



SANYO Semiconductors

DATA SHEET

An ON Semiconductor Company

# LV5980MC — Bi-CMOS IC Low power consumption and high efficiency Step-down Switching Regulator

## Overview

LV5980MC is 1ch DCDC converter with built-in power Pch MOSFET. The recommended operating range is 4.5V to 23V. The maximum current is 3A. The operating current is about 63μA, and low power consumption is achieved.

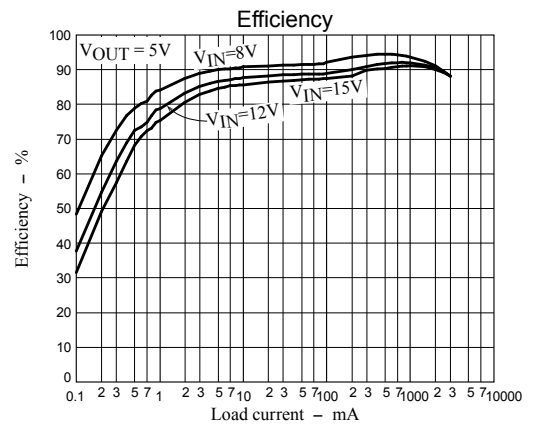
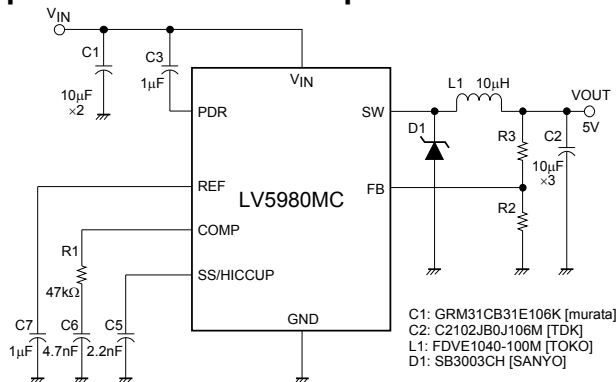
## Features and Functions

- 1ch SBD rectification DCDC converter IC with built-in power Pch MOSFET
- Typical value of light load mode current is 63μA
- 100mΩ High-side switch
- The oscillatory frequency is 370kHz
- When P-by-P is generated continuously, it shifts to the HICCUP operation
- External capacitor Soft-start
- 4.5V to 23V Operating input voltage range
- Output voltage adjustable to 1.235V
- built-in OCP circuit with P-by-P method
- Under voltage lock-out, thermal shutdown

## Applications

- Set top boxes
- Point of load DC/DC converters
- White Goods
- DVD/Blu-ray™ drivers and HDD
- Office Equipment
- LCD monitors and TVs
- POS System

## Application Circuit Example



■ Any and all SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. products described or contained herein are, with regard to "standard application", intended for the use as general electronics equipment. The products mentioned herein shall not be intended for use for any "special application" (medical equipment whose purpose is to sustain life, aerospace instrument, nuclear control device, burning appliances, transportation machine, traffic signal system, safety equipment etc.) that shall require extremely high level of reliability and can directly threaten human lives in case of failure or malfunction of the product or may cause harm to human bodies, nor shall they grant any guarantee thereof. If you should intend to use our products for new introduction or other application different from current conditions on the usage of automotive device, communication device, office equipment, industrial equipment etc. , please consult with us about usage condition (temperature, operation time etc.) prior to the intended use. If there is no consultation or inquiry before the intended use, our customer shall be solely responsible for the use.

■ Specifications of any and all SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. products described or contained herein stipulate the performance, characteristics, and functions of the described products in the independent state, and are not guarantees of the performance, characteristics, and functions of the described products as mounted in the customer's products or equipment. To verify symptoms and states that cannot be evaluated in an independent device, the customer should always evaluate and test devices mounted in the customer's products or equipment.

SANYO Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

<http://www.sanyosemi.com/en/network/>

# LV5980MC

## Specifications

### Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Input voltage	$V_{IN\ max}$		25	V
Allowable pin voltage	$V_{IN-SW}$		30	V
	$V_{IN-PDR}$		6	V
	REF		6	V
	SS/HICCUP		REF	V
	FB		REF	V
	COMP		REF	V
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d\ max$	Specified substrate *1	1.35	W
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

\*1 Specified substrate : 50.0mm × 50.0mm × 1.6mm, fiberglass epoxy printed circuit board, 4 layers

Note 1 : Absolute maximum ratings represent the values which cannot be exceeded for any length of time.

Note 2 : Even when the device is used within the range of absolute maximum ratings, as a result of continuous usage under high temperature, high current, high voltage, or drastic temperature change, the reliability of the IC may be degraded. Please contact us for the further details.

### Recommended Operating Conditions at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Input voltage range	$V_{IN}$		4.5 to 23	V

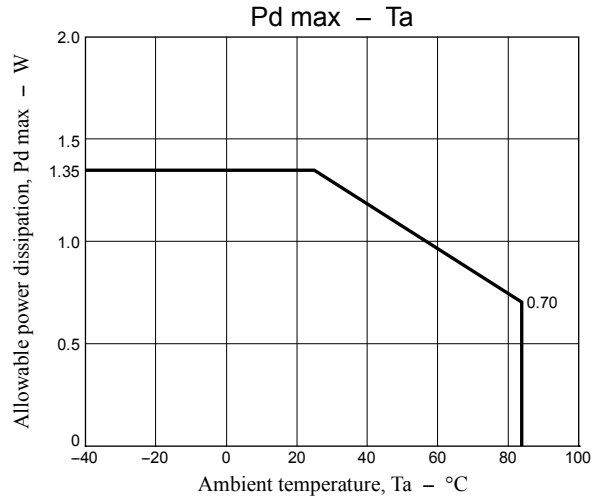
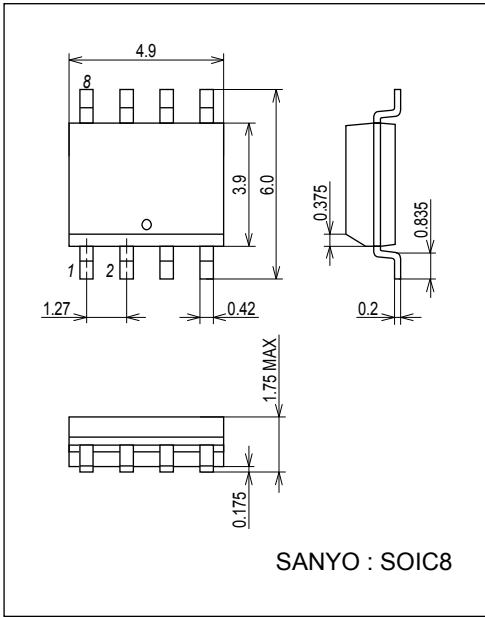
### Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
<b>Reference voltage</b>						
Internal reference voltage	$V_{REF}$		1.210	1.235	1.260	V
Pch drive voltage	$V_{PDR}$	$I_{OUT} = 0\ \text{to}\ -5\text{mA}$	$V_{IN}-5.5$	$V_{IN}-5.0$	$V_{IN}-4.5$	V
<b>Saw wave oscillator</b>						
Oscillatory frequency	$F_{OSC}$		310	370	430	kHz
<b>Soft start circuit</b>						
Soft start • source current	$I_{SS\_SC}$		1.2	1.8	2.4	$\mu\text{A}$
Soft start • sink current	$I_{SS\_SK}$	$V_{IN} = 3\text{V}$ , $SS = 0.4\text{V}$		300		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>UVLO circuit</b>						
UVLO release voltage	$V_{UVLON}$	FB = COMP	3.3	3.7	4.1	V
UVLO lock voltage	$V_{UVLOF}$	FB = COMP	3.02	3.42	3.82	V
<b>Error amplifier</b>						
Input bias current	$I_{EA\_IN}$		-100	-10		nA
Error amplifier gain	$G_{EA}$		100	220	380	$\mu\text{A/V}$
Output sink current	$I_{EA\_OSK}$	FB = 1.75V	-30	-17	-8	$\mu\text{A}$
Output source current	$I_{EA\_OSC}$	FB = 0.75V	8	17	30	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Over current limit circuit</b>						
Current limit peak	$I_{CL}$		3.5	4.7	6.2	A
HICCUP timer start-up cycle	$N_{CYC}$			15		cycle
HICCUP comparator threshold voltage	$V_{THIC}$			0.15		V
HICCUP timer discharge current	$I_{HIC}$			0.25		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>PWM comparator</b>						
Maximum on-duty	$D_{MAX}$		94			%
<b>Output</b>						
Output on resistance	$R_{ON}$	$I_O = 0.5\text{A}$		100		$\text{m}\Omega$
<b>The entire device</b>						
Light load mode consumption current	$I_{SLEEP}$	No switching		63	83	$\mu\text{A}$
Thermal shutdown	TSD	Design guarantee *2		170		$^\circ\text{C}$

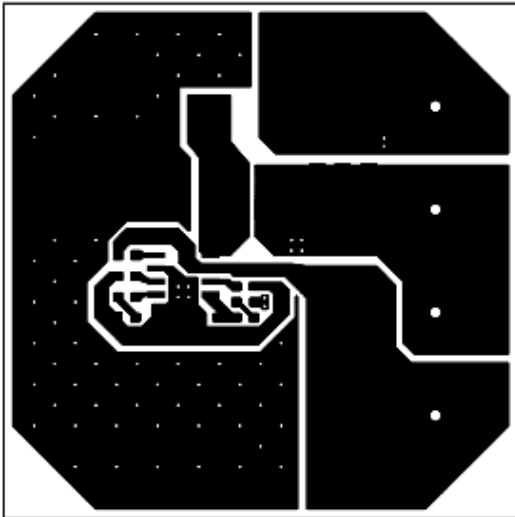
\*2 : Design guarantee: Signifies target value in design. These parameters are not tested in an independent IC.

**Package Dimensions**

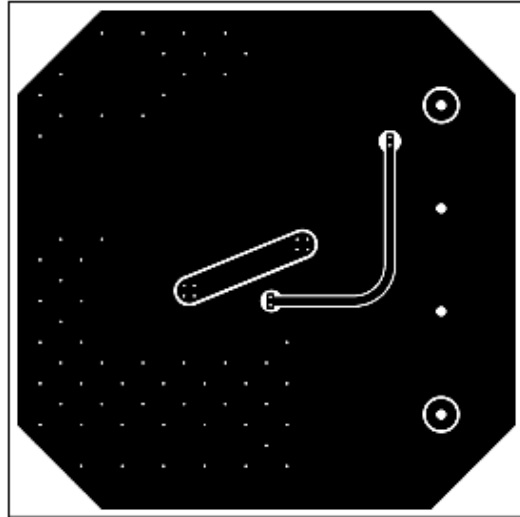
unit : mm (typ)  
3424



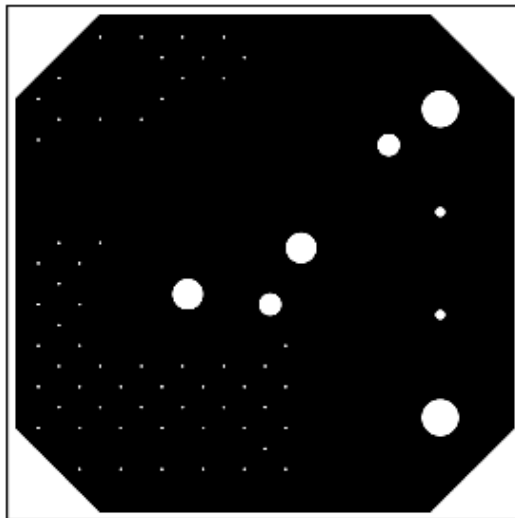
**Specified substrate**



Top



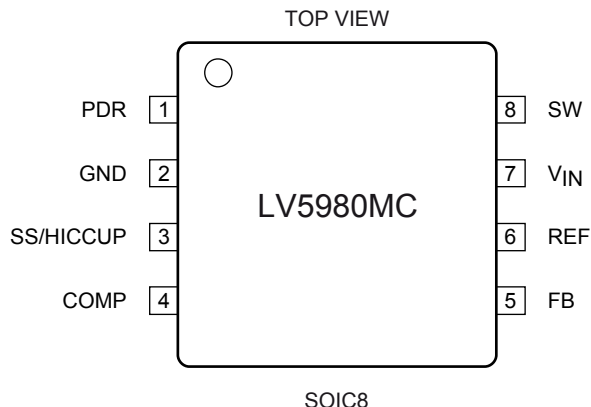
Bottom



2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> layers

# LV5980MC

## Pin Assignment

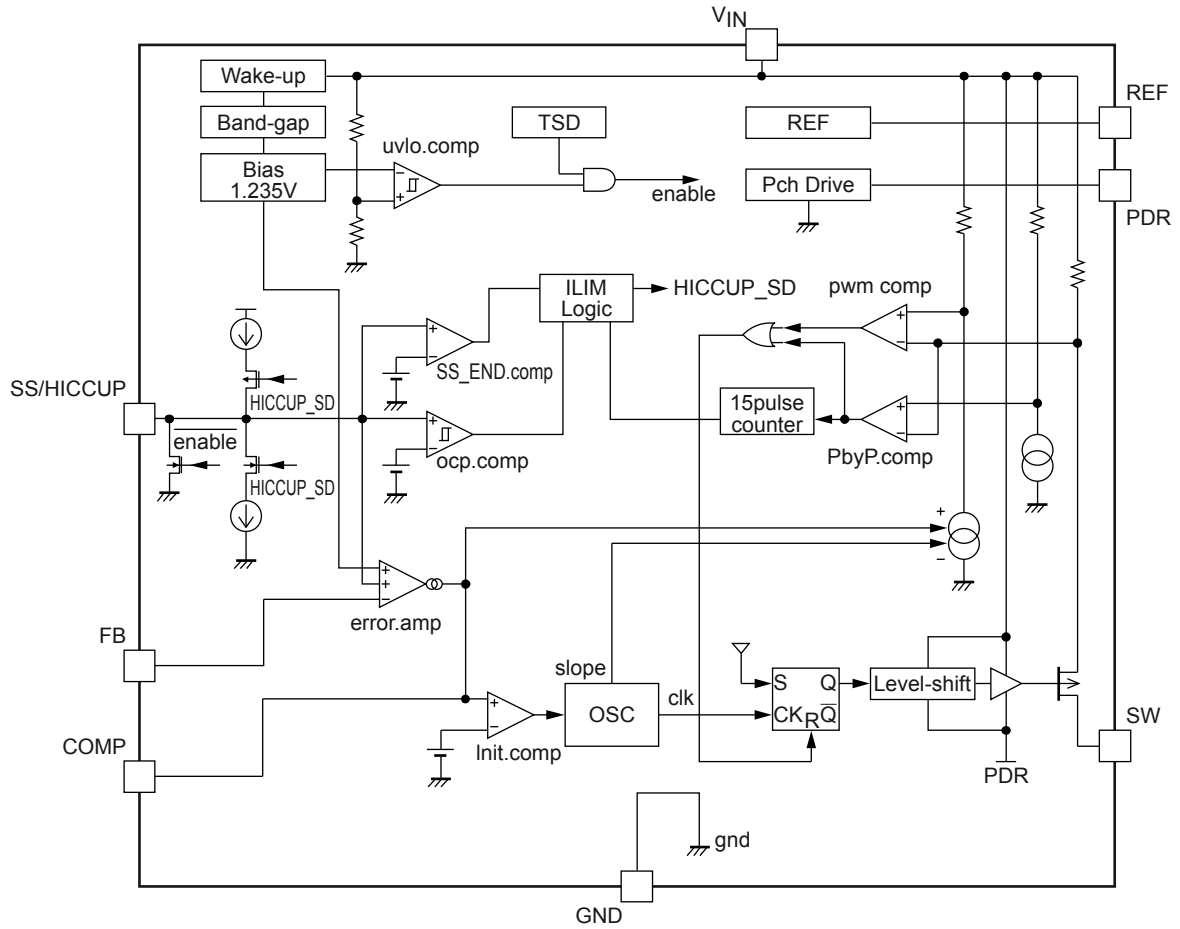


## Pin Function Description

Pin No,	Pin Name	Function
1	PDR	Pch MOSFET gate drive Voltage. The bypass capacitor is necessarily connected between this pin and $V_{IN}$ .
2	GND	Ground Pin. Ground pin voltage is reference voltage
3	SS/HICCUP	Capacitor connection pin for soft start and setting re-startup cycle in HICCUP mode. About 1.8uA current charges the soft start capacitor.
4	COMP	Error Amplifier Output Pin. The phase compensation network is connected between GND pin and COMP pin. Thanks to current-mode control, comp pin voltage would tell you the output current amplitude. Comp pin is connected internally to an Init.comparator which compares with 0.9V reference. If comp pin voltage is larger than 0.9V, IC operates in "continuous mode". If comp pin voltage is smaller than 0.9V, IC operates in "discontinuous mode (low consumption mode)".
5	FB	Error amplifier reverse input pin. ICs make its voltage keep 1.235V. Output voltage is divided by external resistances and it across FB.
6	REF	Reference voltage.
7	$V_{IN}$	Supply voltage pin. It is observed by the UVLO function. When its voltage becomes 3.7V or more, ICs startup in soft start.
8	SW	High-side Pch MOSFET drain Pin.

# LV5980MC

## Block Diagram



# LV5980MC

## Pin Equivalent Circuit

Pin No.	Pin name	Equivalent circuit
1	PDR	
2	GND	
3	SS/HICCUP	
4	COMP	
5	FB	

Continued on next page.

# LV5980MC

Continued from preceding page.

Pin No.	Pin name	Equivalent circuit
6	REF	
7	VIN	
8	SW	

## Detailed Description

### Power-save Feature

The LV5980MC has Power-saving feature to enhance efficiency when the load is light. By shutting down unnecessary circuits, operating current of the IC is minimized and high efficiency is realized.

### Output Voltage Setting

Output voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ ) is configurable by the resistance  $R3$  between  $V_{OUT}$  and FB and the  $R2$  between FB and GND.  $V_{OUT}$  is given by the following equation (1).

$$V_{OUT} = \left(1 + \frac{R3}{R2}\right) \times V_{REF} = \left(1 + \frac{R3}{R2}\right) \times 1.235 \text{ [V]} \quad (1)$$

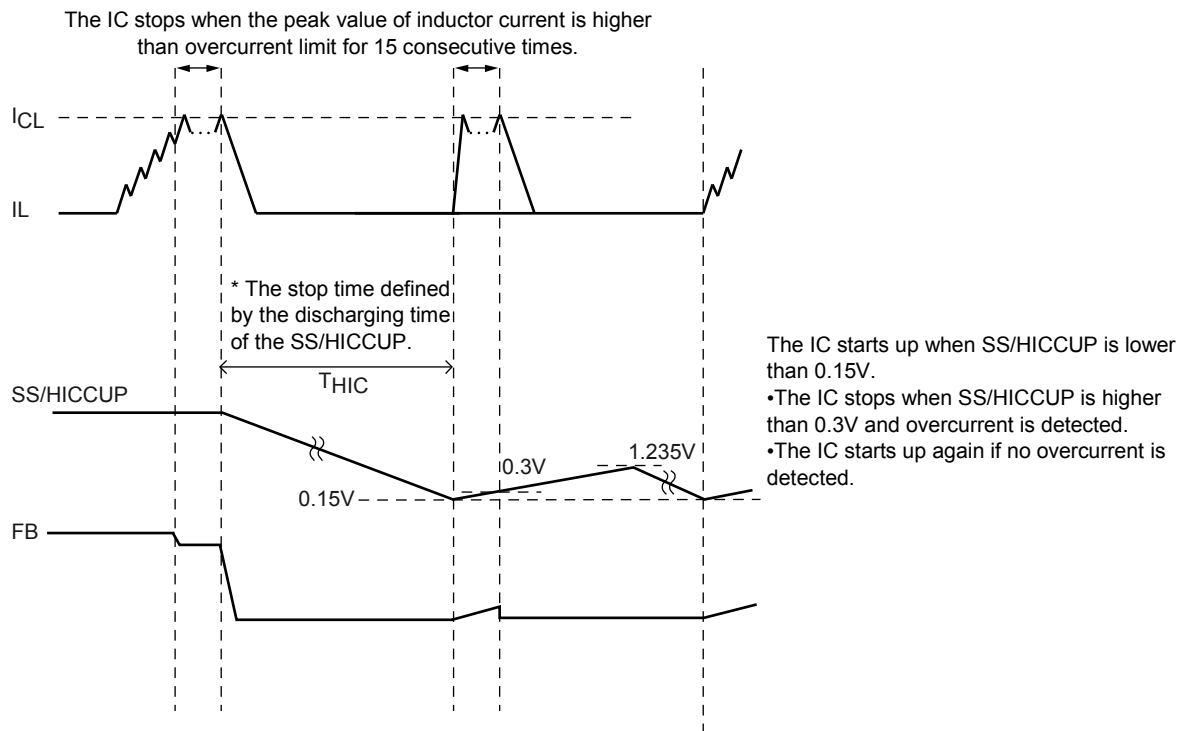
### Soft Start

Soft start time ( $T_{SS}$ ) is configurable by the capacitor ( $C5$ ) between SS/HICCUP and GND. The setting value of  $T_{SS}$  is given by the equation (2).

$$T_{SS} = C5 \times \frac{V_{REF}}{I_{SS}} = C5 \times \frac{1.235}{1.8 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ [ms]} \quad (2)$$

### Hiccup Over-Current Protection

Over-current limit ( $I_{CL}$ ) is set to 4.7A in the IC. When the peak value of inductor current is higher than 4.7A for 15 consecutive times, the protection deems it as over current and stops the IC. Stop period ( $T_{HIC}$ ) is defined by the discharging time of the SS/HICCUP. When SS/HICCUP is lower than 0.15V, the IC starts up. When SS/HICCUP is higher than 0.3V and then over current is detected, the IC stops again. And when SS/HICCUP is higher than 1.235V, the discharge starts again. When the protection does not detect over-current status, the IC starts up again.





## Design Procedure

### Inductor Selection

When conditions for input voltage, output voltage and ripple current are defined, the following equations (3) give inductance value.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_R} \times T_{ON} \\ T_{ON} &= \frac{1}{\{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \div (V_{OUT} + V_F) + 1\} \times F_{OSC}} \\ F_{OSC} &: \text{Oscillatory Frequency} \\ V_F &: \text{Forward voltage of Schottky Barrier diode} \\ V_{IN} &: \text{Input voltage} \\ V_{OUT} &: \text{Output voltage} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

- Inductor current: Peak value ( $I_{RP}$ )

Current peak value ( $I_{RP}$ ) of the inductor is given by the equation (4).

$$I_{RP} = I_{OUT} + \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{2L} \times T_{ON} \quad (4)$$

Make sure that rating current value of the inductor is higher than a peak value of ripple current.

- Inductor current: ripple current ( $\Delta I_R$ )

Ripple current ( $\Delta I_R$ ) is given by the equation (5).

$$\Delta I_R = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{L} \times T_{ON} \quad (5)$$

When load current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) is less than 1/2 of the ripple current, inductor current flows discontinuously.

### Output Capacitor Selection

Make sure to use a capacitor with low impedance for switching power supply because of large ripple current flows through output capacitor.

This IC is a switching regulator which adopts current mode control method. Therefore, you can use capacitor such as ceramic capacitor and OS capacitor in which equivalent series resistance (ESR) is exceedingly small.

Effective value is given by the equation (6) because the ripple current (AC) that flows through output capacitor is saw tooth wave.

$$I_{C\_OUT} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{L \times F_{OSC} \times V_{IN}} \quad [\text{Arms}] \quad (6)$$

### Input Capacitor Selection

Ripple current flows through input capacitor which is higher than that of the output capacitors.

Therefore, caution is also required for allowable ripple current value.

The effective value of the ripple current flows through input capacitor is given by the equation (7).

$$I_{C\_IN} = \sqrt{D(1-D)} \times I_{OUT} \quad [\text{Arms}] \quad (7)$$

$$D = \frac{T_{ON}}{T} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}$$

In (7), D signifies the ratio between ON/OFF period. When the value is 0.5, the ripple current is at a maximum. Make sure that the input capacitor does not exceed the allowable ripple current value given by (7). With (7), if  $V_{IN}=15V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1.0A$  and  $F_{OSC}=370 \text{ kHz}$ , then  $I_{C\_IN}$  value is about 0.471Arms.

In the board wiring from input capacitor,  $\bar{V}_{IN}$  to GND, make sure that wiring is wide enough to keep impedance low because of the current fluctuation. Make sure to connect input capacitor near output capacitor to lower voltage bound due to regeneration current. When change of load current is excessive ( $I_{OUT}$ : high  $\Rightarrow$  low), the power of output electric capacitor is regenerated to input capacitor. If input capacitor is small, input voltage increases. Therefore, you need to implement a large input capacitor. Regeneration power changes according to the change of output voltage, inductance of a coil and load current.

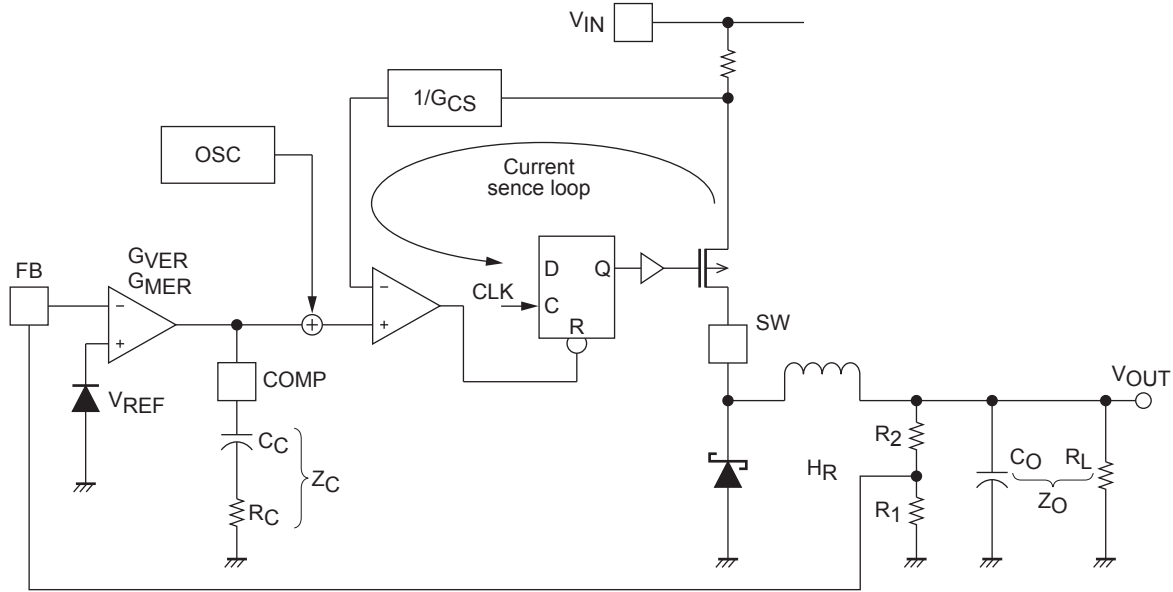
**Selection of external phase compensation component**

This IC adopts current mode control which allows use of ceramic capacitor with low ESR and solid polymer capacitor such as OS capacitor for output capacitor with simple phase compensation. Therefore, you can design long-life and high quality step-down power supply circuit easily.

**Frequency Characteristics**

The frequency characteristic of this IC is constituted with the following transfer functions.

- (1) Output resistance breeder :  $H_R$
- (2) Voltage gain of error amplifier :  $G_{VEA}$
- Current gain :  $G_{MEA}$
- (3) Impedance of phase compensation external element :  $Z_C$
- (4) Current sense loop gain :  $G_{CS}$
- (5) Output smoothing impedance :  $Z_O$



Closed loop gain is obtained with the following formula (8).

$$G = H_R \cdot G_{MER} \cdot Z_C \cdot G_{CS} \cdot Z_O$$

$$= \frac{V_{REF}}{V_{OUT}} \cdot G_{MER} \cdot \left( R_C + \frac{1}{sC_C} \right) \cdot G_{CS} \cdot \frac{R_L}{1 + sC_O \cdot R_L} \tag{8}$$

Frequency characteristics of the closed loop gain is given by pole fp1 consists of output capacitor CO and output load resistance RL, zero point fz consists of external capacitor CC of the phase compensation and resistance RC, and pole fp2 consists of output impedance ZER of error amplifier and external capacitor of phase compensation CC as shown in formula (8). fp1, fz, fp2 are obtained with the following equations (9) to (11).

$$fp1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_O \cdot R_L} \tag{9}$$

$$fz = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_C \cdot R_C} \tag{10}$$

$$fp2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot Z_{ER} \cdot C_C} \tag{11}$$

**Calculation of external phase compensation constant**

Generally, to stabilize switching regulator, the frequency where closed loop gain is 1 (zero-cross frequency  $f_{ZC}$ ) should be 1/10 of the switching frequency (or 1/5). Since the switching frequency of this IC is 370kHz, the zero-cross frequency should be 37kHz. Based on the above condition, we obtain the following formula (12).

$$\frac{V_{REF}}{V_{OUT}} \cdot G_{MER} \cdot \left( R_C + \frac{1}{SC_C} \right) \cdot G_{CS} \cdot \frac{R_L}{1 + SC_O \cdot R_L} = 1 \quad (12)$$

As for zero-cross frequency, since the impedance element of phase compensation is  $RC \gg 1/SC_C$ , the following equation (13) is obtained.

$$\frac{V_{REF}}{V_{OUT}} \cdot G_{MER} \cdot R_C \cdot G_{CS} \cdot \frac{R_L}{1 + 2\pi \cdot f_{ZC} \cdot C_O \cdot R_L} = 1 \quad (13)$$

Phase compensation external resistance can be obtained with the following formula (14), the variation of the formula (13). Since  $2\pi \cdot f_{ZC} \cdot C_O \cdot R_L \gg 1$  in the equation (14), we know that the external resistance is independent of load resistance.

$$R_C = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{MER}} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{CS}} \cdot \frac{1 + 2\pi \cdot f_{ZC} \cdot C_O \cdot R_L}{R_L} \quad (14)$$

When output is 5V and load resistance is 5Ω (1A load), the resistances of phase compensation are as follows.  
 $G_{CS} = 2.7A/V$ ,  $G_{MER} = 220\mu A/V$ ,  $f_{ZC} = 37kHz$

$$R_C = \frac{5}{1.235} \times \frac{1}{220 \times 10^{-6}} \times \frac{1}{2.7} \times \frac{1 + 2 \times 3.14 \times (37 \times 10^3) \times (30 \times 10^{-6}) \times 5}{5} = 48.898... \times 10^3$$

$$= 48.90 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

If frequency of zero point  $f_z$  and pole  $f_{p1}$  are in the same position, they cancel out each other. Therefore, only the pole frequency remains for frequency characteristics of the closed loop gain.  
 In other words, gain decreases at -20dB/dec and phase only rotates by 90° and this allows characteristics where oscillation never occurs.

$$f_{p1} = f_z$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_O \cdot R_L} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_O \cdot R_C}$$

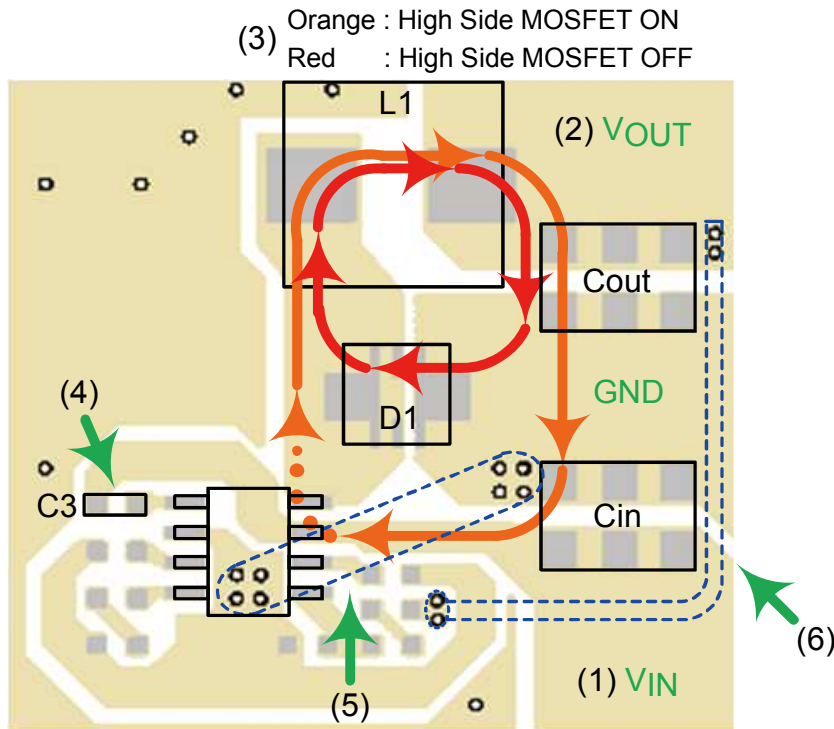
$$C_C = \frac{R_L \cdot C_O}{R_C} \cdot \frac{5 \times (30 \times 10^{-6})}{48.9 \times 10^3} = 3.067... \times 10^{-9}$$

$$= 3.07 \text{ [nF]}$$

The above shows external compensation constant obtained through ideal equations. In reality, we need to define phase constant through testing to verify constant IC operation at all temperature range, load range and input voltage range. In the evaluation board for delivery, phase compensation constants are defined based on the above constants. The zero-cross frequency required in the actual system board, in other word, transient response is adjusted by external compensation resistance. Also, if the influence of noise is significant, use of external phase compensation capacitor with higher value is recommended.

## Caution in pattern design

Pattern design of the board affects the characteristics of DC-DC converter. This IC switches high current at a high speed. Therefore, if inductance element in a pattern wiring is high, it could be the cause of noise. Make sure that the pattern of the main circuit is wide and short.



### (1) Pattern design of the input capacitor

Connect a capacitor near the IC for noise reduction between  $V_{IN}$  and the GND. The change of current is at the largest in the pattern between an input capacitor and  $V_{IN}$  as well as between GND and an input capacitor among all the main circuits. Hence make sure that the pattern is as fat and short as possible.

### (2) Pattern design of an inductor and the output capacitor

High electric current flows into the choke coil and the output capacitor. Therefore this pattern should also be as fat and short as possible.

### (3) Pattern design with current channel into consideration

Make sure that when High side MOSFET is ON (red arrow) and OFF (orange arrow), the two current channels runs through the same channel and an area is minimized.

### (4) Pattern design of the capacitor between $V_{IN}$ -PDR

Make sure that the pattern of the capacitor between  $V_{IN}$  and PDR is as short as possible.

### (5) Pattern design of the small signal GND

The GND of the small signal should be separated from the power GND.

### (6) Pattern design of the FB-OUT line

Wire the line shown in red between FB and OUT to the output capacitor as near as possible.

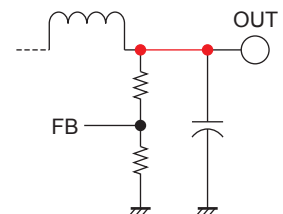
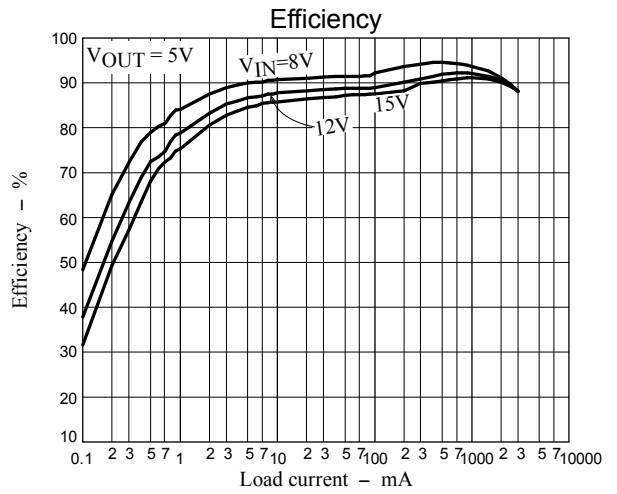
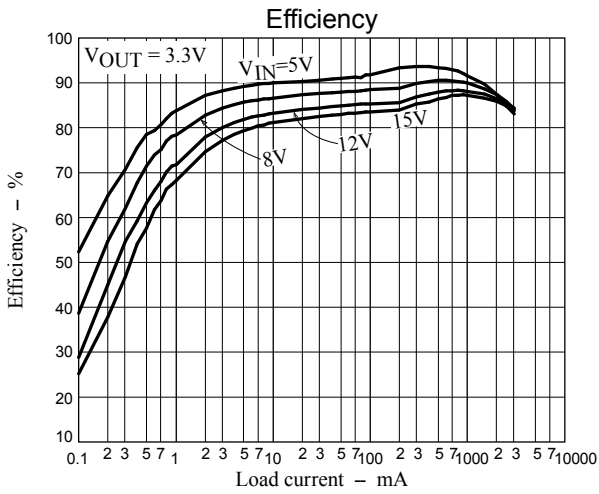
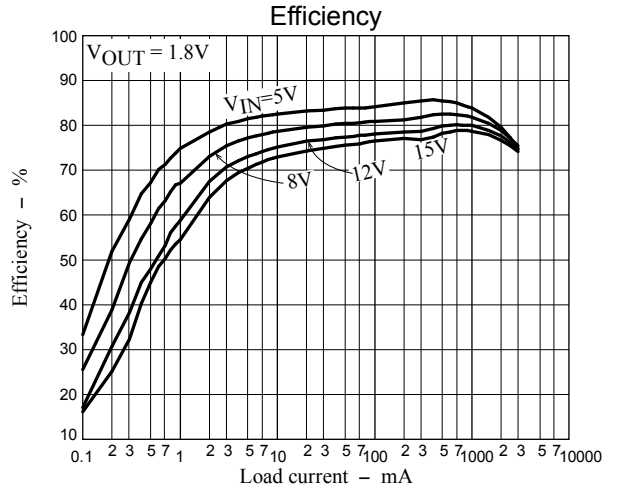
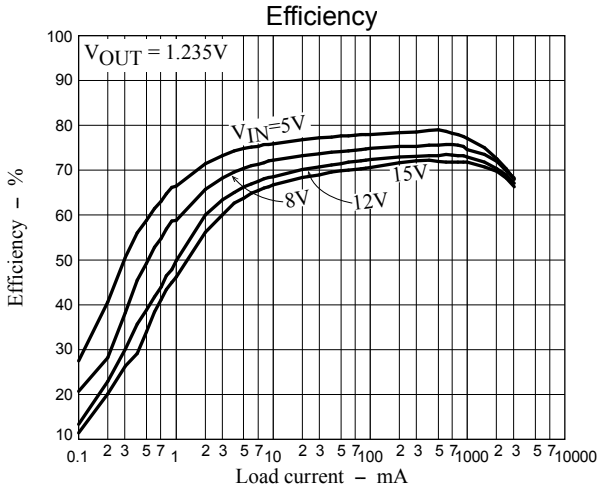


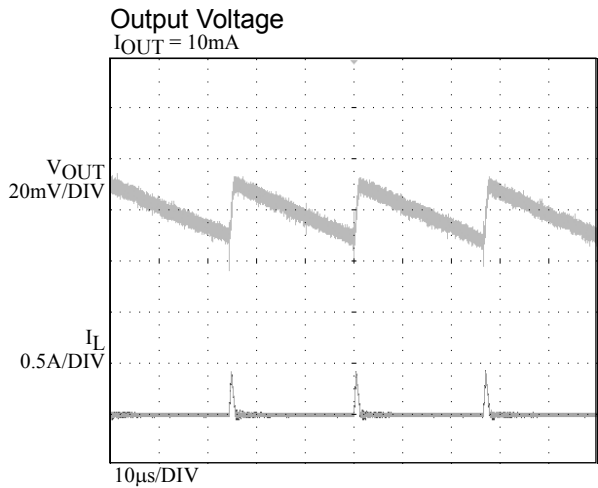
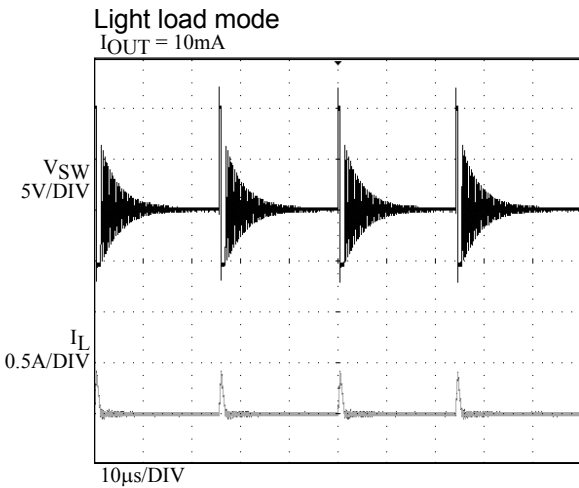
Fig: FB-OUT Line

# LV5980MC

## Typical Performance Characteristics Application Curves at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$



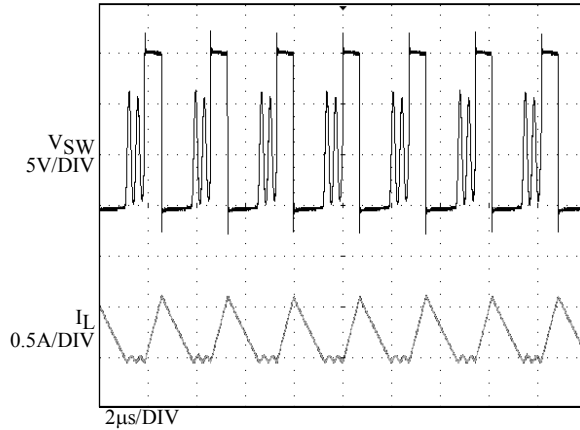
## Operation Waveforms (Circuit from Typical Application, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$ )



# LV5980MC

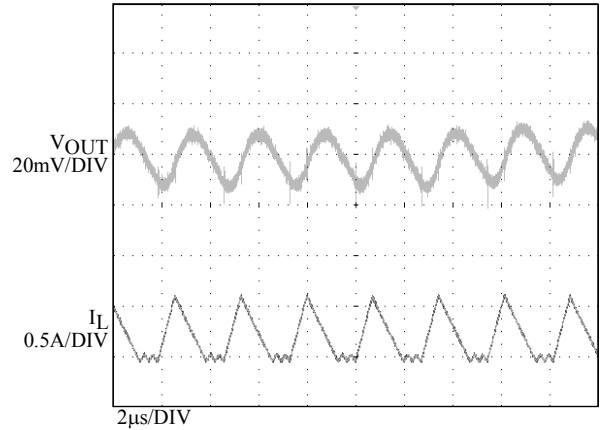
## Discontinuous current mode

$I_{OUT} = 200\text{mA}$



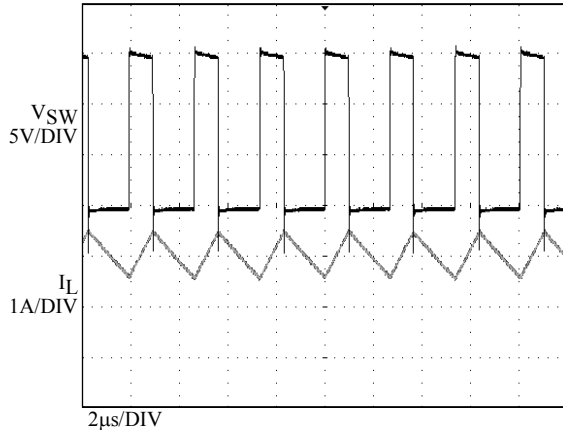
## Output Voltage

$I_{OUT} = 200\text{mA}$



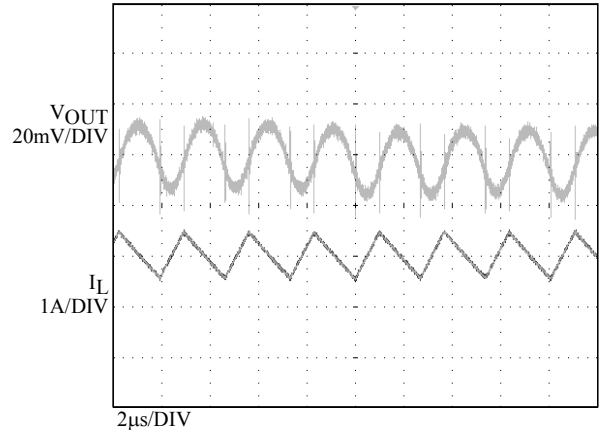
## Continuous current mode

$I_{OUT} = 2\text{A}$



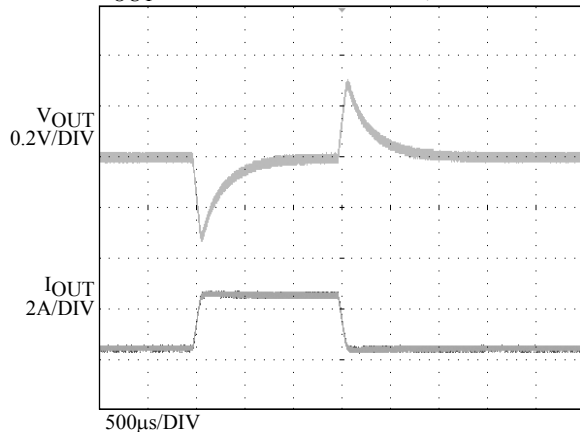
## Output Voltage

$I_{OUT} = 2\text{A}$



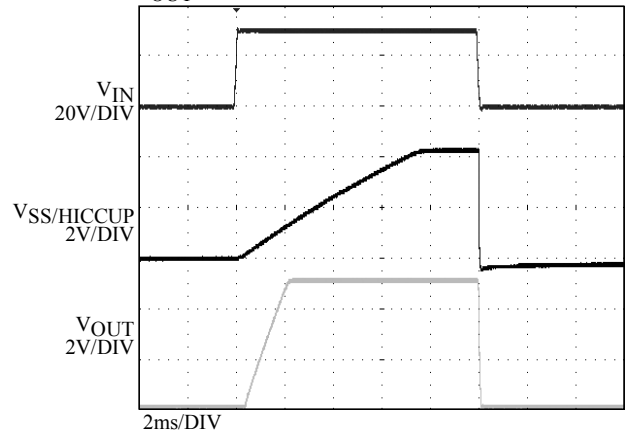
## Load Transient response

$I_{OUT} = 0.5 \leftrightarrow 2.5\text{A}$ , Slew Rate =  $100\mu\text{A}$



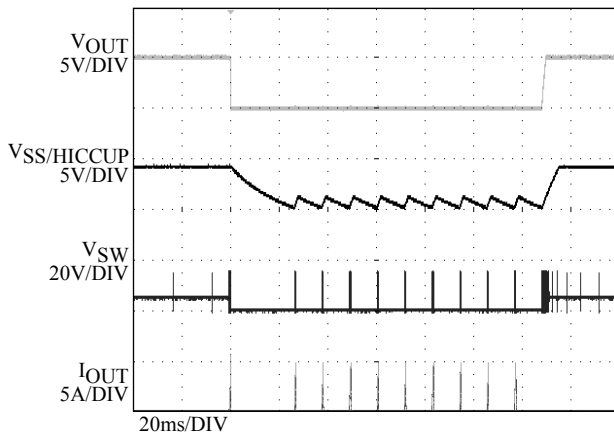
## Soft start and shutdown

$I_{OUT} = 2\text{A}$



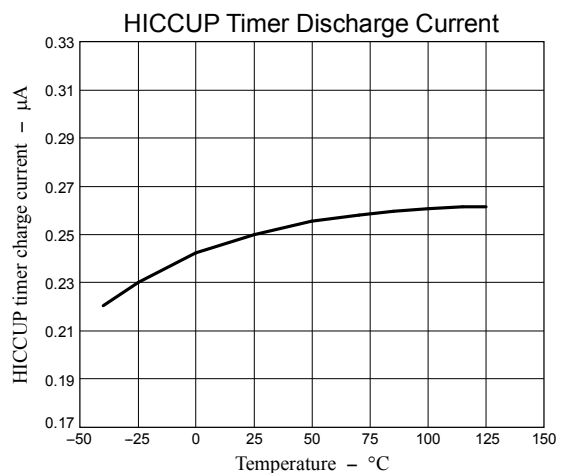
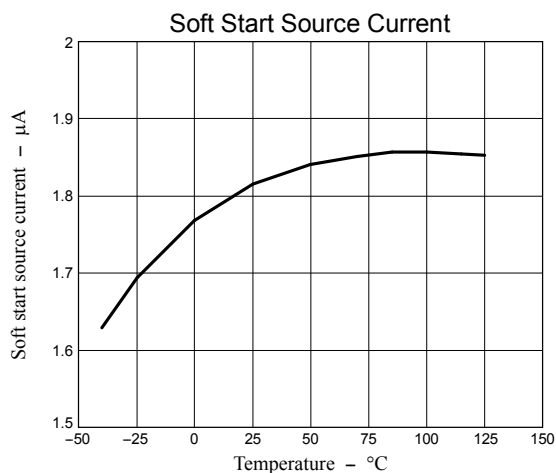
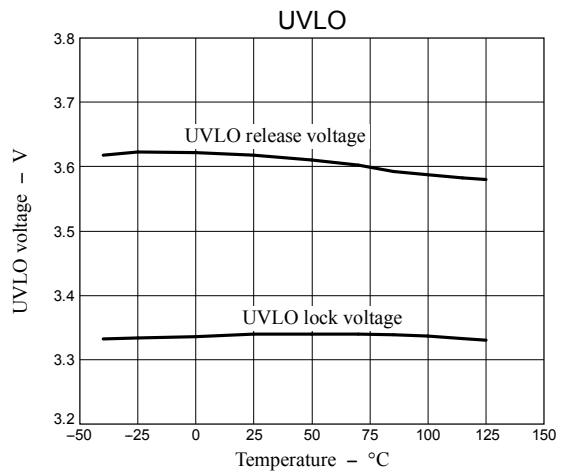
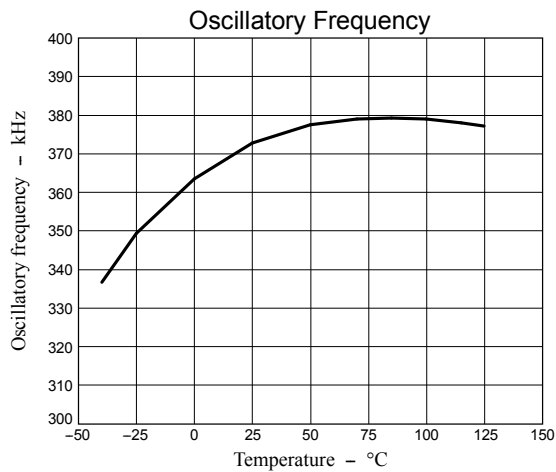
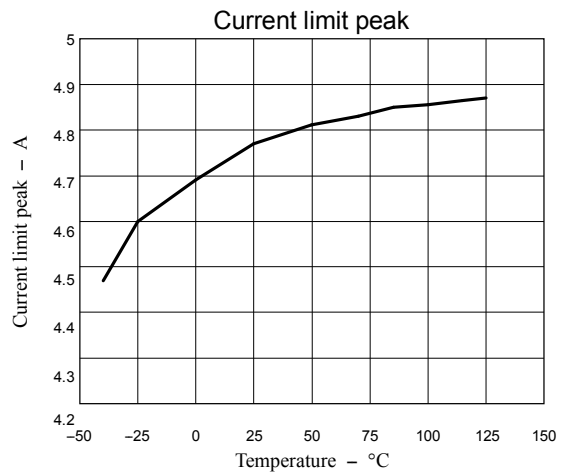
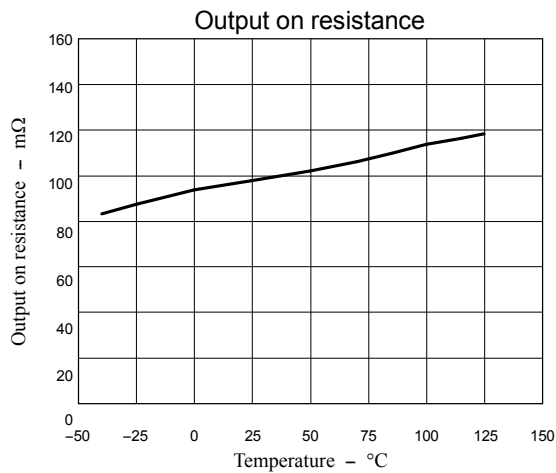
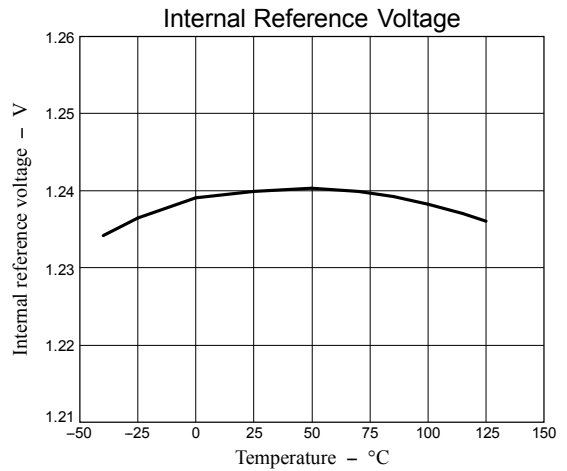
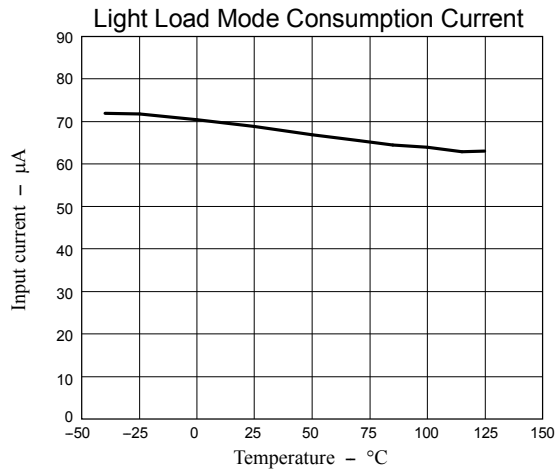
## Over current protection

OUT - GND short



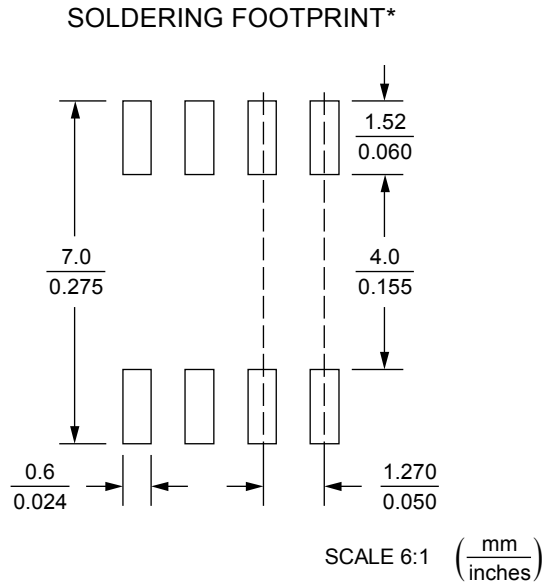
# LV5980MC

Characterization Curves at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$



# LV5980MC

Recommended foot pattern: SOIC8



\*For additional information on our Pd-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

- SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. assumes no responsibility for equipment failures that result from using products at values that exceed, even momentarily, rated values (such as maximum ratings, operating condition ranges, or other parameters) listed in products specifications of any and all SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. products described or contained herein.
- Regarding monolithic semiconductors, if you should intend to use this IC continuously under high temperature, high current, high voltage, or drastic temperature change, even if it is used within the range of absolute maximum ratings or operating conditions, there is a possibility of decrease reliability. Please contact us for a confirmation.
- SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. strives to supply high-quality high-reliability products, however, any and all semiconductor products fail or malfunction with some probability. It is possible that these probabilistic failures or malfunction could give rise to accidents or events that could endanger human lives, trouble that could give rise to smoke or fire, or accidents that could cause damage to other property. When designing equipment, adopt safety measures so that these kinds of accidents or events cannot occur. Such measures include but are not limited to protective circuits and error prevention circuits for safe design, redundant design, and structural design.
- In the event that any or all SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. products described or contained herein are controlled under any of applicable local export control laws and regulations, such products may require the export license from the authorities concerned in accordance with the above law.
- No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, or otherwise, without the prior written consent of SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd.
- Any and all information described or contained herein are subject to change without notice due to product/technology improvement, etc. When designing equipment, refer to the "Delivery Specification" for the SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. product that you intend to use.
- Upon using the technical information or products described herein, neither warranty nor license shall be granted with regard to intellectual property rights or any other rights of SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. or any third party. SANYO Semiconductor Co.,Ltd. shall not be liable for any claim or suits with regard to a third party's intellectual property rights which has resulted from the use of the technical information and products mentioned above.

This catalog provides information as of September, 2012. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.