

DESCRIPTION

The MP2143H is a monolithic, step-down, switch-mode converter with internal power MOSFETs. It can achieve up to 3A continuous output current from a 2.5V to 5.5V input voltage with excellent load and line regulation. The output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V.

Constant-on-time control provides fast transient response and eases loop stabilization. Fault-condition protections include cycle-by-cycle current limiting and thermal shutdown.

The MP2143H is available in small QFN-10 package and requires only a minimal number of readily-available standard external components.

The MP2143H is ideal for a wide range of applications including high-performance DSPs, FPGAs, and portable instruments.

FEATURES

- Wide 2.5V to 5.5V Operating Input Range
- Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout
- Up to 3A Output Current
- 80mΩ and 40mΩ Internal Power MOSFET Switches
- Default 2.0MHz Switching Frequency
- EN and Power-Good for Power Sequencing
- Cycle-by-Cycle Over-Current Protection
- Auto Discharge at Power Off
- Short-Circuit Protect with Hiccup Mode
- Stable with Low-ESR Output Ceramic Capacitors
- Available in QFN-10 (2mmx3mm) Package

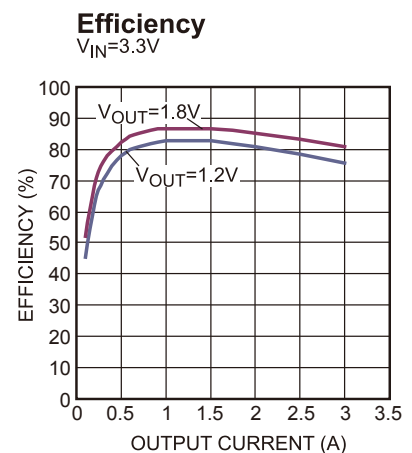
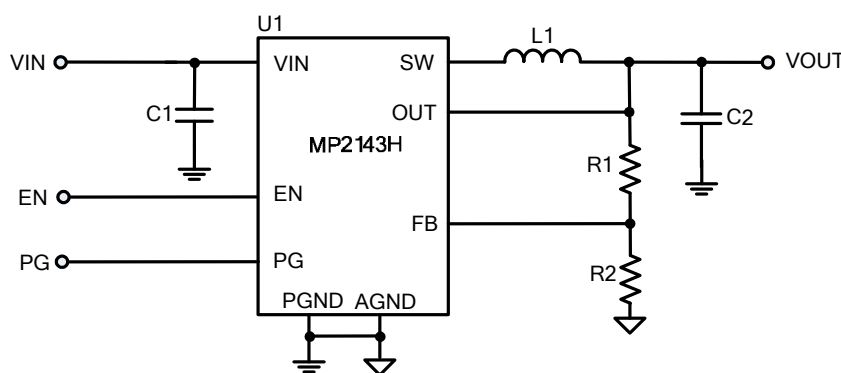
APPLICATIONS

- Low Voltage I/O System Power
- Handheld/Battery-powered Systems
- Wireless/Networking Cards

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking
MP2143HGD	QFN-10(2mmx3mm)	See Below

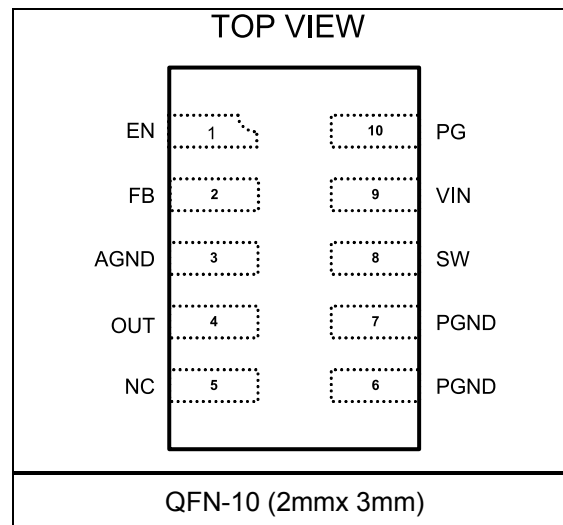
* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP2143HGD–Z).

TOP MARKING

—
AMT
YWW
LLL

AMT: product code of MP2143HGD;
 Y: year code;
 WW: week code;
 LLL: lot number;

PACKAGE REFERENCE



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage V_{IN}	6V
V_{SW}	
-0.3V (-5V for <10ns) to $V_{IN}+0.3V$ (10V for <10ns)	
All Other Pins	-0.3V to +6 V
Junction Temperature	150°C
Lead Temperature	260°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ⁽²⁾	
.....	1.9W
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to +150°C

Recommended Operating Conditions ⁽³⁾

Supply Voltage V_{IN}	2.5V to 5.5V
Output Voltage V_{OUT}	0.6V to $V_{IN} - 0.5V$
Operating Junction Temp. (T_J).	-40°C to +125°C

Thermal Resistance ⁽⁴⁾	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}	
QFN-10 (2mmx3mm).....	65.....	13...	°C/W

Notes:

- 1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- 2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J (MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature T_A . The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P_D (MAX) = $(T_J$ (MAX)- T_A)/ θ_{JA} . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- 3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$, Typical value is tested at $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$. The limit over temperature is guaranteed by characterization, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	591	600	609	mV
		$T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $85^{\circ}C$ ⁽⁵⁾	588	600	612	
Feedback Current	I_{FB}	$V_{FB} = 0.63V$		10		nA
PFET Switch ON Resistance	R_{DSON_P}			80		m Ω
NFET Switch ON Resistance	R_{DSON_N}			40		m Ω
Switch Leakage		$V_{EN} = 0V$, $V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{SW} = 0V$ and $5V$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		0.1	2	μA
PFET Current Limit		$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	4.2	4.8		A
ON Time	t_{ON}	$V_{IN}=5V$, $V_{OUT}=1.2V$		120		ns
		$V_{IN}=3.6V$, $V_{OUT}=1.2V$		166		
Switching Frequency	f_s	$V_{IN}=3.3V$, $V_{OUT}=1.2V$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	1800	2000		kHz
	f_s	$V_{IN}=3.3V$, $V_{OUT} \geq 1.8V$, $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$ ⁽⁵⁾	1800		3000	
	f_s	$V_{IN}=5V$, $V_{OUT} \geq 3.3V$, $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$ ⁽⁵⁾	1800		3000	
Minimum OFF Time	$t_{MIN-OFF}$			50		ns
Soft-Start Time	t_{SS-ON}	$V_{OUT}=1.2V$, 10% to 90%		1.3		ms
Soft-Stop Time	t_{SS-OFF}	$V_{OUT}=1.2V$, 90% to 10%		1		ms
Power-Good Upper Trip Threshold	PG_H	FB falling when PG turn to high voltage		110		%
Power-Good Upper Trip Hysteresis	PG_{H_Hys}			5		%
Power-Good Lower Trip Threshold	PG_L	FB Rising when PG turn to high voltage		90		%
Power-Good Lower Trip Hysteresis	PG_{L_Hys}			5		%
Power-Good Delay	PG_D			110		μs
Power-Good Sink Current Capability	V_{PG-L}	Sink 1mA			400	mV
Power-Good Logic High Voltage	V_{PG-H}	$V_{IN}=5V$, $V_{FB}=0.6V$	4.9			V
Power-Good Internal Pull-Up Resistor	R_{PG}			500		k Ω
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold Rising			2.0	2.2	2.4	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold Hysteresis				150		mV

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 5V$, $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$, Typical value is tested at $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$. The limit over temperature is guaranteed by characterization, unless otherwise noted.

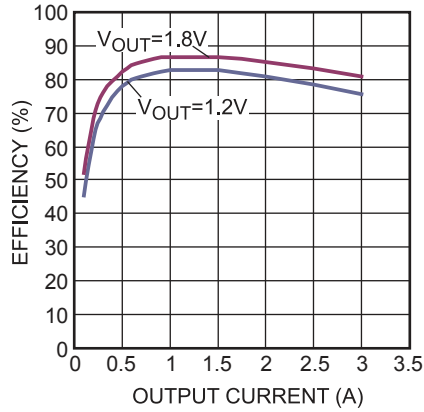
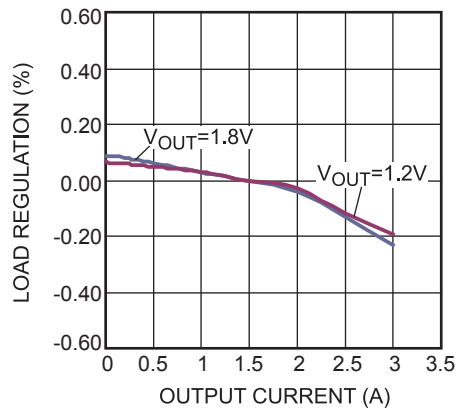
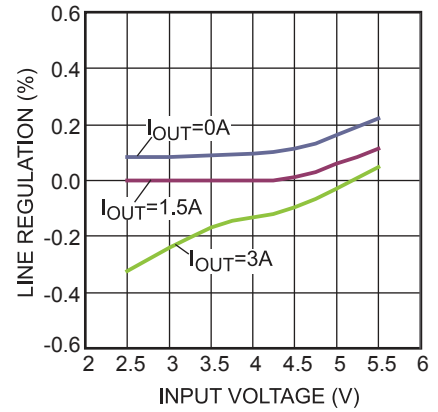
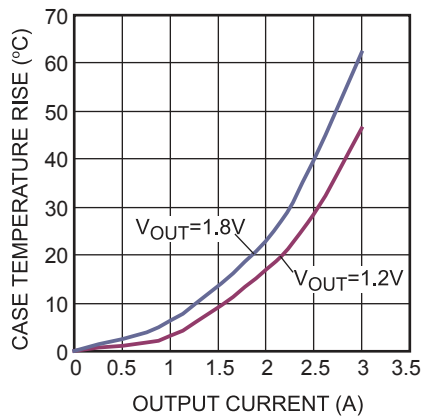
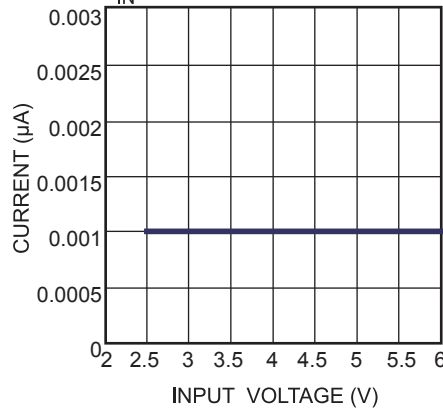
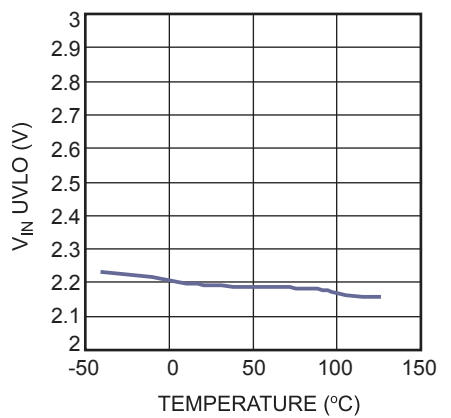
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
EN Input Logic Low Voltage					0.4	V
EN Input Logic High Voltage			1.2			V
EN Input Current		$V_{EN}=2V$		2		μA
		$V_{EN}=0V$		0.1		μA
Supply Current (Shutdown)		$V_{EN}=0V$		0.1		μA
Thermal Shutdown ⁽⁶⁾				170		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Hysteresis ⁽⁶⁾				30		$^{\circ}C$

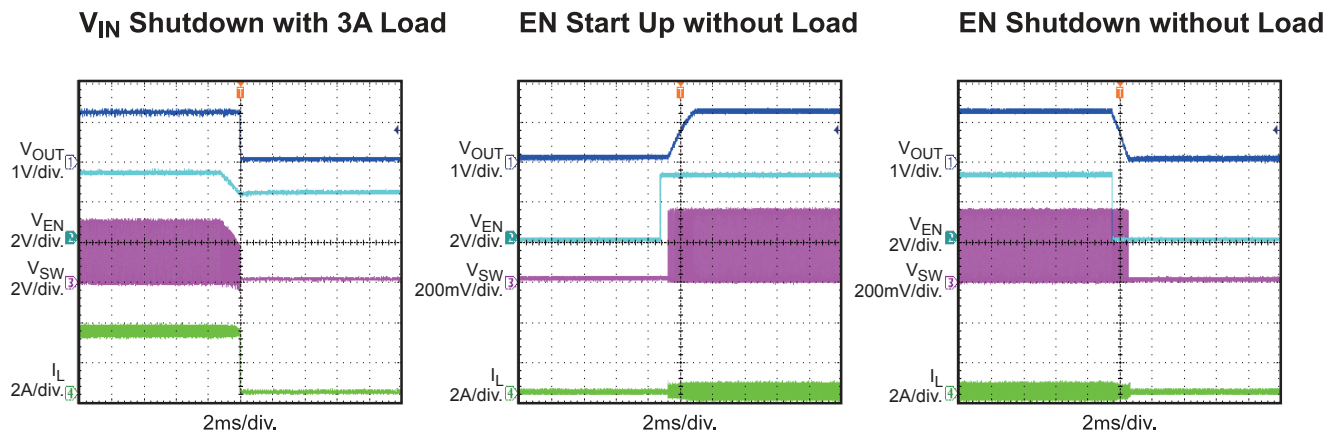
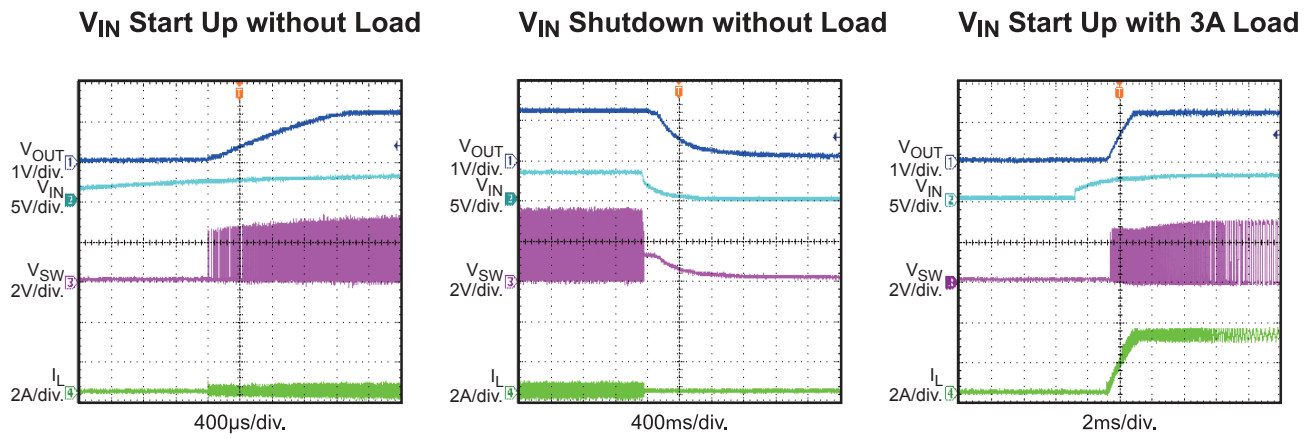
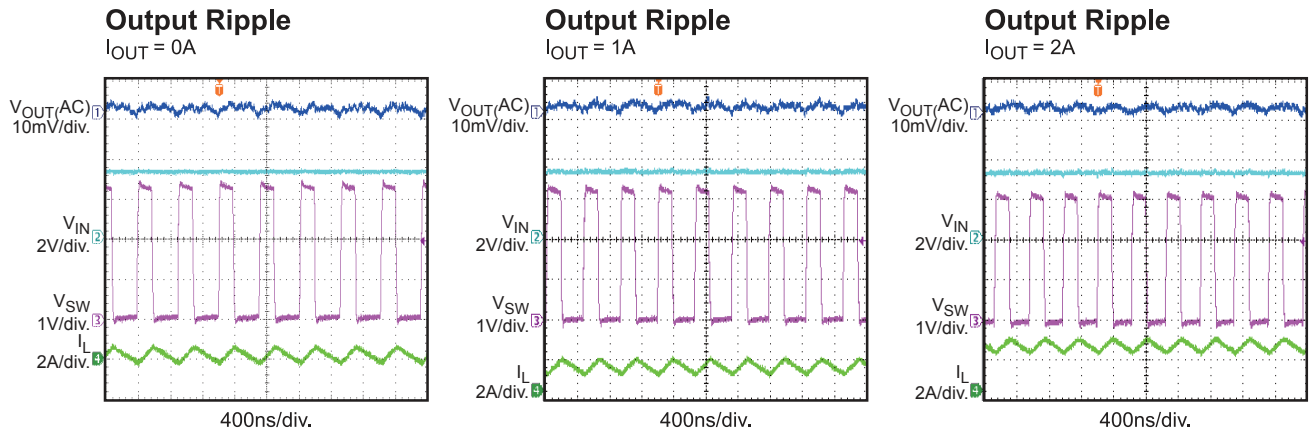
Notes:

- 5) Guaranteed by characterization, not production tested.
- 6) Design Guarantee, no production test.

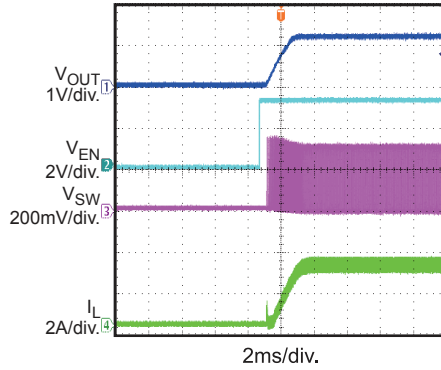
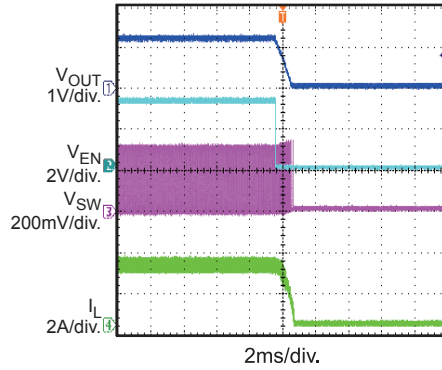
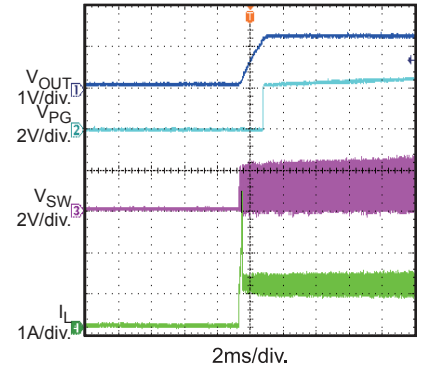
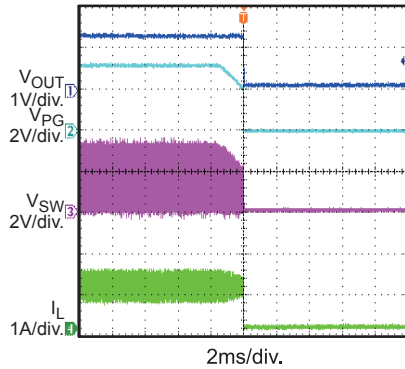
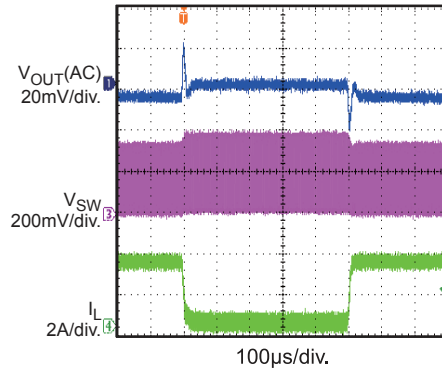
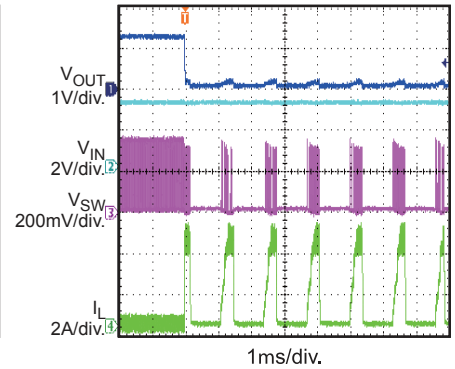
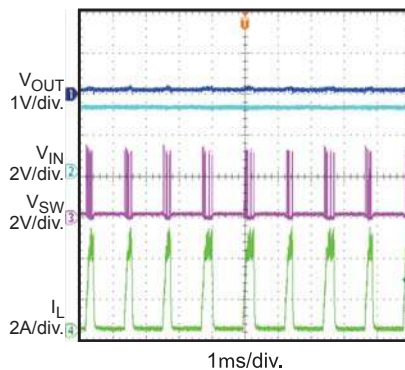
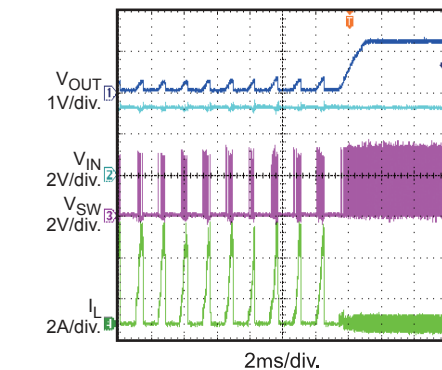
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 5V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$, $L = 0.47 \mu H$, $C_{OUT} = 22 \mu F$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

Efficiency
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

Load Regulation
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

Line Regulation
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

Case Temperature Rise
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage
 $V_{IN} = 5V$

 V_{IN} UVLO vs. Temperature


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$, $L = 0.47 \mu H$, $C_{OUT} = 22 \mu F$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$, $L = 0.47 \mu H$, $C_{OUT} = 22 \mu F$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

EN Start Up with 3A Load

EN Shutdown with 3A Load

VIN Start Up (PG) with 1A Load

VIN Shutdown (PG) with 1A Load

Load Transient Response

Short Circuit Entry

Short Circuit

Short Circuit Recovery


PIN FUNCTIONS

QFN-10 Pin #	Name	Description
1	EN	On/Off Control
2	FB	Feedback pin. Connect an external resistor divider from the output to AGND to set the output voltage.
3	AGND	Analog ground. Reference for the internal control circuit.
4	OUT	Input Sense. For output voltage feedback.
5	NC	Not Connected. It can be floated or connected to PGND for thermal.
6, 7	PGND	Power Ground
8	SW	Switch Output
9	VIN	Supply Voltage. The MP2143H operates from a 2.5V-to-5.5V unregulated input. C1 prevents large voltage spikes from appearing at the input.
10	PG	Power-Good Indicator. The pin output is an open drain that connects to VIN by an internal pull-up resistor. PG is pulled up to VIN when the FB voltage is within $\pm 10\%$ of the regulation level. If FB voltage is out of that regulation range, it is LOW.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

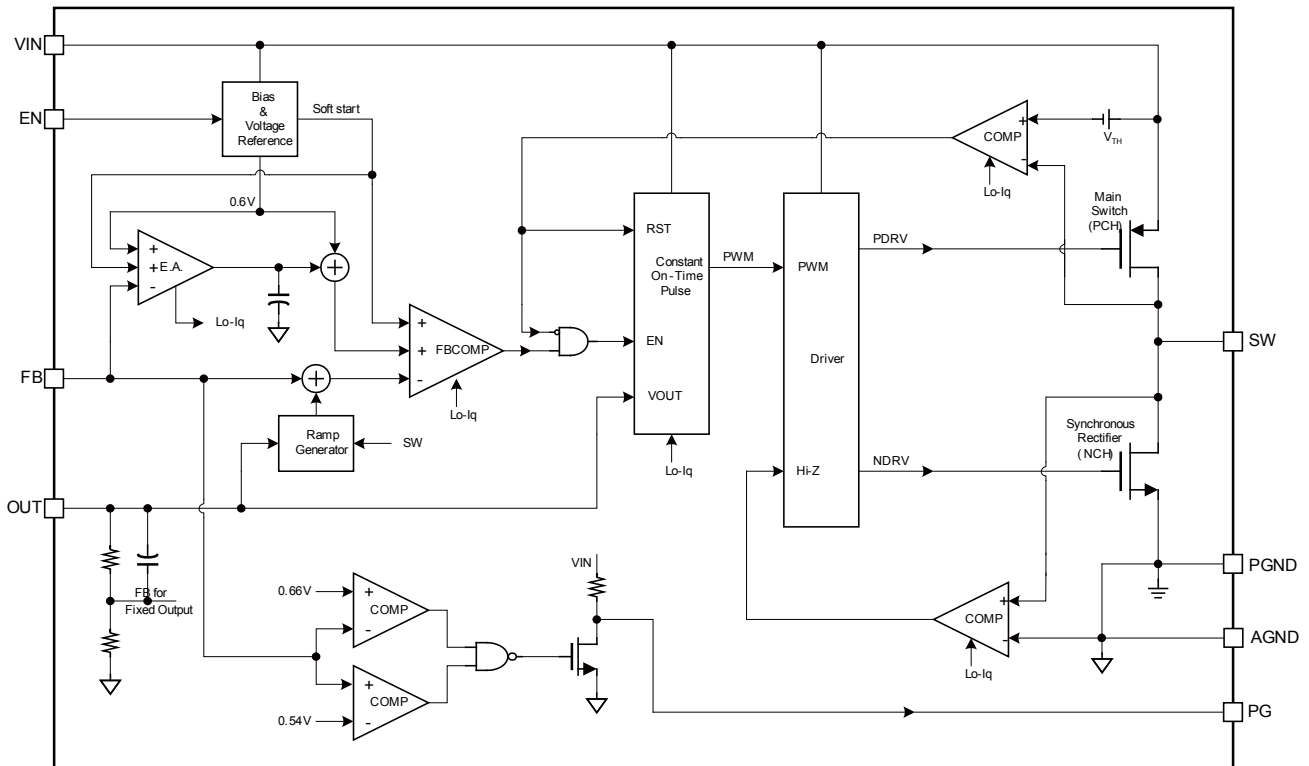


Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

OPERATION

The MP2143H uses constant-on-time control with input-voltage feed-forward to stabilize the switching frequency over its full input range. It can achieve up to 3A continuous output current from a 2.5V to 5.5V input voltage with excellent load and line regulation. The output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V.

Constant-On-Time Control

When compared to fixed-frequency PWM control, constant on-time control offers a simpler control loop and faster transient response. By using input-voltage feed-forward, the MP2143H maintains a nearly constant switching frequency across the entire input and output voltage range. The switching pulse ON time can be estimated as:

$$T_{on} = V_{OUT} / V_{IN} \times 0.500 \mu s$$

To prevent inductor current runaway during the load transient, the MP2143H has a fixed minimum OFF time of 50ns. However, this minimum OFF time limit does not affect the operation of the MP2143H in steady state in any way.

Enable

When the input voltage exceeds the under-voltage lockout (UVLO) threshold—typically 2.2V—the MP2143H is enabled by pulling the EN pin above 1.2V. Leaving the EN pin floating or grounded will disable the MP2143H. There is an internal 1M Ω resistor from the EN pin to ground.

Soft-Start/Stop

MP2143H has a built-in soft-start that ramps up the output voltage at a constant slew rate that avoids overshooting at startup. The soft-start time is typically about 1.3ms. When disabled, the MP2143H ramps down the internal reference voltage to allow the load to linearly discharge the output.

Power Good Indicator

MP2143H has an open drain with 500k Ω pull-up resistor pin for power good (PG) indication. When the FB pin is within $\pm 10\%$ of regulation voltage (0.6V), the PG pin is pulled up to V_{IN} by the internal resistor. If the FB pin voltage is outside the $\pm 10\%$ window, the PG pin is pulled to ground by an internal MOSFET. The MOSFET has a maximum R_{dson} of less than 100 Ω .

Current Limit

The MP2143H has a 4.8A current limit for the high side switch (HS-FET). When the HS-FET hits its current limit, the MP2143H enters hiccup mode until the current drops to prevent the inductor current from building and possibly damaging the components.

Short Circuit and Recovery

The MP2143H also enters short-circuit protection (SCP) mode when it hits the current limit, and tries to recover from the short circuit by entering hiccup mode. In SCP, the MP2143H disables the output power stage, discharges a soft-start capacitor, and then enacts a soft-start procedure. If the short-circuit condition still holds after soft-start ends, the MP2143H repeats this operation until the short circuit ceases and output rises back to regulation level.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

COMPONENT SELECTION

Setting the Output Voltage

The external resistor divider sets the output voltage (see the Typical Application schematic on page 1). The feedback resistor R1 must account for both stability and dynamic response, and thus can not be too large or too small. Choose an R1 value between 120kΩ and 200kΩ. R2 is then given by:

$$R2 = \frac{R1}{\frac{V_{out}}{0.6} - 1}$$

The feedback circuit is shown as Figure 2.

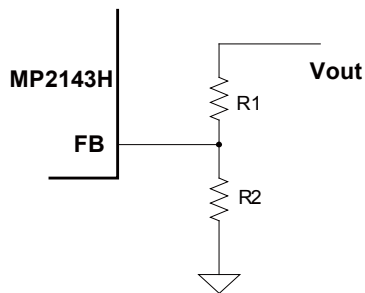


Figure 2: Feedback Network

Table 1 lists the recommended resistors values for common output voltages.

Table 1: Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages

V _{OUT} (V)	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)
1.0	200(1%)	300(1%)
1.2	200(1%)	200(1%)
1.8	200(1%)	100(1%)
2.5	200(1%)	63.2(1%)
3.3	200(1%)	44.2(1%)

Selecting the Inductor

A 0.47μH to 1.5μH inductor is recommended for most applications. For highest efficiency, choose an inductor with a DC resistance less than 15mΩ. For most designs, the inductance value can be derived from the following equation.

$$L_1 = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times f_{OSC}}$$

Where ΔI_L is the inductor ripple current.

Choose an inductor current to be approximately 30% of the maximum load current. The maximum inductor peak current is:

$$I_{L(MAX)} = I_{LOAD} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

Selecting the Input Capacitor

The input current to the step-down converter is discontinuous, and requires a capacitor to supply the AC current to the step-down converter while maintaining the DC input voltage. Use low-ESR capacitors for the best performance. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their low ESR values and small temperature coefficients. For most applications, a 10μF capacitor is sufficient. For higher output voltage, use 47μF to improve system stability.

Since the input capacitor absorbs the input switching current it requires an adequate ripple current rating. The RMS current in the input capacitor can be estimated by:

$$I_{C1} = I_{LOAD} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)}$$

The worse case condition occurs at V_{IN} = 2V_{OUT}, where:

$$I_{C1} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{2}$$

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

The input capacitor can be electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic. When using electrolytic or tantalum capacitors, use a small high-quality ceramic capacitor (0.1μF), placed as close to the IC as possible. When using ceramic capacitors, make sure that they have enough capacitance to prevent excessive voltage ripple at input. The input voltage ripple caused by capacitance can be estimated by:

$$\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{f_s \times C1} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

Selecting the Output Capacitor

The output capacitor (C2) maintains the output DC voltage. Use ceramic capacitors. Low-ESR capacitors keep the output voltage ripple low. The output voltage ripple can be estimated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_s \times L_1} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \times \left(R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times f_s \times C2}\right)$$

Where L_1 is the inductor value and R_{ESR} is the equivalent series resistance of the output capacitor.

Using ceramic capacitors, the impedance at the switching frequency is dominated by the capacitance. The output voltage ripple is mainly caused by the capacitance. For simplification, the output voltage ripple can be estimated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times f_s^2 \times L_1 \times C2} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

For tantalum or electrolytic capacitors, the ESR dominates the impedance at the switching frequency. For simplification, the output ripple can be approximated as:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_s \times L_1} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \times R_{ESR}$$

The characteristics of the output capacitor also affect the stability of the regulation system.

PCB Recommendation of MP2143H

Proper layout of the switching power supplies is very important, and sometimes critical for proper operation. For high-frequency switching converters, poor layout could lead to poor line or load regulation and stability issues.

The high current paths (GND, VIN, and SW) should be placed very close to the device using short, direct, and wide traces. The input capacitor needs to be as close as possible to the VIN and GND pins. The external feedback resistors should be placed next to the FB pin. Keep the switching node SW short and away from the feedback network.

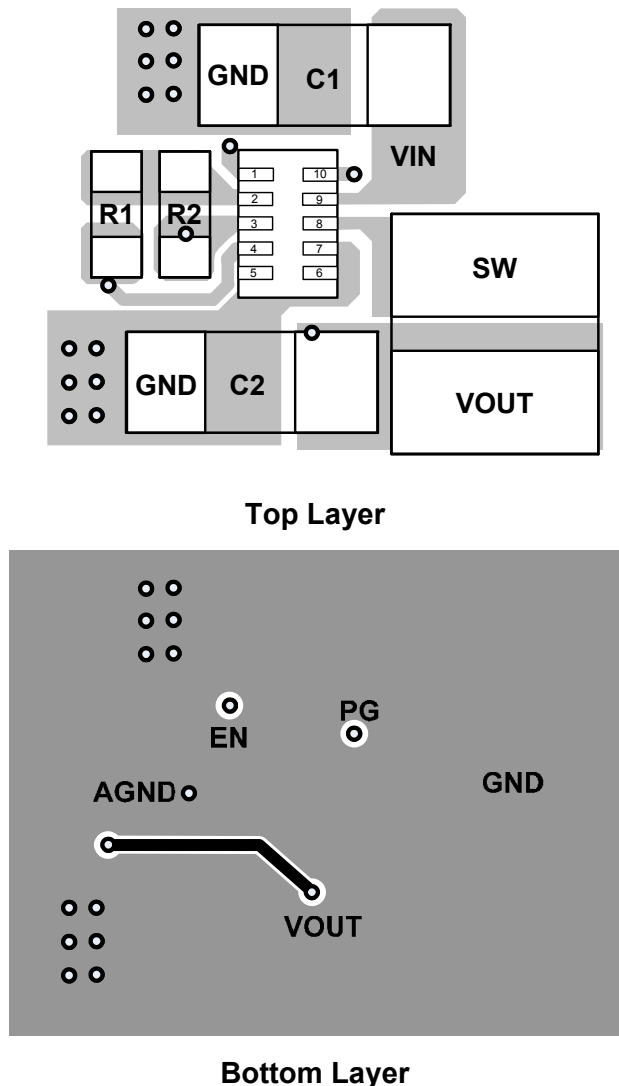
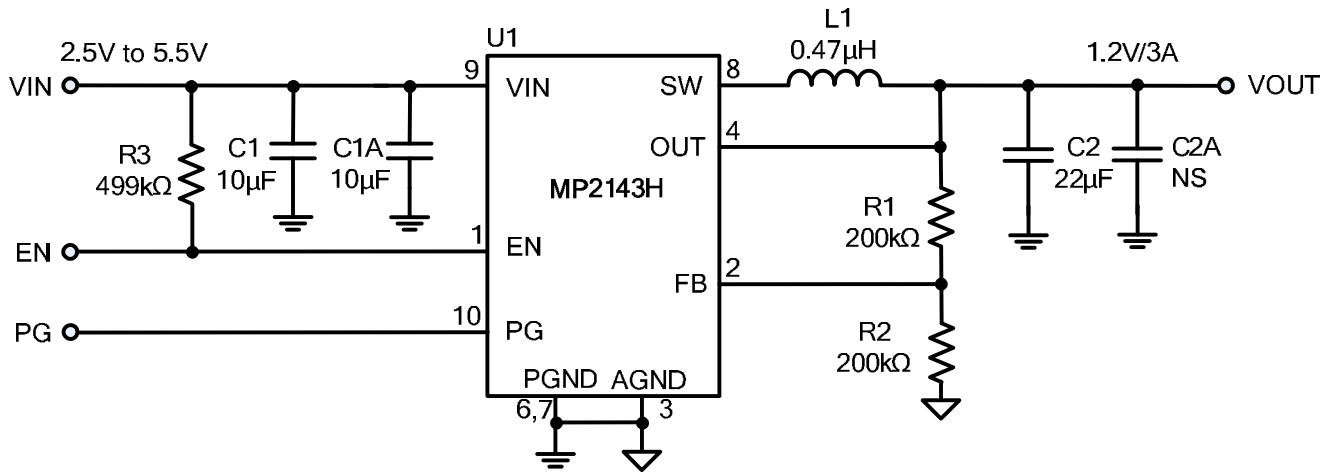
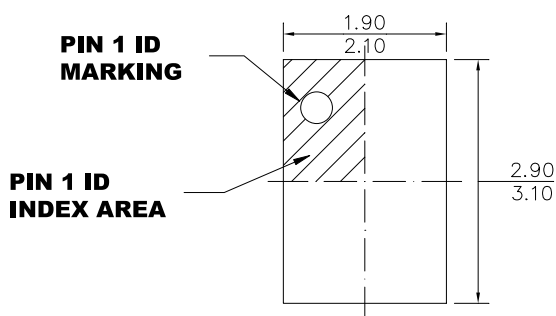


Figure 3: Layout Recommendation

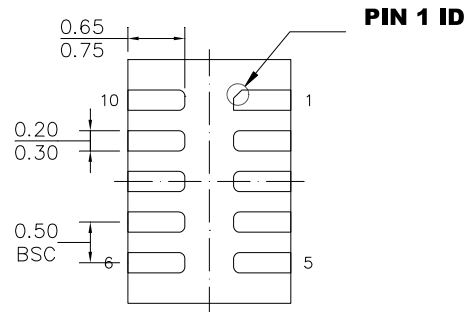
TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

Figure 4: MP2143H Typical Application Circuit

PACKAGE INFORMATION

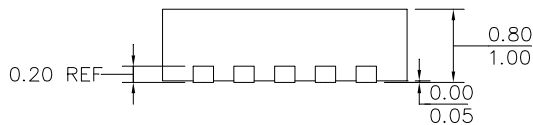
QFN-10 (2mmx3mm)



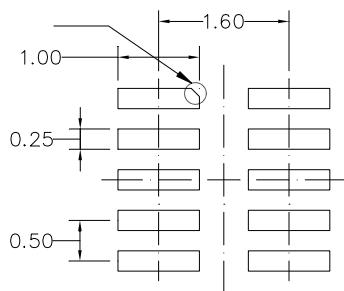
TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTE:

- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
- 3) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETERS MAX.
- 4) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-220.
- 5) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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