

7.0V to 36V Input, 1.0 A Integrated MOSFET Single Synchronous Buck DC/DC Converter

BD9E101FJ-LB

General Description

This is the product guarantees long time support in Industrial market.

BD9E101FJ-LB is a synchronous buck switching regulator with built-in power MOSFETs. It is capable of an output current of up to 1.0A. It is a current mode control DC/DC converter and features high-speed transient response. Phase compensation can also be set easily.

Key Specifications

■ Input Voltage Range:	7.0V to 36V
■ Output Voltage Range:	1.0V to $V_{IN} \times 0.7V$
■ Output Current:	1.0A (Max)
■ Switching Frequency:	570kHz (Typ)
■ High-Side MOSFET ON-Resistance:	300m Ω (Typ)
■ Low-Side MOSFET ON-Resistance:	300m Ω (Typ)
■ Standby Current:	0 μ A (Typ)

Features

- Long Time Support Product for Industrial Applications.
- Synchronous single DC/DC converter.
- Over-Current Protection.
- Short Circuit Protection.
- Thermal Shutdown Protection.
- Undervoltage Lockout Protection.
- Soft Start.
- SOP-J8 package.

Applications

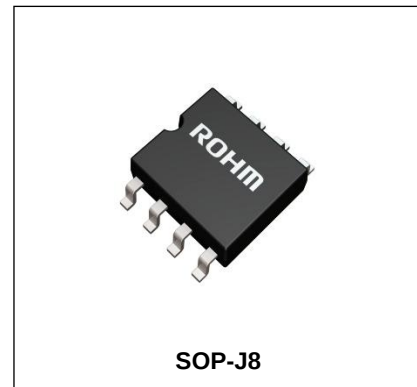
- Industrial Equipment.
- Power supply for FA's industrial device using 24V bass.
- Consumer applications such as home appliance. Distribution type power supply system for 12V, and 24V.

Package

SOP-J8

W (Typ) x D (Typ) x H (Max)

4.90mm x 6.00mm x 1.65mm



Typical Application Circuit

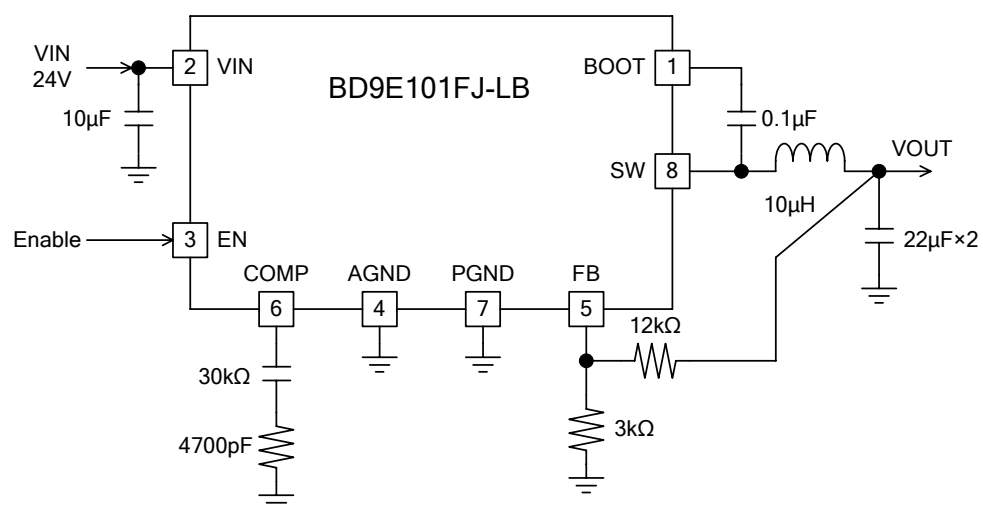


Figure 1. Application circuit

Pin Configuration

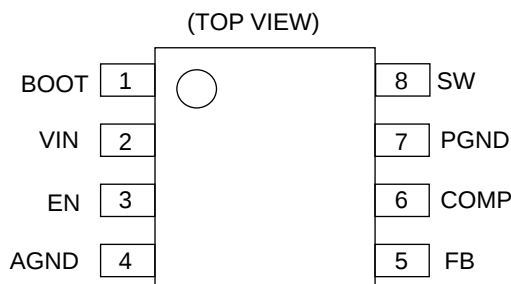


Figure 2. Pin assignment

Pin Description(s)

Pin No	Pin Name	Description
1	BOOT	Connect a bootstrap capacitor of 0.1 μ F between this terminal and SW terminal. The voltage of this capacitor is the gate drive voltage of the high-side MOSFET.
2	VIN	Power supply terminal for the switching regulator and control circuit. Connecting a 10 μ F ceramic capacitor is recommended.
3	EN	Turning this terminal signal low-level (0.8V or lower) forces the device to enter the shut down mode. Turning this terminal signal high-level (2.5V or higher) enables the device. This terminal must be terminated.
4	AGND	Ground terminal for the control circuit.
5	FB	Inverting input node for the gm error amplifier. See page 22 on how to calculate the resistance of the output voltage setting.
6	COMP	Input terminal for the gm error amplifier output and the output switch current comparator. Connect a frequency phase compensation component to this terminal. See page 23 on how to calculate the resistance and capacitance for phase compensation.
7	PGND	Ground terminal for the output stage of the switching regulator.
8	SW	Switch node. This terminal is connected to the source of the high-side MOSFET and drain of the low-side MOSFET. Connect a bootstrap capacitor of 0.1 μ F between this terminal and BOOT terminal. In addition, connect an inductor considering the direct current superimposition characteristic.

Block Diagram

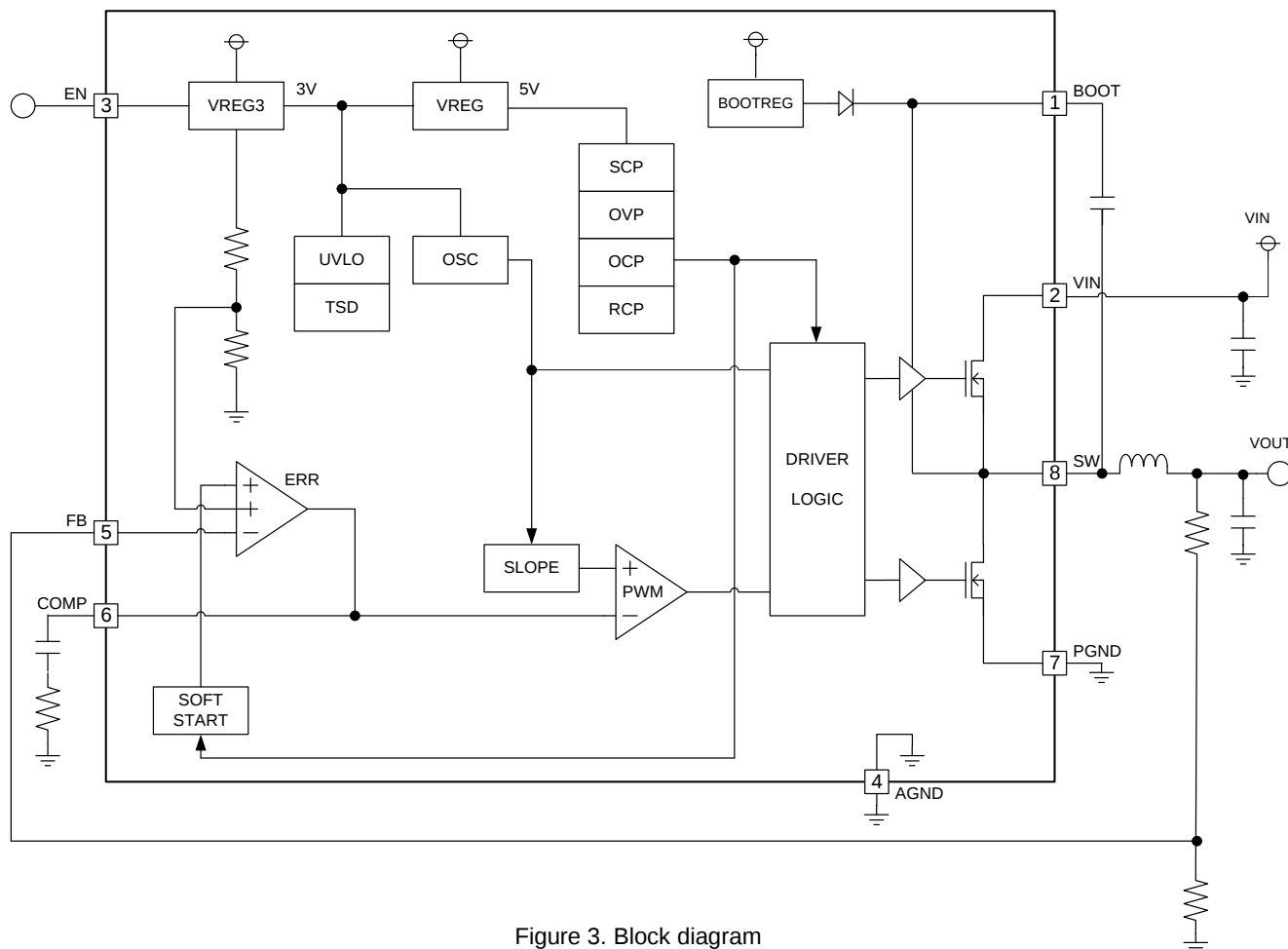


Figure 3. Block diagram

Description of Block

- VREG3
Block creating internal reference voltage 3V (Typ).
- VREG
Block creating internal reference voltage 5V (Typ).
- BOOTREG
Block creating gate drive voltage.
- TSD
This is the thermal shutdown block. Thermal shutdown circuit shuts down the whole system if temperature exceeds 175°C (Typ). When the temperature decreases, it returns to normal operation with hysteresis of 25°C (Typ).
- UVLO
This is the under voltage lock-out block. IC shuts down when VIN is under 6.4V (Typ). The threshold voltage has a hysteresis of 200mV (Typ).
- ERR
This circuit compares the feedback voltage at the output to the reference voltage. The output of this circuit is the COMP terminal voltage and this determines the switching duty. Also, because of soft start during start-up, COMP terminal voltage is controlled by internal slope voltage.
- OSC
Block generating oscillation frequency.
- SLOPE
This circuit creates a triangular wave from generated clock in OSC. The voltage converted from current sense signal of high side MOSFET and the triangular wave is sent to PWM comparator.
- PWM
This block determines the switching duty by comparing the output COMP terminal voltage of error amplifier and output of SLOPE block.
- DRIVER LOGIC
This is the DC/DC driver block. Input to this block is signal from PWM and output drives the MOSFETs.
- SOFT START
This circuit prevents the overshoot of output voltage and In-rush current by forcing the output voltage to rise slowly, thus, avoiding surges in current during start-up.
- OCP
This block limits the current flowing in high side MOSFET for each cycle of switching frequency during over-current.
- RCP
This block limits the current flowing in low side MOSFET for each cycle of switching frequency during over-current.
- SCP
The short circuit protection block compares the FB terminal voltage with the internal standard voltage VREF. When the FB terminal voltage has fallen below 0.85V (Typ) and remained in that state for 1.0msec (Typ), SCP activates and stops the operation for 16msec (Typ) and subsequently initiates a restart.
- OVP
Over voltage protection function (OVP) compares FB terminal voltage with the internal standard voltage VREF. When the FB terminal voltage exceeds 1.30V (Typ), it turns output MOSFETs off. When output voltage drops until it reaches the hysteresis, it will return to normal operation.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3 to +40	V
EN Input Voltage	V _{EN}	-0.3 to +40	V
Voltage from GND to BOOT	V _{BOOT}	-0.3 to +45	V
Voltage from SW to BOOT	Δ V _{BOOT}	-0.3 to +7	V
FB Input Voltage	V _{FB}	-0.3 to +7	V
COMP Input Voltage	V _{COMP}	-0.3 to +7	V
SW Input Voltage	V _{SW}	-0.5 to V _{IN} + 0.3	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	P _d	0.67 ^(Note 1)	W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T _j	-40 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C

(Note 1) Derating is done 5.36 mW/°C for operating above Ta ≥ 25°C (Mount on 1-layer 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm board)

Caution1: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Caution2: Reliability is decreased at junction temperature greater than 125°C.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supply Voltage	V _{IN}	7.0	-	36	V
Output Current	I _{OUT}	0	-	1.0	A
Output Voltage Range	V _{RANGE}	1.0 ^(Note 2)	-	V _{IN} × 0.7	V

(Note 2) Please use it in I/O voltage setting of which output pulse width does not become 150nsec (Typ) or less. See the page 22 for how to calculate the resistance of the output voltage setting.

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified V_{IN}=24V V_{EN}=3V Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Supply Current in Operating	I _{OPR}	-	1.5	2.5	mA	V _{FB} = 1.1V No switching
Supply Current in Standby	I _{STBY}	-	0	10	μA	V _{EN} = 0V
Reference Voltage	V _{FB}	0.98	1.00	1.02	V	
FB Input Current	I _{FB}	-1	0	1	μA	V _{FB} = 0V
Switching frequency	F _{OSC}	484	570	656	KHz	
Maximum Duty ratio	Maxduty	85	90	95	%	
High-side FET on-resistance	R _{ONH}	-	300	-	mΩ	I _{sw} = 100mA
Low-side FET on-resistance	R _{ONL}	-	300	-	mΩ	I _{sw} = 100mA
Over Current limit	I _{LIMIT}	-	3.0	-	A	
UVLO detection voltage	V _{UVLO}	6.1	6.4	6.7	V	V _{IN} falling
UVLO hysteresis voltage	V _{UVLOHYS}	100	200	300	mV	
EN high-level input voltage	V _{ENH}	2.5	-	V _{IN}	V	
EN low-level input voltage	V _{ENL}	-	-	0.8	V	
EN Input current	I _{EN}	2.1	4.2	8.4	μA	V _{EN} = 3V
Soft Start time	T _{SS}	1.5	3.0	6.0	msec	EN rising to FB=0.85V

- V_{FB} : FB Input Voltage. V_{EN} : EN Input Voltage.
- P_d should not be exceeded.

Typical Performance Curves

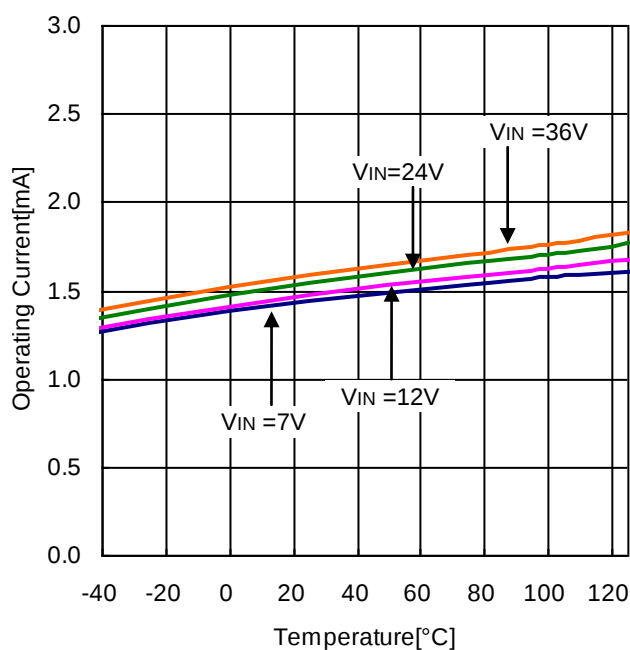


Figure 4. Operating Current vs Junction Temperature

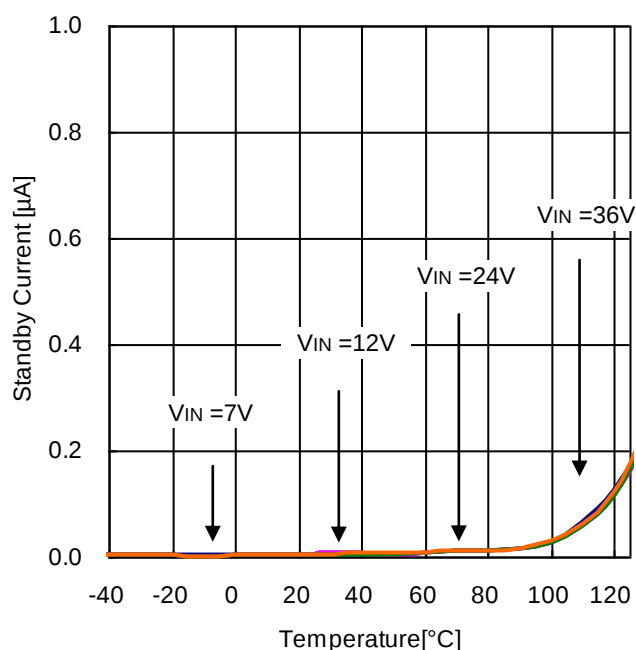


Figure 5. Stand-by Current vs Junction Temperature

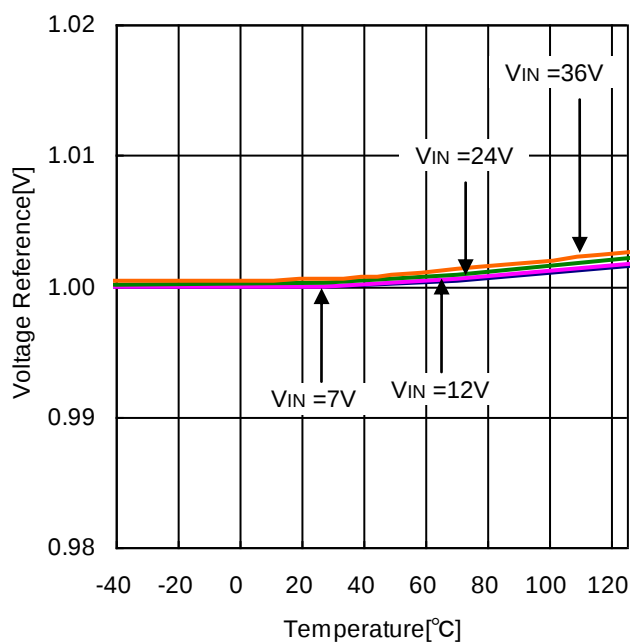


Figure 6. FB Voltage Reference vs Junction Temperature

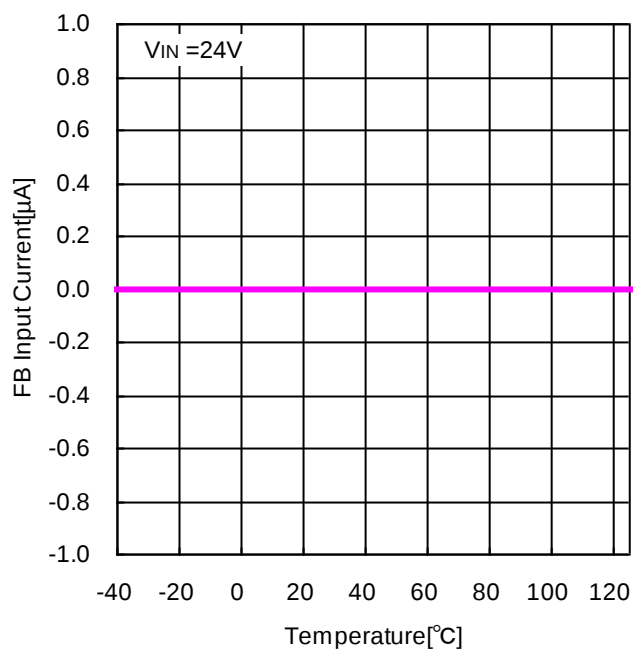


Figure 7. FB Input Current vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

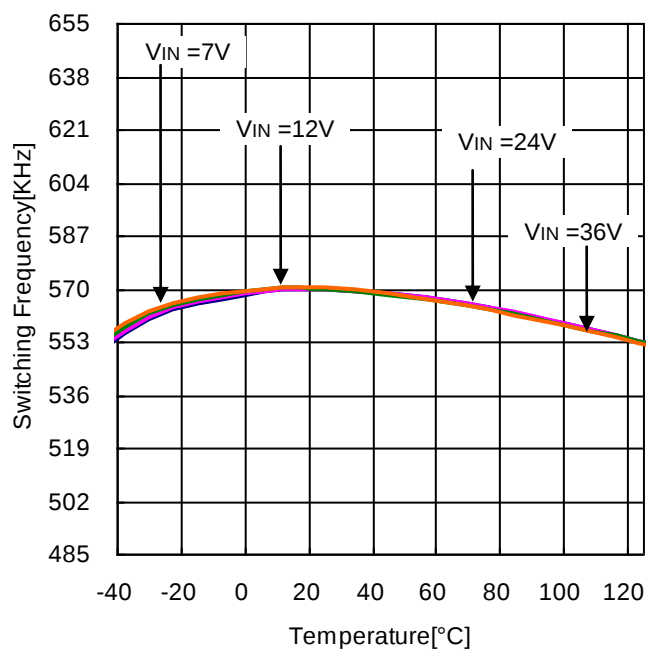


Figure 8. Switching Frequency vs Junction Temperature

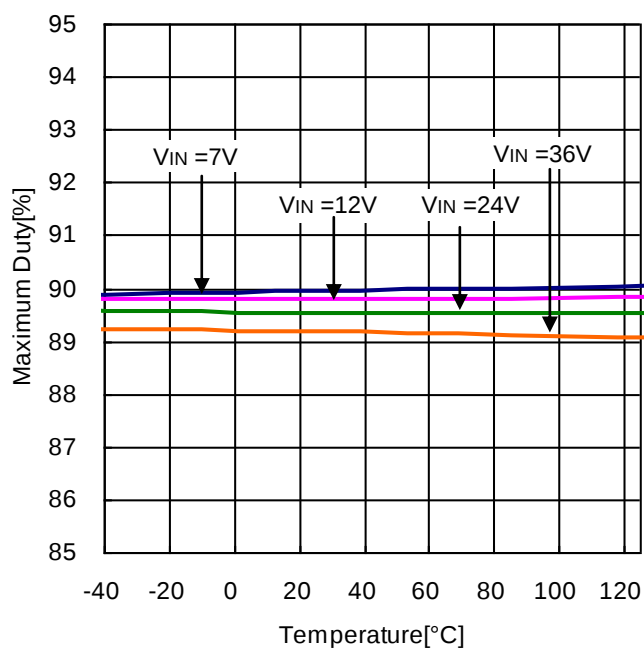


Figure 9. Maximum Duty vs Junction Temperature

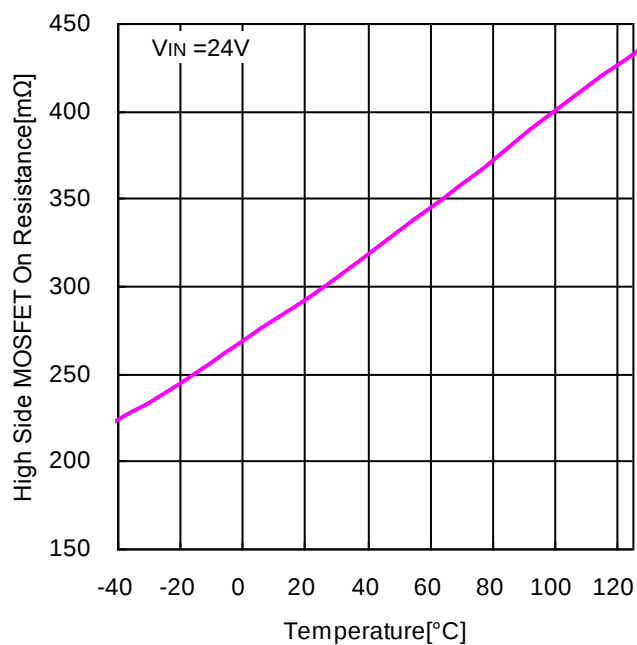


Figure 10. High Side MOSFET ON - Resistance vs Junction Temperature

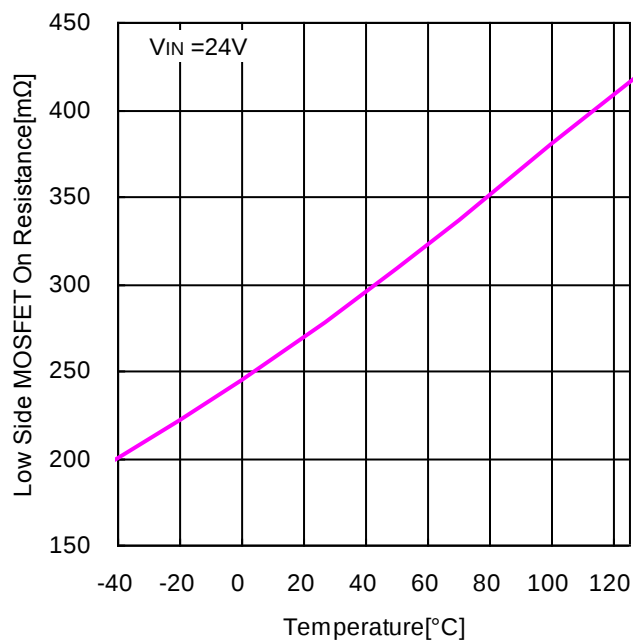


Figure 11. Low Side MOSFET ON - Resistance vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

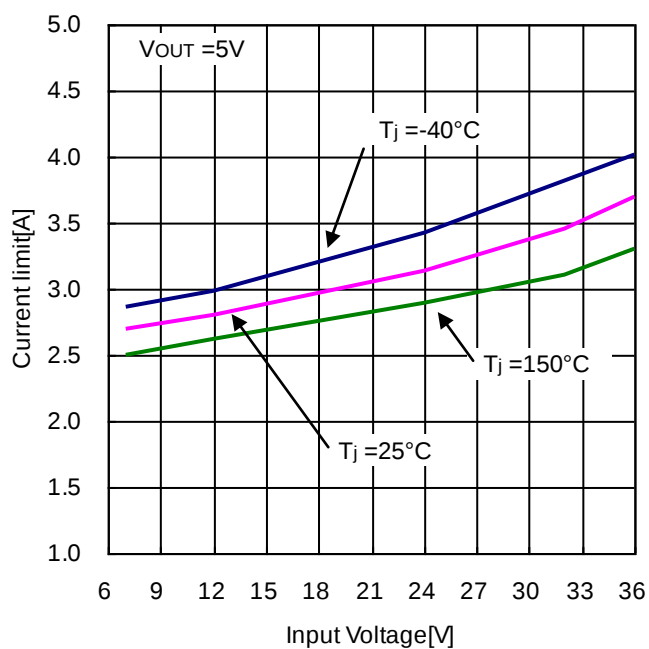


Figure 12. Current Limit vs Input Voltage

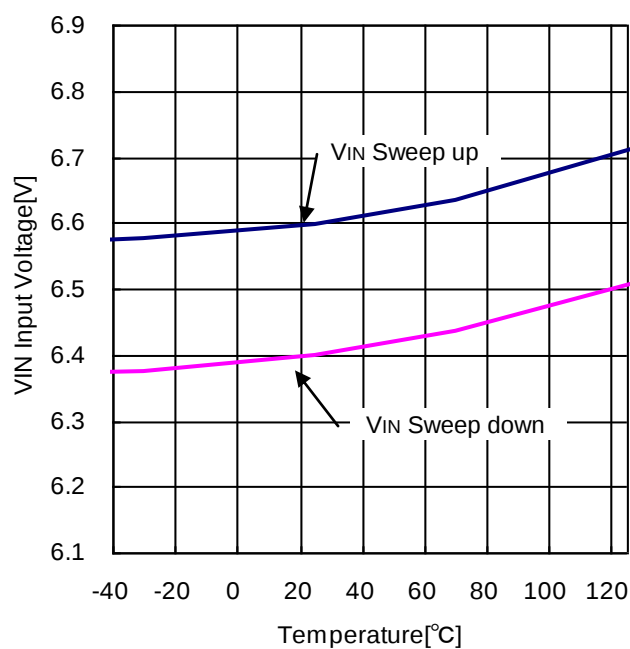


Figure 13. UVLO Threshold vs Junction Temperature

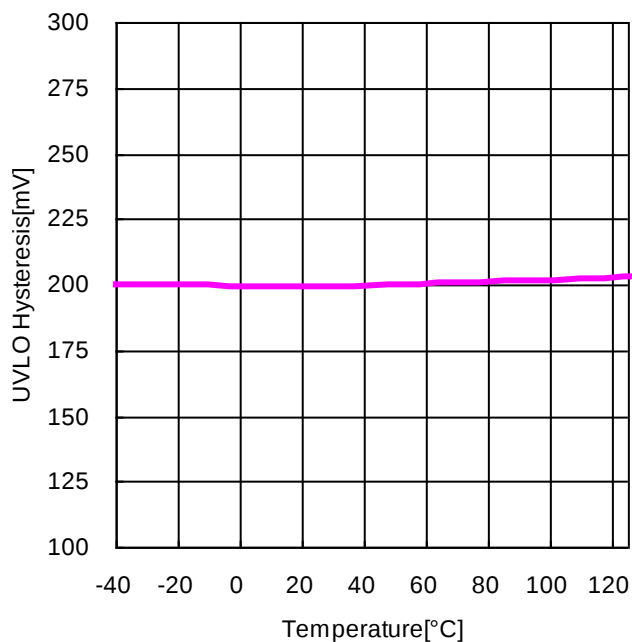


Figure 14. UVLO Hysteresis vs Junction Temperature

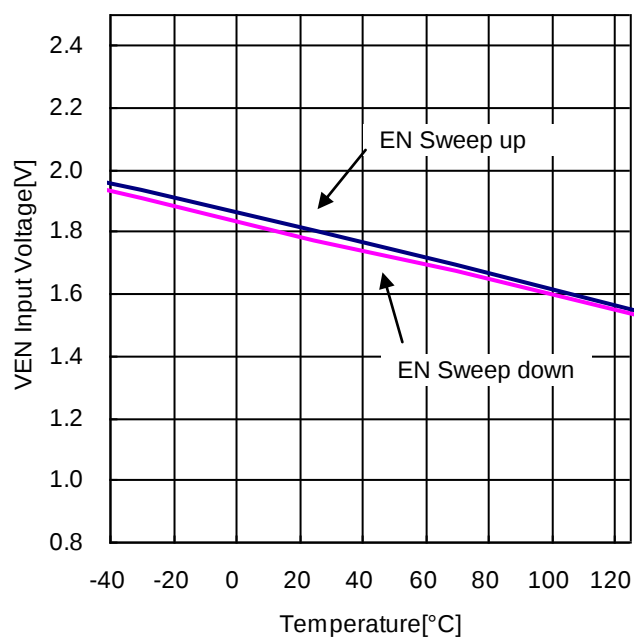


Figure 15. EN Threshold vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

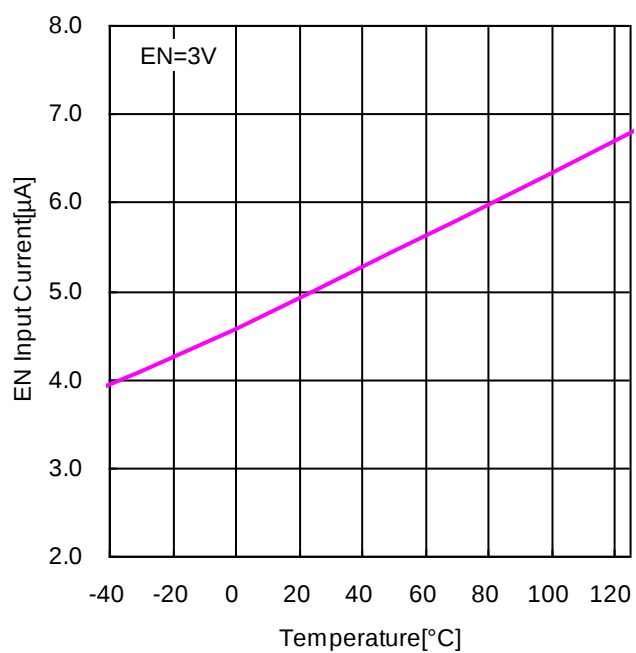


Figure 16. EN Input Current vs Junction Temperature

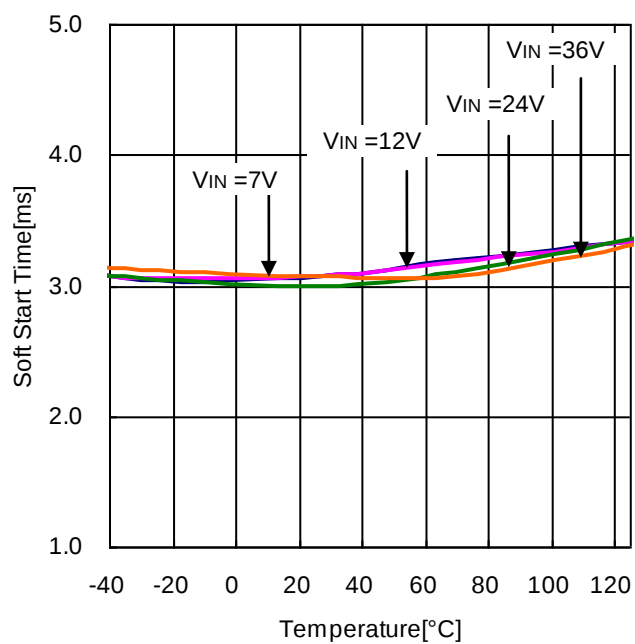


Figure 17. Soft Start Time vs Junction Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

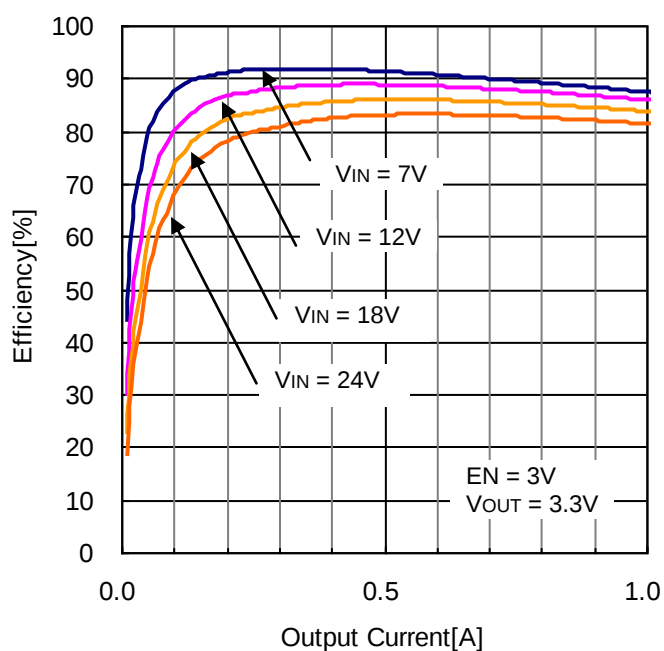


Figure 18. Efficiency vs Output Current
($V_{OUT} = 3.3V$, $L=10\mu H$)

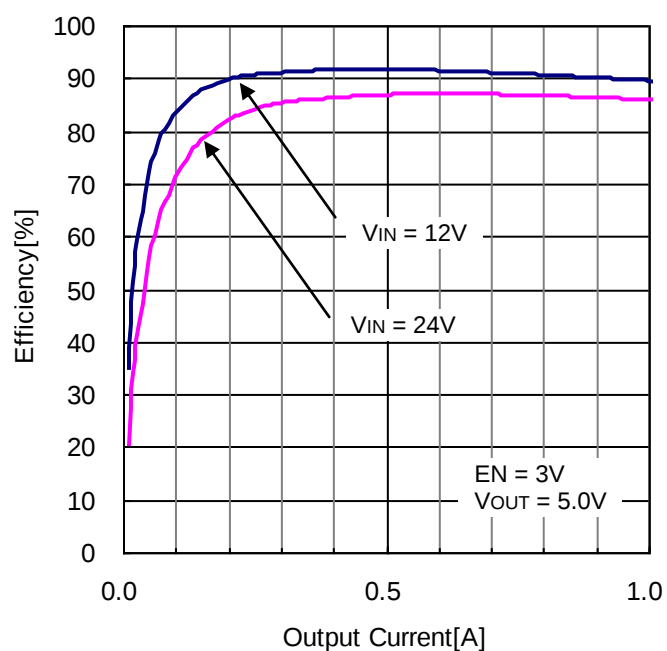


Figure 19. Efficiency vs Output Current
($V_{OUT} = 5.0V$, $L=10\mu H$)

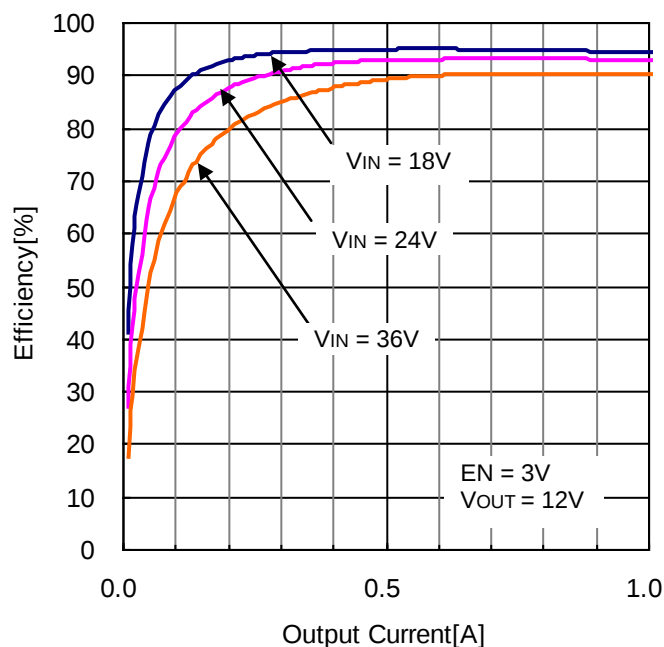


Figure 20. Efficiency vs Output Current
($V_{OUT} = 12V$, $L=10\mu H$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

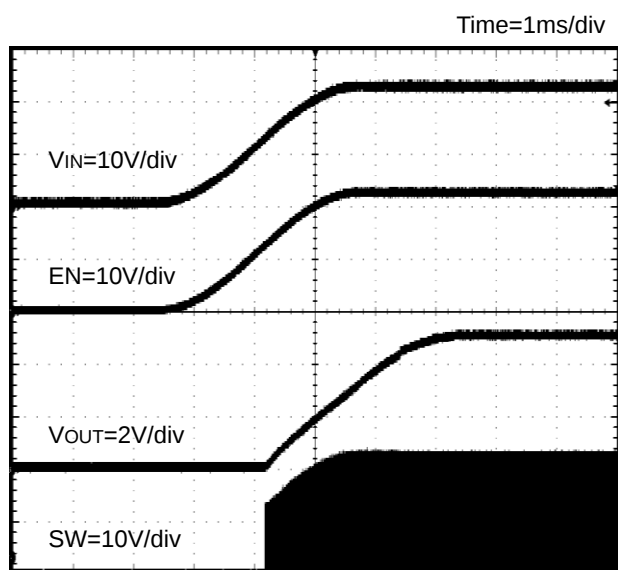


Figure 21. Power Up ($V_{IN} = EN$)
($V_{OUT} = 5.0V$)

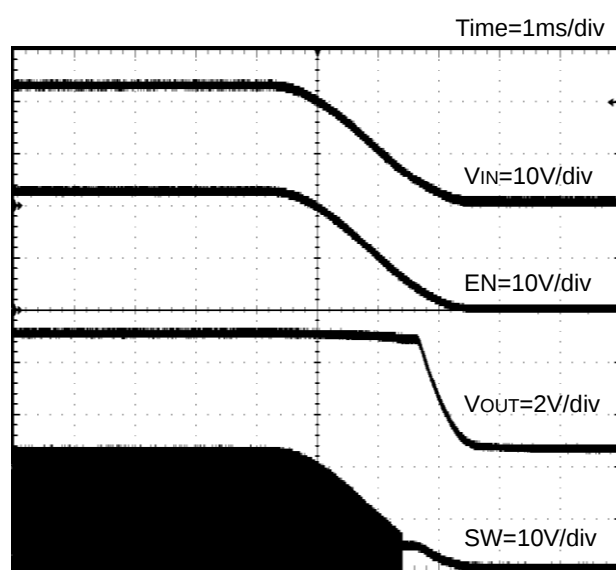


Figure 22. Power Down ($V_{IN} = EN$)
($V_{OUT} = 5.0V$)

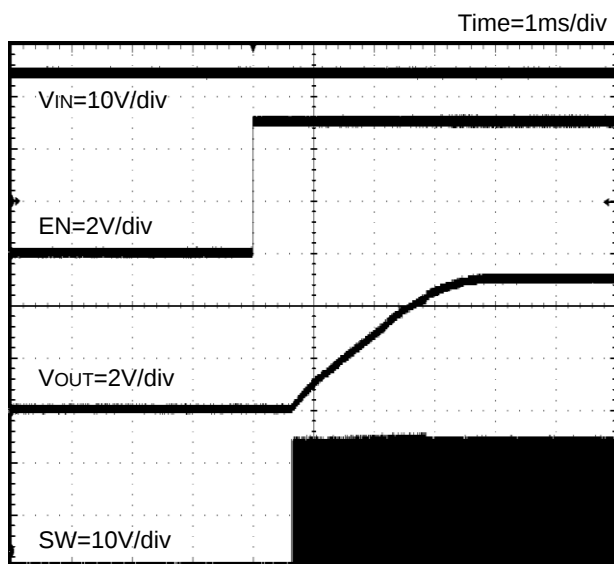


Figure 23. Power Up ($EN = 0V \rightarrow 5V$)
($V_{OUT} = 5.0V$)

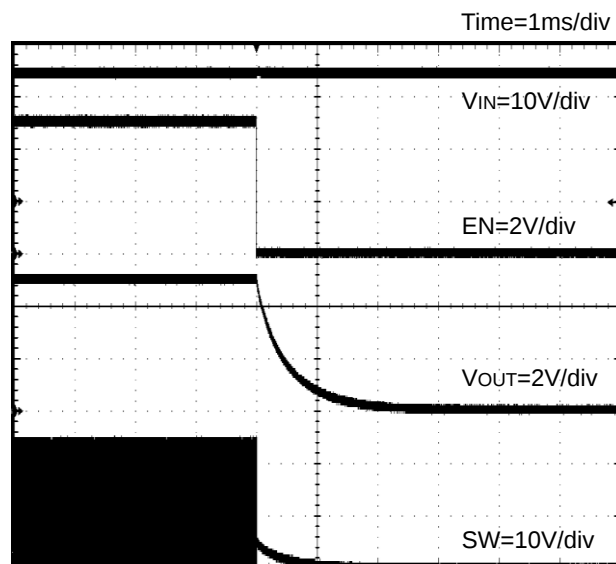


Figure 24. Power Down ($EN = 5V \rightarrow 0V$)
($V_{OUT} = 5.0V$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

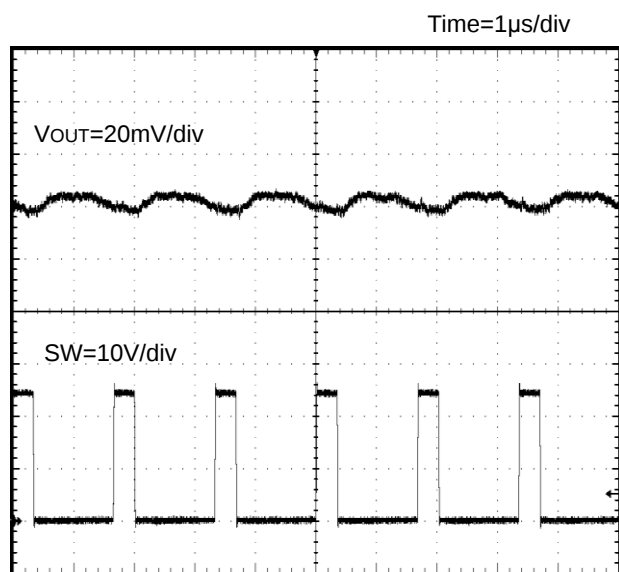


Figure 25. V_{OUT} Ripple
(V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A)

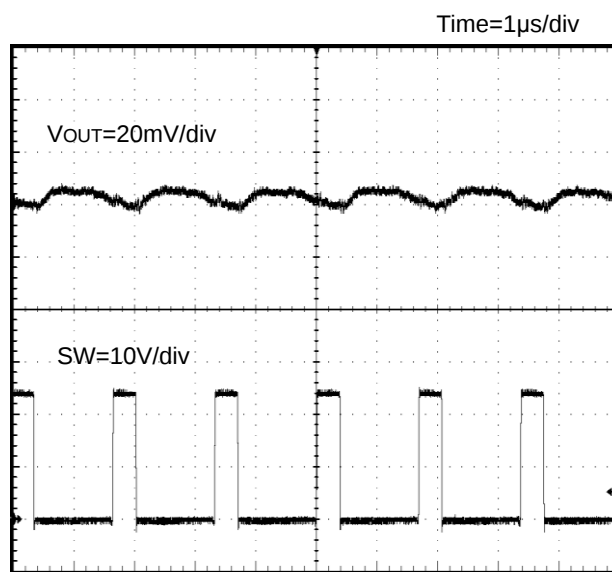


Figure 26. V_{OUT} Ripple
(V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 1.0A)

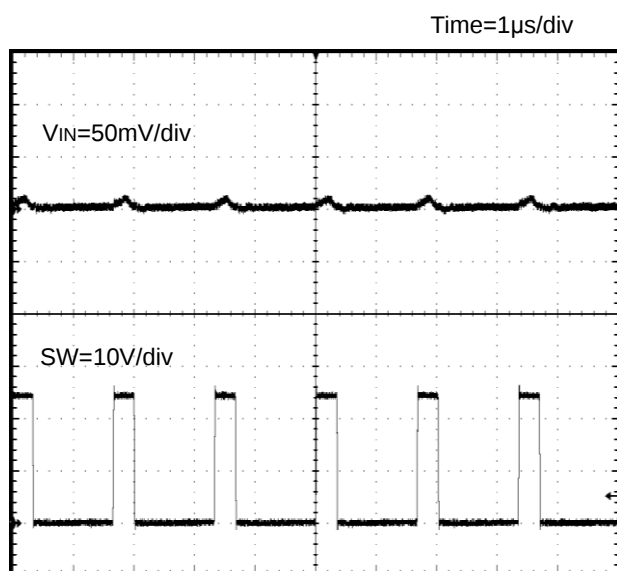


Figure 27. V_{IN} Ripple
(V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A)

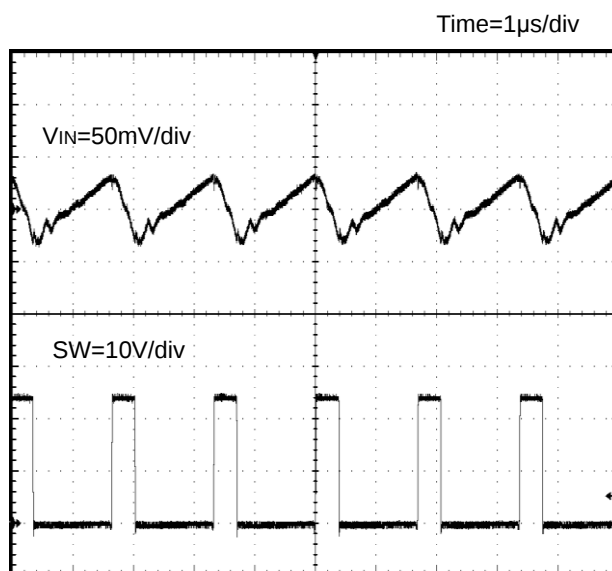


Figure 28. V_{IN} Ripple
(V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 1.0A)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

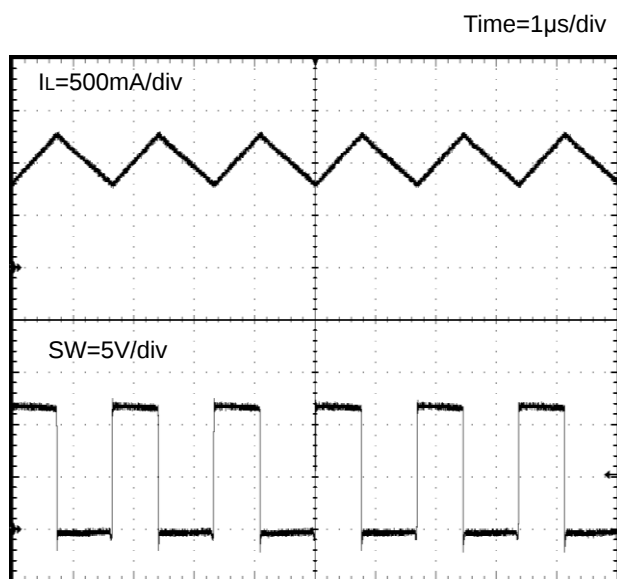


Figure 29. Switching Waveform
($V_{IN} = 12\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1.0\text{A}$)

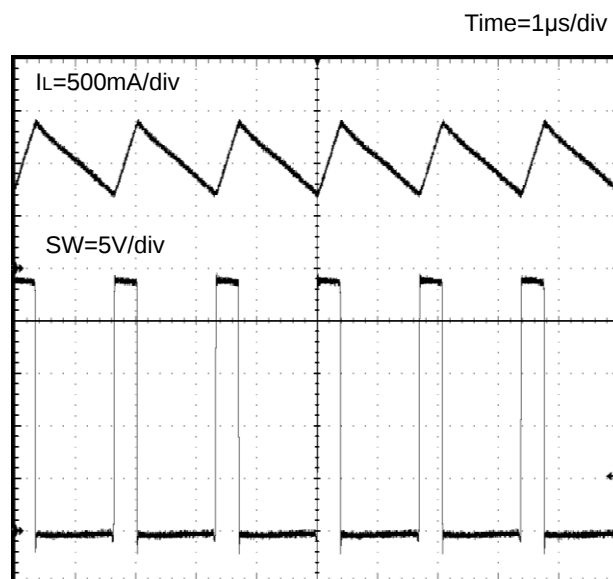


Figure 30. Switching Waveform
($V_{IN} = 24\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1.0\text{A}$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

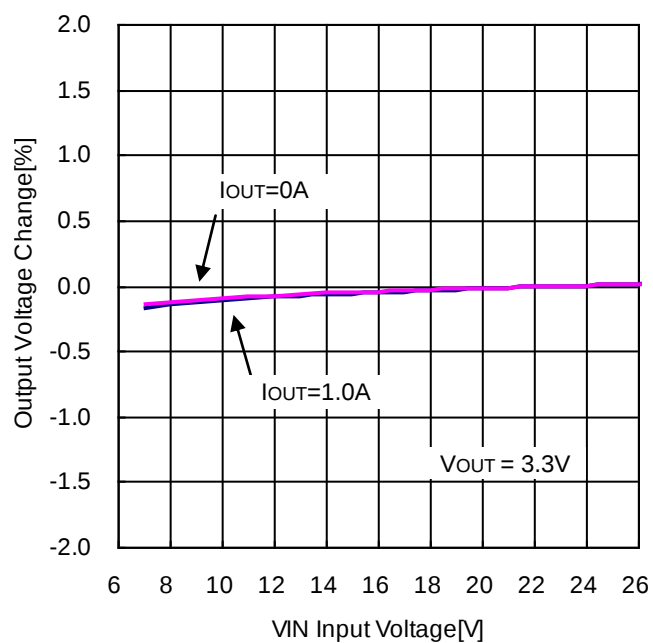


Figure 31. VOUT Line Regulation

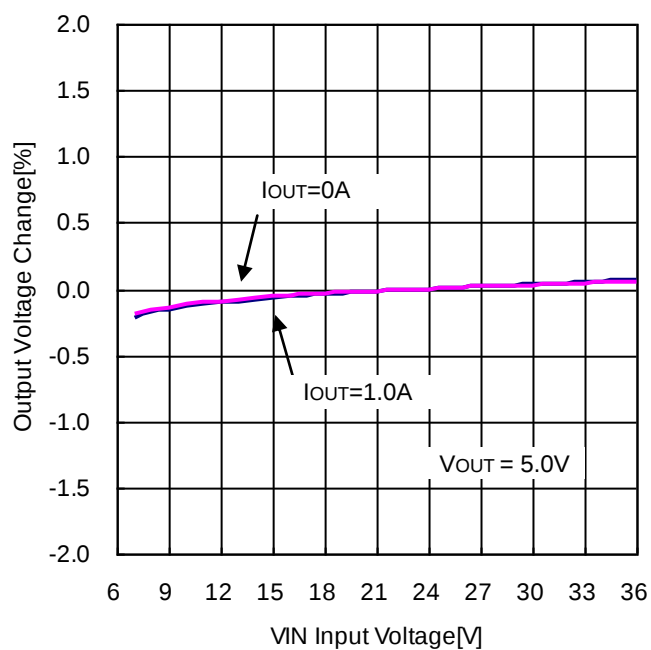


Figure 32. VOUT Line Regulation

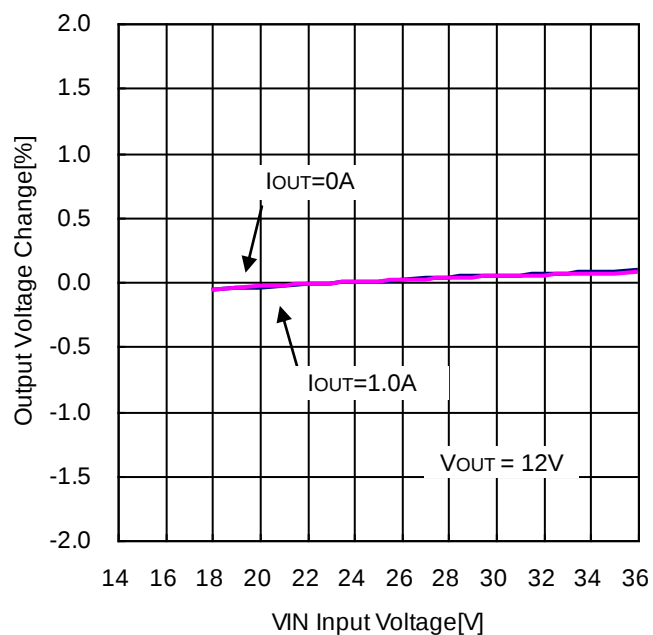


Figure 33. VOUT Line Regulation

Typical Performance Curves - continued

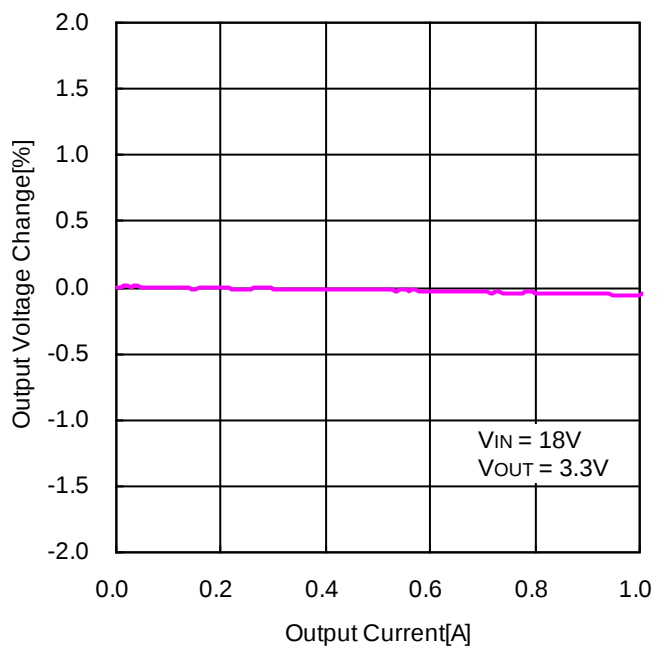


Figure 34. VOUT Load Regulation

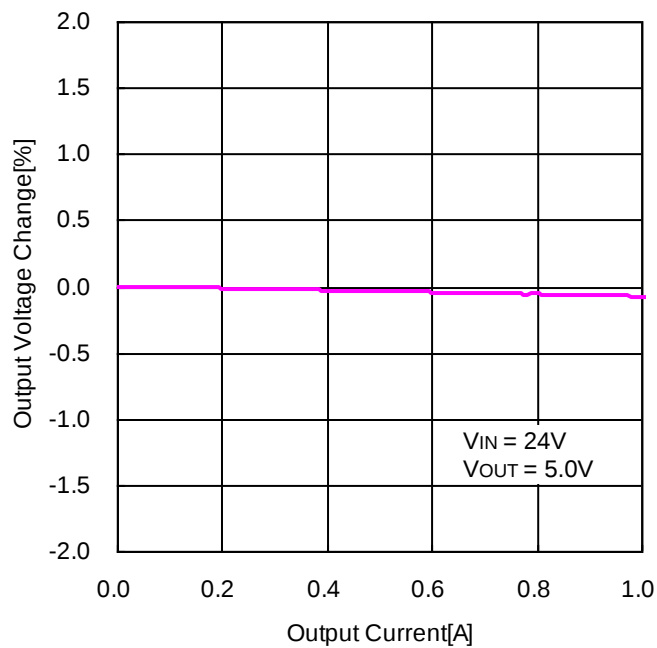


Figure 35. VOUT Load Regulation

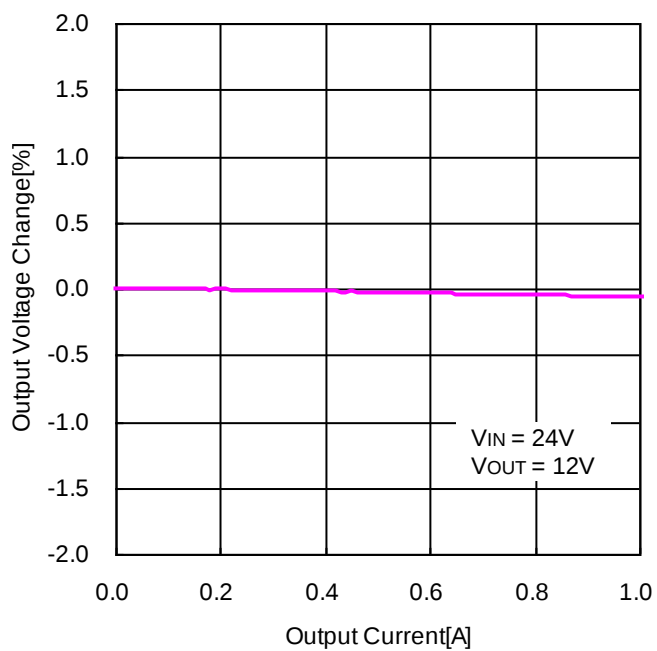


Figure 36. VOUT Load Regulation

Typical Performance Curves – continued

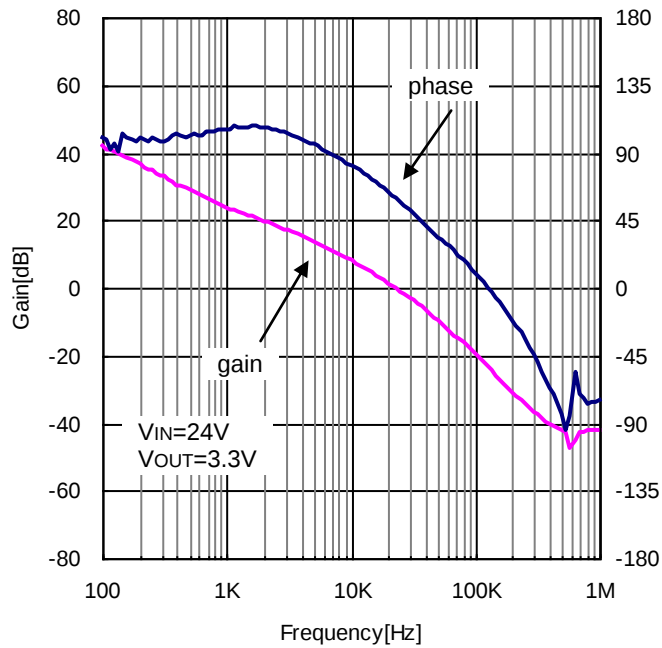


Figure 37. Loop Response
($V_{IN}=12V$, $V_{OUT}=3.3V$, $I_{OUT}=1.0A$, $C_{OUT}=\text{Ceramic}22\mu F \times 2$)

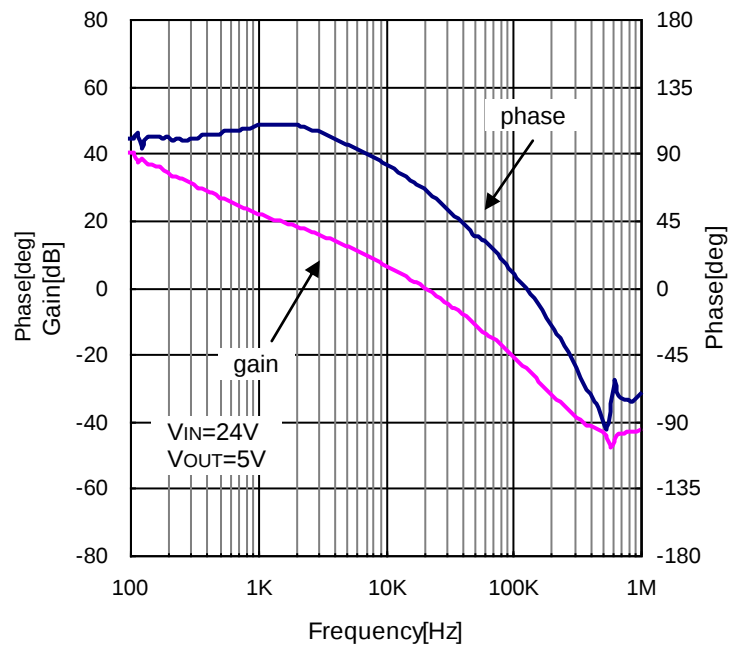


Figure 38. Loop Response
($V_{IN}=24V$, $V_{OUT}=5V$, $I_{OUT}=1.0A$, $C_{OUT}=\text{Ceramic}22\mu F \times 2$)

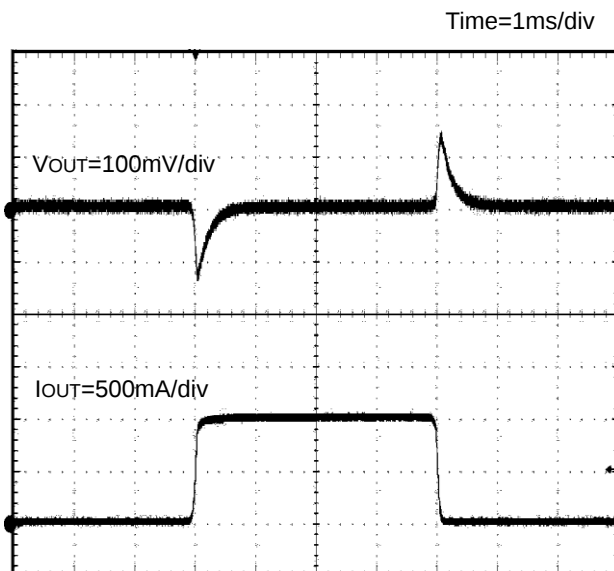


Figure 39. Load Transient Response $I_{OUT}=0A - 1.0A$
($V_{IN}=12V$, $V_{OUT}=3.3V$, $C_{OUT}=\text{Ceramic}22\mu F \times 2$)

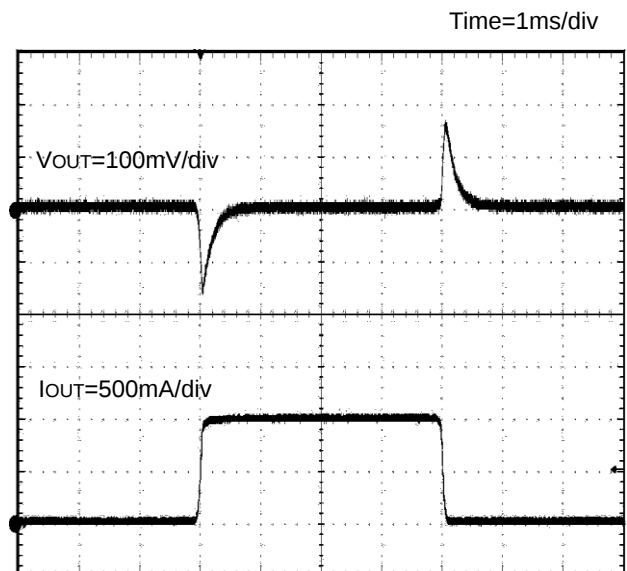


Figure 40. Load Transient Response $I_{OUT}=0A - 1.0A$
($V_{IN}=24V$, $V_{OUT}=5.0V$, $C_{OUT}=\text{Ceramic}22\mu F \times 2$)

Function Description

1. Enable Control

The IC shutdown can be controlled by the voltage applied to the EN terminal. When EN voltage reaches 2.5V (Typ), the internal circuit is activated and the IC starts up. Setting the shutdown interval (Low Level interval) of EN to 100μs or longer will enable the shutdown control with the EN terminal.

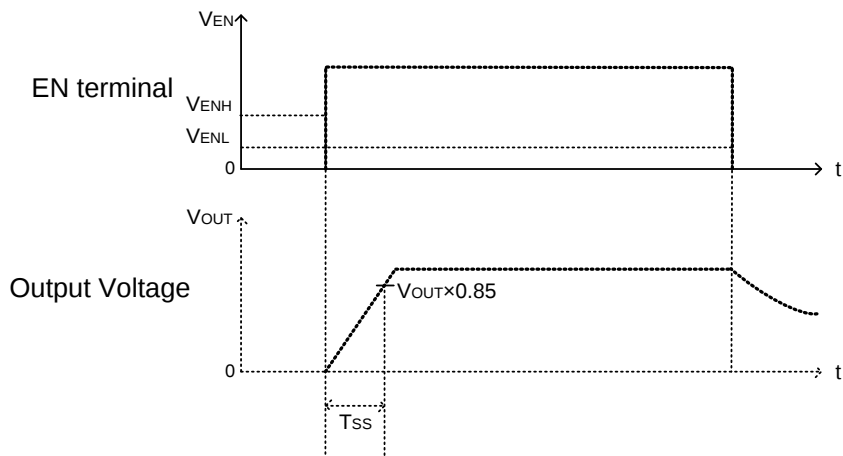


Figure 41. Timing Chart with Enable Control

2. Protective Functions

The protective circuits are intended for the prevention of damages caused by unexpected accidents. Do not use them for continuous protective operation.

(1) Short Circuit Protection (SCP)

The short circuit protection block compares the FB terminal voltage with the internal reference voltage VREF. When the FB terminal voltage has fallen below 0.85V (Typ) and remained in that state for 1.0msec (Typ), SCP activates and stops the operation for 16msec (Typ) and subsequently initiates a restart.

Table 1. Short Circuit Protection Function

EN pin	FB pin	Short circuit protection	Switching Frequency
2.5V or higher	$0.30\text{V (Typ)} \geq \text{FB}$	Enabled	142.5kHz (Typ)
	$0.30\text{V (Typ)} > \text{FB} \geq 0.85\text{V (Typ)}$		285kHz (Typ)
	$\text{FB} > 0.85\text{V (Typ)}$		570kHz (Typ)
0.8V or lower	-	Disabled	OFF

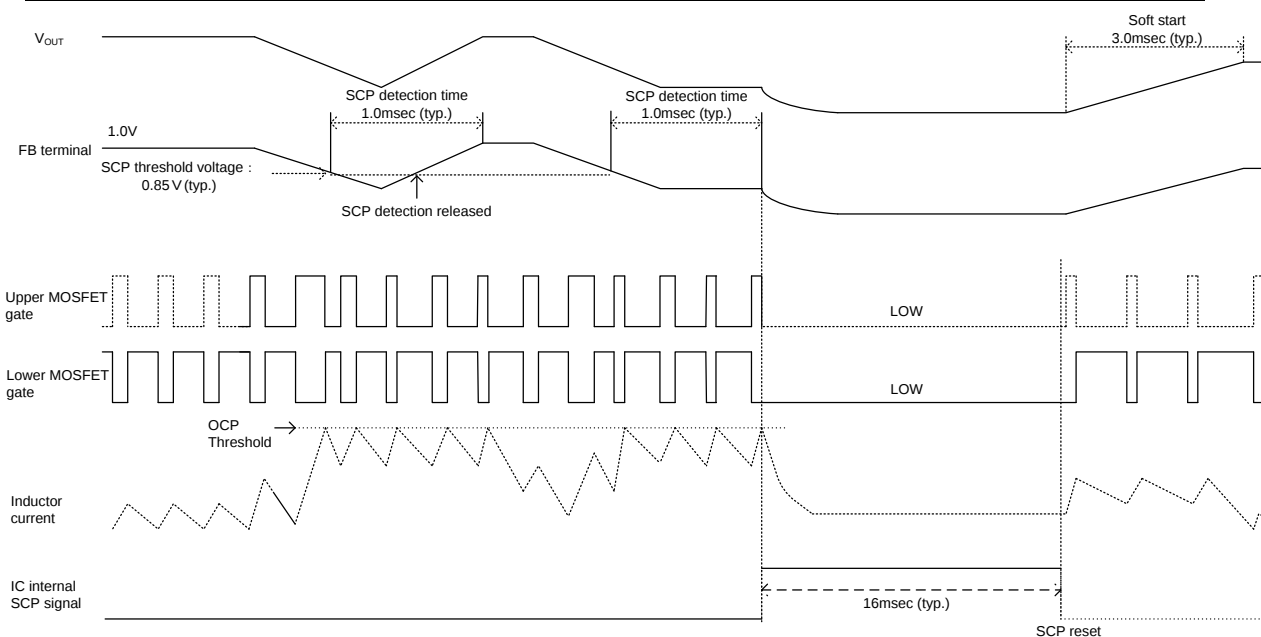


Figure 42. Short Circuit Protection (SCP) Timing Chart

(2) Under Voltage Lockout Protection (UVLO)

The under voltage lockout protection circuit monitors the VIN terminal voltage.

The operation enters standby when the VIN terminal voltage is 6.4V (Typ) or lower.

The operation starts when the VIN terminal voltage is 6.6V (Typ) or higher.

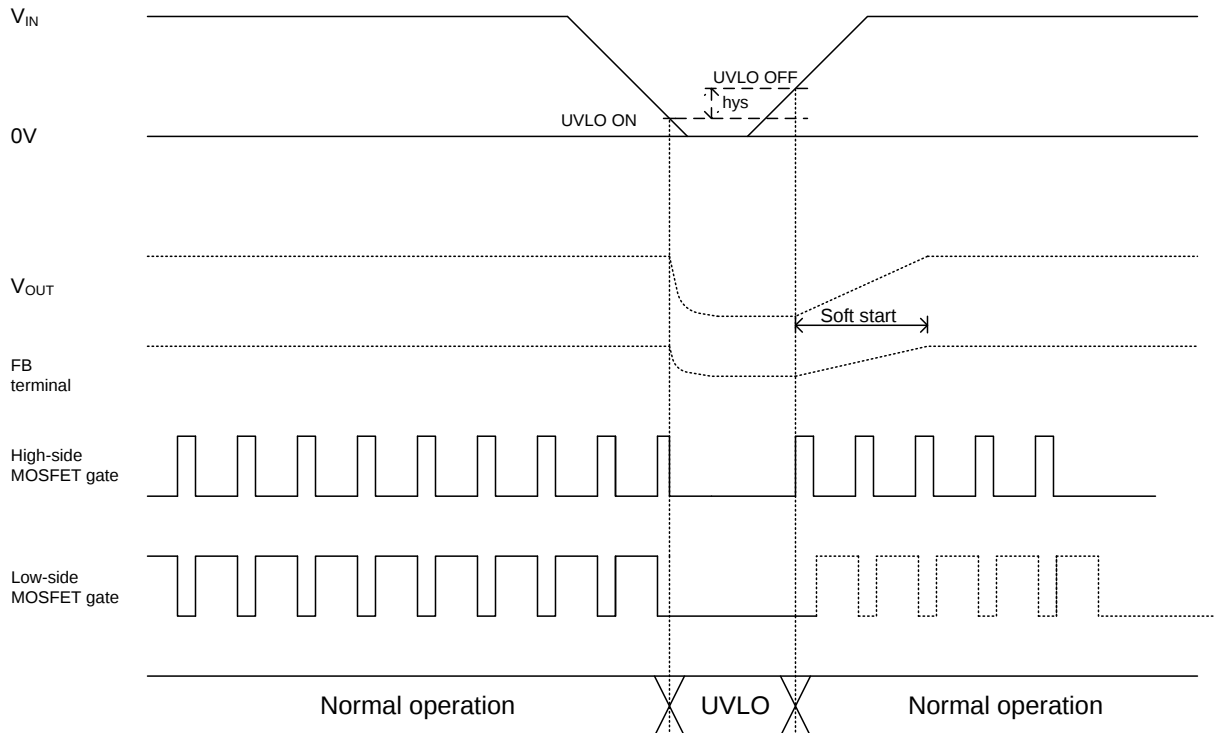


Figure 43. UVLO Timing Chart

(3) Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

When the chip temperature exceeds $T_j = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$, the DC/DC converter output is stopped. The thermal shutdown circuit is intended for shutting down the IC from thermal runaway in an abnormal state with the temperature exceeding $T_{j\text{max}} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$. It is not meant to protect or guarantee the soundness of the application. Do not use the function of this circuit for application protection design.

(4) Over Current Protection (OCP)

The over-current protection function is realized by using the current mode control to limit the current that flows through the high-side MOSFET at each cycle of the switching frequency.

(5) Reverse Current Protection (RCP)

The reverse current protection function is realized by using the current mode control to limit the current that flows through the low-side MOSFET at each cycle of the switching frequency.

(6) Over Voltage Protection (OVP)

Over voltage protection function (OVP) compares FB terminal voltage with internal standard voltage V_{REF} . When the FB terminal voltage exceeds 1.30V (Typ), it turns output MOSFETs off. When output voltage drops until it reaches the hysteresis, it will return to normal operation.

Application Example

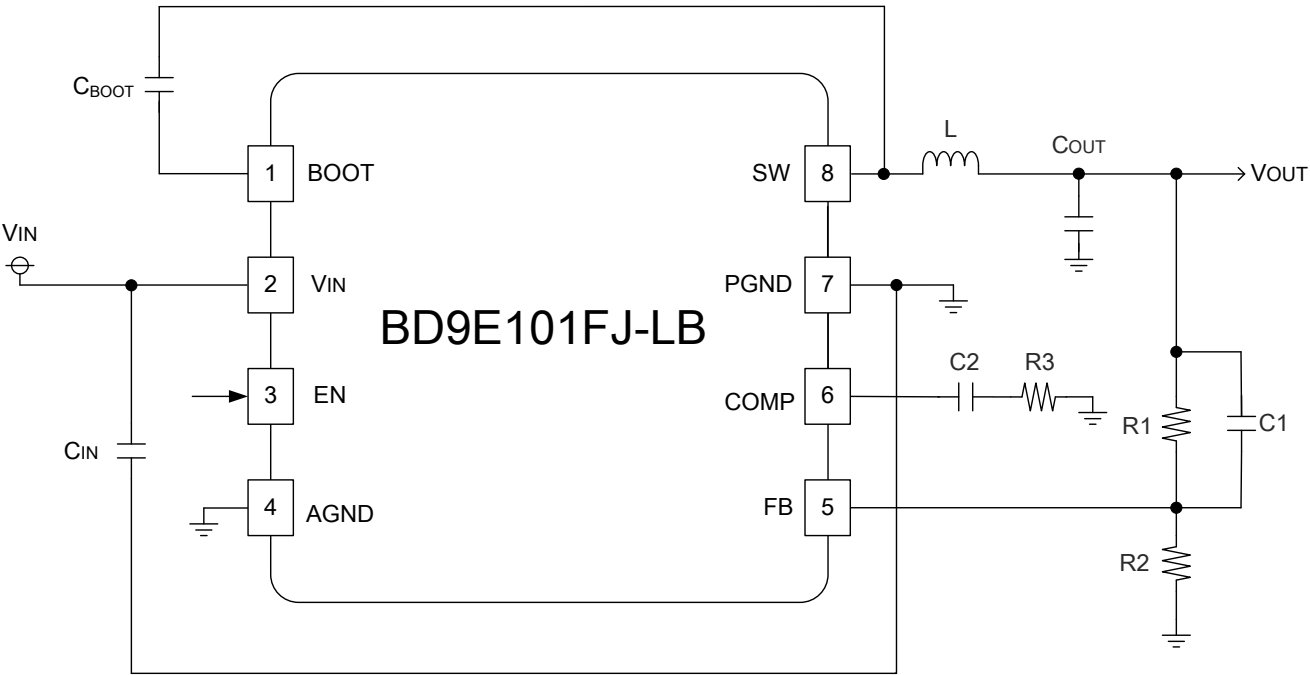


Figure 44. Application Circuit

Table 2. Recommendation Component Values

VIN	12V			24V		
VOUT	3.3V			5V		
CIN	10μF	10μF	10μF	10μF	10μF	10μF
CBOOT	0.1μF	0.1μF	0.1μF	0.1μF	0.1μF	0.1μF
L	6.8μH	6.8μH	6.8μH	10μH	10μH	10μH
R1	6.8kΩ	6.8kΩ	6.8kΩ	12kΩ	12kΩ	12kΩ
R2	3.0kΩ	3.0kΩ	3.0kΩ	3.0kΩ	3.0kΩ	3.0kΩ
R3	24kΩ	24kΩ	24kΩ	30kΩ	30kΩ	30kΩ
C1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2	6800pF	6800pF	6800pF	4700pF	4700pF	4700pF
COUT	Ceramic 22μF×2	Ceramic 10μF×3	Ceramic 10μF and Aluminum 100μF	Ceramic 22μF×2	Ceramic 10μF×3	Ceramic 10μF and Aluminum 100μF

Selection of Components Externally Connected

1. Output LC Filter

The DC/DC converter requires an LC filter for smoothing the output voltage in order to supply a continuous current to the load. Selecting an inductor with a large inductance causes the ripple current ΔI_L that flows into the inductor to be small, decreasing the ripple voltage generated in the output voltage, but it is not advantageous in terms of the load transient response characteristic. Selecting an inductor with a small inductance improves the transient response characteristic but causes the inductor ripple current to be large, which increases the ripple voltage in the output voltage, showing a trade-off relationship. Here, select an inductance so that the size of the ripple current component of the inductor will be 20% to 50% of the average output current (average inductor current).

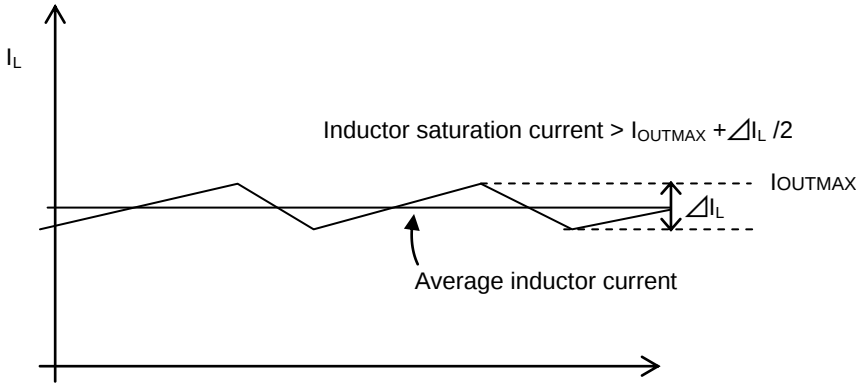


Figure 45. Waveform of current through inductor

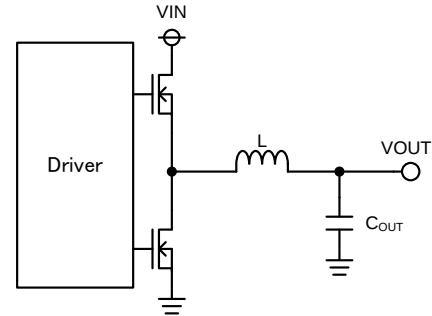


Figure 46. Output LC filter circuit

Computation with $V_{IN} = 24V$, $V_{OUT} = 5V$, $L = 10\mu H$, switching frequency $F_{OSC} = 570kHz$, the method is as below.

Inductor ripple current

$$\Delta I_L = V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times \frac{1}{V_{IN} \times F_{OSC} \times L} = 694 \text{ [mA]}$$

where :

ΔI_L is the inductor ripple current

F_{OSC} is the swithing frequency

L is the inductor

V_{IN} is the input voltage

V_{OUT} is the output voltage

Also for saturation current of inductor, select the one with larger current than maximum output current added by 1/2 of inductor ripple current ΔI_L .

Output capacitor C_{OUT} affects output ripple voltage characteristics. Select output capacitor C_{OUT} so that necessary ripple voltage characteristics are satisfied.

Output ripple voltage can be expressed in the following method.

$$\Delta V_{RPL} = \Delta I_L \times (R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times C_{OUT} \times F_{OSC}}) \text{ [V]}$$

where :

ΔV_{RPL} is the output ripple voltage

R_{ESR} is the serial equivalent series resistance

C_{OUT} is the output capacitor

With $C_{OUT} = 44\mu F$, $RESR = 10m\Omega$ the output ripple voltage is calculated as

$$\Delta V_{RPL} = 0.69 \times (10m + \frac{1}{8 \times 44\mu \times 570k}) = 10.3 \text{ [mV]}$$

* When selecting the value of the output capacitor C_{OUT}, please note that the value of capacitor C_{LOAD} will add up to the value of C_{OUT} to be connected to V_{OUT}.
Charging current to flow through the C_{LOAD}, C_{OUT} and the IC startup, must be completed within the soft-start time this charge. Over-current protection circuit operates when charging is continued beyond the soft-start time, the IC may not start. Please consider in the calculation the condition that the lower maximum value capacitor C_{LOAD} that can be connected to V_{OUT} (max) is other than C_{OUT}.

Inductor ripple current maximum value of start-up (I_{LSTART}) < Over Current Protection Threshold 1.8 [A](min)

Inductor ripple current maximum value of start-up (I_{LSTART}) can be expressed in the following method.

$$I_{LSTART} = \text{Output maximum load current}(I_{OMAX}) + \text{Charging current to the output capacitor}(I_{CAP}) + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \text{ [mV]}$$

Charging current to the output capacitor (I_{CAP}) can be expressed in the following method.

$$I_{CAP} = \frac{(C_{OUT} + C_{LOAD}) \times V_{OUT}}{T_{SS}} \text{ [A]}$$

where :

C_{OUT} is the output capacitance

C_{LOAD} is the output load capacitance

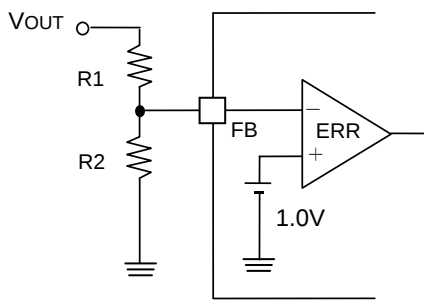
T_{SS} is the soft start time

From the above equation, V_{IN} = 24V, V_{OUT} = 5V, L = 10μH, I_{OMAX} = 1.0A (max), switching frequency F_{osc} = 484kHz (min), the output capacitor C_{OUT} = 44μF, T_{SS} = 1.5ms soft-start time (min), it becomes the following equation when calculating the maximum output load capacitance C_{LOAD} (max) that can be connected to V_{OUT}.

$$C_{LOAD}(max) < \frac{(1.8 - I_{OMAX} - \Delta I_L/2) \times T_{SS}}{V_{OUT}} - C_{OUT} = 73 \text{ [μF]}$$

2. Output Voltage Set Point

The output voltage value can be set by the feedback resistance ratio.



$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \times 1.0 \text{ [V]}$$

- ※ Minimum pulse range that can be produced at the output stably through all the load area is 150nsec for BD9E101FJ-LB.
Use input/output condition which satisfies the following method.

$$150(\text{nsec}) \leq \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \times F_{OSC}}$$

Figure 47. Feedback Resistor Circuit

3. Input voltage start-up

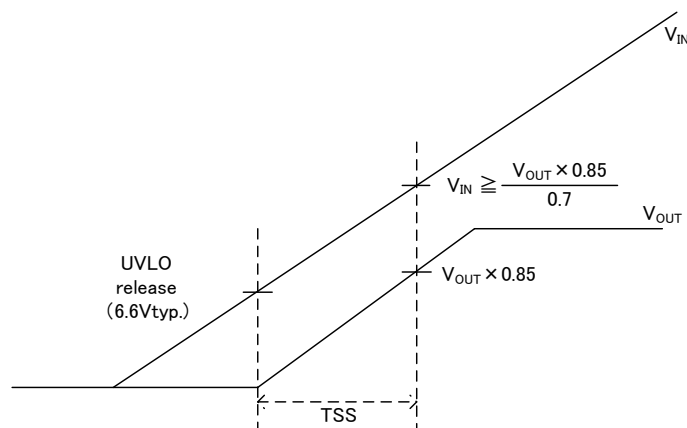


Figure 48. Input Voltage Start-up Time

Soft-start function is designed for the IC so that the output voltage will start according to the time it was decided internally. After UVLO release, the output voltage range will be less than 70% of the input voltage at soft-start operation. Please be sure that the input voltage of the soft-start after startup is as follows.

$$V_{IN} \geq \frac{V_{OUT} \times 0.85}{0.7} \text{ [V]}$$

4. Phase Compensation

A current mode control buck DC/DC converter is a two-pole, one-zero system. The two poles are formed by an error amplifier and load and the one zero point is added by the phase compensation. The phase compensation resistor R_{CMP} determines the crossover frequency F_{CRS} where the total loop gain of the DC/DC converter is 0 dB. The high value of this crossover frequency F_{CRS} provides a good load transient response characteristic but inferior stability. Conversely, specifying a low value for the crossover frequency F_{CRS} greatly stabilizes the characteristics but the load transient response characteristic is impaired.

(1) Selection of Phase Compensation Resistor R_{CMP}

The phase compensation resistance R_{CMP} can be determined by using the following equation.

$$R_{CMP} = \frac{2\pi \times V_{OUT} \times F_{CRS} \times C_{OUT}}{V_{FB} \times G_{MP} \times G_{MA}} [\Omega]$$

where :

V_{OUT} is the output voltage

F_{CRS} is the crossover frequency

C_{OUT} is the output capacitance

V_{FB} is the feedback reference voltage (1.0 V (Typ))

G_{MP} is the current sense gain (7 A/V (Typ))

G_{MA} is the error amplifier transconductance (150 μ A/V (Typ))

(2) Selection of phase compensation capacitance C_{CMP}

For stable operation of the DC/DC converter, inserting a zero point under 1/6 of the zero crossover frequency cancels the phase delay due to the pole formed by the load often, thus, providing favorable characteristics.

The phase compensation capacitance C_{CMP} can be determined by using the following equation.

$$C_{CMP} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{CMP} \times F_Z} [F]$$

where

F_Z is the Zero point inserted

(3) Loop stability

To ensure the stability of the DC/DC converter, make sure that a sufficient phase margin is provided. Phase margin of at least 45 degrees in the worst conditions is recommended. The feed forward capacitor C_{RUP} is used for the purpose of forming a zero point together with the resistor R_{UP} to increase the phase margin within the limited frequency range. Using a C_{RUP} is effective when the R_{UP} resistance is larger than the combined parallel resistance of R_{UP} and R_{DW} .

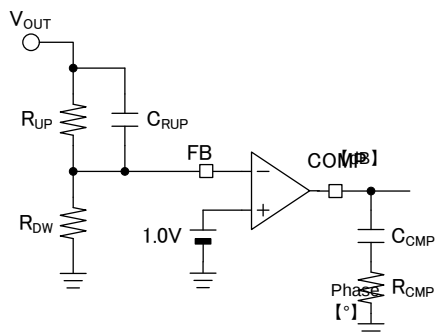


Figure 49. Phase compensation circuit

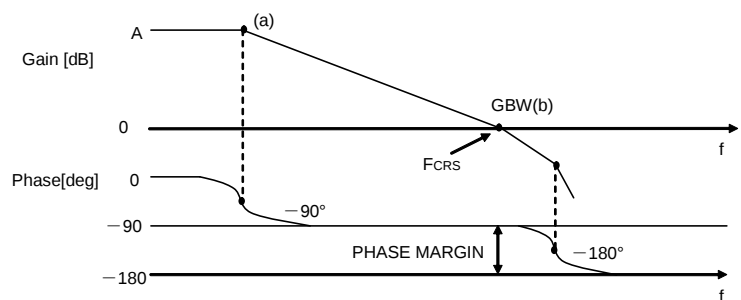


Figure 50. Bode plot

PCB Layout Design

In buck DC/DC converters, a large pulsed current flows in two loops. The first loop is the one into which the current flows when the High Side FET is turned on. The flow starts from the input capacitor C_{IN} , runs through the FET, inductor L and output capacitor C_{OUT} and back to ground of C_{IN} via ground of C_{OUT} . The second loop is the one into which the current flows when the Low Side FET is turned on. The flow starts from the Low Side FET, runs through the inductor L and output capacitor C_{OUT} and back to ground of the Low Side FET via ground of C_{OUT} . Tracing these two loops as thick and short as possible allows noise to be reduced for improved efficiency. It is recommended to connect the input and output capacitors, in particular, to the ground plane. The PCB layout has a great influence on the DC/DC converter in terms of all of the heat generation, noise and efficiency characteristics.

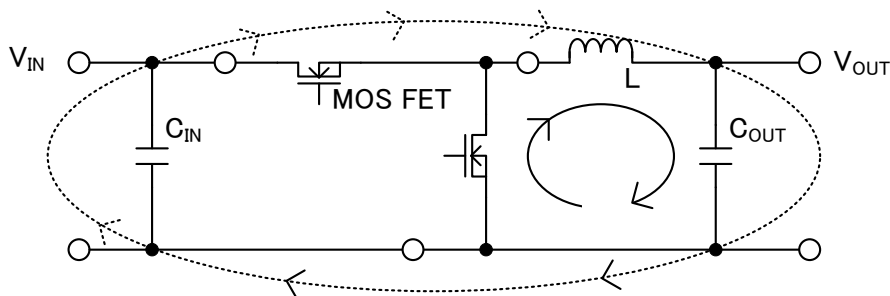
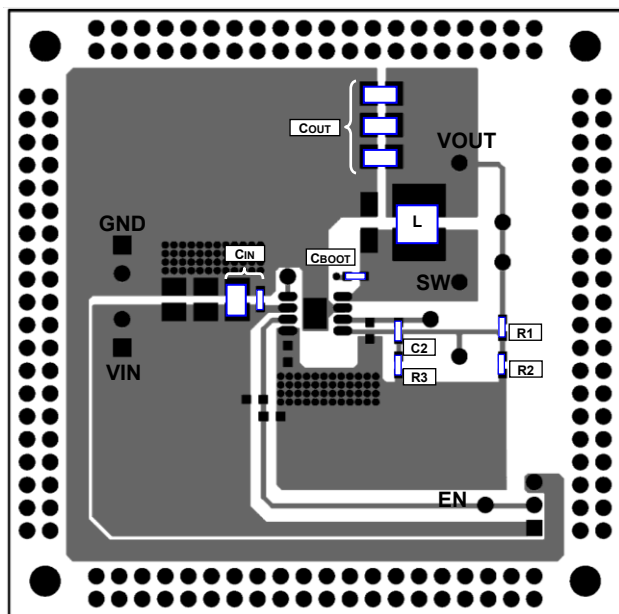


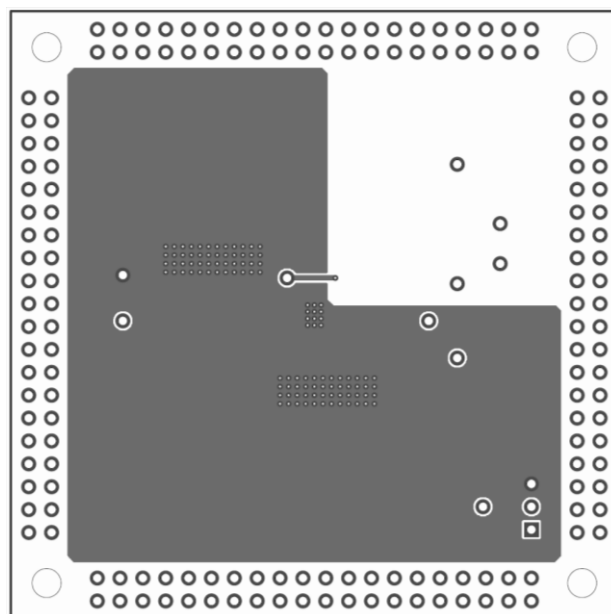
Figure 51. Current Loop of Buck Converter

Accordingly, design the PCB layout with particular attention paid to the following points.

- Provide the input capacitor as close to the V_{IN} terminal as possible on the same plane as the IC.
- If there is any unused area on the PCB, provide a copper foil plane for the ground node to assist in heat dissipation from the IC and the surrounding components.
- Switching nodes such as SW are susceptible to noise due to AC coupling with other nodes. Trace to the inductor as thick and as short as possible.
- Provide lines connected to FB and COMP as far as possible from the SW node.
- Provide the output capacitor away from the input capacitor in order to avoid the effect of harmonic noise from the input.



Top Layer



Bottom Layer

Figure 52. Example of Sample Board Layout Pattern

Power Dissipation

When designing the PCB layout and peripheral circuitry, sufficient consideration must be given to ensure that the power dissipation is within the allowable dissipation curve.

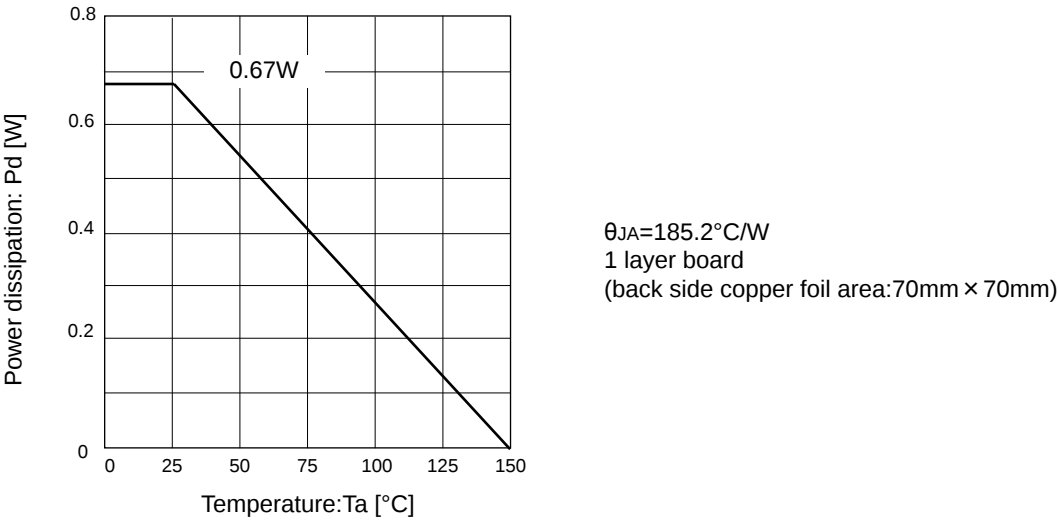


Figure 53. Power Dissipation (SOP-J8)

I/O equivalence circuit(s)

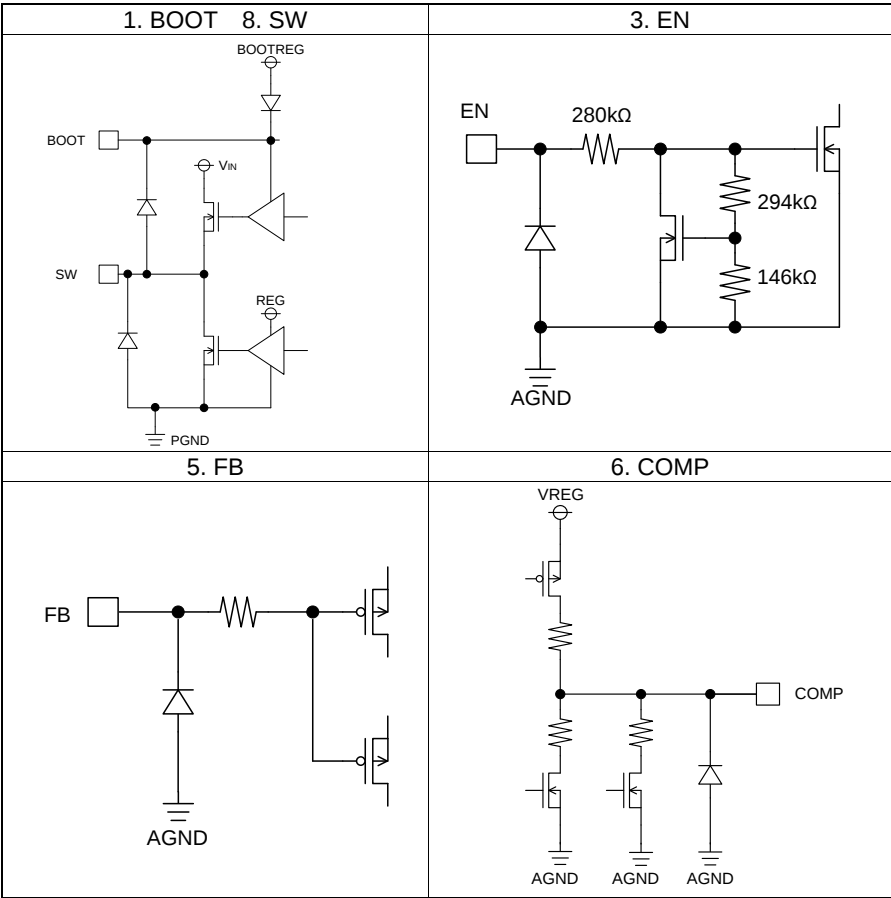


Figure 54. I/O Equivalent Circuit Chart

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminals.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded, the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

Operational Notes – continued

11. Unused Input Terminals

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

12. Regarding Input Pins of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P⁺ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

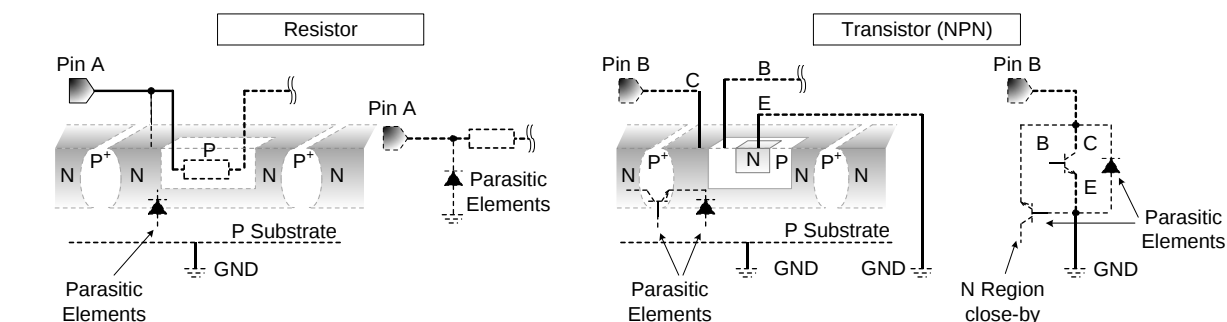


Figure 55. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

14. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

15. Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (T_j) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the T_j falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

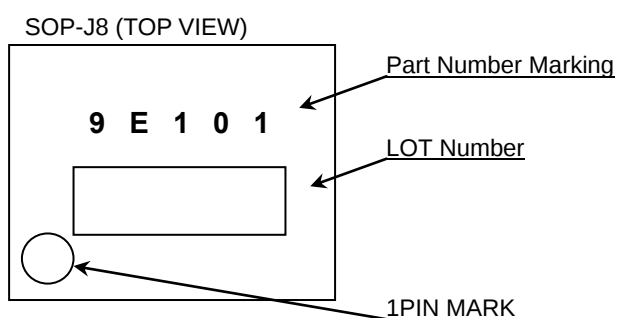
16. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection circuit that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection circuit is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection circuit.

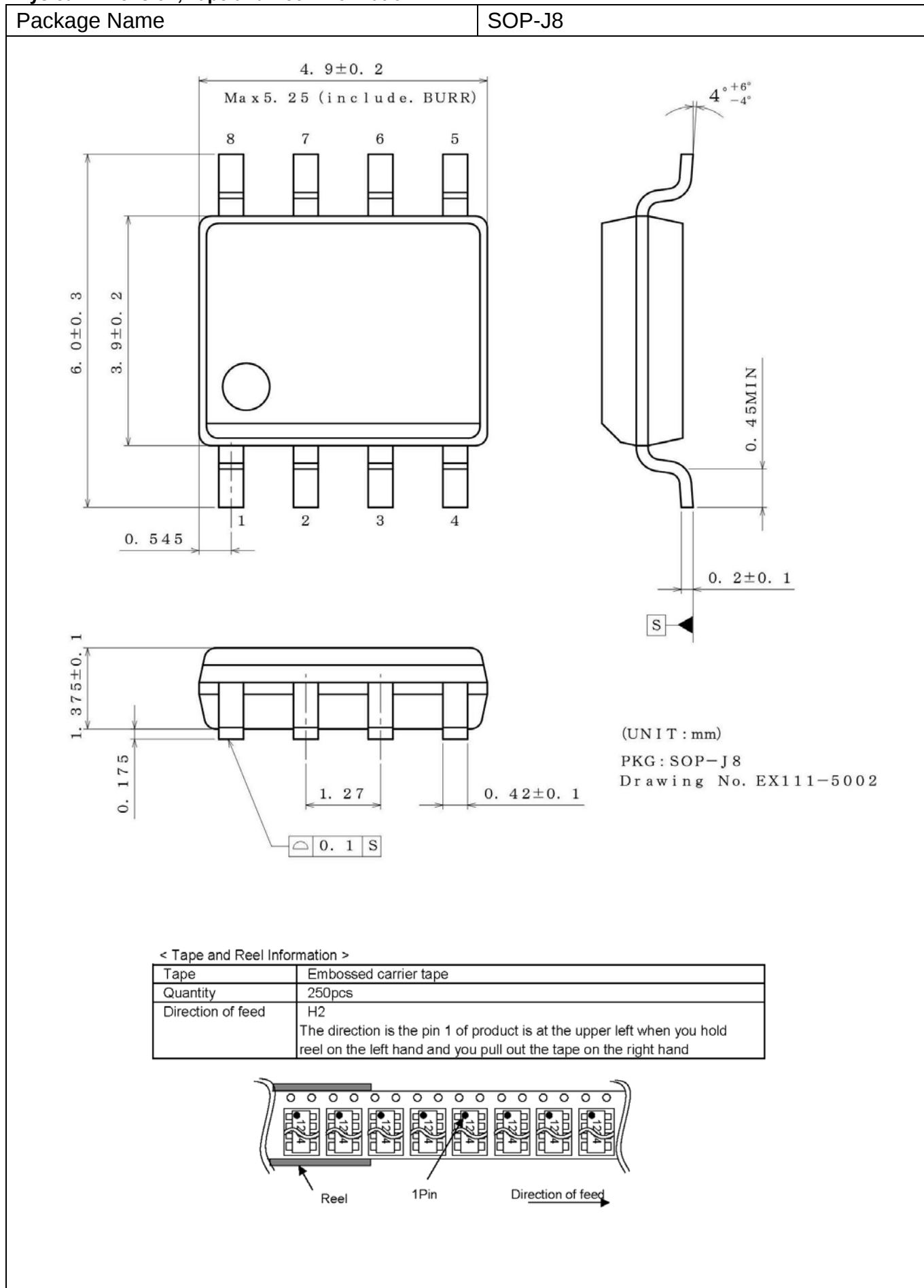
Ordering Information

B D 9 E 1 0 1 F J	-	L B H 2
Part Number	Package FJ: SOP-J8	Product class LB: for Industrial applications Packaging and forming specification H2: Embossed tape and reel

Marking Diagrams



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information



Revision History

Date	Draft	Changes
01.Nov.2013	001	New Release
21.Feb.2014	002	Delete sentence "and log life cycle" in General Description and Futures. Change "Packaging and forming specification" from E2 to H2.

Notice

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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
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6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
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2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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