

SCT2130

Revision 1.0: Release to production.

Revision 1.1: Update the accuracy range of V_{FB} .

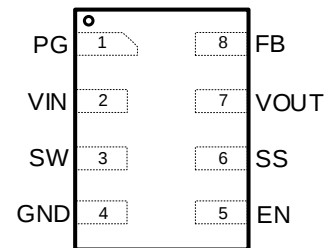
Revision 1.2: Update the upper limits for I_Q , I_{SD} , R_{HS} , and R_{LS} .

Revision 1.3: Update DEVICE ORDER INFORMATION and the parameter of $ILIM_{LS}$.

ORDERABLE DEVICE	PACKAGING TYPE	STANDARD PACK QTY	PACKAGE MARKING	PINS	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION
SCT2130FTAR	Tape & Reel	3000	2130	8	FCQFN2x1.5-8

Over operating free-air temperature unless otherwise noted ⁽¹⁾

DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	UNIT
VIN, EN, PG, SW, VOUT	-0.3	7	V
SS, FB	-0.3	5.5	V
Operating junction temperature $T_J^{(2)}$	-40	150	C
Storage temperature T_{STG}	-65	150	C



Top View: QFN-8L 1.5mm x 2mm, Plastic

(1)

(2)

B5 A	BC"	D-B : I B7H-CB
PG	1	
VIN	2	
SW	3	Switch output. SW is driven up to VIN through the high-side power MOSFET during on-time. The inductor current drives SW to negative voltage through low-side power MOSFET during off-time.
GND	4	
EN	5	Enable logic input.
SS	6	
VOUT	7	
FB	8	

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$V_{IN}=5V$, $T_J=-40^{\circ}C\sim 125^{\circ}C$, typical values are tested under $25^{\circ}C$.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Power Supply and Output						
V_{IN}	Operating input voltage		2.8		6	V

$V_{IN_1.0Tmqtac}$

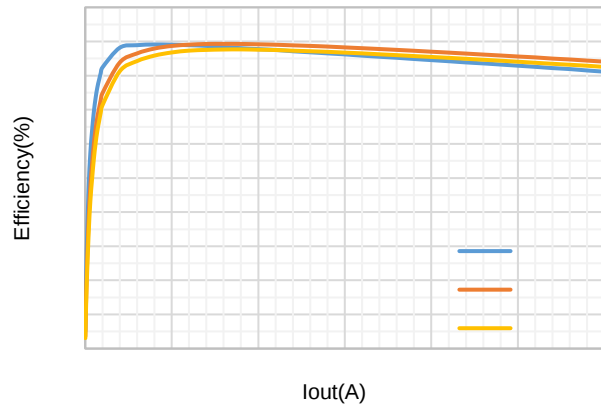


Figure 1. Efficiency vs Load Current, Vout=1.2V

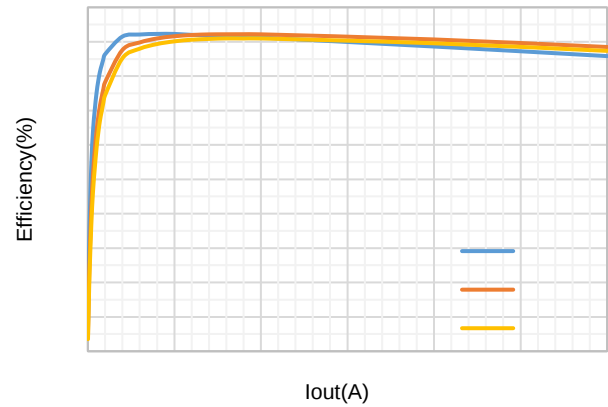


Figure 2. Efficiency vs Load Current, Vout=1.8V

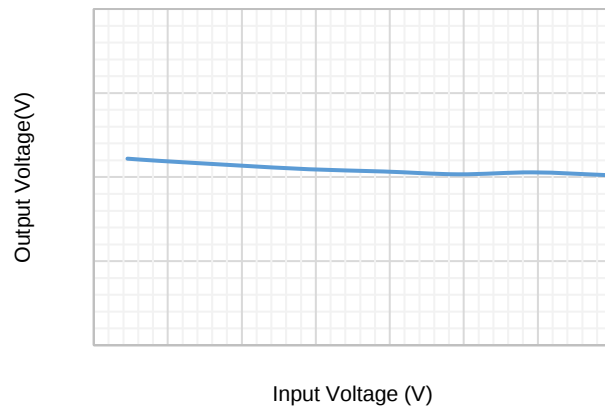


Figure 3. Line Regulation, Io=1.5A

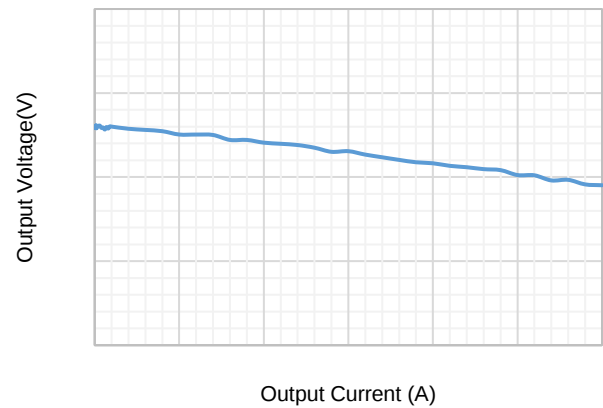


Figure 4. Load Regulation, Vin=5V



Figure 5. V_{FB} vs Temperature

Figure 6. UVLO vs Temperature

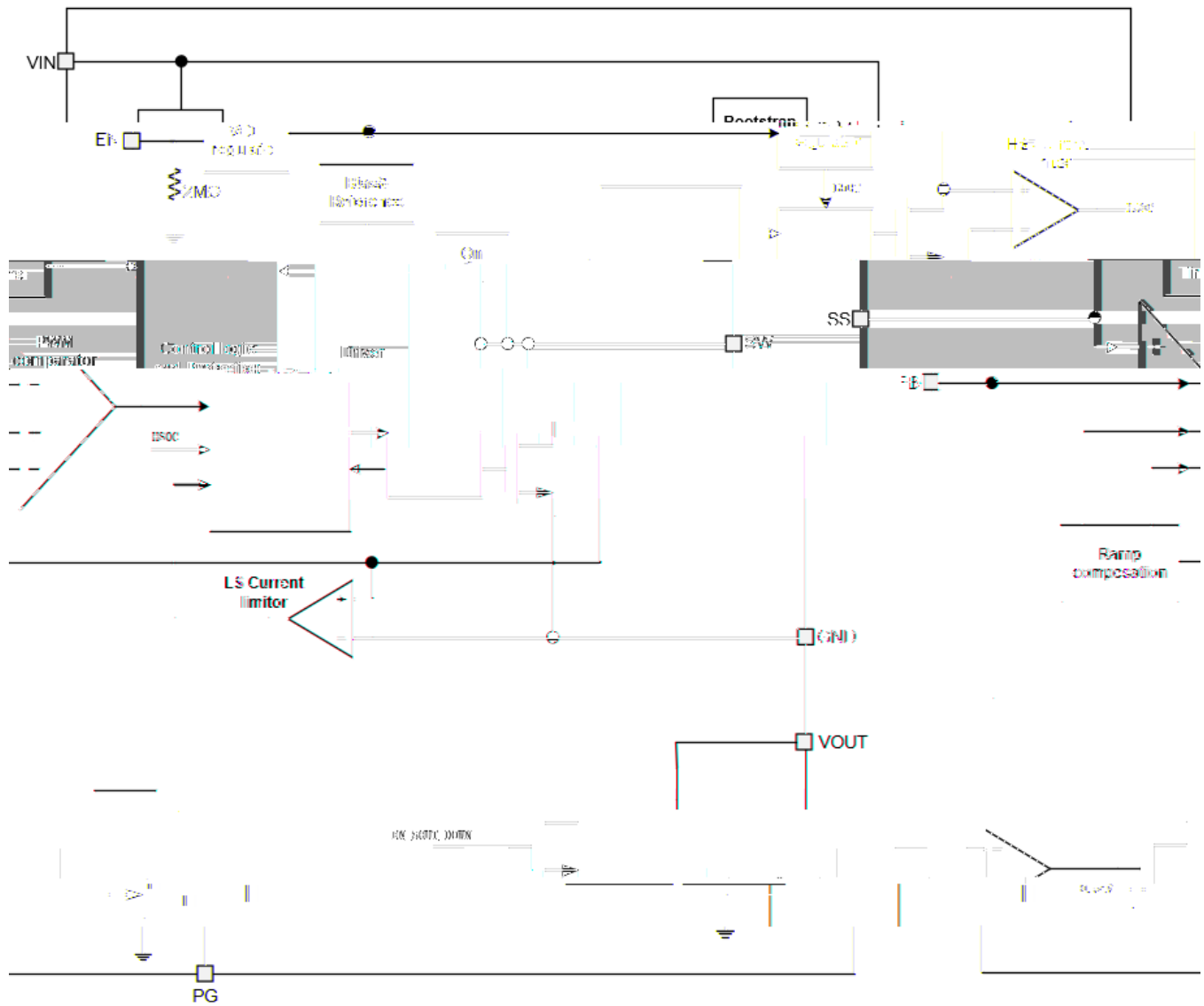


Figure 7. Functional Block Diagram

Overview

The SCT2130 is a 2.8V-6V input, 3A output, synchronous buck converter with built-in 25mΩ high-side and 20mΩ R_{ds(on)} low-side power MOSFETs. It implements constant on time control to regulate output voltage, providing excellent line and load transient response, and internal error amplifier integrated improve the line and load regulation.

The switching frequency is fixed 2.1MHz. The SCT2130 features programmable soft start time to avoid large inrush current and output voltage overshoot during startup. The device also supports monolithic startup with pre-biased output condition. The SCT2130 operates in Forced Continuous Conduction Mode (FCCM) to achieve low light load ripple. The quiescent current is typically 1000uA under no load and no switching.

The SCT2130 full protection features include the input under-voltage lockout, over current protection with cycle-by-cycle current limiting and hiccup mode, output hard short protection and thermal shutdown protection.

Constant On-time Control

Constant on-time (COT) control is employed to provide fast transient response and easy loop stabilization. At the beginning of each cycle, the high-side MOSFET is turned on for a fixed one shot time ON-time period. The one shot time -by-cycle based to maintain a pseudo-fixed frequency over the input voltage range. SCT2130 turns off high-side MOSFET after the fixed-on time and turns on the low-side MOSFET. SCT2130 turns off the low-side MOSFET once the output voltage dropped below the output regulation, the one-shot timer then reset and the high-side MOSFET is turned on again. The on-time is inversely proportional to the input voltage and proportional to the output voltage. It can be calculated using the following Equation 1:

$$t_{ON} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \cdot f_s} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- V_{OUT} is the output voltage.
- V_{IN} is the input voltage.
- f_s is the switching frequency.

After an ON-time period, the regulator goes into the OFF-time period. The OFF-time period length depends on V_{FB} in most cases. It will end when the FB voltage decreases below 0.6V, at which time the high-side MOSFET is turned on again.

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When the device is disabled, the part automatically goes into output discharge mode, and its internal discharge MOSFET in VOUT pin provides a discharge path for the output capacitor.

Output Voltage

The SCT2130 regulates the internal reference voltage at 0.6V. The output voltage is set by a resistor divider from the output node to the FB pin. It is recommended to use 1% tolerance or better resistors. Use Equation 2 to calculate resistance of resistor dividers. To improve efficiency at light loads, larger value resistors are recommended. However, if the values are too high, the regulator will be more susceptible to noise affecting output voltage accuracy.

$$\text{---} \quad (2)$$

Where:

- R_{FB_TOP} is the resistor connecting the output to the FB pin.
- R_{FB_BOT} is the resistor connecting the FB pin to the ground.

Soft Start (SS)

The SCT2130 has an external soft start (SS) pin that ramps up the output voltage at a controlled slew rate to avoid capacitor. tss can be calculated with Equation 3:

$$\text{---} \quad (3)$$

Where:

- C_{ss} is the external SS capacitor.
- I_{ss}

The minimum SS capacitor is recommended to be 1nF.

Over Current Protection (OCP) and Hiccup Mode

In each switching cycle, the inductor current is sensed by monitoring the high-side MOSFET during the ON period and the low-side MOSFET during the OFF period. When the inductor current (I_L) reaches the high-side MOSFET peak current limit (typically 4.5A) during the ON period, the high-side MOSFET is forced off immediately to prevent the current from rising further. Then the low-side MOSFET turns on, and stays on until I_L drops below the low-side MOSFET valley current limit (typically 3.5A). If output loading continues to increase, output will drop below the V_{UVP} , and SS pin is discharged such that output is 0V. Then the device will count for 7 cycles of soft-start time for hiccup -start period. If overload or hard short condition still exists during soft-start and make FB voltage lower than V_{UVP} , the device enters into turning-off mode again. When overload or hard short condition is removed, the device automatically recovers to enters normal regulating operation.

Power Good Indicator

The SCT2130 has one power good (PG) output to indicate normal operation after the soft-start time. PG is the open drain of an internal MOSFET, which has a maximum $R_{DS(ON)}$ below 2 Ω IN or an external voltage source through an external a resistor (e.g., turns on, and PG is pulled to GND before soft start is ready. After V_{FB} reaches 95% of V_{REF} , PG is pulled high by the external voltage source with 80us delay. When V_{FB} drops to 90% or rises to 110% of V_{REF} , the PG voltage is

pulled to GND to indicate an output failure. If VIN and EN are not available, and PG is pulled up by an external power supply, PG will self-
-up resistor is used, the voltage on the pin is below 0.4V.

Thermal Shutdown

Once the junction temperature in the SCT2130 exceeds 160°C, the thermal sensing circuit stops converter switching and restarts with the junction temperature falling below 140°C. Thermal shutdown prevents the damage on device during excessive heat and power dissipation condition.

Typical Application

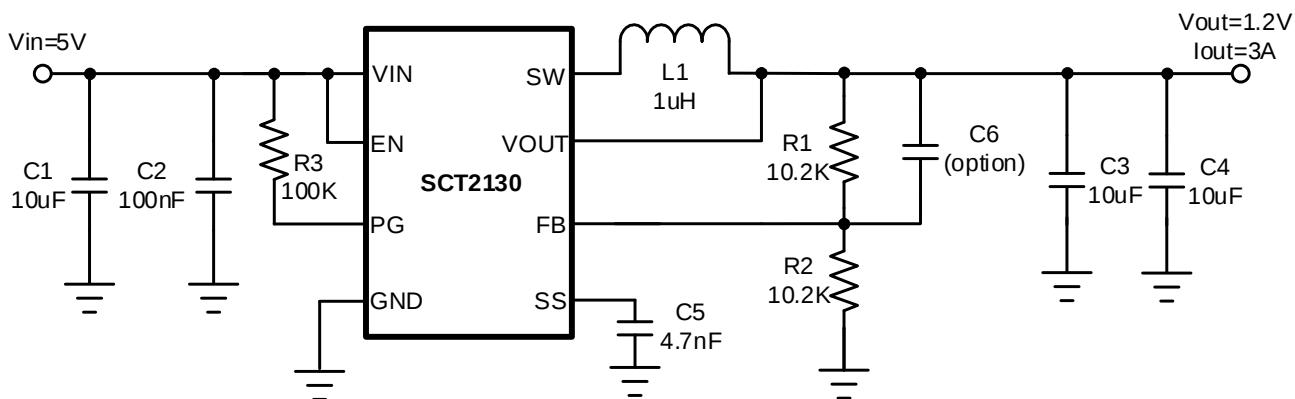


Figure 8. SCT2130 Design Example, 1.2V Output

Design Parameters

Design Parameters	Example Value
Input Voltage	5V Normal 2.8V to 6V
Output Voltage	1.2V
Maximum Output Current	3A
Switching Frequency	2.1MHz
Output voltage ripple (peak to peak)	2mV
Transient Response 0.3A to 2.7A load step	Vout =140mV

Output Voltage

The output voltage is set by an external resistor divider R1 and R2 in typical application schematic. Recommended R2 resistance is 10.2K . Use Equation 4 to calculate R1.

Table 1. R₁, R₂ Value for Common Output Voltage (Room Temperature)

V _{OUT}	R ₁	R ₂
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(4)

where:

- V_{REF} is the feedback reference voltage, typical 0.6V

$$\frac{I_{LPEAK}}{I_{OUT}} = \frac{1}{1 - D} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{I_{LPP}}{I_{LPP}} = \frac{1}{1 - D} \quad (8)$$

Where:

- I_{LPEAK} is the inductor peak current.
- I_{OUT} is the DC load current.
- I_{LPP} is the inductor peak-to-peak current.
- I_{LRMS} is the inductor RMS current.

In overloading or load transient conditions, the inductor peak current can increase up to the switch current limit of the device which is typically 4.5A. The most conservative approach is to choose an inductor with a saturation current rating greater than 4.5A. Because of the maximum I_{LPEAK} limited by device, the maximum output current that the SCT2130 can deliver also depends on the inductor current ripple. Thus, the maximum desired output current also affects the selection of inductance. The smaller inductor results in larger inductor current ripple leading to a lower maximum output current.

Input Capacitor Selection

The input current to the step-down DCDC converter is discontinuous, therefore it requires a capacitor to supply the AC current to the step-down DCDC converter while maintaining the DC input voltage. Use capacitors with low ESR for better performance. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are usually suggested because of their low ESR and small temperature coefficients, and it is strongly recommended to use another lower value capacitor (e.g. 0.1uF) with small package size (0603) to filter high frequency switching noise. Place the small size capacitor as close to VIN and GND pins as possible.

The voltage rating of the input capacitor must be greater than the maximum input voltage. And the capacitor must also have a ripple current rating greater than the maximum input current ripple. The RMS current in the input capacitor can be calculated using Equation 9.

$$I_{CRMS} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{1 - D} \quad (9)$$

The worst case condition occurs at $V_{IN}=2*V_{OUT}$, where:

$$(10)$$

For simplification, choose an input capacitor with an RMS current rating greater than half of the maximum load current.

When selecting ceramic capacitors, it needs to consider the effective value of a capacitor decreasing as the DC bias voltage across a capacitor increasing.

The input capacitance value determines the input ripple voltage of the regulator. The input voltage ripple can be calculated using Equation 11 and the maximum input voltage ripple occurs at 50% duty cycle.

$$\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{C_{IN}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - D} \quad (11)$$

For this example, 10 μ F, X7R ceramic capacitors rated for 16 V in parallel are used. And a -frequency filtering capacitor is placed as close as possible to the device pins.

Output Capacitor Selection

The selection of output capacitor will affect output voltage ripple in steady state and load transient performance.

The output ripple is essentially composed of two parts. One is caused by the inductor current ripple going through the Equivalent Series Resistance ESR of the output capacitors and the other is caused by the inductor current ripple charging and discharging the output capacitors. To achieve small output voltage ripple, choose a low-ESR output capacitor like ceramic capacitor. For ceramic capacitors, the capacitance dominates the output ripple. For simplification, the output voltage ripple can be estimated by Equation 12 desired.

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{L}{C_{OUT}} \cdot \frac{I_{L,ripple}}{f_{SW}} + \frac{I_{L,ripple}}{C_{OUT} \cdot f_{SW}} \quad (12)$$

Where:

- ΔV_{OUT} is the output voltage ripple.
- f_{SW} is the switching frequency.
- L is the inductance of inductor.
- C_{OUT} is the output capacitance.
- V_{OUT} is the output voltage.
- V_{IN} is the input voltage.

Due to the degrading under DC bias, the bias voltage can significantly reduce capacitance. Ceramic capacitors can lose most of their capacitance at rated voltage. Therefore, leave margin on the voltage rating to ensure adequate effective capacitance. Typically, two6.31 Tm0 g0 G -0.00144 Tc[IN]]TJETQq0.00000912 0 612 792 re93Tm0

Application Waveforms

$V_{IN}=5V$, $V_{OUT}=1.2V$, unless otherwise noted

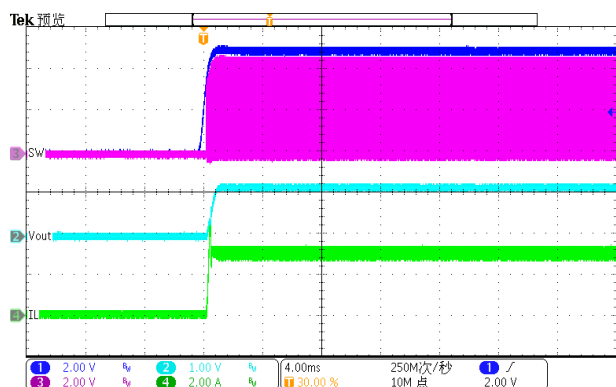


Figure 9. Power up ($I_{LOAD}=3A$)

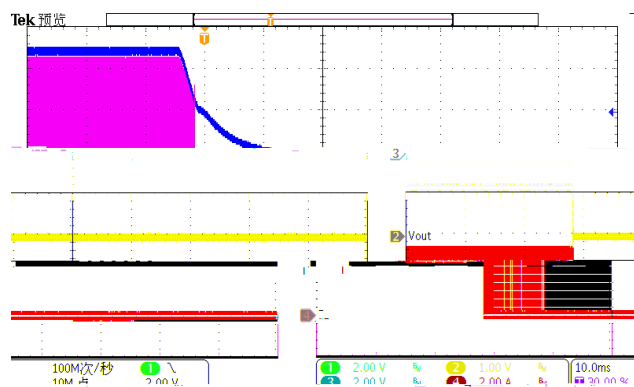


Figure 10. Power down ($I_{LOAD}=3A$)

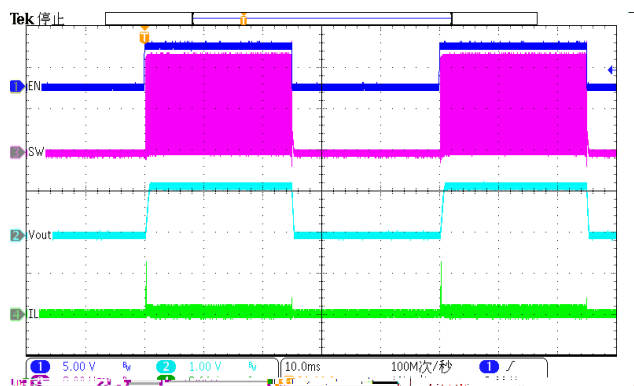


Figure 11. EN toggle ($I_{LOAD}=0.1A$)

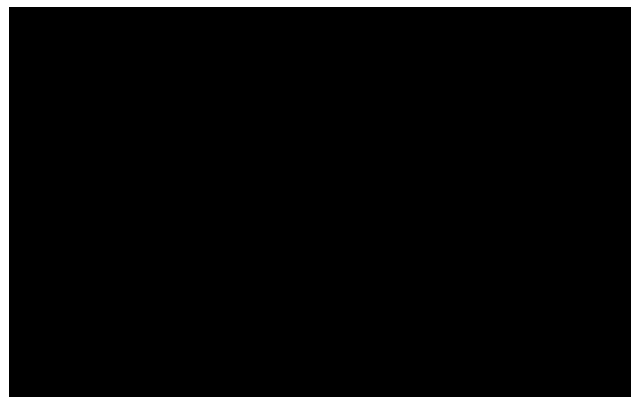


Figure 12. EN toggle ($I_{LOAD}=3A$)

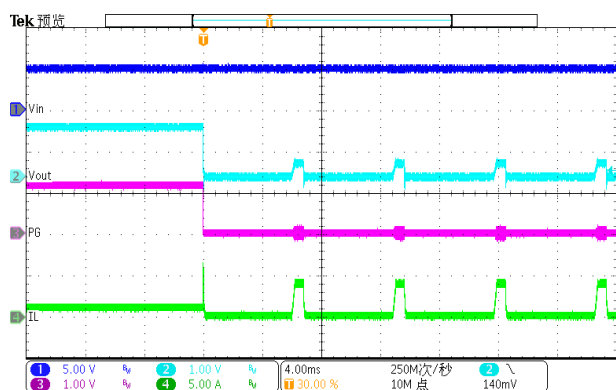


Figure 13. Over Current Protection (1A to hard short)

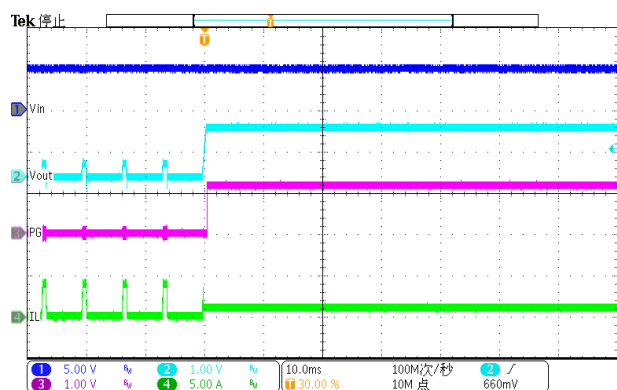


Figure 14. Over Current Release (hard short to 1A)

Application Waveforms

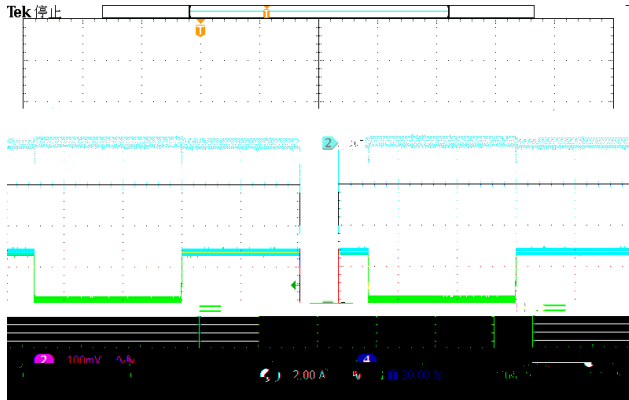


Figure 15. Load Transient (0.3A-2.7A, 1.6A/us)

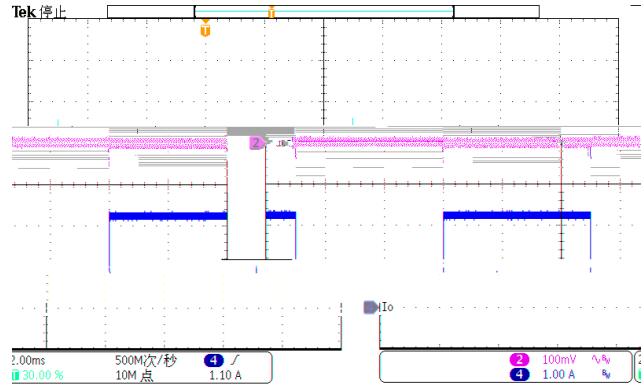
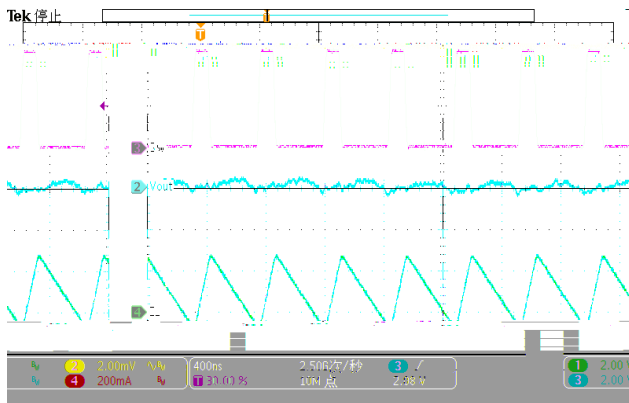
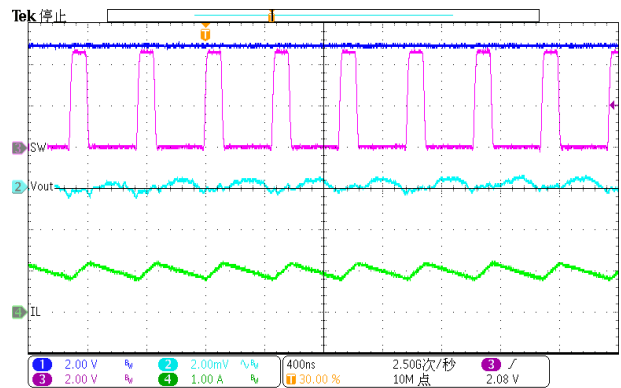
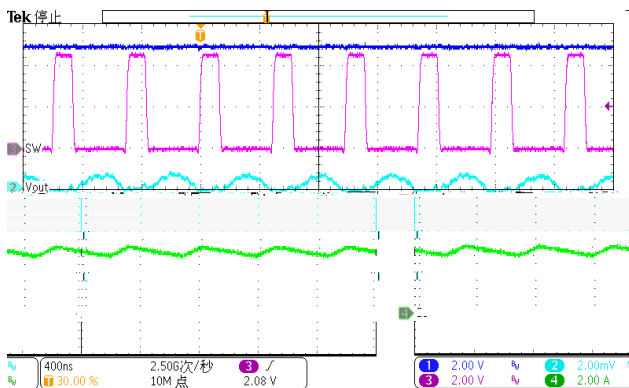


Figure 16. Load Transient (0.75A-2.25A, 1.6A/us)

Figure 17. Output Ripple ($I_{LOAD}=100mA$)Figure 18. Output Ripple ($I_{LOAD}=1A$)Figure 19. Output Ripple ($I_{LOAD}=3A$)Figure 20. Thermal, $V_{IN}=5V$, $V_{OUT}=1.2V$, $I_{LOAD}=3A$

