

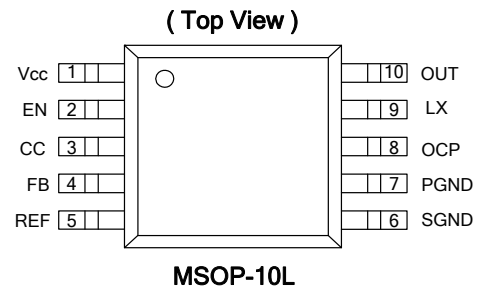
### Description

The AP6714 is fully integrated synchronous current mode boost converter which provides a complete power supply solution for all one-cell, two-cell, three cell, alkaline, NiCd or NiMh or single-cell Lithion battery powered products. They improve performance, component count and size compared to conventional controllers, lithium-ion (Li+) designs. On-chip MOSFETs provide up to 94% efficiency for critical power supplies. This optimizes overall efficiency and cost, while also reducing board space. Operate at one fixed frequency of 1.8MHz to optimize size, cost, and efficiency. Other features include soft-start and overload protection. AP6714 is available in space-saving 10-pin MSOP package.

### Features

- 94% Efficient Step-Up DC to DC Converter
- Wide Input Range 0.9V to 5.5V
- 1.8V to 5.5V Adjustable Output Voltage
- 1.8MHz Operating Frequency
- Current Mode Operation for faster transient response and better loop stability
- 1 $\mu$ A Shutdown Mode
- Suitable with Low ESR Ceramic Capacitors (MLCC)
- Over Current Protection
- Over Temperature Protection
- MSOP-10L: Available in "Green" Molding Compound (No Br, Sb)
- Lead Free Finish/ RoHS Compliant (Note 1)

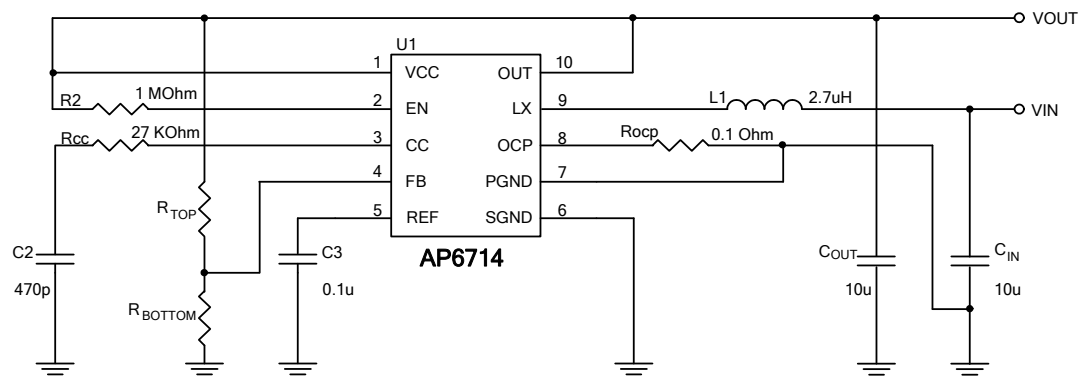
### Pin Assignments



### Applications

- All One-cell, Two-cell, Three cell, Alkaline, NiCd or NiMh or Single-cell Li+ Battery Powered Devices.
- Cell Phones
- Digital Cameras
- MP3 Players
- PDAs

### Typical Application Circuit (Note 2)

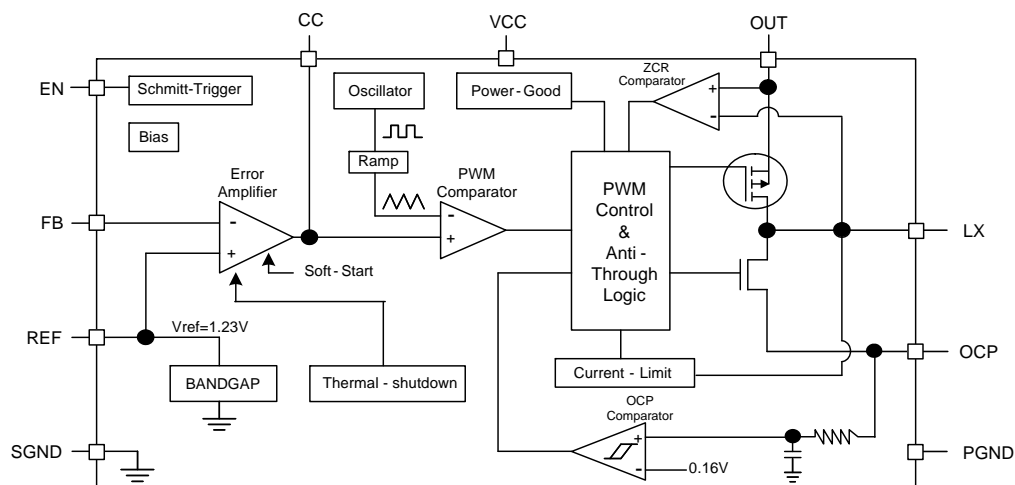


- Notes:
1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). All applicable RoHS exemptions applied, see *EU Directive 2002/95/EC Annex Notes*.
  2. Recommended minimum R<sub>BOTTOM</sub>: 100 K $\Omega$ .

### Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin #	Description
V <sub>CC</sub>	1	Power Input pin
EN	2	Enable Channel
CC	3	Channel Compensation Pin
FB	4	Channel Feedback Pin
REF	5	Internal Reference Voltage
SGND	6	Signal Ground
PGND	7	Power Ground
OCP	8	Over Current Protection
LX	9	SW Pin
OUT	10	Boost Output Pin

### Functional Block Diagram



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection	3	KV
ESD MM	Machine Model ESD Protection	250	V
	OUT, V <sub>CC</sub> , EN, FB, OCP to GND	-0.3 to +6.5	V
	LX to GND	-0.3 to (OUT + 0.3)	V
I <sub>LX</sub>	LX Current	1.6	A
	REF, CC to GND	-0.3 to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3)	V
P <sub>D</sub>	Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	850	mW
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +125	°C
T <sub>ST</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
$T_A$	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
$V_{IN}$	Supply Voltage at $V_{IN}$ (Note 3)	0.9 to 5.5	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	1.8 to 5.5	V

Notes: 3. The AP6714 is powered by step-up output. An internal low-voltage startup oscillator drives the starting at approximately 0.9V and the main control will take over as soon as output is reached. AP6714 operation could be kept in low input voltage and output current is just limited.

**Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
<b>GENERAL</b>						
$I_{STB}$	Standby Current	$V_{CC} = 3.6V$ , $V_{EN} = 0V$	-	0.5	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current	$V_{CC} = EN = 3.6V$ , $FB = 1.5V$	-	150	300	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>REFERENCE</b>						
$V_{REF}$	Reference Output Voltage		1.205	1.23	1.255	V
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta T$	Tempco of Reference	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		30	50	ppm/°C
$V_{REF(LOAD)}$	Reference Load Regulation	$10\text{mA} < I_{LOAD} < 200\text{mA}$	-	4.5	10	mV
$V_{REF(LINE)}$	Reference Line Regulation	$2.8 < V_{CC} < 5.5V$	-	1.3	5	mV
<b>OSCILLATOR</b>						
$F_{OSC}$	OSC Frequency		1400	1800	2200	KHz
<b>STEP-UP DC-TO-DC</b>						
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	Tempco of Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		50	100	ppm/°C
	FB Input Leakage Current	$FB = 1.25V$	-100	0.01	+100	nA
Duty	Step-Up Maximum Duty Cycle	$FB = 0V$	80	85	90	%
$I_{OUT}$	OUT Leakage Current	$V_{LX} = 0V$ , $OUT = 5V$	-	1	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{LXL}$	LX Leakage Current	$V_{LX} = OUT = 5V$	-	2	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Switch On-Resistance	N channel, $V_{CC} = 5V$	-	200	-	m $\Omega$
		P channel, $V_{CC} = 5V$	-	300	-	
$I_{LM}$	N-Channel Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 1.5V$ (Note 4)	1.2	1.4	1.6	A
<b>THERMAL SHUTDOWN PROTECTION</b>						
	Thermal Shutdown		-	150	-	°C
	Thermal Hysteresis		-	40	-	°C
<b>LOGIC INPUTS</b>						
	EN Input Low Level	$1.5V < V_{CC} < 5.5V$	-	-	0.4	V
	EN Input High Level	$1.5V < V_{CC} < 5.5V$	0.8	-	-	V
<b>OVER CURRENT PROTECTION</b>						
$V_{OCP}$	Over Current Protection Voltage	$R_{OCP} = 0.1\Omega$	-	0.16	-	V
<b>THERMAL RESISTANCE</b>						
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	MSOP-10L (Note 5)		161		°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case	MSOP-10L (Note 5)		43		°C/W

Notes: 4. The step-up current limit in startup refers to the LX switch current limit, not the output current limit.  
 5. Test condition for MSOP-10L: Device mounted on 2oz copper, minimum recommended pad layout on top & bottom layer with thermal vias, double sided FR-4 PCB.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

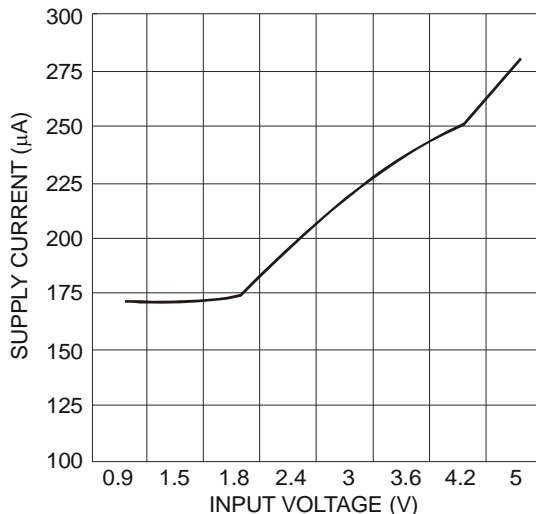


Fig. 1 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

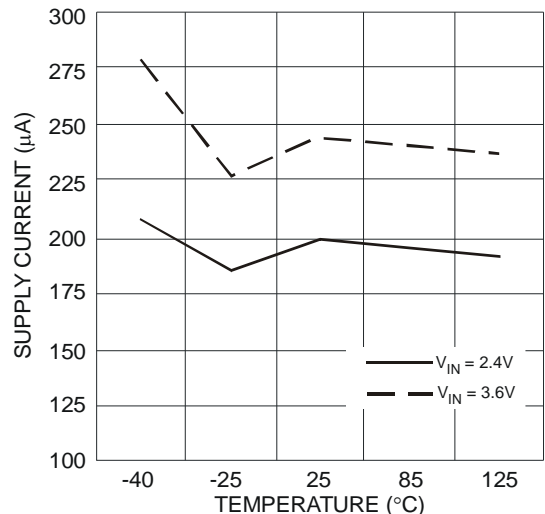


Fig. 2 Supply Current vs. Temperature

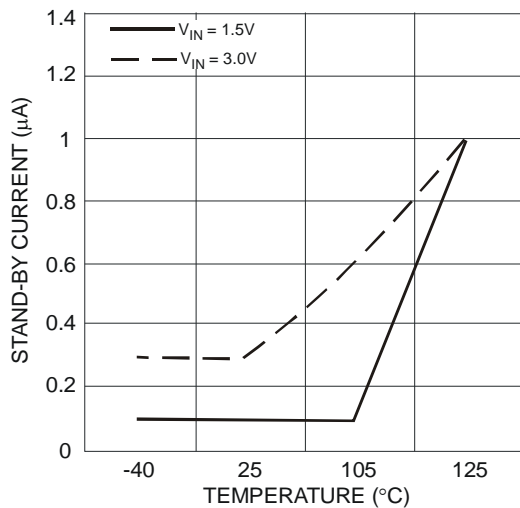


Fig. 3 Stand-by Current vs. Temperature

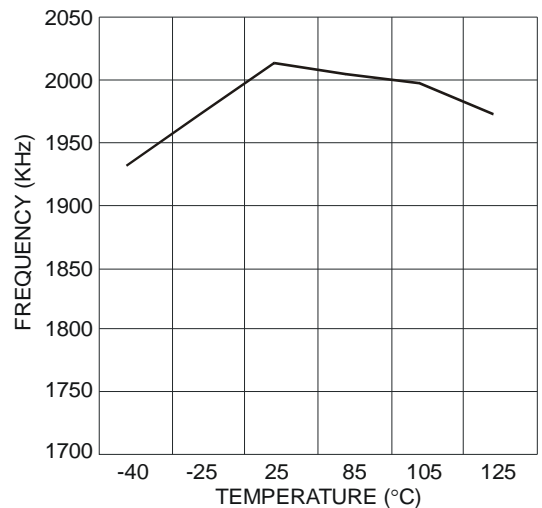


Fig. 4 Frequency vs. Temperature

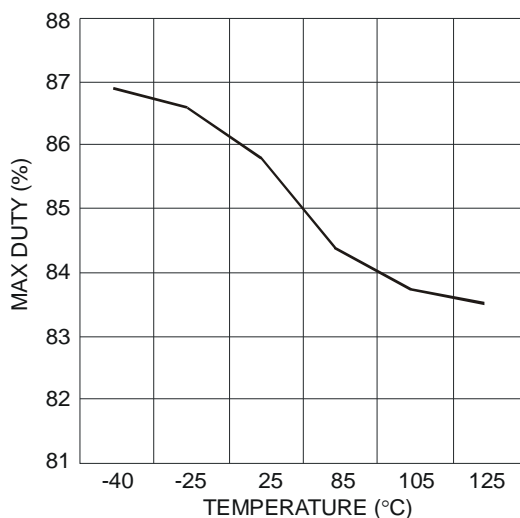


Fig. 5 Max Duty vs. Temperature

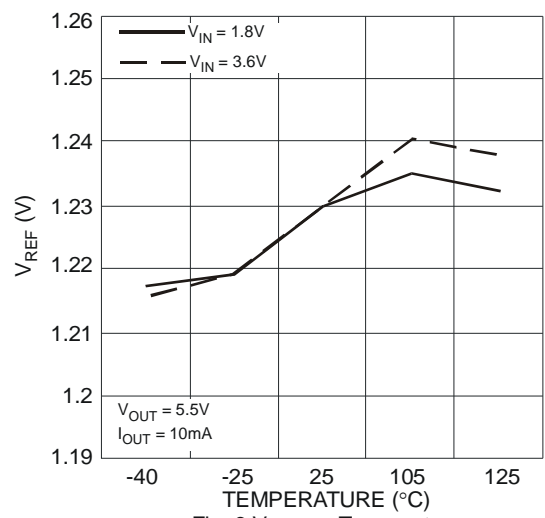


Fig. 6  $V_{REF}$  vs. Temperature

**Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)**

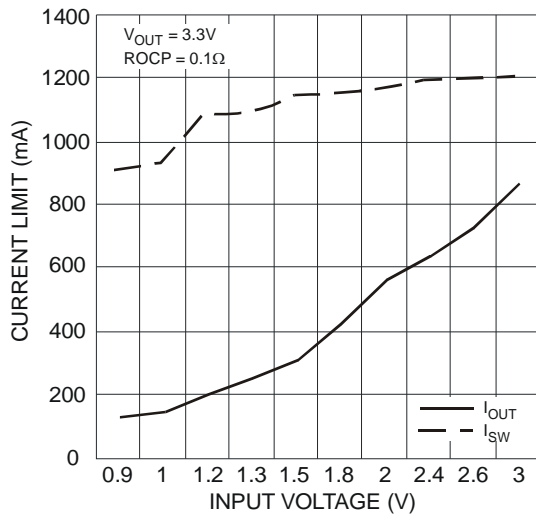


Fig. 7 Input Voltage vs. Current Limit

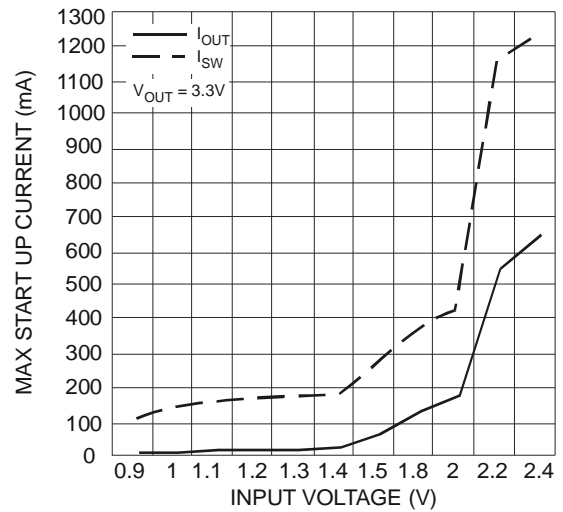


Fig. 8 Input Voltage vs. Max Start Up Current

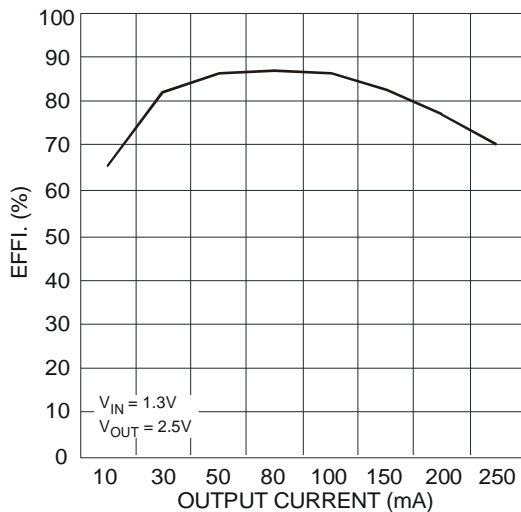


Fig. 9 EFFI. vs. Output Current

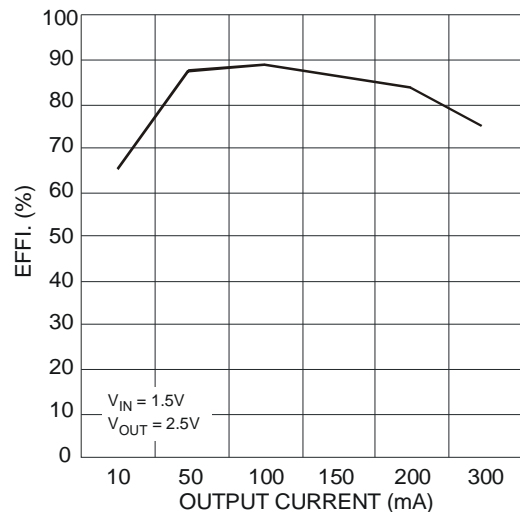


Fig. 10 EFFI. vs. Output Current

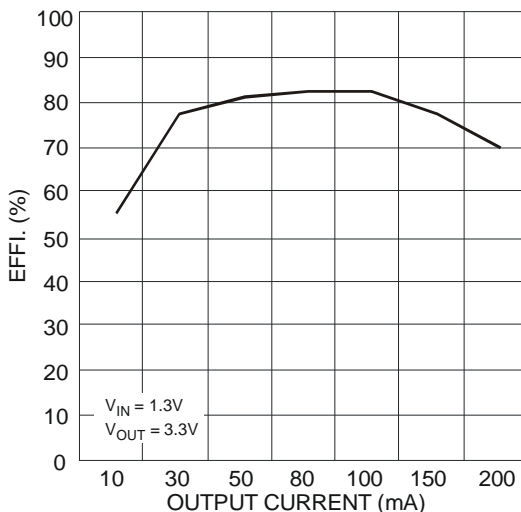


Fig. 11 EFFI. vs. Output Current

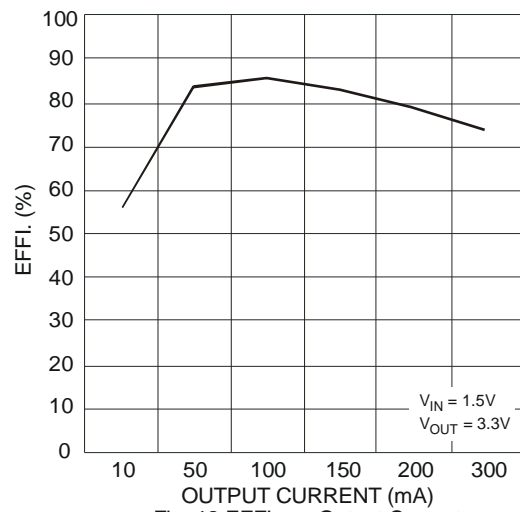


Fig. 12 EFFI. vs. Output Current

**Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)**

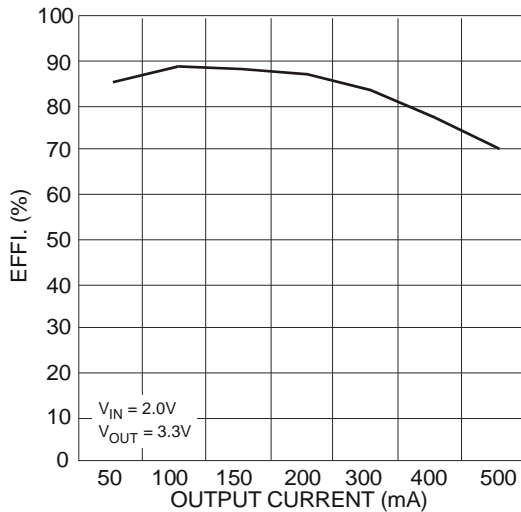


Fig. 13 EFFI. vs. Output Current

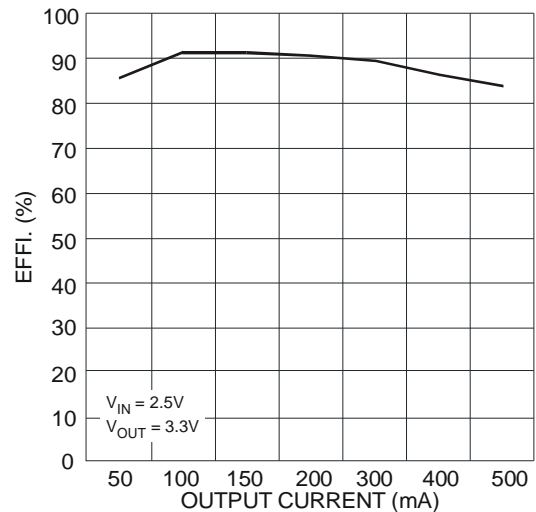


Fig. 14 EFFI. vs. Output Current

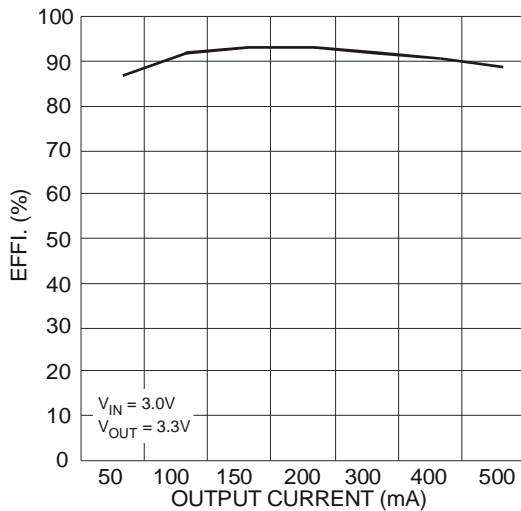


Fig. 15 EFFI. vs. Output Current

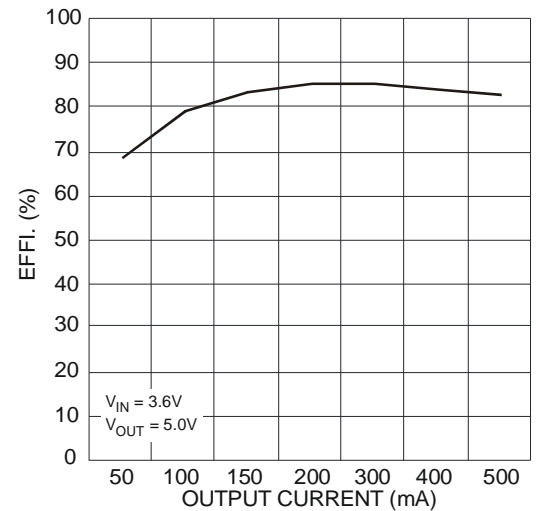


Fig. 16 EFFI. vs. Output Current

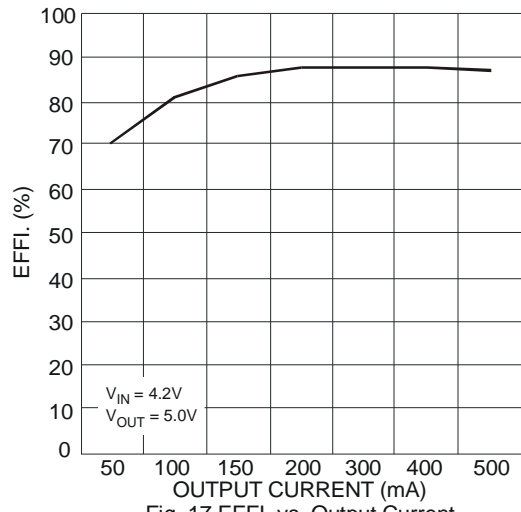


Fig. 17 EFFI. vs. Output Current

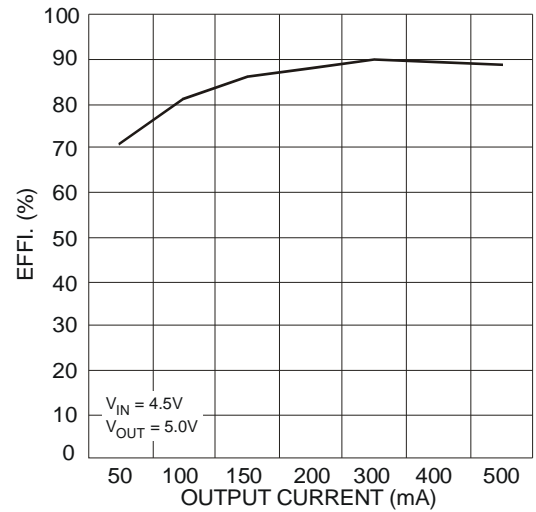
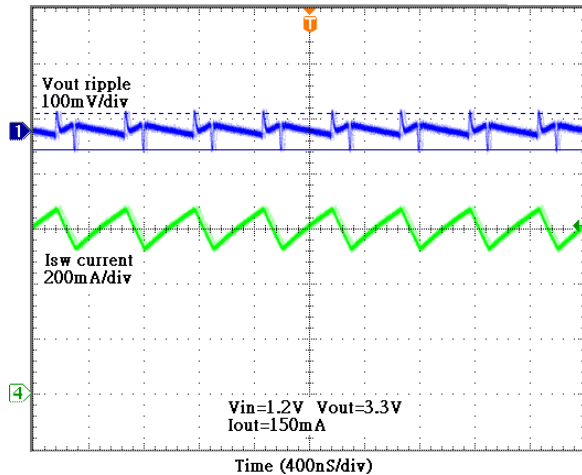
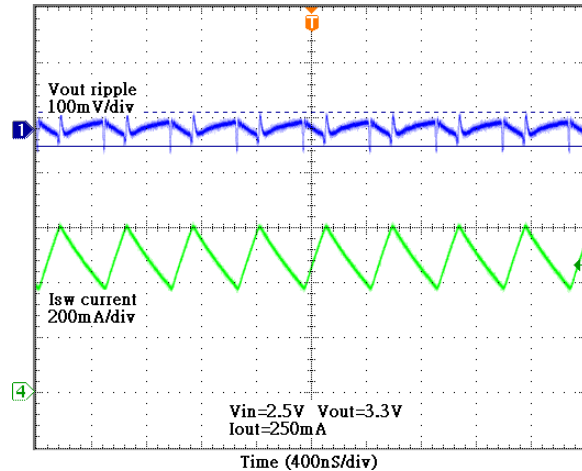


Fig. 18 EFFI. vs. Output Current

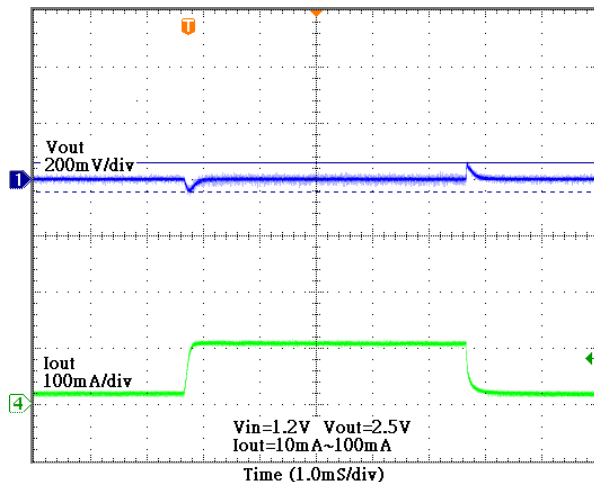
**Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)**



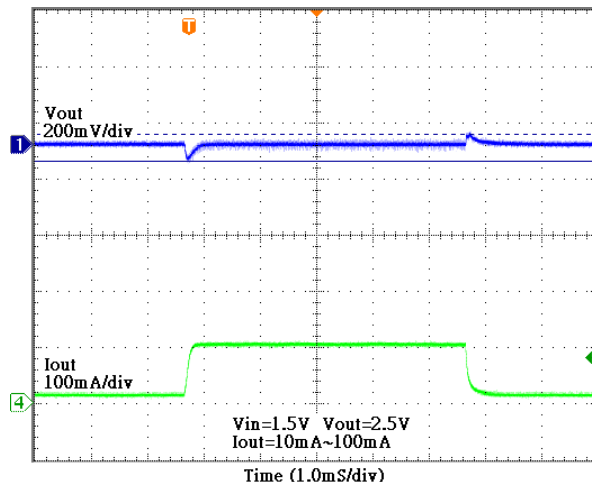
**Fig. 19 Switching Current vs. Output Ripple**



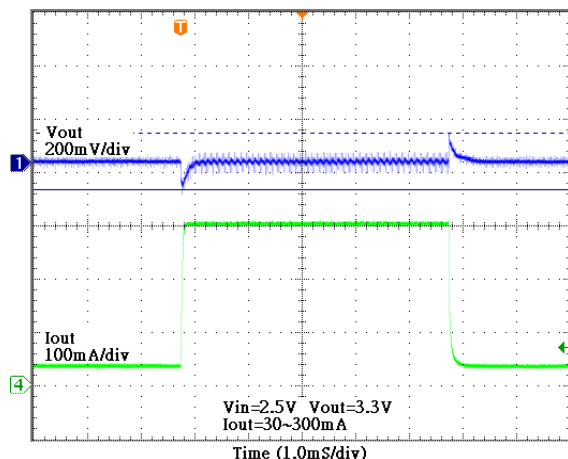
**Fig. 20 Switching Current vs. Output Ripple**



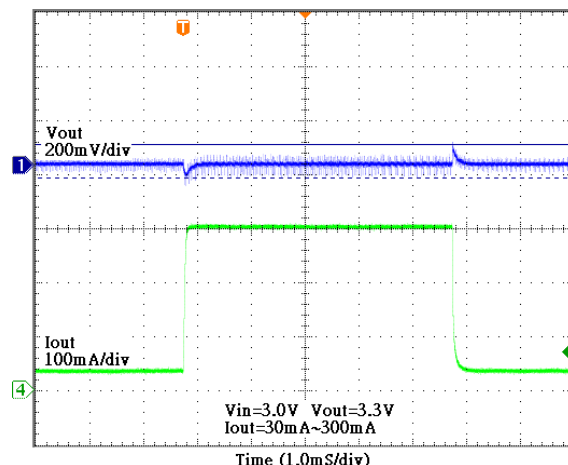
**Fig. 21 Load Transient Response**



**Fig. 22 Load Transient Response**

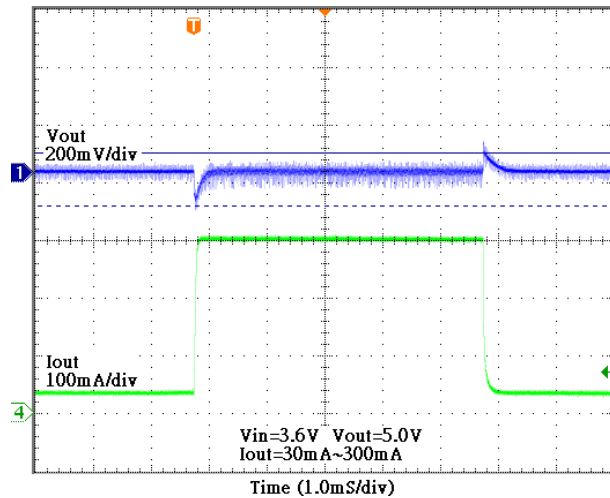


**Fig. 23 Load Transient Response**

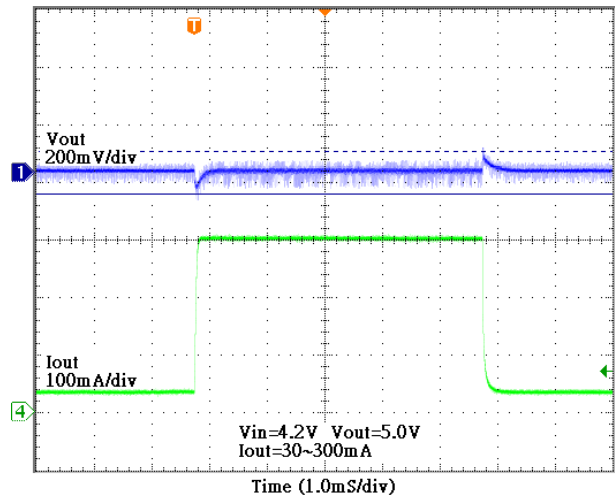


**Fig. 24 Load Transient Response**

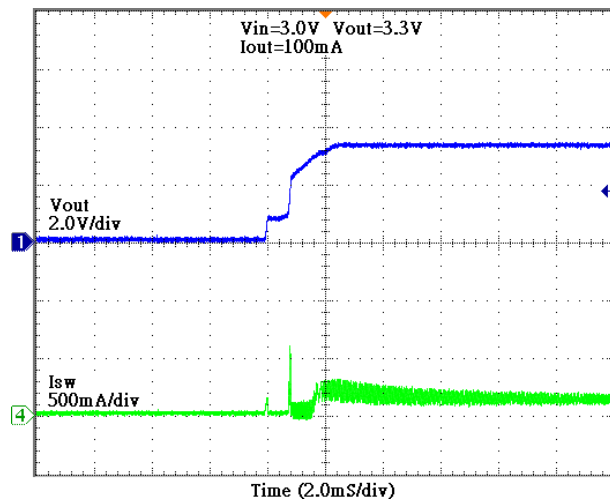
**Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)**



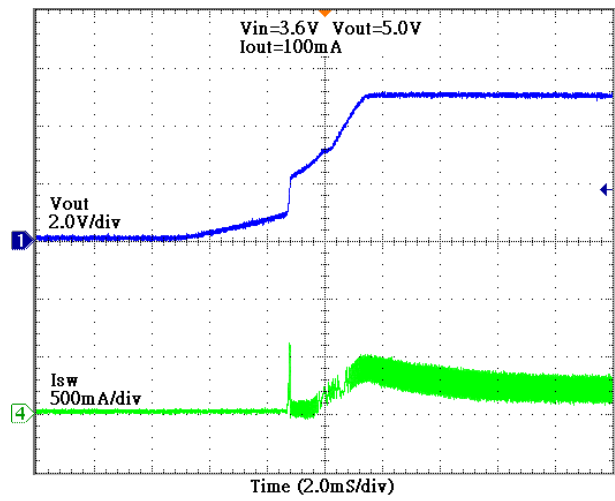
**Fig. 25 Load Transient Response**



**Fig. 26 Load Transient Response**



**Fig. 27 Power On Wave**



**Fig. 28 Power On Wave**



## Application Information

### Input Capacitor Selection

The input filter capacitor reduces peak currents drawn from the input source and reduces input switching noise. In most applications a 10µF is recommended.

### Output Capacitor Selection

The major parameter necessary to define the output capacitor is the maximum allowed output voltage ripple of the converter. This ripple is determined by two parameters of the capacitor, the capacitance and the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). It is possible to calculate the minimum capacitance needed for the defined ripple, supposing that ESR is zero, by using Equation below:

$$C_{MIN} = \frac{I_{OUT} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN})}{f \times \Delta V \times V_{OUT}}$$

where

f = the switching frequency

ΔV = the maximum allowed ripple

### Shutdown Mode

The AP6714 converter will stop switching by setting EN pin Low, and is turned on by pulling it high. If this feature is not used, the EN pin should be tied to VCC pin to keep the regulator output on all the time. To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the EN pin must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$ .

### Inductor Selection

The high frequency operation of the AP6714 allows the use of small surface mount inductors. The minimum inductance value is limited by the following constraints:

$$L > \frac{V_{IN(MIN)} \times (V_{OUT(MAX)} - V_{IN(MIN)})}{f \times I_{SW(Ripple)} \times V_{OUT(MAX)}} H$$

Where

f = Operating frequency (Hz)

$I_{SW(Ripple)}$  = Allowable Inductor Current Ripple (A)

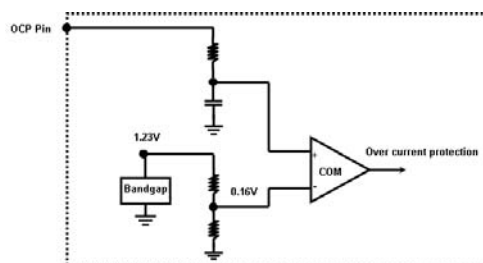
$V_{IN(MIN)}$  = Minimum Input Voltage (V)

$V_{OUT(MAX)}$  = Maximum Output Voltage (V)

### Over Current Protection (OCP)

A resistor is required to connect PGND pin and OCP pin to prevent an overload occurs at the output. The output voltage will drop and duty cycle will be reduced if the

OCP exceeds 0.16V. When  $R_{OCP}$  is 0.1Ω, the maximum switching current to operate normally is 1.6A (0.16V/0.1Ω). However, the actual switching current is related to duty ratio. By the way, larger  $R_{OCP}$  is recommended when  $V_{OUT} - V_{IN} \leq 0.5V$  since the dropped output voltage is smaller than regular case while an overload condition exists.



Internal circuit of OCP function

### Thermal Information

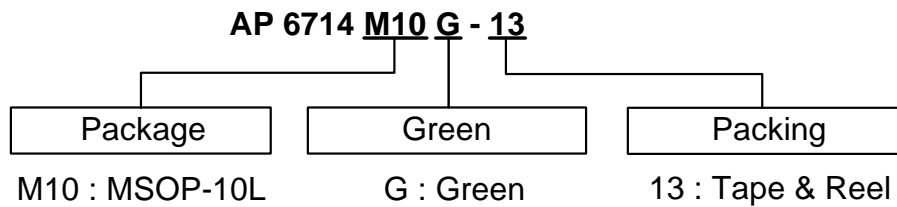
The maximum recommended junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) of AP6714 is 125°C. The thermal resistance of the 10-pin MSOP10 package is  $R_{\theta JA} = 161^\circ C/W$ , if the Power PAD is soldered. Specified regulator operation is assured to an ambient temperature  $T_A$  of 45°C. Therefore, the maximum power dissipation is about 500mW. More power can be dissipated if the maximum ambient temperature of the application is lower.

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_J(MAX) - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

### Designing a PC Board

Good PC board layout is important to achieve optimal performance from AP6714. Poor design can cause excessive conducted and/or radiated noise. Conductors carrying discontinuous currents and any high-current path should be made as short and wide as possible. A separate low-noise ground plane containing the reference and signal grounds should connect to the power-ground plane at only one point to minimize the effects of power-ground currents. Typically, the ground planes are best joined right at the IC. Keep the voltage-feedback network very close to the IC, preferably within 0.2in (5mm) of the FB pin. Nodes with high dV/dt (switching nodes) should be kept as small as possible and should be routed away from high-impedance nodes such as FB.

### Ordering Information

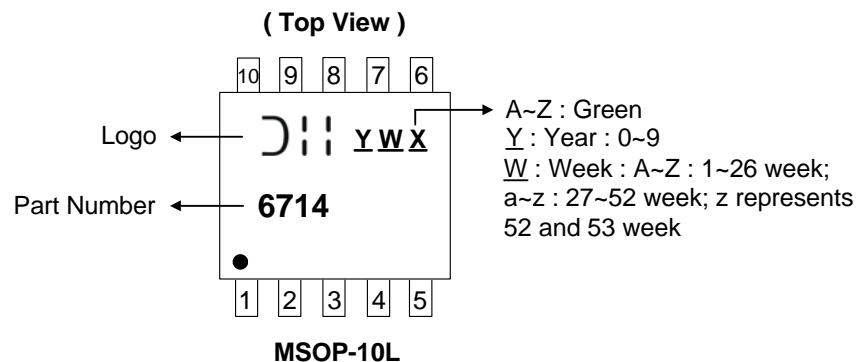


Device	Package Code	Packaging (Note 6)	13" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AP6714M10G-13	M10	MSOP-10L	2500/Tape & Reel	-13



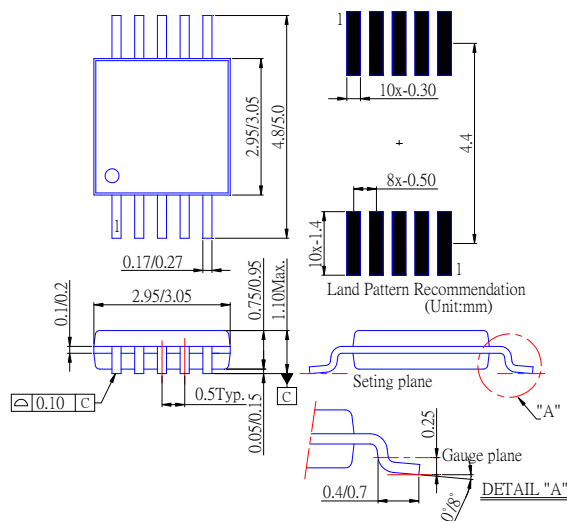
Notes: 6. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Inc. suggested pad layout document AP02001, which can be found on our website at <http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf>.

### Marking Information



### Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)

#### MSOP-10L



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