AT7200

18V/2A Sync Step-Down Converter

Immense Advance Tech.

FEATURES

- 4.7V to 18V operating input range
  2A output current
- Up to 95% efficiency
- High efficiency (>85%) at light load
- Fixed 500kHz Switching frequency
- Input under voltage lockout
- Feedback short protection
- SW pin short protection
- Current run-away protection
- Short circuit protection
- Thermal protection
- Available in TSOT-26 package

APPLICATION

- Distributed Power Systems
- Networking Systems
- FPGA, DSP, ASIC Power Supplies
- Green Electronics/ Appliances
- Notebook Computers

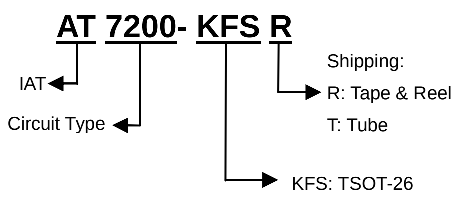
DESCRIPTION

The AT7200 is a current mode monolithic buck switching regulator. Operating with an input range of 4.7V~18V, the AT7200 delivers 2A of continuous output current with two integrated N-Channel MOSFETs. The internal synchronous power switches provide high efficiency without the use of an external Schottky diode. At light loads, the regulator operates in low frequency to maintain high efficiency and low output ripples. Current mode control provides tight load transient response and cycle-by-cycle current limit.

The AT7200 guarantees robustness with short-circuit protection, thermal protection, current run-away protection, input under voltage lockout.

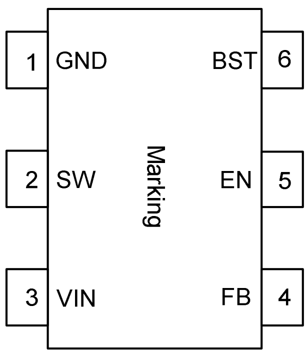
The AT7200 is available in 6-pin TSOT-26 package, which provides a compact solution with minimal external components.

ORDER INFORMATION



PIN CONFIGURATIONS (TOP VIEW)

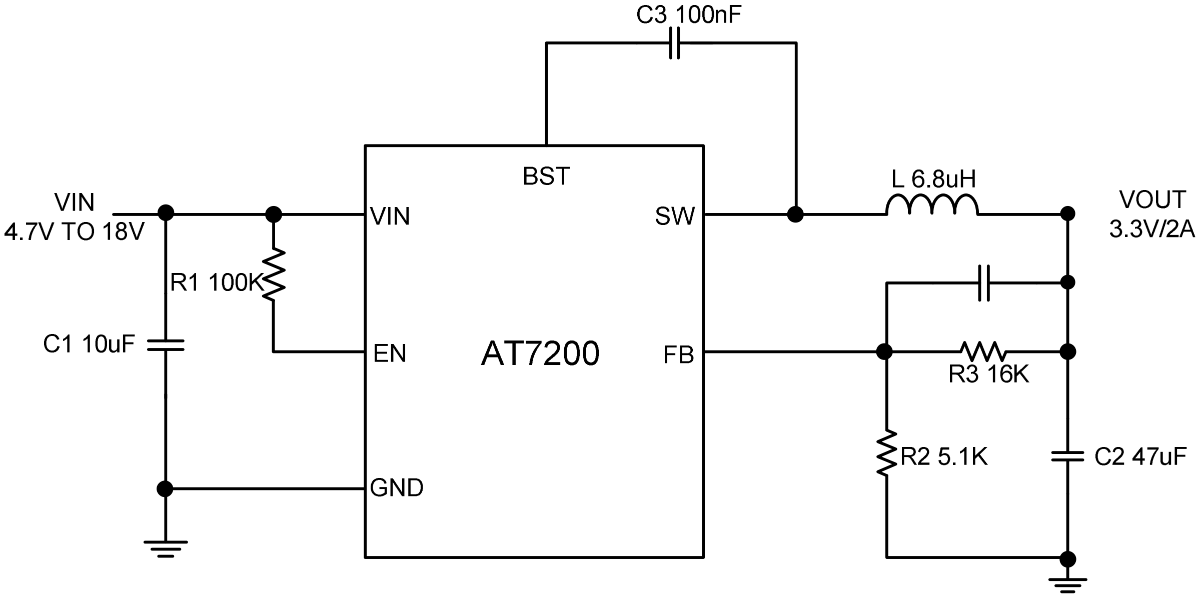
TSOT-26



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

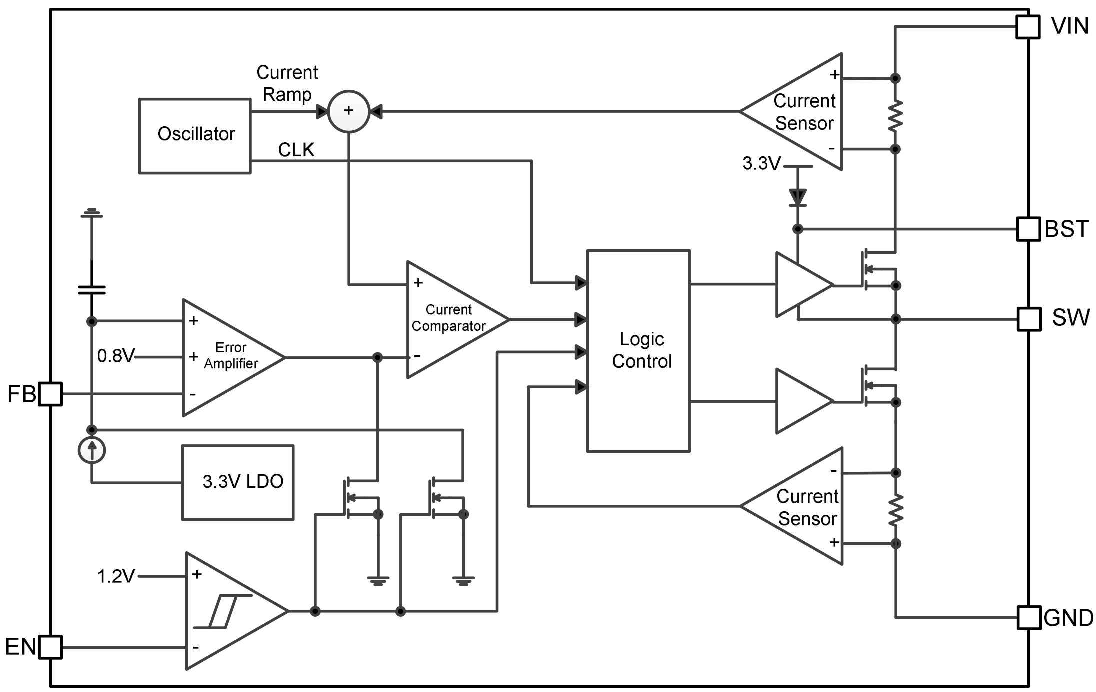
Pin Name	Pin Description
GND	Ground.
SW	SW is the switching node that supplies power to the output. Connect the output LC filter from SW to the output load.
VIN	Input voltage pin. VIN supplies power to the IC. Connect a 4.7V to 18V supply to VIN and bypass VIN to GND with a suitably large capacitor to eliminate noise on the input to the IC.
FB	Output feedback pin. FB senses the output voltage and is regulated by the control loop to 0.8V. Connect a resistive divider at FB.
EN	Drive EN pin high to turn on the regulator and low to turn off the regulator.
BST	Bootstrap pin for top switch. A 0.1uF or larger capacitor should be connected between this pin and the SW pin to supply current to the top switch and top switch driver.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS



3.3V/2A Step Down Regulator

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Max Value	Unit
VIN, EN, SW Pin		-0.3 to 20	V
BST Pin	V_{BST}	V_{SW}-0.3 to V_{SW}+5.0	V
All other Pins		-0.3 to +6	V
Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to 150	℃
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 to +150	℃
Lead Temperature(Soldering) 5 Sec.	T_{LEAD}	260	℃
Power Dissipation P_D @ T_A=25℃ (Note 2)	P_D	450	mW
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	220	℃/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	106.6	℃/W
ESD Rating (Human Body Model) (Note 3)	V_{ESD}	2	kV
ESD Rating (Machine Model) (Note 3)	V_{ESD}	200	V

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (Note 4)

Parameter	Symbol	Operation Conditions	Unit
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	4.7 to 18	V
Output Voltage Range	V_{OUT}	0.8 to V_{IN}-0.3	V
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +125	℃
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_{OPA}	-40 to +85	℃

Note 1: Stresses listed as the above "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are for stress ratings. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may remain possibility to affect device reliability.

Note 2: Thermal Resistance is specified with the component mounted on a low effective thermal conductivity test board in free air at T_A=25℃ .

Note 3: Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution recommended.

Note 4: The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{IN}=12V,T_A = 25℃ unless otherwise stated.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IN} Under Voltage Lock-out Threshold	V_{IN_MIN}	V_{IN} rising	3.65	4.0	4.25	V
V_{IN} Under voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{IN\_MIN\_HYST}$		—	350	—	mV
Shutdown Supply Current	I_{SD}	V_{EN}=0V	—	—	10	µA
Supply Current	I_Q	V_{EN}=5V, V_{FB}=1.2V	—	55	—	µA
Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}	4.7V<V_{VIN}<20V	776	800	824	mV
Top Switch Resistance (Note 5)	$R_{DS(ON)T}$		—	170	—	mΩ
Bottom Switch Resistance (Note 5)	$R_{DS(ON)B}$		—	108	—	mΩ
Top Switch Leakage Current	I_{LEAK_TOP}	V_{IN}=18V, V_{EN}=0V, V_{SW}=0V	—	0.5	—	µA
Bottom Switch Leakage Current	I_{LEAK_BOT}	V_{IN}=18, V_{EN}=0V, V_{SW}=0V	—	0.5	—	µA
Top Switch Current Limit	I_{LIM_TOP}	Minimum Duty Cycle	3	3.5	—	A
Switch Frequency	F_{SW}			500		kHz
Minimum On Time	T_{ON_MIN}			120		ns
Minimum Off Time	T_{OFF_MIN}	V_{FB}=0.4V		120		ns
EN shut down threshold voltage	V_{EN_TH}	V_{EN} rising	1.08	1.18	1.28	V
EN shut down hysteresis	V_{EN_HYST}			100		mV
Soft-Start Period	t_{SS}			0.8		ms
Thermal Shutdown (Note 5)	T_{TSD}			140		℃
Thermal Shutdown hysteresis (Note 5)	T_{TSD_HYST}			15		℃

Note 5: Guaranteed by design.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The AT7200 is a synchronous, current-mode, step-down regulator. It regulates input voltages from 4.7V to 18V down to an output voltage as low as 0.8V, and is capable of supplying up to 2A of load current.

Current-Mode Control

The AT7200 utilizes current-mode control to regulate the output voltage. The output voltage is measured at the FB pin through a resistive voltage divider and the error is amplified by the internal transconductance error amplifier. Output of the internal error amplifier is compared with the switch current measured internally to control the output current limit.

PFM Mode

The AT7200 operates in PFM mode at light load. In PFM mode, switch frequency decreases when load current drops to boost power efficiency at light load by reducing switch-loss, while switch frequency increases when load current rises, minimizing output voltage ripples.

Shut-Down Mode

The AT7200 shuts down when voltage at EN pin is driven below 0.3V. The entire regulator is off and the supply current consumed by the AT7200 drops below 1uA.

Power Switch

N-Channel MOSFET switches are integrated on the AT7200 to down convert the input voltage to the regulated output voltage. Since the top MOSFET needs a gate voltage great than the input voltage, a boost capacitor connected between BST and SW pins is required to drive the gate of the top switch. The boost capacitor is charged by the internal 3.3V rail when SW is low.

Vin Under-Voltage Protection

A resistive divider can be connected between Vin and ground, with the central tap connected to EN, so that when Vin drops to the pre-set value, EN drops below 1.2V to trigger input under voltage lockout protection.

Output Current Run-Away Protection

At start-up, due to the high voltage at input and low voltage at output, current inertia of the output inductor can be easily built up, resulting in a large start-up output current. A valley current limit is designed in the AT7200 so that only when output current drops below the valley current limit can the top power switch be turned on. By such control mechanism, the output current at start-up is well controlled.

Output Short Protection

When output is shorted to ground, output current rapidly reaches its peak current limit and the top power switch is turned off. Right after the top power switch is turned off; the bottom power switch is turned on and stays on until the output current falls below the valley current limit. When output current is below the valley current limit, the top power switch will be turned on again and if the output short is still present, the top power switch is turned off when the peak current limit is reached and the bottom power switch is turned on. This cycle goes on until the output short is removed and the regulator comes into normal operation again.

SW Short Protection

If the SW pin is detected to be short to ground, the AT7200 is latched off. The regulator can be reactivated again through recycling Vin or EN voltage.

FB Short Protection

If the FB pin is detected to be short to ground for more than 15 switch cycles, the AT7200 is latched off. The regulator can be reactivated again through recycling Vin or EN voltage.

Thermal Protection

When the temperature of the AT7200 rises above 140℃, it is forced into thermal shut-down. Only when core temperature drops below 125℃ can the regulator becomes active again.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Output Voltage Set

The output voltage is determined by the resistor divider connected at the FB pin, and the voltage ratio is:

$$V_{FB} = V_{OUT} \times \frac{R2}{R2 + R3}$$

where VFB is the feedback voltage and V_{OUT} is the output voltage.

Choose R3 around 10kΩ, and then R2 can be calculated by:

$$R3 = R2 \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{0.8V} - 1 \right)$$

The following table lists the recommended values.

V_{OUT}(V)	R2(kΩ)	R3(kΩ)
2.5	7.5	16
3.3	5.1	16
5	3.0	16

Input Capacitor

The input capacitor is used to supply the AC input current to the step-down converter and maintaining the DC input voltage. The ripple current through the input capacitor can be calculated by:

$$I_{C1} = I_{LOAD} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)}$$

where ILOAD is the load current, VOUT is the output voltage, VIN is the input voltage.

Thus the input capacitor can be calculated by the following equation when the input ripple voltage is determined.

$$I_{C1} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{f_S \times \Delta V_{IN}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

where C1 is the input capacitance value, fs is the switching frequency, △VIN is the input ripple voltage.

The input capacitor can be electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic. To minimizing the potential noise, a small X5R or X7R ceramic capacitor, i.e. 0.1uF, should be placed as close to the IC as possible when using electrolytic capacitors.

A 22uF ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

Output Capacitor

The output capacitor is required to maintain the DC output voltage, and the capacitance value determines the output ripple voltage. The output voltage ripple can be calculated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_S \times L} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \times \left(R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times f_S \times C_2}\right)$$

where C2 is the output capacitance value and RESR is the equivalent series resistance value of the output capacitor.

The output capacitor can be low ESR electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic, which lower ESR capacitors get lower output ripple voltage.

The output capacitors also affect the system stability and transient response, and a 22uF ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

Inductor

The inductor is used to supply constant current to the output load, and the value determines the ripple current which affect the efficiency and the output voltage ripple. The ripple current is typically allowed to be 30% of the maximum switch current limit, thus the inductance value can be calculated by:

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

where VIN is the input voltage, VOUT is the output voltage, fs is the switching frequency, and $\triangle I_L$ is the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current.

External Boostrap Capacitor

A boostrap capacitor is required to supply voltage to the top switch driver. A 0.1uF low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended to connected to the BST pin and SW pin.

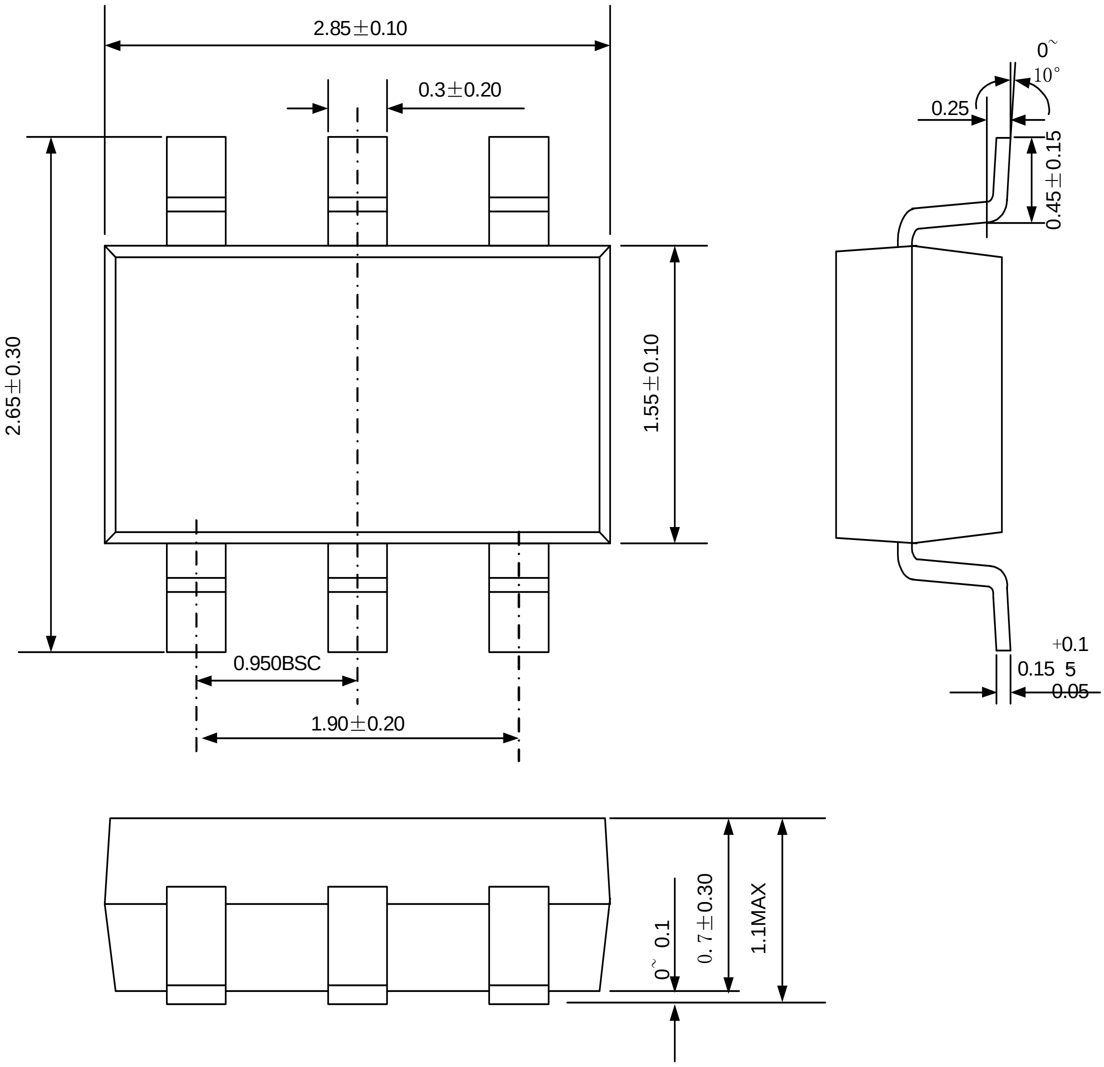
PCB Layout Note

For minimum noise problem and best operating performance, the PCB is preferred to following the guidelines as reference.

- Place the input decoupling capacitor as close to AT7200 (VIN pin and PGND) as possible to eliminate noise at the input pin. The loop area formed by input capacitor and GND must be minimized.
- Put the feedback trace as far away from the inductor and noisy power traces as possible.
- The ground plane on the PCB should be as large as possible for better heat dissipation

PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

TSOT-26L PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSION



Note :

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