# 42V, Low $I_{Q}$, Quad Output Triple Monolithic Buck Converter with Boost Channel as SEPIC 

## DESCRIPTIOn

Demonstration circuit 2469A features the LT®8603 with triple monolithic buck regulators and the boost channel as SEPIC. The demo circuit is designed for $8 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \mathrm{~V}, 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, and 1.8 V outputs from a nominal 12 V input. The 4th channel is set as a SEPIC converter and its output is regulated at 8 V over a wide input range. The two high voltage buck regulators are powered from VOUT4. VOUT1 is regulated at 5 V with 1.5 A maximum output load current, and VOUT2 is at 3.3 V with 2.5 A maximum output load current. The low voltage buck is powered from VOUT2 (3.3V), and the output VOUT3 is regulated at 1.8 V with 1.8 A maximum load current. Thanks to the SEPIC converter, all four outputs can ride through a cold crank in automotive applications while providing regulated output voltages.
All regulators are synchronized to an internal oscillator that can be programmed with one resistor at RT pin. Programmable frequency allows optimization between efficiency and external component size. To avoid the audio band, the DC2469A sets the switching frequency at 2MHz for the three buck regulators, and the SEPIC converter is at 400 kHz . At all frequencies, a $180^{\circ}$ phase shift is maintained between 1 and 2 channels, reducing the input peak current and voltage ripple.

Many popular features such as soft-start, cycle-by-cycle current limit, power good for each of the four channels are packed in the 40 -lead $6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN package to simplify the complex design of quad-output power converters. Each buck regulator can be independently disabled using its own TRKSS or RUN pin. The SEPIC can be disabled by pulling down both the FSEL4A and FSEL4B. The EN/UVLO can be used to shut down the circuit to reduce the input current to $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.
Table 1 summarizes the performance of the demo board at room temperature. The demo circuit can be easily modified for various automotive, transportation and industry applications. For applications that need 4th channel configured as a boost converter, the DC2114A should be used.
The LT8603 data sheet gives a complete description of the part, operation and application information. The data sheet must be read in conjunction with this quick start guide for DC2469A.

> Design files for this circuit board are available at http://www.linear.com/demo/DC2469A

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## PGRFORMA $\mathcal{C}$ SUMMARY Specifications are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Table 1.

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation Input Voltage Range |  | 3 | 12 | 42 | V |
| Minimum Start-Up, VIN ${ }_{\text {MIN }}$ |  |  |  | 4.5 | V |
| Standby Current When Switching | IOUT1,2,3,4 $=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 40 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Channel 4 Output Voltage, VOUT4 | IOUT4 $=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 7.68 | 8 | 8.32 | V |
| Channel 1 Output Voltage, VOUT1 | IOUT1 $=1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 4.86 | 5 | 5.14 | V |
| Channel 2 Output Voltage, VOUT2 | IOUT2 $=2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 3.17 | 3.3 | 3.43 | V |
| Channel 3 Output Voltage, VOUT3 | IOUT3 $=1.8 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.73 | 1.8 | 1.87 | V |
| Maximum Output Current, IOUT1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.5 |  |  | A |
| Maximum Output Current, IOUT2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{IOUT3}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | 2.5 |  |  | A |

## DEMO MANUAL DC2469A

## PERFORmARCE SUMmARY

Table 1.

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Output Current, IOUT3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT2 $=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.8 |  |  | A |
| Maximum Output Current, IOUT4 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT1,2,3 $=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.5 |  |  | A |
| Switching Frequency, Channel 1~3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT1,2,3 $=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.85 | 2 | 2.15 | MHz |
| Switching Frequency, Channel 4 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=6 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT4 $=1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 370 | 400 | 430 | kHz |
| Efficiency, Channel 4 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=7 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT4 $=2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 84 |  | \% |
| Efficiency, CH1, 5V | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{IOUT} 1=1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 89 |  | \% |
| Efficiency, $\mathrm{CH} 2,3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT2 $=2.5 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 84 |  | \% |
| Efficiency, CH3, 1.8V | PVIN3 $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{IOUT3}=1.8 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 83 |  | \% |
| Efficiency, Overall | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=14 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT1,2,3 $=1 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 75 |  | \% |

## PUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 2469A is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LT8603. Refer to Figure 1 for proper equipment setup and follow these procedures.

1. With power off, connect the input power supply to the board through $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and GND terminals on the top layer. Connect the loads to the terminals VOUT1 and GND, VOUT2 and GND, VOUT3 and GND on the board. The default positions of the headers are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Default Positions of the Headers

| NAME |  | POSITION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| EN/UVLO | JP4 | ON |
| TRKSS1 | JP1 | ON |
| TRKSS2 | JP2 | ON |
| RUN3 | JP3 | RUN |

2. Turn on the power at the input. Increase $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ to 4.5 V . Make sure that the input voltage is always within spec. Refer to data sheet on the switching in high $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ condition and the Burst Mode ${ }^{\circledR}$ operation in light load. The minimum start-up voltage for the SEPIC converter (and the board) is 4.5 V . Once it starts, the circuit runs with input going down below 3 V at light load.
3. Check for the proper switching frequency and output voltage at channel 4. The output is set at $8 \mathrm{~V}( \pm 4 \%)$. The SEPIC converter output current capability depends on the input voltage. If the 4th output is not regulated, temporarily disconnect the load, and disable the two high voltage buck regulators (channels 1,2 ) as well. Check if the EN/UVLO is set in correct position. Check if too much load is applied to VOUT4. SEPIC does not have overcurrent or short-circuit protection capability.

NOTE: By default, the switching frequency of the SEPIC converter is optimized with 400 kHz with FSEL4A low and FSEL4B high. The switching frequency can be changed with RT, or different FSEL4A / FSEL4B settings. An accompanying change of inductors might be necessary to achieve desirable performance of the converter.
4. Check for the proper output voltages of the buck regulators. The output should be regulated at $5 \mathrm{~V}( \pm 4 \%)$, $3.3 \mathrm{~V}( \pm 4 \%), 1.8 \mathrm{~V}( \pm 4 \%)$ for the channels 1,2 and 3 , respectively. Do not overload the buck regulators simultaneously at high line unless proper thermal cooling method such as air flow or heat sink is applied. If there is no output, temporarily disconnect the load of the corresponding channels to make sure that the

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## PUICK START PROCEDURE

loads are not set too high, and the headers of EN/UVLO, TRKSS1, TRKSS2, RUN3 are set in right positions.
5. Once the proper output voltage is established, adjust the input voltage and load currents within the operating range, and observe the output voltage regulation, transient, ripple voltage, efficiency and other parameters. By default the circuit is set in low ripple Burst Mode operation with SYNC grounded. Remove R11, and add $0 \Omega$ at R10, the circuit is set in pulse-skipping mode. The circuit runs in full frequency with lower load current in this mode. To synchronize to an external clock, apply the external clock to the SYNC turret.
6. When measuring the input or output voltage ripples, 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 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ capacitor terminals. See Figure 2 for proper scope probe technique.
NOTE: Refer to the thermal derating curves in LT8603 data sheet for high input voltage and/or high ambient temperature operations.

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## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

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## PUICK START PROCEDURE



Figure 2. Proper Scope Probe Placement for Measuring Input or Output Ripple

A) $V_{\text {IN }}=6 V$

B) $V_{I N}=24 V$

Figure 3. Thermal Image Top View, IOUT1 $=1 \mathrm{~A}, I O U T 2=1 \mathrm{~A}, I O U T 3=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}_{\text {SW }}=2 \mathrm{MHz}$

## DEMO MANUAL DC2469A

## PUICK START PROCEDURE




Figure 4. Load Transient from 50 mA to 450 mA at VOUT4, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{SW}}=400 \mathrm{kHz}$, Burst Mode Operation


Figure 5. SEPIC Maximum Output Current vs Input Voltage

## DEMO MANUAL DC2469A

## PARTS LIST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required Circuit Components |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | CVIN | Cap, X5R 1 $\mu \mathrm{F} 50 \mathrm{~V}$ 10\% 0603 | Murata, GRM188R61H105KAALD |
| 2 | 2 | C26, C27 | Cap, X7R 4.7 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ 50V 10\% 1206 | Murata, GRM31CR71H475KA12L |
| 3 | 2 | CVIN1, CVIN2 | Cap, X7R 4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ 10\% 0805 | Murata, GRM21BR71C475KA73L |
| 4 | 1 | CVIN3 | Cap, X5R 10^F 6.3V 20\% 0603 | Murata, GRM188R60J106ME47D |
| 5 | 4 | CVIN4, CVIN5, CVIN6, CVIN7 | Cap, X5R 10ヶFF 50V 10\% 1206 | Murata, GRM31CR61H106KA12L |
| 6 | 1 | C1 | Cap, Alum 22 2 F 50V 10\% | Sun Elect Ind, 50CE22BSS |
| 7 | 3 | C2, C3, C32 |  | Murata, GRM155R71H104KE14J |
| 8 | 2 | C6, C9 | Cap, X5R 47 $\mu \mathrm{F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ 10\% 1210 | Murata, GRM32ER61C476KE15K |
| 9 | 1 | C7 | Cap, Alum 47 F 16V 20\% | Sun Elect Ind, 16CE47BS |
| 10 | 1 | C8 | Cap, X7R $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 50 \mathrm{~V} 10 \% 0603$ | Murata, GRM188R71H104KA93D |
| 11 | 2 | C10, C17 |  | Murata, GRM155R71C104KA88D |
| 12 | 2 | C11, C15 | Cap, X7R 47nF 25V 20\% 0603 | Murata, GRM188R71C473KA01D |
| 13 | 2 | C12, C22 | Cap, X5R 47 $\mu \mathrm{F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ 10\% 1206 | Murata, GRM31CR61A476KE15L |
| 14 | 3 | C13, C19, C23 | Cap, X7R 2.2 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ 10V 10\% 0402 | Murata, GRM155R61A225KE95D |
| 15 | 1 | C18 | Cap, X5R 100 $\mu$ F 6.3V 20\% 1206 | Murata, GRM31CR60J107ME39K |
| 16 | 2 | C20, C21 | Cap, X7R 4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ 10V 10\% 0603 | Murata, GRM188R61A475KE15D |
| 17 | 1 | C25 | Cap, COG 1500pF 25V 5\% 0603 | Murata, GRM1885C1E152JA01D |
| 18 | 1 | C29 | Cap, COG 2.2pF 50V $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF} 0603$ | Murata, GRM1885C1H2R2CA01D |
| 19 | 1 | C30 | Cap, COG 4.7pF 50V $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{pF} 0603$ | Murata, GRM1885C1H4R7CA01D |
| 20 | 1 | C31 | Cap, COG 22pF 50V 5\% 0603 | Murata, GRM1885C1H220JA01D |
| 21 | 2 | C34, C38 | Cap, X7R 10¢F 50V 10\% 1210 | Murata, GRM32ER71H106KA12L |
| 22 | 1 | D1 | Schottky Rectifier, 60V, 5A, SOT1289 | Nexperia, PMEG060V050EPD |
| 23 | 2 | D2, D3 | Schottky Rectifier, 0.2A, SOD523 | NXP, PMEG6002EB |
| 24 | 1 | FB1 | BEAD, 4A 1206 | Wurth Elektronik, 742792150 |
| 25 | 1 | L1 | Res, Jumper, Chip, 0 0805 | Vishay, CRCW08050000Z0EA |
| 26 | 1 | L2 | Inductor, 3.3 ${ }^{\text {H H XEL4030 }}$ | Coilcraft, XEL4030-332ME |
| 27 | 1 | L3 | Inductor, 1.5 ${ }^{\text {H H XEL4030 }}$ | Coilcraft, XEL4030-152ME |
| 28 | 1 | L4 | Inductor, $1 \mu \mathrm{H}$ NPIM42P | NIC Comp Corp, NPIM42P1R0MTRF |
| 29 | 1 | L5 | Inductor, 1.5 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ | Wurth Elektronik, 7448700015 |
| 30 | 1 | Q1 | MOSFET-N Channel, PG-TSDSON-8 | Infineon, BSZ067N06LS3 G |
| 31 | 1 | R1 | RES, CHIP, 0.008, 1W, 1\%, 0815 | Susumu, RL3720WT-R008-F |
| 32 | 4 | R2, R3, R4, R5 | Res, Chip 24.9k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW060324K9FKEA |
| 33 | 1 | R6 | Res, Chip 3.32M 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW06033M32FKEA |
| 34 | 1 | R7 | Res, Chip 365k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603365KFKEA |
| 35 | 1 | R8 | Res, Chip 806k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603806KFKEA |
| 36 | 5 | R9, R11, R13, R14, R19 | Res, Chip 200k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603200KFKEA |
| 37 | 1 | R12 | Res, Chip 464k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603464KFKEA |
| 38 | 1 | R15 | Res, Chip 1M 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW06031M00FKEA |
| 39 | 1 | R16 | Res, Chip 30.1k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW060330K1FKEA |
| 40 | 1 | R17 | Res, Chip 187k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603187KFKEA |
| 41 | 1 | R18 | Res, Chip 150k 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW0603150KFKEA |

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## PARTS LIST

| ITEM | QTY | REFERENCE | PART DESCRIPTION | MANUFACTURER/PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42 | 1 | R23 | Res, Chip 2.49M 0.1W 1\% 0603 | Vishay, CRCW06032M49FKEA |
| 43 | 1 | R21 | Res, Chip 10k 0.1W $1 \% 0603$ | Vishay, CRCW060310KOFKEA |
| 44 | 6 | R24, R27, R32, R33, R36, R37 | Res, Jumper, Chip, $0 \Omega 0603$ | Vishay, CRCW06030000Z0EA |
| 45 | 1 | R34 | Res, Jumper, Chip, $0 \Omega 0805$ | Vishay, CRCW08050000Z0EA |
| 46 | 1 | U1 | IC, Buck Regulator QFN (40) (UJ) | Analog Device, LT8603EUJ |

Additional Demo Board Circuit Components

| 1 | 0 | C4, C5 | Cap, 0402 |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 0 | C14, C16, C28, C36, C37, C41, C43 | Cap, 0603 |  |
| 3 | 0 | C33 | Cap, 1206 |  |
| 4 | 0 | Q2 | NPN. MMBT3904, S0T-23 |  |
| 5 | 0 | R10, R20, R25, R26, R29, R30, R31, <br> R35, R38, R39 | Res, 0603 |  |
| 6 | 0 | R28 | Res, 1210 |  |
| 7 | 0 | U2 | IC, LTC6908CS6-1 TSOT-23-6 | Analog Device, LTC6908CS6-1\#PBF |

Hardware: For Demo Board Only

| 1 | 20 | E1 to E20 | Turret, Testpoint | Mill Max, 2501-2-00-80-00-00-07-0 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 5 | JP1, JP2, JP3, JP4, JP5 | Headers, 3 Pins 2mm Ctrs | Wurth Elektronik, 62000311121 |
| 3 | 5 | XJP1, XJP2, XJP3, XJP4, XJP5 | Shunt, 2mm Ctrs | Samtec, 2SN-BK-G |
| 4 | 4 | MH1 to MH4 | STAND-OFF, NYLON 0.25" Tall (SNAP ON) | Wurth Electronik, 702931000 |

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



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