

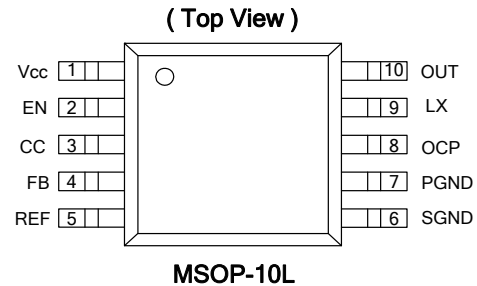
Description

The AP6714 is fully integrated synchronous current mode boost converter which provides a complete power supply solution for all one-cell, two-cell, three cell, alkaline, NiCd or NiMh or single-cell Lithion battery powered products. They improve performance, component count and size compared to conventional controllers, lithium-ion (Li+) designs. On-chip MOSFETs provide up to 94% efficiency for critical power supplies. This optimizes overall efficiency and cost, while also reducing board space. Operate at one fixed frequency of 1.8MHz to optimize size, cost, and efficiency. Other features include soft-start and overload protection. AP6714 is available in space-saving 10-pin MSOP package.

Features

- 94% Efficient Step-Up DC to DC Converter
- Wide Input Range 0.9V to 5.5V
- 1.8V to 5.5V Adjustable Output Voltage
- 1.8MHz Operating Frequency
- Current Mode Operation for faster transient response and better loop stability
- 1µA Shutdown Mode
- Suitable with Low ESR Ceramic Capacitors (MLCC)
- Over Current Protection
- Over Temperature Protection
- MSOP-10L: Available in "Green" Molding Compound (No Br, Sb)
- Lead Free Finish/ RoHS Compliant (Note 1)

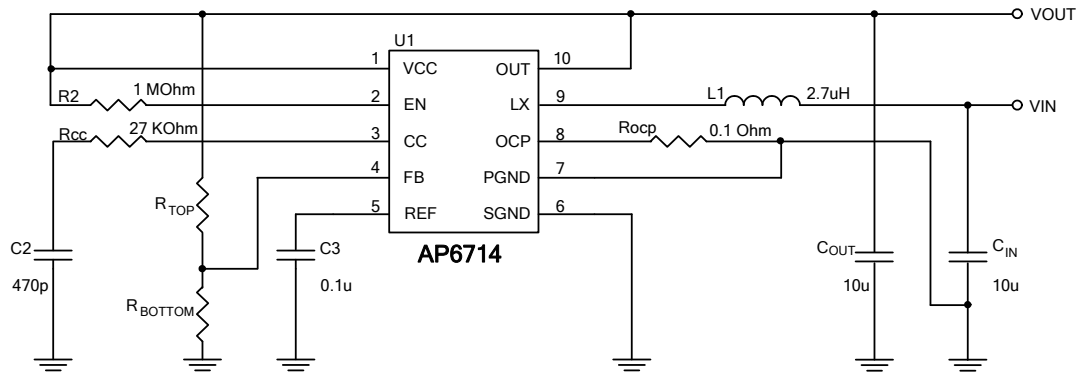
Pin Assignments



Applications

- All One-cell, Two-cell, Three cell, Alkaline, NiCd or NiMh or Single-cell Li+ Battery Powered Devices.
- Cell Phones
- Digital Cameras
- MP3 Players
- PDAs

Typical Application Circuit (Note 2)

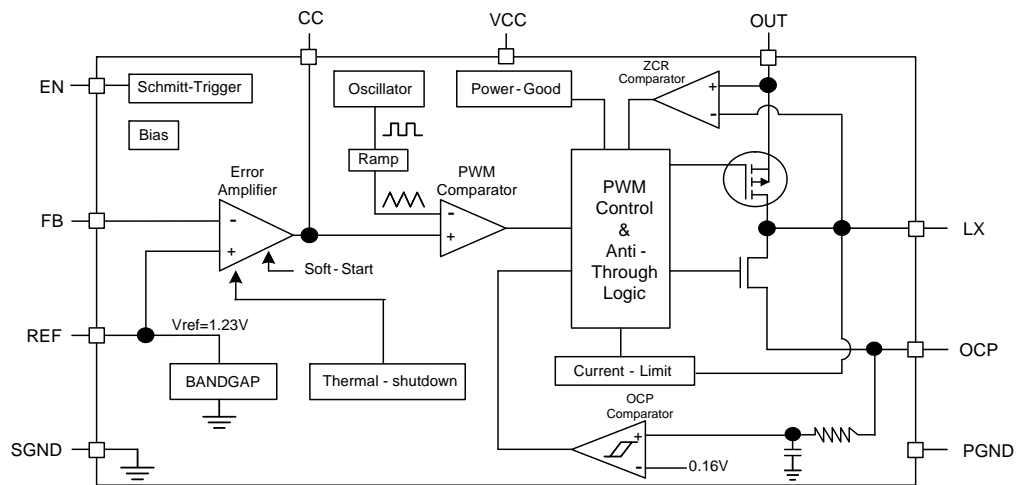


Notes: 1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). All applicable RoHS exemptions applied, see *EU Directive 2002/95/EC Annex Notes*.
2. Recommended minimum R_{BOTTOM}: 100 KΩ.

Pin Descriptions

| Pin Name | Pin # | Description |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|
| V _{CC} | 1 | Power Input pin |
| EN | 2 | Enable Channel |
| CC | 3 | Channel Compensation Pin |
| FB | 4 | Channel Feedback Pin |
| REF | 5 | Internal Reference Voltage |
| SGND | 6 | Signal Ground |
| PGND | 7 | Power Ground |
| OCP | 8 | Over Current Protection |
| LX | 9 | SW Pin |
| OUT | 10 | Boost Output Pin |

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Rating | Unit |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|------|
| ESD HBM | Human Body Model ESD Protection | 3 | KV |
| ESD MM | Machine Model ESD Protection | 250 | V |
| | OUT, V _{CC} , EN, FB, OCP to GND | -0.3 to +6.5 | V |
| | LX to GND | -0.3 to (OUT + 0.3) | V |
| I _{LX} | LX Current | 1.6 | A |
| | REF, CC to GND | -0.3 to (V _{CC} + 0.3) | V |
| P _D | Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = 25°C) | 850 | mW |
| T _J | Operating Junction Temperature Range | -40 to +125 | °C |
| T _{ST} | Storage Temperature Range | -65 to +150 | °C |

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Rating | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------|
| T_A | Operating Ambient Temperature Range | -40 to +85 | °C |
| V_{IN} | Supply Voltage at V_{IN} (Note 3) | 0.9 to 5.5 | V |
| V_{OUT} | Output Voltage | 1.8 to 5.5 | V |

Notes: 3. The AP6714 is powered by step-up output. An internal low-voltage startup oscillator drives the starting at approximately 0.9V and the main control will take over as soon as output is reached. AP6714 operation could be kept in low input voltage and output current is just limited.

Electrical Characteristics ($V_{CC} = 3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-------|------|-------|---------------|
| GENERAL | | | | | | |
| I_{STB} | Standby Current | $V_{CC} = 3.6V, V_{EN} = 0V$ | - | 0.5 | 1 | μA |
| I_{CC} | Supply Current | $V_{CC} = EN = 3.6V, FB = 1.5V$ | - | 150 | 300 | μA |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | |
| V_{REF} | Reference Output Voltage | | 1.205 | 1.23 | 1.255 | V |
| $\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta T$ | Tempco of Reference | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 30 | 50 | ppm/°C |
| $V_{REF(Load)}$ | Reference Load Regulation | $10\text{mA} < I_{LOAD} < 200\text{mA}$ | - | 4.5 | 10 | mV |
| $V_{REF(LINE)}$ | Reference Line Regulation | $2.8 < V_{CC} < 5.5V$ | - | 1.3 | 5 | mV |
| OSCILLATOR | | | | | | |
| F_{OSC} | OSC Frequency | | 1400 | 1800 | 2200 | KHz |
| STEP-UP DC-TO-DC | | | | | | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$ | Tempco of Output Voltage | $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}, -40^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ | | 50 | 100 | ppm/°C |
| | FB Input Leakage Current | $FB = 1.25V$ | -100 | 0.01 | +100 | nA |
| Duty | Step-Up Maximum Duty Cycle | $FB = 0V$ | 80 | 85 | 90 | % |
| I_{OUT} | OUT Leakage Current | $V_{LX} = 0V, OUT = 5V$ | - | 1 | 5 | μA |
| I_{LXL} | LX Leakage Current | $V_{LX} = OUT = 5V$ | - | 2 | 5 | μA |
| $R_{DS(ON)}$ | Switch On-Resistance | N channel, $V_{CC} = 5V$ | - | 200 | - | m Ω |
| | | P channel, $V_{CC} = 5V$ | - | 300 | - | |
| I_{LM} | N-Channel Current Limit | $V_{IN} = 1.5V$ (Note 4) | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | A |
| THERMAL SHUTDOWN PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| | Thermal Shutdown | | - | 150 | - | °C |
| | Thermal Hysteresis | | - | 40 | - | °C |
| LOGIC INPUTS | | | | | | |
| | EN Input Low Level | $1.5V < V_{CC} < 5.5V$ | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| | EN Input High Level | $1.5V < V_{CC} < 5.5V$ | 0.8 | - | - | V |
| OVER CURRENT PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| V_{OCP} | Over Current Protection Voltage | $R_{OCP} = 0.1\Omega$ | - | 0.16 | - | V |
| THERMAL RESISTANCE | | | | | | |
| θ_{JA} | Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient | MSOP-10L (Note 5) | | 161 | | °C/W |
| θ_{JC} | Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case | MSOP-10L (Note 5) | | 43 | | °C/W |

Notes: 4. The step-up current limit in startup refers to the LX switch current limit, not the output current limit.

5. Test condition for MSOP-10L: Device mounted on 2oz copper, minimum recommended pad layout on top & bottom layer with thermal vias, double sided FR-4 PCB.

Typical Operating Characteristics

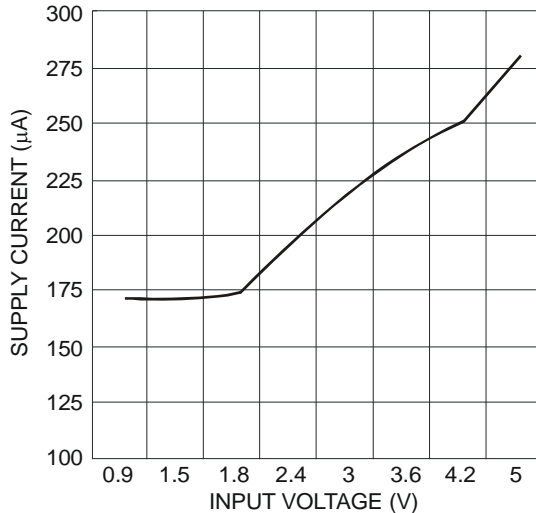


Fig. 1 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

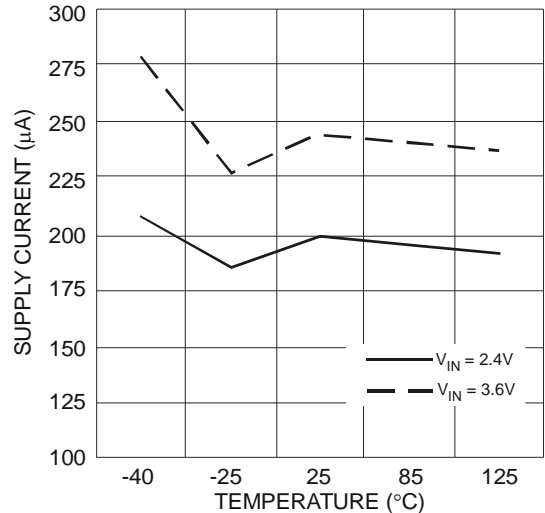


Fig. 2 Supply Current vs. Temperature

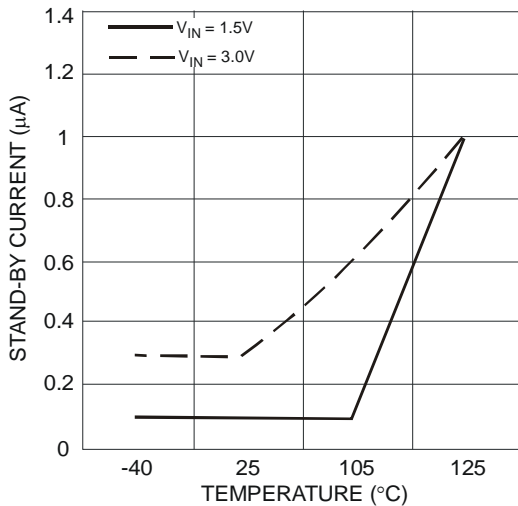


Fig. 3 Stand-by Current vs. Temperature

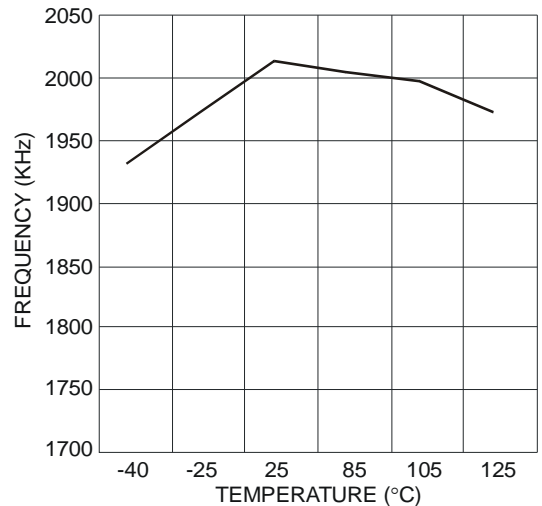


Fig. 4 Frequency vs. Temperature

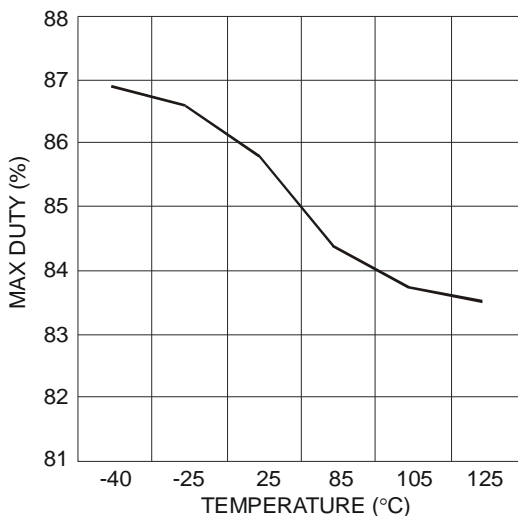


Fig. 5 Max Duty vs. Temperature

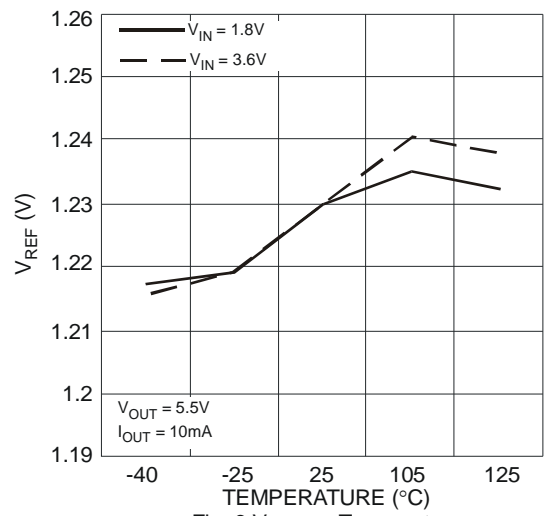


Fig. 6 V_{REF} vs. Temperature

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

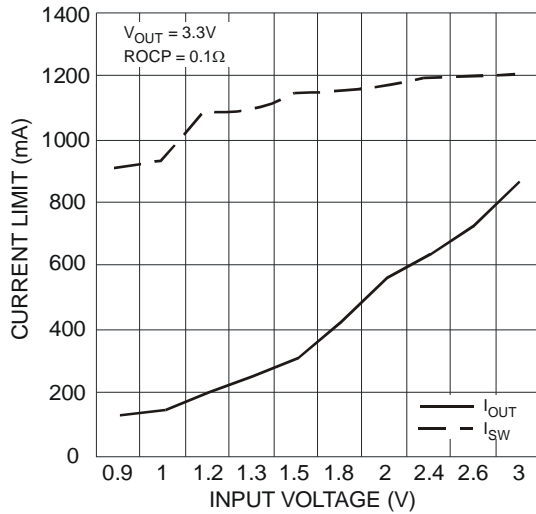


Fig. 7 Input Voltage vs. Current Limit

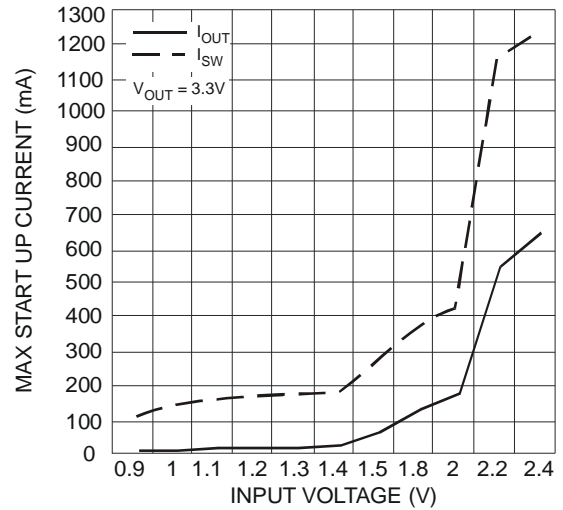


Fig. 8 Input Voltage vs. Max Start Up Current

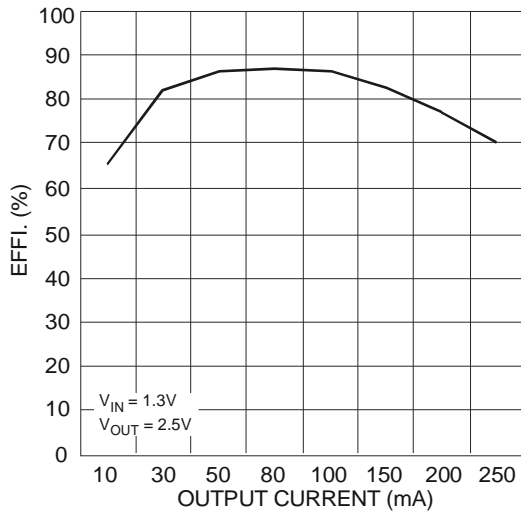


Fig. 9 EFFI. vs. Output Current

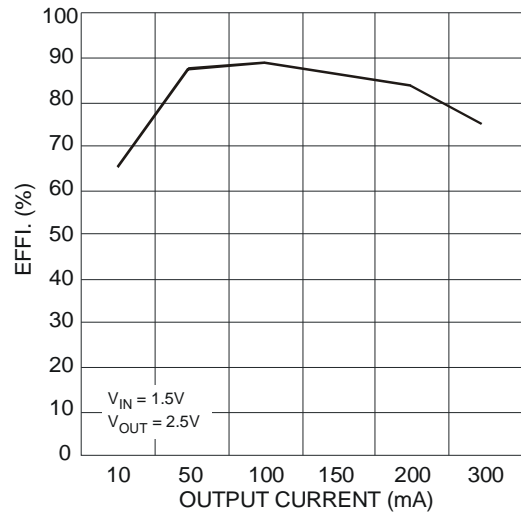


Fig. 10 EFFI. vs. Output Current

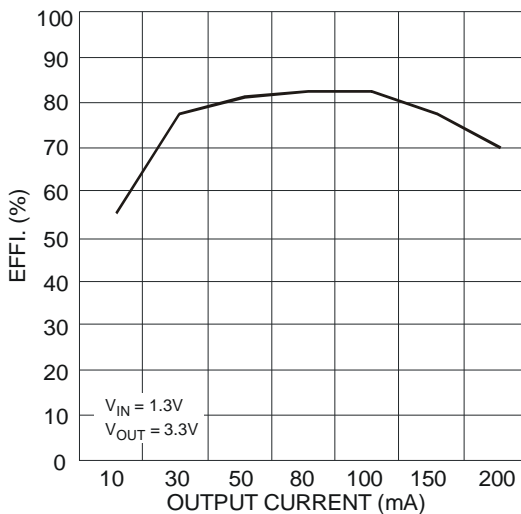


Fig. 11 EFFI. vs. Output Current

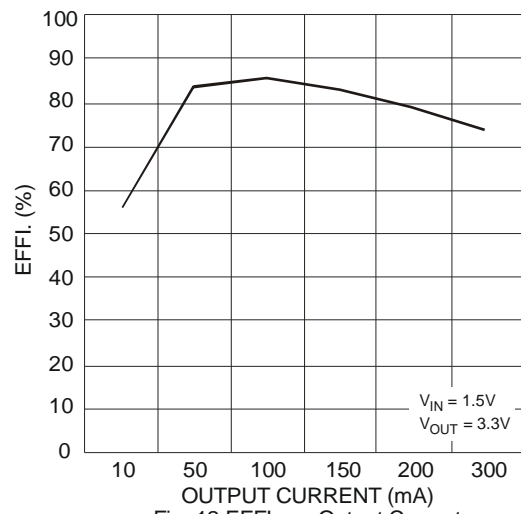


Fig. 12 EFFI. vs. Output Current

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

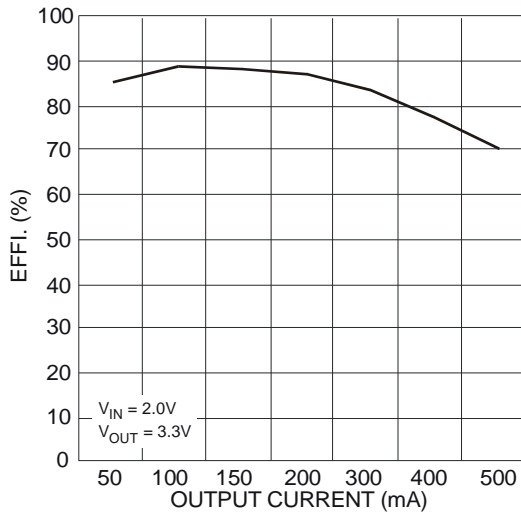


Fig. 13 EFFI. vs. Output Current

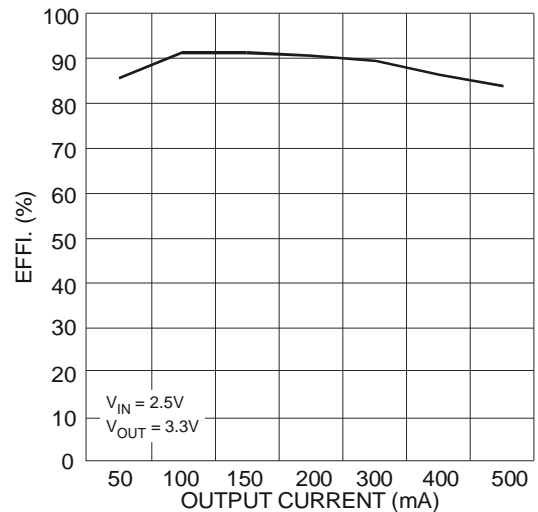


Fig. 14 EFFI. vs. Output Current

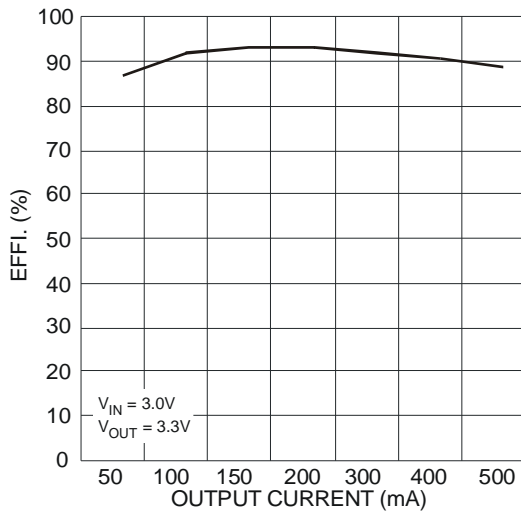


Fig. 15 EFFI. vs. Output Current

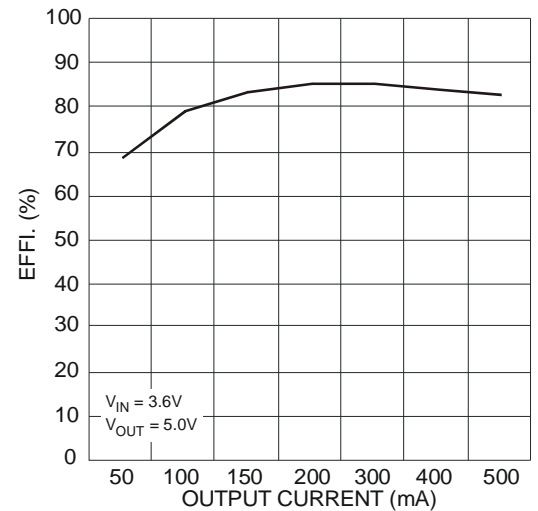


Fig. 16 EFFI. vs. Output Current

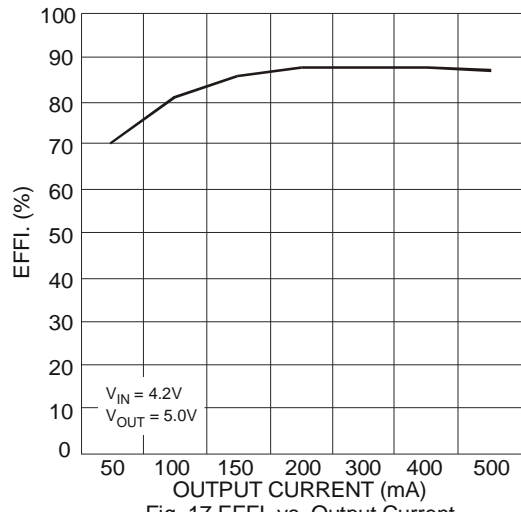


Fig. 17 EFFI. vs. Output Current

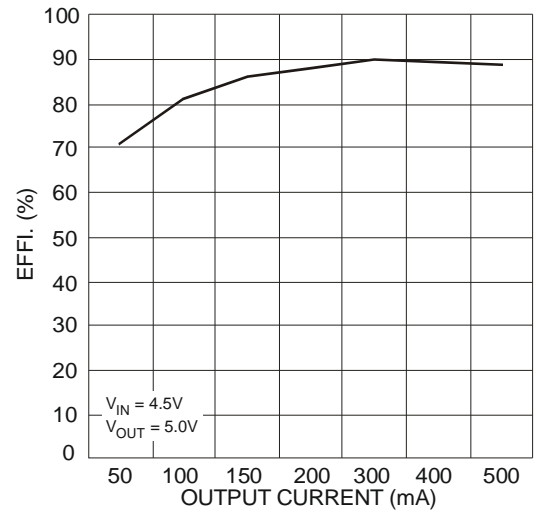


Fig. 18 EFFI. vs. Output Current

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

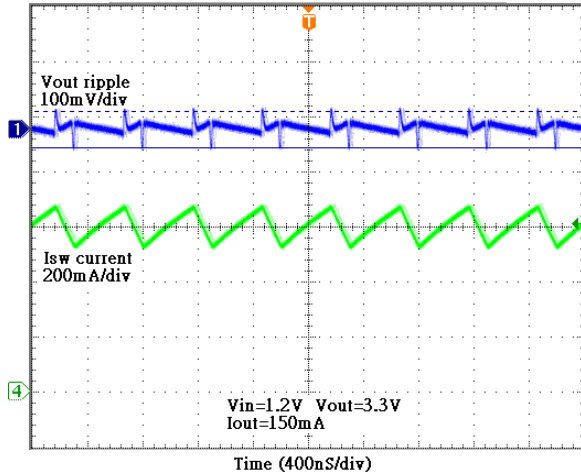


Fig. 19 Switching Current vs. Output Ripple

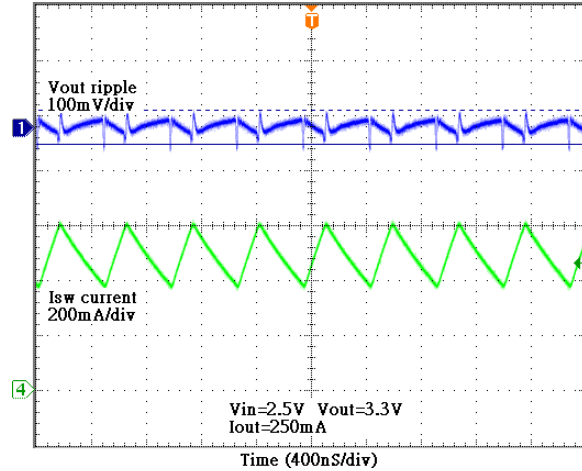


Fig. 20 Switching Current vs. Output Ripple

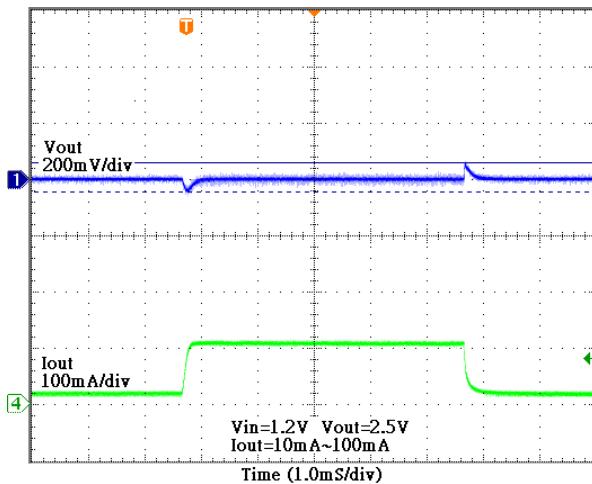


Fig. 21 Load Transient Response

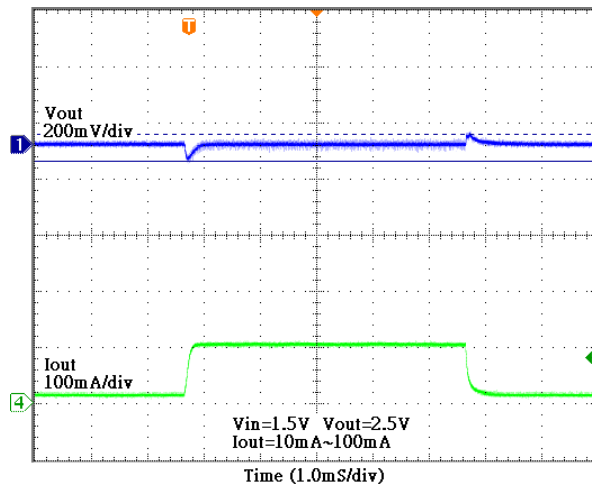


Fig. 22 Load Transient Response

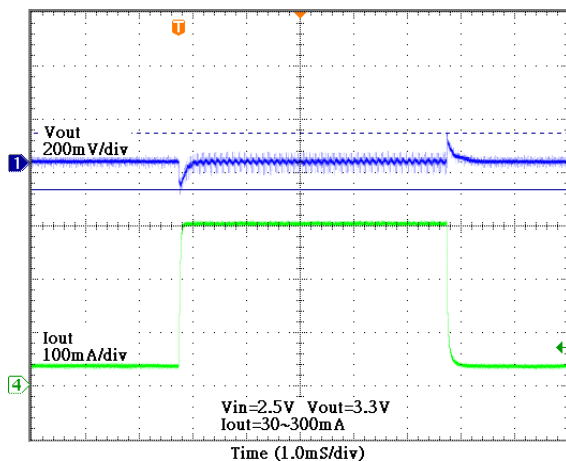


Fig. 23 Load Transient Response

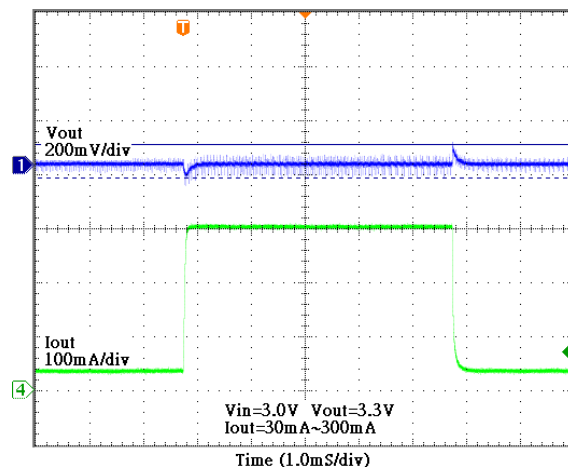


Fig. 24 Load Transient Response

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

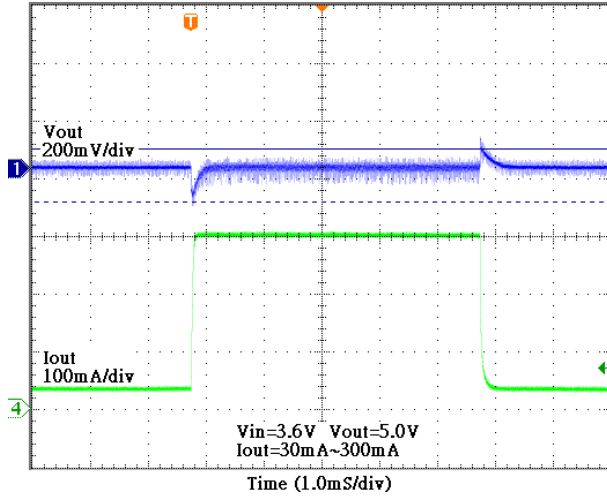


Fig. 25 Load Transient Response

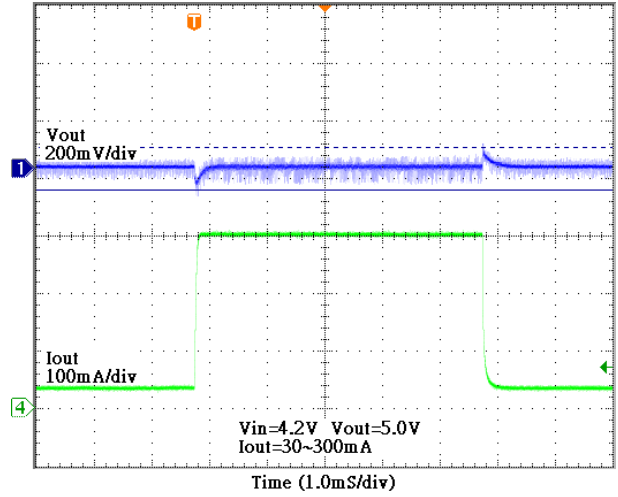


Fig. 26 Load Transient Response

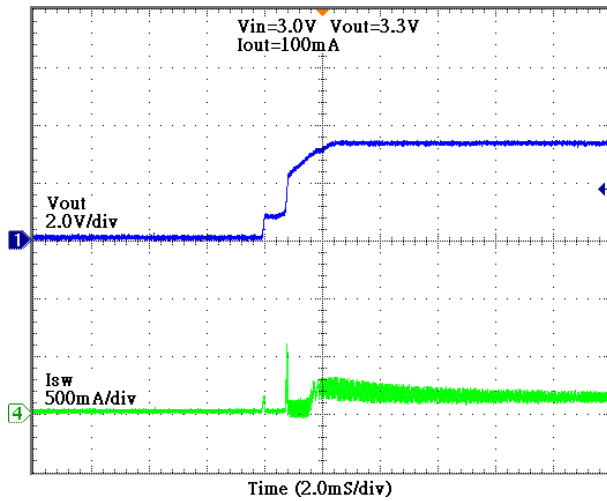


Fig. 27 Power On Wave

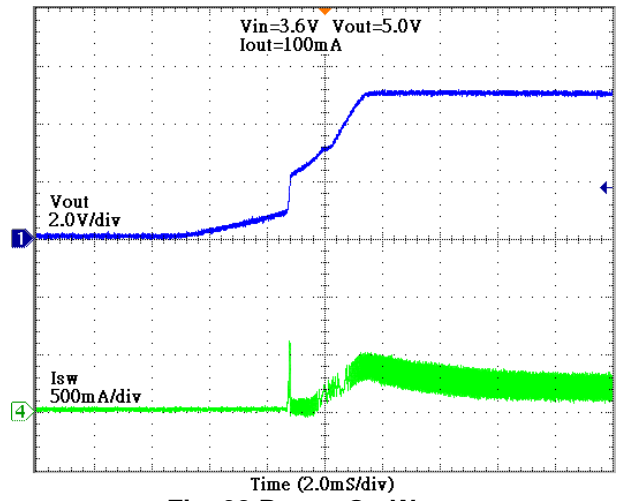


Fig. 28 Power On Wave

Application Information

Input Capacitor Selection

The input filter capacitor reduces peak currents drawn from the input source and reduces input switching noise. In most applications a 10µF is recommended.

Output Capacitor Selection

The major parameter necessary to define the output capacitor is the maximum allowed output voltage ripple of the converter. This ripple is determined by two parameters of the capacitor, the capacitance and the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). It is possible to calculate the minimum capacitance needed for the defined ripple, supposing that ESR is zero, by using Equation below:

$$C_{MIN} = \frac{I_{OUT} \times (V_{OUT} - V_{IN})}{f \times \Delta V \times V_{OUT}}$$

where

f = the switching frequency

ΔV = the maximum allowed ripple

Shutdown Mode

The AP6714 converter will stop switching by setting EN pin Low, and is turned on by pulling it high. If this feature is not used, the EN pin should be tied to VCC pin to keep the regulator output on all the time. To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the EN pin must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under V_{IL} and V_{IH}.

Inductor Selection

The high frequency operation of the AP6714 allows the use of small surface mount inductors. The minimum inductance value is limited by the following constraints:

$$L > \frac{V_{IN(MIN)} \times (V_{OUT(MAX)} - V_{IN(MIN)})}{f \times I_{SW(Ripple)} \times V_{OUT(MAX)}} H$$

Where

f = Operating frequency (Hz)

I_{SW(Ripple)} = Allowable Inductor Current Ripple (A)

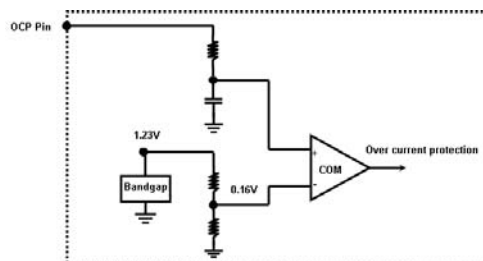
V_{IN(MIN)} = Minimum Input Voltage (V)

V_{OUT(MAX)} = Maximum Output Voltage (V)

Over Current Protection (OCP)

A resistor is required to connect PGND pin and OCP pin to prevent an overload occurs at the output. The output voltage will drop and duty cycle will be reduced if the

OCP exceeds 0.16V. When R_{OCP} is 0.1Ω, the maximum switching current to operate normally is 1.6A (0.16V/0.1Ω). However, the actual switching current is related to duty ratio. By the way, larger R_{OCP} is recommended when V_{OUT} - V_{IN} ≤ 0.5V since the dropped output voltage is smaller than regular case while an overload condition exists.



Internal circuit of OCP function

Thermal Information

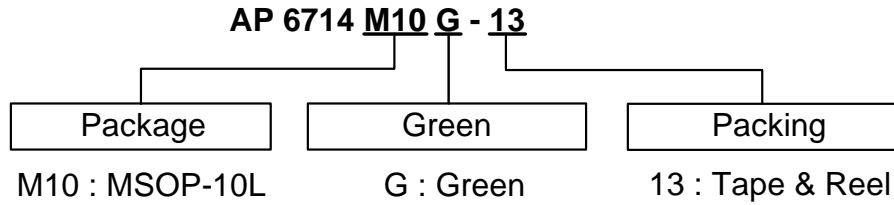
The maximum recommended junction temperature (T_J) of AP6714 is 125°C. The thermal resistance of the 10-pin MSOP10 package is R_{θJA} = 161°C/W, if the Power PAD is soldered. Specified regulator operation is assured to an ambient temperature T_A of 45°C. Therefore, the maximum power dissipation is about 500mW. More power can be dissipated if the maximum ambient temperature of the application is lower.

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

Designing a PC Board

Good PC board layout is important to achieve optimal performance from AP6714. Poor design can cause excessive conducted and/or radiated noise. Conductors carrying discontinuous currents and any high-current path should be made as short and wide as possible. A separate low-noise ground plane containing the reference and signal grounds should connect to the power-ground plane at only one point to minimize the effects of power-ground currents. Typically, the ground planes are best joined right at the IC. Keep the voltage-feedback network very close to the IC, preferably within 0.2in (5mm) of the FB pin. Nodes with high dV/dt (switching nodes) should be kept as small as possible and should be routed away from high-impedance nodes such as FB.

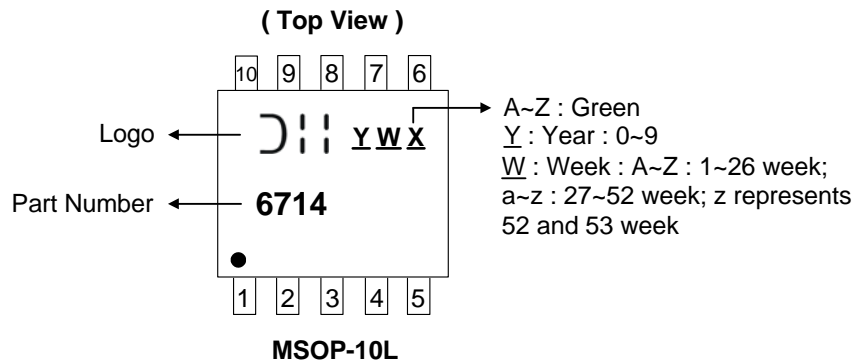
Ordering Information



| Device | Package Code | Packaging (Note 6) | 13" Tape and Reel | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Quantity | Part Number Suffix |
| AP6714M10G-13 | M10 | MSOP-10L | 2500/Tape & Reel | -13 |

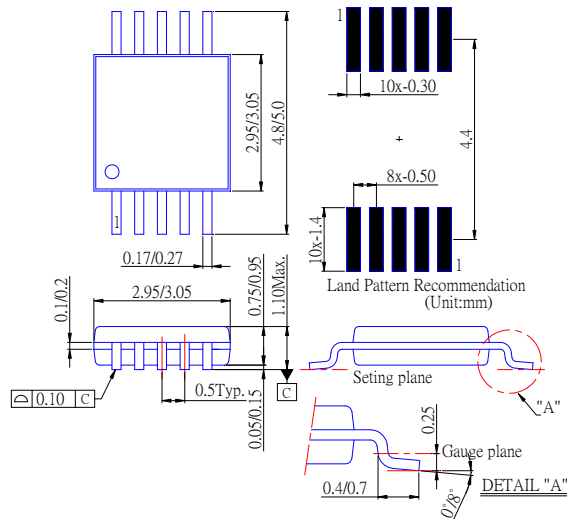
Notes: 6. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Inc. suggested pad layout document AP02001, which can be found on our website at <http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf>.

Marking Information



Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)

MSOP-10L



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(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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