

## FEATURES

- Wide Input Voltage Range: 4.5V to 48V
  - Positive Output: Input Voltage Range from 4.5V to 48V
  - Negative Output:  $V_{IN} \geq 4.5V$ ;  $V_{IN} + |V_{OUT}| \leq 48V$
- Output Voltage
  - Positive Output: Output Voltage Range from 1V to 25V
  - Negative Output: Output Voltage Range from -1V to -15V
- 0.7A Continuous, 1A Peak Output Current
  - Positive Output: 0.7A Continuous, 1A Peak Output Current
  - Negative Output:
 
$$\frac{0.7 \times V_{IN}}{V_{IN} + |V_{OUT}|} A$$
- Peak Current Control Mode
- 1.6MHz Switching Frequency
- Power Saving Mode (PSM) for Light Load
- High Duty Cycle Operation for Low Dropout
- Pre-Biased Start-Up
- Internal Soft-Start
- Junction Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $125^{\circ}C$
- Cycle-by-Cycle Output Current Limit Protection
- Hiccup Mode for Short Circuit and Over-Load Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm) Package
- Pb-Free RoHS Compliant

## DESCRIPTION

The M4001 is a 0.7A fully integrated power module in LGA-8 package with step-down switching mode Power SoC (System on Chip) with integrated power MOSFETs, inductor and input decoupling capacitor inside. The input voltage is from 4.5V to 48V and the switching frequency is fixed at 1.6MHz.

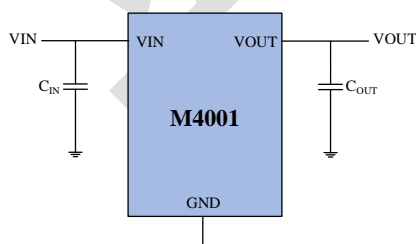
The M4001 provides high efficiency with Peak Current Control Mode. It works on PSM mode for light load and supports high duty cycle for low dropout. Also, M4001 is suitable for negative output.

The M4001 can indicate faults with complete protection features, including over-load hiccup protection and over temperature shutdown protection.

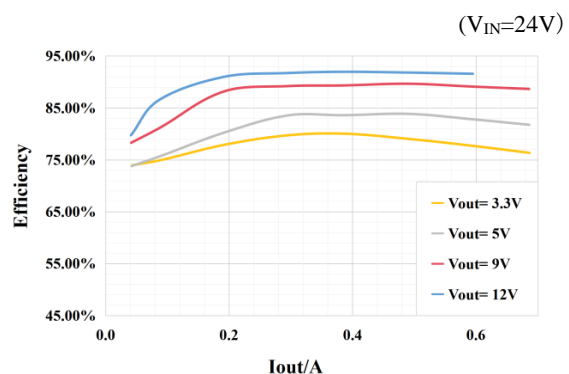
## APPLICATIONS

- Power Meter
- Industrial & Medical Systems
- Electrical Tools

## TYPICAL APPLICATION & EFFICIENCY



PART NUMBER	Default VOUT
M4001DLCC-5V	5V
M4001DLCC-3V3	3.3V





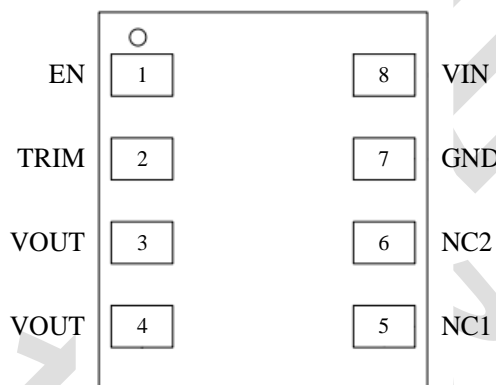
## ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	TOP MARKING	PACKAGE	MOQ	MSL LEVEL
M4001DLCC-5V	M4001-5V YWWLLL	LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm)	3000/ Tape & Reel	3
M4001DLCC-3V3	M4001-3V3 YWWLLL	LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm)	3000/ Tape & Reel	3

**NOTES:** Y: Year, WW: Week, LLL: Lot Number.

## PACKAGE REFERENCE

TOP VIEW



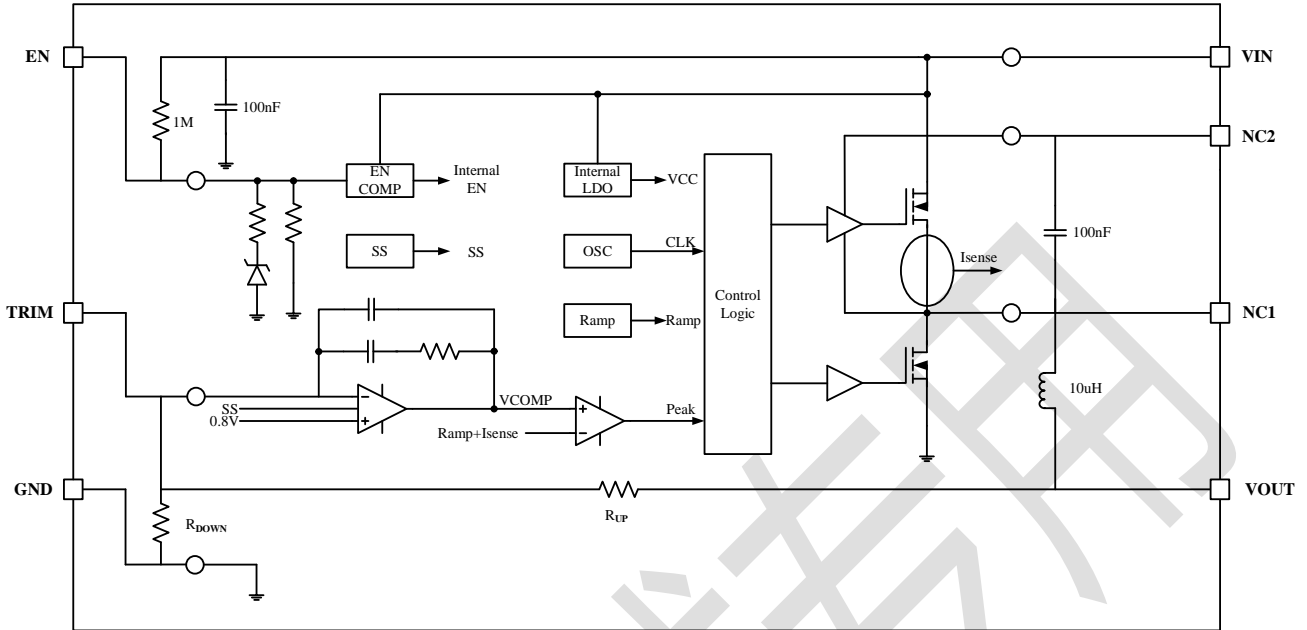
## PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	EN	<b>Enable Control.</b> Pull this pin low to shut down the chip. Otherwise, pull it high to enable the chip.
2	TRIM	<b>Trim.</b> The resistor divider from the VOUT to GND has been placed internally to set the output voltage. The default output voltage is 3.3V or 5V. An external resistor divider can also be placed to change the output voltage.
3,4	VOUT	<b>Output Voltage.</b> Connect this pin with the load. Output capacitor is recommended to be placed between VOUT and GND.
5	NC1	<b>Not Connected.</b>
6	NC2	<b>Not Connected.</b>
7	GND	<b>Power Ground.</b>
8	VIN	<b>Input Voltage.</b>

**NOTES:** All the NC pins should not connect to each other.



### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



PART NUMBER	Default VOUT	R <sub>UP</sub>	R <sub>DOWN</sub>
M4001DLCC-5V	5V	604kΩ	115kΩ
M4001DLCC-3V3	3.3V	604kΩ	191kΩ



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage at V <sub>IN</sub> Pins	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	50	V
Voltage at Other Pins		-0.3	6	V
Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-40	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-55	150	°C
Solder Reflow Body Temperature Range			245	°C
Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> =+25°C)	P <sub>D</sub> <sup>Notes 1)</sup>		0.88	W

## ESD Rating

ESD	STANDARD	VALUE
Human Body Mode (HBM)	JEDEC EIA/JESD22-A114	4000V
Charge Device Mode (CDM)	JEDEC EIA/JESD22-C101F	2000V

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	4.5	48	V
Output Voltage Range	V <sub>OUT</sub>	1	25	V
Output Current Range	I <sub>OUT</sub>		0.7	A
Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-40	125	°C

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Junction to Ambient	θ <sub>JA</sub> <sup>Notes 2)</sup>		114	°C/W
Junction to Case	θ <sub>JC</sub> <sup>Notes 2)</sup>		37	°C/W

### NOTES:

- 1) The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) is calculated by P<sub>D</sub>(max)=(T<sub>J</sub>(max)-T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub>. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the power module will go into thermal shutdown.
- 2) Measured on EVB, 2-layer PCB 1oZ.



## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		4.5		48	V
Input Under Voltage Lockout Threshold	$V_{UVLO}$	$V_{IN}$ Increasing	4.15	4.3	4.45	V
Input Under Voltage Lockout Hysteresis				335		mV
Shutdown Current	$I_{SD}$	$V_{EN}=0V$ , $V_{IN}=15V$		16	18	$\mu A$
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	$V_{Trim}=0.83V$ , no switching		166	180	$\mu A$
EN On Threshold		$V_{EN}$ Increasing	1.5	1.55	1.6	V
EN Off Threshold		$V_{EN}$ Decreasing	1.1	1.22	1.3	V
Trim Voltage	$V_{Trim\_REF}$		785	797	809	mV
Trim Current	$I_{Trim}$	$V_{EN}=1V$ , $V_{Trim}=2V$		21	22	$\mu A$
LS Switch Current Limit			0.8	1	1.2	A
Switching Frequency	$F_{SW}$		1.4	1.6	1.9	MHz
Soft-Start Time	$T_{SS}$	$V_{Trim}$ from 10% to 90%	0.35	0.6	0.85	ms
Maximum Duty cycle	$D$			98		%
Thermal Shutdown				151		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis				21		$^{\circ}C$

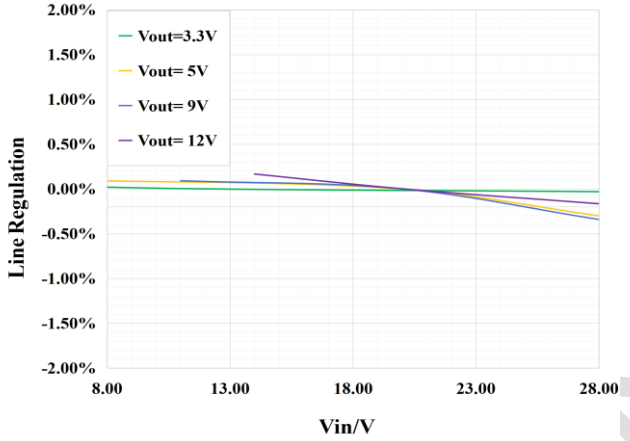


### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (POSITIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$  and  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

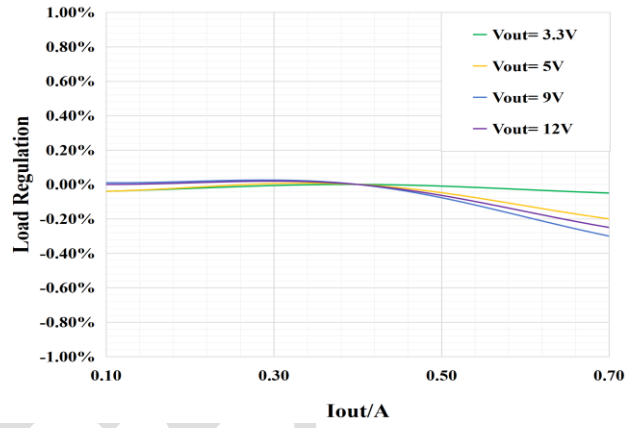
#### Line Regulation

$V_{OUT}=3.3V/5V/9V/12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0.7A$ ,  
 $V_{IN}=8V \sim 28V$



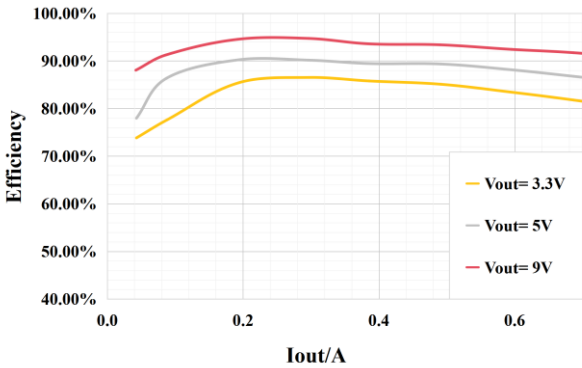
#### Load Regulation

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V/5V/9V/12V$ ,  
 $I_{OUT}=0.1A \sim 0.7A$



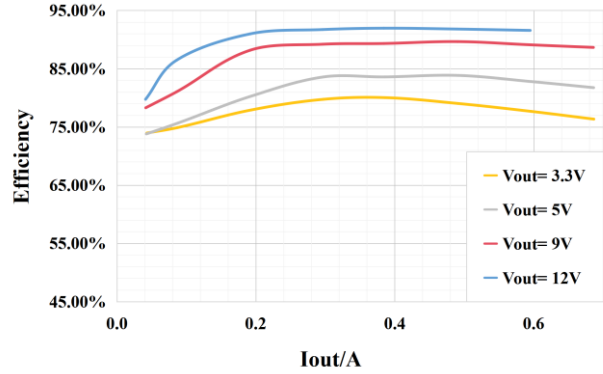
#### Efficiency

$V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V/5V/9V$ ,  
 $I_{OUT}=0A \sim 0.7A$



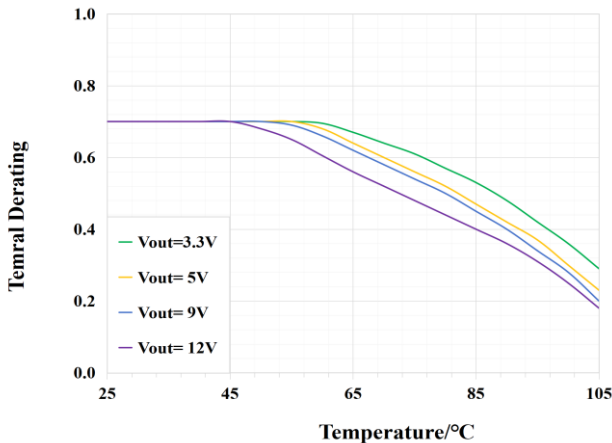
#### Efficiency

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V/5V/9V/12V$ ,  
 $I_{OUT}=0A \sim 0.7A$



#### Thermal Derating

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V/5V/9V/12V$





## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (NEGATIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$  and  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

### Line Regulation

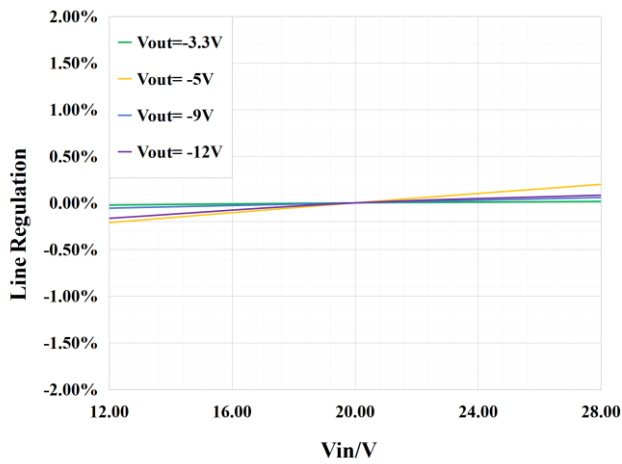
$V_{OUT} = -3.3V, I_{OUT} = -0.6A;$

$V_{OUT} = -5V, I_{OUT} = -0.5A;$

$V_{OUT} = -9V, I_{OUT} = -0.4A;$

$V_{OUT} = -12V, I_{OUT} = -0.3A;$

$V_{IN} = 12V \sim 28V$



### Load Regulation

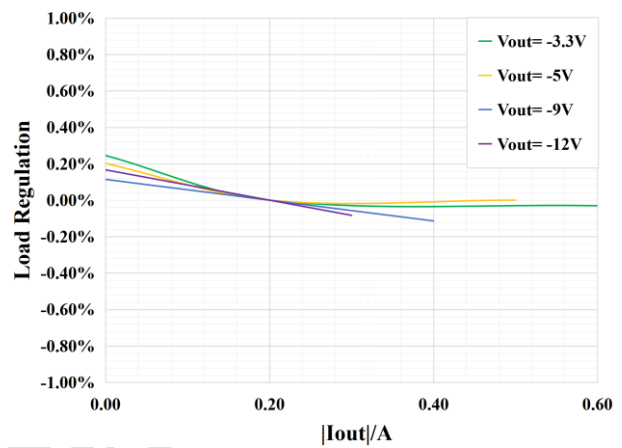
$V_{OUT} = -3.3V, I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.6A;$

$V_{OUT} = -5V, I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.5A;$

$V_{OUT} = -9V, I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.4A;$

$V_{OUT} = -12V, I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.3A;$

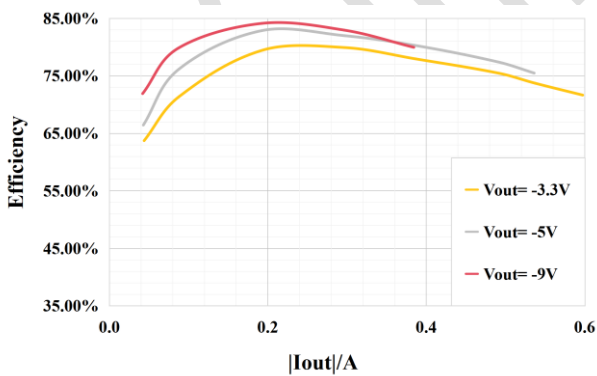
$V_{IN} = 24V$



### Efficiency

$V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = -3.3V/-5V/-9V,$

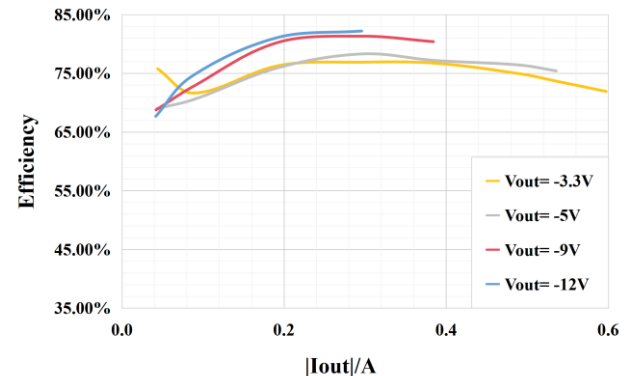
$I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.6A$



### Efficiency

$V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = -3.3V/-5V/-9V/-12V,$

$I_{OUT} = 0A \sim -0.6A$



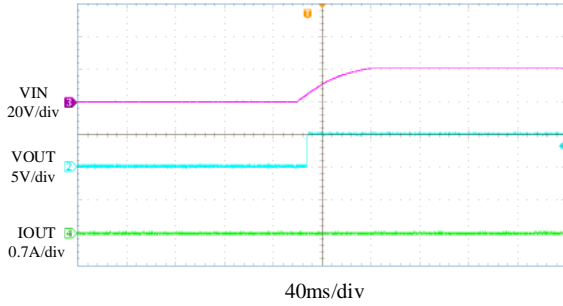


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (POSITIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

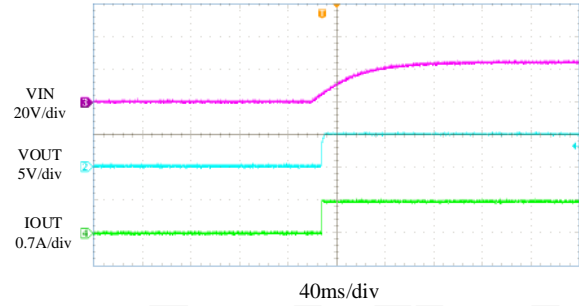
### VIN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0A$



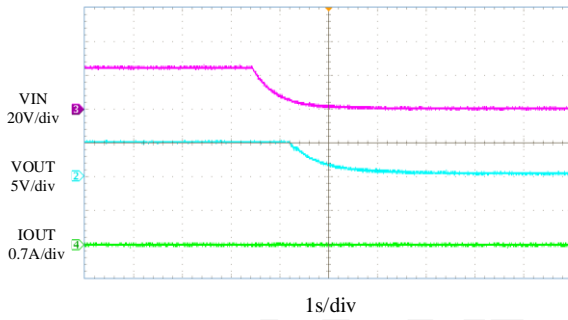
### VIN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



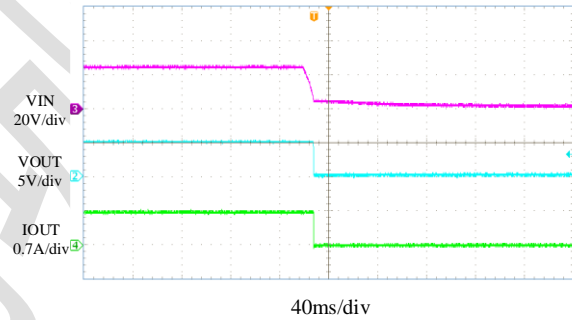
### VIN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0A$



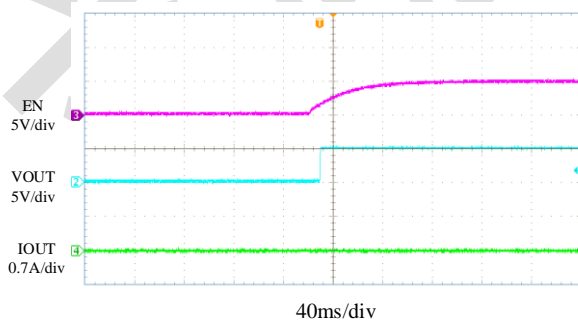
### VIN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



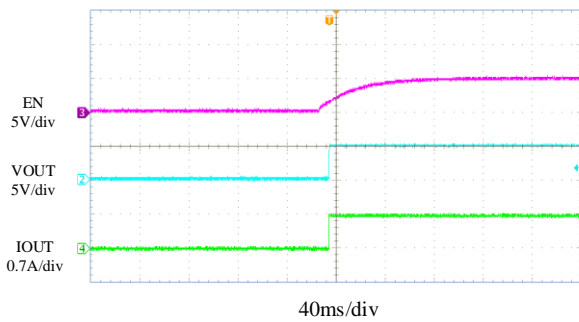
### EN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0A$



### EN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$





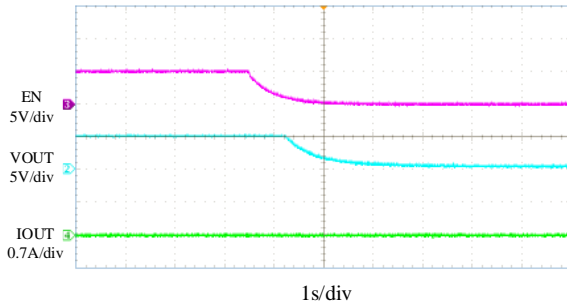


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (POSITIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

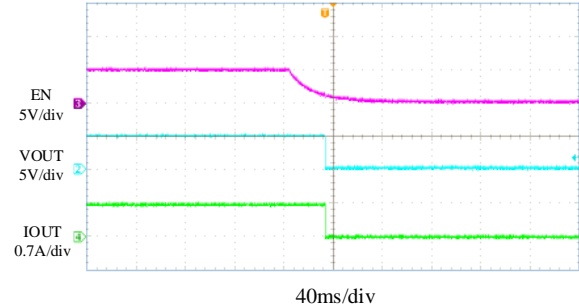
### EN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0A$



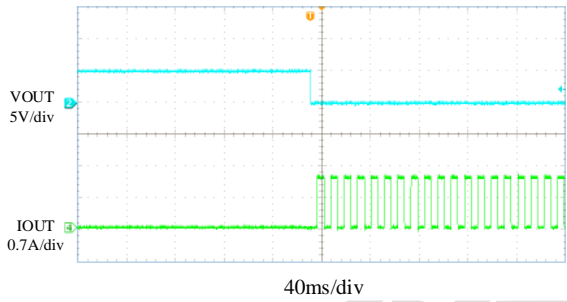
### EN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



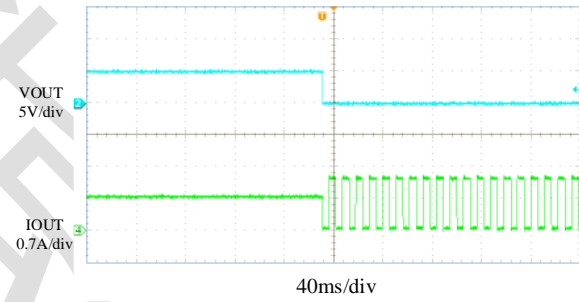
### SCP Entry

$I_{OUT}=0A$



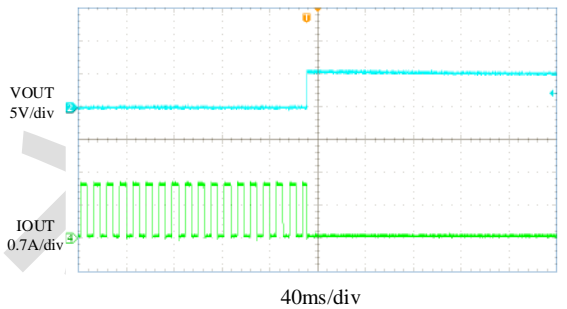
### SCP Entry

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



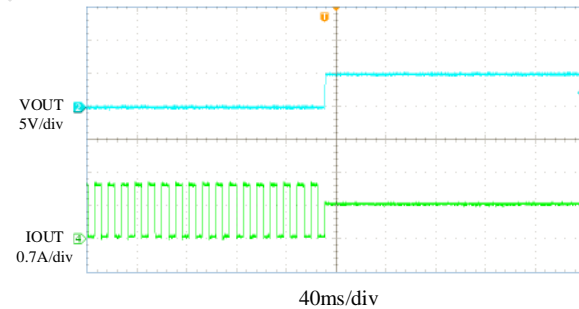
### SCP Recovery

$I_{OUT}=0A$



### SCP Recovery

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



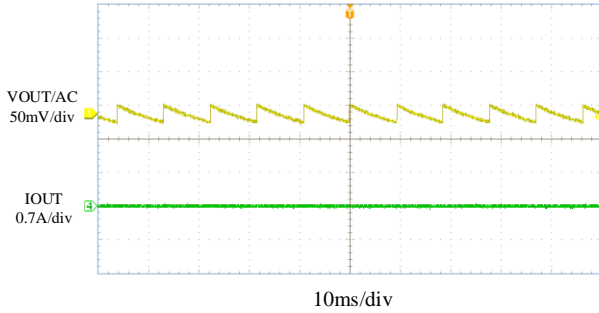


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (POSITIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

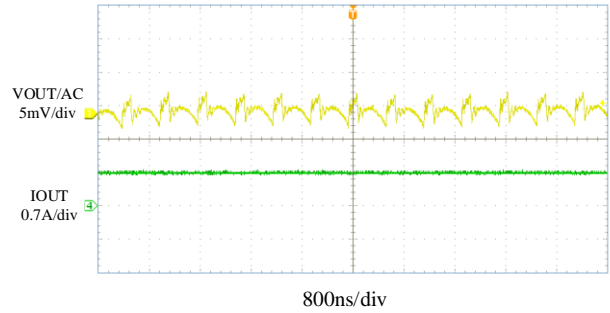
### $V_{OUT}$ Ripple

$I_{OUT}=0A$



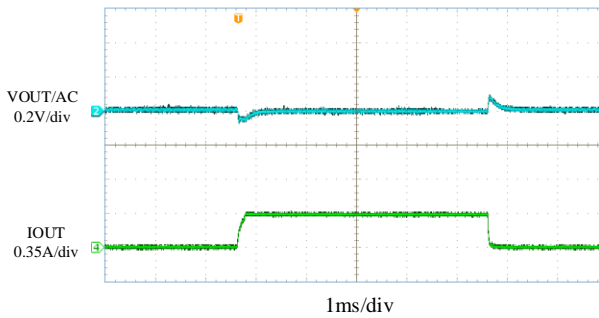
### $V_{OUT}$ Ripple

$I_{OUT}=0.7A$



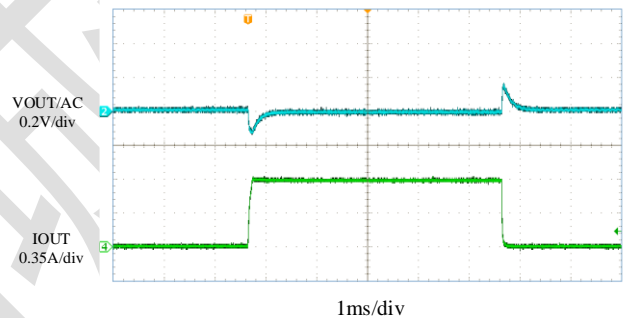
### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}=0A$  to  $0.35A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$



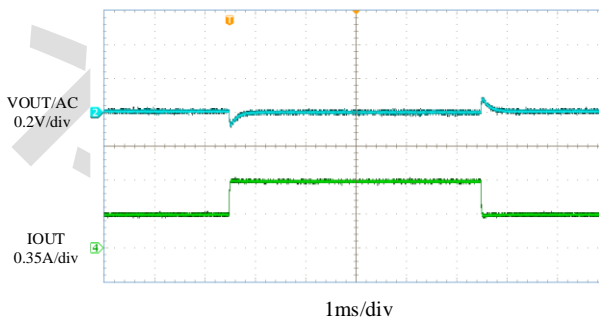
### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}=0A$  to  $0.7A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$



### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}=0.35A$  to  $0.7A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$



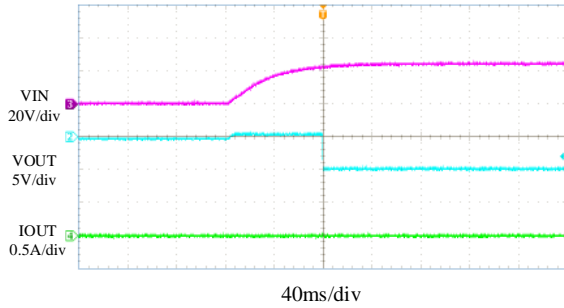


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (NEGATIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}= -5V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

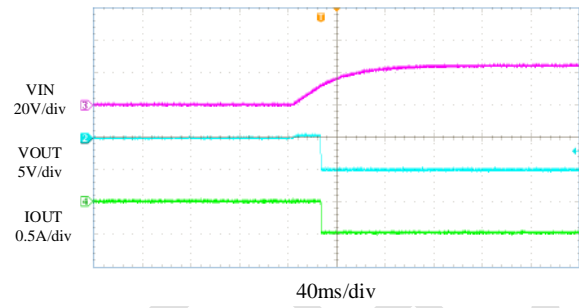
### VIN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0A$



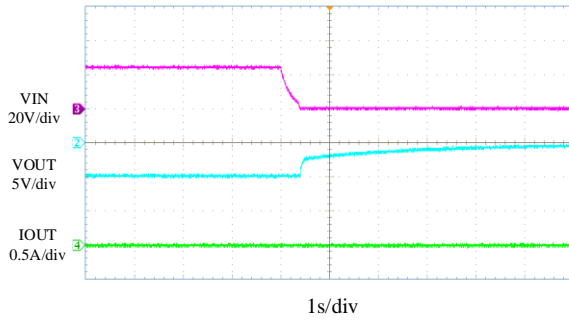
### VIN Start-up

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



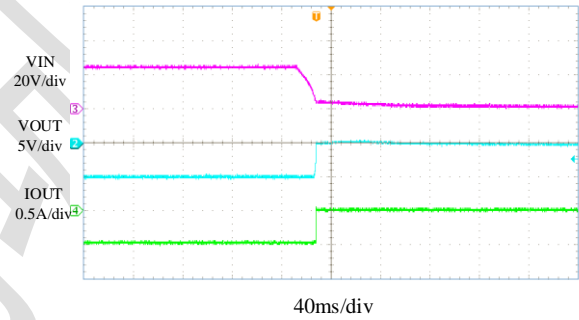
### VIN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0A$



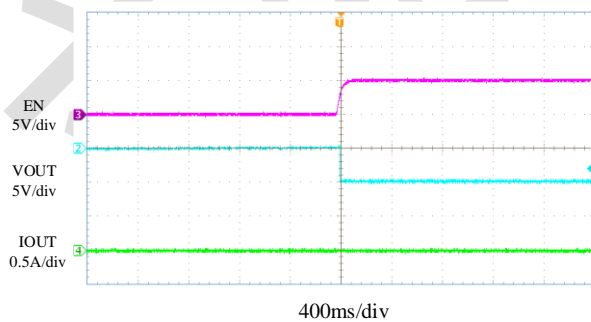
### VIN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



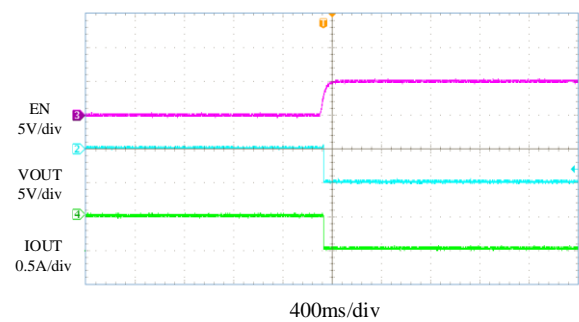
### EN Start-up

$I_{OUT}=0A$



### EN Start-up

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



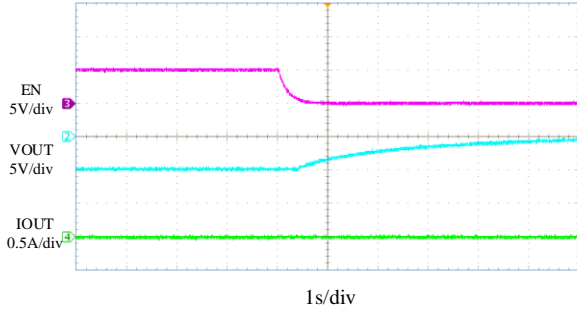


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (NEGATIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}= -5V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

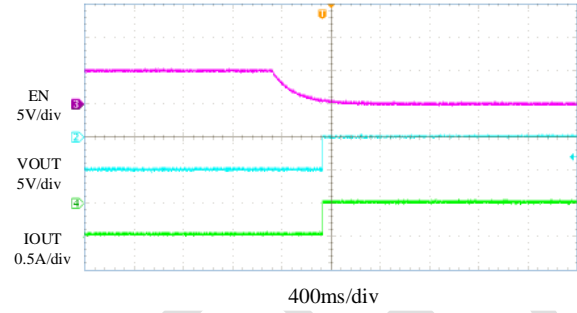
### EN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}=0A$



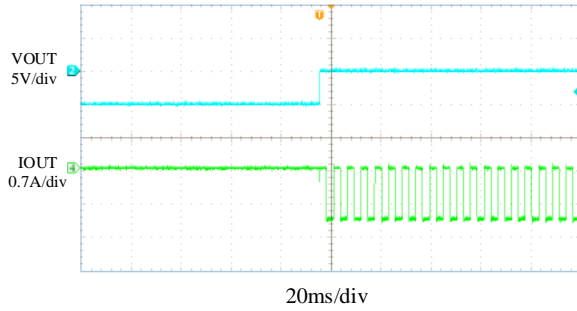
### EN Shutdown

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



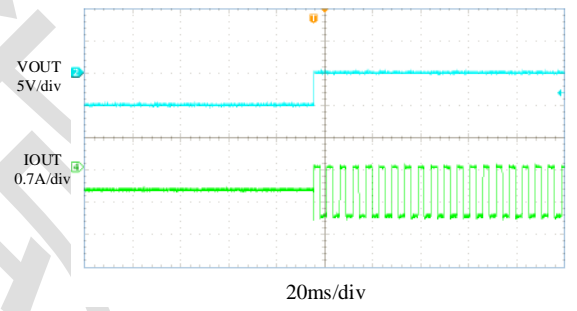
### SCP Entry

$I_{OUT}=0A$



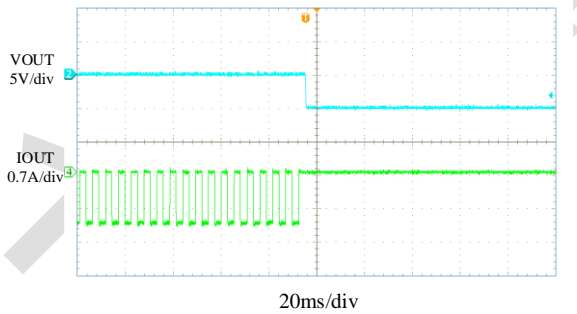
### SCP Entry

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



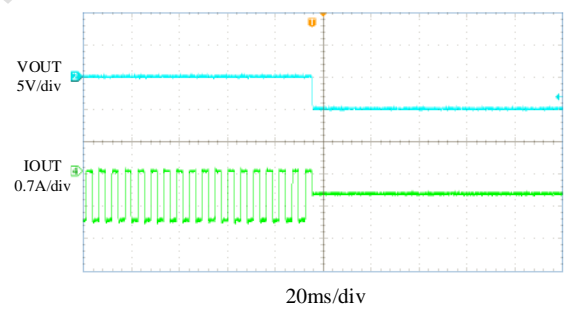
### SCP Recovery

$I_{OUT}=0A$



### SCP Recovery

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



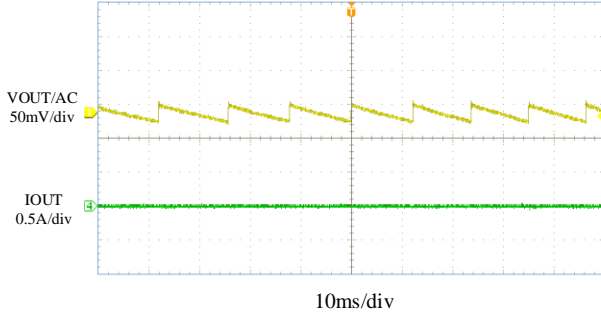


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (NEGATIVE OUTPUT)

$V_{IN}=24V$ ,  $V_{OUT}= -5V$ ,  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.

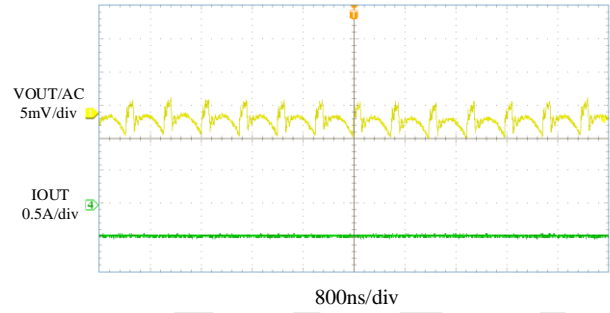
### $V_{OUT}$ Ripple

$I_{OUT}=0A$



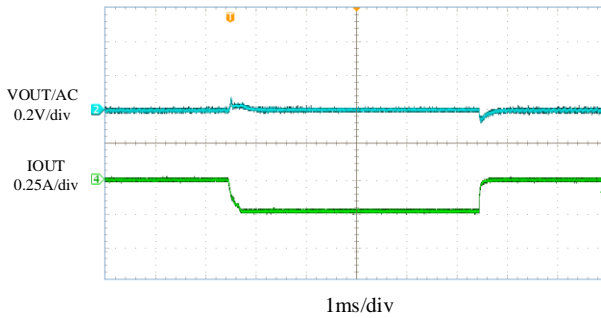
### $V_{OUT}$ Ripple

$I_{OUT}= -0.5A$



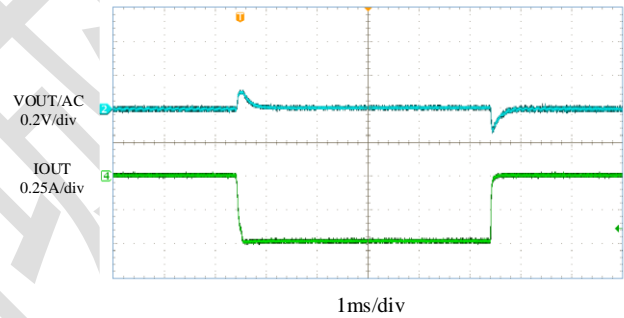
### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}=0A$  to  $-0.25A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$



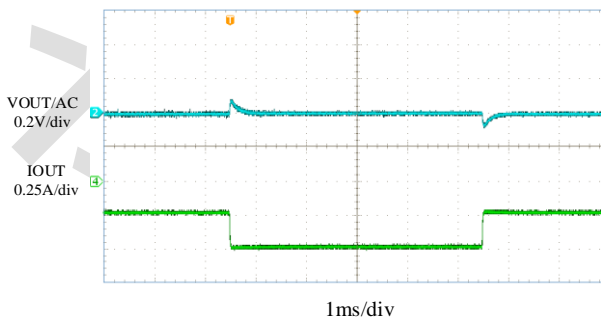
### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}=0A$  to  $-0.5A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$



### Load Transient

$I_{OUT}= -0.25A$  to  $-0.5A$ ,  $1A/\mu s$





## OPERATION

The M4001 is a 0.7A synchronous step-down switching mode Power SoC with integrated High-Side and Low-Side power MOSFETs, inductor and other passives in LGA-8 package. M4001 works on peak current control mode to regulate the output voltage with the fixed switching frequency of 1.6MHz. M4001 operates in Power Saving Mode (PSM) at light load condition to achieve excellent efficiency. M4001 can support up to 98% maximum duty cycle and has 0.6ms soft-start timer internally.

Only input and output capacitors are needed to complete the design over 4.5V to 48V input voltage range with the default 3.3V or 5V output. External resistor divider can be used to change the output voltage. And the integrated input decoupling capacitor can minimize the parasitic inductance of input circuit and reduce the voltage spike on switching pin which simplifies the PCB layout.

Fully integrated protection features including OCP and OTP are shown below.

### OVER CURRENT PROTECTION (OCP)

M4001 implements a cycle-by-cycle Low-Side valley current limit protection to prevent inductor from saturation, When the Low-Side switch reaches the current limit, M4001 will enter hiccup mode. It will stop switching for a pre-determined period of time and automatically start up again. It always starts up with soft-start to limit inrush current and avoid output overshoot.

### OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION (OTP)

M4001 will stop switching when the junction temperature exceeds 151 °C. The device will power up again when the junction temperature drops below 130°C.



## APPLICATION INFORMATION (POSITIVE OUTPUT)

### The Output Voltage

Apart from the default configuration, the output voltage of M4001 can be modified by trim connection as exhibited in Figure 1. For a desired output voltage, the following equation is applicable,

$$|V_{OUT}| = V_{trim} \frac{R_1 // R_{UP} + R_2 // R_{DOWN}}{R_2 // R_{DOWN}}$$

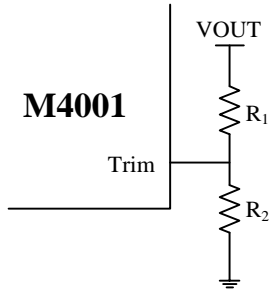


Figure 1: Typical Trim Connection of M4001

Table 1 lists a series of recommended resistor values for common output voltages.

**Table 1: Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages**

P/N	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	R <sub>1</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>2</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>UP</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>DOWN</sub> (kΩ)
M4001-3V3	3.3	NC	NC	604	191
	5	NC	287		
	9	NC	84.5		
	12	324	16.2		
M4001-5V	3.3	100	36	604	115
	5	NC	NC		
	9	150	13		
	12	270	15		

### Input Capacitor Selection

The input current of the step-down converter is discontinuous with sharp edges. Therefore, putting filter capacitors is necessary. For better performance, low ESR ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are highly recommended because of their lowest temperature variations. The RMS current of the input capacitors is calculated according to:

$$I_{CIN\_RMS} = I_{OUT} \sqrt{D(1-D)}$$

with the output load current I<sub>OUT</sub> and the Duty Cycle D of  $D = V_{OUT}/V_{IN}$ . Mathematically, the RMS current reaches its highest value as D equal to 1/2:

$$I_{CIN\_RMS} = \frac{1}{2} \times I_{OUT}$$

Therefore, capacitors with their RMS current rating higher than half I<sub>OUT</sub> are preferred. Respectively, the maximal power dissipation on these input capacitors can be estimated with their ESR and the actual RMS current. The resulted input voltage ripple can be calculated by

$$\Delta V_{CIN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{SW} \cdot C_{IN}} \cdot \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

where F<sub>SW</sub> is switching frequency of 1.6MHz and C<sub>IN</sub> is the total input capacitance.

In addition, a small-size 0.1μF ceramic capacitor has been internally placed close to V<sub>IN</sub> and GND in M4001 for noise reduction.

### Output Capacitor Selection

Output capacitors are required to precisely stabilize output voltage. For the best output voltage ripple suppression, using low ESR ceramic capacitors are a prior; accordingly, the ripple ΔV<sub>OUT</sub> can be estimated as

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

in which L is the inductance fixed at 10μH internally and C<sub>OUT</sub> is the total output capacitance.

Nevertheless, if using electrolytic or tantalum capacitors is a must, their ESR becomes the dominant factor in determining the output voltage ripple, and thus,

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = R_{ESR} \cdot \frac{V_{OUT}}{F_{SW} L} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

where R<sub>ESR</sub> is the summed ESR of the used electrolytic or tantalum capacitors.

### PCB Layout Guide

To optimize the electrical and thermal performance, useful PCB layout guidelines are recommended to consider as below:



1. Use wide traces for high current paths and keep them as short as possible for minimizing PCB conduction loss and thermal stress.
2. Place input decoupling capacitors close to  $V_{IN}$  and GND.
3. Keep the feedback network short and connect it as close to the TRIM of Power IC as possible.
4. Connect GND to a strong ground plane for enhancing heat dissipation and noise protection.

Figure 2 presents a recommended example of the positive output layout.

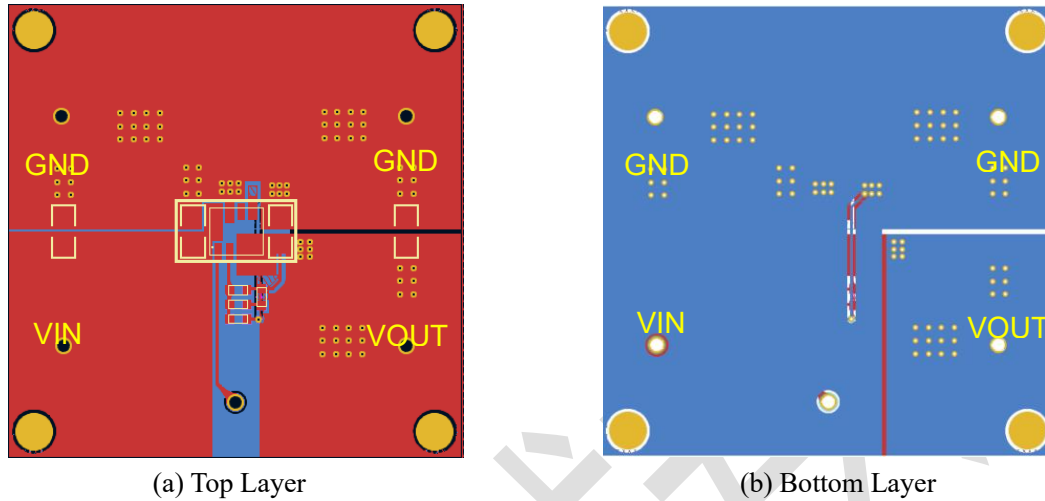


Figure 2: Recommended Positive Output Layout





## APPLICATION INFORMATION (NEGATIVE OUTPUT)

### The Output Voltage

Apart from the default configuration, the output voltage of M4001 can be modified by trim connection as exhibited in Figure 3. For a desired output voltage, the following equation is applicable,

$$|V_{OUT}| = V_{trim} \frac{R_1 // R_{UP} + R_2 // R_{DOWN}}{R_2 // R_{DOWN}}$$

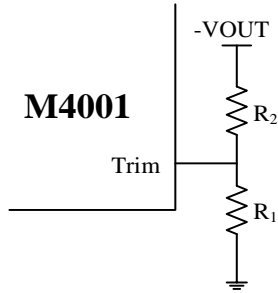


Figure 3: Typical Trim Connection of M4001

Table 2 lists a series of recommended resistor values for common output voltages.

**Table 2: Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages**

P/N	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	R <sub>1</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>2</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>UP</sub> (kΩ)	R <sub>DOWN</sub> (kΩ)
M4001-3V3	-3.3	NC	NC	604	191
	-5	NC	287		
	-9	NC	84.5		
	-12	324	16.2		
M4001-5V	-3.3	100	36	604	115
	-5	NC	NC		
	-9	150	13		
	-12	270	15		

### Capacitor Selection for Negative Output Buck-Boost Converter

To realize stable negative output, extra capacitors between V<sub>IN</sub> and V<sub>OUT</sub> are recommended, which can be treat as the C<sub>IO</sub> in general negative output buck-boost converters. Typically, this C<sub>IO</sub> consists of one or two ceramic capacitors and a parallelly connected small-size high frequency by-pass capacitor. Increasing C<sub>IO</sub> capacitance is an option if instable output observed.

Similar to positive output usage, input capacitors are required to connect V<sub>IN</sub> and GND. However, to

accordingly calculate the input voltage ripple ΔV<sub>CIN</sub>, the following equation must be used instead,

$$\Delta V_{CIN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{SW} \cdot C_{IN}} \cdot \frac{|V_{OUT}|}{V_{IN} + |V_{OUT}|} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{|V_{OUT}|}{V_{IN} + |V_{OUT}|}\right)$$

Regarding output capacitors, they are required to supply current when Low-Side switch off in negative output application. Thereby, a minimum capacitance is requisite to fulfill this job, which can be determined by the following equation,

$$C_{OUT} = \frac{I_{OUTMAX}}{F_{SW} \Delta V_{OUT}} \cdot \frac{|V_{OUT}|}{V_{INMIN} + |V_{OUT}|}$$

where V<sub>INMIN</sub> and I<sub>OUTMAX</sub> are the minimum input voltage and maximum output current of a desired scenario, respectively, as well as the pre-defined absolute value of output voltage |V<sub>OUT</sub>| and output voltage ripple threshold.

Once the output capacitance is determined, the actual output voltage ripple in a particular condition can be estimated by

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{SW} C_{OUT}} \cdot \frac{|V_{OUT}|}{V_{IN} + |V_{OUT}|}$$

In addition, the output capacitors should be placed between V<sub>OUT</sub> and GND directly.

### PCB Layout Guide

Those PCB layout guidelines elaborated in the previous positive output session can be applied in negative output scenario. Figure 4 demonstrates a good example for negative output layout.

1. Use wide traces for high current paths and keep them as short as possible for minimizing PCB conduction loss and thermal stress.
2. Place input decoupling capacitors close to V<sub>IN</sub> and -V<sub>OUT</sub>.
3. Keep the feedback network short and connect it as close to the TRIM of Power IC as possible.
4. Connect GND to a strong ground plane for enhancing heat dissipation and noise protection.

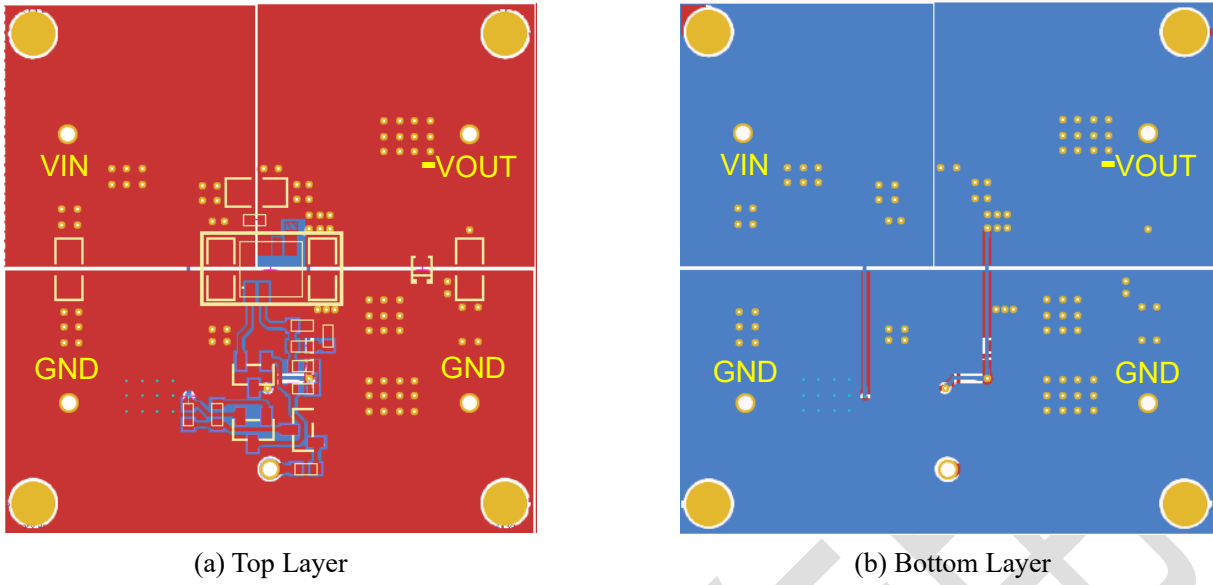


Figure 4: Recommended Negative Output Layout



## TYPICAL APPLICATION

### Positive Output

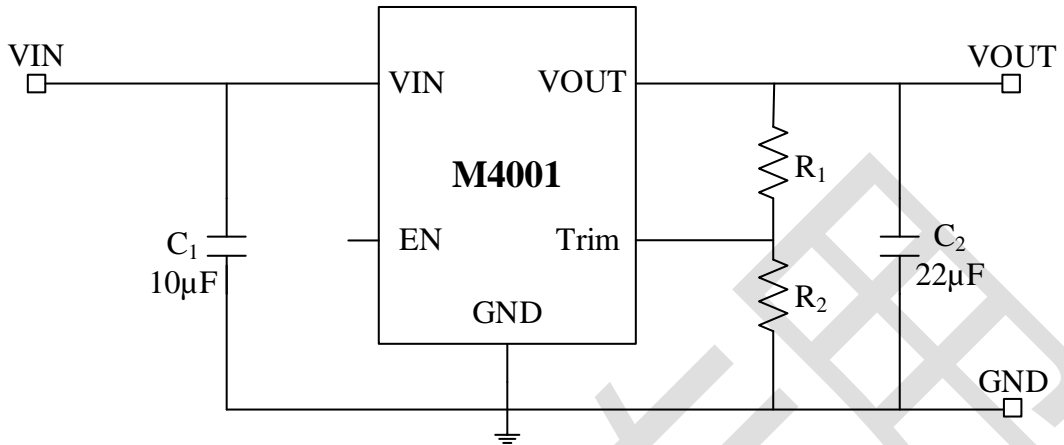


Figure 5: Typical Application Circuits of M4001 for Positive Output

Table 3: Reference Design for Positive Output

P/N	VOUT	CIN	COUT	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>UP</sub>	R <sub>DOWN</sub>
M4001-3V3	3.3V	1×10µF	1×22µF	NC	NC	604 kΩ	191 kΩ
	5V	1×10µF	1×22µF	NC	287 kΩ		
	9V	1×10µF	1×22µF	NC	84.5 kΩ		
	12V	1×10µF	1×22µF	324 kΩ	16.2 kΩ		
M4001-5V	3.3V	1×10µF	1×22µF	100 kΩ	36 kΩ	604 kΩ	115kΩ
	5V	1×10µF	1×22µF	NC	NC		
	9V	1×10µF	1×22µF	150 kΩ	13kΩ		
	12V	1×10µF	1×22µF	270 kΩ	15 kΩ		

**NOTES:**

CIN is the sum of the input capacitors, COUT is the sum of the output capacitors, please refer to Figure 5 for parameters of other components.



## Negative Output

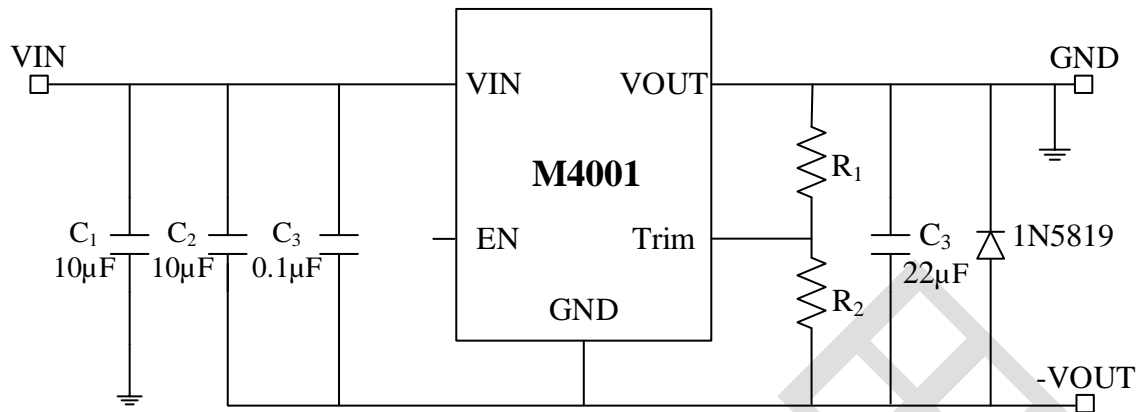


Figure 6: Typical Application Circuits of M4001 for Negative Output

Table 4: Reference Design for Negative Output

P/N	VOUT	CIN	COUT	CIO	R1	R2	R <sub>UP</sub>	R <sub>DOWN</sub>
M4001-3V3	-3.3V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	NC	NC	604 kΩ	191 kΩ
	-5V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	NC	287 kΩ		
	-9V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	NC	84.5 kΩ		
	-12V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	324 kΩ	16.2 kΩ		
M4001-5V	-3.3V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	100 kΩ	36 kΩ	604 kΩ	115 kΩ
	-5V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	NC	NC		
	-9V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	150 kΩ	13kΩ		
	-12V	1×10µF	1×22µF	1×10µF	270 kΩ	15 kΩ		

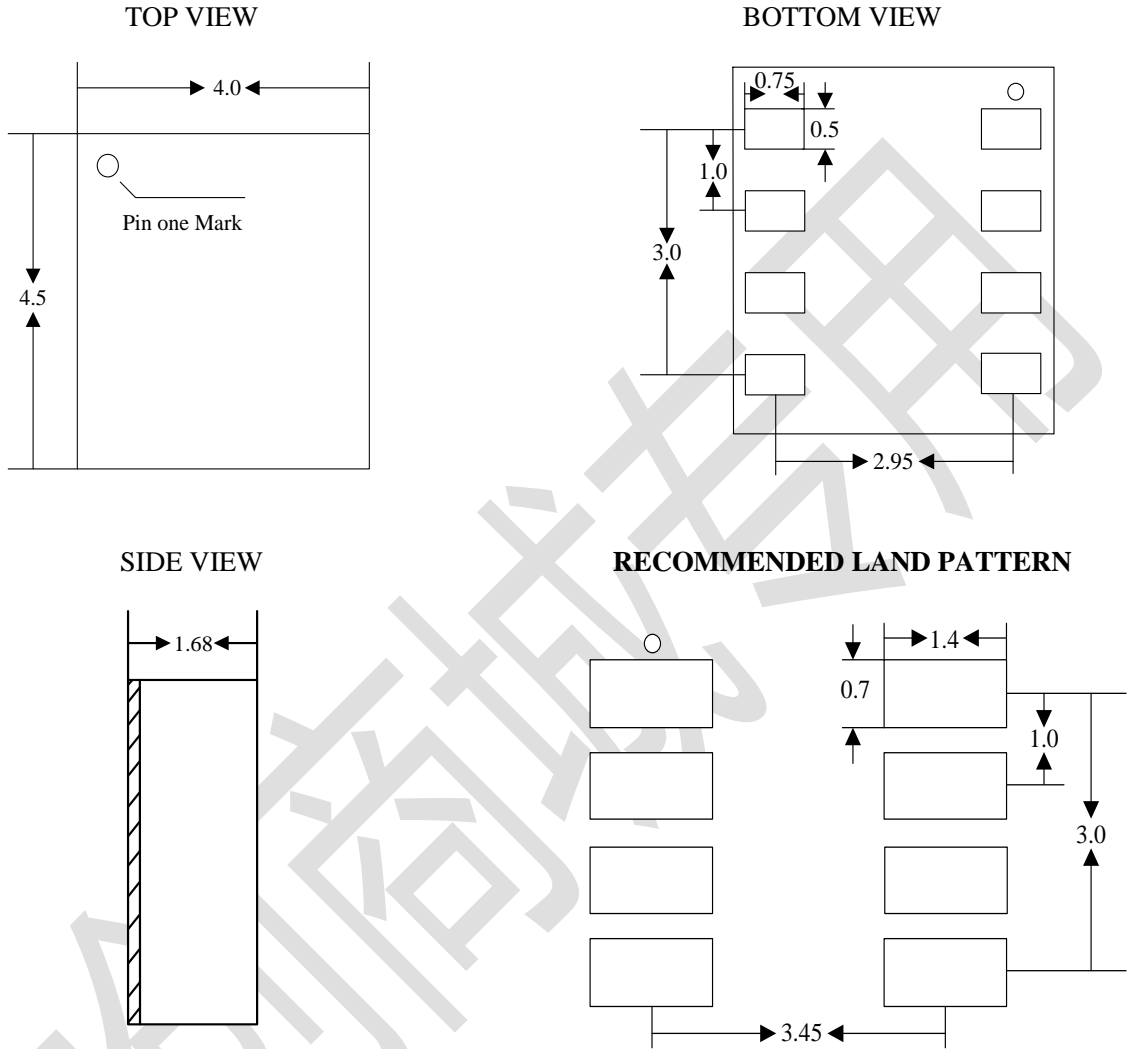
### NOTES:

CIN is the sum of the input capacitors to GND, COUT is the sum of the output capacitors, CIO is the sum of input capacitor to output, please refer to Figure 6 for parameters of other components.



## PACKAGE INFORMATION

### LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm) Package

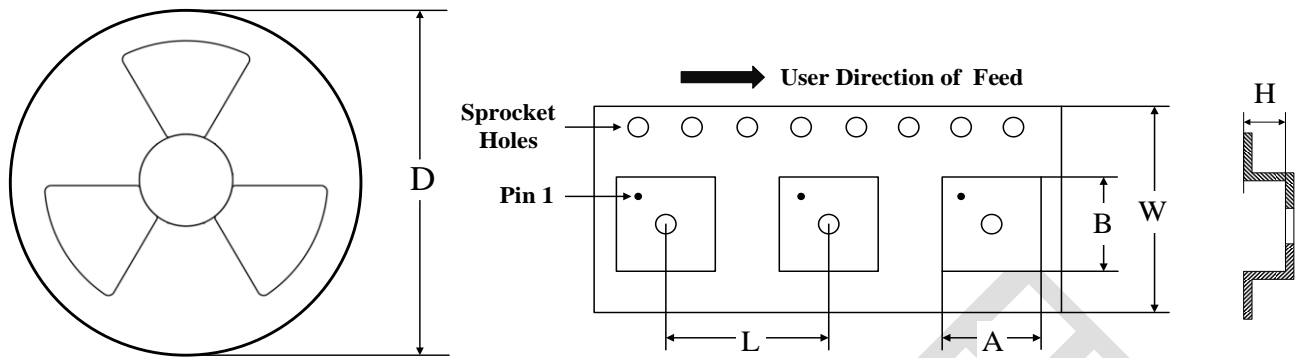


#### NOTES:

All dimensions are in MM.



## CARRIER INFORMATION



PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	QUANTITY /REEL	D	A	B	L	W	H
M4001DLCC-5V	LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm)	3000	13 in	4.3mm	4.8mm	8mm	12mm	2mm
M4001DLCC-3V3	LGA-8 (4mm×4.5mm×1.68mm)	3000	13 in	4.3mm	4.8mm	8mm	12mm	2mm