



Table of Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Table of Contents..... | 1 |
| Silicon revision | 2 |
| Description | 2 |
| Required Equipment | 3 |
| Evaluation Board Overview | 3 |
| Instructions..... | 4 |
| Evaluation Board Schematic..... | 5 |
| Bill of Materials..... | 6 |
| Typical Performance | 7 |
| Test Recommendations | 11 |

Silicon revision

The silicon presented in this User Guide is ES1.

Description

The EN6362QI is a Power System on a Chip (Power SoC) DC to DC converter with an integrated inductor, PWM controller, MOSFETs and

compensation to provide the smallest solution size in an 8x8x3mm 56 pin QFN module.

Required Equipment

| No.# | Equipment | Minimum Spec |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | DC power supply | 10V/10A, adjustable |
| 2 | Electronic Load | 10V/20 with dynamic load capabilities |
| 3 | DMM | - |
| 4 | Oscilloscope | - |
| 5 | Cables | >10A capability, banana terminal |

Evaluation Board Overview

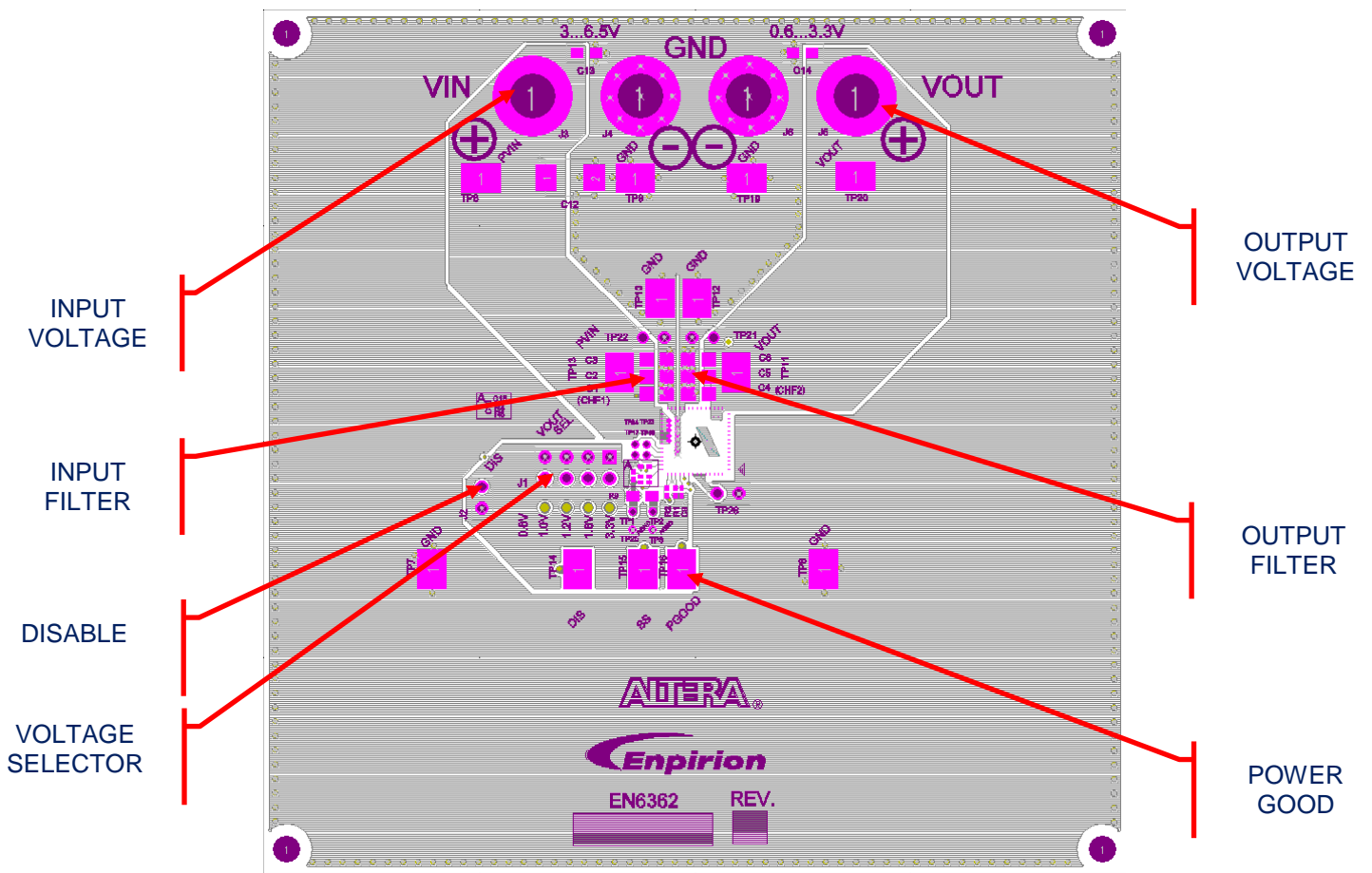


Figure 1: EN6362 Evaluation Board Illustration (Top Layer)

Instructions



Warning:

Incorrect polarity of the power supply may cause permanent damage!



board and the input voltage is monitored at the board level. Please use INPUT GROUND and INPUT VOLTAGE jacks to connect the power.

- Please observe the correct polarity.



Warning:

Power supply voltage above 7V may cause permanent damage!



2) Connecting the load

- Connect the load to the OUTPUT GROUND and OUTPUT voltage with patch cables, no longer than 12 inches (30cm).
- Please observe the correct polarity.



Warning:

Do NOT hot-plug the board; the resulting overvoltage may cause permanent damage!



3) Jumper Setting

- The board will arrive with NO jumper on the J2 and one jumper on J1, in the 1V0 position. Connecting more than one jumper on J1 will not damage the board – just drive the output voltage higher.

1) Connecting the power supply

- Set the Power Supply to 5V/10A
- Connect the power supply to the board (make sure that the power supply is OFF) with two patch cables, not longer than 12 inch (30cm). Using longer wires is possible, provided that additional bulk is added to the

4) Power-up the board

- After all preparations above, the board should be ready to perform.

Note: To measure the Bode Plot of the DC-DC converter, R9 must be replaced with 50Ω, while TP1, 2 and 3 should be used to connect the probes of the phase analyzer.

Evaluation Board Schematic

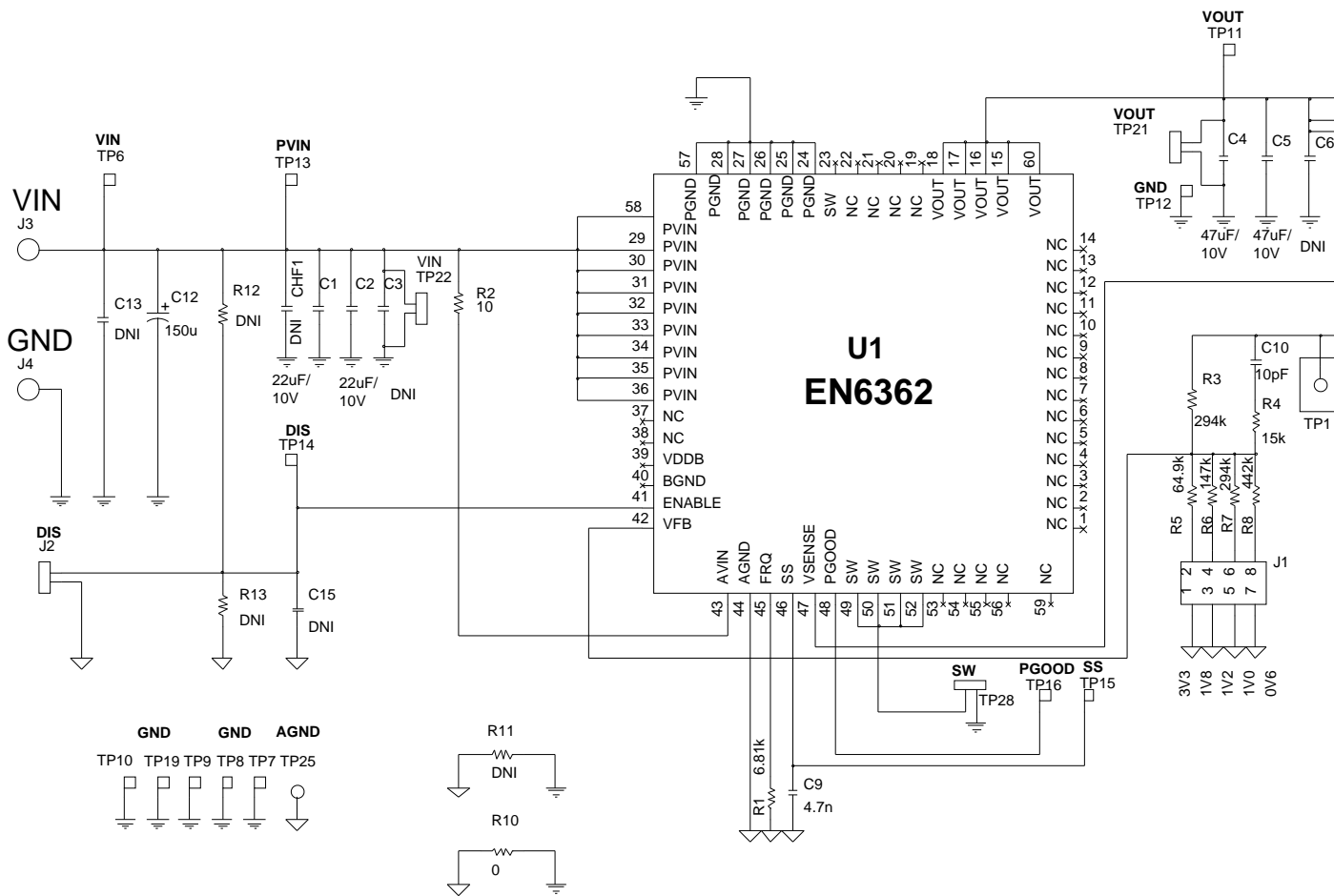


Figure 2: Evaluation Board Schematic

Bill of Materials

| Designator | Qty | Description |
|------------|-----|----------------|
| C1,C2 | 2 | 22 μ F/10V |
| C9 | 1 | 4.7nF |
| C10 | 1 | 10pF |
| C4, C5 | 1 | 47 μ F/10V |
| C12 | 1 | 150 μ F |
| R1 | 1 | 6.81k Ω |
| R2 | 1 | 10 Ω |
| R3,R7 | 2 | 294k Ω |
| R4 | 1 | 15k Ω |
| R5 | 1 | 64.9k Ω |
| R6 | 1 | 147k Ω |
| R8 | 1 | 442k Ω |
| R9, R10 | 2 | 0 Ω |
| U1 | 1 | EN6362QI |

Typical Performance

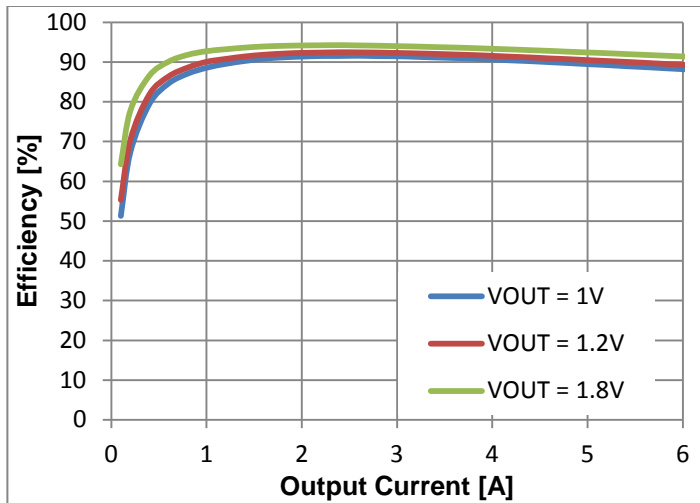


Figure 3: Efficiency – $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

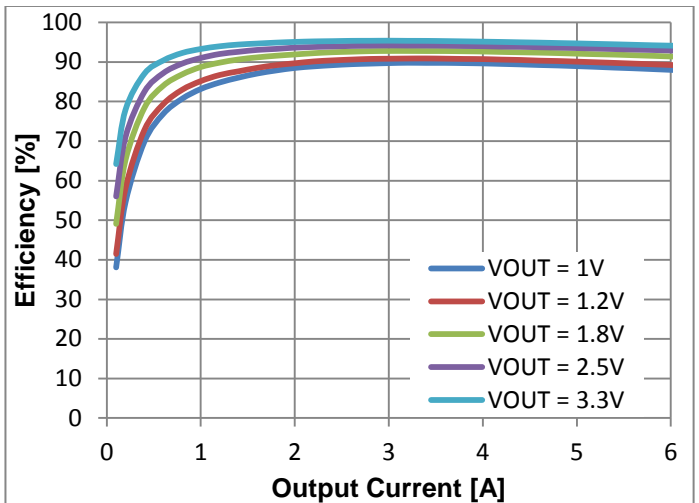


Figure 4: Efficiency – $V_{IN} = 5V$

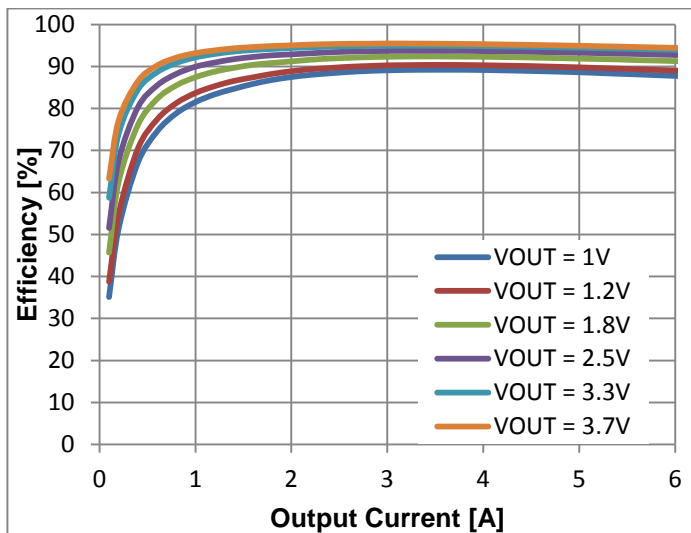


Figure 5: Efficiency – $V_{IN} = 5.5V$

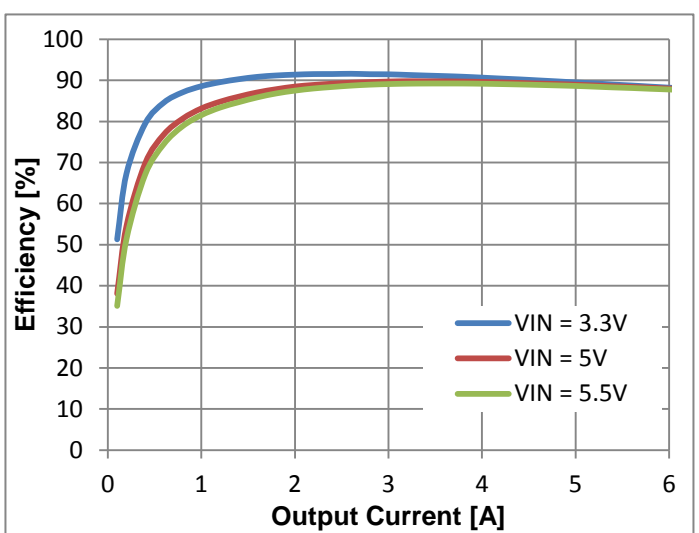


Figure 6: Efficiency – $V_{OUT} = 1V$

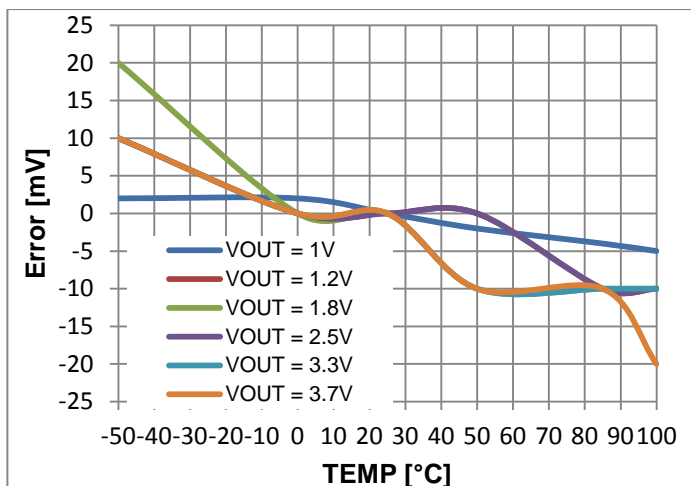


Figure 7 V_{OUT} vs. Temperature (NO load)

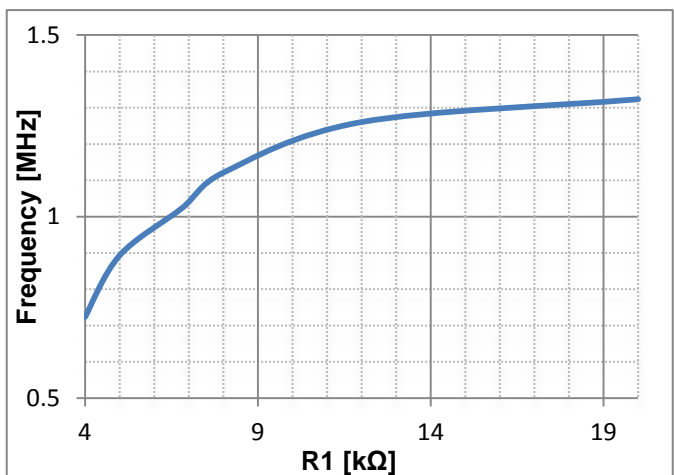


Figure 8: Frequency vs. $R1$

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

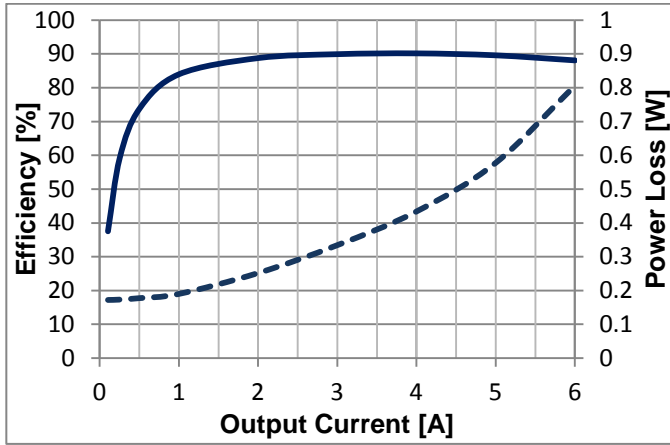


Figure 9: Efficiency for $V_{IN} = 6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$, $f = 0.7MHz$

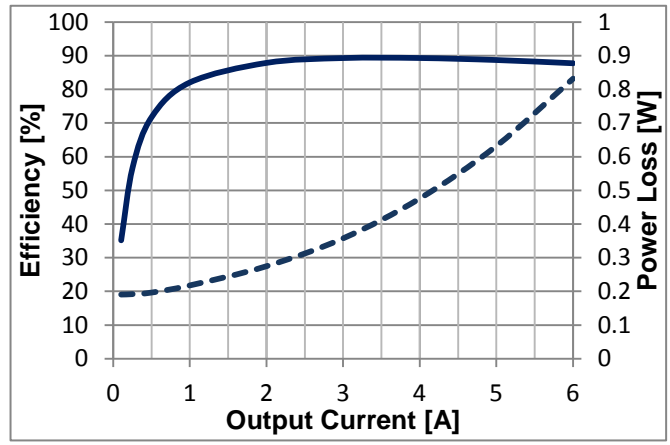


Figure 10: Efficiency for $V_{IN} = 6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$, $f = 1MHz$

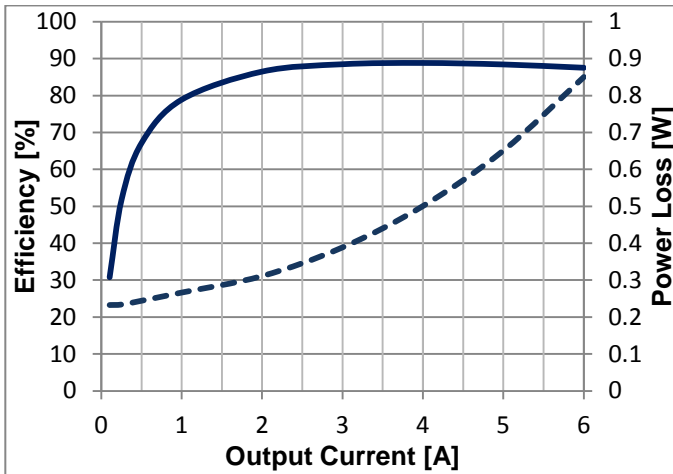


Figure 11: Efficiency for $V_{IN} = 6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$, $f = 1.4MHz$

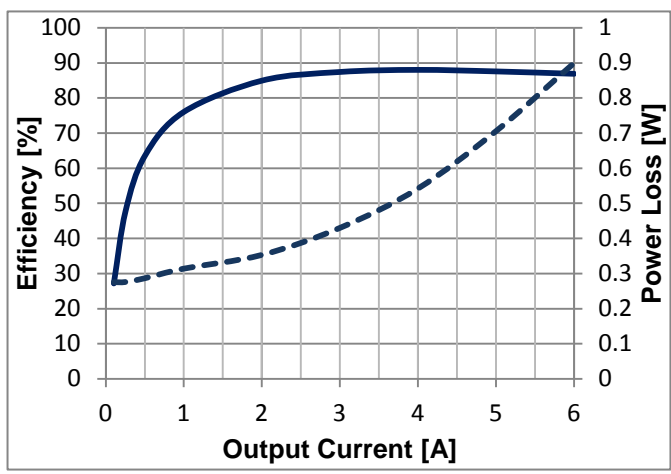


Figure 12: Efficiency for $V_{IN} = 6V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$, $f = 1.7MHz$

Typical Performance Characteristics

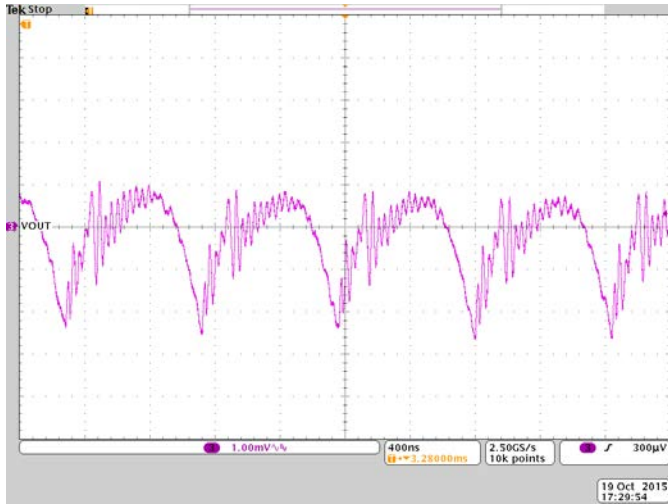


Figure 13: Output ripple $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$

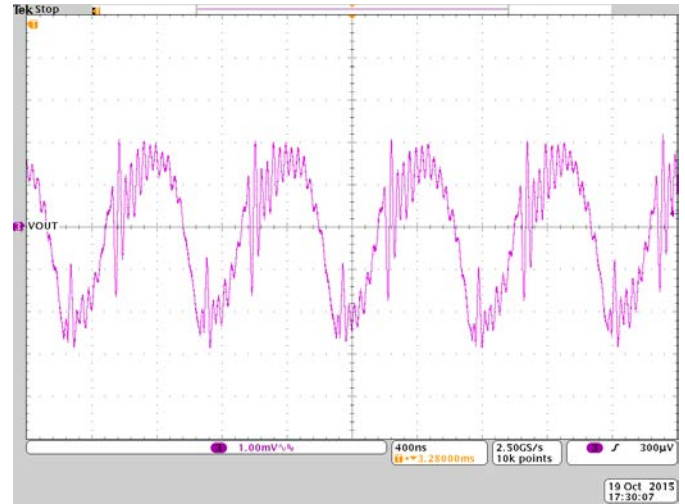


Figure 14: Output ripple $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

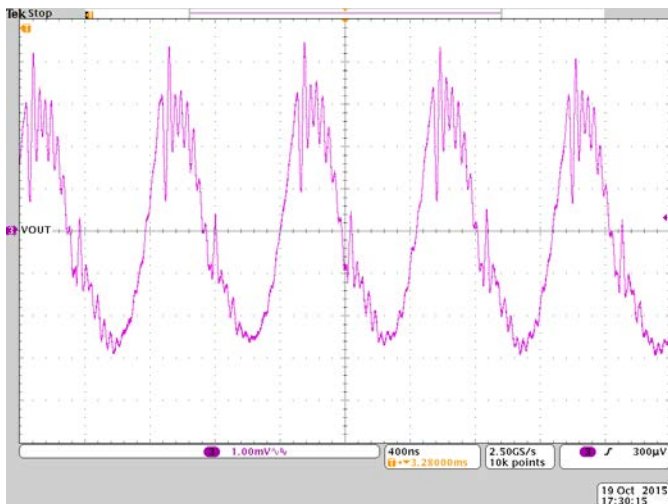


Figure 15: Output ripple $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

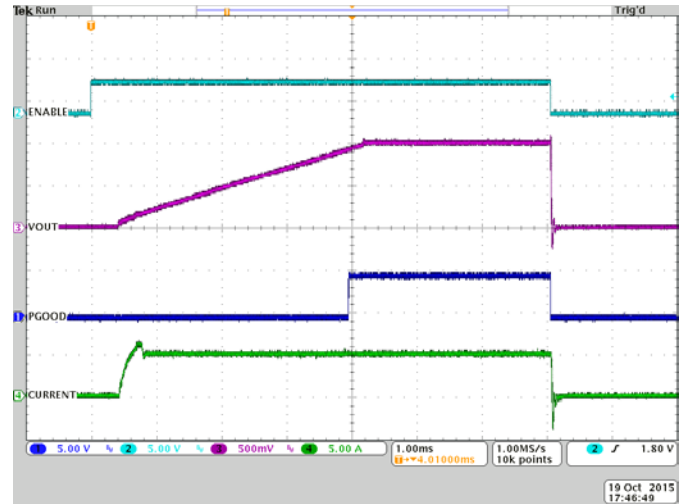


Figure 16: Startup $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1V$, $I_L = 6A$

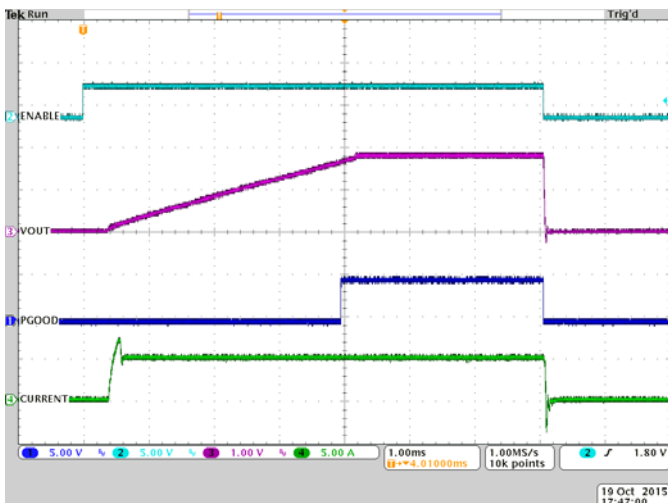


Figure 17: Startup $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $I_{LOAD} = 6A$

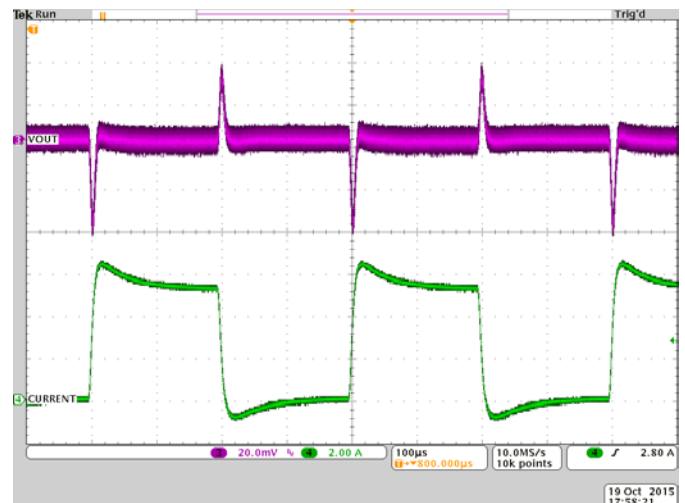


Figure 18: 0/6A load transient

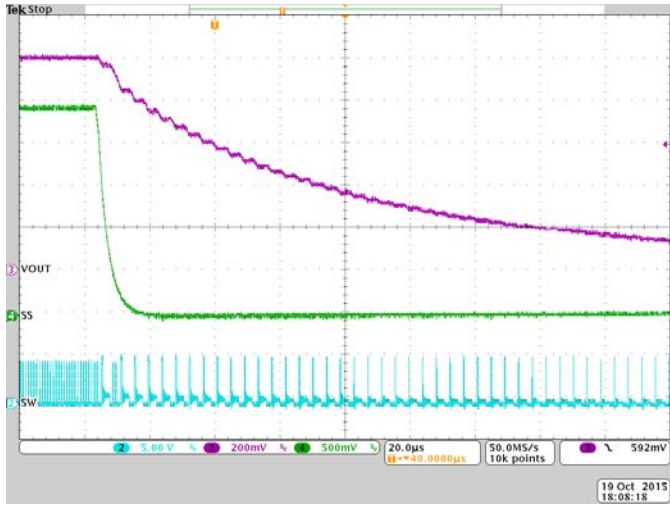


Figure 19: RCL protection activated by forcing the SS pin

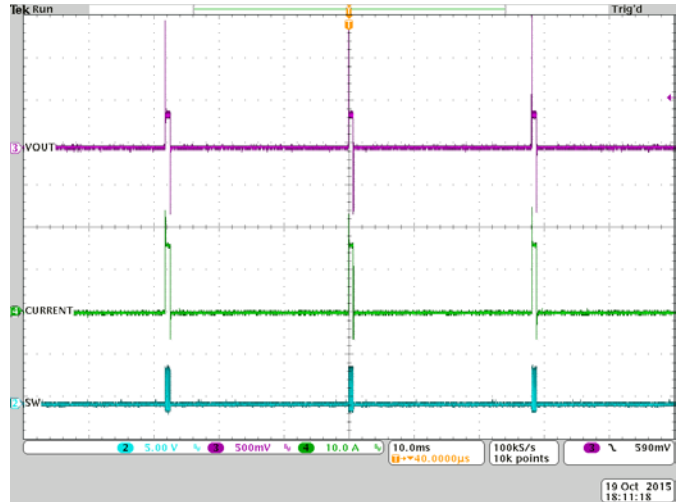
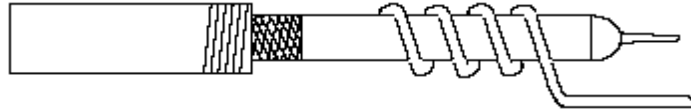


Figure 20: Hiccup mode during short-circuit protection

Test Recommendations

In order to get accurate measurements for sensitive nodes, small loop area (small antennae) are recommended. Besides the built-in low inductance of the ground, the small loop area will collect less EMI than the standard oscilloscope ground cables.



The EVAL board provides **3 test-points suitable** for connecting the oscilloscope probe as described above; these are:

- **TP28** – for the Switch Node (SW)
- **TP21** – for the Output Voltage (V_{OUT})
- **TP22** – for the Input Voltage (V_{IN}).

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