

### 1. Description

The **GONGMO Semiconductor** Micro-Point-of-Load ( $\mu$ POL) GM2501 are very efficient, high-frequency DC-DC voltage regulators. Operating with a switching frequency from 6.5MHz to 10MHz, they allow the use of small external components in both value and footprint. Different versions are available with a fixed output voltage between 1.2V and 3.3V, delivered from an input voltage supply of 2.3V to 5.5V.

A low quiescent current of only 18 $\mu$ A enables high efficiency even with very light loads.

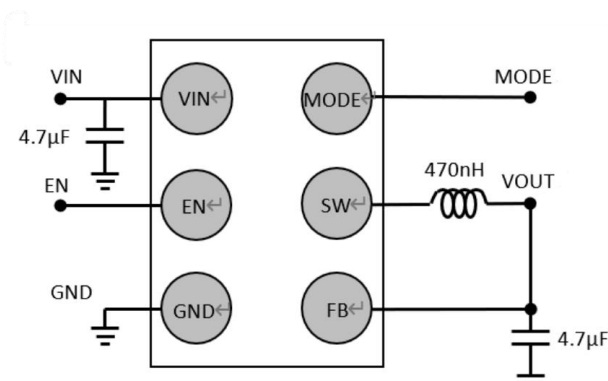
At light current load, the regulator will automatically enter Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM) operation mode for best possible efficiency over the entire range of load currents. If PFM mode is not desired, the MODE pin can be set HIGH to force fixed frequency operation (PWM).

The  $\mu$ POL comes in a compact 6-pin WLCSP package with 400 $\mu$ m pin pitch and a 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.6 mm size.

### 2. Applications

- Optical Modules
- Cellular Phones
- Tablets
- Wireless Data Cards
- Embedded Power Supply
- Wearables
- IoT
- Security and Surveillance

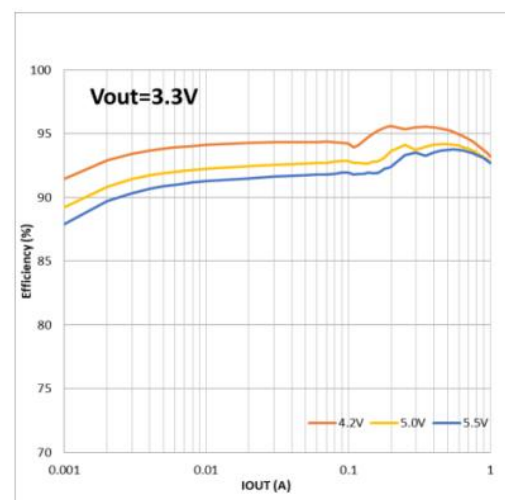
Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit



### 3. Features

- 1A Output Current
- Up to 10 MHz Switching Frequency
- Selectable PFM Light Load Operation
- 18 $\mu$ A Quiescent Current
- 95% Peak Efficiency
- 2.3V to 5.5V Input Voltage Range
- 1.2V to 3.3V Fixed Output Voltage
- Fast Load Transient Response
- 100% Duty Cycle
- Logic Enable Input
- Soft-Start
- Input Under-Voltage Lockout
- Over Current Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- Active Output Discharge
- EU RoHS Compliant, Pb Free

Figure 2. Typical Efficiency, Mode= Low



## Contents

### 目录

1. <b>Description</b> .....	1
2. <b>Applications</b> .....	1
3. <b>Features</b> .....	1
4. <b>Revision History</b> .....	3
5. <b>Product Family Table</b> .....	3
6. <b>PIN Configuration and Description</b> .....	4
7. <b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b> .....	5
8. <b>Recommended Operating Conditions</b> .....	5
9. <b>Electrical Specifications</b> .....	6
10. <b>Typical Performance and Operating Characteristics</b> .....	7
11. <b>Functional Description</b> .....	14
12. <b>Typical Application</b> .....	16
13. <b>Layout Guidelines and Example</b> .....	17
14. <b>Physical Dimensions</b> .....	18
Ordering Guide .....	19

## 4. Revision History

*Table 1. Revision History*

Release	Rev	Changes	Date
Initial release	1.0	First revision	01/28/21

## 5. Product Family Table

*Table 2. List of parts*

Family	Part Number	Frequency (MHz)	VOUT (V)	Package Marking	MPQ
<b>GM2501</b>	GM2501A	6.5	1.2	GM2501A	3,000
	GM2501B	6.5	1.35	GM2501B	3,000
	GM2501C	8	1.5	GM2501C	3,000
	GM2501D	8	1.6	GM2501D	3,000
	GM2501E	8	1.8	GM2501E	3,000
	GM2501F	8	2.1	GM2501F	3,000
	GM2501H	8	2.4	GM2501H	3,000
	GM2501G	8	2.5	GM2501G	3,000
	GM2501K	8	3.3	GM2501K	3,000

MPQ = Minimum Packing Quantity. For production orders greater than MPQ, the order must be a multiple of MPQ per package size above.

## 6. PIN Configuration and Description

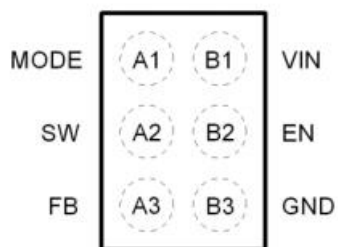


Figure 3. Top View

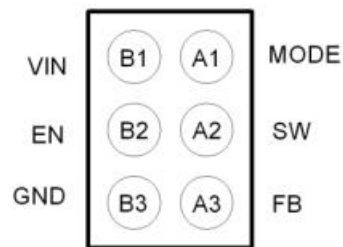


Figure 4. Bottom View

**Table 3. Pin Definition**

Pin	Name	Description
A1	MODE	MODE = LOW: Allows the regulator to automatically switch between pulse frequency modulation (PFM) at light current loads and pulse width modulation (PWM) at heavy current loads. MODE = HIGH: Forces the regulator to stay in PWM mode.
B1	VIN	Power supply input. Connect to power source with a minimum 2.2uF ceramic capacitor.
A2	SW	Switching node. Connect to the output inductor.
B2	EN	Enable. Part is active when EN > 1.2V. Part is disabled when EN < 1.07V. Do not leave this pin floating
A3	FB	Feedback input. Connect to output voltage.
B3	GND	Ground pin.

## 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1</sup>**

Parameter	Min	Max	Units
DC Supply Voltage, VIN	-0.3	6	V
Voltage on other pins, MODE, SW, FB, EN	-0.3	VIN + 0.3	V
Storage Temperature Range	-40	+150	°C
Junction Temperature	-40	+150	°C
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	-4000	4000	V
Electrostatic Discharge (CDM)	-2000	2000	V

## 8. Recommended Operating Conditions

**Table 5. Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	VIN	2.3		5.5 <sup>2</sup>	V
Output Current	IOUT	0		1.0	A
Output Inductor	LOUT	220	470	2200	nH
Input Capacitor	CIN	2.2	4.7		μF
Output Capacitor	COU	2.2	4.7		μF
Operating Temperature, Ambient	TOA	-40		+85	°C
Operating Temperature, Junction	TOJ	-40		+125	°C

**Table 6. Thermal Information**

Junction to ambient thermal resistance is a function of board layout and ambient air flow condition. This data is based on four layers PCB (30mm x 30mm; 70μm Cu top signal layer) in still air box in accordance to JEDEC standard JESD51 on natural convection.

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Units
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	θJA	130	°C/W
Junction-to-Board Thermal Resistance	θJB	33	°C/W

<sup>1</sup> Operation of the device outside of these parameters may cause permanent damage.

<sup>2</sup> Vin above 5.5V over extended periods may affect device reliability.

## 9. Electrical Specifications

Typical values unless otherwise noted:  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ ,  $MODE = 0V$ ,  $Temp = +25^{\circ}C$

Maximum and minimum values are:  $V_{IN} = EN = 2.3V$  to  $5.5V$ ,  $T_{AMBIENT} = -40$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$

Circuit of Figure 1 unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>DC Characteristics</b>						
Supply Voltage	$V_{IN}$		2.3		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	PWM Mode		6.5		mA
		No Load, Not Switching		18		$\mu A$
Shutdown Current	$I_{SHDN}$	EN = GND		0.1	1	$\mu A$
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	$V_{UVLO}$	Rising $V_{IN}$		2.0	2.25	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{UVLOHYST}$			150		mV
Thermal Shutdown	$T_{TSD}$			135		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$T_{HYST}$			15		$^{\circ}C$
<b>Output Characteristics</b>						
Switching Frequency	$F_{SW}$	GM2501A		6.5		MHz
		GM2501 Family		8		
Output Voltage Accuracy	$V_{OUT}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0$ to $1A$ , $V_{in} = 5.5V$ max	-2%	$V_{OUT}$	+2%	
		PWM Mode, $V_{in} = 5.5V$ max	-1.5%	$V_{OUT}$	+1.5%	
Soft-Start Time	$T_{SS}$			280		$\mu s$
Enable Turn-on Delay	$T_{EN}$			100		$\mu s$
PMOS On Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)P}$	$V_{IN} = V_{GS} = 3.6V$		148		$m\Omega$
NMOS On Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)N}$	$V_{IN} = V_{GS} = 3.6V$		77		$m\Omega$
PMOS Peak Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$	$V_{IN} = 3.6V$ , Open Loop		1600		mA
Output Discharge Resistance	$R_{DIS}$	EN = 0V		17		$\Omega$
<b>Logic inputs: EN and Mode</b>						
Logic High Voltage	$V_{IH}$		1.2		$V_{IN}$	V
Logic Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$				1.07	V
Logic Pin Leakage Current	$I_{LPIN}$				1	$\mu A$
Logic Input Hysteresis	$V_{LHYST}$			130		mV

## 10. Typical Performance and Operating Characteristics

Typical test conditions unless otherwise noted: circuit of Figure1,  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ ,  $f_{SW} = 10MHz$  for 1.8V devices,  $f_{SW} = 6.5MHz$  for 1.2V and  $f_{SW} = 8MHz$  for 3.3V devices,  $MODE = 0V$ ,  $Temp = +25^{\circ}C$ .

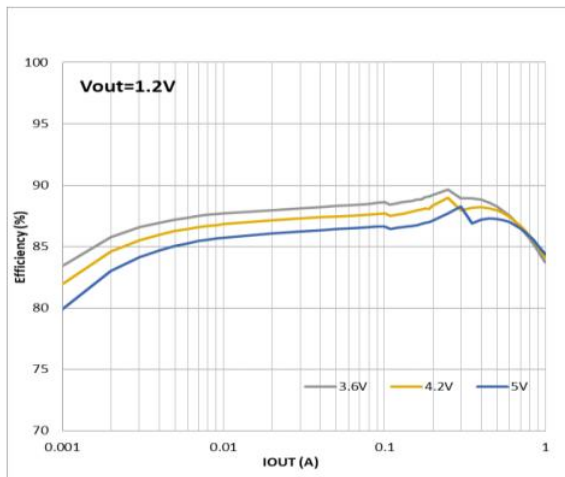


Figure 5. Efficiency, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$

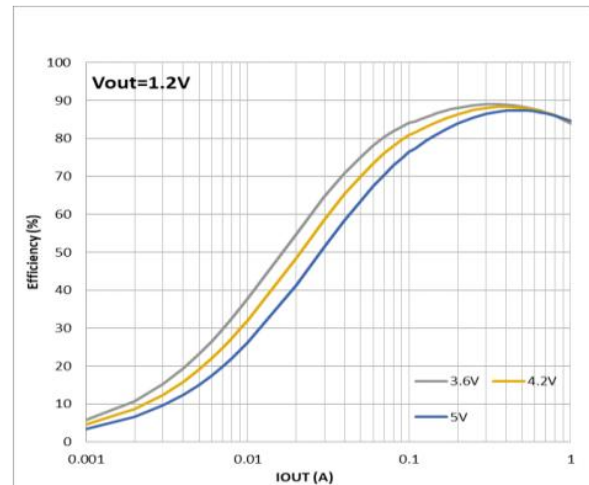


Figure 6. Efficiency, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$

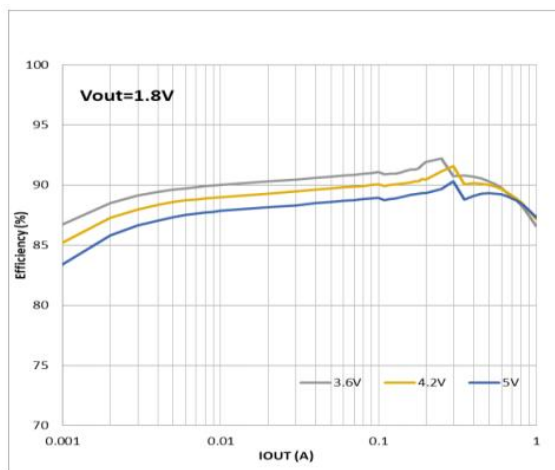


Figure 7. Efficiency, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

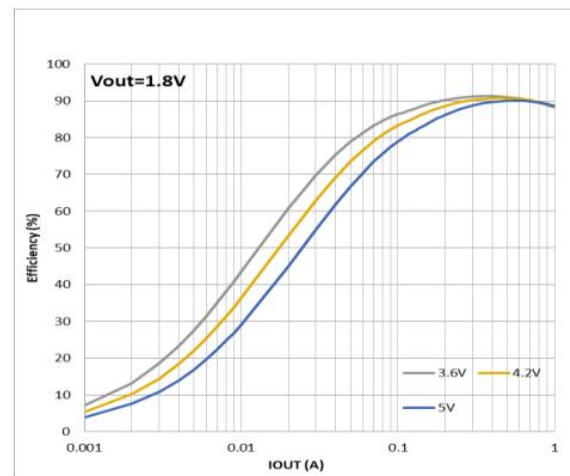


Figure 8. Efficiency, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

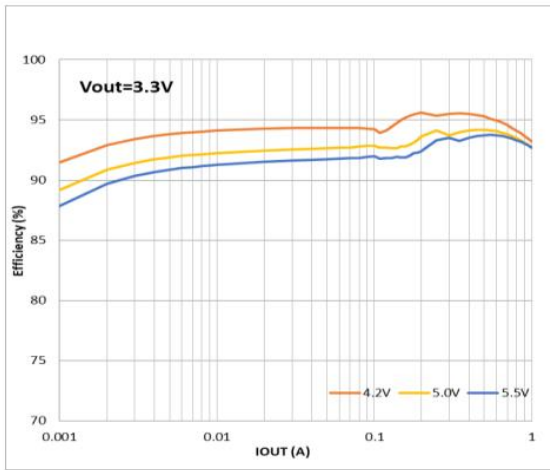


Figure 9. Efficiency, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

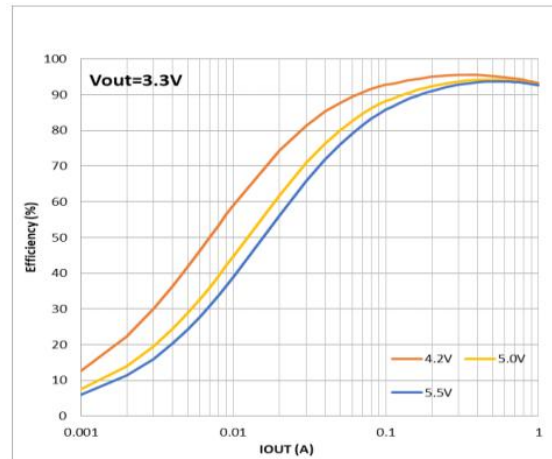


Figure 10. Efficiency, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

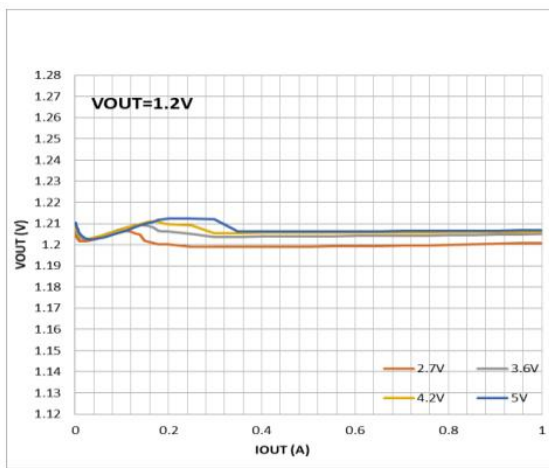


Figure 11. Load regulation, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$

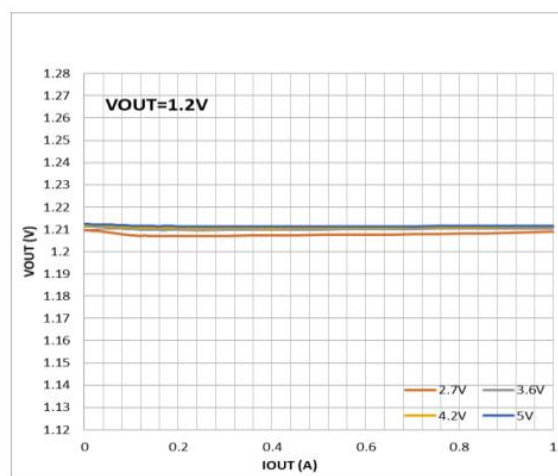


Figure 12. Load regulation, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$

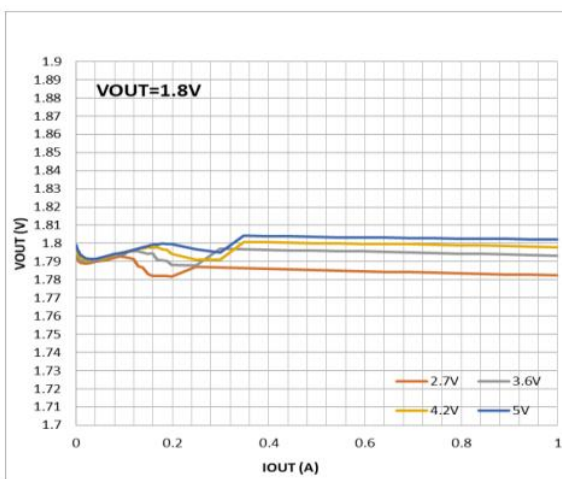


Figure 13. Load regulation, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

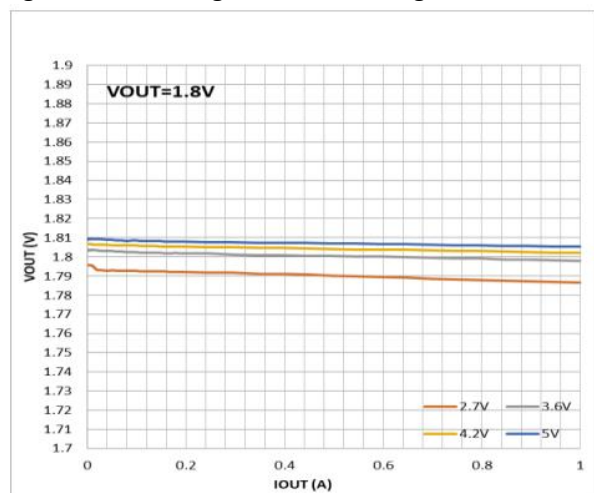


Figure 14. Load regulation, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$



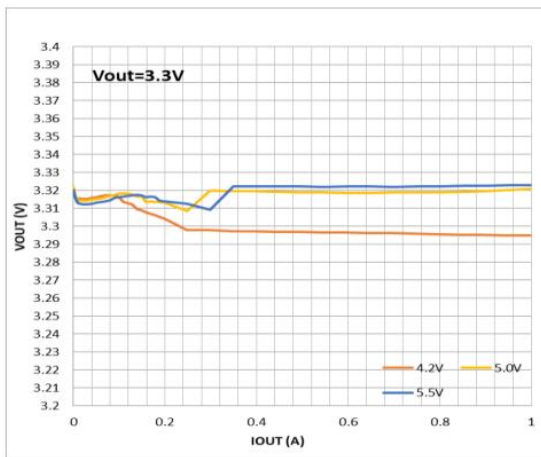


Figure 15. Load regulation, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

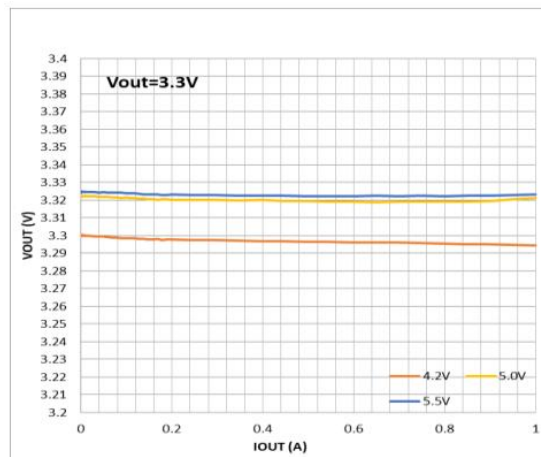


Figure 16. Load regulation, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

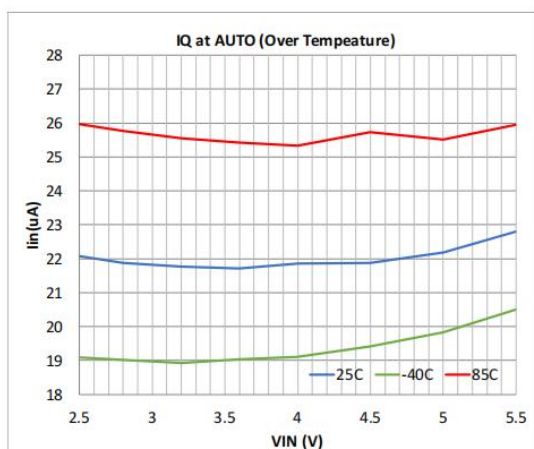


Figure 17.  $I_Q$  vs  $V_{IN}$  over Temperature, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

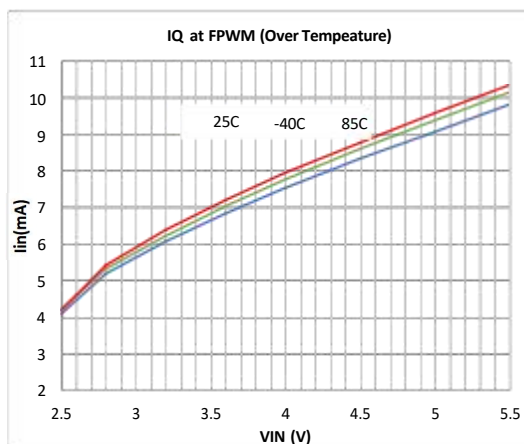


Figure 18.  $I_Q$  vs  $V_{IN}$  over Temperature, Mode=High,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

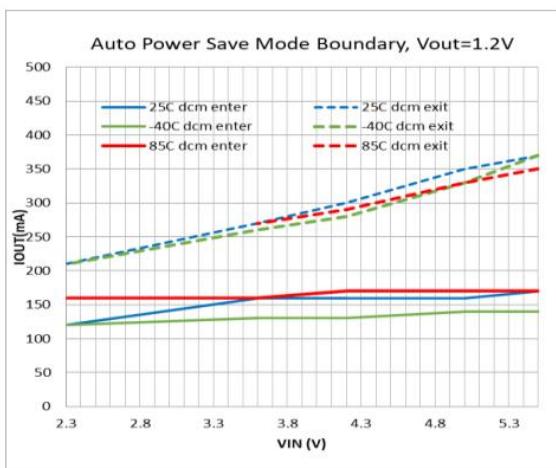


Figure 19. PFM/PWM Boundaries, Mode=Low,



Figure 20. PFM/PWM Boundaries, Mode=Low,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$

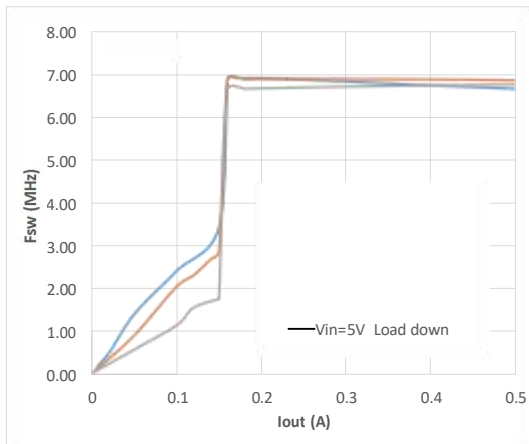


Figure 21. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ , Mode=Low

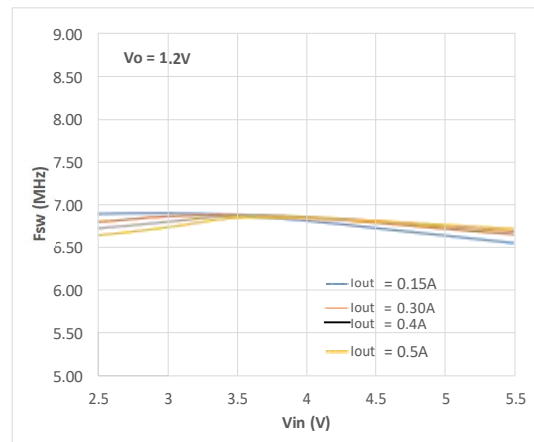


Figure 22. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ , Mode=High

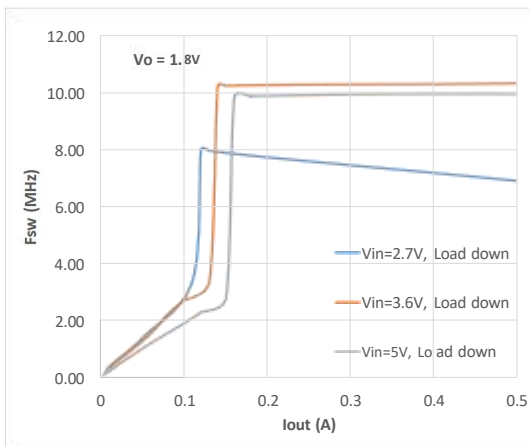


Figure 23. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=Low

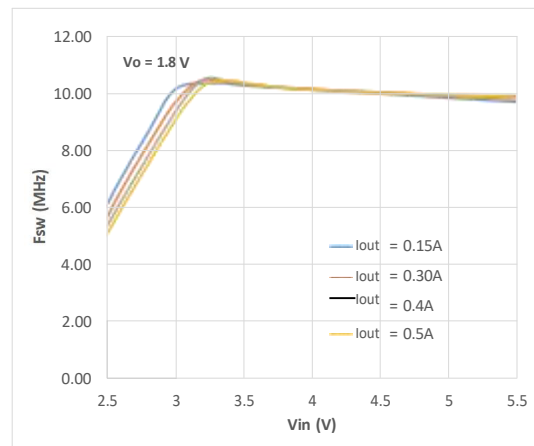


Figure 24. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High

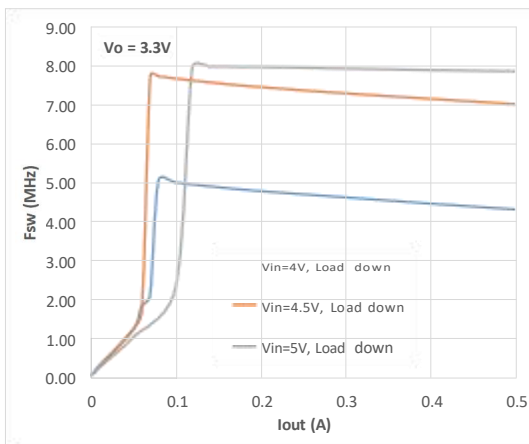


Figure 25. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , Mode=Low

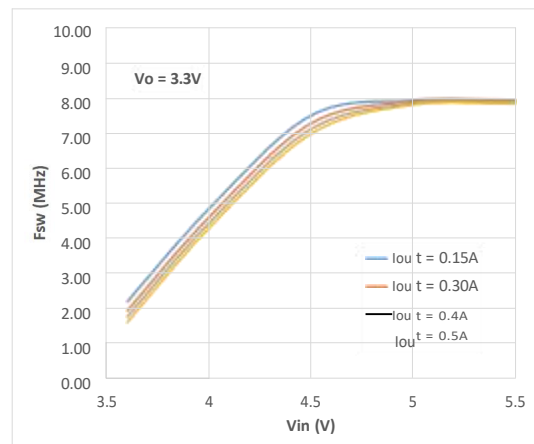
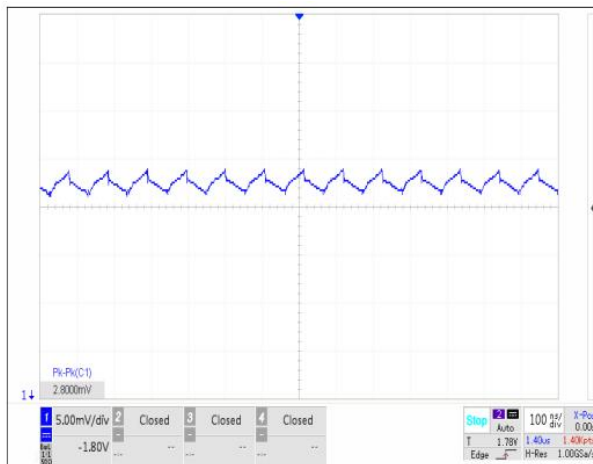
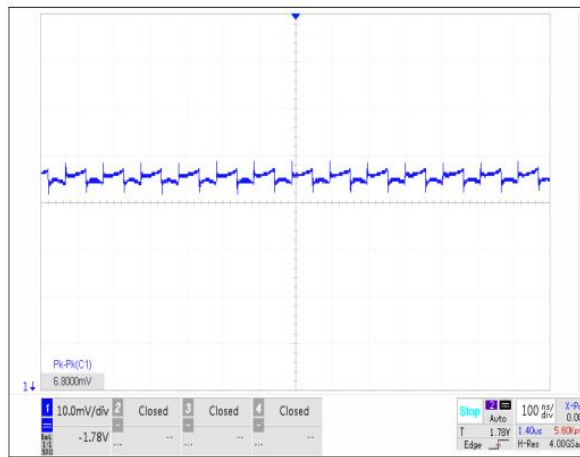


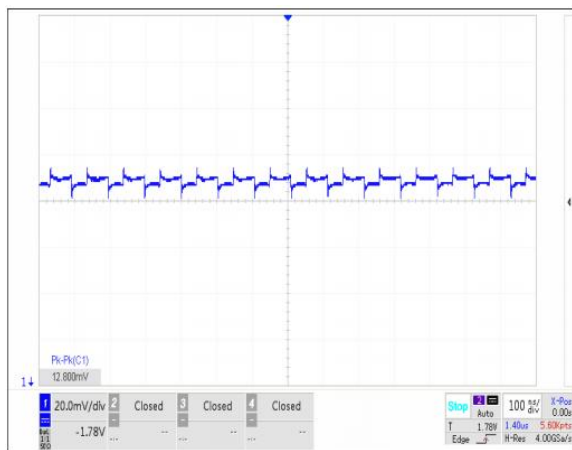
Figure 26. FSW,  $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$ , Mode=High



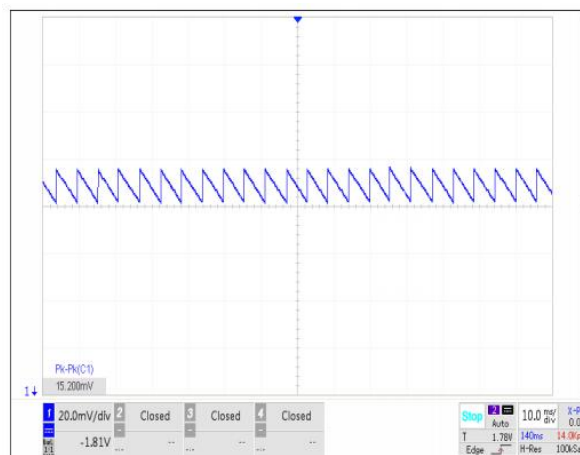
**Figure 27. Output Voltage Ripple,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High,  $I_{LOAD}=0A$**



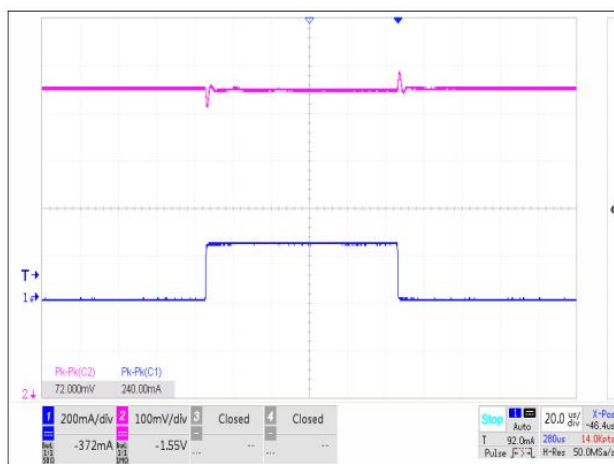
**Figure 28. Output Voltage Ripple,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High,  $I_{LOAD}=500mA$**



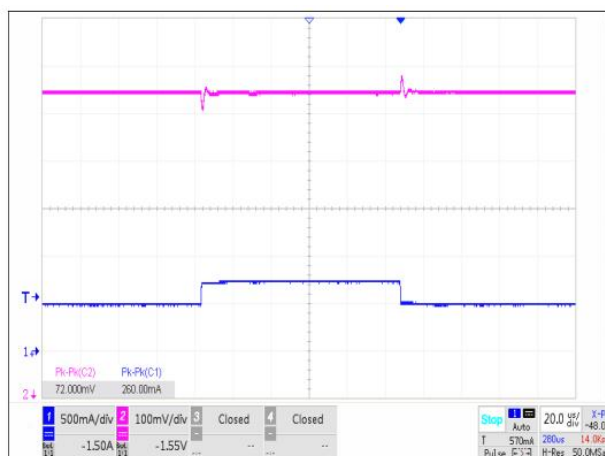
**Figure 29. Output Voltage Ripple,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High,  $I_{LOAD}=1A$**



**Figure 30. Output Voltage Ripple,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=Low,  $I_{LOAD}=0A$**



**Figure 31. Load Transient,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High,  $I_{LOAD}= 0A$  to 250mA**



**Figure 32. Load Transient,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=High,  $I_{LOAD}= 500mA$  to 750mA**

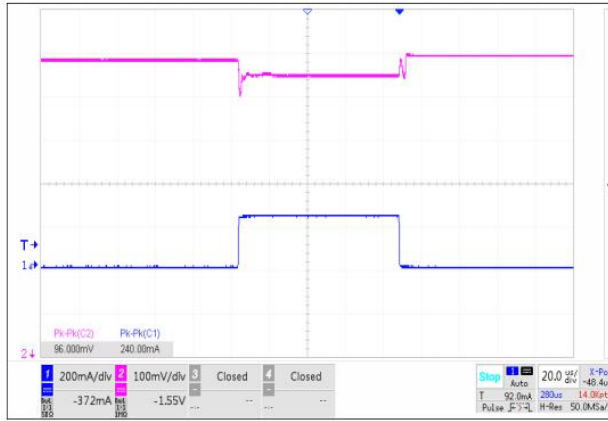


Figure 33. Load Transient,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=Low,  $I_{LOAD} = 0A$  to 250mA

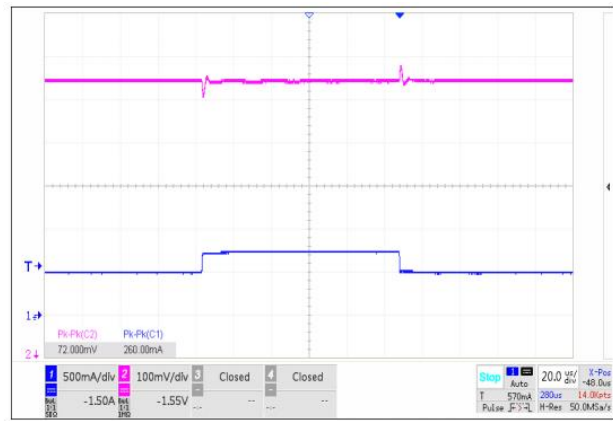


Figure 34. Load Transient,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode=Low,  $I_{LOAD} = 500mA$  to 750mA

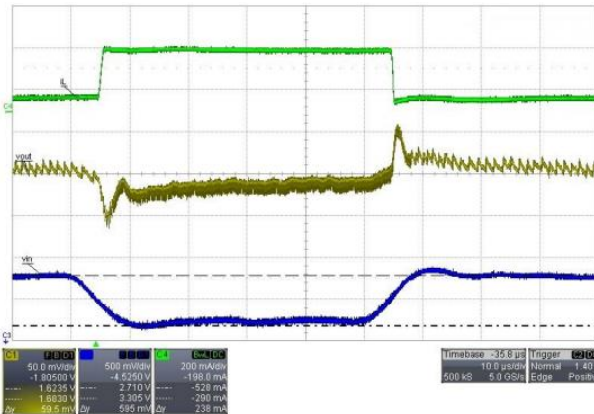


Figure 35. Combined Line/Load Transient,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$  to 3.3V,  $I_{LOAD} = 30mA$  to 300mA

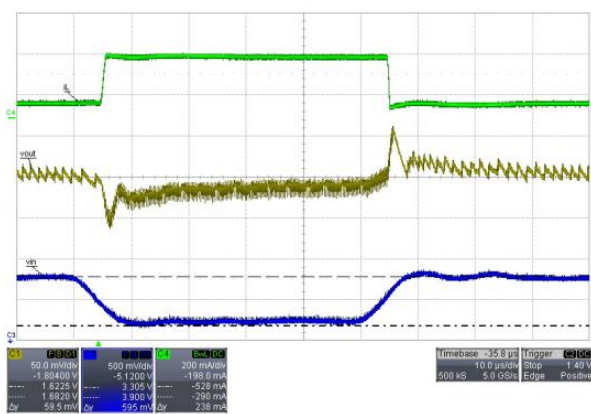


Figure 36. Combined Line/Load Transient,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$  to 3.9V,  $I_{LOAD} = 30mA$  to 300mA

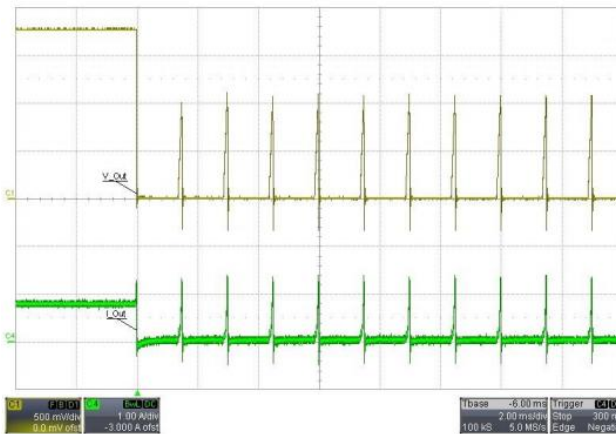


Figure 37. OCP hiccup:  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

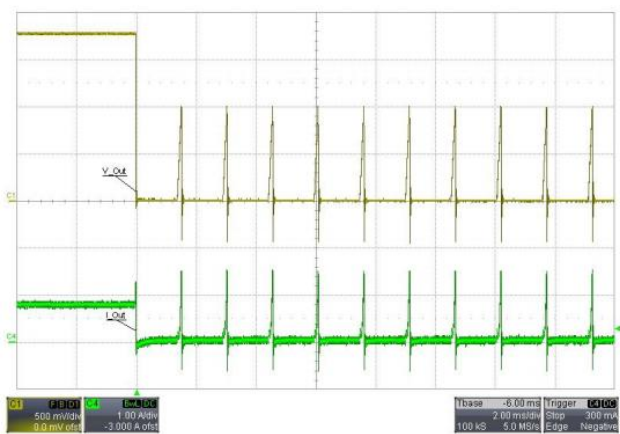


Figure 38. OCP hiccup:  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$

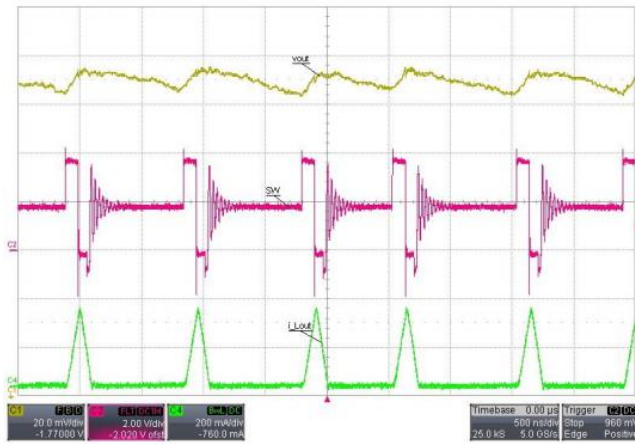


Figure 39. PFM Mode Operation:  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = 40mA$

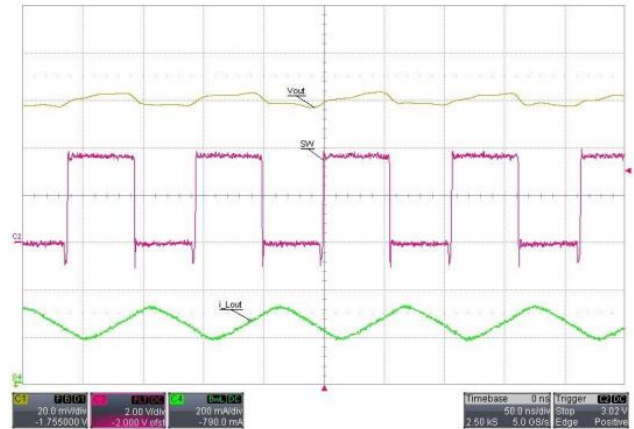


Figure 40. PWM Mode Operation:  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = 300mA$

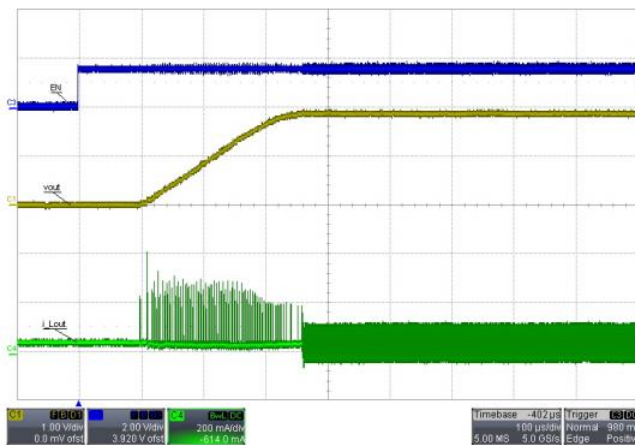


Figure 41. Start-Up,  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode= High, No load

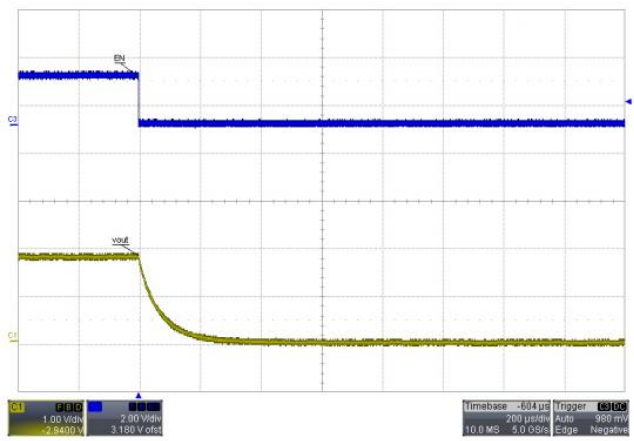


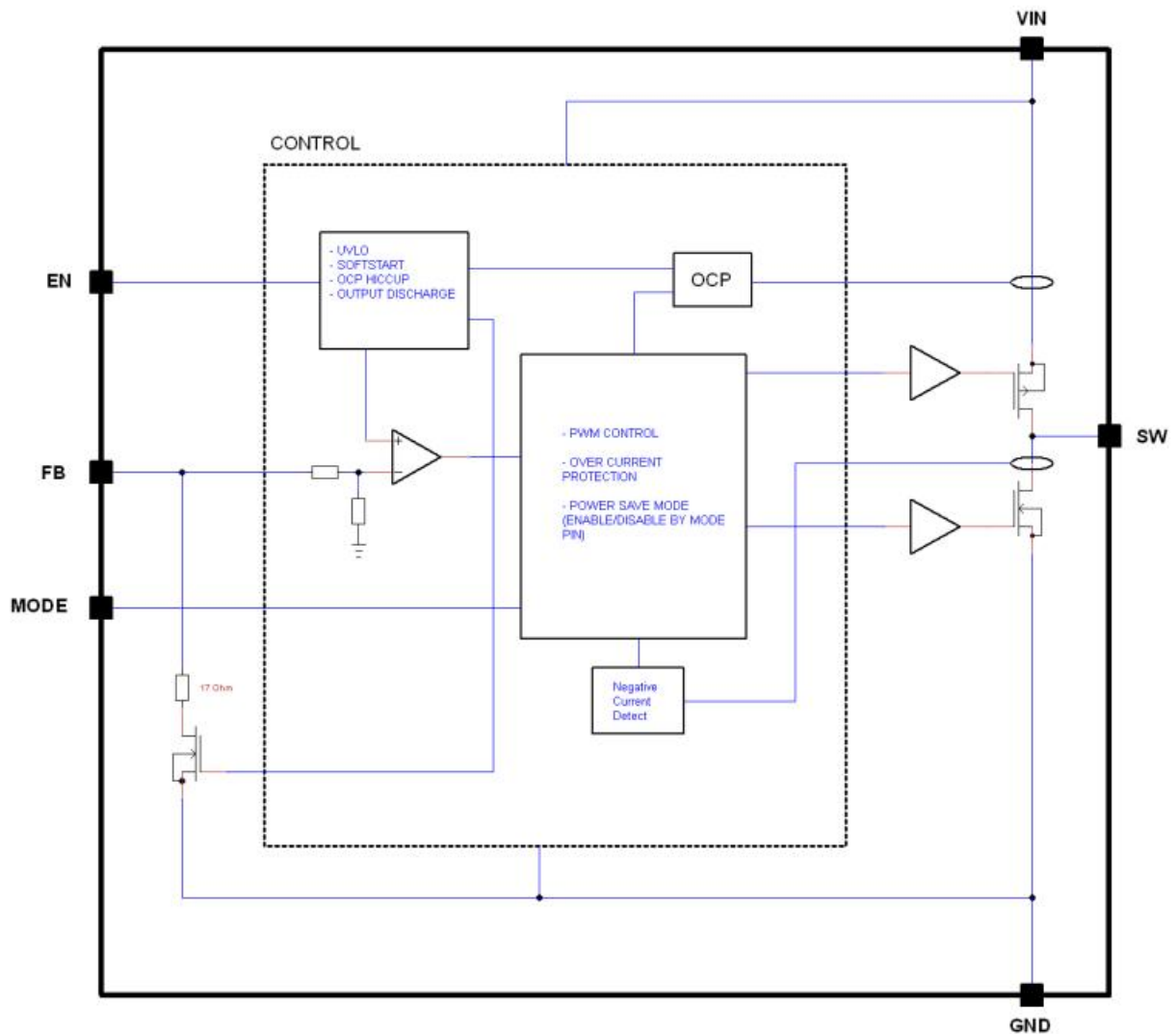
Figure 42. Shutdown,  $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$ , Mode= High, No load



## 11. Functional Description

The GM2501 family of parts are synchronous DC/DC voltage regulators available with switching frequency up to 10MHz. Operating from an input voltage between 2.3V and 5.5V, the regulator can deliver up to 1A of load current at a fixed output voltage.

Figure 43. Block Diagram



## Enable

Setting the EN pin to logic High enables the device. Alternatively, the device is disabled when the EN voltage is set to logic Low. In this state the IC draws less than 1 $\mu$ A of current and the output is pulled down to ground through a resistive load ( $R_{DS}$ ).  $V_{OUT}$  starts to ramp up after 100 $\mu$ s delay.

## Under voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The under-voltage lockout feature prevents the device from turning on if  $V_{IN}$  is below the UVLO level of 2.0V. If the device is enabled under UVLO conditions, the circuitry will not turn on until the input voltage is increased. Once active, the UVLO circuit has 150mV of hysteresis and the device will turn off if  $V_{IN}$  drops below 1.85V.

## Soft-Start

When the device is enabled, internal soft-start circuitry causes  $V_{OUT}$  to ramp up over a period of 280 $\mu$ s to limit inrush current. This feature protects a high impedance source from being pulled to a lower voltage as the device turns on.

## Active Output Discharge

When the device is disabled through the EN pin, a discharge path for the output capacitor is created between  $V_{OUT}$  and ground through a 17 Ohm resistor ( $R_{DS}$ ).

## Modes of Operation

The MODE pin selects the device's mode of operation. When connected to logic High, the converter always operates in pulse width modulation (PWM) mode regardless of load current. PWM is a continuous switching mode where the duty cycle is modulated to achieve the required output power.

When connected to logic Low, the converter automatically switches to pulse frequency modulation (PFM) operation at light current loads. In PFM mode the frequency of pulses is varied to deliver the best possible efficiency. The device switches between PFM and PWM as the load current changes and thus optimizes performance.

If the input voltage ever gets too close to the target output voltage, such that regulation can no longer be maintained, the regulator will enter 100% duty cycle mode. In this mode the high side switch is ON, connecting the input and output together to deliver a voltage as close to the target as possible.

## Overcurrent Protection

The device has overcurrent protection to prevent damage to the device and inductor during overcurrent conditions.

Peak current protection occurs at 1.6A. After hitting 16 consecutive cycles of peak current limit, the output will be disabled. After being disabled for 1.5ms, the device will be re-enabled, and a new soft-start cycle will begin.

## Thermal Shutdown

The device thermal shutdown protection is enabled if the chip temperature exceeds 135°C. Once the temperature drops below 120°C, the device will be re-enabled, and a new soft-start cycle will begin.

## 12. Typical Application

Figure 44. Application Circuit

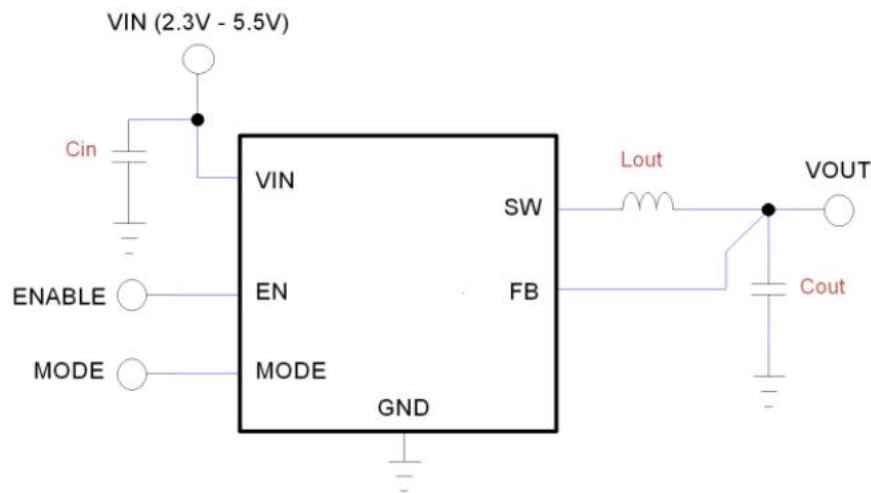


Table 7. Recommended Components

Part	Value	Package	Manufacturer	Part Number
Cin	4.7uF, 10V	0402	AVX	0402ZD475MATA2A
	2.2uF, 10V	0402	AVX	0402ZD225MATA2A
Cout	4.7uF, 10V	0402	AVX	0402ZD475MATA2A
	2.2uF, 10V	0402	AVX	0402ZD225MATA2A
Lout	470nH, DCR 54mΩ	1.6mm x 1.0mm x 0.8mm	Murata	DFE18SANR47MG0L
	470nH, DCR 32mΩ	2.0mm x 1.6mm x 1.0mm	Murata	DFE201610ER47M
	470nH, DCR 40mΩ	2.0mm x 1.6mm x 1.0mm	FDK	MIPSZ2016DR47FR
	470nH, DCR 125mΩ	1.6mm x 0.8mm x 0.6mm	Cyntec	16010F100E
	470nH, DCR 80mΩ	2.0mm x 1.2mm x 1.0mm	Sunlord	MPH201210QR47MT



### 13. Layout Guidelines and Example

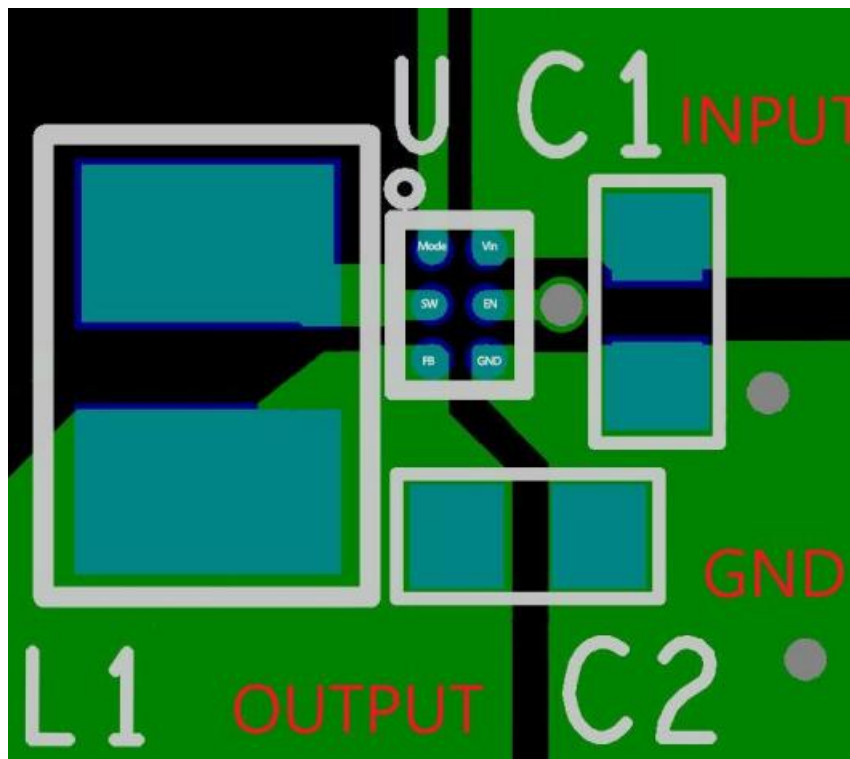
A well-designed and manufactured PCB is important for all switching power supplies, especially for those operate at high switching frequency.

If the layout is not fulfilled carefully, not only regulator performance could be degraded but also stability or EMI issue may be introduced. Hence, care must be taken in board layout to achieve the specified performance.

Please use the following guidelines when designing PCBs:

- 1) Keep components placement as compact as possible.
- 2) Place a low-ESR input capacitor as close to VIN and GND as possible.
- 3) Minimize the area between SW pin trace and inductor to limit high frequency radiation.
- 4) Keep FB trace away from noisy components and traces (e.g., SW and inductor).
- 5) Use wide and short traces for the main current paths.
- 6) Ground pins of regulator must be strongly connected to PCB ground with low inductance and impedance.
- 7) Place common and unbroken ground for CIN and COUT.
- 8) Reduce excessive thermal relief vias and keep them away from SW and inductor.

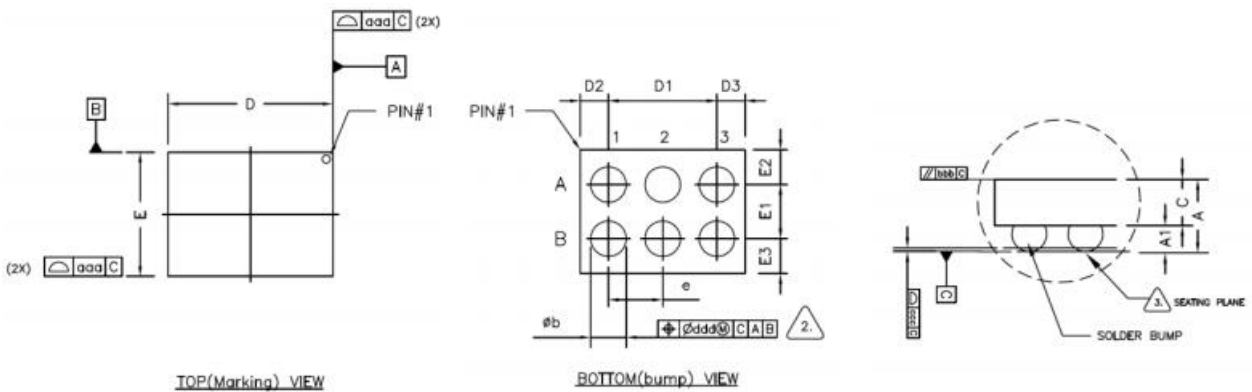
Figure 45. Layout Top Layer



## 14. Physical Dimensions

**Table 8 .Chip Dimensions**

Symbol	Dimensions in mm			Dimensions in inch		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.5364	0.5820	0.6276	0.0211	0.0229	0.0247
A1	0.1818	0.2020	0.2222	0.0072	0.0080	0.0087
C	0.3546	0.3800	0.4054	0.0140	0.0150	0.0160
D	1.1600		1.2400	0.0457		0.0488
E	0.8600		0.9400	0.0339		0.0370
B	0.2227	0.2620	0.3013	0.0088	0.0103	0.0119
D1		0.8000			0.0315	
D2		0.2080			0.0082	
D3		0.2080			0.0082	
E1		0.4000			0.0157	
E2		0.2580			0.0102	
E3		0.2580			0.0102	
e		0.4000			0.0157	
aaa		0.100			0.00394	
bbb		0.100			0.00394	
ccc		0.030			0.00118	
ddd		0.050			0.01969	



## Ordering Guide

Model <sup>i</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
GM2501ECBZ	-40°C to+125°C	1.8V 8MHz, WLCSP 1.2mm x 0.9mm	CB-6-1
GM2501KCBZ	-40°C to+125°C	3.3V 8MHz, WLCSP 1.2mm x 0.9mm	CB-6-1

<sup>i</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.