



EN5336QI

3A Voltage Mode Synchronous Buck PWM
DC-DC Converter with Integrated Inductor
External Feedback Output Voltage Programming

Description

The EN5336QI is a Power System on Silicon DC-DC converter. It is specifically designed to meet the precise voltage and fast transient requirements of present and future high-performance, low-power processor, DSP, FPGA, memory boards and system level applications in a distributed power architecture. Advanced circuit techniques, ultra high switching frequency, and very advanced, high-density, integrated circuit and proprietary inductor technology deliver high-quality, ultra compact, non-isolated DC-DC conversion. Operating this converter requires only small value input and output ceramic capacitors, a soft-start capacitor and a resistor divider for voltage feedback to set the output voltage to the desired value.

The Enpirion solution significantly helps in system design and productivity by offering greatly simplified board design, layout and manufacturing requirements. In addition, a reduction in the number of vendors required for the complete power solution helps to enable an overall system cost savings.

All Enpirion products are RoHS compliant and lead-free manufacturing environment compatible.

Typical Application Circuit

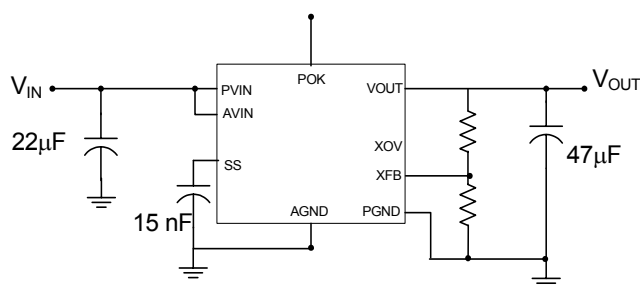


Figure 1. Simple Layout.

Features

- Integrated INDUCTOR, MOSFETS, Controller
- Footprint 1/3rd that of competing solutions.
- Minimum external components.
- Up to 10W continuous output power.
- 5MHz operating frequency.
- High efficiency, up to 93%.
- V_{OUT} accuracy 3% over line, load and temp.
- Wide input voltage range of 2.375V to 6.6V.
- External resistor divider for voltage feedback and output voltage selection.
- Output enable pin and Power OK signal.
- Programmable soft-start time.
- Programmable over-current protection.
- Thermal shutdown, short circuit, and UVLO
- RoHS compliant, MSL level 3, 260C reflow.

Applications

- Point of load regulation for low-power processors, network processors, DSPs, FPGAs, and ASICs
- Notebook computers, servers, workstations
- Broadband, networking, LAN/WAN, optical
- Low voltage, distributed power architectures with 2.5V, 3.3V or 5V rails
- DSL, STB, DVR, DTV, iPC
- Ripple sensitive applications

Ordering Information

Part Number	Temp Rating (°C)	Package
EN5336QI	-40 to +85	44-pin QFN T&R
EN5336QI-E		QFN Evaluation Board

Pin Configuration

Below is a top view diagram of the EN5336QI package.

NOTE: NC pins are not to be electrically connected to each other or to any external signal, ground, or voltage. However, they must be soldered to the PCB. Failure to follow this guideline may result in part malfunction or damage.

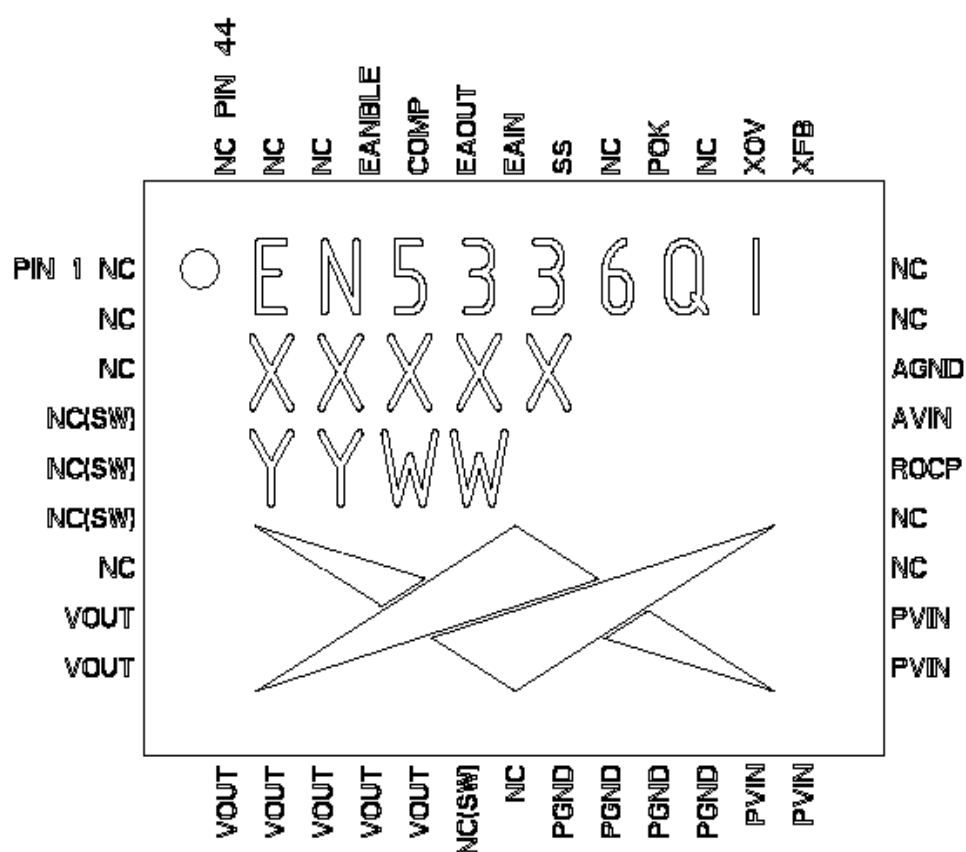


Figure 2. Pin-out diagram, top view.

Pin Descriptions

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1-3	NC	NO CONNECT – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
4-6	NC(SW)	No Connect. These pins are internally connected to the switch node of the internal MOSFETs. NC(SW) pins are not to be electrically connected to any external signal, ground, or voltage.
7	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
8-14	VOUT	Regulated converter output. Connect these pins to the load and place output capacitor from these pins the PGND pins 17-18
15	NC(SW)	No Connect. These pins are internally connected to the switch node of the internal MOSFETs. NC(SW) pins are not to be electrically connected to any external signal, ground, or voltage.
16	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
17-20	PGND	Output power ground. Connect these pins to the ground electrode of the output filter capacitors. Refer to layout guideline section.
21-24	PVIN	Input power supply. Connect to input power supply. Decouple with input capacitor to PGND (pins 19-20).
25-26	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
27	ROCP	Optional Over Current Protection adjust pin. Place ROCP resistor between this pin and AGND (pin 40) to increase the over current trip point by 50%.
28	AVIN	Analog voltage input for the controller circuits. Connect this pin to the input power supply.
29	AGND	Analog ground for the controller circuits.
30-31	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
32	XFB	Voltage Feedback pin for external voltage divider network.
33	XOV	Optional Over-Voltage Programming Feedback pin.
34	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
35	POK	Power OK is an open drain transistor for power system state indication. POK is a logic high when VOUT is with -10% to +20% of VOUT nominal.
36	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.
37	SS	Soft-Start node. The soft-start capacitor is connected between this pin and AGND. The value of this resistor determines the startup timing.
38	EAIN	Optional Error Amplifier input. Allows for customization of the control loop.
39	EAOUT	Optional Error Amplifier output. Allows for customization of the control loop.
40	COMP	Optional Error Amplifier Buffer output. Allows for customization of the control loop.
41	ENABLE	Input Enable. Applying a logic high, enables the output and initiates a soft-start. Applying a logic low disables the output.
42-44	NC	No connect – Do not electrically connect these pins to each other or to PCB.

Block Diagram

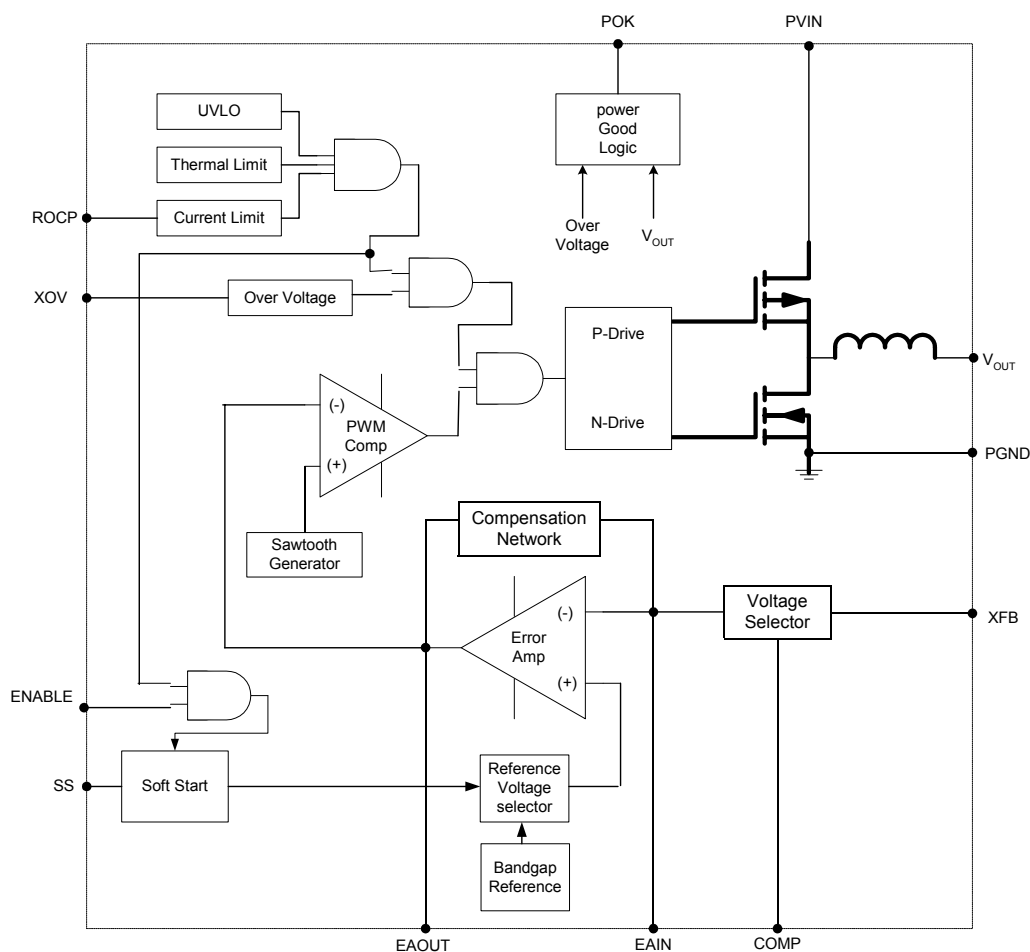


Figure 3. System block diagram.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

CAUTION: Absolute Maximum ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation beyond recommended operating conditions is not implied. Stress beyond Absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Maximum Electrical Ratings	Min	Max
Voltages on: V_{IN} , V_{OUT}	-0.3V	7.0V
Voltages on XFB	-0.3V	2.5V
Voltages on: ENABLE	-0.3V	$V_{IN} + 0.3V$
Maximum Thermal Ratings		
Ambient operating range	-40°C	+85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C	+150°C
Reflow Peak Body Temperature MSL3 (10 Sec)		+260°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range (for output voltages < 1.2V)	V_{IN}	2.375	5.5	V
Input Voltage Range (for output voltages $\geq$ 1.2V)	V_{IN}	2.375	6.6	V
EN5336QI Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40	+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	-40	+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thermal Characteristics

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYP	UNITS
Thermal Shutdown	T_{SD}	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	T_{SDH}	15	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance: Junction to Case (0 LFM) (Note 1)	θ_{JC}	3	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance: Junction to Ambient (0 LFM)	θ_{JA}	25	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

Note 1: Based on a four-layer board and proper thermal design in line with JEDEC EIJ/JESD 51 Standards.

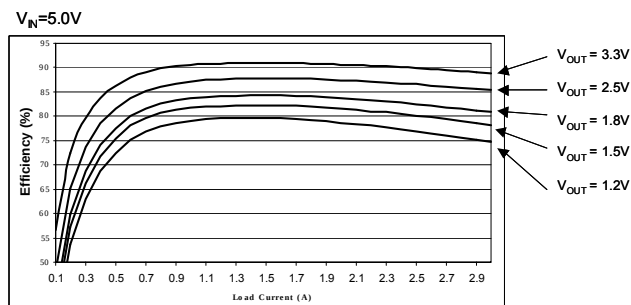
Electrical Characteristics

NOTE: $V_{IN}=5.5\text{V}$ over operating temperature range unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

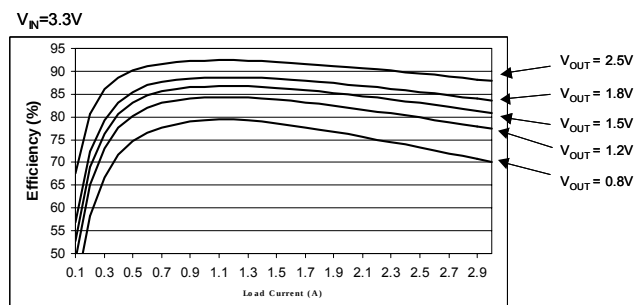
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Input Voltage (for output voltages < 1.2V)	V_{IN}		2.375		5.5	V
Operating Input Voltage (for output voltages $\geq$ 1.2V)	V_{IN}		2.375		6.6	V
Feedback Pin Voltage	V_{FB}			0.75		V
Drop out voltage	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	Drop out voltage at full load			600	mV
Shut-Down Supply Current	I_S	ENABLE=0V		100		μA
Switching Frequency	F_{OSC}			5		MHz
V_{OUT}						
Output Voltage Regulation	V_{OUT}	Over line, load and temperature	-3.0		3.0	%
Maximum Continuous Output Current						
Over Current Trip Point	I_{OCP}			4.5		A
Enable Operation						
Disable Threshold	$V_{DISABLE}$	Max voltage to ensure the converter is disabled			0.8	V
Enable Threshold	V_{ENABLE}	$2.375\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ $5.5\text{V} < V_{IN}$	1.8 2.0			V
Enable Pin Current	I_{ENABLE}	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$		50		μA
Voltage Select Operation						
VS _x Logic Low Threshold	V_{SX-Low}	Threshold voltage for Logic Low			0.8	V

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
VS _X Logic High Threshold	V _{SX-High}	Threshold voltage for Logic High (internally pulled high; can be left floating to achieve logic high)	1.8		V _{IN}	V
VS _X Pin Current	I _{VSX}	(V _{IN} = 5.5V) VS _X = GND VS _X = V _{IN} VS _X = Open		50 0 0		μA
Power OK Operation						
POK low voltage	V _{POK}	I _{POK} = 4mA (sink current)			0.4	V
Max POK Voltage	V _{POK}				V _{IN}	V

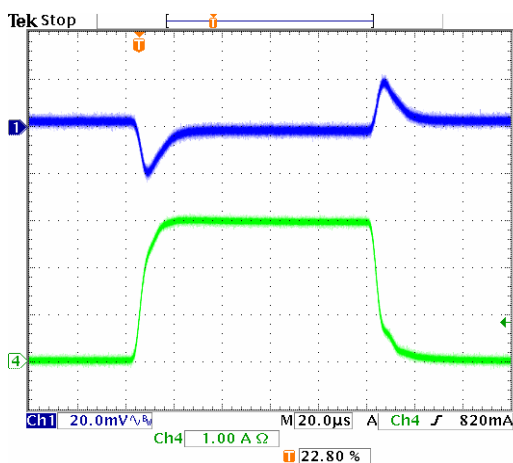
Typical Performance Characteristics



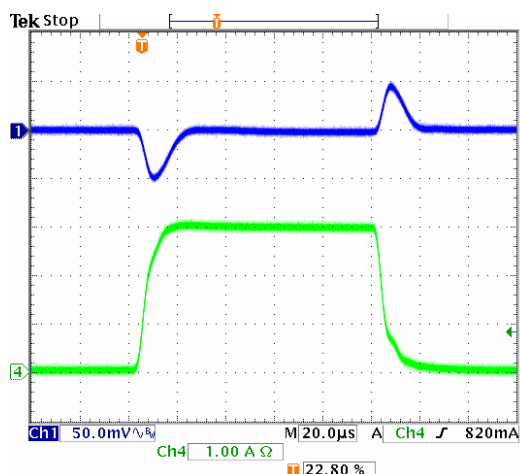
Efficiency versus Load, $V_{IN} = 5.0V$



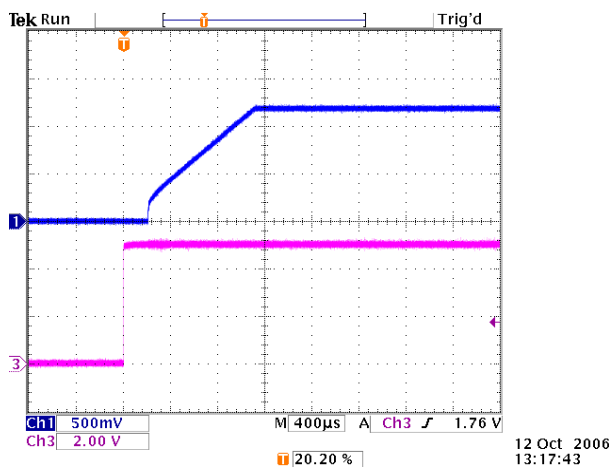
Efficiency versus Load, $V_{IN} = 3.3V$



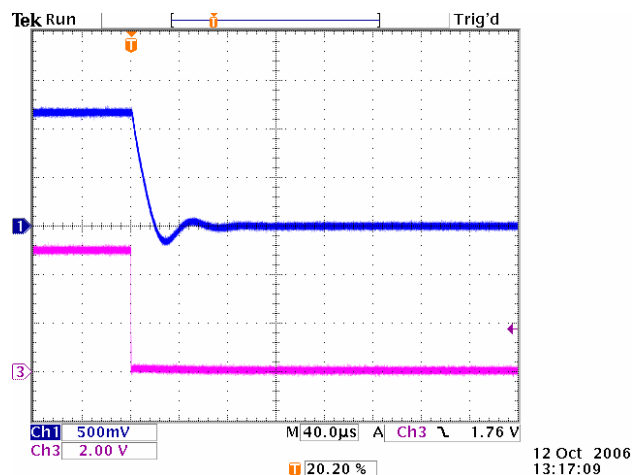
Load transient, 0 – 3A, $V_{IN}/V_{OUT} = 5.5V/1.2V$



Load transient, 0 – 3A, $V_{IN}/V_{OUT} = 5.5V/3.3V$



Start-up waveform, $V_{IN}/V_{OUT} = 5.5V/1.2V$



Shut-down waveform, $V_{IN}/V_{OUT} = 5.5V/1.2V$

Theory of Operation

Synchronous Buck Converter

The EN5336QI is a synchronous, pin programmable power supply with integrated power MOSFET switches and integrated inductor. The nominal input voltage range is 2.4-5.0V. The output can be set to any voltage between 0.75V and $V_{IN} - 600\text{mV}$. The feedback control loop is a type III voltage-mode and the part uses a low-noise PWM topology. Up to 3A of output current can be drawn from this converter. The 5MHz operating frequency enables the use of small-size output capacitors.

The power supply has the following protection features:

- Over-current protection (to protect the IC from excessive load current)
- Thermal shutdown with hysteresis
- Over-voltage protection
- Under-voltage lockout circuit to disable the converter output when the input voltage is less than approximately 2.2V

Additional features include:

- Soft-start circuit, limiting the in-rush current when the converter is powered up
- Power good circuit indicating whether the output voltage is within 90% - 120% of the programmed voltage

Output Voltage Programming

The EN5336QI output voltage is programmed using a simple resistor divider network. Figure 4 shows the resistor divider configuration.

The EN5336QI output voltage and over voltage thresholds are determined by the voltages presented at the XFB and XOV pins respectively. These voltages are set by way of resistor dividers between V_{OUT} and AGND with the midpoint going to XFB and XOV.

It is recommended that Rb1 and Rb2 resistor values be $\sim 2\text{k}\Omega$. Use the following equation to set the resistor Ra1 for the desired output

voltage:

$$Ra1 = \frac{(V_{out} - 0.75V) * Rb1}{0.75V}$$

If over-voltage protection is desired, use the following equation to set the resistor Ra2 for the desired OVP trip-point:

$$Ra2 = \frac{(OVP_{trip} - 0.90V) * Rb2}{0.90V}$$

By design, if both resistor dividers are the same, the OV trip-point will be 20% above the nominal output voltage.

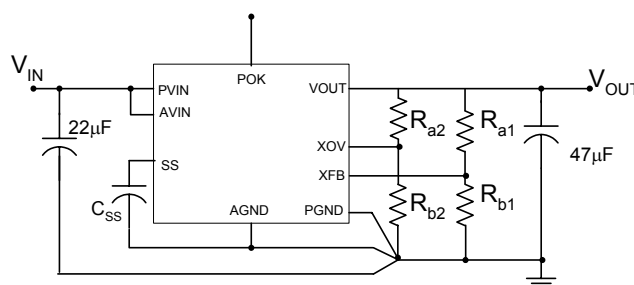


Figure 4. V_{OUT} and OVP resistor divider networks.

NOTE: if no OVP divider is present, there will be no over-voltage protection and POK will remain “high” as long as V_{OUT} remains above 90% of the nominal V_{OUT} setting.

Input Capacitor Selection

The EN5336QI requires about 20µF of input capacitance. Low-cost, low-ESR ceramic capacitors should be used as input capacitors for this converter. The dielectric must be X5R or X7R rated. In some applications, lower value capacitors are needed in parallel with the larger, capacitors in order to provide high frequency decoupling. It is recommended to use 10V rated MLCC capacitors. Table 2 lists some recommended part numbers for input capacitors.

Table 2. Recommended input capacitors.

Description	MFG	P/N
10uF, 10V, 10% X7R, 1206 (2 capacitors needed)	Murata	GRM31CR71A106KA01L
	Taiyo Yuden	LMK316B7106KL-T
22uF, 10V, 10% X5R, 1210 (1 capacitor needed)	Murata	GRM32ER71A226KE20L
	Taiyo Yuden	LMK325B7226KM-T

Output Capacitor Selection

The EN5336QI has been optimized for use with approximately 50μF of output capacitance. Low ESR ceramic capacitors are required with X5R or X7R rated dielectric formulation. Y5V or equivalent dielectric formulations must not be used as these lose capacitance with frequency, temperature and bias voltage.

Output ripple voltage is determined by the aggregate output capacitor impedance. Output impedance, denoted as Z, is comprised of effective series resistance, ESR, and effective series inductance, ESL:

$$Z = \text{ESR} + \text{ESL}.$$

Placing output capacitors in parallel reduces the impedance and will hence result in lower ripple voltage.

$$\frac{1}{Z_{\text{Total}}} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{Z_n}$$

Typical ripple versus capacitance is given below:

Output Capacitor Configuration	Typical Output Ripple (mVp-p) (as measured on EN5336QI Evaluation Board)
1 x 47 uF	30
3 x 22 uF	15

Table 3. Recommended output capacitors.

Description	MFG	P/N
22uF, 6.3V, 10% X5R, 1206 (3 capacitors needed)	Murata	GRM31CR60J226KE19L
	Taiyo Yuden	JMK316BJ226KL-T
47uF, 10V, 10% X5R, 1210 47uF, 6.3V, 10% X5R, 1210 (1 capacitor needed)	Murata	GRM32ER61A476KE20L
	AVX	12106D476KAT2

Enable Operation

The ENABLE pin provides a means to shut down the device, or enable normal operation. A logic high will enable the converter into normal operation. When the ENABLE pin is asserted, the device will undergo a normal soft start. A logic low will disable the converter and cause it to shut down. When Enable goes low, circuitry internal to the device continue to operate to ensure the output voltage is gradually returned to zero and the circuits turn off subsequently. A short low going pulse on Enable is ignored.

Soft-Start Operation

Soft start is a method to reduce in-rush current when the device is enabled. The output voltage is ramped up slowly upon start-up. The output rise time is controlled by choice of a soft-start capacitor, which is placed between the SS pin (pin 37) and the AGND pin (pin 29).

$$\text{Rise Time: } T_R = C_{\text{SS}} * 75K\Omega$$

During start-up of the converter, the reference voltage to the error amplifier is gradually increased from zero to its final level by an internal current source of typically 10uA. Typical soft-start rise time is 1mS to 3mS. The rise time is measured from the time when $AVIN > V_{\text{UVLO}}$ and the Enable signal crosses its logic high threshold. Typical SS capacitor values are in the range of 15nF to 50 nF.

Power-up Sequencing

The sequencing of AVIN, PVIN and ENABLE should meet the following requirements:

1. ENABLE should not be asserted before PVIN.
2. PVIN should not be applied before AVIN.

Note that tying AVIN, PVIN and ENABLE together and brought up at the same time does meet these requirements.

POK Operation

The POK signal is an open drain signal from the converter indicating the output voltage is within the specified range. The POK signal will be a logic high when the output voltage is above 90%

of V_{OUT} and below the user programmed OVP trip-point. If the output voltage goes outside of this range, the POK signal will be a logic low until the output voltage has returned to within this range. In the event of an over-voltage condition the POK signal will go low and will remain in this condition until the output voltage has dropped to 95% of the programmed output voltage before returning to the high state.

NOTE: If no over voltage protection is used, POK will remain “high” as long as V_{OUT} remains above 90% of the nominal V_{OUT} setting.

Over-Current Protection

The current limit function is achieved by sensing the current flowing through the sense P-MOSFET. When the sensed current exceeds the current limit, both NFET and PFET switches are turned off. If the over-current condition is removed, the over-current protection circuit will enable the PWM operation. This circuit is designed to provide high noise immunity.

The nominal over current trip point is set to 4.5A. It is possible to increase the over-current set point by about 50% by connecting a 7.5k Ω resistor between ROCP (pin 27) and GND. The typical voltage at the ROCP pin is 0.75V.

In some cases, such as the start-up of FPGA devices, it is desirable to blank the over-current protection feature. In order to disable over-current protection, the ROCP pin should be tied to any voltage between 2.5V and PVIN.

Over-Voltage Protection

When the output voltage exceeds 120% of the programmed output voltage, the PWM operation

stops, the lower N-MOSFET is turned on and the POK signal goes low. When the output voltage drops below 95% of the programmed output voltage, normal PWM operation resumes and POK returns to its high state.

Thermal Overload Protection

Thermal shutdown will disable operation once the Junction temperature exceeds approximately 150°C. Once the junction temperature drops by approx 25°C, the converter will re-start with a normal soft-start.

Input Under-voltage Lock-out

Circuitry is provided to ensure that when the input voltage is below the specified voltage range, the converter will not start-up. Circuits for hysteresis, input de-glitch and output leading edge blanking are included to ensure high noise immunity and prevent false tripping.

Compensation

The EN5336QI is internally compensated through the use of a type 3 compensation network and is optimized for use with about 50 μ F of output capacitance and will provide excellent loop bandwidth and transient performance for most applications. (See the section on Capacitor Selection for details on recommended capacitor types.) Voltage mode operation provides high noise immunity at light load.

In some cases modifications to the compensation may be required. For more information, contact Enpirion Applications Engineering support.

Design Considerations for Lead-Frame Based Modules

Exposed Metal on Bottom of Package

Lead frame offers many advantages in thermal performance, in reduced electrical lead resistance, and in overall foot print. However, they do require some special considerations.

In the assembly process lead frame construction requires that, for mechanical support, some of the lead-frame cantilevers be exposed at the point where wire-bond or internal passives are attached. This results in several small pads being exposed on the bottom of the package.

Only the large thermal pad and the perimeter pads are to be mechanically or electrically connected to the PC board. The PCB top layer under the EN5336QI should be clear of any metal except for the large thermal pad. The “grayed-out” area in Figure 5 represents the area that should be clear of any metal (traces, vias, or planes), on the top layer of the PCB. Figure 6 shows the recommended PCB footprint for this device.

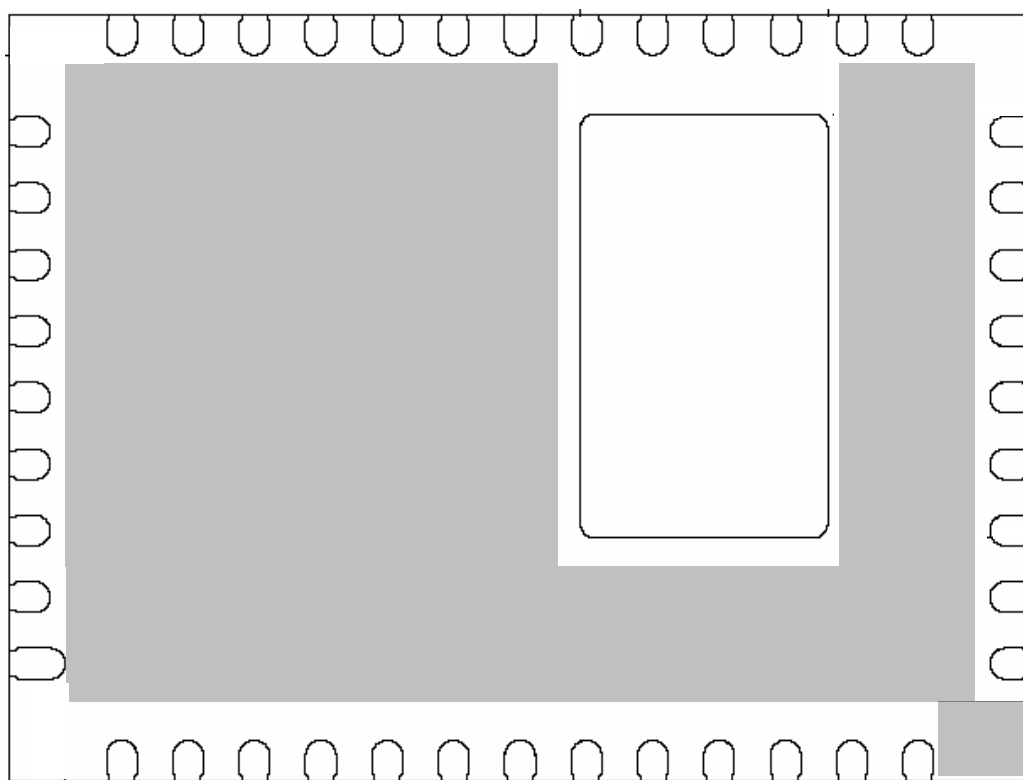


Figure 5. Lead-Frame exposed metal. Grey area highlights exposed metal that is not to be mechanically or electrically connected to the PCB.

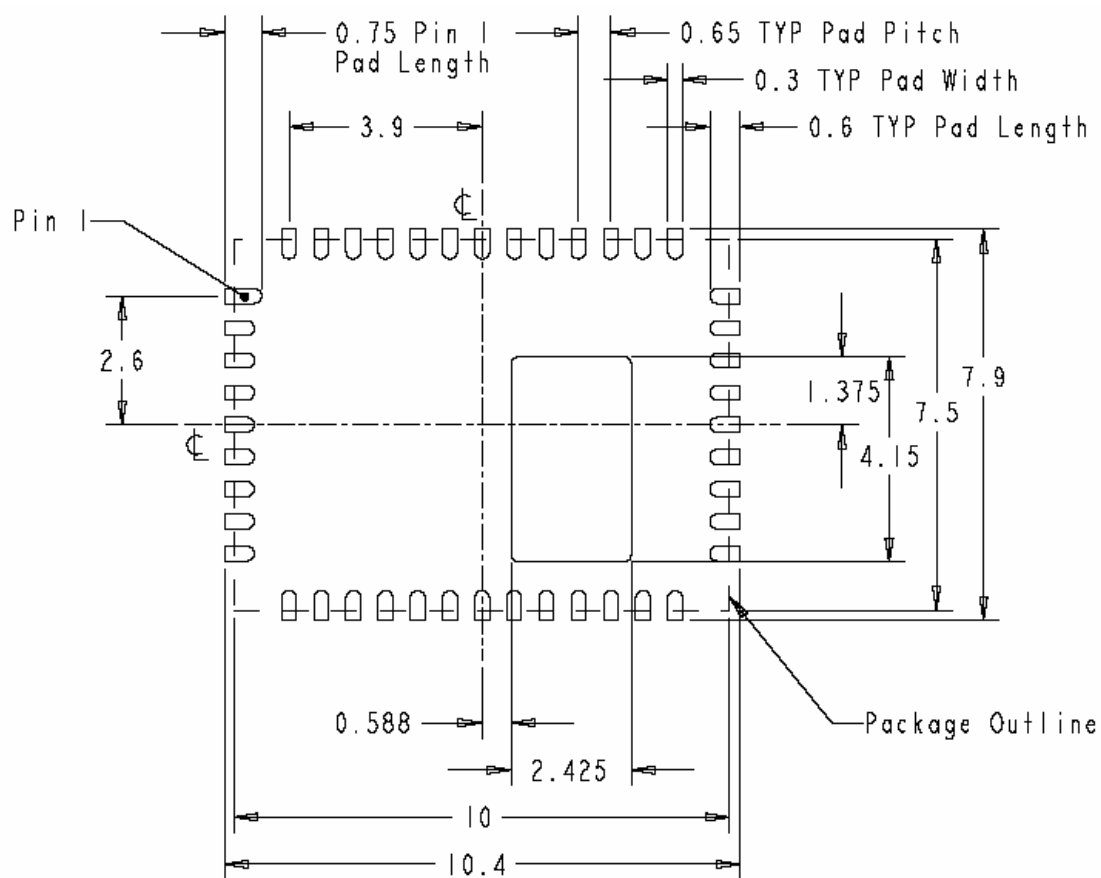


Figure 6. Recommended PCB footprint.

Package Dimensions

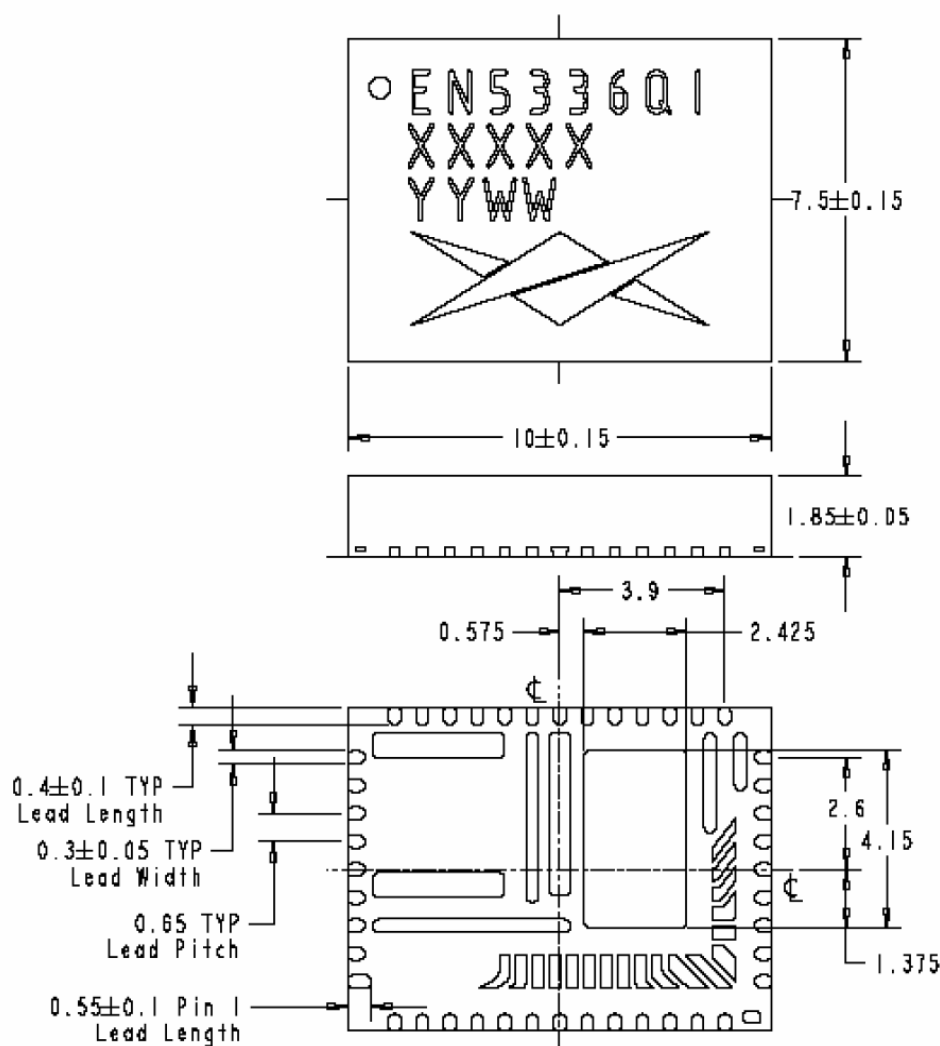


Figure 7. Package dimensions.

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