**DESCRIPTION**

The NB634 is a high efficiency synchronous rectified step-down switch mode converter with built-in internal power MOSFETs. It offers a very compact solution to achieve 5A continuous output current over a wide input supply range with excellent load and line regulation. The NB634 operates at high efficiency over a wide output current load range.

Current mode operation provides fast transient response and eases loop stabilization.

Full protection features include latch-off OCP and thermal shut down.

The NB634 requires a minimum number of readily available standard external components and is available in a space saving QFN14 (3mm x 4mm) package.

**FEATURES**

- Wide 4.5V to 24V Operating Input Range
- 5A Output Current
- Low $R_{DS(ON)}$ Internal Power MOSFETs
- Proprietary Switching Loss Reduction Technique
- Fixed 500kHz Switching Frequency
- Sync from 300kHz to 2MHz External Clock
- Internal Compensation
- Latch-off OCP Protection and Thermal Shutdown
- Output Adjustable from 0.8V
- Available in a QFN14 (3mmx4mm) Package

**APPLICATIONS**

- Notebook Systems and I/O Power
- Networking Systems
- Digital Set Top Boxes
- Personal Video Recorders
- Flat Panel Television and Monitors
- Distributed Power Systems

All MPS parts are lead-free and adhere to the RoHS directive. For MPS green status, please visit MPS website under Products, Quality Assurance page.

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ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number*</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Top Marking</th>
<th>Free Air Temperature (T_A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NB634EL</td>
<td>QFN14 (3mmx4mm)</td>
<td>634E</td>
<td>-20°C to +85°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (eg. NB634EL–Z);
For RoHS compliant packaging, add suffix –LF (eg. NB634EL–LF–Z)

PACKAGE REFERENCE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS *(1)*

Supply Voltage V_IN ............................................... 28V
V_SW ................................................. -0.3V (-5V for 10ns) to 28V
V_BS ......................................................... V_SW + 6V
All Other Pins ............................................. -0.3V to +6V
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +25°C) *(2)*

Junction Temperature ......................... 150°C
Lead Temperature ..................................... 260°C
Storage Temperature ....................... -65°C to +150°C

Recommended Operating Conditions *(3)*

Supply Voltage V_IN ................................. 4.5V to 24V
Maximum Junction Temp. (T_J) ................. +125°C

Thermal Resistance *(4)*  \( \theta_JA \) \( \theta_JC \)
QFN14(3mmx4mm) ....................... 48 ...... 11... °C/W

Notes:
1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature \( T_J \), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance \( \theta_JA \), and the ambient temperature \( T_A \). The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by \( P_{D \text{ (MAX)}} = \frac{(T_J \text{ (MAX)} - T_A \text{ (MAX)})}{\theta_{JA}} \). Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

\( V_{\text{IN}} = 12\text{V}, \ T_{\text{A}} = +25^\circ\text{C} \), unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current (Shutdown)</td>
<td>( I_{\text{IN}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V} )</td>
<td>2 ( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current (Quiescent)</td>
<td>( I_{\text{IN}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 2\text{V}, V_{\text{FB}} = 1\text{V} )</td>
<td>1 ( \text{mA} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS Switch On Resistance (5)</td>
<td>( HS_{\text{RDS-ON}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{SW}} = 0\text{V or 12V} )</td>
<td>120 ( \text{m}\Omega )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS Switch On Resistance (5)</td>
<td>( LS_{\text{RDS-ON}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{SW}} = 0\text{V or 12V} )</td>
<td>20 ( \text{m}\Omega )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Leakage</td>
<td>( SW_{\text{LKG}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{SW}} = 0\text{V or 12V} )</td>
<td>0 ( \text{to} ) 10 ( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Limit</td>
<td>( I_{\text{LIMIT}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V}, V_{\text{SW}} = 0\text{V or 12V} )</td>
<td>7 ( \text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscillator Frequency</td>
<td>( F_{\text{SW}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 0.75\text{V} )</td>
<td>350 ( 500 ) ( 650 ) ( \text{kHz} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold-back Frequency</td>
<td>( F_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 100\text{mV} )</td>
<td>0.25 ( f_{\text{SW}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Duty Cycle</td>
<td>( D_{\text{MAX}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 700\text{mV} )</td>
<td>85 ( 90 ) %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sync Frequency Range</td>
<td>( F_{\text{SYNC}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 700\text{mV} )</td>
<td>0.3 ( 2 ) ( \text{MHz} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>785 ( 805 ) ( 825 ) ( \text{mV} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>10 ( 50 ) ( \text{nA} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN/SYNC Input Low Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{IL}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>0.4 ( \text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN/SYNC Input High Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{IH}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>2 ( \text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Input Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{EN}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 2\text{V} )</td>
<td>2 ( \mu\text{A} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Turn Off Delay</td>
<td>( EN_{\text{Td-Off}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{EN}} = 2\text{V} )</td>
<td>5 ( \mu\text{s} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Good Rising Threshold</td>
<td>( PG_{\text{Vth-HI}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>0.9 ( V_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Good Falling Threshold</td>
<td>( PG_{\text{Vth-Lo}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>0.7 ( V_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Good Delay</td>
<td>( PG_{\text{Td}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} = 805\text{mV} )</td>
<td>250 ( \mu\text{s} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Good Sink Current Capability</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>0.4 ( \text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Good Leakage Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{PG-LEAK}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>10 ( \text{nA} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IN}} ) Under Voltage Lockout</td>
<td>( \text{INU}V_{\text{Vth}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>3.8 ( 4.0 ) ( 4.2 ) ( \text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IN}} ) Under Voltage Lockout</td>
<td>( \text{INU}V_{\text{HY}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>880 ( \text{mV} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{CC}} ) Regulator</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CC}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>5 ( \text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{CC}} ) Load Regulation</td>
<td>( I_{\text{CC}}=5\text{mA} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>5 ( % )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown</td>
<td>( T_{\text{SD}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{PG}} = 3.3\text{V} )</td>
<td>150 ( \degree\text{C} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

5) Guaranteed by design.
## PIN FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Supply Voltage. The NB634 operates from a +4.5V to +24V input rail. C1 is needed to decouple the input rail. Use wide PCB traces and multiple vias to make the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3,4,5</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Switch Output. Use wide PCB traces and multiple vias to make the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BST</td>
<td>Bootstrap. A capacitor connected between SW and BST pins is required to form a floating supply across the high-side switch driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EN/SYNC</td>
<td>EN=1 to enable the NB634. External clock can be applied to EN pin for changing switching frequency. For automatic start-up, connect EN pin to VIN with 100kΩ resistor. It includes an internal 1MΩ pull-down resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Feedback. An external resistor divider from the output to GND, tapped to the FB pin, sets the output voltage. To prevent current limit run away during a short circuit fault condition, the frequency fold-back comparator lowers the oscillator frequency when the FB voltage is below 100mV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Power Good Output. The output of this pin is an open drain. When the FB voltage rises to 90% of the REF voltage, Power Good (PG) output goes high after a 250µs delay. When the FB voltage drops to 70% of the REF voltage, PG goes low immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>Connects to a voltage set by a resistor divider between VCC and GND to force the NB634 into non-synchronous mode at light load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Bias Supply. Decouple with 0.1µF capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>AGND</td>
<td>Analog Ground. This pin is the reference ground of the regulated output voltage. For this reason care must be taken in PCB layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>GND, Exposed PAD</td>
<td>System Ground. Connect these pins with larger copper areas to the negative terminals of the input and output capacitors. Connect exposed pad to GND plane for proper thermal performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{in}=12\text{V}, V_{out}=1.8\text{V}, L=1.0\mu\text{H}, T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

1. **Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage**
2. **Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage**
3. **VCC Regulator Line Regulation**
4. **Peak Current vs. Duty Cycle**
5. **Operating Range**
6. **Load Regulation**
7. **Line Regulation**
8. **Case Temperature Rise vs. Output Current**
9. **Efficiency**
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_{in}=12V$, $V_{out}=1.8V$, $L=1.0\mu H$, $T_A=+25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

Enable Startup

$I_{OUT}=0A$

Enable Startup

$I_{OUT}=5A$

Enable Shut Down

$I_{OUT}=0A$

Enable Shut Down

$I_{OUT}=5A$

Short Circuit Protection

Output Ripple Voltage

$I_{OUT}=5A$

PG Delay @ Start up

250us delay

Load Transient Response

$I_{OUT}=0.5A-4.5A@ 2.5A/us$
BLOCK DIAGRAM

Figure 1—Functional Block Diagram
OPERATION

The NB634 is a high efficiency synchronous rectified step-down switch mode converter with built-in internal power MOSFETs. It offers a very compact solution to achieve more than 5A continuous output current over a wide input supply range with excellent load and line regulation.

The NB634 operates in a fixed frequency, peak current control mode to regulate the output voltage. A PWM cycle is initiated by the internal clock. The integrated high-side power MOSFET is turned on and remains on until its current reaches the value set by the COMP voltage. When the power switch is off, it remains off until the next clock cycle starts. If, in 90% of one PWM period, the current in the power MOSFET does not reach the COMP set current value, the power MOSFET will be forced to turn off.

Error Amplifier
The error amplifier compares the FB pin voltage with the internal 0.8V reference (REF) and outputs a current proportional to the difference between the two. This output current is then used to charge or discharge the internal compensation network to form the COMP voltage, which is used to control the power MOSFET current. The optimized internal compensation network minimizes the external component counts and simplifies the control loop design.

Enable/Sync Control
The NB634 has a dedicated Enable/Sync control pin (EN/SYNC). By pulling it high or low, the IC can be enabled and disabled. Tie EN to VIN through a resistor for automatic start up. To disable the part, EN must be pulled low for at least 5µs.

The NB634 can be synchronized to an external clock ranging from 300 kHz to 2MHz through the EN/SYNC pin. The internal clock rising edge is synchronized to the external clock rising edge.

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) is implemented to protect the chip from operating at insufficient supply voltage. The NB634 UVLO comparator monitors the output voltage of the internal regulator, VCC. The UVLO rising threshold is about 4.0V while its falling threshold is a consistent 3.2V.

Internal Soft-Start
The soft-start is implemented to prevent the converter output voltage from overshooting during startup. When the chip starts, the internal circuitry generates a soft-start voltage (SS) ramping up from 0V to 1.2V. When it is lower than the internal reference (REF), SS overrides REF so the error amplifier uses SS as the reference. When SS is higher than REF, REF regains control.

Over-Current Protection and Latch-off
The NB634 has cycle-by-cycle overcurrent limit when the inductor current peak value exceeds the set current limit threshold. When output voltage drops below 70% of the reference, and inductor current exceeds the current limit. The NB634 will be latched off. This is especially useful to ensure system safety under fault condition. The NB634 clears the latch once the EN or input power is recycled. The latch-off function is disabled during soft-start duration.

Thermal Shutdown
Thermal shutdown is implemented to prevent the chip from operating at exceedingly high temperatures. When the silicon die temperature is higher than 150°C, it shuts down the whole chip. When the temperature is lower than its lower threshold, typically 140°C, the chip is enabled again.
Floating Driver and Bootstrap Charging
The floating power MOSFET driver is powered by an external bootstrap capacitor. This floating driver has its own UVLO protection. This UVLO’s rising threshold is 2.2V with a hysteresis of 150mV. The bootstrap capacitor voltage is regulated internally by VIN through D1, M1, C4, L1 and C2 (Figure 2). If (VIN-VSW) is more than 5V, U1 will regulate M1 to maintain a 5V BST voltage across C4.

![Figure 2—Internal Bootstrap Charging Circuit](image)

Startup and Shutdown
If both VIN and EN are higher than their respective thresholds, the chip starts. The reference block starts first, generating stable reference voltage and currents, and then the internal regulator is enabled. The regulator provides stable supply for the remaining circuitry.

Three events can shut down the chip: EN low, VIN low and thermal shutdown. In the shutdown procedure, the signal path is first blocked to avoid any fault triggering. The COMP voltage and the internal supply rail are then pulled down. The floating driver is not subjected to this shutdown command.
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Setting the Output Voltage
The external resistor divider is used to set the output voltage (see Typical Application on page 1). The feedback resistor R1 also sets the feedback loop bandwidth with the internal compensation capacitor (see Typical Application on page 1). Choose R1 to be around 10kΩ. R2 is then given by:

\[
R_2 = \frac{R_1}{V_{out} - 1} \quad \text{(1)}
\]

The T-type network is highly recommended when Vo is low, as Figure 3 shows.

![Figure 3— T-type Network](image)

Table 1 lists the recommended T-type resistors value for common output voltages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V_{out} (V)</th>
<th>R1 (kΩ)</th>
<th>R2 (kΩ)</th>
<th>Rt (kΩ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>3.09(1%)</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.99(1%)</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>8.06(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>4.75(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>3.16(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10(1%)</td>
<td>1.91(1%)</td>
<td>24.9(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selecting the Inductor
A 1µH to 10µH inductor with a DC current rating of at least 25% percent higher than the maximum load current is recommended for most applications. For highest efficiency, the inductor DC resistance should be less than 15mΩ. For most designs, the inductance value can be derived from the following equation.

\[
L_i = \frac{V_{out} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_i \times f_{SW}} \quad \text{(2)}
\]

Where \(\Delta I_i\) is the inductor ripple current. Choose inductor current to be approximately 30% of the maximum load current. The maximum inductor peak current is:

\[
I_{L(MAX)} = I_{LOAD} + \frac{\Delta I_i}{2} \quad \text{(3)}
\]

Under light load conditions below 100mA, larger inductance is recommended for improved efficiency.

Setting the AAM Voltage
The AAM voltage is used for setting the transition point from AAM to CCM. It should be chosen to provide the best combination of efficiency, stability, ripple, and transient.

If the AAM voltage is set lower, then stability and ripple improve, but efficiency during AAM mode and transient degrade. Likewise, if the AAM voltage is set higher, then the efficiency during AAM and transient improve, but stability and ripple degrade. Therefore, an optimal AAM voltage that provides good efficiency, stability, ripple, and transient needs to be determined.

As figure 4 shows, AAM voltage can be set by using a resistor divider.

![Figure 4— AAM Network](image)

Refer to Figure 5 to select an optimal voltage and then use the equation below to determine the value of R6. Assume R5 to be around 10kΩ.

Generally, choose R5 to be around 10 kΩ, R6 is then determined by the following equation:

\[
R_6 = R_5 \left( \frac{V_{CC} - V_{AAM}}{V_{AAM}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{(4)}
\]
Selecting the Input Capacitor
The input current to the step-down converter is discontinuous, therefore a capacitor is required to supply the AC current to the step-down converter while maintaining the DC input voltage. Use low ESR capacitors for the best performance. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their low ESR and small temperature coefficients. For most applications, a 22μF capacitor is sufficient.

Since the input capacitor (C1) absorbs the input switching current, it requires an adequate ripple current rating. The RMS current in the input capacitor can be estimated by:

\[ I_{C1} = I_{LOAD} \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right)} \]  

(5)

The worst case condition occurs at \( V_{IN} = 2V_{OUT} \), where:

\[ I_{C1} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{2} \]  

(6)

For simplification, choose the input capacitor whose RMS current rating is greater than half of the maximum load current.

The input capacitor can be electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic. When using electrolytic or tantalum capacitors, a small, high quality ceramic capacitor, i.e. 0.1μF, should be placed as close to the IC as possible. When using ceramic capacitors, make sure that they have enough capacitance to provide sufficient charge to prevent excessive voltage ripple at input. The input voltage ripple caused by capacitance can be estimated by:

\[ \Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{f_{SW} \times C1} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) \]  

(7)

Selecting the Output Capacitor
The output capacitor (C2) is required to maintain the DC output voltage. Ceramic, tantalum, or low ESR electrolytic capacitors are recommended. Low ESR capacitors are preferred to keep the output voltage ripple low. The output voltage ripple can be estimated by:

\[ \Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times f_{SW} \times L_1 \times C2} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times f_{SW} \times C2}} \right) \]  

(8)

Where \( L_1 \) is the inductor value and \( R_{ESR} \) is the equivalent series resistance (ESR) value of the output capacitor.

In the case of ceramic capacitors, the impedance at the switching frequency is dominated by the capacitance. The output voltage ripple is mainly caused by the capacitance. For simplification, the output voltage ripple can be estimated by:

\[ \Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times f_{SW} \times L_1 \times C2} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) \]  

(9)

In the case of tantalum or electrolytic capacitors, the ESR dominates the impedance at the switching frequency. For simplification, the output ripple can be approximated to:

\[ \Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times f_{SW} \times L_1 \times C2} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \right) \times R_{ESR} \]  

(10)

The characteristics of the output capacitor also affect the stability of the regulation system. The NB634 can be optimized for a wide range of capacitance and ESR values.
External Bootstrap Diode

An external bootstrap diode may enhance the efficiency of the regulator, the applicable conditions of external BST diode are:

- $V_{OUT}$ is 5V or 3.3V; and
- Duty cycle is high: $D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} > 65\%$

In these cases, an external BST diode is recommended from the VCC pin to BST pin, as shown in Figure 6.

![External BST Diode](image)

**Figure 6**—Add Optional External Bootstrap Diode to Enhance Efficiency

The recommended external BST diode is IN4148, and the BST cap is 0.1~1μF.

**PC Board Layout**

The high current paths (GND, IN and SW) should be placed very close to the device with short, direct and wide traces. The input capacitor needs to be as close as possible to the IN and GND pins. The external feedback resistors should be placed next to the FB pin. Keep the switching node SW short and away from the feedback network.

![PCB Layout](image)
PACKAGE INFORMATION

QFN14 (3mm x 4mm)

NOTE:
1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2) EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH
3) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETER MAX
4) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-229, VARIATION VGED-3.
5) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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