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1ch DC/DC Converter IC with PFM/PWM Synchronous Rectification

Description

MB39A135 is 1ch step-down DC/DC converter IC of the current mode N-ch/N-ch synchronous rectification method. It contains the enhanced protection features, and supports the ceramic capacitor. MB39A135 realizes rapid response, high efficiency, and low ripple voltage, and its high-frequency operation enables the miniaturization of inductor and I/O capacitors.

Features

- High efficiency
- For frequency setting by external resistor : 100 kHz to 1 MHz
- Error Amp threshold voltage : 0.7 V \pm 1.0%
- Minimum output voltage value : 0.7 V
- Wide range of power-supply voltage : 4.5 V to 25 V
- PFM/PWM auto switching mode and fixed PWM mode selectable
- With built-in over voltage protection function
- With built-in under voltage protection function
- With built-in over current protection function
- With built-in over-temperature protection function
- With built-in soft start/stop circuit without load dependence
- With built-in synchronous rectification type output steps for N-ch MOS FET
- Standby current : 0 μ A (Typ)
- Small package : TSSOP-16

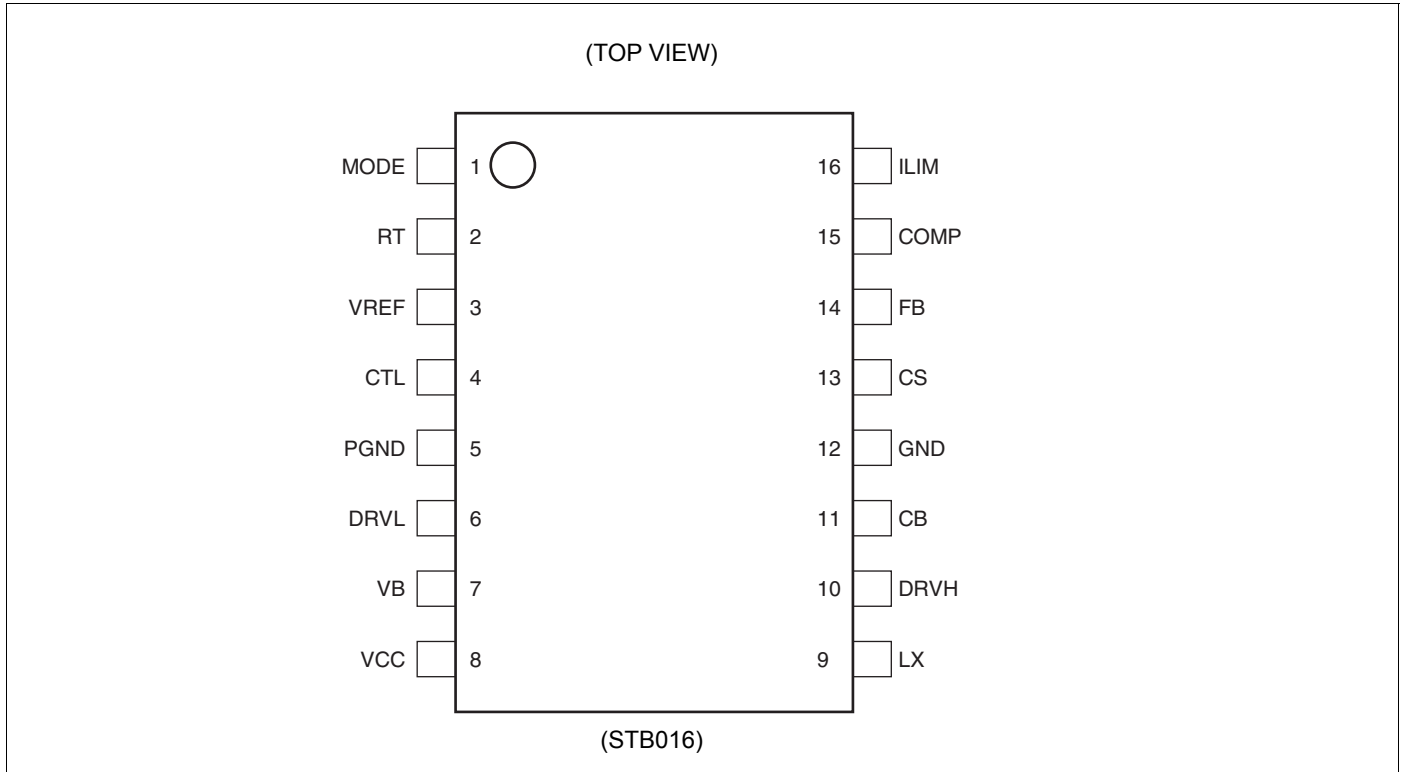
Applications

- Digital TV
- Photocopiers
- Surveillance cameras
- Set-top boxes (STB)
- DVD players, DVD recorders
- Projectors
- IP phones
- Vending machines
- Consoles and other non-portable devices

Contents

Description	1	13.6 Setting Method of Over Current Detection Value ..	24
Features	1	13.7 Selection of Smoothing Inductor	25
Applications	1	13.8 Selection of SWFET	26
1. Pin Assignment	3	13.9 Selection of Fly-back Diode	28
2. Pin Descriptions	3	13.10 Selection of Output Capacitor	29
3. Block Diagram	4	13.11 Selection of Input Capacitor	30
4. Absolute Maximum Ratings	5	13.12 Selection of Boot Strap Diode	31
5. Recommended Operating Conditions	6	13.13 Selection of Boot Strap Capacitor	31
6. Electrical Characteristics	7	13.14 Design of Phase Compensation Circuit	31
7. Typical Characteristics	10	13.15 1pole-1zero Phase Compensation Circuit	32
8. Function Description	12	13.16 VB pin Capacitor	33
8.1 Current Mode	12	13.17 VB Regulator	33
9. Protection Function Table	16	13.18 Power Dissipation and the Thermal Design	34
10. I/O Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram	17	13.19 Board Layout	35
11. Example Application Circuit	19	14. Reference Data	36
12. Parts List	20	15. Usage Precaution	38
13. Application Note	21	16. Ordering Information	38
13.1 Setting Method for PFM/PWM and Fixed PWM Modes	21	17. RoHS Compliance Information	38
13.2 Cautions at PFM/PWM Mode	21	18. Package Dimensions	39
13.3 Setting Method of Output Voltage	21	19. Major Changes	40
13.4 Oscillation Frequency Setting Method	22	Document History	41
13.5 Setting Method of Soft-start time	23	Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information	42

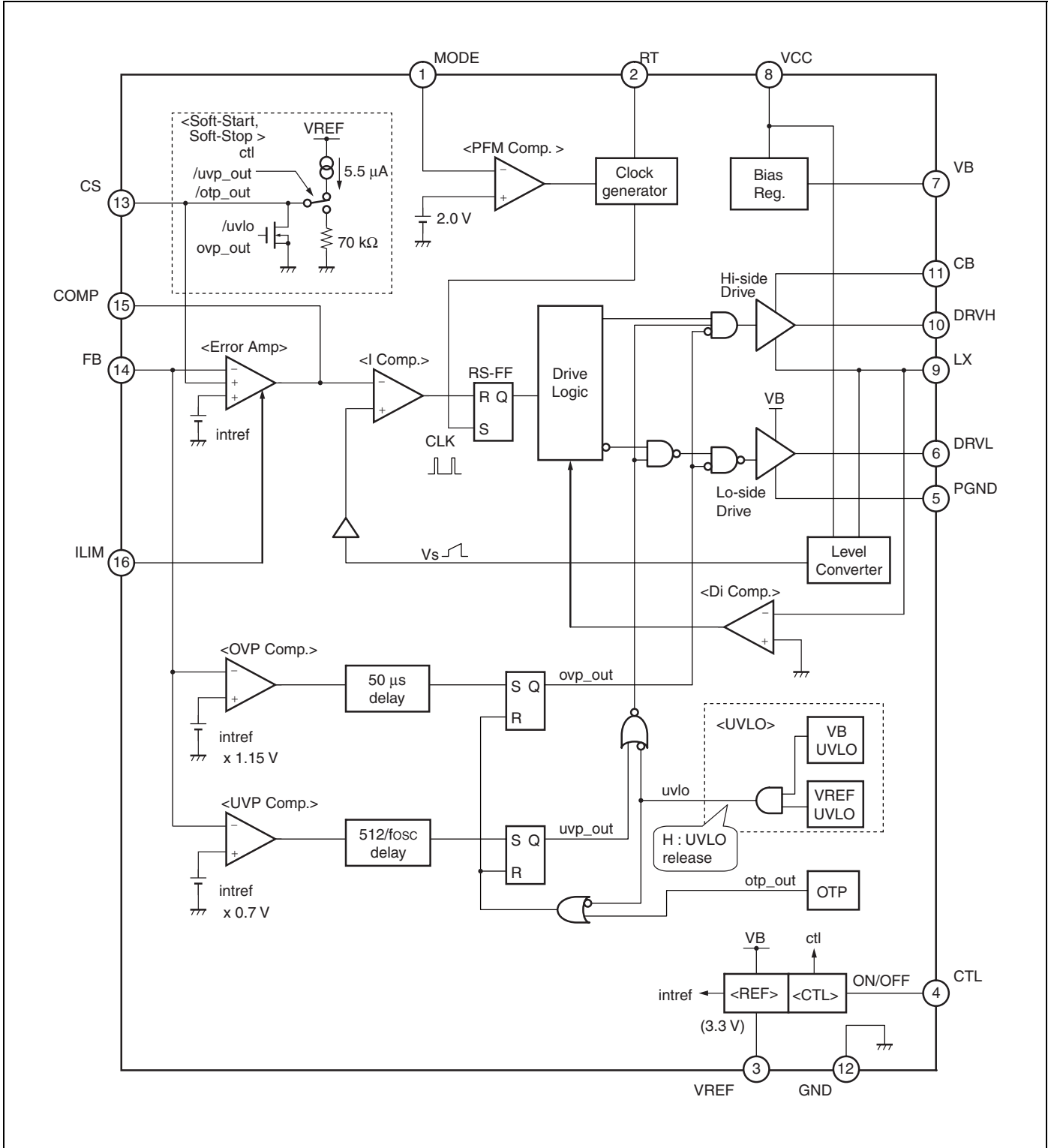
1. Pin Assignment



2. Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Description
1	MODE	I	PFM/PWM switch pin. It becomes fixed PWM operation with the VREF connection, and it becomes PFM/PWM operation with the GND connection.
2	RT	—	Resistor connection pin for oscillation frequency setting.
3	VREF	O	Reference voltage output pin.
4	CTL	I	Control pin.
5	PGND	—	Ground pin.
6	DRVL	O	Output pin for external low-side FET gate drive.
7	VB	O	Bias voltage output pin.
8	VCC	—	Power supply pin for reference voltage and control circuit.
9	LX	—	Inductor and external high-side FET source connection pin.
10	DRVH	O	Output pin for external high-side FET gate drive.
11	CB	—	The connection pin for boot strap capacitor.
12	GND	—	Ground pin.
13	CS	I	Soft-start time setting capacitor connection pin.
14	FB	I	Error amplifier inverted input pin.
15	COMP	O	Error amplifier (Error Amp) output pin.
16	ILIM	I	Over current detection level setting voltage input pin.

3. Block Diagram



4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating		Unit
			Min	Max	
Power supply voltage	V _{VCC}	VCC pin	—	27	V
CB pin input voltage	V _{CB}	CB pin	—	32	V
LX pin input voltage	V _{LX}	LX pin	—	27	V
Voltage between CB and LX	V _{CBLX}	—	—	7	V
Control input voltage	V _i	CTL pin	—	27	V
Input voltage	V _{FB}	FB pin	—	V _{VREF} + 0.3	V
	V _{ILIM}	ILIM pin	—	V _{VREF} + 0.3	V
	V _{CS}	CS pin	—	V _{VREF} + 0.3	V
	V _{MODE}	MODE pin	—	V _{Vb} + 0.3	V
Output current	I _{OUT}	DC, DRVL pin, DRVH pin	—	60	mA
Power dissipation	P _D	T _a ≤ +25°C	—	1237	mW
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	—	-55	+150	°C

WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

5. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Power supply voltage	V _{VCC}	—	4.5	—	25.0	V
CB pin input voltage	V _{CB}	—	—	—	30	V
Reference voltage output current	I _{VREF}	—	-100	—	—	μA
Bias output current	I _{VB}	—	-1	—	—	mA
CTL pin input voltage	V _I	CTL pin	0	—	25	V
Input voltage	V _{FB}	FB pin	0	—	V _{VREF}	V
	V _{ILIM}	ILIM pin	0.3	—	1.94	V
	V _{CS}	CS pin	0	—	V _{VREF}	V
	V _{MODE}	MODE pin	0	—	V _{VREF}	V
Peak output current	I _{OUT}	DRVH pin, DRVL pin Duty ≤ 5% (t = 1 / f _{OSC} × Duty)	-1200	—	+ 1200	mA
Operation frequency range	f _{OSC}	—	100	500	1000	kHz
Timing resistor	R _{RT}	—	—	47	—	kΩ
Soft start capacitor	C _{CS}	—	0.0075	0.0180	—	μF
CB pin capacitor	C _{CB}	—	—	0.1	1.0	μF
Reference voltage output capacitor	C _{VREF}	—	—	0.1	1.0	μF
Bias voltage output capacitor	C _{VB}	—	—	1.0	10	μF
Operating ambient temperature	T _a	—	-30	+ 25	+ 85	°C

WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated within these ranges. Always use semiconductor devices within their recommended operating condition ranges. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure. No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their representatives beforehand.

6. Electrical Characteristics

(Ta = +25°C, VCC pin = 15 V, CTL pin = 5 V, VREF pin = 0 A, VB pin = 0 A)

Parameter		Symbol	Pin No.	Condition	Value			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
Reference Voltage Block [REF]	Output voltage	V _{VREF}	3	—	3.24	3.30	3.36	V
	Input stability	VREF LINE	3	VCC pin = 4.5 V to 25 V	—	1	10	mV
	Load stability	VREF LOAD	3	VREF pin = 0 A to -100 μA	—	1	10	mV
	Short-circuit output current	VREF IOS	3	VREF pin = 0 V	-14.5	-10.0	-7.5	mA
Bias Voltage Block [VB Reg.]	Output voltage	V _{VB}	7	—	4.85	5.00	5.15	V
	Input stability	VB LINE	7	VCC pin = 6 V to 25 V	—	10	100	mV
	Load stability	VB LOAD	7	VB pin = 0 A to -1 mA	—	10	100	mV
	Short-circuit output current	VB IOS	7	VB pin = 0 V	-130	-90	-65	mA
Under voltage Lockout Protection Circuit Block [UVLO]	Threshold voltage	V _{TLH1}	7	VB pin	4.0	4.2	4.4	V
		V _{THL1}	7	VB pin	3.4	3.6	3.8	V
	Hysteresis width	V _{H1}	7	VB pin	—	0.6*	—	V
	Threshold voltage	V _{TLH2}	3	VREF pin	2.7	2.9	3.1	V
		V _{THL2}	3	VREF pin	2.5	2.7	2.9	V
	Hysteresis width	V _{H2}	3	VREF pin	—	0.2*	—	V
Soft-start / Soft-stop Block [Soft-Start, Soft-Stop]	Charge current	I _{CS}	13	CTL pin = 5 V, CS pin = 0 V	-7.9	-5.5	-4.2	μA
	Soft-start end voltage	V _{CS}	13	CTL pin = 5 V	2.2	2.4	2.6	V
	Electrical discharge resistance at soft-stop	R _{DISCG}	13	CTL pin = 0 V, CS pin = 0.5 V	49	70	91	kΩ
	Soft-stop end voltage	V _{DISCG}	13	CTL pin = 0 V	—	0.1*	—	V
Clock Generator Block [OSC]	Oscillation frequency	f _{OSC}	2	RT pin = 47 kΩ	450	500	550	kHz
	Oscillation frequency when under voltage is detected	f _{SHORT}	2	RT pin = 47 kΩ	—	62.5	—	kHz
	Frequency Temperature variation	df/dT	2	Ta = -30°C to +85°C	—	3*	—	%

(Ta = +25°C, VCC pin = 15 V, CTL pin = 5 V, VREF pin = 0 A, VB pin = 0 A)

Parameter		Symbol	Pin No.	Condition	Value			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
Error Amp Block [Error Amp]	Threshold voltage	EV _{TH}	14	—	0.693	0.700	0.707	V
		EV _{THT}	14	Ta = -30°C to +85°C	0.689*	0.700*	0.711*	V
	Input current	I _{FB}	14	FB pin = 0 V	-0.1	0	+0.1	μA
	Output current	I _{SOURCE}	15	FB pin = 0 V, COMP pin = 1 V	-390	-300	-210	μA
		I _{SINK}	15	FB pin = VREF pin, COMP pin = 1 V	8.4	12.0	16.8	mA
	Output clamp voltage	V _{ILIM}	15	FB pin = 0 V, ILIM pin = 1.5 V	1.35	1.50	1.65	V
ILIM pin input current	I _{ILIM}	16	FB pin = 0 V, ILIM pin = 1.5 V	-1	0	+1	μA	
Over-voltage Protection Circuit Block [OVP Comp.]	Over-voltage detecting voltage	V _{OVP}	14	FB pin	0.776	0.805	0.835	V
	Over-voltage detection time	t _{OVP}	14	—	49	70	91	μs
Under-voltage Protection Circuit Block [UVP Comp.]	Under-voltage detecting voltage	V _{UVP}	14	FB pin	0.450	0.490	0.531	V
	Under-voltage detection time	t _{UVP}	14	—	—	512/ f _{osc}	—	s
Over-temperature Protection Circuit Block [OTP]	Detection temperature	T _{OTPH}	—	Junction temperature	—	+160*	—	°C
		T _{OTPL}	—	Junction temperature	—	+135*	—	°C
PFM Control Circuit Block [MODE]	Synchronous rectification stop voltage	V _{THLX}	9	LX pin	—	0*	—	mV
	PFM/PWM mode condition	V _{PFM}	1	MODE pin	0	—	1.4	V
	Fixed PWM mode condition	V _{PWM}	1	MODE pin	2.2	—	V _{VREF}	V
	MODE pin input current	I _{MODE}	1	MODE pin = 0 V	-1	0	+1	μA

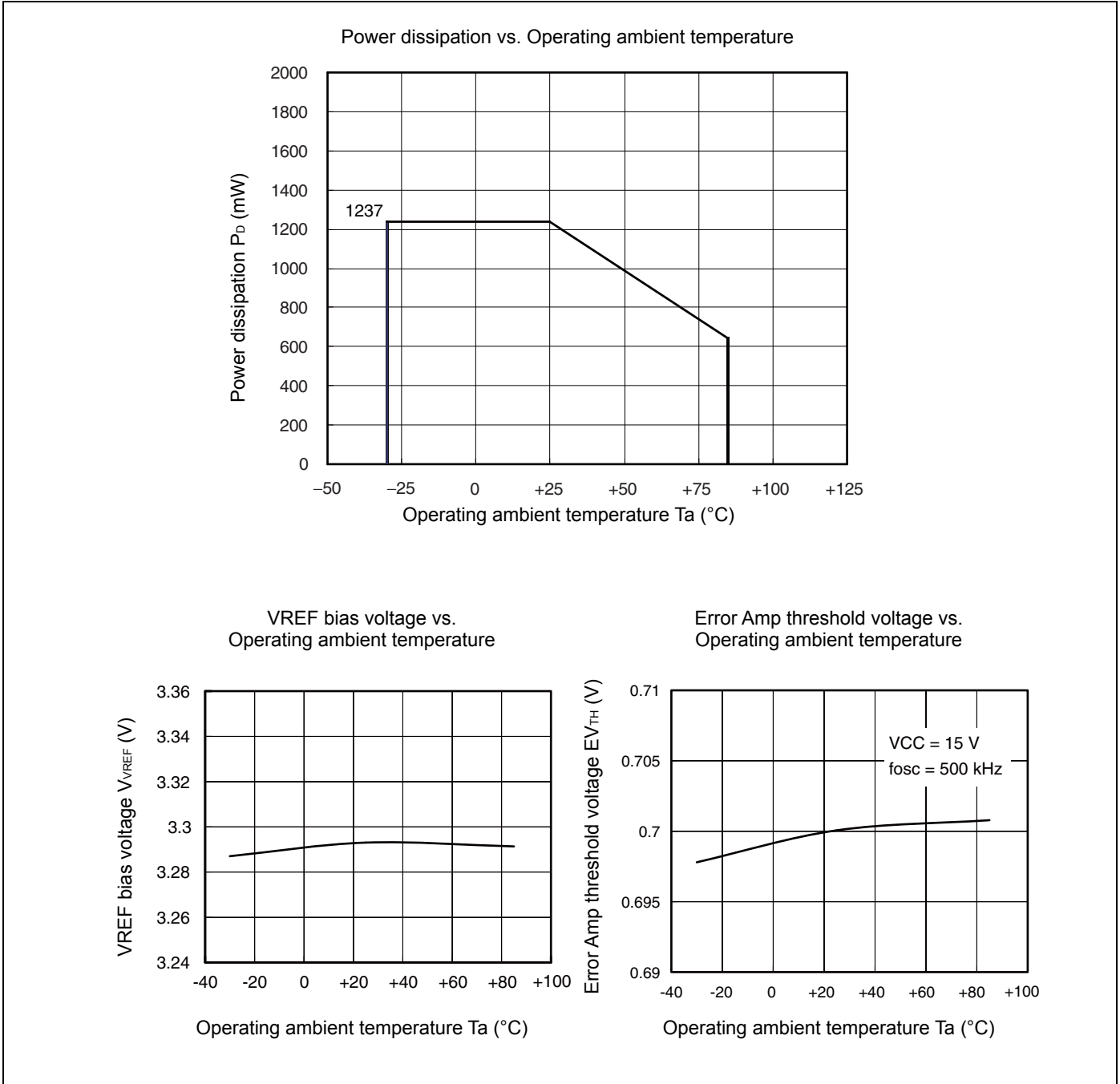
(Ta = +25°C, VCC pin = 15 V, CTL pin = 5 V, VREF pin = 0 A, VB pin = 0 A)

Parameter		Symbol	Pin No.	Condition	Value			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
Output Block [DRV]	High-side output on-resistance	R _{ON_MH}	10	DRVH pin = -100 mA	—	4	7	Ω
		R _{ON_ML}	10	DRVH pin = 100 mA	—	1.0	3.5	Ω
	Low-side output on-resistance	R _{ON_SH}	6	DRVL pin = -100 mA	—	4	7	Ω
		R _{ON_SL}	6	DRVL pin = 100 mA	—	0.75	1.70	Ω
	Output source current	I _{SOURCE}	10, 6	LX pin = 0 V, CB pin = 5 V DRVH, DRVL pins = 2.5 V Duty ≤ 5%	—	-0.5*	—	A
	Output sink current	I _{SINK}	10	LX pin = 0 V, CB pin = 5 V DRVH pin = 2.5 V Duty ≤ 5%	—	0.9*	—	A
			6	LX pin = 0 V, CB pin = 5 V DRVL pin = 2.5 V Duty ≤ 5%	—	1.2*	—	A
	Minimum on time	t _{ON}	10	COMP pin = 1 V	—	250*	—	ns
Maximum on-duty	D _{MAX}	10	—	75	80	—	%	
Dead time	t _D	10, 6	LX pin = 0 V, CB pin = 5 V	—	60	—	ns	
Level Converter Block [LVCNV]	Maximum current sense voltage	V _{RANGE}	9	VCC pin-LX pin	—	220*	—	mV
	Voltage conversion gain	A _{LV}	9	—	5.4	6.8	8.2	V/V
	Offset voltage at voltage conversion	V _{IO}	9	—	—	300	—	mV
	Slope compensation inclination	SLOPE	9	—	—	2*	—	V/V
	LX pin input current	I _{LX}	9	LX pin = VCC pin	320	420	600	μA
Control Block [CTL]	ON condition	V _{ON}	4	CTL pin	2	—	25	V
	OFF condition	V _{OFF}	4	CTL pin	0	—	0.8	V
	Hysteresis width	V _H	4	CTL pin	—	0.4*	—	V
	Input current	I _{CTLH}	4	CTL pin = 5 V	—	25	40	μA
		I _{CTL}	4	CTL pin = 0 V	—	0	1	μA
General	Standby current	I _{CCS}	8	CTL pin = 0 V	—	0	10	μA
	Power-supply current	I _{CC}	8	LX pin = 0 V, FB pin = 1.0 V MODE pin = VREF pin	—	1.9	2.7	mA

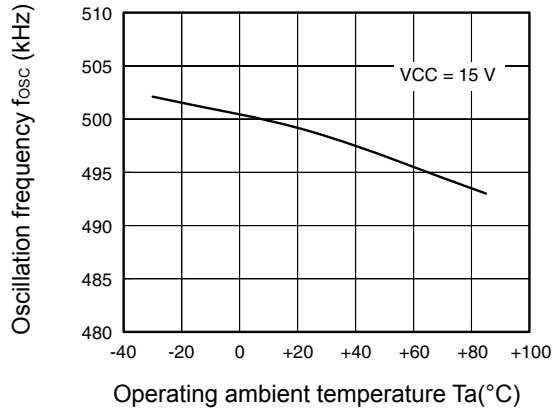
* : This value isn't be specified. This should be used as a reference to support designing the circuits.

7. Typical Characteristics

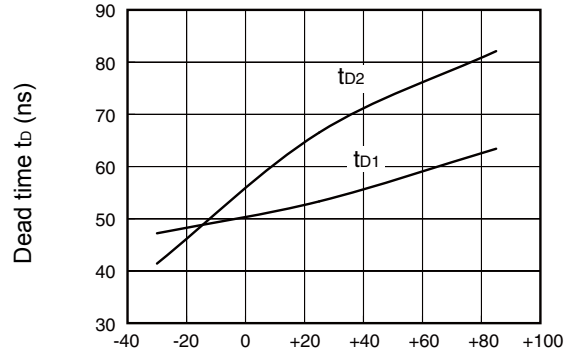
■ Power dissipation



Oscillation frequency vs. Operating ambient temperature

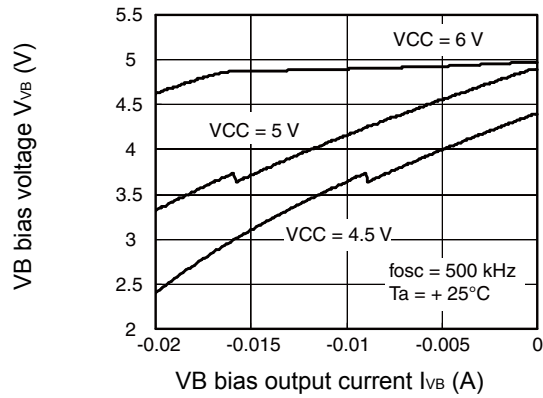
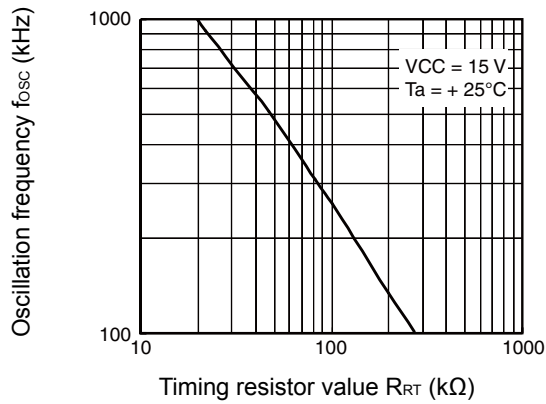


Dead time vs. Operating ambient temperature

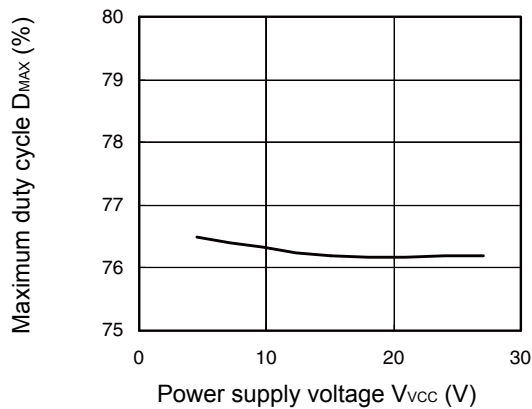


Operating ambient temperature Ta(°C)
 td1 : period from DRVH off to DRVL on
 td2 : period from DRVL off to DRVH on
 VB bias voltage vs. VB bias output current

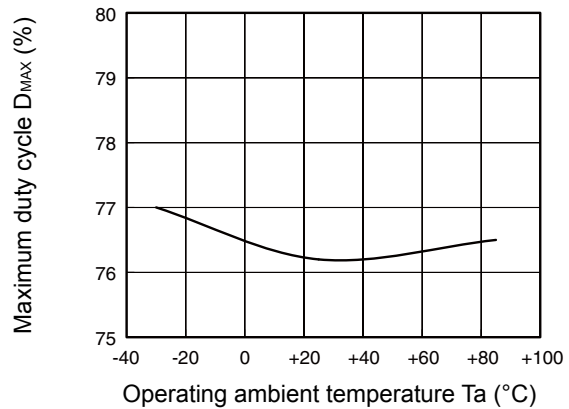
Oscillation frequency vs. Timing resistor value



Maximum duty cycle vs. Power supply voltage



Maximum duty cycle vs. Operating ambient temperature



8. Function Description

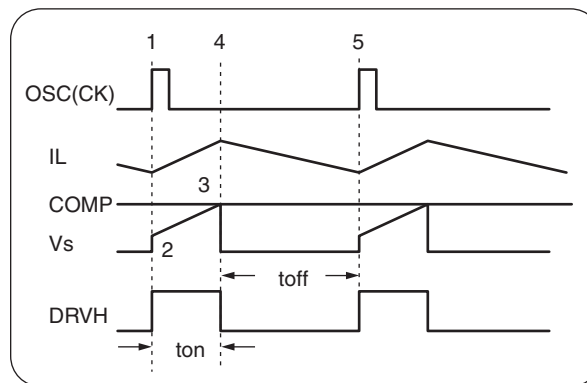
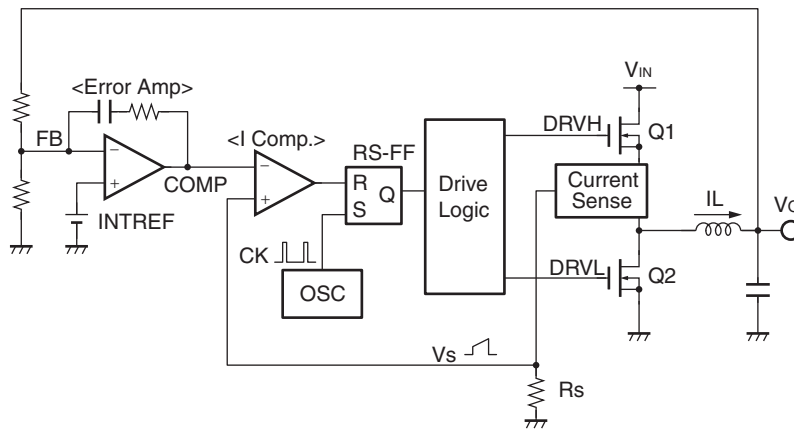
8.1 Current Mode

It uses the current waveform from the switching (Q1) as a control waveform to control the output voltage, as described below:

1. The clock (CK) from the internal clock generator (OSC) sets RS-FF and turns on the high-side FET.
2. Turning on the high-side FET causes the inductor current (IL) rise. Generate Vs that converts this current into the voltage.
3. The current comparator (I Comp.) compares this Vs with the output (COMP) from the error amplifier (Error Amp) that is negative-feedback from the output voltage (Vo).
4. When I Comp. detects that Vs exceeds COMP, it resets RS-FF and turns off high side FET.
5. The clock (CK) from the clock generator (OSC) turns on the high-side FET again.

Thus, switching is repeated.

Operate so that the FB electrical potential may become INTREF electrical potential, and stabilize the output voltage as a feedback control.



8.1.1 Reference Voltage Block (REF)

The reference voltage circuit (REF) generates a temperature-compensated reference voltage (3.3[V] Typ) using the voltage supplied from the VCC pin. The voltage is used as the reference voltage for the IC's internal circuit. The reference voltage can be used to supply a load current of up to 100 μ A to an external device through the VREF pin.

8.1.2 Bias Voltage Block (VB Reg.)

Bias Voltage Block (VB Reg.) generates the reference voltage used for IC's internal circuit, using the voltage supplied from the VCC pin. The reference voltage is a temperature-compensated stable voltage (5[V] Typ) to supply a current of up to 100 mA through the VB pin.

8.1.3 Under Voltage Lockout Protection Circuit Block (UVLO)

The circuit protects against IC malfunction and system destruction/deterioration in a transitional state or a momentary drop when a bias voltage (VB) or an internal reference voltage (VREF) starts. It detects a voltage drop at the VB pin or the VREF pin and stops IC operation. When voltages at the VB pin and the VREF pin exceed the threshold voltage of the under voltage lockout protection circuit, the system is restored.

8.1.4 Soft-start/Soft-stop Block (Soft-Start, Soft-Stop)

Soft-start

It protects a rush current or an output voltage (V_o) from overshooting at the output start. Since the lamp voltage generated by charging the capacitor connecting to the CS pin is used for the reference voltage of the error amplifier (Error Amp), it can set the soft-start time independent of a load of the output (V_o). When the IC starts with "H" level of the CTL pin, the capacitor at the CS pin (CS) starts to be charged at 5.5 μ A. The output voltage (V_o) during the soft-start period rises in proportion to the voltage at the CS pin generated by charging the capacitor at the CS pin.

During the soft-start with, 0.8 V > voltage at CS pin, operations are as follows:

- Fixed PWM operation only (fixed PWM even if MODE pin is set to "L")
- Over-voltage protection function and under-voltage protection function are invalid.

Soft-stop

It discharges electrical charges stored in a smoothing capacitor at output stop. Setting the CTL pin to "L" level starts the soft-stop function independent of a load of output (V_o). Since the capacitor connecting to the CS pin starts to discharge through the IC-built-in soft-stop discharging resistance (70[k Ω] Typ) when the CTL pin sets at "L" level enters its lamp voltage into the error amplifier (Error Amp), the soft-stop time can be set independent of a load of output (V_o). When discharging causes the voltage at the CS pin to drop below 100 mV (Typ), the IC shuts down and changes to the stand-by state. In addition, the soft-stop function operates after the under voltage protection circuit block (UVP Comp.) is latched or after the over-temperature protection circuit block (OTP) detects over-temperature.

During the soft-stop with, 0.8 V > voltage at CS pin, operations are as follows:

- Fixed PWM operation only (fixed PWM even if MODE pin is set to "L")
- Over-voltage protection function and under-voltage protection function are invalid.

8.1.5 Clock Generator Block (OSC)

The clock generator has the built-in oscillation frequency setting capacitor and generates a clock by connecting the oscillation frequency setting resistor to the RT pin.

8.1.6 Error Amp Block (Error Amp)

The error amplifiers (Error Amp) detect the output voltage from the DC/DC converter and output to the current comparators (I Comp.). The output voltage setting resistor externally connected to FB pin allows an arbitrary output voltage to be set. In addition, since an external resistor and an external capacitor serially connected between COMP and FB pins allow an arbitrary loop gain to be set, it is possible for the system to compensate a phase stably.

8.1.7 Over Current Detection (Protection) Block (ILIM)

It is the current detection circuit to restrict an output current (I_o). The over current detection block (ILIM) compares an output waveform of the level converter (see “(12) Level Converter Block (LVCNV)”) with the ILIM pin voltage in every cycle. As a load resistance (R_o) drops, a load current (I_o) increases. Therefore, the output waveform of the level converter exceeds the ILIM pin voltage. At this time, the output current can be restricted by turning off FET on the high-side and suppressing a peak value of the inductor current. As a result, the output voltage (V_o) should drop. Furthermore, if the output voltage drops and the electrical potential at the FB pin drops below 0.3 V, the oscillation frequency (f_{osc}) drops to 1/8.

8.1.8 Over-voltage Protection Circuit Block (OVP Comp.)

The circuit protects a device connecting to the output when the output voltage (V_o) rises. It compares 1.15 times (Typ) of the internal reference voltage (INTREF) (0.7 V) that is non-inverting-entered into the error amplifier with the feed-back voltage that is inverting-entered into the error amplifier and if it detects the state where the latter is higher than the former by 50 μ s (Typ). It stops the voltage output by setting the RS latch, setting the DRVH pin to “L” level, setting the DRVL pin to “H” level, turning off the high side FET and turning on the low-side FET. The conditions below cancel the protection function:

- Setting CTL to “L”.
- Setting the power supply voltage below the UVLO threshold voltage (V_{THL1} and V_{THL2}).

8.1.9 Under-voltage Protection Circuit Block (UVP Comp.)

It protects a device connecting to the output by stopping the output when the output voltage (V_o) drops. It compares 0.7 times (Typ) of the internal reference voltage (INTREF) (0.7 V) that is non-inverting-entered into the error amplifier with the feed-back voltage that is inverting-entered into the error amplifier and if it detects the state where the latter is lower than the former by 512/ f_{osc} [s](Typ), it stops the voltage output by setting the RS latch. The conditions below cancel the protection function:

- Setting CTL to “L”.
- Setting the power supply voltage below the UVLO threshold voltage (V_{THL1} and V_{THL2}).

8.1.10 Over Temperature Protection Circuit Block (OTP)

The circuit protects an IC from heat-destruction. If the temperature at the joint part reaches +160°C, the circuit stops the voltage output by discharging the capacitor connecting to the CS pin through the soft-stop discharging resistance (70[k Ω] Typ) in the IC. In addition, if the temperature at the joint part drops to +135°C, the output restarts again through the soft-start function. Therefore, make sure to design the DC/DC power supply system so that the over temperature protection does not start frequently.

8.1.11 PFM Control Circuit Block (MODE)

It sets the control mode of the IC and makes control at automatic PFM/PWM switching.

MODE Pin Connection	Control Mode	Features
“L” (GND)	Automatic PFM/PWM switching	Highly-efficient at light load
“H” (VREF)	Fixed PWM	Stable oscillation frequency Stable switching ripple voltage Excellent in rapid load change characteristic at heavy load to light load

Automatic PFM/PWM switching mode operation

It compares the LX pin voltage with GND electrical potential at Di Comp. In the comparison, the negative voltage at the LX pin causes low-side FET to set on, positive voltage causes it to set off (Di Comp. method). As a result, the method restricts the back flow of the inductor current at a light load and makes the switching of the inductor current discontinuous (DCM). Such an operation allows the oscillation frequency to drop, resulting in high efficiency at a light load.

8.1.12 Output Block (DRV)

The output circuit is configured in CMOS type for both of the high-side and the low-side, allowing the external N-ch MOS FET to drive.

8.1.13 Level Converter Block (LVCNV)

The circuit detects and converts the current when the high-side FET turns on. It converts the voltage waveform between drain side (VCC pin voltage) and the source side (LX pin voltage) on the high-side FET into the voltage waveform for GND reference.

8.1.14 Control Block (CTL)

The circuit controls on/off of the output from the IC.

Control function table

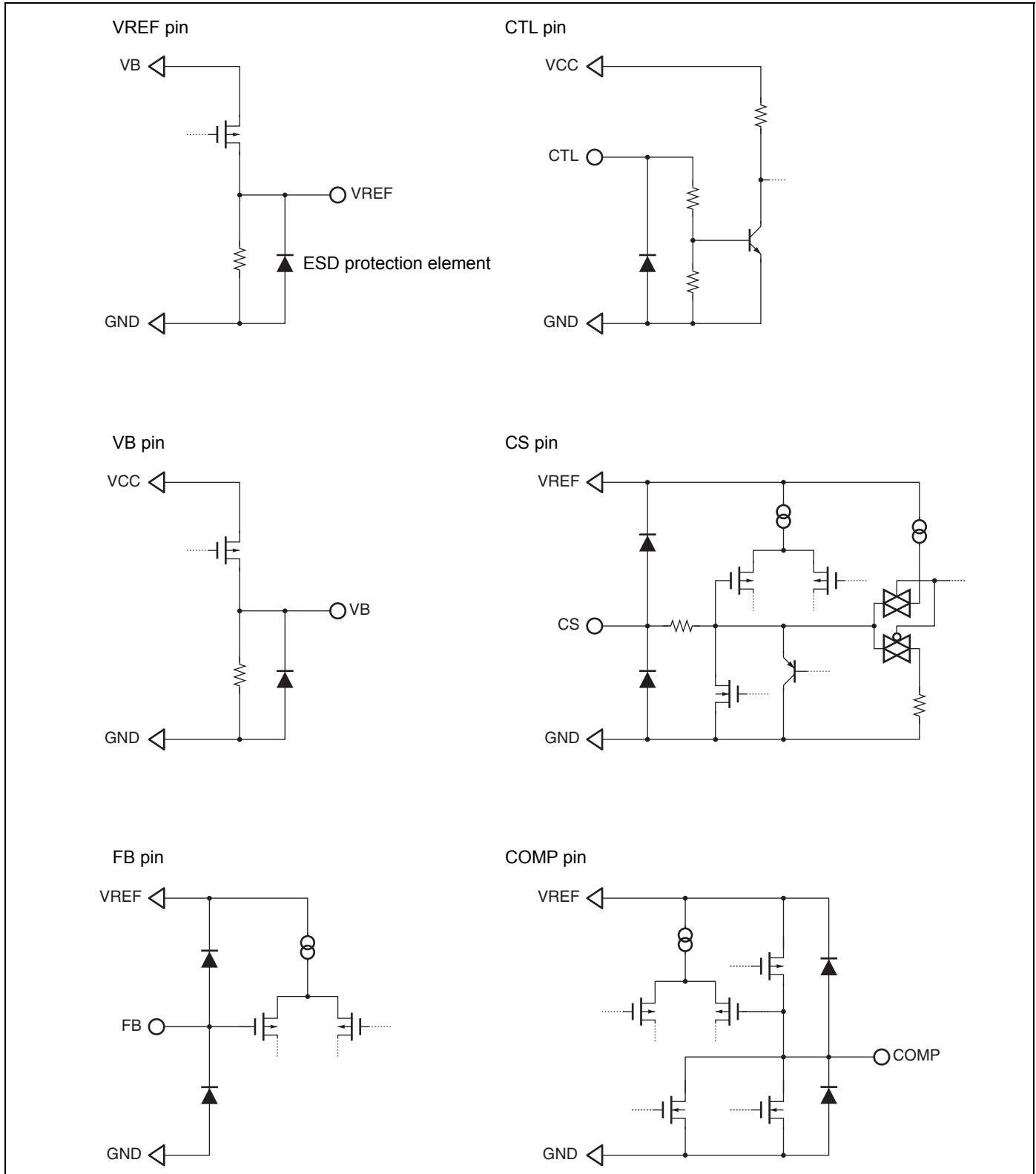
CTL	DC/DC Converter	Remarks
L	OFF	Standby
H	ON	—

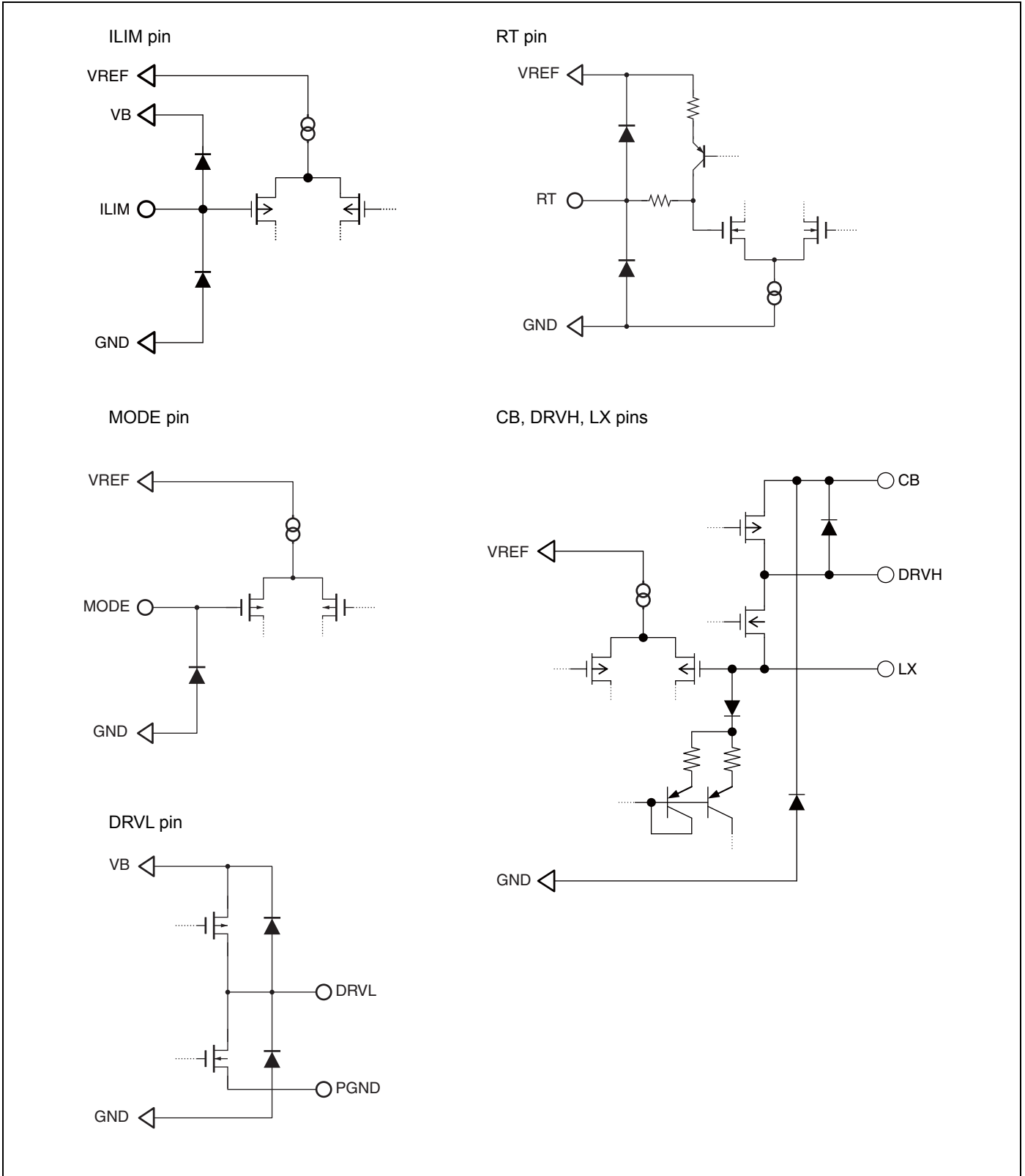
9. Protection Function Table

The following table shows the state of each pins when each protection function operates.

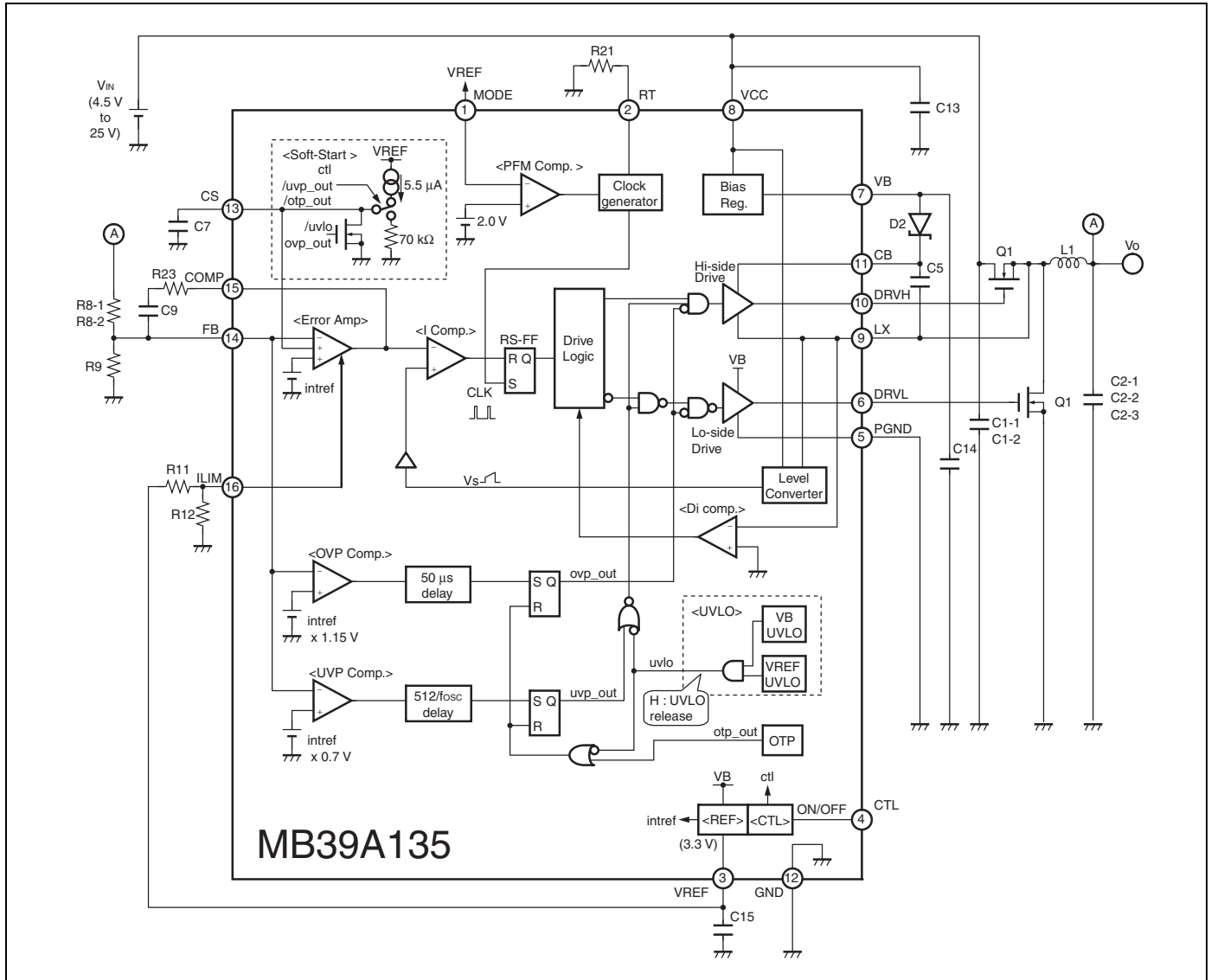
Protection Function	Detection Condition	Output of Each Pin After Detection				DC/DC Output Dropping Operation
		VREF	VB	DRVH	DRVL	
Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO)	VB < 3.6 V VREF < 2.7 V	< 2.7 V	< 3.6V	L	L	Self-discharge by load
Under Voltage Protection (UVP)	FB < 0.49V	3.3 V	5 V	L	L	Electrical discharge by soft-stop function
Over Voltage Protection (OVP)	FB > 0.805V	3.3 V	5 V	L	H	0 V clamping
Over current protection (ILIM)	COMP > ILIM	3.3 V	5 V	switching	switching	The output voltage is dropping to keep constant output current.
Over Temperature Protection (OTP)	T _j > + 160°C	3.3 V	5 V	L	L	Electrical discharge by soft-stop function
CONTROL (CTL)	CTL : H→L (CS > 0.1 V)	3.3 V	5 V	L	L	

10. I/O Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram





11. Example Application Circuit



12. Parts List

Component	Item	Specification	Vendor	Package	Parts Name	Remark
Q1	N-ch FET	VDS = 30 V, ID = 8 A, Ron = 21 mΩ	RENESAS	SO-8	μPA2755	Dual type (2 elements)
D2	Diode	VF = 0.35 V at IF = 0.2 A	Onsemi	SOD-523	BAT54XV2T1G	
L1	Inductor	1.5 μH (6.2 mΩ, 8.9 A)	TDK	—	VLF10040T-1R5N	
C1-1 C1-2	Ceramic capacitor Ceramic capacitor	22 μF (25 V) 22 μF (25 V)	TDK TDK	3225 3225	C3225JB1E226M C3225JB1E226M	2 capacitors in parallel
C2-1 C2-2 C2-3	Ceramic capacitor Ceramic capacitor Ceramic capacitor	22 μF (10 V) 22 μF (10 V) 22 μF (10 V)	TDK TDK TDK	3216 3216 3216	C3216JB1A226M C3216JB1A226M C3216JB1A226M	3 capacitors in parallel
C5	Ceramic capacitor	0.1 μF (50 V)	TDK	1608	C1608JB1H104K	
C7	Ceramic capacitor	0.022 μF (50 V)	TDK	1608	C1608JB1H223K	
C9	Ceramic capacitor	820 pF (50 V)	TDK	1608	C1608CH1H821J	
C13	Ceramic capacitor	0.01 μF (50 V)	TDK	1608	C1608JB1H103K	
C14	Ceramic capacitor	1.0 μF (16 V)	TDK	1608	C1608JB1C105K	
C15	Ceramic capacitor	0.1 μF (50 V)	TDK	1608	C1608JB1H104K	
R8-1 R8-2	Resistor Resistor	1.6 kΩ 9.1 kΩ	SSM SSM	1608 1608	RR0816P162D RR0816P912D	2 resistors in serial
R9	Resistor	15 kΩ	SSM	1608	RR0816P153D	
R11	Resistor	56 kΩ	SSM	1608	RR0816P563D	
R12	Resistor	56 kΩ	SSM	1608	RR0816P463D	
R21	Resistor	82 kΩ	SSM	1608	RR0816P823D	
R23	Resistor	22 kΩ	SSM	1608	RR0816P223D	

RENESAS : Renesas Electronics Corporation
 Onsemi : ON Semiconductor
 TDK : TDK Corporation
 SSM : SUSUMU Co.,Ltd.

13. Application Note

13.1 Setting Method for PFM/PWM and Fixed PWM Modes

For the setting method for each mode, see “PFM Control Circuit Block (MODE)”.

13.2 Cautions at PFM/PWM Mode

If a load current drops rapidly because of rapid load change and others, it tends to take a lot of time to restore overshooting of an output voltage.

As a result, the over-voltage protection may operate.

In this case, solution are possible by the addition of the load resistance of value to be able to restore the output voltage in the over-voltage detection time.

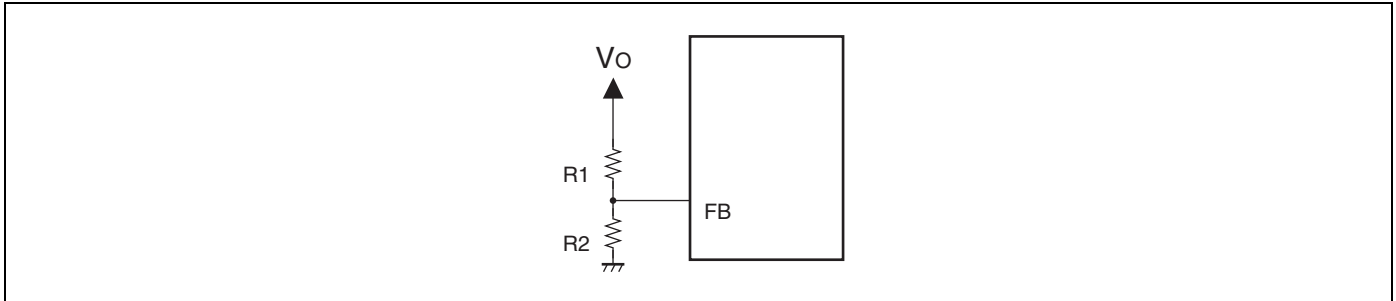
13.3 Setting Method of Output Voltage

Set it by adjusting the output voltage setting zero-power resistance ratio.

$$V_o = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2} \times 0.7$$

V_o : Output setting voltage [V]

$R1, R2$: Output setting resistor value [Ω]



Make sure that the setting does not exceed the maximum on-duty.
Calculate the on-duty by the following formula.

$$D_{MAX_Min} = \frac{V_o + R_{ON_Sync} \times I_{OMAX}}{V_{IN} - R_{ON_Main} \times I_{OMAX} + R_{ON_Sync} \times I_{OMAX}}$$

D_{MAX_Min} : Minimum value of the maximum on-duty cycle

V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]

V_o : Output setting voltage [V]

R_{ON_Main} : High-side FET ON resistance [Ω]

R_{ON_Sync} : Low-side FET ON resistance [Ω]

I_{OMAX} : Maximum load current [A]

13.4 Oscillation Frequency Setting Method

Set it by adjusting the RT pin resistor value.

$$f_{OSC} = \frac{1.09}{R_{RT} \times 40 \times 10^{-12} + 300 \times 10^{-9}}$$

R_{RT} : RT resistor value [Ω]
 f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]

The oscillation frequency must set for on-time (t_{ON}) to become 300 ns or more.
Calculate the on-time by the following formula.

$$t_{ON} = \frac{V_o}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC}}$$

t_{ON} : On-time [s]
 V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]
 V_o : Output setting voltage [V]
 f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]

13.5 Setting Method of Soft-start Time

Calculate the soft-start time by the following formula.

$$t_s = 1.4 \times 10^5 \times C_{CS}$$

- t_s : Soft-start time [s] (Time to becoming output 100%)
- C_{CS} : CS pin capacitor value [F]

Calculate delay time until the soft-start beginning by the following formula:

$$t_{d1} = 30 \times C_{VB} + 290 \times C_{VREF} + 1.455 \times 10^4 \times C_{CS}$$

- t_{d1} : Delay time including VB voltage and VREF voltage starts [s]
- C_{CS} : CS pin capacitor value [F]
- C_{VB} : VB pin capacitor value [F]
- C_{VREF} : VREF pin capacitor value [F] (0.1 μ F Typ)

Calculate the discharge time at the soft-stop by the following formula:

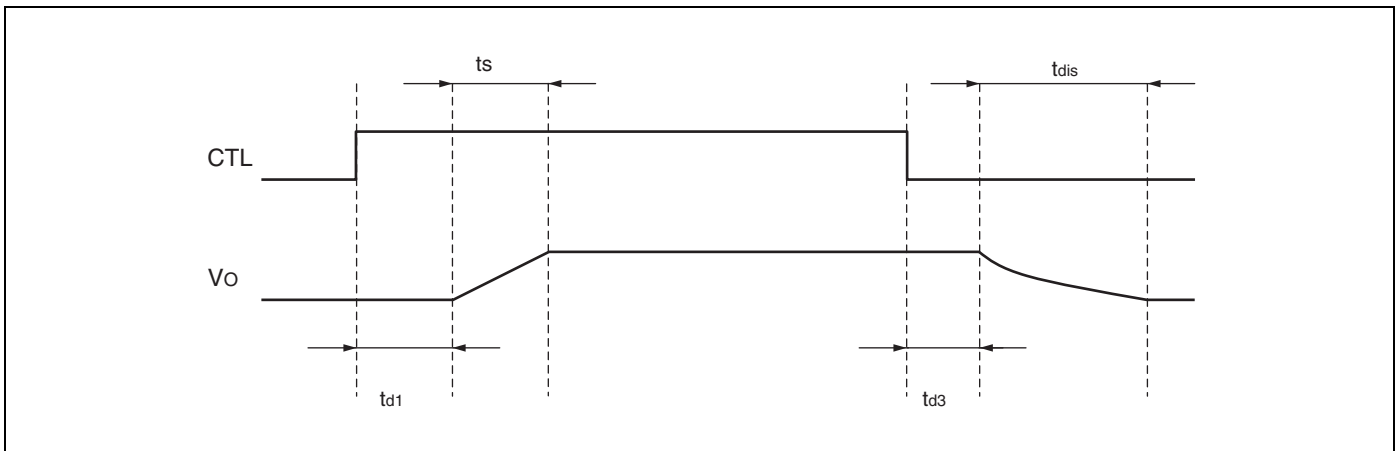
$$t_{dis} = 1.44 \times 10^5 \times C_{CS}$$

- t_{dis} : Discharge time [s]
- C_{CS} : CS pin capacitor value [F]

In addition, calculate the delay time to the discharge starting by the following formula:

$$t_{d3} = 7.87 \times 10^4 \times C_{CS}$$

- t_{d3} : Delay time until discharge start [s]
- C_{CS} : CS pin capacitor value [F]



13.6 Setting Method of Over Current Detection Value

It is possible to set it by adjusting the over current detection setting zero-power resistance ratio when over current detection (I_{LIM}) is used.

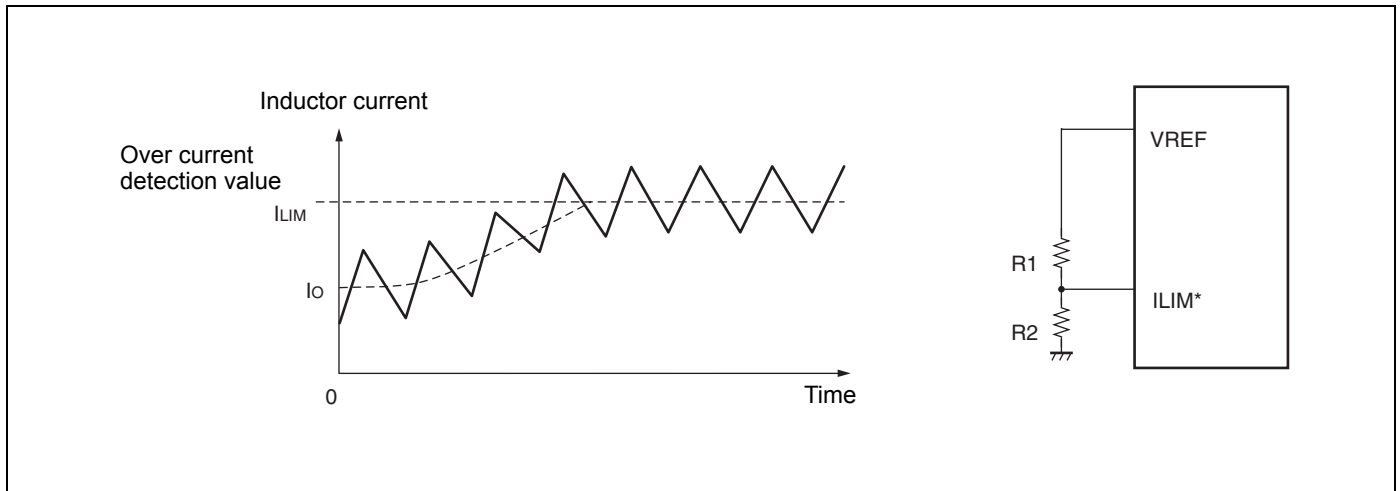
Calculate the over current detection setting resistor value by the following formula.

$$I_{LIM} = \frac{\frac{3.3 \times R2}{R1 + R2} - 0.3}{6.8 \times R_{ON}} + \frac{V_{IN} - V_O}{L} \times \left(200 \times 10^{-9} - \frac{V_O}{2 \times f_{OSC} \times V_{IN}} \right)$$

$$200 \times 10^3 \geq R1 + R2 \geq 30 \times 10^3$$

- I_{LIM} : Over current detection value [A]
- R1, R2 : I_{LIM} setting resistor value [Ω]*
- L : Inductor value [H]
- V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]
- V_O : Output setting voltage [V]
- f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]
- R_{ON} : High-side FET ON resistance [Ω]

* : Since the over current detection value depends on the on-resistance of FET, the over current detection setting resistor value ratio should be adjusted in consideration of the temperature characteristics of the on-resistance.
When the temperature at the FET joint part rises by +100°C, the on-resistance of FET increases to about 1.5 times.



* : If the over current detection function is not used, connect the ILIM pin to the VREF pin.

13.7 Selection of Smoothing Inductor

The inductor value selects the value that the ripple current peak-to-peak value of the inductor becomes 50% or less of the maximum load current as a rough standard. Calculate the inductor value in this case by the following formula.

$$L \geq \frac{V_{IN}-V_O}{LOR \times I_{OMAX}} \times \frac{V_O}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC}}$$

- L : Inductor value [H]
- I_{OMAX} : Maximum load current [A]
- LOR : Ripple current peak-to-peak value of Maximum load current ratio (=0.5)
- V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]
- V_O : Output setting voltage [V]
- f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]

An inductor ripple current value limited on the principle of operation is necessary for this device. However, when it uses the high-side FET of the low Ron resistance, the switching ripple voltage become small, and the ripple current value be insufficient. This should be solved by the oscillation frequency or reducing the inductor value. Select the one of the inductor value that meets a requirement listed below.

$$L \leq \frac{V_{IN}-V_O}{\Delta V_{RON}} \times \frac{V_O}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC}} \times R_{ON}$$

- L : Inductor value [H]
- V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]
- V_O : Output setting voltage [V]
- f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]
- ΔV_{RON} : Ripple voltage [V] (20 mV or more is recommended)
- R_{ON} : High-side FET ON resistance [Ω]

It is necessary to calculate the maximum current value that flows to the inductor to judge whether the electric current that flows to the inductor is a rated value or less. Calculate the maximum current value of the inductor by the following formula.

$$I_{LMAX} \geq I_{OMAX} + \frac{\Delta IL}{2}, \Delta IL = \frac{V_{IN}-V_O}{L} \times \frac{V_O}{V_{IN} \times f_{OSC}}$$

- I_{LMAX} : Maximum current value of inductor [A]
- I_{OMAX} : Maximum load current [A]
- ΔIL : Ripple current peak-to-peak value of inductor [A]
- L : Inductor value [H]
- V_{IN} : Power supply voltage of switching system [V]
- V_O : Output setting voltage [V]
- f_{OSC} : Oscillation frequency [Hz]

