采用 QFN 封装且具有 3V 至 14.5V 输入的 LMZ31530 30A 电源模块

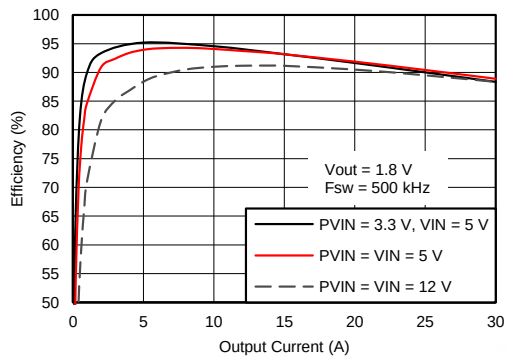
1 特性

- 完全集成的电源解决方案；
  尺寸小于离散设计
- 15mm × 16mm × 5.8mm 封装尺寸
  - 与 LMZ31520 引脚兼容
- 超快速负载阶跃响应
- 效率高达 96%
- 宽输出电压调节
  0.6V 至 3.6V，基准精度为 1%
- 可选分离电源轨可实现
  低至 3V 的输入电压
- 可调开关频率；
  （300kHz 至 850kHz）
- 可选缓启动
- 可调过流限制
- 电源正常输出
- 输出电压排序
- 过热保护
- 预偏置输出启动
- 运行温度范围：-40°C 至 85°C
- 增强的散热性能：8.6°C/W
- 符合 EN55022 A 类辐射标准
  - 集成屏蔽电感器
- 使用 LMZ31530 并借助 WEBENCH® 电源设计器创建定制设计方案

2 应用

- 宽带和通信基础设施
- DSP 和 FPGA 负载点 应用
- 高密度电源系统

效率

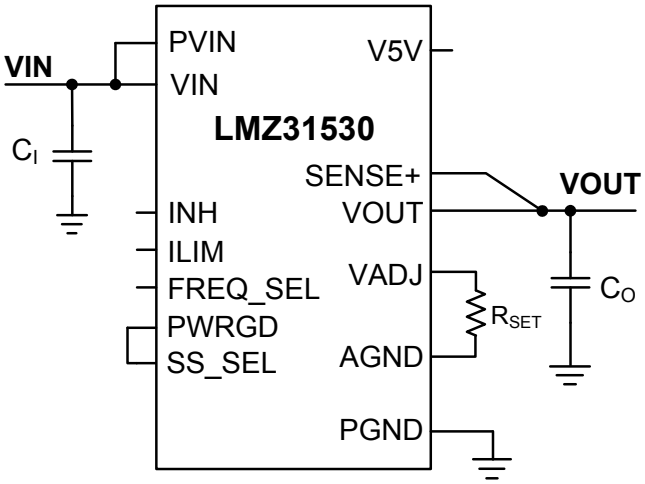


3 说明

LMZ31530 电源模块是一款易于使用的集成式电源解决方案，它在一个扁平的 QFN 封装内整合了一个带有功率 MOSFET 的 30A 直流/直流转换器、一个屏蔽式电感器和多个无源器件。此整体电源解决方案仅需三个外部组件，并省去了环路补偿和磁性元件选择过程。

该器件采用 15 × 16 × 5.8mm QFN 封装，可轻松焊接到印刷电路板上，并可实现紧凑的负载点设计。可实现 95% 以上的效率，具有超快速负载阶跃响应，以及热阻抗为 8.6°C/W 的出色功率耗散能力。LMZ31530 提供离散负载点设计的灵活性和特性集，并且非常适合为广泛的集成电路 (IC) 和系统供电。先进的封装技术可提供一个与标准 QFN 贴装和测试技术兼容的稳健耐用且可靠的电源解决方案。

简化应用



4 Specifications

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		VALUE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
Input Voltage	VIN, PVIN	–0.3	20	V
	INH, VADJ, PWRGD, PWRGD_PU, ILIM, FREQ_SEL, SS_SEL, V5V	–0.3	7	V
Output Voltage	PH	–1	25	V
	PH 10ns Transient	–2	27	
	VOUT	–0.3	6	V
V_{DIFF} (GND to exposed thermal pad)			±200	mV
Operating Junction Temperature		–40	125(2)	°C
Storage Temperature		–55	150	°C
Peak Reflow Case Temperature(3)			245(4)	°C
Maximum Number of Reflows Allowed(3)			3(4)	
Mechanical Shock	Mil-STD-883D, Method 2002.3, 1 msec, 1/2 sine, mounted		250	G
Mechanical Vibration	Mil-STD-883D, Method 2007.2, 20-2000Hz		20	

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) See the temperature derating curves in the Typical Characteristics section for thermal information.
(3) For soldering specifications, refer to the *Soldering Requirements for BQFN Packages* application note.
(4) Devices with a date code prior to week 14 2018 (1814) have a peak reflow case temperature of 240°C with a maximum of one reflow

4.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
PV_{IN}	Input Switching Voltage		14.5	V
V_{IN}	Input Bias Voltage	4.5	14.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	0.6	3.6	V
f_{SW}	Switching Frequency	300	850	kHz

4.3 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)			LMZ31530 RLG 72 PINS	UNIT
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance(2)	Natural Convection	8.6	°C/W
$\theta_{JA(100LFM)}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance(3)	100 LFM	7.8	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter(4)		1.6	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter(5)		4.2	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the I*Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.
(2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, applies to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm x 100 mm, 6-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper and natural convection cooling. Additional airflow reduces θ_{JA}.
(3) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, applies to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm x 100 mm, 6-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper and 100 LFM forced air cooling. Additional airflow reduces θ_{JA}.
(4) The junction-to-top characterization parameter, ψ_{JT}, estimates the junction temperature, T_J, of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (sections 6 and 7). $T_J = \psi_{JT} * Pdis + T_T$; where Pdis is the power dissipated in the device and T_T is the temperature of the top of the device.
(5) The junction-to-board characterization parameter, ψ_{JB}, estimates the junction temperature, T_J, of a device in a real system, using a procedure described in JESD51-2A (sections 6 and 7). $T_J = \psi_{JB} * Pdis + T_B$; where Pdis is the power dissipated in the device and T_B is the temperature of the board 1mm from the device.

4.4 Package Specifications

LMZ31530		UNIT
Weight		4.96 grams
Flammability	Meets UL 94 V-O	
MTBF Calculated reliability	Per Bellcore TR-332, 50% stress, T_A = 40°C, ground benign	26.5 MHrs

4.5 Electrical Characteristics

T_A = -40°C to 85°C, PVIN = VIN = 12 V, VOUT = 1.8 V, I_{OUT} = 30 A
C_{IN} = 2 × 22 µF ceramic and 330 µF bulk, C_{OUT} = 4 × 100 µF ceramic (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{OUT}	Output current		0		30	A
V_{IN}	Input bias voltage range	Over I_{OUT} range	4.5		14.5	V
P_{VIN}	Input switching voltage range	Over I_{OUT} range	3(1)		14.5	V
UVLO	VIN Undervoltage lockout	V_{IN} Increasing	4.0	4.2	4.33	V
		Hysteresis		0.25		
$V_{OUT(adj)}$	Output voltage adjust range	Over I_{OUT} range	0.6		3.6	V
V_{OUT}	Set-point voltage tolerance				±1.0% (2)	
	Temperature variation	-40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C		±0.25%		
	Load regulation	Over I_{OUT} range		+0.4%		
	Total output voltage variation	Includes set-point, load, and temperature variation			±2.0% (2)	
	Line regulation	P_{VIN} ±10%		±0.1%		
		Over P_{VIN} range		±0.7%		

(1) The minimum PVIN voltage is 3.0V or (V_{OUT}+ 1.1V), whichever is greater. See VIN and PVIN Input Voltage for more details.
(2) The stated limit of the set-point voltage tolerance includes the tolerance of both the internal voltage reference and the internal adjustment resistor. The overall output voltage tolerance will be affected by the tolerance of the external R_{SET} resistor.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

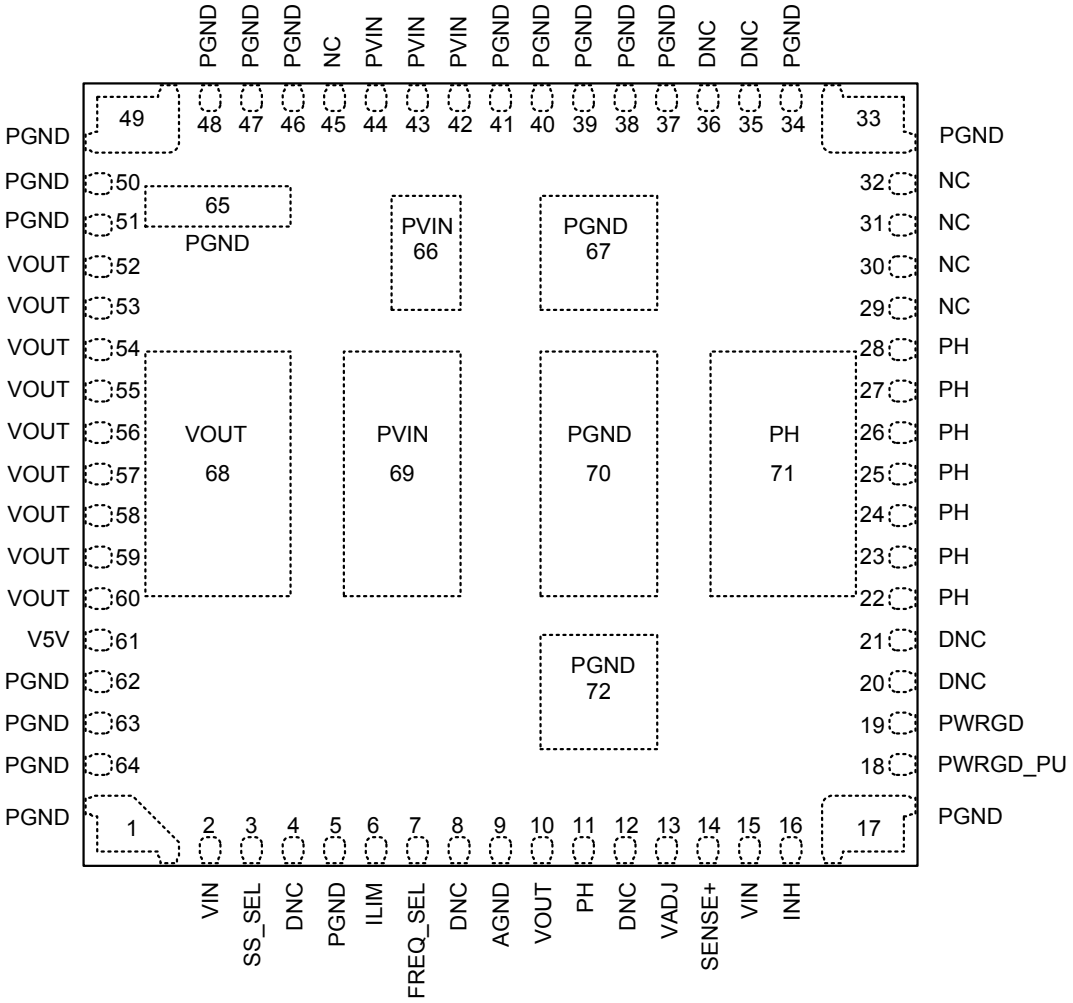
T_A = -40°C to 85°C, PVIN = VIN = 12 V, VOUT = 1.8 V, I_{OUT} = 30 A
C_{IN} = 2 × 22 µF ceramic and 330 µF bulk, C_{OUT} = 4 × 100 µF ceramic (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
η	Efficiency	P_{VIN} = V_{IN} = 12 V, I_O = 15 A	V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		94		%
			V_{OUT} = 1.8 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		92		
			V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		88		
			V_{OUT} = 0.9 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		86		
			V_{OUT} = 0.6 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		82		
		P_{VIN} = V_{IN} = 5 V, I_O = 15 A	V_{OUT} = 3.3 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		96		%
			V_{OUT} = 1.8 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		94		
			V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		91		
			V_{OUT} = 0.9 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		88		
			V_{OUT} = 0.6 V, f_{SW} = 500kHz		85		
	Output voltage ripple	20 MHz bandwith			1%		VOUT
I_{LIM}	Current limit threshold				40		A
	Transient response	2.5 A/µs load step from 25 to 75% $IOUT_{(max)}$	Recovery time		30		µs
			VOUT over/undershoot		30		mV
V_{INH}	Inhibit Control	Inhibit High Voltage		1.8		Open (3)	V
		Inhibit Low Voltage		-0.3		0.6	V
$I_{IN(stby)}$	VIN standby current	INH pin to AGND	V_{IN} = 5 V		0.5	0.7	mA
			V_{IN} = 12 V		1.2	1.5	mA
Power Good	PWRGD Thresholds	V_{OUT} rising	Good		95		%
			Fault		115		
		V_{OUT} falling	Fault		90		
			Good		110		
	PWRGD Low Voltage	I(PWRGD) = 2 mA			0.2	0.3	V
f_{SW}	Switching frequency	FREQ_SEL pin OPEN, I_{OUT} = 10 A		470	520	570	kHz
f_{SEL}	Frequency Select (4)	66 kΩ resistor between FREQ_SEL pin and PGND			300		kHz
		FREQ_SEL pin connected to V5V (pin 61)			850		kHz
	Thermal Shutdown	Thermal shutdown			145		°C
		Thermal shutdown hysteresis			10		°C
C_{IN}	External input capacitance		Ceramic	44 (5)	94		µF
			Non-ceramic		330		
C_{OUT}	External output capacitance			100 (6)	400	5000	µF

(3) This pin has an internal pull-up. If this pin is left open circuit, the device operates when a valid input voltage is applied. A small, low-leakage (<300nA) MOSFET is recommended for control.
(4) See the Frequency Select section for more information on selecting the frequency.
(5) A minimum of 44 µF (2x 22 µF) of external ceramic capacitance is required across the input (PVIN/VIN and PGND connected) for proper operation. Locate the capacitor close to the device. See Table 3 for more details. When operating with split VIN and PVIN rails, place 4.7 µF of ceramic capacitance directly at the VIN pin to PGND.
(6) A minimum of 100 µF of ceramic capacitance is required at the output. Locate the capacitance close to the device. Adding additional capacitance close to the load improves the response of the regulator to load transients and reduces ripple. See Table 3 for more details.

5 Device Information

RLG PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



Pin Functions

TERMINAL		DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.	
AGND	9	This pin is connected internally to the power ground of the device. This pin should only be used as the zero volt ground reference for connecting the voltage setting resistor (R_{SET}). Do not connect AGND to PGND. See Layout Recommendations.
DNC	4	Do Not Connect. Do not connect these pins to AGND, to another DNC pin, or to any other voltage. These pins are connected to internal circuitry. Each pin must be soldered to an isolated pad.
	8	
	12	
	20	
	21	
	35	
	36	
FREQ_SEL	7	Frequency Select pin. Leave this pin open (floating) to select 500 kHz (typ) operating frequency. Connect this pin to V5V pin to select 850 kHz (typ) operating frequency. Connect a 66 kΩ resistor between this pin and PGND to select 300 kHz (typ) operating frequency. See Table 2 for more info.
ILIM	6	Current limit setting pin. Connecting a resistor between this pin and PGND sets the current limit. When left open, refer to the Electrical Characterization table for current limit value.
INH	16	Inhibit pin. Use an open drain or open collector logic device to ground this pin to control the INH function.
NC	29	Not Connected. These pins are internally isolated from any signal and all other pins. Each pin must be soldered to a pad on the PCB. These pins can be left isolated, connected to one another, or connected to any signal on the PCB.
	30	
	31	
	32	
	45	
PGND	1	This is the return current path for the power stage of the device. Connect these pins to the load and to the bypass capacitors associated with VIN and VOUT. Pads 65, 67, 70, and 72 should be connected to PCB ground planes using multiple vias for good thermal performance. Not all pins are connected together internally. All pins must be connected together externally with a copper plane or pour directly under the device.
	5	
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	65	
	67	
	70	
	72	

Pin Functions (continued)

TERMINAL		DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.	
PH	11	Phase switch node. Do not place any external component on these pins or tie them to a pin of another function. Connect these pins using a copper area beneath pad 71.
	22	
	23	
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	28	
	71	
PVIN	42	Input switching voltage pin. This pin supplies voltage to the power switches of the converter.
	43	
	44	
	66	
	69	
PWRGD	19	Power Good flag pin. This open drain output asserts low if the output voltage is more than approximately ±6% out of regulation.
PWRGD_PU	18	Power Good pull-up pin. This pin is connected to a 100kΩ resistor which is tied to the PWRGD pin internally. Connect this pin to V5V or to any voltage between 1.3V and 6.5V.
SENSE+	14	Remote sense connection. Connect this pin to VOUT at the load for improved regulation. This pin must be connected to VOUT at the load, or at the module pins.
SS_SEL	3	Slow-start select pin. Connect a resistor between this pin and PWRGD (or PGND) to select the slow-start time. See the SS_SEL section of the datasheet for slow-start times and corresponding resistor values. Connect the SS_SEL pin to PGND to select Auto-skip Eco-mode or to the PWRGD pin (pin 19) to select FCCM.
V5V	61	5V regulator pin. This regulator supplies the internal circuitry.
VADJ	13	Output voltage adjust pin. Connecting a resistor between this pin and AGND sets the output voltage.
VIN	2	Input bias voltage pins. Supplies the control circuitry of the power converter.
	15	
VOUT	10	Output voltage. These pins are connected to the internal output inductor. Connect these pins to the output load and connect external bypass capacitors between these pins and PGND.
	52	
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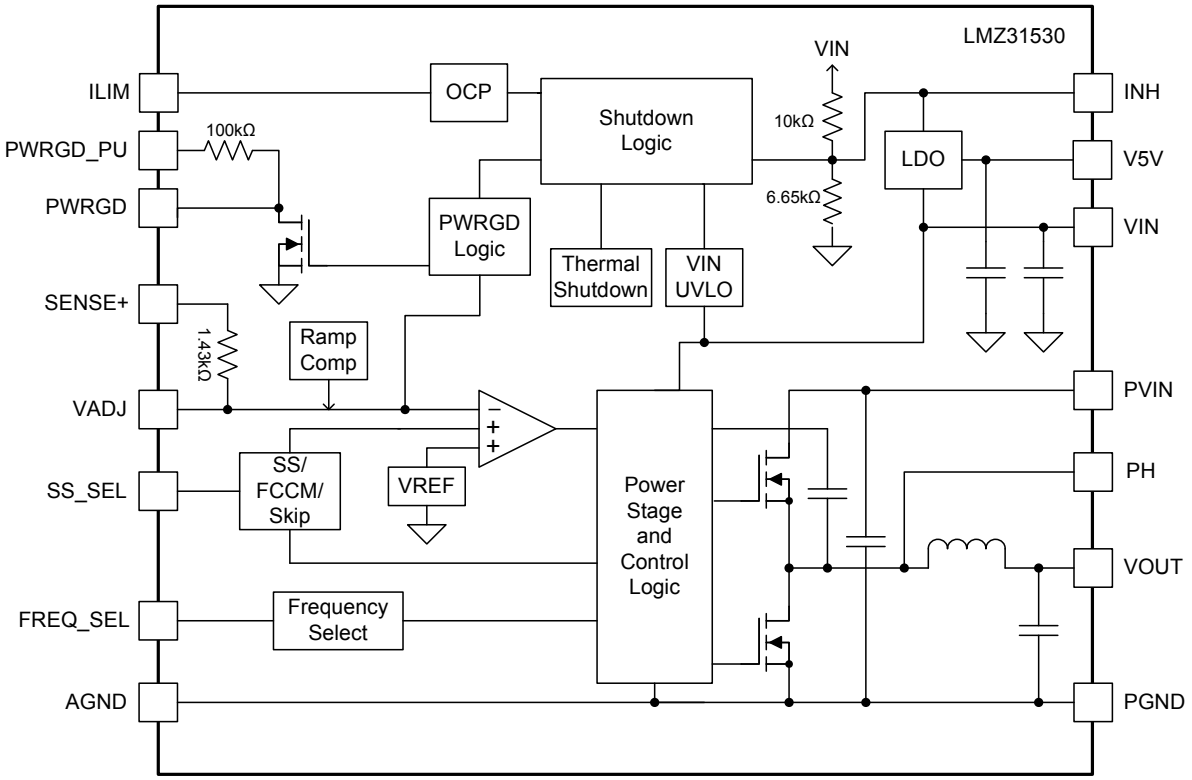
	60	
	68	

Functional Block Diagram



6 Typical Characteristics (PVIN = VIN = 12 V)

The electrical characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the converter. Applies to Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3. The temperature derating curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm six-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper. Applies to Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6.

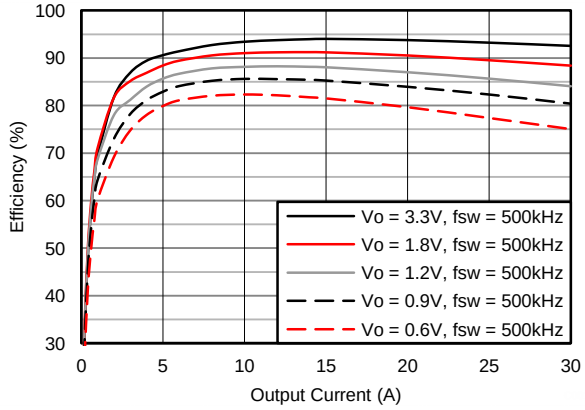


Figure 1. Efficiency vs. Output Current

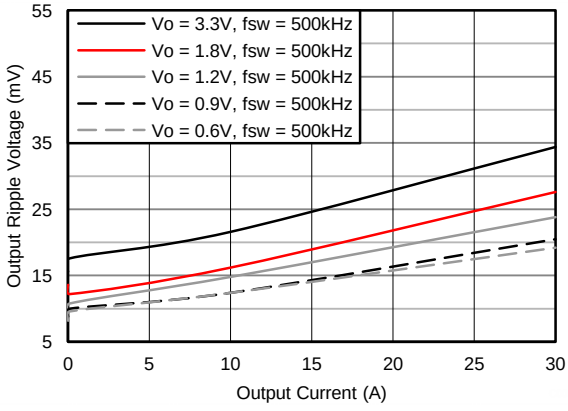


Figure 2. Voltage Ripple vs. Output Current

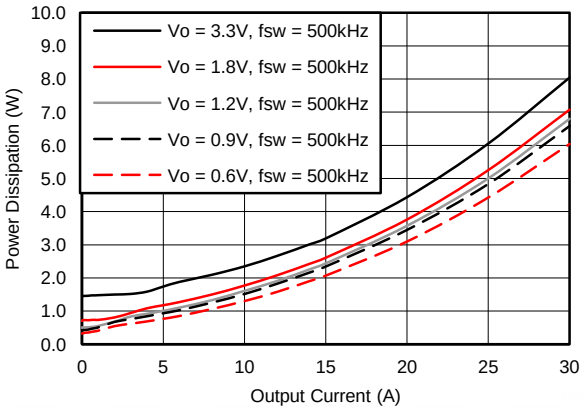


Figure 3. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current

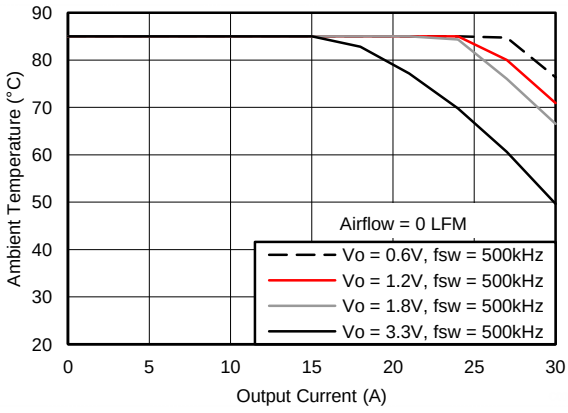


Figure 4. Safe Operating Area (0 LFM)

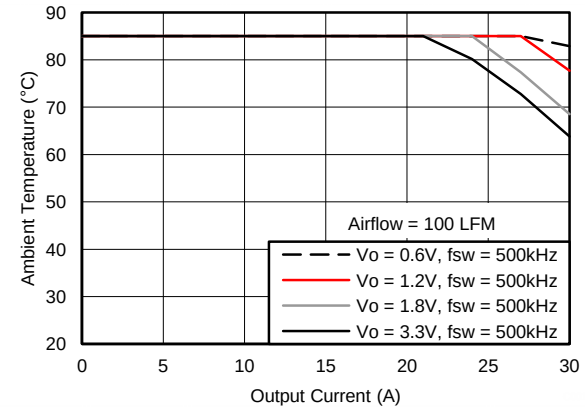


Figure 5. Safe Operating Area (100 LFM)

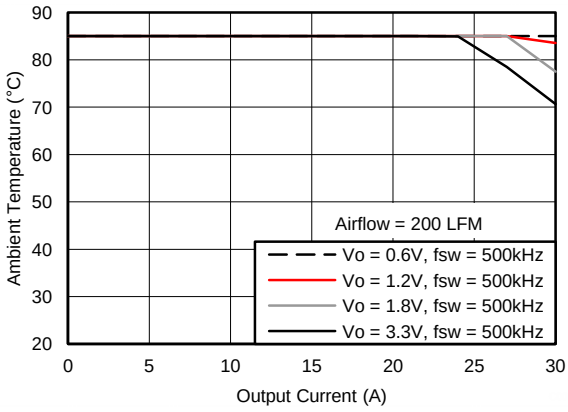


Figure 6. Safe Operating Area (200 LFM)

7 Typical Characteristics (PVIN = VIN = 5 V)

The electrical characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical for the converter. Applies to Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9. The temperature derating curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures. Derating limits apply to devices soldered directly to a 100 mm × 100 mm six-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper. Applies to Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12.

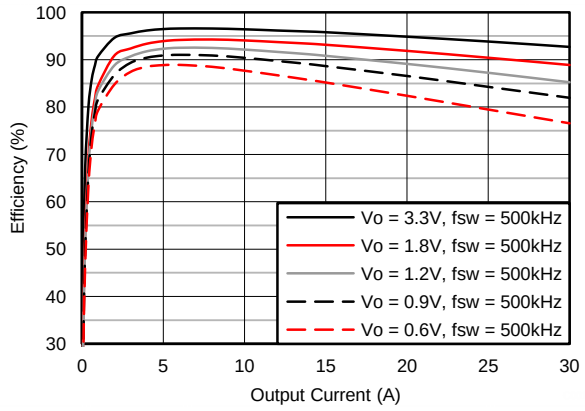


Figure 7. Efficiency vs. Output Current

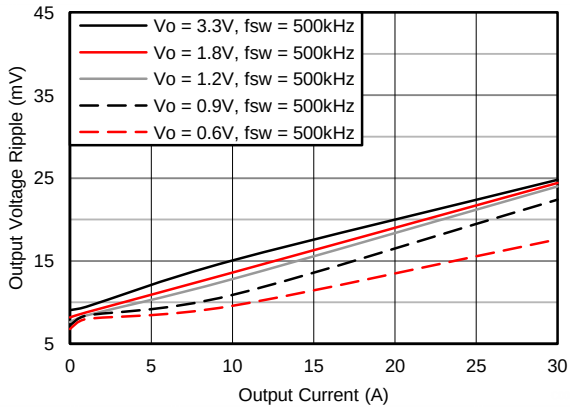


Figure 8. Voltage Ripple vs. Output Current

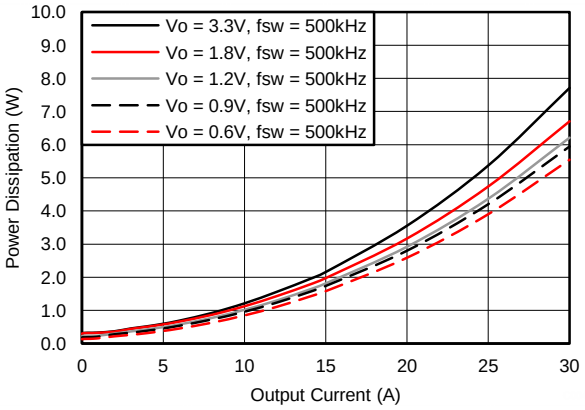


Figure 9. Power Dissipation vs. Output Current

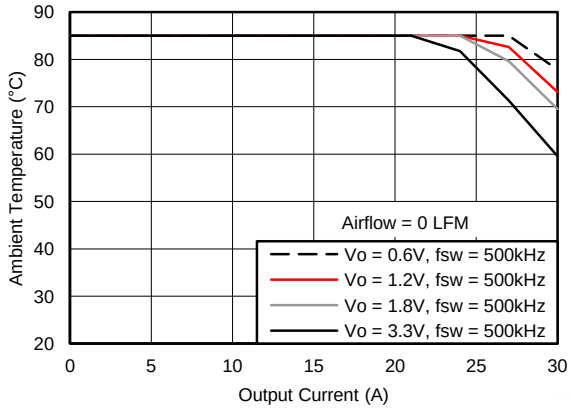


Figure 10. Safe Operating Area (0 LFM)

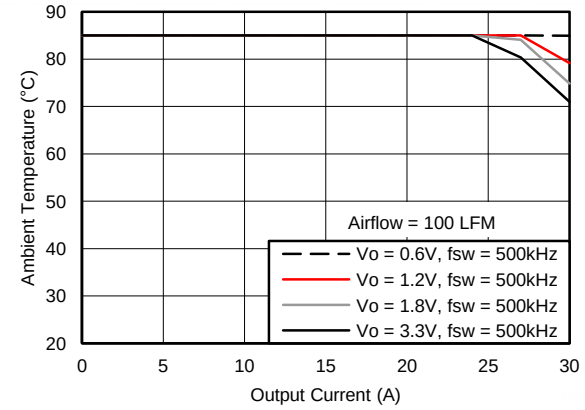


Figure 11. Safe Operating Area (100 LFM)

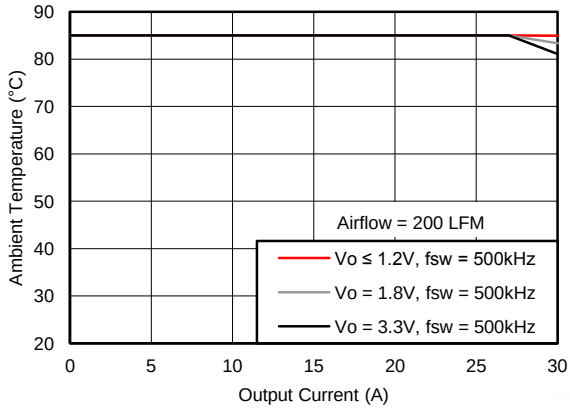


Figure 12. Safe Operating Area (200 LFM)

8 Application Information

8.1 Adjusting the Output Voltage

The VADJ control sets the output voltage of the LMZ31530. The output voltage adjustment range is from 0.6V to 3.6V. The adjustment method requires the addition of R_{SET}, which sets the output voltage, and the connection of SENSE+ to VOUT. The R_{SET} resistor must be connected directly between the VADJ (pin 13) and AGND (pin 9). The SENSE+ pin (pin 14) must be connected to VOUT either at the load for improved regulation or at VOUT of the device.

The LMZ31530 relies on a precision trimmed 0.6 V reference for the feedback voltage regulation and operates by regulating the valley of the voltage ripple appearing at the VADJ pin. The voltage ripple is a function of the input voltage and the output voltage, therefore the R_{SET} resistor will change based on the input voltage. Table 1 gives the calculated external R_{SET} resistor for a number of common bus voltages for PVIN of 12 V, 5 V, and 3.3 V. The recommended switching frequency is 500 kHz which can be configured by leaving the FREQ_SEL pin open. To adjust the frequency, see Table 2.

Table 1. R_{SET} Resistor Values

	R_{SET} (Ω)				R_{SET} (Ω)		
V_{OUT} (V)	PVIN = 12 V	PVIN = 5 V	PVIN = 3.3 V	V_{OUT} (V)	PVIN = 12 V	PVIN = 5 V	PVIN = 3.3 V
0.60	open	open	open	2.15	566	563	560
0.65	18787	18681	18588	2.20	548	545	542
0.70	9024	8993	8966	2.25	532	528	525
0.75	5939	5923	5908	2.30	516	513	510
0.80	4427	4416	4406	2.35	502	498	495
0.85	3529	3521	3513	2.40	488	484	481
0.90	2934	2927	2921	2.45	475	471	468
0.95	2511	2505	2500	2.50	462	459	456
1.00	2195	2190	2185	2.55	451	447	444
1.05	1950	1945	1941	2.60	439	436	433
1.10	1754	1749	1745	2.65	429	425	422
1.15	1594	1589	1586	2.70	419	415	412
1.20	1460	1456	1453	2.75	409	405	402
1.25	1348	1344	1341	2.80	400	396	393
1.30	1251	1248	1244	2.85	391	387	384
1.35	1168	1164	1161	2.90	382	379	375
1.40	1095	1091	1088	2.95	374	370	367
1.45	1031	1027	1024	3.00	367	363	359
1.50	973	970	968	3.05	359	355	352
1.55	922	919	916	3.10	352	348	345
1.60	876	873	870	3.15	345	341	338
1.65	834	831	828	3.20	339	335	331
1.70	797	793	790	3.25	332	328	325
1.75	762	759	756	3.30	326	322	318
1.80	730	727	724	3.35	320	316	312
1.85	701	698	695	3.40	315	310	307
1.90	674	671	668	3.45	309	305	301
1.95	650	646	643	3.50	304	300	296
2.00	626	623	620	3.55	299	294	291
2.05	605	602	599	3.60	294	289	286
2.10	585	581	578				

8.2 Frequency Select

The LMZ31530 switching frequency can be selected from several values as shown in Table 2. To select a switching frequency, a resistor (R_{FREQ}) must be connected between the FREQ_SEL pin and either PGND or V5V (pin 61) as shown in Table 2. For all output voltages, the recommended switching frequency is 500 kHz which can be configured by leaving the FREQ_SEL pin open. Table 2 also shows the output voltage range for each frequency.

Table 2. Frequency Selection

Frequency Select (kHz)	R_{FREQ} (kΩ)	Connect To	V_{OUT} RANGE (V)	
			MIN	MAX
300	66	PGND	0.6	3.6
400	498	PGND	0.6	3.6
500	open	-	0.6	3.6
650	745	V5V	0.8	3.6
750	188	V5V	1.0	3.6
850	short	V5V	1.2	3.6

8.3 Capacitor Recommendations for the LMZ31530 Power Supply

8.3.1 Capacitor Technologies

8.3.1.1 Electrolytic, Polymer-Electrolytic Capacitors

Aluminum electrolytic capacitors provide adequate decoupling over the frequency range of 2 kHz to 150 kHz. When using electrolytic capacitors, high-quality, polymer-electrolytic capacitors are recommended. Polymer-electrolytic type capacitors are recommended for applications where the ambient operating temperature is less than 0°C. The Panasonic OS-CON capacitor series is suggested due to the lower ESR, higher rated surge, power dissipation, ripple current capability, and small package size.

8.3.1.2 Ceramic Capacitors

The performance of ceramic capacitors is most effective above 150 kHz. Multilayer ceramic capacitors have a low ESR and a resonant frequency higher than the bandwidth of the regulator. They can be used to reduce the reflected ripple current at the input as well as improve the transient response of the output.

8.3.1.3 Tantalum, Polymer-Tantalum Capacitors

Polymer-tantalum type capacitors are recommended for applications where the ambient operating temperature is less than 0°C. The Panasonic POSCAP series and Kemet T530 capacitor series are recommended rather than many other tantalum types due to their lower ESR, higher rated surge, power dissipation, ripple current capability, and small package size. Tantalum capacitors that have no stated ESR or surge current rating are not recommended for power applications.

8.3.2 Input Capacitor

The LMZ31530 requires a minimum input capacitance of 44 µF of ceramic type. The voltage rating of input capacitors must be greater than the maximum input voltage. The input RMS ripple current is a function of the output current and the duty cycle for any application. The input capacitor must be rated for the application's RMS ripple current. Table 3 includes a preferred list of capacitors by vendor.

8.3.3 Output Capacitor

The required output capacitance of the LMZ31530 can be comprised of either all ceramic capacitors, or a combination of ceramic and bulk capacitors. The required output capacitance must include at least 100 µF of ceramic type. When adding additional non-ceramic bulk capacitors, low-ESR devices like the ones recommended in Table 3 are required. The required capacitance above the minimum is determined by actual transient deviation requirements. See Table 4 for typical transient response values for several output voltage, input voltage and capacitance combinations. Table 3 includes a preferred list of capacitors by vendor.

Capacitor Recommendations for the LMZ31530 Power Supply (continued)

Table 3. Recommended Input/Output Capacitors(1)

VENDOR	SERIES	PART NUMBER	CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS		
			WORKING VOLTAGE (V)	CAPACITANCE (µF)	ESR (2) (mΩ)
Murata	X5R	GRM32ER61E226K	25	22	2
TDK	X5R	C3216X5R1E476M	25	47	2
TDK	X5R	C3216X5R1C476M	16	47	2
Murata	X5R	GRM32ER61C476M	16	47	2
TDK	X5R	C3225X5R0J107M	6.3	100	2
Murata	X5R	GRM32ER60J107M	6.3	100	2
TDK	X5R	C3225X5R0J476K	6.3	47	2
Murata	X5R	GRM32ER60J476M	6.3	47	2
Panasonic	EEH-ZA	EEH-ZA1E101XP	25	100	30
Kemet	T520	T520V107M010ASE025	10	100	25
Panasonic	POSCAP	6TPE100MI	6.3	100	25
Panasonic	POSCAP	2R5TPE220M7	2.5	220	7
Kemet	T530	T530D227M006ATE006	6.3	220	6
Kemet	T530	T530D337M006ATE010	6.3	330	10
Panasonic	POSCAP	2TPF330M6	2.0	330	6
Panasonic	POSCAP	6TPE330MFL	6.3	330	15

(1) **Capacitor Supplier Verification, RoHS, Lead-free and Material Details**
Consult capacitor suppliers regarding availability, material composition, RoHS and lead-free status, and manufacturing process requirements for any capacitors identified in this table.
(2) Maximum ESR @ 100kHz, 25°C.

8.4 Transient Response

The LMZ31530 is designed to have an ultra-fast load step response with minimal output capacitance. Table 4 shows the voltage deviation and recovery time for several different transient conditions. Several waveforms are shown in Application Curves .

Table 4. Output Voltage Transient Response

C_{IN1} = 3 x 47 µF CERAMIC						
V_{OUT} (V)	V_{IN} (V)	C_{OUT1} Ceramic	C_{OUT2} BULK	VOLTAGE DEVIATION (mV)		RECOVERY TIME (µs)
				10 A LOAD STEP, (1 A/µs)	15 A LOAD STEP, (1 A/µs)	
0.6	5	500 µF	-	15	18	35
	12	500 µF	-	15	20	35
0.9	5	500 µF	-	15	18	40
		500 µF	470 µF	12	15	40
	12	500 µF	-	20	25	40
		500 µF	470 µF	16	22	40
1.2	5	500 µF	-	20	25	40
		500 µF	330 µF	15	22	40
	12	500 µF	-	20	25	40
		500 µF	330 µF	16	24	40
1.8	5	500 µF	-	20	30	40
		500 µF	330 µF	16	25	40
	12	500 µF	-	20	30	40
		500 µF	330 µF	16	25	45
3.3	5	500 µF	-	25	40	50
	12	500 µF	-	25	35	50

8.5 Application Curves

Device configured for FCCM mode of operation, (pin 3 connected to pin 19).

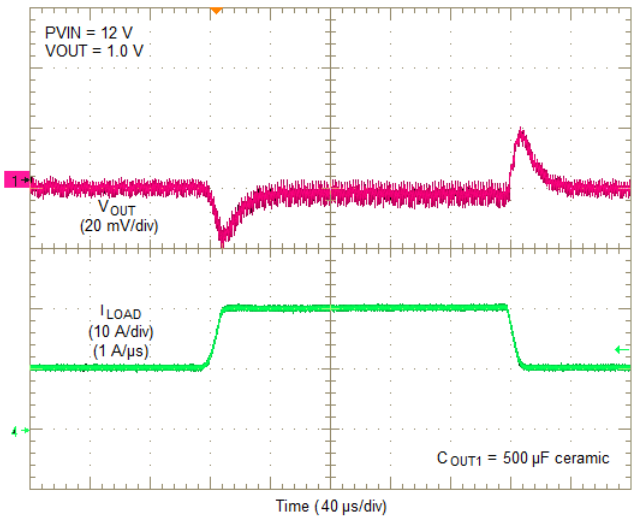


Figure 13. PVIN = 12V, VOUT = 1.0V, 10A Load Step

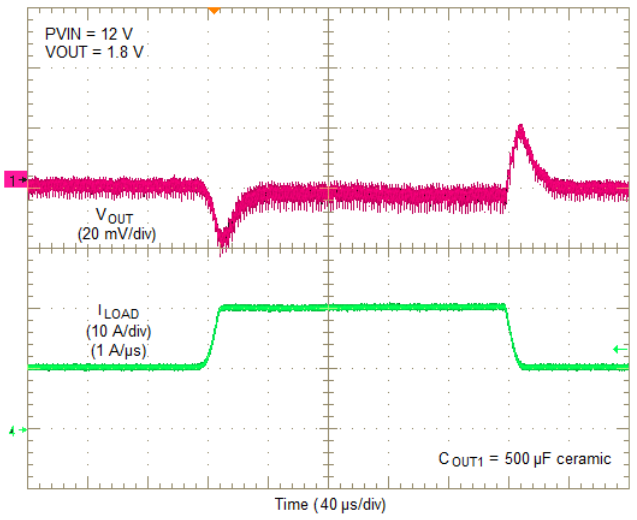


Figure 14. PVIN = 12V, VOUT = 1.8V, 10A Load Step

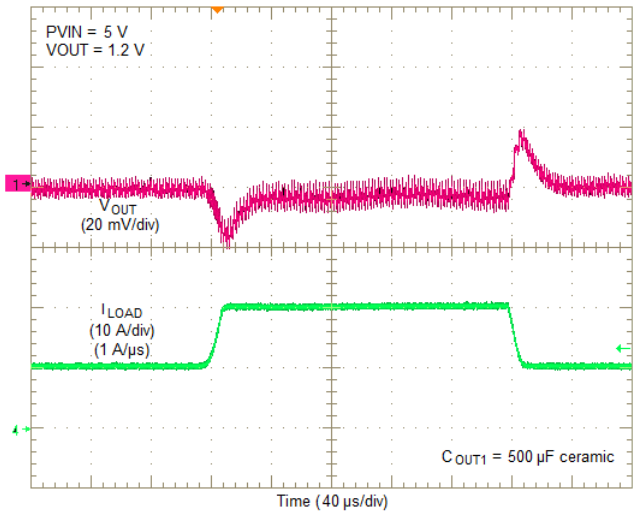


Figure 15. PVIN = 5V, VOUT = 1.2V, 10A Load Step

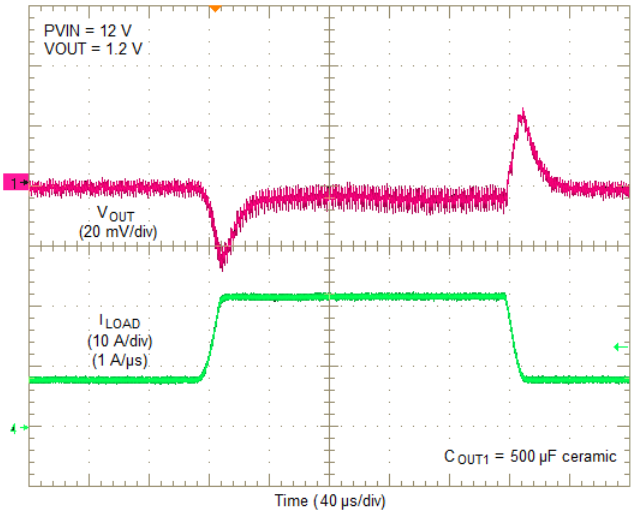


Figure 16. PVIN = 12V, VOUT = 1.2V, 5A Load Step

8.6 Application Schematics

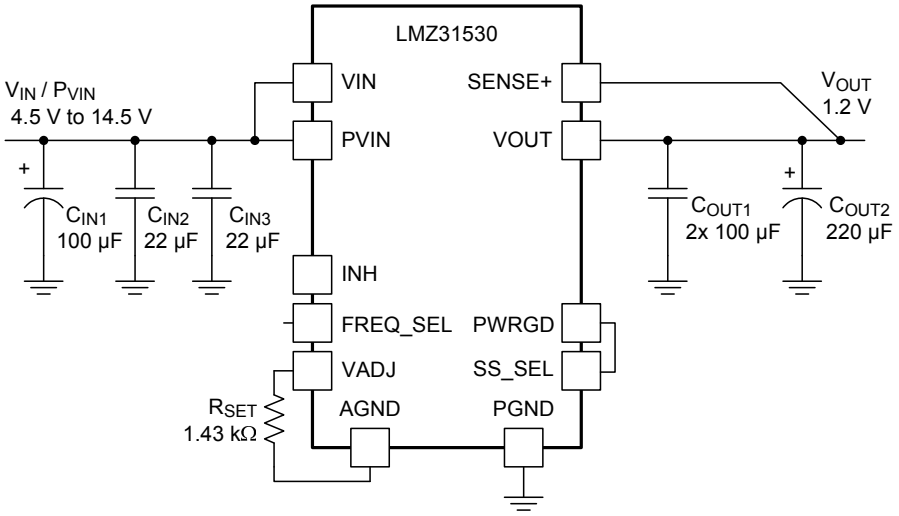


Figure 17. Typical Schematic
PVIN = VIN = 4.5 V to 14.5 V, VOUT = 1.2 V

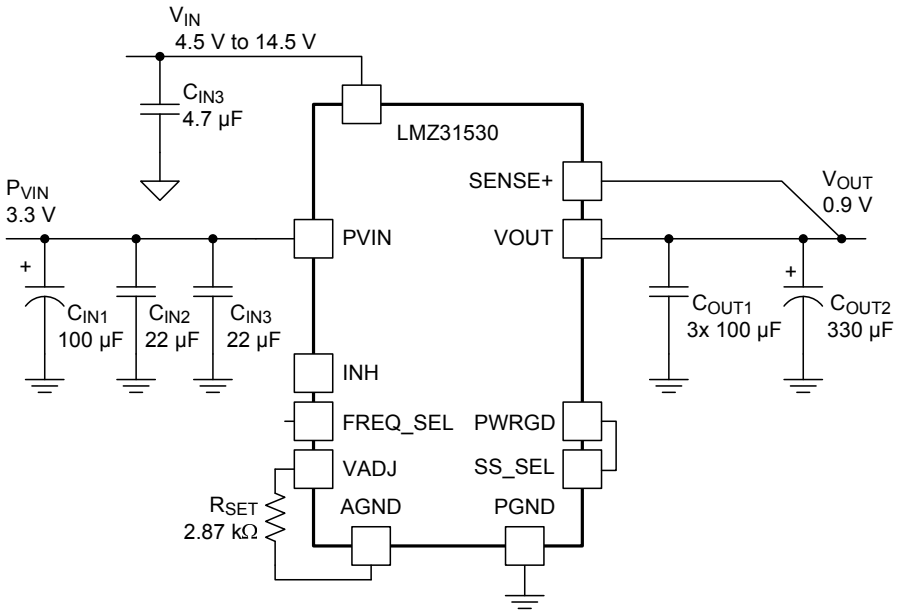


Figure 18. Typical Schematic
PVIN = 3.3 V, VIN = 4.5 V to 14.5 V, VOUT = 0.9 V

8.7 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

Click here to create a custom design using the LMZ31530 device with the WEBENCH® Power Designer.

1. Start by entering the input voltage (V_{IN}), output voltage (V_{OUT}), and output current (I_{OUT}) requirements.
2. Optimize the design for key parameters such as efficiency, footprint, and cost using the optimizer dial.
3. Compare the generated design with other possible solutions from Texas Instruments.

The WEBENCH Power Designer provides a customized schematic along with a list of materials with real-time pricing and component availability.

In most cases, these actions are available:

- Run electrical simulations to see important waveforms and circuit performance
- Run thermal simulations to understand board thermal performance
- Export customized schematic and layout into popular CAD formats
- Print PDF reports for the design, and share the design with colleagues

Get more information about WEBENCH tools at www.ti.com/WEBENCH.

8.8 VIN and PVIN Input Voltage

The LMZ31530 allows for a variety of applications by using the VIN and PVIN pins together or separately. The VIN voltage supplies the internal control circuits of the device. The PVIN voltage provides the input voltage to the power converter system.

If tied together, the input voltage for the VIN pin and the PVIN pin can range from 4.5 V to 14.5 V. If using the VIN pin separately from the PVIN pin, the VIN pin must be greater than 4.5 V, and the PVIN pin can range from as low as 3.0 V to 14.5 V. When operating from a split rail, it is recommended to supply VIN from 5 V to 12 V, for best performance.

8.9 3.3 V PVIN Operation

Applications operating from a PVIN of 3.3 V must provide at least 4.5 V for VIN. It is recommended to supply VIN from 5 V to 12 V, for best performance. See application note, SNVA692 for help creating 5 V from 3.3 V using a small, simple charge pump device.

8.10 Power Good (PWRGD)

The PWRGD pin is an open drain output. Once the voltage on the SENSE+ pin is between 90% and 115% of the set voltage, the PWRGD pin pull-down is released and the pin floats. The recommended pull-up resistor value is between 10 kΩ and 100 kΩ to a voltage source that is less than 7 V. An internal 100 kΩ pull-up resistor is provided internal to the device between the PWRGD pin (pin 19) and PWRGD_PU pin (pin 18). The PWRGD_PU pin can be connected to a voltage source less than 7 V or connected directly to V5V (pin 61), which is an internal 5V regulator. The PWRGD pin is in a defined state once VIN is greater than 1.0 V. The PWRGD pin is pulled low when the voltage on SENSE+ is lower than 90% or greater than 115% of the nominal set voltage. Also, the PWRGD pin is pulled low if the input UVLO or thermal shutdown is asserted or the INH pin is pulled low.

8.11 Slow Start (SS_SEL)

Connecting the SS_SEL pin to PWRGD or PGND sets the slow start interval of approximately 0.7 ms. The connection to either PWRGD or PGND determines the mode of the LMZ31530 as decribed in Auto-Skip Eco-mode™ / Forced Continuous Conduction Mode. Adding a resistor between SS_SEL pin and PWRGD or PGND increases the slow start time. Increasing the slow start time will reduce inrush current.Table 5 shows a resistor connected between SS_SEL pin and PWRGD to select FCCM and Figure 20 shows a resistor between SS_SEL pin and PGND to select Auto-skip mode. See Table 5 below for SS resistor values and timing interval.

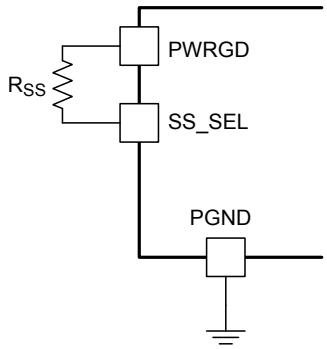


Figure 19. Slow-Start Resistor (R_{SS}) in FCCM

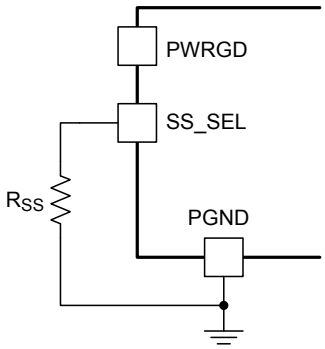


Figure 20. Slow-Start Resistor (R_{SS}) in Auto-skip Mode

Table 5. Slow-Start Resistor Values and Slow-Start Time

R_{SS} (kΩ)	short	61.9	161	436
SS Time (msec)	0.7	1.4	2.8	5.6

8.12 Auto-Skip Eco-mode™ / Forced Continuous Conduction Mode

Auto-skip Eco-mode or Forced Continuous Conduction Mode (FCCM) can be selected using the SS_SEL pin (pin 3). Connect the SS_SEL pin to PGND to select Auto-skip Eco-mode or to the PWRGD pin to select FCCM.

In Auto-skip Eco-mode, the LMZ31530 automatically reduces the switching frequency at light load conditions to maintain high efficiency. In FCCM, the controller keeps continuous conduction mode in light load condition and the switching frequency is kept almost constant over the entire load range. Transient performance is best in FCCM.

8.13 Power-Up Characteristics

When configured as shown in the front page schematic, the LMZ31530 produces a regulated output voltage following the application of a valid input voltage. During the power-up, internal soft-start circuitry slows the rate that the output voltage rises, thereby limiting the amount of in-rush current that can be drawn from the input source. Figure 21 shows the start-up waveforms for a LMZ31530, operating from a 12-V input (PVIN=VIN) and with the output voltage adjusted to 1.8 V. Figure 22 shows the start-up waveforms for a LMZ31530 starting up into a pre-biased output voltage. The waveforms were measured with a 15-A constant current load.

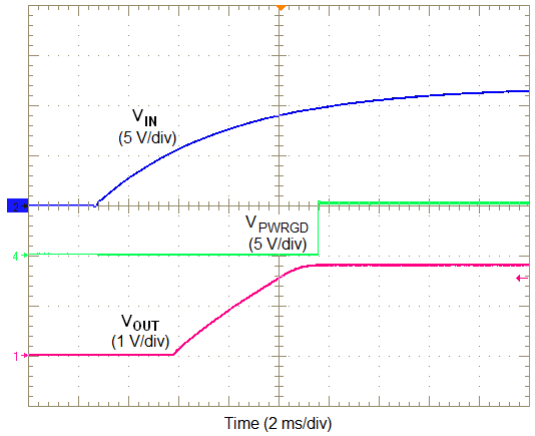


Figure 21. Start-Up Waveforms

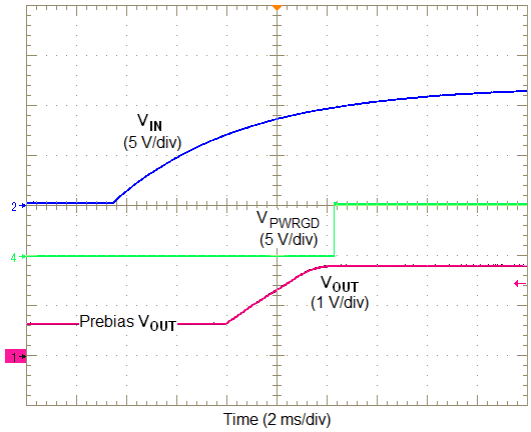


Figure 22. Start-up into Pre-bias

8.14 Pre-Biased Start-Up

The LMZ31530 has been designed to prevent the low-side MOSFET from discharging a pre-biased output. During pre-biased startup, the low-side MOSFET does not turn on until the high-side MOSFET has started switching. The high-side MOSFET does not start switching until the slow start voltage exceeds the voltage on the VADJ pin. Refer to Figure 22.

8.15 Remote Sense

The SENSE+ pin must be connected to V_{OUT} at the load, or at the device pins.

Connecting the SENSE+ pin to V_{OUT} at the load improves the load regulation performance of the device by allowing it to compensate for any I-R voltage drop between its output pins and the load. An I-R drop is caused by the high output current flowing through the small amount of pin and trace resistance. This should be limited to a maximum of 300 mV.

NOTE

The remote sense feature is not designed to compensate for the forward drop of nonlinear or frequency dependent components that may be placed in series with the converter output. Examples include OR-ing diodes, filter inductors, ferrite beads, and fuses. When these components are enclosed by the SENSE+ connection, they are effectively placed inside the regulation control loop, which can adversely affect the stability of the regulator.

8.16 Output On/Off Inhibit (INH)

The INH pin provides electrical on/off control of the device. Once the INH pin voltage exceeds the threshold voltage, the device starts operation. If the INH pin voltage is pulled below the threshold voltage, the regulator stops switching and enters low quiescent current state.

The INH pin has an internal pull-up current source, allowing the user to float the INH pin for enabling the device. If an application requires controlling the INH pin, use an open drain/collector device, or a suitable logic gate to interface with the pin.

Figure 23 shows the typical application of the inhibit function. The Inhibit control has its own internal pull-up to VIN potential. An open-collector or open-drain device is recommended to control this input.

Turning Q1 on applies a low voltage to the inhibit control (INH) pin and disables the output of the supply, shown in Figure 24. If Q1 is turned off, the supply executes a soft-start power-up sequence, as shown in Figure 25. The waveforms were measured with a 12-A constant resistance load.

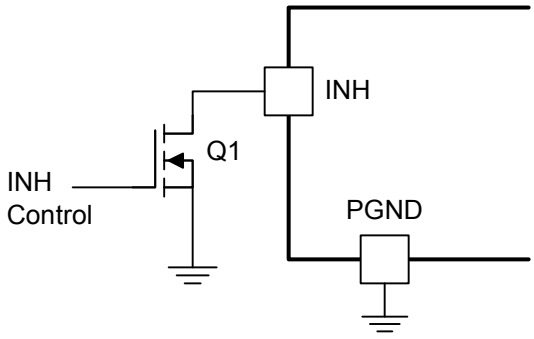


Figure 23. Typical Inhibit Control

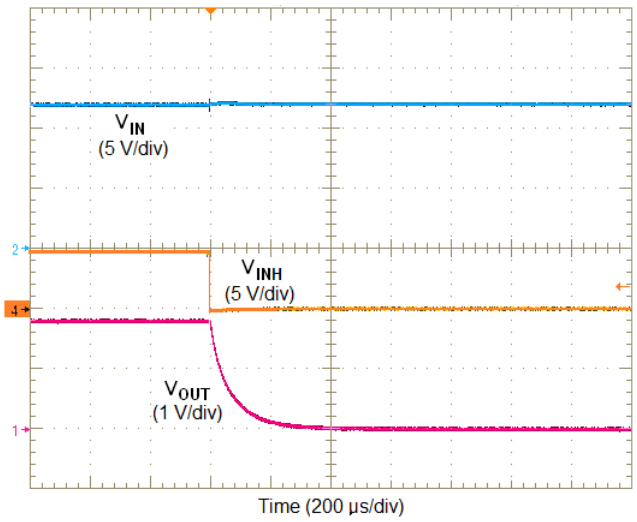


Figure 24. Inhibit Turn-Off

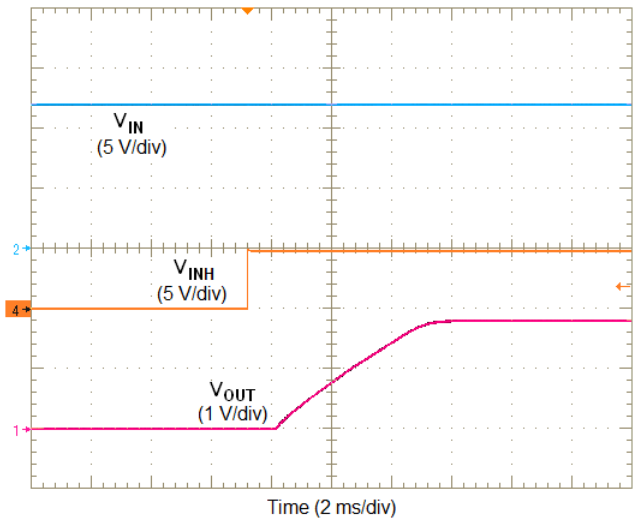


Figure 25. Inhibit Turn-On

8.17 Overcurrent Protection

For protection against load faults, the LMZ31530 incorporates cycle-by-cycle overcurrent limiting control. The inductor current is monitored during the OFF state and the controller maintains the OFF state during the period in that the inductor current is larger than the overcurrent trip level. In cycle-by-cycle mode, applying a load that exceeds the regulator's overcurrent threshold limits the output current and reduces the output voltage as shown in Figure 26. If the overcurrent condition remains and the output voltage drops below 70% of the set-point, the LMZ31530 shuts down. Following shutdown, the module periodically attempts to recover by initiating a soft-start power-up as shown in Figure 26. This is described as a hiccup mode of operation, whereby the module continues in a cycle of successive shutdown and power up until the load fault is removed. During this period, the average current flowing into the fault is significantly reduced which reduces power dissipation. Once the fault is removed, the module automatically recovers and returns to normal operation as shown in Figure 27.

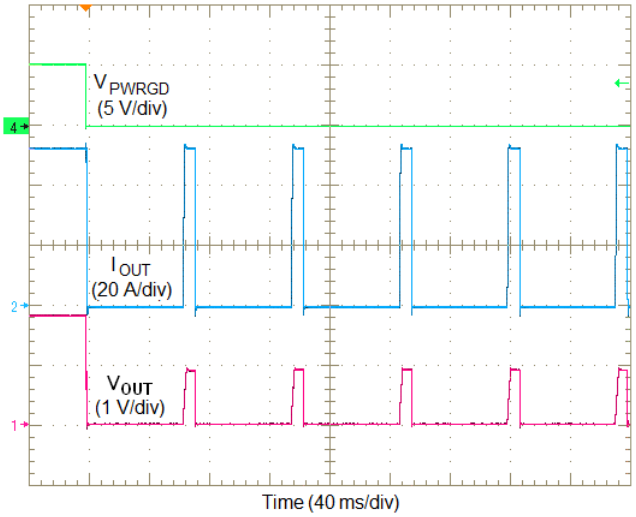


Figure 26. Overcurrent Limiting (Hiccup)

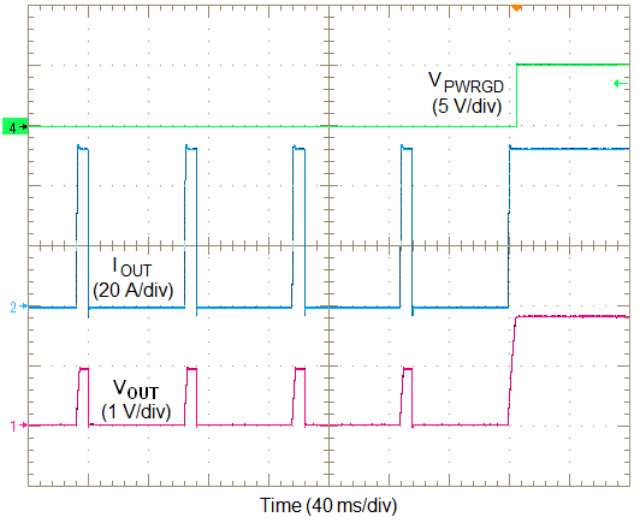


Figure 27. Removal of Overcurrent (Hiccup)

8.18 Current Limit (ILIM) Adjust

The current limit of this device can be adjusted lower by connecting a resistor, R_{ILIM}, between the ILIM pin (pin 6) and PGND. To adjust the typical current limit threshold, as listed in the electrical characteristics table, refer to Table 6.

Table 6. Current Limit Adjust Resistor

Current Limit Reduction	R_{ILIM}(kΩ)
10 %	825
20 %	487
30 %	324

8.19 Thermal Shutdown

The internal thermal shutdown circuitry forces the device to stop switching if the junction temperature exceeds 145°C typically. The device reinitiates the power up sequence when the junction temperature drops below 135°C typically.

8.20 Layout Considerations

To achieve optimal electrical and thermal performance, an optimized PCB layout is required. Figure 28 thru Figure 33, shows a typical PCB layout. Some considerations for an optimized layout are:

- Use large copper areas for power planes (PVIN, VOUT, and PGND) to minimize conduction loss and thermal stress.
- Place ceramic input and output capacitors close to the device pins to minimize high frequency noise.
- Locate additional output capacitors between the ceramic capacitor and the load.
- Keep AGND and PGND separate from one another. AGND should only be used as the return for R_{SET}.
- Place R_{SET}, R_{FREQ}, and R_{SS} as close as possible to their respective pins.
- Use multiple vias to connect the power planes to internal layers.

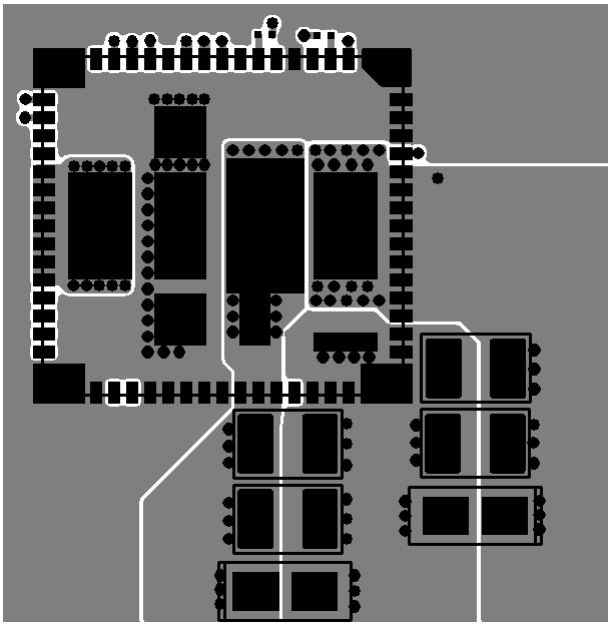


Figure 28. Typical Top Layer Layout

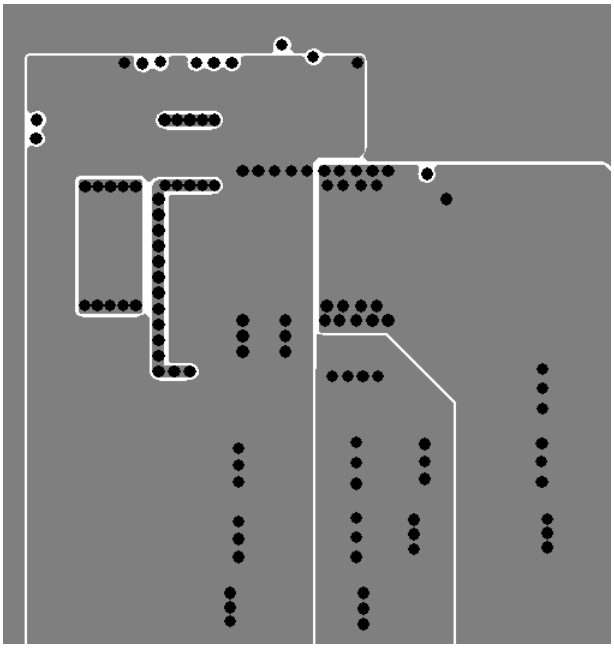


Figure 29. Typical Layer 2 Layout

Layout Considerations (continued)

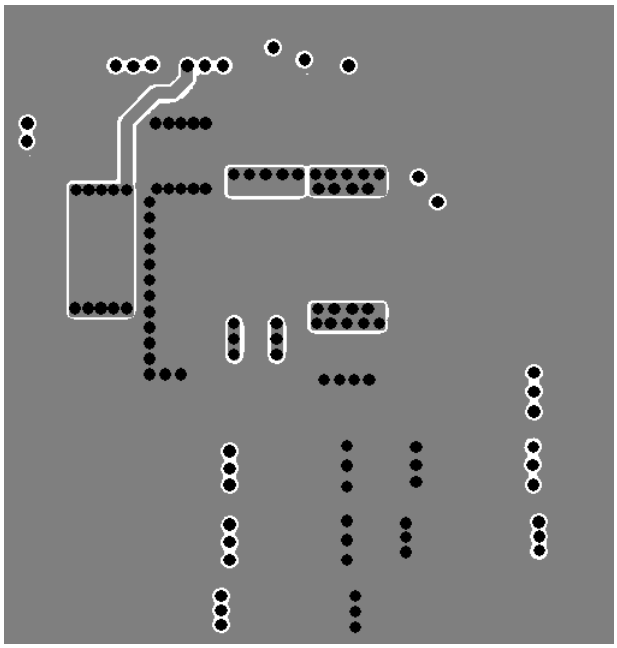


Figure 30. Typical Layer 3 Layout

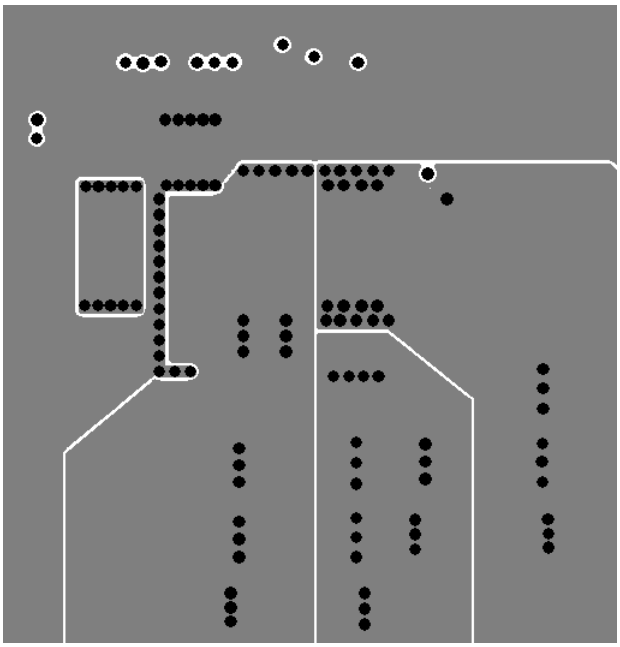


Figure 31. Typical Layer 4 Layout

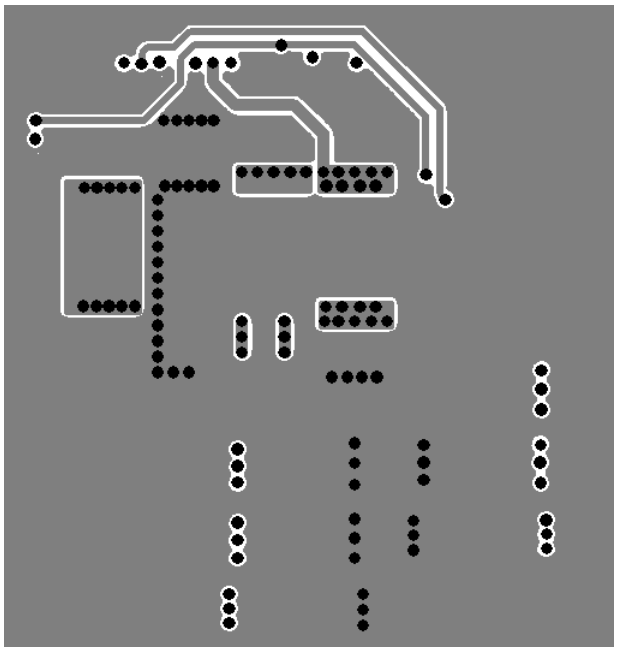


Figure 32. Typical Layer 5 Layout

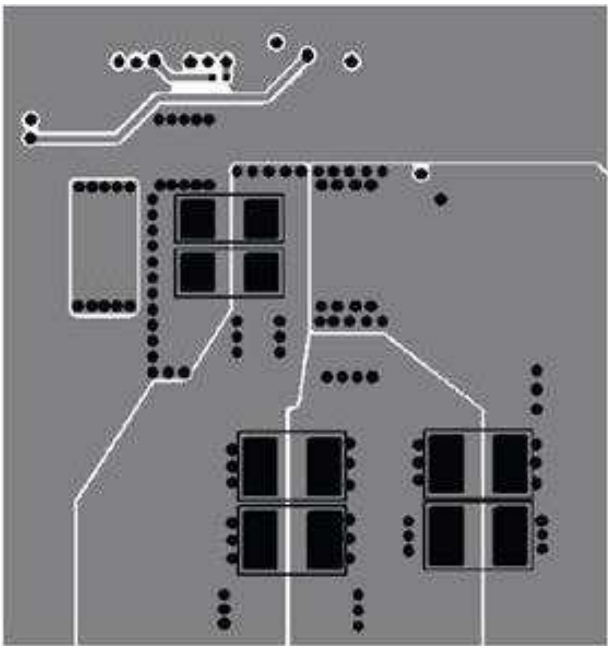


Figure 33. Typical Bottom Layer Layout

8.21 EMI

The LMZ31530 is compliant with EN55022 Class A radiated emissions. Figure 34 and Figure 35 show typical examples of radiated emissions plots for the LMZ31530 operating from 5V and 12V respectively. Both graphs include the plots of the antenna in the horizontal and vertical positions.

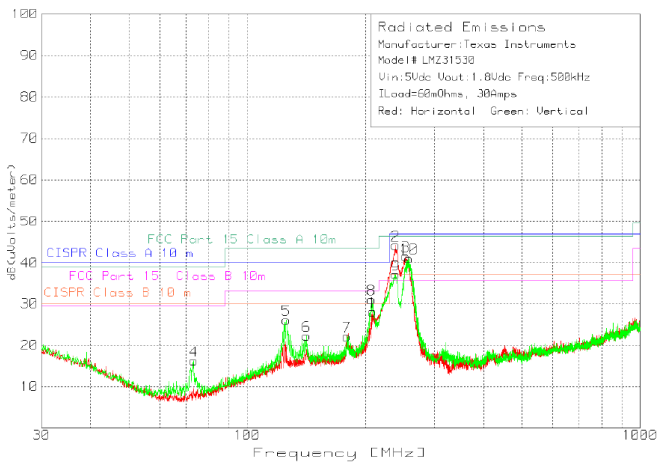


Figure 34. Radiated Emissions 5-V Input, 1.8-V Output, 30-A Load (EN55022 Class A)

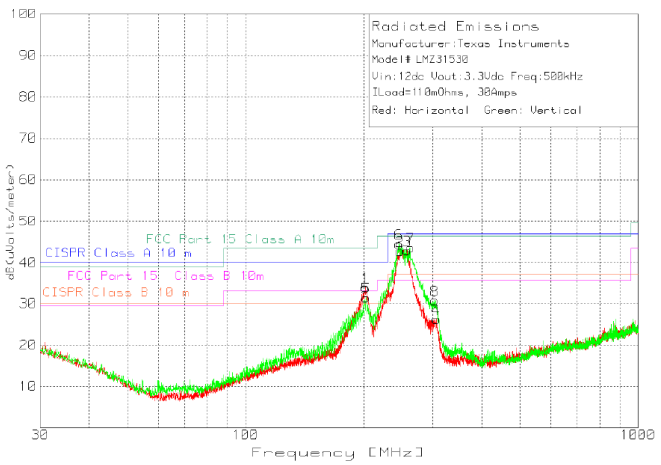


Figure 35. Radiated Emissions 12-V Input, 3.3-V Output, 30-A Load (EN55022 Class A)

9 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision D (April 2018) to Revision E — **Page**

- Updated PCB Typical Bottom Layer Layout 21

Changes from Revision C (June 2017) to Revision D — **Page**

- 为 LMZ31530 添加了 WEBENCH® 设计链接..... 1
- Increased the peak reflow temperature and maximum number of reflows to JEDEC specifications for improved manufacturability..... 2
- 添加*器件支持* 部分 25
- 添加*机械、封装和可订购信息* 部分 26

Changes from Revision B (December 2013) to Revision C — **Page**

- Added peak reflow and maximum number of reflows information 2

Changes from Revision A (December 2013) to Revision B — **Page**

- Added additional capacitors to the recommended capacitor table..... 13

Changes from Original (October 2013) to Revision A — **Page**

- 已更改 将状态从“预览”更改为“生产”..... 1

10 器件和文档支持

10.1 器件支持

10.1.1 开发支持

10.1.1.1 使用 WEBENCH® 工具创建定制设计

单击此处，使用 LMZ31530 器件并借助 WEBENCH® 电源设计器创建定制设计方案。

1. 首先输入输入电压 (V_{IN})、输出电压 (V_{OUT}) 和输出电流 (I_{OUT}) 要求。
2. 使用优化器拨盘优化该设计的关键参数，如效率、尺寸和成本。
3. 将生成的设计与德州仪器 (TI) 的其他可行的解决方案进行比较。

WEBENCH 电源设计器可提供定制原理图以及罗列实时价格和组件供货情况的物料清单。

在多数情况下，可执行以下操作：

- 运行电气仿真，观察重要波形以及电路性能
- 运行热性能仿真，了解电路板热性能
- 将定制原理图和布局方案以常用 CAD 格式导出
- 打印设计方案的 PDF 报告并与同事共享

有关 WEBENCH 工具的详细信息，请访问 www.ti.com.cn/WEBENCH。

10.2 文档支持

10.2.1 相关文档

请参阅如下相关文档：

BQFN 封装的焊接要求

10.3 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 TI.com.cn 上的器件产品文件夹。单击右上角的*通知我* 进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

10.4 社区资源

下列链接提供到 TI 社区资源的连接。链接的内容由各个分销商“按照原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的 《使用条款》。

TI E2E™ 在线社区 ***TI 的工程师对工程师 (E2E) 社区。*** **此社区的创建目的在于促进工程师之间的协作。在 e2e.ti.com 中，您可以咨询问题、分享知识、拓展思路并与同行工程师一道帮助解决问题。**

设计支持 ***TI 参考设计支持*** **可帮助您快速查找有帮助的 E2E 论坛、设计支持工具以及技术支持的联系信息。**

10.5 商标

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10.6 静电放电警告

ESD 可能会损坏该集成电路。德州仪器 (TI) 建议通过适当的预防措施处理所有集成电路。如果不遵守正确的处理措施和安装程序，可能会损坏集成电路。

ESD 的损坏小至导致微小的性能降级，大至整个器件故障。 精密的集成电路可能更容易受到损坏，这是因为非常细微的参数更改都可能会导致器件与其发布的规格不相符。

10.7 术语表

SLYZ022 — *TI 术语表*。

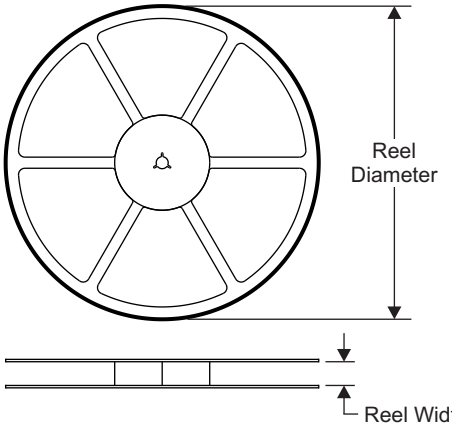
这份术语表列出并解释术语、缩写和定义。

11 机械封装和可订购信息

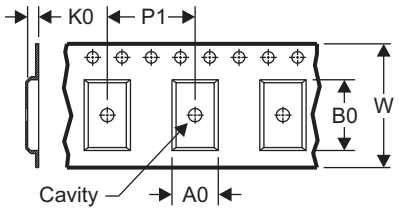
以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。数据如有变更，恕不另行通知，且不会对此文档进行修订。如需获取此数据表的浏览器版本，请查阅左侧的导航栏。

11.1 Tape and Reel Information

REEL DIMENSIONS

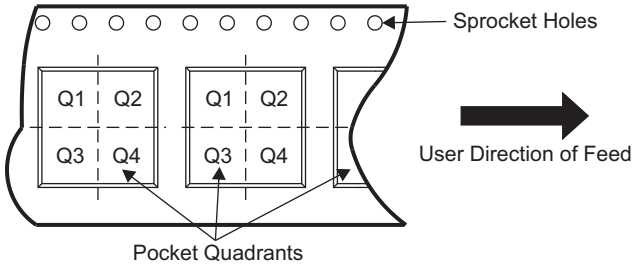


TAPE DIMENSIONS



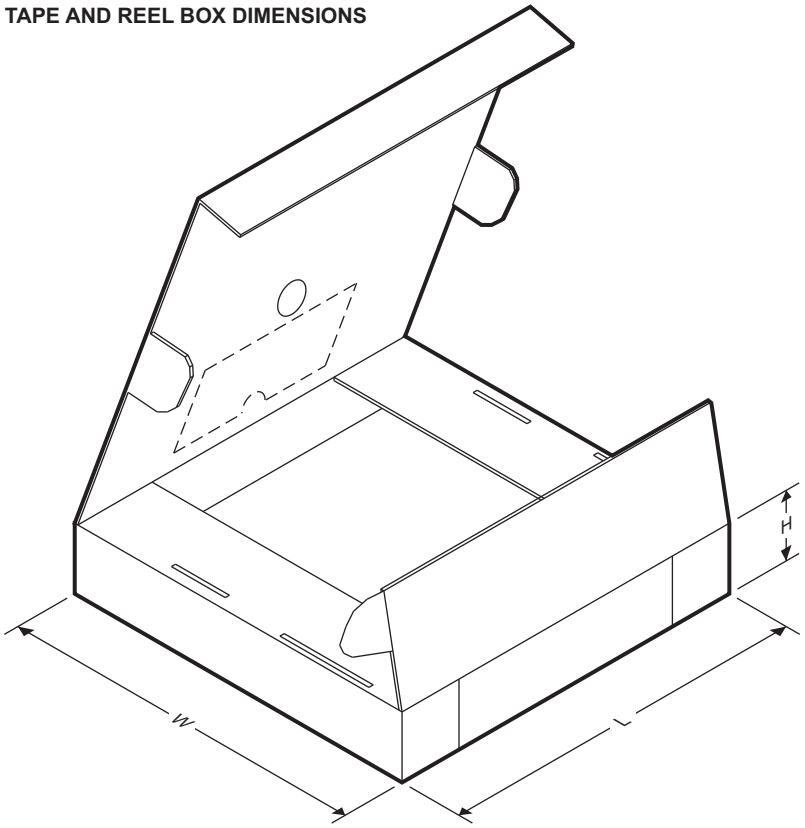
A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



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
LMZ31530RLGT	BQFN	RLG	72	250	330.0	24.4	15.35	16.35	6.1	20.0	24.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMZ31530RLGT	BQFN	RLG	72	250	383.0	353.0	58.0

重要声明和免责声明

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所述资源可供专业开发人员应用TI 产品进行设计使用。您将对以下行为独自承担全部责任：(1) 针对您的应用选择合适的TI 产品；(2) 设计、验证并测试您的应用；(3) 确保您的应用满足相应标准以及任何其他安全、安保或其他要求。所述资源如有变更，恕不另行通知。TI 对您使用所述资源的授权仅限于开发资源所涉及TI 产品的相关应用。除此之外不得复制或展示所述资源，也不提供其它TI或任何第三方的知识产权授权许可。如因使用所述资源而产生任何索赔、赔偿、成本、损失及债务等，TI对此概不负责，并且您须赔偿由此对TI 及其代表造成的损害。

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LMZ31530RLGT	ACTIVE	BQFN	RLG	72	250	RoHS Exempt & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-245C-168 HR	-40 to 85	LMZ31530	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

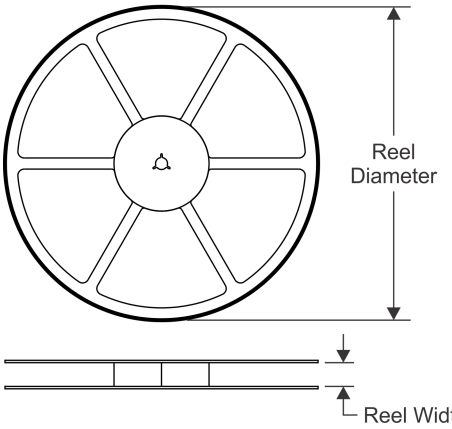
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

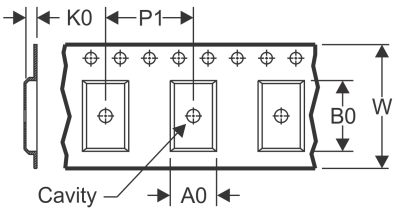
(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS



TAPE DIMENSIONS



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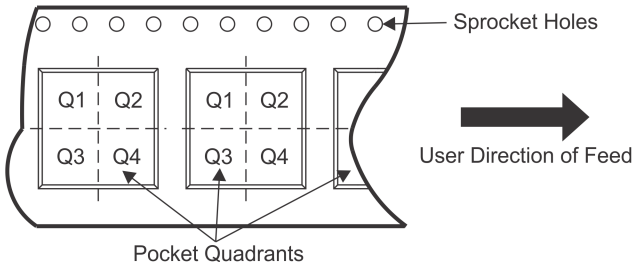
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

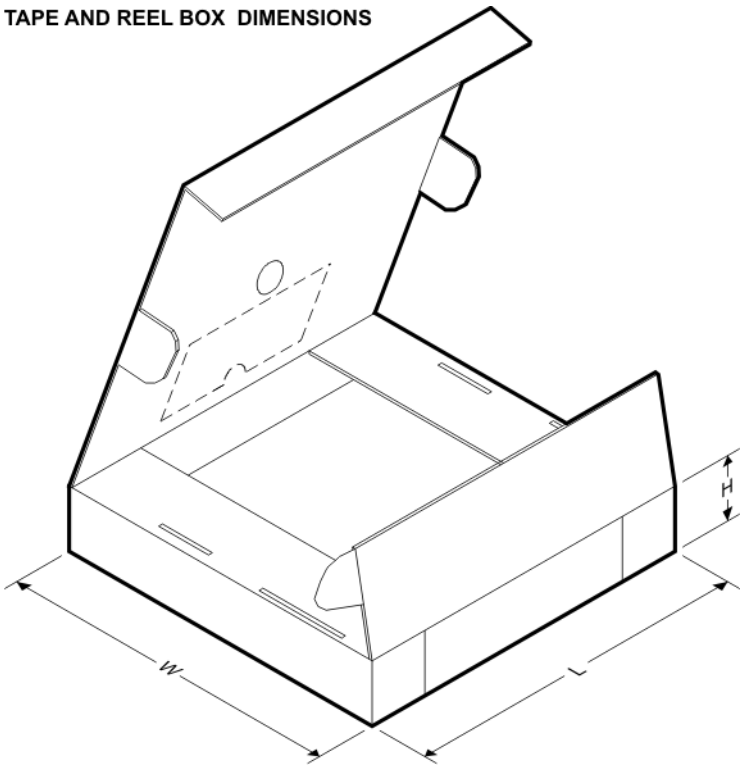
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LMZ31530RLGT	BQFN	RLG	72	250	330.0	24.4	15.35	16.35	6.1	20.0	24.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

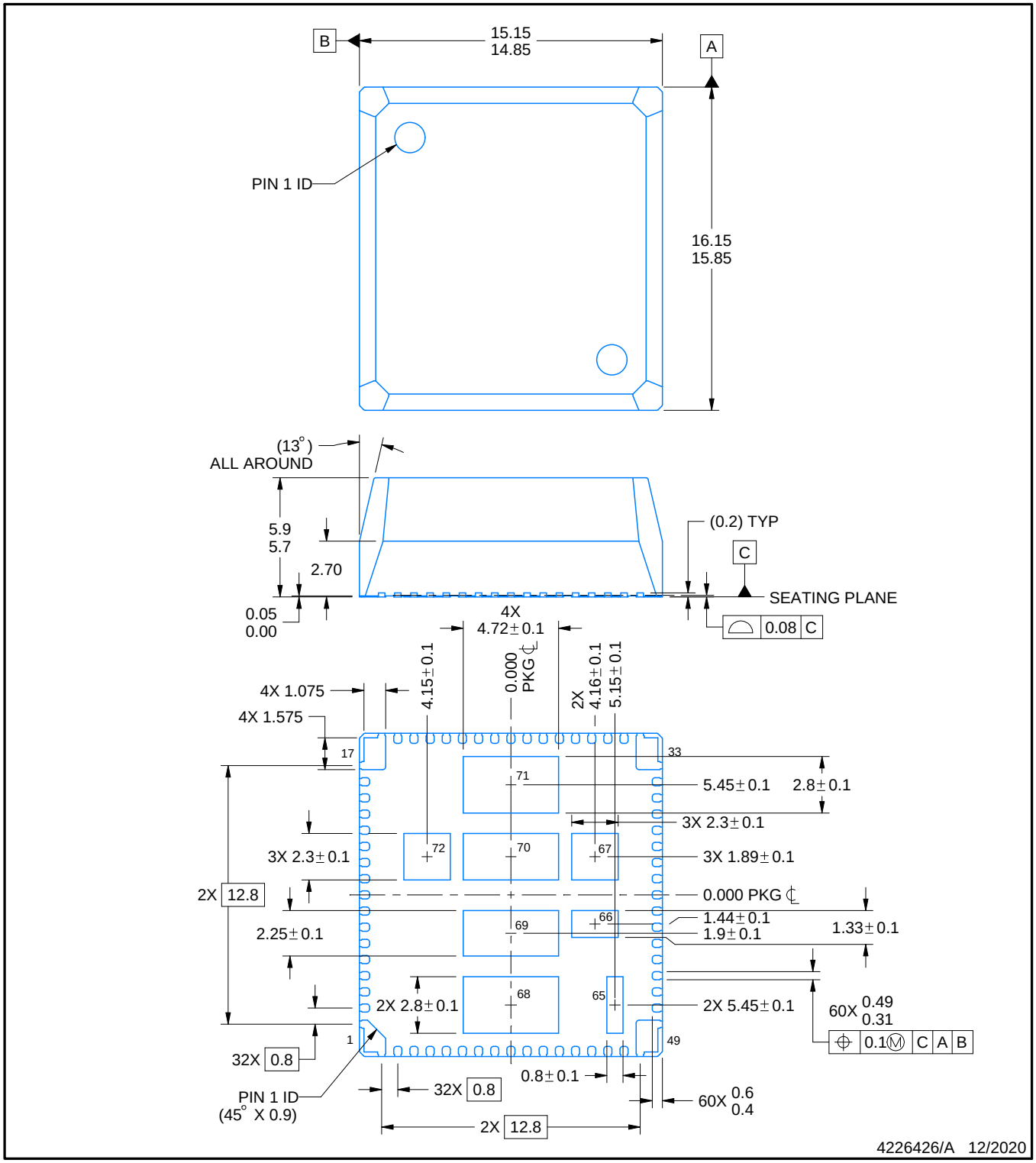
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMZ31530RLGT	BQFN	RLG	72	250	383.0	353.0	58.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

RLG0072A

B4QFN - 5.9 mm max height

EXTREMELY THICK QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

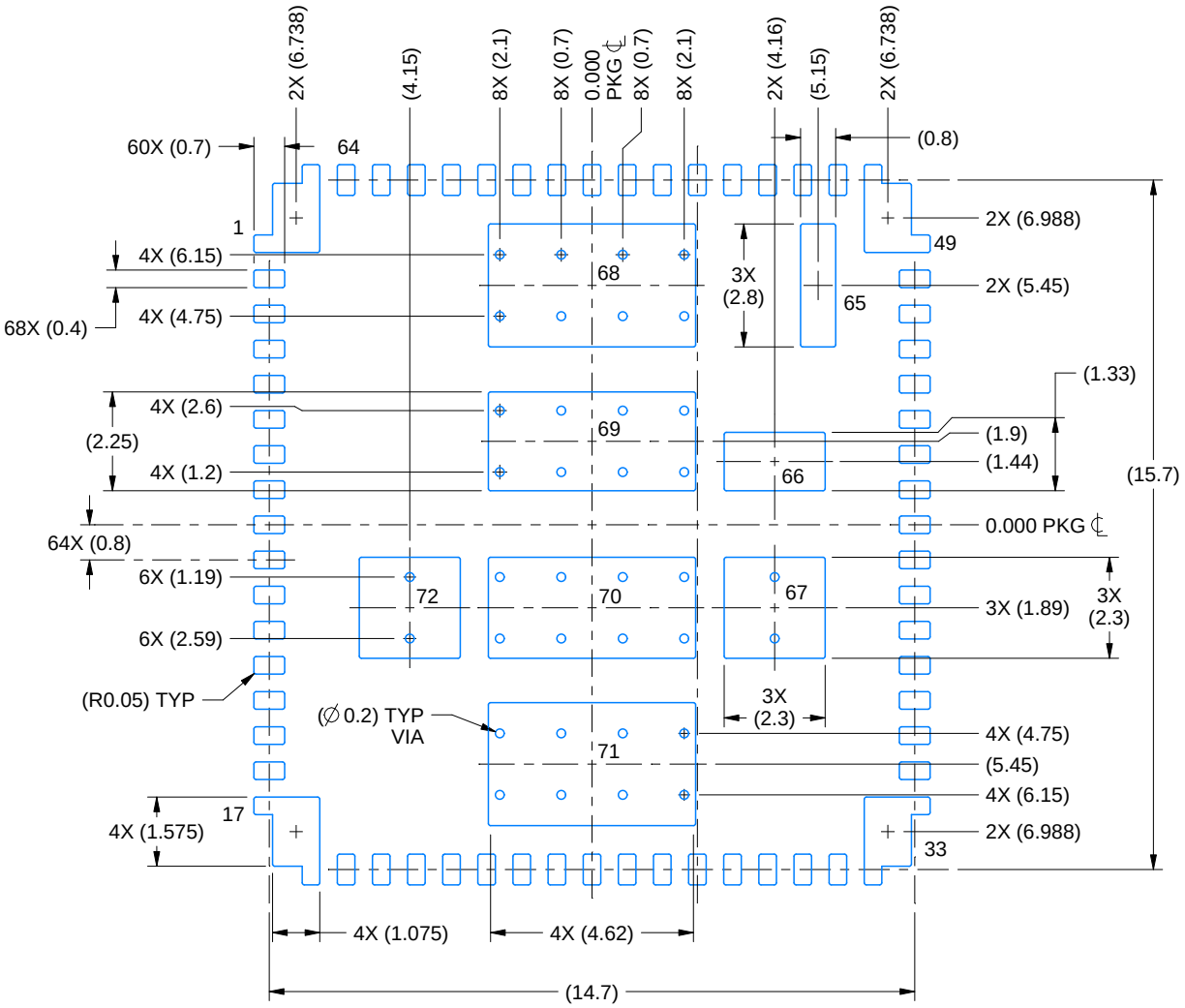
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pads must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

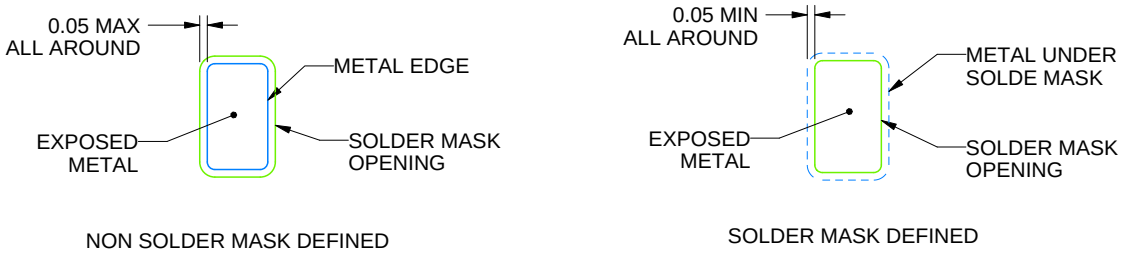
RLG0072A

B4QFN - 5.9 mm max height

EXTREMELY THICK QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

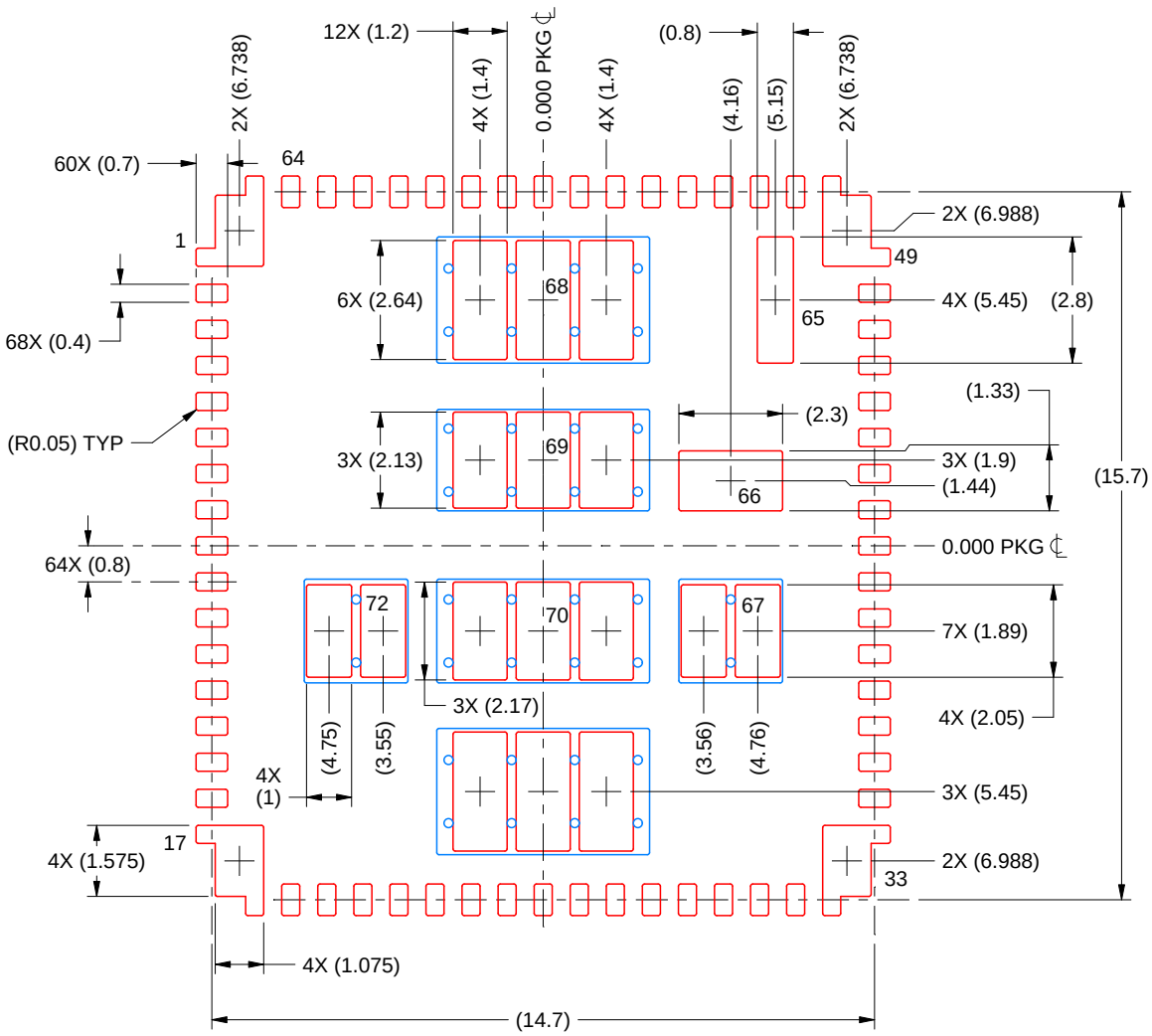
4. This package is designed to be soldered to the thermal pads on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RLG0072A

B4QFN - 5.9 mm max height

EXTREMELY THICK QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
PADS 67 & 72: 78%
PADS 68 & 71: 73%
PADS 69 & 70: 74%
SCALE: 6X

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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