

Multi-Channel Power Supply LSI Series for Car Electronics

Multi-channel Power Supply IC for Car Audio Systems

BD49101AEFS-M

General Description

The BD49101AEFS-M LSI is a multi-channel power supply IC that can provide all necessary supply voltages for automobile audio systems. The IC has two Switching Power Supplies (DCDC), five Regulators (REG) and a High Side switch. This single power supply system can provide the required voltages to all systems including the MCU, CD, tuner, USB, illumination, audio circuits and others.

The IC system is based on switching regulator which has high efficiency then you can suppress heat of IC than before. And it has low power mode operation or voltage control function so that you can get ①High Efficiency ②Low IQ and ③easiness of power supply design.

Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified^(Note1)
- Integrated 7 channels of Power Supply for Car Audio
 - 2 DCDC (Integrated 1 Controller)
 - 5 REG
- 1 High Side Switch channel
- Integrated Low Power Standby REG for MCU Power Supply
- REG4 Cable Impedance Compensation
- I²C Interface
- Selectable Oscillator Frequency using External Resistance
- External Clock Synchronization
- Power Supply Control Function (Power on/off Sequencer).
- Low Voltage, Over Voltage and REG4 Over Current Detect Flag
- Integrated Protection Circuitry:
 - Over Voltage Input Protection
 - Over Current Protection
 - Thermal Shutdown

(Note1:Grade3)

Applications

- Car Audio and Infotainment

Key Specifications

- Input Voltage Range: 5.5V to 25V(VIN0=BCAP)
- DCDC1(controller):
- DCDC2(with low power mode for MCU): 1A
- REG1(output voltage variable): 500mA
- REG2(output voltage variable): 100mA
- REG3(output voltage variable): 300mA
- REG4(output voltage variable for USB): 1.5A
- REG5(output voltage variable): 50mA
- High side SW: 500mA
- Standby Current: 100μA(Typ)
- REG4 Over Current Detect Accuracy: ±20%
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C
- DCDC Switching Frequency: 200kHz to 500kHz

Package

HTSSOP-A44

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

18.50mm x 9.50mm x 1.00mm



Pin Configuration

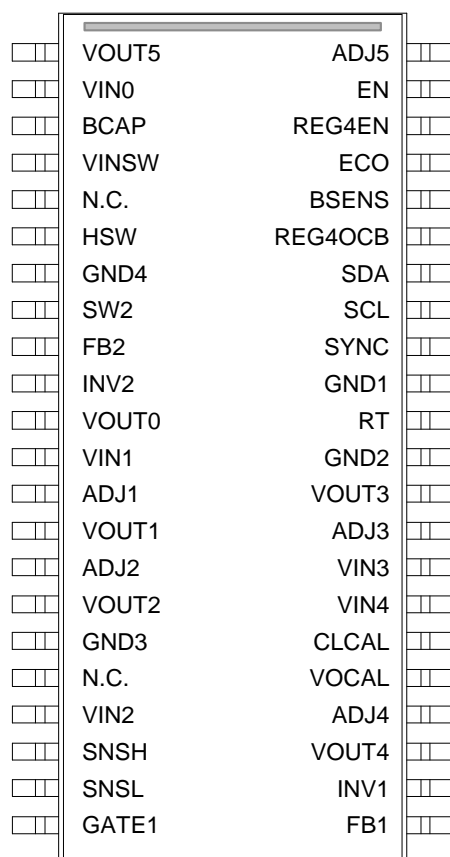


Figure 1. Pin Configuration(s)

Pin Description

Pin NO	Symbol	Function	Pin NO	Symbol	Function
1	VOUT5	REG5 voltage output	23	FB1	DCDC1 Error Amp output
2	VIN0	Battery power supply connection pin	24	INV1	DCDC1 Error Amp Input
3	BCAP	Back-up capacity connection pin	25	VOUT4	REG4 voltage output
4	VINSW	Power supply for high side switch	26	ADJ4	REG4 output voltage adjustment
5	N.C.	—	27	VOCAL	REG4 output USB cable impedance calibration setting
6	HSW	High side switch output	28	CLCAL	REG4 over current protection setting
7	GND4	Ground	29	VIN4	Power supply for built-in FET REG4
8	SW2	DCDC2 switching output	30	VIN3	Power supply for built-in FET REG3
9	FB2	DCDC2 Error Amp output	31	ADJ3	REG3output voltage adjustment
10	INV2	DCDC2 Error Amp Input	32	VOUT3	REG3 voltage output
11	VOUT0	STBREG voltage output	33	GND2	Ground
12	VIN1	Power supply for built-in FET REG1	34	RT	Oscillator frequency setting
13	ADJ1	REG1 output voltage adjustment	35	GND1	Ground
14	VOUT1	REG1 voltage output	36	SYNC	External synchronization signal input
15	ADJ2	REG2 output voltage adjustment	37	SCL	I ² C-bus clock input
16	VOUT2	REG2 voltage output	38	SDA	I ² C-bus data input
17	GND3	Ground	39	REG4OCB	Error flag output
18	N.C.	—	40	BSSENS	Error flag output
19	VIN2	Power supply for built-in FET REG2	41	ECO	Low power mode switch
20	SNSH	DCDC1 current detection	42	REG4EN	REG4 Enable
21	SNSL	DCDC1 current detection	43	EN	Enable
22	GATE1	DCDC1 outside FET gate drive	44	ADJ5	REG5 output voltage adjustment

"N.C." pins are not connected into internal circuits.

Block Diagram

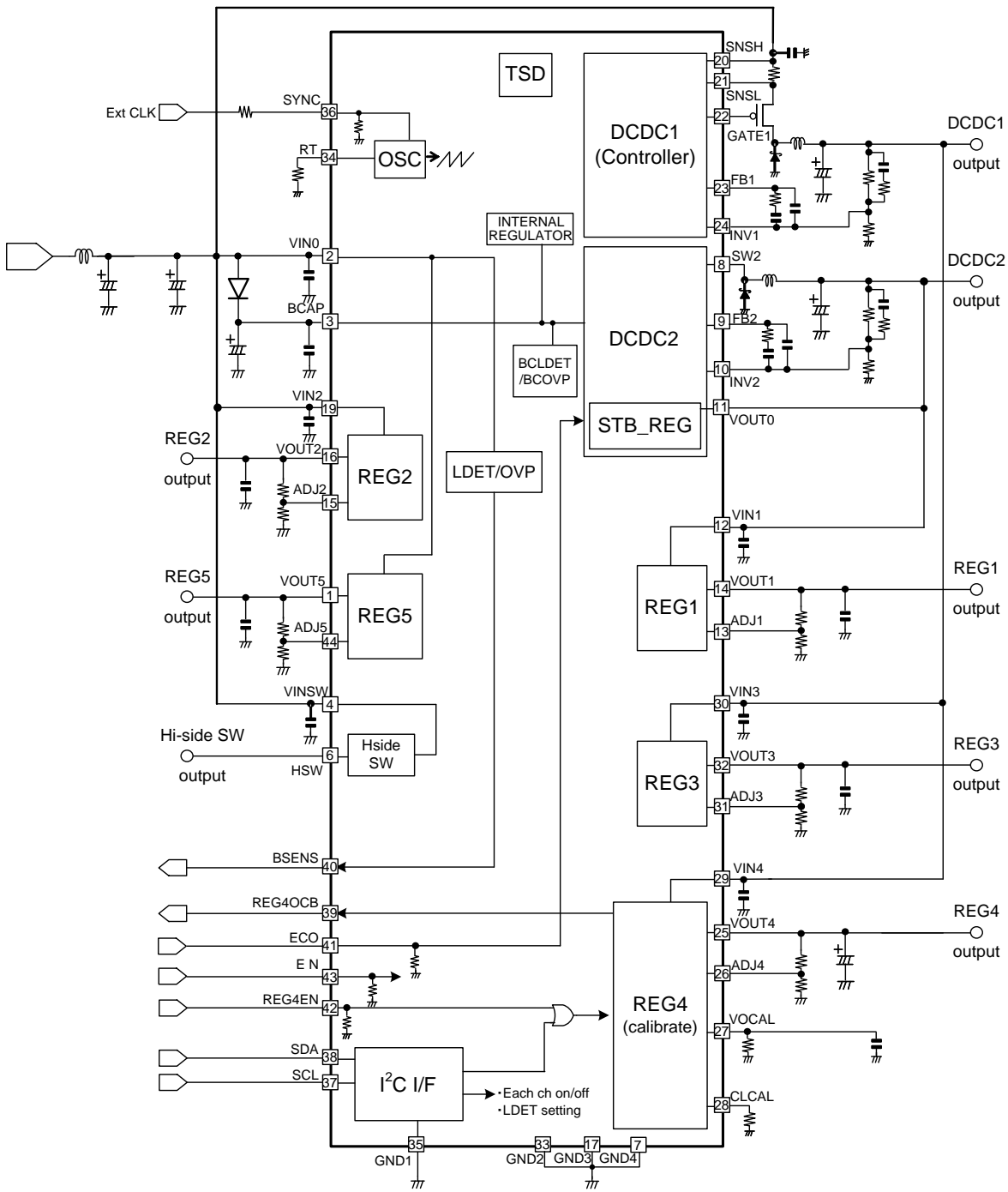


Figure 2. Block Diagram

Description of Blocks

- DCDC2 – STBREG Switch Function

The ECO input is used to switch between operating mode and low power standby mode. (This function is for a 3.3V I/O microcomputer because of the 3.3V fixed STBREG output)

The function of the ECO input is as follows:

- ECO = H – Normal Operating Mode (DCDC2 operating).
- ECO = L – Low Power Standby Mode (STBREG operating).

- Sequence of VIN0 start up, Low Power Standby mode

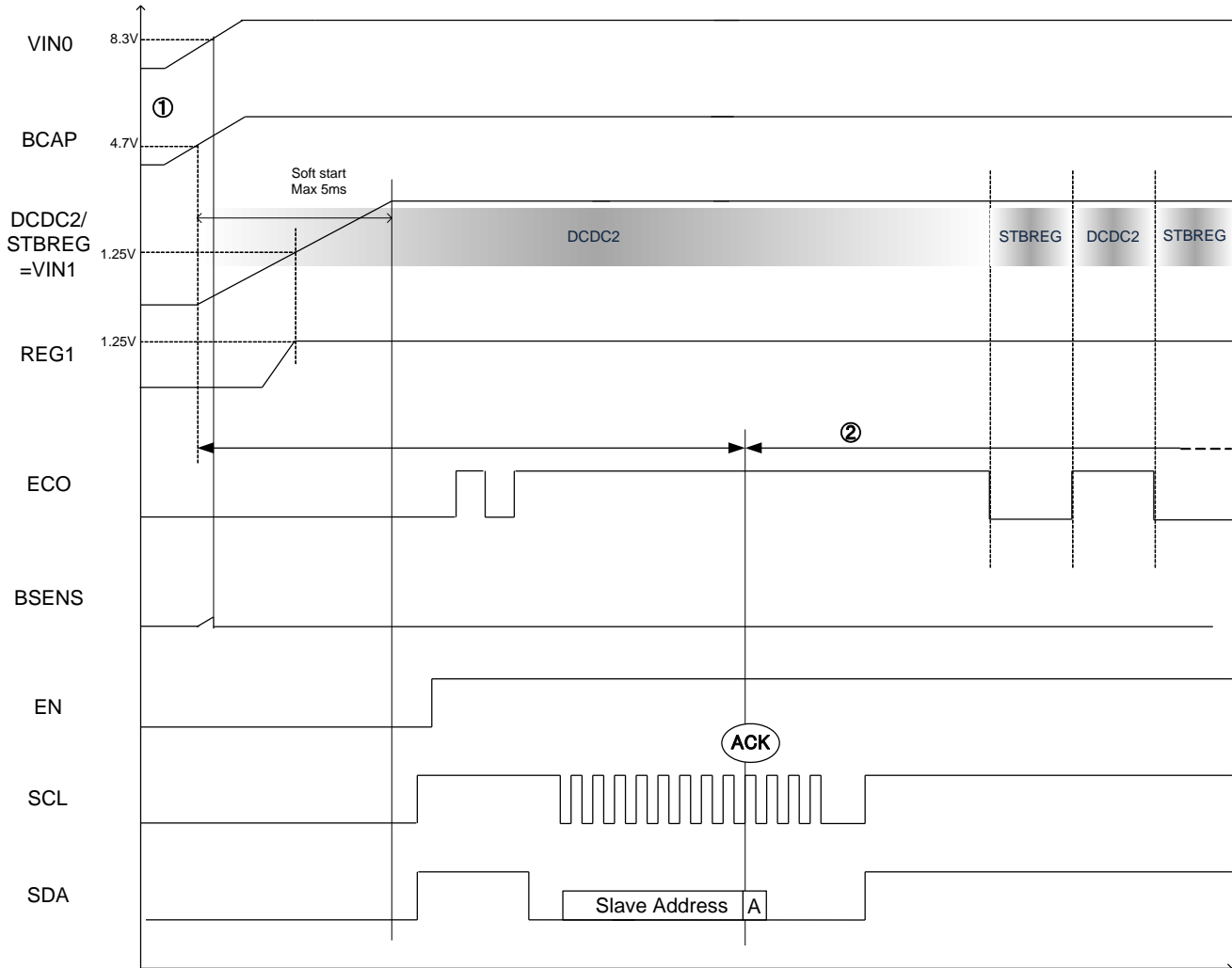


Figure 3. Timing Chart of VIN0 start up, Low Power Standby Mode

- When BD49101AEFS starts up, it starts in the normal operation mode (DCDC2 operation), independent of ECO setting. An internal regulator, the reference voltage circuit, and the OSC circuit start up when the voltage of the BCAP pin exceeds low voltage protection release voltage (4.7V).
- Following the first access to the I²C interface, the ECO input is able to control the operating mode (normal or low power standby). ECO must be set to the desired operating mode prior to accessing the I²C interface for the first time.
- The conditions of independent of ECO setting is shown below.
 - Input power supply for VIN0 at the first time
 - BCAP voltage becomes under 4.5V
 - DCDC2 detects over current and DCDC2 restarts
 At each condition ECO setting become effective after you send I²C command and receive ACK.

• Relations of BCAP Voltage and Operating Mode

When the voltage of the BCAP pin decreases under BCAP low voltage detection voltage (4.5V), the registers are initialized and the ECO pin setting becomes invalid and forcibly changed to low power mode. Afterwards, when BCAP voltage increases over BCAP low detection release voltage (4.7V) without under POWER ON reset voltage (3.1V), the mode change to DCDC2 mode. (ECO pin setting is invalid.) If BCAP voltage increases with under POWER ON reset voltage, the operation is same as VIN0 start up.

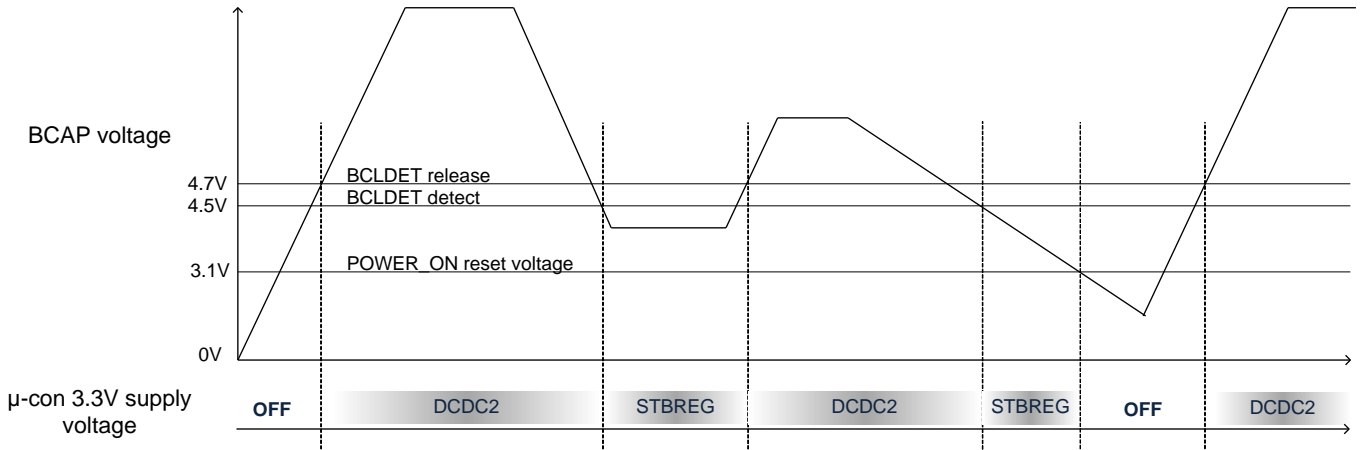


Figure 4. Relation of BCAP Voltage and Operating Mode

• Mode Changing (Normal Operation Mode ⇔ Low Power Mode)

When the ECO pin is changed from 0V to 3.3V, it changes from the low power mode to the normal operation mode. When it changes from the low power mode to the normal operation mode, the output voltage drops according to the load current. (Figure 5)
 (ex.) : Supply Voltage 14.4V, Output Capacitor 100μF, Load Current 200mA: Output Drop Voltage= -80mV(Typ)
 We recommend that you save consumption current of the microcomputer in 200mA within 1ms when the mode is changed to normal operation mode (Figure 6).

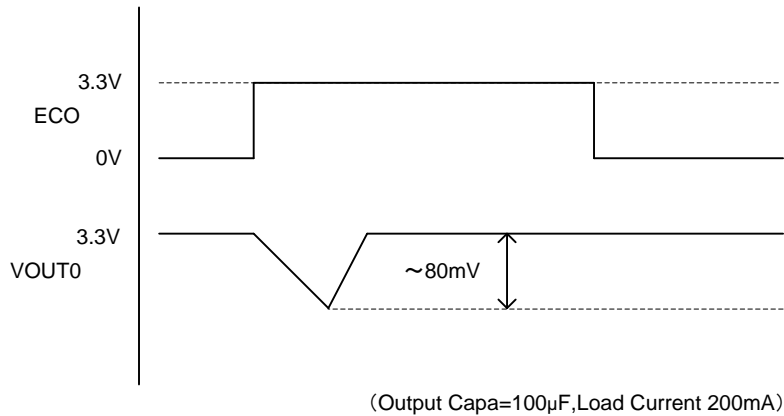


Figure 5. Timing Chart of Mode Changing (Normal Operation Mode ⇔ Low Power Mode)

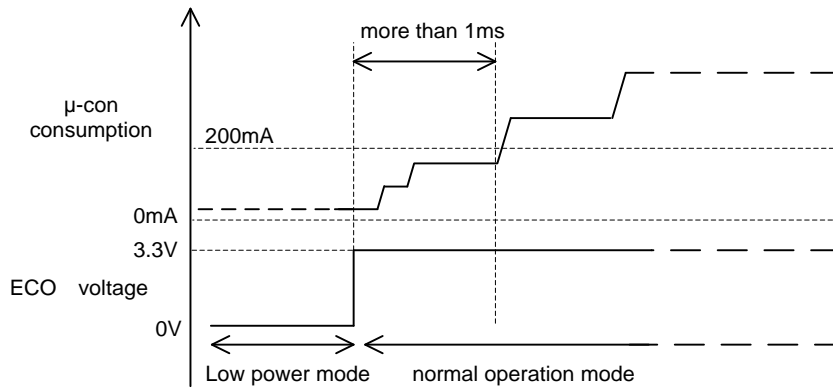


Figure 6. Image of Increasing Consumption Current when Switching from Low Power Mode to Normal Operation Mode

USB Supply Calibration (REG4).

The VOCAL input is used to adjust for cable impedance between the supply and USB connector. This adjustment will correct for voltage drop across the cable as a function of the current flow thus maintaining a constant voltage at the connector. Compensation of up to 0.5Ω of cable impedance can be achieved. The CLCAL input is used to set the over current threshold, up to a maximum of 1.5A. Please refer 2-(3)-② Setting of cable impedance calibration

Over Current Protection (OCP)

All regulators and high side switch have over current protection. When OCP is detected, the following conditions will apply:

- DCDC1: After disabled for a certain period, it will attempt to restart automatically.
- DCDC2 : After disabled for a certain period, it will attempt to restart automatically and the register will be initialized.
- REG4 – Current limit circuit will operate and REG4OCB is activated (Low).
- Other regulators and a high side switch – Current limit circuit will operate.

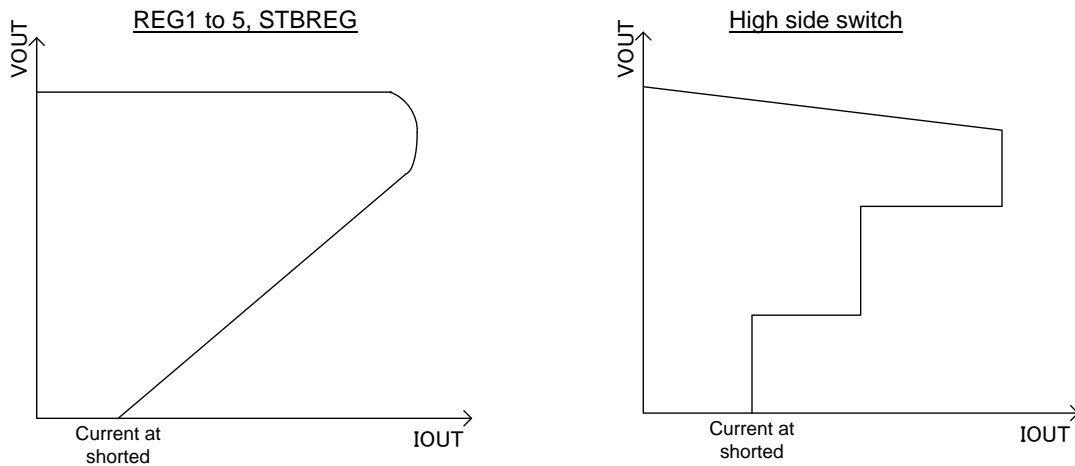


Figure 7. REG, High Side Switch Example of the Characteristics about Output Voltage vs Output Current

Battery Voltage Monitoring Function and BSENS Output

The BSENS output is active (High) when over voltage protection(OVP) is active. OVP becomes active when VIN0 exceeds 20.2V(Typ) OVP is cleared when VIN0 falls below 18.2V(Typ).

BSENS is also active (High) when VIN0 falls below 7.8V(Typ, initial register condition), afterwards BSENS is cleared when VIN0 exceeds 8.3V (Typ, initial register condition).

This low detection (LDET) voltage can change from 5.7V to 6.4V, and from 7.7V to 8.4V with writing register (Initial setting is 7.8V).

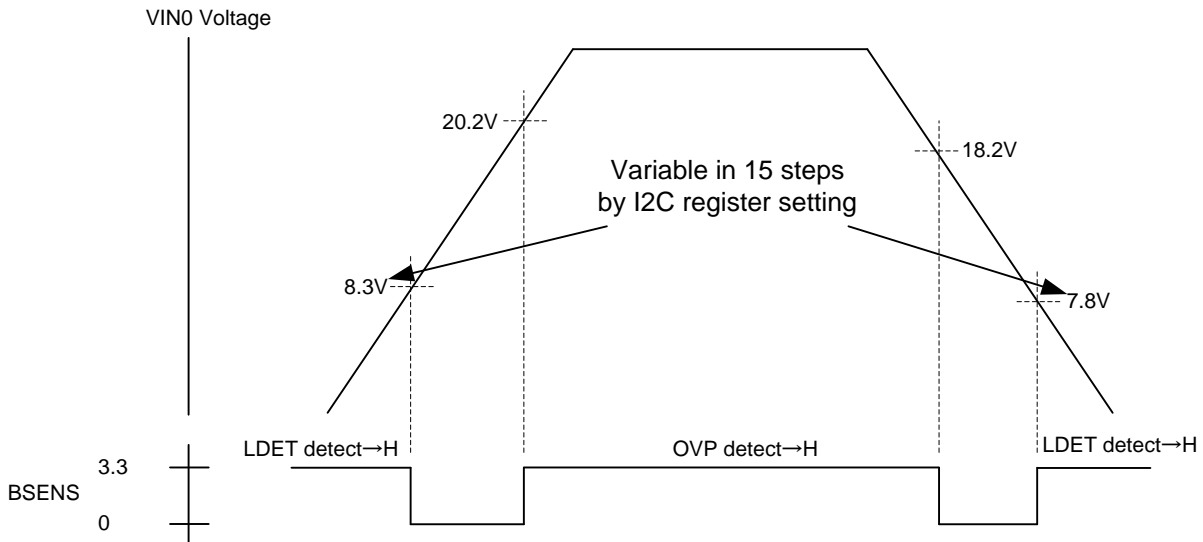


Figure 8. Timing Chart of OVP/LDET Detection

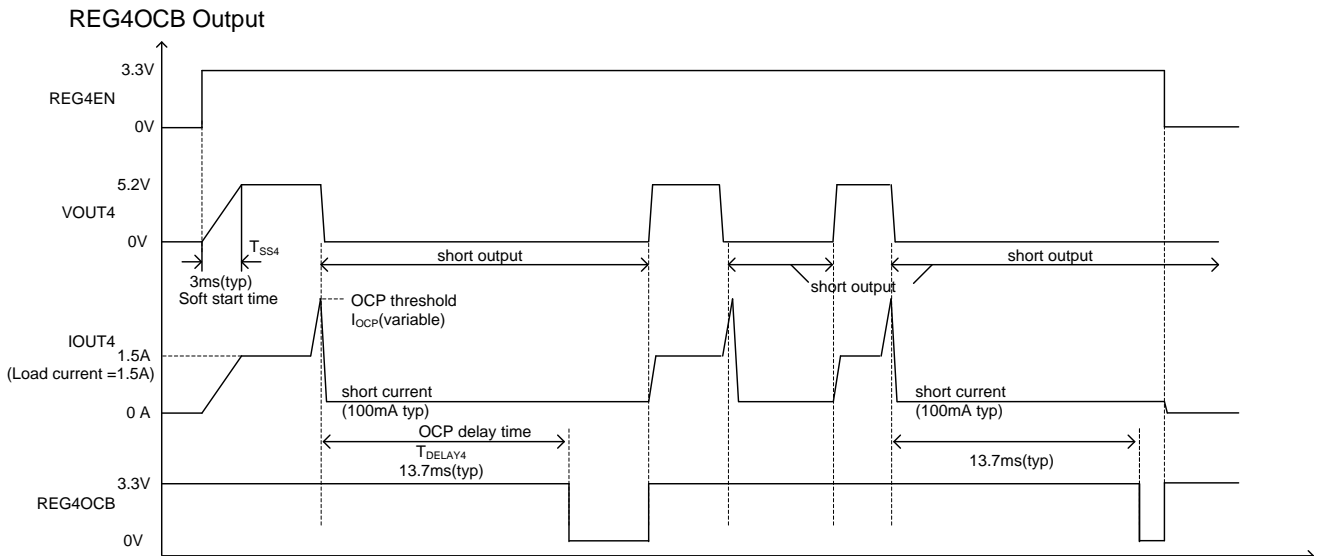


Figure 9. Timing Chart of REG4OCB Output

REG4 starts by a soft start in 3ms(Typ). And when detecting over current detection the REG4OCB output is active (Low) after 13.7ms continuous over current condition.

External Synchronization

The SYNC input is used to synchronize the switching frequency of DCDC1 and DCDC2. A signal in the range of 200kHz – 500kHz can be input. The input signal must be at a higher frequency than that set by the resistor on RT input and should be configured between 0.6 to 1.5 times the set frequencies.(when SYNC Duty=45 to 55%)

When it changes from internal oscillation mode to external synchronization mode, it changes after it is inputted continuously 3 pulses.

When it changes from external synchronization mode to internal oscillation mode, it changes within a period of internal oscillator frequency after SYNC input sets L. When SYNC input sets H, it doesn't change to internal oscillation mode. The high pulse within 50ns(like unexpected noise etc.) input could stop DCDC operation. In that case you can take measure by inserting damping resistor etc. to reduce the pulse.

At first applying of power on VIN0(BCAP), SYNC pin must be under "input L level" max value until VODC2 rises up. If it is not so, the IC could not start normally.

It can adjust to the phase of switching pulse between DCDC1 and DCDC2 by the duty of SYNC input.

The switching positive edge timing of DCDC1,2 is below.

- DCDC1: synchronized the negative edge of SYNC input.
- DCDC2: synchronized the positive edge of SYNC input

The EN and the REG4EN pins

When the EN pin is set to H, I2C register setting is available, and when set to L, all register reset.

This function enable all REG and HSW channel expect DCDC2/STBREG and REG1 to OFF.

REG4EN is the enable pin of REG4 and can control REG4 through REG4_EN register or REG4EN.

When the EN pin is set to L, REG4 becomes OFF even if the REG4EN pin is set to H.

Input Pin	Output Conditions							Register
	STBREG	DCDC2	REG1	DCDC1	REG2,3,5	REG4	HSW	
EN	—	—	—	L=OFF need resetting when turning ON				Reset (input"L")
REG4EN	—	—	—	—	—	L=OFF H=ON ^(Note 1)	—	—
ECO	L=STBREG H=DCDC2		—	—	—	—	—	—

(Note 1) When the EN pin input H.

Figure 10. Table of EN control

I²C Interface

The I²C interface allows access to the internal registers. The internal registers are used for the following functions:

- Enable the high side switch and power supplies except for DCDC2-STBREG.
- Setting LDET – VIN0 low voltage detection threshold.
- Detecting high side switch over current condition (address 0x04)

For Protect and Detect Functions and Enable Function

		Output Conditions							Error Flag		Register
		STBREG	DCDC2	REG1	DCDC1	REG2,3,5	REG4	HSW	BSENS	REG4OCB	
over current detection	STBREG	fold back limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DCDC2	—	restart (Note 1)	—	OFF ^(Note 2)				—	—	Reset
	REG1	—	—	fold back limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DCDC1	—	—	—	restart (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	REG2,3,5	—	—	—	—	fold back limit	—	—	—	—	—
	REG4	—	—	—	—	—	fold back limit	—	—	○	—
	HSW	—	—	—	—	—	—	fold back limit	—	—	—
tharmal power supply voltage detection	TSD	—	—	—	OFF ^(Note 3)				—	—	—
	LDET	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—
	OVP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	BCLDET	ON (Note 4)	OFF (Note 4)	—	OFF ^(Note 2)				—	—	Reset
	BCOVP	—	—	—	OFF ^(Note 3)				—	—	—

(Note 1) When detecting each output is limited in minimum duty and dropping output and INV voltage then restarts after 1024clk.

(Note 2) When detecting each output doesn't restart.

(Note 3) When detecting each output restarts.

(Note 4) When detecting BCAP low voltage the operation mode switches to standby mode without depending on the ECO setting.

Figure 11. Table of EN Protect and Detect Functions

Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power Supply Voltage (PIN2,4,19)	V _{CC}	-0.3 to +42	V
Input Voltage (PIN37,38,41-43)	V _{in}	-0.3 to +7	V
Pin Voltage 1(PIN1,3,6,8,16,22)	V _{PIN1}	-0.3 to +42	V
Pin Voltage 2(PIN20,21)	V _{PIN2}	V _{IN0} – 7 to V _{IN0}	V
Pin Voltage 3(PIN9-15,23-32,34,36,39,40,44)	V _{PIN3}	-0.3 to +7	V
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation	P _d	6.19 ^(Note 1)	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}	150	°C

(Note 1) Reduce by 49.5mW/°C, when mounted on 4-layer PCB of 70x70x1.6mm³ (Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 70x70mm²).

Caution: 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.

Recommended Operating Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Operating Power Supply Voltage1(V _{IN0} ,BCAP)	V _{INopr}	5.5 to 25	V
Output Voltage Range 1(DCDC1/2)	V _{OUTopr1}	0.8 to V _{INopr}	V
Output Voltage Range 2(REG1/3/4)	V _{OUTopr2}	0.8 to 2.4 (REG1) 0.8 to V _{IN3,4} - V _{SAT} _{RG3,4} (REG3.4)	V
Output Voltage Range 3(REG2/5)	V _{OUTopr3}	0.8 to 10.5 (REG2) 0.8 to 8.5 (REG5)	V
DCDC Switching Frequency	f _{sw}	200 to 500	kHz
Oscillator Frequency Setting Resistance	R _T	27 to 82	kΩ
External Sync Frequency	f _{CLK}	200 to 500	kHz
External Synchronization Pulse Duty	D _{CLK}	20 to 80	%
REG4 Over Current Detection Set Resistance	R _{CLCAL}	5 to 50	kΩ
REG4 Cable Impedance Compensation Set Resistance	R _{VOCAL}	0 to 230	Ω

Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta= 25°C, VIN0=BCAP=14.4V, EN=3.3V, VOUT1=1.25V, VOUT2=5.78V, VOUT3=3.3V, VOUT4=5.2V, VOUT5=5.0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Spec Values			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
【Consumption Current】						
Standby Current	I _{STB}	—	100	150	μA	ECO=0V, EN=0V
Circuit Current	I _Q	—	5.0	7.5	mA	ECO=3.3V, EN=3.3V, I _o =0A ENABLE=0x7F
【Over Voltage Detection】						
Detection Threshold Voltage	V _{OVPON}	18.2	20.2	22.2	V	
Release Threshold Voltage	V _{OVP OFF}	16.2	18.2	20.2	V	
【Low Voltage Detection】						
Detection Threshold Voltage	V _{LDETON}	7.5	7.8	8.1	V	LDET_SETTING=0x09
Release Threshold Voltage	V _{LDETOFF}	8.0	8.3	8.6	V	
【OSC】						
Oscillator Frequency	F _{OSC}	285	300	315	kHz	RT=51kΩ
【DCDC1】						
Reference Voltage	V _{REF1_DC1}	0.784	0.800	0.816	V	
Over Current Detection Threshold Voltage	V _{OCP_TH_DC1}	-	0.1	-	V	SNSH-SNSL
Maximum FB1 Voltage	V _{FB1H}	-	3.0	-	V	INV1=0V
Minimum FB1 Voltage	V _{FB1L}	-	0.8	-	V	INV1=2V
FB1 Sink Current	I _{FB1SINK}	-800	-400	-200	μA	FB1=1V, INV1=1V
FB1 Source Current	I _{FB1SOURCE}	50	100	200	μA	FB1=1V, INV1=0.6V
Maximum GATE1 Voltage	V _{GT1H}	-	-	VIN +0.3V	V	INV1=2V
Minimum GATE1 Voltage	V _{GT1L}	8.1	-	-	V	INV1=0V
Soft Start	TSS1	-	-	5	ms	
【DCDC2】						
Reference Voltage	V _{REF1_DC2}	0.784	0.800	0.816	V	
Output Current Capacity	I _{ODC2}	1	-	-	A	
Maximum FB2 Voltage	V _{FB2H}	-	3.0	-	V	INV2=0V
Minimum FB2 Voltage	V _{FB2L}	-	0.8	-	V	INV2=2V
FB2 Sink Current	I _{FB2SINK}	-800	-400	-200	μA	FB2=1V, INV2=1V
FB2 Source Current	I _{FB2SOURCE}	50	100	200	μA	FB2=1V, INV2=0.6V
Soft Start	TSS2	-	-	5	ms	
Power MOS FET ON Resistance	R _{ON}	125	250	500	mΩ	IO=800mA

Parameter	Symbol	Spec Values			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
【STBREG】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_STLD}	3.234	3.300	3.366	V	
Load Current Capacity	IO_{STLD}	200	-	-	mA	
Line Regulation	ΔVI_{STLD}	-	-	15	mV	VIN0=7 to 18V, Io=5mA
Load Regulation	ΔVL_{STLD}	-	-	30	mV	IO=5m to 200mA
Ripple Rejection	RR_{STLD}	-	70	-	dB	Frp=100Hz, VIN0rp=1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{STLD}$	-	-	0.6	V	IO=100mA
【REG1】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_LD1}	0.588	0.600	0.612	V	
Load Current Capacity	IO_{LD1}	500	-	-	mA	VIN1=3.3V
Line Regulation	ΔVI_{LD1}	-	-	10	mV	VIN1=3 to 6V, Io=5mA
Load Regulation	ΔVL_{LD1}	-	-	20	mV	IO=5m to 500mA
Ripple Rejection	RR_{LD1}	-	70	-	dB	Frp=100Hz, VIN1rp=1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{LD1}$	-	-	1.0	V	IO=250mA
【REG2】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_LD2}	0.777	0.793	0.809	V	
Load Current Capacity	IO_{LD2}	100	-	-	mA	
Line Regulation	ΔVI_{LD2}	-	-	25	mV	VIN2=9 to 18V, Io=5mA
Load Regulation	ΔVL_{LD2}	-	-	50	mV	IO=5mA to 100mA
Ripple Rejection	RR_{LD2}	-	70	-	dB	Frp=100Hz, VIN2rp=1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{LD2}$	-	-	0.65	V	IO=50mA
【REG3】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_LD3}	0.784	0.800	0.816	V	
Load Current Capacity	IO_{LD3}	300	-	-	mA	VIN3=6V
Line Regulation	ΔVI_{LD3}	-	-	20	mV	VIN3=4.0 to 6.5V, Io=5mA
Load Regulation	ΔVL_{LD3}	-	-	40	mV	IO=5m to 300mA
Ripple Rejection	RR_{LD3}	-	70	-	dB	Frp=100Hz, VIN3rp=1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{LD3}$	-	-	0.6	V	IO=150mA

Parameter	Symbol	Spec Values			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
【REG4】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_RG4}	0.784	0.800	0.816	V	
Load Current Capacity	I_{ORG4}	1.5	—	—	A	VIN4=6V, VOCAL=0Ω
Line Regulation	ΔV_{IRG4}	—	—	50	mV	VIN4=5.6 to 6.5V, I _o =5mA
Load Regulation	ΔV_{LRG4}	—	—	40	mV	I _o =5m to 1.5A
Ripple Rejection	RR_{RG4}	—	55	—	dB	F _{rp} =100Hz, VIN4 _{rp} =1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{RG4}$	—	—	0.4	V	I _o =1.5A
Over Current Detection Threshold 1	I_{OCP1}	1.18	1.47	1.76	A	VIN4=6V, CLCAL= 6.8kΩ, VOCAL=0Ω
Over Current Detection Threshold 2	I_{OCP2}	534	667	800	mA	VIN4=6V, CLCAL= 15kΩ, VOCAL=0Ω
Voltage Adjusted For Cable Impedance(0.26Ω)	V_{cal}	5.32	5.46	5.60	V	VIN4=6.5V, I _o =1.0A, VOCAL=120Ω
Soft Start Time	T_{SS4}	—	3	—	ms	
OCP Delay Time	T_{DELAY4}	8.7	13.7	18.7	ms	f _{sw} = 300kHz
【REG5】						
Reference Voltage	V_{REF_RG5}	0.784	0.800	0.816	V	
Load Current Capacity	I_{ORG5}	50	—	—	mA	
Line Regulation	ΔV_{IRG5}	—	—	25	mV	VIN0=9 to 18V, I _o =5mA
Load Regulation	ΔV_{LRG5}	—	—	50	mV	I _o =5mA to 50mA
Ripple Rejection	RR_{RG5}	—	70	—	dB	F _{rp} =100Hz, VIN5 _{rp} =1Vpp
I/O Voltage Difference	$VSAT_{RG5}$	—	—	0.65	V	I _o =25mA
【High Side SW】						
Output Current Capacity	I_{OSW1}	500	-	-	mA	
ON Resistance	R_{ON_SW1}	—	-	3	Ω	I _O =500mA
【Digital IO】 (EN,REG4EN,ECO,SYNC,BSENS,REG4OCB)						
Input H level	V_{IH}	2.6	-	-	V	For pin EN, REG4EN, ECO,SYNC
Input L level	V_{IL}	-	-	0.8	V	For pin EN, REG4EN, ECO,SYNC
Input Pulldown Resistance1	R_{IND1}	—	100k	—	Ω	For pin REG4EN, ECO,SYNC
Input Pulldown Resistance2	R_{IND2}	—	660k	—	Ω	For pin EN
Output H level	V_{OH}	2.6	-	-	V	For pin BSENS,REG4OCB I _O =1mA
Output L level	V_{OL}	-	-	0.8	V	For pin BSENS,REG4OCB I _O = -1mA

Typical Performance Curves(reference)

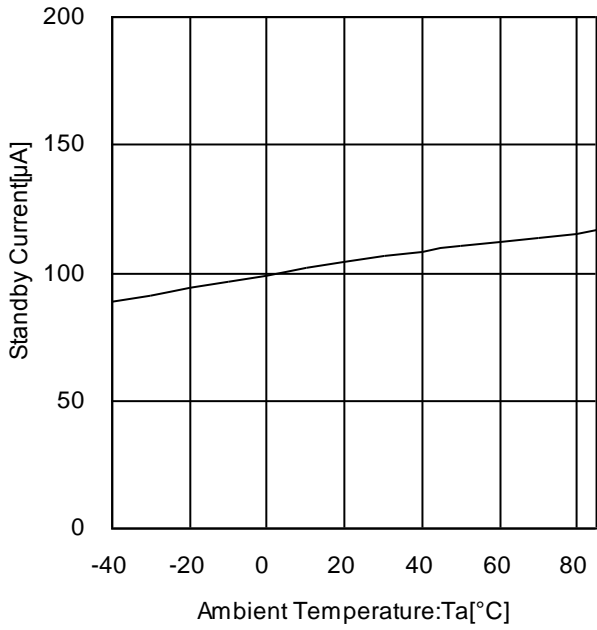


Figure 12. Standby Current vs Temperature

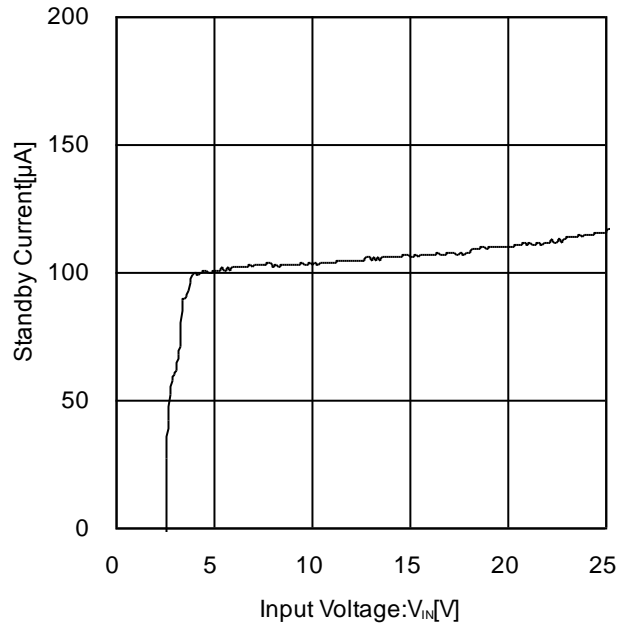


Figure 13. Standby Current vs Input Voltage

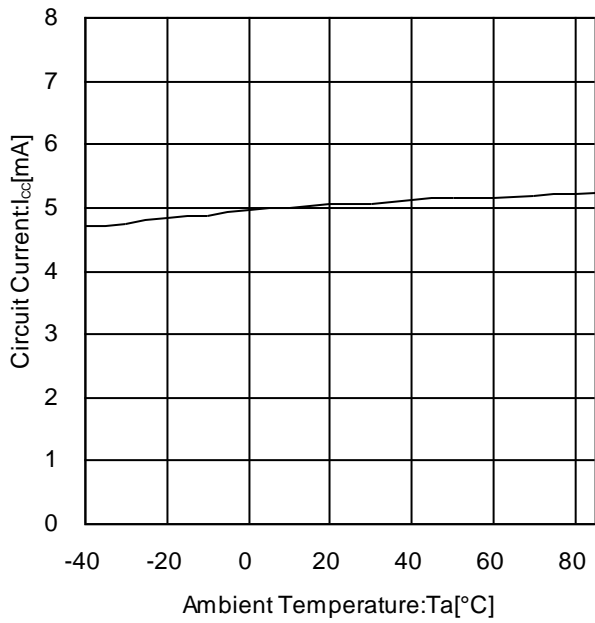


Figure 14. Circuit Current vs Temperature

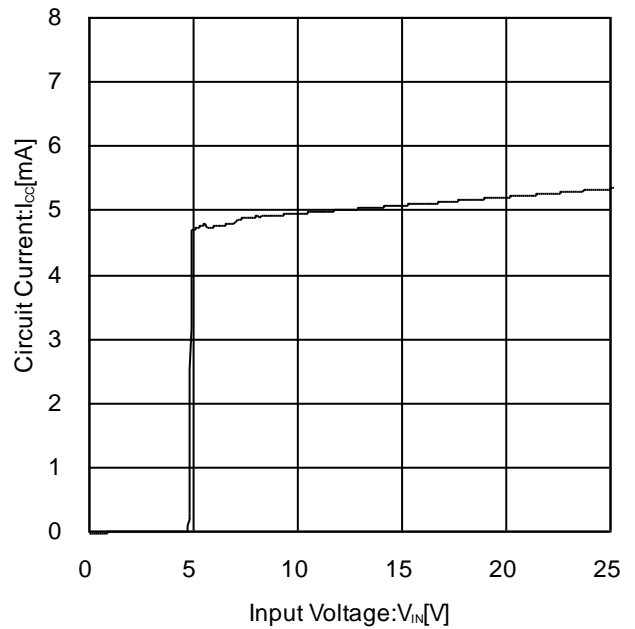


Figure 15. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage

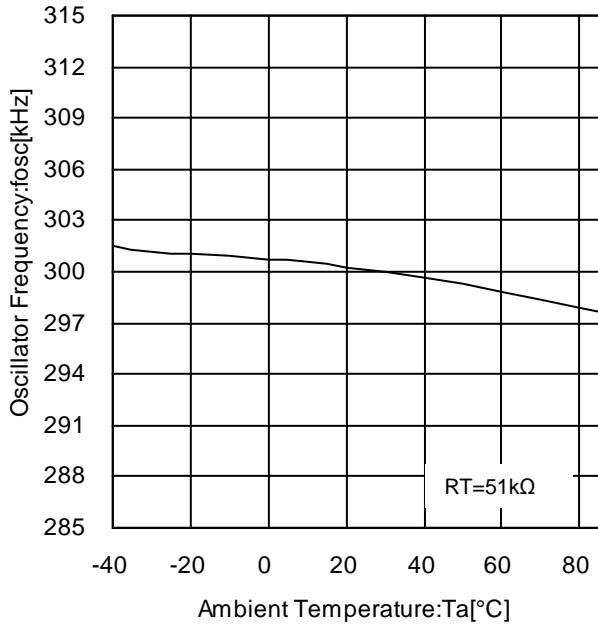


Figure 16. Oscillator Frequency vs Temperature

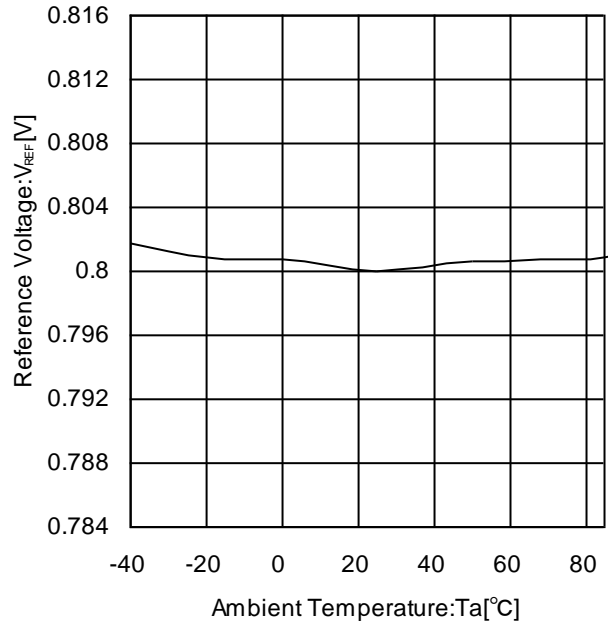


Figure 17. DCDC1 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

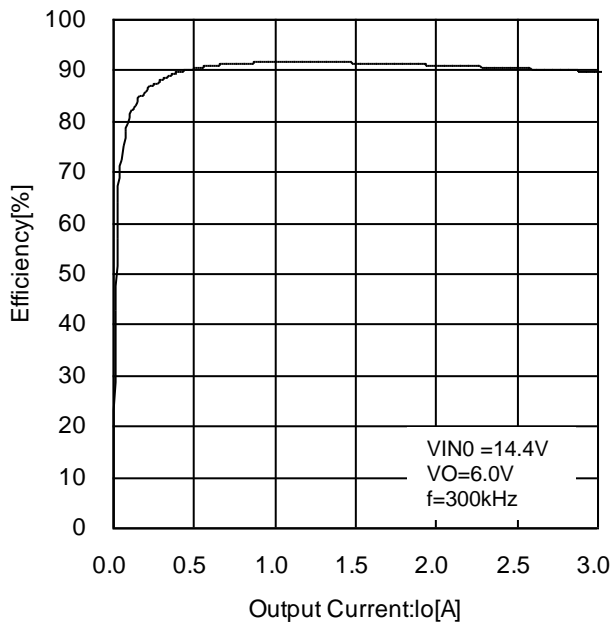


Figure 18. DCDC1 Efficiency vs Output Current

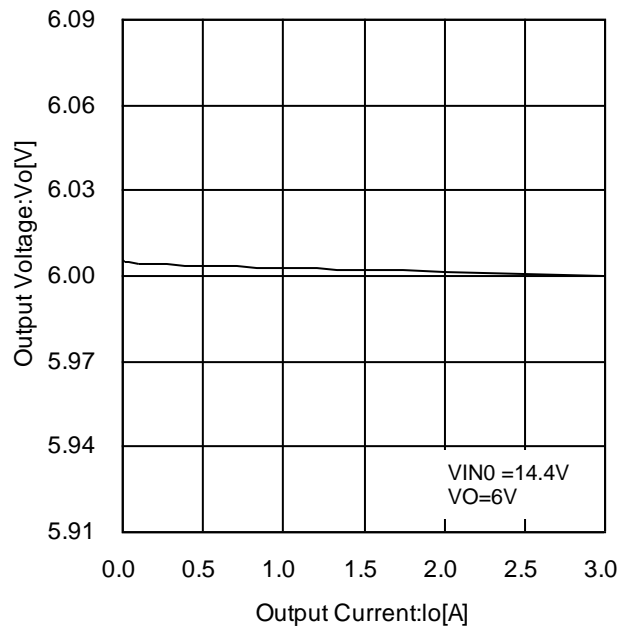


Figure 19. DCDC1 Output Voltage vs Output Current

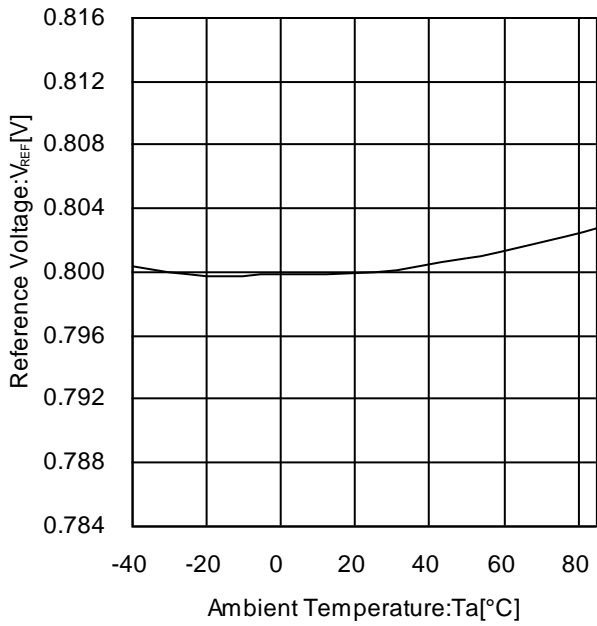


Figure 20. DCDC2 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

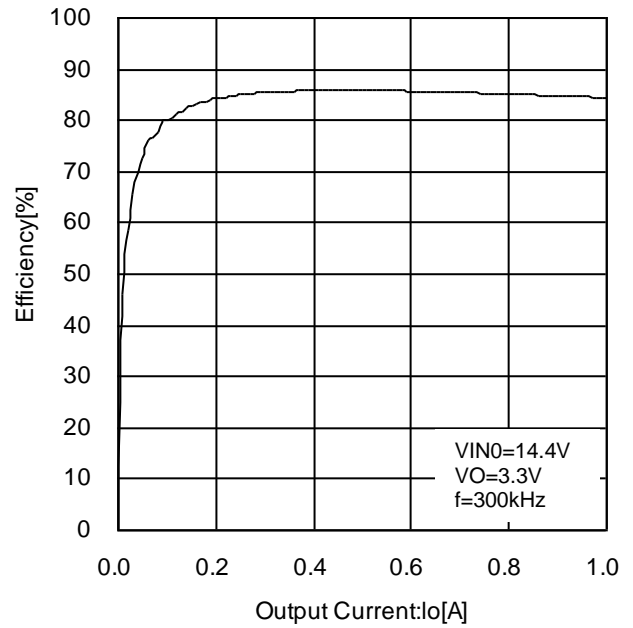


Figure 21. DCDC2 Conversion Efficiency vs Output Current

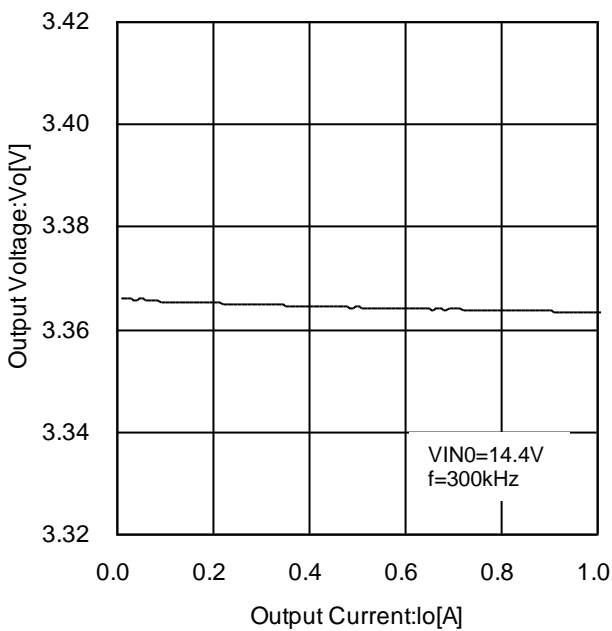


Figure 22. DCDC2 Output Voltage vs Output Current

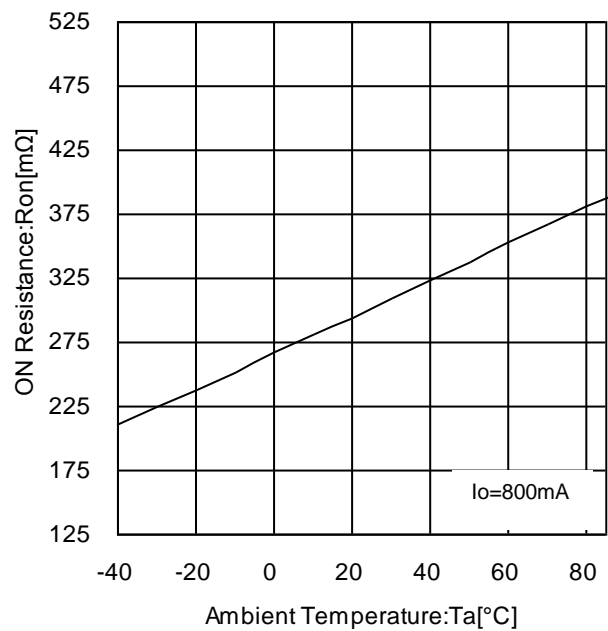


Figure 23. DCDC2 FET ON Resistance vs Temperature

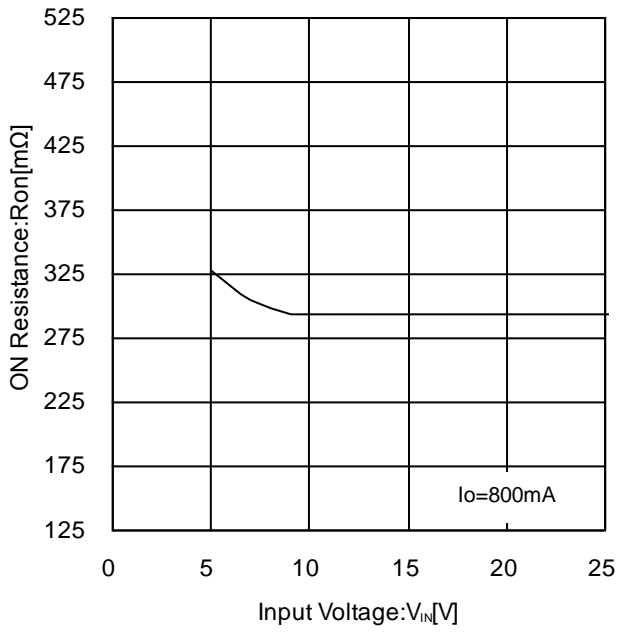


Figure 24. DCDC2 FET ON Resistance vs Input Voltage

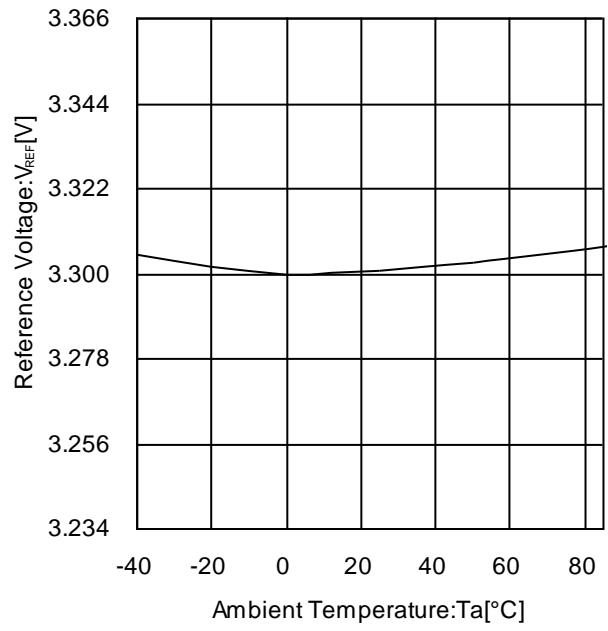


Figure 25. STBREG Reference Voltage vs Temperature

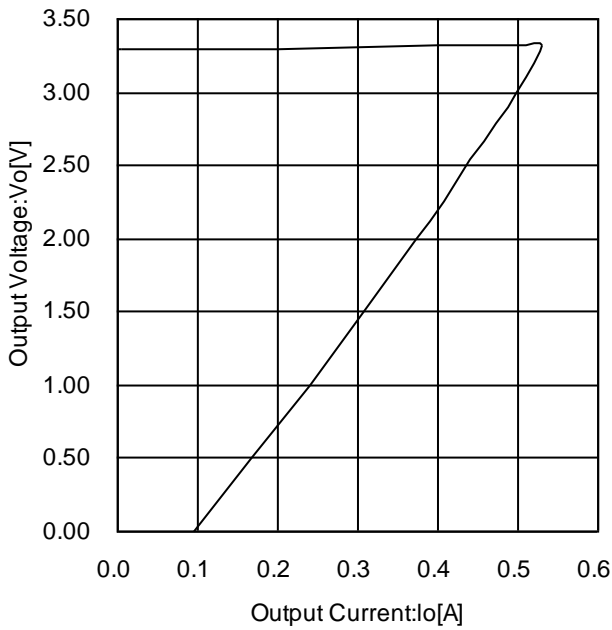


Figure 26. STBREG Output Voltage vs Output Current

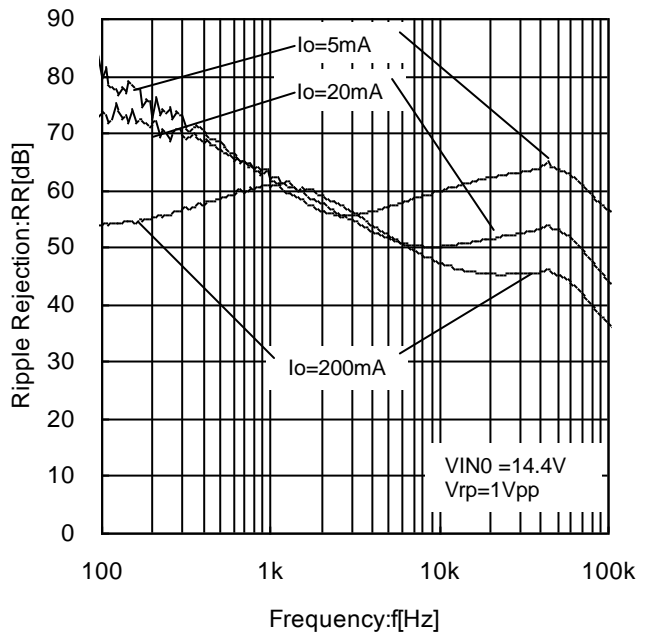


Figure 27. STBREG Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

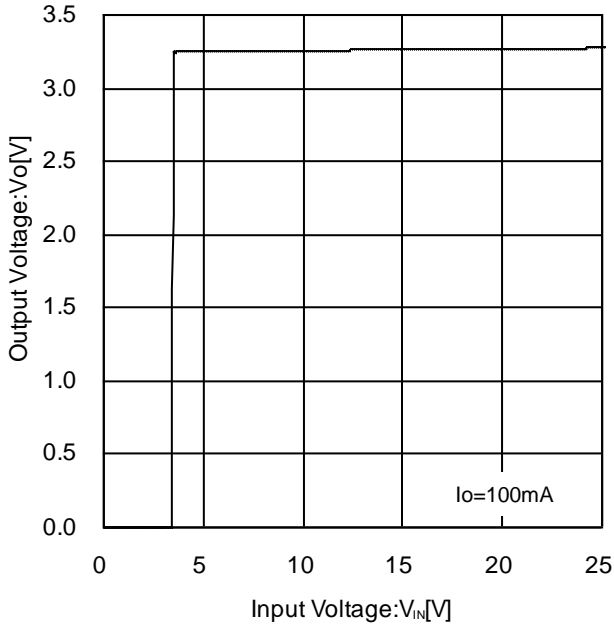


Figure 28. STBREG Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

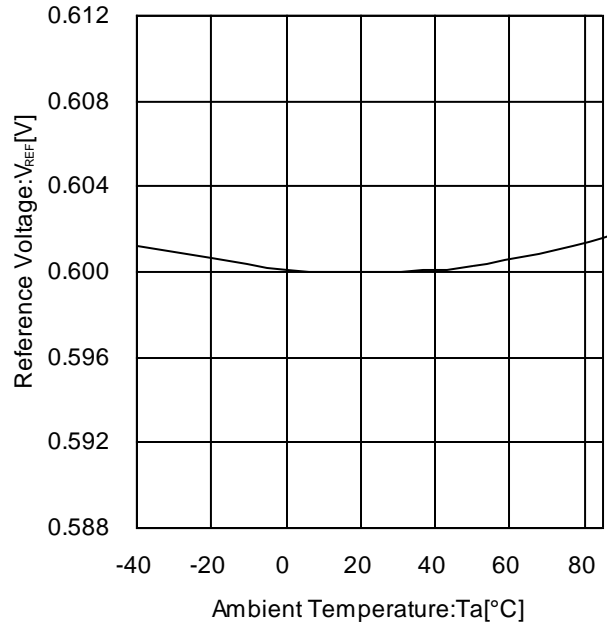


Figure 29. REG1 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

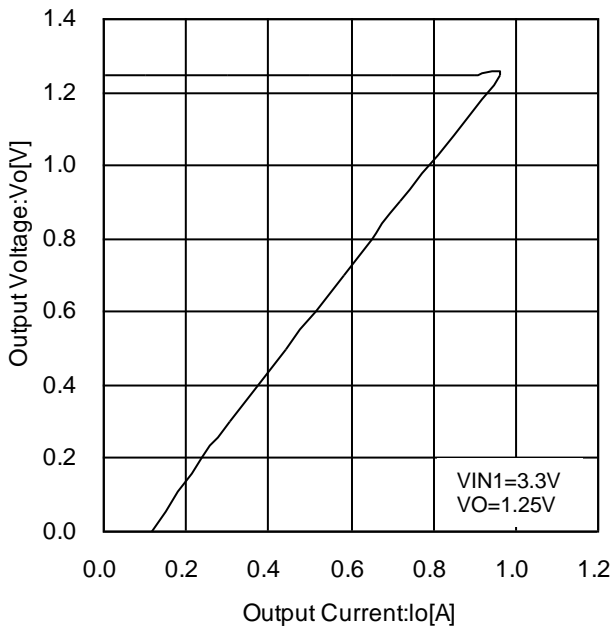


Figure 30. REG1 Output Voltage vs Output Current

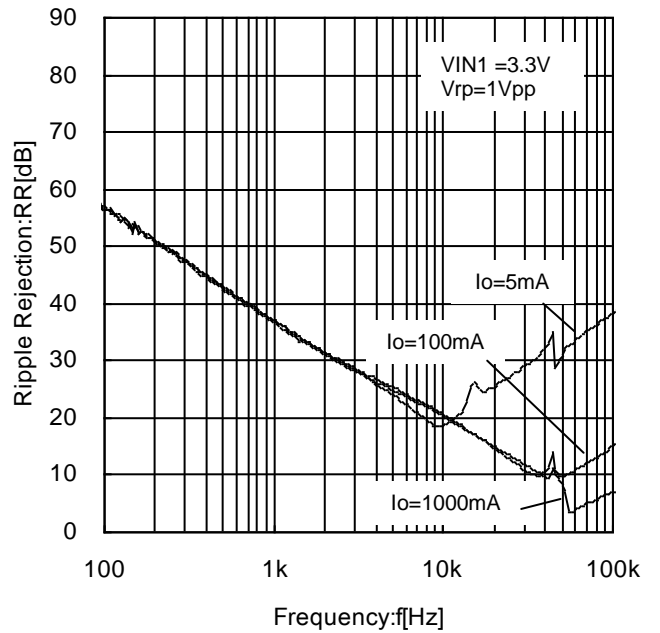


Figure 31. REG1 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

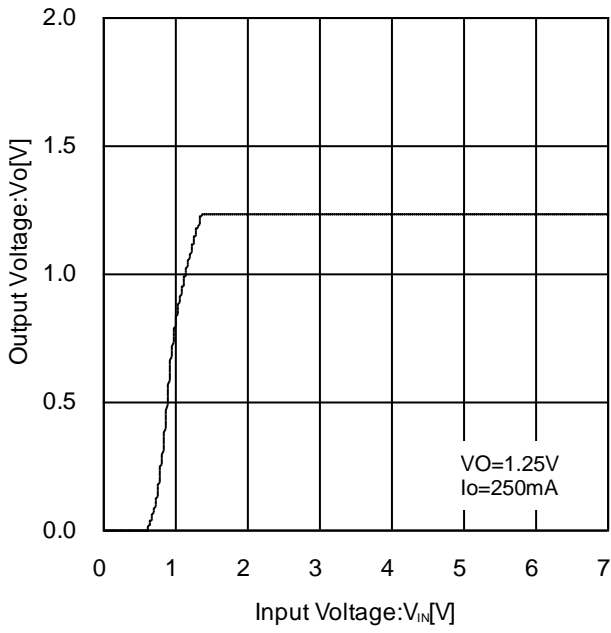


Figure 32. REG1 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

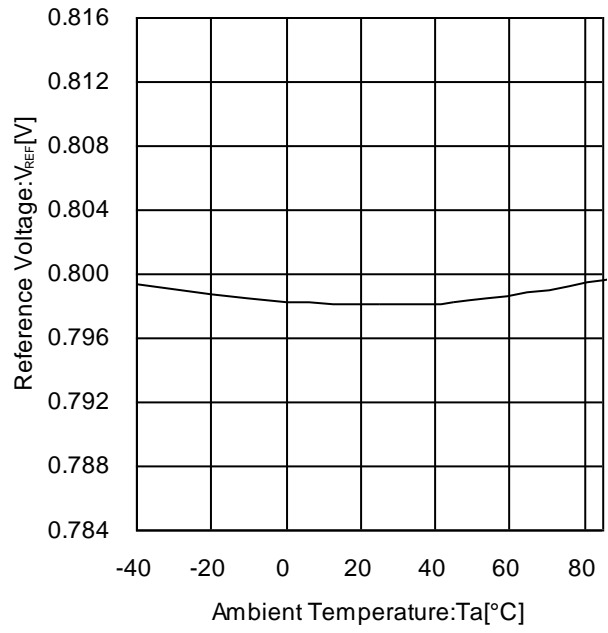


Figure 33. REG2 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

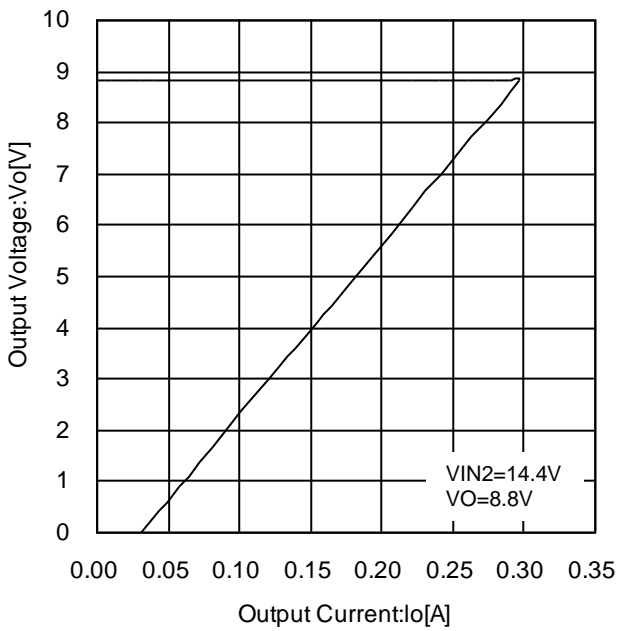


Figure 34. REG2 Output Voltage vs Output Current

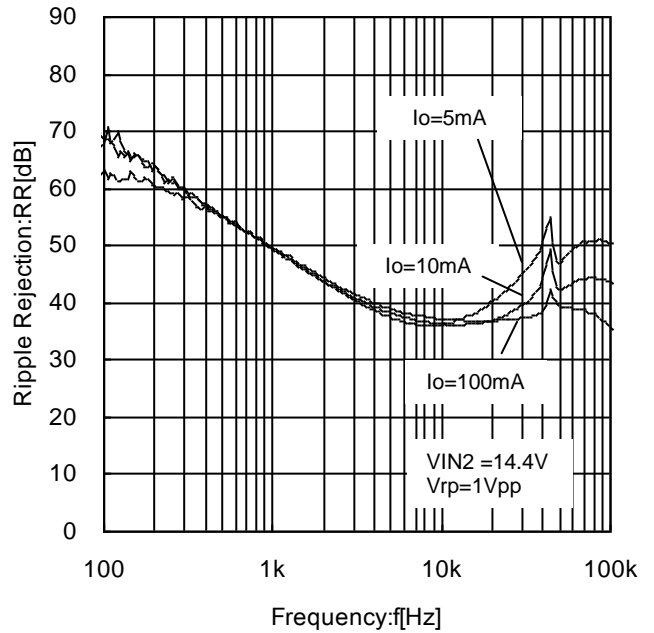


Figure 35. REG2 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

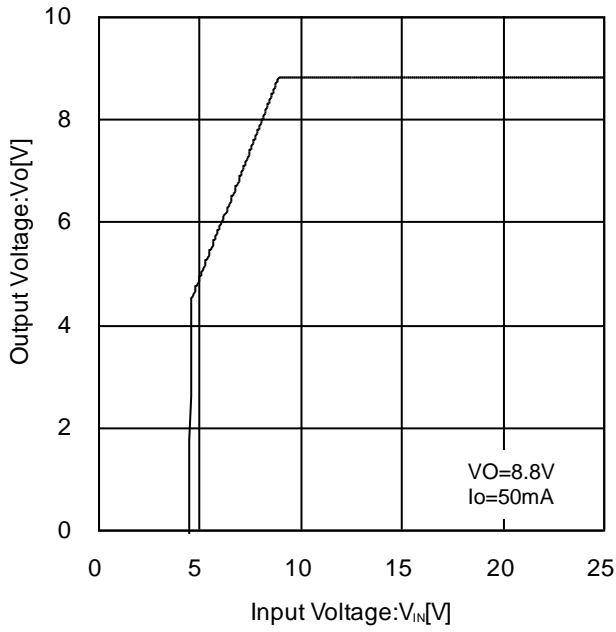


Figure 36. REG2 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

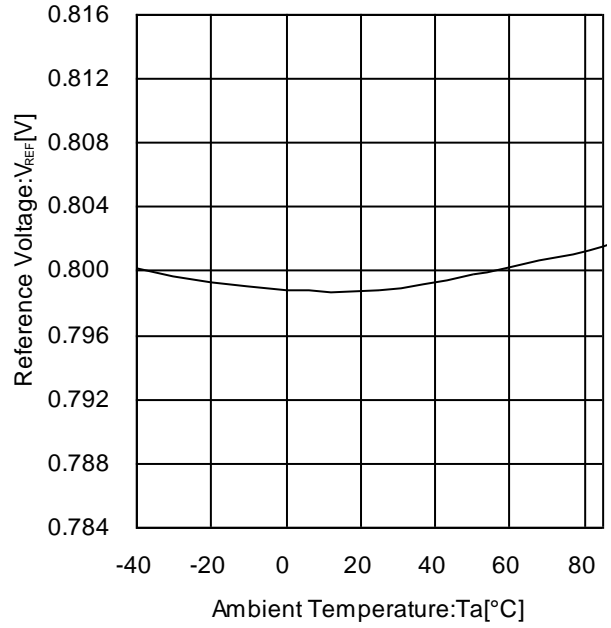


Figure 37. REG3 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

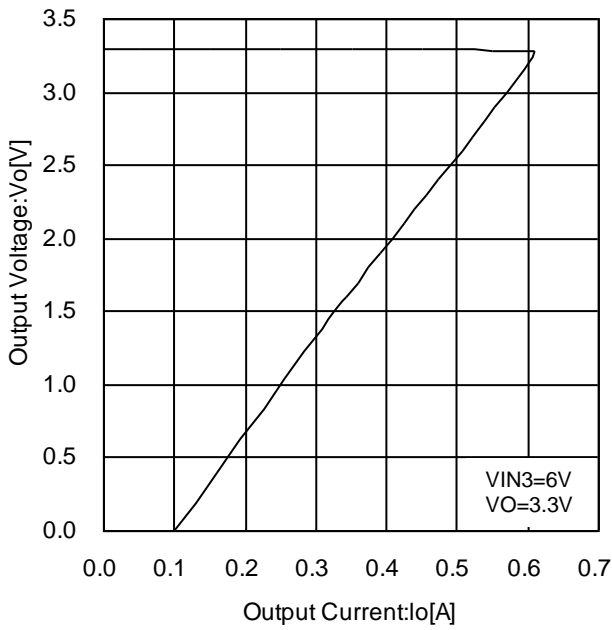


Figure 38. REG3 Output Voltage vs Output Current

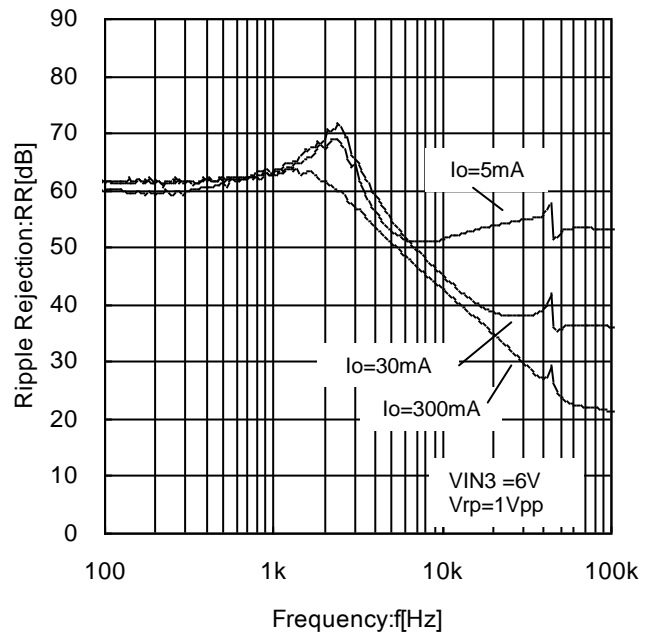


Figure 39. REG3 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

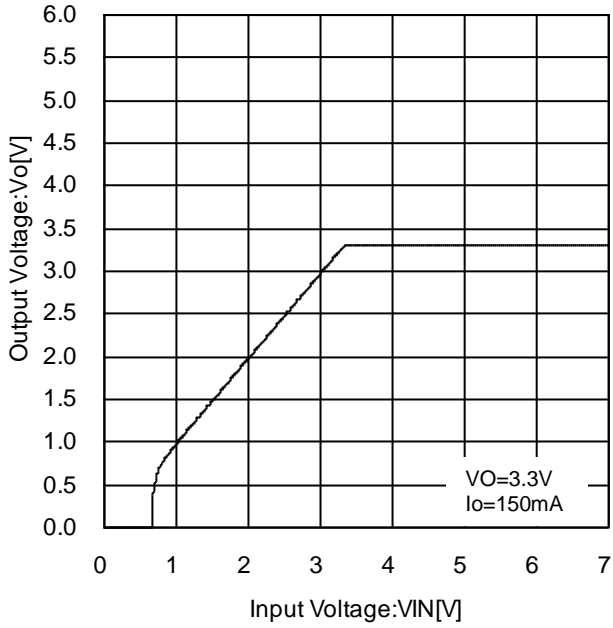


Figure 40. REG3 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

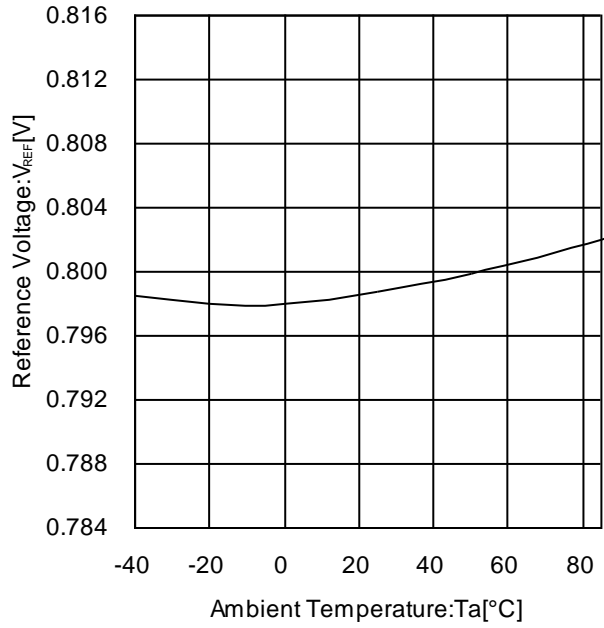


Figure 41. REG4 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

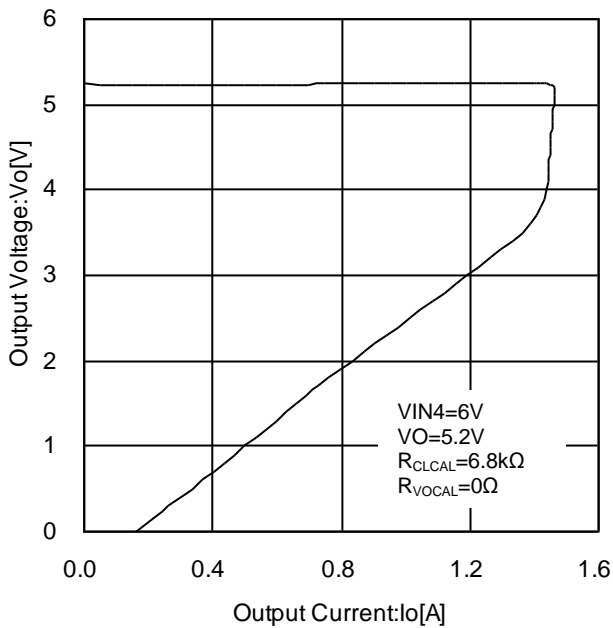


Figure 42. REG4 Output Voltage vs Output Current

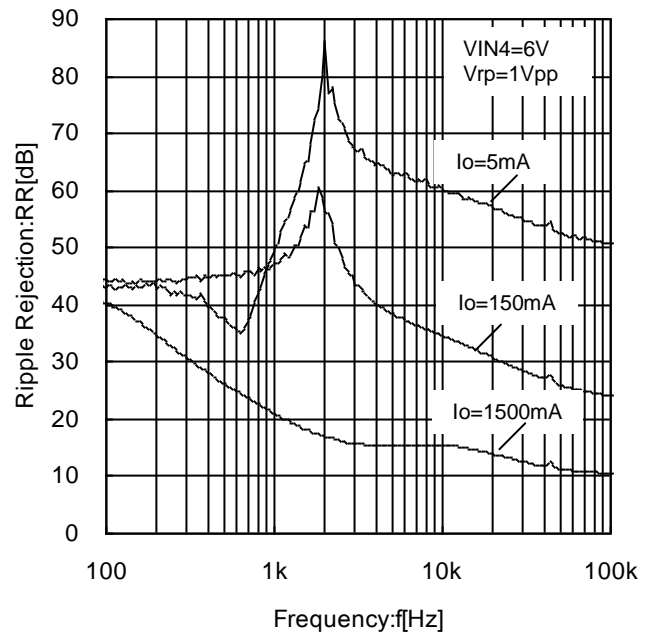


Figure 43. REG4 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

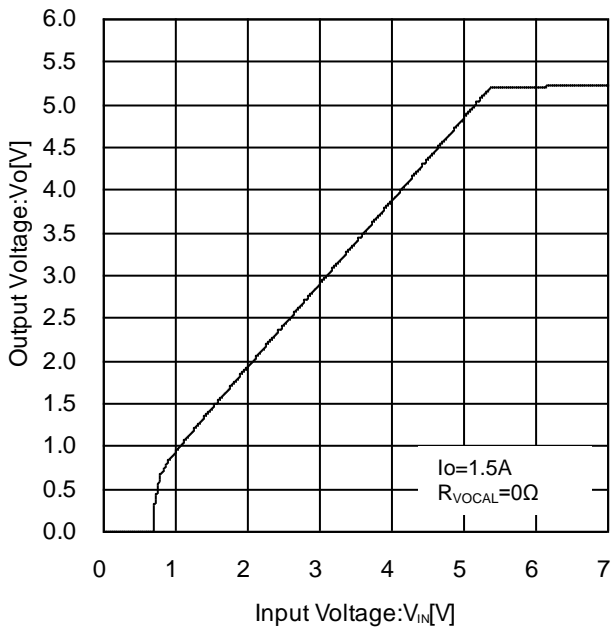


Figure 44. REG4 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

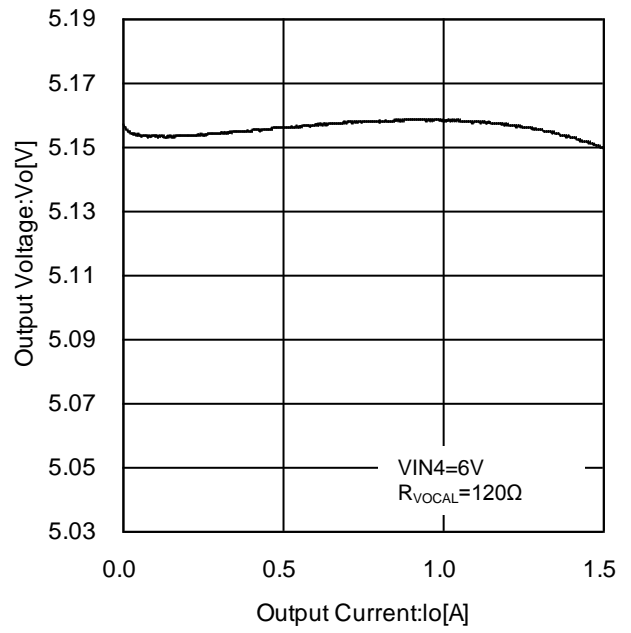


Figure 45. Voltage Adjusted for Cable Impedance vs Output Current

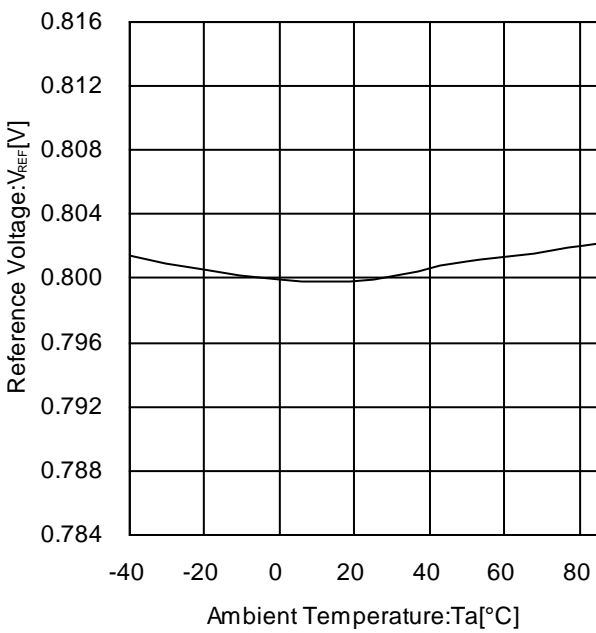


Figure 46. REG5 Reference Voltage vs Temperature

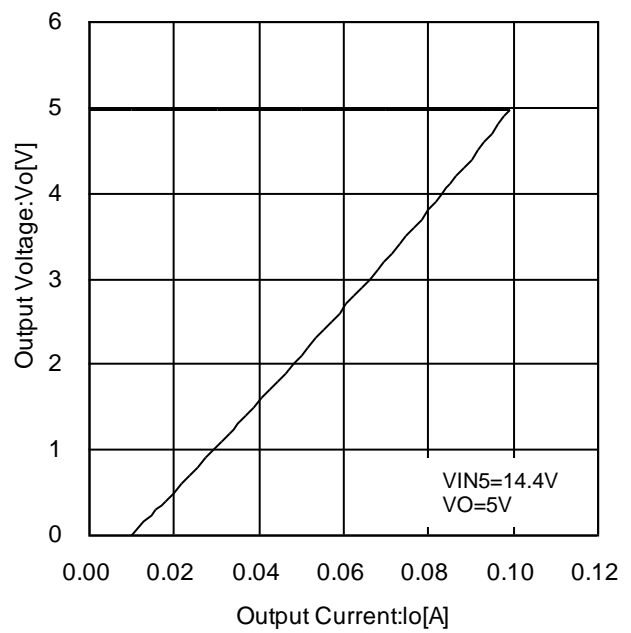


Figure 47. REG5 Output Voltage vs Output Current

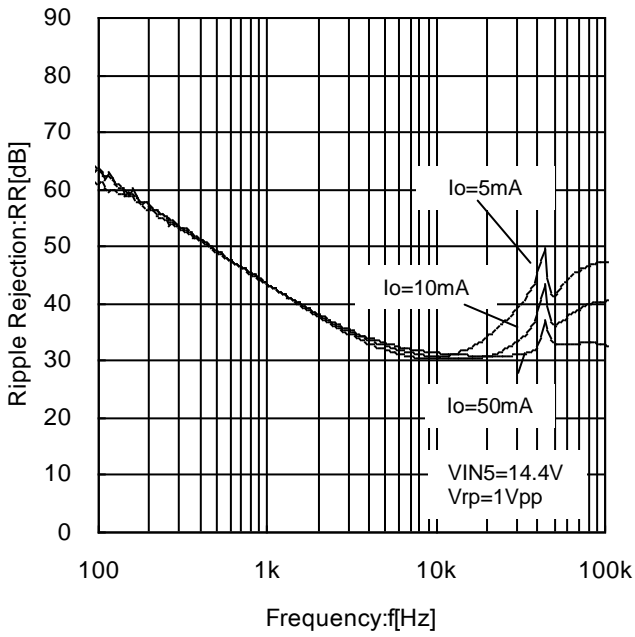


Figure 48. REG5 Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

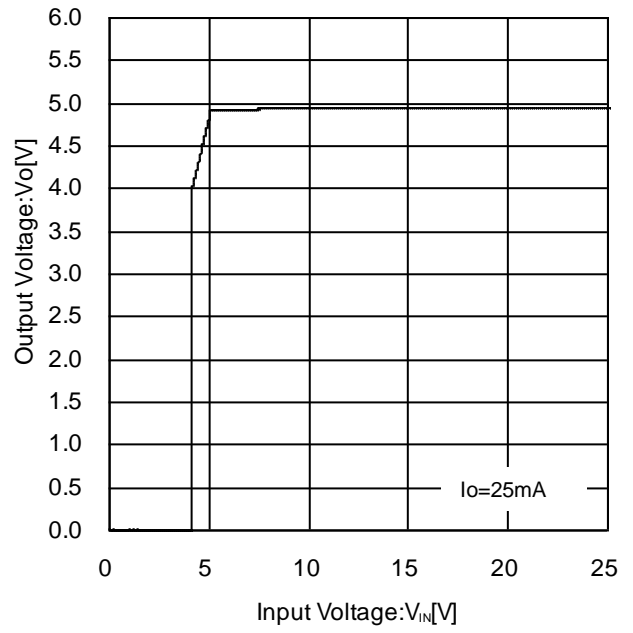


Figure 49. REG5 Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

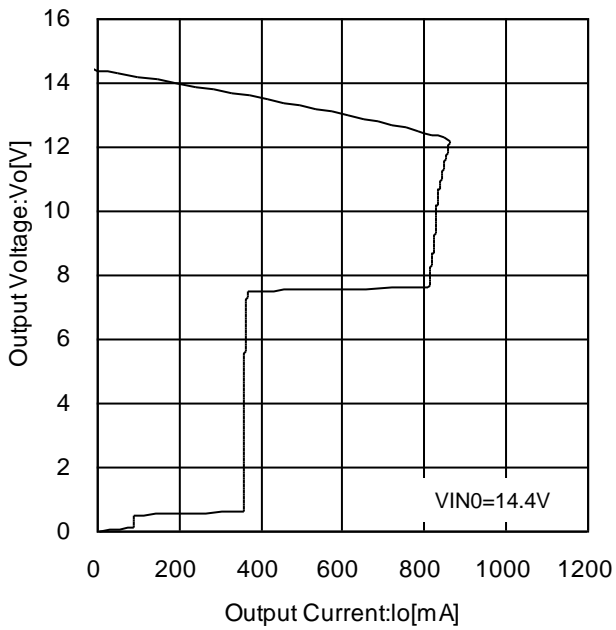


Figure 50. HSW Output Voltage vs Output Current

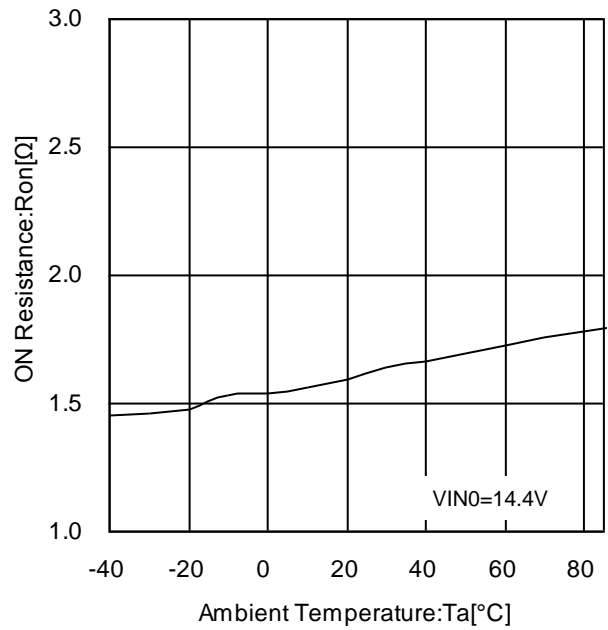


Figure 51. HSW ON Resistance vs Temperature

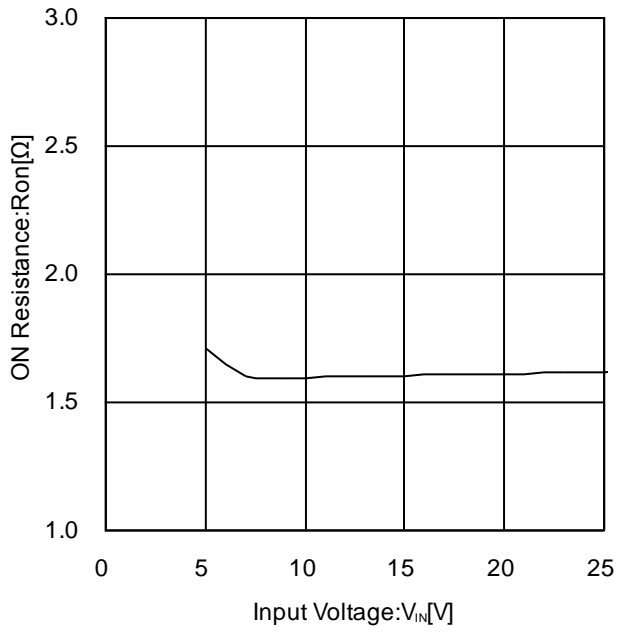


Figure 52. HSW ON Resistance vs Input Voltage

I²C-bus Block

(1) Electrical Specifications and Timing for Bus Lines and I/O Stages

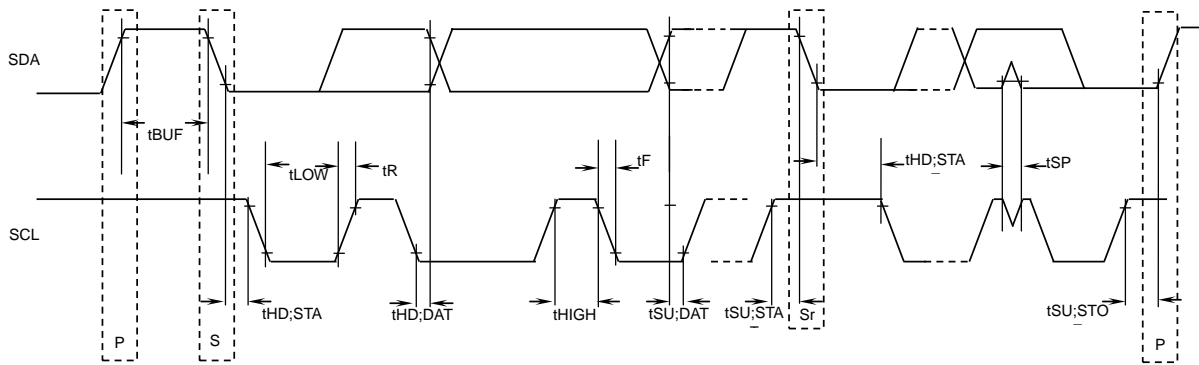


Figure 53. Definition of timing on the I²C-bus

Table 1. Characteristics of the SDA and SCL Bus Lines for I²C-bus Devices (Unless specified particularly, Ta=25°C, VIN0=14.4V)

Parameter	Symbol	Fast-mode I ² C-bus		Unit
		Min	Max	
1 SCL Clock Frequency	fSCL	0	400	kHz
2 Bus Free Time between a STOP and START Condition	tBUF	1.3	—	µs
3 Hold Time (repeated) Start Condition (After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.)	tHD;STA	0.6	—	µs
4 LOW Period of the SCL Clock	tLOW	1.3	—	µs
5 HIGH Period of the SCL Clock	tHIGH	0.6	—	µs
6 Set-up Time for a Repeated START Condition	tSU;STA	0.6	—	µs
7 Data Hold Time	tHD;DAT	0.06 (Note 1)	—	µs
8 Data Setup Time	tSU;DAT	120	—	ns
9 Setup Time for STOP Condition	tSU;STO	0.6	—	µs

All values referred to VIH min and VIL max levels (see Table 2).

(Note 1) A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDA signal (referred to the VIH min. of the SCL signal) in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.
About 7(tHD;DAT), 8(tSU;DAT), make it the setup which a margin is fully in .

Table 2. Characteristics of the SDA and SCL I/O stages for I²C-bus Devices

Parameter	Symbol	Fast-mode devices		Unit
		Min	Max	
10 LOW Level Input Voltage:	VIL	-0.3	+1	V
11 HIGH Level Input Voltage:	VIH	2.3	5	V
12 Pulse Width of Spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter.	tSP	0	50	ns
13 LOW Level Output Voltage: at 3mA sink current	VOL1	0	0.4	V
14 Input Current each I/O pin with an input voltage between 0.4V and 4.5V.	Ii	-10	+10	µA

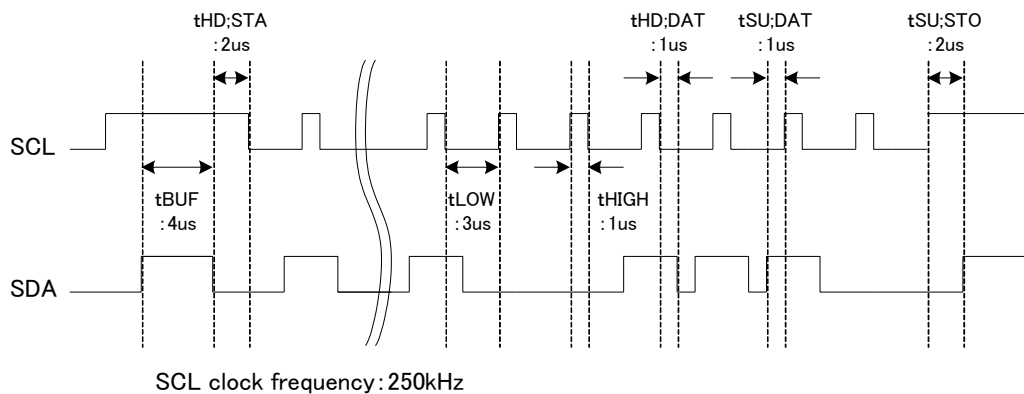


Figure 54. A Command Timing Example in the I²C Data Transmission

(2) I²C-bus Format

MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB		
S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data	A	P
1bit	8bit	1bit	8bit	1bit	8bit	1bit	1bit
	S		= Start Conditions (Recognition of Start Bit)				
	Slave Address		= Recognition of Slave Address. 7 bits in upper order are voluntary. The least significant bit is "L" due to writing.				
	A		= Acknowledge Bit (SDA "L")				
	A		= Not Acknowledge Bit (SDA "H")				
	Select Address		= Select ENABLE / LDET SETTING / HSW OCP.				
	Data		= Data on ENABLE / LDET SETTING / HSW OCP				
	P		= Stop Condition (Recognition of Stop Bit)				

(3) I²C-bus Interface - Protocol

1) Write Mode Fundamental

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB		

2) Auto Increment (The selection address does increment(+1) the number of data.)

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data1	A	Data2	A	...	DataN	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	

- (Example) ① Data 1 is set as data of the address specified in the selection address.
 ② Data 2 is set as data of the address specified in the selection address +1.
 ③ Data N is set as data of the address specified in the selection address +N-1

3) Composition that cannot be transmitted (In this case, the selection address only 1 is set.)

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address1	A	Data	A	Select Address 2	A	Data	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB

(Attention) When you transmit data as selection address 2 next to data, it doesn't recognize as selection address 2, and it recognizes it as data.

4) Read Mode Protocol (Address 0x04 Read)

S	Slave Address	A	REQ Address	A	Select Address	A	P
MSB	0xD8	LSB	MSB	0xD0	LSB	MSB	0x04

S	Slave Address	A	※READ DATA	Ā	P
MSB	0xD9	LSB	MSB	LSB	

Because read data outputs with synchronizing with falling edge of SCL, it latches with synchronizing with rising edge of SCL.

(4) Slave Address

MSB	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	R/W	LSB
	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1/0	

Register Map

Items	Select Address	init	DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
ENABLE	01	0x02	—	HSW_EN	REG5_EN	REG4_EN	REG3_EN	REG2_EN	REG1_EN	DCDC1_EN
LDET SETTING	02	0x09	—	—	—	—	LDET[3:0]			
HSW OCP	04	0x00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HSW OCP

• Select Address 01 : ENABLE

Items	Select Address	init	DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
ENABLE	01	0x02	—	HSW_EN	REG5_EN	REG4_EN	REG3_EN	REG2_EN	REG1_EN	DCDC1_EN

D[0]: DCDC1_EN . . . DCDC1 enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

D[1]: REG1_EN . . . REG1 enable control.

"0": OFF

"1": ON (Initial Value)

D[2]: REG2_EN . . . REG2 enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

D[3]: REG3_EN . . . REG3 enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

D[4]: REG4_EN . . . REG4 enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

D[5]: REG5_EN . . . REG5 enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

D[6]: HSW_EN . . . HSW enable control.

"0": OFF (Initial Value)

"1": ON

• Select Address 02 : LDET SETTING

Items	Select Address	init	DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
LDET SETTING	02	0x09	—	—	—	—	LDET[3:0]			

D[3:0]: LDET . . . The low voltage detect threshold of the pin VIN0 is set. When the pin VIN0 becomes below the set threshold, the pin BSENS becomes L.

"0000": 5.7V

"1000": 7.7V

"0001": 5.8V

"1001": 7.8V (Initial Value)

"0010": 5.9V

"1010": 7.9V

"0011": 6.0V

"1011": 8.0V

"0100": 6.1V

"1100": 8.1V

"0101": 6.2V

"1101": 8.2V

"0110": 6.3V

"1110": 8.3V

"0111": 6.4V

"1111": 8.4V

• Select Address 04 : HSW OCP (Read only)

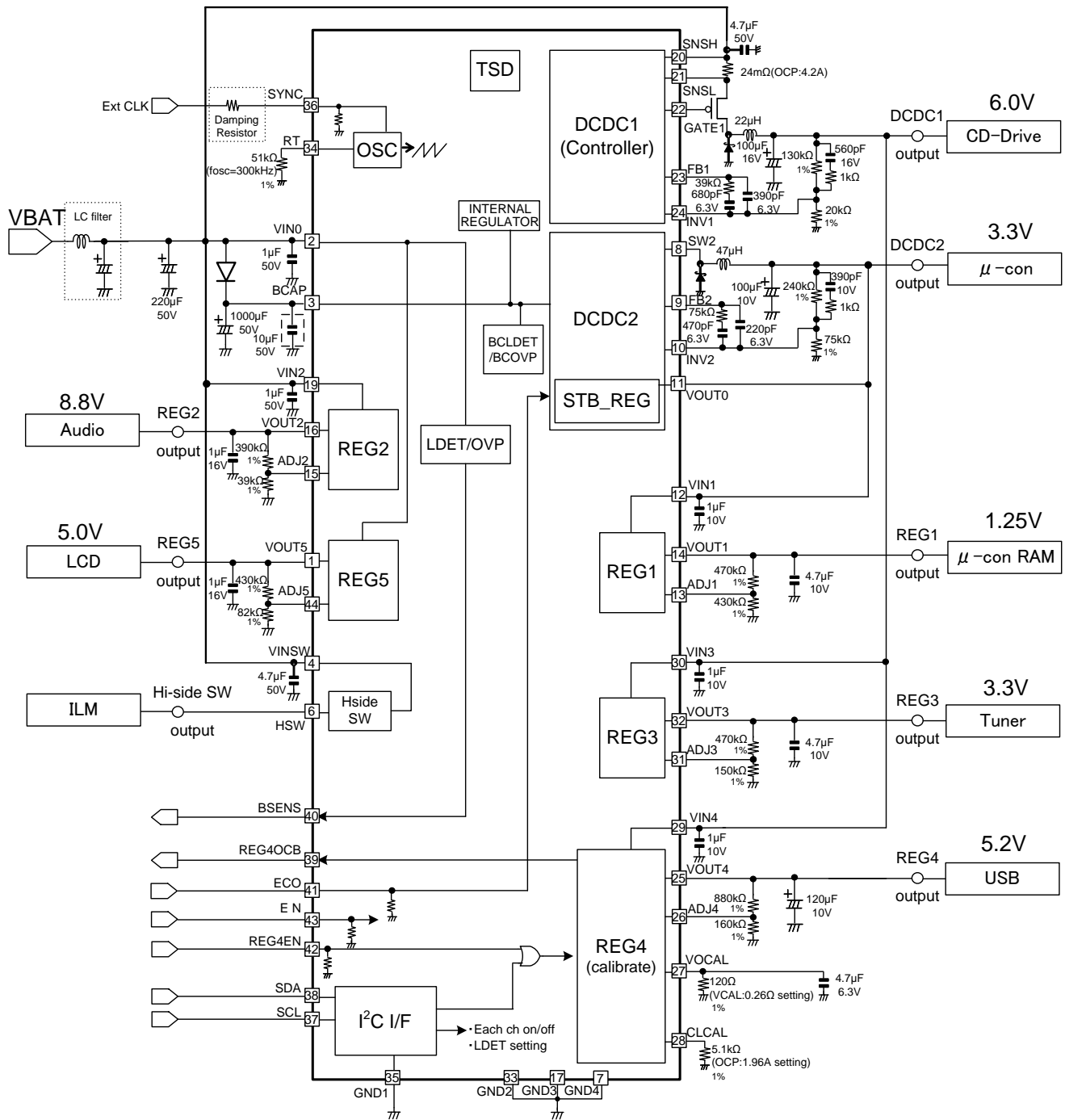
Items	Select Address	Init	DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
HSW OCP	04	0x00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HSW OCP

D[0]: HSW OCP . . . Detecting HSW over current condition

"0": No detected (Initial Value)

"1": Detected

Application Example



- Please put this BCAP capacitor near the BCAP pin as much as possible.
- ※ We recommend you use less than 1% accuracy resistor with voltage, frequency, OCP detect and cable compensation setting.
- ※ This is an example. Please decide all parts after enough evaluations and verifications.

Figure 55. Application Example

Selection of Components Externally Connected

1. Setting External Components for DCDC

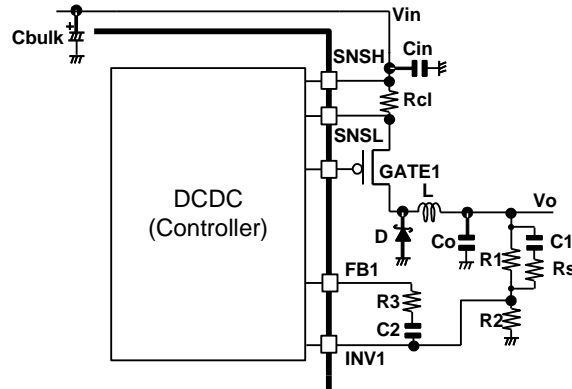


Figure 56. External Components for DCDC

(1) Setting Output Voltage

To set output voltage, connect R1 between VOUT and INV, R2 between INV and GND. Furthermore, set the R1 and R2 to 10k–1MΩ.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{INV} \times (R1 + R2)/R2 [V]$$

$$V_{INV} : INV \text{ Voltage } 0.8V(\text{Typ}),$$

(2) Selection of Coil L

The value of the coil can be obtained by the formula shown below:

$$L = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_O) \times V_O}{V_{IN} \times f \times \Delta I_L}$$

ΔI_L : Output Ripple Current

ΔI_L should typically be approximately 20 to 30% of Iomax (the maximum load current of DCDC)

If this coil is not set to the optimum value, normal (continuous) oscillation may not be achieved. Furthermore, set the value of the coil with an adequate margin so that the peak current passing through the coil will not exceed the rated current of the coil.

(3) Selection of Output Capacitors

The output capacitor can be determined according to the output ripple voltage ΔV_{pp} required. Obtain the required ESR value by the formula shown below and then select the capacitance.

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(V_{IN} - V_O) \times V_O}{L \times f \times V_{IN}}$$

$$\Delta V_{pp} = \Delta I_L \times ESR + \frac{\Delta I_L \times V_O}{2 \times C_o \times f \times V_{IN}}$$

Set the rating of the capacitor with an adequate margin to the output voltage. Also, set the maximum allowable ripple current with an adequate margin to ΔI_L . Furthermore, the output rise time should be shorter than the soft start time. Select the output capacitor having a value smaller than that obtained by the formula shown below.

$$C_{MAX} = \frac{1.7ms \times \{ I_{LIMIT} - I_{O(Max)} \}}{V_O}$$

I_{LIMIT} : DCDC Over Current Limit Value 0.1/Rcl[A] (DCDC1)
3.6 [A] (DCDC2)

Rcl: Resistance between SNSH and SNSL

If these capacitances are not optimum, faulty startup may result.

(※1.7m is soft start time(min))

(4) Selection of Diodes

Set diode rating with an adequate margin to the maximum load current. Also, make setting of the rated inverse voltage with an adequate margin to the maximum input voltage.

A diode with a low forward voltage and short reverse recovery time will provide high efficiency.

(5) Selection of Input Capacitors

Be sure to insert a ceramic capacitor of 2 to 10μF for C_{in}

Furthermore, connect the capacitor C_{bulk} to keep input voltage.

The capacitor C_{bulk} should have a low ESR and a significantly large ripple current. The ripple current I_{RMS} can be obtained by the following formula:

$$I_{RMS} = I_o \times \sqrt{V_o \times (V_{in} - V_o) / V_{in}^2}$$

Select capacitors that can accept this ripple current.

If the capacitance of C_{IN} and C₂₈ is not optimum, the IC may malfunction.

(6) Setting of Phase Compensation

The following section summarizes the targeted characteristics of this application for the stability condition of DCDC.

- At a 1(0dB)gain, the phase delay is 150° or less (i.e. the phase margin is 30° or more).
- The GBW for this occasion is 1/10 or less of the switching frequency.

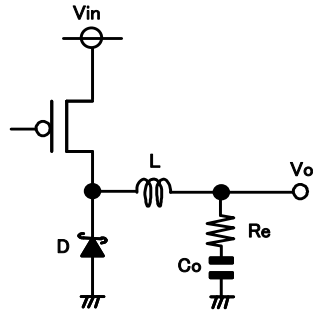


Figure 57. LC Filter of DCDC

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{L \times C_o}} \quad \text{[Hz] (LC Resonance Point)}$$

$$f_{ESR} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_e \times C_o} \quad \text{[Hz] (Phase Lead)}$$

Replace a secondary phase delay(-180°) with a secondary phase lead by inserting two-phase leads, to ensure the stability through the phase compensation.

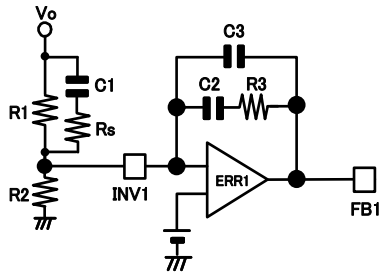


Figure 58. Phase Compensation

$$f_{z1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_1 \times C_1} \quad \text{[Hz] (Phase Lead)}$$

$$f_{z2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_3 \times C_2} \quad \text{[Hz] (Phase Lead)}$$

Setting f_{z1}, f_{z2} to be half to 2 times a frequency as large as f_r provides an appropriate phase margin.

For output capacitors that have high ESR, because f_{ESR}(phase lead) occurs near LC resonance point, it is unnecessary to insert f_{z1}(phase lead).

For output capacitors that have low ESR, insert f_{z1}(phase lead) and f_{p1} obtained by the following formula and adjust frequency response.

$$f_{p1} = \frac{C_2 + C_3}{2\pi \times R_3 \times C_2 \times C_3} \quad \text{[Hz] (Phase Delay)}$$

The setting value above is simple estimate. Consequently, the setting may be adjusted on the actual system. Furthermore, since these characteristics vary with the layout of PCB loading conditions, precise calculations should be made on the actual system.

To check on the actual frequency characteristics, use a FRA or a gain-phase analyzer. Moreover, there is a method of guessing the room degree by the loading response, too, when these measuring instruments do not exist. The response is low when the change of the output when it is made to change under no load to the maximum load is monitored, and there are a lot of variation quantities. It can be said that the phase margin degree is little when there are a lot of ringing frequencies after it changes. As the standard, it is two times or more of ringing. However, a quantitative phase margin degree cannot be confirmed.

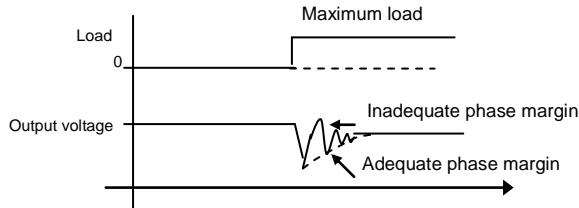


Figure 59. Load Response

(7) Setting of the Threshold for DCDC1 Over Current Protection

When the peak of the inductor current gets over the over current protection values, over current protection circuit operates. The over current protection values can be obtained by the following formula:

$$I_{ocp} = \frac{100mV}{R_{cl}}$$

(8) Selection of the Pch FET for DCDC1

- $V_{DS} < -V_{in}$
- $V_{GS} < -5V(Typ)$
- Allowable Current $>$ Output Current + Ripple Current

※Recommended more than the threshold for over current protection

※The FET with low on resistance will provide high efficiency.

2. Setting External Components for REG

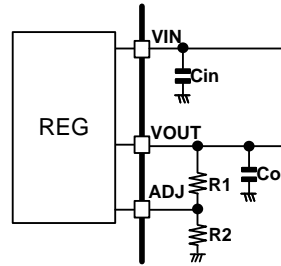


Figure 60. External Components for REG

ch	Output Voltage[V]	Input Voltage Range[V]			OCP Current Threshold[A]			Output Capacitance[μF]		
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
REG1	1.25	2.25 ^(Note 1)	3.3	6.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	4.7	-	-
REG2	8.8	9.45 ^(Note 1)	14.4	25	0.15	0.30	0.45	1	-	-
REG3	3.3	3.9 ^(Note 1)	6	6.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	4.7	-	-
REG4	5.2	5.6 ^(Note 1)	6	6.5	Typ-20%	Variable	Typ+20%	47	-	-
REG5	5	5.65 ^(Note 1)	14.4	25	0.05	0.10	0.15	1	-	-

(Note 1) the value when Output Voltage is indicated above

Figure 61. Each REG's Specification of BD49101AEFS-M

(1) Setting Output Voltage

To set output voltage, connect R2 between ADJ and GND, R1 between VOUT and ADJ. Furthermore, set the R1 to 100kΩ(400kΩ for REG3) or more.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{ADJ} \times (R1+R2)/R2 \text{ [V]}$$

V_{ADJ} :ADJ Voltage(=Reference Voltage) REG3,REG4,REG5: 0.8V(Typ),
REG1: 0.6V(Typ),
REG2: 0.793V(Typ)

(2) Selection of Output Capacitors

To prevent from oscillation, insert output capacitor. Check to Figure 61 about minimum capacitance of each REG. (Temperature characteristic is excluded) It may be use ceramic capacitors.

Because steep change and input voltage change have effect on output voltage change, please confirm output capacitance in actual application.

(3) Over Current Protection(OCP) Threshold

The OCP threshold depends on output voltage setting value. Especially if you set lower voltage than indicated shown as Figure 61, OCP threshold value decrease.

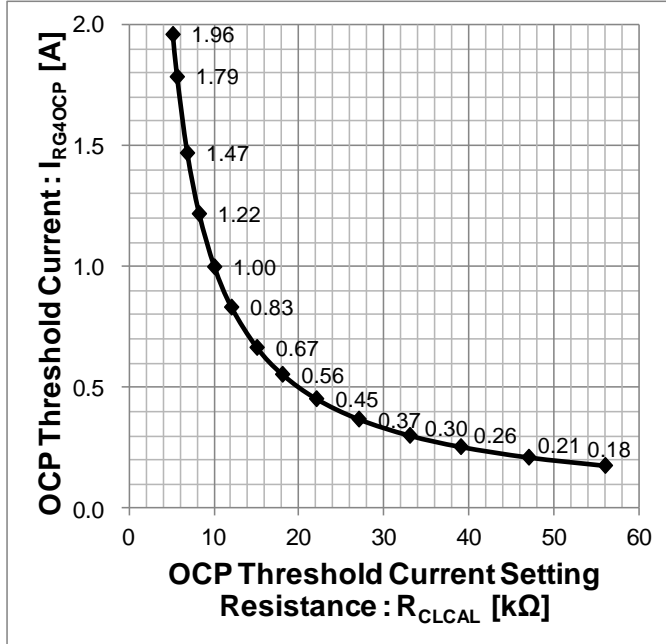
(4) Setting of REG4 Over Current Protection Threshold and Cable Impedance Calibration

① Setting of Over Current Protection Threshold

The over current protection threshold (I_{RG4OCP}) can be set by the resistance connected with CLCAL (R_{CLCAL}). The threshold can be obtained by the following formula (Typical Characteristic)

$$R_{CLCAL}[\Omega] = 5.1k \times 1.96A / I_{RG4OCP}[A]$$

The relation between resistance and the threshold is decided as shown in the figure below.



R_{CLCAL} [kΩ]	I_{RG4OCP} [A]
5.1	1.96
5.6	1.79
6.8	1.47
8.2	1.22
10.0	1.00
12.0	0.83
15.0	0.67
18.0	0.56
22.0	0.45
27.0	0.37
33.0	0.30
39.0	0.26
47.0	0.21
56.0	0.18

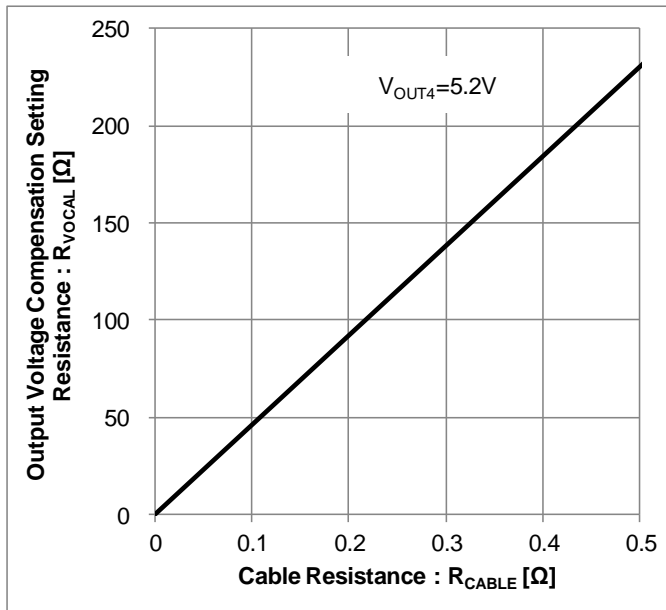
Figure 62. Setting of Over Current Protection Threshold

② Setting of Cable Impedance Calibration

The cable impedance (R_{CABLE}) calibration value can be set by the resistance connected with the VOCAL pin (R_{VOCAL}). This value can be obtained by the following formula (Typical Characteristic):

$$R_{VOCAL}[\Omega] = R_{CABLE}[\Omega] \times 2400 / V_{OUT4}$$

V_{OUT4} : REG4 Output Setting Value(Typ)

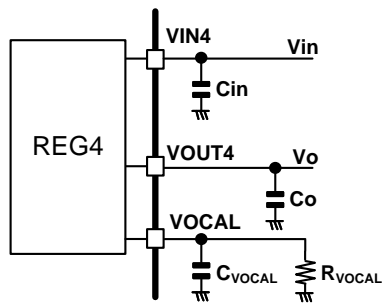


$R_{CABLE}[\Omega]$	$R_{VOCAL}[\Omega]$
	$V_{OUT4}=5.2V$
0.000	0
0.022	10
0.039	18
0.085	39
0.163	75
0.217	100
0.238	110
0.260	120
0.282	130
0.325	150
0.347	160
0.390	180
0.433	200
0.477	220
0.520	240

Figure 63. Setting of Cable Impedance Calibration

When you set cable impedance, please assume V_{OUT4} absolute maximum rating(7.0V) and I/O voltage difference(0.4V max) so that the cable impedance calibration cause rising output voltage.

③Setting of the VOCAL Capacitor

Figure 64. Capacitance of the VOCAL pin (C_{VOCAL})

For the oscillation of REG4 cable impedance calibration circuit, insert more than $4.7\mu\text{F}$ capacitor to VOCAL as shown above.

(5) The VOUT0 Pin Setting

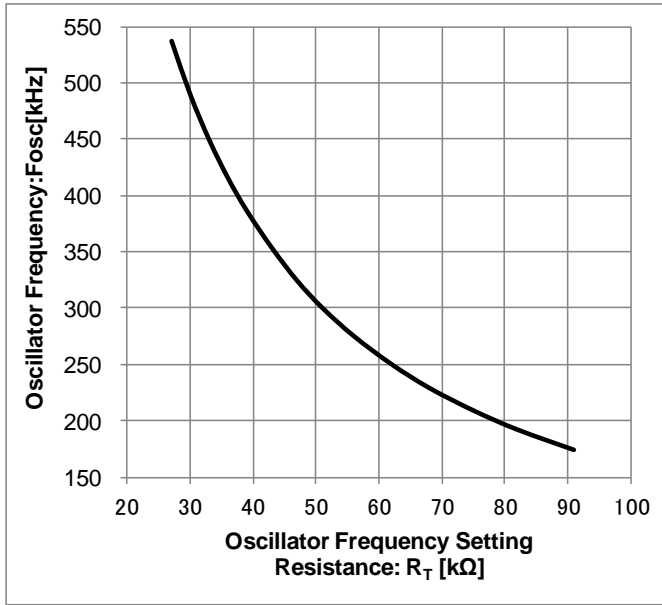
Be sure to connect DCDC2 output with the VOUT0 pin. (refer to Figure 55.)

The VOUT0 pin is a power supply for I/O pin (36-43pin). Therefore, if VOUT0 and VODC2 output would not be connected, you could not set external synchronization, register and DCDC2/STBREG mode or could not get BSENS or REG4OCB output signal.

3. Setting the Oscillator Frequency (F_{osc})

An internal oscillator frequency can be set by the resistance connected with the RT pin.

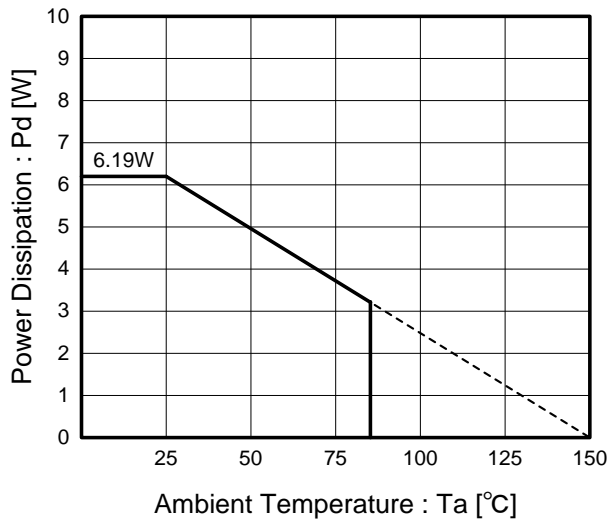
The relation between resistance and the oscillator frequency is decided as shown in the figure below. (Typical Characteristic)



R_T [kΩ]	F_{osc} [kHz]
27	537
30	489
33	449
36	415
39	386
43	353
47	324
51	300
56	275
62	250
68	229
75	209
82	192
91	174

Figure 65. Oscillator Frequency vs R_T

Thermal Reduction Characteristics



※Reduce by 49.5 mW/°C, when mounted on 4-layer PCB of 70 x 70 x 16 mm³ (Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 70 x 70mm²).

Figure 66. Thermal Reduction Characteristics

I/O Equivalence Circuit(s)

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit	Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit
14 16 32 1	VOUT1 VOUT2 VOUT3 VOUT5		6	HSW	
8	SW2		23 9	FB1 FB2	
12 19	INV1 INV2		11	VOUT0	
13 15 31 26 44	ADJ1 ADJ2 ADJ3 ADJ4 ADJ5		21	SNSL	

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit	Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit
22	GATE1		25	VOUT4	
27	VOCAL		28	CLCAL	
34	RT		36	SYNC	
37	SCL		38	SDA	

Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit	Pin No.	Pin Name	Equivalent Circuit
40 39	BSENS REG4 OCB		43 42 41	EN REG4 EN ECO	

Figure 67. I/O Equivalence Circuit(s)

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 pins.

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. 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.

11. Unused Input Pins

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.

Operational Notes – continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin 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.

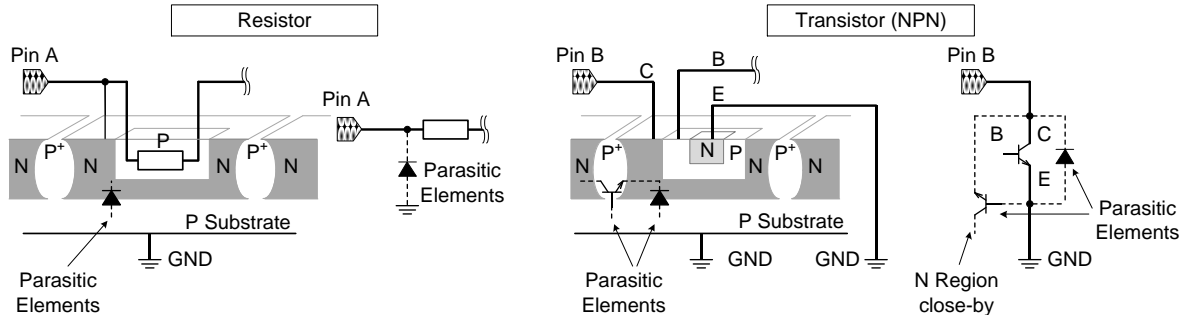


Figure 68. Example of monolithic IC structure

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 except DCDC2/STBREG and REG1. 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.

17. DCDC2 Short Current Protection (SCP)

While OCP operates, if the output voltage falls below 70%, SCP will start up. If SCP operates, the output will be OFF period of 1024 pulse. It extends the output OFF time to reduce the average output current. In addition, when power start-up this feature is masked until it reaches the output voltage is set to prevent the startup imperfection.

18. BCAP Over Voltage Protection (BCOVP)

The output except DCDC2/STBREG and REG1 will be turned OFF when BCAP voltage exceeds 30V(Typ). When the voltage falls under 28V(Typ), those outputs restarts. Please care the range of use voltage.

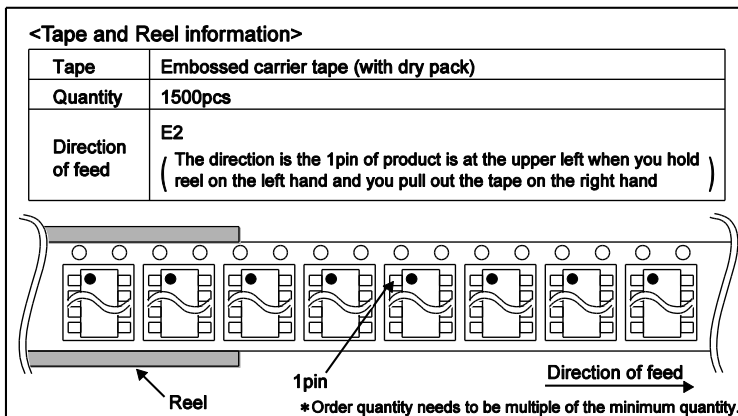
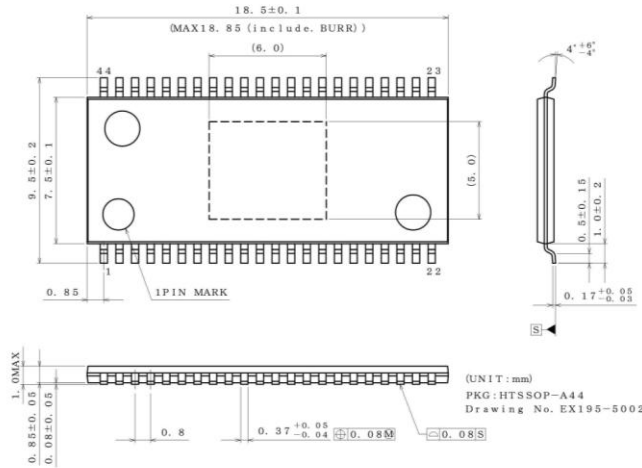
19. BCAP Voltage Slew Rate Limitation

When the large voltage slew rate would input on the BCAP pin over 1 V/ μ s, the IC could be reset. Please care with a bypass capacitor or input LC filter etc. to reduce the slew rate.

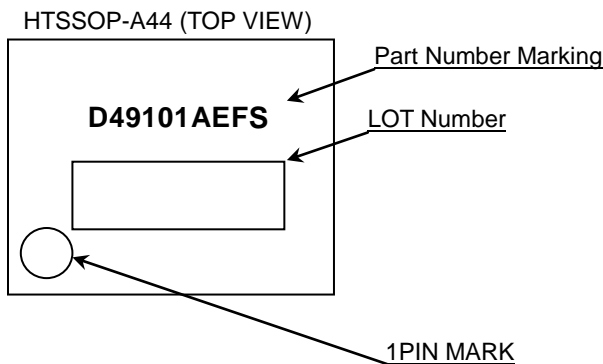
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