## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit DC1958 is a dual output regulator consisting of two constant-frequency step-down converters, based on the LTC3633A-2 monolithic dual-channel synchronous buck regulator. The DC1958 has an input voltage range of 3.6 V to 20 V , with each regulator capable of delivering up to 3A of output current. The DC1958 can operate in either Burst Mode or forced continuous mode. In shutdown, the DC1958 can run off of less than $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ total. The DC1958 is a very efficient circuit: over $90 \%$ for either circuit. The DC1958 uses the 28-pin QFN LTC3633AEUFD-2 package, which has an exposed pad on
the bottom side of the IC for better thermal performance. These features, plus a programmable operating frequency range from 500 kHz to $4 \mathrm{MHz}(2 \mathrm{MHz}$ switching frequency with the $R_{\top}$ pin connected to $\mathrm{INTV}_{\text {CC }}$ ), make the DC1958 demo board an ideal circuitfor use industrial or distributed power applications.
Design files for this circuit board are available at http://www.linear.com/demo

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## PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Specifications are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | VALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum Input Voltages |  | 3.6 V |
| Maximum Input Voltages |  | 20 V |
| Run | RUN Pin = GND | Shutdown |
|  | RUN Pin $=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Operating |
| Output Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}$ Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN1 }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 20V, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ to 3 A | $1.2 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (1.164V to 1.236V) |
|  |  | $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (1.455V to 1.545 V ) |
|  |  | $1.8 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (1.746V to 1.854 V ) |
| Typical Output Ripple V ${ }_{\text {OUT1 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN1 }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}=3 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{BW})$ | $<30 \mathrm{mV}$ P-P |
| Output Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }}$ Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN2 }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 20V, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ to 3 A | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (2.425V to 2.575 V ) |
|  |  | $3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (3.201V to 3.399V) |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (4.85V to 5.15V) |
| Typical Output Ripple V ${ }_{\text {OUT2 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN2 }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }}=3 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{BW})$ | $<30 \mathrm{mV}$ P-P |
| Nominal Switching Frequencies | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ Pin connected to 324k | 1 MHz |
|  | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {T }}$ Pin $=$ INTV $_{\text {CC }}$ | 2MHz |
| Burst Mode Operation | Channel 1: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\text {SW }}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT1 }} \sim 900 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Channel 2: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\text {SW }}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }} \sim 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Channel 1: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\text {SW }}=2 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT1 }} \sim 730 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Channel 2: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\text {SW }}=2 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }} \sim 250 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Phase | Phase Pin $=$ INTV ${ }_{\text {CC }}$ | Out-of-Phase |
|  | Phase Pin = GND | In-Phase |
| INTV ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |  | $3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 6 \%$ |

## DEMO MANUAL DC1958

## PUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 1958 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3633A-2. For a proper measurement equipment configuration, set up the circuit according to the diagram in Figure 1.

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 VIN or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ and GND terminals. See the proper scope probe technique in figure 2.
Please follow the procedure outlined below for proper operation.

1. Connect the input power supply to the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN1 }} / \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN2 }}$ and $G N D$ terminals ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN} 1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN2 }}$ are separate nodes.). Connect the loads between the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ and $G N D$ terminals. Refer to
Figure 1 for the proper measurement equipment setup.
Before proceeding to operation, insert jumper shunts XJP1 and XJP2 into the OFF positions of headers JP1 and JP2, shunt XJP11 into the ON position ( $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase) of PHASE header JP11, shunts XJP3 and XJP4 into the soft-start (ss) positions of headers JP3 and JP4, shunt XJP8 into the forced continuous mode (FCM) position of MODE header JP8, shunt XJP14 into the 1MHz position of the frequency (FREQ) header JP14, shunts XJP12 and XJP13 into the external (EXT) compensation positions of headers JP12 and JP13, and shunt XJP6 into the VOUT1 voltage options of choice of header JP6: $1.2 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$, or 1.8 V , and a shunt into the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }}$ voltage option of choice: 2.5 V (header JP15), 3.3V (header JP5), or 5V (header JP7).
2. Apply 5.5 V at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INS }} 1 \& 2$. Measure both $\mathrm{V}_{\text {outs; }}$; they should read OV . If desired, one can measure the shutdown supply current at this point. The supply current will be less than $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in shutdown.
3. Turn on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }}$ by shifting shunts XJP1 and XJP2 from the OFF positions to the ON positions. Both output voltages should be within a tolerance of $\pm 2 \%$.
4. Vary the input voltages from 5.8 V (the min. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is dependent on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ ) to 20V, and the load currents from 0 A to 3 A . Both output voltages should be within $\pm 3 \%$ tolerance.
5. Set the load current of both outputs to 3 A and the input voltages to 20 V , and then measure each output ripple voltage (refer to figure 2 for proper measurement technique); they should each measure less than 30 mVAC . Also, observe the voltage waveform at either switch node (pins $23 \& 24$ for reg. 1 and $13 \& 14$ for reg.2) of each regulator. The switching frequencies should be between 800 kHz and 1.2 MHz ( $\mathrm{T}=1.25 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $0.833 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ). To realize 2 MHz operation, change the shunt position on header JP14. In all cases, both switch node waveforms should be rectangular in shape, and $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase with each other. Change the shunt position on header JP11 to set the switch waveforms in phase with respect to each other. To operate the ckt.s in Burst Mode, change the shunt in headerJP8 to the Burst Mode position. When finished, insert shunts XJP1 and XJP2 to the OFF position(s) and disconnect the power.
6. Regulators $1\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN1 }}\right)$ and $2\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN2 }}\right)$ are completely separated from each other; thus, they can be powered from different individual input supplies, as can the signal input supply. Of course, all the voltage requirements still must be met: 1.5 V to 20 V for the $\mathrm{PV}_{\text {IN }}$ pins and 3.6 V to 20 V for the SV IN pin .

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, a small tantalum capacitor (for instance, AVX part \# TPSY226M035R0200) is inserted on the pads between the input power and return terminals on the bottom of the demo board. The (greater) ESR of the tantalum capacitor will dampen the (possible) ringing voltage caused by the long input leads. On a normal, typical PCB, with short traces, this capacitor is not needed.

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup


Figure 2. Measuring Input or Output Ripple

## DEMO MANUAL DC1958

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 3. LTC3633A-2 DC1958 Switch Operation
$V_{I N 1} \& V_{I N 2}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT1 }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ @ $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}=3 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} @ \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 2}=3 \mathrm{~A}$
Forced Continuous Mode $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{sw}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$
External Compensation: $R_{T T H X}=13 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{C}_{\mid T H X}=220 \mathrm{pF}$
Trace 1: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {sw1 }}$ (10V/div)
Trace 3: Vout1 AC Voltage ( $20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div AC)
Trace 2: $V_{\text {sw2 }}$ (10V/div)
Trace 4: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }} \mathrm{AC}$ Voltage ( $20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div AC )


Figure 4. $\mathrm{V}_{0 \mathrm{UT} 1}$ Load Step Response
$V_{I N 1}=12 V, V_{\text {OUT1 }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~A}$ Load Step ( 0 A to 3 A )
Forced Continuous Mode $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1 \mathrm{MMz}$
External Compensation: $\mathrm{R}_{\text {THH } 1}=13 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{C}_{I T H 1}=220 \mathrm{pF}$ Trace 1: Output Voltage ( $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ AC)

Trace 4: Output Current (1A/div)

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 5. Vout2 Load Step Response
$V_{\text {IN2 }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT2 }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~A}$ Load Step ( OA to 3A)
Forced Continuous Mode $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{sw}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$
External Compensation: $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ITH2 }}=13 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {ITH2 }}=220 \mathrm{pF}$ Trace 1: Output Voltage (200mV/div AC) Trace 4: Output Current (1A/div)


Figure 6. LTC3633A-2 DC1958 Efficiency

## DEMO MANUAL DC1958

## PARTS LST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required Circuit Components |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | C1-C2 | CAP, 0603, $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X7R}$ | TDK C1608X7R1H104K |
| 2 | 2 | CFFW1-CFFW2 | CAP, 0402, 10pF, 5\%, 25V, NPO | AVX 04023A100JAT2A |
| 3 | 2 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN1 }}-\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN2 }}$ | CAP, 1210, 22 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 20 \%$, 25V, X7R | TAIYO YUDEN TMK325B7226MM-TR |
| 4 | 4 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT1 }}-\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT4 }}$ | CAP, 1206, $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | TAIYO YUDEN JMK316BJ226ML-T |
| 5 | 1 | CSVIN | CAP, 0603, 1 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | AVX 06033D105KAT2A |
| 6 | 1 | Cvcc | CAP, 0603, 1 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | AVX 0603YD105KAT2A |
| 7 | 1 | D1 | DIODE, SCHOTTKY 30V, 100mA | CENTRAL SEMI CMDSH-3-TR |
| 8 | 1 | L1 | IND, 1.0 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ | VISHAY IHLP-2020BZER1R0M01 |
| 9 | 1 | L2 | IND, $2.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | VISHAY IHLP-2020BZER2R2M01 |
| 10 | 2 | R3, R5 | RES, 0402, 29.4k $, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040229K4FKED |
| 11 | 1 | R4 | RES, $040284.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040284K5FKED |
| 12 | 1 | R6 | RES, $040218.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%$, 1/16W | VISHAY CRCW040218K7FKED |
| 13 | 1 | U1 | IC, DUAL STEP-DOWN REGULATOR | LINEAR TECH, LTC3633AEUFD-2 |
| Additional Demo Board Circuit Components |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | CC1-CC2 | CAP, 0402, 10pF, 5\%, 25V, NPO OPTION | AVX 04023A100JAT2A OPTION |
| 2 | 0 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN3 }}-\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN4 }}$ | CAP, 1210, 22 $2 \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%$, 25V, X7R OPTION | TAIYO YUDEN TMK325B7226MM-TR |
| 3 | 2 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN5 }}-\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN6 }}$ | CAP, 6032, $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%$, 35V, TANT | AVX TPSY226M035R0200 |
| 4 | 2 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {ITH1 }}-\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {ITH2 }}$ | CAP, 0402, 220pF, 10\%, 25V, COG | AVX 04023A221KAT2A |
| 5 | 2 | Couts-Cout6 | CAP, 0805, 10 ${ }^{\text {F }}$, 20\%, 6.3V, X5R | TDK C2012X5R0J106M |
| 6 | 0 | CSVIN1 | CAP, 0603, 1 1 F, 10\%, 25V, X5R 0PTION | AVX 06033D105KAT2A OPTION |
| 7 | 2 | CTR1-CTR2 | CAP, 0402, 4700pF, 10\%, 50V X7R | AVX 04025C472KAT |
| 8 | 1 | CVCC1 | CAP, 0603, $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ X5R | AVX 0603YD105KAT2A |
| 9 | 1 | D2 | DIODE, SCHOTTKY 30V, 100mA | CENTRAL SEMI CMDSH-3-TR |
| 10 | 2 | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ITH1 }}-\mathrm{R}_{\text {ITH2 }}$ | RES, 0402, 13k $\Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | NIC NRC04F1302TRF |
| 11 | 2 | RPG1-RPG2 | RES, 0402, 100k $\Omega, 5 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW0402100KJNED |
| 12 | 3 | R1-R2, RPHMDE | RES, 0402, $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 5 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW04021M00JNED |
| 13 | 1 | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | RES, 0402, 324k $\Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW0402324KFKED |
| 14 | 2 | RTR1-RTR2 | RES, 0402, $0 \Omega$ JUMPER | VISHAY CRCW04020000ZOED |
| 15 | 0 | RTR3-RTR4 | RES, 0402 OPTION | OPTION |
| 16 | 1 | R7 | RES, 0402, 19.6k, $1 \%$, 1/16W | VISHAY CRCW040219K6FKED |
| 17 | 1 | R8 | RES, 0402, $11.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040211K5FKED |
| 18 | 1 | R9 | RES, 0402, $14.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040214K7FKED |
| 19 | 1 | R10 | RES, $040226.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040226K7FKED |
| 20 | 1 | R11 | RES, 0402 10k, $5 \%$, 1/16W | VISHAY CRCW040210KOJNED |
| 21 | 0 | R12 | RES, 1812 OPTION | OPTION |

Hardware: For Demo Board Only

| 1 | 16 | E1-E16 | TURRET | MILL-MAX 2501-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 8 | JP1-JP4, JP11-JP14 | HEADER, 3-PIN, 2mm | SULLINS, NRPN031PAEN-RC |
| 3 | 3 | JP5, JP7, JP15 | HEADER, 2-PIN, 2mm | SULLINS, NRPN021PAEN-RC |
| 4 | 2 | JP6, JP8 | HEADER, 3-PIN, DBL ROW 2mm | SULLINS, NRPN032PAEN-RC |
| 5 | 11 | JP1-JP4, JP6-JP8, JP11-JP14 | SHUNT, 2mm | SAMTEC 2SN-BK-G |

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## DEMO MANUAL DC1958

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