

## MAX20408/MAX20410

# Automotive 36V, 8A/10A Fully-Integrated Buck Converter with 10 $\mu$ A Quiescent Current and Dual-Phase Capability

### General Description

The MAX20408/MAX20410 are automotive, highly-integrated synchronous buck converters with internal high-side and low-side switches. The ICs are designed to deliver up to 8A/10A with input voltages from 3.0V to 36V. The voltage quality can be monitored by the PGOOD signal. The MAX20408/MAX20410 can operate in the dropout mode by running at 99% duty cycle, making them ideal for automotive and industrial applications.

The MAX20408/MAX20410 offer programmable or fixed output voltage options. High switching frequency at 2.1MHz and 400kHz options allow for small external components, reduced output ripple, and guarantee no AM interference. SYNC input programmability enables three modes for optimized performance: forced PWM mode, skip mode with ultra-low quiescent current, and synchronization to an external clock. The spread spectrum option minimizes EMI radiated emissions.

The MAX20408/MAX20410 also come with dual-phase capability allowing up to 20A designs. Two ICs can be configured as a master and a slave with dynamic current sharing and 180° out-of-phase operation.

The MAX20408/MAX20410 are available in a small 3.5mm x 3.75mm, 17-pin FC2QFN package. They are pin to pin compatible with the MAX20404/MAX20405/MAX20406 (4 to 6A) family of products.

### Applications

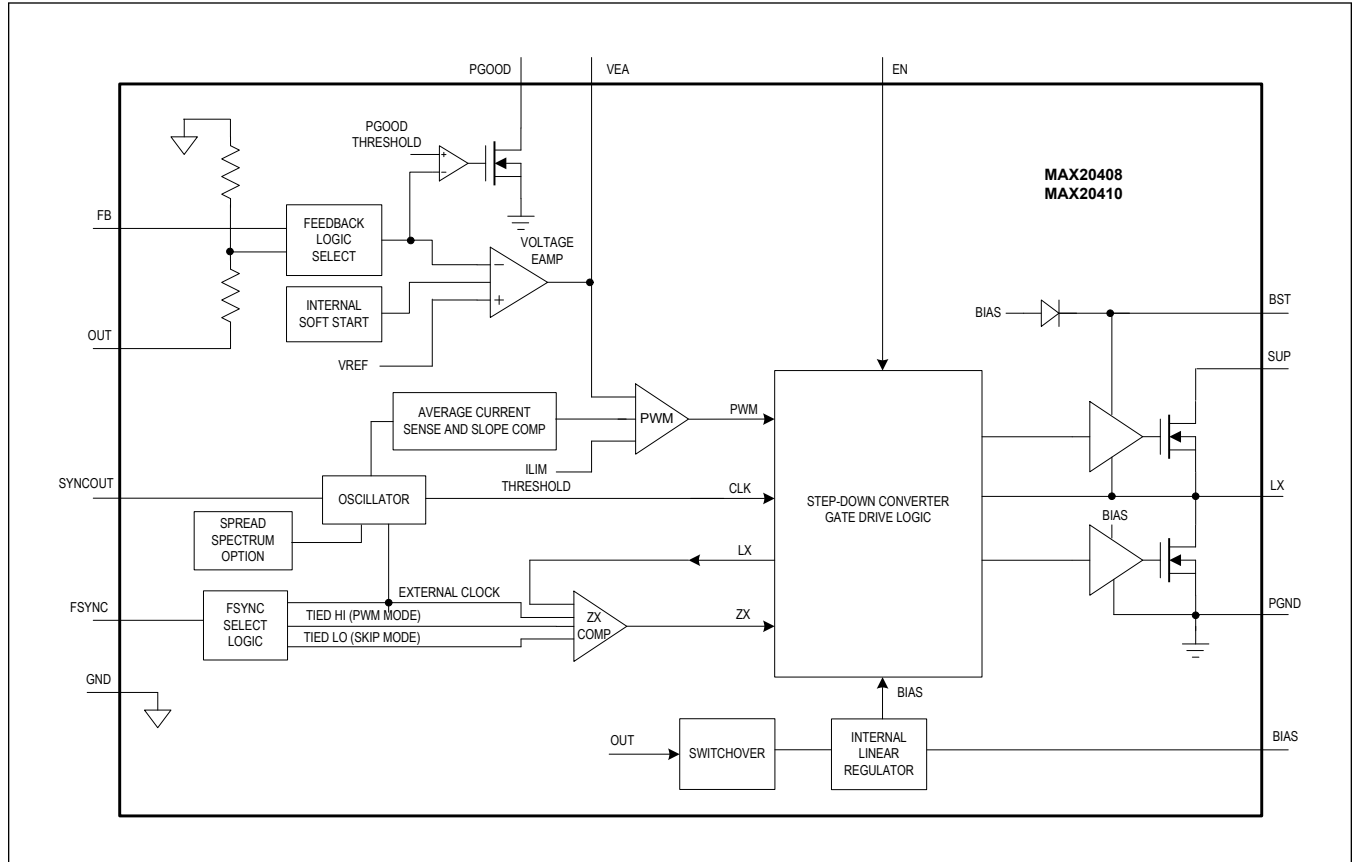
- Automotive Supplies
  - Infotainment Systems
  - Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)
- Industrial Supplies
- General Purpose Buck Converters

### Benefits and Features

- High-Power DC/DC Converter in Small Solution Size
  - 3.0V to 36V Operating Input Voltage Range
  - Integrated High-Side and Low-Side FETs
  - 8A/10A Maximum Output Current
  - 400kHz and 2.1MHz Fixed Frequency Options
  - Fixed 2.5ms Soft-Start Time
  - 34ns Minimum On Time
  - Programmable 0.8V to 10V Output with 400kHz, 0.8V to 6V Output with 2.1MHz, or Fixed Output Options
  - $\pm 1.8\%$  Output Voltage Accuracy
  - Symmetric and Balanced SUP and PGND Pinout Placement for Superior EMI Performance
  - Thermally-Enhanced 3.5mm x 3.75mm, 17-Pin FC2QFN Package
- High Efficiency at All Load Range
  - 10 $\mu$ A Quiescent Current in Skip Mode
  - Up to 94.3% Efficiency at 12V<sub>IN</sub>/5V<sub>OUT</sub>/2.1MHz
  - Up to 95.6% Efficiency at 12V<sub>IN</sub>/5V<sub>OUT</sub>/400kHz
- Dual-Phase Operation up to 20A Load Capability
  - Frequency Synchronization Input/Output
  - 180° Out-of-Phase Between Master and Slave
  - Dynamic Current Sharing
- Robust for Automotive Environment
  - Forced PWM and Skip-Mode Operation
  - 99% Duty Cycle Operation with Low Dropout Voltage
  - Supports 42V Load Dump
  - Spread-Spectrum Option
  - Power Good Indicator
  - Overtemperature and Short-Circuit Protection
  - -40°C to +125°C Automotive Temperature Range
  - AEC-Q100 Qualified
- Scalable Power Solution
  - Footprint Compatible with MAX20404/MAX20405/MAX20406

**Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.**

Simplified Block Diagram



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

General Description . . . . .	1
Applications . . . . .	1
Benefits and Features . . . . .	1
Simplified Block Diagram . . . . .	2
Absolute Maximum Ratings . . . . .	5
Recommended Operating Conditions . . . . .	5
Package Information . . . . .	5
17L FC2QFN . . . . .	5
Electrical Characteristics . . . . .	5
Typical Operating Characteristics . . . . .	8
Pin Configuration . . . . .	12
MAX20408/MAX20410 . . . . .	12
Pin Description . . . . .	12
Detailed Description . . . . .	14
Linear Regulator Output (BIAS) . . . . .	14
Synchronization Input (SYNC) . . . . .	14
Enable Input (EN) . . . . .	14
Soft-Start . . . . .	14
Short-Circuit Protection . . . . .	14
Power Good Indicator (PGOOD) . . . . .	14
Spread-Spectrum Option . . . . .	15
Thermal Shutdown Protection . . . . .	15
Dual-Phase Operation . . . . .	15
Applications Information . . . . .	16
Setting Output Voltage . . . . .	16
Input Capacitor . . . . .	16
Inductor Selection . . . . .	17
Output Capacitor . . . . .	17
PCB Layout Guidelines . . . . .	18
Typical Application Circuits . . . . .	20
MAX20408 Configuration: 2.1MHz, 8A, Fixed Output Voltage . . . . .	20
MAX20410 Configuration: 400kHz, 10A, Adjustable Output Voltage . . . . .	21
MAX20408 Dual-Phase Configuration: 2.1MHz, 16A, Fixed Output Voltage . . . . .	22
MAX20410 Dual-Phase Configuration: 400kHz, 20A, Adjustable Output Voltage . . . . .	23
Ordering Information . . . . .	24
Revision History . . . . .	25

**LIST OF TABLES**

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Table 1. Recommended Component Selection. . . . . 16  
Table 2. Recommended Inductor and Output Capacitor. . . . . 17

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

SUP, EN to PGND.....	-0.3V to +42V	BIAS to GND.....	-0.3V to +2.2V
BST to LX.....	-0.3V to +2.2V	LX Continuous RMS Current .....	10A
BST to BIAS .....	-0.3V to 42V	SUP Continuous RMS Current .....	5A
BST to PGND.....	-0.3V to +44V	Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70°C, derate 37mW/°C above +70°C).....	2963mW
LX to PGND.....	-0.3V to SUP + 0.3V	Operating Junction Temperature .....	-40°C to +150°C
SYNC, SYNCOUT, PGOOD to GND.....	-0.3V to 6V	Storage Temperature Range .....	-65°C to +150°C
FB, VEA to GND.....	-0.3V to BIAS + 0.3V	Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) .....	+300°C
OUT to GND .....	-0.3V to 16V		
PGND to GND .....	-0.3V to 0.3V		

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	TYPICAL RANGE	UNIT
Ambient Temperature Range			-40 to 125	°C

**Note:** These limits are not guaranteed.

**Package Information**

**17L FC2QFN**

Package Code	F173A3FY+4
Outline Number	<a href="#">21-100294</a>
Land Pattern Number	<a href="#">90-100104</a>
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE, JEDEC BOARD</b>	
Junction-to-Ambient (θ <sub>JA</sub> )	38.6°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JC</sub> )	7.7°C/W
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE, FOUR-LAYER EVKIT BOARD</b>	
Junction-to-Ambient (θ <sub>JA</sub> )	27°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ <sub>JC</sub> )	8.5°C/W

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [www.maximintegrated.com/packages](http://www.maximintegrated.com/packages). Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial).

**Electrical Characteristics**

(V<sub>SUP</sub> = V<sub>EN</sub> = 14V, T<sub>J</sub> = -40°C to +150°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C under normal conditions unless otherwise noted. (Note 1 and 2))

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>SUP</sub>		3.0		36	V

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

( $V_{SUP} = V_{EN} = 14V$ ,  $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+150^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$  under normal conditions unless otherwise noted. (Note 1 and 2))

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Current	$I_{SUP\_SHDN}$	$V_{EN} = 0$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		4	6	$\mu A$
	$I_{SUP}$	$V_{EN} = 1$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , $V_{FB} = V_{BIAS}$ , no load, switching		10		$\mu A$
SUP Undervoltage Lockout		Rising	2.9	3.0	3.2	V
		Falling	2.6	2.7	2.9	
BIAS Voltage		$+2.5V \leq V_{SUP} \leq +36V$		1.8		V
BIAS Undervoltage Lockout	$V_{BIAS\_UVLO}$	Rising	1.58	1.63	1.68	V
	$V_{BIAS\_UVLO\_HYS}$	Hysteresis		50		mV
<b>BUCK CONVERTER</b>						
Output Voltage Accuracy	$V_{OUT\_SKIP\_5V}$	$V_{OUT} = 5.0V$ , skip mode, no load	4.92	5	5.05	V
	$V_{OUT\_PWM\_5V}$	$V_{OUT} = 5.0V$ , PWM mode, no load	4.93	5	5.06	
	$V_{OUT\_SKIP\_4V}$	$V_{OUT} = 4.0V$ , skip mode, no load	3.93	4	4.04	V
	$V_{OUT\_PWM\_4V}$	$V_{OUT} = 4.0V$ , PWM mode, no load	3.94	4	4.04	
	$V_{OUT\_SKIP\_3V3}$	$V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , skip mode, no load	3.23	3.3	3.34	V
	$V_{OUT\_PWM\_3V3}$	$V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , PWM mode, no load	3.24	3.3	3.35	
Adjustable Output Voltage Range		fsw = 2.1MHz	0.8		6	V
		fsw = 400kHz	0.8		10	
FB Voltage Accuracy	$V_{FB\_PWM}$	PWM mode, no load	0.788	0.800	0.812	V
FB Leakage Current	$I_{FB}$	$V_{FB} = 0.8V$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$			100	nA
High-Side Switch On Resistance	$R_{DSON\_HS}$	$V_{BIAS} = 1.8V$ , $I_{LX} = 5A$		25	50	m $\Omega$
Low-Side Switch On Resistance	$R_{DSON\_LS}$	$V_{BIAS} = 1.8V$ , $I_{LX} = 5A$		12	24	m $\Omega$
High-Side Switch Current Limit Threshold	$I_{LIM}$	MAX20408	10	12	14	A
		MAX20410	11.9	14	16	
Low-Side Switch Negative Current Limit Threshold	$I_{NEG}$			-4		A
LX Leakage Current	$I_{LX\_LKG}$	$V_{SUP} = 36V$ , $V_{LX} = 0V$ or $V_{LX} = 36V$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	-5		5	$\mu A$
Soft-Start Ramp Time	$t_{SS}$			2.5		ms
Minimum On Time (Note 3)	$T_{ON}$			34	60	ns
Maximum Duty Cycle		Dropout mode	98	99		%

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

( $V_{SUP} = V_{EN} = 14V$ ,  $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+150^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$  under normal conditions unless otherwise noted. (Note 1 and 2))

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>SWITCHING FREQUENCY</b>						
PWM Switching Frequency	$f_{SW}$	2.1MHz	1.925	2.1	2.275	MHz
		400kHz	360	400	440	kHz
SYNC External Clock Frequency	$f_{SYNC}$	$f_{SW} = 2.1MHz$	1.7		2.6	MHz
		$f_{SW} = 400kHz$	360		600	kHz
Spread Spectrum Range		Percentage of $f_{SW}$		$\pm 3$		%
<b>PGOOD OUTPUT</b>						
PGOOD Threshold	$V_{PGOOD\_R}$	Percentage of $V_{OUT}$ , rising	92	94	96	%
	$V_{PGOOD\_F}$	Percentage of $V_{OUT}$ , falling	91	93	95	
PGOOD Debounce	$T_{DEB}$	PWM mode, 2.1 MHz option, falling		50		$\mu s$
PGOOD High Leakage Current	$I_{PGOOD\_LKG}$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$			1	$\mu A$
PGOOD Low Voltage Level	$V_{PGOOD\_LOW}$	Sinking 1mA			0.4	V
<b>LOGIC LEVELS</b>						
EN High Voltage Level	$V_{EN\_HIGH}$		1.2			V
EN Low Voltage Level	$V_{EN\_LOW}$				0.5	V
EN Input Current	$I_{EN}$	$V_{EN} = V_{SUP} = 36V$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$			1	$\mu A$
SYNC High Voltage Level	$V_{SYNC\_HIGH}$		1.4			V
SYNC Low Voltage Level	$V_{SYNC\_LOW}$				0.4	V
SYNC Input Current	$I_{IN,SYNC}$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$			1	$\mu A$
SYNCOUT Output Voltage Level	$V_{SYNCOUT}$	No load	2.6	3.3	3.9	V
<b>THERMAL PROTECTION</b>						
Thermal Shutdown	$T_{SHDN}$			175		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$T_{SHDN\_HYS}$			20		$^{\circ}C$

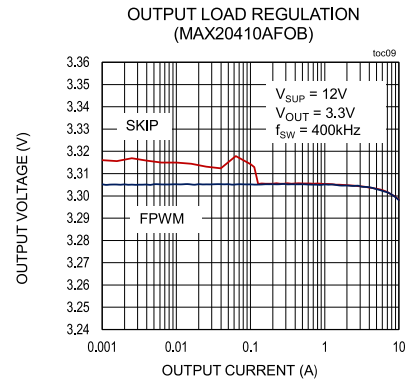
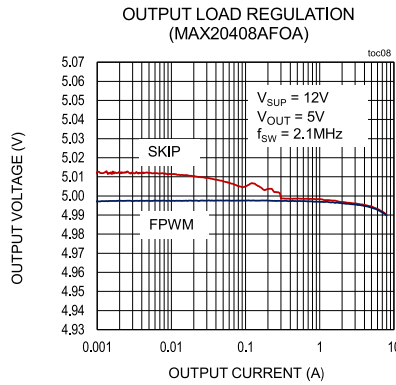
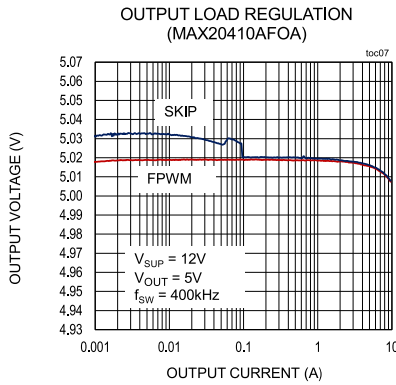
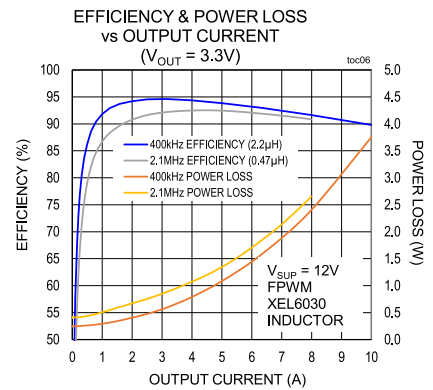
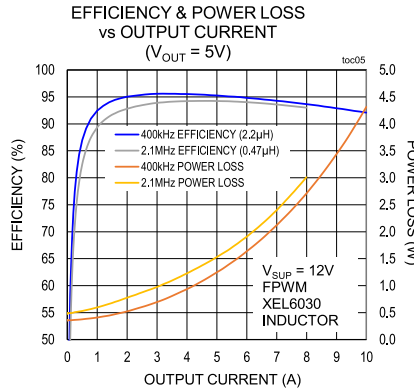
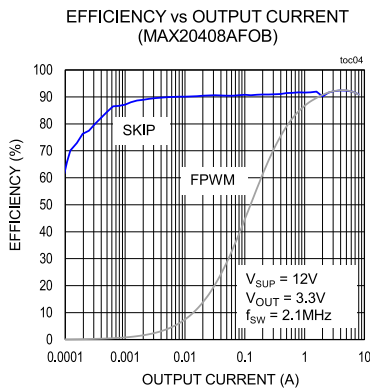
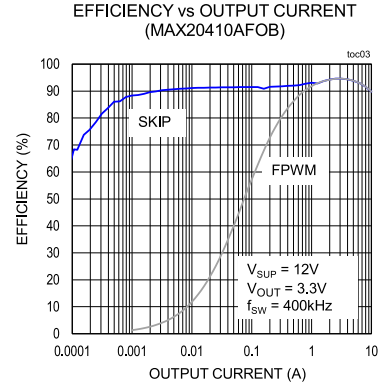
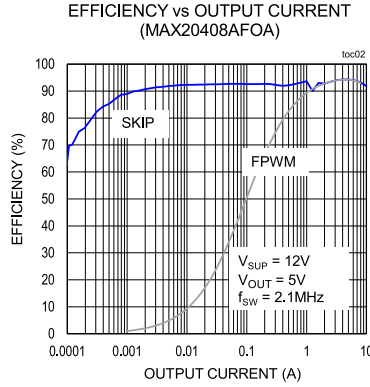
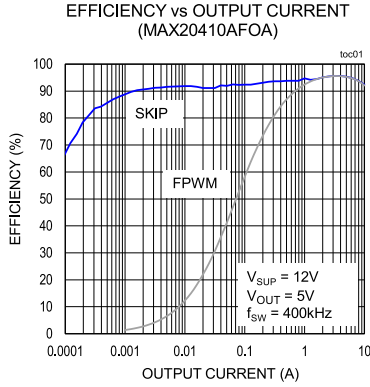
**Note 1:** All units are 100% production tested at  $+25^{\circ}C$ . All temperature limits are guaranteed by design and characterization.

**Note 2:** The device is designed for continuous operation up to  $T_J = +125^{\circ}C$  for 95,000 hours and  $T_J = +150^{\circ}$  for 5,000 hours.

**Note 3:** Guaranteed by design, not production tested.

Typical Operating Characteristics

(T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

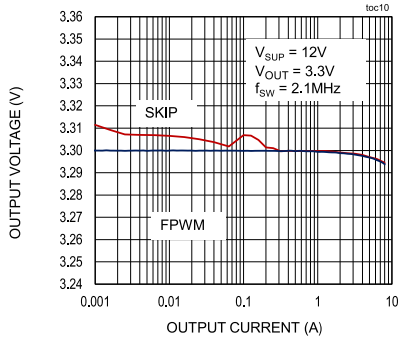




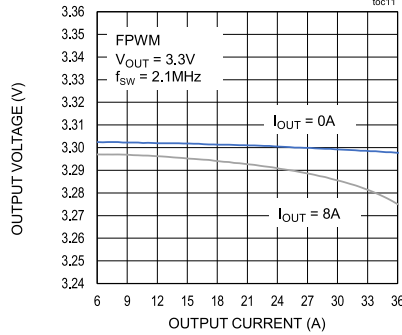
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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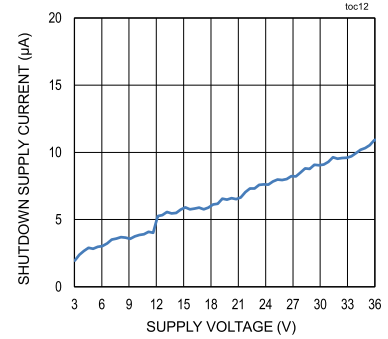
OUTPUT LOAD REGULATION (MAX20408AF0B)



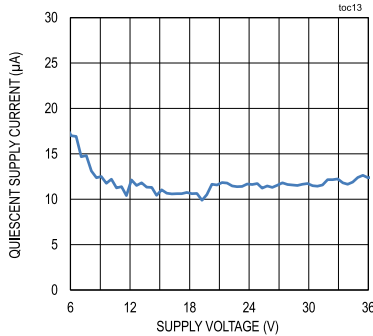
OUTPUT LINE REGULATION (MAX20408AF0B)



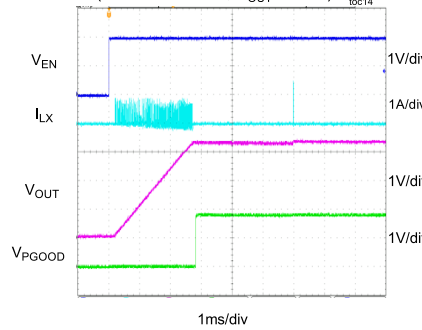
SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



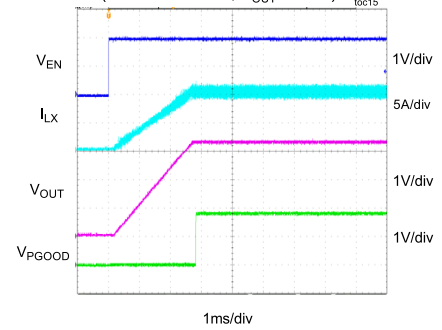
QUIESCENT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



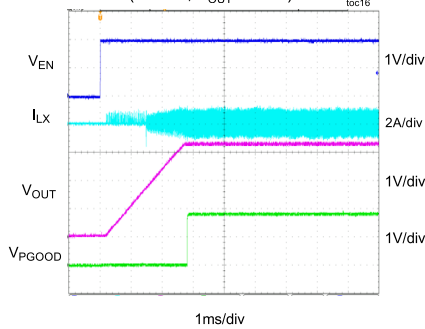
START UP INTO NO LOAD (SKIP ENABLED, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V)



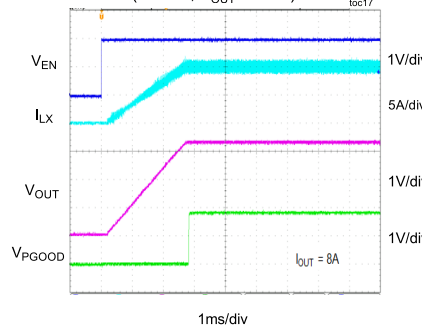
START UP INTO FULL LOAD (SKIP ENABLED, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V)



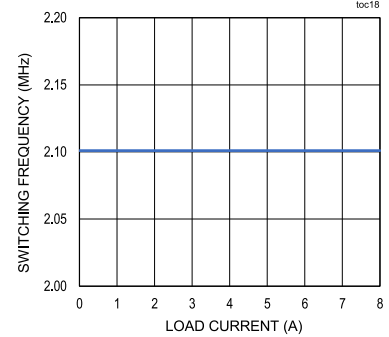
START UP INTO NO LOAD (FPWM, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V)



START UP INTO FULL LOAD (FPWM, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3V)

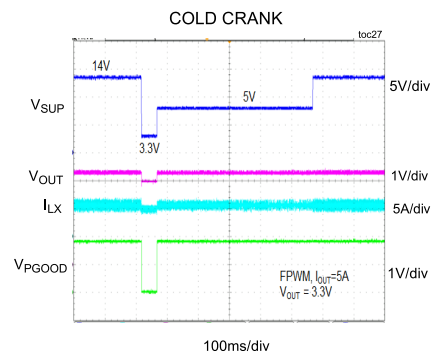
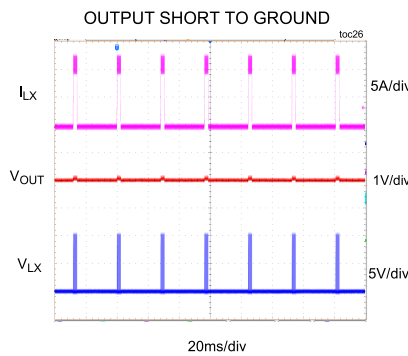
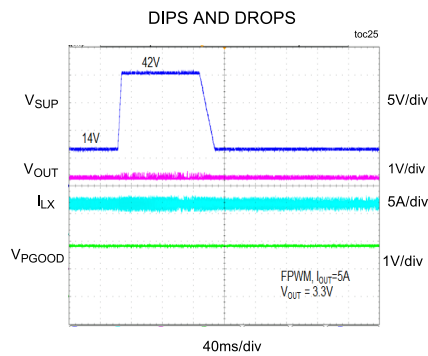
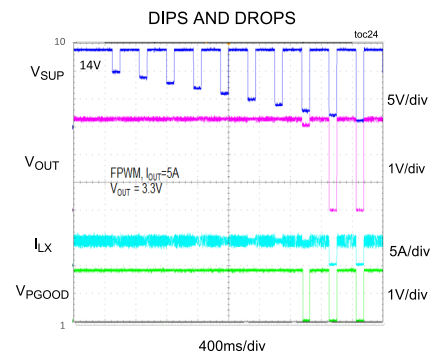
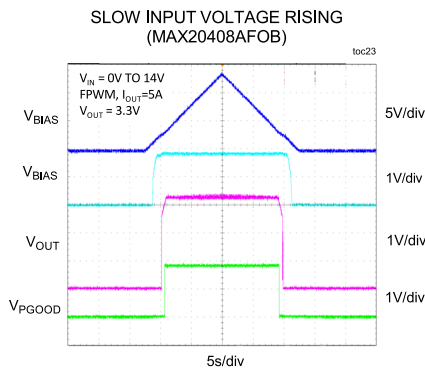
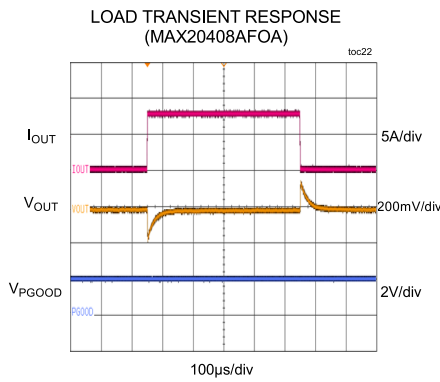
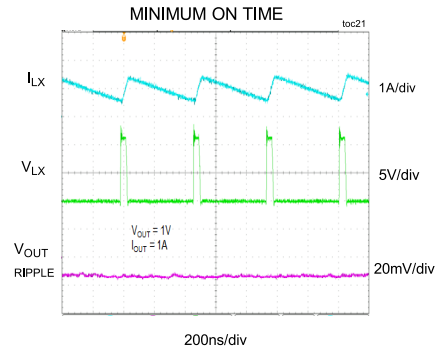
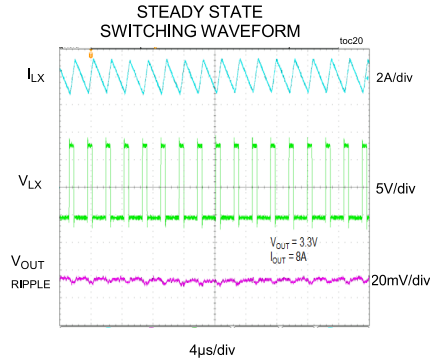
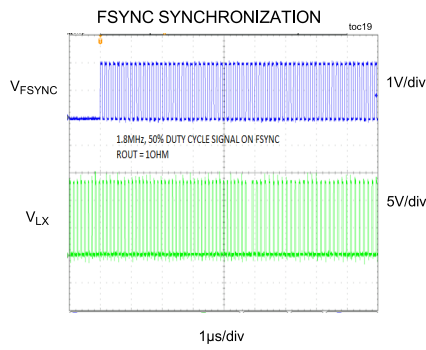


SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs LOAD CURRENT



Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

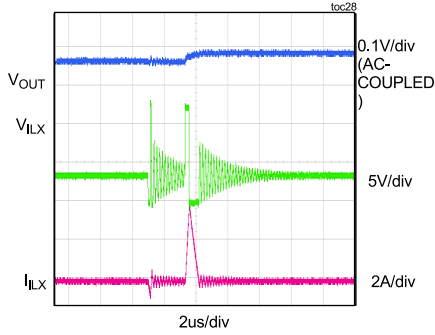
(T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



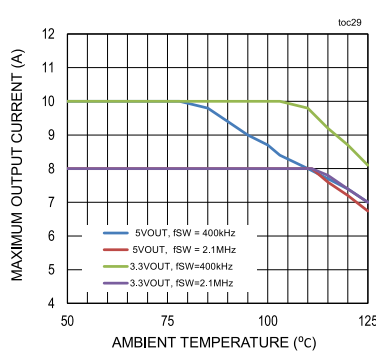
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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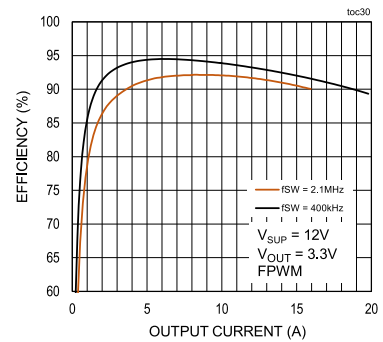
SKIP MODE / NO LOAD OPERATION



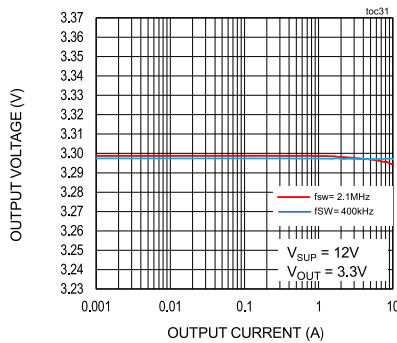
THERMAL DERATING CURVE



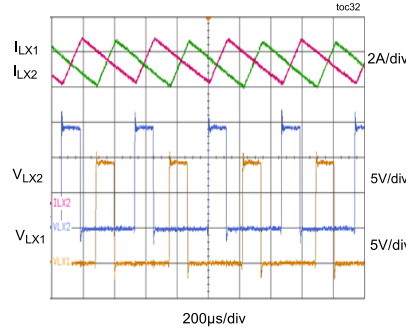
EFFICIENCY vs OUTPUT CURRENT (DUAL PHASES)



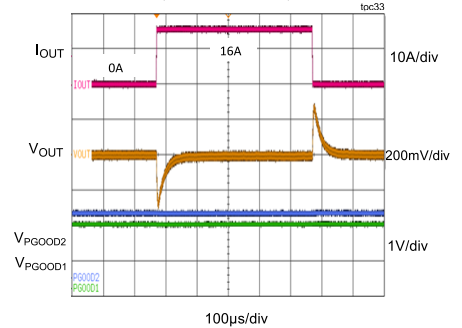
OUTPUT LOAD REGULATION (DUAL PHASES)



DUAL PHASE CURRENT SHARING (I<sub>OUT</sub> = 16A)

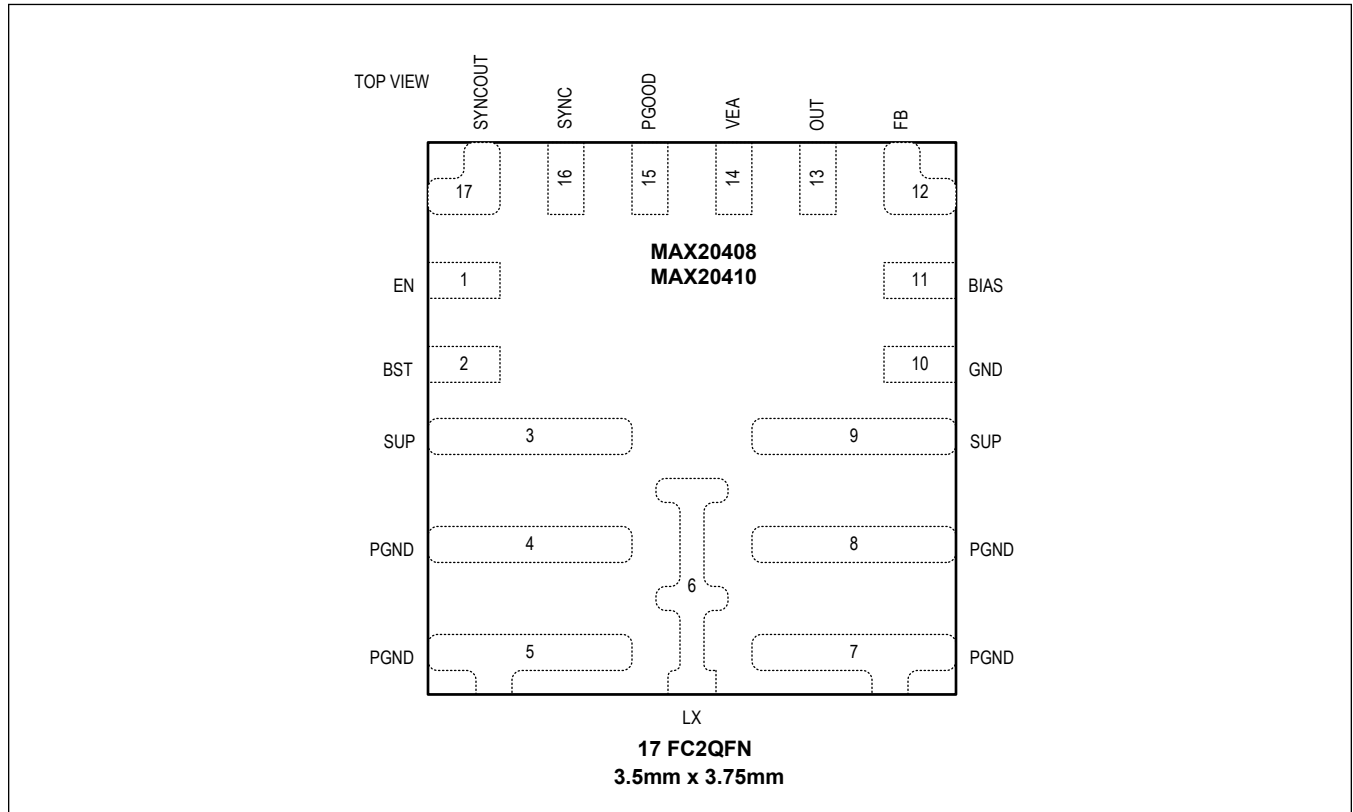


LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE (DUAL PHASES)



Pin Configuration

MAX20408/MAX20410



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	EN	High Voltage Compatible Enable Input. Drive EN high to enable the buck converter.
2	BST	High-Side Gate Driver Supply. Connect a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor between BST and LX.
3	SUP	IC Supply Input and Internal High-Side Switch Supply Input. Bypass SUP to PGND with 0.1µF and 4.7µF ceramic capacitors as close as possible. Both SUP pins are internally connected.
4, 5	PGND	Power Ground. Connect all PGND pins together.
6	LX	Buck Inductor Connection. Connect an inductor from LX to the buck output. LX is high impedance when the IC is disabled.
7, 8	PGND	Power Ground. Connect all PGND pins together.
9	SUP	IC Supply Input and Internal High-Side Switch Supply Input. Bypass SUP to PGND with 0.1µF and 4.7µF ceramic capacitors as close as possible. Both SUP pins are internally connected.
10	GND	Analog Ground. Connect GND and PGND via start connection to the PCB ground plane.
11	BIAS	1.8V Internal Linear Regulator Output. Connect BIAS to ground with a minimum of 2.2µF ceramic capacitor.
12	FB	Feedback Input. Connect FB to a resistor divider between OUT and GND to adjust the output voltage between 0.8V and 10V. Connect FB to BIAS for fixed output voltage.
13	OUT	Output Voltage Sense Input. The buck converter uses OUT to sense output voltage when FB is connected to BIAS.

## Pin Description (continued)

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
14	VEA	Internal Voltage Loop Error Amplifier Output. Connect VEA of the master and the slave together in dual phase operation. Leave VEA open for single phase operation.
15	PGOOD	Open Drain Power Good Output. The PGOOD is low if the buck output voltage falls below 93% (typ) of regulation voltage. The PGOOD becomes high impedance when the buck output voltage rises above 94% (typ) of its regulation voltage. The PGOOD asserts low during soft-start. Connect PGOOD to BIAS or a positive voltage lower than 5.5V with a pullup resistor to indicate buck output status.
16	SYNC	External Clock Synchronization Input. Connect SYNC low to enable skip mode operation. Connect SYNC high to have forced PWM operation. Connect a valid external clock signal to SYNC to enable external clock synchronization.
17	SYNCOUT	180° Out-of-Phase Clock Output. In dual-phase operation, connect SYNCOUT to BIAS to configure the IC as a slave, and connect SYNCOUT of the master to SYNC of the slave. Leave SYNC open in single phase operation.

## Detailed Description

The MAX20408/MAX20410 are small, synchronous buck converters with integrated high-side and low-side switches. The ICs are designed to deliver up to 8A/10A current with input voltages from 3V to 36V while using only 10 $\mu$ A quiescent current at no load condition. Voltage quality can be monitored by the PGOOD signal. The ICs can operate in dropout by running at 99% duty cycle, making them ideal for automotive and industrial applications.

The MAX20408/MAX20410 offer fixed output voltages or adjustable output voltage programmed by an external resistor divider. Frequency is internally fixed with 2.1MHz and 400kHz options, which allow for small external components, reduced output ripple, and guarantee no AM interference. The signal at SYNC programs the ICs in skip enable, FPWM, or synchronizing to external clock. The spread spectrum option minimizes EMI-radiated emissions. Average current mode control with 34ns minimum ON time allows for large input/output step down ratios without skipping cycles.

The MAX20408/MAX20410 can also be configured in dual phase to supply up to 20A load. The average current mode control provides noise immunity and accurate dynamic current sharing during transients.

The FC2QFN package lowers the package parasitic impedance and improves thermal performance. Symmetrical pinout placement of SUP and PGND provides balanced current loop around the ICs and further improves their EMI performance.

### Linear Regulator Output (BIAS)

The devices include a 1.8V linear regulator ( $V_{BIAS}$ ) that provide power to the internal circuit blocks. Connect a 2.2 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from BIAS to GND. During start-up, the bias regulator draws power from the input and switches over to the output after the start-up is completed (if  $V_{OUT} > 2.5V$ ).

### Synchronization Input (SYNC)

The MAX20408/20410 provide an internal oscillator with 400kHz and 2.1MHz options. Drive SYNC high to have forced PWM (FPWM) operation with 400kHz or 2.1MHz switching frequency. Drive SYNC low to enable skip mode for better efficiency improvement at light load. The ICs can be synchronized to the external clock with a valid external clock present at SYNC.

### Enable Input (EN)

An Enable Input (EN) enables the ICs from its shutdown mode. The EN is high voltage compatible with input from automotive battery level down to 3V. Drive EN high to enable the ICs. Drive EN low to disable the ICs into shutdown mode. The quiescent current is reduced to 4 $\mu$ A (typ) during shutdown.

### Soft-Start

Drive EN high to enable the ICs. The soft-start circuitry gradually ramps up the reference voltage during soft-start time (2.5ms typ) to reduce the input inrush currents during start-up.

### Short-Circuit Protection

The ICs feature a cycle-by-cycle current limit and hiccup mode to protect against short-circuit or overload condition. In the event of overload condition, the high-side FET remains on until the inductor current reaches the current limit threshold,  $I_{LIM}$ . Then the converter turns off the high-side FET and turns on the low-side FET to allow the inductor current to ramp down. Once the inductor current decreases to the valley current limit, the converter turns on the high-side FET again. This cycle repeats until the overload condition is removed.

A short-circuit is detected when the output voltage falls below the preset threshold voltage while the inductor current hits the current limit. The threshold voltage is 50% of the output regulation voltage for fixed output voltage, or 25% of output regulation voltage for adjustable output voltage. During hiccup mode, the ICs turn off the buck converter for 25ms (10x soft-start time), and then restart it if the overcurrent or short-circuit condition is removed. The hiccup repeats when the short-circuit is continuously present.

### Power Good Indicator (PGOOD)

The ICs feature an open-drain Power Good (PGOOD) output to indicate the output voltage status. The PGOOD goes

low to high impedance when the converter output voltage rises above 94% (typ) of its nominal regulation voltage. The PGOOD goes low when the output voltage drops below 93% (typ) of the nominal regulation voltage. Connect PGOOD to the converter output or BIAS voltage through a pullup resistor. The PGOOD asserts low during soft-start.

### Spread-Spectrum Option

The ICs feature enhanced EMI performance with the spread-spectrum option. The spread-spectrum is available as a factory option. When the spread-spectrum is enabled, the operating frequency is varied  $\pm 3\%$  centered at switching frequency. The modulation signal is a triangular wave with 4.5kHz frequency at 2.1MHz. Therefore, switching frequency ramps down 3% and back to 2.1MHz in 110 $\mu$ s, and also ramps up 3% and back to 2.1MHz in 110 $\mu$ s, after which the cycle repeats. For operations at 400kHz, the modulation signal scales proportionally to 0.4/2.1.

The internal spread-spectrum is disabled if the devices are synchronized to an external clock. However, the devices do not filter the input clock on SYNC and pass any modulation (including spread-spectrum) present on the driving external clock.

### Thermal Shutdown Protection

Thermal shutdown protection limits total power dissipation in the ICs. When the junction temperature exceeds +170°C, an internal sensor shuts down the ICs, allowing them to cool. The thermal sensor turns on the ICs again after the junction temperature cools by 20°C.

### Dual-Phase Operation

Two MAX20408/MAX20410s can be configured in dual-phase to provide higher output current up to 20A. To operate in dual-phase, one IC is programmed as a slave by connecting its SYNCOUT to BIAS, and the other IC is treated as a master. The SYNCOUT of the master is connected to the SYNC of the slave to have both ICs switch in 180° out-of-phase. Therefore, with present SYNCOUT signal from the master, FPWM is recommended for dual-phase operation.

The VEA nodes of the master and the slave are connected together to ensure balanced current sharing between two phases. Also by doing this, the master's voltage control loop is shared with the slave. Therefore, both FB nodes can be connected to its respective BIAS for fixed output voltage options. For adjustable output voltage option, instead of connecting FB nodes together, separate resistor dividers are used for each phase.

## Applications Information

### Setting Output Voltage

Connect FB to BIAS to select fixed output voltage set by the internal resistor divider between OUT and GND. Contact the factory for fixed output voltage options. To externally program the output voltage between 0.8V and 10V for 400kHz switching frequency, between 0.8V and 6V for 2.1MHz switching frequency, connect a resistor divider from the buck converter output to FB, and then to GND. Select  $R_{FB2}$  between FB and GND in Typical Application Circuits less than 20kΩ. Calculate  $R_{FB1}$  between buck output and FB with the following equation:

$$R_{FB1} = R_{FB2} \times \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{FB}} - 1 \right)$$

where  $V_{FB} = 0.8V$ , and  $R_{FB2}$  is less than 20 kΩ.

The following table provides components selection recommendation for each output range ( CFF is recommended based on  $R_{FB2} = 10$  kΩ).

**Table 1. Recommended Component Selection**

SWITCHING FREQUENCY(kHz)	VOUT (V)	INDUCTOR(µH)	OUTPUT CAPACITOR (µF)	CFF (pF)
400	0.8 --1.8	0.68	752	N/A
400	1.8 -- 3.3	1	611	N/A
400	3.3 -- 5	2.2	420	220pF
400	5 --7	2.2	287	180pF
400	7 -- 10	2.2	134	47pF
2100	0.8 -- 1.8	0.22	376	N/A
2100	1.8 -- 3.3	0.22	423	N/A
2100	3.3 -- 5	0.47	88	39pF
2100	5 -- 6	0.47	83	15pF

### Input Capacitor

The input capacitors reduce peak current drawn from the power source, and improve noise and voltage ripple on the SUP nodes caused by the buck converter switching cycles. Two ceramic input capacitors with 0.1µF and 4.7µF capacitance are recommended in parallel at each side of the IC for proper buck operation.

Place a 0.1 µF ceramic capacitor with 0402 or 0603 size next to SUP and PGND at each side of the IC to reduce input noise and improve EMI performance. A 4.7µF ceramic capacitor after 0.1µF capacitor is required on each input side to reduce input voltage ripple. Additional buck capacitor might be required if high impedance exists in the input supply or traces.

The input capacitor RMS current requirement ( $I_{RMS}$ ) is defined by the following equation:

$$I_{RMS} = I_{LOAD(MAX)} \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{V_{OUT} \times (V_{SUP} - V_{OUT})}}{V_{SUP}} \right)$$

$I_{RMS}$  has a maximum value when the input voltage equals twice the output voltage:

$$V_{SUP} = 2 \times V_{OUT}$$

Therefore:

$$I_{RMS} = \frac{I_{LOAD(MAX)}}{2}$$

Choose an input capacitor that exhibits less than +10°C self-heating temperature rise at the RMS input current for optimal long-term reliability. The input-voltage ripple comprises  $\Delta V_Q$  (caused by the capacitor discharge) and  $\Delta V_{ESR}$  (caused by



the ESR of the capacitor). Assume the contribution from the ESR and capacitor discharge equal to 50%. Calculate the input capacitance and ESR required for a specified input voltage ripple using the following equations:

$$ESR_{IN} = \frac{\Delta V_{ESR}}{I_{LOAD(MAX)} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}}$$

$$C_{IN} = \frac{I_{LOAD(MAX)} \cdot D(1-D)}{\Delta V_Q \cdot f_{SW}}$$

where

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(V_{SUP} - V_{OUT}) \cdot V_{OUT}}{V_{SUP} \cdot f_{SW} \cdot L}$$

$$D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{SUP}}$$

and  $I_{LOAD(MAX)}$  is the maximum output current,  $\Delta I_L$  is peak-to-peak inductor current,  $f_{SW}$  is switching frequency, and  $D$  is the duty cycle.

### Inductor Selection

Inductor selection is a compromise between component size, efficiency, control loop bandwidth, and loop stability. Insufficient inductance increases the inductor current ripple, conduction losses, and output voltage ripple, and causes loop instability in worst case. Large inductor reduces the inductor current ripple with the sacrifices of component size and slow response. See Table 1 for optimized inductor values at 400kHz and 2.1MHz switching frequency. The nominal standard value selected should be within  $\pm 50\%$  of the specified inductance.

**Table 2. Recommended Inductor and Output Capacitor**

SWITCHING FREQUENCY	RECOMMENDED INDUCTANCE (μH)	RECOMMENDED OUTPUT CAPACITANCE (μF)
400kHz	2.2	4 x 47
2.1MHz	0.47	4 x 22

### Output Capacitor

Output capacitor is a critical component for switching regulators. It is selected to meet output voltage ripple, load transient response, and loop stability requirements.

The output voltage ripple comprises  $\Delta V_Q$  (caused by the capacitor discharge) and  $\Delta V_{ESR}$  (caused by the ESR of the output capacitor). Use low ESR ceramic capacitors. Assume the contribution to the output ripple voltage from ESR and the capacitor discharge to be equal. Use the following equations to get the output capacitance and ESR for a specified output voltage ripple.

$$ESR = \frac{\Delta V_{ESR}}{\Delta I_{p-p}}$$

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta I_{p-p}}{8 \cdot \Delta V_Q \cdot f_{SW}}$$

$$\Delta I_{p-p} = \frac{(V_{SUP} - V_{OUT}) \cdot V_{OUT}}{V_{SUP} \cdot f_{SW} \cdot L}$$

$$V_{OUT\_RIPPLE} = \Delta V_{ESR} + \Delta V_Q$$

where  $\Delta I_{p-p}$  is the peak-to-peak inductor current, and  $f_{SW}$  is the switching frequency.

During a load step, the output capacitors supply the load current before the converter loop responds with higher duty cycle, which causes output voltage undershoot. To keep the maximum output voltage deviations below the tolerable limits of the electronics being powered, output capacitance can be calculated with the following equation.

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta I_{LOAD}}{\Delta V \cdot 2\pi \cdot f_C}$$

where  $\Delta I$  is the load step,  $\Delta V$  is the allowed output voltage undershoot, and  $f_C$  is the loop crossover frequency, which can be assumed to be the lesser of  $f_{SW}/10$  or 100kHz. The calculated  $C_{OUT}$  is the actual capacitance after considering capacitance tolerance, temperature effect, and voltage derating. See Table 1 for recommended output capacitance.

### PCB Layout Guidelines

Careful PCB layout is critical to achieve low switching losses, low EMI, and clean, stable operation. See the following figure for an example layout.

Place the input bypass capacitors CBP and CIN as close as possible to each SUP and PGND on both sides of the IC. CBP should be placed right next to the SUP and PGND node on the same layer to provide best EMI rejection and minimize the input noise on SUP. The symmetrical CIN and CBP arrangements generate the SUP loops with opposite orientation to cancel the magnetic fields and help EMI mitigation.

Minimize the connection from the buck output capacitor's ground terminal to the input capacitor's ground terminal. Keep buck high-current path, and power traces wide and short. Minimize the traces from LX node to the inductor and then to the output capacitors. This minimizes the buck current loop area and minimizes LX trace resistance and stray capacitance to achieve optimal efficiency.

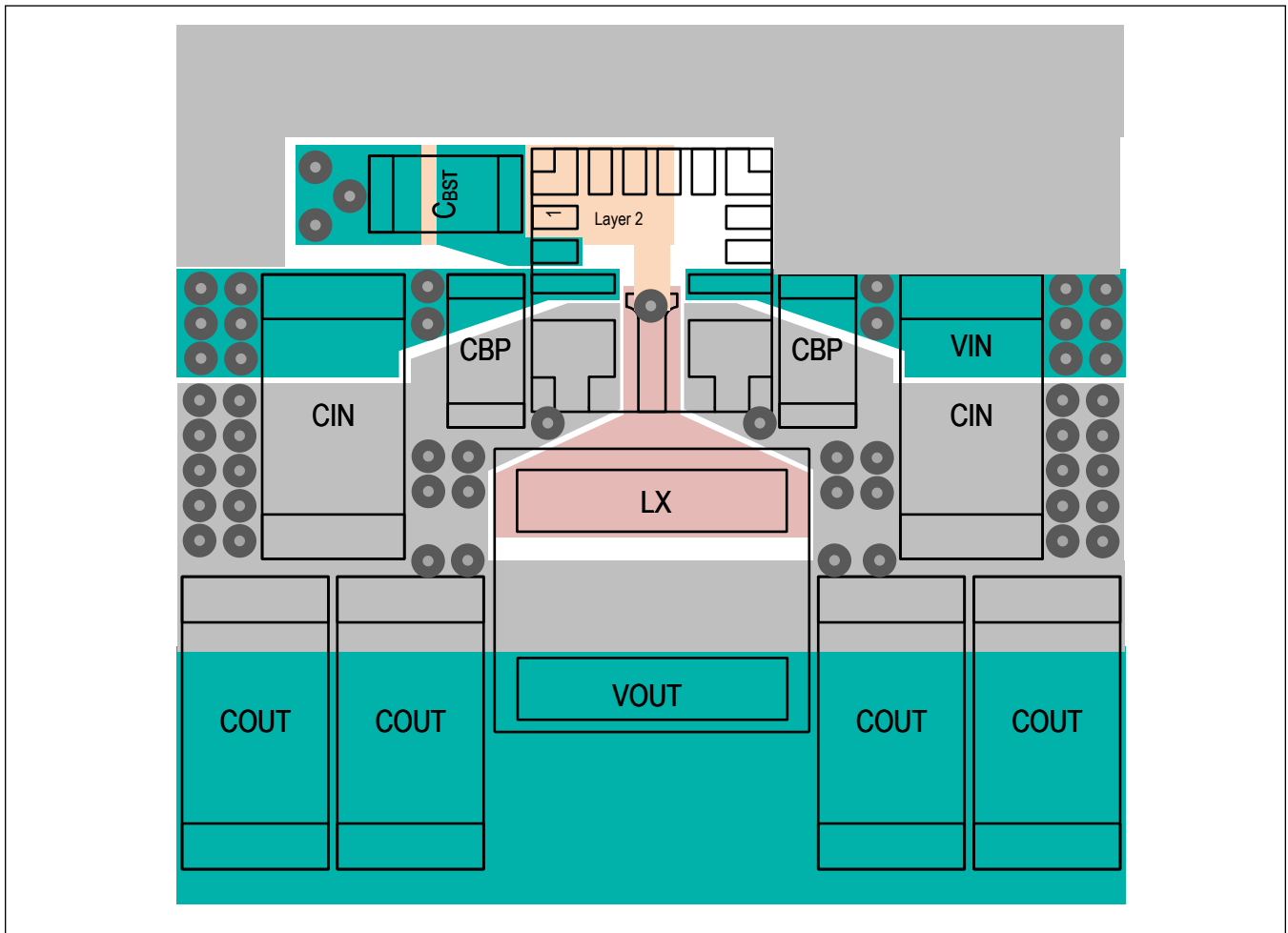
Place the bootstrap capacitor CBST close to the IC. Use short and wide traces from BST and LX and minimize this routing parasitic impedance. High parasitic impedance from BST to LX impacts the switching speed, further increases switching losses, and high dV/dt noise. See Figure 1 for BST to LX routing.

Place the BIAS capacitor as close to the BIAS node as possible. Noise coupling into BIAS can disturb the reference and bias circuitry if this capacitor is installed away from the IC.

Keep the sensitive analog signals (FB/VEA) away from noisy switching nodes (LX and BST) and high current loops.

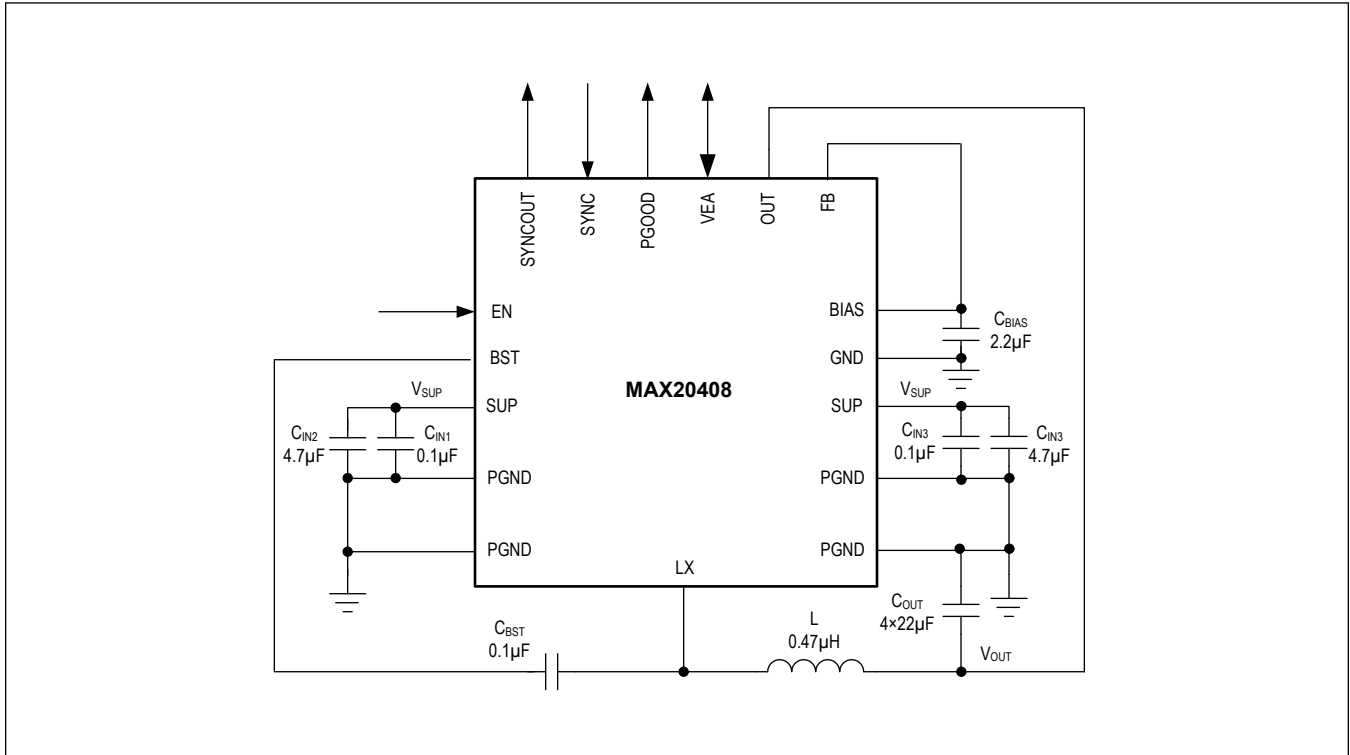
Ground is the return path for the full load currents flowing into and out of the IC. It is also the common reference voltage for all the analog circuits. Improper ground routing can bring extra resistance and inductance into the current loop, causing different voltage reference and worsening voltage ringing or spikes. Place a solid ground plane layer under the power loop components layer to shield the switching noise from other sensitive traces. Connect the analog ground GND and power grounds PGND together at a single point in a star ground connection.

The PCB layout also plays an important role in power dissipation and thermal performance. The PGND nodes are main power connection area between the IC and outside the IC. Place the ground copper area as much as possible around the PGND area to ensure efficient heat transfer. Place vias as many as possible around PGND nodes to further transfer the heat down the internal ground plane and other layers to further improve the thermal resistance from the IC package to the ambient.



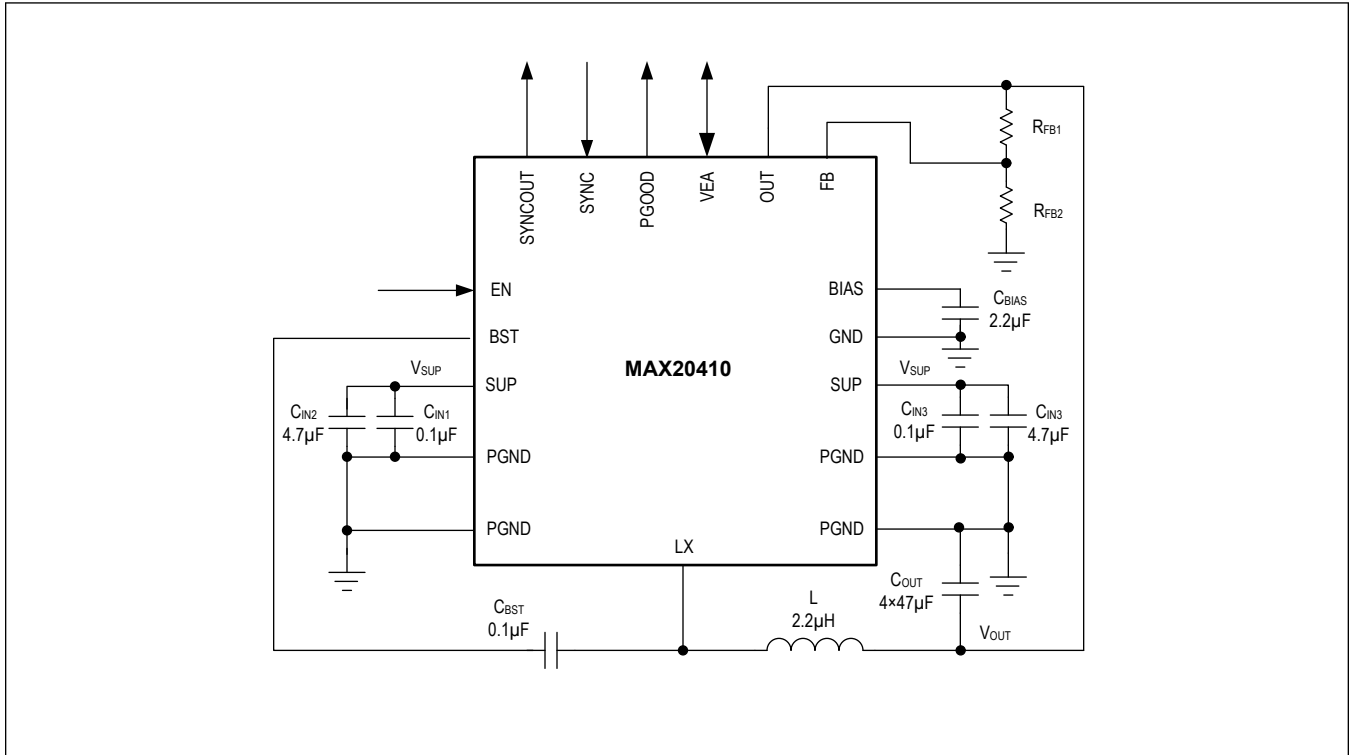
Typical Application Circuits

MAX20408 Configuration: 2.1MHz, 8A, Fixed Output Voltage



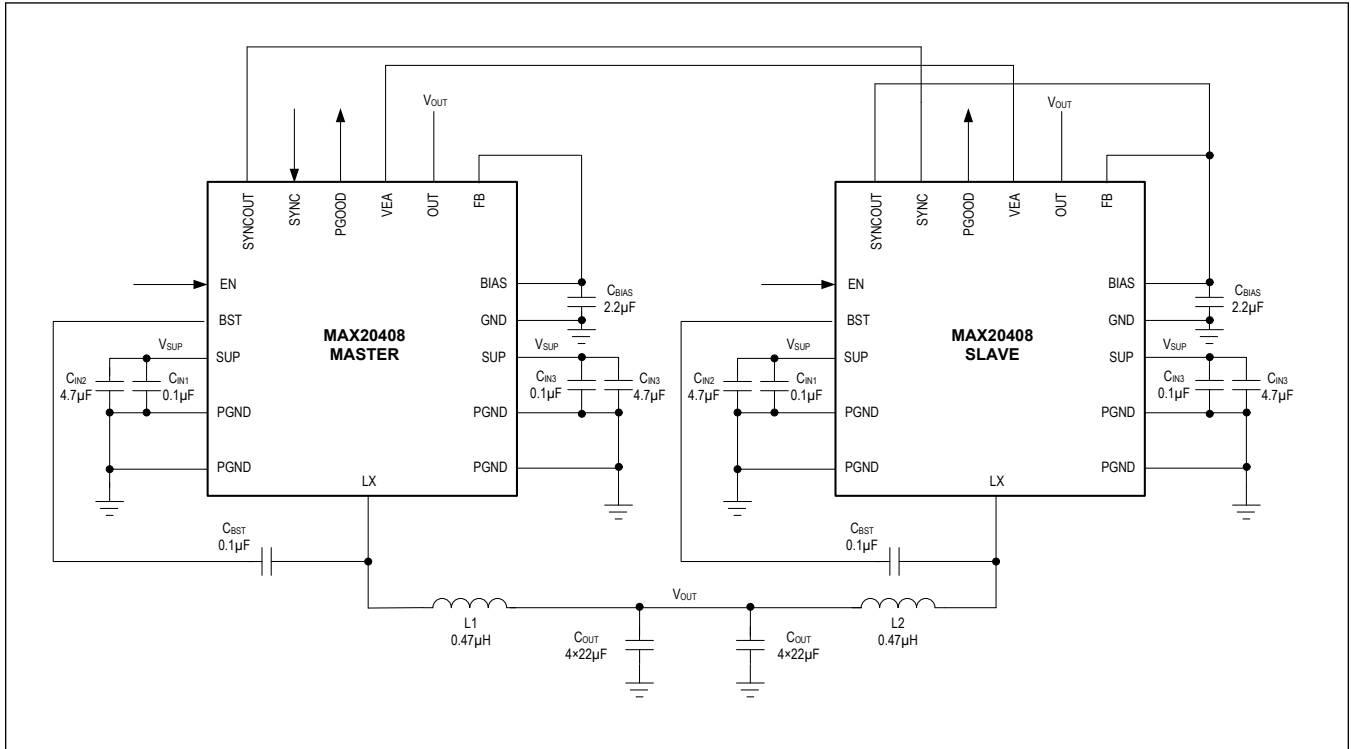
Typical Application Circuits (continued)

MAX20410 Configuration: 400kHz, 10A, Adjustable Output Voltage



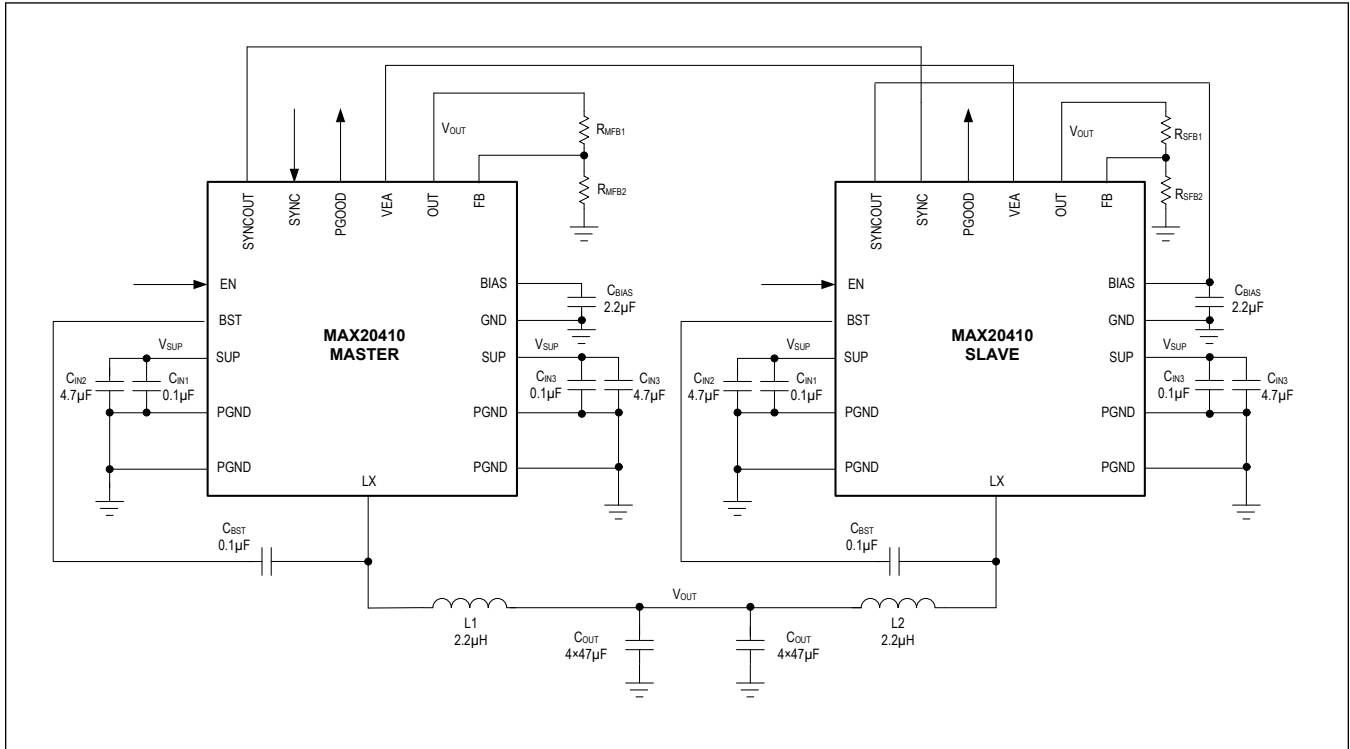
Typical Application Circuits (continued)

MAX20408 Dual-Phase Configuration: 2.1MHz, 16A, Fixed Output Voltage



Typical Application Circuits (continued)

MAX20410 Dual-Phase Configuration: 400kHz, 20A, Adjustable Output Voltage



## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	FIXED VOUT(V)	ADJUSTABLE VOUT(V)	MAXIMUM OPERATING CURRENT (A)	FREQUENCY (kHz)	SPREAD SPECTRUM
MAX20408AFOA/VY+**	5	0.8 TO 6	8	2100	OFF
MAX20408AFOB/VY+**	3.3	0.8 TO 6	8	2100	OFF
MAX20408AFOC/VY+	5	0.8 TO 6	8	2100	ON
MAX20408AFOD/VY+	3.3	0.8 TO 6	8	2100	ON
MAX20408AFOE/VY+	4	0.8 TO 6	8	2100	ON
MAX20408AFOF/VY+	5	0.8 TO 10	8	400	ON
MAX20408AFOG/VY+**	3.3	0.8 TO 10	8	400	ON
MAX20410AFOA/VY+	5	0.8 TO 10	10	400	OFF
MAX20410AFOB/VY+	3.3	0.8 TO 10	10	400	OFF
MAX20410AFOC/VY+	5	0.8 TO 10	10	400	ON
MAX20410AFOD/VY+**	3.3	0.8 TO 10	10	400	ON
MAX20410AFOE/VY+**	5	0.8 TO 6	10	2100	ON
MAX20410AFOF/VY+**	3.3	0.8 TO 6	10	2100	ON

For variants with different options, contact factory.

\*\* Future product - Contact factory for availability.

/VY+ denotes an automotive qualified part.

+ Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

T Denotes tape-and-reel.



## Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	4/21	Release for Market Intro	—
1	6/21	Updated the <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> table and added Table 1 for Component Selection	5, 16
2	8/21	Updated <i>Ordering Information</i> table	24
3	9/21	Updated <i>Ordering Information</i> table	24

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