

LM2674 SIMPLE SWITCHER® Power Converter, High-Efficiency, 500-mA, Step-Down Voltage Regulator

1 Features

- New product available:
 - [LMR36506 3 to 65-V, 0.6-A, 200-kHz to 2.2-MHz synchronous converter](#)
- For faster time to market:
 - [TPSM365R6 3 to 65-V, 0.6-A, 200-kHz to 2.2-MHz power module](#)
- Efficiency up to 96%
- Available in 8-pin SOIC, PDIP, and 16-pin WSON packages
- Simple and easy to design with
- Requires only five external components
- Uses readily available standard inductors
- 3-V, 5-V, 12-V, and adjustable output versions
- 1.21-V to 37-V adjustable version output voltage range
- $\pm 1.5\%$ maximum output voltage tolerance over line and load conditions
- Ensured 500-mA output load current
- 0.25- Ω DMOS output switch
- 8-V to 40-V wide input voltage range
- 260-kHz fixed frequency internal oscillator
- TTL shutdown capability, low power standby mode
- Thermal shutdown and current limit protection
- Create a custom design using the [LM2674](#) with the [WEBENCH® Power Designer](#)

2 Applications

- Simple high efficiency (> 90%) step-down (buck) regulators
- Efficient preregulator for linear regulators
- Positive-to-negative converters

3 Description

The LM2674 series of regulators are monolithic integrated circuits built with a LMDMOS process. These regulators provide all the active functions for a step-down (buck) switching regulator, capable of driving a 500-mA load current with excellent line and load regulation. These devices are available in fixed output voltages of 3.3 V, 5 V, 12 V, and an adjustable output version.

Requiring a minimum number of external components, these regulators are simple to use and include patented internal frequency compensation and a fixed frequency oscillator.

The LM2674 series operates at a switching frequency of 260 kHz, thus allowing smaller sized filter components than what is required with lower frequency switching regulators. Because of very high efficiency (> 90%), the copper traces on the printed-circuit board are the only heat sinking required.

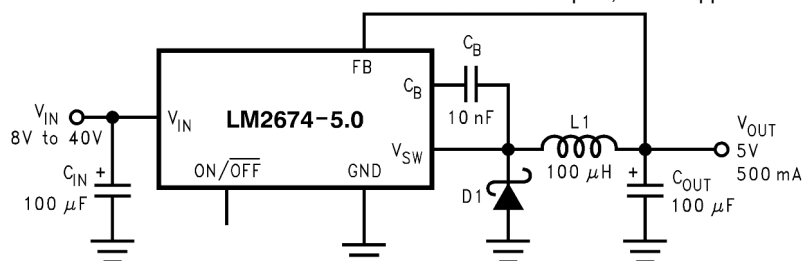
A family of standard inductors for use with the LM2674 are available from several different manufacturers. This feature greatly simplifies the design of switch-mode power supplies using these advanced ICs. Also included in the data sheet are selector guides for diodes and capacitors designed to work in switch-mode power supplies.

Package Information

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾ | PACKAGE SIZE ⁽²⁾ |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| LM2674 | D (SOIC, 8) | 4.90 mm × 3.91 mm |
| | P (PDIP, 8) | 9.81 mm × 6.35 mm |
| | NHN (WSON, 16) | 5.00 mm × 5.00 mm |

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



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Typical Application



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4 Revision History

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

| Changes from Revision G (June 2016) to Revision H (June 2023) | Page |
|---|-------------|
| • Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document..... | 1 |
| • Added information relating to WEBENCH..... | 1 |
| • Added link to LMR36506 and TPSM365R6 product folders..... | 1 |
| • Updated to <i>Package Information</i> table..... | 1 |
| • Updated bootstrap capacitor recommendation from 470-nF to 10-nF..... | 3 |
| • Updated trademark information..... | 10 |
| Changes from Revision F (April 2013) to Revision G (June 2016) | Page |
| • Added <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section..... | 1 |
| • Removed all references to Computer Design Software LM267X Made Simple (Version 6.0)..... | 1 |
| Changes from Revision E (April 2013) to Revision F (April 2013) | Page |
| • Added information relating to WEBENCH..... | 13 |
| • Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format..... | 26 |
| • Added information relating to WEBENCH..... | 28 |

5 Description (continued)

Other features include an ensured $\pm 1.5\%$ tolerance on output voltage within specified input voltages and output load conditions, and $\pm 10\%$ on the oscillator frequency. External shutdown is included, featuring typically 50- μA standby current. The output switch includes current limiting, as well as thermal shutdown for full protection under fault conditions.

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

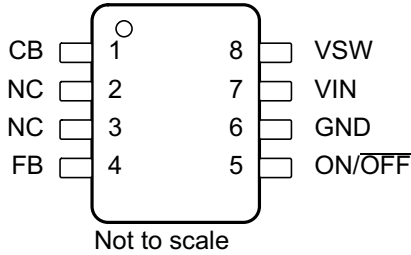
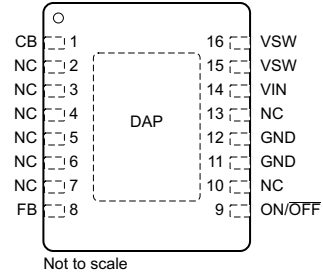


Figure 6-1. D or P Package 8-Pin SOIC or PDIP Top View



Connect DAP to pin 11 and 12.

Figure 6-2. NHN Package 16-Pin WSON Top View

Table 6-1. Pin Functions

| NAME | PIN | | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|------------|--------------------------|-----|--|
| | SOIC, PDIP | WSON | | |
| CB | 1 | 1 | I | Bootstrap capacitor connection for high-side driver. Connect a high-quality, 10-nF capacitor from CB to VSW Pin. |
| FB | 4 | 8 | I | Feedback sense input pin. Connect to the midpoint of feedback divider to set VOUT for ADJ version or connect this pin directly to the output capacitor for a fixed output version. |
| ON/ OFF | 5 | 9 | I | Enable input to the voltage regulator. High = ON and low = OFF. Pull this pin high or float to enable the regulator |
| VSW | 8 | 15, 16 | O | Source pin of the internal high-side FET. This is a switching node. Attach this pin to an inductor and the cathode of the external diode |
| GND | 6 | 11, 12 | — | Power ground pins. Connect to system ground. Ground pins of C _{IN} and C _{OUT} . Path to C _{IN} must be as short as possible. |
| VIN | 7 | 14 | I | Supply input pin to collector pin of high-side FET. Connect to power supply and input bypass capacitors C _{IN} . Path from VIN pin to high frequency bypass C _{IN} and GND must be as short as possible. |
| NC | 2, 3 | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13 | — | No connect pins |

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)^{(1) (2)}

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Supply voltage | | | 45 | V |
| ON/ OFF pin voltage, V_{SH} | | -0.1 | 6 | V |
| Switch voltage to ground | | | -1 | V |
| Boost pin voltage | | | $V_{SW} + 8$ | V |
| Feedback pin voltage, V_{FB} | | -0.3 | 14 | V |
| Power dissipation | | Internally Limited | | |
| Lead temperature | D package | Vapor phase (60 s) | | °C |
| | | Infrared (15 s) | | |
| | P package (soldering, 10 s) | | 260 | |
| | WSON package | | See AN-1187 | |
| Maximum junction temperature | | | 150 | °C |
| Storage temperature, T_{stg} | | -65 | 150 | °C |

- Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

7.2 ESD Ratings

| | | | VALUE | UNIT |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|-------|------|
| $V_{(ESD)}$ | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ^{(1) (2)} | ±2000 | V |

- JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- The human-body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-k Ω resistor into each pin.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|
| Supply voltage | | 6.5 | 40 | V |
| Junction temperature, T_J | | -40 | 125 | °C |

7.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | LM2674 | | | UNIT |
|---|----------|----------|------------|------|
| | D (SOIC) | P (PDIP) | NHN (WSON) | |
| | 8 PINS | 8 PINS | 16 PINS | |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ⁽²⁾ | 105 | 95 | — | °C/W |

- For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.
- Junction to ambient thermal resistance with approximately 1 square inch of printed-circuit board copper surrounding the leads. Additional copper area lowers thermal resistance further. The value $R_{\theta JA}$ for the WSON (NHN) package is specifically dependent on PCB trace area, trace material, and the number of layers and thermal vias. For improved thermal resistance and power dissipation for the WSON package, see [AN-1187 Leadless Leadframe Package \(LLP\)](#).

7.5 Electrical Characteristics – 3.3-V Version

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN ⁽³⁾ | TYP ⁽²⁾ | MAX ⁽³⁾ | UNIT | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETERS (see Figure 9-1) ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| V_{OUT} Output voltage | $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }40\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 3.251 | 3.3 | 3.35 | V |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 3.201 | | 3.399 | |
| | $V_{IN} = 6.5\text{ V to }40\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }250\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 3.251 | 3.3 | 3.35 | |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 3.201 | | 3.399 | |
| η Efficiency | $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 500\text{ mA}$ | 86% | | | | |

- (1) External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors, and voltage programming resistors can affect switching regulator performance. When the LM2674 is used as shown in [Figure 9-1](#) and [Figure 9-5](#), system performance is as specified by the system parameters section of the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.
- (3) All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

7.6 Electrical Characteristics – 5-V Version

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN ⁽³⁾ | TYP ⁽²⁾ | MAX ⁽³⁾ | UNIT | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETERS (see Figure 9-1) ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| V_{OUT} Output voltage | $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }40\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 4.925 | 5 | 5.075 | V |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 4.85 | | 5.15 | |
| | $V_{IN} = 6.5\text{ V to }40\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }250\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 4.925 | 5 | 5.075 | |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 4.85 | | 5.15 | |
| η Efficiency | $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 500\text{ mA}$ | 90% | | | | |

- (1) External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors, and voltage programming resistors can affect switching regulator performance. When the LM2674 is used as shown in [Figure 9-1](#) and [Figure 9-5](#), system performance is as specified by the system parameters section of the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.
- (3) All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

7.7 Electrical Characteristics – 12-V Version

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN ⁽³⁾ | TYP ⁽²⁾ | MAX ⁽³⁾ | UNIT | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETERS (see Figure 9-1) ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| V_{OUT} Output voltage | $V_{IN} = 15\text{ V to }40\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 11.82 | 12 | 12.18 | V |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 11.64 | | 12.36 | |
| η Efficiency | $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}, I_{LOAD} = 500\text{ mA}$ | 94% | | | | |

- (1) External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors, and voltage programming resistors can affect switching regulator performance. When the LM2674 is used as shown in [Figure 9-1](#) and [Figure 9-5](#), system performance is as specified by the system parameters section of the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.
- (3) All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

7.8 Electrical Characteristics – Adjustable Voltage Version

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN ⁽³⁾ | TYP ⁽²⁾ | MAX ⁽³⁾ | UNIT | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| SYSTEM PARAMETERS (see Figure 9-5) ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| V_{FB} Feedback voltage | $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V to }40\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }500\text{ mA}$, V_{OUT} programmed for 5 V (see Figure 9-5) | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.192 | 1.21 | 1.228 | V |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.174 | | 1.246 | |
| | $V_{IN} = 6.5\text{ V to }40\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 20\text{ mA to }250\text{ mA}$, V_{OUT} programmed for 5 V (see Figure 9-5) | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.192 | 1.21 | 1.228 | |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.174 | | 1.246 | |
| η Efficiency | $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 500\text{ mA}$ | | 90% | | | |

- (1) External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors, and voltage programming resistors can affect switching regulator performance. When the LM2674 is used as shown in [Figure 9-1](#) and [Figure 9-5](#), system performance is as specified by the system parameters section of the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely norm.
- (3) All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

7.9 Electrical Characteristics – All Output Voltage Versions

$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ for the 3.3-V, 5-V, and adjustable versions and $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$ for the 12-V version, and $I_{LOAD} = 100\text{ mA}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETERS | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|--|------|------|---------------|
| DEVICE PARAMETERS | | | | | |
| I_Q Quiescent current | $V_{FEEDBACK} = 8\text{ V}$ for 3.3-V, 5-V, and adjustable voltage versions | | 2.5 | 3.6 | mA |
| | $V_{FEEDBACK} = 15\text{ V}$ for 12-V versions | | 2.5 | | mA |
| I_{STBY} Standby quiescent current | ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin = 0 V | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 50 | 100 | μA |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 150 | |
| I_{CL} Current limit | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.62 | 0.8 | 1.2 | A |
| | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.575 | | 1.25 | |
| I_L Output leakage current | $V_{IN} = 40\text{ V}$, ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin = 0 V, $V_{SWITCH} = 0\text{ V}$ | | 1 | 25 | μA |
| | $V_{SWITCH} = -1\text{ V}$, ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin = 0 V | | 6 | 15 | mA |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ Switch ON-resistance | $I_{SWITCH} = 500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.25 | 0.4 | Ω |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.6 | |
| f_O Oscillator frequency | Measured at switch pin | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 260 | | kHz |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 225 | 275 | |
| D | Maximum duty cycle | | 95% | | |
| | Minimum duty cycle | | 0% | | |
| I_{BIAS} Feedback bias current | $V_{FEEDBACK} = 1.3\text{ V}$ (adjustable version only) | | 85 | | nA |
| $V_{S/D}$ ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin voltage threshold | Turnon threshold, rising ⁽¹⁾ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.4 | | V |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 0.8 | 2 | |
| $I_{S/D}$ ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin current | ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin = 0 V | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 20 | | μA |
| | | $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ | 7 | 37 | |

- (1) The ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin is internally pulled up to 7 V and can be left floating for always-on operation.

7.10 Typical Characteristics

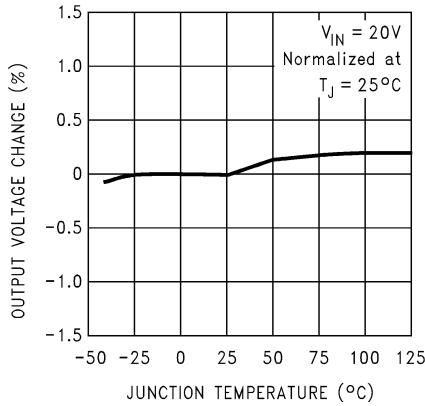


Figure 7-1. Normalized Output Voltage

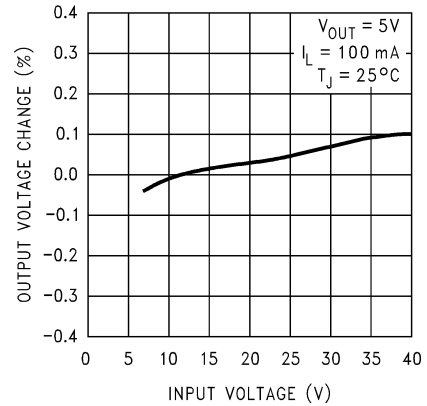


Figure 7-2. Line Regulation

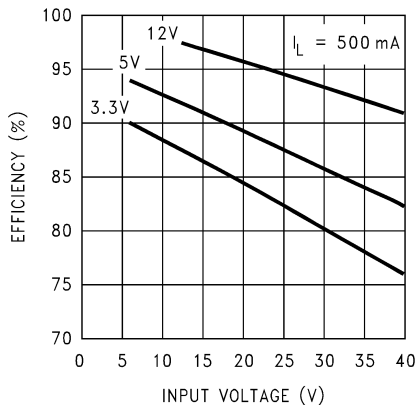


Figure 7-3. Efficiency

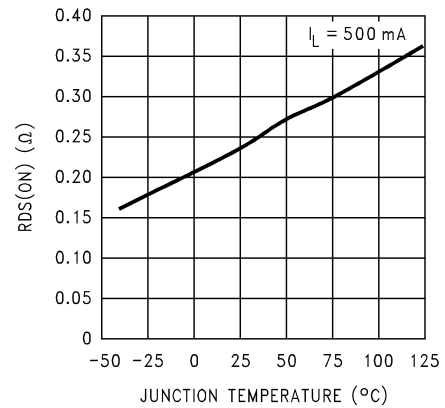


Figure 7-4. Drain-to-Source Resistance

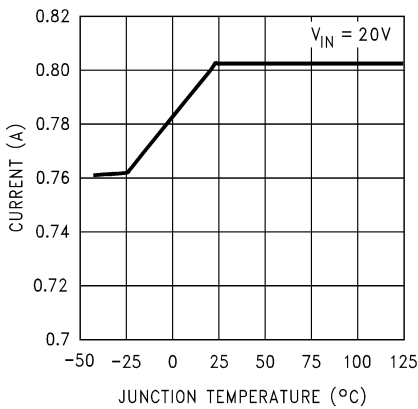


Figure 7-5. Switch Current Limit

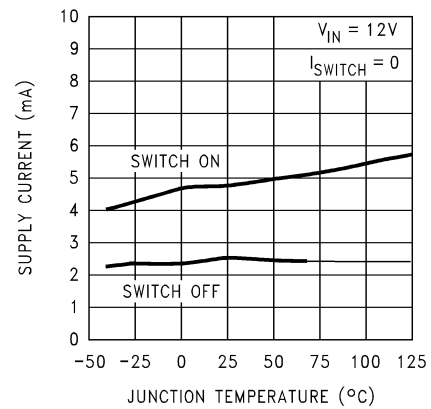


Figure 7-6. Operating Quiescent Current

7.10 Typical Characteristics (continued)

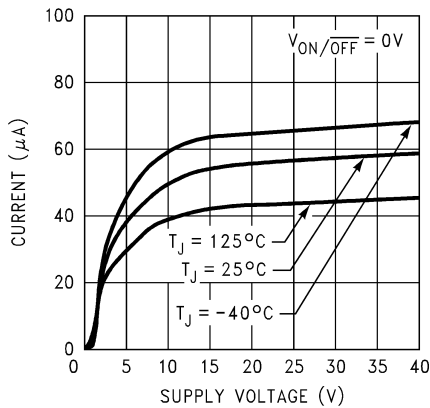


Figure 7-7. Standby Quiescent Current

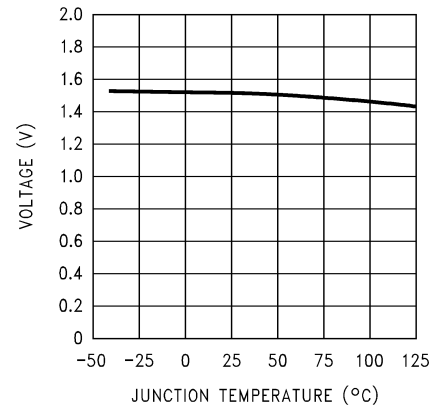


Figure 7-8. ON/ OFF Threshold Voltage

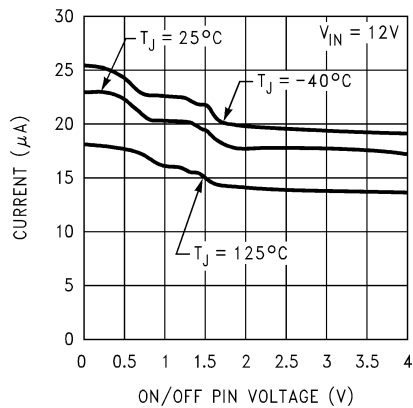


Figure 7-9. ON/ OFF Pin Current (Sourcing)

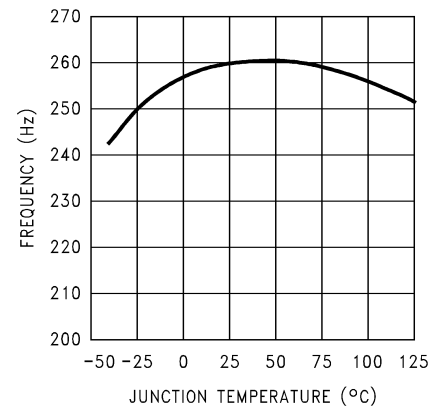


Figure 7-10. Switching Frequency

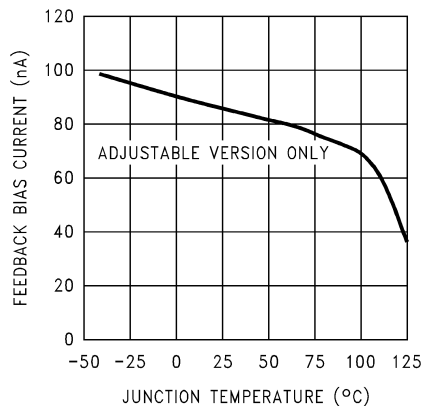


Figure 7-11. Feedback Pin Bias Current

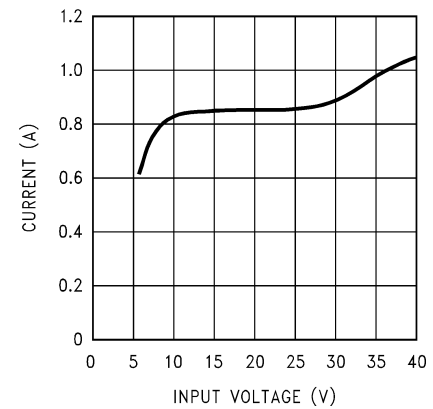


Figure 7-12. Peak Switch Current

7.10 Typical Characteristics (continued)

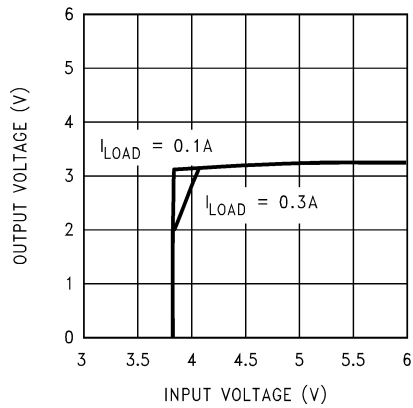


Figure 7-13. Dropout Voltage, 3.3-V Version

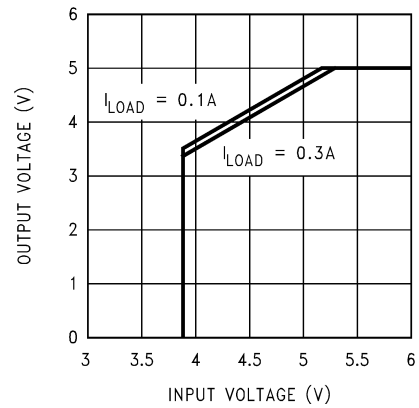


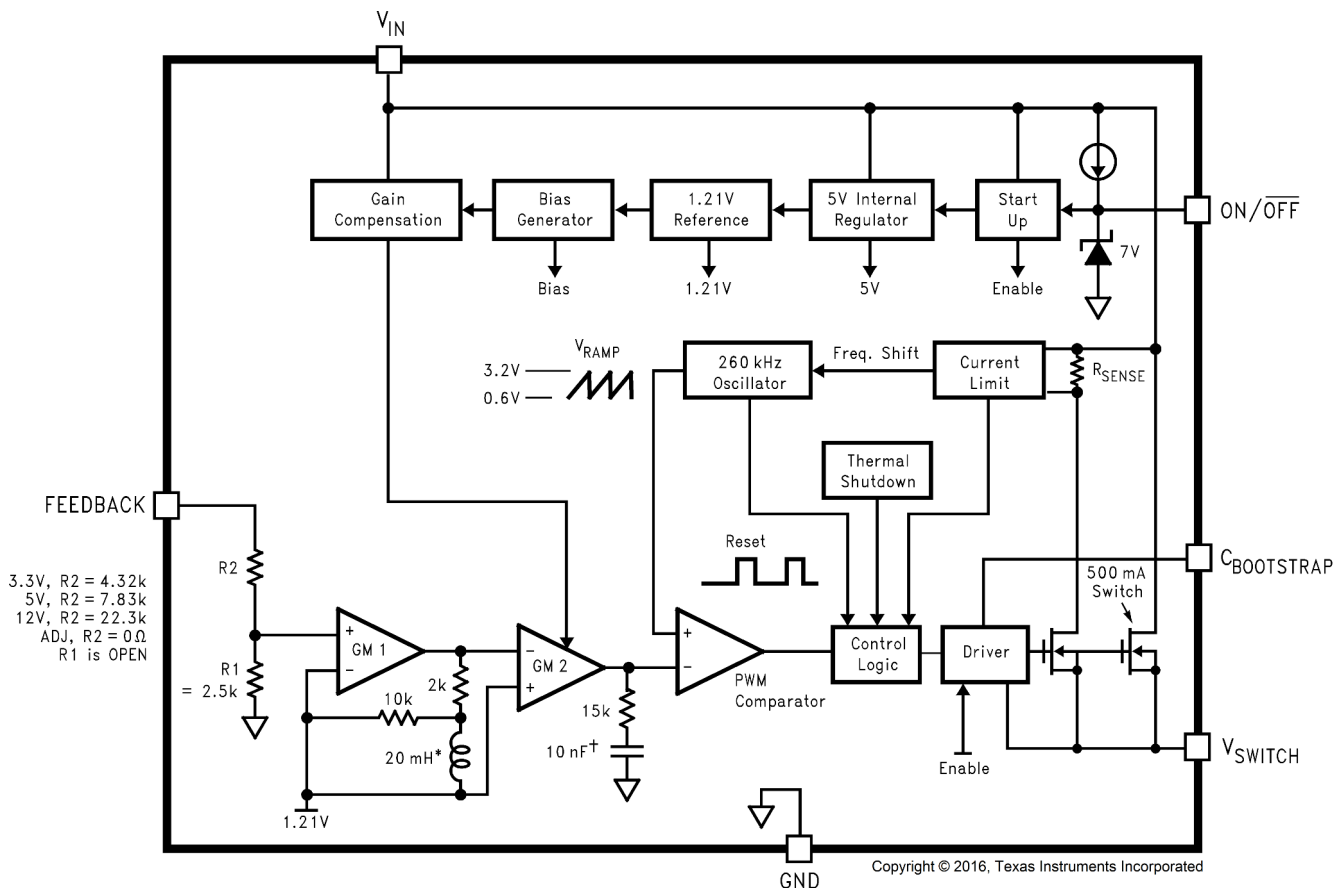
Figure 7-14. Dropout Voltage, 5-V Version

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LM2674 SIMPLE SWITCHER® power converter regulator is an easy-to-use non-synchronous step-down DC-DC converter with a wide input voltage range up to 40 V. The LM2674 is capable of delivering up to 0.5-A DC load current with excellent line and load regulation. These devices are available in fixed output voltages of 3.3 V, 5 V, 12 V, and an adjustable output version. The family requires few external components and the pin arrangement was designed for simple, optimum PCB layout.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Adjustable Output Voltage

The voltage regulation loop in the LM2674 regulates output voltage by maintaining the voltage on FB pin (VFB) to be the same as the internal REF voltage (VREF). A resistor divider pair is required to program the ratio from output voltage VOUT to VFB. The resistor is connected from the VOUT of the LM2674 to ground with the mid-point connecting to the FB pin. The voltage reference system produces a precise voltage reference over temperature. The internal REF voltage is 1.21 V typically. To program the output voltage of the LM2674 to be a certain value VOUT, R1 can be calculated with a selected R2 (see [Adjustable Output Voltage Typical Application](#)). R2 is in the range from 10 kΩ to 100 kΩ is recommended for most applications. If the resistor divider is not connected properly, output voltage cannot be regulated because the feedback loop is broken. If the FB pin is shorted to ground, the output voltage is driven close to VIN, because the regulator sees very low voltage on the FB pin and tries to regulator it up. The load connected to the output can be damaged under such a condition. Do not short FB pin to ground when the LM2674 is enabled. It is important to route the feedback trace away from the noisy area of the PCB. For more layout recommendations, see [Layout](#).

8.4 Device Functional Modes

8.4.1 Shutdown Mode

The ON/ $\overline{\text{OFF}}$ pin provides electrical ON and OFF control for the LM2674. When the voltage of this pin is lower than 1.4 V, the device is in shutdown mode. The typical standby current in this mode is 50 μA .

8.4.2 Active Mode

When the voltage of the ON/OFF pin is higher than 1.4 V, the device starts switching and the output voltage rises until it reaches a normal regulation voltage.

9 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

The LM2674 is a step-down DC-DC regulator. The LM2674 is typically used to convert a higher DC voltage to a lower DC voltage with a maximum output current of 0.5 A. The following design procedure can be used to select components for the LM2674. Alternately, the WEBENCH® software can be used to generate complete designs. When generating a design, the WEBENCH software uses iterative design procedure and accesses comprehensive databases of components. See ti.com for more details.

When the output voltage is greater than approximately 6 V, and the duty cycle at minimum input voltage is greater than approximately 50%, the designer must exercise caution in selection of the output filter components. When an application designed to these specific operating conditions is subjected to a current limit fault condition, observing a large hysteresis in the current limit is possible. This can affect the output voltage of the device until the load current is reduced sufficiently to allow the current limit protection circuit to reset itself.

Under current limiting conditions, the LM267x is designed to respond in the following manner:

1. At the moment when the inductor current reaches the current limit threshold, the ON-pulse is immediately terminated. This happens for any application condition.
2. However, the current limit block is also designed to momentarily reduce the duty cycle to below 50% to avoid subharmonic oscillations, which can cause the inductor to saturate.
3. Thereafter, after the inductor current falls below the current limit threshold, there is a small relaxation time during which the duty cycle progressively rises back above 50% to the value required to achieve regulation.

If the output capacitance is sufficiently *large*, as the output tries to recover, the output capacitor charging current can be large enough to repeatedly re-trigger the current limit circuit before the output has fully settled. This condition is exacerbated with higher output voltage settings because the energy requirement of the output capacitor varies as the square of the output voltage ($\frac{1}{2} CV^2$), thus requiring an increased charging current. A simple test to determine if this condition can exist for a suspect application is to apply a short circuit across the output of the converter, and then remove the shorted output condition. In an application with properly selected external components, the output recovers smoothly. Practical values of external components that have been experimentally found to work well under these specific operating conditions are $C_{OUT} = 47 \mu\text{F}$, $L = 22 \mu\text{H}$.

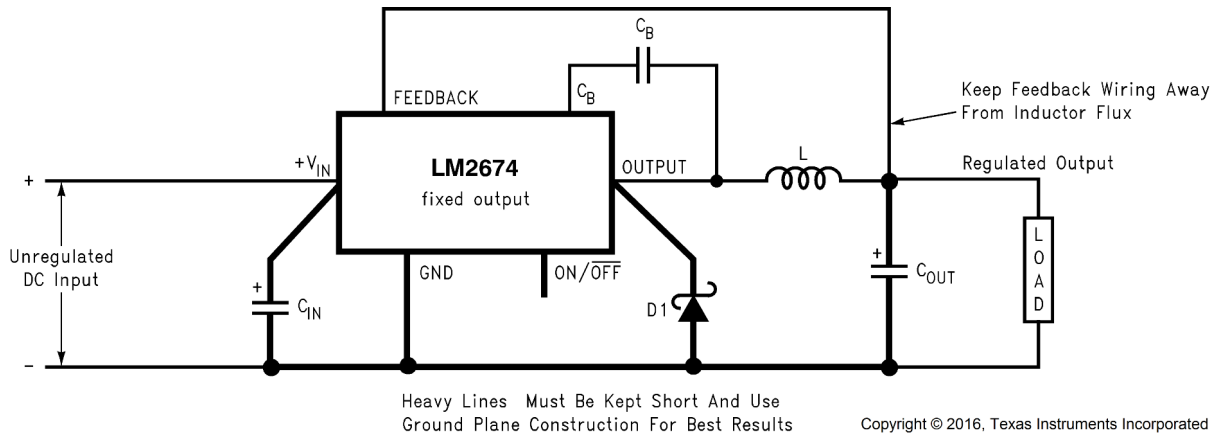
Note

Even with these components, for a device current limit of ICLIM, the maximum load current under which the possibility of the large current limit hysteresis can be minimized is ICLIM/2.

For example, if the input is 24 V and the set output voltage is 18 V, then for a desired maximum current of 1.5 A, the current limit of the chosen switcher must be confirmed to be at least 3 A. Under extreme overcurrent or short-circuit conditions, the LM267X employs frequency foldback in addition to the current limit. If the cycle-by-cycle inductor current increases above the current limit threshold (due to short circuit or inductor saturation for example) the switching frequency is automatically reduced to protect the IC. Frequency below 100 kHz is typical for an extreme short-circuit condition.

9.2 Typical Applications

9.2.1 Fixed Output Voltage Typical Application



C_{IN} = 22- μ F, 50-V Tantalum, Sprague 199D Series
 C_{OUT} = 47- μ F, 25-V Tantalum, Sprague 595D Series
 D1 = 3.3-A, 50-V Schottky Rectifier, IR 30WQ05F
 L1 = 68- μ H Sumida #RCR110D-680L
 C_B = 0.01- μ F, 50-V Ceramic

Figure 9-1. Fixed Output Voltage Version

9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-1 lists the design parameters of this example.

Table 9-1. Design Parameters

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
|---|--------|
| Regulated output voltage (3.3 V, 5 V, or 12 V), V_{OUT} | 5 V |
| Maximum DC input voltage, $V_{IN(max)}$ | 12 V |
| Maximum load current, $I_{LOAD(max)}$ | 500 mA |

9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.1.2.1 Custom Design with WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the LM2674 devices with the WEBENCH Power Designer.

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

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

In most cases, these actions are available:

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

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

9.2.1.2.2 Inductor Selection (L1)

1. Select the correct inductor value selection guide from [Figure 9-10](#), [Figure 9-11](#), or [Figure 9-12](#) (output voltages of 3.3 V, 5 V, or 12 V respectively). For all other voltages, see the design procedure for the adjustable version. Use the inductor selection guide for the 5-V version shown in [Figure 9-11](#).
2. From the inductor value selection guide, identify the inductance region intersected by the maximum input voltage line and the maximum load current line. Each region is identified by an inductance value and an inductor code (LXX). From the inductor value selection guide shown in [Figure 9-11](#), the inductance region intersected by the 12-V horizontal line and the 500-mA vertical line is 47 μ H, and the inductor code is L13.
3. Select an appropriate inductor from the four manufacturer's part numbers listed in [Table 9-7](#). Each manufacturer makes a different style of inductor to allow flexibility in meeting various design requirements. Listed below are some of the differentiating characteristics of each manufacturer's inductors:
 - *Schott*: ferrite EP core inductors; these have very low leakage magnetic fields to reduce electro-magnetic interference (EMI) and are the lowest power loss inductors
 - *Renco*: ferrite stick core inductors; benefits are typically lowest cost inductors and can withstand E•T and transient peak currents above rated value. Be aware that these inductors have an external magnetic field which can generate more EMI than other types of inductors.
 - *Pulse*: powdered iron toroid core inductors; these can also be low cost and can withstand larger than normal E•T and transient peak currents. Toroid inductors have low EMI.
 - *Coilcraft*: ferrite drum core inductors; these are the smallest physical size inductors, available only as SMT components. Be aware that these inductors also generate EMI—but less than stick inductors.

Complete specifications for these inductors are available from the respective manufacturers. The inductance value required is 47 μ H. From [Table 9-7](#), go to the L13 line and choose an inductor part number from any of the four manufacturers shown. (In most instances, both through hole and surface mount inductors are available).

9.2.1.2.3 Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})

Select an output capacitor from the output capacitor [Table 9-2](#). Using the output voltage and the inductance value found in the inductor selection guide, step 1, locate the appropriate capacitor value and voltage rating. Use the

5-V section in the output capacitor [Table 9-2](#). Choose a capacitor value and voltage rating from the line that contains the inductance value of 47 μ H. The capacitance and voltage rating values corresponding to the 47- μ H inductor are the following:

- Surface mount
 - 68- μ F, 10-V Sprague 594D series
 - 100- μ F, 10-V AVX TPS series
- Through hole
 - 68- μ F, 10-V Sanyo OS-CON SA series
 - 150- μ F, 35-V Sanyo MV-GX series
 - 150- μ F, 35-V Nichicon PL series
 - 150- μ F, 35-V Panasonic HFQ series

The capacitor list contains through-hole electrolytic capacitors from four different capacitor manufacturers and surface-mount tantalum capacitors from two different capacitor manufacturers. TI recommends that both the manufacturers and the manufacturer's series that are listed in the table be used.

Table 9-2. Output Capacitor Table

| OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) | INDUCTANCE (μH) | OUTPUT CAPACITOR | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | SURFACE MOUNT | | THROUGH HOLE | | | |
| | | SPRAGUE 594D SERIES (μF/V) | AVX TPS SERIES (μF/V) | SANYO OS-CON SA SERIES (μF/V) | SANYO MV-GX SERIES (μF/V) | NICHICON PL SERIES (μF/V) | PANASONIC HFQ SERIES (μF/V) |
| 3.3 | 22 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 330/35 | 330/35 | 330/35 |
| | 33 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| | 47 | 68/10 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| | 68 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 100 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 150 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| 5 | 22 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 330/35 | 330/35 | 330/35 |
| | 33 | 68/10 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| | 47 | 68/10 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| | 68 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 100 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 150 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| 12 | 22 | 120/20 | (2×) 68/20 | 68/20 | 330/35 | 330/35 | 330/35 |
| | 33 | 68/25 | 68/20 | 68/20 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| | 47 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| | 68 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 100 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 150 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| | 220 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |

9.2.1.2.4 Catch Diode Selection (D1)

- In normal operation, the average current of the catch diode is the load current times the catch diode duty cycle, 1-D (D is the switch duty cycle, which is approximately the output voltage divided by the input voltage). The largest value of the catch diode average current occurs at the maximum load current and maximum input voltage (minimum D). For normal operation, the catch diode current rating must be at least 1.3 times greater than its maximum average current. However, if the power supply design must withstand a continuous output short, the diode must have a current rating equal to the maximum current limit of the LM2674. The most stressful condition for this diode is a shorted output condition. Refer to [Table 9-3](#). In this example, a 1-A, 20-V Schottky diode provides the best performance. If the circuit must withstand a continuous shorted output, TI recommends a higher current Schottky diode.

Table 9-3. Schottky Diode Selection Table

| V _R | 500-mA DIODES | | 3-A DIODES | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH-HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH-HOLE |
| 20V | SK12 | 1N5817 | SK32 | 1N5820 |
| | B120 | SR102 | | SR302 |
| 30V | SK13 | 1N5818 | SK33 | 1N5821 |
| | B130 | 11DQ03 | 30WQ03F | 31DQ03 |
| | MBRS130 | SR103 | | |

**Table 9-3. Schottky Diode Selection Table
(continued)**

| V_R | 500-mA DIODES | | 3-A DIODES | |
|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH-HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH-HOLE |
| 40V | SK14 | 1N5819 | SK34 | 1N5822 |
| | B140 | 11DQ04 | 30BQ040 | MBR340 |
| | MBRS140 | SR104 | 30WQ04F | 31DQ04 |
| | 10BQ040 | | MBRS340 | SR304 |
| | 10MQ040 | | MBRD340 | |
| | 15MQ040 | | | |
| 50V | SK15 | MBR150 | SK35 | MBR350 |
| | B150 | 11DQ05 | 30WQ05F | 31DQ05 |
| | 10BQ050 | SR105 | | SR305 |

- The reverse voltage rating of the diode must be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage.
- Because of their fast switching speed and low forward voltage drop, Schottky diodes provide the best performance and efficiency. This Schottky diode must be placed close to the LM2674 using short leads and short printed-circuit traces.

9.2.1.2.5 Input Capacitor (C_{IN})

A low ESR aluminum or tantalum bypass capacitor is required between the input pin and ground to prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input. This capacitor must be placed close to the IC using short leads. In addition, the RMS current rating of the input capacitor must be selected to be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ the DC load current. The capacitor manufacturer data sheet must be checked to assure that this current rating is not exceeded. The curves shown in [Figure 9-2](#) show typical RMS current ratings for several different aluminum electrolytic capacitor values. A parallel connection of two or more capacitors can be required to increase the total minimum RMS current rating to suit the application requirements.

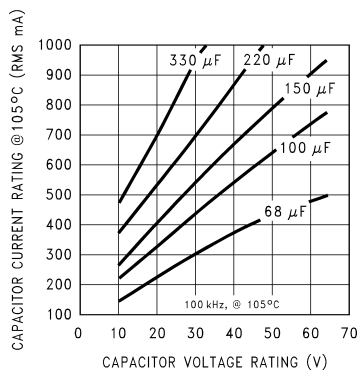


Figure 9-2. RMS Current Ratings for Low ESR Electrolytic Capacitors (Typical)

For an aluminum electrolytic capacitor, the voltage rating must be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. Caution must be exercised if solid tantalum capacitors are used. The tantalum capacitor voltage rating must be twice the maximum input voltage. [Table 9-4](#) and [Table 9-5](#) show the recommended application voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D tantalum capacitors. TI recommends that they be surge current tested by the manufacturer. The TPS series available from AVX, and the 593D and 594D series from Sprague are all surge current tested. Another approach to minimize the surge current stresses on the input capacitor is to add a small inductor in series with the input supply line.

Table 9-4. AVX TPS

| RECOMMENDED APPLICATION VOLTAGE ⁽¹⁾ | VOLTAGE RATING |
|--|----------------|
| 85°C RATING | |
| 3.3 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 |
| 12 | 25 |
| 15 | 35 |

Table 9-5. Sprague 594D

| RECOMMENDED APPLICATION VOLTAGE ⁽¹⁾ | VOLTAGE RATING |
|--|----------------|
| 85°C RATING | |
| 2.5 | 4 |
| 3.3 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 10 |
| 8 | 16 |
| 12 | 20 |
| 18 | 25 |
| 24 | 35 |
| 29 | 50 |

(1) Recommended Application Voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D Tantalum Chip Capacitors Derated for 85°C

Use caution when using only ceramic capacitors for input bypassing, because it can cause severe ringing at the V_{IN} pin. The important parameters for the input capacitor are the input voltage rating and the RMS current rating. With a maximum input voltage of 12 V, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor with a voltage rating greater than 15 V ($1.25 \times V_{IN}$) is required. The next higher capacitor voltage rating is 16 V.

The RMS current rating requirement for the input capacitor in a buck regulator is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the DC load current. In this example, with a 500-mA load, a capacitor with an RMS current rating of at least 250 mA is required. The curves shown in [Figure 9-2](#) can be used to select an appropriate input capacitor. From the curves, locate the 16-V line and note which capacitor values have RMS current ratings greater than 250 mA.

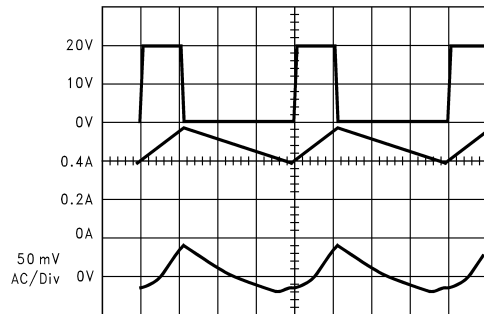
For a through-hole design, a 100- μ F, 16-V electrolytic capacitor (Panasonic HFQ series, Nichicon PL, Sanyo MV-GX series or equivalent) is adequate. Other types or other manufacturers' capacitors can be used provided the RMS ripple current ratings are adequate. Additionally, for a complete surface mount design, electrolytic capacitors such as the Sanyo CV-C or CV-BS and the Nichicon WF or UR and the NIC Components NACZ series can be considered.

For surface mount designs, solid tantalum capacitors can be used, but caution must be exercised with regard to the capacitor surge current rating and voltage rating. In this example, checking [Table 9-4](#), and the Sprague 594D series datasheet, a Sprague 594D 15- μ F, 25-V capacitor is adequate.

9.2.1.2.6 Boost Capacitor (C_B)

This capacitor develops the necessary voltage to turn the switch gate on fully. All applications must use a 0.01- μ F, 50-V ceramic capacitor. For this application, and all applications, use a 0.01- μ F, 50-V ceramic capacitor.

9.2.1.3 Application Curves



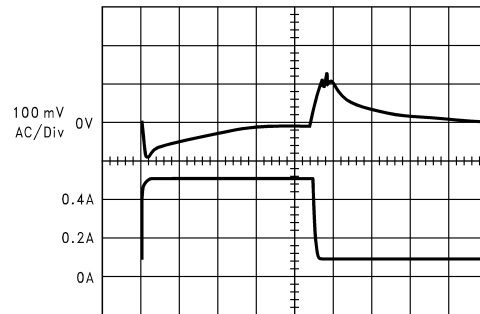
Continuous mode switching waveforms $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 500\text{ mA}$, $L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUTESR} = 0.1\text{ }\Omega$

A: V_{SW} pin voltage = 10 V/div

B: Inductor current = 0.2 A/div

C: Output ripple voltage = 50 mV/div ac-coupled

Figure 9-3. Horizontal Time Base: 1 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$



Load transient response for continuous mode $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $L = 100\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUTESR} = 0.1\text{ }\Omega$

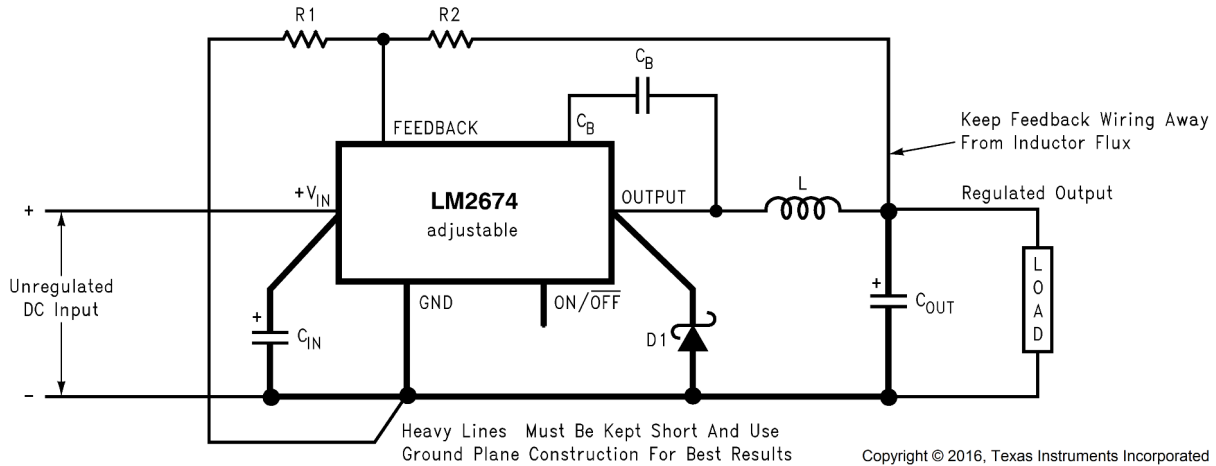
A: Output voltage = 100 mV/div, ac-coupled

B: Load current = 100-mA to 500-mA load pulse

Figure 9-4. Horizontal Time Base: 50 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$

9.2.2 Adjustable Output Voltage Typical Application

Locate the Programming Resistors near the Feedback Pin Using Short Leads



C_{IN} = 22- μ F, 50-V Tantalum, Sprague 199D Series

C_{OUT} = 47- μ F, 25-V Tantalum, Sprague 595D Series

D1 = 3.3-A, 50-V Schottky Rectifier, IR 30WQ05F

L1 = 68- μ H Sumida #RCR110D-680L

R1 = 1.5 k Ω , 1%

C_B = 0.01- μ F, 50-V Ceramic

For a 5-V output, select R2 to be 4.75 k Ω , 1%

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

where $V_{REF} = 1.21$ V

$$R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right)$$

Use a 1% resistor for best stability.

Figure 9-5. Adjustable Output Voltage Version

9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-6 lists the design parameters of this example.

Table 9-6. Design Parameters

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Regulated output voltage, V_{OUT} | 20 |
| Maximum input voltage, $V_{IN(max)}$ | 28 |
| Maximum load current, $I_{LOAD(max)}$ | 500 |
| Switching frequency, F | Fixed at a nominal 260 kHz |

9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.2.1 Programming Output Voltage

Select R_1 and R_2 , as shown in Figure 9-5.

Use the following formula to select the appropriate resistor values.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \tag{1}$$

where

$$\bullet V_{REF} = 1.21 \text{ V}$$

Select a value for R_1 between 240Ω and $1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$. The lower resistor values minimize noise pickup in the sensitive feedback pin. (For the lowest temperature coefficient and the best stability with time, use 1% metal film resistors.)

$$R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

Select R_1 to be $1 \text{ k}\Omega$, 1%. Solve for R_2 .

$$R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right) = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \left(\frac{20\text{V}}{1.23\text{V}} - 1 \right) \quad (3)$$

where

- $R_2 = 1\text{k} (16.53 - 1) = 15.53 \text{ k}\Omega$, closest 1% value is $15.4 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_2 = 15.4 \text{ k}\Omega$

9.2.2.2.2 Inductor Selection (L1)

- Calculate the inductor Volt • microsecond constant $E \cdot T$ ($\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s}$) from [Equation 4](#).

$$E \cdot T = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT} - V_{SAT}) \cdot \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{SAT} + V_D} \cdot \frac{1000}{260} (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s}) \quad (4)$$

where

- V_{SAT} = internal switch saturation voltage = 0.25 V
- V_D = diode forward voltage drop = 0.5 V

Calculate the inductor Volt • microsecond constant ($E \cdot T$) with [Equation 5](#).

$$E \cdot T = (28 - 20 - 0.25) \cdot \frac{20 + 0.5}{28 - 0.25 + 0.5} \cdot \frac{1000}{260} (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s})$$

$$E \cdot T = (7.75) \cdot \frac{20.5}{28.25} \cdot 3.85 (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s}) = 21.6 (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s}) \quad (5)$$

- Use the $E \cdot T$ value from the previous formula and match it with the $E \cdot T$ number on the vertical axis of the inductor value selection guide shown in [Figure 9-13](#).

$$E \cdot T = 21.6 (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s})$$

- On the horizontal axis, select the maximum load current.

$$I_{LOAD(max)} = 500 \text{ mA}$$

- Identify the inductance region intersected by the $E \cdot T$ value and the maximum load current value. Each region is identified by an inductance value and an inductor code (LXX).

From the inductor value selection guide shown in [Figure 9-13](#), the inductance region intersected by the $21.6 (\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{s})$ horizontal line and the 500-mA vertical line is $100 \mu\text{H}$, and the inductor code is L20.

- Select an appropriate inductor from the four manufacturer's part numbers listed in [Table 9-7](#). For information on the different types of inductors, see the inductor selection in the fixed output voltage design procedure.

From [Table 9-7](#), locate line L20, and select an inductor part number from the list of manufacturers' part numbers.

Table 9-7. Inductor Manufacturers' Part Numbers

| IND. REF. DESG. | INDUCTANCE (μH) | CURRENT (A) | SCHOTT | | RENCO | | PULSE ENGINEERING | | COILCRAFT |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | SURFACE MOUNT |
| L2 | 150 | 0.21 | 67143920 | 67144290 | RL-5470-4 | RL1500-150 | PE-53802 | PE-53802-S | DO1608-154 |
| L3 | 100 | 0.26 | 67143930 | 67144300 | RL-5470-5 | RL1500-100 | PE-53803 | PE-53803-S | DO1608-104 |
| L4 | 68 | 0.32 | 67143940 | 67144310 | RL-1284-68-43 | RL1500-68 | PE-53804 | PE-53804-S | DO1608-683 |

Table 9-7. Inductor Manufacturers' Part Numbers (continued)

| IND. REF. DESG. | INDUCTANCE (μH) | CURRENT (A) | SCHOTT | | RENCO | | PULSE ENGINEERING | | COILCRAFT |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | THROUGH HOLE | SURFACE MOUNT | SURFACE MOUNT |
| L5 | 47 | 0.37 | 67148310 | 67148420 | RL-1284-47-43 | RL1500-47 | PE-53805 | PE-53805-S | DO1608-473 |
| L6 | 33 | 0.44 | 67148320 | 67148430 | RL-1284-33-43 | RL1500-33 | PE-53806 | PE-53806-S | DO1608-333 |
| L7 | 22 | 0.52 | 67148330 | 67148440 | RL-1284-22-43 | RL1500-22 | PE-53807 | PE-53807-S | DO1608-223 |
| L9 | 220 | 0.32 | 67143960 | 67144330 | RL-5470-3 | RL1500-220 | PE-53809 | PE-53809-S | DO3308-224 |
| L10 | 150 | 0.39 | 67143970 | 67144340 | RL-5470-4 | RL1500-150 | PE-53810 | PE-53810-S | DO3308-154 |
| L11 | 100 | 0.48 | 67143980 | 67144350 | RL-5470-5 | RL1500-100 | PE-53811 | PE-53811-S | DO3308-104 |
| L12 | 68 | 0.58 | 67143990 | 67144360 | RL-5470-6 | RL1500-68 | PE-53812 | PE-53812-S | DO3308-683 |
| L13 | 47 | 0.7 | 67144000 | 67144380 | RL-5470-7 | RL1500-47 | PE-53813 | PE-53813-S | DO3308-473 |
| L14 | 33 | 0.83 | 67148340 | 67148450 | RL-1284-33-43 | RL1500-33 | PE-53814 | PE-53814-S | DO3308-333 |
| L15 | 22 | 0.99 | 67148350 | 67148460 | RL-1284-22-43 | RL1500-22 | PE-53815 | PE-53815-S | DO3308-223 |
| L18 | 220 | 0.55 | 67144040 | 67144420 | RL-5471-2 | RL1500-220 | PE-53818 | PE-53818-S | DO3316-224 |
| L19 | 150 | 0.66 | 67144050 | 67144430 | RL-5471-3 | RL1500-150 | PE-53819 | PE-53819-S | DO3316-154 |
| L20 | 100 | 0.82 | 67144060 | 67144440 | RL-5471-4 | RL1500-100 | PE-53820 | PE-53820-S | DO3316-104 |
| L21 | 68 | 0.99 | 67144070 | 67144450 | RL-5471-5 | RL1500-68 | PE-53821 | PE-53821-S | DO3316-683 |

9.2.2.2.3 Output Capacitor Selection (C_{OUT})

1. Select an output capacitor from the capacitor code selection guide in [Table 9-8](#). Using the inductance value found in the inductor selection guide, step 1, locate the appropriate capacitor code corresponding to the desired output voltage. Use the appropriate row of the capacitor code selection guide, in [Table 9-8](#). For this example, use the 15-V to 20-V row. The capacitor code corresponding to an inductance of 100 μH is C20.
2. Select an appropriate capacitor value and voltage rating, using the capacitor code, from the output capacitor selection in [Table 9-9](#). There are two solid tantalum (surface-mount) capacitor manufacturers and four electrolytic (through-hole) capacitor manufacturers to choose from. TI recommends that both the manufacturers and the manufacturer's series that are listed in the table be used. From the output capacitor selection in [Table 9-9](#), choose a capacitor value (and voltage rating) that intersects the capacitor code(s) selected in section A, C20.

The capacitance and voltage rating values corresponding to the capacitor code C20 are the following:

- Surface mount
 - 33-μF, 25-V Sprague 594D series
 - 33-μF, 25-V AVX TPS series
- Through hole
 - 33-μF, 25-V Sanyo OS-CON SC series
 - 120-μF, 35-V Sanyo MV-GX series
 - 120-μF, 35-V Nichicon PL series
 - 20-μF, 35-V Panasonic HFQ series

Other manufacturers or other types of capacitors can also be used, provided the capacitor specifications (especially the 100-kHz ESR) closely match the characteristics of the capacitors listed in the output capacitor table. Refer to the capacitor manufacturers' data sheet for this information.

Table 9-8. Capacitor Code Selection Guide

| CASE STYLE ⁽¹⁾ | OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) | INDUCTANCE (μH) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 22 | 33 | 47 | 68 | 100 | 150 | 220 |
| SM and TH | 1.21–2.5 | — | — | — | — | C1 | C2 | C3 |
| SM and TH | 2.5–3.75 | — | — | — | C1 | C2 | C3 | C3 |
| SM and TH | 3.75–5 | — | — | C4 | C5 | C6 | C6 | C6 |
| SM and TH | 5–6.25 | — | C4 | C7 | C6 | C6 | C6 | C6 |
| SM and TH | 6.25–7.5 | C8 | C4 | C7 | C6 | C6 | C6 | C6 |
| SM and TH | 7.5–10 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C13 | C13 |

Table 9-8. Capacitor Code Selection Guide (continued)

| CASE STYLE ⁽¹⁾ | OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) | INDUCTANCE (μH) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 22 | 33 | 47 | 68 | 100 | 150 | 220 |
| SM and TH | 10–12.5 | C14 | C11 | C12 | C12 | C13 | C13 | C13 |
| SM and TH | 12.5–15 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C17 | C17 | C17 | C17 |
| SM and TH | 15–20 | C18 | C19 | C20 | C20 | C20 | C20 | C20 |
| SM and TH | 20–30 | C21 | C22 | C22 | C22 | C22 | C22 | C22 |
| TH | 30–37 | C23 | C24 | C24 | C25 | C25 | C25 | C25 |

(1) SM = Surface mount and TH = Through hole

Table 9-9. Output Capacitor Selection Table

| OUTPUT CAPACITOR | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CAP. REF. DESG. # | SURFACE MOUNT | | THROUGH HOLE | | | |
| | SPRAGUE 594D SERIES (μF/V) | AVX TPS SERIES (μF/V) | SANYO OS-CON SA SERIES (μF/V) | SANYO MV-GX SERIES (μF/V) | NICHICON PL SERIES (μF/V) | PANASONIC HFQ SERIES (μF/V) |
| C1 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C2 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C3 | 120/6.3 | 100/10 | 100/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C4 | 68/10 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C5 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C6 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C7 | 68/10 | 100/10 | 68/10 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C8 | 100/16 | 100/10 | 100/10 | 330/35 | 330/35 | 330/35 |
| C9 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 330/35 | 330/35 | 330/35 |
| C10 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 68/16 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C11 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 68/16 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C12 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 68/16 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C13 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C14 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 100/16 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C15 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C16 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C17 | 47/20 | 68/20 | 47/20 | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C18 | 68/25 | (2×) 33/25 | 47/ ⁽¹⁾ | 220/35 | 220/35 | 220/35 |
| C19 | 33/25 | 33/25 | 33/25 ⁽¹⁾ | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C20 | 33/25 | 33/25 | 33/25 ⁽¹⁾ | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C21 | 33/35 | (2×) 22/25 | See ⁽²⁾ | 150/35 | 150/35 | 150/35 |
| C22 | 33/35 | 22/35 | See ⁽²⁾ | 120/35 | 120/35 | 120/35 |
| C23 | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | 220/50 | 100/50 | 120/50 |
| C24 | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | 150/50 | 100/50 | 120/50 |
| C25 | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | See ⁽²⁾ | 150/50 | 82/50 | 82/50 |

(1) The SC series of Os-Con capacitors (others are SA series)

(2) The voltage ratings of the surface mount tantalum chip and Os-Con capacitors are too low to work at these voltages.

9.2.2.2.4 Catch Diode Selection (D1)

- In normal operation, the average current of the catch diode is the load current times the catch diode duty cycle, 1-D (D is the switch duty cycle, which is approximately V_{OUT}/V_{IN}). The largest value of the catch diode average current occurs at the maximum input voltage (minimum D). For normal operation, the catch diode current rating must be at least 1.3 times greater than its maximum average current. However, if the power

supply design must withstand a continuous output short, the diode must have a current rating greater than the maximum current limit of the LM2674. The most stressful condition for this diode is a shorted output condition. Schottky diodes provide the best performance, and in this example a 500-mA, 40-V Schottky diode is a good choice. If the circuit must withstand a continuous shorted output, TI recommends a higher current (at least 1.2 A) Schottky diode.

2. The reverse voltage rating of the diode must be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage.
3. Because of their fast switching speed and low forward voltage drop, Schottky diodes provide the best performance and efficiency. The Schottky diode must be placed close to the LM2674 using short leads and short printed-circuit traces.

9.2.2.2.5 Input Capacitor (C_{IN})

A low ESR aluminum or tantalum bypass capacitor is required between the input pin and ground to prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input. This capacitor must be placed close to the IC using short leads. In addition, the RMS current rating of the input capacitor must be selected to be at least 1/2 the DC load current. The capacitor manufacturer data sheet must be checked to assure that this current rating is not exceeded. The curves shown in Figure 9-2 show typical RMS current ratings for several different aluminum electrolytic capacitor values. A parallel connection of two or more capacitors can be required to increase the total minimum RMS current rating to suit the application requirements.

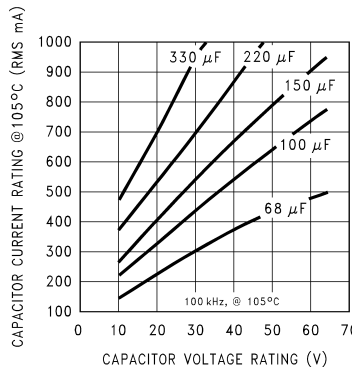


Figure 9-6. RMS Current Ratings for Low ESR Electrolytic Capacitors (Typical)

For an aluminum electrolytic capacitor, the voltage rating must be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage. Caution must be exercised if solid tantalum capacitors are used. The tantalum capacitor voltage rating must be twice the maximum input voltage. Table 9-10 and Table 9-5 show the recommended application voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D tantalum capacitors. TI also recommends that they be surge current tested by the manufacturer. The TPS series available from AVX, and the 593D and 594D series from Sprague are all surge current tested. Another approach to minimize the surge current stresses on the input capacitor is to add a small inductor in series with the input supply line.

Table 9-10. AVX TPS

| RECOMMENDED APPLICATION VOLTAGE ⁽¹⁾ | VOLTAGE RATING |
|--|----------------|
| 85°C RATING | |
| 3.3 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 |
| 12 | 25 |
| 15 | 35 |

(1) Recommended Application Voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D Tantalum Chip Capacitors Derated for 85°C

Table 9-11. Sprague 594D

| RECOMMENDED APPLICATION VOLTAGE ⁽¹⁾ | VOLTAGE RATING |
|--|----------------|
| 85°C RATING | |
| 2.5 | 4 |
| 3.3 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 10 |
| 8 | 16 |
| 12 | 20 |
| 18 | 25 |
| 24 | 35 |
| 29 | 50 |

(1) Recommended Application Voltage for AVX TPS and Sprague 594D Tantalum Chip Capacitors Derated for 85°C

Use caution when using only ceramic capacitors for input bypassing, because it can cause severe ringing at the V_{IN} pin. The important parameters for the input capacitor are the input voltage rating and the RMS current rating. With a maximum input voltage of 28 V, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor with a voltage rating of at least 35 V ($1.25 \times V_{IN}$) is required.

The RMS current rating requirement for the input capacitor in a buck regulator is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the DC load current. In this example, with a 500-mA load, a capacitor with an RMS current rating of at least 250 mA is required. The curves shown in [Figure 9-2](#) can be used to select an appropriate input capacitor. From the curves, locate the 35-V line and note which capacitor values have RMS current ratings greater than 250 mA.

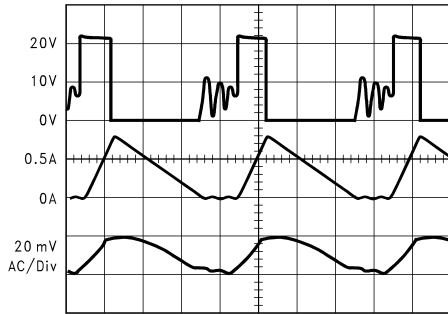
For a through-hole design, a 68- μ F, 35-V electrolytic capacitor (Panasonic HFQ series, Nichicon PL, Sanyo MV-GX series or equivalent) is adequate. Other types or other manufacturers' capacitors can be used provided the RMS ripple current ratings are adequate. Additionally, for a complete surface mount design, electrolytic capacitors such as the Sanyo CV-C or CV-BS, and the Nichicon WF or UR and the NIC Components NACZ series can be considered.

For surface mount designs, solid tantalum capacitors can be used, but caution must be exercised with regard to the capacitor surge current rating and voltage rating. In this example, checking note 1 of [Table 9-5](#), and the Sprague 594D series datasheet, a Sprague 594D 15- μ F, 50-V capacitor is adequate.

9.2.2.2.6 Boost Capacitor (C_B)

This capacitor develops the necessary voltage to turn the switch gate on fully. All applications must use a 0.01- μ F, 50-V ceramic capacitor. For this application, and all applications, use a 0.01- μ F, 50-V ceramic capacitor.

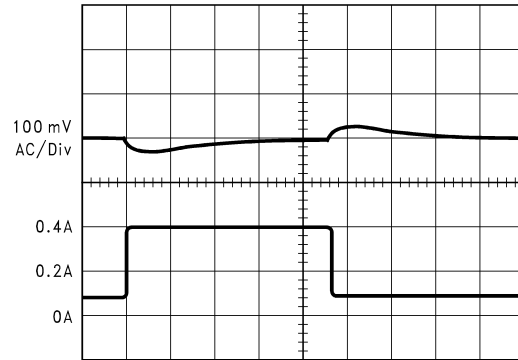
9.2.2.3 Application Curves



Discontinuous mode switching waveforms $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{LOAD} = 300\text{ mA}$, $L = 15\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, $C_{OUT} = 68\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (2 \times), $C_{OUTESR} = 25\text{ m}\Omega$

- A: V_{SW} pin voltage = 10 V/div
- B: Inductor current = 0.5 A/div
- C: Output ripple voltage = 20 mV/div ac-coupled

Figure 9-7. Horizontal Time Base: 1 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$

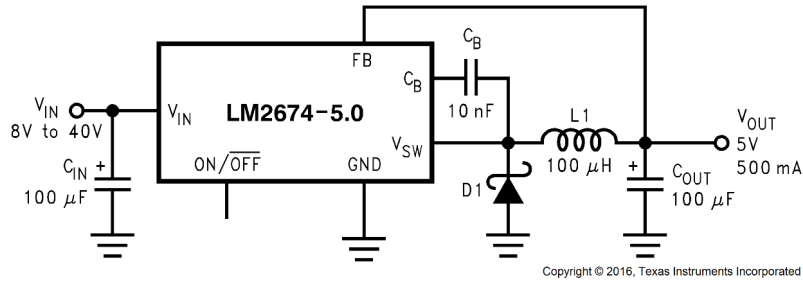


Load transient response for discontinuous mode $V_{IN} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, $L = 47\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, $C_{OUT} = 68\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUTESR} = 50\text{ m}\Omega$

- A: Output voltage = 100 mV/div, ac-coupled
- B: Load current = 100-mA to 400-mA load pulse

Figure 9-8. Horizontal Time Base: 200 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$

9.2.3 Typical Application for All Output Voltage Versions



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Figure 9-9. Typical Application

9.2.3.1 Application Curves

for continuous mode operation

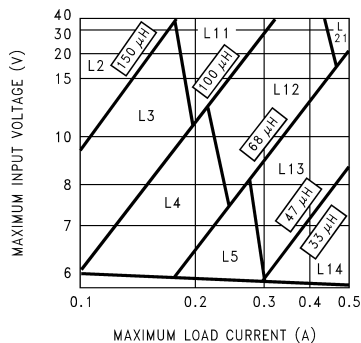


Figure 9-10. LM2674, 3.3-V Version

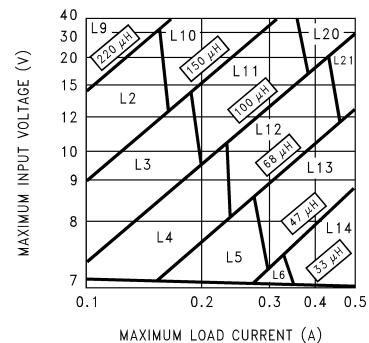
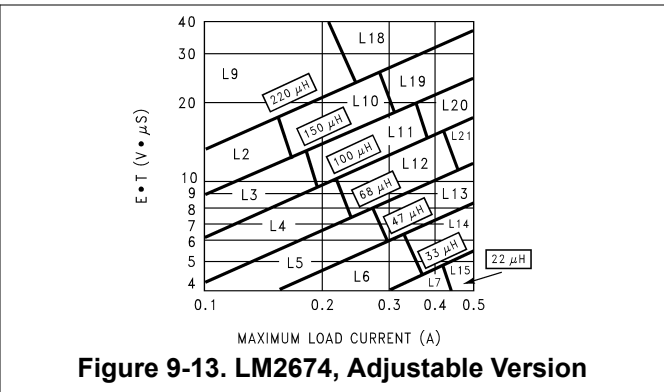
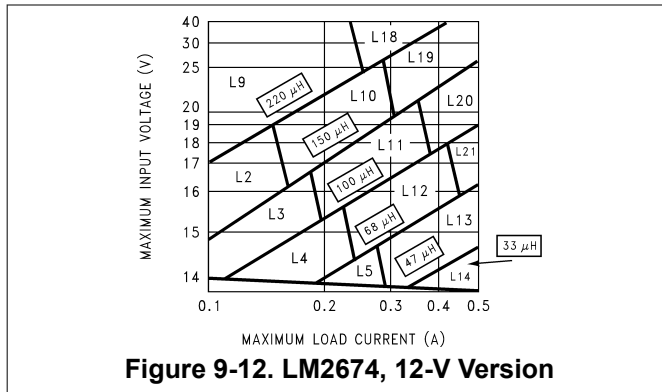


Figure 9-11. LM2674, 5-V Version



9.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The LM2674 is designed to operate from an input voltage supply up to 40 V. This input supply must be well regulated and able to withstand maximum input current and maintain a stable voltage.

9.4 Layout

9.4.1 Layout Guidelines

Layout is very important in switching regulator designs. Rapidly switching currents associated with wiring inductance can generate voltage transients which can cause problems. For minimal inductance and ground loops, the wires indicated by heavy lines (in [Figure 9-1](#) and [Figure 9-5](#)) must be wide printed-circuit traces and must be kept as short as possible. For best results, external components must be placed as close to the switcher IC as possible using ground plane construction or single point grounding.

If open core inductors are used, take special care as to the location and positioning of this type of inductor. Allowing the inductor flux to intersect sensitive feedback, IC ground path, and C_{OUT} wiring can cause problems.

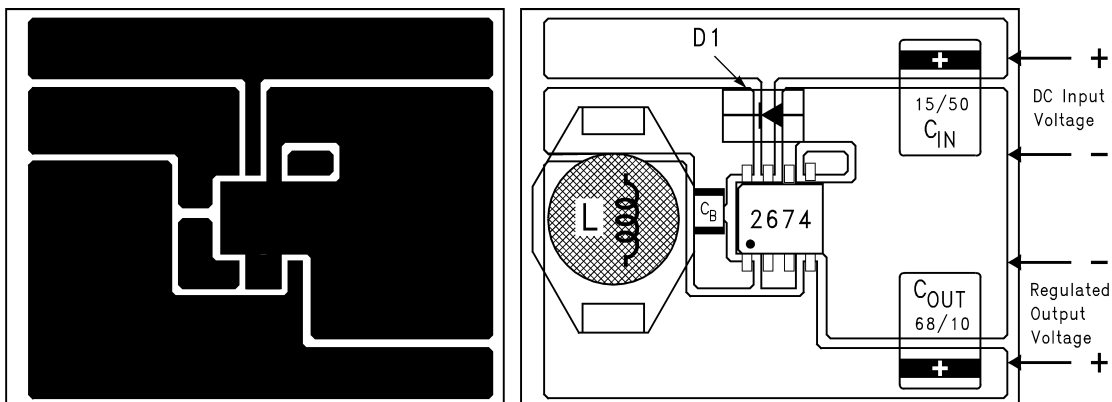
When using the adjustable version, take special care as to the location of the feedback resistors and the associated wiring. Physically place both resistors near the IC, and route the wiring away from the inductor, especially an open core type of inductor.

9.4.1.1 WSON Package Devices

The LM2674 is offered in the 16-pin WSON surface mount package to allow for increased power dissipation compared to the 8-pin SOIC and PDIP.

The die attach pad (DAP) must be connected to PCB ground plane. For CAD and assembly guidelines refer to [AN-1187 Leadless Leadframe Package \(LLP\)](#) application report.

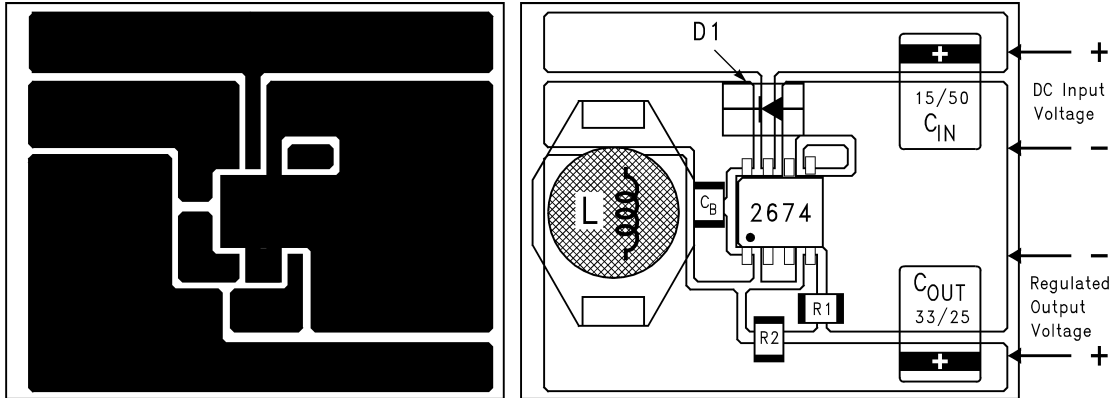
9.4.2 Layout Examples



C_{IN} = 15- μ F, 25-V, Solid Tantalum Sprague 594D series
 C_{OUT} = 68- μ F, 10-V, Solid Tantalum Sprague 594D series

D1 = 1-A, 40-V Schottky Rectifier, Surface Mount
 L1 = 47- μ H, L13, Coilcraft DO3308
 C_B = 0.01- μ F, 50-V Ceramic

Figure 9-14. Typical Surface-Mount PCB Layout, Fixed Output (4x Size)



C_{IN} = 15- μ F, 50-V, Solid Tantalum Sprague 594D series
 C_{OUT} = 33- μ F, 25-V, Solid Tantalum Sprague 594D series
 D1 = 1-A, 40-V Schottky Rectifier, Surface Mount
 L1 = 100- μ H, L20, Coilcraft DO3316
 C_B = 0.01- μ F, 50-V Ceramic
 R1 = 1k, 1%
 R2 = Use formula in [Detailed Design Procedure](#)

Figure 9-15. Typical Surface-Mount PCB Layout, Adjustable Output (4x Size)

10 Device and Documentation Support

10.1 Device Support

10.1.1 Development Support

For development support see the following:

- For TI's WEBENCH Design Environment, visit the [WEBENCH Design Center](#)

10.1.1.1 Custom Design with WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the LM2674 devices with the WEBENCH Power Designer.

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

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

In most cases, these actions are available:

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

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

10.2 Documentation Support

10.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

Texas Instruments, [AN-1187 Leadless Leadframe Package \(LLP\)](#) application report

10.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on [Subscribe to updates](#) to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

10.4 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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10.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

10.7 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead finish/ Ball material (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LM2674LD-ADJ/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSON | NHN | 16 | 1000 | RoHS & Green | SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 125 | S000CB | Samples |
| LM2674LDX-5.0/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSON | NHN | 16 | 4500 | RoHS & Green | SN | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 125 | S000BB | Samples |
| LM2674M-12 | LIFEBUY | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Non-RoHS & Green | Call TI | Level-1-235C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M-12 | |
| LM2674M-12/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M-12 | Samples |
| LM2674M-3.3/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M3.3 | Samples |
| LM2674M-5.0 | LIFEBUY | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | Non-RoHS & Green | Call TI | Level-1-235C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M5.0 | |
| LM2674M-5.0/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M5.0 | Samples |
| LM2674M-ADJ/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 95 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 MADJ | Samples |
| LM2674MX-12/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M-12 | Samples |
| LM2674MX-3.3/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M3.3 | Samples |
| LM2674MX-5.0/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 M5.0 | Samples |
| LM2674MX-ADJ/NOPB | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 2674 MADJ | Samples |
| LM2674N-3.3/NOPB | ACTIVE | PDIP | P | 8 | 40 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-NA-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | LM2674 N-3.3 | Samples |
| LM2674N-5.0/NOPB | ACTIVE | PDIP | P | 8 | 40 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-NA-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | LM2674 N-5.0 | Samples |
| LM2674N-ADJ/NOPB | ACTIVE | PDIP | P | 8 | 40 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-NA-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | LM2674 N-ADJ | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of ≤ 1000 ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the ≤ 1000 ppm threshold requirement.

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

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

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

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

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LM2674LD-ADJ/NOPB | WSON | NHN | 16 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM2674LDX-5.0/NOPB | WSON | NHN | 16 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM2674MX-12/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM2674MX-3.3/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM2674MX-5.0/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM2674MX-ADJ/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

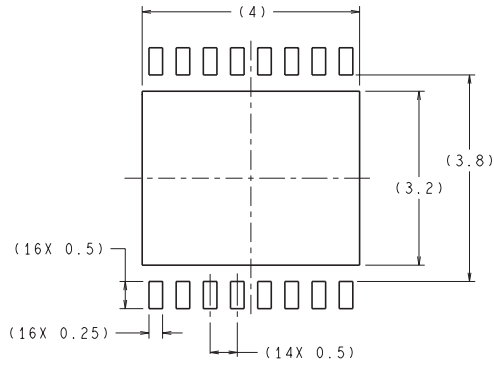
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM2674LD-ADJ/NOPB | WSON | NHN | 16 | 1000 | 208.0 | 191.0 | 35.0 |
| LM2674LDX-5.0/NOPB | WSON | NHN | 16 | 4500 | 356.0 | 356.0 | 36.0 |
| LM2674MX-12/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM2674MX-3.3/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM2674MX-5.0/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM2674MX-ADJ/NOPB | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |

TUBE


*All dimensions are nominal

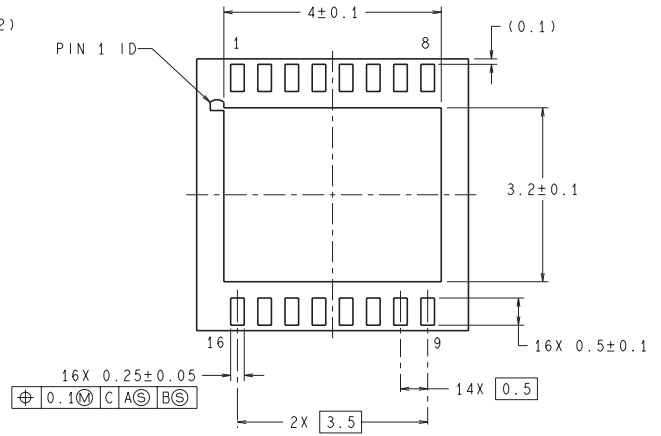
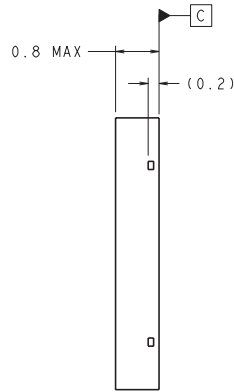
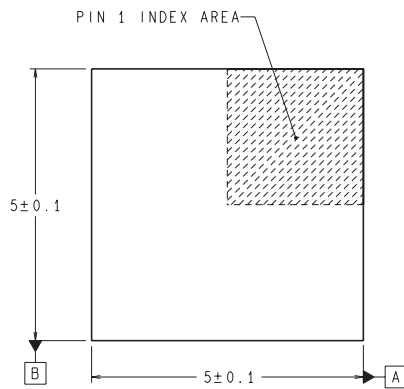
| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (μm) | B (mm) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| LM2674M-12 | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-12 | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-12/NOPB | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-3.3/NOPB | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-5.0 | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-5.0 | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-5.0/NOPB | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674M-ADJ/NOPB | D | SOIC | 8 | 95 | 495 | 8 | 4064 | 3.05 |
| LM2674N-3.3/NOPB | P | PDIP | 8 | 40 | 502 | 14 | 11938 | 4.32 |
| LM2674N-5.0/NOPB | P | PDIP | 8 | 40 | 502 | 14 | 11938 | 4.32 |
| LM2674N-ADJ/NOPB | P | PDIP | 8 | 40 | 502 | 14 | 11938 | 4.32 |

NHN0016A



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN
1:1 RATIO WITH PKG SOLDER PADS

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS



LDA16A (REV A)



D0008A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed $.006$ [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
 SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

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NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.

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