

LTC3854EMSE

WIDE INPUT RANGE AND SMALL FOOTPRINT BUCK CONVERTER

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1487A is a small foot print, wide input voltage range, high efficiency synchronous buck converter with 4.5V to 34V input range. It can supply 12A maximum load current at 2.5V output. The demo board features the LTC[®]3854EMSE 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. The demo board uses a high density, two sided drop-in layout with a minimal amount of components. The package of LTC3854EMSE is a small, low thermal impedance 12-lead plastic MSOP.

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°C)

PARAMETER	CONDITION	VALUE
Input Voltage Range		4.5V to 34V
Output Voltage, V _{OUT}	V _{IN} = 4.5-34V, I _{OUT} = 0A to 12A	2.5V ±2%
Maximum Output Current, I _{OUT}	V _{IN} = 4.5-34V, V _{OUT} = 2.5V	12A
Typical Efficiency	V _{IN} = 20V, V _{OUT} = 2.5V, I _{OUT} = 12A	92%
Typical Switching Frequency		400kHz

QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 1487A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3854EMSE. 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-34V) 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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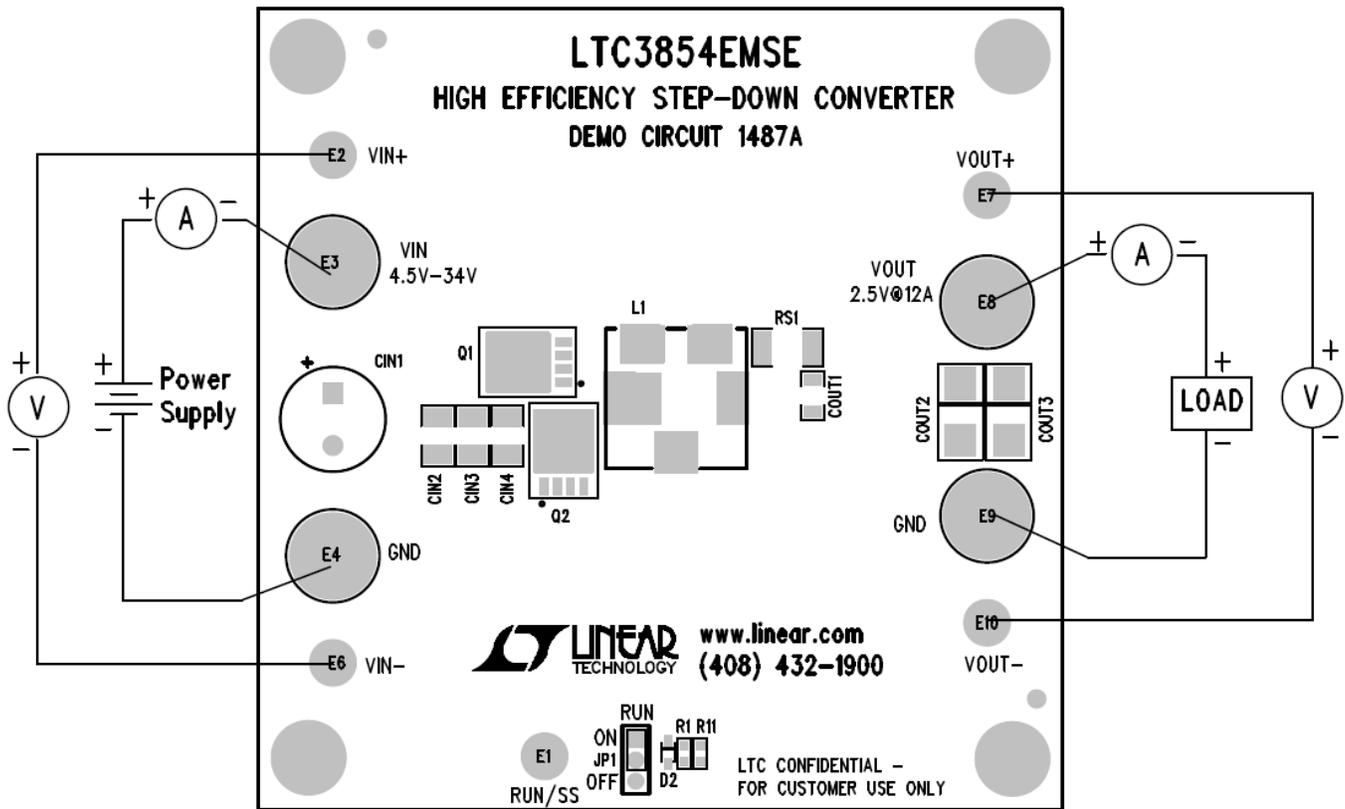


Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

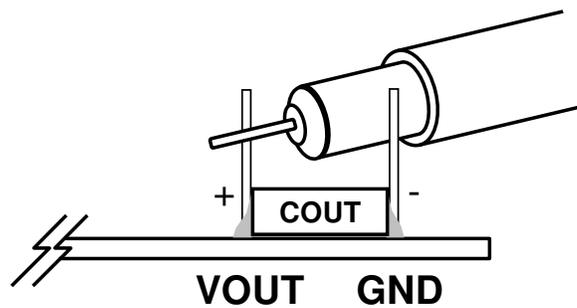


Figure 2. Measuring Output Voltage Ripple

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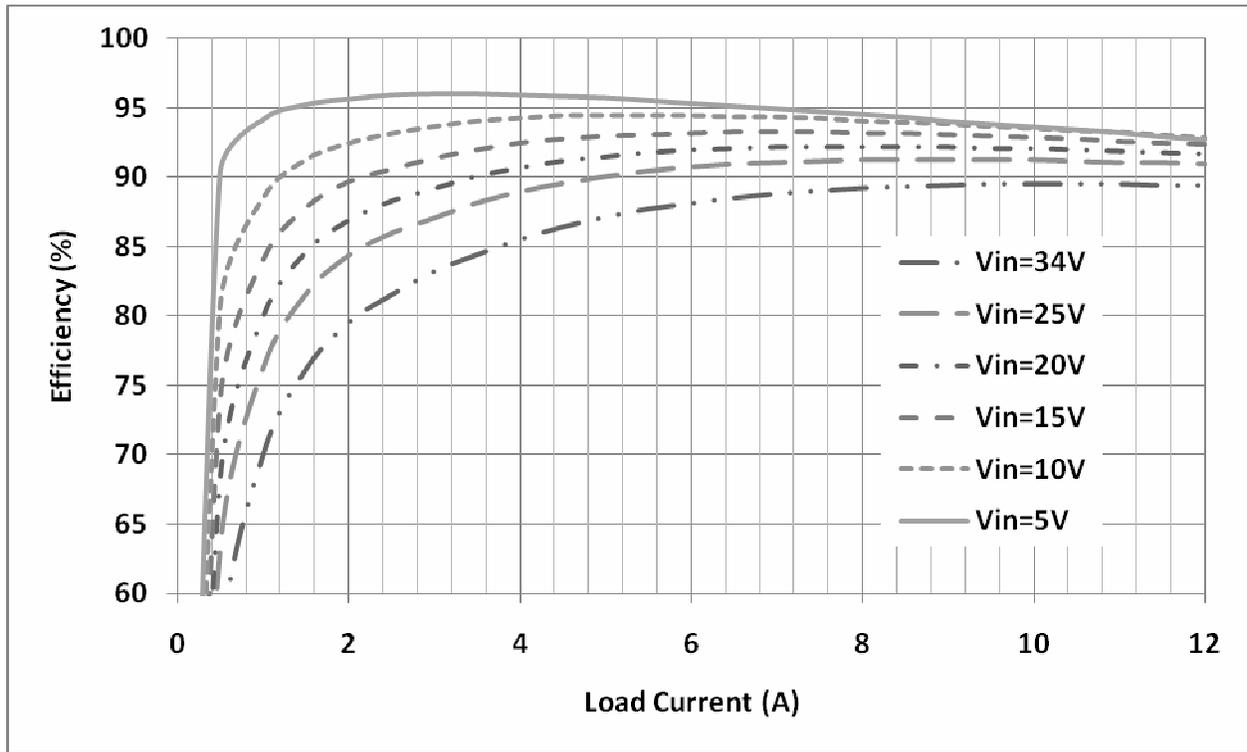
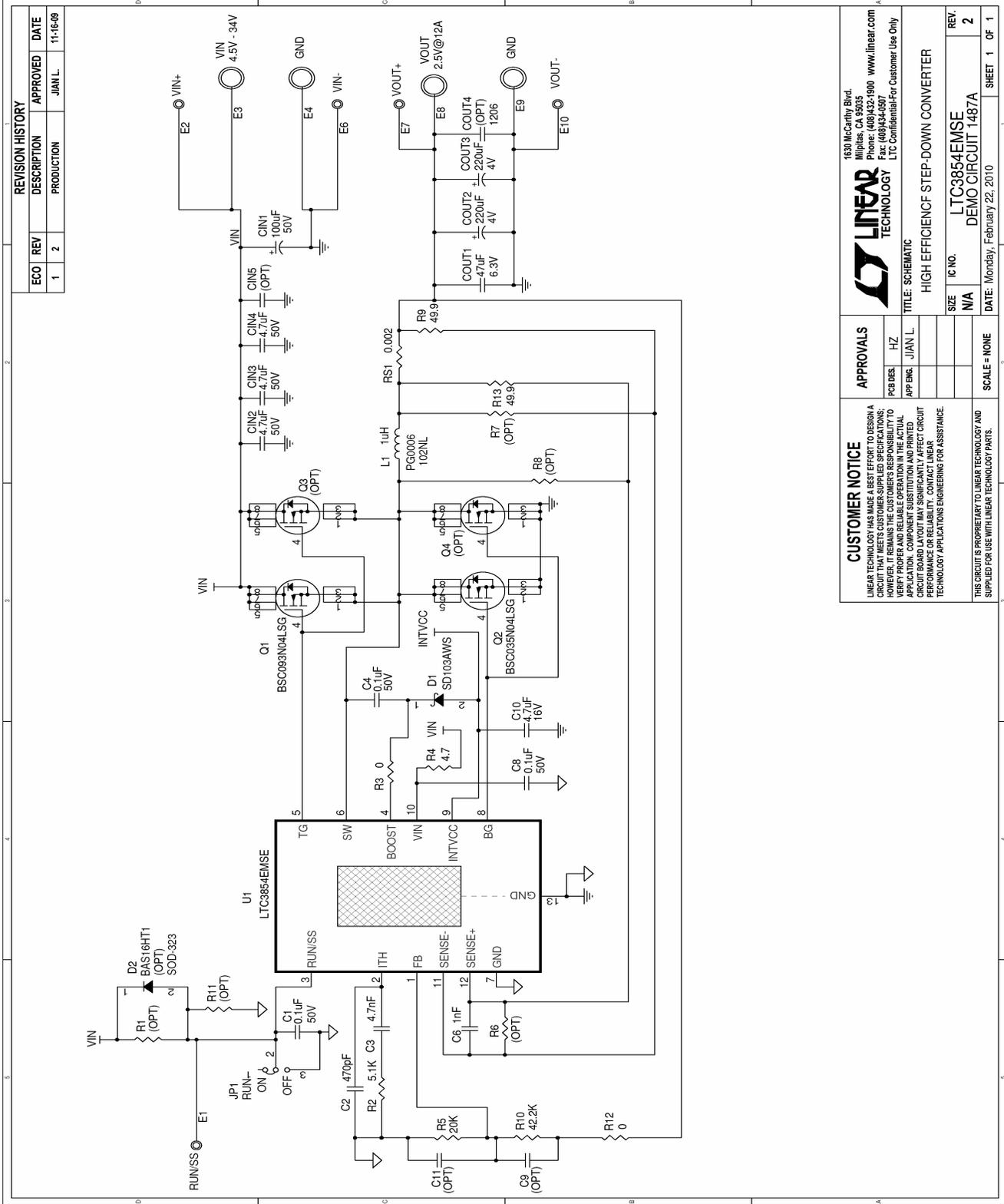


Figure 3. Efficiency vs load current

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

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THIS CIRCUIT IS PROPRIETARY TO LINEAR TECHNOLOGY AND SUPPLIED FOR USE WITH LINEAR TECHNOLOGY PARTS.

APPROVALS

PEB DES. _____ HZ _____

APP ENG. JIAN L. _____

SCALE = NONE

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY

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TITLE: SCHEMATIC

HIGH EFFICIENCY STEP-DOWN CONVERTER

IC NO. LTC3854EMSE

REV. 2

SIZE N/A

DEMO CIRCUIT 1487A

DATE: Monday, February 22, 2010

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