# 300 mA / 600 mA / 1 A Synchronous Buck Regulator

#### Description

The FAN5370X is a Super Low Iq, step–down switching voltage regulator, that delivers a fixed output from an input voltage supply of 2.3 V to 5.5 V. Using a proprietary architecture with synchronous rectification, the FAN5370X is capable of delivering a peak efficiency of 93%, while maintaining efficiency over 90% at load currents as low as 1 mA.

The regulator operates with 0402 and 0603 input and output capacitors, respectively, which reduces the total solution size to 5.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. At moderate and light load, Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) is used to operate the device with a low quiescent current. Even with such a low quiescent current, the part exhibits excellent transient response during load swings. In Shutdown Mode, the supply current drops to 100 nA, reducing power consumption. The Mode pin allows the part to be in a Super Low IQ (SLIQ) mode with a typical quiescent current of 2  $\mu$ A.

The FAN5370X is available in 6–bump, 0.4 mm pitch, Wafer–Level Chip–Scale Package (WLCSP).

#### Features

- 2 µA Typical Quiescent Current
- 5.5 mm<sup>2</sup> Total Solution Size
- 300 mA / 600 mA / 1 A Output Current Capability
- 0.6 V to 3.3 V Fixed Output Voltage
- 2.3 V to 5.5 V Input Voltage Range
- Best-in-Class Load Transient Response
- Best-in-Class Efficiency with Sub 1 mA Output Currents
- Internal Soft–Start Limits Battery Current Below 150 mA to Avoid Brown–out Scenarios
- Protection Faults (UVLO, OCP and OTP)
- Thermal Shutdown and Overload Protection
- 6–Bump WLCSP, 0.4 mm Pitch
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

### Applications

- Wearables
- Smart Watch
- Health Monitoring
- Sensor Drive
- Energy Harvesting
- Utility and Safety Modules
- RF Modules



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WLCSP6 CASE 567UH

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



- = Alphanumeric Device Marking
- = Lot Run Code

12

KK

Х

Υ

Ζ

- = Alphabetical Year Code
- = 2-weeks Date Code
- = Assembly Plant Code



Figure 1. Typical Application

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 2 of this data sheet.

#### **Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION**

| Part Number   | Output Voltage<br>(Note 1) | Max. Output<br>Current (Note 1) | Temperature<br>Range | Package | Packing Method | Device Marking |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| FAN53703UC48X | 3.0 V                      | 1.0 A                           | –40 to 85°C          | WLCSP   | Tape & Reel    | GH             |

1. Other voltage and output current options are available. Contact an On Semiconductor representative.

#### Table 2. RECOMMENDED EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

| Component                 | Description                      | Vendor                    | Parameter | Тур | Unit |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----|------|
| L                         | 1.0 μH, 20%, 2.3 A, 107 mΩ, 1608 | DFE160810S-1R0M (Murata)  | L         | 1.0 | μH   |
| C <sub>IN</sub>           | 2.2 μF, 20%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0402    | C1005X5R0J225M050BC (TDK) | С         | 2.2 |      |
| C <sub>OUT</sub> (Note 2) | 22 μF, 20%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0603     | C1608X5R0J226M080AC (TDK) | С         | 22  | μг   |

2. A 10  $\mu$ F, 0402 capacitor can be used to reduce total solution size at the expense of load transient performance.

#### **Pin Configuration**





Figure 2. Top View

#### Figure 3. Bottom View

#### Table 3. PIN DEFINITIONS

| Pin # | Name | Description  |
|-------|------|--|
| A1    | EN   | Enable. The device is in Shutdown Mode when voltage to this pin is <0.4 V and enabled when >1.2 V. Do not leave this pin floating. Recommended for GPIO 1.8 V to drive this pin. |
| A2    | VIN  | Input Voltage. Connect to input power source across CIN.   |
| B1    | MODE | MODE. Logic "LOW" allows the IC to be in a Super Low IQ (SLIQ) state. A Logic HIGH allows the part to be in normal Iq state Auto Mode.   |
| B2    | SW   | Switching Node. Connect to SW pad of inductor.   |
| C1    | FB   | Feedback. Connect to positive side of output capacitor.  |
| C2    | GND  | Ground. Power and IC ground. All signals are referenced to this pin.   |

#### Table 4. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol            | Parameter                              | Min  | Мах                           | Unit |
|-------------------|--|------|-------------------------------|------|
| V <sub>IN</sub>   | Input Voltage                          | -0.3 | V                             |      |
| V <sub>SW</sub>   | Voltage on SW Pin                      | -0.3 | V                             |      |
| V <sub>CTRL</sub> | EN, FB and Mode Pin Voltage            | -0.3 | V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3 (Note 3) | V    |
| ESD               | Human Body Model per JESD22-A114       | 2.0  |                               | kV   |
|                   | Charged Device Model per JESD22–C101   | 1.0  |                               |      |
| TJ                | Junction Temperature                   | -40  | +150                          | °C   |
| T <sub>STG</sub>  | Storage Temperature                    | -40  | +150                          | °C   |
| TL                | Lead Soldering Temperature, 10 Seconds |      | +260                          | °C   |

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

3. Lesser of 6 V or V<sub>IN</sub> + 0.3  $\breve{V}$ 

#### Table 5. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Symbol                    | Parameter                      | Min  | Тур | Max  | Unit |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|
| V <sub>IN</sub>           | Supply Voltage Range           | 2.3  |     | 5.5  | V    |
| I <sub>OUT</sub>          | Output Current                 | 0    |     | 1.0  | А    |
| C <sub>IN</sub>           | Input Capacitor                |      | 2.2 |      | μF   |
| C <sub>OUT</sub> (Note 4) | Output Capacitance             | 3    |     | 100  | μF   |
| L                         | Inductor                       | 0.47 | 1.0 | 1.3  | μΗ   |
| T <sub>A</sub>            | Operating Ambient Temperature  | -40  |     | +85  | °C   |
| TJ                        | Operating Junction Temperature | -40  |     | +125 | °C   |

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

4. Effective output capacitance after DC bias.

**Table 6. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Minimum and maximum values are at  $V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 3.6$  V,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C,  $V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 3.6$  V,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8$  V.)

| Symbol                 | Parameter                         | Condition   | Min   | Тур  | Max   | Unit |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------|------|-------|------|
| I <sub>Q,SLIQ</sub>    | Quiescent Current                 | SLIQ Mode, no load,<br>non-switching                              |       | 2    |       | μΑ   |
| I <sub>Q,PFM</sub>     | PFM Quiescent Current             | PFM Mode, no load, non-switching                                  |       | 5    |       | μΑ   |
| I <sub>SD</sub>        | Shutdown Supply Current           | EN = GND, V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6 V, no load                         |       | 100  |       | nA   |
| V <sub>UVLO_RISE</sub> | Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold   | V <sub>IN</sub> Rising  | 2.10  | 2.15 | 2.21  | V    |
| V <sub>UVLO_FALL</sub> |                                   | V <sub>IN</sub> Falling   | 2.00  | 2.05 | 2.10  | V    |
| V <sub>IH</sub>        | HIGH–Level Input Voltage          |   | 1.2   |      |       | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub>        | LOW-Level Input Voltage           |   |       |      | 0.4   | V    |
| I <sub>LIM</sub>       | Peak Current Limit, 300 mA Option | V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.35 V, open–loop                               |       | 1065 |       | mA   |
|                        | Peak Current Limit, 600 mA Option | V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.35 V, open–loop                               |       | 1365 |       |      |
|                        | Peak Current Limit, 1 A Option    | V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.35 V, open–loop                               |       | 1765 |       |      |
| VOACC                  | Output Voltage Accuracy           | V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.6 V to 2.0 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0 A, PWM Mode | -25   |      | +25   | mV   |
|                        |                                   | V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.0 V to 3.3 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0 A, PWM Mode | -1.25 |      | +1.25 | %    |
|                        |                                   | V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.6 V to 2.0 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0 A, PFM Mode | -40   |      | +40   | mV   |
|                        |                                   | V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.0 V to 3.3 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0 A, PFM Mode | -2    |      | +2    | %    |
| R <sub>DS(on)</sub>    | PMOS On Resistance                | V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> = 3.6 V                         |       | 135  |       | mΩ   |
|                        | NMOS On Resistance                | V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> = 3.6 V                         |       | 95   |       | mΩ   |
| T <sub>TSD</sub>       | Thermal Shutdown                  |   |       | 150  |       | °C   |
| T <sub>HYS</sub>       | Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis       |   |       | 15   |       | °C   |

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

#### Table 7. THERMAL PROPERTIES

| Symbol        | Parameter                                       | Min | Тур | Мах | Unit |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $\theta_{JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (Note 5) |     | 125 |     | °C/W |

5. Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is a function of application and board layout. This data is simulated with four-layer 2s2p boards with vias in accordance to JESD51– JEDEC standard. Special attention must be paid not to exceed the junction temperature.

| Table 8. SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS Recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise noted, $V_{IN} = 2.3$ V to 5.5 V, $T_A =$  |
|---|
| $-40^{\circ}$ C to +85°C, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V. Typical values are given at T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V. System characteristics are based on circuit per |
| Figure 1. L = 1.0 μH, 2.3 A, 107 mΩ DCR, DFE160810S–1R0M (TOKO), C <sub>IN</sub> = 1x 2.2 μF, 6.3 V, 0402 (1005 metric),  |
| C1005X5R0J225M050BC (TDK) and C <sub>OUT</sub> = 1x 22 μF, 6.3 V, 0603 (1608 metric), C1608X5R0J226M080AC (TDK).  |

| Symbol                  | Parameter       | Conditions  | Min | Тур  | Max  | Units |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---|-----|------|------|-------|
| LOAD <sub>REG</sub>     | Load Regulation | $I_{OUT}$ = 10 µA to 1 mA, SLIQ Mode  |     | -9.0 |      | mV/mA |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200 mA to 1 A, PWM Mode  |     | -2.0 |      | mV/A  |
| LINE <sub>REG</sub>     | Line Regulation | 3.0 V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 4.35 V,<br>I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300 mA, PWM   |     |      | mV/V |       |
| V <sub>OUT_RIPPLE</sub> | Ripple Voltage  | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 250 μA, SLIQ Mode  |     | 40   |      | mV    |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 20 mA, PFM Mode  |     | 25   |      |       |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200 mA, PWM Mode   |     | 5    |      |       |
| Eff                     | Efficiency      | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 μA, SLIQ Mode  |     | 88   |      | %     |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 500 μA, SLIQ Mode  |     | 91   |      | 1     |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 mA, PFM Mode   |     | 90   |      |       |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA, PFM Mode   |     | 91   |      |       |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300 mA, PWM Mode   |     | 91   |      |       |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA, PWM Mode   |     | 90   |      |       |
|                         |                 | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 700 mA, PWM Mode   |     | 88   |      |       |
| $\Delta V_{OUT\_LOAD}$  | Load Transient  | $I_{OUT}$ = 10 mA $\Leftrightarrow$ 150 mA, $T_R$ = $T_F$ = 1 µs,<br>Auto Mode  |     | ±40  |      | mV    |
|                         |                 | $I_{OUT}$ = 100 $\mu$ A $\Leftrightarrow$ 500 $\mu$ A, T <sub>R</sub> = T <sub>F</sub> = 1 $\mu$ s, SLIQ Mode   |     | ±15  |      | mV    |
| $\Delta V_{OUT\_LINE}$  | Line Transient  | $ \begin{array}{c} V_{IN} = 3.0 \; V \Leftrightarrow 3.6 \; V, \; T_{R} = T_{F} = 10 \; \mu s, \\ I_{OUT} = 300 \; mA, \; PWM \; Mode \end{array} \qquad $ |     |      | mV   |       |

NOTE: The above system characteristics are guaranteed by design and are not performed in production testing.

#### **Typical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode,  $T_A$  = 25°C; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 2.















Figure 5. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V ,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode



Figure 7. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V ,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, SLIQ Mode



Figure 9. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature, V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 V , V<sub>OUT</sub> = 3.3 V, Auto Mode

Efficiency

Efficiency

#### **Typical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode,  $T_A$  = 25°C; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 2.







Figure 12. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, Auto Mode



Figure 14. Frequency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, Auto Mode, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, Auto Mode



Figure 11. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 3.3 V, SLIQ Mode



Figure 13. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Temperature,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode



Figure 15. Output Ripple vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, Auto Mode

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#### **Typical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode,  $T_A$  = 25°C; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 2.







Figure 18. Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature







Figure 17. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, SLIQ Mode



Figure 19. Load Transient, V<sub>IN</sub>= 3.6 V, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, 10 mA  $\Leftrightarrow$  150 mA, 1  $\mu s$  Edge, Auto Mode





### **Typical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, Auto Mode,  $T_A$  = 25°C; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 2.



Figure 22. Line Transient, V<sub>IN</sub> = 3.0 V  $\Leftrightarrow$  3.6 V, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1.8 V, 10  $\mu$ s Edge, 300 mA Load, Auto Mode



Figure 23. Start–up,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, 50 mA Resistive Load, Auto Mode



Figure 24. Start–up,  $V_{IN}$  = 3.6 V,  $V_{OUT}$  = 1.8 V, 300 mA Resistive Load, Auto Mode





#### **Operation Description**

The FAN5370X is a Super Low Iq (SLIQ), step-down switching voltage regulator, typically operating at 2.5 MHz in Continuous Conduction Mode(CCM). Using a proprietary architecture with synchronous rectification, the FAN5370X is capable of delivering a peak efficiency of 93%, while maintaining efficiency over 90% at load currents sub 1 mA.

In SLIQ mode the device is very efficient with load currents in the  $\mu$ A range. In SLIQ mode the device draws less than 2  $\mu$ A typical from the battery with no load. The load transients in SLIQ mode are best in class.

The FAN5370X provides a fixed output voltage range from 0.6 V to 3.3 V. There are three different max current flavors 300 mA, 600 mA and 1 A, which can support wearable or mobile phone applications which use Li–Ion batteries. Specialized soft–start limits the battery current to 150 mA to limit any brown out occurrences.

#### **Control Scheme**

#### **Enable and Disable**

When EN pin is Low, all circuits are off and the IC draws 100 nA current. When EN is High and  $V_{IN}$  is above its UVLO threshold, the regulator begins a soft–start cycle. The FAN5370X has internal soft–start which limits the battery current draw to 150 mA. Once the part reaches 95% of  $V_{OUT}$  target, the part will transition to the correct mode of operation depending on load current. The part starts up within 400  $\mu$ s typical with the recommended external components listed in Table 2.

#### MODE Pin

Pulling Mode Pin Low sets the device in SLIQ mode; pulling Mode Pin High sets the device in normal Iq Auto Mode.

#### **Protection Features**

#### **VOUT Fault**

If the V<sub>OUT</sub> fails to reach 95% of V<sub>OUT</sub> target within 1.8 ms during startup, a VOUT fault is declared. During the fault condition the part restarts every 20 ms to achieve the 95% target voltage. Once the output voltage reaches the 95% V<sub>OUT</sub> target voltage within 1.8 ms, the VOUT fault clears.

#### **Over-Current Protection (OCP)**

A heavy load or short circuit on the output causes the current in the inductor to increase until a maximum current threshold is reached in the high–side switch. Upon reaching this point, the high–side switch turns off, preventing high currents from causing damage. The regulator continues to limit the current cycle–by–cycle. After 500  $\mu$ s of current limit, the regulator triggers an over–current fault, causing the regulator to shut down for about 20 ms before attempting a restart.

#### Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

When EN is HIGH, the under-voltage lockout keeps the part from operating until the input supply voltage rises high enough to properly operate. This ensures no misbehavior of the regulator during startup or shutdown.

#### **Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)**

When the die temperature increases, due to a high load condition and/or a high ambient temperature, the output switching is disabled until the die temperature falls sufficiently. The junction temperature at which the thermal shutdown activates is nominally 150°C with a 15°C hysteresis. Once the junction temperature falls below the hysteresis threshold, the regulator performs a soft–start.

#### Modes of Operations

#### SLIQ (Super Low IQ)

In SLIQ Mode the device acts in a modified PFM mode with a super low Iq state. The part draws 2  $\mu$ A with no load.

The part enters SLIQ Mode when the Mode pin is set to logic "LOW". Before pulling the Mode Pin Low, the load current should drop below 1 mA to maintain output voltage regulation in SLIQ mode. The maximum load current in SLIQ Mode that the device can support is 1 mA. If load current exceeds 1 mA, it is recommended to place part in Auto Mode by pulling Mode pin High so that the device can support more current.

The part can support more than 1 mA in SLIQ Mode if the output capacitor is increased.

#### PFM

At light load operation in Auto Mode, the device enters PFM mode when load current is below 100 mA typically. PFM mode reduces switching frequency as well as battery current draw, which yields high efficiency.

When Mode pin goes High, the part will transition from SLIQ Mode into normal PFM mode within 10  $\mu$ s.

#### PWM

When load is high, the part transitions smoothly from PFM mode to PWM mode. The part enters PWM mode when load current exceeds 132 mA typically.

#### **Applications Information**

#### Selecting the Inductor

The output inductor must meet both the required inductance and the energy-handling capability of the application. The inductor value affects average current limit, output voltage ripple, and efficiency.

The ripple current ( $\Delta I$ ) of the regulator is:

$$\Delta I \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L \cdot f_{SW}} \right)$$
 (eq. 1)

The maximum average load current,  $I_{MAX(LOAD)}$ , is related to the peak current limit,  $I_{LIM(PK)}$ , by the ripple current, given by:

$$I_{MAX(LOAD)} = I_{LIM(PK)} - \frac{\Delta I}{2} \qquad (eq. 2)$$

The transition between PFM and PWM operation is determined by the point at which the inductor valley current crosses zero. The regulator DC current when the inductor current crosses zero,  $I_{DCM}$ , is:

$$I_{\text{DCM}} = \frac{\Delta I}{2} \qquad (\text{eq. 3})$$

The FAN5370X is optimized for operation with L =  $1.0 \,\mu$ H, but is stable with inductances up to  $1.3 \,\mu$ H (nominal). The inductor should be rated to maintain at least 80% of its value at I<sub>LIM(PK)</sub>.

Efficiency is affected by the inductor DCR and inductance value. Decreasing the inductor value for a given physical size typically decreases the DCR; but because  $\Delta I$  increases, the RMS current increases, as do the core and skin effect losses.

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{I_{OUT(DC)}^{2} + \frac{\Delta I^{2}}{12}} \qquad (eq. 4)$$

The increased RMS current produces higher losses through the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of the IC MOSFETs, as well as the inductor DCR.

Increasing the inductor value produces lower RMS currents, but degrades transient response. For a given physical inductor size, increased inductance usually results in an inductor with lower saturation current and higher DCR.

Table 9 shows the effects of inductance higher or lower than the recommended 1.0  $\mu$ H on regulator performance.

#### **Output Capacitor**

Increasing  $C_{OUT}$  has no effect on loop stability and can therefore be increased to reduce output voltage ripple or to improve transient response. Vice versa, lower  $C_{OUT}$  can be used but with a compromise of load transient response. Output voltage ripple,  $\Delta V_{OUT}$ , is:

$$\Delta V_{\text{OUT}} = \Delta I_{\text{L}} \left[ \frac{f_{\text{SW}} \cdot C_{\text{OUT}} \cdot \text{ESR}^2}{2 \cdot \text{D} \cdot (1 - \text{D})} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot f_{\text{SW}} \cdot C_{\text{OUT}}} \right] \text{ (eq. 5)}$$

#### **Input Capacitor**

The 2.2  $\mu$ F ceramic input capacitor should be placed as close as possible between the VIN pin and GND to minimize the parasitic inductance. If a long wire is used to bring power to the IC, additional "bulk" capacitance (electrolytic or tantalum) should be placed between C<sub>IN</sub> and the power source lead to reduce the ringing that can occur between the inductance of the power source leads and C<sub>IN</sub>.

The effective capacitance value decreases as  $V_{\rm IN}$  increases due to DC bias effects.

#### **PCB Layout Guidelines**

- The input capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>) should be connected as close as possible to the VIN and GND pins. Connect to VIN and GND using only top metal. Do not route through vias (*see Figure 26.*)
- 2. Place the inductor (L) as close as possible to the IC. Use short wide traces for the main current paths.
- 3. An output capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) should be placed as close as possible to the IC. Connection to GND should only be on top metal. Feedback signal connection to VOUT should be routed away from noisy components and traces (e.g. SW line).

| Table 9. EFFECTS OF CHANGES in Inductor Value (from | n 1.0 μH Recommended | Value) on Regulator Performance |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|

| Inductor Value | I <sub>MAX(LOAD)</sub> | ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> | Transient Response |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Increase       | Increase               | Decrease          | Degraded           |
| Decrease       | Decrease               | Increase          | Improved           |



Layer 3

GND

Figure 28.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



#### PRODUCT-SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS

| D            | E            | Х     | Y     |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1.380 ±0.030 | 0.940 ±0.030 | 0.270 | 0.290 |

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#### ООО "ЛайфЭлектроникс"

ИНН 7805602321 КПП 780501001 Р/С 40702810122510004610 ФАКБ "АБСОЛЮТ БАНК" (ЗАО) в г.Санкт-Петербурге К/С 3010181090000000703 БИК 044030703

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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