

1.2MHZ, 14V Step-up DC/DC Converter

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The JTM2201 is a high frequency, high efficiency DC to DC converter with an integrated 4A, 0.1Ω power switch capable of providing an output voltage up to 14V. The fixed 1.2MHz allows the use of small external inductions and capacitors and provides fast transient response. It integrates Soft start, Comp., only need few components outside.

FEATURES

2.3V to 6V input voltage Rangel
 Efficiency up to 96%
 14V Boost converter with 4A switch current
 1.2Mhz fixed Switching Frequency
 Integrated soft-start
 Thermal Shutdown
 Under voltage Lockout
 ESD 8KV Pass(HBM)
 8-Pin MSOP Package

APPLICATIONS

- Handheld Devices
- GPS Receiver
- Digital Still Camera
- Portable Applications
- DSL Modem
- PCMCIA Card
- TFT LCD Bias Supply

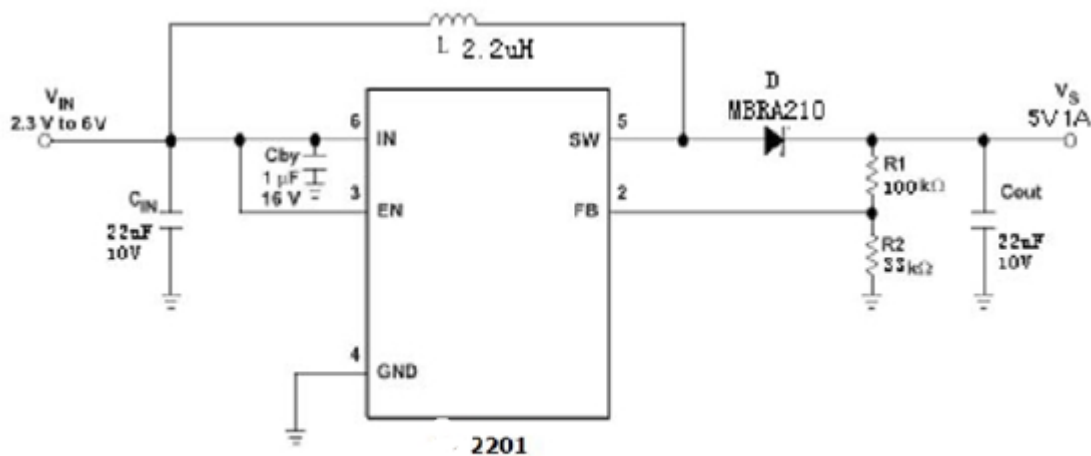


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit1..

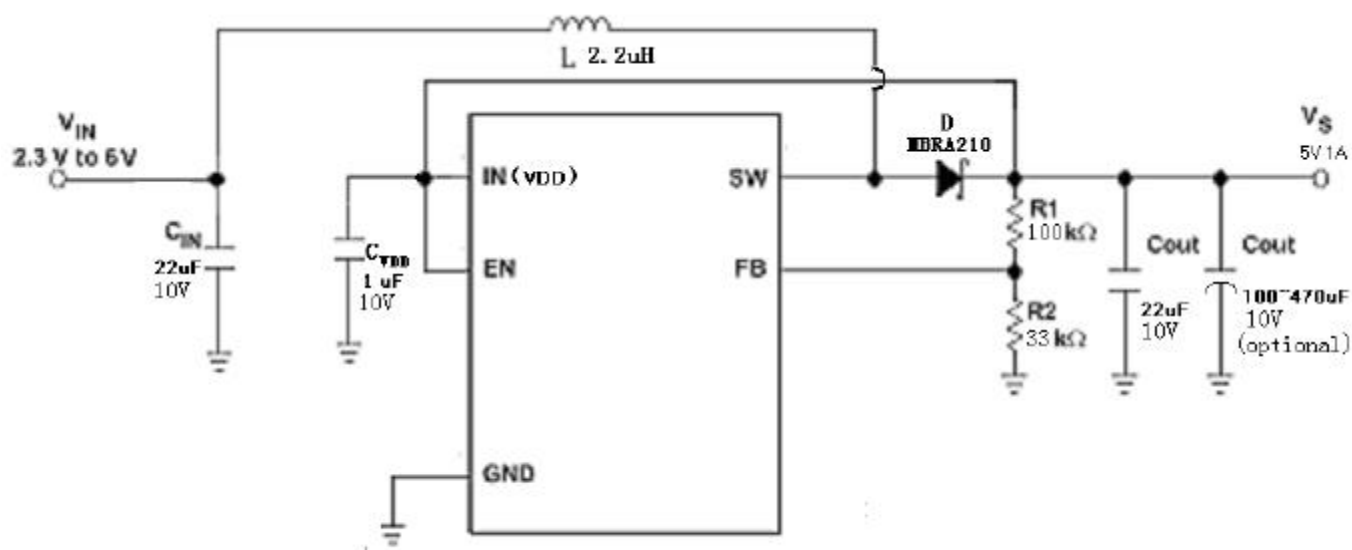
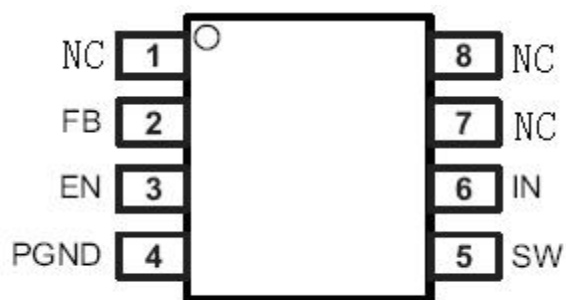


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit2

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	TEMP RANGE	SWITCHING FREQUENCY	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	ILIM (A)	PACKAGE	PINS
	-40°C to 85°C	1.2MHz	ADJ	4	MSOP	8

PIN CONFIGURATION



8-PIN 4.9mm x 3mm x 1.1mm MSOP

Figure 3. PIN Configuration

PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	PIN DESCRIPTION
1	NC	Not use
2	FB	Feedback pin

3	EN	Shutdown control input., Connect this pin to logic high level to enable the device
4	PGND	Power ground
5	SW	Switch pin
6	IN	Input power supply pin
7	NC	Not use
8	NC	Not use

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note: Do not exceed these limits to prevent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for long periods may affect device reliability.)

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Supply Voltage V_{IN}	-0.3 to 6.5	V
FB, EN Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$	V
SW Voltage	$V_{IN}+0.3$ to 15V	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 85	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{IN} = 3.6V$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		2.3		6.0	V
Boost output voltage range	V_{out}		14			V
Operating Supply Current	I_{SUPPLY}	$V_{FB} = 1.5V$, $EN = V_{in}$, $I_{Load} = 0$		75	135	μA
Shutdown Supply Current		$V_{EN} = 0V$, $V_{IN} = 4.2V$		0.1	1	
Regulated Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}		1.21	1.24	1.27	V
Peak Inductor Current	I_{PEAK}			4.0		A
Oscillator Frequency	F_{OSC}		0.9	1.2	1.5	MHz
Rds(ON) of N-channel FET		$I_{SW} = -100mA$		0.1	0.2	OJT
Enable Threshold		$V_{IN} = 2.3V$ to $5.5V$	0.3	1	1.5	V

Enable Leakage Current			-0.1		0.1	μA
SW Leakage Current		$V_{\text{EN}} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{SW}} = 0\text{V}$ or 5V , $V_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{V}$			1	μA

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

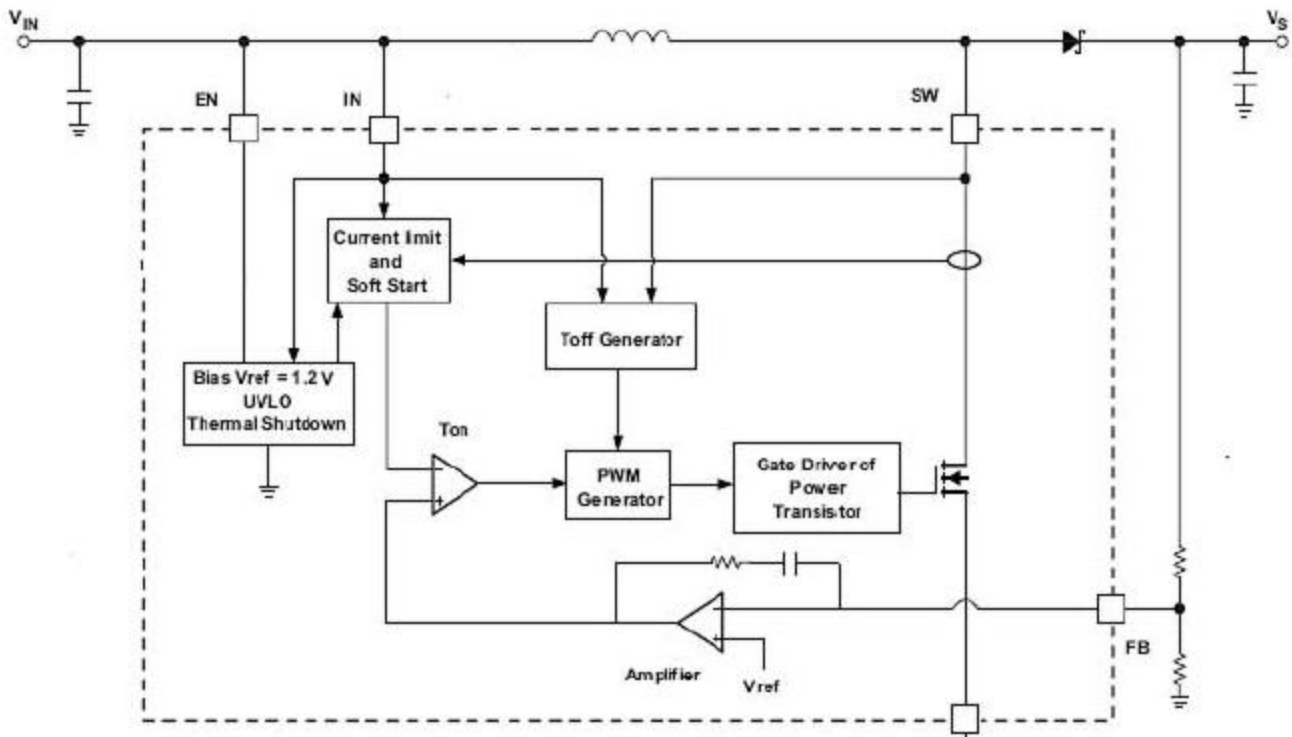


Figure 4. Functional Block Diagram

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

NORMAL OPERATION

The boost converter is designed for output voltage up to 14V with a switch peak current limit of 4.0 A. The device, which operates in a current mode scheme with quasi-constant frequency, is externally 1.2MHz and the minimum input voltage is 2.3 V. To control the inrush current at start-up a soft-start pin is available.

During the on-time, the voltage across the inductor causes the current in it to rise. When the current reaches a threshold value set by the internal GM amplifier, the power transistor is turned off, the energy stored into the inductor is then released and the current flows through the Schottky diode towards the output of the boost converter. The off-

time is fixed for a certain V_{in} and V_{S} , and therefore maintains the same frequency when varying these parameters.

However, for different output loads, the frequency may slightly change due to the voltage drop across the R_{dson} of the power transistor which will have an effect on the voltage across the inductor and thus on T_{on} (T_{off} remains fixed). Some slight frequency changes might also appear with a fixed output load due to the fact that the output voltage V_{S} is not sensed directly but via the SW Pin, which affects accuracy.

Because of the quasi-constant frequency behavior of the device, the JTM2201 eliminates the need for an internal oscillator and slope

JTM2201

compensation, which provides better stability for the system over a wide of input and output voltages range, and more stable and accurate current limiting operation compared to boost converters operating with a conventional PWM scheme .The JTM2201 topology has also the benefits of providing very good load and line regulations, and excellent load transient response.

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

To avoid mis-operation of the device at low input

voltages an under voltage lockout is included that disables the device, if the input voltage falls below 2.2V

THERMAL SHUTDOWN

A thermal shutdown is implemented to prevent damages due to excessive heat and power dissipation. Typically the thermal shutdown threshold is 150°C .When the thermal shutdown is triggered the device stops switching until the temperature falls below typically 136°C .Then the device starts switching again.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

INDUCTOR SELECTION

In normal operation, the inductor maintains continuous current to the output. The inductor current has a ripple that is dependent on the inductance value. The high inductance reduces the ripple current.

Selected inductor by actual application:

<i>Manufa cturer</i>	<i>Part Number</i>	<i>Inductanc e</i>	<i>DRC max (OJTM's)</i>	<i>Dimensions L*W*H(mm3)</i>
Murata	LQH44PN	2.2	0.049	4*4*1.7
		3.3	0.065	
		4.7	0.08	
		10	0.16	
	LQH5BP	2.2	0.030	5*5*2
		3.3	0.044	
		4.7	0.058	
		10	0.106	
TDK	SPM6530T	2.2	0.017	7.1*6.5*3
		3.3	0.027	
		4.7	0.036	
	VLP6045 LT	2.2	0.020	6*6*4.5
		3.3	0.025	
		4.7	0.029	
		10	0.055	
WURTH	744373 24022	2.2	0.061	4.4*4.05
	744777004	4.7	0.025	7.3*7.3*4.5

Table 1. Recommend Surface Mount Inductors

If output voltage is 5V, you can use 2.2uH~ 4.7uH, If output voltage is 12V, 4.7uH~ 10uH is OK,

Normal application: Input 3.3V (3.6V or 4.2V) to Output 5V 9V 12V;
Input 5V to Output 9V 12V

Notes: Please select inductor according to **I** in. The IL need to be **1.5~2*I** in. For getting higher efficiency, need to use low DRC inductors.

INPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

The input capacitor reduces input voltage ripple to the converter, low ESR ceramic capacitor is highly recommended. For most applications, A 22uF or two 10uF ceramic capacitor is used. The input capacitor should be placed as close as possible to VIN and GND. If use typical application circuit 2 for 5Vout, suggest to add one 1uF between Pin-IN and GND and make sure this capacitor close to Pin-IN. Such as Murata GRM21BR60J226\ GRM21BR60J106 or TDK C3216X5R1A226M\ C3216X5R1A106M

OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

A low ESR output capacitor is required in order to maintain low output voltage ripple. In the case of ceramic output capacitors, capacitor ESR is very small and does not contribute to the ripple, so a lower capacitance value is acceptable when ceramic capacitors are used. A 22uF or two 22uF、two 10uF ceramic output capacitor is suitable for most applications. Such as GRM21BR60J226 or TDK C3216X5R1A226M

OUTPUT VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING

In the adjustable version, the output voltage is set by a resistive divider according to the following equation:

$$R_1 = R_2 \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{1.24} - 1 \right)$$

Typically choose R2=10K and determine R1 from the following equation:

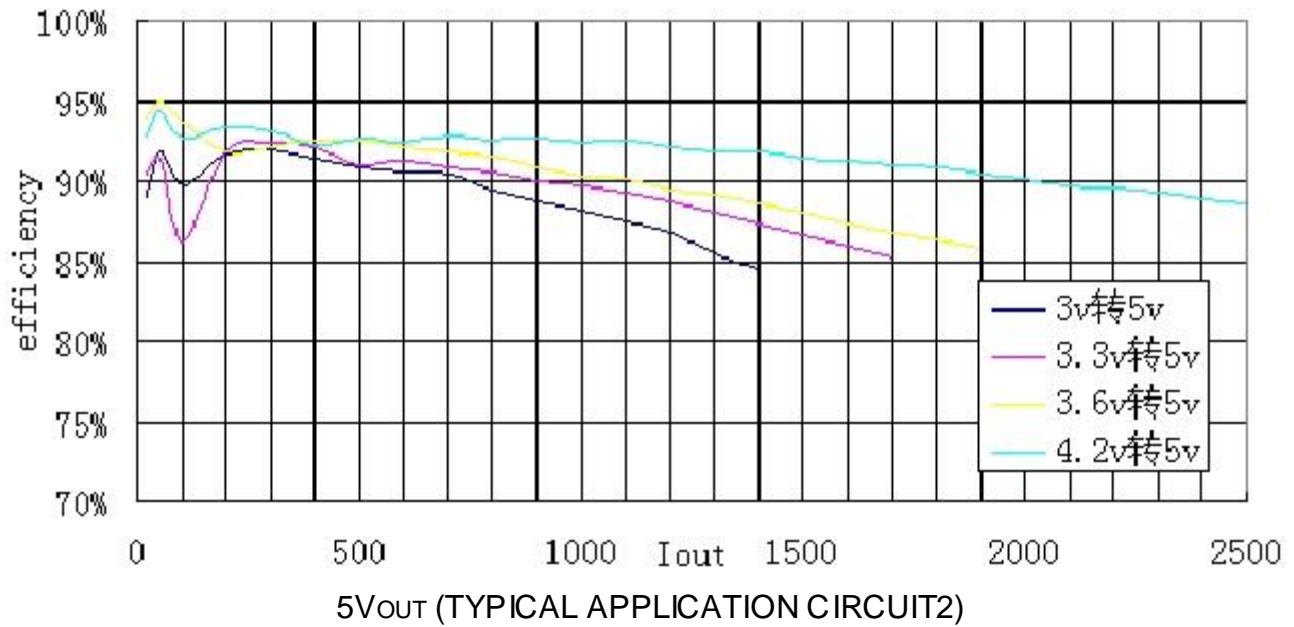
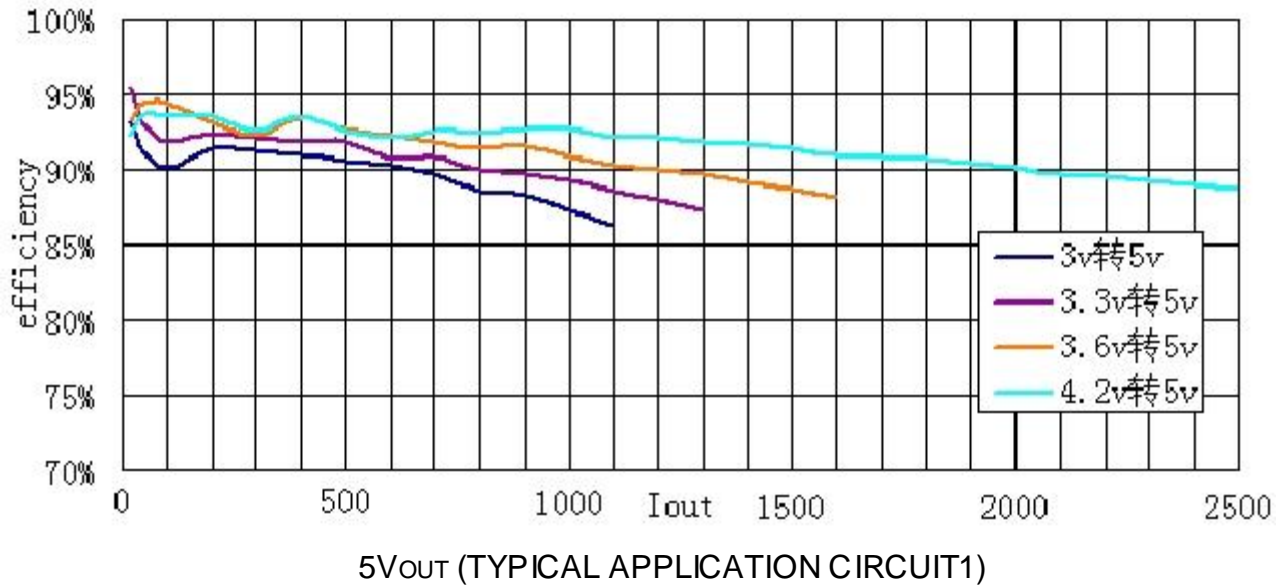
DIODE SELECTION

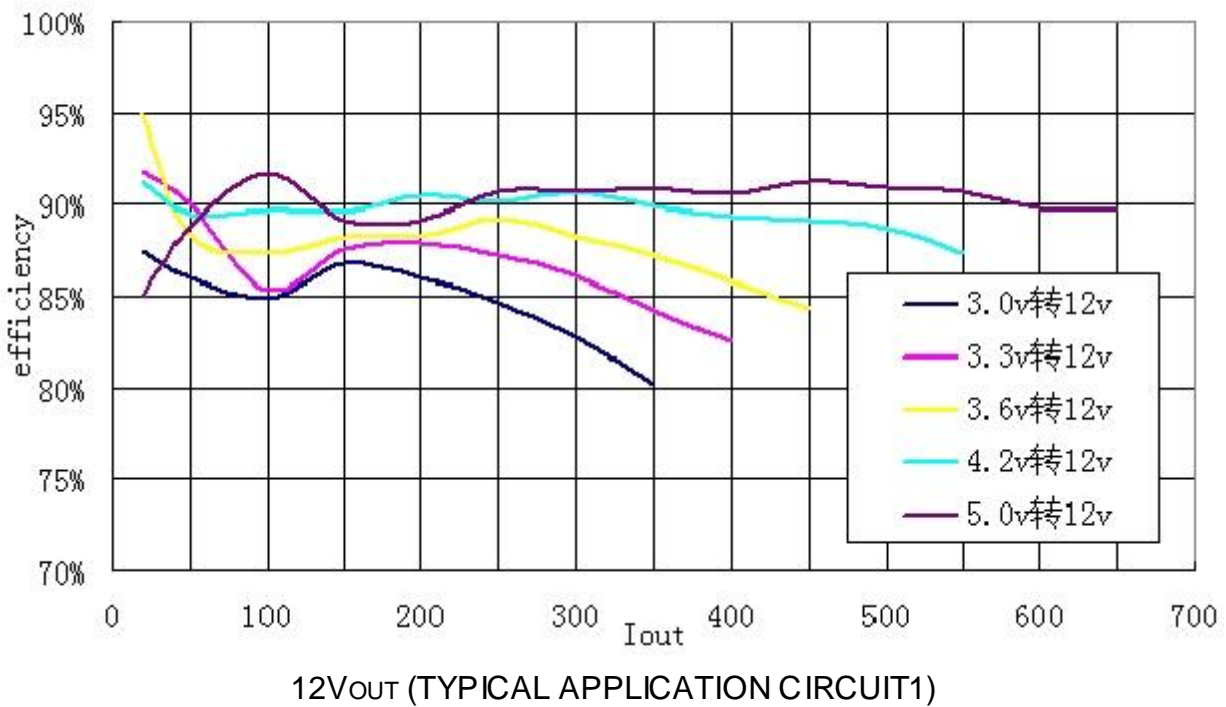
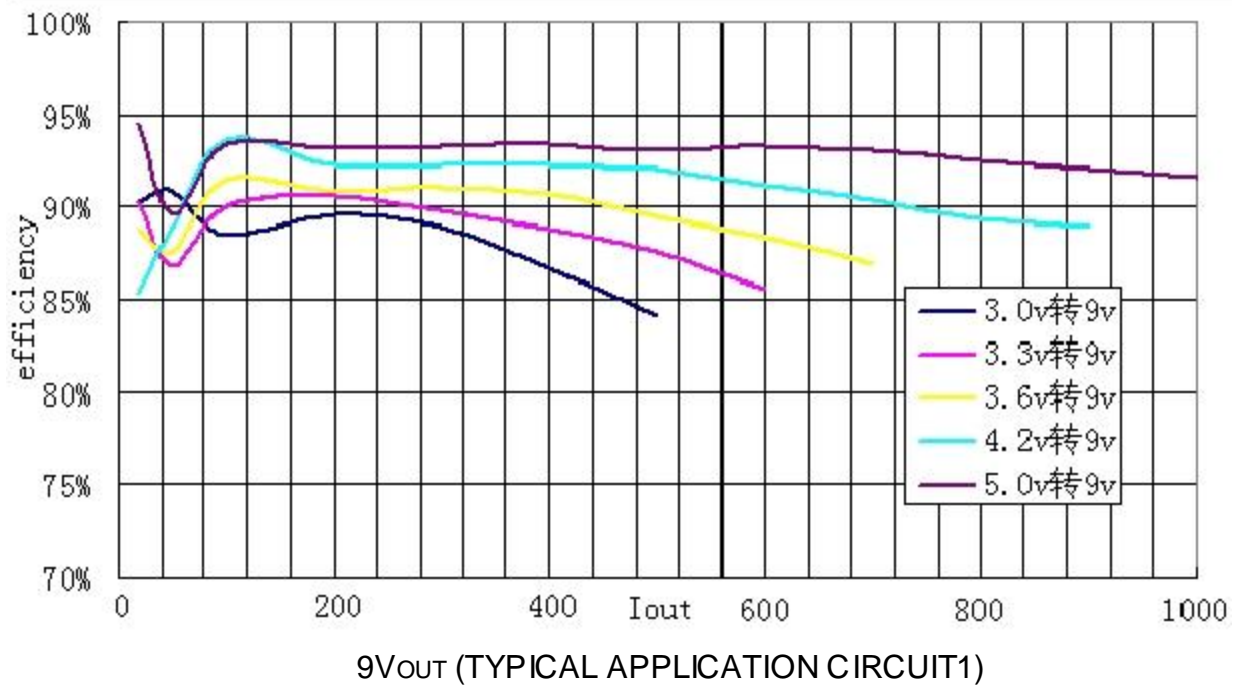
According to max Iout and max Vout, you can select suitable diode. Normally we select diode If=(1.5~2)*Ioutmax and VR=(1.5~2)*Voutmax. For high efficiency, suggest that you select low Vf Schottky diode.

For example, 3.3V~4.2Vin 5V 1Aout, you can select MBRA210LT3 or SS34. Using MBRA210LT3, you can get higher efficiency.

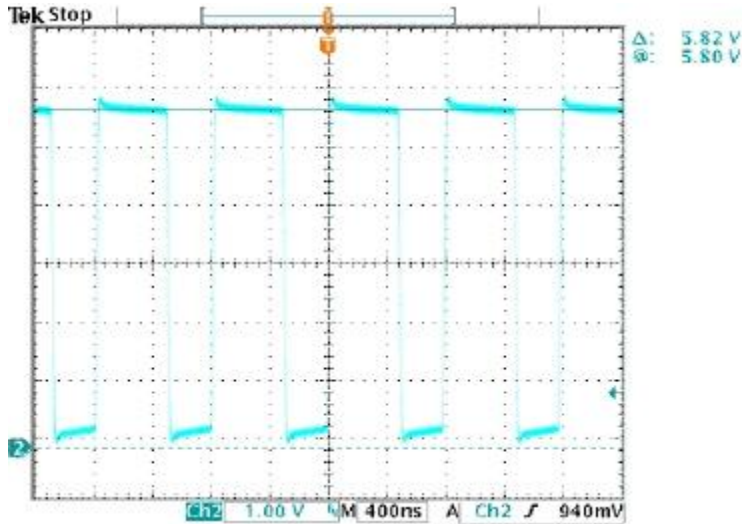
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

($L=2.2\mu\text{H}$ -SPM6530T2R2, $C_{\text{IN}}=22\mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{OUT}}=22\mu\text{F}$, $D=\text{MBRA210LT3}$ $V_{\text{in}}=3.6\text{V}$ $V_{\text{out}}=5\text{V}$ if not mentioned)

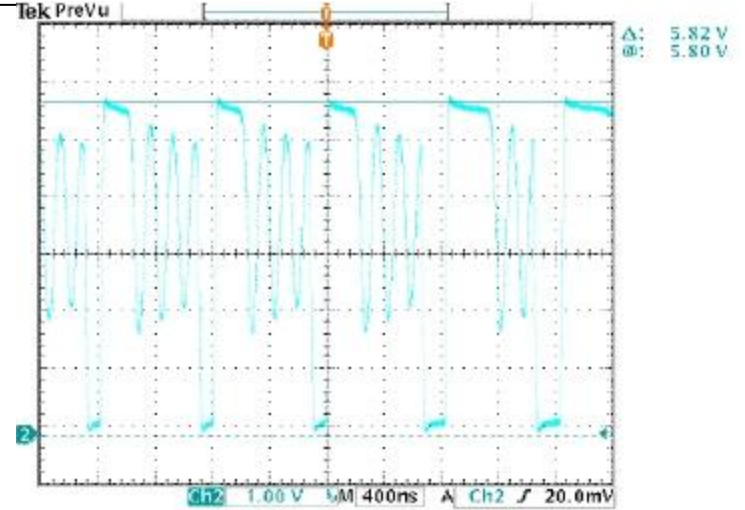


**NOTES:**

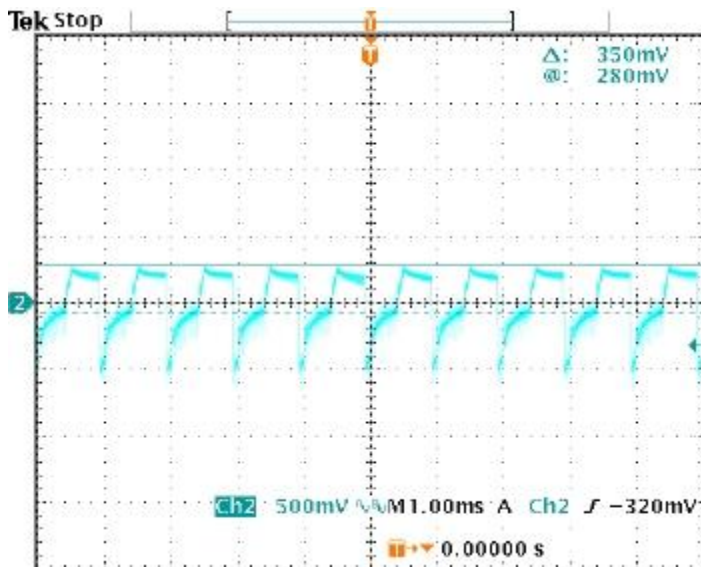
The efficiency is tested under normal temperature, the actual current driver capability is 70% ~90% of the max current in sheet consider of high temperature surrounding status



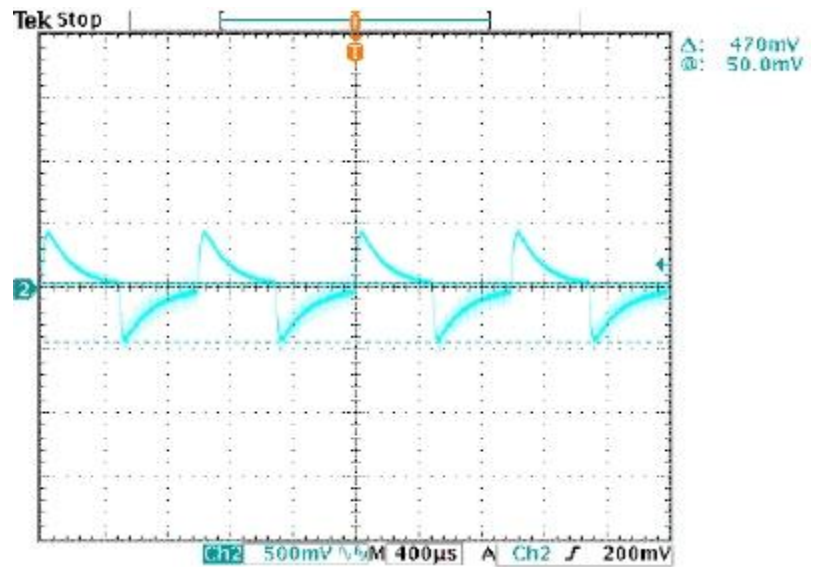
PWM SWITCHING CONTINUOUS
CONDUCTION MODE



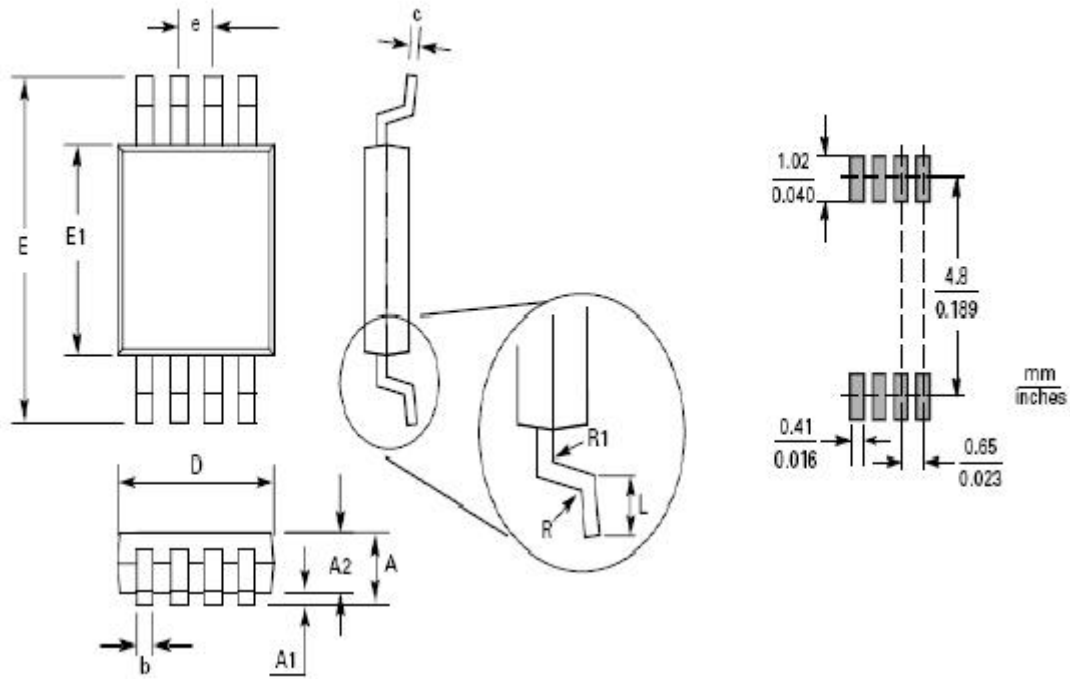
PWM SWITCHING DISCONTINUOUS
CONDUCTION MODE



LOAD TRANSIENT WAVE(5V_{OUT} 0A~1A)



LOAD TRANSIENT WAVE(5V_{OUT} 0.2A~1A)

PACKAGE OUTLINE**MSOP8 PACKAGE OUTLINE AND DIMENSIONS**

DIM	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	-	1.10	-	0.0433
A1	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.006
A2	0.75	0.95	0.0295	0.0374
b	0.25	0.40	0.010	0.0157
c	0.13	0.23	0.005	0.009
D	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
E	4.90 BSC		0.193 BSC	
E1	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
e	0.65 BSC		0.025 BSC	
L	0.40	0.70	0.0157	0.0192
R	0.07	-	0.0027	-
R1	0.07	-	0.0027	-

PROUCT CHANGE NOTICE LIST

NO	Updated date	Version update	Update content
1	2012-8-2	Rev 0.1	Create datasheet
2	2012-8-14	Rev 0.2	Update efficiency data
3	2012-10-24	Rev 0.3	Update capacity selection
4	2012-11-30	Rev 0.4	Update Electrical Characteristics