

# 1.5MHz, 2A Synchronous Step-Down Converter

#### **FEATURES**

- High Efficiency: Upto 96%
- 1.5MHz Constant Frequency Operation
- 2A Output Current
- NoSchottkyDiodeRequired
- 2.3Vto6VInputVoltageRange
- Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- PFM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout Operation
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Fault Protection
- Inrush Current Limit and Soft Start
- SOT23-6 package

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- CellularandSmartPhones
- WirelessandDSLModems
- PDAs
- Portable Instruments
- DigitalStillandVideoCameras
- PC Cards

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The HT1488A is a 1.5MHz constant frequency, current mode step-down converter. It is ideal for portable equipment requiring very high current up to 2A from single-cell Lithium-ion batteries while still achieving over 90% efficiency during peakload conditions. The HT1488A also can run at 100% duty cycle for low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable systems while light load operation provides very low output ripple for noise sensitive applications. HT1488A can supply up to 2A

output load current from a 2.3V to 6V input voltage and the output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V. The high switching frequency minimizes the size of external components while keeping switching losses low. The internal slope compensation setting allows the device to operate with smaller inductor values to optimize size and provide efficient operation. The HT1488A is offered in a low profile (1mm) 6-pin, thin SOT package, and is available in an adjustable version.

This device offers two operation modes, PWM control and PFM Mode switching control, which allows a high efficiency over the wider range of the load.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION

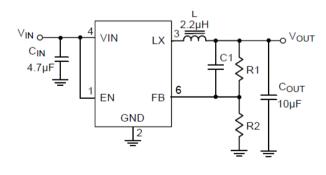
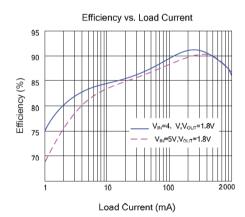


Figure 1. Basic Application Circuit

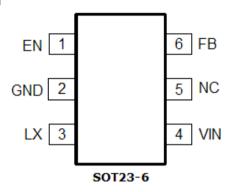




# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)**

Input Supply Voltage	0.3V to 6.5V Operating
Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C EN,FB
Voltages	0.3 to (Vin+0.3V) Lead
Temperature(Soldering, 10s)	+300°C LXVoltage
	0.3V to (Vin+0.3V) Storage
Temperature Range	65°C to 150°C

### PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN DESCRIPTION

NAME	PIN	FUNCTION				
EN	1	Chip Enable Pin. Drive ENabove 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive EN below 0.3V to turn it off. Do not leave EN floating.				
GND	2	Analog ground pin.				
LX	3	Power Switch Output. It is the switch node connection to Inductor. Thispin connects to the drains of the internal P-ch and N-ch MOSFET switches.				
VIN	4	Analog supply input pin.				
NC	5	No Connect.				
FB	6	Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage downfor comparison to the internal reference voltage.				



### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)**

( $V_{IN}=V_{EN}=3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=1.8V$ ,  $T_A=25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	unit
Input Voltage Range		2.3		6	V
UVLO Threshold		1.7	1.9	2.1	V
Input DCSupply Current	(Note 4)				μA
PWM Mode	Vout = 90%, Iload=0mA		150	300	μΑ
PFM Mode	Vout= 105%, Iload=0mA		40	75	μΑ
Shutdown Mode	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V, V <sub>IN</sub> =4.2V		0.1	1.0	μΑ
Regulated Feedback Voltage VFB	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	0.588	0.600	0.612	٧
	T <sub>A</sub> = 0°C " 7 <sub>A</sub> " 85 <i>f</i> &	0.586	0.600	0.613	V
	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C " 7 <sub>A</sub> " 85 <i>f</i> &	0.585	0.600	0.615	٧
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	Vin=2.5V to 5.5V		0.1		%/V
Output Voltage Accuracy	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5V to 5.5V,	-3	+3	. 2	%Vout
	lout=10mA to 2000mA	-3		+3	
Output Voltage Load Regulation	lout=10mA to 2000mA		0.2		%/A
Oscillation Frequency	Vout=100% Vout=0V		1.5		MHz
			300		kHz
On Resistance of PMOS	I <sub>L</sub> x=100mA		100	150	mΫ
On Resistance of NMOS	I <sub>LX</sub> =-100mA		90	150	mΫ
Peak Current Limit	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3V, Vout=90%		4		Α
EN Threshold		0.30	1.0	1.50	٧
EN Leakage Current			±0.01	±1.0	μΑ
LX Leakage Current	VEN=0V,VIN=VLX=5V		±0.01	±1.0	μΑ

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

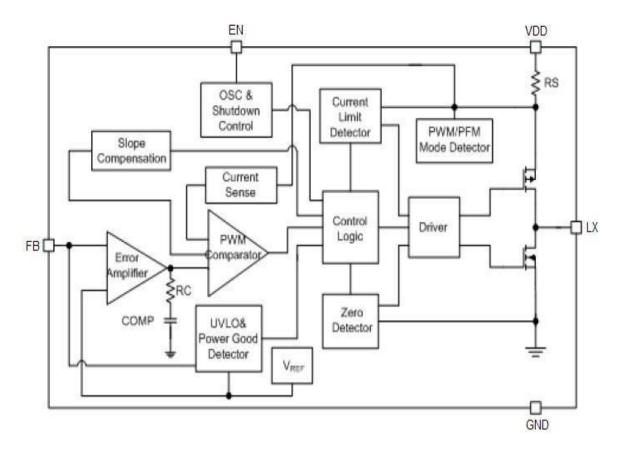
Note 2: T<sub>J</sub> is calculated from the ambient temperature  $T_A$  and power dissipation  $P_D$  according to the following formula:  $T_J = TA + (PD)x(250^{\circ}C/W)$ .

Note3:100% production testat+25°C. Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

Note 4: Dynamic supply current is higher due to the gate charge being delivered at the switching frequency.



#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The HT1488A is a high output current monolithic switch mode step-down DC-DC converter. The device operates at a fixed 1.5MHz switching frequency, and uses a slope compensated current mode architecture. This step-down DC-DC converter can supply up to 2A output current at VIN = 3.6V and has an input voltage range from 2.3V to 6V.inputcapacitoris required at the output. The adjustable output voltage can be programmed with external feedback to any voltage, ranging from 0.6V to near the input voltage. It uses internal MOSFET sto achieve high efficiency and can generate very low output voltages by using an internal reference of 0.6V. At dropout operation, the converter duty cycle increases to 100% and the output voltage tracks the input voltage minus the low RDS (ON) drop of the P-channel high-side MOSFET and the inductor DCR. The internal error amplifier and compensation provides excellent transient response, load and line regulation. Internal soft start eliminates any output voltage overshoot when the enable or the input voltage is applied.



#### **Setting the Output Voltage**

Figure 1 shows the basic application circuit for the HT1488A. The HT1488A can be externally programmed. Resistors R1 and R2 in Figure 1 program the output to regulate at a voltage higher than 0.6V.

The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT}$$
 0.6u (1 +  $\frac{R_1}{R_2}$ )  $R_1$  / 0.6 1) u  $R_2$ 

#### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### **Inductor Selection**

For most designs, the HT34720 operates within ductors of  $1\mu$ Hto  $4.7\mu$ H. Low inductance values are physically smaller but require faster switching, which results in some efficiency loss. The inductor value can be derived from the following equation:

$$L \quad \frac{V_{OUT} \mathbf{u} \ V_{IN} \ V_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{u} f_{OSC}}$$

Where  ${}^{\bullet}I_L$  is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors result in lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple current. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the 50m ${}^{\circ}$  WR 150P ${}^{\circ}$  UDQJH.

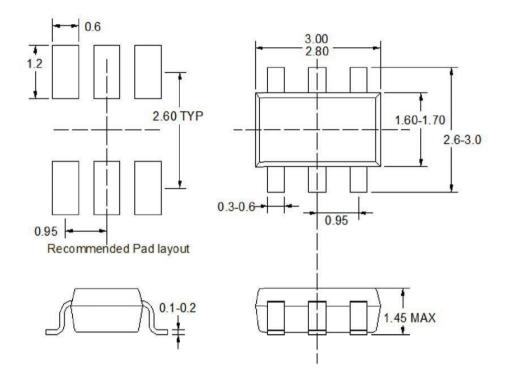
#### **Input Capacitor Selection**

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 should be less than input source impedance to prevent high frequency switching current passing to the input. A low ESR input capacitor sized for maximum RMS current must be used. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their low ESR and small temperature coefficients. A 22µF ceramic capacitor for most applications is sufficient. A large value may be used for improved input voltage filtering.



#### **PACKAGE INFORMATION**

## **SOT23-6**



#### Note:

- 1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 2) Package length does not include mold flash, protrusion or gate burr.
- 3) Package width does not include interlead flash or protrusion.
- 4) Lead coplanarity (bottom of leads after forming) shall be 0.10 millimeters max.
- 5) Pin 1 is lower left pin when reading top mark from left to right,

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