# QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 625 1MHZ, IA SYNCHRONOUS BUCK-BOOST CONVERTER 

LTC3441

## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration Circuit 625 is a constant-frequency synchronous Buck-Boost converter using the LTC3441. The input range is from 2.4 V to 5.5 V , making it ideal for sin-gle-cell lithium-ion or three-cell NiCd/NiMH battery applications. This converter provides up to $95 \%$ efficiency, much higher than traditional Buck-Boost converters. For 2.5V minimum input voltage, this converter can provide up to 1 A load current.
The output voltage is set at 3.3 V . A different output voltage in the range of 2.4 V to 5.25 V can be obtained by changing one of the feedback resistors. The switching frequency is set at 1 MHz , which is a good trade-off between efficiency and size. Applying twice the desired
frequency at the MODE/SYNC pin can also synchronize the switching frequency between 1.15 MHz to 1.7 MHz . In shutdown, the IC draws less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.
When using long wire connections to the input sources (such as wall adaptors), there can be input over voltage transients during initial plug-in. C8 is installed on DC625 to damp the possible voltage transients. C8 is not needed for any application when input source is close to the regulator. Please refer to Application Note 88 for details.

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

Table 1. Performance Summary ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | CONDITION | VALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum Input Voltage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2.4 V (2.5V minimum input for 1 A load) |
| Maximum Input Voltage | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5.5V |
| Output Voltage V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.25 V , $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ to 1 A | $3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ |
| Maximum Output Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.25 V | 1A |
| Typical Output Ripple V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{BW})$ | $40 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{P}^{\text {- }}$ |
| Typical Switching Frequency |  | 1MHz |
| Efficiency | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0.2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=4.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 94\% Typical 89\% Typical |
| On/Off Control | Logic Low Voltage-Off, $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.4V MAX |
|  | Logic High Voltage-On | 2.4V MIN |

## PUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 625 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3441. Refer to Figure 1 for proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:

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 Vout and GND terminals. See Figure 2 for proper scope probe technique.

1. Place jumpers in the following positions:

JP1 RUN
JP2 FIXED FREQ.
2. With power off, connect the input power supply to Vin and GND.
3. Turn on the power at the input.
note: Make sure that the input voltage does not exceed 5.5V.
4. Check for the proper output voltage. Vout $=3.2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.4 V .

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 voltage is 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

## GRAPHICS



Figure 3. Efficiency of DC625


Figure 4. Load Transient Response (Vin=3V;Channel 1: Vout; Channel 2: lout: load step from 100 mA to 1A)


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| Item | Qty | Reference | Part Description | Manufacture /Part \# |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | C1 | Cap., X5R 10uF 6.3V 20\% | Taiyo Yuden JMK212BJ106MG-T |
| 2 | 1 | C2 | Cap., X5R 0.047uF 16V 5\% | AVX 0402YD473JAT |
| 3 | 2 | C3,C7 | Cap., NP0 220pF 25V 10\% | AVX 04023A221KAT2A |
| 4 | 0 | C4 (Opt) | Cap., NP0 10pF 25V 10\% | AVX 04023A100KAT2A |
| 5 | 1 | C5 | Cap., X5R 47uF 6.3V 20\% | Taiyo Yuden JMK325BJ476MM-T |
| 6 | 1 | C6 | Cap., X5R 1uF 6.3V 10\% | Taiyo Yuden JMK107BJ105KA-T |
| 7 | 1 | C8 | Cap., Tant. 47uF 10V 20\% | AVX TAJB476M010 |
| 8 | 0 | C9 (Opt) | Cap., X7R 1000pF 25V 20\% | AVX 04023C102MAT2A |
| 9 | 2 | D2,D1 | Schottky Diode, 1A / 20V | PHILIPS PMEG2010EA |
| 10 | 2 | JP1,JP2 | Headers, 3 Pins 2mm Ctrs. | CommConn Con Inc. 2802S-03G2 |
| 11 | 2 | XJP1,XJP2 | Shunt, 2 Pins 2mm Ctrs. | CommConn Con Inc. CCIJ2MM-138G |
| 12 | 1 | L1 | Inductor, 3.3uH | TOK0 A916CY-3R3M |
| 13 | 1 | R1 | Res., Chip 1.0M 1/16W 5\% | AAC CR05-105JM |
| 14 | 1 | R2 | Res., Chip 15K 1/16W 5\% | AAC CR05-153JM |
| 15 | 1 | R3 | Res., Chip 200K 0.06W 1\% | AAC CR05-2003FM |
| 16 | 1 | R4 | Res., Chip 348K 1/16W 1\% | AAC CR05-3483FM |
| 17 | 1 | R5 | Res., Chip 5.1M 1/16W 5\% | AAC CR05-515JM |
| 18 | 1 | R6 | Res., Chip 2.2K 0.06W 5\% | AAC CR05-222JM |
| 19 | 0 | R7 (Opt) | Res., Chip 2.0 0.06W 1\% | AAC CR05-2R00FM |
| 20 | 5 | TP1,TP2,TP3,TP4,TP5 | Turret, Testpoint | MilI Max 2501-2 |
| 21 | 1 | U1 | I.C., Buck Converter | Linear Tech. Corp. LTC3441EDE |
| 22 | 4 |  | SCREW, \#4-40, 1/4" | ANY |
| 23 | 4 |  | STANDOFF, \#4-40 1/4" | MICR0 PLASTICS 14HTSP101 |
| 24 | 1 |  | PRINTED CIRCUIT B0ARD | FAB., DEM0 CIRCUIT 625A |
| 25 | 2 |  | TOP STENCIL | STENCIL DC625A |



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