

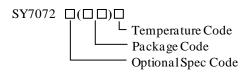
## 0.85V Minimum Input and 5.5V Maximum Output **High Efficiency 2A Valley Current Synchronous Boost**

## **General Description**

SY7072A is a high efficient, synchronous, step-up Boost converter designed for one-cell Li-Ion or Lipolymer, or a two to three-cell alkaline Ni-Cd or Ni-MH battery powered applications. It can convert down to 0.85V input voltage. It adopts NMOS for the main switch and PMOS for the synchronous switch.

SY7072A can disconnect the output from input during the shutdown mode. When input voltage exceeds the regulated output voltage, SY7072A enters bypass mode automatically.

## **Ordering Information**



Ordering Number	Package type	Note		
SY7072AABC	SOT23-6			

### **Features**

- 0.85V Minimum Input Voltage
- Adjustable Output Voltage from 1.8V to 5.5V
- Min 2A Valley Current Limit
- 5µA Typical Quiescent Current
- Load Disconnect During Shutdown
- Low R<sub>DS(ON)</sub> (Main Switch/Synchronous Switch) at 3.3V Output:  $100/170 \text{m}\Omega$
- Output OVP
- RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free
- Auto Bypass Mode When  $V_{IN} \ge V_{OUT}$
- Compact Package SOT23-6

## **Applications**

All Single Cell Li or Dual Cell Battery Operated Products as MP-3 Player, PDAs, and Other Portable Equipment

## **Typical Applications**

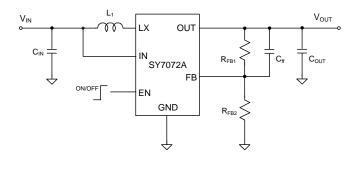


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram

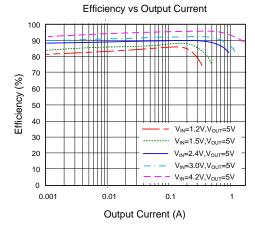
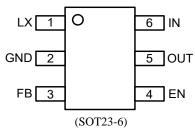


Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Load Current



## **Pinout (top view)**



Top mark: **cK**xyz for SY7072AABC (Device code: **cK**, x=year code, y=week code, z= lot number code)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Description	
LX	1	Inductor node. Connect an inductor between the IN pin and the LX pin.	
GND	2	Ground pin.	
FB	3	Feedback pin. Connect a resistor $R_{FB1}$ between OUT and FB, and a resistor $R_{FB2}$ between FB and GND to program the output voltage. $V_{OUT}=1.2V \times (R_{FB1}/R_{FB2}+1)$ .	
EN	4	Enable pin. Pull high to turn on. Do not leave it floating.	
OUT	5	Output pin. Decouple this pin to the GND pin with a minimum of 22µF ceramic capacitor.	
IN	6	Input pin.	

## **Block Diagram**

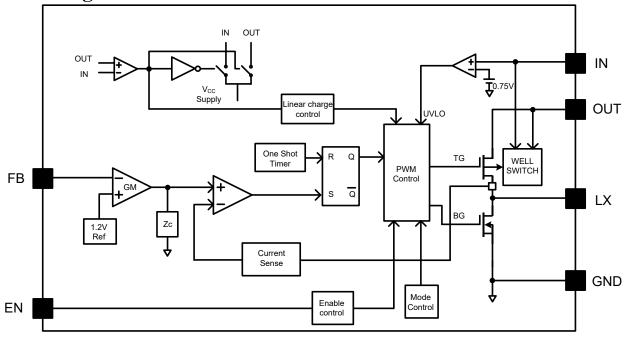


Figure 3. Block Diagram





Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)	
FB, IN, OUT, EN	
LX	0.3V $^{(*_1)}$ to 6.0V $^{(*_2)}$
Power Dissipation, P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>A</sub> =25°C SOT23-6	1W
Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	
θ JA	100°C/W
θ JC	30°C/W
Junction Temperature Range	
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	
Storage Temperature Range	
(*1) LX Voltage tested down to -3V< 20ns	
(*2) LX Voltage tested up to +7V< 20ns	
<b>Recommended Operating Conditions</b> (Note 3)	
IN	0.85V to 5.5V
OUT	
EN	
All Other Pins	
Junction Temperature Range	
Ambient Temperature Range	40°C to 85°C



## **Electrical Characteristics**

 $(V_{IN}=2.4V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=500mA, T_A=25$ °C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter		bol Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range			0.85		5.5	V
Input UVLO Threshold	$V_{ m UVL}$	.0		0.7	0.85	V
Input UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{\mathrm{HYS}}$	}		0.04		V
Quiescent Current		$V_{FB}=1.3V, V_{EN}=V_{IN}=1V,$		0.7		μΑ
Vo	OUT IQ	V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.4V		5		μΑ
Shutdown Current	${ m I}_{ m SHDN}$	$V_{EN}=0V, V_{IN}=2.4V$		0.1	1	μΑ
Linear Charge Current	$I_{CHAR}$	$V_{OUT} < 0.5 V_{IN}$		1		A
Feedback Reference Voltage			1.182	1.2	1.218	V
Low Side Main FET Ron		DN)1		100		mΩ
Synchronous FET R <sub>ON</sub>		ON)2		170		mΩ
EN Land Valta as III als	X7	$V_{IN} \le 1.6V$ and $V_{OUT} \le 1.6V$	0.7			V
EN Input Voltage High	$V_{\mathrm{EN,H}}$	$V_{IN} > 1.6 V \text{ or } V_{OUT} > 1.6 V$	1.2			V
EN Land Valta as Land	X7	$V_{IN} \le 1.6V$ and $V_{OUT} \le 1.6V$			0.25	V
EN Input Voltage Low	$V_{\mathrm{EN,L}}$	$V_{IN}>1.6V$ or $V_{OUT}>1.6V$			0.4	V
EN Leakage Current		$V_{EN}=3.3V$	-1		1	μΑ
Min ON Time	t <sub>ON,M</sub>	IN		60		ns
Min OFF Time		MIN		140		ns
Soft-start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>			1		ms
Switching Frequency		V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V, CCM		1		MHz
Valley FET Current Limit		VAL	2			A
Output Over Voltage Threshold		,		5.8		V
Output Over Voltage Hysteresis		P,HYS		0.3		V
Thermal Shutdown Temperature				150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hyste	eresis T <sub>HYS</sub>			20		°C

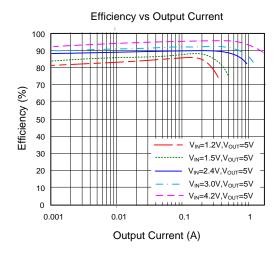
**Note 1**: Stresses beyond the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

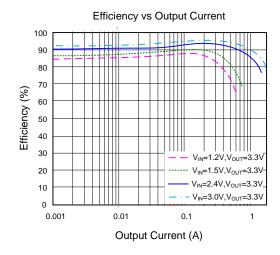
Note 2: Package thermal resistance is measured in the natural convection at  $T_A = 25\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  on a two-layer Silergy Evaluation Board.

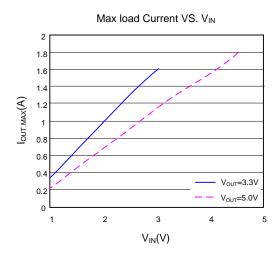
**Note 3:** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

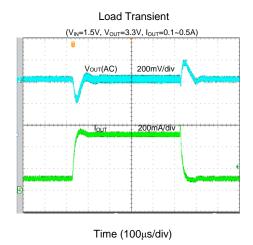


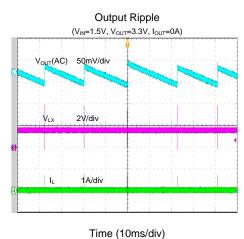
# **Typical Performance Characteristics**

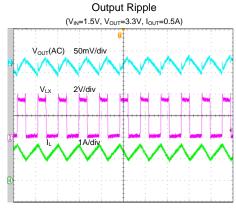












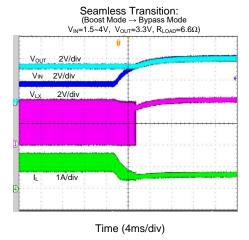


# Startup from V<sub>IN</sub> (V<sub>IN</sub>=1.5V, V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=0.5A) V<sub>IN</sub> 1V/div V<sub>OUT</sub> 2V/div J I<sub>L</sub> 1A/div

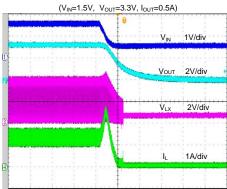
#### Time (2ms/div)

# Startup from Enable (V<sub>IN</sub>=1.5V, V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=0.5A) EN 2V/div Vout 2V/div V<sub>LX</sub> 2V/div

Time (200µs/div)

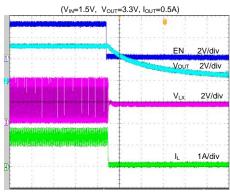


#### Shutdown from V<sub>IN</sub>

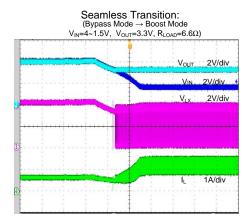


Time (200µs/div)

#### Shutdown from Enable



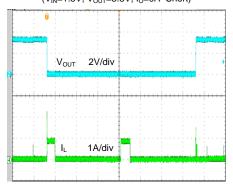
Time (40µs/div)



Time (400µs/div)

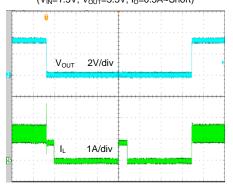


# Short Circuit Protection ( $V_{IN}$ =1.5V, $V_{OUT}$ =3.3V, $I_O$ =0A~Short)



Time (20ms/div)

# Short Circuit Protection ( $V_{IN}$ =1.5V, $V_{OUT}$ =3.3V, $I_{O}$ =0.5A~Short)



Time (20ms/div)



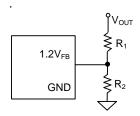
## **Applications Information**

Because of the high integration in the SY7072A, the application circuit based on this regulator is rather simple. Only input capacitor C<sub>IN</sub>, output capacitor C<sub>OUT</sub>, inductor L and feedback resistors (R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>) need to be selected for the targeted applications specifications.

#### Feedback Resistor Dividers R1 and R2:

Choose R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> to program the proper output voltage. To minimize the power consumption under light loads, it is desirable to choose large resistance values for both R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>. A value of between 100k and 1M is recommended for both resistors. If V<sub>OUT</sub> is 3.3V, R<sub>1</sub>=510k is chosen, using following equation, then R2 can be calculated to be 300k:

$$R_{2} = \frac{1.2V}{V_{OUT} - 1.2V} R_{1}$$



#### **Input Capacitor CIN:**

The ripple current through input capacitor is calculated as:

$$I_{\text{CIN\_RMS}} = \frac{V_{\text{IN}} \cdot (V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}})}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot L \cdot F_{\text{SW}} \cdot V_{\text{OUT}}}$$

To minimize the potential noise problem, we place a typical X5R or a better grade ceramic capacitor really close to the IN and GND pins. Care should be taken to minimize the loop area formed by CIN, and IN/GND pins. In this case, a 22µF low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended.

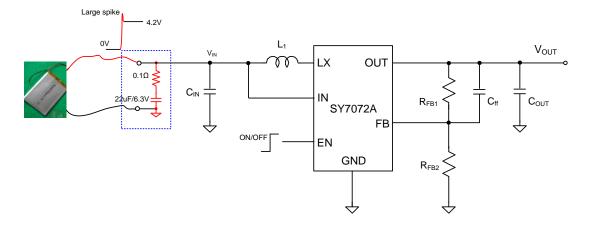
#### **Output Capacitor Cout:**

The output capacitor is selected to handle the output ripple noise requirements. Both steady state ripple and transient requirements must be taken into consideration when selecting this capacitor. For the best performance, it is recommended to use an X5R or a better grade ceramic capacitor with 6.3V rating and greater than 22µF capacitance.

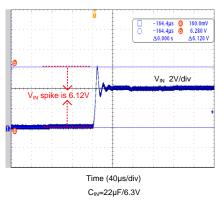
#### **Li-Ion Battery Hot Plug Consideration:**

In the mass production stage, the Li-Ion Battery will always hot plug in between IC IN and GND pin. The hot plug may lead to large voltage spike and even lead to IC EOS fail. To avoid this potential risk, 1pcs  $22\mu F$  ceramic cap serial with  $0.1\Omega$  resister is recommended to absorb the input voltage spike.

With the recommended input absorb solution, the voltage spike can be reduced from 6.12V to 5.2V.







### **Output Inductor L:**

There are several considerations in choosing this inductor.

1) Choose the inductance to provide the desired ripple current. It is suggested to choose the ripple current to be about 40% of the maximum output current. The inductance is calculated as:

$$L = (\frac{V_{_{IN}}}{V_{_{OUT}}})^2 \, \frac{(V_{_{OUT}} - V_{_{IN}})}{F_{_{SW}} \! \times \! I_{_{OUT,MAX}} \! \times \! 40\%}$$

Where  $F_{SW}$  is the switching frequency and  $I_{OUT,MAX}$  is the maximum load current.

The SY7072A regulator is quite tolerant of different ripple current amplitude. Consequently, the final choice of inductance can be slightly off the calculation value without significantly impacting the performance.

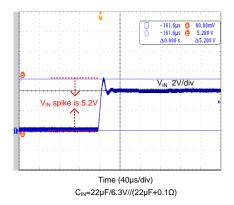
 The saturation current rating of the inductor must be selected to be greater than the peak inductor current under full load conditions.

$$I_{\text{SAT,MIN}} > \left(\frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}\right) \times I_{\text{OUT, MAX}} + \frac{V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}} \frac{(V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}})}{2 \times F_{\text{SW}} \times L}$$

3) The DCR of the inductor and the core loss at the switching frequency must be low enough to achieve the desired efficiency requirement. It is desirable to choose an inductor with DCR<50mohm to achieve a good overall efficiency.

#### **Enable Operation**

Pulling the EN pin low (<0.4V) will shut down the device. During shutdown mode, the SY7072A



shutdown current drops to lower than  $1\mu A$ , driving the EN pin high (> 1.2V) will turn on the IC again.

#### Layout Design:

The layout design of SY7072A is relatively simple. For the best efficiency and minimum noise problems, we should place the following components close to the IC:  $C_{IN}$ , L,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

- It is desirable to maximize the PCB copper area connecting to GND pin to achieve the best thermal and noise performance. If the board space allowed, a ground plane is highly desirable.
- C<sub>IN</sub> must be close to Pins IN and GND. The loop area formed by C<sub>IN</sub> and GND must be minimized.
- 3) The PCB copper area associated with LX pin must be minimized to avoid the potential noise problem.
- 4) The components R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, and the trace connecting to the FB pin must not be adjacent to the LX net on the PCB layout to avoid the noise problem.
- 5) If the system chip interfacing with the EN pin has a high impedance state at shutdown mode and the IN pin is connected directly to a power source such as a Li-Ion battery, it is desirable to add a pull down 1Mohm resistor between the EN and GND pins to prevent the noise from falsely turning on the regulator at shutdown mode.



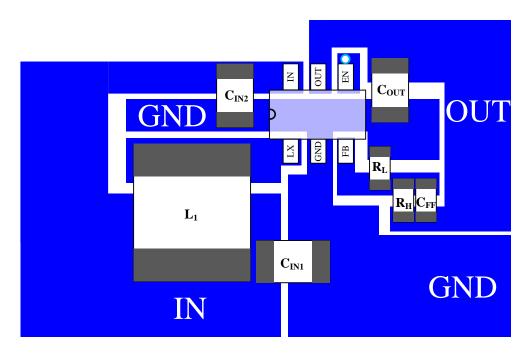
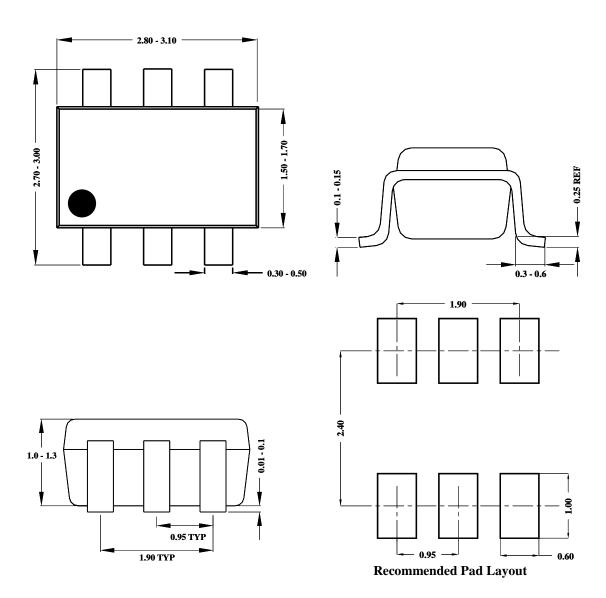


Figure 4. PCB Layout Suggestion



# **SOT23-6 Package Outline & PCB Layout Design**

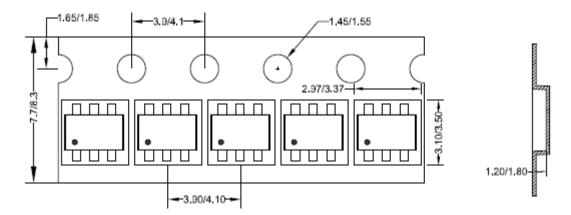


Notes: All dimensions are in millimeters.
All dimensions don't include mold flash & metal burr.



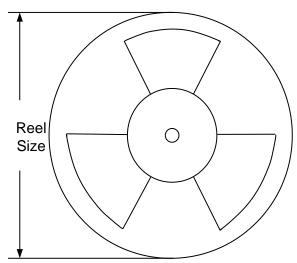
# **Taping & Reel Specification**

## 1. Taping orientation for packages (SOT23-6)



Feeding direction ——

## 2. Carrier Tape & Reel specification for packages



Package type	Tape width (mm)	Pocket pitch(mm)	Reel size (Inch)	Trailer length(mm)	Leader length (mm)	Qty per reel
SOT23-6	8	4	7''	280	160	3000

## 3. Others: NA



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