

FAN49103

2.5 A, 1.8 MHz, TinyPower™ I²C Buck-Boost Regulator

Description

The FAN49103 is a high efficiency buck–boost switching mode regulator which accepts input voltages either above or below the regulated output voltage. Using full– bridge architecture with synchronous rectification, the FAN49103 is capable of delivering up to 2.5 A while regulating the output at 3.4 V. The FAN49103 exhibits seamless transition between step–up and step–down modes reducing output disturbances. The output voltage and operation mode of the regulator can be programmed through an I²C interface.

At moderate and light loads, Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) is used to operate the device in power–save mode to maintain high efficiency. In PFM mode, the part still exhibits excellent transient response during load steps. At moderate to heavier loads or Forced PWM mode, the regulator switches to PWM fixed–frequency control. While in PWM mode, the regulator operates at a nominal fixed frequency of 1.8 MHz, which allows for reduced external component values.

The FAN49103 is available in a 20–bump 1.615 mm x 2.15 mm with 0.4 mm pitch WLCSP.

Features

- 24 μ A Typical PFM Quiescent Current
- Above 95% Efficiency
- Total Layout Area = 11.61 mm²
- Input Voltage Range: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Maximum Continuous Load Current:
 - ♦ 3.0 A at $V_{OUT} = 3.4$ V, $V_{IN} = 3.3$ V
 - ♦ 2.5 A at $V_{OUT} = 3.4$ V, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V
 - ♦ 2.0 A at $V_{OUT} = 3.4$ V, $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V
- I²C Compatible Interface
- Programmable Output Voltage:
 - ♦ 2.8 V to 4.0 V in 25 mV Steps
- 1.8 MHz Fixed–Frequency Operation in PWM Mode
- Automatic / Seamless Step–up and Step–down Mode Transitions
- Forced PWM and Automatic PFM/PWM Mode Selection
- 0.5 μ A Typical Shutdown Current
- Low Quiescent Current Pass–Through Mode
- Internal Soft–Start and Output Discharge
- Low Ripple and Excellent Transient Response
- Internally Set, Automatic Safety Protections (UVLO, OTP, SCP, OCP)
- Package: 20 Bump, 0.4 mm Pitch WLCSP

Applications

- Smart Phones
- Tablets, Netbooks, Ultra–Mobile PCs
- Portable Devices with Li–ion Battery
- 2G/3G/4G Power Amplifiers
- NFC Applications



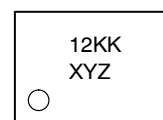
ON Semiconductor®

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WLCSP20 2.015x1.615x0.586
CASE 567QK

MARKING DIAGRAM



12	= Alphanumeric Device Marking
KK	= Lot Run Code
X	= Alphabetical Year Code
Y	= 2–weeks Date Code
Z	= Assembly Plant Code

ORDERING INFORMATION

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

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Default VOUT	Output Discharge	Temperature Range	Package	Packing Method	Device Marking
FAN49103AUC340X	3.4 V	Yes	-40 to 85°C	20-Ball (WLCSP)	Tape and Reel	FF
FAN49103AUC330X	3.3 V	Yes	-40 to 85°C	20-Ball (WLCSP)	Tape and Reel	KX

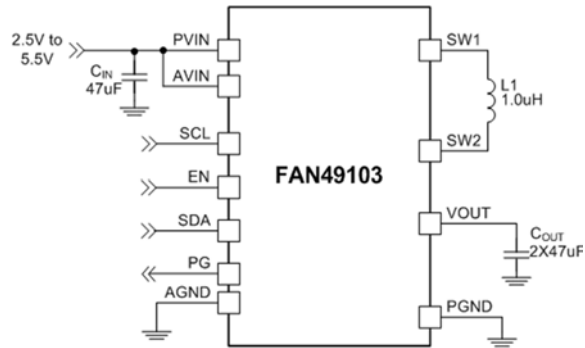


Figure 1. Typical Application

BLOCK DIAGRAM

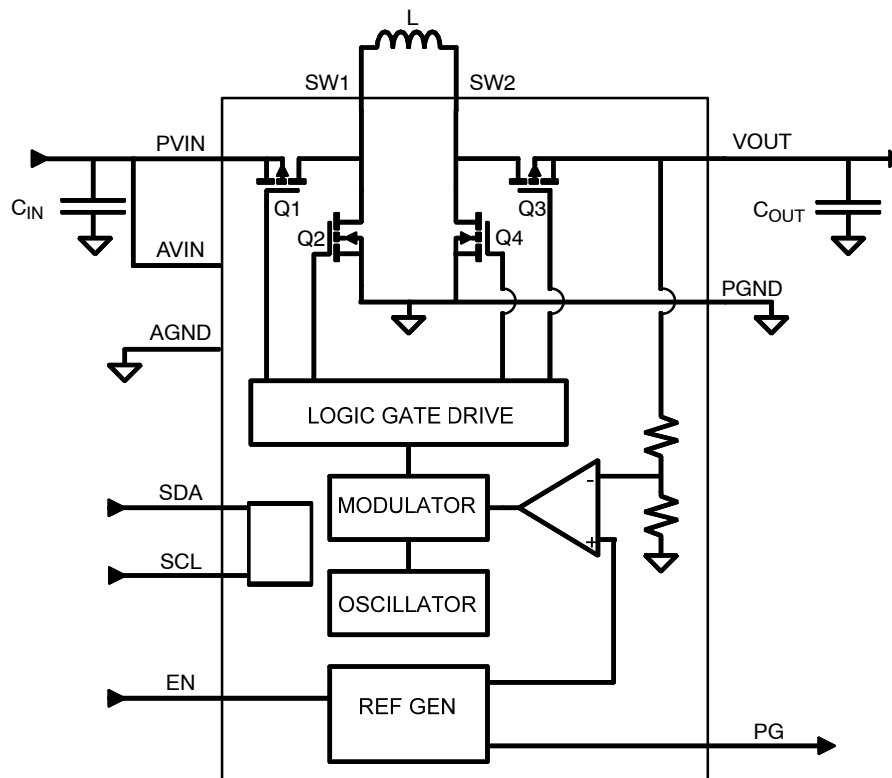


Figure 2. Block Diagram

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PIN CONFIGURATION

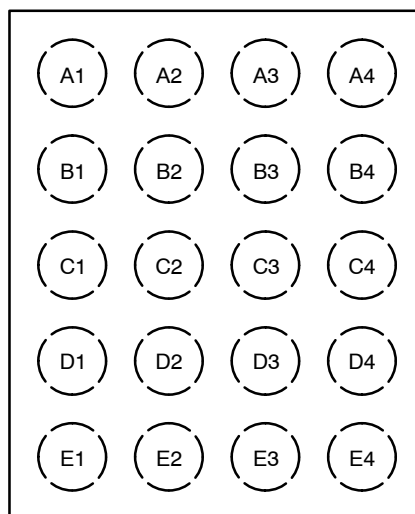


Figure 3. Top View (Bump Down)

PIN DEFINITIONS

Pin #	Name	Description
A3, A4	PVIN	Power Input Voltage. Connect to input power source. Connect to C_{IN} with minimal path
A1	AVIN	Analog Input Voltage. Analog input for device. Connect to C_{IN} and PVIN
A2	EN	Enable. A HIGH logic level on this pin forces the device to be enabled. A LOW logic level forces the device into shutdown. EN pin can be tied to VIN or driven via a GPIO logic voltage
B3, B4	SW1	Switching Node 1. Connect to inductor L1
E1	AGND	Analog Ground. Control block signal is referenced to this pin. Short AGND to PGND at GND pad of C_{OUT}
B1, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1	PGND	Power Ground. Low-side MOSFET of buck and main MOSFET of boost are referenced to this pin. C_{IN} and C_{OUT} should be returned with a minimal path to these pins
D2	SDA	I²C Data Line. Used for I ² C communication
D3, D4	SW2	Switching Node 2. Connect to inductor L1
E2	PG	Power Good. This is an open-drain output and normally High Z. An external pull-up resistor from VOUT can be used to generate a logic HIGH. PG is pulled LOW if output falls out of regulation due to current overload or if thermal protection threshold is exceeded. If EN is LOW, PG is high impedance
B2	SCL	I²C Clock Line. Used for I ² C communication
E3, E4	VOUT	Output Voltage. Buck-Boost Output. Connect to output load and C_{OUT}

1. Refer to Layout Recommendation section located near the end of the datasheet.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C, Unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
PVIN/AVIN	PVIN/AVIN Voltage		−0.3	6.5	V
VOUT	VOUT Voltage		−0.3	6.5	V
SW1, SW2	SW Nodes Voltage		−0.3	7.0	V
	Other Pins		−0.3	6.5	V
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Protection Level	Human Body Model per JESD22−A114	2000		V
		Charged Device Model per JESD22−C101	1000		
T _J	Junction Temperature		−40	+150	°C
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature		−65	+150	°C
T _L	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.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
PVIN	Supply Voltage Range	2.5		5.5	V
I _{OUT}	Output Current (Note 2)	0		2.5	A
L	Inductor (Note 5)		1.0		μH
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance (Notes 2, 3, 4, 5)	2	47		μF
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance (Notes 2, 3, 4, 5)	17	47		μF
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40		+85	°C
T _J	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.

- Depends on input and output voltages. Thermal properties of the device should be taken into consideration; refer to Thermal Consideration in the Application Information section.
- Typical value reflects the capacitor value needed to meet minimum requirement. Minimum passive component values indicate effective capacitance which includes temperature, voltage de-rating, tolerance, and stability.
- Output capacitance affects load transient response and loop phase margin; see Application Information section.
- Refer to Additional Application Information section.

THERMAL PROPERTIES

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
θ _{JA}	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (Note 7)		66		°C/W

- Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is a function of application and board layout. This data is measured with four-layer 2s2p with vias JEDEC class boards in accordance to JEDEC standard JESD51. Special attention must be paid not to exceed junction temperature T_{J(max)} at a given ambient temperature T_A.
- See Thermal Considerations in the Application Information section.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Minimum and maximum values are at $PV_{IN} = AV_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V , $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$. Typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $PV_{IN} = AV_{IN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$. (Note 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
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POWER SUPPLIES

I_Q	Quiescent Current	PFM Mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ (Note 10)		24		μA
		PT Mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		27		
I_{SD}	Shutdown Supply Current	$EN = \text{GND}$, $PV_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$		0.5	5.0	μA
V_{UVLO}	Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	Falling PV_{IN}	1.95	2.00	2.05	V
V_{UVHYST}	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis			200		mV

EN, SDA, SCL

V_{IH}	HIGH Level Input Voltage		1.1			V
V_{IL}	LOW Level Input Voltage				0.4	V
I_{IN}	Input Bias Current Into Pin	Input Tied to GND or PV_{IN}		0.01	1.00	μA

PG

V_{PG}	PG LOW	$I_{PG} = 5\text{ mA}$			0.4	V
I_{PG_LK}	PG Leakage Current	$V_{PG} = 5\text{ V}$			1	μA

SWITCHING

f_{SW}	Switching Frequency	$PV_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.6	1.8	2.0	MHz
I_{p_LIM}	Peak PMOS Current Limit	$PV_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$	4.6	5.2	5.9	A

ACCURACY

V_{OUT_ACC}	DC Output Voltage Accuracy	$PV_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, Forced PWM, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$	3.366	3.400	3.434	V
		$PV_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, PFM Mode, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$	3.366	3.475	3.563	

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.

- Refer to Typical Characteristics waveforms/graphs for Closed-Loop data and its variation with input voltage and ambient temperature. Electrical Characteristics reflects Open-Loop steady state data. System Characteristics reflects both steady state and dynamic Close-Loop data associated with the recommended external components.
- Minimum and Maximum limits are verified by design, test, or statistical analysis. Typical (Typ.) values are not tested, but represent the parametric norm.
- Device is not switching.

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SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS The following table is verified by design and bench test while using circuit of Figure 1 with the following external components: $L = 1.0 \mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{\text{IN}} = 47 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 2 \times 47 \mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO). Typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $P_{\text{VIN}} = A_{\text{VIN}} = V_{\text{EN}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$. These parameters are not verified in production.

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{\text{OUT_ACC}}$	Total Accuracy (Includes DC accuracy and load transient) (Note 11)			± 5		%
ΔV_{OUT}	Load Regulation	$I_{\text{OUT}} = 0.4 \text{ A to } 2.5 \text{ A}$, $P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$		-0.20		%/A
ΔV_{OUT}	Line Regulation	$3.0 \text{ V} \leq P_{\text{VIN}} \leq 4.2 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1.5 \text{ A}$		-0.06		%/V
$V_{\text{OUT_RIPPLE}}$	Ripple Voltage	$P_{\text{VIN}} = 4.2 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ A}$, PWM Mode		4		mV
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 100 \text{ mA}$, PFM Mode		22		
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ A}$, PWM Mode		14		
η	Efficiency	$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50 \text{ mA}$, PFM		90		%
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 500 \text{ mA}$, PWM		96		
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.8 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50 \text{ mA}$, PFM		90		
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.8 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 600 \text{ mA}$, PWM		94		
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUT}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 300 \text{ mA}$, PWM		94		
T_{SS}	Soft-Start	EN HIGH to 95% of Target V_{OUT} , $I_{\text{OUT}} = 68 \text{ mA}$		260		μs
$\Delta V_{\text{OUT_LOAD}}$	Load Transient	$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0.5 \text{ A} \Leftrightarrow 1 \text{ A}$, $\text{TR} = \text{TF} = 1 \mu\text{s}$		± 45		mV
		$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.4 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 0.5 \text{ A} \Leftrightarrow 2.0 \text{ A}$, $\text{TR} = \text{TF} = 1 \mu\text{s}$, Pulse Width = 577 μs		± 125		
$\Delta V_{\text{OUT_LINE}}$	Line Transient	$P_{\text{VIN}} = 3.0 \text{ V} \Leftrightarrow 3.6 \text{ V}$, $\text{TR} = \text{TF} = 10 \mu\text{s}$, $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ A}$		± 60		mV

11. Load transient is from 0.5 A \Leftrightarrow 1 A.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted, $P_{VIN} = A_{VIN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $L = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{IN} = 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO), AUTO Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

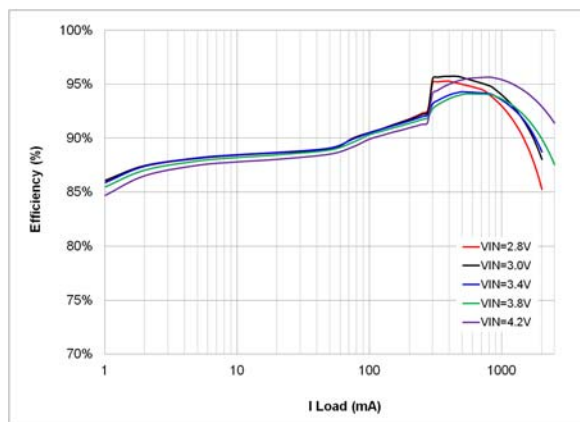


Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Load

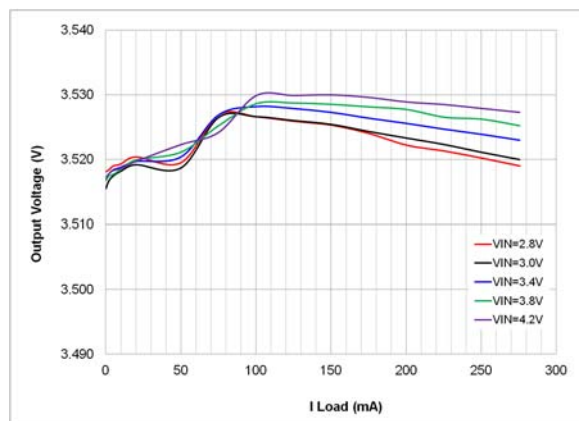


Figure 5. Output Regulation vs. Load

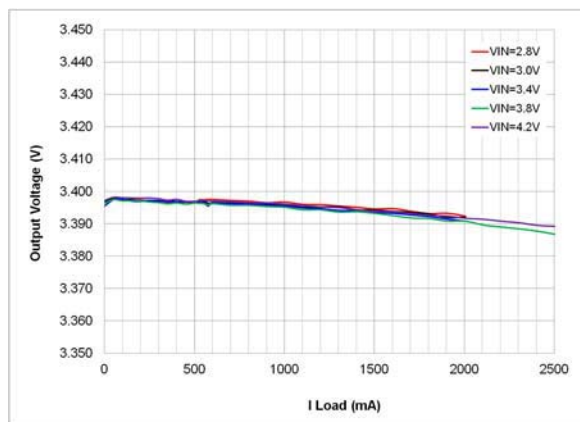


Figure 6. Output Regulation vs. Load, FPWM Mode

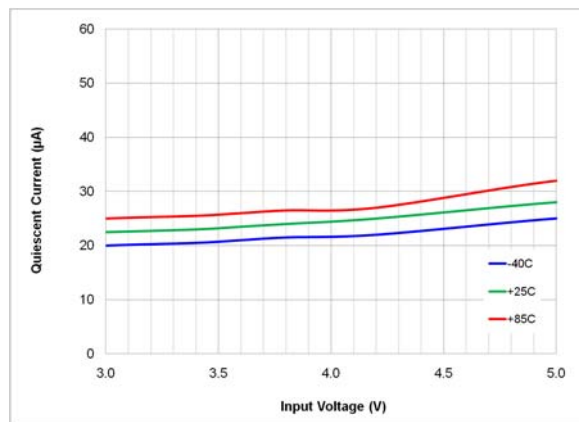


Figure 7. Quiescent Current (No Switching) vs. Input Voltage

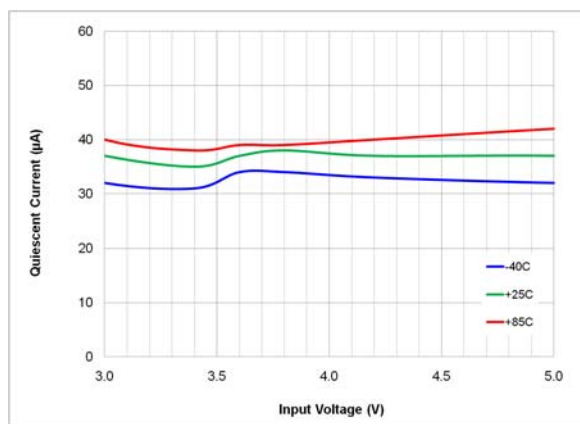


Figure 8. Quiescent Current (Switching) vs. Input Voltage

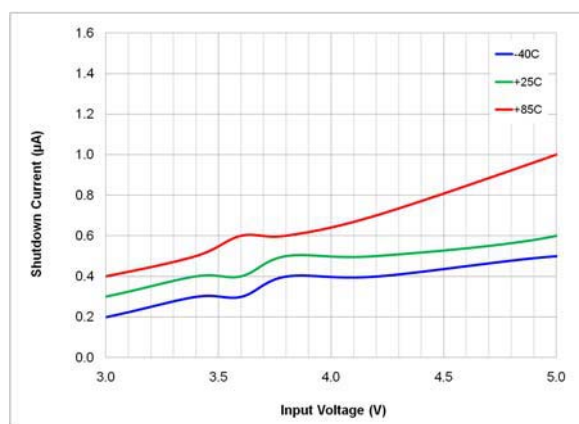


Figure 9. Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted, $P_{VIN} = A_{VIN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $L = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{IN} = 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO), AUTO Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

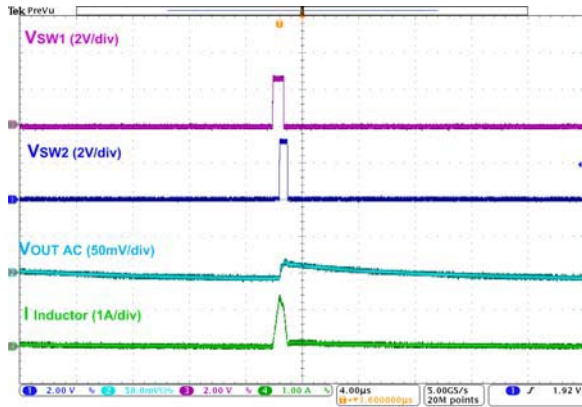


Figure 10. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$, Boost Operation

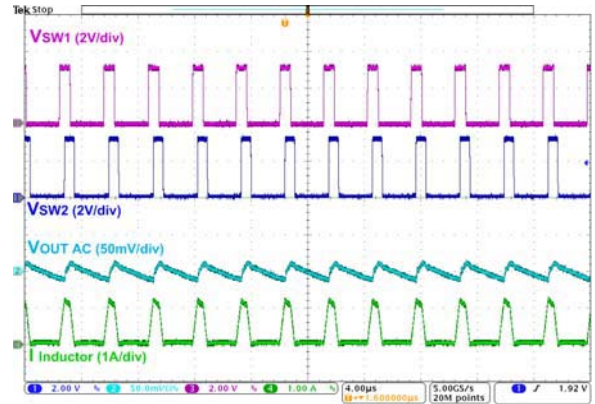


Figure 11. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$, Buck-Boost Operation

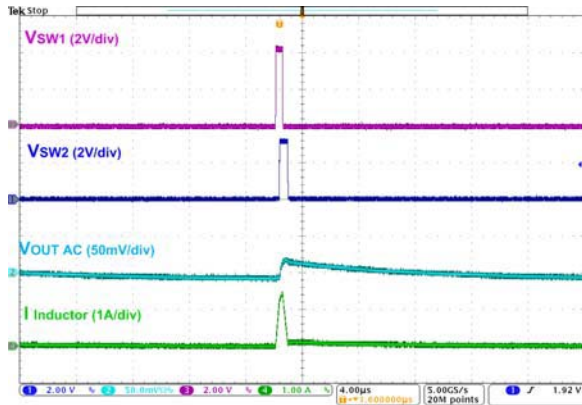


Figure 12. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 4.2\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$, Buck Operation

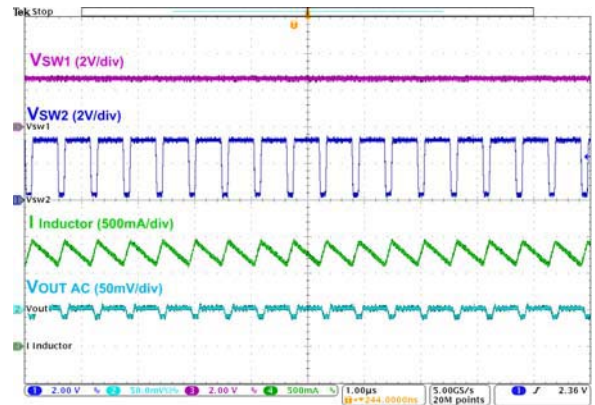


Figure 13. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$, Boost Operation

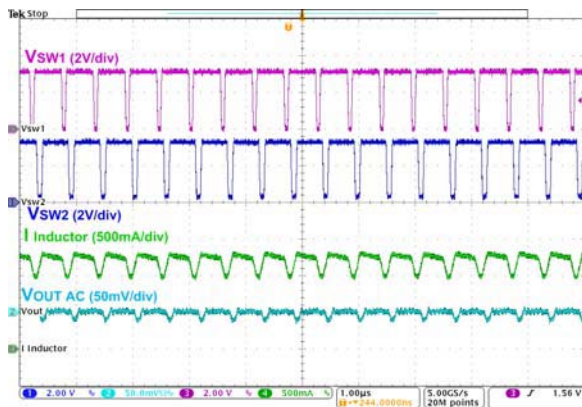


Figure 14. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$, Buck-Boost Operation

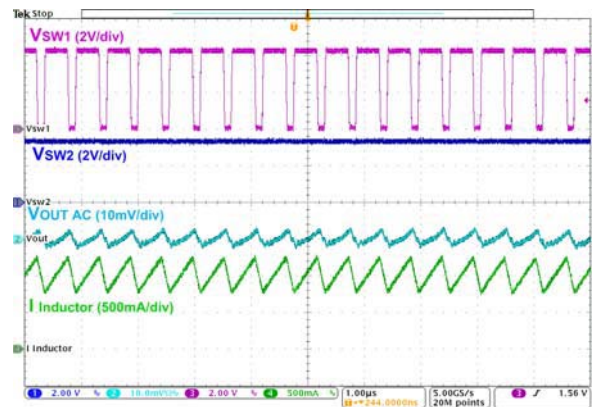


Figure 15. Output Ripple, $V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$, Buck Operation

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted, $P_{VIN} = A_{VIN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $L = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{IN} = 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO), AUTO Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

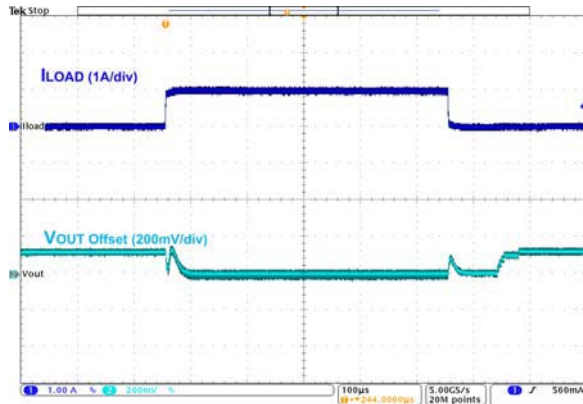


Figure 16. Load Transient, 0 mA \leftrightarrow 1000 mA, 1 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 3.60\text{ V}$

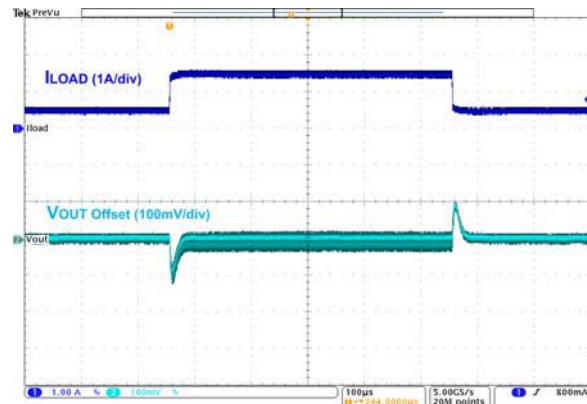


Figure 17. Load Transient, 500 mA \leftrightarrow 1500 mA, 1 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 3.60\text{ V}$

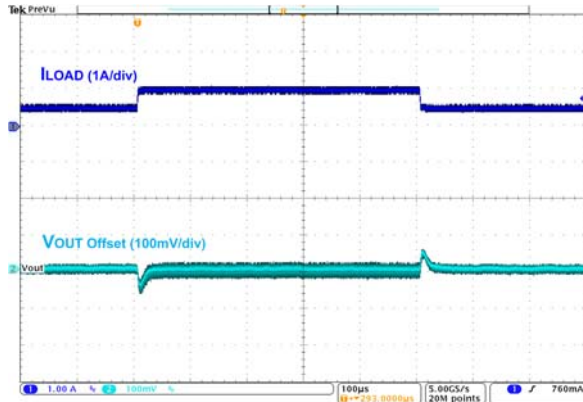


Figure 18. Load Transient, 500 mA \leftrightarrow 1000 mA, 1 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 3.40\text{ V}$

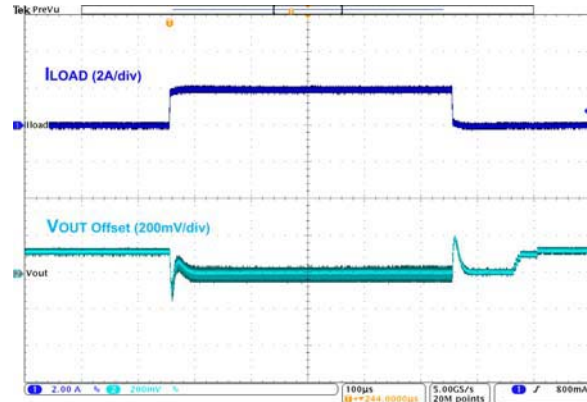


Figure 19. Load Transient, 0 mA \leftrightarrow 2000 mA, 1 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 3.60\text{ V}$

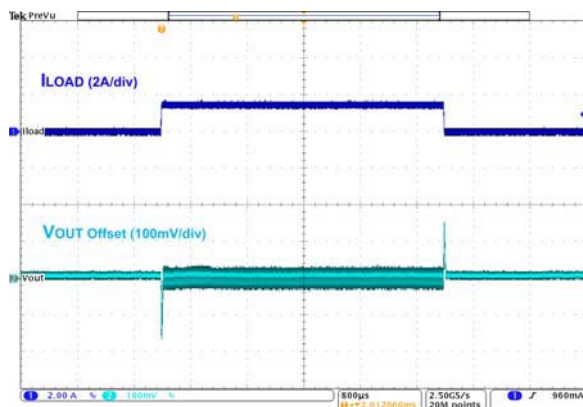


Figure 20. Load Transient, 0 mA \leftrightarrow 1500 mA, 10 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 2.80\text{ V}$, PWM Mode

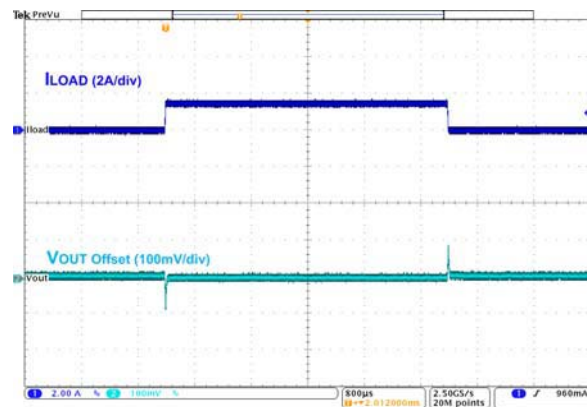


Figure 21. Load Transient, 0 mA \leftrightarrow 1500 mA, 10 ms Edge, $V_{IN} = 4.20\text{ V}$, PWM Mode

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted, $P_{VIN} = A_{VIN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $L = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{IN} = 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO), AUTO Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

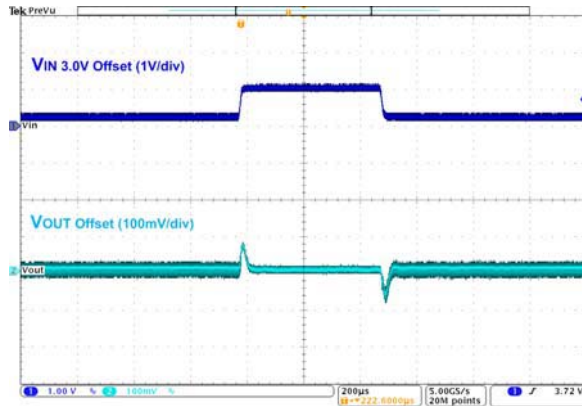


Figure 22. Line Transient, $3.2 \Leftrightarrow 4.0\text{ VIN}$, 10 ms Edge, 1000 mA Load

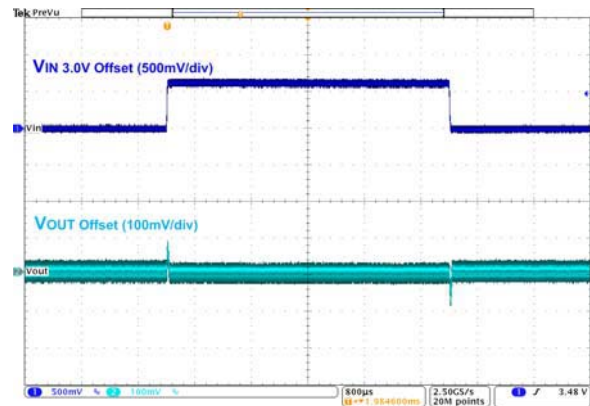


Figure 23. Line Transient, $3.0 \Leftrightarrow 3.6\text{ VIN}$, 10 ms Edge, 1500 mA Load, PWM

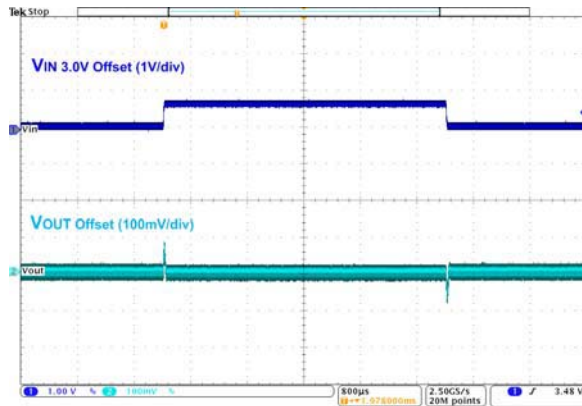


Figure 24. Line Transient, $3.0 \Leftrightarrow 3.6\text{ VIN}$, 10 ms Edge, 1000 mA Load, PWM

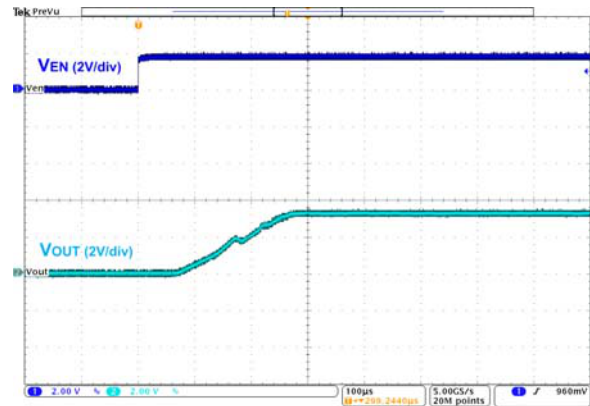


Figure 25. Startup, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$

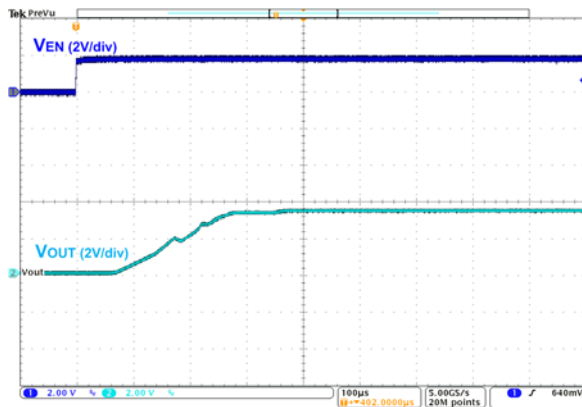


Figure 26. Startup, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 68\text{ mA}$

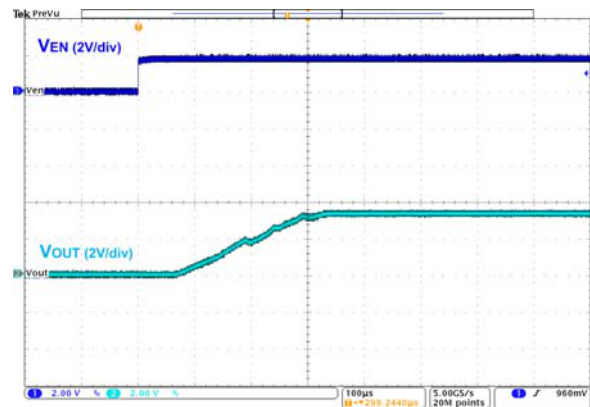


Figure 27. Startup, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1000\text{ mA}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise noted, $P_{VIN} = A_{VIN} = V_{EN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, $L = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{H}$, DFE201612E-1R0M (TOKO), $C_{IN} = 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, 0603 (1608 metric) CL10A476MQ8NZNE (SEMCO), AUTO Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

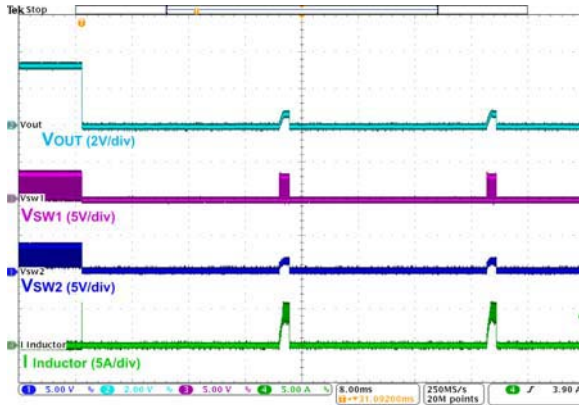


Figure 28. Short-Circuit Protection

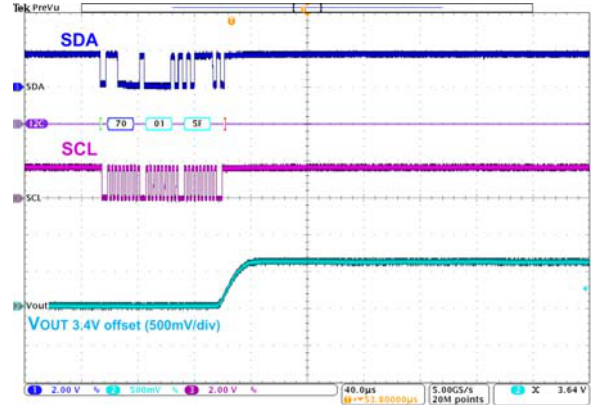


Figure 29. V_{OUT} Transition, $3.4\text{ V} \Leftrightarrow 4.0\text{ V}$, 500 mA Load

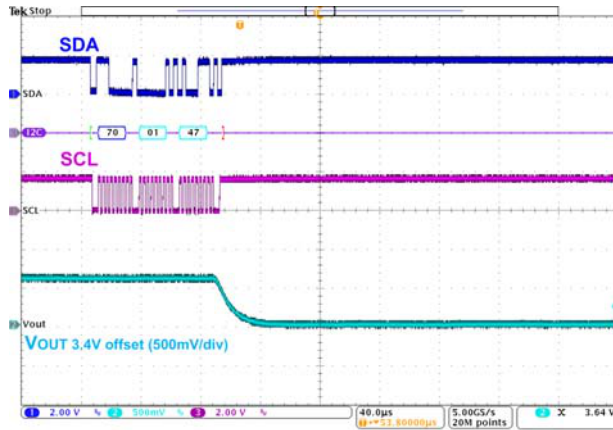


Figure 30. V_{OUT} Transition, $4.0\text{ V} \Leftrightarrow 3.4\text{ V}$, 500 mA Load

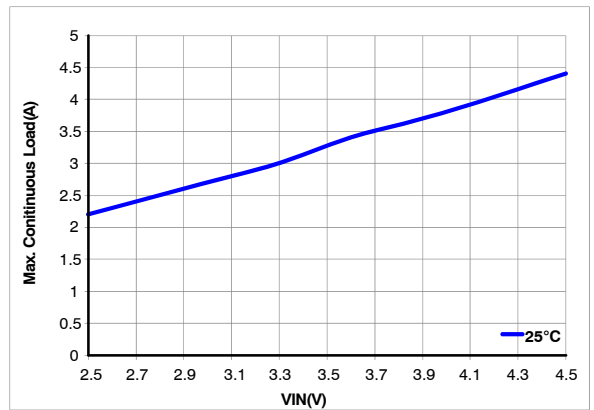


Figure 31. Typical Maximum Continuous Load vs. Input Voltage, $V_{OUT} = 3.4\text{ V}$, 25°C

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Functional Description

FAN49103 is a fully integrated synchronous, full bridge DC-DC converter that can operate in buck operation (during high PVIN), boost operation (for low PVIN) and a combination of buck-boost operation when PVIN is close to the target VOUT value. The PWM/PFM controller switches automatically and seamlessly between buck, buck-boost and boost modes.

The FAN49103 uses a four-switch operation during each switching period when in the buck-boost mode. Mode operation is as follows: referring to the power drive stage

shown in Figure 32 if PVIN is greater than target VOUT, then the converter is in buck mode: Q3 is ON and Q4 is OFF continuously leaving Q1, Q2 to operate as a current-mode controlled PWM converter. If PVIN is lower than target VOUT then the converter is in boost mode with Q1 ON and Q2 OFF continuously, while leaving Q3, Q4 to operate as a current-mode boost converter. When PVIN is near VOUT, the converter goes into a 3-phase operation in which combines a buck phase, a boost phase and a reset phase; all switches are switching to maintain an average inductor volt-second balance.

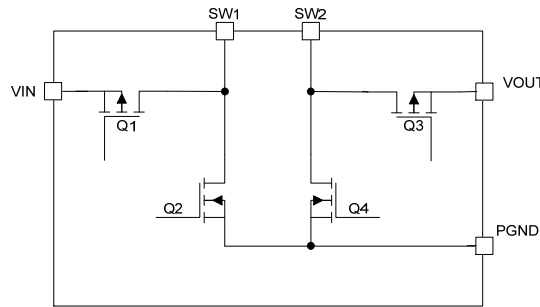


Figure 32. Simplified Block Diagram

PFM/PWM Mode

The FAN49103 uses a current-mode modulator to achieve smooth transitions between PWM and PFM operation. In Pulsed Frequency Modulation (PFM), frequency is reduced to maintain high efficiency. During PFM operation, the converter positions the output voltage typically 75 mV higher than the nominal output voltage during PWM operation, allowing additional headroom for voltage drop during a load transient from light to heavy load. As the load increased from light loads, the converter enters PWM operation typically at 300 mA of current load. The converter switching frequency is typically 1.8 MHz during PWM operation for moderate to heavy load currents.

PT (Pass-Through) Mode

In Pass-Through mode, all of the switches are not switching and VOUT tracks PVIN ($V_{OUT} = P_{VIN} - I_{OUT} \times (Q1_{RDS(on)} + Q3_{RDS(on)} + L_{DCR})$). In PT mode only Over-Temperature (OTP) and Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO) protection circuits are activated. There is no Over-Current Protection (OCP) in PT mode.

Shutdown and Startup

When the EN pin is LOW, the IC is shut down, all internal circuits are off, and the part draws very little current. During shutdown, VOUT is isolated from PVIN. Raising EN pin activates the device and begins the soft-start cycle. During soft-start, the modulator's internal reference is ramped slowly to minimize surge currents on the input and prevent overshoot of the output voltage. If VOUT fails to reach

target VOUT value after 1 ms, a FAULT condition is declared.

Over-Temperature (OTP)

The regulator shuts down when the die temperature exceeds 150°C. Restart occurs when the IC has cooled by approximately 20°C.

Output Discharge

When the regulator is disabled and driving the EN pin LOW, a 230 Ω internal resistor is activated between VOUT and GND. The Output Discharge is not activated during a FAULT state condition.

Over-Current Protection (OCP)

If the peak current limit is activated for a typical 700 μs, a FAULT state is generated, so that the IC protects itself as well as external components and load.

FAULT State

The regulator enters the FAULT state under any of the following conditions:

- VOUT fails to achieve the voltage required after soft-start
- Peak current limit triggers
- OTP or UVLO are triggered

Once a FAULT is triggered, the regulator stops switching and presents a high-impedance path between PVIN and VOUT. After waiting 30 ms, a restart is attempted.

Power Good

PG, an open-drain output, is LOW during FAULT state and HIGH for Power Good.

The PG pin is provided for signaling the system when the regulator has successfully completed soft-start and no FAULTs have occurred. PG pin also functions as a warning flag for high die temperature and overload conditions.

- PG is released HIGH when the soft-start sequence is successfully completed
- PG is pulled LOW when a FAULT is declared. Any FAULT condition causes PG to be de-asserted

Thermal Considerations

For best performance, the die temperature and the power dissipated should be kept at moderate values. The maximum power dissipated can be evaluated based on the following relationship:

$$P_{D(max)} = \left\{ \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{\Theta_{JA}} \right\}$$

where $T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature of the die; T_A is the ambient operating temperature; and Θ_{JA} is dependent on the surrounding PCB layout and can be improved by providing a heat sink of surrounding copper ground.

The addition of backside copper with through-holes, stiffeners, and other enhancements can help reduce Θ_{JA} . The heat contributed by the dissipation of devices nearby must be included in design considerations. Following the layout recommendation may lower the Θ_{JA} .

I²C Interface

The FAN49103's serial interface is compatible with Standard, Fast, Fast Plus, and HS Mode I²C-Bus specifications. The SCL line is an input and its SDA line is a bi-directional open-drain output; it can only pull down the bus when active. The SDA line only pulls LOW during data reads and when signaling ACK. All data is shifted in MSB (bit 7) first.

I²C Slave Address

In hex notation, the slave address assumes a 0 LS Bit. The hex slave address is E0.

Table 1. I²C SLAVE ADDRESS

Hex	Bits							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
E0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	R/W

Bus Timing

As shown in Figure 33, data is normally transferred when SCL is LOW. Data is clocked in on the rising edge of SCL. Typically, data transitions shortly at or after the

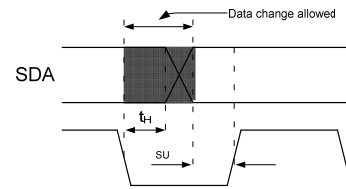


Figure 33. Data Transfer Timing

Each bus transaction begins and ends with SDA and SCL HIGH. A transaction begins with a START condition, which is defined as SDA transitioning from 1 to 0 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 34.

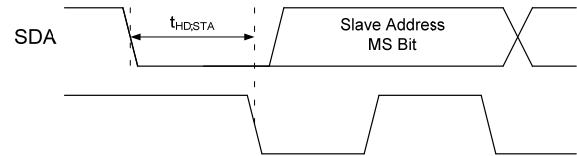


Figure 34. START Bit

A transaction ends with a STOP condition, which is defined as SDA transitioning from 0 to 1 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 35.

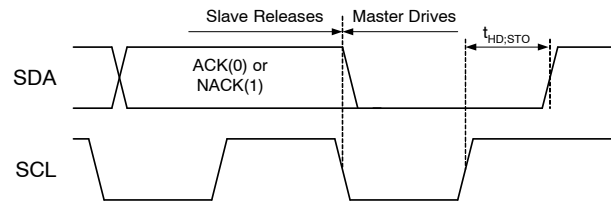


Figure 35. STOP Bit

During a read from the FAN49103, the master issues a REPEATED START after sending the register address, and before resending the slave address. The REPEATED START is a 1 to 0 transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH, as shown in Figure 36.

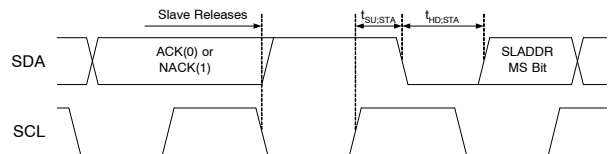


Figure 36. REPEATED START Bit

High-Speed (HS) Mode

The protocols for High-Speed (HS), Low-Speed (LS), and Fast-Speed (FS) Modes are identical; except the bus speed for HS mode is 3.4 MHz. HS Mode is entered when the bus master sends the HS master code 00001XXX after a START condition. The master code is sent in Fast or Fast-Plus Mode (less than 1 MHz clock); slaves do not ACK this transmission.

The master generates a REPEATED START condition (Figure 34) that causes all slaves on the bus to switch to HS Mode. The master then sends I2C packets, as described above, using the HS Mode clock rate and timing.

The bus remains in HS Mode until a STOP bit (Figure 35) is sent by the master. While in HS Mode, packets are separated by REPEATED START conditions (Figure 36).

Read and Write Transactions

The following figures outline the sequences for data read and write. Bus control is signified by the shading of the packet, defined as

Master Drives Bus

and

Slave Drives Bus

All addresses and data are MSB first.

Table 2. I²C BIT DEFINITIONS FOR FIGURE 37 & FIGURE 38

Symbol	Definition
R	REPEATED START, see Figure 36
P	STOP, see Figure 35
S	START, see Figure 34
A	ACK. The slave drives SDA to 0 to acknowledge the preceding packet
A	NACK. The slave sends a 1 to NACK the preceding packet
R	REPEATED START, see Figure 36
P	STOP, see Figure 35

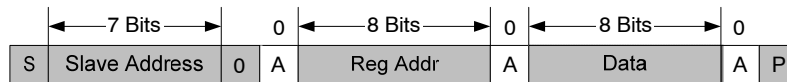


Figure 37. Write Transaction

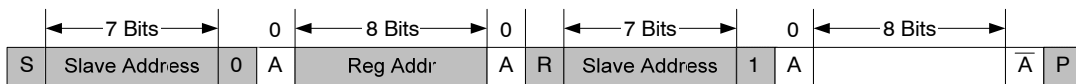


Figure 38. Read Transaction

Register Description

Table 3. REGISTER TABLE

Hex Address	Name	Function
00	SOFT-RESET	Resets all registers to default values
01	VOUT_REF	Set the target regulation point of VOUT
02	CONTROL	PT and MODE control
40	Manufacturer_ID	Read-only register identifies vendor and device type
41	Device_ID	Read-only register identifies die ID

FAN49103

BIT DEFINITIONS

The following table defines the operation of each register bit. **Bold** indicates power-on default values.

Bit	Name	Value	Description
-----	------	-------	-------------

SOFT-RESET W REGISTER ADDRESS: 00

7:1	Reserved	0000000	
0	Soft_reset	0	Write 1 to reset all registers.

VOUT_REF R/W REGISTER ADDRESS: 01

7	Reserved	0																																																																																																													
6:0	Ref_dac_code	1000111	<p>Sets the target regulation point for VOUT.</p> <table> <tr> <th>HEX</th><th>VOUT</th><th>HEX</th><th>VOUT</th></tr> <tr> <td>00 – 2E</td><td>Reserved</td><td>47</td><td>3.400</td></tr> <tr> <td>2F</td><td>2.800</td><td>48</td><td>3.425</td></tr> <tr> <td>30</td><td>2.825</td><td>49</td><td>3.450</td></tr> <tr> <td>31</td><td>2.850</td><td>4A</td><td>3.475</td></tr> <tr> <td>32</td><td>2.875</td><td>4B</td><td>3.500</td></tr> <tr> <td>33</td><td>2.900</td><td>4C</td><td>3.525</td></tr> <tr> <td>34</td><td>2.925</td><td>4D</td><td>3.550</td></tr> <tr> <td>35</td><td>2.950</td><td>4E</td><td>3.575</td></tr> <tr> <td>36</td><td>2.975</td><td>4F</td><td>3.600</td></tr> <tr> <td>37</td><td>3.000</td><td>50</td><td>3.625</td></tr> <tr> <td>38</td><td>3.025</td><td>51</td><td>3.650</td></tr> <tr> <td>39</td><td>3.050</td><td>52</td><td>3.675</td></tr> <tr> <td>3A</td><td>3.075</td><td>53</td><td>3.700</td></tr> <tr> <td>3B</td><td>3.100</td><td>54</td><td>3.725</td></tr> <tr> <td>3C</td><td>3.125</td><td>55</td><td>3.750</td></tr> <tr> <td>3D</td><td>3.150</td><td>56</td><td>3.775</td></tr> <tr> <td>3E</td><td>3.175</td><td>57</td><td>3.800</td></tr> <tr> <td>3F</td><td>3.200</td><td>58</td><td>3.825</td></tr> <tr> <td>40</td><td>3.225</td><td>59</td><td>3.850</td></tr> <tr> <td>41</td><td>3.250</td><td>5A</td><td>3.875</td></tr> <tr> <td>42</td><td>3.275</td><td>5B</td><td>3.900</td></tr> <tr> <td>43</td><td>3.300</td><td>5C</td><td>3.925</td></tr> <tr> <td>44</td><td>3.325</td><td>5D</td><td>3.950</td></tr> <tr> <td>45</td><td>3.350</td><td>5E</td><td>3.975</td></tr> <tr> <td>46</td><td>3.375</td><td>5F</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>60 – 7F</td><td>Reserved</td></tr> </table>	HEX	VOUT	HEX	VOUT	00 – 2E	Reserved	47	3.400	2F	2.800	48	3.425	30	2.825	49	3.450	31	2.850	4A	3.475	32	2.875	4B	3.500	33	2.900	4C	3.525	34	2.925	4D	3.550	35	2.950	4E	3.575	36	2.975	4F	3.600	37	3.000	50	3.625	38	3.025	51	3.650	39	3.050	52	3.675	3A	3.075	53	3.700	3B	3.100	54	3.725	3C	3.125	55	3.750	3D	3.150	56	3.775	3E	3.175	57	3.800	3F	3.200	58	3.825	40	3.225	59	3.850	41	3.250	5A	3.875	42	3.275	5B	3.900	43	3.300	5C	3.925	44	3.325	5D	3.950	45	3.350	5E	3.975	46	3.375	5F	4			60 – 7F	Reserved
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46	3.375	5F	4																																																																																																												
		60 – 7F	Reserved																																																																																																												

CONTROL R/W REGISTER ADDRESS: 02

7:4	Reserved	0000	
3	i2c_pt_in	0	Enables Pass-Through mode. Code Mode 0 Regulated output (Boost, Buck or Buck-Boost) 1 Pass-Through enabled
2	i2c_mode_in	0	Enables Forced PWM mode, as long as Pass-Through is not enabled. Code Mode 0 Auto PWM – PFM mode based on load 1 Forced PWM mode enabled
1:0	Reserved	00	

MANUFACTURER_ID R REGISTER ADDRESS: 40

7:0	Manufacture_ID	10000011	
-----	----------------	-----------------	--

DEVICE_ID R REGISTER ADDRESS: 41

7:0	Device_ID	00000110	
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ADDITIONAL APPLICATION INFORMATION

Table 4. RECOMMENDED CAPACITORS

Capacitor	Part Number	Vendor	Value	Case Size	Rating
C_{IN}	CL10A476MQ8NZNE	SEMCO	47 μ F	0603 (1608 Metric)	6.3 V
C_{OUT}	CL10A476MQ8NZNE	SEMCO	2 \times 47 μ F	0603 (1608 Metric)	6.3 V

Output Capacitance (C_{OUT}) and Input Capacitance (C_{IN}) Stability

The effective capacitance (C_{EFF}) of small, high-value, ceramic capacitors will decrease as bias voltage increases. FAN49103 is guaranteed for stable operation with the minimum value of 17 μ F ($C_{EFF(MIN)}$) output capacitance when using a 1 μ H value inductor and a minimum value of 13 μ F ($C_{EFF(MIN)}$) output capacitance when using a 0.47 μ H

value inductor. Furthermore, FAN49103 is guaranteed for stable operation with the minimum value of 2 μ F ($C_{EFF(MIN)}$) input capacitance. De-rating factors should be taken into consideration to ensure selected components meet minimum requirement.

Table 5. MINIMUM C_{EFF} (Note 12) REQUIRED FOR STABILITY

VOUT (V)	I _{LOAD} (A)	Inductor Value	$C_{EFF(MIN)}$
3.3 V, 3.4 V	0 – 2.5 A	1.0 μ H	17 μ F
3.3 V, 3.4 V	0 – 2.5 A	0.47 μ H	13 μ F

12. C_{EFF} is defined as the capacitance value during operating conditions and not the capacitor value. A capacitor varies with manufacturer, material, case size, voltage rating and temperature.

Inductor Selection

Recommended nominal inductance value is 1.0 μ H. An inductor value of 0.47 μ H can be used but higher peak currents could lead to lower efficiency; however, transient response performance may be improved. FAN49103 employs peak current limiting and the peak inductor current

can reach typically 5.2 A for a short duration during overload conditions. Therefore, current saturation value should be taken into consideration when choosing an inductor.

Table 6. RECOMMENDED INDUCTORS

Part Number	Vendor	Value	Dimension	I _{sat}	DCR
DFE201610E1R0M	TOKO	1.0 μ H	2.0 mm \times 1.6 mm \times 1.0 mm	3.9 A	48 m Ω
DFE201612E1R0M			2.0 mm \times 1.6 mm \times 1.2 mm	4.4 A	40 m Ω
DFE201610ER47M		0.47 μ H (Note 13) (Optional)	2.0 mm \times 1.6 mm \times 1.0 mm	5.3 A	26 m Ω
DFE201612ER47M			2.0 mm \times 1.6 mm \times 1.2 mm	6.1 A	20 m Ω

13. When using 0.47 μ H inductor value, one 47 μ F (CL10A476MQ8NZNE) capacitor can be used at the output of the regulator.

LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS

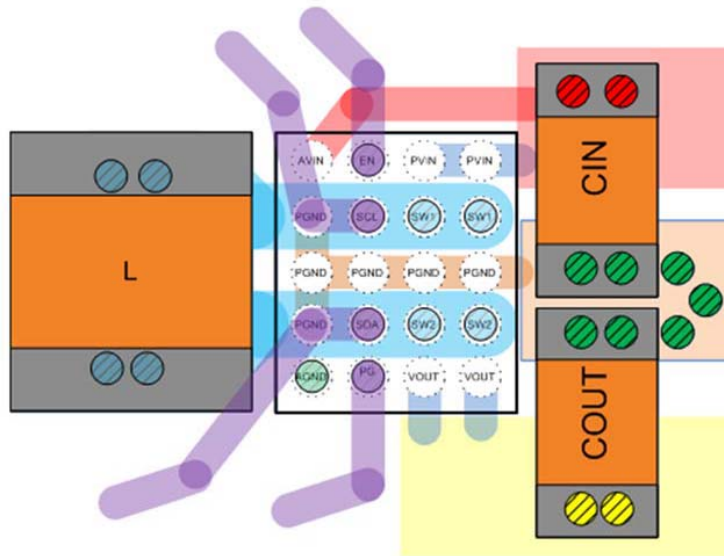


Figure 39. Component Placement and Routing for FAN49103

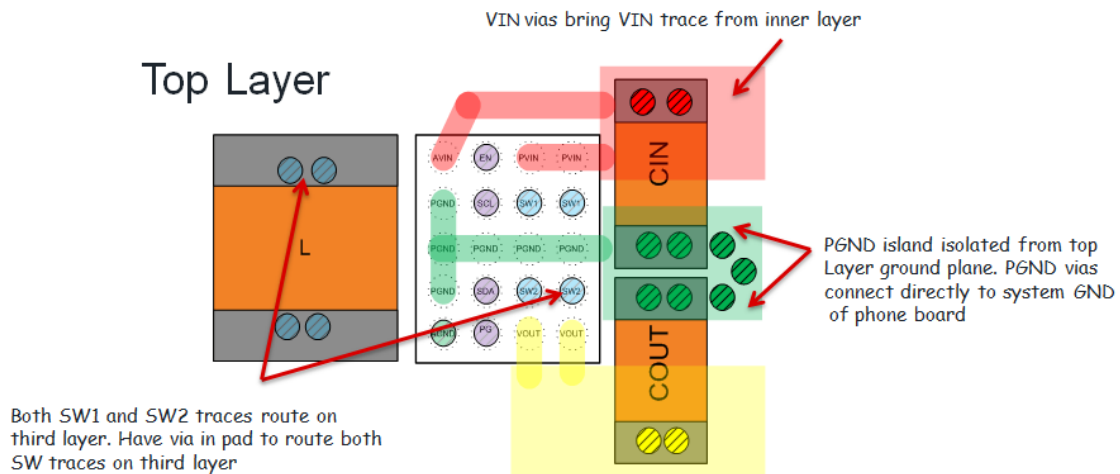


Figure 40. Top Layer Routing for FAN49103

FAN49103

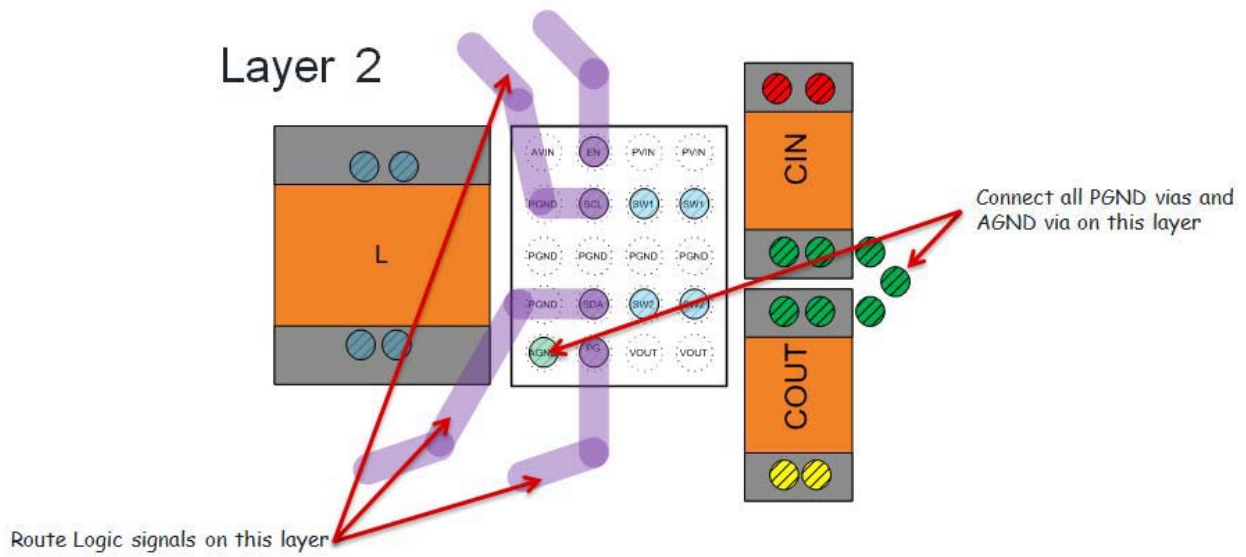


Figure 41. Layer 2 Routing for FAN49103

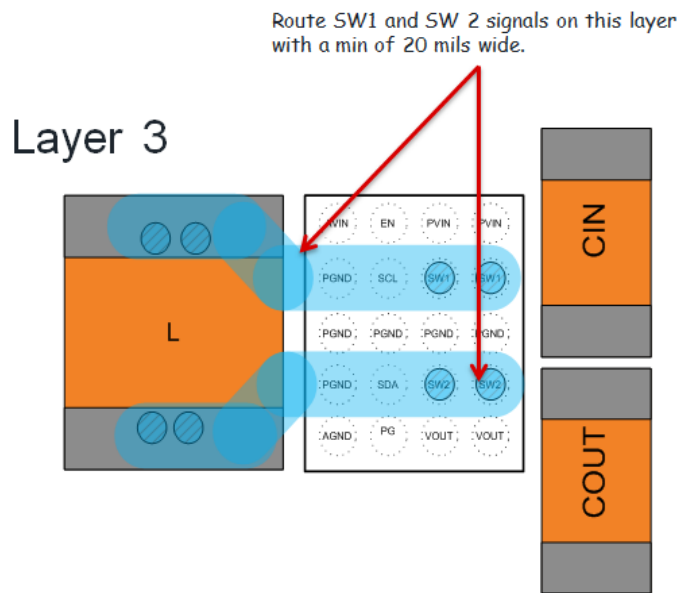


Figure 42. Layer 3 Routing for FAN49103

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS


This table information applies to the Package drawing on the following page.

Product	D	E	X	Y
FAN49103AUC340X	2.015 ±0.030	1.615 ±0.030	0.2075	0.2075
FAN49103AUC330X	2.015 ±0.030	1.615 ±0.030	0.2075	0.2075

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- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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