

Figure 2. Efficiency vs Load Current of Figure 1

of the bottom MOSFET —no additional current sense resistor is required. The current limit is also adjustable with the voltage at the V_{RNG} pin. When the V_{RNG} pin is tied to ground, in the Figure 1 example, the current limit is set to about 16A.

An open-drain logic power good output voltage monitor (PGOOD) is pulled low when the output voltage is outside $\pm 10\%$ of the regulation point. In the case of overvoltage, the internal top MOSFET is turned off and the bottom MOSFET is turned on until the overvoltage condition clears. The LTC36XX also includes a foldback current

limiting feature to further limit current in the event of a short circuit. If the output drops more than 25%, the maximum sense voltage is lowered to about one sixth of its original value.

Paralleling Regulators for >12A

These parts can be easily paralleled for high output current applications. Figure 3 shows a 1.2V/24A application using two parallel LTC3610s. Because of the valley current mode control architecture, the paralleled regulators can operate at very low duty cycles with fast transient response and excellent load balance.

The current sharing is simple. Connect the I_{TH} pins together, since the I_{TH} pin voltage determines the cycle-by-cycle valley inductor current. The feedback pins of paralleled LTC3610s share a single voltage divider. The RUN/SS pins are connected so that the LTC3610s start up with same slew rate. The paralleled LTC3610s have excellent thermal balance due to good current sharing.

Conclusion

With broad input and output ranges, high current capability and high efficiency, these monolithic regulators provide small size, low external component count power solutions for many applications from communications infrastructure to industrial distributed power systems.

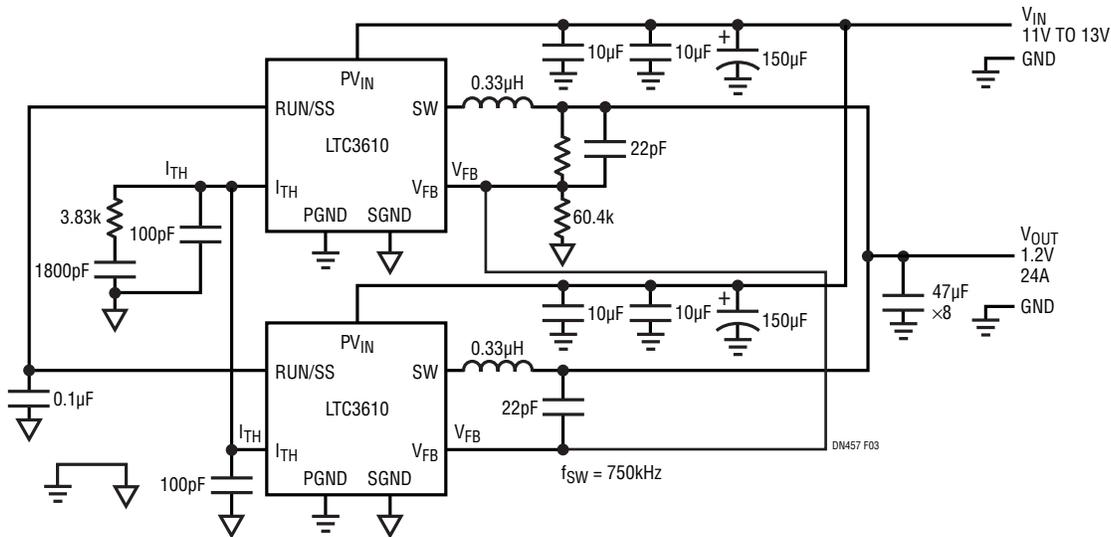


Figure 3. Two LTC3610s in Parallel Can Provide 24A Output Current

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