APPLICATIONS

- Power source for portable equipment such as cellular, PDA, DSC, Notebook PC, smartphone
- Power source for Li-ion battery-used equipment

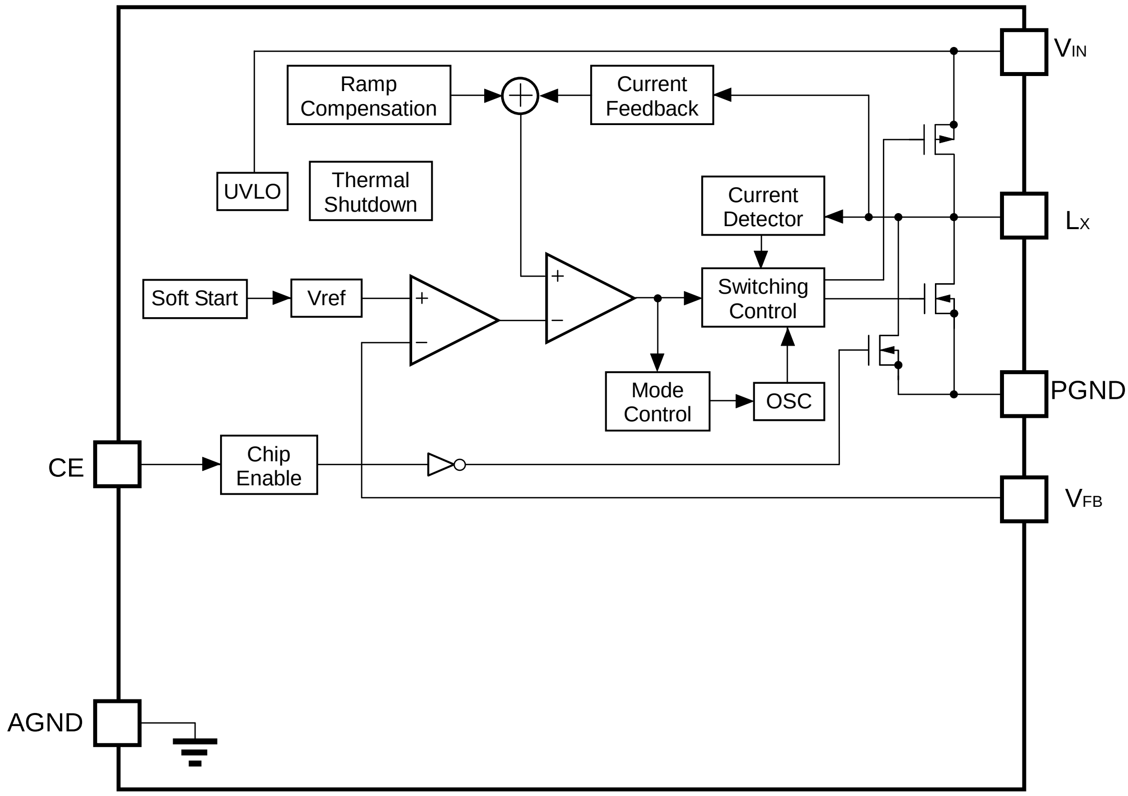
SELECTION GUIDE

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP507K001B-TR	DFN(PLP)1616-6D	5,000pcs	Yes	Yes

Output voltage (V_{SET}) is adjustable with external divider resistors.
Recommended output voltage range is from 0.7V to 5.5V.
RP507K001B has an auto-discharge function[(1)].

BLOCK DIAGRAMS

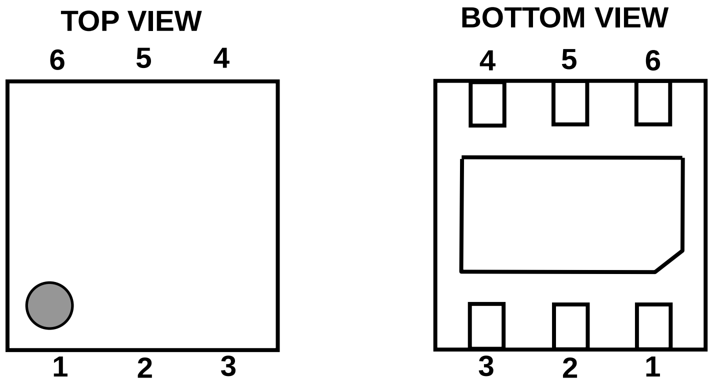
RP507K001B



[(1)] Auto-discharge function quickly lowers the output voltage to 0V, when the chip enable signal is switched from the active mode to the standby mode, by releasing the electrical charge accumulated in the external capacitor.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

● DFN(PLP)1616-6D



RP507K: DFN(PLP)1616-6D

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	AGND	Ground Pin[1]
3	PGND	Ground Pin [1]
4	L_X	L_X Switching Pin
5	V_{IN}	Input Pin
6	V_{FB}	Feedback Pin

The exposed tab on the bottom of the package enhances thermal performance and is electrically connected to GND (substrate level). It is recommended that the exposed tab be connected to the ground plane on the board or otherwise be left open.

[1] No.2 pin and No.3 pin must be wired to the GND plane when mounting on boards.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings (AGND=PGND=0V)

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	V_{IN} Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V
V_{LX}	L_X Pin Voltage	-0.3 to V_{IN} + 0.3	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V
V_{FB}	V_{FB} Pin Voltage	-0.3 to 6.5	V
I_{LX}	L_X Pin Output Current	1	A
P_D	Power Dissipation[(1)](DFN(PLP)1616-6D, JEDEC STD. 51-7)	1580	mW
Tj	Junction Temperature	-40 to 125	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 125	°C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field.
The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings are not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Item		Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	1.0V ≤ V_{SET}[(2)]	2.3 to 5.5	V
		0.9V ≤ V_{SET} < 1.0V	2.3 to 5.25	
		0.7V ≤ V_{SET} < 0.9V	2.3 to 4.5	
Ta	Operating Temperature Range		−40 to 85	°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such ratings by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

(1) Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.
(2) V_{SET}= Set Output Voltage

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● **RP507K001B**

(Ta=25°C)

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{FB}	Feedback Output Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$	0.591	0.600	0.609	V
$\Delta V_{FB}/\Delta T$	Feedback Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	-40ºC ≤ Ta ≤ 85ºC		±100		ppm/°C
fosc	Oscillator Frequency	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ (V_{SET}[1]≤2.6V), $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}+1V$ (V_{SET}>2.6V)	1.7	2.0	2.3	MHz
I_{DD}	Supply Current	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=V_{FB}=3.6V$		32	45	µA
Istandby	Standby Current	$V_{IN}=5.5V$, $V_{CE}=0V$		0	5	µA
I_{CEH}	CE "H" Input Current	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=5.5V$	-1	0	1	µA
I_{CEL}	CE "L" Input Current	$V_{IN}=5.5V$, $V_{CE}=0V$	-1	0	1	µA
I_{VFBH}	VFB "H" Input Current	$V_{IN}=V_{FB}=5.5V$,$V_{CE}=0V$	-1	0	1	µA
I_{VFBL}	VFB "L" Input Current	$V_{IN}=5.5V$, $V_{CE}=V_{FB}=0V$	-1	0	1	µA
tdis	Auto Discharge Time[2]	$V_{IN}=2.3V$, $V_{CE}=0V$, $C_{OUT}=10µF$		5	10	ms
$I_{LXLEAKH}$	L_X Leakage Current "H"	$V_{IN}=V_{LX}=5.5V$,$V_{CE}=0V$	-1	0	5	µA
$I_{LXLEAKL}$	L_X Leakage Current "L"	$V_{IN}=5.5V$, $V_{CE}=V_{LX}=0V$	-5	0	1	µA
V_{CEH}	CE "H" Input Voltage	$V_{IN}=5.5V$	1.0			V
V_{CEL}	CE "L" Input Voltage	$V_{IN}=2.3V$			0.4	V
R_{ONP}	On Resistance of Pch Tr.	$V_{IN}=3.6V$, $I_{LX}=-100mA$		0.38		Ω
R_{ONN}	On Resistance of Nch Tr.	$V_{IN}=3.6V$, $I_{LX}=-100mA$		0.3		Ω
Maxduty	Maximum Duty Cycle		100			%
tstart	Soft-start Time	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ (V_{SET}≤2.6V), $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}+1V$ (V_{SET}>2.6V)		150	300	µs
I_{LXLIM}	L_X Current Limit	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}=3.6V$ (V_{SET}≤2.6V), $V_{IN}=V_{CE}=V_{SET}+1V$ (V_{SET}>2.6V)	800	100 0		mA
V_{UVLO1}	UVLO Detector Threshold	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}$	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
V_{UVLO2}	UVLO Released Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{CE}$	2.0	2.1	2.2	V
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		140		°C
T_{TSR}	Thermal Shutdown Released Temperature	Junction Temperature		100		°C

Note: Test circuit is "OPEN LOOP" and AGND=PGND=0V unless otherwise specified.

(1) V_{SET}= Set Output Voltage
(2) It starts when the CE pin is low and ends when V_{OUT} ≤ V_{SET} x 0.1.

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THEORY OF OPERATION

Operation of Step-Down DC/ DC Converter and Output Current

The step-down DC/ DC converter charges energy in the inductor when L_X Tr. turns "ON", and discharges the energy from the inductor when L_X Tr. turns "OFF" and operates with less energy loss, so that a lower output voltage (V_{OUT}) than the input voltage (V_{IN}) can be obtained.

The operation of the step-down DC/ DC converter is explained in the following figures.

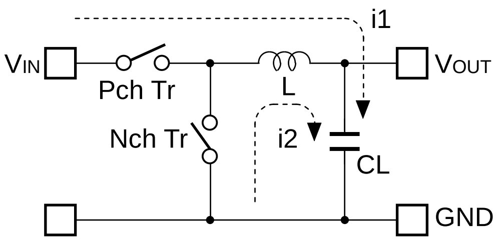

Figure 1. Basic Circuit

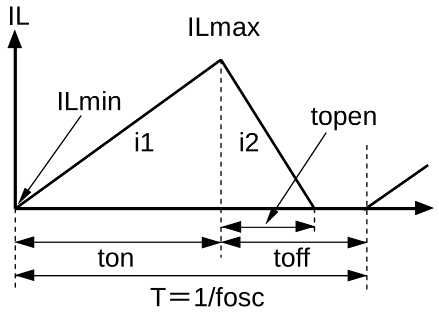

Figure 2. Inductor Current (IL) flowing through Inductor

Step1. Pch Tr. turns "ON" and IL (i1) flows, L is charged with energy. At this moment, i1 increases from the minimum inductor current (ILmin), which is 0A, and reaches the maximum inductor current (ILmax) in proportion to the on-time period (t_{on}) of Pch Tr.

Step2. When Pch Tr. turns "OFF", L tries to maintain IL at ILmax, so L turns Nch Tr. "ON" and IL (i2) flows into L.

Step3. i2 decreases gradually and reaches ILmin after the open-time period (topen) of Nch Tr., and then Nch Tr. turns "OFF". This is called discontinuous current mode.

As the output current (I_{OUT}) increases, the off-time period (toff) of Pch Tr. runs out before IL reaches ILmin. The next cycle starts, and Pch Tr. turns "ON" and Nch Tr. turns "OFF", which means IL starts increasing from ILmin. This is called continuous current mode.

In the case of PWM control system, V_{OUT} is maintained by controlling ton. During PWM control, the oscillator frequency (fosc) is being maintained constant.

As shown in Figure 2. when the step-down DC/ DC operation is constant, ILmin and ILmax during ton of Pch Tr. would be same as during toff of Pch Tr.

The current differential between ILmax and ILmin is described as ΔI.

$$\Delta I = ILmax - ILmin = V_{OUT} \times topen / L = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times ton / L \quad \text{.................................... Equation 1}$$

However,

$T = 1 / fosc = ton + toff$

$Duty (\%) = ton / T \times 100 = ton \times fosc \times 100$

$topen \leq toff$

In Equation 1, "$V_{OUT} \times$ topen / L" shows the amount of current change in "OFF" state. Also, "($V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$) $\times$ ton / L" shows the amount of current change at "ON" state.

Discontinuous Mode and Continuous Mode

As illustrated in Figure 3., when I_{OUT} is relatively small, topen<toff. In this case, the energy charged into L during ton will be completely discharged during toff, as a result, ILmin=0. This is called discontinuous mode.

When I_{OUT} is gradually increased, eventually topen=toff and when I_{OUT} is increased further, eventually ILmin>0. This is called continuous mode.

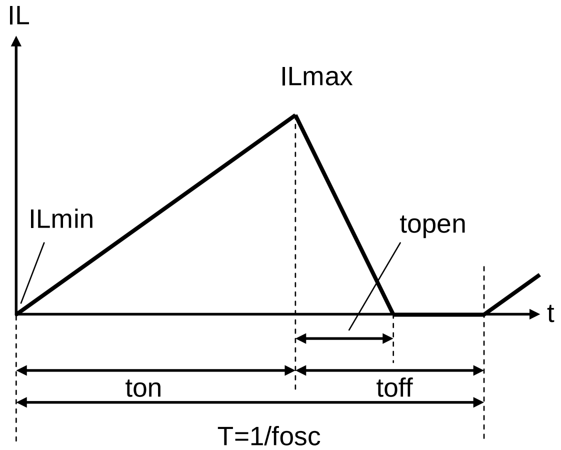

Figure 3. Discontinuous Mode

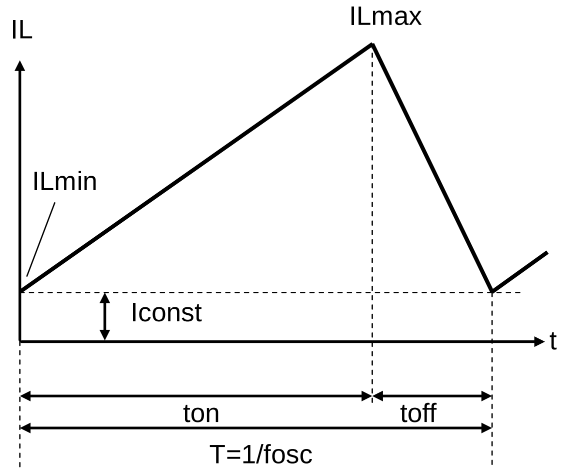

Figure 4. Continuous Mode

In the continuous mode, the solution of Equation 1 is described as tonc.

$$tonc = T \times V_{OUT} / V_{IN} \quad \text{........ Equation 2}$$

When ton<tonc, it is discontinuous mode, and when ton=tonc, it is continuous mode.

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VFM Mode

In low output current, the IC automatically switches into VFM mode in order to achieve high efficiency. In VFM mode, ton is forced to end when the inductor current reaches the pre-set ILmax. In the VFM mode, ILmax is typically set to 180mA. When ton reaches 1.5 times of T=1/fosc, ton will be forced to end even if the inductor current is not reached ILmax.

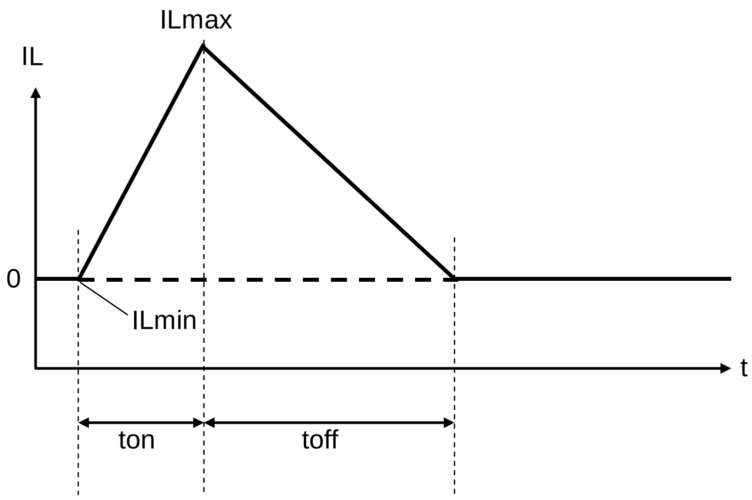

Figure 5. VFM Mode

Output Current and Selection of External Components

The following equations explain the relationship between output current and peripheral components used in the diagrams in “TYPICAL APPLICATIONS”.

Ripple Current P-P value is described as I_{RP}, ON resistance of Pch Tr. is described as R_{ONP}, ON resistance of Nch Tr. is described as R_{ONN}, and DC resistor of the inductor is described as R_L.

First, when Pch Tr. is “ON”, the following equation is satisfied.

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + (R_{ONP} + R_L) \times I_{OUT} + L \times I_{RP} / t_{on}$ .... Equation 3

Second, when Pch Tr. is "OFF" (Nch Tr. is "ON"), the following equation is satisfied.

$L \times I_{RP} / t_{off} = R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} + V_{OUT} + R_L \times I_{OUT}$ .... Equation 4

Put Equation 4 into Equation 3 to solve ON duty of Pch Tr. ($D_{ON} = t_{on} / (t_{off} + t_{on})$):

$D_{ON} = (V_{OUT} + R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} + R_L \times I_{OUT})/(V_{IN} + R_{ONN} \times I_{OUT} - R_{ONP} \times I_{OUT})$ .... Equation 5

Ripple Current is described as follows:

$I_{RP} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - R_{ONP} \times I_{OUT} - R_L \times I_{OUT}) \times D_{ON} / f_{osc} / L$ .... Equation 6

Peak current that flows through L, and L_X Tr. is described as follows:

$IL_{xmax} = I_{OUT} + I_{RP} / 2$ .... Equation 7

★ Please consider IL_{XMAX} when setting conditions of input and output, as well as selecting the external components.

★ The above calculation formulas are based on the ideal operation of the ICs in continuous mode.

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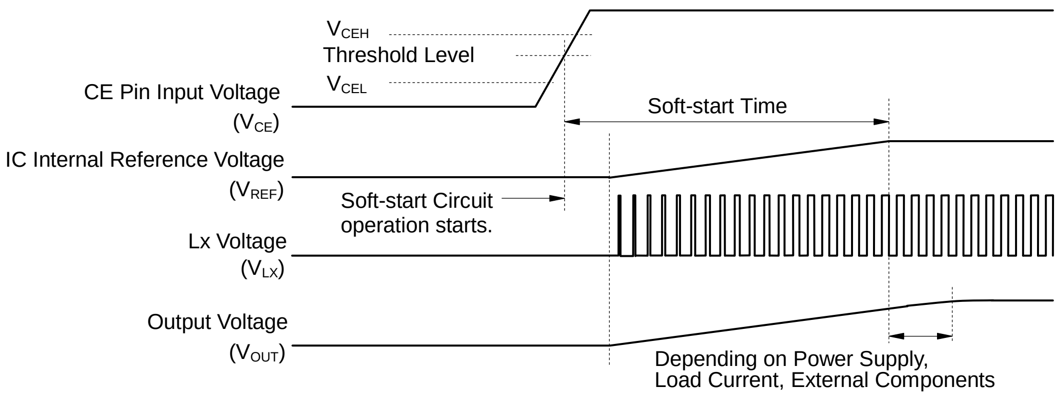
Timing Chart

(1) Soft-start Time

Starting-up with CE Pin

The IC starts to operate when the CE pin voltage (V_{CE}) exceeds the threshold voltage. The threshold voltage is preset between CE “H” input voltage (V_{CEH}) and CE “L” input voltage (V_{CEL}).

After the start-up of the IC, soft-start circuit starts to operate. Then, after a certain period of time, the reference voltage (V_{REF}) in the IC gradually increases up to the specified value.

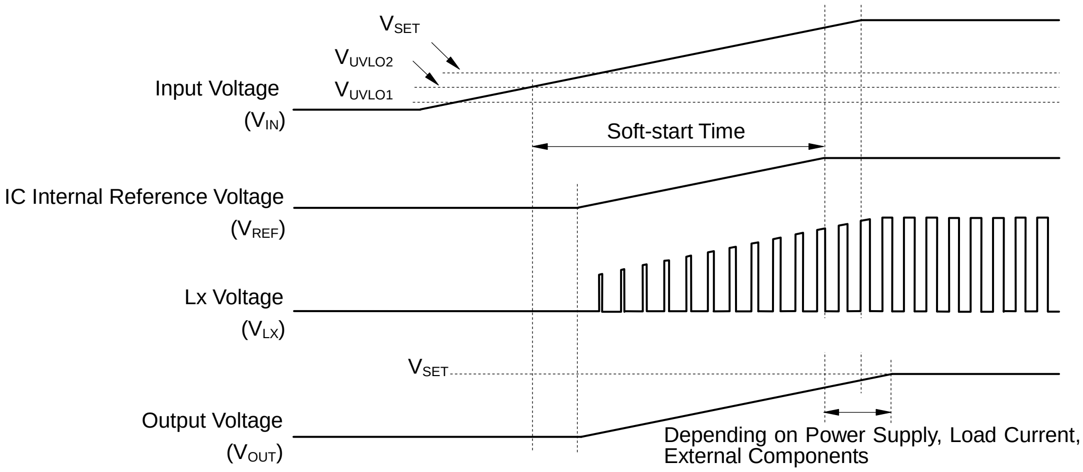


Soft-start time starts when soft-start circuit is activated, and ends when the reference voltage reaches the specified voltage.

★ Soft start time is not always equal to the turn-on speed of the step-down DC/ DC converter. Please note that the turn-on speed could be affected by the power supply capacity, the output current, the inductance value and the C_{OUT} value.

Starting-up with Power Supply

After the power-on, when V_{IN} exceeds the UVLO released voltage (V_{UVLO2}), the IC starts to operate. Then, soft-start circuit starts to operate and after a certain period of time, V_{REF} gradually increases up to the specified value. Soft-start time starts when soft-start circuit is activated, and ends when V_{REF} reaches the specified voltage.



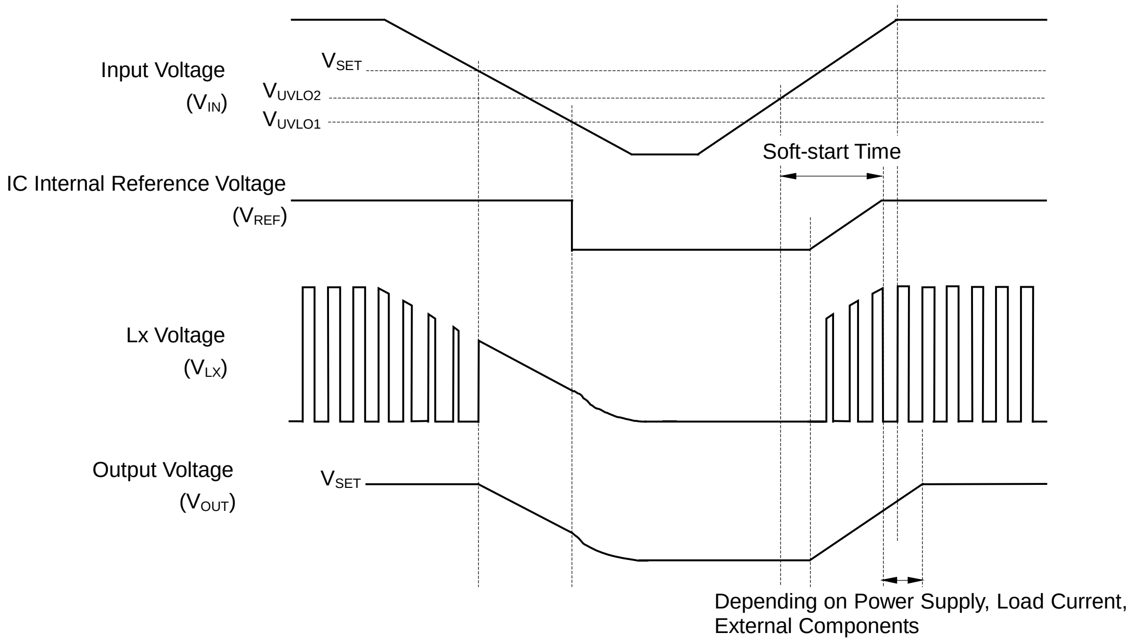
★ Please note that the turn-on speed of V_{OUT} could be affected by the power supply capacity, the output current, the inductance value, the C_{OUT} value and the turn-on speed of V_{IN} determined by C_{IN}.

(2) Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO) Circuit

If V_{IN} becomes lower than V_{SET}, the step-down DC/ DC converter stops the switching operation and ON duty becomes 100%, and then V_{OUT} gradually drops according to V_{IN}.

If the V_{IN} drops more and becomes lower than the UVLO detector threshold (V_{UVLO1}), the UVLO circuit starts to operate, V_{REF} stops, and Pch and Nch built-in switch transistors turn “OFF”. As a result, V_{OUT} drops according to the C_{OUT} capacitance value and the load.

To restart the operation, V_{IN} needs to be higher than V_{UVLO2}. The timing chart below shows the voltage shifts of V_{REF}, V_{LX} and V_{OUT} when V_{IN} value is varied.

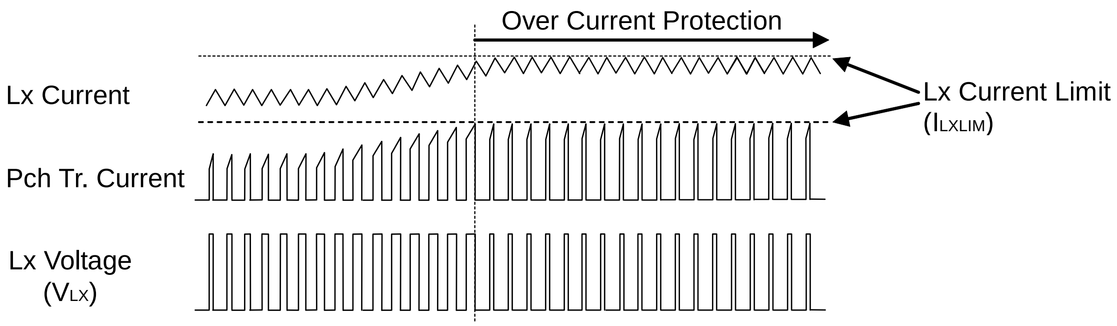


★ Falling edge (operating) and rising edge (releasing) waveforms of V_{OUT} could be affected by the initial voltage of C_{OUT} and the output current of V_{OUT}.

(3) Over Current Protection Circuit

Over current protection circuit supervises the inductor peak current (the peak current flowing through Pch Tr.) in each switching cycle, and if the current exceeds the L_x current limit (IL_{XLIM}), it turns off Pch Tr. IL_{XLIM} of the RP507K001B is set to Typ.1000mA.

Notes: I_{LXLIM} could be easily affected by self-heating or ambient environment. If the V_{IN} drops dramatically or becomes unstable due to short-circuit, protection operation could be affected.



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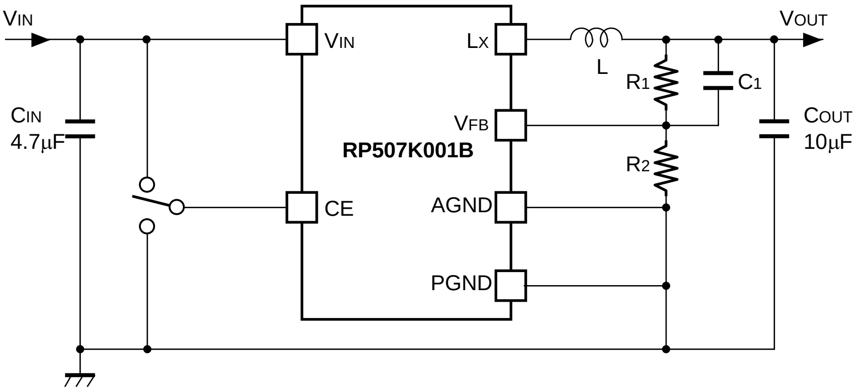
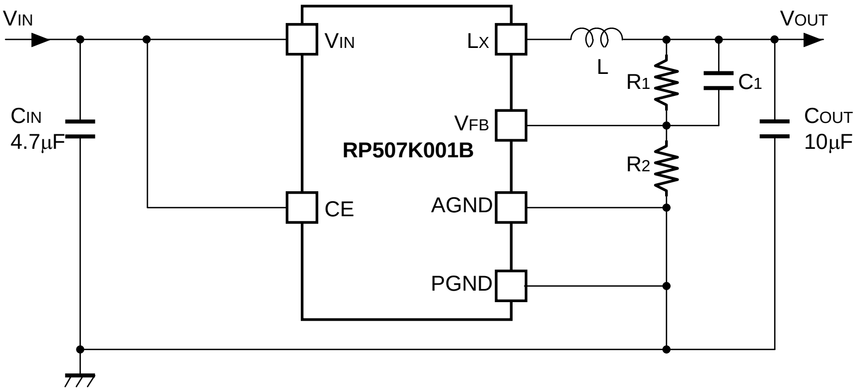
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Typical Application

(Adjustable Output Voltage Type)





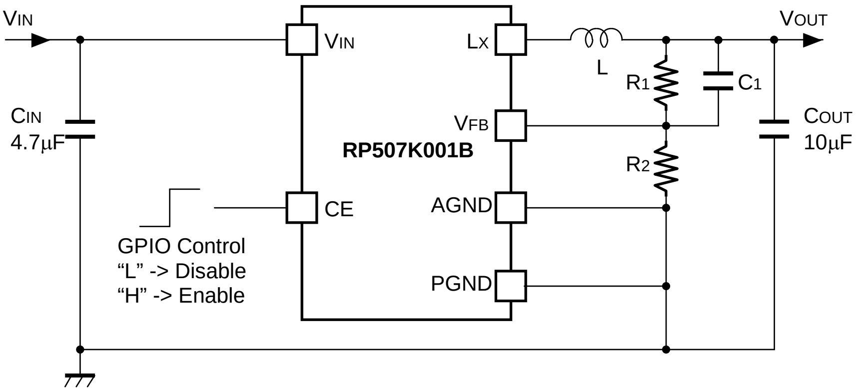


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Table 1. Recommended Components

Symbol	Value	Components	Part Number
C_{IN}	4.7µF	Ceramic Capacitor	C1005X5R0J475M (TDK) JMK105BBJ475MV (Taiyo Yuden) GRM155R60J475ME47 (Murata)
C_{OUT}	10µF	Ceramic Capacitor	GRM155R60J106ME44 (Murata) JMK105CBJ106MV (Taiyo Yuden)
L	2.2µH	Inductor	LQM21PN2R2NGC (Murata) CIG21L2R2MNE (Samsung Electro-Mechanics) MIPSZ2012D2R2 (FDK)
	4.7µH		CIG21L4R7MNE (Samsung Electro-Mechanics) MIPS2520D4R7 (FDK)

TECHNICAL NOTES

When using the RP507K001B, please consider the following points.

- AGND and PGND must be wired to the GND plane when mounting on boards.

- Ensure the V_{IN} and AGND/ PGND lines are sufficiently robust. A large switching current flows through the AGND/ PGND lines, the V_{DD} line, the V_{OUT} line, an inductor, and L_X. If their impedance is too high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Set the external components as close as possible to the IC and minimize the wiring between the components and the IC, especially between a capacitor (C_{IN}) and the V_{IN} pin. The wiring between a resistor for setting output voltage (R_1) and an inductor (L) and between L and Load should be separated.

- Choose a low ESR ceramic capacitor. The capacitance of C_{IN} should be more than or equal to 4.7µF. The capacitance of a capacitor (C_{OUT}) should be 10µF.

- The Inductance value should be set within the range of 1.5µH to 4.7µH. However, the inductance value is limited by output voltage, so please refer to the table below. The phase compensation of this IC is designed according to the C_{OUT} and L values. Choose an inductor that has small DC resistance, has enough allowable current and is hard to cause magnetic saturation. If the inductance value of an inductor is extremely small, the peak current of L_X may increase. The increased L_X peak current reaches "L_X limit current" to trigger over current protection circuit even if the load current is less than 600mA.

Table 2. Set Output Voltage Range vs. Inductance Range

Set Output Voltage (V)	**Inductance**		
V_{SET}	**L=1.5µH**	**L=2.2µH**	**L=4.7µH**
0.7~1.0	Ok	Good	-
1.1~1.7	-	Good	-
1.8~2.5	-	Good	Ok
2.6~	-	Ok	Good

- Over current protection circuit may be affected by self-heating or power dissipation environment.

- The output voltage (V_{OUT}) is adjustable by changing the R_1 and R_2 values as follows.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times (R_1 + R_2) / R_2 \qquad (0.7V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.5V)$$

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- The recommended resistance values for R_1, R_2 and C_1 are as follows.

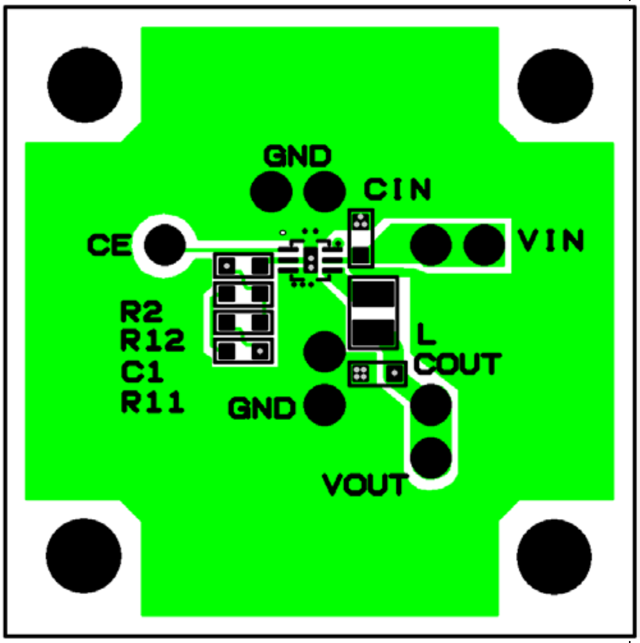
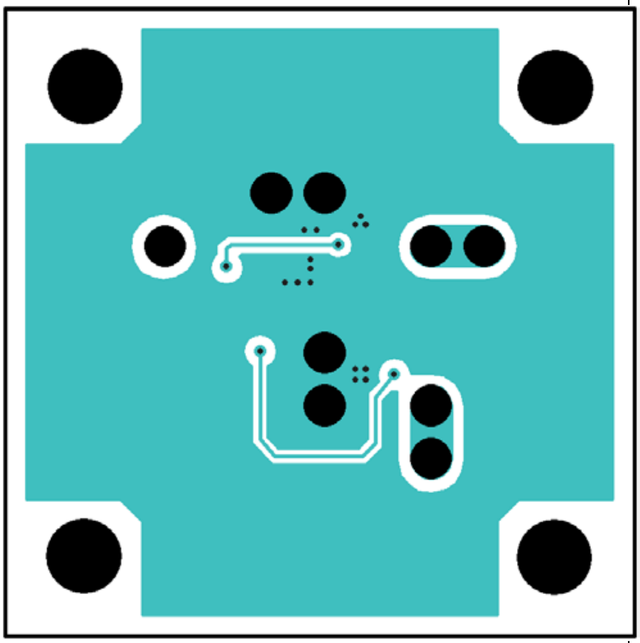
Table 3. Set Output Voltage Range vs. Resistor & Capacitor Range

Set Output Voltage (V)	Resistor (kΩ)		Capacitor (pF)
V_{SET}	R_1	R_2	C_1
1.0	120	180	22
1.2	180	180	22
1.5	270	180	22
1.8	240	120	22
2.5	380	120	15
2.8	275	75	15
3.3	270	60	15

★ The performance of power source circuits using this IC largely depends on the peripheral circuits. When selecting the peripheral components, please consider the conditions of use. Do not allow each component, PCB pattern and the IC to exceed their respected rated values (voltage, current, and power) when designing the peripheral circuits.

Reference PCB Layout

RP507K001B (PKG: DFN(PLP)1616−6D) PCB Layout

Topside	Backside
	

∗ R11 and R12 are arranged as a substitute for R1 so that two resistors can be connected in series.

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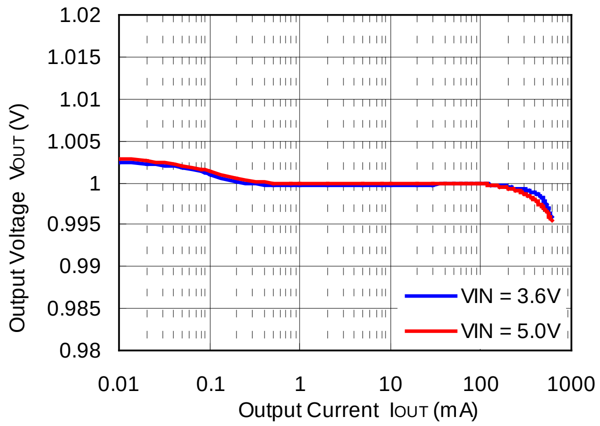
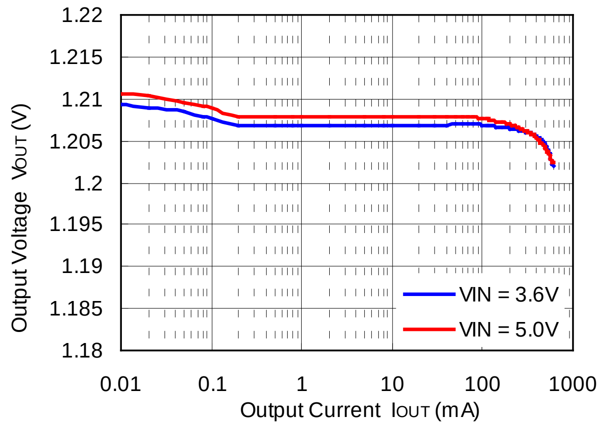
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

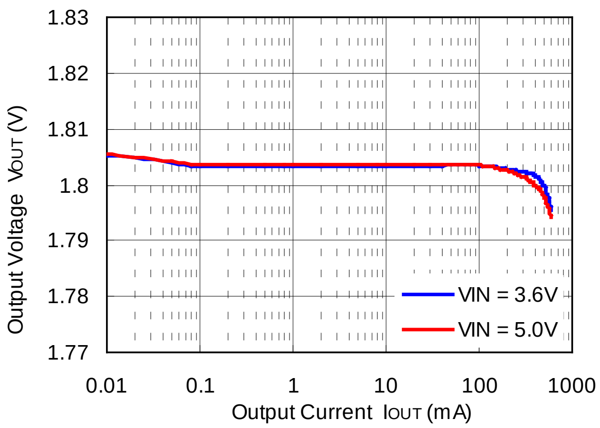
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.0V



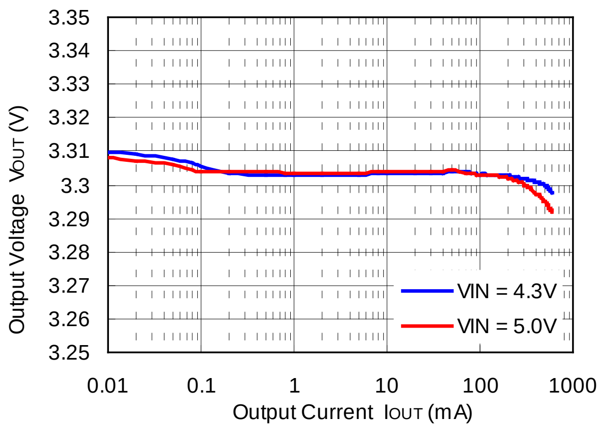
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.2V



RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V

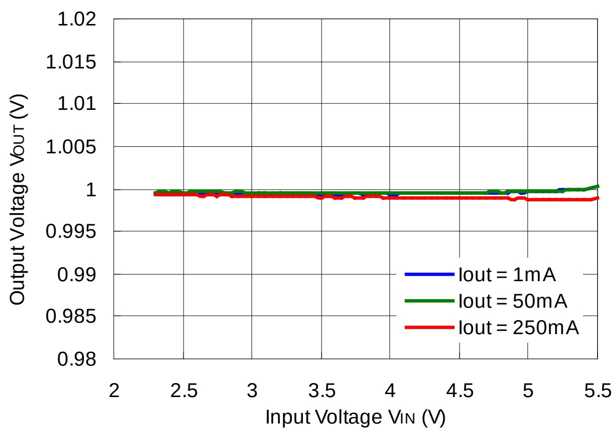


RP507K001B V_{OUT}=3.3V

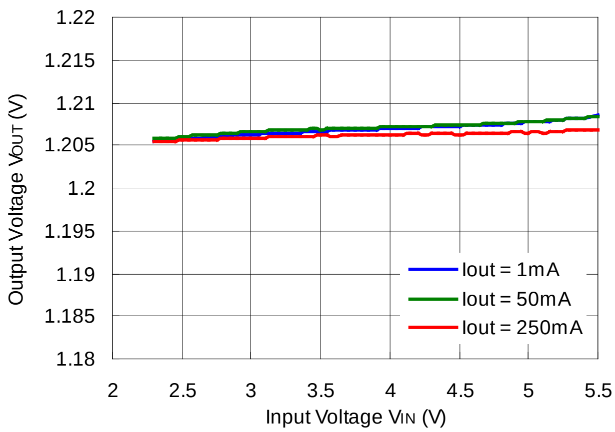


2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.0V



RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.2V



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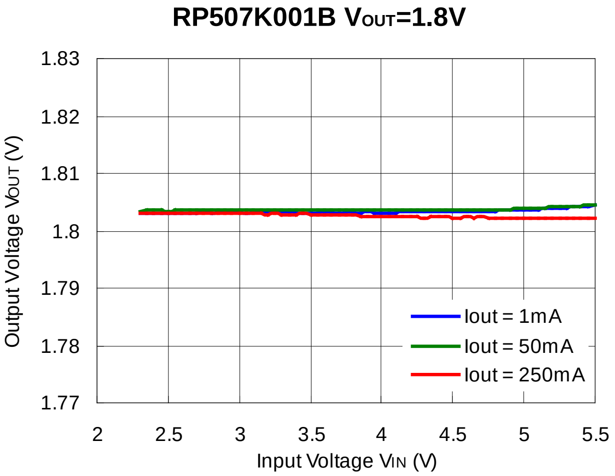
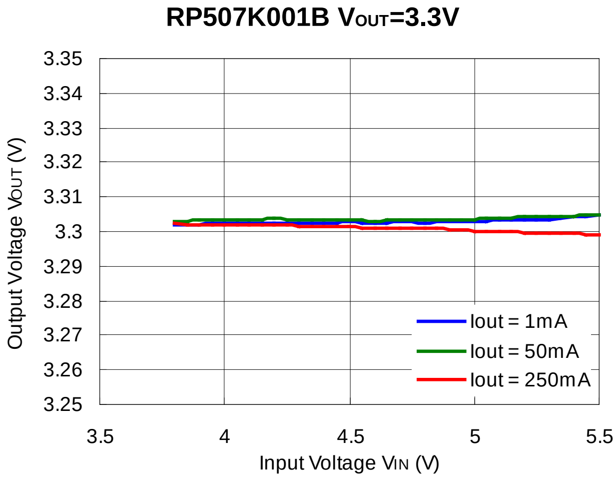
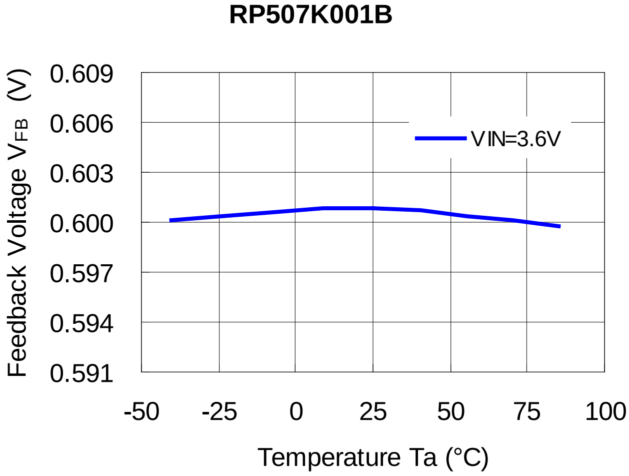
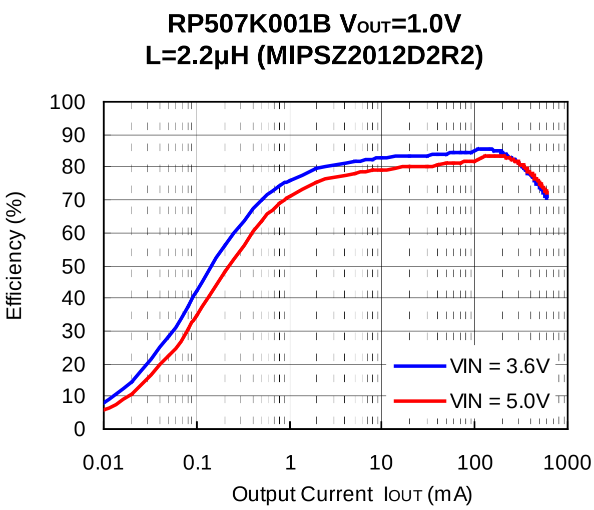


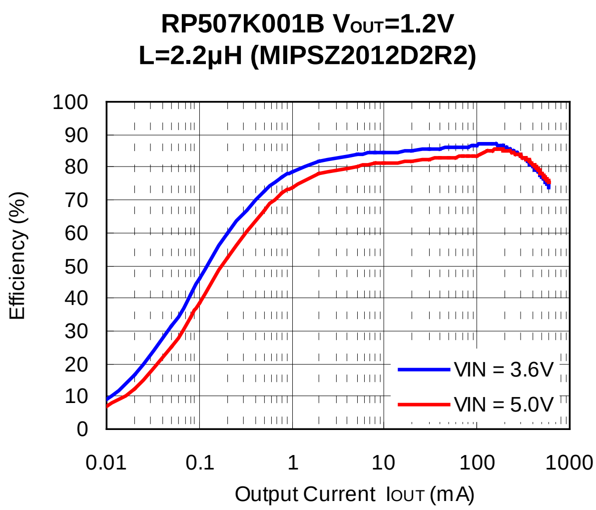


3) Feedback Voltage vs. Temperature

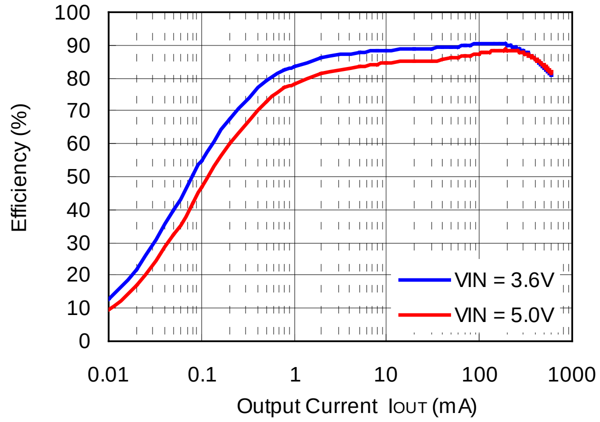


4) Efficiency vs. Output Current

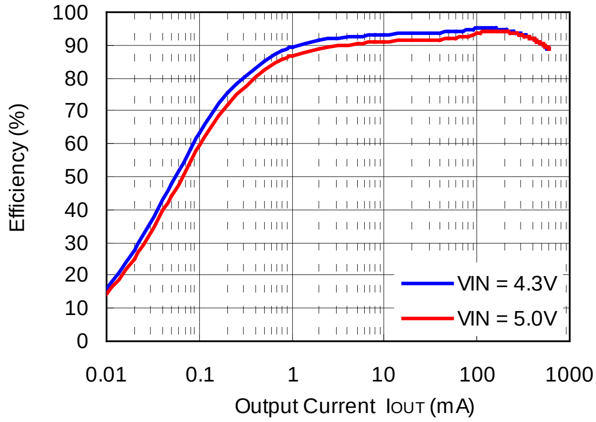




RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V
L=2.2μH (MIPSZ2012D2R2)

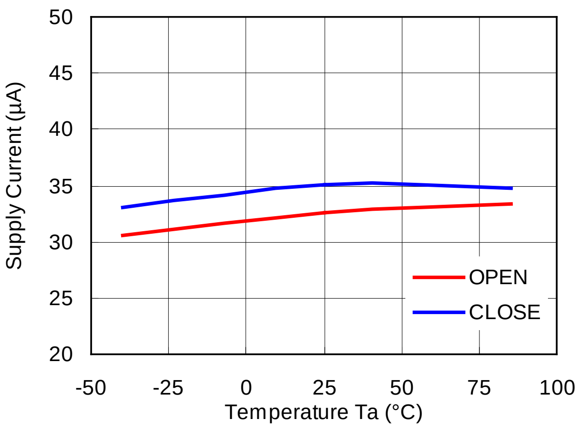


RP507K001B V_{OUT}=3.3V
L=4.7μH (MIPS2520D4R7)



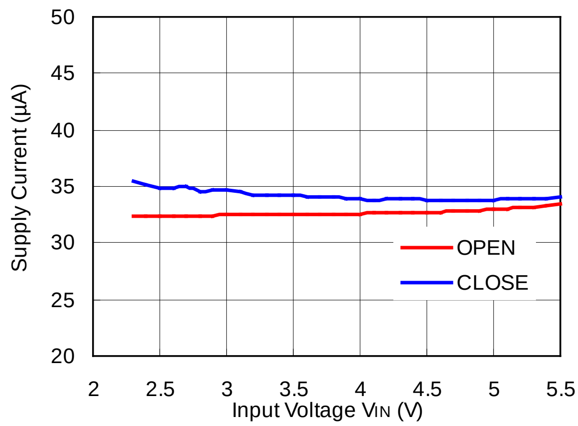
5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



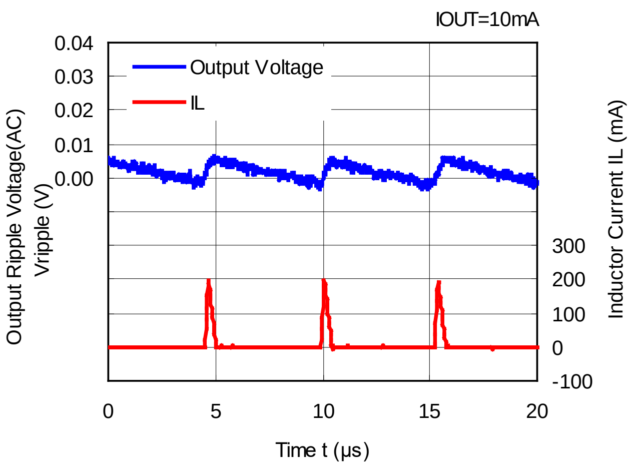
6) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V

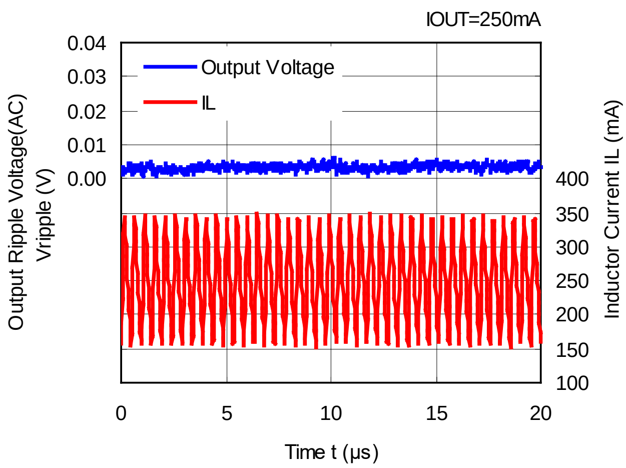


7) DC/DC Output Waveform

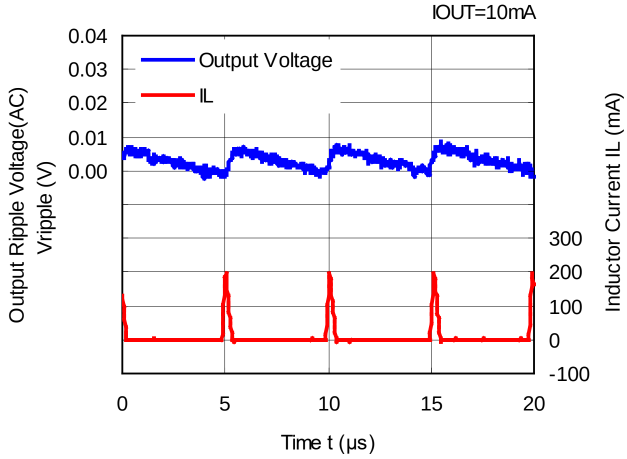
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.0V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



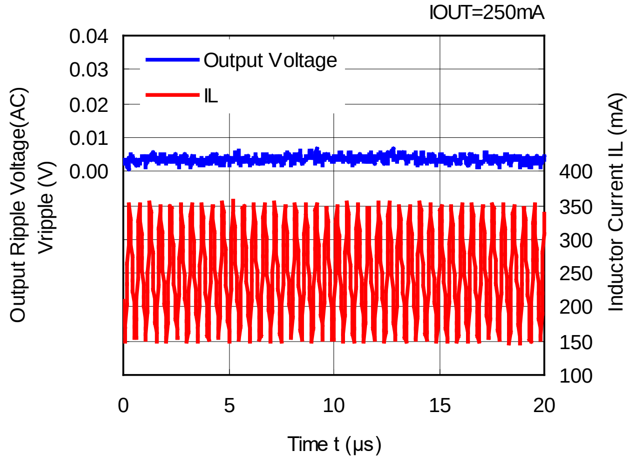
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.0V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



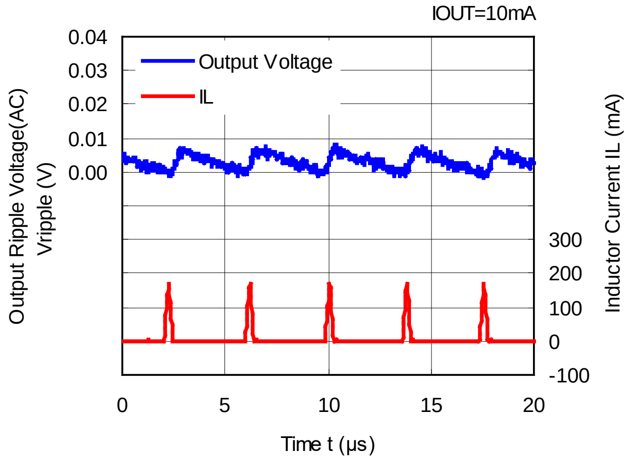
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.2V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



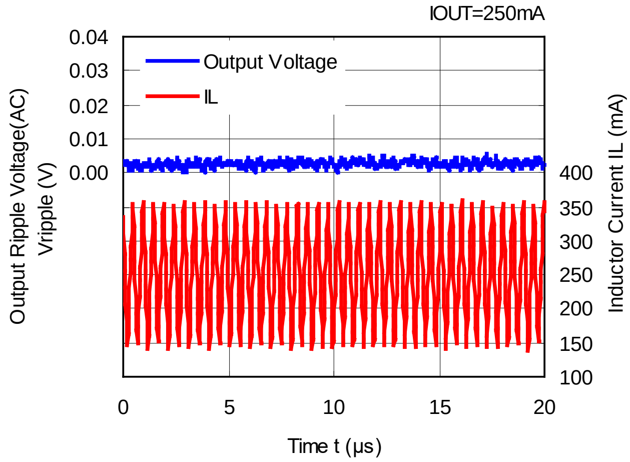
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.2V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



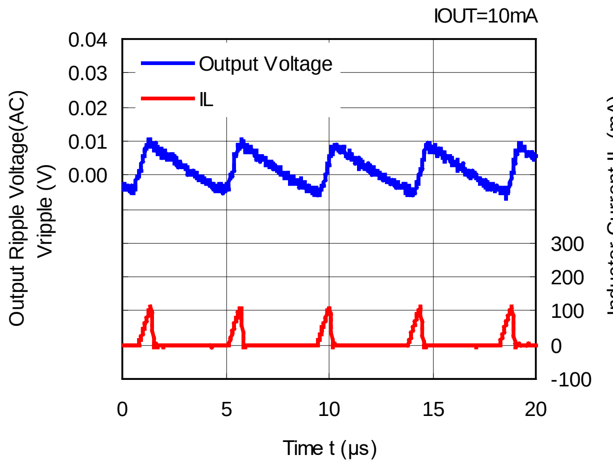
RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V (V_{IN}=3.6V)

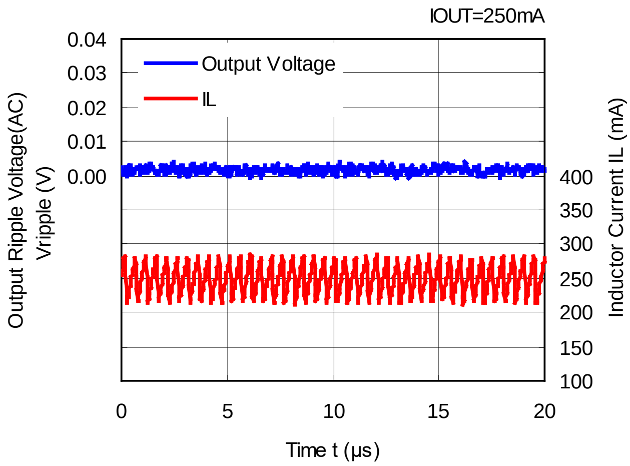


RP507K001B V_{OUT}=1.8V (V_{IN}=3.6V)



RP507K001B V_{OUT}=3.3V (V_{IN}=4.3V)





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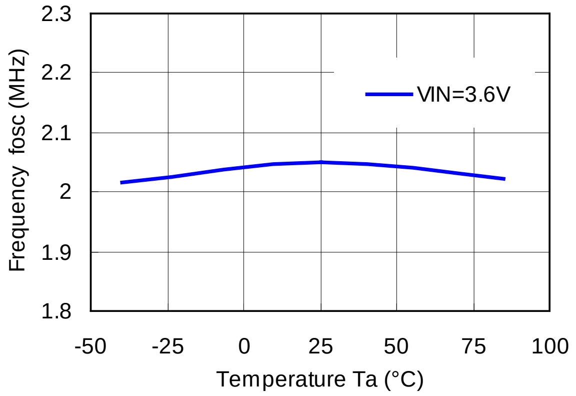
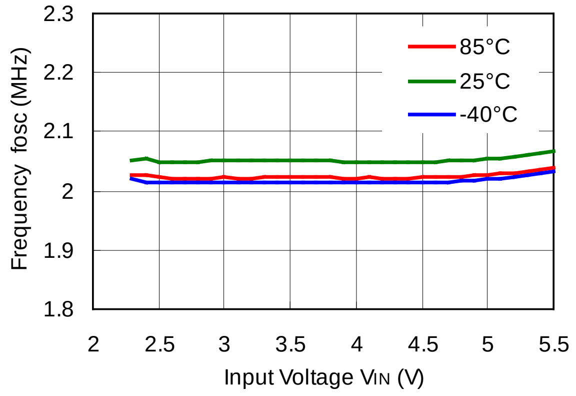
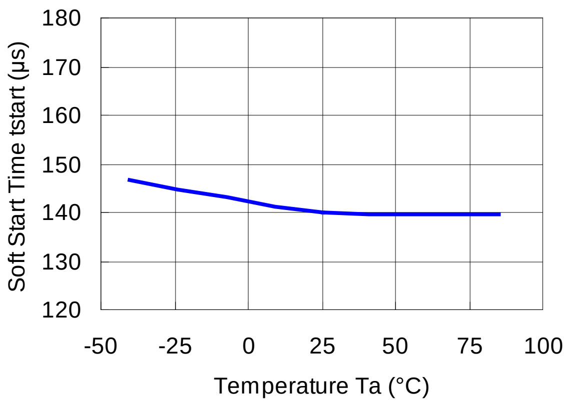
8) Oscillator Frequency vs. Temperature



9) Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage

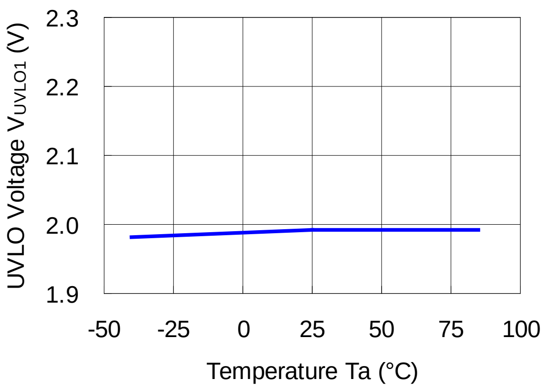


10) Soft-start Time vs. Temperature

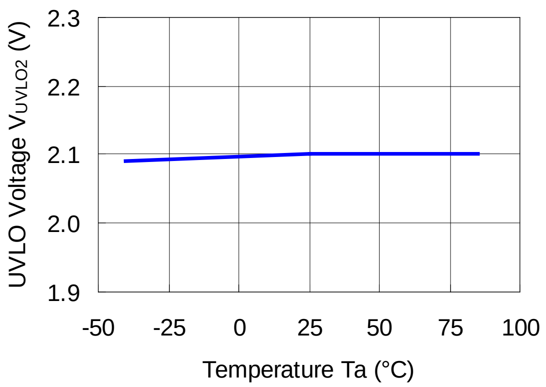


11) UVLO Detector Threshold / Released Voltage vs. Temperature

UVLO Detector Threshold



UVLO Released Voltage



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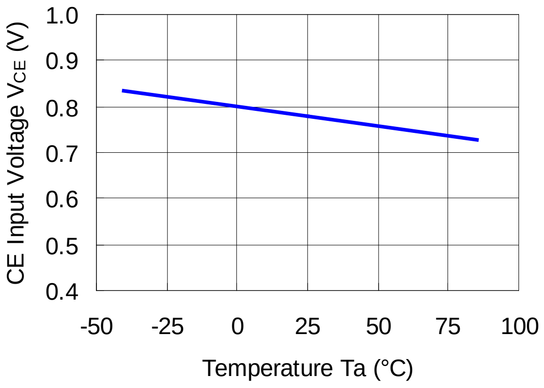
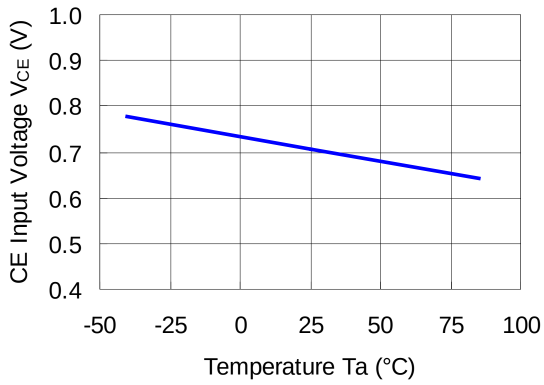
12) CE Input Voltage vs. Temperature

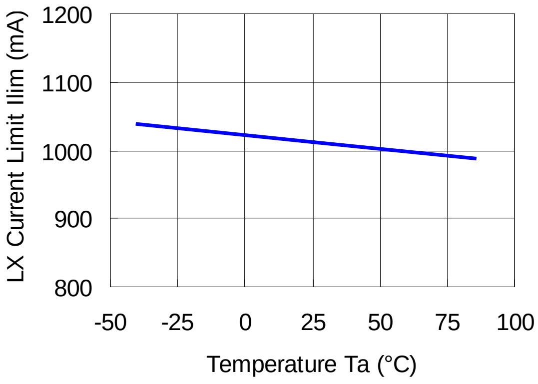
CE“H” Input Voltage(V_{IN}=5.5V)



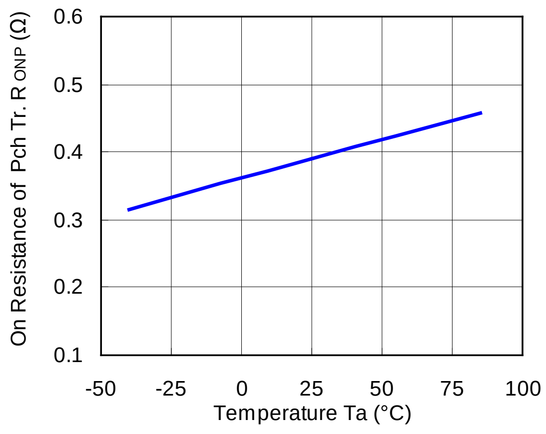
CE“L” Input Voltage (V_{IN}=2.3V)



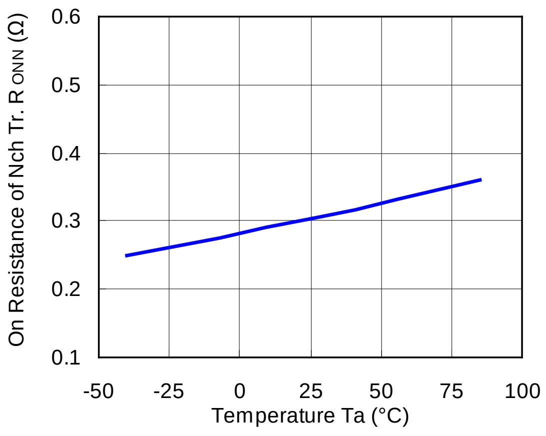
13) L_X Current Limit vs. Temperature



14) On Resistance of Pch Tr. vs. Temperature

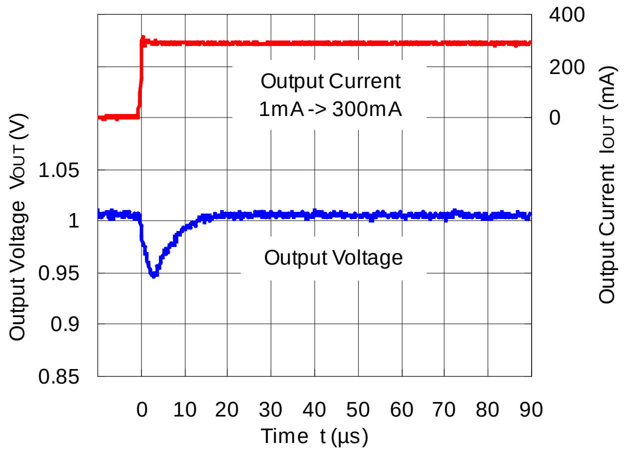


15) On Resistance of Nch Tr. vs. Temperature

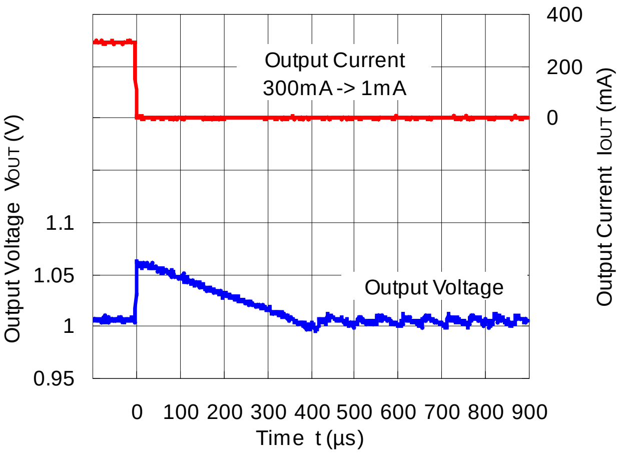


16) Load Transient Response (C_{OUT}=10μF GRM155R60J106ME44)

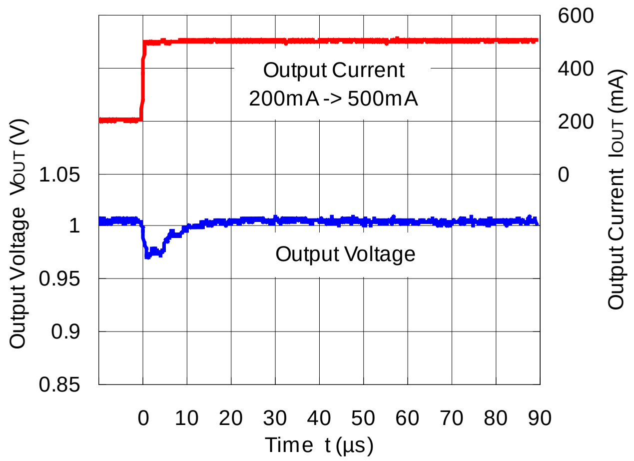
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.0V)



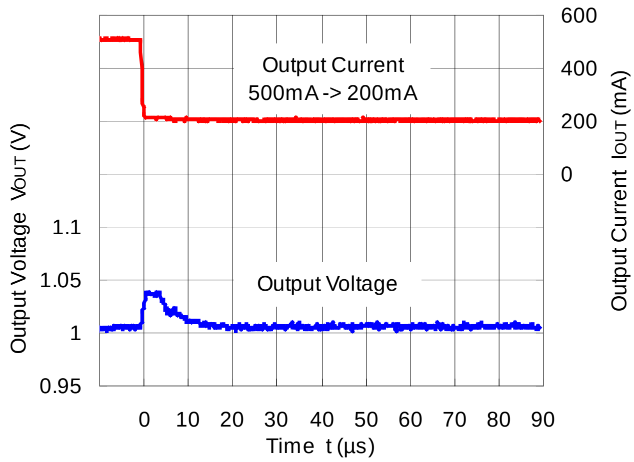
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.0V)



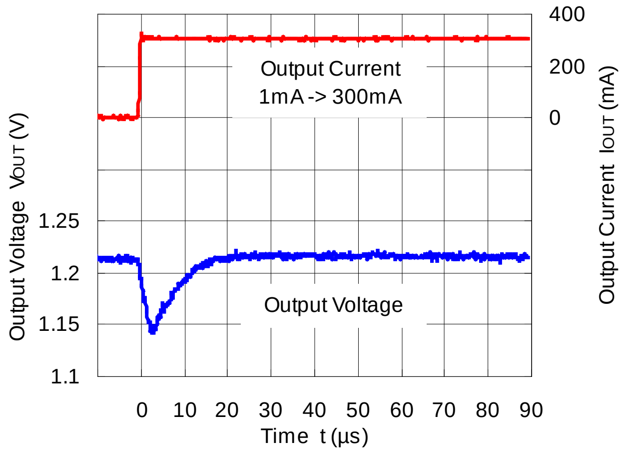
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.0V)



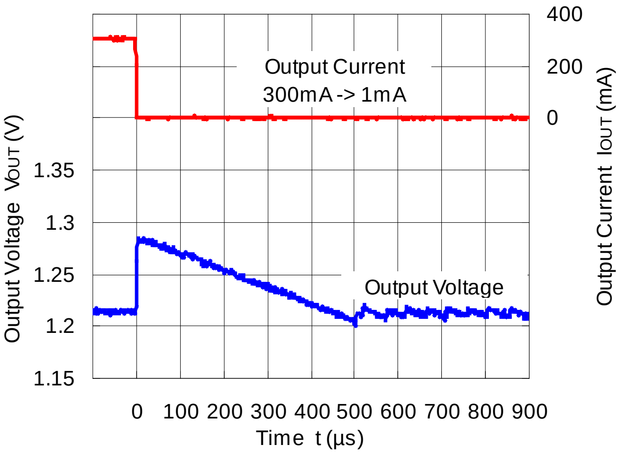
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.0V)



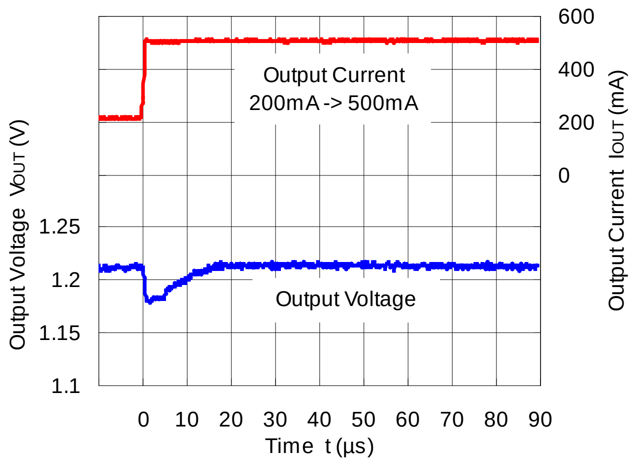
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.2V)



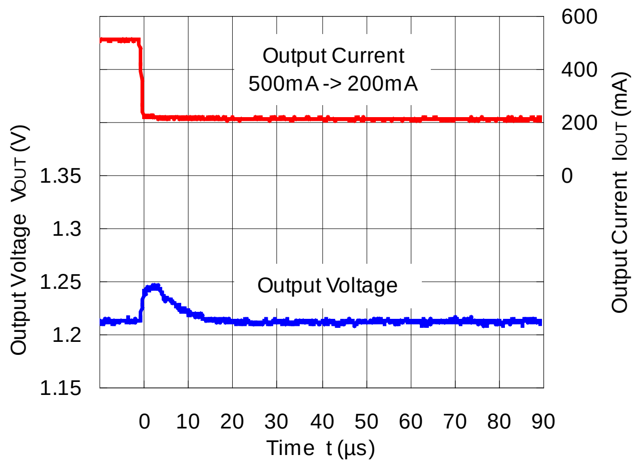
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.2V)



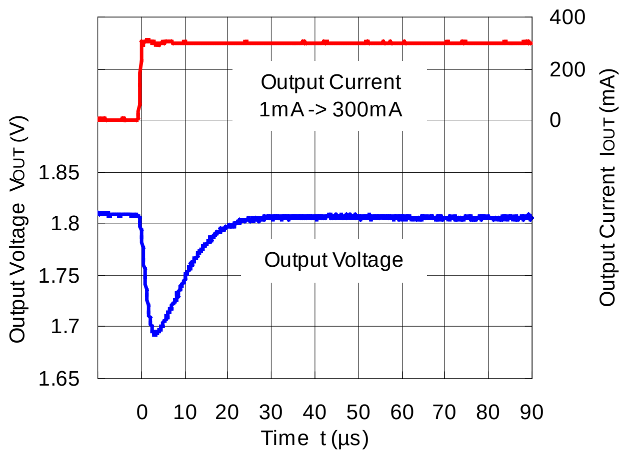
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.2V)



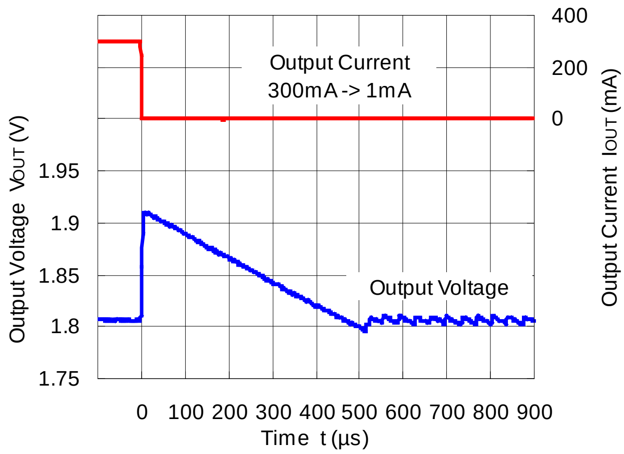
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.2V)



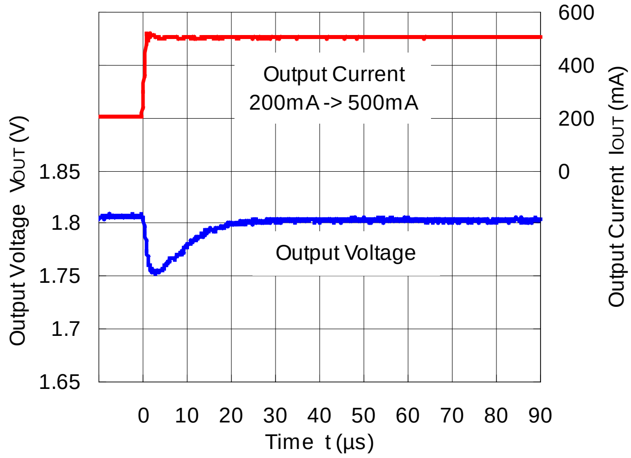
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.8V)



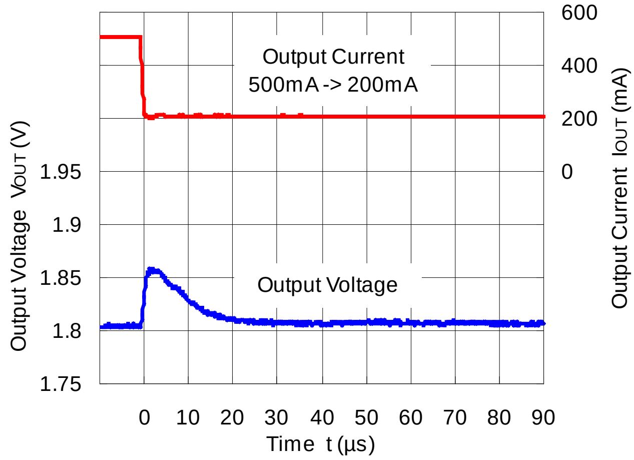
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.8V)



RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.8V)



RP507K001B (V_{IN}=3.6V, V_{OUT}=1.8V)



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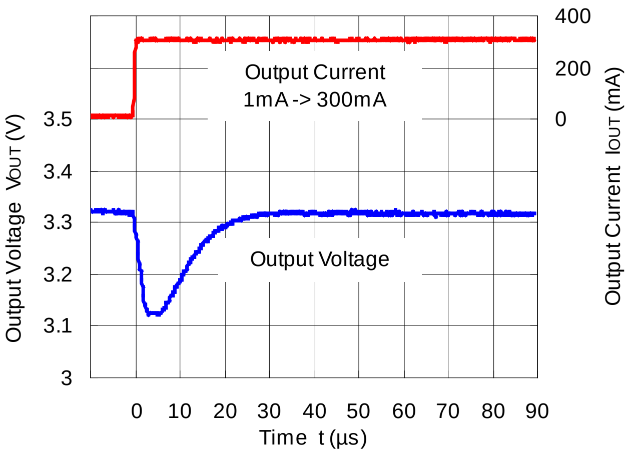
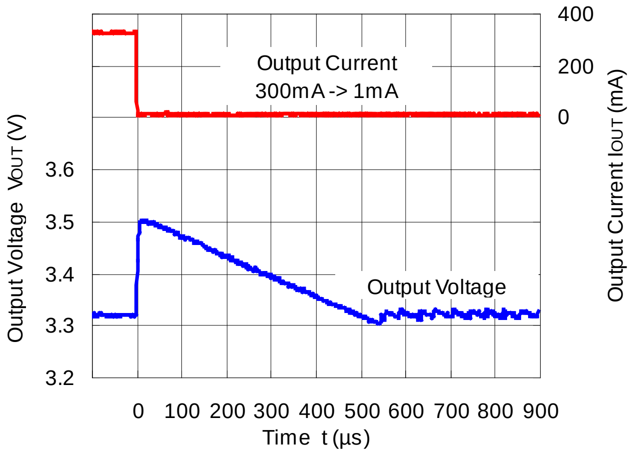
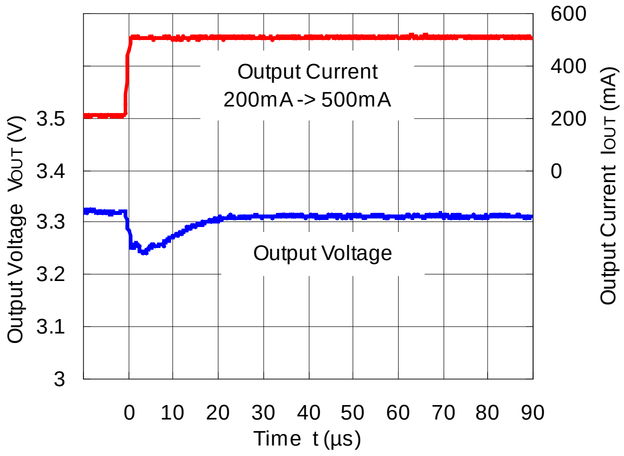
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=5.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V)



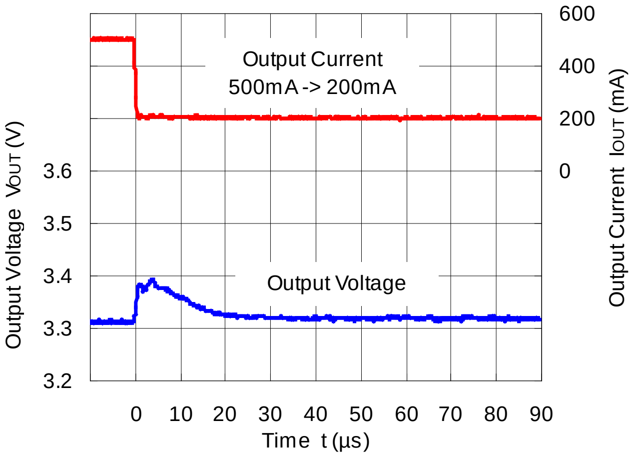
RP507K001B (V_{IN}=5.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V)



RP507K001B (V_{IN}=5.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V)



RP507K001B (V_{IN}=5.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V)



Ver. A

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

Measurement Conditions

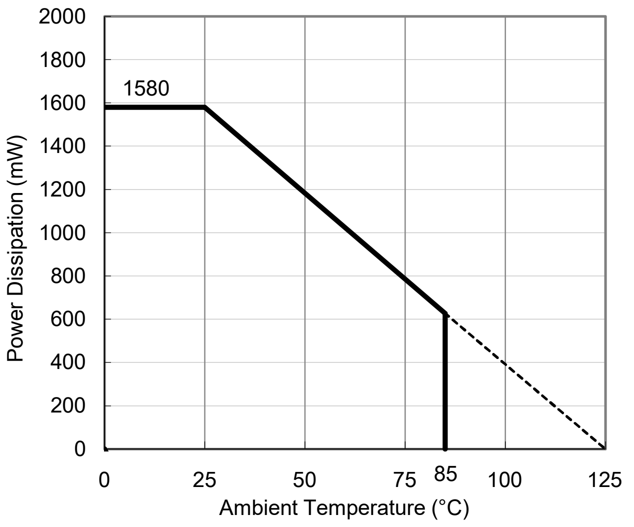
Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	ϕ 0.2 mm × 15 pcs

Measurement Result (Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

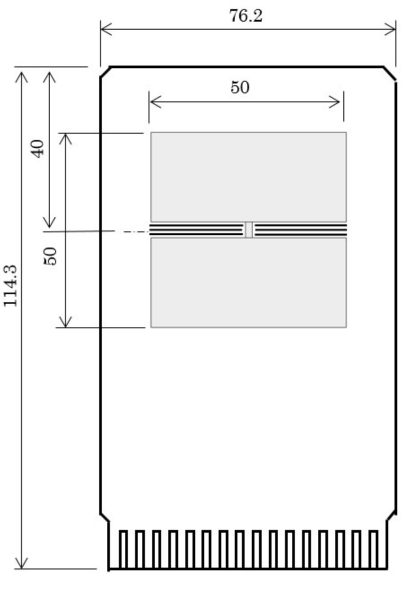
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	1580 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 63°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 33°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern

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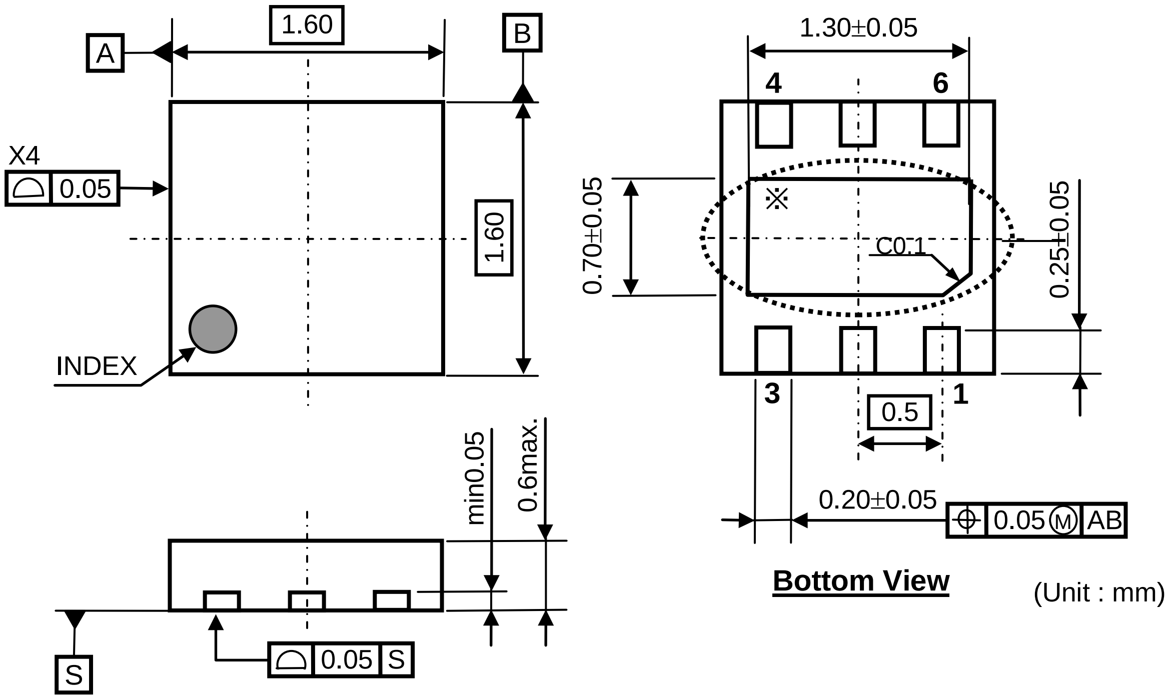

DFN(PLP)1616-6D Package Dimensions (Unit: mm)

＊ The tab on the bottom of the package shown by circle is a substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab be connected to the ground plane on the board but it is possible to leave the tab floating.

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