



August 2015



# FAN48619 Fixed-Output Synchronous TinyBoost® Regulator

## Features

- Input Voltage Range: 2.7 V to 4.5 V
- Output Voltage: 5.0 V
- 1000 mA Max. Load Capability
- PWM Only
- Up to 97% Efficient
- Forced Pass-Through Operation via EN Pin
- Internal Synchronous Rectification
- True Load Disconnect
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Three External Components: 2016 (Metric) 0.47  $\mu$ H Inductor, 0402 Case Size Input / Output Capacitors

## Applications

- Class-D Audio Amplifier
- Boost for Low-Voltage Li-Ion Batteries
- Smart Phones, Tablets, Portable Devices
- RF Applications
- NFC Applications

## Description

The FAN48619 is a low-power PWM only boost regulator designed to provide a minimum voltage-regulated rail from a standard single-cell Li-Ion battery and advanced battery chemistries. Even below the minimum system battery voltage, the device maintains the output voltage regulation for an output load current of 1000 mA. The combination of built-in power transistors, synchronous rectification, and low supply current suit the FAN48619 for battery-powered applications.

The FAN48619 is available in a 9-bump, 0.4 mm pitch, (1.215 x 1.215 mm) Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package (WLCSP).

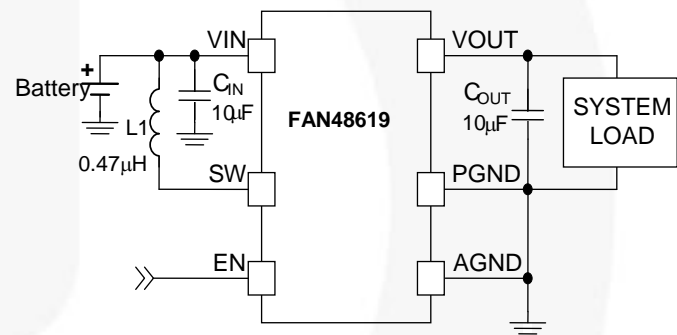


Figure 1. Typical Application

## Ordering Information

Part Number	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Operating Temperature	Package	Packing	Device Marking
FAN48619UC50X	5.0 V	-40°C to 85°C	9-Bump, 0.4 mm Pitch, WLCSP Package	Tape and Reel	KP

### Note:

1. The FAN48619UC50X includes backside lamination.

## Block Diagrams

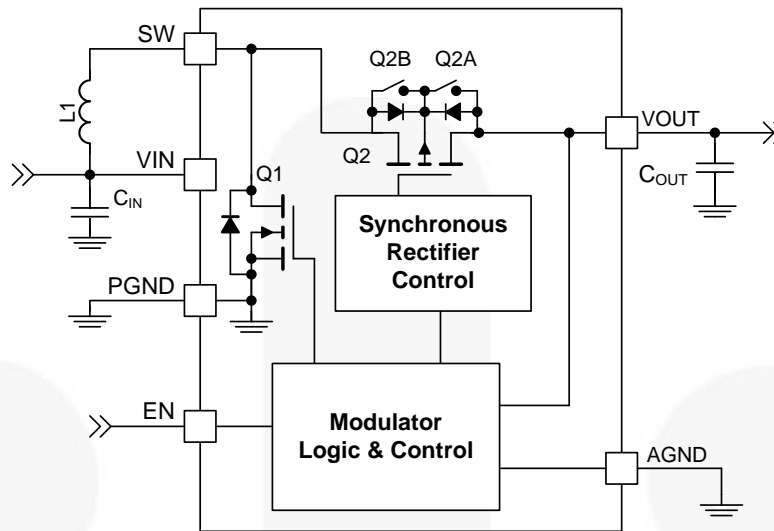


Figure 2. IC Block Diagram

Table 1. Recommended Components

Component	Description	Vendor	Parameter	Typ.	Unit
L1	20%, 5.3A, 2016, 1.0mm Height	DFE201610E-R47M TOKO	Inductance	470	nH
			DCR (Series R)	26	mΩ
C <sub>IN</sub>	20%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0402 (1005)	C1005X5R0J106M050BC TDK	Capacitance	10	μF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	20%, 6.3 V, X5R, 0402 (1005)	C1005X5R0J106M050BC TDK	Capacitance	10	

## Pin Configuration

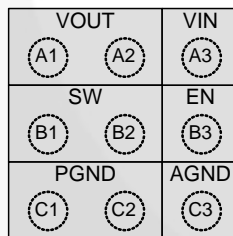


Figure 3. Top View

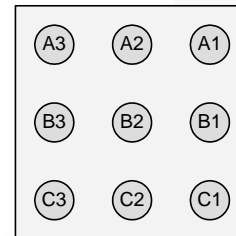


Figure 4. Bottom View

## Pin Definitions

Pin #	Name	Description
A1, A2	VOUT	<b>Output Voltage.</b> This pin is the output voltage terminal; connect directly to C <sub>OUT</sub> .
A3	VIN	<b>Input Voltage.</b> Connect to Li-Ion battery input power source and C <sub>IN</sub> .
B1, B2	SW	<b>Switching Node.</b> Connect to inductor.
B3	EN	<b>Enable.</b> When this pin is HIGH, the circuit is enabled. After part is engaged, pin forces part into Forced-Pass-Through Mode when EN pin is pulled LOW.
C1, C2	PGND	<b>Power Ground.</b> This is the power return for the IC. C <sub>OUT</sub> capacitor should be returned with the shortest path possible to these pins.
C3	AGND	<b>Analog Ground.</b> This is the signal ground reference for the IC. All voltage levels are measured with respect to this pin – connect to PGND at a single point.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Voltage on VIN Pin		-0.3	6.0	V
$V_{OUT}$	Voltage on VOUT Pin			6.0	V
$V_{SW}$	SW Node	DC	-0.3	6.0	V
		Transient: 10 ns, 3 MHz	-1.0	8.0	
$V_{CC}$	Voltage on Other Pins		-0.3	6.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge Protection Level	Human Body Model, ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2012	2.0		kV
		Charged Device Model per JESD22-C101	1.0		
$T_J$	Junction Temperature		-40	+150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature		-65	+150	°C
$T_L$	Lead Soldering Temperature, 10 Seconds			+260	°C

### Note:

2. Lesser of 6.0 V or  $V_{IN} + 0.3$  V.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to absolute maximum ratings.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Supply Voltage	2.7	4.5	V
$I_{OUT}$	Maximum Output Current	1000		mA
$T_A$	Ambient Temperature	-40	+85	°C
$T_J$	Junction Temperature	-40	+125	°C

## Thermal Properties

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is a function of application and board layout. This data is measured with four-layer 2s2p boards with vias in accordance to JEDEC standard JESD51. Special attention must be paid not to exceed junction temperature,  $T_{J(max)}$ , at a given ambient temperature,  $T_A$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	101	°C/W

## Electrical Specifications

Recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise noted, circuit per Figure 1,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ . Typical, minimum and maximum values are given at  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>Power Supply</b>						
$I_Q$	$V_{IN}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ , $EN = 1.8\text{ V}$ , No Switching		95		$\mu\text{A}$
		Forced Pass-Through $EN=0\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = V_{IN}$		3.5		
$V_{UVLO}$	Under-Voltage Lockout	$V_{IN}$ Rising		2.20		V
$V_{UVLO\_HYS}$	Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis			150		mV
<b>Inputs</b>						
$V_{IH}$	Enable HIGH Voltage		1.05			V
$V_{IL}$	Enable LOW Voltage				0.4	V
<b>Outputs</b>						
$V_{REG}$	Output Voltage Accuracy DC <sup>(3)</sup>	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$	-2		+2	%
<b>Timing</b>						
$f_{SW}$	Switching Frequency	$I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$	1.8	2.3	2.8	MHz
$t_{SS}^{(4)}$	EN HIGH to 95% of Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 150\text{ mA}$		425		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{RST}^{(4)}$	FAULT Restart Timer			20		ms
<b>Power Stage</b>						
$R_{DS(ON)N}$	N-Channel Boost Switch $R_{DS(ON)}$			63		m $\Omega$
$R_{DS(ON)P}$	P-Channel Sync. Rectifier $R_{DS(ON)}$			52		m $\Omega$

### Notes:

- DC  $I_{LOAD}$  from 0 to 1000 mA.  $V_{OUT}$  measured from mid-point of output voltage ripple. Effective capacitance of  $C_{OUT} \geq 2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ .
- Guaranteed by design and characterization; not tested in production.

## Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified;  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and circuit according to Figure 1.  
 Components:  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$  (0402, X5R, 6.3 V, C1005X5R0J106M050BC),  $L_1 = 470\text{ nH}$  (2016, 26 m $\Omega$ , DFE201610E-R47M).

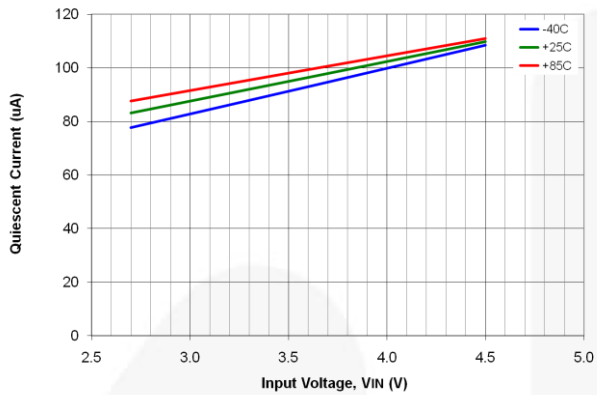


Figure 5. Quiescent Current (Switching) vs. Input Voltage and Temperature

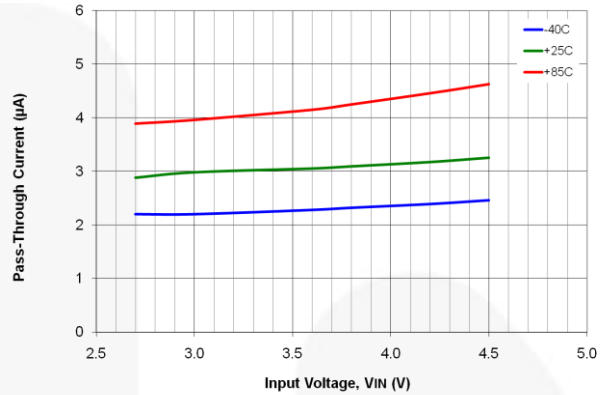


Figure 6. Pass-Through Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature

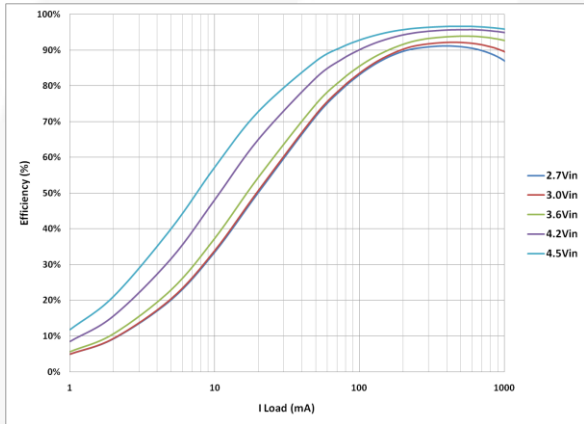


Figure 7. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage

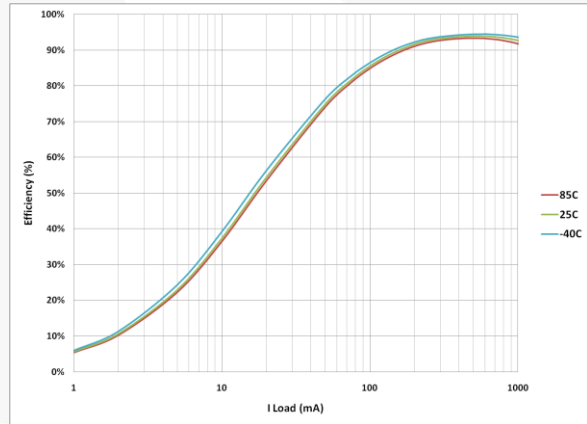


Figure 8. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature

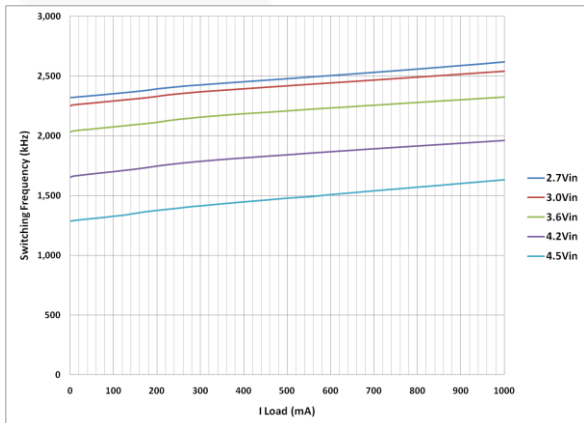


Figure 9. Switching Frequency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage

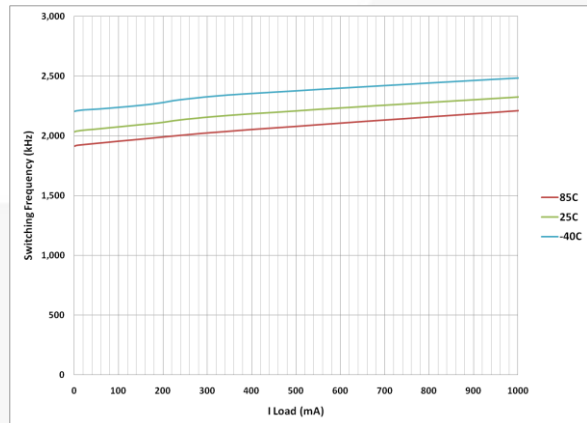


Figure 10. Switching Frequency vs. Load Current and Temperature

## Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified;  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and circuit and components according to Figure 1. Components:  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$  (0402, X5R, 6.3 V, C1005X5R0J106M050BC),  $L_1 = 470\text{ nH}$  (2016, 26  $\text{m}\Omega$ , DFE201610E-R47M).

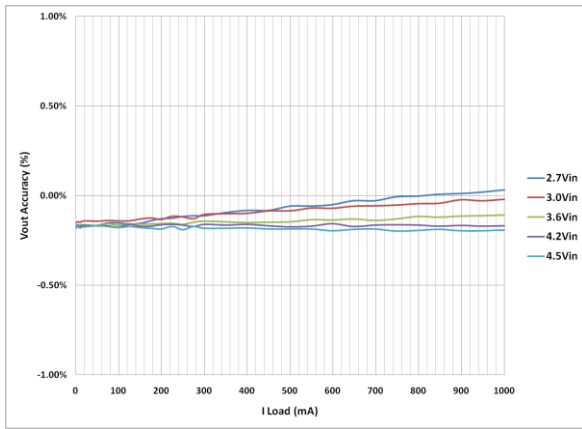


Figure 11. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Input Voltage

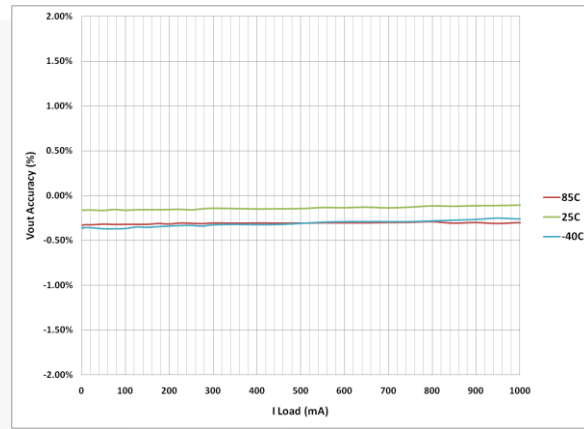


Figure 12. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Temperature

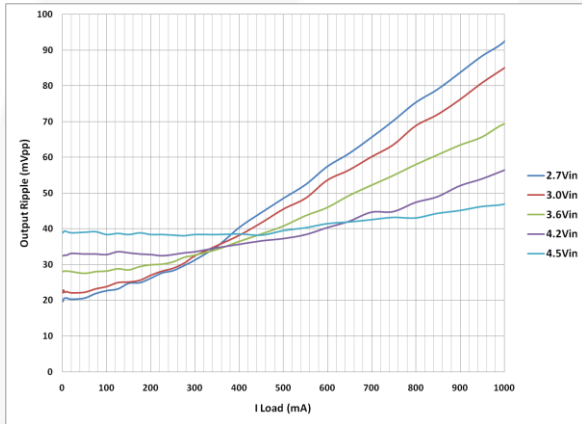


Figure 13. Output Ripple vs. Load Current and Input Voltage

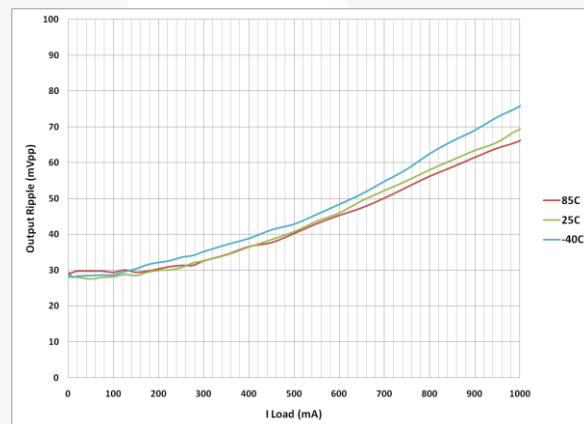


Figure 14. Output Ripple vs. Load Current and Temperature

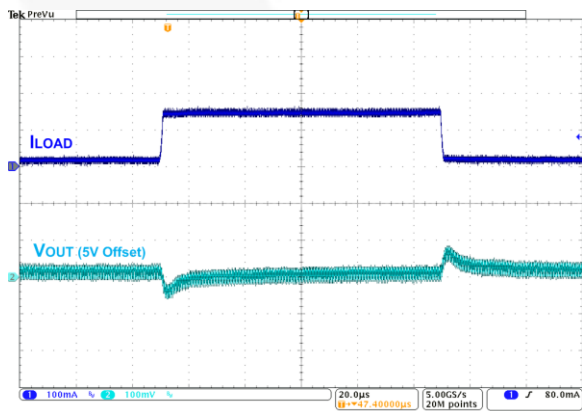


Figure 15. Load Transient, 20  $\leftrightarrow$  150 mA, 1  $\mu\text{s}$  Edge

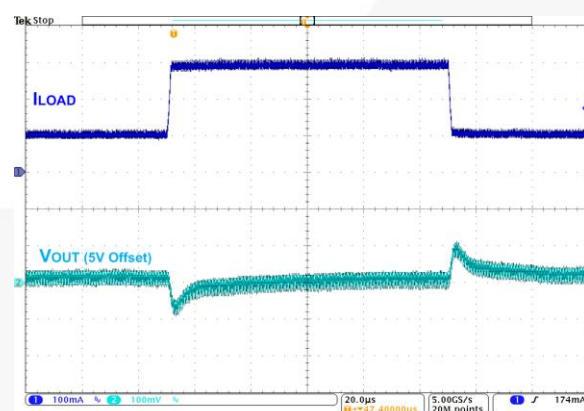


Figure 16. Load Transient, 100  $\leftrightarrow$  300 mA, 1  $\mu\text{s}$  Edge

## Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified;  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and circuit and components according to Figure 1. Components:  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$  (0402, X5R, 6.3 V, C1005X5R0J106M050BC),  $L1 = 470\text{nH}$  (2016, 26 m $\Omega$ , DFE201610E-R47M).

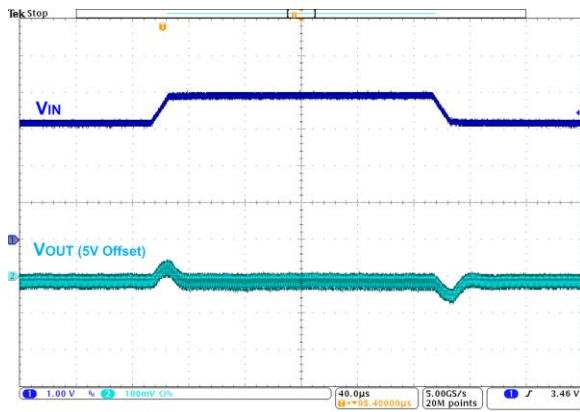


Figure 17. Line Transient, 3.2 V <--> 3.9 V, 10  $\mu\text{s}$  Edge, 150 mA Load

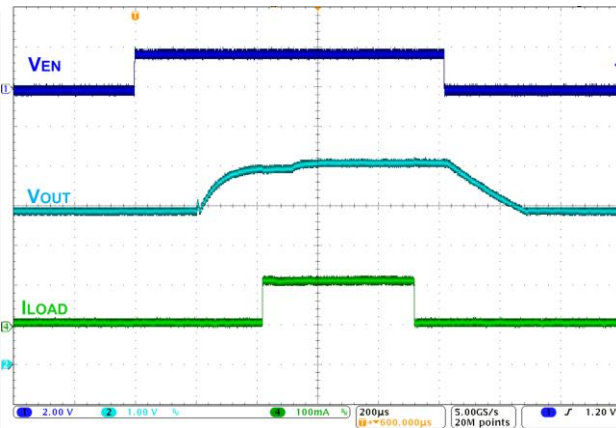


Figure 18. Pass-Through Mode <--> Boost Mode with Load Transient, 10 <--> 150 mA, 1  $\mu\text{s}$  Edge

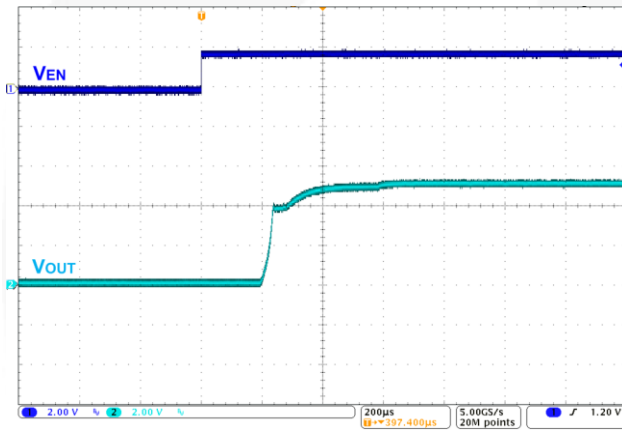


Figure 19. Startup, 150 mA Load

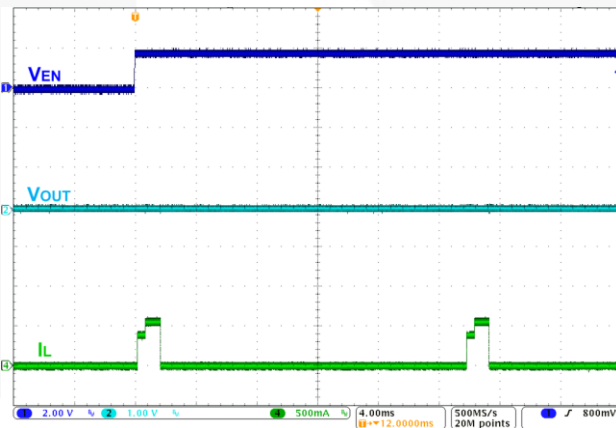


Figure 20. Fault Restart

## Circuit Description

FAN48619 is a synchronous PWM Only boost regulator. The regulator's Pass-Through Mode automatically activates when  $V_{IN}$  is above the boost regulator's set point.

**Table 2. Operating Modes**

Mode	Description	Invoked When:
LIN	Linear Startup	$V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$
SS	Boost Soft-Start	$V_{IN} < V_{OUT} < V_{OUT(TARGET)}$
BST	Boost Operating Mode	$V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(TARGET)}$
PT	Pass-Through Mode	$V_{IN} > V_{OUT(TARGET)}$ or when EN is pulled LOW after initial startup

## Boost Mode Regulation

The FAN48619 uses a current-mode modulator to achieve excellent transient response.

**Table 3. Boost Startup Sequence**

Start Mode	Entry	Exit	End Mode	Timeout (μs)
LIN1	$V_{IN} > V_{UVLO}$ , EN=1	$V_{OUT} > V_{IN} - 300$ mV	SS	512
		Timeout	LIN2	
LIN2	LIN1 Exit	$V_{OUT} > V_{IN} - 300$ mV	SS	1024
		Timeout	FAULT	
SS	LIN1 or LIN2 Exit	$V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(TARGET)}$	BST	64
		Overload Timeout	FAULT	

## LIN Mode

When EN is HIGH and  $V_{IN} > V_{UVLO}$ , the regulator first attempts to bring  $V_{OUT}$  within 300 mV of  $V_{IN}$  by using the internal fixed-current source from VIN (Q2). The current is limited to the LIN1 set point.

If  $V_{OUT}$  reaches  $V_{IN} - 300$  mV during LIN1 Mode, the SS Mode is initiated. Otherwise, LIN1 times out after 512 μs and LIN2 Mode is entered.

In LIN2 Mode, the current source is incremented. If  $V_{OUT}$  fails to reach  $V_{IN} - 300$  mV after 1024 μs, a fault condition is declared and the device waits 20 ms to attempt an automatic restart.

## Soft-Start (SS) Mode

Upon the successful completion of LIN Mode ( $V_{OUT} \geq V_{IN} - 300$  mV), the regulator begins switching with boost pulses current limited to 50% of nominal level.

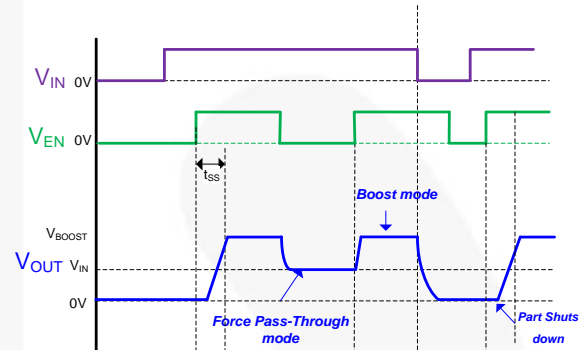
During SS Mode, if  $V_{OUT}$  fails to reach regulation during the SS ramp sequence for more than 64 μs, a fault is declared. If large  $C_{OUT}$  is used, the reference is automatically stepped slower to avoid excessive input current draw.

## Boost (BST) Mode

This is a normal operating mode of the regulator.

## Pass-Through (PT) Mode

The device allows the user to force the device in Forced Pass-Through Mode through the EN pin. If the EN pin is pulled HIGH, the device starts operating in Boost Mode. Once the EN pin is pulled LOW, the device is forced into Pass-Through Mode. To disable the device, the input supply voltage must be removed. The device cannot startup in Forced Pass-Through Mode (see Figure 21). During startup, keep the EN pulled HIGH for at least 350 μs before pulling it LOW in order to make sure that the device enters Pass-Through Mode reliably.



**Figure 21. Pass-Through Profile**

## Current Limit Protection

The FAN48619 has valley current limit protection in case of overload situations. The valley current limit will prevent high current from causing damage to the IC and the inductor. The current limit is halved during soft-start.

When starting into a fault condition, the input current will be limited by LIN1 and Lin2 current threshold.

## Fault State

The regulator enters Fault State under any of the following conditions:

- $V_{OUT}$  fails to achieve the voltage required to advance from LIN Mode to SS Mode.
- $V_{OUT}$  fails to achieve the voltage required to advance from SS Mode to BST Mode.
- Boost current limit triggers for 2 ms during BST Mode.
- $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} > 300$  mV; this fault can occur only after successful completion of the soft-start sequence.
- $V_{IN} < V_{UVLO}$ .

Once a fault is triggered, the regulator stops switching and presents a high-impedance path between VIN and VOUT. After waiting 20 ms, an automatic restart is attempted.

## Over-Temperature

The regulator shuts down if the die temperature exceeds 150°C and restarts when the IC cools by ~20°C.



### Layout Recommendations

The layout recommendations below highlight various top-copper pours by using different colors.

To minimize spikes at VOUT, C<sub>OUT</sub> must be placed as close as possible to PGND and VOUT, as shown in Figure 22.

For best thermal performance, maximize the pour area for all planes other than SW. The ground pour, especially, should fill all available PCB surface area and be tied to internal layers with a cluster of thermal vias.

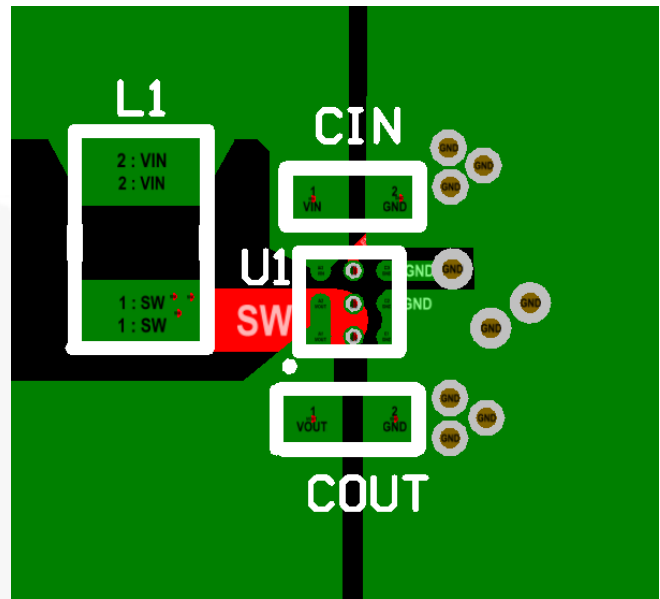
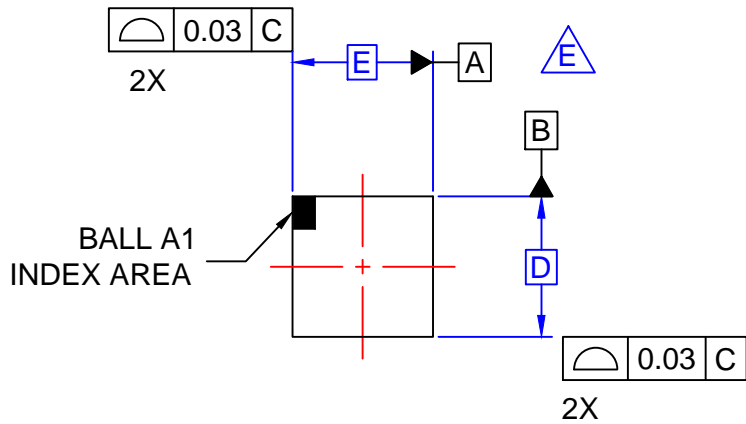


Figure 22. Layout Recommendation

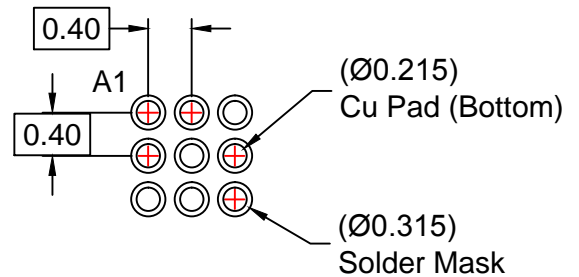
The following information applies to the WLCSP package dimensions on the next page:

### Product-Specific Package Dimensions

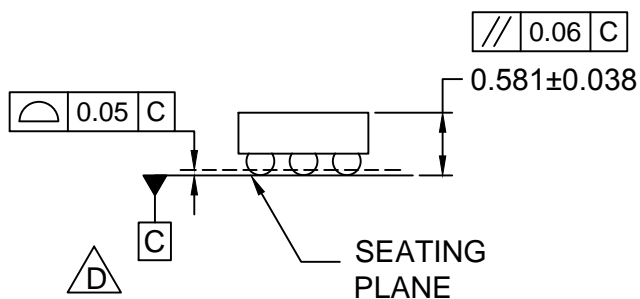
Product	D	E	X	Y
FAN48619UC50X	1.215 ±0.030 mm	1.215 ±0.030 mm	0.2075 mm	0.2075 mm



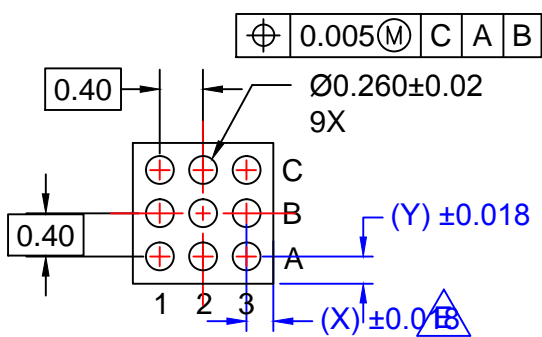
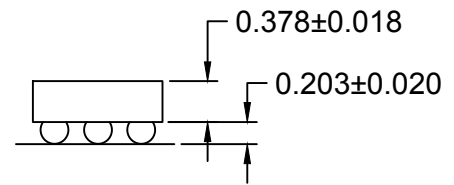
TOP VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN  
(NSMD PAD TYPE)



SIDE VIEWS



BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES






- A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.
- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCE PER ASME Y14.5M, 2009.
- D. DATUM C IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE BALLS.
- E. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
- F. DRAWING FILNAME: MKT-UC009Ak rev2





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| EfficientMax™   | MicroPak™                                      | SMART START™  | UHC®  |
| ESBC™   | MicroPak2™                                     | Solutions for Your Success™   | Ultra FRFET™  |
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| FACT®   | MTx®   | SuperSOT™-6   | XS™   |
| FastvCore™  | MVN®   | SuperSOT™-8   | Xsens™  |
| FETBench™   | mWSaver®                                       | SupreMOS®   | 仙童™   |
| FPS™  | OptoHiT™                                       | SyncFET™  |   |
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**ANTI-COUNTERFEITING POLICY**

Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy. Fairchild's Anti-Counterfeiting Policy is also stated on our external website, [www.fairchildsemi.com](http://www.fairchildsemi.com), under Terms of Use

Counterfeiting of semiconductor parts is a growing problem in the industry. All manufacturers of semiconductor products are experiencing counterfeiting of their parts. Customers who inadvertently purchase counterfeit parts experience many problems such as loss of brand reputation, substandard performance, failed applications, and increased cost of production and manufacturing delays. Fairchild is taking strong measures to protect ourselves and our customers from the proliferation of counterfeit parts. Fairchild strongly encourages customers to purchase Fairchild parts either directly from Fairchild or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors who are listed by country on our web page cited above. Products customers buy either from Fairchild directly or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors are genuine parts, have full traceability, meet Fairchild's quality standards for handling and storage and provide access to Fairchild's full range of up-to-date technical and product information. Fairchild and our Authorized Distributors will stand behind all warranties and will appropriately address any warranty issues that may arise. Fairchild will not provide any warranty coverage or other assistance for parts bought from Unauthorized Sources. Fairchild is committed to combat this global problem and encourage our customers to do their part in stopping this practice by buying direct or from authorized distributors.

**PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS**

**Definition of Terms**

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative / In Design	Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.
Obsolete	Not In Production	Datasheet contains specifications on a product that is discontinued by Fairchild Semiconductor. The datasheet is for reference information only.

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