Liteon Semiconductor Corporation
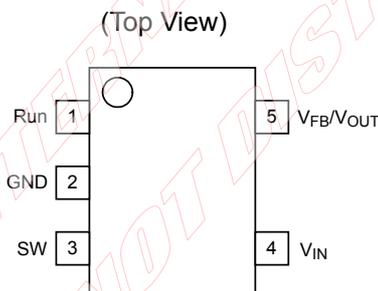# LSP3100
1.5MHZ, 800mA Synchronous Step-Down Converter

■ FEATURES
- High Efficiency : Up to 96%
- 1.5MHz Constant Switching Frequency
- 800mA Output Current at V_{IN}=3.0V
- Integrated Main switch and synchronous rectifier. No Schottky Diode Required
- 2.5V to 6.5V Input Voltage Range
- Output Voltage as low as 0.6V
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout
- Low Quiescent Current : 300µA
- 1µA Shutdown Current
- Slope Compensated Current Mode Control for Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Short Circuit and Thermal Fault Protection
- Space Saving 5-pin SOT23 package

■ APPLICATIONS
- Cellular and Smart Phones
- PDAs
- MP3 Player
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- Portable instruments
- Microprocessors and DSP Core Supplies
- Wireless and DSL Modems

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION
The LSP3100 is a 1.5MHz constant frequency; slope compensated current mode PWM step-down converter. The device integrates a main switch and a synchronous rectifier for high efficiency without an external Schottky diode. It is ideal for powering portable equipment that runs from a single cell lithium-Ion (Li+) battery. The LSP3100 can supply 800mA of load current from a 2.5V to 6.5V input voltage. The output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V. The LSP3100 can also run at 100% duty cycle for low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable system. Idle mode operation at light loads provides very low output ripple voltage for noise sensitive applications.

The LSP3100 is offered in a low profile 5-pin, SOT package, and is available in an adjustable version and fixed output voltage of 1.8V.

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

(Top View)

■ PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	RUN	Regulator Enable control input. Drive RUN above 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive RUN below 0.3V to turn it off. In shutdown, all functions are disable drawing 1µA supply current. Do not leave RUN floating.
2	GND	Ground
3	SW	Power Switch Output. It is the Switch node connection to inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal P-CH and N-CH MOSFET switches.
4	V_{IN}	Supply Input Pin. Must be closely decoupled to GND, pin2, with a 2.2µF or greater ceramic capacitor.
5	V_{FB}/V_{OUT}	VFB (LSP3100): Feedback Input Pin. Connected V_{FB} to the center point of the external resistor divider. The feedback threshold voltage is 0.6V. V_{OUT} (LSP3100-1.8): Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.

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■ **BLOCK DIAGRAM**
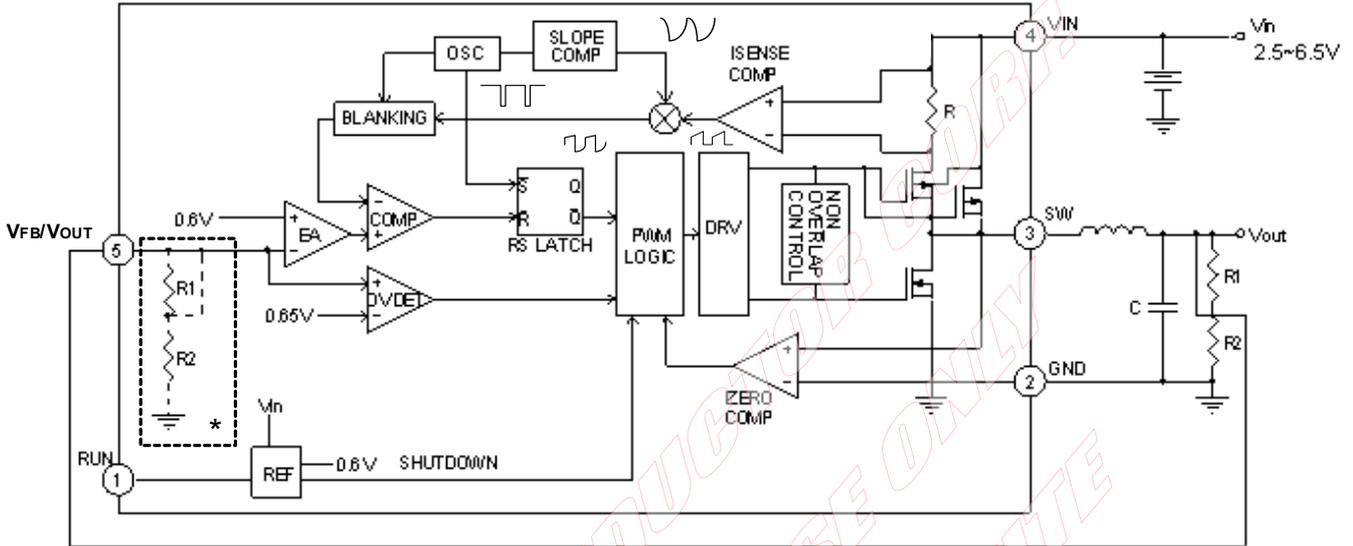
Note: For adjustable output, R1and R2 is external.

■ **THERMAL RESISTANCE (NOTE 1)**

Package	θ_{JA} (/W)	θ_{JC} (/W)
SOT23-5L	250	110

Note 1: Thermal Resistance is specified with approximately 1 square of 1 oz cooper.

■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (NOTE 2)**

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Input Supply Voltage	-0.3 to +7	V
RUN, V_{FB} Voltages	-0.3 to V_{IN} +0.3	V
SW Vout Voltages	-0.3 to V_{IN}+0.3	V
Peak SW Sink and Source Current	1.5	A
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	
Junction Temperature (Note 3)	+125	
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	
Lead Temperature (solding, 10 sec.)	+300	

Note 2: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.
Note 3: T_J is calculated from the ambient temperature T_A and power dissipation P_D according to the following formula:
$$T_J=T_A+P_D\times\theta_{JA}$$

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■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (NOTE 4)**

($V_{IN}=V_{RUN}=3.6V$, $T_A=25$, Unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input Voltage Range		2.5		6.5	V
Input DC Supply Current Active Mode Shutdown Mode	$V_{FB}=0.5V$ $V_{FB}=0V$, $V_{IN}=4.2V$		270 0.08	400 1.0	µA
Regulated Feedback Voltage	$T_A=+25$	0.5880	0.6000	0.6120	V
	$T_A=0$ T_A 85	0.5865	0.6000	0.6135	V
	$T_A=-40$ T_A 85	0.5850	0.6000	0.6150	V
V_{FB} Input Bias Current	$V_{FB}=0.65V$			± 30	nA
Reference Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{IN}=2.5V$ to $6.5V$, $V_{OUT}=V_{FB}$ (R2=0)		0.11	0.40	%/V
Regulated Output Voltage	LSP3100C18AD: -40 T_A 85	1.746	1.800	1.854	V
Output Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{IN}=2.5V$ to $6.5V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$		0.11	0.40	%/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	I_{OUT} from 0 to 800mA		0.0015		%/mA
Maximum Output Current	$V_{IN}=3.0V$	800			mA
Oscillator Frequency	$V_{FB}=0.6V$ or $V_{OUT}=100\%$	1.2	1.5	1.8	MHz
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of P-CH MOSFET	$I_{SW}=300mA$		0.30	0.50	
$R_{DS(ON)}$ of N-CH MOSFET	$I_{SW}=-300mA$		0.20	0.45	
Peak Inductor Current	$V_{IN}=3V$, $V_{FB}=0.5V$ or $V_{OUT}=90\%$, Duty Cycle 35%		1.20		A
SW Leakage	$V_{RUN}=0V$, $V_{SW}=0V$ or 5V, $V_{IN}=5V$		± 0.01	± 1	µA
Output over voltage lockout	$V_{OVL}=V_{OVL}-V_{FB}$		60		mV
RUN Threshold	-40 T_A 85	0.3	0.45	1.30	V
RUN Leakage Current			± 0. 1	± 1	µA

Note 4: 100% production test at +25 . Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.
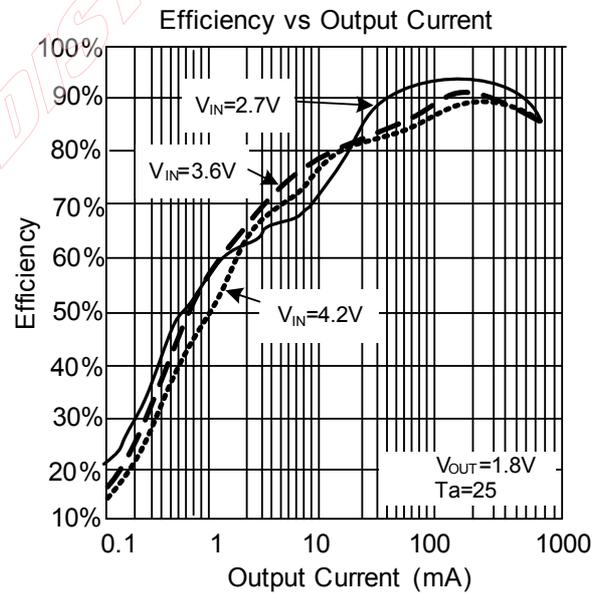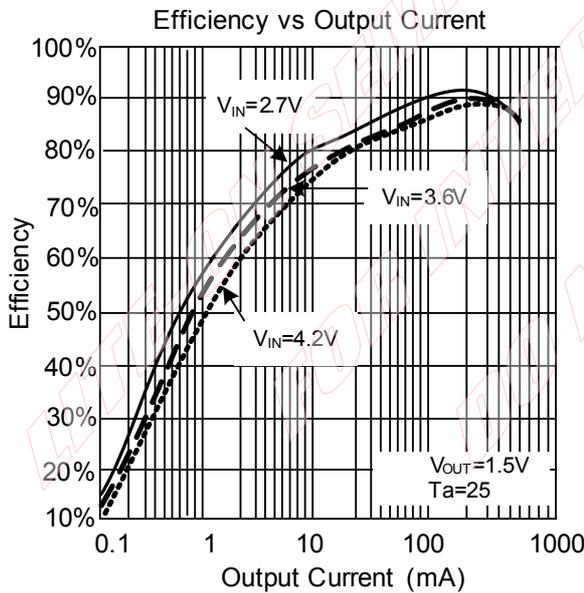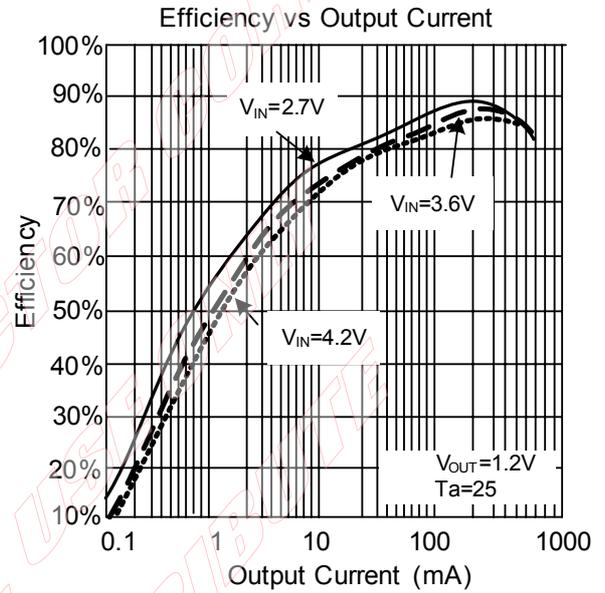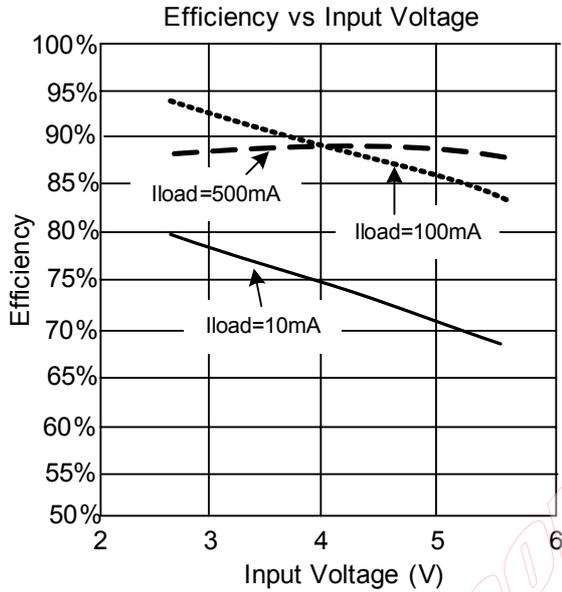
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■ **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**
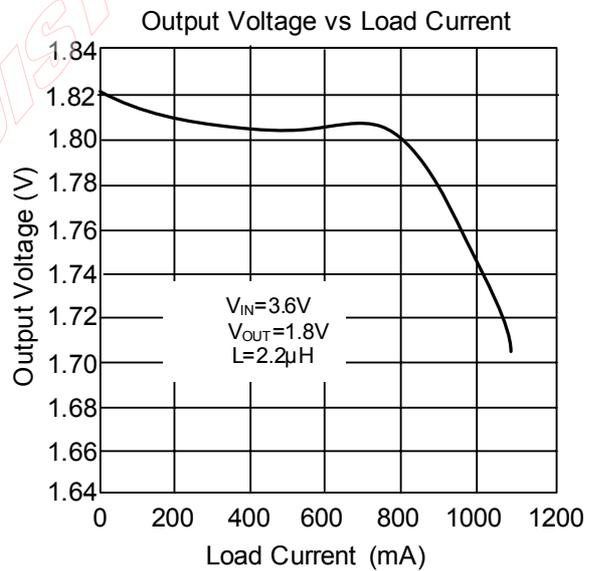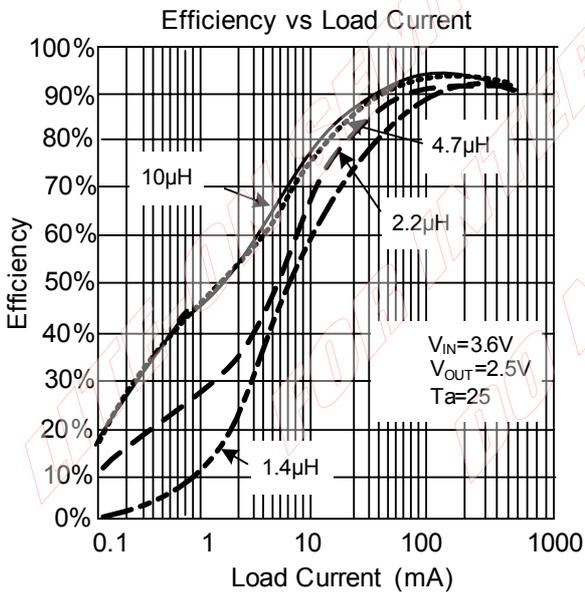(Test Figure 1 below unless otherwise specified)

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■ **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

Efficiency vs Output Current

Efficiency vs Load Current

Efficiency vs Load Current
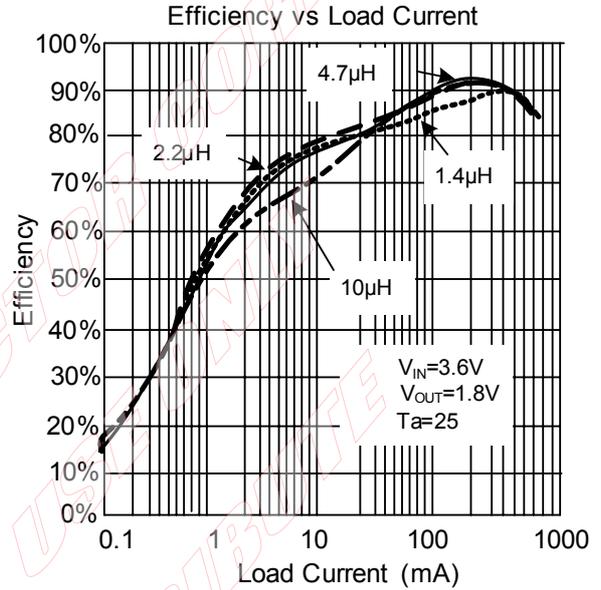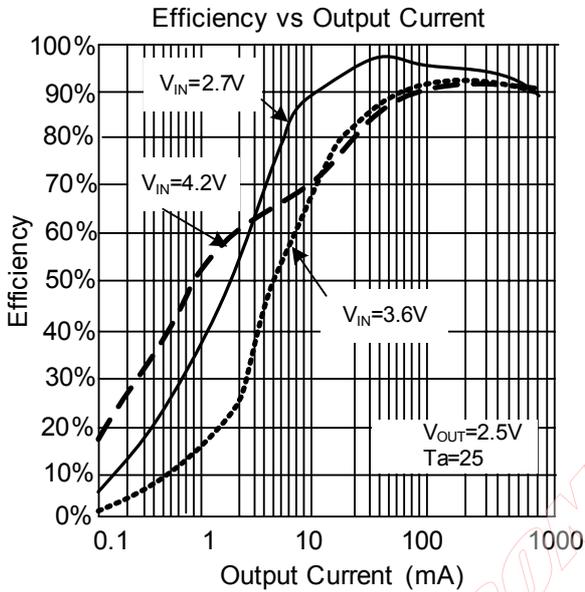

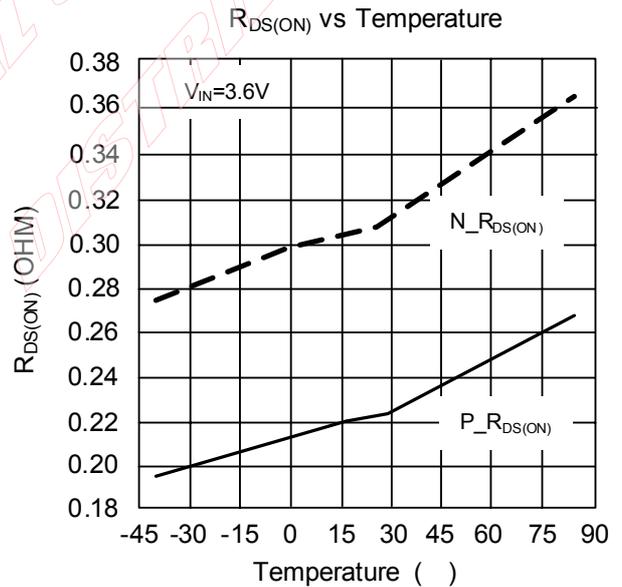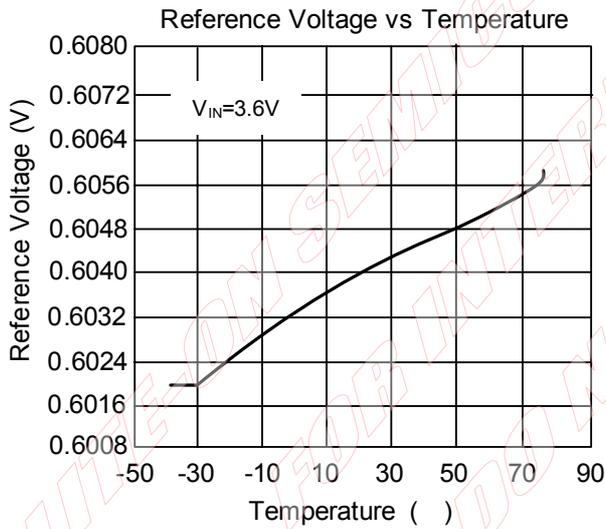Output Voltage vs Load Current

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■ **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

Frequency vs Input Voltage

V_{OUT}=1.8V
I_{LOAD}=150mA
L=2.2μH

(X-axis: Input Voltage (V), Y-axis: Frequency (MHz))

$R_{DS(ON)}$ vs Input Voltage

Main Switch

Synchronous Switch

(X-axis: Input Voltage (V), Y-axis: $R_{DS(ON)}$ (OHM))

Reference Voltage vs Temperature

V_{IN}=3.6V

(X-axis: Temperature ( ), Y-axis: Reference Voltage (V))

$R_{DS(ON)}$ vs Temperature

V_{IN}=3.6V

N_$R_{DS(ON)}$

P_$R_{DS(ON)}$

(X-axis: Temperature ( ), Y-axis: $R_{DS(ON)}$ (OHM))

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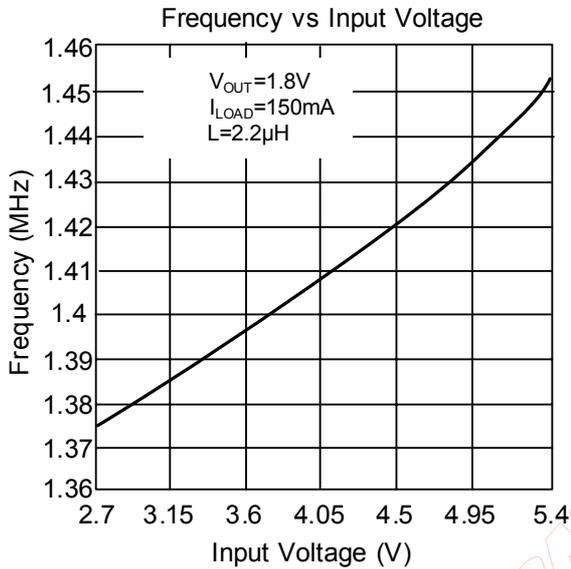
■ **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

Input Voltage vs Input Current

$V_{OUT}=1.8V$
$I_{LOAD}=0$
$L=2.2\mu H$

Frequency vs Temperature

$V_{IN}=3.6V$

Supply Current vs Temperature
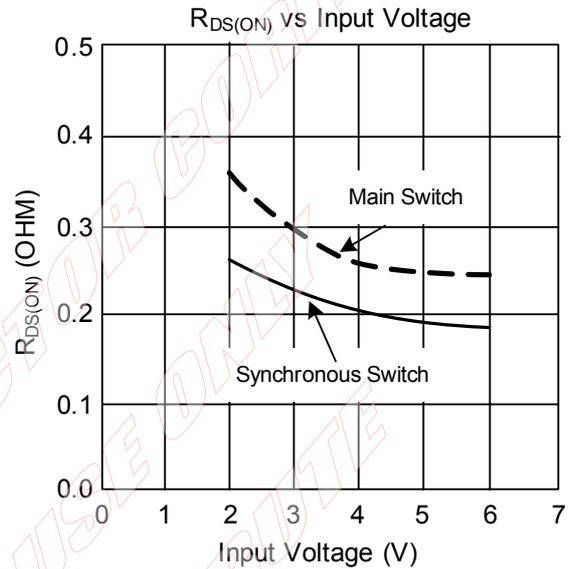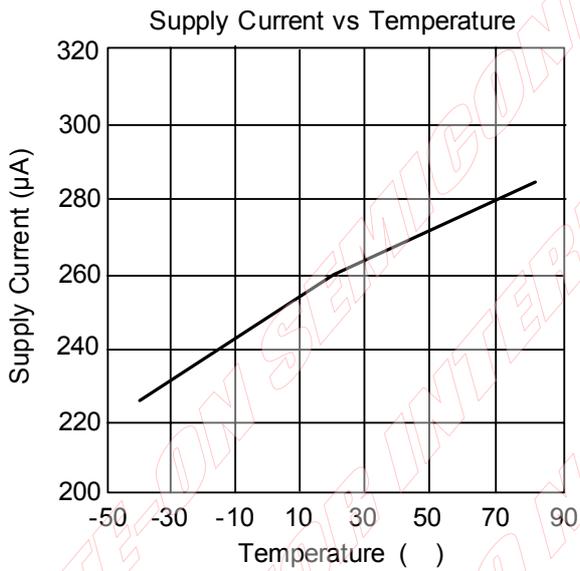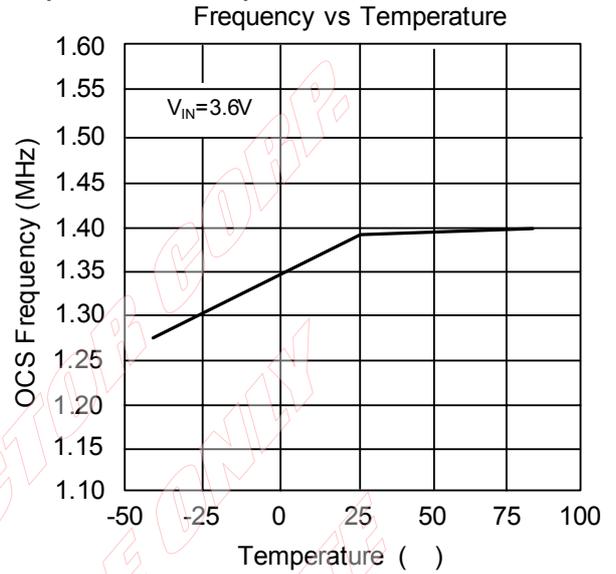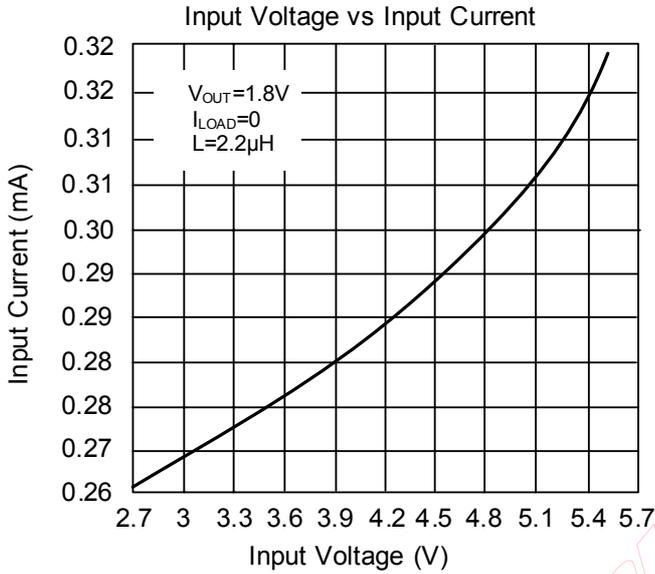
**Load Transient Response
PWM Mode Only**

VSW
2.0V/DIV

VOUT
100mV/DIV

ILOAD
500mA/DIV
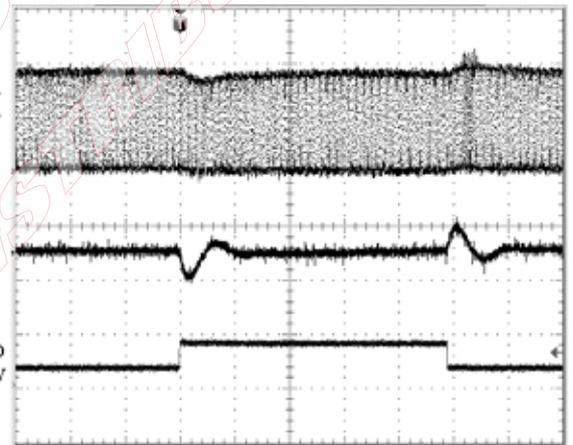
Iload = 100 mA TO 400 mA
L=2.2uH, Cin=10uF, Cout=10uF, Vin=3.6V, Vout=1.8V

**Load Transient Response
Idle Mode to PWM Mode**
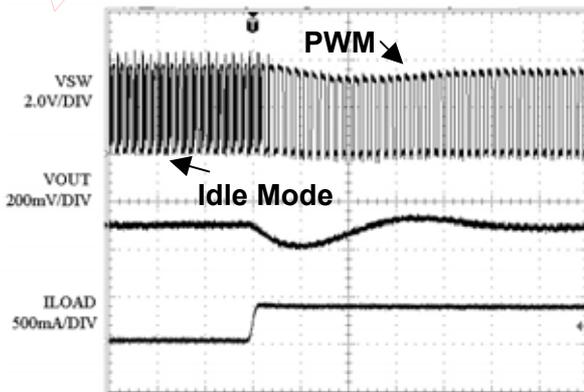
PWM

VSW
2.0V/DIV

VOUT
200mV/DIV

Idle Mode

ILOAD
500mA/DIV

Iload = 28 mA TO 400 mA
L=2.2uH, Cin=10uF, Cout=10uF, Vin=3.6V, Vout=1.8V

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■ FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

OPERATION

LSP3100 is a monolithic switching mode Step-Down DC-DC converter. It utilizes internal MOSFETs to achieve high efficiency and can generate very low output voltage by using internal reference at 0.6V. It operates at a fixed switching frequency, and uses the slope compensated current mode architecture. This Step-Down DC-DC Converter suppliers 800mA output current at VIN=3.6V with input voltage range from 2.5V to 6.5V.

CURRENT MODE PWM CONTROL

Slope compensated current mode PWM control provides stable switching and cycle-by-cycle current limit for excellent load and line responses and protection of the internal main switch (P-Ch MOSFET) and synchronous rectifier (N-Ch MOSFET). During normal operation, the internal P-Ch MOSFET is turned on for a certain time to ramp the inductor current at each rising edge of the internal oscillator, and switched off when the peak inductor current is above the error voltage. The current comparator, I_{COMP}, limits the peak inductor current. When the main switch is off, the synchronous rectifier will be turned on immediately and stay on until either the inductor current starts to reverse, as indicated by the current reversal comparator, I_{ZERO}, or the beginning of the next clock cycle. The OVDET comparator controls output transient overshoots by turning the main switch off and keeping it off until the faults is no longer present.

IDLE MODE OPERATION

At very light loads, the LSP3100 automatically enters Idle Mode. In the Idle mode, the inductor current may reach zero or reverse on each pulse. The PWM control loop will automatically skip pulses to maintain output regulation. The bottom MOSFET is turned off by the current reversal comparator, I_{ZERO}, and the switch voltage will ring. This is discontinuous mode operation, and is normal behavior for the switching regulator.

DROPOUT OPERATION

When the input voltage decreases toward the value of the output voltage, the LSP3100 allows the main switch to remain on for more than one switching cycle and increases the duty cycle until it reaches 100%.
The duty cycle D of a step-down converter is defined as:

$$D = T_{ON} \times f_{OSC} \times 100\% \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times 100\%$$

Where T_{ON} is the main switch on time and f_{OSC} is the oscillator frequency (1.5MHz).

The output voltage then is the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the main switch and the inductor. At low input supply voltage, the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the P-Channel MOSFET increase, and the efficiency of the converter decreases. Caution must be exercised to ensure the heat dissipated not to exceed the maximum junction temperature of the IC.

MAXIMUM LOAD CURRENT

The LSP3100 will operate with input supply voltages as low as 2.5V, however, the maximum load current decreases at lower input due to large IR drop on the main switch and synchronous rectifier. The slope compensation signal reduces the peak inductor current as a function of the duty cycle to prevent sub harmonic oscillations at duty cycles greater than 50%. Conversely the current limit increases as the duty cycle decreases.
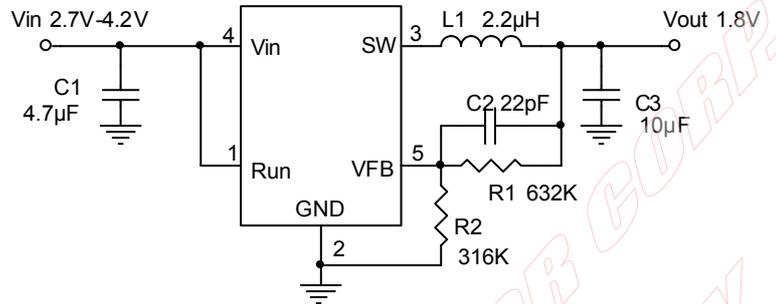
■ **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

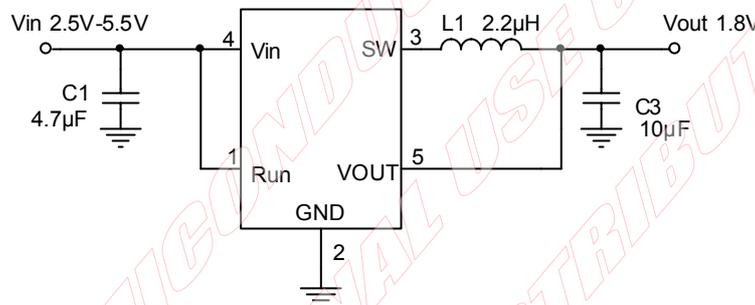**Fig.1 Basic Application Circuit with LSP3100 adjustable version**

Fig.2 Basic Application Circuit with fixed output versions

SETTING THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Figure 1 above shows the basic application circuit with LSP3100 adjustable output version. The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.6V \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)$$

For example, fixed R1=300kΩ for all outputs; R2=300kΩ for V_{OUT}=1.2V, R2=200kΩ for V_{OUT}=1.5V, R2=150kΩ for V_{OUT}=1.8V and R2=95.3kΩ for V_{OUT}=2.5V.

INDUCTOR SELECTION

For most designs, the LSP3100 operates with inductors of 1µH to 4.7µH. 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:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times f_{OSC}}$$

Where ΔI_L is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple currents. Choose inductor ripple current approximately 35% of the maximum load current 800mA, or ΔI_L=280mA.

For output voltages above 2.0V, when light-load efficiency is important, the minimum recommended inductor is 2.2µH. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the 50mΩ to 150mΩ range. For higher efficiency at heavy loads (above 200mA), or minimal load regulation (but some transient overshoot), the resistance should be kept below 100mΩ. The DC current rating of the inductor should be at least equal to the maximum load current plus half the ripple current to prevent core saturation (800mA+140mA). Table 1 lists some typical surface mount inductors that meet target applications for the LSP3100.

Part #	L (µH)	Max DCR (mΩ)	Rated D.C. Current (A)	Size W×L×H (mm)
Sumida CR43	14 2.2 3.3 4.7	56.2 71.2 86.2 108.7	2.52 1.75 1.44 1.15	4.5×4.0×3.5
Sumida CDRH4D18	1.5 2.2 3.3 4.7	75 110 162	1.32 1.04 0.84	4.7×4.7×2.0
Toko D312C	1.5 2.2 3.3 4.7	120 140 180 240	1.29 1.14 0.98 0.79	3.6×3.6×1.2

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 shall be less than input source impedance to prevent high frequency switching current passing to the input. A low ESR input capacitor sized for minimum 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 4.7µF ceramic capacitor for most applications is sufficient.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

The output capacitor is requires to keep the output voltage ripple small and to ensure regulation loop stability. The output capacitor must have low impedance at the switching frequency. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended due to their low ESR and high ripple current. The output ripple V_{OUT} is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \leq \frac{V_{OUT} \times \left(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}\right)}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC} \times L} \times \left(ESR + \frac{1}{8 \times f_{OSC} \times C3}\right)$$
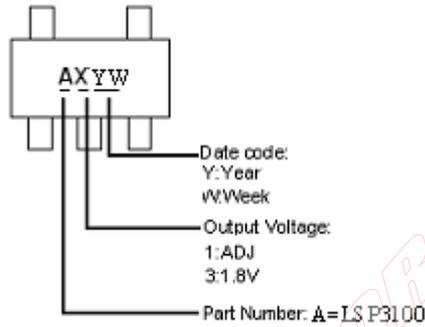
■ ORDERING INFORMATION

LSP3100XXXX

Package:
C:SOT23-5L

Output Voltage:
Blank: ADJ
18: 1.8V

Packing:
Blank:Tube or Bluk
A:Tape & Reel

Temperature Grade:
D: -40~85℃

■ **MARKING INFORMATION**

```
        AXYW
                  ────  Date code:
                        Y:Year
                        W:Week
                  ────  Output Voltage:
                        1:ADJ
                        3:1.8V
                  ────  Part Number: A=LS P3100
```

Y	year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
	mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K

W	week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a
	week	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	mark	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
	week	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	mark	m	n	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
	week	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	mark	x	y	z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	week	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	mark	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S
	week	51	52	53							
	mark	T	U	W							

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■ **PACKAGE INFORMATION**
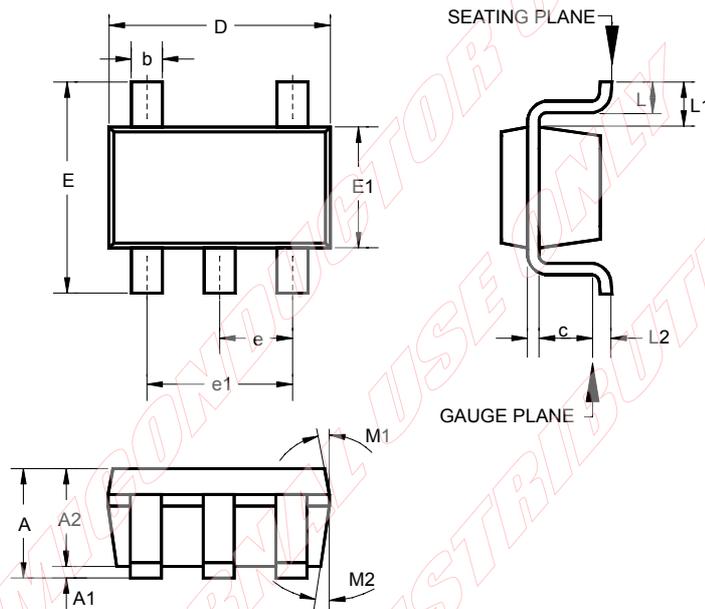
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		
	Min	**Typ**	**Max**
A	1.05	1.20	1.35
A1	0.05	0.10	0.15
A2	1.00	1.10	1.20
b	0.30	-	0.50
c	0.08	-	0.22
D	2.80	2.90	3.00
E	2.60	2.80	3.00
E1	1.50	1.60	1.70
e	0.95 BSC		
e1	1.90 BSC		
L	0.30	0.45	0.55
L1	0.60 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC		
M1	3°	5°	7°
M2	6°	8°	10°

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