



LM3103 1MHz 0.75A同期整流降圧型レギュレータ

1 特長

- 入力電圧範囲: 4.5V~42V
- 出力電流: 0.75A
- 0.6V、±2%の基準電圧
- デュアルNチャネル・メイン/同期整流MOSFET内蔵
- 外付け部品点数が少なく、小型
- セラミック・コンデンサなどの低ESRコンデンサにより安定動作
- ループ補償が不要
- DCM動作による軽負荷時の高効率
- プリバイアス・スタートアップ
- 超高速の過渡応答
- プログラム可能なソフト・スタート
- スイッチング周波数を最高1MHzまでプログラム可能
- バレー電流制限
- サーマル・シャットダウン
- 出力過電圧保護
- 高精度の内部基準電圧により、出力電圧を最低0.6Vまで調整可能
- 放熱特性の優れたHTSSOP-16パッケージ

2 アプリケーション

- 5VDC、12VDC、24VDC、12VAC、24VACの各システム
- 組み込みシステム
- 産業用制御
- 車載用テレマティクス/ボディ・エレクトロニクス
- POL (Point of Load)型レギュレータ

- ストレージ・システム
- ブロードバンド・インフラストラクチャ
- 2、3、4セルのリチウム電池システムからの直接変換

3 概要

LM3103同期整流降圧コンバータには、高効率でコスト効果の高い降圧レギュレータを実装するため必要な、すべての機能が搭載されています。最小0.6Vの出力電圧で0.75Aの負荷電流を供給できます。Nチャネル同期整流型デュアルMOSFETスイッチにより、外付け部品点数を削減できるため、設計を簡素化し、基板スペースを最小限に抑えられます。

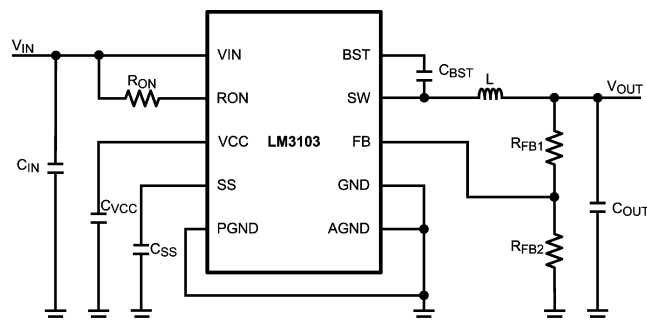
LM3103は、COT制御方式のその他のレギュレータとは異なり、出力コンデンサのESRに依存せずに安定性を確保することが可能で、セラミック・コンデンサなど、ESRの非常に小さい出力コンデンサを接続した場合に極めて良好に動作するように設計されています。ループ補償が不要なため、高速な負荷過渡応答が得られ、回路の実装が簡単になります。入力電圧とオン時間は反比例の関係にあるため、入力電圧の変動に対して動作周波数はほぼ一定に維持されます。動作周波数は外付け部品による設定が可能で、最大1MHzです。保護機能として、V_{CC}の低電圧誤動作防止、出力過電圧保護、サーマル・シャットダウン、ゲート・ドライブの低電圧誤動作防止が搭載されています。LM3103は、放熱特性の優れたHTSSOP-16パッケージで供給されます。

製品情報⁽¹⁾

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
LM3103	HTSSOP-16	5.00mm×4.40mm

(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

代表的なアプリケーションの回路図



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4 改訂履歴

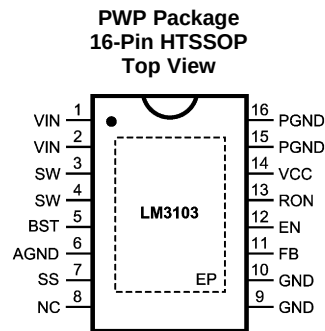
資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Revision F (April 2013) から Revision G に変更

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• データシートのレイアウトをナショナル・セミコンダクター形式からTI形式に変更	1
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5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

Pin	Name	Description	Application Information
1, 2	VIN	Input supply voltage	Supply pin to the device. Nominal input range is 4.5 V to 42 V.
3, 4	SW	Switch Node	Internally connected to the source of the main MOSFET and the drain of the synchronous MOSFET. Connect to the output inductor.
5	BST	Connection for bootstrap capacitor	Connect a 33 nF capacitor from the SW pin to this pin. This capacitor is charged through an internal diode during the main MOSFET off-time.
6	AGND	Analog Ground	Ground for all internal circuitry other than the PGND pin.
7	SS	Soft-start	A 70 μ A internal current source charges an external capacitor of larger than 22 nF to provide the soft-start function.
8	NC	No Connection	This pin should be left unconnected.
9, 10	GND	Ground	Must be connected to the AGND pin for normal operation. The GND and AGND pins are not internally connected.
11	FB	Feedback	Internally connected to the regulation and over-voltage comparators. The regulation setting is 0.6 V at this pin. Connect to feedback resistors.
12	EN	Enable pin	Internal pull-up. Connect to a voltage higher than 1.6 V to enable the device.
13	RON	On-time Control	An external resistor from the VIN pin to this pin sets the main MOSFET on-time.
14	VCC	Startup regulator Output	Nominally regulated to 6 V. Connect a capacitor of larger than 1 μ F between the VCC and AGND pins for stable operation.
15, 16	PGND	Power Ground	Synchronous MOSFET source connection. Tie to a ground plane.
DAP	EP	Exposed Pad	Thermal connection pad. Connect to the ground plane.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
VIN, RON to AGND	−0.3	43.5	V
SW to AGND	−0.3	43.5	V
SW to AGND (Transient)		−2 (< 100 ns)	V
VIN to SW	−0.3	43.5	V
BST to SW	−0.3	7	V
VCC to AGND	−0.3	7	V
FB to AGND	−0.3	5	V
All Other Inputs to AGND	−0.3	7	V
Junction Temperature, T _J		150	°C
Storage Temperature, T _{stg}	−65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

	VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±2	kV

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage Range (VIN)	4.5	42	V
Junction Temperature Range (T _J)	−40	125	°C

- (1) *Absolute Maximum Ratings* are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. *Recommended Operating Ratings* are conditions under which operation of the device is intended to be functional. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the *Electrical Characteristics*.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	LM3103	UNIT
	PWP (HTSSOP)	
	16 PINS	
R _{θJA} Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	35	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Specifications with standard type are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified. Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply: $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
START-UP REGULATOR, V _{CC}							
V _{CC}	V _{CC} output voltage	C _{VCC} = 1 μF, no load	T _J = −40°C to +125°C	5.6	6.0	6.2	V
V _{IN} − V _{CC}	V _{IN} − V _{CC} dropout voltage	I _{CC} = 2 mA	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		55	150	mV
		I _{CC} = 10 mA	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		235	500	
V _{CC-UVLO}	V _{CC} undervoltage lockout threshold (UVLO)	V _{IN} increasing	T _J = −40°C to +125°C	3.5	3.7	4.1	V
V _{CC-UVLO-HYS}	V _{CC} UVLO hysteresis	V _{IN} decreasing			275		mV
I _{IN}	I _{IN} operating current	No switching, V _{FB} = 1 V	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		1.0	1.25	mA
I _{IN-SD}	I _{IN} operating current, device shutdown	V _{EN} = 0 V	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		20	40	μA
I _{VCC}	V _{CC} current limit	V _{CC} = 0 V	T _J = −40°C to +125°C	20	33	42	mA
SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS							
R _{DS-UP-ON}	Main MOSFET R _{DS(on)}	T _J = −40°C to +125°C			0.370	0.7	Ω
R _{DS- DN-ON}	Syn. MOSFET R _{DS(on)}	T _J = −40°C to +125°C			0.220	0.4	Ω
SOFT-START							
I _{SS}	SS pin source current	V _{SS} = 0 V	T _J = −40°C to +125°C	45	70	95	μA

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Specifications with standard type are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified. Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply: $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
CURRENT LIMIT							
I _{CL}	Syn. MOSFET current limit threshold			0.9			A
ON/OFF TIMER							
t _{on}	ON timer pulse width	V _{IN} = 10 V, R _{ON} = 33 kΩ		0.350			μs
		V _{IN} = 18 V, R _{ON} = 33 kΩ		0.170			
t _{on-MIN}	ON timer minimum pulse width			100			ns
t _{off}	OFF timer pulse width			240			ns
ENABLE INPUT							
V _{EN}	EN Pin input threshold	V _{EN} rising	T _J = −40°C to +125°C	1.6		1.85	V
V _{EN-HYS}	Enable threshold hysteresis	V _{EN} falling		230			mV
I _{EN}	Enable Pull-up Current	V _{EN} = 0 V		1			μA
REGULATION AND OVERVOLTAGE COMPARATOR							
V _{FB}	In-regulation feedback voltage	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		0.588	0.6	0.612	V
V _{FB-OV}	Feedback overvoltage threshold	T _J = −40°C to +125°C		0.655	0.680	0.705	V
I _{FB}				1			nA
THERMAL SHUTDOWN							
T _{SD}	Thermal shutdown temperature	T _J rising		165			°C
T _{SD-HYS}	Thermal shutdown temperature hysteresis	T _J falling		20			°C

6.6 Typical Characteristics

All curves are taken at $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ with the configuration in the typical application circuit for $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ shown in this datasheet. $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

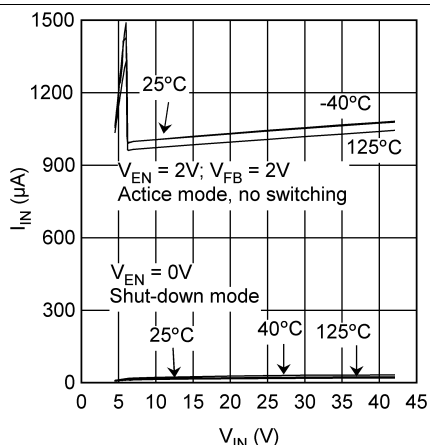


Figure 1. Quiescent Current, I_{IN} vs V_{IN}

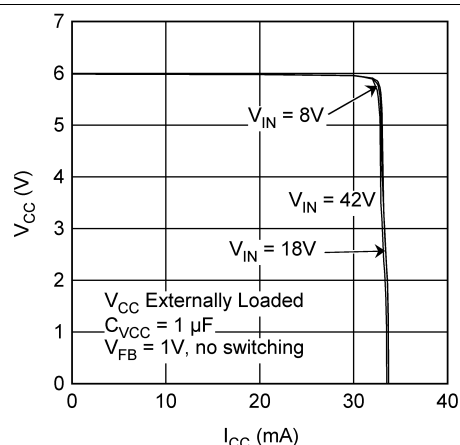


Figure 2. V_{CC} vs I_{CC}

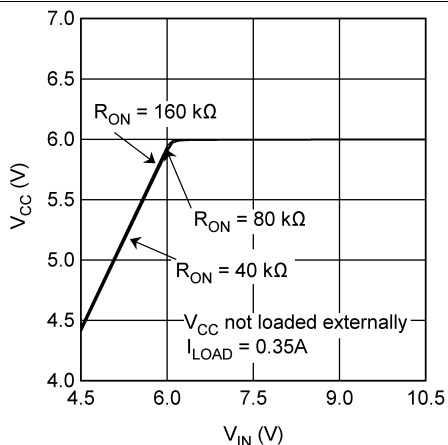


Figure 3. V_{CC} vs V_{IN}

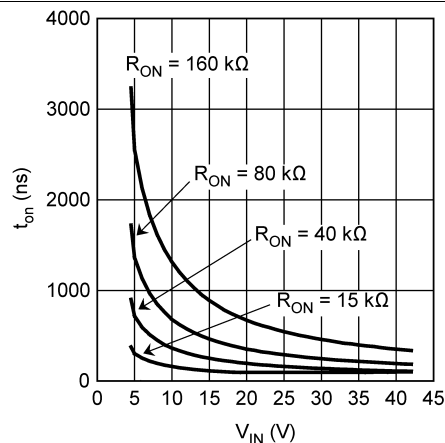


Figure 4. t_{on} vs V_{IN}

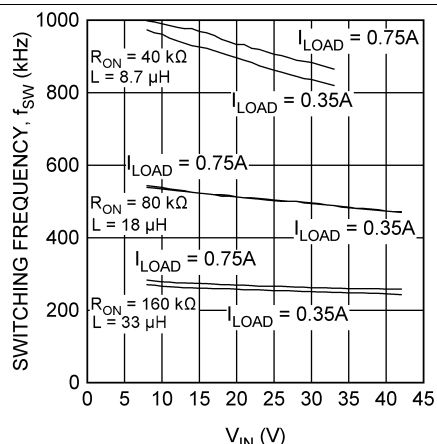


Figure 5. Switching Frequency, f_{SW} vs V_{IN}

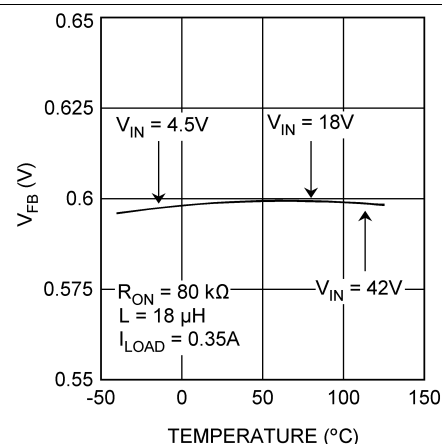


Figure 6. V_{FB} vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

All curves are taken at $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ with the configuration in the typical application circuit for $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ shown in this datasheet. $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

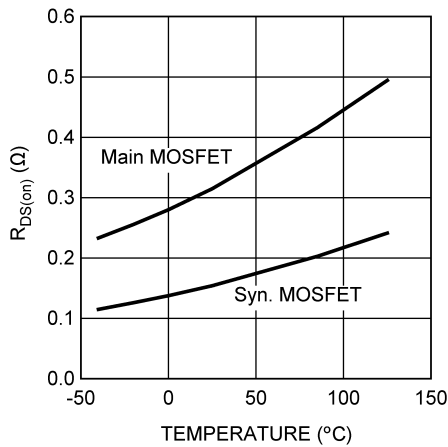


Figure 7. $R_{DS(on)}$ vs Temperature

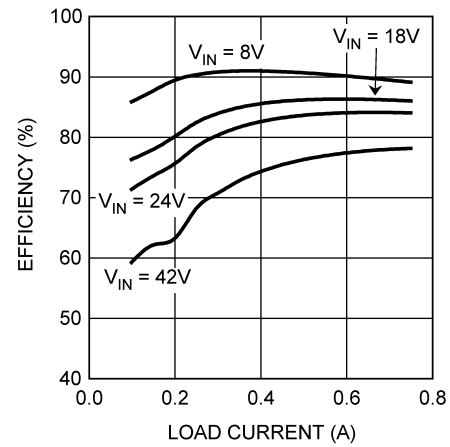


Figure 8. Efficiency vs Load Current ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$)

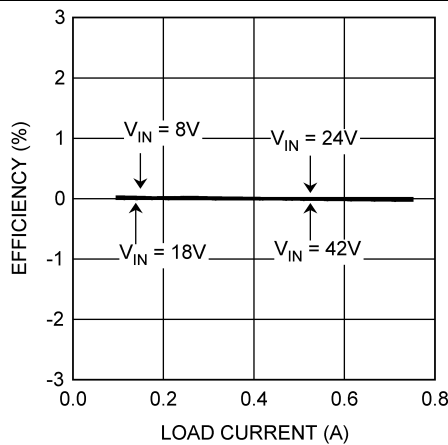


Figure 9. V_{OUT} Regulation vs Load Current ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$)

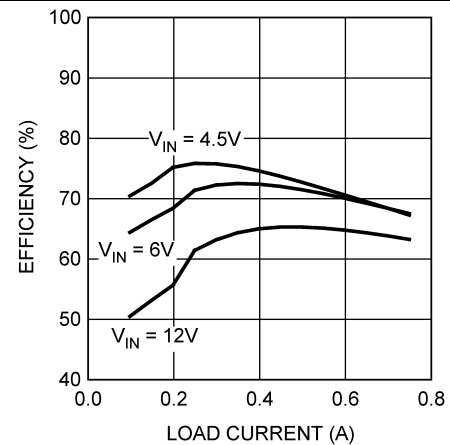


Figure 10. Efficiency vs Load Current ($V_{OUT} = 0.6\text{ V}$)

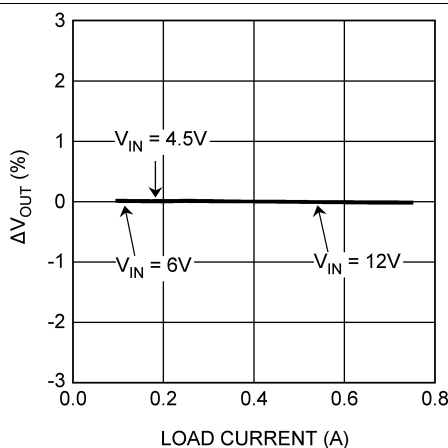


Figure 11. V_{OUT} Regulation vs Load Current ($V_{OUT} = 0.6\text{ V}$)

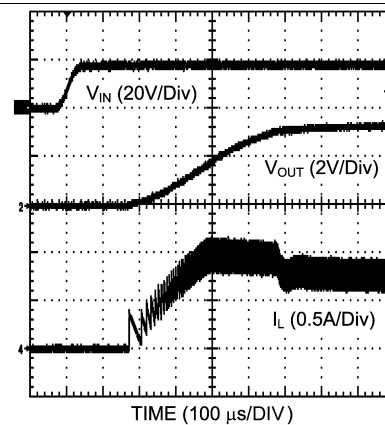


Figure 12. Power Up ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.75 A Loaded)

Typical Characteristics (continued)

All curves are taken at $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ with the configuration in the typical application circuit for $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ shown in this datasheet. $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

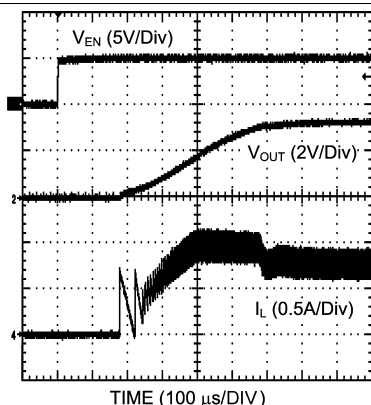


Figure 13. Enable Transient ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.75 A Loaded)

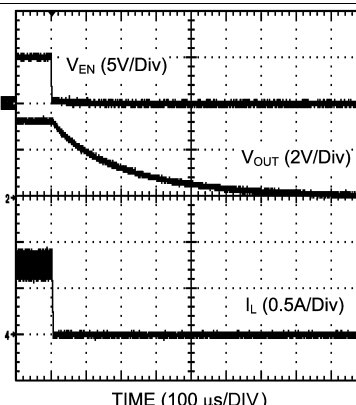


Figure 14. Shutdown Transient ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.75 A Loaded)

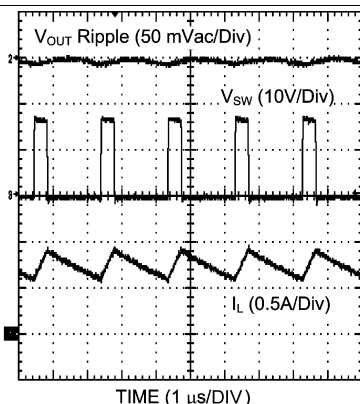


Figure 15. Continuous Mode Operation ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 2.5 A Loaded)

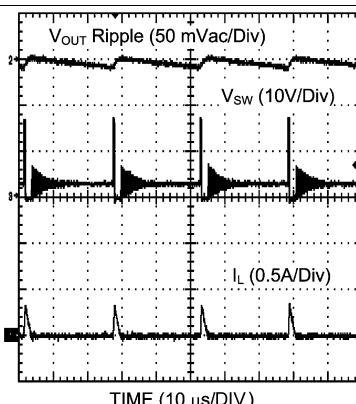


Figure 16. Discontinuous Mode Operation ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.02 A Loaded)

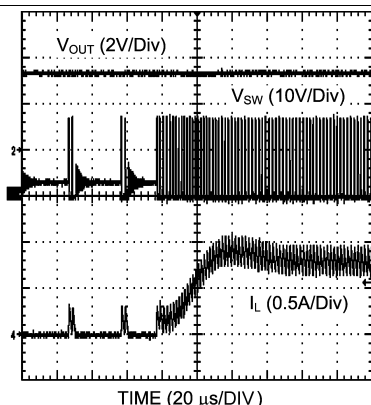


Figure 17. DCM to CCM Transition ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.01 A - 0.75 A Load)

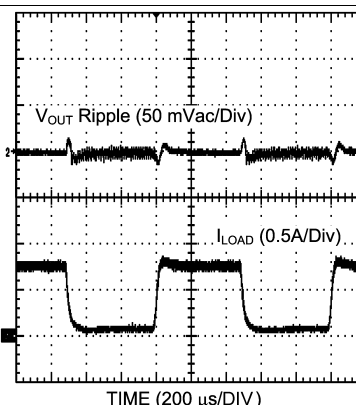
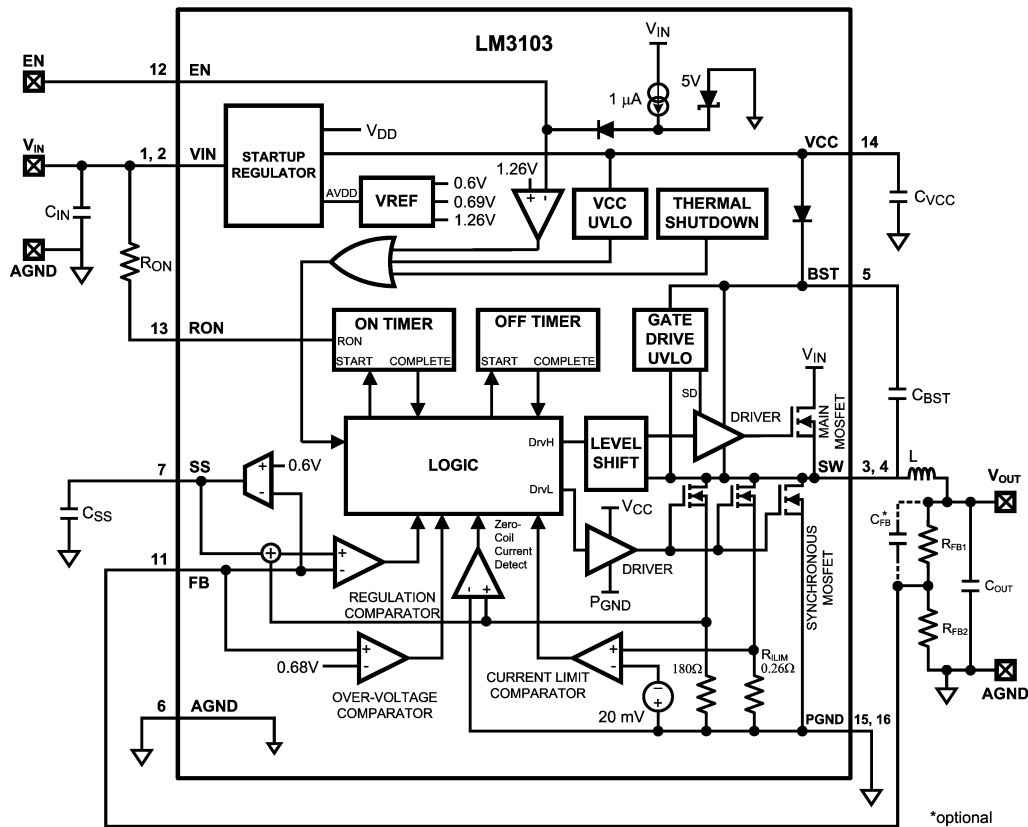


Figure 18. Load Transient ($V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$, 0.075 A - 0.75 A Load, Current slew-rate: $2.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$)

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Functional Block Diagram



7.2 Feature Description

The LM3103 Step Down Switching Regulator features all required functions to implement a cost effective, efficient buck power converter which is capable of supplying 0.75 A to loads. It contains dual N-Channel main and synchronous MOSFETs. The Constant ON-Time (COT) regulation scheme requires no loop compensation, results in a fast load transient response and simple circuit implementation. The regulator can function properly even with an all ceramic output capacitor network, and does not rely on the output capacitor's ESR for stability. The operating frequency remains constant with line variations due to the inverse relationship between the input voltage and the on-time. The valley current limit detection circuit, with a limit set internally at 0.9 A, inhibits the main MOSFET until the inductor current level subsides.

The LM3103 can be applied in numerous applications and can operate efficiently for inputs as high as 42 V. Protection features include V_{CC} under-voltage lockout, output over-voltage protection, thermal shutdown, gate drive under-voltage lock-out. The LM3103 is available in the thermally enhanced HTSSOP-16 package.

7.2.1 COT Control Circuit Overview

COT control is based on a comparator and a one-shot on-timer, with the output voltage feedback (feeding to the FB pin) compared with a 0.6 V internal reference. If the voltage of the FB pin is below the reference, the main MOSFET is turned on for a fixed on-time determined by a programming resistor R_{ON} and the input voltage V_{IN} , upon which the on-time varies inversely. Following the on-time, the main MOSFET remains off for a minimum of 240 ns. Then, if the voltage of the FB pin is below the reference, the main MOSFET is turned on again for another on-time period. The switching will continue to achieve regulation.

Feature Description (continued)

The regulator will operate in the discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) at a light load, and the continuous conduction mode (CCM) with a heavy load. In the DCM, the current through the inductor starts at zero and ramps up to a peak during the on-time, and then ramps back to zero before the end of the off-time. It remains zero and the load current is supplied entirely by the output capacitor. The next on-time period starts when the voltage at the FB pin falls below the internal reference. The operating frequency in the DCM is lower and varies larger with the load current as compared with the CCM. Conversion efficiency is maintained since conduction loss and switching loss are reduced with the reduction in the load and the switching frequency respectively. The operating frequency in the DCM can be calculated approximately as follows:

$$f_{SW} = \frac{V_{OUT} (V_{IN} - 1) \times L \times 1.18 \times 10^{20} \times I_{OUT}}{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times R_{ON}^2} \quad (1)$$

In the continuous conduction mode (CCM), the current flows through the inductor in the entire switching cycle, and never reaches zero during the off-time. The operating frequency remains relatively constant with load and line variations. The CCM operating frequency can be calculated approximately as follows:

$$f_{SW} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8.3 \times 10^{-11} \times R_{ON}} \quad (2)$$

The output voltage is set by two external resistors R_{FB1} and R_{FB2} . The regulated output voltage is

$$V_{OUT} = 0.6V \times (R_{FB1} + R_{FB2})/R_{FB2} \quad (3)$$

7.2.2 Startup Regulator (V_{CC})

A startup regulator is integrated within the LM3103. The input pin V_{IN} can be connected directly to a line voltage up to 42 V. The V_{CC} output regulates at 6 V, and is current limited to 30 mA. Upon power up, the regulator sources current into an external capacitor C_{VCC} , which is connected to the VCC pin. For stability, C_{VCC} must be at least 1 μ F. When the voltage on the VCC pin is higher than the under-voltage lock-out (UVLO) threshold of 3.7 V, the main MOSFET is enabled and the SS pin is released to allow the soft-start capacitor C_{SS} to charge.

The minimum input voltage is determined by the dropout voltage of the regulator and the V_{CC} UVLO falling threshold (≈ 3.4 V). If V_{IN} is less than ≈ 4.0 V, the regulator shuts off and V_{CC} goes to zero.

7.2.3 Regulation Comparator

The feedback voltage at the FB pin is compared to a 0.6 V internal reference. In normal operation (the output voltage is regulated), an on-time period is initiated when the voltage at the FB pin falls below 0.6 V. The main MOSFET stays on for the programmed on-time, causing the output voltage to rise and consequently the voltage of the FB pin to rise above 0.6 V. After the on-time period, the main MOSFET stays off until the voltage of the FB pin falls below 0.6 V again. Bias current at the FB pin is nominally 1 nA.

7.2.4 Zero Coil Current Detect

The current of the synchronous MOSFET is monitored by a zero coil current detection circuit which inhibits the synchronous MOSFET when its current reaches zero until the next on-time. This circuit enables the DCM operation, which improves the efficiency at a light load.

7.2.5 Over-Voltage Comparator

The voltage at the FB pin is compared to a 0.68 V internal reference. If it rises above 0.68 V, the on-time is immediately terminated. This condition is known as over-voltage protection (OVP). It can occur if the input voltage or the output load changes suddenly. Once the OVP is activated, the main MOSFET remains off until the voltage at the FB pin falls below 0.6 V. The synchronous MOSFET will stay on to discharge the inductor until the inductor current reduces to zero and then switch off.

7.2.6 ON-Time Timer, Shutdown

The on-time of the LM3103 main MOSFET is determined by the resistor R_{ON} and the input voltage V_{IN} . It is calculated as follows:

$$t_{ON} = \frac{8.3 \times 10^{-11} \times R_{ON}}{V_{IN}} \quad (4)$$

Feature Description (continued)

The inverse relationship of t_{on} and V_{IN} gives a nearly constant frequency as V_{IN} is varied. R_{ON} should be selected such that the on-time at maximum V_{IN} is greater than 100 ns. The on-timer has a limiter to ensure a minimum of 100 ns for t_{on} . This limits the maximum operating frequency, which is governed by the following equation:

$$f_{SW(MAX)} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN(MAX)} \times 100 \text{ ns}} \quad (5)$$

The LM3103 can be remotely shut down by pulling the voltage of the EN pin below 1.6 V. In this shutdown mode, the SS pin is internally grounded, the on-timer is disabled, and bias currents are reduced. Releasing the EN pin allows normal operation to resume because the EN pin is internally pulled up.

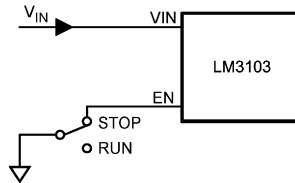


Figure 19. Shutdown Implementation

7.2.7 Current Limit

Current limit detection is carried out during the off-time by monitoring the re-circulating current through the synchronous MOSFET. Referring to the Functional Block Diagram, when the main MOSFET is turned off, the inductor current flows through the load, the PGND pin and the internal synchronous MOSFET. If this current exceeds 0.9 A, the current limit comparator toggles, and as a result the start of the next on-time period is disabled. The next switching cycle starts when the re-circulating current falls back below 0.9 A (and the voltage at the FB pin is below 0.6 V). The inductor current is monitored during the on-time of the synchronous MOSFET. As long as the inductor current exceeds 0.9 A, the main MOSFET will remain inhibited to achieve current limit. The operating frequency is lower during current limit owing to a longer off-time.

Figure 20 illustrates an inductor current waveform. On average, the output current I_{OUT} is the same as the inductor current I_L , which is the average of the rippled inductor current. In case of current limit (the current limit portion of Figure 20), the next on-time will not initiate until that the current drops below 0.9 A (assume the voltage at the FB pin is lower than 0.6 V). During each on-time the current ramps up an amount equal to:

$$I_{LR} = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times t_{on}}{L} \quad (6)$$

During current limit, the LM3103 operates in a constant current mode with an average output current $I_{OUT(CL)}$ equal to $0.9 \text{ A} + I_{LR} / 2$.

Feature Description (continued)

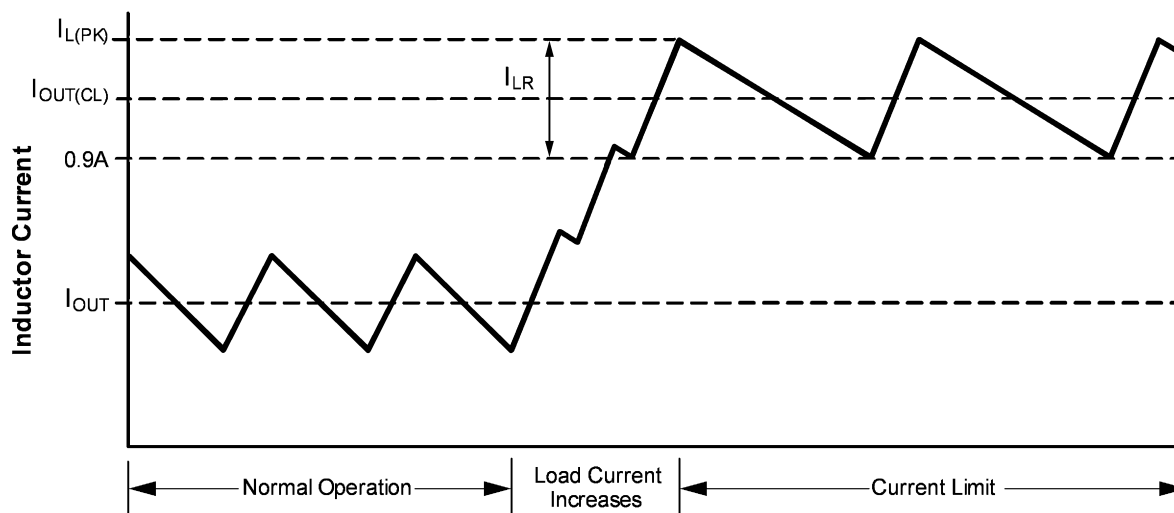


Figure 20. Inductor Current - Current Limit Operation

7.2.8 N-Channel MOSFET and Driver

The LM3103 integrates an N-Channel main MOSFET and an associated floating high voltage main MOSFET gate driver. The gate drive circuit works in conjunction with an external bootstrap capacitor C_{BST} and an internal high voltage diode. C_{BST} connected between the BST and SW pins powers the main MOSFET gate driver during the main MOSFET on-time. During each off-time, the voltage of the SW pin falls to approximately -1 V, and C_{BST} charges from V_{CC} through the internal diode. The minimum off-time of 240 ns provides enough time for charging C_{BST} in each cycle.

7.2.9 Soft-Start

The soft-start feature allows the converter to gradually reach a steady state operating point, thereby reducing startup stresses and current surges. Upon turn-on, after V_{CC} reaches the under-voltage threshold and a 180 μ s fixed delay, a 70 μ A internal current source charges an external capacitor C_{SS} connecting to the SS pin. The ramping voltage at the SS pin (and the non-inverting input of the regulation comparator as well) ramps up the output voltage V_{OUT} in a controlled manner. An internal switch grounds the SS pin if any of the following three cases happen: (i) V_{CC} is below the under-voltage lockout threshold; (ii) a thermal shutdown occurs; or (iii) the EN pin is grounded. Alternatively, the output voltage can be shut off by connecting the SS pin to the ground using an external switch. Releasing the switch allows the voltage of the SS pin to ramp up and the output voltage to return to normal. The shutdown configuration is shown in Figure 21.

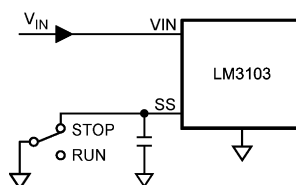


Figure 21. Alternate Shutdown Implementation

7.2.10 Thermal Protection

The junction temperature of the LM3103 should not exceed the maximum limit. Thermal protection is implemented by an internal Thermal Shutdown circuit, which activates (typically) at 165°C to make the controller enter a low power reset state by disabling the main MOSFET, disabling the on-timer, and grounding the SS pin. Thermal protection helps prevent catastrophic failures from accidental device overheating. When the junction temperature falls back below 145°C (typical hysteresis = 20°C), the SS pin is released and normal operation resumes.

8 Applications and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

8.1.1 External Components

The following guidelines can be used to select external components.

R_{FB1} and R_{FB2} : These resistors should be chosen from standard values in the range of 1.0 kΩ to 10 kΩ, satisfying the following ratio:

$$R_{FB1}/R_{FB2} = (V_{OUT}/0.6 \text{ V}) - 1 \quad (7)$$

For $V_{OUT} = 0.6 \text{ V}$, the FB pin can be connected to the output directly with a pre-load resistor drawing more than 20 μA. This is because the converter operation needs a minimum inductor current ripple to maintain good regulation when no load is connected.

R_{ON}: Equation 2 can be used to select R_{ON} if a desired operating frequency is selected. But the minimum value of R_{ON} is determined by the minimum on-time. It can be calculated as follows:

$$R_{ON} \geq \frac{V_{IN(MAX)} \times 100 \text{ ns}}{8.3 \times 10^{-11}} \quad (8)$$

If R_{ON} calculated from Equation 2 is smaller than the minimum value determined in Equation 8, a lower frequency should be selected to re-calculate R_{ON} by Equation 2. Alternatively, V_{IN(MAX)} can also be limited in order to keep the frequency unchanged. The relationship of V_{IN(MAX)} and R_{ON} is shown in Figure 22.

On the other hand, the minimum off-time of 240 ns can limit the maximum duty ratio. This may be significant at low V_{IN}. A larger R_{ON} should be selected in any application requiring a large duty ratio.

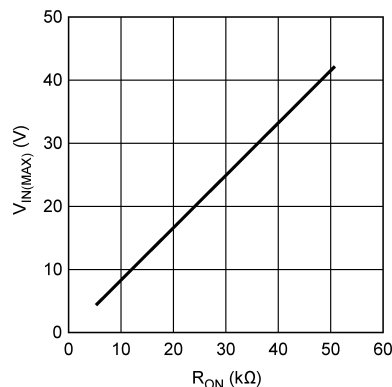


Figure 22. Maximum V_{IN} for selected R_{ON}

L: The main parameter affected by the inductor is the amplitude of the inductor current ripple (I_{LR}), which is recommended to be greater than 0.3 A. Once I_{LR} is selected, L can be determined by:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{I_{LR} \times f_{SW} \times V_{IN}} \quad (9)$$

where V_{IN} is the input voltage and f_{SW} is determined from Equation 2.

Application Information (continued)

If the output current I_{OUT} is known, by assuming that $I_{OUT} = I_L$, the peak and valley of I_{LR} can be determined. Beware that the peak of I_{LR} should not be larger than the saturation current of the inductor and the current rating of the main and synchronous MOSFETs. Also, the valley of I_{LR} must be positive if CCM operation is required.

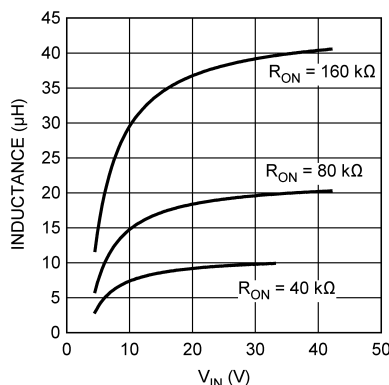


Figure 23. Inductor selection for $V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V

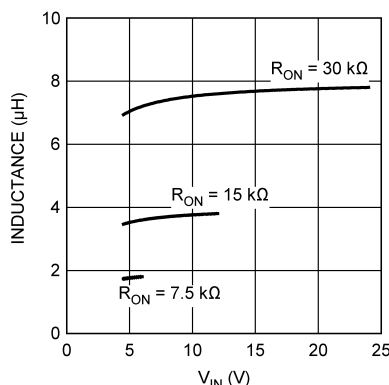


Figure 24. Inductor selection for $V_{OUT} = 0.6$ V

Figure 23 and Figure 24 show curves on inductor selection for various V_{OUT} and R_{ON} . According to Equation 8, V_{IN} is limited for small R_{ON} . Some curves are therefore limited as shown in the figures.

C_{VCC} : The capacitor on the V_{CC} output provides not only noise filtering and stability, but also prevents false triggering of the V_{CC} UVLO at the main MOSFET on/off transitions. C_{VCC} should be no smaller than 1 μ F for stability, and should be a good quality, low ESR, ceramic capacitor.

C_{OUT} and C_{OUT3} : C_{OUT} should generally be no smaller than 10 μ F. Experimentation is usually necessary to determine the minimum value for C_{OUT} , as the nature of the load may require a larger value. A load which creates significant transients requires a larger C_{OUT} than a fixed load.

C_{OUT3} is a small value ceramic capacitor located close to the LM3103 to further suppress high frequency noise at V_{OUT} . A 47 nF capacitor is recommended.

C_{IN} and C_{IN3} : The function of C_{IN} is to supply most of the main MOSFET current during the on-time, and limit the voltage ripple at the V_{IN} pin, assuming that the voltage source connecting to the V_{IN} pin has finite output impedance. If the voltage source's dynamic impedance is high (effectively a current source), C_{IN} supplies the difference between the instantaneous input current and the average input current.

At the maximum load current, when the main MOSFET turns on, the current to the V_{IN} pin suddenly increases from zero to the valley of the inductor's ripple current and ramps up to the peak value. It then drops to zero at turn-off. The average current during the on-time is the load current. For a worst case calculation, C_{IN} must be capable of supplying this average load current during the maximum on-time. C_{IN} is calculated from:

Application Information (continued)

$$C_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT} \times t_{ON}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \quad (10)$$

where I_{OUT} is the load current, t_{ON} is the maximum on-time, and ΔV_{IN} is the allowable ripple voltage at V_{IN} .

C_{IN3} 's purpose is to help avoid transients and ringing due to long lead inductance at the V_{IN} pin. A low ESR 0.1 μ F ceramic chip capacitor located close to the LM3103 is recommended.

C_{BST} : A 33 nF high quality ceramic capacitor with low ESR is recommended for C_{BST} since it supplies a surge current to charge the main MOSFET gate driver at each turn-on. Low ESR also helps ensure a complete recharge during each off-time.

C_{SS} : The capacitor at the SS pin determines the soft-start time, i.e. the time for the reference voltage at the regulation comparator and therefore, the output voltage to reach their final value. The time is determined from the following equation:

$$t_{SS} = 180 \mu s + \frac{C_{SS} \times 0.6V}{70 \mu A} \quad (11)$$

C_{FB} : If the output voltage is higher than 1.6 V, C_{FB} is needed in the Discontinuous Conduction Mode to reduce the output ripple. The recommended value for C_{FB} is 10 nF.

9 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

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9.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

10 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
LM3103MH/NOPB	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	92 TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH
LM3103MH/NOPB.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	92 TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH
LM3103MH/NOPB.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	92 TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH
LM3103MHX/NOPB	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH
LM3103MHX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH
LM3103MHX/NOPB.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LM3103 MH

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

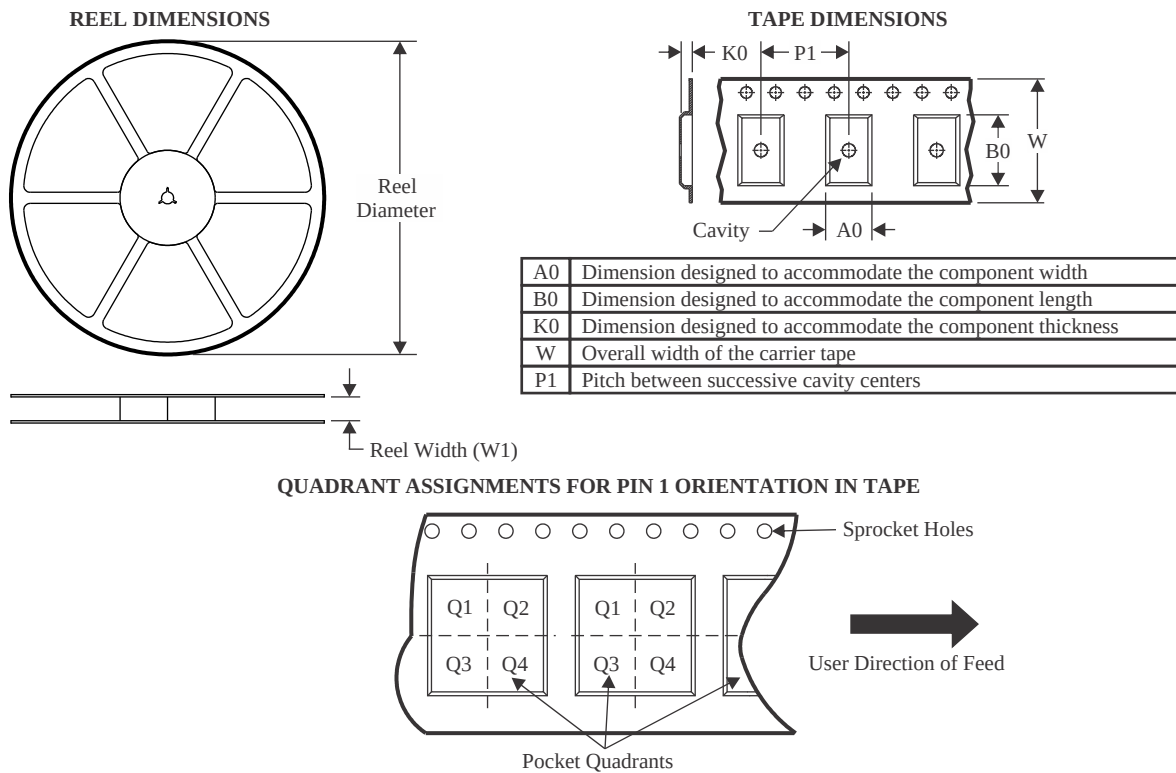
⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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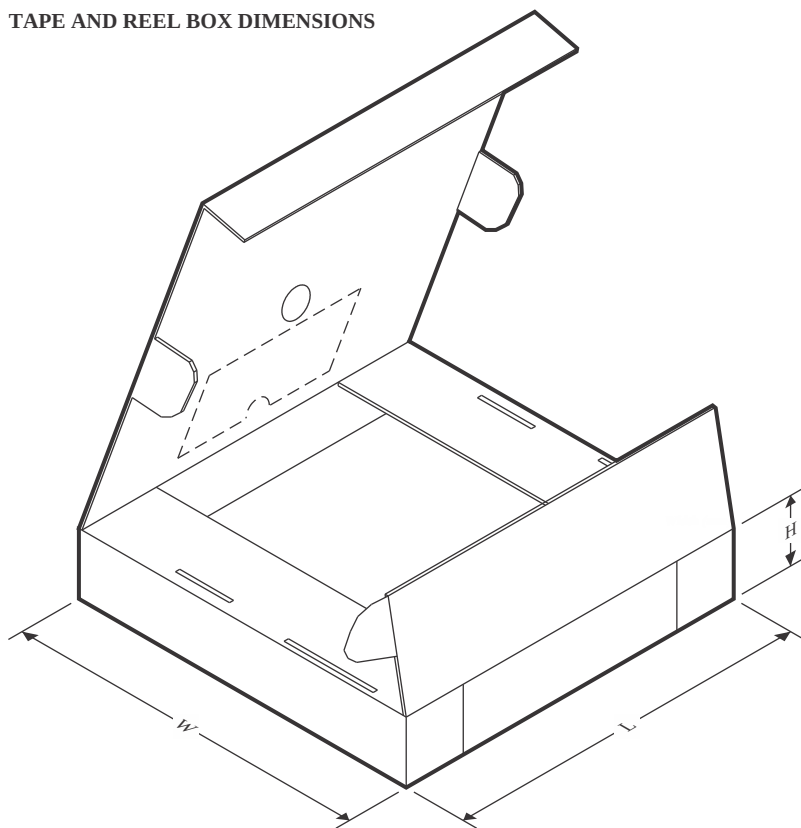
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

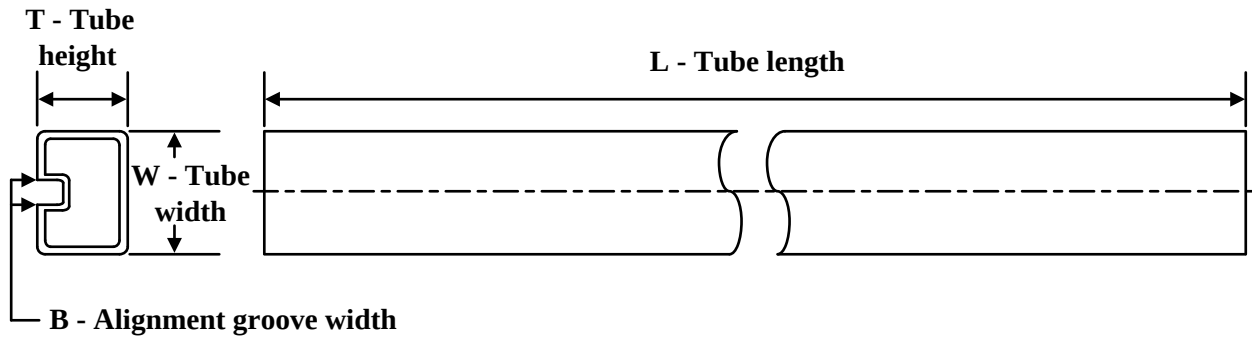
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM3103MHX/NOPB	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2500	330.0	12.4	6.95	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



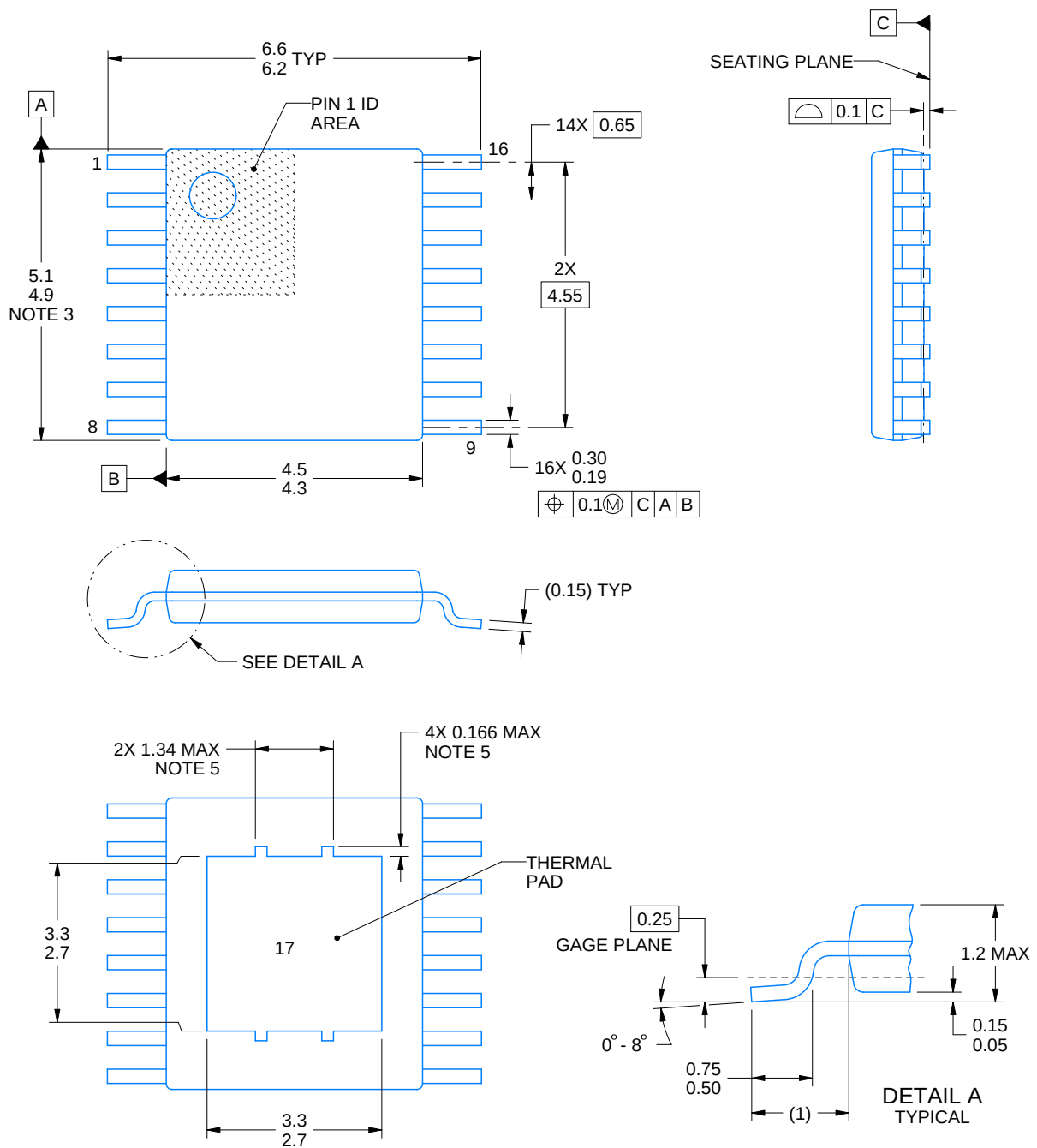
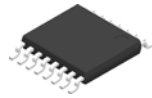
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM3103MHX/NOPB	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

TUBE


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
LM3103MH/NOPB	PWP	HTSSOP	16	92	495	8	2514.6	4.06
LM3103MH/NOPB.A	PWP	HTSSOP	16	92	495	8	2514.6	4.06
LM3103MH/NOPB.B	PWP	HTSSOP	16	92	495	8	2514.6	4.06



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NOTES:

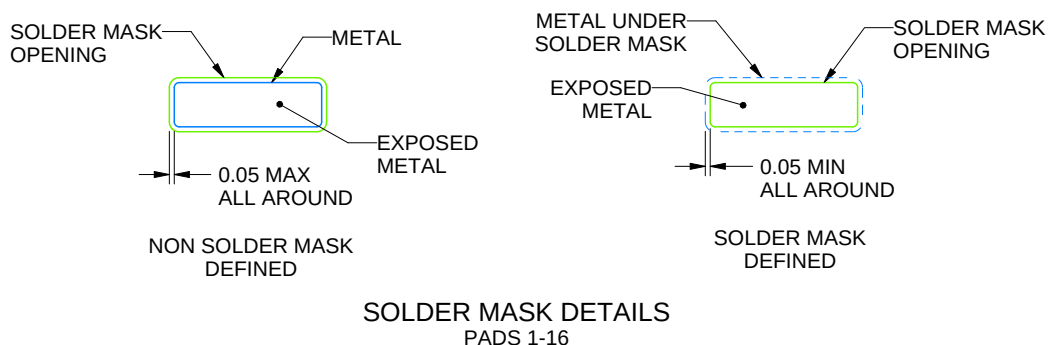
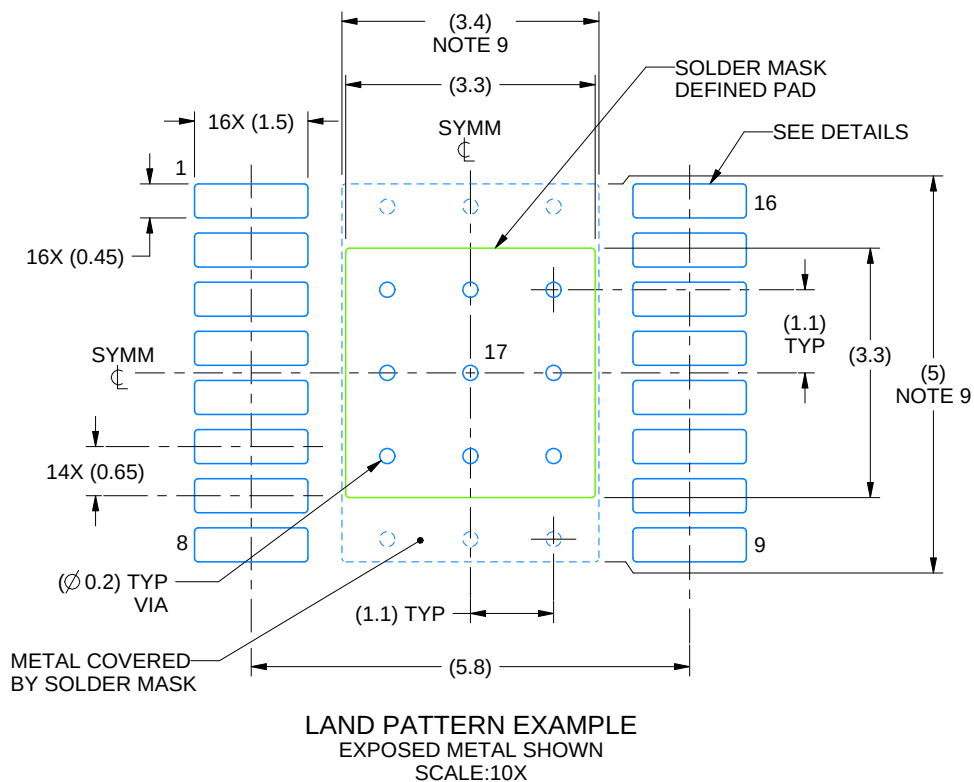
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1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.
5. Features may not be present.

PWP0016A

PowerPAD™ HTSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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NOTES: (continued)

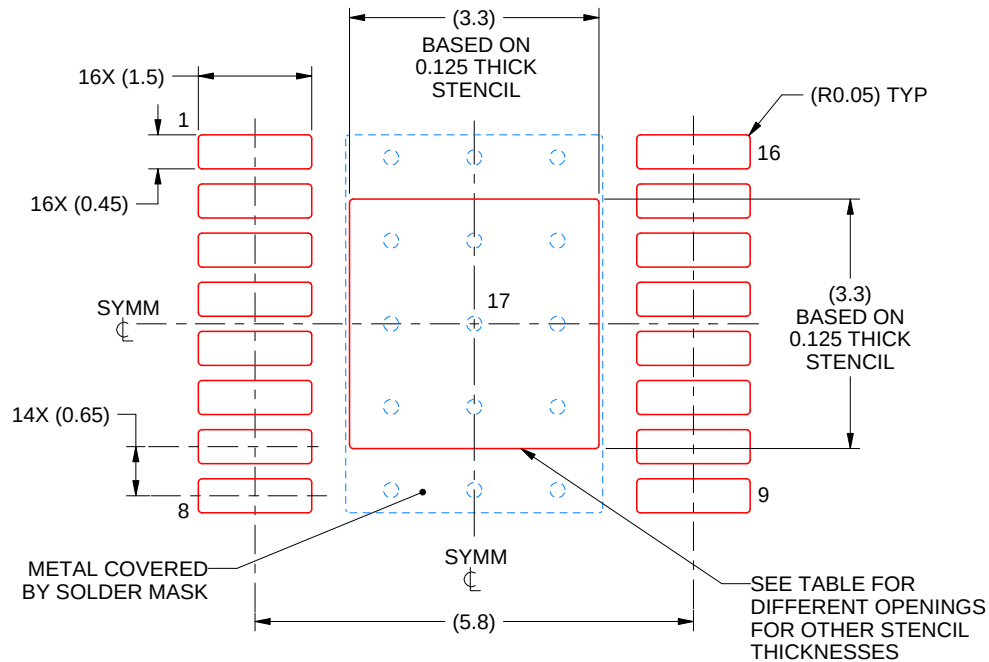
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PWP0016A

PowerPAD™ HTSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
EXPOSED PAD
100% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:10X

STENCIL THICKNESS	SOLDER STENCIL OPENING
0.1	3.69 X 3.69
0.125	3.3 X 3.3 (SHOWN)
0.15	3.01 X 3.01
0.175	2.79 X 2.79

4214868/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

10. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
11. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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