### QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 1293A

#### MONOLITHIC STEP-DOWN SWITCHING REGULATOR WITH LDO

LT1939

#### DESCRIPTION

Demo circuit 1293A is a monolithic step-down switching regulator with LDO featuring LT1939. The demo circuit is designed for 5.0V and 3.3V outputs from a 7V to 25V input. The LDO output is configured as a post-regulator of the switching regulator output. The total current capability is up to 2A.

The switching regulator can be synchronized to an external clock input or be resistor-programmed to a 250kHz to 2.2MHz internal oscillator. Programmable frequency allows for optimization between efficiency and external component size. Cycle-by-cycle current limit, frequency foldback and thermal shutdown provide protections against a shorted output. The soft-start feature controls the ramp rate of the output voltage, elimi-

nates input current surge during startup, and also provides output tracking.

The LT1939's low current shutdown mode (<12uA) enables easy power management in battery-powered systems.

The LT1939 datasheet gives a complete description of the part, operation and application information. The datasheet must be read in conjunction with this quick start guide for demo circuit 1293A.

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

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Performance Summary (  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  )

PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE
Minimum Input Voltage		7V
Maximum Input Voltage		25V
Output Voltage V <sub>OUT1</sub>		5.0V ±4%
Output Voltage V <sub>OUT2</sub>		3.3V ±4%
Switching Frequency		800kHz
Maximum Total Output Current (I <sub>OUT1</sub> +I <sub>OUT2</sub> )		2.0A
Voltage Ripple V <sub>OUT1</sub>	$V_{IN}$ =12V, $I_{OUT1}$ =1.5A	10mV
Voltage Ripple V <sub>OUT2</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =12V, I <sub>OUT2</sub> =0.5A	5mV



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#### **OUICK START PROCEDURE**

Demo circuit 1293A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LT1939. Refer to Figure 1 for proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:

 $\mathtt{NOTE}$  . When measuring the input or output voltage ripple, care must be taken to avoid a long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe. Measure the input or output voltage ripple by touching the probe tip directly across the  $V_{IN}$  or  $V_{OUT}$  and GND terminals. See Figure 2 for proper scope probe technique.

- 1. Place JP1 on the RUN position.
- 2. With power off, connect the input power supply to  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and GND.

- 3. Turn on the power at the input.

  NOTE. Make sure that the input voltage does not exceed 25V.
- 4. Check for the proper output voltages.
  - ${\tt NOTE}$  . If there is no output, temporarily disconnect the load to make sure that the load is not set too high.
- 5. Once the proper output voltages are established, adjust the load within the operating range and observe the output voltage regulation, ripple voltage, efficiency and other parameters.

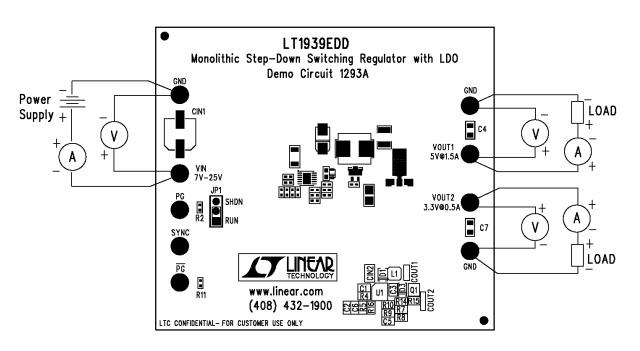


Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

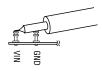


Figure 2. Measuring Input or Output Ripple



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#### SYNC FUNCTION

Install a 20K resistor at R16 to enable SYNC function.

#### UYIO FUNCTION

Install both R1 and R3 for the UVLO function, otherwise, let SHDN pin float for normal operation. See datasheet "Shutdown and Undervoltage Lockout" for resistor calculation.



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