

### FEATURES

#### Continuous output current

ADP2119: 2 A

ADP2120: 1.25 A

145 mΩ and 70 mΩ integrated MOSFETs

Input voltage range from 2.3 V to 5.5 V

Output voltage from 0.6 V to  $V_{IN}$

±1.5% output accuracy

1.2 MHz fixed switching frequency

Synchronizable between 1 MHz and 2 MHz

Selectable PWM or PFM mode operation

Current mode architecture

Precision threshold enable input

Power-good flag

Voltage tracking

Integrated soft start

Internal compensation

Startup with precharged output

UVLO, OVP, OCP, and thermal shutdown

10-lead, 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP\_WD package

Supported by ADIsimPower™ design tool

### APPLICATIONS

Point of load conversion

Communications and networking equipment

Industrial and instrumentation

Consumer electronics

Medical applications

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADP2119/ADP2120 are low quiescent current, synchronous, step-down dc-to-dc regulators in a compact 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP\_WD package. Both devices use a current mode, constant frequency pulse-width modulation (PWM) control scheme for excellent stability and transient response. Under light load conditions, they can be configured to operate in a pulse frequency modulation (PFM) mode, which reduces switching frequency to save power.

The ADP2119/ADP2120 support input voltages from 2.3 V to 5.5 V. The output voltage can be adjusted from 0.6 V up to the input voltage ( $V_{IN}$ ) for the adjustable version, whereas the fixed output version is available in preset output voltage options of 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8 V, 1.5 V, 1.2 V, and 1.0 V. The ADP2119/ADP2120 require minimal external parts and provide a high efficiency solution with their integrated power switches, synchronous rectifiers, and internal compensation. Each IC draws less than 2 μA current from the input source when it is disabled. Other key features include undervoltage lockout (UVLO), integrated soft start to limit inrush current at startup, overvoltage protection (OVP), overcurrent protection

#### Rev. A

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### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

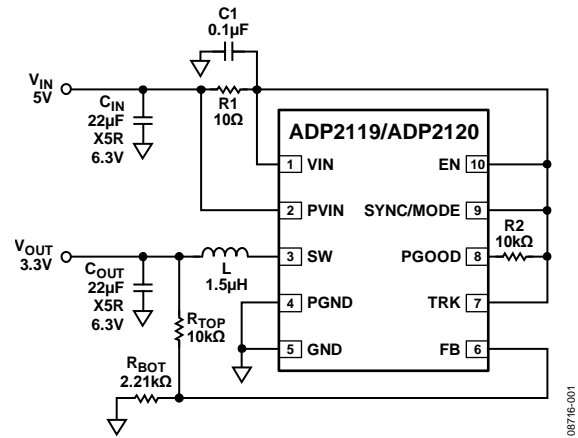


Figure 1.

(OCP), and thermal shutdown (TSD).

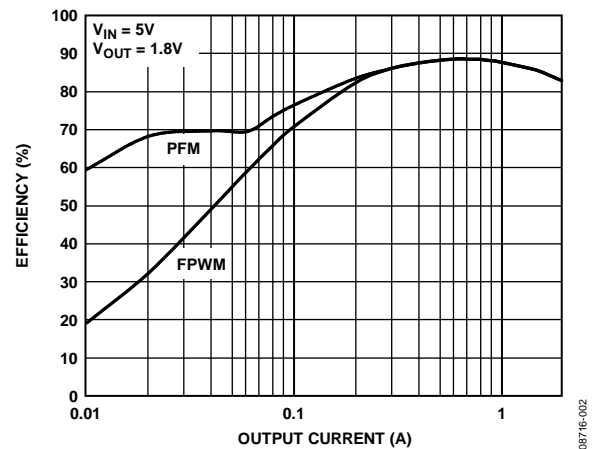


Figure 2. ADP2119 Efficiency vs. Output Current

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## REVISION HISTORY

### 8/12—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Change to Features Section .....            | 1  |
| Added ADIsimPower Design Tool Section ..... | 18 |
| Updated Outline Dimensions .....            | 22 |
| Changes to Ordering Guide .....             | 22 |

### 6/10—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $EN = VIN$ ,  $SYNC/MODE = VIN$  at  $T_j = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

| Parameter                            | Symbol     | Test Conditions/Comments                                       | Min   | Typ  | Max   | Unit             |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|-------|------|-------|------------------|
| VIN and PVIN                         |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| VIN Voltage Range                    | $V_{IN}$   |  | 2.3   |      | 5.5   | V                |
| PVIN Voltage Range                   | $V_{PVIN}$ |  | 2.3   |      | 5.5   | V                |
| Quiescent Current                    | $I_{VIN}$  | No switching, $SYNC/MODE = GND$                                |       | 150  | 200   | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| Shutdown Current                     | $I_{SHDN}$ | Switching, no load, $SYNC/MODE = VIN$                          |       | 680  | 900   | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| VIN Undervoltage Lockout Threshold   | UVLO       | $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $EN = GND$                |       | 0.3  | 2     | $\mu\text{A}$    |
|                                      |            | $V_{IN}$ rising  |       | 2.2  | 2.3   | V                |
|                                      |            | $V_{IN}$ falling   | 2     | 2.1  |       | V                |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS               |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| Load Regulation <sup>1</sup>         |            | ADP2119, $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ to $2\text{ A}$                    |       | 0.08 |       | %/A              |
| Load Regulation <sup>2</sup>         |            | ADP2120, $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ to $1.25\text{ A}$                 |       | 0.08 |       | %/A              |
| Line Regulation <sup>1</sup>         |            | ADP2119, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$                                    |       | 0.05 |       | %/V              |
| Line Regulation <sup>2</sup>         |            | ADP2120, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$                                    |       | 0.05 |       | %/V              |
| FB                                   |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| FB Regulation Voltage                | $V_{FB}$   | $V_{IN} = 2.3\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$                      | 0.591 | 0.6  | 0.609 | V                |
| FB Bias Current                      | $I_{FB}$   | $V_{IN} = 2.3\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$                      |       | 0.01 | 0.1   | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| SW                                   |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| High-Side On Resistance <sup>3</sup> |            | $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $I_{SW} = 200\text{ mA}$  |       | 145  | 190   | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| Low-Side On Resistance <sup>3</sup>  |            | $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $I_{SW} = 200\text{ mA}$  |       | 70   | 100   | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| SW Peak Current Limit                |            | High-side switch, $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ (ADP2119) | 2.5   | 3    | 3.5   | A                |
|                                      |            | High-side switch, $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ (ADP2120) | 1.6   | 2    | 2.4   | A                |
| SW Maximum Duty Cycle                |            | $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , full frequency            |       |      | 100   | %                |
| SW Minimum On Time <sup>4</sup>      |            | $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , full frequency            |       | 100  |       | ns               |
| TRK                                  |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| TRK Input Voltage Range              |            |  | 0     |      | 600   | mV               |
| TRK-to-FB Offset Voltage             |            | TRK = 0 mV to 500 mV   | -15   |      | +15   | mV               |
| TRK Input Bias Current               |            |  |       |      | 100   | nA               |
| FREQUENCY                            |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| Oscillator Frequency                 | $f_s$      |  | 1.02  | 1.2  | 1.38  | MHz              |
| SYNC/MODE                            |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| Synchronization Range                |            |  | 1     |      | 2     | MHz              |
| SYNC Minimum Pulse Width             |            |  | 100   |      |       | ns               |
| SYNC Minimum Off Time                |            |  | 100   |      |       | ns               |
| SYNC Input High Voltage              |            |  | 1.3   |      |       | V                |
| SYNC Input Low Voltage               |            |  |       |      | 0.4   | V                |
| INTEGRATED SOFT START                |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| Soft Start Time                      |            | All switching frequencies                                      |       | 1024 |       | Clock cycles     |
|                                      |            | $f_s = 1.2\text{ MHz}$   |       | 853  |       | $\mu\text{s}$    |
| PGOOD                                |            |  |       |      |       |                  |
| Power-Good Range                     |            | FB rising threshold  | 105   | 110  | 115   | %                |
|                                      |            | FB rising hysteresis   |       | 2.5  |       | %                |
|                                      |            | FB falling threshold   | 85    | 90   | 95    | %                |
|                                      |            | FB falling hysteresis  |       | 2.5  |       | %                |
| Power-Good Deglitch Time             |            | From FB to PGOOD   |       | 16   |       | Clock cycles     |
| PGOOD Leakage Current                |            | $V_{PGOOD} = 5\text{ V}$                                       |       | 0.1  | 1     | $\mu\text{A}$    |
| PGOOD Output Low Voltage             |            | $I_{PGOOD} = 1\text{ mA}$                                      |       | 150  | 200   | mV               |
| PGOOD Output Low Resistor            |            | $I_{PGOOD} = 1\text{ mA}$                                      |       | 150  | 200   | $\Omega$         |

| Parameter                   | Symbol | Test Conditions/Comments                | Min  | Typ | Max  | Unit               |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|------|-----|------|--------------------|
| EN                          |        |   |      |     |      |                    |
| EN Input Rising Threshold   |        | $V_{IN} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ | 1.12 | 1.2 | 1.28 | V                  |
| EN Input Hysteresis         |        | $V_{IN} = 2.3\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ |      | 100 |      | mV                 |
| EN Pull-Down Resistor       |        |   |      | 1   |      | M $\Omega$         |
| THERMAL                     |        |   |      |     |      |                    |
| Thermal Shutdown Threshold  |        |   |      | 150 |      | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis |        |   |      | 25  |      | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

<sup>1</sup> Specified by the circuit in Figure 54.

<sup>2</sup> Specified by the circuit in Figure 58.

<sup>3</sup> Pin-to-pin measurements.

<sup>4</sup> Guaranteed by design.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

| Parameter                            | Rating           |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| VIN, PVIN                            | −0.3 V to +6 V   |
| SW                                   | −0.3 V to +6 V   |
| FB, SYNC/MODE, EN, TRK, PGOOD        | −0.3 V to +6 V   |
| PGND to GND                          | −0.3 V to +0.3 V |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | −40°C to +125°C  |
| Storage Temperature Range            | −65°C to +150°C  |
| Soldering Conditions                 | JEDEC J-STD-020  |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

$\theta_{JA}$  is specified for the worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

| Package Type     | $\theta_{JA}$ | Unit |
|------------------|---------------|------|
| 10-Lead LFCSP_WD | 40            | °C/W |

## BOUNDARY CONDITION

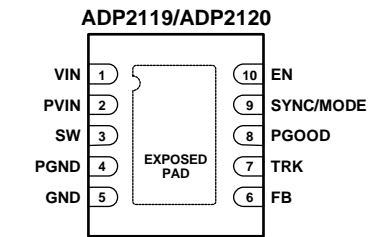
$\theta_{JA}$  is measured using natural convection on a JEDEC 4-layer board, and the exposed pad is soldered to the printed circuit board (PCB) with thermal vias.

## ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



NOTES  
1. THE EXPOSED PAD SHOULD BE SOLDERED TO AN EXTERNAL GROUND PLANE UNDERNEATH THE IC FOR THERMAL DISSIPATION.

08716-003

Figure 3. Pin Configuration (Top View)

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Mnemonic    | Description  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 1       | VIN         | Bias Voltage Input Pin. Connect a bypass capacitor (0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ minimum) between this pin and GND and a small (10 $\Omega$ ) resistor between this pin and PVIN.   |
| 2       | PVIN        | Power Input Pin. Connect this pin to the input power source. Connect a bypass capacitor between this pin and PGND.   |
| 3       | SW          | Switch Node Output. Connect this pin to the output inductor.   |
| 4       | PGND        | Power Ground. Connect this pin to the power ground plane and to the high current return for the power MOSFET.  |
| 5       | GND         | Analog Ground. Connect this pin to the ground plane.   |
| 6       | FB          | Feedback Voltage Sense Input. Connect this pin to a resistor divider from $V_{\text{OUT}}$ . For the fixed output version, connect to $V_{\text{OUT}}$ directly.   |
| 7       | TRK         | Tracking Input. To track a master voltage, drive TRK from a resistor divider from the master voltage. If the tracking function is not used, connect TRK to VIN.  |
| 8       | PGOOD       | Power-Good Output (Open Drain). Connect this pin to a resistor to any pull-up voltage < 5.5 V.   |
| 9       | SYNC/MODE   | Synchronization Input (SYNC). Connect this pin to an external clock between 1 MHz and 2 MHz to synchronize the switching frequency to the external clock (see the Oscillator and Synchronization section for details).<br>FPWM/PFM Selection (MODE). When this pin is connected to VIN, the PFM mode is disabled and the part works in continuous conduction mode (CCM) only. When this pin is connected to ground, the PFM mode is enabled and becomes active at light loads. |
| 10      | EN          | Precision Threshold Enable Input Pin. An external resistor divider can be used to set the turn-on threshold. To enable the part automatically, connect the EN pin to VIN. This pin has a 1 M $\Omega$ pull-down resistor to GND.   |
| EPAD    | Exposed Pad | The exposed pad should be soldered to an external ground plane underneath the IC for thermal dissipation.  |

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{PVIN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $L = 1.5\ \mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 22\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 22\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

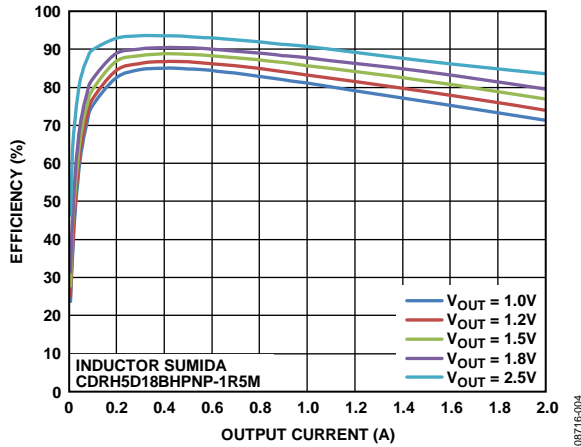


Figure 4. Efficiency (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , FPWM) vs. Output Current

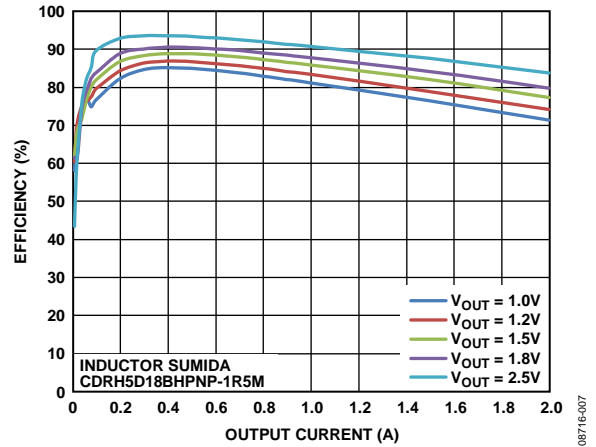


Figure 7. Efficiency (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , PFM) vs. Output Current

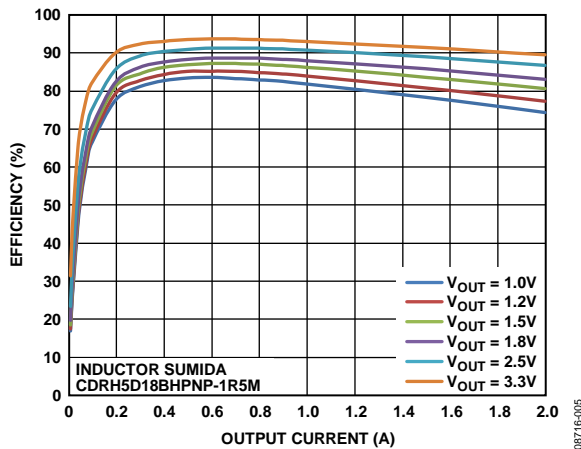


Figure 5. Efficiency (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ , FPWM) vs. Output Current

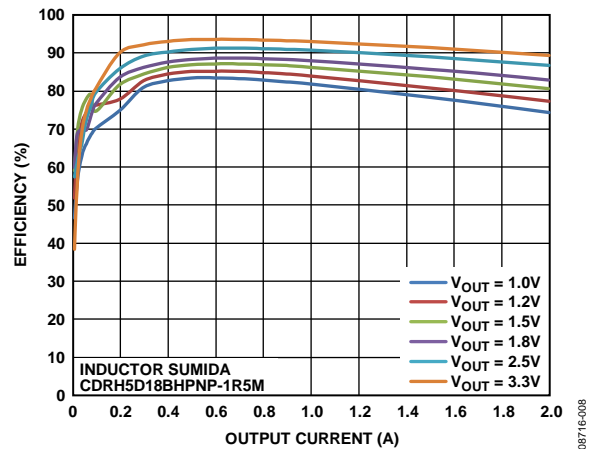


Figure 8. Efficiency (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ , PFM) vs. Output Current

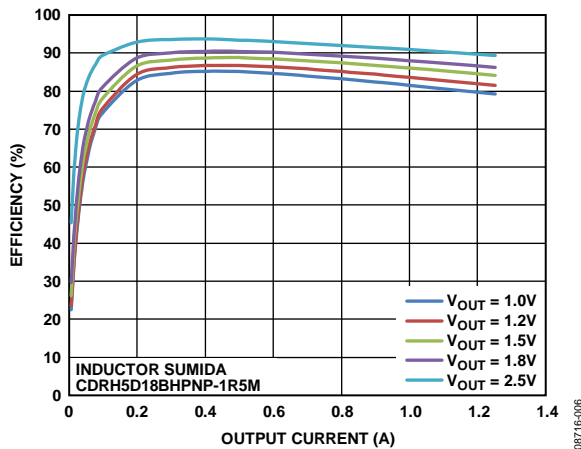


Figure 6. Efficiency (ADP2120,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , FPWM) vs. Output Current

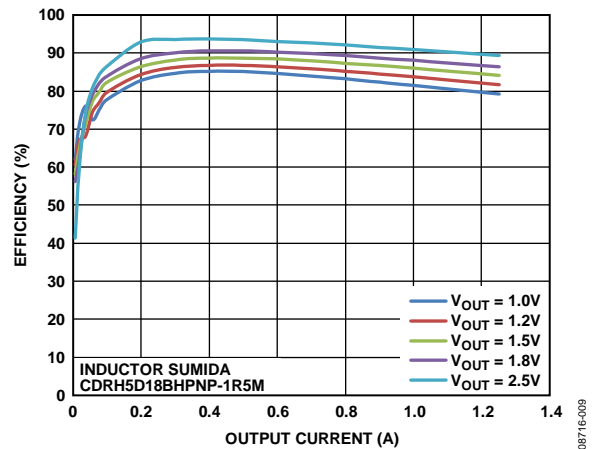


Figure 9. Efficiency (ADP2120,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , PFM) vs. Output Current

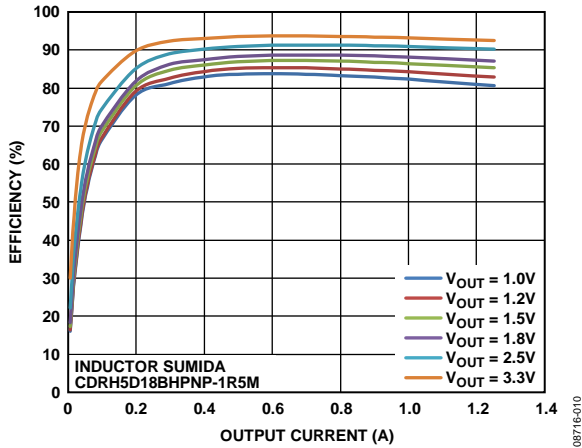


Figure 10. Efficiency (ADP2120,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ , FPWM) vs. Output Current

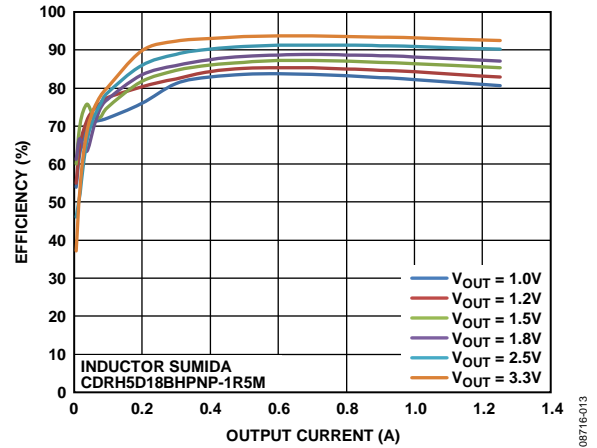


Figure 13. Efficiency (ADP2120,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ , PFM) vs. Output Current

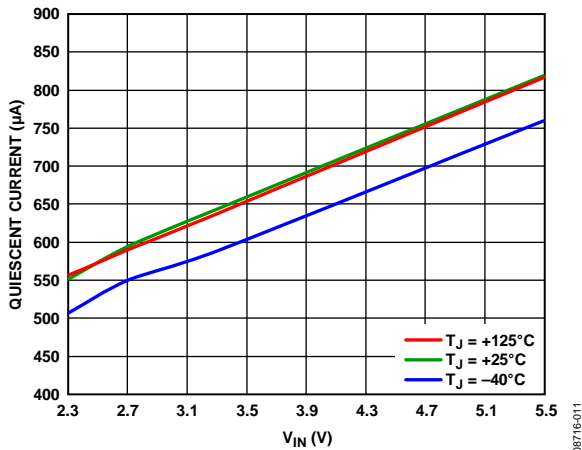


Figure 11. Quiescent Current vs.  $V_{IN}$  (Switching)

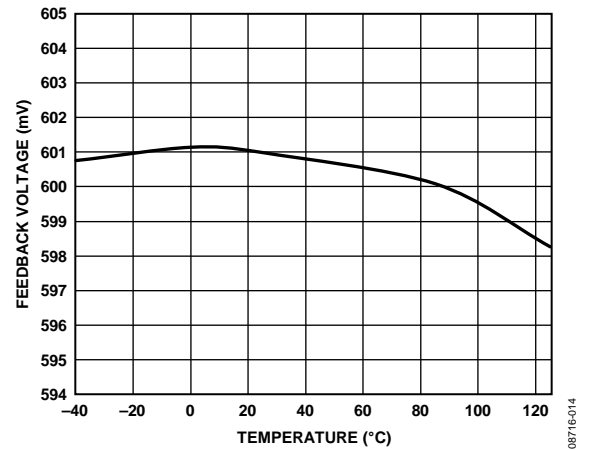


Figure 14. Feedback Voltage vs. Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )

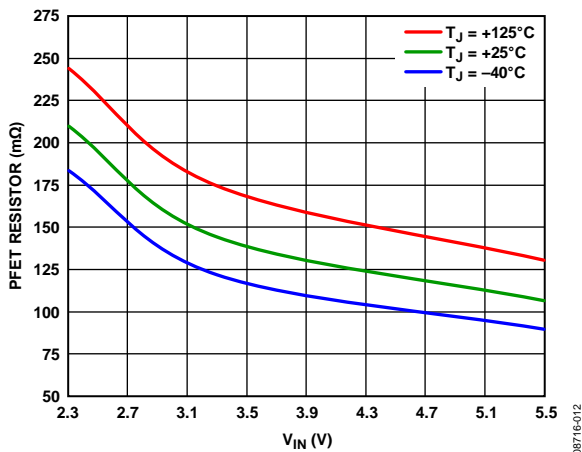


Figure 12. PFET Resistor vs.  $V_{IN}$  (Pin-to-Pin Measurements)

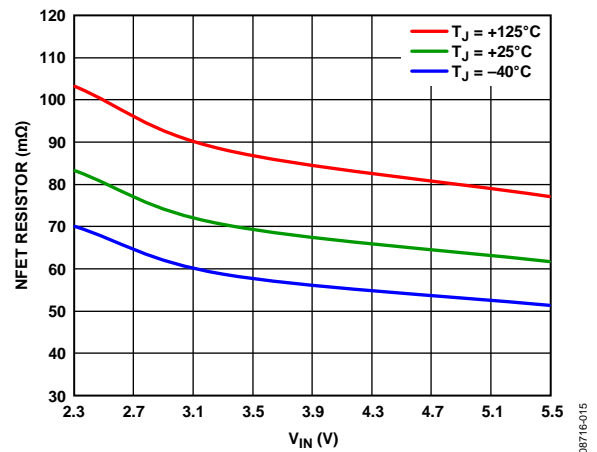


Figure 15. NFET Resistor vs.  $V_{IN}$  (Pin-to-Pin Measurements)



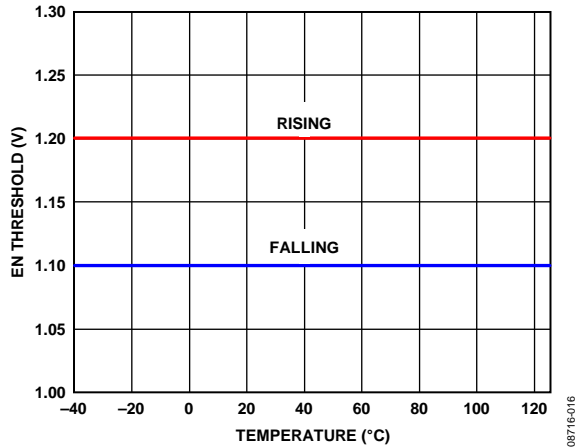


Figure 16. EN Threshold vs. Temperature

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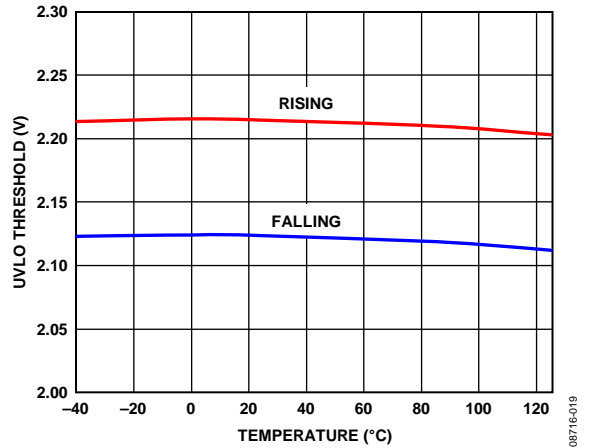


Figure 19. UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature ( $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )

08716-019

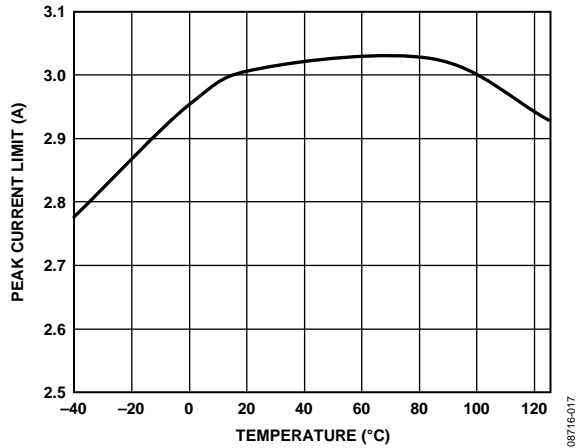


Figure 17. Peak Current Limit vs. Temperature (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )

08716-017

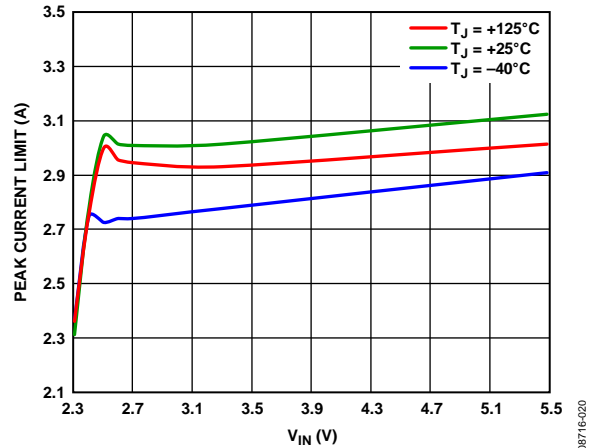


Figure 20. Peak Current Limit vs.  $V_{IN}$  (ADP2119)

08716-020

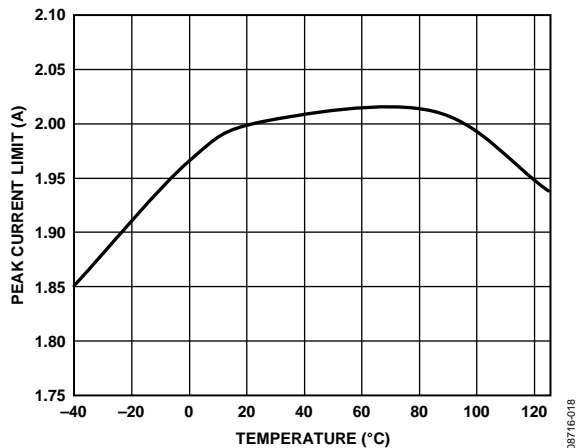


Figure 18. Peak Current Limit vs. Temperature (ADP2120,  $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ )

08716-018

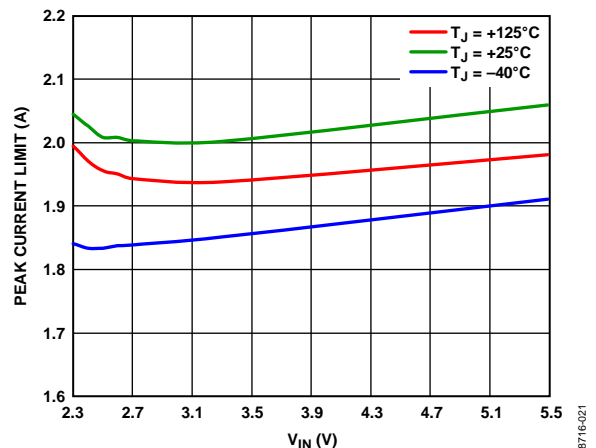


Figure 21. Peak Current Limit vs.  $V_{IN}$  (ADP2120)

08716-021

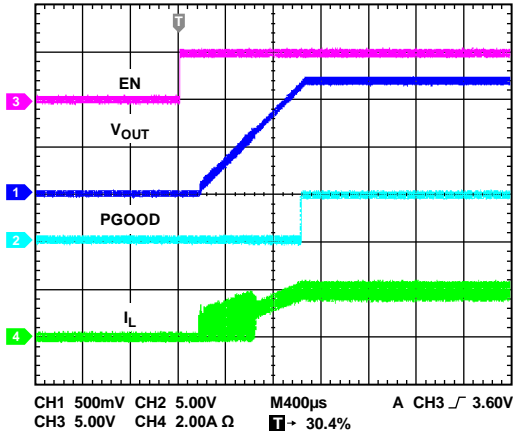


Figure 22. Soft Start with Full Load (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

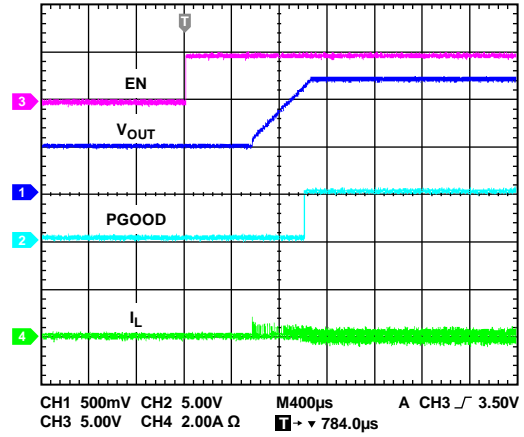


Figure 25. Soft Start with Precharged Output (ADP2119,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

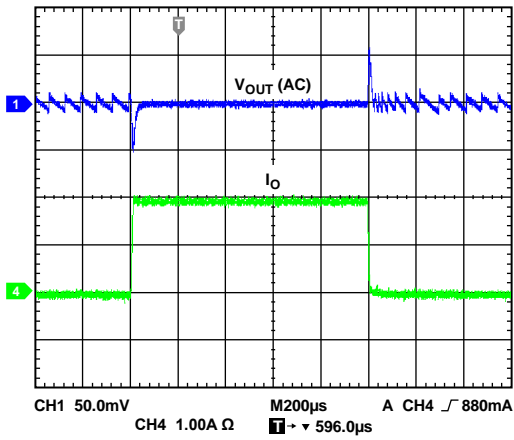


Figure 23. Load Transient (ADP2119, PFM,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

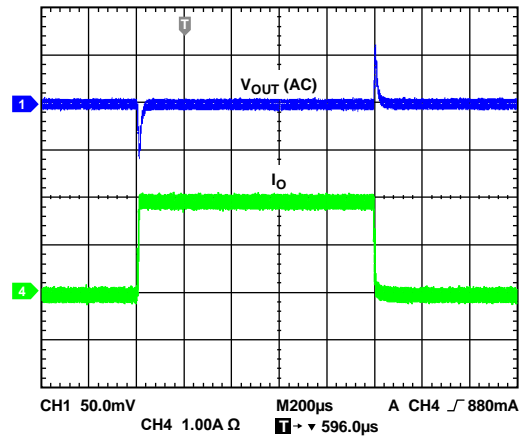


Figure 26. Load Transient (ADP2119, FPWM,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

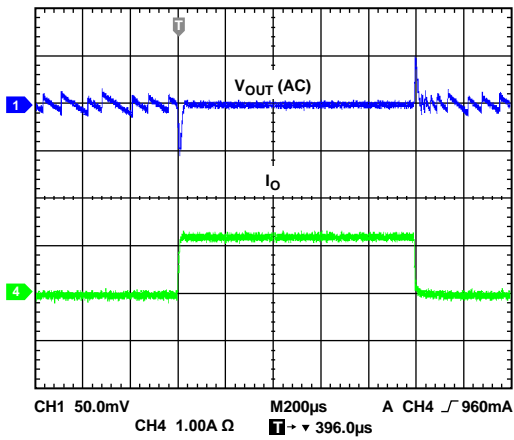


Figure 24. Load Transient (ADP2120, PFM,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

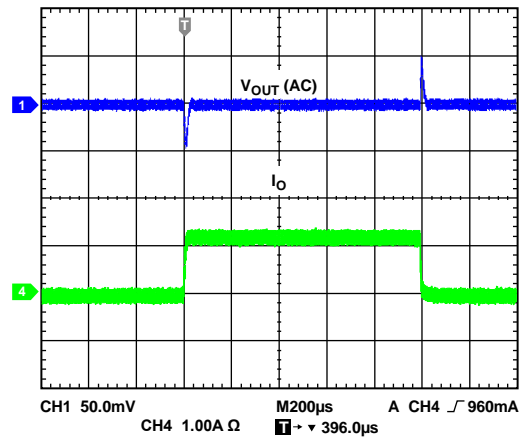


Figure 27. Load Transient (ADP2120, FPWM,  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ )

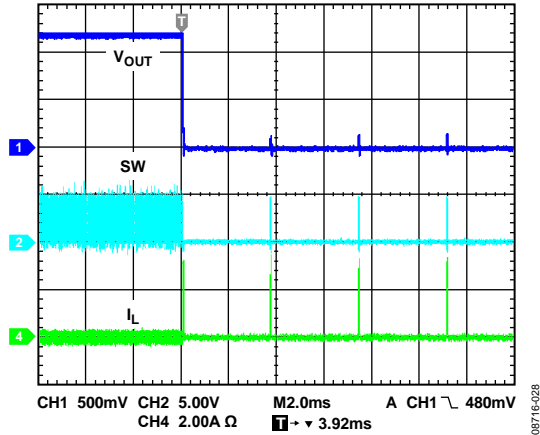


Figure 28. Output Short (ADP2119)

08716-028

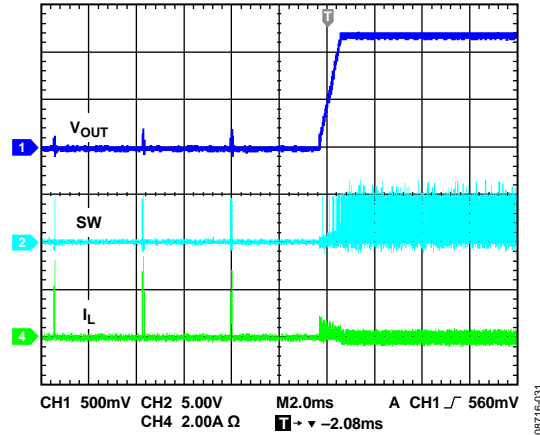


Figure 31. Output Short Recovery (ADP2119)

08716-031

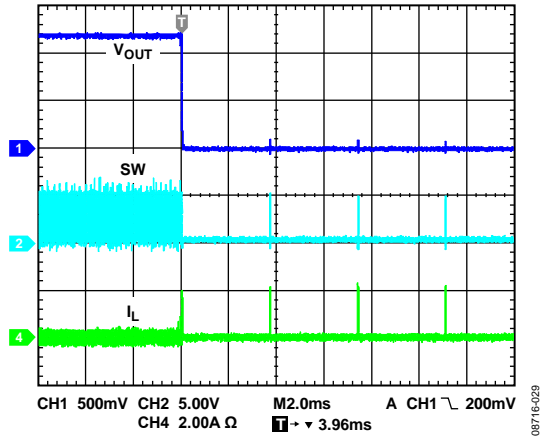


Figure 29. Output Short (ADP2120)

08716-029

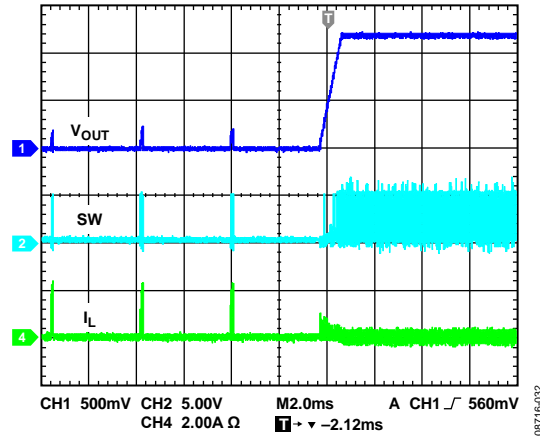


Figure 32. Output Short Recovery (ADP2120)

08716-032

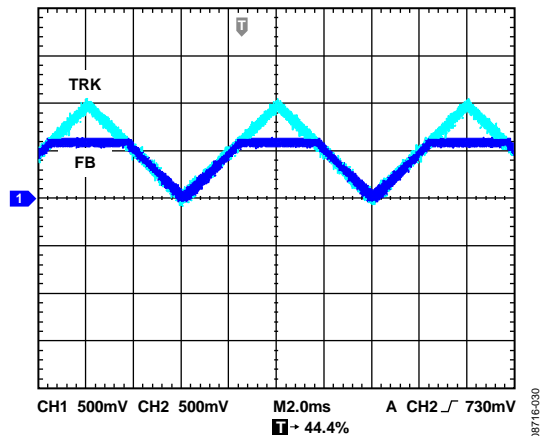


Figure 30. Tracking Function

08716-030

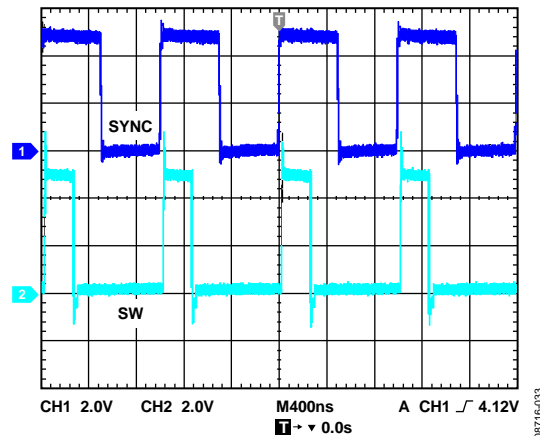


Figure 33. Synchronized to 1 MHz

08716-033

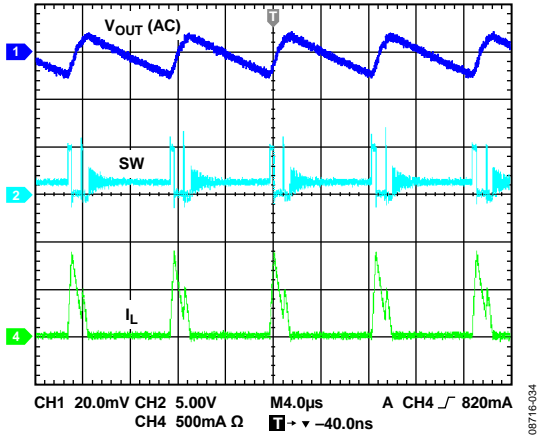


Figure 34. PFM Mode

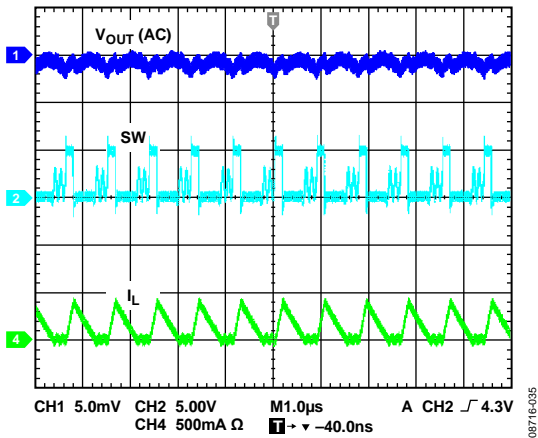


Figure 35. Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM)

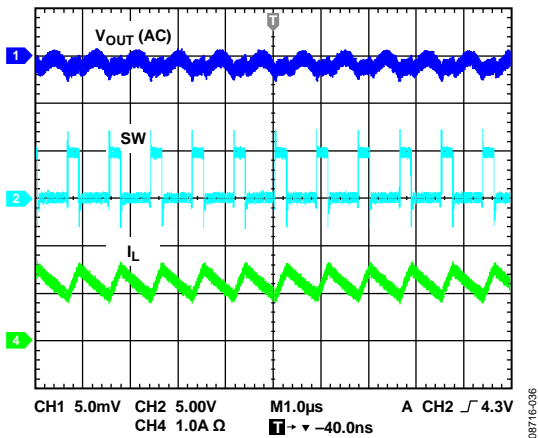


Figure 36. Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM)

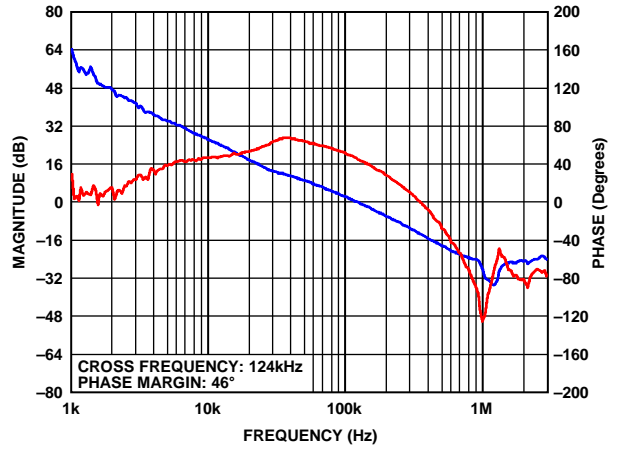


Figure 37. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.0V$ ,  $I_O = 2A$ ,  $L = 1\mu H$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 22\mu F$

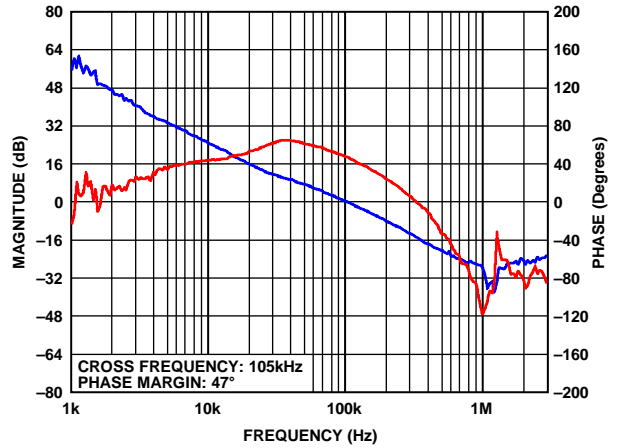


Figure 38. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ ,  $I_O = 2A$ ,  $L = 1.5\mu H$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 22\mu F$

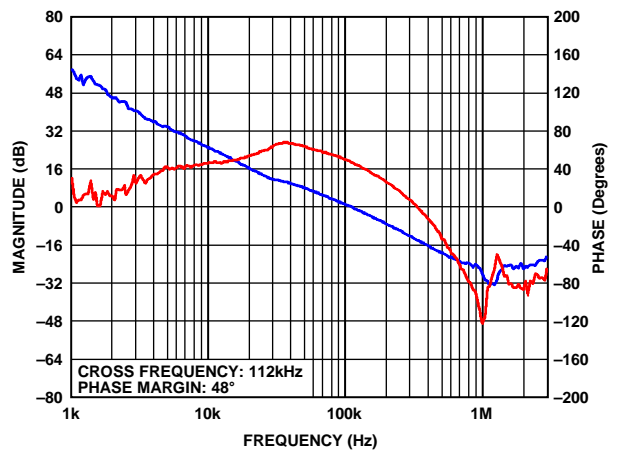


Figure 39. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.5V$ ,  $I_O = 2A$ ,  $L = 1.5\mu H$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\mu F + 10\mu F$

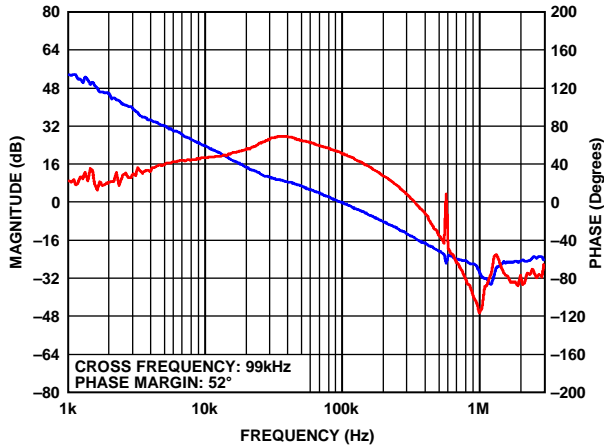


Figure 40. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 2\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F} + 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-040

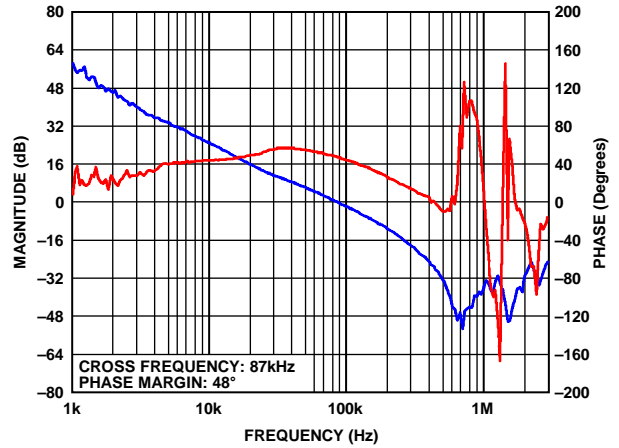


Figure 43. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F} + 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-043

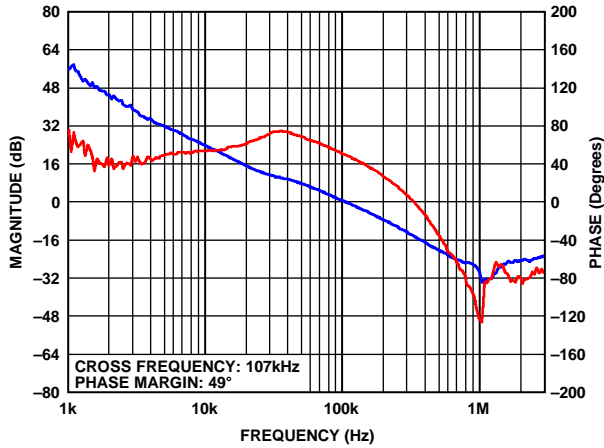


Figure 41. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 2\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-041

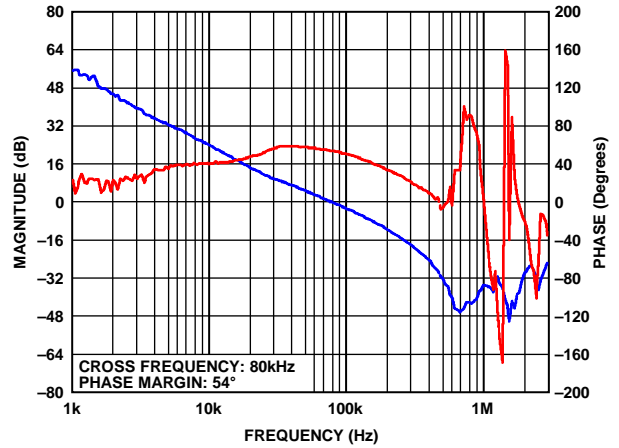


Figure 44. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F} + 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-044

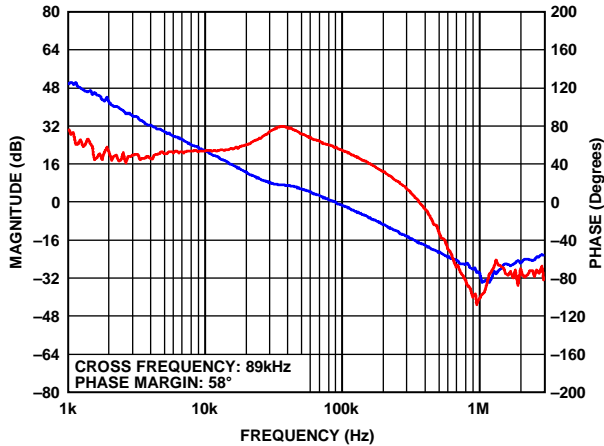


Figure 42. ADP2119 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 2\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 1.5\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-042

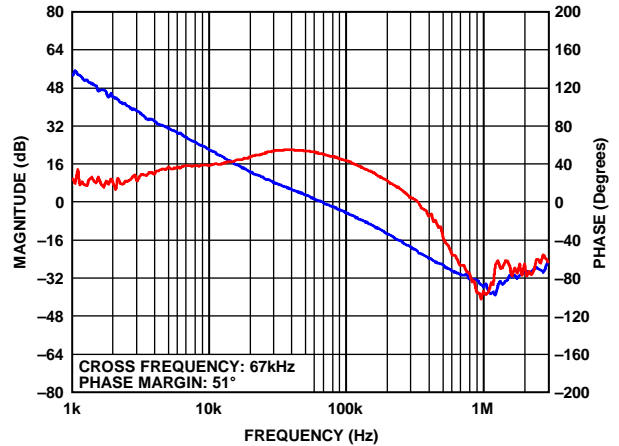


Figure 45. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F} + 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

08716-045

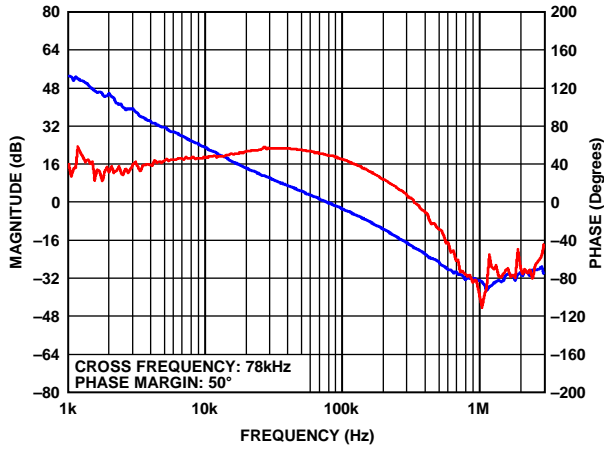


Figure 46. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

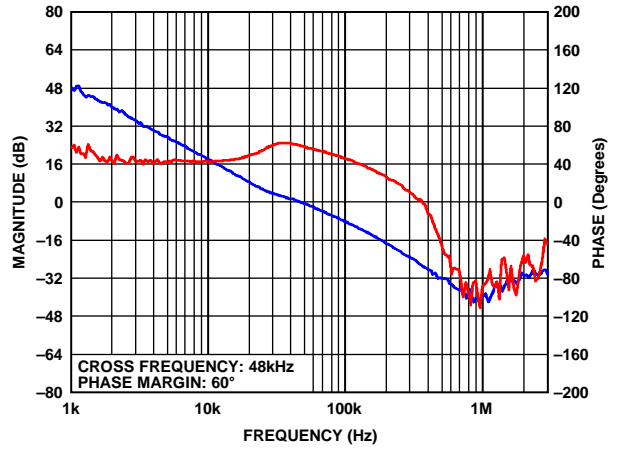


Figure 48. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

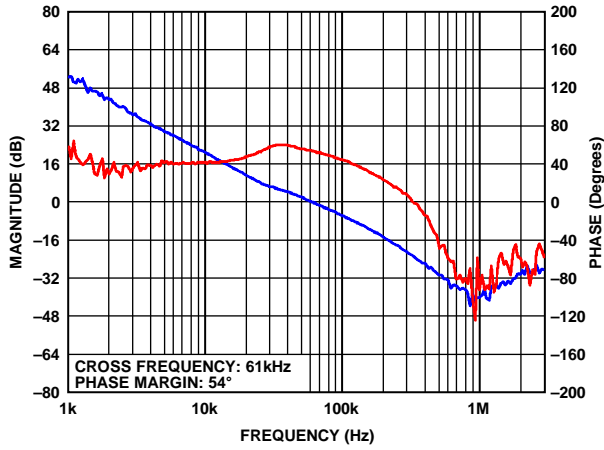


Figure 47. ADP2120 Bode Plot at  $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 1.25\text{ A}$ ,  $L = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 2 \times 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

# FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

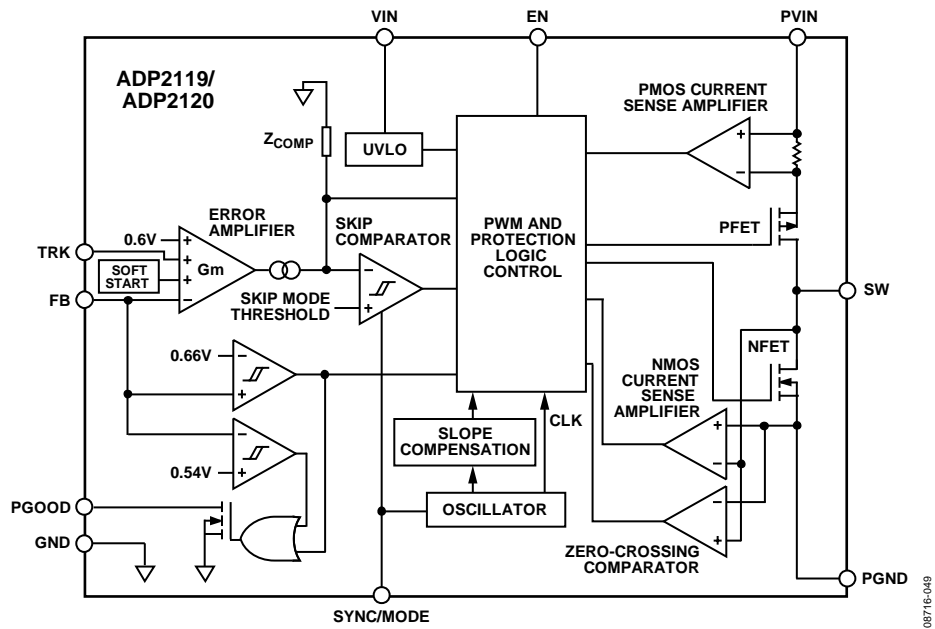


Figure 49. Functional Block Diagram

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADP2119/ADP2120 are step-down, dc-to-dc regulators that use a fixed frequency, peak current mode architecture with integrated high-side switch and low-side synchronous rectifier. The high switching frequency and tiny 10-lead, 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP\_WD package provide a small step-down dc-to-dc regulator solution. The integrated high-side switch (P-channel MOSFET) and synchronous rectifier (N-channel MOSFET) yield high efficiency at medium-to-full loads while light load efficiency is improved using the PFM mode.

The ADP2119/ADP2120 support input voltages from 2.3 V to 5.5 V and regulate the output voltage down to 0.6 V. The ADP2119/ADP2120 are also available with preset output voltage options of 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8 V, 1.5 V, 1.2 V, and 1.0 V.

### CONTROL SCHEME

The ADP2119/ADP2120 use a fixed frequency, peak current mode PWM control architecture and operate in PWM mode for medium-to-full loads but shift to PFM mode (if enabled) at light loads to maintain high efficiency. When operating in fixed frequency PWM mode, the duty cycle of the integrated switches is adjusted to regulate the output voltage. When operating in PFM mode at light loads, the switching frequency is adjusted to regulate the output voltage.

The ADP2119/ADP2120 operate in PWM mode when the load current is greater than the pulse-skipping threshold current. At load currents below this value, the regulator smoothly transitions to the PFM mode of operation.

### PWM MODE OPERATION

In PWM mode, the ADP2119/ADP2120 operate at a fixed frequency. At the start of each oscillator cycle, the P-channel MOSFET switch is turned on, putting a positive voltage across the inductor. Current in the inductor increases until the current sense signal crosses the peak inductor current level, turns off the P-channel MOSFET switch, and turns on the N-channel MOSFET synchronous rectifier. This puts a negative voltage across the inductor, causing the inductor current to decrease. The synchronous rectifier stays on for the rest of the cycle or until the inductor current reaches zero, which causes the zero-crossing comparator to turn off the N-channel MOSFET as well.

The peak inductor current level is set by  $V_{COMP}$ .  $V_{COMP}$  is the output of a transconductance error amplifier that compares the feedback voltage with an internal 0.6 V reference.

### PFM MODE OPERATION

When PFM mode is enabled, the regulator smoothly transitions to the variable frequency PFM mode of operation when the load current decreases below the pulse-skipping threshold current. Switching continues only as necessary to maintain the output voltage within regulation. When the output voltage drops below regulation, the part enters PWM mode for a few oscillator cycles to increase the output voltage back to regulation. During the wait time between bursts, both power switches are off, and the output capacitor supplies the load current. Because the output voltage dips and recovers occasionally, the output voltage ripple in this mode is larger than the ripple in the PWM mode of operation.

### SLOPE COMPENSATION

Slope compensation stabilizes the internal current control loop of the ADP2119/ADP2120 when operating close to and beyond the 50% duty cycle to prevent subharmonic oscillations. Slope compensation is implemented by summing an artificial voltage ramp to the current sense signal during the on-time of the P-channel MOSFET switch. This voltage ramp depends on the output voltage. When operating at high output voltages, there is more slope compensation. The slope compensation ramp value determines the minimum inductor that can be used to prevent subharmonic oscillations.

### ENABLE/SHUTDOWN

The EN input pin has a precision analog threshold of 1.2 V (typical) with 100 mV of hysteresis. When the enable voltage exceeds 1.2 V, the regulator turns on, and when it falls below 1.1 V (typical), the regulator turns off. To force the part to automatically start when input power is applied, connect EN to VIN.

When the ADP2119/ADP2120 are shut down, the soft start capacitor is discharged. This causes a new soft start cycle to begin when the part is reenabled.

An internal pull-down resistor (1 M $\Omega$ ) prevents an accidental enable if EN is left floating.

### INTEGRATED SOFT START

The ADP2119/ADP2120 include integrated soft start circuitry to limit the output voltage rise time and reduce inrush current at startup. The soft start time is fixed at 1024 clock cycles.

If the output voltage is precharged prior to turn-on, the part prevents reverse inductor current (which would discharge the output capacitor) by keeping both MOSFETs turned off until the soft start voltage exceeds the voltage on the FB pin.



## TRACKING

The ADP2119/ADP2120 have a tracking input, TRK, that allows the output voltage to track another voltage (master voltage). The tracking input is especially useful in core and I/O voltage tracking for FPGAs, DSPs, and ASICs.

The internal error amplifier includes three positive inputs: the internal reference voltage, the soft start voltage, and the TRK voltage. The error amplifier regulates the FB voltage to the lowest of the three voltages. To track a master voltage, tie the TRK pin to a resistor divider from the master voltage. If the tracking function is not used, connect the TRK pin to VIN.

## OSCILLATOR AND SYNCHRONIZATION

To synchronize the ADP2119/ADP2120, drive an external clock at the SYNC/MODE pin. The frequency of the external clock can be in the 1 MHz to 2 MHz range. During synchronization, the regulator operates in CCM mode only, and the switching frequency is in phase with the external clock.

## CURRENT LIMIT AND SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The ADP2119/ADP2120 have a peak current limit protection circuit to prevent current runaway. When the inductor peak current reaches the current limit value, the high-side MOSFET turns off and the low-side MOSFET turns on until the next cycle starts. The overcurrent counter increments during this time. If the overcurrent counter count exceeds 10, the part enters hiccup mode and both the high-side MOSFET and low-side MOSFET are turned off. The part remains in this mode for 4096 clock cycles and then attempts to restart from soft start. If the current limit fault has cleared, the part resumes normal operation. Otherwise, it reenters hiccup mode again after counting 10 current limit violations.

## OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION (OVP)

The output voltage is continuously monitored by a comparator through the FB pin, which is at 0.6 V (typical) under normal operation. This comparator is set to activate when the FB voltage exceeds 0.66 V (typical), thus indicating an output overvoltage condition. If the voltage remains above this threshold for 16 clock cycles, the high-side MOSFET turns off and the low-side MOSFET turns on until the current through the low-side MOSFET reaches the limit (−0.6 A for forced continuous conduction mode and 0 A for PFM mode). Thereafter, both the MOSFETs are held in the off state until FB falls below 0.54 V (typical), at this point, the part restarts. The behavior of PGOOD under this condition is described in the Power Good section.

## UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (UVLO)

Undervoltage lockout circuitry is integrated in the ADP2119/ADP2120. If the input voltage drops below 2.1 V, the part shuts down and both the power switch and synchronous rectifier turn off. When the voltage rises again above 2.2 V, the soft start period is initiated, and the part is enabled.

## THERMAL SHUTDOWN

If the ADP2119/ADP2120 junction temperatures rise above 150°C, the thermal shutdown circuit turns off the regulators. Extreme junction temperatures can be the result of high current operation, poor circuit board design, and/or high ambient temperature. A 25°C hysteresis is included so that if thermal shutdown occurs, the part does not return to operation until the on-chip temperature drops below 125°C. When coming out of thermal shutdown, soft start is initiated.

## POWER GOOD (PGOOD)

PGOOD is an active high, open-drain output and requires a resistor to pull it up to a voltage. A high indicates that the voltage on the FB pin (and therefore the output voltage) is within ±10% of the desired value. A low on this pin indicates that the voltage on the FB pin is not within ±10% of the desired value. There is a 16 cycle waiting period after FB is detected as being out of bounds.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### ADIsimPower DESIGN TOOL

The ADP2119/ADP2120 are supported by [ADIsimPower](#) design tool set. [ADIsimPower](#) is a collection of tools that produce complete power designs optimized for a specific design goal. The tools enable the user to generate a full schematic, bill of materials, and calculate performance in minutes. [ADIsimPower](#) can optimize designs for cost, area, efficiency, and parts count while taking into consideration the operating conditions and limitations of the IC and all real external components. For more information about [ADIsimPower](#) design tools, refer to [www.analog.com/ADIsimPower](http://www.analog.com/ADIsimPower). The tool set is available from this website, and users can also request an unpopulated board through the tool.

This section describes the selection of the external components for the ADP2119/ADP2120. The typical application circuit for the ADP2119 is shown in Figure 50.

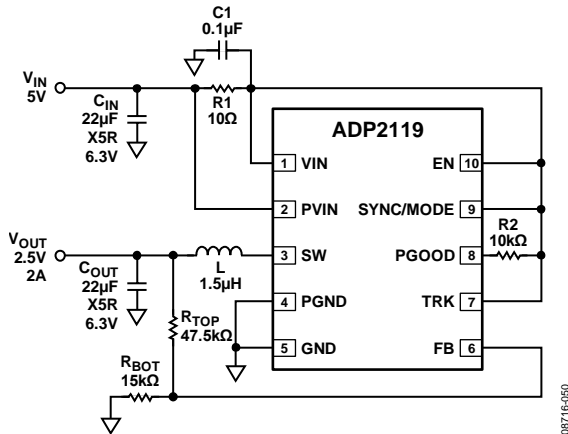


Figure 50. Typical Application Circuit

### OUTPUT VOLTAGE SELECTION

The output voltage of the adjustable version can be set by an external resistive voltage divider, and the following equation calculates the output voltage.

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

To limit the output voltage accuracy degradation due to FB bias current (0.1 µA maximum) to less than 0.5% (maximum), ensure that  $R_{BOT}$  is less than 30 kΩ.

### INDUCTOR SELECTION

The inductor value is determined by the operating frequency, input voltage, output voltage, and ripple current. A small inductor value leads to a larger inductor current ripple and provides a faster transient response; however, it degrades efficiency. A large inductor value leads to a smaller current ripple and good efficiency but slows the transient response. As a guideline, the inductor current ripple,  $\Delta I_L$ , is typically set to 1/3 of the maximum load current trade-off between the transient response and efficiency. The inductor value can be calculated using the following equation:

$$L = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times D}{\Delta I_L \times f_s}$$

where:

$V_{IN}$  is the input voltage.

$V_{OUT}$  is the output voltage.

$\Delta I_L$  is the inductor current ripple.

$D$  is the duty cycle.  $D = V_{OUT}/V_{IN}$ .

The regulator uses slope compensation in the current loop to prevent subharmonic oscillations when the duty cycle is larger than 50%. The internal slope compensation limits the minimum inductor value.

The negative current limit (−0.6 A) also limits the minimum inductor value. The inductor current ripple ( $\Delta I_L$ ) calculated by the selected inductor should not exceed 1.2 A.

The peak inductor current should be kept below the peak current limit threshold value and can be calculated from

$$I_{PEAK} = I_O + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

Ensure that the rms current of the selected inductor is greater than the maximum load current and that its saturation current is greater than the peak current limit of the regulator.

### OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

The output voltage ripple, load step transient, and loop stability determine the output capacitor selection.

The ESR and the capacitance determine the output ripple.

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \Delta I_L \times \left( ESR + \frac{1}{8 \times C_{OUT} \times f_s} \right)$$

The load transient response depends on the inductor, the output capacitor, and the control loop.

The ADP2119/ADP2120 have integrated loop compensation to provide a simple power solution design. Table 5 and Table 6 show the typical recommended inductors and capacitors for the ADP2119/ADP2120. X5R or X7R ceramic capacitors are highly recommended.

Table 5. Recommended L and  $C_{OUT}$  Values for the ADP2119

| $V_{IN}$ (V) | $V_{OUT}$ (V) | L (µH) | $C_{OUT}$ (µF) |
|--------------|---------------|--------|----------------|
| 3.3          | 1.0           | 1      | 22 + 22        |
| 3.3          | 1.2           | 1      | 22 + 22        |
| 3.3          | 1.5           | 1      | 22 + 10        |
| 3.3          | 1.8           | 1      | 22             |
| 3.3          | 2.5           | 1      | 22             |
| 5            | 1.0           | 1      | 22 + 22        |
| 5            | 1.2           | 1.5    | 22 + 22        |
| 5            | 1.5           | 1.5    | 22 + 10        |
| 5            | 1.8           | 1.5    | 22 + 10        |
| 5            | 2.5           | 1.5    | 22             |
| 5            | 3.3           | 1.5    | 22             |

Table 6. Recommended L and C<sub>OUT</sub> Values for the ADP2120

| V <sub>IN</sub> (V) | V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) | L (μH) | C <sub>OUT</sub> (μF) |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 3.3                 | 1.0                  | 1.5    | 22 + 10               |
| 3.3                 | 1.2                  | 1.5    | 22 + 10               |
| 3.3                 | 1.5                  | 1.5    | 22 + 10               |
| 3.3                 | 1.8                  | 1.5    | 10 + 10               |
| 3.3                 | 2.5                  | 1.5    | 10 + 10               |
| 5                   | 1.0                  | 1.5    | 22 + 10               |
| 5                   | 1.2                  | 1.5    | 22 + 10               |
| 5                   | 1.5                  | 2.2    | 22 + 10               |
| 5                   | 1.8                  | 2.2    | 10 + 10               |
| 5                   | 2.5                  | 2.2    | 10 + 10               |
| 5                   | 3.3                  | 2.2    | 10 + 10               |

Higher or lower inductor and output capacitor values can be used in the regulator, but the system stability and load transient performance need to be checked. The minimum output capacitor is 22 μF for the ADP2119 and 10 μF for the ADP2120, and the inductor range is 1 μH to 3.3 μH.

Table 7. Recommended Inductors

| Manufacturer | Part Number                |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Sumida       | CDRH5D18BHPNP, CDR6D23MNNP |
| TOKO         | DE4518C, D62LCB            |
| Coilcraft    | LPS5030, LPS5015           |

Table 8. Recommended Capacitors

| Manufacturer | Part Number       | Description             |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Murata       | GRM31CR60J226KE19 | 22 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 1206 |
| Murata       | GRM319R60J106KE19 | 10 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 1206 |
| TDK          | C3216X5R0J226M    | 22 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 1206 |
| TDK          | C3216X5R0J106M    | 10 μF, 6.3 V, X5R, 1206 |

**INPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION**

The input capacitor reduces the input voltage ripple caused by the switch current on PVIN. Place the input capacitor as close as possible to the PVIN pin. A 10 μF or 22 μF ceramic capacitor is recommended. The rms current rating of the input capacitor should be larger than calculated by the following equation:

$$I_{RMS} = I_O \times \sqrt{D \times (1 - D)}$$

**VOLTAGE TRACKING**

The ADP2119/ADP2120 include a tracking feature that allows the output (slave voltage) to be configured to track an external voltage (master voltage), as shown in Figure 51.

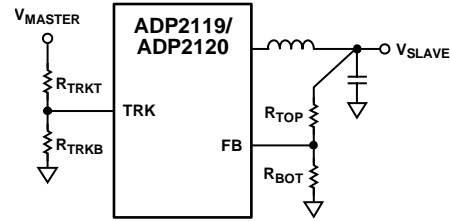


Figure 51. Voltage Tracking

A common application is coincident tracking (see Figure 52). Coincident tracking limits the slave output voltage to be the same as the master voltage until it reaches regulation. Connect the TRK pin to a resistor divider from the master voltage. For coincident tracking, set R<sub>TRKT</sub> = R<sub>TOP</sub> and R<sub>TRKB</sub> = R<sub>BOT</sub>.

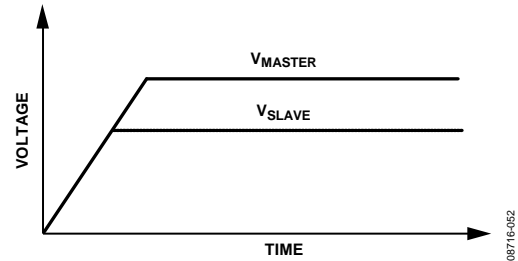


Figure 52. Coincident Tracking

Ratiometric tracking is shown in Figure 53. The slave output is limited to a fraction of the master voltage. In this application, the slave and master voltages reach the final value at the same time. The ratio of the slave output voltage to the master voltage is a function of the two dividers (see the following equation).

$$\frac{V_{SLAVE}}{V_{MASTER}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_{TOP}}{R_{BOT}}}{1 + \frac{R_{TRKT}}{R_{TRKB}}}$$

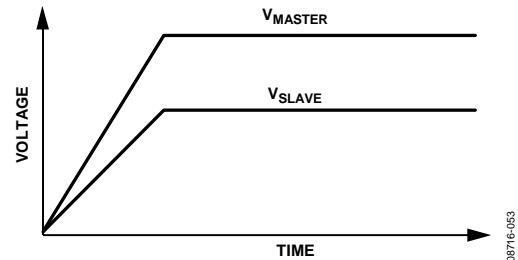
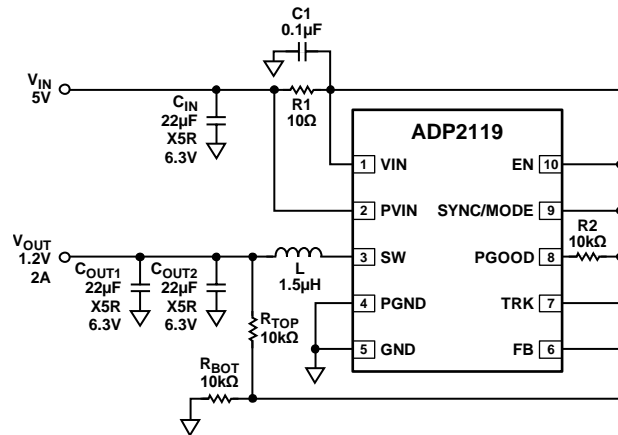


Figure 53. Ratiometric Tracking

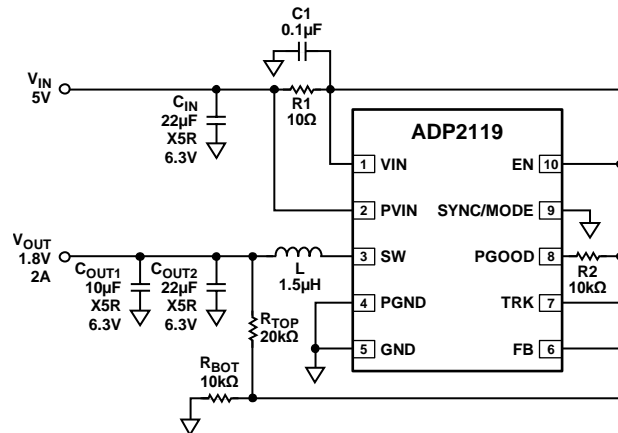
TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS



L: CDRH5D18BHPNP-1R5M SUMIDA  
 CIN, COUT1, COUT2: GRM31CR60J226KE19 MURATA

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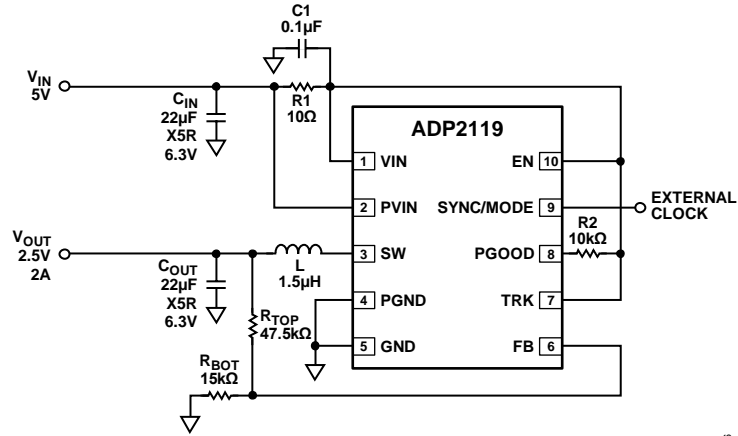
Figure 54. 1.2 V, 2 A, Step-Down Regulator, Forced Continuous Conduction Mode (ADP2119)



L: CDRH5D18BHPNP-1R5M SUMIDA  
 CIN, COUT2: GRM31CR60J226KE19 MURATA  
 COUT1: GRM319R60J106KE19 MURATA

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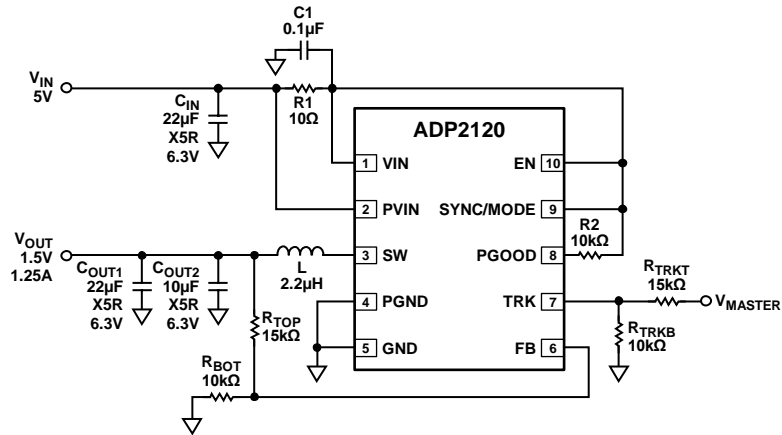
Figure 55. 1.8 V, 2 A, Step-Down Regulator, Enable PFM Mode (ADP2119)



L: CDRH5D18BHPNP-1R5M SUMIDA  
 CIN, COUT: GRM31CR60J226KE19 MURATA

Figure 56. 2.5 V, 2 A, Step-Down Regulator, Synchronized to External Clock (ADP2119)

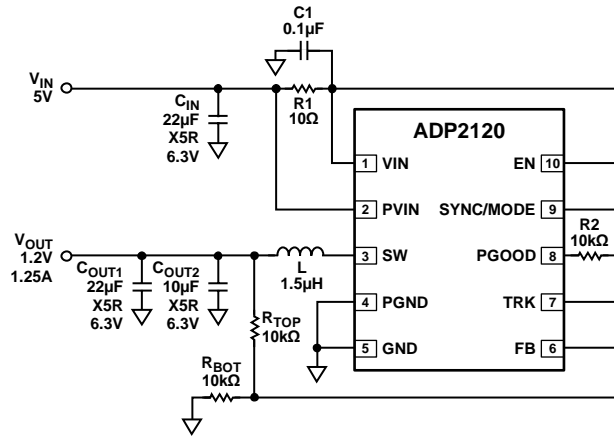
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L: LPS5030-222MLB COILCRAFT  
 CIN, COUT1: GRM31CR60J226KE19 MURATA  
 COUT2: GRM319R60J106KE19 MURATA

Figure 57. 1.5 V, 1.25 A, Step-Down Regulator, Tracking Mode (ADP2120)

08716-057



L: CDRH5D18BHPNP-1R5M SUMIDA  
 CIN, COUT1: GRM31CR60J226KE19 MURATA  
 COUT2: GRM319R60J106KE19 MURATA

Figure 58. 1.2 V, 1.25 A, Step-Down Regulator, Forced Continuous Conduction Mode (ADP2120)

08716-058

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

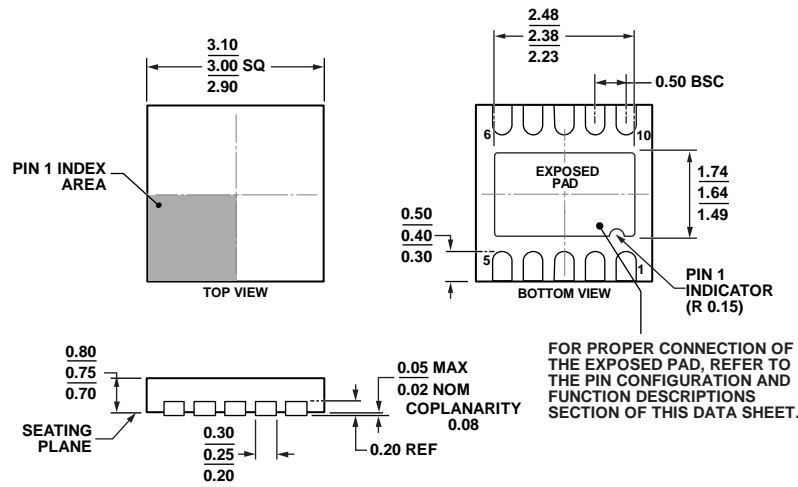


Figure 59. 10-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP\_WD]  
 3 mm x 3 mm Body, Very Very Thin, Dual Lead  
 (CP-10-9)  
 Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model <sup>1</sup> | Output Current | Temperature Range | Output Voltage | Package Description | Package Option | Branding |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| ADP2119ACPZ-R7     | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | ADJ            | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFL      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-1.0-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.0V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LEV      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-1.2-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.2V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFK      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-1.5-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.5V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFM      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-1.8-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.8V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFN      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-2.5-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 2.5V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFP      |
| ADP2119ACPZ-3.3-R7 | 2 A            | -40°C to +125°C   | 3.3V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFR      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-R7     | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | ADJ            | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LEW      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-1.0-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.0V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFS      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-1.2-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.2V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFT      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-1.5-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.5V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFU      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-1.8-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 1.8V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFV      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-2.5-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 2.5V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFW      |
| ADP2120ACPZ-3.3-R7 | 1.25 A         | -40°C to +125°C   | 3.3V           | 10-Lead LFCSP_WD    | CP-10-9        | LFX      |
| ADP2119-EVALZ      |                |                   |                | Evaluation Board    |                |          |
| ADP2120-EVALZ      |                |                   |                | Evaluation Board    |                |          |

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

**NOTES**

**NOTES**



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[R7](#) [ADP2119-EVALZ](#)