NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS
POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTE PRODUCT
(NOT PIN-FOR-PIN) ISL80019, ISL80019A

EL7535

Monolithic 350mA Step-Down Regulator

FN7003
Rev 7.00
December 9, 2015

The EL7535 is a synchronous, integrated FET 350mA step-down regulator in a 10 Ld MSOP package. The regulator is internally compensated, which makes it possible to use just five tiny external components to form a complete DC/DC converter. The regulator operates with an input voltage range from 2.5V to 6V, which accommodates supplies of 3.3V, 5V, or a Li-Ion battery source. The output can be externally set from 0.8V to V_{IN} with a resistive divider.

The EL7535 features PWM mode control. The operating frequency is typically 1.4MHz. Additional features include <1µA shut-down current, short-circuit protection, and over-temperature protection.

The EL7535 is available in the 10 Ld MSOP package and is specified for operation over the full -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

Ordering Information

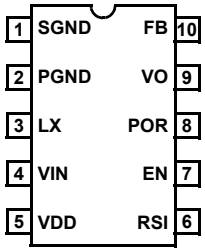
PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
EL7535IYZ* (Note)	BAACA	10 Ld MSOP (Pb-free)	MDP0043

*Add “-T7” or “-T13” suffix for tape and reel. Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.

NOTE: These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate PLUS ANNEAL - e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

Pinout

EL7535
(10 LD MSOP)
TOP VIEW



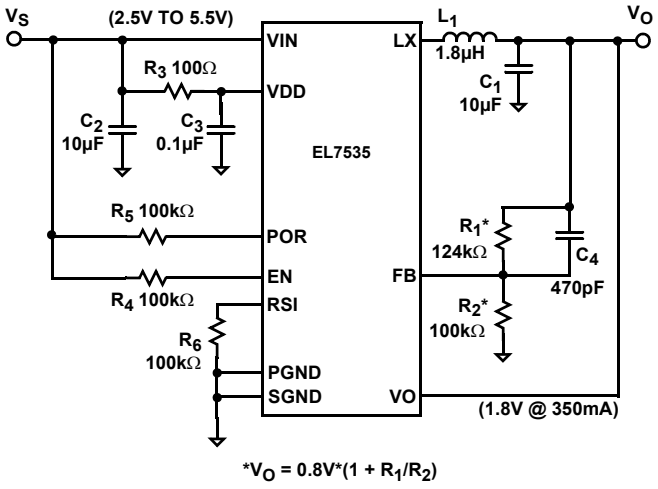
Features

- Extremely Small 350mA DC/DC Converter
- Max Height 1.1mm 10 Ld MSOP Package
- Possibly Uses Only Five Tiny External Components with Fixed Output
- Power-On-Reset Output (POR)
- Internally-Compensated Voltage Mode Controller
- Up to 94% Efficiency
- <1µA Shut-Down Current
- Overcurrent and Over-Temperature Protection
- Pb-free Available (RoHS compliant)

Applications

- PDA and Pocket PC Computers
- Bar Code Readers
- Cellular Phones
- Portable Test Equipment
- Li-Ion Battery Powered Devices
- Small Form Factor (SFP) Modules

Typical Application Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = +25°C)

V_{IN}, V_{DD}, POR to SGND . . . . . -0.3V to +6.5V
LX to PGND . . . . . -0.3V to (V_{IN} + +0.3V)
RSI, EN, V_O, FB to SGND . . . . . -0.3V to (V_{IN} + +0.3V)
PGND to SGND . . . . . -0.3V to +0.3V
Peak Output Current 500mA

Thermal Information

Operating Ambient Temperature . . . . . -40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature . . . . . -65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature . . . . . +125°C
Pb-free reflow profile . . . . . .see link below
http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typ values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

Electrical Specifications

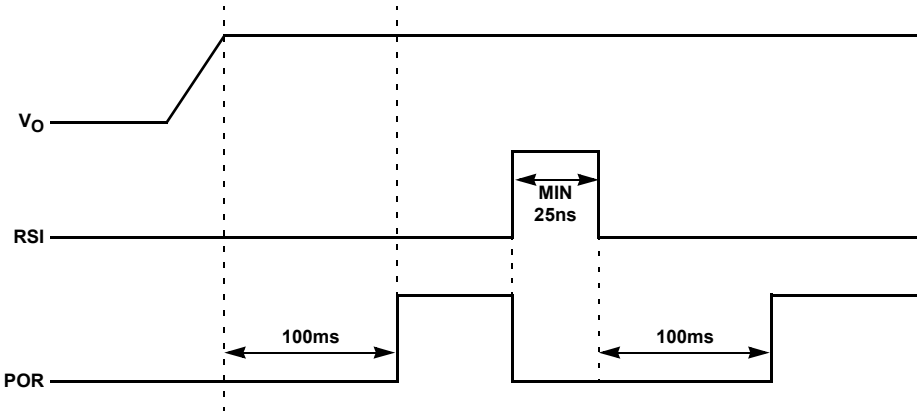
$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 3.3V$, $C_1 = C_2 = 10\mu F$, $L = 1.8\mu H$, $V_O = 1.8V$, unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC CHARACTERISTICS						
V_{FB}	Feedback Input Voltage		780	800	820	mV
I_{FB}	Feedback Input Current				250	nA
V_{IN}, V_{DD}	Input Voltage		2.5		6	V
$V_{IN,ON}$	Maximum Voltage for Startup	V_{IN} rising	2.19		2.42	V
		Hysterisis	100		300	mV
I_{DD}	Supply Current	PWM, $V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 5V$		400	850	µA
		EN = 0, $V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 5V$		0.1	1.5	µA
$r_{DS(ON)-PMOS}$	PMOS FET Resistance	V_{DD} = 5V, wafer test only		70	100	mΩ
$r_{DS(ON)-NMOS}$	NMOS FET Resistance	V_{DD} = 5V, wafer test only		45	75	mΩ
I_{LMAX}	Current Limit			1.5		A
$T_{OT,OFF}$	Over-temperature Threshold	T rising		145		°C
$T_{OT,ON}$	Over-temperature Hysteresis	T falling		130		°C
I_{EN}, I_{RSI}	EN, RSI Current	V_{EN}, V_{RSI} = 0V and 3.3V	-1		1	µA
V_{EN1}, V_{RSI1}	EN, RSI Rising Threshold	V_{DD} = 3.3V			2.4	V
V_{EN2}, V_{RSI2}	EN, RSI Falling Threshold	V_{DD} = 3.3V	0.8			V
V_{POR}	Minimum V_{FB} for POR, WRT Targeted V_{FB} Value	V_{FB} rising			97	%
		V_{FB} falling	86			%
V_{OLPOR}	POR Voltage Drop	I_{SINK} = 5mA		35	70	mV
AC CHARACTERISTICS						
f_{PWM}	PWM Switching Frequency		1.1	1.4	1.6	MHz
t_{RSI}	Minimum RSI Pulse Width	Limits established by characterization and are not production tested		25	50	ns
t_{SS}	Soft-start Time			650		µs
t_{POR}	Power-On Reset Delay Time			100		ms

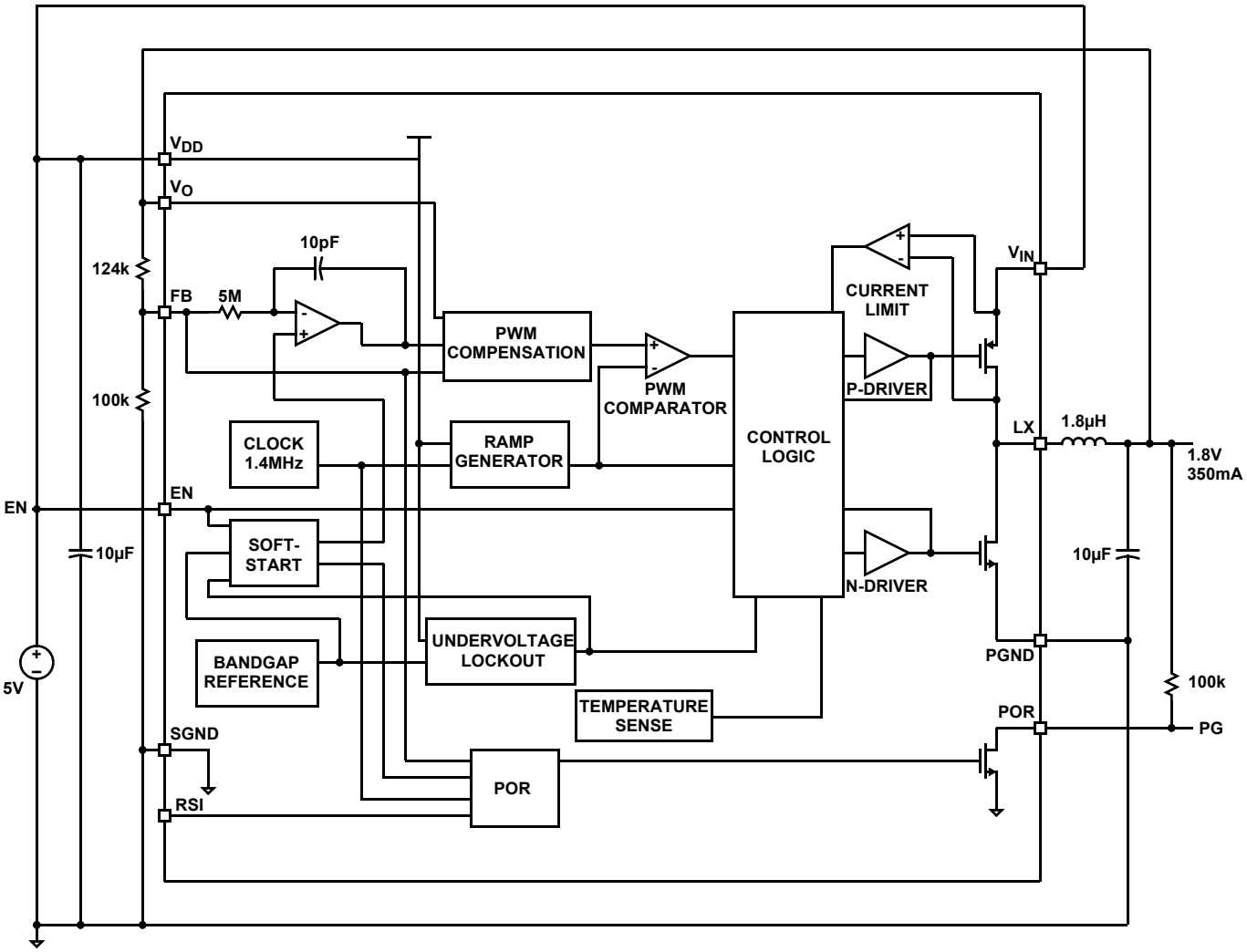
Pin Descriptions

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN FUNCTION
1	SGND	Negative supply for the controller stage
2	PGND	Negative supply for the power stage
3	LX	Inductor drive pin; high current digital output with average voltage equal to the regulator output voltage
4	VIN	Positive supply for the power stage
5	VDD	Power supply for the controller stage
6	RSI	Resets POR timer
7	EN	Enable
8	POR	Power on reset open drain output
9	VO	Output voltage sense
10	FB	Voltage feedback input; connected to an external resistor divider between V_O and SGND for variable output

Timing Diagram



Block Diagram



Typical Performance Curves

All waveforms are taken at V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_O = 1.8V, I_O = 350mA with component values shown on page 1, unless otherwise noted.

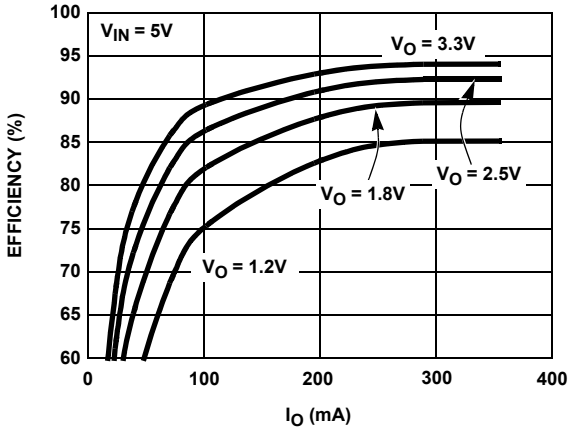


FIGURE 1. EFFICIENCY

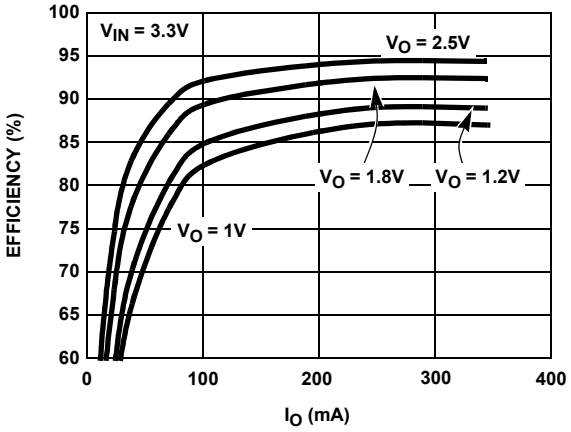


FIGURE 2. EFFICIENCY

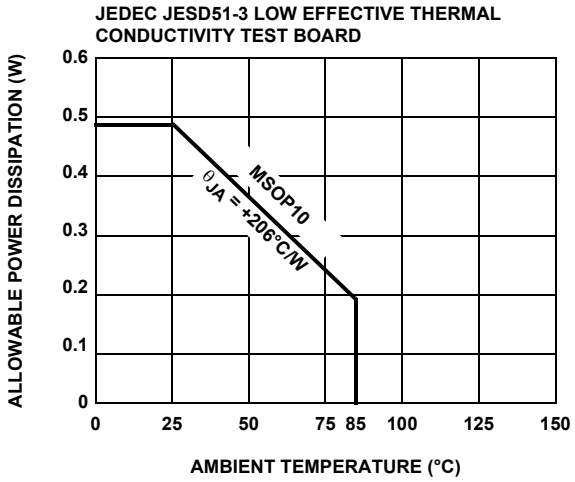


FIGURE 3. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

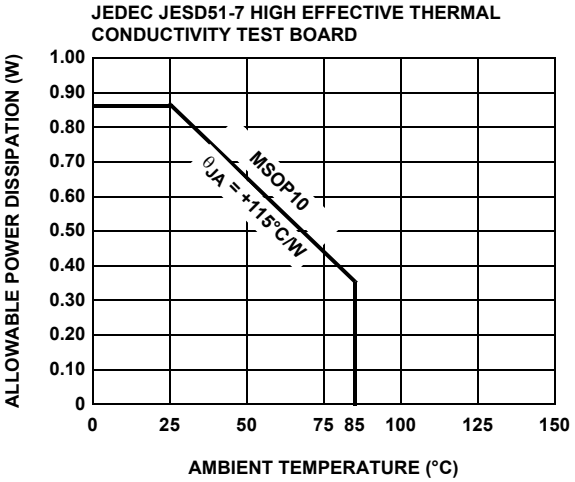


FIGURE 4. PACKAGE POWER DISSIPATION vs AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

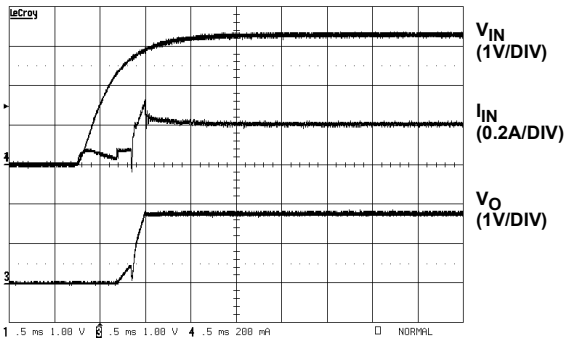


FIGURE 5. START-UP 1

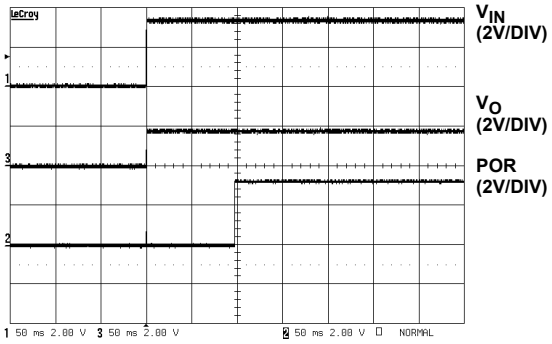


FIGURE 6. START-UP 2

Typical Performance Curves

All waveforms are taken at V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_O = 1.8V, I_O = 350mA with component values shown on page 1, unless otherwise noted. **(Continued)**

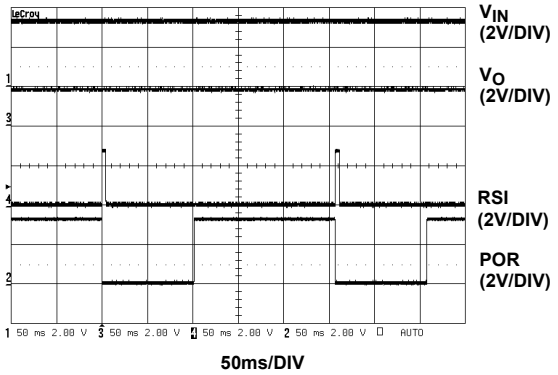


FIGURE 7. POR FUNCTION

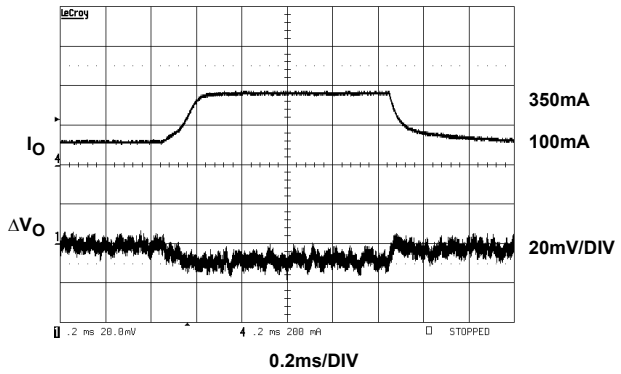


FIGURE 8. TRANSIENT RESPONSE

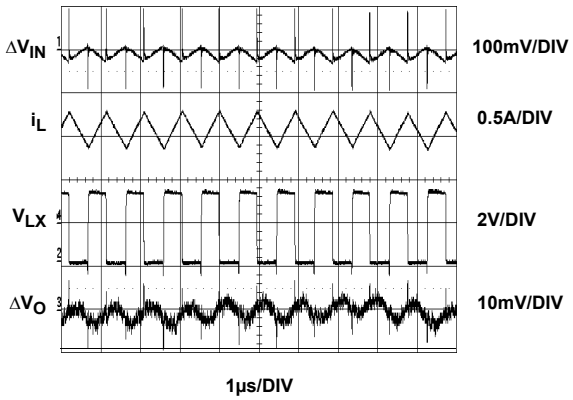


FIGURE 9. STEADY-STATE

Applications Information

Product Description

The EL7535 is a synchronous, integrated FET 350mA step-down regulator which operates from an input of 2.5V to 6V. The output voltage is user-adjustable with a pair of external resistors.

The internally-compensated controller makes it possible to use only two ceramic capacitors and one inductor to form a complete, very small footprint 350mA DC/DC converter.

PWM Operation

In the PWM mode, the P-Channel MOSFET and N-Channel MOSFET always operate complementary. When the PMOSFET is on and the NMOSFET off, the inductor current increases linearly. The input energy is transferred to the output and also stored in the inductor. When the P-Channel MOSFET is off and the N-Channel MOSFET on, the inductor current decreases linearly and energy is transferred from the inductor to the output. Hence, the average current through the inductor is the output current. Since the inductor and the output capacitor act as a low pass filter, the duty cycle ratio is approximately equal to V_O divided by V_{IN}.

The output LC filter has a second order effect. To maintain the stability of the converter, the overall controller must be compensated. This is done with the fixed internally compensated error amplifier and the PWM compensator. Because the compensations are fixed, the values of input and output capacitors are 10µF to 22µF ceramic. The inductor is nominally 1.8µH, though 1.5µA to 2.2µH can be used.

Start-Up and Shut-Down

When the EN pin is tied to V_{IN}, and V_{IN} reaches approximately 2.4V, the regulator begins to switch. The output voltage is gradually increased to ensure proper soft-start operation.

When the EN pin is connected to a logic low, the EL7535 is in the shut-down mode. All the control circuitry and both MOSFETs are off, and V_{OUT} falls to zero. In this mode, the total input current is less than 1µA.

When the EN reaches logic HI, the regulator repeats the start-up procedure, including the soft-start function.

RSI/POR Function

When powering up, the open-collector Power-On-Reset output holds low for about 100ms after V_O reaches the preset voltage. When the active-HI reset signal RSI is issued, POR goes to low immediately and holds for the same period of time after RSI comes back to LOW. The output voltage is unaffected. (Please refer to “Timing Diagram” on page 3). When the function is not used, connect RSI to ground and leave open the pull-up resistor R_4 at POR pin.

The POR output also serves as a 100ms delayed Power Good signal when the pull-up resistor R_4 is installed. The RSI pin needs to be directly (or indirectly through a resistor R_6) connected to Ground for this to function properly.

Output Voltage Selection

Users can set the output voltage of the converter with a resistor divider, which can be chosen based on Equation 1:

$$V_O = 0.8 \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \quad \text{(EQ. 1)}$$

Component Selection

Because of the fixed internal compensation, the component choice is relatively narrow. For a regulator with fixed output voltage, only two capacitors and one inductor are required. We recommend 10µF to 22µF multi-layer ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R rating for both the input and output capacitors, and 1.5µH to 2.2µH inductance for the inductor.

The RMS current present at the input capacitor is decided by Equation 2:

$$I_{INRMS} = \frac{\sqrt{V_{IN} \times (V_{IN} - V_O)}}{V_{IN}} \times I_O \quad \text{(EQ. 2)}$$

This is about half of the output current I_O for all the V_O. This input capacitor must be able to handle this current.

The inductor peak-to-peak ripple current is given as Equation 3:

$$\Delta I_{IL} = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_O) \times V_O}{L \times V_{IN} \times f_S} \quad \text{(EQ. 3)}$$

- L is the inductance
- f_S is the switching frequency (nominally 1.4MHz)

The inductor must be able to handle I_O for the RMS load current, and to assure that the inductor is reliable, it must handle the 1.5A surge current that can occur during a current limit condition.

In addition to decoupling capacitors and inductor value, it is important to properly size the phase-lead capacitor C_4 (Refer to the Typical Application Diagram). The phase-lead capacitor creates additional phase margin in the control loop by generating a zero and a pole in the transfer function. As a general rule of thumb, C_4 should be sized to start the phase-lead at a frequency of ~2.5kHz. The zero will always appear at lower frequency than the pole and follow Equation 4:

$$f_Z = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_4} \quad \text{(EQ. 4)}$$

Over a normal range of R_2 (~10kΩ to100kΩ), C_4 will range from ~470pF to 4700pF. The pole frequency cannot be set once the zero frequency is chosen as it is dictated by the ratio of R_1 and R_2, which is solely determined by the desired

output set point. Equation 5 shows the pole frequency relationship:

$$f_P = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_1 || R_2)C_4} \quad \text{(EQ. 5)}$$

Current Limit and Short-Circuit Protection

The current limit is set at about 1.5A for the PMOS. When a short-circuit occurs in the load, the preset current limit restricts the amount of current available to the output, which causes the output voltage to drop below the preset voltage. In the meantime, the excessive current heats up the regulator until it reaches the thermal shut-down point.

Thermal Shut-Down

Once the junction reaches about +145°C, the regulator shuts down. Both the P-Channel and the N-Channel MOSFETs turn off. The output voltage will drop to zero. With the output MOSFETs turned off, the regulator will soon cool down. Once the junction temperature drops to about +130°C, the regulator will restart again in the same manner as EN pin connects to logic HI.

Thermal Performance

The EL7535 is in a fused-lead 10 Ld MSOP package. Compared with regular 10 Ld MSOP package, the fused-lead package provides lower thermal resistance. The θ_{JA} is +100°C/W on a 4-layer board and +125°C/W on 2-layer board. Maximizing the copper area around the pins will further improve the thermal performance.

Layout Considerations

The layout is very important for the converter to function properly. The following PC layout guidelines should be followed:

- Separate the Power Ground (⏚) and Signal Ground (⏚); connect them only at one point right at the pins
- Place the input capacitor as close to V_{IN} and PGND pins as possible
- Make the following PC traces as small as possible:
  - from L_X pin to L
  - from C_O to PGND
- If used, connect the trace from the FB pin to R_1 and R_2 as close as possible
- Maximize the copper area around the PGND pin
- Place several via holes under the chip to additional ground plane to improve heat dissipation

The demo board is a good example of layout based on this outline. Please refer to the EL7535 Application Note.

Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purposes only and is believed to be accurate, but not warranted. Please go to the web to make sure that you have the latest revision.

DATE	REVISION	CHANGE
December 9, 2015	FN7003.7	Updated the Ordering Information table on page 1. Added Revision History and About Intersil sections.

About Intersil

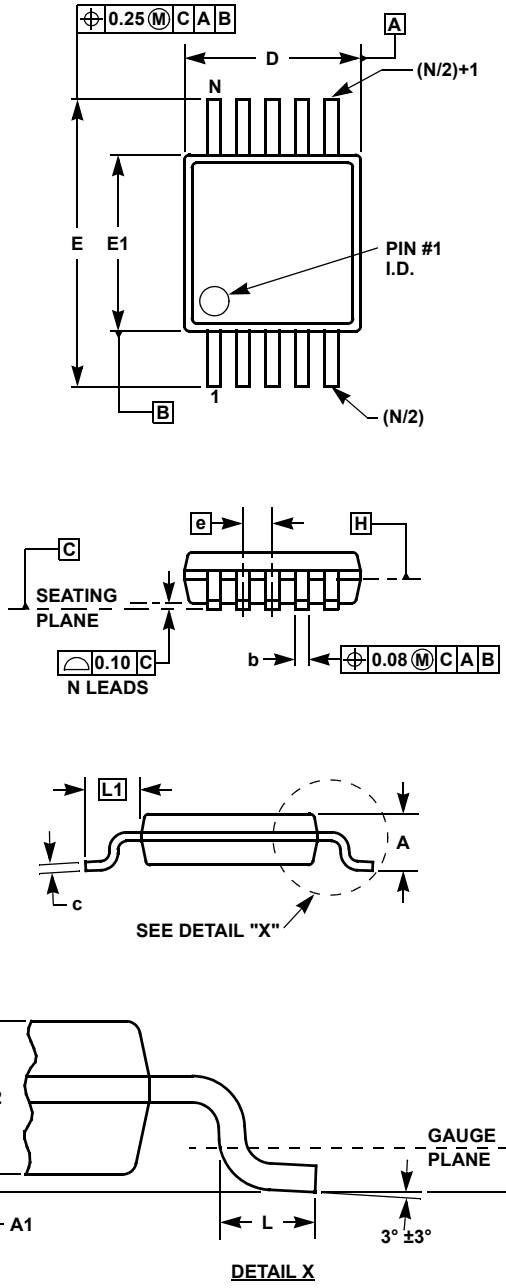
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Mini SO Package Family (MSOP)



MDP0043

MINI SO PACKAGE FAMILY

SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		TOLERANCE	NOTES
	MSOP8	MSOP10		
A	1.10	1.10	Max.	-
A1	0.10	0.10	±0.05	-
A2	0.86	0.86	±0.09	-
b	0.33	0.23	+0.07/-0.08	-
c	0.18	0.18	±0.05	-
D	3.00	3.00	±0.10	1, 3
E	4.90	4.90	±0.15	-
E1	3.00	3.00	±0.10	2, 3
e	0.65	0.50	Basic	-
L	0.55	0.55	±0.15	-
L1	0.95	0.95	Basic	-
N	8	10	Reference	-

Rev. D 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions “D” and “E1” are measured at Datum Plane “H”.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

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