# SC632A

## 1MHz Fixed 5.0V Output Charge Pump Regulator

**POWER MANAGEMENT**

### Features

- Input voltage range — 2.95V to 5.5V
- $V_{OUT}$ tolerance — 5.0V ±3%
- Continuous output current — 275mA
- Peak output current — 400mA
- Three charge pump modes — 1x, 1.5x and 2x
- Output ripple voltage — 50m$V_{PP}$, typical
- Short circuit, over-voltage, and over-temperature protection
- Soft-start functionality
- Shutdown current — 0.1µA, typical
- Ultra thin package — 2 x 2 x 0.6 (mm)
- Lead-free and halogen-free
- WEEE and RoHS compliant

### Applications

- Mobile phones
- Tablets
- USB On-The-Go
- Multi-LED backlit LCDs
- Compact flash/CF+ products
- Digital video cameras
- DVI/HDMI ports
- Wi-Fi base stations
- Modems
- Set-top boxes

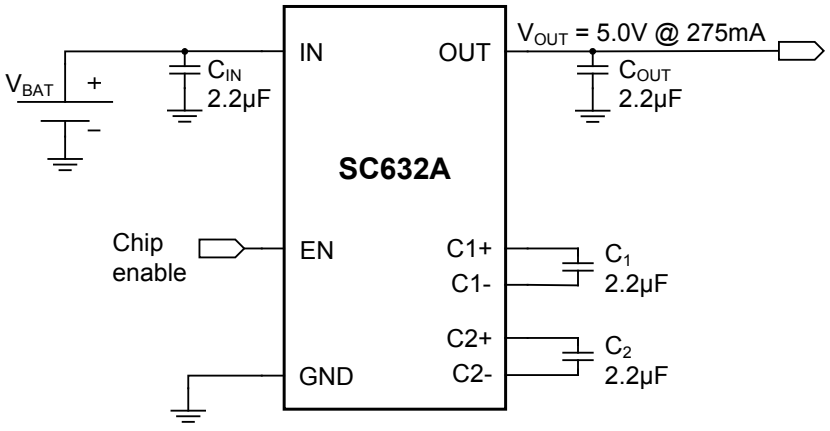
### Description

The SC632A is a high-current voltage regulator using Semtech's proprietary low-noise charge pump technology. The charge pump provides a low EMI solution compared to inductive boost regulators. Performance is optimized for use in single Li-Ion battery cell applications. The regulator provides the performance of a linear, low drop-out (LDO) voltage regulator when the input is greater than 5.0V. Unlike an LDO, drop-out is avoided when the input is less than 5.0V. Instead, a charge pump is activated to provide voltage boost and the head-room needed for voltage regulation.

The SC632A's charge pump has three modes of operation: 2x, 1.5x, and 1x modes. 2x and 1.5x are voltage boost modes that deliver current to the load in each of two phases. The 1x mode turns off the charge pump, delivering current through an LDO. Hysteresis is provided to prevent chatter between charge pump modes. When active, the charge pump provides low-ripple operation at 1MHz. Typically the output ripple is 50mVpp at the maximum continuous current rating of 275mA.

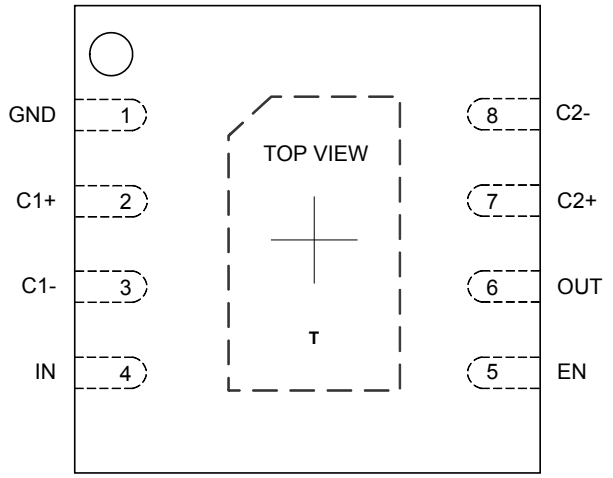
A small 2.2µF capacitor is recommended for all four capacitors. The full rated output current is provided when 2.2µF is used for both bucket capacitors. At the output, a 2.2µF capacitor decouples the load and provides smoothing for mode transitions, while another 2.2µF is used to decouple the input.

### Typical Application Circuit




US Patent: 7,808,220

## Pin Configuration




**MLPD-UT-8; 2x2, 8 LEAD**

$\theta_{JA}$ = 68°C/W

## Ordering Information

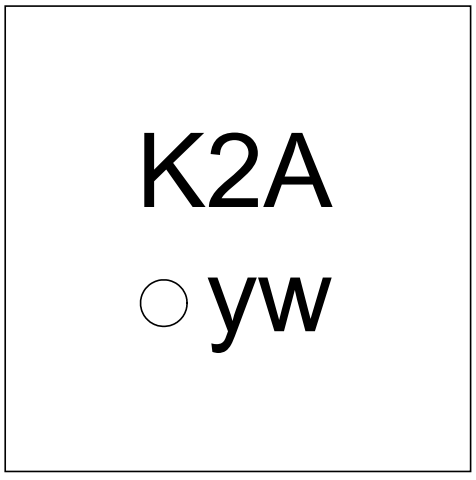
| Device | Package |
|---|---|
| SC632AULTRT(1)(2) | MLPD-UT-8 2x2 |
| SC632AEVB | Evaluation Board |

Notes:

(1) Available in tape and reel only. A reel contains 3,000 devices.

(2) Lead-free packaging only. Device is WEEE and RoHS compliant, and halogen-free.

## Marking Information




Yw = Datecode

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

IN (V) . . . . . -0.3 to +6.0
OUT (V). . . . . -0.3 to +6.0
C1+, C2+ (V) . . . . . -0.3 to ($V_{OUT}$ + 0.3)
Pin Voltage — All Other Pins (V) . . . . . -0.3 to ($V_{IN}$ + 0.3)
OUT pin — Short Circuit Duration . . . . . Continuous
ESD Protection Level[2] (kV) . . . . . 4

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Ambient Temperature Range (°C) . . . . . $-40 \le T_A \le +85$
IN (V) ... . . . . $2.95 \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$

## Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient[1] (°C/W) . . . . 68
Maximum Junction Temperature (°C) . . . . . +150
Storage Temperature Range (°C) . . . . . -65 to +150
Peak IR Reflow Temperature (10s to 30s) (°C) . . . . . +260

Exceeding the above specifications may result in permanent damage to the device or device malfunction. Operation outside of the parameters specified in the Electrical Characteristics section is not recommended.

NOTES
(1) Calculated from package in still air, mounted to 3 x 4.5 (in), 4 layer FR4 PCB with thermal vias under the exposed pad per JESD51 standards.
(2) Tested according to JEDEC standard JESD22-A114-B.

## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: $T_A$ = +25°C for Typ, -40°C to +85°C for Min and Max; $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = C_1 = C_2 = 2.2\mu F$ (ESR < 0.03Ω); $V_{IN}$ = 2.95V to 5.5V

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output Voltage | $V_{OUT}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 4.2V, $I_{OUT}$ = 1mA | 4.85 | 5.0 | 5.15 | V |
| Output Voltage Ripple | $V_{PP}$ | $I_{OUT}$ = 275mA | | 50 | | mV |
| Maximum Output Current | $I_{OUT}$ | Peak Load - thermally limited[1], $T_J$ <150°C, 3.4V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 5.5V | 400 | | | mA |
| | | Continuous Load, 3.10V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 4.2V | 275 | | | mA |
| Shutdown Current | $I_{SD}$ | Shutdown (EN = GND), $V_{IN}$ = 3.6V | | 0.1 | 2 | µA |
| Total Quiescent Current | $I_Q$ | EN high, $I_{OUT}$ = 1mA | | 2.5 | 3.5 | mA |
| Charge Pump Frequency | $f_{PUMP}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 3.2V | | 1 | | MHz |
| Start-Up Time | $t_{SU}$ | (EN transitions from low to high), 4.85V ≤ $V_{OUT}$ ≤ 5.15V, No load | | 400 | | µs |
| Line Regulation | $\Delta V_{LINE}$ | $I_{OUT}$ = 1mA, 2.95V ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 4.2V | | | 21 | mV |
| Load Regulation | $\Delta V_{LOAD}$ | $V_{IN}$ =4.2V, 1mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 400mA | | | 37.5 | mV |

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EN Input High Threshold | $V_{IH}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 5.5V | 1.6 | | | V |
| EN Input Low Threshold | $V_{IL}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 2.95V | | | 0.4 | V |
| EN Input High Current | $I_{IH}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 5.5V | | | 2 | µA |
| EN Input Low Current | $I_{IL}$ | $V_{IN}$ = 5.5V | | | 2 | µA |
| Open-Loop Output Resistance | $R_{OUT}$ | 1x mode | | 0.25 | | Ω |
| | | 1.5x mode, $V_{IN}$ = 3.7V | | 3.5 | | Ω |
| | | 2x mode, $V_{IN}$ = 3.1V | | 4.5 | | Ω |
| Mode Transition Voltage (2) | $V_{TRANS\ 1X}$ | $I_{OUT}$ = 200mA | | 5.05 | | V |
| | $V_{TRANS\ 1.5X}$ | $I_{OUT}$ = 200mA | | 3.8 | | V |
| **Fault Protection** | | | | | | |
| Short-Circuit Current | $I_{SC}$ | $V_{OUT}$ = 0V, $I_{OUT}$ = $I_{IN}$ | 300 | 600 | 980 | mA |
| Input Current Limit | $I_{LIMIT}$ | $V_{OUT}$ > 2V, 1x mode | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | A |
| | | $V_{OUT}$ > 2V, 1.5x and 2x modes | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | A |
| | | $V_{OUT}$ ≤ 2V, $I_{OUT}$ = $I_{IN}$ | | 700 | | mA |
| Over Temperature | $T_{OTP}$ | Rising Threshold | | 165 | | °C |
| | $T_{HYS}$ | Hysteresis(3) | | 20 | | °C |

Notes:

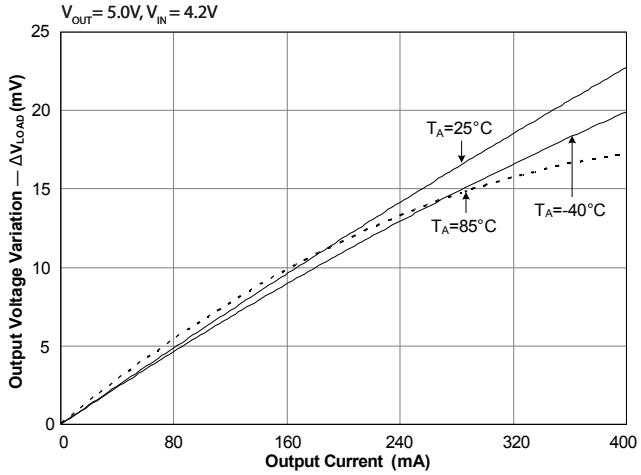
(1) Thermal limitation is dependent upon the thermal performance of the printed circuit board in support of the package standard of 68° C/W.

(2) Voltage at the IN pin where a mode transition takes place in the charge pump with $V_{IN}$ falling.

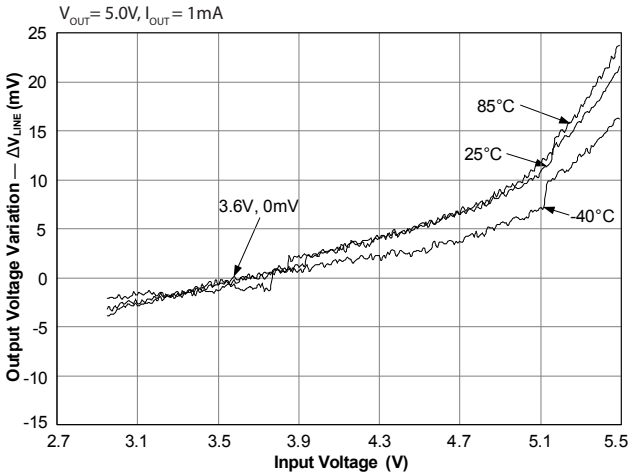
(3) Guaranteed by design — not tested in production.

## Typical Characteristics

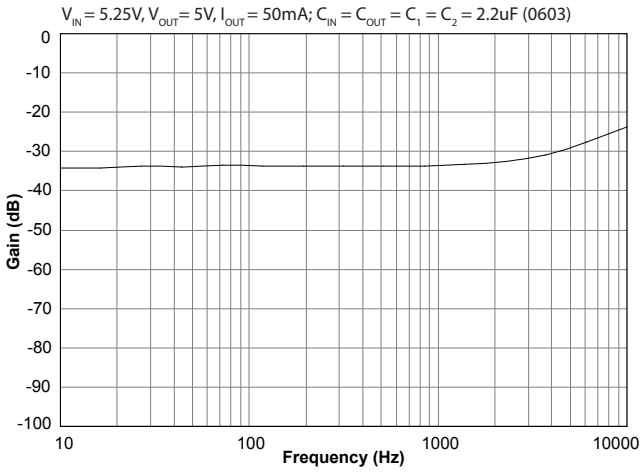
### Load Regulation



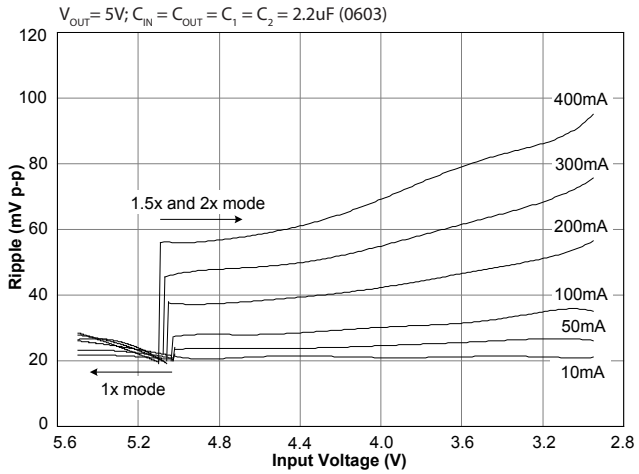

### Line Regulation



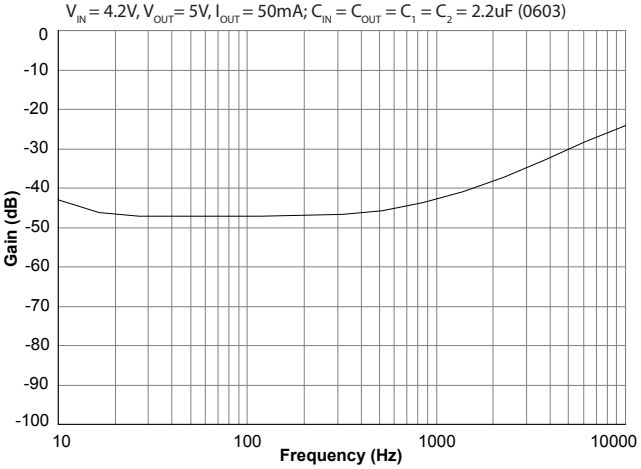

### PSRR versus Frequency — 1x Mode



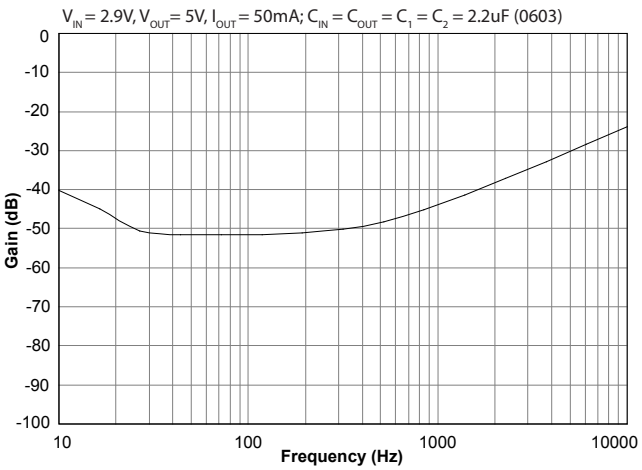

### Output Ripple




### PSRR versus Frequency — 1.5x Mode

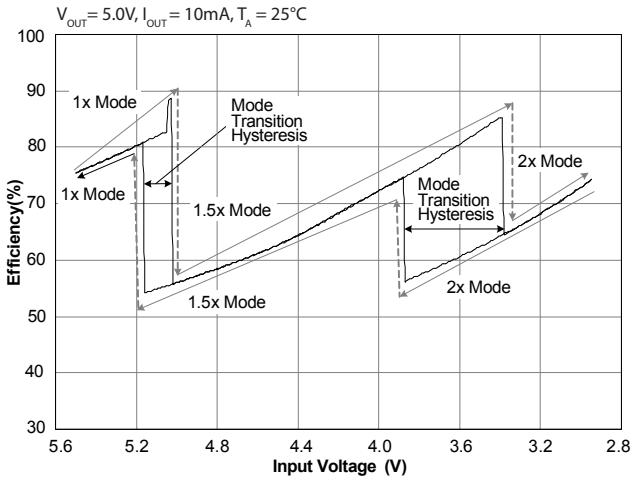



### PSRR versus Frequency — 2x Mode

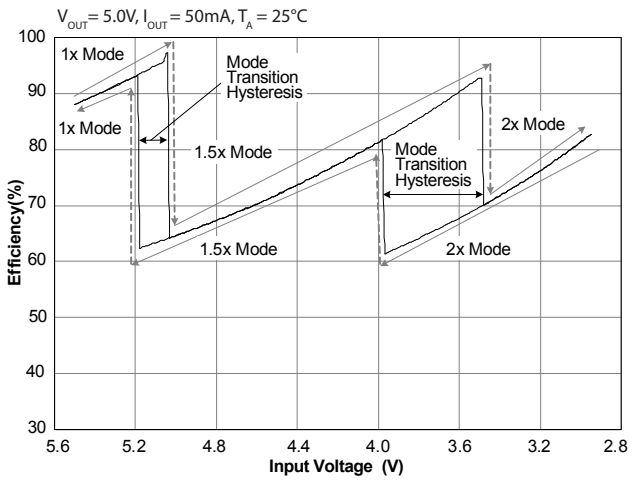


## Typical Characteristics (continued)

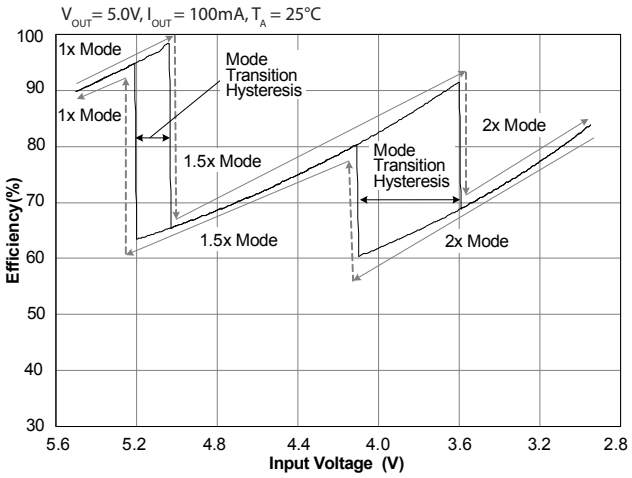
### Efficiency — 10mA



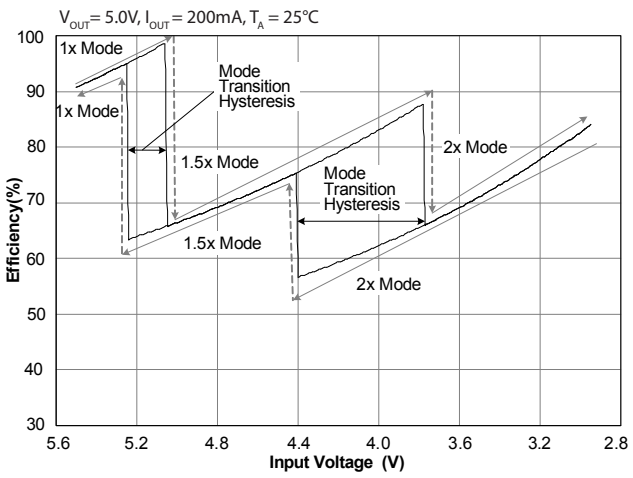

### Efficiency — 50mA



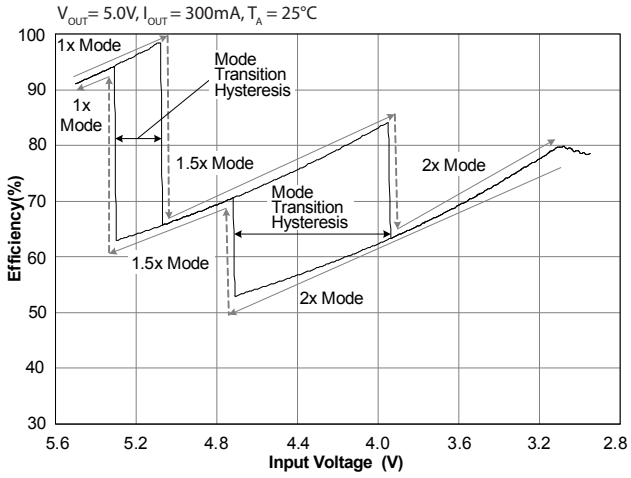

### Efficiency — 100mA



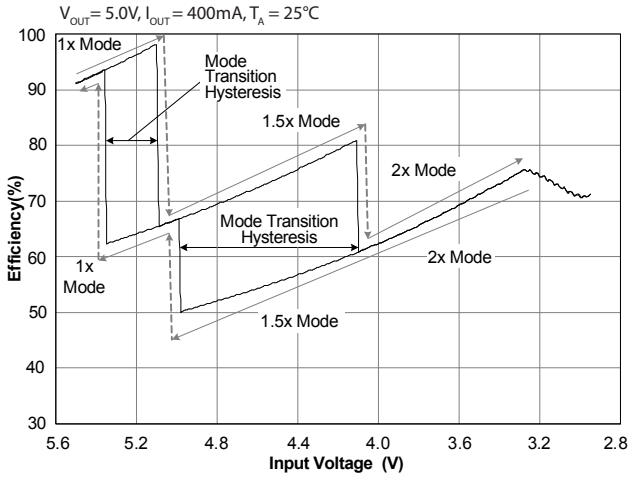

### Efficiency — 200mA




### Efficiency — 300mA

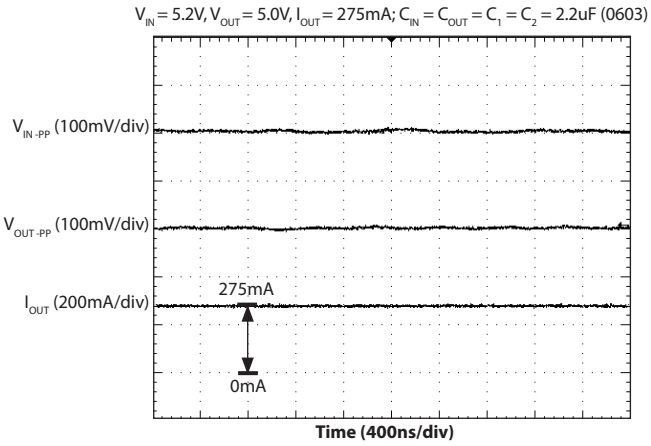



### Efficiency — 400mA

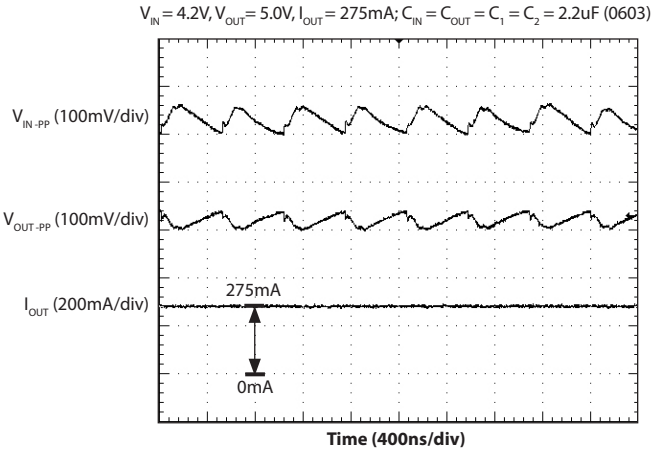


## Typical Characteristics (continued)

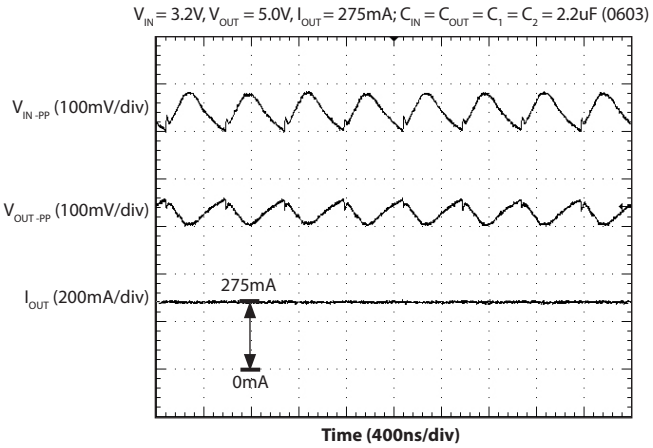
### Ripple — 1x Mode



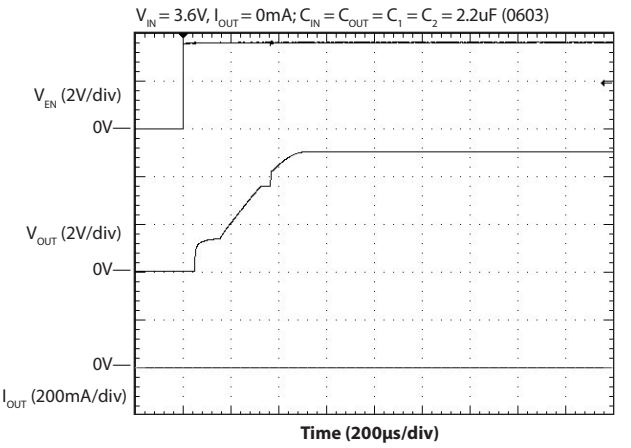

### Ripple — 1.5x Mode



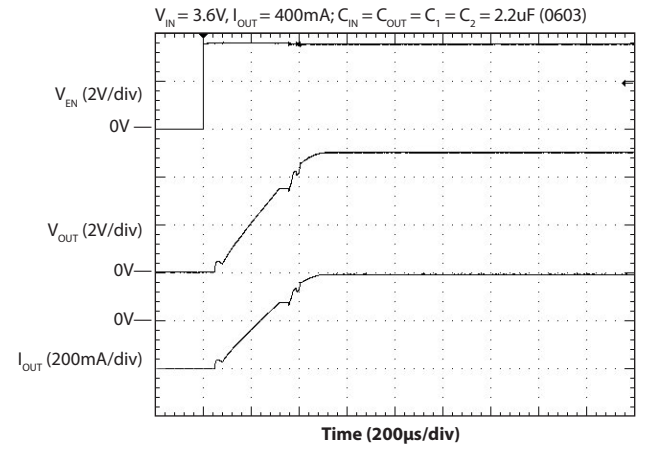

### Ripple — 2x Mode



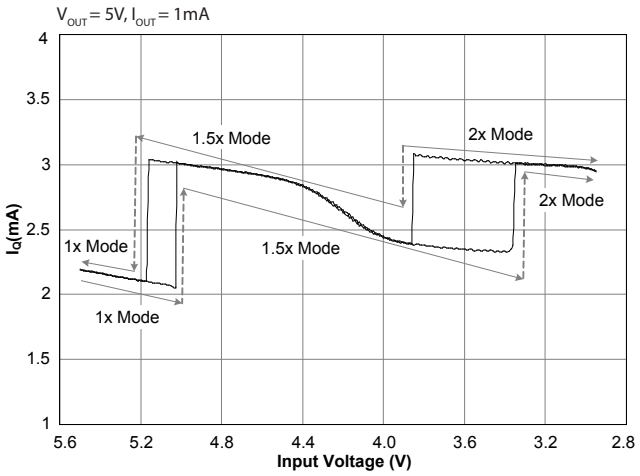

### Startup (No Load)




### Startup (400mA)



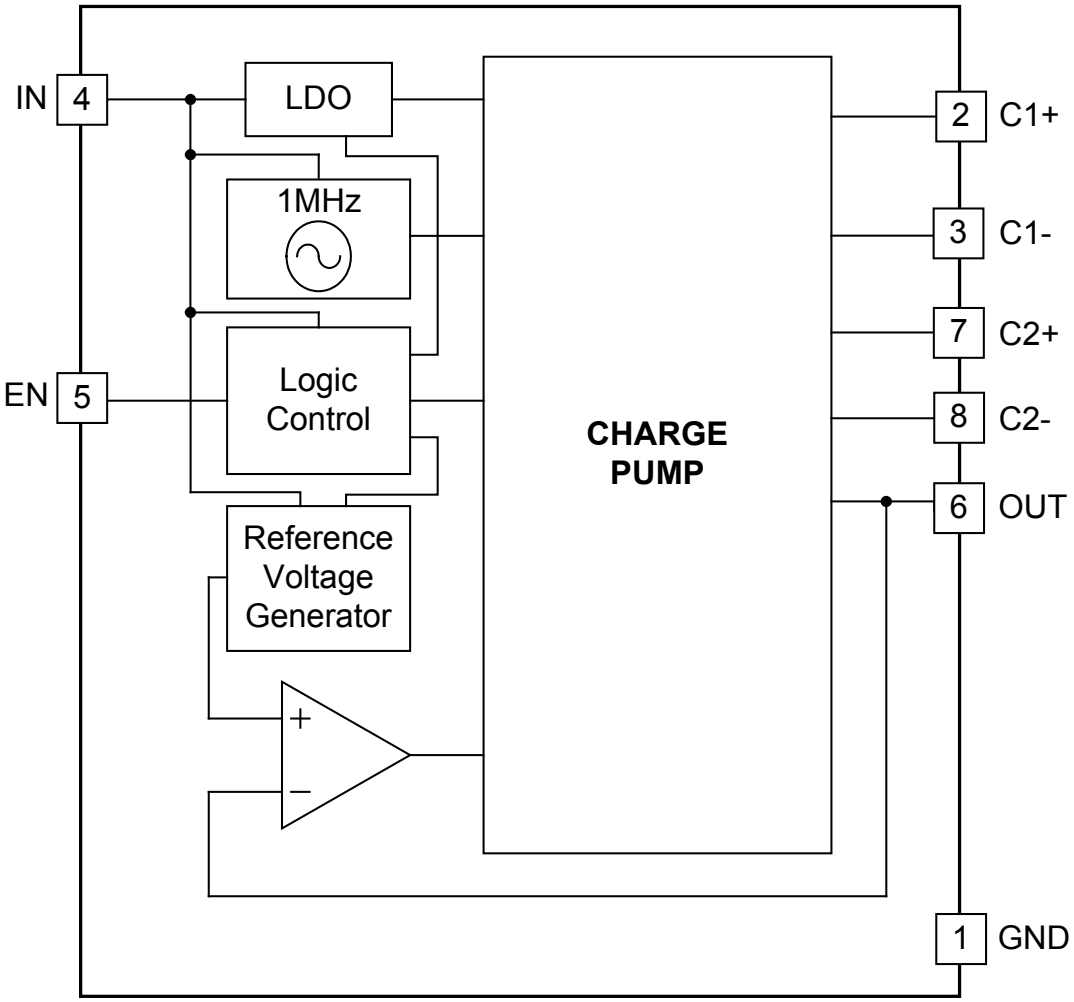

### Quiescent Current



## Pin Descriptions

| Pin | Pin Name | Pin Function |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | GND | Ground — connect to ground plane with multiple vias |
| 2 | C1+ | Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 1 |
| 3 | C1- | Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 1 |
| 4 | IN | Input supply voltage |
| 5 | EN | Chip enable — active-high |
| 6 | OUT | Output |
| 7 | C2+ | Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 2 |
| 8 | C2- | Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 2 |
| T | Thermal Pad | This pad is for heat sinking and is not connected internally. It must be connected to a ground plane using multiple vias. |

## Block Diagram



SEMTECH

## Applications Information

### General Description

The SC632A is a 5.0V output charge pump regulator designed to support up to 300mA ($T_A \leq 80°C$, $3.15V \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.2V$) and 275mA ($T_A \leq 85°C$, $3.15V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$) of continuous current for powering 5.0V devices in portable handheld equipment including Compact Flash and CF+ products.

The SC632A has three operating modes — 1x, 1.5x, and 2x. The 1x mode is a linear series regulation mode with a low open-loop output resistance of only 250mΩ. The 1x mode functions as a low-noise series linear regulator. The 1.5x and 2x modes are a low noise, constant frequency, constant duty cycle switch mode, using two bucket capacitors. One bucket supports the full output current while the other bucket charges from the input. The two buckets exchange roles in the next phase, supplying continuous output current in both phases and reducing the need for a large output decoupling capacitor. The constant frequency, constant duty cycle operation also produces predictable constant frequency harmonics.

### Mode Transition Hysteresis

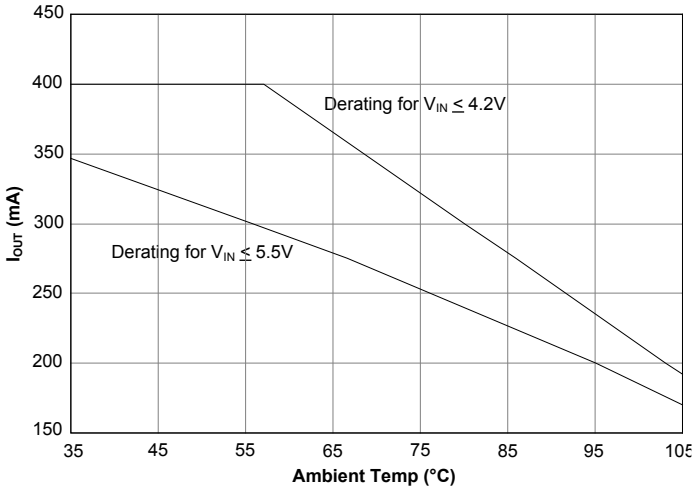
Hysteresis is provided to prevent chatter between charge pump modes for input steps of up to 120mV. Decouple the input to prevent steps greater than 120mV, for optimum transient performance, when the input voltage reaches the mode transition thresholds.

### Thermal Resistance

The SC632A package is thermally efficient when the circuit board layout connects the thermal pad through multiple vias to the ground plane. The thermal resistance rating is dependent upon the connection between the thermal pad and the ground plane. A layout that is done correctly should keep the junction temperature below the over-temperature limit while operating the SC632A within the specified electrical conditions. A poor layout may allow the junction temperature to reach the over temperature limit, so it is important to maintain adequate ground plane around the device to maximize heat transfer to the PCB.

### Temperature Derating

The $V_{IN}$ supply range and ambient temperature range of the application should be compared with the following derating curve to determine the maximum safe continuous load current. The DC operating points beneath each curve are in the safe operating temperature range of the MLP package.




**Maximum Continuous Output**

### Protection Circuitry

The SC632A also provides protection circuitry that prevents the device from operating in an unspecified state. These functions include:

- Over-Current Protection (OCP)
- Short-Circuit Current Protection (SCCP)
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

#### Over-Current Protection

Over-current protection is provided to limit the output current. When $V_{OUT}$ is greater than 2V, OCP limits the output to 1A typical. The threshold at 2V allows the device to recover from excessive voltage droop during an over current.

## Applications Information (continued)

### Short-Circuit Current Protection

Short-circuit current protection is provided to limit the current that can be sourced when the output is shorted to ground. When a short circuit forces $V_{OUT}$ to drop below 2V, the SCCP detects the condition and limits the output current to 600mA (typical).

### Over-Temperature Protection

The over-temperature circuit helps prevent the device from overheating and experiencing a catastrophic failure. When the junction temperature exceeds 165°C, the device is disabled. It remains disabled until the junction temperature drops below this threshold. Hysteresis is included that prevents the device from re-enabling until the junction temperature is reduced by 20°C.

### Capacitor Selection

The SC632A is designed to use low-ESR ceramic capacitors for the input and output bypass capacitors as well as the charge pump bucket capacitors. The value of input, output and decoupling capacitors will vary with system requirements for ripple and output current. Performance as shown in the Typical Characteristic section is expected when using 2.2µF capacitors in the 0603(1608 metric) case size with X5R dieletric for $C_{IN}$ , $C_{OUT}$, $C_1$ and $C_2$ capacitors (refer to Table 1).

Consider the DC voltage characteristic of the capacitor when choosing capacitors for an application. The value of capacitance at the DC operating voltage may be considerably lower than the rated value. The following table lists recommended capacitor values which have been chosen to minimize the impact of this limitation.

The highest capacitance values in the smallest package sizes tend to have poor DC voltage characteristics. The highest value 0402 size capacitor retains as little as 35% of its rated value at 5VDC. The same value chosen in the next larger package size, 0603, will retain about 60% of its rated value at 5VDC.

**Table 1 — Recommended Capacitors**

| Size Code mil(mm) | Value µF | Capacitor | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0603(1608) | 2.2 | $C_{IN}$ , $C_{OUT}$ | This capacitor is required for the full rated output current. Typical output $V_{PP}$ < 100mV in all charge pump modes. |
| | | $C_1$, $C_2$ | |
| 0402(1005) | 2.2 | $C_{IN}$ , $C_{OUT}$ | This capacitor combination supports up to 200mA output current with typical output $V_{PP}$ < 100mV in all charge pump modes. |
| | | $C_1$, $C_2$ | |
| 0402(1005) | 0.47 | $C_{IN}$ , $C_{OUT}$ | This capacitor combination supports up to 100mA output current with typical output $V_{PP}$ < 100mV in all charge pump modes. |
| | | $C_1$, $C_2$ | |
| 0402(1005) | 1.0 | $C_{IN}$ , $C_{OUT}$ | This combination of capacitors support up to 100mA output current with typical output $V_{PP}$ < 100mV in all charge pump modes.<br><br>The 0.1µF bucket capacitors will increase output resistance by 2.5Ω compared to 0.47µF and larger values. So, at 100mA output the 1.5x to 2x mode transition will be 200mV higher. |
| | 0.1 | $C_1$, $C_2$ | |

NOTE: Use only X5R type capacitors, with a 6.3V rating or higher

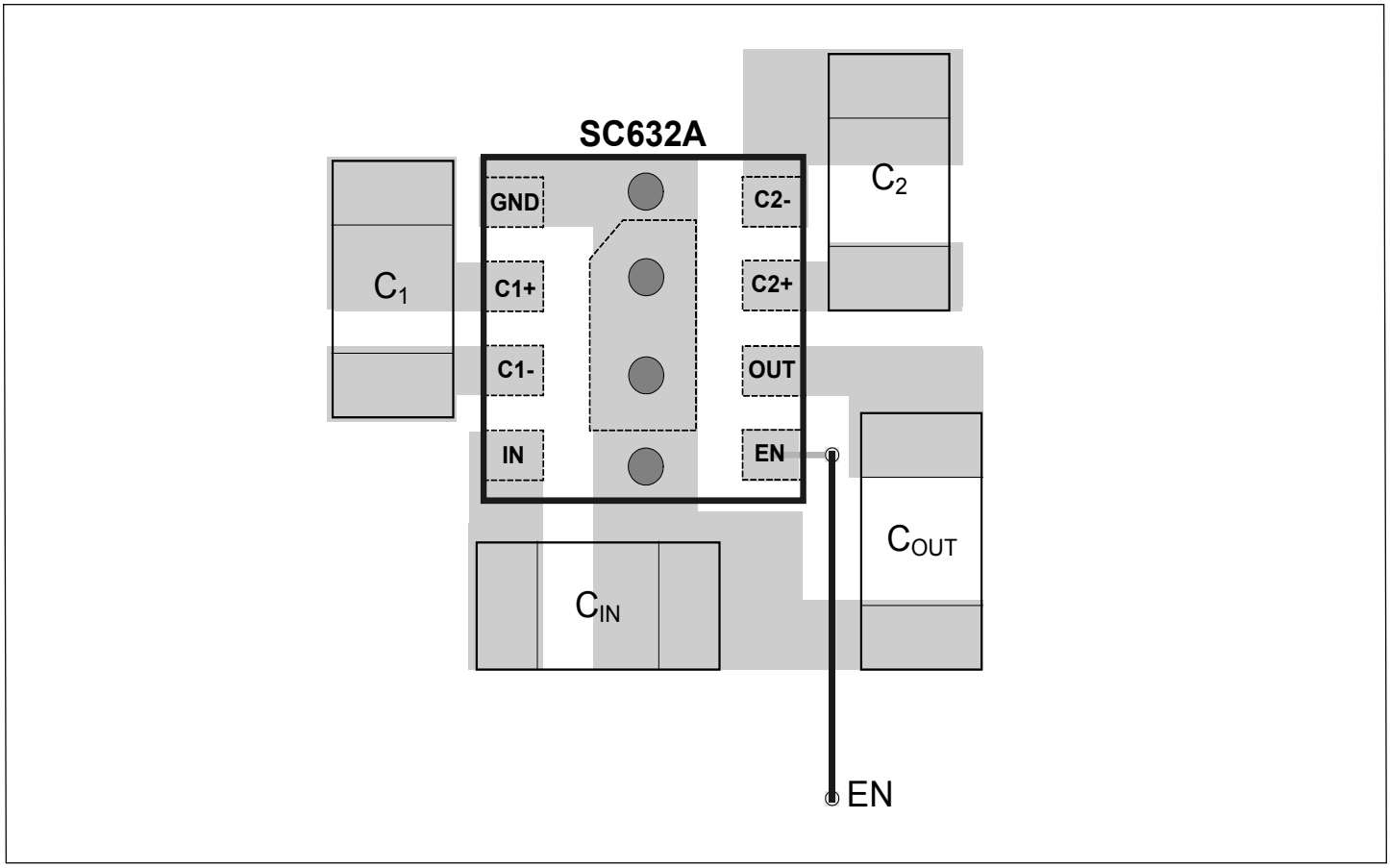
## Applications Information (continued)

### PCB Layout Considerations

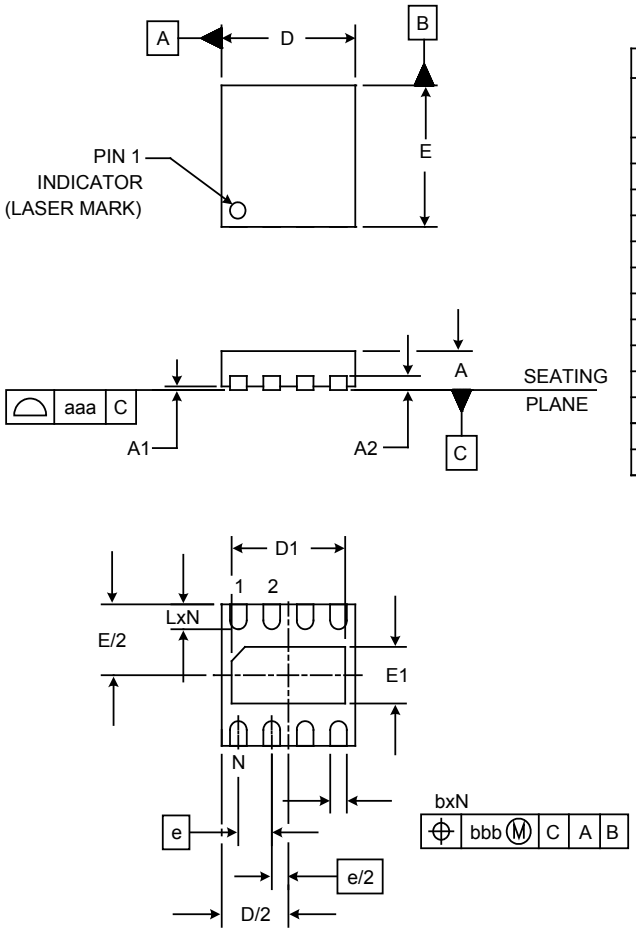
Poor layout can degrade the performance of the regulator and can be a contributory factor in EMI problems, ground bounce, thermal issues, and resistive voltage losses. Poor regulation and instability can result.

The following design rules are recommended:

1. Place the bucket capacitors as close to the device as possible and on the same side of the board. Use short wide copper areas between the capacitor pins and the device pins.
2. Place the input and output decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the device and connect these capacitors' ground pads together to the ground plane using multiple vias through a short wide copper area.
3. Connect pin 1 directly to the copper area under the thermal pad.
4. The thermal pad at the center of the device is not electrically connected. Connect this pad to the ground plane using multiple vias.
5. Use a ground plane to further reduce noise interference on sensitive circuit nodes.



## Outline Drawing — MLPD-UT-8 2x2

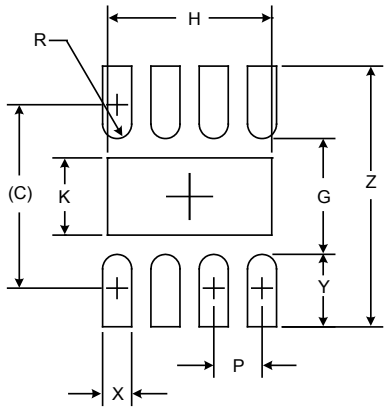



| DIMENSIONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIM | INCHES | | | MILLIMETERS | | |
| | MIN | NOM | MAX | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| A | .020 | - | .024 | 0.50 | - | 0.60 |
| A1 | .000 | - | .002 | 0.00 | - | 0.05 |
| A2 | | (.006) | | | (0.1524) | |
| b | .007 | .010 | .012 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| D | .075 | .079 | .083 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| D1 | .061 | .067 | .071 | 1.55 | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| E | .075 | .079 | .083 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| E1 | .026 | .031 | .035 | 0.65 | 0.80 | 0.90 |
| e | | .020 BSC | | | 0.50 BSC | |
| L | .012 | .014 | .016 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| N | | 8 | | | 8 | |
| aaa | | .003 | | | 0.08 | |
| bbb | | .004 | | | 0.10 | |

NOTES:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
2. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

## Land Pattern — MLPD-UT-8 2x2




| DIMENSIONS | | |
|---|---|---|
| DIM | INCHES | MILLIMETERS |
| C | (.077) | (1.95) |
| G | .047 | 1.20 |
| H | .067 | 1.70 |
| K | .031 | 0.80 |
| P | .020 | 0.50 |
| R | .006 | 0.15 |
| X | .012 | 0.30 |
| Y | .030 | 0.75 |
| Z | .106 | 2.70 |

NOTES:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
2. THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.
3. THERMAL VIAS IN THE LAND PATTERN OF THE EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A SYSTEM GROUND PLANE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY COMPROMISE THE THERMAL AND/OR FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVICE.

## Contact Information

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