



18V/2A

Sync. Step-Down Converter

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The JW<sup>®</sup>5052S is a current mode monolithic buck voltage converter. Operating with an input range of 3.7~18V, the JW5052S delivers 2A of continuous output current with two integrated N-Channel MOSFETs. At light loads, regulators operate in low frequency to maintain high efficiency and low output ripple.

The JW5052S guarantees robustness with short circuit protection, thermal protection, current run-away protection, and input under voltage lockout.

The JW5052S is available in a 6-pin TSOT23-6 package, which provides a compact solution with minimal external components.

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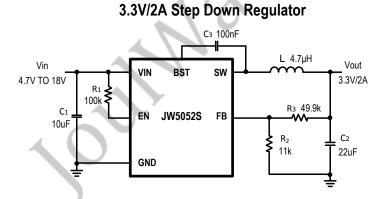
#### **FEATURES**

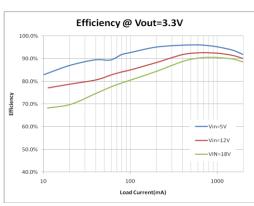
- 3.7V to 18V operating input range
  2A output current
- Up to 95% efficiency
- High efficiency (>80%) at light load
- Fixed 800kHz Switching frequency
- Input under voltage lockout
- Start-up current run-away protection
- Over current protection and Hiccup
- Thermal protection
- Available in TSOT23-6 package

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Distributed Power Systems
- Networking Systems
- FPGA, DSP, ASIC Power Supplies
- Green Electronics/ Appliances
- Notebook Computers

## **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

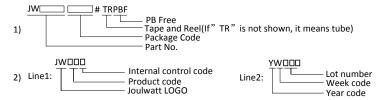




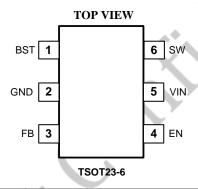
### **ORDER INFORMATION**

DEVICE <sup>1)</sup>	PACKAGE	TOP MARKING <sup>2)</sup>
NA/FOF2CTCOTD#TDDDF	TSOT23-6	JWHY□
JW5052STSOTB#TRPBF	130123-6	YW□□□

#### Notes:



## **PIN CONFIGURATION**



# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING<sup>1)</sup>

VIN, EN, SW Pin	0.3V to 22V
BST Pin	SW-0.3V to SW+5V
All other Pins	0.3V to 6V
Junction Temp. <sup>2) 3)</sup>	150°C
Lead Temperature	260°C

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Input Voltage VIN	3.7V to18V
Output Voltage Vout	.0.6V to VIN-3V

### THERMAL PERFORMANCE<sup>4)</sup>

Absolute Max Storage Temp.	Recommended Operating Junction Temp. Range	Recommended Max Case Temp. $T_C$ (°C)	Abs. Max Junction Temp. T <sub>j</sub> (°C)	Recommended Max Power Loss P <sub>D</sub> @25°C (W)
-65°C to 150°C	-40°C to 125°C	119	150	0.9
R <sub>θJC</sub> (ºC/W)	R <sub>θJA</sub> (°C/W)	R <sub>θJB</sub> (°C/W)	ψ <sub>JT</sub> (°C/W)	Ψ <sub>JB</sub> (°C/W)
55	110	14.7	1.2	14.7

#### Note:

- 1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- 2) The JW5052S guarantees robust performance from -40°C to 150°C junction temperature. The junction temperature range specification is assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.
- 3) The JW5052S includes thermal protection that is intended to protect the device in overload conditions. Thermal protection is active when junction temperature exceeds the maximum operating junction temperature. Continuous operation over the specified absolute maximum operating junction temperature may damage the device.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

VIN=12V, $T_A$ =25 $^{\circ}$ C, Unless otherwise stated.						
Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub> Under Voltage Lock-out Threshold	$V_{IN\_MIN}$	V <sub>IN</sub> rising	3.2	3.4	3.7	V
V <sub>IN</sub> Under voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V <sub>IN_MIN_HYST</sub>			300		mV
Shutdown Supply Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =0V			1	μΑ
Supply Current	IQ	V <sub>EN</sub> =5V, V <sub>FB</sub> =1.2V		120	150	μA
Feedback Voltage	$V_{FB}$	3.7V <v<sub>VIN&lt;18V</v<sub>	582	600	618	mV
Top Switch Resistance <sup>5)</sup>	R <sub>DS(ON)T</sub>			120		mΩ
Bottom Switch Resistance <sup>5)</sup>	R <sub>DS(ON)B</sub>			60	5	mΩ
Top Switch Leakage Current	I <sub>LEAK_TOP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =18V, V <sub>EN</sub> =0V, V <sub>SW</sub> =0V		0.1	1	μA
Bottom Switch Leakage Current	I <sub>LEAK_BOT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =18V, V <sub>EN</sub> =0V, V <sub>SW</sub> =18V		0.1	1	μA
Top Switch Current Limit <sup>5)</sup>	I <sub>LIM_TOP</sub>	Minimum Duty Cycle	3.2	3.8	4.4	Α
Switch Frequency	Fsw	A	600	800	1000	kHz
Minimum On Time <sup>5)</sup>	T <sub>ON_MIN</sub>			100		ns
Minimum Off Time <sup>5)</sup>	T <sub>OFF_MIN</sub>	V <sub>FB</sub> =0.4V		150		ns
EN Rising threshold voltage	V <sub>EN_TH</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> rising	1.85	2	2.15	V
EN shut down hysteresis <sup>5)</sup>	V <sub>EN_HYST</sub>		150	170	200	mV
Thermal Shutdown <sup>5)</sup>	T <sub>TSD</sub>			145		°C
Thermal Shutdown hysteresis <sup>5)</sup>	T <sub>TSD_HYST</sub>			20		°C

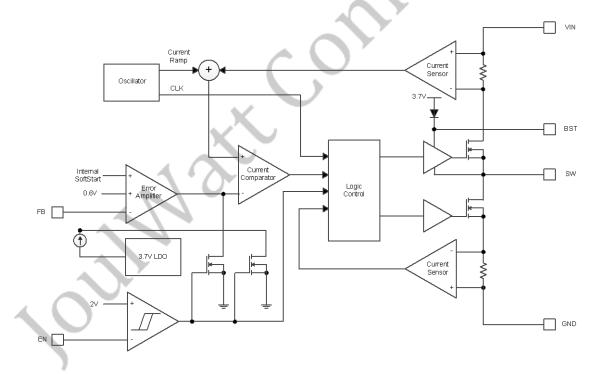
### Note:

5) Guaranteed by design.

### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

TSOT23-6 Pin	Name	Description	
4 507		Bootstrap pin for top switch. A 0.1uF or larger capacitor should be connected between this	
ľ	BST	pin and the SW pin to supply current to the top switch and top switch driver.	
2	GND	Ground.	
3 FB		Output feedback pin. FB senses the output voltage and is regulated by the control loop	
		0.6V. Connect a resistive divider at FB.	
4	EN	Drive EN pin high to turn on the regulator and low to turn off the regulator.	
5 VIN		Input voltage pin. VIN supplies power to the IC. Connect a 3.7V to 18V supply to VIN and	
		bypass VIN to GND with a suitably large capacitor to eliminate noise on the input to the IC.	
6	SW	SW is the switching node that supplies power to the output. Connect the output LC filter from	
6	300	SW to the output load.	

## **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

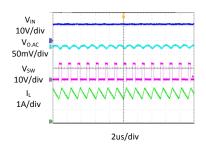


#### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Vin =12V, Vout = 3.3V, L =  $4.7\mu H$ , Cout =  $22\mu F$ , TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted

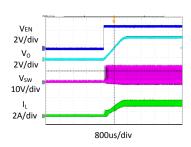
### **Steady State Test**

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A



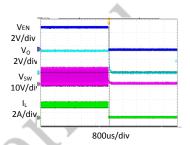
#### Startup through Enable

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V Iout=2A(Resistive load)



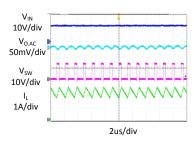
#### Shutdown through Enable

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A (Resistive load)



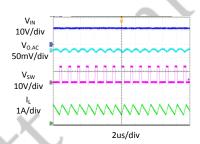
## Heavy Load Operation

2A LOAD



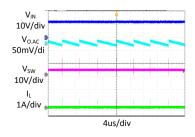
## Medium Load Operation

1A LOAD



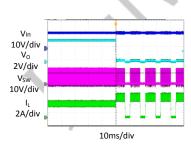
## **Light Load Operation**

0 A LOAD



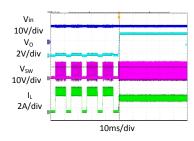
#### **Short Circuit Protection**

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A- Short



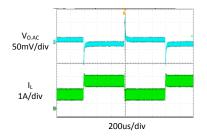
#### **Short Circuit Recovery**

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V Iout= Short-2A



#### **Load Transient**

 $1A LOAD \rightarrow 2A LOAD \rightarrow 1A LOAD$ 



## **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

#### Vin=12V, TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted

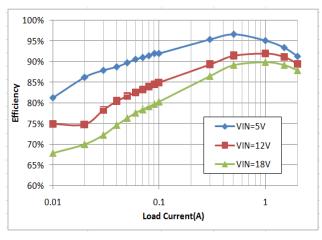


Figure 5. Efficiency vs Load Current (Vout=3.3V)

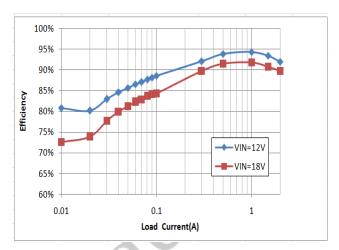


Figure 7. Efficiency vs Load Current (Vout=5V, L=4.7uH)

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The JW5052S is a synchronous, current-mode, step-down regulator. It regulates input voltages from 3.7V to 18V down to an output voltage as low as 0.6V, and is capable of supplying up to 2A of load current.

#### **Current-Mode Control**

The JW5052S utilizes current-mode control to regulate the FB voltage. Voltage at the FB pin is regulated at 0.6V so that by connecting an appropriate resistive divider between VOUT and GND, designed output voltage can be achieved.

#### **PFM Mode**

The JW5052S operates in PFM mode at light load. In PFM mode, switch frequency decreases when load current drops to boost power efficiency at light load by reducing switch-loss, while switch frequency increases when load current rises, minimizing output voltage ripples.

#### Internal Soft-Start.

Soft-Start makes output voltage rising smoothly follow an internal SS voltage until SS voltage is higher than the internal reference voltage. It can prevent overshoot of output voltage when startup.

### Power Switch

N-Channel MOSFET switches are integrated on the JW5052S to down convert the input voltage to the regulated output voltage. Since the top MOSFET needs a gate voltage greater than the input voltage, a boost capacitor connected between BST and SW pins is required to drive the gate of the top switch. The boost capacitor is charged by the internal 3.7V rail when SW is low.

#### Vin Under-Voltage Protection

A resistive divider can be connected between Vin and GND, with the central tap connected to EN, so that when Vin drops to the pre-set value, EN drops below 2V to trigger input under voltage lockout protection.

#### **Output Current Run-Away Protection**

At start-up, due to the high voltage at input and low voltage at output, current inertia of the output inductance can be easily built up, resulting in a large start-up output current. A valley current limit is designed in the JW5052S so that only when output current drops below the valley current limit can the top power switch be turned on. By such control mechanism, the output current at start-up is well controlled.

#### **Over Current Protection and Hiccup**

JW5052S has a cycle-by-cycle current limit. When the inductor current triggers current limit, JW5052S enters hiccup mode and periodically restart the chip.

JW5052S will exit hiccup mode while not triggering current limit.

#### Thermal Protection

When the temperature of the JW5052S rises above 145°C, it is forced into thermal shut-down.

Only when core temperature drops below 125°C can the regulator becomes active again.

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **Output Voltage Set**

The output voltage is determined by the resistor divider connected at the FB pin, and the voltage ratio is:

$$v_{FB} = v_{OUT} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3}$$

where VFB is the feedback voltage and VouT is the output voltage.

Choose R<sub>2</sub> around  $10k\Omega$ , and then R<sub>3</sub> can be calculated by:

$$R_3 = R_2 \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{0.6V} - 1 \right)$$

Too large resistance and the following table lists the recommended values.

Vout(V)	R2(kΩ)	R3(kΩ)
2.5	13.3	42.2
3.3	11	49.9
5	15	110

#### Input Capacitor

The input capacitor is used to supply the AC input current to the step-down converter and maintaining the DC input voltage. The ripple current through the input capacitor can be calculated by:

$$I_{C1} = I_{LOAD} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{IN}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{IN}}\right)}$$

where ILOAD is the load current, VOUT is the output voltage, VIN is the input voltage.

Thus the input capacitor can be calculated by the following equation when the input ripple voltage is determined.

$$C_{1} = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{f_{S} \cdot \Delta V_{IN}} \cdot \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

where C<sub>1</sub> is the input capacitance value, fs is the switching frequency,  $\triangle VIN$  is the input ripple voltage.

The input capacitor can be electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic. To minimizing the potential noise, a small X5R or X7R ceramic capacitor, i.e. 0.1uF, should be placed as close to the IC as possible when using electrolytic capacitors.

A 22uF ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

### **Output Capacitor**

The output capacitor is required to maintain the DC output voltage, and the capacitance value determines the output ripple voltage. The output voltage ripple can be calculated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{s} \cdot L} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \cdot \left(R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot f_{s} \cdot C_{2}}\right)$$

where C<sub>2</sub> is the output capacitance value and RESR is the equivalent series resistance value of the output capacitor.

The output capacitor can be low ESR electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic, which lower ESR capacitors get lower output ripple voltage.

The output capacitors also affect the system stability and transient response, and a 22uF ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

#### Inductor

The inductor is used to supply constant current to the output load, and the value determines the ripple current which affect the efficiency and the output voltage ripple. The ripple current is typically allowed to be 40% of the maximum

switch current limit, thus the inductance value can be calculated by:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{s} \cdot \Delta I_{L}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

where VIN is the input voltage, VOUT is the output voltage, fs is the switching frequency, and  $\triangle$ IL is the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current.

#### **External Bootstrap Capacitor**

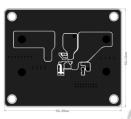
A bootstrap capacitor is required to supply voltage to the top switch driver. A 0.1uF low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended to connected to the BST pin and SW pin.

#### **PCB Layout Note**

For minimum noise problem and best operating performance, the PCB is preferred to following the guidelines as reference.

 Place the input decoupling capacitor as close to JW5052S (VIN pin and PGND) as possible to eliminate noise at the input pin. The loop area formed by input capacitor and GND must be minimized.

- 2. Put the feedback trace as far away from the inductor and noisy power traces as possible.
- 3. The ground plane on the PCB should be as large as possible for better heat dissipation.



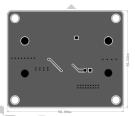


Figure 1. Top Layer

Figure 2. Bottom Layer

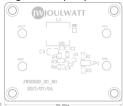
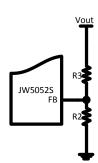


Figure 3. Top-Silk Layer

## **External Components Suggestion:**

Vουτ(V)	R2 (kΩ)	R3 (kΩ)	L(uH)	C2(uF)
1	16	11	2.2	44~66
1.5	12	18	2.2	44~66
2.5	13.3	42.2	2.2~4.7	44~66
3.3	11	49.9	2.2~4.7	22~66
5	15	110	2.2~4.7	22~66

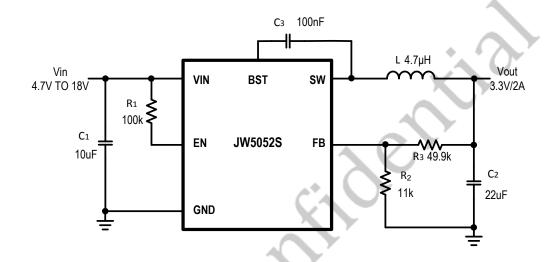


### REFERENCE DESIGN

#### Reference 1:

 $V_{IN}$ : 4.7V ~ 18V

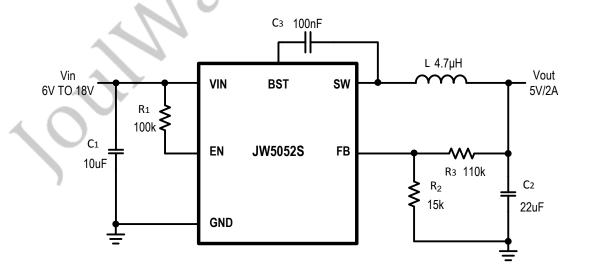
 $V_{OUT}$ : 3.3V  $I_{OUT}$ : 0~2A



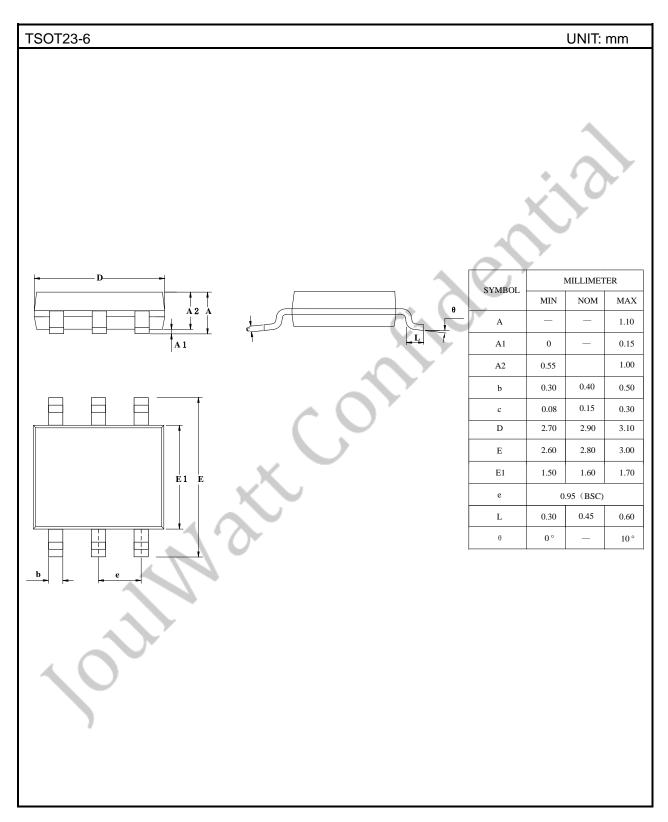
#### Reference 2:

 $V_{IN}$ :  $6V \sim 18V$ 

 $V_{OUT}$ : 5V  $I_{OUT}$ : 0~2A



## **PACKAGE OUTLINE**



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