



**FEATURES**

- Very Low Supply Current is 22uA (typ.)
- Maximum Shutdown Current <1uA
- Output Voltage is Available form 2.5V to 5.0V by 0.1V Steps
- Output Voltage Accuracy ±5%
- Output Current up to 100mA
- Low Ripple and Low Noise
- Very Low Start-up Voltage
- High Efficiency (Vout = 5V TYP. 87%)
- Few External Components
- Internal Soft-Start
- Low Profile: SOT-23-5L Pb-Free

**DESCRIPTION**

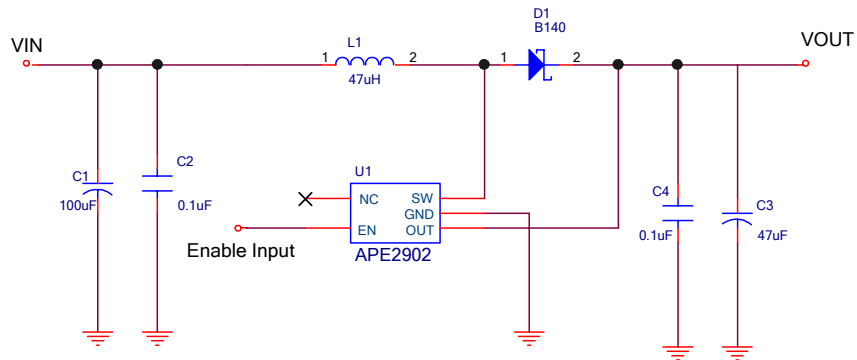
The APE2902 is a high efficiency VFM Step-up DC/DC converter for small, low input voltage or battery powered systems with ultra low quiescent supply current. The APE2902 accept a positive input voltage from start-up voltage to V<sub>OUT</sub> and convert it to a higher output voltage in the 2.5 to 5V range.

The APE2902 combine ultra low quiescent supply current and high efficiency to give maximum battery life. The high switching frequency and the internally limited peak inductor current permits the use of small, low cost inductors. Only three external components are needed an inductor a diode and an output capacitor.

The APE2902 is suitable to be used in battery powered equipment where low noise, low ripple and ultra low supply current are required. Operating shutdown function is outside controlling. If EN connects to GND, the IC was been shut down and then the supply current is lower to 1uA. The APE2902 is available in very small package: SOT-23-5L.

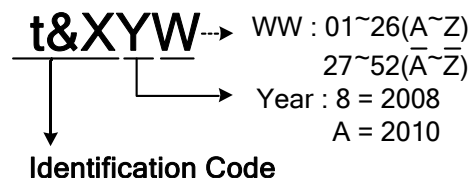
Typical applications are pagers, cameras & video camera, cellular telephones, wireless telephones, palmtop computer, battery backup supplies, battery powered equipment.

**TYPICAL APPLICATION**



**ORDER/MARKING INFORMATION**

<b>APE2902XX-XX</b>	
Package Type	Vout
Y5 : SOT-23-5L	22 : 2.2V
Y5R : SOT-23-5L	25 : 2.5V
	26 : 2.6V
	27 : 2.7V
	:
	:
	50 : 5.0V

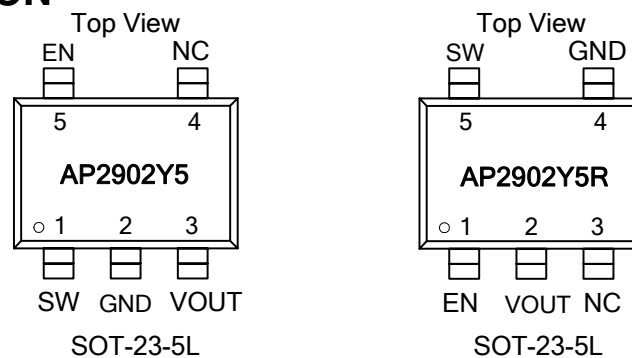


Identification Code see page8.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

VIN Supply Voltage( $V_{IN}$ )	5.5 V
SW Voltage( $V_{SW}$ )	5.5 V
OUT Voltage( $V_{OUT}$ )	5.5 V
EN Pin Voltage( $V_{EN}$ )	5.5 V
Power Dissipation( $P_D$ )	$(T_J - T_A) / R_{thja}$ W
Storage Temperature Range( $T_{ST}$ )	-40°C To 150°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range( $T_{OP}$ )	-20°C To + 100°C
Thermal Resistance from Junction to Case( $R_{thJC}$ )	110°C/W
Thermal Resistance from Junction to Ambient( $R_{thJA}$ )	250°C/W

Note :  $R_{thJA}$  is measured with the PCB copper area of approximately 1 in<sup>2</sup>(Multi-layer).

**PACKAGE INFORMATION**

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

( $V_{IN}=1.8\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	SYM	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Accuracy	$\Delta V_{OUT}$		-5	-	5	%
Start-up Voltage( $V_{IN}-V_F$ )(Note 1)	$V_{START-UP}$	$I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN}$ =rising from 0 to 2V	-	0.8	1.2	V
Hold-on Voltage	$V_{HOLD}$	$I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN}$ =falling from 2 to 0V	0.6	-	-	V
Supply Current	$I_{SUPPLY}$	No Load	-	22	-	uA
Shutdown Current	$I_{SD}$	$V_{EN}=0\text{V}$	-	-	1	uA
Internal Switch $R_{DSON}$	$R_{SW(DSON)}$	$I_{SW}=150\text{mA}$	-	850	-	mΩ
Internal Leakage Current	$I_{SW(leak)}$	$V_{SW}=4\text{V}$ , Forced $V_{OUT}=3.8\text{V}$	-	-	0.5	uA
Maximum Oscillator Frequency	$F_{OSC}$		-	150	-	KHz
Oscillator Duty On	$D_{ON}$	To be measured on SW pin	-	77	-	%
Enable Input Threshold	$V_{ENH}$	Driver ON	0.75	-	-	V
	$V_{ENL}$	Driver OFF	-	-	0.2	
Enable Input Current	$I_{ENH}$	$V_{EN}=V_{IN}$	-	-	0.1	uA
	$I_{ENL}$	$V_{EN}=0\text{V}$	-	-	-0.1	
EFFICIENCY	$\eta$	$V_{out}=2.5\text{V}\sim 3.0\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=50\text{mA}$	-	82	-	%
		$V_{out}=3.1\text{V}\sim 4.0\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=50\text{mA}$	-	83	-	%
		$V_{out}=4.1\text{V}\sim 5.0\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=50\text{mA}$	-	87	-	%

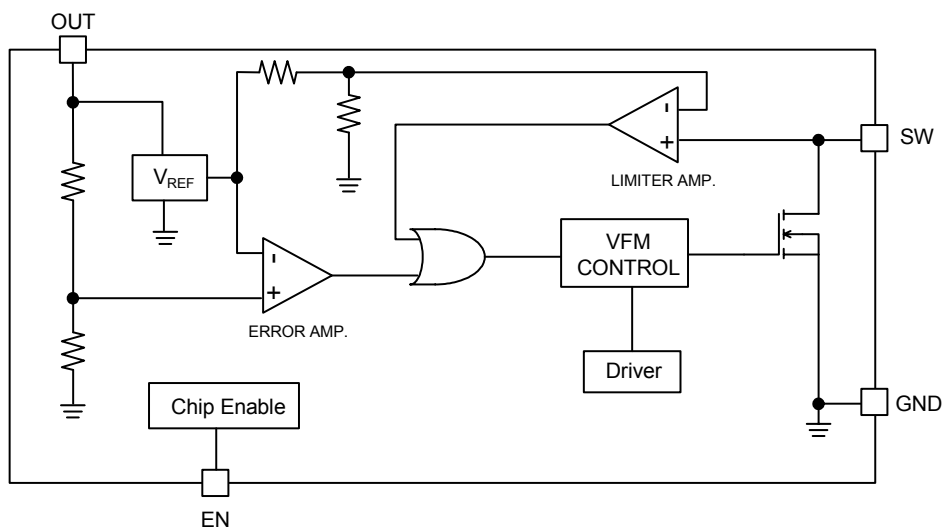
Note 1: The minimum input voltage for the IC start-up is strictly a function of the VF catch diode.



**PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

PIN SYMBOL	PIN DESCRIPTION
SW	Switch Pin. Connect External Inductor & Diode here.
GND	GND Pin
OUT	Output Voltage
EN	Chip Enable Pin

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**OPERATION**

The APE2902 architecture is built around a VFM CONTROL logic core, switching frequency is set through a built in oscillator.  $T_{ON}$  time is fixed (Typ. 5 $\mu$ S) while  $T_{OFF}$  time is determined by the error amplifier output, a logic signal coming from the comparison made by the Error Amplifier Stage between the signal coming from the output voltage divider network and the internal Band-Gap voltage reference ( $V_{ref}$ ).  $T_{OFF}$  reaches a minimum (Typ. 1.7 $\mu$ s) when heavy load conditions are met (Clock frequency 150KHz). An over current conditions, through the internal power switch, causes a voltage drop  $V_{SW} = R_{DS(ON)} \times I_{SW}$  and the  $V_{SW}$  limiter block forces the internal switch to be off, so narrowing  $T_{ON}$  time and limiting internal power dissipation. In this case the switching frequency may be higher than the 150KHz set by the internal clock generator.

VFM control ensures very low quiescent current and high conversion efficiency even with very light loads. Since the Output Voltage pin is also used as the device Supply Voltage, the versions with higher output voltage present an higher internal supply voltage that results in lower power switch  $R_{DS(ON)}$ , slightly greater output power and higher efficiency. Moreover, bootstrapping allows the input voltage to sag to 0.6V (at  $I_{OUT} = 1mA$ ) once the system is started. If the input voltage exceeds the output voltage, the output will follow the input, however, the input or output voltage must not be forced above 5.5V.



---

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **Input/Output Capacitor Selection**

The Output Ripple Voltage, as well as the Efficiency, is strictly related to the behavior of these elements. The output ripple voltage is the product of the peak inductor current and the output capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR). Best performances are obtained with good high frequency characteristics capacitors and low ESR. The best compromise for the value of the Output Capacitance is 47 $\mu$ F Tantalum Capacitor; Lower values may cause higher Output Ripple Voltage and lower Efficiency without compromising the functionality of the device.

An Input Capacitor is required to compensate, if present, the series impedance between the Supply Voltage Source and the Input Voltage of the Application.

### **Inductor Selection**

A 47 $\mu$ H inductor is recommended for most APE2902 applications. However, the inductance value is not critical, and the APE2902 will work with inductors in the 33 $\mu$ H to 120 $\mu$ H.

### **Diode Selection**

Schottky diodes with higher current ratings usually have lower forward voltage drop, larger diode capacitance and fast reverse recovery, it is the ideal choices for APE2902 applications. The forward voltage drop of a Schottky diode represents the conduction losses in the system, while the diode capacitance ( $C_T$  or  $C_D$ ) represents the switching losses. For diode selection, both forward voltage drop and diode capacitance need to be considered.

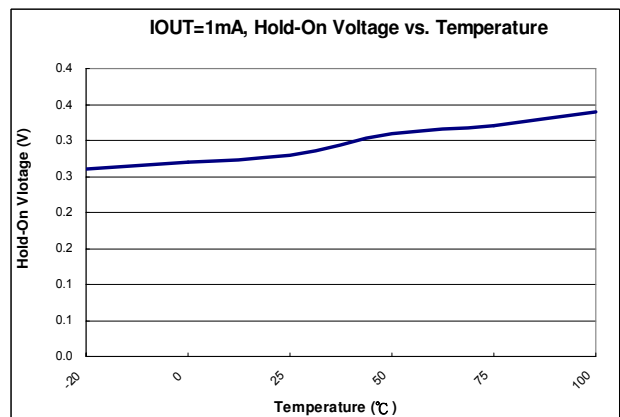
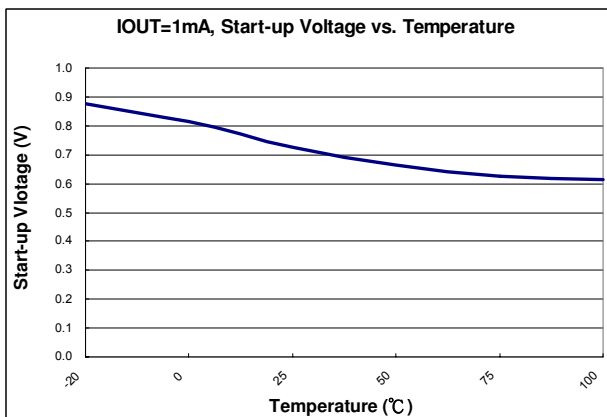
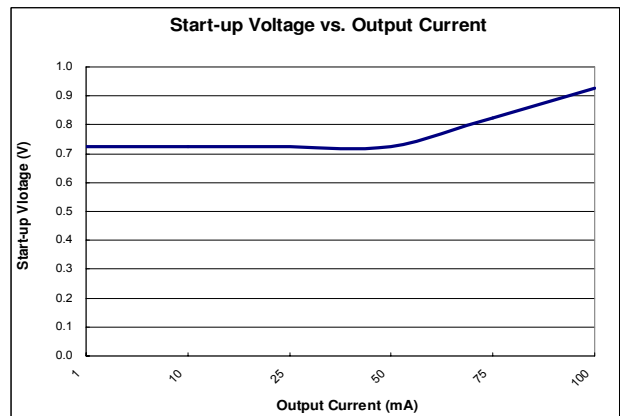
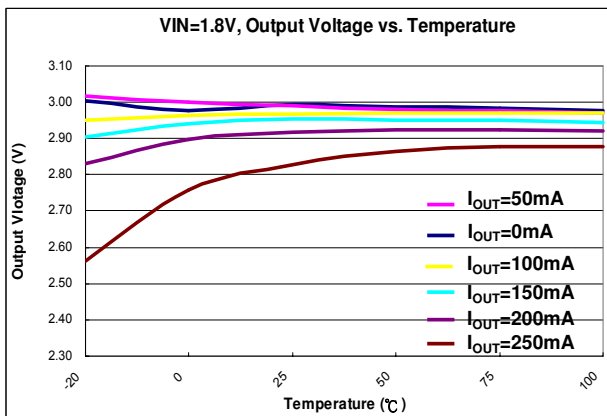
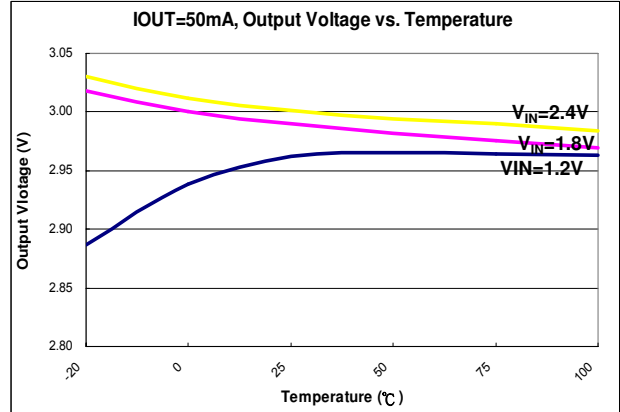
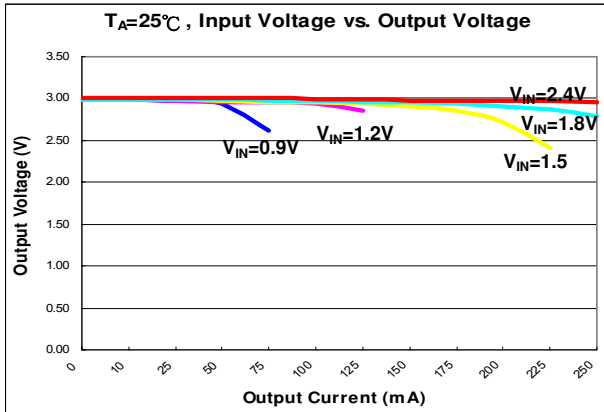
### **PCB layout guide**

When laying out the PC board, the following suggestions should be taken to ensure proper operation of the APE2902. These items are also illustrated graphically in below.

1. The power traces, including the  $G_{ND}$  trace, the SW trace and the  $V_{IN}$  trace should be kept short, direct and wide to allow large current flow. Put enough multiply-layer pads when they need to change the trace layer.
2. Do not trace signal line under inductor.

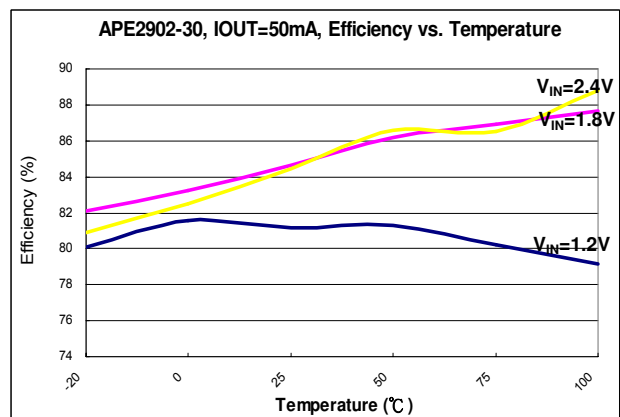
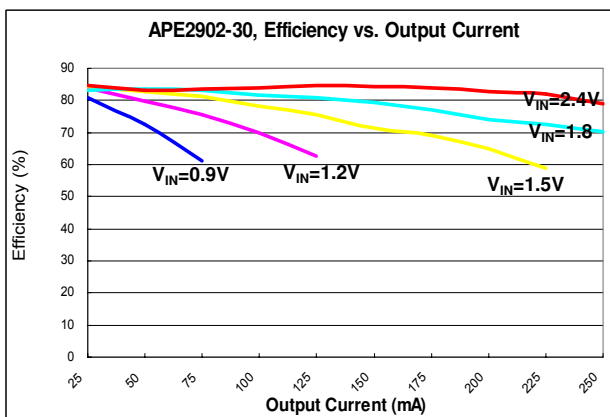
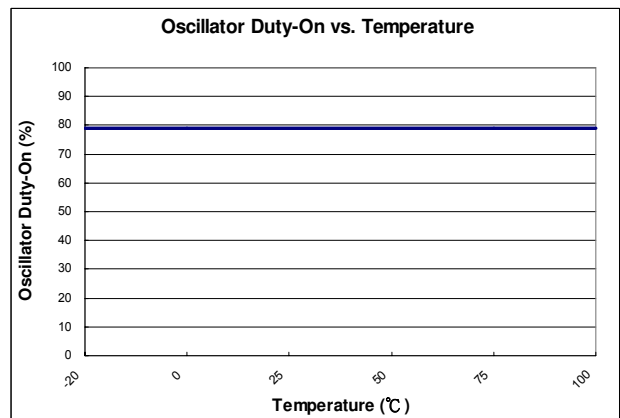
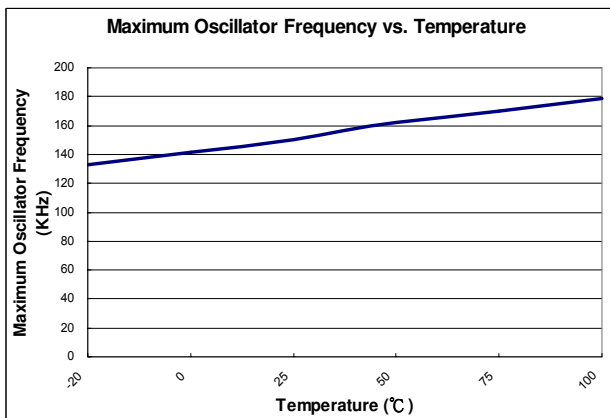
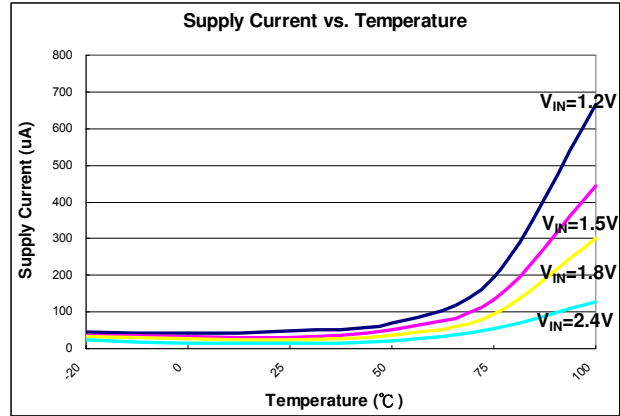
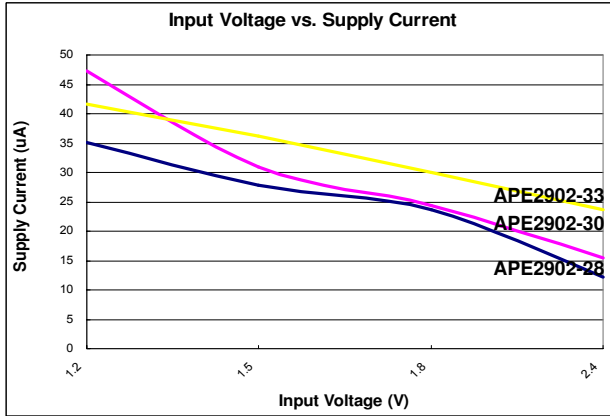


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



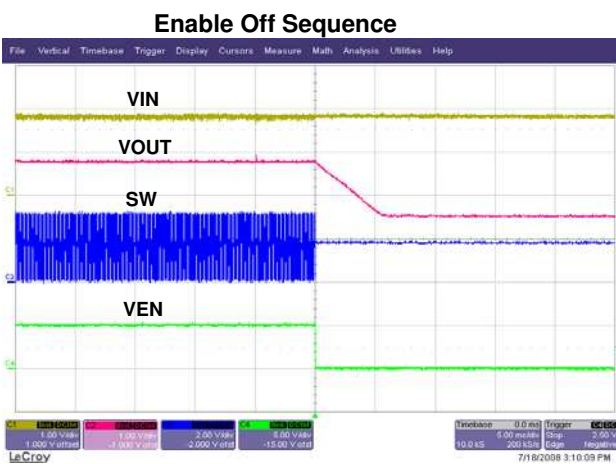
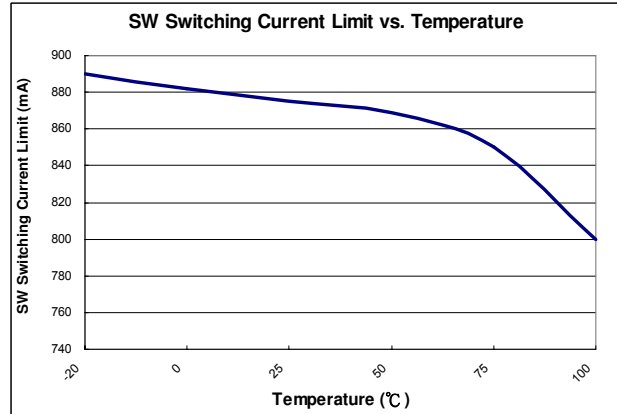
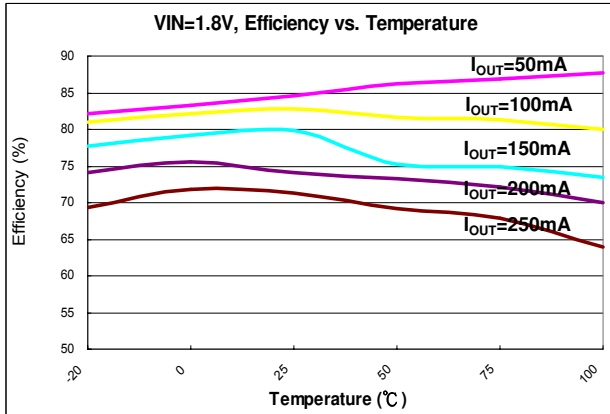


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

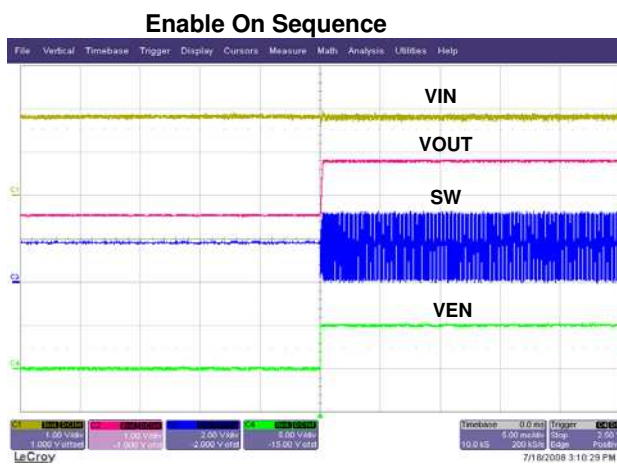




TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



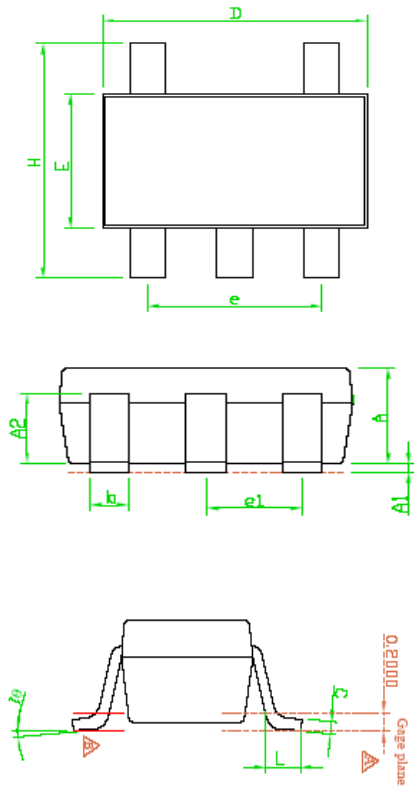
V<sub>IN</sub>=1.8V, V<sub>OUT</sub>=2.8V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=10mA, EN=5 to 0V  
 Ch1: V<sub>IN</sub>, 1V/div  
 Ch2: V<sub>OUT</sub>, 1V/div  
 Ch3: V<sub>SW</sub>, 2V/div  
 Ch4: V<sub>EN</sub>, 5V/div



V<sub>IN</sub>=1.8V, V<sub>OUT</sub>=2.8V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=10mA, EN=0 to 5V  
 Ch1: V<sub>IN</sub>, 1V/div  
 Ch2: V<sub>OUT</sub>, 1V/div  
 Ch3: V<sub>SW</sub>, 2V/div  
 Ch4: V<sub>EN</sub>, 5V/div



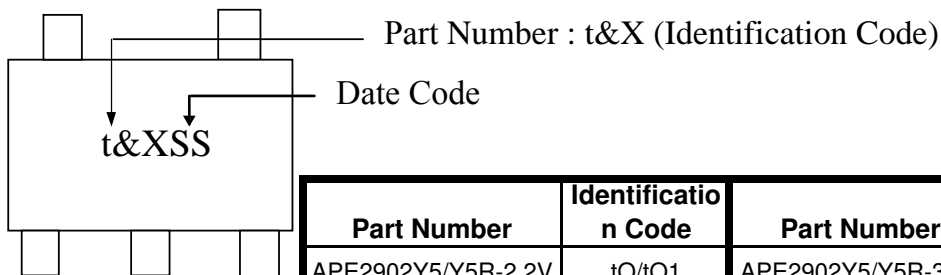
Package Outline : SOT-23-5L



SYMBOLS	Millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.00	1.10	1.30
A1	0.00	---	0.10
A2	0.70	0.80	0.90
b	0.35	0.40	0.50
C	0.10	0.15	0.25
D	2.70	2.90	3.10
E	1.50	1.60	1.80
e	---	1.90(TYP)	---
H	2.60	2.80	3.00
L	0.37	---	---
$\theta 1$	1°	5°	9°
e2	---	0.95(TYP)	---

- Note 1 : Package Body Sizes Exclude Mold Flash Protrusions or Gate Burrs.
- Note 2 : Tolerance  $\pm 0.1000$  mm(4mil) Unless Otherwise Specified.
- Note 3 : Coplanarity : 0.1000 mm
- Note 4 : Dimension L Is Measured in Gage plane.

Part Marking Information & Packing : SOT-23 -5L



Part Number	Identification Code	Part Number	Identification Code
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.2V	tO/tO1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.8V	tn/tn1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.5V	ta/ta1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.9V	to/to1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.6V	tb/tb1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.0V	tp/tp1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.7V	tc/tc1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.1V	tq/tq1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.8V	td/td1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.2V	tr/tr1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-2.9V	te/te1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.3V	ts/ts1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.0V	tf/tf1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.4V	tt/tt1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.1V	tg/tg1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.5V	tu/tu1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.2V	th/th1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.6V	tv/tv1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.3V	ti/ti1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.7V	tw/tw1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.4V	tj/tj1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.8V	tx/tx1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.5V	tk/tk1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-4.9V	ty/ty1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.6V	tl/tl1	APE2902Y5/Y5R-5.0V	tz/tz1
APE2902Y5/Y5R-3.7V	tm/tm1		