

QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 1158A MONOLITHIC SYNCHRONOUS BUCK REGULATOR

LTC3564

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit DC1158A is a high efficiency monolithic synchronous buck regulator using a constant frequency, current mode architecture featuring LTC3564. Its high switching frequency of 2.25MHz allows the use of small surface mount inductors and capacitors. Supply current during operation is only 20uA dropping to below 1uA in shutdown. The 2.5V to 5.5V input voltage range

makes the LTC3564 ideally suited for single Li-Ion battery-powered or 3.3V to 5V input voltage applications. 100% duty cycle provides low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable systems. Automatic Burst Mode® operation increases efficiency at light loads, further extending battery runtime. **Gerber files for this circuit are available. Call the LTC Factory.**

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

PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE
Input Voltage		2.5V to 5.5V
Output Voltage V_{OUT}	$I_{OUT}=0\text{A}$ to 1.25A	$V_{OUT} \pm 0.5\%$
Maximum Output Current		1.25A
DC Supply Current	$V_{FB} = 0.5\text{V}$ or $V_{OUT} = 90\%$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{A}$	300 μA
Nominal Switching Frequency	$V_{FB} = 0.6\text{V}$ or $V_{OUT} = 100\%$	2.25MHz

QUICK START PROCEDURE

The DC1158A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3564. For a proper measurement equipment configuration, set up the circuit according to the diagram in Figure 2.

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 the Measurement Equipment Setup diagram in Figure 1 for proper scope probe technique.

Please follow the procedure outlined below for proper operation.

1. Connect the input power supply to the V_{IN} and GND terminals. Connect the load between

the V_{OUT} and GND terminals. Refer to Figure 2 for the proper measurement equipment setup.

2. Before proceeding to operation, insert jumper shunt XJP1 into the OFF position and insert jumper shunt into XJP2, XJP3 or XJP4 for voltages of 1.2V, 1.5V or 1.8V respectively. Set the load output current to less than 1.25A. An optional output voltage can be set by populating resistor RFB6, removing RFB5 and moving the shunt jumper to JP5.

3. Apply 5V at V_{IN} . Measure V_{OUT} ; it should read 0V. If desired, one can measure the shutdown supply current at this point. The supply current will be about 1 μA in shutdown.

4. Turn on V_{OUT} by changing shunt XJP1 from the OFF position to the ON position. The output voltage should measure according to the

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voltage set by the shunt jumper in XJP2, XJP3 or XJP4.

5. Vary the input voltage between 2.5V and 5.5V and the output voltage should be within +/- 0.4% tolerance.

Warning - If the power for the demo board is carried in long leads, the input voltage at the part could “ring”, which could affect the operation of the circuit or even exceed the maximum voltage rating of the IC. To eliminate the ringing, insert a

6. Vary the V_{OUT} load current from 0 to 1.25A, and the output voltage should be within a tolerance of +/- 0.5%.

small tantalum capacitor (for instance, AVX part # TAJW686M010) on the pads between the input power and return terminals on the bottom of the demo board. The (greater) ESR of the tantalum will dampen the (possible) ringing voltage due to the use of long input leads. On a normal, typical PCB, with short traces, the capacitor is not needed.

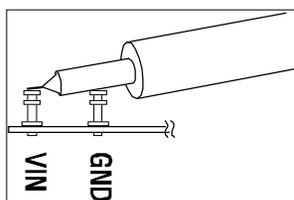


Figure 1. Measuring Input or Output Ripple

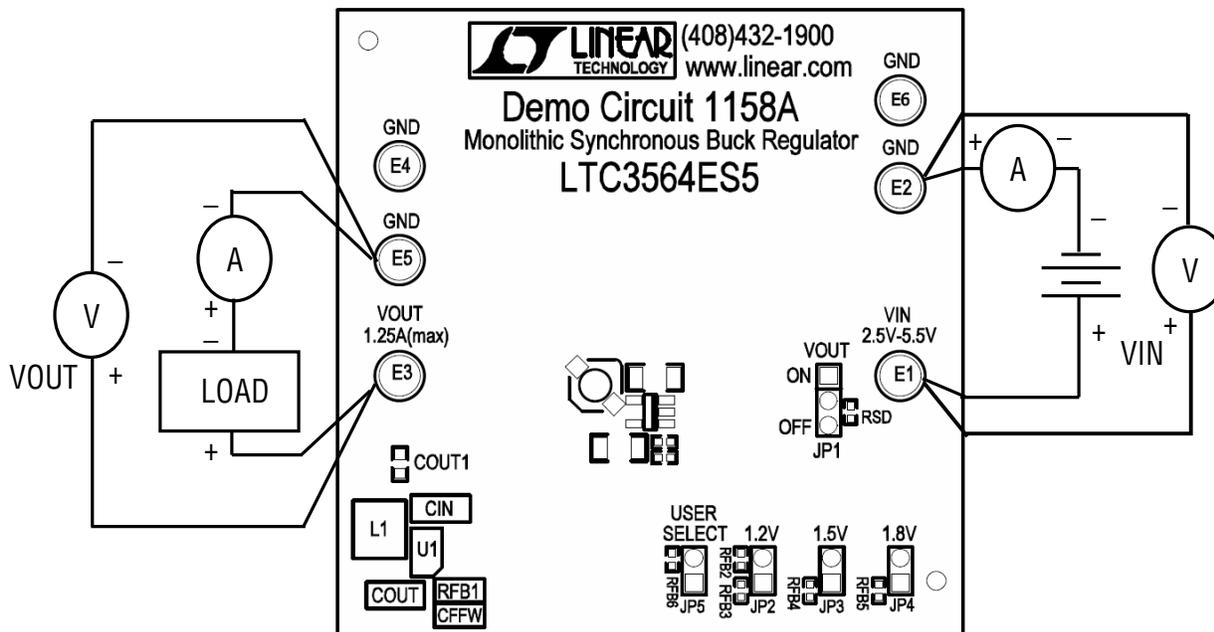
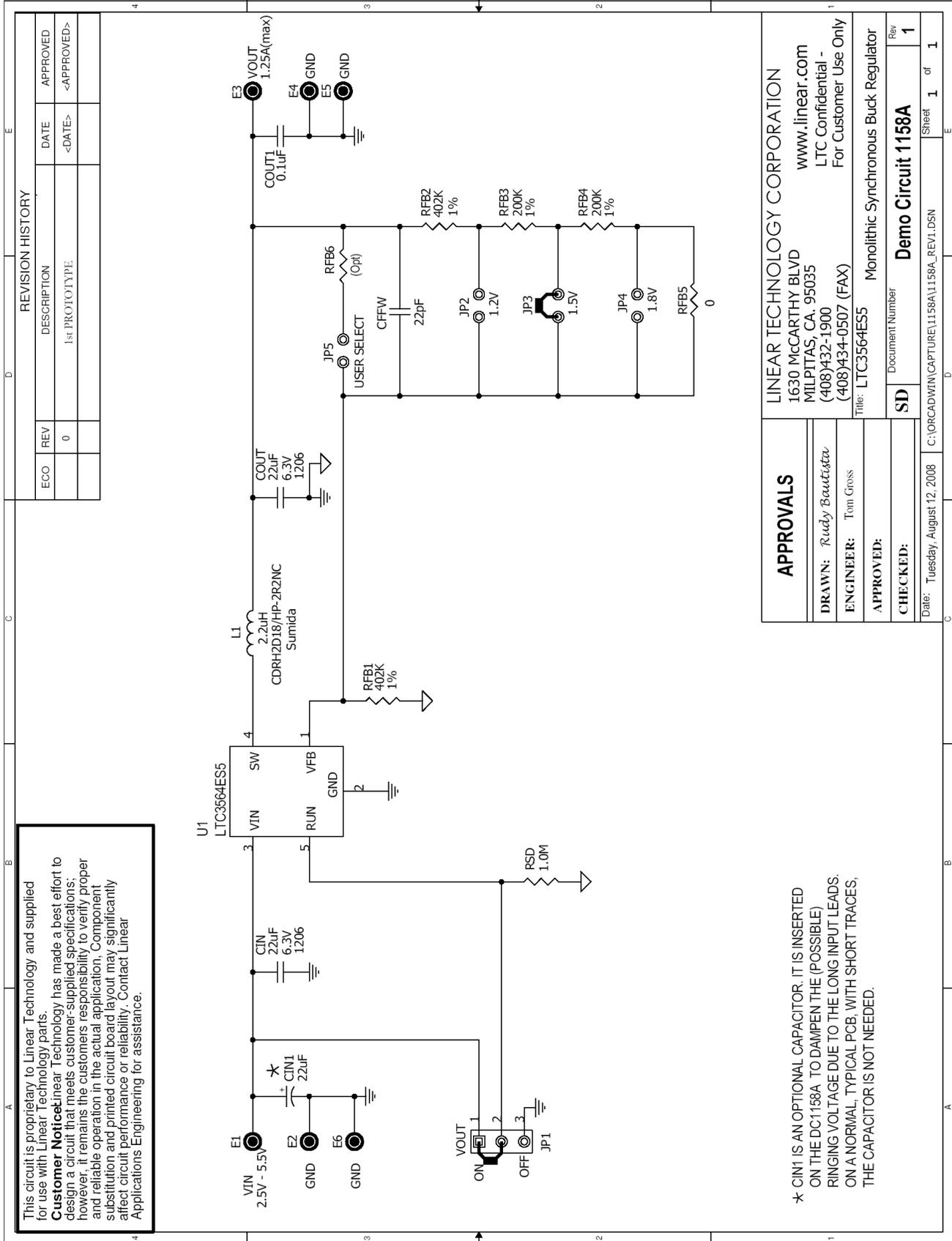


Figure 2. Equipment setup to test LTC3564

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