PAM2312

1A STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER

Description

The PAM2312 is a step-down current-mode, DC-DC converter. At heavy load, the constant frequency PWM control performs excellent stability and transient response. To ensure the longest battery life in portable applications, the PAM2312 provides a power-saving Pulse- Skipping Modulation (PSM) mode to reduce quiescent current under light load operation to save power.

The PAM2312 supports a range of input voltages from 2.5V to 5.5V, allowing the use of a single Li+/Li-polymer cell, multiple Alkaline/NiMH cell, USB, and other standard power sources. The output voltage is adjustable from 0.6V to the input voltage, while the part number suffix PAM2312-XX indicates pre-set output voltage of 3.3V, 2.8V, 2.5V, 1.8V, 1.5V, 1.2V or adjustable. All versions employ internal power switch and synchronous rectifier to minimize external part count and realize high efficiency. During shutdown, the input is disconnected from the output and the shutdown current is less than 1µA. Other key features include under-voltage lockout to prevent deep battery discharge.

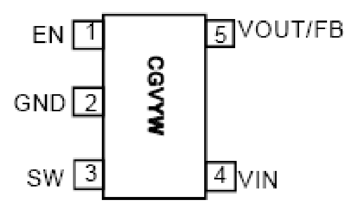
The PAM2312 is available in TSOT25 packages.

Features

- Efficiency up to 96%
- Only 40µA (typ) Quiescent Current
- Output Current: Up to 1A
- Internal Synchronous Rectifier
- 1.5MHz Switching Frequency
- Soft Start
- Under-Voltage Lockout
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- 5-pin Small TSOT25 Packages
- Pb-Free Package

Pin Assignments

Top View
TSOT25

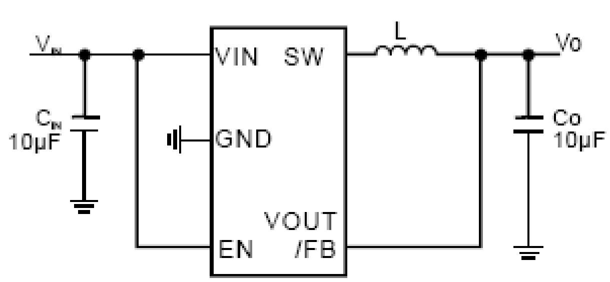


Applications

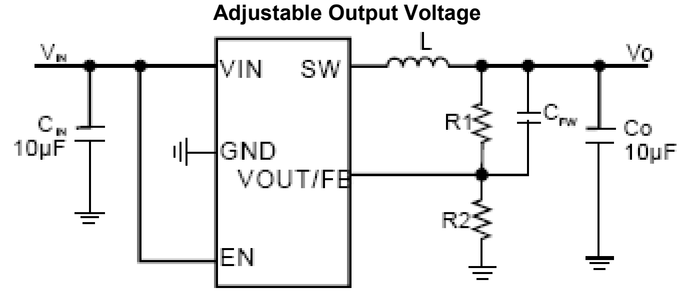
- Cellular Phone
- Portable Electronics
- Wireless Devices
- Cordless Phone
- Computer Peripherals
- Battery Powered Widgets
- Electronic Scales
- Digital Frame

Typical Applications Circuit

Fixed Output Voltage



Adjustable Output Voltage

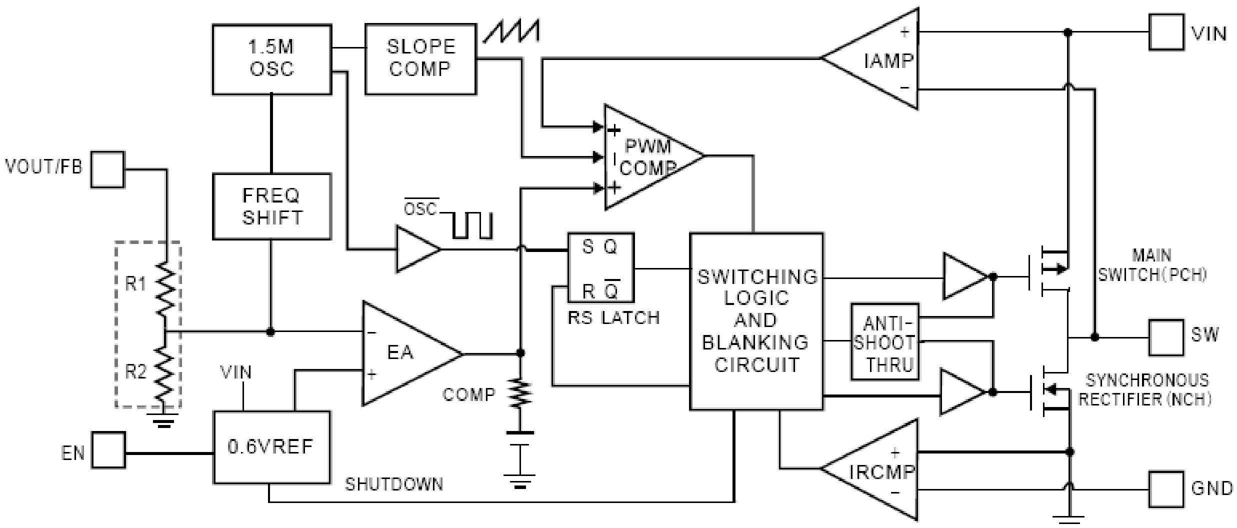


$$V_O = 0.6x\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	TSOT25 Pin Name	Function
4	VIN	Chip main power supply pin.
2	GND	Ground
1	EN	Enable Control Input. Force this pin voltage above 1.5V, enables the chip, and below 0.3V shuts down the device.
5	VOUT/FB	VOUT: Output voltage feedback pin, an internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage. FB: Feedback voltage to internal error amplifier, the threshold voltage is 0.6V.
3	SW	The drains of the internal main and synchronous power MOSFET.

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

These are stress ratings only and functional operation is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for prolonged time periods may affect device reliability. All voltages are with respect to ground.

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Inout Voltage	-0.3 to +6.0	V
EN, FB Pin Voltage	-0.3 to V_{IN}	V
SW Pin Voltage	-0.3 to (V_{IN} +0.3)	V
Junction Temperature	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
Soldering Temperature	300, 5sec	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	2.5 to 5.5	V
Operation Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +125	

Thermal Information

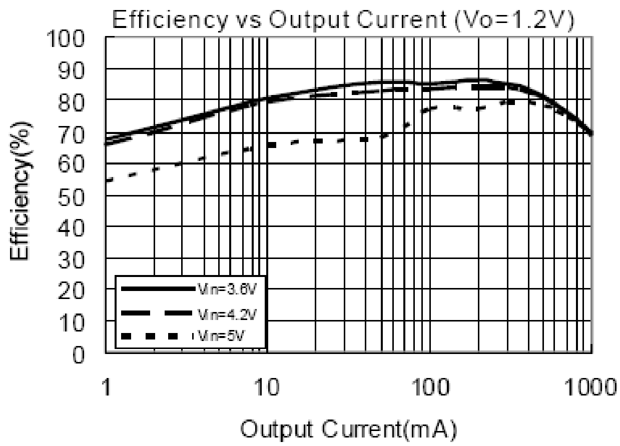
Parameter	Package	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	TSOT25 (Note 1)	θ_{JC}	130	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	TSOT25	θ_{JA}	250	
Internal Power Dissipation	TSOT25	P_D	400	mW

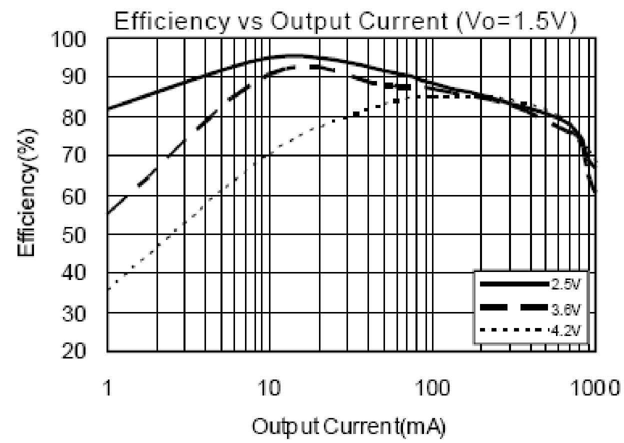
Note: 1. The maximun output current for TSOT25 package is limited by internal power dissipation capacity as described in Application Information here inafter.

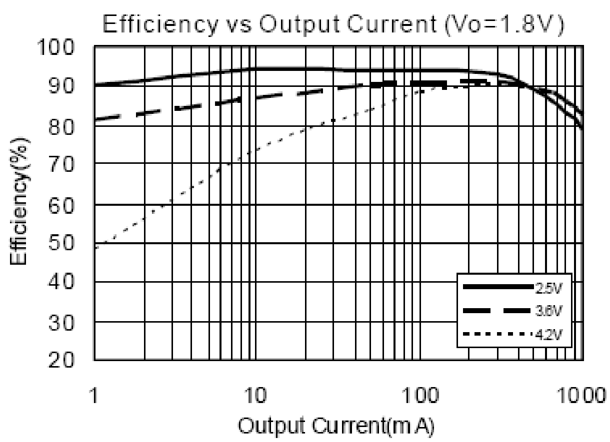
Electrical Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_O = 1.8V, C_{IN} = 10µF, C_{OUT} = 10µF, L = 4.7µH, unless otherwise specified.)

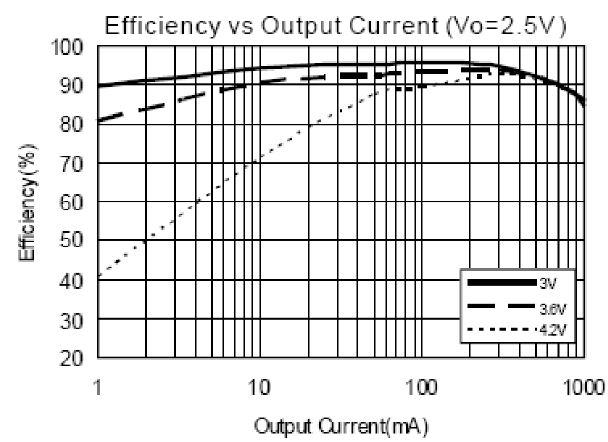
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}			2.5		5.5	V
Regulated Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}			0.588	0.6	0.612	V
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	ΔV_{FB}				0.3		%/V
Regulated Output Voltage Accuracy	V_O	I_O = 100mA		-3		+3	%
Peak Inductor Current	I_{PK}	V_{IN} = 3V, V_{FB} = 0.5V or V_O = 90%			1.5		A
Putput Voltage Line Regulation	LNR	V_{IN} = 2.5V to 5v, I_O = 10mA			0.2	0.5	%/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	LDR	I_O = 800mA			0.5	1.5	%
Quiescent Current	I_Q	No Load			40	70	µA
Shutdown Current	I_{SD}	V_{EN} = 0V				1	µA
Oscillator Frequency	f_{OSC}	V_O = 100%		1.2	1.5	1.8	MHz
		V_{FB} = 0V or V_O = 0V			500		KHz
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	I_{DS} = 100mA	P MOSFET		0.3	0.45	Ω
			N MOSFET		0.35	0.5	Ω
SW Leakage Current	I_{LSW}				±0.01	1	µA
High Effiency	η				96		%
EN Threshold High	V_{EH}			1.5			V
EN Threshold Low	V_{EL}					0.3	V
EN Leakage Current	I_{EN}				±0.01		µA
Over Temperature Protection	OTP				150		°C
OTP Hysteresis	OTH				30		°C

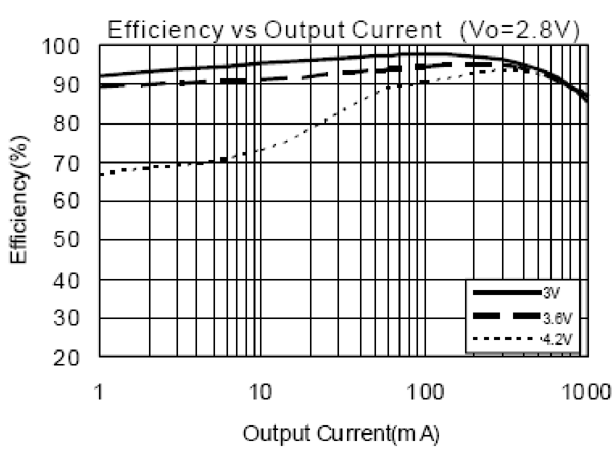
Typical Performance Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, C_{IN} = 10µF, C_O = 10µF, L = 4.7µH, unless otherwise specified.)

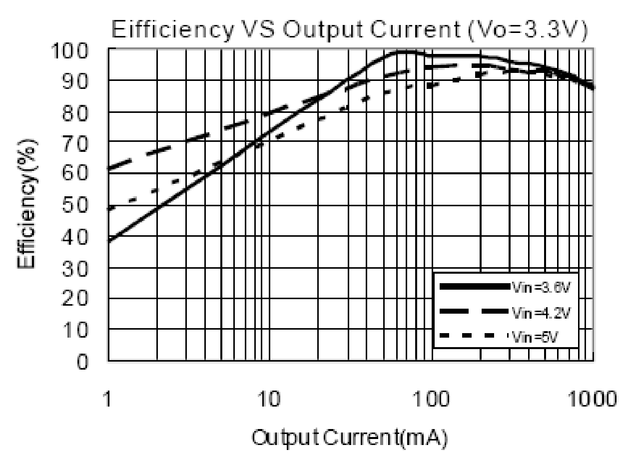




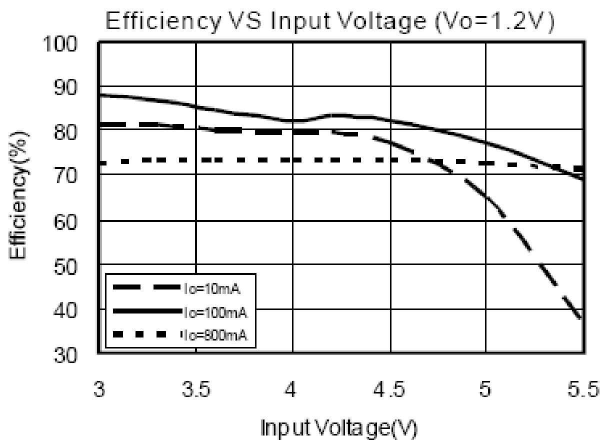


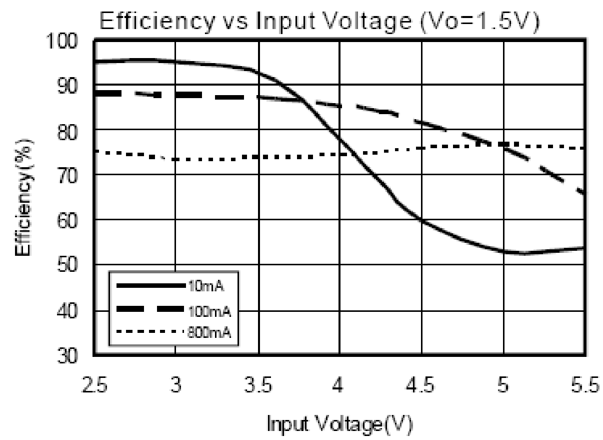


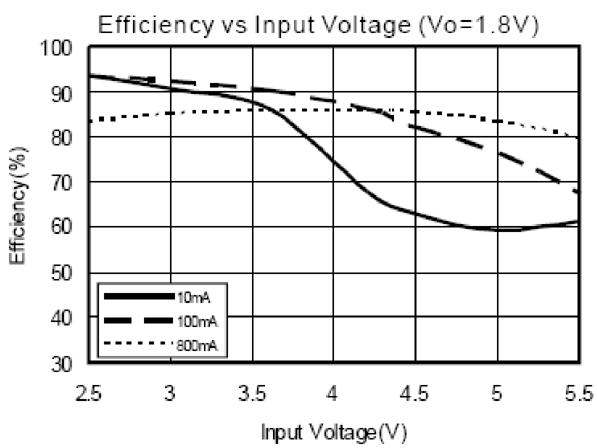


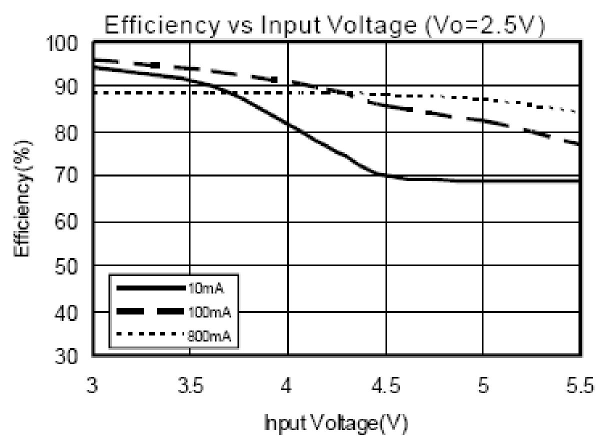


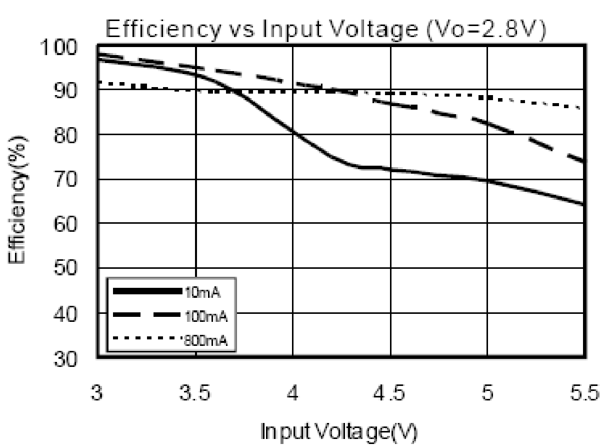
Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.) (@T_A = +25°C, C_{IN} = 10µF, C_O = 10µF, L = 4.7µH, unless otherwise specified.)

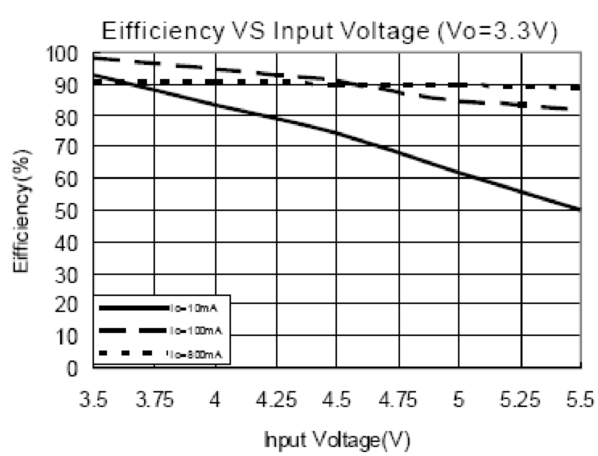












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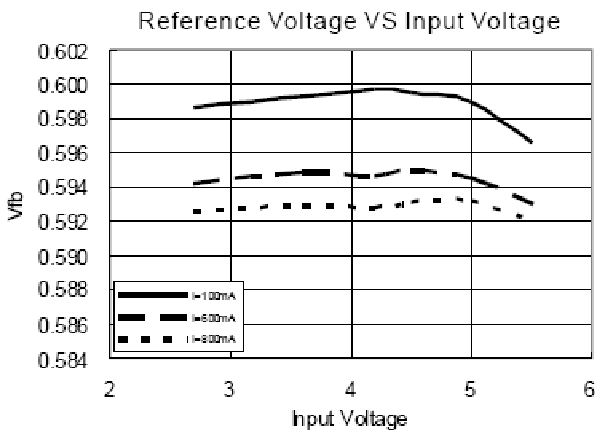

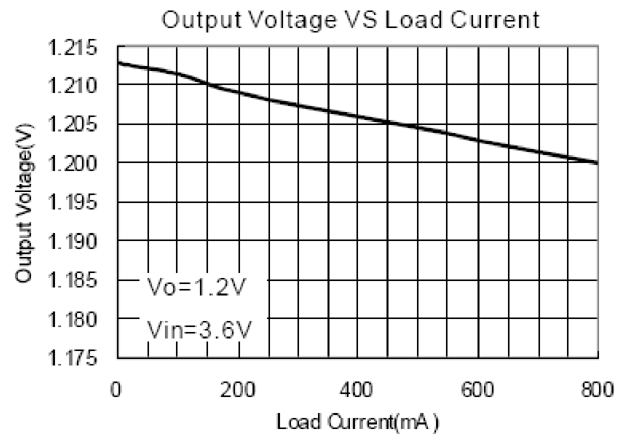

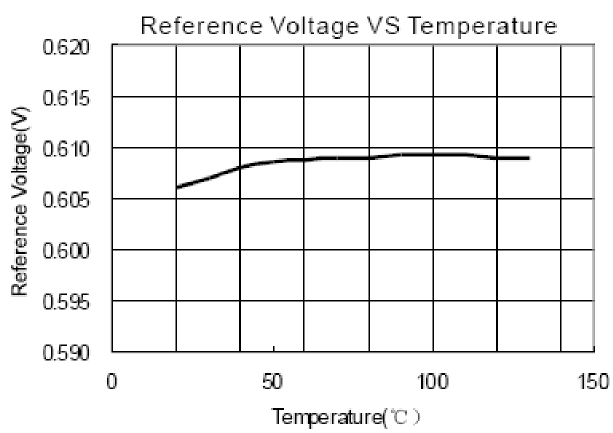

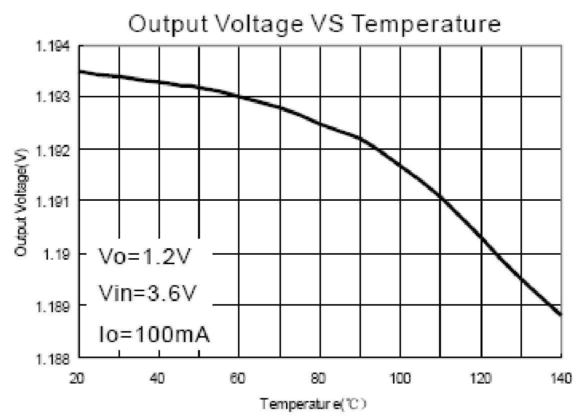

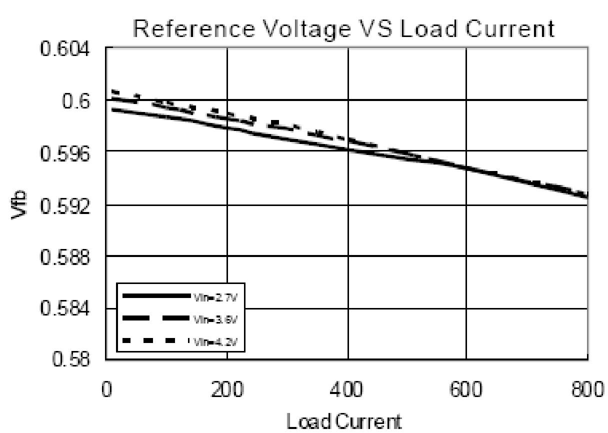

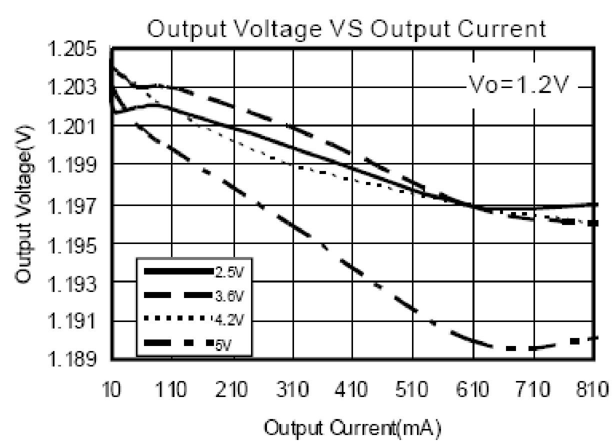

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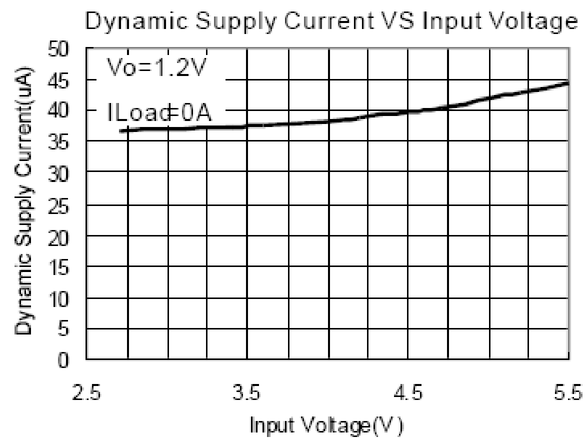

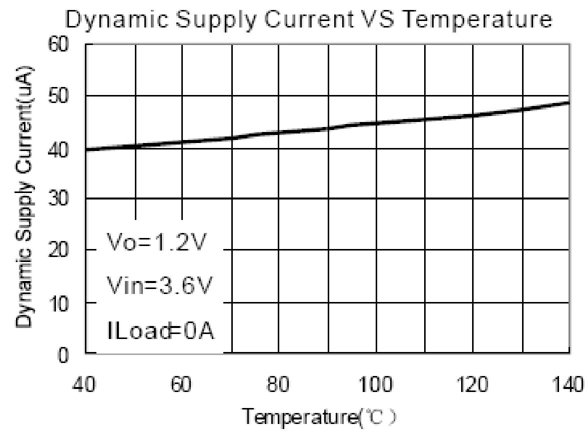

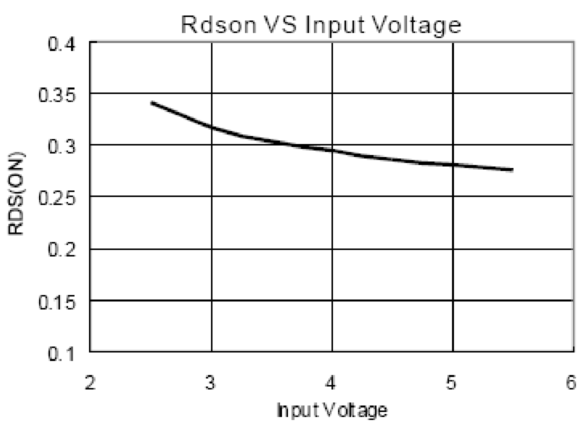

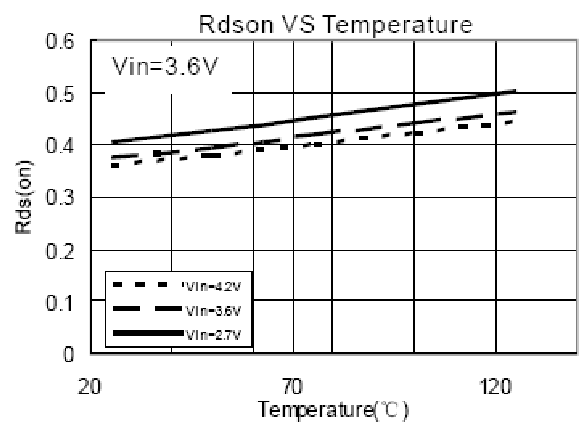

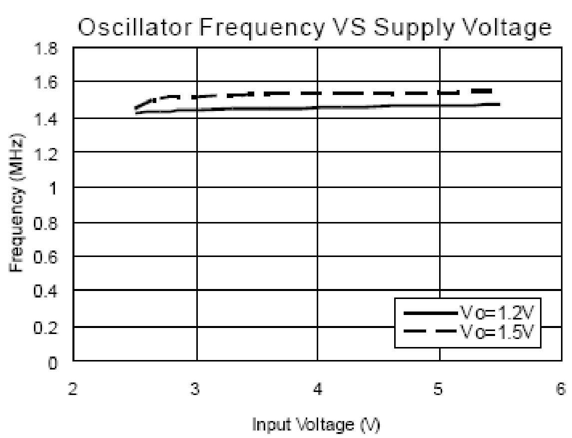

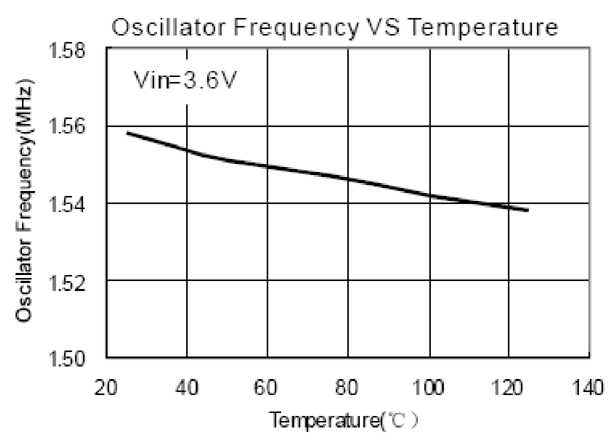

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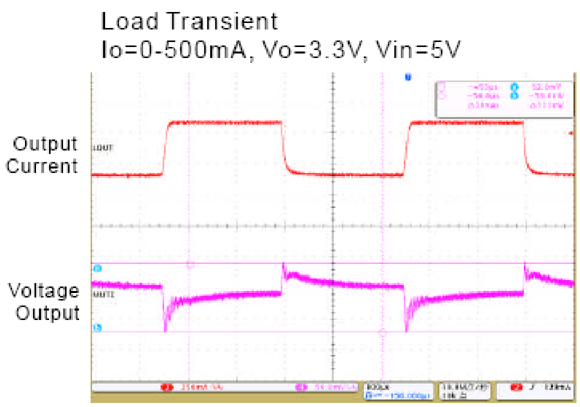
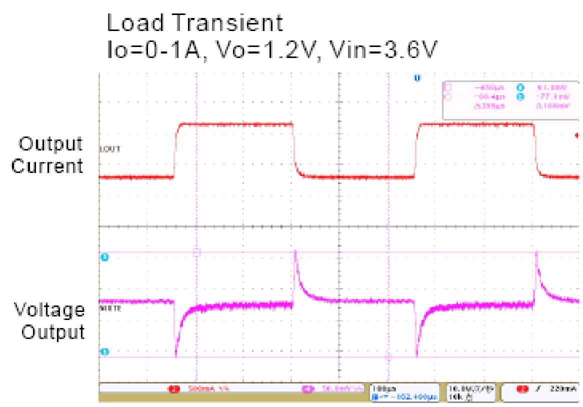
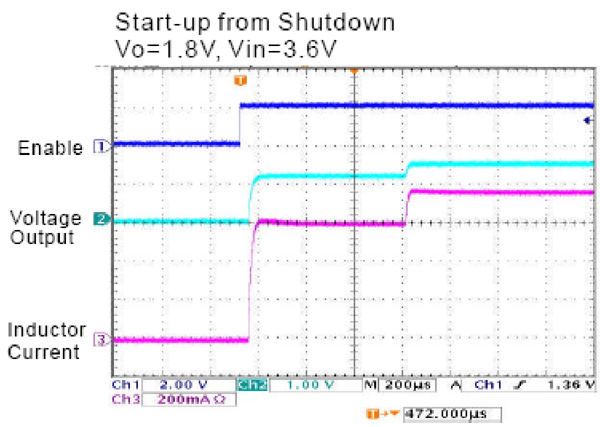






Application Information

The basic PAM2312 application circuit is shown in Page 1. External component selection is determined by the load requirement, selecting L first and then C_{IN} and C_{OUT}.

Inductor Selection

For most applications, the value of the inductor will fall in the range of 1μH to 4.7μH. Its value is chosen based on the desired ripple current. Large value inductors lower ripple current and small value inductors result in higher ripple currents. Higher V_{IN} or V_{OUT} also increases the ripple current as shown in Equation 1. A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is ΔI_L = 400mA (40% of 1A).

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{1}{(f)(L)} V_{OUT}\left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \qquad \text{Equation (1)}$$

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. Thus, a 1.4A rated inductor should be enough for most applications (1A + 400mA). For better efficiency, choose a low DC-resistance inductor.

V_O	1.2V	1.5V	1.8V	2.5V	3.3V
L	2.2μH	2.2μH	4.7μH	4.7μH	4.7μH

C_{IN} and C_{OUT} Selection

In continuous mode, the source current of the top MOSFET is a square wave of duty cycle V_{OUT}/V_{IN}. To prevent large voltage transients, a low ESR input capacitor sized for the maximum RMS current must be used. The maximum RMS capacitor current is given by:

$$C_{IN}\,\text{required}\, I_{RMS} \cong I_{OMAX}\frac{\left[V_{OUT}\left(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}\right)\right]^{1/2}}{V_{IN}}$$

This formula has a maximum at V_{IN} = $2V_{OUT}$, where I_{RMS} = $I_{OUT}/2$. This simple worst-case condition is commonly used for design because even significant deviations do not offer much relief. Note that the capacitor manufacturer's ripple current ratings are often based on 2000 hours of life. This makes it advisable to further derate the capacitor, or choose a capacitor rated at a higher temperature than required. Consult the manufacturer if there is any question.

The selection of C_{OUT} is driven by the required effective series resistance (ESR).

Typically, once the ESR requirement for C_{OUT} has been met, the RMS current rating generally far exceeds the I_{RIPPLE} (P-P) requirement. The output ripple ΔV_{OUT} is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \approx \Delta I_L\left(ESR + \frac{1}{8fC_{OUT}}\right)$$

Where f = operating frequency, C_{OUT} = output capacitance and ΔI_L = ripple current in the inductor. For a fixed output voltage, the output ripple is highest at maximum input voltage since ΔI_L increases with input voltage.

Using Ceramic Input and Output Capacitors

Higher values, lower cost ceramic capacitors are now becoming available in smaller case sizes. Their high ripple current, high voltage rating and low ESR make them ideal for switching regulator applications. Using ceramic capacitors can achieve very low output ripple and small circuit size.

When choosing the input and output ceramic capacitors, choose the X5R or X7R dielectric formulations. These dielectrics have the best temperature and voltage characteristics of all the ceramics for a given value and size.

Thermal Consideration

Thermal protection limits power dissipation in the PAM2312. When the junction temperature exceeds +150°C, the OTP (Over Temperature Protection) starts the thermal shutdown and turns the pass transistor off. The pass transistor resumes operation after the junction temperature drops below +120°C.

For continuous operation, the junction temperature should be maintained below +125°C. The power dissipation is defined as:

$$P_D = I_O^2\,\frac{V_O R_{DS(ON)H} + \left(V_{IN} - V_O\right)R_{DS(ON)L}}{V_{IN}} + \left(t_{SW} F_S I_O + I_Q\right)V_{IN}$$

I_Q is the step-down converter quiescent current. The term tsw is used to estimate the full load step-down converter switching losses.

Application Information (cont.)

For the condition where the step-down converter is in dropout at 100% duty cycle, the total device dissipation reduces to:

$$P_D = I_O^2 R_{DS(ON)H} + I_Q V_{IN}$$

Since $R_{DS(ON)}$, quiescent current, and switching losses all vary with input voltage, the total losses should be investigated over the complete input voltage range. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of IC package, PCB layout, the rate of surrounding airflow and temperature difference between junction and ambient. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature +125°C. T_A is the ambient temperature and θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient. Based on the standard JEDEC for a two layers thermal test board, the thermal resistance θ_{JA} of TSOT25 package is 250°C/W, DFN2X2 102°C/W, and QFN3X3 68°C/W, respectively. The maximum power dissipation at T_A = +25°C can be calculated by following formula:

P_D = (125°C - 25°C) /250°C/W = 0.4W

Setting the Output Voltage

The internal reference is 0.6V (Typical). The output voltage is calculated as below:

The output voltage is given by Table 1.

$$V_O = 0.6x\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Table 1: Resistor selection for output voltage setting.

V_O	R1	R2
1.2V	100k	100k
1.5V	150k	100k
1.8V	200k	100k
2.5V	380k	120k
3.3V	540k	120k

100% Duty Cycle Operation

As the input voltage approaches the output voltage, the converter turns the P-channel transistor continuously on. In this mode the output voltage is equal to the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the P-Channel transistor:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - I_{LOAD}\left(R_{DSON} + R_L\right)$$

where $R_{DS(ON)}$ = P-Channel switch ON resistance, I_{LOAD} = Output Current, R_L = Inductor DC Resistance

UVLO and Soft-Start

The reference and the circuit remain reset until the V_{IN} crosses its UVLO threshold. The PAM2312 has an internal soft-start circuit that limits the in-rush current during start-up. This prevents possible voltage drops of the input voltage and eliminates the output voltage overshoot. The soft-start acts as a digital circuit to increase the switch current in several steps to the P-channel current limit (1500mA).

Short Circuit Protection

The switch peak current is limited cycle-by-cycle to a typical value of 1500mA. In the event of an output voltage short circuit, the device operates with a frequency of 500kHz and minimum duty cycle, therefore the average input current is typically 200mA.

Thermal Shutdown

When the die temperature exceeds +150°C, a reset occurs and the reset remains until the temperature decrease to +120°C, at which time the circuit can be restarted.

Application Information (cont.)

PCB Layout Check List

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checklist should be used to ensure proper operation of the PAM2312. These items are also illustrated graphically in Figure 1. Check the following in your layout:

1. The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the SW trace and the V_{IN} trace should be kept short, direct and wide.
2. Does the V_{FB} pin connect directly to the feedback resistors? The resistive divider R1/R2 must be connected between the (+) plate of C_{OUT} and ground.
3. Does the (+) plate of C_{IN} connect to V_{IN} as closely as possible? This capacitor provides the AC current to the internal power MOSFETs.
4. Keep the switching node, SW, away from the sensitive V_{FB} node.
5. Keep the (–) plates of C_{IN} and C_{OUT} as close as possible.

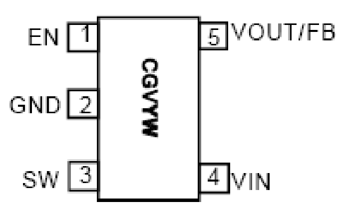
Ordering Information

PAM2312 X X X xxx

Pin Configuration	Package Type	Number of Pins	Output Voltage
A Type: 5 Pins 1. EN 2. GND 3. SW 4. VIN 5. V_{OUT}/FB	A: TSOT25	B: 5	330: 3.3V 280: 2.8 250: 2.5V 180: 1.8V 150: 1.5V 120: 1.2V ADJ: Adjustable

Marking Information

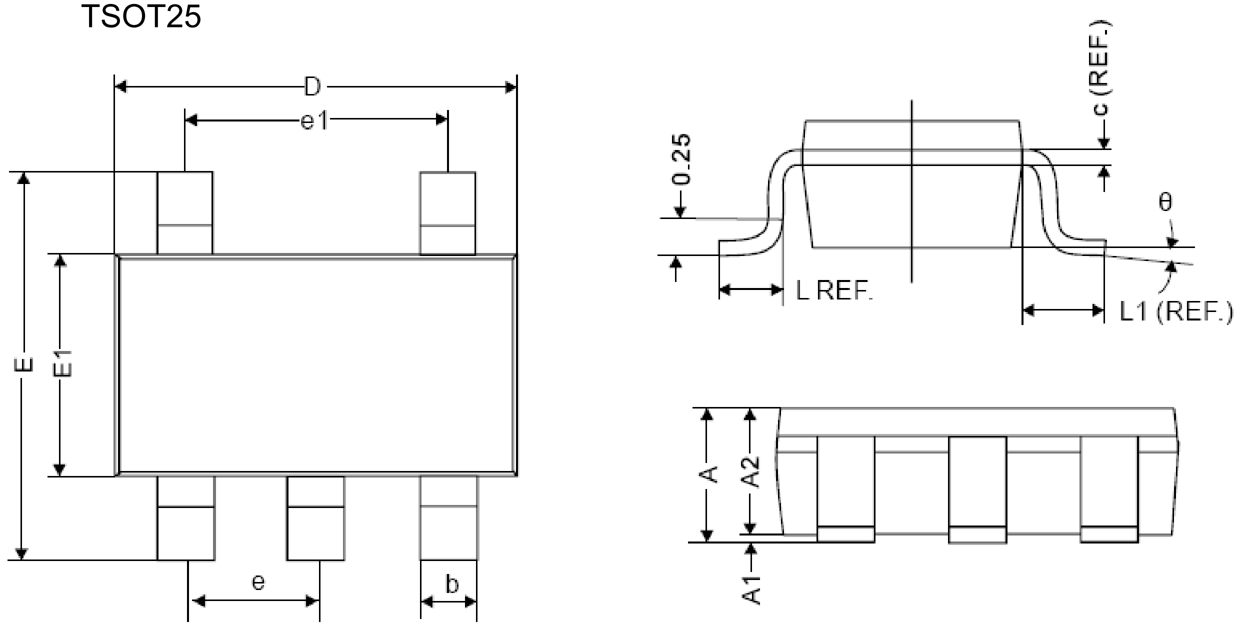
Top View
TSOT25



CG: Product Code
of PAM2312
V: Output Voltage
Y: Year
W: Week
X: Internal Code

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

TSOT25



REF.	Millimeter	
	Min	Max
A	1.10 MAX	
A1	0	0.10
A2	0.70	1
c	0.12 REF.	
D	2.70	3.10
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.40	1.80
L	0.45 REF.	
L1	0.60 REF.	
θ	0º	10º
b	0.30	0.50
e	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	