

## MAX17620

## 4MHz, Miniature 600mA, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Integrated MOSFETs

### General Description

The MAX17620 is a high-frequency, high-efficiency synchronous step-down DC-DC converter with integrated MOSFETs that operates over a 2.7V to 5.5V input voltage range. The device supports up to 600mA load current and 1.5V to 3.4V output voltage. High-frequency operation enables the use of small, low-cost inductors and capacitors.

The device features selectable PWM/skip mode of operation at light loads and operates at a 4MHz fixed-frequency in PWM mode. Skip mode improves system efficiency at light loads, while PWM mode maintains a constant switching frequency over the entire load. In skip mode, the device draws only 40 $\mu$ A of quiescent current from the supply input. In shutdown mode, the current consumption is reduced to 0.1 $\mu$ A.

The device also features a soft-start feature to reduce the inrush current during startup, and also incorporates an enable (EN) pin to turn on/off the device. An open-drain PGOOD pin provides power-good signal to the system upon achieving successful regulation of the output voltage.

The MAX17620 is available in an 8-pin, 2mm x 2mm TDFN package and operates over the -40°C to +125°C temperature range.

### Applications

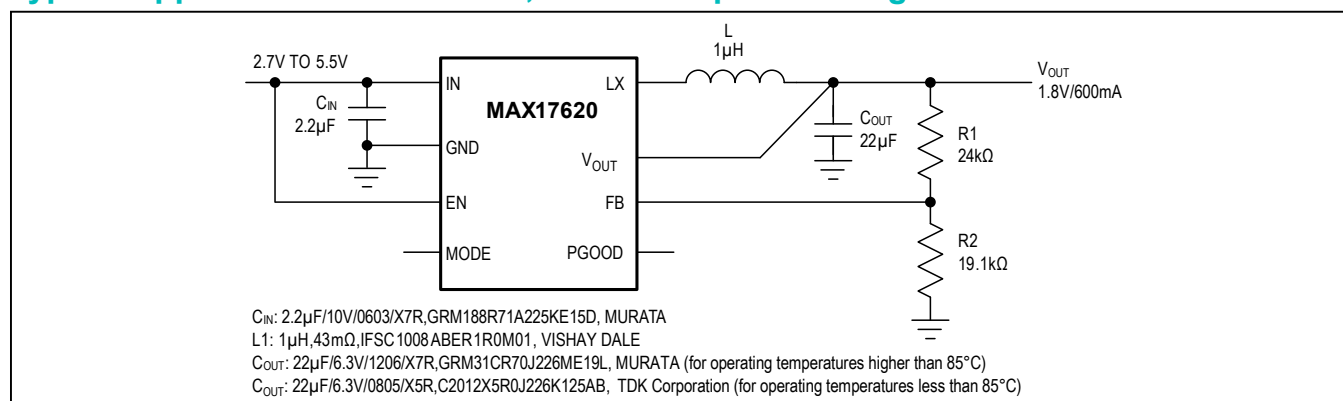
- Point-of-Load Power Supply
- Standard 5V Rail Supplies
- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Distributed Power Systems

### Benefits and Features

- Minimizes External Components, Reducing Total Cost
  - Synchronous Operation for High Efficiency and Reduced Cost
  - Internal Compensation for Stable Operation at Any Output Voltage
  - All-Ceramic Capacitor Solution
  - 4MHz Operation
  - Only 5 External Components Required
  - Total Solution Size is 14.3 mm<sup>2</sup> (Sum of the Components Area)
- Reduces Number of DC-DC Regulators to Stock
  - Wide 2.7V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
  - Adjustable 1.5V to 3.4V Output Voltage Range
  - Delivers Up to 600mA Load Current
  - 100% Duty-Cycle Operation
  - 2% Reference Voltage Accuracy
  - Available in a 2mm x 2mm TDFN Package
- Reduces Power Dissipation
  - Peak Efficiency 91%
  - Skip Mode for High Light-Load Efficiency
  - Shutdown Current = 0.1 $\mu$ A
- Operates Reliably
  - Peak Current-Limit Protection
  - Soft-Start Reduces Inrush Current During Startup
  - Built-In Output-Voltage Monitoring (Open-Drain PGOOD Pin)
  - -40°C to +125°C Operation

*Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.*

### Typical Application Circuit—1.8V, 600mA Step-Down Regulator



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

IN to GND ..... -0.3V to 6V  
 LX to GND ..... -0.3V to 6V  
 MODE ..... -0.3V to  $V_{IN} + 0.3V$   
 EN, PGOOD, FB,  $V_{OUT}$  to GND ..... -0.3V to 6V  
 Continuous Power Dissipation (up to  $T_A = +70^\circ C$ )  
 (derate 9.8mW/ $^\circ C$  above  $T_A = +70^\circ C$ ) ..... 784.3mW

Operating Temperature Range .....  $-40^\circ C$  to  $+125^\circ C$   
 Junction Temperature .....  $+150^\circ C$   
 Storage Temperature Range .....  $-65^\circ C$  to  $+150^\circ C$   
 Soldering Temperature (Reflow) .....  $+260^\circ C$

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.

## Package Thermal Characteristics (Note 1)

TDFN

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) .....  $102^\circ C/W$

Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) .....  $8^\circ C/W$

**Note 1:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial).

## Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = +3.6V$ ,  $T_A = T_J = -40^\circ C$  to  $+125^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical specifications are at  $T_A = T_J = +25^\circ C$ . (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>INPUT SUPPLY (IN)</b>						
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$		2.7		5.5	V
Input Supply Current	$I_{IN-SH}$	$V_{EN} = 0V$ , shutdown mode		0.1		$\mu A$
	$I_{Q-SKIP}$	Nonswitching		40		
	$I_{Q-PWM}$	PWM mode (switching)		6		mA
Undervoltage-Lockout Threshold (UVLO)	$V_{IN-UVLO}$	$V_{IN}$ rising	2.55	2.6	2.66	V
UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{IN-UVLO-HYS}$			200		mV
<b>ENABLE (EN)</b>						
EN Low Threshold	$V_{EN-LOW}$	$V_{EN}$ falling			0.8	V
EN High Threshold	$V_{EN-HIGH}$	$V_{EN}$ rising	2			V
EN Hysteresis	$V_{EN-HYS}$			215		mV
EN Input Leakage	$I_{EN}$	$V_{EN} = 5.5V$ , $T_A = T_J = +25^\circ C$		10	50	nA
<b>POWER MOSFETS</b>						
High-Side pMOS On-Resistance	$R_{DS-ONH}$	$V_{IN} = 3.6V$ , $I_{LX} = 190mA$		120	200	m $\Omega$
High-Side pMOS On-Resistance	$R_{DS-ONH}$	$V_{IN} = 5.0V$ , $I_{LX} = 190mA$		100	160	m $\Omega$
Low-Side nMOS On-Resistance	$R_{DS-ONL}$	$V_{IN} = 3.6V$ , $I_{LX} = 190mA$		80	145	m $\Omega$
Low-Side nMOS On-Resistance	$R_{DS-ONL}$	$V_{IN} = 5.0V$ , $I_{LX} = 190mA$		70	130	m $\Omega$
LX Leakage Current	$I_{LX-LKG}$	$LX = GND$ or $IN$ , $T_A = +25^\circ C$		0.1	1	$\mu A$
High-Side Peak Current Limit	$I_{LIM-PEAK}$		1150	1520	1900	mA
Low-Side Negative Current Limit	$I_{LIM-NEG}$	Current entering into LX pin		1050		mA
Low-Side Zero-Crossing Current Limit	$I_{LIM-ZX}$	MODE = IN, current leaving out of LX pin		100		mA

**Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

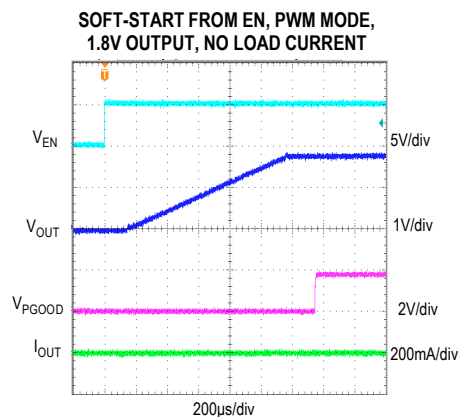
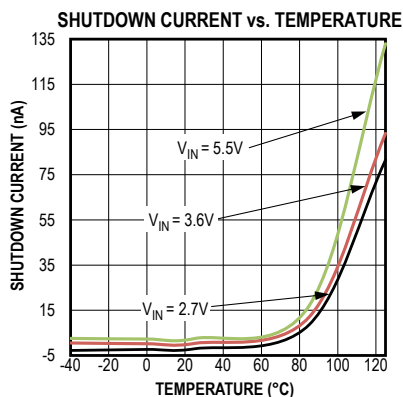
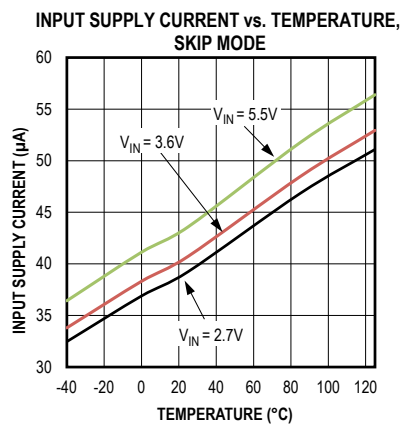
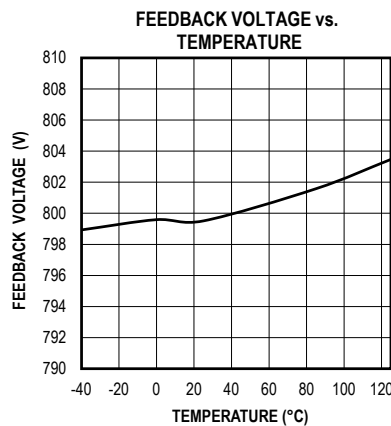
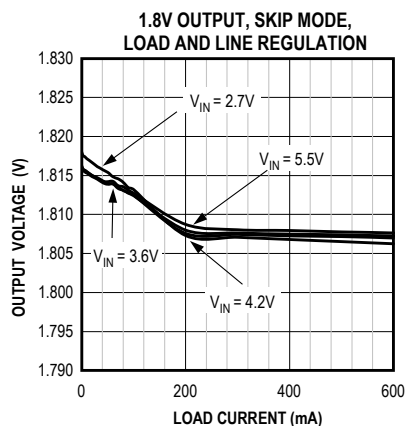
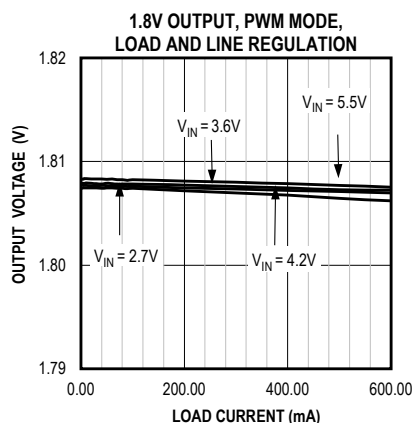
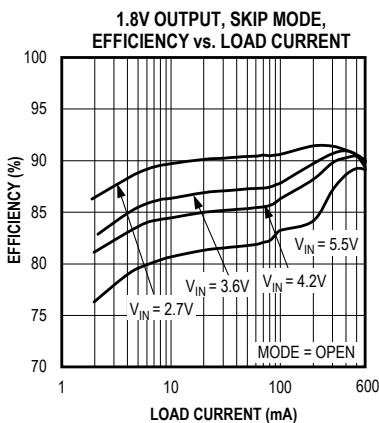
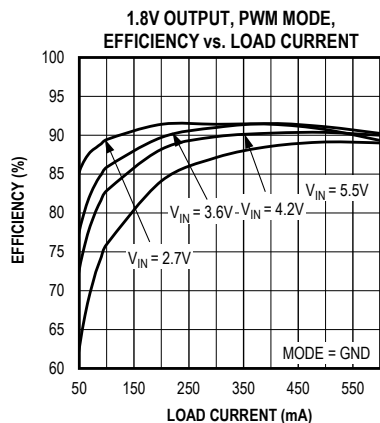
$V_{IN} = +3.6V$ ,  $T_A = T_J = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+125^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical specifications are at  $T_A = T_J = +25^{\circ}C$ . (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>SWITCHING FREQUENCY</b>						
Switching Frequency	$f_{SW}$	MODE = GND	3.75	4	4.2	MHz
Minimum Controllable On-Time	$t_{ON\_MIN}$			40		ns
LX Dead Time				3		ns
Soft-Start Time	$t_{SS}$	$t_{SS} = 4096$ CLK cycles		1		ms
<b>FEEDBACK (FB)</b>						
FB Voltage Accuracy	$V_{FB}$	PWM mode	-0.75		+1.125	%
FB Input Bias Current	$I_{FB}$	FB = 0.6V, $T_A = T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		50	120	nA
<b>POWER GOOD (PGOOD)</b>						
PGOOD Rising Threshold		FB rising	91.5	93.5	95.5	%
PGOOD Falling Threshold		FB falling	88	90	92	%
PGOOD Output Low		$I_{PGOOD} = 5mA$			200	mV
PGOOD Output Leakage Current	$I_{PGOOD\_LKG}$	PGOOD = 5.5V, $T_A = T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			100	nA
<b>MODE</b>						
MODE Pullup Current		$V_{MODE} = GND$		5		$\mu A$
<b>THERMAL SHUTDOWN</b>						
Thermal-Shutdown Rising Threshold		Temperature rising		165		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis				10		$^{\circ}C$

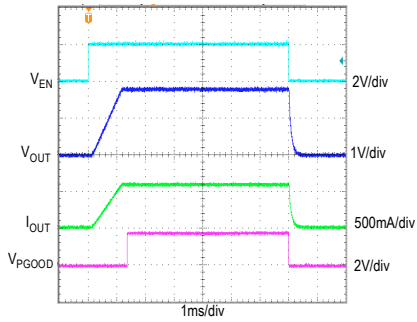
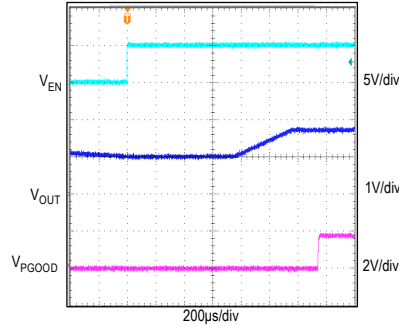
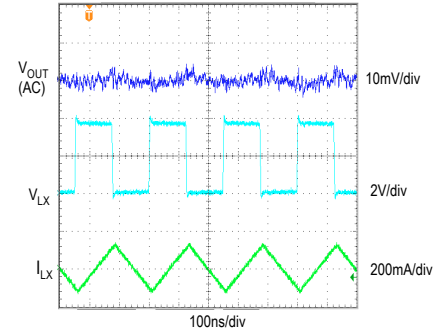
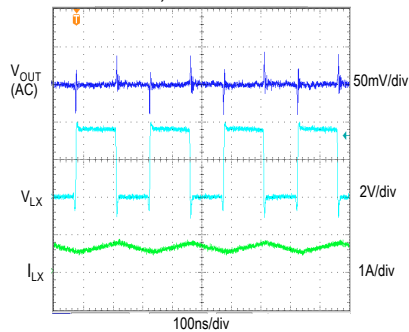
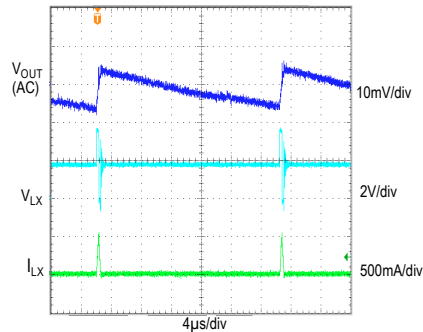
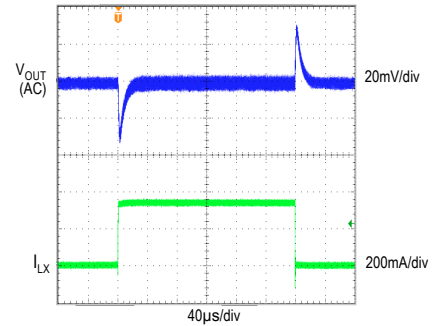
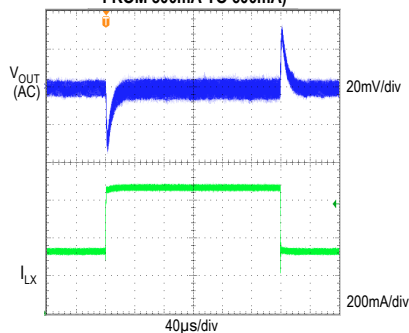
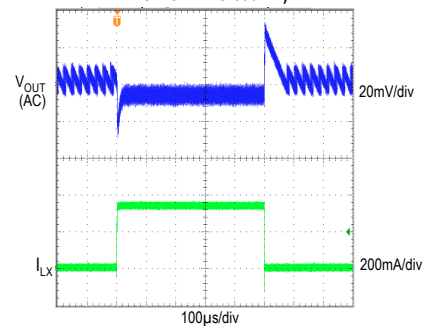
**Note 2:** Limits are 100% production tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . Limits over the operating temperature range and relevant supply voltage range are guaranteed by design and characterization.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

(See the Typical Application Circuits,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

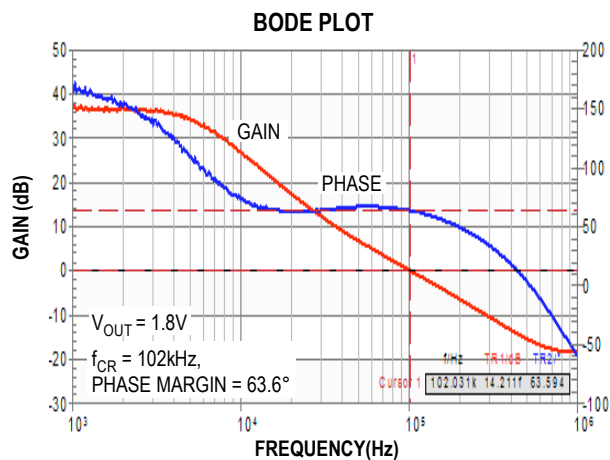
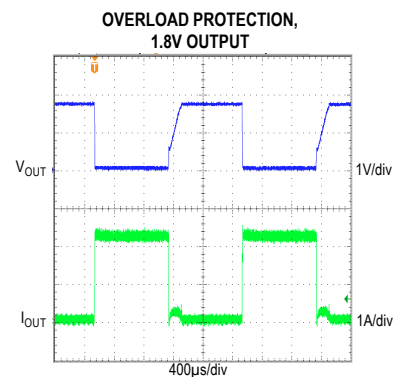
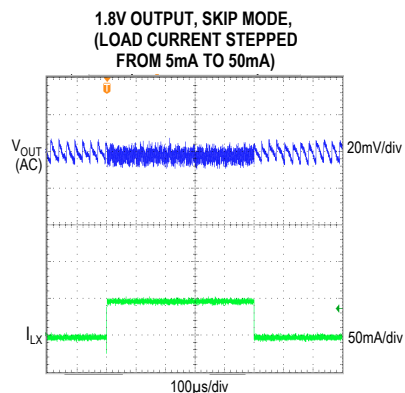


## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(See the Typical Application Circuits,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.6\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted.)SOFT-START/SHUTDOWN FROM EN,  
1.8V OUTPUT, 600mA LOAD CURRENTSOFT-START WITH 1V PREBIAS,  
1.8V OUTPUT, PWM MODESTEADY-STATE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS,  
1.8V OUTPUT, NO LOAD, PWM MODESTEADY-STATE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS,  
1.8V OUTPUT, 600mA LOAD CURRENTSTEADY-STATE SWITCHING WAVEFORMS,  
1.8V OUTPUT, 10mA LOAD, SKIP MODE1.8V OUTPUT, PWM MODE,  
(LOAD CURRENT STEPPED  
FROM NO LOAD TO 300mA)1.8V OUTPUT  
(LOAD CURRENT STEPPED  
FROM 300mA TO 600mA)1.8V OUTPUT, SKIP MODE,  
(LOAD CURRENT STEPPED  
FROM 5mA TO 300mA)

**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

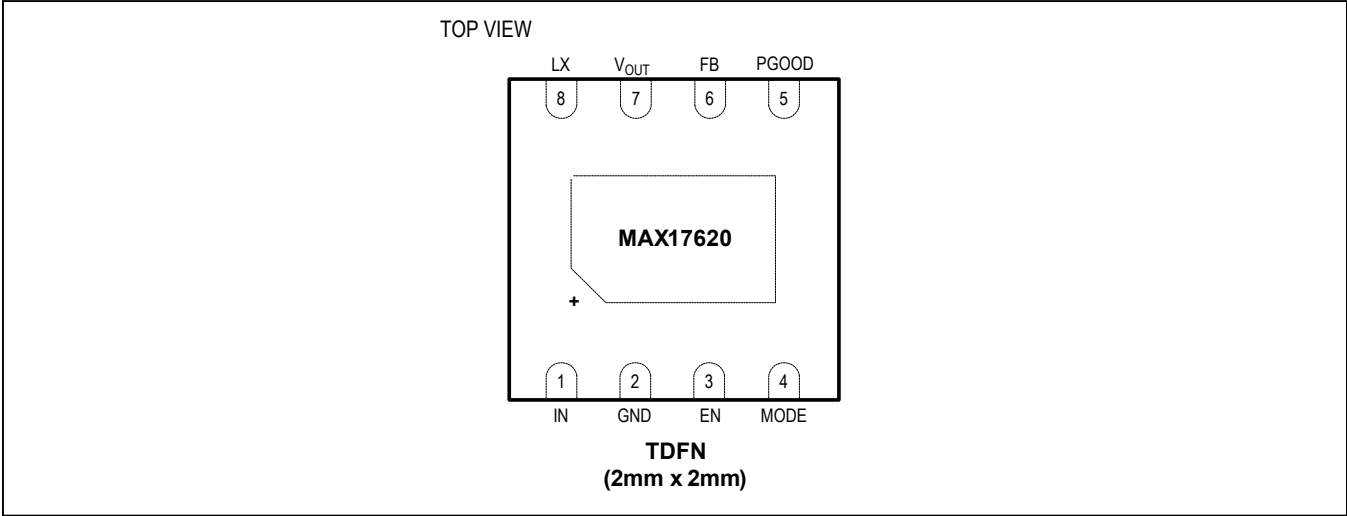
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MAX17620

4MHz, Miniature 600mA, Synchronous Step-Down  
DC-DC Converter with Integrated MOSFETs

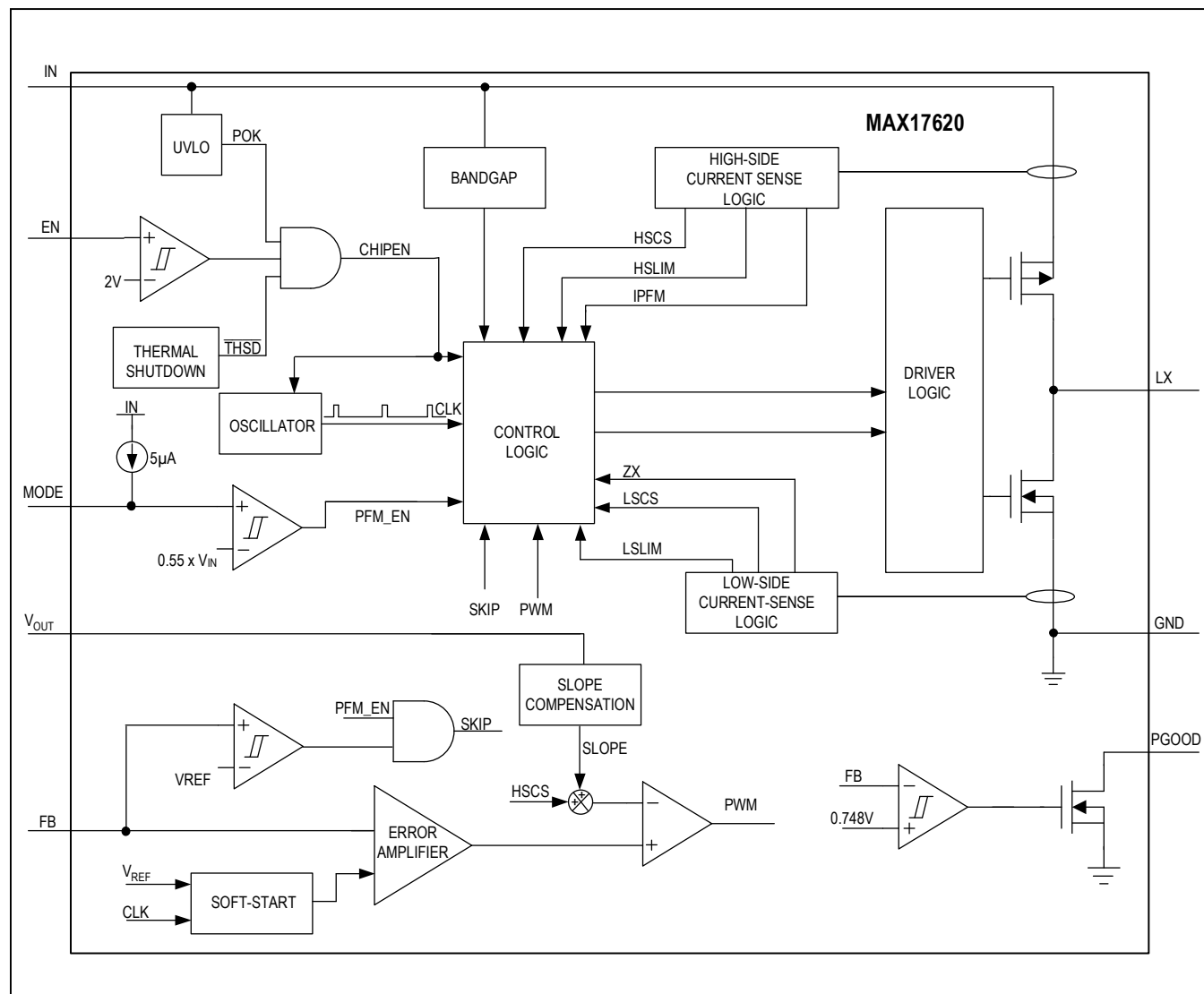
Pin Configuration



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	IN	Power Supply Input. Connect a minimum 1μF ceramic capacitor from IN to GND for bypassing high-frequency noise on IN pin to ground.
2	GND	Ground Pin. Connect to system ground.
3	EN	Enable Input. Logic-high voltage on EN pin enables the device, while logic-low voltage disables the device.
4	MODE	PWM or Skip Mode Selection Input. Connect the MODE pin to GND to enable PWM mode operation. Leave the MODE pin unconnected to enable skip mode operation.
5	PGOOD	Open-Drain Power Good Output. Connect PGOOD pin to output voltage or IN pin through an external pullup resistor to generate a “high” level if the output voltage is above 93% of the target regulated voltage. If not used, leave this pin unconnected. The PGOOD is driven low if the output voltage is below 90% of the target regulated voltage.
6	FB	Feedback Input. Connect FB to the center of the external resistor-divider from output to GND to set the output voltage.
7	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Input. Connect the positive terminal of the output voltage to the V <sub>OUT</sub> pin.
8	LX	Switching Node. Connect LX pin to the switching node of the inductor.
—	EP	Exposed Pad. Connect exposed pad to the system ground.

## Block Diagram





## Detailed Description

The MAX17620 is a high-frequency, high-efficiency synchronous step-down DC-DC converter with integrated MOSFETs that operates over a 2.7V to 5.5V input voltage range. The device supports up to 600mA load current and 1.5V to 3.4V output voltage. High-frequency operation allows the use of small, low-cost inductors and capacitors.

The device features a MODE pin to set the device to operate in PWM or skip mode under light-load conditions. In PWM Mode, the device operates with its nominal switching frequency of 4MHz over entire load current range. In skip mode, the device skips some cycles at light loads thereby reducing the switching frequency and achieving high efficiency. The device features a soft-start, open-drain power-good signal (PGOOD) and enable input (EN).

## Control Architecture

The device uses an internally compensated, peak-current-mode-control architecture. The high-side MOSFET is turned on at each clock edge and the low-side MOSFET is turned off. The high-side MOSFET remains on until the sum of the high-side MOSFET current-sense voltage and the internal slope compensating ramp voltage hits the control voltage generated by the error amplifier. At this moment, the high-side MOSFET is turned off and the low-side MOSFET is turned on.

During the high-side MOSFET on-time, the inductor current ramps up and stores energy. During the low-side MOSFET on-time, the inductor current ramps down and releases the stored energy to the output.

## Enable Input (EN)

The device is enabled by setting the EN pin to a logic-high. Accordingly, a logic-low disables the device. When the device is enabled, an internal soft-start circuitry monotonically ramps up the error amplifier's reference voltage from 0 to 0.8V in fixed soft-start time of 1ms. This causes the output voltage to ramp monotonically from 0V to set voltage. It also avoids excessive inrush current and prevents excessive voltage drop of batteries with high internal impedance.

Driving EN low disables the switching and output is discharged with a typical discharge resistor of 225Ω. The same happens when the device gets disabled by thermal shutdown or undervoltage-lockout trigger.

## Mode Selection (MODE)

The device can be set to operate in either PWM mode or skip mode under light-load conditions by connecting the MODE pin to ground or leaving it unconnected. Connecting the MODE pin to ground sets the device to PWM mode and leaving it unconnected sets the device to skip mode.

In PWM mode, the device operates with its nominal switching frequency of 4MHz over the entire load current range and the inductor current is allowed to go negative. PWM mode is useful in applications where constant switching frequency is desired.

In skip mode, the device skips pulses at light loads for high efficiency and the inductor current is not allowed to go negative. In this mode, when the output voltage falls below the target value, the internal high-side MOSFET is turned on until the inductor current reaches to peak current threshold in skip mode. Once the high-side FET is turned off, the low-side FET is turned on until the inductor current falls to zero. The device enters into PWM mode if the output voltage is below the target voltage during the next 3 clock cycles after the inductor current falls to zero. If the output voltage is above the target value during the next 3 clock cycles, then both the high-side and low-side FETs are turned off and the device enters hibernation mode until the load discharges the output below the target value.

The peak current threshold in skip mode is a function of the output inductor and is  $(375/L)\text{mA}$ , where L is the output inductor value in  $\mu\text{H}$ . The advantage of the skip mode is higher efficiency at light loads because of lower quiescent current drawn from the supply. The disadvantage is that the output-voltage ripple is higher compared to that of the PWM mode operation and the switching frequency is not constant at light loads. The device always operates in skip mode during soft-start under light loads independent of the MODE pin status. The peak current threshold in skip mode during soft-start is reduced by 50% during steady-state operation.

**Power-Good Indicator (PGOOD)**

The device includes an open-drain power good output that indicates the output voltage status. PGOOD goes high impedance when the output voltage is above 93.5% of the target value, and goes low when the output voltage is below 90% of the target value.

**Startup Into a Prebiased Output**

The device is capable of soft-starting into a prebiased output without discharging the output. The device ramps up the output voltage monotonically from the prebiased level to the target level during the soft-start period if the prebiased voltage is less than the target output voltage. If the prebiased voltage is more than the target output voltage, no switching happens during the soft-start period. The device operation after the completion of the soft-start period under prebiased output condition (where the prebiased voltage is higher than the target output voltage) depends on the PWM/skip mode. In PWM Mode, the device tries to regulate the output voltage to the target level by sinking current from the prebiased source. In skip mode, the device does not initiate switching until the output voltage falls below the target output voltage.

**100% Duty-Cycle Operation**

The device can provide 100% duty-cycle operation. In this mode, the high-side switch is constantly turned on, while the low-side switch is turned off. This is particularly useful in battery-powered applications to achieve longest operation time by taking full advantage of the whole battery-voltage range. The minimum input voltage to maintain the output-voltage regulation can be calculated as:

$$V_{IN\_MIN} = V_{OUT} + (I_{OUT} \times R_{ON})$$

where,

$V_{IN\_MIN}$  is the minimum input voltage

$V_{OUT}$  is the target output voltage

$I_{OUT}$  is the load current

$R_{ON}$  is the sum of the high-side FET on-resistance and the output inductor DCR

**Undervoltage Lockout**

The device features an integrated input undervoltage lockout (UVLO) feature that turns the device on/off based on the voltage at the IN pin. The device turns on if the IN pin voltage is higher than the UVLO threshold ( $V_{IN\_UVLO}$ ) of 2.6V (typ) (assuming EN is at logic-high) and turns off when the IN pin voltage is 200mV ( $V_{IN\_UVLO\_HYS}$ ) below the  $V_{IN\_UVLO}$ .

**Overcurrent Protection**

The device features a robust overcurrent-protection scheme that protects the device and inductor under overload and output short-circuit conditions. A cycle-by-cycle peak current limit turns off the high-side MOSFET and turns on the low-side MOSFET whenever the high-side MOSFET current exceeds the internal peak current limit of 1.52A (typ). Under severe overload conditions, the current will not exceed 2.6A. If the overload condition is removed, the part recovers smoothly to target output voltage with no overshoot.

**Thermal Shutdown**

Thermal-shutdown protection limits the total power dissipation in the device. When the device junction temperature exceeds +165°C, an on-chip thermal sensor shuts down the device, allowing it to cool. The thermal sensor turns the device on again after the junction temperature cools by 10°C.

## Applications information

### Inductor Selection

Three key inductor parameters must be specified to select output inductor:

- 1) Inductor value
- 2) Inductor saturation current
- 3) DC resistance of the Inductor

The device's internal slope compensation and current limit are optimized for 1 $\mu$ H output inductor. Select 1 $\mu$ H inductor with a saturation current rating higher than the maximum peak current limit of 1.9A. Inductor with low DC resistance improves the efficiency of the system. Selecting ferrite-cored inductors reduces the core losses and improves efficiency. [Table 1](#) lists recommended inductors for use in designs.

### Output Capacitor Selection

X7R ceramic capacitors are preferred as output capacitors due to their stability over temperature in industrial applications. The device's internal loop-compensation parameters are optimized for 22 $\mu$ F output capacitors. The device requires a minimum of 22 $\mu$ F (typ) capacitance for stability. If maximum operating temperature is less than +85°C, an X5R-rated 22 $\mu$ F, 0805 capacitor is recommended. If maximum operating temperature is more than +85°C, an X7R-rated 22 $\mu$ F, 1206 capacitor should be used. [Table 2](#) lists the recommended output capacitors. Capacitors rated less than 4V can be selected for output voltages less than 3V.

**Table 1. List of Recommended Inductors**

INDUCTANCE ( $\mu$ H)	CURRENT RATING (A)	DC RESISTANCE (TYP) (m $\Omega$ )	DIMENSIONS L x W x H (mm <sup>3</sup> )	PART NUMBER	MANUFACTURER
1	2.6	37	2.5 x 2 x 1.2	IFSC1008ABER1R0M01	Vishay Dale
1	3.2	50	2.5 x 2 x 1	252010CDMCD5-1R0MC	Sumida
1	2.3	48	2.5 x 2 x 0.9	CIG22E1R0MNE	Samsung Electro-Mechanics America
1	2.3	48	2.5 x 2 x 1.2	MLP2520K1R0MT0S1	TDK Corporation
1	2.7	60	2 x 1.6 x 1	MAKK2016H1ROM	Taiyo Yuden

**Table 2. List of Recommended Output Capacitors**

CAPACITANCE ( $\mu$ F)	DIELECTRIC TYPE	VOLTAGE RATING (V)	PACKAGE	PART NUMBER	MANUFACTURER
22	X7R	6.3	1206	GRM31CR70J226KE19L	Murata Americas
22	X7R	6.3	1206	JMK316B7226ML-T	Taiyo Yuden
22	X5R	6.3	0805	C2012X5R0J226K125AB	TDK Corporation
22	X5R	6.3	0805	JMK212BJ226KG-T	Taiyo Yuden

### Input Capacitor Selection

The input filter capacitor reduces peak current drawn from the power source and reduces noise and voltage ripple on the input caused by the circuit's switching. The input capacitor RMS current ( $I_{RMS}$ ) is defined by the following equation:

$$I_{RMS\_CIN} = I_{OUT(MAX)} \times \frac{\sqrt{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}}{V_{IN}}$$

where:

$I_{OUT(MAX)}$  is the maximum load current

$V_{IN}$  is the input voltage

$V_{OUT}$  is the output voltage

Use low-ESR ceramic capacitors as the input capacitor. X7R temperature coefficient capacitors are recommended in industrial applications for their stability over temperature. Calculate the input capacitor value using the following equation:

$$C_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT(MAX)} \times V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{\eta \times f_{SW} \times \Delta V_{IN} \times V_{IN}^2}$$

where:

$f_{SW}$  is the switching frequency (= 4MHz)

$\eta$  is the efficiency

In applications where the input source is located distant from the device input, an electrolytic capacitor should be added in parallel to the ceramic capacitor to provide necessary damping for potential oscillations caused by the inductance of the longer input cable and the ceramic capacitor.

### Adjusting the Output voltage

The MAX17620 supports output voltages from 1.5V to 3.4V. Set the output voltage with a resistor-divider connected from the positive terminal of the output voltage to the ground (see [Figure 1](#)). Choose R2 in the range of 10kΩ to 100kΩ and calculate the R1 using the following equation:

$$R1 = R2 \times \left[ \frac{V_{OUT}}{0.8} - 1 \right]$$

### Power Dissipation

Ensure that the junction temperature of the device does not exceed +125°C under the operating conditions. At a

particular operating condition, the power losses that lead to the temperature rise of the device are estimated as follows:

$$P_{LOSS} = \left[ P_{OUT} \times \left( \frac{1}{\eta} - 1 \right) \right] - (I_{OUT}^2 \times R_{DCR})$$

where,

$P_{OUT}$  is the output power given by the following equation:

$$P_{OUT} = V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}$$

See the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#) for the power-conversion efficiency or measure the efficiency to determine the total power losses.

The junction temperature ( $T_J$ ) of the device can be estimated at any ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ) from the following equation:

$$T_J = T_A + (\theta_{JA} \times P_{LOSS})$$

where  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the package (102°C/W for a four-layer board measured using JEDEC specification JESD51-7).

If the application has a thermal-management system that ensures the exposed pad of the device is maintained at a given temperature ( $T_{EP}$ ), the junction temperature can be estimated using the following formula:

$$T_J = T_{EP} + (\theta_{JC} \times P_{LOSS})$$

where  $\theta_{JC}$  is the junction-to-case thermal resistance of the device (8°C/W)

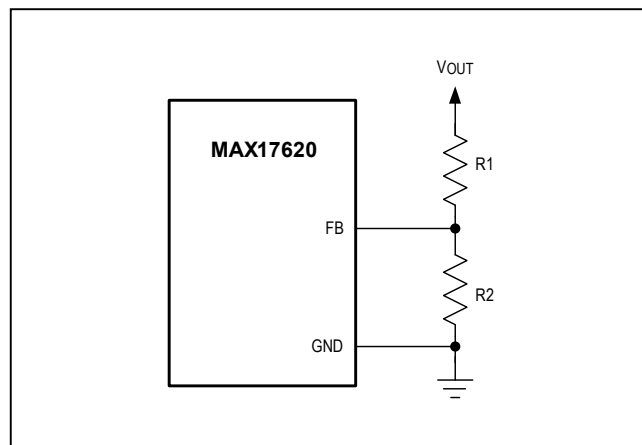


Figure 1. Adjusting the Output Voltage

### PCB Layout Guidelines

Careful PCB layout is critical to achieve clean and stable operation. In particular, the traces that carry pulsating current should be short and wide so that the parasitic inductance formed by these traces can be minimized. Follow the following guidelines for good PCB layout.

- Place the input capacitor as close as possible to the IN and GND pins. Use a wide trace to connect the input capacitor to the IN and GND pins to reduce the trace inductance.
- Minimize the area formed by the LX pin and the inductor connection to reduce the radiated EMI.
- Ensure that all the feedback connections are short.
- Route the LX node away from the FB, VOUT and MODE pins.

For a sample PCB layout that ensures first-pass success, refer to the MAX17620 Evaluation Kit layout available at <http://www.maximintegrated.com>

### Typical Application Circuit

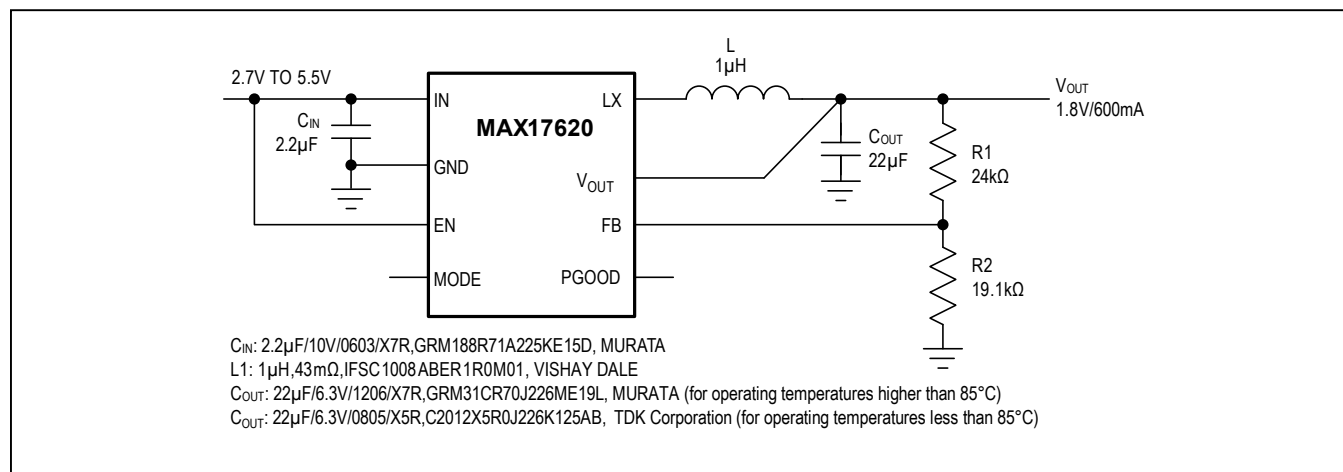


Figure 2. 1.8V, 600mA Step-Down Regulator

MAX17620

4MHz, Miniature 600mA, Synchronous Step-Down  
DC-DC Converter with Integrated MOSFETs

## Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX17620ATA+T	-40°C to +125°C	8 TDFN

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

T = Tape and reel.

## Chip Information

PROCESS: CMOS

## Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [www.maximintegrated.com/packages](http://www.maximintegrated.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	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 TDFN	T822+3C	<a href="#">21-0168</a>	<a href="#">90-0065</a>

MAX17620

## 4MHz, Miniature 600mA, Synchronous Step-Down DC-DC Converter with Integrated MOSFETs

### Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	3/15	Initial release	—
1	6/15	Updated <i>Typical Operating Characteristics</i> section	4–6, 7, 9, 11

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at [www.maximintegrated.com](http://www.maximintegrated.com).

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