SIMPLE SWITCHER Power Converter High Efficiency 500mA Step-Down Voltage Regulator with Features

General Description

The LM2671 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 500mA 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 LM2671 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 LM2671 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 LM2671 buck regulator design procedure, there exists computer design software, ***LM267X Made Simple*** (version 6.0).

Features

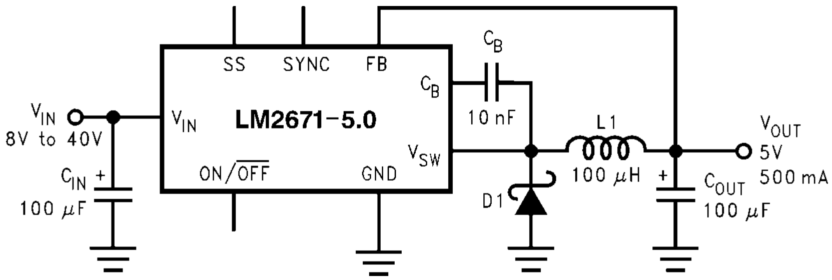
- Efficiency up to 96%
- Available in SO-8, 8-pin DIP and LLP packages
- Computer Design Software ***LM267X Made Simple*** (version 6.0)
- Simple and easy to design with
- Requires only 5 external components
- Uses readily available standard inductors
- 3.3V, 5.0V, 12V, and adjustable output versions
- Adjustable version output voltage range: 1.21V to 37V
- ±1.5% max output voltage tolerance over line and load conditions
- Guaranteed 500mA 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

Applications

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

Typical Application

(Fixed Output Voltage Versions)



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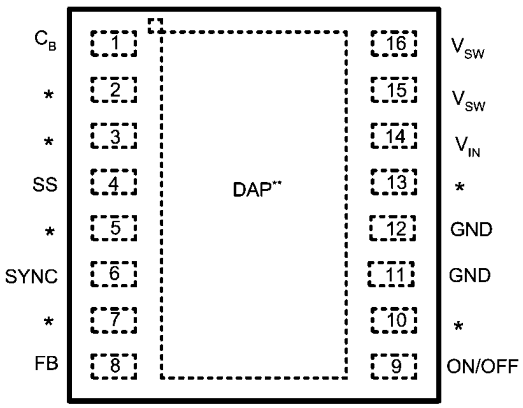
Connection Diagrams

16-Lead LLP Surface Mount Package
Top View



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

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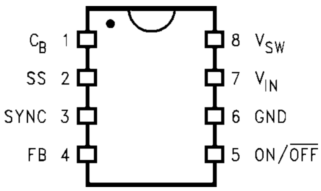
LLP Package
See NSC Package Drawing Number LDA16A

8-Lead Package
Top View



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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	LM2671LD-12	S0005B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
12	LM2671LDX-12	S0005B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2671LD-3.3	S0006B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2671LDX-3.3	S0006B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2671LD-5.0	S0007B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2671LDX-5.0	S0007B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2671LD-ADJ	S0008B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2671LDX-ADJ	S0008B	4500 Units on Tape and Reel
SO-8			
12	LM2671M-12	2671M-12	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
12	LM2671MX-12	2671M-12	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	LM2671M-3.3	2671M-3.3	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
3.3	LM2671MX-3.3	2671M-3.3	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	LM2671M-5.0	2671M-5.0	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
5.0	LM2671MX-5.0	2671M-5.0	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
ADJ	LM2671M-ADJ	2671M-ADJ	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
ADJ	LM2671MX-ADJ	2671M-ADJ	2500 Units on Tape and Reel
DIP			
12	LM2671N-12	LM2671N-12	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
3.3	LM2671N-3.3	LM2671N-3.3	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
5.0	LM2671N-5.0	LM2671N-5.0	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails
ADJ	LM2671N-ADJ	LM2671N-ADJ	Shipped in Anti-Static Rails

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Supply Voltage	45V
ON/$\overline{OFF}$ Pin Voltage	$-0.1V \le V_{SH} \le 6V$
Switch Voltage to Ground	−1V
Boost Pin Voltage	V_{SW} + 8V
Feedback Pin Voltage	$-0.3V \le V_{FB} \le 14V$
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	$-40°C \le T_J \le +125°C$

Electrical Characteristics

LM2671-3.3 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 500 mA	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 250 mA	3.3	3.251/**3.201**	3.350/**3.399**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LOAD} = 500 mA	86			%

LM2671-5.0

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 500 mA	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 250 mA	5.0	4.925/**4.850**	5.075/**5.150**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 12V, I_{LOAD} = 500 mA	90			%

LM2671-12

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 500 mA	12	11.82/**11.64**	12.18/**12.36**	V
η	Efficiency	V_{IN} = 24V, I_{LOAD} = 500 mA	94			%

LM2671-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 500 mA 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 250 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} = 500 mA	90			%

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		0.8	0.62/**0.575**	1.2/**1.25**	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} = 500 mA	0.25		0.40/**0.60**	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 LM2671 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.

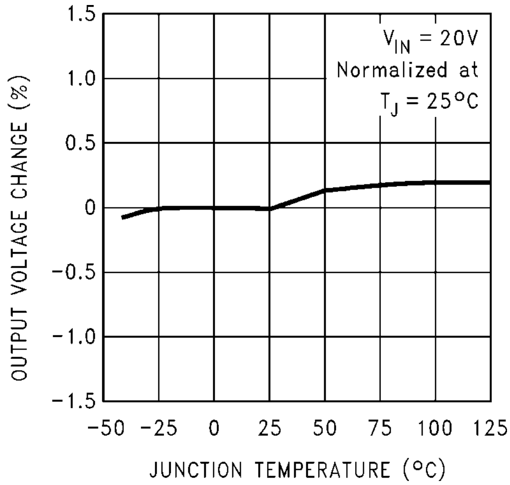
Note 4: Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.

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.

Typical Performance Characteristics

Normalized Output Voltage



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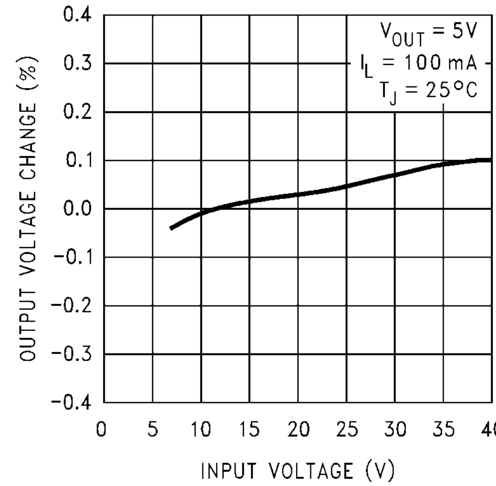
Line Regulation



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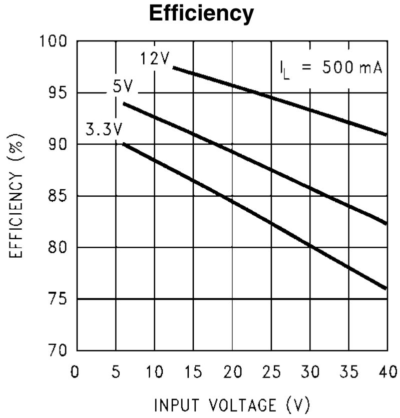
Efficiency



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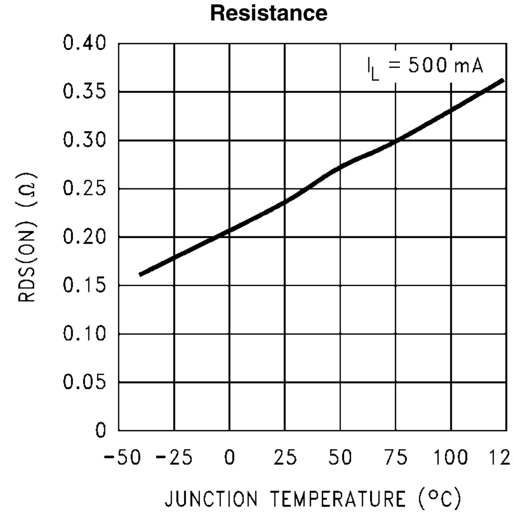
Drain-to-Source Resistance



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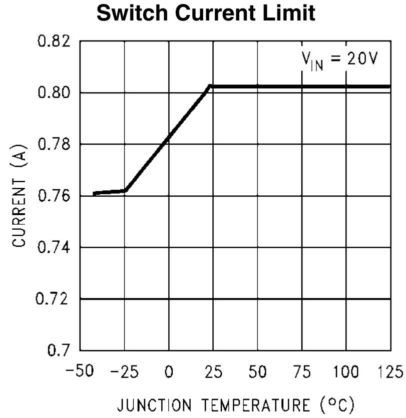
Switch Current Limit



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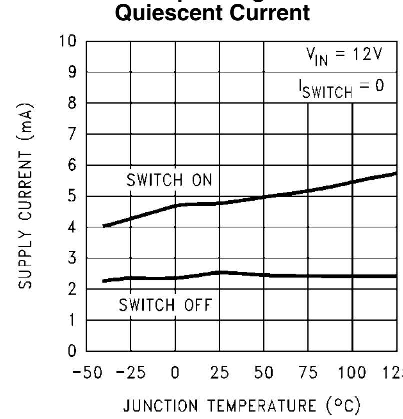
Operating Quiescent Current



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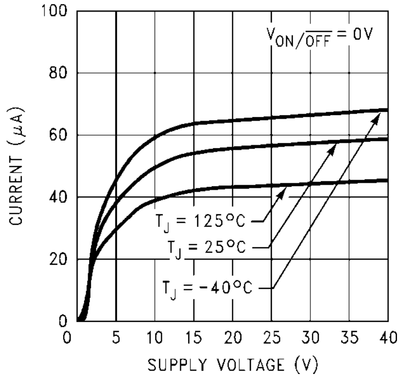
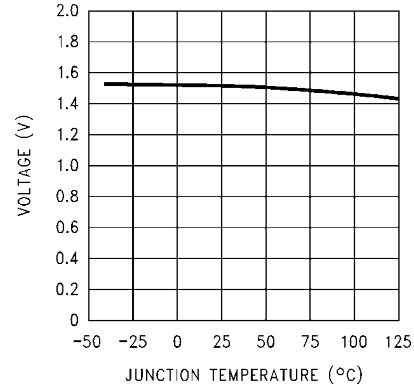
Standby Quiescent Current



10004209

ON/OFF Threshold Voltage



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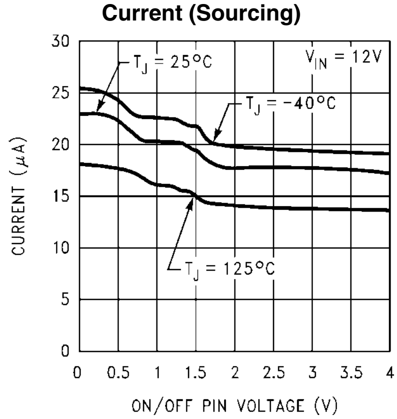
ON/OFF Pin Current (Sourcing)



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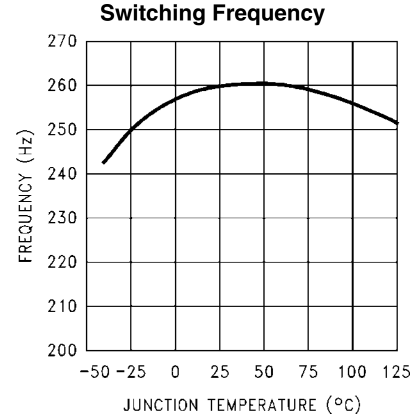
Switching Frequency



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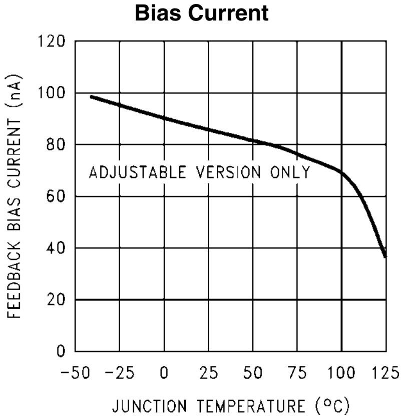
Feedback Pin Bias Current



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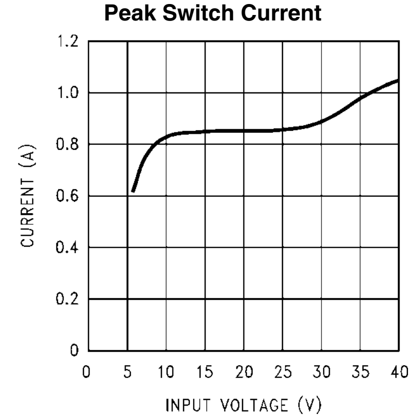
Peak Switch Current



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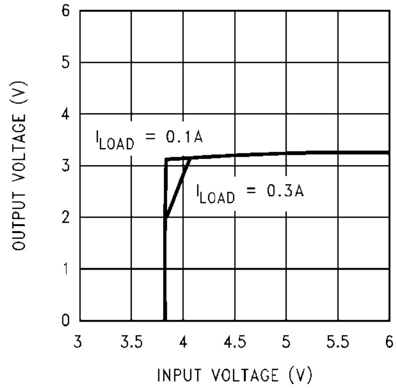
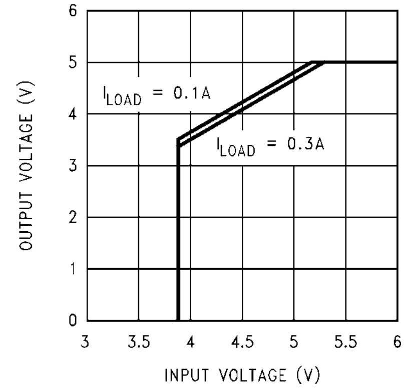
Dropout Voltage—3.3V Option



10004215

Dropout Voltage—5.0V Option



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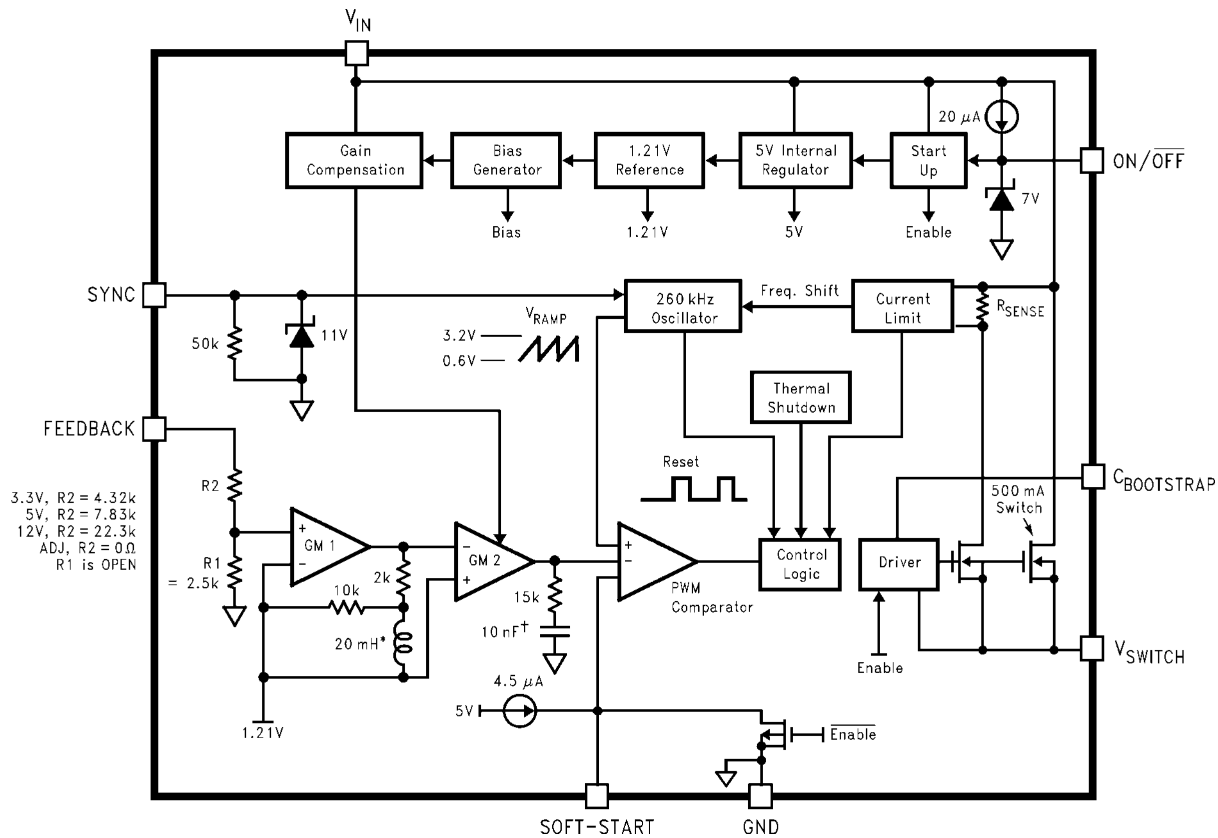
Block Diagram



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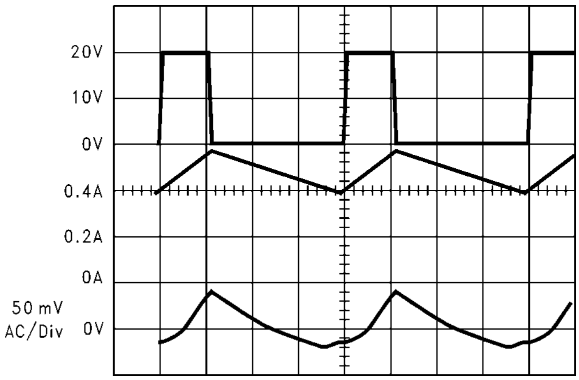
* Patent Number 5,514,947

† Patent Number 5,382,918

FIGURE 1.

Typical Performance Characteristics (Circuit of *Figure 2*)

Continuous Mode Switching Waveforms
V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{LOAD} = 500 mA
L = 100 µH, C_{OUT} = 100 µF, C_{OUT}ESR = 0.1Ω

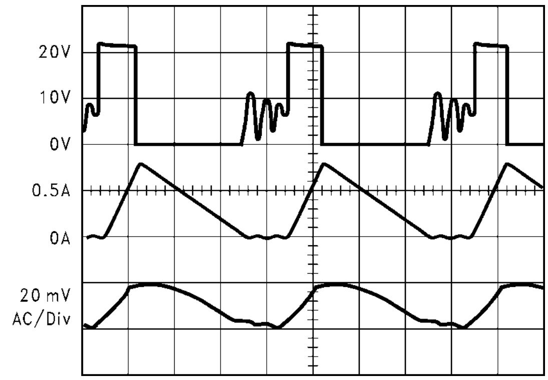


10004218

A: V_{SW} Pin Voltage, 10 V/div.
B: Inductor Current, 0.2 A/div
C: Output Ripple Voltage, 50 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

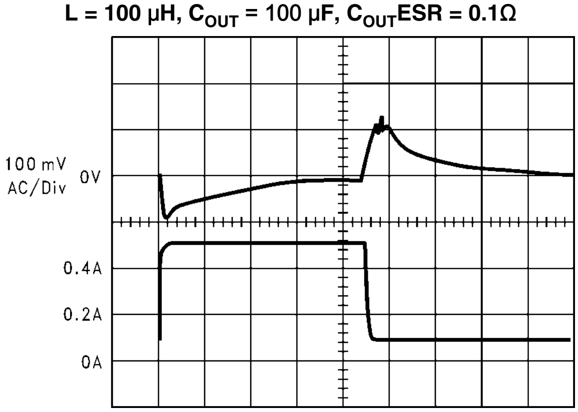


10004219

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
L = 100 µH, C_{OUT} = 100 µF, C_{OUT}ESR = 0.1Ω

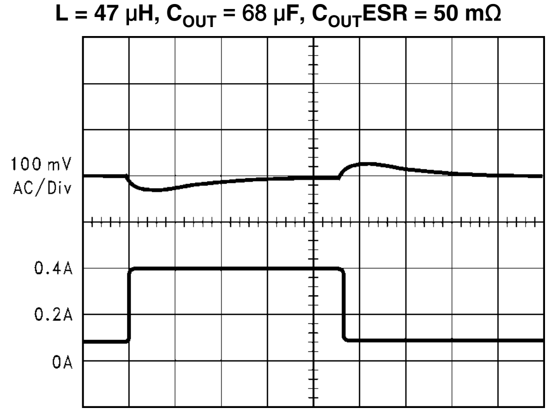


10004220

A: Output Voltage, 100 mV/div, AC-Coupled
B: Load Current: 100 mA to 500 mA 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



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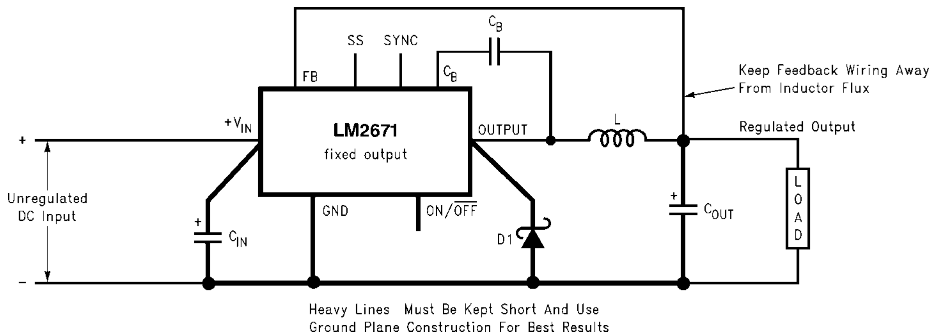
A: Output Voltage, 100 mV/div, AC-Coupled
B: Load Current: 100 mA to 400 mA Load Pulse

Horizontal Time Base: 200 µs/div

Test Circuit and Layout Guidelines



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

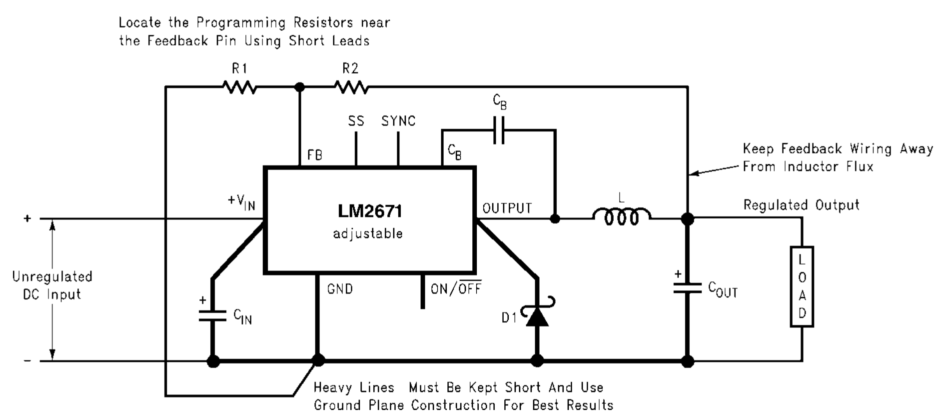
C_{OUT} - 47 µF, 25V Tantalum, Sprague “595D Series”

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



10004223

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

Application Hints

The LM2671 provides all of the active functions required for a step-down (buck) switching regulator. The internal power switch is a DMOS power MOSFET to provide power supply designs with high current capability, up to 0.5A, and highly efficient operation.

The LM2671 is part of the SIMPLE SWITCHER®® family of power converters. A complete design uses a minimum number of external components, which have been pre-determined from a variety of manufacturers. Using either this data sheet or TI's WEBENCH® design tool, a complete switching power supply can be designed quickly. Also, refer to the LM2670 data sheet for additional applications information.

SWITCH OUTPUT

This is the output of a power MOSFET switch connected directly to the input voltage. The switch provides energy to an inductor, an output capacitor and the load circuitry under control of an internal pulse-width-modulator (PWM). The PWM controller is internally clocked by a fixed 260kHz oscillator. In a standard step-down application the duty cycle (Time ON/Time OFF) of the power switch is proportional to the ratio of the power supply output voltage to the input voltage. The voltage on the V_{SW} pin cycles between V_{in} (switch ON) and below ground by the voltage drop of the external Schottky diode (switch OFF).

INPUT

The input voltage for the power supply is connected to the V_{IN} pin. In addition to providing energy to the load the input voltage also provides bias for the internal circuitry of the LM2671. For guaranteed performance the input voltage must be in the range of 6.5V to 40V. For best performance of the power supply the V_{IN} pin should always be bypassed with an input capacitor located close to this pin and GND.

C BOOST

A capacitor must be connected from the C_B pin to the V_{SW} pin. This capacitor boosts the gate drive to the internal MOSFET above V_{in} to fully turn it ON. This minimizes conduction losses in the power switch to maintain high efficiency. The recommended value for C Boost is 0.01µF.

GROUND

This is the ground reference connection for all components in the power supply. In fast-switching, high-current applications such as those implemented with the LM2671, it is recommended that a broad ground plane be used to minimize signal coupling throughout the circuit

SYNC

This input allows control of the switching clock frequency. If left open-circuited the regulator will be switched at the internal oscillator frequency, typically 260 kHz. An external clock can be used to force the switching frequency and thereby control the output ripple frequency of the regulator. This capability provides for consistent filtering of the output ripple from system to system as well as precise frequency spectrum positioning of the ripple frequency which is often desired in communications and radio applications. This external frequency must be greater than the LM2671 internal oscillator frequency, which could be as high as 275 kHz, to prevent an erroneous reset of the internal ramp oscillator and PWM control of the power switch. The ramp oscillator is reset on the positive going edge of the sync input signal. It is recommended that the external TTL or CMOS compatible clock (between 0V and a level greater than 3V) be ac coupled to the SYNC pin through a 100pF capacitor and a 1KΩ resistor to ground.

When the SYNC function is used, current limit frequency foldback is not active. Therefore, the device may not be fully protected against extreme output short circuit conditions.

FEEDBACK

This is the input to a two-stage high gain amplifier, which drives the PWM controller. Connect the FB pin directly to the output for proper regulation. For the fixed output devices (3.3V, 5V and 12V outputs), a direct wire connection to the output is all that is required as internal gain setting resistors are provided inside the LM2671. For the adjustable output version two external resistors are required to set the dc output voltage. For stable operation of the power supply it is important to prevent coupling of any inductor flux to the feedback input.

ON/OFF

This input provides an electrical ON/OFF control of the power supply. Connecting this pin to ground or to any voltage less than 0.8V will completely turn OFF the regulator. The current drain from the input supply when OFF is only 50µA. The ON/OFF input has an internal pull-up current source of approximately 20µA and a protection clamp zener diode of 7V to ground. When electrically driving the ON/OFF pin the high voltage level for the ON condition should not exceed the 6V absolute maximum limit. When ON/OFF control is not required this pin should be left open.

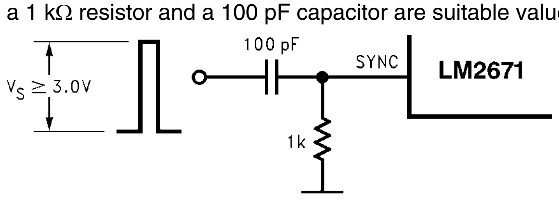
DAP (LLP PACKAGE)

The Die Attach Pad (DAP) can and should be connected to the PCB Ground plane/island. For CAD and assembly guidelines refer to Application Note SNAO401 at http://www.ti.com/lit/an/snoa401q/snoa401q.pdf.

LM2671 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:	**Given:**
V_{OUT} = Regulated Output Voltage (3.3V, 5V, or 12V)	V_{OUT} = 5V
V_{IN}(max) = Maximum DC Input Voltage	V_{IN}(max) = 12V
I_{LOAD}(max) = Maximum Load Current	I_{LOAD}(max) = 500 mA
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 500 mA vertical line is 47 µH, and the inductor code is L13.
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 47 µH. From the table in *Figure 8*, go to the L13 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 47 µH. The capacitance and voltage rating values corresponding to the 47 µH inductor are the:

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. 150 µF/35V Sanyo MV-GX Series. 150 µF/35V Nichicon PL Series. 150 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 LM2671. 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 LM2671 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 500 mA load, a capacitor with a RMS current rating of at least 250 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 250 mA. For a through hole design, a 100 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.

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 LM2671 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 LM2671 (oscillator) can be synchronized to run with an external oscillator, using the sync pin (pin 3). By doing so, the LM2671 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.

INDUCTOR VALUE SELECTION GUIDES

(For Continuous Mode Operation)

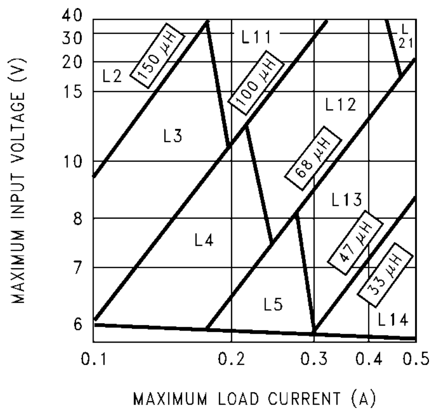


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FIGURE 4. LM2671-3.3

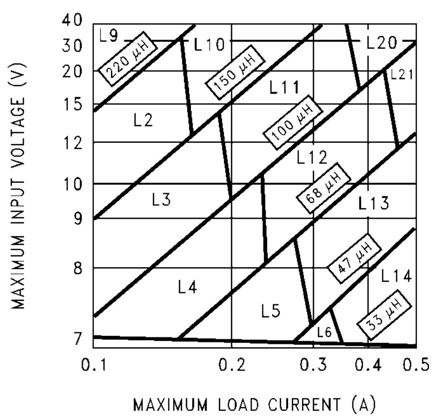

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FIGURE 5. LM2671-5.0

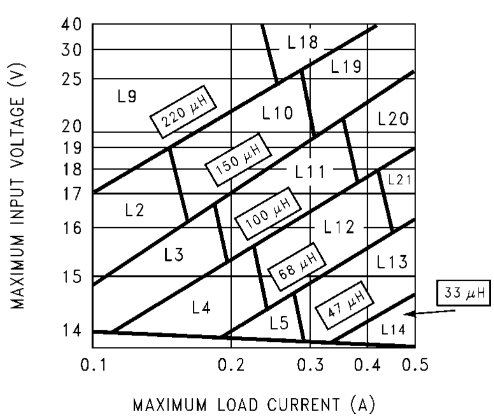

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FIGURE 6. LM2671-12

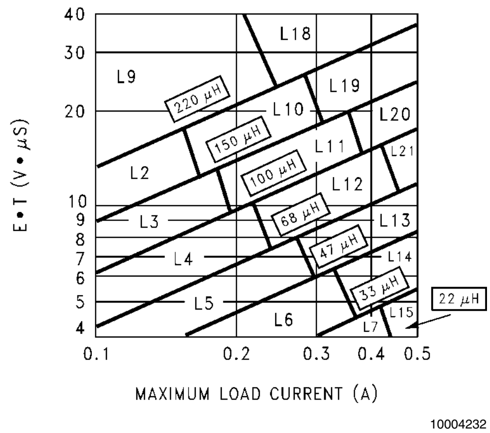


FIGURE 7. LM2671-ADJ

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
L2	150	0.21	67143920	67144290	RL-5470-4	RL1500-150	PE-53802	PE-53802-S	DO1608-154
L3	100	0.26	67143930	67144300	RL-5470-5	RL1500-100	PE-53803	PE-53803-S	DO1608-104
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

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

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	(845) 448-9411
	FAX	(845) 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

V_R	1A Diodes		3A Diodes	
	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole
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

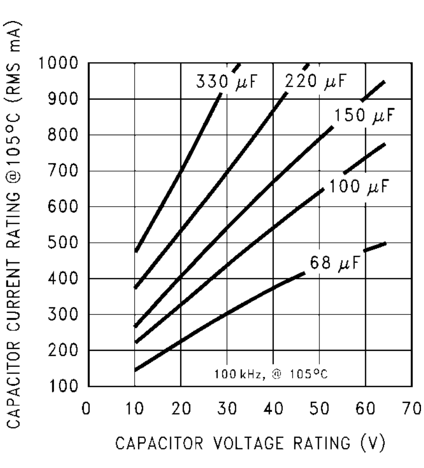


FIGURE 14. RMS Current Ratings for Low ESR Electrolytic Capacitors (Typical)

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.

LM2671 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*** *is available on* (version 6.0) 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) = 500 mA 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	**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. $$R_2 = R_1\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right) = 1\,k\Omega\left(\frac{20V}{1.23V} - 1\right)$$
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.) $$R_2 = R_1\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$$	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:	**2. Inductor Selection (L1)** **A.** Calculate the inductor Volt • microsecond constant (E • T),

PROCEDURE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)
$E \cdot T = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT} - V_{SAT}) \cdot \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{SAT} + V_D} \cdot \frac{1000}{260} \ (V \cdot \mu s)$	$E \cdot T = (28 - 20 - 0.25) \cdot \frac{20 + 0.5}{28 - 0.25 + 0.5} \cdot \frac{1000}{260} \ (V \cdot \mu s)$ $E \cdot T = (7.75) \cdot \frac{20.5}{28.25} \cdot 3.85\ (V \cdot \mu s) = 21.6\ (V \cdot \mu s)$
where V_{SAT}=internal switch saturation voltage=0.25V and V_D = diode forward voltage drop = 0.5V	
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) = 500 mA
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 500 mA vertical line is 100 µH, and the inductor code is L20.
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 L20, and select an inductor part number from the list of manufacturers' part numbers.
3. Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})	**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.	**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 100 µH is C20.
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)	**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 LM2671. The most stressful condition for this diode is a shorted output condition.	**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 1.2A) Schottky diode is recommended.
B. The reverse voltage rating of the diode should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage.	

PROCEDURE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)	EXAMPLE (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)
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 LM2671 using short leads and short printed circuit traces.	
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 500 mA load, a capacitor with a RMS current rating of at least 250 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 250 mA. For a through hole design, a 68 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

Output Capacitor						
Cap. Ref. Desg. #	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

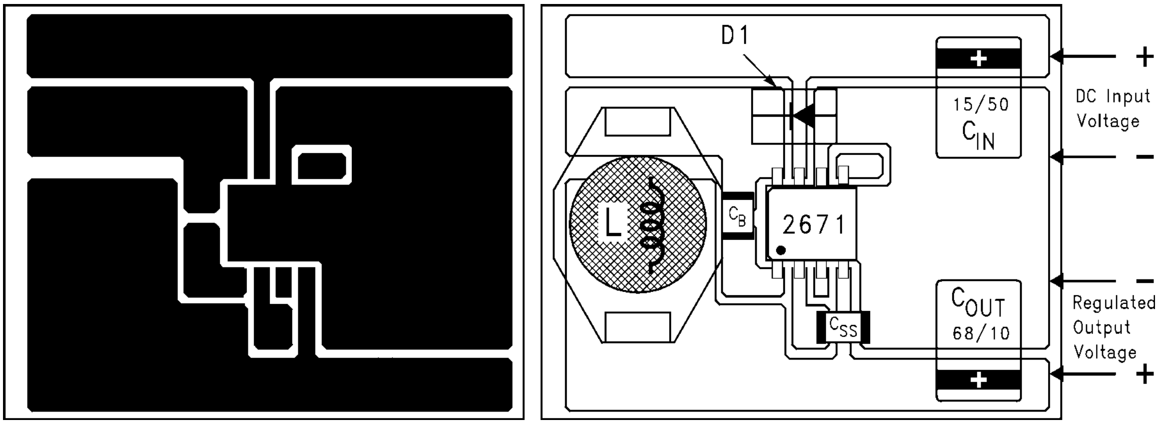
Note 8: The SC series of Os-Con capacitors (others are SA series)

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

Application Information

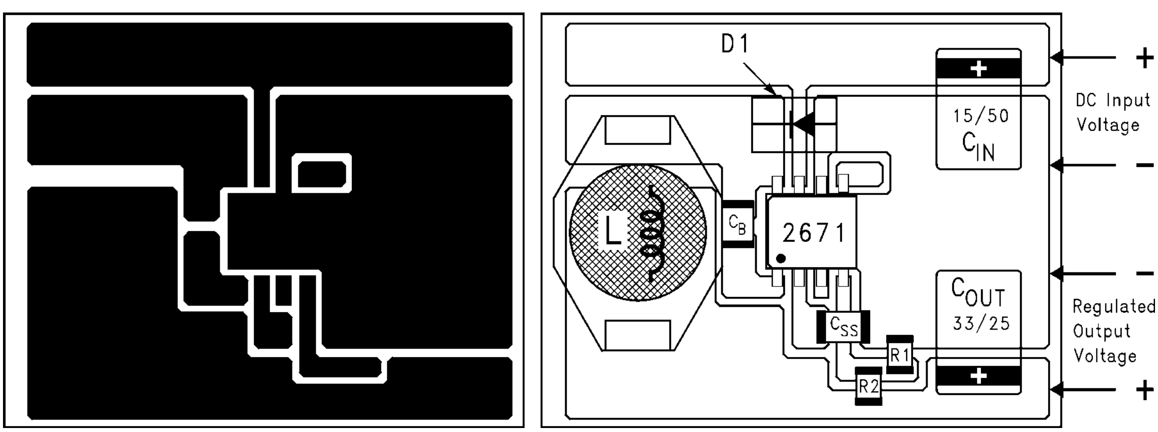
TYPICAL SURFACE MOUNT PC BOARD LAYOUT, FIXED OUTPUT (4X SIZE)



10004239

C_{IN} - 15 µF, 25V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”
C_{OUT} - 68 µF, 10V, Solid Tantalum Sprague, “594D series”
D1 - 1A, 40V Schottky Rectifier, Surface Mount
L1 - 47 µH, L13, Coilcraft DO3308
C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V, Ceramic

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



10004240

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 - 100 µH, L20, Coilcraft DO3316
C_B - 0.01 µF, 50V, Ceramic
R1 - 1k, 1%
R2 - Use formula in Design Procedure

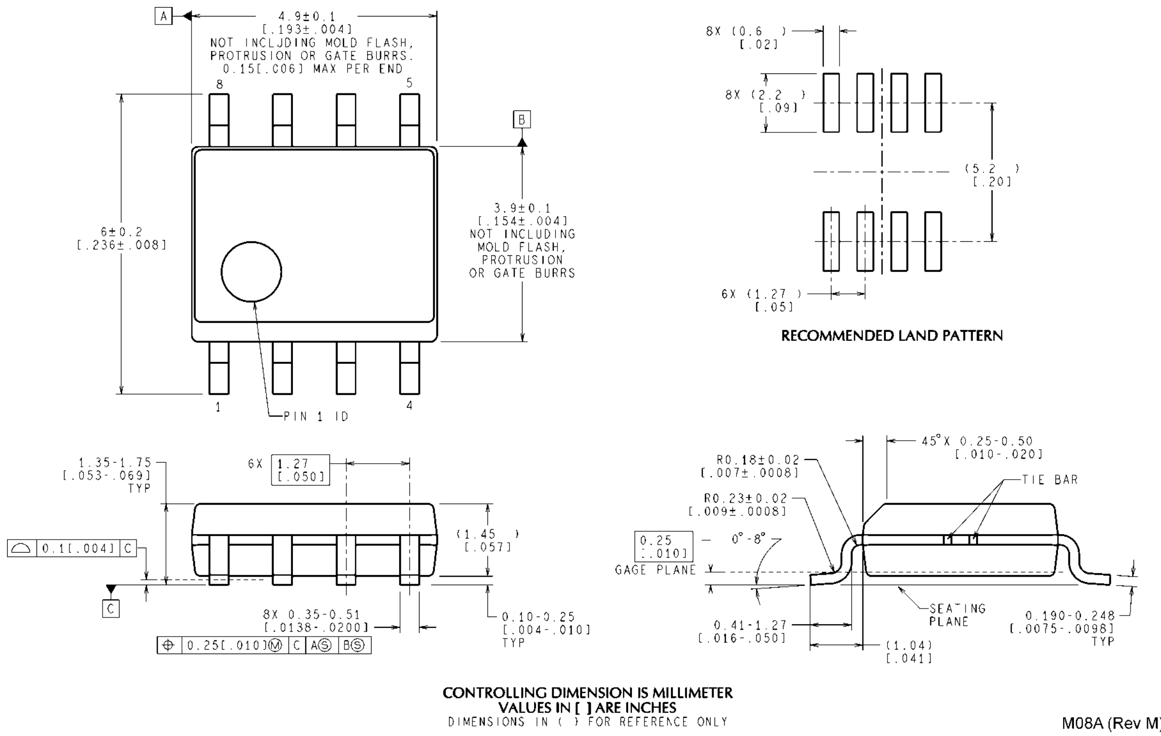
FIGURE 18. PC Board Layout

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.

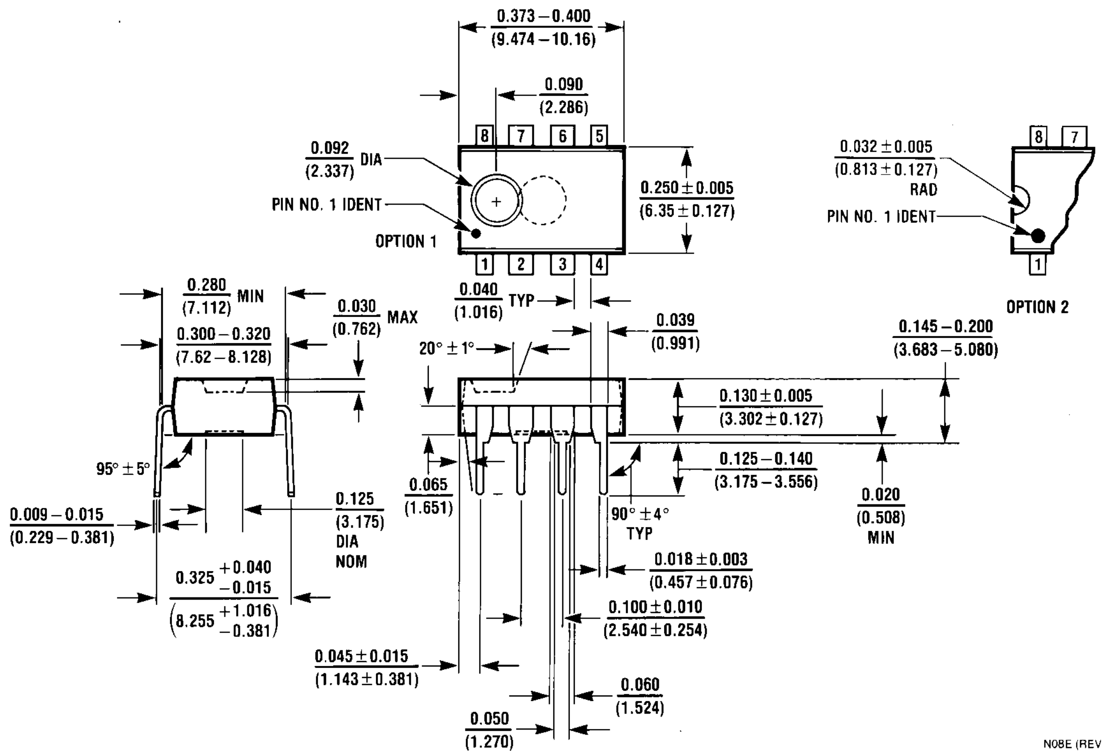
If **open core inductors are used,** special care must be taken as to the location and positioning of this type of inductor. Allowing the inductor flux to intersect sensitive feedback, IC ground path, and C_{OUT} wiring can cause problems.

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.

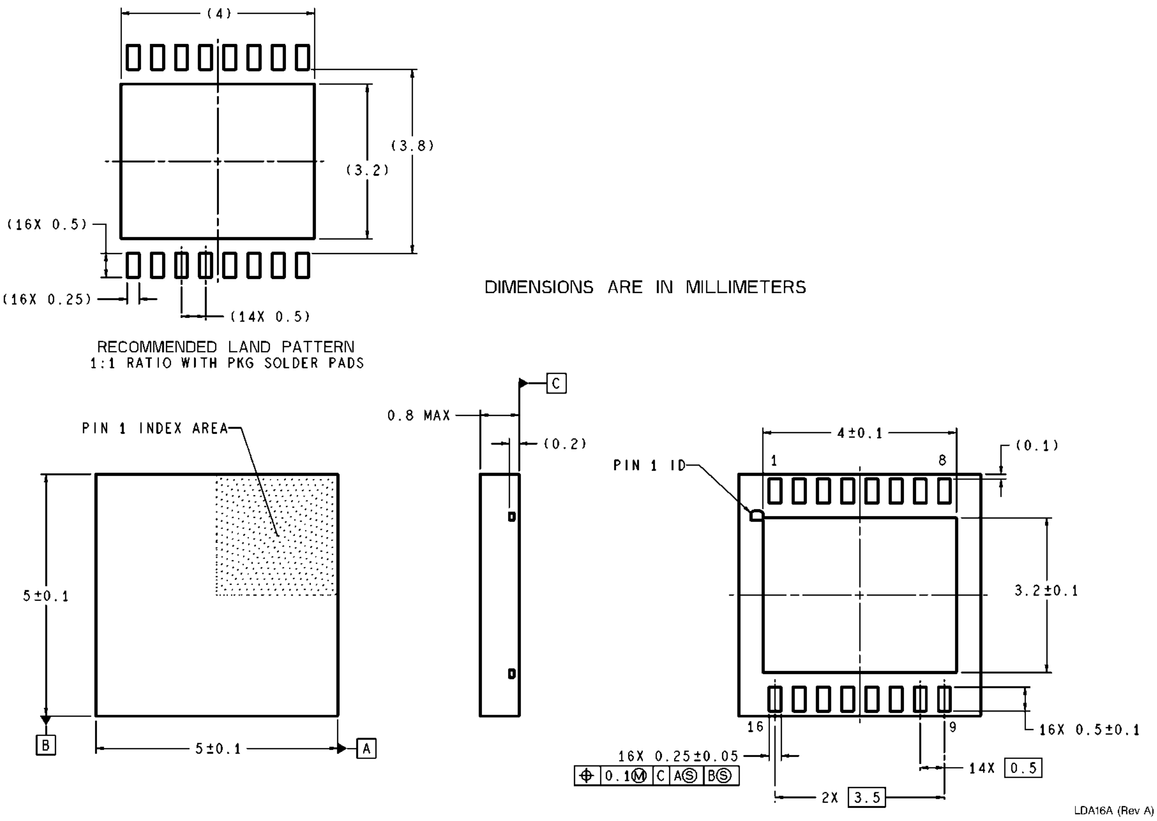
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



8-Lead (0.150″ Wide) Molded Small Outline Package, JEDEC
Order Number LM2671M-3.3, LM2671M-5.0,
LM2671M-12 or LM2671M-ADJ
NS Package Number M08A



8-Lead (0.300″ Wide) Molded Dual-In-Line Package
Order Number LM2671N-3.3, LM2671N-5.0,
LM2671N-12 or LM2671N-ADJ
NS Package Number N08E



16-Lead LLP Surface Mount Package
NS Package Number LDA16A

Notes

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