## ULTRA－SMALL PACKAGE PWM／PFM SWITCHING CONTROL

 STEP－UP SWITCHING REGULATOR
## Description ：

The ME2109 series is a CMOS step－up switching regulator which mainly consists of a reference voltage source，an oscillation circuit， an error amplifier，a phase compensation circuit， a PWM／PFM switching control circuit．With an external low－ON－resistance Nch Power MOS， this product is applicable to applications requiring high efficiency and high output current． The ME2109 series switches its operation to the PFM control circuit whose duty ratio is $15 \%$ with to the PWM／PFM switching control circuit under a light load and to prevent decline in the efficiency by IC operation current．

## Selection Guide ：



## Feature ：

I Low voltage operation：Start－up is guaranteed from $0.9 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{IOUT}=1 \mathrm{~mA})$
I Duty ratio：Built－in PWM／PFM switching control circuit 15 to 78 \％．
I oscillator frequency： 300 KHz
I External parts：coil，diode，capacitor，and transistor
I Output voltage range： $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \sim 6.5 \mathrm{~V}$
I Output voltage accuracy：$\pm 2 \%$
I Soft start function： 2 ms ．
I PACKAGE ：SOT－23－5

## Typical Application：

I Mobile phones（PDC，GSM，CDMA，IMT200 etc．）
I Bluetooth equipment
I PDA
I Portable communication modem
I Portable games
I Cameras
I Digital cameras
I Cordless phones
I Notebook computers

| TYPE | POSTFIX | PACKAGE | SWITCHING <br> TRANSISTOR | CE <br> FUNCTION | VDD <br> FUNCTION | FB <br> FUNCTION | FEATURES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ME2109Dxx | M5 | SOT23－5 | External <br> Transistor | Yes | Yes | No | Ext＋CE |
| ME2109F | M5 | SOT23－5 | External <br> Transistor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Ext＋FB |

## Pin Configuration ：



SOT－23－5

## Pin information ：

ME2109Dxx ：

| Pin Number | Pin <br> Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOT－23－5 | VOUT | Output voltage pin |
| 1 | VDD | IC power supply pin |
| 2 | CE | Shutdown pin |
| 3 | GND | GND pin |
| 4 | EXT | External transistor <br> connection pin |
| 5 |  |  |

ME2109F ：

| Pin Number | Pin <br> Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOT－23－5 | FB | Feed Back voltage pin |
| 1 | VDD | IC power supply pin |
| 2 | CE | Shutdown pin |
| 3 | GND | GND pin |
| 4 | EXT | External transistor <br> connection pin |
| 5 |  |  |

## Block Diagram ：



Absolute Maximum Rang ：

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VDD Pin Voltage | VDD | $-0.3 \sim 6.5$ | V |
| EXT Pin Voltage | EXT | $-0.3 \sim$ VDD +0.3 | V |
| VOUT Pin Voltage | VOUT | $-0.3 \sim 6.5$ | V |
| CE Pin Voltage | VCE | $-0.3 \sim \mathrm{Vin}+0.3$ | V |
| EXT Pin Voltage | IEXT | $\pm 1000$ | mA |
| Power Dissipation（SOT－23－5） | Pd | 250 | mW |
| OperatingTemperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Opr }}$ | $-25 \sim+85$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| StorageTemperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | $-40 \sim+125$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | STEP-UP SWITCHING REGULATOR

## Electrical Characteristics :

ME2109D535
Measuring conditions :VIN=VOUT(S)X0.6,IOUT=100mA,VCE=VDD=VOUT ,Topt= $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 。Unless otherwise specified。

| Parameter | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | CIRCUIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output voltage | VOUT | - |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mid \operatorname{VOUT}(S) X \\ 0.98 \end{array}$ | VOUT(S) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{VOUT}(\mathrm{~S}) \mathrm{X} \\ 1.02 \end{gathered}\right.$ | V | 2 |
| Input voltage | VIN | - |  | - | - | 6 | V | 2 |
| Operation start voltage | VST1 | IOUT $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | - | 0.9 | V | 2 |
| Oscillation start voltage | VST2 | No external parts, voltage applied to VOUT |  | - | - | 0.7 | V | 1 |
| Operation holding voltage | VHLD | IOUT $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$, Measured by decreasing VIN voltage gradually |  | 0.7 | - | - | V | 2 |
| Current consumption 1 | ISS1 | VOUT $=\operatorname{VOUT}(\mathrm{S}) \times 0.95$ |  | - | 200 | - | uA | 2 |
| Current consumption 2 | ISS2 | VOUT=VOUT(S)+0.5V |  | - | 20 | - | uA | 2 |
| Current consumption during shutdown | ISSS | VCE=0V |  | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | uA | 2 |
| EXT pin output current | IEXTH | VEXT=VOUT-0.4V |  | - | -35 | - | mA | 2 |
|  | IEXTL | $\mathrm{VEXT}=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 55 | - | mA | 2 |
| Line regulation | $\triangle$ VOUT1 | VIN=VOUT(S) $\times 0.4 \sim \times 0.6$ |  | - | 30 | - | mV | 2 |
| Load regulation | $\triangle$ VOUT2 | IOUT=10uA ~VOUT/50×1.25 |  | - | 35 | - | mV | 2 |
| Output voltage temperature coefficient |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=-25-85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | $\pm 50$ | - | ppm/ $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2 |
| Oscillation frequency | fosc | - |  | 255 | 300 | 345 | kHz | 1 |
| Max. duty ratio | MAXDUTY | VOUT=VOUT(S) $\times 0.95$ |  | - | 78 | - | \% | 1 |
| PWM/PFM switching duty ratio | PFMDUTY | VIN=VOUT(S)-0.1V, no load |  | - | 15 | - | \% | 1 |
| Shutdown pin input voltage | VSH | Measured the oscillation at EXT pin |  | 0.75 | - | - | V | 1 |
|  | VSL1 | Judged the stop of oscillation at EXT pin | VOUT $\geq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 0.3 | V | 1 |
|  | VSL2 |  | VOUT<1.5V | - | - | 0.2 | V | 1 |
| Shutdown pin input voltage | ISH | VCE $=\operatorname{VOUT}(\mathrm{S}) \times 0.95$ |  | -0.1 | - | 0.1 | uA | 1 |
|  | ISL | $\mathrm{VCE}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -0.1 | - | 0.1 | uA | 1 |
| Soft start time | tss | - |  |  | 2 |  | mS | 2 |
| Efficiency | EFFI | - |  |  | 85 |  | \% | 2 |

ME2109F
Measuring conditions : VDD $=$ VVCE $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{Topt}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 。Unless otherwise specified。

| Parameter | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | CIRCUIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feed back voltage | VOUT | - |  | 1.225 | 1.25 | 1.275 | V | 4 |
| Input voltage | VIN | - |  |  | - | 6 | V | 4 |
| Operation start voltage | VST1 | IOUT $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | - | - | 0.9 | V | 4 |
| Oscillation start voltage | VST2 | No external parts, voltage applied to VOUT |  | - | - | 0.7 | V | 3 |
| Operation holding voltage | VHLD | IOUT=1mA , Measured by decreasing VIN voltage gradually |  | 0.7 | - | - | V | 4 |
| Current consumption 1 | ISS1 | VFB $=\mathrm{VFB}(\mathrm{S}) \times 0.95-$ |  | - | 100 | - | uA | 3 |
| Current consumption 2 | ISS2 | $\mathrm{VFB}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 15 | - | uA | 3 |
| Current consumption during shutdown | ISSS | VCE=0V |  | - | 0.01 | 0.5 | uA | 3 |
| EXT pin output current | IEXTH | VEXT=VOUT-0.4V |  | - | -25 | - | mA | 3 |
|  | IEXTL | VEXT $=0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | - | 40 | - | mA | 3 |
| Feed back voltage temperature coefficient |  | $\mathrm{Ta}=-25-85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | - | $\pm 50$ | - | ppm/ $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 4 |
| Oscillation frequency | fosc | - |  | 255 | 300 | 345 | kHz | 3 |
| Max. duty ratio | MAXDUTY | $\mathrm{VFB}=\mathrm{VFB}(\mathrm{S}) \times 0.95$ |  | - | 78 | - | \% | 3 |
| PWM/PFM switching duty ratio | PFMDUTY | $\mathrm{VFB}=\mathrm{VFB}(\mathrm{S}) \times 1.5$, no load |  | - | 15 | - | \% | 3 |
| Shutdown pin input voltage | VSH | Measured the oscillation at EXT pin |  | 0.75 | - | - | V | 3 |
|  | VSL1 | Judged the stop of oscillation at EXT pin | VOUT $\geq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 0.3 | V | 3 |
|  | VSL2 |  | VOUT<1.5V | - | - | 0.2 | V | 3 |
| Shutdown pin input voltage | ISH | VCE $=$ VFB $(\mathrm{S}) \times 0.95$ |  | -0.1 | - | 0.1 | uA | 3 |
|  | ISL | VCE $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -0.1 | - | 0.1 | uA | 3 |
| Soft start time | tss | - |  | - | 2 | - | mS | 4 |
| Efficiency | EFFI | - |  | - | 85 | - | \% | 4 |

1. $\operatorname{VOUT}(\mathrm{S})$ is the set output voltage value, and VOUT is the typital value of the output voltage.
2. $\operatorname{VOUT}(\mathrm{S})$ can be set by using the rate of VFB and output voltage setting resisitors(R1,R2).
3. $\mathrm{VFB}(\mathrm{S})$ is the set output voltage value.
4. VDD/VOUT separate type:
$1.8 \mathrm{~V} \leqq \mathrm{VDD}<6 \mathrm{~V}$ is recommended to stabilize the output voltage and oscillation frequency.

## Test Circuit ：

1. 


2.

3.

4.


## External parts（suggest）：

1，Diode use Schottky diode such as IN5817 or IN5819（forward voltage drop：0．2V）
2，Inductor： 22 H （r＜0．5 ）
3，Capacitor ：Tantalum type 47uF
4，Feed back resistors：R1＋R2＜50K

## External parts selection for DC／DC converter：

The relationship between major characteristics of the step－up circuit and characteristics parameters of the external parts are shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1 Relationship between major characterstics of the step－up circuit and external parts
1．Inductor
An inductance has strong influence on maximum output current IOUT and efficiency $\eta$ ． 1 ．
Figure 2 shows the relation between IOUT，and $\eta$ characteristics to L of ME2109．


Figure 2 L －Iout and $\eta$ characteristics

The peak current（IPK）increases by decreasing L and the stability of a circuit improves and IOUT increases．If L is furthermore made small，efficiency falls and in running short，IOUT decreases．（Based on the current drive capability of external switching transistor．）

The loss of IPK by the switching transistor decreases by increasing Land the efficiency becomes maximum at a certain $L$ value．Further increasing L decreases efficiency due to the loss of DC resistance of the coil．Also，IOUT decreases，too．

Oscillation frequency is higher，smaller one can be choosed and also makes coil smaller．The recommended inductances are 22 to $100 \mu \mathrm{H}$ inductor for ME2109．

Choose a value for $L$ by refering to the reference data because the maximum output current is due to the input voltage in an actual case．Choose an inductor so that IPK does not exceed the allowable current．Exceeding the allowable current of the inductor causes magnetic saturation，remarkable low efficiency and destruction of the IC chip due to a large current．

IPK in uncontinuous mode is caluculated from the following equatuon

$$
I_{P K}=\sqrt{\frac{2 I_{\text {OUT }}\left(V_{\text {OUT }}+V_{D}-V_{I N}\right)}{f_{O S C} \cdot L}}(A)
$$

fosc＝oscillation frequency，Vd 0.4 V ．
2．Diode
Use an external diode that meets the following requirements：
－Low forward voltage：（ $\mathrm{V} \subset<0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ ）
－High switching speed：（50 ns max．）
－Reverse voltage：Vout＋Vf or more
－Rated current：Ipk or more

## 3．Capacitor（Cin，Co）

A capacitor at the input side（CIN）improves the efficiency by reducing the power impedance and stabilizing the input current．Select a CIN value according to the impedance of the power supply used．

A capacitor at the output side（Co）is used for smoothing the output voltage．For step－up types，the output voltage flows intermittently to the load current so that step－up types need a larger capacitance than step－down types． Therefore，select an appropriate capacitor depending on the ripple voltage that increases in case of a higher output voltage or a higher load current．The capacitor value should be $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ minimum．
Select an appropriate capacitor with an ESR（Equivalent Series Resistance）for stable output voltage．A stable range of the volatge at this IC depends on the ESR．Although the inductance（L）is also a factor，an ESR of 30 m to 500 m draws out the characteristics．However，the best ESR may depend on L，capacitance，wiring and applications（output load）．Therefore，fully evaluate ESRs under an actual condition to determine the best value．

## 4．Enhancement MOS FET type

For a MOS FET，an N－channel power MOS FET should beused．Because the gate voltage and current of the external power MOS FET are supplied from the stepped up output voltage VOUT，the MOS FET is driven more effectively．Depending on the MOS FET you use in your device，there is a chance of a current overrun at power ON．Thoroughly test all settings with your device before deciding on which one to use．Also，try to use a MOS FET with the input capacitance of 700 pF or less．

Since the ON resistor of the MOS FET might depend on the difference between the output voltage Vout and the threshold voltage of MOS FET，and affect the output current as well as the efficiency，the threshold voltage should
be low．When the output voltage is low，the circuit operates only when the MOS FET has the threshold voltage lower than the output voltage．

## 5．Precautions ：

－Mount external capacitors，a diode，and a coil as close as possible to the IC．
－Unique ripple voltage and spike noise occur in switching regulators．Because they largely depend on the coil and the capacitor used，check them using an actually mounted model．
－Make sure dissipation of the switching transistor（especially at a high temperature）does not exceed the allowable power dissipation of the package．
－The performance of this IC varies depending on the design of the PCB patterns，peripheral circuits and external parts．Thoroughly test all settings with your device．Also，try to use recommended external parts．

## Typical Application Circuit



For use external transistor 1


For FB and external 1


For use external transistor 2


For FB and external 2

## Typical Performance Characteristics

## 1．Output Waveforms


lout $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$

lout＝100mA
2．Transient Response characteristics
（1）Powering ON（Vin： $0 \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{~V}$ ）

lout $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$

lout $=10 \mathrm{~mA}$

lout $=200 \mathrm{~mA}$

lout $=100 \mathrm{~mA}$

lout=1mA

lout $=100 \mathrm{~mA}$
3. Output Current vs. Output Voltage

4. Output Current vs. Efficiency


## Package Dimensions ：



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