

LTC3854EDDB
 SMALL FOOTPRINT BUCK CONVERTER

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1450A is a small foot print, high efficiency synchronous buck converter with 4.5V to 26V input range. It can supply 5A maximum load current at 2.5V output. The demo board features the LTC[®]3854EDDB controller. The controller features a 400kHz constant frequency current mode architecture. With a wide input range and output range, the LTC3854 is ideal for automotive, telecom, industrial and distributed DC power systems. This board has a compact solution size with dual So-8 MOSFETs, small inductor and capacitor footprints. The package of LTC3854EDDB is a small, low thermal impedance, 12-Lead (3mm x 2mm) plastic DFN.

The RUN/SS pin (JP1) provides both soft-start and enable features. To shut down the converter, one simple way is to force the RUN pin below 0.4V (JP1: OFF).

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

Table 1. Performance Summary ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE
Input Voltage Range		4.5V to 26V
Output Voltage, V_{OUT}	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{-}26\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{A to }5\text{A}$	$2.5\text{V} \pm 2\%$
Maximum Output Current, I_{OUT}	$V_{IN} = 4.5\text{-}26\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$	5A
Typical Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 5\text{A}$	89.5%
Typical Switching Frequency		400kHz

QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 1450A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3854EDDB. Refer to Figure 1 for the proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:

1. With power off, connect the input power supply to V_{in} (4.5V-26V) and GND (input return).
2. Connect the 2.5V output load between V_{out} and GND (Initial load: no load).
3. Connect the DVMs to the input and outputs.
4. Turn on the input power supply and check for the proper output voltages. V_{out} should be $2.5V \pm 2\%$.
5. Once the proper output voltages are established, adjust the loads within the operating range and observe the output voltage regulation, ripple voltage and other parameters.

Note: When measuring the output or input voltage ripple, do not use the long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe. See Figure 2 for the proper scope probe technique. Short, stiff leads need to be soldered to the (+) and (-) terminals of an output capacitor. The probe's ground ring needs to touch the (-) lead and the probe tip needs to touch the (+) lead.

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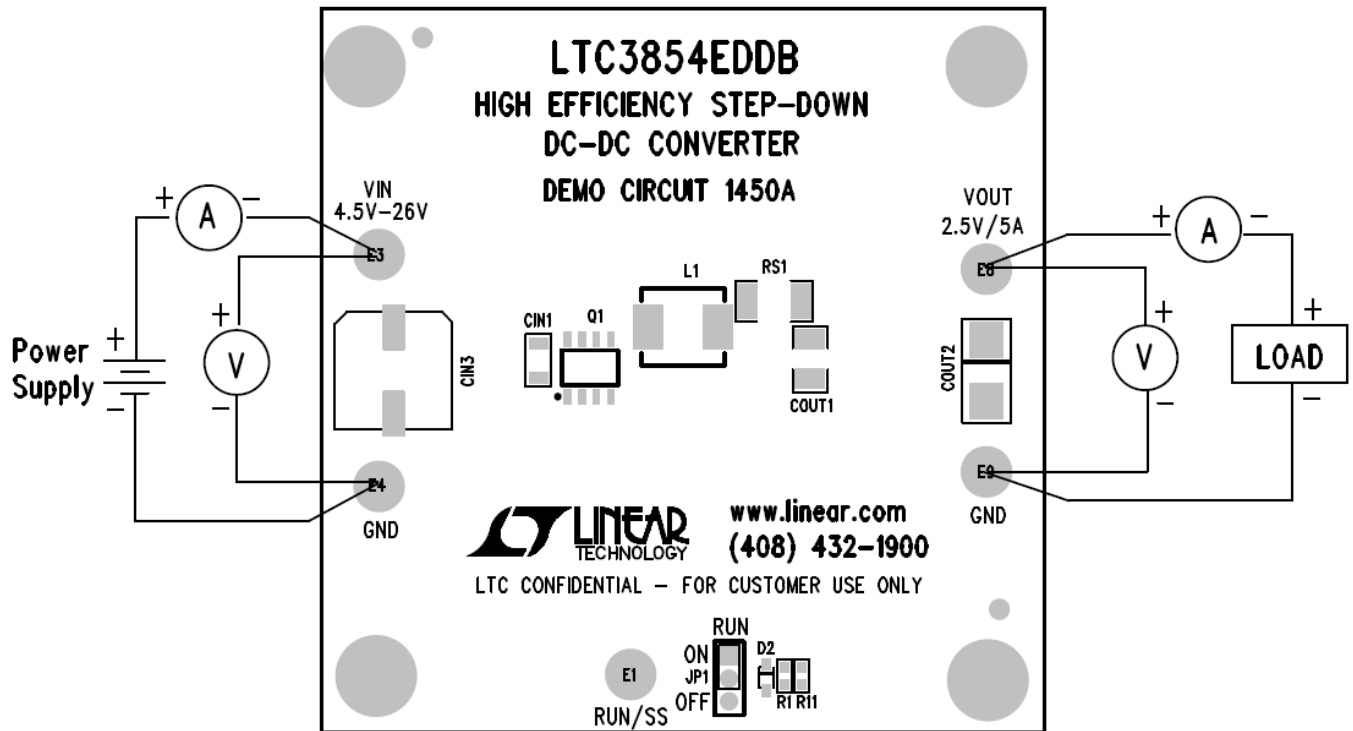


Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

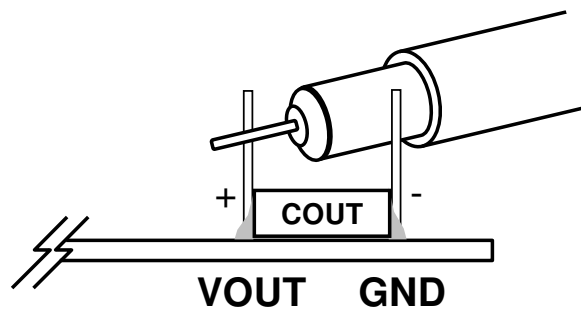


Figure 2. Measuring Output Voltage Ripple

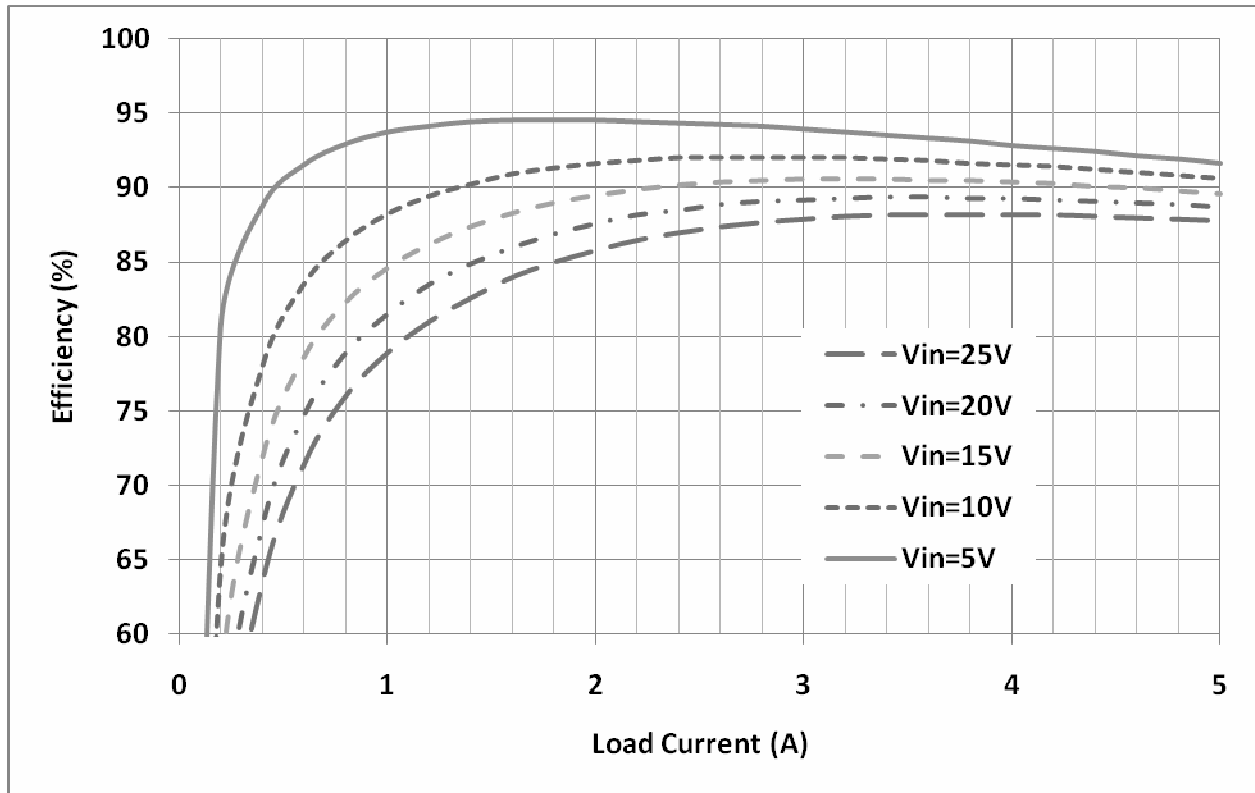
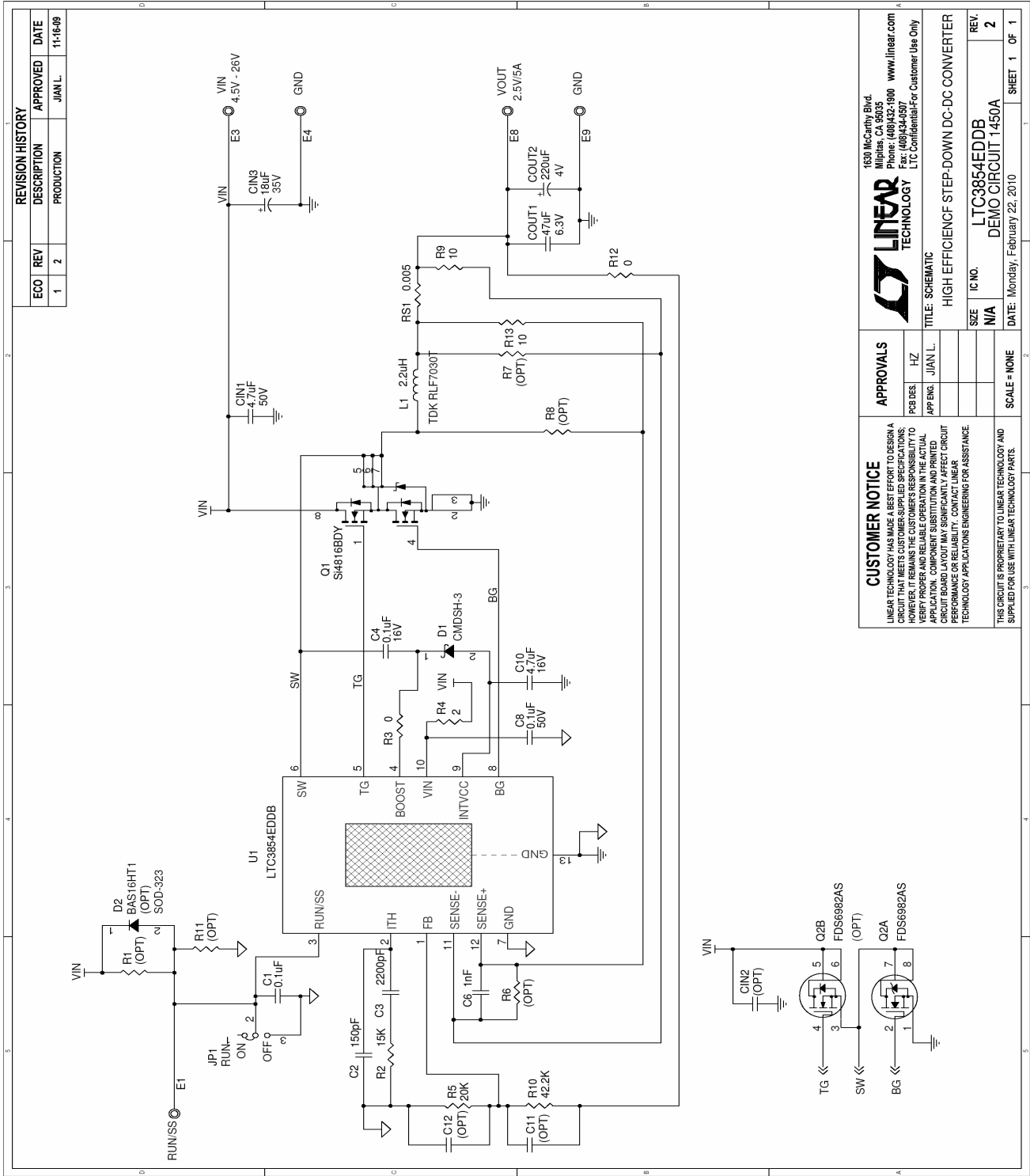


Figure 3. Efficiency vs load current

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REVISION HISTORY				
ECO	REV	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	DATE
1	2	PRODUCTION	JIAN L.	11-16-09

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 LINEAR TECHNOLOGY HAS MADE A BEST EFFORT TO DESIGN A CIRCUIT THAT MEETS CUSTOMER-SUPPLIED SPECIFICATIONS. CUSTOMERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE ACTUAL APPLICATION. COMPONENT SUBSTITUTION AND PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD LAYOUT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE OR RELIABILITY. CONTACT LINEAR TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS ENGINEERING FOR ASSISTANCE.

APPROVALS

PFB DES.	HZ
APP ENG.	JIAN L.

SCALE = NONE

IC NO. LTC3854EDDB
REV. 2
DEMO CIRCUIT 1450A

DATE: Monday, February 22, 2010
SHEET 1 OF 1

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TITLE: SCHEMATIC
HIGH EFFICIENCY STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER