



**THE DATASHEET OF  
AS1313-BTDM-18**



# AS1313

## Ultra Low Quiescent Current, DC-DC Step Down Converter

### General Description

The AS1313 is an ultra-low quiescent current hysteretic step-down DC-DC converter optimized for light loads and with efficiencies of up to 95%.

AS1313 operates from a 2.4V to 5.5V supply and supports output voltages between 1.2V and 3.6V. Besides the available AS1313 standard variants, any variant with output voltages in 50mV steps are available.

In order to save power the AS1313 features a shutdown mode, where it draws less than 100nA. During shutdown mode the battery is disconnected from the output.

In light load operation, the device enters an idle mode when most of the internal operating blocks are turned off in order to save power. This mode is active approximately 100µs after a current pulse provided that the output is in regulation. The capacitor connected to the REF pin is an essential part of this feature.

The AS1313 is available in an 8-pin MLPD (2mm x 2mm) and a 6-pin WL-CSP (0.4mm pitch).

*Ordering Information and Content Guide appear at end of datasheet.*

### Key Benefits & Features

The benefits and features of AS1313, Ultra Low Quiescent Current, DC-DC Step Down Converter are listed below:

**Figure 1:**  
Added Value of using AS1313

Benefits	Features
Ideal for single Li-Ion battery powered applications	Wide Input Voltage Range (2.4V to 5.5V)
Extended battery life	High Efficiency up to 95%
Less Power Consumption	Low Quiescent Current of typ. 1µA Low Shutdown Current of less than 100nA
Supports a variety of end applications	Fixed output voltage range (1.2V to 3.6V) Output Current of 150mA
Over – temperature protection and shutdown	Integrated temperature monitoring
Cost effective, small package	6-pin WL-CSP with 0.4mm pitch 8-pin MLPD (2mm x 2mm)

### Applications

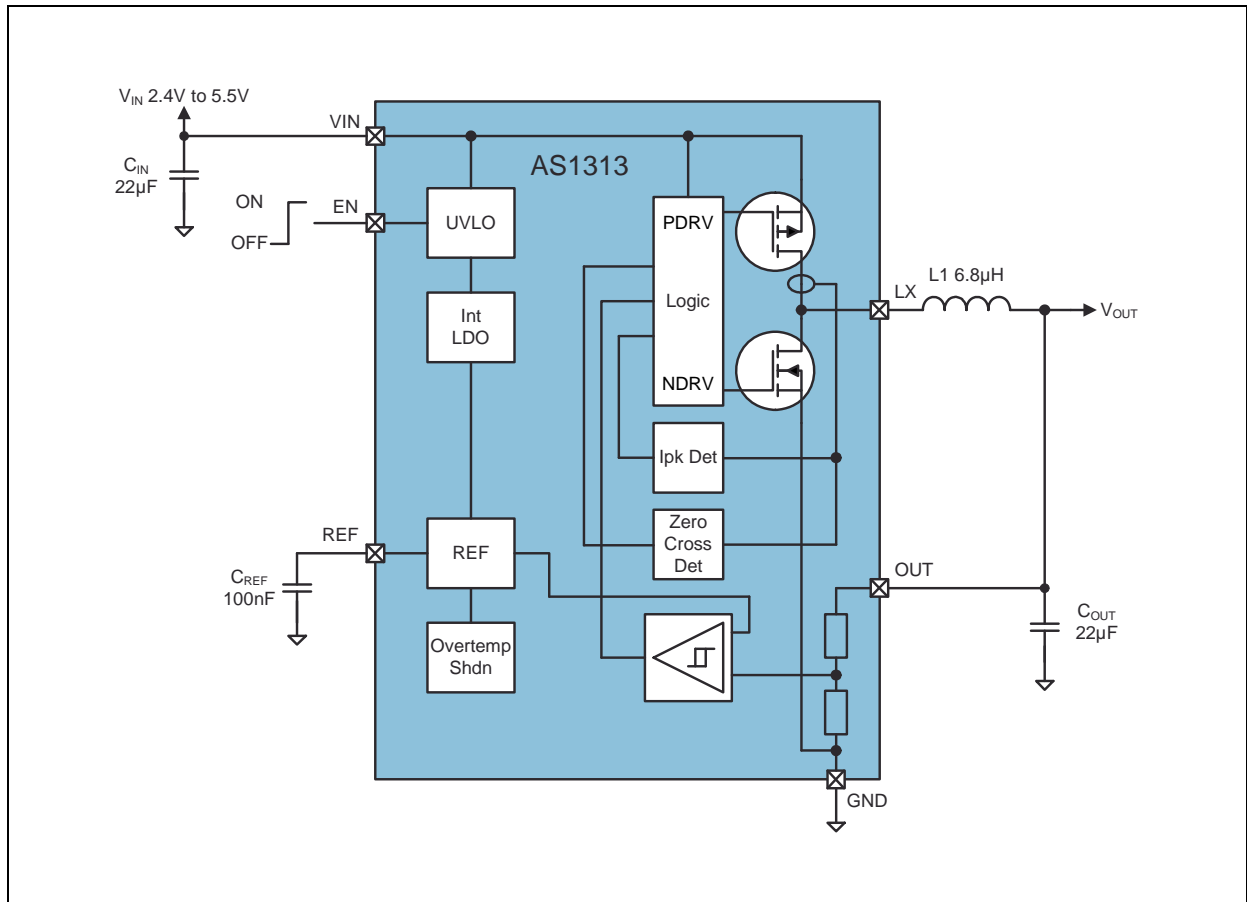
The AS1313 is an ideal solution for Li-Ion and coin cell powered devices as:

- Blood glucose meters
- Remote controls
- Hearing aids
- Wireless mouse or any light-load application

### Block Diagram

The functional blocks of this device for reference are shown below:

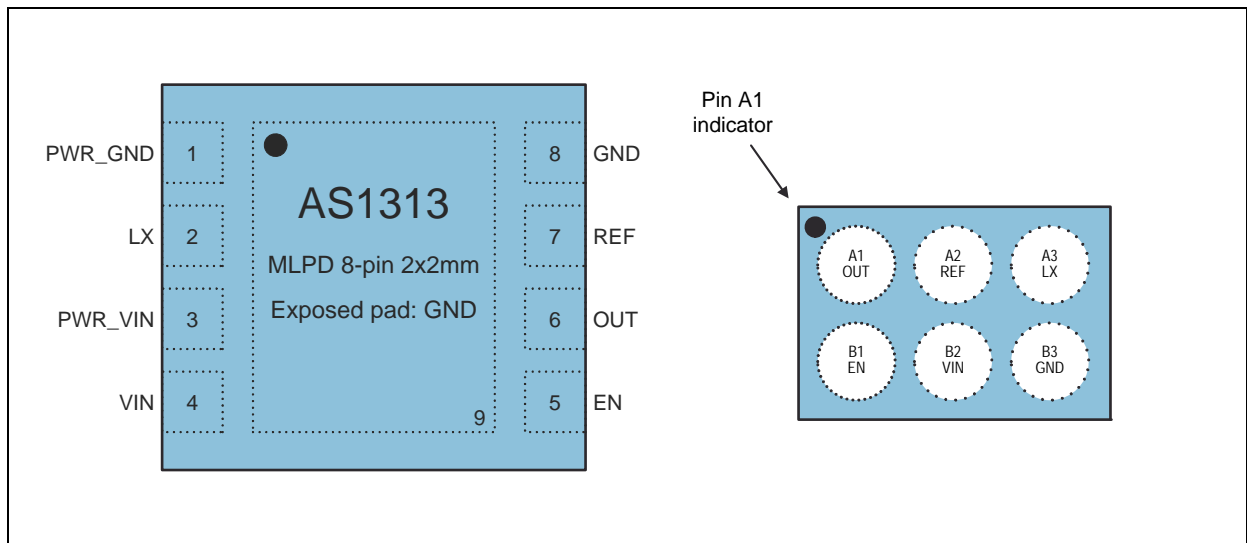
Figure 2:  
AS1313 Block Diagram



## Pin Assignment

The AS1313 pin assignment is described below.

**Figure 3:**  
Pin Assignment for MLPD and WL-CSP



**Pin Assignment:** Shows the TOP view pin assignment of the AS1313.

**Figure 4:**  
Pin Description

Pin Number		Pin Name	Pin Type	Description
MLPD	WLP			
1	-	PWR_GND	GND	<b>Ground.</b> Connect to GND; only available in MLPD package
2	A3	LX	DO	<b>Switch Node Connection to Coil.</b> This pin connects to the drains of the internal main and synchronous power MOSFET switches.
3	-	PWR_VIN	S	<b>Power Input Supply.</b> Connect to VIN; only available in MLPD package
4	B2	VIN	S	<b>Battery Voltage Input.</b> Decouple VIN with a 22µF ceramic capacitor as close as possible to VIN and GND.
5	B1	EN	DI	<b>Enable Input.</b> Logic controlled shutdown input. 1 = Normal Operation 0 = Shutdown <b>Note:</b> This pin should not be left floating.
6	A1	OUT	AI	<b>Output Voltage.</b> An internal resistor divider steps the output voltage down for comparison to the internal reference voltage.
7	A2	REF	AIO	<b>Reference.</b> Connect a 100nF capacitor to this pin
8	B3	GND	GND	<b>Ground</b>
9	-		GND	<b>Exposed Pad.</b> This pad is not connected internally. This pin also functions as a heat sink. Solder it to a large pad or to the circuit-board ground plane to maximize power dissipation.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “Operating Conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Figure 5:**  
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments
<b>Electrical Parameters</b>					
	Supply Voltage to Ground 5V pins	-0.3	7.0	V	Applicable for pins: VIN, PWR_VIN, VOUT, EN
	Supply Voltage to Ground 5V pins	-0.3	$V_{OUT} + 0.3$	V	Applicable for pins: LX, REF
	Voltage Difference between Ground Terminals	-0.3	0.3	V	Applicable for pins: GND, PWR_GND, Exposed Pad
	Input Current (latch-up immunity)	-100	100	mA	Norm: JEDEC JESD78
<b>Electrostatic Discharge</b>					
$V_{ESD-HBM}$	HBM		$\pm 2$	kV	Norm: JEDEC JESD22-A114F

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments	
<b>Temperature Ranges and Storage Conditions</b>						
$\theta_{JA}^{(1)}$	Thermal Resistance	WL-CSP		95	°C/W	
		MLPD		36	°C/W	
$T_{AMB}$	Operating Temperature	-40	+85	°C		
$T_J$	Junction Temperature	WL-CSP		+125	°C	
		MLPD		+150	°C	
	Storage Temperature Range	-55	+125	°C		
$T_{BODY}$	Package Body Temperature	WL-CSP		+260	°C	Norm IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 <sup>(2)</sup>
		MLPD				Norm IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 <sup>(2)</sup> The lead for Pb-free leaded packages is matte tin (100% Sn)
	Humidity non-condensing	5	85	%		
	Moisture Sensitive Level	WL-CSP	1			Represents an unlimited floor life time
		MLPD	1			Represents an unlimited floor life time

**Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):**

1. Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is very dependent on application and board-layout. In situations where high maximum power dissipation exists, special attention must be paid to thermal dissipation during board design.
2. The reflow peak soldering temperature (body temperature) is specified according IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 "Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices".

## Electrical Characteristics

All limits are guaranteed. The parameters with min and max values are guaranteed with production tests or SQC (Statistical Quality Control) method.

**Figure 6:**  
Electrical Characteristics

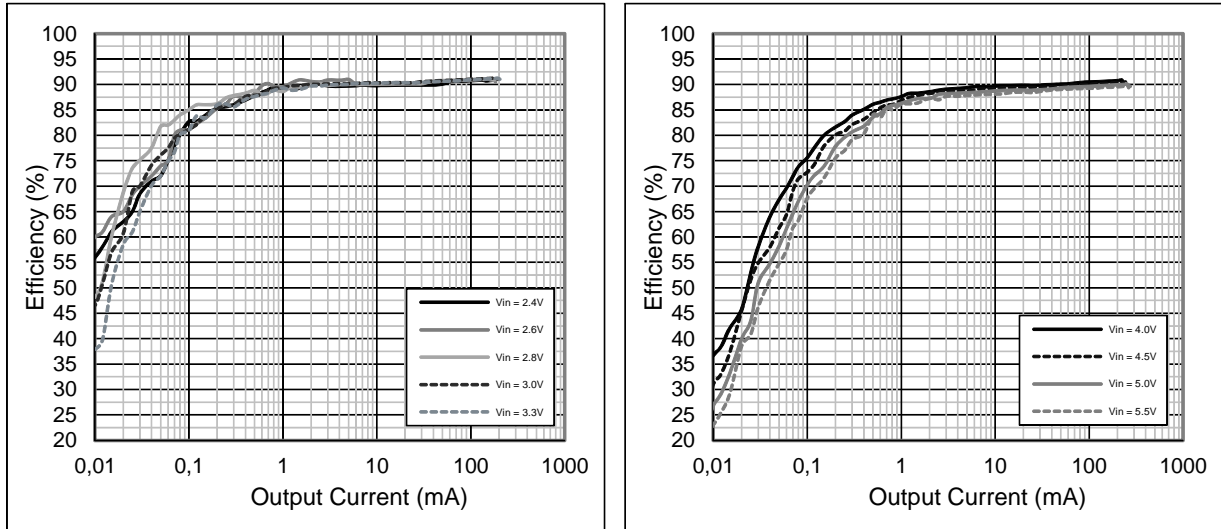
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	$V_{IN}, PWR\_VIN$	2.4		5.5	V
$V_{OUT}$	Regulated Output Voltage	$3.6V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ ( $V_{IN} \geq V_{OUT} + 0.5V$ )	1.2		3.6	V
		$2.4V < V_{IN} < 3.6V$	1.2		$V_{IN} - 0.5V$	V
$V_{OUT\_TOL}$	Output Voltage Tolerance	$I_{OUT} = 10mA,$ $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$	-3		+3	%
		$I_{OUT} = 10mA$	-4		+4	%
$I_Q$	Quiescent Current	$V_{OUT} = 1.03 \times V_{OUTNOM}$ no load, $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$	0.35	1	2	$\mu A$
$I_{SHDN}$	Shutdown Current	$V_{EN} = 0V$ $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$			100	nA
LNR	Output Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{in} = 2.4V$ to $5.5V$ $I_{OUT} = 100mA$		0.2		%/V
		$V_{in} = 3.5V$ to $5.5V$ $I_{OUT} = 100mA$		0.05		%/V
LDR	Output Voltage Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0$ to $100mA$		0.02		%/mA
$I_{PK}$	Peak Coil Current	$V_{IN} = 3V, T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$ $V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUTNOM}$		400		mA
$I_{LOAD}$	Load Current	$V_{IN} \geq V_{OUT} + 0.5V$			150	mA
$R_{PMOS}$	P-Channel FET $R_{DS(ON)}$	$I_{LX} = 100mA$		0.4		$\Omega$
$R_{NMOS}$	N-Channel FET $R_{DS(ON)}$	$I_{LX} = -100mA$		0.4		$\Omega$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{LX}$	LX Leakage	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , $V_{LX} = 0V$ or $5V$		$\pm 0.01$		$\mu A$
$V_{ENH}$	logic threshold	pin EN	1.2			V
$V_{ENL}$					0.2	V
$I_{EN}$	EN Input Bias Current	$EN = 3.6V$ $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$			100	nA
$I_{REF}$	REF Input Bias Current	$REF = 0.99 \times V_{OUTNOM}$ $T_{AMB} = +25^{\circ}C$			100	nA
$T_{SHDN}$	Thermal Shutdown			150		$^{\circ}C$
$\Delta T_{SHDN}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			25		$^{\circ}C$

**Electrical Characteristics:** Shows the Electrical Characteristics of the DCDC Converter.  $V_{IN} = EN = 3.6V$ ,  $T_{AMB} = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise specified).

### Typical Operating Characteristics

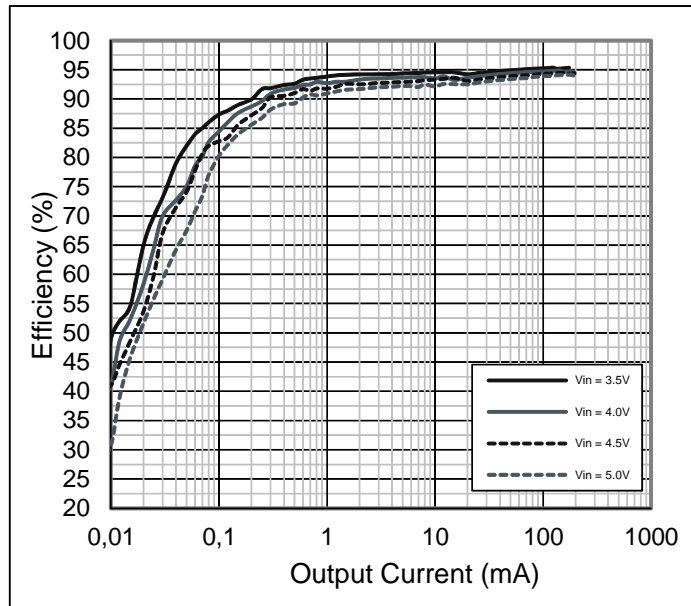
**Figure 7:**  
Efficiency vs. Output Current,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$



**Efficiency vs. Output Current:** These figures show the Efficiency vs. the Output Current for various Input Voltages. All measurements were done with  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$  at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.

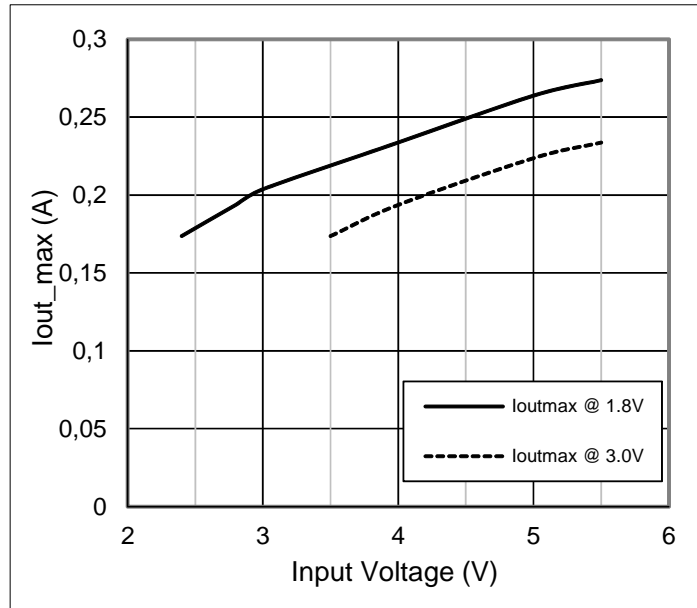
**Figure 8:**  
Efficiency vs. Output Current,  $V_{OUT} = 3.0V$

**Efficiency vs. Output Current:** This figure shows the Efficiency vs. the Output Current for various Input Voltages. All measurements were done with  $V_{OUT} = 3.0V$  at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.



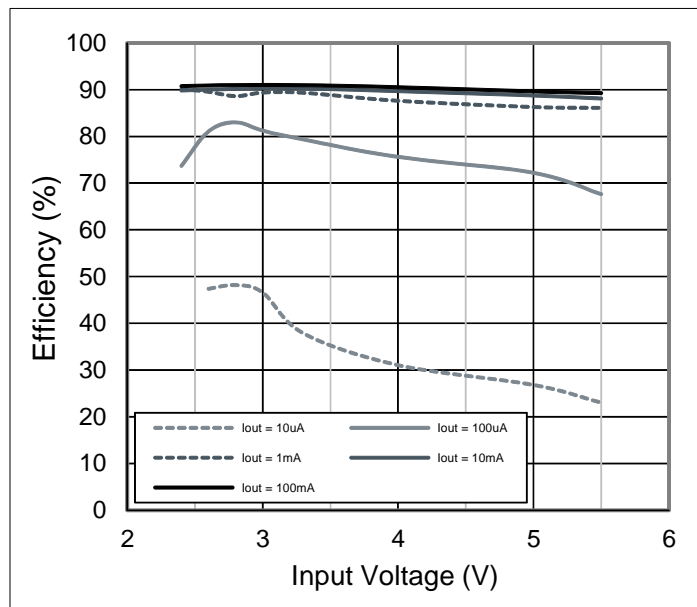
**Figure 9:**  
Maximum Output Current vs. Input Voltage

**Maximum Output Current vs. Input Voltage:** This figure shows the  $I_{OUT\_MAX}$  vs. the Input Voltage for  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$  and  $V_{OUT} = 3.0V$  at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.



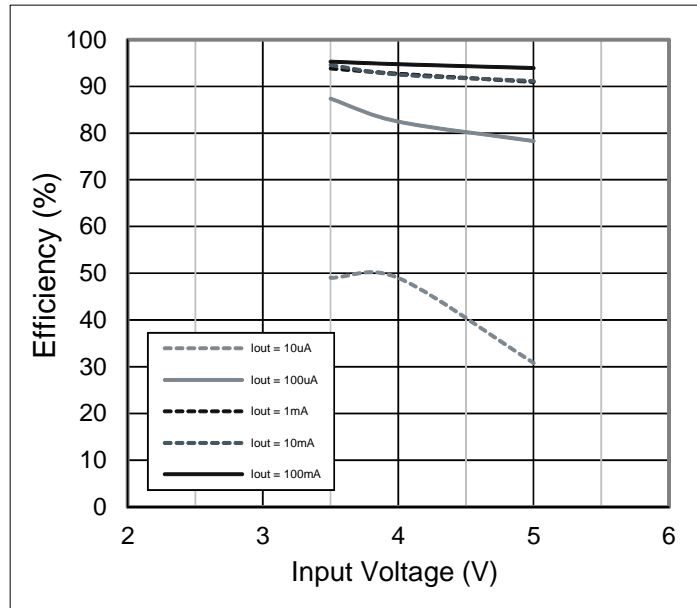
**Figure 10:**  
Efficiency vs. Input Voltage,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

**Efficiency vs. Input Voltage:** This figure shows the Efficiency vs. the Input Voltage for various Output Currents. All measurements were done with a  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$  at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.



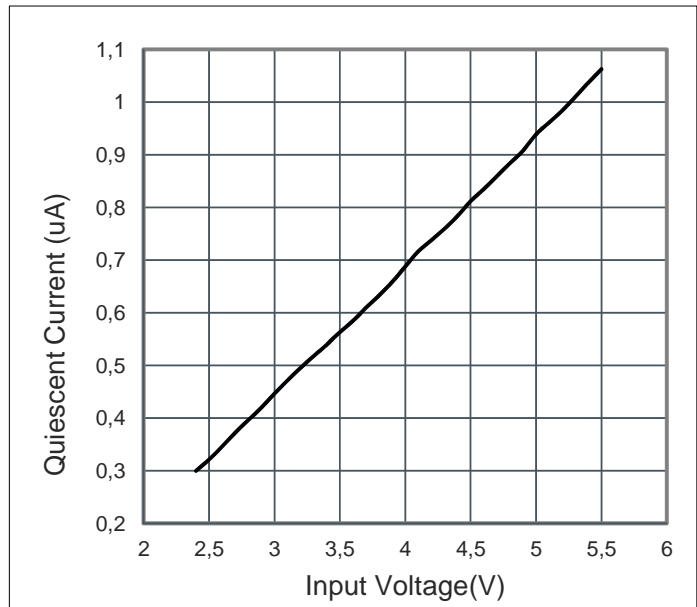
**Figure 11:**  
Efficiency vs. Input Voltage,  $V_{OUT} = 3.0V$

**Efficiency vs. Input Voltage:** This figure shows the Efficiency vs. the Input Voltage for various Output Currents. All measurements were done with a  $V_{OUT} = 3.0V$  at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.



**Figure 12:**  
Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

**Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage:** This figure shows the Quiescent Current vs. the Input Voltage for  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ . The measurement was done at  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}C$  with the coil LPS4018-682.





When SW1 is open and SW2 is closed, the coil gets discharged, works like a voltage supply and forces the current through  $R_{LOAD}$  and SW2. With neglecting the resistive voltage drop over SW2 the voltage across the coil is:

$$V_{COIL-off} = V_{OUT}$$

Similar to the expression above, the  $I_{COIL}$  generated while SW2 is closed ( $t_{OFF}$ ) can be expressed as:

$$(EQ2) \quad I_{COIL} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{L} \cdot t_{OFF}$$

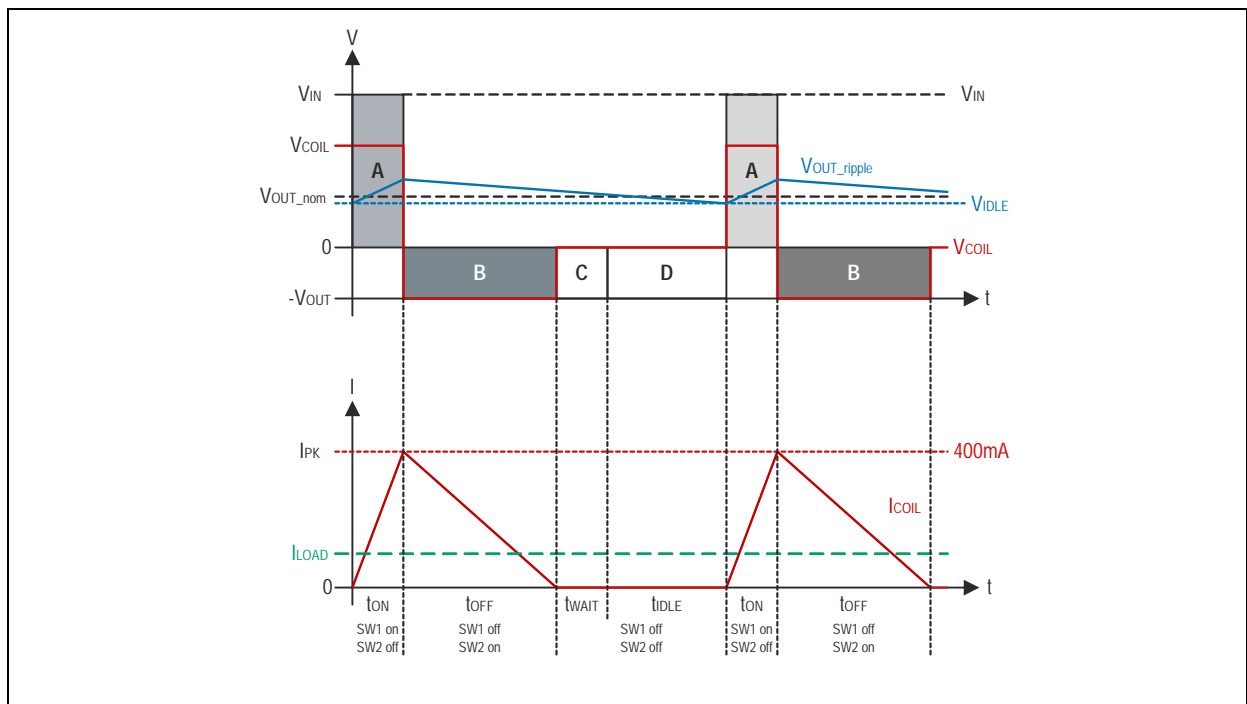
The increasing coil current during the charging (SW1 closed) and the decreasing coil current during the discharging of the coil (SW2 closed) must be the same. Hence, it's easy to calculate the duty cycle of SW1.

$$(EQ3) \quad I_{COIL} = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L} \cdot t_{ON} = \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{L} \cdot t_{OFF} \right) \Rightarrow \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \frac{t_{ON}}{t_{ON} + t_{OFF}} \right)$$

Based on the EQ1, the on time of SW1 can be given by:

$$(EQ4) \quad t_{ON} = \frac{L}{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}} \cdot I_{COIL}$$

**Figure 14:**  
Simplified Voltage and Current Diagram



**Timing Diagram:** This figure shows the relationship between the current and the voltages inside the loop within the switching cycle.

If the  $V_{OUT}$  falls below the  $V_{OUT\_nom}$ , SW1 closes and the coil current increases until the max. coil current of 400mA is reached. During this time  $t_{ON}$ , the  $V_{OUT}$  increases. With reaching the 400mA, the switch SW1 opens immediately, the SW2 closes and the coil current decreases down till it reaches the zero line. After this, SW2 opens and if the  $V_{OUT}$  is then above the  $V_{OUT\_nom}$ , no further pulse is needed, both switches remain in their open position, hence no coil current is flowing. In this phase the needed output power only comes out of the  $C_{OUT}$ . This time is called  $t_{WAIT}$ , which takes  $\sim 100\mu s$ . If the  $V_{OUT}$  falls below  $V_{OUT\_nom}$  within the time  $t_{WAIT}$ , the SW1 closes and the charging cycle starts again.

If the  $V_{OUT}$  is still higher than  $V_{OUT\_nom}$  after  $t_{WAIT}$  is elapsed, then the AS1313 falls into an idle mode, which results in a reduction of the quiescent current. Once, the AS1313 is in this idle mode, the idle-comparator is comparing  $V_{OUT}$  with  $V_{IDLE}$  (98% of  $V_{OUT\_nom}$ ) and SW1 closes as soon as the  $V_{OUT}$  reaches this threshold.

## External Component Selection

### Inductors

For best efficiency, choose an inductor with high frequency core material, such as ferrite, to reduce core losses. The inductor should have low DCR (DC resistance) to reduce the  $I^2R$  losses, and must be able to handle the peak inductor current without saturating. A 6.8 $\mu$ H inductor with at least 500mA current rating and DCR of 500m $\Omega$  (max) is recommended.

**Figure 15:**  
Recommended Inductors

Part Number	L	DCR	Current Rating	Size in mm (L/W/H)	Manufacturer
ELLVEG6R8N	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.35 $\Omega$	0.58A	3x3x1	Panasonic <a href="http://www.industrial.panasonic.com">www.industrial.panasonic.com</a>
ELLVFG6R8MC	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.23 $\Omega$	0.6A	3x3x1.2	
ELLVGG6R8N	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.23 $\Omega$	1A	3x3x1.5	
LQH3NPN6R8MM0	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.24 $\Omega$	1A	3x3x1.4	Murata <a href="http://www.murata.com">www.murata.com</a>
LQH3NPN6R8NM0	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.24 $\Omega$	1A	3x3x1.4	
LQH3NPN6R8MJ0	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.252 $\Omega$	0.85A	3x3x1.1	
LQH3NPN6R8NJ0	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.252 $\Omega$	0.85A	3x3x1.1	
LQH3NPN6R8MMR	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.186 $\Omega$	1.25A	3x3x1.1	
VLS2012ET-6R8M	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.498	0.57A	2x2x1.2	TDK <a href="http://www.tdk.com">www.tdk.com</a>
VLS252015ET-6R8M	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.48	0.85A	2.5x2x1.5	
VLS3010ET-6R8M	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.312	0.69A	3x3x1	
VLS3012ET-6R8M	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.228	0.81A	3x3x1.2	
VLS3015ET-6R8M	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.216	0.92A	3x3x1.5	
LPS4018-682ML	6.8 $\mu$ H	0.15	1.2A	4x4x1.7	Coilcraft <a href="http://www.coilcraft.com">www.coilcraft.com</a>

### Capacitors

The AS1313 requires 3 capacitors. Recommended ceramic X5R or X7R types will minimize ESL and ESR while maintaining capacitance at rated voltage over temperature.

The input capacitor supports the triangular current during the on-time of SW1 and maintains a broadly constant input voltage during this time. The capacitance value is obtained from choosing a ripple voltage during the on-time of SW1.

$$(EQ5) \quad C_{IN} = \frac{I_{COIL}}{V_{RIPPLE}} \cdot t_{ON}$$

Using  $t_{ON} = 1\mu s$ ,  $I_{COIL} = 400mA$  and  $V_{RIPPLE} = 50mV$ , EQ5 yields:

$$C_{IN} = 8\mu F.$$

Because ceramic capacitors lose a lot of their initial capacitance at their maximum rated voltage, it is recommended that either a higher input capacity or a capacitance with a higher rated voltage is used. A  $22\mu F$  cap for  $C_{IN}$  is recommended.

Additionally, ripple voltage is generated by the equivalent series resistance (ESR) of the capacitor.

$$(EQ6) \quad V_{RIPPLE\_ESR} = I_{COIL} \cdot R_{ESR}$$

The output capacitor supports the triangular current during the off-time SW1 (coil discharge period), and also the load current during the wait time (Region C) and the idle time (Region D).

$$(EQ7) \quad C_{OUT} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{0.02 \cdot V_{OUT\_nom}} \cdot (t_{WAIT} + t_{IDLE})$$

Using  $t_{WAIT} = 100\mu s$ ,  $t_{IDLE} = 500\mu s$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1mA$  and  $V_{OUT\_nom} = 3.3V$ , EQ7 yields:

$$C_{OUT} = 9\mu F.$$

Due to the DC bias of the cap and to sustain also load steps, the  $C_{OUT}$  should be between  $22\mu F$  and  $47\mu F$ . A larger output capacitor should be used if lower peak to peak output voltage ripple is desired. A larger output capacitor will also improve load regulation on  $V_{OUT}$ .

**Figure 16:**  
**Recommended Input & Output Capacitors**

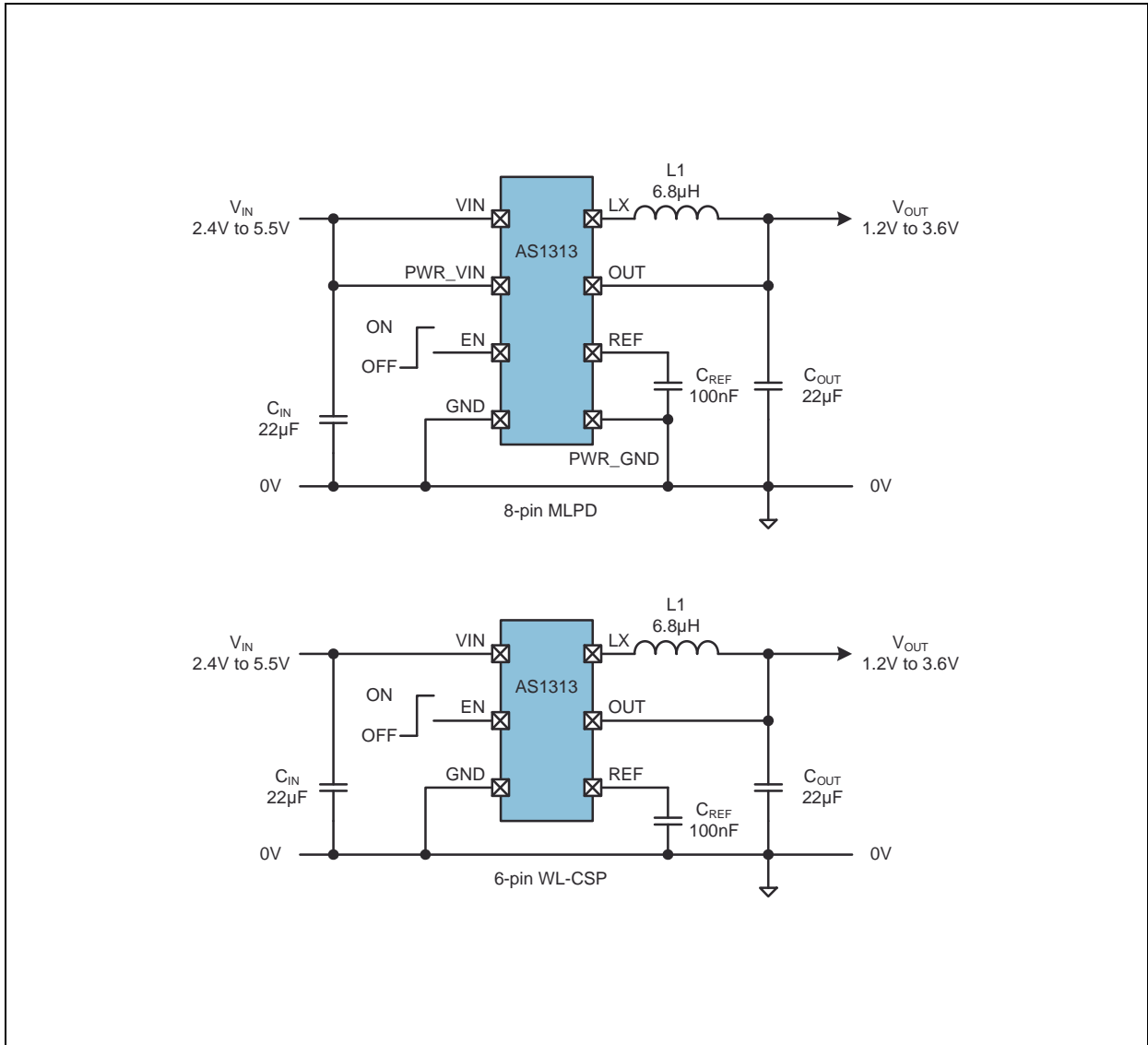
Part Number	C	TC Code	Voltage Rating	Size in mm (L/W/H)	Manufacturer
GRM21BR60J226ME39L	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	6.3V	2x1.25x1.25	Murata <a href="http://www.murata.com">www.murata.com</a>
GRM31CR61A226ME19L	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	10V	3.2x1.6x1.6	
12066D226KAT_A	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	6.3V	3.2x1.6x1.78	AVX <a href="http://www.avx.com">www.avx.com</a>
1210ZD226KAT_A	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	10V	3.2x1.6x1.78	
1210YD226KAT_A	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	16V	3.2x1.6x1.78	
C2012X5R0J226K/1.25	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	6.3V	2x1.2x1.25	TDK <a href="http://www.tdk.com">www.tdk.com</a>
C2012X5R1A226K/1.25	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	10V	2x1.2x1.25	
C2012X5R1C226K	22 $\mu$ F	X5R	16V	2x1.2x1.25	

For  $C_{REF}$  a 100nF cap (X5R or better) is recommended.

### Application Information

The AS1313 is an ideal solution for Li-Ion and coin cell powered devices as blood glucose meters, remote controls, hearing aids, wireless mouse or any light-load application.

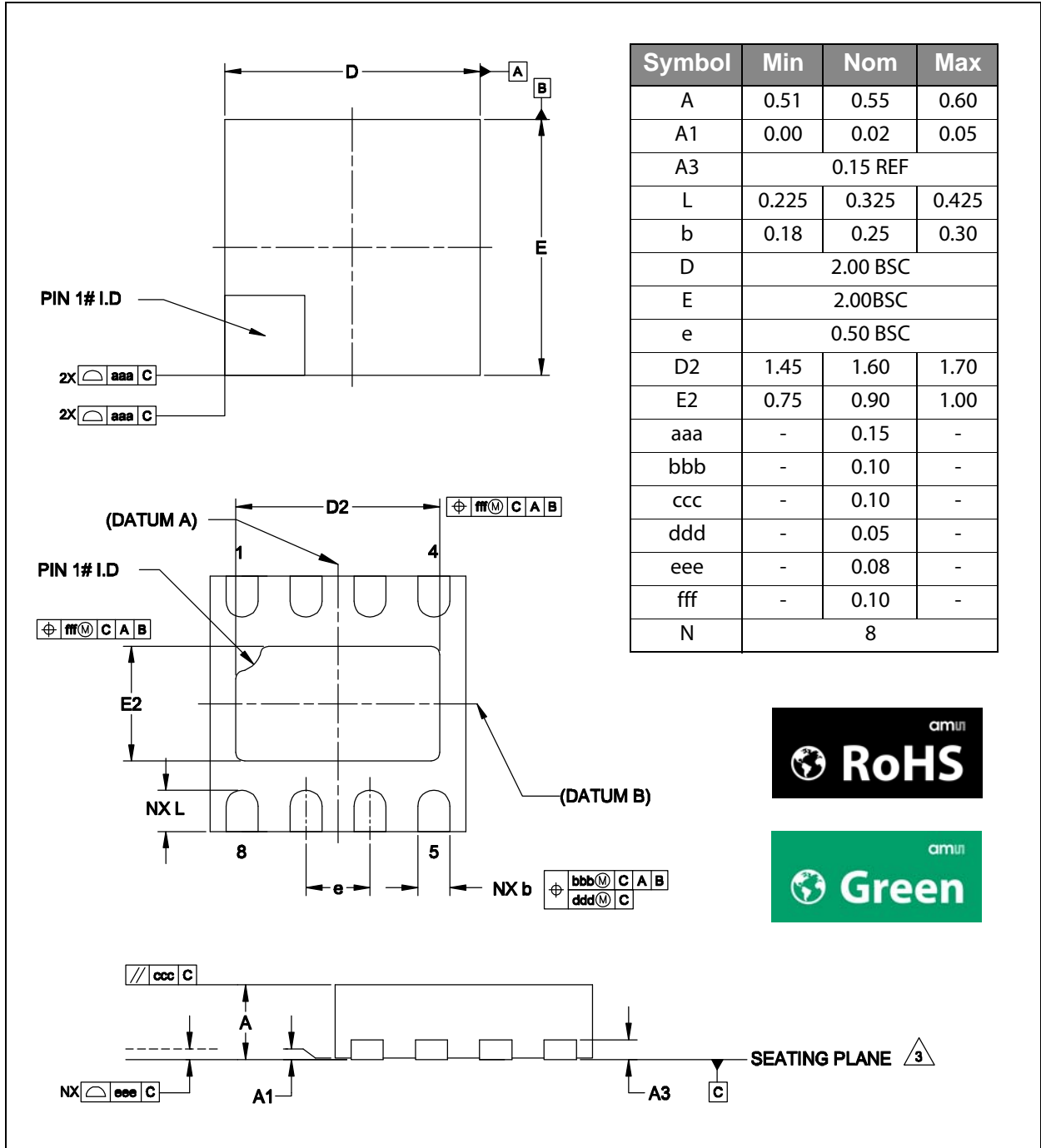
**Figure 17:**  
Typical Application Circuit



**Typical Application:** This figure shows the typical application of the DCDC Step Down Converter for 8-pin MLPD package and 6-pin WL-CSP.

Package Drawings & Markings

Figure 18:  
MLPD-8 2x2 0.5mm Pitch Package Drawing

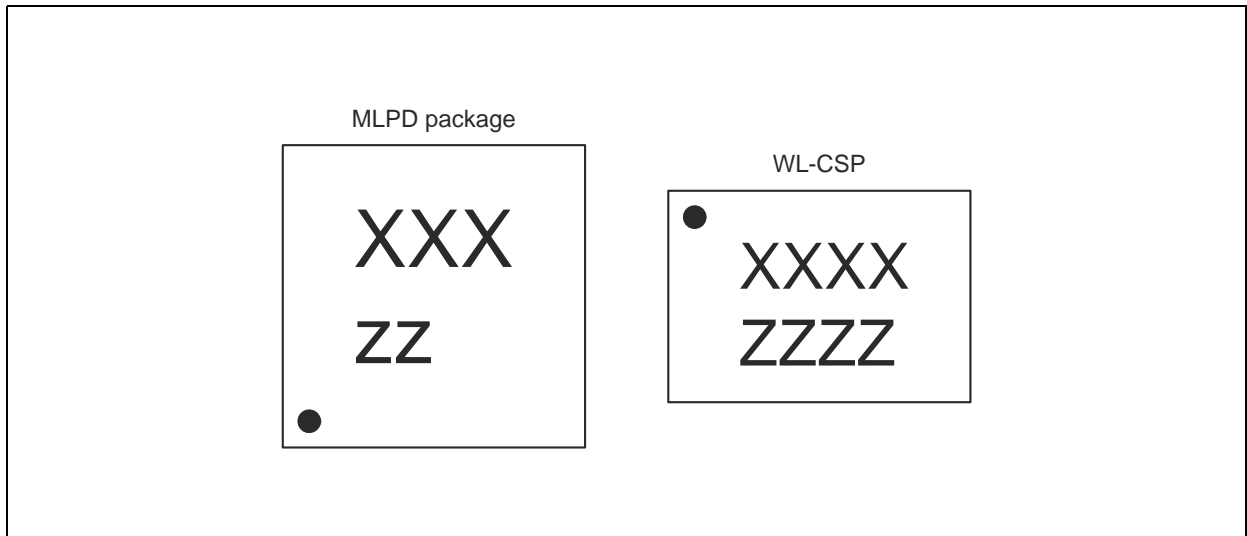


Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles are in degrees.
3. Coplanarity applies to the exposed heat slug as well as the terminal.
4. Radius on terminal is optional.
5. N is the total number of terminals.



**Figure 20:**  
MLPD and WL-CSP Marking



**AS1313 Marking:** Shows the package marking of the MLPD and the WL-CSP product version

**Figure 21:**  
Package Codes

XXXX	XXX	ZZ	ZZZZ
Encoded Datecode for WL-CSP	Encoded Datecode for MLPD	Marking Code for MLPD	Marking Code for WL-CSP

**Package Codes:** Shows the package codes of the MLPD and WL-SCP product version

## Ordering & Contact Information

**Figure 22:**  
Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Marking	Output	Description	Delivery Form	Package
AS1313-BTDM-18	BT	1.8V	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tape & Reel	MLPD-8lead (2mm x 2mm)
AS1313-BTDM-30	BV	3.0V	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tape & Reel	MLPD-8lead (2mm x 2mm)
AS1313-BTDM-33	BU	3.3V	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tape & Reel	MLPD-8lead (2mm x 2mm)
AS1313-BTDT-ES	ES	Engineering sample	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tray	MLPD-8lead (2mm x 2mm)
AS1313-BWLT-ES	ASU8	Engineering sample	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tray	6-pin WL-CSP 0.4mm pitch
AS1313-BWLT-12	ASU9	1.2V	Ultra Low I <sub>Q</sub> DCDC Buck Converter	Tape & Reel	6-pin WL-CSP 0.4mm pitch

**Ordering Information:** Specifies the different available variants of the AS1313.

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## RoHS Compliant & ams Green Statement

**RoHS:** The term RoHS compliant means that ams AG products fully comply with current RoHS directives. Our semiconductor products do not contain any chemicals for all 6 substance categories, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, RoHS compliant products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**ams Green (RoHS compliant and no Sb/Br):** ams Green defines that in addition to RoHS compliance, our products are free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material).

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## Revision Information

Changes from 1-41 (2013-Oct) to current revision 1-42 (2014-Jun-12)	Page <sup>(1)</sup>
Content was updated to the latest ams design	
Updated Figure 22	21

**Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):**

1. Page numbers for the previous version may differ from page numbers in the current revision.

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