Shaoxing Yuli Semiconductor CO.,LTD

绍 兴 宇 力 半 导 体 有 限 公 司

U0339 Data Sheet

V 1.4

版权归绍兴宇力半导体有限公司

28V 3A 500KHz ECOT PSM Sync Step-Down Regulator

General Description

The U0339 is a high frequency, synchronous, rectified, step-down, switch-mode converter with internal power MOSFETs. It offers a very compact solution to provide a 3A max output current over a wide input supply range, with excellent load and line regulation. ECOT PSM control operation provides very fast transient response and easy loop design as well as very tight output regulation.

The U0339 requires a minimal number of readily available, external components and is available in a space saving ESOP8 package.

Packages

ESOP8

Key Features

- Wide 4.5V to 28V Operating Input Range
- 3A MAX Output Current
- 500KHz Switching Frequency
- ECOT PSM Mode Control with Fast Transient Response
- Built-in Over Current Limit
- Built-in Over Voltage Protection
- PFM Mode for High Efficiency in Light Load
- Internal Soft-Start
- 100mΩ/50mΩ Low RDS(ON) Internal Power MOSFETs
- Output Adjustable from 0.6/0.8/0.765/0.923V
- No Schottky Diode Required
- Short Protection with Hiccup-Mode
- Integrated internal compensation
- Thermal Shutdown
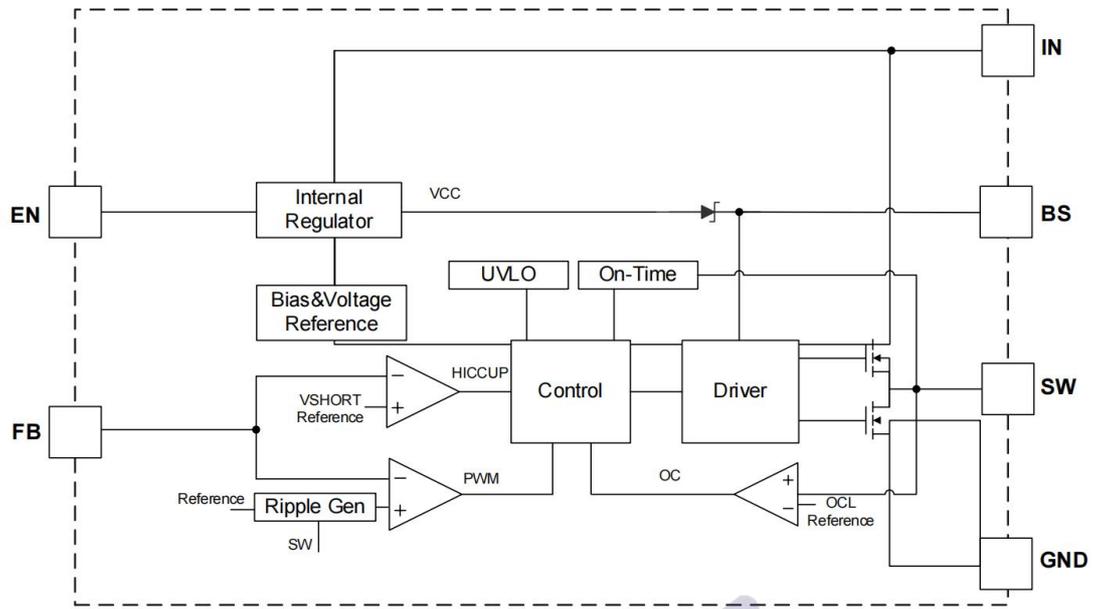- Available in ESOP8 Package
- -40°C to +85°C Temperature Range

Applications

- Digital Set-top Box (STB)
- HD Blu-ray ™ Disc Player
- Security Monitoring
- Digital TV Power
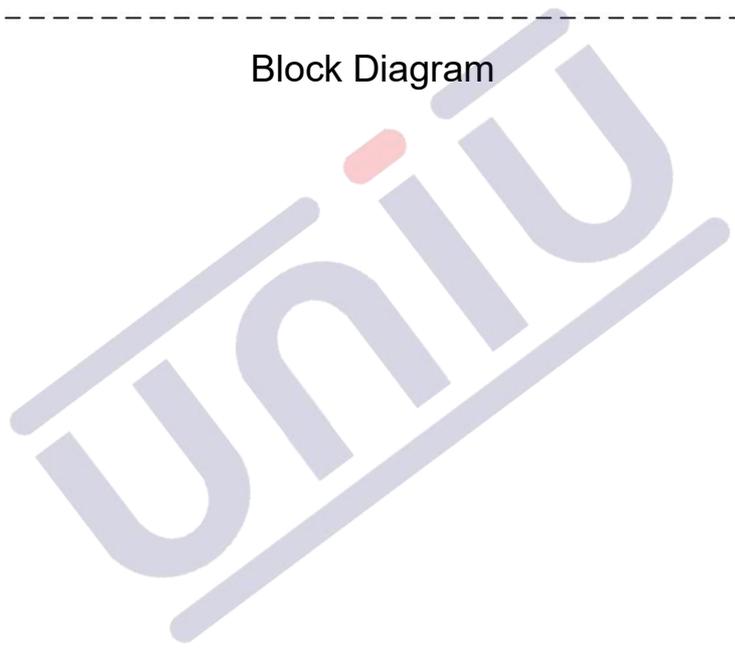- Network home terminal equipment
- General Purposes

Typical Application Circuit
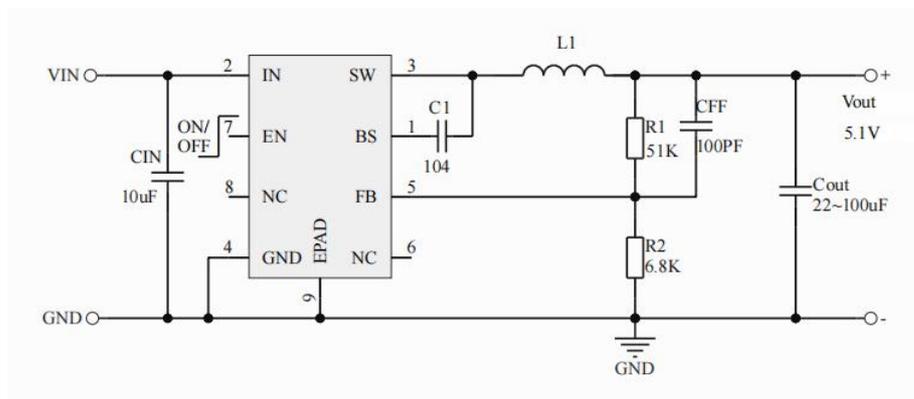
Functional Block Diagram

Block Diagram

Functions Description

Internal Regulator

The U0339 is an ECOT mode step down DC/DC converter that provides excellent transient response with no extra external compensation components. This device contains an internal, low resistance, high voltage power MOSFET, and operates at a high 500KHz operating frequency to ensure a compact, high efficiency design with excellent AC and DC performance.

Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) protects the chip from operating at an insufficient supply voltage. UVLO protection monitors the internal regulator voltage. When the voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is shut off. When the voltage is higher than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is enabled again.

Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown prevents the chip from operating at exceedingly high temperatures. When the silicon die temperature exceeds 160°C, it shuts down the whole chip. When the temperature falls below its lower threshold (Typ. 130°C) the chip is enabled again.

Internal Soft-Start

The soft-start is implemented to prevent the converter output voltage from overshooting during startup. When the chip starts, the internal circuitry generates a soft-start voltage (SS) ramping up from 0V to VFB. When it is lower than the internal reference (REF), SS overrides REF so the error amplifier uses SS as the reference. When SS is higher than REF, REF regains control. The SS time is internally max to 1.5ms.

Over Current Protection

The U0339 has cycle -by-cycle over current limit when the inductor current valley value exceeds the set current limit threshold. Meanwhile, output voltage starts to drop until FB is below the Under-Voltage (UV) threshold. Once a UV is triggered, the U0339 enters hiccup mode to periodically restart the part. This protection mode is especially useful when the output is dead-short to ground. The average short circuit current is greatly reduced to alleviate the thermal issue and to protect the regulator. The U0339 exits the hiccup mode once the over current condition is removed.

Startup and Shutdown

If both V_{IN} and EN are higher than their appropriate thresholds, the chip starts. The reference block starts first, generating stable reference voltage and currents, and then the internal regulator is enabled. The regulator provides stable supply for the remaining circuitries. Three events can shut down the chip: EN low, VIN low and thermal shutdown. In the shutdown procedure, the signaling path is first blocked to avoid any fault triggering. The comp voltage and the internal supply rail are then pulled down. The floating driver is not subject to this shutdown command.

Applications Information

Setting the Output Voltage

U0339 require an input capacitor, an output capacitor and an inductor. These components are critical to the performance of the device. U0339 are internally compensated and do not require external components to achieve stable operation. The output voltage can be programmed by resistor divider.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}$$

If: V_{OUT}=5V, R_1=51KΩ, R_2=6.8KΩ, V_{FB}=0.6V;`

So: $0.6V \times \dfrac{51K\Omega + 6.8K\Omega}{6.8K\Omega} \approx 5.1V$

Selecting the Inductor

The recommended inductor values are shown in the Application Diagram. It is important to guarantee the inductor core does not saturate during any foreseeable operational situation. The inductor should be rated to handle the maximum inductor peak current: Care should be taken when reviewing the different saturation current ratings that are specified by different manufacturers. Saturation current ratings are typically specified at 25°C, so ratings at maximum ambient temperature of the application should be requested from the manufacturer. The inductor value can be calculated with:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times F_{osc}}$$

Where ΔI_L is the inductor ripple current. Choose inductor ripple current to be approximately 30% to 40% of the maximum load current. The maximum inductor peak current can be estimated as:

$$I_{L(MAX)} = I_{LOAD} + \frac{\Delta I_L}{2}$$

Under light load conditions below 100mA, larger inductance is recommended for improved efficiency. Larger inductances lead to smaller ripple currents and voltages, but they also have larger physical dimensions, lower saturation currents and higher linear impedance. Therefore, the choice of inductance should be compromised according to the specific application.

Selecting the Input Capacitor

The input current to the step-down converter is discontinuous and therefore requires a capacitor to supply AC current to the step-down converter while maintaining the DC input voltage. For a better performance, use ceramic capacitors placed as close to VIN as possible and a 0.1µF input capacitor to filter out high frequency interference is recommended. Capacitors with X5R and X7R ceramic dielectrics are recommended because they are stable with temperature fluctuations.

The capacitors must also have a ripple current rating greater than the maximum input ripple current of the converter. The input ripple current can be estimated with Equation:

$$I_{CIN} = I_{OUT} \times \sqrt{\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times (1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}})}$$

From the above equation, it can be concluded that the input ripple current reaches its maximum at $V_{IN}=2V_{OUT}$ where $I_{CIN} = \dfrac{I_{OUT}}{2}$ For simplification, choose an input capacitor with an RMS current rating greater than half of the maximum load current.

The input capacitance value determines the input voltage ripple of the converter. If there is an input voltage ripple requirement in the system, choose the input capacitor that meets the specification. The input voltage ripple can be estimate with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{IN} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{F_{osc} \times C_{IN}} \times \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \times (1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}})$$

Similarly, when $V_{IN}=2V_{OUT}$, input voltage ripple reaches its maximum of $\Delta V_{IN} = \dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{I_{OUT}}{F_{osc} \times C_{IN}}$

Selecting the Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required to maintain the DC output voltage. The output voltage ripple can be estimated with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{F_{osc} \times L} \times (1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}) \times (R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \times F_{osc} \times C_{OUT}})$$

There are some differences between different types of capacitors. In the case of ceramic capacitors, the impedance at the switching frequency is dominated by the capacitance. The output voltage ripple is mainly caused by the capacitance. For simplification, the output voltage ripple can be estimated with Equation:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{8 \times Fosc^2 \times L \times C_{OUT}} \times (1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}})$$

A larger output capacitor can achieve a better load transient response, but the maximum output capacitor limitation should also be considered in the design application. If the output capacitor value is too high, the output voltage will not be able to reach the design value during the soft-start time and will fail to regulate. The maximum output capacitor value (C_{OUT_MAX}) can be limited approximately with Equation:

$$C_{OUT\_MAX} = (I_{LIM\_AVG} - I_{OUT}) \times T_{SS} / V_{OUT}$$

Where L_{LIM_AVG} is the average start-up current during the soft-start period, and T_{SS} is the soft- start time.

On the other hand, special attention should be paid when selecting these components. The DC bias of these capacitors can result in a capacitance value that falls below the minimum value given in the recommended capacitor specifications table.

The ceramic capacitor's actual capacitance can vary with temperature. The capacitor type X7R, which operates over a temperature range of −55°C to +125°C, will only vary the capacitance to within ±15%. The capacitor type X5R has a similar tolerance over a reduced temperature range of −55°C to +85°C. Many large value ceramic capacitors, larger than 1uF are manufactured with Z5U or Y5V temperature characteristics. Their capacitance can drop by more than 50% as the temperature varies from 25°C to 85°C. Therefore, X5R or X7R is recommended over Z5U and Y5V in applications where the ambient temperature will change significantly above or below 25°C.

Feed-Forward Capacitor (C_{FF})

U0339 has internal loop compensation, so adding C_{FF} is optional. Specifically, for specific applications, if necessary, consider whether to add feed-forward capacitors according to the situation.

The use of a feed-forward capacitor (C_{FF}) in the feedback network is to improve the transient response or higher phase margin. For optimizing the feed-forward capacitor, knowing the cross frequency is the first thing. The cross frequency (or the converter bandwidth) can be determined by using a network analyzer. When getting the cross frequency with no feed-forward capacitor identified, the value of feed-forward capacitor (C_{FF}) can be calculated with the following equation:

$$C_{FF} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times F_{CROSS}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{R1} \times (\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2})}$$

Where F_{CROSS} is the cross frequency.

To reduce transient ripple, the feed-forward capacitor value can be increased to push the cross frequency to higher region. Although this can improve transient response, it also decreases phase margin and cause more ringing. In the other hand, if more phase margin is desired, the feed-forward capacitor value can be decreased to push the cross frequency to lower region.

PC Board Layout Consideration

PCB layout is very important to achieve stable operation. It is highly recommended to duplicate EVB layout for optimum performance. If change is necessary, please follow these guidelines for reference.

1. Keep the path of switching current short and minimize the loop area formed by Input capacitor, high-side MOSFET and low-side MOSFET.
2. Bypass ceramic capacitors are suggested to be put close to the VIN Pin.
3. Ensure all feedback connections are short and direct. Place the feedback resistors and compensation components as close to the chip as possible.
4. VOUT, SW away from sensitive analog areas such as FB.
5. Connect IN, SW, and especially GND respectively to a large copper area to cool the chip to improve thermal performance and long-term reliability.

1、Version Record

Date	Rev.	Description
2018/04/19	1.0	First Release
2021/11/02	1.1	Layout Adjustment
2023/12/08	1.2	Optimize input and output capacitance
2024/01/22	1.3	Remove non-mass-produced products
2025/03/22	1.4	Adjust production parameters

2、Contact

Shaoxing Yuli Semiconductor CO.,LTD

Shaoxing Address：4th & 5th Floors, Building 45, CECEP Science and Technology Innovation Park, No. 25 Paodu Road, Doumen Subdistrict, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, China

Telephone：0575-85087896（R&D Department）

Fax：0575-88125157

E-mail：htw@uni-semic.com

Wuxi Address：Room 503, Building 1# (Comprehensive Building), China Electronics (Wuxi) Digital Chip City, No. 6 Xianfeng Middle Road, Xishan District, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, China

Telephone：0510-85297939

E-mail：zh@uni-semic.com

Shenzhen Address：Room 410, Yonghui International Business Building, Baoyuan Road, Nanchang Community, Xixiang Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China

Telephone：0755-84510976

E-mail：htw@uni-semic.com

Disclaimers:

1.Shaoxing Yuli Semiconductor Co.,LTD., (referred to as "Yuli"), reserves the right to modify user manuals, application guidelines, etc., without prior notice. When purchasing, customers should obtain the latest version of our company's materials and verify whether the relevant information is up-to-date and complete. Before using the products,please carefully read the user manuals, application guides, and other relevant materials along with all precautions contained therein.

2.This product is intended for consumer electronics use and Yuli makes no guarantees as to the suitability of Yuli products for any particular purposes. The products must not be applied in any equipment or system whose manufacture, use, or sale is prohibited by applicable laws or regulations. If Yuli's products are utilized in such prohibited devices or systems, all risks associated with such applications shall be solely borne by the customer, and Yuli shall not be held liable for any consequences arising therefrom.

3.The applications of the products described in this document and related materials such as application guides are provided for illustrative reference only. The parameters provided in this document may and do vary in different applications, and the actual performance may change accordingly. Further evaluation, testing, and validation are required during use. Yuli disclaims all responsibility for any assistance provided in the application of its products or the design of customer products.

4.Customers must utilize the products within their valid storage period. If customers have any questions regarding the valid storage period of Yuli's products, please contact Yuli's sales personnel or customer service support immediately. Yuli shall not assume any responsibility for the use of products beyond their storage period.

5.Without the prior written consent of Yuli, the files and products shall not be disassembled, altered, modified, or copied.

6.When purchasing products, please verify the Yuli trademark and product specifications. For any inquiries, please contact Yuli for clarification. Third-party purchasers are advised to confirm whether the seller holds authorized credentials from Yuli and must contact our company prior to procurement to ensure the products are genuine Yuli-manufactured items.

7.When using or applying the products, customers must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to trade control regulations, etc. This product is designated for civilian electronic purposes. It must not be used in non-civilian fields.

8.Product improvement is an endless journey. Our company remains fully committed to delivering superior products to our customers!