

## Lampiran 1 Daftar Riwayat Hidup



# WISNU HIDAYAT

WEB DEVELOPER

Saya adalah pribadi yang pekerja keras, pantang menyerah dan inovatif. Saya menyukai bidang teknologi informasi dan memiliki keingintahuan yang tinggi pada bidang teknologi informasi, serta dapat mudah mengerti dalam menyerap ilmu baru. Saya ingin menjadi profesional IT dan dapat bersaing pada dunia IT.

## KONTAK



Telepon  
+6281317339750



Email  
Wisnuwisnu6@gmail.com



Alamat  
Villa Balaraja Blok M7 No 12  
Rt 11 Rw 05 . Desa Saga,  
Kecamatan Balaraja,  
Kabupaten Tangerang,  
15610.

## KEAHLIAN

- PHP
- MYSQL
- HTML
- CSS
- MICROSOFT OFFICE

## PENDIDIKAN

Universitas Esa Unggul - Sekarang  
Teknik Informatika

## PENGALAMAN

PT Prima Makmur Rotokemindo

Desember 2016 - Sekarang

- Microsoft Office
- Microsoft Excel

## SERTIFIKAT

- Dicoding
- Junior Programmer (BNSP)

## Lampiran 2 Source Code Arduino Atmega 2560

```
#include <Wire.h>

#include <Servo.h>

#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>

LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd1(0x27 ,16,2);

LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd2(0x23 ,16,2);

LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd3(0x25 ,16,2);

#include "SoftwareSerial.h"

    SoftwareSerial mySerial(18, 19);

#include "DHT.h"

DHT DHT_sens1(2, DHT11);

DHT DHT_sens2(3, DHT11);

DHT DHT_sens3(4, DHT11);

int sen_in, sen_out, offset_sen_in, offset_sen_out; // variabel sensor infrared

boolean detect_in = false, detect_out = false;

const float SensorOffset = 2;

float KecepatanTemp = 0.0;

// kirim data sensor

float s1, s2 , s3, h1, h2 , h3;
```

```
int pos[5] = {20, 40, 80,100}; //change according to your position
int i;

int tekanan;

float suhu,humidit,

    uMember,

    uDingin, uSejuk, uNormal, uPanas, uSangatPanas,

    uSangatSedikit, uSedikit, uSedang, uBanyak, uSangatBanyak,

    N_suhu[5], N_tekanan[5], kondisiSuhu, kondisitekanan, Min[25],

    Keluaran, Kecepatan;

String OutputFuzzy;

long lastTime_readSen = 0, lastTime_LCD = 0;

int state_LCD = 1;

Servo servo1;

Servo servo2;

Servo servo3;

void setup() {

    mySerial.begin(9600);

    Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
lcd1.init();
lcd2.init();
lcd3.init();

lcd1.backlight();

lcd2.backlight();

lcd3.backlight();

DHT_sens1.begin();

DHT_sens2.begin();

DHT_sens3.begin();

servo1.attach(9);
servo2.attach(10);
servo3.attach(11);

servo1.write(90);

delay(100);
servo2.write(90);
delay(100);

servo3.write(90);

delay(100);

sen_in = analogRead(A0)/10000.0;

//sen_out = analogRead(A1);

offset_sen_in = sen_in - 70; // sample sensor masuk
```

```
offset_sen_out = sen_out - 70; // sample sensor keluar
```

```
tekanan = 0;
```

```
//bacaSensor_suhu();
```

```
lcd1.print("LCD 1");
```

```
lcd2.print("LCD 2");
```

```
lcd3.print("LCD 3");
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
// int data=50;
```

```
// //card();
```

```
// sensor_count();
```

```
if (millis() - lastTime_readSen > 2000) {
```

```
servo1.detach();
```

```
servo2.detach();
```

```
servo3.detach();
```

```
bacaSensor_suhu1();
```

```
delay(500);
```

```
bacaSensor_suhu2();
```

```
delay(500);  
bacaSensor_suhu3();  
delay(500);  
lastTime_readSen = millis();  
}
```

### Lampiran 3 Source Code NodeMcu ESP8266

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>

char auth[] = BLYNK_AUTH_TOKEN;

String temp1 = "30";

String humi1 = "58";

String temp2 = "30";

String humi2 = "58";

String temp3 = "30";

String humi3 = "58";

String servoD = "0";

String data = "";

// Your WiFi credentials.
// Set password to "" for open networks.
char ssid[] = "Wisnuwifi";
char pass[] = "wisnu12345";

BlynkTimer timer;

// This function sends Arduino's up time every second to Virtual Pin (5).
// In the app, Widget's reading frequency should be set to PUSH. This means
```

// that you define how often to send data to Blynk App.

```
void myTimerEvent()
```

```
{
```

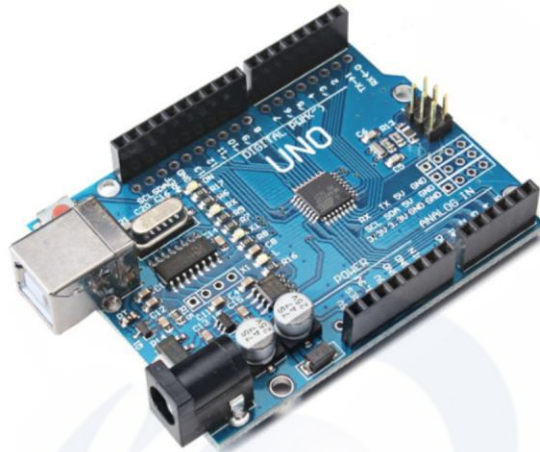


## Lampiran 4 Datasheet Arduino UNO



HK Shan Hai Group Limited  
Room 620, Yutian building, songling road, Futian district, Shenzhen

UNO R3 [Atmega 328P-AU+CH340G]



### Product Overview

The Arduino Uno Clone is an easy to use, open source controller. Simply connect to a pc and begin using.

The Arduino Uno Clone is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started.

Main Changes from the older version:

- Add two rows of the holes for the pins. So it can be connected with normal Dubond line.
- Add 3 rows of holes for wiring.
- Change the in-line package of ATMEGA328P to flat package.

### Index

CH340G Driver Download link:

Driver download:

USB CH341/CH340 WINDOWS98/ME/2000/XP/Server 2003/VISTA/, Server 2008/Win7/Win8 32/64 <http://www.5v.ru/zip/ch341ser.zip>

USB CH341/CH340 LINUX [http://www.5v.ru/zip/ch341ser\\_linux.zip](http://www.5v.ru/zip/ch341ser_linux.zip)

USB CH341/CH340 MAC OS32,MAC OS64 [http://www.5v.ru/zip/ch341ser\\_mac.zip](http://www.5v.ru/zip/ch341ser_mac.zip)

CH340 driver download here: <http://www.wch.cn/downloads.php?name=pro&proid=65>



## Technical Specification

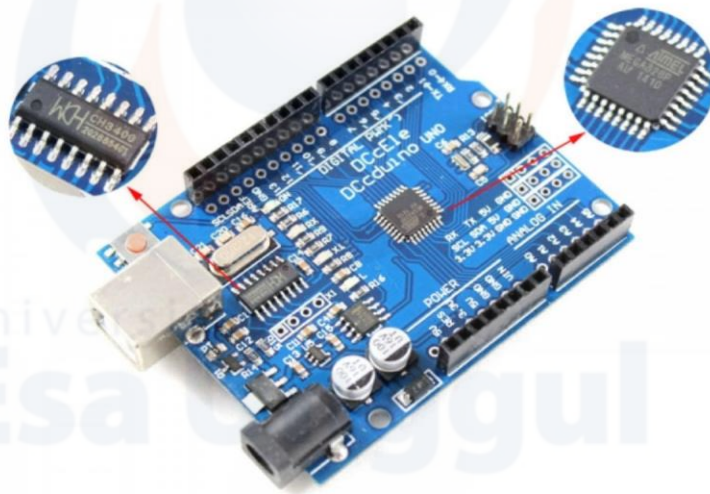


EAGLE files: [arduino-duemilanove-uno-design.zip](#) Schematic: [arduino-uno-schematic.pdf](#)

### Summary

Microcontroller	ATmega328P-AU
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
Analog Input Pins	6
DC Current per I/O Pin	40 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	32 KB of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB
EEPROM	1 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz

### the board





## Power

The Uno can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The power pins are as follows:

- **VIN.** The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
- **5V.** The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.
- **3V3.** A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

## Memory

The Atmega328 has 32 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 0.5 KB is used for the bootloader); it has also 2 KB of SRAM and 1 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the [EEPROM library](#)).

## Input and Output

Each of the 14 digital pins on the Uno can be used as an input or output, using [pinMode\(\)](#), [digitalWrite\(\)](#), and [digitalRead\(\)](#) functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- **Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX).** Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. These pins are connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip.
- **External Interrupts: 2 and 3.** These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the [attachInterrupt\(\)](#) function for details.
- **PWM: 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11.** Provide 8-bit PWM output with the [analogWrite\(\)](#) function.
- **SPI: 10 (SS), 11 (MOSI), 12 (MISO), 13 (SCK).** These pins support SPI communication, which, although provided by the underlying hardware, is not currently included in the Arduino language.
- **LED: 13.** There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.

The Uno has 6 analog inputs, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and the [analogReference\(\)](#) function. Additionally, some pins have specialized functionality:

- **I<sup>2</sup>C: 4 (SDA) and 5 (SCL).** Support I<sup>2</sup>C (TWI) communication using the [Wire library](#).

There are a couple of other pins on the board:

- **AREF.** Reference voltage for the analog inputs. Used with [analogReference\(\)](#).
- **Reset.** Bring this line LOW to reset the microcontroller. Typically used to add a reset button to shields which block the one on the board.

See also the [mapping between Arduino pins and Atmega328 ports](#).

The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the Arduino board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the USB-to-serial chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).

A [SoftwareSerial library](#) allows for serial communication on any of the Uno's digital pins.

The ATmega328 also support I2C (TWI) and SPI communication. The Arduino software includes a Wire library to simplify use of the I2C bus; see the [documentation](#) for details. To use the SPI communication, please see the ATmega328 datasheet.

## Programming

The Arduino Uno can be programmed with the Arduino software ([download](#)). Select "Arduino Uno w/ ATmega328" from the **Tools > Board** menu (according to the microcontroller on your board). For details, see the [reference](#) and [tutorials](#).

The ATmega328 on the Arduino Uno comes preburned with a [bootloader](#) that allows you to upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It communicates using the original STK500 protocol ([reference](#), [C header files](#)).

You can also bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming) header; see [these instructions](#) for details.

## Automatic (Software) Reset

Rather than requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload, the Arduino Uno is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. One of the hardware flow control lines (DTR) of the ATmega8U2 is connected to the reset line of the ATmega328 via a 100 nanofarad capacitor. When this line is asserted (taken low), the reset line drops long enough to reset the chip. The Arduino software uses this capability to allow you to upload code by simply pressing the upload button in the Arduino environment. This means that the bootloader can have a shorter timeout, as the lowering of DTR can be well-coordinated with the start of the upload.

This setup has other implications. When the Uno is connected to either a computer running Mac OS X or Linux, it resets each time a connection is made to it from software (via USB). For the following half-second or so, the bootloader is running on the Uno. While it is programmed to ignore malformed data (i.e. anything besides an upload of new code), it will intercept the first few bytes of data sent to the board after a connection is opened. If a sketch running on the board receives one-time configuration or other data when it first starts, make sure that the software with which it communicates waits a second after opening the connection and before sending this data.

The Uno contains a trace that can be cut to disable the auto-reset. The pads on either side of the trace can be soldered together to re-enable it. It's labeled "RESET-EN". You may also be able to disable the auto-reset by connecting a 110 ohm resistor from 5V to the reset line; see [this forum thread](#) for details.

## USB Overcurrent Protection

The Arduino Uno has a resettable polyfuse that protects your computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. Although most computers provide their own internal protection, the fuse provides an extra layer of protection. If more than 500 mA is applied to the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

## Physical Characteristics

The maximum length and width of the Uno PCB are 2.7 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connector and power jack extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins.

## How to use Arduino

Arduino can sense the environment by receiving input from a variety of sensors and can affect its surroundings by controlling lights, motors, and other actuators. The microcontroller on the board is programmed using the [Arduino programming language](#) (based on [Wiring](#)) and the Arduino development environment (based on [Processing](#)). Arduino projects can be stand-alone or they can communicate with software on running on a computer (e.g. Flash, Processing, MaxMSP).

Arduino is a cross-platform program. You'll have to follow different instructions for your personal OS. Check on the [Arduino site](#) for the latest instructions. <http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/HomePage>

### Linux Install

### Windows Install

Once you have downloaded/unzipped the arduino IDE, you can Plug the Arduino to your PC via USB cable.

## Blink led

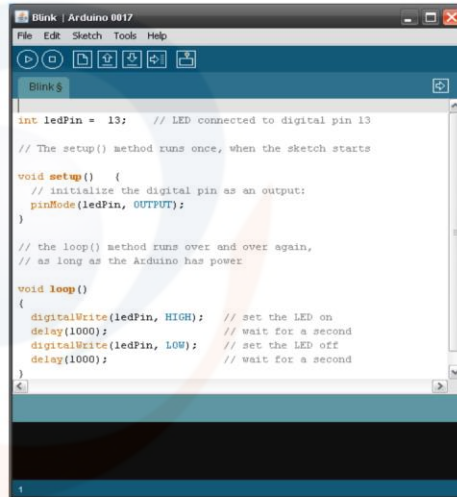
Now you're actually ready to "burn" your first program on the arduino board. To select "blink led", the physical translation of the well known programming "hello world", select

**File>Sketchbook>  
Arduino-0017>Examples>  
Digital>Blink**

Once you have your sketch you'll see something very close to the screenshot on the right.

In **Tools>Board** select

Now you have to go to **Tools>SerialPort** and select the right serial port, the one arduino is attached to.



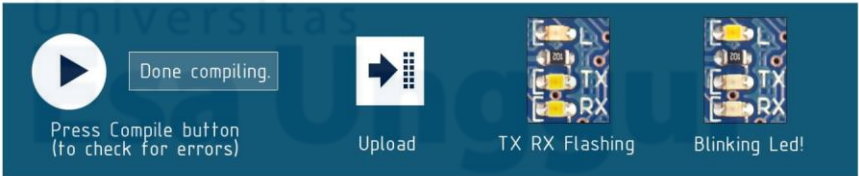
```
int ledPin = 13; // LED connected to digital pin 13

// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts

void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power

void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(1000);                // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  // set the LED off
  delay(1000);                // wait for a second
}
```

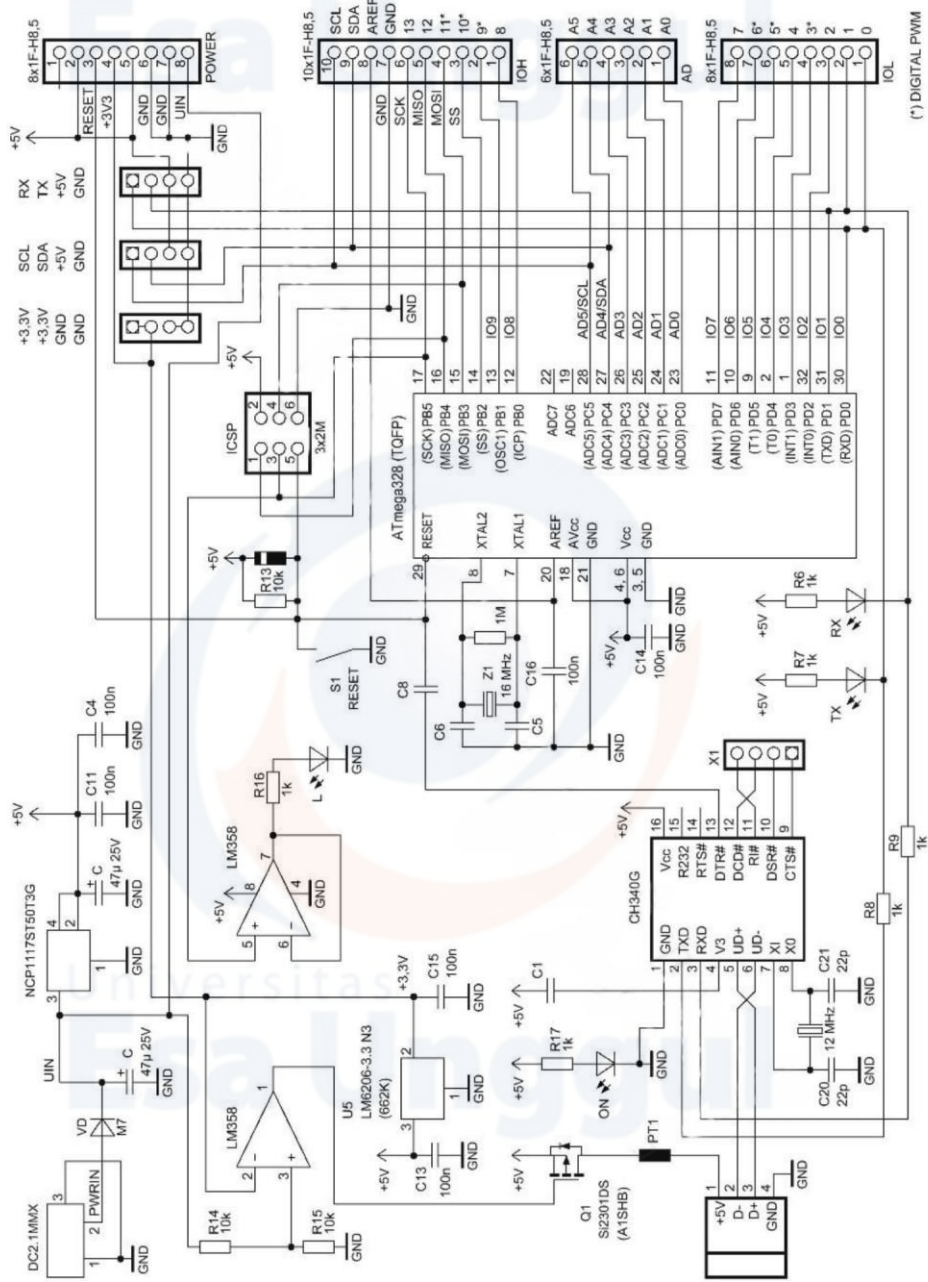


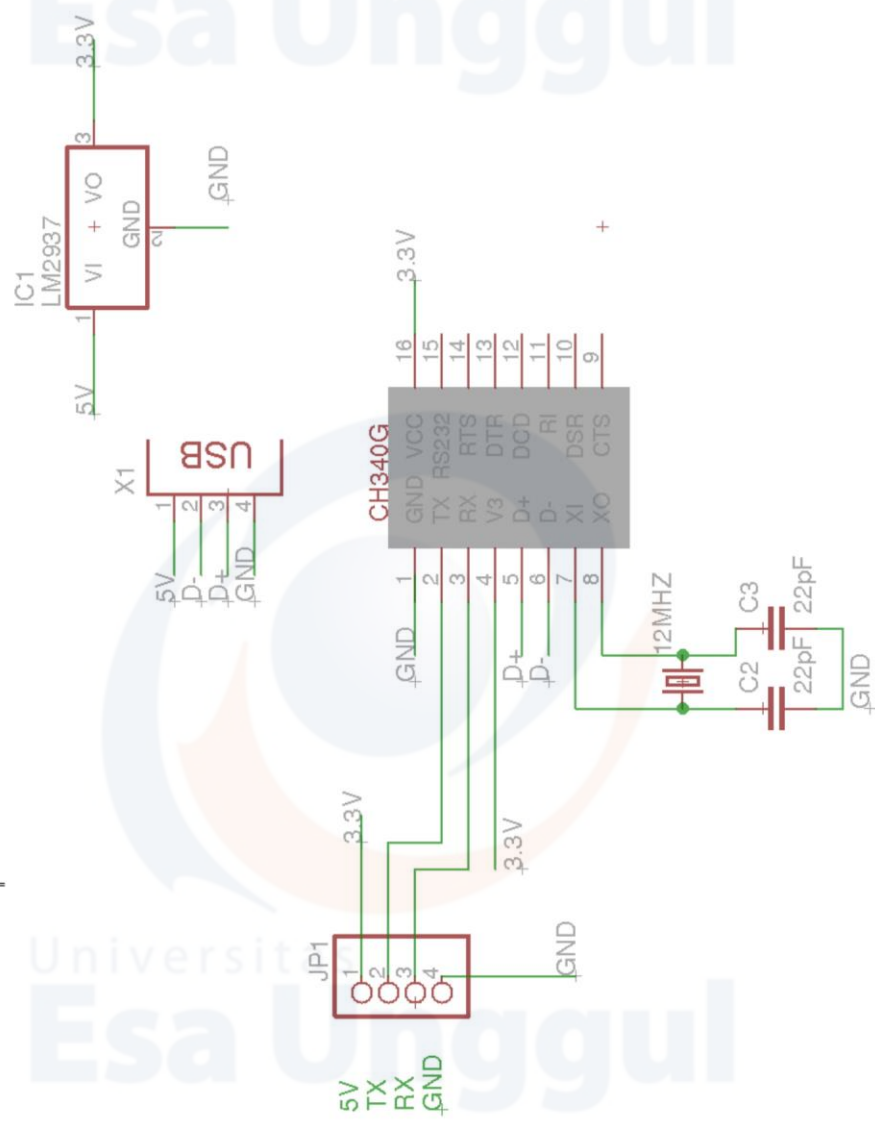
Done compiling.  
Press Compile button (to check for errors)

Upload

TX RX Flashing

Blinking Led!







## Lampiran 5 Datasheet Sensor DHT11

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### **DHT11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor**

DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output.

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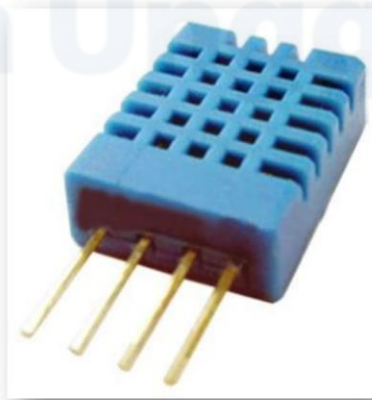
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# DHT 11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor

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## 1. Introduction

DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output. By using the exclusive digital-signal-acquisition technique and temperature & humidity sensing technology, it ensures high reliability and excellent long-term stability. This sensor includes a resistive-type humidity measurement component and an NTC temperature measurement component, and connects to a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller, offering excellent quality, fast response, anti-interference ability and cost-effectiveness.



Each DHT11 element is strictly calibrated in the laboratory that is extremely accurate on humidity calibration. The calibration coefficients are stored as programmes in the OTP memory, which are used by the sensor's internal signal detecting process. The single-wire serial interface makes system integration quick and easy. Its small size, low power consumption and up-to-20 meter signal transmission making it the best choice for various applications, including those most demanding ones. The component is 4-pin single row pin package. It is convenient to connect and special packages can be provided according to users' request.

## 2. Technical Specifications:

### Overview:

Item	Measurement Range	Humidity Accuracy	Temperature Accuracy	Resolution	Package
DHT11	20-90%RH 0-50 °C	±5%RH	±2°C	1	4 Pin Single Row

Detailed Specifications:

Parameters	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
<b>Humidity</b>				
<b>Resolution</b>		1%RH	1%RH	1%RH
			8 Bit	
<b>Repeatability</b>			± 1%RH	
<b>Accuracy</b>	25°C		± 4%RH	
	0-50°C			± 5%RH
<b>Interchangeability</b>	Fully Interchangeable			
<b>Measurement Range</b>	0°C	30%RH		90%RH
	25°C	20%RH		90%RH
	50°C	20%RH		80%RH
<b>Response Time (Seconds)</b>	1/e(63%)25°C, 1m/s Air	6 S	10 S	15 S
<b>Hysteresis</b>			± 1%RH	
<b>Long-Term Stability</b>	Typical		± 1%RH/year	
<b>Temperature</b>				
<b>Resolution</b>		1°C	1°C	1°C
		8 Bit	8 Bit	8 Bit
<b>Repeatability</b>			± 1°C	
<b>Accuracy</b>		± 1°C		± 2°C
<b>Measurement Range</b>		0°C		50°C
<b>Response Time (Seconds)</b>	1/e(63%)	6 S		30 S

### 3. Typical Application (Figure 1)

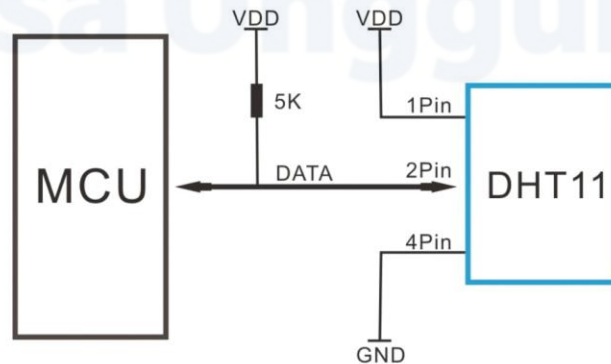


Figure 1 Typical Application

Note: 3Pin – Null; MCU = Micro-computer Unite or single chip Computer

When the connecting cable is shorter than 20 metres, a 5K pull-up resistor is recommended; when the connecting cable is longer than 20 metres, choose a appropriate pull-up resistor as needed.

### 4. Power and Pin

DHT11's power supply is 3-5.5V DC. When power is supplied to the sensor, do not send any instruction to the sensor in within one second in order to pass the unstable status. One capacitor valued 100nF can be added between VDD and GND for power filtering.

### 5. Communication Process: Serial Interface (Single-Wire Two-Way)

Single-bus data format is used for communication and synchronization between MCU and DHT11 sensor. One communication process is about 4ms.

Data consists of decimal and integral parts. A complete data transmission is **40bit**, and the sensor sends **higher data bit** first.

**Data format:** 8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data + 8bit check sum. If the data transmission is right, the check-sum should be the last 8bit of "8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data".

### 5.1 Overall Communication Process (Figure 2, below)

When MCU sends a start signal, DHT11 changes from the low-power-consumption mode to the running-mode, waiting for MCU completing the start signal. Once it is completed, DHT11 sends a response signal of 40-bit data that include the relative humidity and temperature information to MCU. Users can choose to collect (read) some data. Without the start signal from MCU, DHT11 will not give the response signal to MCU. Once data is collected, DHT11 will change to the low-power-consumption mode until it receives a start signal from MCU again.

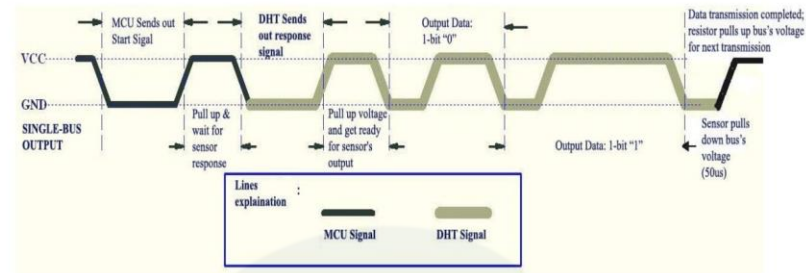


Figure 2 Overall Communication Process

### 5.2 MCU Sends out Start Signal to DHT (Figure 3, below)

Data Single-bus free status is at high voltage level. When the communication between MCU and DHT11 begins, the programme of MCU will set Data Single-bus voltage level from high to low and this process must take at least 18ms to ensure DHT's detection of MCU's signal, then MCU will pull up voltage and wait 20-40us for DHT's response.

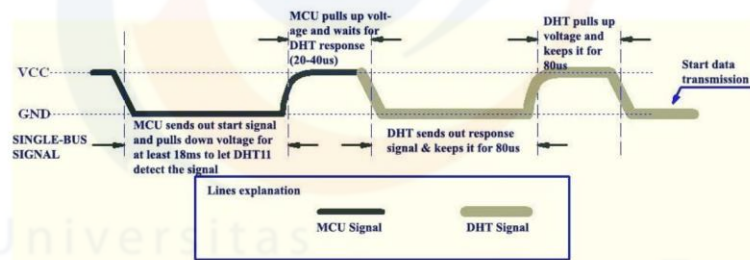


Figure 3 MCU Sends out Start Signal & DHT Responses

### 5.3 DHT Responses to MCU (Figure 3, above)

Once DHT detects the start signal, it will send out a low-voltage-level response signal, which lasts 80 $\mu$ s. Then the programme of DHT sets Data Single-bus voltage level from low to high and keeps it for 80 $\mu$ s for DHT's preparation for sending data.

When DATA Single-Bus is at the low voltage level, this means that DHT is sending the response signal. Once DHT sent out the response signal, it pulls up voltage and keeps it for 80 $\mu$ s and prepares for data transmission.

When DHT is sending data to MCU, every bit of data begins with the 50 $\mu$ s low-voltage-level and the length of the following high-voltage-level signal determines whether data bit is "0" or "1" (see Figures 4 and 5 below).

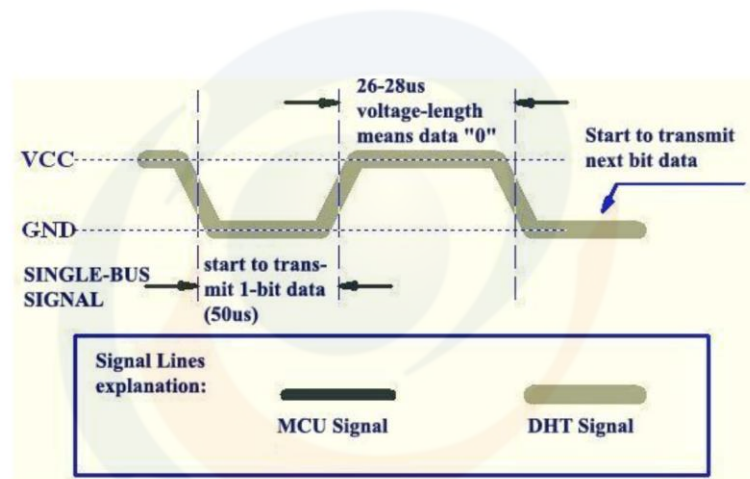


Figure 4 Data "0" Indication

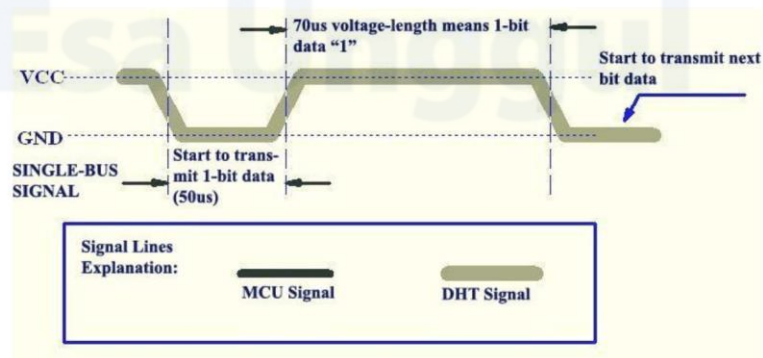


Figure 5 Data "1" Indication

If the response signal from DHT is always at high-voltage-level, it suggests that DHT is not responding properly and please check the connection. When the last bit data is transmitted, DHT11 pulls down the voltage level and keeps it for 50µs. Then the Single-Bus voltage will be pulled up by the resistor to set it back to the free status.

## 6. Electrical Characteristics

VDD=5V, T = 25°C (unless otherwise stated)

	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Power Supply	DC	3V	5V	5.5V
Current Supply	Measuring	0.5mA		2.5mA
	Average	0.2mA		1mA
	Standby	100µA		150µA
Sampling period	Second	1		

Note: Sampling period at intervals should be no less than 1 second.

## 7. Attentions of application

### (1) Operating conditions

Applying the DHT11 sensor beyond its working range stated in this datasheet can result in 3%RH signal shift/discrepancy. The DHT11 sensor can recover to the calibrated status gradually when it gets back to the normal operating condition and works within its range. Please refer to (3) of



this section to accelerate its recovery. Please be aware that operating the DHT11 sensor in the non-normal working conditions will accelerate sensor's aging process.

(2) Attention to chemical materials

Vapor from chemical materials may interfere with DHT's sensitive-elements and debase its sensitivity. A high degree of chemical contamination can permanently damage the sensor.

(3) Restoration process when (1) & (2) happen

Step one: Keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 50~60Celsius, humidity <10%RH for 2 hours;

Step two:K keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 20~30Celsius, humidity >70%RH for 5 hours.

(4) Temperature Affect

Relative humidity largely depends on temperature. Although temperature compensation technology is used to ensure accurate measurement of RH, it is still strongly advised to keep the humidity and temperature sensors working under the same temperature. DHT11 should be mounted at the place as far as possible from parts that may generate heat.

(5) Light Affect

Long time exposure to strong sunlight and ultraviolet may debase DHT's performance.

(6) Connection wires

The quality of connection wires will affect the quality and distance of communication and high quality shielding-wire is recommended.

(7) Other attentions

\* Welding temperature should be bellow 260Celsius and contact should take less than 10 seconds.

\* Avoid using the sensor under dew condition.

\* Do not use this product in safety or emergency stop devices or any other occasion that failure of DHT11 may cause personal injury.

\* Storage: Keep the sensor at temperature 10-40°C, humidity <60%RH.

Disclaimer

This is a translated version of the manufacturer's data sheet. OSEPP is not responsible for the accuracy of the translated information.

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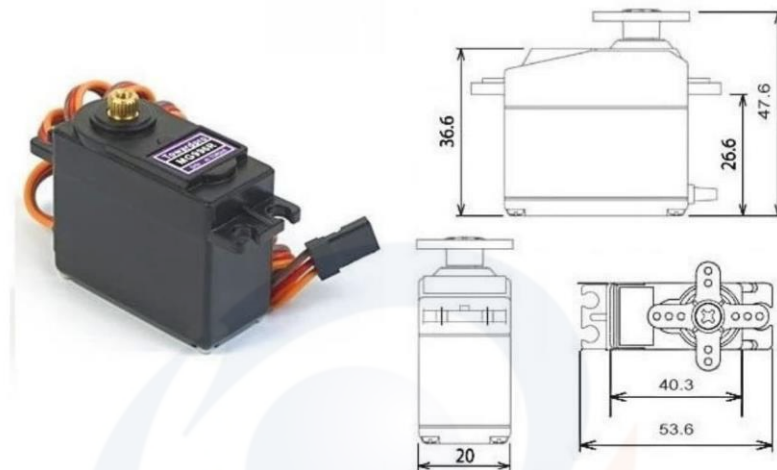
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## Lampiran 6 Datasheet Servo

### MG996R High Torque Metal Gear Dual Ball Bearing Servo



This High-Torque MG996R Digital Servo features metal gearing resulting in extra high 10kg stalling torque in a tiny package. The MG996R is essentially an upgraded version of the famous MG995 servo, and features upgraded shock-proofing and a redesigned PCB and IC control system that make it much more accurate than its predecessor. The gearing and motor have also been upgraded to improve dead bandwidth and centering. The unit comes complete with 30cm wire and 3 pin 'S' type female header connector that fits most receivers, including Futaba, JR, GWS, Cirrus, Blue Bird, Blue Arrow, Corona, Berg, Spektrum and Hitec.

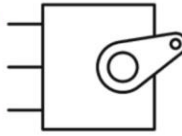
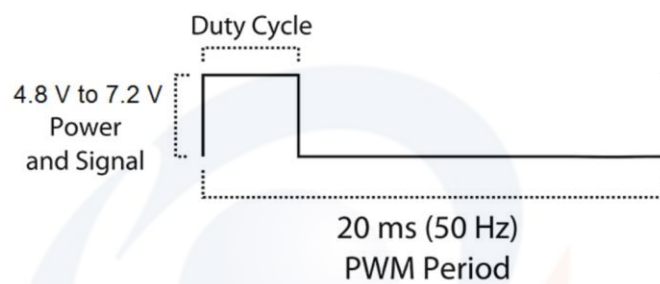
This high-torque standard servo can rotate approximately 120 degrees (60 in each direction). You can use any servo code, hardware or library to control these servos, so it's great for beginners who want to make stuff move without building a motor controller with feedback & gear box, especially since it will fit in small places. The MG996R Metal Gear Servo also comes with a selection of arms and hardware to get you set up nice and fast!

#### Specifications

- Weight: 55 g
- Dimension: 40.7 x 19.7 x 42.9 mm approx.
- Stall torque: 9.4 kgf·cm (4.8 V), 11 kgf·cm (6 V)
- Operating speed: 0.17 s/60° (4.8 V), 0.14 s/60° (6 V)

- Operating voltage: 4.8 V a 7.2 V
- Running Current 500 mA – 900 mA (6V)
- Stall Current 2.5 A (6V)
- Dead band width: 5  $\mu$ s
- Stable and shock proof double ball bearing design
- Temperature range: 0  $^{\circ}$ C – 55  $^{\circ}$ C

PWM=Orange ( $\square$ )  
 Vcc = Red (+)  
 Ground=Brown (-)

## Lampiran 7 Datasheet LM2596 Step Down

### LM2596

### 3.0 A, Step-Down Switching Regulator

The LM2596 regulator is monolithic integrated circuit ideally suited for easy and convenient design of a step-down switching regulator (buck converter). It is capable of driving a 3.0 A load with excellent line and load regulation. This device is available in adjustable output version and it is internally compensated to minimize the number of external components to simplify the power supply design.

Since LM2596 converter is a switch-mode power supply, its efficiency is significantly higher in comparison with popular three-terminal linear regulators, especially with higher input voltages.

The LM2596 operates at a switching frequency of 150 kHz thus allowing smaller sized filter components than what would be needed with lower frequency switching regulators. Available in a standard 5-lead TO-220 package with several different lead bend options, and D<sup>2</sup>PAK surface mount package.

The other features include a guaranteed  $\pm 4\%$  tolerance on output voltage within specified input voltages and output load conditions, and  $\pm 15\%$  on the oscillator frequency. External shutdown is included, featuring 80  $\mu\text{A}$  (typical) standby current. Self protection features include switch cycle-by-cycle current limit for the output switch, as well as thermal shutdown for complete protection under fault conditions.

#### Features

- Adjustable Output Voltage Range 1.23 V – 37 V
- Guaranteed 3.0 A Output Load Current
- Wide Input Voltage Range up to 40 V
- 150 kHz Fixed Frequency Internal Oscillator
- TTL Shutdown Capability
- Low Power Standby Mode, typ 80  $\mu\text{A}$
- Thermal Shutdown and Current Limit Protection
- Internal Loop Compensation
- Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) Equals 1
- Pb-Free Packages are Available

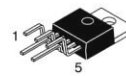
#### Applications

- Simple High-Efficiency Step-Down (Buck) Regulator
- Efficient Pre-Regulator for Linear Regulators
- On-Card Switching Regulators
- Positive to Negative Converter (Buck-Boost)
- Negative Step-Up Converters
- Power Supply for Battery Chargers



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TO-220  
TV SUFFIX  
CASE 314B

Heatsink surface connected to Pin 3



TO-220  
T SUFFIX  
CASE 314D

Pin

1.  $V_{in}$
2. Output
3. Ground
4. Feedback
5. ON/OFF



D<sup>2</sup>PAK  
D2T SUFFIX  
CASE 936A

Heatsink surface (shown as terminal 6 in case outline drawing) is connected to Pin 3

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

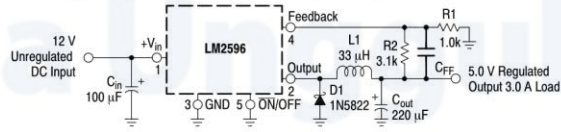
See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 23 of this data sheet.

#### DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION

See general marking information in the device marking section on page 23 of this data sheet.

## LM2596

### Typical Application (Adjustable Output Voltage Version)



### Block Diagram

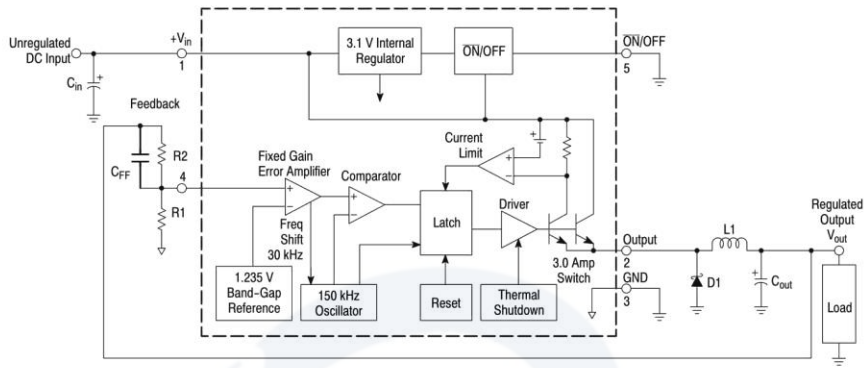


Figure 1. Typical Application and Internal Block Diagram

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_{in}$	45	V
ON/OFF Pin Input Voltage	-	$-0.3\text{ V} \leq V \leq +V_{in}$	V
Output Voltage to Ground (Steady-State)	-	-1.0	V
Power Dissipation			
Case 314B and 314D (TO-220, 5-Lead)	$P_D$	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	5.0	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Case 936A (D <sup>2</sup> PAK)	$P_D$	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	70	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	5.0	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Minimum ESD Rating (Human Body Model: C = 100 pF, R = 1.5 k $\Omega$ )	-	2.0	kV
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	-	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_J$	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

## LM2596

### PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin	Symbol	Description (Refer to Figure 1)
1	$V_{in}$	This pin is the positive input supply for the LM2596 step-down switching regulator. In order to minimize voltage transients and to supply the switching currents needed by the regulator, a suitable input bypass capacitor must be present ( $C_{in}$ in Figure 1).
2	Output	This is the emitter of the internal switch. The saturation voltage $V_{sat}$ of this output switch is typically 1.5 V. It should be kept in mind that the PCB area connected to this pin should be kept to a minimum in order to minimize coupling to sensitive circuitry.
3	GND	Circuit ground pin. See the information about the printed circuit board layout.
4	Feedback	This pin is the direct input of the error amplifier and the resistor network R2, R1 is connected externally to allow programming of the output voltage.
5	ON/OFF	It allows the switching regulator circuit to be shut down using logic level signals, thus dropping the total input supply current to approximately 80 $\mu$ A. The threshold voltage is typically 1.6 V. Applying a voltage above this value (up to $+V_{in}$ ) shuts the regulator off. If the voltage applied to this pin is lower than 1.6 V or if this pin is left open, the regulator will be in the "on" condition.

**OPERATING RATINGS** (Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}$ C
Supply Voltage	$V_{in}$	4.5 to 40	V

## LM2596

### SYSTEM PARAMETERS

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** Specifications with standard type face are for  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and those with boldface type apply over full Operating Temperature Range  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>LM2596</b> (Note 1, Test Circuit Figure 15)					
Feedback Voltage ( $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$ , $I_{Load} = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{out} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{FB\_nom}$		1.23		V
Feedback Voltage ( $8.5\text{ V} \leq V_{in} \leq 40\text{ V}$ , $0.5\text{ A} \leq I_{Load} \leq 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{out} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{FB}$	1.193 <b>1.18</b>		1.267 <b>1.28</b>	V
Efficiency ( $V_{in} = 12\text{ V}$ , $I_{Load} = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{out} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$\eta$	-	73	-	%
<b>Characteristics</b>					
<b>Symbol</b>					
<b>Min</b>					
<b>Typ</b>					
<b>Max</b>					
<b>Unit</b>					
Feedback Bias Current ( $V_{out} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$I_b$		25	100 <b>200</b>	nA
Oscillator Frequency (Note 2)	$f_{osc}$	135 <b>120</b>	150	165 <b>180</b>	kHz
Saturation Voltage ( $I_{out} = 3.0\text{ A}$ , Notes 3 and 4)	$V_{sat}$		1.5	1.8 <b>2.0</b>	V
Max Duty Cycle "ON" (Note 4)	DC		95		%
Current Limit (Peak Current, Notes 2 and 3)	$I_{CL}$	4.2 <b>3.5</b>	5.6	6.9 <b>7.5</b>	A
Output Leakage Current (Notes 5 and 6) Output = 0 V Output = -1.0 V	$I_L$		0.5 6.0	2.0 20	mA
Quiescent Current (Note 5)	$I_Q$		5.0	10	mA
Standby Quiescent Current (ON/OFF Pin = 5.0 V ("OFF")) (Note 6)	$I_{stby}$		80	200 <b>250</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>ON/OFF PIN LOGIC INPUT</b>					
Threshold Voltage			1.6		V
$V_{out} = 0\text{ V}$ (Regulator OFF)	$V_{IH}$	2.2 <b>2.4</b>			V
$V_{out} = \text{Nominal Output Voltage}$ (Regulator ON)	$V_{IL}$			1.0 <b>0.8</b>	V
<b>ON/OFF Pin Input Current</b>					
ON/OFF Pin = 5.0 V (Regulator OFF)	$I_{IH}$	-	15	30	$\mu\text{A}$
ON/OFF Pin = 0 V (regulator ON)	$I_{IL}$	-	0.01	5.0	$\mu\text{A}$

- External components such as the catch diode, inductor, input and output capacitors can affect switching regulator system performance. When the LM2596 is used as shown in the Figure 15 test circuit, system performance will be as shown in system parameters section.
- The oscillator frequency reduces to approximately 30 kHz in the event of an output short or an overload which causes the regulated output voltage to drop approximately 40% from the nominal output voltage. This self protection feature lowers the average dissipation of the IC by lowering the minimum duty cycle from 5% down to approximately 2%.
- No diode, inductor or capacitor connected to output (Pin 2) sourcing the current.
- Feedback (Pin 4) removed from output and connected to 0 V.
- Feedback (Pin 4) removed from output and connected to +12 V to force the output transistor "off".
- $V_{in} = 40\text{ V}$ .



LM2596

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Circuit of Figure 15)

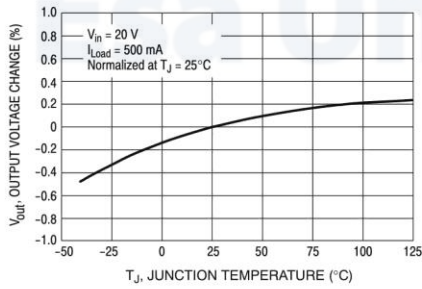


Figure 2. Normalized Output Voltage

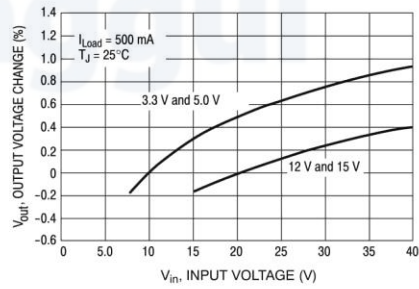


Figure 3. Line Regulation

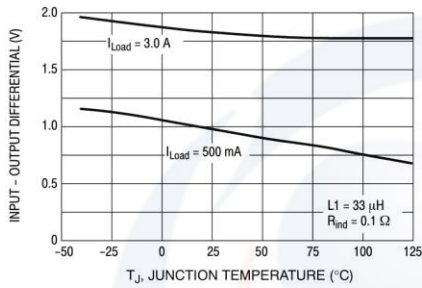


Figure 4. Dropout Voltage

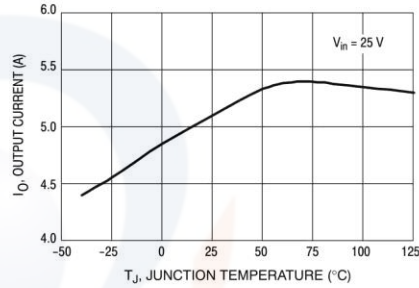


Figure 5. Current Limit

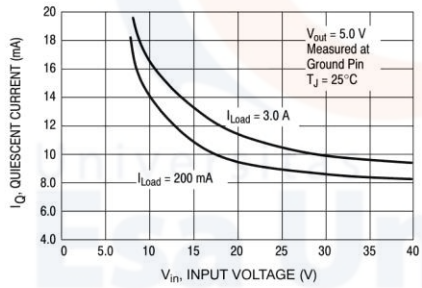


Figure 6. Quiescent Current

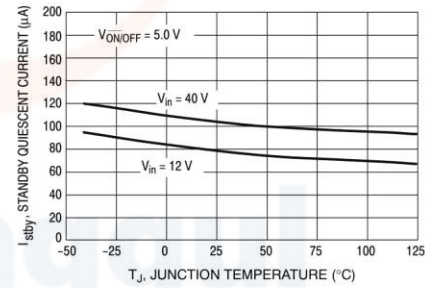


Figure 7. Standby Quiescent Current

LM2596

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Circuit of Figure 15)

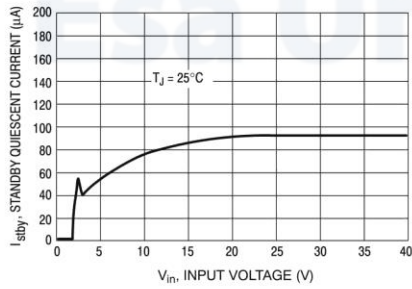


Figure 8. Standby Quiescent Current

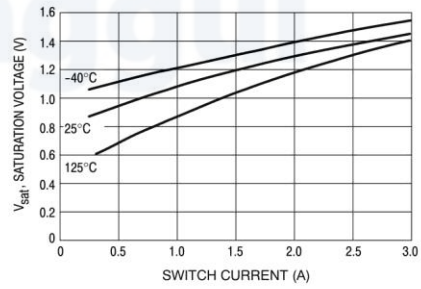


Figure 9. Switch Saturation Voltage

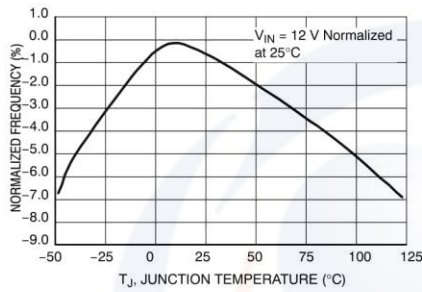


Figure 10. Switching Frequency

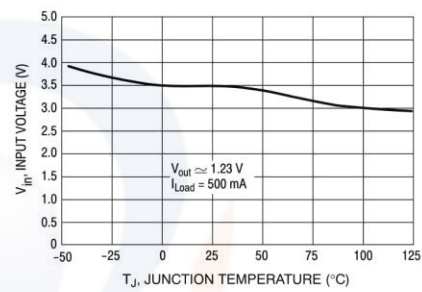


Figure 11. Minimum Supply Operating Voltage

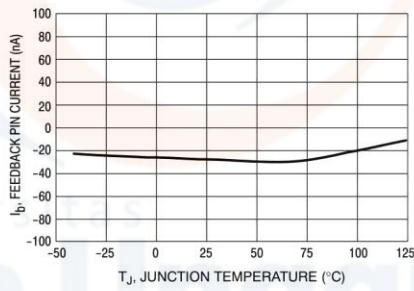


Figure 12. Feedback Pin Current

## LM2596

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Circuit of Figure 15)

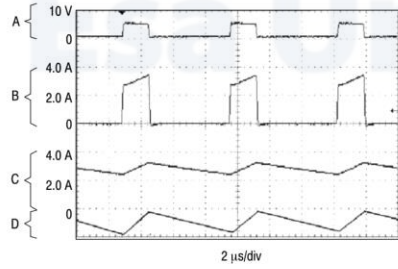


Figure 13. Switching Waveforms

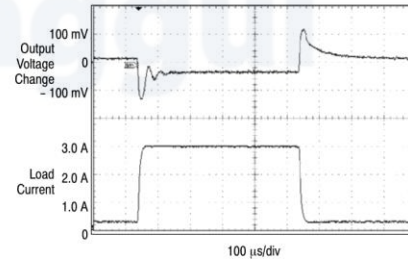


Figure 14. Load Transient Response

$V_{out} = 5\text{ V}$

A: Output Pin Voltage, 10 V/div

B: Switch Current, 2.0 A/div

C: Inductor Current, 2.0 A/div, AC-Coupled

D: Output Ripple Voltage, 50 mV/div, AC-Coupled

Horizontal Time Base: 5.0 μs/div

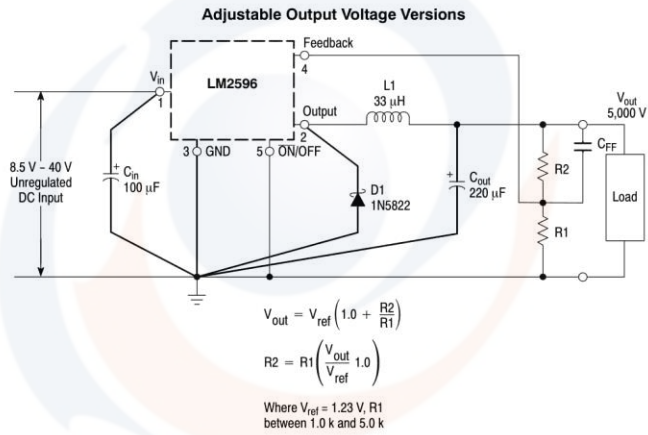


Figure 15. Typical Test Circuit

## LM2596

### PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

As in any switching regulator, the layout of the printed circuit board is very important. Rapidly switching currents associated with wiring inductance, stray capacitance and parasitic inductance of the printed circuit board traces can generate voltage transients which can generate electromagnetic interferences (EMI) and affect the desired operation. As indicated in the Figure 15, to minimize inductance and ground loops, the length of the leads indicated by heavy lines should be kept as short as possible.

For best results, single-point grounding (as indicated) or ground plane construction should be used.

On the other hand, the PCB area connected to the Pin 2 (emitter of the internal switch) of the LM2596 should be kept to a minimum in order to minimize coupling to sensitive circuitry.

Another sensitive part of the circuit is the feedback. It is important to keep the sensitive feedback wiring short. To assure this, physically locate the programming resistors near to the regulator, when using the adjustable version of the LM2596 regulator.

### DESIGN PROCEDURE

#### Buck Converter Basics

The LM2596 is a "Buck" or Step-Down Converter which is the most elementary forward-mode converter. Its basic schematic can be seen in Figure 16.

The operation of this regulator topology has two distinct time periods. The first one occurs when the series switch is on, the input voltage is connected to the input of the inductor.

The output of the inductor is the output voltage, and the rectifier (or catch diode) is reverse biased. During this period, since there is a constant voltage source connected across the inductor, the inductor current begins to linearly ramp upwards, as described by the following equation:

$$I_{L(on)} = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})t_{on}}{L}$$

During this "on" period, energy is stored within the core material in the form of magnetic flux. If the inductor is properly designed, there is sufficient energy stored to carry the requirements of the load during the "off" period.

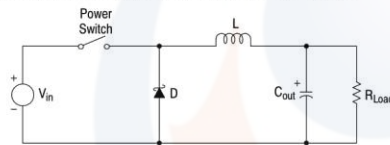


Figure 16. Basic Buck Converter

The next period is the "off" period of the power switch. When the power switch turns off, the voltage across the inductor reverses its polarity and is clamped at one diode voltage drop below ground by the catch diode. The current now flows through the catch diode thus maintaining the load current loop. This removes the stored energy from the inductor. The inductor current during this time is:

$$I_{L(off)} = \frac{(V_{OUT} - V_D)t_{off}}{L}$$

This period ends when the power switch is once again turned on. Regulation of the converter is accomplished by varying the duty cycle of the power switch. It is possible to describe the duty cycle as follows:

$$d = \frac{t_{on}}{T}, \text{ where } T \text{ is the period of switching.}$$

For the buck converter with ideal components, the duty cycle can also be described as:

$$d = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$$

Figure 17 shows the buck converter, idealized waveforms of the catch diode voltage and the inductor current.

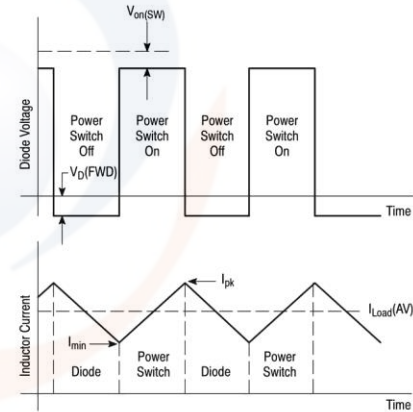


Figure 17. Buck Converter Idealized Waveforms

## LM2596

### PROCEDURE (ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VERSION: LM2596)

Procedure	Example
<p><b>Given Parameters:</b>  <math>V_{out}</math> = Regulated Output Voltage  <math>V_{in(max)}</math> = Maximum DC Input Voltage  <math>I_{Load(max)}</math> = Maximum Load Current</p>	<p><b>Given Parameters:</b>  <math>V_{out} = 5.0\text{ V}</math>  <math>V_{in(max)} = 12\text{ V}</math>  <math>I_{Load(max)} = 3.0\text{ A}</math></p>
<p><b>1. Programming Output Voltage</b>            To select the right programming resistor R1 and R2 value (see Figure 1) use the following formula:</p> $V_{out} = V_{ref} \left( 1.0 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) \text{ where } V_{ref} = 1.23\text{ V}$ <p>Resistor R1 can be between 1.0 k and 5.0 k<math>\Omega</math>. (For best temperature coefficient and stability with time, use 1% metal film resistors).</p> $R2 = R1 \left( \frac{V_{out}}{V_{ref}} - 1.0 \right)$	<p><b>1. Programming Output Voltage</b> (selecting R1 and R2)            Select R1 and R2:</p> $V_{out} = 1.23 \left( 1.0 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) \text{ Select } R1 = 1.0\text{ k}\Omega$ $R2 = R1 \left( \frac{V_{out}}{V_{ref}} - 1.0 \right) = \left( \frac{5\text{ V}}{1.23\text{ V}} - 1.0 \right)$ $R2 = 3.0\text{ k}\Omega, \text{ choose a } 3.0\text{k metal film resistor.}$
<p><b>2. Input Capacitor Selection (<math>C_{in}</math>)</b>            To prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input and for stable operation of the converter, an aluminium or tantalum electrolytic bypass capacitor is needed between the input pin +<math>V_{in}</math> and ground pin GND. This capacitor should be located close to the IC using short leads. This capacitor should have a low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) value.</p> <p>For additional information see input capacitor section in the "Application Information" section of this data sheet.</p>	<p><b>2. Input Capacitor Selection (<math>C_{in}</math>)</b>            A 100 <math>\mu\text{F}</math>, 50 V aluminium electrolytic capacitor located near the input and ground pin provides sufficient bypassing.</p>
<p><b>3. Catch Diode Selection (D1)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Since the diode maximum peak current exceeds the regulator maximum load current the catch diode current rating must be at least 1.2 times greater than the maximum load current. For a robust design, the diode should have a current rating equal to the maximum current limit of the LM2596 to be able to withstand a continuous output short.</p> <p><b>B.</b> The reverse voltage rating of the diode should be at least 1.25 times the maximum input voltage.</p>	<p><b>3. Catch Diode Selection (D1)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> For this example, a 3.0 A current rating is adequate.</p> <p><b>B.</b> For robust design use a 30 V 1N5824 Schottky diode or any suggested fast recovery diode in the Table 2.</p>

## LM2596

### PROCEDURE (ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VERSION: LM2596) (CONTINUED)

Procedure	Example
<p><b>4. Inductor Selection (L1)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Use the following formula to calculate the inductor Volt x microsecond [V x <math>\mu</math>s] constant:</p> $E \times T = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - V_{SAT}) \times \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN} - V_{SAT} + V_D} \times \frac{1000}{150 \text{ kHz}} (\text{V} \times \mu\text{s})$ <p><b>B.</b> Match the calculated E x T value with the corresponding number on the vertical axis of the Inductor Value Selection Guide shown in Figure 18. This E x T constant is a measure of the energy handling capability of an inductor and is dependent upon the type of core, the core area, the number of turns, and the duty cycle.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Next step is to identify the inductance region intersected by the E x T value and the maximum load current value on the horizontal axis shown in Figure 18.</p> <p><b>D.</b> Select an appropriate inductor from Table 3. The inductor chosen must be rated for a switching frequency of 150 kHz and for a current rating of <math>1.15 \times I_{Load}</math>. The inductor current rating can also be determined by calculating the inductor peak current:</p> $I_{p(\max)} = I_{Load(\max)} + \frac{(V_{in} - V_{out}) t_{on}}{2L}$ <p>where <math>t_{on}</math> is the "on" time of the power switch and</p> $t_{on} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \times \frac{1.0}{f_{osc}}$	<p><b>4. Inductor Selection (L1)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Calculate E x T [V x <math>\mu</math>s] constant:</p> $E \times T = (12 - 5 - 1.5) \times \frac{5 + 0.5}{12 - 5 + 0.5} \times \frac{1000}{150 \text{ kHz}} (\text{V} \times \mu\text{s})$ $E \times T = (5.5) \times \frac{5.5}{7.5} \times 6.6 (\text{V} \times \mu\text{s})$ <p><b>B.</b> E x T = 27 [V x <math>\mu</math>s]</p> <p><b>C.</b> <math>I_{Load(\max)} = 3.0 \text{ A}</math> Inductance Region = L40</p> <p><b>D.</b> Proper inductor value = 33 <math>\mu</math>H Choose the inductor from Table 3.</p>
<p><b>5. Output Capacitor Selection (C<sub>out</sub>)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Since the LM2596 is a forward-mode switching regulator with voltage mode control, its open loop has 2-pole-1-zero frequency characteristic. The loop stability is determined by the output capacitor (capacitance, ESR) and inductance values.</p> <p>For stable operation use recommended values of the output capacitors in Table 1. Low ESR electrolytic capacitors between 220<math>\mu</math>F and 1500<math>\mu</math>F provide best results.</p> <p><b>B.</b> The capacitors voltage rating should be at least 1.5 times greater than the output voltage, and often much higher voltage rating is needed to satisfy low ESR requirement</p>	<p><b>5. Output Capacitor Selection (C<sub>out</sub>)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> In this example is recommended Nichicon PM capacitors: 470 <math>\mu</math>F/35 V or 220 <math>\mu</math>F/35 V</p>
<p><b>6. Feedforward Capacitor (C<sub>FF</sub>)</b></p> <p>It provides additional stability mainly for higher input voltages. For C<sub>ff</sub> selection use Table 1. The compensation capacitor between 0.6 nF and 40 nF is wired in parallel with the output voltage setting resistor R2. The capacitor type can be ceramic, plastic, etc..</p>	<p><b>6. Feedforward Capacitor (C<sub>FF</sub>)</b></p> <p>In this example is recommended feedforward capacitor 15 nF or 5 nF.</p>

## LM2596

### LM2596 Series Buck Regulator Design Procedures (continued)

**Table 1. RECOMMENDED VALUES OF THE OUTPUT CAPACITOR AND FEEDFORWARD CAPACITOR**  
( $I_{load} = 3\text{ A}$ )

Nichicon PM Capacitors								
$V_{in}$ (V)	Capacity/Voltage Range/ESR ( $\mu\text{F}/\text{V}/\text{m}\Omega$ )							
40	1500/35/24	1000/35/29	1000/35/29	680/35/36	560/25/55	560/25/55	470/35/46	470/35/46
26	1200/35/26	820/35	680/35/36	560/35/41	470/25/65	470/25/65	330/35/60	
22	1000/35/29	680/35/36	560/35/41	330/25/85	330/25/85	220/35/85		
20	820/35/32	470/35/46	470/25/65	330/25/85	330/25/85	220/35/85		
18	820/35/32	470/35/46	470/25/65	330/25/85	330/25/85	220/35/85		
12	820/35/32	470/35/46	220/35/85	220/25/111				
10	820/35/32	470/35/46	220/35/85					
$V_{out}$ (V)	2	4	6	9	12	15	24	28
$C_{FF}$ (nF)	40	15	5	2	1.5	1	0.6	0.6

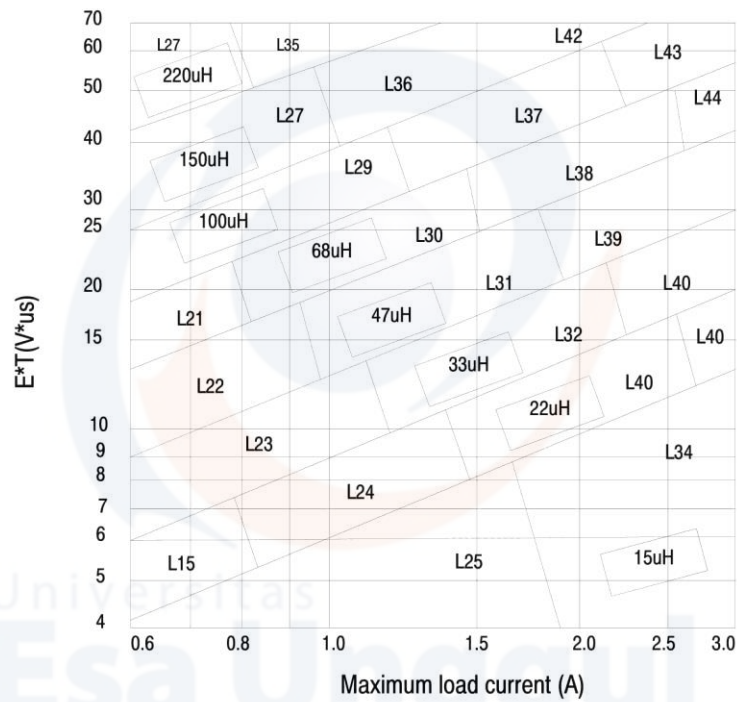


Figure 18. Inductor Value Selection Guides (For Continuous Mode Operation)

LM2596

Table 2. DIODE SELECTION

V <sub>R</sub>	Schottky				Fast Recovery			
	3.0 A		4.0 – 6.0 A		3.0 A		4.0 – 6.0 A	
	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount
20 V	1N5820 MBR320P SR302	SK32	1N5823 SR502 SB520					
30 V	1N5821 MBR330 SR303 31DQ03	SK33 30WQ03	1N5824 SR503 SB530	50WQ03	MUR320 31DF1 HER302  (all diodes rated to at least 100 V)	<b>MURS320T3</b> <b>MURD320</b> 30WF10  (all diodes rated to at least 100 V)	<b>MUR420</b> HER602  (all diodes rated to at least 100 V)	<b>MURD620CT</b> 50WF10  (all diodes rated to at least 100 V)
40 V	1N5822 <b>MBR340</b> SR304 31DQ04	SK34 30WQ04 <b>MBRS340T3</b> <b>MBRD340</b>	1N5825 SR504 SB540	<b>MBRD640CT</b> 50WQ04				
50 V	MBR350 31DQ05 SR305	SK35 30WQ05	SB550	50WQ05				
60 V	<b>MBR360</b> DQ06 SR306	<b>MBRS360T3</b> <b>MBRD360</b>	50SQ080	<b>MBRD660CT</b>				

NOTE: Diodes listed in bold are available from ON Semiconductor.



LM2596

Table 3. INDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBERS

	Inductance ( $\mu$ H)	Current (A)	Schott		Renco		Pulse Engineering		Coilcraft
			Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Surface Mount
L15	22	0.99	67148350	67148460	RL-1284-22-43	RL1500-2 2	PE-53815	PE-53815-S	DO3308-223
L21	68	0.99	67144070	67144450	RL-5471-5	RL1500-6 8	PE-53821	PE-53821-S	DO3316-683
L22	47	1.17	67144080	67144460	RL-5471-6	-	PE-53822	PE-53822-S	DO3316-473
L23	33	1.40	67144090	67144470	RL-5471-7	-	PE-53823	PE-53823-S	DO3316-333
L24	22	1.70	67148370	67148480	RL-1283-22-43	-	PE-53824	PE-53825-S	DO3316-223
L25	15	2.10	67148380	67148490	RL-1283-15-43	-	PE-53825	PE-53824-S	DO3316-153
L26	330	0.80	67144100	67144480	RL-5471-1	-	PE-53826	PE-53826-S	DO5022P-334
L27	220	1.00	67144110	67144490	RL-5471-2	-	PE-53827	PE-53827-S	DO5022P-224
L28	150	1.20	67144120	67144500	RL-5471-3	-	PE-53828	PE-53828-S	DO5022P-154
L29	100	1.47	67144130	67144510	RL-5471-4	-	PE-53829	PE-53829-S	DO5022P-104
L30	68	1.78	67144140	67144520	RL-5471-5	-	PE-53830	PE-53830-S	DO5022P-683
L31	47	2.20	67144150	67144530	RL-5471-6	-	PE-53831	PE-53831-S	DO5022P-473
L32	33	2.50	67144160	67144540	RL-5471-7	-	PE-53932	PE-53932-S	DO5022P-333
L33	22	3.10	67148390	67148500	RL-1283-22-43	-	PE-53933	PE-53933-S	DO5022P-223
L34	15	3.40	67148400	67148790	RL-1283-15-43	-	PE-53934	PE-53934-S	DO5022P-153
L35	220	1.70	67144170	-	RL-5473-1	-	PE-53935	PE-53935-S	-
L36	150	2.10	67144180	-	RL-5473-4	-	PE-54036	PE-54036-S	-
L37	100	2.50	67144190	-	RL-5472-1	-	PE-54037	PE-54037-S	-
L38	68	3.10	67144200	-	RL-5472-2	-	PE-54038	PE-54038-S	DO5040H-683ML
L39	47	3.50	67144210	-	RL-5472-3	-	PE-54039	PE-54039-S	DO5040H-473ML
L40	33	3.50	67144220	67148290	RL-5472-4	-	PE-54040	PE-54040-S	DO5040H-333ML
L41	22	3.50	67144230	67148300	RL-5472-5	-	PE-54041	PE-54041-S	DO5040H-223ML
L42	150	2.70	67148410	-	RL-5473-4	-	PE-54042	PE-54042-S	-
L43	100	3.40	67144240	-	RL-5473-2	-	PE-54043	-	-
L44	68	3.40	67144250	-	RL-5473-3	-	PE-54044	-	DO5040H-683ML

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

**Input Capacitor ( $C_{in}$ )*****The Input Capacitor Should Have a Low ESR***

For stable operation of the switch mode converter a low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) aluminium or solid tantalum bypass capacitor is needed between the input pin and the ground pin, to prevent large voltage transients from appearing at the input. It must be located near the regulator and use short leads. With most electrolytic capacitors, the capacitance value decreases and the ESR increases with lower temperatures. For reliable operation in temperatures below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  larger values of the input capacitor may be needed. Also paralleling a ceramic or solid tantalum capacitor will increase the regulator stability at cold temperatures.

**RMS Current Rating of  $C_{in}$** 

The important parameter of the input capacitor is the RMS current rating. Capacitors that are physically large and have large surface area will typically have higher RMS current ratings. For a given capacitor value, a higher voltage electrolytic capacitor will be physically larger than a lower voltage capacitor, and thus be able to dissipate more heat to the surrounding air, and therefore will have a higher RMS current rating. The consequence of operating an electrolytic capacitor beyond the RMS current rating is a shortened operating life. In order to assure maximum capacitor operating lifetime, the capacitor's RMS ripple current rating should be:

$$I_{\text{rms}} > 1.2 \times d \times I_{\text{Load}}$$

where  $d$  is the duty cycle, for a buck regulator

$$d = \frac{t_{\text{on}}}{T} = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}}$$

and  $d = \frac{t_{\text{on}}}{T} = \frac{|V_{\text{out}}|}{|V_{\text{out}}| + V_{\text{in}}}$  for a buck-boost regulator.

**Output Capacitor ( $C_{\text{out}}$ )**

For low output ripple voltage and good stability, low ESR output capacitors are recommended. An output capacitor has two main functions: it filters the output and provides

regulator loop stability. The ESR of the output capacitor and the peak-to-peak value of the inductor ripple current are the main factors contributing to the output ripple voltage value. Standard aluminium electrolytics could be adequate for some applications but for quality design, low ESR types are recommended.

An aluminium electrolytic capacitor's ESR value is related to many factors such as the capacitance value, the voltage rating, the physical size and the type of construction. In most cases, the higher voltage electrolytic capacitors have lower ESR value. Often capacitors with much higher voltage ratings may be needed to provide low ESR values that, are required for low output ripple voltage.

**Feedforward Capacitor*****(Adjustable Output Voltage Version)***

This capacitor adds lead compensation to the feedback loop and increases the phase margin for better loop stability. For  $C_{\text{FF}}$  selection, see the design procedure section.

***The Output Capacitor Requires an ESR Value That Has an Upper and Lower Limit***

As mentioned above, a low ESR value is needed for low output ripple voltage, typically 1% to 2% of the output voltage. But if the selected capacitor's ESR is extremely low (below  $0.05 \Omega$ ), there is a possibility of an unstable feedback loop, resulting in oscillation at the output. This situation can occur when a tantalum capacitor, that can have a very low ESR, is used as the only output capacitor.

***At Low Temperatures, Put in Parallel Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors with Tantalum Capacitors***

Electrolytic capacitors are not recommended for temperatures below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The ESR rises dramatically at cold temperatures and typically rises 3 times at  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and as much as 10 times at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Solid tantalum capacitors have much better ESR spec at cold temperatures and are recommended for temperatures below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . They can be also used in parallel with aluminium electrolytics. The value of the tantalum capacitor should be about 10% or 20% of the total capacitance. The output capacitor should have at least 50% higher RMS ripple current rating at 150 kHz than the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current.

## LM2596

### Catch Diode

#### Locate the Catch Diode Close to the LM2596

The LM2596 is a step-down buck converter; it requires a fast diode to provide a return path for the inductor current when the switch turns off. This diode must be located close to the LM2596 using short leads and short printed circuit traces to avoid EMI problems.

#### Use a Schottky or a Soft Switching Ultra-Fast Recovery Diode

Since the rectifier diodes are very significant sources of losses within switching power supplies, choosing the rectifier that best fits into the converter design is an important process. Schottky diodes provide the best performance because of their fast switching speed and low forward voltage drop.

They provide the best efficiency especially in low output voltage applications (5.0 V and lower). Another choice could be Fast-Recovery, or Ultra-Fast Recovery diodes. It has to be noted, that some types of these diodes with an abrupt turnoff characteristic may cause instability or EMI troubles.

A fast-recovery diode with soft recovery characteristics can better fulfill some quality, low noise design requirements. Table 2 provides a list of suitable diodes for the LM2596 regulator. Standard 50/60 Hz rectifier diodes, such as the 1N4001 series or 1N5400 series are **NOT** suitable.

### Inductor

The magnetic components are the cornerstone of all switching power supply designs. The style of the core and the winding technique used in the magnetic component's design has a great influence on the reliability of the overall power supply.

Using an improper or poorly designed inductor can cause high voltage spikes generated by the rate of transitions in current within the switching power supply, and the possibility of core saturation can arise during an abnormal operational mode. Voltage spikes can cause the semiconductors to enter avalanche breakdown and the part can instantly fail if enough energy is applied. It can also cause significant RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) and EMI (Electro-Magnetic Interference) problems.

#### Continuous and Discontinuous Mode of Operation

The LM2596 step-down converter can operate in both the continuous and the discontinuous modes of operation. The regulator works in the continuous mode when loads are relatively heavy, the current flows through the inductor continuously and never falls to zero. Under light load conditions, the circuit will be forced to the discontinuous mode when inductor current falls to zero for certain period of time (see Figure 19 and Figure 20). Each mode has distinctively different operating characteristics, which can affect the regulator performance and requirements. In many cases the preferred mode of operation is the continuous mode. It offers greater output power, lower peak currents in the switch, inductor and diode, and can have a lower output

ripple voltage. On the other hand it does require larger inductor values to keep the inductor current flowing continuously, especially at low output load currents and/or high input voltages.

To simplify the inductor selection process, an inductor selection guide for the LM2596 regulator was added to this data sheet (Figure 18). This guide assumes that the regulator is operating in the continuous mode, and selects an inductor that will allow a peak-to-peak inductor ripple current to be a certain percentage of the maximum design load current. This percentage is allowed to change as different design load currents are selected. For light loads (less than approximately 300 mA) it may be desirable to operate the regulator in the discontinuous mode, because the inductor value and size can be kept relatively low. Consequently, the percentage of inductor peak-to-peak current increases. This discontinuous mode of operation is perfectly acceptable for this type of switching converter. Any buck regulator will be forced to enter discontinuous mode if the load current is light enough.

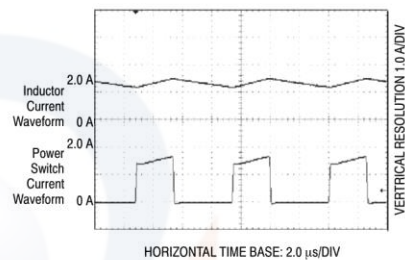


Figure 19. Continuous Mode Switching Current Waveforms

#### Selecting the Right Inductor Style

Some important considerations when selecting a core type are core material, cost, the output power of the power supply, the physical volume the inductor must fit within, and the amount of EMI (Electro-Magnetic Interference) shielding that the core must provide. The inductor selection guide covers different styles of inductors, such as pot core, E-core, toroid and bobbin core, as well as different core materials such as ferrites and powdered iron from different manufacturers.

For high quality design regulators the toroid core seems to be the best choice. Since the magnetic flux is contained within the core, it generates less EMI, reducing noise problems in sensitive circuits. The least expensive is the bobbin core type, which consists of wire wound on a ferrite rod core. This type of inductor generates more EMI due to the fact that its core is open, and the magnetic flux is not contained within the core.

When multiple switching regulators are located on the same printed circuit board, open core magnetics can cause

## LM2596

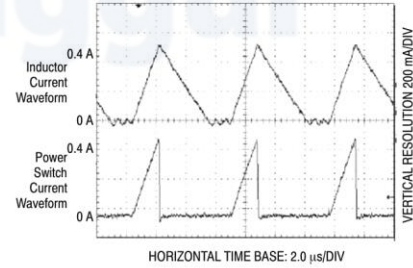
interference between two or more of the regulator circuits, especially at high currents due to mutual coupling. A toroid, pot core or E-core (closed magnetic structure) should be used in such applications.

### **Do Not Operate an Inductor Beyond its Maximum Rated Current**

Exceeding an inductor's maximum current rating may cause the inductor to overheat because of the copper wire losses, or the core may saturate. Core saturation occurs when the flux density is too high and consequently the cross sectional area of the core can no longer support additional lines of magnetic flux.

This causes the permeability of the core to drop, the inductance value decreases rapidly and the inductor begins to look mainly resistive. It has only the DC resistance of the winding. This can cause the switch current to rise very rapidly and force the LM2596 internal switch into cycle-by-cycle current limit, thus reducing the DC output load current. This can also result in overheating of the

inductor and/or the LM2596. Different inductor types have different saturation characteristics, and this should be kept in mind when selecting an inductor.



**Figure 20. Discontinuous Mode Switching Current Waveforms**

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

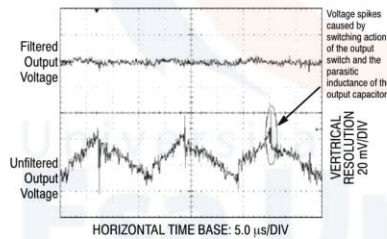
### **Output Voltage Ripple and Transients**

#### **Source of the Output Ripple**

Since the LM2596 is a switch mode power supply regulator, its output voltage, if left unfiltered, will contain a sawtooth ripple voltage at the switching frequency. The output ripple voltage value ranges from 0.5% to 3% of the output voltage. It is caused mainly by the inductor sawtooth ripple current multiplied by the ESR of the output capacitor.

#### **Short Voltage Spikes and How to Reduce Them**

The regulator output voltage may also contain short voltage spikes at the peaks of the sawtooth waveform (see Figure 21). These voltage spikes are present because of the fast switching action of the output switch, and the parasitic inductance of the output filter capacitor. There are some other important factors such as wiring inductance, stray capacitance, as well as the scope probe used to evaluate these transients, all these contribute to the amplitude of these spikes. To minimize these voltage spikes, low inductance capacitors should be used, and their lead lengths must be kept short. The importance of quality printed circuit board layout design should also be highlighted.



**Figure 21. Output Ripple Voltage Waveforms**

### **Minimizing the Output Ripple**

In order to minimize the output ripple voltage it is possible to enlarge the inductance value of the inductor L1 and/or to use a larger value output capacitor. There is also another way to smooth the output by means of an additional LC filter (20  $\mu$ H, 100  $\mu$ F), that can be added to the output (see Figure 30) to further reduce the amount of output ripple and transients. With such a filter it is possible to reduce the output ripple voltage transients 10 times or more. Figure 21 shows the difference between filtered and unfiltered output waveforms of the regulator shown in Figure 30.

The lower waveform is from the normal unfiltered output of the converter, while the upper waveform shows the output ripple voltage filtered by an additional LC filter.

### **Heatsinking and Thermal Considerations**

#### **The Through-Hole Package TO-220**

The LM2596 is available in two packages, a 5-pin TO-220(T, TV) and a 5-pin surface mount D<sup>2</sup>PAK(D2T). Although the TO-220(T) package needs a heatsink under most conditions, there are some applications that require no heatsink to keep the LM2596 junction temperature within the allowed operating range. Higher ambient temperatures require some heat sinking, either to the printed circuit (PC) board or an external heatsink.

#### **The Surface Mount Package D<sup>2</sup>PAK and its Heatsinking**

The other type of package, the surface mount D<sup>2</sup>PAK, is designed to be soldered to the copper on the PC board. The copper and the board are the heatsink for this package and the other heat producing components, such as the catch diode and inductor. The PC board copper area that the package is soldered to should be at least 0.4 in<sup>2</sup> (or 260 mm<sup>2</sup>) and ideally should have 2 or more square inches (1300 mm<sup>2</sup>) of 0.0028 inch copper. Additional increases of copper area beyond approximately 6.0 in<sup>2</sup> (4000 mm<sup>2</sup>) will not improve

## LM2596

heat dissipation significantly. If further thermal improvements are needed, double sided or multilayer PC boards with large copper areas should be considered. In order to achieve the best thermal performance, it is highly recommended to use wide copper traces as well as large areas of copper in the printed circuit board layout. The only exception to this is the OUTPUT (switch) pin, which should not have large areas of copper (see page 8 'PCB Layout Guideline').

### Thermal Analysis and Design

The following procedure must be performed to determine whether or not a heatsink will be required. First determine:

1.  $P_{D(max)}$  maximum regulator power dissipation in the application.
2.  $T_{A(max)}$  maximum ambient temperature in the application.
3.  $T_{J(max)}$  maximum allowed junction temperature (125°C for the LM2596). For a conservative design, the maximum junction temperature should not exceed 110°C to assure safe operation. For every additional +10°C temperature rise that the junction must withstand, the estimated operating lifetime of the component is halved.
4.  $R_{\theta JC}$  package thermal resistance junction–case.
5.  $R_{\theta JA}$  package thermal resistance junction–ambient.

(Refer to Maximum Ratings on page 2 of this data sheet or  $R_{\theta JC}$  and  $R_{\theta JA}$  values).

The following formula is to calculate the approximate total power dissipated by the LM2596:

$$P_D = (V_{in} \times I_Q) + d \times I_{Load} \times V_{sat}$$

where d is the duty cycle and for buck converter

$$d = \frac{t_{on}}{T} = \frac{V_O}{V_{in}}$$

$I_Q$  (quiescent current) and  $V_{sat}$  can be found in the LM2596 data sheet,

$V_{in}$  is minimum input voltage applied,

$V_O$  is the regulator output voltage,

$I_{Load}$  is the load current.

The dynamic switching losses during turn-on and turn-off can be neglected if proper type catch diode is used.

### Packages Not on a Heatsink (Free-Standing)

For a free-standing application when no heatsink is used, the junction temperature can be determined by the following expression:

$$T_J = (R_{\theta JA}) (P_D) + T_A$$

where  $(R_{\theta JA})(P_D)$  represents the junction temperature rise caused by the dissipated power and  $T_A$  is the maximum ambient temperature.

### Packages on a Heatsink

If the actual operating junction temperature is greater than the selected safe operating junction temperature determined in step 3, then a heatsink is required. The junction temperature will be calculated as follows:

$$T_J = P_D (R_{\theta JA} + R_{\theta CS} + R_{\theta SA}) + T_A$$

where  $R_{\theta JC}$  is the thermal resistance junction–case,

$R_{\theta CS}$  is the thermal resistance case–heatsink,

$R_{\theta SA}$  is the thermal resistance heatsink–ambient.

If the actual operating temperature is greater than the selected safe operating junction temperature, then a larger heatsink is required.

### Some Aspects That can Influence Thermal Design

It should be noted that the package thermal resistance and the junction temperature rise numbers are all approximate, and there are many factors that will affect these numbers, such as PC board size, shape, thickness, physical position, location, board temperature, as well as whether the surrounding air is moving or still.

Other factors are trace width, total printed circuit copper area, copper thickness, single- or double-sided, multilayer board, the amount of solder on the board or even color of the traces.

The size, quantity and spacing of other components on the board can also influence its effectiveness to dissipate the heat.

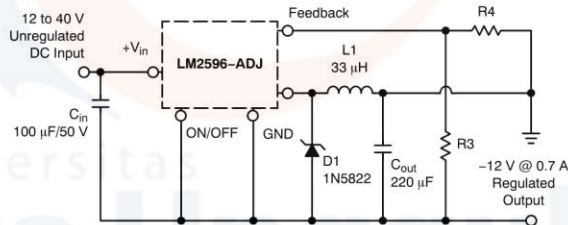


Figure 22. Inverting Buck-Boost Develops -12 V

## LM2596

### ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS

#### Inverting Regulator

An inverting buck–boost regulator using the LM2596–ADJ is shown in Figure 22. This circuit converts a positive input voltage to a negative output voltage with a common ground by bootstrapping the regulators ground to the negative output voltage. By grounding the feedback pin, the regulator senses the inverted output voltage and regulates it.

In this example the LM2596–12 is used to generate a –12 V output. The maximum input voltage in this case cannot exceed +28 V because the maximum voltage appearing across the regulator is the absolute sum of the input and output voltages and this must be limited to a maximum of 40 V.

This circuit configuration is able to deliver approximately 0.7 A to the output when the input voltage is 12 V or higher. At lighter loads the minimum input voltage required drops to approximately 4.7 V, because the buck–boost regulator topology can produce an output voltage that, in its absolute value, is either greater or less than the input voltage.

Since the switch currents in this buck–boost configuration are higher than in the standard buck converter topology, the available output current is lower.

This type of buck–boost inverting regulator can also require a larger amount of startup input current, even for light loads. This may overload an input power source with a current limit less than 5.0 A.

Such an amount of input startup current is needed for at least 2.0 ms or more. The actual time depends on the output voltage and size of the output capacitor.

Because of the relatively high startup currents required by this inverting regulator topology, the use of a delayed startup or an undervoltage lockout circuit is recommended.

Using a delayed startup arrangement, the input capacitor can charge up to a higher voltage before the switch–mode regulator begins to operate.

The high input current needed for startup is now partially supplied by the input capacitor  $C_{in}$ .

It has been already mentioned above, that in some situations, the delayed startup or the undervoltage lockout features could be very useful. A delayed startup circuit applied to a buck–boost converter is shown in Figure 27. Figure 29 in the “Undervoltage Lockout” section describes an undervoltage lockout feature for the same converter topology.

#### Design Recommendations:

The inverting regulator operates in a different manner than the buck converter and so a different design procedure has to be used to select the inductor  $L_1$  or the output capacitor  $C_{out}$ .

The output capacitor values must be larger than what is normally required for buck converter designs. Low input voltages or high output currents require a large value output capacitor (in the range of thousands of  $\mu\text{F}$ ).

The recommended range of inductor values for the inverting converter design is between 68  $\mu\text{H}$  and 220  $\mu\text{H}$ . To select an inductor with an appropriate current rating, the inductor peak current has to be calculated.

The following formula is used to obtain the peak inductor current:

$$I_{\text{peak}} \approx \frac{I_{\text{Load}} (V_{\text{in}} + |V_{\text{O}}|)}{V_{\text{in}}} + \frac{V_{\text{in}} \times t_{\text{on}}}{2L_1}$$

$$\text{where } t_{\text{on}} = \frac{|V_{\text{O}}|}{V_{\text{in}} + |V_{\text{O}}|} \times \frac{1.0}{f_{\text{osc}}}, \text{ and } f_{\text{osc}} = 52 \text{ kHz.}$$

Under normal continuous inductor current operating conditions, the worst case occurs when  $V_{\text{in}}$  is minimal.

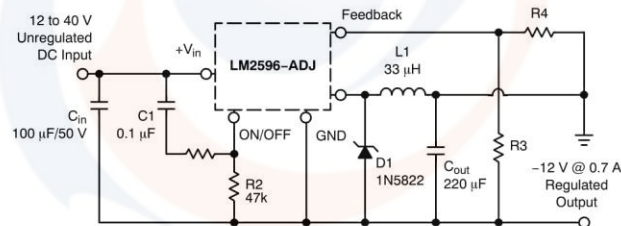
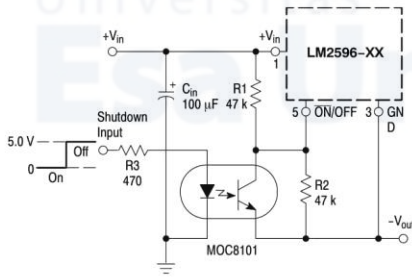


Figure 23. Inverting Buck–Boost Develops –12 V

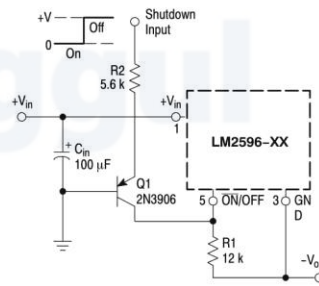
## LM2596



NOTE: This picture does not show the complete circuit.

**Figure 24. Inverting Buck-Boost Regulator Shutdown Circuit Using an Optocoupler**

With the inverting configuration, the use of the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin requires some level shifting techniques. This is caused by the fact, that the ground pin of the converter IC is no longer at ground. Now, the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin threshold voltage (1.3 V approximately) has to be related to the negative output voltage level. There are many different possible shutdown methods, two of them are shown in Figures 24 and 25.



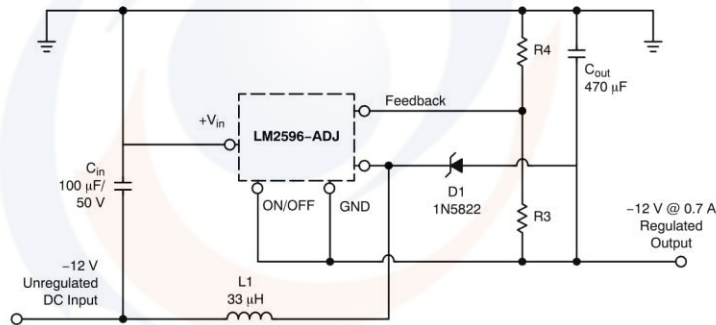
NOTE: This picture does not show the complete circuit.

**Figure 25. Inverting Buck-Boost Regulator Shutdown Circuit Using a PNP Transistor**

### Negative Boost Regulator

This example is a variation of the buck-boost topology and it is called negative boost regulator. This regulator experiences relatively high switch current, especially at low input voltages. The internal switch current limiting results in lower output load current capability.

The circuit in Figure 26 shows the negative boost configuration. The input voltage in this application ranges from  $-5.0\text{ V}$  to  $-12\text{ V}$  and provides a regulated  $-12\text{ V}$  output. If the input voltage is greater than  $-12\text{ V}$ , the output will rise above  $-12\text{ V}$  accordingly, but will not damage the regulator.



**Figure 26. Negative Boost Regulator**

### Design Recommendations:

The same design rules as for the previous inverting buck-boost converter can be applied. The output capacitor  $C_{\text{out}}$  must be chosen larger than would be required for a what standard buck converter. Low input voltages or high output currents require a large value output capacitor (in the range of thousands of  $\mu\text{F}$ ). The recommended range of inductor

values for the negative boost regulator is the same as for inverting converter design.

Another important point is that these negative boost converters cannot provide current limiting load protection in the event of a short in the output so some other means, such as a fuse, may be necessary to provide the load protection.

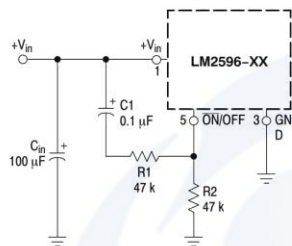
## LM2596

### Delayed Startup

There are some applications, like the inverting regulator already mentioned above, which require a higher amount of startup current. In such cases, if the input power source is limited, this delayed startup feature becomes very useful.

To provide a time delay between the time when the input voltage is applied and the time when the output voltage comes up, the circuit in Figure 27 can be used. As the input voltage is applied, the capacitor C1 charges up, and the voltage across the resistor R2 falls down. When the voltage on the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin falls below the threshold value 1.3 V, the regulator starts up. Resistor R1 is included to limit the maximum voltage applied to the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin. It reduces the power supply noise sensitivity, and also limits the capacitor C1 discharge current, but its use is not mandatory.

When a high 50 Hz or 60 Hz (100 Hz or 120 Hz respectively) ripple voltage exists, a long delay time can cause some problems by coupling the ripple into the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin, the regulator could be switched periodically on and off with the line (or double) frequency.



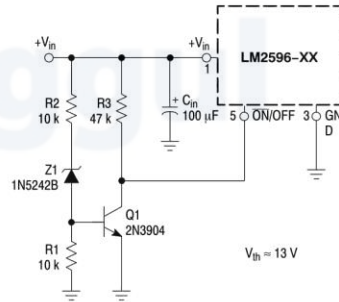
NOTE: This picture does not show the complete circuit.

Figure 27. Delayed Startup Circuitry

### Undervoltage Lockout

Some applications require the regulator to remain off until the input voltage reaches a certain threshold level. Figure 28 shows an undervoltage lockout circuit applied to a buck regulator. A version of this circuit for buck-boost converter is shown in Figure 29. Resistor R3 pulls the  $\overline{\text{ON/OFF}}$  pin high and keeps the regulator off until the input voltage reaches a predetermined threshold level with respect to the ground Pin 3, which is determined by the following expression:

$$V_{th} \approx V_{Z1} + \left(1.0 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right) V_{BE} (Q1)$$



NOTE: This picture does not show the complete circuit.

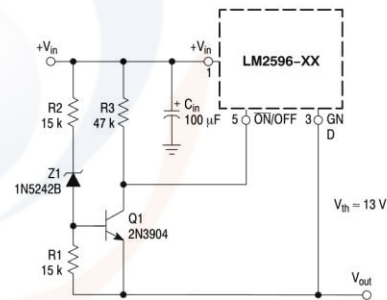
Figure 28. Undervoltage Lockout Circuit for Buck Converter

The following formula is used to obtain the peak inductor current:

$$I_{peak} \approx \frac{I_{Load} (V_{in} + |V_{O}|)}{V_{in}} + \frac{V_{in} \times t_{on}}{2L_1}$$

where  $t_{on} = \frac{|V_{O}|}{V_{in} + |V_{O}|} \times \frac{1.0}{f_{osc}}$ , and  $f_{osc} = 52 \text{ kHz}$ .

Under normal continuous inductor current operating conditions, the worst case occurs when  $V_{in}$  is minimal.



NOTE: This picture does not show the complete circuit.

Figure 29. Undervoltage Lockout Circuit for Buck-Boost Converter

### Adjustable Output, Low-Ripple Power Supply

A 3.0 A output current capability power supply that features an adjustable output voltage is shown in Figure 30.

This regulator delivers 3.0 A into 1.2 V to 35 V output. The input voltage ranges from roughly 3.0 V to 40 V. In order to achieve a 10 or more times reduction of output ripple, an additional L-C filter is included in this circuit.



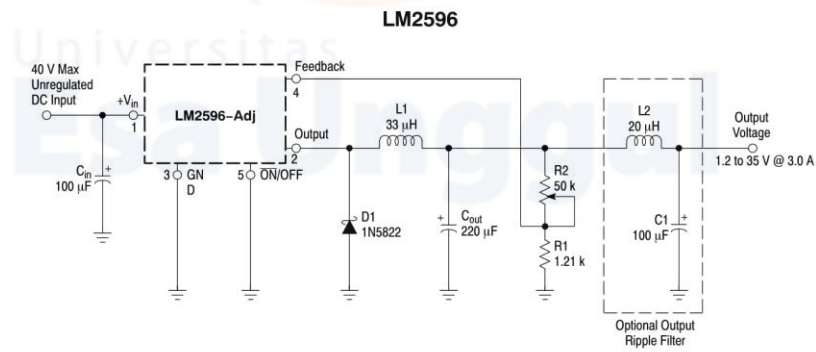


Figure 30. 1.2 to 35 V Adjustable 3.0 A Power Supply with Low Output Ripple

## LM2596

### THE LM2596 STEP-DOWN VOLTAGE REGULATOR WITH 5.0 V @ 3.0 A OUTPUT POWER CAPABILITY. TYPICAL APPLICATION WITH THROUGH-HOLE PC BOARD LAYOUT

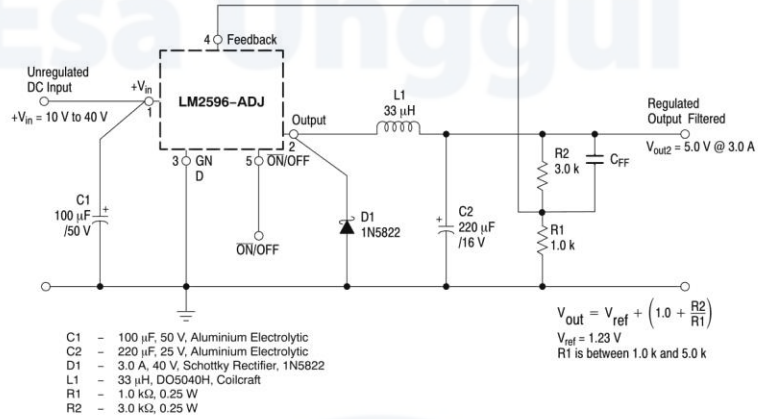
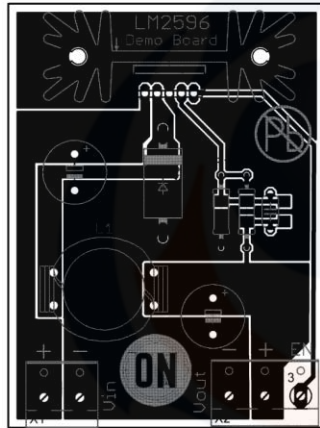
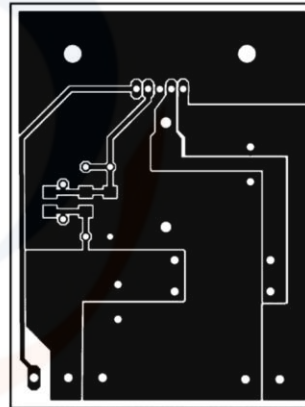


Figure 31. Schematic Diagram of the 5.0 V @ 3.0 A Step-Down Converter Using the LM2596-ADJ



NOTE: Not to scale.

Figure 32. Printed Circuit Board Layout Component Side



NOTE: Not to scale.

Figure 33. Printed Circuit Board Layout Copper Side

#### References

- National Semiconductor LM2596 Data Sheet and Application Note
- National Semiconductor LM2595 Data Sheet and Application Note
- Marty Brown "Practical Switching Power Supply Design", Academic Press, Inc., San Diego 1990
- Ray Ridley "High Frequency Magnetics Design", Ridley Engineering, Inc. 1995

## LM2596

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping†
LM2596TADJG	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM2596TVADJG	TO-220 (F) (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM2596DSADJG	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM2596DSADJR4G	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel

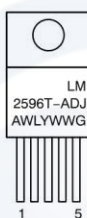
†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

### MARKING DIAGRAMS

TO-220  
TV SUFFIX  
CASE 314B



TO-220  
T SUFFIX  
CASE 314D



D<sup>2</sup>PAK  
DS SUFFIX  
CASE 936A

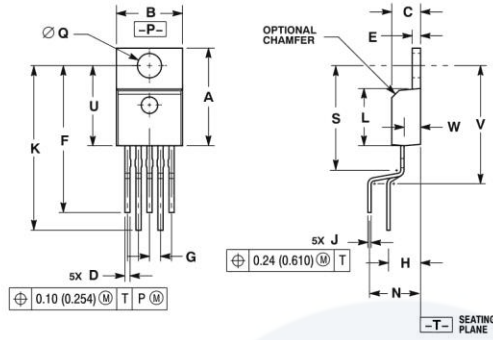


A = Assembly Location  
WL = Wafer Lot  
Y = Year  
WW = Work Week  
G = Pb-Free Package

LM2596

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

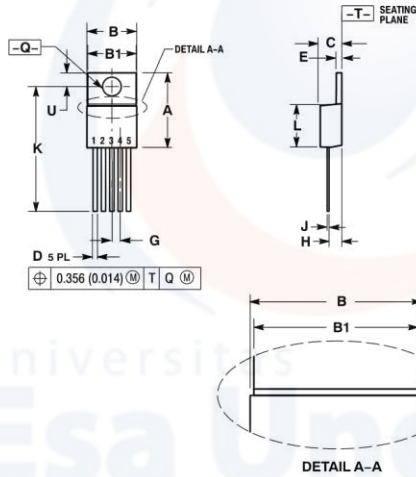
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ISSUE L



- NOTES:  
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2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.  
3. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERCONNECT BAR (DAMBAR) PROTRUSION. DIMENSION D INCLUDING PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.043 (1.092) MAXIMUM.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.572	0.613	14.529	15.570
B	0.390	0.415	9.906	10.541
C	0.170	0.180	4.318	4.572
D	0.025	0.038	0.635	0.965
E	0.048	0.055	1.219	1.397
F	0.850	0.935	21.590	23.749
G	0.067 BSC		1.702 BSC	
H	0.166 BSC		4.216 BSC	
J	0.015	0.025	0.381	0.635
K	0.900	1.100	22.860	27.940
L	0.320	0.365	8.128	9.271
N	0.320 BSC		8.128 BSC	
Q	0.140	0.153	3.556	3.886
S	---	0.620	---	15.748
U	0.468	0.905	11.888	22.827
V	---	0.735	---	18.669
W	0.090	0.110	2.286	2.794

TO-220  
T SUFFIX  
CASE 314D-04  
ISSUE F



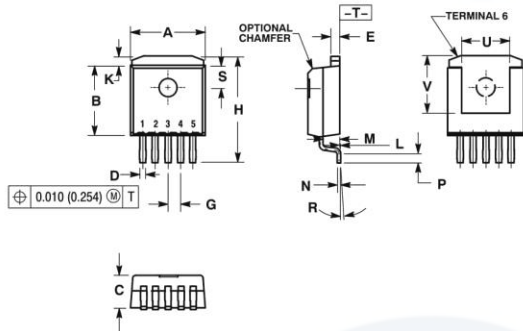
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DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.572	0.613	14.529	15.570
B	0.390	0.415	9.906	10.541
B1	0.375	0.415	9.525	10.541
C	0.170	0.180	4.318	4.572
D	0.025	0.038	0.635	0.965
E	0.048	0.055	1.219	1.397
G	0.067 BSC		1.702 BSC	
H	0.087	0.112	2.210	2.845
J	0.015	0.025	0.381	0.635
K	0.977	1.045	24.810	26.540
L	0.320	0.365	8.128	9.271
Q	0.140	0.153	3.556	3.886
U	0.105	0.117	2.667	2.972

# LM2596

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

D<sup>2</sup>PAK  
D2T SUFFIX  
CASE 936A-02  
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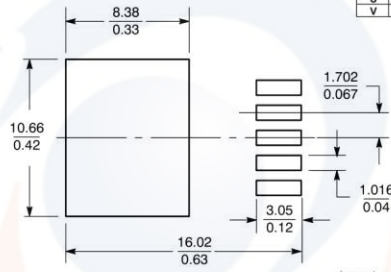


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3. TAB CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS A AND K.
4. DIMENSIONS U AND V ESTABLISH A MINIMUM MOUNTING SURFACE FOR TERMINAL 6.
5. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR GATE PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH AND GATE PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.025 (0.635) MAXIMUM.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.386	0.403	9.804	10.236
B	0.356	0.368	9.042	9.347
C	0.170	0.180	4.318	4.572
D	0.026	0.036	0.660	0.914
E	0.045	0.055	1.143	1.397
G	0.067	BSC	1.702	BSC
H	0.539	0.579	13.691	14.707
K	0.050	REF	1.270	REF
L	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.254
M	0.088	0.102	2.235	2.591
N	0.018	0.026	0.457	0.660
P	0.058	0.078	1.473	1.981
R	5°	REF	5°	REF
S	0.116	REF	2.946	REF
U	0.200	MIN	5.080	MIN
V	0.250	MIN	6.350	MIN

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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