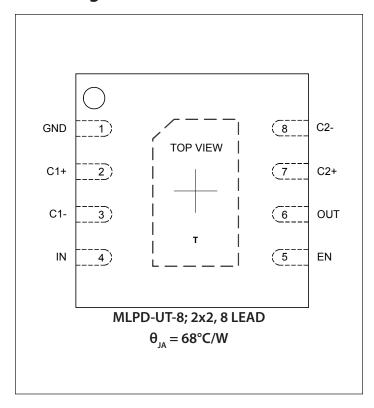


## **Pin Configuration**



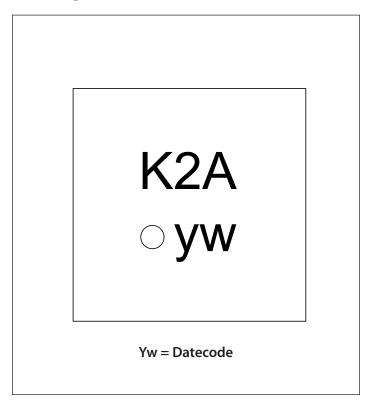
## **Ordering Information**

Device	2	Package
SC632AULT	RT <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	MLPD-UT-8 2x2
SC632AE	VB	Evaluation Board

#### Notes:

- (1) Available in tape and reel only. A reel contains 3,000 devices.
- (2) Lead-free packaging only. Device is WEEE and RoHS compliant, and halogen-free.

## **Marking Information**





## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

IN (V)0.3 to +6.0
OUT (V)0.3 to +6.0
C1+, C2+ (V)0.3 to (V <sub>OUT</sub> + 0.3)
Pin Voltage — All Other Pins (V)0.3 to ( $V_{IN}$ + 0.3)
OUT pin — Short Circuit Duration Continuous
ESD Protection Level <sup>(2)</sup> (kV)

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Ambient Temperature Range (°C)	$-40 \le T_{_A} \le +85$
IN (V)	$2.95 \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$

#### **Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient <sup>(1)</sup> (°C/	W) 68
$Maximum\ Junction\ Temperature\ (^{\circ}C)\ \dots\dots\dots$	+150
Storage Temperature Range (°C)	65 to +150
Peak IR Reflow Temperature (10s to 30s) (°C)	+260

Exceeding the above specifications may result in permanent damage to the device or device malfunction. Operation outside of the parameters specified in the Electrical Characteristics section is not recommended.

#### **NOTES**

- (1) Calculated from package in still air, mounted to 3 x 4.5 (in), 4 layer FR4 PCB with thermal vias under the exposed pad per JESD51 standards.
- (2) Tested according to JEDEC standard JESD22-A114-B.

## **Electrical Characteristics** —

Unless otherwise specified:  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  for Typ,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  for Min and Max;  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = C_1 = C_2 = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$  (ESR  $< 0.03 \Omega$ );  $V_{IN} = 2.95 \text{V}$  to 5.5 V

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Тур	Max	Units
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 4.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA	4.85	5.0	5.15	V
Output Voltage Ripple	V <sub>PP</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 275mA		50		mV
Maximum Output Current		Peak Load - thermally limited <sup>(1)</sup> , $T_J < 150^{\circ}C$ , $3.4V \le V_{IN} \le 5.5V$	400			mA
	OUT	Continuous Load, $3.10V \le V_{IN} \le 4.2V$	275			mA
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown (EN = GND), V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6V		0.1	2	μΑ
Total Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	EN high, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA		2.5	3.5	mA
Charge Pump Frequency	f <sub>PUMP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.2V		1		MHz
Start-Up Time	t <sub>su</sub>	(EN transitions from low to high), $4.85V \le V_{OUT} \le 5.15V$ , No load		400		μs
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{_{LINE}}$	$I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}, 2.95 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 4.2 \text{ V}$			21	mV
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{LOAD}$	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.2V, 1mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 400mA			37.5	mV



## **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
EN Input High Threshold	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V				V
EN Input Low Threshold	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.95V			0.4	V
EN Input High Current	I <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V			2	μΑ
EN Input Low Current	I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V			2	μΑ
		1x mode		0.25		Ω
Open-Loop Output Resistance	R <sub>out</sub>	1.5x mode, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.7V		3.5		Ω
		2x mode, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.1V		4.5		Ω
	V <sub>TRANS 1X</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA		5.05		V
Mode Transition Voltage (2)	V <sub>TRANS 1.5X</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA		3.8		V
Fault Protection						
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>sc</sub>	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ , $I_{OUT} = I_{IN}$	300	600	980	mA
	I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	V <sub>out</sub> > 2V, 1x mode	0.6	1.2	2.0	А
Input Current Limit		V <sub>OUT</sub> > 2V, 1.5x and 2x modes	1.2	2.0	2.8	А
		$V_{OUT} \le 2V$ , $I_{OUT} = I_{IN}$		700		mA
0 7	T <sub>OTP</sub>	Rising Threshold		165		°C
Over Temperature	T <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis <sup>(3)</sup>		20		°C

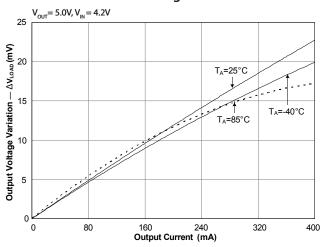
#### Notes:

- (1) Thermal limitation is dependent upon the thermal performance of the printed circuit board in support of the package standard of 68° C/W.
- (2) Voltage at the IN pin where a mode transition takes place in the charge pump with  $V_{\rm IN}$  falling.
- (3) Guaranteed by design not tested in production.

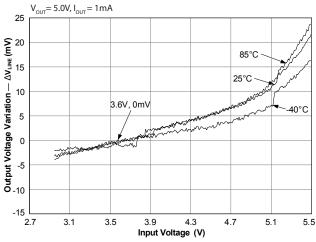


## **Typical Characteristics**

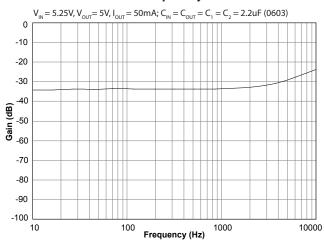
#### **Load Regulation**



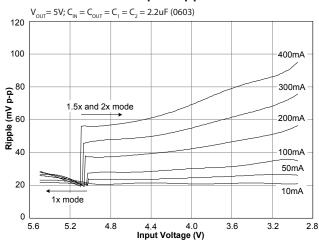
# Line Regulation



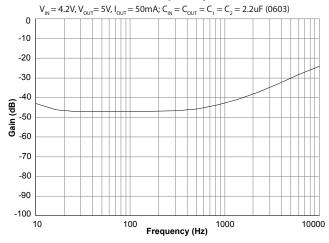
#### PSRR versus Frequency — 1x Mode



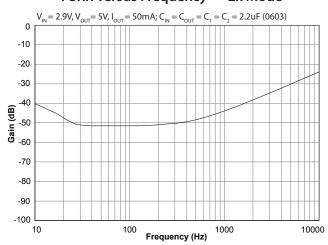
#### **Output Ripple**



#### PSRR versus Frequency — 1.5x Mode



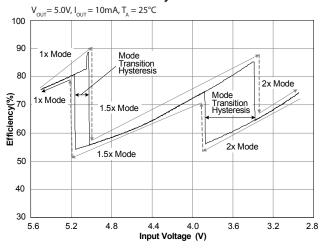
#### PSRR versus Frequency — 2x Mode



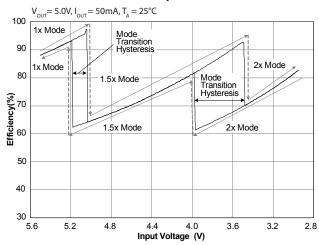


## **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

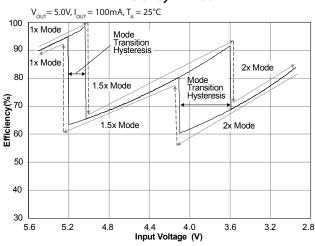
#### Efficiency — 10mA



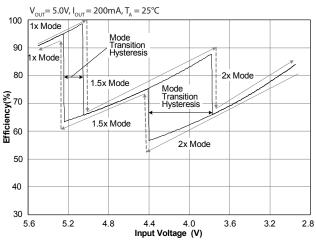
#### Efficiency — 50mA



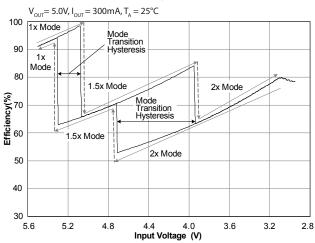
#### Efficiency — 100mA



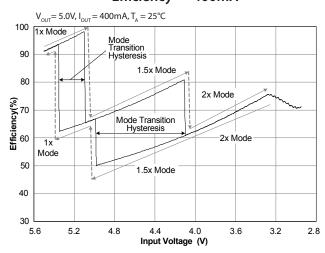
### Efficiency — 200mA



### Efficiency — 300mA



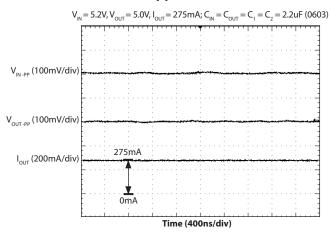
#### Efficiency — 400mA



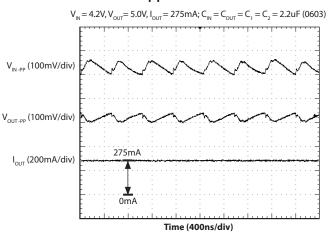


## **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

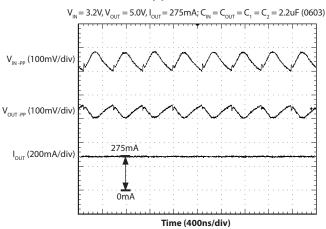
#### Ripple — 1x Mode



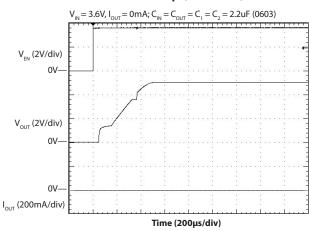
#### Ripple — 1.5x Mode



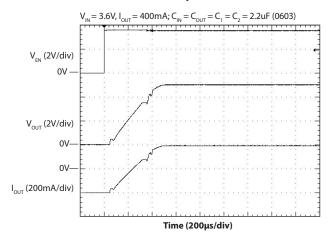
#### Ripple — 2x Mode



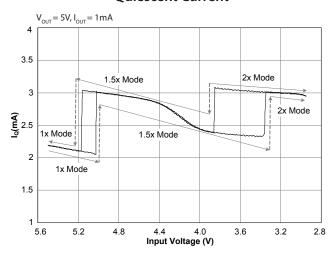
#### Startup (No Load)



#### Startup (400mA)



#### **Ouiescent Current**



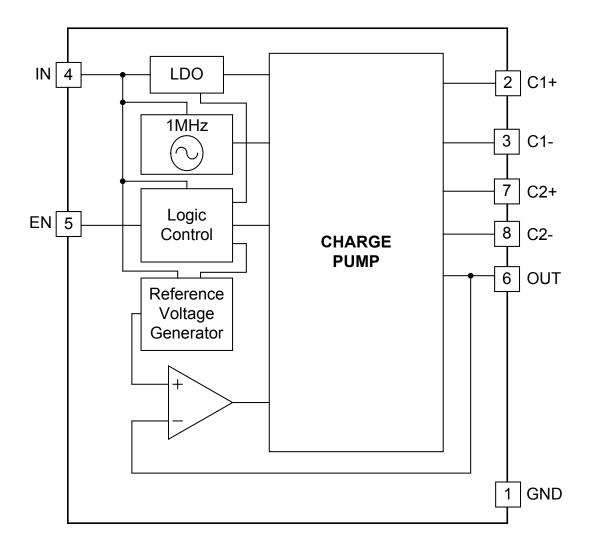


## **Pin Descriptions**

Pin	Pin Name	Pin Function			
1	GND	Ground — connect to ground plane with multiple vias			
2	C1+	Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 1			
3	C1-	Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 1			
4	IN	Input supply voltage			
5	EN	Chip enable — active-high			
6	OUT	Output			
7	C2+	Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 2			
8	C2-	Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 2			
Т	Thermal Pad	This pad is for heat sinking and is not connected internally. It must be connected to a ground plane using multiple vias.			



## **Block Diagram**





### **Applications Information**

#### **General Description**

The SC632A is a 5.0V output charge pump regulator designed to support up to 300mA ( $T_A \le 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 3.15V  $\le V_{IN} \le 4.2\text{V}$ ) and 275mA ( $T_A \le 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 3.15V  $\le V_{IN} \le 5.5\text{V}$ ) of continuous current for powering 5.0V devices in portable handheld equipment including Compact Flash and CF+ products.

The SC632A has three operating modes — 1x, 1.5x, and 2x. The 1x mode is a linear series regulation mode with a low open-loop output resistance of only  $250m\Omega$ . The 1x mode functions as a low-noise series linear regulator. The 1.5x and 2x modes are a low noise, constant frequency, constant duty cycle switch mode, using two bucket capacitors. One bucket supports the full output current while the other bucket charges from the input. The two buckets exchange roles in the next phase, supplying continuous output current in both phases and reducing the need for a large output decoupling capacitor. The constant frequency, constant duty cycle operation also produces predictable constant frequency harmonics.

#### **Mode Transition Hysteresis**

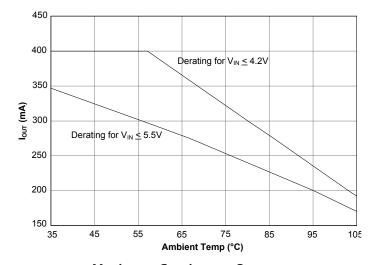
Hysteresis is provided to prevent chatter between charge pump modes for input steps of up to 120mV. Decouple the input to prevent steps greater than 120mV, for optimum transient performance, when the input voltage reaches the mode transition thresholds.

#### **Thermal Resistance**

The SC632A package is thermally efficient when the circuit board layout connects the thermal pad through multiple vias to the ground plane. The thermal resistance rating is dependent upon the connection between the thermal pad and the ground plane. A layout that is done correctly should keep the junction temperature below the overtemperature limit while operating the SC632A within the specified electrical conditions. A poor layout may allow the junction temperature to reach the over temperature limit, so it is important to maintain adequate ground plane around the device to maximize heat transfer to the PCB.

#### **Temperature Derating**

The  $V_{IN}$  supply range and ambient temperature range of the application should be compared with the following derating curve to determine the maximum safe continuous load current. The DC operating points beneath each curve are in the safe operating temperature range of the MLP package.



**Maximum Continuous Output** 

#### **Protection Circuitry**

The SC632A also provides protection circuitry that prevents the device from operating in an unspecified state. These functions include:

- Over-Current Protection (OCP)
- Short-Circuit Current Protection (SCCP)
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

#### **Over-Current Protection**

Over-current protection is provided to limit the output current. When  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is greater than 2V, OCP limits the output to 1A typical. The threshold at 2V allows the device to recover from excessive voltage droop during an over current.



## **Applications Information (continued)**

#### **Short-Circuit Current Protection**

Short-circuit current protection is provided to limit the current that can be sourced when the output is shorted to ground. When a short circuit forces  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  to drop below 2V, the SCCP detects the condition and limits the output current to 600mA (typical).

#### **Over-Temperature Protection**

The over-temperature circuit helps prevent the device from overheating and experiencing a catastrophic failure. When the junction temperature exceeds 165°C, the device is disabled. It remains disabled until the junction temperature drops below this threshold. Hysteresis is included that prevents the device from re-enabling until the junction temperature is reduced by 20°C.

#### **Capacitor Selection**

The SC632A is designed to use low-ESR ceramic capacitors for the input and output bypass capacitors as well as the charge pump bucket capacitors. The value of input, output and decoupling capacitors will vary with system requirements for ripple and output current. Performance as shown in the Typical Characteristic section is expected when using 2.2  $\mu$ F capacitors in the 0603(1608 metric) case size with X5R dieletric for C $_{\rm IN}$ , C $_{\rm OUT}$ , C $_{\rm 1}$  and C $_{\rm 2}$  capacitors (refer to Table 1).

Consider the DC voltage characteristic of the capacitor when choosing capacitors for an application. The value of capacitance at the DC operating voltage may be considerably lower than the rated value. The following table lists recommended capacitor values which have been chosen to minimize the impact of this limitation.

The highest capacitance values in the smallest package sizes tend to have poor DC voltage characteristics. The highest value 0402 size capacitor retains as little as 35% of its rated value at 5VDC. The same value chosen in the next larger package size, 0603, will retain about 60% of its rated value at 5VDC.

Table 1 — Recommended Capacitors

Size Code mil(mm)	Value μF	Capacitor	Notes		
0603(1608)	03(1608) 2.2 $C_{1N}$ , C		This capacitor is required for the full rated output current.  Typical output V <sub>PP</sub> < 100mV in all charge pump modes.		
0402(1005)	2.2	C <sub>IN</sub> , C <sub>OUT</sub>	This capacitor combination supports up to 200mA output current with typical		
		C <sub>1,</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	output V <sub>PP</sub> < 100mV in all charge pump modes.		
0402(1005)	0.47	C <sub>IN</sub> , C <sub>OUT</sub>	This capacitor combination supports up to 100mA output current with typical		
		C <sub>1,</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	output V <sub>PP</sub> < 100mV in all charge pump modes.		
	1.0	C <sub>IN</sub> , C <sub>OUT</sub>	This combination of capacitors support up to 100mA		
0402(1005)	0.1		output current with typical output $V_{pp} < 100 \text{mV}$ in all charge pump modes.		
		C <sub>1,</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	The $0.1\mu F$ bucket capacitors will increase output resistance by $2.5\Omega$ compared to $0.47\mu F$ and larger values. So, at $100mA$ output the $1.5x$ to $2x$ mode transition will be $200mV$ higher.		

NOTE: Use only X5R type capacitors, with a 6.3V rating or higher



### **Applications Information (continued)**

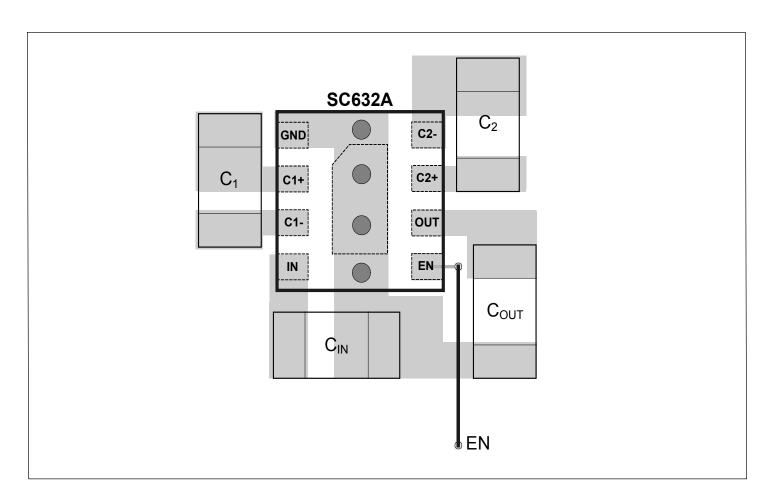
#### **PCB Layout Considerations**

Poor layout can degrade the performance of the regulator and can be a contributory factor in EMI problems, ground bounce, thermal issues, and resistive voltage losses. Poor regulation and instability can result.

The following design rules are recommended:

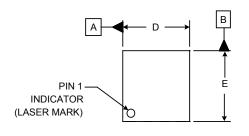
 Place the bucket capacitors as close to the device as possible and on the same side of the board. Use short wide copper areas between the capacitor pins and the device pins.

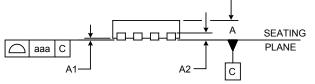
- Place the input and output decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the device and connect these capacitors' ground pads together to the ground plane using multiple vias through a short wide copper area.
- 3. Connect pin 1 directly to the copper area under the thermal pad.
- 4. The thermal pad at the center of the device is not electrically connected. Connect this pad to the ground plane using multiple vias.
- 5. Use a ground plane to further reduce noise interference on sensitive circuit nodes.



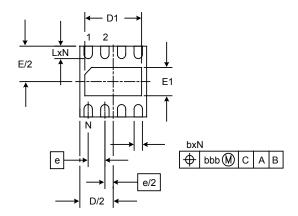


## Outline Drawing — MLPD-UT-8 2x2





DIMENSIONS						
DIM	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
DIIVI	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α	.020	-	.024	0.50	-	0.60
A1	.000	-	.002	0.00	-	0.05
A2		(.006)	)		(0.1524	)
b	.007 .010 .0			0.18	0.25	0.30
D	.075	.079	.083	1.90	2.00	2.10
D1	.061	.067	.071	1.55	1.70	1.80
Е	.075	.079	.083	1.90	2.00	2.10
E1	.026	.031	.035	0.65	0.80	0.90
е	.020 BSC			0.	50 BSC	
L	.012 .014		.016	0.30	0.35	0.40
N		8			8	
aaa	.003				0.08	
bbb	.004				0.10	

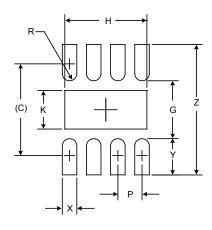


#### NOTES:

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
- 2. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.



## Land Pattern — MLPD-UT-8 2x2



	DIMENSIONS					
DIM	INCHES	MILLIMETERS				
С	(.077)	(1.95)				
G	.047	1.20				
Н	.067	1.70				
K	.031	0.80				
Р	.020	0.50				
R	.006	0.15				
Х	.012	0.30				
Υ	.030	0.75				
Z	.106	2.70				

#### NOTES

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
- THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
   CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR
   COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.
- 3. THERMAL VIAS IN THE LAND PATTERN OF THE EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A SYSTEM GROUND PLANE.

  FAILURE TO DO SO MAY COMPROMISE THE THERMAL AND/OR FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVICE.



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