

# 100V Input, Ultra-Low $I_Q$ , Synchronous Buck Converter

## 1 DESCRIPTION

The MK9019 operates over a wide input voltage range from 4.5V to 100V. With integrated the main MOSFET and a synchronous MOSFET, the MK9019 delivers up to 1A output current. With the 3A current limit, MK9019 can deliver 3A peak current for some special applications.

The MK9019 adopts a constant on-time (COT) control architecture to achieve excellent transient response.

With patented standby circuits, the device can achieve ultra-low  $I_Q$ , and exit the standby mode fast.

## 2 APPLICATIONS

- BMS (E-Bike, Electric Tools)
- Automotive and Industry Systems
- Motor Drives, Telecom

## 3 FEATURES

- Wide Input Voltage 4.5V-100V
- 3A Current limit
- Low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  for Internal MOSFETS 500m $\Omega$ /240m $\Omega$
- <200 $\mu$ A Supply Current under  $I_{LOAD}=100\mu$ A
- MK9019 Adjustable  $F_{SW}$  up to 1MHz
- Internal 3ms Soft-start
- Smart power saving and ultra-Fast Transient Response
- Precision  $\pm 1\%$  Feedback Reference
- Open-Drain Power Good Indicator
- OC, OT Protection with Hiccup Mode
- No Loop Compensation Components
- ESOP8 Package with Thermal PAD

## 4 TYPICAL APPLICATION

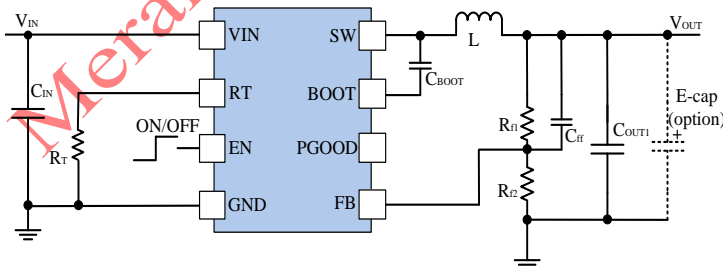


Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram

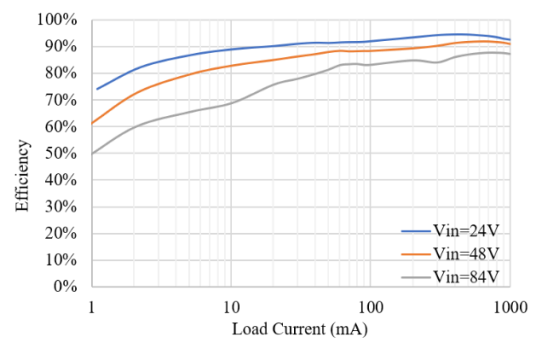
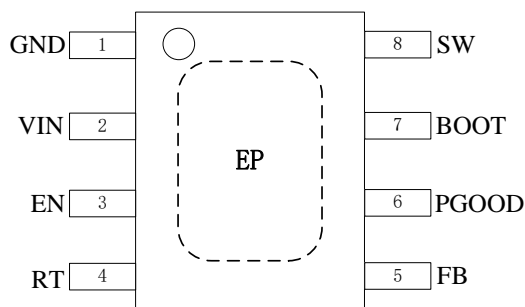


Figure 2. Efficiency at 12Vout

## 5 PACKAGE REFERENCE AND PIN FUNCTION



**ESOP8( top view)**

Order No.	Description
MK9019GAD	ESOP-8, tape, 4k/reel

Pin #	Name	Description
1	GND	Ground pin.
2	VIN	Input pin. Decouple this pin to GND with a low ESR ceramic capacitor.
3	EN	Enable control pin. The device has accurate 1.24V rising threshold and a programable falling threshold. This pin also can be used for programming the VIN turn on voltage with the resistor divider.
4	RT	On-time programming pin. A resistor between this pin and GND sets the buck switch on-time. $F_{SW}(kHz) = \frac{2.56 \times V_{out}(V)}{R_T(M\Omega)}$
5	FB	Output feedback pin. Connect this pin to the center point of the output resistor divider to program the output voltage: $V_{OUT} = 1.2 \times (1 + R_{f1}/R_{f2})$
6	PGOOD	Power good indicator pin. This pin is an open-drain output pin. Connect to a source voltage through an pull-up resistor.
7	BOOT	Boot-strap pin. Decouple this pin to SW pin with a 10nF ceramic capacitor.
8	SW	Inductor pin. Connect to the switch node of the power inductor.
EP	Thermal PAD	Exposed pad of the package. Solder the EP to the GND pin and connect to a large copper plane to reduce thermal resistance.

## 6 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>(1)</sup>

VIN, EN, SW to GND .....	-0.3V to 110V
SW to GND (20ns pulse) .....	-3V to 110V
BS to GND .....	SW+6.6V
RT to GND .....	-0.3V to 6.6V
FB to GND .....	-0.3V to 6.6V
PGOOD to GND .....	-0.3V to 30V
Power Dissipation, P <sub>D</sub> @T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, ESOP8 .....	3.3W
Package Thermal Resistance	
$\theta_{JA}$ (Junction to ambient) .....	30°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$ (Junction to case) .....	10°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature, T <sub>J</sub> .....	-40°C to 160°C
Storage Temperature, T <sub>stg</sub> .....	-65°C to 160°C
Soldering Temperature(10 second), T <sub>sld</sub> .....	260°C

Notes:

- (1) Stresses beyond the “ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in “RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS”. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## 7 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

VIN Voltage .....	4.5V to 100V
EN Voltage .....	-0.3V to 100V
SW Voltage .....	-0.3V to 100V
Ambient Temperature .....	-40°C to 85°C

## 8 ESD RATINGS

		Value	Units
Electrostatic discharge V <sub>ESD</sub>	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, SW, BOOT, EN, RT, FB, PGOOD <sup>(1)</sup> .	±2000	V
	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, SW, BOOT, EN, RT, FB, PGOOD <sup>(2)</sup> .	±500	V

Notes:

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process  
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process

## 9 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN}=48V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $L=22\mu H$ ,  $C_{OUT}=22\mu F$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Input Voltage</b>					
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	4.5		100	V
<b>Supply Current</b>					
$I_{SHUTDOWN}$	Shutdown Current	$V_{EN}=0V$	7.7		$\mu A$
$I_{STANDBY}$	Standby Current	$V_{EN}=V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT}=0A$ ,	155		$\mu A$
<b>Feedback</b>					
$V_{REF}$	Feedback reference voltage		1.2		V
<b>EN/UVLO</b>					
$V_{ENH}$	EN rising threshold	$V_{IN}=48V$ , $I_{OUT}=0.1A$	1.24		V
$I_{EN}$ Hysteresis	Hysteresis Input Current	$V_{IN}=48V$ , $I_{OUT}=0.1A$	-2		$\mu A$
<b>PGOOD</b>					
$V_{PGH}$	FB rising threshold for PGOOD low to high	$V_{FB}$ rising	1.187		V
$V_{PGL}$	FB falling threshold for PGOOD high to low	$V_{FB}$ falling	1.138		V
<b>Frequency</b>					
$F_{SW}$ MK9108S	Programmable Switching Frequency Range	$F(kHz) = \frac{2.56 \times V_{OUT}(V)}{R_T(M\Omega)}$	100		500 kHz
$F_{SW}$ MK9108F	Programmable Switching Frequency Range	$F(kHz) = \frac{2.56 \times V_{OUT}(V)}{R_T(M\Omega)}$	100		1000 kHz
<b>Timing</b>					
$t_{ON-MIN}$	Minimum on-time		50		ns
$t_{OFF-MIN}$	Minimum off-time		270		ns
<b>Power Switches</b>					
$R_{DS(on)-HS}$	High-side MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$		0.5		$\Omega$
$R_{DS(on)-LS}$	Low-side MOSFET $R_{DS(on)}$		0.24		$\Omega$
<b>Current Limit</b>					
$I_{PEAK-HS}$	High-side MOSFET Peak Current limit		4		A
$I_{VALLEY-LS}$	Low-side MOSFET Valley Current limit		2		A
<b>Soft Start</b>					
$t_{SS}$	Soft-start time		3		ms
<b>Thermal Shutdown</b>					
$T_{SD}$	Thermal Shutdown Threshold	$T_J$ rising	160		$^{\circ}C$
$T_{HYS}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		25		$^{\circ}C$

## 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM

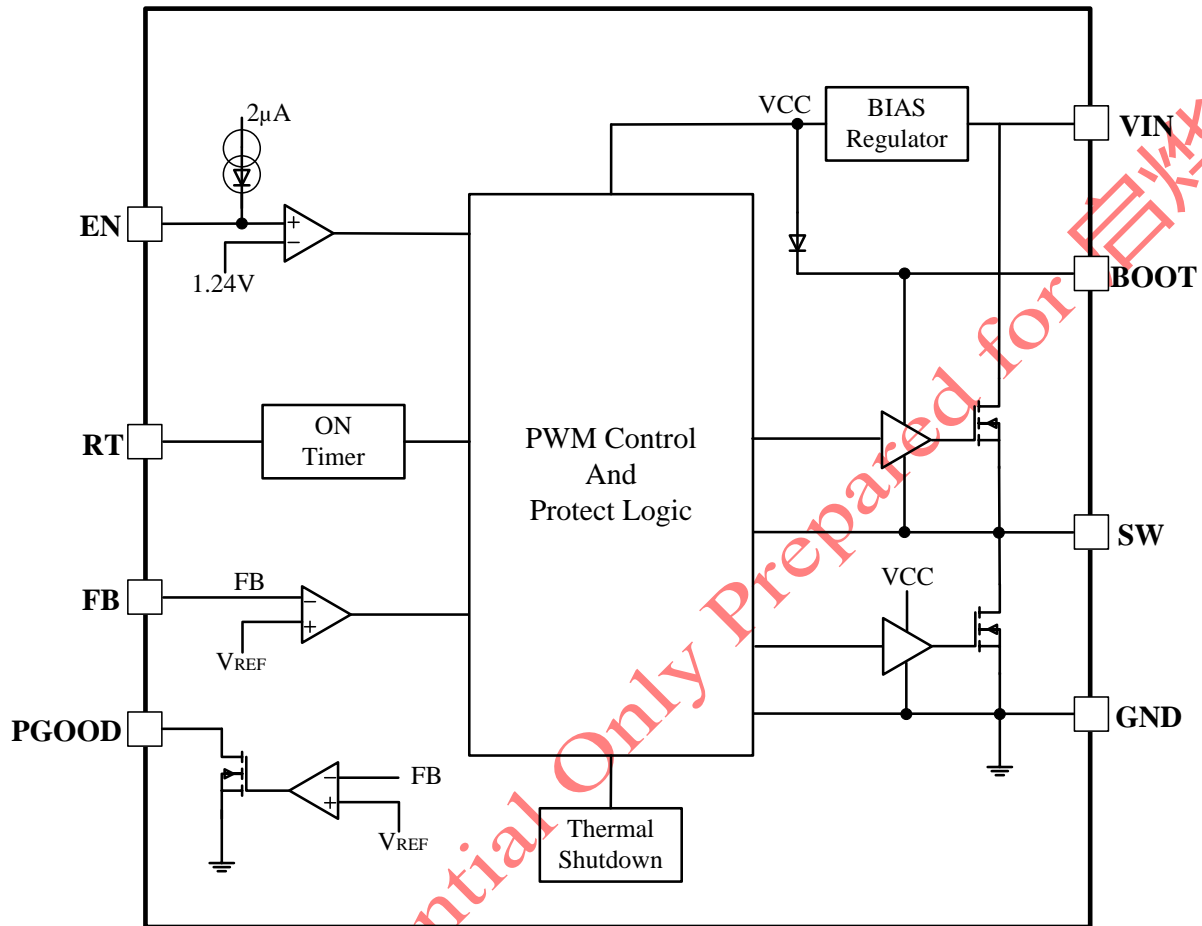
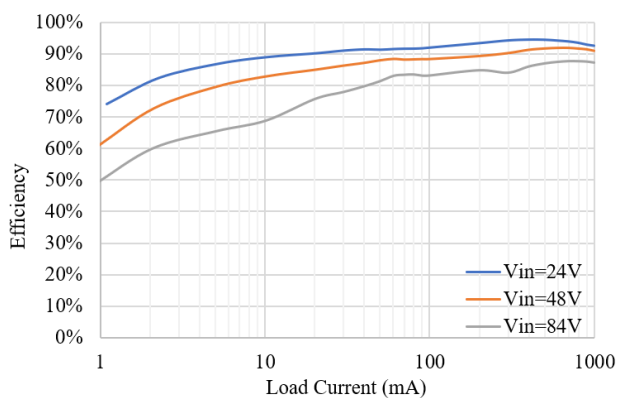
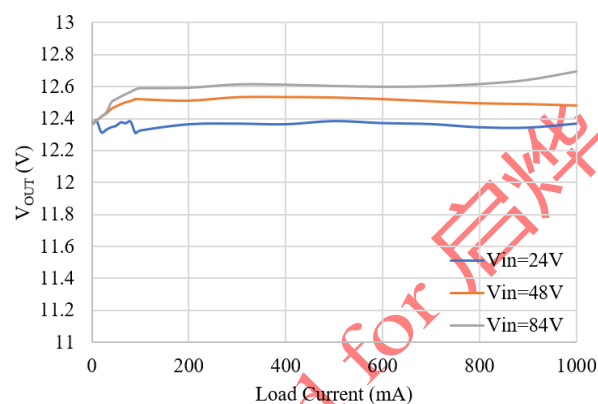


Figure3. Block Diagram

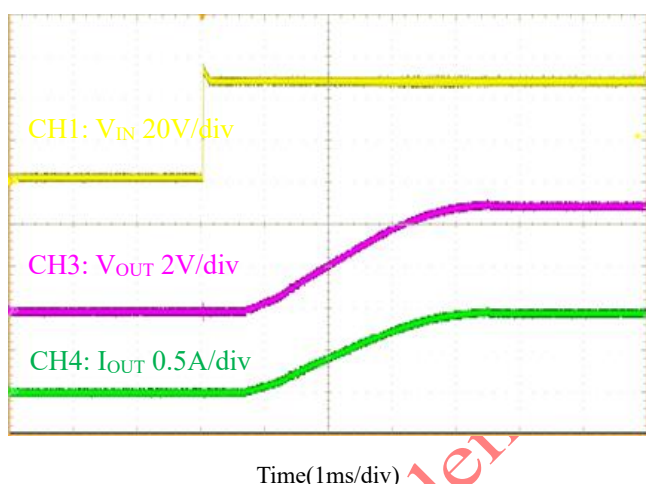
## 11 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



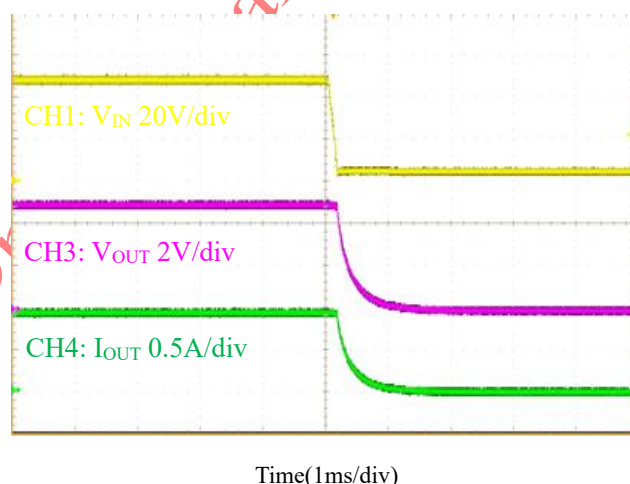
**Figure4. Efficiency at 12Vout**



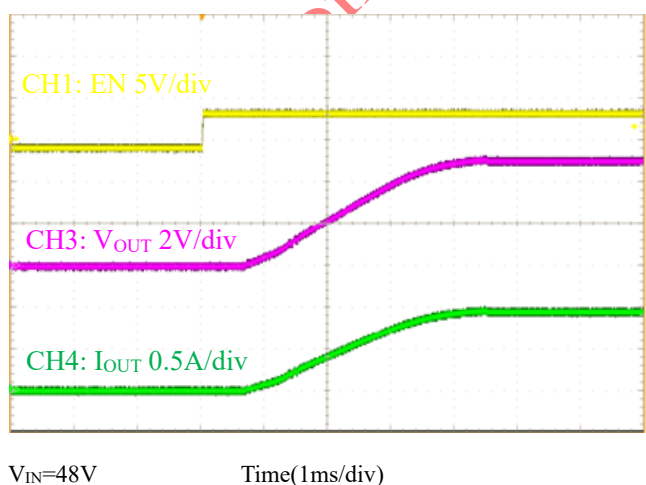
**Figure5. Load and Line Regulation**



**Figure6. Startup from VIN**



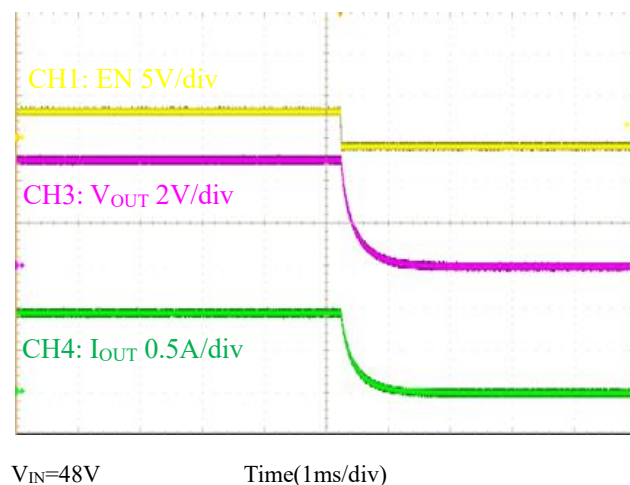
**Figure7. Shutdown from VIN**



V<sub>IN</sub>=48V

Time(1ms/div)

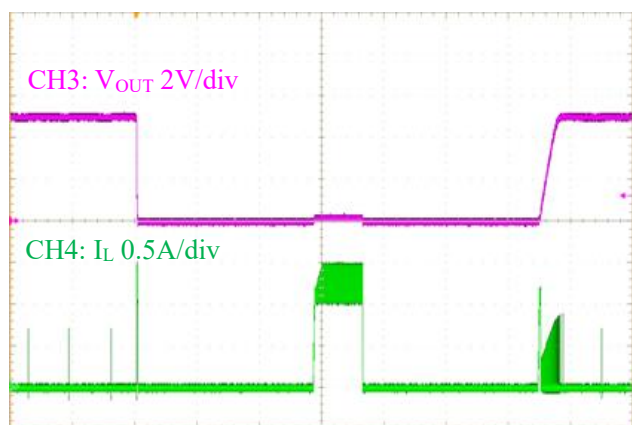
**Figure8. Startup from EN**



V<sub>IN</sub>=48V

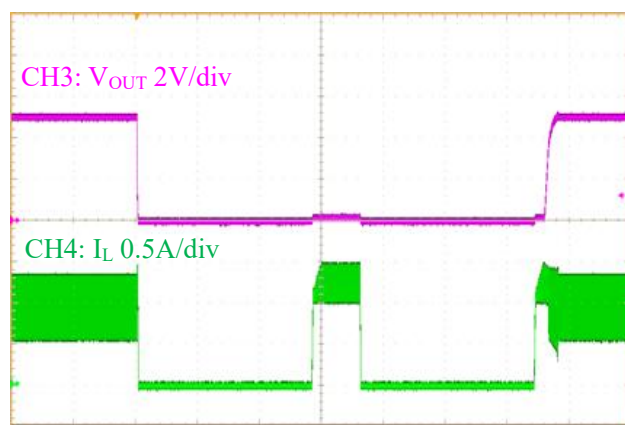
Time(1ms/div)

**Figure9. Shutdown from EN**



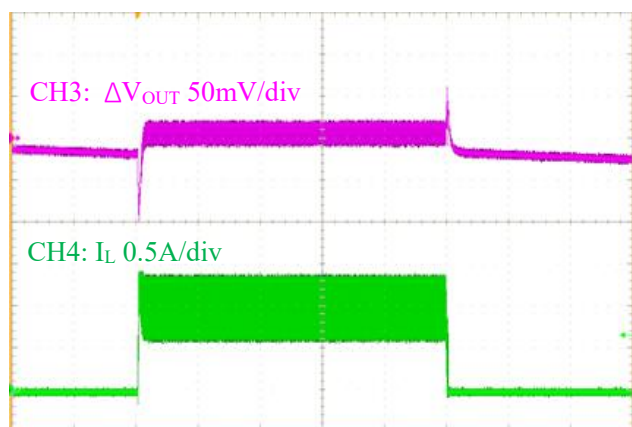
$V_{IN}=48V$   $I_{OUT}=0A$  Time(10ms/div)

**Figure10. Short Protection and Recovery**



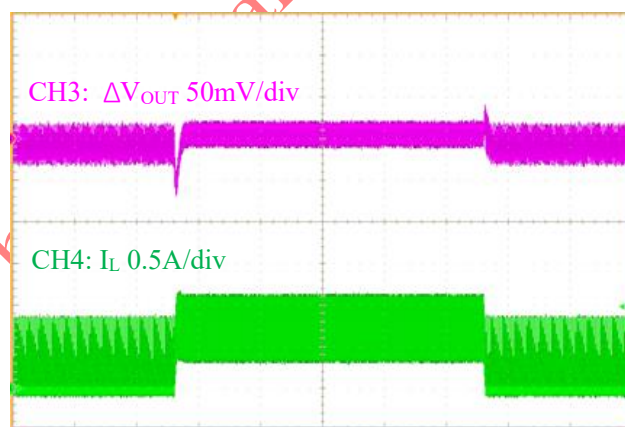
$V_{IN}=48V$   $I_{OUT}=1A$  Time(10ms/div)

**Figure10. Short Protection and Recovery**



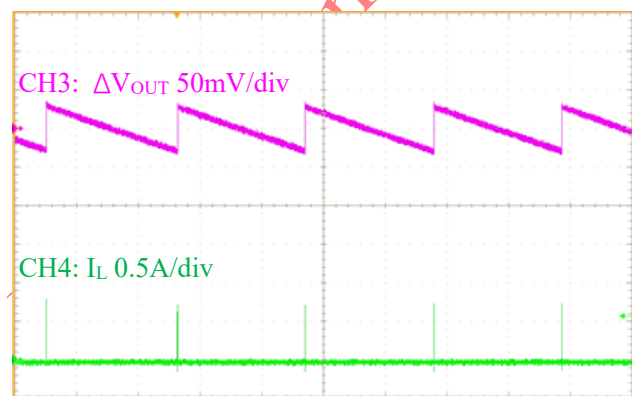
$V_{IN}=48V$   $V_{OUT}=5V$  Time(500μs/div)  $I_{OUT}:0A \sim 1A$

**Figure12. Load Transient**



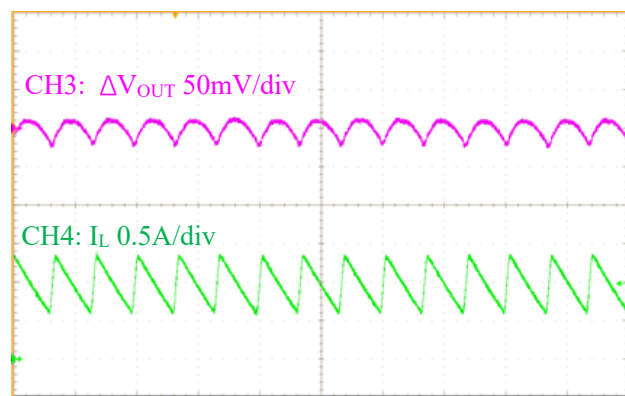
$V_{IN}=48V$   $V_{OUT}=5V$  Time(500μs/div)  $I_{OUT}:0.25A \sim 0.75A$

**Figure13. Load Transient**



$V_{IN}=48V$   $V_{OUT}=5V$  Time(500μs/div)  $I_{OUT}=0A$

**Figure14. Out Ripple**



$V_{IN}=48V$   $V_{OUT}=5V$  Time(5μs/div)  $I_{OUT}=1A$

**Figure15. Out Ripple**



## 12 APPLICATIONS

### 12.1 Operation Overview

The MK9019 is a ultra-low  $I_Q$  synchronous buck converter. With very low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  MOSFETs, the MK9019 can achieve very high efficiency. This converter operates over a wide input voltage range from 4.5V to 100V delivering up to 1A DC load current or 3A peak current. As adopting constant on-time (COT) mode, MK9019 can achieve fast transient responses for high voltage step down applications. Control loop compensation is not required for this regulator for this converter, reducing design time and external component count. And the pin arrangement is designed for a simple layout requiring only a few external components.

Because of high integration in the MK9019, the application circuit is very simple. Only the on-timer resistor  $R_T$ , the feedback resistors ( $R_{f1}$  and  $R_{f2}$ ), the BOOT capacitor  $C_{BOOT}$ , the feedforward capacitor  $C_{ff}$ , the input capacitor  $C_{IN}$ , the output capacitor  $C_{OUT}$  and the output inductor  $L$  need to be selected for the targeted applications.

### 12.2 Switching Frequency ( $R_T$ )

The switch frequency of MK9019 is set by the on-time resistor  $R_T$ . As shown below, in 5V<sub>OUT</sub> application a 43k $\Omega$  resistor sets the switching frequency at 300kHz.

$$F_{SW}(kHz) = \frac{2.56 \times V_{OUT}(V)}{R_T(M\Omega)}$$

Note that the final switching frequency is not only affected by component tolerant but also  $t_{ON-MIN}$  and  $t_{OFF-MIN}$ .

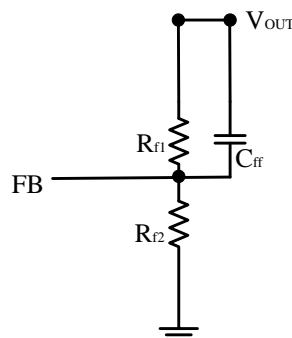
### 12.3 Output Voltage Program

Choose  $R_{f1}$  and  $R_{f2}$  to program the output voltage. For target  $V_{OUT}$  setpoint, calculate  $R_{f1}$  and  $R_{f2}$  using below equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.2V \times \left(1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_{f2}}\right)$$

$R_{f1}$  in the range of 100k $\Omega$  to 500k $\Omega$  is recommended for most applications. Larger feedback resistors consumes less DC current, which is important if light-load efficiency is critical. But too large resistors is not recommended as the feedback path would become more susceptible.

The feedforward capacitor  $C_{ff}$  is strongly recommended, which can improve the system stability and transient responses.





## 12.4 Input Capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ )

An input capacitor is necessary to limit the input ripple voltage while providing AC current to the buck converter at every switching cycle. The input ripple voltage  $\Delta V_{IN}$  at input capacitor is calculated as:

$$\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT} \times D \times (1 - D)}{F_{SW} \times C_{IN}} + I_{OUT} \times R_{ESR}$$

The capacitance of input capacitor is calculated as:

$$C_{IN} \geq \frac{I_{OUT} \times D \times (1 - D)}{F_{SW} \times (\Delta V_{IN} - I_{OUT} \times R_{ESR})}$$

To minimize the potential noise problem, a X5R or better grade capacitor with sufficient voltage rating is recommended. This capacitor should be close to the VIN and GND pins to minimize the loop area formed by  $C_{IN}$  and VIN/GND pins. In this application, a 1 $\mu$ F low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended.

## 12.5 Output Inductor (L)

It is recommended to choose the ripple current of inductor between 30% to 50% of the rated load current  $I_{OUT(max)}$  for most applications. The inductance is calculated as:

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

And the peak current of inductor is calculated as:

$$I_L(\text{peak}) = I_{OUT(max)} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

The saturation current rating of the inductor must greater than the  $I_L(\text{peak})$ . An inductor whose saturation current is above the current limit setting of the MK9019 will be best choice. Note that inductor saturation current levels generally decrease as the inductor temperature increase.

## 12.5 Output Capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ )

The output capacitor limits the capacitive voltage ripple at the converter output. This voltage ripple which is generated from the triangular inductor current ripple flowing into and out of the capacitor can be calculated as:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta I_L}{8 \times F_{SW} \times C_{OUT}}$$

Above equation only take the steady state ripple into consideration. The transient requirements also must be taken into consideration when selecting the output capacitor. The X5R or better grade ceramic capacitor larger than 22 $\mu$ F is recommended. For high peak current applications, an E-cap larger than 100 $\mu$ F is recommended too.

## 12.6 Enable Operation

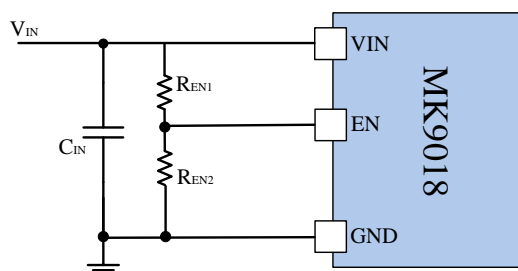
Input UVLO can be programmed by EN rising threshold. The UVLO turn-on voltage can be calculated as:

$$V_{UVLO} = \left(1 + \frac{R_{EN1}}{R_{EN2}}\right) \times V_{ENH}$$

$V_{ENH}$  is EN rising threshold voltage, typical is 1.24V.

The UVLO hysteresis is accomplished with an internal 2μA current source that is switched on or off into the impedance of the set-point divider. When the voltage at the EN pin exceeds the rising threshold, the current source is activated to quickly raise the voltage at the EN pin. The hysteresis can be calculated as:

$$V_{hys}(V) = R_{EN1} \times 2\mu A$$



## 12.7 Boot-strap capacitor

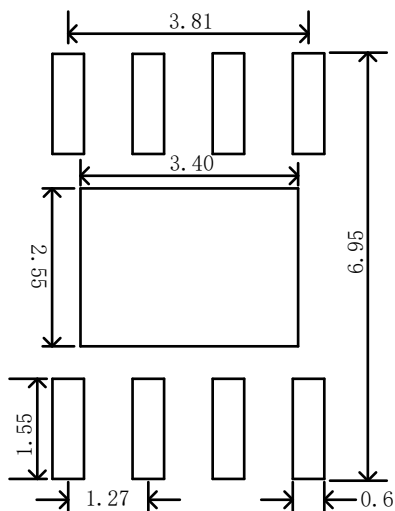
This capacitor provides the energy for high-side gate driver. A high quality 10nF ceramic capacitor connected between the BS pin and the SW pin is recommended. Also a RC series net can be used for slow down the turn-on speed of high side MOSFET.

## 12.8 Power Good (PGOOD)

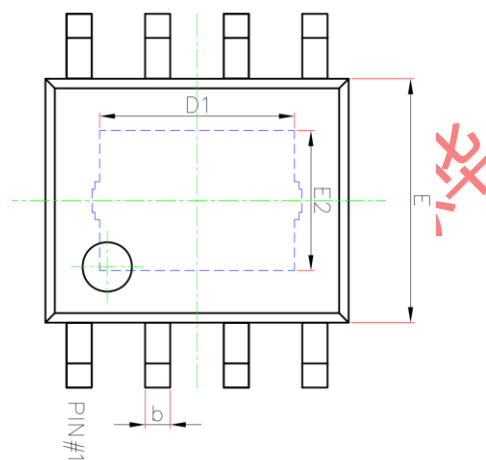
MK9019 provides a PGOOD flag pin to indicate whether the output voltage is within the regulation level. PGOOD is an open-drain output that requires a pullup resistor to a DC source. The typical range of pullup resistance is about 10kΩ. When the FB voltage exceeds 96% of the reference, the internal switch will be turned off and PGOOD can be pulled high by the pullup resistor. If the FB voltage falls below 92% of the reference, the switch will be turned on and PGOOD is pulled low to indicate the output voltage is out of regulation.



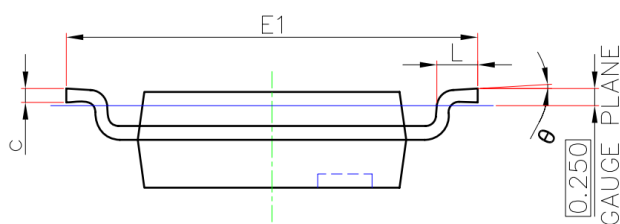
## 14 PACKAGE SIZE



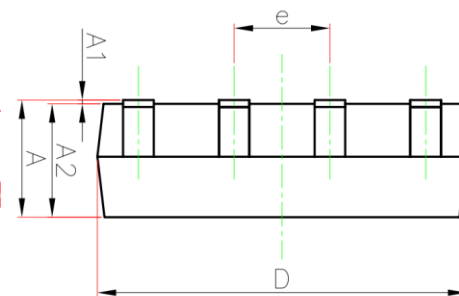
**Figure17. Recommended Land Pattern (mm)**



**Figure 18. MK9019 Top View**



**Figure19. MK9019 Side View**

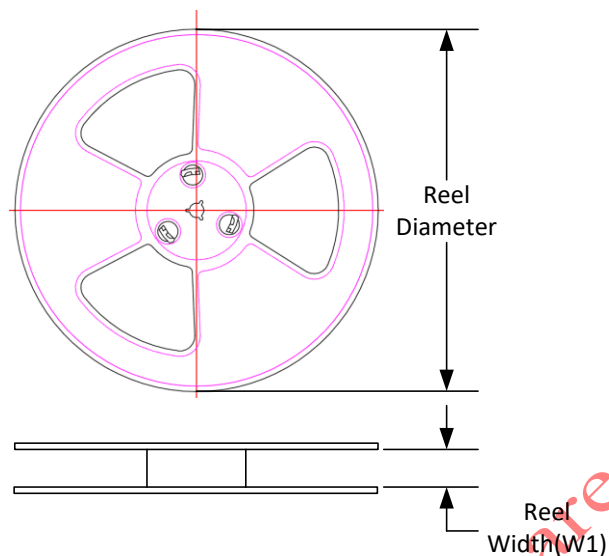


**Figure20. MK9019 Side View**

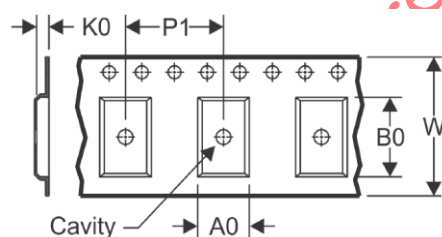
SYMBOL	Millimeter	
	MIN	NOM
A	1.300	1.700
A1	0.000	0.100
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.330	0.510
c	0.170	0.250
D	4.700	5.100
D1	3.050	3.250
E	3.800	4.000
E1	5.800	6.200
E2	2.160	2.360
e	1.270(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270
θ	0°	8°

## 15 REEL AND TAPE INFORMATION

### REEL DIMENSIONS



### TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

Device	Package Type	Pins	Quantities	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1(mm)
MK9019	ESOP8	8	4000	332	12.5
A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	
4.0	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	

