



**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Exceeding the specifications below may result in permanent damage to the device, or device malfunction. Operation outside of the parameters specified in the Electrical Characteristics section is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum rated conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

| Parameter                              | Symbol        | Maximum                | Units |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------|
| VCC, BSTL to GND                       | $V_{IN}$      | -1.0 to 16 (20V Surge) | V     |
| PGND to GND                            |               | ± 0.5                  | V     |
| PHASE to GND <sup>(1)</sup>            |               | -0.5 to 18 (20V Surge) | V     |
| BSTH to PHASE                          |               | 16 (20V Surge)         | V     |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case    | $\theta_{JC}$ | 45                     | °C/W  |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient | $\theta_{JA}$ | 115                    | °C/W  |
| Operating Temperature Range            | $T_A$         | -40 to +85             | °C    |
| Maximum Junction Temperature           | $T_J$         | 125                    | °C    |
| Storage Temperature Range              | $T_{STG}$     | -65 to +150            | °C    |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10 Sec.   | $T_{LEAD}$    | 300                    | °C    |
| ESD Rating (Human Body Model)          | ESD           | 2                      | kV    |

Note: (1) -1.5V to 20V for 25ns repetitive every cycle.

**Electrical Characteristics**

Unless specified:  $V_{CC} = 4.75V$  to  $12.6V$ ;  $GND = PGND = 0V$ ;  $FB = V_O$ ;  $V_{BSTL} = 12V$ ;  $V_{BSTH-PHASE} = 12V$ ;  $T_J = 25^\circ C$

| Parameter                  | Conditions                           | Min | Typ | Max  | Units |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| <b>Power Supply</b>        |                                      |     |     |      |       |
| Supply Voltage             | VCC                                  | 4.2 |     | 12.6 | V     |
| Supply Current             | EN = VCC                             |     | 6   | 10   | mA    |
| Line Regulation            | VO = 2.5V                            |     | 0.5 |      | %     |
| <b>Error Amplifier</b>     |                                      |     |     |      |       |
| Transconductance           | Gm                                   |     | 1.8 |      | mS    |
| Gain (AOL)                 |                                      |     | 50  |      | dB    |
| Input Bias                 |                                      |     | 5   | 8    | µA    |
| <b>Oscillator</b>          |                                      |     |     |      |       |
| Oscillator Frequency       | SC2602                               | 180 | 200 | 220  | kHz   |
|                            | SC2602A                              | 450 | 500 | 550  |       |
| Oscillator Max Duty Cycle  |                                      | 90  | 95  |      | %     |
| Internal Ramp Peak to Peak |                                      |     | 1   |      | V     |
| <b>MOSFET Drivers</b>      |                                      |     |     |      |       |
| DH Source/Sink             | BSTH - DH = 4.5V,<br>DH- PHASE = 2V  | 1   |     |      | A     |
| DL Source/Sink             | BSTL - DL = 4.5V.<br>DL - PGND. = 2V | 1   |     |      | A     |

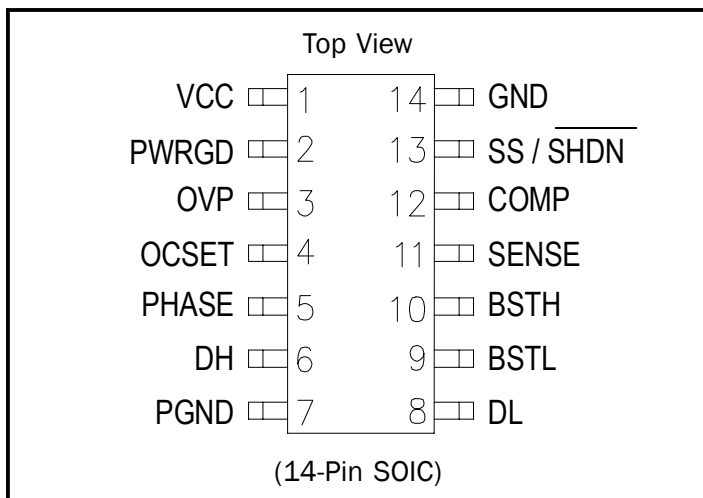
**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)**

Unless specified:  $V_{CC} = 4.75V$  to  $12.6V$ ;  $GND = PGND = 0V$ ;  $FB = V_O$ ;  $V_{BSTL} = 12V$ ;  $V_{BSTH-PHASE} = 12V$ ;  $T_J = 25^\circ C$

| Parameter              | Conditions                     | Min   | Typ   | Max   | Units   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| <b>PROTECTION</b>      |                                |       |       |       |         |
| OVP Threshold Voltage  |                                |       | 20    |       | %       |
| OVP Source Current     | $V_{OVP} = 3V$                 | 10    |       |       | mA      |
| Power Good Threshold   |                                | 88    |       | 112   | %       |
| Dead Time              |                                | 45    |       | 100   | ns      |
| Over current Set Isink | $2.0V \leq V_{OCSET} \leq 12V$ | 180   | 200   | 220   | $\mu A$ |
| <b>Reference</b>       |                                |       |       |       |         |
| Reference Voltage      | $0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$    | 1.252 | 1.265 | 1.278 | V       |
| Accuracy               |                                | -1    |       | +1    | %       |
| <b>Soft Start</b>      |                                |       |       |       |         |
| Charge Current         | $V_{SS} = 1.5V$                | 8.0   | 10    | 12    | $\mu A$ |
| Discharge Current      | $V_{SS} = 1.5V$                |       | 1.5   |       | $\mu A$ |

Note:

(1) Specification refers to application circuit (Figure 1).

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Pin Configuration**

**Ordering Information**

| Device <sup>(2)</sup> | Frequency        | Package <sup>(1)</sup> |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| SC2602STRT            | 200kHz           | SO-14                  |
| SC2602ASTRT           | 500kHz           |                        |
| SC2602EVB             | Evaluation Board |                        |

**Notes:**

(1) Only available in tape and reel packaging. A reel contains 2500 devices.

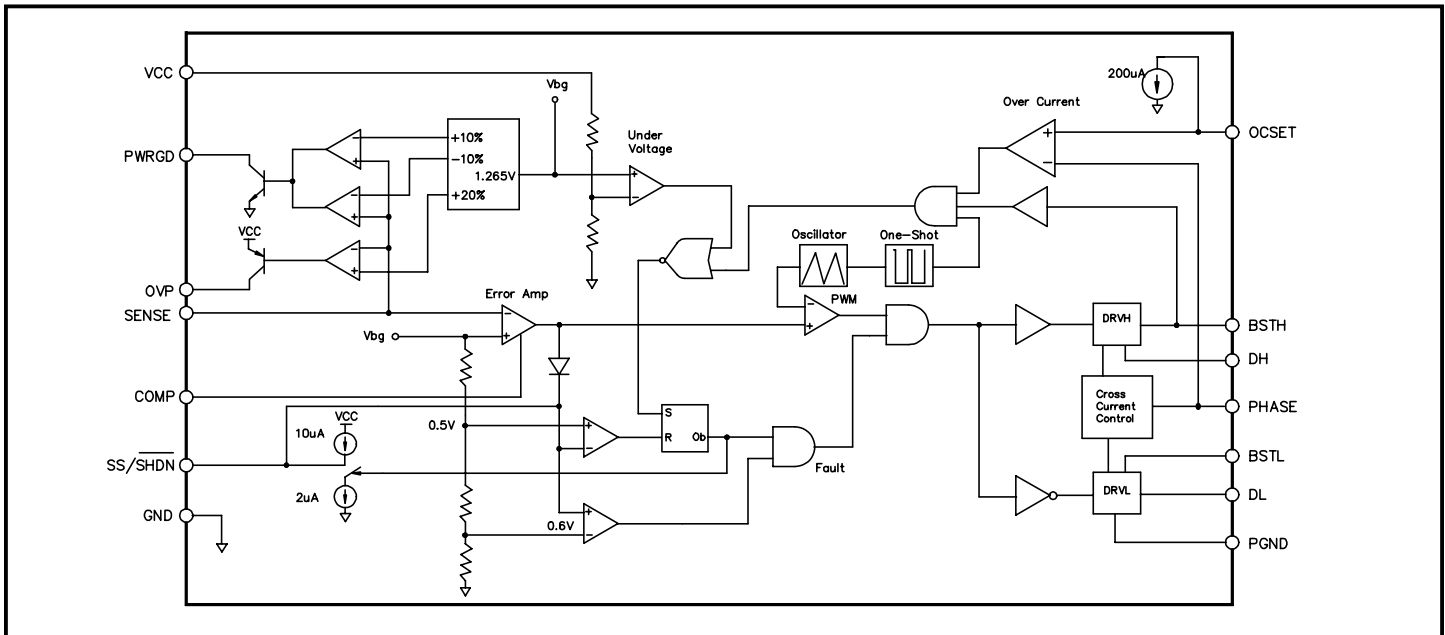
(2) Lead free product. This product is fully WEEE and RoHS compliant.

**Pin Descriptions**

| Pin # | Pin Name | Pin Function  |
|-------|----------|---|
| 1     | VCC      | Chip supply voltage.  |
| 2     | PWRGD    | Logic high indicates correct output voltage.                |
| 3     | OVP      | Over voltage protection.                                    |
| 4     | OCSET    | Sets the converter overcurrent trip point.                  |
| 5     | PHASE    | Input from the phase node between the MOSFETs.              |
| 6     | DH       | High side driver output.                                    |
| 7     | PGND     | Power ground.   |
| 8     | DL       | Low side driver output.                                     |
| 9     | BSTL     | Bootstrap, low side driver.                                 |
| 10    | BSTH     | Bootstrap, high side driver.                                |
| 11    | SENSE    | Voltage sense input.  |
| 12    | COMP     | Compensation pin.   |
| 13    | SS/SHDN  | Soft start. A capacitor to ground sets the slow start time. |
| 14    | GND      | Signal ground.  |

**Note:**

(1) All logic level inputs and outputs are open collector TTL compatible.

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Block Diagram**

**Theory of Operation**
**Synchronous Buck Converter**

Primary  $V_{CORE}$  power is provided by a synchronous, voltage-mode pulse width modulated (PWM) controller. This section has all the features required to build a high efficiency synchronous buck converter, including “Power Good” flag, shut-down, and cycle-by-cycle current limit.

The output voltage of the synchronous converter is set and controlled by the output of the error amplifier. The external resistive divider reference voltage is derived from an internal trimmed-bandgap voltage reference (See Fig. 1). The inverting input of the error amplifier receives its voltage from the SENSE pin.

The internal oscillator uses an on-chip capacitor and trimmed precision current sources to set the oscillation frequency to 200kHz/500kHz. The triangular output of the oscillator sets the reference voltage at the inverting input of the comparator. The non-inverting input of the comparator receives its input voltage from the error amplifier. When the oscillator output voltage drops below the error amplifier output voltage, the comparator output goes high. This pulls DL low, turning off the low-side FET, and DH is pulled high, turning on the high-side FET (once the cross-current control allows it). When the oscillator voltage rises back above the error amplifier output voltage, the comparator output goes low. This pulls DH low, turning off the high-side FET, and DL is pulled high, turning on the low-side FET (once the cross-current control allows it).

As SENSE increases, the output voltage of the error amplifier decreases. This causes a reduction in the on-time of the high-side MOSFET connected to DH, hence lowering the output voltage.

**Under Voltage Lockout**

The under voltage lockout circuit of the SC2602 assures that the high-side MOSFET driver outputs remain in the off state whenever the supply voltage drops below set parameters. Lockout occurs if  $V_{CC}$  falls below 4.1V. Normal operation resumes once  $V_{CC}$  rises above 4.2V.

**Over-Voltage Protection**

The over-voltage protection pin (OVP) is high only when the voltage at SENSE is 20% higher than the target value programmed by the external resistor divider. The OVP pin is internally connected to a PNP’s collector.

**Power Good**

The power good function is to confirm that the regulator outputs are within +/-10% of the programmed level. PWRGD remains high as long as this condition is met. PWRGD is connected to an internal open collector NPN transistor.

## POWER MANAGEMENT

### Applications Information (Cont.)

#### Soft Start

Initially,  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  sources  $10\mu\text{A}$  of current to charge an external capacitor. The outputs of the error amplifiers are clamped to a voltage proportional to the voltage on  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$ . This limits the on-time of the high-side MOSFETs, thus leading to a controlled ramp-up of the output voltages.

#### $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ Current Limiting

The current limit threshold is set by connecting an external resistor from the  $V_{\text{CC}}$  supply to OCSET. The voltage drop across this resistor is due to the  $200\mu\text{A}$  internal sink sets the voltage at the pin. This voltage is compared to the voltage at the PHASE node. This comparison is made only when the high-side drive is high to avoid false current limit triggering due to uncontributing measurements from the MOSFETs off-voltage. When the voltage at PHASE is less than the voltage at OCSET, an overcurrent condition occurs and the soft start cycle is initiated. The synchronous switch turns off and  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  starts to sink  $2\mu\text{A}$ . When  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  reaches  $0.8\text{V}$ , it then starts to source  $10\mu\text{A}$  and a new cycle begins.

#### Hiccup Mode

During power up, the  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  pin is internally pulled low until VCC reaches the undervoltage lockout level of  $4.2\text{V}$ . Once  $V_{\text{CC}}$  has reached  $4.2\text{V}$ , the  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  pin is released and begins to source  $10\mu\text{A}$  of current to the external soft-start capacitor. As the soft-start voltage rises, the output of the internal error amplifier is clamped to this voltage. When the error signal reaches the level of the internal triangular oscillator, which swings from  $1\text{V}$  to  $2\text{V}$  at a fixed frequency of  $200\text{kHz}/500\text{kHz}$ , switching occurs. As the error signal crosses over the oscillator signal, the duty cycle of the PWM signal continues to increase until the output comes into regulation. If an over-current condition has not occurred the soft-start voltage will continue to rise and level off at about  $2.2\text{V}$ .

An over-current condition occurs when the high-side drive is turned on, but the PHASE node does not reach the voltage level set at the OCSET pin. The PHASE node is sampled only once per cycle during the valley of the triangular oscillator. Once an over-current occurs, the high-side drive is turned off and the low-side drive turns on and the  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  pin begins to sink  $2\mu\text{A}$ . The soft-start voltage will begin to decrease as the  $2\mu\text{A}$  of current discharges the external capacitor. When the soft-start voltage reaches  $0.8\text{V}$ , the  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  pin will begin to source  $10\mu\text{A}$  and begin to charge the external capacitor causing the soft-start voltage to rise again. Again, when the soft-start voltage reaches the level of the internal oscillator, switching will occur.

If the over-current condition is no longer present, normal operation will continue. If the over-current condition is still present, the  $\overline{\text{SS/SHDN}}$  pin will again begin to sink  $2\mu\text{A}$ . This cycle will continue indefinitely until the over-current condition is removed.

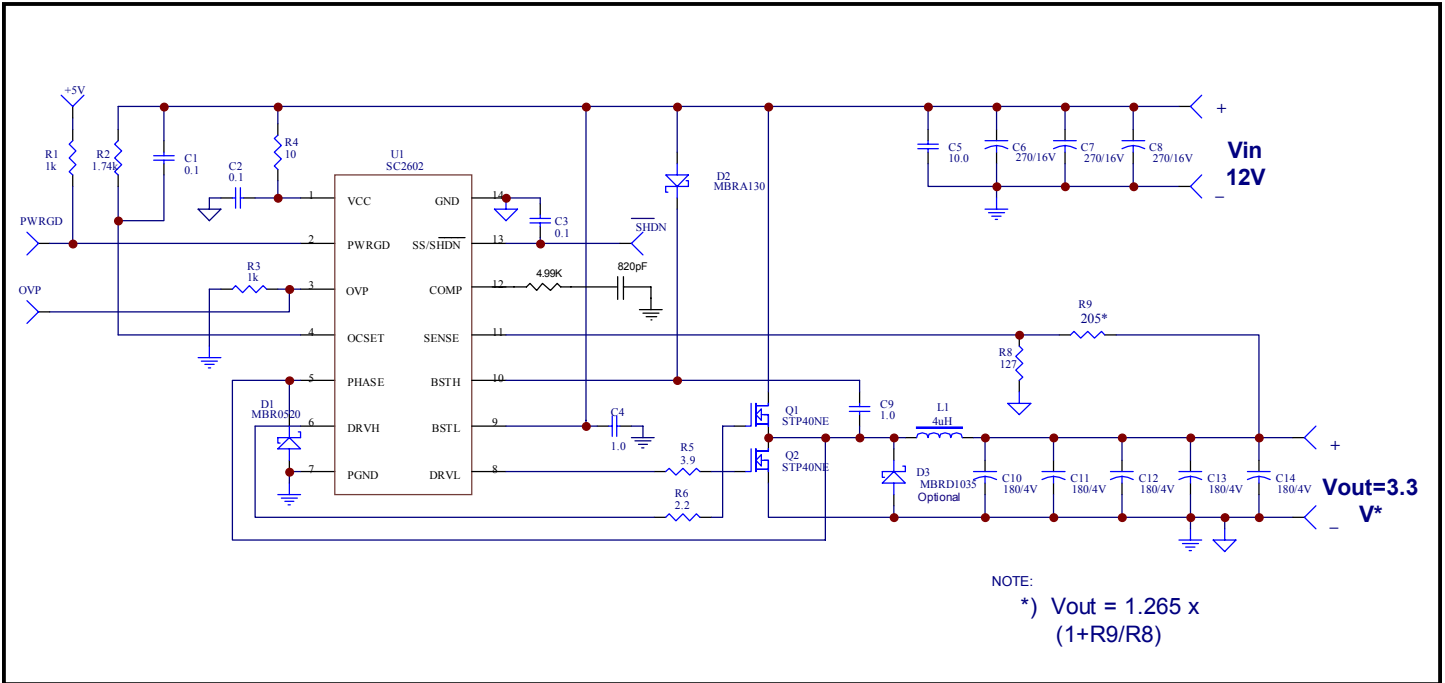
In conclusion, below is shown a typical “12V Application Circuit” which has a BSTH voltage derived by bootstrapping input voltage to the PHASE node through diode D1. This circuit is very useful in cases where only input power of  $12\text{V}$  is available.

In order to prevent substrate glitching, a small-signal diode should be placed in close proximity to the chip with cathode connected to PHASE and anode connected to PGND.

POWER MANAGEMENT

Application Circuit

Typical 12V Application Circuit with Bootstrapped BSTH



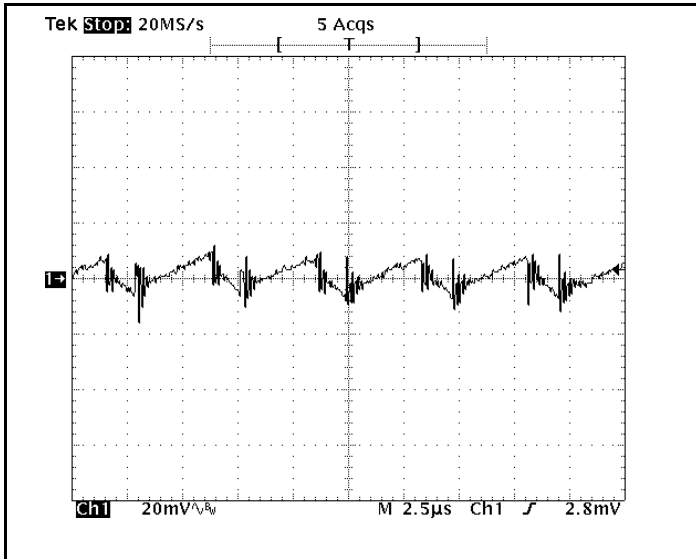
## POWER MANAGEMENT

### Typical Characteristics

#### Output Ripple Voltage

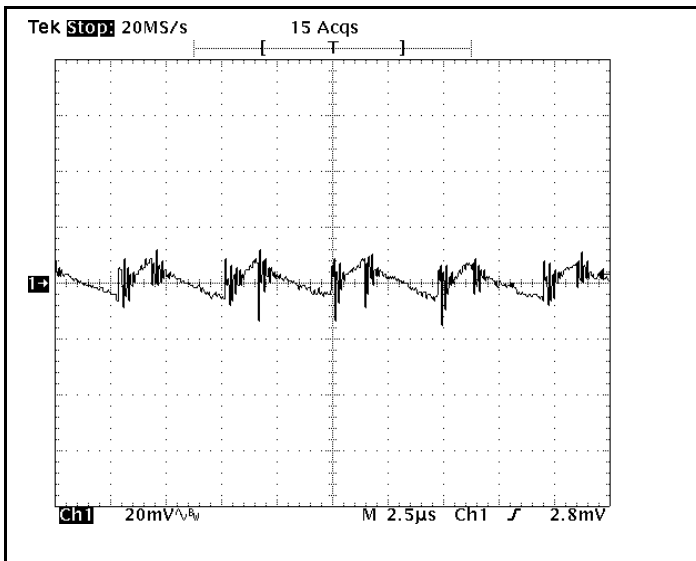
Ch1: Vo\_rpl

1.  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ;  $V_O = 3.3V$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 12A$



Ch1: Vo\_rpl

2.  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ;  $V_{OUT} = 1.3V$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 12A$

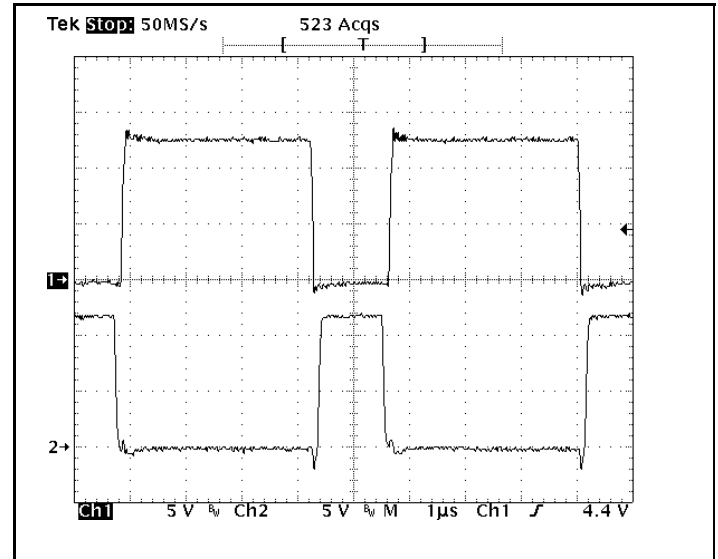


Wave forms are shown for SC2602 and are similar for SC2602A but at higher frequency.

#### Gate Drive Waveforms

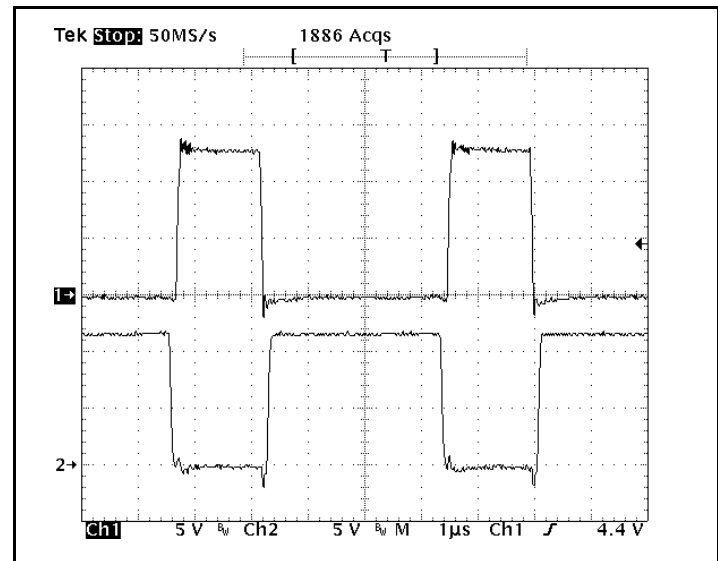
Ch1: Top FET

Ch2: Bottom FET



Ch1: Top FET

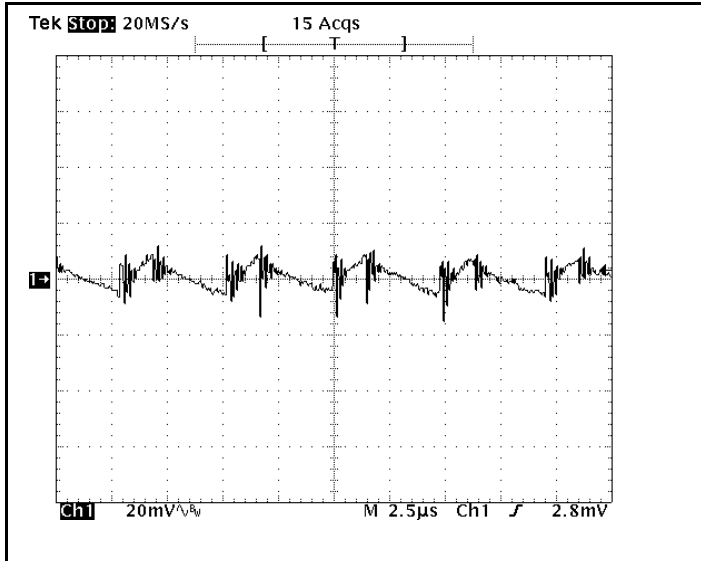
Ch2: Bottom FET





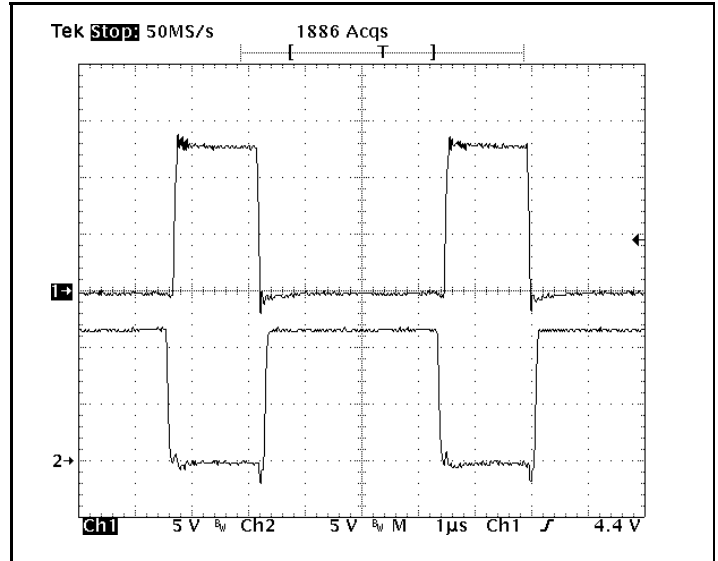
**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

Ch1: Vo\_rpl

 2.  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ;  $V_{OUT} = 1.3V$ ;  $I_{OUT} = 12A$ 


Ch1: Top FET

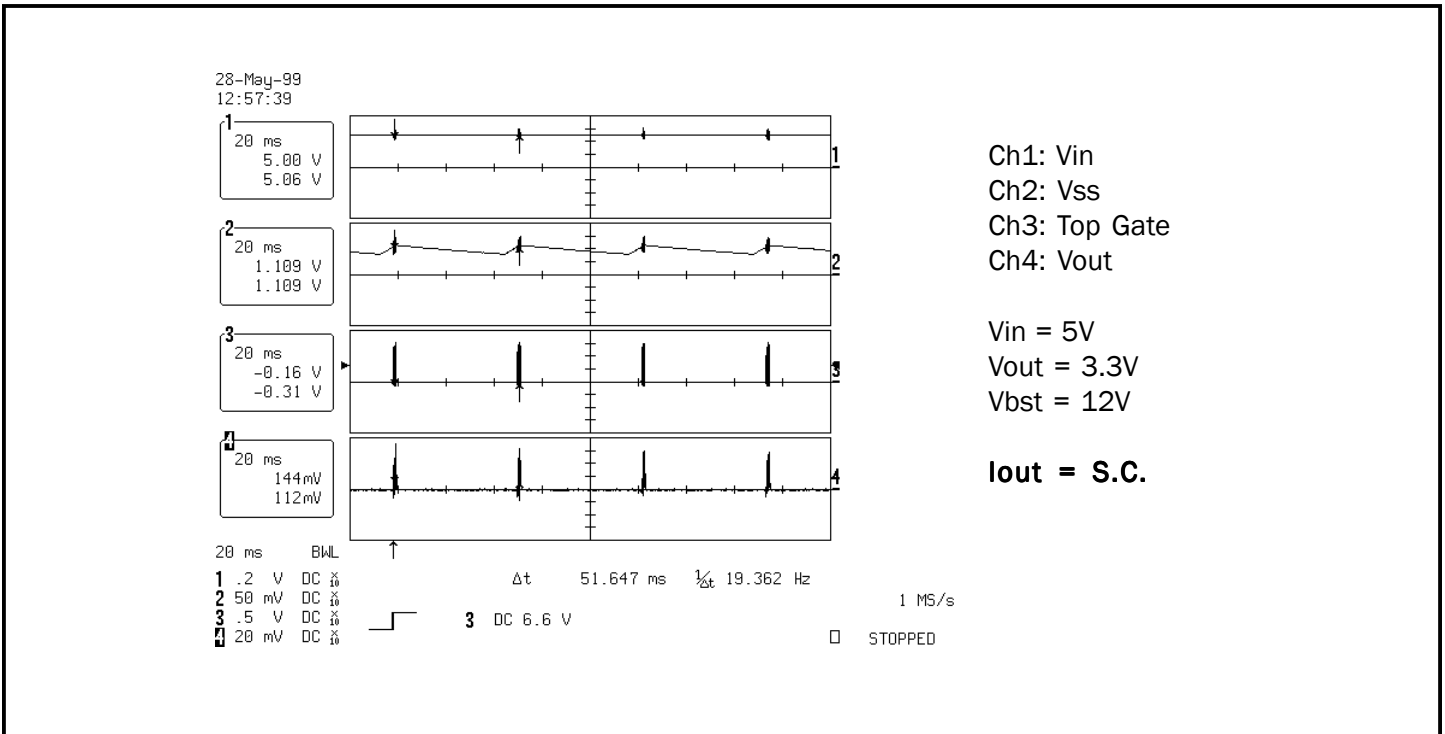
Ch2: Bottom FET



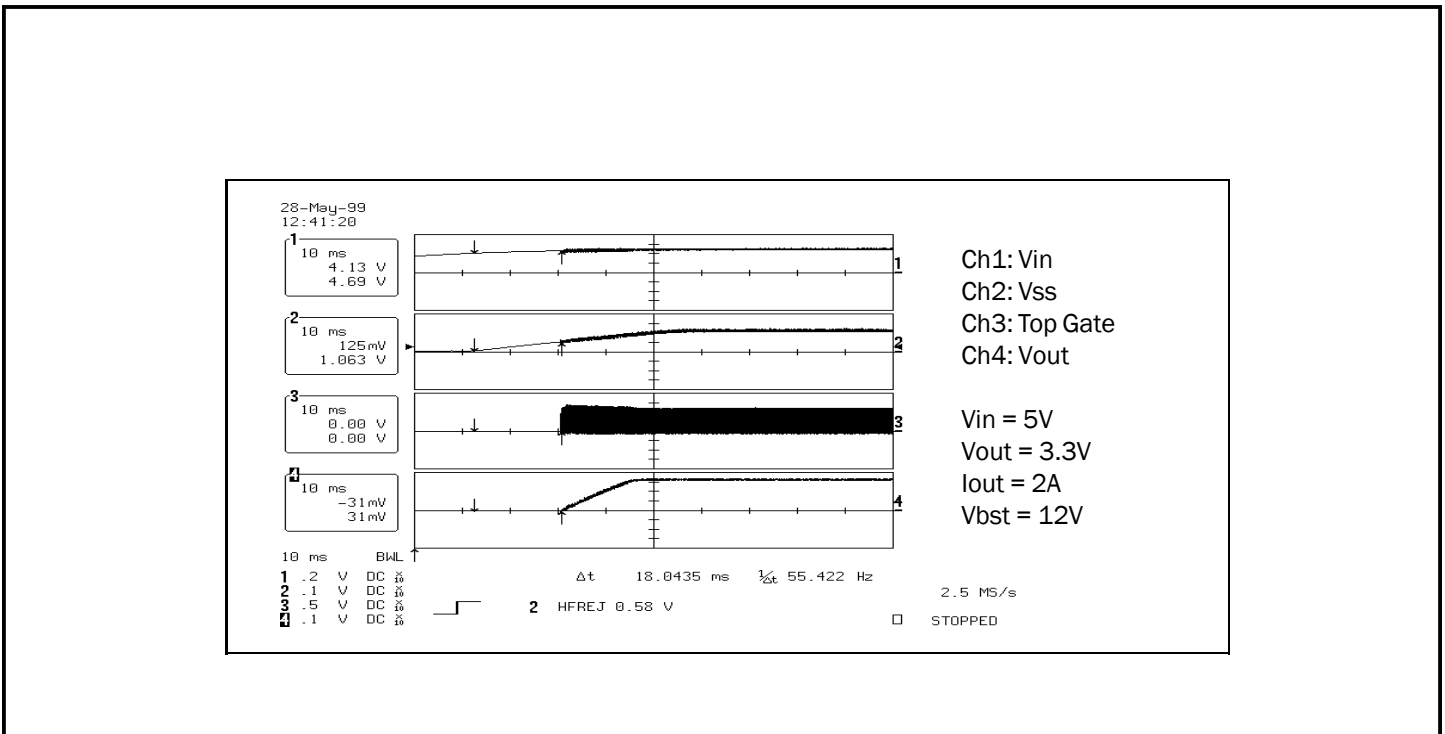
**POWER MANAGEMENT**

**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

**Hiccup Mode**



**Start Up Mode**



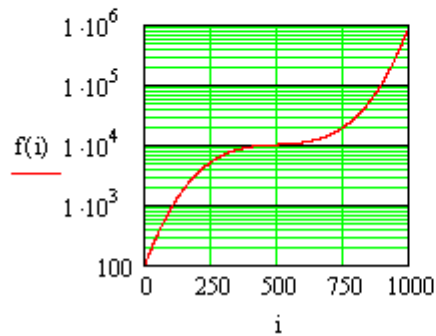
**Math Cad Close Loop Stability Analysis**

General Equations | Sample Frequencies Calculations

$$i := 1, 2 \dots 10^3$$

$$Fc := 10 \cdot 10^3$$

$$f(i) := Fc \cdot 1.0005^{i-500} + 10^{-4.16} \cdot (i-500)^3$$

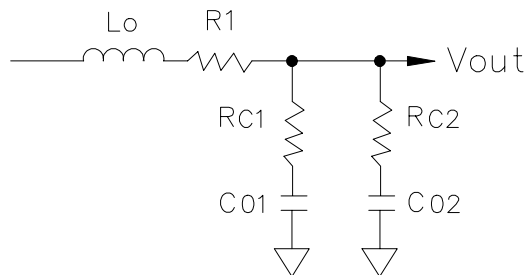


$$g(i) := \text{if} \left( i - 900 \geq 0, \frac{i - 900}{100}, 0 \right)$$

$$j := (-1)^{.5}$$

$$W(i) := 2 \cdot \pi \cdot j \cdot f(i)$$

Output Filter Schematic:



**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

Output filter calculation

$$L_o := 4.3 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad R_l := 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad C_{o1} := 1500 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad R_{c1} := 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad C_{o2} := 100 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad R_{c2} := 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$Z_{c1}(i) := R_{c1} + \frac{1}{C_{o1} \cdot W(i)} \quad Z_{c2}(i) := R_{c2} + \frac{1}{C_{o2} \cdot W(i)} \quad Z_c(i) := \frac{Z_{c1}(i) \cdot Z_{c2}(i)}{Z_{c1}(i) + Z_{c2}(i)}$$

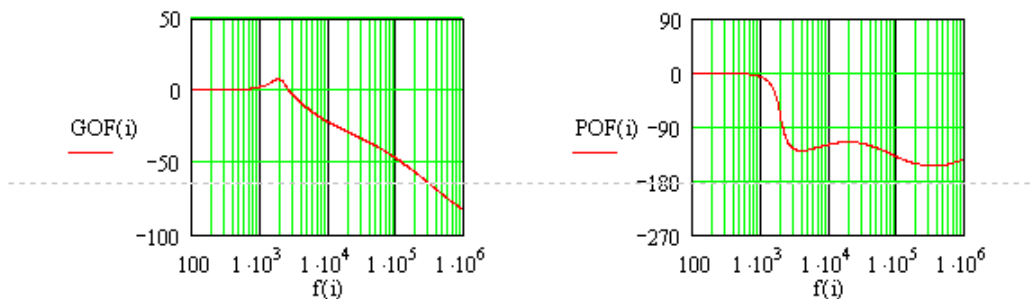
$$OF(i) := \frac{Z_c(i)}{R_l + L_o \cdot W(i) + Z_c(i)} \quad Gof(i) := \left( \text{Re}(OF(i))^2 + \text{Im}(OF(i))^2 \right)^{.5}$$

$$GOF(i) := 20 \cdot \log(Gof(i))$$

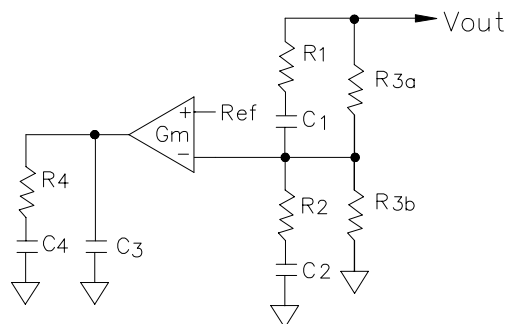
$$C(i) := \frac{\text{Re}(OF(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{Gof(i)} \quad S(i) := \frac{\text{Im}(OF(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{Gof(i)}$$

$$POF(i) := \frac{360}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \text{acos}(C(i)) \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, 1, -1) + 180 \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, -2, 0) - 90 \cdot g(i)$$

Output Filter Plots



Error Amplifier Schematic



Error Amplifier calculation

$$\begin{aligned}
 R3a &:= 10 \cdot 10^{-3} & R1 &:= .1 \cdot 10^{-3} & R2 &:= .1 \cdot 10^{-3} & R4 &:= 15 \cdot 10^{-3} & C3 &:= .01 \cdot 10^{-9} \\
 R3b &:= 10 \cdot 10^{-3} & C1 &:= 30 \cdot 10^{-9} & C2 &:= 1000 \cdot 10^{-9} & C4 &:= 100 \cdot 10^{-9} & Gm &:= 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z1(i) &:= \frac{R3a \cdot \left( R1 + \frac{1}{C1 \cdot W(i)} \right)}{R3a + R1 + \frac{1}{C1 \cdot W(i)}} & Z2(i) &:= \frac{R3b \cdot \left( R2 + \frac{1}{C2 \cdot W(i)} \right)}{R3b + R2 + \frac{1}{C2 \cdot W(i)}} & Z3(i) &:= \frac{\left( R4 + \frac{1}{C4 \cdot W(i)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C3 \cdot W(i)}}{R4 + \frac{1}{C4 \cdot W(i)} + \frac{1}{C3 \cdot W(i)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$EA(i) := -\frac{Z2(i)}{Z1(i) + Z2(i)} \cdot Z3(i) \cdot Gm$$

$$G_{ea}(i) := \left( \text{Re}(EA(i)) \right)^2 + \left( \text{Im}(EA(i)) \right)^2$$

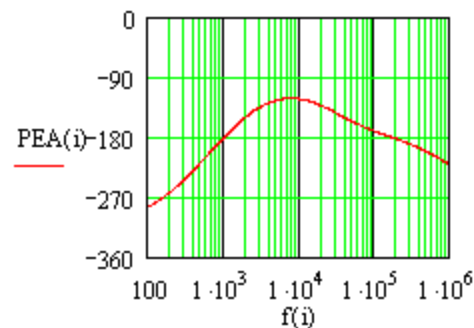
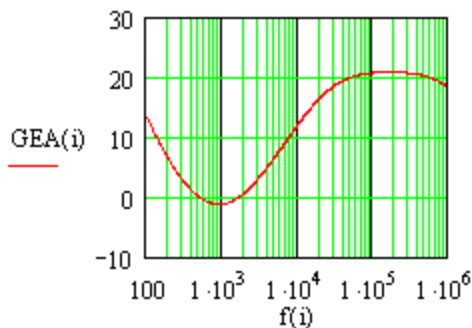
$$GEA(i) := 20 \cdot \log(G_{ea}(i))$$

$$C(i) := \frac{\text{Re}(EA(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{G_{ea}(i)}$$

$$S(i) := \frac{\text{Im}(EA(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{G_{ea}(i)}$$

$$PEA(i) := \frac{360}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \text{acos}(C(i)) \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, 1, -1) + 180 \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, -2, 0) - 90 \cdot g(i)$$

Error Amplifier plots



**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

Close Loop Calculation

$$V_{in} := 3.3$$

$$V_{pp} := \frac{1}{1.7}$$

$$CL(i) := OF(i) \cdot EA(i) \cdot \frac{v_{in}}{V_{pp}}$$

$$G_{cl}(i) := \left( \text{Re}(CL(i))^2 + \text{Im}(CL(i))^2 \right)^{0.5}$$

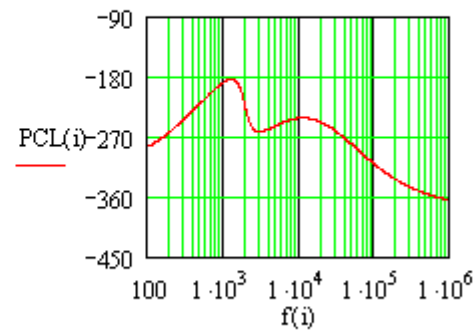
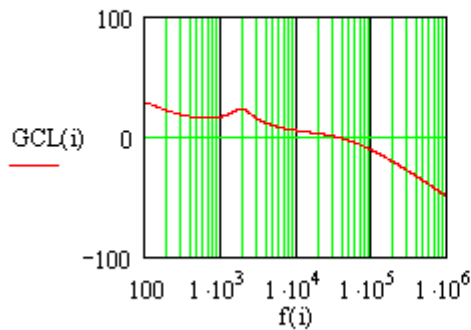
$$GCL(i) := 20 \cdot \log(G_{cl}(i))$$

$$C(i) := \frac{\text{Re}(CL(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{G_{cl}(i)}$$

$$S(i) := \frac{\text{Im}(CL(i) \cdot j^{g(i)})}{G_{cl}(i)}$$

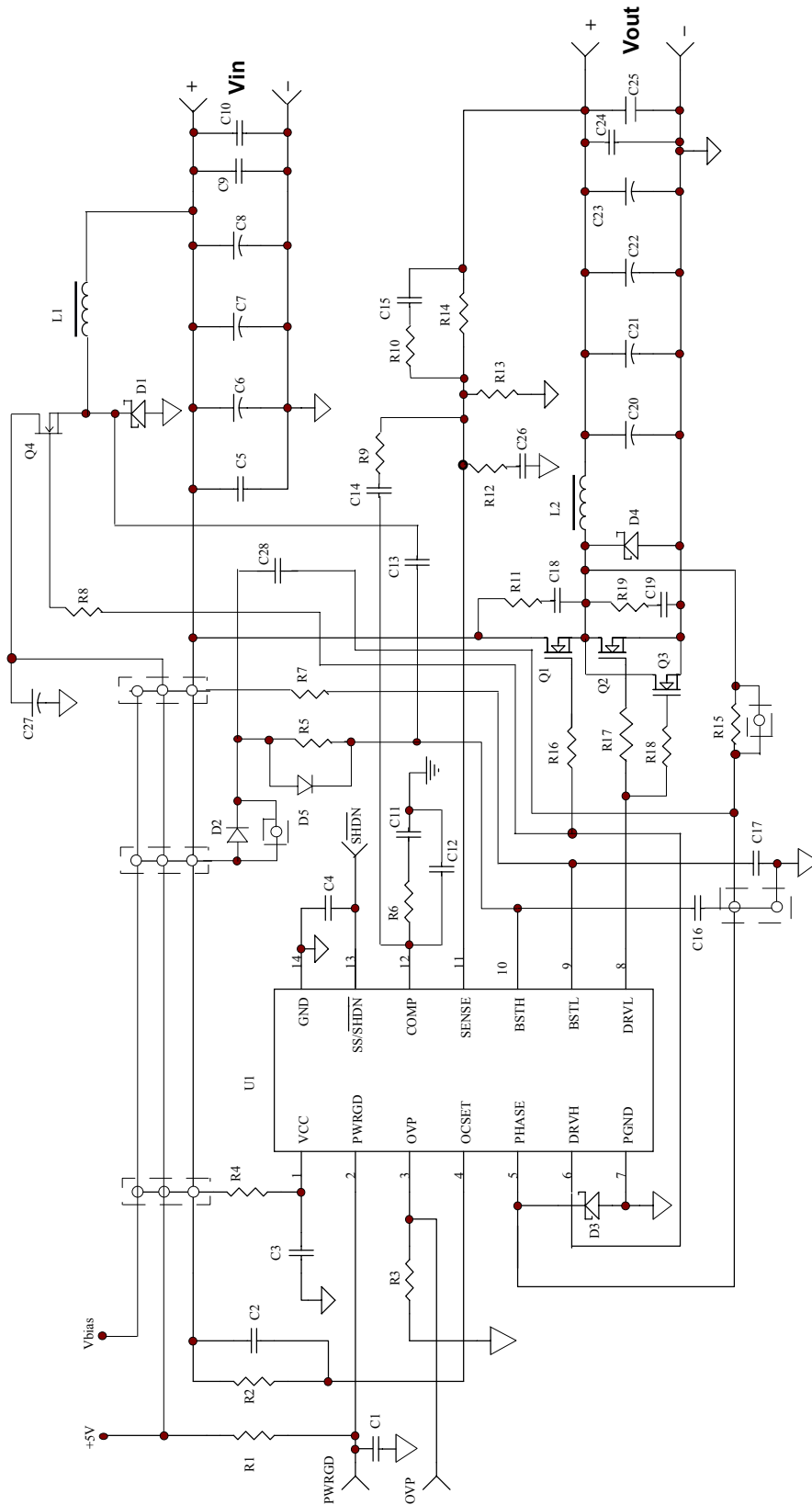
$$PCL(i) := \frac{360}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \text{acos}(C(i)) \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, 1, -1) + 180 \cdot \text{if}(S(i) \geq 0, -2, 0) - 90 \cdot g(i)$$

Close Loop plots



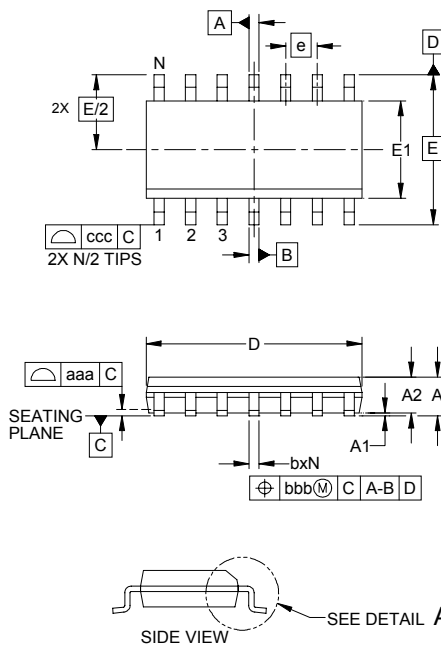
POWER MANAGEMENT

Evaluation Board Schematic



## POWER MANAGEMENT

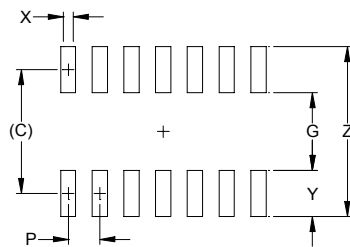
### Outline Drawing - S0-14



| DIM     | INCHES   |      |      | MILLIMETERS |      |      |
|---------|----------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
|         | MIN      | NOM  | MAX  | MIN         | NOM  | MAX  |
| A       | .053     | -    | .069 | 1.35        | -    | 1.75 |
| A1      | .004     | -    | .010 | 0.10        | -    | 0.25 |
| A2      | .049     | -    | .065 | 1.25        | -    | 1.65 |
| b       | .012     | -    | .020 | 0.31        | -    | 0.51 |
| c       | .007     | -    | .010 | 0.17        | -    | 0.25 |
| D       | .337     | .341 | .344 | 8.55        | 8.65 | 8.75 |
| E1      | .150     | .154 | .157 | 3.80        | 3.90 | 4.00 |
| E       | .236 BSC |      |      | 6.00 BSC    |      |      |
| e       | .050 BSC |      |      | 1.27 BSC    |      |      |
| h       | .010     | -    | .020 | 0.25        | -    | 0.50 |
| L       | .016     | .028 | .041 | 0.40        | 0.72 | 1.04 |
| L1      | (0.041)  |      |      | (1.04)      |      |      |
| N       | 14       |      |      | 14          |      |      |
| theta 1 | 0°       | -    | 8°   | 0°          | -    | 8°   |
| aaa     | .004     |      |      | 0.10        |      |      |
| bbb     | .010     |      |      | 0.25        |      |      |
| ccc     | .008     |      |      | 0.20        |      |      |

- NOTES:
1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
  2. DATUMS **-A-** AND **-B-** TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE **-H-**
  3. DIMENSIONS "E1" AND "D" DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
  4. REFERENCE JEDEC STD MS-012, VARIATION AB.

### Land Pattern - S0-14



| DIM | DIMENSIONS |             |
|-----|------------|-------------|
|     | INCHES     | MILLIMETERS |
| C   | (.205)     | (5.20)      |
| G   | .118       | 3.00        |
| P   | .050       | 1.27        |
| X   | .024       | 0.60        |
| Y   | .087       | 2.20        |
| Z   | .291       | 7.40        |

- NOTES:
1. THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.
  2. REFERENCE IPC-SM-782A, RLP NO. 302A.

### Contact Information

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Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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