

# SK6690 38V 3A 500KHz ECOT PSM Sync Step-Down Regulator

## General Description

The SK6690 is a high frequency, synchronous, rectified, step-down, switch-mode converter with internal power MOSFETs. SK6690 provides different frequency and FB versions, which can be selected according to different applications. It offers a very compact solution to provide a 3A continuous output current over a wide input supply range, with excellent load and line regulation. ECOT PSM control operation provides very fast transient response and easy loop design as well as very tight output regulation.

The SK6690 requires a minimal number of readily available, external components and is available in an ESOP8 package.

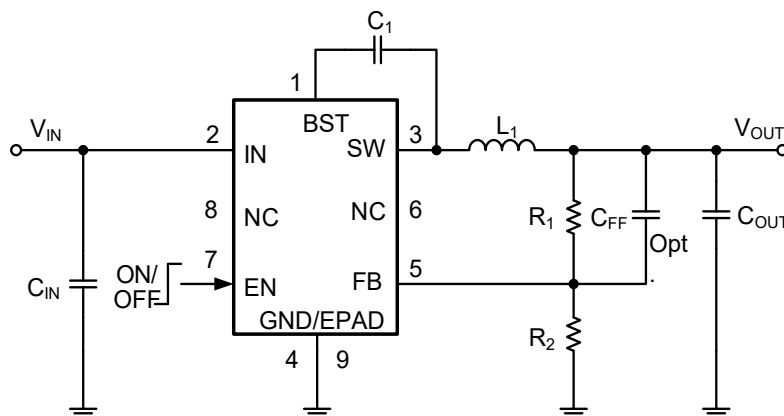
## Applications

- Automotive Systems
- Network Terminal Equipment
- Security Monitoring Camera
- Printer Systems
- Industrial Power Systems
- Distributed Power Systems

## Features

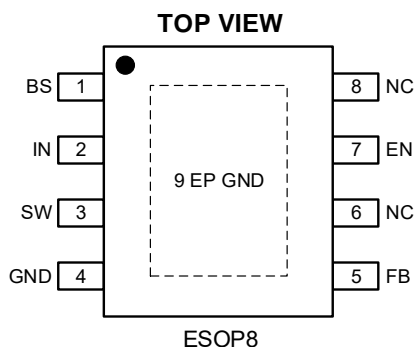
- Wide 4.5V to 38V Operating Input Range
- 3A Continuous Output Current
- 500K Switching Frequency
- ECOT Mode Control with Fast Transient Response
- Built-in Over Current Limit
- Built-in Over Voltage Protection
- PSM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- Internal Soft-Start
- 25m $\Omega$  /15m $\Omega$  Low RDS(ON) Internal Power MOSFETs
- Output Adjustable from 0.6/0.8/0.765/0.923V
- No Schottky Diode Required
- Short Protection with Hiccup-Mode
- Integrated internal compensation
- Thermal Shutdown
- Available in ESOP8 Package
- -40 $^{\circ}$  C to +85 $^{\circ}$  C Temperature Range

## Typical Application Circuit



Basic Application Circuit

## Pin Configuration



## Pin Description

Pin	Name	Function
1	BST	Bootstrap. A capacitor connected between SW and BST pins is required to form a floating supply across the high-side switch driver.
2	VIN	Power Supply Pin
3	SW	Switching Pin
4/9	GND/EPAD	GROUND Pin
5	FB	Adjustable Version Feedback input. Connect FB to the center point of the external resistor divider
6	NC	No Connection
7	EN	Drive this pin to a logic-high to enable the IC. Drive to a logic-low to disable the IC and enter micro-power shutdown mode.
8	NC	No Connection

## Ordering Information

Part Number	VFB	Package	Mark	Quantity/ Reel
SK6690AP8	0.6V	ESOP8	hMXXX	3000
SK6690BP8	0.8V	ESOP8	hNXXX	3000
SK6690CP8	0.765V	ESOP8	hQXXX	3000
SK6690DP8	0.923V	ESOP8	hPXXX	3000

SK6690 devices are Pb-free and RoHS compliant.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

Item	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub> voltage	-0.3	42	V
EN voltage	-0.3	42	V
SW voltage	-0.3	V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	V
SW voltage (10ns transient)	-5	V <sub>IN</sub> +2V	V
BS voltage	-0.3	V <sub>sw</sub> +5V	V
FB voltage	-0.3	6	V
Power dissipation <sup>(3)</sup>	Internally Limited		
Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	-40	150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>	-55	150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec.)		260	°C

Note (1): Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.

Note (2): The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.

Note (3): The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature, T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, R<sub>θJA</sub>, and the ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated using: P<sub>D(MAX)</sub> = (T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> – T<sub>A</sub>)/R<sub>θJA</sub>. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation causes excessive die temperature, and the regulator goes into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage. Thermal shutdown engages at T<sub>J</sub>=160°C (typical) and disengages at T<sub>J</sub>= 130°C (typical).

## ESD Ratings

Item	Description	Value	Unit
V <sub>(ESD-HBM)</sub>	Human Body Model (HBM) ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2014 Classification, Class: 2	±2000	V
V <sub>(ESD-CDM)</sub>	Charged Device Mode (CDM) ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002-2014 Classification, Class: C0b	±200	V
I <sub>LATCH-UP</sub>	JEDEC STANDARD NO.78E APRIL 2016 Temperature Classification, Class: I	±150	mA

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Item	Min	Max	Unit
Operating junction temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	-40	125	°C
Operating temperature range	-40	85	°C
Input voltage V <sub>IN</sub>	4.5	38	V
Output current	0	3	A

Note (1): All limits specified at room temperature (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C) unless otherwise specified. All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are ensured through correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

## Thermal Information

Item	Description	Value	Unit
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	48.7	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	52.4	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	25.5	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	8.4	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	25.2	°C/W
θ <sub>JCbot</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	6.5	°C/W

Note (1): The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance to JESD 51-7.

Note (2): Thermal Resistances were simulated on a 4-layer, JEDEC board.

## Electrical Characteristics <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

V<sub>IN</sub>=12V, T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range		4.5		38	V
Supply Current (Quiescent)	V <sub>EN</sub> = 3.0V		0.6	0.8	mA
Supply Current (Shutdown)	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0 or EN = GND			4	uA
Feedback Voltage	SK6690AP8	0.585	0.600	0.615	V
	SK6690BP8	0.780	0.800	0.820	V
	SK6690CP8	0.746	0.765	0.784	V
	SK6690DP8	0.900	0.923	0.946	V
High-Side Switch On-Resistance	I <sub>SW</sub> = 100mA		25		mΩ
Low-Side Switch On-Resistance	I <sub>SW</sub> = -100mA		15		mΩ
Valley Switch Current Limit		4			A
Over Voltage Protection Threshold			38.5		V
Switching Frequency			500		KHz
Maximum Duty Cycle	VFB = 90%		82		%
Minimum Off-Time			120		nS
EN Rising Threshold		1.1			V
EN Falling Threshold				0.9	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	Wake up V <sub>IN</sub> Voltage		3.8	4.1	V
	Shutdown V <sub>IN</sub> Voltage	3.2	3.5		V
	Hysteresis V <sub>IN</sub> voltage		300		mV
Soft Start			1.2		mS
Thermal Shutdown			160		°C
Thermal Hysteresis			30		°C

Note (1): MOSFET on-resistance specifications are guaranteed by correlation to wafer level measurements.

Note (2): Thermal shutdown specifications are guaranteed by correlation to the design and characteristics analysis.

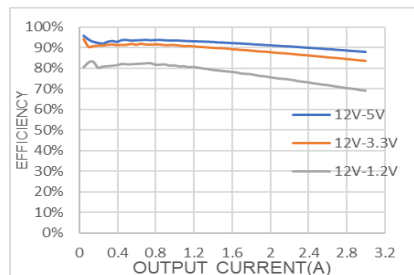
## Typical Performance Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>

Note (1): Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board.

Note (2):  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

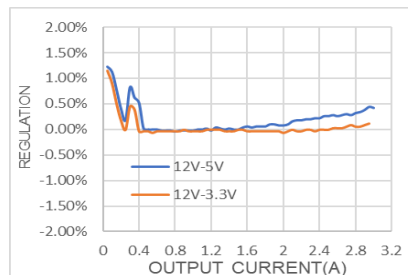
### Efficiency vs Load Current

$V_{OUT}=5V, 3.3V, 1.2V$



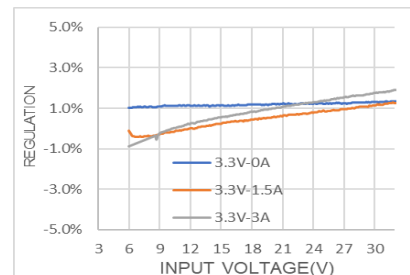
### Load Regulation

$V_{OUT}=5V, 3.3V, 1.2V$



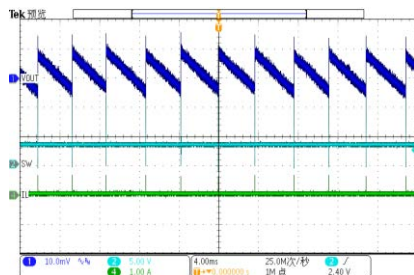
### Line Regulation

$V_{OUT}=3.3V$



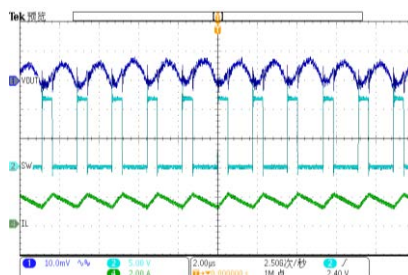
### Output Ripple Voltage

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0A$



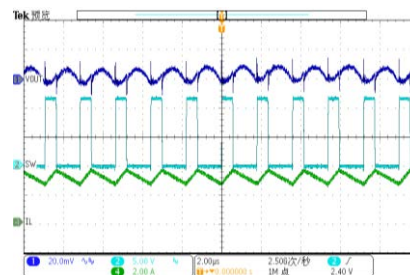
### Output Ripple Voltage

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1.5A$



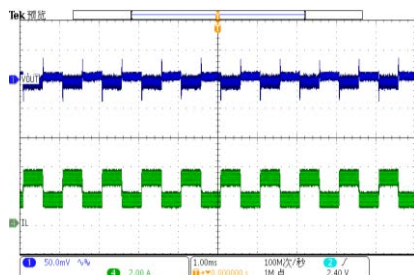
### Output Ripple Voltage

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=3A$



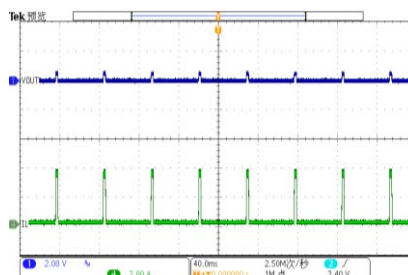
### Loop Response

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1.5A-3A$



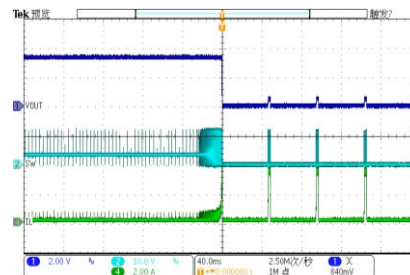
### Output Short

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



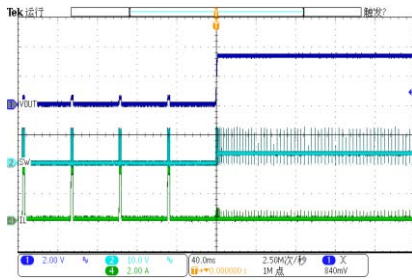
### Short Circuit Entry

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



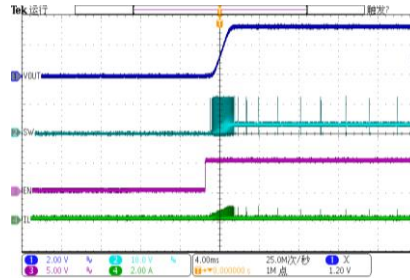
### Short Circuit Recovery

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V$



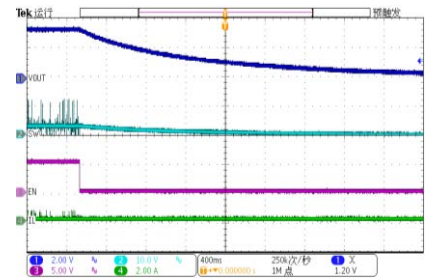
### Enable Startup at No Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0A$



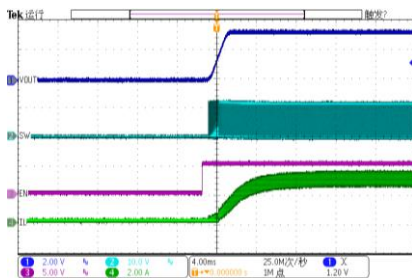
### Enable Shutdown at No Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0A$



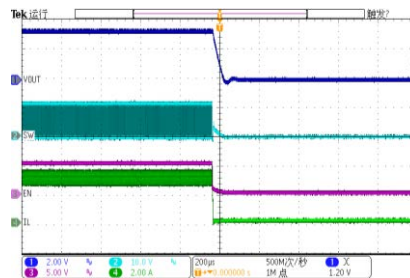
### Enable Startup at Full Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=3A$



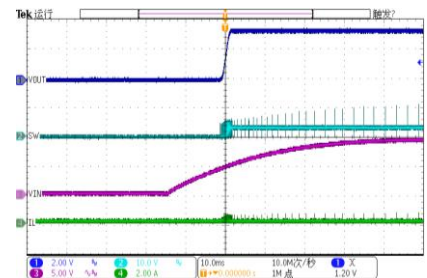
### Enable Shutdown at Full Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=3A$



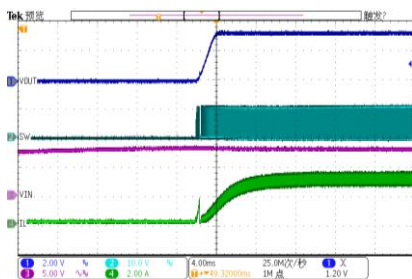
### Power Up at No Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=0A$

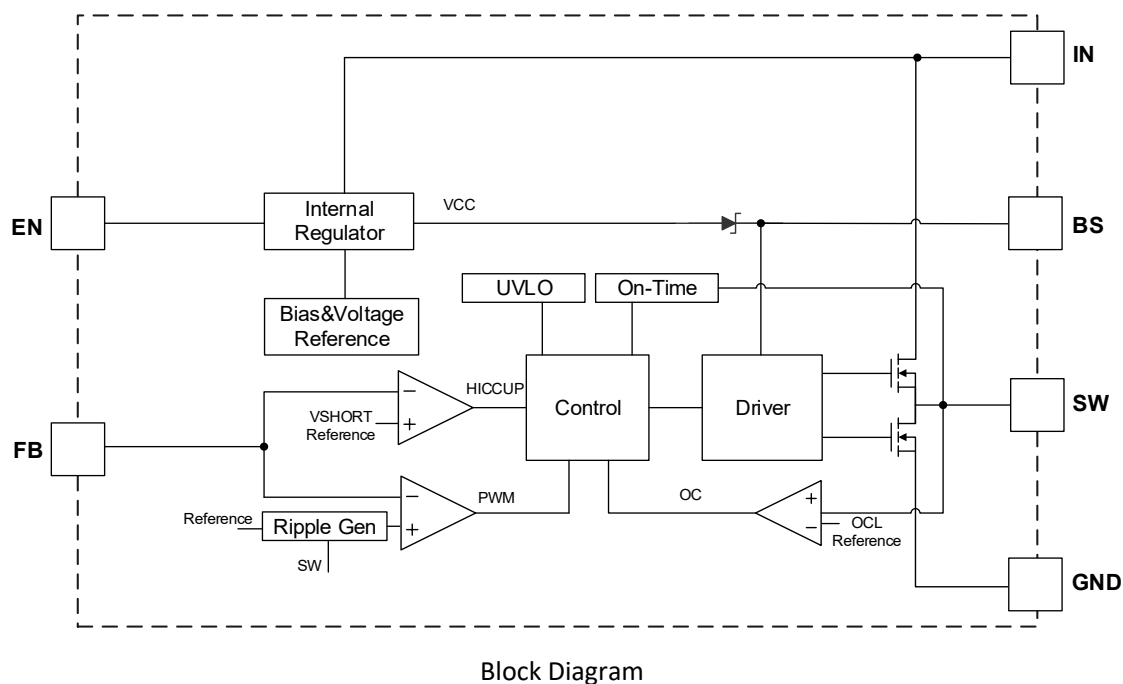


### Power Up at Full Load

$V_{IN}=12V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=3A$



## Functional Block Diagram



## Functions Description

### Internal Regulator

The SK6690 is an ECOT step down DC/DC converter that provides excellent transient response with no extra external compensation components. This device contains an internal, low resistance, high voltage power MOSFET, and operates at a high 500K operating frequency to ensure a compact, high efficiency design with excellent DC performance.

### Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) protects the chip from operating at an insufficient supply voltage. UVLO protection monitors the internal regulator voltage. When the voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is shut off. When the voltage is higher than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is enabled again.

### Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown prevents the chip from operating at exceedingly high temperatures. When the silicon die temperature exceeds 160°C, it shuts down the whole chip. When the temperature falls below its lower threshold (Typ. 130°C) the chip is enabled again.

### Internal Soft-Start

The soft-start is implemented to prevent the converter output voltage from overshooting during startup. When the chip starts, the internal circuitry generates a soft-start voltage (SS) ramping up from 0V to  $V_{FB}$ . When it is lower than the internal reference (REF), SS overrides REF so the error amplifier uses SS as the reference. When SS is higher than REF, REF regains control. The SS time is internally max to 1.2ms.

## Over Current Protection and Hiccup

The SK6690 has cycle-by-cycle over current limit when the inductor current valley value exceeds the set current limit threshold. Meanwhile, output voltage starts to drop until FB is below the Under-Voltage (UV) threshold. Once a UV is triggered, the SK6690 enters hiccup mode to periodically restart the part. This protection mode is especially useful when the output is dead-short to ground. The average short circuit current is greatly reduced to alleviate the thermal issue and to protect the regulator. The SK6690 exits the hiccup mode once the over current condition is removed.

## Startup and Shutdown

If both  $V_{IN}$  and EN are higher than their appropriate thresholds, the chip starts. The reference block starts first, generating stable reference voltage and currents, and then the internal regulator is enabled. The regulator provides stable supply for the remaining circuitries. Three events can shut down the chip: EN low,  $V_{IN}$  low and thermal shutdown. In the shutdown procedure, the signaling path is first blocked to avoid any fault triggering. The comp voltage and the internal supply rail are then pulled down. The floating driver is not subject to this shutdown command.

## Applications Information

### Setting the Output Voltage

SK6690 require an input capacitor, an output capacitor, and an inductor. These components are critical to the performance of the device. SK6690 are internally compensated and do not require external components to achieve stable operation. The output voltage can be programmed by resistor divider.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}$$

Example for  $V_{FB}=0.8V$

$V_{OUT}(V)$	$R1(K\Omega)$	$R2(K\Omega)$	$L1(\mu H)$	$C1(nF)$	$C_{IN}(\mu F)$	$C_{OUT}(\mu F)$	$C_{FF}(pF)$ Opt.
1.0	2.50	10	1.0	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
1.2	5.00	10	1.5	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
1.5	8.75	10	2.2	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
1.8	12.50	10	2.2	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
2.5	21.25	10	2.2	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
3.3	31.25	10	3.3	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>
5.0	52.50	10	4.7	100	22	22×2	<a href="#">C<sub>FF</sub> Chapter</a>

All the external components are the suggested values, the final values are based on the application testing results.

### Selecting the Inductor

The recommended inductor values are shown in the Application Diagram. It is important to guarantee the inductor core does not saturate during any foreseeable operational situation. The inductor should be rated to handle the maximum inductor peak current: Care should be taken when reviewing the different saturation current ratings that are specified by different manufacturers. Saturation current ratings are typically specified at 25°C, so ratings at maximum ambient temperature of the application should be requested from the manufacturer. The inductor value can be calculated with:



$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times F_{OSC}}$$

Where  $\Delta I_L$  is the inductor ripple current. Choose inductor ripple current to be approximately 30% to 40% of the maximum load current. The maximum inductor peak current can be estimated as:

$$I_{L(MAX)} = I_{LOAD} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

Under light load conditions below 100mA, larger inductance is recommended for improved efficiency. Larger inductances lead to smaller ripple currents and voltages, but they also have larger physical dimensions, lower saturation currents and higher linear impedance. Therefore, the choice of inductance should be compromised according to the specific application.

### Selecting the Input Capacitor

The input current to the step-down converter is discontinuous and therefore requires a capacitor to supply AC current to the step-down converter while maintaining the DC input voltage. For a better performance, use ceramic capacitors placed as close to  $V_{IN}$  as possible and a 0.1 $\mu$ F input capacitor to filter out high frequency interference is recommended. Capacitors with X5R and X7R ceramic dielectrics are recommended because they are stable with temperature fluctuations.

The capacitors must also have a ripple current rating greater than the maximum input ripple current of the converter. The input ripple current can be estimated with Equation:

$$I_{CIN} = I_{OUT} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)}$$

From the above equation, it can be concluded that the input ripple current reaches its maximum at  $V_{IN}=2V_{OUT}$  where  $I_{CIN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{2}$ . For simplification, choose an input capacitor with an RMS current rating greater than half of the maximum load current.

The input capacitance value determines the input voltage ripple of the converter. If there is an input voltage ripple requirement in the system, choose the input capacitor that meets the specification. The input voltage ripple can be estimate with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{OSC} \times C_{IN}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

Similarly, when  $V_{IN}=2V_{OUT}$ , input voltage ripple reaches its maximum of  $\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{OSC} \times C_{IN}}$ .

### Selecting the Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required to maintain the DC output voltage. The output voltage ripple can be estimated with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{F_{OSC} \times L} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \times \left(R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times F_{OSC} \times C_{OUT}}\right)$$

There are some differences between different types of capacitors. In the case of ceramic capacitors, the impedance at the switching frequency is dominated by the capacitance. The output voltage ripple is mainly caused by the capacitance. For simplification, the output voltage ripple can be estimated with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times F_{OSC}^2 \times L \times C_{OUT}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

A larger output capacitor can achieve a better load transient response, but the maximum output capacitor limitation should also be considered in the design application. If the output capacitor value is too high, the output voltage will not be able to reach the design value during the soft-start time and will fail to regulate. The maximum output capacitor value ( $C_{OUT\_MAX}$ ) can be limited approximately with Equation:

$$C_{OUT\_MAX} = (I_{LIM\_AVG} - I_{OUT}) \times T_{SS} / V_{OUT}$$

Where  $I_{LIM\_AVG}$  is the average start-up current during the soft-start period, and  $T_{SS}$  is the soft-start time.

On the other hand, special attention should be paid when selecting these components. The DC bias of these capacitors can result in a capacitance value that falls below the minimum value given in the recommended capacitor specifications table.

The ceramic capacitor's actual capacitance can vary with temperature. The capacitor type X7R, which operates over a temperature range of  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , will only vary the capacitance to within  $\pm 15\%$ . The capacitor type X5R has a similar tolerance over a reduced temperature range of  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Many large value ceramic capacitors, larger than  $1\mu\text{F}$  are manufactured with Z5U or Y5V temperature characteristics. Their capacitance can drop by more than 50% as the temperature varies from  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Therefore, X5R or X7R is recommended over Z5U and Y5V in applications where the ambient temperature will change significantly above or below  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Feed-Forward Capacitor ( $C_{FF}$ )

SK6690 has internal loop compensation, so adding  $C_{FF}$  is optional. Specifically, for specific applications, if necessary, consider whether to add feed-forward capacitors according to the situation.

The use of a feed-forward capacitor ( $C_{FF}$ ) in the feedback network is to improve the transient response or higher phase margin. For optimizing the feed-forward capacitor, knowing the cross frequency is the first thing. The cross frequency (or the converter bandwidth) can be determined by using a network analyzer. When getting the cross frequency with no feed-forward capacitor identified, the value of feed-forward capacitor ( $C_{FF}$ ) can be calculated with the following equation:

$$C_{FF} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times F_{CROSS}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{R1} \times \left(\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2}\right)}$$

Where  $F_{CROSS}$  is the cross frequency.

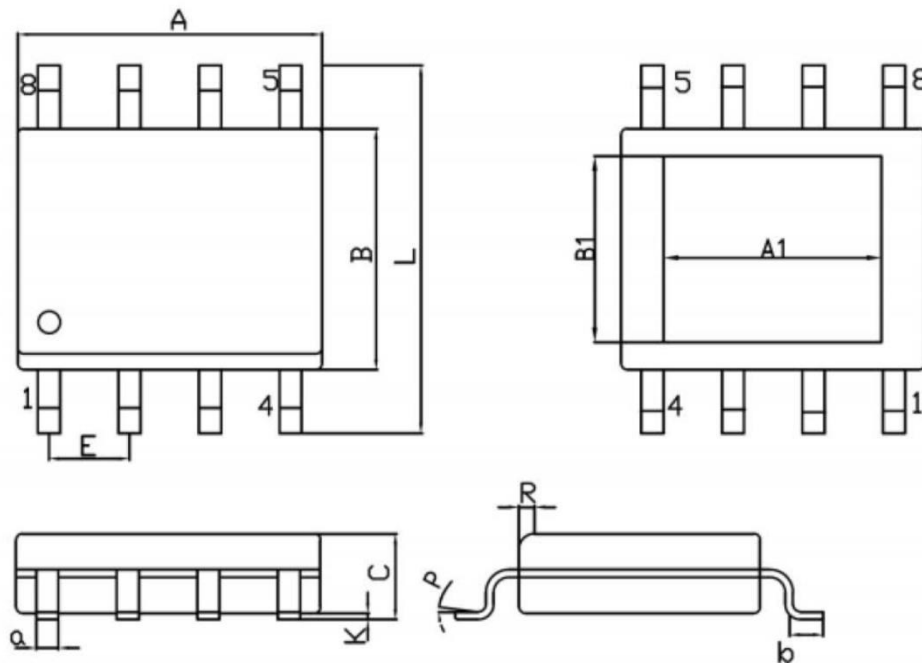
To reduce transient ripple, the feed-forward capacitor value can be increased to push the cross frequency to higher region. Although this can improve transient response, it also decreases phase margin and cause more ringing. In the other hand, if more phase margin is desired, the feed-forward capacitor value can be decreased to push the cross frequency to lower region.

## PC Board Layout Consideration

PCB layout is very important to achieve stable operation. It is highly recommended to duplicate EVB layout for optimum performance. If change is necessary, please follow these guidelines for reference.

1. Keep the path of switching current short and minimize the loop area formed by Input capacitor, high-side MOSFET and low-side MOSFET.
2. Bypass ceramic capacitors are suggested to be put close to the VIN Pin.
3. Ensure all feedback connections are short and direct. Place the feedback resistors and compensation components as close to the chip as possible.
4. VOUT, SW away from sensitive analog areas such as FB.
5. Connect IN, SW, and especially GND respectively to a large copper area to cool the chip to improve thermal performance and long-term reliability.

## Package Description: ESOP8 (EXPOSED PAD)



Unit: mm

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters	
	Min	Max		Min	Max
A	4.70	5.10	C	1.35	1.75
B	3.70	4.10	a	0.35	0.49
L	6.00	6.40	R	0.30	0.60
E	1.27 BSC		P	0°	7°
K	0.02	0.10	b	0.40	1.25
A1	3.1	3.5	B1	2.2	2.6

### Note:

- 1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- 2) Package length does not include mold flash, protrusion or gate burr.
- 3) Package width does not include inter lead flash or protrusion.
- 4) Lead popularity (bottom of leads after forming) shall be 0.10 millimeters max.