# LM3208 Evaluation Board 查询LM3208供应商

The LM3208 evaluation board is a working demonstration of

a step down DC-DC converter. This application note con-

tains information about the evaluation board and board lay-

out considerations. For further information on buck converter

topology, device electrical characteristics, and component

The LM3208 is a DC-DC converter optimized for powering

RF power amplifiers (PAs) from a single Lithium-Ion cell,

however they may be used in many other applications. It

steps down an input voltage from 2.7V to 5.5V to a variable output voltage from 0.8V(typ.) to 3.6V(typ.). Output voltage is set using a  $V_{\rm CON}$  analog input for controlling power levels

The LM3208 offers superior performance for mobile phones and similar RF PA applications. Fixed-frequency PWM op-

selection please refer to the datasheet.

**General Description** 

and efficiency of the RF PA.

**Typical Application** 

Introduction

National Semiconductor Application Note 1420 Naomi Sugiura March 2006

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eration minimizes RF interference. Shutdown function turns the device off and reduces battery consumption to 0.01 µA (typ.).

The LM3208 is available in a 8-pin lead free micro SMD package. A high switching frequency (2 MHz) allows use of tiny surface-mount components. Only three small external surface-mount components, an inductor and two ceramic capacitors are required.

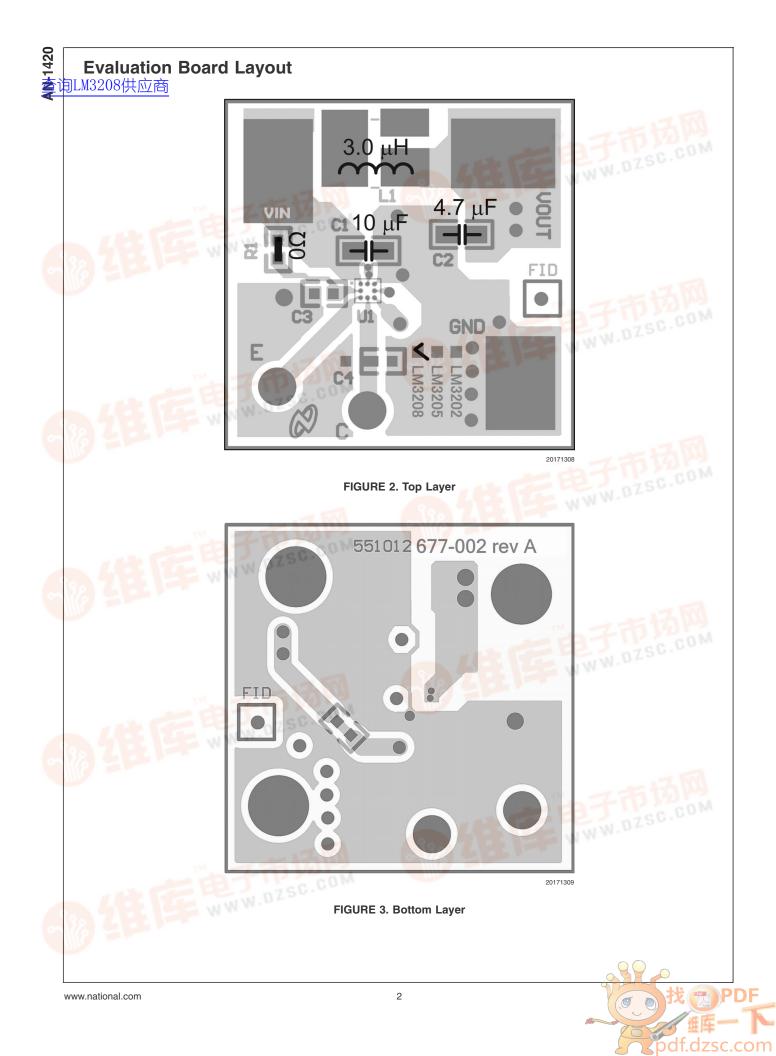
# **Operating Conditions**

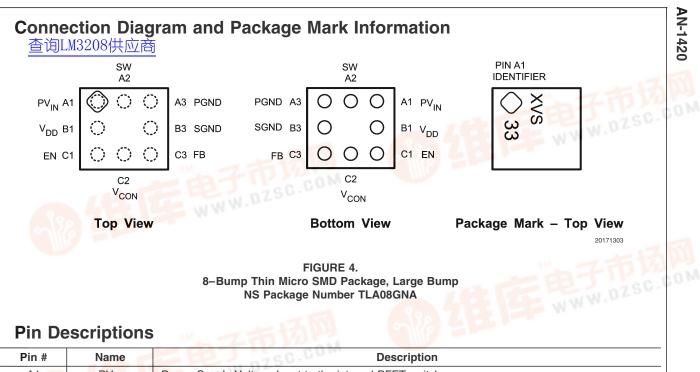
The board will operate under the following conditions:

- $V_{IN}$  range: 2.7V  $\leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$
- $V_{OUT}$  equation:  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \times V_{CON}$

# VIN C3 \* R1 0Ω 2.7V to 5.5V v<sub>out</sub> PVIN V<sub>DD</sub> L1 3.0 μH 0.8V to 3.6V SW O EN **C1** V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 x V<sub>CON</sub> 10 μF LM3208 FB C2 4.7 μF VCON C4 PGND SGND \* : C3, C4 optional 20171304 FIGURE 1. Evaluation Board Schematic AN-1420

# M3208 Evaluation Board





PIII #	Name	Description		
A1	PVIN	Power Supply Voltage Input to the internal PFET switch.		
B1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Analog Supply Input.		
C1	EN	Enable Input. Set this digital input high for normal operation. For shutdown, set low.		
C2	V <sub>CON</sub>	Voltage Control Analog input. V <sub>CON</sub> controls V <sub>OUT</sub> in PWM mode.		
C3	FB	Feedback Analog Input. Connect to the output at the output filter capacitor.		
B3	SGND	Analog and Control Ground		
A3	PGND	Power Ground		
A2	SW Switch node connection to the internal PFET switch and NFET synchronous rectifier.			
		Connect to an inductor with a saturation current rating that exceeds the maximum Switch Peak		
		Current Limit specification of the LM3208.		

# **BOM For Common Configurations**

	Manufacture	Manufacture #	Description
C1 (input C)	TDK	C2012X5R0J106M	10 μF, 6.3V, 20%, 08 <mark>0</mark> 5 (2012)
C2 (output C)	TDK	C1608X5R0J475M	4.7 μF, 6.3V, 2 <mark>0%, 060</mark> 3 (1608)
C3 (optional, input C)		17 50	0.1 µF, 25V , 0402 (1005) (Note 1)
C4 (optional, filter for	14 -	501	10 - 100 pF, 25V, 0402 (1005) (Note 1)
V <sub>CON</sub> )	- 18 5	MOD COM	
L1 (inductor)	FDK	MIPW3226D3R0M	3.0 $\mu$ H, Idc = 1000mA, Rdc = 0.12 $\Omega$ , 3.2x2.6x1.0 mm
R1 (jumper PV <sub>IN</sub> to V <sub>DD</sub> )	Vishay	CRCW04020R00F	0Ω, 0402 (1005)
V <sub>IN</sub> banana jack - red	Johnson	108-0902-001	connector, insulated banana jack (red)
	Components		
V <sub>out</sub> banana jack - yellow	Johnson	108-0907-001	connector, insulated banana jack (yellow)
	Components		
GND banana jack - black	Johnson	108-0903-001	connector, insulated banana jack (black)
	Components	17.50	-130 TA - 4

Note 1: C3 and C4 are recommended for a better noise performance.

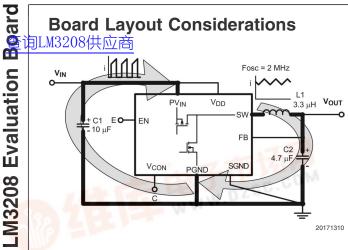


FIGURE 5. Current Loop

The LM3208 converts higher input voltage to lower output voltage with high efficiency. This is achieved with an inductor-based switching topology. During the first half of the switching cycle, the internal PMOS switch turns on, the input voltage is applied to the inductor, and the current flows from  $PV_{IN}$  line to the output capacitor (C2) and the load through the inductor. During the second half cycle, the PMOS turns off and the internal NMOS turns on. The inductor current continues to flow via the inductor from the device PGND line to the output capacitor (C2) and the load .

Referring to *Figure 5*, a pulse current flows in the left hand side loop, and a ripple current flows in the right hand side loop. Board layout and circuit pattern design of these two loops are the key factors for reducing noise radiation and stable operation. In other lines, such as from battery to C1 and C2 to the load, the current is mostly DC current. Theresore, it is not necessary to take so much care. Only pattern width (current capability) and DCR drop considerations are needed.

### **BOARD LAYOUT FLOW**

- Minimize C1, PV<sub>IN</sub>, and PGND loop. These traces should be as wide and short as possible. This is the highest priority.
- 2. Minimize L1, C2, SW and PGND loop. These traces also should be wide and short. This is the second priority.
- 3. The above layout patterns should be placed on the component side of the PCB to minimize parasitic inductance and resistance due to via-holes. It may be a good idea that the SW to L1 path is routed between C1(+) and C1(-) land patterns. If vias are used in these large current paths, multiple via-holes should be used if possible.
- Connect C1(-), C2(-) and PGND with wide GND pattern. This pattern should be short, so C1(-), C2(-), and PGND should be as close as possible. Then connect to a PCB common GND pattern with as many via-holes as possible.
- SGND should not connect directly to PGND. Connecting these pins under the device should be avoided. (If possible, connect SGND to the common port of C1(-), C2(-) and PGND.)
- 6.  $V_{DD}$  should not be connected directly to PV<sub>IN</sub>. Connecting these pins under the device should be avoided. It is good idea to connect V<sub>DD</sub> to C1(+) to avoid switching noise injection to the V<sub>DD</sub> line.
- The FB line should be protected from noise. It is a good idea to use an inner GND layer (if available) as a shield.
- Note: The evaluation board shown in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* for the LM3208 was designed with these considerations, and it shows good performance. However some aspects have not been optimized because of limitations due to evaluation-specific requirements. The board can be used as a reference, but it is not the ideal. Please refer questions to a National representative.

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