# MSKSEMI 美森科













**ESD** 

TV/S

TSS

MOV

GDT

PIFD

MS8089AAAC

**Product specification** 





#### **DESCRIPTION**

The MS8089AAAC is a high-efficiency, DC-to-DC st ep-down switching regulators capable ofdelivering up to 2A of output current. The device operates fr om an input voltage range of 2.6V to 5.5V and provi desan output voltage from 0.6V to VIN.

Working at a fixed frequency of 2MHz allows the use of s mall external components, such as ceramic input and output caps, as well as small inductors, while still providing low output ripples. This low noise output along with its excellent efficiency achieved by the internal synchronous rectifier, making MS8089AAAC an ideal replacement for large power consuming linear regulators. Internal soft-start control circuitry reduces inrush current. Short-circuit and thermal shutdown protection improves design reliability. The MS8089AAAC is available in SOT-23-5 package.

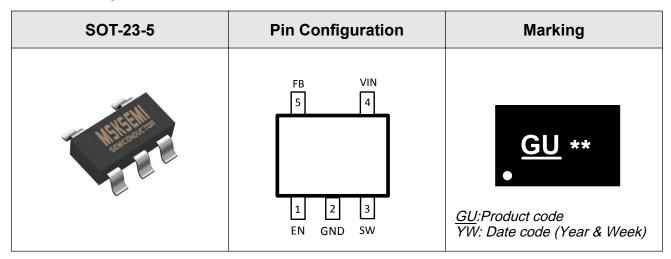
#### **Features**

- High efficiency: up to 97%
- Up to 2A Max output current
- 2MHz switching frequency
- Low dropout 100% duty operation
- Internal compensation and soft-start
- Current mode control
- Reference 0.6V
- Logic control shutdown (I<sub>Q</sub><1uA)</li>
- Thermal shutdown, UVLO
- Available in SOT-23-5

#### **Applications**

- Cellular phones
- Digital cameras
- MP3 and MP4 players
- Set top boxes
- Wireless and DSL modems
- USB supplied devices in notebooks
- Portable devices

#### **Pin Description AND MARKING**

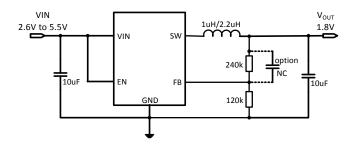




#### **Order Information**

Model	Package	MOQ
MS8089AAAC	SOT23-5	3000

#### **TYPICAL APPLICATION**



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING**

Parameter		Value	
Max input voltage		8V	
Max operating junction temperature(T <sub>J</sub> )		125℃	
Ambient temperature(T <sub>A</sub> )		<b>-40</b> °C <b>- 85</b> °C	
Maximum power dissipation		400mW	
Package thermal resistance(θ <sub>JA</sub> )	SOT-23-5	200°C/W	
Storage temperature(T <sub>S</sub> )		-40°C- 150°C	
Lead temperature & time		260℃, 10S	
ESD (HBM)		>2000V	

**Note:** Exceed these limits to damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.



#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{IN}=5V, T_A=25$ . C, unless otherwise specified.)

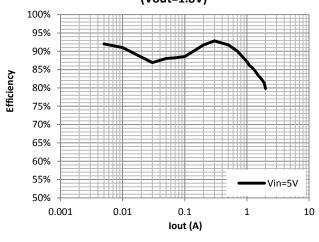
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
VIN	Input voltage range		2.6		5.5	V
V <sub>OVP</sub>	Input overvoltage threshold			6.1		V
$V_{REF}$	Feedback voltage	Vin=5V	0.588	0.6	0.612	V
I <sub>FB</sub>	Feedback leakage current	eedback leakage current		0.1	1	uA
lq	Quiescent current	Active, V <sub>FB</sub> =0.65, No Switching		80		uA
I <sub>SHUTDOWN</sub>	Shutdown input current	Shutdown input current EN=0V			1	uA
LNR	R Line regulation Vin=2.6V to 5.5V			0.1	0.2	%/V
LDR	Load regulation   lout=0.01 to 1A			0.1	0.2	%/A
F <sub>soc</sub>	Switching frequency		1.6	2	2.4	MHz
R <sub>DSON_P</sub>	PMOS Rdson			180	250	mohm
R <sub>DSON_N</sub>	NMOS Rdson			130	200	mohm
$V_{UVLO}$	Under voltage lockout		1.9	2.1	2.3	V
V <sub>UVLO_HY</sub>	UVLO hysteresis			100		mV
I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	Peak current limit			2.7	3.3	Α
I <sub>NOLOAD</sub>		Vin=5V, Vout=3.3V, Iout=0A		80		uA
$I_{\text{SWLK}}$	SW leakage current	Vin=6V, V <sub>SW</sub> =0 or 6V, EN=0V			1	uA
I <sub>ENLK</sub>	EN leakage current				1	uA
V <sub>H_EN</sub>	EN input high voltage		1.2			V
V <sub>L_EN</sub>	EN input low voltage				0.5	V
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown temp			160		°C
T <sub>SH</sub>	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			15		°C



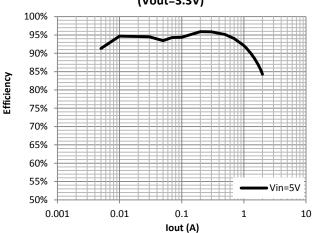
#### **ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE**

Tested under  $T_A$ =25°C, unless otherwise specified

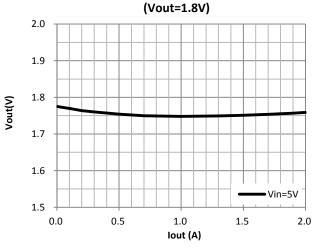
## Efficiency vs. Output Current (Vout=1.8V)



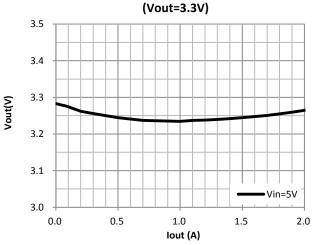
## Efficiency vs. Output Current (Vout=3.3V)



## Load Regulation



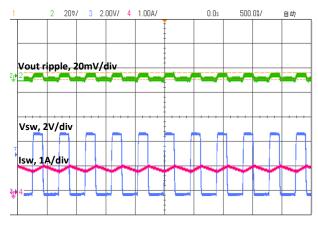
### Load Regulation



#### Output Ripple and SW at 1A load

Vin=5V / Vout=1.8V

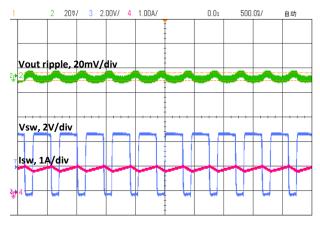
Ch2—Vout ripple, Ch3—Vsw, Ch4—I<sub>SW</sub>



#### **Output Ripple and SW at 1A load**

Vin=5V / Vout=3.3V

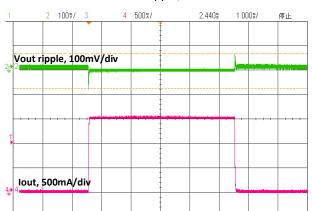
Ch2—Vout ripple, Ch3—Vsw, Ch4—I<sub>SW</sub>





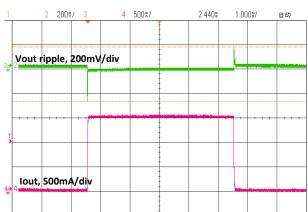
## Load Transient Vin=5V / Vout=1.2V / Iout=0.01~1.5A

Ch2—Vout ripple, Ch4—lout



## Load Transient Vin=5V / Vout=3.3V / Iout=0.01~1.5A

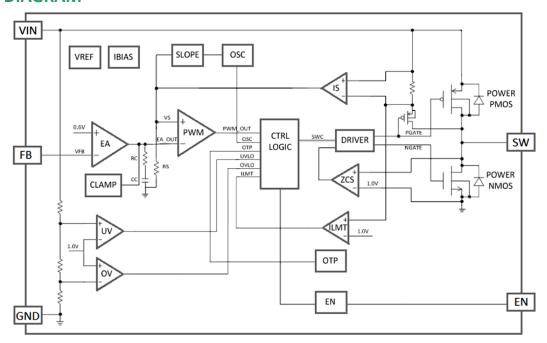
Ch2—Vout ripple, Ch4—lout



#### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN#	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	EN	Enable pin for the IC. Drive the pin to high to enable the part, and low to disable
2	GND	Ground
3	SW	Inductor connection. Connect an inductor between SW and the regulator output.
4	VIN	Supply voltage.
5	FB	Feedback input. Connect an external resistor divider from the output to FB and GND to set the output to a voltage between 0.6V and Vin

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**





#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The MS8089AAAC high-efficiency switching regulator is a small, simple, DC-to-DC step-do wn converter capable of delivering up to 2A of output current. The device operates in pulse-wi dth modulation (PWM) at 2MHz from a 2.6V to 5. 5V input voltage and provides an output voltage f rom 0.6V to VIN, making the MS8089AAAC ideal for on-board post-regulation applications. An internal synchronous rectifier improves efficiency and eliminates the typical Schottky free-wheeling diode. Using the on resistance of the internal high-side MOSFET to sense switching currents eliminates current-sense resistors, further improving efficiency and cost.

#### Loop operation

MS8089AAAC uses a PWM current-mode control scheme. An open-loop comparator compares the i ntegrated voltage-feedback signal against the su m of the amplified current-sense signal

and the slope compensation ramp. At each ris ing edge of the internal clock, the internal high-si de MOSFET turns on until the PWM comparator t erminates the on cycle. During this on-time, c urrent ramps up through the inductor, sourcin g current to the output and storing energy in the inductor. The current mode feedback system r egulates the peak inductor current as a function of the output voltage error signal. During the off cycle, the internal high-side P-channel MOSFET turns of f, and the internal low-side N-channel MOSFET turn s on. The inductor releases the stored energy as its current ramps down while still providing current to the output.

#### **Current sense**

An internal current-sense amplifier senses the current through the high-side MOSFET during on time and produces a proportional current signal, which is used to sum with the slope compensation signal. The summed signal then is compared with

#### **DESIGN PROCEDURE**

#### Setting output voltages

Output voltages are set by external resistors. The FB threshold is 0.6V.

$$R_{TOP} = R_{BOTTOM} \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{0.6} - 1\right)$$

the error amplifier output by the PWM comparator to terminate the on cycle.

#### **Current limit**

There is a cycle-by-cycle current limit on the high-side MOSFET of 2.7A (typ). When the current flowing out of SW exceeds this limit, the high-side MOSFET turns off and the synchronous rectifier turns on. MS8089AAAC utilizes a frequency fold-back mode to prevent overheating during short-circuit output conditions. The device enters fre quency fold-back mode when the FB voltage drop s below 100mV, limiting the current to 2.7A (typ) and reducing power dissipation. Normal op eration resumes upon removal of the short-circuit condition.

#### Soft-start

MS8089AAAC has an internal soft-start circuitry to reduce supply inrush current during startup conditions. When the device exits under-voltage lockout (UVLO), shutdown mode, or restarts following a thermal shutdown event, the soft-start circuitry slowly ramps up current available at SW.

#### **UVLO**

If VIN drops below 2.1V, the UVLO circuit inhibits switching. Once VIN rises above 2.2V, the UVLO clears, and the soft-start sequence activates.

#### Thermal shutdown

Thermal shutdown protection limits total power dissipation in the device. When the junction temperature exceeds  $T_J$ = +160°C, a thermal sensor forces the device into shutdown, allowing the die to cool. The thermal sensor turns the device on again after the junction temperature cools by 15°C, resulting in a pulsed output during continuous overload conditions. Following a thermal-shutdown condition, the soft-start sequence begins.

#### Input capacitor selection

The input capacitor in a DC-to-DC converter reduces current peaks drawn from the battery or other input power source and reduces switching noise in the controller. The impedance of the input capacitor at the switching frequency should be less



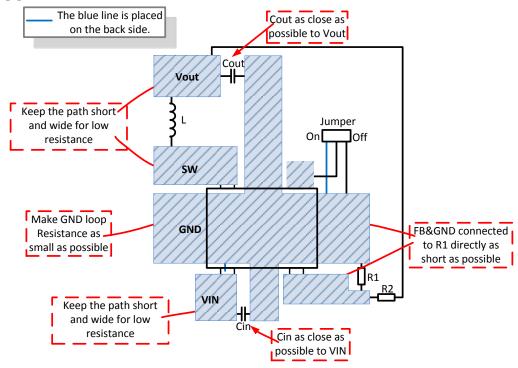
than that of the input source so high-frequency switching currents do not pass through the input source. The output capacitor keeps output ripple small and ensures control-loop stability. The output capacitor must also have low impedance at the switching frequency. Ceramic, polymer, and tantalum capacitors are suitable, with ceramic exhibiting the lowest ESR and high-frequency impedance. Output ripple with a ceramic output capacitor is approximately as follows:

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

If the capacitor has significant ESR, the output ripple component due to capacitor ESR is as follows:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_S \times L} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \times R_{ESR}$$

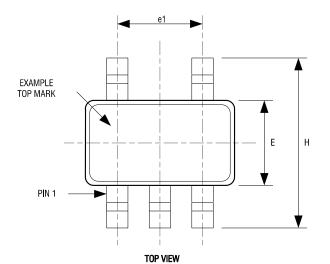
#### **LAYOUT GUIDE**





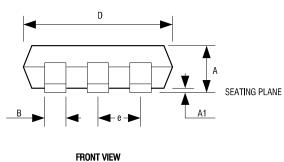
#### **PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**

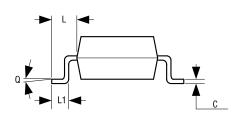
#### SOT23-5



#### **5LD SOT-23 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

Dimension	Min.	Max.
A	1.05	1.35
A1	0.04	0.15
В	0.3	0.5
С	0.09	0.2
D	2.8	3.0
Н	2.5	3.1
E	1.5	1.7
е	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	
L1	0.2	0.55
L	0.35	0.8
Q	0°	10°





SIDE VIEW

- NOTE:
  1.DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
  2.DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
  3.DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
  4.DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR



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