

2A,2.3V-6V Input,1.5MHz Synchronous Step-Down Converter

#### **FEATURES**

- High Efficiency: Up to 96%
- 1.5MHz Constant Frequency Operation
- 2A Output Current
- No Schottky Diode Required
- 2.3V to 6V Input Voltage Range
- Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- PFM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout Operation
- Low Quiescent Current: 40μA
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Fault Protection
- Inrush Current Limit and Soft Start
- $<1\mu$ A Shutdown Current
- SOP8 package

# **APPLICATIONS**

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Wireless and DSL Modems
- PDAs
- Portable Instruments
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- PC Cards

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The MT3420SP is a 1.5MHz constant frequency. current mode step-down converter. It is ideal for portable equipment requiring very high current up to 2A from single-cell Lithium-ion batteries while still achieving over 90% efficiency during peak load conditions. The MT3420SP also can run at 100% duty cycle for low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable systems while light load operation provides very low output ripple for noise sensitive applications. The MT3420SP can supply up to 2A output load current from a 2.3V to 6V input voltage and the output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V. The high switching frequency minimizes the size of external components while keeping switching losses low. The internal slope compensation setting allows the device to operate with smaller inductor values to optimize size and provide efficient operation. The device is available in a Pb-free, SOP8 package and is rated over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

This device offers two operation modes, PWM control and PFM Mode switching control, which allows a high efficiency over the wider range of the load.

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

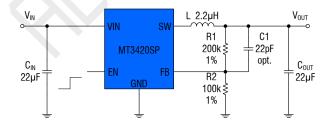
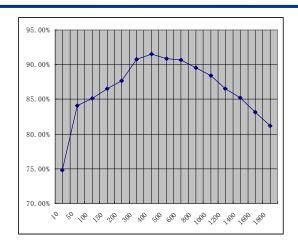


Figure 1. Basic Application Circuit



# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** (Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage0.3V to 6.5V	Jui
EN,FB Voltages0.3V to $(V_{IN} + 0.3V)$	Op
SW Voltage0.3V to $(V_{IN} + 0.3V)$	Le
Power Dissipation1.1W	Sto
Thermal Resistance θ <sub>JC</sub> 11°C/W	ES
Thermal Resistance θ Δ90°C/W	ES

Junction Temperature(Note2)15	0°C
Operating Temperature Range40°C to 85	5°C
Lead Temperature(Soldering, 10s)300	J°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to 150	O°C
ESD HBM(Human Body Mode)2	2kV
ESD MM(Machine Mode)20	)0V

# PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

	Order Part Number	Package	Top Marking
TOP VIEW  NC 1  NC 1  8 NC  7 EN  6 NC  5 FB  8-LEAD PLASTIC SOP  T <sub>JMAX</sub> = 150°C, θ <sub>JA</sub> = 90°C/W, θ <sub>JC</sub> = 11°C/W	MT3420SP	SOP8	MT3420SP <u>YMNNV</u> <u>FLLLLL</u>

# PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Pin Number	Description
NC	1,6,8	No Connect.
VIN	2	Power Supply Input. Must be closely decoupled to GND with a $22\mu F$ or greater ceramic capacitor.
SW	3	Power Switch Output. It is the switch node connection to Inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal P-ch and N-ch MOSFET switches.
GND	4	Ground pin.
FB	5	Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.
EN	7	Chip Enable Pin. Drive EN above 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive EN below 0.4V to turn it off. Do not leave EN floating.

# **AEROSEMI**

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)**

 $(V_{IN}=V_{EN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.8V, T_A=25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range		2.3		6	V
UVLO Threshold		1.7	1.9	2.1	V
Input DC Supply Current	(Note 4)				$\mu$ A
PWM Mode	$V_{OUT} = 90\%$ , $I_{LOAD} = 0$ mA		150	300	$\mu$ A
PFM Mode	$V_{OUT} = 105\%, I_{LOAD} = 0 \text{mA}$		40	75	$\mu$ A
Shutdown Mode	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{IN} = 4.2V$		0.1	1.0	$\mu$ A
Regulated Feedback	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	0.588	0.600	0.612	V
Voltage V <sub>FB</sub>	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}C$	0.586	0.600	0.613	V
Vollaye V <sub>FB</sub>	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}C$	0.585	0.600	0.615	V
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> =2.5V to 5.5V		0.1		%/V
Output Voltage Accuracy	$V_{IN} = 2.5V \text{ to } 5.5V,$ $I_{OUT} = 10 \text{mA to } 2000 \text{mA}$	-3		+3	% V <sub>OUT</sub>
Output Voltage Load Regulation	I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA to 2000mA		0.2		%/A
Ossillation Fraguency	V <sub>OUT</sub> =100%	,	1.5		MHz
Oscillation Frequency	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		300		kHz
On Resistance of PMOS	$I_{SW} = 100 \text{mA}$		100	150	mΩ
On Resistance of NMOS	$I_{sw} = -100 \text{mA}$		90	150	mΩ
Peak Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 3V, V_{OUT} = 90\%$		4		Α
EN Threshold		0.30	1.0	1.50	V
EN Leakage Current			±0.01	±1.0	μΑ
SW Leakage Current	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{IN} = V_{SW} = 5V$		±0.01	±1.0	μΑ

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

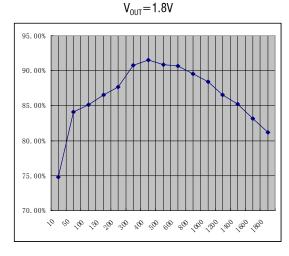
**Note 2:**  $T_J$  is calculated from the ambient temperature  $T_A$  and power dissipation  $P_D$  according to the following formula:  $T_J = T_A + (P_D) \times (90^{\circ}\text{C/W})$ .

**Note 3:** 100% production test at  $+25^{\circ}$ C. Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

**Note 4:** Dynamic supply current is higher due to the gate charge being delivered at the switching frequency.

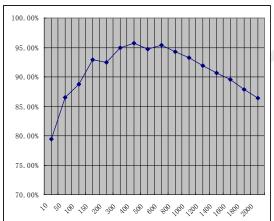
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Efficiency vs. Load Current



Efficiency vs. Load Current



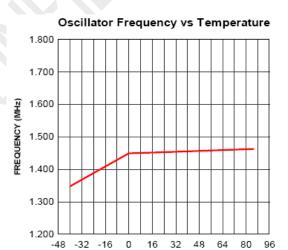


Output Voltage Vs Output Current

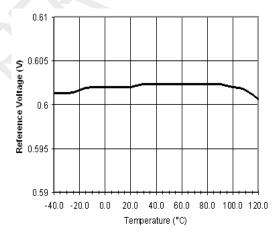
1.804
1.802
1.8
1.798
1.796
1.794
1.792
1.79

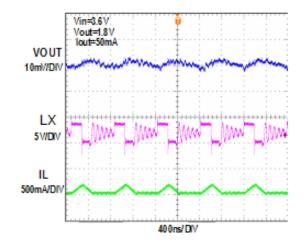
Vin=3.6V,Vout=1.8V

10 50 100 150 200 300 400 500 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000

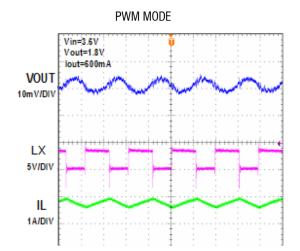


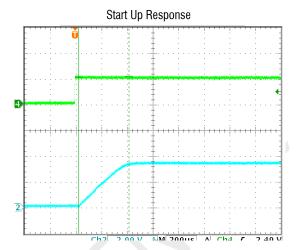
#### PFM MODE





1.788 1.786





# **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**

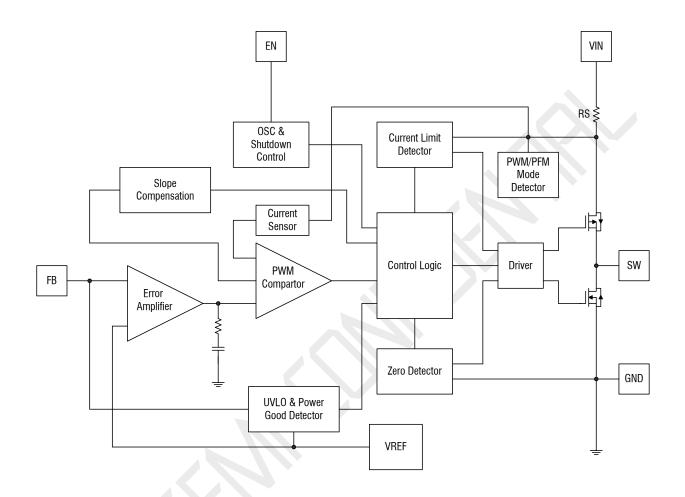


Figure 2. MT3420SP Block Diagram

## **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The MT3420SP is a high output current monolithic switch mode step-down DC-DC converter. The device operates at a fixed 1.5MHz switching frequency, and uses a slope compensated current mode architecture. This step-down DC-DC converter can supply up to 2A output current at  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$  and has an input voltage range from 2.3V to 6V. It minimizes external component size and optimizes efficiency at the heavy load range. The slope compensation allows the device to remain stable over a wider range of inductor values so that smaller values  $(1\mu H \text{ to } 4.7\mu H)$  with lower DCR can be used to achieve higher efficiency. Only a small bypass input capacitor is required at the output. The adjustable output voltage can be programmed with external feedback to any voltage, ranging from 0.6V to near the input voltage. It uses internal MOSFETs to achieve high efficiency and can generate very low output voltages by using an internal reference of 0.6V. At dropout operation, the converter duty cycle increases to 100% and the output voltage tracks the input voltage minus the low R<sub>DS(ON)</sub> drop of the P-channel high-side MOSFET and the inductor DCR. The internal error amplifier compensation provides excellent transient response, load and line regulation. Internal soft start eliminates any output voltage overshoot when the enable or the input voltage is applied.

#### Setting the Output Voltage

Figure 1 shows the basic application circuit for the MT3420SP. The MT3420SP can be externally programmed. Resistors R1 and R2 in Figure 1 program the output to regulate at a voltage higher than 0.6V. To limit the bias current required for the external feedback resistor string while maintaining good noise immunity, the minimum suggested value for R2 is  $59k\Omega$ . Although a larger value will further reduce quiescent current, it will also increase the impedance of the feedback node, making it more sensitive to external noise and interference. Table 1 summarizes the resistor values for various output voltages with R2 set to either  $59k\Omega$  for good noise immunity or  $316k\Omega$  for reduced no load input current.

The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

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

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

Table 1 shows the resistor selection for different output voltage settings.

V (V)	R2=59kΩ	R2=316kΩ	
V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	R1(kΩ)	R1(kΩ )	
0.8	19.6	105	
0.9	29.4	158	
1.0	39.2	210	
1.1	49.9	261	
1.2	59.0	316	
1.3	68.1	365	
1.4	78.7	422	
1.5	88.7	475	
1.8	118	634	
1.85	124	655	
2.0	137	732	
2.5	187	1000	
3.3	267	1430	

Table 1: Resistor selections for different output voltage settings (standard 1% resistors substituted for calculated values).

### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

#### **Inductor Selection**

For most designs, the MT3420SP operates with inductors of  $1\mu$ H to  $4.7\mu$ H. 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:

$$L = \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} \times \left(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}\right)}{V_{\text{IN}} \times \Delta I_{\text{L}} \times f_{\text{OSC}}}$$

Where  $\triangle$  I<sub>L</sub> is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors result in lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple current. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the  $50m\Omega$  to  $150m\Omega$  range.

PART NUMBER	VALUE (uH)	DCR (Ω MAX)	MAX DC CURRENT (A)	SIZE L*W*H(mm³)
Sumida CDRH5D16	2.2	28.7	3	5.8x5.8x1.8
	3.3	35.6	2.6	3.003.001.0
	4.7	19	3.4	8.3x8.3x3.0
0	2.2	23	3.3	
Sumida CDRH5D16	3.3	29	2.6	5.2x5.2x3.0
	4.7	39	2.1	

Table2.Recommend 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 should 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  $22\mu$ F ceramic capacitor for most applications is sufficient. A large value may be used for improved input voltage filtering.

#### **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 ratings. The output ripple  $\Delta$   $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is determined by:

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

A  $22\mu$ F ceramic can satisfy most applications.

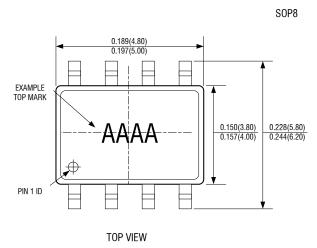


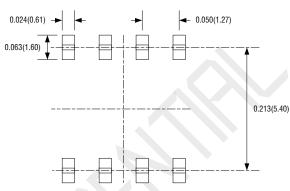
## **PCB Layout Recommendations**

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checking should be used to ensure proper operation of the MT3420SP. Check the following in your layout:

- The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the SW trace and the VIN trace should be kept short, direct and wide
- ightharpoonup Does the (+) plates of  $C_{\mathbb{IN}}$  connect to VIN as closely as possible. This capacitor provides the AC current to the internal power MOSFETs.
- Keep the switching node, SW, away from the sensitive V<sub>OUT</sub> node.
- $\blacktriangleright$  Keep the (-) plates of  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  as close as possible

# **PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**



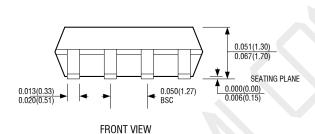


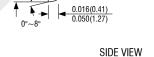
RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT

**■** 0.010(0.25) 0.020(0.50)

x45°

0.0075(0.19)





GAUGE PLANE 0.010(0.25) BSC

1) CONTROL DIMENSION IS IN INCHES. DIMENSION IN

BRACKET IS IN MILLIMETERS.
2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH,PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.

3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.

4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.004" INCHES MAX.
5) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-012, VARIATION BA.

6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.



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