

## 4.5V to 18V Input, 3A Synchronous Step-Down Converter

### General Description

AP2971 is a High Efficiency Synchronous DC-DC Buck Converter with high efficiency and fast transient response, which can output up to 3A in a wide input range from 4.5V to 18V. The AP2971 integrates low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  main switch and synchronous switch to minimize the conduction loss and eliminates the external Schottky diode.

AP2971 applies the Neo-COT technology to achieve the extremely fast transient responses for high step down applications and high efficiency at light loads. In addition, it keeps in constant frequency of 500kHz at heavy load conditions, also can minimize the size of inductor and capacitor.

Full protection features include OCP, OTP, SCP and UVLO. The AP2971 is available in a space saving 6-pin SOT23-6L package.

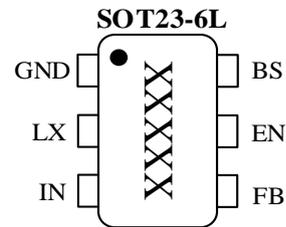
### Applications

- Industrial Power Supply
- Communication Applications
- Access Point Router
- DSL Modem
- LCD TV

### Features

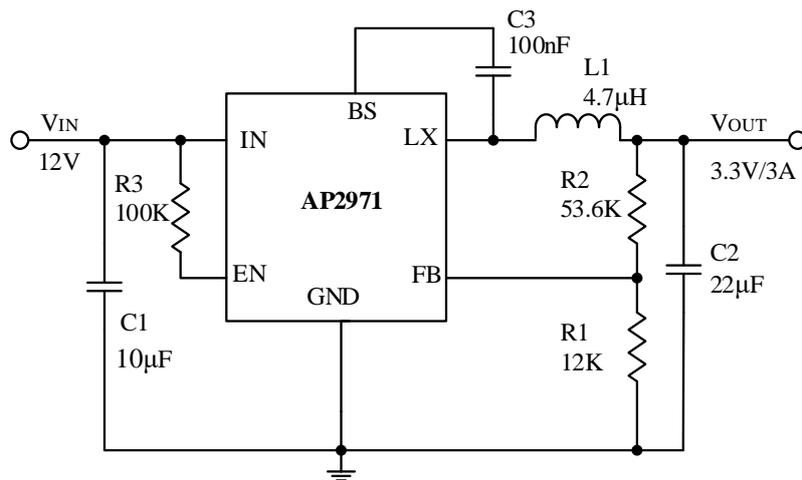
- 4.5V-18V input voltage range
- Integrated 70m $\Omega$  and 50m $\Omega$  FETs
- Up to 3A Output Current
- The Neo-COT technology to achieve the extremely fast transient responses
- Internal soft-start circuitry limits the inrush current
- 1.5% 0.6V reference
- Input Under Voltage Lockout
- Cycle by Cycle Peak Current Limit
- Output Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- The space saving package: SOT23-6L

### Package/Order Information



Order code	Package
AP2971TC-A1	SOT23-6L

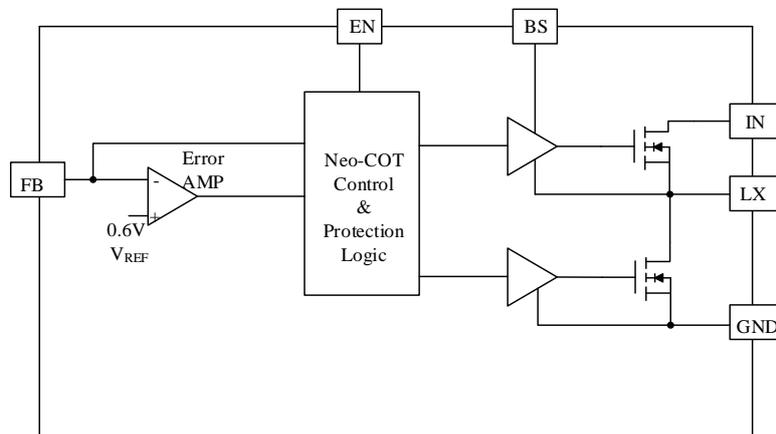
### Typical Application Circuit



## Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	GND	Ground pin.
2	LX	Switch Node between High-side NFET and Low-side NFET. Connect this pin to the switching node of inductor.
3	IN	Input Voltage Supply. Connect a decoupling capacitor between IN and GND pins with least distance.
4	FB	Converter Feedback Input. Connect to the center point of the output feedback resistors divider to program the output voltage. Keep away from LX noising node.
5	EN	Enable pin. Pull high to turn on chip, can not be floating.
6	BS	Boot-Strap Pin. Supply input for the gate drive circuit of high-side NFET. Connect a 100nF capacitor between BS and LX pins.

## Functional Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )..... -0.3V to 19V  
 Switch Voltage ( $V_{LX}$ )..... -1V to  $V_{IN} + 0.3V$   
 Enable ( $V_{EN}$ )..... -1V to  $V_{IN} + 0.3V$   
 Bootstrap Voltage ( $V_{BS}$ ) .....( $V_{sw}-0.3$ ) to ( $V_{sw}+5V$ )  
 Feedback Voltage ( $V_{FB}$ ) ..... -1V to  $V_{IN} + 0.3V$

Thermal Resistance  
 $\theta_{JA}$  <sup>(2)</sup> ..... 160°C/W  
 $\theta_{JC}$  <sup>(3)</sup> ..... 40°C/W  
 Junction Temperature ..... Internally Limited  
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s).....+260°C  
 Storage Temperature.....-65°C to +150°C

## Recommended Operating Conditions <sup>(4)</sup>

Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ ) .....4.5V to 18V                      Operating Temperature..... -40°C to +85°C

- (1). All voltages refer to GND pin unless otherwise noted; Stresses exceed those ratings may damage the device.  
 (2). Soldered to 100 mm<sup>2</sup>, 1oz copper clad.  
 (3). Measured on pin 2(LX) Close to plastic interface.  
 (4). The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.

## Electrical Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>

( $V_{IN} = 12V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ ,  $L = 4.7\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		4.5		18	V
Input UVLO Threshold Rising	$V_{UVLO}$	$V_{IN}$ Rising	3.8	4.2	4.5	V
Input UVLO Threshold Hysteresis	$V_{UVLO\_HYS}$			50		mV
Supply Current	$I_Q$	$I_{OUT}=0$ , $V_{FB}=V_{REF}\times 105\%$ , no switching		410		$\mu A$
Shutdown Supply Current	$I_{SD}$	$V_{EN} = 0V$			1	$\mu A$
Feedback Voltage	$V_{FB}$	$5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 18V$	591	600	609	mV
FB Input Current	$I_{FB}$		-0.1		0.1	$\mu A$
High-Side Switch-On Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)H}$			70		m $\Omega$
Low-Side Switch-On Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)L}$			50		m $\Omega$
High-Side Switch Leakage	$I_{LEAK\_H}$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{LX} = 0V$		0	10	$\mu A$
Low-Side Switch Leakage	$I_{LEAK\_L}$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{LX} = V_{IN}$		0	10	$\mu A$
Internal Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$			4.5		A
Oscillator Frequency	$F_{SW}$			500		kHz
EN Rising Threshold	$V_{EN\_H}$	$V_{EN}$ Rising	1.6			V
EN Falling Threshold	$V_{EN\_L}$	$V_{EN}$ Falling			0.4	V
Min On Time	$t_{ON\_MIN}$			100		ns
Soft-start Time	$t_{SS}$			1		ms
Max Duty Cycle	$D_{MAX}$			90		%
Thermal Shutdown	$T_{SDN}$			160		$^\circ C$

- (1). Specifications over temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

## Functional Description

AP2971 is a High Efficiency Synchronous DC-DC Buck Converter, which can output up to 3A in a wide input range from 4.5V to 18V. AP2971 switching frequency is 500kHz.

The AP2971 integrates two N-Channel MOSFET switches to step-down the input voltage to the regulated output voltage with current-mode control architecture, and the Neo-COT technology can achieve the extremely fast transient responses for high step down applications.

## Application Information

### 1. Setting the Output Voltage

The AP2971 feedback voltage is regulated at 0.6V and the output voltage is programmed by the feedback divider R1 and R2, where R2 form the upper feedback resistor and R1 is the lower feedback resistor. The output voltage can be calculated using the following Equation 1.

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

### 2. Inductor

Since the selection of the inductor affects the power supply's steady state operation, transient behavior, loop stability, and overall efficiency, the inductor is the most important component in switch power regulator design. Three most important specifications to the performance of the inductor are the inductor value, DC resistance, and saturation current.

The AP2971 is designed to work with inductor values of 4.7μH. The tolerance of inductors can be ranging from 10% to 30%. The inductance will further decrease 20% to 35% from the value of zero bias current depending on the definition of saturation by inductor manufacturers. The basic requirements of selecting an inductor are the saturation current must be higher than the peak switching current and the DC rated current is higher than the average inductor current in normal operation. In buck converter, the average inductor current is equal to the output current. The inductor value can be derived from the Equation 2.

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times L \times f_{SW}} \quad (2)$$

Where

- $\Delta I_L$  is the inductor peak-to-peak ripple current.
- $V_{OUT}$  is the output voltage.
- $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage.
- $f_{sw}$  is the switching frequency.

- L is the inductor value.

**Table 1** lists the recommended inductor specifications.

Table 1. Recommended Inductors

Vendor	P/N	L (μH)	DCR (mΩ)	I <sub>SAT</sub> (A)
Sunlord	MWSA0503S-4R7MT	4.7	60	4.6

### 3. Input Capacitor

The input capacitor reduces the surge current drawn from the input and the switching noise from the converter. The input capacitor impedance at the switching frequency should be less than the input source impedance to prevent high frequency switching current passing to the input. A low ESR input capacitor sized for maximum RMS current must be used. Multilayer Ceramic Capacitor (MLCC) with X5R or X7R dielectric is highly recommended because of their low ESR, low temperature coefficients and compact size characteristics. A 10μF MLCC capacitor is sufficient for most applications.

In hot plug applications, the input needs to be connected in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor above 100 μF to prevent IC damage.

### 4. Output Capacitor

The output capacitor is required to keep the output voltage ripple small and to ensure regulation loop stability. The output capacitor must have low impedance at the switching frequency. MLCC with X5R or X7R dielectric is recommended due to their low ESR, low temperature coefficients and compact size characteristics. The output ripple,  $\Delta V_{OUT}$ , is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} \leq \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times f_{SW} \times L} \times \left(ESR + \frac{1}{8 \times f_{SW} \times C_{OUT}}\right) \quad (3)$$

Where

- $\Delta V_{OUT}$  is the output ripple voltage.
- $V_{OUT}$  is the output voltage.
- $V_{IN}$  is the input voltage.
- $f_{sw}$  is the switching frequency
- L is the inductor value.
- ESR is the output capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance.
- $C_{OUT}$  is the output capacitor value.

Table 2. Recommended Component Values for typical Output Voltage

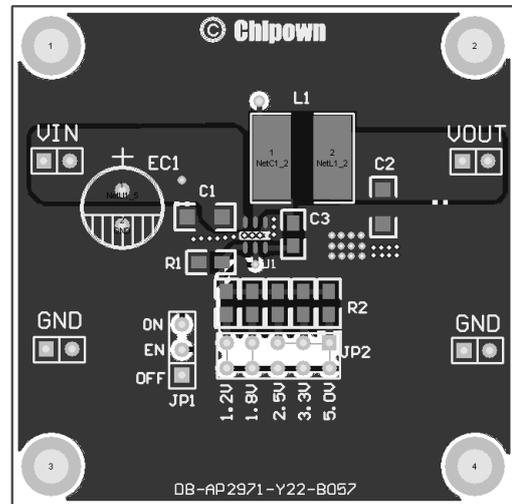
Vout	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	L1 (μH)	C1 (μF)	C2 (μF)	C3 (nF)
5.0V	12	91	4.7	10	22	100
3.3V	12	53.6	4.7	10	22	100
2.5V	12	39	4.7	10	22	100
1.8V	12	24	4.7	10	22	100
1.5V	12	18	4.7	10	22	100
1.2V	12	12	4.7	10	22	100
1.0V	12	8.2	4.7	10	22	100

## Layout Guidance

When doing the PCB layout, the following suggestions should be taken into consideration to ensure proper operation of the AP2971. These suggestions are also illustrated graphically in the below Figure.

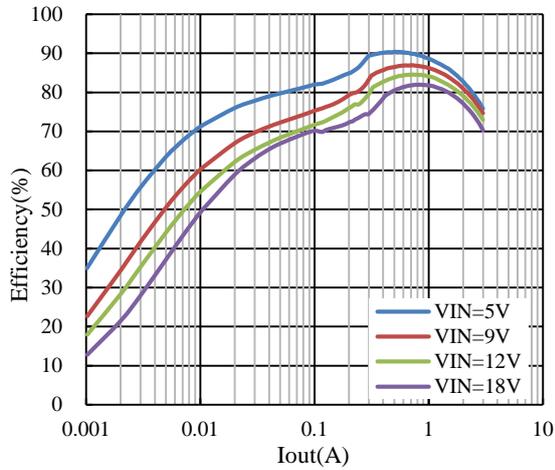
1. The power path including the GND trace, the LX trace and the IN trace should be as short as possible, direct and wide.
2. The FB pin should be connected directly to the center point of the output feedback resistors divider.
3. The input decoupling MLCC should be placed as close to the IN and GND pins as possible and connected to input power plane and ground plane directly. This capacitor provides the AC current to the internal power MOSFETs.
4. The power path between the output MLCC, and the power inductor should be kept short and the other terminal of the capacitor should connect to the ground plane directly to reduce noise emission.
5. Keep the switching node, LX, away from the sensitive FB node.
6. Keep the negative terminals of input capacitor and output capacitor as close as possible.

7. Use large copper plane and thermal vias for GND for the best heat dissipation and noise immunity.

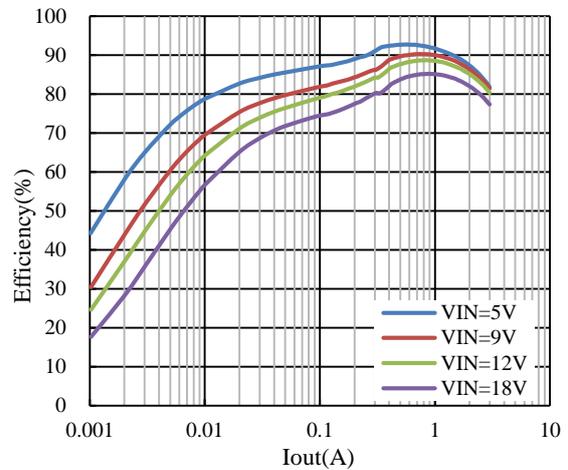


## Typical Performance Characteristics

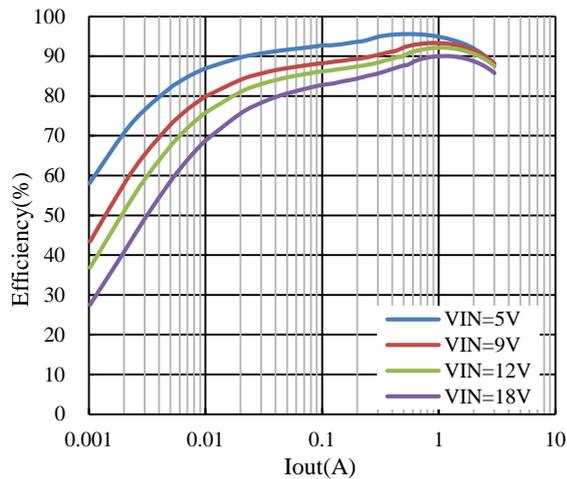
All curves taken at  $V_{IN} = 12V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$  with configuration in Typical Application Circuit shown in this datasheet.  $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.



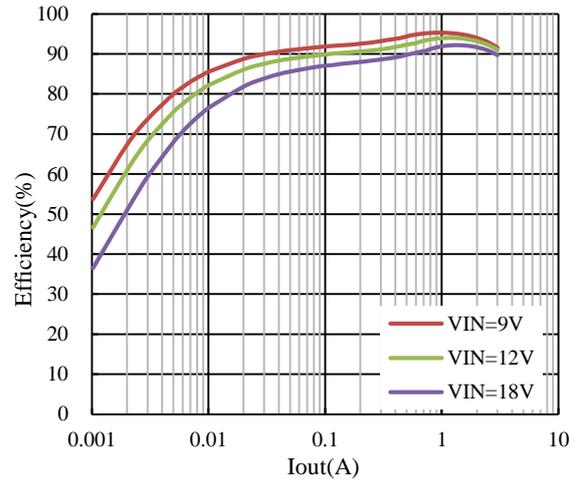
**Figure 1. Efficiency vs. Load Current,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$**



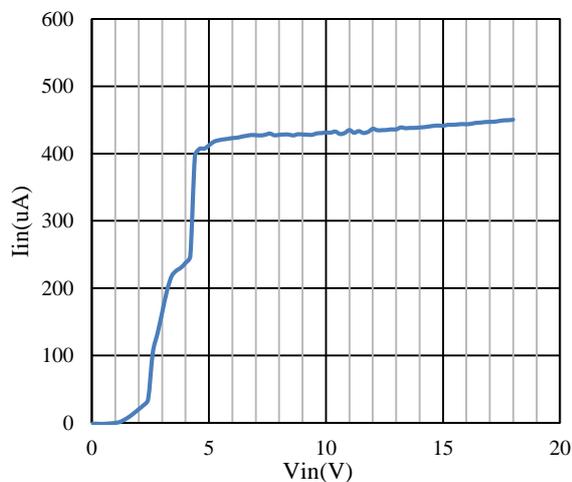
**Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Load Current,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$**



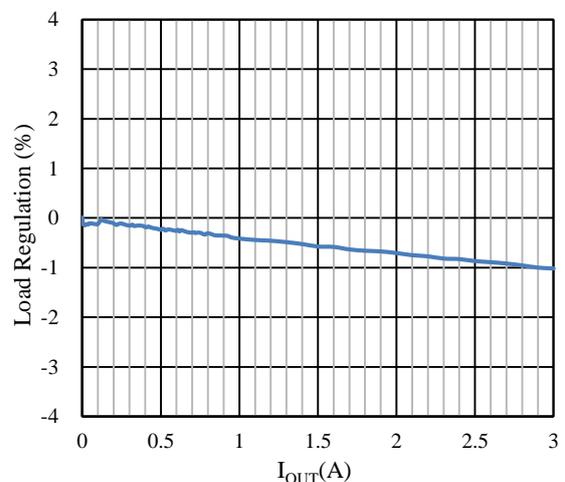
**Figure 3. Efficiency vs. Load Current,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$**



**Figure 4. Efficiency vs. Load Current,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$**



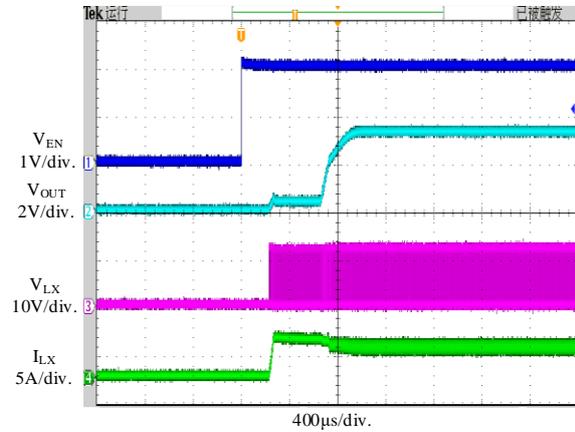
**Figure 5. Input current vs. Input voltage**



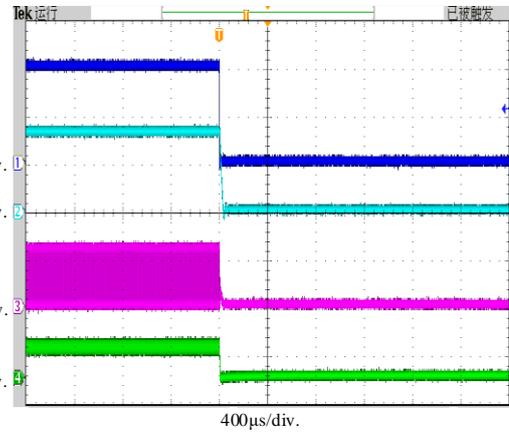
**Figure 6. Load Regulation vs. Load Current**

## Typical Performance Characteristics(continued)

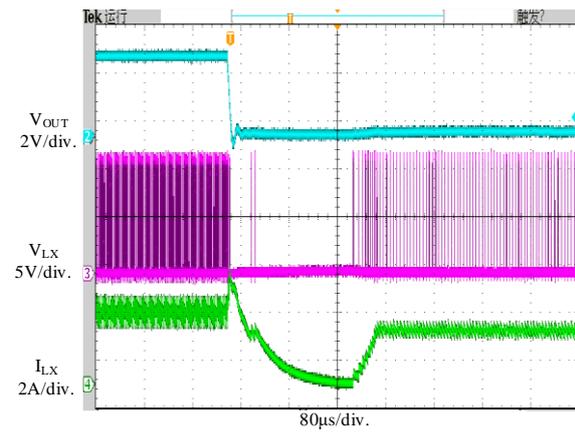
All curves taken at  $V_{IN} = 12V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$  with configuration in Typical Application Circuit shown in this datasheet.  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.



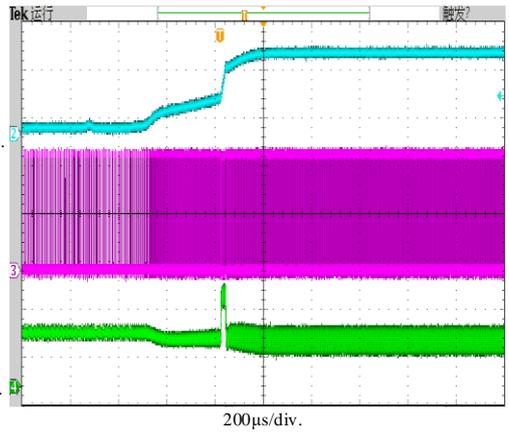
**Figure 7. Startup Waveforms**



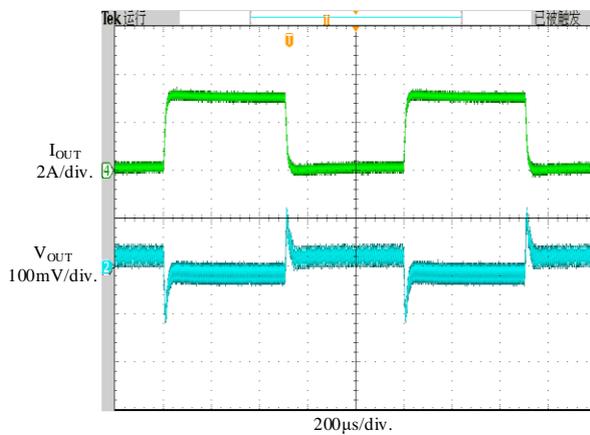
**Figure 8. Shutdown Waveforms**



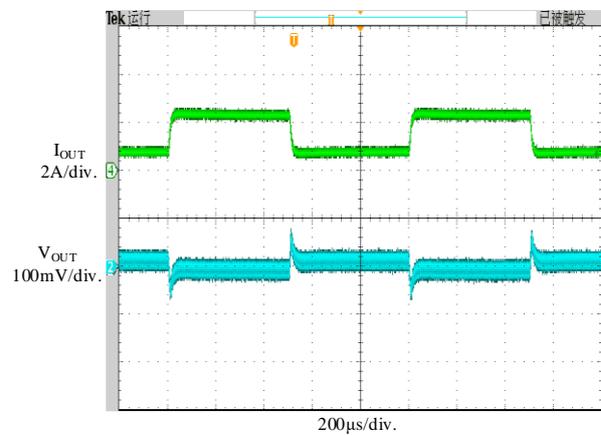
**Figure 9. Short Circuit Protection**



**Figure 10. Short Circuit Recovery**



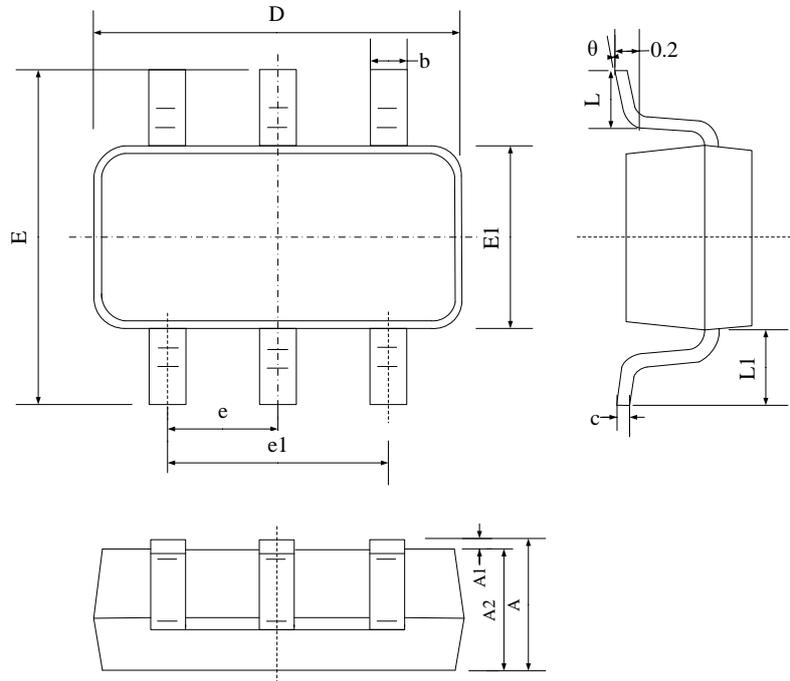
**Figure 11. Load Transient,  
 $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0.1A-3A$**



**Figure 12. Load Transient,  
 $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0.75A-2.25A$**

## Package Information

### Package Outline and Dimensions



Size Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)	Size Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)
A	1.050	1.450	E	2.600	3.000
A1	0.000	0.150	e	0.95	
A2	0.900	1.300	e1	1.800	2.000
b	0.300	0.500	L	0.300	0.600
c	0.080	0.220	L1	0.6	
D	2.820	3.050	theta	0°	8°
EI	1.500	1.700			

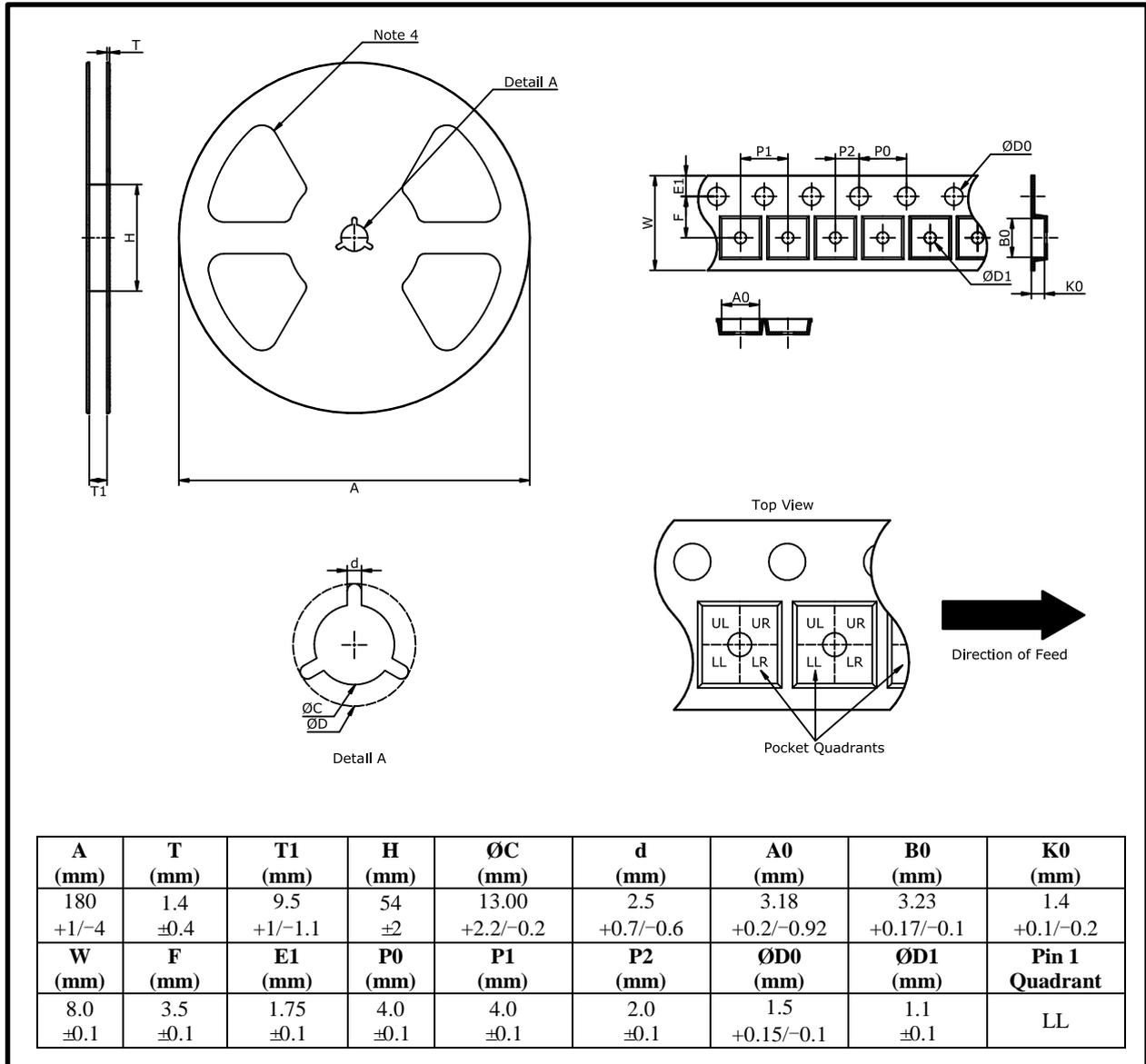
<b>Top mark</b>	<b>Package</b>
VLXXX	SOT23-6L

Note: XXX = Internal Code

Notes:

1. This drawing is subjected to change without notice.
2. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.

## Tape and Reel Information



### Notes:

1. This drawing is subjected to change without notice.
2. All dimensions are nominal and in mm.
3. This drawing is not in scale and for reference only. Customer can contact Chipown sales representative for further details.
4. The number of flange openings depends on the reel size and assembly site. This drawing shows an example only.

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