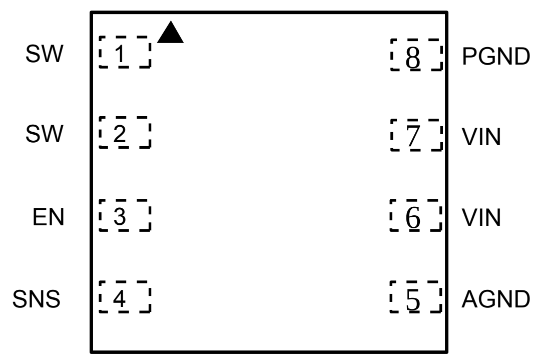
Ordering Information

Part Number	Marking Code	Nominal Output Voltage	Junction Temp. Range	Package	Lead Finish
MIC23150-CYMT	QKC	1.0V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC23150-4YMT	QK4	1.2V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC23150-55YMT	QKZ	1.35V	-40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC23150-GYMT	QKG	1.8V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free
MIC23150-SYMT	QKS	3.3V	–40°C to +125°C	8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF®	Pb-Free

Notes:

1. Other options available (0.95V - 3.6V). Contact Micrel Marketing for details.
2. Thin MLF® is GREEN RoHS compliant package. Lead finish is NiPdAu. Mold compound is Halogen Free.
3. Thin MLF® ▲ = Pin 1 identifier.

Pin Configuration



(Top View)
2mm x 2mm Thin MLF (MT)

Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function
1,2	SW	Switch (Output): Internal power MOSFET output switches.
3	EN	Enable (Input): Logic high enables operation of the regulator. Logic low will shut down the device. Do not leave floating.
4	SNS	Sense: Connect to V_{OUT} as close to output capacitor as possible to sense output voltage.
5	AGND	Analog Ground: Connect to central ground point where all high current paths meet (C_{IN}, C_{OUT}, PGND) for best operation.
6,7	VIN	Input Voltage: Connect a capacitor-to-ground to decouple the noise.
8	PGND	Power Ground.

Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) 6V
Sense (V_{SNS}) 6V
Output Switch Voltage (V_{SW}) 6V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) ....-0.3V to V_{IN}
Storage Temperature Range .. ..-65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating[3] 2kV

Operating Ratings[2]

Supply Voltage (V_{IN})... ....2.7V to 5.5V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN}) .. ..0V to V_{IN}
Junction Temperature Range (T_J)... ....-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ +125°C
Thermal Resistance
2mm x 2mm Thin MLF-8 (θ_{JA}) ....90°C/W

Electrical Characteristics[4]

T_A = 25°C; V_{IN} = V_{EN} = 3.6V; L = 1.0µH; C_{OUT} = 4.7µF unless otherwise specified.
Bold values indicate –40°C ≤ T_J ≤ +125°C, unless noted.

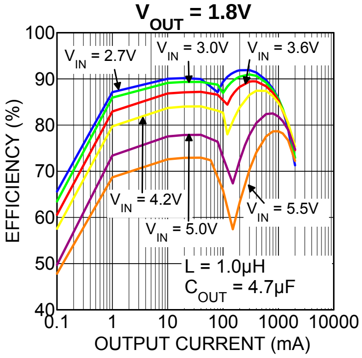
Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage Range		**2.7**		**5.5**	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	(turn-on)	**2.45**	2.55	**2.65**	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis			75		mV
Quiescent Current	I_{OUT} = 0mA , SNS > 1.2 * V_{OUT} Nominal		23	**40**	µA
Shutdown Current	V_{EN} = 0V; V_{IN} = 5.5V		0.01	**5**	µA
Output Voltage Accuracy	V_{IN} = 3.6V if V_{OUTNOM} < 2.5V, I_{LOAD} = 20mA V_{IN} = 4.5V if V_{OUTNOM} ≥ 2.5V, I_{LOAD} = 20mA	**-2.5**		**+2.5**	%
Current Limit	SNS = 0.9*V_{OUTNOM}	**2.2**	3.4		A
Output Voltage Line Regulation	V_{IN} = 3.6V to 5.5V if V_{OUTNOM} < 2.5V, I_{LOAD} = 20mA V_{IN} = 4.5V to 5.5V if V_{OUTNOM} ≥ 2.5V, I_{LOAD} = 20mA		0.3		%/V
Output Voltage Load Regulation	20mA < I_{LOAD} < 500mA, V_{IN} = 3.6V if V_{OUTNOM} < 2.5V 20mA < I_{LOAD} < 500mA, V_{IN} = 5.0V if V_{OUTNOM} ≥ 2.5V		0.75		%/A
PWM Switch ON-Resistance	I_{SW} = 100mA PMOS I_{SW} = -100mA NMOS		0.150 0.110		Ω
Switching Frequency	I_{OUT} = 120mA		4		MHz
SoftStart Time	V_{OUT} = 90%		115		µs
Enable Threshold	Turn-On	**0.5**	0.8	**1.2**	V
Enable Input Current			0.1	**2**	µA
Over-temperature Shutdown			160		°C
Over-temperature Shutdown Hysteresis			20		°C

Notes:

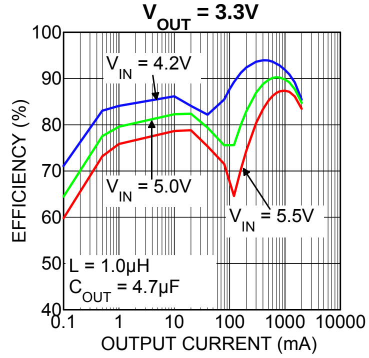
1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.
2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.
3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5kΩ in series with 100pF.
4. Specification for packaged product only.

Typical Characteristics

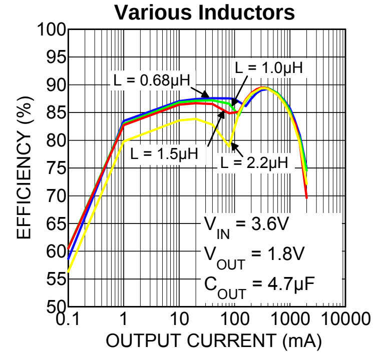
Efficiency V_{OUT} = 1.8V



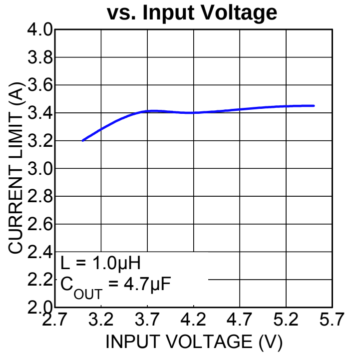
Efficiency V_{OUT} = 3.3V



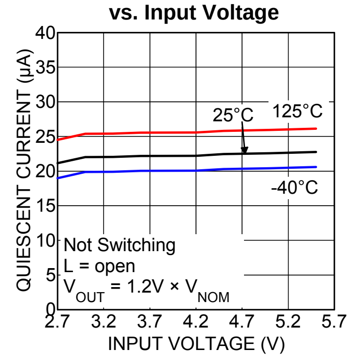
Efficiency with Various Inductors



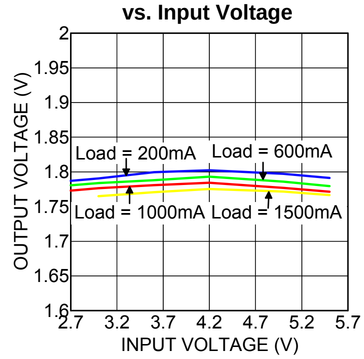
Current Limit vs. Input Voltage



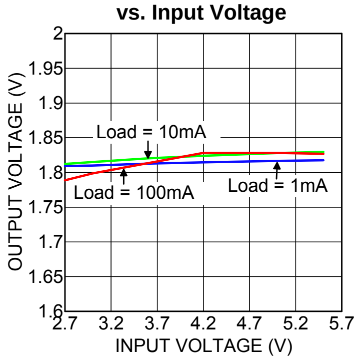
Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage



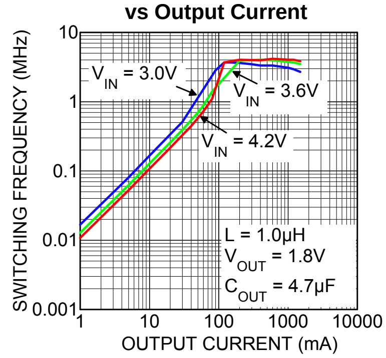
Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



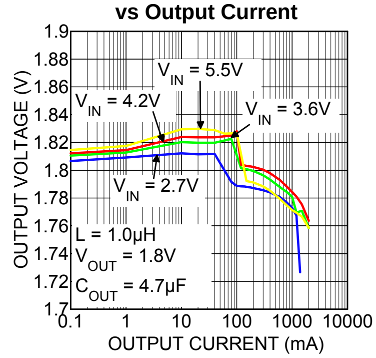
Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



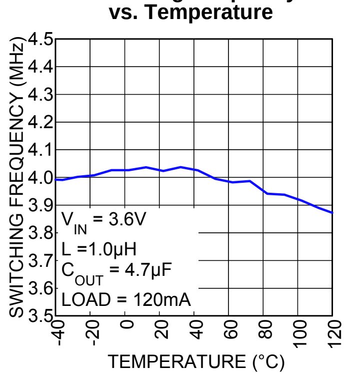
Switching Frequency vs Output Current



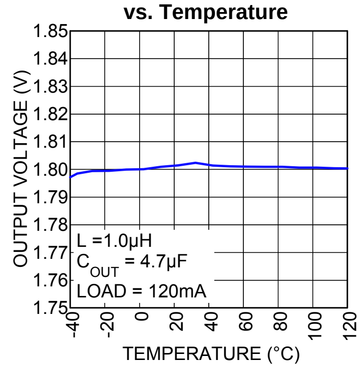
Output Voltage vs Output Current



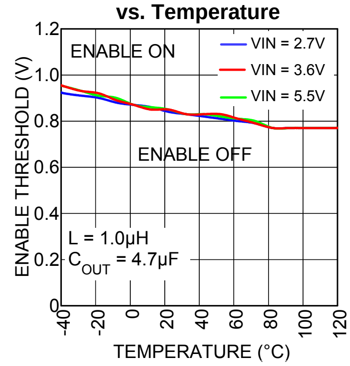
Switching Frequency vs. Temperature



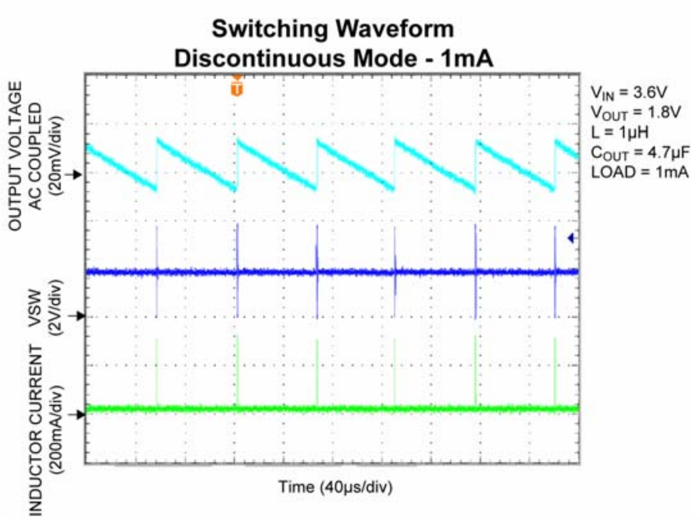
Output Voltage vs. Temperature

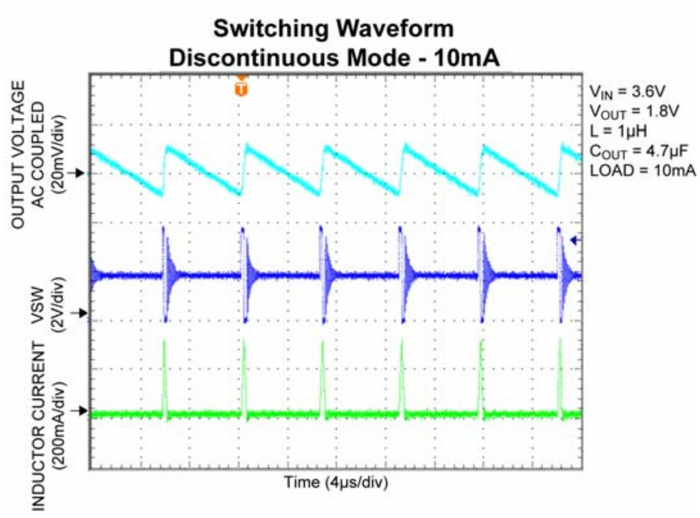


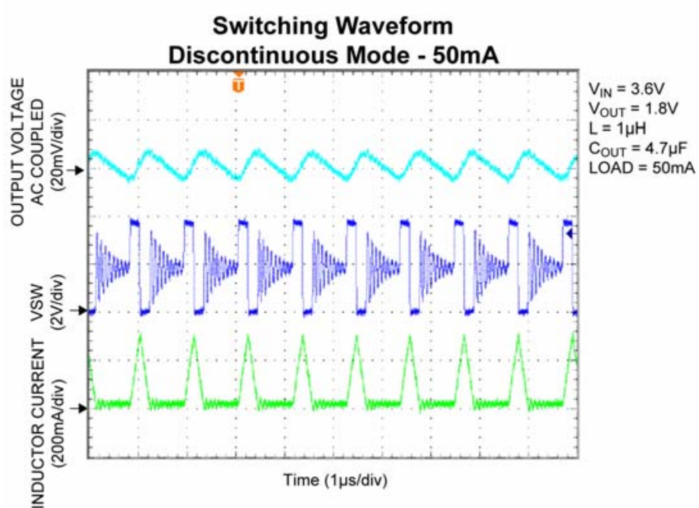
Enable Thresold vs. Temperature

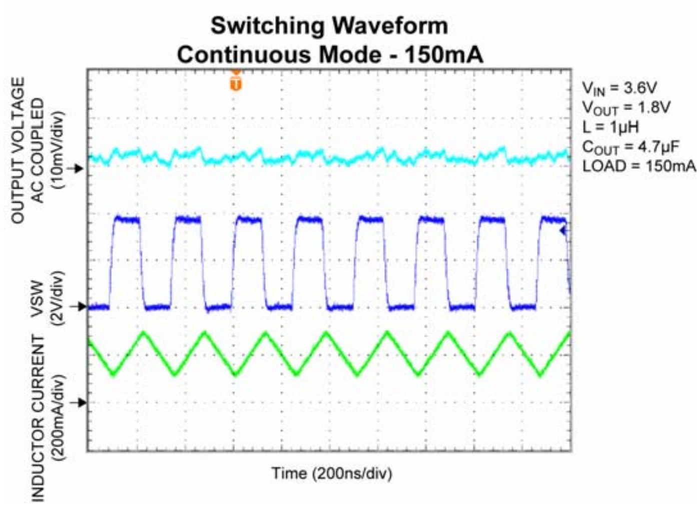


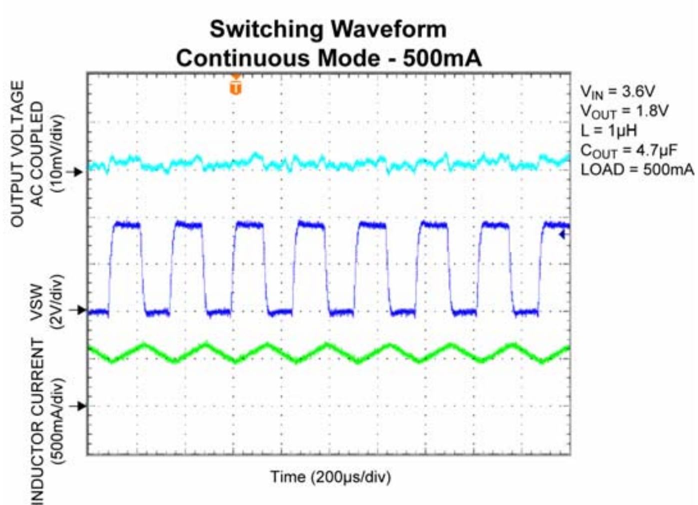
Functional Characteristics

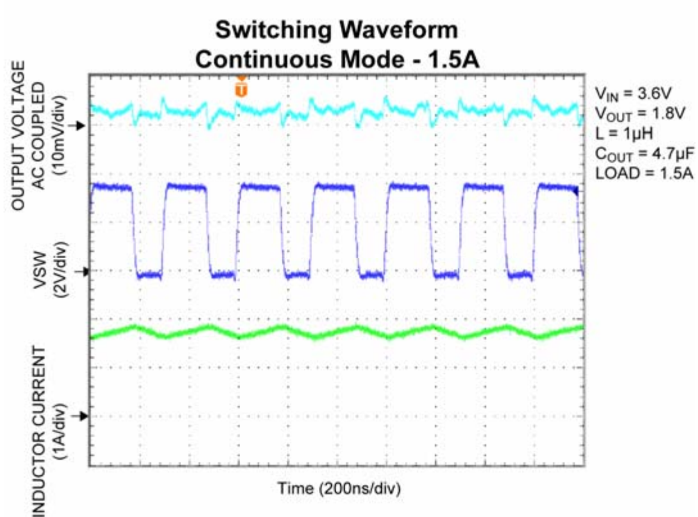


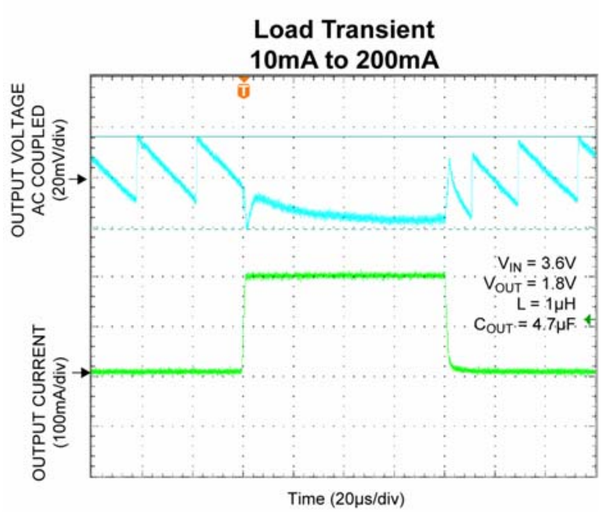


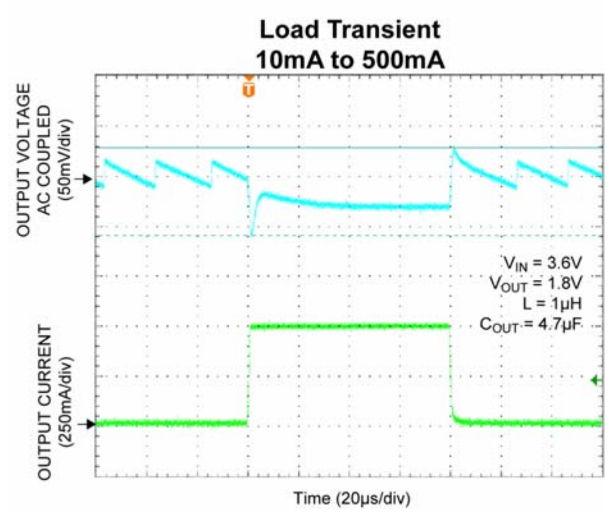


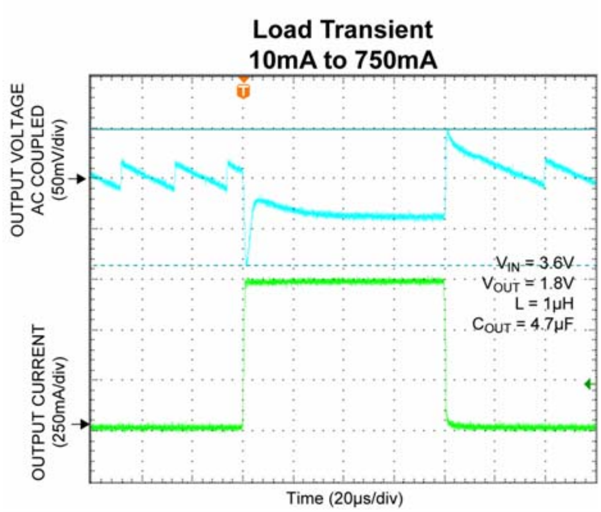


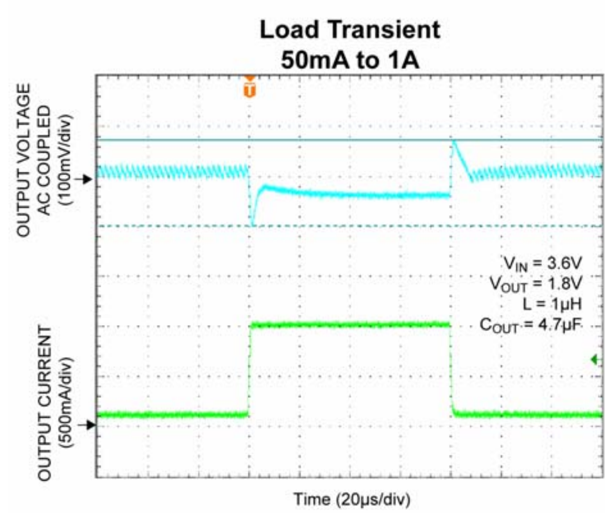


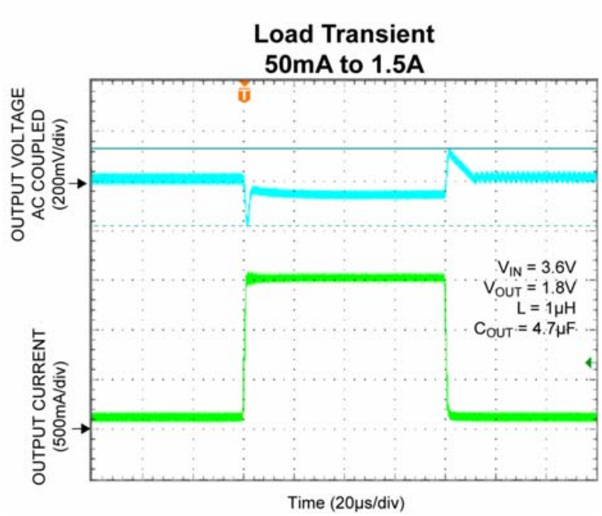


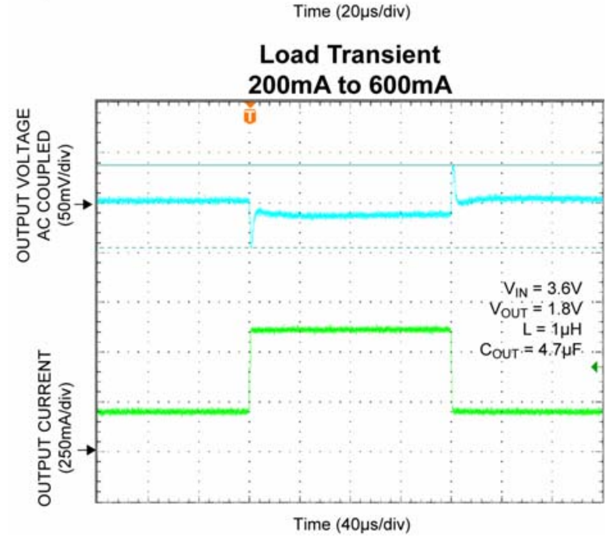

Load Transient
10mA to 200mA
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (20mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (100mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (20µs/div)


Load Transient
10mA to 500mA
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (50mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (250mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (20µs/div)


Load Transient
10mA to 750mA
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (50mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (250mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (20µs/div)

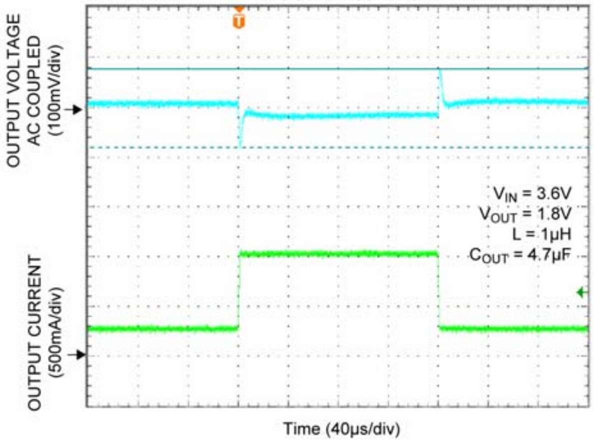

Load Transient
50mA to 1A
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (100mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (500mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (20µs/div)


Load Transient
50mA to 1.5A
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (200mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (500mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (20µs/div)

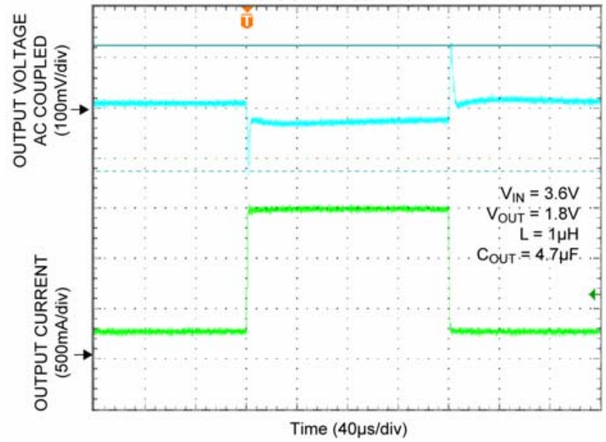

Load Transient
200mA to 600mA
OUTPUT VOLTAGE AC COUPLED (50mV/div)
OUTPUT CURRENT (250mA/div)
V_IN = 3.6V
V_OUT = 1.8V
L = 1µH
C_OUT = 4.7µF
Time (40µs/div)

Functional Characteristics (cont.)

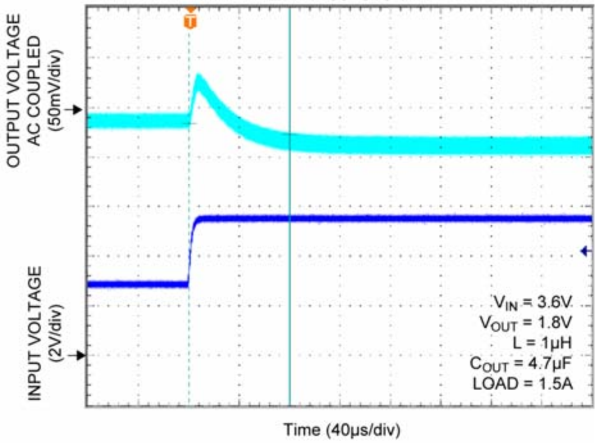
Load Transient 200mA to 1A



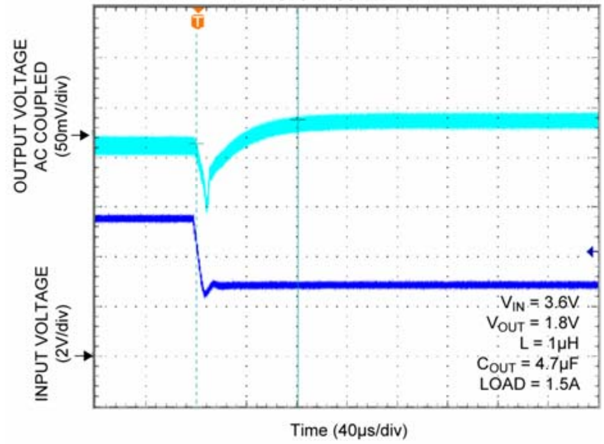
Load Transient 200mA to 1.5A



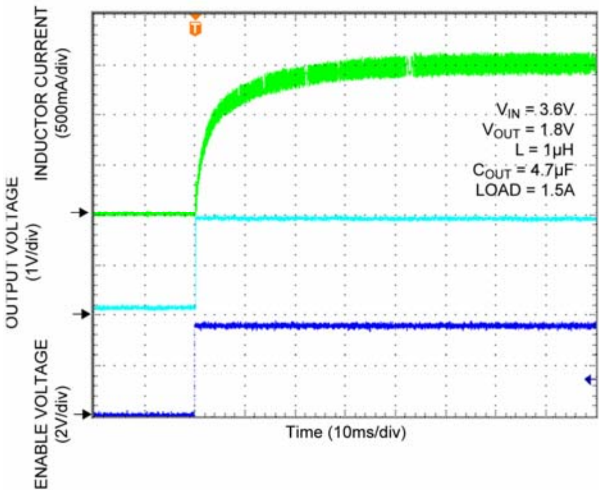
Line Transient 2.7V to 5.5V



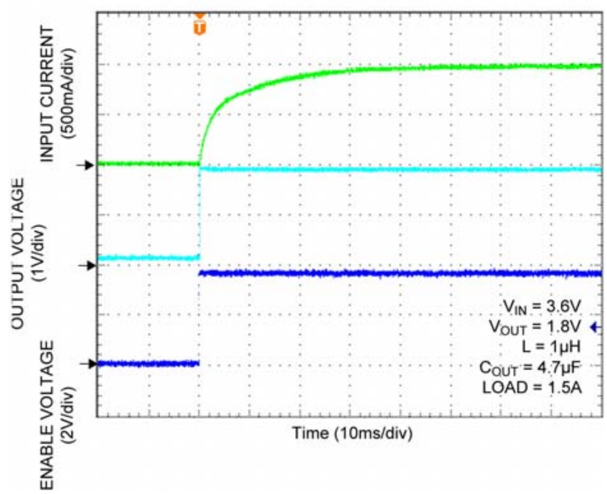
Line Transient 5.5V to 2.7V



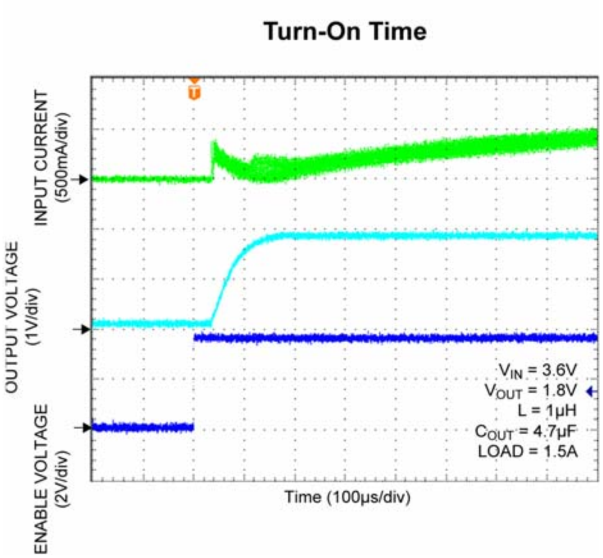
Start-Up Waveform



Start-Up Waveform



Functional Characteristics (cont.)



Functional Diagram

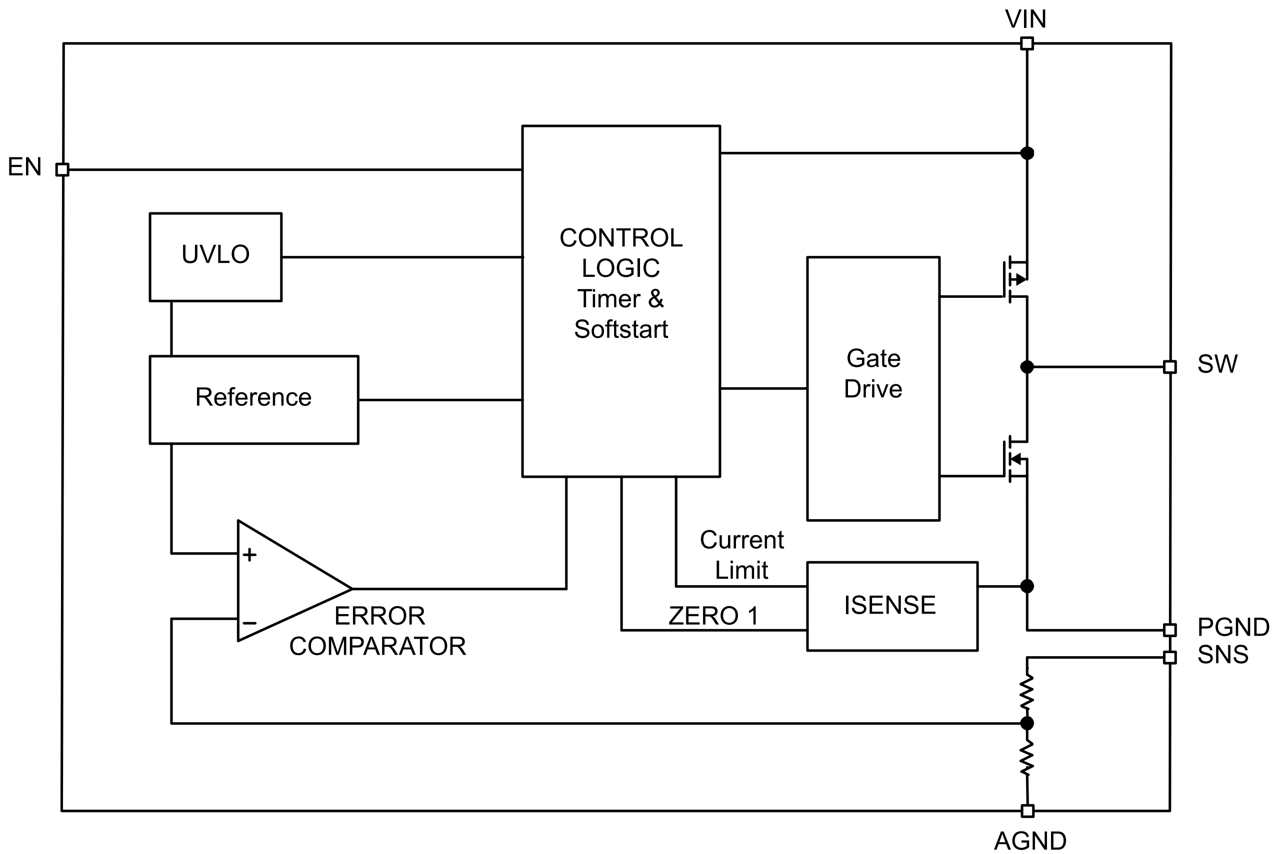


Figure 1. Simplified MIC23150 Functional Block Diagram

Functional Description

VIN

The input supply (VIN) provides power to the internal MOSFETs for the switch mode regulator along with the internal control circuitry. The VIN operating range is 2.7V to 5.5V so an input capacitor, with a minimum voltage rating of 6.3V, is recommended. Due to the high switching speed, a minimum 2.2µF bypass capacitor placed close to VIN and the power ground (PGND) pin is required. Refer to the layout recommendations for details.

EN

A logic high signal on the enable pin activates the output voltage of the device. A logic low signal on the enable pin deactivates the output and reduces supply current to 0.01µA. MIC23150 features built-in soft-start circuitry that reduces in-rush current and prevents the output voltage from overshooting at start up. Do not leave the EN pin floating.

SW

The switch (SW) connects directly to one end of the inductor and provides the current path during switching cycles. The other end of the inductor is connected to the load, SNS pin and output capacitor. Due to the high speed switching on this pin, the switch node should be routed away from sensitive nodes whenever possible.

SNS

The sense (SNS) pin is connected to the output of the device to provide feedback to the control circuitry. The SNS connection should be placed close to the output capacitor. Refer to the layout recommendations for more details.

AGND

The analog ground (AGND) is the ground path for the biasing and control circuitry. The current loop for the signal ground should be separate from the power ground (PGND) loop. Refer to the layout recommendations for more details.

PGND

The power ground pin is the ground path for the high current in PWM mode. The current loop for the power ground should be as small as possible and separate from the analog ground (AGND) loop as applicable. Refer to the layout recommendations for more details.

Application Information

The MIC23150 is a high performance DC-to-DC step down regulator offering a small solution size. Supporting an output current up to 2A inside a tiny 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF® package, the IC requires only three external components while meeting today's miniature portable electronic device needs. Using the HyperLight Load™ switching scheme, the MIC23150 is able to maintain high efficiency throughout the entire load range while providing ultra-fast load transient response. The following sections provide additional device application information.

Input Capacitor

A 2.2µF ceramic capacitor or greater should be placed close to the VIN pin and PGND pin for bypassing. A TDK C1608X5R0J475K, size 0603, 4.7µF ceramic capacitor is recommended based upon performance, size and cost. A X5R or X7R temperature rating is recommended for the input capacitor. Y5V temperature rating capacitors, aside from losing most of their capacitance over temperature, can also become resistive at high frequencies. This reduces their ability to filter out high frequency noise.

Output Capacitor

The MIC23150 is designed for use with a 2.2µF or greater ceramic output capacitor. Increasing the output capacitance will lower output ripple and improve load transient response but could also increase solution size or cost. A low equivalent series resistance (ESR) ceramic output capacitor such as the TDK C1608X5R0J475K, size 0603, 4.7µF ceramic capacitor is recommended based upon performance, size and cost. Both the X7R or X5R temperature rating capacitors are recommended. The Y5V and Z5U temperature rating capacitors are not recommended due to their wide variation in capacitance over temperature and increased resistance at high frequencies.

Inductor Selection

When selecting an inductor, it is important to consider the following factors (not necessarily in the order of importance):

- Inductance
- Rated current value
- Size requirements
- DC resistance (DCR)

The MIC23150 is designed for use with a 0.47µH to 2.2µH inductor. For faster transient response, a 0.47µH inductor will yield the best result. For lower output ripple, a 2.2µH inductor is recommended.

Maximum current ratings of the inductor are generally given in two methods; permissible DC current and saturation current. Permissible DC current can be rated either for a 40°C temperature rise or a 10% to 20% loss in inductance. Ensure the inductor selected can handle the maximum operating current. When saturation current is specified, make sure that there is enough margin so that the peak current does not cause the inductor to saturate. Peak current can be calculated as follows:

$$I_{PEAK} = \left[I_{OUT} + V_{OUT}\left(\frac{1 - V_{OUT}/V_{IN}}{2 \times f \times L} \right) \right]$$

As shown by the calculation above, the peak inductor current is inversely proportional to the switching frequency and the inductance; the lower the switching frequency or the inductance the higher the peak current. As input voltage increases, the peak current also increases.

The size of the inductor depends on the requirements of the application. Refer to the Typical Application Circuit and Bill of Materials for details.

DC resistance (DCR) is also important. While DCR is inversely proportional to size, DCR can represent a significant efficiency loss. Refer to the Efficiency Considerations.

Compensation

The MIC23150 is designed to be stable with a 0.47µH to 2.2µH inductor with a minimum of 2.2µF ceramic (X5R) output capacitor.

Duty Cycle

The typical maximum duty cycle of the MIC23150 is 80%.

Efficiency Considerations

Efficiency is defined as the amount of useful output power, divided by the amount of power supplied.

$$Efficiency\ \% = \left(\frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \times I_{IN}} \right) \times 100$$

Maintaining high efficiency serves two purposes. It reduces power dissipation in the power supply, reducing the need for heat sinks and thermal design considerations and it reduces consumption of current for battery-powered applications. Reduced current draw from a battery increases the devices operating time and is critical in hand held devices.

There are two types of losses in switching converters; DC losses and switching losses. DC losses are simply the power dissipation of I^2R. Power is dissipated in the high side switch during the on cycle. Power loss is equal to the high side MOSFET R_{DSON} multiplied by the Switch Current squared. During the off cycle, the low side N-channel MOSFET conducts, also dissipating power. Device operating current also reduces efficiency. The product of the quiescent (operating) current and the supply voltage represents another DC loss. The current required driving the gates on and off at a constant 4MHz frequency and the switching transitions make up the switching losses.

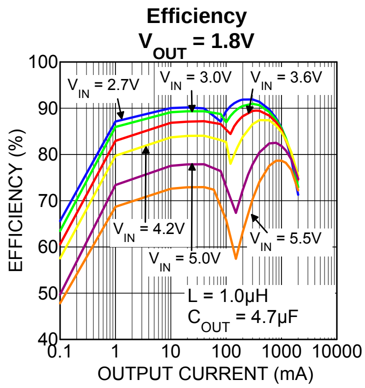


Figure 2. Efficiency Under Load

The figure above shows an efficiency curve. From no load to 100mA, efficiency losses are dominated by quiescent current losses, gate drive and transition losses. By using the HyperLight Load™ mode, the MIC23150 is able to maintain high efficiency at low output currents.

Over 100mA, efficiency loss is dominated by MOSFET R_{DSON} and inductor losses. Higher input supply voltages will increase the Gate-to-Source threshold on the internal MOSFETs, thereby reducing the internal R_{DSON}. This improves efficiency by reducing DC losses in the device. All but the inductor losses are inherent to the device. In which case, inductor selection becomes increasingly critical in efficiency calculations. As the inductors are reduced in size, the DC resistance (DCR) can become quite significant. The DCR losses can be calculated as follows:

$$P_{DCR} = I_{OUT}^2 \ x \ DCR$$

From that, the loss in efficiency due to inductor resistance can be calculated as follows:

$$Efficiency \ \ Loss = \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT} + P_{DCR}}\right)\right] \times 100$$

Efficiency loss due to DCR is minimal at light loads and gains significance as the load is increased. Inductor selection becomes a trade-off between efficiency and size in this case.

HyperLight Load™ Mode

MIC23150 uses a minimum on and off time proprietary control loop (patented by Micrel). When the output voltage falls below the regulation threshold, the error comparator begins a switching cycle that turns the PMOS on and keeps it on for the duration of the minimum-on-time. This increases the output voltage. If the output voltage is over the regulation threshold, then the error comparator turns the PMOS off for a minimum-off-time until the output drops below the threshold. The NMOS acts as an ideal rectifier that conducts when the PMOS is off. Using a NMOS switch instead of a diode allows for lower voltage drop across the switching device when it is on. The asynchronous switching combination between the PMOS and the NMOS allows the control loop to work in discontinuous mode for light load operations. In discontinuous mode, the MIC23150 works in pulse frequency modulation (PFM) to regulate the output. As the output current increases, the off-time decreases, thus provides more energy to the output. This switching scheme improves the efficiency of MIC23150 during light load currents by only switching when it is needed. As the load current increases, the MIC23150 goes into continuous conduction mode (CCM) and switches at a frequency centered at 4MHz. The equation to calculate the load when the MIC23150 goes into continuous conduction mode may be approximated by the following formula:

$$I_{LOAD} > \left(\frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times D}{2L \times f}\right)$$

As shown in the previous equation, the load at which MIC23150 transitions from HyperLight Load™ mode to PWM mode is a function of the input voltage (V_{IN}), output voltage (V_{OUT}), duty cycle (D), inductance (L) and frequency (f). As shown in Figure 3, as the Output Current increases, the switching frequency also increases until the MIC23150 goes from HyperLight Load™ mode to PWM mode at approximately 120mA. The MIC23150 will switch at a relatively constant frequency around 4MHz once the output current is over 120mA.

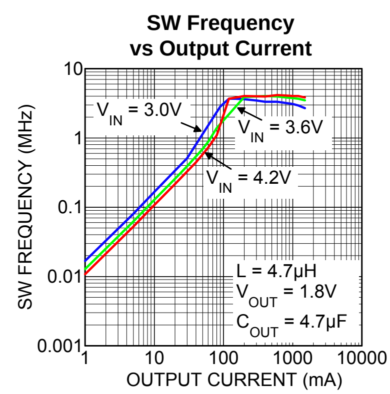
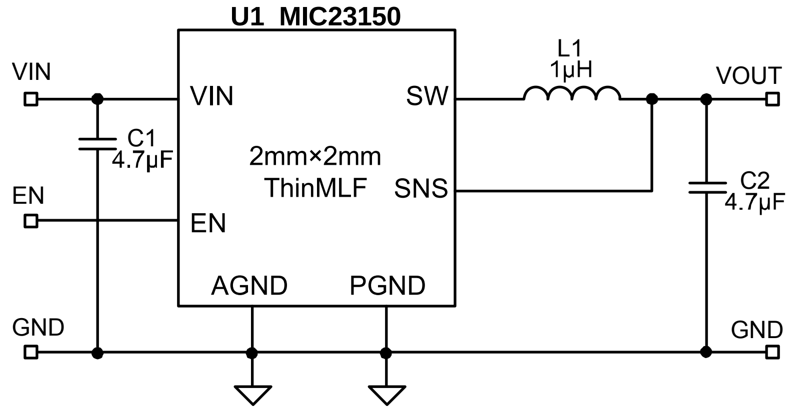


Figure 3. SW Frequency vs. Output Current

MIC23150 Typical Application Circuit



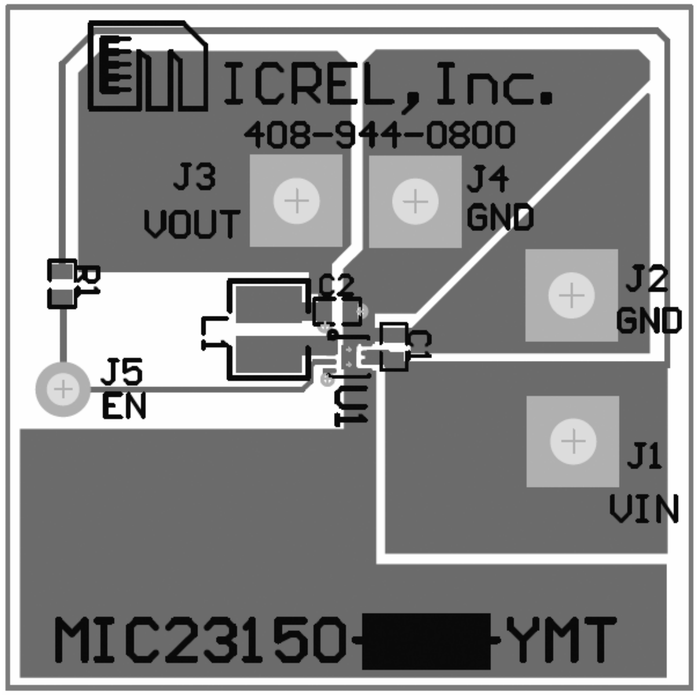
Bill of Materials

Item	Part Number	Manufacturer	Description	Qty.
C1, C2	C1608X5R0J475K	TDK(1)	4.7µF Ceramic Capacitor, 6.3V, X5R, Size 0603	2
L1	VLS3010T-1R0N1R9	TDK(1)	1µH, 1.9A, 60mΩ, L3.0mm x W3.0mm x H1.0mm	1
	VLS4012T-1R0N1R6	TDK(1)	1µH, 2.8A, 50mΩ, L4.0mm x W4.0mm x H1.2mm	
	DO2010-102ML	Coilcraft(2)	1µH, 1.8A, 162mΩ, L2.0mm x W2.0mm x H1.0mm	
U1	**MIC23150-xYMT**	**Micrel, Inc.(3)**	**4MHz 2A Buck Regulator with HyperLight Load™ Mode**	**1**

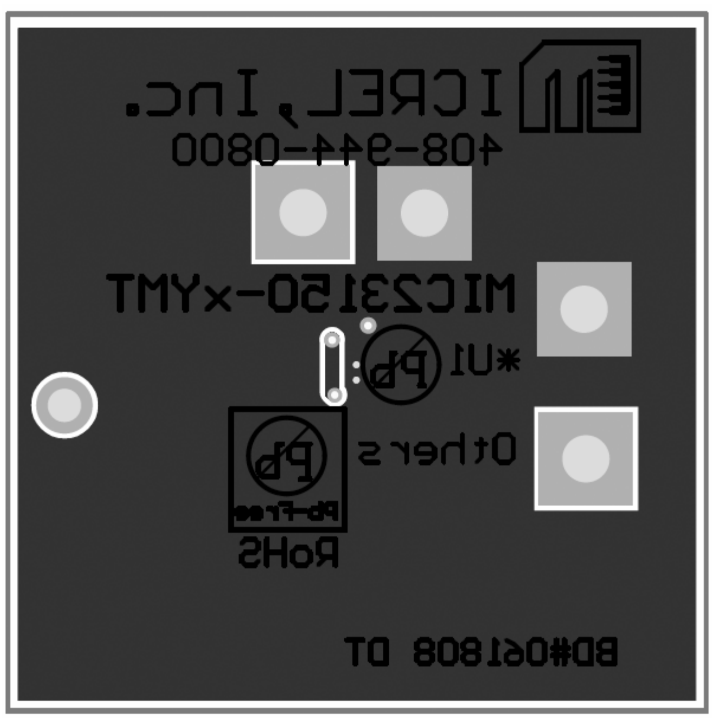
Notes:

1. TDK: www.tdk.com
2. Coilcraft: www.coilcraft.com
3. **Micrel, Inc.: www.micrel.com**

PCB Layout Recommendations

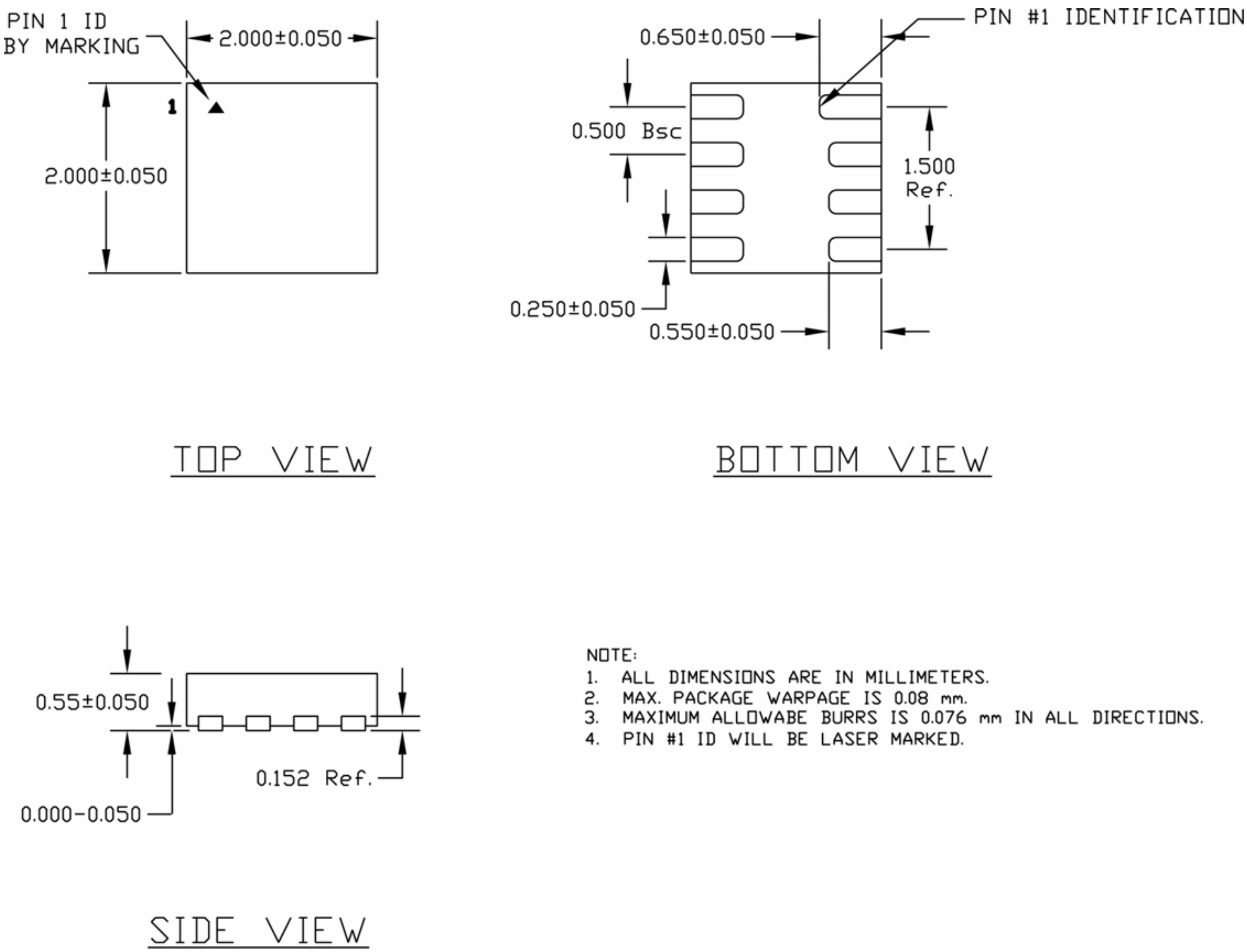


Thin MILF Top Layer



Thin MLF Bottom Layer

Package Information



8-Pin 2mm x 2mm Thin MLF

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