# 15V Dual 3A Monolithic Step-Down Regulator Board for DDR Power 

## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1839A is a dual output regulator focused specifically for DDR memory power applications. It's built based on the LTC3634, a high voltage dual channel, controlled on-time monolithic synchronous buck regulator. The DC1839A has an inputvoltage range of 3.6 V to 15 V . The output voltage of the first channel, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DDQ}}$, of the DC1839A has three fixed voltage settings; $1.5 \mathrm{~V}, 1.8 \mathrm{~V}$, and 2.5 V , and is capable of delivering up to 3A of output current. The second channel, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} \text {, }}$, is set to regulate to half the voltage on the VDDQIN pin, which can be either the channel 1 output or an external reference voltage. It can source or sink a maximum of 3A. The LTC3634 also provides a 10 mA buffered output of half VDDQIN - VTTR, which is used to provide the reference voltage needed for DDR applications. With the use of a timing resistor, the DC1839A can have its operating frequency programmed from 500 kHz to 4 MHz , or the DC1839A can be easily synchronized to an external clock, due to an internal phase-locked loop. The DC1839A $V_{D D Q}$ outputcan operate in either BurstMode ${ }^{\circledR}$ operation or
forced continuous mode. In Burst Mode operation, which is the preferred mode of low load current operation, the DC supply current is typically only 1.3 mA (both channels) at no load (sleep mode), and less than $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in shutdown. In Burst Mode operation or continuous mode operation, the DC1839A is a very efficient circuit at high load currents: over $80 \%$ for either channel. The LTC3634 is also capable of in-phase or $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase operation, and to allow its output to track an external voltage, either coincidentally or ratiometrically. The LTC3634 comes in a 28-pin QFN or leaded package, which each having an exposed pad on the bottom side of the IC for better thermal performance. All of these features make the DC1839A an ideal circuit for powering DDR memory applications.
Design files for this circuit board are available at http://www.linear.com/demo
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## PERFORMANCE SUMMARY ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS |  | VALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum Input Voltage |  |  | 3.6V |
| Maximum Input Voltage |  |  | 15 V |
| Output Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}$ - $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DDQ }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to $15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT } 1}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ to 3 A |  | $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \%$ (1.47V to 1.53 V ) |
|  |  |  | $1.8 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \%$ (1.764V to 1.836V) |
|  |  |  | $2.5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2 \%$ (2.45V to 2.55 V ) |
| Typical Output Ripple V ${ }_{\text {DDQ }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT1 }}=3 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{BW})$ |  | $<20 \mathrm{mV}$ P-P |
| Output Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {TT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 15V, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ to $\pm 3 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0.75 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (0.7275V to 0.7725V) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0.9 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (0.873V to 0.927V) |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $1.25 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ (1.2125V to 1.2875V) |
| Typical Output Ripple $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TT}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT2 }}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{BW})$ |  | <20mVP-P |
| Nominal Switching Frequencies | RT $=324 \mathrm{k}$ |  | 1 MHz |
| Burst Mode-to-CCM transition | Channel 1: $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\text {SW }}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT1 }}=1.6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| INTV $_{\text {cc }}$ |  |  | 3.3 V |
| VTTR | VDDQIN $=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.25V |

## DEMO MANUAL DC1839A

## DUICK START PROCEDURE

The DC1839A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3634. For a proper measurement equipment configuration, set up the circuit according to the diagram in Figure 1.

NOTE: When measuring the input or output voltage ripple, care must be taken to avoid a long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe. Measure the input or output voltage ripple by touching the probe tip directly across the VIN or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ and GND terminals. See the proper scope probe technique in Figure 2.

Please follow the procedure outlined below for proper operation.

1. Connect the input power supply to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and GND terminals. Connect the loads between the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ and GND terminals. Refer to Figure 1 for the proper measurement equipment setup.

Before proceeding to operation, insert jumper shunts XJP1 and XJP2 into the OFF positions of headers JP1 and JP2, shunt XJP3 into the forced continuous mode (FCM) position of MODE header JP3, shunt XJP4 into the $180^{\circ}$ (out-of-phase) position of PHASE header JP4, shunt XJP5 into the soft-start positions of TRACK/SS header JP5, and shunt XJP6 into the Vout1 voltage options of choice of header JP6: 1.2V, 1.5V, or 1.8 V .
2. Apply 5 V at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$. Measure both $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUTS }}$; they should read OV. If desired, one can measure the shutdown supply current at this point. The supply current should be less than $30 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in shutdown.
3. Turn on $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT1 }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {DDQ }}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT2 }}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TT}}$, by shifting shunts XJP1 and XJP2 from the OFF positions to the ON positions. Both output voltages should be within a tolerance of $\pm 1 \%$.
4. Vary the input voltage from 3.6 V to 15 V , the channel 1 load current from 0 to 3A, and the channel 2 load current from 0 to $\pm 3 \mathrm{~A}$ (The $\mathrm{V}_{T T}$ channel sinks as well as sources current. An easy way to test this capability is shown in the test set-up diagram; connect a variable
resistor from $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$, along with an ampmeter. The current will be $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ minus $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ divided by the variable resistor value). $V_{\text {DDQ }}$ output voltage tolerance should be within $\pm 2 \%$, whereas the output voltage tolerance of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TT}}$ should be within $\pm 3 \%$.
5. Set the load current of both outputs to $3 A$ and the input voltage to 12 V , then measure each output ripple voltage (refer to Figure 2 for proper measurement technique); they should each measure less than 20 mVAC . Also, observe the voltage waveform at either switch node (pins 16 and 17 for channel 1, and 23 and 24 for channel 2) of each regulator. (Both switch node waveforms should be rectangular in shape and $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase with each other). The switching frequencies should be between 800 kHz and 1.2 MHz ( $\mathrm{T}=1.25 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and $0.833 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ).
6. With the board under proper operation, observe the load regulation, efficiency, in-phase operation (by changing jumper XJP4 to the $90^{\circ}$ position), or Burst Mode operation (by changing jumper XJP3 to the Burst Mode position).
7. (Optional) Moving the zero ohm resistor at $\mathrm{RV}_{\mathrm{DDQ}}$, inserting it into $R_{\text {DDQIN, }}$, and applying a voltage to turret $V_{\text {DDQIN }}$ allows channel 2 output voltage (VTTR) to be adjusted to any desired voltage (to one-half the voltage at VDDQIN).

When finished, insert shunts XJP1 and XJP2 to the OFF position(s) and disconnect the power.
Warning: If the power for the demo board is carried in long leads, the input voltage at the part could ring, which could affect the operation of the circuit or even exceed the maximum voltage rating of the IC. To eliminate the ringing, a small Poscap capacitor (for instance, AVX part number TPSY226M035R0200) is inserted on the pads between the input power and return terminals on the bottom of the demo board. The (greater) ESR of the Poscap will dampen the (possible) ringing voltage due to the use of long input leads. On a normal, typical PCB, with short traces, this capacitor is not needed.

## DEMO MANUAL DC1839A

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

## DEMO MANUAL DC1839A

## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 2. Measuring Input or Output Ripple


Figure 3. LTC3634 DC1839A Efficiency

## PUICK START PROCEDURE


$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{D D Q}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$
3A LOAD STEP (OA TO 3A)
FORCED CONTINUOUS MODE
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$
EXTERNAL COMPENSATION: $R_{\mid T H 1}=18.2 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{C}_{\mid \text {TH } 1}=680 \mathrm{pF}$
TRACE 3: OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV} \mathrm{AC)}$
TRACE 4: OUTPUT CURRENT (1A/DIV)
Figure 4. VDDQ Load Step Response

$V_{I N}=12 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{T T}=0.9 \mathrm{~V}$
$\pm 3$ LOAD STEP ( -3 A TO 3A)
FORCED CONTINUOUS MODE
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$
EXTERNAL COMPENSATION: $R_{I T H 2}=15 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {ITH2 }}=1000 \mathrm{pF}$
TRACE 3: OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ AC)
TRACE 4: OUTPUT CURRENT (2A/DIV)
Figure 5. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TT}}$ Load Step Response

$V_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{D D Q}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TT}}=0.9 \mathrm{~V}$
3A LOAD (EACH)
FORCED CONTINUOUS MODE
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$
$C_{S S}=4700 \mathrm{pF}$
TRACE 1: VDDQ OUTPUT ( $500 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ )
TRACE 2: VTT OUTPUT ( $500 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{DIV}$ )
TRACE 3: VTTR OUTPUT (1V/DIV)
TRACE 4: VRun VOLTAGE (2V/DIV)
Figure 6. LTC3634 DC1839A Start-Up with Soft-Start

## DEMO MANUAL DC1839A

## PARTS LIST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required Circuit Components |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | CBST1, CBST2 | CAP, 0603, 0.14F, 10\%, 50V, X7R | NIC NMC0603X7R104K50TRPF |
| 2 | 1 | CFFW1 | CAP, 0402, 10pF, 5\%, 25V, NPO | NIC NMC0402NP0100J25TRPF |
| 3 | 2 | CIN1, CIN2 | CAP, 1210, 47 $\mathrm{F}, 20 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | TAIYO YUDEN EMK325BJ476MM-T |
| 4 | 1 | CITH1 | CAP, 0402, 680pF, 10\%, 25V, X7R | AVX 04023C681KAT2A |
| 5 | 1 | CITH2 | CAP, 0402, 1000pF, 10\%, 25V, X7R | AVX 04023C102KAT2A |
| 6 | 5 | COUT1-COUT4, COUT6 | CAP, 1812, 100 ${ }^{\text {F, } 20 \%, 6.3 V, ~ X 5 R ~}$ | TDK C4532X5R0J107M |
| 7 | 1 | CTTR | CAP, 0603, 10nF, 10\%, 16V, X7R | AVX 0603YC103KAT2A |
| 8 | 1 | CVCC | CAP, 0603, 1 1 F, 10\%, 16V, X5R | NIC NMC0603X5R105K16TRPF |
| 9 | 1 | L1 | IND, 1.0 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ | VISHAY IHLP2020BZER1R0M01 |
| 10 | 1 | L2 | IND, $0.47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ | VISHAY IHLP2020BZERR47M01 |
| 11 | 1 | RFB1 | RES, 0402, 34.8k , 1\%, 1/16W | NIC NRCO4F3482TRF |
| 12 | 1 | RITH1 | RES, 0402, 18.2k $, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040218K2FKED |
| 13 | 1 | RITH2 | RES, 0402, 15k $, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | VISHAY CRCW040215KOFKED |
| 14 | 1 | RT | RES, 0402, 324k $\Omega$, 1\%, 1/16W | NIC NRC04F3243TRF |
| 15 | 1 | RVDDQ | RES, 0402, $0 \Omega$, JUMPER | NIC NRCO4ZOTRF |
| 16 | 1 | R3 | RES, 0402, 11k | NIC NRC04F1102TRF |
| 17 | 1 | U1 | IC, MONOLITHIC SYNCHRONOUS STEP-DOWN REGULATOR | LINEAR TECH LTC3634EFE |

## Additional Demo Board Circuit Components

| 1 | 0 | CC1, CC2 OPTION | CAP, 0402, 10pF, 5\%, 25V, NPO | NIC NMC0402NP0100J25TRPF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 0 | CDDQIN OPTION | CAP, 0805, 10رF, 10\%, 6.3V, X5R OPTION | NIC NMC0805X5R106K6.3TRPLP3KF |
| 3 | 0 | CIN3, CIN4 OPTION | CAP, 1210, 47 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 20 \%, 16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{X} 5 \mathrm{R}$ | TAIYO YUDEN EMK325BJ476MM-T |
| 4 | 2 | CIN5, CIN6 | CAP, TANT. $7343,22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 20 \%$, 35V | AVX TPSY226M035R0200 |
| 5 | 0 | COUT5, COUT8 OPTION | CAP, 1812, 100 ${ }^{\text {F, } 20 \%, 6.3 V, ~ X 5 R ~}$ | TDK C4532X5R0J107M OPTION |
| 6 | 2 | COUT7, COUT9 | CAP, 0805, 10رF, 10\%, 6.3V, X5R | NIC NMC0805X5R106K6.3TRPLP3KF |
| 7 | 1 | CTR1 | CAP, 0402, 4700pF, 10\%, 50V, X7R | TDK C1005X7R1H472K |
| 8 | 0 | CTTR1 | CAP, 0603, 10nF, 10\%, 16V, X7R | AVX 0603YC103KAT2A OPTION |
| 9 | 1 | CVCC1 | CAP, 0603, 1 1 F, 10\%, 16V, X5R | NIC NMC0603X5R105K16TRPF |
| 10 | 0 | RD1, RTR2, RD2, R6, RFREQ, RDDQIN OPTION | RES, 0402 | OPTION |
| 11 | 2 | RPG1, RPG2 | RES, 0402, 100k $\Omega, 5 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | NIC NRCO4J104TRF |
| 12 | 1 | RTR1 | RES, 0402, $0 \Omega$, JUMPER | NIC NRCO4ZOTRF |
| 13 | 2 | R1, R2 | RES, 0402, 1M $2,5 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | NIC NRC04J105TRF |
| 14 | 1 | R4 | RES, 0402, 17.4k , 1\%, 1/16W | NIC NRC04F1742TRF |
| 15 | 1 | R5 | RES, 0402, $23.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | NIC NRC04F2322TRF |
| 16 | 1 | R7 | RES, 0402, $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \%, 1 / 16 \mathrm{~W}$ | NIC NRC04F1001TRF |

## Hardware/Components (For Demo Board Only)

| 1 | 17 | E1-E17 | TURRET | MILL-MAX 2501-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | JP1, JP2, JP4, JP5 | HEADER, 3-PIN, 2mm | SAMTEC TMM-103-02-L-S |
| 3 | 1 | JP3 | HEADER, 3-PIN, DBL ROW 2mm | SAMTEC TMM 103-02-L-D |
| 4 | 1 | JP6 | HEADER, 4-PIN, DBL ROW 2mm | SAMTEC TMM 104-02-L-D |
| 5 | 6 | JP1-JP6 | SHUNT, 2mm | SAMTEC 2SN-BK-G |

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



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## DEMO MANUAL DC1839A

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