THE DATASHEET OF

MAX8661ETL+T

www.win-source.net 0086-755-83957316

19-0587; Rev 3; 6/10

EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

General Description

The MAX8660/MAX8661 power management ICs (PMICs) power applications processors (APs) in smart cellular phones, PDAs, Internet appliances, and other portable devices.

Four step-down DC-DC outputs, three linear regulators, and an 8th always-on LDO are integrated with power-management functions. Two dynamically controlled DC-DC outputs power the processor core and internal memory. Two other DC-DC converters power I/O, memory, and other peripherals. Additional functions include on/off control for outputs, low-battery detection, reset output, and a 2-wire I²C serial interface. The MAX8661 functions the same as the MAX8660, except it lacks the REG1 step-down regulator and the REG7 linear regulator.

All step-down DC-to-DC outputs use fast 2MHz PWM switching and tiny external components. They automatically switch from PWM to high-efficiency, light-load operation to reduce operating current and extend battery life. In addition, a forced-PWM option allows low-noise operation at all loads. Overvoltage lockout protects the device against inputs up to 7.5V.

Applications

PDAs, Palmtops, and Wireless Handhelds

Smart Cell Phones

Personal Media Players

Portable GPS Navigation

Digital Cameras

Features

- **Optimized for Marvell's PXA300 and Armada 100 Family of Processors**
- **Protected to 7.5V—Shutdown Above 6.3V**
- **Four Synchronous Step-Down Converters REG1, REG2, REG3, REG4**
- **Four LDO Regulators REG5, REG6, REG7, REG8**
- **2MHz Switching Allows Small Components**
- **Low, 20µA Deep-Sleep Current**
- **Low-Battery Monitor and Reset Output**

Ordering Information

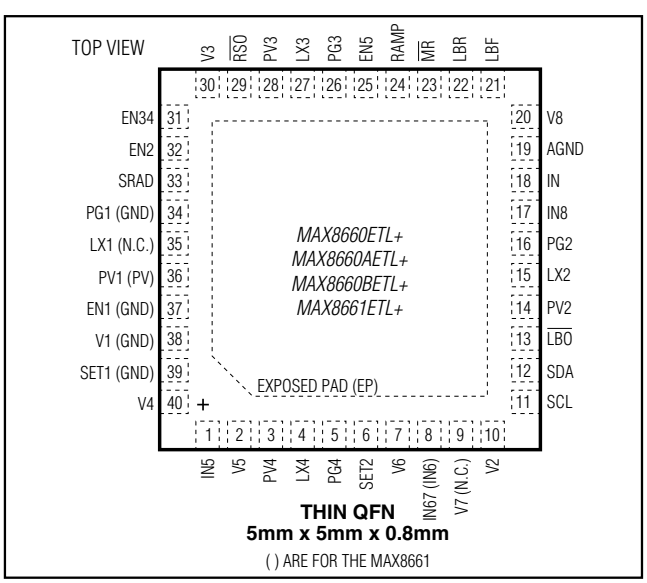
PART	PIN-PACKAGE	OPTIONS
MAX8660ETL+	40 Thin QFN	V1: 3.3V, 3.0V, 2.85V V2: 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V V3: 1.4V (default) V4: 1.4V (default)
MAX8660ETL/V+	40 Thin QFN	V1: 3.3V, 3.0V, 2.85V V2: 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V V3: 1.4V (default) V4: 1.4V (default)

Note: *All devices are specified over the -40°C to 85°C operating temperature range.*

+Denotes lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
/V denotes an automotive qualified part.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

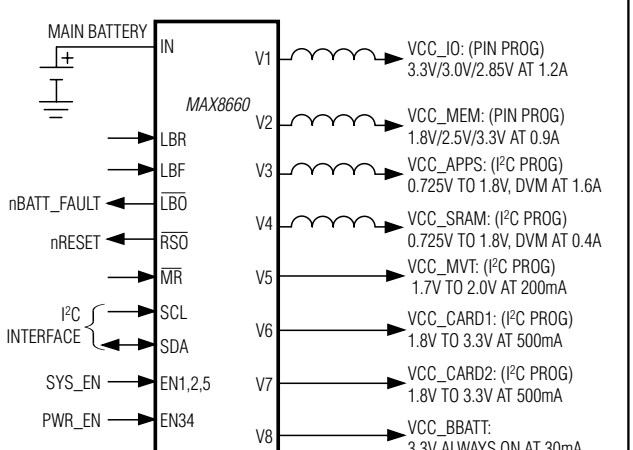
Pin Configuration



THIN QFN
5mm x 5mm x 0.8mm

( ) ARE FOR THE MAX8661

Simplified Functional Diagram



High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

Table of Contents

Table of Contents (continued)

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

IN, IN5, IN6, IN67, EN2, EN34, EN5, $\overline{LBO}$, $\overline{RSO}$, $\overline{MR}$, SET1, SET2, V1, V2, V3, V4, SCL, SDA, SRAD to AGND.....-0.3V to +7.5V
LBF, LBR, EN1, RAMP to AGND .....-0.3V to (V_{IN} + 0.3V)
V8 to AGND.....-0.3V to (V_{IN8} + 0.3V)
V5 to AGND.....-0.3V to (V_{IN5} + 0.3V)
V6, V7 to AGND.....-0.3V to (V_{IN67} + 0.3V)
PV1 to PG1 .....-0.3V to +7.5V
PV2 to PG2 .....-0.3V to +7.5V
PV3 to PG3 .....-0.3V to +7.5V
PV4 to PG4 .....-0.3V to +7.5V
PV, PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, IN8 to IN .....-0.3V to +0.3V
LX1 Continuous RMS Current (Note 1) 2.3A
LX2 Continuous RMS Current (Note 1) 2.0A
LX3 Continuous RMS Current (Note 1) 2.6A
LX4 Continuous RMS Current (Note 1) 1.0A
PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, EP to AGND.....-0.6V to +0.6V
GND to AGND .....-0.3V to +0.3V
All REGx Output Short-Circuit Duration.....Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
40-Pin Thin QFN (derate 35.7mW/°C above +70°C).....2857mW
Operating Temperature Range .....-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature.....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow) .....+260°C

Note 1: LX_ has internal clamp diodes to PG_ and PV_. Applications that forward bias these diodes must take care not to exceed the IC's package power-dissipation limits.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, IN, IN8 Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, IN, and IN8 must be connected together externally		2.6		6.0	V
IN Undervoltage-Lockout Threshold	V_{UVLO}	V_{IN} rising		2.250	2.400	2.550	V
		V_{IN} falling		2.200	2.350	2.525	
IN Overvoltage-Lockout Threshold	V_{OVLO}	V_{IN} rising		6.20	6.35	6.50	V
		V_{IN} falling		6.00	6.15	6.30	
Input Current	$I_{IN} + I_{PV1} + I_{PV2} + I_{PV3} + I_{PV4} + I_{IN5} + I_{IN67} + I_{IN8}$	No load; SDA = SCL = V8	Only V8 on (deep-sleep power mode)		20		µA
			V1, V2, and V8 on; V1 and V2 in normal (skip) operating mode		50		
			V1, V2, V5, and V8 on (sleep power mode); V1 and V2 in normal (skip) operating mode		90		
			V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, and V8 on (run power mode); V1, V2, V3, and V4 in normal (skip) operating mode		140		
			V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, and V8 (all on); V1, V2, V3, and V4 in normal (skip) operating mode		250		
		Undervoltage lockout, V_{IN} = 2.2V			1.5		
		Overvoltage lockout, V_{IN} = 6.5V			25		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
PWM Switching Frequency	f_{SW}			1.9	2.0	2.1	MHz
REG1—SYNCHRONOUS STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER (MAX8660, MAX8660A, MAX8660B only)							
V1 Voltage Accuracy (MAX8860/MAX8860B)	V1	SET1 = IN, V_{PV1} = 4.2V, load = 600mA		3.250	3.300	3.350	V
		SET1 not connected, V_{PV1} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		2.955	3.000	3.045	
		SET1 = AGND, V_{PV1} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		2.807	2.850	2.893	
V1 Voltage Accuracy (MAX8660A)	V1	SET1 = IN, V_{PV1} = 4.2V, load = 600mA		2.463	2.500	2.538	V
		SET1 not connected, V_{PV1} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.970	2.000	2.030	
		SET1 = AGND, V_{PV1} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.773	1.800	1.827	
V1 Load Regulation		Load = 0 to 1200mA			-1.5		%/A
V1 Line Regulation					0.15		%/V
SET1 Input Leakage Current					0.01		µA
V1 Dropout Voltage		Load = 800mA (Notes 3, 4)			150		mV
		Load = 1200mA (Notes 3, 4)			200		
p-Channel On-Resistance	R_{P1}				0.12		Ω
n-Channel On-Resistance	R_{N1}				0.15		Ω
p-Channel Current-Limit Threshold	I_{LIM1}			1.5	1.8	2.2	A
n-Channel Zero-Crossing Threshold					25		mA
n-Channel Negative Current Limit		Forced-PWM mode only			-975		mA
REG1 Maximum Output Current	I_{OUT1}	2.6V ≤ V_{PV1} ≤ 6V (Note 5)		1.2			A
V1 Bias Current					5		µA
LX1 Leakage Current		V_{PV1} = 6V, LX1 = PG1 or PV1, V_{EN1} = 0V	T_A = +25°C	-2	±0.03	+2	µA
			T_A = +85°C		±0.2		
Soft-Start Ramp Rate (MAX8660/MAX8860B)		To V1 = 3.3V (total ramp time is 450µs for all V1 output voltages)		5	7	9	mV/µs
Soft-Start Ramp Rate (MAX8660A)		To V1 = 2.5V (total ramp time is 450µs for all V1 output voltages)		3	5	7	mV/µs
V5 to V1 Enable Time	$t_{VMHVSH1}$	Figure 6			350		µs
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance					650		Ω
Minimum Duty Cycle		Forced-PWM mode only, min duty cycle in skip mode is 0%			16.7		%
Maximum Duty Cycle					100		%

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
REG2—SYNCHRONOUS STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER							
V2 Voltage Accuracy (MAX8660/MAX8860B)	V2	SET2 = IN, V_{PV2} = 4.2V, load = 600mA		3.250	3.300	3.350	V
		SET2 not connected, V_{PV2} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		2.463	2.500	2.538	
		SET2 = AGND, V_{PV2} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.773	1.800	1.827	
V2 Voltage Accuracy (MAX8660A)	V2	SET2 = IN, V_{PV2} = 4.2V, load = 600mA		2.463	2.500	2.538	V
		SET2 not connected, V_{PV2} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.970	2.000	2.030	
		SET2 = AGND, V_{PV2} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.773	1.800	1.827	
V2 Load Regulation		Load = 0 to 900mA			-1.7		%/A
V2 Line Regulation					0.15		%/V
SET2 Input Leakage Current					0.01		µA
V2 Dropout Voltage		Load = 900mA (Notes 3, 4)			225		mV
p-Channel On-Resistance	R_{P2}				0.18		Ω
n-Channel On-Resistance	R_{N2}				0.15		Ω
p-Channel Current-Limit Threshold	I_{LIM2}			1.10	1.30	1.50	A
n-Channel Zero Crossing Threshold					25		mA
n-Channel Negative Current Limit		Forced-PWM mode only			-800		mA
REG2 Maximum Output Current	I_{OUT2}	2.6V ≤ V_{PV2} ≤ 6V (Note 5)		0.9			A
V2 Bias Current					5		µA
LX2 Leakage Current		V_{PV2} = 6V, LX2 = PG2 or PV2, V_{EN2} = 0V	T_A = +25°C	-2	±0.03	+2	µA
			T_A = +85°C		0.2		
Soft-Start Ramp Rate		To V2 = 1.8V (total ramp time is 450µs for all V2 output voltages)		2	4	6	mV/µs
V5 to V2 Enable Time	$t_{VMHVSH2}$	Figure 6			350		µs
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance					650		Ω
Minimum Duty Cycle		Forced-PWM mode only; min duty cycle in skip mode is 0%			16.7		%
Maximum Duty Cycle					100		%
REG3—SYNCHRONOUS STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER							
V3 Output Voltage Accuracy	V3	MAX8860/MAX8660A/MAX8661 REG3 default output voltage, V_{PV3} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.379	1.400	1.421	V
		MAX8860B REG3 default output voltage, V_{PV3} = 3.6V, load = 600mA		1.133	1.150	1.167	
		REG3 serial programmed from 0.9V to 1.8V, load = 600mA (Note 6)		-1.5		+1.5	%
V3 Load Regulation		Load = 0 to 1600mA			-17		mV/A
V3 Line Regulation		(Note 7)			0.05		%/V
p-Channel On-Resistance	R_{P3}				0.12		Ω
n-Channel On-Resistance	R_{N3}				0.08		Ω

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
p-Channel Current-Limit Threshold	I_{LIM3}			1.85	2.15	2.45	A
n-Channel Zero-Crossing Threshold					25		mA
n-Channel Negative Current Limit		Forced-PWM mode only			-0.8		A
REG3 Maximum Output Current	I_{OUT3}	2.6V ≤ V_{PV3} ≤ 6V (Note 5)		1.6			A
V3 Bias Current					0.01		µA
LX3 Leakage Current		V_{PV3} = 6V, LX3 = PG3 or PV3, V_{EN34} = 0V	T_A = +25°C	-2	+0.03	+2	µA
			T_A = +85°C		0.24		
Soft-Start Ramp Rate		MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ to 1.4V			8		mV/µs
		MAX8660B, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ to 1.15V			6.7		
V3 Dynamic-Change Ramp Rate		R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ			10		mV/µs
EN34 to V3 Enable Time	$t_{PHLVTH3}$	MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, powering up to 1.4V, Figure 6, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ			400		µs
		MAX8660B, powering up to 1.15V, Figure 6, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ			400		
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance					550		Ω
Minimum Duty Cycle		Forced-PWM mode only, min duty cycle in skip mode is 0%			16.7		%
Maximum Duty Cycle					100		%
REG4—SYNCHRONOUS STEP-DOWN DC-DC CONVERTER							
V4 Output Voltage Accuracy	V4	MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661 REG4 default output voltage, V_{PV4} = 3.6V, load = 200mA		1.379	1.400	1.421	V
		MAX8660B REG4 default output voltage, V_{PV4} = 3.6V, load = 200mA		1.133	1.150	1.167	
		REG4 serial programmed from 0.9V to 1.8V, load = 200mA (Note 6)		-1.5		+1.5	%
V4 Load Regulation		Load = 0 to 400mA			-40		mV/A
V4 Line Regulation		(Note 7)			0.1		%/V
p-Channel On-Resistance	R_{P4}				0.37		Ω
n-Channel On-Resistance	R_{N4}				0.3		Ω
p-Channel Current-Limit Threshold	I_{LIM4}			0.65	0.78	0.90	A
n-Channel Zero-Crossing Threshold					25		mA
n-Channel Negative Current Limit		Forced-PWM mode only			-975		mA
REG4 Maximum Output Current	I_{OUT4}	2.6V ≤ V_{PV4} ≤ 6V (Note 5)		0.4			A
V4 Bias Current					0.01		µA
LX4 Leakage Current		V_{PV4} = 6V, LX4 = PG4 or PV4, V_{EN34} = 0V	T_A = +25°C	-2	±0.02	+2	µA
			T_A = +85°C		0.12		
Soft-Start Ramp Rate		MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ to 1.4V			8		mV/µs
		MAX8660B, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ to 1.15V			6.7		
V4 Dynamic-Change Ramp Rate		R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ			10		mV/µs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
EN34 to V4 Enable Time	$t_{PHLVTH4}$	MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, powering up to 1.4V, Figure 6, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ		400		µs
		MAX8660B, powering up to 1.15V, Figure 6, R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ		400		
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance				550		Ω
Minimum Duty Cycle		Forced-PWM mode only, minimum duty cycle in skip mode is 0%		16.7		%
Maximum Duty Cycle				100		%
REG5 LDO						
IN5 Input Voltage Range	V_{IN5}		2.35		V_{IN}	V
V5 Output Voltage	V5	REG5 default output voltage, 2.35V ≤ V_{IN5} ≤ 6V, load = 0 to 200mA	1.764	1.800	1.836	V
		REG5 serial programmed from 1.7V to 2.0V, 2.35V ≤ V_{IN5} ≤ 6V, load = 0 to 200mA	-2		+2	%
V5 Output Current Limit	I_{OUT5}		225	350	500	mA
V5 Output-Voltage Noise		10Hz to 100kHz, I_{OUT5} = 10mA		160		$µV_{RMS}$
V5 Power-Supply Rejection		V_{IN5} = (V5 + 1V), I_{OUT5} = 10mA, f = 10kHz		40		dB
V5 Soft-Start Ramp Rate		Powering up to 1.8V (total ramp time is 225µs for all V5 output voltages)	5	7	9	mV/µs
EN5 to V5 Enable Time	t_{SEHVMH}	Figure 6		290		µs
V5 Dynamic-Change Ramp Rate		R_{RAMP} = 56kΩ		10		mV/µs
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance				2		kΩ
REG6, REG7 LDOs						
IN67 Input Voltage Range	V_{IN67}		2.35		V_{IN}	V
REG6 and REG7 Output Voltage (POR Default to 0V, Set by Serial Input)	V6 V7	Setting from 1.8V to 3.3V in 0.1V steps, load = 0 to 300mA	-3		+3	%
V6, V7 Dropout Voltage		3V mode, load = 300mA (Note 3)		55	100	mV
V6, V7 Output Current Limit	I_{OUT6} I_{OUT7}	V_{IN67} = 3.6V		750		mA
V6, V7 Soft-Start Ramp Rate		Powering up to 3.3V (total ramp time is 450µs for all V6/V7 output voltages)	5	7	9	mV/µs
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance				350		Ω
REG8 ALWAYS-ON LDO						
V8 Output Voltage	V8	Load = 0 to 15mA	3.168	3.300	3.432	V
		Load = 30mA	2.800	3.2	3.432	
V8 Dropout Voltage		Load = 15mA (Note 3)		180		mV
V8 Output Current Limit	I_{OUT8}	V8 = 2.5V	30	70	135	mA
Internal Off-Discharge Resistance				1.5		kΩ
LOW-BATTERY DETECTOR (LBF, LBR, $\overline{LBO}$)						
Low-Battery Falling Threshold	V_{LBFTH}		1.182	1.200	1.218	V
Low-Battery Rising Threshold	V_{LBRTH}		1.231	1.250	1.268	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$\overline{LBO}$, $\overline{RSO}$ Output-High Leakage Current		V_{IN} = 6V, T_A = +25°C			0.2	µA
$\overline{LBO}$ Output Low Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V, sinking 3mA			0.2	V
		V_{IN} = 1V, sinking 100µA			0.4	
Minimum V_{IN} for $\overline{LBO}$ Assertion		$\overline{LBO}$ is forced low when the device is in UVLO	1			V
$\overline{LBO}$ Deassert Delay	t_{VBHBFH}	Figure 6	0	3		µs
LBF and LBR Input Bias Current		T_A = +25°C	-50	0	+50	nA
		T_A = +85°C		0.5		
RESET ($\overline{MR}$, $\overline{RSO}$)						
$\overline{RSO}$ Threshold	V_{RSOTH}	Voltage on V8, falling, hysteresis is 5% (typ)	2.1	2.2	2.3	V
$\overline{RSO}$ Deassert Delay	$t_{VBHRSTH}$	Figure 6	20	24	28	ms
$\overline{RSO}$ Output-High Leakage Current		V_{IN} = 6V, T_A = +25°C			0.2	µA
$\overline{RSO}$ Output Low Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V, sinking 3mA			0.2	V
		V_{IN} = 1V, sinking 100µA			0.4	
Minimum V_{IN} for $\overline{RSO}$ Assertion		$\overline{RSO}$ is forced low when the device is in UVLO	1			V
$\overline{MR}$ Input High Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V	1.4			V
$\overline{MR}$ Input Low Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V			0.4	V
$\overline{MR}$ Input Leakage Current		V_{IN} = 6V, T_A = +25°C	-0.2		+0.2	µA
$\overline{MR}$ Minimum Pulse Width	t_{MR}			1		µs
THERMAL-OVERLOAD PROTECTION						
Thermal-Shutdown Temperature		T_J rising		+160		°C
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis				15		°C
ENABLE INPUTS (EN1, EN2, EN34, EN5)						
EN_ Input High Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V	1.4			V
EN_ Input Low Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V			0.4	V
EN_ Input Leakage Current		V_{IN} = 6V, T_A = +25°C	-0.2		+0.2	µA
I²C LOGIC (SDA, SCL, SRAD)						
SCL, SDA Input High Voltage			1.4			V
SCL, SDA Input Low Voltage					0.4	V
SCL, SDA Input Hysteresis				0.1		V
SCL, SDA Input Current		T_A = +25°C, IN = AGND, V_{IN} = 6V	-10		+10	µA
SDA Output Low Voltage		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V, sinking 3mA			0.2	V
SRAD Input High Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V	1.4			V
SRAD Input Low Level		2.6V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 6V			0.4	V
SRAD Input Leakage Current		V_{IN} = 6V, T_A = +25°C	-0.2		+0.2	µA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{IN} = V_{IN5} = V_{IN67} = V_{IN8} = 3.6V, Figure 3, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
I²C TIMING						
Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}				400	kHz
Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition	$t_{HD;STA}$	Figure 8	0.6			µs
CLK Low Period	t_{LOW}		1.3			µs
CLK High Period	t_{HIGH}		0.6			µs
Set-Up Time for a Repeated START Condition	$t_{SU;STA}$	Figure 8	0.6			µs
DATA Hold Time	$t_{HD;DAT}$	Figure 9	0			µs
DATA Set-Up Time	$t_{SU;DAT}$	Figure 9	100			ns
Set-Up Time for STOP Condition	$t_{SU;STO}$	Figure 8	0.6			µs
Bus-Free Time Between STOP and START	t_{BUF}		1.3			µs
Maximum Pulse Width of Spikes that Must Be Suppressed by the Input Filter of Both DATA and CLK Signals				50		ns

Note 2: Limits are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using statistical quality control (SQC) methods.

Note 3: The dropout voltage is defined as V_{IN} - V_{OUT} when V_{OUT} is 100mV below the nominal value of V_{OUT}.

Note 4: Dropout voltage (V_{DO}) is a function of the p-channel switch resistance (R_P) and the inductor resistance (R_L). The given values assume R_L = 50mΩ for the REG1 inductor and 67mΩ for the REG2 inductor:

$$V_{DO} = I_{LOAD} (R_P + R_L)$$

Note 5: The maximum output current is guaranteed by correlation to the p-channel current-limit threshold, p-channel on-resistance, n-channel on-resistance, oscillator frequency, input voltage range, and output voltage range. The maximum output current in the *Electrical Characteristics* table is the worst-case output current for the components shown in Figure 3 over then entire specified range of input and output voltage. More output current may be available when alternate components and voltage ranges are used. See the *Step-Down Converter Output Current* section for more information.

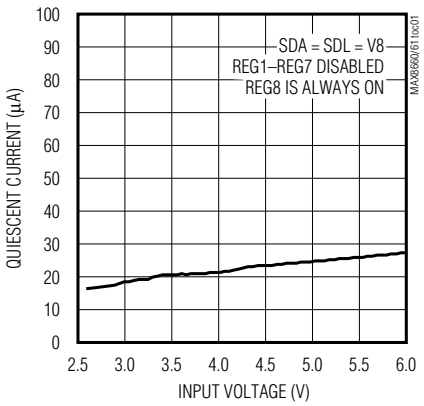
Note 6: Tested at 1.4V default output voltage for the MAX8660, MAX8660A, and MAX8661. Tested at 1.15V default output voltage for the MAX8660B.

Note 7: All output voltages are possible in normal mode. In forced-PWM mode, the minimum output voltage is limited by 0.167 x V_{IN}. For example, with V_{IN} = 5.688V, the minimum output is 0.95V.

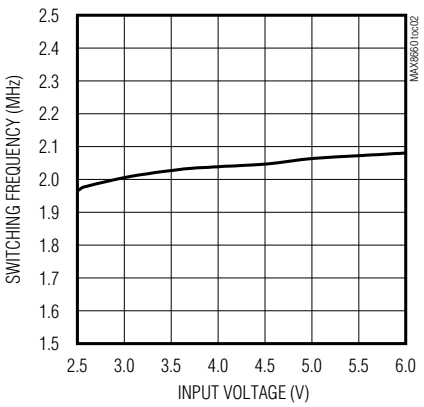
Typical Operating Characteristics

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

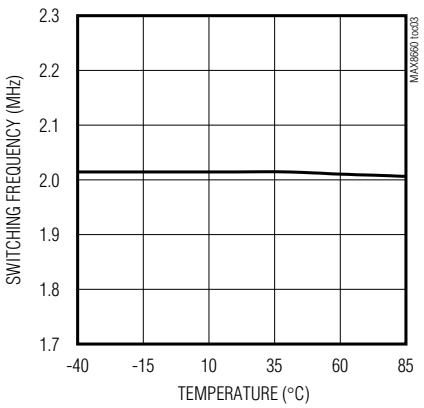
QUIESCENT CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



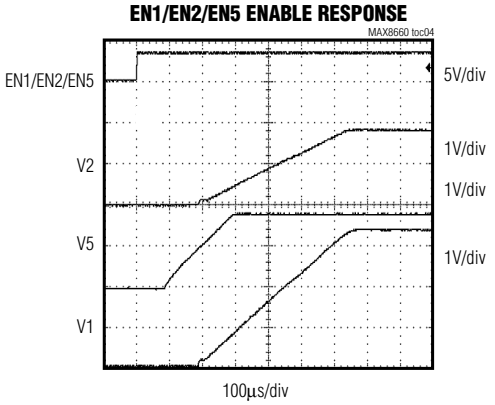
SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



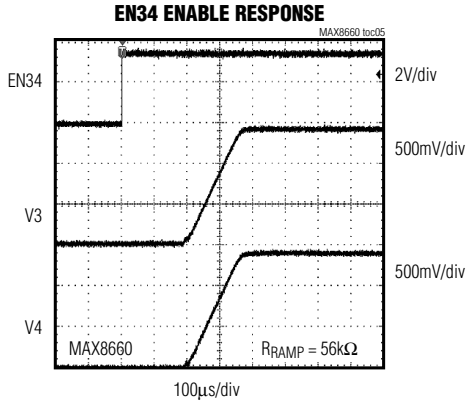
SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. TEMPERATURE



EN1/EN2/EN5 ENABLE RESPONSE



EN34 ENABLE RESPONSE

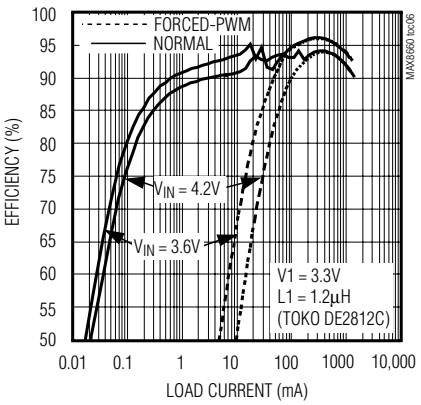


High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

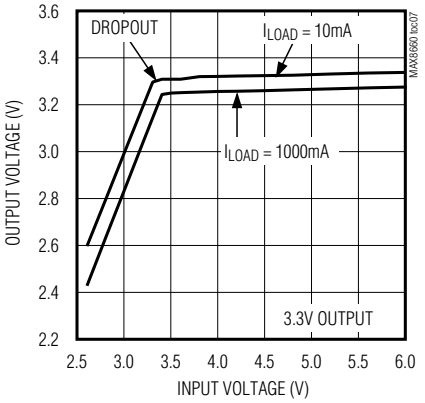
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

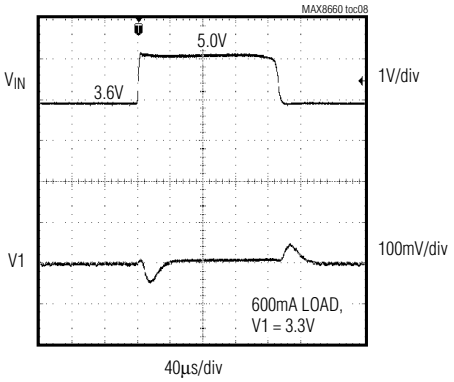
REG1 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT



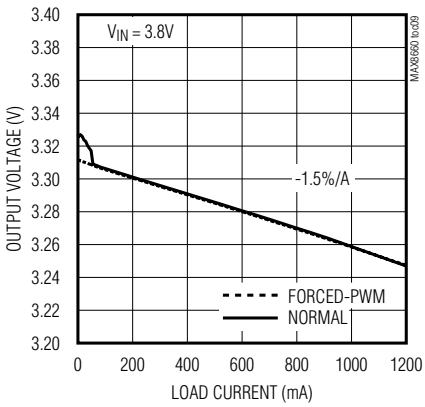
REG1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



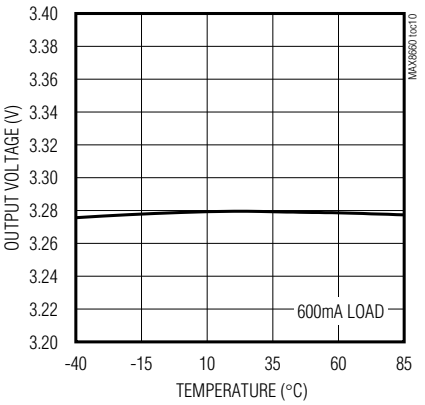
REG1 LINE TRANSIENT



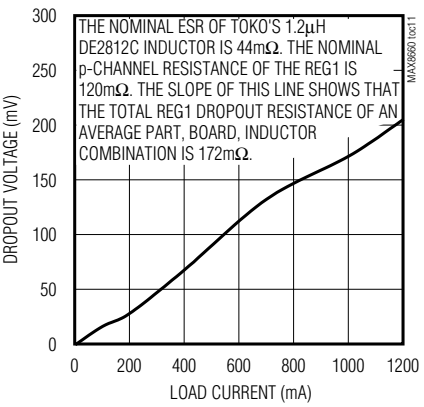
REG1 LOAD REGULATION



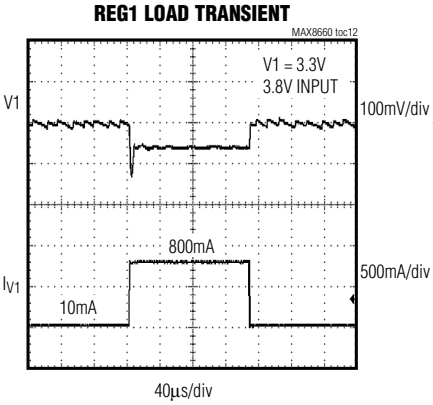
REG1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



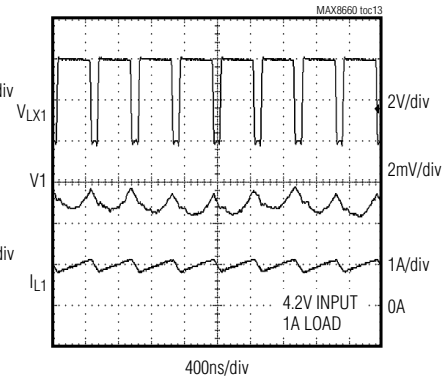
REG1 DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



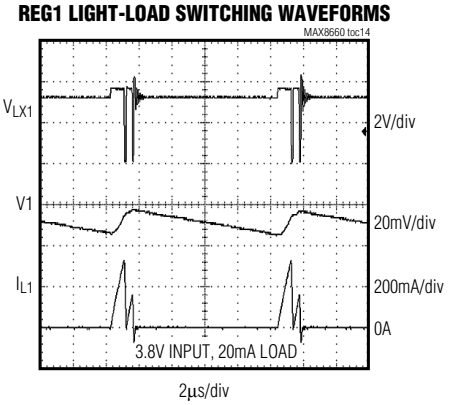
REG1 LOAD TRANSIENT



REG 1 HEAVY-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



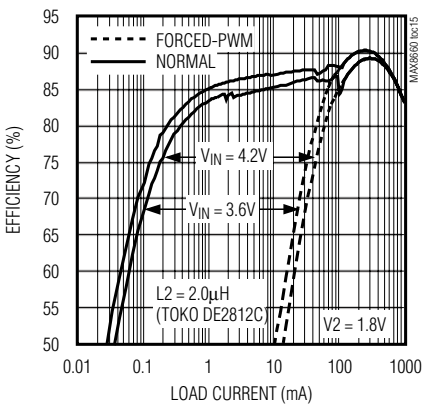
REG1 LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



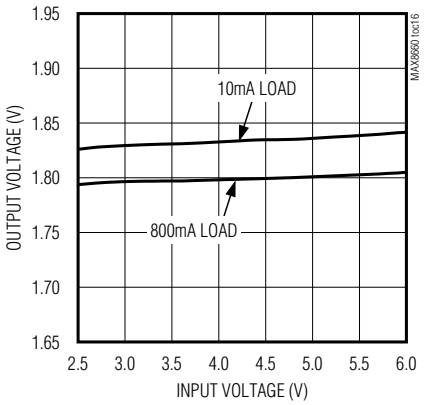
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

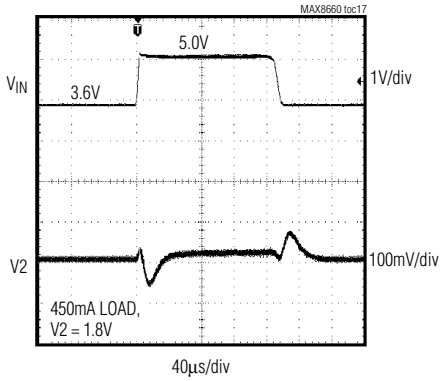
REG2 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT



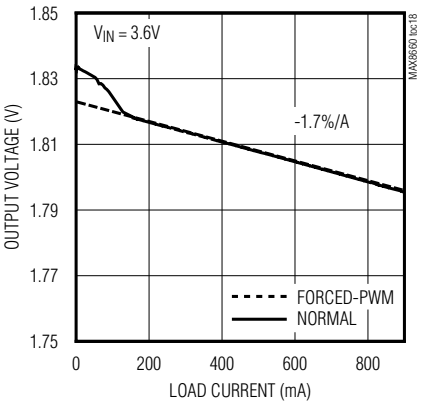
REG2 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



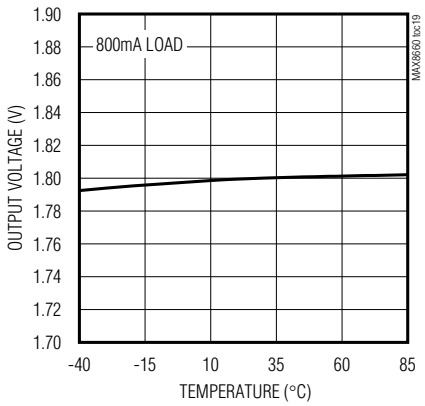
REG2 LINE TRANSIENT



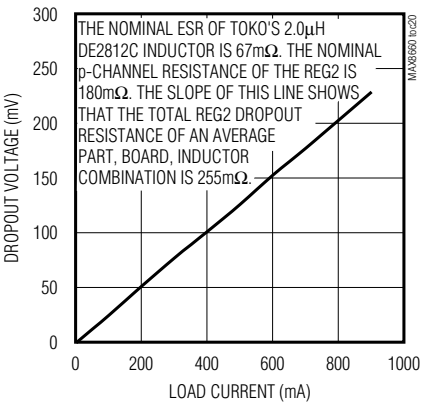
REG2 LOAD REGULATION



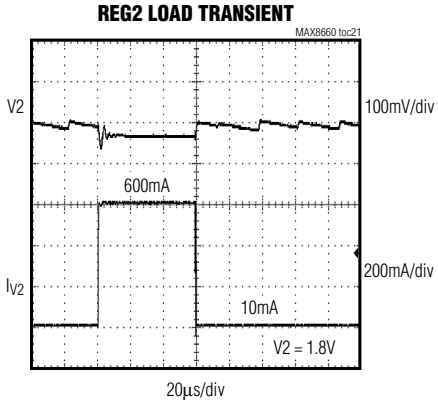
REG2 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



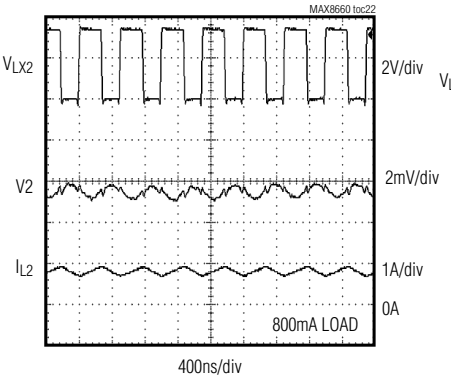
REG2 DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



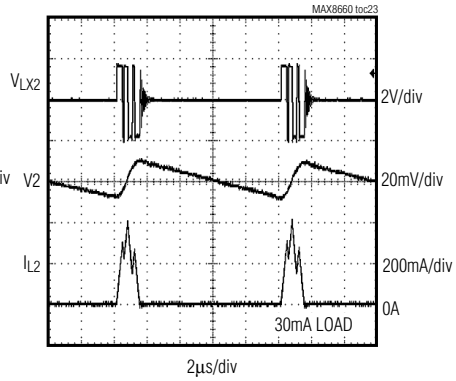
REG2 LOAD TRANSIENT



REG2 HEAVY-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



REG2 LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

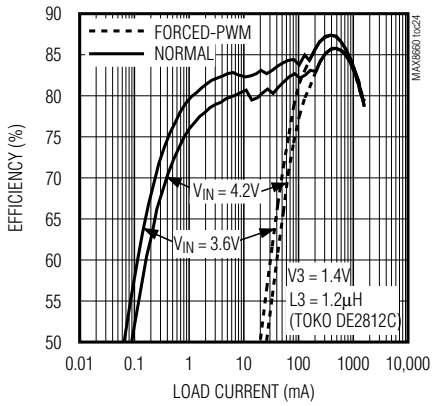


High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

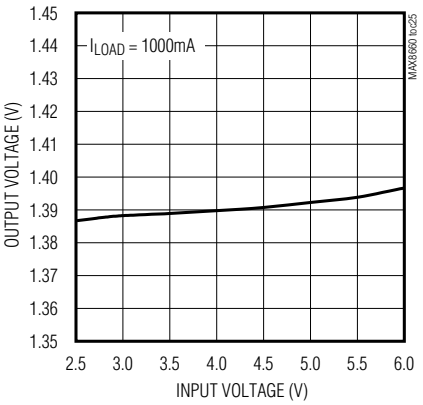
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

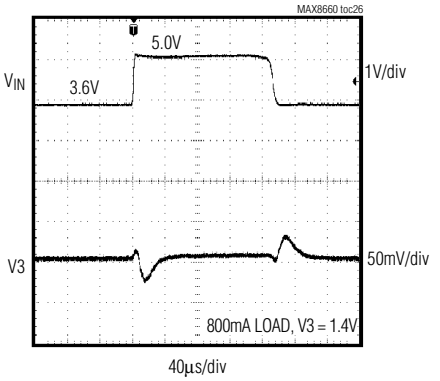
REG3 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT



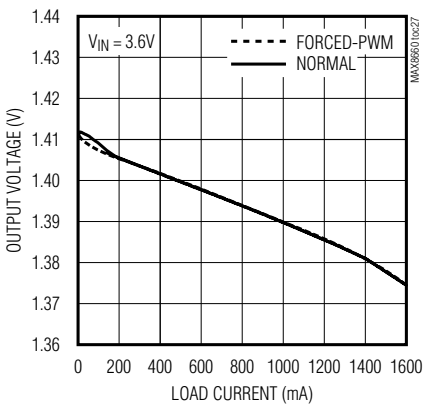
REG3 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



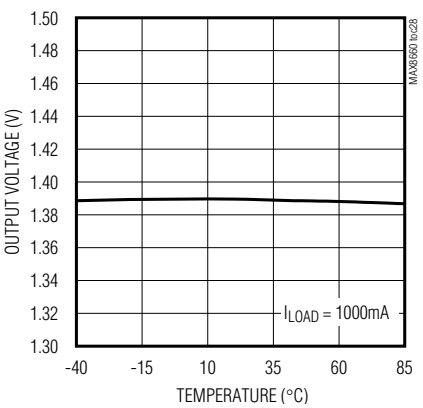
REG3 LINE TRANSIENT



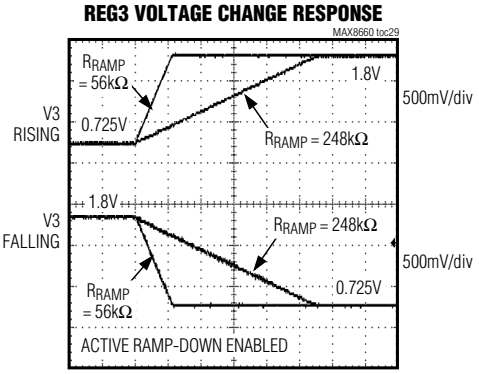
REG3 LOAD REGULATION



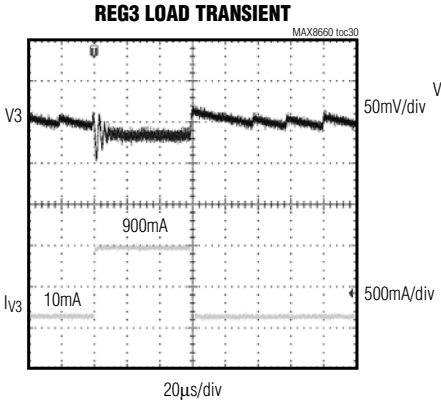
REG3 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



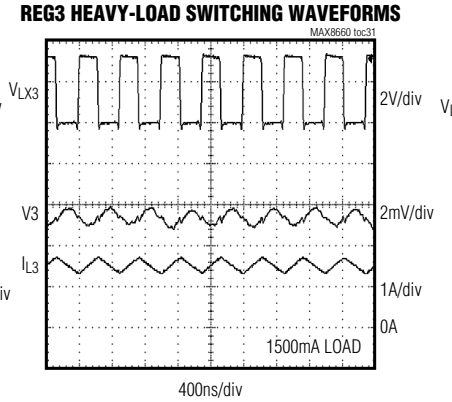
REG3 VOLTAGE CHANGE RESPONSE



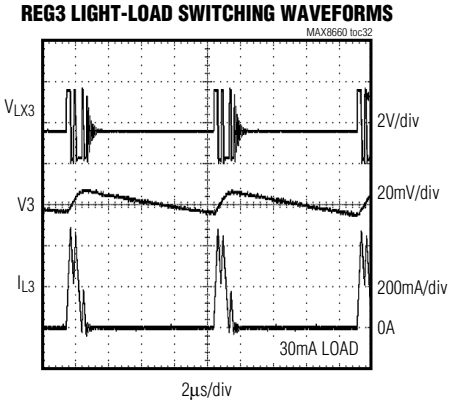
REG3 LOAD TRANSIENT



REG3 HEAVY-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



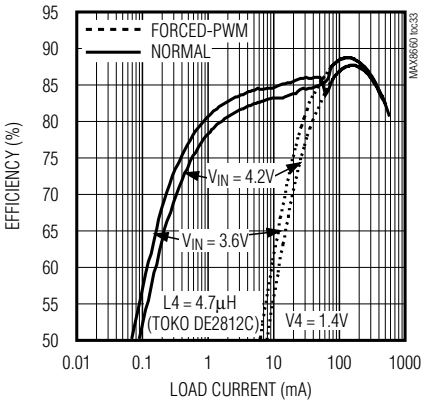
REG3 LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



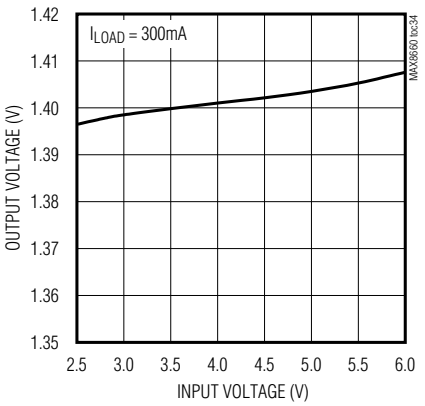
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

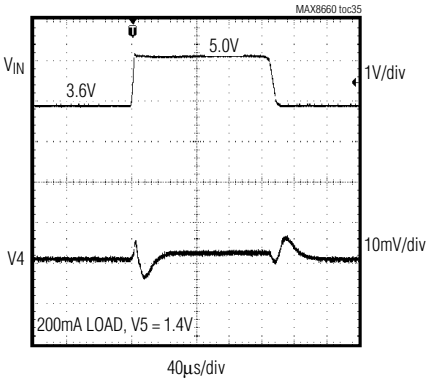
REG4 EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT



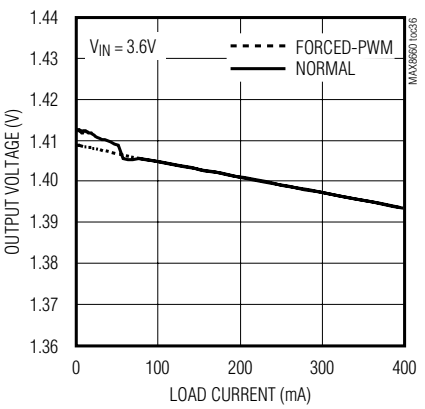
REG4 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



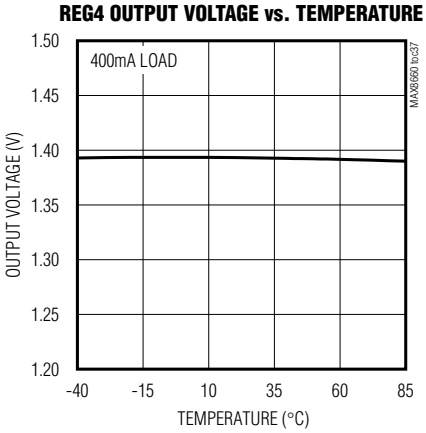
REG4 LINE TRANSIENT



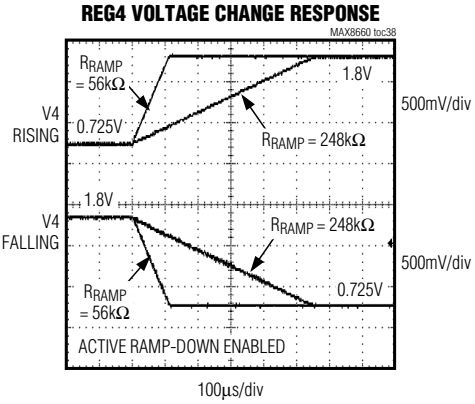
REG4 LOAD REGULATION



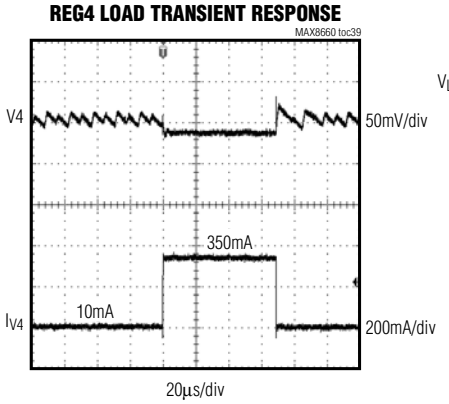
REG4 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



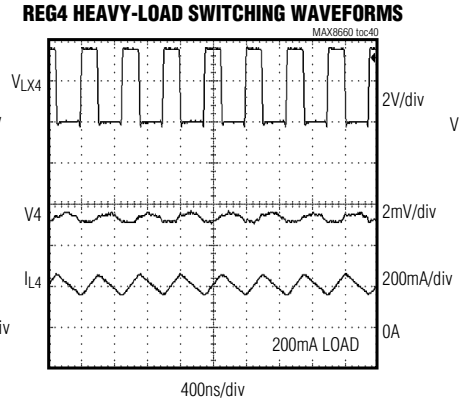
REG4 VOLTAGE CHANGE RESPONSE



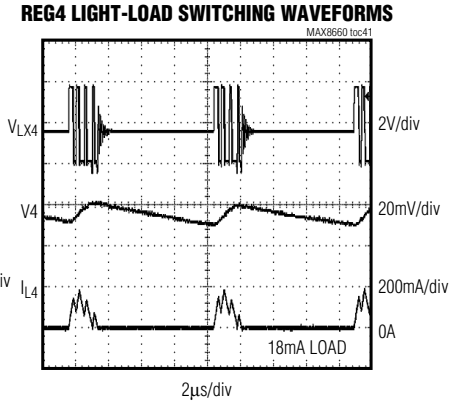
REG4 LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE



REG4 HEAVY-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



REG4 LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

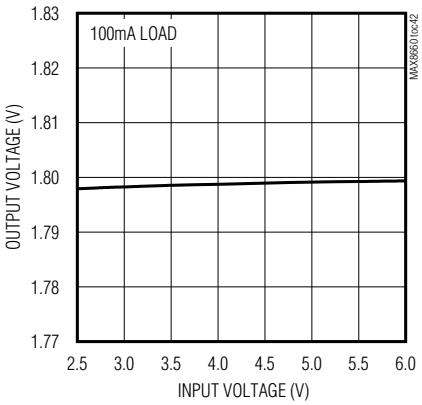


High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

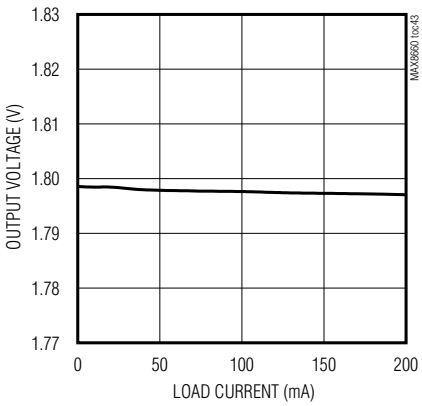
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

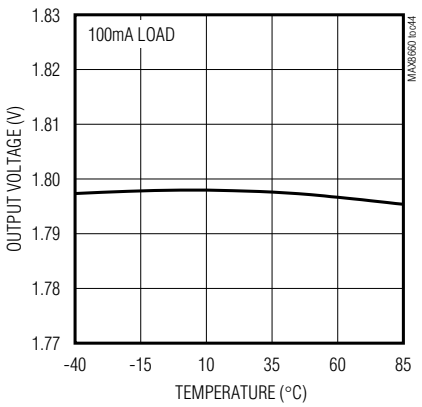
REG5 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



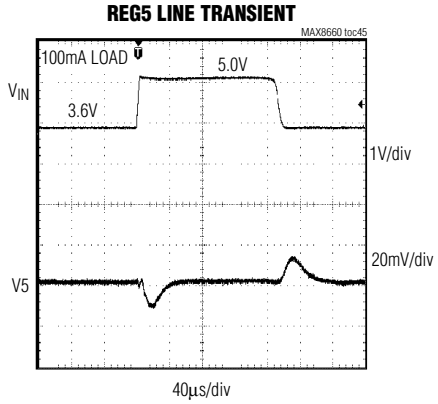
REG5 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



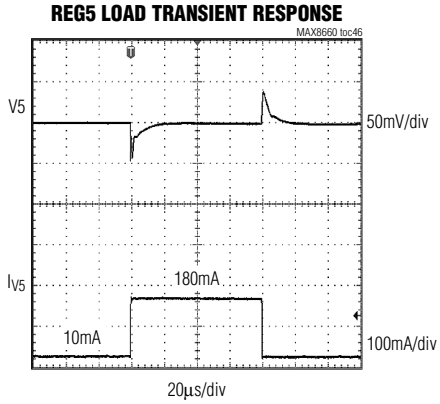
REG5 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



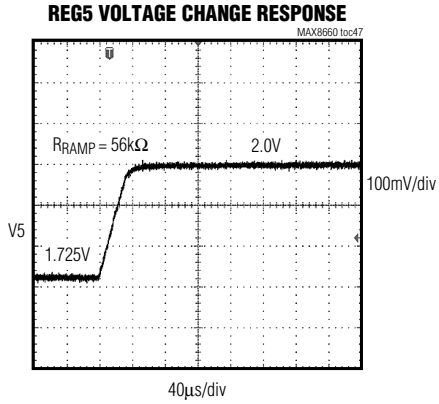
REG5 LINE TRANSIENT



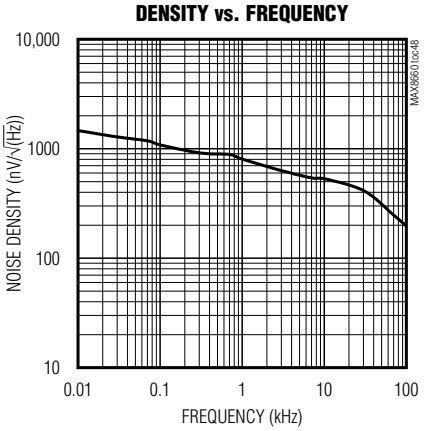
REG5 LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE



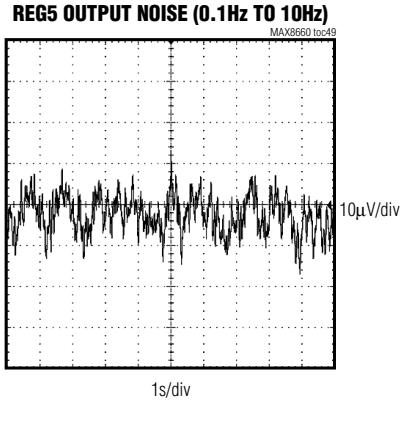
REG5 VOLTAGE CHANGE RESPONSE



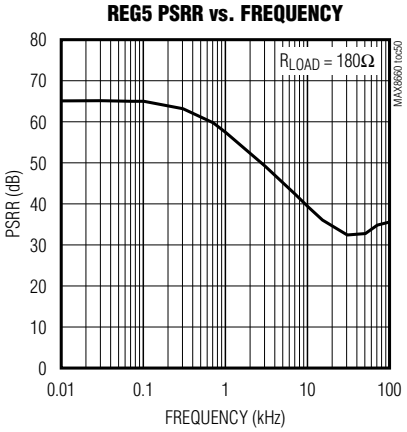
REG5 OUTPUT NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY



REG5 OUTPUT NOISE (0.1Hz TO 10Hz)



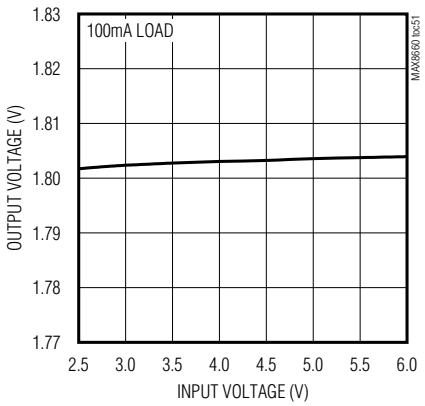
REG5 PSRR vs. FREQUENCY



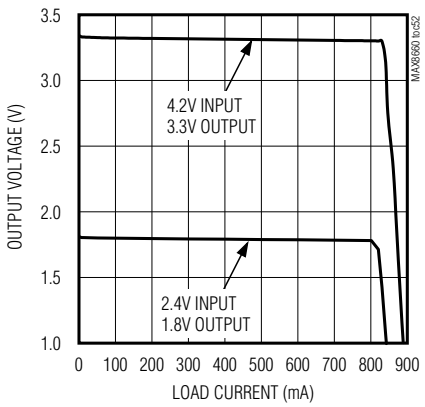
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

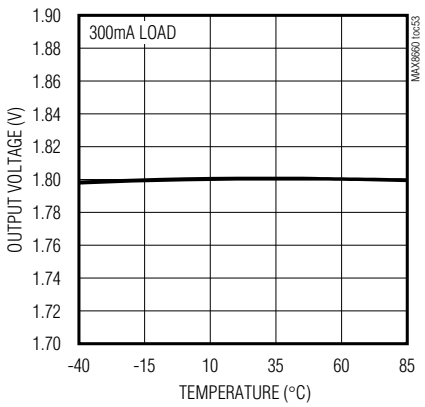
REG6/REG7 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



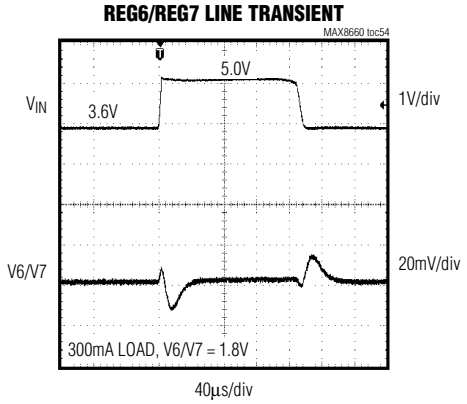
REG6/REG7 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



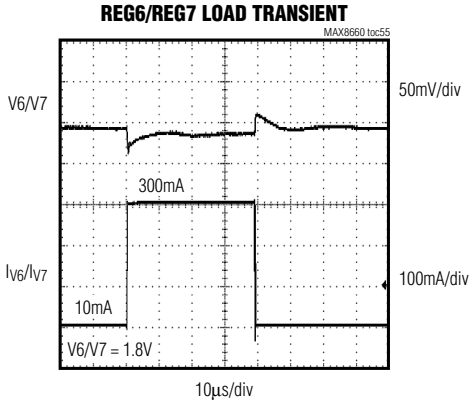
REG6/REG7 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



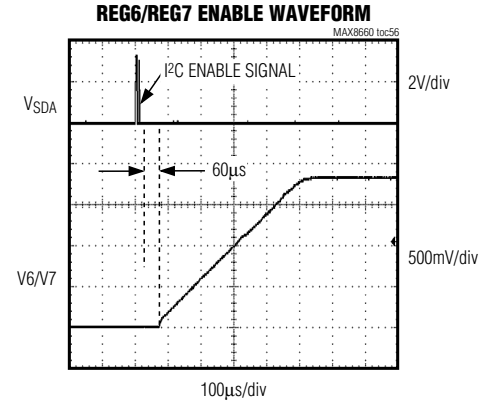
REG6/REG7 LINE TRANSIENT



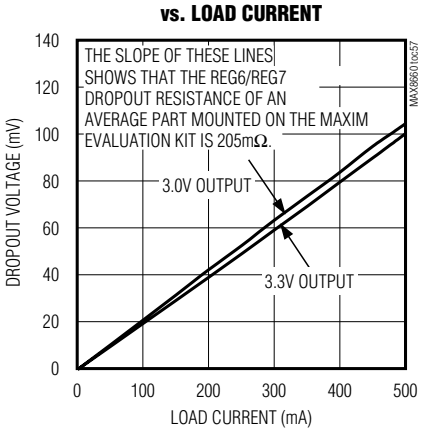
REG6/REG7 LOAD TRANSIENT



REG6/REG7 ENABLE WAVEFORM



REG6/REG7 DROPOUT OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT

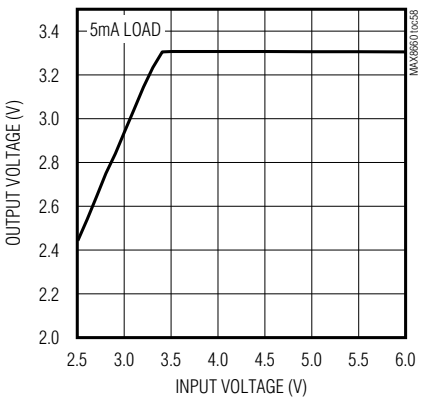


High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

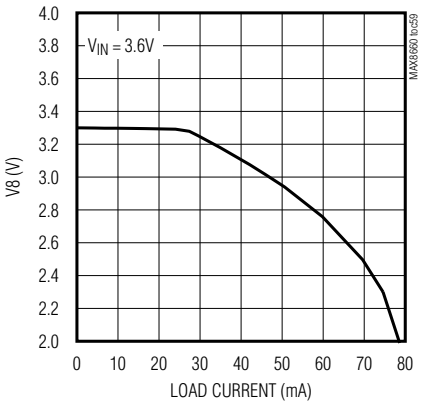
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 3, V_{IN} = 3.6V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

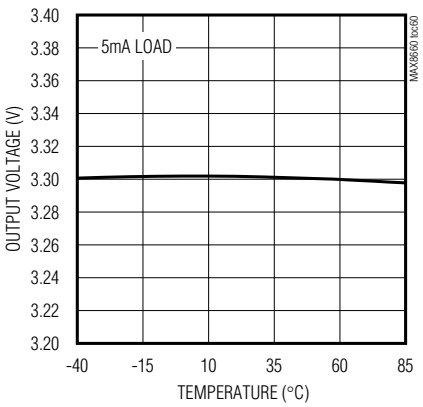
REG8 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



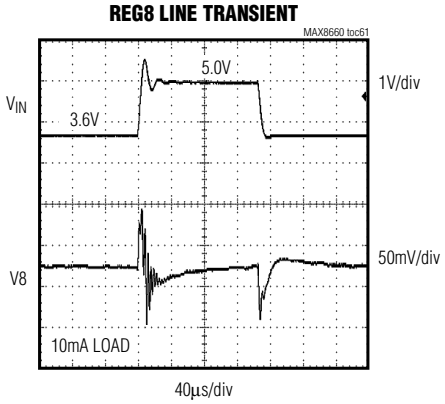
REG8 LOAD REGULATION



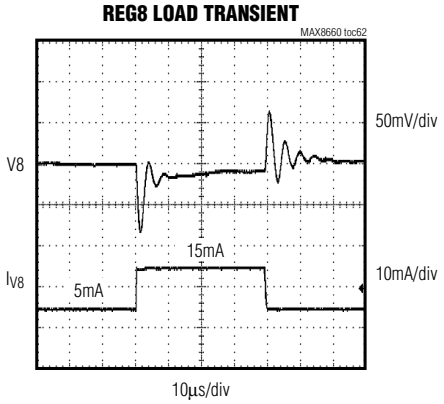
REG8 OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



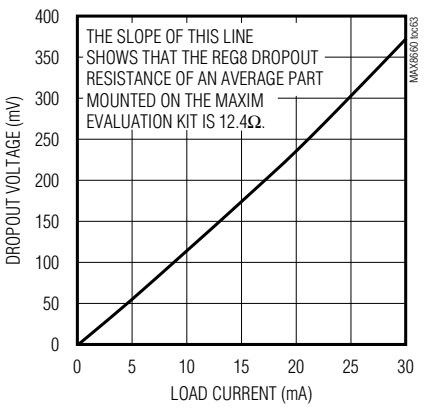
REG8 LINE TRANSIENT



REG8 LOAD TRANSIENT



REG8 DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX8660	MAX8661		
1	1	IN5	REG5 Power Input. Connect IN5 to IN to ensure V5 rises first to meet the Marvell PXA3xx processor's sequencing requirements. If adherence to this sequencing specification is not required, connect IN5 to V1, V2, or another supply between 2.35V and V_{IN}. See the *Linear Regulators (REG5–REG8)* section for more information.
—	2	V5	REG5 Linear-Regulator Output. V5 defaults to 1.8V and is adjustable from 1.7V to 2.0V through the serial interface. The input to the V5 regulator is IN5. Use V5 to power *VCC_MVT, VCC_BG, VCC_OSC13M,* and *VCC_PLL* on Marvell PXA3xx processors. V5 is internally pulled to AGND through 2kΩ when REG5 is shut down.
3	3	PV4	REG4 Power Input. Connect a 4.7µF ceramic capacitor from PV4 to PG4. All PV pins and IN must be connected together externally.
4	4	LX4	REG4 Switching Node. Connect LX4 to the REG4 inductor. LX4 is high impedance when REG4 is shut down.
5	5	PG4	REG4 Power Ground. Connect PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND together. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for more information.
6	6	SET2	REG2 Voltage Select Input. SET2 is a tri-level logic input. Connect SET2 to select the V2 output voltage as detailed in Table 4. The REG2 output voltage selected by SET2 is latched at the end of the REG2 soft-start period. Changes to SET2 after the startup period have no effect.
7	7	V6	REG6 Linear-Regulator Output. REG6 is activated and programmed through the serial interface to output from 1.8V to 3.3V in 0.1V steps. REG6 is off by default. V6 is internally pulled to AGND through 350Ω when REG6 is shut down. V6 optionally powers *VCC_CARD1* on Marvell PXA3xx processors.
8	—	IN67	REG6 and REG7 Power Input. IN67 is typically connected to IN. IN67 can also be connected to any supply between 2.35V to V_{IN}.
—	8	IN6	REG6 Power Input. IN6 is typically connected to IN. IN6 can also be connected to any supply between 2.35V to V_{IN}.
9	—	V7	REG7 Linear-Regulator Output. REG7 is activated and programmed through the serial interface to output from 1.8V to 3.3V in 0.1V steps. REG7 is off by default. V7 is internally pulled to AGND through 350Ω when REG7 is shut down. V7 optionally powers *VCC_CARD2* on Marvell PXA3xx processors.
—	9	N.C.	No Internal Connection
10	10	V2	REG2 Voltage Sense Input. Connect V2 directly to the REG2 output voltage. The output voltage of REG2 is selected by SET2. V2 is internally pulled to AGND through 650Ω when REG2 is shut down. V2 powers *VCC_MEM* on Marvell PXA3xx processors.
11	11	SCL	Serial-Clock Input. See the *I²C Interface* section.
12	12	SDA	Serial-Data Input. See the *I²C Interface* section.
13	13	$\overline{LBO}$	Low-Battery Output. $\overline{LBO}$ is an open-drain output that pulls low when LBF is below its threshold. $\overline{LBO}$ typically connects to the *nBATT_FAULT* input of the applications processor to indicate that the battery has been removed or discharged.
14	14	PV2	REG2 Power Input. Connect a 4.7µF ceramic capacitor from PV2 to PG2. All PV pins and IN must be connected together externally.
15	15	LX2	REG2 Switching Node. Connect LX2 to the REG2 inductor. LX2 is high impedance when REG2 is shut down.

Pin Description (continued)

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX8660	MAX8661		
16	16	PG2	REG2 Power Ground. Connect PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND together. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for more information.
17	17	IN8	REG8 Input Power Connection. IN8 must be connected to IN.
18	18	IN	Main Battery Input. This input provides power to the IC. Connect a 0.47µF ceramic capacitor from IN to AGND.
19	19	AGND	Analog Ground. Connect PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND together. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for more information.
20	20	V8	REG8 Always-On 3.3V LDO Output. REG8 is the first regulator that powers up in the MAX8660/MAX8661. REG8 is supplied from IN and supplies up to 30mA. V8 is internally pulled to AGND through 1.5kΩ during IN undervoltage or overvoltage lockout. Connect V8 to *VCC_BBATT* on Marvell PXA3xx processors.
21	21	LBF	Low-Battery Detect Falling Input. The LBF threshold is 1.20V. Connect LBF to LBR for 50mV hysteresis. Use a three-resistor voltage-divider for larger hysteresis. LBF sets the falling voltage at which $\overline{LBO}$ goes low. See the *Low-Battery Detector ($\overline{LBO}$, LBF, LBR)* section for more information.
22	22	LBR	Low-Battery Detect Rising Input. The LBR threshold is 1.25V. Connect LBF to LBR for 50mV hysteresis. Use a three-resistor voltage-divider for larger hysteresis. LBR sets the rising voltage at which $\overline{LBO}$ goes high. See the *Low-Battery Detector ($\overline{LBO}$, LBF, LBR)* section for more information.
23	23	$\overline{MR}$	Manual Reset Input. A low $\overline{MR}$ input causes $\overline{RSO}$ to go low and resets all serial programmed registers to their default values. See the *Reset Output ($\overline{RSO}$) and $\overline{MR}$ Input* section for more information.
24	24	RAMP	Ramp-Rate Input. Connect a resistor from RAMP to AGND to set the regulator ramp rates. See the *Ramp-Rate Control (RAMP)* section for more information.
25	25	EN5	REG5 Enable Input. Drive EN5 high to turn on REG5. EN5 has hysteresis so an RC can be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. EN5 is typically driven by the *SYS_EN* output of an Marvell PXA3xx processor.
26	26	PG3	REG3 Power Ground. Connect PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND together. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for more information.
27	27	LX3	REG3 Switching Node. Connect LX3 to the REG3 inductor. LX3 is high impedance when REG3 is shut down.
28	28	PV3	REG3 Power Input. Connect a 4.7µF ceramic capacitor from PV3 to PG3. All PV pins and IN must be connected together externally.
29	29	$\overline{RSO}$	Open-Drain Reset Output. $\overline{RSO}$ typically connects to the *nRESET* input on an applications processor. An output low from the MAX8660/MAX8661 $\overline{RSO}$ resets all serial programmed registers to their default values and causes the processor to enter its reset state. See the *Reset Output ($\overline{RSO}$) and $\overline{MR}$ Input* section for more information.
30	30	V3	REG3 Voltage Sense Input. Connect V3 directly to the REG3 output voltage. The output voltage is adjustable from 0.725V to 1.8V through the serial interface. V3 is internally pulled to AGND through 550Ω when REG3 is shut down. V3 connects to *VCC_APPS* on Marvell PXA3xx processors.
31	31	EN34	REG3 and REG4 Active-High Hardware Enable Input. Drive EN34 high to enable both REG3 and REG4. Drive EN34 low to allow the serial interface to enable REG3 and REG4 independently. EN34 has hysteresis so an RC can be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. EN34 is typically driven by the *PWR_EN* output of an Marvell PXA3xx processor. See the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information.

Pin Description (continued)

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX8660	MAX8661		
32	32	EN2	REG2 Enable Input. Drive EN2 high to turn on REG2. EN2 has hysteresis so that an RC can be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. EN2 is typically driven by the *SYS_EN* output of an Marvell PXA3xx processor.
33	33	SRAD	Serial-Address Input. Connect SRAD to AGND for a 7-bit slave address of 0110 100 (0x68). Connect SRAD to IN to change the address to 0110 101 (0x6A). The eighth slave address bit is always zero since the MAX8660/MAX8661 are write-only. See the *Slave Address* section for more information.
34	—	PG1	REG1 Power Ground. Connect PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND together. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for more information.
—	34	GND	Ground. Connect all GND pins to EP.
35	—	LX1	REG1 Switching Node. Connect LX1 to the REG1 inductor. LX1 is high impedance when REG1 is shutdown.
—	35	N.C.	No Internal Connection
36	—	PV1	REG1 Power Input. Connect a 4.7µF ceramic capacitor from PV1 to PG1. All PV pins and IN must be connected together externally.
—	36	PV	Power Input. All PV pins and IN must be connected together externally.
37	—	EN1	REG1 Enable Input. Drive EN1 high to turn on REG1. EN1 has hysteresis so that an RC can be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. EN1 is typically driven by the *SYS_EN* output of an applications processor.
—	37	GND	Ground. Connect all GND pins to EP.
38	—	V1	REG1 Voltage Sense Input. Connect V1 directly to the REG1 output voltage. The output voltage of REG1 is selected by SET1. Connect V1 to *VCC_IOx* of the applications processor. V1 is internally pulled to AGND through 650Ω when REG1 is shut down.
—	38	GND	Ground. Connect all GND pins to EP.
39	—	SET1	REG1 Voltage Select Input. SET1 is a tri-level logic input. Connect SET1 to select the V1 output voltage as detailed in Table 3. The REG1 output voltage selected by SET1 is latched at the end of the REG1 soft-start period. Changes to SET1 after the startup period have no effect.
—	39	GND	Ground. Connect all GND pins to EP.
40	40	V4	REG4 Feedback Sense Input. Connect V4 directly to the REG4 output voltage. The REG4 output voltage is adjustable from 0.725V to 1.8V with the serial interface. V4 is internally pulled to AGND through 550Ω when REG4 is shut down. V4 powers *VCC_SRAM* on the applications processor.
—	—	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect the exposed pad to ground. Connecting the exposed pad to ground does not remove the requirement for proper ground connections to PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, and AGND. The exposed pad is attached with epoxy to the substrate of the die, making it an excellent path to remove heat from the IC.

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

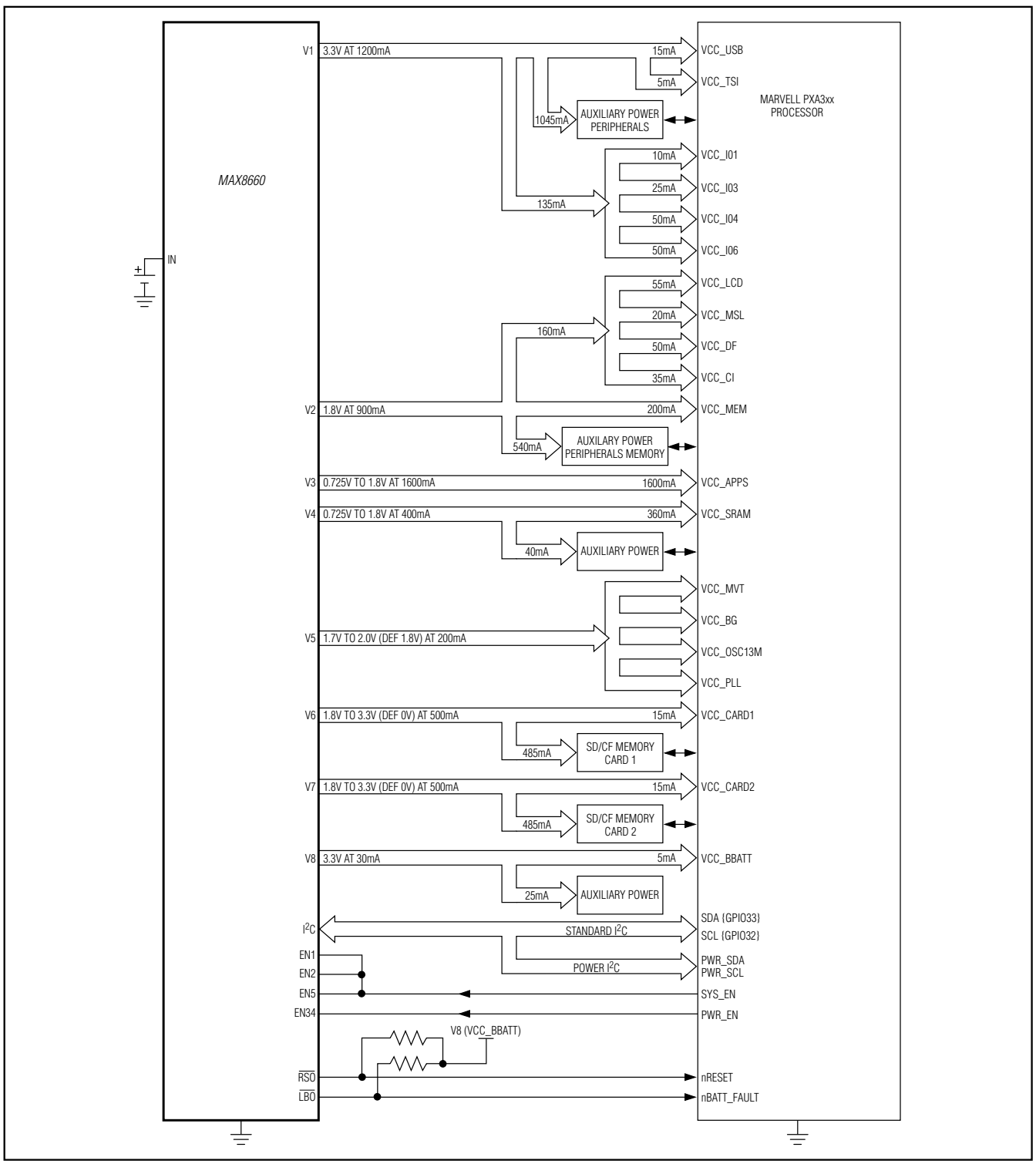


Figure 1. Example MAX8660 Connection to Marvell PXA3xx Processor. This is one example only. Other connections are also supported.

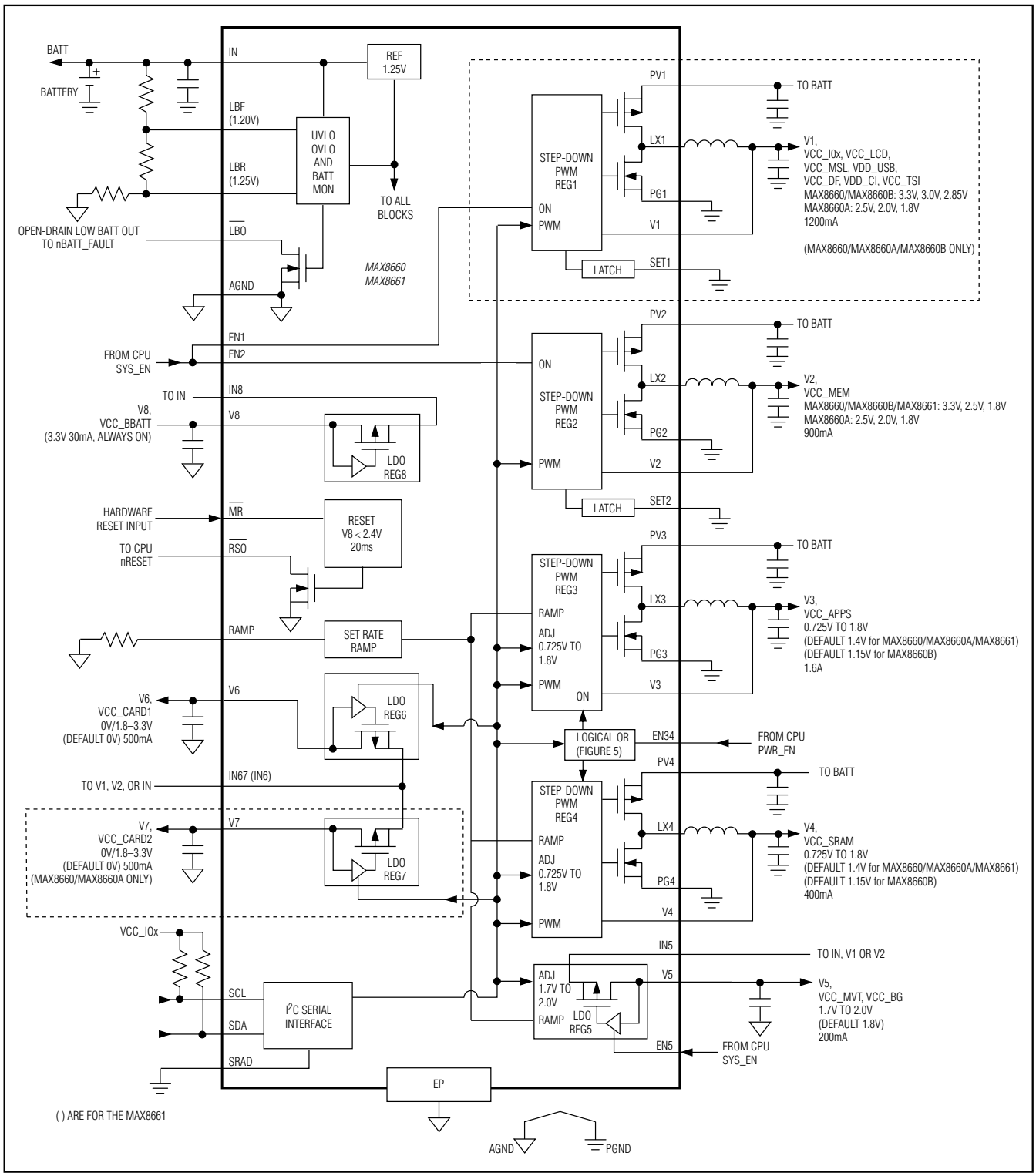


Figure 2. Functional Diagram

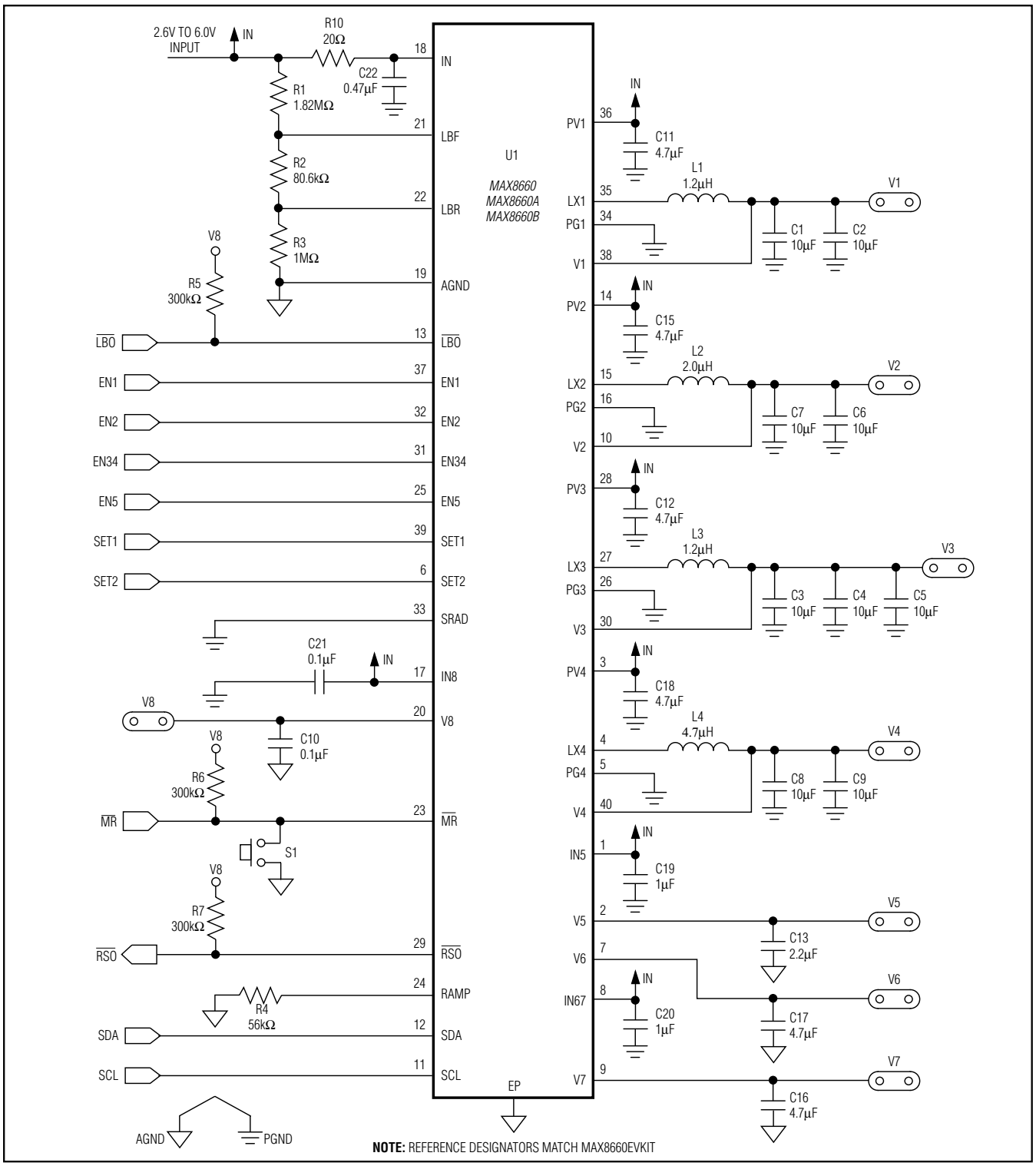


Figure 3. Typical Applications Circuit

Detailed Description

The MAX8660/MAX8661 PMICs are optimized for devices using the applications processors, including smart cellular phones, PDAs, Internet appliances, and other portable devices requiring substantial computing and multimedia capability and low power consumption. The MAX8660/MAX8661 comply with the specifications for Marvell's PXA300 family (PXA3xx) and Marvell's Armada 100 family (PXA16x) of processors.

As shown in Figure 2, the MAX8660 integrates eight high-performance, low-operating-current power supplies. REG1–REG4 are step-down DC-DC converters, and REG5–REG8 are linear regulators. Other functions include low-battery detection ($\overline{LBO}$), a reset output ($\overline{RSO}$), a manual reset input ($\overline{MR}$), and a 2-wire I²C serial interface. The MAX8661 functions the same as the MAX8660, but does not have the REG1 step-down regulator and the REG7 linear regulator.

The operating input voltage range is from 2.6V to 6.0V, allowing use with a 1-cell Li+ battery, 3-cell NiMH, or a 5V input. Input protection is provided with undervoltage and overvoltage lockouts. Overvoltage lockout protects the device against inputs up to 7.5V.

Maxim vs. Marvell PXA3xx Terminology

The MAX8660/MAX8661 are compatible with Marvell's PXA3xx processor. Figure 1 shows one of many possible connections between the PXA3xx processor and the MAX8660/MAX8661. To facilitate system development with PXA3xx processors, this document uses both Maxim and Marvell terminology. Marvell terminology appears in parentheses and italics. For example, this document refers to "V8 (*VCC_BBATT)"* because the MAX8660 V8 output powers the Marvell *VCC_BBATT* power domain. Tables 1 and 2 outline Maxim and Marvell terminology.

Table 1. Maxim and Marvell PXA3xx Power Domain Terminology

POWER DOMAIN	POWER DOMAIN ACCEPTABLE VOLTAGE	COMPATIBLE MAXIM POWER DOMAIN	DESCRIPTION
VCC_IO1 *VCC_IO3* *VCC_IO4* *VCC_IO6*	1.8V ±10% or 3.0V ±10% or 3.3V ±10%	V1 or V2	• Peripheral I/O supply for UARTs, standard I²C, power I²C, audio interface, SSPs, PWMs, etc. (*VCC_IO1,VCC_IO3, VCC_IO4, VCC_IO6*)
VCC_LCD *VCC_MSL* *VCC_CI* *VCC_DF*	1.8V ±10% or 3.0V ±10%	V1 or V2	• LCD interface logic (*VCC_LCD*) • Fast serial interface (*VCC_MSL*) • Camera flash interface (*VCC_CI*) • Data flash interface (*VCC_DF*)
VCC_MEM	1.8V ±100mV	V2	• I/O supply for high-speed memory
VCC_APPS	0.95V to 1.41V ±5%	V3	• Main processor core
VCC_SRAM	1.08V to 1.41V ±100mV	V4	• Internal SRAM memory
VCC_MVT *VCC_BG* *VCC_OSC13M* *VCC_PLL*	1.8V ±100mV	V5	• Internal logic and I/O blocks (*VCC_MVT*) • Bandgap reference (*VCC_BG*) • 13MHz oscillator (*VCC_OSC13M*) • Phase-locked loop (PLL) and oscillator (*VCC_PLL*)
VCC_CARD1	1.8V ±10% or 3.0V ±10% or 3.3V ±10%	V6	• Removable storage and USIM card supply
VCC_CARD2	1.8V ±10% or 3.0V ±10% or 3.3V ±10%	V7	• Removable storage and USIM card supply
VCC_BBATT	3.0V ±1V	V8	• Regulated battery voltage
VCC_USB	3.3V ±300mV	V1 or V2 (if programmed to 3.3V)	• Universal serial bus (*VCC_USB*)
VCC_TSI	3.3V ±300mV	V1 or V2 (if programmed to 3.3V)	• Touch-screen interface (*VCC_TSI*)

Table 2. Maxim and Marvell PXA3xx Digital Signal Terminology

MAXIM	MARVELL	DESCRIPTION
EN34	*PWR_EN*	Active-High Enable Signal for Processor Core Power. The applications processor drives this *PWR_EN* signal high to exit sleep mode. The processor's *PWR_EN* logic is powered by the MAX8660/MAX8661 "always on" V8 (*VCC_BBATT*) regulator during sleep mode.
EN1, EN2, EN5	*SYS_EN*	Active-High Enable Signal for Peripheral Power Supplies. The applications processor drives this *SYS_EN* signal high to enter run mode.
$\overline{RSO}$	*nRESET*	Active-Low Reset. The MAX8660/MAX8661 drive this signal low to reset the processor. When $\overline{RSO}$ goes low, the MAX8660/MAX8661 I²C registers are reset to their default values.
$\overline{LBO}$	*nBATT_FAULT*	Active-Low Battery Fault. The MAX8660/MAX8661 drive this signal low to signal the processor that the battery has been removed or discharged.
SDA	*GPIO33* *PWR_SDA*	I²C Serial-Data Input/Output. The MAX8660/MAX8861 SDA generally connects to both the Marvell PXA3xx processor's standard I²C data line (*GPIO33*) and its dedicated power I²C data line. This connection operates as an I²C multimaster system with the MAX8660/MAX8661 accepting commands from both the standard I²C and the power I²C.
SCL	*GPIO32* *PWR_SCL*	I²C Serial Clock. The MAX8660/MAX8661 SCL generally connects to both the Marvell PXA3xx processor's standard I²C clock line (*GPIO32*) and its dedicated power I²C clock line. This connection operates as an I²C multimaster system with the MAX8660/MAX8661 accepting commands from both the standard I²C and the power I²C.

Step-Down DC-DC Converters (REG1–REG4)

REG1 (VCC_IO) Step-Down DC-DC Converter (MAX8660 Only)

REG1 is a high-efficiency (REG1 + REG8 I_Q = 40µA) 2MHz current-mode step-down converter that outputs up to 1200mA with efficiency up to 96% (see *the Typical Operating Characteristics*). The output voltage (V1) is selected with the SET1 input as shown in Table 3. The REG1 output voltage selection is latched at the end of the REG1 soft-start period. Changes in SET1 after the startup period have no effect.

EN1 is a dedicated enable input for REG1. Drive EN1 high to enable REG1 or drive EN1 low to disable REG1. EN1 has hysteresis so that an RC may be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. In systems based on Marvell PXA3xx processors, EN1, EN2, and EN5 are typically connected to *SYS_EN* (Table 2).

The REG1 step-down regulator operates in either normal or forced-PWM mode. See the *REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes* section for more information.

REG1 has an on-chip synchronous rectifier. See the *REG1–REG4 Synchronous Rectification* section for more information.

The REG1 regulator allows 100% duty-cycle operation. See the *REG1/REG2 100% Duty-Cycle Operation (Dropout)* section for more information.

Table 3. SET1 Logic

SET1*	MAX8660/ MAX8660B: V1 (V)	MAX8660A: V1 (V)
IN	3.3	2.5
UNCONNECTED	3.0	2.0
GROUND	2.85	1.8

**SET1 is latched after REG1 startup.*

Table 4. SET2 Logic

SET2*	MAX8660/MAX8660B/ MAX8661: V2 (V)	MAX8660A: V2 (V)
IN	3.3	2.5
UNCONNECTED	2.5	2.0
GROUND	1.8	1.8

**SET2 is latched after REG2 startup.*

REG2 (VCC_IO, VCC_MEM) Step-Down DC-DC Converters

REG2 is a high-efficiency (REG2 + REG8 I_Q = 40µA) 2MHz current-mode step-down DC-DC converter that outputs up to 900mA with efficiency up to 96%. The output voltage is selected with the SET2 input as shown in Table 4. The REG2 output voltage selection is latched at the end of the REG2 soft-start period. Changes in SET2 after the startup period have no effect.

EN2 is a dedicated enable input for REG2. Drive EN2 high to enable REG2 or drive EN2 low to disable REG2. EN2 has hysteresis so that an RC may be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. In systems based on Marvell PXA3xx, EN1, EN2, and EN5 are typically connected to *SYS_EN* (Table 2).

The REG2 step-down regulator operates in either normal or forced-PWM mode. See the *REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes* section for more information.

The REG2 regulator has an on-chip synchronous rectifier. See the *REG1–REG4 Synchronous Rectification* section for more information.

The REG2 regulator allows 100% duty-cycle operation. See the *REG1/REG2 100% Duty-Cycle Operation (Dropout)* section for more information.

REG3 (VCC_APPS) Step-Down DC-DC Converters

REG3 is a high-efficiency (REG3 + REG8 I_Q = 45µA) 2MHz current-mode step-down converter that has an I²C-adjustable output voltage from 0.725V to 1.800V in 25mV increments with efficiency up to 92%. The default REG3 output voltage is 1.4V for the MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, and 1.15V for the MAX8660B (contact factory for other default voltages). REG3 delivers up to 1.6A. See the *I²C Interface* section for details on how to adjust the output voltage.

REG3 has an I²C enable bit (EN3) and a shared hardware enable pin (EN34). See the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information.

The REG3 step-down regulator operates in either normal or forced-PWM mode. See the *REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes* section for more information.

The REG3 regulator has an on-chip synchronous rectifier. See the *REG1–REG4 Synchronous Rectification* section for more information.

REG4 (VCC_SRAM) Step-Down DC-DC Converters

REG4 is a high-efficiency (REG4 + REG8 I_Q = 45µA) 2MHz current-mode step-down converter that has an I²C-adjustable output voltage from 0.725V to 1.800V in 25mV increments with efficiency up to 92%. The default REG4 output voltage is 1.4V for the MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661, and 1.15V for the MAX8660B (contact factory for other default voltages). REG4 delivers up to 400mA. See the *I²C Interface* section for details on how to adjust the output voltage.

REG4 has an I²C enable bit (EN4) and a shared hardware enable pin (EN34). See the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information.

The REG4 step-down regulator operates in either normal or forced-PWM mode. See the *REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes* section for more information.

The REG4 regulator has an on-chip synchronous rectifier. See the *REG1–REG4 Synchronous Rectification* section for more information.

REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes

REG1–REG4 independently operate in one of two modes: normal or forced PWM. At power-up or after a reset, REG1–REG4 default to normal operation. Activate forced-PWM mode by setting bits in the FPWM register (Table 9) with the I²C interface. The FPWM bits can be changed at any time.

In forced-PWM mode, a converter operates with a constant 2MHz switching frequency regardless of output load. The MAX8660/MAX8661 regulate the output voltage by modulating the switching duty cycle. Forced-PWM mode is ideal for low-noise systems because output voltage ripple is small (< $10mV_{P-P}$) and switching harmonics occur at multiples of the constant-switching frequency and are easily filtered. However, light-load power consumption in forced-PWM mode is higher than that of normal mode (Table 7).

Normal operation offers improved efficiency at light loads by switching only as necessary to supply the load. With moderate to heavy loading, the regulator switches at a fixed 2MHz switching frequency as it does in forced-PWM mode. This transition to fixed-frequency switching occurs at the load current specified in the following equation:

$$I_{OUT} \cong \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{2 \times L} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \times f_{SW}}$$

REG1–REG4 Synchronous Rectification

Internal n-channel synchronous rectifiers eliminate the need for external Schottky diodes and improve efficiency. The synchronous rectifier turns on during the second half of each switching cycle (off-time). During this time, the voltage across the inductor is reversed, and the inductor current ramps down. In PWM mode, the synchronous rectifier turns off at the end of the switching cycle. In normal mode, the synchronous rectifier turns off when the inductor current falls below 25mA or at the end of the switching cycle, whichever occurs first.

REG1/REG2 100% Duty-Cycle Operation (Dropout)

The REG1 and REG2 step-down DC-DC converters operate with 100% duty cycle when the supply voltage approaches the output voltage. This allows these

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

converters to maintain regulation until the input voltage falls below the desired output voltage plus the dropout voltage specification of the converter. During 100% duty-cycle operation, the high-side p-channel MOSFET turns on constantly, connecting the input to the output through the inductor. The dropout voltage (V_{DO}) is calculated as follows:

$$V_{DO} = I_{LOAD} (R_P + R_L)$$

where:

R_P = p-channel power switch $R_{DS(ON)}$
R_L = external inductor ESR

The REG1 dropout voltage is 200mV with a 1200mA load (with inductor resistance = 50mΩ). The REG2 dropout voltage is 225mV with a 900mA load (with inductor resistance = 67mΩ).

Linear Regulators (REG5–REG8)

REG5 (VCC_MVT, VCC_BG, VCC_OSC13M, VCC_PLL)

REG5 is a linear regulator with an I²C-adjustable output voltage from 1.700V to 2.000V in 25mV increments (REG5 + REG8 I_Q = 55µA). The default REG5 voltage is 1.8V. REG5 delivers up to 200mA. See the *I²C Interface* section for details on how to adjust the output voltage.

The power input for the REG5 linear regulator is IN5. The IN5 input voltage range extends down to 2.35V. Note that in the Marvell PXA3xx specification, *VCC_MVT* is enabled by *SYS_EN* (along with V1 and V2), but must not rise after V1 (*VCC_IO*) or V2 (*VCC_MEM*). This requirement dictates that IN5 be connected to IN and not V1 or V2.

EN5 is a dedicated enable input for REG5. Drive EN5 high to enable REG5. Drive EN5 low to disable REG5. EN5 has hysteresis so that an RC may be used to implement manual sequencing with respect to other inputs. In systems with Marvell PXA3xx processors, EN1, EN2, and EN5 are typically connected to *SYS_EN* (Table 2).

REG6/REG7 (VCC_CARD1, VCC_CARD2)

The REG6/REG7 linear regulators supply up to 500mA each (REG6 or REG 7 + REG8 I_Q = 85µA). The output voltages, V6 and V7, are programmable through the serial interface from 1.8V to 3.3V in 0.1V steps (Table 13). See the *I²C Interface* section for details on changing the V6 or V7 voltage. On the MAX8660, the combined power input for the REG6 and REG7 linear regulators is IN67. On the MAX8661, IN6 is the power input for REG6 (REG7 is not available on the MAX8661).

REG6 and REG7 are disabled by default and must be enabled using the I²C serial interface. REG6 and REG7 have independent enable bits in the OVER2 register: EN6 and EN7 (Table 9). To enable the regulators, set the corresponding enable bit.

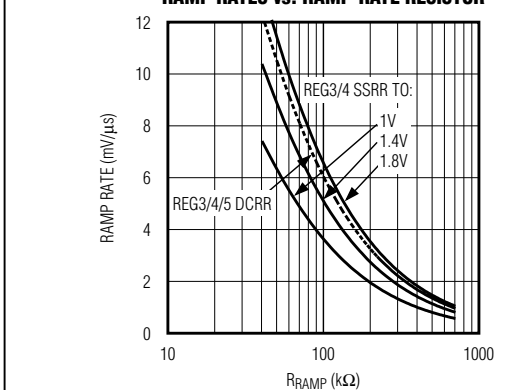
REG8 (VCC_BBATT) Always-On Regulator

The output of REG8 (V8) is always active when the input voltage (V_{IN}) is above the undervoltage-lockout threshold of 2.55V (max) and below the overvoltage-lockout threshold of 6.0V (min). The REG8 linear regulator is supplied from IN and its output regulates to 3.3V and supplies up to 30mA. The internal REG8 pass element is 12Ω in dropout, providing a 180mV dropout voltage with a 15mA output current. Connect V8 to *VCC_BBATT* for applications that use Marvell PXA3xx processors. The $\overline{RSO}$ output goes low if V8 is less than 2.2V (falling typ).

Ramp-Rate Control (RAMP)

REG1 and REG2 have a fixed soft-start ramp that eliminates input current spikes when they are enabled; 200µs after being enabled, REG1 and REG2 linearly ramp from 0V to the set output voltage in 450µs. When these regulators are disabled, the output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance, internal 650Ω discharge resistance, and the external load.

The REG3 and REG4 output voltage have a variable linear ramp rate that is set by a resistor connected from RAMP to AGND (R_{RAMP}). This resistor controls the output-voltage ramp rate during soft-start and a positive voltage change (i.e., 1.0V to 1.4V). The negative voltage change (i.e., 1.4V to 1.0V) is controlled in forced-PWM mode, and when the ARD bit is set in normal mode (Table 9). Figure 4 shows the relationship



REG3 / REG4 SOFT – START RAMP RATE (SSRR):

$$SSRR\left[\frac{mV}{\mu s}\right] = \frac{1.4 \times V_{OUT}[V]}{0.0014848 \times (2.2 \times (R_{RAMP}[k\Omega] + 13.5) + 9)}$$

REG3 / REG4 / REG5 DYNAMIC – CHANGE RAMP RATE (DCRR)

$$DCRR\left[\frac{mV}{\mu s}\right] = \frac{12500}{8 \times (2.2 \times (R_{RAMP}[k\Omega] + 13.5) + 9)}$$

Figure 4. Soft-Start and Voltage-Change Ramp Rates

between R_{RAMP} and the output-voltage ramp rates. A 56kΩ R_{RAMP} satisfies the typical requirements of Marvell PXA3xx processors; 200µs after being enabled, REG3 and REG4 linearly ramp from 0V to the set output voltage at the rate set by R_{RAMP}. When REG3 and REG4 are disabled, the output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance, internal 550Ω discharge resistance, and the external load.

Active ramp-down functionality is inherent in forced-PWM operation. In normal-mode operation, active ramp down is enabled by setting ARD3 and ARD4 (Table 9). With "active ramp-down" enabled, the regulator output voltage ramps down at the rate set by R_{RAMP}. With small loads, the regulator must sink current from the output capacitor to actively ramp down the output voltage. In normal mode, with "active ramp-down" disabled, the regulator output voltage ramps down at the rate determined by the output capacitance and the external load; small loads result in an output-voltage decay that is slower than that specified by R_{RAMP}, large loads (> C_{OUT} x RAMPRATE) result in an output-voltage decay that is no faster than that specified by R_{RAMP}.

80µs after being enabled, REG5 linearly ramps from 0V to the set output voltage in 225µs. The ramp rate during a positive voltage change (i.e., 1.8V to 1.9V) is set with R_{RAMP}. During a negative voltage change (i.e., 1.9V to 1.8V), the REG5 output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance and the external load; however, ramp-down is no faster than the rate specified by R_{RAMP}. When REG5 is disabled, the output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance, internal 2kΩ discharge resistance, and the external load.

60µs after being enabled by I^2C, REG6 and REG7 linearly ramp from 0V to the set output voltage in 450µs. REG6 and REG7 do not have positive voltage-change (i.e., 1.8V to 2.5V) ramp-rate control. During a positive voltage change, the output-voltage dV/dt is as fast as possible. To avoid this fast output dV/dt, disable REG6 or REG7 before changing the output. With this method, the soft-start ramp rate limits the output dV/dt, and therefore, the input current is controlled. During a negative voltage change (i.e., 2.5V to 1.8V), the REG6 or REG7 output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance and the external load. When REG6 or REG7 is disabled, the output voltage decays at a rate determined by the output capacitance, internal 350Ω discharge resistance, and the external load.

Power Sequencing

Enable Signals (EN_, PWR_EN, SYS_EN, I^2C)

As shown in Table 5, the MAX8660/MAX8661 feature numerous enable signals for flexibility in many applications. In a typical application with the Marvell PXA3xx processor, many of these enable signals are connected together. EN1, EN2, and EN5 typically connect to the *SYS_EN* output. With this connection, REG5 is the first supply to rise (if IN5 is connected to IN). EN34 typically connects to Marvell's *PWR_EN* output. Alternatively, REG3 and REG4 can be activated by the I^2C interface (see the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information). REG6 and REG7 are activated by the serial interface. REG8 has no enable input and always remains on as long the MAX8660/MAX8661 are powered between the UVLO and OVLO range. All regulators are forced off during UVLO and OVLO. See the *Undervoltage and Overvoltage Lockout* section for more information.

Note: The logic that controls the Marvell PXA3xx processor *SYS_EN* and *PWR_EN* signals is powered from the *VCC_BBATT* power domain.

Table 5. Enable Signals

POWER DOMAIN	MAXIM ENABLE SIGNAL		APPLICATIONS PROCESSOR ENABLE SIGNAL
	HARDWARE	SOFTWARE	
V1 (*VCC_IO*) (MAX8660/MAX8660A only)	EN1	—	*SYS_EN*
V2 (*VCC_MEM*)	EN2	—	
V5 (*VCC_MVT*)	EN5	—	
V3 (*VCC_APPS*)	EN34	EN3 (OVER1)	*PWR_EN & PWR_I²C*
V4 (*VCC_SRAM*)		EN4 (OVER1)	
V6 (*VCC_CARD1*)	—	EN6 (OVER2)	*Standard I²C*
V7 (*VCC_CARD2*) (MAX8660/MAX8660A only)	—	EN7 (OVER2)	
V8 (*VCC_BBATT*)	Always on		—

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)

REG3 and REG4 have independent I²C enable bits (EN3, EN4) and a shared hardware-enable input (EN34). As shown in Figure 5, the EN34 hardware-enable input is logically ORed with the I²C enable bits. Table 6 is the truth table for the V3/V4 enable logic. Note that to achieve a pure I²C enable/disable, connect EN34 to ground. Similarly, to achieve a pure hardware enable/disable, leave the I²C enable bits at their default value (EN3 = EN4 = 0 = off); V3 and V4 cannot be independently enabled/disabled using only hardware.

Note: A low $\overline{MR}$ drives $\overline{RSO}$ low and returns the I²C registers to their default values: EN3 = 0 and EN4 = 0.

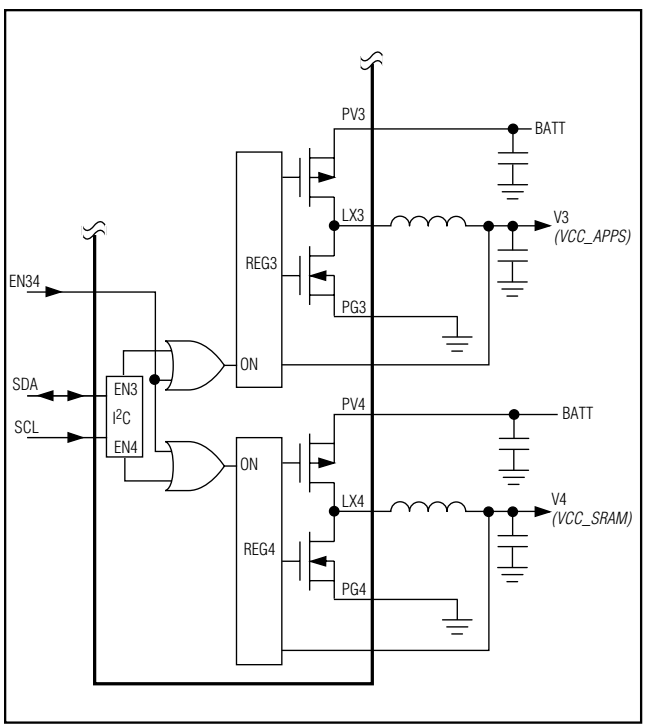


Figure 5. V3/V4 Enable Logic

Table 6. Truth Table for V3/V4 Enable Logic

HARDWARE INPUT	I²C BITS		V3	V4
EN34	EN3	EN4		
0	0 (default)	0 (default)	OFF	OFF
0	0	1	OFF	ON
0	1	0	ON	OFF
X	1	1	ON	ON
1	X	X	ON	ON

X = Don't care.

Power Modes

The MAX8660/MAX8661 provide numerous enable signals (Table 5) and support any combination for enabling and disabling their supplies with these signals. Table 7 shows several power modes defined for PXA3xx processors along with their corresponding MAX8660/MAX8661 quiescent operating currents.

Power-Up and Power-Down Timing

Figure 6 shows the power-up sequence for the Marvell PXA3xx family of processors. In general, the supplies should power up in the following order:

1) POWER-UP: V8 ➔ V5 ➔ V1 and V2 ➔ V3 and V4
2) REG6 and REG7 typically power external card slots and can be powered up and down based on application requirements.

Note that the Marvell PXA3xx processor controls EN1/EN2/EN5 with the same *SYS_EN* signal, yet Marvell's timing diagrams show that V5 is supposed to power up before V1 and V2. Because of the PXA3xx family's timing parameters, most systems connect EN1/EN2/EN5 together and drive them with *SYS_EN*. When powering up, this connection ensures that V5 powers up before V1 and V2 (only when V5 is powered from IN).

Marvell PXA3xx Power Configuration Register (PCFR)

The MAX8660/MAX8661 comply with the Marvell PXA3xx power I²C register specifications. This allows the PMIC to be used along with the processor with little-to-no software development. As shown in Table 9, there are many I²C registers, but since the processor automatically updates the PMIC through its power I²C interface, only the REG6 and REG7 enable bits need be programmed to fully utilize the PMIC.

The Marvell PXA3xx processor contains a power management unit general configuration register (PCFR). The default values of this register are compliant with the MAX8660/MAX8661. However, wake-up performance can be optimized using this register:

- The PCFR register contains timers for the *SYS_DEL* and *PWR_DEL* timing parameters as shown in Figure 6. Each timer defaults to 125ms. When using the MAX8660/MAX8661, these timers may be shortened to 2ms to speed up the overall system wake-up delay.
- Enabling the "shorten wake-up delay" function (SWDD bit) bypasses the *SYS_DEL* and *PWR_DEL* timers and uses voltage detectors on the Marvell PXA3xx processor to optimize the overall system wake-up delay.

Table 7. Power Modes and Corresponding Quiescent Operating Currents

POWER MODE	POWER DOMAIN STATE	DIGITAL CONTROL STATE	MAX8660 QUIESCENT OPERATING CURRENT (FIGURE 3)	
			NORMAL OPERATING MODE	FORCED-PWM MODE
ALL ON	V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, and V8 are on	EN1/EN2/EN5 (*SYS_EN*) and EN34 (*PWR_EN*) are asserted; V6, V7 are enabled by I²C	250µA	23mA
RUN, IDLE, and STANDBY	V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, and V8 are on	EN1/EN2/EN5 (*SYS_EN*) and EN34 (*PWR_EN*) are asserted	140µA	22.9mA
	V6 and V7 are off	V6, V7 are disabled by I²C (default)		
SLEEP	V1, V2, V5, and V8 are on	EN1/EN2/EN5 (*SYS_EN*) are asserted	90µA	10mA
	V3, V4, V6, and V7 are off	EN34 (*PWR_EN*) is deasserted; V6, V7 are disabled by I²C (default)		
DEEP SLEEP	All supplies off except V8	EN1/EN2/EN5 (*SYS_EN*) and EN34 (*PWR_EN*) are deasserted; V6, V7 are disabled by I²C	20µA	

Note: *Forced-PWM currents are measured on the MAX8660 EV kit. Currents vary with step-down inductor and output capacitor tolerance.*

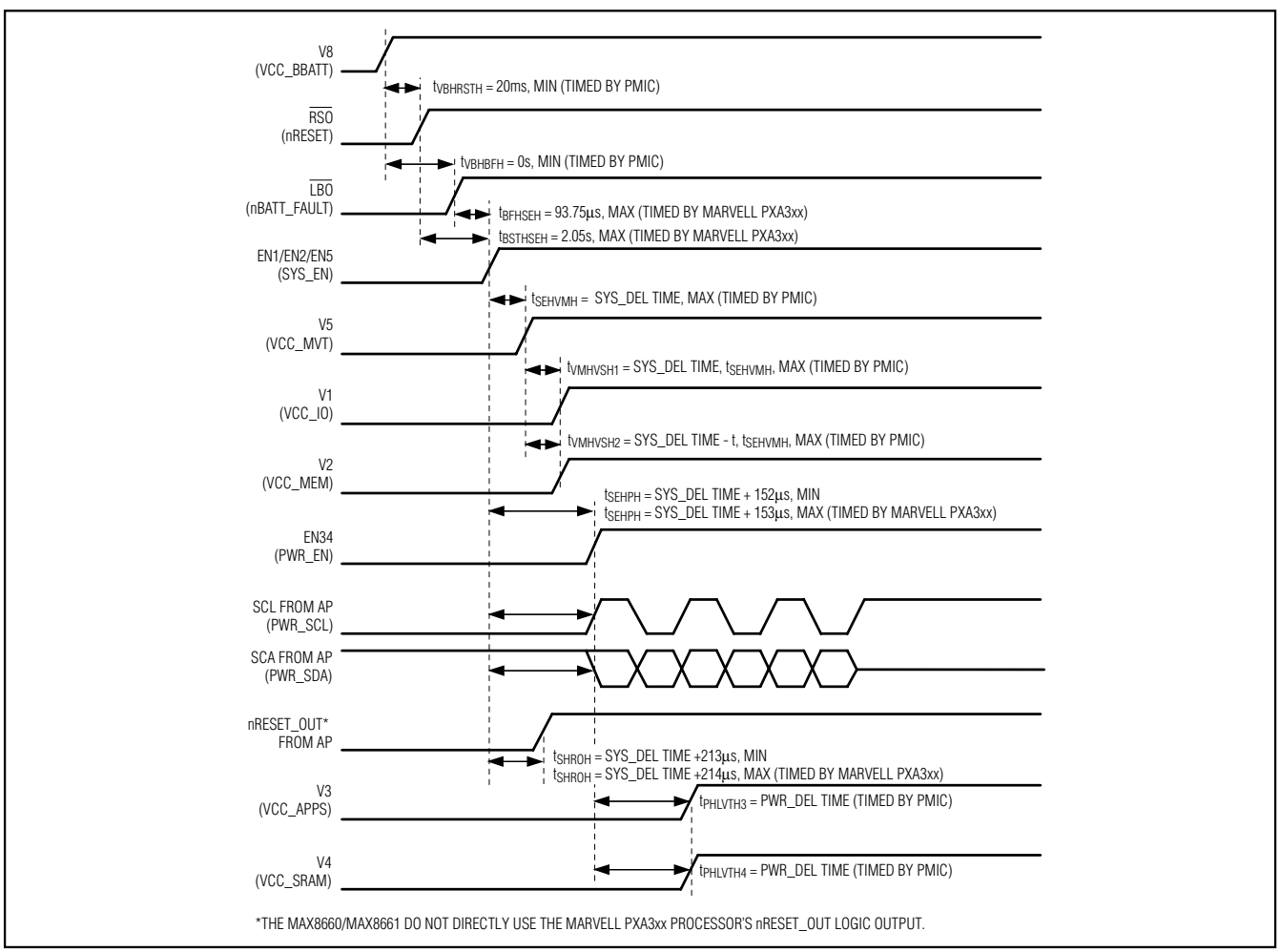


Figure 6. Power-Up Timing

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

Voltage Monitors, Reset, and Undervoltage-Lockout Functions

Undervoltage and Overvoltage Lockout

When the V_{IN} is below V_{UVLO} (typically 2.35V), the MAX8660/MAX8661 enter its undervoltage-lockout mode (UVLO). UVLO forces the device to a dormant state. In UVLO, the input current is very low (1.5µA) and all regulators are off. $\overline{RSO}$ and $\overline{LBO}$ are forced low when the input voltage is between 1V (typ) and V_{UVLO}. The I^2C does not function in UVLO, and the I^2C register contents are reset in UVLO.

When the input voltage is above V_{OVLO} (typically 6.35V) the MAX8660/MAX8661 enter overvoltage-lockout mode (OVLO). OVLO mode protects the MAX8660/MAX8661 from high-voltage stress. In OVLO, the input current is 25µA and all regulators are off. $\overline{RSO}$ is held low, the I^2C does not function, and register contents are reset in OVLO. $\overline{LBO}$ continues to function in OVLO; however, since $\overline{LBO}$ is typically pulled up to V8 (*VCC_BBATT*), $\overline{LBO}$ appears to go low in OVLO because V8 is disabled. Alternatively, $\overline{LBO}$ may be pulled up to IN.

Reset Output ($\overline{RSO}$) and $\overline{MR}$ Input

$\overline{RSO}$ is an open-drain reset output. As shown in Figure 1, $\overline{RSO}$ typically connects to the *nRESET* input of the applications processor and is pulled up to V8 (*VCC_BBATT*). A low on *nRESET* causes the processor to enter its reset state.

$\overline{RSO}$ is forced low when one or more of the following conditions occur:

- $\overline{MR}$ is low.
- V8 is below V_{RSOTH} (2.2V falling typ).
- V_{IN} is below V_{UVLO} (2.35V typ).
- V_{IN} is above V_{OVLO} (6.35V typ).

$\overline{RSO}$ is high impedance when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- $\overline{MR}$ is high.
- V8 is above V_{RSOTH} (2.35V rising typ).
- $V_{UVLO} < V_{IN} < V_{OVLO}$.
- The $\overline{RSO}$ deassert delay ($t_{VBHRSTH}$ = 24ms typ) has expired.

When $\overline{RSO}$ goes low, the MAX8660/MAX8661 I^2C registers are reset to their default values.

If the $\overline{MR}$ feature is not required, connect $\overline{MR}$ high. If the $\overline{RSO}$ feature is not required, connect $\overline{RSO}$ low.

Low-Battery Detector ($\overline{LBO}$, LBF, LBR)

$\overline{LBO}$ is an open-drain output that typically connects to the *nBATT_FAULT* input of the applications processor to indicate that the battery has been removed or discharged (Figure 1). $\overline{LBO}$ is typically pulled up to V8 (*VCC_BBATT*).

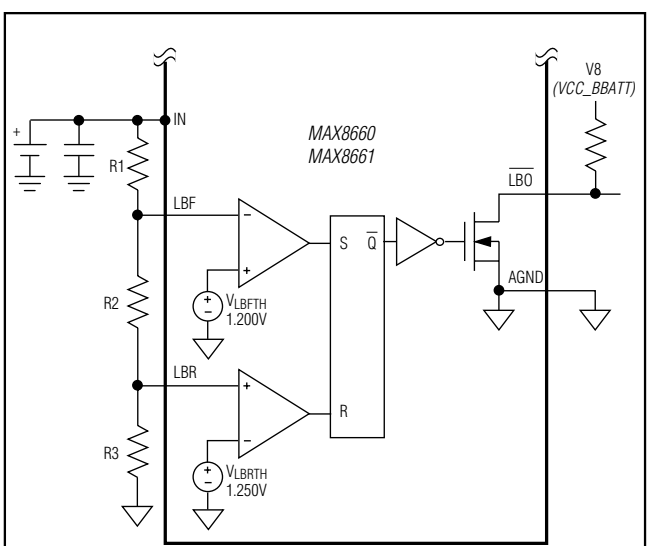
LBR and LBF monitor the input voltage (usually a battery) and trigger the $\overline{LBO}$ output (Figure 7). The truth table in Figure 7 shows that $\overline{LBO}$ is high impedance when the voltage from LBR to AGND (V_{LBR}) exceeds the low-battery rising threshold (V_{LBRTH} = 1.25V typ). $\overline{LBO}$ is low when the voltage from LBF to AGND (V_{LBF}) falls below the low-battery falling threshold (V_{LBFTH} = 1.20V typ). On power-up, the LBR threshold must be exceeded before $\overline{LBO}$ deasserts.

Connecting LBF to LBR and to a two-resistor voltage-divider sets a 50mV hysteresis referred to LBF (hysteresis at the battery voltage is scaled up by the resistor value), connecting LBF and LBR separately to a three-resistor voltage-divider (Figure 7) allows the falling threshold and rising threshold to be set separately (achieving larger hysteresis). The Figure 7 resistor values are selected as a function of the desired falling (V_{LBOF}) and rising (V_{LBOR}) thresholds as follows:

First, select R3 in the 100kΩ to 1MΩ range:

$$R1 = R3 \times \frac{V_{LBOR}}{V_{LBRTH}} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{LBFTH}}{V_{LBOF}}\right)$$

$$R2 = R3 \times \left(\frac{V_{LBFTH} \times V_{LBOR}}{V_{LBRTH} \times V_{LBOF}} - 1\right)$$



TRUTH TABLE		
LBF	LBR	$\overline{LBO}$
$V_{LBF} < V_{LBFTH}$	$V_{LBR} < V_{LBRTH}$	0
$V_{LBF} < V_{LBFTH}$	$V_{LBR} > V_{LBRTH}$	0
$V_{LBF} > V_{LBFTH}$	$V_{LBR} < V_{LBRTH}$	HOLD
$V_{LBF} > V_{LBFTH}$	$V_{LBR} > V_{LBRTH}$	1

Figure 7. Low-Battery Detector Functional Diagram

where V_{LBOR} is the rising voltage at the top of R1 (typically V_{IN}) when $\overline{LBO}$ goes high, and V_{LBOF} is the falling voltage at the top of R1 when $\overline{LBO}$ goes low.

For example, to set V_{LBOR} to 3.6V and V_{LBOF} to 3.2V, choose R3 to be 1MΩ. Then, R1 = 1.8MΩ and R2 = 80kΩ.

If the low-battery-detector feature is not required, connect $\overline{LBO}$ to ground and connect LBF and LBR to IN.

Internal Off-Discharge Resistors

Each regulator on the MAX8660/MAX8661 has an internal resistor that discharges the output capacitor when the regulator is off (Table 8). The internal discharge resistors pull their respective output to ground when the regulator is off, ensuring that load circuitry always powers down completely. The internal off-discharge resistors are active when a regulator is disabled, when the device is in OVLO, and when the device is in UVLO with V_{IN} greater than 1.0V. With V_{IN} less than 1.0V, the internal off-discharge resistors may not activate.

Thermal-Overload Protection

Thermal-overload protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX8660/MAX8661. When internal thermal sensors detect a die temperature in excess of +160°C, the corresponding regulator(s) are shut down, allowing the IC to cool. The regulators turn on again after the junction cools by 15°C, resulting in a pulsed output during continuous thermal-overload conditions.

A thermal overload on any of REG1 through REG5 only shuts down the overloaded regulator. An overload on REG6 or REG7 shuts down both regulators together. During thermal overload, REG8 is not turned off, and the I²C interface and voltage monitors remain active.

Table 8. Internal Off-Discharge Resistor

REGULATOR	INTERNAL OFF-DISCHARGE RESISTOR VALUE
REG1	650Ω ±30%
REG2	650Ω ±30%
REG3	550Ω ±30%
REG4	550Ω ±30%
REG5	2kΩ ±30%
REG6	350Ω ±30%
REG7	350Ω ±30%
REG8	1.5kΩ ±30%

I²C Interface

An I²C-compatible, 2-wire serial interface controls a variety of MAX8660/MAX8661 functions:

- The output voltages of V3–V7 are set by the serial interface.
- Each of the four step-down DC-DC converters (REG1–REG4) can be put into forced-PWM operation.
- REG3 and REG4 can be enabled by the serial interface or by a hardware-enable pin (EN34). See the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information.
- REG6 and REG7 are activated only by the serial interface.

The serial interface operates whenever V_{IN} is between V_{UVLO} (typically 2.40V) and V_{OVLO} (typically 6.35V). When V_{IN} is outside the I²C operation range, the I²C registers are reset to their default values.

The serial interface consists of a bidirectional serial-data line (SDA) and a serial-clock input (SCL). The MAX8660/MAX8661 are slave-only devices, relying upon a master to generate a clock signal. The master (typically the applications processor) initiates data transfer on the bus and generates SCL to permit data transfer.

I²C is an open-drain bus. SDA and SCL require pullup resistors (500Ω or greater). Optional resistors (24Ω) in series with SDA and SCL protect the device inputs from high-voltage spikes on the bus lines. Series resistors also minimize cross-talk and undershoot on bus signals.

The Marvell PXA3xx specification contains an extensive list of registers for various functions, not all of which are provided on the MAX8660/MAX8661. The list in Table 9 is a subset of the Marvell list as it relates to functions included in the PMIC. Even though the MAX8660/MAX8661 use a subset of the specified registers, they acknowledge writes to the entire register space (0x00 to 0xFF).

In Marvell PXA3xx applications, the pullups are typically to *VCC_IOx*.

Data Transfer

One data bit is transferred during each SCL clock cycle. The data on SDA must remain stable during the high period of the SCL clock pulse. Changes in SDA while SCL is high are control signals (see the *START and STOP Conditions* section for more information).

Each transmit sequence is framed by a START (S) condition and a STOP (P) condition. Each data packet is 9 bits long; 8 bits of data followed by the acknowledge bit. The MAX8660/MAX8661 suport data transfer rates with SCL frequencies up to 400kHz.

Table 9. I²C Registers

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	R/W	FUNCTION		DATA BIT 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x10	OVER1*	W	Output-Voltage Enable Register 1. Enables/disables V3 and V4. See the *REG3/REG4 Enable (EN34, EN3, EN4)* section for more information.		R	R	R	R	R	**EN4 (S_EN)**	R	**EN3 (A_EN)**
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x12	OVER2	W	Output-Voltage Enable Register 2. Enables/disables V6 and V7. See the *REG6/REG7 (VCC_CARD1, VCC_CARD2)* section for more information.		R	—	—	—	—	**EN7****	**EN6**	—
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x20	VCC1*	W	Voltage-Change Control Register. Independently specifies that the V3, V4, and V5 output voltage must follow either target register 1 or 2. See Table 10**.**		**MVS**	**MGO**	**SVS**	**SGO**	R	R	**AVS**	**AGO**
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x23	ADTV1*	W	VCC_APPS (V3) DVM Target Voltage 1 Register. Sets target 1 voltage for V3.		R	R	R	**V3 (VCC_APPS) Target 1**—See Table 11				
				Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0x24	ADTV2*	W	VCC_APPS (V3) DVM Target Voltage 2 Register. Sets target 2 voltage for V3.		R	R	R	**V3 (VCC_APPS) Target 2**—See Table 11				
				Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0x29	SDTV1*	W	VCC_SRAM (V4) DVM Target Voltage 1 Register. Sets target 1 voltage for V4.		R	R	R	**V4 (VCC_SRAM) Target 1**—See Table 11				
				Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0x2A	SDTV2*	W	VCC_SRAM (V4) DVM Target Voltage 2 Register. Sets target 2 voltage for V4.		R	R	R	**V4 (VCC_SRAM) Target 2**—See Table 11				
				Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0x32	MDTV1	W	VCC_MVT (V5) Target Voltage 1 Register. Sets target 1 voltage for V5.		R	R	R	**V5 (VCC_MVT) Target 1**—See Table 12				
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0x33	MDTV2	W	VCC_MVT (V5) DVM Target Voltage 2 Register. Sets target 2 voltage for V5.		R	R	R	**V5 (VCC_MVT) Target 2**—See Table 12				
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0x39	L12VCR	W	LDO1 and LDO2 Voltage-Control Register (V6 and V7 on MAX8660). Specifies the V6 and V7 output voltage. V6 and V7 are enabled/disabled with OVER2.		**V7 Voltage**—See Table 13				**V6 Voltage**—See Table 13			
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x80	FPWM	W	Forced-PWM Register. The FPWM_ bits allow V1, V2, V3, and V4 to independently operate in either skip mode or forced-PWM mode. See the *REG1–REG4 Step-Down DC-DC Converter Operating Modes* section for more information. The ARD_ bits allow the output voltage to be actively ramped down during negative voltage transitions See the *Ramp-Rate Control (RAMP)* section for more information. Note that this is a Maxim custom register that is not required by the Marvell PXA3xx processor.		**ARD4**	**ARD3**	—	—	**FPWM4**	**FPWM3**	**FPWM2**	**FPWM1****
				Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

R means these data locations are designated reserved in the Marvell PXA3xx specification.

Note: *The MAX8660/MAX8661 acknowledge attempts to write to the entire address space from 0x00 to 0xFF, even though only a subset of those addresses actually exist in the IC.*

** These registers are accessed by the power I²C bus of the Marvell PXA3xx processor.*

*** Maintain these bits at their default 0 value for the MAX8661.*

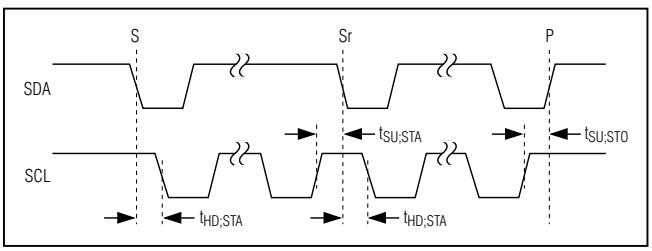


Figure 8. START and STOP Conditions

START and STOP Conditions

When the serial interface is inactive, SDA and SCL idle high. A master device initiates communication by issuing a START condition. A START condition is a high-to-low transition on SDA with SCL high. A STOP condition is a low-to-high transition on SDA, while SCL is high (Figure 8).

A START condition from the master signals the beginning of a transmission to the MAX8660/MAX8661. The master terminates transmission by issuing a not-acknowledge followed by a STOP condition (see the *Acknowledge Bit* section for more information). The STOP condition frees the bus. To issue a series of commands to the slave, the master may issue repeated start (Sr) commands instead of a stop command in order to maintain control of the bus. In general, a repeated start command is functionally equivalent to a regular start command.

When a STOP condition or incorrect address is detected, the MAX8660/MAX8661 internally disconnect SCL from the serial interface until the next START condition, minimizing digital noise and feedthrough.

Acknowledge Bit

Both the master and the MAX8660/MAX8661 (slave) generate acknowledge bits when receiving data. The acknowledge bit is the last bit of each 9-bit data packet. To generate an acknowledge (A), the receiving device must pull SDA low before the rising edge of the acknowledge-related clock pulse (ninth pulse) and keep it low during the high period of the clock pulse (Figure 9). To generate a not acknowledge ($\overline{A}$), the receiving device allows SDA to be pulled high before the rising edge of the acknowledge-related clock pulse and leaves it high during the high period of the clock pulse.

Monitoring the acknowledge bits allows for detection of unsuccessful data transfers. An unsuccessful data transfer occurs if a receiving device is busy or if a system fault has occurred. In the event of an unsuccessful data transfer, the bus master should reattempt communication at a later time.

Slave Address

A bus master initiates communication with a slave device (MAX8660/MAX8661) by issuing a START condition followed by the slave address. As shown in Figure 10, the slave address byte consists of 7 address bits and a read/write bit (R/$\overline{W}$). After receiving the proper address, the MAX8660/MAX8661 issue an acknowledge by pulling SDA low during the ninth clock cycle. Note that the R/$\overline{W}$ bit is always zero since the MAX8660/MAX8661 are write only.

The Marvell PXA3xx processor supports 0x68 (SRAD = GND) as the I²C slave address.

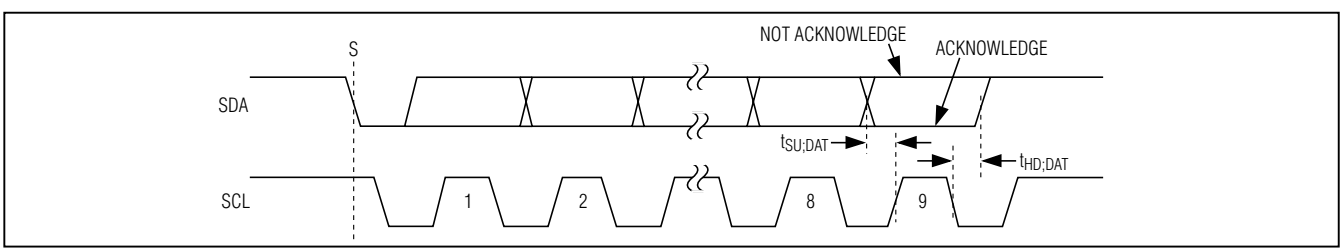


Figure 9. Acknowledge Bits

SRAD	SLAVE ADDRESS (WRITE)	
	BINARY	HEXADECIMAL
0 (GND)	0b 0110 1000	0x68
1 (IN)	0b 0110 1010	0x6A

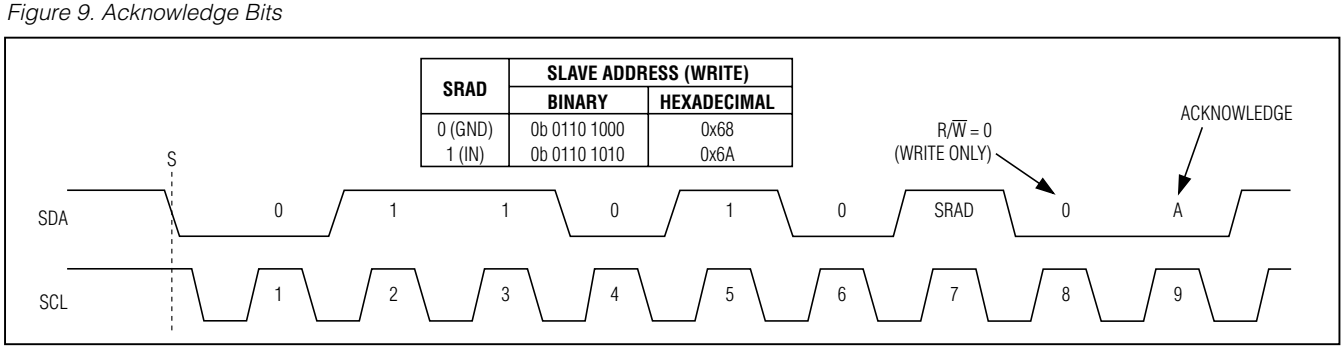


Figure 10. Slave Address Byte

Table 10. DVM Voltage-Change Register (VCC1, 0x20)

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	BIT	NAME	FUNCTION
0x20	VCC1	7	MVS	V5 (*VCC_MVT*) voltage select: 0—Ramp V5 to voltage selected by MDTV1 (default) 1—Ramp V5 to voltage selected by MDTV2
		6	MGO	Start V5 (*VCC_MVT*) voltage change: 0—Hold V5 at current level (default) 1—Ramp V5 as selected by MVS
		5	SVS	V4 (*VCC_SRAM*) voltage select: 0—Ramp V4 to voltage selected by SDTV1 (default) 1—Ramp V4 to voltage selected by SDTV2
		4	SGO	Start V4 (*VCC_SRAM*) voltage change: 0—Hold V4 at current level (default) 1—Ramp V4 as selected by SVS
		3	R	Reserved
		2	R	Reserved
		1	AVS	V3 (*VCC_APPS*) voltage select: 0—Ramp V3 to voltage selected by ADTV1 (default) 1—Ramp V3 to voltage selected by ADTV2
		0	AGO	Start V3 (*VCC_APPS*) voltage change: 0—Hold V3 at current level (default) 1—Ramp V3 as selected by AVS

I²C Write Operation

The MAX8660/MAX8661 are write-only devices and recognize the "write byte" protocol as defined in the SMBus specification and shown in section A of Figure 11. The "write byte" protocol allows the I²C master device to send 1 byte of data to the slave device. The "write byte" protocol requires a register pointer address for the subsequent write. The MAX8660/MAX8661 acknowledge any register pointer even though only a subset of those registers actually exists in the device. The "write byte" protocol is as follows:

1) The master sends a start command.
2) The master sends the 7-bit slave address followed by a write bit.
3) The addressed slave asserts an acknowledge by pulling SDA low.
4) The master sends an 8-bit register pointer.
5) The slave acknowledges the register pointer.
6) The master sends a data byte.
7) The slave updates with the new data.
8) The slave acknowledges the data byte.
9) The master sends a STOP condition.

In addition to the write-byte protocol, the MAX8660/MAX8661 recognize the multiple byte register-data pair protocol as shown in section B of Figure 11. This protocol allows the I²C master device to address the slave only once and then send data to multiple registers in a random order. Registers may be written continuously until the master issues a STOP condition.

The multiple-byte register-data pair protocol is as follows:

1) The master sends a start command.
2) The master sends the 7-bit slave address followed by a write bit.
3) The addressed slave asserts an acknowledge by pulling SDA low.
4) The master sends an 8-bit register pointer.
5) The slave acknowledges the register pointer.
6) The master sends a data byte.
7) The slave updates with the new data.
8) The slave acknowledges the data byte.
9) Steps 5 to 7 are repeated as many times as the master requires. Registers may be accessed in random order.
10) The master sends a STOP condition.

Table 11. Serial Codes for V3 (VCC_APPS) and V4 (VCC_SRAM) Output Voltages

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	DATA BYTE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)*
		0x00	0.725
		0x01	0.750
		0x02	0.775
		0x03	0.800
		0x04	0.825
		0x05	0.850
		0x06	0.875
		0x07	0.900
		0x08	0.925
		0x09	0.950
		0x0A	0.975
		0x0B	1.000
		0x0C	1.025
		0x0D	1.050
		0x0E	1.075
		0x0F	1.100
		0x10	1.125
		0x11	**1.150****
		0x12	1.175
		0x13	1.200
0x23	ADTV1	0x14	1.225
0x24	ADTV2	0x15	1.250
0x29	SDTV1	0x16	1.275
0x2A	SDTV2	0x17	1.300
		0x18	1.325
		0x19	1.350
		0x1A	1.375
		0x1B	**1.400 (default)*****
		0x1C	1.425
		0x1D	1.450
		0x1E	1.475
		0x1F	1.500
		0x20	1.525
		0x21	1.550
		0x22	1.575
		0x23	1.600
		0x24	1.625
		0x25	1.650
		0x26	1.675
		0x27	1.700
		0x28	1.725
		0x29	1.750
		0x2A	1.775
		0x2B	1.800

**Contact factory for other default voltages.*
***MAX8660B default voltage is 1.15V.*
****MAX8660/MAX8660A/MAX8661 default voltage is1.4V.*

Table 12. Serial Codes for V5 Output Voltage

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	DATA BYTE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)
		0x00	1.700
		0x01	1.725
		0x02	1.750
		0x03	1.775
		0x04	**1.800 (default)**
0x32	MDTV1	0x05	1.825
0x33	MDTV2	0x06	1.850
		0x07	1.875
		0x08	1.900
		0x09	1.925
		0x0A	1.950
		0x0B	1.975
		0x0C	2.000

Table 13. Serial Codes for V6 and V7 Output Voltages

REGISTER ADDRESS	REGISTER NAME	DATA NIBBLE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)
		0x0	**1.8 (default)**
		0x1	1.9
		0x2	2.0
		0x3	2.1
		0x4	2.2
		0x5	2.3
		0x6	2.4
0x39	L12VCR	0x7	2.5
		0x8	2.6
		0x9	2.7
		0xA	2.8
		0xB	2.9
		0xC	3.0
		0xD	3.1
		0xE	3.2
		0xF	3.3

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

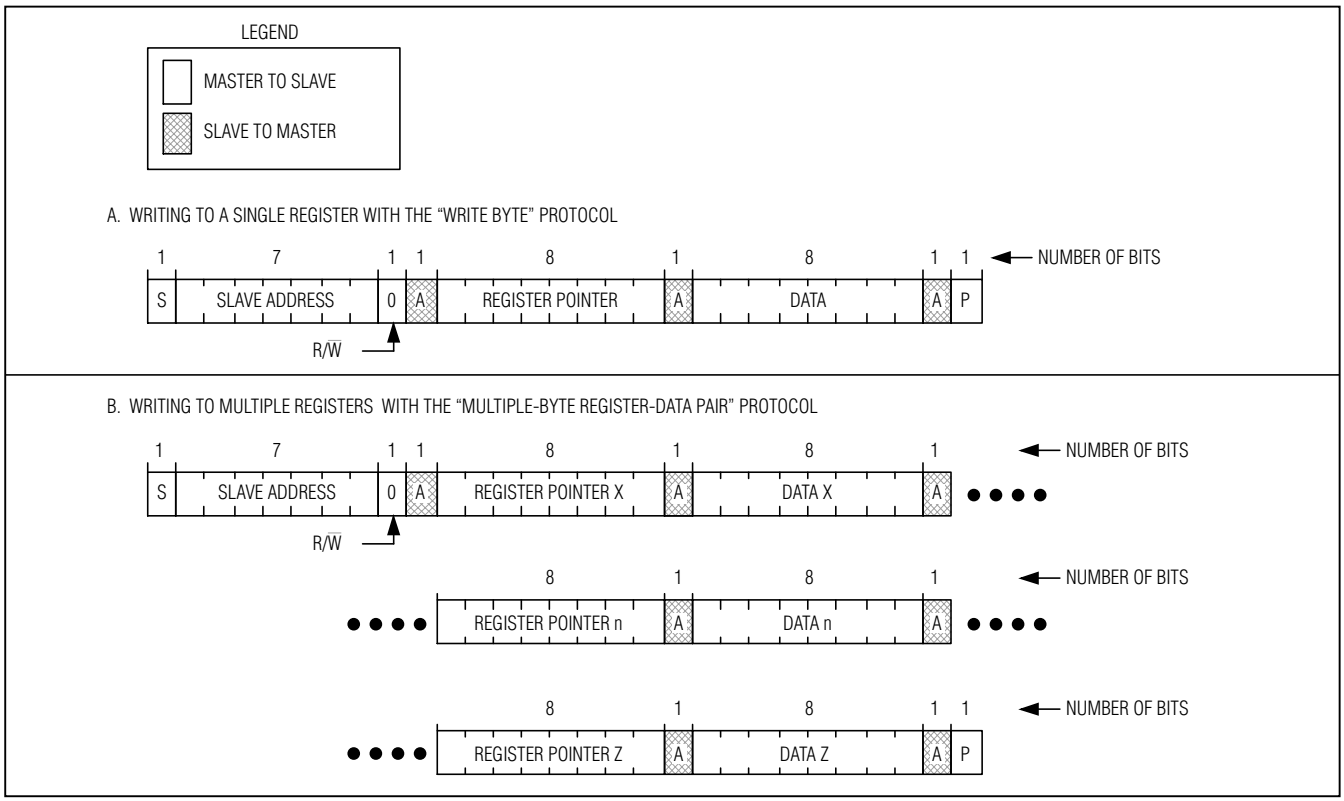


Figure 11. Writing to the MAX8660/MAX8661

Design Procedure

Setting the Output Voltages

The REG1 and REG2 regulators each have three preset voltages that are programmed with the SET1 and SET2 inputs. See the *REG1 (VCC_IO) Step-Down DC-DC Converter (MAX8660 Only)* and *REG2 (VCC_IO, VCC_MEM) Step-Down DC-DC Converters* sections for more information. V8 is fixed at 3.3V and cannot be changed.

V3–V7 are set by the I²C interface. See the *I²C Interface* section for more information. Note that while operating in forced-PWM mode with an input voltage greater than 4.3V, the minimum output voltage of REG3 and REG4 is limited by the minimum duty cycle. In forced-PWM mode, the minimum output voltage for REG3 or REG4 is:

$$V3_{MIN} = 0.167 \times V_{PV3}$$

$$V4_{MIN} = 0.167 \times V_{PV4}$$

Note that the above minimum voltage limitation does not apply to normal-mode operation.

Inductor Selection

Calculate the inductor value (L_{IDEAL}) for each of REG1 through REG4 as follows:

$$L_{IDEAL} = \frac{4 \times V_{IN} \times D \times (1 - D)}{I_{OUT(MAX)} \times f_{OSC}}$$

This sets the peak-to-peak inductor current ripple to 1/4 the maximum output current. The oscillator frequency, f_{OSC}, is 2MHz, and the duty cycle, D, is:

$$D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}$$

Given L_{IDEAL}, the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current is 0.25 x $I_{OUT(MAX)}$. The peak inductor current is 1.125 x $I_{OUT(MAX)}$. Make sure that the saturation current of the inductor exceeds the peak inductor current, and the rated maximum DC inductor current exceeds the maximum output current ($I_{OUT(MAX)}$). Inductance values smaller than L_{IDEAL} can be used to reduce inductor size; however, if much smaller values are used, peak inductor current rises and a larger output capacitance may be required to suppress output ripple. Larger

inductance values than L_{IDEAL} can be used to obtain higher output current, but typically require physically larger inductor size. Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for specific inductor recommendations.

Input Capacitor Selection

The input capacitor in a step-down DC-DC converter reduces current peaks drawn from the battery or other input power source and reduces switching noise in the controller. The impedance of the input capacitor at the switching frequency should be less than that of the input source so that high-frequency switching currents do not pass through the input source.

The input capacitor must meet the input-ripple-current requirement imposed by the step-down converter. Ceramic capacitors are preferred due to their resilience to power-up surge currents. Choose the input capacitor so that the temperature rise due to input ripple current does not exceed approximately 10°C. For a step-down DC-DC converter, the maximum input ripple current is 1/2 of the output. This maximum input ripple current occurs when the step-down converter operates at 50% duty factor (V_{IN} = 2 x V_{OUT}).

Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for specific input capacitor recommendations.

Output Capacitor Selection

The step-down DC-DC converter output capacitor keeps output ripple small and ensures control-loop stability. The output capacitor must also have low impedance at the switching frequency. Ceramic, polymer, and tantalum capacitors are suitable, with ceramic exhibiting the lowest ESR and lowest high-frequency impedance.

Output ripple due to capacitance (neglecting ESR) is approximately:

$$V_{RIPPLE} = \frac{I_{L(PEAK)}}{2\pi \times f_{OSC} \times C_{OUT}}$$

Additional ripple due to capacitor ESR is:

$$V_{RIPPLE(ESR)} = I_{L(PEAK)} \times ESR$$

Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for specific output capacitor recommendations.

Step-Down Converter Output Current

The maximum output current for each step-down converter is listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. This current is guaranteed by correlation to the p-channel current-limit threshold, p-channel on-resistance, n-channel on-resistance, oscillator frequency, input voltage range, and output voltage range. The maximum output current in the *Electrical Characteristics* table is for the components shown in Figure 3 over then entire specified range of input and output voltage. For different components or voltage ranges, the maximum output current changes. Typically, inductors with a higher inductance increase the maximum output current, but they are physically larger and decrease the output voltage response time due to a load transient.

Calculate the maximum output current for a particular application using following the two-step process (see Figure 12). Use the maximum expected value for input voltage (V_{IN}). Using the minimum expected values for the p-channel current-limit (I_{LIM}), oscillator frequency (f), and inductance (L) provides the absolute worst-case maximum output current (i.e., the lowest value).

TO FIND THE ABSOLUTE WORST-CASE MAXIMUM OUTPUT CURRENT FOR REG3 WITH V_{IN} = 3.2V TO 4.2V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, L = 1.2µH ±30%, AND R_L = 50mΩ

$$D = \frac{V_{OUT} + I_{OUTTAR}(R_N + R_L)}{V_{IN} + I_{OUTTAR}(R_N - R_P)} = \frac{1.2V + 1.6A(0.08\Omega + 0.05\Omega)}{4.2V + 1.6A(0.08\Omega - 0.12\Omega)} = 0.34$$

$$I_{OUTMAX} = \frac{I_{LIM} - \frac{V_{OUT}(1-D)}{2 \times f \times L}}{1 + (R_N + R_L)\frac{1-D}{2 \times f \times L}} = \frac{1.85A - \frac{1.2V(1-0.34)}{2 \times (1.9 \times 10^6 Hz) \times (1.2 \times 10^{-6}\ H \times 0.7)}}{1 + (0.08\Omega + 0.05\Omega)\frac{1-0.34}{2 \times (1.9 \times 10^6 Hz) \times (1.2 \times 10^{-6}\ H \times 0.7)}} = 1.56A$$

Figure 12. Step-Down Converter Maximum Output Current Example

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

Conservative designers can choose to use the minimums for I_{LIM}, f, and L, however, it is statistically rare for all three of these parameters to be at the minimum value in any one given design. A more practical method is to look at the how each individual variable degrades the maximum output current and then take the RMS of each variables contribution. Refer to the spreadsheet (**www.maxim-ic.com/tools/other/software/MAX8660-step-down_output_current.xls**) for easy evaluation of the maximum output current. It provides results for both the absolute worst case and RMS calculation methods.

1) Use the following equation to calculate the approximate duty cycle (D):

$$D = \frac{V_{OUT} + I_{OUTTAR}(R_N + R_L)}{V_{IN} + I_{OUTTAR}(R_N - R_P)}$$

where:

V_{OUT} = output voltage

I_{OUTTAR} = target (desired) output current—cannot be more than the minimum p-channel current-limit threshold

R_N = n-channel on-resistance

R_P = p-channel on-resistance

R_L = external inductor's ESR

V_{IN} = input voltage—MAXIMUM

2) Use the following equation to calculate the maximum output current (I_{OUTMAX}):

$$I_{OUTMAX} = \frac{I_{LIM} - \frac{V_{OUT}(1-D)}{2 \times f \times L}}{1 + (R_N + R_L)\frac{1-D}{2 \times f \times L}}$$

where:

I_{LIM} = p-channel current-limit threshold—MINIMUM

V_{OUT} = output voltage

D = approximate duty cycle derived from step 1

f = oscillator frequency—MINIMUM

L = external inductor's inductance—MINIMUM

R_N = n-channel on-resistance

R_L = external inductor's ESR

Applications Information

Power Dissipation

The MAX8660/MAX8661 have a thermal-shutdown feature that protects the IC from damage when the die temperature exceeds +160°C (see the *Thermal-Overload Protection* section for more information). To prevent thermal overload and allow the maximum load current on each regulator, it is important to ensure that the heat generated by the MAX8660/MAX8661 can be dissipated into the PC board. The exposed pad must be soldered to the PC board, with multiple vias under the exposed pad (EP) conducting heat to a ground plane.

The junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) of the MAX8660/MAX8661 is 2.7°C/W. When properly mounted on a multilayer PC board, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is typically 28°C/W.

PCB Layout and Routing

Good printed circuit board (PCB) layout is necessary to achieve optimal performance. Conductors carrying discontinuous currents and any high-current path must be made as short and wide as possible.

Refer to the MAX8660 EV kit data sheet for an example of a good PCB layout. Place the bypass capacitors for each power input pair (IN to AGND, PV1 to PG1, PV2 to PG2, PV3, to PG3, and PV4 to PG4) as close as possible to the IC.

The exposed pad (EP) is the main path for heat to exit the IC. Connect EP to the ground plane with multiple vias to allow heat to dissipate from the device.

Package Marking

TOP VIEW

8660E TLyww + aaaa	8660AE TLyww + aaaa	8661E TLyww + aaaa

"yww" is a date code.
"aaaa" is an assembly code.
+Denotes lead-free packaging and marks pin 1 location.

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	OPTIONS
MAX8660AETL+	40 Thin QFN	V1: 2.5V, 2.0V, 1.8V V2: 2.5V, 2.0V, 1.8V V3: 1.4V (default) V4: 1.4V (default)
MAX8660BETL+	40 Thin QFN	V1: 3.3V, 3.0V, 2.85V V2: 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V V3: 1.15V (default) V4: 1.15V (default)
MAX8661ETL+	40 Thin QFN	No REG1 and REG7 V2: 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V V3: 1.4V (default) V4: 1.4V (default)

Note: *All devices are specified over the -40°C to 85°C operating temperature range.*
+Denotes lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Chip Information

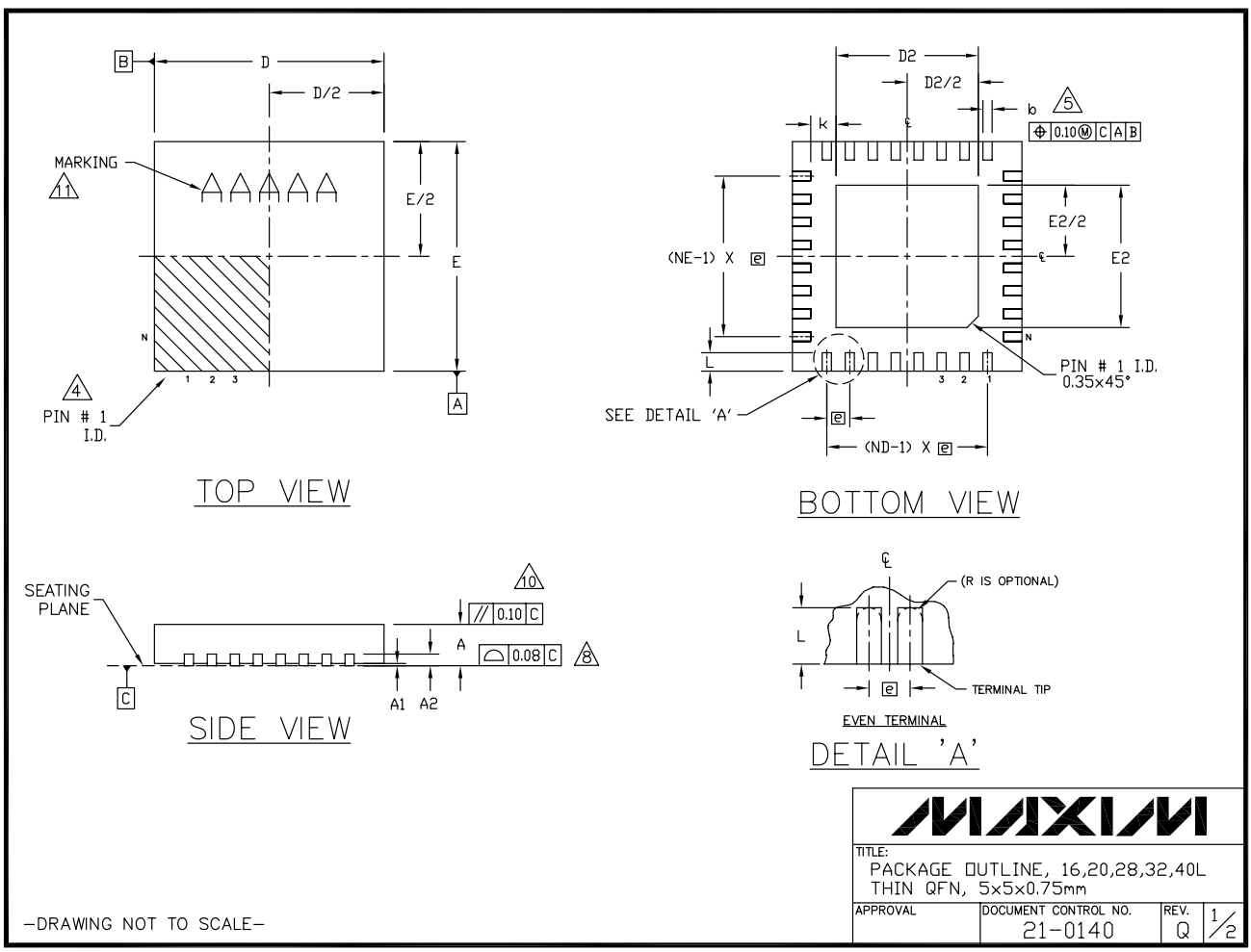
PROCESS: BiCMOS

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
40 TQFN	T4055-1	21-0140



Package Information (continued)

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

COMMON DIMENSIONS																
PKG.	16L 5x5			20L 5x5			28L 5x5			32L 5x5			40L 5x5			
SYMBOL	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	
A	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	
A1	0	0.02	0.05	0	0.02	0.05	0	0.02	0.05	0	0.02	0.05	0	0.02	0.05	
A2	0.20 REF.			0.20 REF.			0.20 REF.			0.20 REF.			0.20 REF.			
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.25	
D	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	
E	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.10	
e	0.80 BSC.			0.65 BSC.			0.50 BSC.			0.50 BSC.			0.40 BSC.			
k	0.25	–	–	0.25	–	–	0.25	–	–	0.25	–	–	0.25	–	–	
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.50	
N	16			20			28			32			40			
ND	4			5			7			8			10			
NE	4			5			7			8			10			
JEDEC	WHHB			WHHC			WHHD-1			WHHD-2			-----			

EXPOSED PAD VARIATIONS						
PKG. CODES	D2			E2		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
T1655-2	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T1655-3	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T1655-4	2.19	2.29	2.39	2.19	2.29	2.39
T1655N-1	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T2055-3	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T2055M-3	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T2055-4	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T2055-5	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2055MN-5	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2855-3	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2855-4	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.80
T2855-5	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.80
T2855M-5	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.80
T2855-6	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2855-7	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.60	2.70	2.80
T2855-8	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2855MK-8	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T2855N-1	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.35
T3255-3	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T3255-4	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T3255M-4	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T3255-5	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T3255M-5	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T3255N-1	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.20
T4055-1	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.50	3.60
T4055-2	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.50	3.60
T4055N-1	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.50	3.60
T4055MN-1	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.50	3.60

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. ANGLES ARE IN DEGREES.
3. N IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINALS.
4. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER AND TERMINAL NUMBERING CONVENTION SHALL CONFORM TO JESD 95-1 SPP-012. DETAILS OF TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER MAY BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE.
5. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.25 mm AND 0.30 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
6. ND AND NE REFER TO THE NUMBER OF TERMINALS ON EACH D AND E SIDE RESPECTIVELY.
7. DEPOPULATION IS POSSIBLE IN A SYMMETRICAL FASHION.
8. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED HEAT SINK SLUG AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
9. DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO220, EXCEPT EXPOSED PAD DIMENSION FOR T2855-3, T2855-6, T4055-1 AND T4055-2.
10. WARPAGE SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.10 mm.
11. MARKING IS FOR PACKAGE ORIENTATION REFERENCE ONLY.
12. NUMBER OF LEADS SHOWN ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
13. LEAD CENTERLINES TO BE AT TRUE POSITION AS DEFINED BY BASIC DIMENSION "e", ±0.05.
14. ALL DIMENSIONS APPLY TO BOTH LEADED (-) AND PbFREE (+) PKG. CODES.

–DRAWING NOT TO SCALE–

MAXIM

TITLE: PACKAGE OUTLINE, 16,20,28,32,40L THIN QFN, 5x5x0.75mm

APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV.	
	21-0140	Q	2/2

High-Efficiency, Low-IQ, PMICs with Dynamic Voltage Management for Mobile Applications

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
2	8/09	Added MAX8660B and automotive part options, and replaced Intel references with Marvell	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 19–34, 36, 37
3	6/10	Added reference to Marvell's Armada 100 family of processors, added soldering temperature, corrected an error with REG4's p-Channel Current Limit Threshold, added *Step-Down Converter Output Current* section, improved data sheet consistency and style	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 25, 26, 30, 33, 35, 39

Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time. The parametric values (min and max limits) shown in the Electrical Characteristics table are guaranteed. Other parametric values quoted in this data sheet are provided for guidance.

© 2012 Maxim Integrated Products Maxim is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

Looking for pricing, stock, or lifecycle information?

Click below to explore more details on WIN SOURCE:

- View MAX8661ETL+T on WIN SOURCE
- Maxim Integrated Information

Optimize Your Supply Chain with WIN SOURCE Solutions

- Global Sourcing Solution
- Obsolete Management
- Cost Control Management
- Shortage Management
- Alternative Solution
- Excess Inventory Management