#### DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1029 is for evaluating the performance of the LTC2928 Multichannel Power Supply Sequencer and Supervisor.

The LTC2928 sequences and monitors up to four power channels in power up and power down, and it monitors those channel outputs in the steady state, when power goes to loads. Sequencing is accomplished by controlling the power supply enable inputs or N-channel MOSFET gates with the LTC2928 controlling outputs. Supervisory functions include undervoltage and overvoltage monitoring, and capturing the output state information in the event of a system fault.

Inherent fault detection circuitry can detect:

- Stalled (during sequencing) supplies
- Supplies with the output voltage not satisfying the undervoltage or overvoltage conditions
- System controller command errors

- Externally commanded faults
- Sequencing faults.

The board is populated with nineteen jumpers for selection of the LTC2928 operation options and with twelve LEDs for displaying:

ITC2928

- The undervoltage status in the steady state CMP1 (D5)-CMP4 (D8)
- The LTC2928 controlling outputs states EN1 (D1)-EN4 (D4),
- The state signals of the ON pin (#16), the RST# pin (#21), the OV# pin (#20), and the FLT# pin (#19).

Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.

## PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Specifications are at T<sub>A</sub> = 25 ℃

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Input Supply Range		2.9		6.0	V
V <sub>HVCC</sub>	HV <sub>CC</sub> Input Supply Range		7.2	12.0	16.5	V
V <sub>ON</sub>	ON Threshold Voltage	• V <sub>ON</sub> Rising	1.3	1.8	2.3	V
V <sub>MON(TH)</sub>	Voltage Monitor Reset Threshold Voltage	VSEL=V <sub>CC</sub>	0.492	0.500	0.508	V
V <sub>SEQ(TH)</sub>	Sequencing Thresholds					
	0.67 V <sub>MON(TH)</sub>		0.315	0.333	0.351	V
	0.33 V <sub>MON(TH)</sub>		0.149	0.167	0.185	V
	0.1 V <sub>MON(TH)</sub>		0.032	0.05	0.068	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Pin Voltage Output in ON State		V <sub>CC</sub> +4.5	V <sub>CC</sub> +5.5	V <sub>CC</sub> +6	
I <sub>EN(UP)</sub>	Enable Pin Pull-Up Current	Enable Pin ON, V <sub>EN•(</sub> V <sub>CC+4)</sub>	7.5	10	12.5	uA
<sup>t</sup> STMR	Sequence Timer Period, STMR	C <sub>STMR=0.022UF</sub>	161	190	220	ms
<sup>t</sup> PTMR	Power Good Timer Period	C <sub>PTMR=2.2UF</sub>	7.33	8.80	10.27	S
<sup>t</sup> RTMR	Reset Timer	C <sub>RTMR=0.047UF</sub>	156.7	188.0	219.3	ms
V1	V1 Internal and External Input			2.5		V
V2	V2 Internal and External Input			1.5		
V3	V3 Internal and External Input			1.8		
V4	V4 Internal and External Input			3.3		
TPV1	V1 Time Position			1		
TPV2	V2 Time Position			3		
TPV3	V3 Time Position			5		
TPV4	V4 Time Position			7		



# **OPERATING PRINCIPLES**

A single LTC2928 can control four positive supplies or three positive and one negative.

Each supply timing position in the sequence can be any one of the eight available time positions. Refer to the data sheet for the external resistor values for setting the sequence time position.

Power is applied to the LTC2928 through either the Vcc pin (2.9V to 6V) or the HVcc pin (7.2V to 16.5V).

Each one of the four enable outputs (EN1, EN2, EN3, EN4) provides a (Vcc+4.5)V signal to control a MOSFET gate or a power supply enable input.

The LTC2928 monitors four supply thresholds per supply (sequence-up, sequence-down, undervoltage, overvoltage) during a full LTC2928 operation cycle. A full operation cycle includes two transient phases (sequence-up and sequence-down) and one monitor (steady state) phase.

The time intervals between adjacent supplies' enable or disable signal is set by the value of the Sequence Timer capacitor with a timing scale factor of 8670ms/uF. The sequencing-up interval is equal to the sequencing-down interval. The power good timer period defines the maximum time needed by any input supply to reach its undervoltage threshold (in power-up) or drop to its sequencingdown threshold (in power-down). This period is set by a power good timer capacitor with a timing scale factor of 4000ms/uF.

During the sequence-up phase, supply monitor inputs are expected to cross their sequence-up threshold (which may be different from their undervoltage threshold). Any supply monitor input failing to cross its sequence-up threshold will stall the process and a sequence-up fault is generated.

During the sequence-down phase, supply monitor inputs are expected to cross their sequence-down threshold (which can be different from their undervoltage threshold) within the selected power good time. Any supply monitor input failing to cross its sequencedown threshold will stall the process and generate a sequence-down fault.

Refer to the LTC2928 data sheet for sequencing threshold selection by biasing the SQT1 and SQT2 pins.

# **QUICK START PROCEDURE**

For fast evaluation of LTC2928 performance, the board contains four low drop out regulators (LDO): LT1761ES-2.5, LT1761ES-1.5, LT1761ES-1.8, LT1761ES-3.3, and a push button with control circuitry for ON control signal generation. LDO outputs are +2.5V, +1.5V, 1.8V, and +3.3V. Each LDO has an enable input, and works as a power supply.

Demonstration circuit 1029 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC2928 with the on-board supplies. Refer to the Figure 1 for the proper circuit connection. For the load resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4 use 51 Ohm 1W resistors. Connect four scope probes to the load resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4.

Place jumpers in the following positions:

JP1 (OPERATION)	LAST
JP2 (ON)	INT_ON
JP3 (V1)	INT
JP4 (V3)	INT
JP5 (V2)	INT
JP6 (V4)	INT
JP7 (SQT1)	GND
JP8 (VSEL)	ALL POSITIVE
JP9 (RT1 Control)	TIME POSITION
JP10 (SQT2)	GND
JP11 (V1 POLARITY)	V1_POS
JP12 (MS1)	GND
JP13 (RT2 Control)	TIME POSITION
JP14 (OVA CONFIG)	Up•32%
JP15 (MS2)	GND
JP16 (RT3 Control)	TIME POSITION
JP17 (VIN FOR VCC)	LOW VCC
JP18 (RDIS)	OPEN
JP19 (RT4 Control)	TIME POSITION

**1.** With the +5V power supply off, connect the supply to the 5V\_AUX and GND turrets.

- **2.** Turn the +5V supply on and then switch the ON control signal from low to high by pressing the button S1.
- **3.** The power-up output voltages should correlate with the transient shown in Figure 2 (Power-up phase). Acceptable tolerance in the sequence timing is  $\pm 20\%$ .
- **4.** Press the button PB (S1) to change the ON signal from high to low and observe the output voltages. The power-down output voltages should correlate with the transient shown in Figure 2. (Power-down phase). Acceptable tolerance in the sequence timing is ±20%.
- 5. Turn the +5V power supply off and connect four external power supply terminals with DC1029 as shown in Figure 3. Use external power supplies with output voltages +2.5V, +1.5V, +1.8V, and +3.3V. Leave output loads as in previous experiments or replace them with 3W resistors 2.5 Ohm. 1.5 Ohm, 2 Ohm, and 3 Ohm accordingly to have current in each rail around 1A.
- 6. Change jumpers V1 (JP3), V2 (JP5), V3 (JP4), and V4 (JP6) positions from INT to EXT.
- 7. Turn all five power supplies on. Pushing the button PB (S1) changes the ON signal from low to high and after the power up transient completes, press PB (S1) second time to initiate the power down. The output voltage sequence timing should be similar to the timing with the internal power supplies.
- 8. The DC1029A could be used for the original customer design. Based on the sequence timing and threshold parameters define all the optional components' values, replace them on the board and verify design performance. Contact LTC Field Applications Engineers to get help in designing or verifying your circuit with special tools.



Figure 1. Demo Circuit 1029A Connections for Operation with Internal Supplies



Figure 2. Power-Up and Power-Down Transients.





Figure 3. Demo Circuit 1029A Connections for Operation with External Supplies





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