

## LMZ21701 1-A Nano Module With 17-V Maximum Input Voltage

### 1 Features

- Integrated Inductor
- Miniature 3.5 mm × 3.5 mm × 1.75 mm Package
- 35-mm<sup>2</sup> Solution Size (Single Sided)
- -40°C to 125°C Junction Temperature Range
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Integrated Compensation
- Adjustable Soft-Start Function
- Starts into Prebiased Loads
- Power Good and Enable Pins
- Seamless Transition to Power-Save Mode
- Up to 1000 mA Output Current
- Input Voltage Range 3 V to 17 V
- Output Voltage Range 0.9 V to 6 V
- Efficiency up to 95 %
- 1.5-µA Shutdown Current
- 17-µA Quiescent Current
- Create a Custom Design Using the LMZ21701 With [WEBENCH® Power Designer](#)

### 2 Applications

- Point-of-Load Conversions from 3.3 V, 5 V, or 12 V Input Voltage
- Space Constrained Applications
- LDO Replacement

### 3 Description

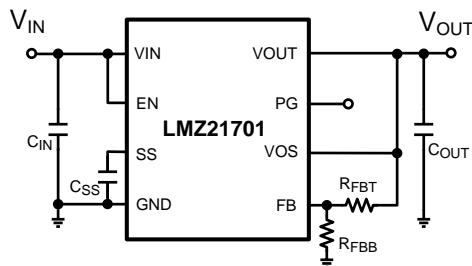
The LMZ21701 nano module is an easy-to-use step-down DC/DC solution capable of driving up to 1000-mA load in space-constrained applications. Only an input capacitor, an output capacitor, a soft-start capacitor, and two resistors are required for basic operation.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

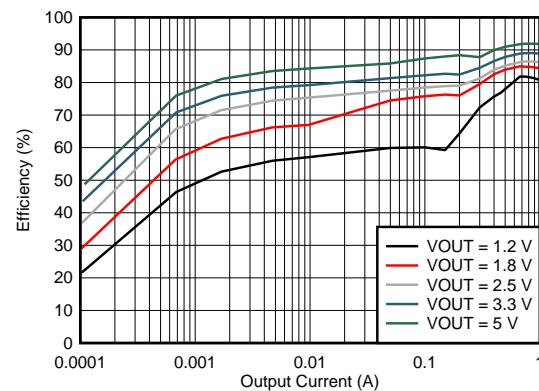
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LMZ21701	µSIP (8)	3.50 mm × 3.50 mm

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

#### Simplified Schematic



#### Efficiency for V<sub>IN</sub> = 12 V



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. **PRODUCTION DATA**.

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Application and Implementation</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>1</b>	8.1	Application Information	13
<b>3</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>1</b>	8.2	Typical Application	13
<b>4</b>	<b>Revision History</b>	<b>2</b>	8.3	Do's and Don'ts	26
<b>5</b>	<b>Pin Configuration and Functions</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Power Supply Recommendations</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Specifications</b>	<b>4</b>	9.1	Voltage Range	26
6.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings	4	9.2	Current Capability	26
6.2	ESD Ratings	4	9.3	Input Connection	26
6.3	Recommended Operating Conditions	4	<b>10</b>	<b>Layout</b>	<b>27</b>
6.4	Thermal Information	4	10.1	Layout Guidelines	27
6.5	Electrical Characteristics	5	10.2	Layout Example	28
6.6	Typical Characteristics	7	<b>11</b>	<b>Device and Documentation Support</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Detailed Description</b>	<b>8</b>	11.1	Device Support	31
7.1	Overview	8	11.2	Trademarks	31
7.2	Functional Block Diagram	9	11.3	Electrostatic Discharge Caution	31
7.3	Package Construction	9	11.4	Glossary	31
7.4	Feature Description	11	<b>12</b>	<b>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable</b>	<b>31</b>
7.5	Device Functional Modes	12	12.1	Tape and Reel Information	32

## 4 Revision History

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

<b>Changes from Revision D (#IMPLIED) to Revision E</b>		<b>Page</b>
• Added links for Webench and top navigator icon for TI reference design; deleted Simple Switcher branding	1	
• Changed <i>Handling Ratings</i> to <i>ESD Ratings</i>	4	

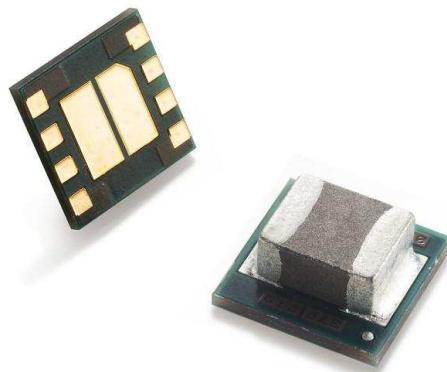
<b>Changes from Revision C (October 2014) to Revision D</b>		<b>Page</b>
• Changed from product Preview to Production Data	1	
• Changed to Final Limits	5	

<b>Changes from Revision B (August 2014) to Revision C</b>		<b>Page</b>
• Added <i>Device Information</i> and <i>Handling Rating</i> tables, <i>Feature Description</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> , <i>Layout</i> , <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> , moved some curves to <i>Application Curves</i>	1	

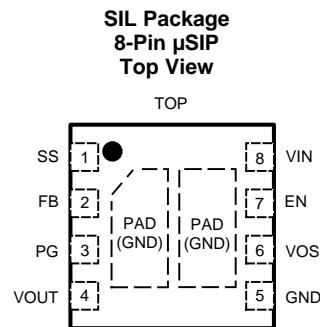
<b>Changes from Revision A (October 2013) to Revision B</b>		<b>Page</b>
• Updated datasheet to new TI standards	1	

<b>Changes from Original (August 2012) to Revision A</b>		<b>Page</b>
• Changed Description	1	

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 1. LMZ21701 in the SIL0008E Package**



### Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
SS	1	I	Soft-start pin. An external capacitor connected to this pin sets the internal voltage reference ramp time. It can be used for tracking and sequencing.
FB	2	I	Voltage feedback. Connect resistive voltage divider to this pin to set the output voltage.
PG	3	O	Output power good (High = VOUT ready, Low = VOUT below nominal regulation); open drain (requires pull-up resistor; goes low impedance when EN is low).
VOUT	4	O	Output Voltage. Connected to one terminal of the integrated inductor. Connect output filter capacitor between VOUT and PGND.
GND	5	I	Ground for the power MOSFETs and gate-drive circuitry.
VOS	6	I	Output voltage sense pin and connection for the control loop circuitry.
EN	7	I	Enable input (High = enabled, Low = disabled). Internal pull down resistor keeps logic level low if pin is left floating.
VIN	8	I	Supply voltage for control circuitry and power stage.
PAD			Electrically connected to GND. Must be soldered to a ground copper plane to achieve appropriate power dissipation and mechanical reliability.

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
VIN	-0.3	20	V
EN, SS	-0.3	VIN +0.3 V w/ 20 V maximum	V
FB, PG, VOS	-0.3	7	V
PG sink current		10	mA
Junction temperature, $T_J$ -MAX	-40	125	°C
Maximum lead temperature		260	°C
Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$	-65	150	°C

(1) 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.

(2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage	3	17	V
Output voltage	0.9	6	V
Recommended load current	0	1000	mA
Junction temperature, $T_J$	-40	125	°C

(1) Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications, see the *Electrical Characteristics* section.

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		LMZ21701	UNIT
		SIL (μSIP)	
		8 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	42.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	20.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	9.4	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.5	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	9.3	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	1.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report.

(2) Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (R<sub>θJA</sub>) is based on 4-layer board thermal measurements, performed under the conditions and guidelines set forth in the JEDEC standards JESD51-1 to JESD51-11. R<sub>θJA</sub> varies with PCB copper area, power dissipation, and airflow.

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise stated. Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ .

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
<b>SYSTEM PARAMETERS</b>					
$I_Q$	Operating quiescent current  EN = high, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ , $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$ device not switching	17	25	$\mu\text{A}$	
		17	28	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown current  EN = low, $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$	1.5	4	$\mu\text{A}$	
		1.5	5	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{IN_{UVLO}}$	Input under voltage lock out rising threshold	2.8	2.9	3	V
$V_{IN_{UVLO-HYS}}$	Input under voltage lock out hysteresis	0.125	0.18	0.26	V
$T_{SD}$	Thermal shutdown	Rising Threshold	160		$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{SD-HYST}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis		30		$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>CONTROL</b>					
$V_{IH, ENABLE}$	Enable logic HIGH voltage	0.9			V
$V_{IL, ENABLE}$	Enable logic LOW voltage		0.3		V
$I_{LKG}$	Input leakage current	EN = $V_{IN}$ or GND	0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{TH\_PG}$	Power Good threshold voltage	Rising (% $V_{OUT}$ )	92%	95%	98%
		Falling (% $V_{OUT}$ )	87%	90%	93%
$V_{OL\_PG}$	Power Good output low voltage	$I_{PG} = -2\text{ mA}$	0.07	0.3	V
$I_{LKG\_PG}$	Power Good leakage current	$V_{PG} = 1.8\text{ V}$	1	400	nA
$I_{SS}$	Softstart Pin source current		2.5	2.84	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>POWER STAGE</b>					
$R_{DS(ON)}$	High-Side MOSFET ON Resistance  $V_{IN} \geq 6\text{ V}$		82		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{IN} = 3\text{ V}$	120		
	Low-Side MOSFET ON Resistance  $V_{IN} \geq 6\text{ V}$		40		$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{IN} = 3\text{ V}$	50		
$L$	Integrated power inductor value		2.2		$\mu\text{H}$
$DCR$	Integrated power inductor DC resistance		92		$\text{m}\Omega$
$I_{CL-HS}$	High-Side MOSFET Current Limit	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.4	1.8	2.2
$I_{CL-LS}$	Low-Side MOSFET Current Limit	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.2	A
$I_{CL-DC}$	Output (DC) current limit	$V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$		1.3	A

(1) Min and Max limits are 100% production tested at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Limits over the operating temperature range are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate National's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

(2) Typical numbers are at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and represent the most likely parametric norm.

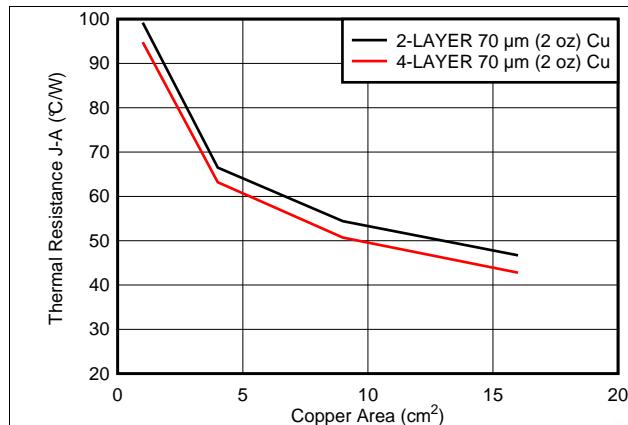
## Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (continued)

Limits apply over the recommended operating junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) range of -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise stated. Minimum and Maximum limits are specified through test, design or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise stated the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ .

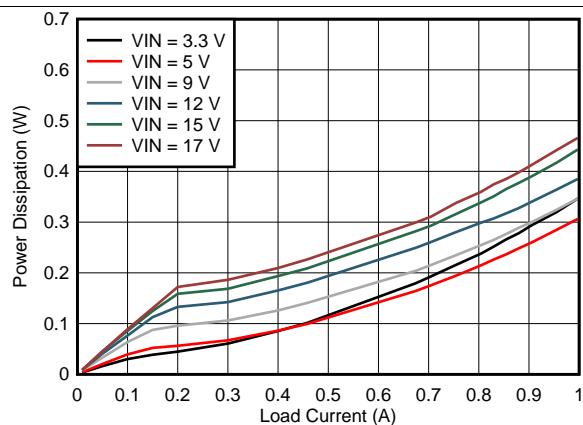
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$V_{REF}$	Internal reference voltage		0.7869	0.803	0.8191	V
$I_{FB}$	Feedback pin leakage current	$V_{FB} = 0.8\text{ V}$		1	100	nA
$V_{OUT}$	Light load initial voltage accuracy	Power save mode, $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$ , 1% FB Resistors	-2.3%		2.8%	
$V_{OUT}$	Load regulation	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ PWM mode operation		0.05%		/ A
$V_{OUT}$	Line regulation	$3\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 17\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$ PWM mode operation		0.02%		/ V
<b>SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$\eta$	Full Load Efficiency	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$	93%			
	Light Load Efficiency	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	72%			

## 6.6 Typical Characteristics

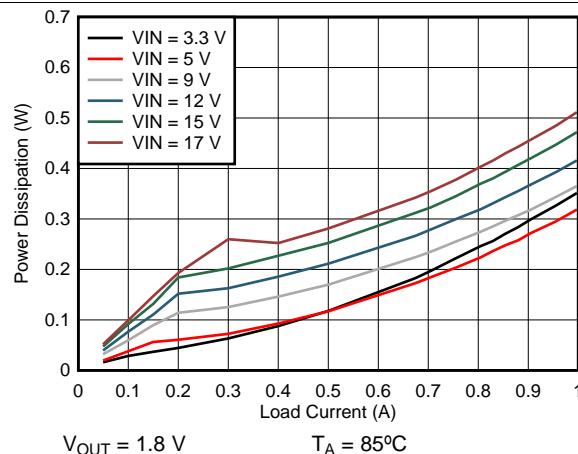
Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



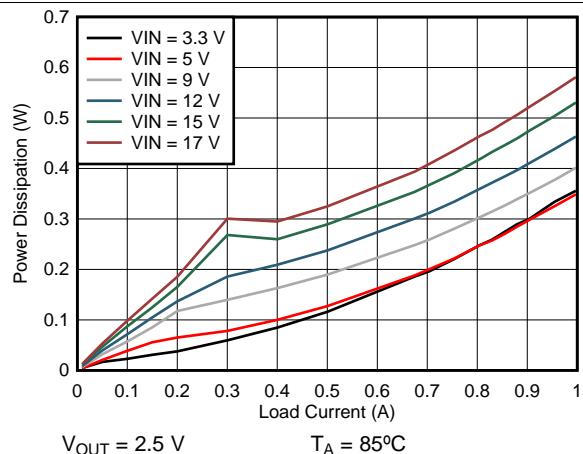
**Figure 2. Package Thermal Resistance vs. Board Copper Area**



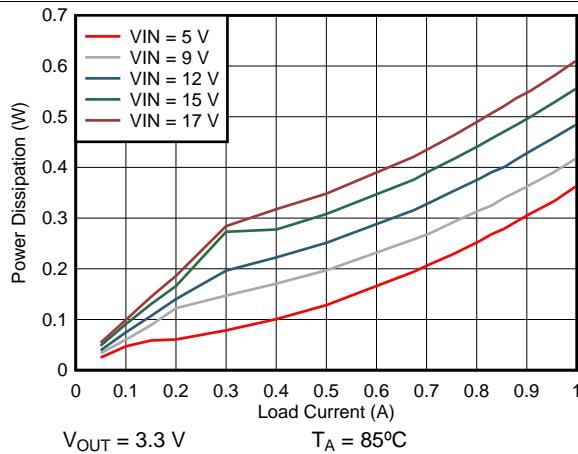
**Figure 3. Power Dissipation**



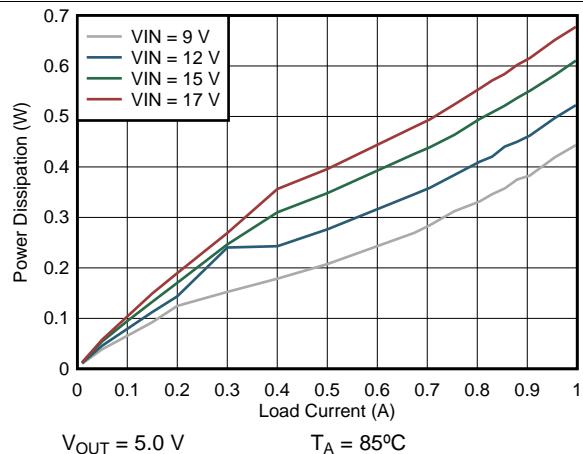
**Figure 4. Power Dissipation**



**Figure 5. Power Dissipation**



**Figure 6. Power Dissipation**



**Figure 7. Power Dissipation**

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified the following conditions apply:  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

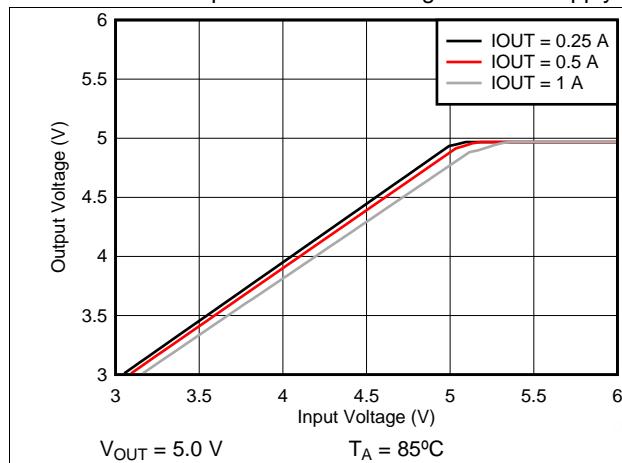


Figure 8. Dropout

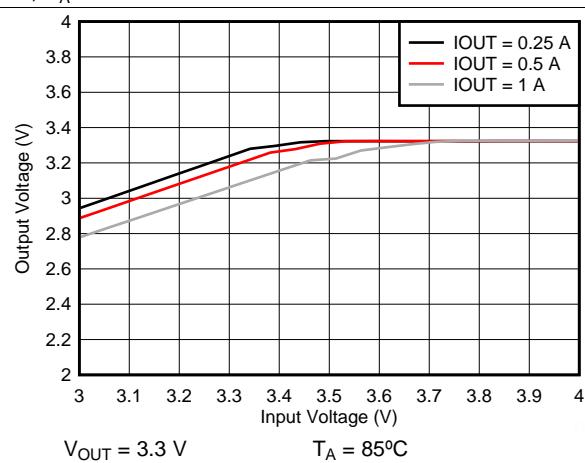


Figure 9. Dropout

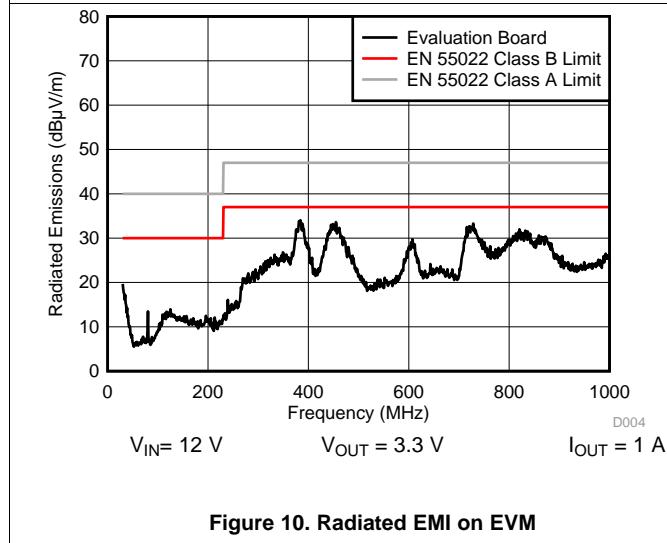


Figure 10. Radiated EMI on EVM

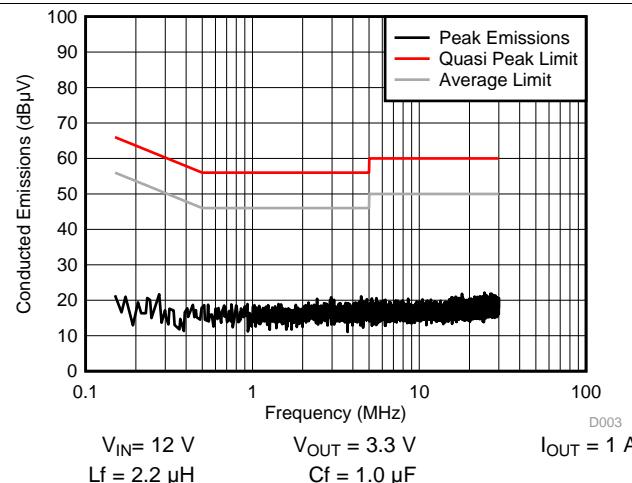


Figure 11. Conducted EMI on EVM

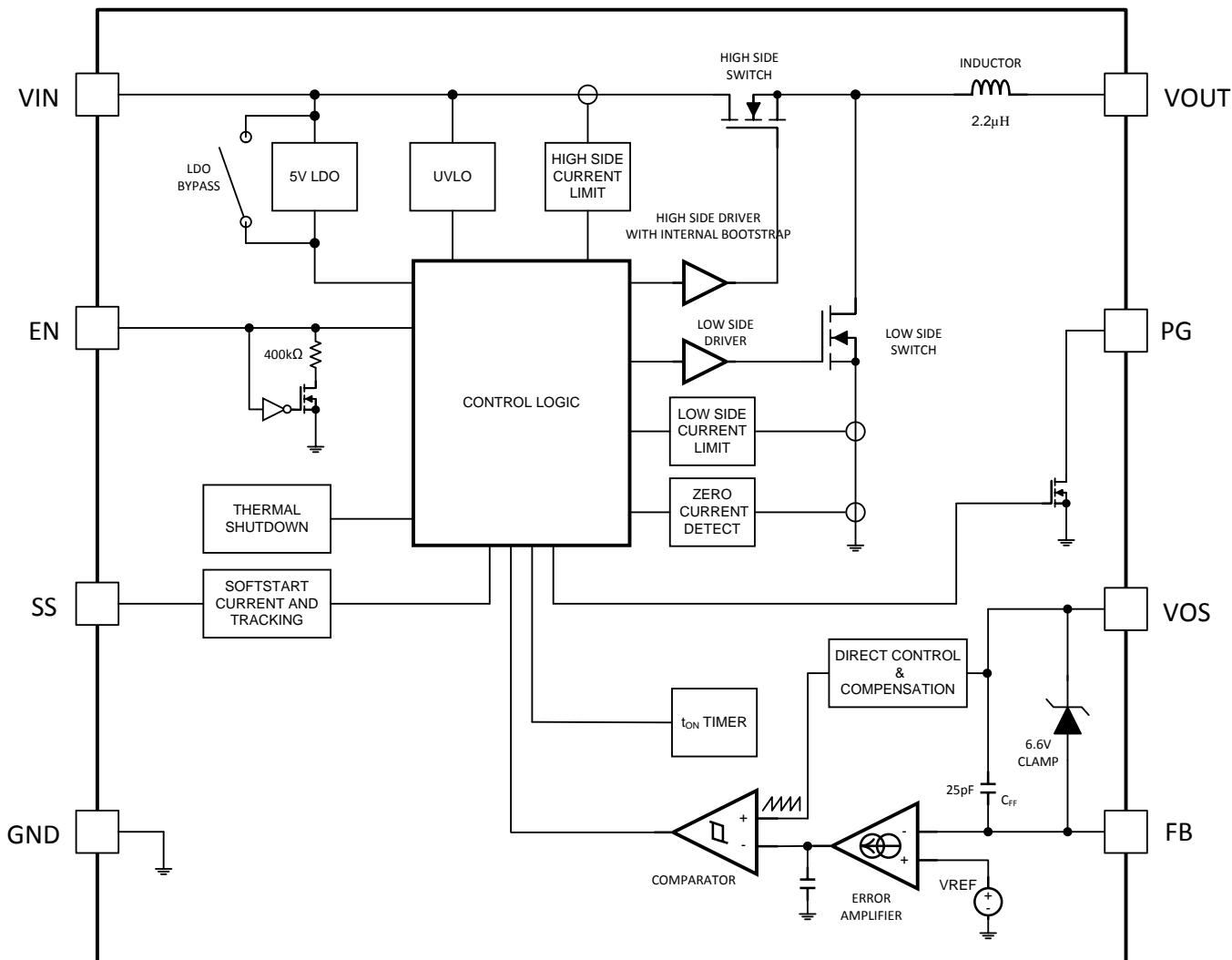
## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The LMZ21701 Nano Module is an easy-to-use step-down DC/DC solution capable of driving up to 1000 mA load in space-constrained applications. Only an input capacitor, an output capacitor, a softstart capacitor, and two resistors are required for basic operation. The Nano Module comes in 8-pin DFN footprint package with an integrated inductor. The LMZ21701 architecture is based on DCS-Control™ (Direct Control with Seamless Transition into Power Save Mode). This architecture combines the fast transient response and stability of hysteretic type converters along with the accurate DC output regulation of voltage mode and current mode regulators.

The LMZ21701 architecture uses pulse width modulation (PWM) mode for medium and heavy load requirements and Power Save Mode (PSM) at light loads for high efficiency. In PWM mode the switching frequency is controlled over the input voltage range. The value depends on the output voltage setting and is typically reduced at low output voltages to achieve higher efficiency. In PSM the switching frequency decreases linearly with the load current. Since the architecture of the device supports both operation modes (PWM and PSM) in a single circuit building block, the transition between the modes of operation is seamless with minimal effect on the output voltage.

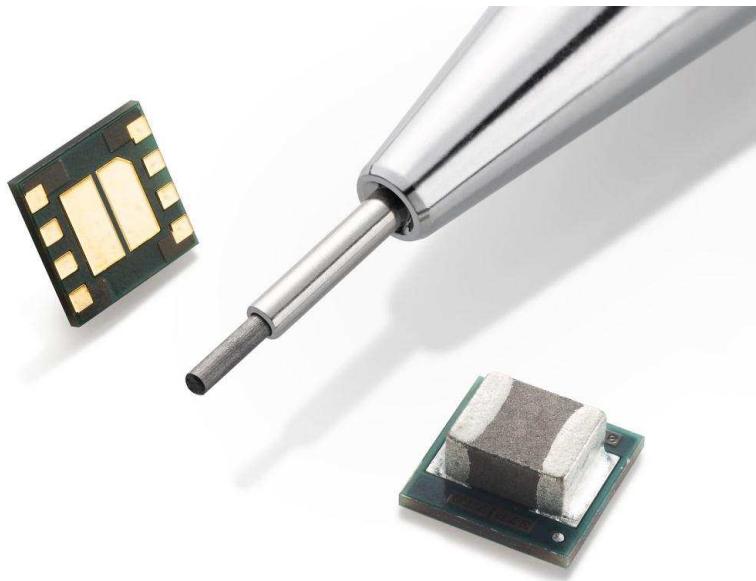
## 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



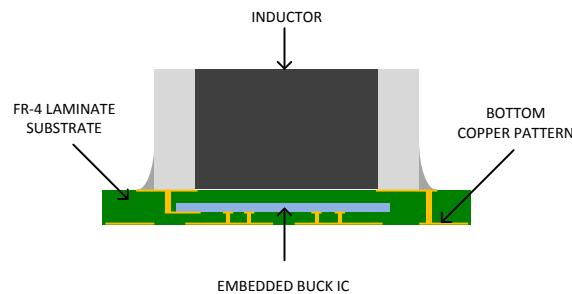
## 7.3 Package Construction

In order to achieve a small solution size the LMZ21701 Nano Module comes in an innovative MicroSiP™ package. The construction consists of a synchronous buck converter IC embedded inside an FR-4 laminate substrate, with a power inductor mounted on top of the substrate material. See [Figure 12](#) and [Figure 13](#) below. The bottom (landing pads) of the package resemble a typical 8-pin DFN package. See the Mechanical drawings at the end of the datasheet for details on the recommended landing pattern and solder paste stencil information.

## Package Construction (continued)



**Figure 12. LMZ21701 in the SIL0008E Package**



**Figure 13. LMZ21701 Package Construction Cross Section  
(Illustration Only, Not to Scale)**

## 7.4 Feature Description

### 7.4.1 Input Undervoltage Lockout

The LMZ21701 features input undervoltage lockout (UVLO) circuit. It monitors the input voltage level and prevents the device from switching the power MOSFETs if  $V_{IN}$  is not high enough. The typical  $V_{IN}$  UVLO rising threshold is 2.9 V with 180 mV of hysteresis.

### 7.4.2 Enable Input (EN)

The enable pin (EN) is weakly pulled down internally through a 400-k $\Omega$  resistor to keep EN logic low when the pin is floating. The pull-down resistor is not connected when EN is set high. Once the voltage on the enable pin (EN) is set high the Nano Module will start operation. If EN is set low ( $< 0.3$  V) the LMZ21701 will enter shutdown mode. The typical shutdown quiescent current is 1.5  $\mu$ A.

### 7.4.3 Soft Start and Tracking Function (SS)

When EN is set high for device operation the LMZ21701 start switching after 50- $\mu$ s delay, and the output voltage starts rising. The  $V_{OUT}$  rising slope is controlled by the external capacitor  $C_{SS}$  connected to the softstart (SS) pin. The Nano Module has a 2.9  $\mu$ A constant current source internally connected to the SS pin to program the softstart time  $T_{SS}$ :

$$T_{SS} = C_{SS} \times 1.25 \text{ V} / 2.9 \mu\text{A} \quad (1)$$

The soft-start capacitor voltage is reset to zero volts when EN is pulled low and when the thermal protection is active.

If tracking function is desired, the SS pin can be used to track external voltage. If the applied external tracking voltage is between 100 mV and 1.2 V, the FB voltage will follow SS according to the following relationship:

$$V_{FB} = 0.64 \times V_{SS} \quad (2)$$

### 7.4.4 Power Good Function (PG)

The LMZ21701 features a power good function which can be used for sequencing of multiple rails. The PG pin is an open-drain output and requires a pull-up resistor  $R_{PG}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  (or any other external voltage less than 7 V). When the Nano Module is enabled and UVLO is satisfied, the power good function starts monitoring the output voltage. The PG pin is kept at logic low if the output has not reached the proper regulation voltage. Refer to the *Electrical Characteristics* table for the PG voltage thresholds. The PG pin can sink 2 mA of current which sets the minimum limit of the  $R_{PG}$  resistance value:

$$R_{PG-MIN} = V_{PULL-UP} / 2 \text{ mA} \quad (3)$$

The PG pin goes low impedance if the device is disabled or the thermal protection is active.

### 7.4.5 Output Voltage Setting

The output voltage of the LMZ21701 is set by a resistive divider from  $V_{OUT}$  to GND, connected to the feedback (FB) pin. The output voltage can be set between 0.9 V and 6 V. The voltage at the FB pin is regulated to 0.8 V. The recommended minimum divider current is 2  $\mu$ A. This sets a maximum limit on the bottom feedback resistor  $R_{FBB}$ . Its value must not exceed 400 k $\Omega$ . The top feedback resistor  $R_{FBT}$  can be calculated using the following formula:

$$R_{FBT} = R_{FBB} \times (V_{OUT} / 0.8 - 1) \quad (4)$$

### 7.4.6 Output Current Limit and Output Short Circuit Protection

The LMZ21701 has integrated protection against heavy loads and output short circuit events. Both, the high-side FET and low-side FET have current monitoring circuitry. If the current limit threshold of the high-side FET is reached, the high-side FET will be turned off and the low-side FET will be turned on to ramp down the inductor current. Once the current through the low-side FET has decreased below a safe level, the high-side device will be allowed to turn on again. The actual DC output current depends on the input voltage, output voltage, and switching frequency. Refer to the *Application Curves* section for more information.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.4.7 Thermal Protection

The nano module monitors its junction temperature ( $T_j$ ) and shuts itself off if it gets too hot. The thermal shutdown threshold for the junction is typically 160 °C. Both, high-side and low-side FETs are turned off until the junction temperature has decreased under the hysteresis level, typically 30 °C below the shutdown temperature.

## 7.5 Device Functional Modes

### 7.5.1 PWM Mode Operation

The LMZ21701 operates in PWM mode when the output current is greater than half the inductor ripple current. The frequency variation in PWM mode is controlled and depends on the  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  settings. Refer to the [Application Curves](#) section for switching frequency graphs for several typical output voltage settings. As the load current is decreased and the valley of the inductor current ripple reaches 0 A the device enters PSM operation to maintain high efficiency.

### 7.5.2 PSM Operation

Once the load current decreases and the valley of the inductor current reaches 0 A, the LMZ21701 transitions to power save mode of operation. The device will remain in PSM as long as the inductor current is discontinuous. The switching frequency will decrease linearly with the load current. If  $V_{IN}$  decreases to about 15 % above  $V_{OUT}$  the device will not enter PSM and will maintain output regulation in PWM mode.

## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

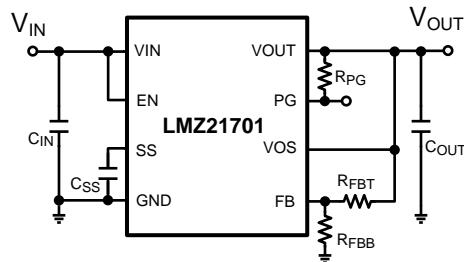
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation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

### 8.1 Application Information

The LMZ21701 is a step down DC-to-DC converter. It is used to convert higher DC voltage to a regulated lower DC voltage with maximum load current of 1 A. The following design procedure can be used to select components for the LMZ21701. Alternatively, the WEBENCH® software can be used to select from a large database of components, run electrical simulations, and optimize the design for specific performance. Please go to [webench.ti.com](http://webench.ti.com) to access the WEBENCH® tool.

### 8.2 Typical Application

For a quick start, the following component values can be used as a design starting point for several typical output voltage rails and 1 A of output load current.



**Figure 14. Typical Applications Circuit**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.2V			
C <sub>IN</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 25V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>OUT</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>SS</sub>	3300pF	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
R <sub>FBT</sub>	41.2k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>FBB</sub>	82.5k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>PG</sub>	10k $\Omega$	1%	

**Figure 15. External Component Values (V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.2 V)**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.8V			
C <sub>IN</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 25V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>OUT</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>SS</sub>	3300pF	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
R <sub>FBT</sub>	147k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>FBB</sub>	118k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>PG</sub>	10k $\Omega$	1%	

**Figure 16. External Component Values (V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V)**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.5V			
C <sub>IN</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 25V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>OUT</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>SS</sub>	3300pF	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
R <sub>FBT</sub>	357k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>FBB</sub>	169k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>PG</sub>	10k $\Omega$	1%	

**Figure 17. External Component Values (V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5 V)**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V			
C <sub>IN</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 25V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>OUT</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>SS</sub>	3300pF	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
R <sub>FBT</sub>	1.21M $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>FBB</sub>	383k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>PG</sub>	10k $\Omega$	1%	

**Figure 18. External Component Values (V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3 V)**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR V <sub>OUT</sub> =5.0V			
C <sub>IN</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 25V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>OUT</sub>	22 $\mu$ F	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
C <sub>SS</sub>	3300pF	$\geq$ 10V	X7R or X5R
R <sub>FBT</sub>	232k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>FBB</sub>	44.2k $\Omega$	1%	
R <sub>PG</sub>	10k $\Omega$	1%	

**Figure 19. External Component Values (V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0 V)**

## Typical Application (continued)

### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

The design procedure requires a few typical design parameters. See [Table 1](#) below.

**Table 1. Design Parameters**

DESIGN PARAMETER	VALUE
Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	Range from 3.0 V to 17 V
Output Voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ )	Range from 0.9 V to 6 V
Output Current ( $I_{OUT}$ )	Up to 1000 mA
Softstart time ( $T_{SS}$ )	Minimum of 0.5 ms recommended

### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

#### 8.2.2.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the LMZ21701 device 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](http://www.ti.com/WEBENCH).

#### 8.2.2.2 Input Capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ )

Low ESR multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCC) are recommended for the input capacitor of the LMZ21701. Using a  $\geq 10 \mu\text{F}$  ceramic input capacitor in  $\geq 0805$  (2012 metric) case size with 25-V rating typically provides sufficient  $V_{IN}$  bypass. Use of multiple capacitors can also be considered. Ceramic capacitors with X5R and X7R temperature characteristics are recommended. These provide an optimal balance between small size, cost, reliability, and performance for applications with limited space. The DC voltage bias characteristics of the capacitors must be considered when selecting the DC voltage rating and case size of these components. The effective capacitance of an MLCC is typically reduced by the DC voltage bias applied across its terminals. Selecting a part with larger capacitance, larger case size, or higher voltage rating can compensate for the capacitance loss due to the DC voltage bias effect. For example, a  $10\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ , X7R, 25-V rated capacitor used under 12-V DC bias may have approximately  $8\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  effective capacitance in a 1210 (3225 metric) case size and about  $6\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  in a 1206 (3216 metric) case size. As another example, a  $10\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ , X7R, 16-V rated capacitor in a 1210 (3225 metric) case size used at 12-V DC bias may have approximately  $5.5\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  effective capacitance. Check the capacitor specifications published by the manufacturer.

#### 8.2.2.3 Output Capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ )

Similarly to the input capacitor, it is recommended to use low ESR multi-layer ceramic capacitors for  $C_{OUT}$ . Ceramic capacitors with X5R and X7R temperature characteristics are recommended. Use  $10\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  or larger value and consider the DC voltage bias characteristics of the capacitor when choosing the case size and voltage rating. For stability, the output capacitor should be in the  $10\text{-}\mu\text{F} \text{--} 200\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  effective capacitance range.

#### 8.2.2.4 Soft-start Capacitor ( $C_{SS}$ )

The softstart capacitor is chosen according to the desired softstart time. As described in the [Softstart and Tracking Function](#) section the softstart time  $T_{SS} = C_{SS} \times 1.25 \text{ V} / 2.9 \mu\text{A}$ .

A minimum  $C_{SS}$  value of 1000 pF is required for monotonic  $V_{OUT}$  ramp up.

#### 8.2.2.5 Power Good Resistor ( $R_{PG}$ )

If the Power Good function is used, a pull up resistor  $R_{PG}$  is necessary from the PG pin to an external pull-up voltage.

The minimum  $R_{PG}$  value is restricted by the pull down current capability of the internal pull down device.

$$R_{PG-MIN} = V_{PULL-UP} / 2 \text{ mA} \quad (5)$$

The maximum  $R_{PG}$  value is based on the maximum PG leakage current and the minimum “logic high” level system requirements:

$$R_{PG-MAX} = (V_{PULL-UP} - V_{LOGIC-HIGH}) / I_{LKG\_PG} \quad (6)$$

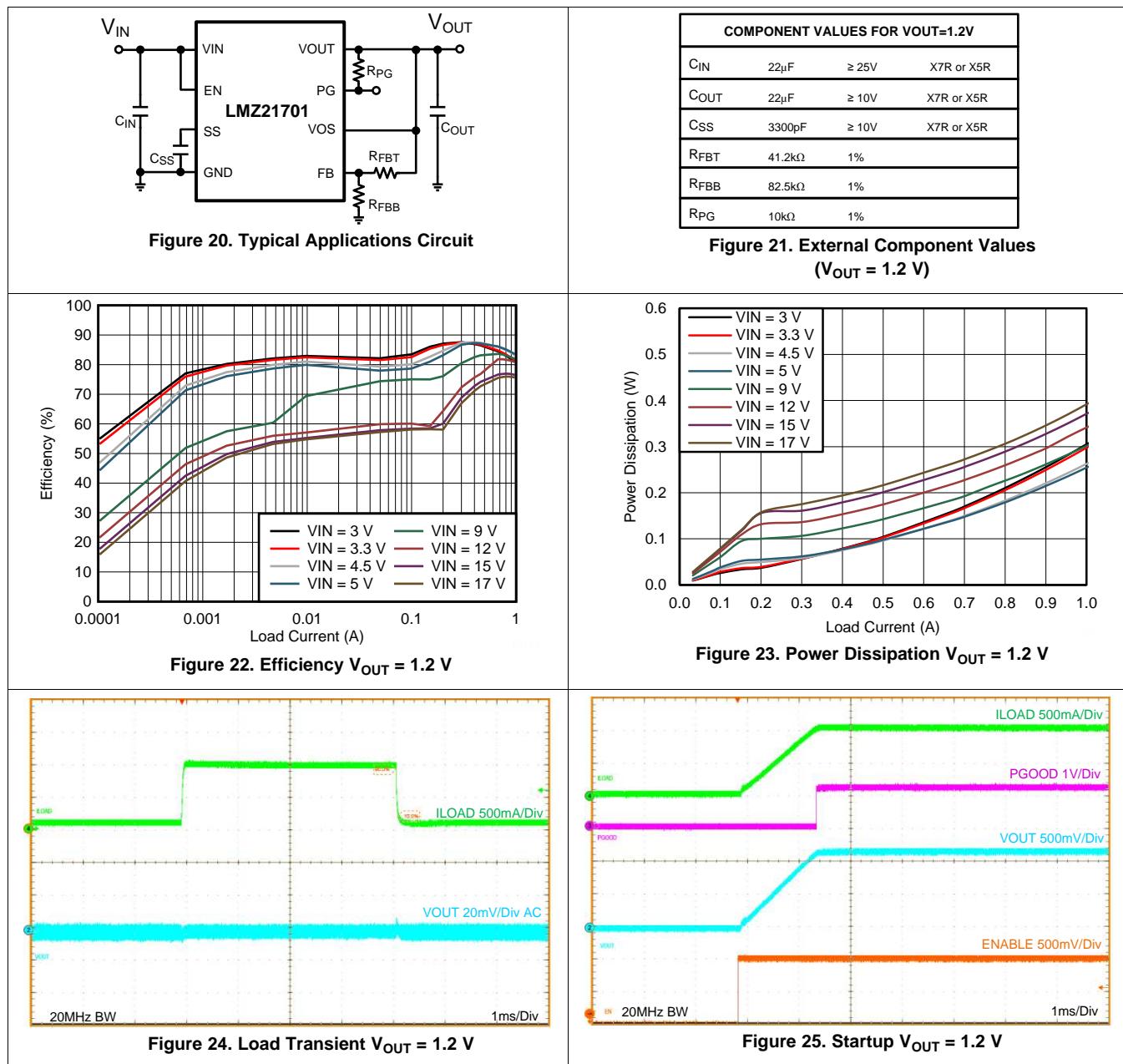
#### 8.2.2.6 Feedback Resistors ( $R_{FBB}$ and $R_{FBT}$ )

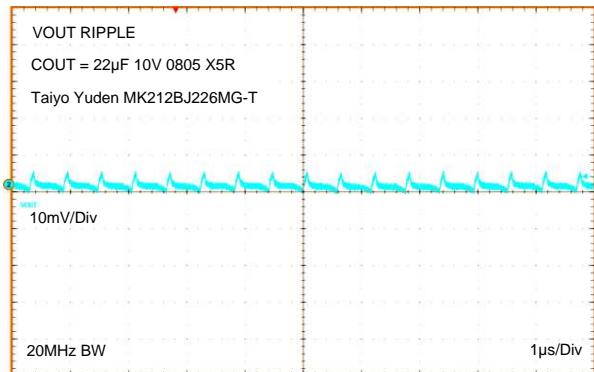
The feedback resistors  $R_{FBB}$  and  $R_{FBT}$  set the desired output voltage. Choose  $R_{FBB}$  less than 400 k $\Omega$  and calculate the value for  $R_{FBT}$  using the following formula:

$$R_{FBT} = R_{FBB} \times (V_{OUT} / 0.8 - 1) \quad (7)$$

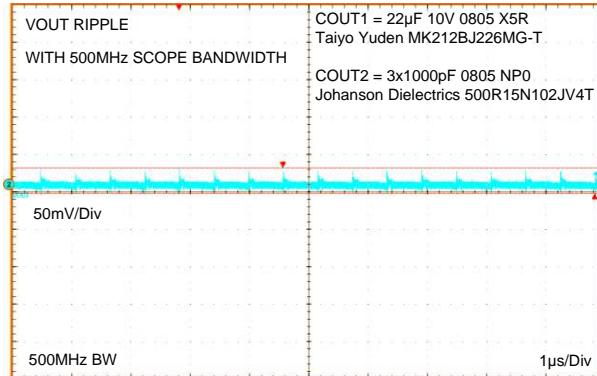
## 8.2.3 Application Curves

### 8.2.3.1 $V_{OUT} = 1.2 \text{ V}$

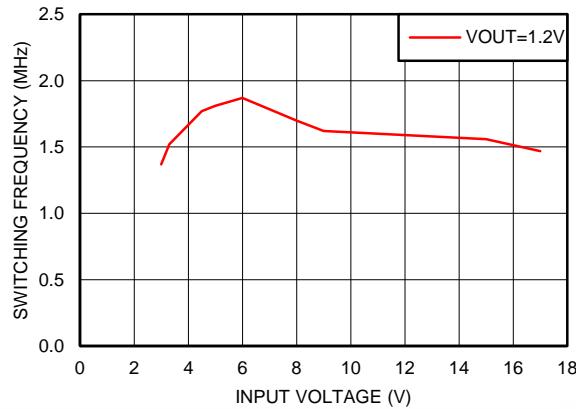




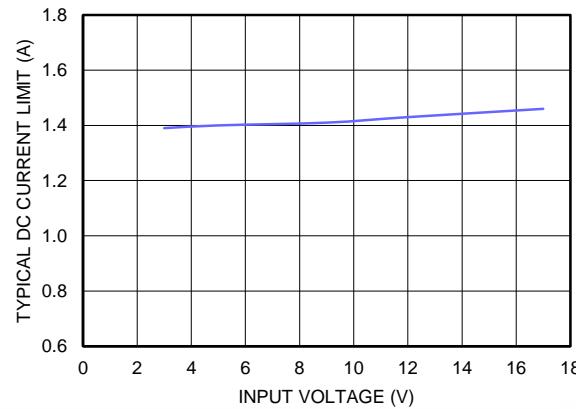
**Figure 26. 20 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth  
Output Voltage Ripple  $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V**



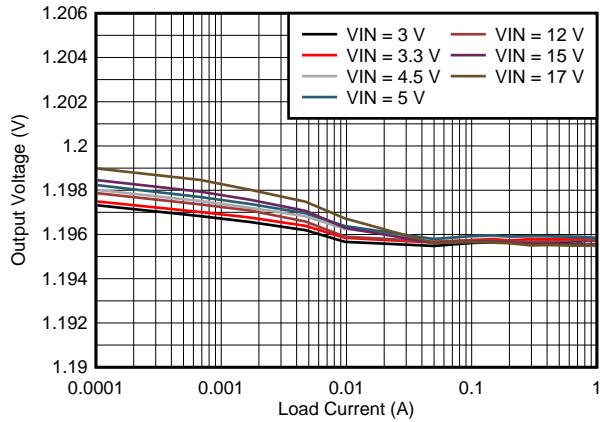
**Figure 27. 500 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth, 3x1000 pF  
additional output capacitance  
Output Voltage Ripple and HF Noise  $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V**



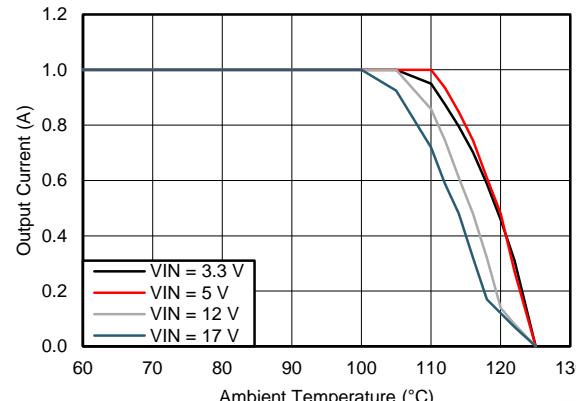
**Figure 28. Typical Switching Frequency at 1000 mA Load  
 $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V**



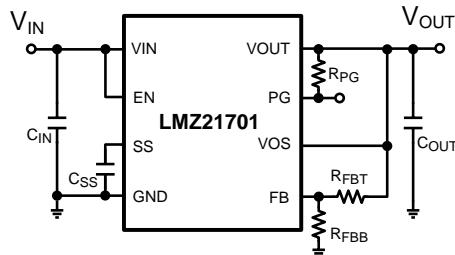
**Figure 29. Typical Current Limit  $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V,  $T_A = 85$  °C**



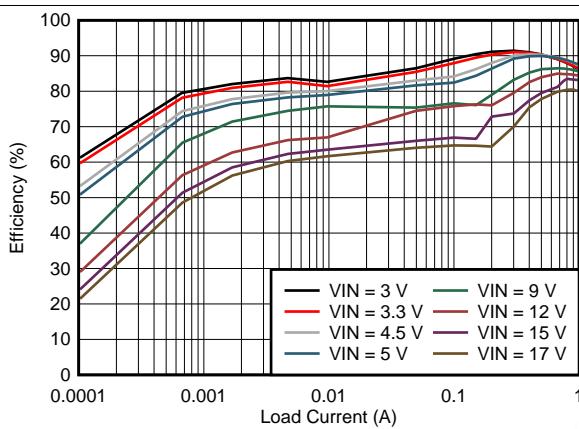
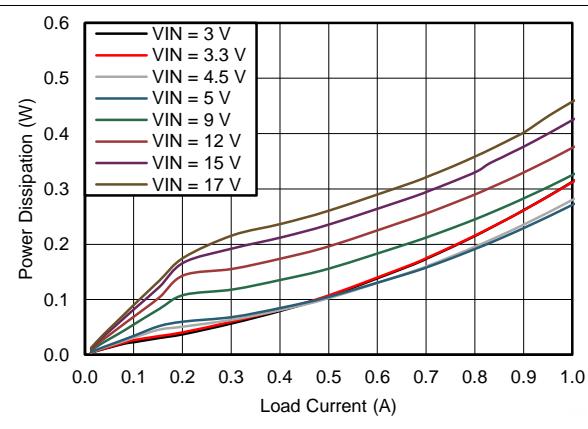
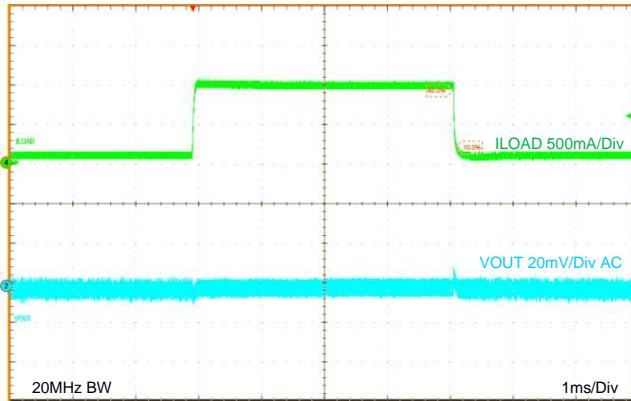
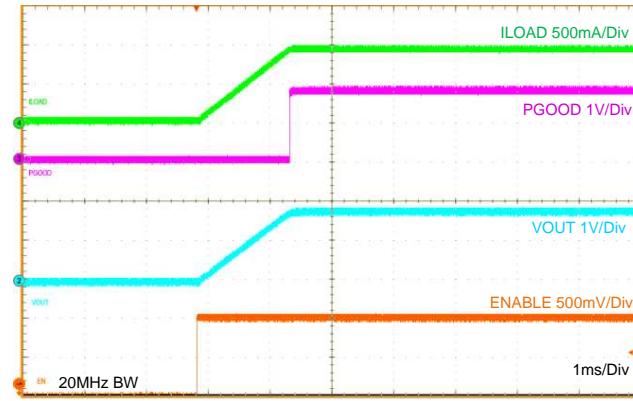
**Figure 30. Line and Load Regulation  $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V**

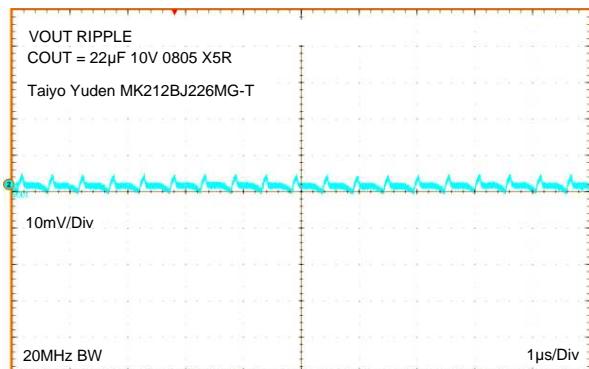


**Figure 31. Thermal Derating for  $\theta_{JA} = 47$  °C/W,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2$  V**

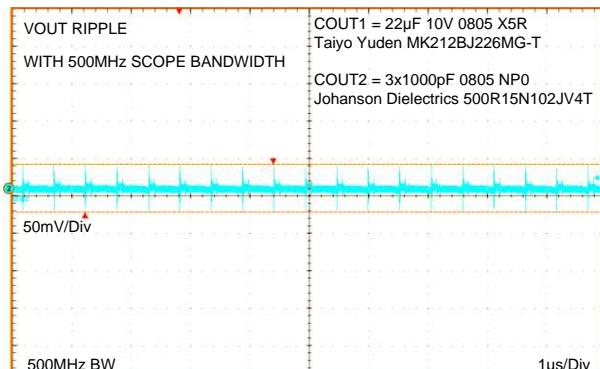
**8.2.3.2  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 32. Typical Applications Circuit**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR $V_{OUT}=1.8\text{V}$		
$C_{IN}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 25\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{OUT}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{SS}$	$3300\text{pF}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$R_{FBT}$	$147\text{k}\Omega$	1%
$R_{FBB}$	$118\text{k}\Omega$	1%
$R_{PG}$	$10\text{k}\Omega$	1%

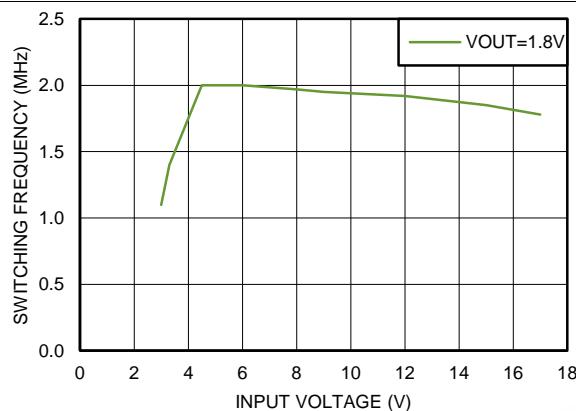
**Figure 33. External Component Values  
( $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ )**

**Figure 34. Efficiency  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 35. Power Dissipation  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 36. Load Transient  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 37. Startup  $V_{OUT} = 1.8 \text{ V}$**



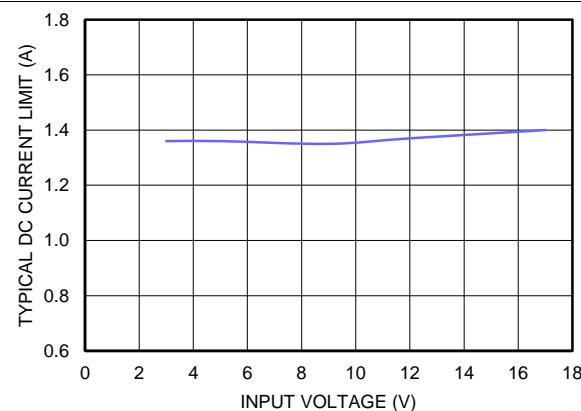
**Figure 38. 20 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth  
Output Voltage Ripple  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V**



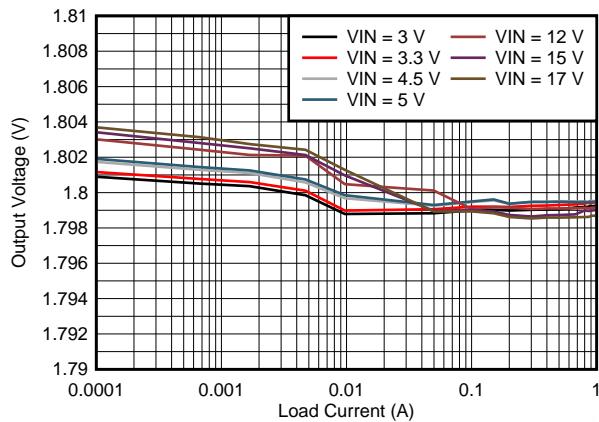
**Figure 39. 500 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth, 3x1000 pF  
additional output capacitance  
Output Voltage Ripple and HF Noise  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V**



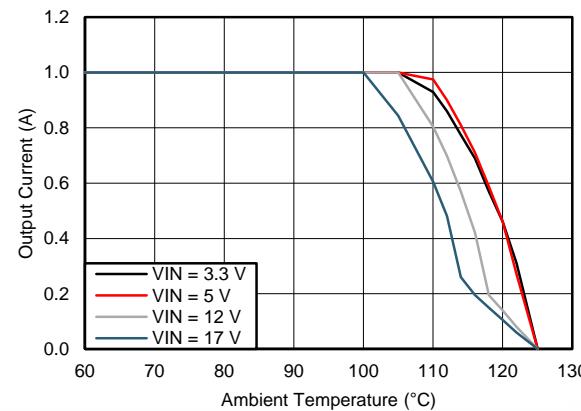
**Figure 40. Typical Switching Frequency at 1000 mA Load  
 $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V**



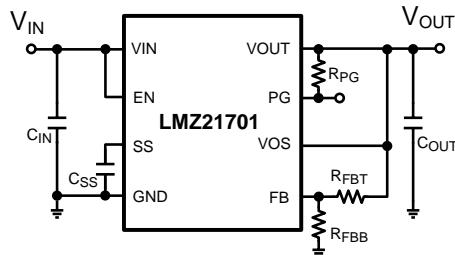
**Figure 41. Typical Current Limit  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V,  $T_A = 85$  °C**



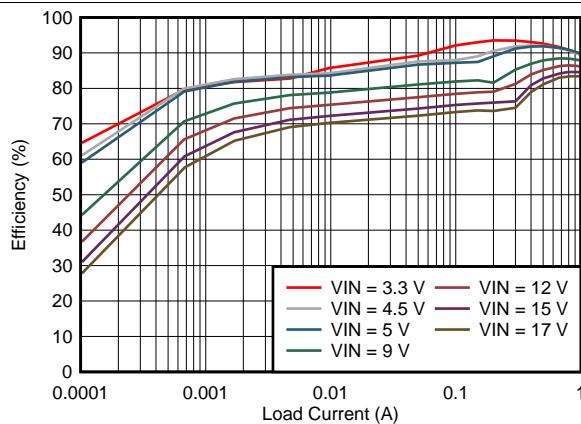
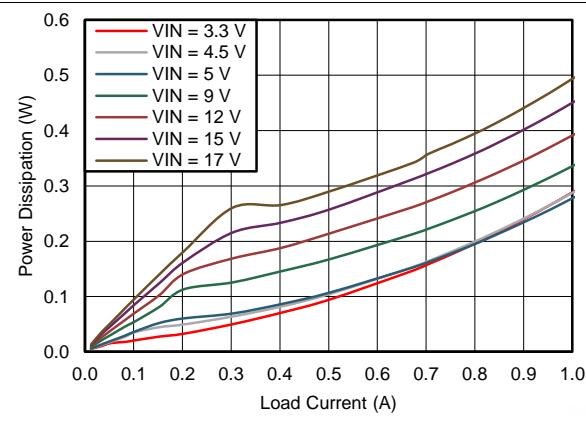
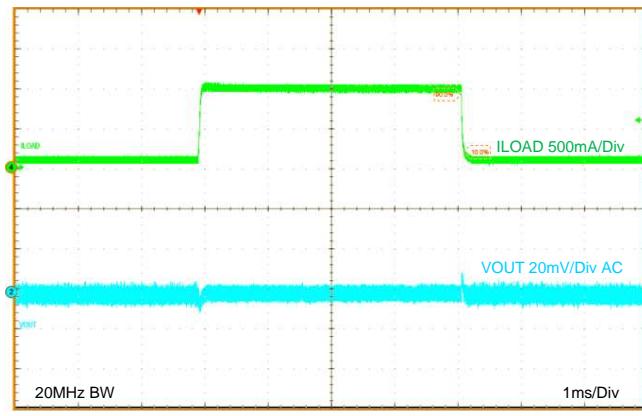
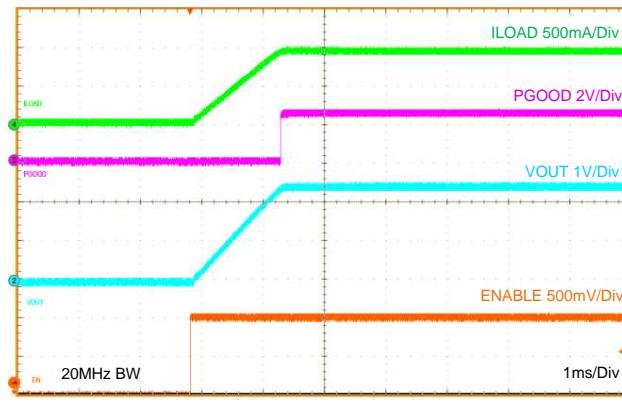
**Figure 42. Line and Load Regulation  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V**

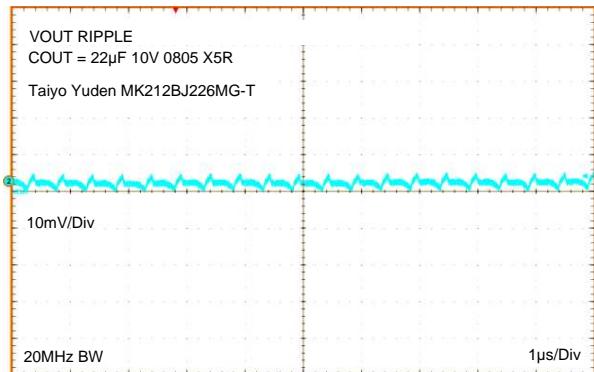


**Figure 43. Thermal Derating for  $\theta_{JA} = 47$  °C/W  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V**

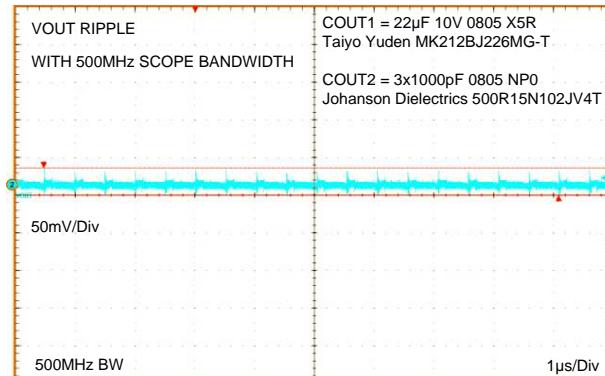
**8.2.3.3  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 44. Typical Applications Circuit**
**COMPONENT VALUES FOR  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$** 

$C_{IN}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 25\text{V}$	X7R or X5R
$C_{OUT}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$	X7R or X5R
$C_{SS}$	$3300\text{pF}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$	X7R or X5R
$R_{FBT}$	$357\text{k}\Omega$	1%	
$R_{FB}$	$169\text{k}\Omega$	1%	
$R_{PG}$	$10\text{k}\Omega$	1%	

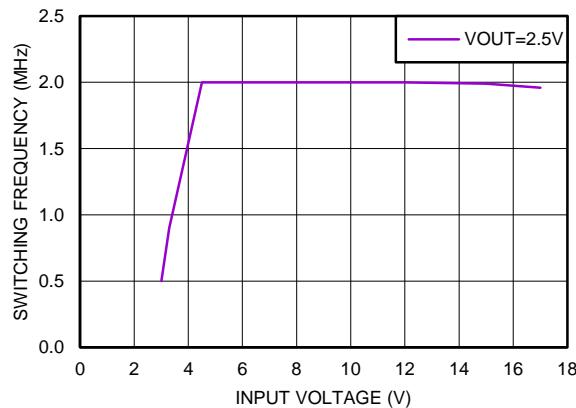
**Figure 45. External Component Values**
 $(V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V})$ 

**Figure 46. Efficiency  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 47. Power Dissipation  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 48. Load Transient  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 49. Startup  $V_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ V}$**



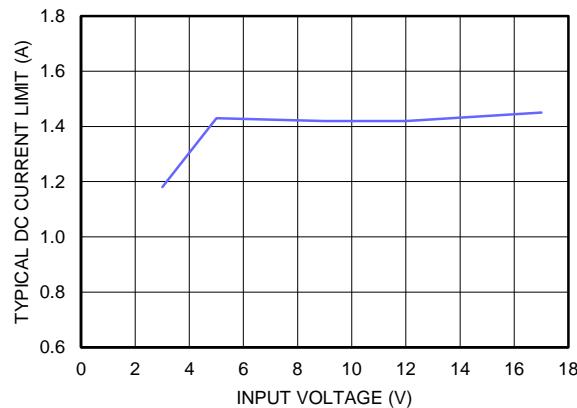
**Figure 50. 20MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth  
Output Voltage Ripple  $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V**



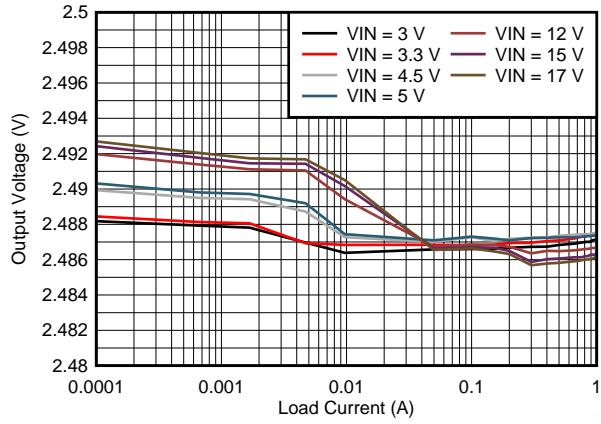
**Figure 51. 500 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth, 3x1000 pF  
additional output capacitance  
Output Voltage Ripple and HF Noise  $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V**



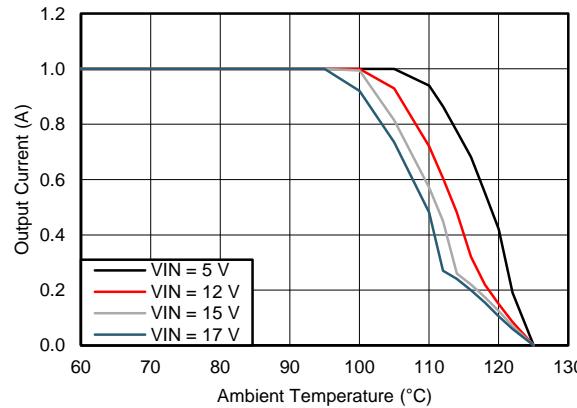
**Figure 52. Typical Switching Frequency at 1000 mA Load  
 $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V**



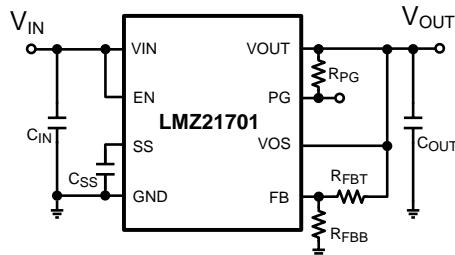
**Figure 53. Typical Current Limit  $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V,  $T_A = 85$  °C**



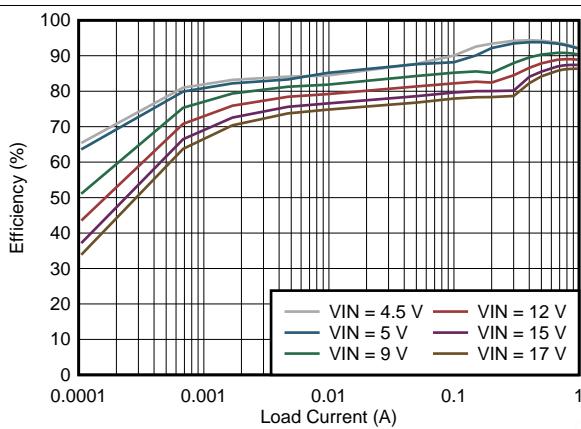
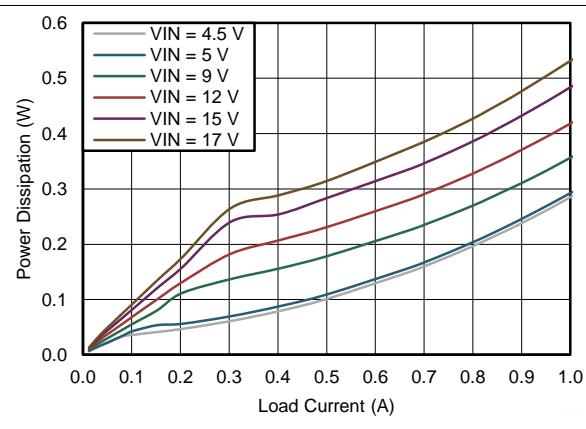
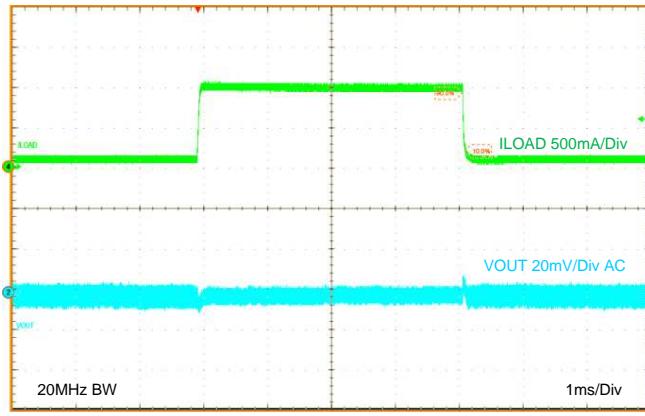
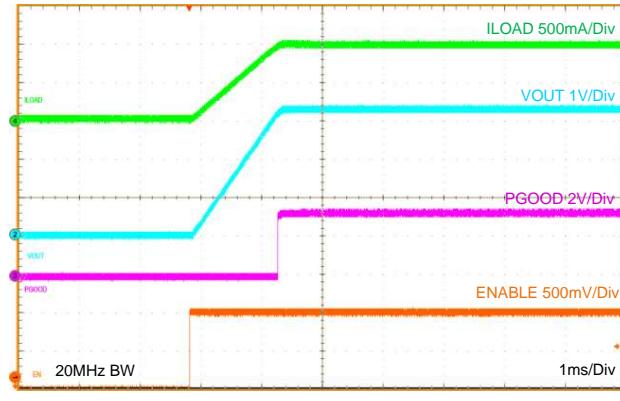
**Figure 54. Line and Load Regulation  $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V**

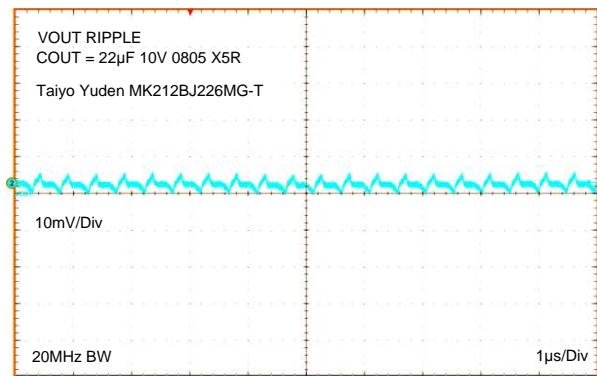


**Figure 55. Thermal Derating for  $\theta_{JA} = 47$  °C/W,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5$  V**

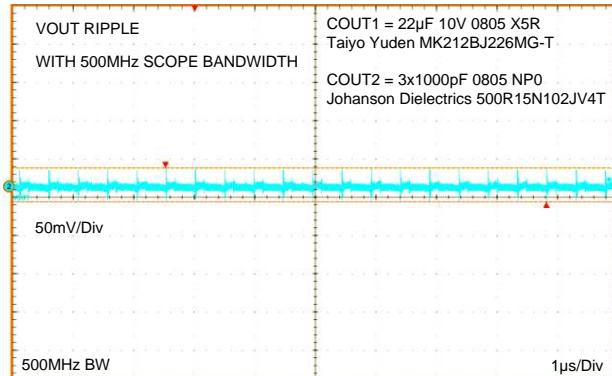
**8.2.3.4  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$** 

**Figure 56. Typical Applications Circuit**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR $V_{OUT}=3.3\text{ V}$		
$C_{IN}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 25\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{OUT}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{SS}$	$3300\text{pF}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$R_{FBT}$	$1.21\text{M}\Omega$	1%
$R_{FB}$	$383\text{k}\Omega$	1%
$R_{PG}$	$10\text{k}\Omega$	1%

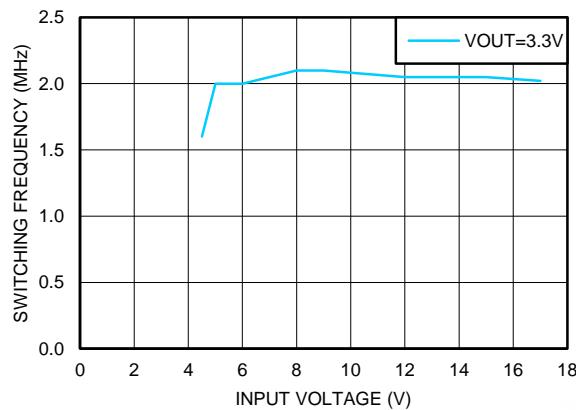
**Figure 57. External Component Values  
( $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )**

**Figure 58. Efficiency  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$** 

**Figure 59. Power Dissipation  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$** 

**Figure 60. Load Transient  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$** 

**Figure 61. Startup  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$**



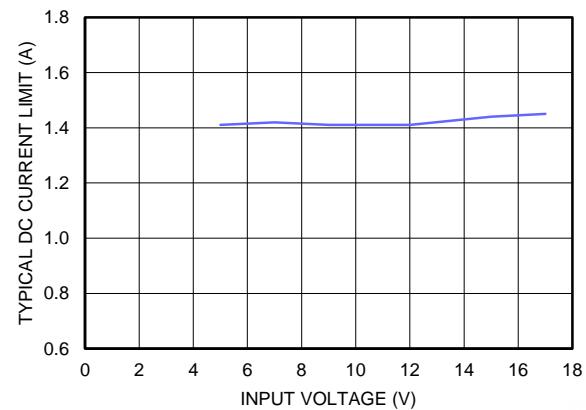
**Figure 62. 20 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth  
Output Voltage Ripple  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V**



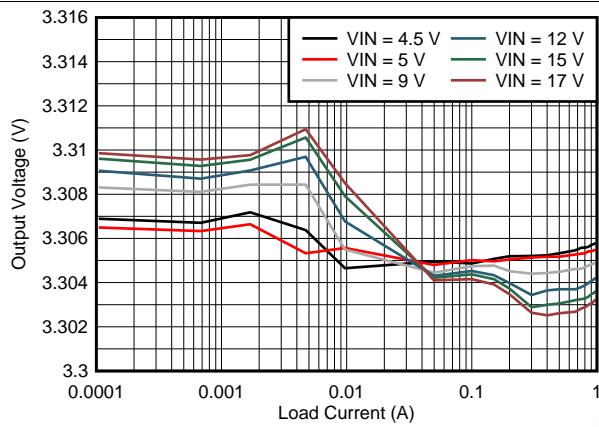
**Figure 63. 500 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth, 3x1000 pF  
additional output capacitance  
Output Voltage Ripple and HF Noise  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V**



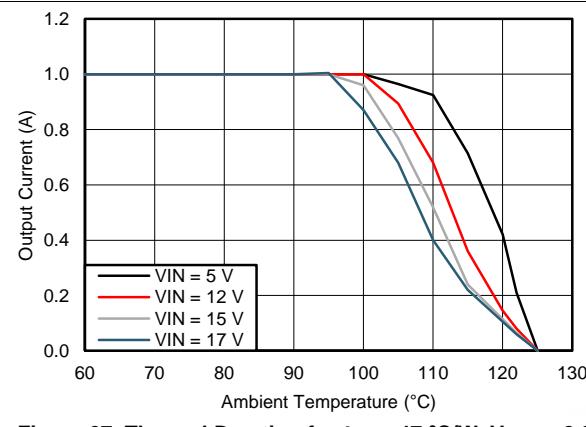
**Figure 64. Typical Switching Frequency at 1000 mA Load  
 $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V**



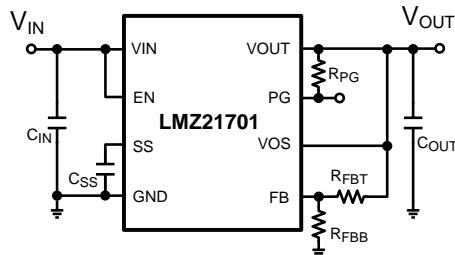
**Figure 65. Typical Current Limit  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V,  $T_A = 85$  °C**



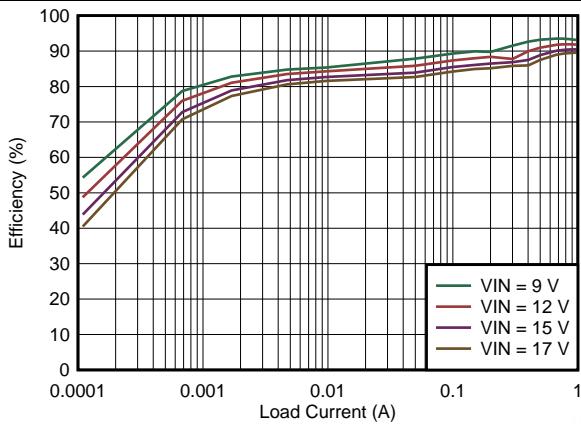
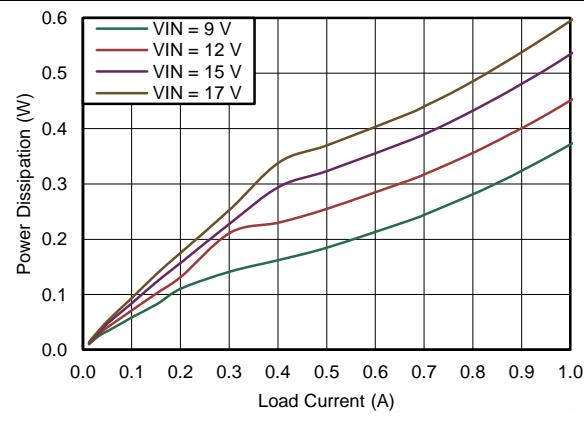
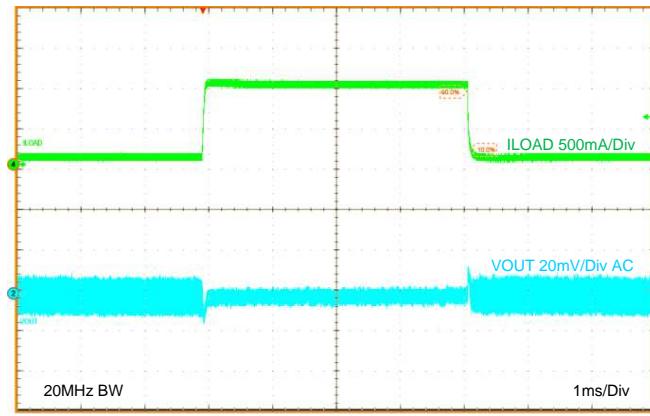
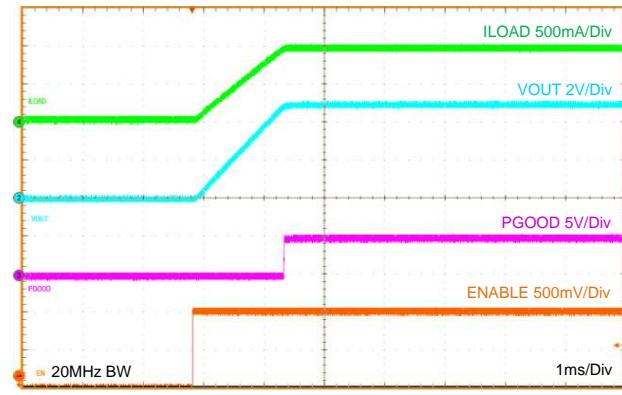
**Figure 66. Line and Load Regulation  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V**

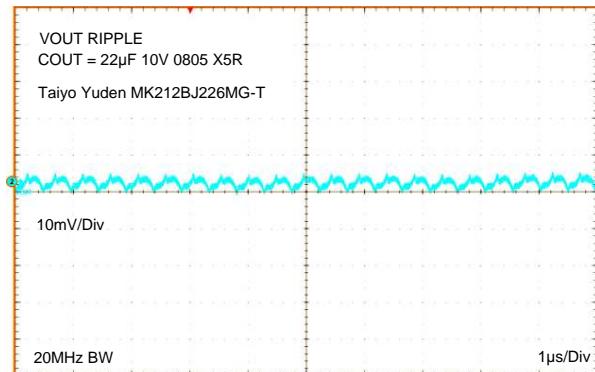


**Figure 67. Thermal Derating for  $\theta_{JA} = 47$  °C/W,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3$  V**

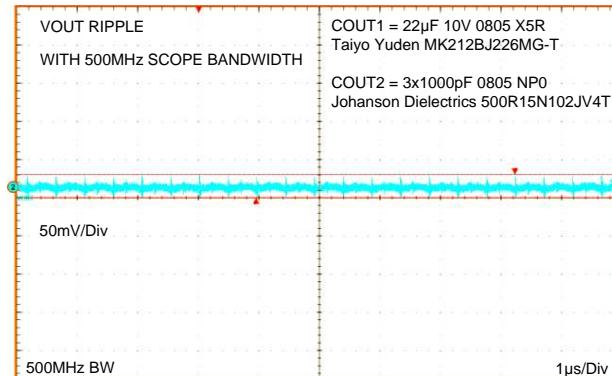
**8.2.3.5  $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 68. Typical Applications Circuit**

COMPONENT VALUES FOR $V_{OUT}=5.0\text{V}$		
$C_{IN}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 25\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{OUT}$	$22\mu\text{F}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$C_{SS}$	$3300\text{pF}$	$\geq 10\text{V}$ X7R or X5R
$R_{FBT}$	$232\text{k}\Omega$	1%
$R_{FBB}$	$44.2\text{k}\Omega$	1%
$R_{PG}$	$10\text{k}\Omega$	1%

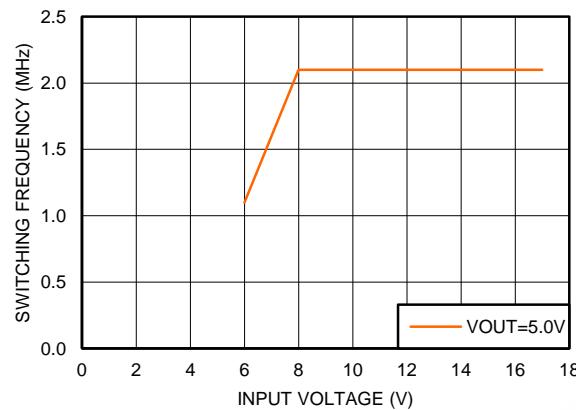
**Figure 69. External Component Values  
( $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ )**

**Figure 70. Efficiency  $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 71. Power Dissipation  $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 72. Load Transient  $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$** 

**Figure 73. Startup  $V_{OUT} = 5.0 \text{ V}$**



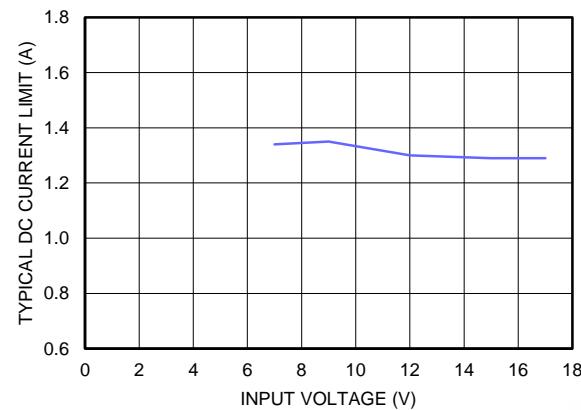
**Figure 74. 20MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth  
Output Voltage Ripple V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0 V**



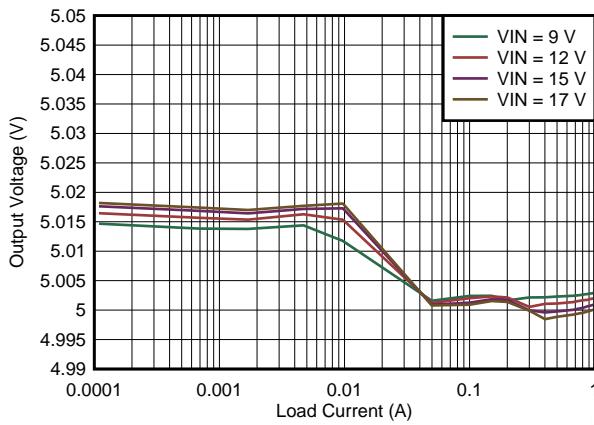
**Figure 75. 500 MHz Oscilloscope Bandwidth, 3x1000 pF  
additional output capacitance  
Output Voltage Ripple and HF Noise V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0 V**



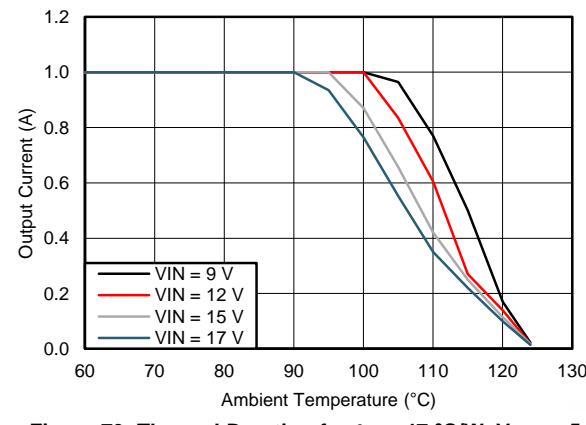
**Figure 76. Typical Switching Frequency at 1000 mA Load  
V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V**



**Figure 77. Typical Current Limit V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 85°C**



**Figure 78. Line and Load Regulation V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V**



**Figure 79. Thermal Derating for θ<sub>JA</sub> = 47 °C/W, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5 V**

## 8.3 Do's and Don'ts

- DO NOT exceed the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.
- DO NOT exceed the *Recommended Operating Conditions*.
- DO NOT exceed the *ESD Ratings*.
- DO follow the *Detailed Design Procedure*.
- DO follow the PCB *Layout Guidelines* and *Layout Example*.
- DO follow the *Power Supply Recommendations*.
- DO visit the [TI E2E Community Support Forum](#) to have your questions answered and designs reviewed.

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

### 9.1 Voltage Range

The voltage of the input supply must not exceed the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* and the *Recommended Operating Conditions* of the LMZ21701.

### 9.2 Current Capability

The input supply must be able to supply the required input current to the LMZ21701 converter. The required input current depends on the application's minimum required input voltage ( $V_{IN-MIN}$ ), the required output power ( $V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT-MAX}$ ), and the converter efficiency ( $\eta$ ).

$$I_{IN} = V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT-MAX} / (V_{IN-MIN} \times \eta)$$

For example, for a design with 10-V minimum input voltage, 5-V output, and 1-A maximum load, considering 90% conversion efficiency, the required input current is 0.556 A.

### 9.3 Input Connection

Long input connection cables can cause issues with the normal operation of any buck converter.

#### 9.3.1 Voltage Drops

Using long input wires to connect the supply to the input of any converter adds impedance in series with the input supply. This impedance can cause a voltage drop at the  $V_{IN}$  pin of the converter when the output of the converter is loaded. If the input voltage is near the minimum operating voltage, this added voltage drop can cause the converter to drop out or reset. If long wires are used during testing, it is recommended to add some bulk (for example, electrolytic) capacitance at the input of the converter.

#### 9.3.2 Stability

The added inductance of long input cables together with the ceramic (and low ESR) input capacitor can result in an under damped RLC network at the input of the Buck converter. This can cause oscillations on the input and instability. If long wires are used, it is recommended to add some electrolytic capacitance in parallel with the ceramic input capacitor. The electrolytic capacitor's ESR will improve the damping.

Use an electrolytic capacitor with  $C_{ELECTROLYTIC} \geq 4 \times C_{CERAMIC}$  and  $ESR_{ELECTROLYTIC} \approx \sqrt{(L_{CABLE} / C_{CERAMIC})}$

For example, two cables (one for  $V_{IN}$  and one for GND), each 1 meter (~3 ft) long with ~1-mm diameter (18 AWG), placed 1 cm (~0.4 in) apart will form a rectangular loop resulting in about 1.2  $\mu$ H of inductance. The inductance in this example can be decreased to almost half if the input wires are twisted. Based on a 22  $\mu$ F ceramic input capacitor, the recommended parallel  $C_{ELECTROLYTIC}$  is  $\geq 88 \mu$ F. Using a 100  $\mu$ F capacitor will be sufficient. The recommended  $ESR_{ELECTROLYTIC} \approx 0.23 \Omega$  or larger, based on about 1.2  $\mu$ H of inductance and 22  $\mu$ F of ceramic input capacitance.

See application note [SNVA489C](#) for more details on input filter design.

## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

The PCB layout is critical for the proper operation of any DC/DC switching converter. Although using modules can simplify the PCB layout process, care should still be taken to minimize the inductance in the high  $di/dt$  loops and to protect sensitive nodes. The following guidelines should be followed when designing a board layout with the LMZ21701:

#### 10.1.1 Minimize the High $di/dt$ Loop Area

The input capacitor, the  $V_{IN}$  terminal, and the GND terminal of the LMZ21701 form a high  $di/dt$  loop. Place the input capacitor as close as possible to the  $V_{IN}$  and GND terminals of the module IC. This minimizes the area of the high  $di/dt$  loop and results in lower inductance in the switching current path. Lower inductance in the switching current path translates to lower voltage spikes on the internal switch node and lower noise on the output voltage. Make the copper traces between the input capacitor and the  $V_{IN}$  and GND terminals wide and short for better current handling and minimized parasitic inductance.

#### 10.1.2 Protect the Sensitive Nodes in the Circuit

The feedback node is a sensitive circuit which can pick up noise. Make the feedback node as small as possible. This can be achieved by placing the feedback divider as close as possible to the IC. Use thin traces to the feedback pin in order to minimize the parasitic capacitance to other nodes. The feedback network carries very small current and thick traces are not necessary. Another sensitive node to protect is the  $V_{OS}$  pin. Use a thin and short trace from the  $V_{OUT}$  terminal of the output capacitor to the  $V_{OS}$  pin. The  $V_{OS}$  pin is right next to the GND terminal. For very noisy systems, a small (0402 or 0201) 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor can be placed from  $V_{OS}$  to GND to filter high frequency noise on the  $V_{OS}$  line.

#### 10.1.3 Provide Thermal Path and Shielding

Using the available layers in the PCB can help provide additional shielding and improved thermal performance. Large unbroken GND copper areas provide good thermal and return current paths. Flood unused PCB area with GND copper. Use thermal vias to connect the GND copper between layers.

The required board area for proper thermal dissipation can be estimated using the power dissipation curves for the desired output voltage and the package thermal resistance vs. board area curve. Refer to the power dissipation graphs in the [Typical Characteristics](#) section. Using the power dissipation ( $P_{DISS}$ ) for the designed input and output voltage and the max operating ambient temperature  $T_A$  for the application, estimate the required thermal resistance  $R_{QJA}$  with the following expression.

$$R_{QJA} - \text{REQUIRED} \leq (125^\circ\text{C} - T_A) / P_{DISS} \quad (8)$$

Then use [Figure 80](#) to estimate the board copper area required to achieve the calculated thermal resistance.

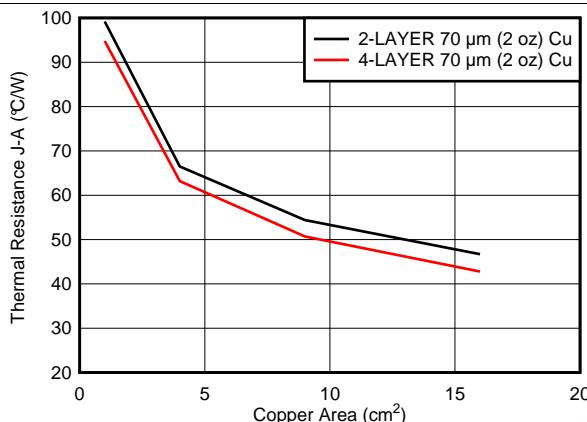


Figure 80. Package Thermal Resistance vs. Board Copper Area

## Layout Guidelines (continued)

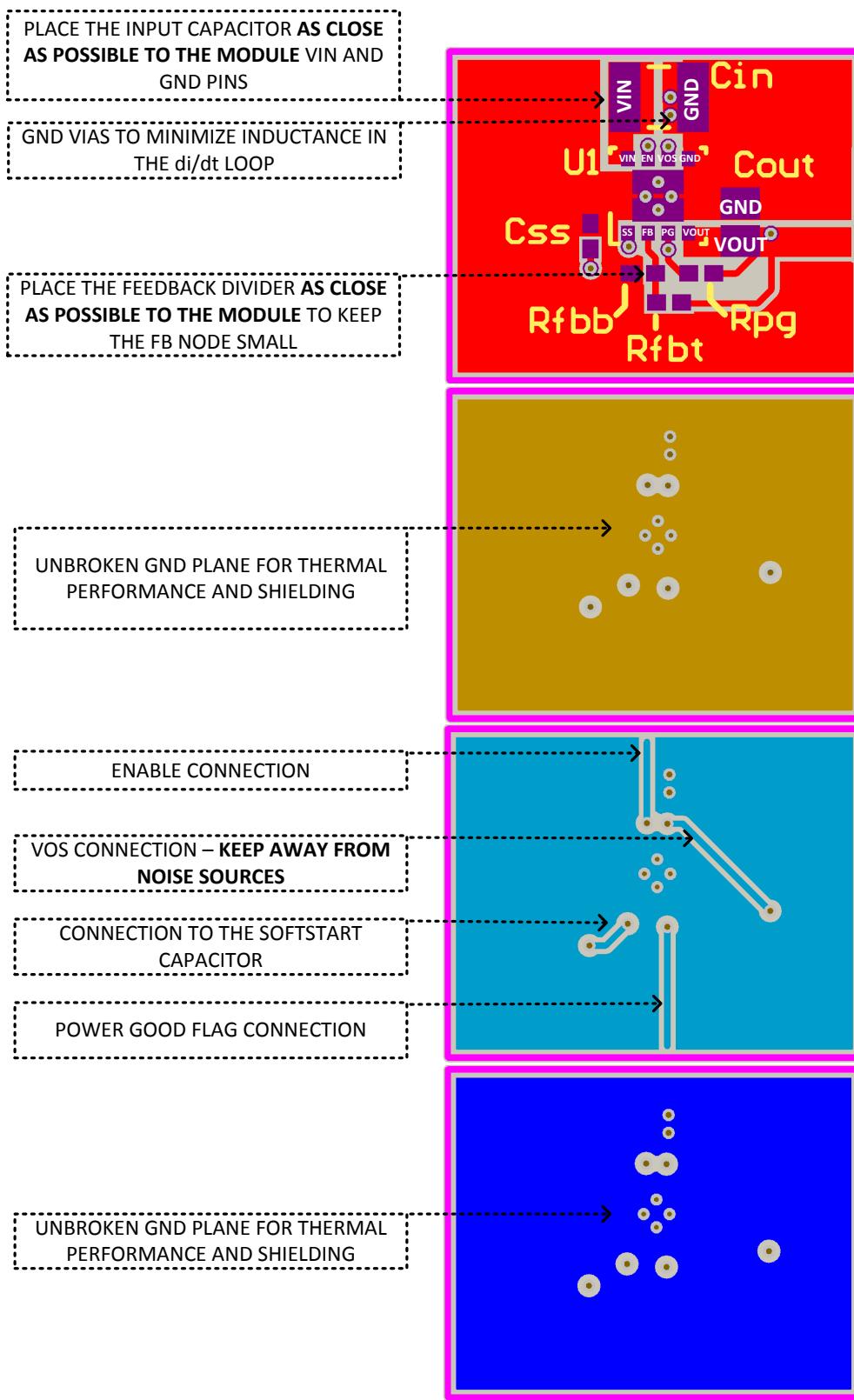
For example, for a design with 12-V input, 5-V output, and 1-A load the power dissipation according to [Figure 7](#) is 0.53 W.

For 85°C ambient temperature, the  $R_{QJA-REQUIRED}$  is  $\leq (125^{\circ}\text{C} - 85^{\circ}\text{C}) / 0.53 \text{ W}$ , or  $\leq 75^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ . Looking at [Figure 80](#) the minimum copper area required to achieve this thermal resistance with a 4-layer board and 70  $\mu\text{m}$  (2 oz) copper is approximately 3  $\text{cm}^2$ .

## 10.2 Layout Example

The following example is for a 4-layer board. Layers 2 and 4 provide additional shielding and thermal path. If a 2-layer board is used, apply the Layer 1 and Layer 3 copper patterns for the top and bottom layers, respectively.

## Layout Example (continued)


**LAYER 1**
**LAYER 2**
**LAYER 3**
**LAYER 4**

**Figure 81. Layout example**

## Layout Example (continued)

### 10.2.1 High Density Layout Example for Space Constrained Applications

#### 10.2.1.1 35 mm<sup>2</sup> Solution Size (Single Sided)

The following layout example uses 0805 case size components for the input and output capacitors and 0402 case size components for the rest of the passives.

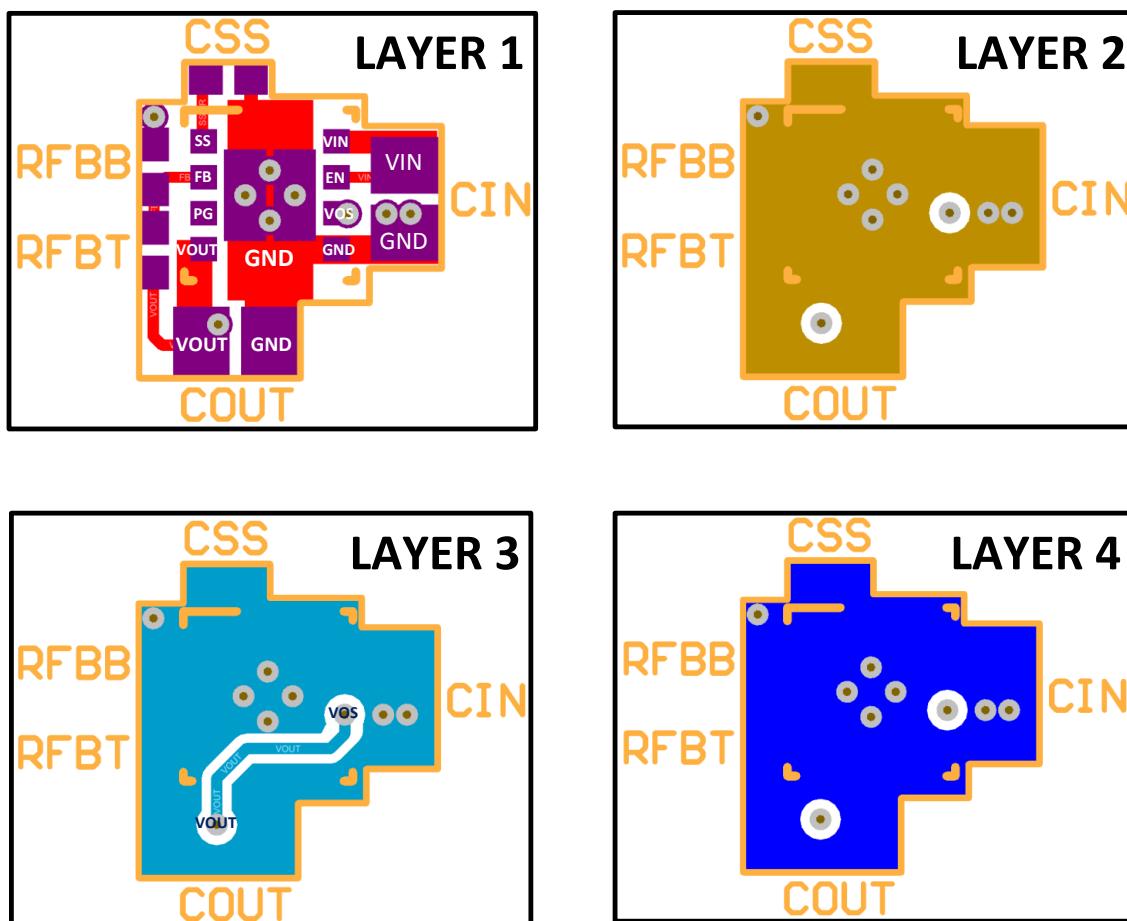


Figure 82. 35 mm<sup>2</sup> Solution Size (Single Sided)

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Device Support

Visit the [TI E2E Community Support Forum](#) to have your questions answered and designs reviewed.

#### 11.1.1 Development Support

##### 11.1.1.1 Custom Design With WEBENCH® Tools

[Click here](#) to create a custom design using the LMZ21701 device 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](http://www.ti.com/WEBENCH).

### 11.2 Trademarks

DCS-Control, MicroSiP are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

WEBENCH is a registered trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 11.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### 11.4 Glossary

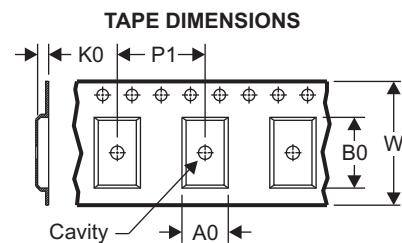
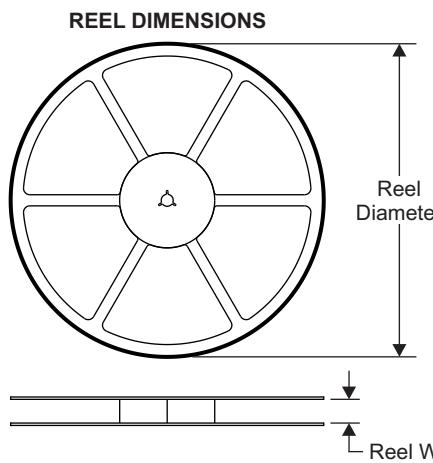
#### [SLYZ022](#) — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

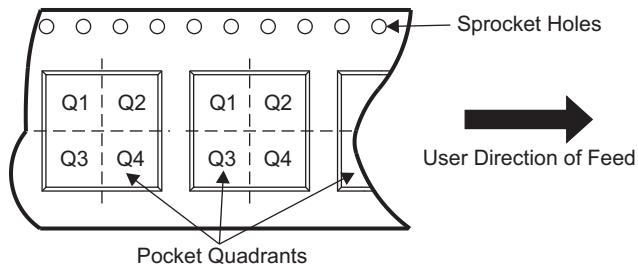
The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand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

## 12.1 Tape and Reel Information

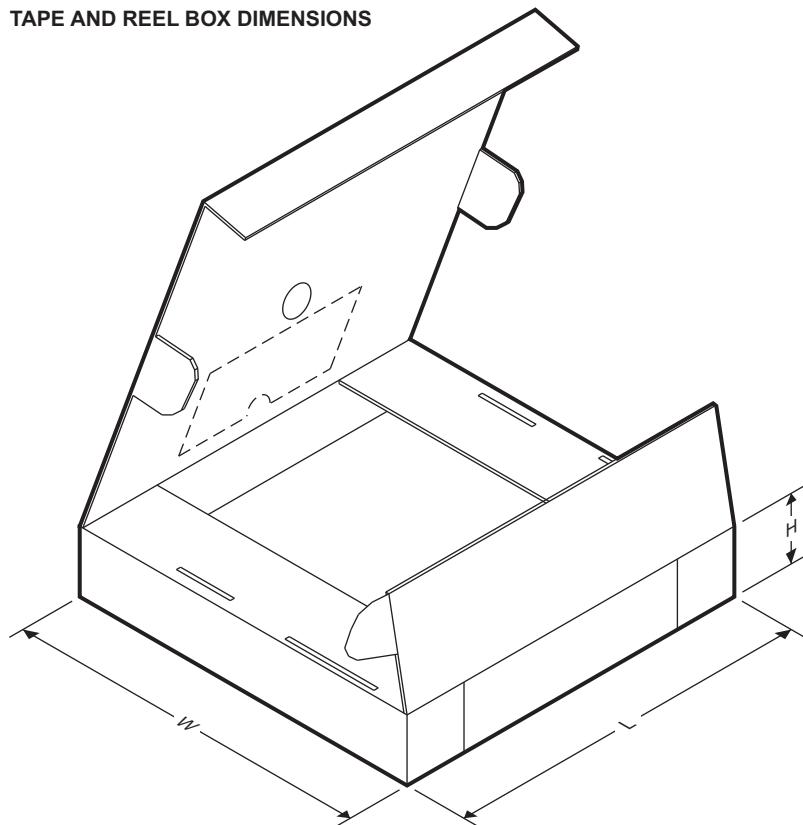


$A_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
$B_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
$K_0$	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
$W$	Overall width of the carrier tape
$P_1$	Pitch between successive cavity centers

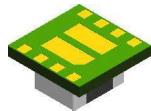
### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	$A_0$ (mm)	$B_0$ (mm)	$K_0$ (mm)	$P_1$ (mm)	$W$ (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LMZ21701SILR	uSiP	SIL	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.75	3.75	2.2	8.0	12.0	Q2
LMZ21701SILT	uSiP	SIL	8	250	178.0	13.2	3.75	3.75	2.2	8.0	12.0	Q2

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMZ21701SILR	uSiP	SIL	8	3000	383.0	353.0	58.0
LMZ21701SILT	uSiP	SIL	8	250	223.0	194.0	35.0

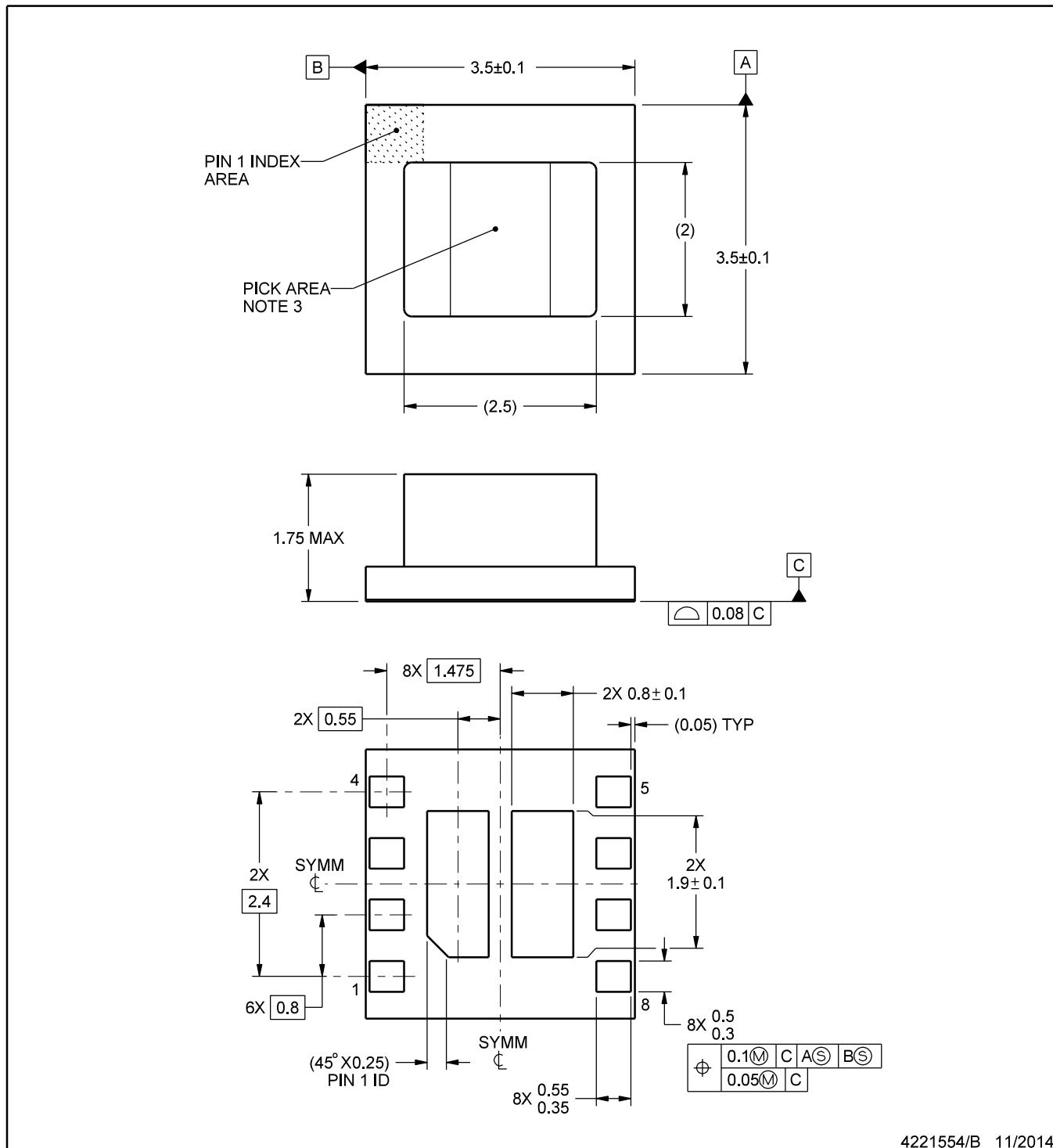


# PACKAGE OUTLINE

**SIL0008E**

**MicroSiP™ - 1.75 mm max height**

MICRO SYSTEM IN PACKAGE



4221554/B 11/2014

MicroSiP is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

NOTES:

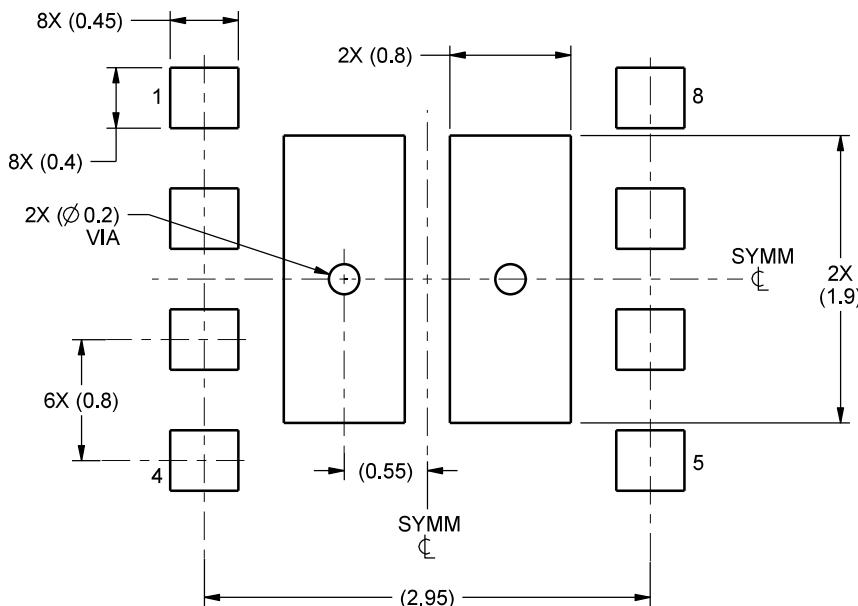
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Pick and place nozzle  $\phi$  1.3 mm or smaller recommended.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

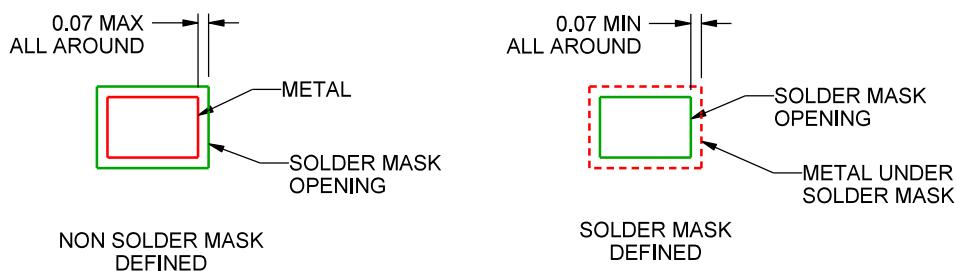
**SIL0008E**

**MicroSiP™ - 1.75 mm max height**

MICRO SYSTEM IN PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
1:1 RATIO WITH PACKAGE SOLDER PADS  
SCALE:20X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4221554/B 11/2014

NOTES: (continued)

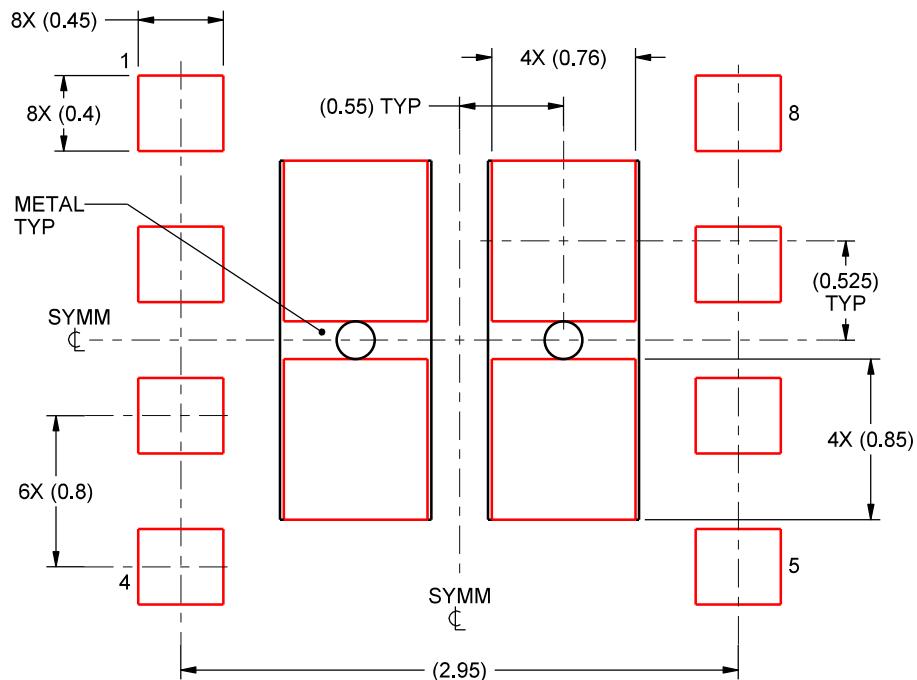
4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

**SIL0008E**

**MicroSiP™ - 1.75 mm max height**

MICRO SYSTEM IN PACKAGE



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
85% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE:25X

4221554/B 11/2014

NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

**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
LMZ21701SILR	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIL	8	3000	RoHS & Green	NIAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	1701 7485 EA	<span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Samples</span>
LMZ21701SILT	ACTIVE	uSiP	SIL	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	1701 7485 EA	<span style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px;">Samples</span>

(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 <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm 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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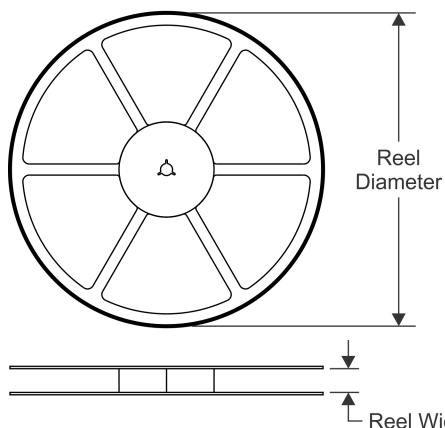
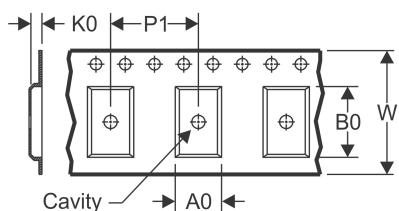
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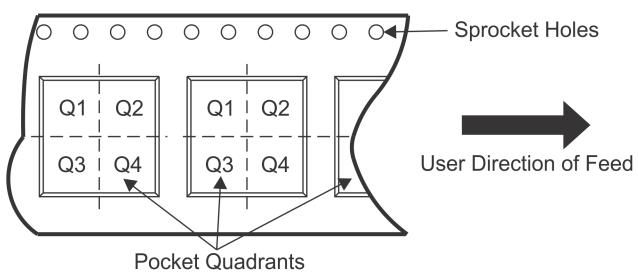
www.ti.com

## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

22-Feb-2021

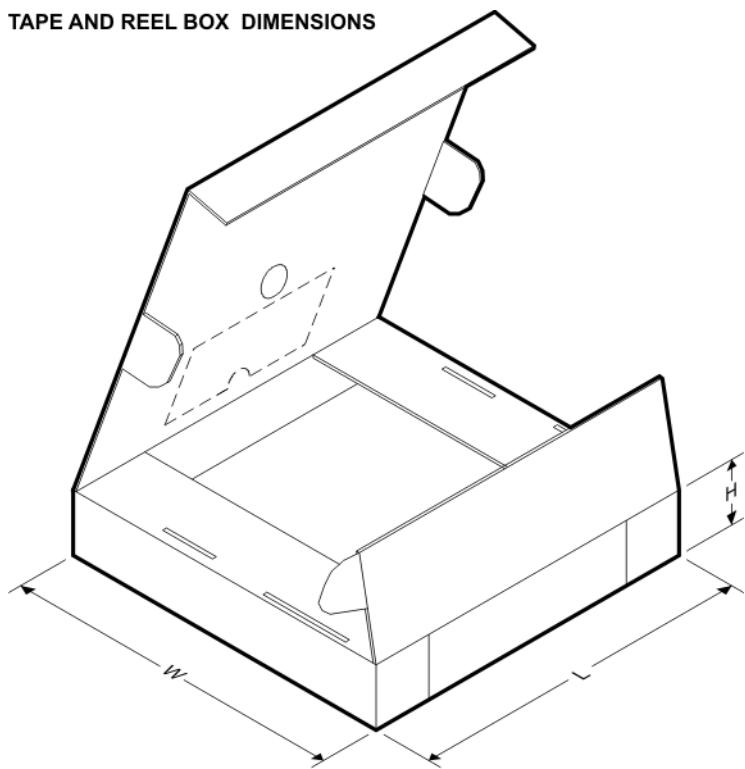
**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**
**REEL DIMENSIONS**

**TAPE DIMENSIONS**


A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

**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
LMZ21701SILR	uSiP	SIL	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.75	3.75	2.2	8.0	12.0	Q2
LMZ21701SILT	uSiP	SIL	8	250	178.0	13.2	3.75	3.75	2.2	8.0	12.0	Q2

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMZ21701SILR	uSiP	SIL	8	3000	383.0	353.0	58.0
LMZ21701SILT	uSiP	SIL	8	250	223.0	194.0	35.0

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