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August 2015



FAN53555

5 A, 2.4 MHz, Digitally Programmable TinyBuck® Regulator

Features

- Fixed-Frequency Operation: 2.4 MHz
- Best-in-Class Load Transient
- Continuous Output Current Capability: 5 A
- Pulse Current Capability: 6.5 A (05 Option)
- 2.5 V to 5.5 V Input Voltage Range
- Digitally Programmable Output Voltage:
 - 00/01/03/05/08/18 Options: 0.6-1.23 V in 10 mV Steps
 - 04/042/09/ Options: 0.603-1.411 V in 12.826 mV Steps
 - 23 Option: 0.60-1.3875 V in 12.5 mV Steps
 - 24 Option: 0.603-1.420 V in 12.967 mV Steps
 - 13 Option: 0.8-1.43 V in 10 mV Steps
- Programmable Slew Rate for Voltage Transitions
- I²C-Compatible Interface Up to 3.4 Mbps
- PFM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- Quiescent Current in PFM Mode: 60 μ A (Typical)
- Internal Soft-Start
- Input Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Thermal Shutdown and Overload Protection
- 20-Bump Wafer-Level Chip Scale Package (WLCSP)

Applications

- Application, Graphic, and DSP Processors
 - ARM™, Krait™, OMAP™, NovaThor™, ARMADA™
- Hard Disk Drives
- Tablets, Netbooks, Ultra-Mobile PCs
- Smart Phones
- Gaming Devices

Description

The FAN53555 is a step-down switching voltage regulator that delivers a digitally programmable output from an input voltage supply of 2.5 V to 5.5 V. The output voltage is programmed through an I²C interface capable of operating up to 3.4 MHz.

Using a proprietary architecture with synchronous rectification, the FAN53555 is capable of delivering 5 A continuous at over 80% efficiency, while maintaining over 80% efficiency at load currents as low as 10 mA. Pulse currents as high as 6.5 A can be supported by the 05 option. The regulator operates at a nominal fixed frequency of 2.4 MHz, which reduces the value of the external components to 330 nH for the output inductance and as low as 20 μ F for the output capacitor. Additional output capacitance can be added to improve regulation during load transients without affecting stability. Inductance up to 1.2 μ H may be used with additional output capacitance.

At moderate and light loads, Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) is used to operate in Power-Save Mode with a typical quiescent current of 60 μ A. Even with such a low quiescent current, the part exhibits excellent transient response during large load swings. At higher loads, the system automatically switches to fixed-frequency control, operating at 2.4 MHz. In Shutdown Mode, the supply current drops below 1 μ A, reducing power consumption. PFM Mode can be disabled if constant frequency is desired. The FAN53555 is available in a 20-bump, 1.6 x 2 mm, WLCSP.

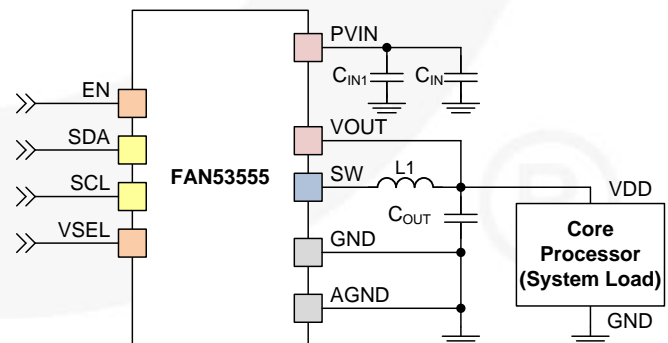


Figure 1. Typical Application

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Ordering Information

| Part Number | Power-Up Defaults | | I ² C Slave Address | A1 PIN Function | Max. RMS Current | Max. Pulse Current (50 ms) | Temperature Range | Package | Packing Method | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| | VSEL0 | VSEL1 | | | | | | | | |
| FAN53555UC00X | 1.05 | 1.20 | C0 | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | -40 to 85°C | WLCSP-20 | Tape & Reel | |
| FAN53555UC01X | 0.90 | OFF | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC03X | 0.90 | N/A | | PGOOD | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC04X | 1.10 | 1.20 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC05X | 0.90 | OFF | | VSEL | 5 A | 6.5 A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC05X ⁽¹⁾ | 0.90 | OFF | | VSEL | 5 A | 6.5 A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC08X | 1.02 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 4 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC08X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.02 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 4 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC09X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.10 | 1.10 | | VSEL | 3 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC09X | 1.10 | 1.10 | | VSEL | 3 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC13X | 1.15 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC13X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.15 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC18X | 1.02 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC18X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.02 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC23X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.15 | 1.15 | | VSEL | 5 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC24X | 1.225 | 1.212 | | VSEL | 4 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555BUC24X ⁽¹⁾ | 1.225 | 1.212 | | VSEL | 4 A | N/A | | | | |
| FAN53555UC042X ⁽²⁾ | 1.10 | 1.20 | | C4 | VSEL | 5 A | | | | N/A |

Notes:

1. The FAN53555BUC05X, FAN53555BUC08X, FAN53555BUC09X, FAN53555BUC13X, FAN53555BUC18X, FAN53555BUC23X, and FAN53555BUC24X, include backside lamination.
2. The 042 option is the same as the 04 option, except the I²C slave addresses.

Recommended External Components

Table 1. Recommended External Components for 5 A Maximum Load Current

| Component | Description | Vendor | Parameter | Typ. | Unit |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|------|------|
| L1 | 330 nH Nominal | See Table 2 | L | 0.33 | μH |
| | | | DCR | 13 | mΩ |
| C _{OUT} | 2 Pieces; 22 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 0805 | GRM21BR60J226M (Murata) C2012X5R0J226M (TDK) | C | 44 | μF |
| C _{IN} | 1 Piece; 10 μF, 10 V, X5R, 0805 | LMK212BJ106KG-T (Taiyo Yuden) C2012X5R1A106M (TDK) | C | 10 | |
| | 2 Pieces; 10 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 0805 | GRM21BR60J106M (Murata) C2012X5R0J106M (TDK) | C | 20 | |
| C _{IN1} | 10 nF, 25 V, X7R, 0402 | GRM155R71E103K (Murata) C1005X7R1E103K (TDK) | C | 10 | nF |

Table 2. Recommended Inductors for High-Current Applications

| | | | | | Component Dimensions | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Manufacturer | Part# | L (nH) | DCR (mΩ) | $I_{MAXDC}^{(3)}$ | L | W | H |
| Vishay | IHLP1616ABERR47M01 | 470 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Mag. Layers ⁽⁴⁾ | MMD-04ABNR33M-M1-RU | 330 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Mag. Layers | MMD-04ABNR47M-M1-RU | 470 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Inter-Technical | SM1608-R33M | 330 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| Bournes | SRP4012-R33M | 330 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| Bournes | SRP4012-R47M | 470 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| TDK | VLC5020T-R47M | 470 | 15.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 |

Notes:

- I_{MAXDC} is the lesser current to produce 40°C temperature rise or 30% inductance roll-off.
- Preferred inductor value is 330 nH and all dynamic characterization was performed with this coil.

FAN53555-24, -08, and -09 Reduced Output Current (4 A Max. RMS. for 08, and 24, 3 A Max. RMS for 09) Smaller Footprint Application

The FAN53555-24, -08, and -09 were developed to provide power for core processors with high-performance graphics acceleration in Li-Ion-powered handheld devices. These applications require a very compact solution. The smaller input and output capacitors in the table below assume that additional bypass capacitance exists across the battery in fairly close proximity to the regulator(s). The C_{IN} capacitors specified below are the capacitors that are required in very close proximity to VIN and PGND (see *layout recommendations in Figure 2 below*).

Table 3. Recommended External Components for Lower-Current Applications with FAN53555-08-09-24

| Component | Description | Vendor | Parameter | Typ. | Unit |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|------|---------|
| L1 | 470 or 330 nH, 2016 case size | See Table 4 | | | |
| C_{OUT} | -08, ,24 Option 2 Pieces 22 μ F, 6.3 V, X5R, 0603 | C1608X5R0J226M (TDK) | C | 44 | μ F |
| | -09 Option 1 Piece 22 μ F, 6.3 V, X5R, 0603 | | | 22 | |
| C_{IN} | 1 Piece; 10 μ F, 10 V, X5R, 0402 | GRM155R61A106M (Murata) | C | 10 | |
| C_{IN1} | 10 nF, 25 V, X5R, 0201 | TMK063CG100DT-F (Taiyo Yuden) | C | 10 | nF |

Table 4. Recommended Inductors for Lower-Current Applications with FAN53555-08-09-24

| | | | | | Component Dimensions | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Manufacturer | Part# | L (nH) | DCR (mΩ Typ.) | $I_{MAXDC}^{(5)}$ | L | W | H |
| Toko | DFE201612R-H-R33N | 330 | 25 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Toko | DFE201612C-R47N | 470 | 40 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Cytek | PIFE20161B-R47MS-39 | 470 | 30 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| SEMCO | CIGT201610HMR47SCE | 470 | 30 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 |

Note:

- I_{MAXDC} is the lesser current to produce 40°C temperature rise or 30% inductance roll-off.

Layout

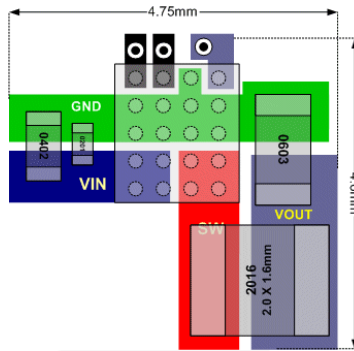


Figure 2. Reduced-Footprint Layout

Pin Configuration

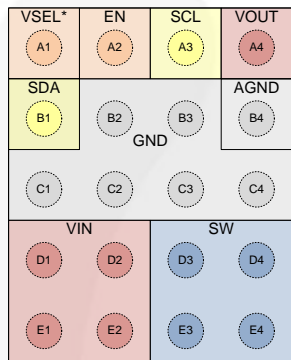
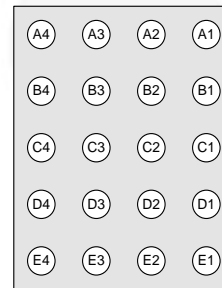


Figure 3. Top View



A1 = VSEL for 00, 01, 04, 05, 08, 09, 13, 18, 23, 24

A1 = PGOOD for 03

Figure 4. Bottom View

Pin Definitions

| Pin # | Name | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| A1 | VSEL (Except -03 Option) | Voltage Select. When this pin is LOW, V_{OUT} is set by the VSEL0 register. When this pin is HIGH, V_{OUT} is set by the VSEL1 register. |
| | PGOOD (03) | Power Good. This open-drain pin pulls LOW if an overload condition occurs or soft-start is in progress. |
| A2 | EN | Enable. The device is in Shutdown Mode when this pin is LOW. All register values are kept during shutdown. Options 00, 01, 03, 05, 08, 09, 13, 18, and 23 do not reset register values when EN is raised. The 04, 24, and 042 options reset all registers to default values when EN pin is LOW. If pulled up to a low-impedance voltage source greater than 1.8 V, use at least 100 Ω series resistor. |
| A3 | SCL | I²C Serial Clock |
| A4 | VOUT | VOUT. Sense pin for VOUT. Connect to COUT. |
| B1 | SDA | I²C Serial Data |
| B2, B3, C1 – C4 | GND | Ground. Low-side MOSFET is referenced to this pin. C_{IN} and C_{OUT} should be returned with a minimal path to these pins. |
| B4 | AGND | Analog Ground. All signals are referenced to this pin. Avoid routing high dV/dt AC currents through this pin. |
| D1, D2, E1, E2 | VIN | Power Input Voltage. Connect to the input power source. Connect to C_{IN} with minimal path. |
| D3, D4, E3, E4 | SW | Switching Node. Connect to the inductor. |

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 SW, VIN Pins | IC Not Switching | -0.3 | 7.0 | V |
| | | IC Switching | -0.3 | 6.5 | |
| | Voltage on EN Pin | Tied without Series Resistance ¹⁾ | -0.3 | 2.0 | V |
| | | Tied through Series Resistance of at Least 100 Ω | -0.3 | $V_{IN}^{(6)}$ | |
| Voltage on All Other Pins | IC Not Switching | -0.3 | $V_{IN}^{(6)}$ | V | |
| V_{OUT} | Voltage on VOUT Pin | | -0.3 | 3.0 | V |
| V_{INOV_SLEW} | Maximum Slew Rate of $V_{IN} > 6.5$ V, PWM Switching | | | 100 | V/ms |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge Protection Level | Human Body Model per JESD22-A114 | 2000 | | V |
| | | Charged Device Model per JESD22-C101 | 1500 | | |
| T_J | Junction Temperature | | -40 | +150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| T_{STG} | Storage Temperature | | -65 | +150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| T_L | Lead Soldering Temperature, 10 Seconds | | | +260 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

Note:

6. Lesser of 7 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. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| V_{IN} | Supply Voltage Range | 2.5 | | 5.5 | V |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | 0 | | 5 | A |
| L | Inductor | | 0.33 | | μH |
| C_{IN} | Input Capacitor | | 10 | | μF |
| C_{OUT} | Output Capacitor | | 44 | | μF |
| T_A | Operating Ambient Temperature | -40 | | +85 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| T_J | Operating Junction Temperature | -40 | | +125 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

Thermal Properties

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------|---|------|------|------|----------------------|
| θ_{JA} | Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ⁽⁷⁾ | | 38 | | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |

Note:

7. See Thermal Considerations in the Application Information section.

Electrical Characteristics

Minimum and maximum values are at $V_{IN}=2.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V , $T_A=-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$, and $EN=HIGH$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|----------|------|---------------|-----|---|
| Power Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| I_Q | Quiescent Current | $I_{LOAD}=0$ | | 60 | 100 | μA | | |
| | | $I_{LOAD}=0$, MODE Bit=1 (Forced PWM) | | 43 | | mA | | |
| I_{SD} | H/W Shutdown Supply Current | EN=GND | | 0.1 | 5.0 | μA | | |
| | S/W Shutdown Supply Current | EN= V_{IN} , BUCK_ENx=0 | | 41 | 75 | μA | | |
| V_{UVLO} | Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold | V_{IN} Rising | | 2.35 | 2.45 | V | | |
| V_{UVHYST} | Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis | | | 350 | | mV | | |
| EN, VSEL, SDA, SCL | | | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-Level Input Voltage | | 1.1 | | | V | | |
| V_{IL} | LOW-Level Input Voltage | | | | 0.4 | V | | |
| V_{LHYST} | Logic Input Hysteresis Voltage | | | 160 | | mV | | |
| I_{IN} | Input Bias Current | Input Tied to GND or V_{IN} | | 0.01 | 1.00 | μA | | |
| PGOOD (03 Option) | | | | | | | | |
| I_{OUTL} | PGOOD Pull-Down Current | | | | 1 | mA | | |
| I_{OUTH} | PGOOD HIGH Leakage Current | | | 0.01 | 1.00 | μA | | |
| V_{OUT} Regulation | | | | | | | | |
| V_{REG} | V_{OUT} DC Accuracy | $I_{OUT(DC)}=0$, Forced PWM, $V_{OUT}=V_{SEL0}$ Default Value | | -1.5 | | 1.5 | % | |
| | | 08, 24 Options | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$, V_{OUT} from Minimum to Maximum, $I_{OUT(DC)}=0$ to 4 A, Auto PFM/PWM | | -2.0 | | 4.0 | % |
| | | 09 Option | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$, V_{OUT} from Minimum to Maximum, $I_{OUT(DC)}=0$ to 3 A, Auto PFM/PWM | | -2.0 | | 4.0 | % |
| | | 13, 18, 23 Options | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$, V_{OUT} from Minimum to Maximum, $I_{OUT(DC)}=0$ to 5 A, Auto PFM/PWM | | -2.0 | | 4.0 | % |
| | | All Other Options | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, V_{OUT} from Minimum to Maximum, $I_{OUT(DC)}=0$ to 5 A, Auto PFM/PWM | | -3.0 | | 5.0 | % |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{LOAD}}$ | Load Regulation | $I_{OUT(DC)}=1$ to 5 A | | -0.1 | | %/A | | |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$ | Line Regulation | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT(DC)}=1.5\text{ A}$ | | 0.01 | | %/V | | |
| V_{TRSP} | Transient Response | I_{LOAD} Step 0.1 A to 1.5 A, $t_r=t_f=100\text{ ns}$, $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$ | | ± 40 | | mV | | |

Continued on the following page...

Electrical Characteristics

Minimum and maximum values are at $V_{IN}=2.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V , $T_A=-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$, and $EN=HIGH$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------|------|------|------------------|
| Power Switch and Protection | | | | | | |
| $R_{DS(ON)P}$ | P-Channel MOSFET On Resistance | $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$ | | 28 | | m Ω |
| $R_{DS(ON)N}$ | N-Channel MOSFET On Resistance | $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$ | | 17 | | m Ω |
| I_{LIMPK} | P-MOS Peak Current Limit | 00, 01, 03, 04, 13, 18, 23, 042 Options | 6.3 | 7.4 | 8.5 | A |
| | | 05 Option | 8.5 | 10.0 | 11.5 | A |
| | | 08, 24 Options | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 | A |
| | | 09 Option | 4.0 | 4.75 | 5.5 | |
| T_{LIMIT} | Thermal Shutdown | | | 150 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_{HYST} | Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis | | | 17 | | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| V_{SDWN} | Input OVP Shutdown | Rising Threshold | | 6.15 | | V |
| | | Falling Threshold | 5.50 | 5.85 | | V |
| Frequency Control | | | | | | |
| f_{SW} | Oscillator Frequency | | 2.05 | 2.40 | 2.75 | MHz |
| DAC | | | | | | |
| | Resolution | | | 6 | | Bits |
| | Differential Nonlinearity ⁽⁸⁾ | | | | 0.5 | LSB |
| Timing | | | | | | |
| I^2C_{EN} | $EN=HIGH$ to I^2C Start | | 100 | | | μs |
| Soft-Start | | | | | | |
| t_{SS} | Regulator Enable to Regulated V_{OUT} | $R_{LOAD} > 5\ \Omega$; to $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$; 00, 01, 03, 04, 042, 05, 09, 13, and 23 Options | | 300 | | μs |
| | | $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5\text{ V}$; $R_{LOAD} = 2\ \Omega$; to $V_{OUT}=1.127\text{ V}$ with 1.1 V Pre-Bias Voltage; 08 and 18 Options | | 135 | 175 | μs |
| R_{OFF} | V_{OUT} Pull-Down Resistance, Disabled | $EN=0$ or $V_{IN} < V_{UVLO}$ | | 160 | | Ω |

Note:

8. Monotonicity assured by design.

I²C Timing Specifications

Guaranteed by design.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------|---|--|----------------------|-------|--------|------|
| f _{SCL} | SCL Clock Frequency | Standard Mode | | | 100 | kHz |
| | | Fast Mode | | | 400 | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | | 1000 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | | 3400 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | | 1700 | |
| t _{BUF} | Bus-Free Time between STOP and START Conditions | Standard Mode | | 4.7 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 1.3 | | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 0.5 | | |
| t _{HD,STA} | START or REPEATED START Hold Time | Standard Mode | | 4 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 600 | | ns |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 260 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode | | 160 | | ns |
| t _{LOW} | SCL LOW Period | Standard Mode | | 4.7 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 1.3 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 0.5 | | μs |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 160.0 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 320.0 | | ns |
| t _{HIGH} | SCL HIGH Period | Standard Mode | | 4 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 600 | | ns |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 260 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 60 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 120 | | ns |
| t _{SU,STA} | REPEATED START Setup Time | Standard Mode | | 4.7 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 600.0 | | ns |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 260.0 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode | | 160.0 | | ns |
| t _{SU,DAT} | Data Setup Time | Standard Mode | | 250 | | ns |
| | | Fast Mode | | 100 | | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 50 | | |
| | | High-Speed Mode | | 10 | | |
| t _{HD,DAT} | Data Hold Time | Standard Mode | 0 | | 3.45 | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | 0 | | 900.00 | ns |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | 0 | | 450.00 | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | 0 | | 70.00 | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | 0 | | 150.00 | ns |
| t _{RCL} | SCL Rise Time | Standard Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 1000 | ns |
| | | Fast Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | 20+0.1C _B | | 120 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 10 | 80 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 20 | 160 | |

Continued on the following page...

I²C Timing Specifications (Continued)

Guaranteed by design.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------|---|--|----------------------|------|------|------|
| t _{FCL} | SCL Fall Time | Standard Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | Fast Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | 20+0.1C _B | | 120 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 10 | 40 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 20 | 80 | |
| t _{RCL1} | Rise Time of SCL After a REPEATED START Condition and After ACK Bit | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 10 | 80 | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 20 | 160 | |
| t _{RDA} | SDA Rise Time | Standard Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 1000 | ns |
| | | Fast Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | 20+0.1C _B | | 120 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 10 | 80 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 20 | 160 | |
| t _{FDA} | SDA Fall Time | Standard Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | ns |
| | | Fast Mode | 20+0.1C _B | | 300 | |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | 20+0.1C _B | | 120 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 100 pF | | 10 | 80 | |
| | | High-Speed Mode, C _B ≤ 400 pF | | 20 | 160 | |
| t _{SU;STO} | Stop Condition Setup Time | Standard Mode | | 4 | | μs |
| | | Fast Mode | | 600 | | ns |
| | | Fast Mode Plus | | 120 | | ns |
| | | High-Speed Mode | | 160 | | ns |
| C _B | Capacitive Load for SDA and SCL | | | | 400 | pF |

Timing Diagrams

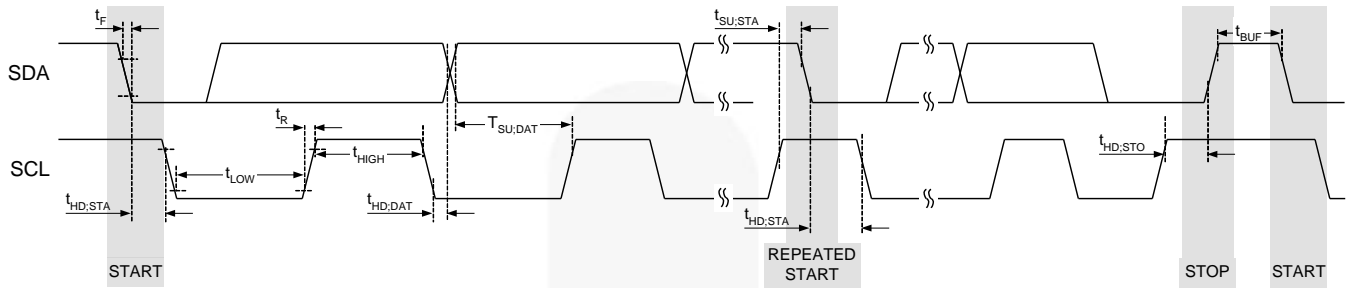
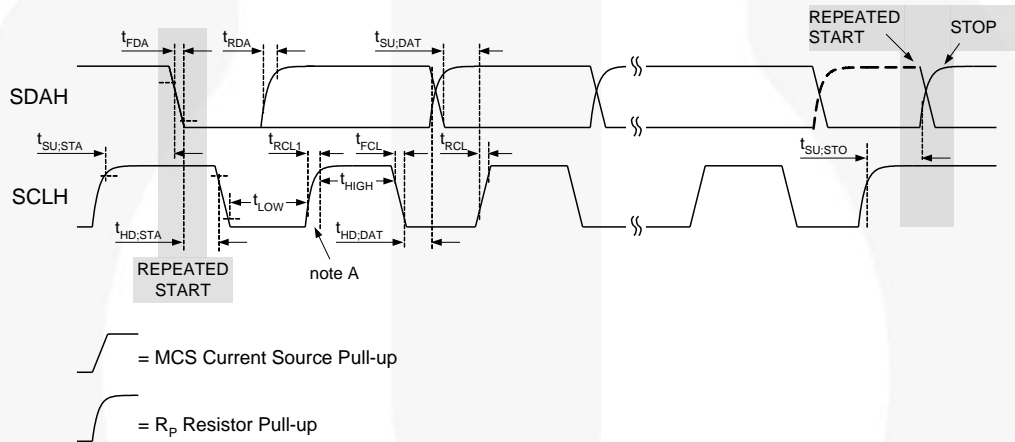


Figure 5. I²C Interface Timing for Fast Plus, Fast, and Slow Modes



Note A: First rising edge of SCLH after Repeated Start and after each ACK bit.

Figure 6. I²C Interface Timing for High-Speed Mode

Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, Auto PFM/PWM, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $SCL = SDA = VSEL = EN = 1.8\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 1.

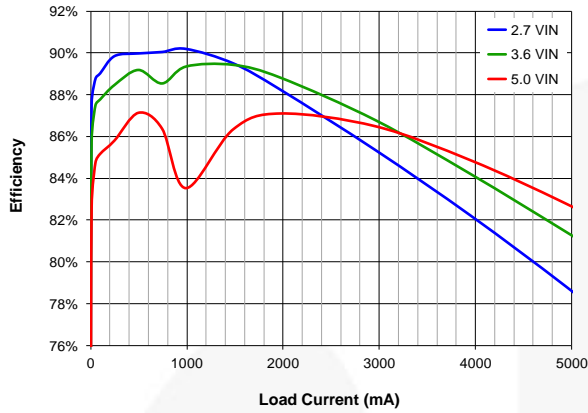


Figure 7. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage

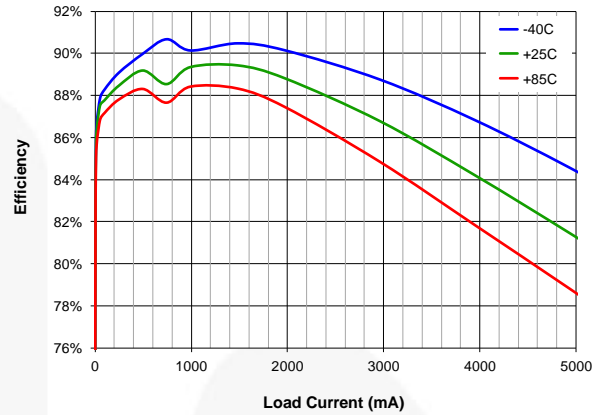


Figure 8. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature

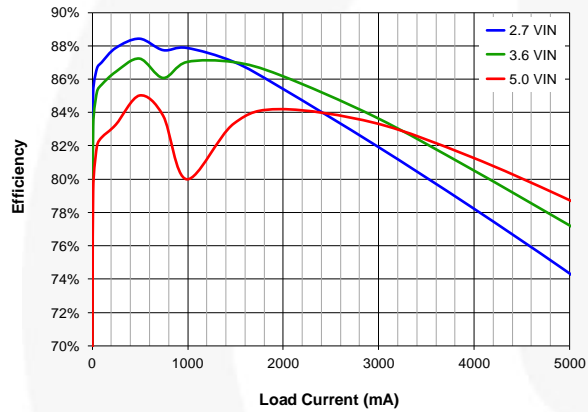


Figure 9. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

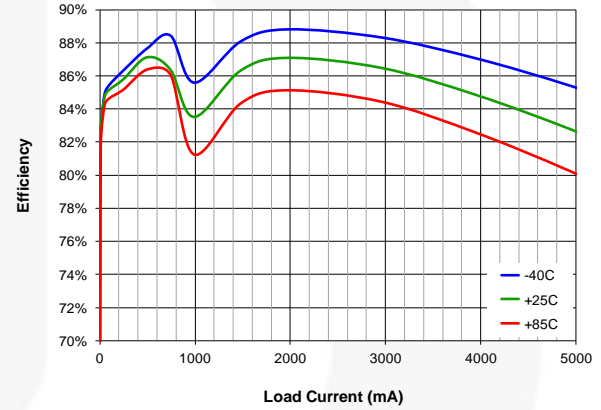


Figure 10. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Temperature, $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$

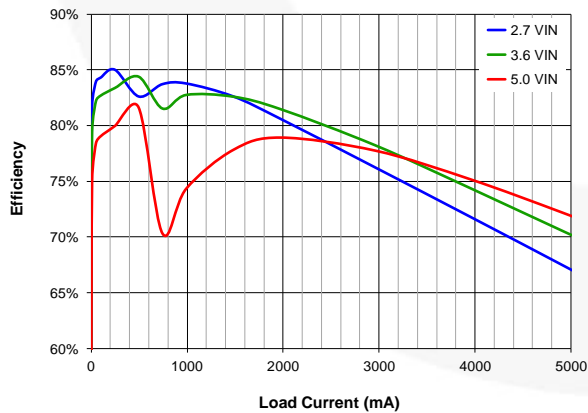


Figure 11. Efficiency vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=0.6\text{ V}$

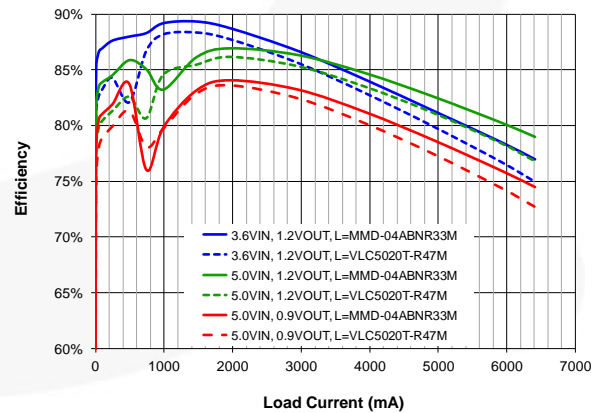


Figure 12. Efficiency vs. Load Current, $V_{IN}=3.6\text{ V}$ and 5 V , $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$ and 0.9 V

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, Auto PFM/PWM, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $SCL = SDA = VSEL = EN = 1.8\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 1.

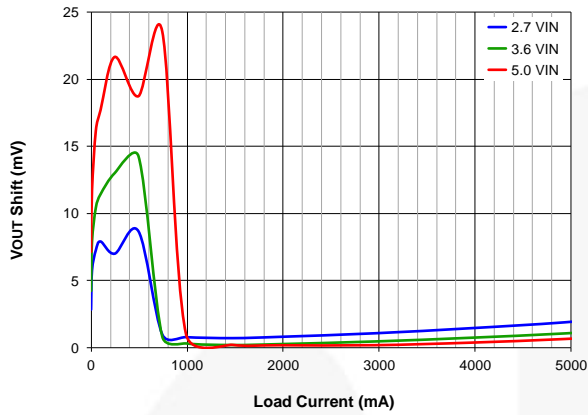


Figure 13. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$

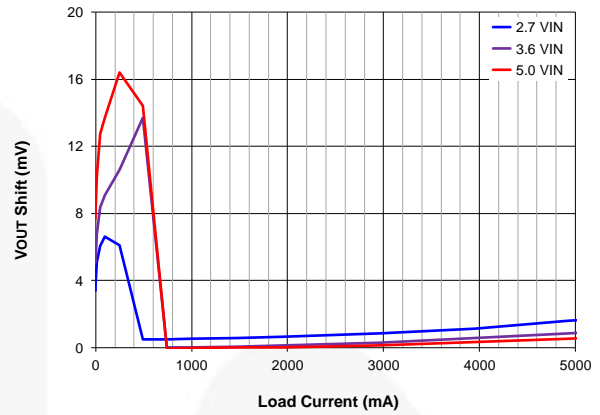


Figure 14. Output Regulation vs. Load Current and Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

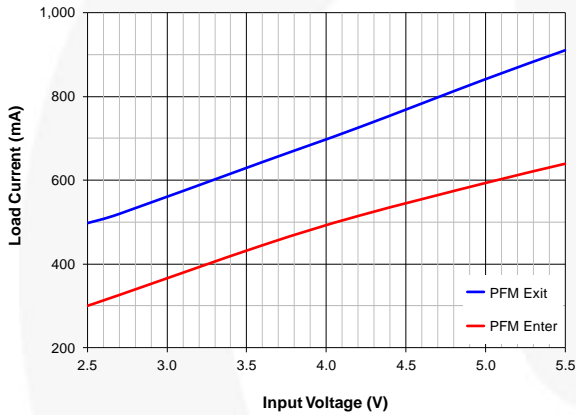


Figure 15. PFM Entry / Exit Level vs. Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$

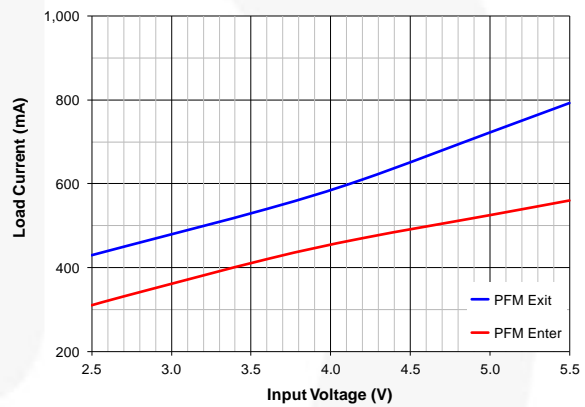


Figure 16. PFM Entry / Exit Level vs. Input Voltage, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

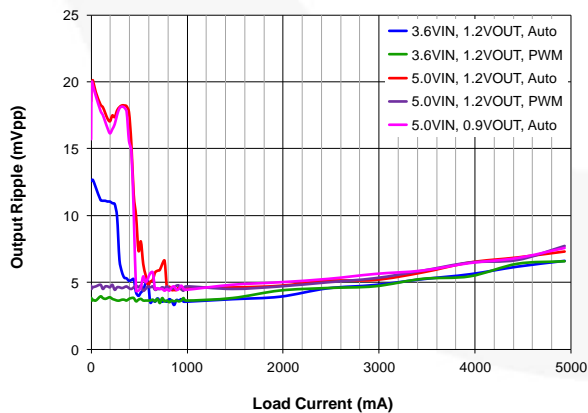


Figure 17. Output Ripple vs. Load Current, $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$ and 3.6 V , $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$ and 0.9 V , Auto and FPWM

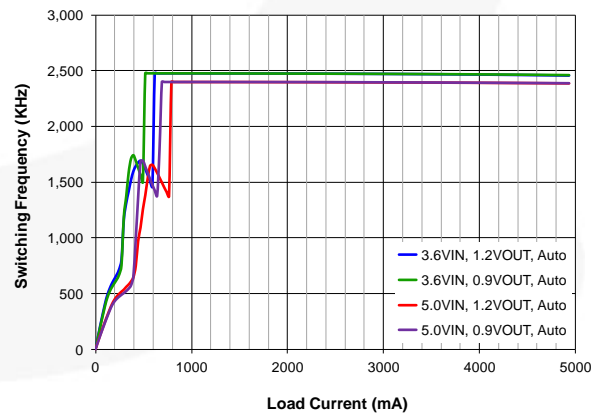


Figure 18. Frequency vs. Load Current, $V_{IN}=5\text{ V}$ and 3.6 V , $V_{OUT}=1.2\text{ V}$ and 0.9 V , Auto PWM

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, Auto PFM/PWM, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $SCL = SDA = VSEL = EN = 1.8\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 1.

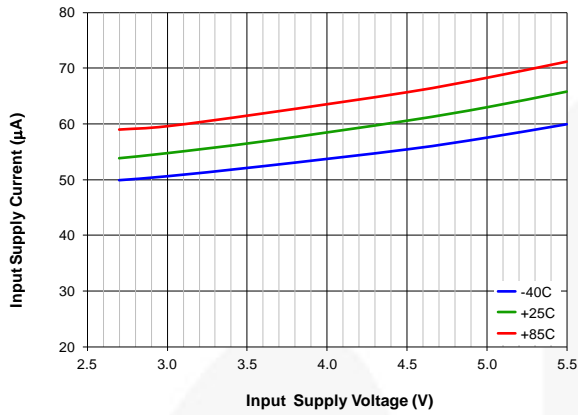


Figure 19. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature, Auto PWM

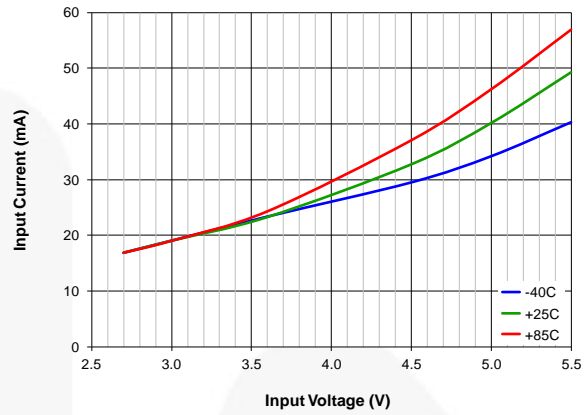


Figure 20. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature, FPWM

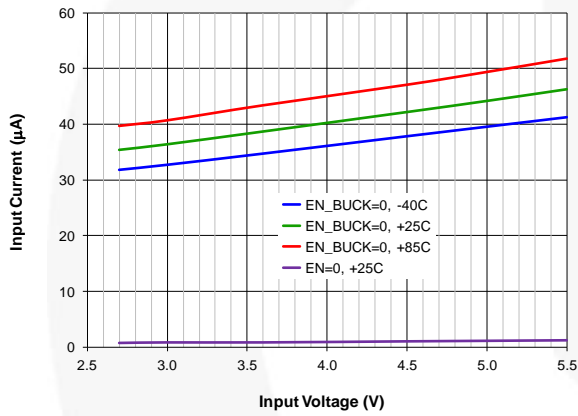


Figure 21. Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage and Temperature

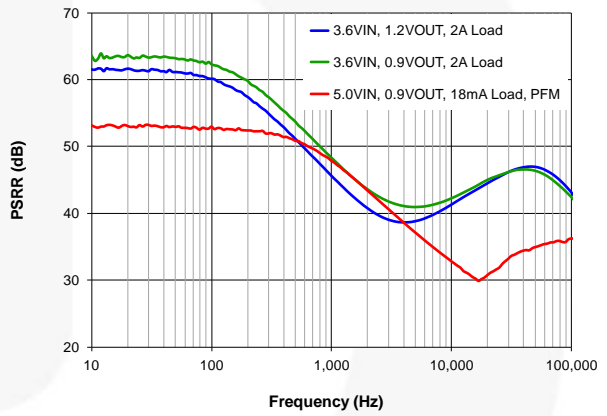


Figure 22. PSRR vs. Frequency

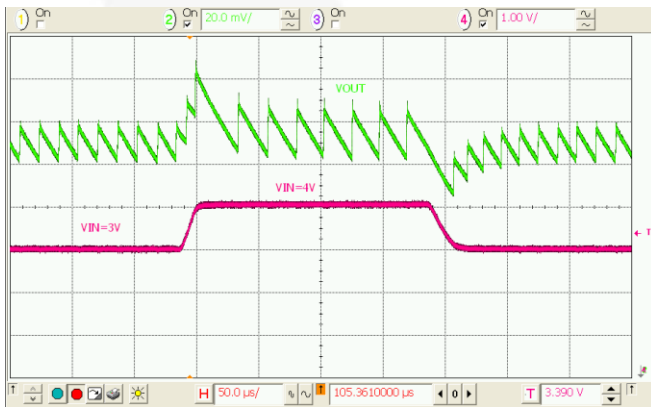


Figure 23. Line Transient, 3-4 V_{IN} , 1.2 V_{OUT} , 10 μs Edge, 50 Ω Load

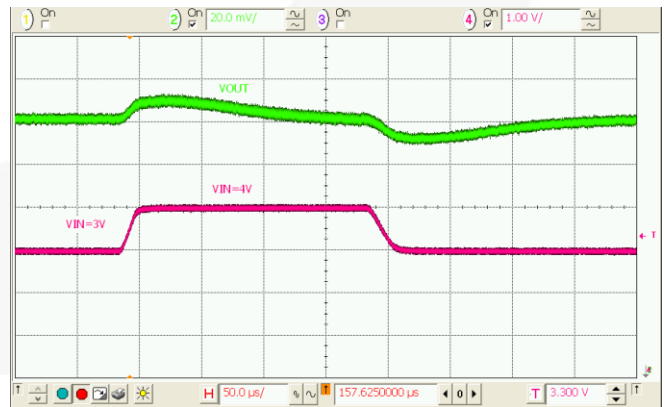


Figure 24. Line Transient, 3-4 V_{IN} , 1.2 V_{OUT} , 10 μs Edge, 1 A Load

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, Auto PFM/PWM, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $SCL = SDA = VSEL = EN = 1.8\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 1.

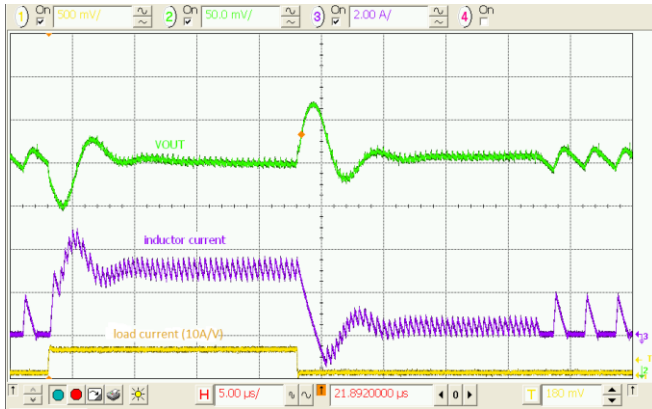


Figure 25. Load Transient, 5 V_{IN} , 0.9 V_{OUT} , 0.3-3 A, 100 ns Edge

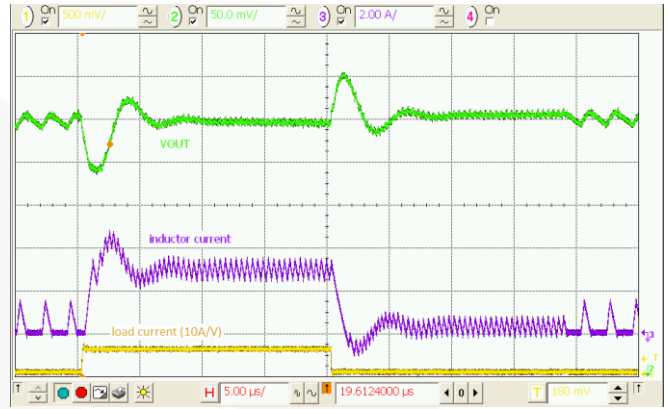


Figure 26. Load Transient, 3.6 V_{IN} , 1.2 V_{OUT} , 0.3-3 A, 100 ns Edge

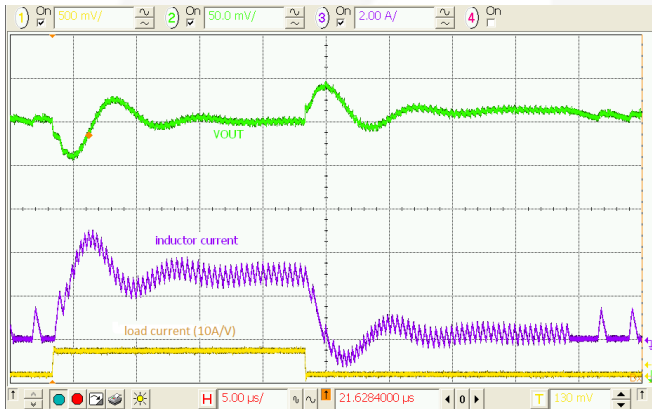


Figure 27. Load Transient, 3.6 V_{IN} , 1.2 V_{OUT} , 0.3-3 A, 100 ns Edge, $C_{OUT}=4 \times 22\ \mu\text{F}$

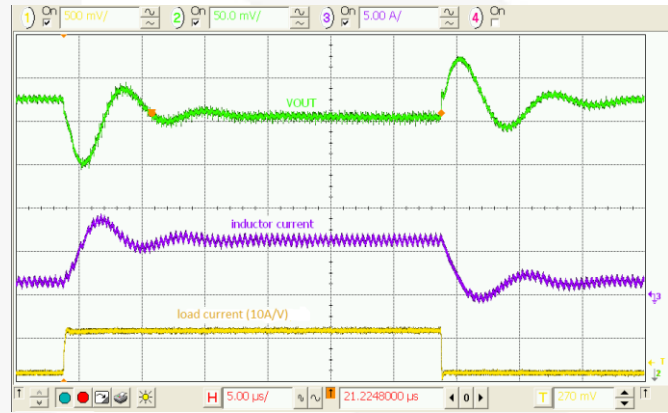


Figure 28. Load Transient, 3.6 V_{IN} , 1.2 V_{OUT} , 1.5-6 A, 100 ns Edge, $C_{OUT}=4 \times 22\ \mu\text{F}$

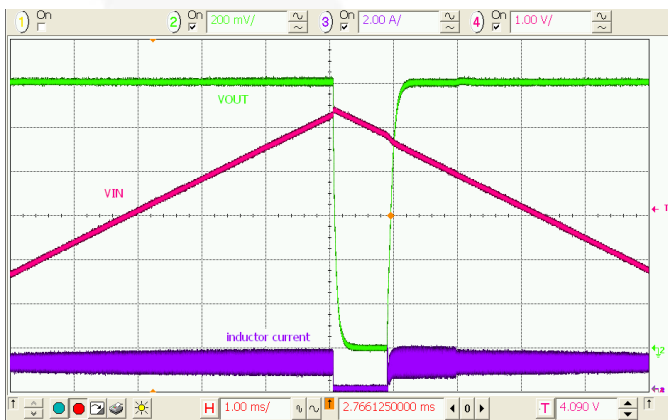


Figure 29. Input Over-Voltage Protection

Typical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, Auto PFM/PWM, $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $SCL = SDA = VSEL = EN = 1.8\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; circuit and components according to Figure 1 and Table 1.



Figure 30. Startup / Shutdown, No Load, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

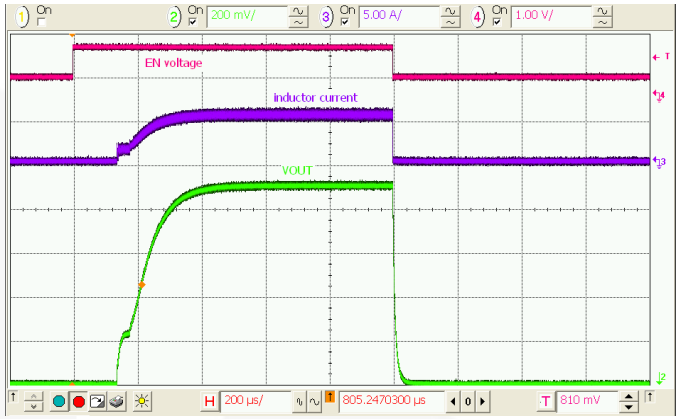


Figure 31. Startup / Shutdown, 180 mΩ Load, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

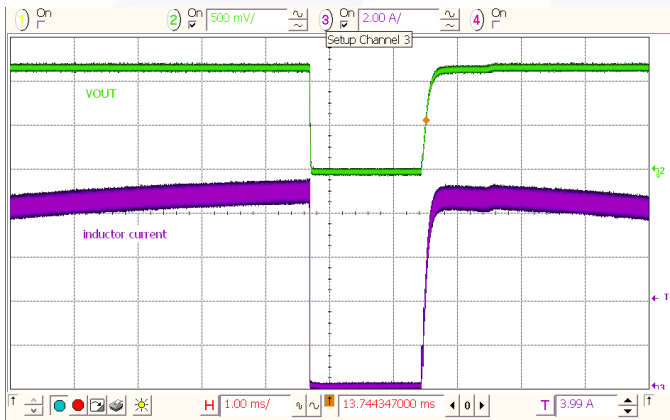


Figure 32. Overload Protection and Recovery

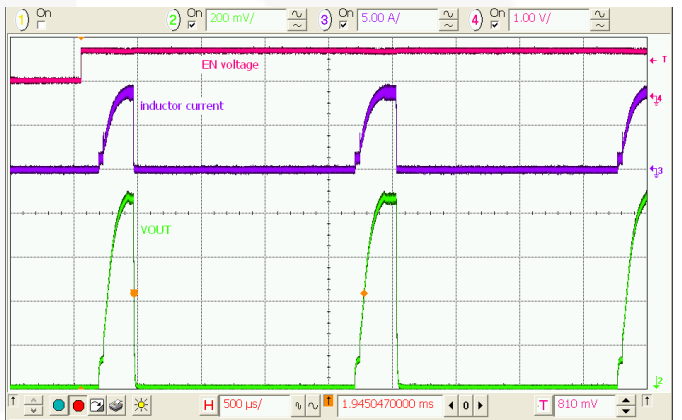


Figure 33. Startup into Faulted Load, $V_{OUT}=0.9\text{ V}$

Operation Description

The FAN53555 is a step-down switching voltage regulator that delivers a programmable output voltage from an input voltage supply of 2.5 V to 5.5 V. Using a proprietary architecture with synchronous rectification, the FAN53555 is capable of delivering 5 A at over 80% efficiency. Pulse currents as high as 6.5 A can be supported by the 05 option. The regulator operates at a nominal frequency of 2.4 MHz at full load, which reduces the value of the external components to 330 nH for the output inductor and 22 μ F for the output capacitor. High efficiency is maintained at light load with single-pulse PFM.

The FAN53555 integrates an I²C-compatible interface, allowing transfers up to 3.4 Mbps. This communication interface can be used to:

- Dynamically re-program the output voltage in 10 mV, 12.826 mV increments (option 04, 09, and 042), 12.5 mV increments (option 23), or 12.967 mV increments (option 24);
- Reprogram the mode to enable or disable PFM;
- Control voltage transition slew rate; or
- Enable / disable the regulator.

Control Scheme

The FAN53555 uses a proprietary non-linear, fixed-frequency PWM modulator to deliver a fast load transient response, while maintaining a constant switching frequency over a wide range of operating conditions. The regulator performance is independent of the output capacitor ESR, allowing for the use of ceramic output capacitors. Although this type of operation normally results in a switching frequency that varies with input voltage and load current, an internal frequency loop holds the switching frequency constant over a large range of input voltages and load currents.

For very light loads, the FAN53555 operates in Discontinuous Current Diode (DCM) single-pulse PFM, which produces low output ripple compared with other PFM architectures. Transition between PWM and PFM is relatively seamless, providing a smooth transition between DCM and CCM Modes.

PFM can be disabled by programming the MODE bit HIGH in the VSEL registers.

Enable and Soft-Start

When the EN pin is LOW; the IC is shut down, all internal circuits are off, and the part draws very little current. In this state, I²C cannot be written to or read from. For all options except the 04, 24, and 042 options, all register values are kept while EN pin is LOW. For the 04, 24 and 042 options; registers are reset to default values when EN pin is LOW. For all options, registers are reset to default values during a Power On Reset (POR).

When the OUTPUT_DISCHARGE bit in the CONTROL register is enabled (logic HIGH) and the EN pin is LOW or the BUCK_ENx bit is LOW, a load is connected from VOUT to GND to discharge the output capacitors.

Raising EN while the BUCK_ENx bit is HIGH activates the part and begins the soft-start cycle. During soft-start, the modulator's internal reference is ramped slowly to minimize surge currents on the input and prevent overshoot of the

output voltage. Synchronous rectification is inhibited during soft-start, allowing the IC to start into a pre-charged capacitive load.

If large output capacitance values are used, the regulator may fail to start. Maximum C_{OUT} capacitance for successfully starting with a heavy constant-current load is approximately:

$$C_{OUTMAX} \approx (I_{LIMPK} - I_{LOAD}) \cdot \frac{320\mu}{V_{OUT}} \quad (1)$$

where C_{OUTMAX} is expressed in μ F and I_{LOAD} is the load current during soft-start, expressed in A.

If the regulator is at its current limit for 16 consecutive current limit cycles, the regulator shuts down and enters 3-state before reattempting soft-start 1700 ms later. This limits the duty cycle of full output current during soft-start to prevent excessive heating.

The IC allows for software enable of the regulator, when EN is HIGH, through the BUCK_EN bits. BUCK_EN0 and BUCK_EN1 are both initialized HIGH in the 00, 04, 08, 09, 23, 24, and 042 options. These options start after a POR regardless of the state of the VSEL pin.

In the 01 and 05 options, BUCK_EN0 and BUCK_EN1 are initialized to 10. Using these options, VSEL must be LOW after a POR if the IC is powering the processor used to communicate through I²C. The 03 option has the VSEL input to the modulator logic internally tied LOW.

Table 5. Hardware and Software Enable

| Pins | | BITS | | |
|------|------|----------|----------|--------|
| EN | VSEL | BUCK_EN0 | BUCK_EN1 | Output |
| 0 | X | X | X | OFF |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | X | OFF |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | X | ON |
| 1 | 1 | X | 0 | OFF |
| 1 | 1 | X | 1 | ON |

VSEL Pin and I²C Programming Output Voltage

The output voltage is set by the NSELx control bits in VSEL0 and VSEL1 registers. The output voltage for options 00, 01, 03, 05, 08, and 18 is given as:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.60V + NSELx \cdot 10mV \quad (2)$$

For example, when NSEL = 011111 (31 decimal), then V_{OUT} = 0.60 + 0.310 = 0.91 V.

For the 04, 042, and 09 options; the output voltage is given as:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.603V + NSELx \cdot 12.826mV \quad (3)$$

For the 13 option, the output voltage is given as:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.80V + NSELx \cdot 10mV \quad (4)$$

For the 23 option, the output voltage is given as:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.60V + NSELx \cdot 12.5mV \quad (5)$$

For the 24 option, the output voltage is given as:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.603V + NSELx \times 12.967mV \quad (6)$$

Output voltage can also be controlled by toggling the VSEL pin LOW or HIGH. VSEL LOW corresponds to VSEL0 and VSEL HIGH corresponds to VSEL1. Upon POR, VSEL0 and VSEL1 are reset to their default voltages, shown in Table 9.

Transition Slew Rate Limiting

When transitioning from a low to high voltage, the IC can be programmed for one of eight possible slew rates using the SLEW bits in the CONTROL register.

Table 6. Transition Slew Rate

| Decimal | Bin | Slew Rate | |
|---------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 0 | 000 | 64.00 | mV / μ s |
| 1 | 001 | 32.00 | mV / μ s |
| 2 | 010 | 16.00 | mV / μ s |
| 3 | 011 | 8.00 | mV / μ s |
| 4 | 100 | 4.00 | mV / μ s |
| 5 | 101 | 2.00 | mV / μ s |
| 6 | 110 | 1.00 | mV / μ s |
| 7 | 111 | 0.50 | mV / μ s |

Transitions from high to low voltage rely on the output load to discharge V_{OUT} to the new set point. Once the high-to-low transition begins, the IC stops switching until V_{OUT} has reached the new set point.

For options 04, 042, 09, 23, and 24 where the Dynamic Voltage Scaling (DVS) step is not 10 mV; the actual slew rate is the corresponding number shown in Table 6 scaled by the ratio of the DVS step to 10 mV. For example, the slew rate of option 13 for Bin=011 is 8.00 mV / μ s X 12.5 mV / 10 mV = 10.00 mV / μ s.

Under-Voltage Lockout

When EN is HIGH, the under-voltage lockout keeps the part from operating until the input supply voltage rises HIGH enough to properly operate. This ensures proper operation of the regulator during startup or shutdown.

Input Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

When V_{IN} exceeds V_{SDWN} (about 6.2 V) the IC stops switching to protect the circuitry from internal spikes above 6.5 V. An internal filter prevents the circuit from shutting down due to noise spikes.

Power Good (03 Option)

The PGOOD pin is an open-drain output indicating that the regulator is enabled when its state is HIGH. PGOOD pulls LOW under the following conditions:

- Regulator is disabled (EN pin LOW, disabled by I^2C , fault time-out, UVLO, OVP, over-temperature);
- Regulator is performing a soft-start.

PGOOD remains HIGH during I^2C initiated V_{OUT} transitions.

Current Limiting

A heavy load or short circuit on the output causes the current in the inductor to increase until a maximum current threshold is reached in the high-side switch. Upon reaching this point, the high-side switch turns off, preventing high currents from causing damage. Sixteen consecutive current limit cycles in current limit cause the regulator to shut down and stay off for about 1700 μ s before attempting a restart.

Thermal Shutdown

When the die temperature increases, due to a high load condition and/or high ambient temperature, the output switching is disabled until the die temperature falls sufficiently. The junction temperature at which the thermal shutdown activates is nominally 150°C with a 17°C hysteresis.

Monitor Register (Reg05)

The Monitor register indicates of the regulation state of the IC. If the IC is enabled and is regulating, its value is (1000 0000).

I^2C Interface

The FAN53555's serial interface is compatible with Standard, Fast, Fast Plus, and HS Mode I^2C -Bus® specifications. The FAN53555's SCL line is an input and its SDA line is a bi-directional open-drain output; it can only pull down the bus when active. The SDA line only pulls LOW during data reads and when signaling ACK. All data is shifted in MSB (bit 7) first.

I^2C Slave Address

In hex notation, the slave address assumes a 0 LS Bit. The hex slave address is C0 for all options except -42, which has a hex slave address of C4.

Table 7. I^2C Slave Address

| Option | Hex | Bits | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 00 to 24 | C0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | R/W |
| 42 | C4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | R/W |

Other slave addresses can be assigned. Contact a Fairchild Semiconductor representative.

Bus Timing

As shown in Figure 34, data is normally transferred when SCL is LOW. Data is clocked in on the rising edge of SCL. Typically, data transitions shortly at or after the falling edge of SCL to allow ample time for the data to set up before the next SCL rising edge.

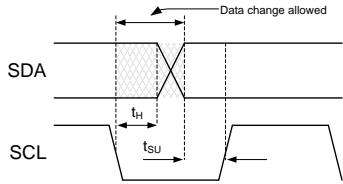


Figure 34. Data Transfer Timing

Each bus transaction begins and ends with SDA and SCL HIGH. A transaction begins with a START condition, which is defined as SDA transitioning from 1 to 0 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 35.

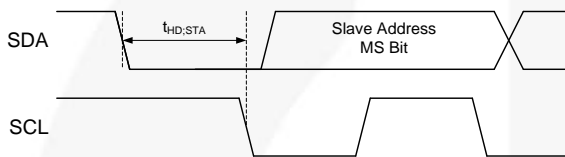


Figure 35. START Bit

A transaction ends with a STOP condition, which is defined as SDA transitioning from 0 to 1 with SCL HIGH, as shown in Figure 36.

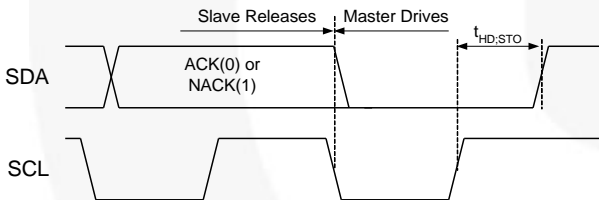


Figure 36. STOP Bit

During a read from the FAN53555, the master issues a REPEATED START after sending the register address, and before resending the slave address. The REPEATED START is a 1 to 0 transition on SDA while SCL is HIGH, as shown in Figure 37.

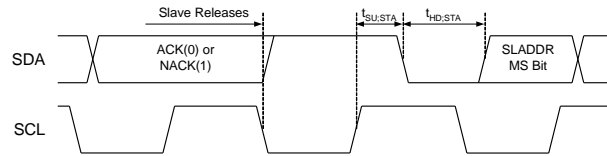


Figure 37. REPEATED START Timing

High-Speed (HS) Mode

The protocols for High-Speed (HS), Low-Speed (LS), and Fast-Speed (FS) Modes are identical, except the bus speed for HS mode is 3.4 MHz. HS Mode is entered when the bus master sends the HS master code 00001XXX after a START condition. The master code is sent in Fast or Fast-Plus Mode (less than 1 MHz clock); slaves do not ACK this transmission.

The master generates a REPEATED START condition (Figure 35) that causes all slaves on the bus to switch to HS Mode. The master then sends I²C packets, as described above, using the HS Mode clock rate and timing.

The bus remains in HS Mode until a STOP bit (Figure 36) is sent by the master. While in HS Mode, packets are separated by REPEATED START conditions (Figure 37).

Read and Write Transactions

The following figures outline the sequences for data read and write. Bus control is signified by the shading of the packet, defined as Master Drives Bus and Slave Drives Bus. All addresses and data are MSB first.

Table 8. I²C Bit Definitions for Figure 38 & Figure 39

| Symbol | Definition |
|-----------|---|
| R | REPEATED START, <i>see Figure 37</i> |
| P | STOP, <i>see Figure 36</i> |
| S | START, <i>see Figure 35</i> |
| A | ACK. The slave drives SDA to 0 to acknowledge the preceding packet. |
| \bar{A} | NACK. The slave sends a 1 to NACK the preceding packet. |
| R | REPEATED START, <i>see Figure 37</i> . |
| P | STOP, <i>see Figure 36</i> . |

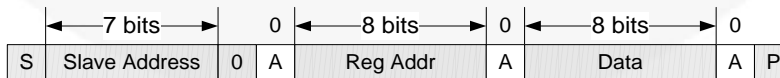


Figure 38. Write Transaction



Figure 39. Read Transaction

Register Description

Table 9. Register Map

| Hex Address | Name | Function | POR Default | | | |
|-------------|---------|--|------------------------|------------------|----------|-----|
| | | | Option | V _{OUT} | Binary | Hex |
| 00 | VSEL0 | Controls V _{OUT} settings when VSEL pin = 0 | 00 | 1.050 | 10101101 | AD |
| | | | 08, 18 | 1.020 | 10101010 | AA |
| | | | 01, 03, 05 | 0.900 | 10011110 | 9E |
| | | | 04, | 1.100 | 10100111 | A7 |
| | | | 24 | 1.225 | 10110000 | B0 |
| | | | 13 | 1.150 | 10100011 | A3 |
| | | | 23 | 1.150 | 10101100 | AC |
| | | | 09 | 1.100 | 10100111 | A7 |
| 01 | VSEL1 | Controls V _{OUT} settings when VSEL pin = 1 | 00 | 1.200 | 11111100 | FC |
| | | | 01, 05 | 1.000 | 01101000 | 68 |
| | | | 04, | 1.200 | 11101111 | EF |
| | | | 24 | 1.212 | 10101111 | AF |
| | | | 08, 18 | 1.150 | 10110111 | B7 |
| | | | 13 | 1.150 | 10100011 | A3 |
| | | | 23 | 1.150 | 10101100 | AC |
| | | | 09 | 1.100 | 11100111 | E7 |
| 02 | CONTROL | Determines whether V _{OUT} output discharge is enabled and also the slew rate of positive transitions | 00, 01, 03, 04, 05, 24 | | 10000000 | 80 |
| | | | 08, 09, 18 | | 00000000 | 00 |
| | | | 13, 23 | | 10110000 | B0 |
| 03 | ID1 | Read-only register identifies vendor and chip type | 00, 13, 23, 24 | | 10000000 | 80 |
| | | | 01 | | 10000001 | 81 |
| | | | 03 | | 10000011 | 83 |
| | | | 04 | | 10000100 | 84 |
| | | | 05 | | 10000101 | 85 |
| | | | 08, 18 | | 10001000 | 88 |
| | | | 09 | | 10001100 | 8C |
| 04 | ID2 | Read-only register identifies die revision | All | | 0000XXXX | 0X |
| 05 | MONITOR | Indicates device status | All | | X0000000 | X0 |

Bit Definitions

The following table defines the operation of each register bit. Bold indicates power-on default values.

| Bit | Name | Value | Description |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|---|
| VSEL0 R/W Register Address: 00 | | | |
| 7 | BUCK_EN0 | 1 | Software buck enable. When EN pin is LOW, the regulator is off. When EN pin is HIGH, BUCK_EN bit takes precedent. |
| 6 | MODE0 | 0 | Allow Auto-PFM Mode during light load. |
| | | 1 | Forced PWM Mode. |
| 5:0 | NSEL0 | 00 Option 101101 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.6 to 1.23 V in 10 mV steps (see Eq. (2)). |
| | | 08, 18 Options 101010 | |
| | | 01, 03, 05 Options 011110 | |
| | | 04 Option 100111 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.603 to 1.411 V in 12.826 mV steps (see Eq. (3)). |
| | | 09 Option 100111 | |
| | | 13 Option 100011 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.8 to 1.43 V in 10 mV steps (see Eq. (4)). |
| | | 23 Option 101100 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.6 to 1.3875 V in 12.5 mV steps (see Eq. (5)). |
| | | 24 Option 110000 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.603 to 1.42 V in 12.967 mV steps (see Eq. (6)). |
| VSEL1 R/W Register Address: 01 | | | |
| 7 | BUCK_EN1 | 00, 04, 08, 09, 13, 18, 23, 24 Options 1 | Software buck enable. When EN pin is LOW, the regulator is off. When EN pin is HIGH, BUCK_EN bit takes precedent. |
| | | 01, 05 Options 0 | |
| 6 | MODE1 | 08, 13, 18, 23, 24 Options 0 | Allow AUTO-PFM Mode during light load. |
| | | 00, 01, 04, 05, 09 Options 1 | Forced PWM Mode. |
| 5:0 | NSEL1 | 00 Option 111100 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.6 to 1.23 V in 10 mV steps (see Eq. (2)). |
| | | 01, 05 Options 101000 | |
| | | 08, 18 Options 110111 | |
| | | 04 Option 101111 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.603 to 1.411 V in 12.826 mV steps (see Eq. (3)). |
| | | 09 Option 100111 | |
| | | 13 Option 100011 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.8 to 1.43 V in 10 mV steps (see Eq. (4)). |
| | | 23 Option 101100 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.6 to 1.3875 V in 12.5 mV steps (see Eq. (5)). |
| | | 24 Option 101111 | Sets V _{OUT} value from 0.603 to 1.42 V in 12.967 mV steps (see Eq. (6)). |

Bit Definitions

The following table defines the operation of each register bit. Bold indicates power-on default values.

| Bit | Name | Value | Description |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| CONTROL R/W Register Address: 02 | | | |
| 7 | OUTPUT_DISCHARGE | 08, 09, 18 Options 0 | When the regulator is disabled, V _{OUT} is not discharged. |
| | | 00, 01, 03, 04, 05,13, 23, 24 Options 1 | When the regulator is disabled, V _{OUT} discharges through an internal pull-down. |
| 6:4 | SLEW | 000 –111 | Sets the slew rate for positive voltage transitions (see Table 6). |
| | | 011 | Default value for 13 and 23 options |
| 3 | Reserved | 0 | Always reads back 0 |
| 2 | 04, 09, 24 Options RESET | 0 | Setting to 1 resets all registers to default values. |
| | All other options Reserved | 0 | Always reads back 0 |
| 1:0 | Reserved | 00 | Always reads back 00 |
| ID1 R Register Address: 03 | | | |
| 7:5 | VENDOR | 100 | Signifies Fairchild as the IC vendor |
| 4 | Reserved | 0 | Always reads back 0 |
| 3:0 | DIE_ID | 0000 | IC Type = 00 Option (FAN53555UC00X / FAN53555BUC24X) |
| | | 0001 | IC Type = 01 Option (FAN53555UC01X) |
| | | 0011 | IC Type = 03 Option (FAN53555UC03X) |
| | | 0100 | IC Type = 04 Option (FAN53555UC04X) |
| | | 0100 | IC Type = 042 Option (FAN53555UC042X) |
| | | 0101 | IC Type = 05 Option (FAN53555UC05X / FAN53555BUC05X) |
| | | 1000 | IC Type = 08, 18 Options (FAN53555UC08X / FAN53555BUC08X, FAN53555UC18X / FAN53555BUC18X) |
| | | 1100 | IC Type = 09 Option (FAN53555UC09X / FAN53555BUC09X) |
| | | 0000 | IC Type = 13 Option (FAN53555UC13X / FAN53555BUC13X) |
| 0000 | IC Type = 23 Option (FAN53555BUC23X) | | |
| ID2 R Register Address: 04 | | | |
| 7:4 | Reserved | 0000 | Always reads back 0000 |
| 3:0 | DIE_REV | 00 Option 0011 | IC mask revision |
| | | 01 Option 0011 | |
| | | 03 Option 0011 | |
| | | 04 Option 1111 | |
| | | 24-Option 0100 | |
| | | 042 Option 1111 | |
| | | 05 Option 0011 | |
| | | 08, 18 Options 0001 | |

Bit Definitions

The following table defines the operation of each register bit. Bold indicates power-on default values.

| Bit | Name | Value | Description |
|---|----------|--|--|
| | | BUC08, BUC18 Options 1111 | |
| | | 09 Option 1111 | |
| | | 13 Option 1111 | |
| | | 23 Option 1100 | |
| MONITOR R Register Address: 05 | | | |
| 7 | PGOOD | 0 | 1: buck is enabled and soft-start is completed |
| 6:0 | Not used | 000 0000 | Always reads back 000 0000 |

Application Information

Selecting the Inductor

The output inductor must meet both the required inductance and the energy-handling capability of the application. The inductor value affects the average current limit, the output voltage ripple, and the efficiency.

The ripple current (ΔI) of the regulator is:

$$\Delta I \approx \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \cdot \left(\frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L \cdot f_{SW}} \right) \quad (7)$$

The maximum average load current, $I_{MAX(Load)}$, is related to the peak current limit, $I_{LIM(PK)}$, by the ripple current such that:

$$I_{MAX(Load)} = I_{LIM(PK)} - \frac{\Delta I}{2} \quad (8)$$

The FAN53555 is optimized for operation with $L=330$ nH, but is stable with inductances up to 1.0 μ H (nominal). The inductor should be rated to maintain at least 80% of its value at $I_{LIM(PK)}$. Failure to do so lowers the amount of DC current the IC can deliver.

Efficiency is affected by the inductor DCR and inductance value. Decreasing the inductor value for a given physical size typically decreases the DCR; but since ΔI increases, the RMS current increases, as do core and skin-effect losses.

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{I_{OUT(DC)}^2 + \frac{\Delta I^2}{12}} \quad (9)$$

The increased RMS current produces higher losses through the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the IC MOSFETs as well as the inductor ESR.

Increasing the inductor value produces lower RMS currents, but degrades transient response. For a given physical inductor size, increased inductance usually results in an inductor with lower saturation current.

Table 10. Effects of Inductor Value (from 330 nH Recommended) on Regulator Performance

| $I_{MAX(Load)}$ | ΔV_{OUT} (Eq.(11)) | Transient Response |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Increase | Decrease | Degraded |

Inductor Current Rating

The current limit circuit can allow substantial peak currents to flow through $L1$ under worst-case conditions. If it is possible for the load to draw such currents, the inductor should be capable of sustaining the current or failing in a safe manner.

For space-constrained applications, a lower current rating for $L1$ can be used. The FAN53555 may still protect these inductors in the event of a short circuit, but may not be able to protect the inductor from failure if the load is able to draw higher currents than the DC rating of the inductor.

Output Capacitor and V_{OUT} Ripple

Table 1 suggests 0805 capacitors, but 0603 capacitors may be used if space is at a premium. Due to voltage effects, the 0603 capacitors have a lower in-circuit capacitance than the 0805 package, which can degrade transient response and output ripple.

Increasing C_{OUT} has negligible effect on loop stability and can be increased to reduce output voltage ripple or to improve transient response. Output voltage ripple, ΔV_{OUT} , is calculated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \Delta I_L \left[\frac{f_{SW} \cdot C_{OUT} \cdot ESR^2}{2 \cdot D \cdot (1-D)} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot f_{SW} \cdot C_{OUT}} \right] \quad (10)$$

where C_{OUT} is the effective output capacitance.

The capacitance of C_{OUT} decreases at higher output voltages, which results in higher ΔV_{OUT} . Equation (10) is only valid for Continuous Current Mode (CCM) operation, which occurs when the regulator is in PWM Mode.

For large C_{OUT} values, the regulator may fail to start under a load. If an inductor value greater than 1.0 μ H is used, at least 30 μ F of C_{OUT} should be used to ensure stability.

The lowest ΔV_{OUT} is obtained when the IC is in PWM Mode and, therefore, operating at 2.4 MHz. In PFM Mode, f_{SW} is reduced, causing ΔV_{OUT} to increase.

ESL Effects

The Equivalent Series Inductance (ESL) of the output capacitor network should be kept low to minimize the square-wave component of output ripple that results from the division ratio C_{OUT} ESL and the output inductor (L_{OUT}). The square-wave component due to the ESL can be estimated as:

$$\Delta V_{OUT(SQ)} \approx V_{IN} \cdot \frac{ESL_{COUT}}{L1} \quad (11)$$

A good practice to minimize this ripple is to use multiple output capacitors to achieve the desired C_{OUT} value. For example, to obtain $C_{OUT}=20$ μ F, a single 22 μ F 0805 would produce twice the square wave ripple as two x 10 μ F 0805.

To minimize ESL, try to use capacitors with the lowest ratio of length to width. 0805s have lower ESL than 1206s. If low output ripple is a chief concern, some vendors produce 0508 or 0612 capacitors with ultra-low ESL. Placing additional small-value capacitors near the load also reduces the high-frequency ripple components.

Input Capacitor

The ceramic input capacitors should be placed as close as possible between the V_{IN} pin and PGND to minimize the parasitic inductance. If a long wire is used to bring power to the IC, additional "bulk" capacitance (electrolytic or tantalum) should be placed between C_{IN} and the power source lead to reduce under-damped ringing that can occur between the inductance of the power source leads and C_{IN} .

The effective C_{IN} capacitance value decreases as V_{IN} increases due to DC bias effects. This has no significant impact on regulator performance.

Thermal Considerations

Heat is removed from the IC through the solder bumps to the PCB copper. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is largely a function of the PCB layout (size, copper weight, and trace width) and the temperature rise from junction to ambient (ΔT).

For the FAN53555UC, θ_{JA} is 38°C/W when mounted on its four-layer evaluation board in still air with two-ounce outer layer copper weight and one-ounce inner layers. Halving the copper thickness results in an increased θ_{JA} of 48°C/W.

For long-term reliable operation, the IC's junction temperature (T_J) should be maintained below 125°C.

To calculate maximum operating temperature ($\leq 125^\circ\text{C}$) for a specific application:

1. Use efficiency graphs to determine efficiency for the desired V_{IN} , V_{OUT} , and load conditions.
2. Calculate total power dissipation using:

$$P_T = V_{OUT} \times I_{LOAD} \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta} - 1 \right) \quad (12)$$

where η is efficiency from Figure 7 through Figure 12.

3. Estimate inductor copper losses using:

$$P_L = I_{LOAD}^2 \times DCR_L \quad (13)$$

4. Determine IC losses by removing inductor losses (step 3) from total dissipation:

$$P_{IC} = P_T - P_L \quad (14)$$

5. Determine device operating temperature:

$$\Delta T = P_{IC} \times \theta_{JA} \quad \text{and} \quad (15)$$

$$T_{IC} = T_A + \Delta T$$

It is important to note that the $R_{DS(ON)}$ of the IC's power MOSFETs increases linearly with temperature at about 1.21%/°C. This causes the efficiency (η) to degrade with increasing die temperature.



Layout Recommendation

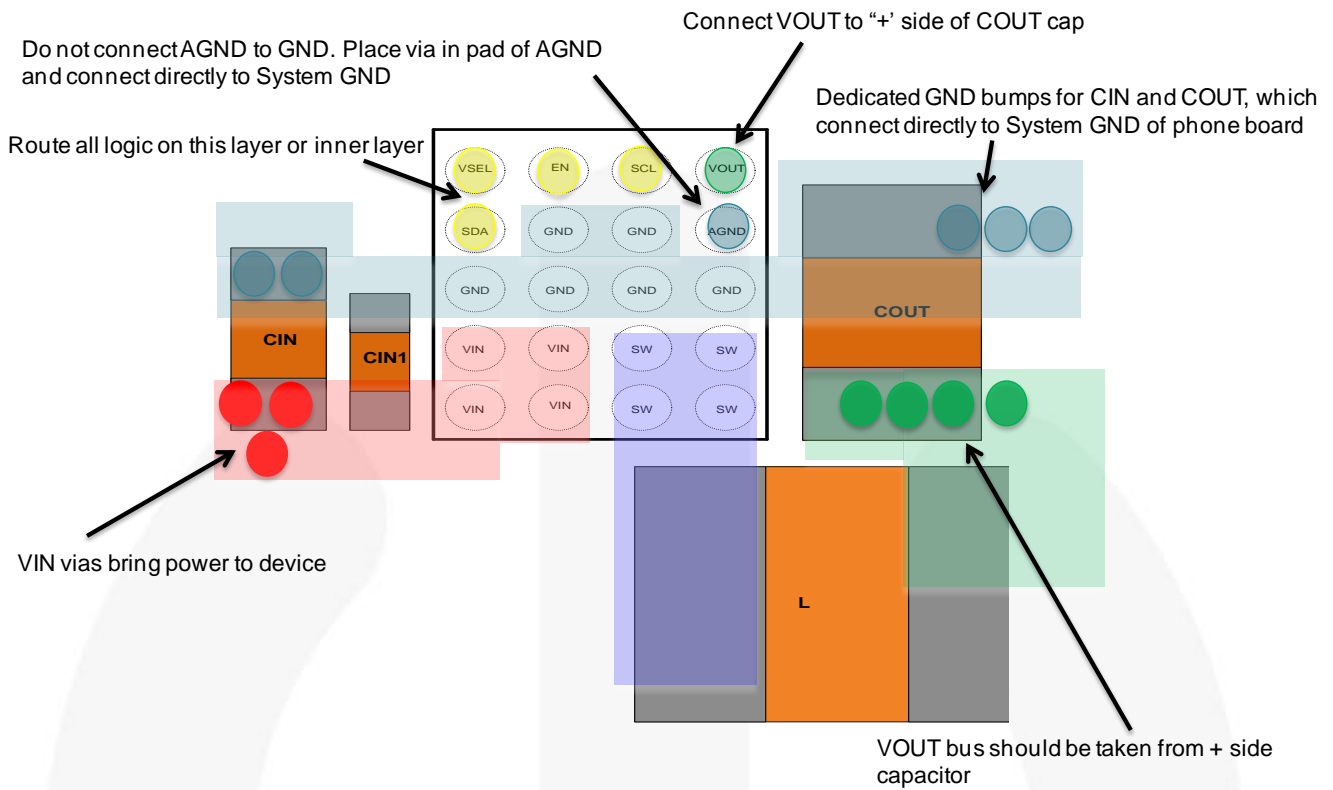


Figure 40. Guidance for Layer 1

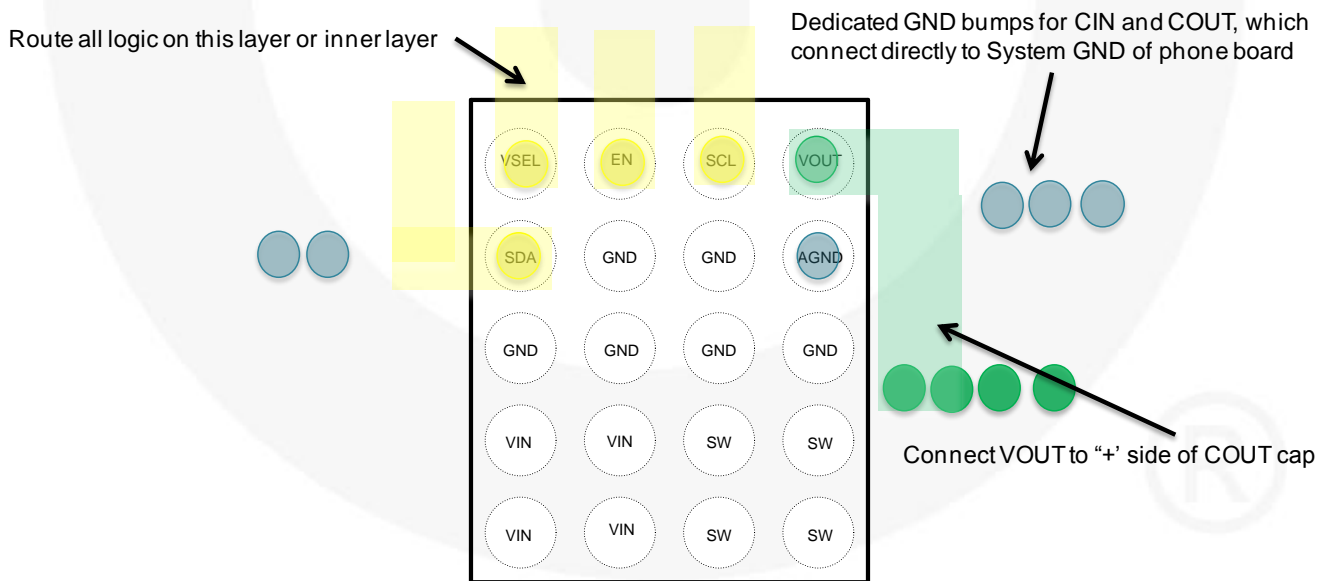


Figure 41. Guidance for Layer 2

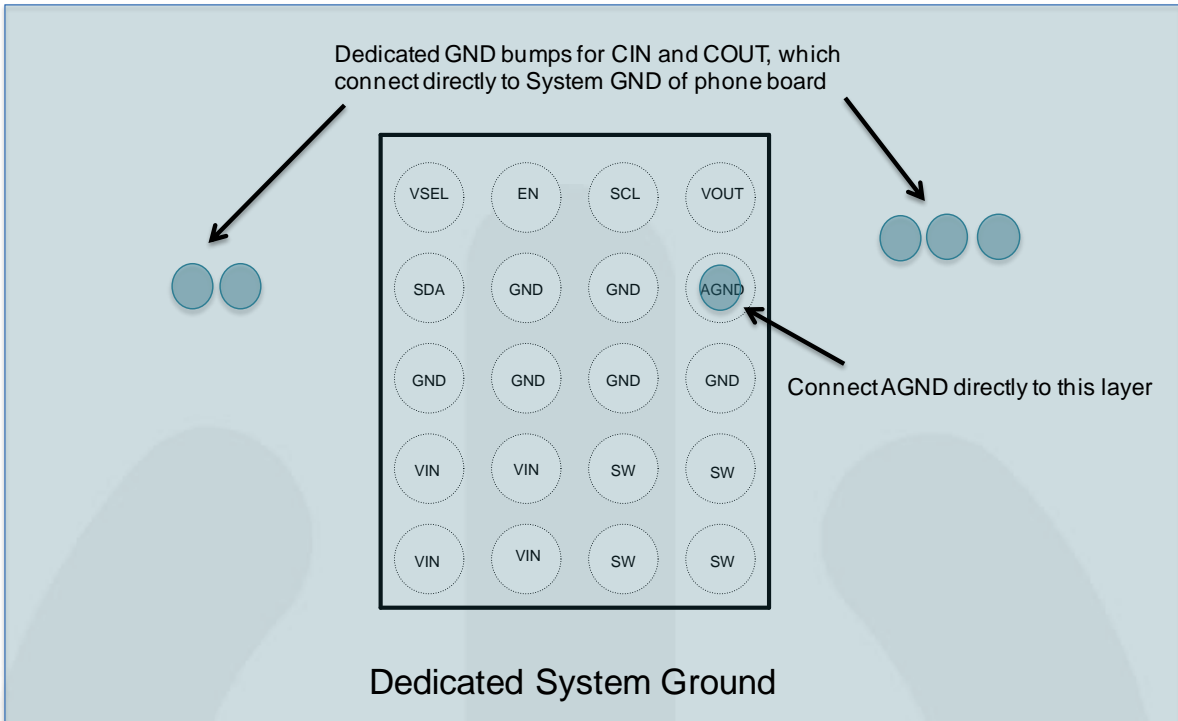


Figure 42. Guidance for Layer 3

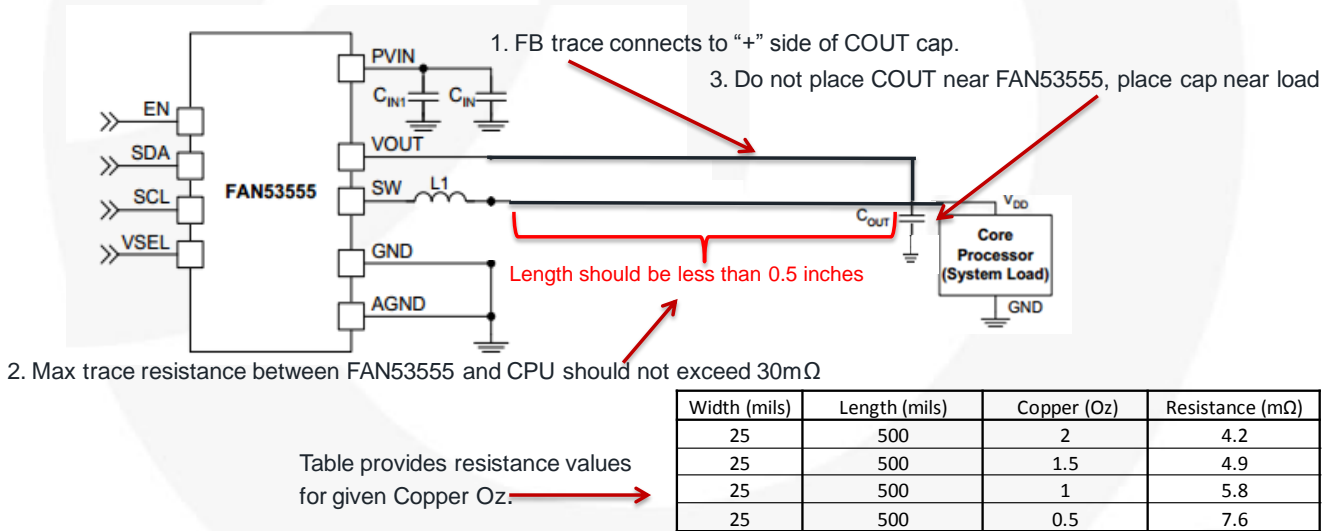


Figure 43. Remote Sensing Schematic

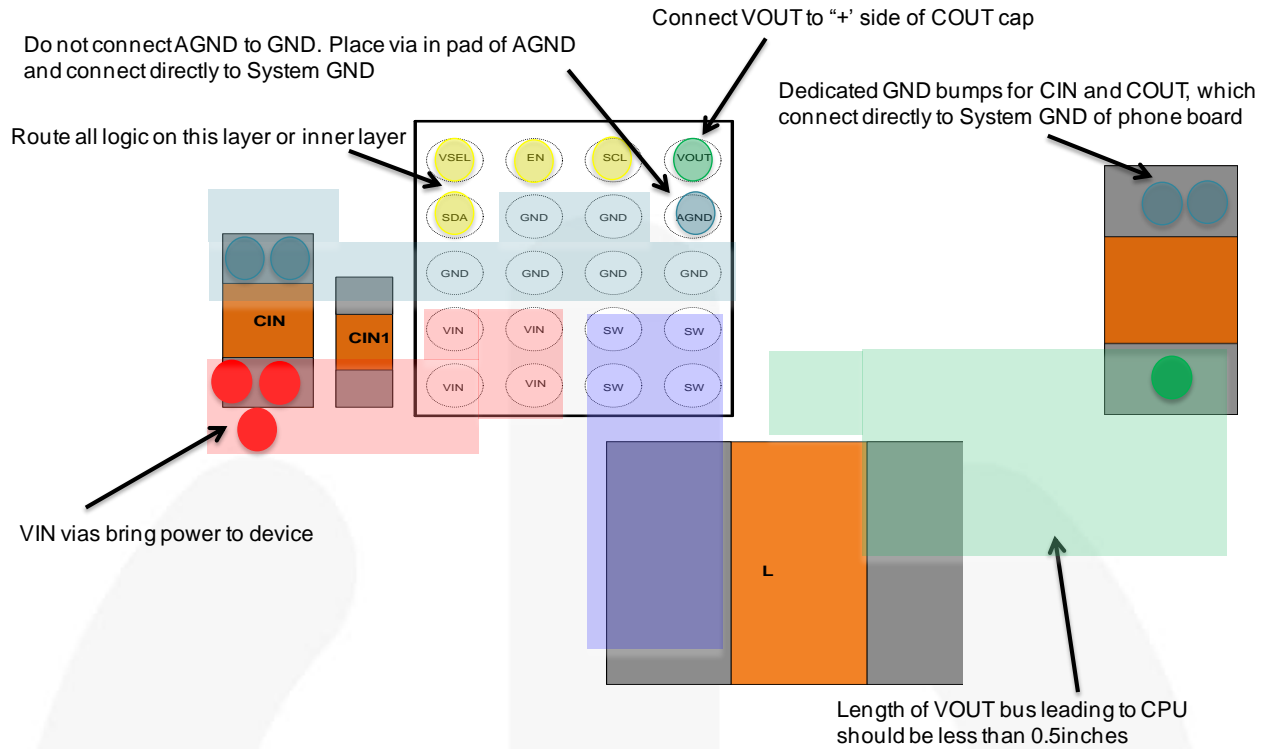
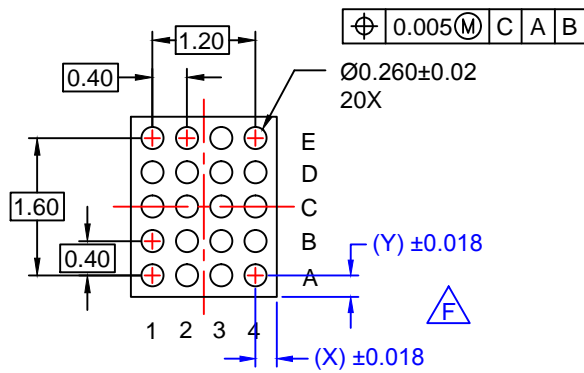
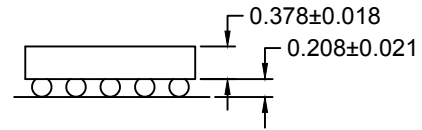
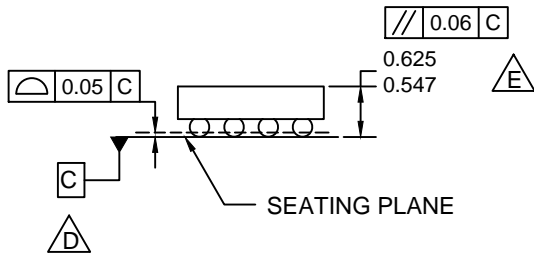
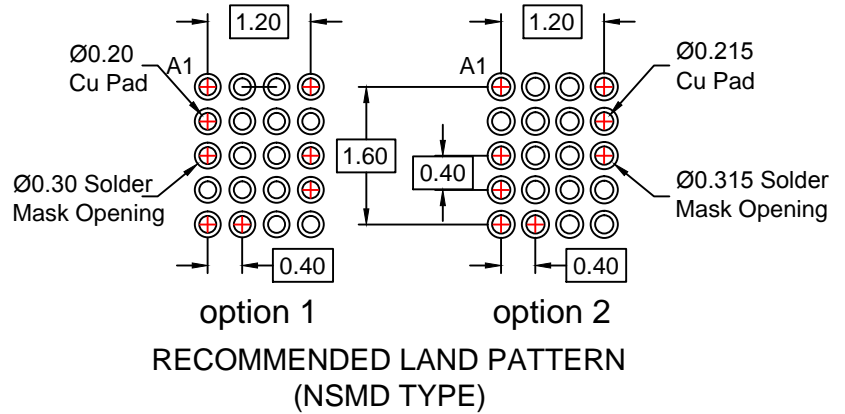
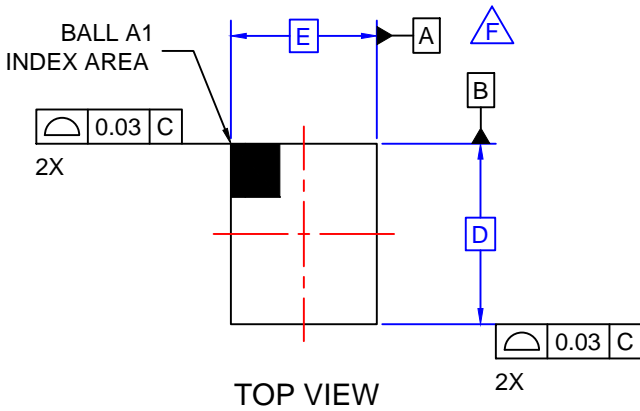


Figure 44. Remote Sensing Guidance, Top Layer

Product-Specific Dimensions

| Product | D | E | X | Y | Land Pattern |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| FAN53555UC00 to FAN53555UC08X, FAN53555BUC05X | 2.000 ±0.03 | 1.600 ±0.03 | 0.200 | 0.200 | Option 1 |
| FAN53555BUC08X, FAN53555BUC09X, FAN53555UC09X, FAN53555UC13X, FAN53555BUC13X, FAN53555UC18X, FAN53555BUC18X, FAN53555BUC23X, FAN53555UC24X, FAN53555BUC24X, | 2.015 ±0.03 | 1.615 ±0.03 | 0.2075 | 0.2075 | Option 2 |



NOTES:

- A. NO JEDEC REGISTRATION APPLIES.
- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCE PER ASMEY14.5M, 2009.
- D. DATUM C IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE BALLS.
- E. PACKAGE NOMINAL HEIGHT IS 586 MICRONS ±39 MICRONS (547-625 MICRONS).
- F. FOR DIMENSIONS D, E, X, AND Y SEE PRODUCT DATASHEET.
- G. DRAWING FILNAME: MKT-UC020AArev4.



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