{oadj}	Pin 14 to V_o or ground V_o = –2.5V	–1.8	—	–4.3	V
		V_o = –3.3V	–2.2	—	–4.7	
		V_o = –5.0V	–3.0	—	–6.5	
		V_o = –9.0V	–6.0	—	–10.2	
		V_o = –12.0V	–9.0	—	–13.6	
		V_o = –15.0V	–10.0	—	–17.0	
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	$+9V \le V_{in} \le +V_{in}max$, $I_o = I_o max$	—	±0.5	±1.0	$\%V_o$
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	V_{in} = +12V, $0.1 \le I_o \le I_o max$	—	±0.5	±1.0	$\%V_o$
V_o Ripple/Noise	V_n	V_{in} = +12V, $I_o = I_o max$	—	3.0	—	$\%V_o$
Transient Response with C_2 = 330µF	t_{tr} V_{os}	I_o step between $0.5xI_o max$ and $I_o max$ V_o over/undershoot	— —	200 100	— —	µSec mV
Efficiency	η	V_{in} = +12V, $I_o = 0.5x\ I_o max$ V_o = –2.5V	—	75	—	%
		V_o = –3.3V	—	79	—	
		V_o = –5.0V	—	83	—	
		V_o = –9.0/12.0V	—	85	—	
		V_o = –15.0V	—	84	—	
		V_{in} = +12V, $I_o = I_o max$ V_o = –2.5V	—	74	—	%
		V_o = –3.3V	—	77	—	
		V_o = –5.0V	—	80	—	
		V_o = –9.0/12.0/15.0V	—	84	—	

Continued

PT6640 Series

24W 12V Input Positive to Negative Voltage Converter

Specifications *(continued)*

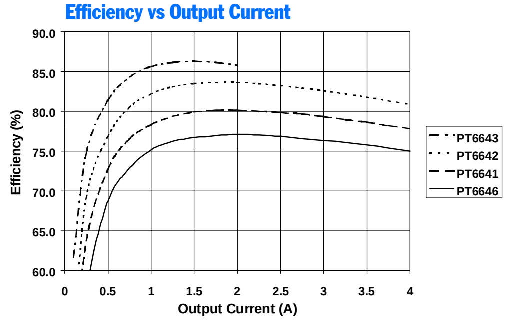
Characteristics (T_a = 25°C unless noted)	Symbols	Conditions	PT6640 SERIES Min	Typ	Max	Units
Switching Frequency	f_o	$+9V \le V_{in} \le V_{in}max$ Over I_o range	500	550	600	kHz
Absolute Maximum Operating Temperature Range	T_a	Over V_{in} range	-40	—	+85 (2)	°C
Storage Temperature	T_s	—	-40	—	+125	°C
Mechanical Shock	—	Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3	—	500	—	G's
Mechanical Vibration	—	Per Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000 Hz, soldered in a PC board	—	7.5	—	G's
Weight	—	—	—	14	—	grams

Notes: *(1) The PT6640 Series requires a 330µF(output) and 560µF(input) electrolytic capacitors for proper operation in all applications.*
(2) See Safe Operating Area curves or call the factory for guidance on thermal derating.

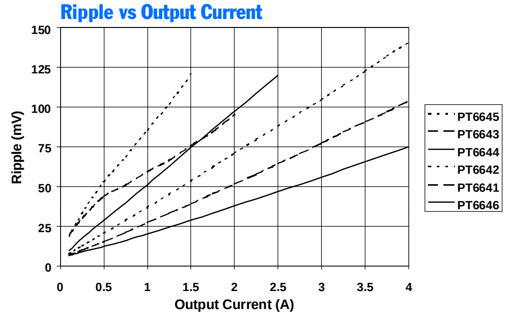
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic Curves @12.0V V_{in} (See Note A)

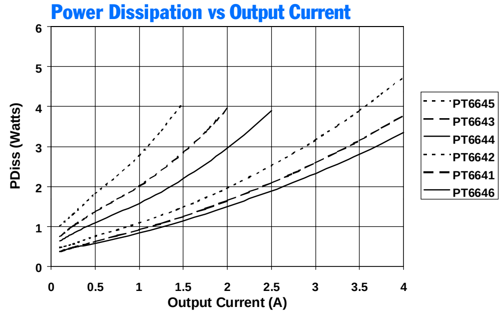
Efficiency vs Output Current



Ripple vs Output Current

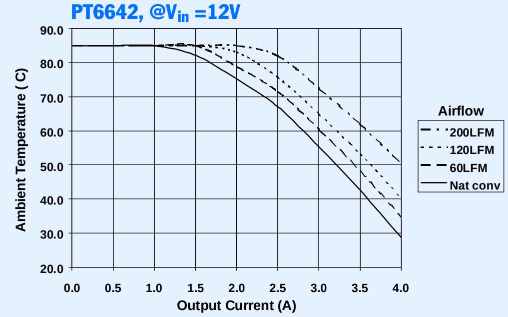


Power Dissipation vs Output Current



Safe Operating Area Curves (See Note B)

PT6642, @V_{in} =12V



Note A: *Characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the DC-DC Converter.*
Note B: *SOA curves represent operating conditions at which internal components are at or below manufacturer's maximum rated operating temperatures.*

Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT6640 24W Positive to Negative ISR Series

The negative output voltage of the Power Trends PT6640 series ISRs may be adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed pre-set voltage with the addition of a single external resistor. Table 1 gives the allowable adjustment range for each model in the series as V_a (min) and V_a (max).

Adjust Up: An increase in the negative output voltage is obtained by adding a resistor R2, between pin 14 (V_o adjust) and pins 7-10 ($-V_{out}$).

Adjust Down: Adding a resistor (R1), between pin 14 (V_o adjust) and pins 11-13 (GND), decreases the output voltage magnitude.

Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for both the placement and value of the required resistor, either (R1) or R2 as appropriate.

Notes:

1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the (R1) or R2 location. Place the resistor as close to the ISR as possible.
2. Never connect capacitors from V_o adjust to either GND, V_{out}, or the Remote Sense pin. Any capacitance added to the V_o adjust pin will affect the stability of the ISR.
3. If the Remote Sense feature is being used, connecting the resistor (R1) between pin 14 (V_o adjust) and pin 1 (Remote Sense) can benefit load regulation.
4. The maximum allowed input voltage (V_{in}) will change as V_{out} is adjusted. The difference between the input voltage (V_{in}) and the output voltage (V_{out}) must not exceed 30V or $10 \times V_{out}$, whichever is less. Use one of the following formulas to determine the maximum allowed input voltage for the PT6640.

   $|V_{out}|$ greater than 2.73V,

   $$V_{in}(\text{max}) = 30 - |V_{out}| \quad \text{Vdc}$$

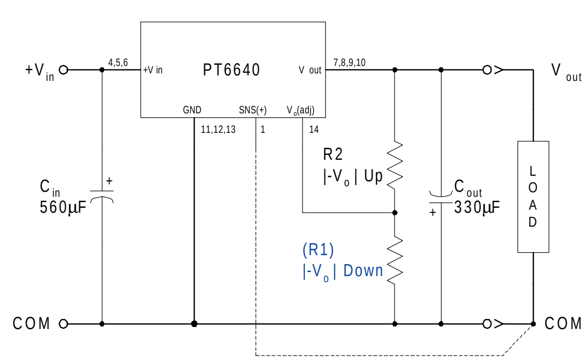
   For example, if $V_{out} = -12V$,

   $$V_{in}(\text{max}) = 30 - |-12| = 18\text{Vdc}$$

   $|V_{out}|$ less than 2.73V,

   $$V_{in}(\text{max}) = 10 \times |V_{out}| \quad \text{Vdc}$$

Figure 1



The values of (R1) [adjust down], and R2 [adjust up], can also be calculated using the following formulas.

$$(R1) = \frac{R_o\,(V_o - 1.25)(V_a - 1.25)}{1.25\,(V_o - V_a)} - R_s \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

$$R2 = \frac{R_o\,(V_o - 1.25)}{V_a - V_o} - R_s \quad \text{k}\Omega$$

Where: V_o = Original V_{out} (magnitude)
V_a = Adjusted V_{out} (magnitude)
R_o = The resistance value in Table 1
R_s = The series resistance from Table 1

Table 1

PT6640 ADJUSTMENT AND FORMULA PARAMETERS

Series Pt #	PT6646	PT6641	PT6642	PT6644	PT6643	PT6645
V_o (nom)	–2.5V	–3.3V	–5.0V	–9.0V	–12.0V	–15.0V
V_a (min)	–1.8V	–2.2V	–3.0V	–6.0V	–9.0V	–10.0V
V_a (max)	–4.3V	–4.7V	–6.5V	–10.2V	–13.6V	–17.0V
R_o (kΩ)	4.99	4.22	2.49	2.0	2.0	2.0
R_s (kΩ)	2.49	4.99	4.99	12.7	12.7	12.7

Table 2

PT6640 ADJUSTMENT RESISTOR VALUES

Series Pt #	**PT6646**	**PT6641**	**PT6642**
Current	**4Adc**	**4Adc**	**4Adc**
V_o (nom)	**–2.5Vdc**	**–3.3Vdc**	**–5.0Vdc**
V_a (req'd)			
–1.8	(1.4)kΩ		
–1.9	(2.9)kΩ		
–2.0	(5.0)kΩ		
–2.1	(8.1)kΩ		
–2.2	(13.3)kΩ	(1.0)kΩ	
–2.3	(23.7)kΩ	(2.3)kΩ	
–2.4	(54.9)kΩ	(3.9)kΩ	
–2.5		(5.8)kΩ	
–2.6	59.9kΩ	(8.4)kΩ	
–2.7	28.7kΩ	(11.7)kΩ	
–2.8	18.3kΩ	(16.5)kΩ	
–2.9	13.1kΩ	(23.6)kΩ	
–3.0	10.0kΩ	(35.4)kΩ	(1.6)kΩ
–3.1	7.9kΩ	(59.0)kΩ	(2.3)kΩ
–3.2	6.4kΩ	(130.0)kΩ	(3.1)kΩ
–3.3	5.3kΩ		(4.0)kΩ
–3.4	4.4kΩ	81.5kΩ	(5.1)kΩ
–3.5	3.8kΩ	38.3kΩ	(6.2)kΩ
–3.6	3.2kΩ	23.8kΩ	(7.6)kΩ
–3.7	2.7kΩ	16.6kΩ	(9.1)kΩ
–3.8	2.3kΩ	12.3kΩ	(10.9)kΩ
–3.9	2.0kΩ	9.4kΩ	(13.0)kΩ
–4.0	1.7kΩ	7.4kΩ	(15.6)kΩ
–4.1	1.4kΩ	5.8kΩ	(18.7)kΩ
–4.2	1.2kΩ	4.6kΩ	(22.6)kΩ
–4.3	1.0kΩ	3.7kΩ	(27.6)kΩ
–4.4		2.9kΩ	(34.2)kΩ
–4.5		2.2kΩ	(43.6)kΩ
–4.6		1.7kΩ	(57.6)kΩ
–4.7		1.2kΩ	(80.9)kΩ
–4.8			(128.0)kΩ
–4.9			(268.0)kΩ
–5.0			
–5.1			88.4kΩ
–5.2			41.7kΩ
–5.3			26.1kΩ
–5.4			18.4kΩ
–5.5			13.7kΩ
–5.6			10.6kΩ
–5.7			8.4kΩ
–5.8			6.7kΩ
–5.9			5.4kΩ
–6.0			4.4kΩ
–6.1			3.5kΩ
–6.2			2.8kΩ
–6.3			2.2kΩ
–6.4			1.7kΩ
–6.5			1.2kΩ

Series Pt #	**PT6644**	**PT6643**	**PT6645**
Current	**2.5Adc**	**2Adc**	**1.5Adc**
V_o (nom)	**–9.0Vdc**	**–12.0Vdc**	**–15.0Vdc**
V_a (req'd)			
–6.0	(6.9)kΩ		
–6.2	(9.2)kΩ		
–6.4	(11.9)kΩ		
–6.6	(14.0)kΩ		
–6.8	(18.6)kΩ		
–7.0	(23.0)kΩ		
–7.2	(28.3)kΩ		
–7.4	(35.0)kΩ		
–7.6	(43.5)kΩ		
–7.8	(55.0)kΩ		
–8.0	(71.0)kΩ		
–8.2	(95.0)kΩ		
–8.4	(135.0)kΩ		
–8.6	(215.0)kΩ		
–8.8	(455.0)kΩ		
–9.0		(31.7)kΩ	
–9.2	64.8kΩ	(36.1)kΩ	
–9.4	26.1kΩ	(41.2)kΩ	
–9.6	13.1kΩ	(47.1)kΩ	
–9.8	6.7kΩ	(54.1)kΩ	
–10.0	2.8kΩ	(62.6)kΩ	(25.8)kΩ
–10.2	0.2kΩ	(72.8)kΩ	(28.3)kΩ
–10.4		(85.7)kΩ	(31.1)kΩ
–10.6		(102.0)kΩ	(34.1)kΩ
–10.8		(124.0)kΩ	(37.3)kΩ
–11.0		(155.0)kΩ	(40.9)kΩ
–11.2		(201.0)kΩ	(44.9)kΩ
–11.4		(278.0)kΩ	(49.3)kΩ
–11.6		(432.0)kΩ	(54.3)kΩ
–11.8		(895.0)kΩ	(59.8)kΩ
–12.0			(66.1)kΩ
–12.2		94.8kΩ	(73.3)kΩ
–12.4		41.1kΩ	(81.6)kΩ
–12.6		23.1kΩ	(91.3)kΩ
–12.8		14.2kΩ	(103.0)kΩ
–13.0		8.8kΩ	(117.0)kΩ
–13.2		5.2kΩ	(133.0)kΩ
–13.4		2.7kΩ	(154.0)kΩ
–13.6		0.7kΩ	(181.0)kΩ
–13.8			(217.0)kΩ
–14.0			(268.0)kΩ
–14.2			(343.0)kΩ
–14.5			(570.0)kΩ
–15.0			
–15.5			42.3kΩ
–16.0			14.8kΩ
–16.5			5.6kΩ
–17.0			1.1kΩ

R1 = (Blue)   R2 = Black

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