

## **PWM Control 2A Step-Down Converter**

### **❖ GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

AX3104 consists of step-down switching regulator with PWM control. These device include a reference voltage source, oscillation circuit, error amplifier, internal PMOS and etc.

AX3104 provides low-ripple power, high efficiency, and excellent transient characteristics. The PWM control circuit is able to vary the duty ratio linearly from 0 up to 100%. This converter also contains an error amplifier circuit as well as a soft-start circuit that prevents overshoot at startup. An enable function, an over current protect function and short circuit protect function are built inside, and when OCP or SCP happens, the operation frequency will be reduced. Also, an internal compensation block is built in to minimum external component count.

With the addition of an internal P-channel Power MOS, a coil, capacitors, and a diode connected externally, these ICs can function as step-down switching regulators. They serve as ideal power supply units for portable devices when coupled with the SOP-8L package, providing such outstanding features as low current consumption. Since this converter can accommodate an input voltage up to 23V, it is also suitable for the operation via an AC adapter.

### **❖ FEATURES**

- Input voltage : 3.6V to 23V
- Output voltage : 0.8V to Vcc
- Duty ratio : 0% to 100% PWM control
- Oscillation frequency : 330KHz typ.
- Soft-Start(SS), Current Limit(CL), Enable function.
- Thermal Shutdown function.
- Short Circuit Protect (SCP).
- Built-in internal SW P-channel MOS.
- SOP-8L Pb-Free package.



❖ **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (at Ta=25°C)

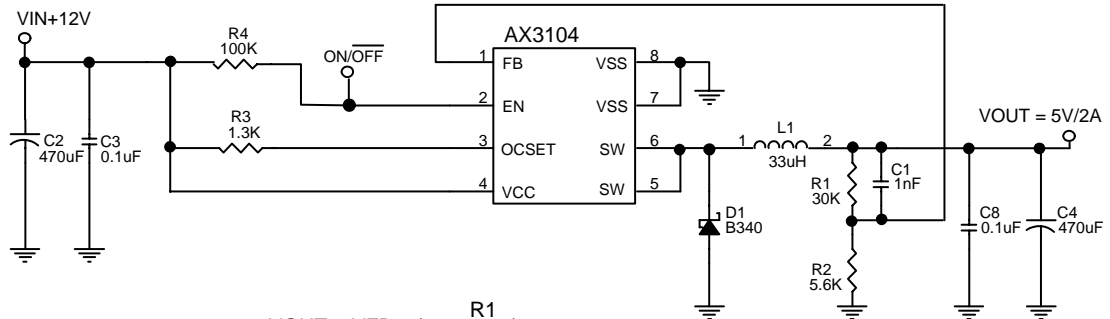
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
VCC Pin Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>SS</sub> + 25	V
Feedback Pin Voltage	V <sub>FB</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub>	V
ON/OFF Pin Voltage	V <sub>EN</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
Switch Pin Voltage	V <sub>SW</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
Power Dissipation	PD	Internally limited	mW
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>ST</sub>	-40 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-20 to +125	°C
Operating Supply Voltage	V <sub>OP</sub>	+3.6 to +23	V
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	0 to 2	A
Thermal Resistance from Junction to case	θ <sub>JC</sub>	25	°C/W
Thermal Resistance from Junction to ambient	θ <sub>JA</sub>	70	°C/W

Note : θ<sub>JA</sub> is measured with the PCB copper area(need connect to SW pins) of approximately 1 in<sup>2</sup>(Multi-layer).

❖ **Electrical Characteristics** (VIN = 12V, V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V, Ta=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Feedback Voltage	V <sub>FB</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.1A	0.784	0.800	0.816	V
Quiescent Current	I <sub>CCQ</sub>	V <sub>FB</sub> =1.2V force driver off	-	3	5	mA
Feedback Bias Current	I <sub>FB</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.1A	-	0.1	0.5	uA
Shutdown Supply Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =0V	-	2	10	uA
OCSET pin bias current	I <sub>OCSET</sub>		110	130	150	uA
Switch Current	I <sub>SW</sub>		3.0	-	-	A
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 8V~23V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.2A	-	1	2	%
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 to 2A	-	0.2	0.5	%
Oscillation Frequency	F <sub>OSC</sub>	SW pin	260	330	400	KHz
EN Pin Logic input threshold voltage	V <sub>SH</sub>	High (regulator ON)	2.0	-	-	V
	V <sub>SL</sub>	Low (regulator OFF)	-	-	0.8	
EN Pin Input Current	I <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =2.5V (ON)	-	20	-	uA
	I <sub>SL</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =0.3V (OFF)	-	-10	-	uA
Soft-Start Time	T <sub>SS</sub>		0.3	4	8	ms
Internal MOSFET R <sub>DSON</sub>	R <sub>DSON</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =5V, V <sub>FB</sub> =0V	-	100	140	mΩ
		V <sub>CC</sub> =12V, V <sub>FB</sub> =0V	-	70	100	
Efficiency	EFFI	V <sub>CC</sub> = 12V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1A	-	92	-	%
		V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5V I <sub>OUT</sub> = 2A		92		

## ❖ Application Circuit



$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$V_{FB} = 0.8V ; R2 \text{ suggest } 0.8k \sim 6k$$

L1 recommend value ( $V_{IN}=12V, I_{OUT}=2A,$ )				
$V_{OUT}$	1.8 V	2.5V	3.3V	5V
L1	18uH	22uH	27uH	33uH

## ❖ Function Descriptions

### PWM Control

The AX3104 consists of DC/DC converters that employ a pulse-width modulation (PWM) system. In converters of the AX3104, the pulse width varies in a range from 0 to 100%, according to the load current. The ripple voltage produced by the switching can easily be removed through a filter because the switching frequency remains constant. Therefore, these converters provide a low-ripple power over broad ranges of input voltage and load current.

### RDS(ON) Current Limiting

The current limit threshold is setting by the external resistor (R3) connecting from  $V_{CC}$  supply to OCSET pin. The internal 130uA sink current crossing the resistor sets the voltage at pin of OCSET. When the PWM voltage is less than the voltage at OCSET, an over-current condition is triggered. Please refer to the formula for setting the minimum current limit value:

$$I_{SW(MIN)} = \frac{I_{OCSET} \times R3 + 0.08}{R_{DS(ON)}}$$

( Normally, The  $I_{SW(MIN)}$  setting more than  $I_{OUT} 1.0A$  ).

Example:

$$I_{SW} = (0.13mA \times 1.3k + 0.08) / 0.070\Omega = 3.56A \quad - \quad (V_{IN}=12V)$$

$$I_{SW} = (0.13mA \times 2.5K + 0.08) / 0.10\Omega = 4.05A \quad - \quad (V_{IN}=5V)$$

### Setting the Output Voltage

Application circuit item shows the basic application circuit with adjustable output version. The external resistor sets the output voltage according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.8V \times \left( 1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

Table 1 Resistor select for output voltage setting

V <sub>OUT</sub>	R2	R1
5V	1.3K	6.8K
	5.6K	30K
3.3V	1.5K	4.7K
	5.6K	18K
2.5V	2.2K	4.7K
1.8V	2K	2.5K
1.5V	2.2K	2.0K
1.2V	3K	1.5K

The R2 setting 5.6k that No load current can be reduce to under 4mA for EL CAP.

### Inductor Selection

For most designs, the operates with inductors of 15μH to 33μH. 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 is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple currents. Choose inductor ripple current approximately 15% of the maximum load current 2A, ΔI<sub>L</sub>=0.3A. 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 (2A+0.15A).

### Input Capacitor Selection

This capacitor should be located close to the IC using short leads and the voltage rating should be approximately 1.5 times the maximum input voltage. The RMS current rating requirement for the input capacitor of a buck regulator is approximately 1/2 the DC load current. A low ESR input capacitor sized for maximum RMS current must be used. A 220μF low ESR capacitor for most applications is sufficient.

## Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor is required to filter the output and provide regulator loop stability. The important capacitor parameters are; the 100KHz Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR), the RMS ripples current rating, voltage rating, and capacitance value. For the output capacitor, the ESR value is the most important parameter. The ESR can be calculated from the following formula.

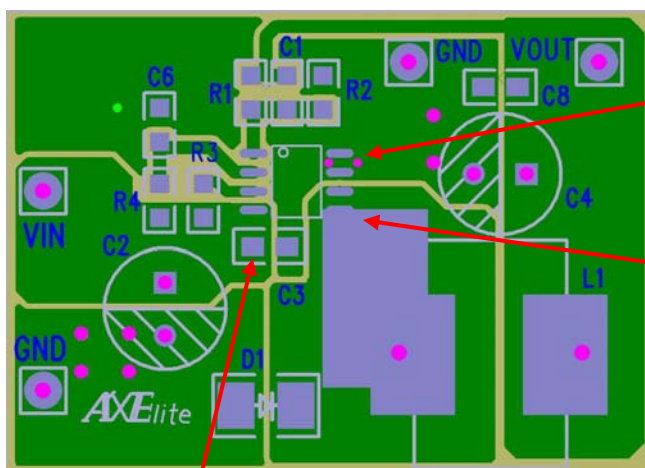
$$V_{RIPPLE} = \Delta I_L \times ESR = 0.33A \times 130m\Omega = 43mV$$

An aluminum electrolytic capacitor's ESR value is related to the capacitance and its voltage rating. In most case, higher voltage electrolytic capacitors have lower ESR values. Most of the time, capacitors with much higher voltage ratings may be needed to provide the low ESR values required for low output ripple voltage. It is recommended to replace this low ESR capacitor by using a 330 $\mu$ F low ESR values < 130m $\Omega$ .

## PCB Layout Guide

If you need low Tc & Tj or large PD(Power Dissipation), The dual SW pins(5&6) and V<sub>SS</sub> pins(7&8)on the SOP-8L package are internally connected to die pad, The PCB layout should allow for maximum possible copper area at the SW pins.

1. Connect C3 to V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>SS</sub> pin as closely as possible to get good power filter effect.
2. Connect R3 to V<sub>CC</sub> and OCSET pin as closely as possible.
3. Connect ground side of the C2 & D1 as closely as possible.



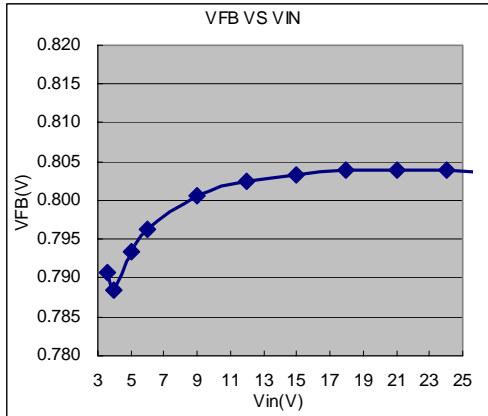
Use through hole to conduct the heat into the backside of PCB

The heat sink copper of PCB area should be solder-painted without masked.

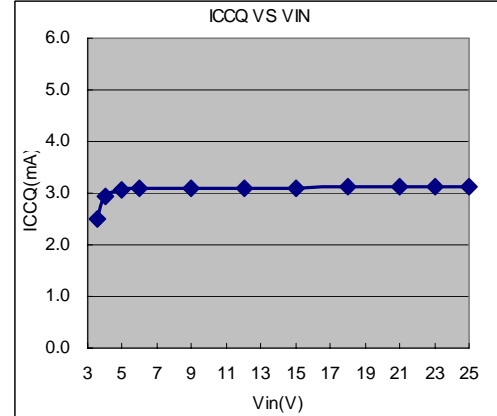
Bypass C3 need closely from IC's V<sub>CC</sub> to V<sub>SS</sub> pins.

❖ Typical Characteristics

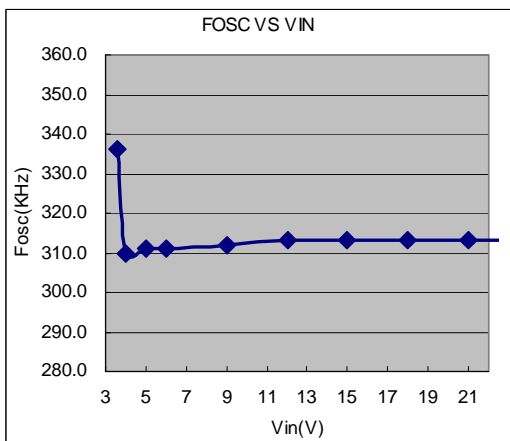
VFB VS VIN



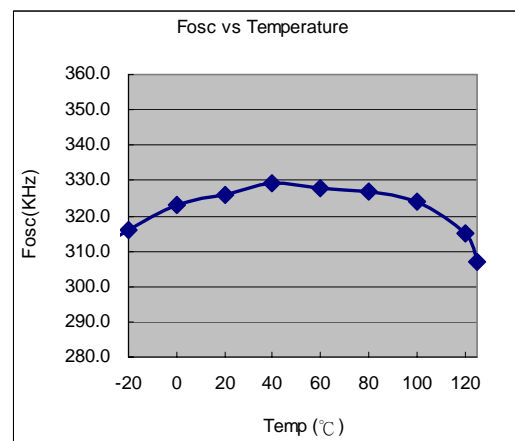
ICCQ VS VIN



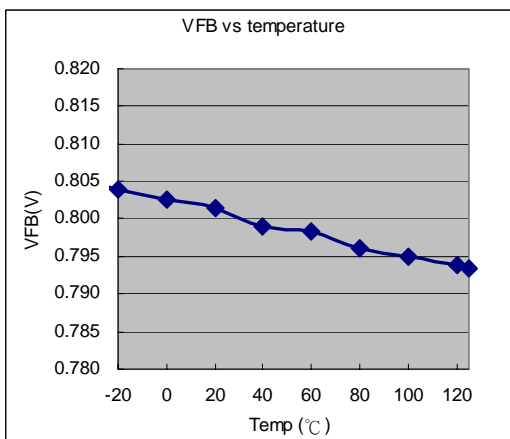
FOSC VS VIN



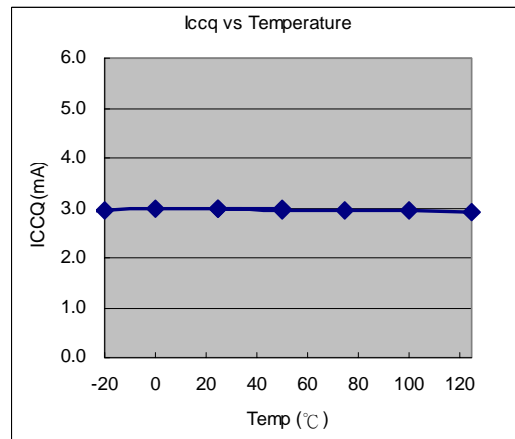
FOSC VS TEMPERATURE



VFB VS TEMPERATURE



ICCQ VS TEMPERATURE

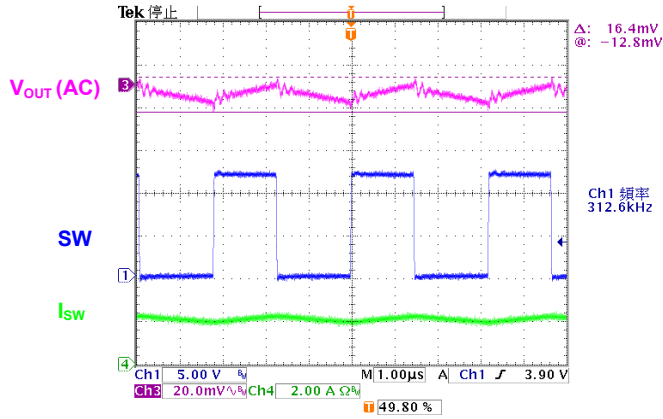




❖ Typical Characteristics

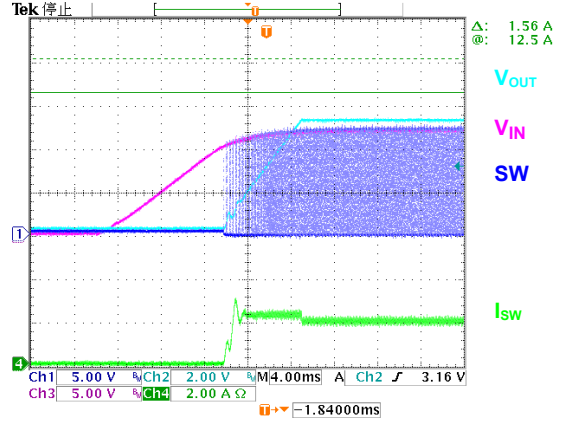
Output Ripple

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=5V, I_{OUT}=2A$ )



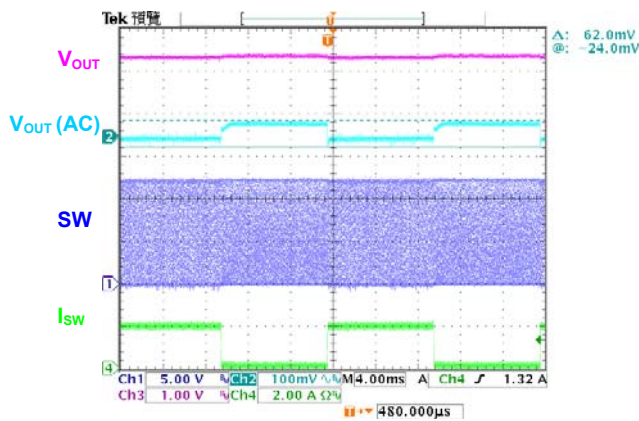
Power on test wave

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=5V, I_{OUT}=2A$ )



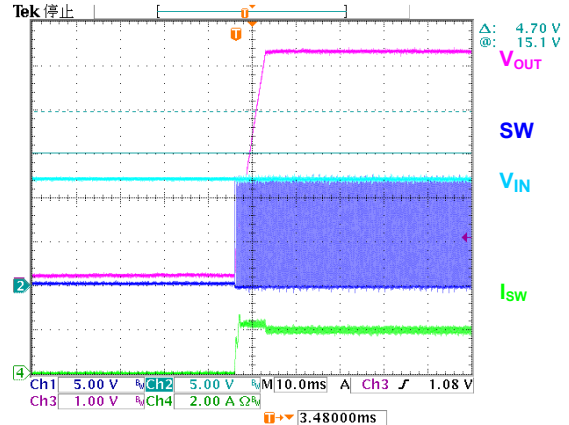
Load Transient Response

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=5V, I_{OUT}=0.1\sim 2A$ )



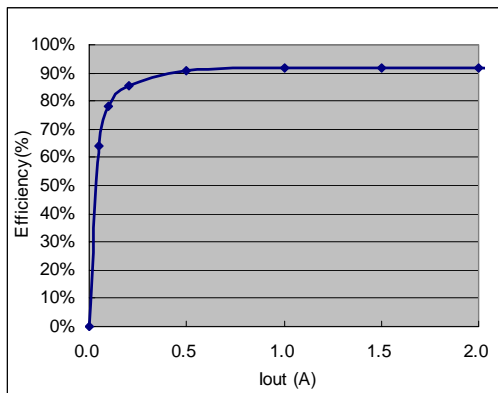
EN PIN on test wave

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=5V, I_{OUT}=2A$ )



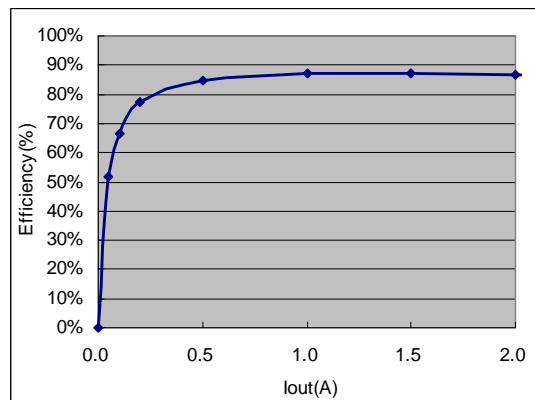
Efficiency

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=5V$ )



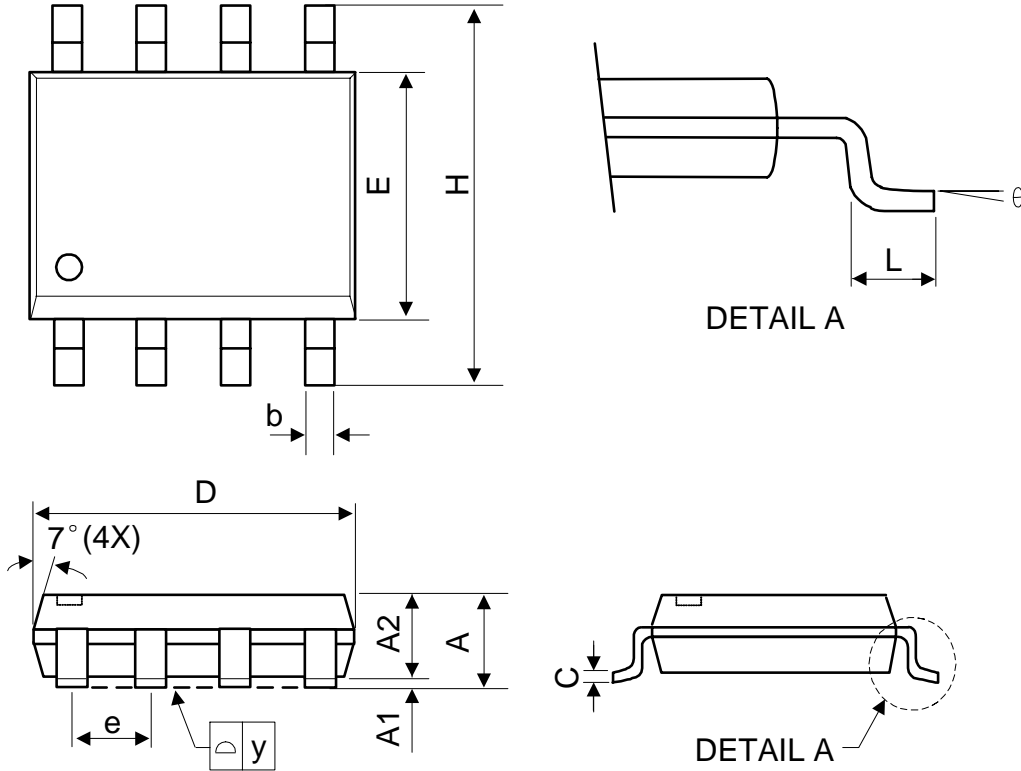
Efficiency

( $V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V$ )





❖ Package Outlines



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	1.40	1.60	1.75	0.055	0.063	0.069
A1	0.10	-	0.25	0.040	-	0.100
A2	1.30	1.45	1.50	0.051	0.057	0.059
C	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.0075	0.008	0.010
D	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
E	3.80	3.90	4.00	0.150	0.154	0.157
H	5.79	5.99	6.20	0.228	0.236	0.244
L	0.38	0.71	1.27	0.015	0.028	0.050
b	0.33	0.41	0.51	0.013	0.016	0.020
e	1.27 TYP			0.050 TYP		
y	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.004
θ	0°	-	8°	0°	-	8°