

1MHz, 3A Synchronous Step-Down Converter with Soft Start

DESCRIPTION

The EUP3084E is a constant frequency, current mode, PWM step-down converter. The device integrates a main switch and a synchronous rectifier for high efficiency. The 2.7V to 5.5V input voltage range makes the EUP3084E ideal for powering portable equipment that runs from a single cell Lithium-Ion (Li+) battery or 3-cell NiMH/ NiCd batteries. The output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V. The EUP3084E supports up to 3A load current and can also run at 100% duty cycle for low dropout applications, extending battery life in portable systems. Switching frequency is internally set at 1MHz, allowing the use of small surface mount inductors and capacitors.

The EUP3084E is available in TDFN-10L(3×3) Package.

FEATURES

- High Efficiency up to 95%
- Low R_{DSON} for internal switches: High-side: $100m\Omega$

Low-side: $60 \text{m}\Omega$

- 2.7V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- 3A Available Load Current
- 30µA Typical Quiescent Current
- 1MHz Constant Switching Frequency
- Adjustable Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- 100% Duty Cycle Low Dropout Operation
- Short Circuit and Thermal Protection
- Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Soft Start Function
- Power Good
- Available in TDFN-10L(3×3) Package
- RoHS Compliant and Halogen-Free

APPLICATIONS

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Portable Media Players/ MP3 Players
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- Portable Instruments
- WLAN PC Cards

Typical Application Circuit

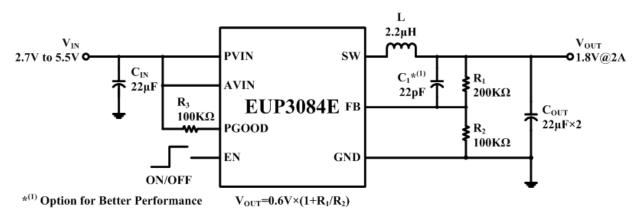


Figure 1. Application Circuit



Functional Block Diagram

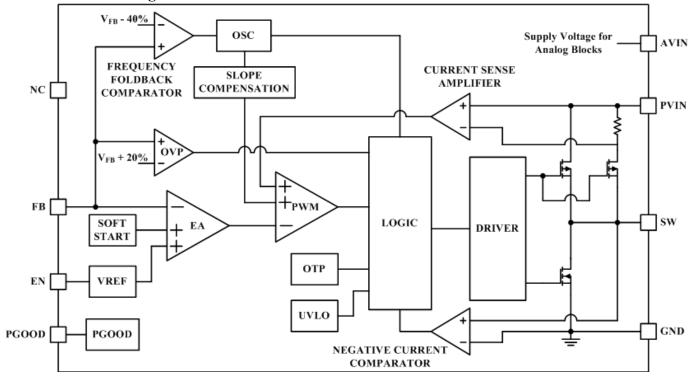


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Pin Configurations

Package Type	Pin Configurations					
EUP3084E TDFN-10L(3×3)	NC 1 10 PVIN SW 2 9 PVIN SW 3 GND 8 AVIN PGOOD 4 7 NC EN 5 Thermal Pad 6 FB					

Pin Description

PIN	EUP3084E TDFN-10L(3×3)	DESCRIPTION
NC	1, 7	No Internal Connect (Floating or Connecting to GND).
SW	2, 3	Switch Node Connection to Inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal main and synchronous power MOSFET switches.
PGOOD	4	Power Good Output Pin. PGOOD indicates the status of the output voltage.
EN	5	Chip Enable Pin. Forcing this pin above 1.5V enables the part. Forcing this pin below 0.3V shuts down the device. Do not leave EN floating.
FB	6	Feedback Pin.
AVIN	8	Analog Supply Voltage Pin.
PVIN	9, 10	Power Supply Voltage Pin.
GND (Thermal Pad)	11	Ground Pin. Thermal Pad is used as the ground of whole chip and must be soldered to a large PCB and connected to GND for maximum power dissipation.

UTECH



Ordering Information

Order Number	Package Type	Marking	Quantity per Reel	Operating Temperature Range
EUP3084EJIR1	TDFN-10L(3×3)	XXXXX 3084E	2500	-40 °C to +85°C

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

•	Input Supply Voltage V_{IN}	
•	EN, FB, SW Voltages $-0.3V$ to $V_{IN} + 0.3V$	
•	Junction Temperature 150°C	
•	Storage Temperature	
•	Lead Temp (Soldering, 10sec) 260°C	1
•	Thermal Resistance θ_{JA} (TDFN-10L(3×3)) 69°C /W	

Recommend Operating Conditions⁽²⁾

Note (1): Stress beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may damage the device.

Note (2): The device is not guaranteed to function outside the recommended operating conditions.





Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, T_A=+25°C, V_{IN}=3.6V.

Cll	Danamatan		E	UP3084	E	II:4
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
General S	ection					
$V_{ m IN}$	Input Voltage Range		2.7		5.5	V
V	V _{IN} under Voltage Lockout	V _{IN} Rising		2.35	2.5	V
V_{UVLO}	Threshold	V_{IN} Falling	2	2.15		V
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$V_{FB}=105\%\times V_{REF}$, SW open		30		μΑ
I_{SHDN}	Shutdown Current	$V_{EN}=0V$			1	μA
V_{ENH}	EN Threshold	On State			1.5	V
V_{ENL}	EN THESHOID	Off State	0.3			V
$ m V_{FB}$	Regulated Feedback Voltage	(3)	0.591	0.600	0.609	V
Modulato	r Section					
R_{PMOS}	PMOS on Resistance	I _{SW} =200mA		100		mΩ
R _{NMOS}	NMOS on Resistance	I_{SW} =-200mA		60		mΩ
	Oscillator Frequency	$V_{FB}=0.6V$	0.8	1	1.2	MHz
F _{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency	$V_{FB}=0V$		354		KHz
I_{PK}	Peak Inductor Current	V_{IN} =5V, V_{FB} =90%× V_{REF}		5		A
R _{DSCH}	Output Discharge Switch on Resistance			45		Ω
T_{SD}	Thermal Shutdown Threshold			160		$^{\circ}\mathbb{C}$
T _{SD HYS}	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			30		$^{\circ}$
	and Power Good Section		•			•
T_{SS}	Soft Start Time		0.56	0.75	0.94	ms
V_{PGLR}	DCOOD I Threehold	FB rising, PG Low to High		90		0/
V_{PGLF}	PGOOD Low Threshold	FB falling, PG High to Low		85		%
R_{PG}	PGOOD Open-Drain Impedance (PGOOD=low)			35		Ω

Note (3): The EUP3084E is tested in a proprietary test mode that connects FB to the output of the error amplifier.

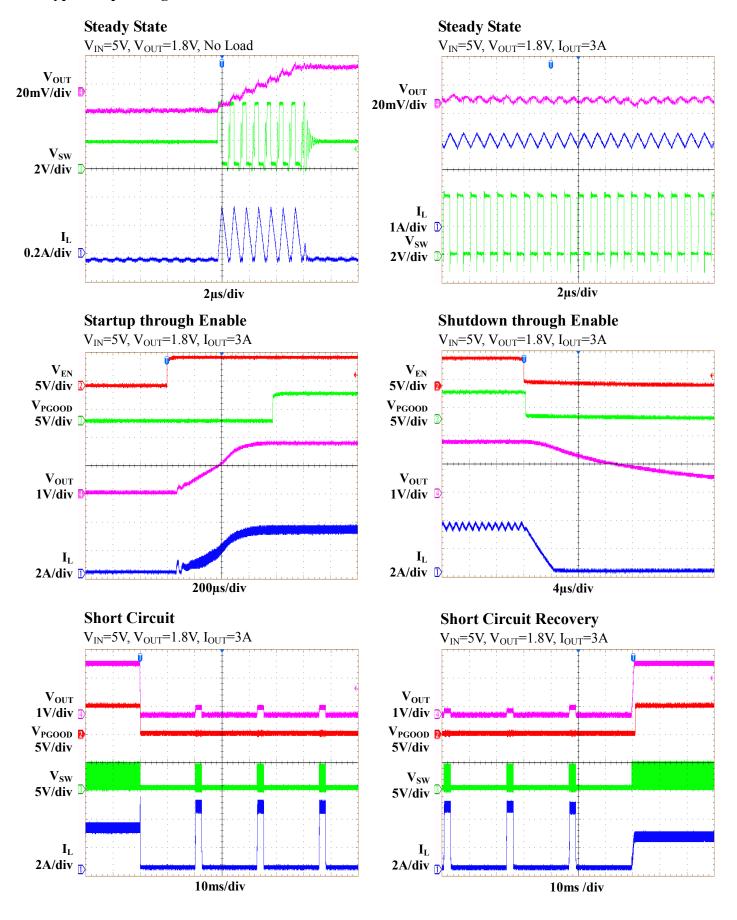
Suggested Component Values

V _{OUT} (V)	C _{IN} (µF)	L (µH)	C ₁ (pF) ⁽⁴⁾	$R_1(K\Omega)$	$R_2(K\Omega)$	C _{OUT} (µF)
1	22	2.2	22	66.5	100	22×2
1.05	22	2.2	22	75	100	22×2
1.2	22	2.2	22	100	100	22×2
1.5	22	2.2	22	150	100	22×2
1.8	22	2.2	22	200	100	22×2
3.3	22	2.2	22	450	100	22×2

Note (4): C_1 is an optional capacitor for better performance.

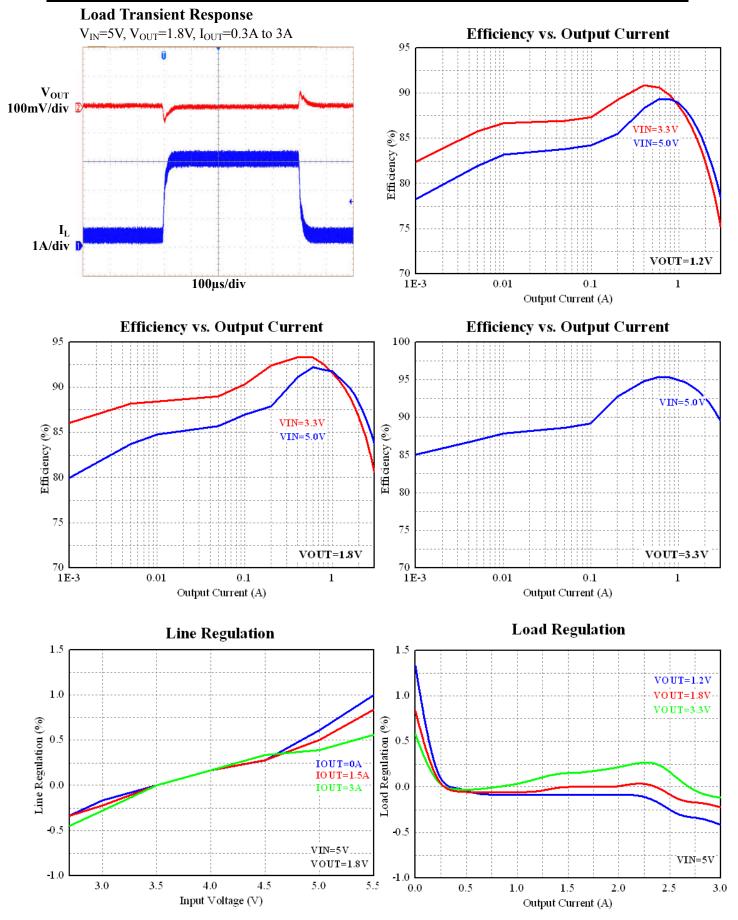


Typical Operating Characteristics











Application Information

Main Control Loop

The EUP3084E uses a slope-compensated constant frequency, current mode architecture. Both the main (P-Channel MOSFET) and synchronous (N-channel MOSFET) switches are internal. During normal operation, the EUP3084E regulates output voltage by switching at a constant frequency and then modulating the power transferred to the load each cycle using PWM comparator. The duty cycle is controlled by three weighted differential signals: the output of error amplifier, the main switch sense voltage and the slope-compensation ramp. It modulates output power by adjusting the inductor-peak current during the first half of each cycle. An N-channel, synchronous switch turns on during the second half of each cycle (off time). When the inductor current starts to reverse or when the PWM reaches the end of the oscillator period, the synchronous switch turns off. This keeps excess current from flowing backward through the inductor, from the output capacitor to GND, or through the main and synchronous switch to GND.

Inductor Selection

The output inductor is selected to limit the ripple current to some predetermined value, large value inductors lower the ripple currents. Higher $V_{\rm IN}$ or $V_{\rm OUT}$ also increases the ripple current as shown in equation. A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is $\Delta I_{\rm I} = 400 mA$.

$$\Delta I_{L} = \frac{1}{(f)(L)} \times V_{OUT} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

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 3.2A rated inductor should be enough for most applications (3A+200mA). For better efficiency, choose a low DC-resistance inductor.

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} . The primary function of the input capacitor is to provide a low impedance loop for the edges of pulsed current drawn by the EUP3084E. A low ESR input capacitor sized for the maximum RMS current must be used. The size required will vary depending on the load, output voltage and input voltage source impedance characteristics. A typical value is around $22\mu F$.

The input capacitor RMS current varies with the input voltage and the output voltage. The equation for the maximum RMS current in the input capacitor is:

$$I_{RMS} = I_{O} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{O}}{V_{IN}}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{O}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

The output capacitor C_{OUT} has a strong effect on loop stability. The selection of C_{OUT} is driven by the required effective series resistance (ESR). ESR is a direct function of the volume of the capacitor, that is, physically larger capacitors have lower ESR. 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:

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

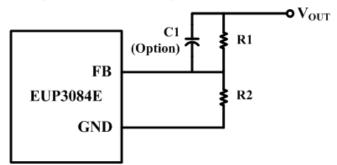
When choosing the input and output ceramic capacitors, choose the X5R or X7R dielectric formulations. These dielectrics have the best temperature and voltage characteristics of all the ceramics for a given value and size.

Output Voltage Programming

The output voltage is set by a resistive divider according to the following formula:

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

For EUP3084E application, the external resistive divider is connected to the output, allowing remote voltage sensing as shown in below figure.



C1 is an optional feed-forward capacitor which can speed loop response and reduce output ripple during load transient. A typical value is around 22pF.

Short Circuit Protection

Short circuit protection continually monitors the FB voltage after soft-start is completed. If output voltage is lower than 60% of the nominal output voltage by over current or short circuit, the device will enters hiccup mode. In hiccup mode, there is a 20ms delay time period before restart.

Thermal Considerations

To avoid the EUP3084E from exceeding the maximum





junction temperature, the user will need to do a thermal analysis. The goal of the thermal analysis is to determine whether the operating conditions exceed the maximum junction temperature of the part. The temperature rise is given by:

$$T_R = (P_D)(\theta_{JA})$$

Where $P_D=I_{LOAD}^2 \times R_{DS(ON)}$ is the power dissipated by the regulator; θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance from the junction of the die to the ambient temperature.

The junction temperature, T_J, is given by:

$$T_I = T_A + T_R$$

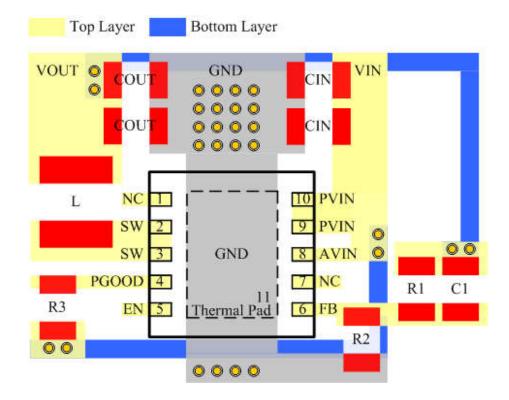
Where T_A is the ambient temperature. T_J should be below the maximum junction temperature of 150°C.

PC Board Layout Checklist

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following guidelines should be used to ensure proper operation of the EUP3084E.

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

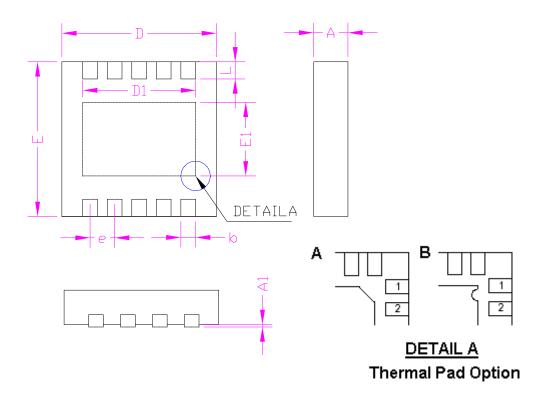
An example of PCB layout guide is shown in the figure below for reference.





Packaging Information

TDFN-10L(3×3)

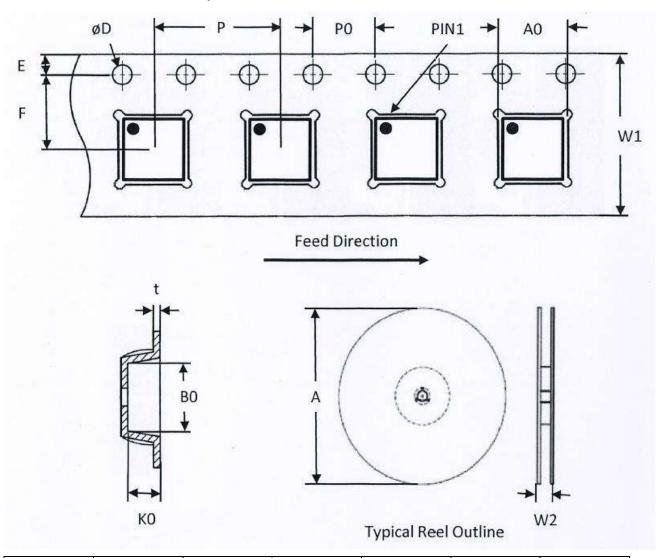


Note: Exposed pad outline drawing is for reference only.

SYMBOLS	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
SIMBOLS	MIN.	Normal	MAX.	MIN.	Normal	MAX.
A	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.028	0.030	0.031
A1	0.00	-	0.05	0.000	-	0.002
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
D1	2.20	2.30	2.65	0.087	0.091	0.104
Е	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E1	1.50	1.65	1.75	0.059	0.065	0.069
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.012	0.016	0.020
b	0.18	-	0.30	0.007	-	0.012
e		0.50 REF		0.020 REF		

Packaging Rule

• IC orientation in carrier tape:



Item	Α	Α0	В0	D	E	F
Millimeters	330.00	3.30±0.10	3.30±0.10	1.55±0.05	1.75±0.10	5.50±0.10

Item	K0	Р	P0	t	W1	W2 (Min/Max)
Millimeters	1.10±0.10	8.00±0.10	4.00±0.10	0.30±0.05	12.00±0.30	12.4/14.4

• Package box quantity requirement

Package Type	Reel Size	Units/ Reel(ea)	Inner Box Dimension (mm)	Reel/Inner Box		Outer Box Dimension (mm)		Units/Outer Box (ea)
TDFN(3X3)	13 inch	2,500	365*365*50	1	2,500	385*390*280	5	12,500

Remark: Reel/Inner Box/Outer Box dimension maybe variation by each vendor.

