

# 6MHz, 600mA Synchronous Step-Down Regulator

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SGM6022 is a 6MHz, step-down switching voltage regulator, with 600mA output current capability, that delivers a fixed output from an input voltage supply of 2.5V to 5.5V. Using an architecture with synchronous rectification, the SGM6022 is capable of delivering a peak efficiency of 90%, while maintaining efficiency over 80% at load currents as low as 1mA.

The regulator operates at a nominal fixed frequency of 6MHz, which reduces the value of the external components to as low as 470nH for the output inductor and 4.7µF for the output capacitor.

At moderate and light loads, pulse frequency modulation (PFM) is used to operate the device in power-save mode with a typical quiescent current of 22µA. Even with such a low quiescent current, the part exhibits excellent transient response during large load swings. At higher loads, the system automatically switches to fixed-frequency control, operating at 6MHz. Its output could be programmed to four different voltages, as well as two different on/off delay times, making it ideal for designing primary supply.

The SGM6022 is available in a Green TDFN-2×2-6L package. It operates over an ambient temperature range of -40 $^{\circ}$ C to +125 $^{\circ}$ C.

### **FEATURES**

- 600mA Output Current Capability
- 22µA Typical Quiescent Current
- 6MHz Fixed Frequency Operation
- Best-in-Class Load Transient Response
- Best-in-Class Efficiency
- 2.5V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- Precision Preset Voltage Selectable from 4 Preset
  Voltages in 1.02V ~ 3V Range
- Output Voltage Programmable in Operation
- Low Ripple Light-Load PFM Mode
- Internal Soft-Start
- Input Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Thermal Shutdown and Overload Protection
- Output Discharge
- Available in a Green TDFN-2×2-6LPackage
- -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

# **APPLICATIONS**

3G, 4G, WiFi, WiMAX, and WiBro Data Cards Tablets DSC, DVC Netbooks, Ultra-Mobile PCs

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

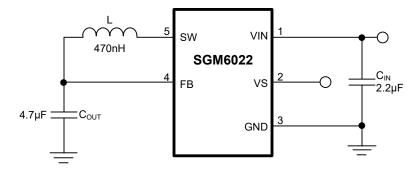
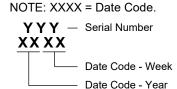


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

# PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	PACKING OPTION
SGM6022-1	TDFN-2×2-6L	-40°C to +125°C	SGM6022-1XTDI6G/TR	GDA XXXX	Tape and Reel, 3000
SGM6022-2	TDFN-2×2-6L	-40°C to +125°C	SGM6022-2XTDI6G/TR	GDB XXXX	Tape and Reel, 3000
SGM6022-3	TDFN-2×2-6L	-40°C to +125°C	SGM6022-3XTDI6G/TR	GH8 XXXX	Tape and Reel, 3000
SGM6022-4	TDFN-2×2-6L	-40°C to +125°C	SGM6022-4XTDI6G/TR	GDC XXXX	Tape and Reel, 3000

#### MARKING INFORMATION



#### **SELECTABLE MODEL**

MODEL	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	V1 (V)	V2 (V)	V3 (V)
SGM6022-1	1.25	1.2	1.1	1.02
SGM6022-2	3	2.8	2.4	2
SGM6022-3	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8
SGM6022-4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2

Green (RoHS & HSF): SG Micro Corp defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your SGMICRO representative directly.

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Input Voltage	0.3V to 6.5V
Voltage on SW and VS	0.3V to $V_{IN}$ + 0.3V $^{(3)}$
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	+260°C
ESD Susceptibility	
HBM	4000V
MM	400V

NOTE: 3. Lesser of 6.5V or  $V_{IN}$  + 0.3V.

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Inductor, L	470nH
Input Capacitor, C <sub>IN</sub>	2.2µF
Output Capacitor, C <sub>OUT</sub>	4.7µF
Supply Voltage Range	2.5V to 5.5V
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +125°C

#### **OVERSTRESS CAUTION**

Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability. Functional operation of the device at any conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions section is not implied.

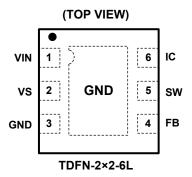
#### **ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION**

This integrated circuit can be damaged if ESD protections are not considered carefully. SGMICRO recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because even small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet the published specifications.

#### **DISCLAIMER**

SG Micro Corp reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, or specifications without prior notice.

# **PIN CONFIGURATION**



# **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	VIN	Input Voltage. Connect to input power source.
2	VS	Voltage Selection and Programming Input. Pull this pin up for period > $(t_{BLANK} + t_{SS})$ to start from shutdown state to output a default voltage or a programmable voltage, and pull this pin down for period > $t_{STOP}$ to select the default voltage or shut down its operation. This pin internally ties to a bias that is slightly higher than logic low threshold unless in shutdown state, which keeps it stay as logic high even when the external control IO is in Hi-Z status.
3	GND	Ground. Power and IC ground. All signals are referenced to this pin.
4	FB	Feedback/V <sub>OUT</sub> . Connect to output voltage.
5	SW	Switching Node. Connect to output inductor.
6	IC	For Internal Connection.
Exposed Pad	GND	Connect to GND.

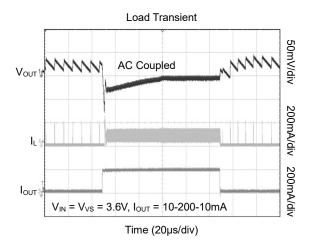
# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

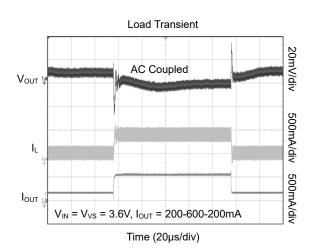
(Minimum and maximum values are at  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{VS}$  = 2.5V to 5.5V, Full = -40°C to +125°C; typical values are at  $V_{IN}$  =  $V_{VS}$  = 3.6V,  $V_{A}$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

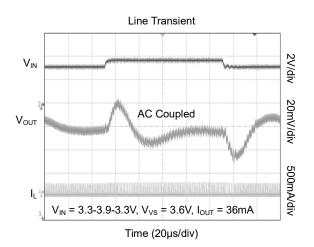
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TEMP	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power Supplies			<u> </u>	•	•		•
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>		Full	2.5		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	ΙQ	No Load, Not Switching	Full		22	40	μΑ
Shutdown Supply Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	VS = GND	+25°C		0.45	1	μΑ
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	V <sub>UVLO</sub>	Rising V <sub>IN</sub>	+25°C		2.15	2.42	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>UVHYST</sub>		+25°C		150		mV
VS Logic Input	•	•	<b>'</b>		•	•	•
Enable High-Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		Full	1.0			V
Enable Low-Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>		Full			0.15	V
Switching	•		•	•	•	•	•
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6V, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	+25°C	5.5	6	6.5	MHz
Output							
		V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.5V to 5.5V	Full	1.201	1.250	1.277	- V
Output Valtage	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		Full	1.150	1.200	1.226	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		Full	1.056	1.100	1.126	
			Full	0.976	1.000	1.047	
Soft-Start	t <sub>ss</sub>	From VS Rising Edge	+25°C		200		μs
Output Driver	•						
PMOS On Resistance	Б	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>GS</sub> = 3.6V	+25°C		350		mΩ
NMOS On Resistance	R <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	$V_{IN} = V_{GS} = 3.6V$	+25°C		250		mΩ
PMOS Peak Current Limit	I <sub>LIM(OL)</sub>		+25°C	1630	1900	2130	mA
Output Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DIS</sub>	VS = GND	+25°C		230		Ω
Thermal Shutdown	T <sub>TSD</sub>				160		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	T <sub>HYS</sub>				15		°C
Digital VS Interface							
Power-On Blanking Time	t <sub>BLANK</sub>		+25°C		40		ms
VS Change Stop Time	t <sub>STOP</sub>		+25°C	2	2.5	3	ms
Shutdown Delay	t <sub>OFF</sub>		+25°C	90	110	130	ms
t <sub>OFF</sub> Hold On Time	t <sub>OFF-HOLD</sub>		+25°C	35	45	55	ms
Effective Pulse Time	t <sub>PULSE</sub>		+25°C	0.15		2.8	ms

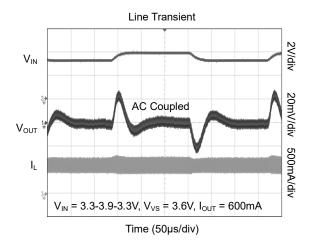
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

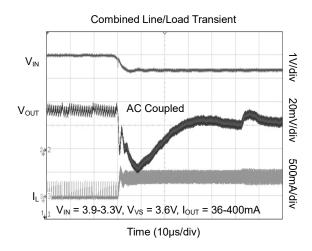
 $V_{IN} = V_{VS} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ , unless otherwise noted.

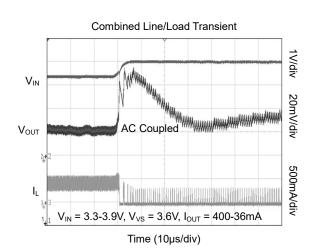






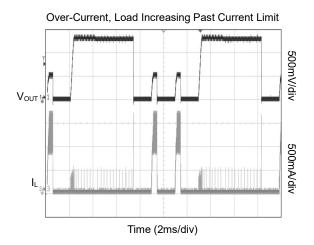


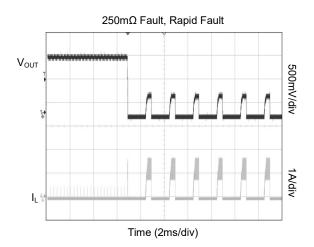




# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

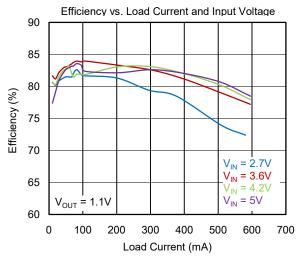
 $V_{\text{IN}}$  =  $V_{\text{VS}}$  = 3.6V,  $T_{\text{A}}$  = +25°C,  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  = 1.2V, unless otherwise noted.

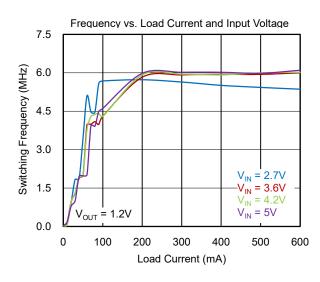


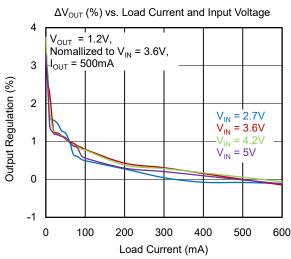


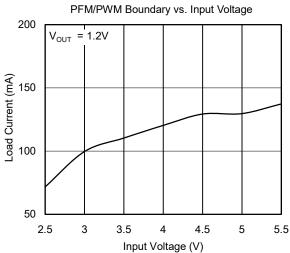
# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

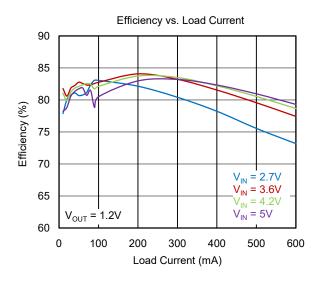
 $V_{IN} = V_{VS} = 3.6V$ ,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ , unless otherwise noted.











# **OPERATION DESCRIPTION**

The SGM6022 is a 6MHz, step-down switching voltage regulator available in 600mA option that delivers a fixed output from an input voltage supply of 2.5V to 5.5V. Using an architecture with synchronous rectification, the SGM6022 is capable of delivering a peak efficiency of 90%, while maintaining efficiency over 80% at load currents as low as 1mA.

The regulator operates at a nominal fixed frequency of 6MHz, which reduces the value of the external components to as low as 470nH for the output inductor and  $4.7\mu F$  for the output capacitor. In addition, the PWM modulator can be synchronized to an external frequency source.

#### **Control Scheme**

The SGM6022 uses a non-linear, fixed-frequency PWM modulator to deliver a fast load transient response, while maintaining a constant switching frequency over a wide range of operating conditions. The regulator performance is independent of the output capacitor ESR, allowing for the use of ceramic output capacitors. Although this type of operation normally results in a switching frequency that varies with input voltage and load current, an internal frequency loop holds the switching frequency constant over a large range of input voltages and load currents.

For very light loads, the SGM6022 operates in PFM mode. Transition between PWM and PFM is seamless, allowing for a smooth transition between DCM and CCM.

Combined with exceptional transient response characteristics, the very low quiescent current of the controller maintains high efficiency, even at very light loads, while preserving fast transient response for applications requiring tight output regulation.

#### Soft-Start

Raising VS above its threshold voltage activates the part and starts the soft-start cycle. During soft-start, the internal reference is ramped using an exponential RC shape to prevent overshoot of the output voltage. Current limiting minimizes inrush during soft-start.

The current-limit fault response protects the IC in the event of an over-current condition present during soft-start. As a result, the IC may fail to start if heavy load is applied during startup.

#### **Current Limit, Fault Shutdown, and Restart**

A heavy load or short circuit on the output causes the current in the inductor to increase until a maximum current threshold is reached in the high-side switch. Upon reaching this point, the high-side switch turns off, preventing high currents from causing damage. The regulator triggers an over current fault, causing the regulator to shut down for about 1.3ms, and the soft-start circuit attempts to restart and produces an over-current fault after about 200µs.

The closed-loop peak-current limit is not the same as the open-loop tested current limit,  $I_{\text{LIM(OL)}}$ , in the electrical characteristics table. This is primarily due to the effect of propagation delays of the IC current limit comparator.

#### **Effective Pulse at VS Pin**

A pulse with width less than  $t_{\text{PULSE}}$  is treated as an effective pulse. Consecutive pulses will be counted if delay between adjacent pulses is within the  $t_{\text{STOP}}$ . Please refer to Figure 2 for a graphical explanation.

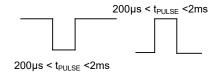


Figure 2. Effective Pulse at VS Pin

# **OPERATION DESCRIPTION (continued)**

#### **VS Pin Interface Functions**

In order to enable the IC from shutdown mode, two conditions must be met:

- 1. VIN voltage is higher than UVLO threshold.
- 2. VS pin is floating or VS pin stays logic high for at least  $t_{\text{BLANK}}$  +  $t_{\text{SS}}$  time.

After that, the pulses at VS pin become effective and can be used to shut down the IC or program the output voltage. The following are the three cases that the VS pin affects the regulator:

1. 1 pulse followed by VS pin being low for longer than  $t_{\text{OFF}}$  will shut down the regulator.

During the  $t_{\text{OFF-HOLD}}$  time after shutdown, the pulses applied to VS Pin are ignored.

To restart the regulator, the VS pin must be pulled high for at least t<sub>SS</sub> time.

- 2.  $2\sim5$  pulses followed by VS pin being high for longer than  $t_{\text{OFF}}$  will set the output voltage to the default, V1, V2 and V3 respectively.
- 3. 2 or more pulses followed by VS pin being low for longer than  $t_{\text{OFF}}$  will set the output voltage to the default value.

Other pulse patterns will have no effects on the IC.

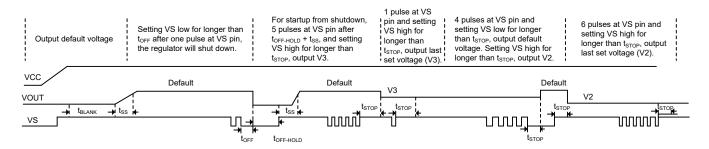


Figure 3. Program Output Voltage via VS Pin

## **Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)**

When the input voltage is below the UVLO threshold, the device is shut down. If the input voltage rises above the UVLO threshold plus hysteresis, the IC will restart.

#### Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

A thermal shutdown function is implemented to prevent damage caused by excessive heat and power dissipation. Once a temperature of typically +160°C is exceeded, the device is shut down. The device is released from shutdown automatically when the junction temperature decreases by +15°C.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Selecting the Inductor

The output inductor must meet both the required inductance and the energy-handling capability of the application. The inductor value affects average current limit, the PWM-to-PFM transition point, output voltage ripple, and efficiency.

The ripple current ( $\Delta I$ ) of the regulator is:

$$\Delta I \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot (\frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L \cdot f_{SW}}) \tag{1}$$

The maximum average load current,  $I_{MAX(LOAD)}$ , is related to the peak current limit,  $I_{LIM(PK)}$ , by the ripple current, given by:

$$I_{\text{MAX(LOAD)}} = I_{\text{LIM(PK)}} - (\frac{\Delta I}{2})$$
 (2)

The transition between PFM and PWM operation is determined by the point at which the inductor valley current crosses zero. The regulator DC current when the inductor current crosses zero,  $I_{DCM}$ , is:

$$I_{DCM} = \frac{\Delta I}{2}$$
 (3)

The SGM6022 is optimized for operation with L = 470nH, but is stable with inductances up to  $1\mu$ H (nominal). The inductor should be rated to maintain at least 80% of its value at  $I_{LIM(PK)}$ .

Efficiency is affected by the inductor DCR and inductance value. Decreasing the inductor value for a given physical size typically decreases the DCR; but because  $\Delta I$  increases, the RMS current increases, as do the core and skin effect losses.

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{I_{OUT(DC)}^2 + \frac{\Delta I^2}{12}}$$
 (4)

The increased RMS current produces higher losses through the  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  of the IC MOSFETs, as well as the inductor DCR.

Increasing the inductor value produces lower RMS

currents, but degrades transient response. For a given physical inductor size, increased inductance usually results in an inductor with lower saturation current and higher DCR.

Table 1 shows the effects of inductance higher or lower than the recommended  $1\mu H$  on regulator performance.

Table 1. Effects of Changes in Inductor Value (from 470nH Recommended Value) on Regulator Performance

INDUCTOR VALUE	I <sub>MAX(LOAD)</sub>	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	TRANSIENT RESPONSE
Increase	Increase	Decrease	Degraded
Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Improved

# **Output Capacitor**

Table 2 suggests 0402 capacitors. 0603 capacitors may further improve performance in that the effective capacitance is higher. This improves transient response and output ripple.

Increasing  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  has no effect on loop stability and can therefore be increased to reduce output voltage ripple or to improve transient response. Output voltage ripple,  $\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}$ , is:

$$\Delta V_{\text{OUT}} = \Delta I_{L} \left[ \frac{f_{\text{SW}} \cdot C_{\text{OUT}} \cdot \text{ESR}^{2}}{2 \cdot D \cdot (1 - D)} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot f_{\text{SW}} \cdot C_{\text{OUT}}} \right]$$
 (5)

#### **Input Capacitor**

The 2.2 $\mu$ F ceramic input capacitor should be placed as close as possible between the VIN pin and GND to minimize the parasitic inductance. If a long wire is used to bring power to the IC, additional "bulk" capacitance (electrolytic or tantalum) should be placed between C<sub>IN</sub> and the power source lead to reduce the ringing that can occur between the inductance of the power source leads and C<sub>IN</sub>.

The effective capacitance value decreases as  $V_{\text{IN}}$  increases due to DC bias effects.

Table 2. Recommended Passive Components and their Variation Due to DC Bias

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	VENDOR	MIN	TYP	MAX
L	470nH, 2012,90mΩ, 1.1A	Murata LQM21PNR47MC0 Murata LQM21PNR54MG0 Hitachi Metals HLSI 201210R47	300nH	470nH	520nH
C <sub>IN</sub>	2.2µF, 6.3V, X5R, 0402	Murata or Equivalent GRM155R60J225ME15 GRM188R60J225KE19D	1.0µF	2.2µF	
Соит	4.7µF, X5R, 0402	Murata or Equivalent GRM155R60G475M GRM155R60E475ME760	1.6µF	4.7µF	

# **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

## **PCB Layout Guidelines**

There are only three external components: the inductor and the input and output capacitors. For any step-down switcher IC, including the SGM6022, it is important to place a low-ESR input capacitor very close to the IC, as shown in Figure 4. The input capacitor ensures good input decoupling, which helps reduce noise appearing at the output terminals and ensures that the control

sections of the IC do not behave erratically due to excessive noise. This reduces switching cycle jitter and ensures good overall performance. It is important to place the common GND of  $C_{\text{IN}}$  and  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  as close as possible to the C2 terminal. There is some flexibility in moving the inductor further away from the IC; in that case,  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  should be considered at the  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  terminal.

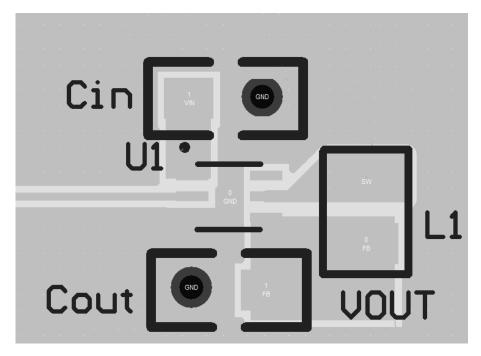


Figure 4. PCB Layout Guidance

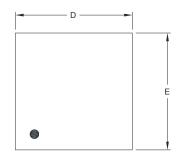
## **REVISION HISTORY**

 $\label{eq:NOTE:page numbers} \ \text{NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.}$ 

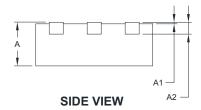
JULY 2020 - REV.A to REV.A.1	Page
Updated the Operating Temperature Range	1, 2, 4
Changes from Original (APRIL 2017) to REV.A	
Changed from product preview to production data	All

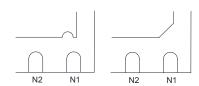


# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS TDFN-2×2-6L



**TOP VIEW** 

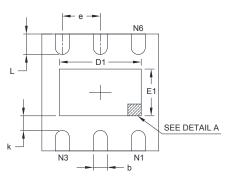




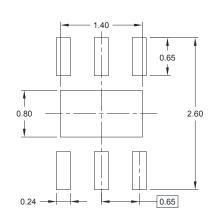
**DETAIL A** 

Pin #1 ID and Tie Bar Mark Options

NOTE: The configuration of the Pin #1 identifier is optional, but must be located within the zone indicated.



#### **BOTTOM VIEW**

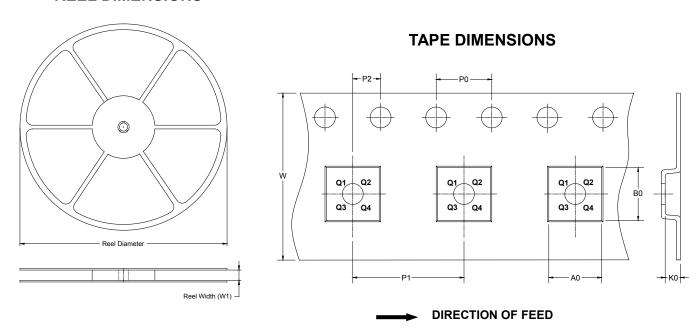


RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)

Symbol		nsions meters		nsions iches	
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.700	0.800	0.028	0.031	
A1	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.002	
A2	0.203	REF	0.008 REF		
D	1.900	2.100	0.075	0.083	
D1	1.100	1.450	0.043	0.057	
Е	1.900	2.100	0.075	0.083	
E1	0.600	0.850	0.024	0.034	
k	0.200	MIN	0.008	3 MIN	
b	0.180	0.300	0.007	0.012	
е	0.650	) TYP	0.026	TYP	
L	0.250	0.450	0.010	0.018	

# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

## **REEL DIMENSIONS**

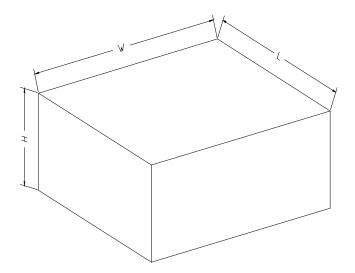


NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

## **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL**

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TDFN-2×2-6L	7"	9.5	2.30	2.30	1.10	4.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	Q1

# **CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

# **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX**

Reel Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton	9
7" (Option)	368	227	224	8	
7"	442	410	224	18	200000

SG Micro Corp SGMICRO www.sg-micro.com