

FEATURES

- High Efficiency: Up to 96%
- 1.5MHz Constant Frequency Operation
- 1A Output Current
- No Schottky Diode Required
- 2V to 6V Input Voltage Range
- Output Voltage as Low as 0.6V
- PFM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- 100% Duty Cycle in Dropout Operation
- Low Quiescent Current: 10 μ A
- Slope Compensated Current Mode Control for Excellent Line and Load Transient Response
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Fault Protection
- Inrush Current Limit and Soft Start
- <1 μ A Shutdown Current
- SOT23-5 package

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MT3406 is a constant frequency, current mode step-down converter. The device integrates a main switch and a synchronous rectifier for high efficiency without an external Schottky diode. It is ideal for powering portable equipment that runs from a single cell Lithium-Ion (Li+) battery. The output voltage can be regulated as low as 0.6V. The MT3406 can also run at 100% duty cycle for low dropout operation, extending battery life in portable system. This device offers two operation modes, PWM control and PFM Mode switching control, which allows a high efficiency over the wider range of the load.

The MT3406 is offered in a low profile 5-pin, SOT package, and is available in an Adjustable version.

APPLICATIONS

- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Wireless and DSL Modems
- PDAs
- Portable Instruments
- Digital Still and Video Cameras
- DTV

TYPICAL APPLICATION

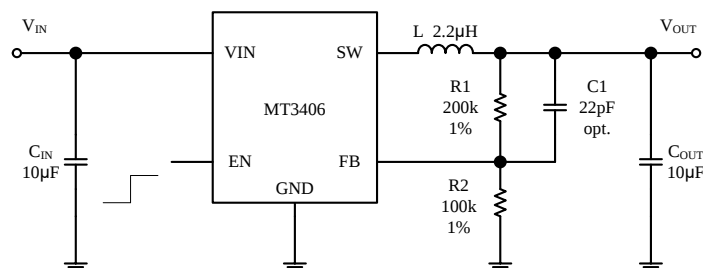
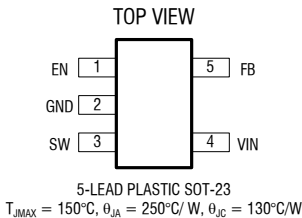


Figure 1. Basic Application Circuit

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage.....	-0.3V to 6.5V	Junction Temperature(Note2).....	150°C
EN,FB Voltages.....	-0.3V to ($V_{IN}+0.3V$)	Operating Temperature Range.....	-40°C to 85°C
SW Voltage.....	-0.3V to ($V_{IN}+0.3V$)	Lead Temperature(Soldering,10s).....	300°C
Power Dissipation.....	0.4W	Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to 150°C
Thermal Resistance θ_{JC}	130°C/W	ESD HBM(Human Body Mode).....	2kV
Thermal Resistance θ_{JA}	250°C/W	ESD MM(Machine Mode).....	200V

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

	Order Part Number	Package	Top Marking
	MT3406	SOT23-5	A1DC

D:Year, C:Week

PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Pin Number	Description
EN	1	Chip Enable Pin. Drive EN above 1.5V to turn on the part. Drive EN below 0.3V to turn it off. Do not leave EN floating.
GND	2	Analog ground pin.
SW	3	Power Switch Output. It is the switch node connection to Inductor. This pin connects to the drains of the internal P-ch and N-ch MOSFET switches.
VIN	4	Power Supply Input. Must be closely decoupled to GND with a 4.7μF or greater ceramic capacitor.
FB	5	Output Voltage Feedback Pin. An internal resistive divider divides the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)

($V_{IN}=V_{EN}=3.6V$, $V_{OUT}=1.8V$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range		2		6	V
Supply Current (Quiescent)	$V_{EN} = 3.0V$		10	20	μA
Supply Current (Shutdown)	$V_{EN} = 0$		0	1	μA
Regulated Feedback Voltage V_{FB}		0.588	0.600	0.612	V
Oscillation Frequency	$V_{OUT} = 100\%$		1.5		MHz
	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		300		kHz
On Resistance of PMOS	$I_{SW} = 100mA$		300	450	m Ω
On Resistance of NMOS	$I_{SW} = -100mA$		300	450	m Ω
Peak Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 3V$, $V_{OUT} = 90\%$		2		A
Over Voltage Protection Threshold			6.5		V
EN High-Level Input Voltage	V_{ENH}	1.5			V
EN Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{ENL}			0.4	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	Wake up		1.9		V
	Shutdown		1.75		V
	Hysteresis		150		mV
SW Leakage Current	$V_{EN}=0V, V_{IN}=V_{SW}=5.5V$		± 0.01	± 1.0	μA
Soft Start			800		μS
Thermal Shutdown			160		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Hysteresis			16		$^{\circ}C$

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

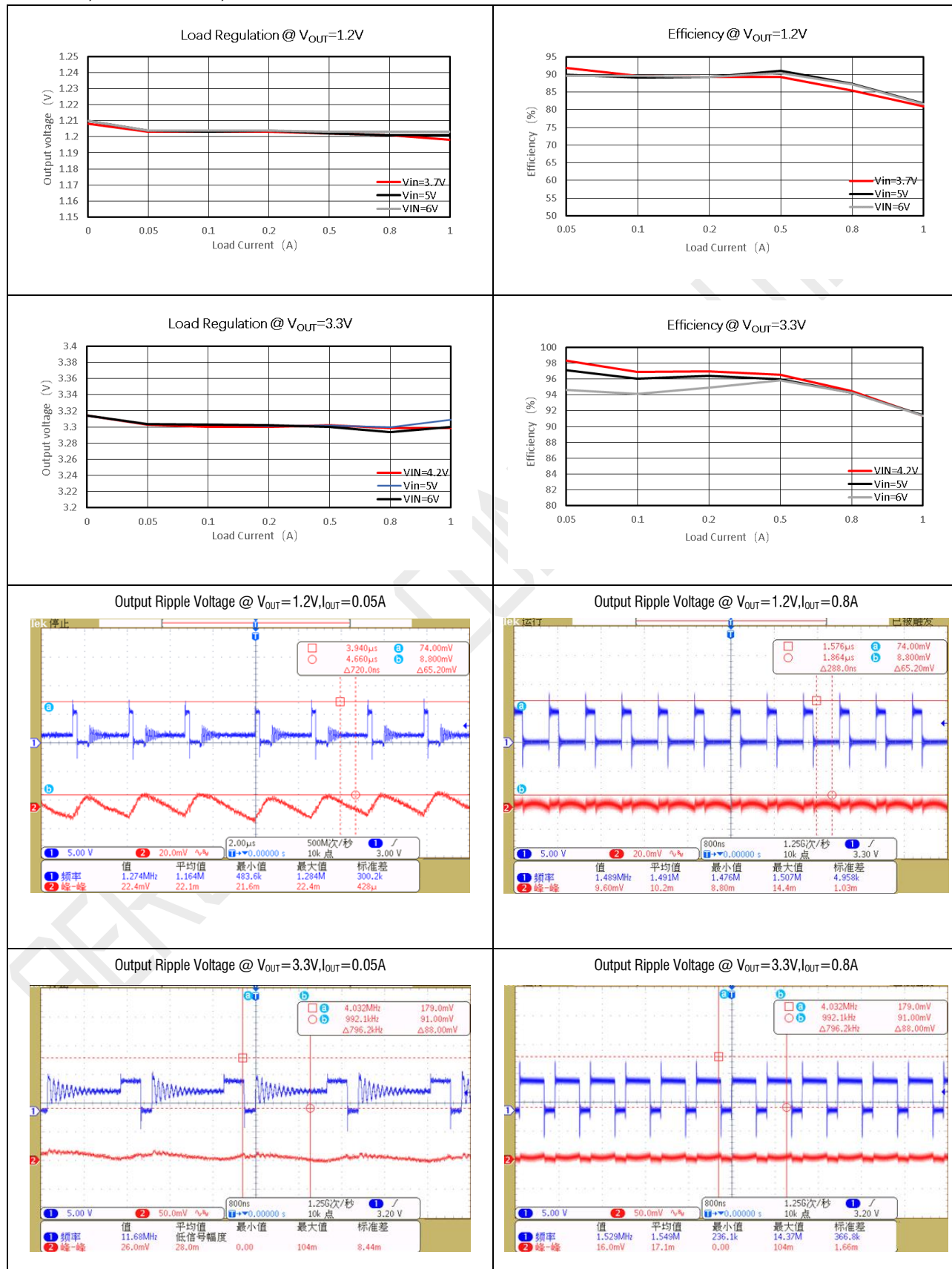
Note 2: T_J is calculated from the ambient temperature T_A and power dissipation P_D according to the following formula: $T_J = T_A + (P_D) \times (250^{\circ}C/W)$.

Note 3: 100% production test at $+25^{\circ}C$. Specifications over the temperature range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

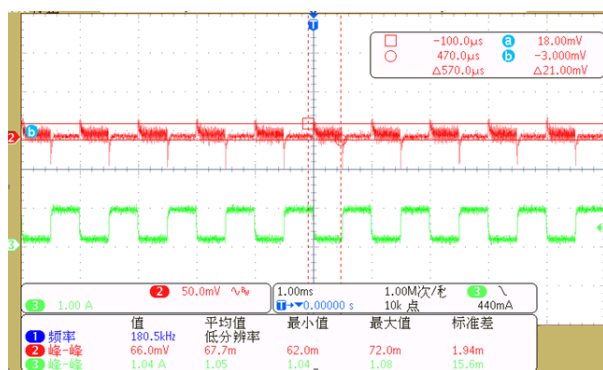
Note 4: Dynamic supply current is higher due to the gate charge being delivered at the switching frequency.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

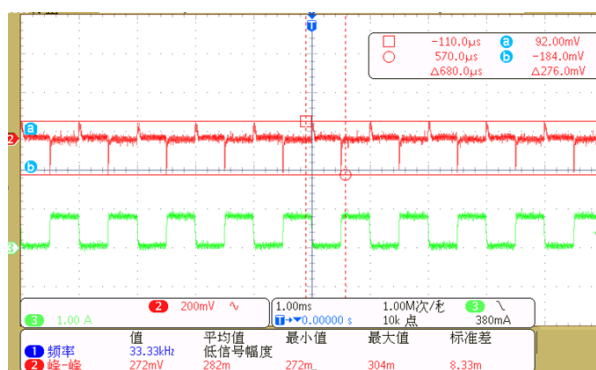
VIN = 5V, TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.



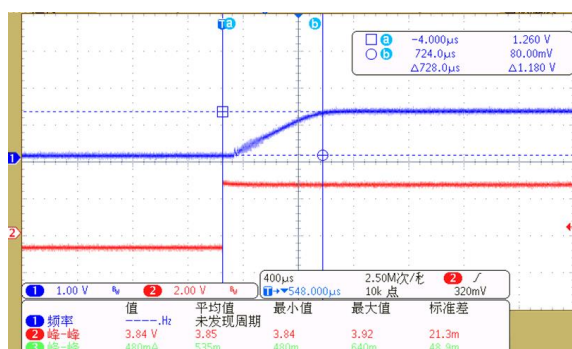
Loop Response @ $V_{OUT}=1.2V, I_{OUT}=0.05A-0.8A$



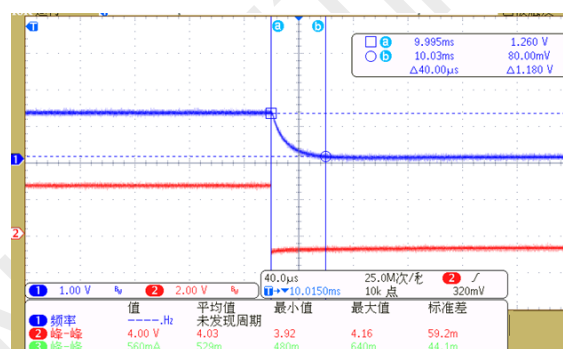
Loop Response @ $V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0.05A-0.8A$



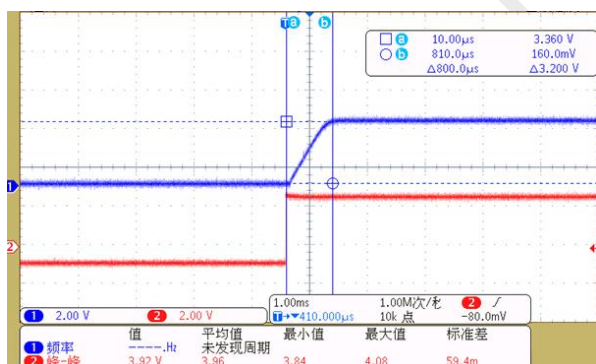
Enable Startup @ $V_{OUT}=1.2V, I_{OUT}=0.8A$



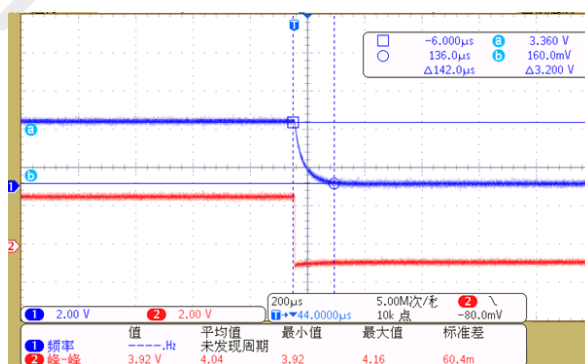
Enable Shutdown @ $V_{OUT}=1.2V, I_{OUT}=0.8A$



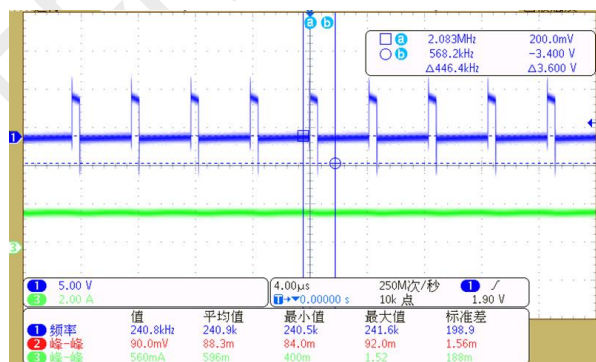
Enable Startup @ $V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0.8A$



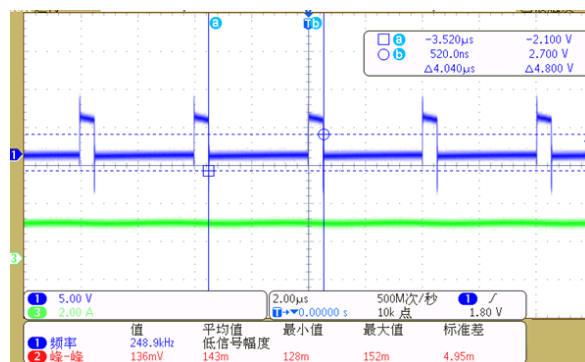
Enable Shutdown @ $V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0.8A$



Output Short @ $V_{OUT}=1.2V$



Output Short @ $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



The block diagram illustrates the control system for a Buck-Boost converter. The input voltage V_{IN} is connected to the power stage through a resistor R_S . The power stage consists of a MOSFET and a diode, with the output voltage V_{OUT} taken across the load. The output voltage is fed back to the control system through a feedback network (FB) consisting of a resistor and a capacitor. The control system includes an Error Amplifier, a PWM Comparator, a Control Logic block, and a Driver. The Error Amplifier compares the feedback voltage with a reference voltage V_{REF} and its output is connected to the PWM Comparator. The PWM Comparator also receives a sawtooth signal from the Slope Compensation block. The output of the PWM Comparator is connected to the Control Logic block. The Control Logic block also receives inputs from the Current Sensor, the Zero Detector, and the UVLO & Power Good Detector. The output of the Control Logic block is connected to the Driver, which drives the MOSFET. The MOSFET gate is also connected to the Current Limit Detector and the PWM/PFM Mode Detector. The Current Limit Detector is connected to the Current Sensor, which is connected to the MOSFET drain. The Zero Detector is connected to the MOSFET drain. The UVLO & Power Good Detector is connected to the MOSFET drain and the input voltage V_{IN} . The EN pin is connected to the OSC & Shutdown Control block, which is connected to the Control Logic block. The SW pin is connected to the MOSFET drain. The GN D pin is connected to the MOSFET source and the negative terminal of the feedback network.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

the input voltage minus the $R_{DS(ON)}$ drop of the high-side MOSFET.

The internal error amplifier and compensation provides excellent transient response, load, and line regulation. Soft start function prevents input inrush current and output overshoot during start up.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Setting the Output Voltage

The internal reference V_{REF} is 0.6V (Typical). The output voltage is divided by a resistor, R1 and R2 to the FB pin. The output voltage is given by:

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

Inductor Selection

For most designs, the MT3406 operates with inductors of $1\mu H$ to $4.7\mu H$. Low inductance values are physically smaller but require faster switching, which results in some efficiency loss. The inductor value can be derived from the following equation:

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

Where ΔI_L is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors result in lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple current. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the $50m\Omega$ to $150m\Omega$ range.

Input Capacitor Selection

The input capacitor reduces the surge current drawn from the input and switching noise from the device. The input capacitor impedance at the switching frequency should be less than 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. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their low ESR and small temperature coefficients. A $4.7\mu F$ ceramic capacitor for most applications is sufficient. A large value may be used for improved input voltage filtering.

Output Capacitor Selection

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. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended due to their low ESR and high ripple current ratings. The output ripple ΔV_{OUT} is determined by:

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

A $10\mu F$ ceramic can satisfy most applications.

PCB Layout Recommendations

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checking should be used to ensure proper operation of the MT3406. Check the following in your layout:

- The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the SW trace and the VIN trace should be kept short, direct, and wide.
- Does the (+) plates of C_{IN} connect to VIN as closely as possible. This capacitor provides the AC current to the internal power MOSFETs.
- Keep the switching node, SW, away from the sensitive V_{OUT} node.
- Keep the (-) plates of C_{IN} and C_{OUT} as close as possible

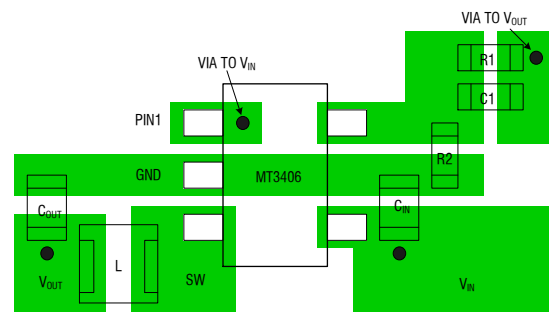
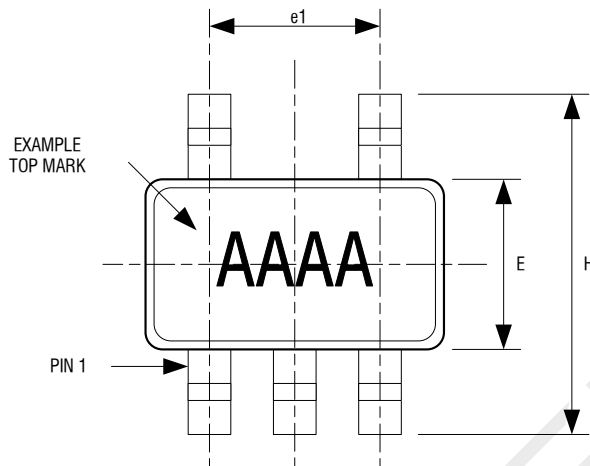


Figure 3. MT3406 Suggested Layout

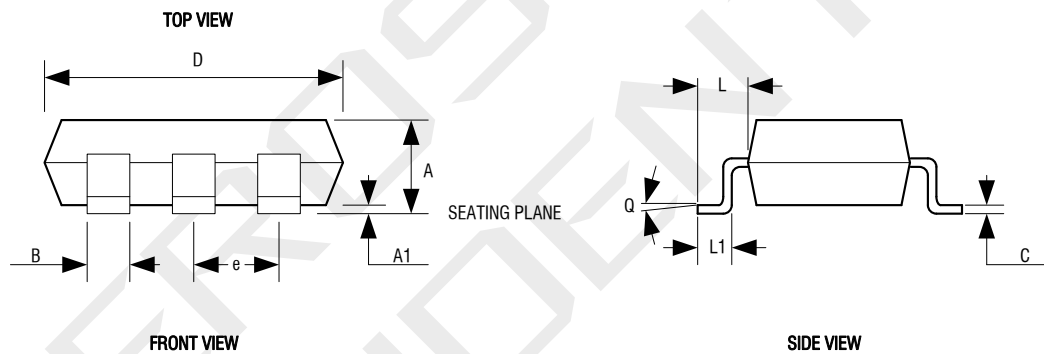
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

SOT23-5



5LD SOT-23 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimension	Min.	Max.
A	1.05	1.35
A1	0.04	0.15
B	0.3	0.5
C	0.09	0.2
D	2.8	3.0
H	2.5	3.1
E	1.5	1.7
e	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	
L1	0.2	0.55
L	0.35	0.8
Q	0°	10°



NOTE:
 1.DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
 2.DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
 3.DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
 4.DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR