

1A、1MHz、同步升压型 DC-DC 转换器

UM3430AS SOT23-6

UM3430ADA DFN6 2.0×2.0

描述

UM3430A 是一款高效率、同步整流、固定频率的升压型 DC/DC 转换器，采用 SOT23-6 和 DFN6 2.0×2.0 扁平封装，并具有真正的输出负载断接和可调输出功能，电流限制为 1A。凭借内部 NMOS 开关、PMOS 同步整流器和 1MHz 的高开关频率，在仅使用扁平电感器和陶瓷电容器的条件下，UM3430A 可由单节锂离子电池生成 5.0V 输出（500mA 电流）或由两节 AA 电池生成 5.0V 输出（300mA 电流）。电流模式 PWM 控制搭配内部补偿电路，结合同步整流器和 1MHz 高频开关技术，使外部元件数量降至最低，从而节省物料清单成本和 PCB 面积。在轻载时，UM3430A 会自动进入跳脉冲模式，以保持高效率。当开关空闲时，内部放电电路将连接至 V_{IN} ，从而消除开关振铃并减少电磁干扰。启动后的 V_{IN} 最低运行电压仅受电池在进入深度放电状态时放电能力的限制。

该器件还具有低于 $1\mu A$ 关断电流。启动时，其将电感电流限制在 500mA 以下，从而最大限度降低了输入电源所承受的浪涌电流。

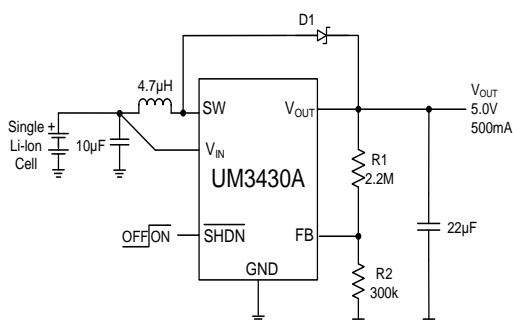
应用

- 5V USB OTG V_{BUS} 电源的紧凑型解决方案
- 数码相机
- 手持式仪表
- 无线手机
- GPS 接收机
- 医疗设备

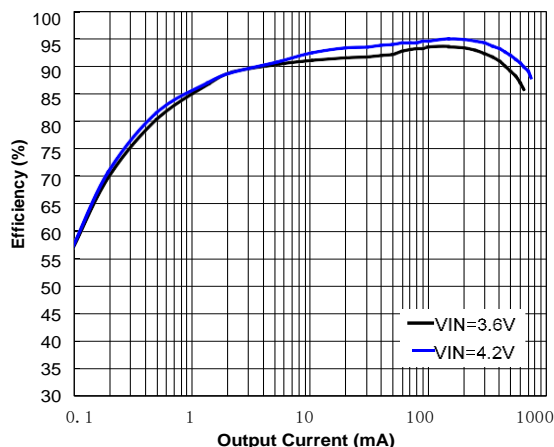
特性

- 由单节锂离子电池可提供 500mA 输出电流和 5V 输出电压
- 效率高达 94%
- 输出负载断接
- 内置同步整流器
- 输入电流限制 1A
- 跳脉冲控制模式运行，典型 I_Q 为 $48\mu A$
- 关断电流低于 $1\mu A$
- 适用于扁平电感/电容的开关频率：1MHz
- 最低启动电压：2.3V
- 输出电压：2.5V 至 5V
- 抗振铃控制以减少电磁干扰（EMI）

典型应用电路

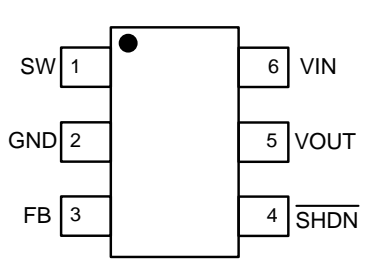
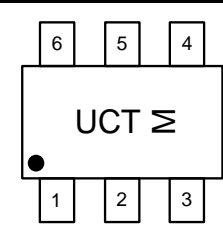
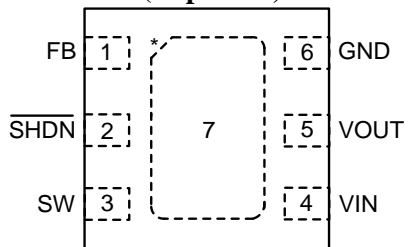
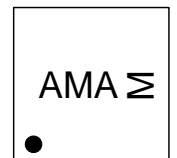


效率 vs 输出电流
(锂电池 至 5V)



Pin Configurations

Top View

| | |
|--|--|
|  |  <p>M: Month Code UM3430AS SOT23-6</p> |
| <p>(Top View)</p>  |  <p>M: Month Code UM3430ADA DFN6 2.0×2.0</p> |

Pin Description

| Pin Number | | Symbol | Description |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| UM3430AS | UM3430ADA | | |
| 1 | 3 | SW | Switch Pin. Connect external inductance to V_{IN} . Keep these PCB trace lengths as short and wide as possible. |
| 2 | 6 | GND | Ground. Provide a short direct PCB path between GND and the negative electrode of C_{OUT} and C_{IN} . |
| 3 | 1 | FB | Feedback Input Pin. Connect to the center point of the external resistor divider and set the output voltage by: $V_{OUT}=0.6V\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$ |
| 4 | 2 | \overline{SHDN} | Logic Controlled Shutdown Input. Low logic active. In shutdown mode, all functions are disabled drawing $<1\mu A$ supply current. Do not leave \overline{SHDN} floating. |
| 5 | 5 | VOUT | Output Voltage Sense Input and Drain of the Internal Synchronous Rectifier P-MOSFET. Bias is derived from V_{OUT} . Keep PCB trace length from V_{OUT} to the output filter capacitor(s) as short and wide as possible. |
| 6 | 4 | VIN | Battery Input Voltage. The device gets its start-up bias from V_{IN} . Once V_{OUT} exceeds V_{IN} , bias comes from V_{OUT} . Thus, once started, operation is completely independent from V_{IN} . Operation is only limited by the output power level and the battery's internal series resistance. |
| - | 7 | Exposed Pad | The exposed pad must be soldered to the PCB ground plane. It serves as an additional ground connection and as a means of conducting heat away from the package. |

Ordering Information

| Part Number | Packaging Type | Marking Code | Shipping Qty |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| UM3430AS | SOT23-6 | UCT | 3000pcs/7Inch Tape & Reel |
| UM3430ADA | DFN6 2.0×2.0 | AMA | |

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|------|
| V_{IN} | V_{IN} Supply Voltage | -0.3 to +6.0 | V |
| V_{SW} | SW Voltage | -0.3 to +6.0 | V |
| V_{FB} | FB Voltage | -0.3 to +6.0 | V |
| $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ | \overline{SHDN} Voltage | -0.3 to +6.0 | V |
| V_{OUT} | Output Voltage | -0.3 to +6.0 | V |
| T_{OP} | Operating Ambient Temperature Range | -40 to +85 | ℃ |
| T_{STG} | Storage Temperature Range | -65 to +150 | ℃ |
| T_L | Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering , 10s) | +260 | ℃ |

Note 1: Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

Electrical Characteristics

($V_{IN}=3.6V$, $V_{OUT}=5V$, $T_A=+25\text{ }^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|--|-------|------|-------|----------|
| Minimum Start-up Voltage | $I_{LOAD}=100mA$, $V_{OUT}=0V$ | | 2.1 | 2.3 | V |
| Minimum Operating Voltage | $I_{LOAD}=100mA$ (Note 2) | | 1.2 | | V |
| Maximum Input Voltage | | 5.4 | | | V |
| Adjustable Output Voltage Range | | 2.5 | | 5.25 | V |
| Feedback Voltage | | 0.588 | 0.6 | 0.612 | V |
| Feedback Input Current | $V_{FB}=0.6V$ | | 1 | 50 | nA |
| Quiescent Current (Pulse Skipping Mode) | $V_{FB}=0.7V$, $V_{IN}=\overline{SHDN}$ (Note 3) | | 48 | | μA |
| Quiescent Current (Normal) | $V_{FB}=0.5V$, $V_{IN}=\overline{SHDN}$ (Note 3) | | 2.5 | | mA |
| Quiescent Current (Shutdown) | $\overline{SHDN}=0V$ | | | 1 | μA |
| NMOS Leakage Current | $V_{SW}=5V$ | | 0.1 | 5 | μA |
| PMOS Leakage Current | $V_{SW}=5V$, $V_{OUT}=0V$ | | 0.1 | 5 | μA |
| NMOS On-Resistance | | | 0.25 | | Ω |
| PMOS On-Resistance | | | 0.35 | | Ω |
| NMOS Current limit | | 900 | 1000 | 1200 | mA |
| Pulse Skipping Mode Operation Current Threshold | $L=4.7\mu H$ | | 40 | | mA |
| Max Duty Cycle | | 80 | 90 | | % |
| Switching Frequency | | 0.8 | 1 | 1.2 | MHz |
| \overline{SHDN} Input High | | 2 | | | V |
| \overline{SHDN} Input Low | | | | 0.8 | V |
| \overline{SHDN} Input Current | $\overline{SHDN}=5.5V$ | | 0.01 | 1 | μA |
| Soft-Start Time | \overline{SHDN} to 90% of V_{OUT} | | 1 | | ms |

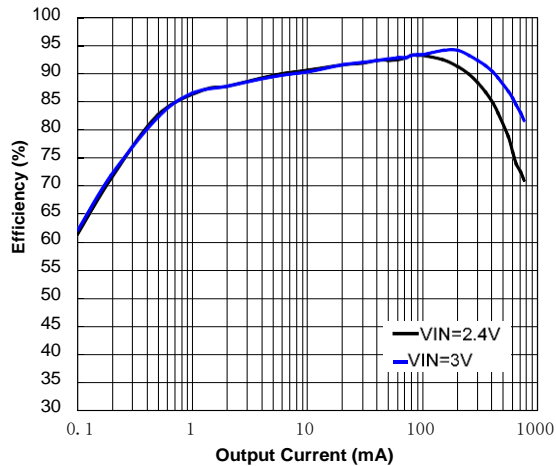
Note 2: Minimum V_{IN} operation after start-up is only limited by the battery's ability to provide the necessary power as it enters a deeply discharged state.

Note 3: Pulse skipping mode and normal operation I_Q is measured at V_{OUT} . The chip is in the open loop status and the inductor should not be soldered.

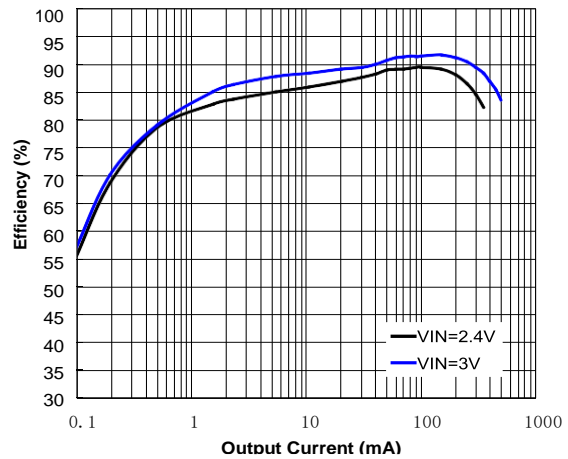
Typical Operating Characteristics

($C_{IN}=10\mu F$, $C_{OUT}=22\mu F$, $L=4.7\mu H$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified)

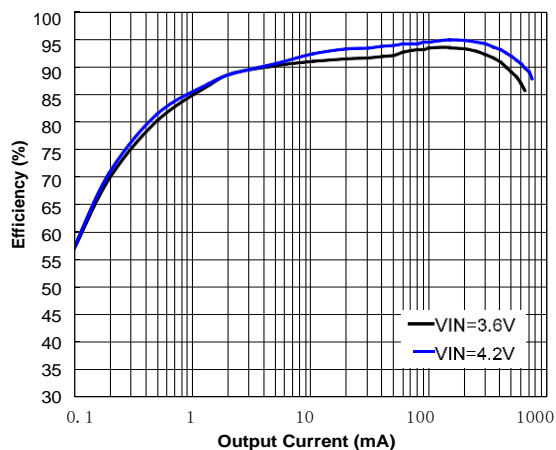
**Efficiency vs. Output Current
(2 Cell to 3.3V)**



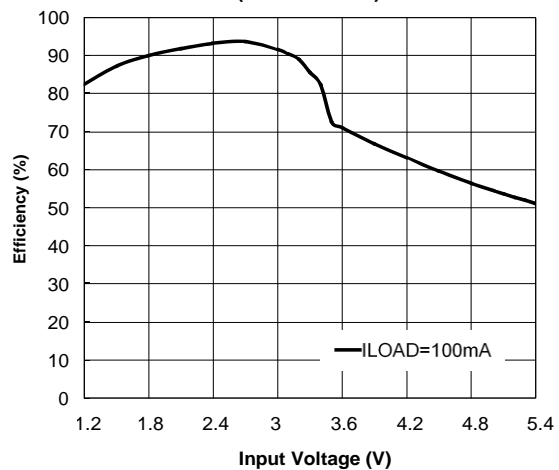
**Efficiency vs. Output Current
(2 Cell to 5V)**



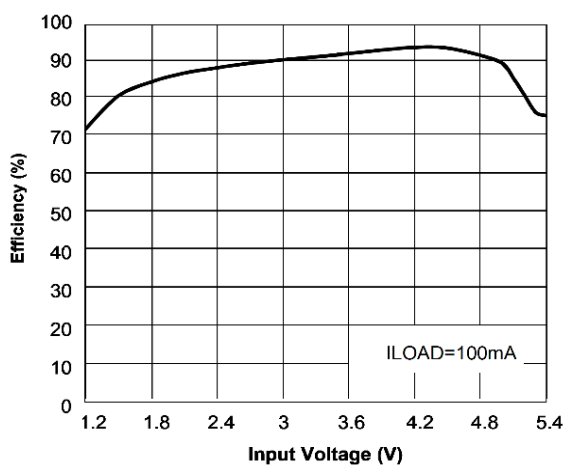
**Efficiency vs. Output Current
(Li-Ion to 5V)**



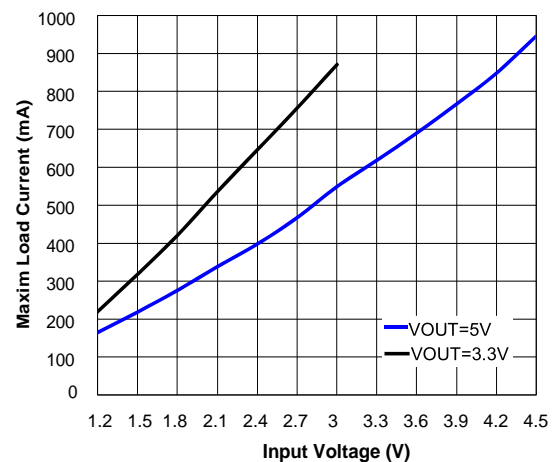
**Efficiency vs. Input Voltage
(VOUT=3.3V)**



**Efficiency vs. Input Voltage
(VOUT=5V)**



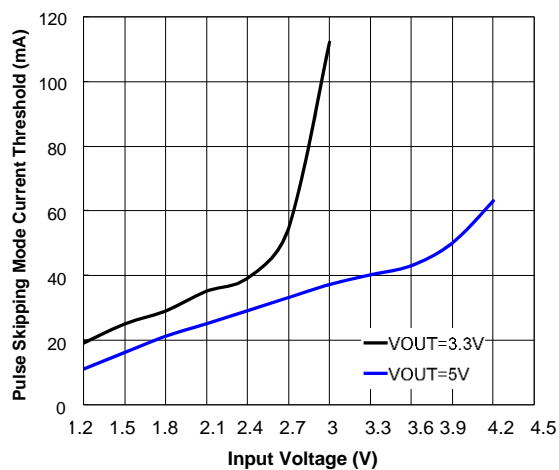
**Maxim Load Current vs. Input Voltage
@Vout Derate 4%**



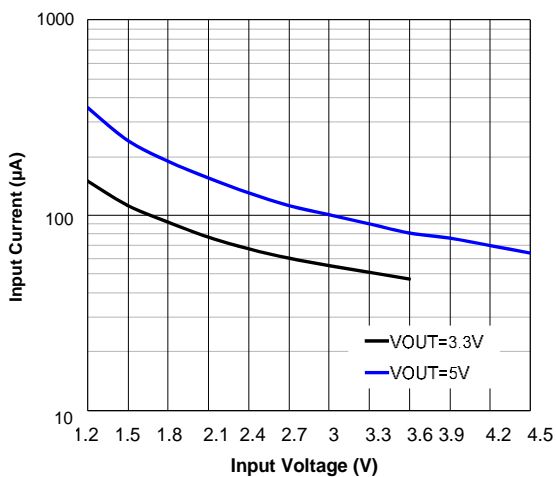
Typical Operating Characteristics (Continued)

($C_{IN}=10\mu F$, $C_{OUT}=22\mu F$, $L=4.7\mu H$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified)

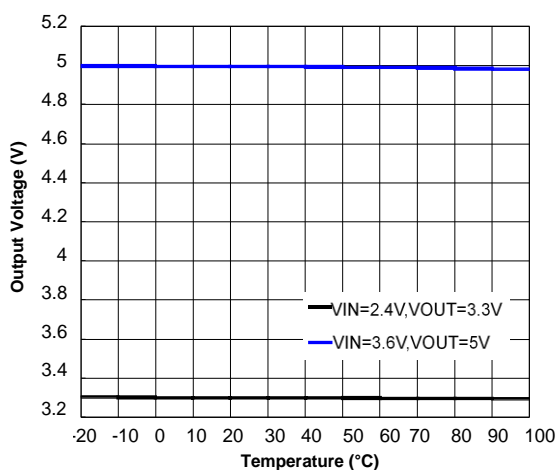
Pulse Skipping Mode Output Current Threshold vs. Input Voltage



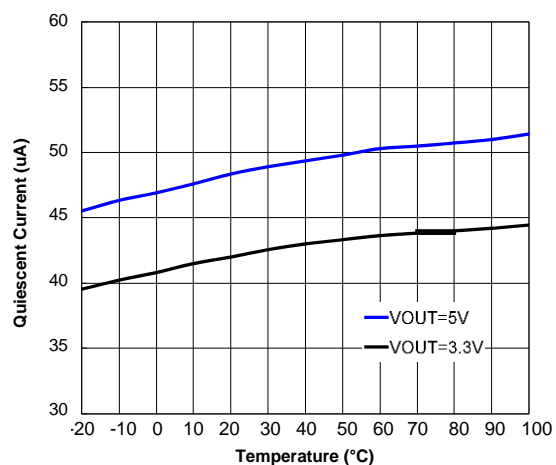
No Load Input Current vs. Input Voltage (Note 4)



Output Voltage vs. Temperature @ $I_{LOAD}=100mA$



Pulse Skipping Mode Quiescent Current vs. Temperature (Note 4)

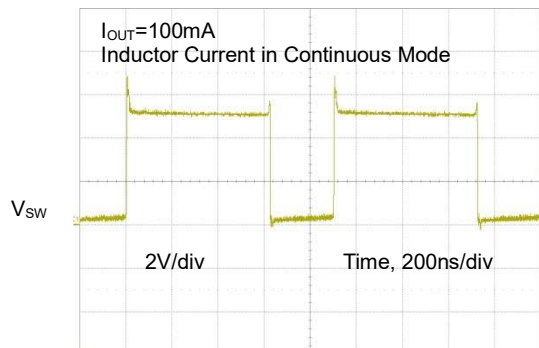


Note 4: No load input Current is measured at V_{IN} and Pulse Skipping Mode Quiescent Current is measured at V_{OUT} .

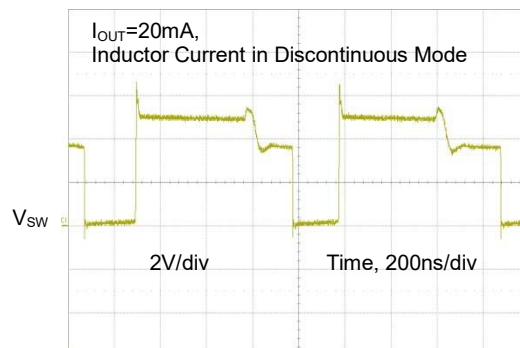
Typical Operating Characteristics (Continued)

($V_{IN}=3.6V$, $V_{OUT}=5V$, $C_{IN}=10\mu F$, $C_{OUT}=22\mu F$, $L=4.7\mu H$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified)

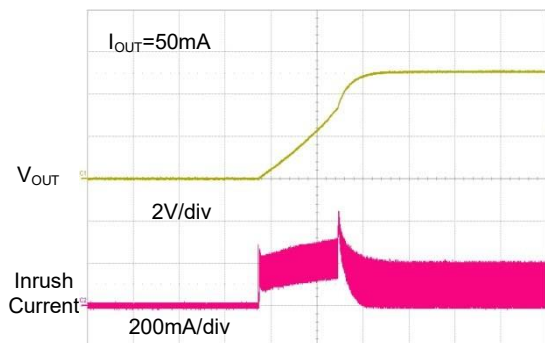
SW Pin Normal Mode Operation



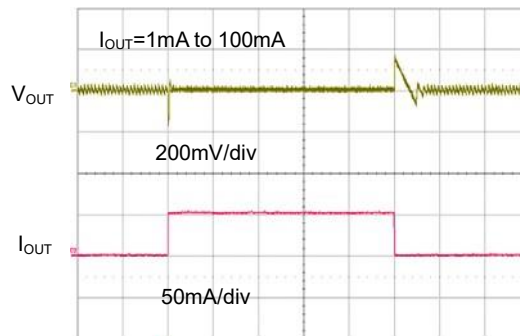
SW Pin Anti-Ringing Operation



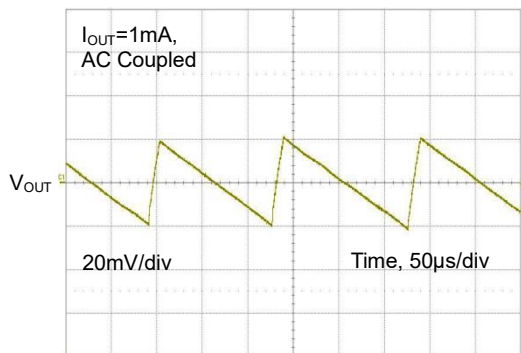
Inrush Current Control and Soft Start



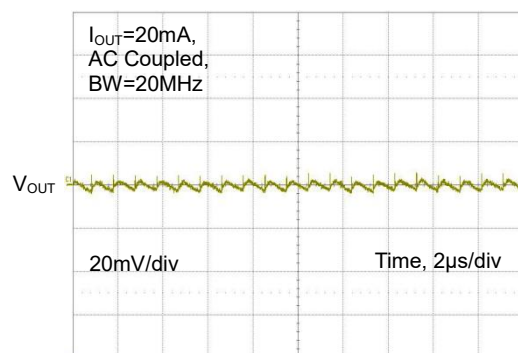
Load Transient Response



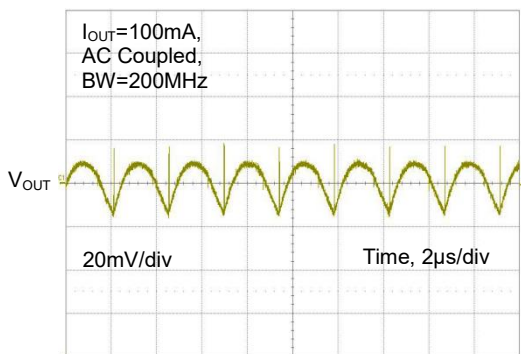
Pulse Skipping Mode Ripple



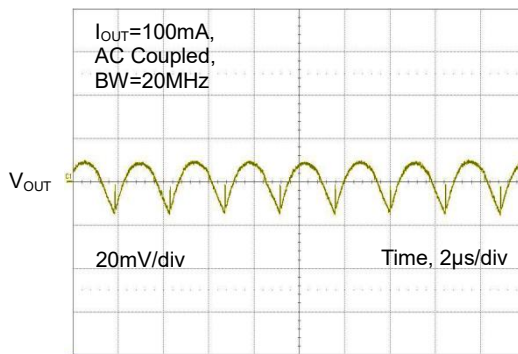
Ripple and Noise



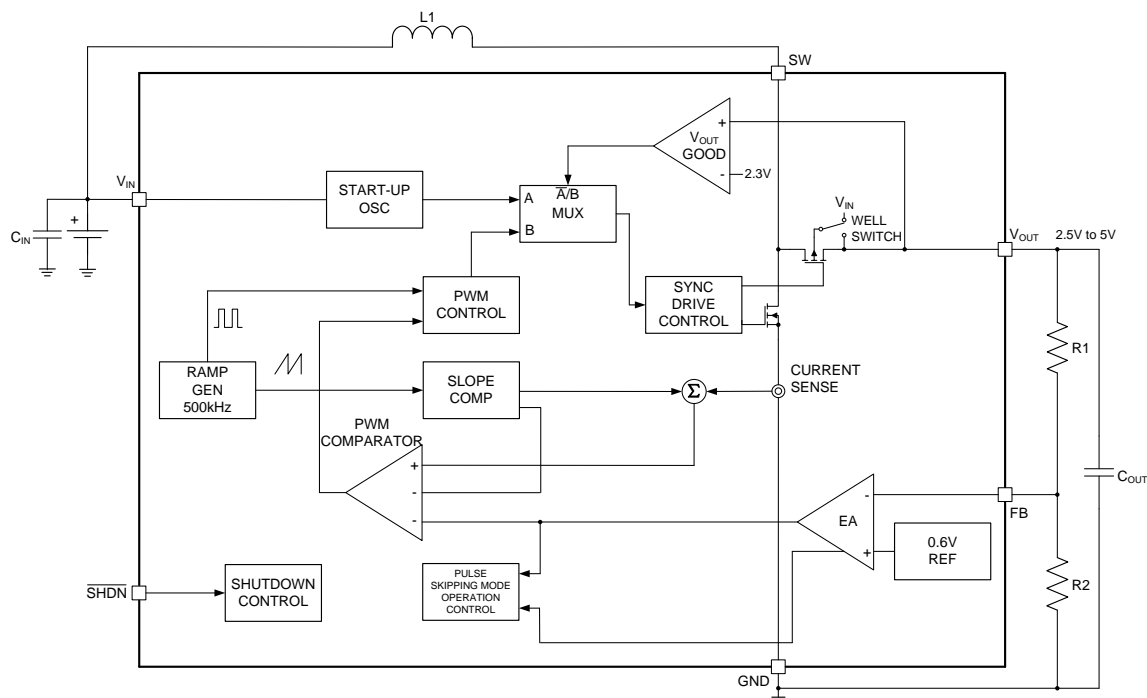
Ripple and Noise



Ripple and Noise



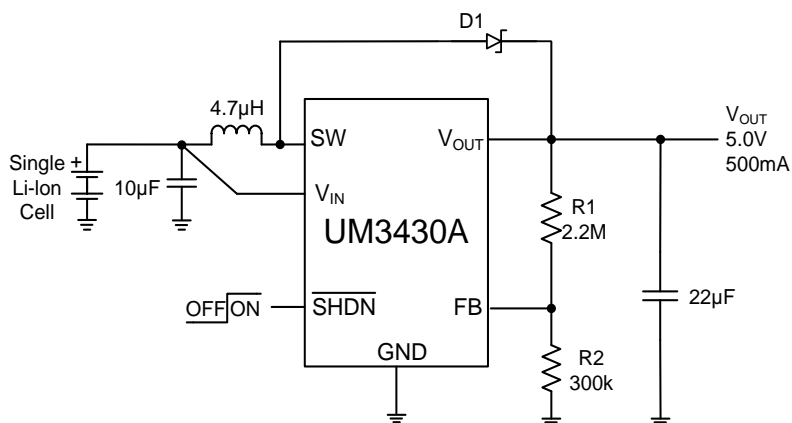
Block Diagram



Typical Application

Applications Where $V_{OUT} > 4.3V$

When the output voltage is programmed above 4.3V, it is necessary to add a Schottky diode either from SW to VOUT in order to maintain an acceptable peak voltage on the SW pin. The Schottky diode between SW and VOUT will provide a peak efficiency improvement.



Function Description

The UM3430A is synchronous rectified, 1MHz fixed frequency, step-up DC/DC converter in low profile SOT23-6 and DFN6 2.0×2.0 packages. The device features low $R_{DS(ON)}$ internal MOSFET switches, current mode PWM controller and 0.6V internal reference voltage. Refer to the Block Diagram for better understanding.

Start-up

The device gets its start-up bias from V_{IN} . Once V_{OUT} exceeds V_{IN} , bias comes from V_{OUT} . The soft-start time is typically 1ms. To minimize the inrush current, the chip is in the open loop operation in this status and the peak switch current is limited below to 500mA independent of input or output voltage.

NMOS Current Limit

The internal NMOS turns off while the inductor current reaches the current limit (I_{LIM}) typically 1000mA. There is approximately a 100ns delay from the time the current limit is reached and when the internal logic actually turns off the switch. During this 100ns delay, the peak inductor current will increase. It can be approximated by the following equation:

$$I_{peak(typ)} = I_{LIM} + \frac{V_{IN}}{L} \times 100ns$$

This leads to the demand of a larger saturation current rating for the inductor.

Anti-Ringing Control

An internal dumping circuit will be connected from SW to V_{IN} to damp resonant circuit formed by L and C_{SW} when the inductor current is in the discontinuous mode. That eliminates switch ringing and reduces EMI interference.

Pulse Skipping Mode Operation

At very light loads, the UM3430A automatically enters Pulse Skipping Mode. In the Pulse Skipping Mode, the inductor current may reach zero or reverse on each pulse. The PWM control loop will automatically skip pulses to maintain output regulation. That improves the efficiency of the converter and saves energy of the battery.

Output Disconnection

The UM3430A is designed to allow true output disconnection by eliminating body diode conduction of the internal PMOS rectifier. This allows V_{OUT} to go to 0V during shutdown, drawing zero current from the input source. This function is realized by the well switch that connects the substrate to V_{IN} . Please refer to the Block Diagram for better understanding.

$V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ Operation

The UM3430A will maintain voltage regulation even if the input voltage is above the output voltage. Since the PMOS no longer acts as a low impedance switch in this mode, there will be more power dissipation within the IC. This will cause a sharp drop in the efficiency (see Typical Operating Characteristics, Efficiency vs. Input Voltage). The maximum output current should be limited in order to maintain an acceptable junction temperature, 100mA is usually acceptable.

Applications Information

Output Voltage Setting

The external resistor divider sets the output voltage. Choose R2 around 300k Ω for optimal transient response and feedback leakage current. V_{OUT} is set by:

$$V_{OUT}=0.6V\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Inductor Selection

A 2.2μH to 4.7μH inductor with DC current rating at least 1.5A is recommended for most applications of UM3430A.

Larger values of inductance will allow greater output current capability by reducing the inductor ripple current. Increasing the inductance above 6.8μH will increase size while providing little improvement in output current capability.

For best efficiency, the inductor DC resistance shall be as small as possible to reduce the I²R power losses. As the switching frequency is up to 1MHz, inductor losses are closely related to the magnetic core materials. High frequency ferrite core inductors are preferred to comparatively cheap powered iron core ones. To minimize radiated noise, use a toroid, pot core or shielded bobbin inductor. See Table 1 for some suggested inductors and suppliers.

Table 1. Recommended Inductors

| Part | L (μH) | Max DCR (mΩ) | Height (mm) | Supplier |
|-------------|--------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 74404041047 | 4.7 | 91 | 1.2 | Würth Elektronik www.we-online.com |
| CDRH5D16NP | 4.7 | 64 | 1.8 | Sumida www.sumida.com |
| VLF5014S | 4.7 | 98 | 1.4 | TDK www.component.tdk.com |
| MSS6122 | 4.7 | 65 | 2.2 | Coilcraft www.coilcraft.com |

Input and Output Capacitor Selection

Low ESR capacitors should be used to minimize the output voltage ripple, input switching noise and the peak current drawn from the battery. Multilayer ceramic capacitors are an excellent choice as they have extremely low ESR and are available in small footprints. X5R and X7R dielectric materials are recommended.

A 10μF input capacitor and a 22μF output capacitor is sufficient for most applications of UM3430A. At the application that the maximum output current is less than 300mA, a 4.7μF input capacitor and a 10μF output capacitor is feasible. To minimize the output voltage ripple and improve the transient response, an larger input and output capacitor can be used. Table 2 below shows a list of several ceramic capacitor suppliers.

Table 2. Recommended Capacitor Suppliers Information

| Supplier | Website |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| AVX | www.avxcorp.com |
| Murata | www.murata.com |
| Fenghua | www.china-fenghua.com |
| Samsung Electro-Mechanics | www.samsungsem.com |

Layout Guidance

When laying out the PC board, the following suggestions should be taken to ensure proper operation of the UM3430A.

1. Consideration should be taken first to place C_{OUT} as closely as possible to the V_{OUT} and GND

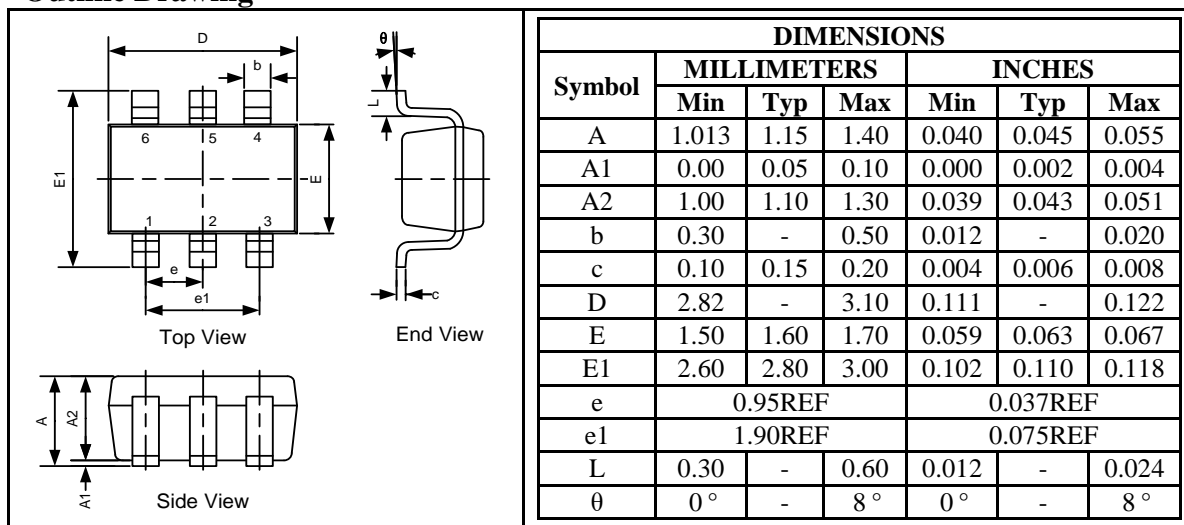
pins.

2. The power traces, including the GND, SW, V_{IN} and V_{OUT} should be kept short, direct and wide to allow large current flow.
3. Connect the input capacitor C_{IN} to the GND pin as closely as possible to get good power filter effect and reduce ground bounce.
4. Keep the switching node away from the sensitive FB node.
5. Do not trace signal line under inductor.
6. Keep the GND plane under the converter as complete as possible in double-sided PCB board.
7. For the UM3430ADA, connect pin 4, 8 and the expose pad together to the ground plane by vias to conduct the heat away from the package.

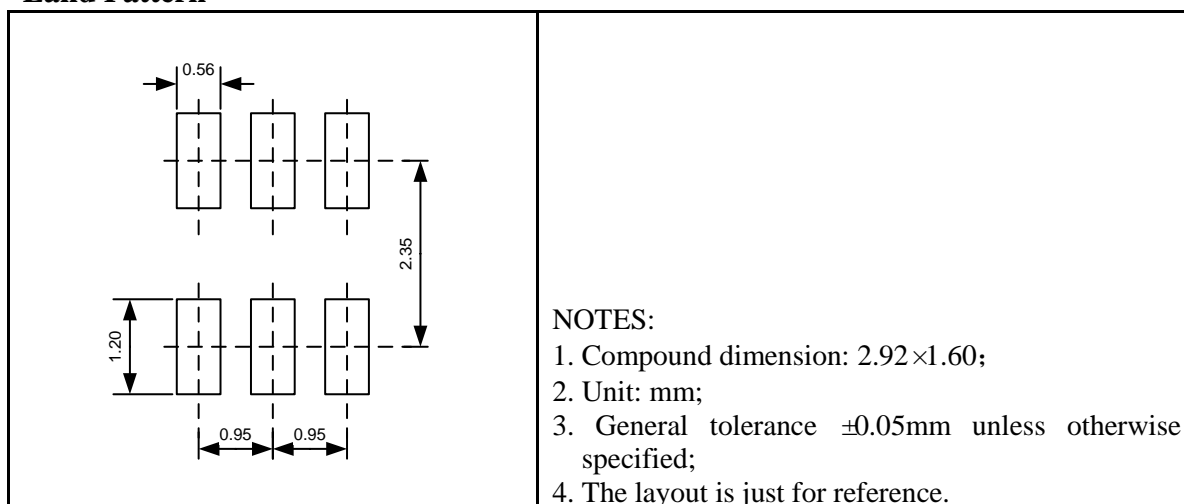
Package Information

UM3430AS: SOT23-6

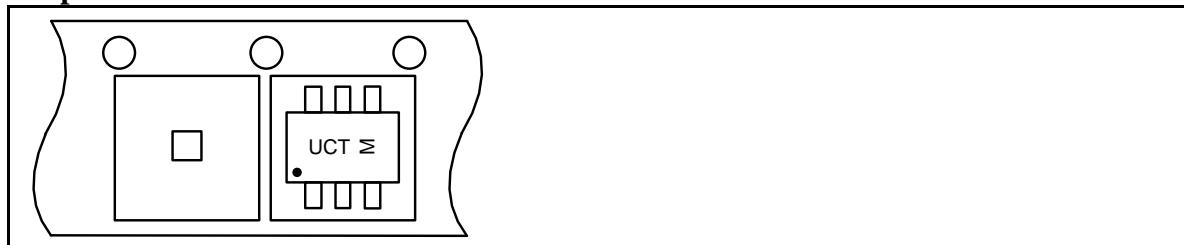
Outline Drawing



Land Pattern

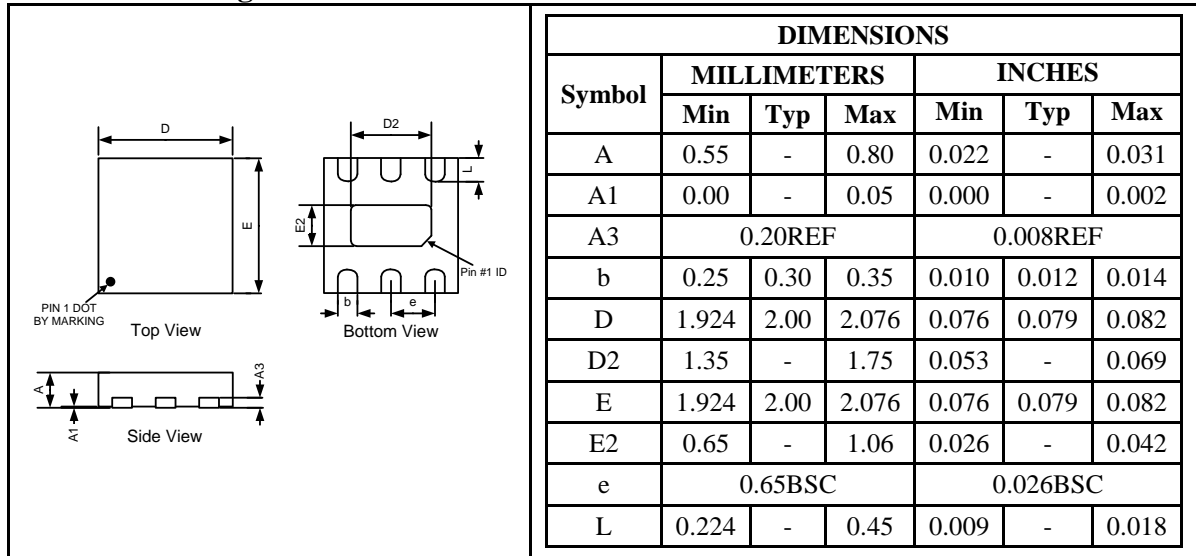


Tape and Reel Orientation

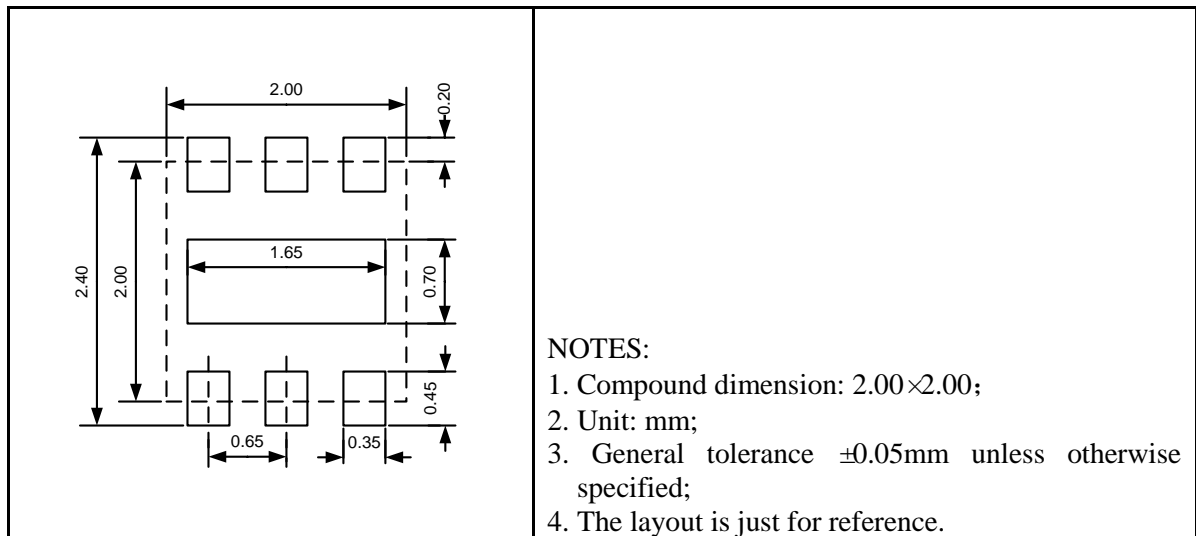


UM3430ADA: DFN6 2.0×2.0

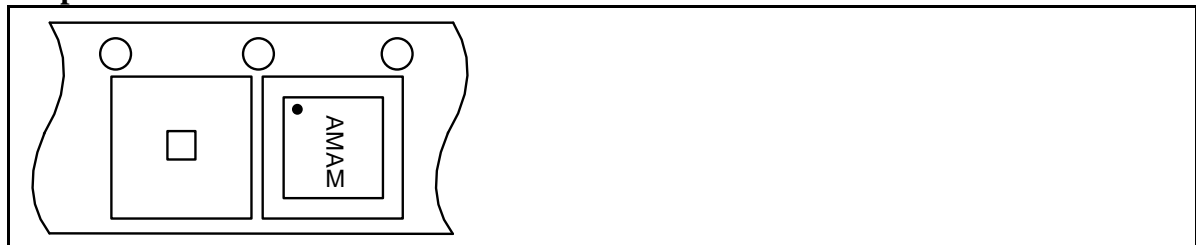
Outline Drawing



Land Pattern



Tape and Reel Orientation



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http://www.union-ic.com/index.aspx?cat_code=RoHSDeclaration

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