PAM2304

3MHz, 1A STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER

Description

The PAM2304 is a step-down current-mode, DC-DC converter. At heavy load, the constant frequency PWM control performs excellent stability and transient response. To ensure the longest battery life in portable applications, the PAM2304 provides a power-saving Pulse-Skipping Modulation (PSM) mode to reduce quiescent current under light load operation to save power.

The PAM2304 supports a range of input voltages from 2.5V to 5.5V, allowing the use of a single Li+/Li-polymer cell, multiple Alkaline/NiMH cell, USB and other standard power sources. The output voltage is adjustable from 0.6V to the input voltage. All versions employ internal power switch and synchronous rectifier to minimize external part count and realize high efficiency. During shutdown, the input is disconnected from the output and the shutdown current is less than 1μA. Other key features include under-voltage lockout to prevent deep battery discharge.

The PAM2304 is available in TSOT23-5, TDFN22-8 and TDFN22-6 packages.

Features

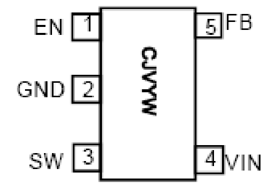
- Efficiency up to 95%
- Only 40mA (typ) Quiescent Current
- Output Current: Up to 1A
- Internal Synchronous Rectifier
- 3MHz Switching Frequency
- Soft Start
- Under-Voltage Lockout
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- Small TSOT23-5, TDFN22-8 and TDFN22-6 Packages
- RoHS Pass and Green Package

Applications

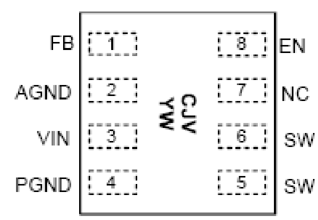
- Smart Phone
- MID
- Portable Electronics
- Wireless Devices
- Cordless Phone
- Computer Peripherals
- Battery Powered Widgets
- Electronic Scales
- Digital Frame

Pin Assignments

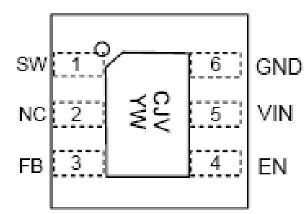
Top View
TSOT23-5



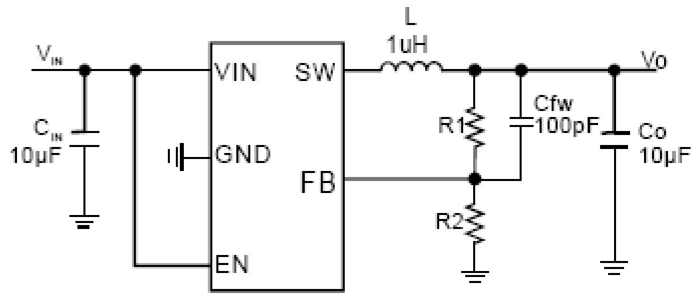
Top View
TDFN22-8



Top View
TDFN22-6



Typical Applications Circuit

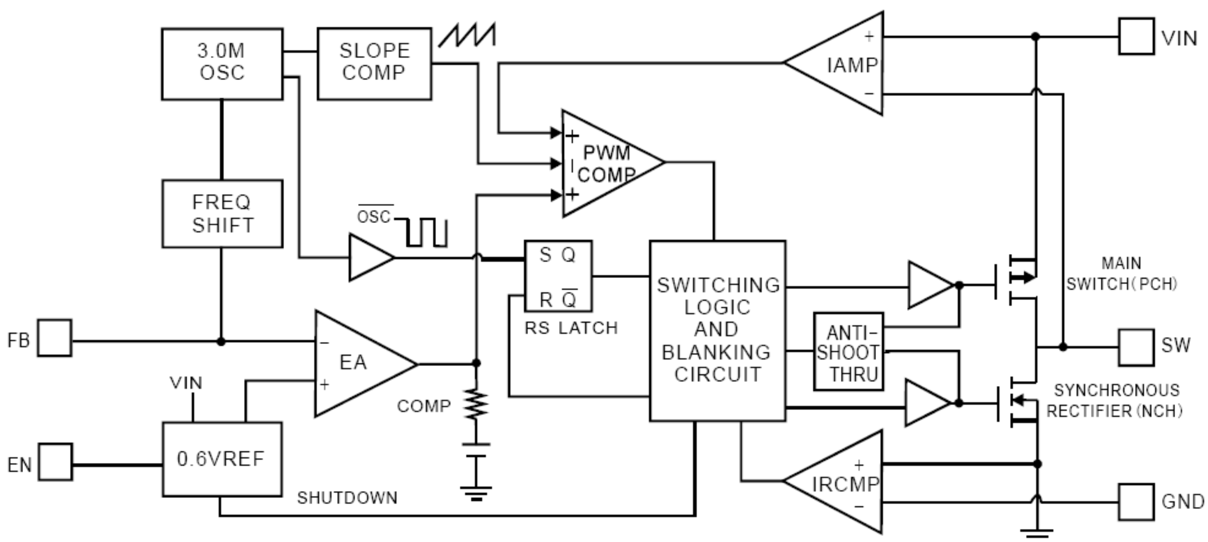


$$V_O = 0.6 \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Name			Function
	TSOT23	TDFN22-8	TDFN22-6	
EN	1	8	4	Enable Control Input. Force this pin voltage above 1.5V, enables the chip, and below 0.3V shuts down the device.
GND	2	—	6	Ground.
SW	3	5, 6	1	The drains of the internalmain and synchronous power MOSFET.
V_{IN}	4	3	5	Chip main power supply pin.
FB	5	1	3	Feedback voltage to internal error amplifier, the threshold voltage is 0.6V.
AGND	—	2	—	Analog Ground.
PGND	—	4	—	Main power ground return pin.
NC	—	7	2	Not connected.

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

These are stress ratings only and functional operation is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for prolonged time periods may affect device reliability. All voltages are with respect to ground

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Input Voltage	-0.3 to +6.0	V
EN, FB Pin Voltage	-0.3 to V_{IN}	V
SW Pin Voltage	-0.3 to (V_{IN} +0.3)	V
Junction Temperature	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
Soldering Temperature	300, 5 sec	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	2.7 to 5.5	V
Operation Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +125	

Thermal Information

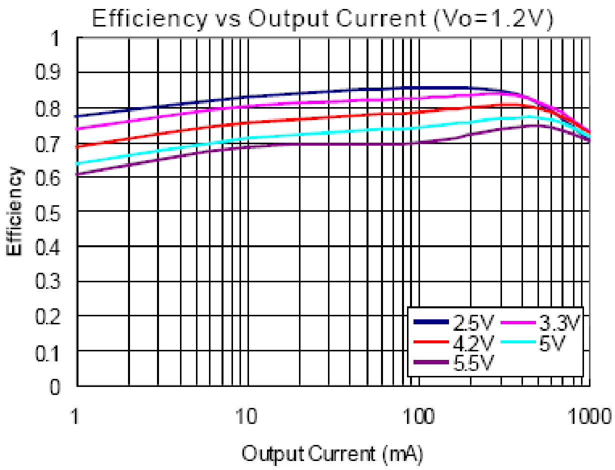
Parameter	Symbol	Package	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	θ_{JC}	TSOT23-5 (Note 1)	130	°C/W
		TDFN22-8	23.4	
		TDFN22-6	25	
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	θ_{JA}	TSOT23-5	250	
		TDFN22-8	70	
		TDFN22-6	68	
Internal Power Dissipation (T_A = +25°C)	P_D	TSOT23-5	400	mW
		TDFN22-8	1400	
		TDFN22-6	980	

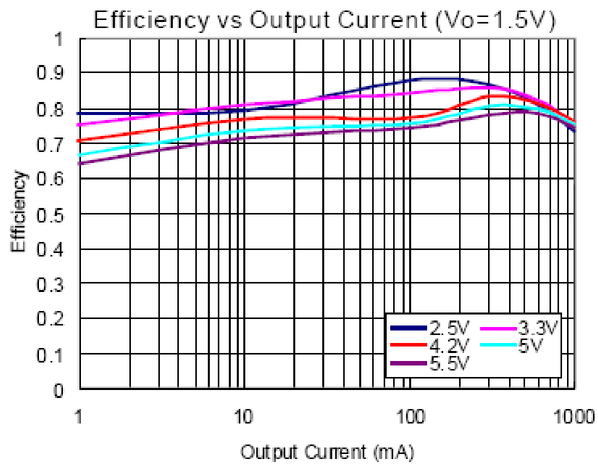
Note: 1. The maximun output current for TSOT23-5 package is limited by internal power dissipation capacity as described in Application Information hereinafter.

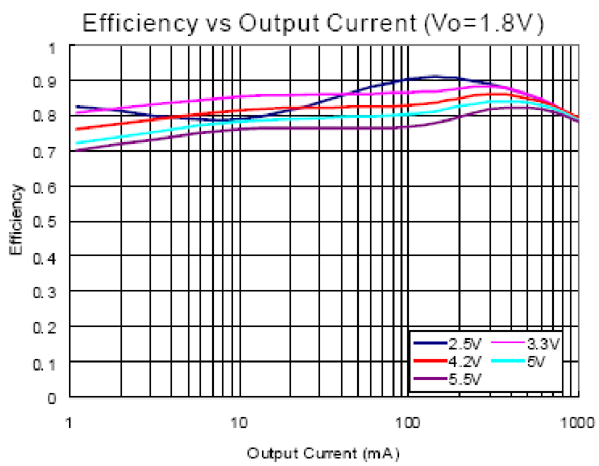
Electrical Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_O = 1.8V, C_{IN} = 10μF, C_{OUT} = 10μF, L = 1μH, unless otherwise specified.)

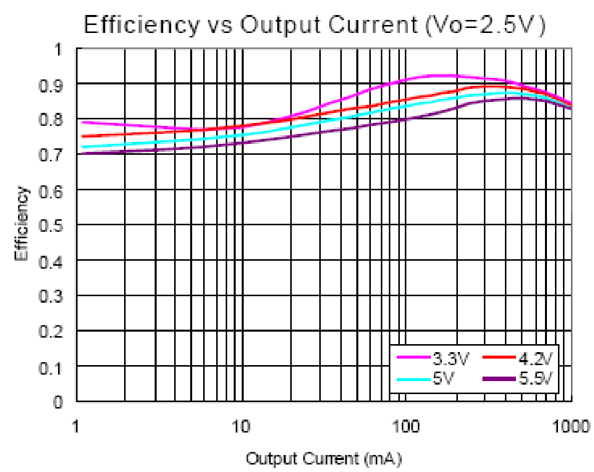
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}			2.5		5.5	V
Regulated Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}			0.588	0.6	0.612	V
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	ΔV_{FB}				0.3		%/V
Regulated Output Voltage Accuracy	V_O	I_O = 100mA		-3		+3	%
Peak Inductor Current	I_{PK}	V_{IN} = 3V, V_{FB} = 0.5V or V_O = 90%			1.5		A
Output Voltage Line Regulation	LNR	V_{IN} = 2.5V to 5V, I_O = 10mA			0.2	0.5	%/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	LDR	I_O = 1mA to 800mA			0.5	1.5	%
Quiescent Current	I_Q	No load			40	70	μA
Shutdown Current	I_{SD}	V_{EN} = 0V				1	μA
Oscillator Frequency	f_{OSC}	V_O = 100%			3		MHz
		V_{FB} = 0V or V_O = 0V			1		MHz
Drain-Source On-State Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	I_{DS} = 100mA	P MOSFET		0.30	0.45	Ω
			N MOSFET		0.35	0.50	Ω
SW Leakage Current	I_{LSW}				±0.01	1	μA
High Efficiency	η				95		%
EN Threshold High	V_{EH}			1.5			V
EN Threshold Low	V_{EL}					0.3	V
EN Leakage Current	I_{EN}				±0.01		μA
Over Temperature Protection	OTP				150		°C
OTP Hysteresis	OTH				30		°C

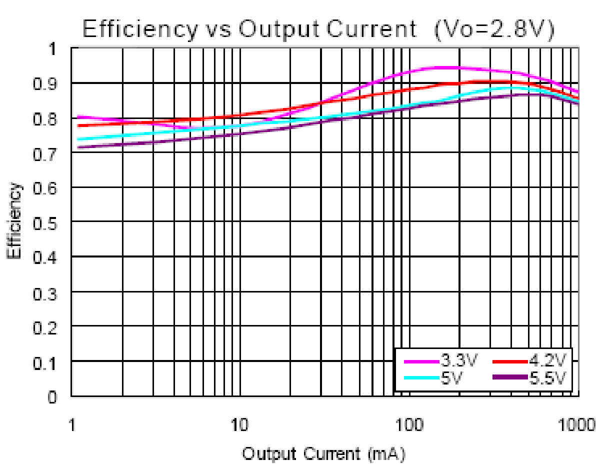
Typical Performance Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, C_{IN} = 10µF, C_{OUT} = 10µF, L = 1µH, unless otherwise specified.)

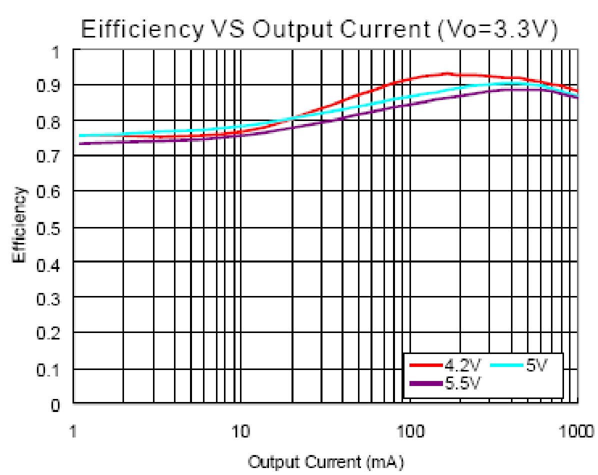






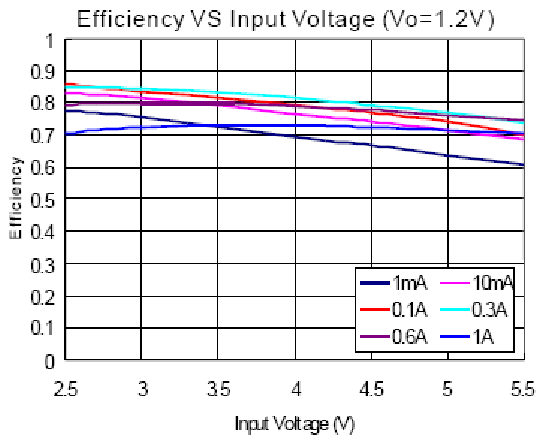


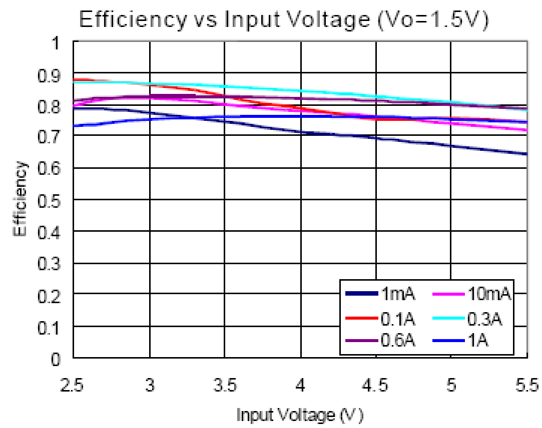


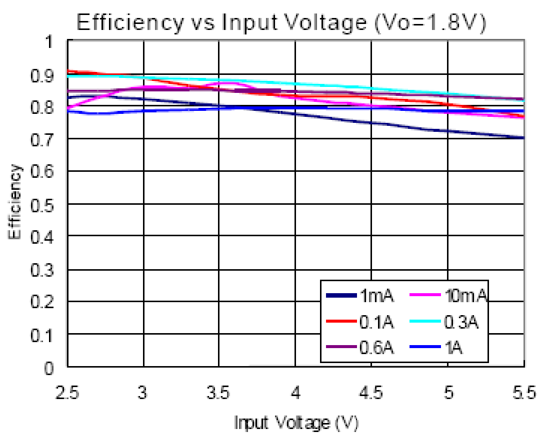


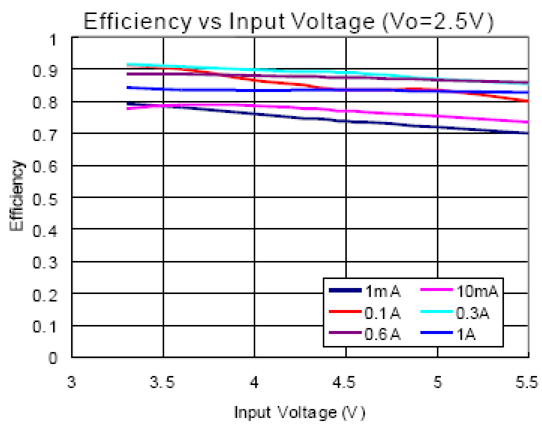
Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

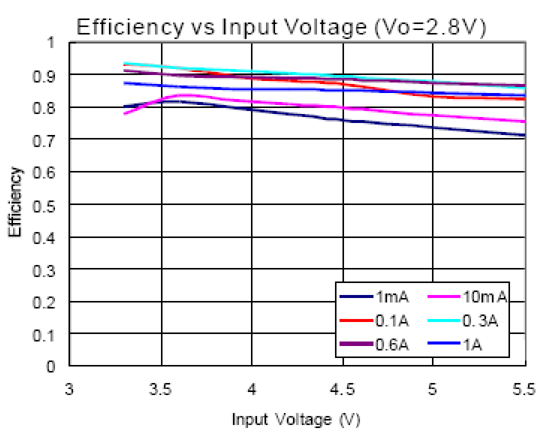
(@T_A = +25°C, C_{IN} = 10µF, C_{OUT} = 10µF, L = 1µH, unless otherwise specified.)

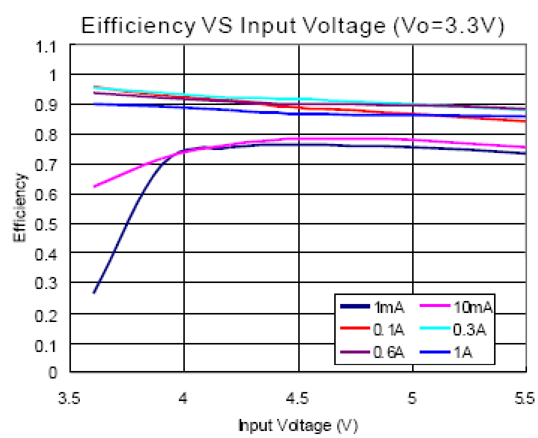






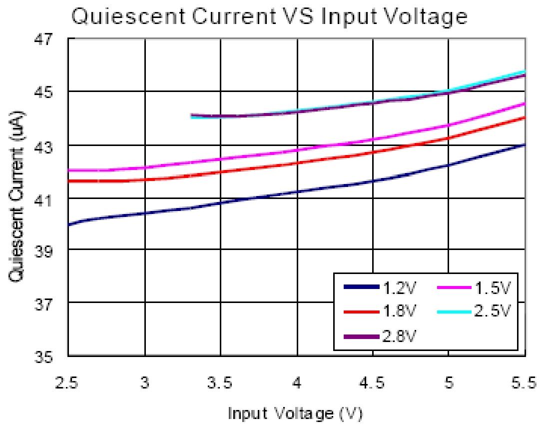


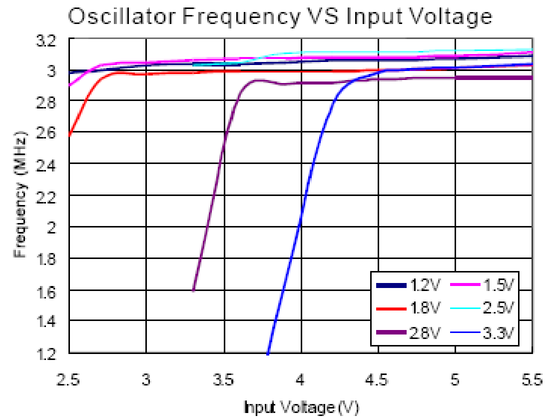


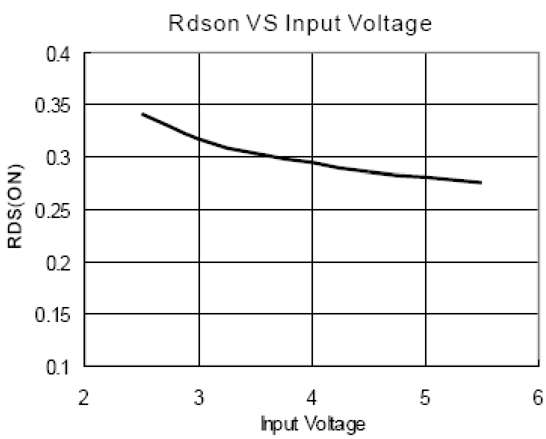


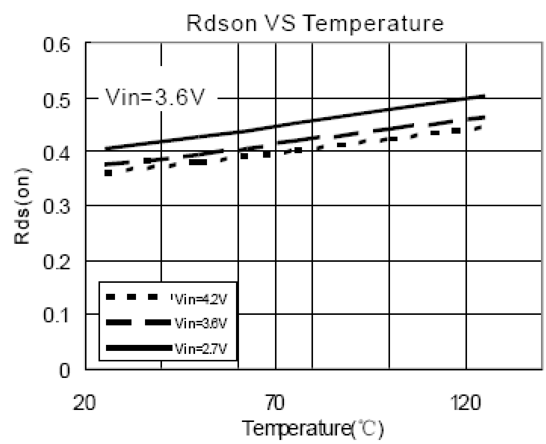
Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

(@T_A = +25°C, C_{IN} = 10μF, C_{OUT} = 10μF, L = 1μH, unless otherwise specified.)









Application Information

The basic PAM2304 application circuit is shown on Page 2. External component selection is determined by the load requirement, selecting L first and then C_{IN} and C_{OUT}.

Inductor Selection

For most applications, the value of the inductor will fall in the range of 1μH. Its value is chosen based on the desired ripple current. Large value inductors lower ripple current and small value inductors result in higher ripple currents. Higher V_{IN} or V_{OUT} also increases the ripple current as shown in Equation 1. A reasonable starting point for setting ripple current is ΔI_L = 400mA (40% of 1A).

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{1}{(f)(L)} V_{OUT} \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \qquad \text{Equation (1)}$$

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 1.4A rated inductor should be enough for most applications (1A + 400mA). 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}. 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:

$$C_{IN} \text{ required } I_{RMS} \cong I_{OMAX} \frac{[V_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})]^{1/2}}{V_{IN}}$$

This formula has a maximum at V = $2V_{OUT}$, 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. Note that the capacitor manufacturer's ripple current ratings are often based on 2000 hours of life. This makes it advisable to further derate the capacitor, or choose a capacitor rated at a higher temperature than required. Consult the manufacturer if there is any question. The selection of C_{OUT} is driven by the required effective series resistance (ESR).

Typically, 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:

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

Where f = operating frequency, C_{OUT} = output capacitance and ΔI_L = ripple current in the inductor. For a fixed output voltage, the output ripple is highest at maximum input voltage since ΔI_L increases with input voltage.

Using Ceramic Input and Output Capacitors

Higher values, lower cost ceramic capacitors are now becoming available in smaller case sizes. Their high ripple current, high voltage rating and low ESR make them ideal for switching regulator applications. Using ceramic capacitors can achieve very low output ripple and small circuit size.

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.

Thermal Consideration

Thermal protection limits power dissipation in the PAM2304. When the junction temperature exceeds +150°C, the OTP (Over Temperature Protection) starts the thermal shutdown and turns the pass transistor off. The pass transistor resumes operation after the junction temperature drops below +120°C.

For continuous operation, the junction temperature should be maintained below +125°C. The power dissipation is defined as:

$$P_D = I_O{}^2 \frac{V_O \; _{DS(ON)H} + (V_{IN} - V_O) R_{DS(ON)L}}{V_{IN}} + (t_{SW} F_S I_O + I_Q) V_{IN}$$

I_Q is the step-down converter quiescent current. The term tsw is used to estimate the full load step-down converter switching losses.

Application Information (cont.)

Thermal Consideration (cont.)

For the condition where the step-down converter is in dropout at 100% duty cycle, the total device dissipation reduces to:

$$P_D = I_O^2 R_{DS(ON)H} + I_Q V_{IN}$$

Since $R_{DS(ON)}$, quiescent current and switching losses all vary with input voltage, the total losses should be investigated over the complete input voltage range. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of IC package, PCB layout, the rate of surrounding airflow and temperature difference between junction and ambient. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}}$$

Where TJ(max) is the maximum allowable junction temperature +125°C. T_A is the ambient temperature and θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient. Based on the standard JEDEC for a two layers thermal test board, the thermal resistance of TSOT23-5 package is 250°C/W. The maximum power dissipation at T_A = +25°C can be calculated by following formula:

P_D = (125°C-25°C)/250°C/W = 0.4W

Setting the Output Voltage

The internal reference is 0.6V (Typical). The output voltage is calculated as below:

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

The output voltage is given by Table 1.

Table 1: Resistor selection for output voltage setting

V_O	R1	R2
1.2V	100k	100k
1.5V	150k	100k
1.8V	200k	100k
2.5V	380k	120k
3.3V	540k	120k

100% Duty Cycle Operation

As the input voltage approaches the output voltage, the converter turns the P-Channel transistor continuously on. In this mode the output voltage is equal to the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the P-Channel transistor:

$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} – I_{LOAD} (R_{DS(ON)} + R_L)$

where $R_{DS(ON)}$ = P-Channel Switch ON Resistance, I_{LOAD} = Output Current, R = Inductor DC Resistance

UVLO and Soft-Start

The reference and the circuit remain reset until the V_{IN} crosses its UVLO threshold.

The PAM2304 has an internal soft-start circuit that limits the in-rush current during start-up. This prevents possible voltage drops of the input voltage and eliminates the output voltage overshoot. The soft-start acts as a digital circuit to increase the switch current in several steps to the P-Channel current limit (1500mA).

Short Circuit Protection

The switch peak current is limited cycle-by-cycle to a typical value of 1500mA. In the event of an output voltage short circuit, the device operates with a frequency of 1MHz and minimum duty cycle, therefore the average input current is typically 200mA.

Thermal Shoutdown

When the die temperature exceeds +150°C, a reset occurs and the reset remains until the temperature decrease to +120°C, at which time the circuit can be restarted.

Application Information (cont.)

PCB Layout Check List

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checklist should be used to ensure proper operation of the PAM2304. These items are also illustrated graphically in Figure 1. 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 V_{FB} pin connect directly to the feedback resistors? The resistive divider R1/R2 must be connected between the (+) plate of C_{OUT} and ground.
3. Does the (+) plate of C_{IN} connect to V_{IN} 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 V_{FB} node.
5. Keep the (–) plates of C_{IN} and C_{OUT} as close as possible.

Ordering Information

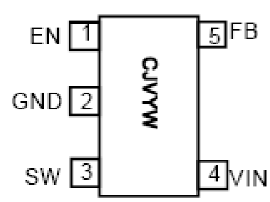
PAM2304 X X X xxx

Pin Configuration	Package Type	Number of Pins	Output Voltage
A Type: 5 Pins	A: TSOT-23	B: 5	ADJ: Adjustable
B Type: 6 Pins	K: TDFN22-6	F: 6	
C Type: 8 Pins	G: TDFN22-8	C: 8	

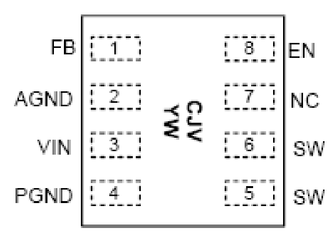
Part Number	Output Voltage	Package	Packaging
PAM2304AABADJ	ADJ	TSOT23-5	3000 Units/Tape & Reel
PAM2304BKFADJ	ADJ	TDFN22-6	3000 Units/Tape & Reel
PAM2304CGCADJ	ADJ	TDFN22-8	3000 Units/Tape & Reel

Marking Information

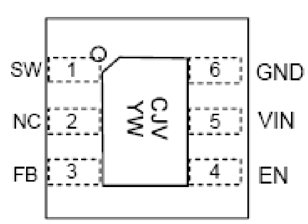
Top View
TSOT23-5



Top View
TDFN22-8

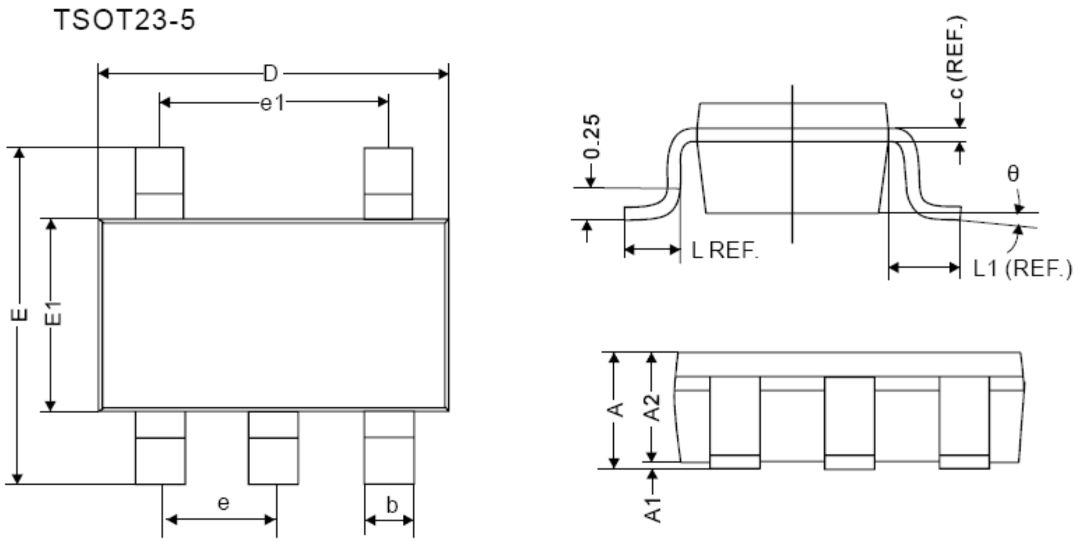


Top View
TDFN22-6



CJ: Product Code
of PAM2304
V: Output Voltage
Y: Year
W: Week

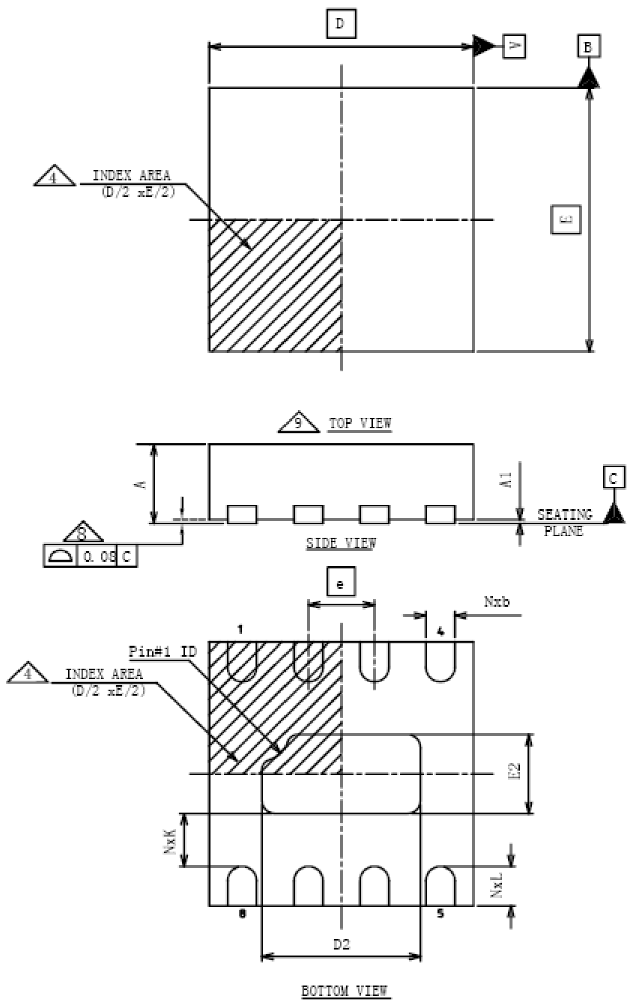
Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)



REF.	Millimeter	
	Min	Max
A	1.10 MAX	
A1	0	0.10
A2	0.70	1
c	0.12 REF.	
D	2.70	3.10
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.40	1.80
L	0.45 REF.	
L1	0.60 REF.	
θ	0°	10°
b	0.30	0.50
e	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

TDFN2x2-8



SYMBOL	COMMON DIMENSION MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05

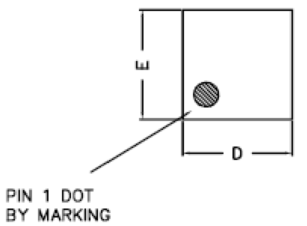
Summary Table Lead Pitch (e)	Lead Count	Body Size	Pin #1 ID
0.50	8	2X2	R0.20

D BSC		2.00
E BSC		2.00
b	MIN	0.18
	NOM	0.25
	MAX	0.30
D2	MIN	1.05
	NOM	1.20
	MAX	1.30
E2	MIN	0.45
	NOM	0.60
	MAX	0.70
L	MIN	0.20
	NOM	0.30
	MAX	0.40
N		8

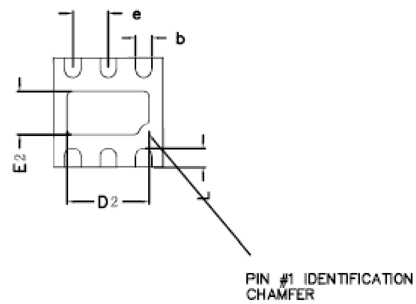
Unit: Millimeters

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

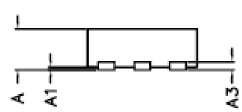
TDFN2x2-6



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

COMMON DIMENSIONS(MM)			
PKG.	W: VERY VERY THIN		
REF.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	—	0.05
A3	0.2 REF.		
D	1.95	2.00	2.05
E	1.95	2.00	2.05
b	0.25	0.30	0.35
L	0.25	0.35	0.45
D2	1.35	1.50	1.60
E2	0.65	0.80	0.90
e	0.65 BSC		