

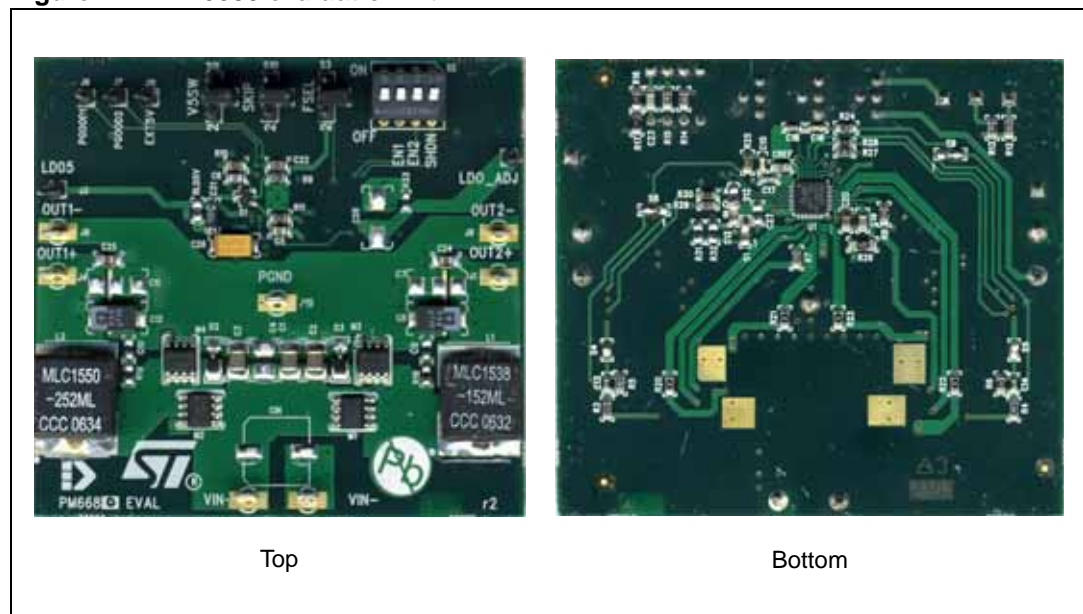
PM6680 evaluation kit dual step-down controller with auxiliary voltages for notebook power system

Introduction

PM6680A evaluation kit order code: STEVAL-ISA053V1.

The PM6680 is a dual step-down controller with adjustable output voltages for notebook computer power systems. The PM6680 evaluation kit is designed to test the performance of the PM6680 by employing a typical application circuit that allows testing of all PM6680 device functions. The kit features two switching sections, with (typically) 1.5 V and 1.05 V outputs, from a 6 V to 28 V input battery voltage. The operating switching frequency of the two switching sections is 200 kHz / 300 kHz, respectively. Each switching section delivers more than 5 A output current. Moreover, an internal linear regulator can provide 5 V @ 100 mA peak current.

Figure 1. PM6680 evaluation kit



Contents

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Main features | 5 |
| 2 | Evaluation kit schematic | 6 |
| 3 | Component list | 7 |
| 4 | Evaluation board layout | 9 |
| 5 | I/O interface | 11 |
| 6 | Recommended equipment | 12 |
| 7 | Quick start | 13 |
| 8 | Jumper settings | 14 |
| 9 | Feedback output connections | 16 |
| 10 | Test setup and performance summary | 17 |
| | 10.1 Test setup | 17 |
| | 10.2 Power-up | 17 |
| | 10.3 Soft-start and shutdown waveforms | 17 |
| | 10.4 1.5 V and 1.05 V output efficiency vs. load current | 19 |
| | 10.5 Power consumption analysis | 20 |
| | 10.6 Switching frequency vs. load current | 23 |
| | 10.7 Linear regulator output voltages vs. output current | 24 |
| | 10.8 Load transient responses | 24 |
| 11 | Representatives waveforms | 26 |
| 12 | Revision history | 28 |

List of figures

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 1. | PM6680 evaluation kit | 1 |
| Figure 2. | Evaluation kit schematic | 6 |
| Figure 3. | PM6680 evaluation board layout - top layer (PGND plain and component side) | 9 |
| Figure 4. | PM6680 evaluation board layout - inner layer 1 (SGND layer and V_{IN} plane) | 9 |
| Figure 5. | PM6680 evaluation board layout - inner layer 2 (SGND layer and signals) | 10 |
| Figure 6. | PM6680 evaluation board layout - bottom layer (PM6680 and component side) | 10 |
| Figure 7. | REF and LDO5 power-up | 17 |
| Figure 8. | Section 1 soft-start waveforms | 18 |
| Figure 9. | Section 2 soft-start waveforms | 18 |
| Figure 10. | Section 1 shutdown waveforms | 19 |
| Figure 11. | Section 2 shutdown waveforms | 19 |
| Figure 12. | 1.5 V SMPS efficiency | 20 |
| Figure 13. | 1.05 V SMPS efficiency | 20 |
| Figure 14. | Input current vs. input voltage. | 21 |
| Figure 15. | Input current vs. input voltage. | 21 |
| Figure 16. | Input current vs. input voltage. | 22 |
| Figure 17. | Device current consumption vs. input voltage | 22 |
| Figure 18. | Device current consumption vs. input voltage | 23 |
| Figure 19. | 1.5 V output switching frequency vs. load current | 23 |
| Figure 20. | 1.05 V output switching frequency vs. load current | 24 |
| Figure 21. | LDO5 output vs. load current | 24 |
| Figure 22. | SMPS 1.5 V load transient response | 25 |
| Figure 23. | SMPS 1.05 V load transient response | 25 |
| Figure 24. | SMPS pulse skip mode. | 26 |
| Figure 25. | SMPS no-audible skip mode | 26 |
| Figure 26. | SMPS PWM mode | 27 |

List of tables

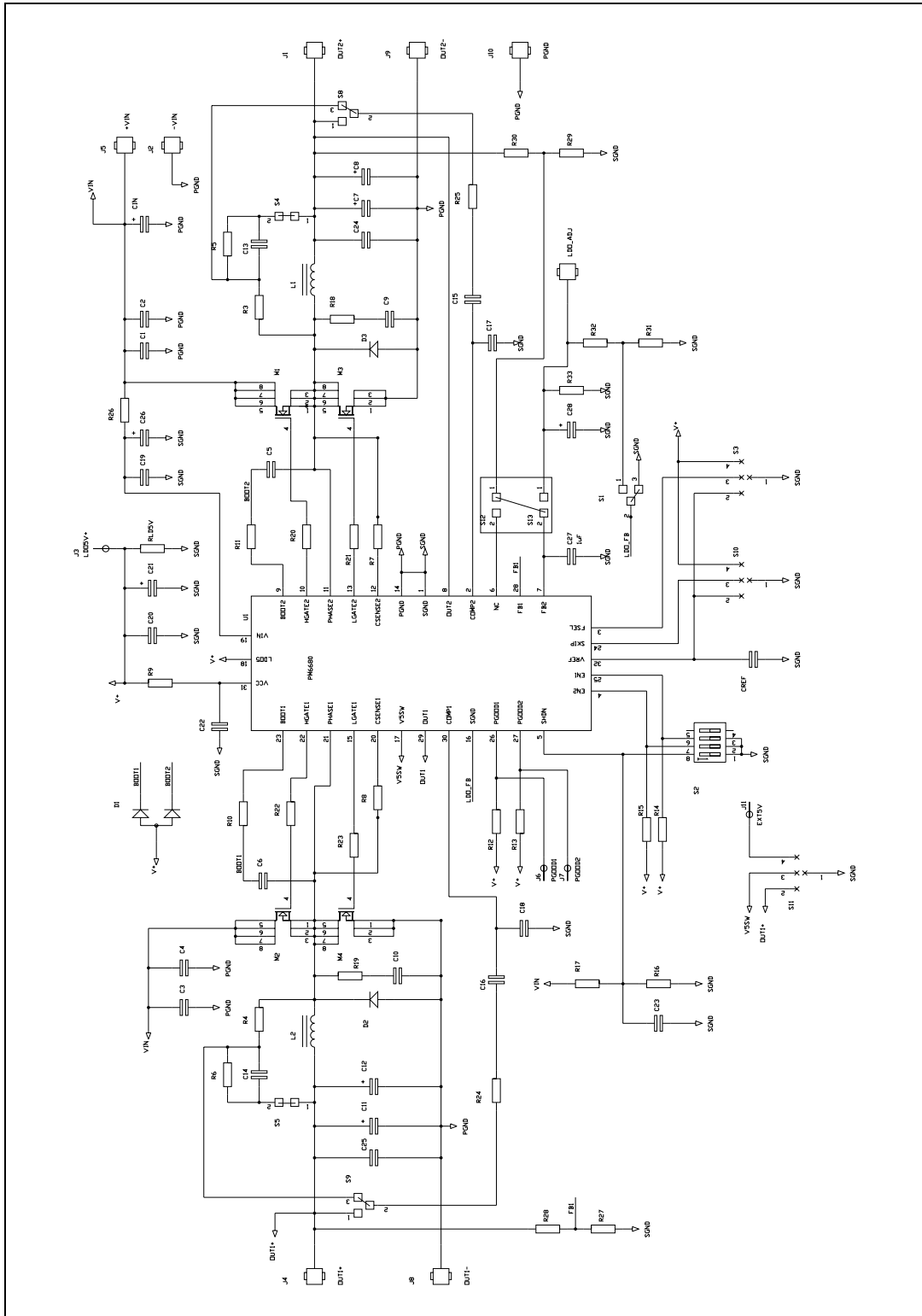
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|-----------|--|----|
| Table 1. | Component list | 7 |
| Table 2. | The test points of the evaluation board. | 11 |
| Table 3. | Jumper S11 - V5SW pin connections | 14 |
| Table 4. | Jumper S3 - FSEL pin connections | 14 |
| Table 5. | Jumper S10 - SKIP pin connections | 15 |
| Table 6. | Jumper S4, S5 | 16 |
| Table 7. | Jumper S8, S9 | 16 |
| Table 8. | Jumper S4, S5 | 16 |
| Table 9. | Jumper S8, S9 | 16 |
| Table 10. | Document revision history | 28 |

1 Main features

- Constant on-time control allows very fast load transients
- 6 V to 28 V input voltage range
- 5 V auxiliary output voltage
- Adjustable switching outputs
- Lossless current sensing using low side MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$
- Negative current limit
- Soft-start internally fixed at 2.8 ms
- Soft-end for output discharge
- 200 kHz / 300 kHz, 300 kHz / 400 kHz, 400 kHz / 500 kHz (5 V / 3 V selectable switching frequency)
- Selectable pulse skip and no-audible skip modes at light loads
- Independent power good signals

2 Evaluation kit schematic

Figure 2. Evaluation kit schematic



3 Component list

Table 1. Component list

| Name | Description | Size | Value | Supplier | Part number |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| C1, C2, C3 | Ceramic capacitor 50 V | 1210 | 10 μ F | Taiyo Yuden | UMK325BJ106KM |
| C4 | Ceramic capacitor 50 V | 1210 | Not installed | | |
| C5, C6 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | 0,1 μ F | Standard | |
| C7 | Low ESR capacitor | D case | Not installed | Standard | |
| C8 | Low ESR capacitor 4 V, 12 m Ω ESR | D case | 330 μ F | POSCAP - Sanyo | 4TPD33OM |
| C11 | Low ESR capacitor | D case | Not installed | Standard | |
| C12 | Low ESR capacitor 4 V, 12 m Ω ESR | D case | 330 μ F | POSCAP - Sanyo | 4TPD33OM |
| C13, C14 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | 5.6 nF | Standard | |
| C15, C16 | Ceramic capacitor | 0603 | 1 nF | Standard | |
| C17, C18 | Ceramic capacitor | 0603 | 47 pF | Standard | |
| C19 | Ceramic capacitor 50 V | 0805 | 0.1 μ F | Standard | B37941K5104K62 |
| C26 | Tantalum capacitor 35 V | C case | 4.7 μ F | AVX TPS | TPSC475*035#0600 |
| C20 | Ceramic capacitor | 0603 | 1 μ F | Standard | |
| C21 | Tantalum capacitor package A, 16 V | B case | 4.7 μ F | AVX THJ | THJB475*016#JN |
| C22 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | 220 nF | Standard | |
| C9, C10 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | Not installed | Standard | |
| C23 | Ceramic capacitor | 0603 | 10 pF | Standard | |
| CIN | Electrolytic capacitor 39 μ F, 25 V | D 10 mm | Not installed | Sanyo | 25SVPD39M |
| CREF | Ceramic capacitor | 0603 | 100 nF | Standard | |
| C24,C25 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | 10 μ F | Standard | |
| C27 | Ceramic capacitor | 0805 | Not installed | Standard | |
| C28 | Tantalum capacitor | 3216 | Not installed | Standard | |
| D1 | Dual Schottky diode | SOT23 | | STMicroelectronics | BAT54A |
| D2,D3 | Diode 1 A, 30 V | DO216-AA | | STMicroelectronics | STPS1L30M |
| IC1 | PM6680 device | VFQFPN-32 5 mm x 5 mm | | STMicroelectronics | PM6680 |

Table 1. Component list (continued)

| Name | Description | Size | Value | Supplier | Part number |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| L1 | 1.5 μ H inductor, 12 A sat. | 13 mm x 13 mm | 1.5 μ H | Coilcraft | MLC1538-152ML |
| L2 | 2.5 μ H inductor, 8 A sat. | 13 mm x 13 mm | 2.5 μ H | Coilcraft | MLC1550-252ML |
| M1 | MOSFET control FET SO-8 | SO-8 | | STMicroelectronics | STS12NH3LL |
| M2 | MOSFET control FET SO-8 | SO-8 | | STMicroelectronics | STS12NH3LL |
| M3 | MOSFET Sync FET SO-8 | SO-8 | | STMicroelectronics | STS12NH3LL |
| M4 | MOSFET Sync FET SO-8 | SO-8 | | STMicroelectronics | STS12NH3LL |
| R7,R8 | Resistor | 0805 | 680 Ω | Standard | |
| R3 | Resistor | 0805 | 22 k Ω | Standard | |
| R4 | Resistor | 0805 | 36 k Ω | Standard | |
| R5 | Resistor | 0805 | 3.3 k Ω | Standard | |
| R6 | Resistor | 0805 | 3 k Ω | Standard | |
| R24 | Resistor | 0805 | 1.1 k Ω | Standard | |
| R25 | Resistor | 0805 | 820 Ω | Standard | |
| R9 | Resistor | 0805 | 47 Ω | Standard | |
| R10,R11 | Resistor | 0805 | 10 Ω | Standard | |
| R12,R13, R14,R15 | Resistor | 0603 | 100 k Ω | Standard | |
| R16 | Resistor | 0603 | 150 k Ω | Standard | |
| R18,R19 | Resistor | 0603 | Not installed | | |
| R17 | Resistor | 0603 | 560 k Ω | Standard | |
| R26 | Resistor | 1206 | 3.9 Ω | Standard | |
| R20, R21, R22, R23 | Resistor | 0805 | 0 Ω | Standard | |
| R27 | Resistor | 0805 | 10 k Ω | Standard | |
| R28 | Resistor | 0805 | 6.8 k Ω | Standard | |
| R29 | Resistor | 0805 | 11 k Ω | Standard | |
| R30 | Resistor | 0805 | 1.8 k Ω | Standard | |
| R31 | Resistor | 0805 | Not installed | Standard | |
| R32 | Resistor | 0805 | Not installed | Standard | |
| RLD5V, RLD3V | Resistor | 0805 | Not installed | Standard | |

4 Evaluation board layout

Figure 3. PM6680 evaluation board layout - top layer (PGND plain and component side)

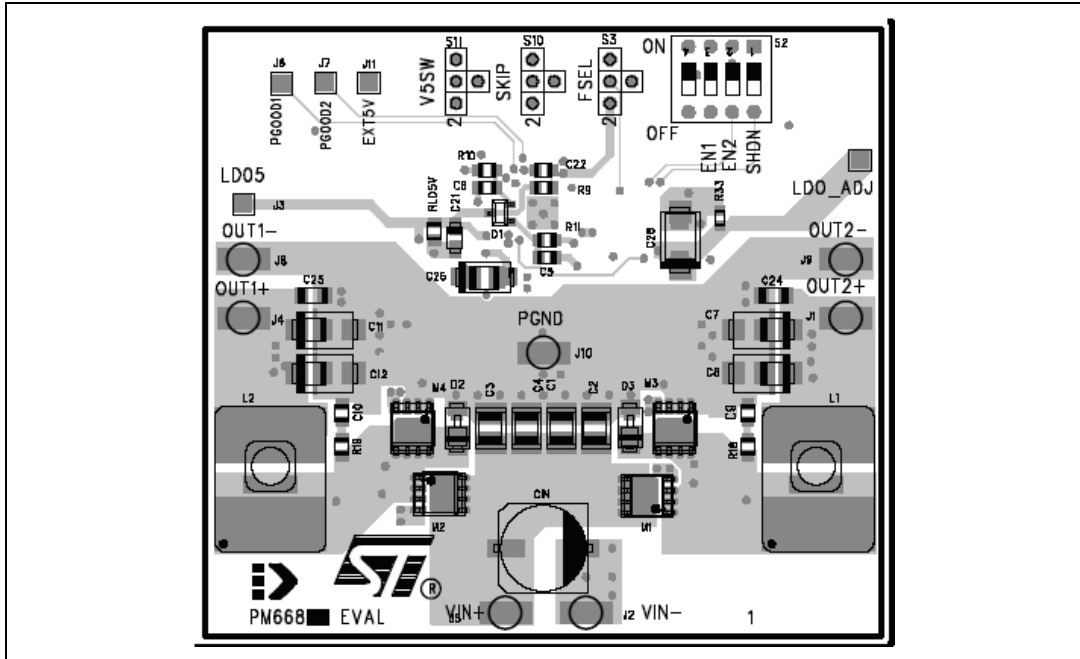


Figure 4. PM6680 evaluation board layout - inner layer 1 (SGND layer and V_{IN} plane)

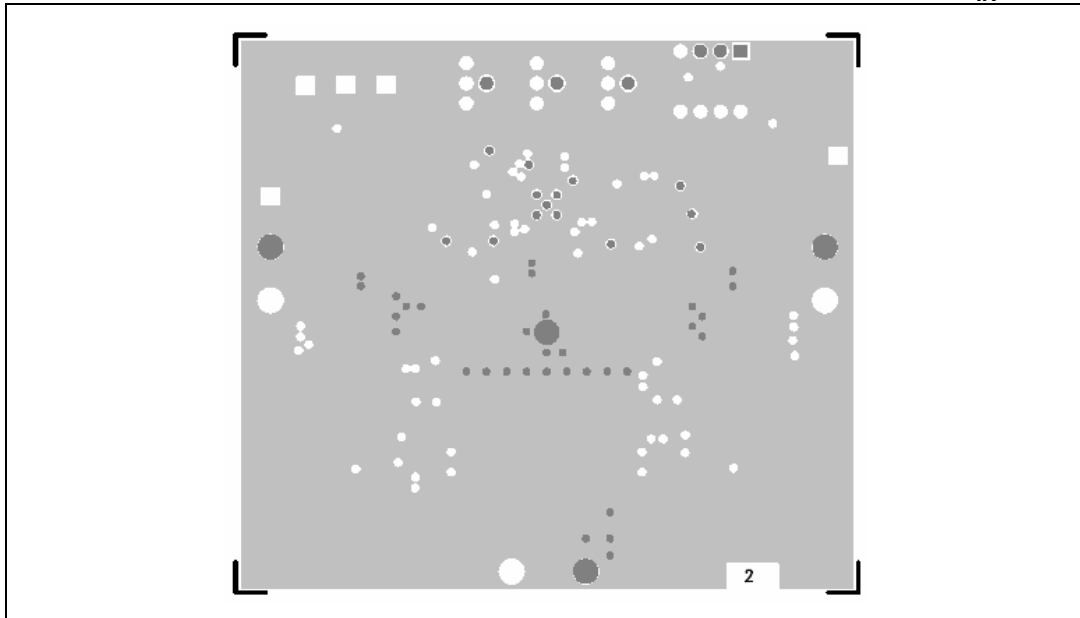


Figure 5. PM6680 evaluation board layout - inner layer 2 (SGND layer and signals)

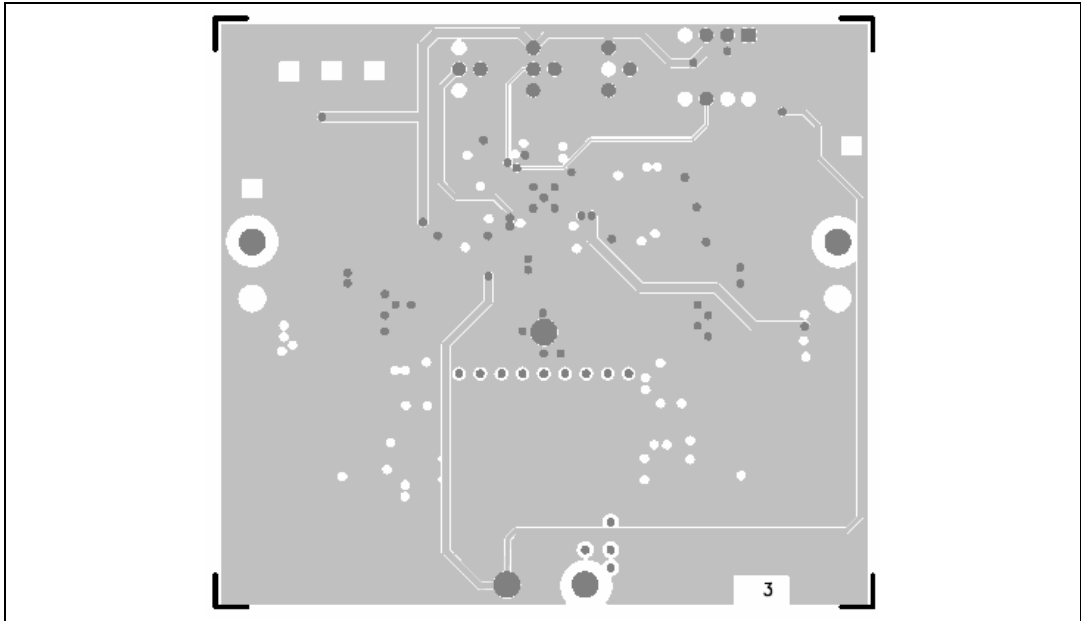
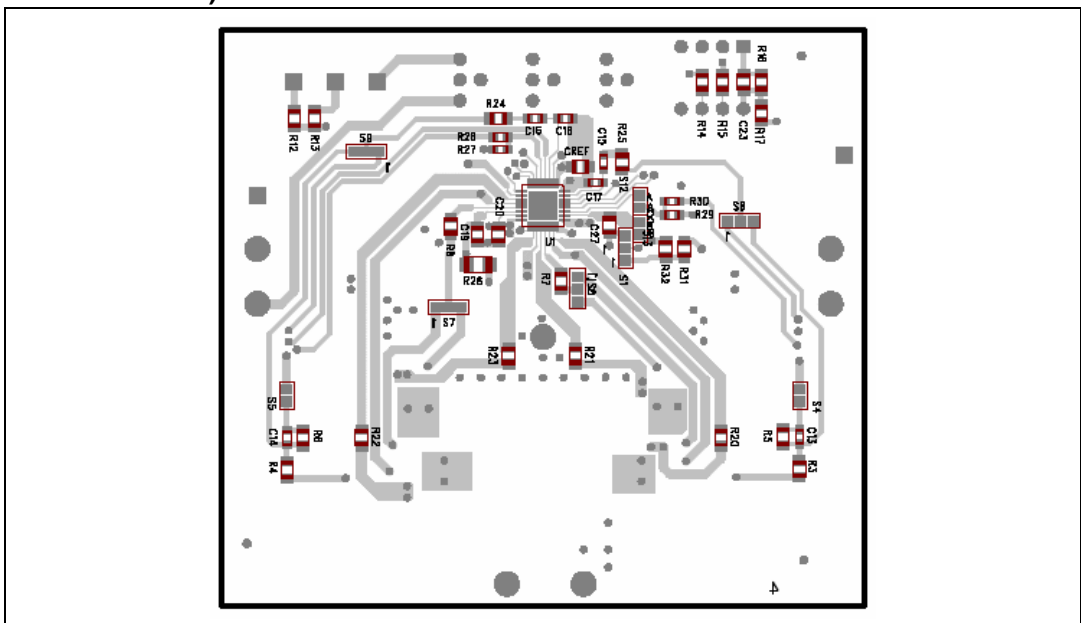


Figure 6. PM6680 evaluation board layout - bottom layer (PM6680 and component side)



5 I/O interface

The evaluation board has the following test points.

Table 2. The test points of the evaluation board

| Test point | Description |
|------------------|---|
| V _{IN+} | Input voltage |
| V _{IN-} | Input voltage ground |
| LDO5 | 5 V linear regulator output |
| LDO_ADJ | Not used for this device |
| EXT5V | 5 V external input |
| OUT1+ | OUT1 switching section output |
| OUT1- | OUT1 switching section output ground |
| PGOOD1 | OUT1 switching section power good |
| OUT2+ | OUT2 switching section output |
| OUT2- | OUT2 switching section output ground |
| PGOOD2 | OUT2 switching section power good |
| J10 | Junction pin between PGND and SGND planes |

6 Recommended equipment

- 6 V to 28 V power supply, notebook computer battery or AC adapter
- Active loads
- Digital multimeter
- 500 MHz four-trace oscilloscope

7 Quick start

1. Connect the V_{IN+} and V_{IN-} test points of the evaluation board to an external power supply.
2. Ensure that all DIP switches (S2) are in the "OFF" position. In this condition all outputs are disabled (shutdown mode).
3. Turn $S2_1$ to the "ON" position (SHDN pin high). This turns on the LDO5 output (standby-mode).
4. Turn $S2_2$ to the "ON" position (EN1 pin high). The 1.5 V switching controller begins regulation of the output. PGOOD1 pin goes high after soft-start.
5. Turn $S2_3$ to the "ON" position (EN2 pin high). The 1.05 V switching controller begins regulation of the output. PGOOD2 pin goes high after soft-start.
6. In order to load the switching outputs, the loads must be connected between the "+" and the "-" output test points, respectively.
7. In order to load the linear outputs, the loads must be connected between J10 and LDO5 or alternative RLD5V resistors can be used on the evaluation board.




8 Jumper settings

It is possible to select different working conditions by using the jumpers on the board.

Note: Jumpers S1, S6, S7, S12 and S13 are already soldered on the evaluation board and it is not necessary to change them. Please refer to the schematic to verify their proper connection.




The external bypass connections for the linear regulator LDO5 are set by connecting the V5SW pin to jumper S11 as indicated in [Table 3](#) below.

Table 3. Jumper S11 - V5SW pin connections

| Position | LDO5 working conditions |
|---|---|
| OUT5V  | When the main output voltage is greater than the bootstrap-switchover threshold, an internal 3 Ω (max) P-channel MOSFET switch connects the V5SW pin to the LDO5 pin shutting down the LDO5 internal linear regulator. If not used, it must be tied to ground. |
| SGND  | The internal linear regulator LDO5 is always on. In this case LDO5 supplies all gate drivers and the internal circuitry. It can provide an output peak current of 100 mA. |
| EXT5V  | The internal linear regulator LDO5 remains off if an alternative 5V external voltage is applied to the EXT5V test-point. An internal 3 Ω (max) P-channel MOSFET switch connects V5SW pin to LDO5 output. The gate drivers and internal circuitry are supplied by the same 5 V external voltage applied. |




The FSEL pin is connected to jumper S3 to select the SMPS frequency. The jumper positions and corresponding frequencies are shown in [Table 4](#) below.

Table 4. Jumper S3 - FSEL pin connections

| Position | SMPS OUT1 | SMPS OUT2 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| SGND  | 200 kHz | 300 kHz |
| VREF  | 300 kHz | 400 kHz |
| LDO5  | 400 kHz | 500 kHz |

To select the switching operation mode of the SMPS, connect the SKIP pin to jumper S10 as described in [Table 5](#).

Table 5. Jumper S10 - SKIP pin connections

| Position | Switching operating mode |
|--|---|
| <p>GND</p>  | <p>If the SKIP pin is tied to ground, a pulse skip mode takes place at light loads. A zero crossing comparator prevents the inductor current from going negative.</p> |
| <p>VREF</p>  | <p>if the SKIP pin is tied to VREF pin enables a pulse skip mode with a minimum switching frequency about 25 kHz (ultrasonic mode).</p> |
| <p>LDO5</p>  | <p>If the SKIP pin is tied to 5 V, The fixed PWM mode takes place. The switching output is in a position to sink and source current from the load.</p> |


9 Feedback output connections

[Table 6](#) and [Table 7](#) below illustrate jumper settings for a loop compensation network for very low output voltage ripple.

Table 6. Jumper S4, S5

| Position | Output ripple compensation |
|----------|---|
| Short | Virtual ESR output ripple is generated by using a compensation network connected between the output and PHASE pin of the switching section. |

Table 7. Jumper S8, S9


| Position | Feedback connection |
|---|--|
|  | Controller feedback signal connected to the compensation network |

[Table 8](#) and [Table 9](#) describe the settings for a loop compensation network for high output voltage ripple.

Table 8. Jumper S4, S5

| Position | Output ripple compensation |
|----------|----------------------------|
| Open | ESR output ripple is used. |

Table 9. Jumper S8, S9

| Position | Feedback connection |
|---|--|
|  | Controller feedback signal connected directly to the output capacitor. |

10 Test setup and performance summary

10.1 Test setup

The PM6680 evaluation board has the following input/output connections:

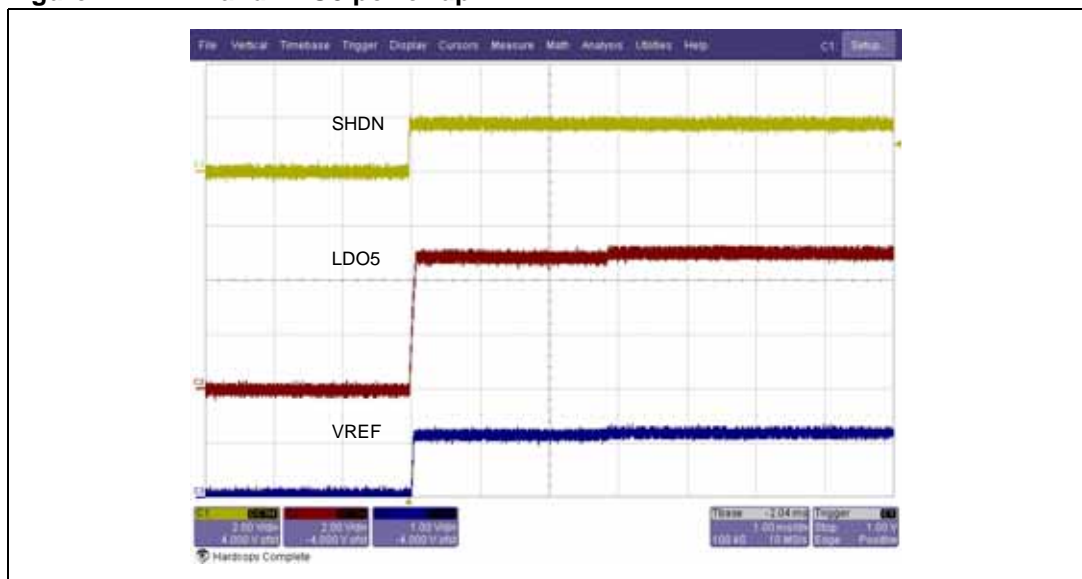
- 12 V input through J5-J2 (V_{IN+} and V_{IN-})
- 1.5 V SMPS output through J4-J13 (OUT1+ and OUT1-)
- 1.05 V SMPS output through J1-J12 (OUT2+ and OUT2-)
- 5 V linear regulator output through J3 (LDO5)

A power supply capable of supplying at least 6 A should be connected to V_{IN+} , V_{IN-} and two active loads should be connected respectively to OUT1+, OUT1- and OUT2+, OUT2-.

10.2 Power-up

As shown in [Figure 7](#), the power-up starts when the input voltage is applied and the voltage on the SHDN pin is above the device “on” threshold. First, the LDO5 goes up with a masking time of about 4 ms.

Figure 7. REF and LDO5 power-up



10.3 Soft-start and shutdown waveforms

[Figure 8](#) and [9](#) show the soft-start waveforms.

[Figure 10](#) and [11](#) show the shut down waveforms.

The PM6680 has an independent internal digital soft-start for each switching section. During the soft-start phase the internal current limit increases from 25% to 100%, in increments of 25%, to avoid the inductor current reaching too high a value.

Figure 8. Section 1 soft-start waveforms

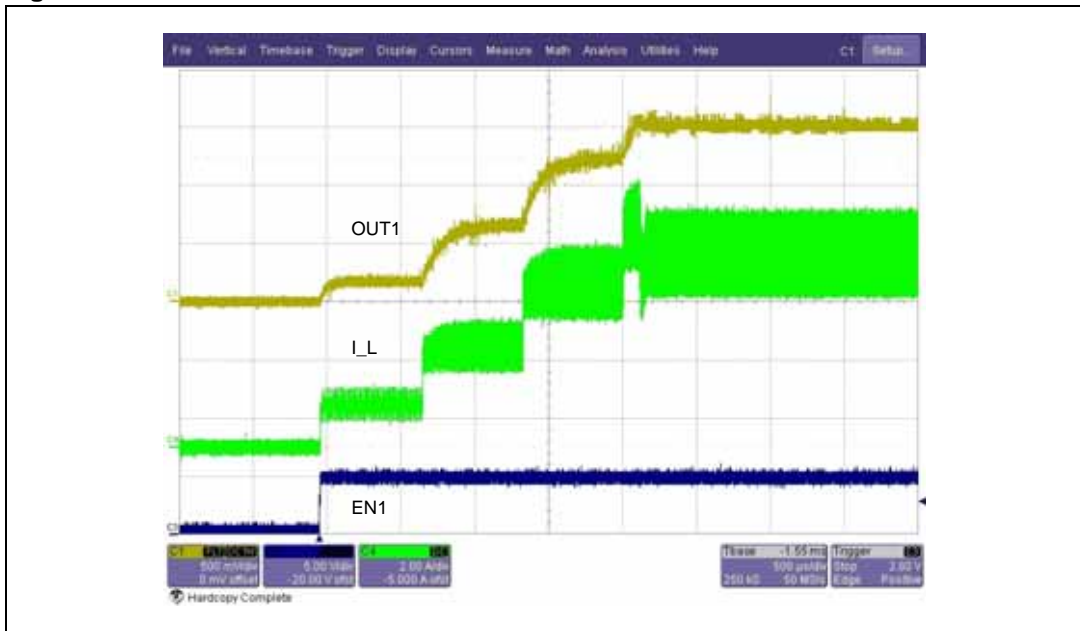
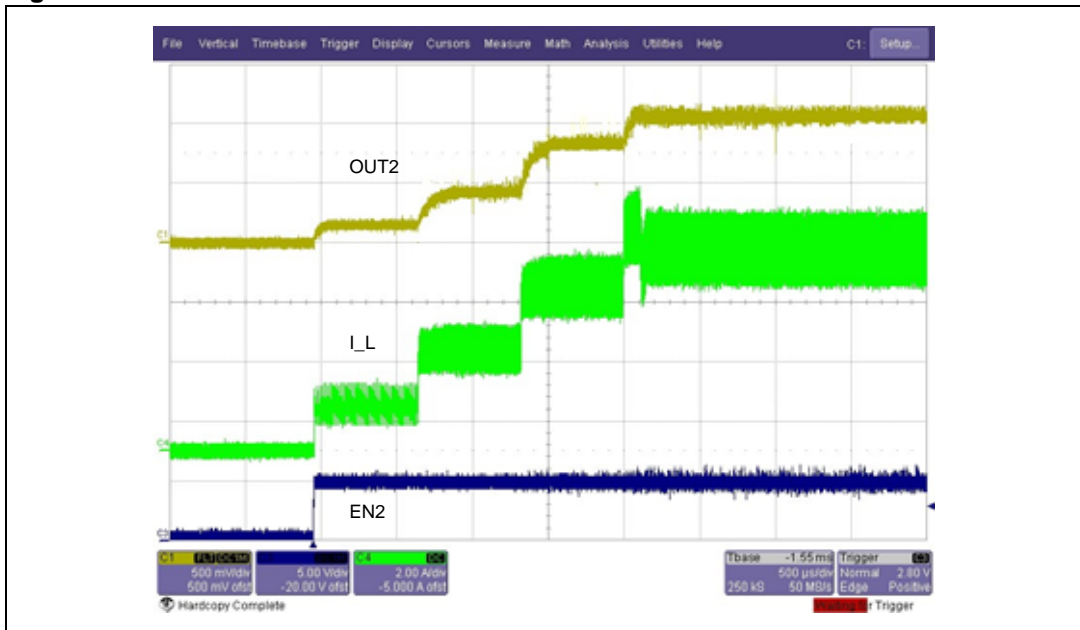


Figure 9. Section 2 soft-start waveforms



Driving the SHDN pin below the SHDN device “off” threshold will cause the device to enter shutdown mode. In this case the switching outputs are connected to ground through an internal 12 Ω power MOSFET and are discharged softly, (discharge mode). When the output voltages reach 0.3 V, the low side MOSFETs are turned on, quickly discharging them to ground.

Figure 10. Section 1 shutdown waveforms

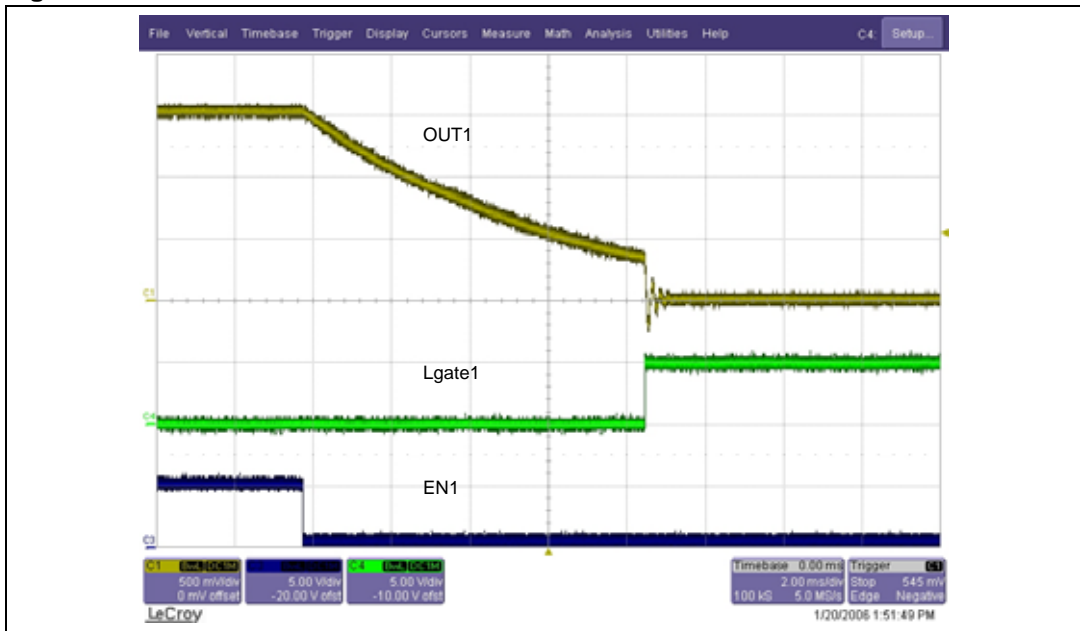


Figure 11. Section 2 shutdown waveforms



10.4 1.5 V and 1.05 V output efficiency vs. load current

Figure 12 and Figure 13 show the efficiency versus load current for different input voltage values in PWM mode, skip mode and no-audible skip mode.

Figure 12. 1.5 V SMPS efficiency

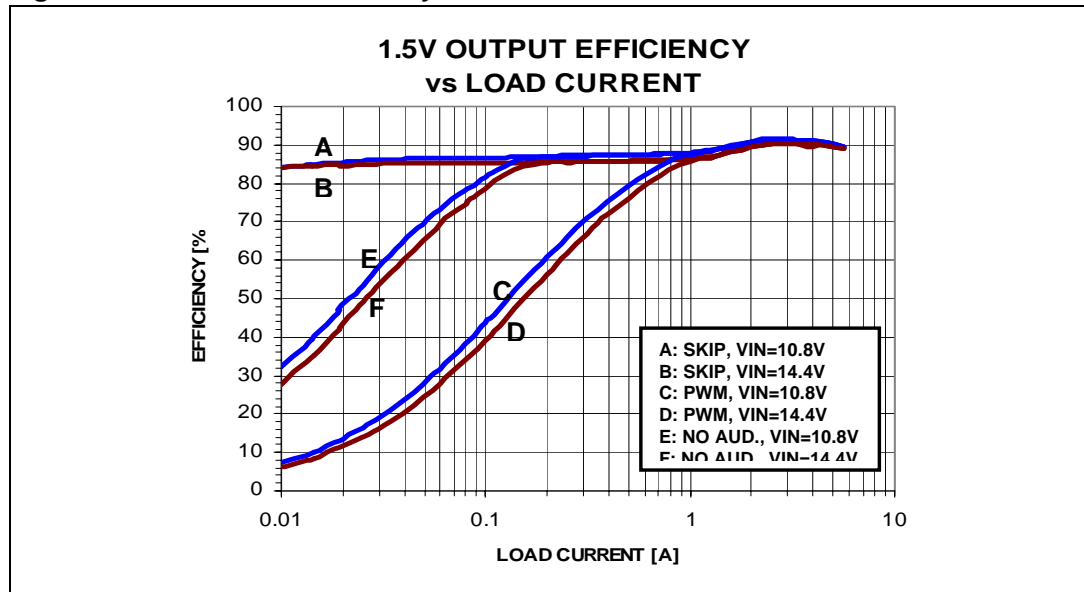
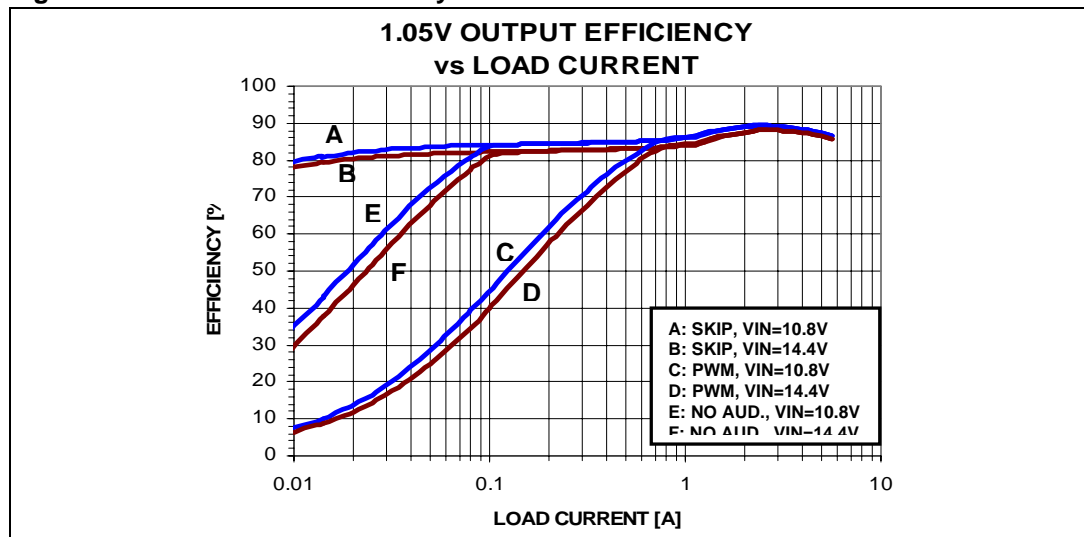


Figure 13. 1.05 V SMPS efficiency



10.5 Power consumption analysis

To measure the device consumption under real working conditions, an external power supply of +5 V is connected to EXT5V.

The two traces on figures that follow show the differentiation between the two input currents. Once the internal linear regulator is turned on, device consumption will increase as a consequence.

Figure 14 shows the input current consumption measured at V_{IN+} (includes ISHDN) and the input device current consumption measured at the VCC pin. Both switching sections are working in forced PWM mode. No load is applied on the outputs.

Figure 14. Input current vs. input voltage

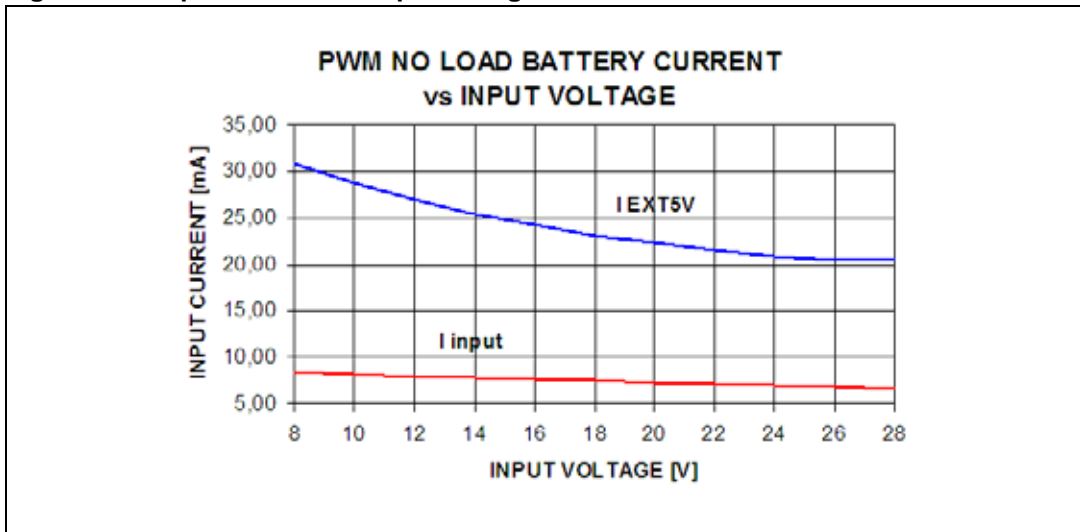


Figure 15 shows the input current consumption measured at V_{IN+} (includes ISHDN) and the input device current consumption measured at the VCC pin(IEXT5V). Both switching sections are working in SKIP mode. No load is applied.

Figure 15. Input current vs. input voltage

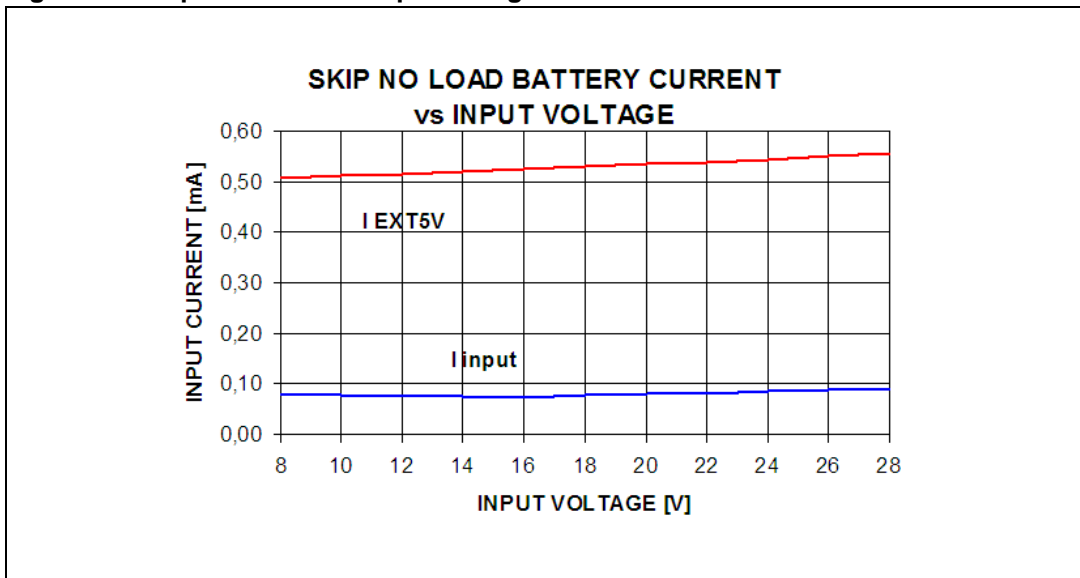
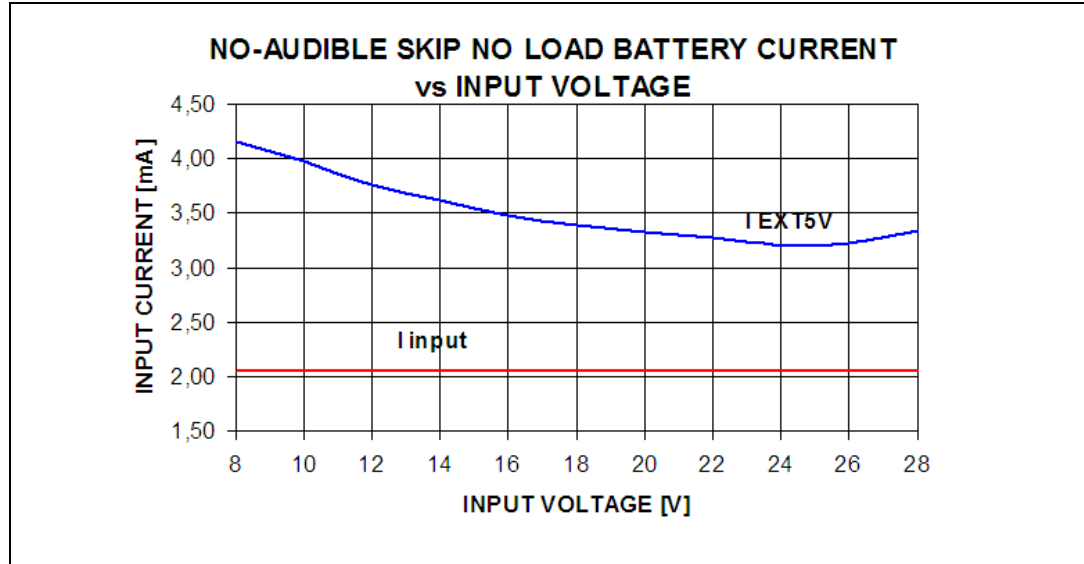


Figure 16 shows the input current consumption measured at V_{IN+} (includes I_{SHDN}) and the input device current consumption measured at the VCC pin (I_{EXT5V}). Both switching sections are working in NO-AUDIBLE SKIP mode. No load is applied.

Figure 16. Input current vs. input voltage



In the following illustrations, the device current consumption is measured in shutdown mode and standby mode. In shutdown mode all outputs are off (SHDN pin low). In standby mode only the linear regulator output is on ($V5SW = SGND$, SHDN pin high, EN5 and EN3 pins low).

Figure 17. Device current consumption vs. input voltage

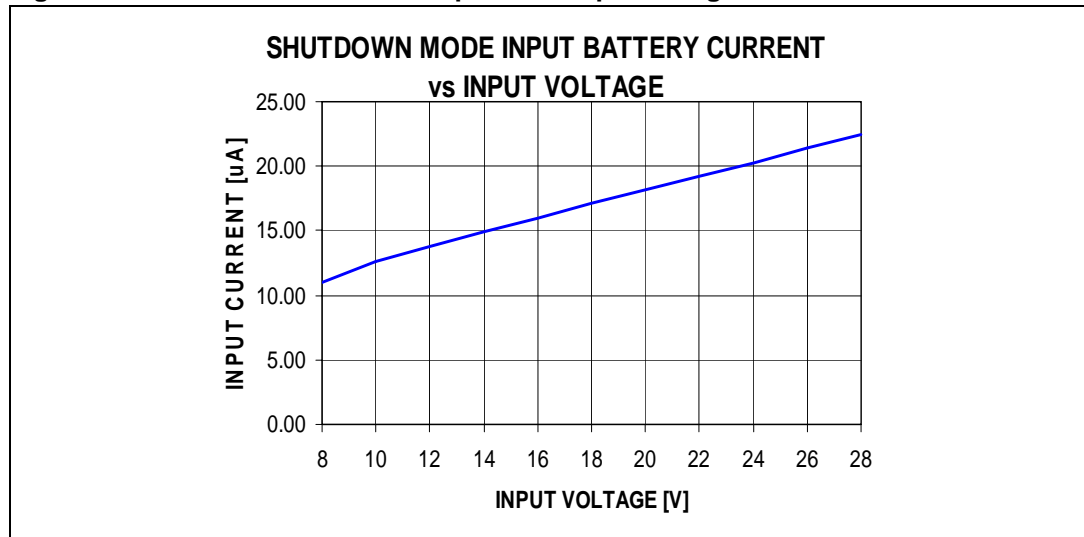
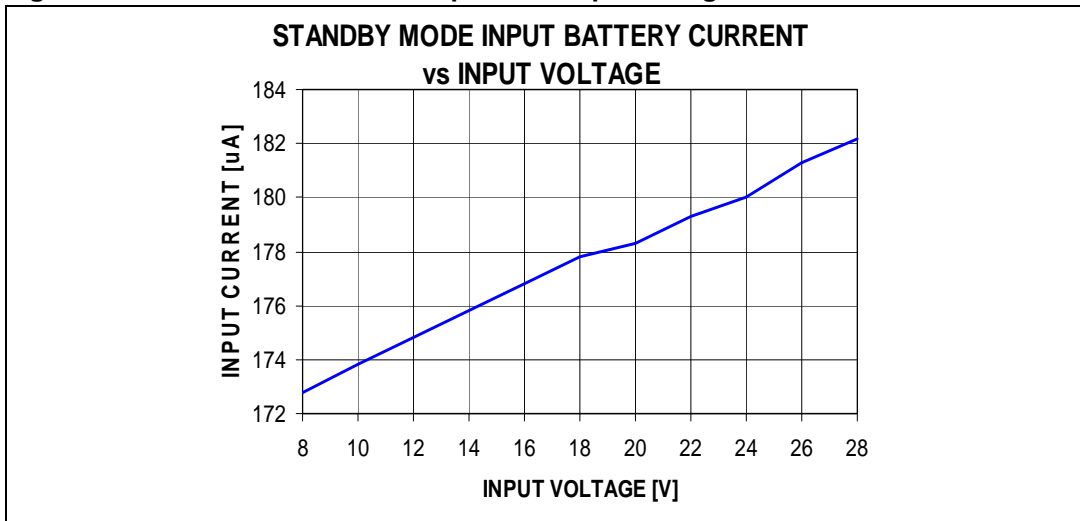


Figure 18. Device current consumption vs. input voltage



10.6 Switching frequency vs. load current

Figure 19 and Figure 20 show the switching frequency variation with the load current in PWM mode, skip mode and no-audible skip mode. 12 V is applied at the V_{IN+} and V_{IN-} test points.

Figure 19. 1.5 V output switching frequency vs. load current

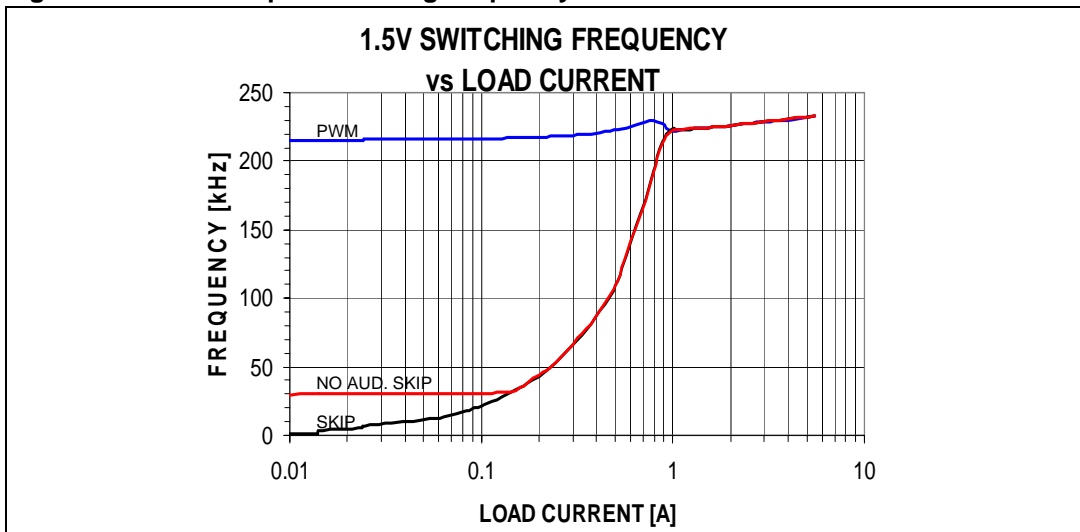
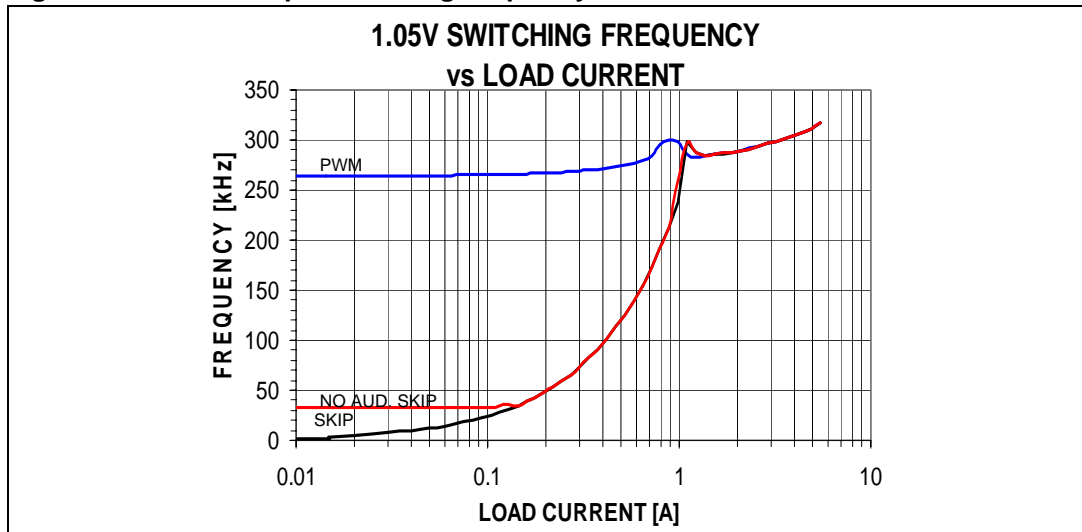


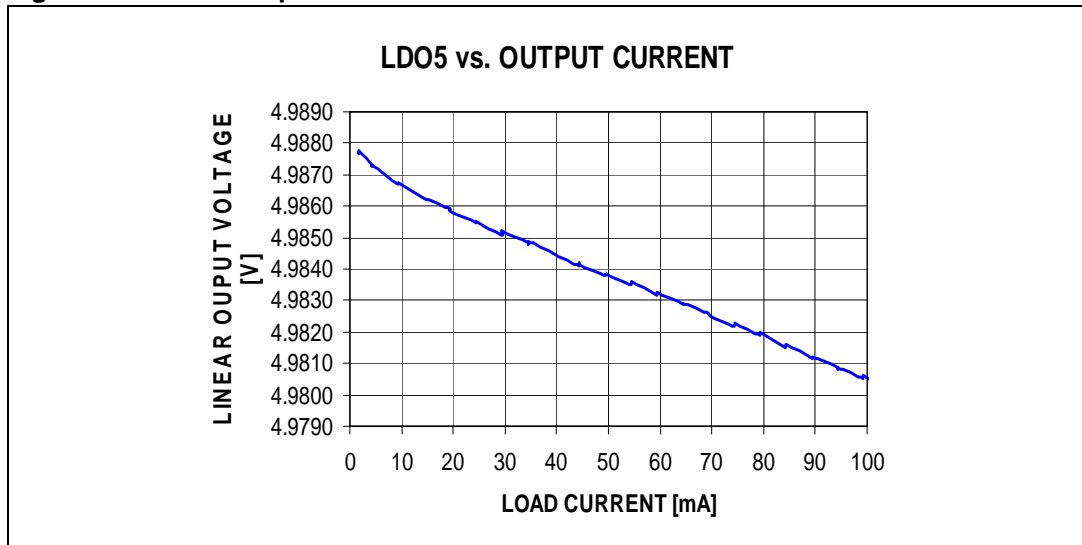
Figure 20. 1.05 V output switching frequency vs. load current



10.7 Linear regulator output voltages vs. output current

Figure 21 shows the load regulation for the internal linear regulator LDO5. Both switching sections are disabled and 12 V is applied at V_{IN+} and V_{IN-} test points.

Figure 21. LDO5 output vs. load current



10.8 Load transient responses

The following figures show the load transient response from 1 A to 4 A for both switching outputs. In each of these cases the PM6680 works in forced PWM mode (the SKIP pin is high).

Figure 22. SMPS 1.5 V load transient response

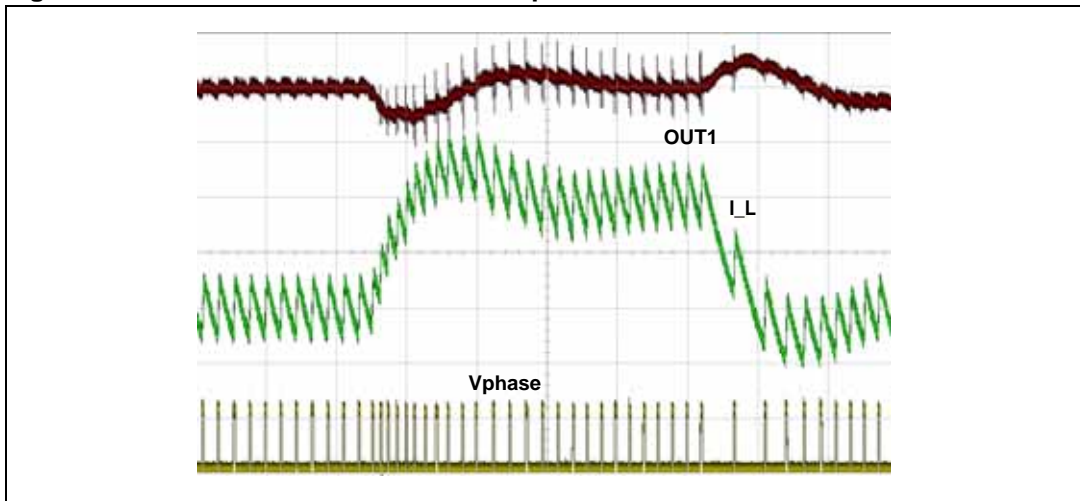
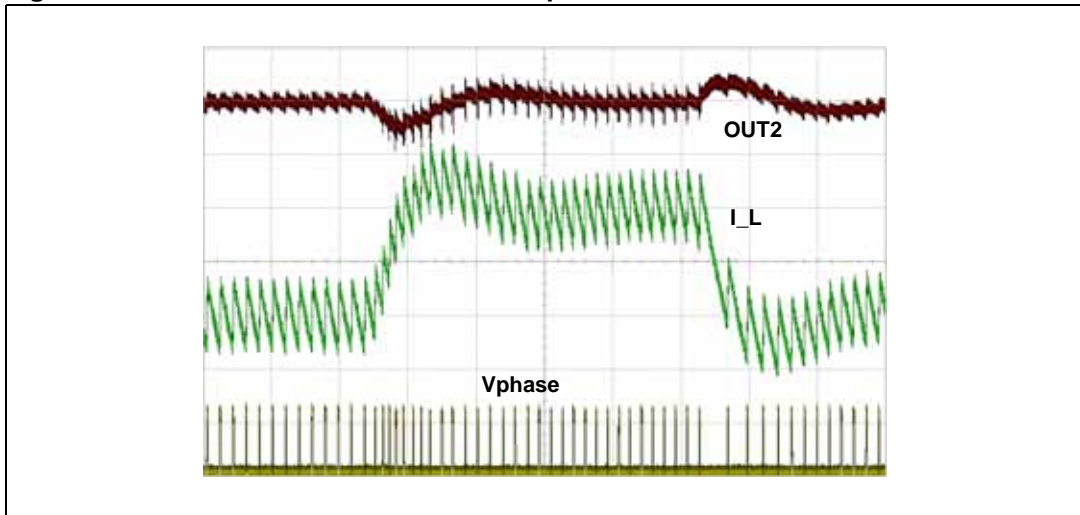


Figure 23. SMPS 1.05 V load transient response



11 Representatives waveforms

The following illustrations show the relevant waveforms of a switching section and are provided to underline the behavior of the device in pulse skip mode, no-audible skip mode and forced PWM mode working conditions.

Figure 24. SMPS pulse skip mode

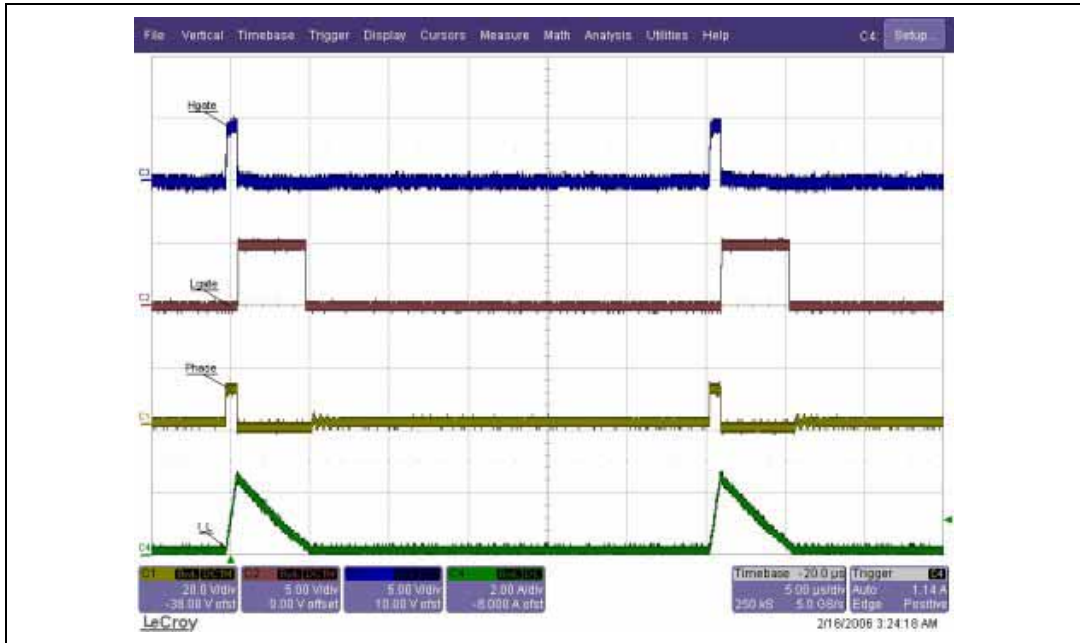


Figure 25. SMPS no-audible skip mode

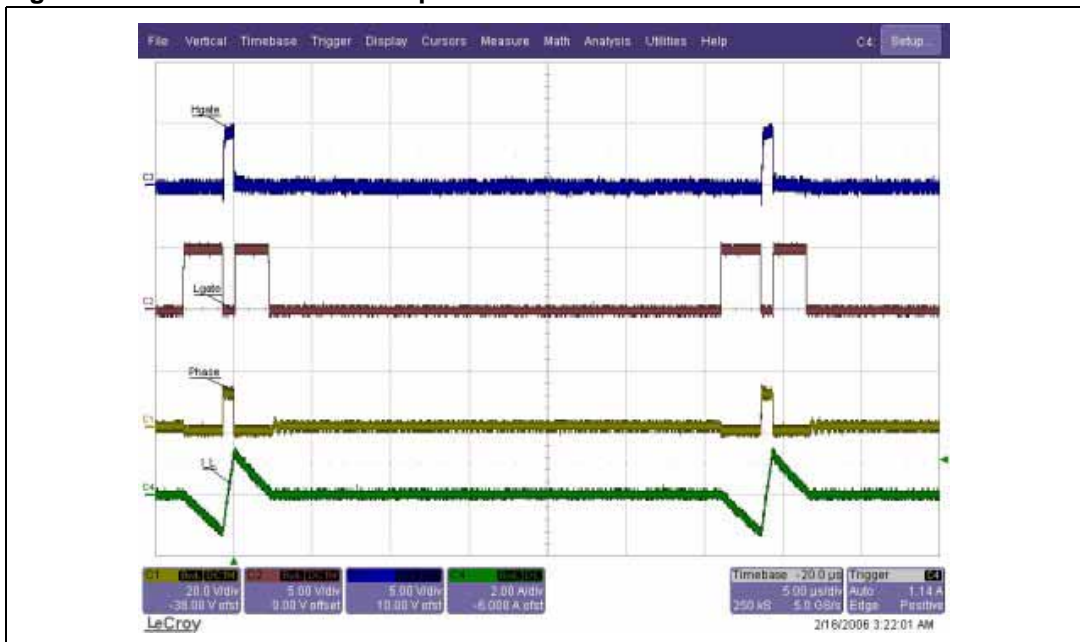
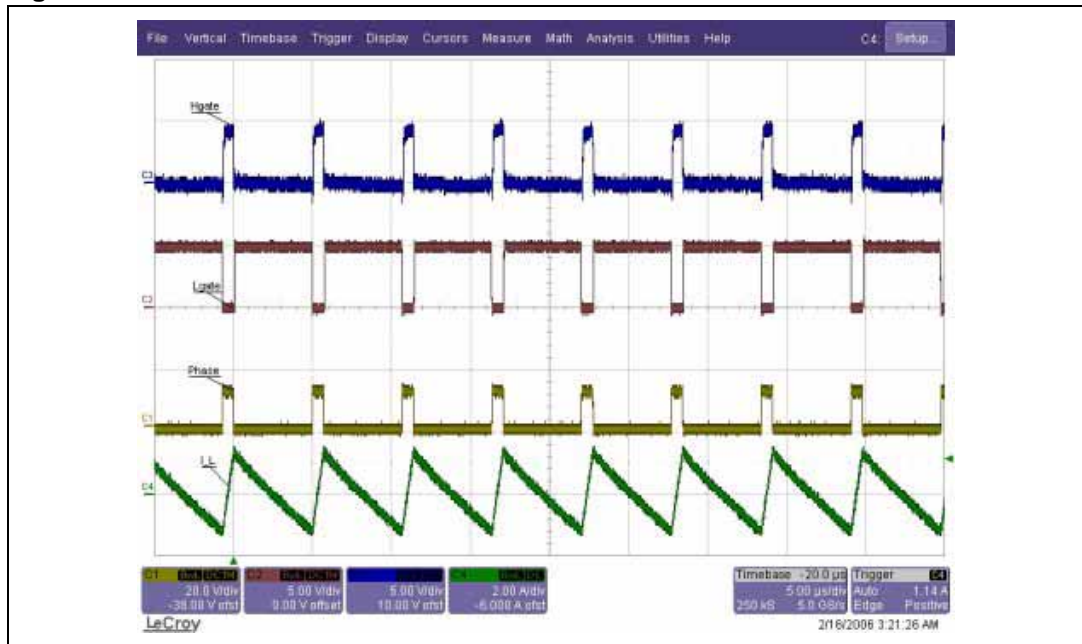


Figure 26. SMPS PWM mode



12 Revision history

Table 10. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|--|
| 20-Aug-2007 | 1 | Initial release |
| 05-Mar-2008 | 2 | – Changed: Figure 1, 2, 3, 14, and 16 – Modified: Table 1 – Minor text changes |
| 07-Apr-2008 | 3 | – Modified: Introduction |

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