DESCRIPTION

The A7106 is a constant frequency, 1.5MHz, slope compensated current mode PWM step-down converter working under an input voltage range of 2.5V to 5.5V. This feature makes the A7108 suitable for single cell Li-ion battery-powered applications. The internal synchronous rectifier is desired to increase efficiency without an external Schottky diode. 100% duty cycle capability extends battery life in portable devices, while the quiescent current is 180μA at no load, and drops to < 1μA in shutdown. Pulse Skipping Mode operation increases efficiency at light loads, further extending battery life.

The A7106 is available in an adjustable version and fixed output versions of 1.2V and 1.8V.

The A7106 is available in SOT-25 Package.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Package Type		Part Number
SOT-25	E5	A7106E5R-XXZ
		A7106E5VR-XXZ
Note		XX: Output Voltage 18=1.8V,ADJ=Adjustable Z: Pin Type R: Tape & Reel V: Halogen free Package
AiT provides all RoHS products Suffix "V" means Halogen free Package		

FEATURES

● High Efficiency: Up to 96%

● 1.5MHz Constant Switching Frequency

● Current Mode Operation for Excellent
  Line and Load Transient Response

● No Schottky Diode Required

● 2.5V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range

● 1.2V & 1.8V Fixed/Adjustable Output Voltage

● 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout Mode

● Low Quiescent Current: 180μA

● Over temperature Protection

● Short Circuit Protection

● Shutdown Quiescent Current < 1μA

● Available in SOT-25 package

APPLICATION

● Cellular and Smart Phones
● Wireless Handsets and DSL Modems
● Microprocessors and DSP Core Supplies
● PDAs
● Digital Still and Video Cameras
● MP3/MP4/MP5 Players
● Portable Instruments
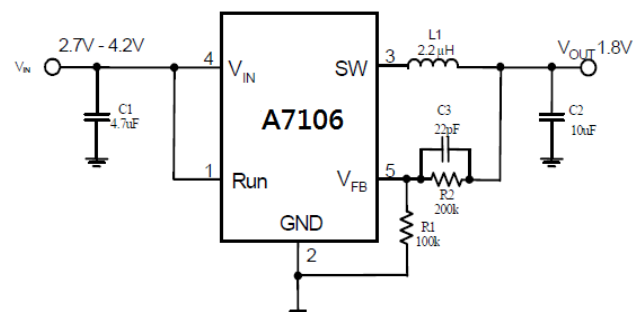● GPS Receivers

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Figure 1 A7106-ADJ Typical Application Circuit

PIN DESCRIPTION

A7106-XXA SOT-25 — Top View
Pin 5: V_{FB}/V_{OUT}, Pin 4: VIN, Pin 1: RUN, Pin 2: GND, Pin 3: SW

A7106-XXB SOT-25 — Top View
Pin 5: SW, Pin 4: V_{FB}/V_{OUT}, Pin 1: VIN, Pin 2: GND, Pin 3: RUN

Pin #		Symbol	Functions
SOT-25-A	SOT-25-B		
1	3	RUN	Regulator Enable control input. Drive RUN above 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive RUN below 0.3V to turn it off. In shutdown, all functions are disabled drawing <1µA supply current. Do not leave RUN floating.
2	2	GND	Ground Pin
3	5	SW	Power Switch Output. It is the switch node connection to external Inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal P-Channel and N-Channel MOSFET switches.
4	1	V_{IN}	Supply Input Pin. Must be closely decoupled to GND, Pin 2, with a 2.2µF or greater ceramic capacitor.
5	4	V_{FB}/V_{OUT}	V_{FB} (ADJ): Feedback Input Pin. Connect FB to the center point of the external resistor divider. The regulated voltage on this pin is 0.6V. V_{OUT} (Fixed): Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Input Supply Voltage	-0.3V to +6V
RUN, V_{FB} Voltages	-0.3V to +V_{IN}
SW Voltages	-0.3V to (V_{IN} +0.3V)
P-Channel Switch Source Current (DC)	1A
N-Channel Switch Sink Current (DC)	1A
Peak SW Sink and Source Current	1.4A
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature[Note1]	+125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering,10s)	+300°C

Stresses above may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the Electrical Characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE1: T_J is calculated from the ambient temperature T_A and power dissipation P_D according to the following formula:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D) \times (220°C/W)$$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS[NOTE2]

Package	Θ_{JA}	Θ_{JC}
SOT25	250°C/W	130°C/W

NOTE 2: Thermal Resistance is specified with approximately 1 square of 1 oz copper.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN}= V_{RUN}=3.6V, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

| Parameter		Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range			2.5		5.5	V
Input DC Supply Current	Active Mode	V_{FB} = 0.5V or V_{OUT}=90%		180	300	μA
	Shutdown Mode	V_{FB} = 0V, V_{IN} = 4.2V		0.1	1.0	
Regulated Feedback Voltage		T_A= 25℃	0.5880	0.6000	0.6120	V
		T_A= 0℃ ≤ T_A ≤ 85 ℃	0.5865	0.6000	0.6135	
		T_A= -40℃ ≤ T_A ≤ 85 ℃	0.5850	0.6000	0.6150	
V_{FB} Input Bias Current		V_{FB} = 0.65V			±30	nA
Reference Voltage Line Regulation		V_{IN}= 2.5V to 5.5V		0.04	0.40	%/V
Regulated Output Voltage	1.2V	-40℃ ≤ T_A ≤ 85℃	1.164	1.200	1.236	V
	1.8V	-40℃ ≤ T_A ≤85℃	1.746	1.800	1.854	
Output Overvoltage Lockout		ΔV_{OVL} = V_{OVL} – V_{FB}, Adjustable Version	20	50	80	mV
		ΔV_{OVL} = V_{OVL} – V_{OUT}, Fixed Version	2.5	7.8	13	%
Output Voltage Line Regulation		V_{IN}=2.5V to 5.5V		0.04	0.40	%
Output Voltage Load Regulation				0.5		%
Peak Inductor Current		V_{IN}=3V,V_{FB}=0.5V or V_{OUT} = 90%; Duty Cycle< 35%		1.2		A
Oscillator Frequency		V_{FB}=0.6V or V_{OUT} = 100%	1.2	1.5	1.8	MHz
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of P-CH MOSFET		I_{SW}= 300mA		0.40	0.50	Ω
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of N-CH MOSFET		I_{SW}= -300mA		0.35	0.45	Ω
SW Leakage Current		V_{RUN}= 0V,V_{SW}=0V or 5V,V_{IN}= 5V		±0.01	±1	μA
RUN Threshold		-40℃ ≤ T_A ≤ 85 ℃	0.3	1.1	1.30	V
RUN Leakage Current				±0.01	±1	μA

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

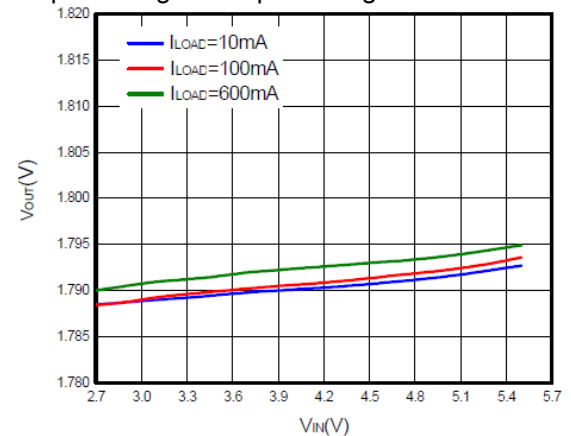1. Efficiency vs. Output Current
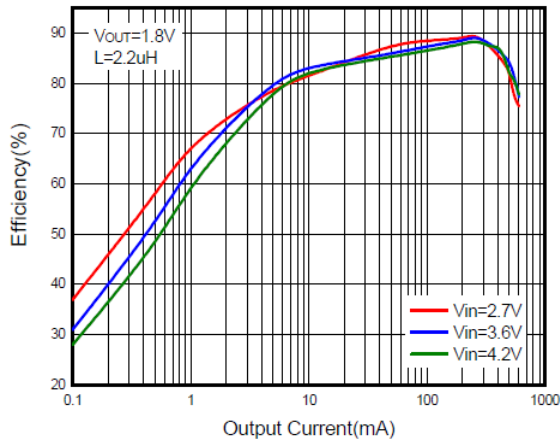
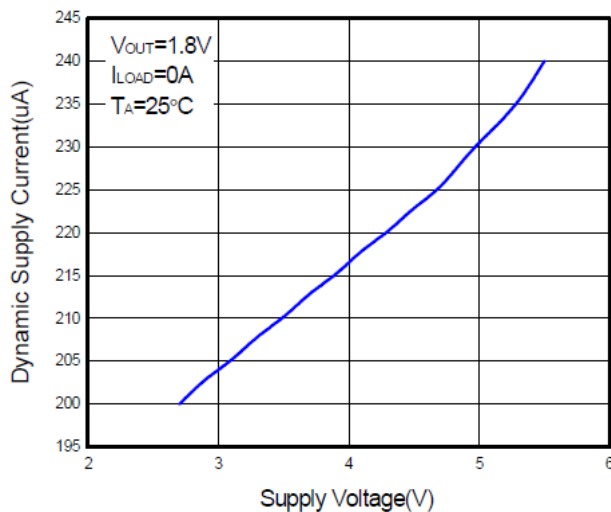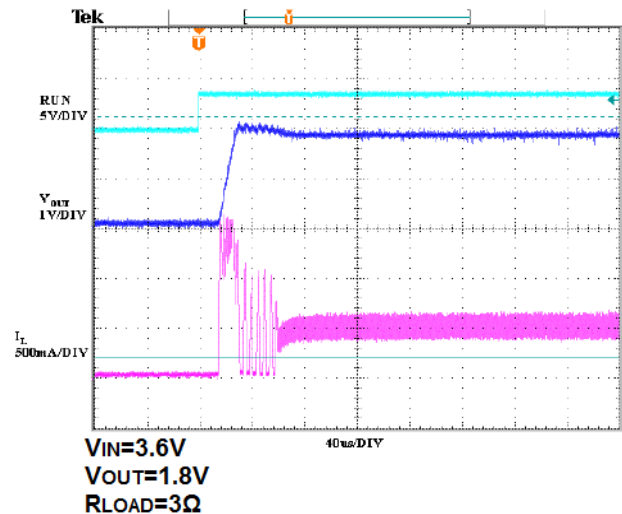2. Output Voltage vs. Load Current
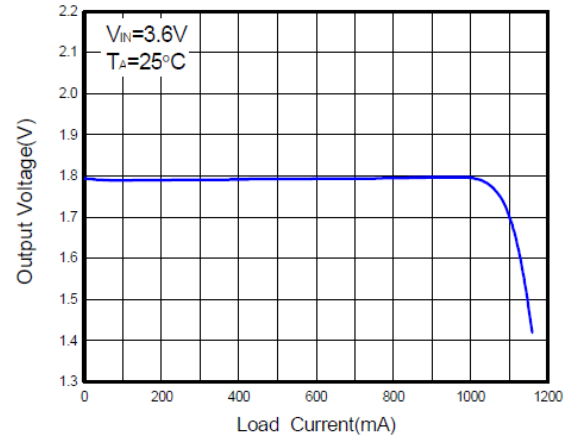
3. Reference Voltage vs. Temperature
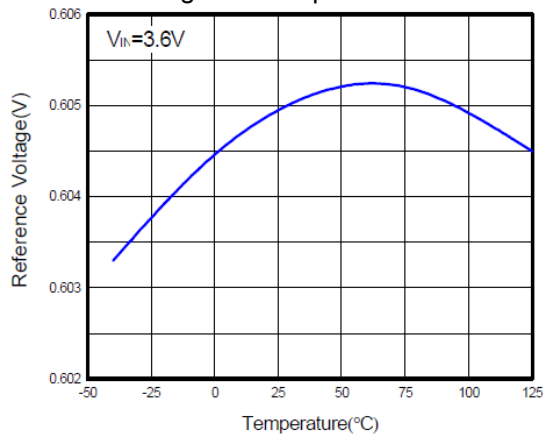
4. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage
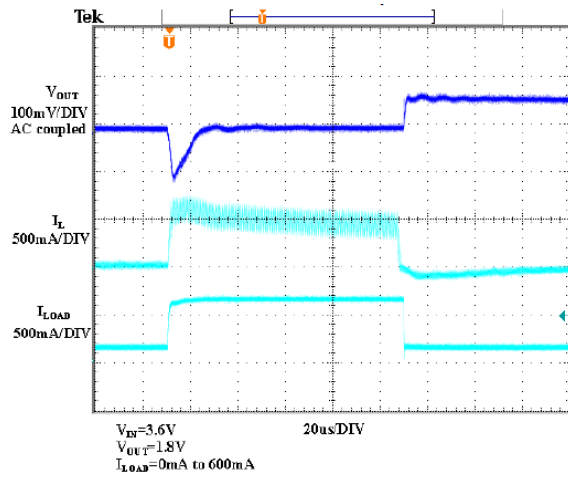

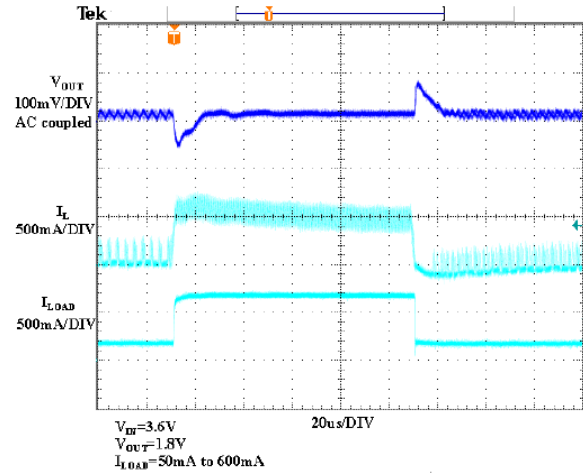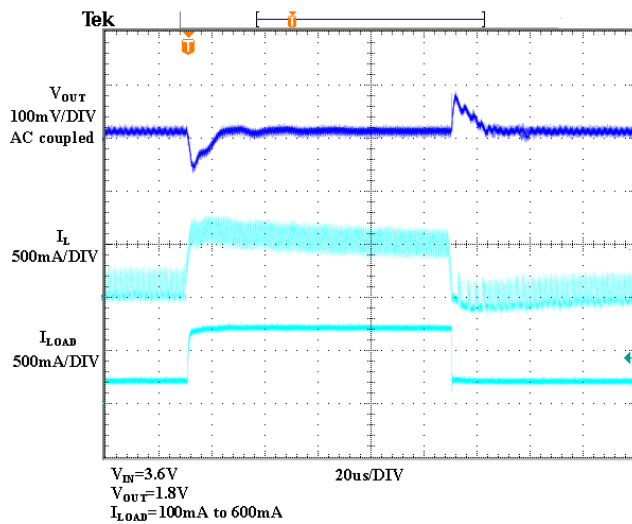5. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

6. Start-up from Shutdown

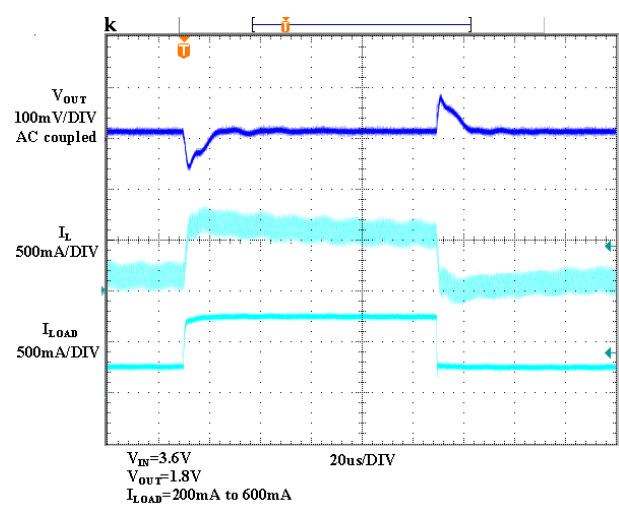V_{IN}=3.6V
V_{OUT}=1.8V
R_{LOAD}=3Ω

7. Load Step

V_IN=3.6V
V_OUT=1.8V
I_LOAD=0mA to 600mA

8. Load Step

V_IN=3.6V
V_OUT=1.8V
I_LOAD=50mA to 600mA

9. Load Step

V_IN=3.6V
V_OUT=1.8V
I_LOAD=100mA to 600mA

10. Load Step

V_IN=3.6V
V_OUT=1.8V
I_LOAD=200mA to 600mA

11. Pulse Skipping Mode

V_IN=3.6V
V_OUT=1.8V
I_LOAD=10mA

12. Output Short

V_IN=3.6V
Short Circuit Protection
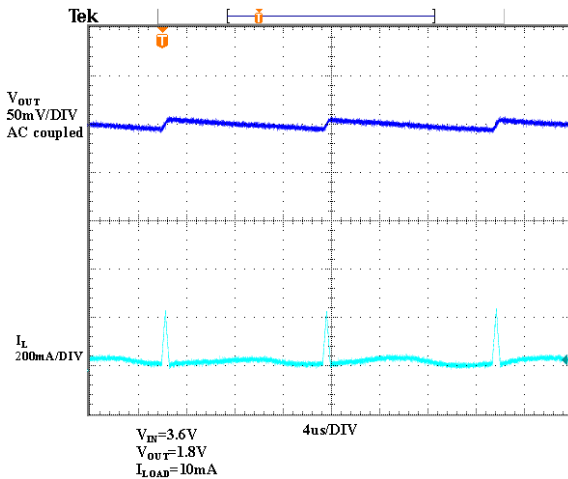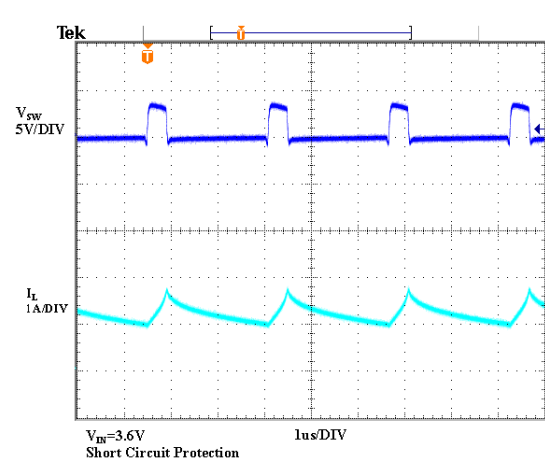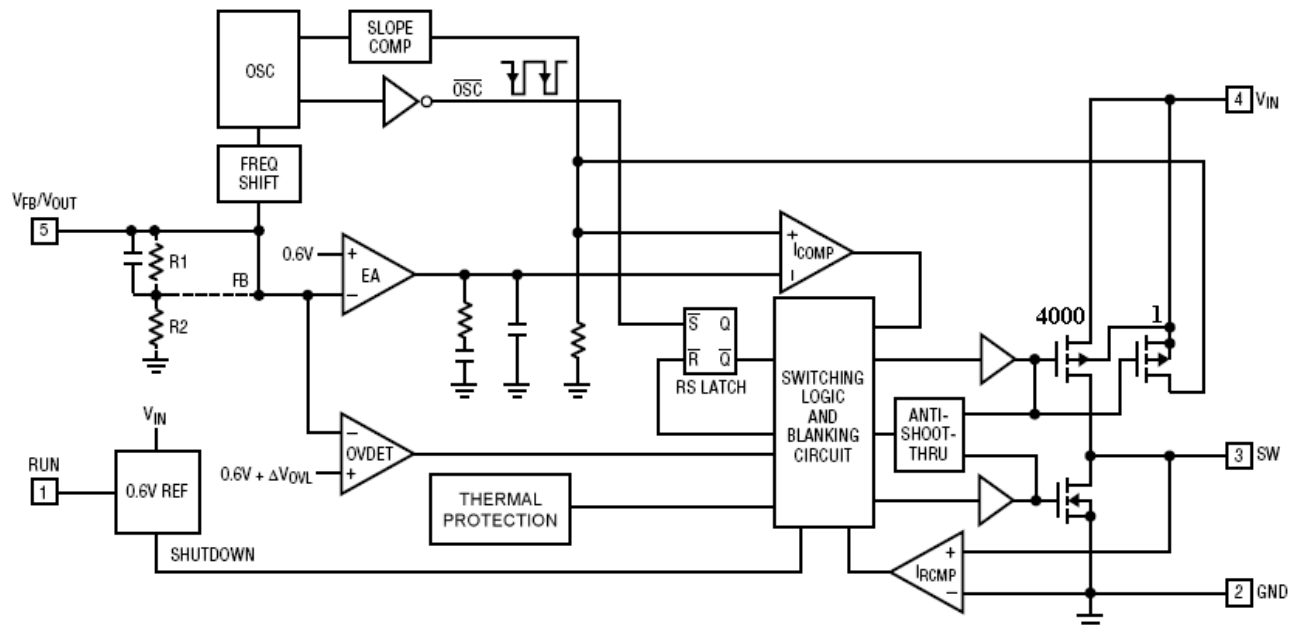
BLOCK DIAGRAM

DETAILED INFORMATION

Operation

The A7106 uses a constant frequency, current mode step-down architecture. Both the main switch (P-channel MOSFET) and the synchronous rectifier (N-channel MOSFET) are integrated internally. This Step-Down DC-DC Converter can supply 600mA output current over a wide input voltage range from 2.5V to 5.5V. The over voltage comparator OVDET guards against transient overshoots >7.8% by turning the main switch off and keeping it off until the fault is removed.

Current Mode PWM Control

Slope compensated current mode PWM control provides stable switching and cycle-by- cycle current limit for excellent load and line responses. During normal operation, the internal main switch is turned on for a certain time to ramp the inductor current at each rising edge of the internal oscillator, and turned off when the peak inductor current reaches the controlled value. When the main switch is off, the synchronous rectifier will be turned on immediately and stay on until either the inductor current starts to reverse, as indicated by the current reversal comparator, IRCMP, or the beginning of the next clock cycle.

Pulse Skipping Mode Operation

At very light loads, the A7106 will automatically enter Pulse Skipping Mode to increase efficiency, further extending battery life. In this mode, the control loop skips PWM pulses while maintaining output in regulation, and the switching frequency depends on the load condition. This is a kind of PFM mode operation.

Dropout Operation

When the input voltage decreases toward the value of the output voltage, the A7106 will keep the main switch on for more than one switching cycle and increases the duty cycle[Note3] until it reaches 100%.The output voltage then is the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the main switch and the inductor. At low input supply voltage, the $R_{DS(ON)}$) of the P-Channel MOSFET increases, and the efficiency of the converter decreases. Caution must be exercised to ensure the heat dissipated not to exceed the maximum junction temperature of the IC.

NOTE3: The duty cycle D of a step-down converter is defined as:

$$D = T_{ON} \times f_{OSC} \times 100\% \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times 100\%$$

Where T_{ON} is the main switch on time, and f_{OSC} is the oscillator frequency (1.5MHz).

Short Circuit Protection

The A7106 has short circuit protection. When output is shorted to ground, the oscillator frequency is reduced to prevent the inductor current from increasing beyond the PFET current limit. The PFET current limit is also reduced to lower the short circuit current.

The frequency and current limit will return to the normal values once the short circuit condition is removed and the feedback voltage reaches 0.6V.

Maximum Load Current

The A7106 will operate with input supply voltage as low as 2.5V, however the maximum load current decreases at lower input voltage due to large IR drop on the main switch and synchronous rectifier.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
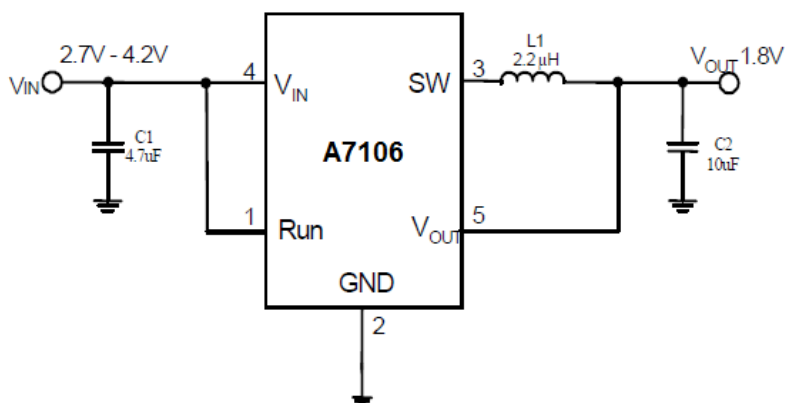
Basic Application Circuit with fixed output versions

Setting the Output Voltage

Figure 1 above shows the basic application circuit with A7106 adjustable output version. The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

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

Table 1—Resistor Selection vs. Output Voltage Setting

V$_{OUT}$	R1	R2
1.2V	180 KΩ(1%)	180 KΩ(1%)
1.8V	180 KΩ(1%)	360 KΩ(1%)

Inductor Selection

The output inductor is selected to limit the ripple current to some predetermined value, typically 20%~40% of the full load current at the maximum input voltage. In continuous mode, the ripple current is determined by:

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

A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is ΔI_L=320mA (40% of 600mA). For output voltages above 2.0V, when efficiency at light load condition is important, the minimum recommended inductor is 2.2µH. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance below 150mΩ. For higher efficiency at heavy loads (above 200mA), or minimal load regulation (but some transient overshoot), the resistance should be kept below 100mΩ. 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 1120mA rated inductor should be enough for most applications (600mA+320mA).

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 shall be less than input source impedance to prevent high frequency switching current passing to the input. In continuous mode, the source current of the main switch 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:

$$I_{RMS} \approx I_{OMAX} \frac{[V_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})]^{0.5}}{V_{IN}}$$

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. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended due to their low ESR and high ripple current.

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. The output ripple ΔV_{OUT} is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \leq \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC} \times L} \times \left(ESR + \frac{1}{8 \times f_{OSC} \times C_2} \right)$$

Layout Considerations

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checklist should be used to ensure proper operation of the A7106. These items are also illustrated graphically in Figures 4 and 5. Check the following in your layout:

1. The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the SW trace and the VIN trace should be kept short, direct and wide.

2. Does the VFB pin connect directly to the feedback resistors? The resistive divider R1/R2 must be connected between the (+) plate of Cout and ground.

3. Does the (+) plate of CIN connect to VIN 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 VFB node.

5. Keep the (-) plates of CIN and COUT as close as possible.
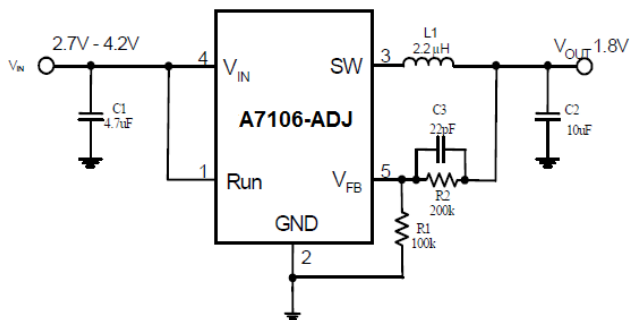
Figure2.   A7106-ADJ Layout Circuit

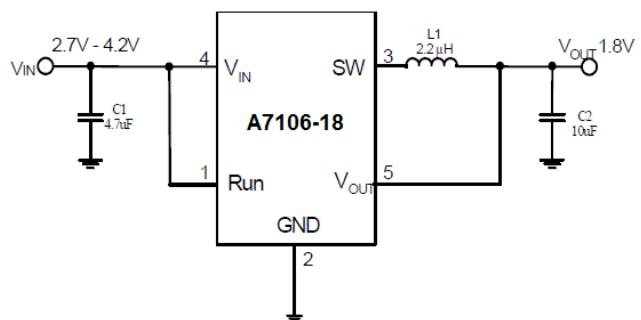
Figure3.   A7106-1.8V Layout Circuit
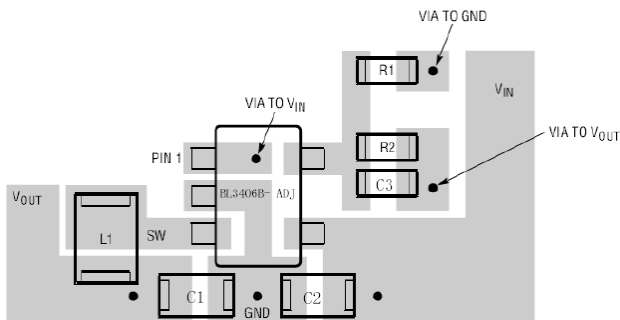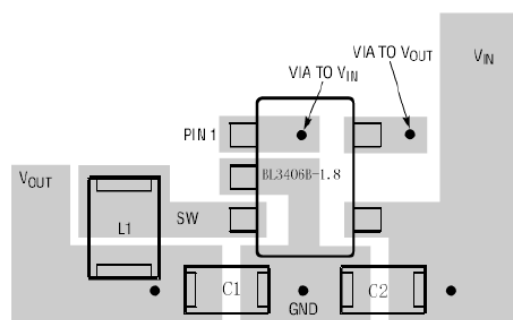

Figure4.   A7106-ADJ Suggested Layout
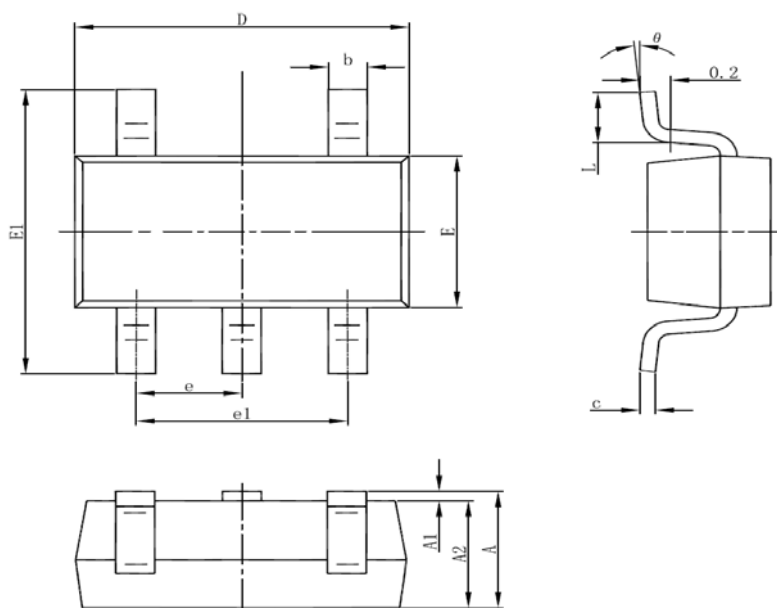

Figure5.   A7106-1.8V Suggested Layout

PACKAGE INFORMATION

Dimension in SOT-25 (Unit: mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A	1.050	1.250
A1	0.000	0.100
A2	1.050	1.150
b	0.300	0.500
c	0.100	0.200
D	2.820	3.020
E	1.500	1.700
E1	2.650	2.950
e	0.950(BSC)	
e1	1.800	2.000
L	0.300	0.600
θ	0°	8°

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