

## 1.4MHz Dual, 180° Out-of-Phase, Step-Down PWM and Single Linear Controller

The ISL6441 is a high-performance, triple-output controller optimized for converting wall adapter, battery or network intermediate bus DC input supplies into the system supply voltages required for a wide variety of applications. Each output is adjustable down to 0.8V. The two PWMs are synchronized 180° out-of-phase reducing the RMS input current and ripple voltage.

The ISL6441 incorporates several protection features. An adjustable overcurrent protection circuit monitors the output current by sensing the voltage drop across the lower MOSFET. Hiccup mode overcurrent operation protects the DC/DC components from damage during output overload/short circuit conditions. Each PWM has an independent logic-level shutdown input (SD1 and SD2).

A single PGOOD signal is issued when soft-start is complete on both PWM controllers and their outputs are within 10% of the set point and the linear regulator output is greater than 75% of its setpoint. Thermal shutdown circuitry turns off the device if the junction temperature exceeds +150°C.

## Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Note)	PART MARKING	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL6441IRZ*	ISL 6441IRZ	-40 to +85	28 Ld QFN	L28.5x5

\*Add "-T" or "-TK" suffix for tape and reel. Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.

NOTE: These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets, molding compounds/die attach materials, and 100% matte tin plate plus anneal (e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations). Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

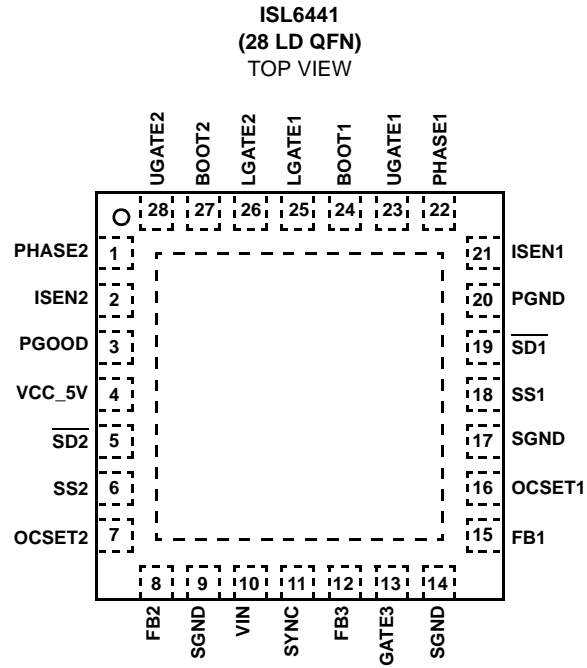
## Features

- Wide Input Supply Voltage Range
  - 5.6V to 24V
  - 4.5V to 5.6V
- Three Independently Programmable Output Voltages
- Switching Frequency . . . . . 1.4MHz
- Out-of-Phase PWM Controller Operation
  - Reduces Required Input Capacitance and Power Supply Induced Loads
- No External Current Sense Resistor
  - Uses Lower MOSFET's  $r_{DS(ON)}$
- Bi-directional Frequency Synchronization for Synchronizing Multiple ISL6441s
- Programmable Soft-Start
- Extensive Circuit Protection Functions
  - PGOOD
  - UVLO
  - Overcurrent
  - Over-temperature
  - Independent Shutdown for Both PWMs
- Excellent Dynamic Response
  - Voltage Feed-Forward with Current Mode Control
- QFN Package:
  - QFN - Compliant to JEDEC PUB95 MO-220
  - QFN - Quad Flat No Leads - Package Outline
  - Near Chip-Scale Package footprint, which improves PCB efficiency and has a thinner profile
- Pb-Free (RoHS Compliant)

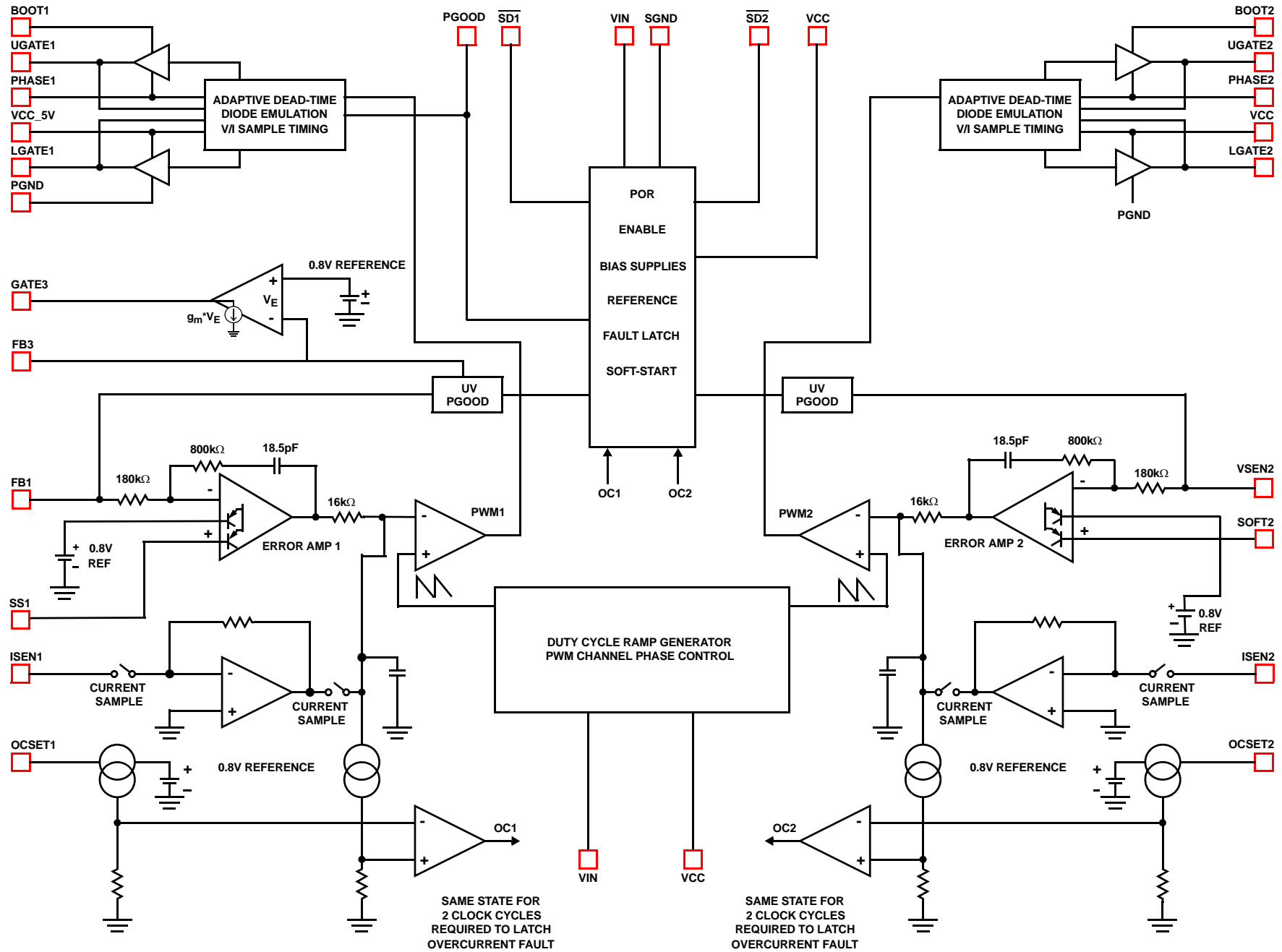
## Applications

- Power Supplies with Multiple Outputs
- xDSL Modems/Routers
- DSP, ASIC, and FPGA Power Supplies
- Set-Top Boxes
- Dual Output Supplies for DSP, Memory, Logic,  $\mu$ P Core and I/O
- Telecom Systems

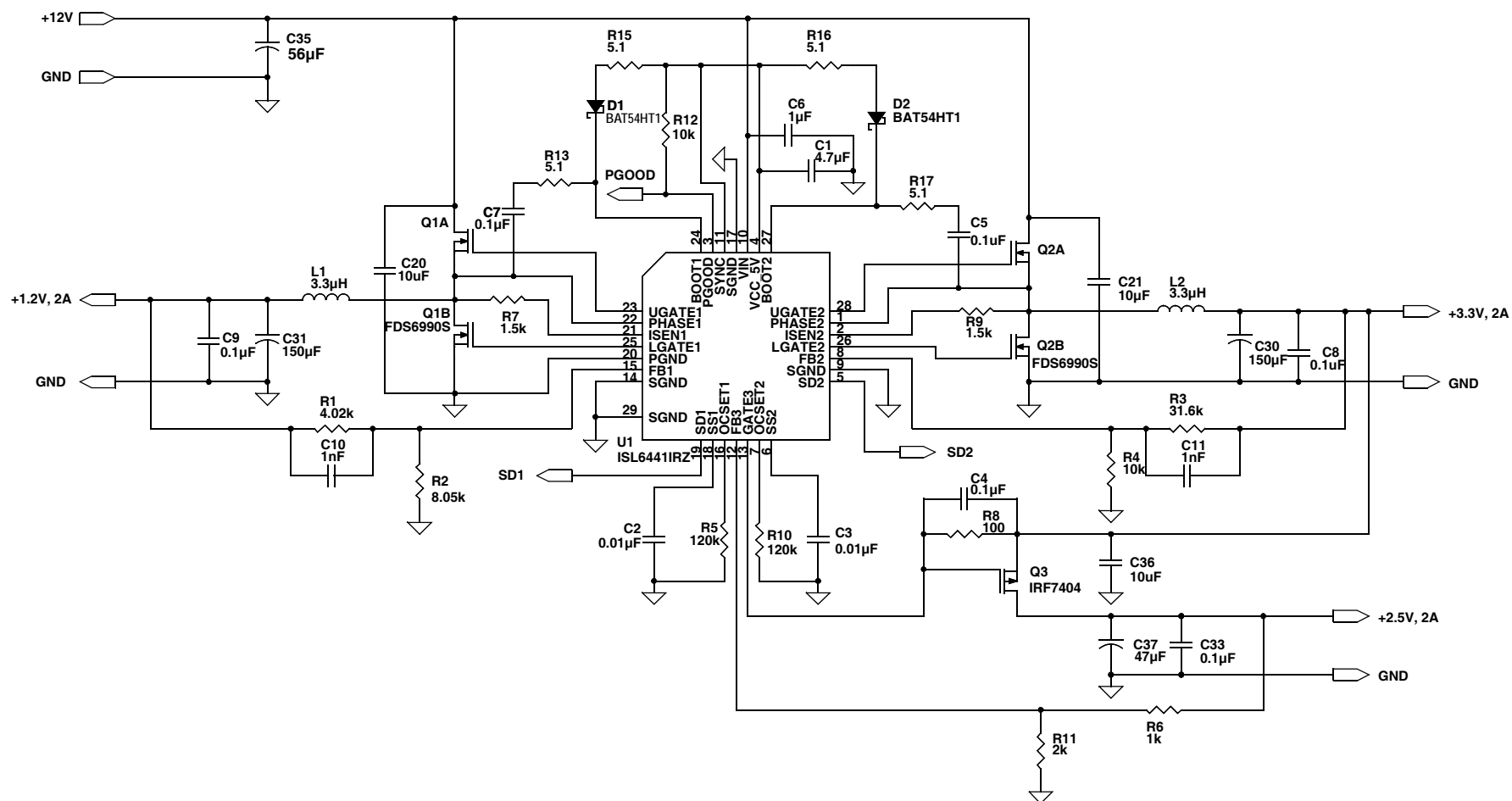
Pinout



# Block Diagram



ISL6441

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**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Supply Voltage (VCC_5V Pin)	-0.3V to +7V
Input Voltage (VIN Pin)	+27V
BOOT1, 2 and UGATE1, 2	+35V
PHASE1, 2 and ISEN1, 2	+27V
BOOT1, 2 with Respect to PHASE1, 2	+6.5V
UGATE1, 2	(PHASE1, 2 - 0.3V) to (BOOT1, 2 + 0.3V)

**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)	$\theta_{JC}$ (°C/W)
28 Lead QFN (Notes 1, 2)	34	5
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package)	-55°C to +150°C	
Maximum Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C	
Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C	
Pb-Free Reflow Profile	see link below	
	<a href="http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp">http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp</a>	

**CAUTION:** Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

**NOTES:**

1.  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured in free air with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board with “direct attach” features. See Tech Brief TB379.
2. For  $\theta_{JC}$ , the “case temp” location is the center of the exposed metal pad on the package underside.

**Electrical Specifications**

Recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted. Refer to “Block Diagram” on page 3 and “Typical Application Schematic” on page 4.  $V_{IN} = 5.6V$  to  $24V$ , or  $VCC\_5V = 5V \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ , Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at  $+25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>VIN SUPPLY</b>					
Input Voltage Range		5.6	12	24	V
<b>VCC_5V SUPPLY (Note 3)</b>					
Input Voltage	$V_{IN} = VCC\_5V$	4.5	5.0	5.6	V
Output Voltage	$V_{IN} > 5.6V$ , $I_L = 20mA$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Maximum Output Current	$V_{IN} = 12V$	60	-	-	mA
<b>SUPPLY CURRENT</b>					
Shutdown Current (Note 4)	$\overline{SD1} = \overline{SD2} = GND$	-	50	375	$\mu A$
Operating Current (Note 5)		-	2.0	4.0	mA
<b>REFERENCE SECTION</b>					
Nominal Reference Voltage		-	0.8	-	V
Reference Voltage Tolerance		-1.0	-	1.0	%
<b>POWER-ON RESET</b>					
Rising VCC_5V Threshold		4.25	4.45	4.5	V
Falling VCC_5V Threshold		3.95	4.2	4.4	V
<b>OSCILLATOR</b>					
Total Frequency Variation		1.25	1.4	1.55	MHz
Peak-to-Peak Sawtooth Amplitude (Note 6)	$V_{IN} = 12V$	-	1.5	-	V
	$V_{IN} = 5V$	-	0.625	-	V
Ramp Offset (Note 7)		-	1.0	-	V
SYNC Input Rise/Fall Time (Note 7)		-	-	10.0	ns
SYNC Frequency Range		5.1	5.6	6.2	MHz
SYNC Input HIGH Level		3.5	-	-	V
SYNC Input LOW Level		-	-	1.5	V
SYNC Input Minimum Pulse Width (Note 7)		10	-	-	ns
SYNC Output HIGH Level		$VCC - 0.6V$	-	-	V

**Electrical Specifications**

Recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted. Refer to "Block Diagram" on page 3 and "Typical Application Schematic" on page 4.  $V_{IN} = 5.6V$  to  $24V$ , or  $VCC\_5V = 5V \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ , Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at  $+25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>SHUTDOWN1/SHUTDOWN2</b>					
HIGH Level (Converter Enabled)	Internal Pull-up ( $3\mu A$ )	2.0	-	-	V
LOW Level (Converter Disabled)		-	-	0.8	V
<b>PWM CONVERTERS</b>					
Output Voltage		-	0.8	-	V
FB Pin Bias Current		-	-	150	nA
Maximum Duty Cycle	PWM1, $C_{OUT} = 1000pF$ , $T_A = +25^\circ C$	71	-	-	%
	PWM2, $C_{OUT} = 1000pF$ , $T_A = +25^\circ C$	73	-	-	%
Minimum Duty Cycle		-	4	-	%
<b>PWM CONTROLLER ERROR AMPLIFIERS</b>					
DC Gain (Note 7)		80	88	-	dB
Gain-Bandwidth Product (Note 7)		5.9	-	-	MHz
Slew Rate (Note 7)		-	2.0	-	V/ $\mu s$
Maximum Output Voltage (Note 7)		0.9	-	-	V
Minimum Output Voltage (Note 7)		-	-	3.6	V
<b>PWM CONTROLLER GATE DRIVERS (Note 8)</b>					
Sink/Source Current		-	400	-	mA
Upper Drive Pull-Up Resistance	$VCC\_5V = 4.5V$	-	8	-	$\Omega$
Upper Drive Pull-Down Resistance	$VCC\_5V = 4.5V$	-	3.2	-	$\Omega$
Lower Drive Pull-Up Resistance	$VCC\_5V = 4.5V$	-	8	-	$\Omega$
Lower Drive Pull-Down Resistance	$VCC\_5V = 4.5V$	-	1.8	-	$\Omega$
Rise Time	$C_{OUT} = 1000pF$	-	18	-	ns
Fall Time	$C_{OUT} = 1000pF$	-	18	-	ns
<b>LINEAR CONTROLLER</b>					
Drive Sink Current		50	-	-	mA
FB3 Feedback Threshold	$I = 21mA$	-	0.8	-	V
Undervoltage Threshold	$V_{FB}$	-	75	-	%
FB3 Input Leakage Current		-	45	150	nA
Amplifier Transconductance	$V_{FB} = 0.8V$ , $I = 21mA$	-	2	-	A/V
<b>POWER GOOD AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS</b>					
PGOOD LOW Level Voltage	Pull-up = $100k\Omega$	-	0.1	0.5	V
PGOOD Leakage Current		-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu A$
PGOOD Upper Threshold, PWM 1 and 2	Fraction of set point	105	-	120	%
PGOOD Lower Threshold, PWM 1 and 2	Fraction of set point	80	-	95	%
PGOOD for Linear Controller		70	75	80	%

**Electrical Specifications**

Recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted. Refer to “Block Diagram” on page 3 and “Typical Application Schematic” on page 4.  $V_{IN} = 5.6V$  to  $24V$ , or  $VCC\_5V = 5V \pm 10\%$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ , Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at  $+25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>ISEN and CURRENT LIMIT</b>					
Full Scale Input Current (Note 9)		-	32	-	$\mu A$
Overcurrent Threshold (Note 9)	ROCSET = 110k $\Omega$	-	64	-	$\mu A$
OCSET (Current Limit) Voltage		-	1.75	-	V
<b>SOFT-START</b>					
Soft-Start Current		-	5	-	$\mu A$
<b>PROTECTION</b>					
Thermal Shutdown	Rising	-	150	-	$^{\circ}C$
	Hysteresis	-	20	-	$^{\circ}C$

**NOTES:**

- In normal operation, where the device is supplied with voltage on the  $V_{IN}$  pin, the  $VCC\_5V$  pin provides a 5V output capable of 60mA (min). When the  $VCC\_5V$  pin is used as a 5V supply input, the internal LDO regulator is disabled and the  $V_{IN}$  input pin must be connected to the  $VCC\_5V$  pin. (Refer to the “Pin Descriptions” on page 10 for more details.)
- This is the total shutdown current with  $V_{IN} = VCC\_5V = PVCC = 5V$ .
- Operating current is the supply current consumed when the device is active but not switching. It does not include gate drive current.
- The peak-to-peak sawtooth amplitude is production tested at 12V only
- Limits should be considered typical and are not production tested.
- Limits established by characterization and are not production tested.
- Established by characterization. The full scale current of 32 $\mu A$  is recommended for optimum current sample and hold operation. See the “Feedback Loop Compensation” on page 13.

## Typical Performance Curves

Oscilloscope plots are taken using the ISL6441AEVAL Evaluation Board,  $V_{IN} = 12V$ , Unless Otherwise Noted.

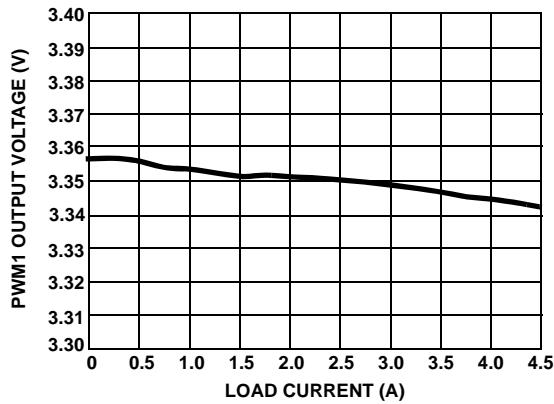


FIGURE 1. PWM1 LOAD REGULATION

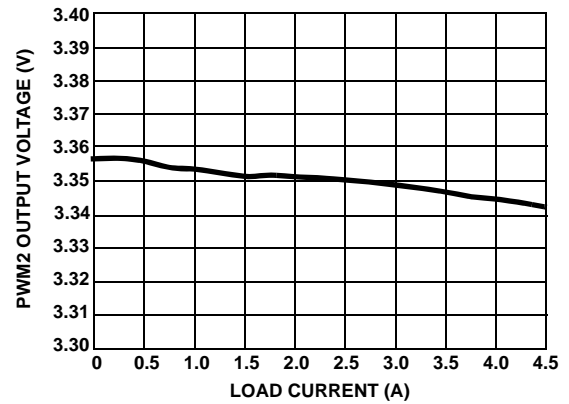


FIGURE 2. PWM2 LOAD REGULATION

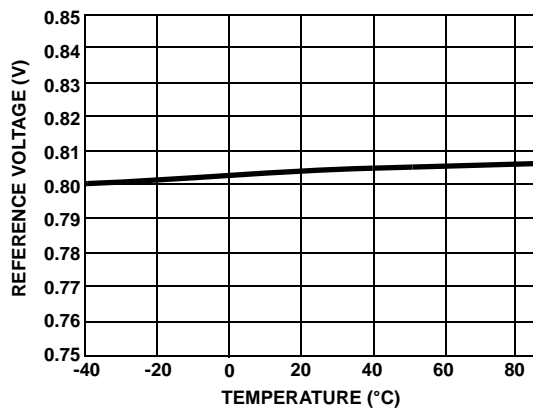


FIGURE 3. REFERENCE VOLTAGE VARIATION OVER TEMPERATURE

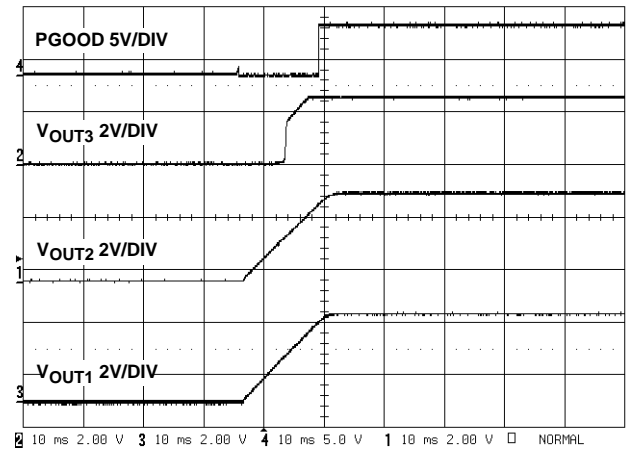


FIGURE 4. SOFT-START WAVEFORMS WITH PGOOD

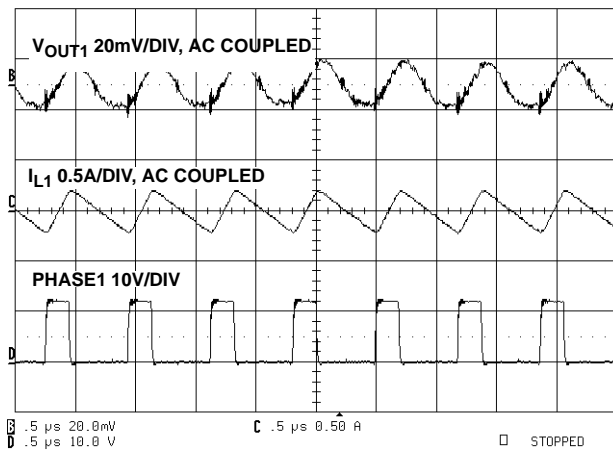


FIGURE 5. PWM1 WAVEFORMS

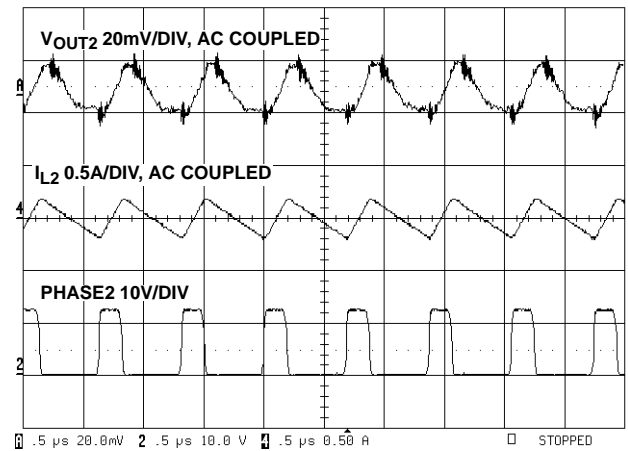


FIGURE 6. PWM2 WAVEFORMS



## Typical Performance Curves

Oscilloscope plots are taken using the ISL6441AEVAL Evaluation Board,  $V_{IN} = 12V$ , Unless Otherwise Noted. (Continued)

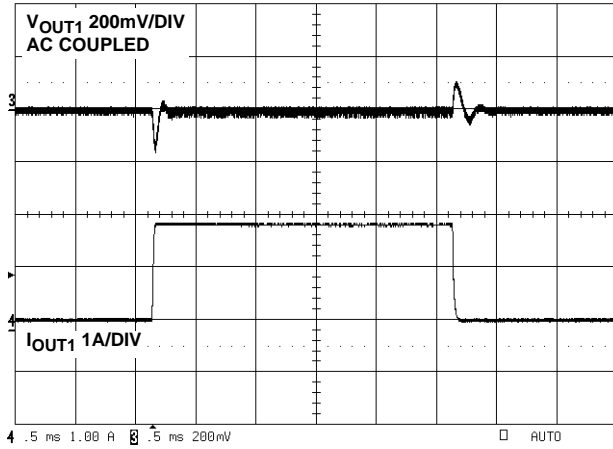


FIGURE 7. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE  $V_{OUT1}$  (3.3V)

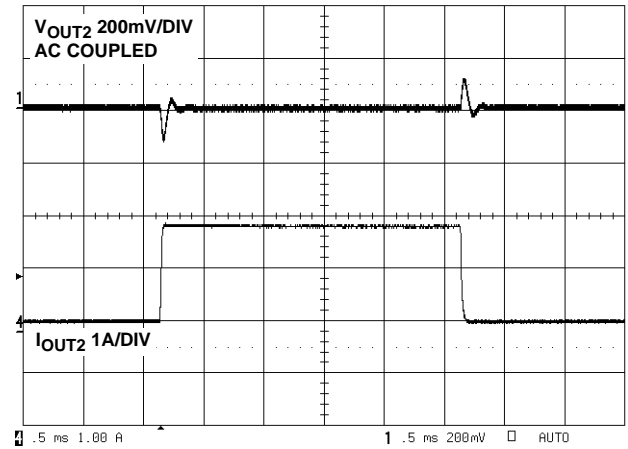


FIGURE 8. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE  $V_{OUT2}$  (3.3V)

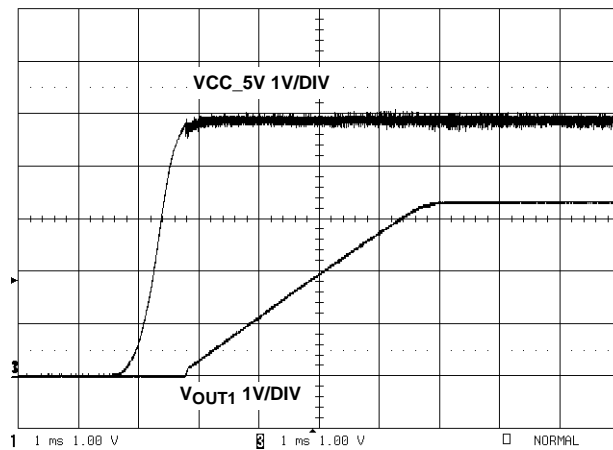


FIGURE 9. PWM SOFT-START WAVEFORM

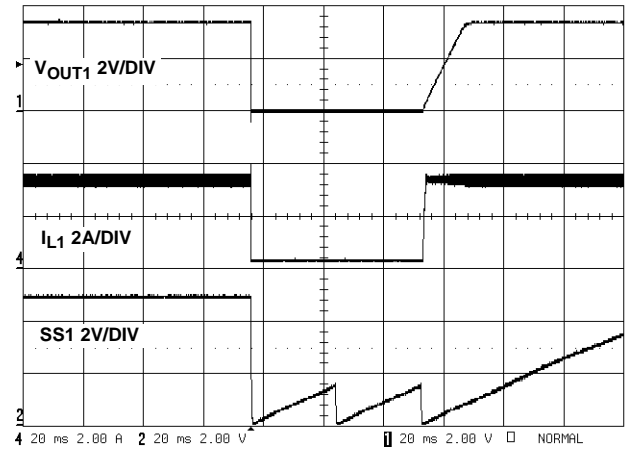


FIGURE 10. OVERCURRENT HICCUP MODE OPERATION

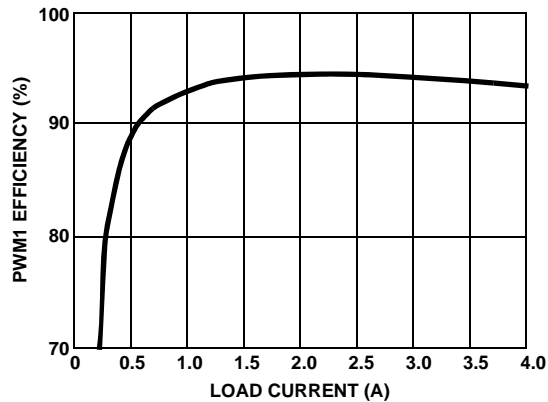


FIGURE 11. PWM1 EFFICIENCY vs LOAD,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

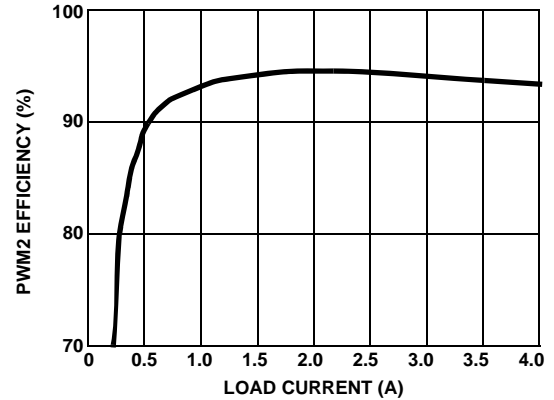


FIGURE 12. PWM2 EFFICIENCY vs LOAD,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

## Pin Descriptions

**BOOT2, BOOT1** - These pins power the upper MOSFET drivers of each PWM converter. Connect this pin to the junction of the bootstrap capacitor (CBOOT) and the cathode of the bootstrap diode. The anode of the bootstrap diode is connected to the VCC\_5V pin. It's highly recommended to add a 5.1Ω resistor in series with CBOOT and another 5.1Ω resistor in series with the bootstrap diode to prevent the overcharge of CBOOT which may cause overvoltage failure between BOOT and PHASE pin (Figure 15). Refer to "Gate Drivers" on page 12 for detailed descriptions.

**UGATE2, UGATE1** - These pins provide the gate drive for the upper MOSFETs.

**PHASE2, PHASE1** - These pins are connected to the junction of the upper MOSFET's source, output filter inductor and lower MOSFETs drain. A small RC snubber is suggested to be added at the phase node of the MOSFETs to improve the system EMI performance. A typical snubber suggested is 2.2W and 680pF.

**LGATE2, LGATE1** - These pins provide the gate drive for the lower MOSFETs.

**PGND** - This pin provides the power ground connection for the lower gate drivers for both PWM1 and PWM2. This pin should be connected to the sources of the lower MOSFETs and the (-) terminals of the external input capacitors.

**FB3, FB2, FB1** - These pins are connected to the feedback resistor divider and provide the voltage feedback signals for the respective controller. They set the output voltage of the converter. In addition, the PGOOD circuit uses these inputs to monitor the output voltage status.

**ISEN2, ISEN1** - These pins are used to monitor the voltage drop across the lower MOSFET for current loop feedback and overcurrent protection.

**PGOOD** - This is an open drain logic output used to indicate the status of the output voltages. This pin is pulled low when either of the two PWM outputs is not within 10% of the respective nominal voltage, or if the linear controller output is less than 75% of its nominal value.

**SGND** - This is the small-signal ground, common to all 3 controllers, and must be routed separately from the high current ground (PGND). All voltage levels are measured with respect to this pin. Connect the additional SGND pins to this pin. A small ceramic capacitor should be connected right next to this pin for noise decoupling.

**VIN** - Use this pin to power the device with an external supply voltage with a range of 5.6V to 24V. For 5V  $\pm$ 10% operation, connect this pin to VCC\_5V.

**VCC\_5V** - This pin is the output of the internal 5V linear regulator. This output supplies the bias for the IC, the low

side gate drivers, and the external boot circuitry for the high side gate drivers. The IC may be powered directly from a single 5V ( $\pm$ 10%) supply at this pin. When used as a 5V supply input, this pin must be externally connected to VIN. The VCC\_5V pin must be always decoupled to power ground with a minimum of 4.7μF ceramic capacitor, placed very close to the pin.

**SYNC** - This pin may be used to synchronize two or more ISL6441 controllers. This pin requires a 1k resistor to ground if used; connect directly to VCC\_5V if not used.

**SS1, SS2** - These pins provide a soft-start function for their respective PWM controllers. When the chip is enabled, the regulated 5μA pull-up current source charges the capacitor connected from this pin to ground. The error amplifier reference voltage ramps from 0V to 0.8V while the voltage on the soft-start pin ramps from 0V to 0.8V.

**SD1, SD2** - These pins provide an enable/disable function for their respective PWM output. The output is enabled when this pin is floating or pulled HIGH, and disabled when the pin is pulled LOW.

**GATE3** - This pin is the open drain output of the linear regulator controller.

**OCSET2, OCSET1** - A resistor from this pin to ground sets the overcurrent threshold for the respective PWM.

## Functional Description

### General Description

The ISL6441 integrates control circuits for two synchronous buck converters and one linear controller. The two synchronous bucks operate out-of-phase to substantially reduce the input ripple and thus reduce the input filter requirements. The chip has four control lines (SS1, SD1, SS2, and SD2), which provide independent control for each of the synchronous buck outputs.

The buck PWM controllers employ a free-running frequency of 1.4MHz. The current mode control scheme with an input voltage feed-forward ramp input to the modulator provides excellent rejection of input voltage variations and provides simplified loop compensations.

The linear controller can drive either a PNP or PFET to provide ultra low-dropout regulation with programmable voltages.

### Internal 5V Linear Regulator (VCC\_5V)

All ISL6441 functions are internally powered from an on-chip, low dropout 5V regulator. The maximum regulator input voltage is 24V. Bypass the regulator's output (VCC\_5V) with a 4.7μF capacitor to ground. The dropout voltage for this LDO is typically 600mV, so when VCC\_5V is greater than 5.6V, VCC\_5V is typically 5V. The ISL6441 also employs an undervoltage lockout circuit that disables both regulators when VCC\_5V falls below 4.4V.

The internal LDO can source over 60mA to supply the IC, power the low side gate drivers, charge the external boot capacitor and supply small external loads. When driving large FETs especially at 1.4MHz frequency, little or no regulator current may be available for external loads.

For example, a single large FET with 15nC total gate charge requires  $15\text{nC} \times 1.4\text{MHz} = 21\text{mA}$ . Also, at higher input voltages with larger FETs, the power dissipation across the internal 5V will increase. Excessive dissipation across this regulator must be avoided to prevent junction temperature rise. Larger FETs can be used with  $5\text{V} \pm 10\%$  input applications. The thermal overload protection circuit will be triggered if the VCC\_5V output is short circuited. Connect VCC\_5V to V<sub>IN</sub> for  $5\text{V} \pm 10\%$  input applications.

### Soft-Start Operation

When soft-start is initiated, the voltage on the SS pin of the enabled PWM channels starts to ramp gradually, due to the 5μA current sourced into the external capacitor. The output voltage follows the soft-start voltage.

When the SS pin voltage reaches 0.8V, the output voltage of the enabled PWM channel reaches the regulation point, and the soft-start pin voltage continues to rise. At this point the PGOOD and fault circuitry is enabled. This completes the soft-start sequence. Any further rise of SS pin voltage does not affect the output voltage. By varying the values of the soft-start capacitors, it is possible to provide sequencing of the main outputs at start-up. The soft-start time can be obtained from Equation 1:

$$T_{\text{SOFT}} = 0.8\text{V} \left( \frac{C_{\text{SS}}}{5\mu\text{A}} \right) \quad (\text{EQ. 1})$$

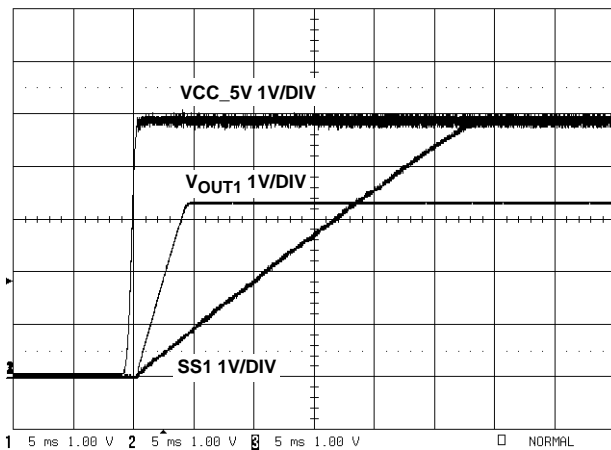


FIGURE 13. SOFT-START OPERATION

The soft-start capacitors can be chosen to provide start-up tracking for the two PWM outputs. This can be achieved by choosing the soft-start capacitors such that the soft-start capacitor ratio equals the respective PWM output voltage ratio. For example, if I use PWM1 = 1.2V and PWM2 = 3.3V then the soft-start capacitor should be,

$C_{\text{SS1}}/C_{\text{SS2}} = 1.2/3.3 = 0.364$ . Figure 14 shows that soft-start waveform with  $C_{\text{SS1}} = 0.01\mu\text{F}$  and  $C_{\text{SS2}} = 0.027\mu\text{F}$ .

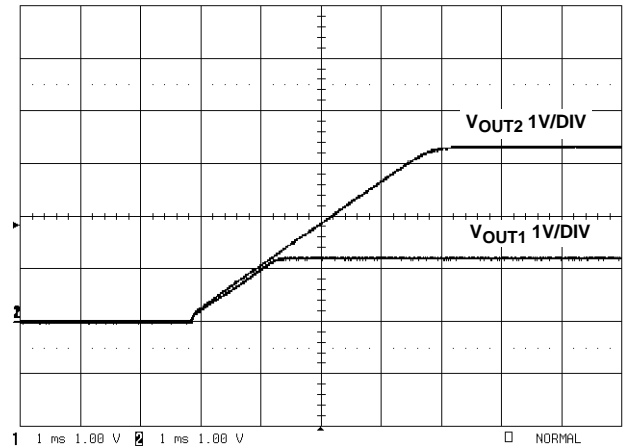


FIGURE 14. PWM1 AND PWM2 OUTPUT TRACKING DURING START-UP

### Output Voltage Programming

A resistive divider from the output to ground sets the output voltage of either PWM channel. The center point of the divider shall be connected to FBx pin. The output voltage value is determined by Equation 2.

$$V_{\text{OUTx}} = 0.8\text{V} \left( \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right) \quad (\text{EQ. 2})$$

where  $R_1$  is the top resistor of the feedback divider network and  $R_2$  is the resistor connected from FBx to ground.

### Out-of-Phase Operation

The two PWM controllers in the ISL6441 operate 180° out-of-phase to reduce input ripple current. This reduces the input capacitor ripple current requirements, reduces power supply-induced noise, and improves EMI. This effectively helps to lower component cost, save board space and reduce EMI.

Dual PWMs typically operate in-phase and turn on both upper FETs at the same time. The input capacitor must then support the instantaneous current requirements of both controllers simultaneously, resulting in increased ripple voltage and current. The higher RMS ripple current lowers the efficiency due to the power loss associated with the ESR of the input capacitor. This typically requires more low-ESR capacitors in parallel to minimize the input voltage ripple and ESR-related losses, or to meet the required ripple current rating.

With dual synchronized out-of-phase operation, the high-side MOSFETs of the ISL6441 turn on 180° out-of-phase. The instantaneous input current peaks of both regulators no longer overlap, resulting in reduced RMS ripple current and input voltage ripple. This reduces the required input capacitor ripple current rating, allowing fewer or less expensive capacitors, and reducing the shielding

requirements for EMI. The typical operating curves show the synchronized 180° out-of-phase operation.

### Input Voltage Range

The ISL6441 is designed to operate from input supplies ranging from 4.5V to 24V. However, the input voltage range can be effectively limited by the available maximum duty cycle ( $D_{MAX} = 71\%$ ).

$$V_{IN(min)} = \left( \frac{V_{OUT} + V_{d1}}{0.71} \right) + V_{d2} - V_{d1} \quad (\text{EQ. 3})$$

where,

$V_{d1}$  = Sum of the parasitic voltage drops in the inductor discharge path, including the lower FET, inductor and PC board.

$V_{d2}$  = Sum of the voltage drops in the charging path, including the upper FET, inductor and PC board resistances. The maximum input voltage and minimum output voltage is limited by the minimum ON-time ( $t_{ON(min)}$ ).

$$V_{IN(max)} \leq \frac{V_{OUT}}{t_{ON(min)} \times 1.4\text{MHz}} \quad (\text{EQ. 4})$$

where,  $t_{ON(min)} = 30\text{ns}$

### Gate Control Logic

The gate control logic translates generated PWM signals into gate drive signals providing amplification, level shifting and shoot-through protection. The gate drivers have some circuitry that helps optimize the IC's performance over a wide range of operational conditions. As MOSFET switching times can vary dramatically from type-to-type and with input voltage, the gate control logic provides adaptive dead time by monitoring real gate waveforms of both the upper and the lower MOSFETs. Shoot-through control logic provides a 20ns deadtime to ensure that both the upper and lower MOSFETs will not turn on simultaneously and cause a shoot-through condition.

### Gate Drivers

The low-side gate driver is supplied from VCC\_5V and provides a peak sink/source current of 400mA. The high-side gate driver is also capable of 400mA current. Gate-drive voltages for the upper N-Channel MOSFET are generated by the flying capacitor boot circuit. A boot capacitor (CBOOT at Figure 15) connected from the BOOT pin to the PHASE node provides power to the high side MOSFET driver. It's highly recommended to add a small resistor (RBOOT1 at Figure 15, 5.1Ω typical) in series with CBOOT and another small resistor (RBOOT2 at Figure 15, 5.1Ω typical) in series with the bootstrap diode to prevent the overcharge of CBOOT that may cause overvoltage failure between BOOT and PHASE pin (Figure 15). RBOOT1 also functions as the resistor in series with the Ugate for damping the upper gate driving and phase node oscillations, which helps to improve the EMI performance. But this resistor will slow down the turn-on of upper MOSFET, so RBOOT1 can't

be too big. RBOOT2 only functions solely to prevent the overcharge of CBOOT. While the RBOOT1 and RBOOT2 will introduce voltage drop and reduce the DC voltage on CBOOT. So they can't be too large to affect the DC driving voltage of upper MOSFET.

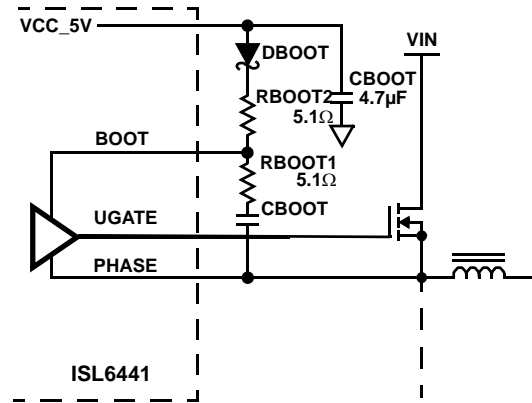


FIGURE 15. GATE DRIVER

At start-up the low-side MOSFET turns on and forces PHASE to ground in order to charge the BOOT capacitor to 5V. After the low-side MOSFET turns off, the high-side MOSFET is turned on by closing an internal switch between BOOT and UGATE. This provides the necessary gate-to-source voltage to turn on the upper MOSFET, an action that boosts the 5V gate drive signal above  $V_{IN}$ . The current required to drive the upper MOSFET is drawn from the internal 5V regulator.

### Protection Circuits

The converter output is monitored and protected against overload, short circuit and undervoltage conditions. A sustained overload on the output sets the PGOOD low and initiates hiccup mode.

### Overcurrent Protection

Cycle by cycle current limiting scheme is implemented in Equation 5. Both PWM controllers use the lower MOSFET's ON-resistance,  $r_{DS(ON)}$ , to monitor the current in the converter. The sensed voltage drop is compared with a threshold set by a resistor connected from the OCSETx pin to ground.

$$R_{OCSET} = \frac{(7)(R_{CS})}{(I_{OC})(r_{DS(ON)})} \quad (\text{EQ. 5})$$

where,  $I_{OC}$  is the desired overcurrent protection threshold, and  $R_{CS}$  is a value of the current sense resistor connected to the ISENx pin. If the lower MOSFET current exceeds the overcurrent threshold, a pulse skipping circuit is activated. Figure 16 shows the inductor current, output voltage, and the PHASE node voltage just as an overcurrent trip occurs. The upper MOSFET will not be turned on as long as the sensed current is higher than the threshold value. This limits the current supplied by the DC voltage source. If an overcurrent

is detected for 2 consecutive clock cycles then the IC enters a hiccup mode by turning off the gate drivers and entering into soft-start. The IC will cycle 2x through soft-start before trying to restart. The IC will continue to cycle through soft-start until the overcurrent condition is removed. Figure 17 shows this behavior.

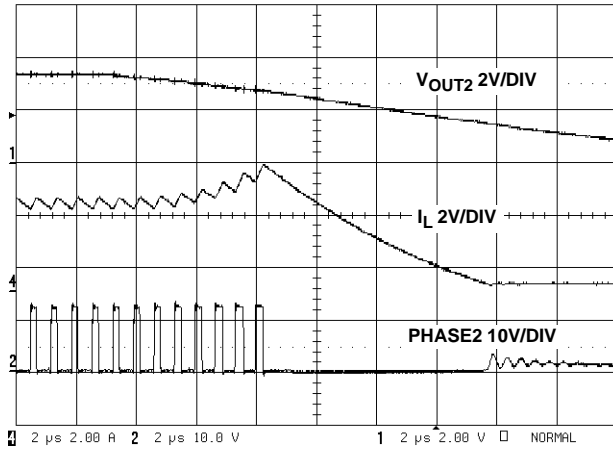


FIGURE 16. OVERCURRENT TRIP WAVEFORMS

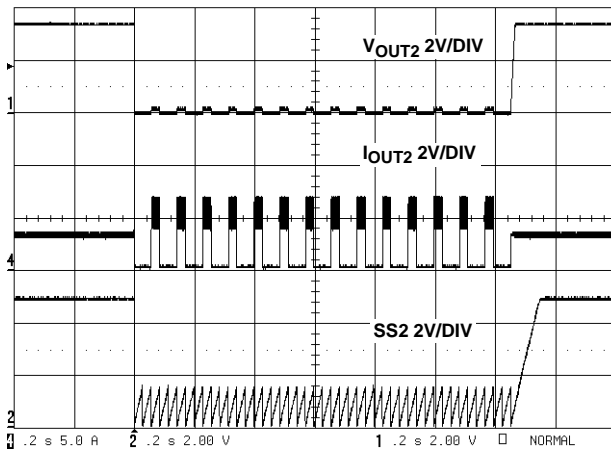


FIGURE 17. OVERCURRENT CONTINUOUS HICCUP MODE WAVEFORMS

Because of the nature of this current sensing technique, and to accommodate a wide range of  $r_{DS(ON)}$  variations, the value of the overcurrent threshold should represent an overload current about 150% to 180% of the maximum operating current. If more accurate current protection is desired, place a current sense resistor in series with the lower MOSFET source.

### Over-Temperature Protection

The IC incorporates an over-temperature protection circuit that shuts the IC down when a die temperature of +150°C is reached. Normal operation resumes when the die temperatures drops below +130°C through the initiation of a full soft-start cycle.

### Implementing Synchronization

The SYNC pin may be used to synchronize two or more controllers. When the SYNC pins of two controllers are connected together, one controller becomes the master and the other controller synchronizes to the master. A pull-down resistor is required and must be sized to provide a low enough time constant to pass the SYNC pulse. Connect this pin to VCC\_5V if not used. Figure 18 shows the SYNC pin waveform operating at 4x the switching frequency.

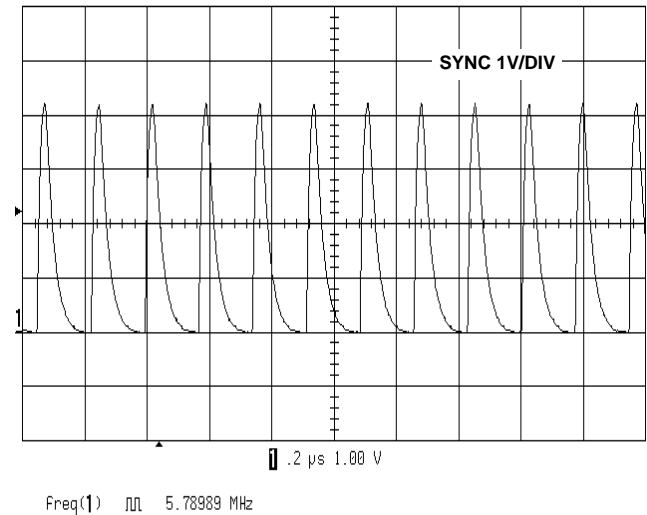


FIGURE 18. SYNC WAVEFORM

### Feedback Loop Compensation

To reduce the number of external components and to simplify the process of determining compensation components, both PWM controllers have internally compensated error amplifiers. To make internal compensation possible several design measures were taken.

First, the ramp signal applied to the PWM comparator is proportional to the input voltage provided via the VIN pin. This keeps the modulator gain constant with variation in the input voltage. Second, the load current proportional signal is derived from the voltage drop across the lower MOSFET during the PWM time interval and is subtracted from the amplified error signal on the comparator input. This creates an internal current control loop. The resistor connected to the ISEN pin sets the gain in the current feedback loop. The following expression estimates the required value of the current sense resistor depending on the maximum operating load current and the value of the MOSFET's  $r_{DS(ON)}$ .

$$R_{CS} \geq \frac{(I_{MAX})(r_{DS(ON)})}{32\mu A} \quad (\text{EQ. 6})$$

Choosing  $R_{CS}$  to provide 32μA of current to the current sample and hold circuitry is recommended but can operate down to 2μA up to 100μA.

Due to the current loop feedback, the modulator has a single pole response with -20dB slope at a frequency determined by the load as shown in Equation 7.

$$F_{PO} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_O \cdot C_O} \quad (\text{EQ. 7})$$

where  $R_O$  is load resistance and  $C_O$  is load capacitance. For this type of modulator, a Type 2 compensation circuit is usually sufficient.

Figure 19 shows a Type 2 amplifier and its response along with the responses of the current mode modulator and the converter. The Type 2 amplifier, in addition to the pole at origin, has a zero-pole pair that causes a flat gain region at frequencies in between the zero and the pole as shown in Equations 8 and 9.

$$F_Z = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_2 \cdot C_1} = 10\text{kHz} \quad (\text{EQ. 8})$$

$$F_P = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_1 \cdot C_2} = 600\text{kHz} \quad (\text{EQ. 9})$$

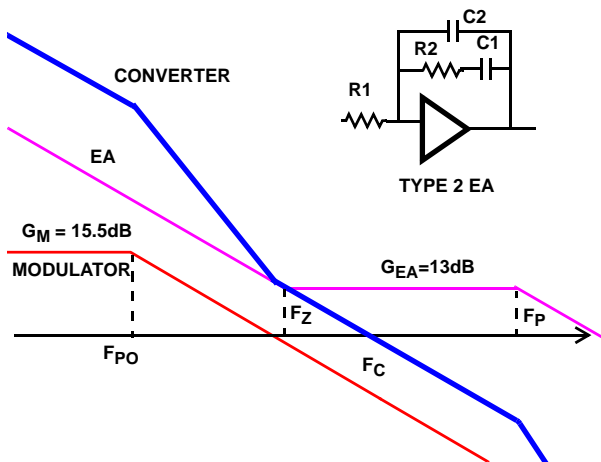


FIGURE 19. FEEDBACK LOOP COMPENSATION

The zero frequency, the amplifier high-frequency gain, and the modulator gain are chosen to satisfy most typical applications. The crossover frequency will appear at the point where the modulator attenuation equals the amplifier high frequency gain. The only task that the system designer has to complete is to specify the output filter capacitors to position the load main pole somewhere within one decade lower than the amplifier zero frequency. With this type of compensation plenty of phase margin is easily achieved due to zero-pole pair phase 'boost'.

Conditional stability may occur only when the main load pole is positioned too much to the left side on the frequency axis due to excessive output filter capacitance. In this case, the ESR zero placed within the 10kHz to 50kHz range gives some additional phase 'boost'. Some phase boost can also be achieved by connecting capacitor  $C_Z$  in parallel with the

upper resistor  $R_1$  of the divider that sets the output voltage value. Please refer to the "Output Inductor Selection" and the "Input Capacitor Selection on page 17 for further details.

## Linear Regulator

The linear regulator controller is a trans conductance amplifier with a nominal gain of 2A/V. The N-Channel MOSFET output device can sink a minimum of 50mA. The reference voltage is 0.8V. With 0V differential at its input, the controller sinks 21mA of current. An external PNP transistor or PFET pass element can be used. The dominant pole for the loop can be placed at the base of the PNP (or gate of the PFET), as a capacitor from emitter to base (source to gate of a PFET). Better load transient response is achieved however, if the dominant pole is placed at the output, with a capacitor to ground at the output of the regulator.

Under no-load conditions, leakage currents from the pass transistors supply the output capacitors, even when the transistor is off. Generally this is not a problem since the feedback resistor drains the excess charge. However, charge may build up on the output capacitor making  $V_{LDO}$  rise above its set point. Care must be taken to insure that the feedback resistor's current exceeds the pass transistor's leakage current over the entire temperature range.

The linear regulator output can be supplied by the output of one of the PWMs. When using a PFET, the output of the linear will track the PWM supply after the PWM output rises to a voltage greater than the threshold of the PFET pass device. The voltage differential between the PWM and the linear output will be the load current times the  $r_{DS(ON)}$ . Figure 20 shows the linear regulator (2.5V) start-up waveform and the PWM (3.3V) start-up waveform.

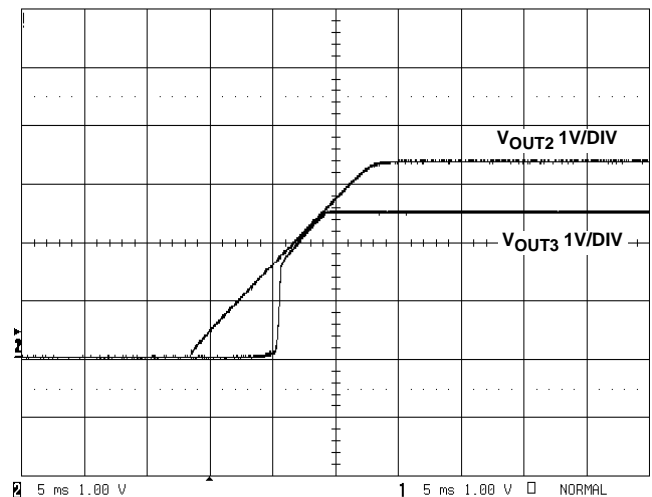


FIGURE 20. LINEAR REGULATOR START-UP WAVEFORM



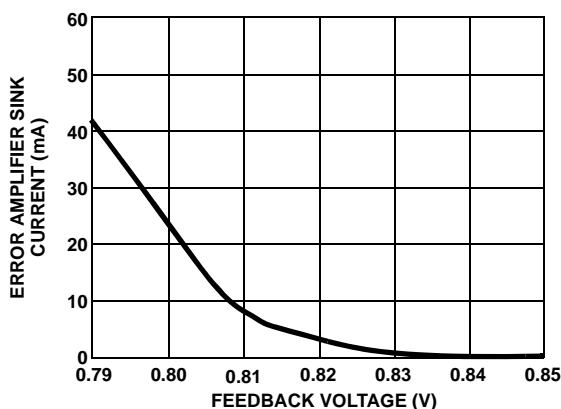


FIGURE 21. LINEAR CONTROLLER GAIN

### Base-Drive Noise Reduction

The high-impedance base driver is susceptible to system noise, especially when the linear regulator is lightly loaded. Capacitively coupled switching noise or inductively coupled EMI onto the base drive causes fluctuations in the base current, which appear as noise on the linear regulator's output. Keep the base drive traces away from the step-down converter, and as short as possible, to minimize noise coupling. A resistor in series with the gate drivers reduces the switching noise generated by PWM. Additionally, a bypass capacitor may be placed across the base-to-emitter resistor. This bypass capacitor, in addition to the transistor's input capacitor, could bring in second pole that will destabilize the linear regulator. Therefore, the stability requirements determine the maximum base-to-emitter capacitance.

### Layout Guidelines

Careful attention to layout requirements is necessary for successful implementation of an ISL6441 based DC/DC converter. The ISL6441 switches at a very high frequency and therefore the switching times are very short. At these switching frequencies, even the shortest trace has significant impedance. Also the peak gate drive current rises significantly in extremely short time. Transition speed of the current from one device to another causes voltage spikes across the interconnecting impedances and parasitic circuit elements. These voltage spikes can degrade efficiency, generate EMI, increase device over voltage stress and ringing. Careful component selection and proper PC board layout minimizes the magnitude of these voltage spikes.

There are two sets of critical components in a DC/DC converter using the ISL6441; the switching power components and the small signal components. The switching power components are the most critical from a layout point of view because they switch a large amount of energy so they tend to generate a large amount of noise. The critical small signal components are those connected to sensitive nodes or those supplying critical bias currents. A multi-layer printed circuit board is recommended.

### Layout Considerations

1. The Input capacitors, Upper FET, Lower FET, Inductor and Output capacitor, should be placed first. Isolate these power components on the topside of the board with their ground terminals adjacent to one another. Place the input high frequency decoupling ceramic capacitor very close to the MOSFETs.
2. Use separate ground planes for power ground and small signal ground. Connect the SGND and PGND together close of the IC. Do not connect them together anywhere else.
3. The loop formed by Input capacitor, the top FET and the bottom FET must be kept as small as possible.
4. Insure the current paths from the input capacitor to the MOSFET; to the output inductor and output capacitor are as short as possible with maximum allowable trace widths.
5. Place The PWM controller IC close to lower FET. The LGATE connection should be short and wide. The IC can be best placed over a quiet ground area. Avoid switching ground loop current in this area.
6. Place VCC\_5V bypass capacitor very close to VCC\_5V pin of the IC and connect its ground to the PGND plane.
7. Place the gate drive components BOOT diode and BOOT capacitors together near controller IC.
8. The output capacitors should be placed as close to the load as possible. Use short wide copper regions to connect output capacitors to load to avoid inductance and resistances.
9. Use copper filled polygons or wide but short trace to connect junction of upper FET, lower FET and output inductor. Also keep the PHASE node connection to the IC short. Do not unnecessarily oversize the copper islands for PHASE node. Since the phase nodes are subjected to very high dv/dt voltages, the stray capacitor formed between these islands and the surrounding circuitry will tend to couple switching noise.
10. Route all high speed switching nodes away from the control circuitry.
11. Create a separate small analog ground plane near the IC. Connect SGND pin to this plane. All small signal grounding paths including feedback resistors, current limit setting resistors and SYNC/SDx pull-down resistors should be connected to this SGND plane.
12. Ensure the feedback connection to output capacitor is short and direct.

### Component Selection Guidelines

#### MOSFET Considerations

The logic level MOSFETs are chosen for optimum efficiency given the potentially wide input voltage range and output power requirements. Two N-Channel MOSFETs are used in each of the synchronous-rectified buck converters for the PWM1 and PWM2 outputs. These MOSFETs should be selected based upon  $r_{DS(ON)}$ , gate supply requirements, and thermal management considerations.

The power dissipation includes two loss components; conduction loss and switching loss. These losses are distributed between the upper and lower MOSFETs according to duty cycle (see Equations 10 and 11). The conduction losses are the main component of power dissipation for the lower MOSFETs. Only the upper MOSFET has significant switching losses, since the lower device turns on and off into near zero voltage. Equations 10 and 11 assume linear voltage-current transitions and do not model power loss due to the reverse-recovery of the lower MOSFET's body diode.

$$P_{\text{UPPER}} = \frac{(I_O^2)(r_{\text{DS(ON)}})(V_{\text{OUT}})}{V_{\text{IN}}} + \frac{(I_O)(V_{\text{IN}})(t_{\text{SW}})(F_{\text{SW}})}{2} \quad (\text{EQ. 10})$$

$$P_{\text{LOWER}} = \frac{(I_O^2)(r_{\text{DS(ON)}})(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})}{V_{\text{IN}}} \quad (\text{EQ. 11})$$

A large gate-charge increases the switching time,  $t_{\text{SW}}$ , which increases the upper MOSFET switching losses. Ensure that both MOSFETs are within their maximum junction temperature at high ambient temperature by calculating the temperature rise according to package thermal-resistance specifications.

### Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitors for each output have unique requirements. In general, the output capacitors should be selected to meet the dynamic regulation requirements including ripple voltage and load transients. Selection of output capacitors is also dependent on the output inductor, so some inductor analysis is required to select the output capacitors.

One of the parameters limiting the converter's response to a load transient is the time required for the inductor current to slew to its new level. The ISL6441 will provide either 0% or 71% duty cycle in response to a load transient.

The response time is the time interval required to slew the inductor current from an initial current value to the load current level. During this interval the difference between the inductor current and the transient current level must be supplied by the output capacitor(s). Minimizing the response time can minimize the output capacitance required. Also, if the load transient rise time is slower than the inductor response time, as in a hard drive or CD drive, it reduces the requirement on the output capacitor.

The maximum capacitor value required to provide the full, rising step, transient load current during the response time of the inductor is shown in Equation 12:

$$C_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{(L_O)(I_{\text{TRAN}})^2}{2(V_{\text{IN}} - V_O)(DV_{\text{OUT}})} \quad (\text{EQ. 12})$$

where,  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  is the output capacitor(s) required,  $L_O$  is the output inductor,  $I_{\text{TRAN}}$  is the transient load current step,  $V_{\text{IN}}$

is the input voltage,  $V_O$  is output voltage, and  $DV_{\text{OUT}}$  is the drop in output voltage allowed during the load transient.

High frequency capacitors initially supply the transient current and slow the load rate-of-change seen by the bulk capacitors. The bulk filter capacitor values are generally determined by the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) and voltage rating requirements as well as actual capacitance requirements.

The output voltage ripple is due to the inductor ripple current and the ESR of the output capacitors as defined by Equation 13.

$$V_{\text{RIPPLE}} = \Delta I_L(\text{ESR}) \quad (\text{EQ. 13})$$

where,  $I_L$  is calculated in the "Output Inductor Selection" on page 17.

High frequency decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the power pins of the load as physically possible. Be careful not to add inductance in the circuit board wiring that could cancel the usefulness of these low inductance components. Consult with the manufacturer of the load circuitry for specific decoupling requirements.

Use only specialized low-ESR capacitors intended for switching-regulator applications at 1.4MHz for the bulk capacitors. In most cases, multiple small-case electrolytic capacitors perform better than a single large-case capacitor.

The stability requirement on the selection of the output capacitor is that the 'ESR zero',  $f_z$ , be between 2kHz and 50kHz. This range is set by an internal, single compensation zero at 10kHz. The ESR zero can be a factor of five on either side of the internal zero and still contribute to increased phase margin of the control loop. Therefore, see Equation 14.

$$C_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{1}{2\pi(\text{ESR})(f_z)} \quad (\text{EQ. 14})$$

In conclusion, the output capacitors must meet three criteria:

1. They must have sufficient bulk capacitance to sustain the output voltage during a load transient while the output inductor current is slewing to the value of the load transient,
2. The ESR must be sufficiently low to meet the desired output voltage ripple due to the output inductor current, and
3. The ESR zero should be placed in a rather large range, to provide additional phase margin.

The recommended output capacitor value for the ISL6441 is between 150μF to 680μF, to meet stability criteria with external compensation. Use of low ESR ceramic capacitors is possible but would take more rigorous loop analysis to ensure stability.



### Output Inductor Selection

The PWM converters require output inductors. The output inductor is selected to meet the output voltage ripple requirements. The inductor value determines the converter's ripple current and the ripple voltage is a function of the ripple current and output capacitor(s) ESR. The ripple voltage expression is given in the "Output Capacitor Selection" on page 16 or "Input Capacitor Selection" on page 17 and the ripple current is approximated by Equation 15:

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})(V_{OUT})}{(f_S)(L)(V_{IN})} \quad (\text{EQ. 15})$$

For the ISL6441, Inductor values between 1μH to 3.3μH is recommended when using the "Typical Application Schematic" on page 4. Other values can be used but a more rigorous stability analysis should be done.

### Input Capacitor Selection

The important parameters for the bulk input capacitor(s) are the voltage rating and the RMS current rating. For reliable operation, select bulk input capacitors with voltage and current ratings above the maximum input voltage and largest RMS current required by the circuit. The capacitor voltage rating should be at least 1.25x greater than the maximum input voltage and 1.5x is a conservative guideline. The AC RMS Input current varies with the load. The total RMS current supplied by the input capacitance is as shown in Equations 16 and 17:

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{I_{RMS1}^2 + I_{RMS2}^2} \quad (\text{EQ. 16})$$

where,

$$I_{RMSx} = \sqrt{DC - DC^2} \quad (\text{EQ. 17})$$

DC is duty cycle of the respective PWM.

Depending on the specifics of the input power and its impedance, most (or all) of this current is supplied by the input capacitor(s). Figure 22 shows the advantage of having the PWM converters operating out-of-phase. If the converters were operating in phase, the combined RMS current would be the algebraic sum, which is a much larger value as shown. The combined out-of-phase current is the square root of the sum of the square of the individual reflected currents and is significantly less than the combined in-phase current.

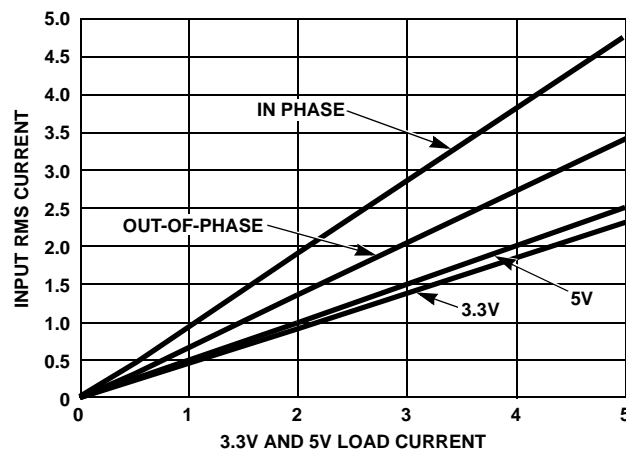


FIGURE 22. INPUT RMS CURRENT vs LOAD

Use a mix of input bypass capacitors to control the voltage ripple across the MOSFETs. Use ceramic capacitors for the high frequency decoupling and bulk capacitors to supply the RMS current. Small ceramic capacitors can be placed very close to the upper MOSFET to suppress the voltage induced in the parasitic circuit impedances.

For board designs that allow through-hole components, the Sanyo OS-CON® series offer low ESR and good temperature performance. For surface mount designs, solid tantalum capacitors can be used, but caution must be exercised with regard to the capacitor surge current rating. These capacitors must be capable of handling the surge-current at power-up. The TPS series available from AVX is surge current tested.

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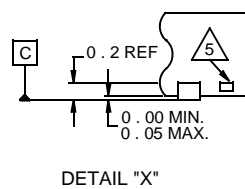
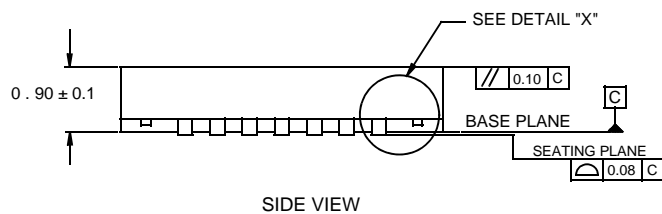
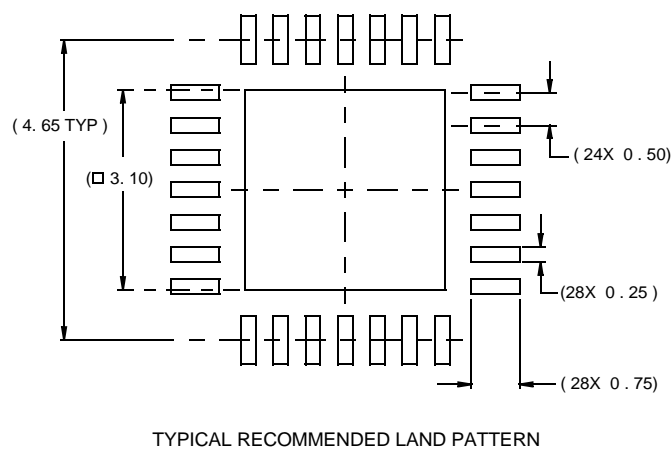
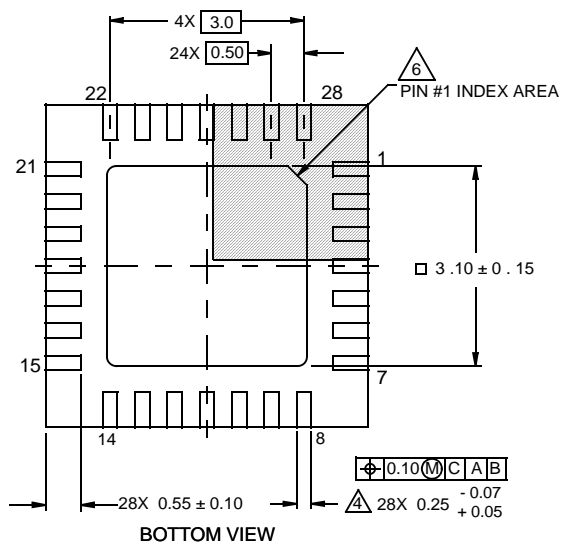
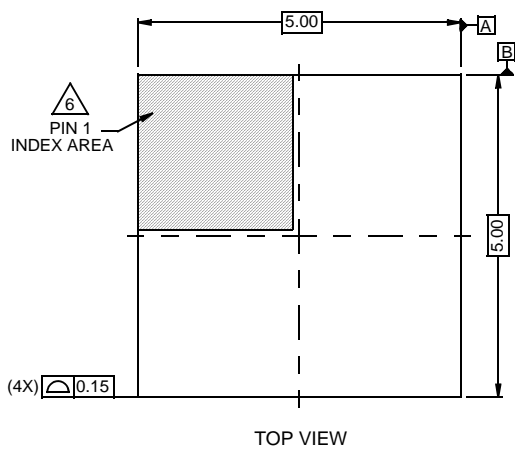
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# Package Outline Drawing

## L28.5x5

28 LEAD QUAD FLAT NO-LEAD PLASTIC PACKAGE

Rev 2, 10/07



### NOTES:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters.  
Dimensions in ( ) for Reference Only.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to AMSE Y14.5m-1994.
3. Unless otherwise specified, tolerance : Decimal  $\pm 0.05$
4. Dimension b applies to the metallized terminal and is measured between 0.15mm and 0.30mm from the terminal tip.
5. Tiebar shown (if present) is a non-functional feature.
6. The configuration of the pin #1 identifier is optional, but must be located within the zone indicated. The pin #1 identifier may be either a mold or mark feature.

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