



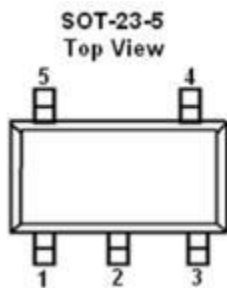
2A, 1.5MHz Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter

ZS9220

■ INTRODUCTION:

The ZS9220 is a high efficiency, DC to DC step down switching regulator, capable of delivering up to 2A of output current. The input and output range of ZS9220 is from 2.7V to 5.5V and 0.6V to V_{IN} , making it suitable for low voltage power conversion. Running at a fixed frequency of 1.5MHz allows the use of small inductance value and low DCR inductors, thereby achieving higher efficiencies. Other external components, such as ceramic input and output caps, can also be small due to higher switching frequency, while maintaining exceptional low noise output voltages. Internal soft start control circuit reduces inrush current.

■ PIN CONFIGURATION:



👉 FEATURES

- 👉 Wide Input Voltage Range: 2.7 ~ 5.5V
- 👉 up to 2A max Output Current
- 👉 High Efficiency: up to 96%
- 👉 1.5MHz Frequency
- 👉 100% Duty Operation
- 👉 Internal Compensation
- 👉 SOT-23-5L Package

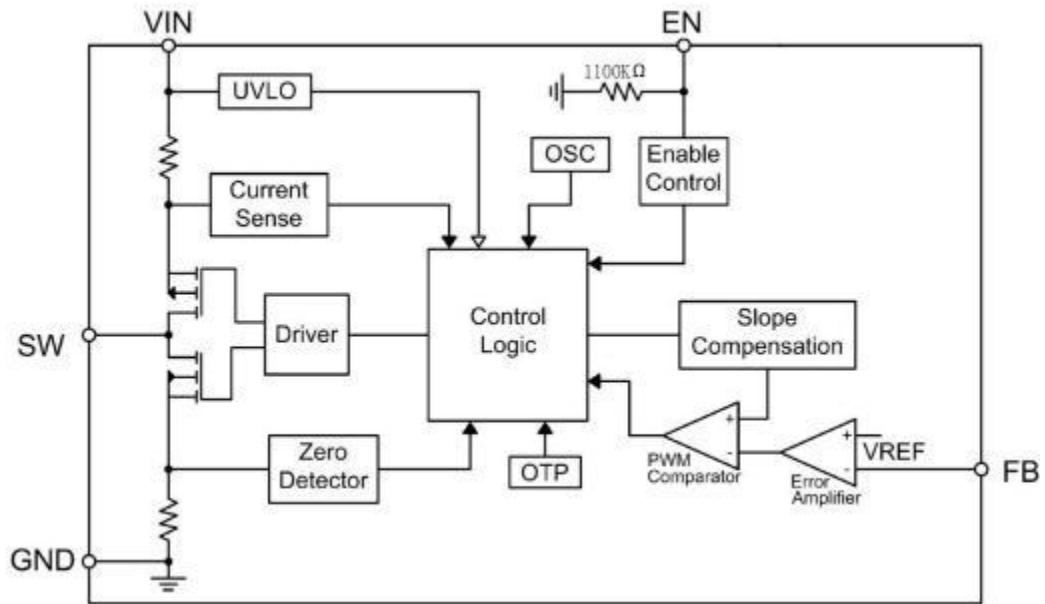
👉 APPLICATION:

- 👉 USB ports / Hubs
- 👉 Portable Devices
- 👉 Cellphones
- 👉 Tablet PC
- 👉 Set Top Boxes

👉 DEVICE INFORMATION:

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE
ZS9220T5	SOT-23-5L

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ PIN CONFIGURATION

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
1	EN	Enable pin for the IC. Drive this pin to high to enable the part, low to disable.
2	GND	Analog Ground pin
3	SW	Inductor Connection. Connect an inductor Between SW and the regulator output.
4	V _{IN}	Supply Voltage pin. Bypass with a 10μF ceramic capacitor to GND
5	FB	Feedback Input. Connect external resistors divider from the output to FB and GND to set the output to a voltage between 0.6V and VIN

Electrical Characteristics

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS⁽¹⁾

($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	2.7~5.5	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40~+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation Junction Temperature	T_j	-40~+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55~+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

(1) 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 under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

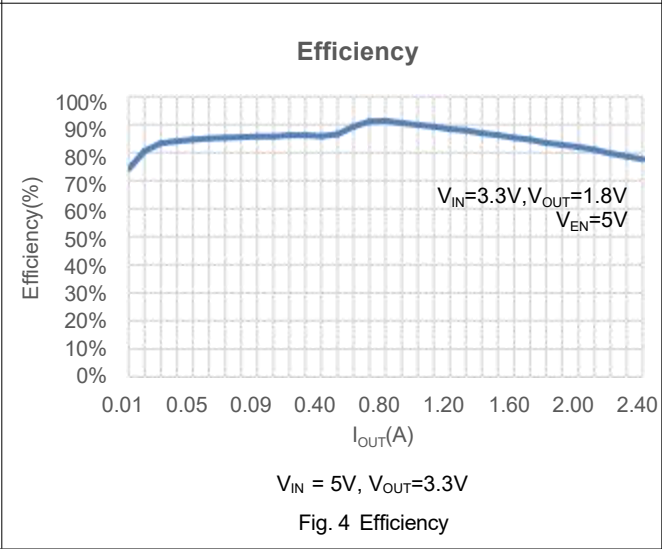
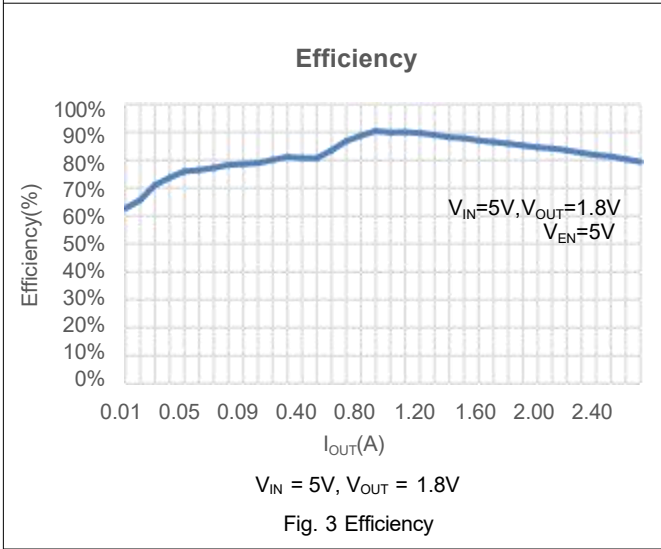
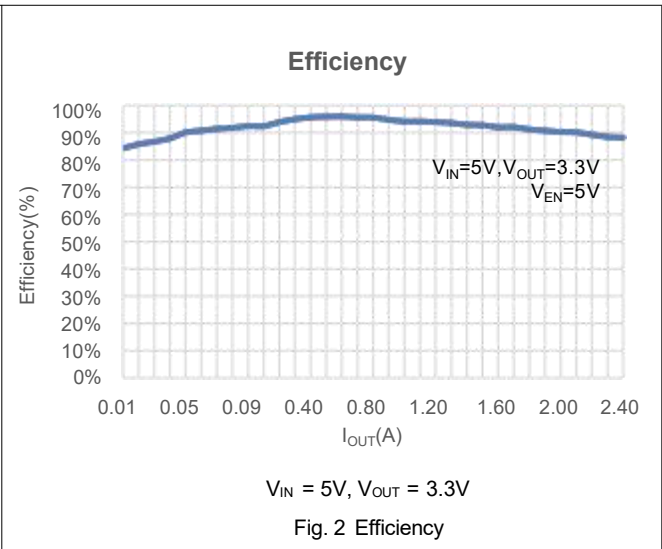
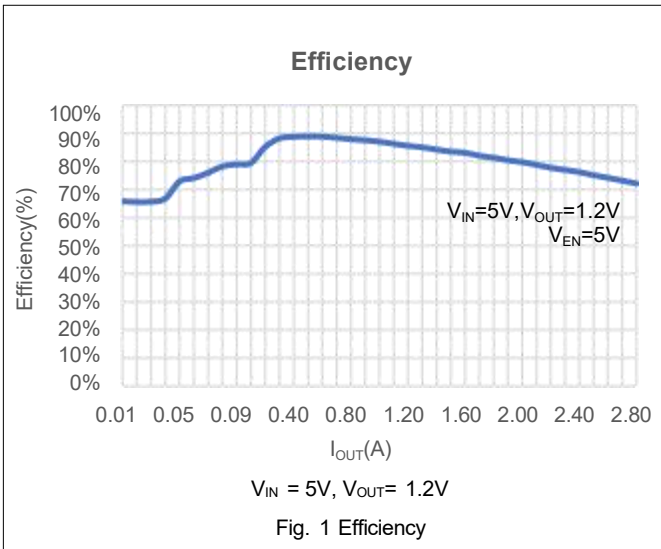
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage Range		2.7		5.5	V
Shutdown Supply Current	$V_{EN}=0\text{V}$			1	μA
Quiescent Current	No load, $V_{EN}=5\text{V}$, $V_{FB}=0.7\text{V}$, PFM mode, non-switching,		40		μA
Feedback Voltage	$V_{IN}=2.7$ to 5.5V	0.591	0.600	0.609	V
Feedback Current			0.01		μA
UVLO Hysteresis			0.15		V
UVLO Threshold			2.5		V
EN in Pull-Low Resistance			1100		$\text{k}\Omega$
EN in Input Low Voltage				0.4	V
EN in Input High Voltage		1.5			V
NMOS Switch On Resistance			110		$\text{m}\Omega$
PMOS Switch On Resistance			90		$\text{m}\Omega$
NMOS Current Limit			4		A
Output Discharge Switch On Resistance	$V_{EN}=0\text{V}$		60		Ω
NMOS Leakage Current	$V_{IN}=5\text{V}$, $V_{FB}=0.7\text{V}$			10	μA
Maximum Duty		100			%
Internal Soft-Start Time			1		ms
Switching Frequency			1.5		MHz
Short Switching Frequency			380		kHz
Thermal Shutdown Temperature			160		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Typical Characteristics

($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

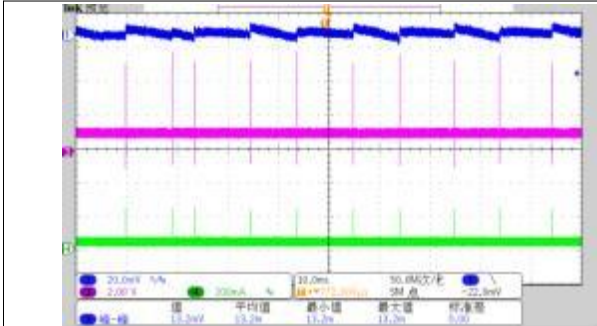


Typical Characteristics

(TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

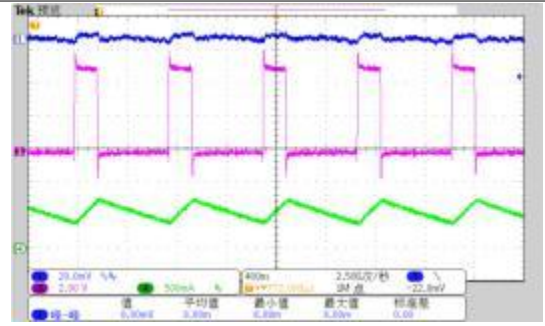
(1) Steady State Waveform

CH1:VSW CH2:VOUT CH4:ILOAD



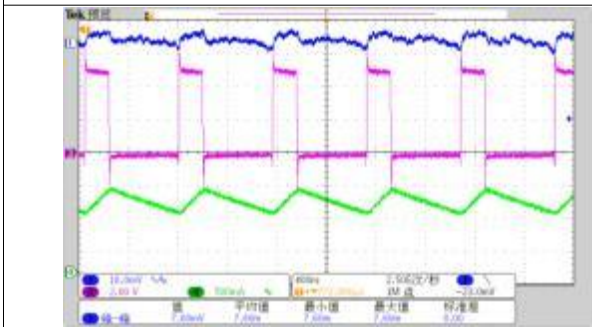
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD}=0A$

Fig. 5 Steady State Waveform



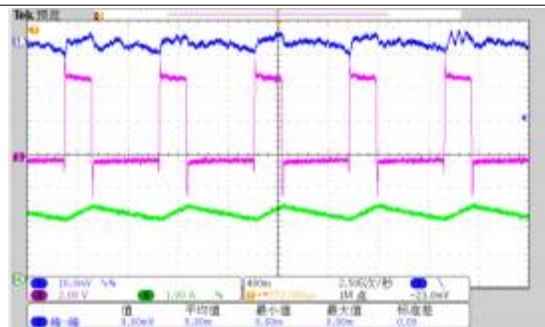
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A$

Fig. 6 Steady State Waveform



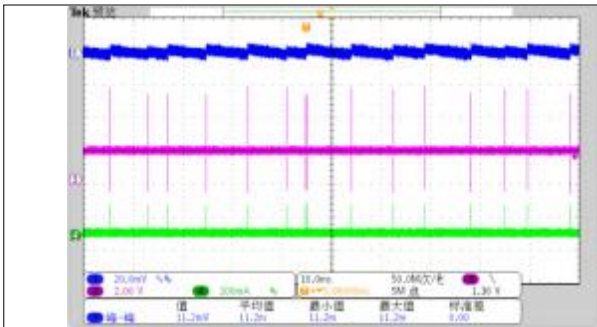
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD}=1A$

Fig. 7 Steady State Waveform



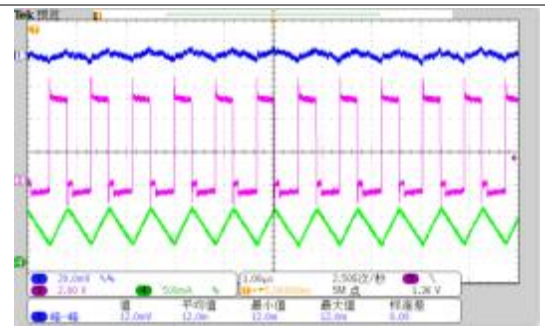
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD}=2A$

Fig. 8 Steady State Waveform



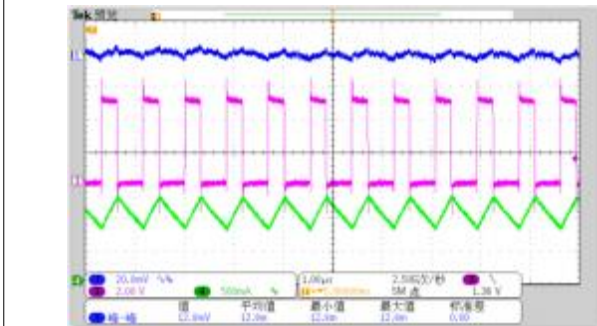
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0A$

Fig. 9 Steady State Waveform



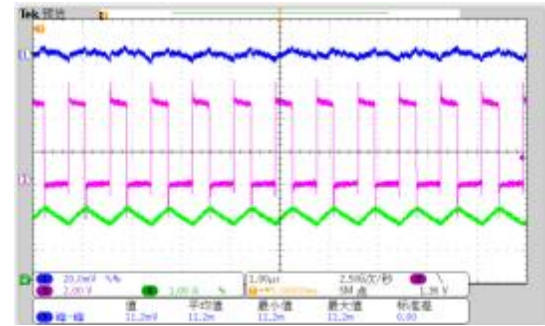
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A$

Fig. 10 Steady State Waveform



$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=1A$

Fig. 11 Steady State Waveform

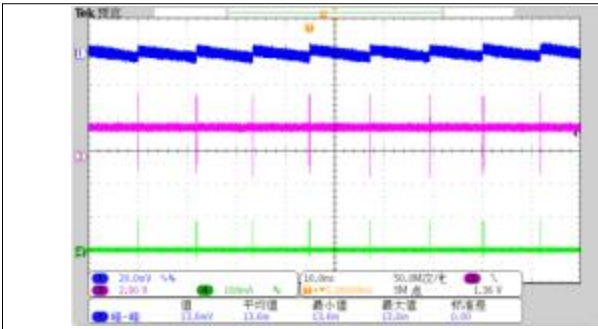


$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=2A$

Fig. 12 Steady State Waveform

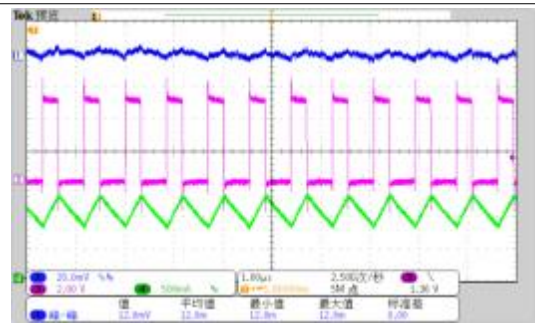
Typical Characteristics

($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)



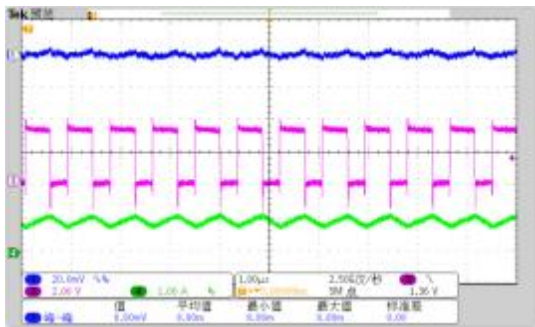
$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=0\text{A}$

Fig. 13 Steady State Waveform



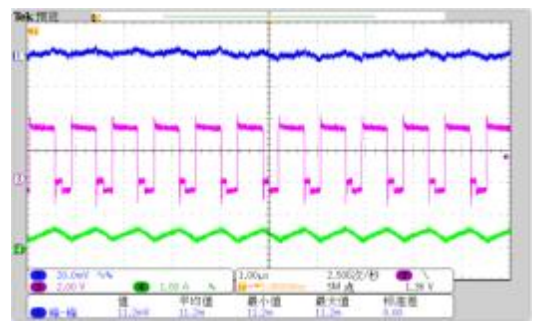
$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=0.5\text{A}$

Fig. 14 Steady State Waveform



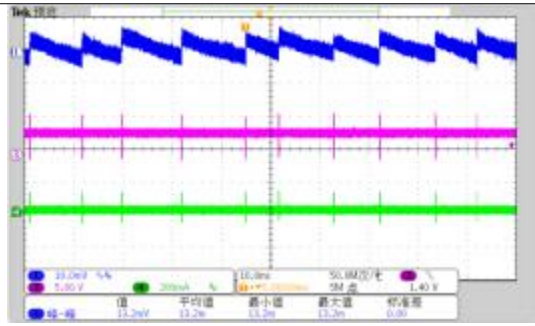
$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=1\text{A}$

Fig. 15 Steady State Waveform



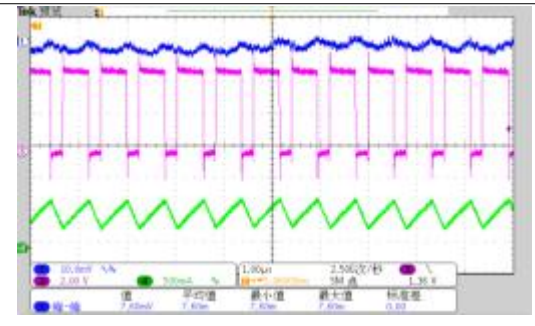
$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=2\text{A}$

Fig. 16 Steady State Waveform



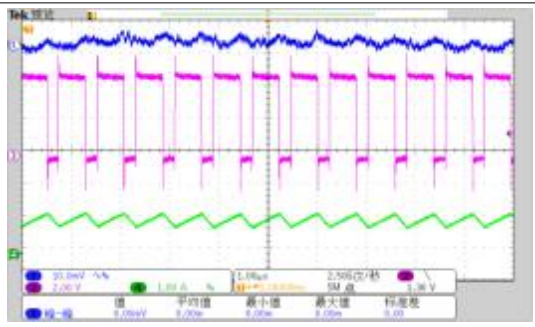
$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=0\text{A}$

Fig. 17 Steady State Waveform



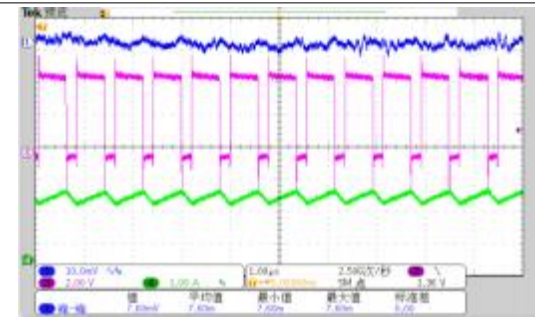
$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=0.5\text{A}$

Fig. 18 Steady State Waveform



$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=1\text{A}$

Fig. 19 Steady State Waveform



$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$, $I_{LOAD}=2\text{A}$

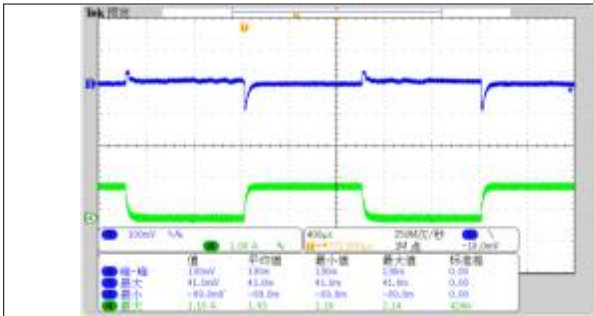
Fig. 20 Steady State Waveform

Typical Characteristics

(TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

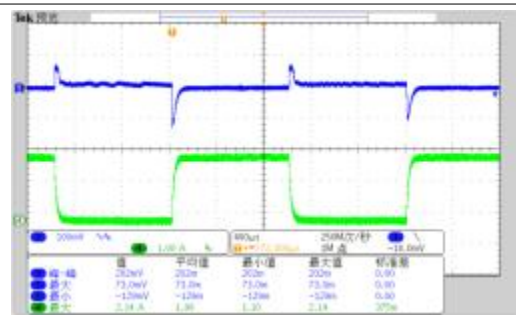
(2) Transient Waveform

CH2:VOUT CH4:ILOAD



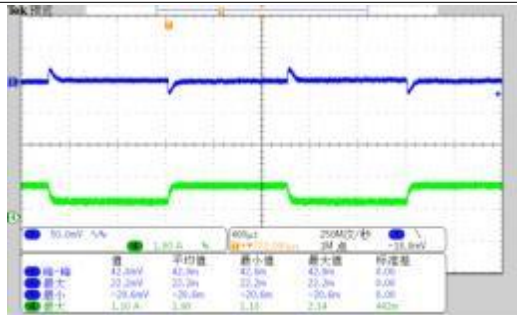
$V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 21 Transient Waveform



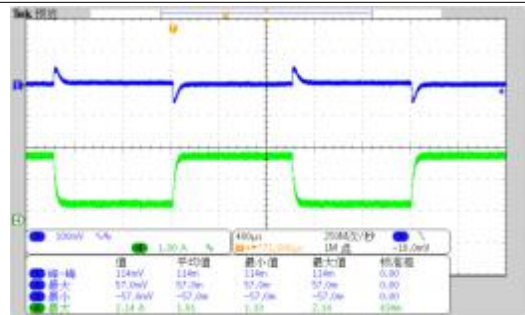
$V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 22 Transient Waveform



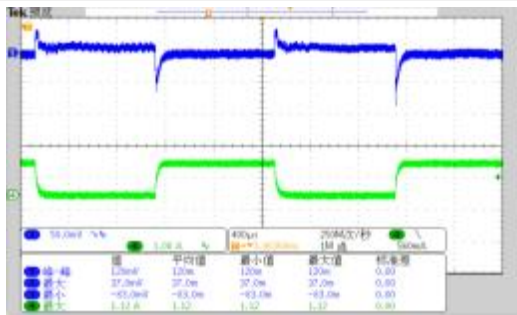
$V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0.5A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 23 Transient Waveform



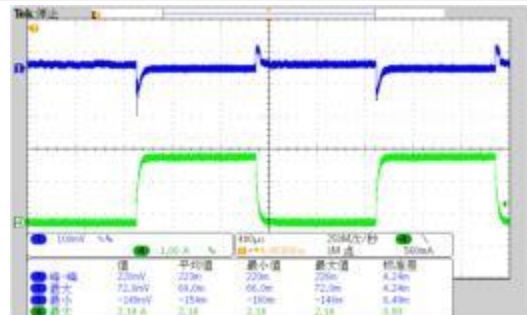
$V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0.5A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 24 Transient Waveform



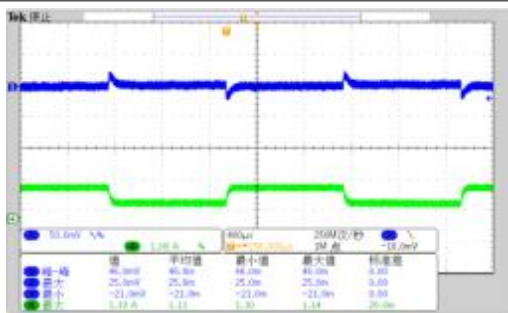
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 25 Transient Waveform



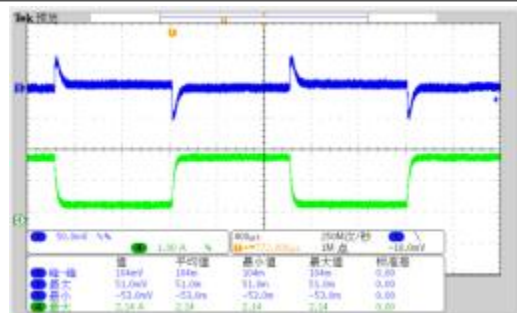
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 26 Transient Waveform



$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0.5A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 27 Transient Waveform

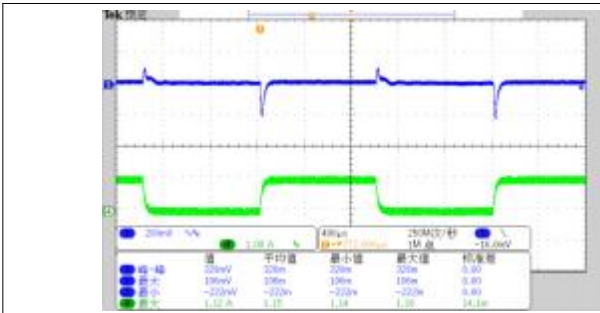


$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0.5A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 28 Transient Waveform

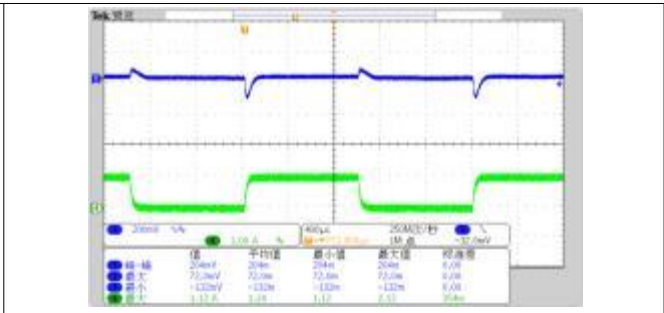
Typical Characteristics

($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)



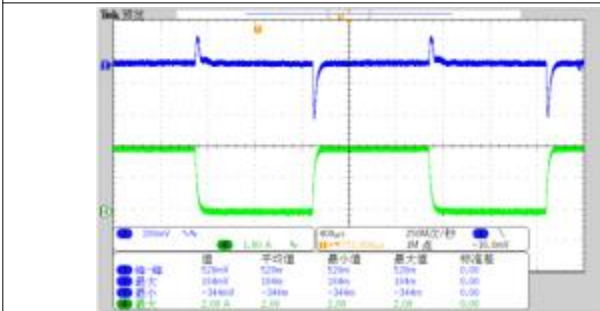
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 29 Transient Waveform(Cfb NC)



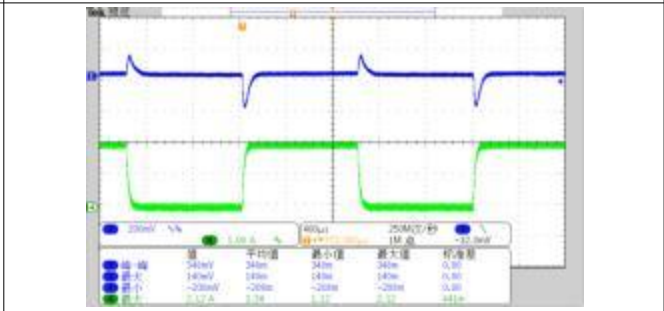
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 30 Transient Waveform(Cfb 33pF)



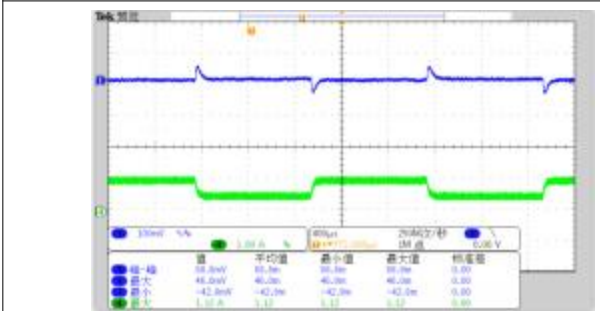
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 31 Transient Waveform(Cfb NC)



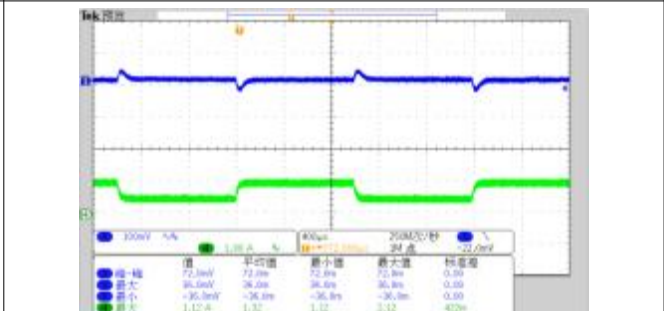
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 32 Transient Waveform(Cfb 33pF)



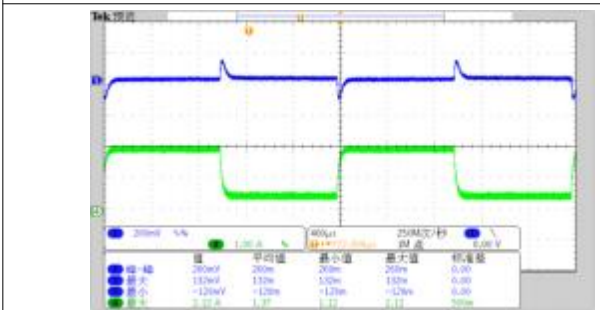
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 33 Transient Waveform(Cfb NC)



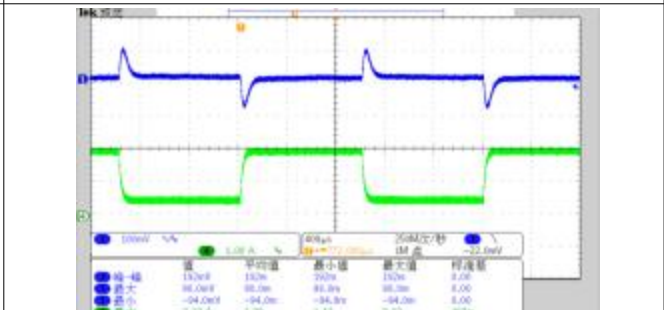
$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A \text{ to } 1A$

Fig. 34 Transient Waveform(Cfb 33pF)



$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A \text{ to } 2A$

Fig. 35 Transient Waveform(Cfb NC)



$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD}=0.5A \text{ to } 2A$

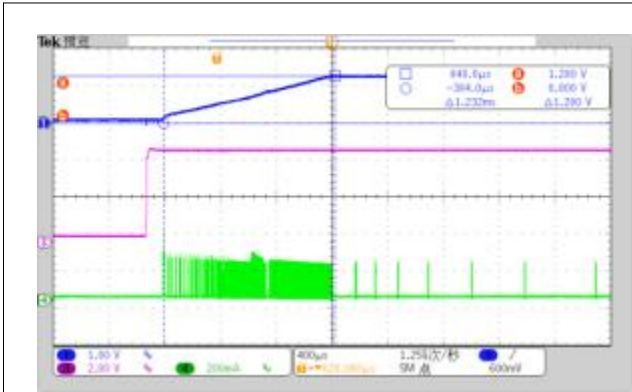
Fig. 36 Transient Waveform(Cfb 33pF)

Typical Characteristics

(TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

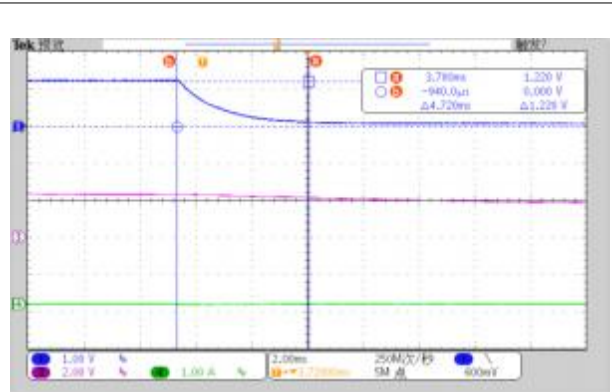
(3) VIN Power On/Off

CH1: V_{OUT} CH3: V_{IN} CH4: I_{LOAD}



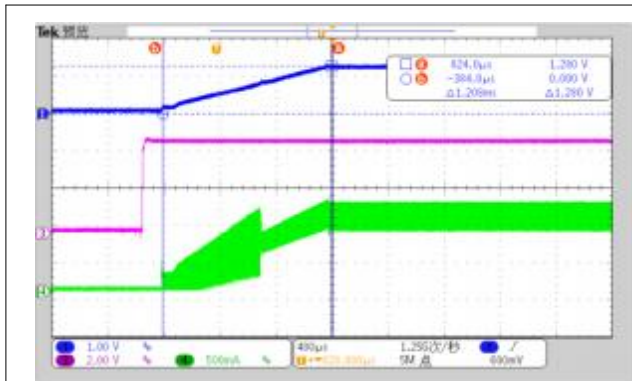
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

Fig. 37 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 0A Power On



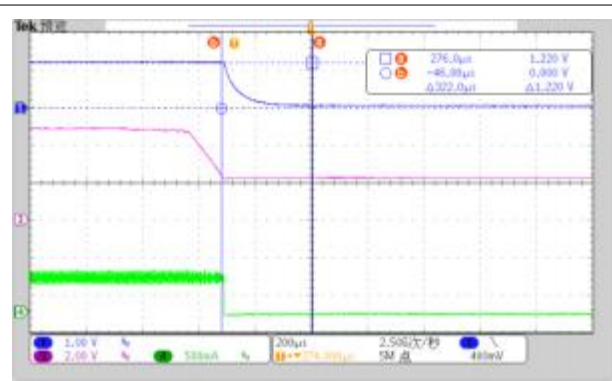
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

Fig. 38 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 0A Power Off



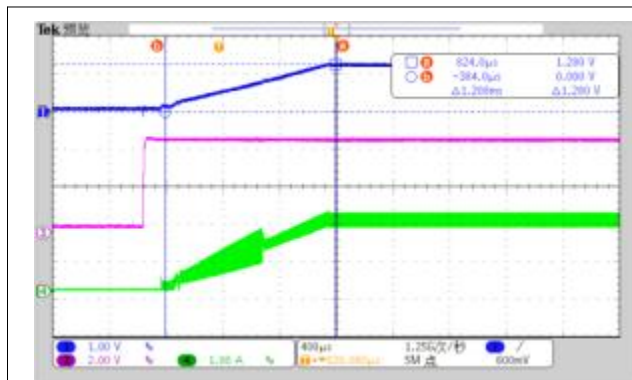
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

Fig. 39 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 0.5A Power On



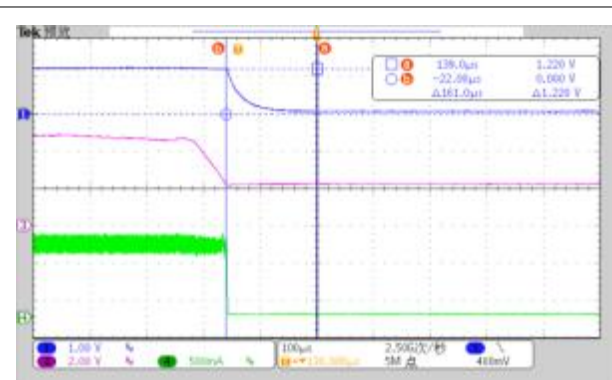
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

Fig. 40 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 0.5A Power Off



V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

Fig. 41 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 2A Power On



V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V

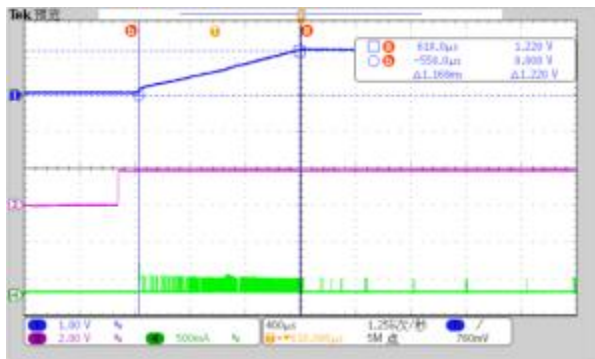
Fig. 42 VIN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 2A Power Off

Typical Characteristics

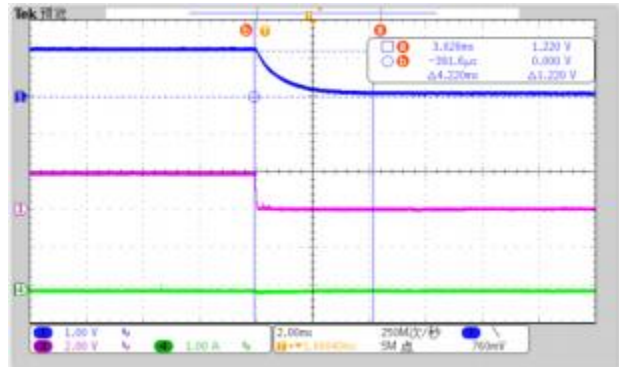
(TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

(4)EN Power On/Off

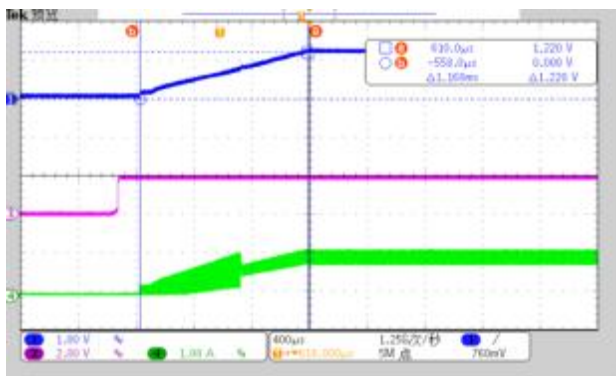
CH1: V_{EN} CH2: V_{OUT} CH4: I_{sw}



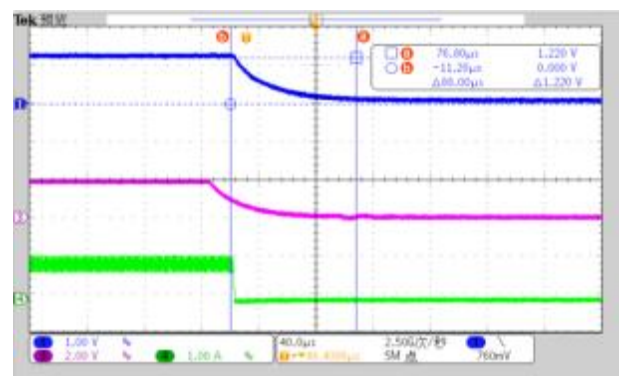
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 43 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT}= 0A Power On



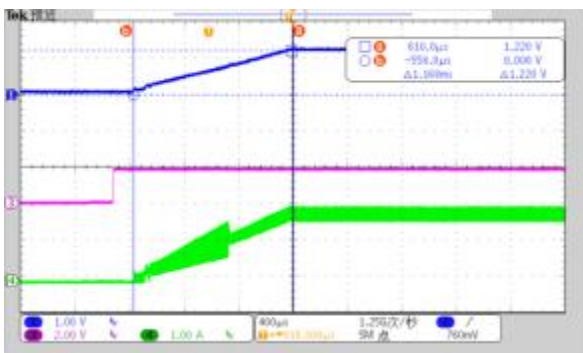
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 44 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 0A Power Off



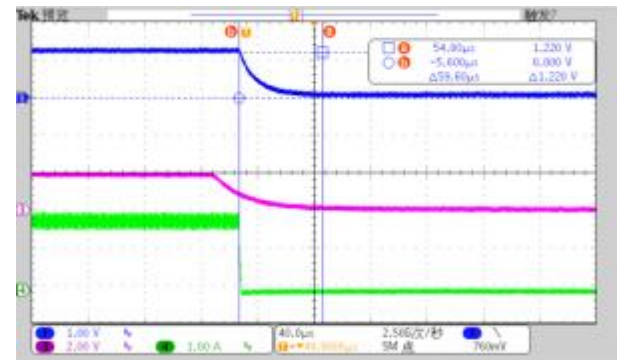
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 45 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 1A Power On



V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 46 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 1A Power Off



V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 47 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 2A Power On



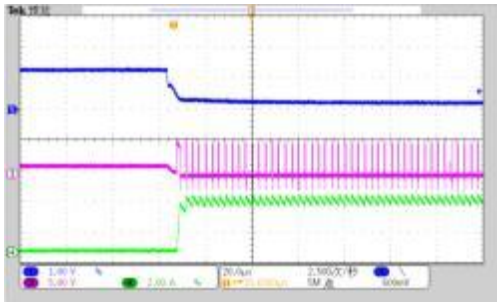
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, C_{IN}=10µF
Fig. 48 EN Power On/Off, I_{OUT} = 2A Power Off

Typical Characteristics

(TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

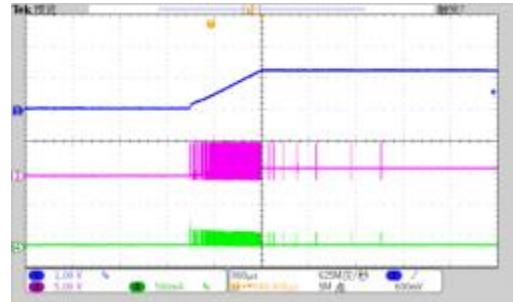
(4)EN Power On/Off

CH1: V_{EN} CH2: V_{OUT} CH4: I_{SW}



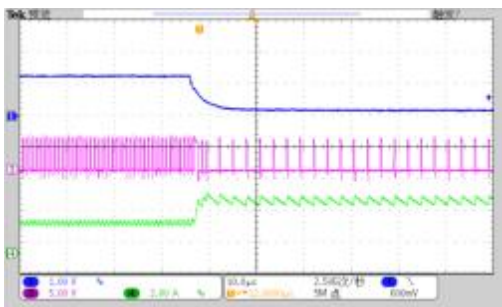
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 49 Short



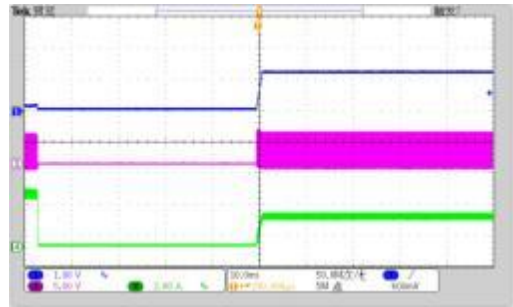
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD} = 0A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 50 Short Recovery



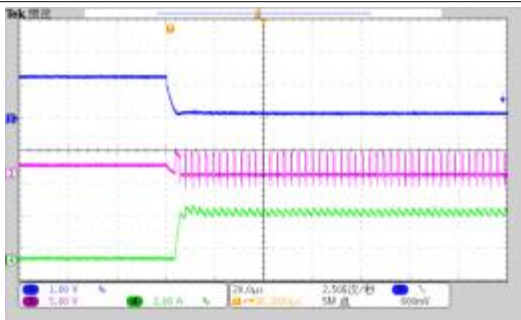
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD} = 2A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 51 Short



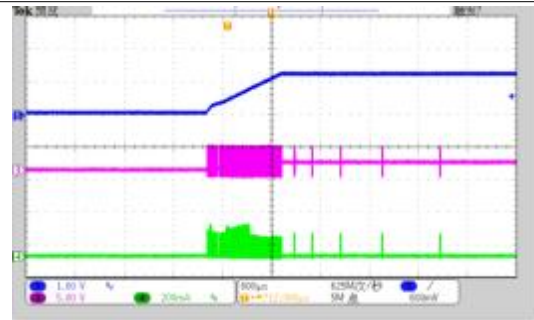
V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{LOAD} = 2A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 52 Short Recovery



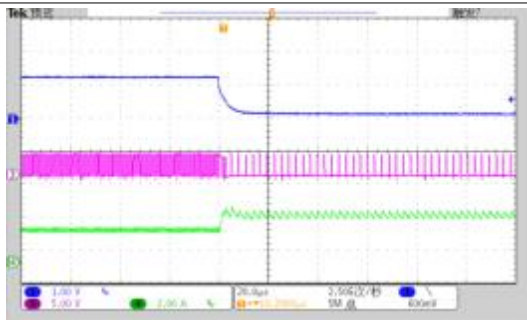
V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 53 Short



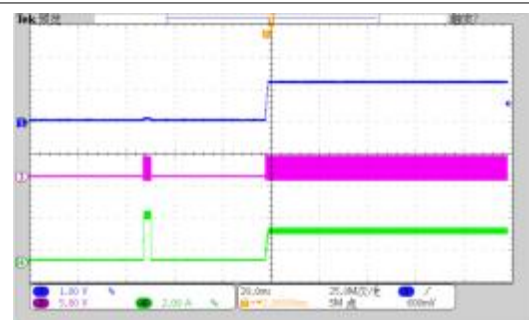
V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 0A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 54 Short Recovery



V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 2A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 55 Short



V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 1.2V, I_{LOAD} = 2A, C_{IN} = 10uF

Fig. 56 Short Recovery

■ FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

● General Description

ZS9220 high efficiency switching regulator is a small, simple, DC-to-DC step-down converter capable of delivering up to 1A of output current. The device operates in pulse-width modulation (PWM) at 1.5MHz from 2.7V to 5.5V input voltage and provides an output voltage from 0.6V to VIN, making the IC ideal for on-board post-regulation applications. An internal synchronous rectifier improves efficiency and eliminates the typical Schottky free-wheeling diode. Using the on resistance of the internal high-side MOSFET to sense switching currents eliminates current-sense resistors, further improving efficiency and reducing cost.

● Loop Operation

The IC uses a PWM current-mode control scheme. An open-loop comparator compares the integrated voltage-feedback signal against the sum of the amplified current-sense signal and the slope compensation ramp. At each rising edge of the internal clock, the internal high-side MOSFET turns on until the PWM comparator terminates the on cycle. During this on-time, current ramps up through the inductor, sourcing current to the output and storing energy in the inductor. The current mode feedback system regulates the peak inductor current as a function of the output voltage error signal. During the off cycle, the internal high-side P-channel MOSFET turns off, and the internal low-side N-channel MOSFET turns on. The inductor releases the stored energy as its current ramps down.

● Current Sense

An internal current-sense amplifier senses the current through the high-side MOSFET during on time and produces a proportional current signal which is used to sum the slope compensation signal. The summed signal then is compared with the error amplifier output by the PWM comparator to terminate the on cycle.

● Current Limit

There is a cycle-by-cycle current limit on the high-side MOSFET. When the current flowing out of SW exceeds this limit, the high-side MOSFET turns off and the synchronous rectifier turns on. The IC utilizes a frequency fold-back mode to prevent overheating during short-circuit output conditions. The device enters frequency fold-back mode when the FB voltage drops below 250mV, limiting the current to IPEAK and reducing power dissipation. Normal operation resumes upon removal of the short-circuit condition.

● Soft-Start

The IC has an internal soft-start circuit to reduce supply inrush current during startup conditions. When the device exits under-voltage lockout (UVLO), shutdown mode, or restarts following a thermal-overload event, the soft-start circuit slowly ramps up the output voltage.

● UVLO and Thermal Shutdown

If VIN drops below 2.5V, the UVLO circuit inhibits switching. Once VIN rises above 2.7V, the UVLO clears, and the soft-start sequence activates. Thermal-overload protection limits total power dissipation in the device. When the junction temperature exceeds $T_J = +160^{\circ}\text{C}$, a thermal sensor forces the device to shutdown, allowing the die to cool down. The thermal sensor turns the device on again after the junction temperature falls below 60°C . After a thermal-shutdown condition, the soft-start sequence begins.

■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

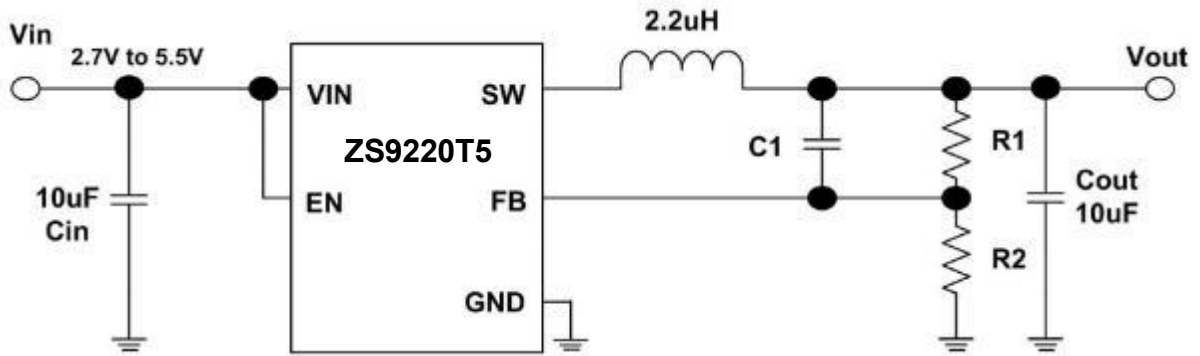
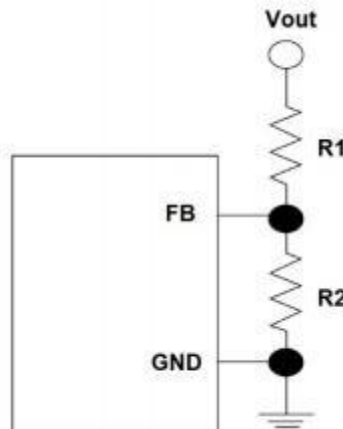


Figure1 Basic Application Circuit

Note: $V_{OUT} = V_{FB} (1 + \frac{R1}{R2})$

• Setting Output Voltages

The resistive voltage divider allows the FB pin to sense a fraction of the output voltage shown as below.



For adjustable voltage mode, the output voltage is set by an external resistive voltage divider according to the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} (1 + \frac{R1}{R2})$$

where VFB is the feedback reference voltage (0.6V typ.).

Typical Application

• Inductor Selection

The peak-to-peak ripple is set to 30% of the output current. This places the peak current far enough from the minimum over current trip level to ensure reliable operation while providing enough current ripples for the current mode converter to operate stably. The inductance is determined as the following equation:

$$L \geq \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times D}{\Delta I_L \times f_{SW}}$$

Where ΔI_L is the inductor peak-to-peak ripple current D is the duty cycle determined by V_{OUT}/V_{IN} f_{SW} is the switching frequency.

• Output Capacitor Selection

For most applications a nominal 10 μ F or 22 μ F capacitor is suitable. The 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 high-frequency impedance. Output ripple with a ceramic output capacitor is approximately as follows:

$$V_{OUT} \leq \Delta I_L \left[ESR + \frac{1}{8fC_{OUT}} \right]$$

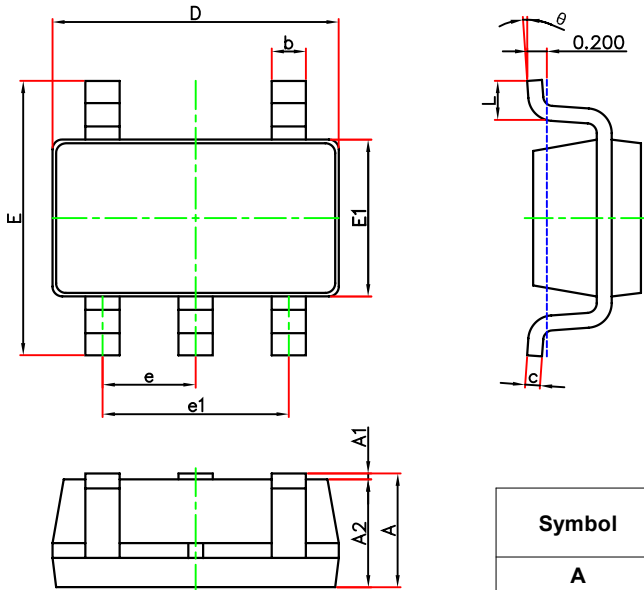
• Input Capacitor Selection

The input capacitance, C_{IN} , is needed to filter the trapezoidal current at the source of the top MOSFET. To prevent large ripple current, a low ESR input capacitor sized for the maximum RMS current should be used. The RMS current is given by :

$$I_{RMS} = I_{OUT} \times \sqrt{D \times 1 - D}$$

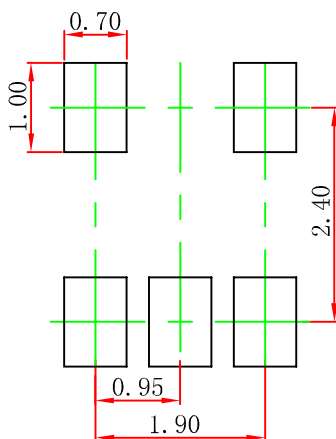
This formula has a maximum at $V_{IN} = 2V_{OUT}$, where $I_{RMS} = I_{OUT}/2$

SOT-23-5L Package Outline Dimensions



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
E1	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
e	0.950(BSC)		0.037(BSC)	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
theta	0°	8°	0°	8°

SOT-23-5L Suggested Pad Layout



- Note:
1. Controlling dimension in millimeters.
 2. General tolerance: $\pm 0.05\text{mm}$.
 3. The pad layout is for reference purpose only.

DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT NOTICE, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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