

## **Application Notes: AN\_SY7072**

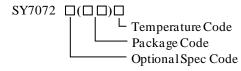
1.8V Minimum Input and 5.5V Maximum Output High Efficiency 2A Valley Current Synchronous Boost

### **General Description**

SY7072 is a high efficient, synchronous, step-up Boost converter designed for one-cell Li-Ion or Li-polymer, or a two to three-cell alkaline Ni-Cd or Ni-MH battery powered applications. It can convert down to 1.8V input voltage. It adopts NMOS for the main switch and PMOS for the synchronous switch.

SY7072 can disconnect the output from input during the shutdown mode. When input voltage exceeds the regulated output voltage, SY7072 enters bypass mode automatically.

### **Ordering Information**



Ordering Number	Package type	Note	
SY7072ABC	SOT23-6		

### **Features**

- 1.8V Minimum Input Voltage
- Adjustable Output Voltage from 1.8V to 5.5V
- Min 2A Valley Current Limit
- 5 µA Typical Quiescent Current
- Load Disconnect During Shutdown
- Low R<sub>DS(ON)</sub> (Main Switch/Synchronous Switch) at 3.3V Output: 100/170mΩ
- Output OVP
- Auto Bypass Mode When  $V_{IN} \ge V_{OUT}$
- RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free
- Compact Package SOT23-6

## **Applications**

 All Single Cell Li or Dual Cell Battery Operated Products as MP-3 Player, PDAs, and Other Portable Equipment.

## **Typical Applications**

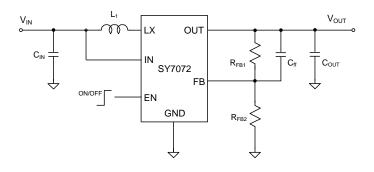


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram

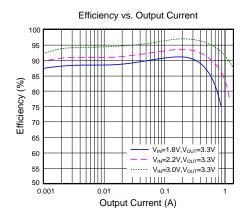
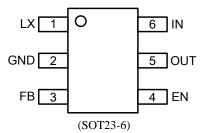


Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Load Current



## Pinout (top view)



Top mark: Uyxyz for SY7072ABC (Device code: Uy, x=year code, y=week code, z=lot number code)

Pin Name	Pin Number	Pin Description		
LX	1	Inductor node. Connect an inductor between the IN pin and the LX pin.		
GND 2 Ground pin.		Ground pin.		
FB	3	Feedback pin. Connect a resistor R <sub>FB1</sub> between OUT and FB, and a resistor R <sub>FB2</sub>		
ГЪ		between FB and GND to program the output voltage. $V_{OUT}=1.2V \times (R_{FB1}/R_{FB2}+1)$ .		
EN 4 Enable pin. Pull high to turn on. Do not leave i		Enable pin. Pull high to turn on. Do not leave it floating.		
OUT	Output pin. Decouple this pin to the GND pin with a minimum of 22 μF ceramic capacitor.	Output pin. Decouple this pin to the GND pin with a minimum of 22 µF ceramic		
001				
IN	6	Input pin.		

## **Block Diagram**

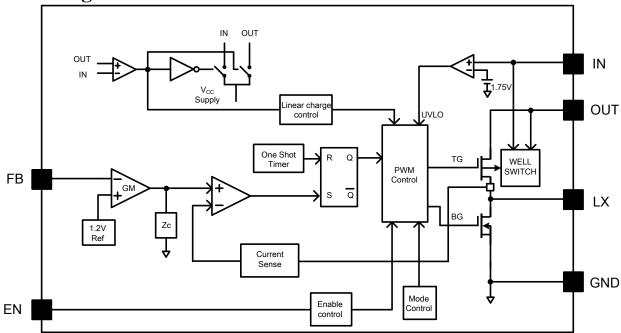


Figure 3. Block Diagram





Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)	
FB, IN, OUT, EN	
LX	
Power Dissipation, $P_D$ @ $T_A$ =25 $\mathcal C$ SOT23-6	1W
Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	
θ JA	100 ℃/W
heta JC	30 ℃/W
Junction Temperature Range	
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260 ℃
Storage Temperature Range	
(*1) LX Voltage tested down to -3V< 20ns	
(*2) LX Voltage tested up to +7V< 20ns	
<b>Recommended Operating Conditions</b> (Note 3)	
IN	1.8V to 5.5V
OUT	1.8V to 5.5V
EN	001
All Other Pins	
Junction Temperature Range	
Ambient Temperature Range	



### **Electrical Characteristics**

 $(V_{IN}=2.4V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=500mA, T_A=25 \, ^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>		1.8		5.5	V
Input UVLO Threshold	$V_{\rm UVLO}$			1.65	1.75	V
Input UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{HYS}$			0.1		V
Quiescent Current $V_{IN}$ $V_{OUT}$	$-I_{\mathrm{Q}}$	$V_{FB}=1.3V, V_{EN}=V_{IN}=2V, V_{OUT}=3.4V$		1 5		μA μA
Shutdown Current	$I_{SHDN}$	V <sub>EN</sub> =0V,V <sub>IN</sub> =2.4V		0.1	1	μA
Linear Charge Current	I <sub>CHARGE</sub>	$V_{OUT} < 0.5 V_{IN}$		1		A
Feedback Reference Voltage	$V_{REF}$		1.182	1.2	1.218	V
Low Side Main FET R <sub>ON</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)1</sub>			100		mΩ
Synchronous FET R <sub>ON</sub>	R <sub>DS(ON)2</sub>			170		mΩ
EN Input Voltage High	$V_{EN,H}$		1.2			V
EN Input Voltage Low	$V_{EN,L}$				0.4	V
EN Leakage Current	I <sub>EN,LK</sub>	$V_{EN}=3.3V$	-1		1	μΑ
Min ON Time	t <sub>ON,MIN</sub>			60		ns
Min OFF Time	t <sub>OFF,MIN</sub>			140		ns
Soft-Start Time	$t_{SS}$			1		ms
Switching Frequency	$F_{SW}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V, CCM		1		MHz
Valley Current Limit	$I_{LMT,VAL}$		2			A
Output Over Voltage Threshold	$V_{OVP}$			5.8		V
Output Over Voltage Hysteresis	V <sub>OVP,HYS</sub>			0.3		V
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	$T_{SD}$			150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$T_{HYS}$			20		°C

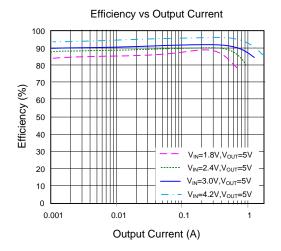
**Note 1**: Stresses beyond the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

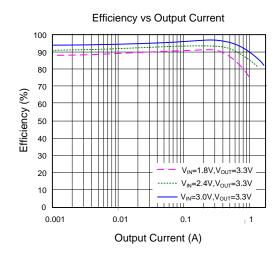
**Note 2**: Package thermal resistance is measured in the natural convection at  $T_A = 25$  °C on a two-layer Silergy Evaluation Board.

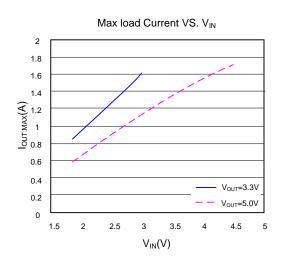
**Note 3:** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

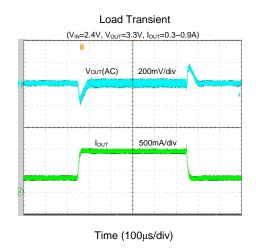


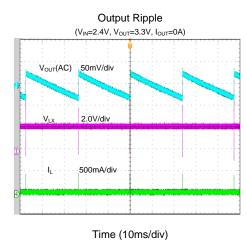
## **Typical Performance Characteristics**

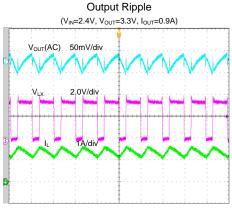




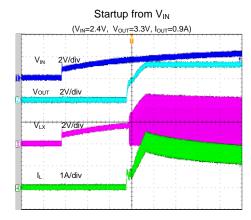




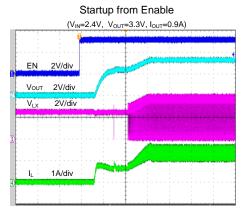




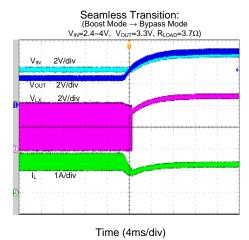




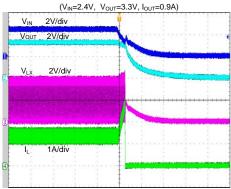
Time (800µs/div)



Time (200µs/div)

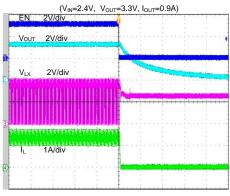


Shutdown from V<sub>IN</sub>



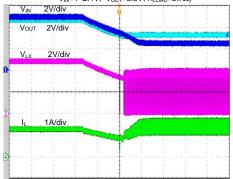
Time (100µs/div)

#### Shutdown from Enable



Time (40µs/div)

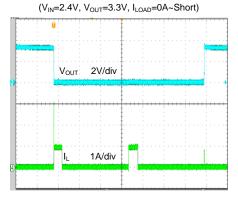
# $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Seamless Transition:} \\ (\text{Bypass Mode} \rightarrow \text{Boost Mode} \\ \forall_{\text{IN}} = 4\text{--}2.4\text{V}, \ \forall_{\text{OUT}} = 3.3\text{V}, \ R_{\text{LOAD}} = 3.7\Omega) \end{array}$



Time (200 µs/div)

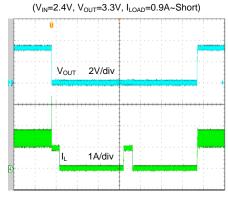


## Short Circuit Protection



Time (20ms/div)

### Short Circuit Protection



Time (20ms/div)



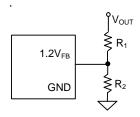
### **Applications Information**

Because of the high integration in the SY7072, the application circuit based on this regulator is rather simple. Only input capacitor  $C_{\text{IN}}$ , output capacitor  $C_{\text{OUT}}$ , inductor L and feedback resistors ( $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ) need to be selected for the targeted applications specifications.

#### Feedback Resistor Dividers R1 and R2:

Choose  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  to program the proper output voltage. To minimize the power consumption under light loads, it is desirable to choose large resistance values for both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . A value of between 100k and 1M is recommended for both resistors. If  $V_{OUT}$  is 3.3V,  $R_1$ =510k is chosen, using following equation, then  $R_2$  can be calculated to be 300k:

$$R_2 = \frac{1.2V}{V_{OUT} - 1.2V} R_1$$



#### **Input Capacitor CIN:**

The ripple current through input capacitor is calculated as:

$$I_{\text{CIN\_RMS}} = \frac{V_{\text{IN}} \cdot (V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}})}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot L \cdot F_{\text{SW}} \cdot V_{\text{OUT}}}$$

To minimize the potential noise problem, we place a typical X5R or a better grade ceramic capacitor really close to the IN and GND pins. Care should be taken to minimize the loop area formed by CIN, and IN/GND pins. In this case, a  $22\,\mu\text{F}$  low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended.

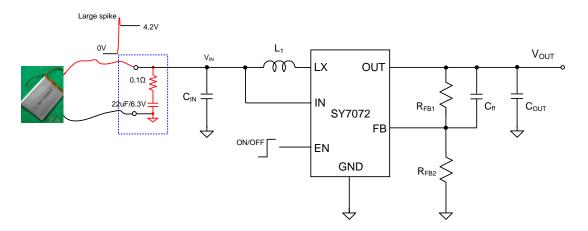
#### **Output Capacitor Cout:**

The output capacitor is selected to handle the output ripple noise requirements. Both steady state ripple and transient requirements must be taken into consideration when selecting this capacitor. For the best performance, it is recommended to use an X5R or a better grade ceramic capacitor with 6.3V rating and greater than 22 µF capacitance.

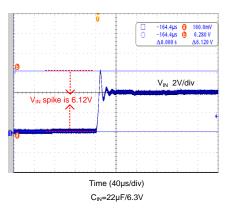
#### **Li-Ion Battery Hot Plug Consideration:**

In the mass production stage, the Li-Ion Battery will always hot plug in between IC IN and GND pin. The hot plug may lead to large voltage spike and even lead to IC EOS fail. To avoid this potential risk, 1pcs  $22\,\mu\text{F}$  ceramic cap serial with  $0.1\Omega$  resister is recommended to absorb the input voltage spike.

With the recommended input absorb solution, the voltage spike can be reduced from 6.12V to 5.2V.







#### **Output Inductor L:**

There are several considerations in choosing this inductor.

1) Choose the inductance to provide the desired ripple current. It is suggested to choose the ripple current to be about 40% of the maximum output current. The inductance is calculated as:

$$L = (\frac{V_{_{IN}}}{V_{_{OUT}}})^2 \frac{(V_{_{OUT}} - V_{_{IN}})}{F_{_{SW}} \times I_{_{OUT,MAX}} \times 40\%}$$

Where  $F_{SW}$  is the switching frequency and  $I_{OUT,MAX}$  is the maximum load current.

The SY7072 regulator is quite tolerant of different ripple current amplitude. Consequently, the final choice of inductance can be slightly off the calculation value without significantly impacting the performance.

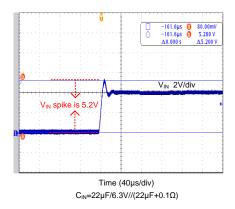
 The saturation current rating of the inductor must be selected to be greater than the peak inductor current under full load conditions.

$$I_{\text{SAT,MIN}} > \left(\frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}\right) \times I_{\text{OUT, MAX}} + \frac{V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}} \frac{(V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}})}{2 \times F_{\text{SW}} \times L}$$

3) The DCR of the inductor and the core loss at the switching frequency must be low enough to achieve the desired efficiency requirement. It is desirable to choose an inductor with DCR<50mohm to achieve a good overall efficiency.

#### **Enable Operation**

Pulling the EN pin low (<0.4V) will shut down the device. During shutdown mode, the SY7072



shutdown current drops to lower than  $1 \mu A$ , driving the EN pin high (> 1.2V) will turn on the IC again.

#### **Layout Design:**

The layout design of SY7072 is relatively simple. For the best efficiency and minimum noise problems, we should place the following components close to the IC: C<sub>IN</sub>, L, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>.

- It is desirable to maximize the PCB copper area connecting to GND pin to achieve the best thermal and noise performance. If the board space allowed, a ground plane is highly desirable.
- 2)  $C_{\rm IN}$  must be close to Pins IN and GND. The loop area formed by  $C_{\rm IN}$  and GND must be minimized.
- 3) The PCB copper area associated with LX pin must be minimized to avoid the potential noise problem.
- 4) The components R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, and the trace connecting to the FB pin must not be adjacent to the LX net on the PCB layout to avoid the noise problem.
- 5) If the system chip interfacing with the EN pin has a high impedance state at shutdown mode and the IN pin is connected directly to a power source such as a Li-Ion battery, it is desirable to add a pull down 1Mohm resistor between the EN and GND pins to prevent the noise from falsely turning on the regulator at shutdown mode.



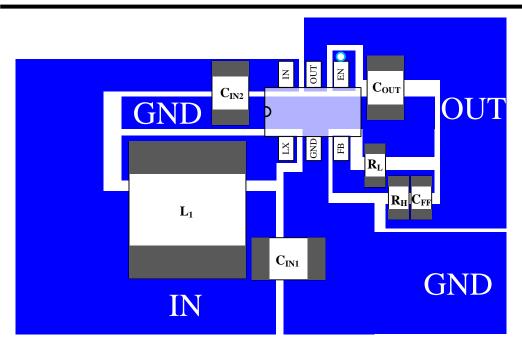
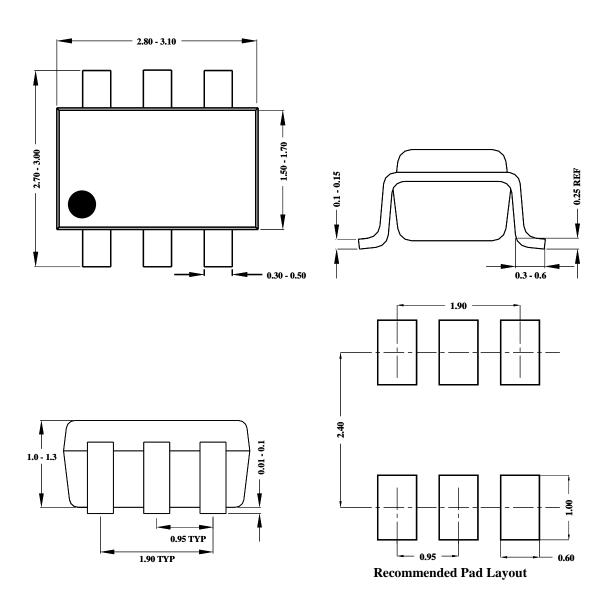


Figure 4. PCB Layout Suggestion



## SOT23-6 Package Outline & PCB Layout Design

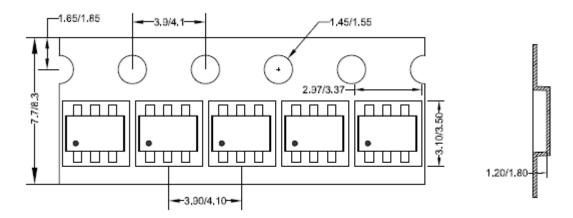


Notes: All dimensions are in millimeters.
All dimensions don't include mold flash & metal burr.



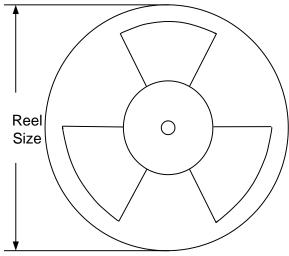
## **Taping & Reel Specification**

### 1. Taping orientation for packages (SOT23-6)



Feeding direction ----

## 2. Carrier Tape & Reel specification for packages



Package type	re Tape width Pocket (mm) pitch(mi		Reel size (Inch)	Trailer length(mm)	Leader length (mm)	Qty per reel
SOT23-6	8	4	7''	280	160	3000

### 3. Others: NA



## **Revision History**

The revision history provided is for informational purpose only and is believed to be accurate, however, not warranted. Please make sure that you have the latest revision.

Date	Revision	Change
Aug.28, 2020	Revision 0.9A	Update the Block Diagram
Jul.11, 2018	Revision 0.9	Initial Release



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