

LM3679 3MHz, 350mA Miniature Step-Down DC-DC Converter for Ultra Low Profile Applications (Height < 0.55mm)

Check for Samples: [LM3679](#)

FEATURES

- 16 μ A Typical Quiescent Current
- 350 mA Maximum Load Capability
- 3 MHz PWM Fixed Switching Frequency (typ)
- Automatic PFM/PWM Mode Switching
- Available in 5-Bump DSBGA YZR Package and YPD Package
- Internal Synchronous Rectification for High Efficiency
- Internal Soft Start
- 0.01 μ A Typical Shutdown Current
- Operates from a Single Li-Ion Cell Battery
- Current Overload and Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Three External Components Required for Typical Applications
- Low Profile Solution (0.55mm Max Height, Includes Four External Components)

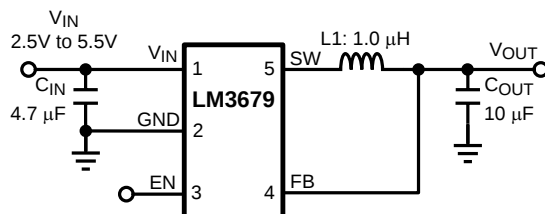
APPLICATIONS

- Mobile Phones
- PDAs
- MP3 Players
- W-LAN
- Portable Instruments
- Digital Still Cameras
- Portable Hard Disk Drives

DESCRIPTION

The LM3679 step-down DC-DC converter is optimized for powering ultra-low voltage circuits from a single Li-Ion cell battery and input voltage rails from 2.5V to 5.5V. It provides up to 350mA load current, over the entire input voltage range. The LM3679 output voltage can be configured to 1.2V, 1.5V, or 1.8V.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Bill of Materials for Low Profile Solution:

CIN = JMK107BJ475K (Taiyo - Yuden)
COUT = JMK107BJ475K (Taiyo - Yuden) x2
Inductor = LQM21PN1R0MC0 (MuRata)

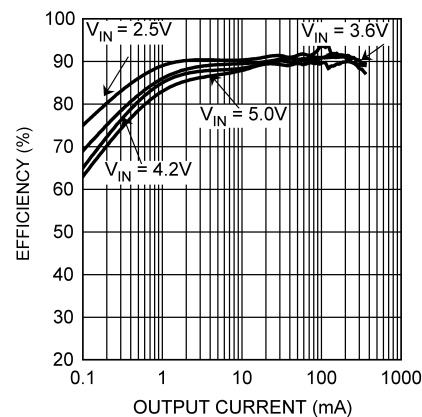


Figure 1. Typical Low Profile Application Circuit (0.55mm max height using LM3679UR)

Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Output Current ($V_{OUT} = 1.8V$)



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of the Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

Copyright © 2007–2008, Texas Instruments Incorporated

DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

The device offers superior features and performance for mobile phones and similar portable applications with complex power management systems. Automatic intelligent switching between PWM low-noise and PFM low-current mode offers improved system control. During PWM mode operation, the device operates at a fixed-frequency of 3 MHz (typ). PWM mode drives loads from ~ 80mA to 350mA max. Hysteretic PFM mode extends the battery life by reducing the quiescent current to 16 μ A (typ) during light load and standby operation. Internal synchronous rectification provides high efficiency. In shutdown mode (Enable pin pulled low), the device turns off and reduces battery consumption to 0.01 μ A (typ).

The LM3679 is available in a lead-free (No PB) 5-bump DSBGA YZR package, 0.6mm height, and in an ultra thin 0.3mm height YPD package. Using the YPD package along with specific external components, allows for a low profile solution size with a max height of 0.55mm. A switching frequency of 3 MHz (typ) allows use of tiny surface-mount components. Only three external surface-mount components, an inductor and two ceramic capacitors, are required. .

CONNECTION DIAGRAM AND PACKAGE MARK INFORMATION



Figure 3. 5 Bump DSBGA YZR and YPD Package (YPD package to be released soon)

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
A1	V_{IN}	Power supply input. Connect to the input filter capacitor (Figure 1).
A3	GND	Ground pin.
C1	EN	Enable pin. The device is in shutdown mode when voltage to this pin is <0.4V and enabled when >1.0V. Do not leave this pin floating.
C3	FB	Feedback analog input. Connect directly to the output filter capacitor (Figure 1).
B2	SW	Switching node connection to the internal PFET switch and NFET synchronous rectifier.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

V _{IN} Pin: Voltage to GND		–0.2V to 6.0V
FB, SW, EN Pin:		(GND–0.2V) to (V _{IN} + 0.2V)
Continuous Power Dissipation ⁽²⁾		Internally Limited
Junction Temperature (T _{J-MAX})		+125°C
Storage Temperature Range		–65°C to +150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)		260°C
ESD Rating ⁽³⁾	Human Body Model: All Pins	2.0 kV
	Machine Model: All Pins	200V

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is specified. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits. For ensured performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage. Thermal shutdown engages at T_J = 150°C (typ.) and disengages at T_J = 130°C (typ.).
- (3) The Human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200 pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin. MIL-STD-883 3015.7

OPERATING RATINGS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Input Voltage Range	2.5V to 5.5V
Recommended Load Current	0mA to 350 mA
Junction Temperature (T _J) Range	–30°C to +125°C
Ambient Temperature (T _A) Range ⁽³⁾	–30°C to +85°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is specified. Operating Ratings do not imply ensured performance limits. For ensured performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.
- (3) In Applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature (T_{A-MAX}) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature (T_{J-MAX}), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application (P_{D-MAX}) and the junction to ambient thermal resistance of the package (θ_{JA}) in the application, as given by the following equation: T_{A-MAX} = T_{J-MAX} – (θ_{JA} × P_{D-MAX}). Refer to Dissipation rating table for P_{D-MAX} values at different ambient temperatures.

THERMAL PROPERTIES

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ _{JA}) ⁽¹⁾	85°C/W
--	--------

- (1) Junction to ambient thermal resistance is highly application and board layout dependent. In applications where high power dissipation exists, special care must be given to thermal dissipation issues in board design. Value specified here 85 °C/W is based on measurement results using a 4 layer board as per JEDEC standards.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Limits in standard typeface are for $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Limits in **boldface** type apply over the operating ambient temperature range ($-30^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$). Unless otherwise noted, specifications apply to the LM3679TL/UR with $V_{IN} = EN = 3.6\text{V}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	See ⁽⁴⁾	2.5		5.5	V
V_{FB}	Feedback Voltage	PWM mode	-2.5		+2.5	%
V_{REF}	Internal Reference Voltage			0.5		V
I_{SHDN}	Shutdown Supply Current	EN = 0V		0.01	1	μA
I_Q	DC Bias Current into V_{IN}	No load, device is not switching		16	35	μA
$R_{DS(on) (P)}$	Pin-Pin Resistance for PFET	$V_{IN} = V_{GS} = 3.6\text{V}$, $I_{SW} = 100\text{mA}$		350	450	$\text{m}\Omega$
$R_{DS(on) (N)}$	Pin-Pin Resistance for NFET	$V_{IN} = V_{GS} = 3.6\text{V}$, $I_{SW} = -100\text{mA}$		150	250	$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{LIM}	Switch Peak Current Limit	Open Loop ⁽⁵⁾	820	950	1075	mA
V_{IH}	Logic High Input		1.0			V
V_{IL}	Logic Low Input				0.4	V
I_{EN}	Enable (EN) Input Current			0.01	1	μA
F_{OSC}	Internal Oscillator Frequency	PWM Mode	2.5	3	3.5	MHz

- (1) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.
- (2) Min and Max limits are specified by design, test or statistical analysis. Typical numbers are not ensured, but do represent the most likely norm.
- (3) The parameters in the electrical characteristic table are tested under open loop conditions at $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{V}$ unless otherwise specified. For performance over the input voltage range and closed loop condition, refer to the datasheet [curves](#).
- (4) Input voltage will depend on $I_{OUT, MAX}$ value. $I_{OUT, MAX} = 300\text{mA} \rightarrow V_{IN} = 2.5$ to 5.5V . $I_{OUT, MAX} = 350\text{mA} \rightarrow V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V}$ to 5.5V .
- (5) Refer to datasheet [curves](#) for closed loop data and its variation with regards to supply voltage and temperature. Electrical Characteristic table reflects open loop data (FB=0V and current drawn from SW pin ramped up until cycle by cycle current limit is activated). Closed loop current limit is the peak inductor current measured in the application circuit by increasing output current until output voltage drops by 10%.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

θ_{JA}	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ Power Rating	$T_A = 60^\circ\text{C}$ Power Rating	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ Power Rating
85°C/W (4-layer board)	1176 mW	765 mW	470 mW

The diagram illustrates the internal architecture of a power management IC, enclosed in a dashed box. Key input pins are EN, V_{IN}, SW, and FB. Key output pins are V_{REF} 0.5V and V_{comp} 1.0V. The internal blocks include:

- Thermal Shutdown** and **Bandgap**: Connected to EN.
- Undervoltage Lockout**: Connected to EN and V_{IN}.
- Ramp Generator**: Connected to V_{IN} and the **3 MHz Oscillator**.
- Soft Start**: Connected to V_{IN} and the **Control Logic**.
- 3 MHz Oscillator**: Provides a clock signal to the **Control Logic**.
- Control Logic**: The central processing unit, receiving signals from the **Soft Start**, **3 MHz Oscillator**, **Zero Crossing Comparator**, and **Frequency Compensation**. It outputs **pfm_low** and **pfm_hi** signals to the **PWM Comparator**.
- Driver**: Receives signals from the **Control Logic** and drives the **Power MOSFET** and **Power Diode**.
- Power MOSFET** and **Power Diode**: Connected to SW and GND.
- Current Limit Comparator**: Connected to SW and V_{IN}, outputting **Ref1** to the **Control Logic**.
- PFM Current Comparator**: Connected to SW and V_{IN}, outputting **Ref2** to the **Control Logic**.
- Zero Crossing Comparator**: Connected to SW and GND, outputting a signal to the **Control Logic**.
- Frequency Compensation**: Connected to V_{comp} 1.0V and the **Control Logic**.
- Error Amp**: Connected to V_{REF} 0.5V and the **Control Logic**.
- PWM Comparator**: Receives **pfm_low** and **pfm_hi** signals and outputs a PWM signal to the **Driver**.

Figure 4. Simplified Functional Diagram

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

LM3679TL/UR, Circuit of Figure 1, $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

Quiescent Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Switching)

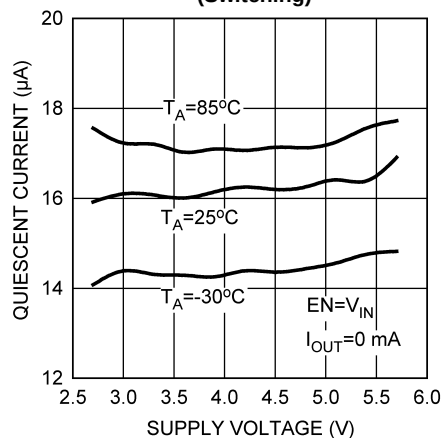


Figure 5.

Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

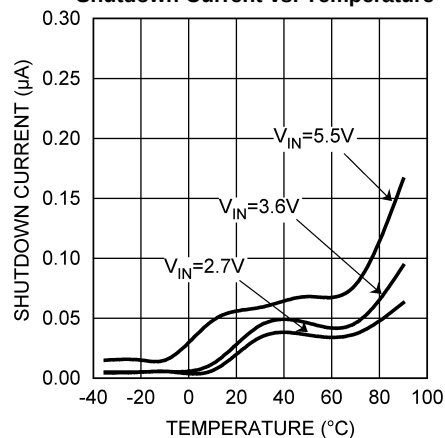


Figure 6.

Switching Frequency vs. Temperature

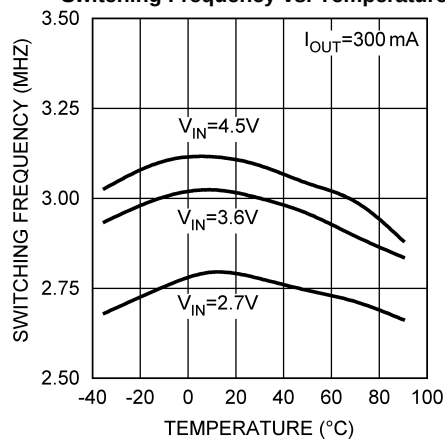


Figure 7.

$R_{DS(ON)}$ vs. Temperature

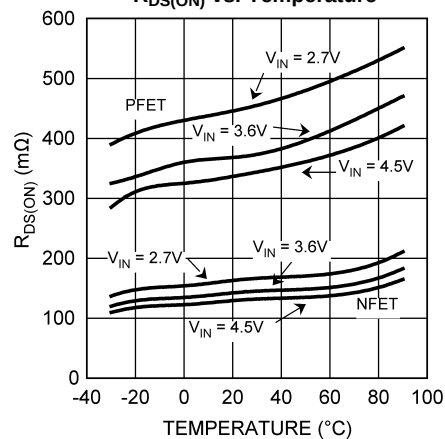


Figure 8.

Open/Closed Loop Current Limit vs. Temperature

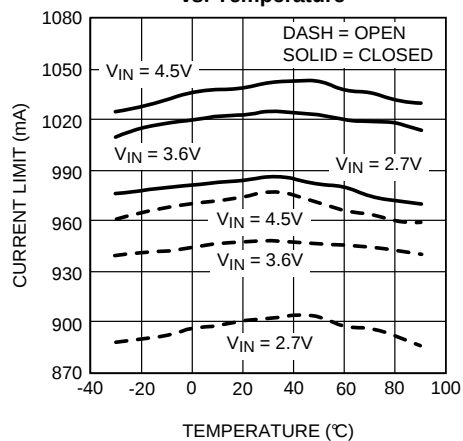


Figure 9.

Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage ($V_{OUT} = 1.8V$)

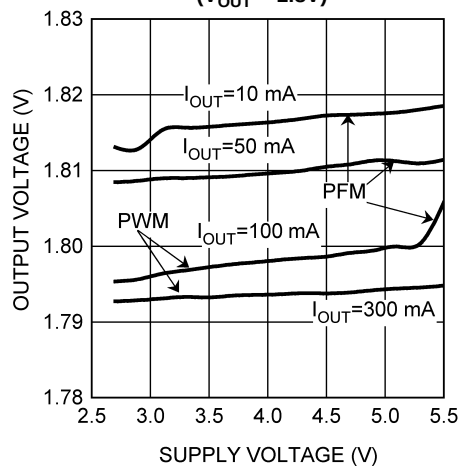


Figure 10.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

LM3679TL/UR, Circuit of Figure 1, $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

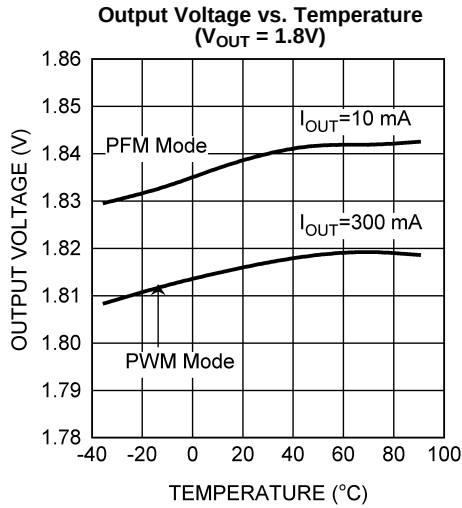


Figure 11.

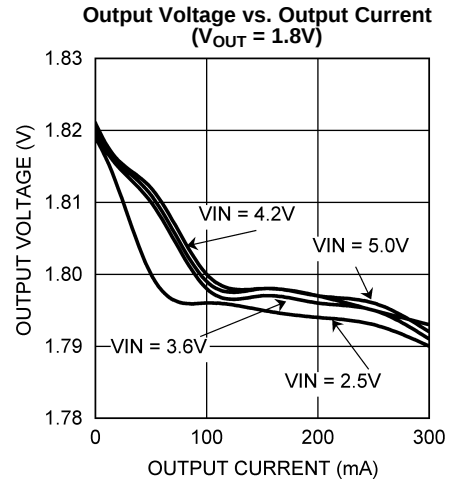


Figure 12.

Output Current vs. Input Voltage at Mode Change Point
($V_{OUT} = 1.8V$)

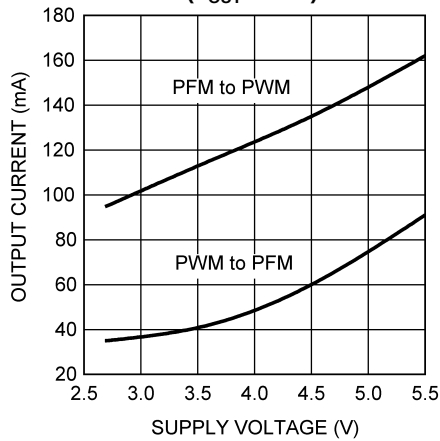


Figure 13.

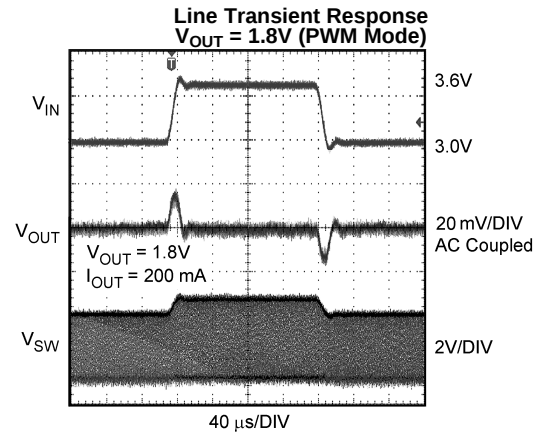


Figure 14.

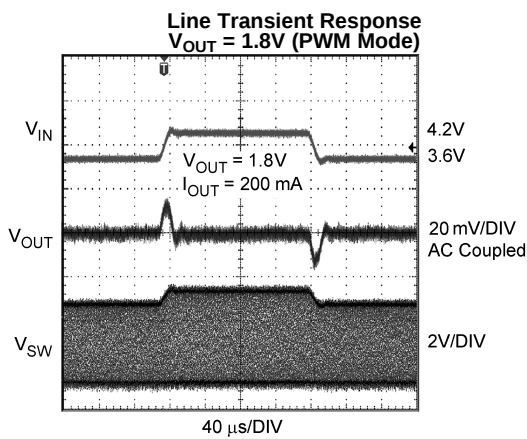


Figure 15.

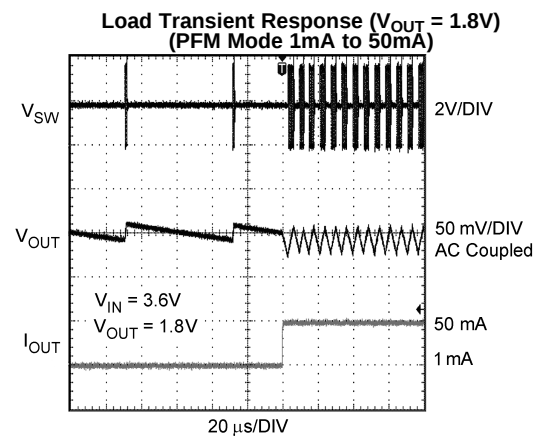


Figure 16.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

LM3679TL/UR, Circuit of [Figure 1](#), $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

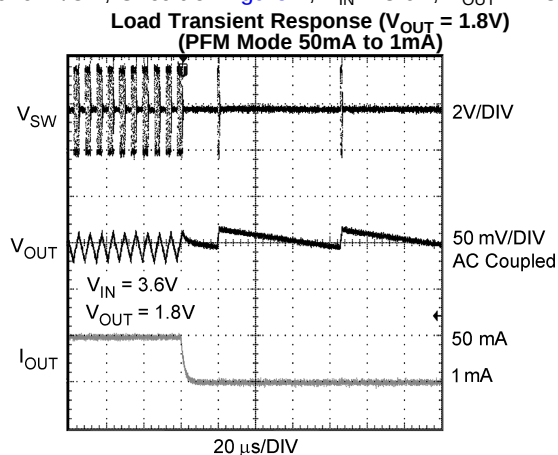


Figure 17.

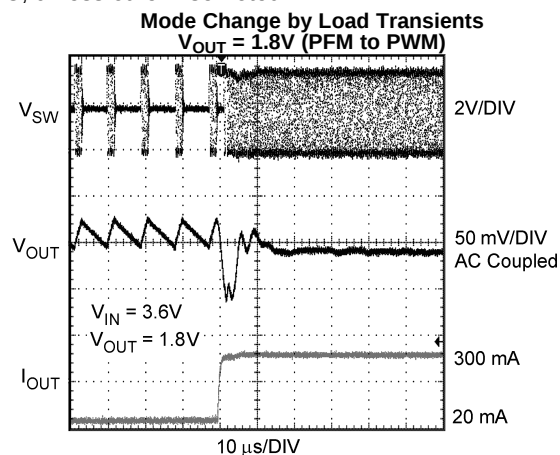


Figure 18.

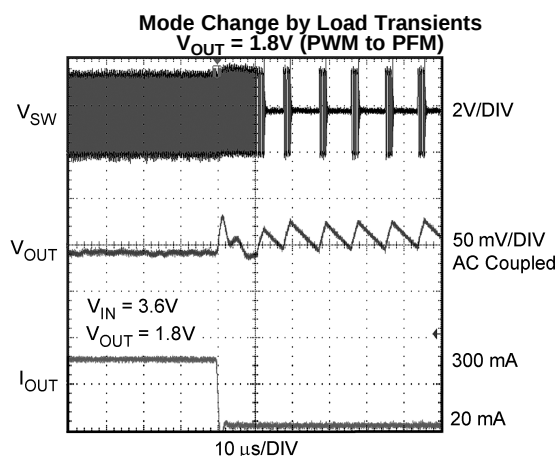


Figure 19.

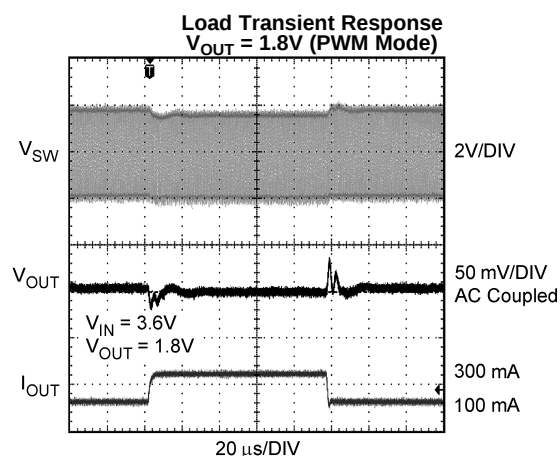


Figure 20.

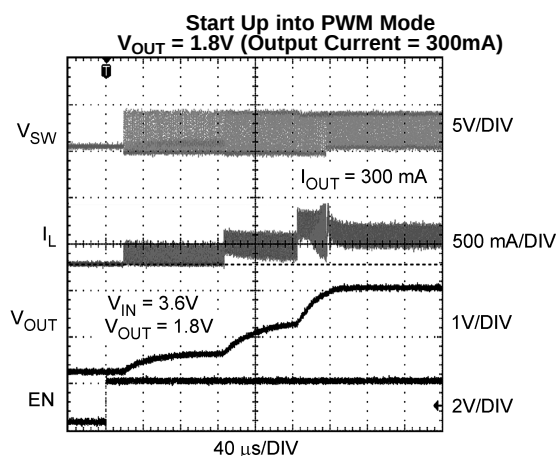


Figure 21.

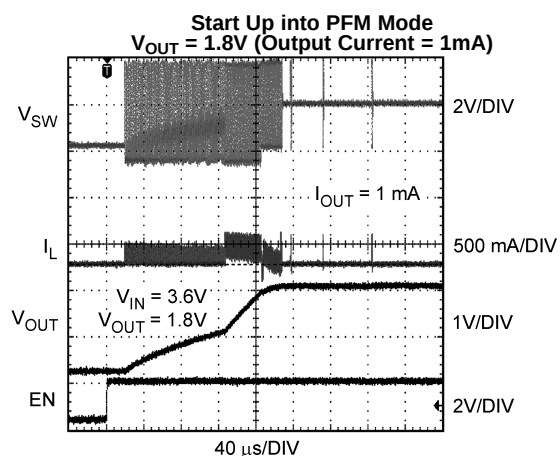


Figure 22.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION

DEVICE INFORMATION

The LM3679, a high efficiency step down DC-DC switching buck converter, delivers a constant voltage from a single Li-Ion battery and input voltage rails from 2.5V to 5.5V such as cell phones and PDAs. Using a voltage mode architecture with synchronous rectification, the LM3679 has the ability to deliver up to 350mA depending on the input voltage and output voltage, ambient temperature, and the inductor chosen.

There are three modes of operation depending on the current required - PWM (Pulse Width Modulation), PFM (Pulse Frequency Modulation), and shutdown. The device operates in PWM mode at load current of approximately 80 mA or higher, having a voltage precision of $\pm 2.5\%$ with 90% efficiency or better. Lighter load current causes the device to automatically switch into PFM mode for reduced current consumption ($I_Q = 16 \mu A$ typ) and a longer battery life. Shutdown mode turns off the device, offering the lowest current consumption ($I_{SHUTDOWN} = 0.01 \mu A$ typ).

Additional features include soft-start, under voltage protection, current overload protection, and thermal shutdown protection. As shown in [Figure 1](#), only three external power components are required for implementation.

Using the YPD package allows for a low profile solution size (0.55mm max height, including external components). The recommended external components are stated within the application information. The max output current is 300mA when these specific low profile external components are used.

The part uses an internal reference voltage of 0.5V. It is recommended to keep the part in shutdown until the input voltage exceeds 2.5V.

CIRCUIT OPERATION

The LM3679 operates as follows. During the first portion of each switching cycle, the control block in the LM3679 turns on the internal PFET switch. This allows current to flow from the input through the inductor to the output filter capacitor and load. The inductor limits the current to a ramp with a slope of $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})/L$, by storing energy in a magnetic field.

During the second portion of each cycle, the controller turns the PFET switch off, blocking current flow from the input, and then turns the NFET synchronous rectifier on. The inductor draws current from ground through the NFET to the output filter capacitor and load, which ramps the inductor current down with a slope of $-V_{OUT}/L$.

The output filter stores charge when the inductor current is high, and releases it when inductor current is low, smoothing the voltage across the load.

The output voltage is regulated by modulating the PFET switch on time to control the average current sent to the load. The effect is identical to sending a duty-cycle modulated rectangular wave formed by the switch and synchronous rectifier at the SW pin to a low-pass filter formed by the inductor and output filter capacitor. The output voltage is equal to the average voltage at the SW pin.

PWM OPERATION

During PWM operation, the converter operates as a voltage-mode controller with input voltage feed forward. This allows the converter to achieve good load and line regulation. The DC gain of the power stage is proportional to the input voltage. To eliminate this dependence, feed forward inversely proportional to the input voltage is introduced.

While in PWM mode, the output voltage is regulated by switching at a constant frequency and then modulating the energy per cycle to control power to the load. At the beginning of each clock cycle the PFET switch is turned on and the inductor current ramps up until the comparator trips and the control logic turns off the switch. The current limit comparator can also turn off the switch in case the current limit of the PFET is exceeded. Then the NFET switch is turned on and the inductor current ramps down. The next cycle is initiated by the clock turning off the NFET and turning on the PFET.

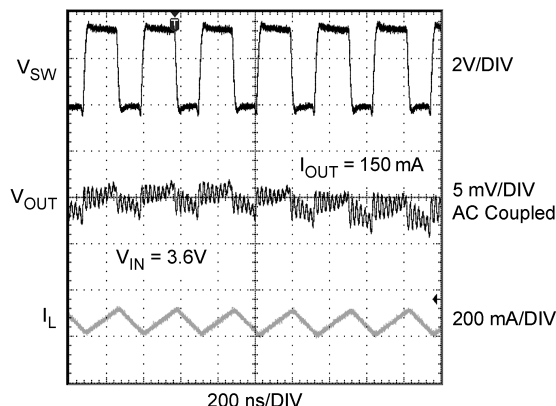


Figure 23. Typical PWM Operation

Internal Synchronous Rectification

While in PWM mode, the LM3679 uses an internal NFET as a synchronous rectifier to reduce rectifier forward voltage drop and associated power loss. Synchronous rectification provides a significant improvement in efficiency whenever the output voltage is relatively low compared to the voltage drop across an ordinary rectifier diode.

Current Limiting

A current limit feature allows the LM3679 to protect itself and external components during overload conditions. PWM mode implements current limiting using an internal comparator that trips at 920 mA (typ). If the output is shorted to ground the device enters a timed current limit mode where the NFET is turned on for a longer duration until the inductor current falls below a low threshold, ensuring inductor current has more time to decay, thereby preventing runaway.

PFM OPERATION

At very light loads, the converter enters PFM mode and operates with reduced switching frequency and supply current to maintain high efficiency.

The part will automatically transition into PFM mode when either of the following conditions occurs for a duration of 32 or more clock cycles:

- The NFET current reaches zero.
- The peak PMOS switch current drops below the I_{MODE} level, (Typically $I_{MODE} < 75\text{mA} + V_{IN}/55\ \Omega$).

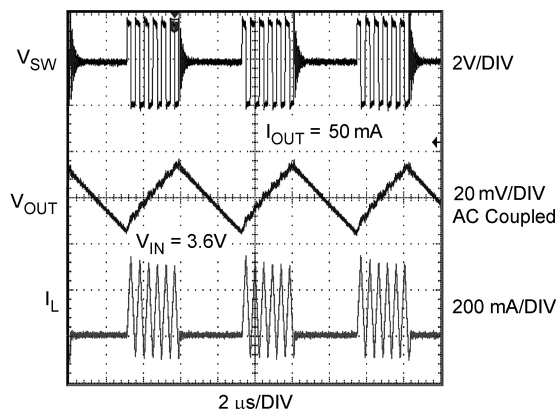


Figure 24. Typical PFM Operation

During PFM operation, the converter positions the output voltage slightly higher than the nominal output voltage during PWM operation allowing additional headroom for voltage drop during a load transient from light to heavy load. The PFM comparators sense the output voltage via the feedback pin and control the switching of the output FETs such that the output voltage ramps between ~0.2% and ~1.8% above the nominal PWM output voltage. If the output voltage is below the 'high' PFM comparator threshold, the PMOS power switch is turned on. It remains on until the output voltage reaches the 'high' PFM threshold or the peak current exceeds the I_{PFM} level set for PFM mode. The typical peak current in PFM mode is:

$$I_{\text{PFM}} = 112\text{mA} + V_{\text{IN}}/20\Omega \quad (1)$$

Once the PMOS power switch is turned off, the NMOS power switch is turned on until the inductor current ramps to zero. When the NMOS zero-current condition is detected, the NMOS power switch is turned off. If the output voltage is below the 'high' PFM comparator threshold (see [Figure 25](#)), the PMOS switch is again turned on and the cycle is repeated until the output reaches the desired level. Once the output reaches the 'high' PFM threshold, the NMOS switch is turned on briefly to ramp the inductor current to zero and then both output switches are turned off and the part enters an extremely low power mode. Quiescent supply current during this 'sleep' mode is 16µA (typ), which allows the part to achieve high efficiencies under extremely light load conditions.

If the load current should increase during PFM mode (Figure 25) causing the output voltage to fall below the 'low2' PFM threshold, the part will automatically transition into fixed-frequency PWM mode. When $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ the part transitions from PWM to PFM mode at $\sim 35mA$ output current and from PFM to PWM mode at $\sim 95mA$, when $V_{IN} = 3.6V$, PWM to PFM transition occurs at $\sim 42mA$ and PFM to PWM transition occurs at $\sim 115mA$, when $V_{IN} = 4.5V$, PWM to PFM transition occurs at $\sim 60mA$ and PFM to PWM transition occurs at $\sim 135mA$.

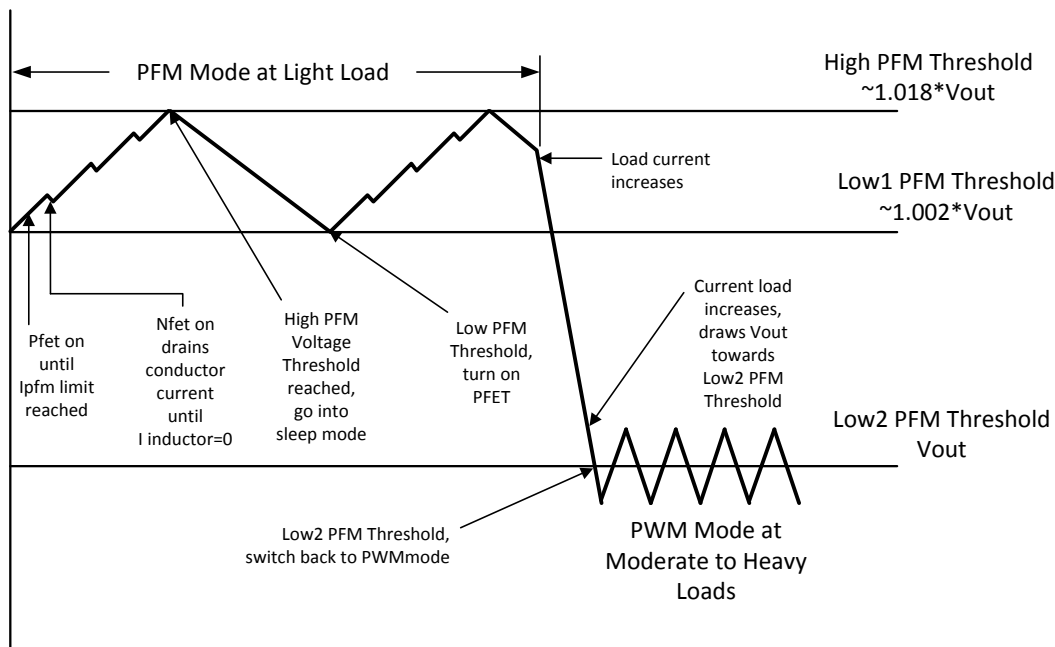


Figure 25. Operation in PFM Mode and Transfer to PWM Mode

SHUTDOWN MODE

Setting the EN input pin low (<0.4V) places the LM3679 in shutdown mode. During shutdown the PFET switch, NFET switch, reference, control and bias circuitry of the LM3679 are turned off. Setting EN high (>1.0V) enables normal operation. It is recommended to set EN pin low to turn off the LM3679 during system power up and undervoltage conditions when the supply is less than 2.5V. Do not leave the EN pin floating.

SOFT START

The LM3679 has a soft-start circuit that limits in-rush current during start-up. During start-up the switch current limit is increased in steps. Soft start is activated only if EN goes from logic low to logic high after Vin reaches 2.5V. Soft start is implemented by increasing switch current limit in steps of 200mA, 400mA, 600mA and 920mA (typical switch current limit). The start-up time thereby depends on the output capacitor and load current demanded at start-up. Typical start-up times with a 10μF output capacitor and 350mA load is 300 μs and with 1mA load is 200μs.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

INDUCTOR SELECTION

There are two main considerations when choosing an inductor; the inductor should not saturate, and the inductor current ripple should be small enough to achieve the desired output voltage ripple. Different saturation current rating specifications are followed by different manufacturers so attention must be given to details. Saturation current ratings are typically specified at 25°C. However, ratings at the maximum ambient temperature of application should be requested from the manufacturer. **The minimum value of inductance to ensure good performance is 0.5µH for a 300mA application and 0.7µH for a 350mA application.** Shielded inductors radiate less noise and should be preferred.

There are two methods to choose the inductor saturation current rating.

Method 1:

The saturation current is greater than the sum of the maximum load current and the worst case average to peak inductor current. This can be written as

$$I_{SAT} > I_{OUTMAX} + I_{RIPPLE}$$

$$\text{where } I_{RIPPLE} = \left(\frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{2 * L} \right) * \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) * \left(\frac{1}{f} \right)$$

- I_{RIPPLE} : average to peak inductor current
- I_{OUTMAX} : maximum load current (350mA)
- V_{IN} : maximum input voltage in application
- L : min inductor value including worst case tolerances (30% drop can be considered for method 1)
- f : minimum switching frequency (2.5MHz)
- V_{OUT} : output voltage

(2)

Method 2:

A more conservative and recommended approach is to choose an inductor that has saturation current rating greater than the max current limit of 1075mA.

A 1.0 µH inductor with a saturation current rating of at least 1075 mA is recommended for most applications. The inductor's resistance should be less than 0.200Ω for good efficiency. [Table 1](#) lists suggested inductors and suppliers. For low-cost applications, an unshielded bobbin inductor could be considered. For noise critical applications, a toroidal or shielded-bobbin inductor should be used. A good practice is to lay out the board with overlapping footprints of both types for design flexibility. This allows substitution of a low-noise shielded inductor in the event that noise from low-cost bobbin models is unacceptable.

INPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

A ceramic input capacitor of 4.7 μF , 6.3V is sufficient for most applications. Place the input capacitor as close as possible to the V_{IN} pin of the device. A larger value may be used for improved input voltage filtering. Use X7R or X5R types; do not use Y5V. DC bias characteristics of ceramic capacitors must be considered when selecting case sizes like 0603 and 0805. **The minimum input capacitance to ensure good performance is 2.2 μF at 3V dc bias; 1.5 μF at 5V dc bias including tolerances and over ambient temperature range.** The input filter capacitor supplies current to the PFET switch of the LM3679 in the first half of each cycle and reduces voltage ripple imposed on the input power source. A ceramic capacitor's low ESR provides the best noise filtering of the input voltage spikes due to this rapidly changing current. Select a capacitor with sufficient ripple current rating. The input current ripple can be calculated as:

$$I_{\text{RMS}} = I_{\text{OUTMAX}} * \sqrt{\frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}} * \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}} + \frac{r^2}{12}\right)}$$

$$r = \frac{(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) * V_{\text{OUT}}}{L * f * I_{\text{OUTMAX}} * V_{\text{IN}}}$$

The worst case is when $V_{\text{IN}} = 2 * V_{\text{OUT}}$

(3)

Table 1. Suggested Inductors and Their Suppliers

Model	Vendor	Dimensions LxWxH(mm)	D.C.R (max)
LQM21PN1R0M ⁽¹⁾	Murata	2.0 x 1.25 x 0.5	190m Ω
MIPSA2520D 1R0	FDK	2.5 x 2.0 x 1.2	100 m Ω
LQM2HP 1R0	Murata	2.5 x 2.0 x 0.95	100 m Ω
BRL2518T1R0M	Taiyo Yuden	2.5x 1.8 x 1.2	80 m Ω

(1) Note : For Low Profile Solution

OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

A ceramic output capacitor of 10 μF , 6.3V is sufficient for most applications. Use X7R or X5R types; do not use Y5V. DC bias characteristics of ceramic capacitors must be considered when selecting case sizes like 0603 and 0805. DC bias characteristics vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and dc bias curves should be requested from them as part of the capacitor selection process.

The minimum output capacitance to ensure good performance is 5.75 μF at 2.5V dc bias including tolerances and over ambient temperature range. The output filter capacitor smoothes out current flow from the inductor to the load, helps maintain a steady output voltage during transient load changes and reduces output voltage ripple. These capacitors must be selected with sufficient capacitance and sufficiently low ESR to perform these functions.

The output voltage ripple is caused by the charging and discharging of the output capacitor and by the R_{ESR} and can be calculated as:

Voltage peak-to-peak ripple due to capacitance can be expressed as follows

$$V_{\text{PP-C}} = \frac{I_{\text{RIPPLE}}}{4 * f * C} \quad (4)$$

Voltage peak-to-peak ripple due to ESR can be expressed as follows

$$V_{\text{PP-ESR}} = (2 * I_{\text{RIPPLE}}) * R_{\text{ESR}} \quad (5)$$

Because these two components are out of phase the rms (root mean squared) value can be used to get an approximate value of peak-to-peak ripple.

Voltage peak-to-peak ripple, rms can be expressed as follow:

$$V_{\text{PP-RMS}} = \sqrt{V_{\text{PP-C}}^2 + V_{\text{PP-ESR}}^2} \quad (6)$$

Note that the output voltage ripple is dependent on the inductor current ripple and the equivalent series resistance of the output capacitor (R_{ESR}).

The R_{ESR} is frequency dependent (as well as temperature dependent); make sure the value used for calculations is at the switching frequency of the part.

Table 2. Suggested Capacitors and Their Suppliers

Model	Type	Vendor	Voltage Rating	Case Size Inch (mm)
4.7 μF for C_{IN}				
C1608X5R0J475	Ceramic, X5R	TDK	6.3V	0603 (1608)
C2012X5R0J475	Ceramic, X5R	TDK	6.3V	0805 (2012)
GRM21BR60J475	Ceramic, X5R	muRata	6.3V	0805 (2012)
GRM185R60J475M (0.5mm height) ⁽¹⁾	Ceramic, X5R	muRata	6.3V	0603 (1608) ⁽¹⁾
JMK107BJ475MK (0.5mm Height) ⁽²⁾	Ceramic, X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3V	0603 (1608) ⁽²⁾
JMK212BJ475	Ceramic, X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3V	0805 (2012)
10 μF for C_{OUT}				
GRM185R60J475M(0.5mm height) ⁽³⁾	Ceramic, X5R	muRata	6.3V	0603 (1608) X 2 ⁽³⁾
JMK107BJ475MK(0.5mm height) ⁽³⁾	Ceramic, X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3V	0603 (1608) X 2 ⁽³⁾
C1608X5R0J106	Ceramic, X5R	TDK	6.3V	0603 (1608)
C2012X5R0J106	Ceramic, X5R	TDK	6.3V	0805 (2012)
GRM21BR60J106	Ceramic, X5R	muRata	6.3V	0805 (2012)
JMK212BJ106	Ceramic, X5R	Taiyo-Yuden	6.3V	0805 (2012)

(1) For Low Profile Solution

(2) For Low Profile Solution

(3) Low Profile solution use two 4.7 μ F in parallel for C_{OUT} .

DSBGA PACKAGE ASSEMBLY AND USE

Use of the DSBGA package requires specialized board layout, precision mounting and careful re-flow techniques, as detailed in TI Application Note 1112 ([SNVA009](#)). Refer to the section "Surface Mount Technology (SMD) Assembly Considerations". For best results in assembly, alignment ordinals on the PC board should be used to facilitate placement of the device. The pad style used with DSBGA package must be the NSMD (non-solder mask defined) typ. This means that the solder-mask opening is larger than the pad size. This prevents a lip that otherwise forms if the solder-mask and pad overlap, from holding the device off the surface of the board and interfering with mounting. See Application Note 1112 ([SNVA009](#)) for specific instructions how to do this. The 5-Bump package used for LM3679 has 300 micron solder balls and requires 10.82 mils pads for mounting on the circuit board. The trace to each pad should enter the pad with a 90° entry angle to prevent debris from being caught in deep corners. Initially, the trace to each pad should be 7 mil wide, for a section approximately 7 mil long or longer, as a thermal relief. Then each trace should neck up or down to its optimal width. The important criteria is symmetry. This ensures the solder bumps on the LM3679 re-flow evenly and that the device solders level to the board. In particular, special attention must be paid to the pads for bumps A1 and A3, because GND and V_{IN} are typically connected to large copper planes, inadequate thermal relief can result in late or inadequate re-flow of these bumps.

The DSBGA package is optimized for the smallest possible size in applications with red or infrared opaque cases. Because the DSBGA package lacks the plastic encapsulation characteristic of larger devices, it is vulnerable to light. Backside metallization and/or epoxy coating, along with front-side shading by the printed circuit board, reduce this sensitivity. However, the package has exposed die edges. In particular, DSBGA devices are sensitive to light, in the red and infrared range, shining on the package's exposed die edges.

BOARD LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

PC board layout is an important part of DC-DC converter design. Poor board layout can disrupt the performance of a DC-DC converter and surrounding circuitry by contributing to EMI, ground bounce, and resistive voltage loss in the traces. These can send erroneous signals to the DC-DC converter IC, resulting in poor regulation or instability. Poor layout can also result in re-flow problems leading to poor solder joints between the DSBGA package and board pads. Poor solder joints can result in erratic or degraded performance.

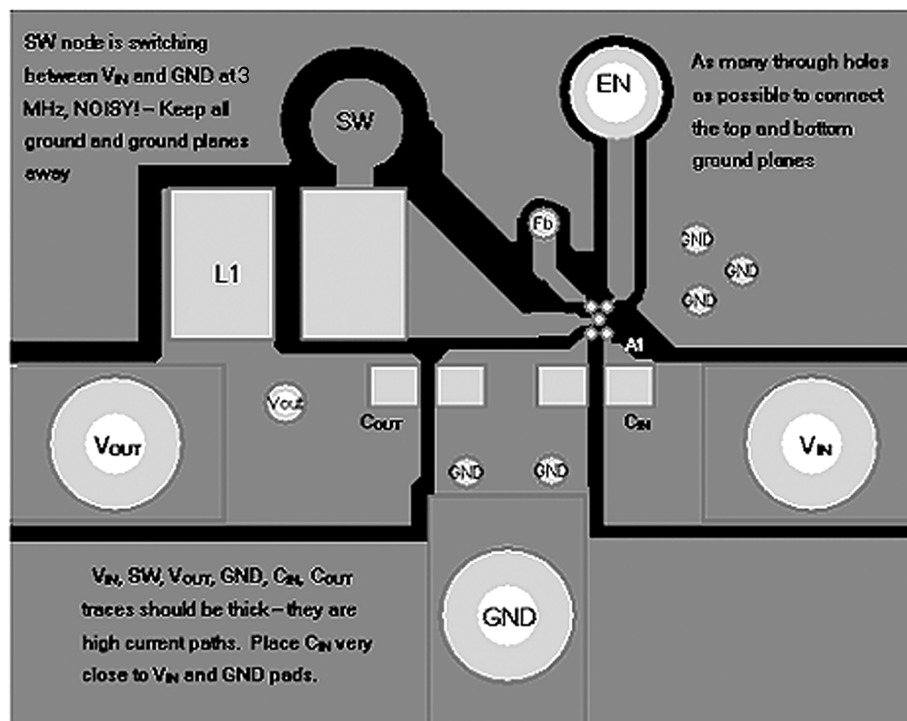


Figure 26. Board Layout Design Rules for the LM3679

Good layout for the LM3679 can be implemented by following a few simple design rules, as illustrated in Figure.

1. Place the LM3679 on 10.82 mil pads. As a thermal relief, connect to each pad with a 7 mil wide, approximately 7 mil long trace, and then incrementally increase each trace to its optimal width. The important criterion is symmetry to ensure the solder bumps on the re-flow evenly ([DSBGA PACKAGE ASSEMBLY AND USE](#)).
2. Place the LM3679, inductor and filter capacitors close together and make the traces short. The traces between these components carry relatively high switching currents and act as antennas. Following this rule reduces radiated noise. Special care must be given to place the input filter capacitor very close to the V_{IN} and GND pin.
3. Arrange the components so that the switching current loops curl in the same direction. During the first half of each cycle, current flows from the input filter capacitor, through the LM3679 and inductor to the output filter capacitor and back through ground, forming a current loop. In the second half of each cycle, current is pulled up from ground, through the LM3679 by the inductor, to the output filter capacitor and then back through ground, forming a second current loop. Routing these loops so the current curls in the same direction prevents magnetic field reversal between the two half-cycles and reduces radiated noise.
4. Connect the ground pins of the LM3679, and filter capacitors together using generous component-side copper fill as a pseudo-ground plane. Then connect this to the ground-plane (if one is used) with several vias. This reduces ground-plane noise by preventing the switching currents from circulating through the ground plane. It also reduces ground bounce at the LM3679 by giving it a low-impedance ground connection.
5. Use wide traces between the power components and for power connections to the DC-DC converter circuit. This reduces voltage errors caused by resistive losses across the traces
6. Route noise sensitive traces such as the voltage feedback path away from noisy traces between the power components. The voltage feedback trace must remain close to the LM3679 circuit and should be routed directly from FB to V_{OUT} at the output capacitor and should be routed opposite to noise components. This reduces EMI radiated onto the DC-DC converter's own voltage feedback trace.
7. Place noise sensitive circuitry, such as radio IF blocks, away from the DC-DC converter, CMOS digital blocks and other noisy circuitry. Interference with noise-sensitive circuitry in the system can be reduced through distance.

In mobile phones, for example, a common practice is to place the DC-DC converter on one corner of the board, arrange the CMOS digital circuitry around it (since this also generates noise), and then place sensitive preamplifiers and IF stages on the diagonally opposing corner. Often, the sensitive circuitry is shielded with a metal pan and power to it is post-regulated to reduce conducted noise, using low-dropout linear regulators.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LM3679TL-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	F	Samples
LM3679TLX-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YZR	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	F	Samples
LM3679UR-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		Z	Samples
LM3679UR-1.5/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		4	Samples
LM3679UR-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	R	Samples
LM3679URX-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		Z	Samples
LM3679URX-1.5/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		4	Samples
LM3679URX-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-30 to 85	R	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

⁽⁴⁾ Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

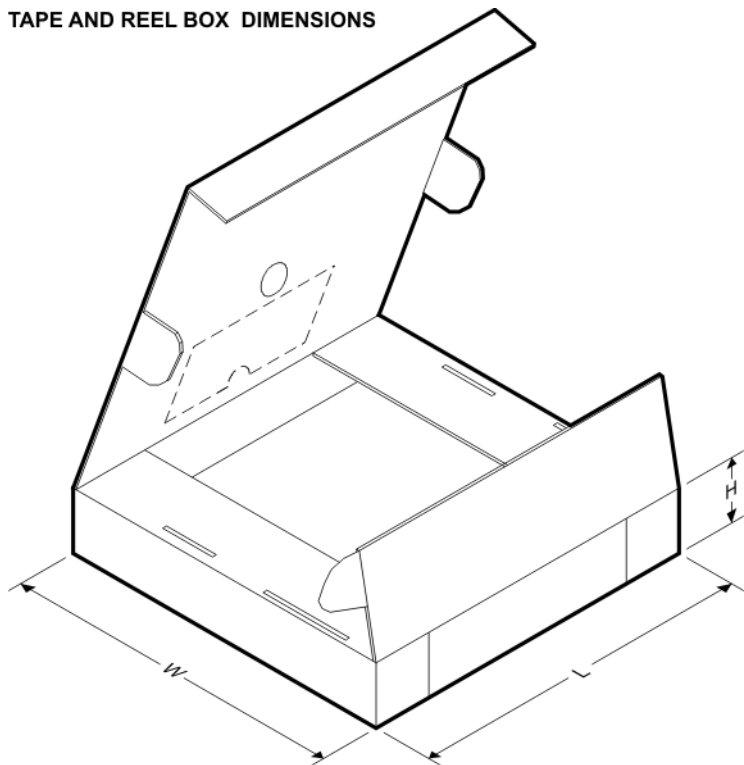
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM3679TL-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	5	250	178.0	8.4	1.24	1.7	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679TLX-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	5	3000	178.0	8.4	1.24	1.7	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679UR-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679UR-1.5/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679UR-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679URX-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679URX-1.5/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
LM3679URX-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	178.0	8.4	1.19	1.57	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1

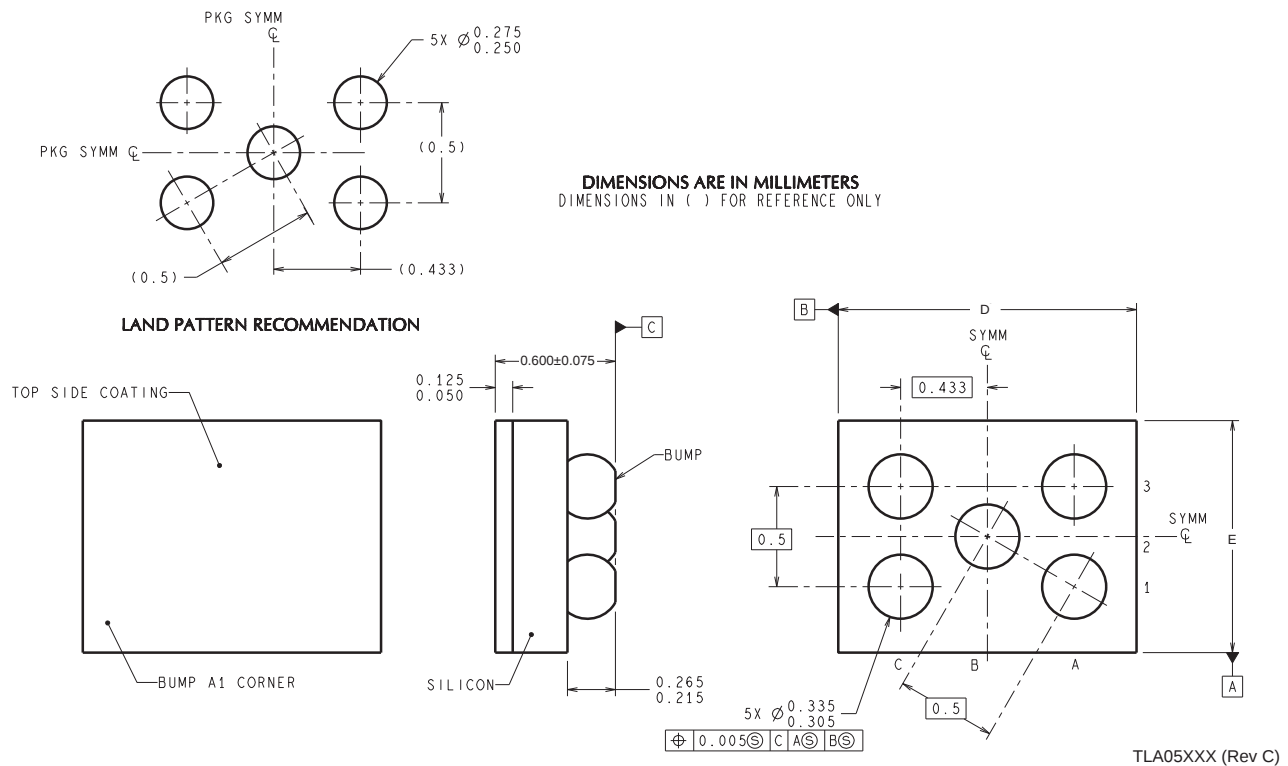
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM3679TL-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	5	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679TLX-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YZR	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679UR-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679UR-1.5/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679UR-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679URX-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679URX-1.5/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM3679URX-1.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YPD	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

YZR0005



D: Max = 1.514 mm, Min = 1.454 mm

E: Max = 1.133 mm, Min = 1.073 mm

4215043/A 12/12

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Community

e2e.ti.com

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)

Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru

www.lifeelectronics.ru