National Semiconductor

April 2007

LM2672
SIMPLE SWITCHER® Power Converter High Efficiency 1A Step-Down Voltage Regulator with Features

General Description

The LM2672 series of regulators are monolithic integrated circuits built with a LMDMOS process. These regulators provide all the active functions for a step-down (buck) switching regulator, capable of driving a 1A load current with excellent line and load regulation. These devices are available in fixed output voltages of 3.3V, 5.0V, 12V, and an adjustable output version.

Requiring a minimum number of external components, these regulators are simple to use and include patented internal frequency compensation (Patent Nos. 5,382,918 and 5,514,947), fixed frequency oscillator, external shutdown, soft-start, and frequency synchronization.

The LM2672 series operates at a switching frequency of 260 kHz, thus allowing smaller sized filter components than what would be needed with lower frequency switching regulators. Because of its very high efficiency (>90%), the copper traces on the printed circuit board are the only heat sinking needed.

A family of standard inductors for use with the LM2672 are available from several different manufacturers. This feature greatly simplifies the design of switch-mode power supplies using these advanced ICs. Also included in the datasheet are selector guides for diodes and capacitors designed to work in switch-mode power supplies.

Other features include a guaranteed ±1.5% tolerance on output voltage within specified input voltages and output load conditions, and ±10% on the oscillator frequency. External shutdown is included, featuring typically 50 µA stand-by current. The output switch includes current limiting, as well as thermal shutdown for full protection under fault conditions.

To simplify the LM2672 buck regulator design procedure, there exists computer design software, ***LM267X Made Simple*** version 6.0.

Features

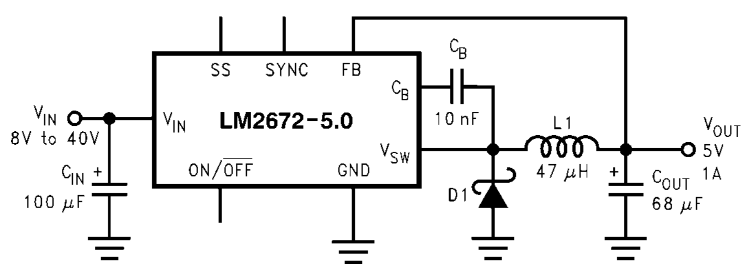
- Efficiency up to 96%
- Available in SO-8, 8-pin DIP and LLP packages
- Computer Design Software ***LM267X Made Simple*** version 6.0
- Simple and easy to design with
- Requires only 5 external components
- Uses readily available standard inductors
- 3.3V, 5.0V, 12V, and adjustable output versions
- Adjustable version output voltage range: 1.21V to 37V
- ±1.5% max output voltage tolerance over line and load conditions
- Guaranteed 1A output load current
- 0.25Ω DMOS Output Switch
- Wide input voltage range: 8V to 40V
- 260 kHz fixed frequency internal oscillator
- TTL shutdown capability, low power standby mode
- Soft-start and frequency synchronization
- Thermal shutdown and current limit protection

Typical Applications

- Simple High Efficiency (>90%) Step-Down (Buck) Regulator
- Efficient Pre-Regulator for Linear Regulators

Typical Application

(Fixed Output Voltage Versions)



1293401

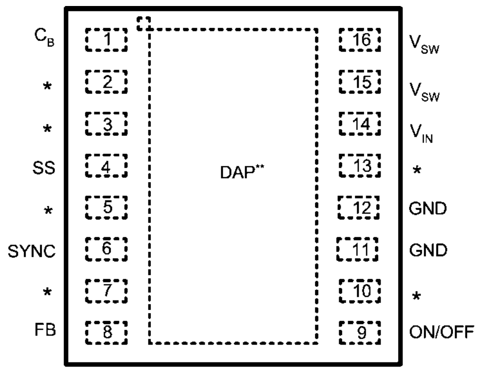
SIMPLE SWITCHER® is a registered trademark of National Semiconductor Corporation
Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

© 2007 National Semiconductor Corporation

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Connection Diagrams

16-Lead LLP Surface Mount Package
Top View

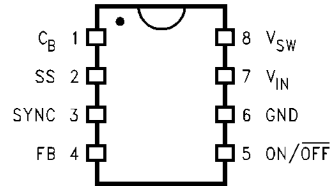


* No Connections
**Connect to Pins 11, 12 on PCB

1293441

LLP Package
See NSC Package Drawing Number LDA16A

8-Lead Package
Top View



1293402

SO-8/DIP Package
See NSC Package Drawing Number MO8A/N08E

TABLE 1. Package Marking and Ordering Information

Output Voltage	Order Information	Package Marking	Supplied as:
16 Lead LLP			
12	LM2672LD-12	S0001B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
12	LM2672LDX-12	S0001B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2672LD-3.3	S0002B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2672LDX-3.3	S0002B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2672LD-5.0	S0003B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2672LDX-5.0	S0003B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2672LD-ADJ	S0004B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2672LDX-ADJ	S0004B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
SO-8			
12	LM2672M-12	2672M-12	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
12	LM2672MX-12	2672M-12	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2672M-3.3	2672M-3.3	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
3.3	LM2672MX-3.3	2672M-3.3	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2672M-5.0	2672M-5.0	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
5.0	LM2672MX-5.0	2672M-5.0	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2672M-ADJ	2672M-ADJ	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
ADJ	LM2672MX-ADJ	2672M-ADJ	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
DIP			
12	LM2672N-12	LM2672N-12	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
3.3	LM2672N-3.3	LM2672N-3.3	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
5.0	LM2672N-5.0	LM2672N-5.0	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
ADJ	LM2672N-ADJ	LM2672N-ADJ	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Supply Voltage	45V
ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin Voltage	$-0.1V \leq V_{SH} \leq 6V$
Switch Voltage to Ground	−1V
Boost Pin Voltage	$V_{SW} + 8V$
Feedback Pin Voltage	$-0.3V \leq V_{FB} \leq 14V$
ESD Susceptibility	
Human Body Model (Note 2)	2 kV
Power Dissipation	Internally Limited
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature	
M Package	
Vapor Phase (60s)	+215°C
Infrared (15s)	+220°C
N Package (Soldering, 10s)	+260°C
LLP Package (see AN-1187)	
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150°C

Operating Ratings

Supply Voltage	6.5V to 40V
Temperature Range	$-40°C \leq T_J \leq +125°C$

Electrical Characteristics

LM2672-3.3

Specifications with standard type face are for T_J = 25°C, and those in **bold type face** apply over **full Operating Temperature Range.**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 4)	Min (Note 5)	Max (Note 5)	Units
SYSTEM PARAMETERS Test Circuit *Figure 2* (Note 3)						
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = 8V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 1A	3.3	3.251/**3.201**	3.350/**3.399**	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = 6.5V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 500 mA	3.3	3.251/**3.201**	3.350/**3.399**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LOAD} = 1A	86			%

LM2672-5.0

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 4)	Min (Note 5)	Max (Note 5)	Units
SYSTEM PARAMETERS Test Circuit *Figure 2* (Note 3)						
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = 8V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 1A	5.0	4.925/**4.850**	5.075/**5.150**	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = 6.5V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 500 mA	5.0	4.925/**4.850**	5.075/**5.150**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LOAD} = 1A	90			%

LM2672-12

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 4)	Min (Note 5)	Max (Note 5)	Units
SYSTEM PARAMETERS Test Circuit *Figure 2* (Note 3)						
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{IN} = 15V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 1A	12	11.82/**11.64**	12.18/**12.36**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 24V, I_{LOAD} = 1A	94			%

LM2672-ADJ

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 4)	Min (Note 5)	Max (Note 5)	Units
SYSTEM PARAMETERS Test Circuit *Figure 3* (Note 3)						
V_{FB}	Feedback Voltage	V_{IN} = 8V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 1A V_{OUT} Programmed for 5V (see Circuit of *Figure 3*)	1.210	1.192/**1.174**	1.228/**1.246**	V
V_{FB}	Feedback Voltage	V_{IN} = 6.5V to 40V, I_{LOAD} = 20 mA to 500 mA V_{OUT} Programmed for 5V (see Circuit of *Figure 3*)	1.210	1.192/**1.174**	1.228/**1.246**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LOAD} = 1A	90			%

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

All Output Voltage Versions

Specifications with standard type face are for T_J = 25°C, and those in **bold type face** apply over **full Operating Temperature Range**. Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 12V for the 3.3V, 5V, and Adjustable versions and V_{IN} = 24V for the 12V version, and I_{LOAD} = 100 mA.

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Typ	Min	Max	Units
DEVICE PARAMETERS						
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$V_{FEEDBACK}$ = 8V For 3.3V, 5.0V, and ADJ Versions	2.5		3.6	mA
		$V_{FEEDBACK}$ = 15V For 12V Versions	2.5			mA
I_{STBY}	Standby Quiescent Current	ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin = 0V	50		100/**150**	μA
I_{CL}	Current Limit		1.55	1.25/**1.2**	2.1/**2.2**	A
I_L	Output Leakage Current	V_{IN} = 40V, ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin = 0V V_{SWITCH} = 0V	1		25	μA
		V_{SWITCH} = −1V, ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin = 0V	6		15	mA
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Switch On-Resistance	I_{SWITCH} = 1A	0.25		0.30/**0.50**	Ω
f_O	Oscillator Frequency	Measured at Switch Pin	260	**225**	**275**	kHz
D	Maximum Duty Cycle		95			%
	Minimum Duty Cycle		0			%
I_{BIAS}	Feedback Bias Current	$V_{FEEDBACK}$ = 1.3V ADJ Version Only	85			nA
$V_{S/D}$	ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin Voltage Thesholds		1.4	**0.8**	**2.0**	V
$I_{S/D}$	ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin Current	ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin = 0V	20	**7**	**37**	μA
F_{SYNC}	Synchronization Frequency	V_{SYNC} = 3.5V, 50% duty cycle	400			kHz
V_{SYNC}	Synchronization Threshold Voltage		1.4			V
V_{SS}	Soft-Start Voltage		0.63	**0.53**	**0.73**	V
I_{SS}	Soft-Start Current		4.5	**1.5**	**6.9**	μA
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance	N Package, Junction to Ambient (Note 6) M Package, Junction to Ambient (Note 6)	95 105			°C/W

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but device parameter specifications may not be guaranteed under these conditions. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin.

Note 3: External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors, and voltage programming resistors can affect switching regulator performance. When the LM2672 is used as shown in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* test circuits, system performance will be as specified by the system parameters section of the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 4: Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.

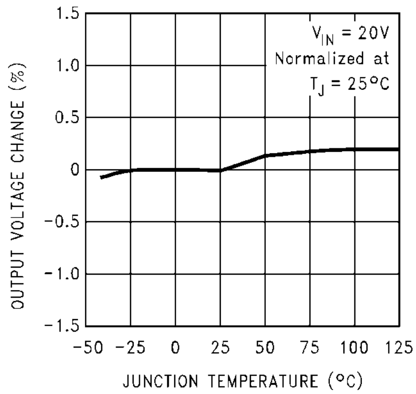
Note 5: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard type face) and at **temperature extremes (bold type face)**. All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at **temperature extremes** are guaranteed via correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

Note 6: Junction to ambient thermal resistance with approximately 1 square inch of printed circuit board copper surrounding the leads. Additional copper area will lower thermal resistance further. See Application Information section in the application note accompanying this datasheet and the thermal model in ***LM267X Made Simple*** version 6.0 software. The value θ_{J-A} for the LLP (LD) package is specifically dependent on PCB trace area, trace material, and the number of layers and thermal vias. For improved thermal resistance and power dissipation for the LLP package, refer to Application Note AN-1187.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

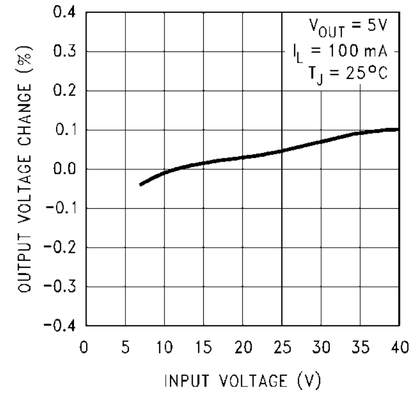
Typical Performance Characteristics

Normalized Output Voltage



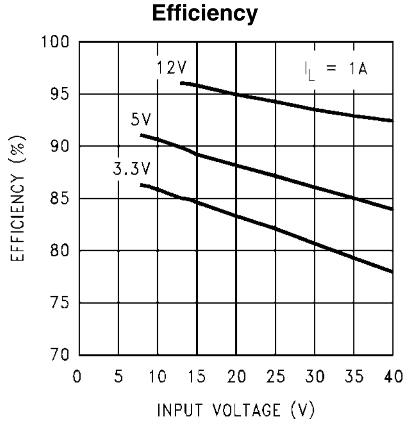
1293403

Line Regulation



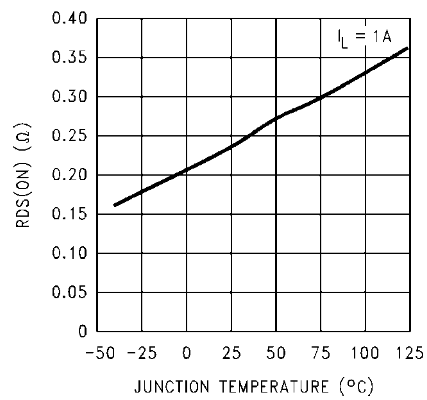
1293404

Efficiency



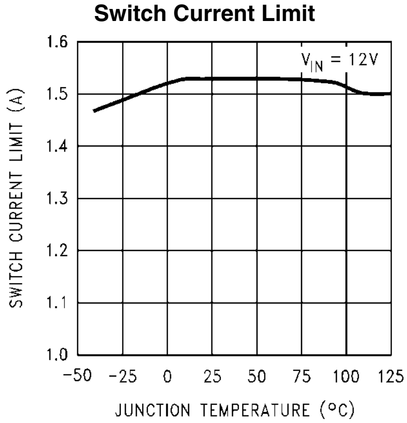
1293405

Drain-to-Source Resistance



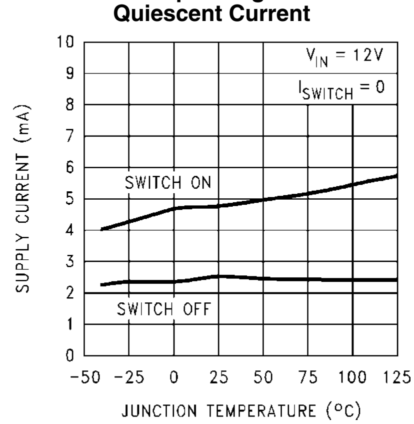
1293406

Switch Current Limit



1293407

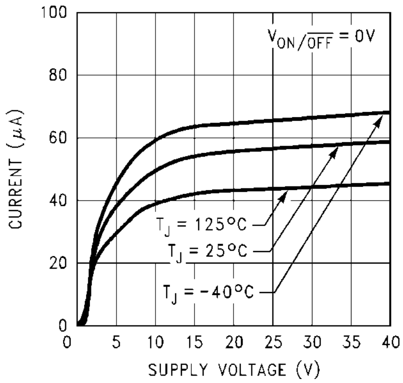
Operating Quiescent Current



1293408

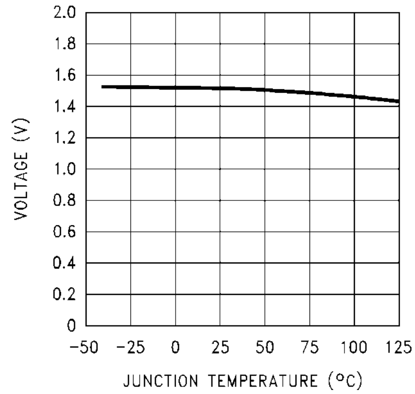
Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Standby Quiescent Current



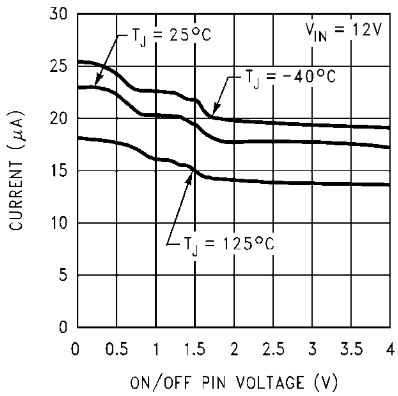
1293409

ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Threshold Voltage



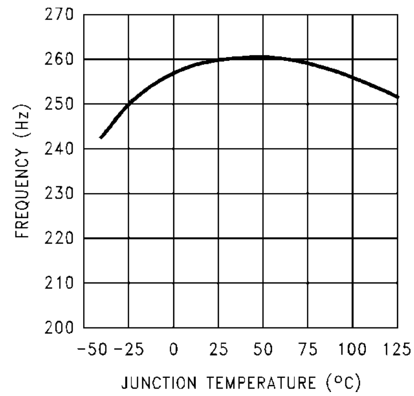
1293410

ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin Current (Sourcing)



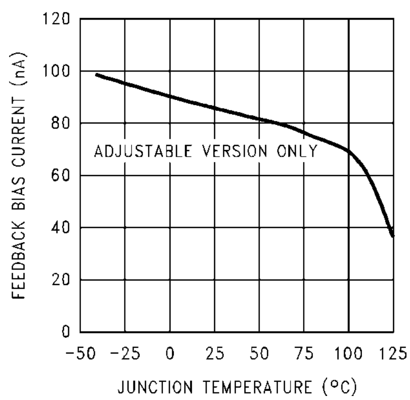
1293411

Switching Frequency



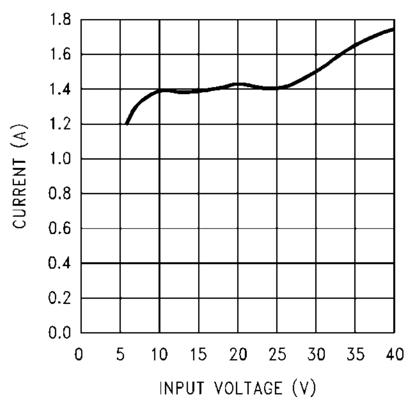
1293412

Feedback Pin Bias Current



1293413

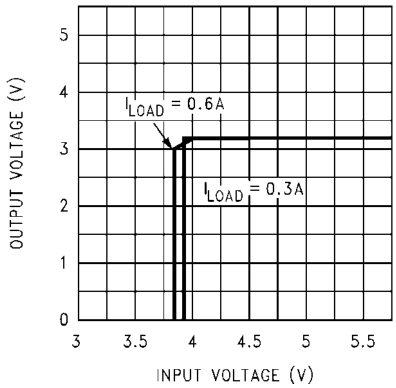
Peak Switch Current



1293414

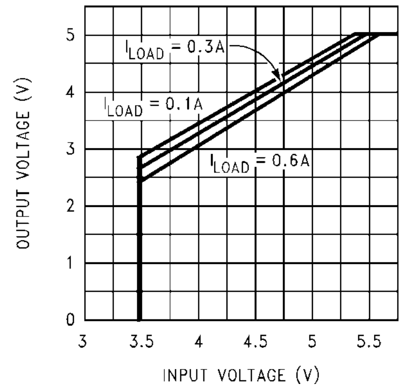
Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Dropout Voltage—3.3V Option



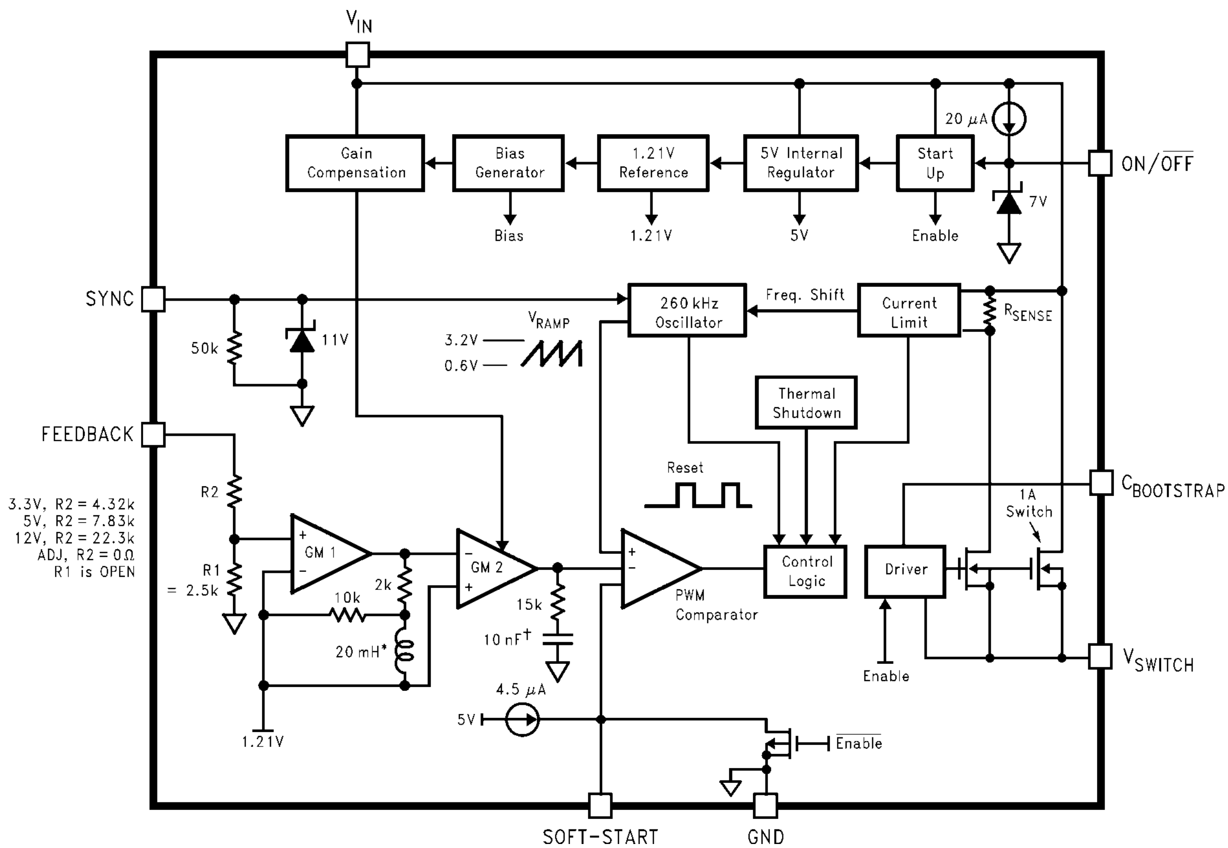
1293415

Dropout Voltage—5.0V Option



1293416

Block Diagram



1293417

* Patent Number 5,514,947

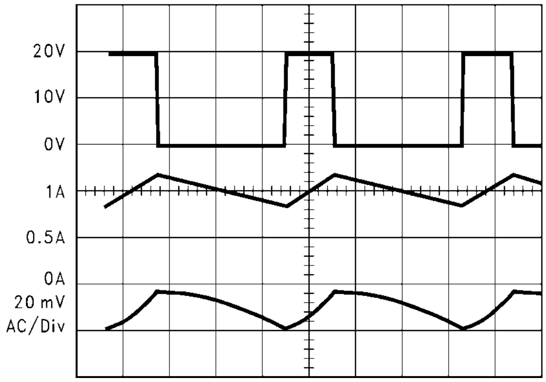
† Patent Number 5,382,918

FIGURE 1.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Typical Performance Characteristics (Circuit of *Figure 2*)

Continuous Mode Switching Waveforms
V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{LOAD} = 1A
L = 47 μH, C_{OUT} = 68 μF, C_{OUT}ESR = 50 mΩ

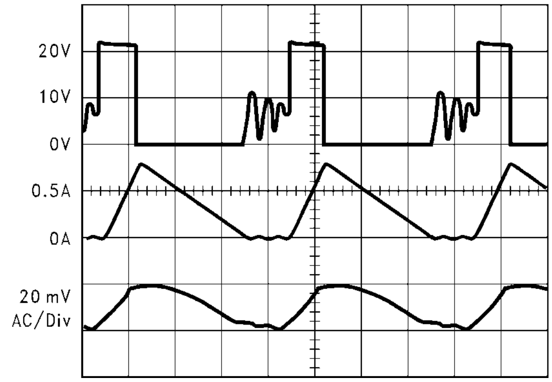


1293418

A: V_{SW} Pin Voltage, 10 V/div.
B: Inductor Current, 0.5 A/div
C: Output Ripple Voltage, 20 mV/div AC-Coupled

Horizontal Time Base: 1 μs/div

Discontinuous Mode Switching Waveforms
V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{LOAD} = 300 mA
L = 15 μH, C_{OUT} = 68 μF (2×), C_{OUT}ESR = 25 mΩ

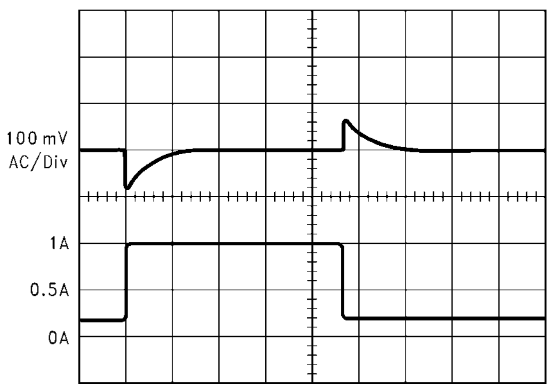


1293419

A: V_{SW} Pin Voltage, 10 V/div.
B: Inductor Current, 0.5 A/div
C: Output Ripple Voltage, 20 mV/div AC-Coupled

Horizontal Time Base: 1 μs/div

Load Transient Response for Continuous Mode
V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{LOAD} = 1A
L = 47 μH, C_{OUT} = 68 μF, C_{OUT}ESR = 50 mΩ

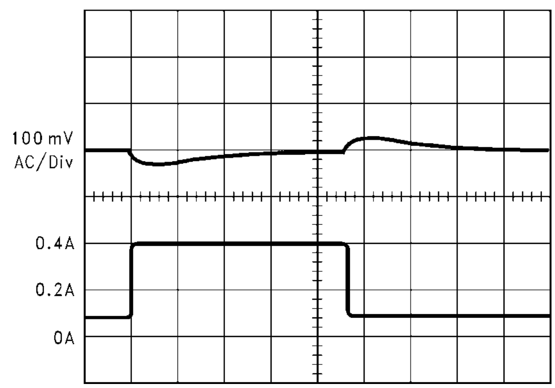


1293420

A: Output Voltage, 100 mV/div, AC-Coupled
B: Load Current: 200 mA to 1A Load Pulse

Horizontal Time Base: 50 μs/div

Load Transient Response for Discontinuous Mode
V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 5V,
L = 47 μH, C_{OUT} = 68 μF, C_{OUT}ESR = 50 mΩ



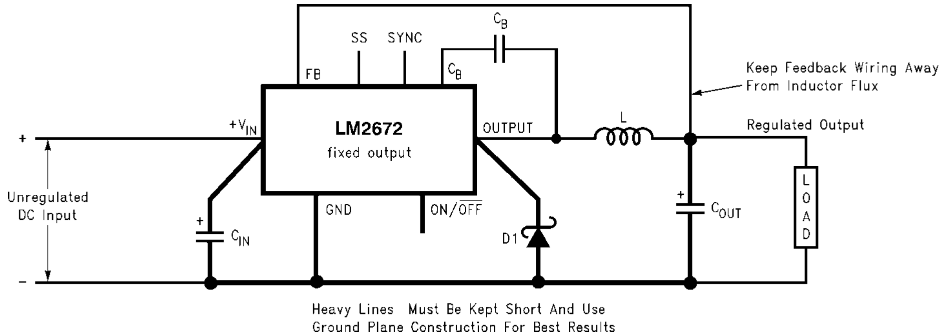
1293421

A: Output Voltage, 100 mV/div, AC-Coupled
B: Load Current: 100 mA to 300 mA Load Pulse

Horizontal Time Base: 200 μs/div

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Test Circuit and Layout Guidelines



1293422

C_{IN} - 22 µF, 50V Tantalum, Sprague “199D Series”

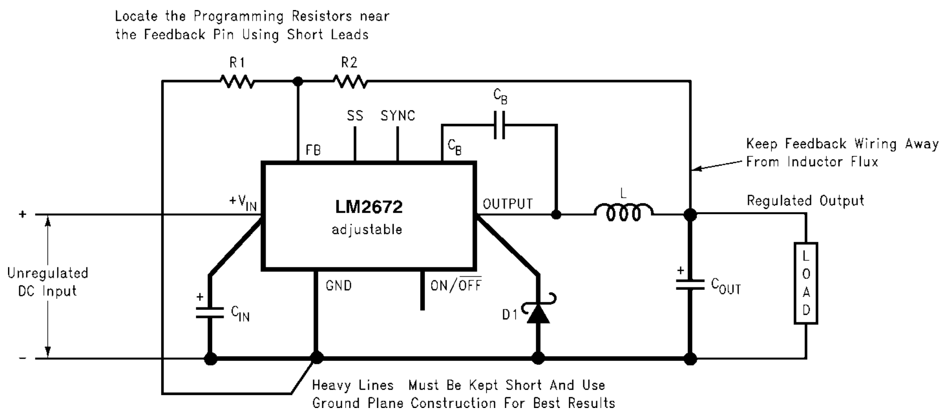
C_{OUT} - 47 µF, 25V Tantalum, Sprague “595D Series”

D1 - 3.3A, 50V Schottky Rectifier, IR 30WQ05F

L1 - 68 µH Sumida #RCR110D-680L

C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V Ceramic

**FIGURE 2. Standard Test Circuits and Layout Guides
Fixed Output Voltage Versions**



1293423

C_{IN} - 22 µF, 50V Tantalum, Sprague “199D Series”

C_{OUT} - 47 µF, 25V Tantalum, Sprague “595D Series”

D1 - 3.3A, 50V Schottky Rectifier, IR 30WQ05F

L1 - 68 µH Sumida #RCR110D-680L

R1 - 1.5 kΩ, 1%

C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V Ceramic

For a 5V output, select R2 to be 4.75 kΩ, 1%

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

where $V_{REF} = 1.21V$

$$R_2 = R_1\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$$

Use a 1% resistor for best stability.

**FIGURE 3. Standard Test Circuits and Layout Guides
Adjustable Output Voltage Versions**

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

LM2672 Series Buck Regulator Design Procedure (Fixed Output)

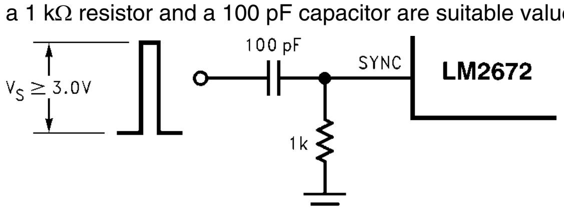
PROCEDURE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)
To simplify the buck regulator design procedure, National Semiconductor is making available computer design software to be used with the SIMPLE SWITCHER *line of switching regulators.* ***LM267X Made Simple*** version 6.0 is available on Windows® *3.1, NT, or 95 operating systems.*	
Given: V_{OUT} = Regulated Output Voltage (3.3V, 5V, or 12V) V_{IN}(max) = Maximum DC Input Voltage I_{LOAD}(max) = Maximum Load Current	**Given:** V_{OUT} = 5V V_{IN}(max) = 12V I_{LOAD}(max) = 1A
1. Inductor Selection (L1)	**1. Inductor Selection (L1)**
A. Select the correct inductor value selection guide from *Figure 4* and *Figure 5* or *Figure 6* (output voltages of 3.3V, 5V, or 12V respectively). For all other voltages, see the design procedure for the adjustable version.	**A.** Use the inductor selection guide for the 5V version shown in *Figure 5*.
B. From the inductor value selection guide, identify the inductance region intersected by the Maximum Input Voltage line and the Maximum Load Current line. Each region is identified by an inductance value and an inductor code (LXX).	**B.** From the inductor value selection guide shown in *Figure 5*, the inductance region intersected by the 12V horizontal line and the 1A vertical line is 33 µH, and the inductor code is L23.
C. Select an appropriate inductor from the four manufacturer's part numbers listed in *Figure 8*. Each manufacturer makes a different style of inductor to allow flexibility in meeting various design requirements. Listed below are some of the differentiating characteristics of each manufacturer's inductors: *Schott:* ferrite EP core inductors; these have very low leakage magnetic fields to reduce electro-magnetic interference (EMI) and are the lowest power loss inductors *Renco:* ferrite stick core inductors; benefits are typically lowest cost inductors and can withstand E•T and transient peak currents above rated value. Be aware that these inductors have an external magnetic field which may generate more EMI than other types of inductors. *Pulse:* powered iron toroid core inductors; these can also be low cost and can withstand larger than normal E•T and transient peak currents. Toroid inductors have low EMI. *Coilcraft:* ferrite drum core inductors; these are the smallest physical size inductors, available only as SMT components. Be aware that these inductors also generate EMI—but less than stick inductors. Complete specifications for these inductors are available from the respective manufacturers. A table listing the manufacturers' phone numbers is located in *Figure 9*.	**C.** The inductance value required is 33 µH. From the table in *Figure 8*, go to the L23 line and choose an inductor part number from any of the four manufacturers shown. (In most instances, both through hole and surface mount inductors are available.)
2. Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})	**2. Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})**
A. Select an output capacitor from the output capacitor table in *Figure 10*. Using the output voltage and the inductance value found in the inductor selection guide, step 1, locate the appropriate capacitor value and voltage rating.	**A.** Use the 5.0V section in the output capacitor table in *Figure 10*. Choose a capacitor value and voltage rating from the line that contains the inductance value of 33 µH. The capacitance and voltage rating values corresponding to the 33 µH

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

PROCEDURE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)
The capacitor list contains through-hole electrolytic capacitors from four different capacitor manufacturers and surface mount tantalum capacitors from two different capacitor manufacturers. It is recommended that both the manufacturers and the manufacturer's series that are listed in the table be used. A table listing the manufacturers' phone numbers is located in *Figure 11*.	Surface Mount: 68 µF/10V Sprague 594D Series. 100 µF/10V AVX TPS Series. Through Hole: 68 µF/10V Sanyo OS-CON SA Series. 220 µF/35V Sanyo MV-GX Series. 220 µF/35V Nichicon PL Series. 220 µF/35V Panasonic HFQ Series.
3. Catch Diode Selection (D1) **A.** In normal operation, the average current of the catch diode is the load current times the catch diode duty cycle, 1-D (D is the switch duty cycle, which is approximately the output voltage divided by the input voltage). The largest value of the catch diode average current occurs at the maximum load current and maximum input voltage (minimum D). For normal operation, the catch diode current rating must be at least 1.3 times greater than its maximum average current. However, if the power supply design must withstand a continuous output short, the diode should have a current rating equal to the maximum current limit of the LM2672. The most stressful condition for this diode is a shorted output condition. **B.** The reverse voltage rating of the diode should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. **C.** Because of their fast switching speed and low forward voltage drop, Schottky diodes provide the best performance and efficiency. This Schottky diode must be located close to the LM2672 using short leads and short printed circuit traces.	**3. Catch Diode Selection (D1)** **A.** Refer to the table shown in *Figure 12*. In this example, a 1A, 20V Schottky diode will provide the best performance. If the circuit must withstand a continuous shorted output, a higher current Schottky diode is recommended.
4. Input Capacitor (C_{IN}) A low ESR aluminum or tantalum bypass capacitor is needed between the input pin and ground to prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input. This capacitor should be located close to the IC using short leads. In addition, the RMS current rating of the input capacitor should be selected to be at least ½ the DC load current. The capacitor manufacturer data sheet must be checked to assure that this current rating is not exceeded. The curves shown in *Figure 14* show typical RMS current ratings for several different aluminum electrolytic capacitor values. A parallel connection of two or more capacitors may be required to increase the total minimum RMS current rating to suit the application requirements. For an aluminum electrolytic capacitor, the voltage rating should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. Caution must be exercised if solid tantalum capacitors are used. The tantalum capacitor voltage rating should be twice the maximum input voltage. The tables in *Figure 15* show the recommended application voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D tantalum capacitors. It is also recommended that they be surge current tested by the manufacturer. The TPS series available from AVX, and the 593D and 594D series from Sprague are all surge current tested. Another approach to minimize the surge current stresses on the input capacitor is to add a small inductor in series with the input supply line. Use caution when using ceramic capacitors for input bypassing, because it may cause severe ringing at the V_{IN} pin.	**4. Input Capacitor (C_{IN})** The important parameters for the input capacitor are the input voltage rating and the RMS current rating. With a maximum input voltage of 12V, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor with a voltage rating greater than 15V (1.25 × V_{IN}) would be needed. The next higher capacitor voltage rating is 16V. The RMS current rating requirement for the input capacitor in a buck regulator is approximately ½ the DC load current. In this example, with a 1A load, a capacitor with a RMS current rating of at least 500 mA is needed. The curves shown in *Figure 14* can be used to select an appropriate input capacitor. From the curves, locate the 16V line and note which capacitor values have RMS current ratings greater than 500 mA. For a through hole design, a 330 µF/16V electrolytic capacitor (Panasonic HFQ series, Nichicon PL, Sanyo MV-GX series or equivalent) would be adequate. Other types or other manufacturers' capacitors can be used provided the RMS ripple current ratings are adequate. Additionally, for a complete surface mount design, electrolytic capacitors such as the Sanyo CV-C or CV-BS and the Nichicon WF or UR and the NIC Components NACZ series could be considered. For surface mount designs, solid tantalum capacitors can be used, but caution must be exercised with regard to the capacitor surge current rating and voltage rating. In this example, checking *Figure 15*, and the Sprague 594D series datasheet, a Sprague 594D 15 µF, 25V capacitor is adequate.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

PROCEDURE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Fixed Output Voltage Version)
5. Boost Capacitor (C_B) This capacitor develops the necessary voltage to turn the switch gate on fully. All applications should use a 0.01 µF, 50V ceramic capacitor.	**5. Boost Capacitor (C_B)** For this application, and all applications, use a 0.01 µF, 50V ceramic capacitor.
6. Soft-Start Capacitor (C_{SS} - optional) This capacitor controls the rate at which the device starts up. The formula for the soft-start capacitor C_{SS} is: $C_{SS} \approx (I_{SS} \cdot t_{SS}) / [V_{SSTH} + 2.6V \cdot (\frac{V_{OUT} + V_{SCHOTTKY}}{V_{IN}})]$ where: I_{SS} = Soft-Start Current :4.5 µA typical. t_{SS} = Soft-Start Time :Selected. V_{SSTH} = Soft-Start Threshold Voltage :0.63V typical. V_{OUT} = Output Voltage :Selected. $V_{SCHOTTKY}$ = Schottky Diode Voltage Drop :0.4V typical. V_{IN} = Input Voltage :Selected. If this feature is not desired, leave this pin open. With certain softstart capacitor values and operating conditions, the LM2672 can exhibit an overshoot on the output voltage during turn on. Especially when starting up into no load or low load, the softstart function may not be effective in preventing a larger voltage overshoot on the output. With larger loads or lower input voltages during startup this effect is minimized. In particular, avoid using softstart capacitors between 0.033µF and 1µF.	**6. Soft-Start Capacitor (C_{SS} - optional)** For this application, selecting a start-up time of 10 ms and using the formula for C_{SS} results in a value of: $C_{SS} \approx (4.5\ \mu A \cdot 10\ ms) / [0.63V + 2.6V \cdot (\frac{5V + 0.4V}{12V})]$ $= 25\ nF \approx 0.022\ \mu F.$
7. Frequency Synchronization (optional) The LM2672 (oscillator) can be synchronized to run with an external oscillator, using the sync pin (pin 3). By doing so, the LM2672 can be operated at higher frequencies than the standard frequency of 260 kHz. This allows for a reduction in the size of the inductor and output capacitor. As shown in the drawing below, a signal applied to a RC filter at the sync pin causes the device to synchronize to the frequency of that signal. For a signal with a peak-to-peak amplitude of 3V or greater, a 1 kΩ resistor and a 100 pF capacitor are suitable values.	**7. Frequency Synchronization (optional)** For all applications, use a 1 kΩ resistor and a 100 pF capacitor for the RC filter.



Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Inductor Value Selection Guides

(For Continuous Mode Operation)

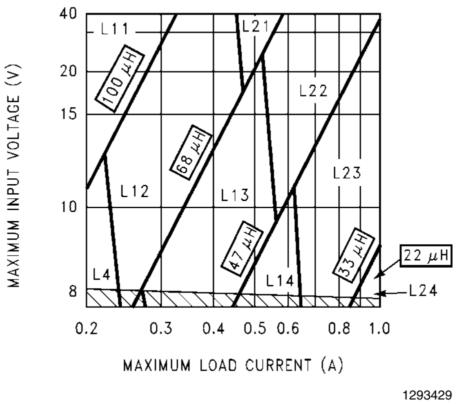


FIGURE 4. LM2672-3.3

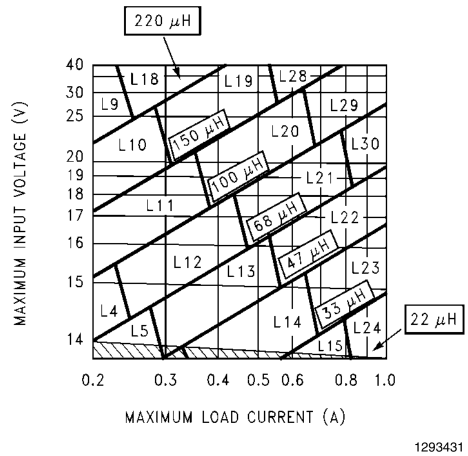


FIGURE 6. LM2672-12

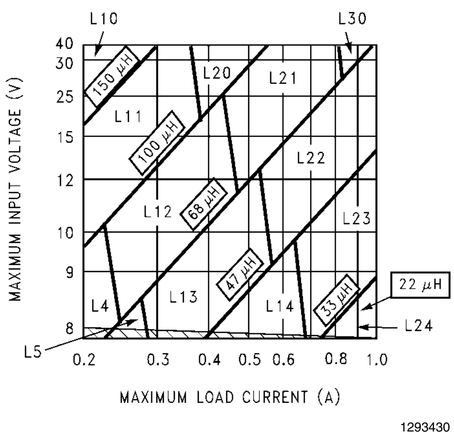


FIGURE 5. LM2672-5.0

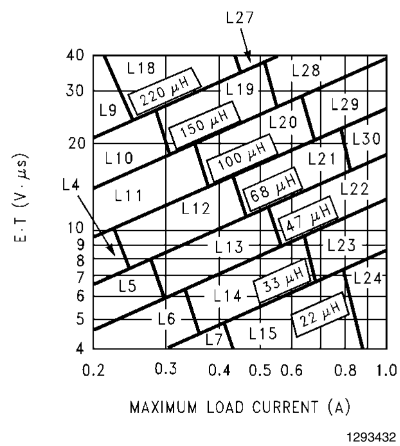


FIGURE 7. LM2672-ADJ

Ind. Ref. Desg.	Inductance (µH)	Current (A)	Schott		Renco		Pulse Engineering		Coilcraft
			Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Surface Mount
L4	68	0.32	67143940	67144310	RL-1284-68-43	RL1500-68	PE-53804	PE-53804-S	DO1608-683
L5	47	0.37	67148310	67148420	RL-1284-47-43	RL1500-47	PE-53805	PE-53805-S	DO1608-473
L6	33	0.44	67148320	67148430	RL-1284-33-43	RL1500-33	PE-53806	PE-53806-S	DO1608-333
L7	22	0.52	67148330	67148440	RL-1284-22-43	RL1500-22	PE-53807	PE-53807-S	DO1608-223
L9	220	0.32	67143960	67144330	RL-5470-3	RL1500-220	PE-53809	PE-53809-S	DO3308-224
L10	150	0.39	67143970	67144340	RL-5470-4	RL1500-150	PE-53810	PE-53810-S	DO3308-154
L11	100	0.48	67143980	67144350	RL-5470-5	RL1500-100	PE-53811	PE-53811-S	DO3308-104
L12	68	0.58	67143990	67144360	RL-5470-6	RL1500-68	PE-53812	PE-53812-S	DO3308-683
L13	47	0.70	67144000	67144380	RL-5470-7	RL1500-47	PE-53813	PE-53813-S	DO3308-473
L14	33	0.83	67148340	67148450	RL-1284-33-43	RL1500-33	PE-53814	PE-53814-S	DO3308-333
L15	22	0.99	67148350	67148460	RL-1284-22-43	RL1500-22	PE-53815	PE-53815-S	DO3308-223
L18	220	0.55	67144040	67144420	RL-5471-2	RL1500-220	PE-53818	PE-53818-S	DO3316-224
L19	150	0.66	67144050	67144430	RL-5471-3	RL1500-150	PE-53819	PE-53819-S	DO3316-154
L20	100	0.82	67144060	67144440	RL-5471-4	RL1500-100	PE-53820	PE-53820-S	DO3316-104
L21	68	0.99	67144070	67144450	RL-5471-5	RL1500-68	PE-53821	PE-53821-S	DO3316-683
L22	47	1.17	67144080	67144460	RL-5471-6	—	PE-53822	PE-53822-S	DO3316-473
L23	33	1.40	67144090	67144470	RL-5471-7	—	PE-53823	PE-53823-S	DO3316-333

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Ind. Ref. Desg.	Inductance (µH)	Current (A)	Schott		Renco		Pulse Engineering		Coilcraft
			Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Surface Mount
L24	22	1.70	67148370	67148480	RL-1283-22-43	—	PE-53824	PE-53824-S	DO3316-223
L27	220	1.00	67144110	67144490	RL-5471-2	—	PE-53827	PE-53827-S	DO5022P-224
L28	150	1.20	67144120	67144500	RL-5471-3	—	PE-53828	PE-53828-S	DO5022P-154
L29	100	1.47	67144130	67144510	RL-5471-4	—	PE-53829	PE-53829-S	DO5022P-104
L30	68	1.78	67144140	67144520	RL-5471-5	—	PE-53830	PE-53830-S	DO5022P-683

FIGURE 8. Inductor Manufacturers' Part Numbers

Coilcraft Inc.	Phone	(800) 322-2645
	FAX	(708) 639-1469
Coilcraft Inc., Europe	Phone	+44 1236 730 595
	FAX	+44 1236 730 627
Pulse Engineering Inc.	Phone	(619) 674-8100
	FAX	(619) 674-8262
Pulse Engineering Inc., Europe	Phone	+353 93 24 107
	FAX	+353 93 24 459
Renco Electronics Inc.	Phone	(800) 645-5828
	FAX	(516) 586-5562
Schott Corp.	Phone	(612) 475-1173
	FAX	(612) 475-1786

FIGURE 9. Inductor Manufacturers' Phone Numbers

Output Voltage (V)	Inductance (µH)	Output Capacitor					
		Surface Mount		Through Hole			
		Sprague 594D Series (µF/V)	AVX TPS Series (µF/V)	Sanyo OS-CON SA Series (µF/V)	Sanyo MV-GX Series (µF/V)	Nichicon PL Series (µF/V)	Panasonic HFQ Series (µF/V)
3.3	22	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	330/35	330/35	330/35
	33	120/6.3	100/10	68/10	220/35	220/35	220/35
	47	68/10	100/10	68/10	150/35	150/35	150/35
	68	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
	100	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
	150	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
5.0	22	100/16	100/10	100/10	330/35	330/35	330/35
	33	68/10	10010	68/10	220/35	220/35	220/35
	47	68/10	100/10	68/10	150/35	150/35	150/35
	68	100/16	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
	100	100/16	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
	150	100/16	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
12	22	120/20	(2×) 68/20	68/20	330/35	330/35	330/35
	33	68/25	68/20	68/20	220/35	220/35	220/35
	47	47/20	68/20	47/20	150/35	150/35	150/35
	68	47/20	68/20	47/20	120/35	120/35	120/35
	100	47/20	68/20	47/20	120/35	120/35	120/35
	150	47/20	68/20	47/20	120/35	120/35	120/35
	220	47/20	68/20	47/20	120/35	120/35	120/35

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

FIGURE 10. Output Capacitor Table

Nichicon Corp.	Phone	(847) 843-7500
	FAX	(847) 843-2798
Panasonic	Phone	(714) 373-7857
	FAX	(714) 373-7102
AVX Corp.	Phone	(803) 448-9411
	FAX	(803) 448-1943
Sprague/Vishay	Phone	(207) 324-4140
	FAX	(207) 324-7223
Sanyo Corp.	Phone	(619) 661-6322
	FAX	(619) 661-1055

FIGURE 11. Capacitor Manufacturers' Phone Numbers

V_R	1A Diodes		3A Diodes	
	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole
20V	SK12	1N5817	SK32	1N5820
	B120	SR102		SR302
30V	SK13	1N5818	SK33	1N5821
	B130	11DQ03	30WQ03F	31DQ03
	MBRS130	SR103		
40V	SK14	1N5819	SK34	1N5822
	B140	11DQ04	30BQ040	MBR340
	MBRS140	SR104	30WQ04F	31DQ04
	10BQ040		MBRS340	SR304
	10MQ040		MBRD340	
	15MQ040			
50V	SK15	MBR150	SK35	MBR350
	B150	11DQ05	30WQ05F	31DQ05
	10BQ050	SR105		SR305

FIGURE 12. Schottky Diode Selection Table

International Rectifier Corp.	Phone	(310) 322-3331
	FAX	(310) 322-3332
Motorola, Inc.	Phone	(800) 521-6274
	FAX	(602) 244-6609
General Instruments Corp.	Phone	(516) 847-3000
	FAX	(516) 847-3236
Diodes, Inc.	Phone	(805) 446-4800
	FAX	(805) 446-4850

FIGURE 13. Diode Manufacturers' Phone Numbers

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

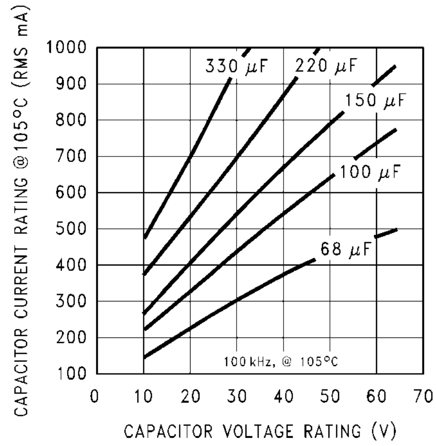


FIGURE 14. RMS Current Ratings for Low ESR Electrolytic Capacitors (Typical)

AVX TPS

Recommended Application Voltage	Voltage Rating
+85°C Rating	
3.3	6.3
5	10
10	20
12	25
15	35

Sprague 594D

Recommended Application Voltage	Voltage Rating
+85°C Rating	
2.5	4
3.3	6.3
5	10
8	16
12	20
18	25
24	35
29	50

FIGURE 15. Recommended Application Voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D Tantalum Chip Capacitors Derated for 85°C.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

LM2672 Series Buck Regulator Design Procedure (Adjustable Output)

PROCEDURE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)
To simplify the buck regulator design procedure, National Semiconductor is making available computer design software to be used with the SIMPLE SWITCHER *line of switching regulators.* ***LM267X Made Simple*** *version 6.0 is available on* Windows *3.1, NT, or 95 operating systems.*	
Given: V_{OUT} = Regulated Output Voltage V_{IN}(max) = Maximum Input Voltage I_{LOAD}(max) = Maximum Load Current F = Switching Frequency *(Fixed at a nominal 260 kHz).*	**Given:** V_{OUT} = 20V V_{IN}(max) = 28V I_{LOAD}(max) = 1A F = Switching Frequency *(Fixed at a nominal 260 kHz).*
1. Programming Output Voltage (Selecting R_1 and R_2, as shown in *Figure 3*) Use the following formula to select the appropriate resistor values. $$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$ where V_{REF} = 1.21V Select a value for R_1 between 240Ω and 1.5 kΩ. The lower resistor values minimize noise pickup in the sensitive feedback pin. (For the lowest temperature coefficient and the best stability with time, use 1% metal film resistors.) $$R_2 = R_1\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$$	**1. Programming Output Voltage** (Selecting R_1 and R_2, as shown in *Figure 3*) Select R_1 to be 1 kΩ, 1%. Solve for R_2. $$R_2 = R_1\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right) = 1\,k\Omega\left(\frac{20V}{1.23V} - 1\right)$$ R_2 = 1 kΩ (16.53 − 1) = 15.53 kΩ, closest 1% value is 15.4 kΩ. R_2 = 15.4 kΩ.
2. Inductor Selection (L1) **A.** Calculate the inductor Volt • microsecond constant E • T (V • µs), from the following formula: $$E \cdot T = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT} - V_{SAT}) \cdot \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{SAT} + V_D} \cdot \frac{1000}{260}\ (V \cdot \mu s)$$ where V_{SAT}=internal switch saturation voltage=0.25V and V_D = diode forward voltage drop = 0.5V	**2. Inductor Selection (L1)** **A.** Calculate the inductor Volt • microsecond constant (E • T), $$E \cdot T = (28 - 20 - 0.25) \cdot \frac{20 + 0.5}{28 - 0.25 + 0.5} \cdot \frac{1000}{260}\ (V \cdot \mu s)$$ $$E \cdot T = (7.75) \cdot \frac{20.5}{28.25} \cdot 3.85\ (V \cdot \mu s) = 21.6\ (V \cdot \mu s)$$
B. Use the E • T value from the previous formula and match it with the E • T number on the vertical axis of the Inductor Value Selection Guide shown in *Figure 7*.	**B.** E • T = 21.6 (V • µs)
C. On the horizontal axis, select the maximum load current.	**C.** I_{LOAD}(max) = 1A
D. Identify the inductance region intersected by the E • T value and the Maximum Load Current value. Each region is identified by an inductance value and an inductor code (LXX).	**D.** From the inductor value selection guide shown in *Figure 7*, the inductance region intersected by the 21.6 (V • µs) horizontal line and the 1A vertical line is 68 µH, and the inductor code is L30.
E. Select an appropriate inductor from the four manufacturer's part numbers listed in *Figure 8*. For information on the different types of inductors, see the inductor selection in the fixed output voltage design procedure.	**E.** From the table in *Figure 8*, locate line L30, and select an inductor part number from the list of manufacturers' part numbers.
3. Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT}) **A.** Select an output capacitor from the capacitor code selection guide in *Figure 16*. Using the inductance value found in the inductor selection guide, step 1, locate the appropriate capacitor code corresponding to the desired output voltage.	**3. Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})** **A.** Use the appropriate row of the capacitor code selection guide, in *Figure 16*. For this example, use the 15–20V row. The capacitor code corresponding to an inductance of 68 µH is C20.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

PROCEDURE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)
B. Select an appropriate capacitor value and voltage rating, using the capacitor code, from the output capacitor selection table in *Figure 17*. There are two solid tantalum (surface mount) capacitor manufacturers and four electrolytic (through hole) capacitor manufacturers to choose from. It is recommended that both the manufacturers and the manufacturer's series that are listed in the table be used. A table listing the manufacturers' phone numbers is located in *Figure 11*.	**B.** From the output capacitor selection table in *Figure 17*, choose a capacitor value (and voltage rating) that intersects the capacitor code(s) selected in section A, C20. The capacitance and voltage rating values corresponding to the capacitor code C20 are the: Surface Mount: 33 µF/25V Sprague 594D Series. 33 µF/25V AVX TPS Series. Through Hole: 33 µF/25V Sanyo OS-CON SC Series. 120 µF/35V Sanyo MV-GX Series. 120 µF/35V Nichicon PL Series. 120 µF/35V Panasonic HFQ Series. Other manufacturers or other types of capacitors may also be used, provided the capacitor specifications (especially the 100 kHz ESR) closely match the characteristics of the capacitors listed in the output capacitor table. Refer to the capacitor manufacturers' data sheet for this information.
4. Catch Diode Selection (D1) **A.** In normal operation, the average current of the catch diode is the load current times the catch diode duty cycle, 1-D (D is the switch duty cycle, which is approximately V_{OUT}/V_{IN}). The largest value of the catch diode average current occurs at the maximum input voltage (minimum D). For normal operation, the catch diode current rating must be at least 1.3 times greater than its maximum average current. However, if the power supply design must withstand a continuous output short, the diode should have a current rating greater than the maximum current limit of the LM2672. The most stressful condition for this diode is a shorted output condition. **B.** The reverse voltage rating of the diode should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. **C.** Because of their fast switching speed and low forward voltage drop, Schottky diodes provide the best performance and efficiency. The Schottky diode must be located close to the LM2672 using short leads and short printed circuit traces.	**4. Catch Diode Selection (D1)** **A.** Refer to the table shown in *Figure 12*. Schottky diodes provide the best performance, and in this example a 1A, 40V Schottky diode would be a good choice. If the circuit must withstand a continuous shorted output, a higher current (at least 2.2A) Schottky diode is recommended.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

PROCEDURE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)
5. Input Capacitor (C_{IN}) A low ESR aluminum or tantalum bypass capacitor is needed between the input pin and ground to prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input. This capacitor should be located close to the IC using short leads. In addition, the RMS current rating of the input capacitor should be selected to be at least ½ the DC load current. The capacitor manufacturer data sheet must be checked to assure that this current rating is not exceeded. The curves shown in *Figure 14* show typical RMS current ratings for several different aluminum electrolytic capacitor values. A parallel connection of two or more capacitors may be required to increase the total minimum RMS current rating to suit the application requirements. For an aluminum electrolytic capacitor, the voltage rating should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. Caution must be exercised if solid tantalum capacitors are used. The tantalum capacitor voltage rating should be twice the maximum input voltage. The tables in *Figure 15* show the recommended application voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D tantalum capacitors. It is also recommended that they be surge current tested by the manufacturer. The TPS series available from AVX, and the 593D and 594D series from Sprague are all surge current tested. Another approach to minimize the surge current stresses on the input capacitor is to add a small inductor in series with the input supply line. Use caution when using ceramic capacitors for input bypassing, because it may cause severe ringing at the V_{IN} pin.	**5. Input Capacitor (C_{IN})** The important parameters for the input capacitor are the input voltage rating and the RMS current rating. With a maximum input voltage of 28V, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor with a voltage rating of at least 35V (1.25 × V_{IN}) would be needed. The RMS current rating requirement for the input capacitor in a buck regulator is approximately ½ the DC load current. In this example, with a 1A load, a capacitor with a RMS current rating of at least 500 mA is needed. The curves shown in *Figure 14* can be used to select an appropriate input capacitor. From the curves, locate the 35V line and note which capacitor values have RMS current ratings greater than 500 mA. For a through hole design, a 330 µF/35V electrolytic capacitor (Panasonic HFQ series, Nichicon PL, Sanyo MV-GX series or equivalent) would be adequate. Other types or other manufacturers' capacitors can be used provided the RMS ripple current ratings are adequate. Additionally, for a complete surface mount design, electrolytic capacitors such as the Sanyo CV-C or CV-BS and the Nichicon WF or UR and the NIC Components NACZ series could be considered. For surface mount designs, solid tantalum capacitors can be used, but caution must be exercised with regard to the capacitor surge current rating and voltage rating. In this example, checking *Figure 15*, and the Sprague 594D series datasheet, a Sprague 594D 15 µF, 50V capacitor is adequate.
6. Boost Capacitor (C_B) This capacitor develops the necessary voltage to turn the switch gate on fully. All applications should use a 0.01 µF, 50V ceramic capacitor. If the soft-start and frequency synchronization features are desired, look at steps 6 and 7 in the fixed output design procedure.	**6. Boost Capacitor (C_B)** For this application, and all applications, use a 0.01 µF, 50V ceramic capacitor.

Case Style (Note 7)	**Output Voltage (V)**	**Inductance (µH)**						
		22	**33**	**47**	**68**	**100**	**150**	**220**
SM and TH	1.21–2.50	—	—	—	—	C1	C2	C3
SM and TH	2.50–3.75	—	—	—	C1	C2	C3	C3
SM and TH	3.75–5.0	—	—	C4	C5	C6	C6	C6
SM and TH	5.0–6.25	—	C4	C7	C6	C6	C6	C6
SM and TH	6.25–7.5	C8	C4	C7	C6	C6	C6	C6
SM and TH	7.5–10.0	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C13	C13
SM and TH	10.0–12.5	C14	C11	C12	C12	C13	C13	C13
SM and TH	12.5–15.0	C15	C16	C17	C17	C17	C17	C17
SM and TH	15.0–20.0	C18	C19	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20
SM and TH	20.0–30.0	C21	C22	C22	C22	C22	C22	C22
TH	30.0–37.0	C23	C24	C24	C25	C25	C25	C25

Note 7: SM - Surface Mount, TH - Through Hole

FIGURE 16. Capacitor Code Selection Guide

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Cap. Ref. Desg. #	Output Capacitor					
	Surface Mount		Through Hole			
	Sprague 594D Series (μF/V)	AVX TPS Series (μF/V)	Sanyo OS-CON SA Series (μF/V)	Sanyo MV-GX Series (μF/V)	Nichicon PL Series (μF/V)	Panasonic HFQ Series (μF/V)
C1	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	220/35	220/35	220/35
C2	120/6.3	100/10	100/10	150/35	150/35	150/35
C3	120/6.3	100/10	100/35	120/35	120/35	120/35
C4	68/10	100/10	68/10	220/35	220/35	220/35
C5	100/16	100/10	100/10	150/35	150/35	150/35
C6	100/16	100/10	100/10	120/35	120/35	120/35
C7	68/10	100/10	68/10	150/35	150/35	150/35
C8	100/16	100/10	100/10	330/35	330/35	330/35
C9	100/16	100/16	100/16	330/35	330/35	330/35
C10	100/16	100/16	68/16	220/35	220/35	220/35
C11	100/16	100/16	68/16	150/35	150/35	150/35
C12	100/16	100/16	68/16	120/35	120/35	120/35
C13	100/16	100/16	100/16	120/35	120/35	120/35
C14	100/16	100/16	100/16	220/35	220/35	220/35
C15	47/20	68/20	47/20	220/35	220/35	220/35
C16	47/20	68/20	47/20	150/35	150/35	150/35
C17	47/20	68/20	47/20	120/35	120/35	120/35
C18	68/25	(2×) 33/25	47/25 (Note 8)	220/35	220/35	220/35
C19	33/25	33/25	33/25 (Note 8)	150/35	150/35	150/35
C20	33/25	33/25	33/25 (Note 8)	120/35	120/35	120/35
C21	33/35	(2×) 22/25	(Note 9)	150/35	150/35	150/35
C22	33/35	22/35	(Note 9)	120/35	120/35	120/35
C23	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	220/50	100/50	120/50
C24	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	150/50	100/50	120/50
C25	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	150/50	82/50	82/50

Note 8: The SC series of Os-Con capacitors (others are SA series)

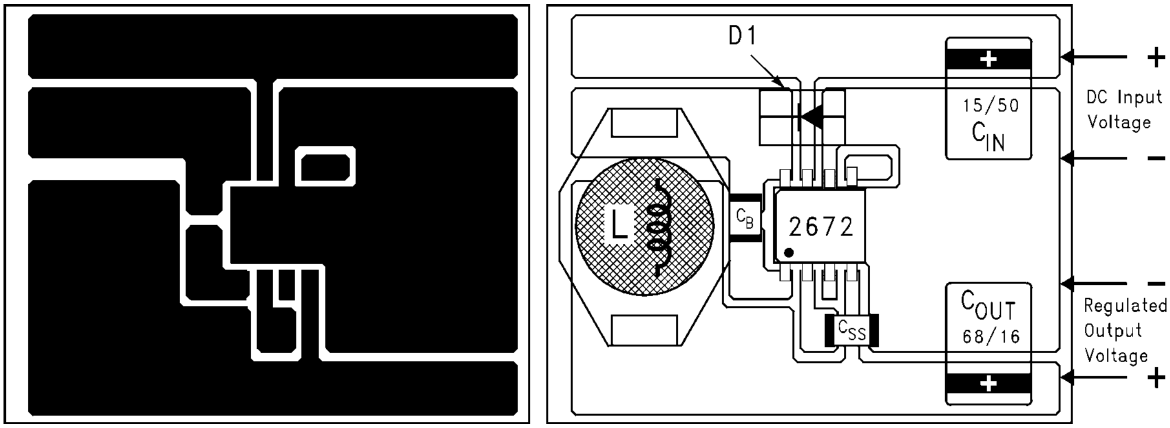
Note 9: The voltage ratings of the surface mount tantalum chip and Os-Con capacitors are too low to work at these voltages.

FIGURE 17. Output Capacitor Selection Table

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Application Information

TYPICAL SURFACE MOUNT PC BOARD LAYOUT, FIXD OUTPUT (4X SIZE)



1293439

C_{IN} - 15 µF, 50V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”

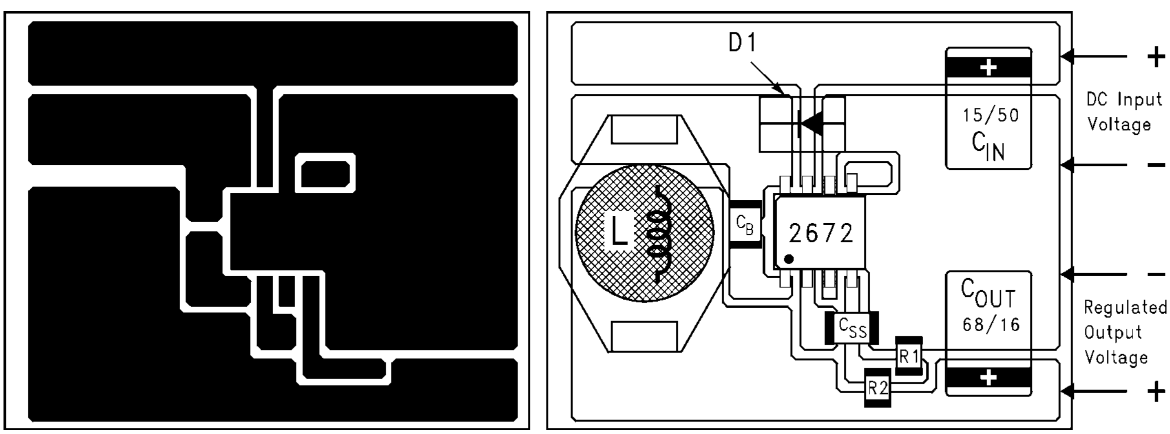
C_{OUT} - 68 µF, 16V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”

D1 - 1A, 40V Schottky Rectifier, Surface Mount

L1 - 33 µH, L23, Coilcraft DO3316

C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V, Ceramic

TYPICAL SURFACE MOUNT PC BOARD LAYOUT, ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT (4X SIZE)



1293440

C_{IN} - 15 µF, 50V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”

C_{OUT} - 33 µF, 25V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”

D1 - 1A, 40V Schottky Rectifier, Surface Mount

L1 - 68 µH, L30, Coilcraft DO3316

C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V, Ceramic

R1 - 1k, 1%

R2 - Use formula in Design Procedure

FIGURE 18. PC Board Layout

Layout is very important in switching regulator designs. Rapidly switching currents associated with wiring inductance can generate voltage transients which can cause problems. For minimal inductance and ground loops, the wires indicated by **heavy lines (in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*) should be wide printed circuit traces and should be kept as short as possible.** For best results, external components should be located as close to the switcher IC as possible using ground plane construction or single point grounding.

If **open core inductors are used,** special care must be taken as to the location and positioning of this type of inductor. Allowing the inductor flux to intersect sensitive feedback, IC ground path, and C_{OUT} wiring can cause problems.

When using the adjustable version, special care must be taken as to the location of the feedback resistors and the associated wiring. Physically locate both resistors near the IC, and route the wiring away from the inductor, especially an open core type of inductor.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

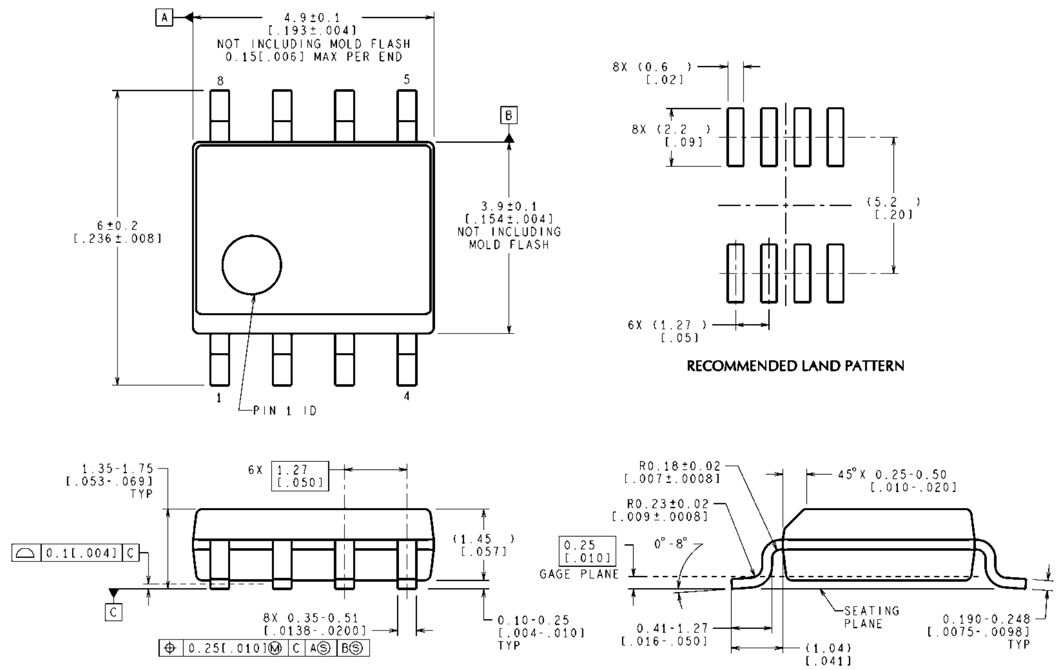
LLP PACKAGE DEVICES

The LM2672 is offered in the 16 lead LLP surface mount package to allow for increased power dissipation compared to the SO-8 and DIP.

The Die Attach Pad (DAP) can and should be connected to PCB Ground plane/island. For CAD and assembly guidelines refer to Application Note AN-1187 at http://power.national.com.

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

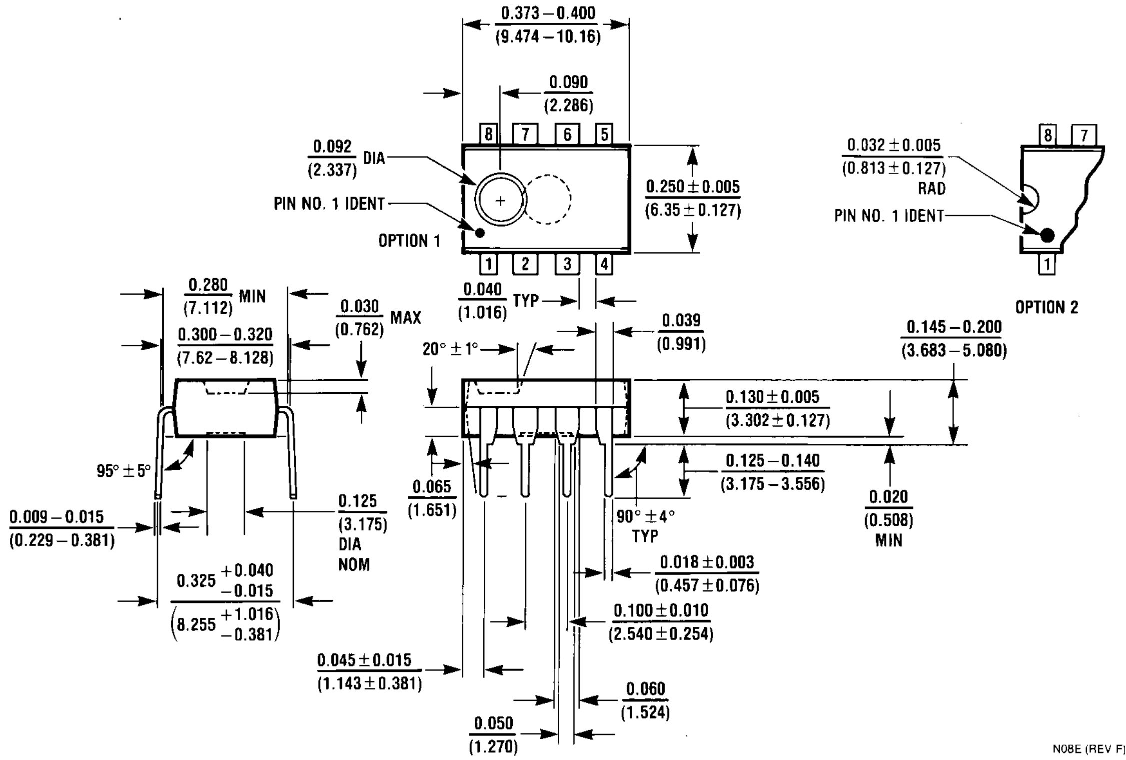
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



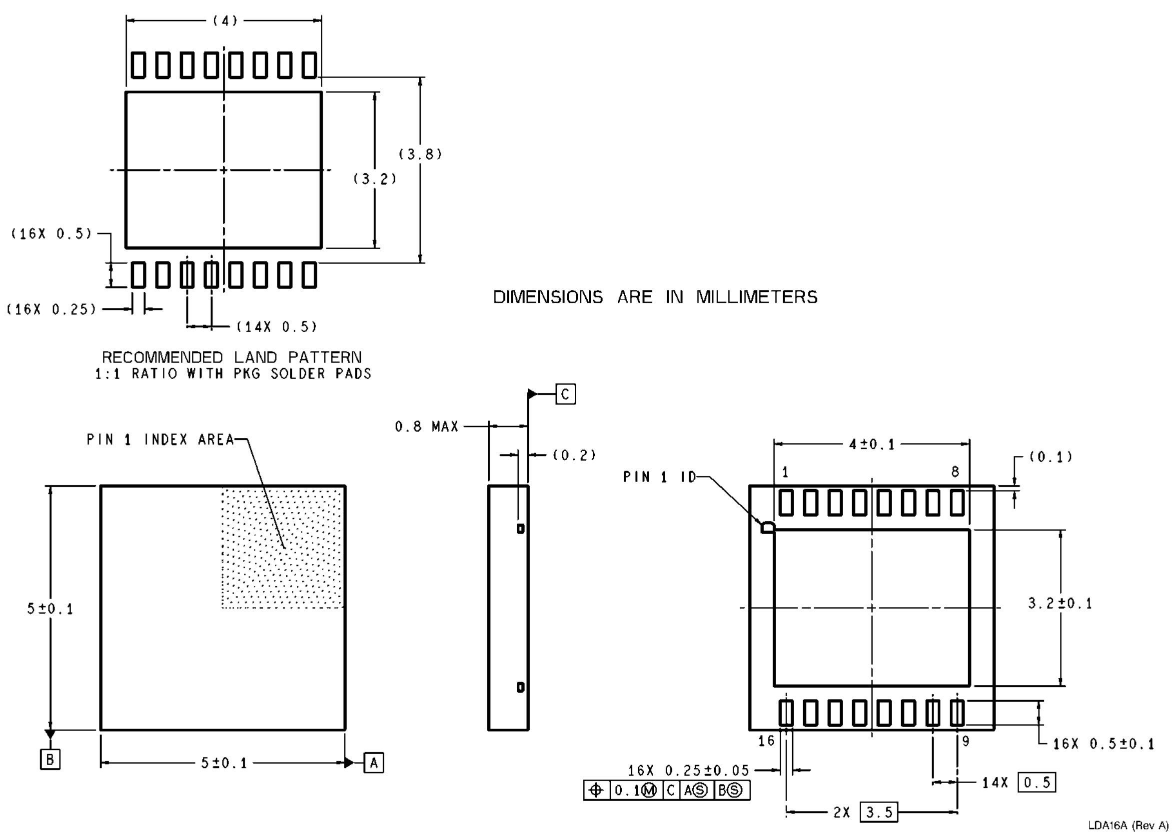
M08A (Rev L)

8-Lead (0.150″ Wide) Molded Small Outline Package, JEDEC
Order Number LM2672M-3.3, LM2672M-5.0,
LM2672M-12 or LM2672M-ADJ
NS Package Number M08A

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor



8-Lead (0.300″ Wide) Molded Dual-In-Line Package
Order Number LM2672N-3.3, LM2672N-5.0,
LM2672N-12 or LM2672N-ADJ
NS Package Number N08E



16-Lead LLP Surface Mount Package
NS Package Number LDA16A

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor

Notes

THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE PROVIDED IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION (“NATIONAL”) PRODUCTS. NATIONAL MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS PUBLICATION AND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES TO SPECIFICATIONS AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE. NO LICENSE, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, ARISING BY ESTOPPEL OR OTHERWISE, TO ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT.

TESTING AND OTHER QUALITY CONTROLS ARE USED TO THE EXTENT NATIONAL DEEMS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT NATIONAL’S PRODUCT WARRANTY. EXCEPT WHERE MANDATED BY GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS, TESTING OF ALL PARAMETERS OF EACH PRODUCT IS NOT NECESSARILY PERFORMED. NATIONAL ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR APPLICATIONS ASSISTANCE OR BUYER PRODUCT DESIGN. BUYERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND APPLICATIONS USING NATIONAL COMPONENTS. PRIOR TO USING OR DISTRIBUTING ANY PRODUCTS THAT INCLUDE NATIONAL COMPONENTS, BUYERS SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE DESIGN, TESTING AND OPERATING SAFEGUARDS.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN NATIONAL’S TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR SUCH PRODUCTS, NATIONAL ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER, AND NATIONAL DISCLAIMS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY RELATING TO THE SALE AND/OR USE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING LIABILITY OR WARRANTIES RELATING TO FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, MERCHANTABILITY, OR INFRINGEMENT OF ANY PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

NATIONAL’S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

Life support devices or systems are devices which (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

National Semiconductor and the National Semiconductor logo are registered trademarks of National Semiconductor Corporation. All other brand or product names may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.

Copyright© 2007 National Semiconductor Corporation

For the most current product information visit us at www.national.com

National Semiconductor Americas Customer Support Center
Email: new.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 1-800-272-9959

National Semiconductor Europe Customer Support Center
Fax: +49 (0) 180-530-85-86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208
English Tel: +49 (0) 870 24 0 2171
Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

National Semiconductor Asia Pacific Customer Support Center
Email: ap.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor Japan Customer Support Center
Fax: 81-3-5639-7507
Email: jpn.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 81-3-5639-7560

Downloaded from Elcodis.com electronic components distributor