

## 1.2A Synchronous Step-Down DC/DC Converter

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XM5081 is a current mode synchronous step-down converter with fixed operating frequency. The supply current is only 130uA at operating and less than 1uA at shutdown. This device is the ideally solution for Li-Ion battery powered system applications and small size board applications.

This device has internal switch, no external diode. It has internal fixed 1.5MHz frequency and makes application circuit smaller. It can reach very ripple with small capacity & inductor.

The XM5081 is available in an adjustable output voltage version. The adjustable version has wide output range from 0.6V to VIN. The XM5081 series products are available in a low profile (1mm) tiny SOT23-5 package.

### FEATURES

- 1.2A Output Current
- High Efficiency up to 96%
- 2.5V to 5.5V Input Range
- Adjustable Output Voltage from 0.6V to VIN
- Low Quiescent Current 130uA
- No Schottky Diode Required
- 1.5MHz Constant Frequency Operation
- Low Dropout Operation: 100% Duty Cycle
- Current Mode Operation for Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C
- Available in tiny SOT23-5 Package

### Applications

- Mobile Phone/Smartphone
- DVB
- GPS
- FPGA Core Power Supply
- Communications

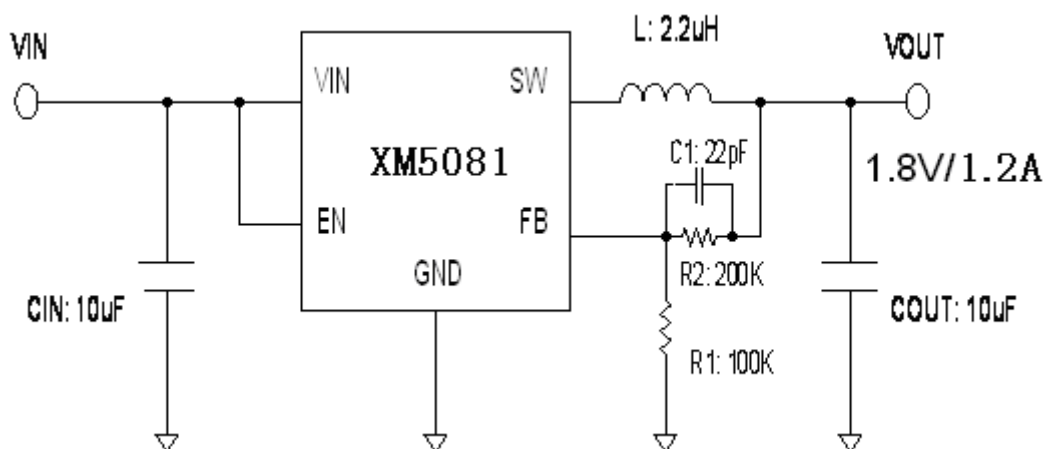


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

## ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	TEMP RANGE	SWICHING FREQUENCY	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	OUTPUT CURRENT (A)	PACKAGE	PINS
XM5081_ADJ	-40°C to 85°C	1.5MHz	Adjustable	1.2	SOT23-5	5

## PIN CONFIGURATION

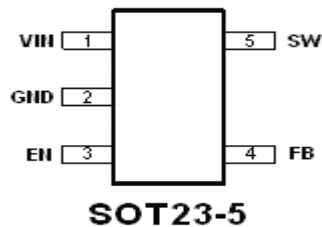


Figure 2. PIN Configuration

## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN DESCRIPTION
1	VIN	Power Supply
2	GND	Ground.
3	EN	Enable Input. When higher than 1.5V, this pin turns the IC on. When lower than 0.3V, this pin turns the IC off.
4	FB	Feedback Input. The voltage at this pin is regulated to 0.6V. Connect to the resistor divider between output and ground to set output voltage
5	SW	Switch Output. Connect this pin to the inductor.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note: Do not exceed these limits to prevent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for long periods may affect device reliability.)

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Supply Voltage VIN	-0.3 to 6.5	V
FB, EN Voltage	-0.3 to VIN+0.3	V
SW Voltage	-0.3 to VIN+0.3	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 85	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	125	°C
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300	°C

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 ( $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$		2.5		5.5	V
UVLO Threshold	$V_{UVLO}$	$V_{HYSTERESIS} = 100mV$	2.35	2.45	2.5	V
Operating Supply Current	$I_{SUPPLY}$	$V_{FB} = 0.5V$ or $V_{OUT} = 90%$ , $I_{Load} = 0$		130	170	$\mu A$
Shutdown Supply Current		$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{IN} = 4.2V$		0.1	1	
Regulated Feedback Voltage	$V_{FB}$	$T_a = 25^\circ C$	0.588	0.6	0.612	V
		$0 < T_a < 85^\circ C$	0.5865	0.6	0.6135	
		$-40^\circ C < T_a < 85^\circ C$	0.585	0.6	0.615	
Reference Voltage Line Regulation		$V_{IN} = 2.7V$ to $5.5V$		0.04	0.4	%
Regulated Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ ; $I_{OUT} = 100mA$	1.746	1.8	1.854	V
Output Voltage Load Regulation				0.5		%
Peak Inductor Current	$I_{PEAK}$	$V_{IN} = 3V$ , $V_{FB} = 0.5V$ or $V_{OUT} = 90%$ , Duty Cycle $< 35%$		2.1		A
Oscillator Frequency	$F_{OSC}$	$V_{FB} = 0.6V$ or $V_{OUT} = 100%$	1.2	1.5	1.8	MHz
		$V_{FB} = 0$ or $V_{OUT} = 0$		220		KHz
Rds(ON) of P-channel FET		$I_{SW} = 100mA$		0.2	0.3	Ohm
Rds(ON) of N-channel FET		$I_{SW} = -100mA$		0.15	0.2	Ohm
Enable Threshold		$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$	0.3	1	1.5	V
Enable Leakage Current			-0.1		0.1	$\mu A$
SW Leakage Current		$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{SW} = 0V$ or $5V$ , $V_{IN} = 5V$	-1		1	$\mu A$

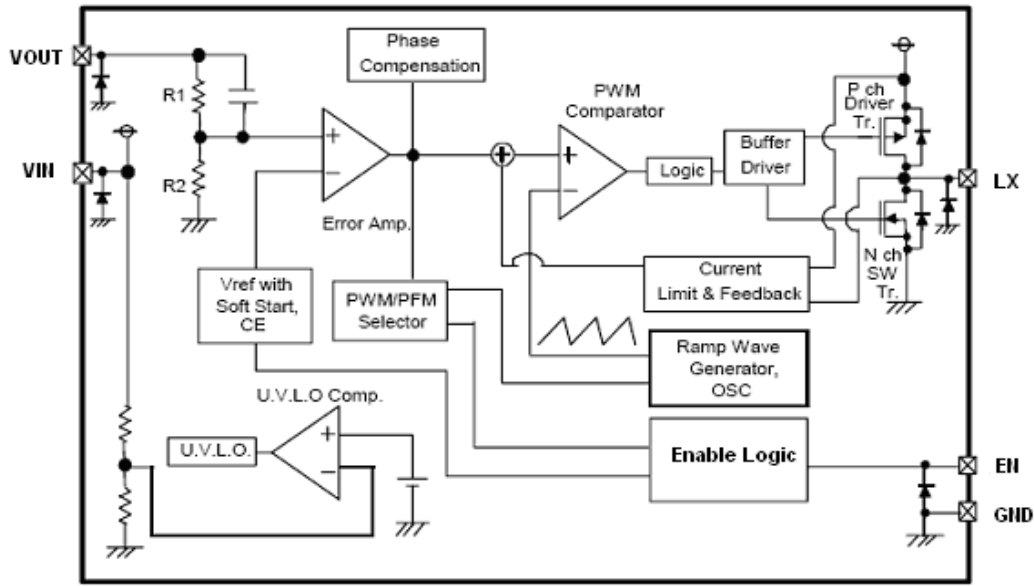


Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### NORMAL OPERATION

In normal operation the high-side MOSFET turns on each cycle and remains on until the current comparator turns it off. At this point the low-side MOSFET turns on and remains on until either the end of the switching cycle or until the inductor current approaches zero. The error amplifier adjusts the current comparator's threshold as necessary in order to ensure that the output remains in regulation.

### OVER CURRENT OPERATION

The part has internal current limit function, which is detected cycle by cycle. When its maximum inductor current limit is reached the charging cycle is terminated, and the low-side MOSFET is turned on to allow the inductor current to decrease. Under extreme overloads, such as short-circuit conditions, it reduces the oscillator frequency to 220KHz to allow further inductor current reduction and to minimize power dissipation.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### INDUCTOR SELECTION

In normal operation, the inductor maintains continuous current to the output. The inductor current has a ripple that is dependent on the inductance value. The high inductance reduces the ripple current. In general, select the inductance by the following equation:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \cdot f \cdot \Delta I}$$

Where  $V_{OUT}$  is the output voltage,  $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage,  $f$  is the switch frequency, and  $\Delta I$  is the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current. Typically, choose  $\Delta I$  as the 30% of the maximum output current.

Manufacturer	Part Number	Inductance(uH)	DRC max (Ohms)	Dimensions L*W*H(mm3)
Murata	LQH32PN	1	0.06	3.2*2.5*1.7
		2.2	0.09	
		4.7	0.15	
Sumida	CDRH3D16	1.5	0.04	4*4*1.8
		2.2	0.07	
		3.3	0.11	
		4.7	0.16	

**Table 1. Recommend Surface Mount Inductors**

### INPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

The input capacitor reduces input voltage ripple to the converter, low ESR ceramic capacitor is highly recommended. For most applications, a 10uF capacitor is used. The input capacitor should be

placed as close as possible to VIN and GND.

### OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

A low ESR output capacitor is required in order to maintain low output voltage ripple. In the case of ceramic output capacitors, capacitor ESR is very small and does not contribute to the ripple, so a lower capacitance value is acceptable when ceramic capacitors are used. A 10uF ceramic output capacitor is suitable for most applications.

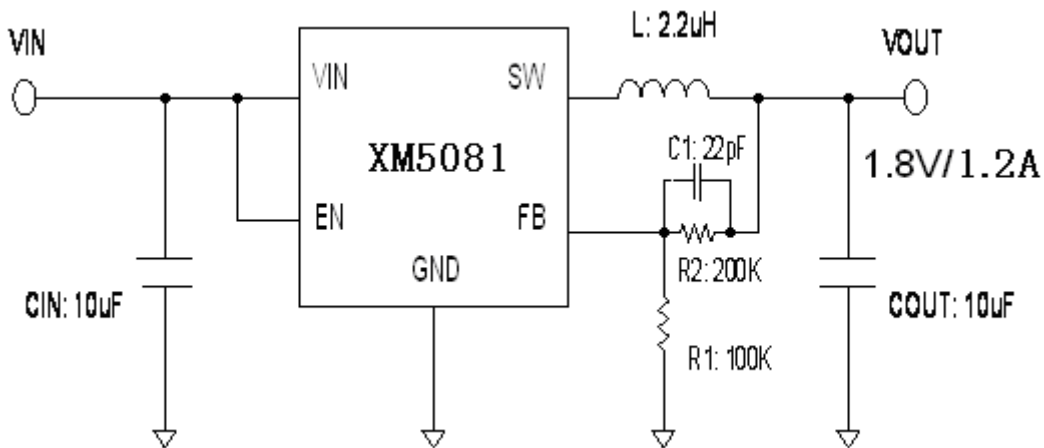
### OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING

In the adjustable version, the output voltage is set by a resistive divider according to the following equation:

$$R_2 = R_1 \times \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{0.6} - 1 \right)$$

Typically choose R1=100K and determine R2 from the following equation:

Connect a small capacitor across R1 feed forward capacitance at the FB pin for better performance.

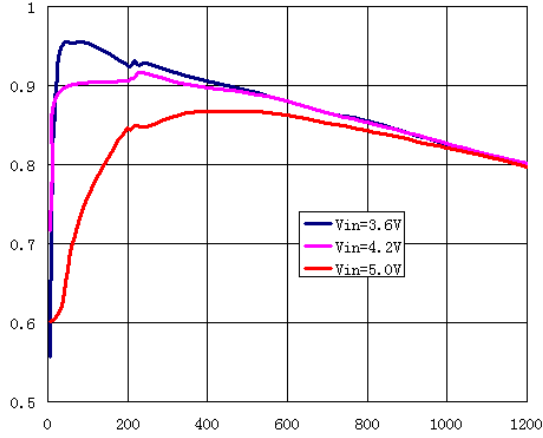


**Figure 4. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Version**

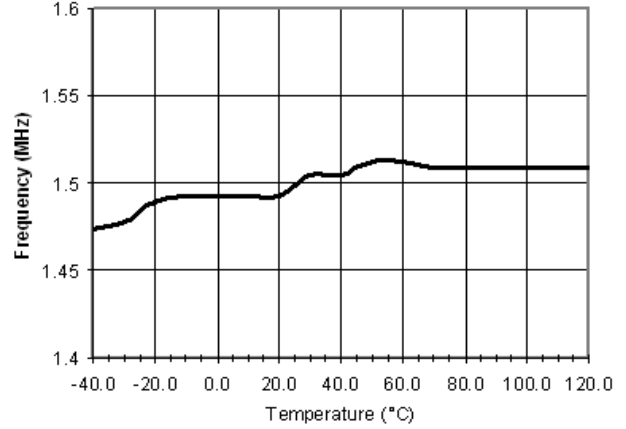
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(VIN=VEN=5V, L=2.2uH, CIN=10uF, COUT=10uF,if not mentioned)

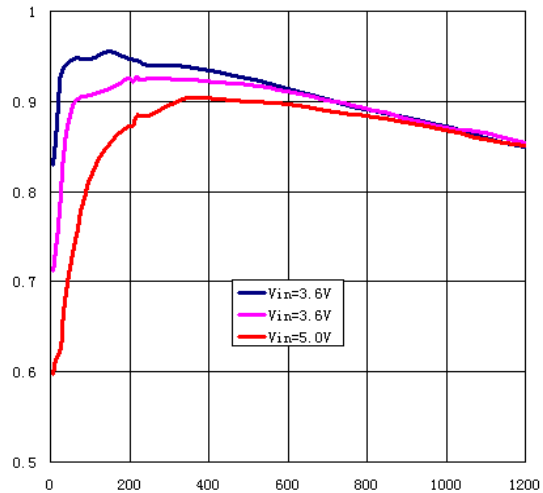
**Efficiency vs. Output Current ( Vout=1.2V )**



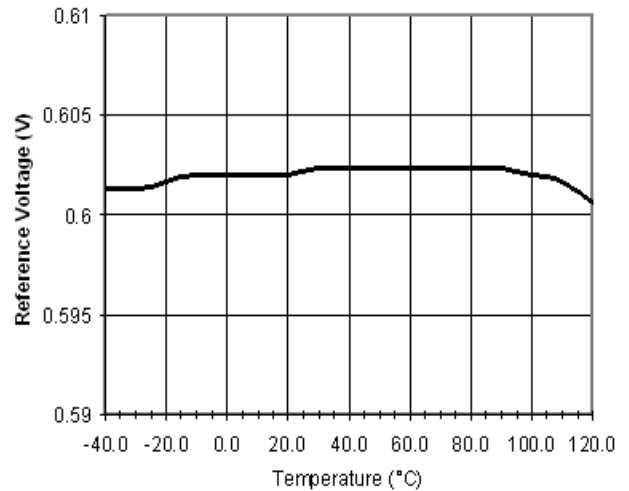
**Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature**



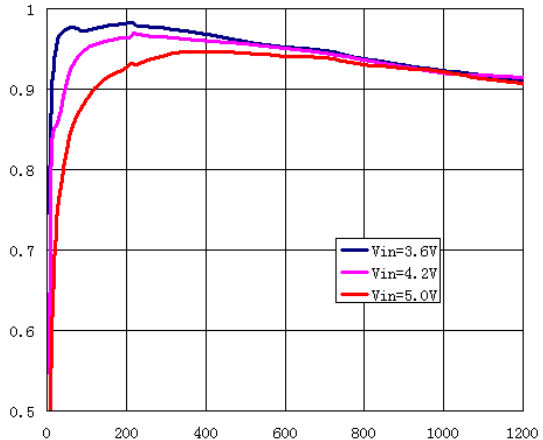
**Efficiency vs. Output Current ( Vout=1.8V )**



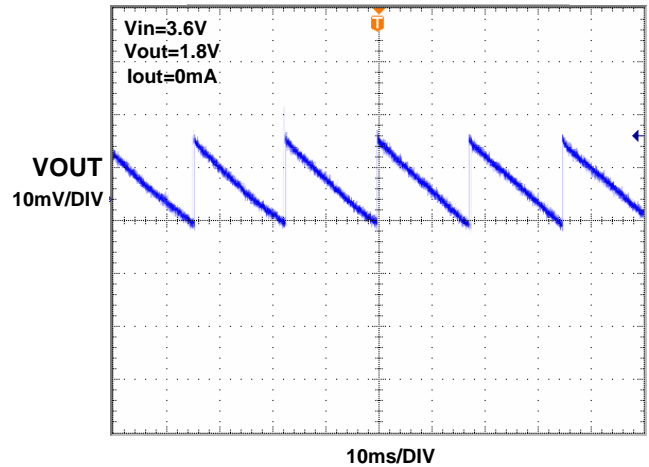
**Reference Voltage vs. Temperature**



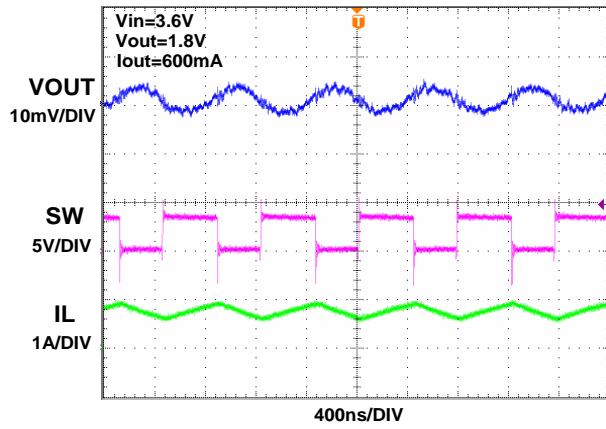
**Efficiency vs. Output Current ( Vout=3.3V )**



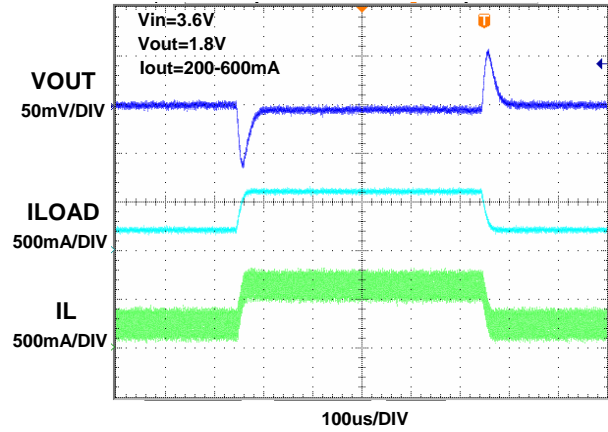
**Steady State Waveform**



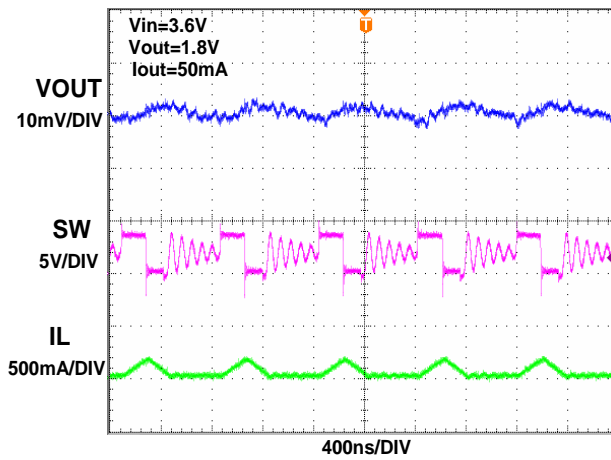
Steady State Waveform



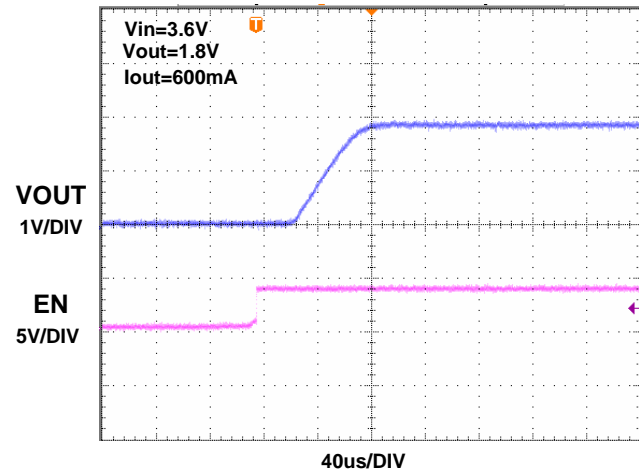
Load Transient Waveform



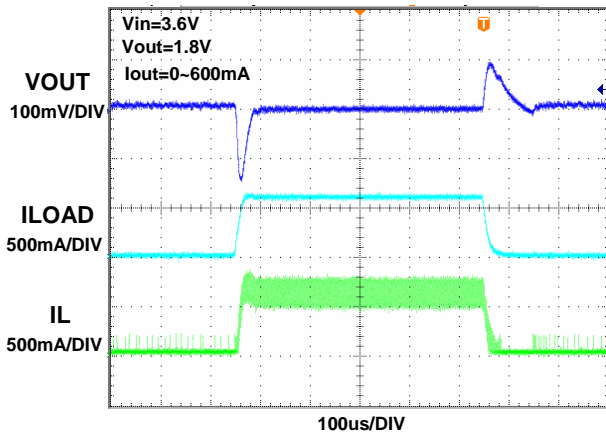
Steady State Waveform

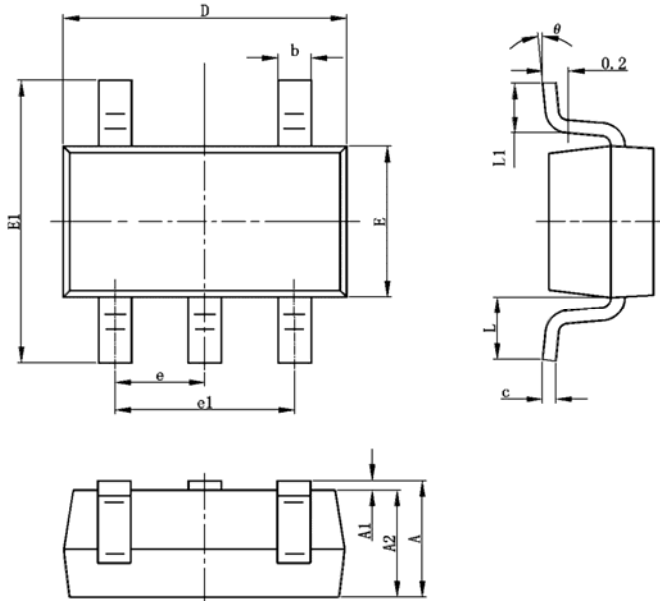


Startup through Enable Waveform



Load Transient Waveform



**PACKAGE OUTLINE**
**SOT23-5 PACKAGE OUTLINE AND DIMENSIONS**


SYMBOL	DIMENSION IN MILLIMETERS		DIMENSION IN INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.400	0.012	0.016
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950 TYP		0.037 TYP	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.700 REF		0.028 REF	
L1	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

**PRODUCT CHANGE NOTICE LIST**

NO	Updated date	Version update	Update content
1	2011-10-8	Rev 0.6	Correct efficiency curve