

# NCP5382

## 2/3/4/5/6 Phase Buck Controller for VR10 and VR11 Pentium IV Processor Applications

The NCP5382 is a two-, three-, four-, five-, or six-phase buck controller which combines differential voltage and current sensing, and adaptive voltage positioning to power Intel's most demanding Pentium® IV Processors and low voltage, high current power supplies. Dual-edge pulse-width modulation (PWM) combined with inductor current sensing reduces system cost by providing the fastest initial response to transient loads thereby requiring less bulk and ceramic output capacitors to satisfy transient load-line requirements.

A high performance operational error amplifier is provided, which allows easy compensation of the system. The proprietary method of Dynamic Reference Injection (patented) makes the error amplifier compensation virtually independent of the system response to VID changes, eliminating the need for tradeoffs between load transients and Dynamic VID performance.

### Features

- Meets Intel's VR 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, and 11.0 Specifications
- Dual-Edge PWM for Fastest Initial Response to Transient Loading
- High Performance Operational Error Amplifier
- Supports both VR11 and Legacy VR10 Soft-Start Modes
- Dynamic Reference Injection (Patent# 7057381)
- 8-Bit DAC per Intel's VR11 Specifications
- DAC Range from 0.5 V to 1.6 V
- ±0.5% System Voltage Accuracy
- Remote Temperature Sensing per VR11
- 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6-Phase Operation
- True Differential Remote Voltage Sensing Amplifier
- Phase-to-Phase Current Balancing
- "Lossless" Differential Inductor Current Sensing
- Differential Current Sense Amplifiers for each Phase
- Adaptive Voltage Positioning (AVP)
- Fixed No-Load Voltage Positioning at -19 mV
- Frequency Range: 100 kHz-1.0 MHz
- Threshold Sensitive Enable Pin for VTT Sensing
- Power Good Output with Internal Delays
- Programmable Soft-Start Time
- Operates from 12 V
- This is a Pb-Free Device\*

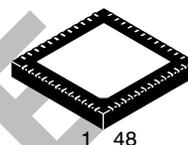
### Applications

- Pentium IV Processors
- VRM Modules
- Graphics Cards
- Low Voltage, High Current Power Supplies



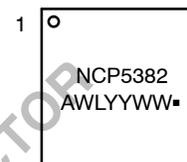
ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>



48 PIN QFN, 7x7  
MN SUFFIX  
CASE 485K

### MARKING DIAGRAM



A = Assembly Location  
WL = Wafer Lot  
YY = Year  
WW = Work Week  
• = Pb-Free Package

\*Pin 49 is the thermal pad on the bottom of the device.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping†
NCP5382MNR2G	QFN-48 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# NCP5382

## PIN CONNECTIONS

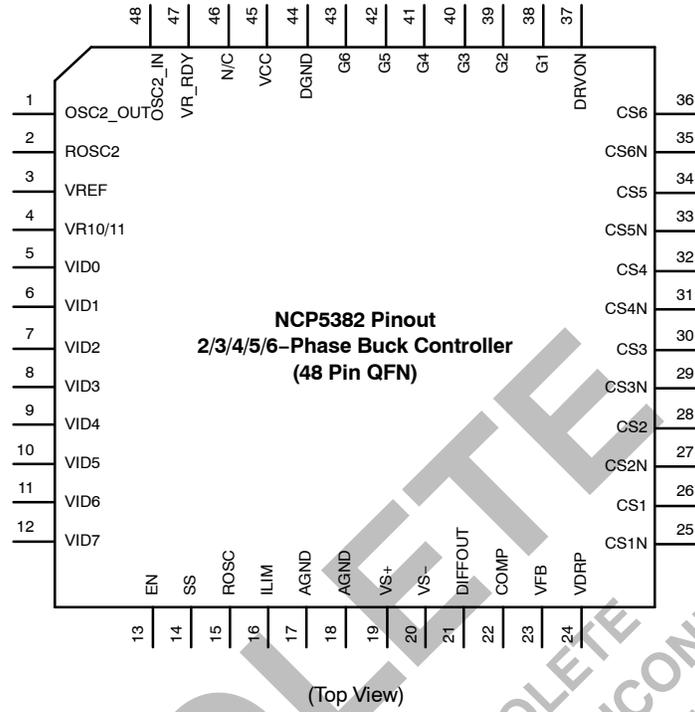


Figure 1. Pinout



# NCP5382

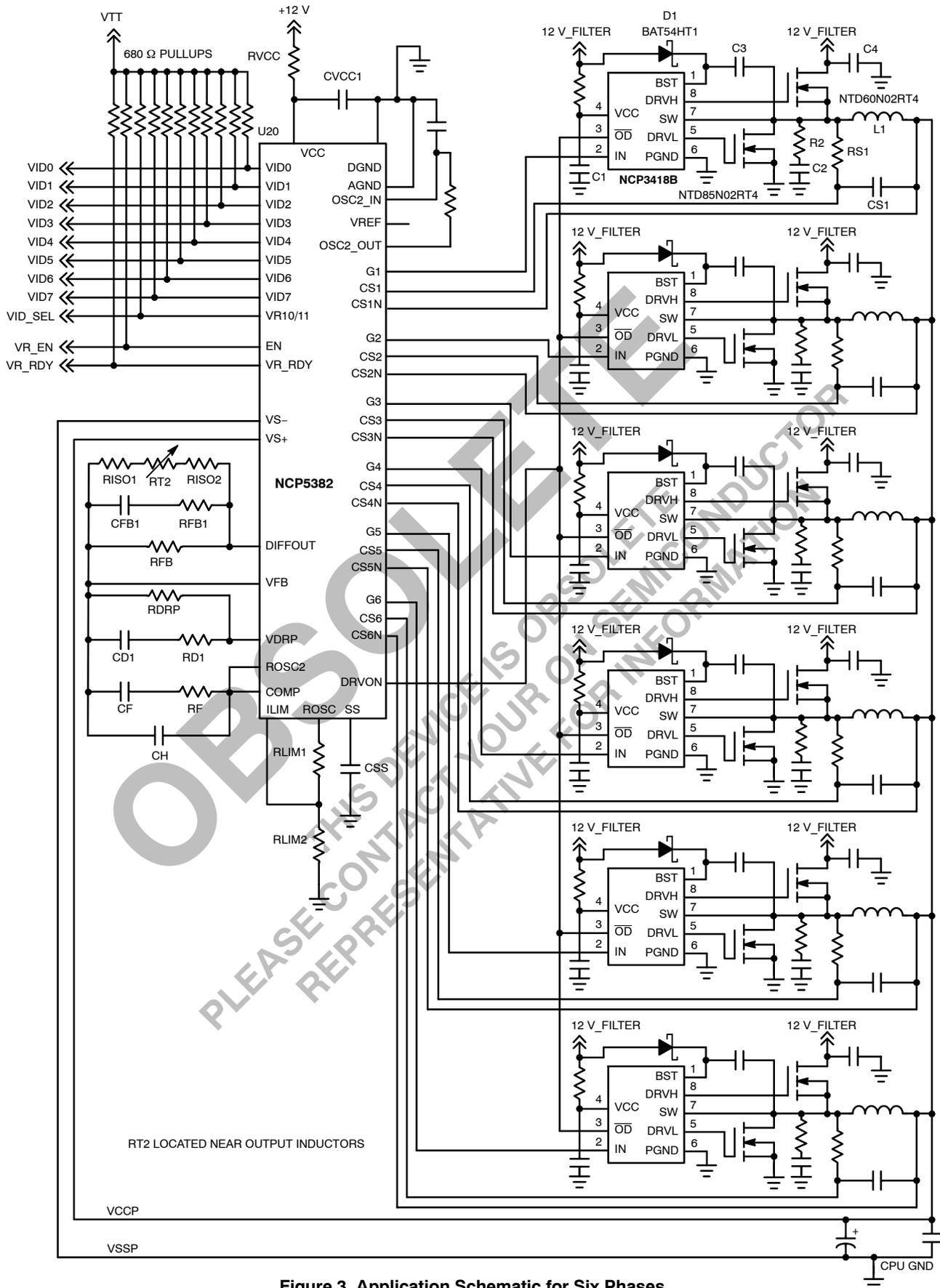


Figure 3. Application Schematic for Six Phases

# NCP5382

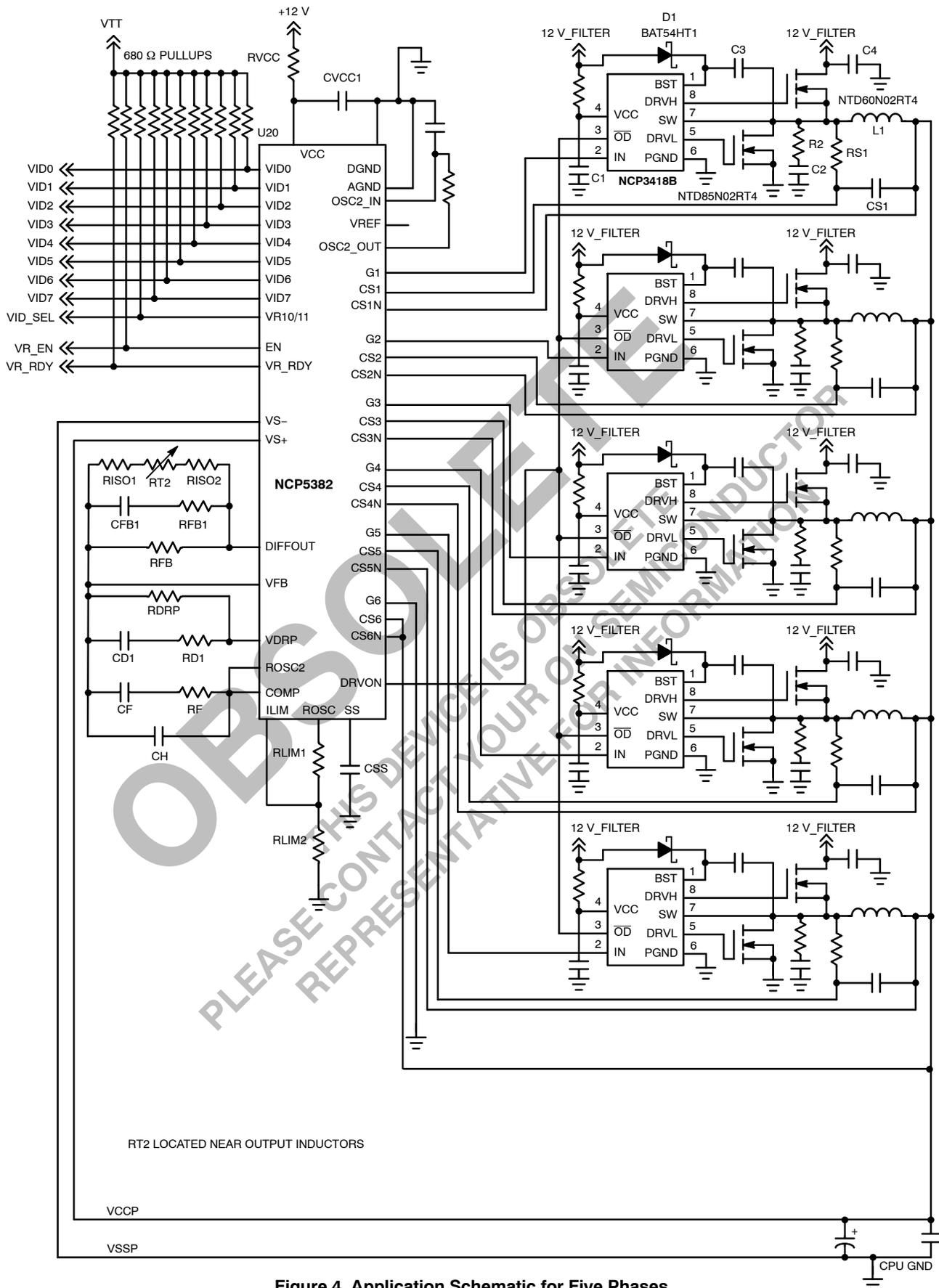


Figure 4. Application Schematic for Five Phases

# NCP5382

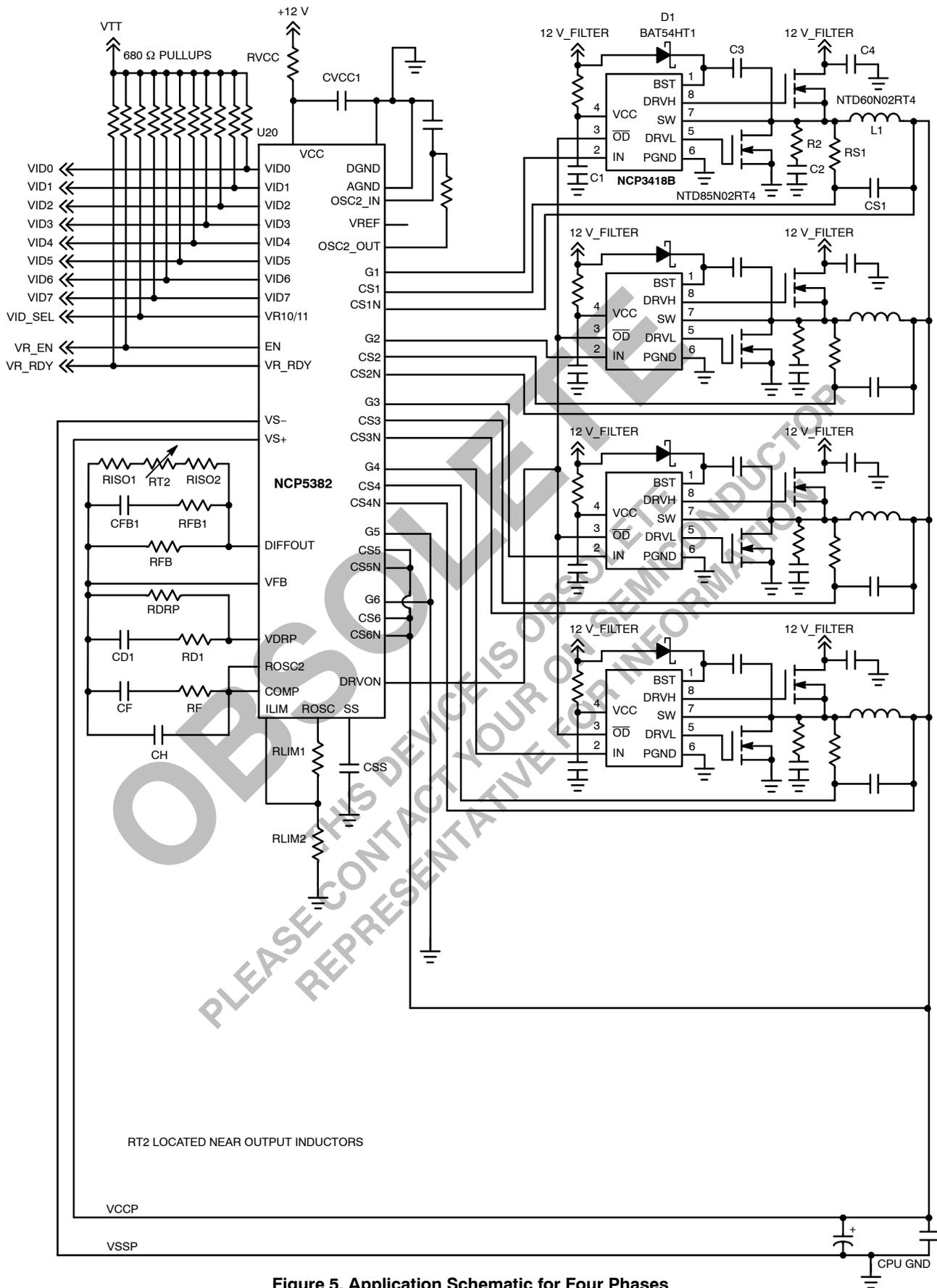


Figure 5. Application Schematic for Four Phases

# NCP5382

## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	OSC2_OUT	Alternate Oscillator Output
2	ROSC2	Use for enhanced performance.
3	VREF	Voltage reference pin. This pin may be used to implement remote NTC temperature sensing as shown in the Applications Schematic.
4	VR10/VR11	VR select bit. Connect this pin to VTT (1.25 V) to select the VR11 DAC table. Ground this pin to select the VR10 DAC table with VR11 type startup. Connect this pin to VREF (4 V) to select VR10 DAC table with legacy VR10 type startup.
5 – 12	VID0–VID7	Voltage ID DAC inputs.
13	EN	Pull this pin high to enable controller. Pull this pin low to disable controller. Either an open–collector output (with a pull–up resistor) or a logic gate (CMOS or totem–pole output) may be used to drive this pin. A Low to High transition on this pin will initiate a soft start. If the Enable function is not required, this pin should be tied directly to VREF.
14	SS	A capacitor from this pin to ground programs the soft–start time.
15	ROSC	A resistance from this pin to ground programs the oscillator frequency. Also, this pin supplies a regulated 2.0 V which may be used with a voltage divider to the ILIM pin to set the over current shutdown threshold as shown in the Applications Schematics.
16	ILIM	Over current shutdown threshold. To program the shutdown threshold, connect this pin to the ROSC pin via a resistor divider as shown in the Applications Schematics. To disable the over current feature connect this pin directly to the ROSC pin. To guarantee correct operation, this pin should only be connected to the voltage generated by the ROSC pin – do not connect this pin to any externally generated voltages.
17, 18	AGND	Power supply return for the analog circuits that control output voltage.
19	VS+	Non–inverting input to the internal differential remote V <sub>CO</sub> RE sense amplifier.
20	VS–	Inverting input to the internal differential remote V <sub>CO</sub> RE sense amplifier.
21	DIFFOUT	Output of the differential remote sense amplifier.
22	COMP	Output of the error amplifier.
23	VFB	Error amplifier inverting input. Connect a resistor from this pin to DIFFOUT. The value of this resistor and the amount of current from the droop resistor (R <sub>DRP</sub> ) will set the amount of output voltage droop (AVP) during load.
24	VDRP	Current signal output for Adaptive Voltage Positioning (AVP). The voltage of this pin minus 1.3 V is proportional to the output current. Connect a resistor from this pin to V <sub>FB</sub> to set the amount of AVP current into the feedback resistor (R <sub>FB</sub> ) to produce an output voltage droop. Leave this pin open for no AVP.
25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	CSxN	Inverting input to current sense amplifier #x, x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36	CSx	Non–inverting input to current sense amplifier #x, x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
37	DRVON	Gate Driver enable output. This pin produces a logic HIGH to enable gate drivers and a logic LOW to disable gate drivers and has an internal 70 kΩ to ground.
38 – 43	G1 – G6	PWM control signal outputs to gate drivers.
44	DGND	Power supply return for the digital circuits. Connect to AGND.
45	VCC	Power for the internal control circuits.
47	VR_RDY	Voltage Regulator Ready (PowerGood) output. Open drain type output with internal delays that will transition High when V <sub>CO</sub> RE is higher than 300 mV below DAC, Low when V <sub>CO</sub> RE is lower than 380 mV below DAC, and Low when V <sub>CO</sub> RE is higher than DAC+185 mV. This output is latched Low if V <sub>CO</sub> RE exceeds DAC+185 mV until V <sub>CC</sub> is removed.
48	OSC2_IN	Alternative Oscillator Input
49	THPAD	Copper pad on the bottom of the IC for heatsinking. This pin should be connected to the ground plane under the IC.

## NCP5382

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Value	Unit
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	0 to 70	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	0 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature Soldering, Reflow (60 to 120 seconds minimum above 237°C):	260	°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient ( $R_{\theta JA}$ ) on a thermally conductive PCB in free air	29.7	°C/W
JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity Level	≤ 1	MSL
Maximum Voltage – VCC pin with respect to AGND	15	V
Maximum Voltage – all other pins with respect to AGND	5.5	V
Minimum Voltage – all pins with respect to AGND	-0.3	V
Maximum Current into pins: COMP, VDRP, DIFFOUT, VREF	3.0	mA
Maximum Current into pins: VR_RDY, G1, G2, G3, G4, SS, DRVON	20	mA
Maximum Current out of pins: COMP, VDRP, DIFFOUT, ROSC, VREF	3.0	mA
Maximum Current out of pins: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6	20	mA

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

NOTE: ESD Sensitive Device.

# NCP5382

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(0°C < T<sub>A</sub> < 70°C; 0°C < T<sub>J</sub> < 85°C; 10.8 V < V<sub>CC</sub> < 13.2 V; All DAC Codes; C<sub>VCC</sub> = 0.1 μF, F<sub>SW</sub> = 400 kHz, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Error Amplifier</b>					
Input Bias Current		-200	-50	-10	nA
Inverting Input Voltage	1.0 kΩ between VFB and COMP Pins	-	1.3	-	V
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)		-1.0	-	1.0	mV
Open Loop DC Gain (Note 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 60 pF to GND, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ to GND	-	78	-	dB
Open Loop Unity Gain Bandwidth (Note 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 60 pF to GND, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ to GND	-	15	-	MHz
Open Loop Phase Margin (Note 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 60 pF to GND, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ to GND	-	65	-	°
Slew Rate (Note 1)	ΔV <sub>in</sub> = 100 mV, G = -1.0 V/V, 1.2 V < V <sub>out</sub> < 2.2 V, C <sub>L</sub> = 60 pF, DC Load = ±125 μA	-	5.0	-	V/μs
Maximum Output Voltage	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 1.0 mA	3.0	4.3	-	V
Minimum Output Voltage	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 1.0 mA	-	0.9	1.0	V
Output Source Current (Note 1)	V <sub>out</sub> = 3.0 V	-	2.0	-	mA
Output Sink Current (Note 1)	V <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 V	-	2.0	-	mA
<b>Remote Sense Differential Amplifier</b>					
VS+ Input Resistance (Note 1)	DRVON = High DRVON = Low	- -	17 0.5	- -	kΩ
VS+ Input Open Circuit Voltage (Note 1)	DRVON = High DRVON = Low	- -	0.67 0.05	- -	V
VS- Input Resistance (Note 1)	VS+ = DAC Voltage DRVON = High	-	10	-	kΩ
VS- Input Open Circuit Voltage (Note 1)	DRVON = High VS+ = DAC Voltage	-	= 0.333*DAC + 0.433	-	V
Input Voltage Range		-0.3	-	3.0	V
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)		-1.0	-	1.0	mV
-3dB Bandwidth (Note 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 80 pF to GND, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ to GND	-	12	-	MHz
DC Gain	I <sub>DIFFOUT</sub> = 100 μA	0.982	1.000	1.018	V/V
Slew Rate (Note 1)	ΔV <sub>in</sub> = 1.0 V, ΔV <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 V to 2.0 V, C <sub>L</sub> = 80 pF to GND, Load = ±125 μA	-	10	-	V/μs
Maximum Output Voltage	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 1.0 mA	3.0	-	-	V
Minimum Output Voltage	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 1.0 mA	-	-	0.5	V
Output Source Current (Note 1)	V <sub>out</sub> = 2.1 V	-	25	-	mA
Output Sink Current (Note 1)	V <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 V	-	1.4	-	mA

1. Guaranteed by design. Not tested in production.

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(0°C < T<sub>A</sub> < 70°C; 0°C < T<sub>J</sub> < 85°C; 10.8 V < V<sub>CC</sub> < 13.2 V; All DAC Codes; C<sub>VCC</sub> = 0.1 μF, F<sub>SW</sub> = 400 kHz, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>V<sub>DRP</sub> Adaptive Voltage Positioning Amplifier</b>					
Current Sense Input to V <sub>DRP</sub> Gain	-60 mV < (CS <sub>x</sub> -CS <sub>xN</sub> ) < +60 mV, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	5.7	6.0	6.3	V/V
Current Sense Input to V <sub>DRP</sub> Output -3dB Bandwidth (Note 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 330 pF to GND, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ to GND	-	7.2	-	MHz
Current Sense Input to V <sub>DRP</sub> Output Slew Rate (Note 1)	ΔV(CS <sub>x</sub> -CS <sub>xN</sub> ) = 25 mV (all phases), 1.3 V < V <sub>out</sub> < 1.9 V, C <sub>L</sub> = 330 pF to GND, Load = ±400 μA	-	3.7	-	V/μs
Current Summing Amp Output Offset Voltage	CS <sub>x</sub> - CS <sub>xN</sub> = 0, CS <sub>x</sub> = 1.0 V	-15	-	+15	mV
Maximum V <sub>DRP</sub> Output Voltage	CS <sub>x</sub> - CS <sub>xN</sub> = 0.12 V (all phases), I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 1.0 mA	3.02	-	-	V
Minimum V <sub>DRP</sub> Output Voltage	CS <sub>x</sub> - CS <sub>xN</sub> = -0.12 V (all phases), I <sub>SINK</sub> = 1.0 mA	-	-	0.5	V
Output Source Current (Note 1)	V <sub>DRP</sub> = 2.9 V	-	9.0	-	mA
Output Sink Current (Note 1)	V <sub>DRP</sub> = 1.0 V	-	2.0	-	mA

## Current Sense Amplifiers

Input Bias Current	CS <sub>x</sub> = CS <sub>xN</sub> = 1.4 V	-200	-50	-10	nA
Common Mode Input Voltage Range		-0.3	-	2.0	V
Differential Mode Input Voltage Range		-120	-	120	mV
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)	CS <sub>x</sub> = CS <sub>xN</sub> = 1.0 V	-3.0	-	3.0	mV
Current Sense Input to PWM Comparator Input Gain	0 mV < (CS <sub>x</sub> -CS <sub>xN</sub> ) < 25 mV, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	5.75	6.0	6.35	V/V

## Oscillator

Switching Frequency Range		100	-	1000	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 10 kΩ, 6-phase	836	880	968	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 24.9 kΩ, 6-phase	380	400	420	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 49.9 kΩ, 6-phase	200	210	220	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 100 kΩ, 6-phase		104		kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 10 kΩ, 5-phase	849	894	983	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 24.9 kΩ, 5-phase	379	399	419	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 49.9 kΩ, 5-phase	198	208	228	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 100 kΩ, 5-phase		100		kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 10 kΩ, 5-phase	863	908	999	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 24.9 kΩ, 4-phase	377	397	417	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 49.9 kΩ, 4-phase	185	206	227	kHz
Switching Frequency Accuracy	R <sub>OSC</sub> = 100 kΩ, 4-phase		104		kHz

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Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Modulators (PWM Comparators)</b>					
Minimum Pulse Width	F <sub>S</sub> = 400 kHz	–	30	40	ns
Magnitude of the PWM Ramp		–	1.0	–	V
0% Duty Cycle	COMP voltage when the PWM outputs remain LO	–	1.2	–	V
100% Duty Cycle	COMP voltage when the PWM outputs remain HI	–	2.3	–	V
Minimum PWM Linear Duty Cycle (Note 1)	F <sub>S</sub> = 400 kHz	–	90	–	%
PWM Comparator Offset Mismatch (Note 1)	Between any 2 phases, F <sub>S</sub> = 400 kHz	–	–	40	mV
Phase Angle Error	Between adjacent phases, F <sub>S</sub> = 400 kHz	–15	–	15	°
Propagation Delay (Note 1)	Ramp/Comp crossing to Gx high	–	20	–	ns
Propagation Delay (Note 1)	Ramp/Comp crossing to Gx low	–	20	–	ns

## PWM Outputs

Output High Voltage	Sourcing 500 μA	3.3	4.0	4.7	V
Output Low Voltage	Sinking 500 μA	–	25	100	mV
Rise Time	C <sub>L</sub> = 20 pF, ΔV <sub>o</sub> = 0.3 to 2.0 V	–	10	–	ns
Fall Time	C <sub>L</sub> = 20 pF, ΔV <sub>o</sub> = V <sub>max</sub> to 0.7 V	–	10	–	ns
Output Impedance – LO State	Resistance to GND (Gx = LO)	–	50	–	Ω
G5 or G6 Gate Pin Source Current during Phase Detect		–	70	–	μA
Phase Detection Period		–	50	–	μs
G5 or G6 Phase Detect Threshold Resistance		–	–	1.0	kΩ

## Gate Driver Enable (DRVON)

Output High Voltage	Sourcing 500 μA	4.0	5.3	5.5	V
Output Low Voltage	Sinking 500 μA	–	50	200	mV
Rise Time	C <sub>L</sub> (PCB) = 20 pF, ΔV <sub>o</sub> = 10% to 90%	–	25	–	ns
Fall Time	C <sub>L</sub> (PCB) = 20 pF, ΔV <sub>o</sub> = 10% to 90%	–	25	–	ns
Internal Pulldown Resistance	V <sub>CC</sub> < UVLO Threshold	–	70	140	kΩ

## OSC2

OSC2_IN Voltage Threshold		–	2.5	–	V
OSC2_IN Decreasing Hysteresis		–	1.0	–	V
OSC2_OUT Voltage Output HIGH @ 1.0 mA		3.0	–	–	V
OSC2_OUT Voltage Output LOW @ 1.0 mA		–	–	1.0	V

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
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### VR\_RDY (Power Good) Output

Saturation Voltage	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 10 mA	–	–	0.4	V
Rise Time	External pullup of 1.0 kΩ to 1.25 V, C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 20 pF, ΔV <sub>o</sub> = 10% to 90%	–	–	150	ns
Output Voltage at Power-up (Note 1)	External VR_RDY pullup resistor of 2.0 kΩ to 5.0 V, t <sub>R_VCC</sub> ≤ 3 × t <sub>R_5V</sub> , 100 μs ≤ t <sub>R_VCC</sub> ≤ 20 ms	–	–	1.0	V
High – Output Leakage Current	VR_RDY = 5.5 V via 1.0 K	–	–	1.0	μA
Upper Threshold Voltage	VCORE increasing, DAC = 1.3 V	–	300	–	mV below DAC
Rising Delay	VCORE increasing	0.3	1.40	2.0	ms
Falling Delay	VCORE decreasing	–	5.0	–	μs

### Soft-Start

SS Pin Source Current	ENABLE = HI, V <sub>SS PIN</sub> < 1.1 V	–	5.3	–	μA
SS Pin Source Current	ENABLE = HI, V <sub>SS PIN</sub> > 1.15 V, VR11 SS mode only	125	–	–	μA
Soft-Start Ramp Time	C <sub>SS</sub> = 0.01 μF, DRVON = HI to V <sub>SS PIN</sub> = 1.1 V	1.5	2.2	3.0	ms
SS Pin Discharge Voltage	ENABLE = LO	–	–	50	mV
Soft-Start Discharge Time	From ENABLE = LO to V <sub>SS PIN</sub> < max Discharge Voltage, C <sub>SS</sub> = 0.01 μF	–	5.0	–	μs
VR11 V <sub>BOOT</sub> Threshold Voltage		–	1.081	–	V
VR11 Dwell Time at V <sub>BOOT</sub> (Note 1)		50	225	900	μs

### Enable Input

Enable High Input Leakage Current	EN = 3.0 V	–	–	10	μA
Upper Threshold	V <sub>UPPER</sub>	0.80	0.85	0.90	V
Lower Threshold	V <sub>LOWER</sub>	0.67	0.75	0.83	V
Total Hysteresis	V <sub>UPPER</sub> – V <sub>LOWER</sub>	70	100	130	mV
Enable Delay Time	Enable transitioning HI to start of SS voltage rise	0.5	1.5	3.0	ms
Disable Delay Time	Enable transitioning Low to DRVON = Low	–	–	200	ns

### Current Limit

Current Sense Inputs to I <sub>LIM</sub> Gain (Note 1)	20 mV < (CS <sub>x</sub> –CS <sub>xN</sub> ) < 60 mV T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (all CS channels together)	5.7	6.0	6.3	V/V
ILIM Pin Input Bias Current	V <sub>ILIM</sub> = 2.0 V	–	0.1	1.0	μA
ILIM Pin Working Voltage Range (Note 1)		0.3	–	2.0	V
ILIM Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)		–50	–	50	mV

# NCP5382

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Overvoltage Protection</b>					
Overvoltage Threshold (Note 1)		DAC+160	DAC+180	DAC+200	mV
<b>Undervoltage Protection</b>					
UVLO Start Threshold		8.2	9.0	9.5	V
UVLO Stop Threshold		7.2	8.0	8.5	V
UVLO Hysteresis		-	1.0	-	V
<b>VID Inputs</b>					
Upper Threshold	V <sub>UPPER</sub>	-	-	800	mV
Lower Threshold	V <sub>LOWER</sub>	400	-	-	mV
Input Bias Current	V <sub>VIDX</sub> = 1.25 V	-	100	500	nA
Delay before Latching VID Change (VID De-Skewing)	Measured from the 1 <sup>st</sup> edge of a VID change	400	-	1000	ns
<b>VR10/VR11 Select</b>					
VR10/VR11 DAC Table Threshold		0.4	-	0.775	V
VR10 w/ Legacy SS/VR11 Threshold		2.7	-	3.1	V
<b>Internal DAC Slew Rate Limiter</b>					
Positive Slew Rate Limit	VID step range of +10mV to +500mV	-	6.1	-	mV/μs
Negative Slew Rate Limit	VID step range of -10mV to -500mV	-	6.2	-	mV/μs
<b>Voltage Reference (V<sub>REF</sub>)</b>					
V <sub>REF</sub> Output Voltage	0 < I <sub>VREF</sub> < 250 μA	3.92	4.00	4.08	V
<b>Input Supply Current</b>					
V <sub>CC</sub> Operating Current	F <sub>SW</sub> = 400 kHz	-	20	-	mA

1. Guaranteed by design. Not tested in production.

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(0°C < T<sub>A</sub> < 70°C; 0°C < T<sub>J</sub> < 125°C; 10.8 V < V<sub>CC</sub> < 13.2 V; All DAC Codes; C<sub>VCC</sub> = 0.1 μF, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>VR10 DAC</b>					
System Voltage Accuracy	1.0 V < DAC < 1.6 V 0.8 V < DAC < 1.0 V 0.5 V < DAC < 0.8 V	–	–	±0.5 ±5.0 ±8.0	% mV mV
No-Load Offset Voltage from Nominal DAC Specification	With CS Input ΔVin = 0 V		–19		mV

## VR10 VID Codes

VID4 400 mV	VID3 200 mV	VID2 100 mV	VID1 50 mV	VID0 25 mV	VID5 12.5 mV	VID6 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1.60000
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1.59375
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1.58750
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1.58125
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1.57500
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1.56875
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.56250
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.55625
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1.55000
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1.54375
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.53750
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1.53125
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1.52500
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1.51875
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1.51250
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1.50625
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1.50000
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1.49375
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1.48750
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.48125
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.47500
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1.46875
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.46250
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.45625
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.45000
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.44375
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.43750
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.43125
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.42500
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.41875
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.41250
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.40625
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.40000
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.39375
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.38750
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.38125
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1.37500

# NCP5382

## VR10 VID Codes

VID4 400 mV	VID3 200 mV	VID2 100 mV	VID1 50 mV	VID0 25 mV	VID5 12.5 mV	VID6 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1.36875
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.36250
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.35625
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1.35000
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1.34375
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1.33750
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1.33125
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1.32500
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1.31875
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1.31250
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1.30625
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.30000
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1.29375
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1.28750
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1.28125
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1.27500
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1.26875
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.26250
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.25625
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.25000
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.24375
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1.23750
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1.23125
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1.22500
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1.21875
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1.21250
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1.20625
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1.20000
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1.19375
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1.18750
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1.18125
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1.17500
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1.16875
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.16250
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.15625
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1.15000
1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1.14375
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.13750
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1.13125
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1.12500
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1.11875
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1.11250
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1.10625
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1.10000
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1.09375
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	OFF
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	OFF

# NCP5382

## VR10 VID Codes

VID4 400 mV	VID3 200 mV	VID2 100 mV	VID1 50 mV	VID0 25 mV	VID5 12.5 mV	VID6 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	OFF
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	OFF
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.08750
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.08125
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.07500
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.06875
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.06250
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.05625
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.05000
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.04375
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.03750
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.03125
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.02500
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.01875
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.01250
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.00625
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1.00000
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.99375
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.98750
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.98125
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.97500
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.96875
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.96250
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.95625
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.95000
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.94375
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.93750
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.93125
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0.92500
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.91875
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.91250
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.90625
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.90000
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.89375
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.88750
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.88125
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.87500
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.86875
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.86250
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.85625
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.85000
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.84375
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.83750
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.83125

# NCP5382

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(0°C < T<sub>A</sub> < 70°C; 0°C < T<sub>J</sub> < 125°C; 10.8 V < V<sub>CC</sub> < 13.2 V; All DAC Codes; C<sub>VCC</sub> = 0.1 μF, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>VR 11 DAC</b>					
System Voltage Accuracy	1.0 V < DAC < 1.6 V 0.8 V < DAC < 1.0 V 0.5 V < DAC < 0.8 V	–	–	±0.5 ±5.0 ±8.0	% mV mV
No-Load Offset Voltage from Nominal DAC Specification	With CS Input ΔV <sub>in</sub> = 0 V		–19		mV

**Table 2: VR11 VID Codes**

VID7 800 mV	VID6 400 mV	VID5 200 mV	VID4 100 mV	VID3 50 mV	VID2 25 mV	VID1 12.5 mV	VID0 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)	HEX
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	OFF	00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	OFF	01
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.60000	02
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.59375	03
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.58750	04
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.58125	05
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.57500	06
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.56875	07
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.56250	08
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.55625	09
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.55000	0A
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.54375	0B
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.53750	0C
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.53125	0D
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1.52500	0E
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1.51875	0F
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.51250	10
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.50625	11
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1.50000	12
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1.49375	13
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1.48750	14
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1.48125	15
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1.47500	16
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1.46875	17
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1.46250	18
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1.45625	19
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1.45000	1A
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.44375	1B
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1.43750	1C
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1.43125	1D
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1.42500	1E
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1.41875	1F
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.41250	20
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.40625	21
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.40000	22
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.39375	23
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1.38750	24

# NCP5382

**Table 2: VR11 VID Codes**

VID7 800 mV	VID6 400 mV	VID5 200 mV	VID4 100 mV	VID3 50 mV	VID2 25 mV	VID1 12.5 mV	VID0 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)	HEX
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1.38125	25
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1.37500	26
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1.36875	27
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1.36250	28
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1.35625	29
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1.35000	2A
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1.34375	2B
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1.33750	2C
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1.33125	2D
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1.32500	2E
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1.31875	2F
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.31250	30
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.30625	31
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1.30000	32
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1.29375	33
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1.28750	34
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.28125	35
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1.27500	36
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1.26875	37
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1.26250	38
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1.25625	39
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1.25000	3A
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1.24375	3B
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.23750	3C
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1.23125	3D
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1.22500	3E
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.21875	3F
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.21250	40
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.20625	41
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.20000	42
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.19375	43
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.18750	44
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.18125	45
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.17500	46
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.16875	47
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.16250	48
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.15625	49
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.15000	4A
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.14375	4B
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.13750	4C
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1.13125	4D
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1.12500	4E
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1.11875	4F
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.11250	50
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.10625	51
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1.10000	52

# NCP5382

**Table 2: VR11 VID Codes**

VID7 800 mV	VID6 400 mV	VID5 200 mV	VID4 100 mV	VID3 50 mV	VID2 25 mV	VID1 12.5 mV	VID0 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)	HEX
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1.09375	53
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1.08750	54
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1.08125	55
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1.07500	56
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1.06875	57
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1.06250	58
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1.05625	59
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1.05000	5A
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.04375	5B
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1.03750	5C
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1.03125	5D
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1.02500	5E
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1.01875	5F
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.01250	60
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.00625	61
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.00000	62
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.99375	63
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.98750	64
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.98125	65
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.97500	66
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.96875	67
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.96250	68
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.95625	69
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.95000	6A
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0.94375	6B
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0.93750	6C
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.93125	6D
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.92500	6E
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.91875	6F
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.91250	70
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.90625	71
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.90000	72
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.89375	73
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.88750	74
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0.88125	75
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.87500	76
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.86875	77
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.86250	78
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0.85625	79
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.85000	7A
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.84375	7B
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.83750	7C
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.83125	7D
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.82500	7E
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.81875	7F
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81250	80

# NCP5382

**Table 2: VR11 VID Codes**

VID7 800 mV	VID6 400 mV	VID5 200 mV	VID4 100 mV	VID3 50 mV	VID2 25 mV	VID1 12.5 mV	VID0 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)	HEX
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.80625	81
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.80000	82
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.79375	83
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.78750	84
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.78125	85
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.77500	86
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.76875	87
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.76250	88
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.75625	89
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.75000	8A
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.74375	8B
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.73750	8C
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.73125	8D
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.72500	8E
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.71875	8F
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.71250	90
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.70625	91
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.70000	92
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.69375	93
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.68750	94
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.68125	95
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.67500	96
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.66875	97
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.66250	98
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.65625	99
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.65000	9A
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0.64375	9B
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.63750	9C
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.63125	9D
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.62500	9E
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.61875	9F
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.61250	A0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.60625	A1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.60000	A2
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.59375	A3
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.58750	A4
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.58125	A5
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.57500	A6
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.56875	A7
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.56250	A8
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.55625	A9
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.55000	AA
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0.54375	AB
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0.53750	AC
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.53125	AD
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.52500	AE

# NCP5382

Table 2: VR11 VID Codes

VID7 800 mV	VID6 400 mV	VID5 200 mV	VID4 100 mV	VID3 50 mV	VID2 25 mV	VID1 12.5 mV	VID0 6.25 mV	Nominal DAC Voltage (V)	HEX
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.51875	AF
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.51250	B0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.50625	B1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.50000	B2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	OFF	FE
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	OFF	FF
								OFF	B3 to FD

**OBSOLETE**  
THIS DEVICE IS OBSOLETE  
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

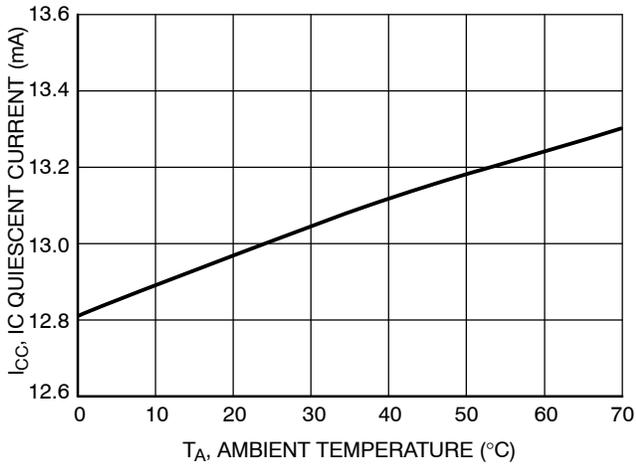


Figure 6. IC Quiescent Current vs. Ambient Temperature

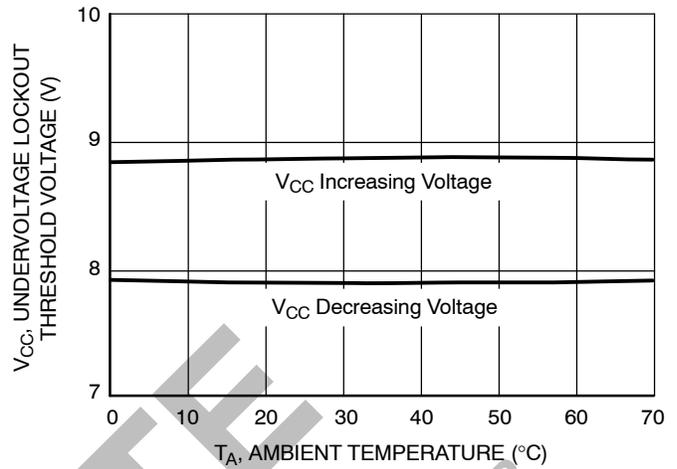


Figure 7. VCC Undervoltage Lockout Threshold Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

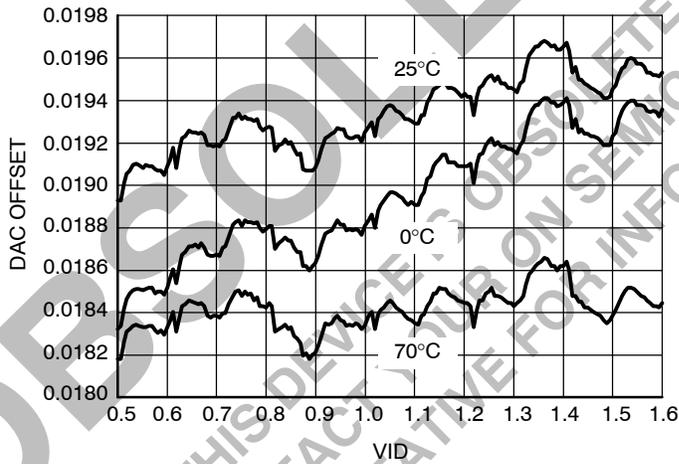


Figure 8. Typical DAC Voltage Offset vs. Temperature

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

**General**

The NCP5382 dual edge modulated multiphase PWM controller is specifically designed with the necessary features for a high current VR10 or VR11 CPU power system. The IC consists of the following blocks: Precision Programmable DAC, Differential Remote Voltage Sense Amplifier, High Performance Voltage Error Amplifier, Differential Current Feedback Amplifiers, Precision Oscillator and Triangle Wave Generators, and PWM Comparators. Protection features include Undervoltage Lockout, Soft-Start, Overcurrent Protection, Overvoltage Protection, and Power Good Monitor.

**Remote Output Sensing Amplifier (RSA)**

A true differential amplifier allows the NCP5382 to measure Vcore voltage feedback with respect to the Vcore ground reference point by connecting the Vcore reference point to VS+, and the Vcore ground reference point to VS-. This configuration keeps ground potential differences between the local controller ground and the Vcore ground reference point from affecting regulation of Vcore between Vcore and Vcore ground reference points. The RSA also subtracts the DAC (minus VID offset) voltage, thereby producing an unamplified output error voltage at the DIFFOUT pin. This output also has a 1.3 V bias voltage to allow both positive and negative error voltages.

**Precision Programmable DAC**

A precision programmable DAC is provided. This DAC has 0.5% accuracy over the entire operating temperature range of the part. The DAC can be programmed to support either VR10 or VR11 specifications. A program selection pin is provided to accomplish this. This pin also sets the startup mode of operation. Connect this pin to 1.25 V to select the VR11 DAC table, and the VR11 startup mode. Connect this pin to ground to select the VR10 DAC table and the VR11 startup mode. Connect this pin to VREF to select the VR10 DAC table and the VR10 startup mode.

**High Performance Voltage Error Amplifier**

The error amplifier is designed to provide high slew rate and bandwidth. Although not required when operating as a voltage regulator for VR10 or VR11, a capacitor from COMP to VFB is required for stable unity gain test configurations.

**Gate Driver Outputs and 2/3/4/5/6 Phase Operation**

The NCP5382 can be configured to operate in four, five or six phase mode. The operating mode is determined by sensing the impedance of the G5 and G6 pins during startup. If the output pins G5 or G6 are shorted to ground, then the operating mode will change according to following table:

Mode	G5	G6
4-Phase	GND	GND
5-Phase	Normal	GND
6-Phase	Normal	Normal

The NCP5382 can be used as a two phase or three phase controller by configuring the controller for six phases, and only using the appropriate gate signals. Two and Three phase operation is shown in the following table:

Mode	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6
2-Phase	Normal	Open	Open	Normal	Open	Open
3-Phase	Normal	Open	Normal	Open	Normal	Open

**Differential Current Sense Amplifiers**

Six differential amplifiers are provided to sense the output current of each phase. The inputs of each current sense amplifier must be connected across the current sensing element of the phase controlled by the corresponding gate output (G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, or G6) in order for the phase to phase current balancing to work. **If a phase is unused, the differential inputs to that phase's current sense amplifier must be shorted together and connected to VCCP as shown in the Application Schematic.**

A voltage is generated across the current sense element (such as the inductor esr or dedicated current sense resistor) by the current flowing in that phase. The output of the current sense amplifiers are used to control three functions. First, the output controls the adaptive voltage positioning, where the output voltage is actively controlled according to the output current. In this function, all of the current sense outputs are summed so that the total output current is used for output voltage positioning. Second, the output signal is fed to the current limit circuit. This again is the summed current of all phases in operation. Finally, the individual phase current is connected to the PWM comparator. In this way current balance is accomplished.

**Oscillator and Triangle Wave Generator**

A programmable precision oscillator is provided. The oscillator's frequency is programmed by the resistance connected from the ROSC pin to ground. The user will usually form this resistance from two resistors in order to create a voltage divider that uses the ROSC output voltage as the reference for creating the current limit setpoint voltage. The oscillator frequency range is 100 kHz/phase to 1.0 MHz/phase. The oscillator generates up to 6 triangle waveforms (symmetrical rising and falling slopes) between 1.3 V and 2.3 V. The triangle waves have a phase delay between them such that the phase angles are evenly distributed about 360 degrees.

### PWM Comparators with Hysteresis

Four PWM comparators receive the error amplifier output signal at their noninverting input. Each comparator receives one of the triangle waves offset by 1.3 V at its inverting input. The output of the comparator generates the PWM outputs G1, G2, G3, G4, G5 and G6.

During steady state operation, the duty cycle will center on the valley of the triangle waveform, with steady state duty cycle calculated by  $V_{out}/V_{in}$ . During a transient event, both high and low comparator output transitions shift phase to the points where the error amplifier output intersects the down and up ramp of the triangle wave.

## PROTECTION FEATURES

### Undervoltage Lockout

An undervoltage lockout (UVLO) senses the VCC input. During powerup, the input voltage to the controller is monitored, and the PWM outputs and the soft-start circuit are disabled until the input voltage exceeds the threshold voltage of the UVLO comparator. The UVLO comparator incorporates hysteresis to avoid chattering, since VCC is likely to decrease as soon as the converter initiates soft-start.

### Overcurrent Shutdown

A programmable overcurrent function is incorporated within the IC. A comparator and latch makeup this function. The inverting input of the comparator is connected to the ILIM pin. The voltage at this pin sets the maximum output current the converter can produce. The ROSC pin provides a convenient and accurate reference voltage from which a resistor divider can create the overcurrent setpoint voltage. Although not actually disabled, tying the ILIM pin directly to the ROSC pin sets the limit above useful levels – effectively disabling overcurrent shutdown. The comparator noninverting input is the summed current information from the current sense amplifiers. The overcurrent latch is set when the current

information exceeds the voltage at the ILIM pin. The outputs are immediately disabled, the VR\_RDY and DRVON pins are pulled low, and the soft-start is pulled low. The outputs will remain disabled until the VCC voltage is removed and re-applied, or the ENABLE input is brought low and then high.

### Overvoltage Protection and Power Good Monitor

An output voltage monitor is incorporated. During normal operation, if the voltage at the DIFFOUT pin exceeds 1.3 V, the VR\_RDY pin goes low, the DRVON signal remains high, the PWM outputs are set low. The outputs will remain disabled until the VCC voltage is removed and reapplied. During normal operation, if the output voltage falls more than 300 mV below the DAC setting, the VR\_RDY pin will be set low until the output rises.

### Soft-Start

The NCP5382 incorporates an externally programmable soft-start. The soft-start circuit works by controlling the ramp-up of the DAC voltage during powerup. The initial soft-start pin voltage is 0 V. The soft-start circuitry clamps the DAC input of the Remote Sense Amplifier to the SS pin voltage until the SS pin voltage exceeds the DAC setting minus VID offset. The soft-start pin is pulled to 0 V if there is an overcurrent shutdown, if the ENABLE pin is low, if VCC is below the UVLO threshold, or if an overvoltage condition exists.

There are two possible soft-start modes: Legacy VR10 and VR11. VR10 mode simply ramps Vcore from 0 V directly to the DAC setting at the rate set by the capacitor connected to the SS pin. The VR11 mode ramps Vcore to 1.1 V at the SS capacitor charge rate, pauses at 1.1 V for 170  $\mu$ s, reads the VID pins to determine the DAC setting, then ramps Vcore to the final DAC setting at the Dynamic VID slew rate of 7.3 mV/ $\mu$ s. Typical VR10 and VR11 soft-start sequences are shown in the following graphs.

# NCP5382

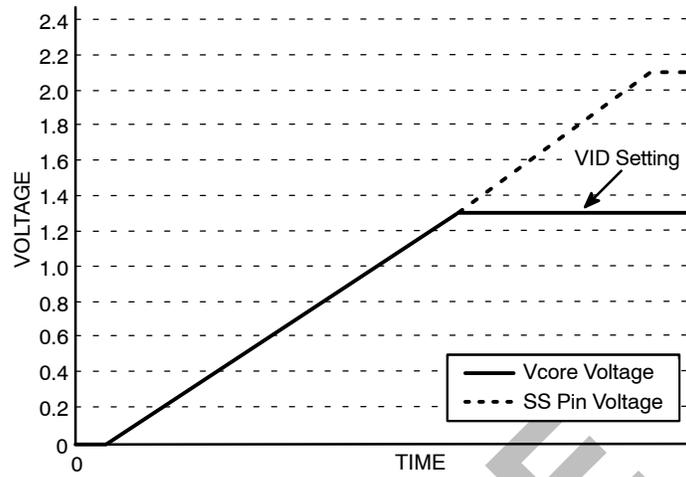


Figure 9. Typical VR10 Soft-Start Sequence to Vcore = 1.3 V

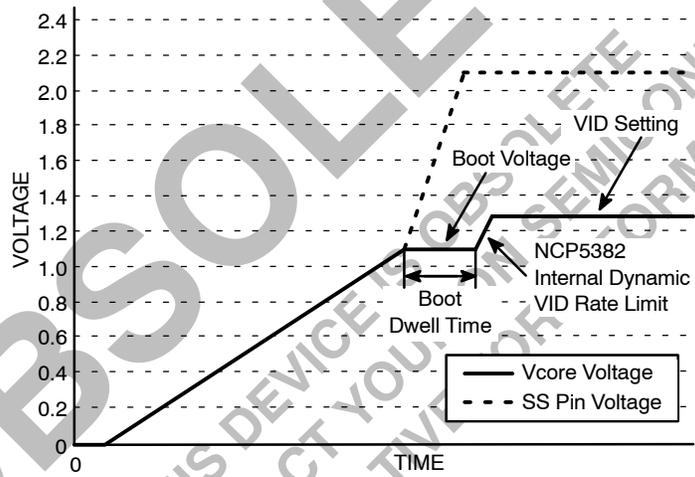


Figure 10. Typical VR11 Soft-Start Sequence to Vcore = 1.3 V

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The NCP5382 is a high performance multiphase controller optimized to meet the Intel VR11 Specifications. The demo board for the NCP5382 is available by request. It is configured as a four phase solution with decoupling designed to provide a 1.0 mΩ load line under a 100 A step load. A schematic is available upon request from ON Semiconductor.

## Startup Procedure

The demo board comes with a Socket 775 and requires an Intel dynamic load tool (VTT Tool) available through a third party supplier, Cascade Systems. The web page is <http://www.cascadesystems.net/>.

Start by installing the test tool software. It's best to power the test tool from a separate ATX power supply. The test tool should be set to a valid VID code of 0.5 V or above in-order for the controller to start. Consult the VTT help manual for more detailed instructions.

## Startup Sequence

1. Make sure the VTT software is installed.
2. Powerup the PC or Laptop do not start the VTT software.
3. Insert the VTT Test Tool adapter to the socket and lock it down.
4. Inset the socket saver pin field into the bottom of the VTT test tool.
5. Carefully line up the tool with the socket in the board and press tool into the board.
6. Connect the scope probe, or DMM to the voltage sense lines on the test tool. When using a scope probe it is best to isolate the scope from the AC ground. Make the ground connection on the scope probe as short as possible.
7. Connect the first ATX supply to the VTT tool.
8. Powerup the first ATX supply to the VTT tool.
9. Start the VTT tool software in VR11 mode with the current limit set to 150 A.
10. Using the VTT tool software, select a VID code that is 0.5 V or above.
11. Connect the second ATX supply to the demo board.
12. Set the VID DIP switches. All the VID switches should be up or open.
13. Set the VR\_ENABLE DIP switch down or closed.
14. Set the VR10 DIP switch up or open.
15. Set the VID\_SEL switch up or open.

16. Start the second ATX supply by turning it on and setting the PSON DIP switch low. The green VID lights should light up to match the VTT tool VID setting.
17. Set the VR\_ENABLE DIP switch up to start the NCP5382.
18. Check that the output voltage is about 19 mV below the VID setting.

## Step Load Testing

The VTT tool is used to generate the high di/dt step load. Select the dynamic loading option in the VTT test tool software. Set the desired step load size, frequency, duty, and slew rate. See Figures 11 and 12.

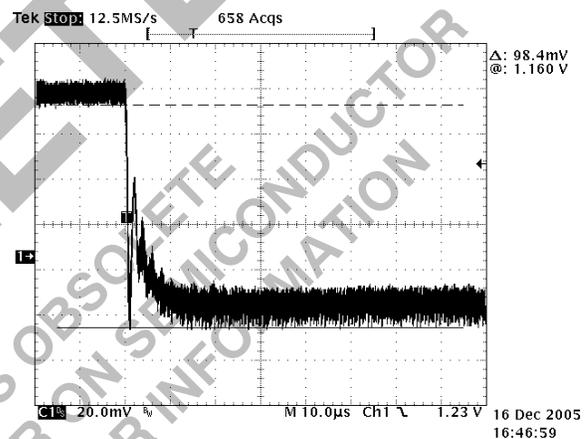


Figure 11. Typical Step Load Response

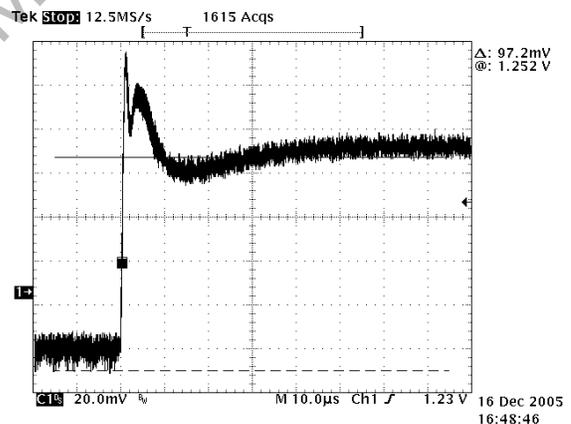
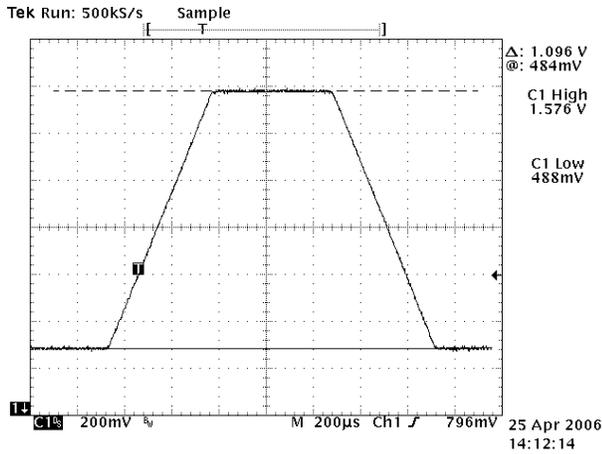


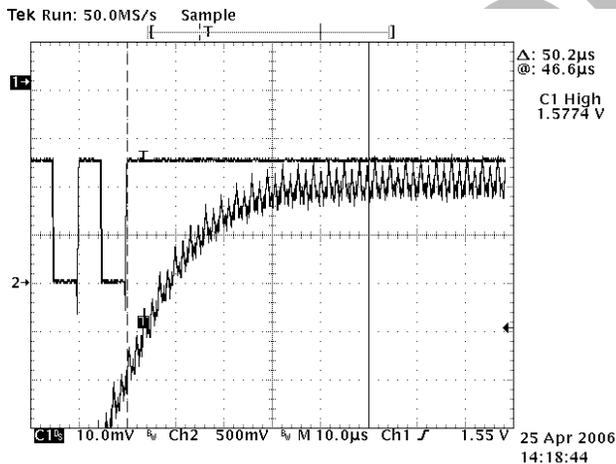
Figure 12. Typical Load Release Event

**Dynamic VID Testing**

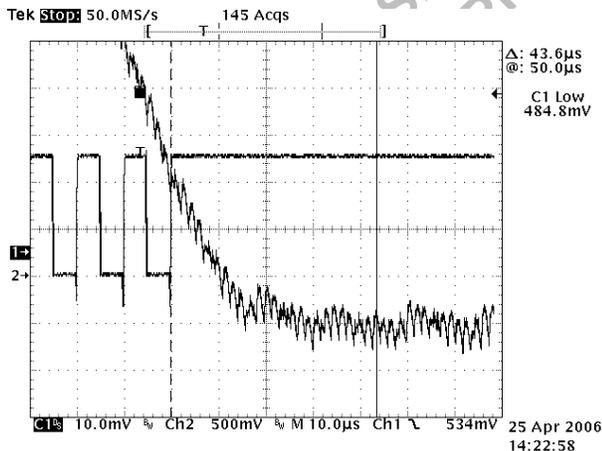
The VTT tool provides for VID stepping based on the Intel Requirements. Select the Dynamic VID option. Before enabling the test set the lowest VID to 0.5 V or greater and set the highest VID to a value that is greater than the lowest VID selection, then enable the test. See Figures 13 through 15.



**Figure 13. 1.6 to 0.5 Dynamic VID Response**



**Figure 14. Dynamic VID Settling Time Rising**



**Figure 15. Dynamic VID Settling Time Falling**

**Design Methodology**

**Decoupling the V<sub>CC</sub> Pin on the IC**

An RC input filter is required as shown in the V<sub>CC</sub> pin to minimize supply noise on the IC. The resistor should be sized such that it does not generate a large voltage drop between the 12 V supply and the IC. See the schematic values.

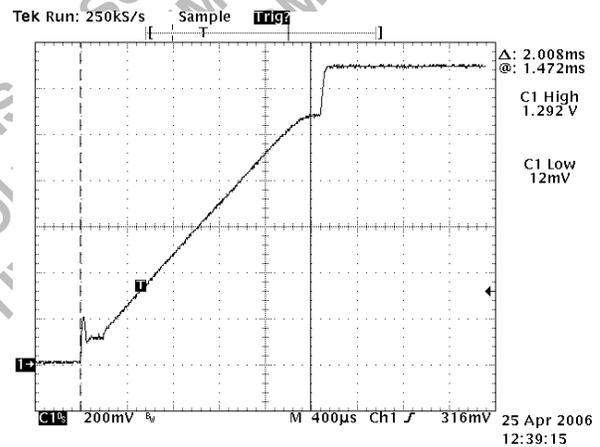
**Understanding Soft-Start**

The controller supports two different startup routines. A legacy VR10 ramp to the initial VID code, or a VR11 Ramp to the 1.1 V VID code, with a pause to capture the VID code then resume ramping to target value based on an internal slew rate limit. See Figures 16 and 17. The controller is designed to regulate to the voltage on the SS pin until it reaches the internal DAC voltage. The soft-start cap sets the initial ramp rate using a typical 5.0 μA current. The typical value to use for the soft-start cap (SS), is typically set to 0.01 μF. This results in a ramp time to 1:1 V of 2.2 ms based on equation 1.

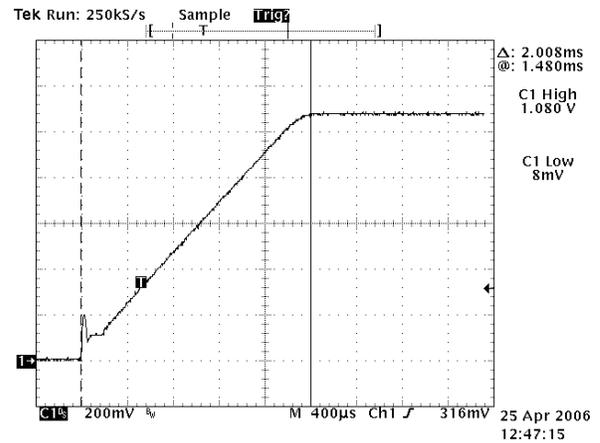
$$C_{SS} \cong i_{SS} \frac{dt_{SS}}{dv_{SS}}$$

$$\frac{1.1 \cdot V}{2.2 \cdot ms} = \frac{dv_{SS}}{dt_{SS}} \text{ and } i_{SS} = 5 \cdot \mu A \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

$$C_{SS} = 0.01 \cdot \mu F$$



**Figure 16. VR11 Startup**



**Figure 17. VR10 Legacy Startup**

**Programming the Current Limit and the Oscillator Frequency**

The demo board is set for an operating frequency of approximately 300 kHz. The OSC pin provides a 2.0 V reference voltage which is divided down with a resistor divider and fed into the current limit pin ILIM. Calculate the total series resistance to set the frequency and then calculate the individual values for current limit divider.

The series resistors RLIM1 and RLIM2 sink current to ground. This current is internally mirrored into a capacitor to create an oscillator. The period is proportional to the resistance and frequency is inversely proportional to the resistance. The resistance may be estimated by equation 2 or 3 depending on the phase count.

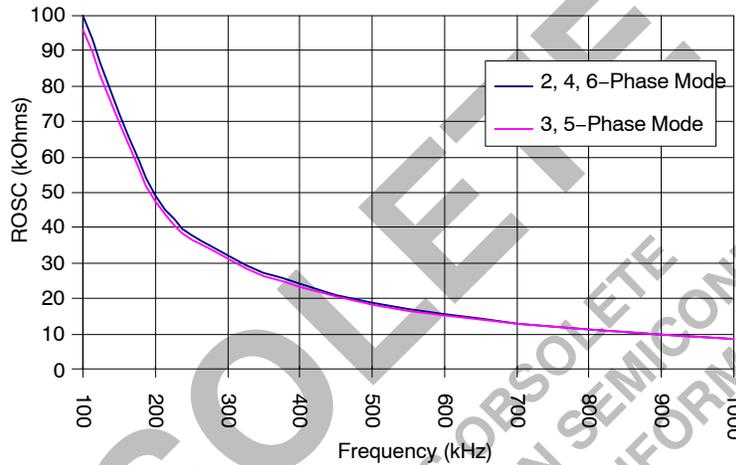
$$32.36 \text{ k}\Omega \cong \frac{10.14 \times 10^9}{300 \cdot k} - 1440 \tag{eq. 2}$$

**2, 4, 6-Phase Mode**

$$ROSC = \frac{10.14 \times 10^9}{\text{Frequency}} - 1440 \tag{eq. 3}$$

**3, 5-Phase Mode**

$$ROSC = \frac{9.711 \times 10^9}{\text{Frequency}} - 1111$$



**Figure 18. ROSC vs. Phase Frequency**

The current limit function is based on the total sensed current of all phases multiplied by a gain of 5.94. DCR sensed inductor current is function of the winding temperature. The best approach is to set the maximum Calculate the current limit voltage:

current limit based on the expected average maximum temperature of the inductor windings.

$$DCR_{T_{max}} = DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1} (T_{T_{max}} - 25 \cdot C)) \tag{eq. 4}$$

$$V_{LIMIT} \cong 5.94 \cdot \left( I_{MIN\_OCP} \cdot DCR_{T_{max}} + \frac{DCR_{50C} \cdot V_{out}}{2 \cdot V_{in} \cdot F_s} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{L} - (N-1) \cdot \frac{V_{out}}{L} \right) \right) - 0.02 \tag{eq. 5}$$

Solve for the individual resistors:

$$RLIM2 = \frac{V_{LIMIT} \cdot ROSC}{2 \cdot V} \quad RLIM1 = ROSC - RLIM2 \tag{eq. 6}$$

**Final Equation for the Current Limit Threshold**

$$I_{LIMIT}(T_{inductor}) \cong \frac{\left( \frac{2 \cdot V \cdot RLIM2}{RLIM1 + RLIM2} \right) + 0.02}{5.94 \cdot (DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1} (T_{Inductor} - 25 \cdot C)))} - \frac{V_{out}}{2 \cdot V_{in} \cdot F_s} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{L} - (N-1) \cdot \frac{V_{out}}{L} \right) \tag{eq. 7}$$

The inductors on the demo board have a DCR at 25°C of 0.75 mΩ. Selecting the closest available values of 16.9 kΩ for RLIM1 and 15.8 kΩ for RLIM2 yield a nominal operating frequency of 305 kHz and an approximate current limit of 167 A at 100°C. The total sensed current can be observed as a scaled voltage at the VDRP pin added to a positive, no-load offset of approximately 1.3 V.

**Inductor Selection**

When using inductor current sensing it is recommended that the inductor does not saturate by more than 10% at maximum load. The inductor also must not go into hard saturation before current limit trips. The demo board includes a four phase output filter using the T50-8 core from Micrometals with 4turns and a DCR target of 0.75 mΩ @ 25°C. Smaller DCR values can be used, however, current sharing accuracy and droop accuracy decrease as DCR decreases. Use the excel spreadsheet for regulation accuracy calculations for a specific value of DCR.

**Inductor Current Sense Compensation**

The NCP5382 uses the inductor current sensing method. This method uses an RC filter to cancel out the inductance of the inductor and recover the voltage that is the result of

the current flowing through the inductor's DCR. This is done by matching the RC time constant of the current sense filter to the L/DCR time constant. The first cut approach is to use a 0.47 μF capacitor for C and then solve for R.

$$R_{sense}(T) = \frac{L}{0.47 \cdot \mu F \cdot DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1} \cdot (T - 25 \cdot C))} \quad (\text{eq. 8})$$

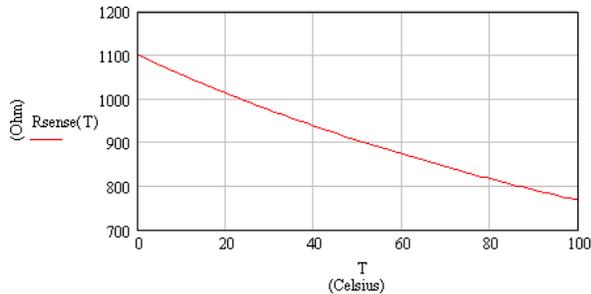


Figure 19.

The demoboard inductor measured 350 nH and 0.75 mΩ at room temp. The actual value used for Rsense was 953 Ω which matches the equation for Rsense at approximately 50C. Because the inductor value is a function of load and

inductor temperature final selection of R is best done experimentally on the bench by monitoring the Vdroop pin and performing a step load test on the actual solution.

It is desirable to keep the Rsense resistor value below 1.0 k whenever possible by increasing the capacitor values in the inductor compensation network. The bias current flowing out of the current sense pins is approximately 100 nA. This current flows through the current sense resistor and creates an offset at the capacitor which will appear as a load current at the Vdroop pin. A 1.0 k resistor will keep this offset at the droop pin below 2.5 mV.

**Simple Average PSPICE Model**

A simple state average model shown in Figure 20 can be used to determine a stable solution and provide insight into the control system.

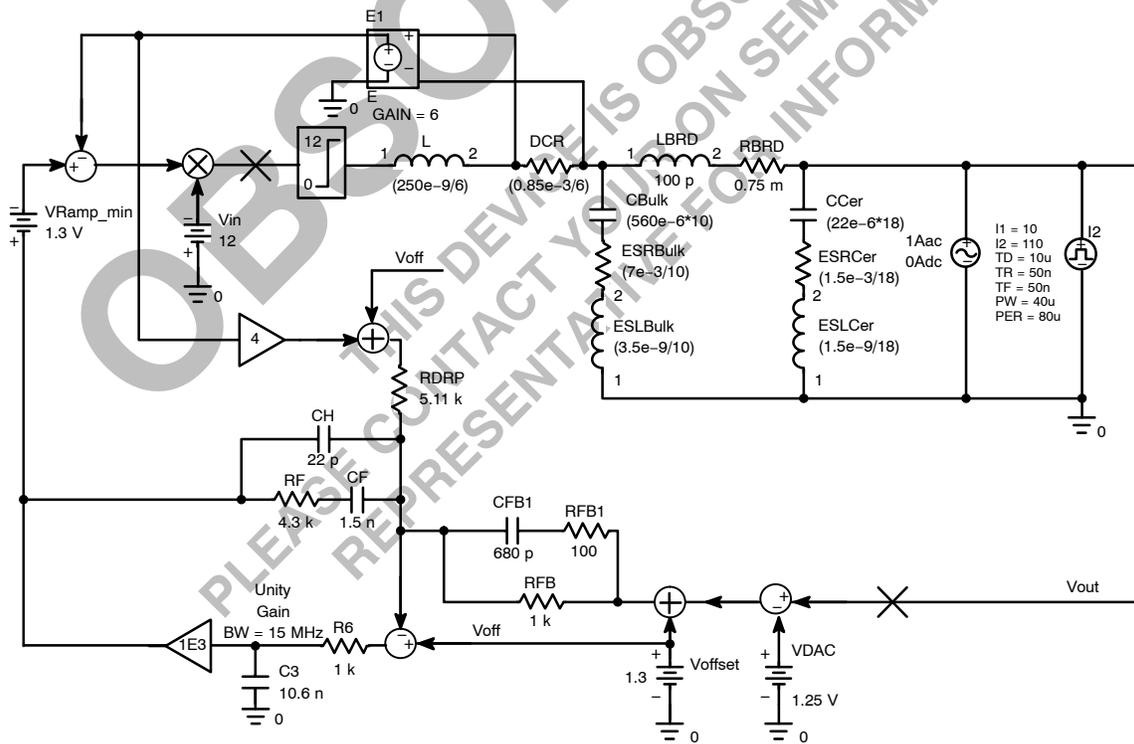


Figure 20.

A complex switching model is available by request which includes a more detailed board parasitic for this demo board.

**Compensation and Output Filter Design**

The values shown on the demo board are a good place to start for any similar output filter solution. The dynamic performance can then be adjusted by swapping out various individual components.

If the required output filter and switching frequency are significantly different, it's best to use the available PSPICE models to design the compensation and output filter from scratch.

The design target for this demo board was 1.0 mΩ out to 2.0 MHz. The phase switching frequency is currently set to 300 kHz. It can easily be seen that the board impedance of 0.75 mΩ between the load and the bulk capacitance has a large effect on the output filter. In this case the ten 560 μF

bulk capacitors have an ESR of 7.0 mΩ. Thus the bulk ESR plus the board impedance is 0.7 mΩ + 0.75 mΩ or 1.45 mΩ. The actual output filter impedance does not drop to 1.0 mΩ until the ceramic breaks in at over 375 kHz. The controller must provide some loop gain slightly less than one out to a frequency in excess 300 kHz. At frequencies below where the bulk capacitance ESR breaks with the bulk capacitance, the DC-DC converter must have sufficiently high gain to control the output impedance completely. Standard Type-3 compensation works well with the NCP5382. RFB1 should be kept above 50 Ω for amplifier stability reasons.

The goal is to compensate the system such that the resulting gain generates constant output impedance from DC up to the frequency where the ceramic takes over holding the impedance below 1.0 mΩ. See the example of the locations of the poles and zeros that were set to optimize the model above.

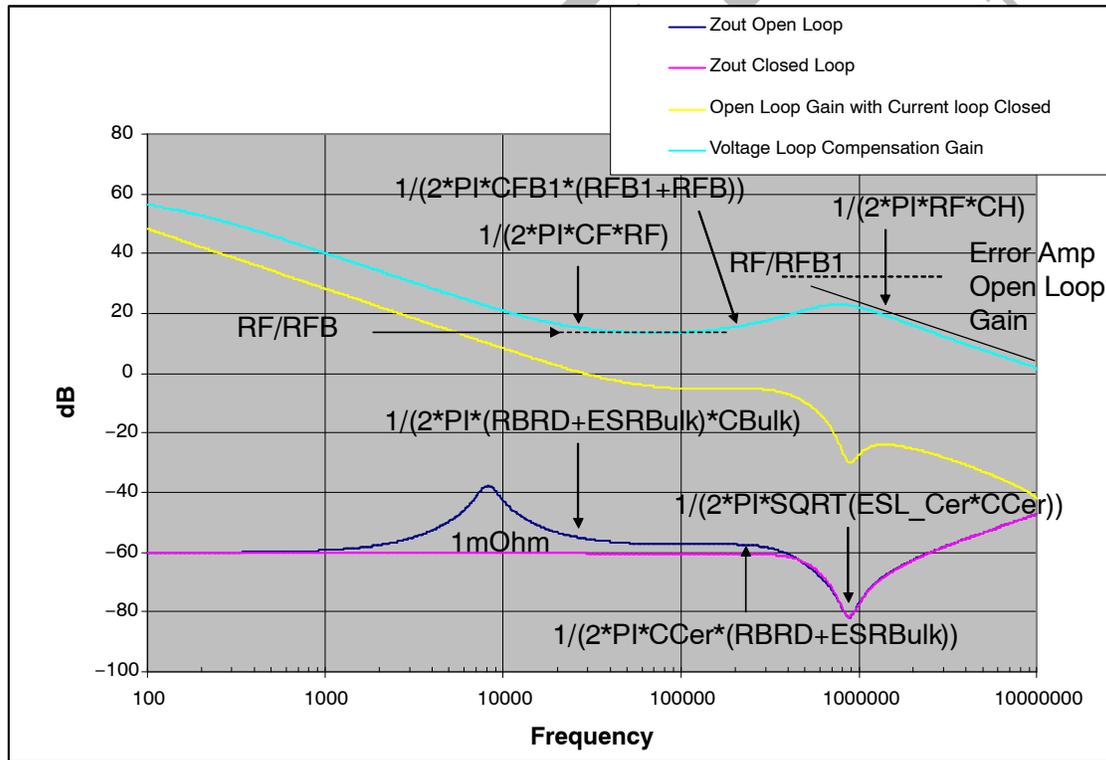


Figure 21.

By matching the following equations a good set of starting compensation values can be found for a typical mixed bulk and ceramic capacitor type output filter.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot CF \cdot RF} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot (RBRD + ESRBulk) \cdot CBulk} \tag{eq. 9}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot CFBI \cdot (RFB1 + RFB)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot CCer \cdot (RBRD + ESRBulk)}$$

RFB is always set to 1.0 kΩ and RFB1 is usually set to 100 Ω for maximum phase boost. The value of RF is typically set to 4.0 kΩ.

**Droop Injection and Thermal Compensation**

The VDRP signal is generated by summing the sensed output currents for each phase and applying a gain of approximately six. VDRP is externally summed into the feedback network by the resistor RDRP. This induces an offset which is proportional to the output current thereby forcing the controlled resistive output impedance.

$$DCR_{Tmax} = DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1}(T_{Tmax}-25 \cdot C)) \tag{eq. 11}$$

The system can be thermally compensated to cancel this effect out to a great degree by adding an NTC (negative temperature coefficient resistor) in parallel with RFB to reduce the droop gain as the temperature increases. The NTC device is nonlinear. Putting a resistor in series with the

RRDP determines the target output impedance by the basic equation:

$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{out}} = Z_{out} = \frac{RFB \cdot DCR \cdot 5.94}{RDRP} \tag{eq. 10}$$

$$RDRP = \frac{RFB \cdot DCR \cdot 5.94}{Z_{out}}$$

The value of the inductor’s DCR varies with temperature according to the following equation 10:

NTC helps make the device appear more linear with temperature. The series resistor is split and inserted on both sides of the NTC to reduce noise injection into the feedback loop. The recommended value for RISO1 and RISO2 is approximately 1.0 kΩ.

The output impedance varies with inductor temperature by the equation:

$$Z_{out}(T) = \frac{RFB \cdot DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1}(T_{max}-25C)) \cdot 5.94}{R_{droop}} \tag{eq. 12}$$

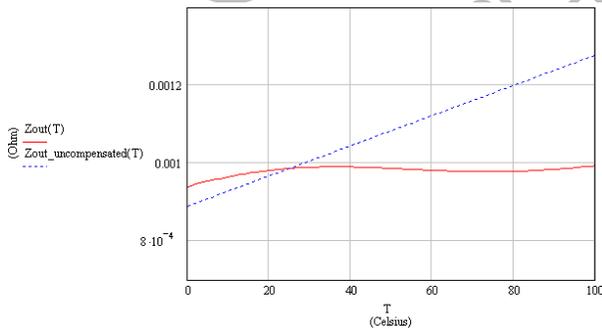
By including the NTC RT2 and the series isolation resistors the new equation becomes:

$$Z_{out}(T) = \frac{\frac{RFB \cdot (RISO1 + RT2(T) + RISO2)}{RFB + RISO1 + RT2(T) + RISO2} \cdot DCR_{25C} \cdot (1 + 0.00393 \cdot C^{-1}(T_{max}-25C)) \cdot 5.94}{R_{droop}} \tag{eq. 13}$$

The typical equation of a NTC is based on a curve fit equation 13.

$$RT2(T) = RT_{25C} \cdot e^{\beta \left[ \left( \frac{1}{273 + T} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{298} \right) \right]} \tag{eq. 14}$$

The demo board is populated with a 10 kΩ NTC with a Beta of 4300. Figure 22 shows the uncompensated and compensated output impedance versus temperature.



**Figure 22. Uncompensated and Compensated Output Impedance vs. Temperature**

ON Semiconductor provides an excel spreadsheet to help with the selection of the NTC. The actual selection of the NTC will be effected by the location of the output

inductor with respect to the NTC and airflow, and should be verified with an actual system thermal solution.

**OVP**

The overvoltage protection threshold is not adjustable. OVP protection is enabled as soon as soft–start begins and is disabled when the part is disabled. When OVP is tripped, the controller commands all four gate drivers to enable their low side MOSFETs, and VR\_RDY transitions low. In order to recover from an OVP condition, VCC must fall below the UVLO threshold. See the state diagram for further details. The OVP circuit monitors the output of DIFFOUT. If the DIFFOUT signal reaches 180 mV above the nominal 1.3 V offset the OVP will trip. The DIFFOUT signal is the difference between the output voltage and the DAC voltage plus the 1.3 V internal offset. This results in the OVP tracking the DAC voltage even during a dynamic change in the VID setting during operation.

**Gate Driver and MOSFET Selection**

ON Semiconductor provides the companion gate driver IC (NCP3418B). The NCP3418B driver is optimized to work with a range of MOSFETs commonly used in CPU applications. The NCP3418B provides special functionality and is required for the high performance dynamic VID operation of the part. Contact your local

## NCP5382

ON Semiconductor applications engineer for MOSFET recommendations.

### Board Stack-Up

The demo board follows the recommended Intel Stack-up and copper thickness as shown.

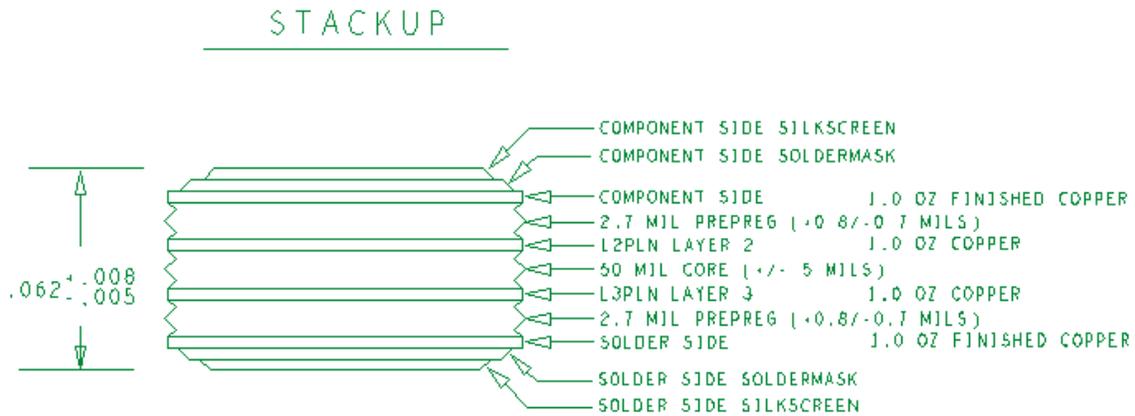


Figure 23.

### Board Layout

A complete Allegro ATX and BTX demo board layout file and schematics are available by request at [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com) and can be viewed using the Allegro Free Physical Viewer 15.x from the Cadence website <http://www.cadence.com/>.

Close attention should be paid to the routing of the sense traces and control lines that propagate away from the controller IC. Routing should follow the demo board example. For further information or layout review contact ON Semiconductor.

