APS2406

Chipown

1.5MHz, 800mA Synchronous Step-Down Converter

Description

The APS2406 is a high efficiency monolithic synchronous buck regulator using a constant frequency, current mode architecture. The device is available in an adjustable version and fixed output voltages, such as 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, etc. Supply current with no load is 300uA and drops to <1uA in shutdown. The 2.5V to 6.5V input voltage range makes the APS2406 ideally suited for single Li-Ion, two to four AA battery-powered applications. 100% duty cycle provides low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable systems. PWM pulse skipping mode operation provides very low output ripple voltage for noise sensitive applications. Switching frequency is internally set at 1.5MHz, allowing the use of small surface mount inductors and capacitors. The internal synchronous switch increases efficiency and eliminates the need for an external Schottky diode. Low output voltages are easily supported with the 0.6V feedback reference voltage. The APS2406 is available in a small SOT package.

Applications

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Microprocessors and DSP Core Supplies
- Wireless and DSL Modems
- PDAs
- MP3 / MP4 /PMP Player
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- Portable Instruments

Features

- High Efficiency: Up to 96%
- 1.5MHz Constant Switching Frequency
- 800mA Output Current at VIN=3V
- Integrated Main switch and synchronous rectifier. No Schottky Diode Required
- 2.5V to 6.5V Input Voltage Range
- Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout
- Quiescent Current: 300µA(input < 4.2V)
- Slope Compensated Current Mode Control for Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Short Circuit Protection
- <1uA Shutdown Current
- Soft start
- Space Saving 5-Pin SOT23 package

Typical Application Circuit

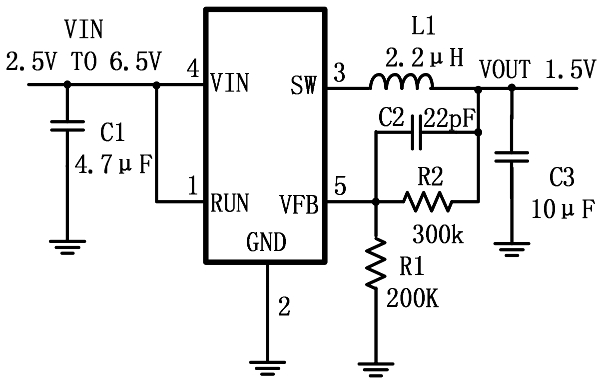


Figure 1. Basic Application Circuit with APS2406 adjustable version

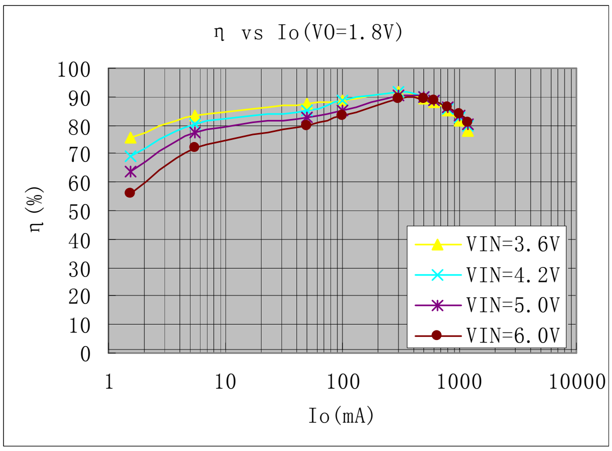


Figure 2. Typical Efficiency Curve

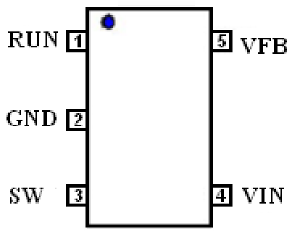
Absolute Maximum Rating (Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage.................................. -0.3V to +7V
RUN, V_{FB} Voltages............................-0.3V to V_{IN} +0.3V
SW Voltages.......................................-0.3V to V_{IN}+0.3V
P-Channel Switch Source Current (DC)..........1000mA
N-Channel Switch Sink Current (DC).............1000mA
Peak SW Sink and Source Current......................1.4A

Operating Temperature Range...........-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature (Note 2) ....+125°C
Storage Temperature Range...............-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)..................+300°C

Package/Order Information

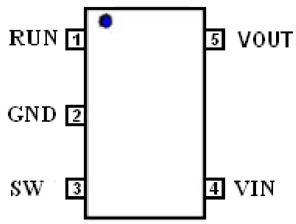
Adjustable Output Version:



SOT23-5L

Part Number	Top Mark	Temp Range
APS2406ES5-ADJ	H1XY (Note 4)	-40°C to +85°C

Fixed Output Versions:



SOT23-5L

Part Number	Top Mark	Temp Range
APS2406ES5-1.8	H3XY	-40°C to +85°C

Thermal Resistance (Note 3) :

Package	Θ_{JA}	Θ_{JC}
SOT23-5L	220°C/W	110°C/W

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.
Note 2: TJ is calculated from the ambient temperature TA and power dissipation PD according to the following formula: APS2406: TJ = TA + (PD)x(220°C/W)
Note 3: Thermal Resistance is specified with approximately 1 square of 1 oz copper.
Note 4: XY = Manufacturing Date Code
Note 5: For other output voltage versions, please contact with our sales representatives.

Electrical Characteristics (Note 5)

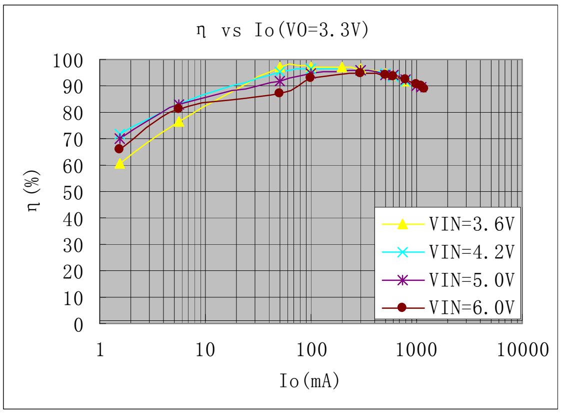
(V_{IN} =V_{RUN} = 3.6V, TA = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

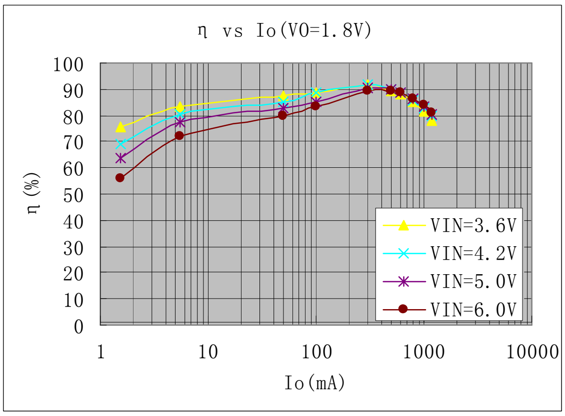
Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	unit
Input Voltage Range		2.5		6.5	V
Input DC Supply Current Active Mode Shutdown Mode	V_{FB}=0.5V or V_{OUT}=90% V_{FB}=0V, V_{IN}=4.2V		300 0.1	400 1.0	μA μA
Regulated Feedback Voltage	T_A = +25°C	0.5880	0.6000	0.6120	V
	T_A = 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	0.5865	0.6000	0.6135	V
	T_A = -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	0.5820	0.6000	0.6180	V
V_{FB} Input Bias Current	V_{FB} = 0.65V			±30	nA
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	V_{IN} = 2.5V to 5.5V,		0.5	0.60	%/V
Regulated Output Voltage	APS2406-1.2, -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	1.164	1.200	1.236	V
	APS2406-1.8, -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	1.746	1.800	1.854	V
Output Voltage Line Regulation	V_{IN} = 2.5V to 5.5V Iout=10mA		0.5	0.60	%/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	Iout=10 to 800mA		0.5		%
Peak Inductor Current	V_{IN}=3V, V_{FB}=0.5V or V_{OUT}=90% Duty Cycle <35%	0.8	1.0	1.25	A
Oscillator Frequency	V_{FB}=0.6V or V_{OUT}=100%	1.2	1.5	1.8	MHz
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of P-CH MOSFET	I_{SW} = 300mA		0.4	0.45	Ω
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of N-CH MOSFET	I_{SW} = -300mA		0.35	0.40	Ω
SW Leakage	V_{RUN} = 0V, V_{SW} = 0V or 5V, V_{IN} = 5V		±0.01	±1	μA
Soft start			1.5		mS
RUN Threshold Low	-40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C			0.6	V
RUN Threshold High		1.5			
RUN Leakage Current			±0.01	±1	μA

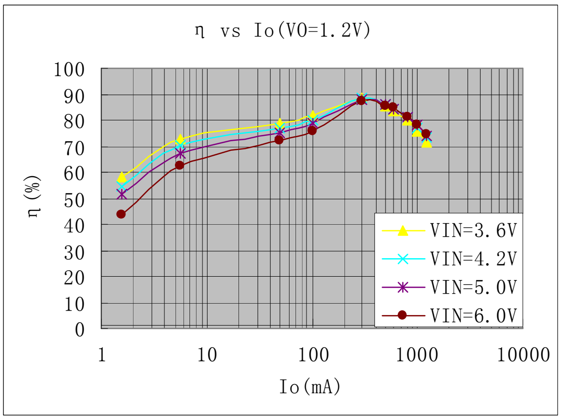
Note 5: 100% production test at +25°C. Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

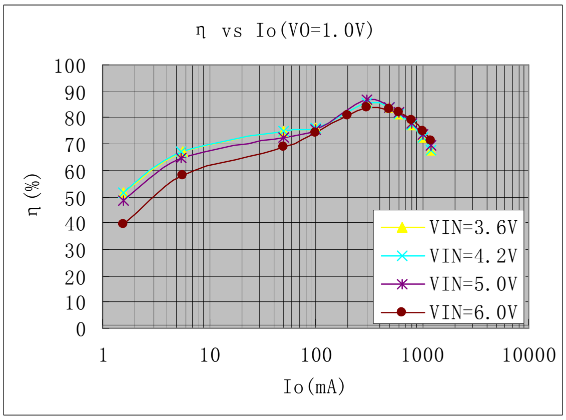
Typical Performance Characteristics

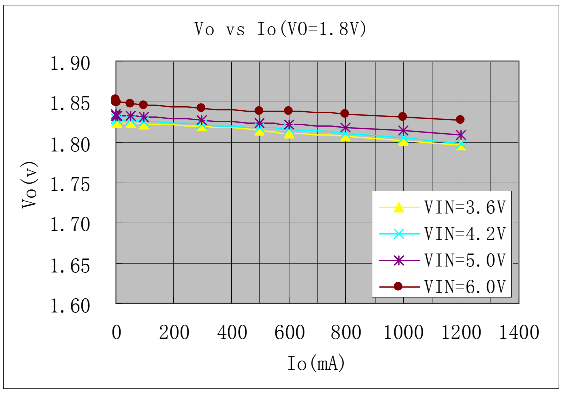
(Test Figure 1 above unless otherwise specified)

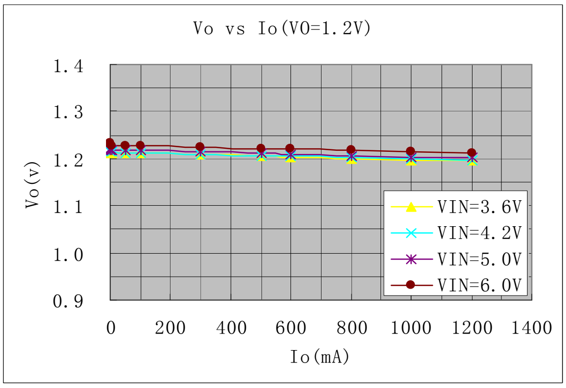












Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	RUN	Regulator Enable control input. Drive RUN above 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive RUN below 0.6V to turn it off. In shutdown, all functions are disabled drawing <1μA supply current. Do not leave RUN floating.
2	GND	Ground
3	SW	Power Switch Output. It is the Switch note connection to Inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal P-CH and N-CH MOSFET switches.
4	VIN	Supply Input Pin. Must be closely decoupled to GND, Pin 2, with a 2.2μF or greater ceramic capacitor.

5	VFB/VOUT	VFB (APS2406): Feedback Input Pin. Connect FB to the center point of the external resistor divider. The feedback threshold voltage is 0.6V. VOUT (APS2406-1.2/APS2406-1.8): Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.

Functional Block Diagram

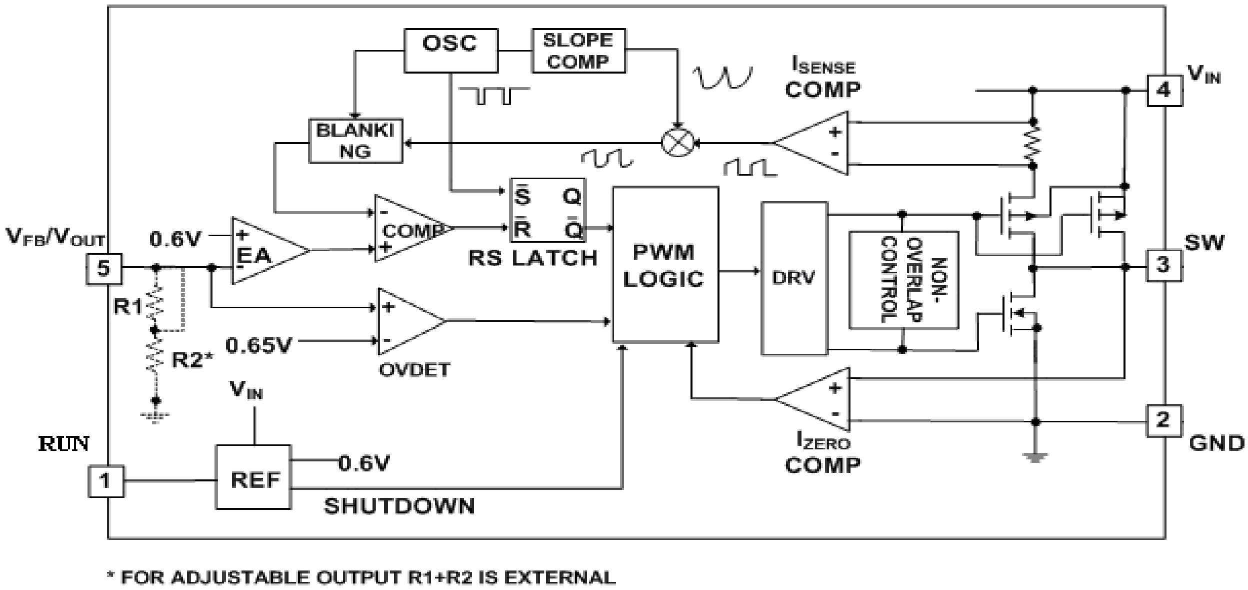


Figure 3. APS2406 Block Diagram

Operation

APS2406 is a monolithic switching mode Step-Down DC-DC converter. It utilizes internal MOSFETs to achieve high efficiency and can generate very low output voltage by using internal reference at 0.6V. It operates at a fixed switching frequency, and uses the slope compensated current mode architecture. This Step-Down DC-DC Converter supplies 800mA output current at Vout = 1.8V with input voltage range from 2.5V to 6.5V.

Current Mode PWM Control

Slope compensated current mode PWM control provides stable switching and cycle-by-cycle current limit for excellent load and line responses and protection of the internal main switch (P-Ch MOSFET) and synchronous rectifier (N-CH MOSFET). During normal operation, the internal P-Ch MOSFET is turned on for a certain time to ramp the inductor current at each rising edge of the internal oscillator, and switched off when the peak inductor current is above the error voltage. The current comparator, I_{COMP}, limits the peak inductor current. When the main switch is off, the synchronous rectifier will be turned on immediately and stay on until either the inductor current starts to reverse, as indicated by the current reversal comparator, I_{ZERO}, or the beginning of the next clock cycle. The OVDET comparator controls output transient overshoots by turning the main switch off and keeping it off until the fault is no longer present.

Idle Mode Operation

At very light loads, the APS2406 automatically enters pulse skipping Mode. In the pulse skipping Mode, the inductor current may reach zero or reverse on each pulse. The PWM control loop will automatically skip pulses to maintain output regulation. The bottom MOSFET is turned off by the current reversal comparator, I_{ZERO}, and the switch voltage will ring. This is discontinuous mode operation, and is normal behavior for the switching regulator.

Dropout Operation

When the input voltage decreases toward the value of the output voltage, the APS2406 allows the main switch to remain on for more than one switching cycle and increases the duty cycle (Note 5) until it reaches 100%. The output voltage then is the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the main switch and the inductor. At low input supply voltage, the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the P-Channel MOSFET increases, and the efficiency of the converter decreases. Caution must be exercised to ensure the heat dissipated not to exceed the maximum junction temperature of the IC.

Note 5: The duty cycle D of a step-down converter is defined as:

$$D = T_{ON} \times f_{OSC} \times 100\% \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times 100\%$$

Where T_{ON} is the main switch on time and f_{OSC} is the oscillator frequency (1.5MHz).

Maximum Load Current

The APS2406 will operate with input supply voltage as low as 2.5V, however, the maximum load current decreases at lower input due to large IR drop on the main switch and synchronous rectifier. The slope compensation signal reduces the peak inductor current as a function of the duty cycle to prevent sub-harmonic oscillations at duty cycles greater than 50%. Conversely the current limit increases as the duty cycle decreases.

Layout Guidance

When laying out the PCB board, the following suggestions should be taken to ensure proper operation of the APS2406. These items are also illustrated graphically in Figure 4 & Figure 5.

1. The power traces, including the GND trace, the SW trace and the VIN trace should be kept short, direct and wide.
2. The VFB pin should be connected directly to the feedback resistor. The resistive divider R1/R2 must be connected between the (+) plate of Cout and ground.
3. Connect the (+) plate of C1 to the VIN pin as closely as possible. This capacitor provides the AC current to internal power MOSFET.
4. Keep the switching node, SW, away from the sensitive VFB node.
5. Keep the (-) plates of C1 and C3 as close as possible.

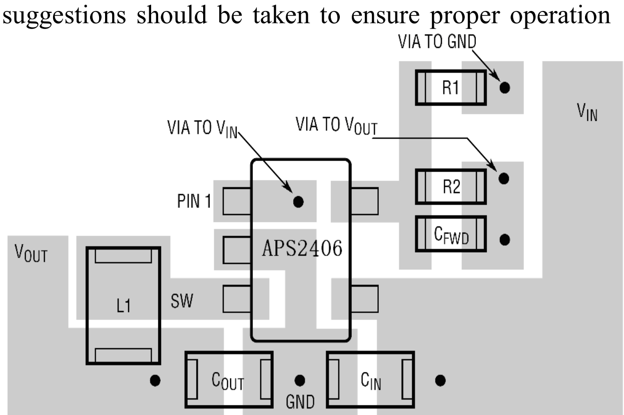


Figure4. APS2406 ADJ output Suggested Layout

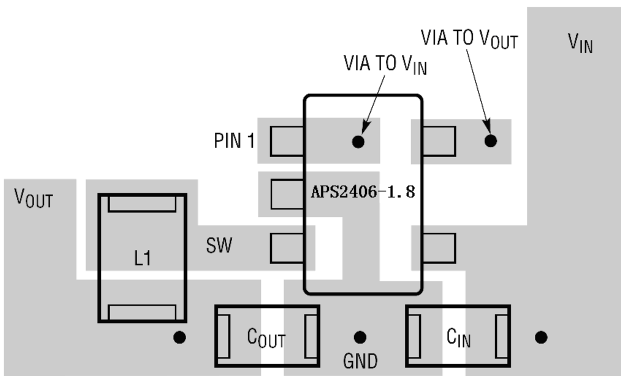


Figure5. APS2406 Fixed output Suggested Layout

Application Information

APS2406 has fixed output version. The 1.2v, 1.8v and 2.5v are the available choices. The fixed output version can exclude the feedback resistance and capacitance.

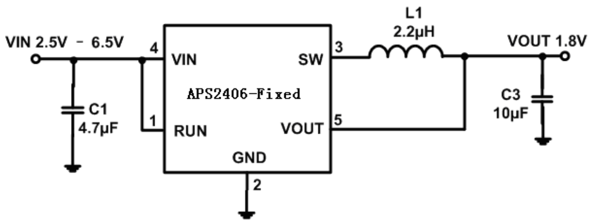


Figure6. Circuit of Output Version

Setting the Output Voltage

Figure 1 above shows the basic application circuit with APS2406 adjustable output version. The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.6V \times \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$$

R1= 200KΩ for all outputs; R2= 200kΩ for V_{OUT}=1.2V, R2=300kΩ for V_{OUT} =1.5V, R2=400kΩ for V_{OUT} =1.8V, and R2=633.3kΩ for V_{OUT} =2.5V.

Inductor Selection

For most designs, the APS2406 operates with inductors of 1µH to 4.7µH. Low inductance values are physically smaller but require faster switching, which results in some efficiency loss. The inductor value can be derived from the following equation:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times f_{OSC}}$$

Where ΔI_L is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors lower ripple current and small value inductors

result in high ripple currents. Choose inductor ripple current approximately 35% of the maximum load current 800mA, or ΔI_L=280mA.

For output voltages above 2.0V, when light-load efficiency is important, the minimum recommended inductor is 2.2µH. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the 50mΩ to 150mΩ range. For higher efficiency at heavy loads (above 200mA), or minimal load regulation (but some transient overshoot), the resistance should be kept below 100mΩ. The DC current rating of the inductor should be at least equal to the maximum load current plus half the ripple current to prevent core saturation (800mA+140mA). Table 1 lists some typical surface mount inductors that meet target applications for the APS2406.

Part #	L (µH)	Max DCR (mΩ)	Rated D.C. Current (A)	Size WxLxH (mm)
Sumida CR43	1.4 2.2 3.3 4.7	56.2 71.2 86.2 108.7	2.52 1.75 1.44 1.15	4.5x4.0x3.5
Sumida CDRH4D18	1.5 2.2 3.3 4.7	75 110 162	1.32 1.04 0.84	4.7x4.7x2.0
Toko D312C	1.5 2.2 3.3 4.7	120 140 180 240	1.29 1.14 0.98 0.79	3.6x3.6x1.2

Table 1. Typical Surface Mount Inductors

Input Capacitor Selection

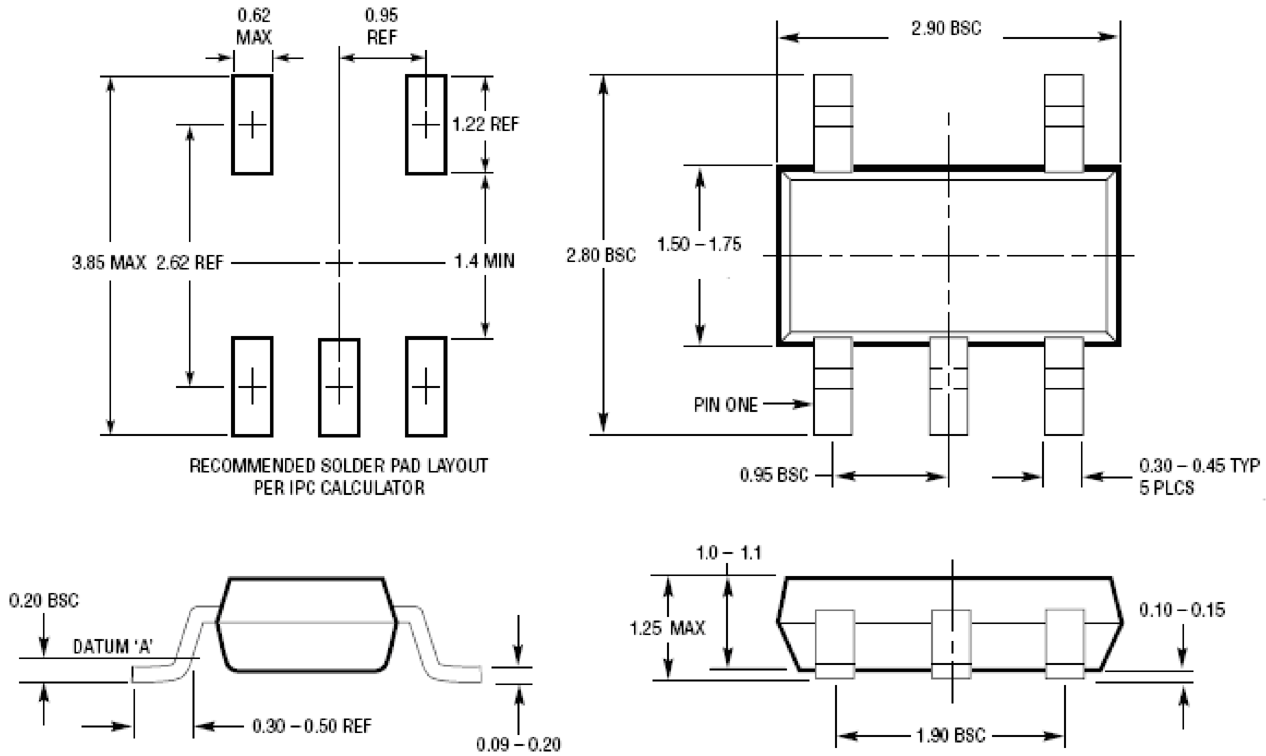
The input capacitor reduces the surge current drawn from the input and switching noise from the device. The input capacitor impedance at the switching frequency shall be less than input source impedance to prevent high frequency switching current passing to the input. A low ESR input capacitor sized for maximum RMS current must be used. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their low ESR and small temperature coefficients. A 4.7µF ceramic capacitor for most applications is sufficient.

Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor is required to keep the output voltage ripple small and to ensure regulation loop stability. The output capacitor must have low impedance at the switching frequency. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended due to their low ESR and high ripple current. The output ripple V_{OUT} is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \leq \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC} \times L} \times \left(ESR + \frac{1}{8 \times f_{osc} \times C3} \right)$$

Package Information



Note: Package outline exclusive of mold flash and metal burr.

IMPORTANT NOTICE