

FEATURES

- **Wide Input Voltage Range: 3.6V to 58V**
 (60V Absolute Maximum)
- **Up to 2A Output Current**
- **Parallelable for Increased Output Current**
- **0.8V to 24V Output Voltage**
- **Adjustable Switching Frequency: 100kHz to 2.4MHz**
- Configurable as an Inverter
- Current Mode Control
- Programmable Soft-Start
- 9mm × 15mm × 4.92mm BGA Package

APPLICATIONS

- Automotive Battery Regulation
- Power for Portable Products
- Distributed Supply Regulation
- Industrial Supplies
- Wall Transformer Regulation

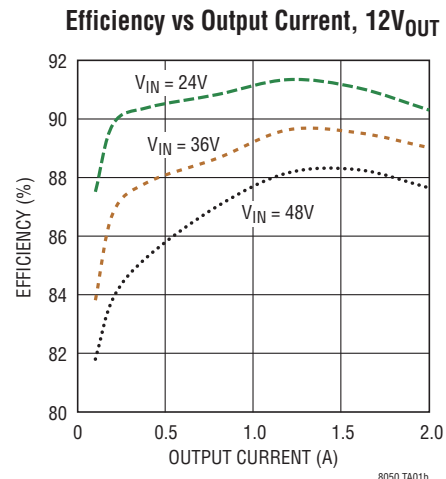
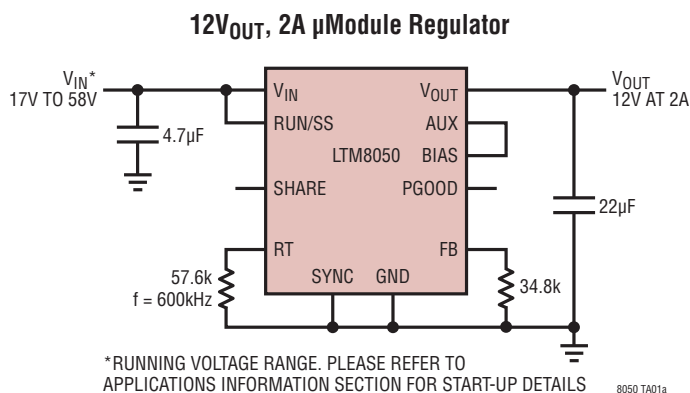
DESCRIPTION

The **LTM[®]8050** is a 58V_{IN}, 2A step down μModule[®] (micro-module) converter. Included in the package are the switching controller, power switches, inductor and all support components. Operating over an input voltage range of 3.6V to 58V, the LTM8050 supports an output voltage range of 0.8V to 24V and a switching frequency range of 100kHz to 2.4MHz, each set by a single resistor. Only the bulk input and output filter capacitors are needed to finish the design.

The LTM8050 is packaged in a 9mm × 15mm × 4.92mm ball grid array (BGA) package suitable for automated assembly by standard surface mount equipment. The LTM8050 is available with SnPb (BGA) or RoHS compliant terminal finish.

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



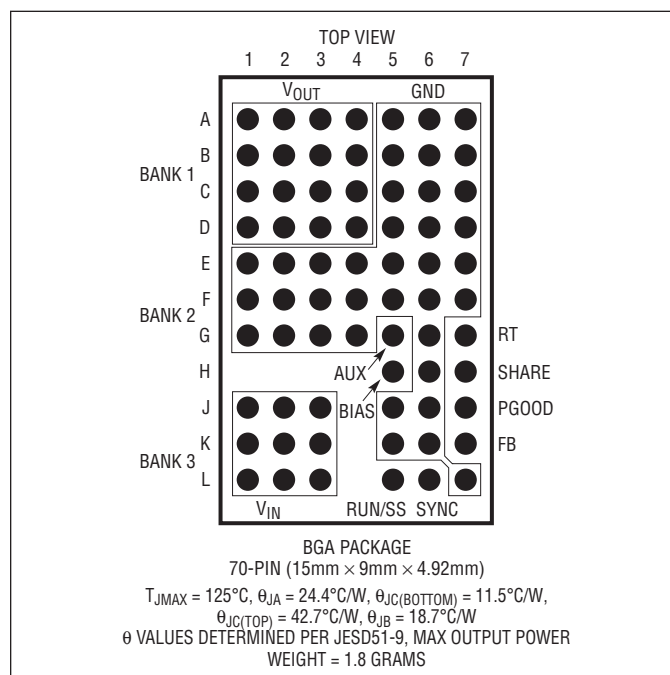
LTM8050

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Notes 1, 3)

V_{IN} , RUN/SS Voltage.....	60V
FB, RT, SHARE Voltage	5V
V_{OUT} , AUX.....	25V
PGOOD, SYNC, BIAS.....	25V
V_{IN} + BIAS.....	72V
Maximum Junction Temperature (Note 2)	125°C
Solder Temperature.....	245°C
Storage Temperature.....	125°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PAD OR BALL FINISH	PART MARKING*		PACKAGE TYPE	MSL RATING	TEMPERATURE RANGE (Note 2)
		DEVICE	FINISH CODE			
LTM8050EY#PBF	SAC305 (RoHS)	LTM8050Y	e1	BGA	3	-40°C to 125°C
LTM8050IY#PBF	SAC305 (RoHS)	LTM8050Y	e1	BGA	3	-40°C to 125°C
LTM8050IY	SnPb (63/37)	LTM8050Y	e0	BGA	3	-40°C to 125°C
LTM8050MPY#PBF	SAC305 (RoHS)	LTM8050Y	e1	BGA	3	-55°C to 125°C
LTM8050MPY	SnPb (63/37)	LTM8050Y	e0	BGA	3	-55°C to 125°C

Consult Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges. *Device temperature grade is indicated by a label on the shipping container. Pad or ball finish code is per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-609.

- Terminal Finish Part Marking:
www.linear.com/leadfree

- Recommended LGA and BGA PCB Assembly and Manufacturing Procedures:
www.linear.com/umodule/pcbassembly
- LGA and BGA Package and Tray Drawings:
www.linear.com/packaging

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $\text{RUN/SS} = 12\text{V}$, $\text{BIAS} = 3\text{V}$ unless otherwise noted. (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum Input Voltage		●			3.6	V
Output DC Voltage	$0 < I_{OUT} \leq 2\text{A}$; R_{FB} Open			0.8		V
	$0 < I_{OUT} \leq 2\text{A}$; $R_{FB} = 16.9\text{k}$; $V_{IN} = 32\text{V}$			24		V
Output DC Current			0		2	A
Quiescent Current into V_{IN}	$\text{RUN/SS} = 0\text{V}$			0.01	1	μA
	Not Switching			35	60	μA
	$\text{BIAS} = 0\text{V}$, Not Switching			120	160	μA
Quiescent Current into BIAS	$\text{RUN/SS} = 0\text{V}$			0.01	0.5	μA
	Not Switching			82	120	μA
	$\text{BIAS} = 0\text{V}$, Not Switching			1	5	μA
Line Regulation	$5.5\text{V} < V_{IN} < 58\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$			0.3		%
Load Regulation	$0\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 2\text{A}$			0.3		%
Output Voltage Ripple (RMS)	$0\text{A} < I_{OUT} < 2\text{A}$			10		mV
Switching Frequency	$R_T = 45.3\text{k}$			750		kHz
Voltage (at FB Pin)		●	775 770	790	805 810	mV mV
Internal Feedback Resistor				499		$\text{k}\Omega$
Minimum BIAS Voltage for Proper Operation					2.8	V
RUN/SS Pin Current	$\text{RUN/SS} = 2.5\text{V}$			6	10	μA
RUN Input High Voltage			2.5			V
RUN Input Low Voltage					0.2	V
PGOOD Threshold (at FB Pin)	V_{OUT} Rising			730		mV
PGOOD Leakage Current	$\text{PGOOD} = 30\text{V}$			0.1	1	μA
PGOOD Sink Current	$\text{PGOOD} = 0.4\text{V}$		200	600		μA
SYNC Input Low Threshold	$f_{\text{SYNC}} = 550\text{kHz}$				0.5	V
SYNC Input High Threshold	$f_{\text{SYNC}} = 550\text{kHz}$		0.7			V
SYNC Bias Current	$\text{SYNC} = 0\text{V}$			0.1		μA

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

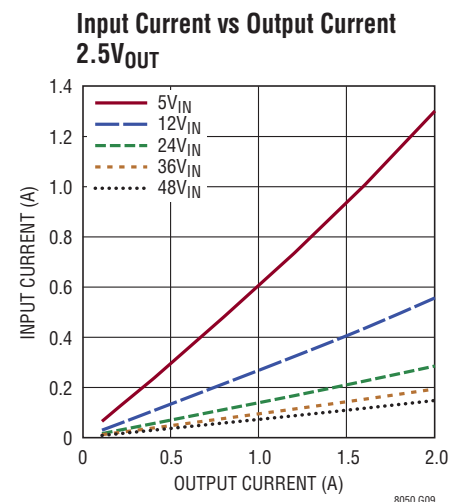
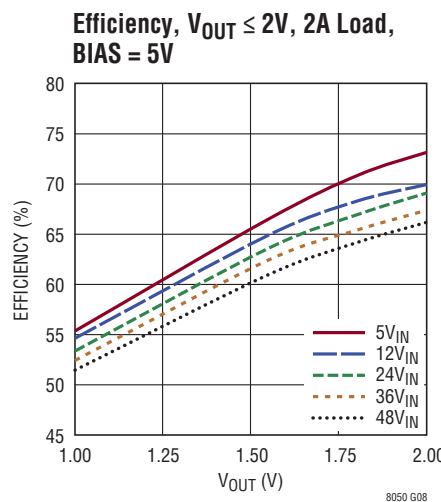
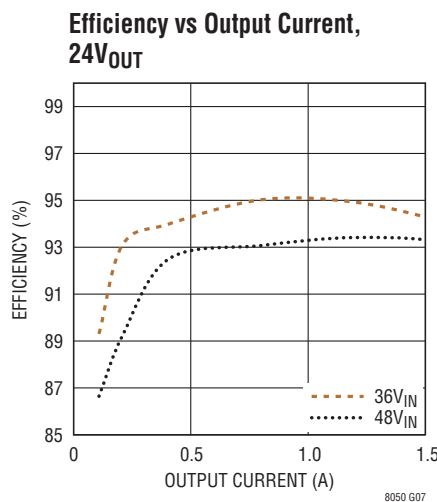
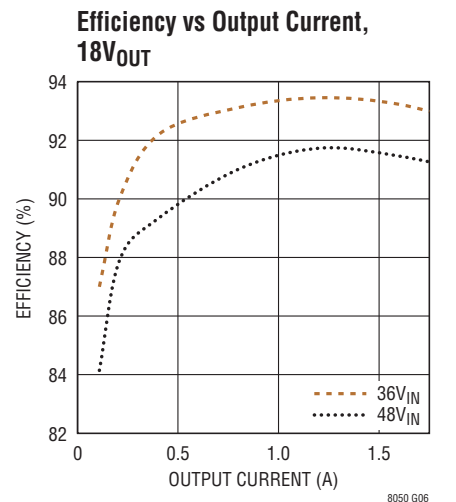
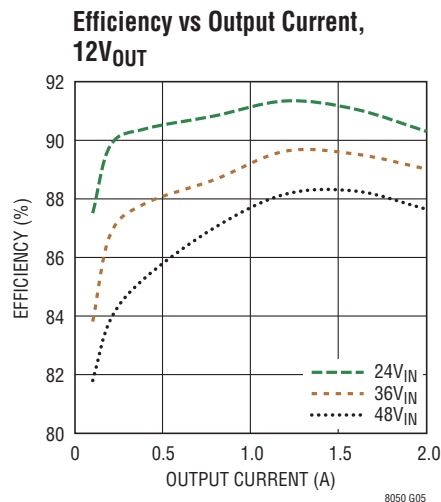
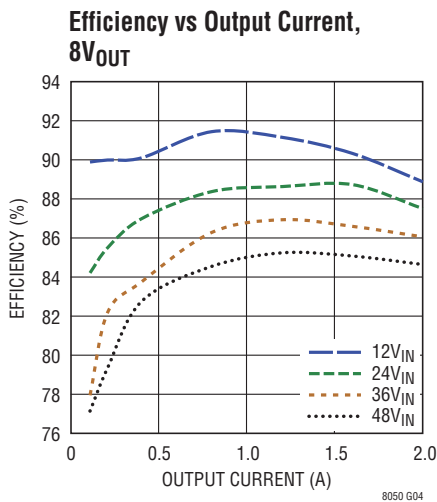
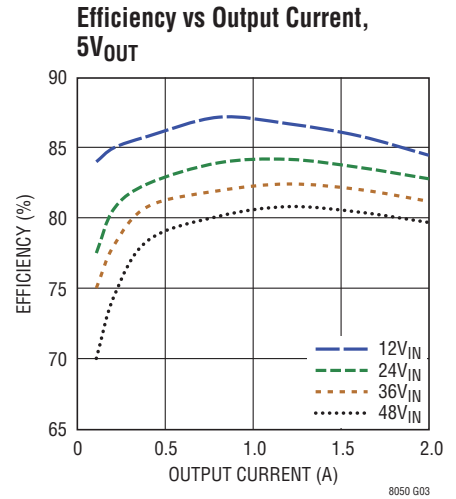
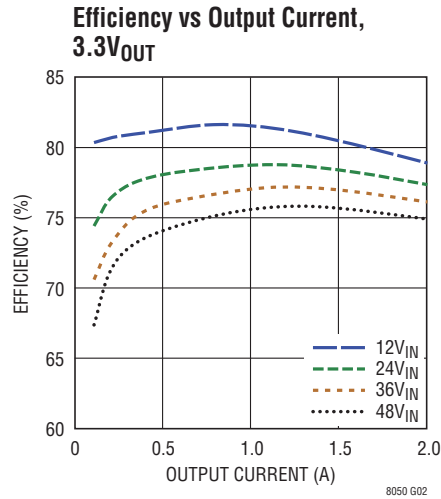
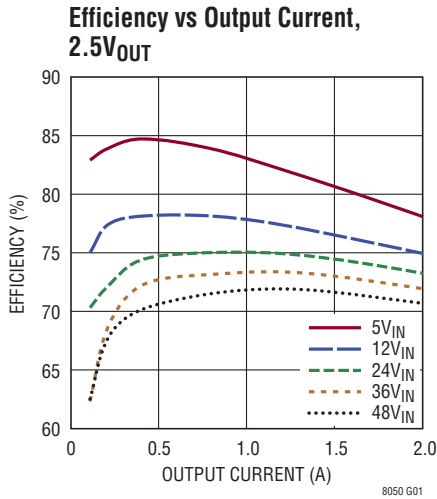
Note 2: The LTM8050E is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 125°C internal. Specifications over the full -40°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls. The

LTM8050I is guaranteed to meet specifications over the full -40°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range. The LTM8050MP is guaranteed to meet specifications over the full -55°C to 125°C internal operating temperature range. Note that the maximum internal temperature is determined by specific operating conditions in conjunction with board layout, the rated package thermal resistance and other environmental factors.

Note 3: Unless otherwise noted, the absolute minimum voltage is zero.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

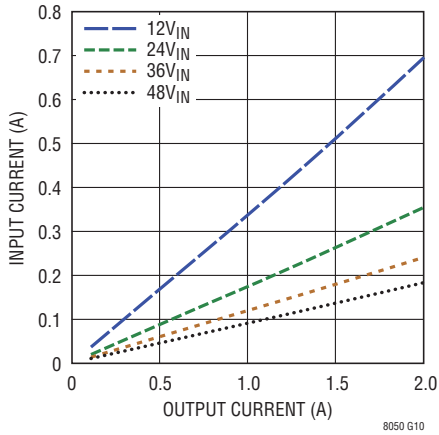
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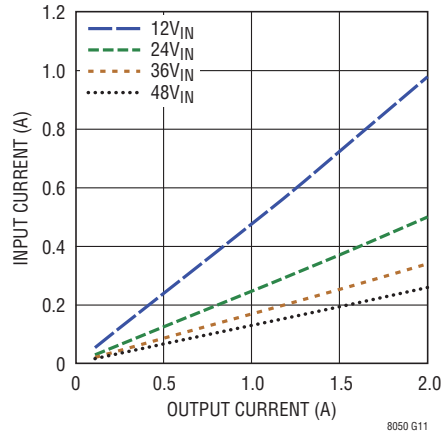
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Operating conditions are per Table 1 and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

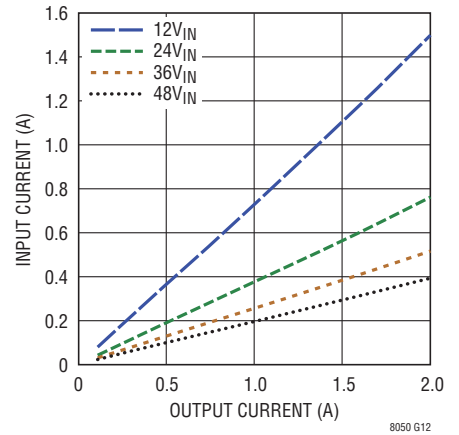
Input Current vs Output Current
3.3V_{OUT}



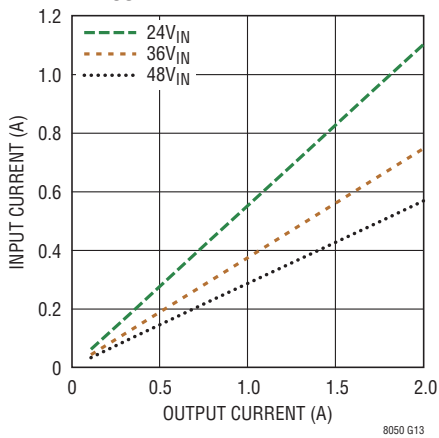
Input Current vs Output Current
5V_{OUT}



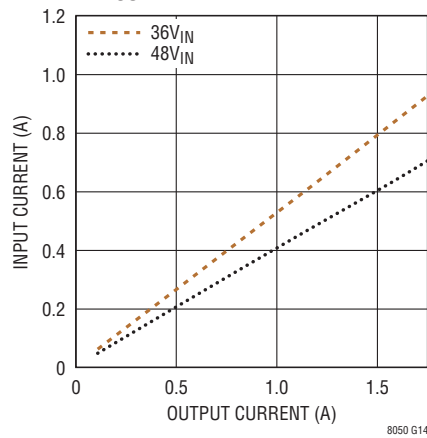
Input Current vs Output Current
8V_{OUT}



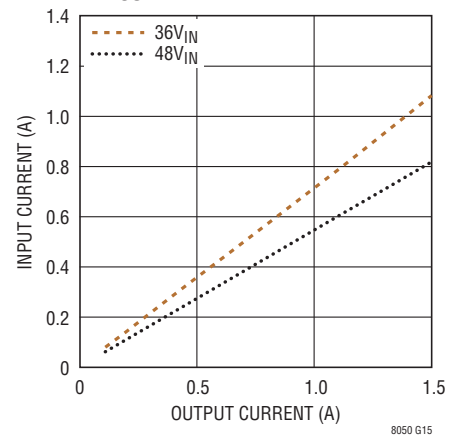
Input Current vs Output Current
12V_{OUT}



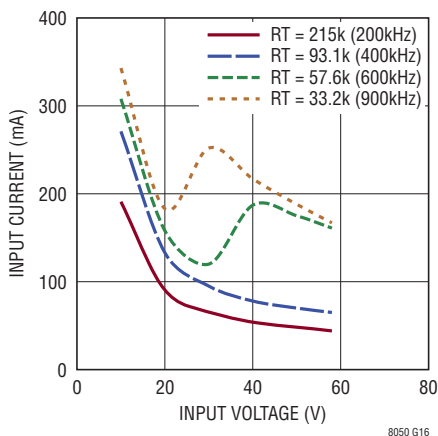
Input Current vs Output Current
18V_{OUT}



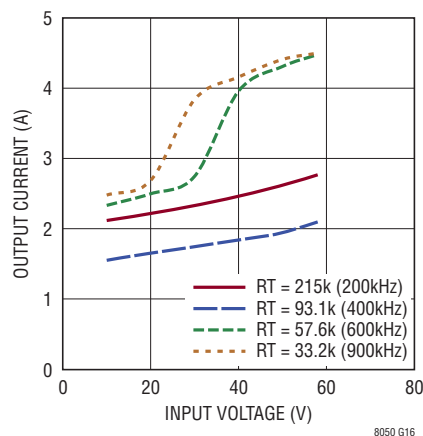
Input Current vs Output Current
24V_{OUT}



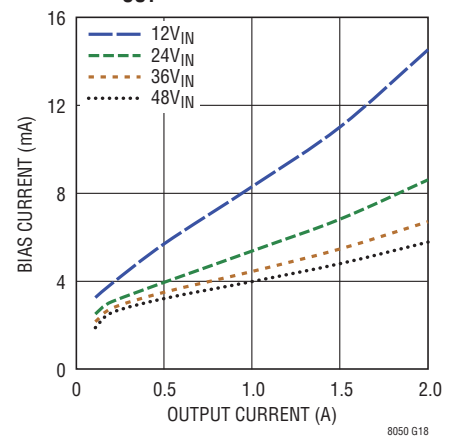
Input Current vs V_{IN} Output Shorted



Output Current vs V_{IN} Output Shorted



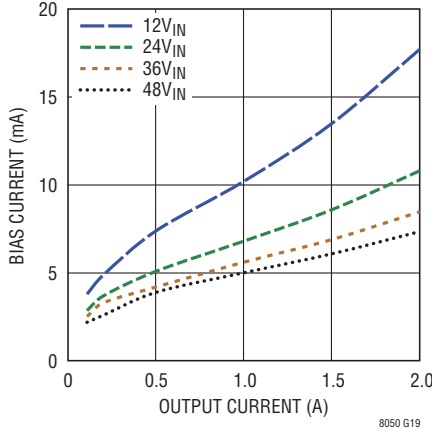
BIAS Current vs Output Current
2.5V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



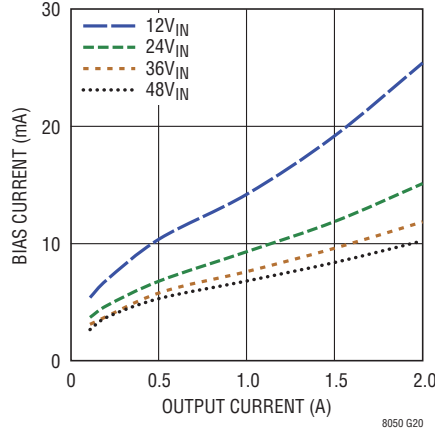
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

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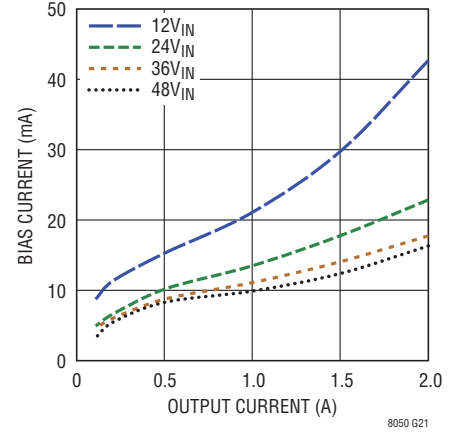
BIAS Current vs Output Current
3.3V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



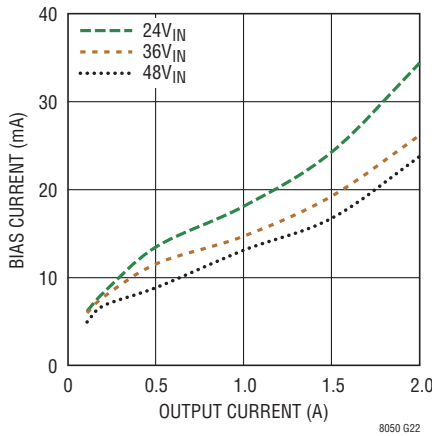
BIAS Current vs Output Current
5V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



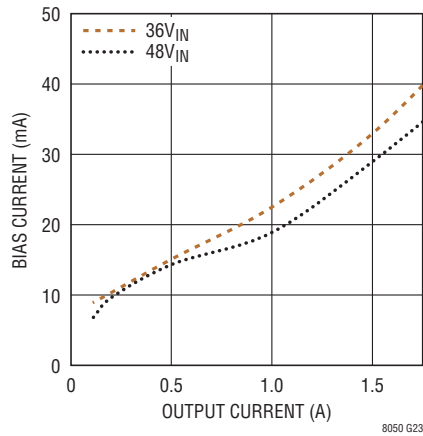
BIAS Current vs Output Current
8V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



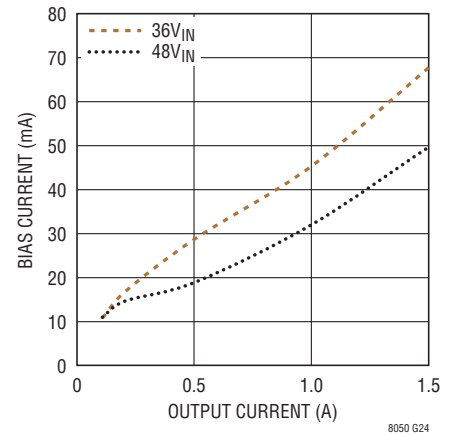
BIAS Current vs Output Current
12V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



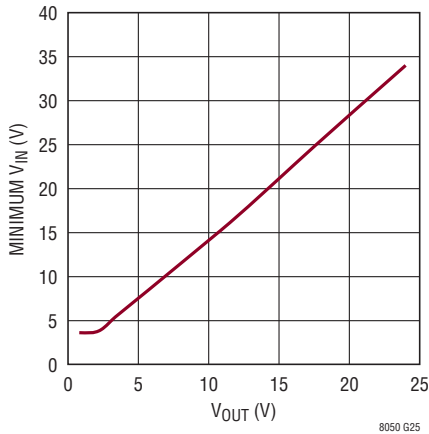
BIAS Current vs Output Current
18V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



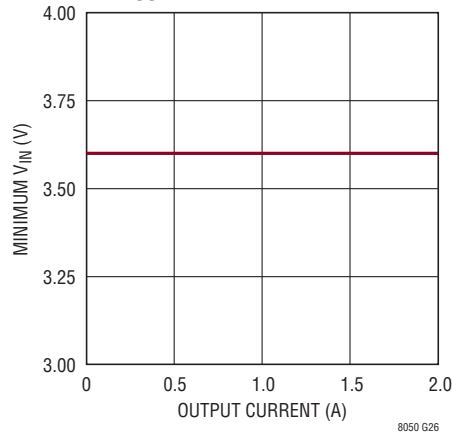
BIAS Current vs Output Current
24V_{OUT} BIAS = 5V



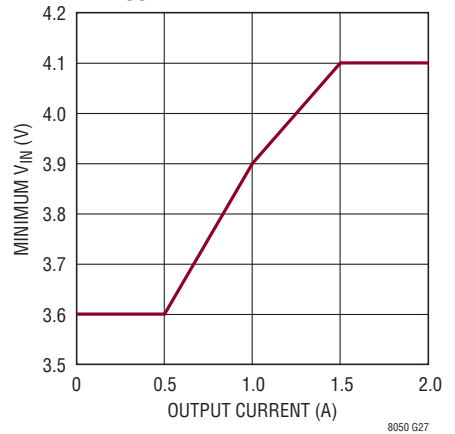
Minimum V_{IN} vs V_{OUT} Maximum Load, BIAS = 5V



Minimum V_{IN} vs Output Current
1.8V_{OUT} and Below, BIAS = 5V

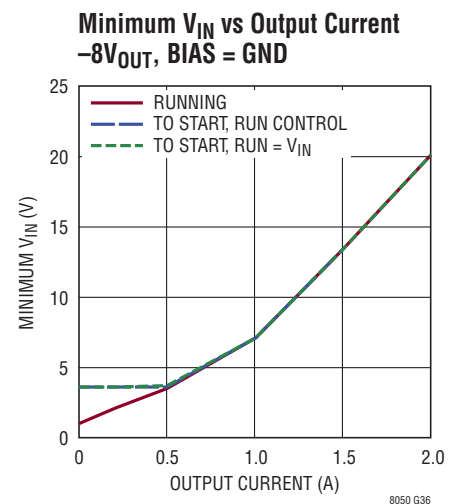
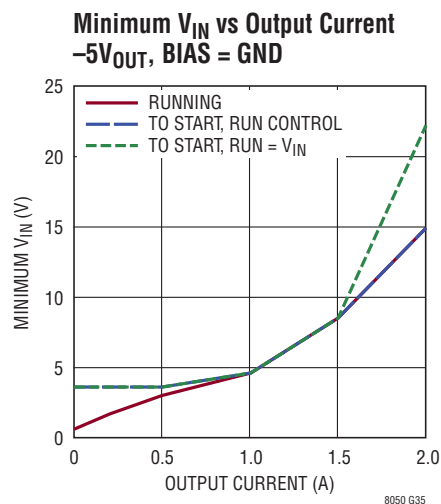
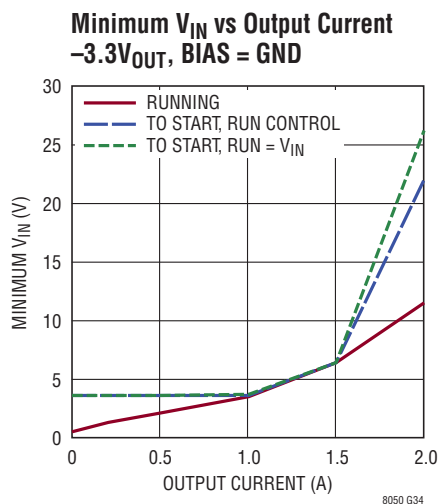
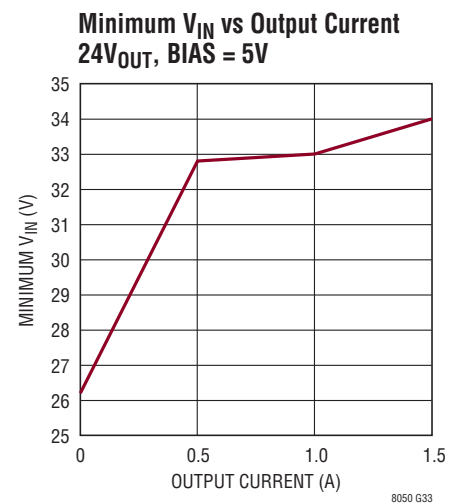
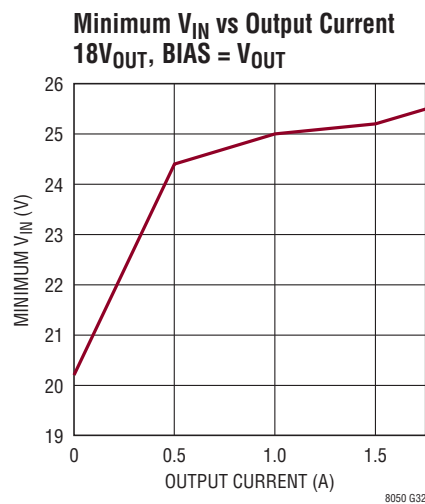
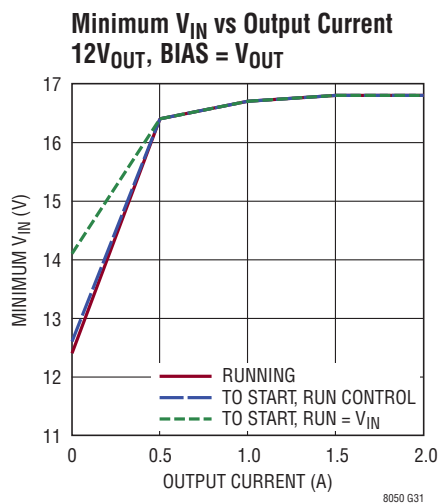
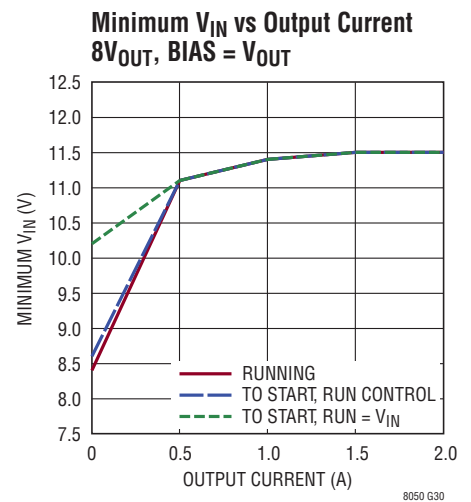
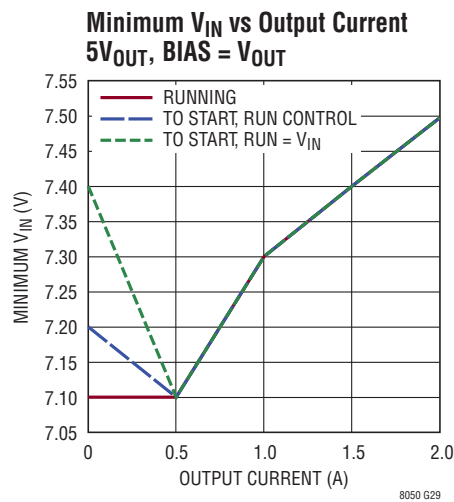
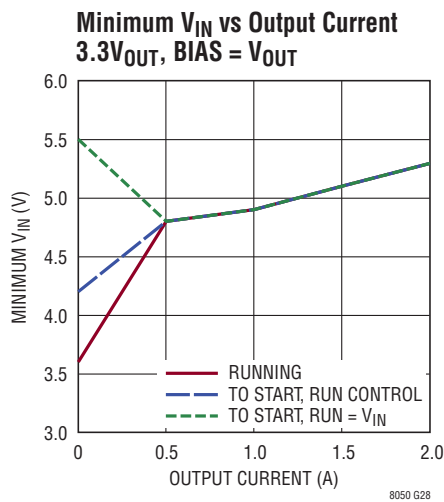


Minimum V_{IN} vs Output Current
2.5V_{OUT}, BIAS = 5V



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

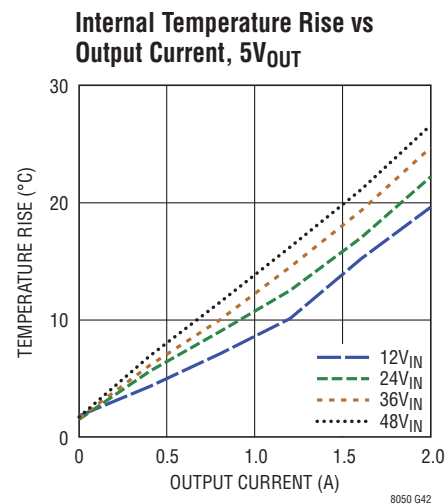
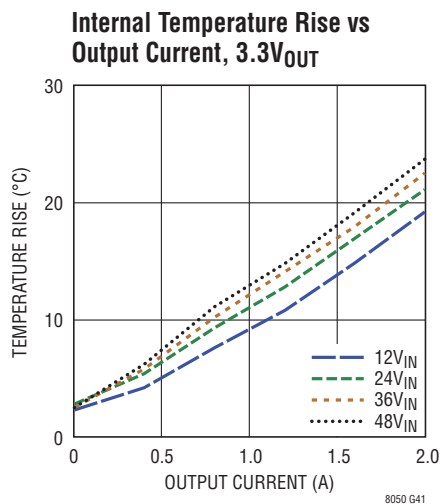
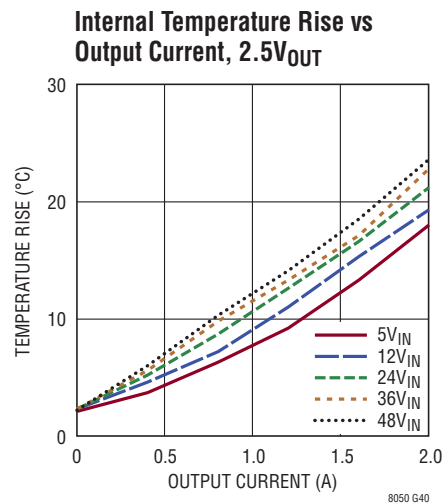
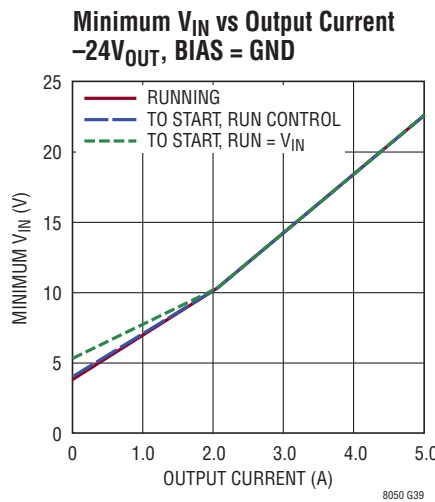
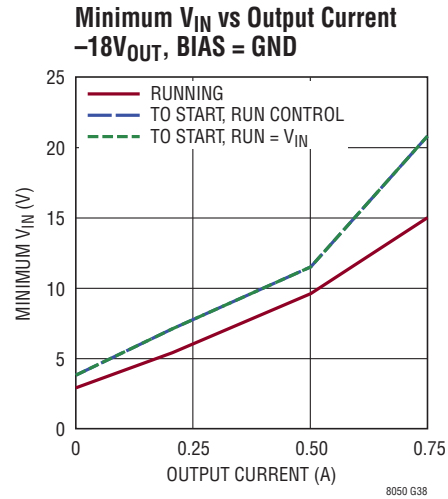
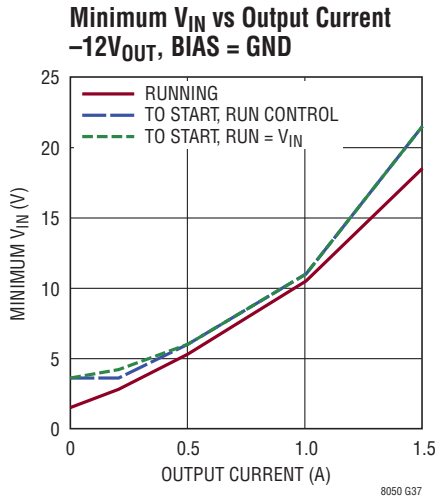
Operating conditions are per Table 1 and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

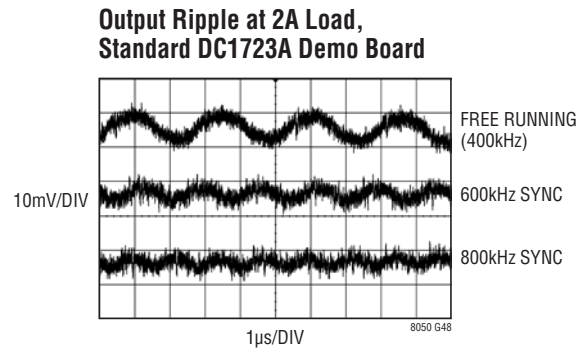
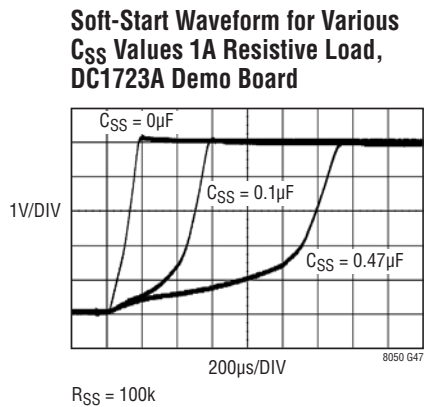
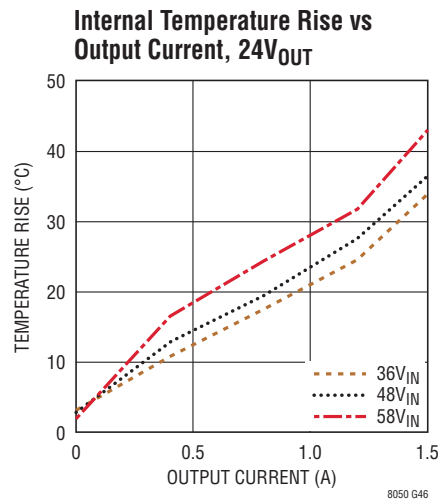
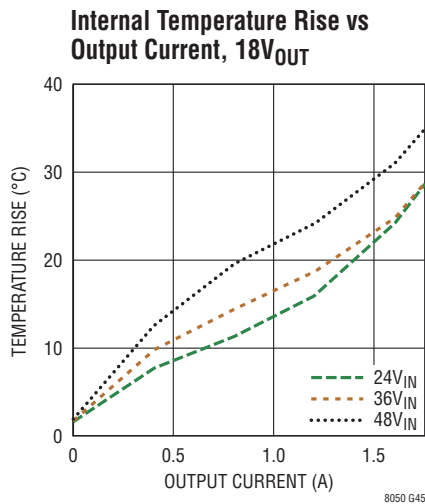
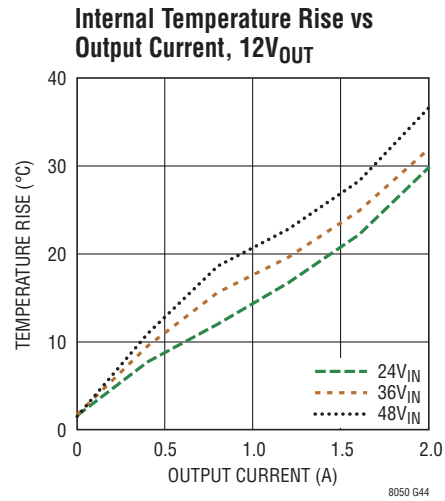
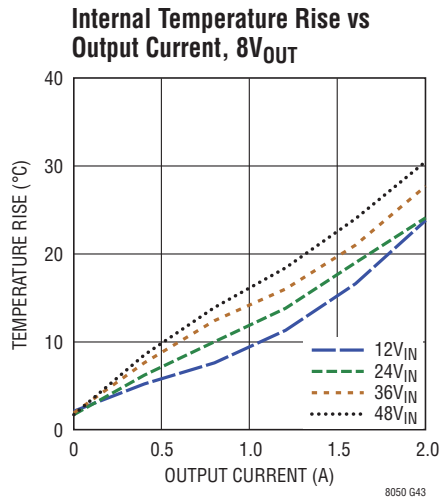
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Operating conditions are per Table 1 and



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Operating conditions are per Table 1 and



REFER TO DC1723A DEMO MANUAL FOR PROPER RIPPLE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE

PIN FUNCTIONS



PACKAGE ROW AND COLUMN LABELING MAY VARY AMONG μ Module PRODUCTS. REVIEW EACH PACKAGE LAYOUT CAREFULLY.

V_{OUT} (Bank 1): Power Output Pins. Apply the output filter capacitor and the output load between these pins and GND pins.

GND (Bank 2): Tie these GND pins to a local ground plane below the LTM8050 and the circuit components. In most applications, the bulk of the heat flow out of the LTM8050 is through these pads, so the printed circuit design has a large impact on the thermal performance of the part. See the PCB Layout and Thermal Considerations sections for more details. Return the feedback divider (R_{FB}) to this net.

V_{IN} (Bank 3): The V_{IN} pin supplies current to the LTM8050's internal regulator and to the internal power switch. This pin must be locally bypassed with an external, low ESR capacitor; see Table 1 for recommended values.

AUX (Pin G5): Low Current Voltage Source for BIAS. In many designs, the BIAS pin is simply connected to V_{OUT}. The AUX pin is internally connected to V_{OUT} and is placed adjacent to the BIAS pin to ease printed circuit board routing. Although this pin is internally connected to V_{OUT}, it is not intended to deliver a high current, so do **not** draw current from this pin to the load. If this pin is not tied to BIAS, leave it floating.

BIAS (Pin H5): The BIAS pin connects to the internal power bus. Connect to a power source greater than 2.8V and less than 25V. If the output is greater than 2.8V, connect this pin there. If the output voltage is less, connect this to a voltage source between 2.8V and 25V. Also, make sure that BIAS + V_{IN} is less than 72V.

RUN/SS (Pin L5): Pull the RUN/SS pin below 0.2V to shut down the LTM8050. Tie to 2.5V or more for normal operation. If the shutdown feature is not used, tie this pin to the V_{IN} pin. RUN/SS also provides a soft-start function; see the Applications Information section.

SYNC (Pin L6): This is the external clock synchronization input. Ground this pin for low ripple Burst Mode operation at low output loads. Tie to a stable voltage source greater than 0.7V to disable Burst Mode operation. Do not leave this pin floating. Tie to a clock source for synchronization. Clock edges should have rise and fall times faster than 1 μ s. See the Synchronization section in Applications Information.

RT (Pin G7): The RT pin is used to program the switching frequency of the LTM8050 by connecting a resistor from this pin to ground. Table 2 gives the resistor values that correspond to the resultant switching frequency. Minimize the capacitance at this pin.

SHARE (Pin H7): Tie this to the SHARE pin of another LTM8050 when paralleling the outputs. Otherwise, do not connect.

PGOOD (Pin J7): The PGOOD pin is the open-collector output of an internal comparator. PGOOD remains low until the FB pin is within 10% of the final regulation voltage. PGOOD output is valid when V_{IN} is above 3.6V and RUN/SS is high. If this function is not used, leave this pin floating.

FB (Pin K7): The LTM8050 regulates its FB pin to 0.79V. Connect the adjust resistor from this pin to ground. The value of R_{FB} is given by the equation $R_{FB} = 394.21 / (V_{OUT} - 0.79)$, where R_{FB} is in k Ω .

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

For most applications, the design process is straight forward, summarized as follows:

1. Look at Table 1 and find the row that has the desired input range and output voltage.
2. Apply the recommended C_{IN} , C_{OUT} , R_{FB} and R_T values.
3. Connect BIAS as indicated.

While these component combinations have been tested for proper operation, it is incumbent upon the user to verify proper operation over the intended system's line, load and environmental conditions. Bear in mind that the maximum output current is limited by junction temperature, the relationship between the input and output voltage magnitude and polarity and other factors. Please refer to the graphs in the Typical Performance Characteristics section for guidance.

The maximum frequency (and attendant R_T value) at which the LTM8050 should be allowed to switch is given in Table 1 in the f_{MAX} column, while the recommended frequency (and R_T value) for optimal efficiency over the given input condition is given in the $f_{OPTIMAL}$ column. There are additional conditions that must be satisfied if the synchronization function is used. Please refer to the Synchronization section for details.

Capacitor Selection Considerations

The C_{IN} and C_{OUT} capacitor values in Table 1 are the minimum recommended values for the associated operating conditions. Applying capacitor values below those indicated in Table 1 is not recommended, and may result in undesirable operation. Using larger values is generally acceptable, and can yield improved dynamic response, if it is necessary. Again, it is incumbent upon the user to verify proper operation over the intended system's line, load and environmental conditions.

Ceramic capacitors are small, robust and have very low ESR. However, not all ceramic capacitors are suitable. X5R and X7R types are stable over temperature and applied voltage and give dependable service. Other types, including Y5V and Z5U have very large temperature and voltage coefficients of capacitance. In an application circuit they may have only a small fraction of their nominal capacitance resulting in much higher output voltage ripple than expected.

Ceramic capacitors are also piezoelectric. In Burst Mode operation, the LTM8050's switching frequency depends on the load current, and can excite a ceramic capacitor at audio frequencies, generating audible noise. Since the LTM8050 operates at a lower current limit during Burst Mode operation, the noise is typically very quiet to a casual ear.

If this audible noise is unacceptable, use a high performance electrolytic capacitor at the output. It may also be a parallel combination of a ceramic capacitor and a low cost electrolytic capacitor.

A final precaution regarding ceramic capacitors concerns the maximum input voltage rating of the LTM8050. A ceramic input capacitor combined with trace or cable inductance forms a high Q (under damped) tank circuit. If the LTM8050 circuit is plugged into a live supply, the input voltage can ring to twice its nominal value, possibly exceeding the device's rating. This situation is easily avoided; see the Hot-Plugging Safely section.

Frequency Selection

The LTM8050 uses a constant frequency PWM architecture that can be programmed to switch from 100kHz to 2.4MHz by using a resistor tied from the R_T pin to ground. Table 2 provides a list of R_T resistor values and their resultant frequencies.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Table 1: Recommended Component Values and Configuration ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

V_{IN} RANGE	V_{OUT}	V_{BIAS}	C_{IN}	C_{OUT}	R_{FB}	$f_{OPTIMAL}$	$R_{T(OPTIMAL)}$	f_{MAX}	$R_{T(MIN)}$
3.6V to 58V	0.8V	2.8V to 25V	$3 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	Open	110kHz	392k	125kHz	340k
3.6V to 58V	1V	2.8V to 25V	$3 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	1.87M	110kHz	392k	125kHz	340k
3.6V to 58V	1.2V	2.8V to 25V	$2 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	953k	125kHz	340k	150kHz	280k
3.6V to 58V	1.5V	2.8V to 25V	$2 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	549k	150kHz	280k	180kHz	232k
3.6V to 58V	1.8V	2.8V to 25V	$2 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	383k	180kHz	232k	215kHz	191k
4.1V to 58V	2.5V	2.8V to 25V	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	226k	230kHz	174k	270kHz	150k
5.3V to 58V	3.3V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	154k	280kHz	140k	330kHz	118k
7.5V to 58V	5V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	93.1k	400kHz	93.1k	460kHz	80.6k
10.5V to 58V	8V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	54.9k	550kHz	64.9k	690kHz	49.9k
17V to 58V	12V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	34.8k	600kHz	57.6k	750kHz	44.2k
24V to 58V	18V	2.8V to 25V	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1812, 25V	22.6k	760kHz	42.2k	850kHz	37.4k
34V to 58V	24V	2.8V to 25V	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1812, 25V	16.5k	900kHz	33.2k	960kHz	30.1k
9V to 24V	0.8V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	Open	150kHz	280k	300kHz	130k
9V to 24V	1V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	1.87M	180kHz	232k	345kHz	113k
9V to 24V	1.2V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	953k	230kHz	174k	400kHz	93.1k
9V to 24V	1.5V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	549k	280kHz	140k	460kHz	80.6k
9V to 24V	1.8V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	383k	330kHz	118k	500kHz	73.2k
9V to 24V	2.5V	V_{IN}	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	226k	345kHz	113k	600kHz	57.6k
9V to 24V	3.3V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	154k	425kHz	88.7k	650kHz	52.3k
9V to 24V	5V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	93.1k	500kHz	73.2k	700kHz	48.7k
10.5V to 24V	8V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 25V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	54.9k	600kHz	57.6k	750kHz	44.2k
17V to 24V	12V	AUX	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	34.8k	760kHz	42.2k	850kHz	36.5k
18V to 36V	0.8V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	Open	100kHz	432k	200kHz	205k
18V to 36V	1V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	1.87M	120kHz	357k	250kHz	162k
18V to 36V	1.2V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	953k	140kHz	301k	270kHz	150k
18V to 36V	1.5V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	549k	180kHz	232k	300kHz	130k
18V to 36V	1.8V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	383k	220kHz	187k	350kHz	110k
18V to 36V	2.5V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	226k	300kHz	130k	425kHz	88.7k
18V to 36V	3.3V	AUX	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	154k	345kHz	113k	550kHz	64.9k
18V to 36V	5V	AUX	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	93.1k	425kHz	88.7k	800kHz	38.3k
18V to 36V	8V	AUX	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	54.9k	550kHz	64.9k	1.03MHz	25.5k
18V to 36V	12V	AUX	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	34.8k	760kHz	42.2k	1.03MHz	25.5k
24V to 36V	18V	2.8V to 25V	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 50V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1812, 25V	22.6k	800kHz	38.3k	1.03MHz	25.5k
18V to 58V	0.8V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	Open	100kHz	432k	125kHz	340k
18V to 58V	1V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	1.87M	100kHz	432k	125kHz	340k
18V to 58V	1.2V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$3 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	953k	100kHz	432k	150kHz	280k
18V to 58V	1.5V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	549k	110kHz	392k	180kHz	232k
18V to 58V	1.8V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$2 \times 220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	383k	125kHz	340k	215kHz	191k
18V to 58V	2.5V	2.8V to 25V	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$220\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 4V	226k	180kHz	232k	270kHz	150k
18V to 58V	3.3V	AUX	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	154k	280kHz	140k	330kHz	118k
18V to 58V	5V	AUX	$1\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	93.1k	400kHz	93.1k	460kHz	80.6k
18V to 58V	8V	AUX	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	54.9k	550kHz	64.9k	690kHz	49.9k
18V to 58V	12V	AUX	$2.2\mu\text{F}$, 1206, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	34.8k	600kHz	57.6k	960kHz	30.1k
2.5V to 54.7V	-3.3V	AUX	$2 \times 4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	154k	300kHz	130k	330kHz	118k
3.3V to 53V	-5V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$100\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 6.3V	93.1k	400kHz	93.1k	460kHz	80.6k
3.3V to 50V	-8V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 10V	54.9k	550kHz	64.9k	690kHz	49.9k
4.5V to 46V	-12V	AUX	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$47\mu\text{F}$, 1210, 16V	34.8k	600kHz	57.6k	750kHz	44.2k
6V to 40V	-18V	2.8V to 25V	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1812, 25V	22.6k	760kHz	42.2k	850kHz	37.4k
10V to 34V	-24V	2.8V to 25V	$4.7\mu\text{F}$, 2220, 100V	$22\mu\text{F}$, 1812, 25V	16.5k	900kHz	33.2k	960kHz	30.1k

Note: Do not allow $V_{IN} + \text{BIAS}$ to exceed 72V.

8050fa

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Table 2. Switching Frequency vs R_T Value

SWITCHING FREQUENCY (MHz)	R_T VALUE (k Ω)
0.1	432
0.2	215
0.3	137
0.4	93.1
0.5	73.2
0.6	57.6
0.7	51.1
0.8	38.3
0.9	33.2
1	32.4
1.2	24.9
1.4	20
1.6	16.2
1.8	14
2	11
2.2	8.06
2.4	7.15

Operating Frequency Trade-offs

It is recommended that the user apply the optimal R_T value given in Table 1 for the input and output operating condition. System level or other considerations, however, may necessitate another operating frequency. While the LTM8050 is flexible enough to accommodate a wide range of operating frequencies, a haphazardly chosen one may result in undesirable operation under certain operating or fault conditions. A frequency that is too high can reduce efficiency, generate excessive heat or even damage the LTM8050 if the output is overloaded or short circuited. A frequency that is too low can result in a final design that has too much output ripple or too large of an output capacitor.

BIAS Pin Considerations

The BIAS pin is used to provide drive power for the internal power switching stage and operate other internal circuitry. For proper operation, it must be powered by at least 2.8V. If the output voltage is programmed to 2.8V or higher, BIAS may be simply tied to AUX. If V_{OUT} is less than 2.8V, BIAS can be tied to V_{IN} or some other voltage source. If the BIAS pin voltage is too high, the efficiency of the LTM8050 may suffer. The optimum BIAS voltage is dependent upon many

factors, such as load current, input voltage, output voltage and switching frequency, but 4V to 5V works well in many applications. In all cases, ensure that the maximum voltage at the BIAS pin is less than 25V and that the sum of V_{IN} and BIAS is less than 72V. If BIAS power is applied from a remote or noisy voltage source, it may be necessary to apply a decoupling capacitor locally to the pin.

Load Sharing

Two or more LTM8050's may be paralleled to produce higher currents. To do this, tie the V_{IN} , FB, V_{OUT} and SHARE pins of all the paralleled LTM8050's together. To ensure that paralleled modules start up together, the RUN/SS pins may be tied together, as well. If the RUN/SS pins are not tied together, make sure that the same valued soft-start capacitors are used for each module. Current sharing can be improved by synchronizing the LTM8050s. An example of two LTM8050s configured for load sharing is given in the Typical Applications section. When n number of units are connected for parallel operation and a single feedback resistor is used for all of them, the equation for the feedback resistor is:

$$R_{FB} = \frac{394.21}{N(V_{OUT} - 0.79)} \text{ k}\Omega$$

Burst Mode Operation

To enhance efficiency at light loads, the LTM8050 automatically switches to Burst Mode operation which keeps the output capacitor charged to the proper voltage while minimizing the input quiescent current. During Burst Mode operation, the LTM8050 delivers single cycle bursts of current to the output capacitor followed by sleep periods where the output power is delivered to the load by the output capacitor. In addition, V_{IN} and BIAS quiescent currents are each reduced to microamps during the sleep time. As the load current decreases towards a no load condition, the percentage of time that the LTM8050 operates in sleep mode increases and the average input current is greatly reduced, resulting in higher efficiency.

Burst Mode operation is enabled by tying SYNC to GND. To disable Burst Mode operation, tie SYNC to a stable voltage above 0.7V. *Do not leave the SYNC pin floating.*

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Minimum Input Voltage

The LTM8050 is a step-down converter, so a minimum amount of headroom is required to keep the output in regulation. In addition, the input voltage required to turn on is higher than that required to run, and depends upon whether the RUN/SS is used. As shown in the Typical Performance Characteristics section, the minimum input voltage to run a 3.3V output at light load is only about 3.6V, but, if RUN/SS is pulled up to V_{IN} , it takes $5.5V_{IN}$ to start. If the LTM8050 is enabled with the RUN/SS pin after V_{IN} is applied, the minimum voltage to start at light loads is lower, about 4.3V. Similar curves detailing this behavior of the LTM8050 for other outputs are also included in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

Soft-Start

The RUN/SS pin can be used to soft-start the LTM8050, reducing the maximum input current during start-up. The RUN/SS pin is driven through an external RC network to create a voltage ramp at this pin. (See Figure 1). By choosing an appropriate RC time constant, the peak start-up current can be reduced to the current that is required to regulate the output, with no overshoot. Choose the value of the resistor so that it can supply at least 20 μ A when the RUN/SS pin reaches 2.5V. Output voltage soft-start waveforms for various values of R_{SS} and C_{SS} are given in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

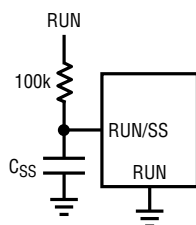


Figure 1. Apply an RC Network to RUN/SS to Control the Soft-Start Behavior of the LTM8050 at Power-Up

Frequency Foldback

The LTM8050 is equipped with frequency foldback which acts to reduce the thermal and energy stress on the internal power elements during a short circuit or output overload condition. If the LTM8050 detects that the output has fallen out of regulation, the switching frequency is reduced as a function of how far the output is below the target voltage.

This in turn limits the amount of energy that can be delivered to the load under fault. During the start-up time, frequency foldback is also active to limit the energy delivered to the potentially large output capacitance of the load.

Synchronization

The internal oscillator of the LTM8050 can be synchronized by applying an external 250kHz to 2MHz clock to the SYNC pin. Do not leave this pin floating. When synchronizing the LTM8050, select an R_T resistor value that corresponds to an operating frequency 20% lower than the intended synchronization frequency (see the Frequency Selection section).

In addition to synchronization, the SYNC pin controls Burst Mode behavior. If the SYNC pin is driven by an external clock, or pulled up above 0.7V, the LTM8050 will not enter Burst Mode operation, but will instead skip pulses to maintain regulation instead.

Shorted Input Protection

Care needs to be taken in systems where the output will be held high when the input to the LTM8050 is absent. This may occur in battery charging applications or in battery backup systems where a battery or some other supply is diode ORed with the LTM8050's output. If the V_{IN} pin is allowed to float and the SHDN pin is held high (either by a logic signal or because it is tied to V_{IN}), then the LTM8050's internal circuitry will pull its quiescent current through its internal power switch. This is fine if your system can tolerate a few milliamps in this state. If you ground the RUN/SS pin, the input current will drop to essentially zero. However, if the V_{IN} pin is grounded while the output is held high, then parasitic diodes inside the LTM8050 can pull large currents from the output through the V_{IN} pin. Figure 2 shows a circuit that will run only when the input voltage is present and that protects against a shorted or reversed input.

PCB Layout

Most of the headaches associated with PCB layout have been alleviated or even eliminated by the high level of integration of the LTM8050. The LTM8050 is nevertheless a switching power supply, and care must be taken to

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

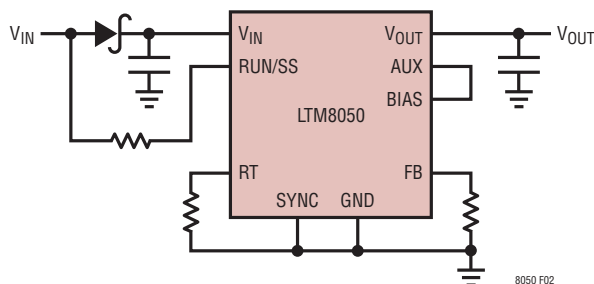


Figure 2. The Input Diode Prevents a Shorted Input from Discharging a Backup Battery Tied to the Output. It Also Protects the Circuit from a Reversed Input. The LTM8050 Runs Only When the Input is Present

minimize EMI and ensure proper operation. Even with the high level of integration, you may fail to achieve specified operation with a haphazard or poor layout. See Figure 3 for a suggested layout. Ensure that the grounding and heat sinking are acceptable.

1. Place the R_{FB} and R_T resistors as close as possible to their respective pins.
2. Place the C_{IN} capacitor as close as possible to the V_{IN} and GND connection of the LTM8050.
3. Place the C_{OUT} capacitor as close as possible to the V_{OUT} and GND connection of the LTM8050.
4. Place the C_{IN} and C_{OUT} capacitors such that their ground current flow directly adjacent to or underneath the LTM8050.
5. Connect all of the GND connections to as large a copper pour or plane area as possible on the top layer. Avoid breaking the ground connection between the external components and the LTM8050.
6. For good heat sinking, use vias to connect the GND copper area to the board's internal ground planes. Liberally distribute these GND vias to provide both a good ground connection and thermal path to the internal planes of the printed circuit board. Pay attention to the location and density of the thermal vias in Figure 3. The LTM8050 can benefit from the heat-sinking afforded by vias that connect to internal GND planes at these locations, due to their proximity to internal power handling components. The optimum number of thermal vias depends upon the printed circuit board design. For example, a board

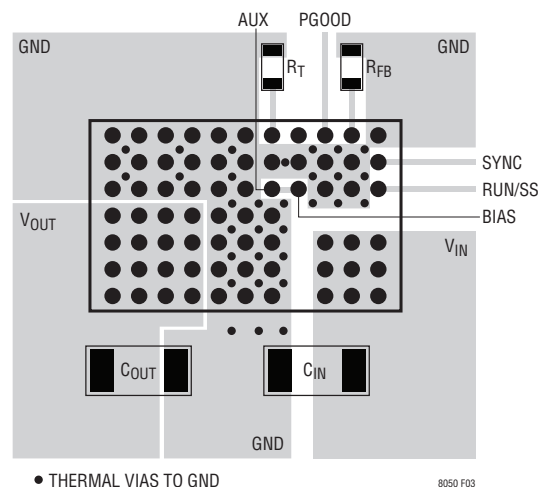


Figure 3. Layout Showing Suggested External Components, GND Plane and Thermal Vias

might use very small via holes. It should employ more thermal vias than a board that uses larger holes.

Hot-Plugging Safely

The small size, robustness and low impedance of ceramic capacitors make them an attractive option for the input bypass capacitor of LTM8050. However, these capacitors can cause problems if the LTM8050 is plugged into a live supply (see Linear Technology Application Note 88 for a complete discussion). The low loss ceramic capacitor combined with stray inductance in series with the power source forms an underdamped tank circuit, and the voltage at the V_{IN} pin of the LTM8050 can ring to more than twice the nominal input voltage, possibly exceeding the LTM8050's rating and damaging the part. If the input supply is poorly controlled or the user will be plugging the LTM8050 into an energized supply, the input network should be designed to prevent this overshoot. This can be accomplished by installing a small resistor in series to V_{IN} , but the most popular method of controlling input voltage overshoot is to add an electrolytic bulk capacitor to the V_{IN} net. This capacitor's relatively high equivalent series resistance damps the circuit and eliminates the voltage overshoot. The extra capacitor improves low frequency ripple filtering and can slightly improve the efficiency of the circuit, though it is likely to be the largest component in the circuit.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Negative Output Considerations

The LTM8050 may be configured to generate a negative output voltage. Examples of this are shown in the Typical Applications section. For very fast rising input voltages, care must be taken to ensure that start-up does not create excessive surge currents that may create unwanted voltages or even damage the LTM8050.

Consider the circuit in Figure 4. If a step input is applied between V_{IN} and system GND, the C_{IN} and C_{OUT} capacitors form an AC divider network that tends to create a positive voltage on system V_{OUT} . In order to protect the load from seeing an excessive inverted voltage, an anti-parallel Schottky diode may be used to clamp the voltage. Furthermore, current flowing out of the BIAS pin can have adverse affects. To prevent this from happening, apply a series resistor (about 200 Ω) and Schottky diode between BIAS and its voltage source.

Thermal Considerations

The LTM8050 output current may need to be derated if it is required to operate in a high ambient temperature or deliver a large amount of continuous power. The amount of current derating is dependent upon the input voltage, output power and ambient temperature. The temperature rise curves given in the Typical Performance Characteristics section can be used as a guide. These curves were generated by a LTM8050 mounted to a 40cm² 4-layer FR4 printed circuit board. Boards of other sizes and layer count can exhibit different thermal behavior, so it is incumbent

upon the user to verify proper operation over the intended system's line, load and environmental operating conditions.

The thermal resistance numbers listed in Page 2 of the data sheet are based on modeling the μ Module package mounted on a test board specified per JESD51-9 (Test Boards for Area Array Surface Mount Package Thermal Measurements). The thermal coefficients provided in this page are based on JESD 51-12 (Guidelines for Reporting and Using Electronic Package Thermal Information).

For increased accuracy and fidelity to the actual application, many designers use FEA to predict thermal performance. To that end, Page 2 of the data sheet typically gives four thermal coefficients:

θ_{JA} – Thermal resistance from junction to ambient

$\theta_{JCbottom}$ – Thermal resistance from junction to the bottom of the product case

θ_{JCtop} – Thermal resistance from junction to top of the product case

θ_{JB} – Thermal resistance from junction to the printed circuit board

While the meaning of each of these coefficients may seem to be intuitive, JEDEC has defined each to avoid confusion and inconsistency. These definitions are given in JESD 51-12, and are quoted or paraphrased below:

θ_{JA} is the natural convection junction-to-ambient air thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure. This environment is sometimes referred to as

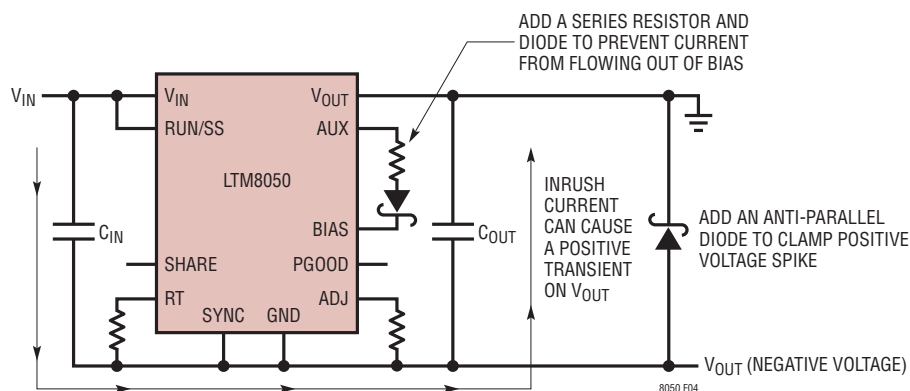


Figure 4. In Negative Output Voltage Applications, Prevent Adverse Effects from Fast Rising V_{IN} by Adding Clamp and Rectifying Diodes

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

still air although natural convection causes the air to move. This value is determined with the part mounted to a JESD 51-9 defined test board, which does not reflect an actual application or viable operating condition.

$\theta_{JCbottom}$ is the thermal resistance between the junction and bottom of the package with all of the component power dissipation flowing through the bottom of the package. In the typical μ Module converter, the bulk of the heat flows out the bottom of the package, but there is always heat flow out into the ambient environment. As a result, this thermal resistance value may be useful for comparing packages but the test conditions don't generally match the user's application.

θ_{Jctop} is determined with nearly all of the component power dissipation flowing through the top of the package. As the electrical connections of the typical μ Module converter are on the bottom of the package, it is rare for an application to operate such that most of the heat flows from the junction to the top of the part. As in the case of $\theta_{JCbottom}$, this value may be useful for comparing packages but the test conditions don't generally match the user's application.

θ_{JB} is the junction-to-board thermal resistance where almost all of the heat flows through the bottom of the μ Module converter and into the board, and is really the sum of the $\theta_{JCbottom}$ and the thermal resistance of the bottom of the part through the solder joints and through a portion of the board. The board temperature is measured

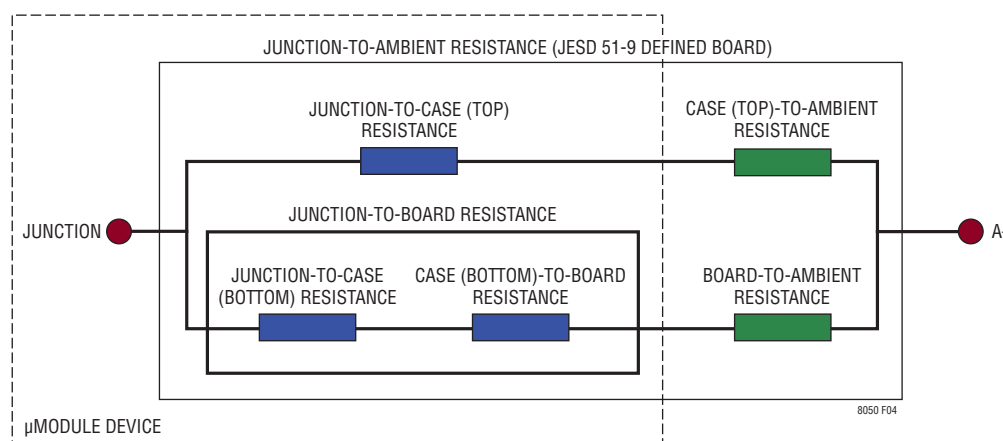
a specified distance from the package, using a two sided, two layer board. This board is described in JESD 51-9.

Given these definitions, it should now be apparent that none of these thermal coefficients reflects an actual physical operating condition of a μ Module converter. Thus, none of them can be individually used to accurately predict the thermal performance of the product. Likewise, it would be inappropriate to attempt to use any one coefficient to correlate to the junction temperature vs load graphs given in the product's data sheet. The only appropriate way to use the coefficients is when running a detailed thermal analysis, such as FEA, which considers all of the thermal resistances simultaneously.

A graphical representation of these thermal resistances follows:

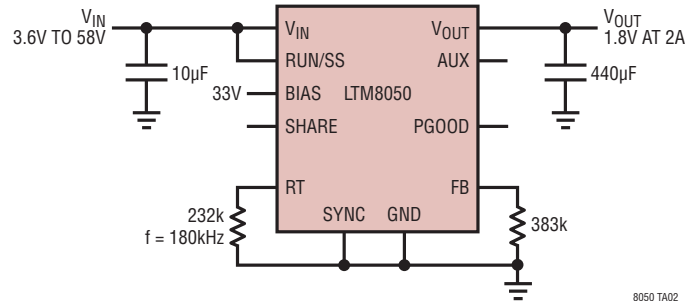
The blue resistances are contained within the μ Module converter, and the green are outside.

The die temperature of the LTM8050 must be lower than the maximum rating of 125°C, so care should be taken in the layout of the circuit to ensure good heat sinking of the LTM8050. The bulk of the heat flow out of the LTM8050 is through the bottom of the μ Module converter and the LGA pads into the printed circuit board. Consequently a poor printed circuit board design can cause excessive heating, resulting in impaired performance or reliability. Please refer to the PCB Layout section for printed circuit board design suggestions.

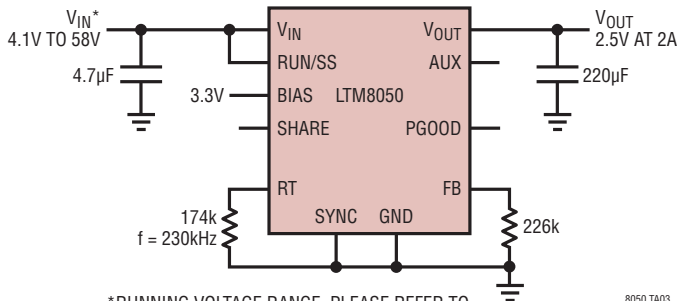


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

1.8V Step-Down Converter

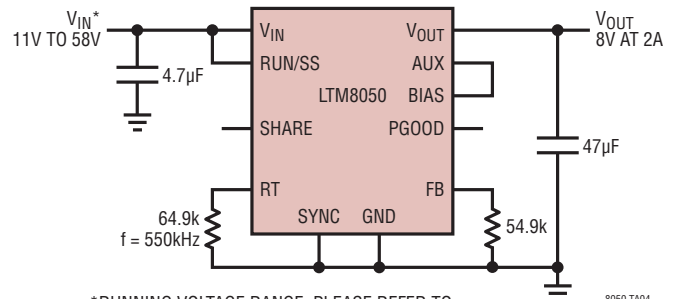


2.5V Step-Down Converter



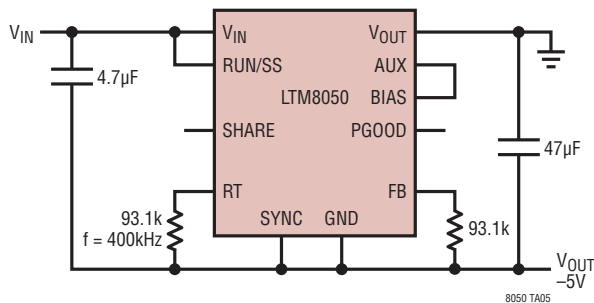
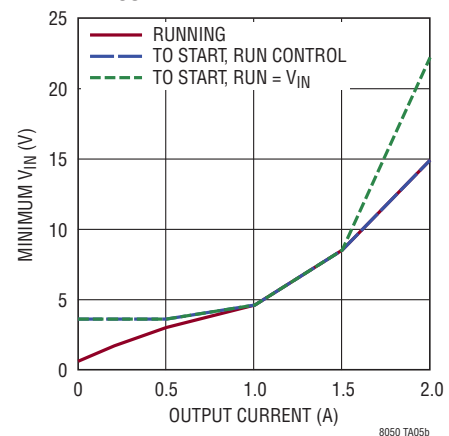
*RUNNING VOLTAGE RANGE. PLEASE REFER TO APPLICATIONS INFORMATION SECTION FOR START-UP DETAILS

8V Step-Down Converter



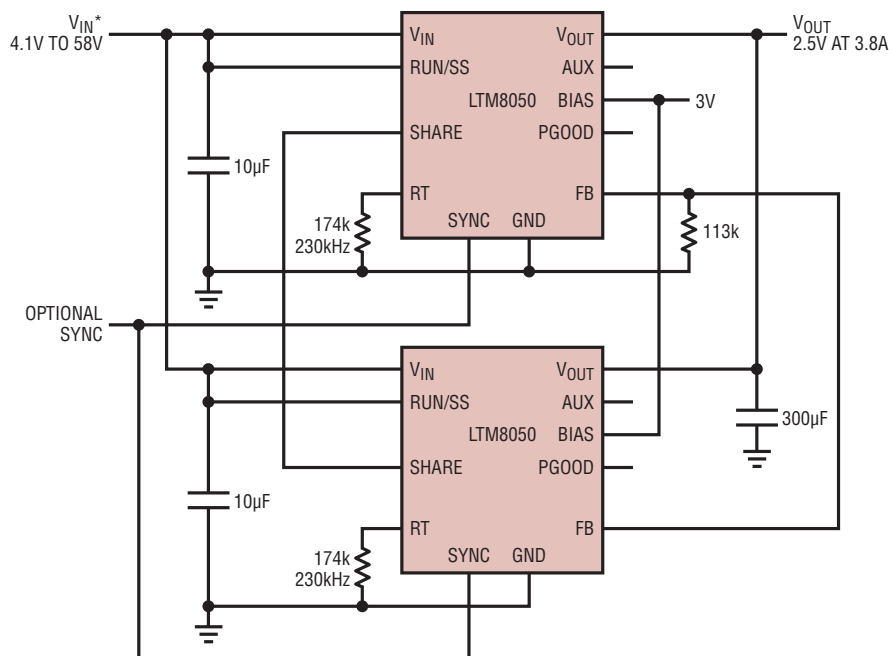
*RUNNING VOLTAGE RANGE. PLEASE REFER TO APPLICATIONS INFORMATION SECTION FOR START-UP DETAILS

-5V Negative Output Converter

Minimum V_{IN} vs Output Current
-5V_{OUT}, BIAS = GND

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

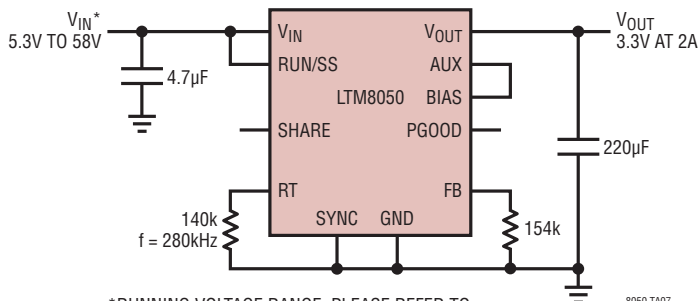
Two LTM8050s in Parallel, 2.5V at 3.8A



*RUNNING VOLTAGE RANGE. PLEASE REFER TO APPLICATIONS INFORMATION SECTION FOR START-UP DETAILS
NOTE: SYNCHRONIZE THE TWO MODULES TO AVOID BEAT FREQUENCIES, IF NECESSARY. OTHERWISE, TIE EACH SYNC TO GND

8050 TA06

3.3V Step-Down Converter



*RUNNING VOLTAGE RANGE. PLEASE REFER TO APPLICATIONS INFORMATION SECTION FOR START-UP DETAILS

8050 TA07

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION



PACKAGE ROW AND COLUMN LABELING MAY VARY
AMONG μ Module PRODUCTS. REVIEW EACH PACKAGE
LAYOUT CAREFULLY.

Pin Assignment Table
(Arranged by Pin Number)

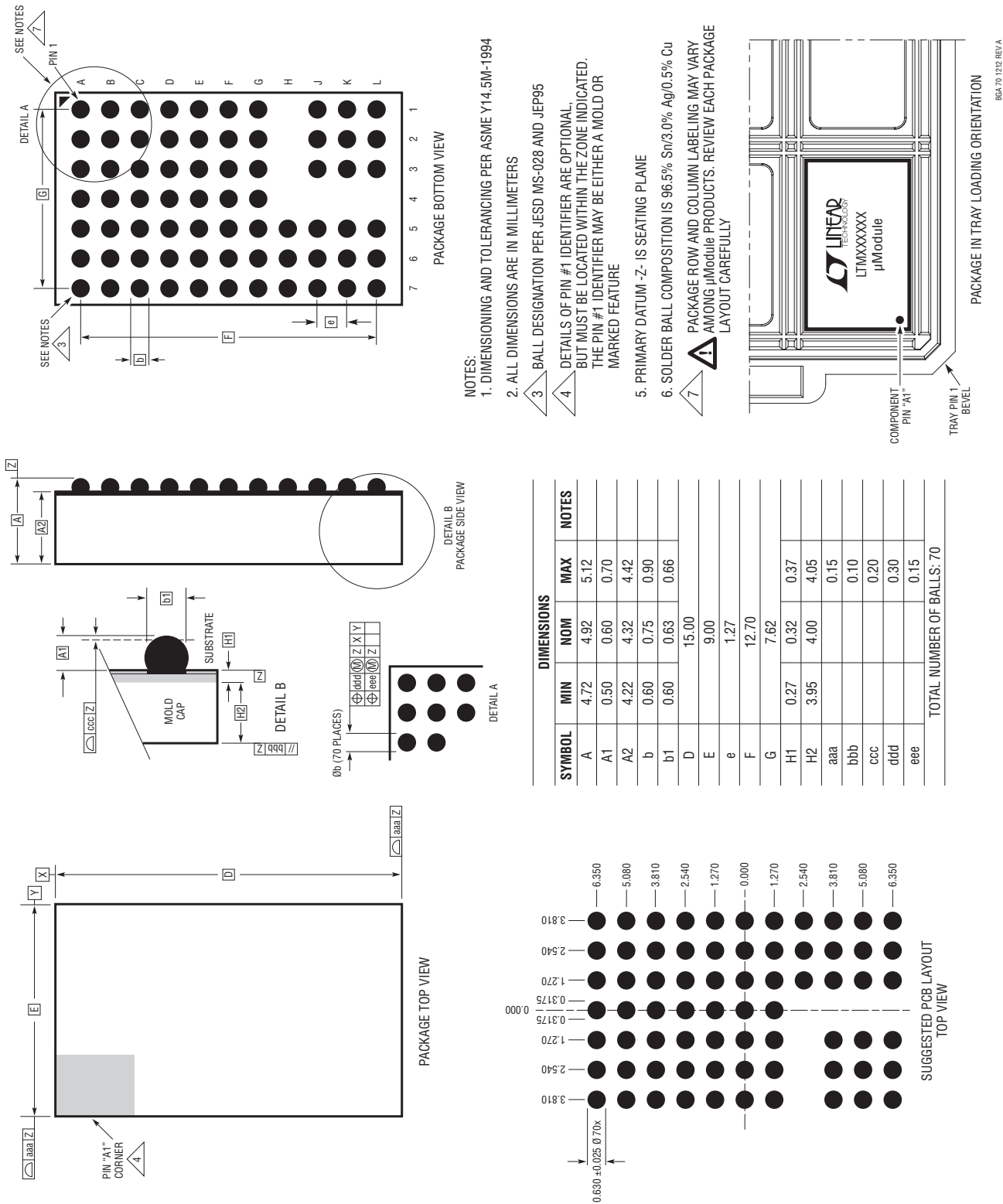
PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME
A1 V_{OUT}	B1 V_{OUT}	C1 V_{OUT}	D1 V_{OUT}	E1 GND	F1 GND
A2 V_{OUT}	B2 V_{OUT}	C2 V_{OUT}	D2 V_{OUT}	E2 GND	F2 GND
A3 V_{OUT}	B3 V_{OUT}	C3 V_{OUT}	D3 V_{OUT}	E3 GND	F3 GND
A4 V_{OUT}	B4 V_{OUT}	C4 V_{OUT}	D4 V_{OUT}	E4 GND	F4 GND
A5 GND	B5 GND	C5 GND	D5 GND	E5 GND	F5 GND
A6 GND	B6 GND	C6 GND	D6 GND	E6 GND	F6 GND
A7 GND	B7 GND	C7 GND	D7 GND	E7 GND	F7 GND

PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME	PIN NAME
G1 GND	H1 -	J1 V_{IN}	K1 V_{IN}	L1 V_{IN}
G2 GND	H2 -	J2 V_{IN}	K2 V_{IN}	L2 V_{IN}
G3 GND	H3 -	J3 V_{IN}	K3 V_{IN}	L3 V_{IN}
G4 GND	H4 -	J4 -	K4 -	L4 -
G5 AUX	H5 BIAS	J5 GND	K5 GND	L5 RUN/SS
G6 GND	H6 GND	J6 GND	K6 GND	L6 SYNC
G7 RT	H7 SHARE	J7 PGOOD	K7 FB	L7 GND

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

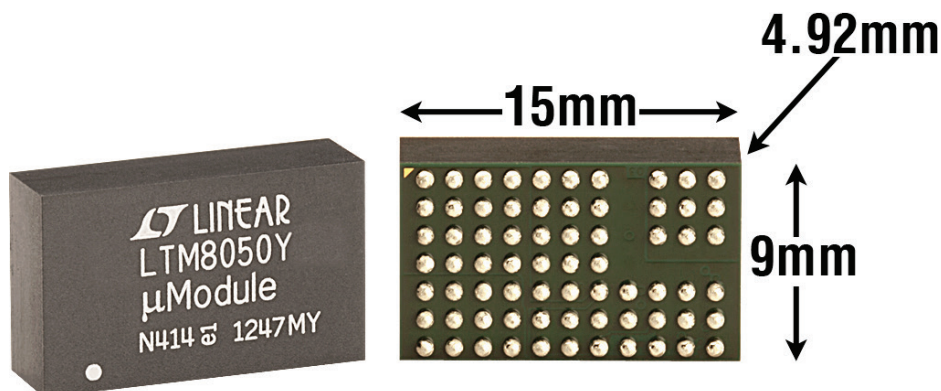
BGA Package
70-Lead (15mm × 9mm × 4.92mm)
(Reference LTC DWG# 05-08-1918 Rev A)



REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	02/14	Add SnPb BGA package option	1, 2

PACKAGE PHOTO



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTM4601/LTM4603	12A and 6A DC/DC μModule	Pin Compatible; Remote Sensing; PLL, Tracking and Margining, $4.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 28V$
LTM4604A	4A, Low V_{IN} DC/DC μModule	$2.375V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$, $0.8V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$, $9mm \times 15mm \times 2.3mm$ LGA Package
LTM4606	Low EMI 6A, 28V DC/DC μModule	$4.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 28V$, $0.6V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$, $15mm \times 15mm \times 2.8mm$ LGA Package
LTM8020	200mA, 36V DC/DC μModule	$4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 36V$, $1.25V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$, $6.25mm \times 6.25mm \times 2.32mm$ LGA Package
LTM8022/LTM8023	1A and 2A, 36V DC/DC μModule	Pin Compatible $3.6V \leq V_{IN} \leq 36V$, $0.8V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 10V$, $11.25mm \times 9mm \times 2.82mm$ LGA Package
LTM8027	60V, 4A DC/DC μModule	$4.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 60V$; $2.5V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 24V$, $15mm \times 15mm \times 4.32mm$ LGA Package

DESIGN RESOURCES

SUBJECT	DESCRIPTION
μModule Design and Manufacturing Resources	<div>Design:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selector Guides • Demo Boards and Gerber Files • Free Simulation Tools <div>Manufacturing:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick Start Guide • PCB Design, Assembly and Manufacturing Guidelines • Package and Board Level Reliability
μModule Regulator Products Search	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sort table of products by parameters and download the result as a spread sheet. Search using the Quick Power Search parametric table. <div> <div>Quick Power Search</div> <div> <div>Input</div> <div>V_{in} (Min) <input type="text"/> V</div> <div>V_{in} (Max) <input type="text"/> V</div> </div> <div> <div>Output</div> <div>V_{out} <input type="text"/> V</div> <div>I_{out} <input type="text"/> A</div> </div> <div>Search</div> </div>
TechClip Videos	Quick videos detailing how to bench test electrical and thermal performance of μModule products.
Digital Power System Management	Linear Technology's family of digital power supply management ICs are highly integrated solutions that offer essential functions, including power supply monitoring, supervision, margining and sequencing, and feature EEPROM for storing user configurations and fault logging.