General Description

The MAX17504/MAX17504S high-efficiency, high-voltage, synchronously rectified step-down converter with dual integrated MOSFETs operates over a 4.5V to 60V input. It delivers up to 3.5A and 0.9V to 90% $V_{IN}$ output voltage. Built-in compensation across the output voltage range eliminates the need for external components. The feedback (FB) regulation accuracy over -40°C to +125°C is ±1.1%. The device is available in a compact (5mm x 5mm) TQFN lead (Pb)-free package with an exposed pad. Simulation models are available.

The device features a peak-current-mode control architecture with a MODE feature that can be used to operate the device in pulse-width modulation (PWM), pulse-frequency modulation (PFM), or discontinuous mode (DCM) control schemes. PWM operation provides constant frequency operation at all loads, and is useful in applications sensitive to switching frequency. PFM operation disables negative inductor current and additionally skips pulses at light loads for high efficiency. DCM features constant frequency operation down to lighter loads than PFM mode, by not skipping pulses, but only disabling negative inductor current at light loads. DCM operation offers efficiency performance that lies between PWM and PFM modes. The MAX17504S offers a lower minimum on-time that allows for higher switching frequencies and a smaller solution size.

A programmable soft-start feature allows users to reduce input inrush current. The device also incorporates an output enable/undervoltage lockout pin (EN/UVLO) that allows the user to turn on the part at the desired input-voltage level. An open-drain RESET pin provides a delayed power-good signal to the system upon achieving successful regulation of the output voltage.

Benefits and Features

- Eliminates External Components and Reduces Total Cost
  - No Schottky-Synchronous Operation for High Efficiency and Reduced Cost
  - Internal compensation for Stable Operation at Any Output Voltage
  - All Ceramic Capacitor Solution: Ultra-Compact Layout with as Few as Eight External Components
- Reduce Number of DC-DC Regulators to Stock
  - Wide 4.5V to 60V Input Voltage Range
  - 0.9V to 90% $V_{IN}$ Output Voltage
  - Delivers Up to 3.5A Over Temperature
  - 100kHz to 2.2MHz Adjustable Frequency with External Synchronization
  - MAX17504S Allows Higher Frequency Of Operation
  - Available in a 20-Pin, 5mm x 5mm TQFN Package
- Reduce Power Dissipation
  - Peak Efficiency > 90%
  - PFM and DCM Modes for High Light-Load Efficiency
  - Shutdown Current = 2.8µA (typ)
- Operate Reliably
  - Hiccup-Mode Current Limit and Autotetry Startup
  - Built-In Output Voltage Monitoring—(Open-Drain RESET Pin)
  - Resistor Programmable EN/UVLO Threshold
  - Adjustable Soft-Start and Pre-Biased Power-Up
  - High Industrial -40°C to +125°C Ambient Operating Temperature Range/-40°C to +150°C Junction Temperature Range

Applications

- Industrial Power Supplies
- Distributed Supply Regulation
- Base Station Power Supplies
- Wall Transformer Regulation
- High-Voltage Single-Board Systems
- General-Purpose Point-of-Load

Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.
MAX17504
4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIN to PGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +65V</td>
<td>-0.3V to +65V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN/UVLO to SGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +65V</td>
<td>-0.3V to +65V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LX to PGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to (VIN + 0.3V)</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BST to PGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +70V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BST to LX</td>
<td>-0.3V to +6.5V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BST to VCC</td>
<td>-0.3V to +6.5V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB, CF, RESET, SS, MODE, SYNC, RT to SGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +6.5V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC to SGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +6.5V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGND to PGND</td>
<td>-0.3V to +0.3V</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LX Total RMS Current</td>
<td>±5.6A</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70°C) (multilayer board)</td>
<td>2666.7mW</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>-65°C to +160°C</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)</td>
<td>+300°C</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soldering Temperature (reflow)</td>
<td>+260°C</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
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</table>

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Package Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACKAGE TYPE: 20 TQFN</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Package Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outline Number</td>
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<td>Land Pattern Number</td>
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THERMAL RESISTANCE, FOUR-LAYER BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junction to Ambient (θJA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30°C/W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Junction to Case (θJC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2°C/W</td>
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For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a “+”, “#”, or “-” in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

Note 1: Junction temperature greater than +125°C degrades operating lifetimes.

Electrical Characteristics

(VIN = VEN/UVLO = 24V, RRT = 40.2kΩ (500kHz), CVCC = 2.2µF, VPGND = VSGND = VMODE = VSYNC = 0V, LX = SS = RESET = open, VBST to VLX = 5V, VFB = 1V, TA = -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C. All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
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<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT SUPPLY (VIN)</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>VEN/UVLO = 0V (shutdown mode)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Shutdown Current</td>
<td>IIN-SH</td>
<td>VFB = 1V, MODE = RT= open</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Quiescent Current</td>
<td>IQ_PFM</td>
<td>VFB = 1V, MODE = open</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DCM mode, VLX = 0.1V</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal switching mode, fSW = 500kHz, VFB = 0.8V</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
**MAX17504**  4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

\( V_{IN} = V_{EN/UVLO} = 24V, R_{RT} = 40.2k\Omega \) (500kHz), \( C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = V_{MODE} = V_{SYNC} = 0V, L_X = SS = RESET = open, V_{BST} to V_LX = 5V, V_{FB} = 1V, T_A = -40^\circ C \) to +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at \( T_A = +25^\circ C \). All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.)  (Note 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
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<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENABLE/UVLO (EN/UVLO)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN/UVLO Threshold</td>
<td>( V_{ENR} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN/UVLO} ) rising</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.215</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{ENF} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN/UVLO} ) falling</td>
<td>1.068</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN/UVLO Input Leakage Current</td>
<td>( I_{EN} )</td>
<td>( V_{EN/UVLO} = 0V, T_A = +25^\circ C )</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+50</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LDO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} ) Output Voltage Range</td>
<td>( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>( \text{6V} &lt; V_{IN} &lt; 60V, I_{VCC} = 1mA )</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} ) Current Limit</td>
<td>( I_{VCC-MAX} )</td>
<td>( V_{CC} = 4.3V, V_{IN} = 6V )</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} ) Dropout</td>
<td>( I_{VCC-DO} )</td>
<td>( V_{IN} = 4.5V, I_{VCC} = 20mA )</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} ) UVLO</td>
<td>( V_{CC-UVF} )</td>
<td>( V_{CC} ) rising</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{CC-UVF} )</td>
<td>( V_{CC} ) falling</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POWER MOSFET AND BST DRIVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Side nMOS On-Resistance</td>
<td>( R_{DS-ONH} )</td>
<td>( I_X = 0.3A )</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
<td>m\Omega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Side nMOS On-Resistance</td>
<td>( R_{DS-ONL} )</td>
<td>( I_X = 0.3A )</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>m\Omega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LX Leakage Current</td>
<td>( I_{LX_LKG} )</td>
<td>( V_{LX} = V_{IN} - 1V, V_{LX} = V_{PGND} + 1V, T_A = +25^\circ C )</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOFT-START (SS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charging Current</td>
<td>( I_{SS} )</td>
<td>( V_{SS} = 0.5V )</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEEDBACK (FB)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Regulation Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{FB-REG} )</td>
<td>MODE = SGND or MODE = ( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MODE = open</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.936</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Input Bias Current</td>
<td>( I_{FB} )</td>
<td>( 0 &lt; V_{FB} &lt; 1V, T_A = +25^\circ C )</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td></td>
<td>+50</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MODE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODE Threshold</td>
<td>( V_{M-DCM} )</td>
<td>MODE = ( V_{CC} ) (DCM mode)</td>
<td>( V_{CC} - 1.6 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{M-PFM} )</td>
<td>MODE = open (PFM mode)</td>
<td>( V_{CC}/2 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{M-PWM} )</td>
<td>MODE = GND (PWM mode)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIMIT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Current-Limit Threshold</td>
<td>( I_{PEAK-LIMIT} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaway Current-Limit Threshold</td>
<td>( I_{RUNAWAY-LIMIT} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Current-Limit Threshold</td>
<td>( I_{SINK-LIMIT} )</td>
<td>MODE = open or MODE = ( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.16</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MODE = GND</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFM Current-Limit Threshold</td>
<td>( I_{PFM} )</td>
<td>MODE = open</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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MAX17504

4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

\( V_{IN} = V_{EN/UVLO} = 24V, R_{RT} = 40.2k\Omega \) (500kHz), \( C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = V_{MODE} = V_{SYNC} = 0V, LX = SS = \overline{RESET} = \text{open}, V_{BST} \text{ to } V_{LX} = 5V, V_{FB} = 1V, T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^\circ C. \text{ All voltages are referenced to } SGND, \text{ unless otherwise noted.) (Note 2) }

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RT AND SYNC</td>
<td>f&lt;sub&gt;SW&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>( R_{RT} = 210k\Omega )</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>kHz</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{RT} = 102k\Omega )</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{RT} = 40.2k\Omega )</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{RT} = 8.06k\Omega )</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{RT} = \text{OPEN} )</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNC Frequency Capture Range</td>
<td>f&lt;sub&gt;SW&lt;/sub&gt; set bt R&lt;sub&gt;RT&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1.1 x f&lt;sub&gt;SW&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1.4 x f&lt;sub&gt;SW&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNC Pulse Width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNC Threshold</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;IH&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;IL&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt; Undervoltage Trip Level to Cause Hiccup</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB-HICF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HICCUP Timeout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32768</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum On-Time</td>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;ON-MIN&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>MAX17504</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAX17504S</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Off-Time</td>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;OFF-MIN&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LX Dead Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET Output Level Low</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;RESET&lt;/sub&gt; = 1mA</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET Output Leakage Current</td>
<td>( T_A = T_J = +25^\circ C, V_{RESET} = 5.5V )</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>+0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt; Threshold for RESET Assertion</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB-OKF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt; falling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt; Threshold for RESET Deassertion</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB-OKR&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt; rising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET Deassertion Delay After FB Reaches 95% Regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1024</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THERMAL SHUTDOWN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Threshold</td>
<td>Temperature rising</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td>ºC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ºC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2: All limits are 100% tested at +25°C. Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 3: See the Overcurrent Protection/HICCUP Mode section for more details.
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{IN} = V_{ENUVLO} = 24V, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V, C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, C_{BST} = 0.1\mu F, C_{SS} = 12,000pF, RT = MODE = open, T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C to +125^\circ C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25^\circ C. All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.)
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

\( V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{EN/UVLO}} = 24\,\text{V}, V_{\text{PGND}} = V_{\text{SGND}} = 0\,\text{V}, C_{\text{VIN}} = 2 \times 2.2\,\mu\text{F}, C_{\text{VCC}} = 2.2\,\mu\text{F}, C_{\text{BST}} = 0.1\,\mu\text{F}, C_{\text{SS}} = 12,000\,\text{pF}, R_T = \text{MODE} = \text{open}, T_A = T_J = -40^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +125^\circ\text{C}, \text{unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}. \) All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.

---

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (PWM MODE, FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (DCM MODE, FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504S 5V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (DCM MODE, FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504S 3.3V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (DCM MODE, FIGURE 6 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504 3.3V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (PFM MODE, FIGURE 6 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504S 3.3V OUTPUT EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT (PFM MODE, FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)**

**MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation**

Maxim Integrated

www.maximintegrated.com
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{ENUVLO} = 24V, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V, C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, C_{BST} = 0.1\mu F, C_{SS} = 12,000pF, RT = MODE = open, T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^\circ C. \text{ All voltages are referenced to } SGND, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})

**MAX17504 3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AND LINE REGULATION** (PWM MODE, FIGURE 4 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AND LINE REGULATION** (PWM MODE, FIGURE 6 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT LOAD AND LINE REGULATION** (PFM MODE, FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT LOAD AND LINE REGULATION** (PFM MODE, FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 3.3V OUTPUT LOAD AND LINE REGULATION** (PFM MODE, FIGURE 4 CIRCUIT)

**SWITCHING FREQUENCY** vs. **RT RESISTANCE**
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{ENVLO} = 24V, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V, C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, C_{BST} = 0.1\mu F, C_{SS} = 12,000pF, RT = MODE = open, T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C to +125^\circ C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25^\circ C. All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.)
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{EN/UVLO} = 24V, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V, C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, C_{BST} = 0.1\mu F, C_{SS} = 12,000\mu F, RT = MODE = open, T_{A} = T_{J} = -40^\circ C to +125^\circ C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_{A} = +25^\circ C. All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.)

MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter

Maxim Integrated

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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

\(V_{IN} = V_{ENUVLO} = 24V, V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V, C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{VCC} = 2.2\mu F, C_{BST} = 0.1\mu F, C_{SS} = 12,000pF, RT = MODE = open, T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C to +125^\circ C, \) unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at \(T_A = +25^\circ C.\) All voltages are referenced to \(SGND,\) unless otherwise noted.

---

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT**

**STeady-state Switching Waveforms**

- **PWM Mode, 25mA Load, Figure 5 Circuit**
- **DCM Mode, 25mA Load, Figure 5 Circuit**
- **DCM Mode, 150mA Load Current, Figure 5 Circuit**

**Waveform Details:**
- \(V_{OUT}(AC)\)
- \(I_{LX}\)
- \(V_{LX}\)
- \(T_J = 1\mu s/div\)
- \(20mV/div\)
- \(900mA/div\)
- \(500mA/div\)

---

**MAX17504S 5V OUTPUT**

**Steady-state Switching Waveforms**

- **PWM Mode, No Load, Figure 5 Circuit**
- **No Load Current, Figure 5 Circuit**
- **3.5A Load Current, Figure 5 Circuit**

**Waveform Details:**
- \(V_{OUT}(AC)\)
- \(I_{LX}\)
- \(V_{LX}\)
- \(MODE = SGND\)
- \(1\mu S/div\)
- \(50mV/div\)
- \(50mA/div\)
- \(200mA/div\)

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MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Maxim Integrated
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

\(V_{IN} = V_{ENVLO} = 24\, \text{V}, \ V_{P_{GND}} = V_{SGND} = 0\, \text{V}, \ C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2\, \mu\text{F}, \ C_{VCC} = 2.2\, \mu\text{F}, \ C_{BST} = 0.1\, \mu\text{F}, \ C_{SS} = 12,000\, \text{pF}, \ RT = \text{MODE} = \text{open}, \ T_A = T_J = -40{}^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +125{}^\circ\text{C}, \) unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at \(T_A = +25{}^\circ\text{C}\). All voltages are referenced to \(SGND\), unless otherwise noted.)
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

\(V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{ENUVLO}} = 24V, V_{\text{PGND}} = V_{\text{SGND}} = 0V, C_{\text{VIN}} = 2 \times 2.2\mu F, C_{\text{VCC}} = 2.2\mu F, C_{\text{BST}} = 0.1\mu F, C_{\text{SS}} = 12,000\mu F, RT = \text{MODE} = \text{open}, T_{A} = T_{J} = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_{A} = +25^\circ C. \text{ All voltages are referenced to SGND, unless otherwise noted.)} \)
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$V_{IN} = V_{ENUVLO} = 24V$, $V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V$, $C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2 \mu F$, $C_{VCC} = 2.2 \mu F$, $C_{BST} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{SS} = 12,000pF$, $RT = MODE = open$, $T_{A} = T_{J} = -40°C$ to $+125°C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_{A} = +25°C$. All voltages are referenced to $SGND$, unless otherwise noted.

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT**

Load current stepped from 50mA to 1.75A

(DCM MODE, FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504S 5V OUTPUT**

Load current stepped from 50mA to 1.75A

(DCM MODE, FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 3.3V OUTPUT**

Load current stepped from 50mA to 1.75A

(DCM MODE, FIGURE 4 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504S 3.3V OUTPUT**

Load current stepped from 50mA to 1.75A

(DCM MODE, FIGURE 6 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT**

Overload protection

(FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)

**MAX17504S 5V OUTPUT**

Overload protection

(FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)
MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

($V_{IN} = V_{ENVLO} = 24V$, $V_{PGND} = V_{SGND} = 0V$, $C_{VIN} = 2 \times 2.2 \mu F$, $C_{VCC} = 2.2 \mu F$, $C_{BST} = 0.1 \mu F$, $C_{SS} = 12,000pF$, $RT = MODE = open$, $T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. All voltages are referenced to $SGND$, unless otherwise noted.)

---

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT APPLICATION OF EXTERNAL CLOCK AT 700kHz (FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image1)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT APPLICATION OF EXTERNAL CLOCK AT 1.2MHz (FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image2)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT BODE PLOT (3.5A LOAD CURRENT, FIGURE 3 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image3)

**MAX17504 5V OUTPUT BODE PLOT (3.5A LOAD CURRENT, FIGURE 5 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image4)

**MAX17504S 3.3V OUTPUT BODE PLOT (3.5A LOAD CURRENT, FIGURE 4 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image5)

**MAX17504S 3.3V OUTPUT BODE PLOT (3.5A LOAD CURRENT, FIGURE 6 CIRCUIT)**

![Bode Plot](image6)
**MAX17504**

4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

### Pin Configuration

![MAX17504 Pinout Diagram](image)

* EXPOSED PAD (CONNECT TO SIGNAL GROUND).

### Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>(V_{IN})</td>
<td>Power-Supply Input. 4.5V to 60V input supply range. Connect the (V_{IN}) pins together. Decouple to PGND with two 2.2(\mu)F capacitors; place the capacitors close to the (V_{IN}) and PGND pins. Refer to the MAX17504/MAX17504S EV kit data sheet for a layout example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EN/UVLO</td>
<td>Enable/Undervoltage Lockout. Drive EN/UVLO high to enable the output voltage. Connect to the center of the resistor-divider between (V_{IN}) and SGND to set the input voltage at which the MAX17504/MAX17504S turns on. Pull up to (V_{IN}) for always on operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RESET</td>
<td>Open-Drain RESET Output. The RESET output is driven low if FB drops below 92% of its set value. RESET goes high 1024 clock cycles after FB rises above 95% of its set value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SYNC</td>
<td>The device can be synchronized to an external clock using this pin. See the External Frequency Synchronization section for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Soft-Start Input. Connect a capacitor from SS to SGND to set the soft-start time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>At switching frequencies lower than 500kHz, connect a capacitor from CF to FB. Leave CF open if the switching frequency is equal to or more than 500kHz. See the Loop Compensation section for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Feedback Input. Connect FB to the center tap of an external resistor-divider from the output to SGND to set the output voltage. See the Adjusting Output Voltage section for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Connect a resistor from RT to SGND to set the regulator’s switching frequency. Leave RT open for the default 500kHz frequency. See the Setting the Switching Frequency (RT) section for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>MODE configures the MAX17504/MAX17504S to operate in PWM, PFM or DCM modes of operation. Leave MODE unconnected for PFM operation (pulse skipping at light loads). Connect MODE to SGND for constant-frequency PWM operation at all loads. Connect MODE to (V_{CC}) for DCM operation. See the MODE Setting section for more details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAX17504 4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Pin Description (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>5V LDO Output. Bypass VCC with a 2.2µF ceramic capacitance to SGND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SGND</td>
<td>Analog Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16</td>
<td>PGND</td>
<td>Power Ground. Connect the PGND pins externally to the power ground plane. Connect the SGND and PGND pins together at the ground return path of the VCC bypass capacitor. Refer to the MAX17504/MAX17504S EV kit data sheet for a layout example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18, 19</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>Switching Node. Connect LX pins to the switching side of the inductor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>BST</td>
<td>Boost Flying Capacitor. Connect a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor between BST and LX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>EP</td>
<td>Exposed pad. Connect to the SGND pin. Connect to a large copper plane below the IC to improve heat dissipation capability. Add thermal vias below the exposed pad. Refer to the MAX17504/MAX17504S EV kit data sheet for a layout example.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block Diagram

![Block Diagram](image-url)
Detailed Description
The MAX17504/MAX17504S high-efficiency, high-voltage, synchronously rectified step-down converter with dual integrated MOSFETs operates over a 4.5V to 60V input. It delivers up to 3.5A and 0.9V to 90% \( V_{IN} \) output voltage. Built-in compensation across the output voltage range eliminates the need for external components. The feedback (FB) regulation accuracy over -40°C to +125°C is ±1.1%. The device features a peak-current-mode control architecture. An internal transconductance error amplifier produces an integrated error voltage at an internal node that sets the duty cycle using a PWM comparator, a high-side current-sense amplifier, and a slope-compensation generator. At each rising edge of the clock, the high-side MOSFET turns on and remains on until either the appropriate or maximum duty cycle is reached, or the peak current limit is detected. During the high-side MOSFET’s on-time, the inductor current ramps up. During the second half of the switching cycle, the high-side MOSFET turns off and the low-side MOSFET turns on. The inductor releases the stored energy as its current ramps down and provides current to the output.

The device features a MODE pin that can be used to operate the device in PWM, PFM, or DCM control schemes. The device integrates adjustable-input undervoltage lockout, adjustable soft-start, open RESET, and external frequency synchronization features. The MAX17504S offers a lower minimum on-time that allows for higher switching frequencies and a smaller solution size.

Mode Selection (MODE)
The logic state of the MODE pin is latched when \( V_{CC} \) and EN/UVLO voltages exceed the respective UVLO rising thresholds and all internal voltages are ready to allow LX switching. If the MODE pin is open at power-up, the device operates in PFM mode at light loads. If the MODE pin is grounded at power-up, the device operates in constant-frequency PWM mode at all loads. Finally, if the MODE pin is connected to \( V_{CC} \) at power-up, the device operates in constant-frequency DCM mode at light loads. State changes on the MODE pin are ignored during normal operation.

PWM Mode Operation
In PWM mode, the inductor current is allowed to go negative. PWM operation provides constant frequency operation at all loads, and is useful in applications sensitive to switching frequency. However, the PWM mode of operation gives lower efficiency at light loads compared to PFM and DCM modes of operation.

PFM Mode Operation
PFM mode of operation disables negative inductor current and additionally skips pulses at light loads for high efficiency. In PFM mode, the inductor current is forced to a fixed peak of 750mA every clock cycle until the output rises to 102.3% of the nominal voltage. Once the output reaches 102.3% of the nominal voltage, both the high-side and low-side FETs are turned off and the device enters hibernate operation until the load discharges the output to 101.1% of the nominal voltage. Most of the internal blocks are turned off in hibernate operation to save quiescent current. After the output falls below 101.1% of the nominal voltage, the device comes out of hibernate operation, turns on all internal blocks, and again commences the process of delivering pulses of energy to the output until it reaches 102.3% of the nominal output voltage.

The advantage of the PFM mode is higher efficiency at light loads because of lower quiescent current drawn from supply. The disadvantage is that the output-voltage ripple is higher compared to PWM or DCM modes of operation and switching frequency is not constant at light loads.

DCM Mode Operation
DCM mode of operation features constant frequency operation down to lighter loads than PFM mode, by not skipping pulses but only disabling negative inductor current at light loads. DCM operation offers efficiency performance that lies between PWM and PFM modes.

Linear Regulator (\( V_{CC} \))
An internal linear regulator (\( V_{CC} \)) provides a 5V nominal supply to power the internal blocks and the low-side MOSFET driver. The output of the linear regulator (\( V_{CC} \)) should be bypassed with a 2.2μF ceramic capacitor to SGND. The MAX17504/MAX17504S employs an undervoltage lockout circuit that disables the internal linear regulator when \( V_{CC} \) falls below 3.8V (typ).

Setting the Switching Frequency (RT)
The switching frequency of the MAX17504/MAX17504S can be programmed from 100kHz to 2.2MHz by using a resistor connected from RT to SGND. The switching frequency (\( f_{SW} \)) is related to the resistor connected at the RT pin (\( R_{RT} \)) by the following equation:

\[
R_{RT} = \frac{21 \times 10^3}{f_{SW}} - 1.7
\]

where \( R_{RT} \) is in kΩ and \( f_{SW} \) is in kHz. Leaving the RT pin open causes the device to operate at the default switching frequency of 500kHz. See Table 1 for RT resistor values for a few common switching frequencies.
Operating Input Voltage Range

The minimum and maximum operating input voltages for a given output voltage should be calculated as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
V_{IN(MIN)} &= \frac{V_{OUT} + (I_{OUT(MAX)} \times (R_{DCR} + 0.15))}{1 - (f_{SW(MAX)} \times t_{OFF(MAX)})} + (I_{OUT(MAX)} \times 0.175) \\
V_{IN(MAX)} &= \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{SW(MAX)} \times t_{ON(MIN)}}
\end{align*}
\]

where \(V_{OUT}\) is the steady-state output voltage, \(I_{OUT(MAX)}\) is the maximum load current, \(R_{DCR}\) is the DC resistance of the inductor, \(f_{SW(MAX)}\) is the maximum switching frequency, \(t_{OFF(MAX)}\) is the worst-case minimum switch off-time (160ns), and \(t_{ON(MIN)}\) is the worst-case minimum switch on-time (135ns for the MAX17504, 80ns for the MAX17504S).

External Frequency Synchronization (SYNC)

The internal oscillator of the MAX17504/MAX17504S can be synchronized to an external clock signal on the SYNC pin. The external synchronization clock frequency must be between 1.1 \(f_{SW}\) and 1.4 \(f_{SW}\), where \(f_{SW}\) is the frequency programmed by the RT resistor. The minimum external clock pulse-width high should be greater than 50ns. See the RT and SYNC section in the Electrical Characteristics table for details.

Overcurrent Protection/HICCUP Mode

The MAX17504/MAX17504S is provided with a robust overcurrent protection scheme that protects the device under overload and output short-circuit conditions. A cycle-by-cycle peak current limit turns off the high-side MOSFET whenever the high-side switch current exceeds an internal limit of 5.1A (typ). A runaway current limit on the high-side switch current at 5.7A (typ) protects the device under high input voltage, short-circuit conditions when there is insufficient output voltage available to restore the inductor current that was built up during the ON period of the step-down converter. One occurrence of the runaway current limit triggers a hiccup mode. In addition, if due to a fault condition, feedback voltage drops to 0.58V (typ) anytime after soft-start is complete, hiccup mode is triggered. In hiccup mode, the converter is protected by suspending switching for a hiccup timeout period of 32,768 clock cycles. Once the hiccup timeout period expires, soft-start is attempted again. Note that when soft-start is attempted under an overload condition, if feedback voltage does not exceed 0.58V, the device switches at half the programmed switching frequency. Hiccup mode of operation ensures low power dissipation under output short-circuit conditions.

RESET

Output

The MAX17504/MAX17504S includes a RESET comparator to monitor the output voltage. The open-drain RESET output requires an external pullup resistor. RESET goes high (high-impedance) 1024 switching cycles after the regulator output increases above 95% of the designed nominal regulated voltage. RESET goes low when the regulator output voltage drops to below 92% of the nominal regulated voltage. RESET also goes low during thermal shutdown.

Prebiased Output

When the MAX17504/MAX17504S starts into a prebiased output, both the high-side and the low-side switches are turned off so that the converter does not sink current from the output. High-side and low-side switches do not start switching until the PWM comparator commands the first PWM pulse, at which point switching commences. The output voltage is then smoothly ramped up to the target value in alignment with the internal reference.

Thermal-Shutdown Protection

Thermal-shutdown protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX17504/MAX17504S. When the junction temperature of the device exceeds +165°C, an on-chip thermal sensor shuts down the device, allowing the device to cool. The thermal sensor turns the device on again after the junction temperature cools by 10°C. Soft-start resets during thermal shutdown. Carefully evaluate the total power dissipation (see the Power Dissipation section) to avoid unwanted triggering of the thermal shutdown in normal operation.
Applications Information

Input Capacitor Selection

The input filter capacitor reduces peak currents drawn from the power source and reduces noise and voltage ripple on the input caused by the circuit’s switching. The input capacitor RMS current requirement (\(I_{RMS}\)) is defined by the following equation:

\[
I_{RMS} = I_{OUT(MAX)} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN}}}
\]

where, \(I_{OUT(MAX)}\) is the maximum load current. \(I_{RMS}\) has a maximum value when the input voltage equals twice the output voltage (\(V_{IN} = 2 \times V_{OUT}\)), so \(I_{RMS(MAX)} = I_{OUT(MAX)}/2\).

Choose an input capacitor that exhibits less than +10°C temperature rise at the RMS input current for optimal long-term reliability. Use low-ESR ceramic capacitors with high ripple current capability at the input. X7R capacitors are recommended in industrial applications for their temperature stability. Calculate the input capacitance using the following equation:

\[
C_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT(MAX)} \times D \times (1-D)}{\eta \times f_{SW} \times \Delta V_{IN}}
\]

where \(D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\) is the duty ratio of the controller, \(f_{SW}\) is the switching frequency, \(\Delta V_{IN}\) is the allowable input voltage ripple, and \(\eta\) is the efficiency.

In applications where the source is located distant from the MAX17504/MAX17504S input, an electrolytic capacitor should be added in parallel to the ceramic capacitor to provide necessary damping for potential oscillations caused by the inductance of the longer input power path and input ceramic capacitor.

Inductor Selection

Three key inductor parameters must be specified for operation with the MAX17504/MAX17504S: inductance value (\(L\)), inductor saturation current (\(I_{SAT}\)), and DC resistance (\(R_{DCR}\)). The switching frequency and output voltage determine the inductor value as follows:

\[
L = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{SW}}
\]

where \(V_{OUT}\) and \(f_{SW}\) are nominal values.

Select a low-loss inductor closest to the calculated value with acceptable dimensions and having the lowest possible DC resistance. The saturation current rating (\(I_{SAT}\)) of the inductor must be high enough to ensure that saturation can occur only above the peak current-limit value of 5.1A.

Output Capacitor Selection

X7R ceramic output capacitors are preferred due to their stability over temperature in industrial applications. The output capacitors are usually sized to support a step load of 50% of the maximum output current in the application, so the output voltage deviation is contained to 3% of the output voltage change. The minimum required output capacitance can be calculated as follows:

\[
C_{OUT} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{I_{STEP} \times t_{RESPONSE}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}
\]

\[
t_{RESPONSE} = \left(\frac{0.33}{f_{C}} \times \frac{1}{f_{SW}}\right)
\]

where \(I_{STEP}\) is the load current step, \(t_{RESPONSE}\) is the response time of the controller, \(\Delta V_{OUT}\) is the allowable output voltage deviation, \(f_{C}\) is the target closed-loop crossover frequency, and \(f_{SW}\) is the switching frequency.

For the MAX17504, select \(f_{C}\) to be 1/9th of \(f_{SW}\) if the switching frequency is less than or equal to 500kHz. If the switching frequency is more than 500kHz, select \(f_{C}\) to be 55kHz. For the MAX17504S, select \(f_{C}\) to be 1/10th of \(f_{SW}\) if the switching frequency is less than or equal to 1MHz. If the switching frequency is more than 1MHz, select \(f_{C}\) to be 100kHz.

Derating of ceramic capacitors with DC-voltage must be considered while selecting the output capacitor. Derating curves are available from all major ceramic capacitor vendors.

Figure 1. Setting the Input Undervoltage Lockout
**Soft-Start Capacitor Selection**

The MAX17504/MAX17504S implements adjustable soft-start operation to reduce inrush current. A capacitor connected from the SS pin to SGND programs the soft-start time. The selected output capacitance (CSEL) and the output voltage (VOUT) determine the minimum required soft-start capacitor as follows:

\[ C_{SS} \geq 28 \times 10^{-6} \times C_{SEL} \times V_{OUT} \]

The soft-start time (tSS) is related to the capacitor connected at SS (CSS) by the following equation:

\[ t_{SS} = \frac{CSS}{(5.55 \times 10^{-6})} \]

For example, to program a 2ms soft-start time, a 12nF capacitor should be connected from the SS pin to SGND.

**Setting the Input Undervoltage Lockout Level**

The MAX17504/MAX17504S offers an adjustable input undervoltage lockout level. Set the voltage at which MAX17504/MAX17504S turns ON, with a resistive voltage-divider connected from VIN to SGND. Connect the center node of the divider to EN/UVLO. Choose R1 to be 3.3MΩ and then calculate R2 as follows:

\[ R2 = \frac{R1 \times 1.215}{(V_{INU} \times 1.215)} \]

where \( V_{INU} \) is the voltage at which the MAX17504/MAX17504S is required to turn ON. Ensure that \( V_{INU} \) is higher than 0.8 x VOUT. If the EN/UVLO pin is driven from an external signal source, a series resistance of minimum 1kΩ is recommended to be placed between the signal source output and the EN/UVLO pin, to reduce voltage ringing on the line.

**Loop Compensation**

The MAX17504/MAX17504S is internally loop compensated. However, if the switching frequency is less than 500kHz, connect a 0402 capacitor, C6, between the CF pin and the FB pin. Use Table 2 to select the value of C6.

**Adjusting Output Voltage**

Set the output voltage with a resistive voltage-divider connected from the positive terminal of the output capacitor (VOUT) to SGND (see Figure 2). Connect the center node of the divider to the FB pin. Use the following procedure to choose the resistive voltage-divider values: Calculate resistor R3 from the output to FB as follows:

\[ R3 = \frac{216 \times 10^3}{C_X \times V_{OUT}} \]

where R3 is in kΩ, crossover frequency \( f_C \) is in kHz, and output capacitor \( C_{OUT} \) is in μF. For the MAX17504, choose \( f_C \) to be 1/9th of the switching frequency, \( f_{SW} \), if the switching frequency is less than or equal to 500kHz. If the switching frequency is more than 500kHz, select \( f_C \) to be 55kHz. For the MAX17504S, select \( f_C \) to be 1/10th of \( f_{SW} \) if the switching frequency is less than or equal to 1MHz. If the switching frequency is more than 1MHz, select \( f_C \) to be 100kHz.

Calculate resistor R4 from FB to SGND as follows:

\[ R4 = \frac{R3 \times 0.9}{(V_{OUT} - 0.9)} \]

**Table 2. C6 Capacitor Value at Various Switching Frequencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWITCHING FREQUENCY RANGE (kHz)</th>
<th>C6 (pF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 to 300</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 400</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 to 500</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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</table>

![Figure 2. Setting the Output Voltage](image)
Power Dissipation
At a particular operating condition, the power losses that lead to temperature rise of the part are estimated as follows:

\[ P_{\text{LOSS}} = (P_{\text{OUT}} \times (\frac{1}{\eta} - 1)) \times (I_{\text{OUT}}^2 \times R_{\text{DCR}}) \]

where \( P_{\text{OUT}} \) is the total output power, \( \eta \) is the efficiency of the converter, and \( R_{\text{DCR}} \) is the DC resistance of the inductor. (See the Typical Operating Characteristics for more information on efficiency at typical operating conditions).

For a multilayer board, the thermal performance metrics for the package are given below:

\[ \theta_{JA} = 30^\circ\text{C/W} \]
\[ \theta_{JC} = 2^\circ\text{C/W} \]

The junction temperature of the MAX17504/MAX17504S can be estimated at any given maximum ambient temperature (\( T_{A_{\text{MAX}}} \)) from the equation below:

\[ T_{J_{\text{MAX}}} = T_{A_{\text{MAX}}} + (\theta_{JA} \times P_{\text{LOSS}}) \]

If the application has a thermal management system that ensures that the exposed pad of the MAX17504/MAX17504S is maintained at a given temperature (\( T_{E_{\text{P_MAX}}} \)) by using proper heat sinks, then the junction temperature of the MAX17504/MAX17504S can be estimated at any given maximum ambient temperature from the equation below:

\[ T_{J_{\text{MAX}}} = T_{E_{\text{P_MAX}}} + (\theta_{JC} \times P_{\text{LOSS}}) \]

Junction temperature greater than +125°C degrades operating lifetimes.

PCB Layout Guidelines
All connections carrying pulsed currents must be very short and as wide as possible. The inductance of these connections must be kept to an absolute minimum due to the high di/dt of the currents. Since inductance of a current carrying loop is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop, if the loop area is made very small, inductance is reduced. Additionally, small current loop areas reduce radiated EMI.

A ceramic input filter capacitor should be placed close to the \( V_{\text{IN}} \) pins of the IC. This eliminates as much trace inductance effects as possible and give the IC a cleaner voltage supply. A bypass capacitor for the \( V_{\text{CC}} \) pin also should be placed close to the pin to reduce effects of trace impedance.

When routing the circuitry around the IC, the analog small-signal ground and the power ground for switching currents must be kept separate. They should be connected together at a point where switching activity is at a minimum, typically the return terminal of the \( V_{\text{CC}} \) bypass capacitor. This helps keep the analog ground quiet. The ground plane should be kept continuous/unbroken as far as possible. No trace carrying high switching current should be placed directly over any ground plane discontinuity.

PCB layout also affects the thermal performance of the design. A number of thermal vias that connect to a large ground plane should be provided under the exposed pad of the part, for efficient heat dissipation.

For a sample layout that ensures first pass success, refer to the MAX17504 evaluation kit layout available at www.maximintegrated.com.
Recommended Component Placement for MAX17504/MAX17504S
Figure 3. MAX17504 Typical Application Circuit for 5V Output, 500kHz Switching Frequency

Figure 4. MAX17504 Typical Application Circuit for 3.3V Output, 500kHz Switching Frequency
MAX17504

4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Figure 5. MAX17504S Typical Operating Circuit for 5V Output, 1MHz Switching Frequency

```plaintext
VIN

RT

SYNC

MODE

Vcc

SGND

CF SS PGND PGND PGND

VINVINVINEN/UVLO

C1 2.2µF

R5 19.1kΩ

C2 2.2µF

C3 12nF

C4 47µF

R3 115kΩ

R4 24.9kΩ

L1 3.3µH (XAL6060, 6mm x 6mm)

C4 = 22µF (MURATA GRM32ER71A226K)

VOUT 5V, 3.5A

fSW = 1MHz

Figure 6. MAX17504S Typical Operating Circuit for 3.3V Output, 1MHz Switching Frequency

```
MAX17504

4.5V–60V, 3.5A, High-Efficiency, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Internal Compensation

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART</th>
<th>PIN-PACKAGE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX17504ATP+</td>
<td>20 TQFN-EP* 5mm x 5mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX17504SATP+</td>
<td>20 TQFN-EP* 5mm x 5mm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: All devices operate over the temperature range of -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted.
+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
*EP = Exposed pad.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BICMOS
**Revision History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVISION NUMBER</th>
<th>REVISION DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PAGES CHANGED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>Initial release</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/14</td>
<td>Updated TOC32, TOC33, and Typical Application Circuit figures</td>
<td>9, 16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>Added MAX17504S to data sheet, updated junction temperature, and added TOCs</td>
<td>1-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5/17</td>
<td>Removed 17504S from data sheet, corrected part numbers in General Description, Benefits and Features, Detailed Description, Operating Input Voltage Range sections, updated TOCs 1a, 5, 5a, 6, 7a, 12, 12a, 13, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22, 22a, 23, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 32a, Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, removed Recommended Component Placement for MAX17504/MAX17504S</td>
<td>1–26</td>
</tr>
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