

# Synchronous Buck Converter with Integrated FET

**BD9106FVM BD9107FVM BD9109FVM BD9110NV BD9120HFN**

## General Description

The (BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM, BD9110NV, and BD9120HFN) are ROHM's high efficiency step-down switching regulators designed to produce a voltage as low as 1V from a supply voltage of 3.3V or 5.0V. It offers high efficiency by using synchronous switches and provides fast transient response to sudden load changes by implementing current mode control.

## Features

- Fast Transient Response because of Current Mode Control System
- High Efficiency for All Load Ranges because of Synchronous Switches (Nch and Pch FET) and SLLM™ (Simple Light Load Mode)
- Soft-Start Function
- Thermal Shutdown and ULVO Functions
- Short-Circuit Protection with Time Delay Function
- Shutdown Function

## Application

Power Supply for LSI including DSP, Microcomputer and ASIC

## Key Specifications

- Input Voltage Range
  - BD9120HFN: 2.7V to 4.5V
  - BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM: 4.0V to 5.5V
  - BD9109FVM, BD9110NV: 4.5V to 5.5V
- Output Voltage Range
  - BD9109FVM: 3.30V ± 2%
  - BD9120HFN: 1.0V to 1.5V
  - BD9107FVM: 1.0V to 1.8V
  - BD9106FVM, BD9110NV: 1.0V to 2.5V
- Output Current
  - BD9106FVM, BD9109FVM, BD9120HFN: 0.8A(Max)
  - BD9107FVM: 1.2A(Max)
  - BD9110NV: 2.0A(Max)
- Switching Frequency: 1MHz(Typ)
- FET ON-Resistance
  - Pch(Typ)/Nch(Typ)
  - BD9110NV: 200mΩ / 150mΩ
  - BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM: 350mΩ / 250mΩ
  - BD9120HFN, BD9109FVM: 350mΩ / 250mΩ
- Standby Current: 0μA(Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range
  - BD9110NV: -25°C to +105°C
  - BD9120HFN, BD9106FVM: -25°C to +85°C
  - BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM: -25°C to +85°C

## Typical Application Circuit

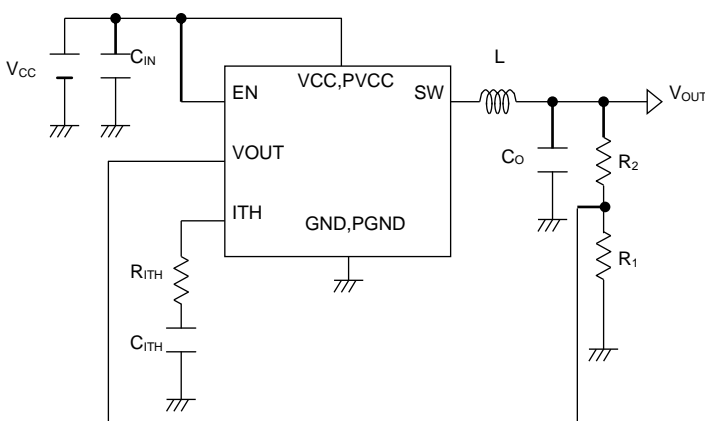
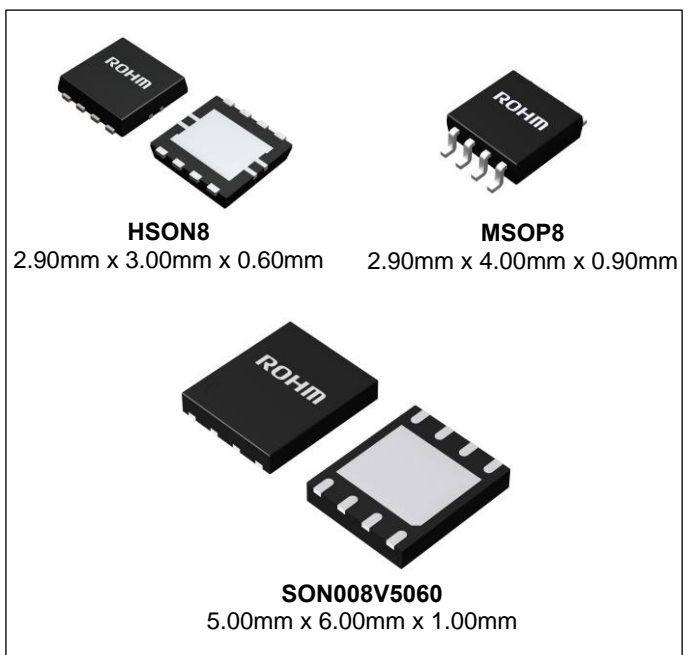


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

## Packages

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



## Pin Configuration

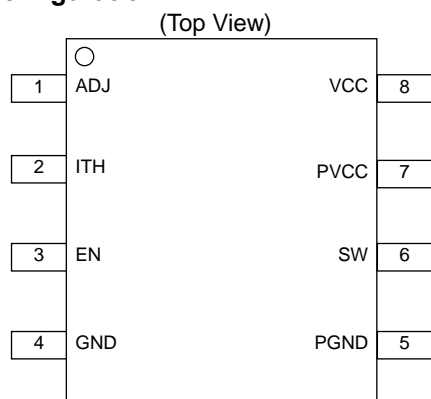


Figure 2. BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM

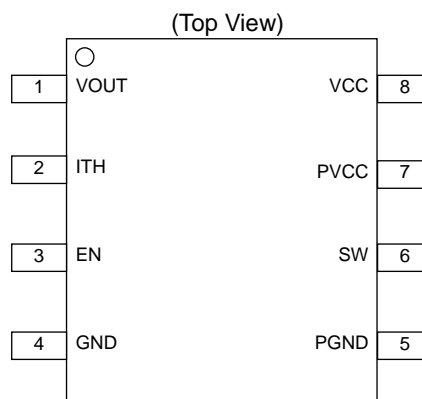


Figure 3. BD9109FVM

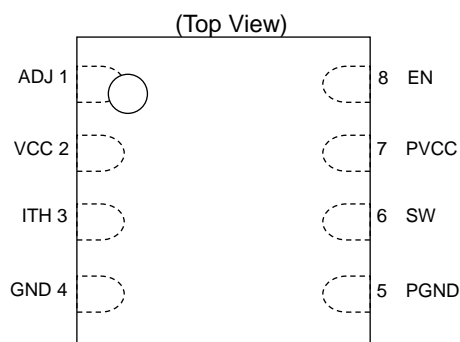


Figure 4. BD9110NV

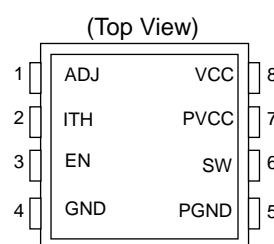


Figure 5. BD9120HFN

## Pin Description

## 【BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM】

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	ADJ/VOUT	Output voltage detection pin / ADJ for BD9106·07FVM
2	ITH	GmAmp output pin/connected to phase compensation capacitor
3	EN	Enable pin(active high)
4	GND	Ground pin
5	PGND	Power switch ground pin
6	SW	Power switch node
7	PVCC	Power switch supply pin
8	VCC	Power supply input pin

## 【BD9110NV】

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	ADJ	Output voltage detection pin
2	VCC	Power supply input pin
3	ITH	GmAmp output pin/connected to phase compensation capacitor
4	GND	Ground pin
5	PGND	Power switch ground pin
6	SW	Power switch node
7	PVCC	Power switch supply pin
8	EN	Enable pin(active high)

## 【BD9120HFN】

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	ADJ	Output voltage detection pin
2	ITH	GmAmp output pin/connected to phase compensation capacitor
3	EN	Enable pin(active high)
4	GND	Ground pin
5	PGND	Power switch ground pin
6	SW	Power switch node
7	PVCC	Power switch supply pin
8	VCC	Power supply input pin

## Lineup

Operating Temperature Range	Input Voltage Range	Output Voltage Range	Output Current (Max)	UVLO Threshold Voltage (Typ)	Package		Available Part Number
-25°C to +85°C	4.0V to 5.5V	Adjustable (1.0V to 2.5V)	0.8A	3.4V	MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BD9106FVM-TR
		Adjustable (1.0V to 1.8V)	1.2A	2.7V	MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BD9107FVM-TR
	4.5V to 5.5V	3.30±2%	0.8A	3.8V	MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BD9109FVM-TR
	2.7V to 4.5V	Adjustable (1.0V to 1.5V)	0.8A	2.5V	HSOP8	Reel of 3000	BD9120HFN-TR
-25°C to +105°C	4.5V to 5.5V	Adjustable (1.0V to 2.5V)	2.0A	3.7V	SON008V5060	Reel of 2000	BD9110NV-E2

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit
		BD910xFVM	BD9110NV	BD9120HFN	
VCC Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	V
PVCC Voltage	PV <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	-0.3 to +7 (Note 1)	V
EN Voltage	V <sub>EN</sub>	-0.3 to +7	-0.3 to +7	-0.3 to +7	V
SW, ITH Voltage	V <sub>SW</sub> , V <sub>ITH</sub>	-0.3 to +7	-0.3 to +7	-0.3 to +7	V
Power Dissipation 1	Pd1	0.38 (Note 2)	0.64 (Note 4)	0.63 (Note 6)	W
Power Dissipation 2	Pd2	0.58 (Note 3)	5.29 (Note 5)	1.75 (Note 7)	W
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +85	-25 to +105	-25 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>jmax</sub>	+150	+150	+150	°C

(Note 1) Pd should not be exceeded.

(Note 2) IC only

(Note 3) 1-layer. mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board

(Note 4) IC only

(Note 5) 4-layer. mounted on a 74.2mm x 74.2mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board, area of copper foil in 1st layer : 5505mm<sup>2</sup>

(Note 6) 1-layer. mounted on a 74.2mm x 74.2mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board, area of copper foil : 0.2%

(Note 7) 1-layer. mounted on a 74.2mm x 74.2mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board, area of copper foil : 65%

**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 Conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	BD9106FVM		BD9107FVM		BD9109FVM		BD9110NV		BD9120HFN		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
VCC Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> (Note 8)	4.0	5.5	4.0	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5	2.7	4.5	V
PVCC Voltage	PV <sub>CC</sub> (Note 8)	4.0	5.5	4.0	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5	2.7	4.5	V
EN Voltage	V <sub>EN</sub>	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
SW Average Output Current	I <sub>SW</sub> (Note 8)	-	0.8	-	1.2	-	0.8	-	2.0	-	0.8	A

(Note 8) Pd should not be exceeded.

**Electrical Characteristics**©BD9106FVM (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=5V, V<sub>EN</sub>=V<sub>CC</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>=20kΩ, R<sub>2</sub>=10kΩ unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Standby Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	-	0	10	μA	EN=GND
Bias Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	250	400	μA	
EN Low Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>	-	GND	0.8	V	Standby mode
EN High Voltage	V <sub>ENH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V	Active mode
EN Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	-	1	10	μA	V <sub>EN</sub> =5V
Oscillation Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	MHz	
Pch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONP</sub>	-	0.35	0.60	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
Nch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONN</sub>	-	0.25	0.50	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
ADJ Voltage	V <sub>ADJ</sub>	0.780	0.800	0.820	V	
Output Voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	1.200	-	V	
ITH Sink Current	I <sub>THSI</sub>	10	20	-	μA	ADJ=H
ITH Source Current	I <sub>THSO</sub>	10	20	-	μA	ADJ=L
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLOTh</sub>	3.2	3.4	3.6	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =H to L
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>UVLOHys</sub>	50	100	200	mV	
Soft Start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	1.5	3	6	ms	
Timer Latch Time	t <sub>LATCH</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	

(Note 9) Design Guarantee (Outgoing inspection is not done on all products)

©BD9107FVM (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=5V, V<sub>EN</sub>=V<sub>CC</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>=20kΩ, R<sub>2</sub>=10kΩ unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Standby Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	-	0	10	μA	EN=GND
Bias Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	250	400	μA	
EN Low Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>	-	GND	0.8	V	Standby mode
EN High Voltage	V <sub>ENH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V	Active mode
EN Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	-	1	10	μA	V <sub>EN</sub> =5V
Oscillation Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	MHz	
Pch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONP</sub>	-	0.35	0.60	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
Nch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONN</sub>	-	0.25	0.50	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
ADJ Voltage	V <sub>ADJ</sub>	0.780	0.800	0.820	V	
Output Voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	1.200	-	V	
ITH Sink Current	I <sub>THSI</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H
ITH Source Current	I <sub>THSO</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =L
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLOTh</sub>	2.6	2.7	2.8	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =H to L
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>UVLOHys</sub>	150	300	600	mV	
Soft Start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	
Timer Latch Time	t <sub>LATCH</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	

(Note 9) Design Guarantee (Outgoing inspection is not done on all products)

©BD9109FVM (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=PV<sub>CC</sub>=5V, V<sub>EN</sub>=V<sub>CC</sub> unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Standby Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	-	0	10	μA	EN=GND
Bias Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	250	400	μA	
EN Low Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>	-	GND	0.8	V	Standby mode
EN High Voltage	V <sub>ENH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V	Active mode
EN Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	-	1	10	μA	V <sub>EN</sub> =5V
Oscillation Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	MHz	
Pch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONP</sub>	-	0.35	0.60	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
Nch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONN</sub>	-	0.25	0.50	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
Output Voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>OUT</sub>	3.234	3.300	3.366	V	
ITH Sink Current	I <sub>THSI</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H
ITH Source Current	I <sub>THSO</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =L
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLO1</sub>	3.6	3.8	4.0	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =H to L
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>UVLO2</sub>	3.65	3.9	4.2	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =L to H
Soft Start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	
Timer Latch Time	t <sub>LATCH</sub>	1	2	3	ms	SCP/TSD operated
Output Short Circuit Threshold Voltage	V <sub>SCP</sub>	-	2	2.7	V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H to L

(Note 9) Design Guarantee (Outgoing inspection is not done on all products)

## Electrical Characteristics – continued

©BD9110NV (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=PV<sub>CC</sub>=5V, V<sub>EN</sub>=V<sub>CC</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>=10kΩ, R<sub>2</sub>=5kΩ unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Standby Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	-	0	10	μA	EN=GND
Bias Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	250	350	μA	
EN Low Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>	-	GND	0.8	V	Standby mode
EN High Voltage	V <sub>ENH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V	Active mode
EN Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	-	1	10	μA	V <sub>EN</sub> =5V
Oscillation Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	MHz	
Pch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONP</sub>	-	200	320	mΩ	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
Nch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONN</sub>	-	150	270	mΩ	PV <sub>CC</sub> =5V
ADJ Voltage	V <sub>ADJ</sub>	0.780	0.800	0.820	V	
Output Voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	1.200	-	V	
ITH Sink Current	I <sub>THSI</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H
ITH Source Current	I <sub>THSO</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =L
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLOTh</sub>	3.5	3.7	3.9	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =H to L
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>UVLOHys</sub>	50	100	200	mV	
Soft Start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	2.5	5	10	ms	
Timer Latch Time	t <sub>LATCH</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	

(Note 9) Design Guarantee (Outgoing inspection is not done on all products)

©BD9120HFN (Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=PV<sub>CC</sub>=3.3V, V<sub>EN</sub>=V<sub>CC</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>=20kΩ, R<sub>2</sub>=10kΩ unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Standby Current	I <sub>STB</sub>	-	0	10	μA	EN=GND
Bias Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	-	200	400	μA	
EN Low Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>	-	GND	0.8	V	Standby mode
EN High Voltage	V <sub>ENH</sub>	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V	Active mode
EN Input Current	I <sub>EN</sub>	-	1	10	μA	V <sub>EN</sub> =3.3V
Oscillation Frequency	f <sub>OSC</sub>	0.8	1	1.2	MHz	
Pch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONP</sub>	-	0.35	0.60	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =3.3V
Nch FET ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R <sub>ONN</sub>	-	0.25	0.50	Ω	PV <sub>CC</sub> =3.3V
ADJ Voltage	V <sub>ADJ</sub>	0.780	0.800	0.820	V	
Output Voltage (Note 9)	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	1.200	-	V	
ITH Sink Current	I <sub>THSI</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H
ITH Source Current	I <sub>THSO</sub>	10	20	-	μA	V <sub>OUT</sub> =L
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLO1</sub>	2.400	2.500	2.600	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =H to L
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>UVLO2</sub>	2.425	2.550	2.700	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =L to H
Soft Start Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	0.5	1	2	ms	
Timer Latch Time	t <sub>LATCH</sub>	1	2	3	ms	SCP/TSD operated
Output Short Circuit Threshold Voltage	V <sub>SCP</sub>	-	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.5	V <sub>OUT</sub> ×0.7	V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =H to L

(Note 9) Design Guarantee (Outgoing inspection is not done on all products)

**Block Diagram**

【BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM】

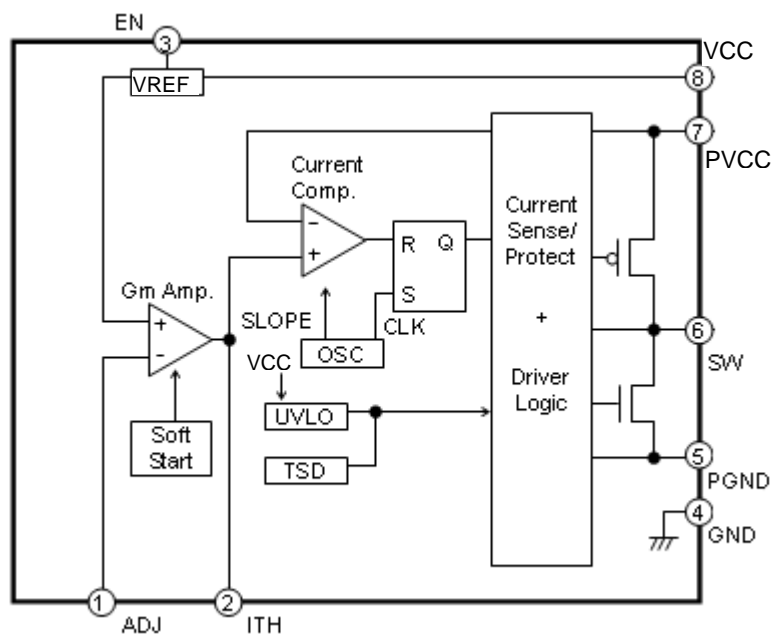


Figure 6. BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM Block Diagram

【BD9109FVM】

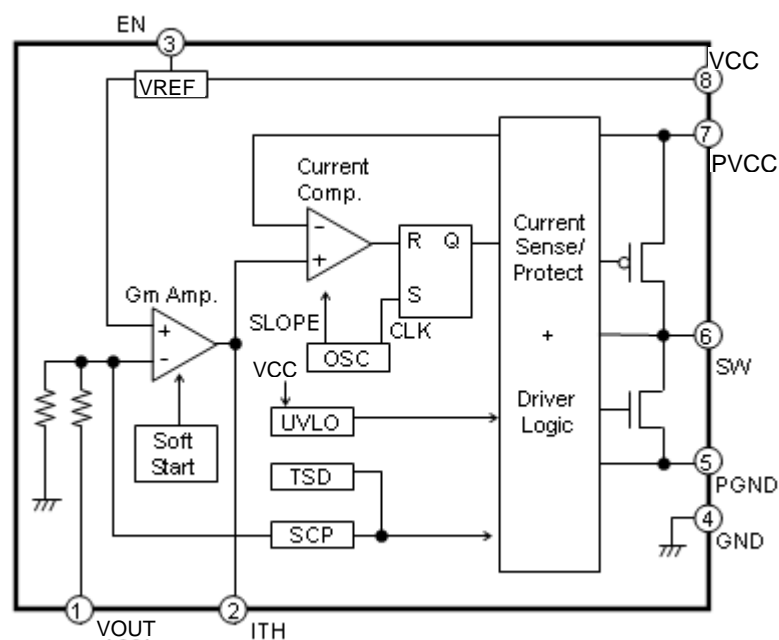


Figure 7. BD9109FVM Block Diagram

【BD9110NV】

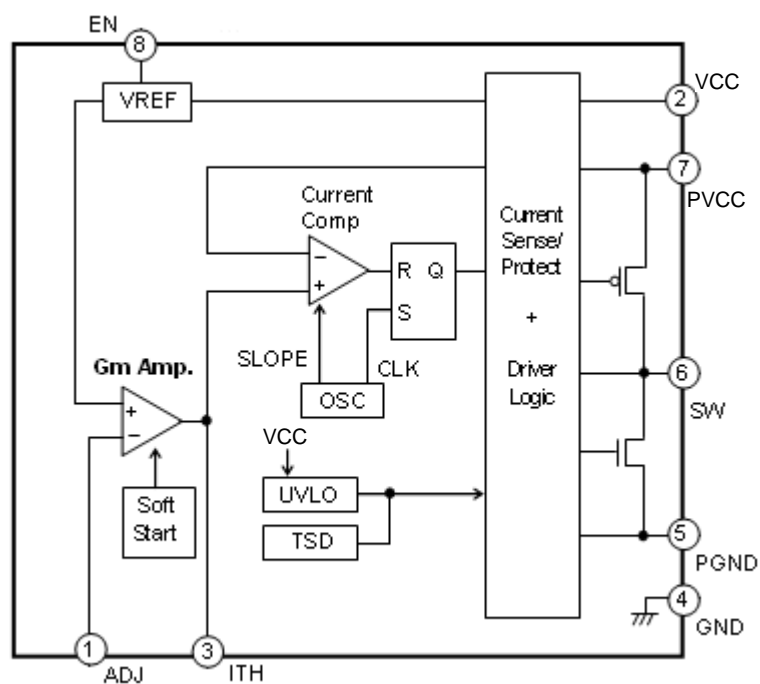


Figure 8. BD9110NV Block Diagram

【BD9120HFN】

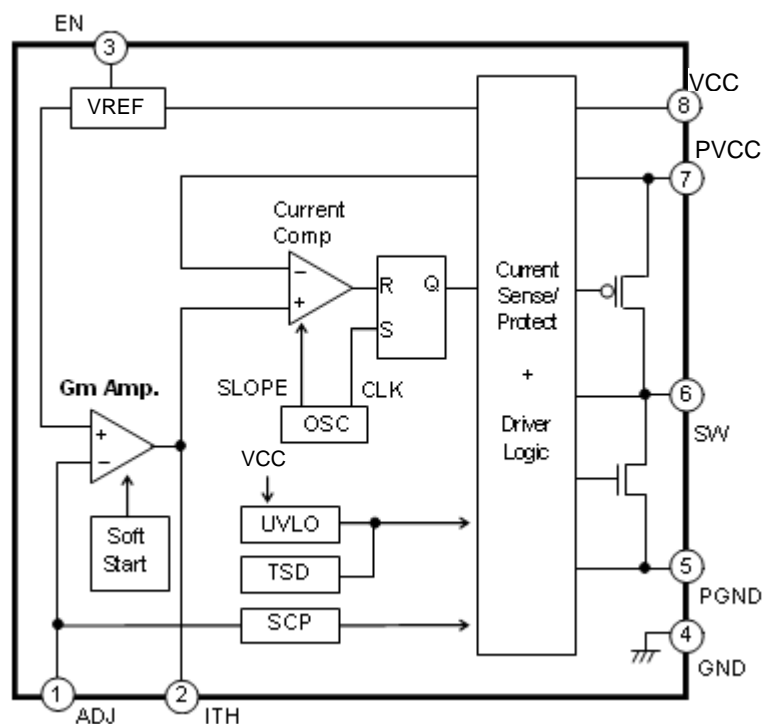


Figure 9. BD9120HFN Block Diagram

## Typical Performance Curves

【BD9106FVM】

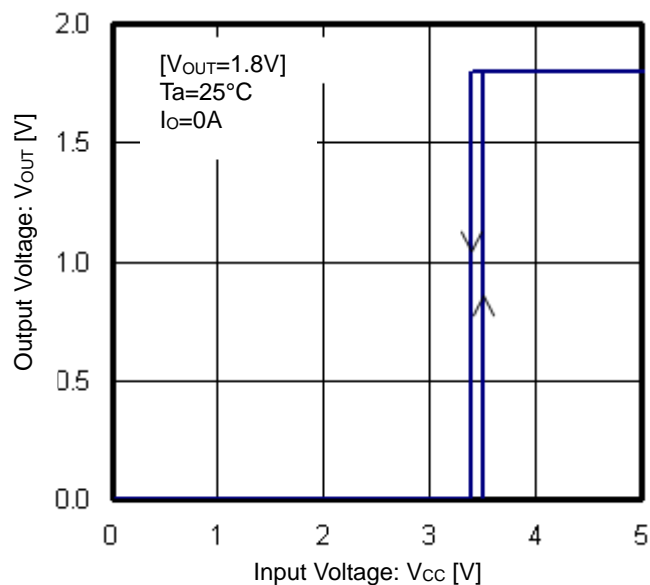


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

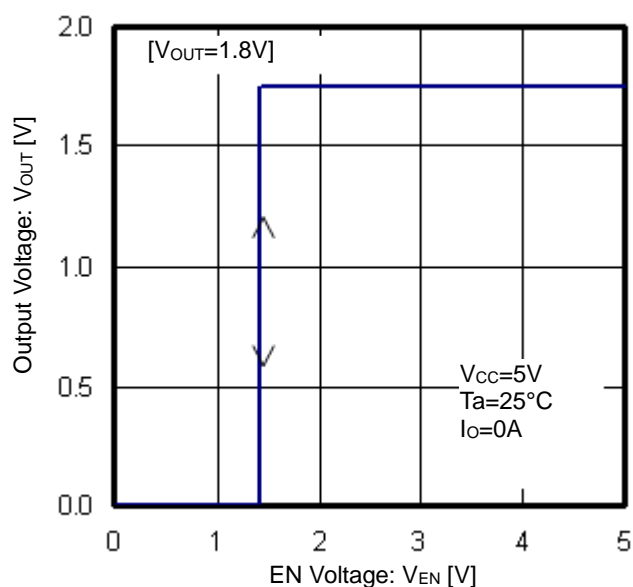


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs EN Voltage

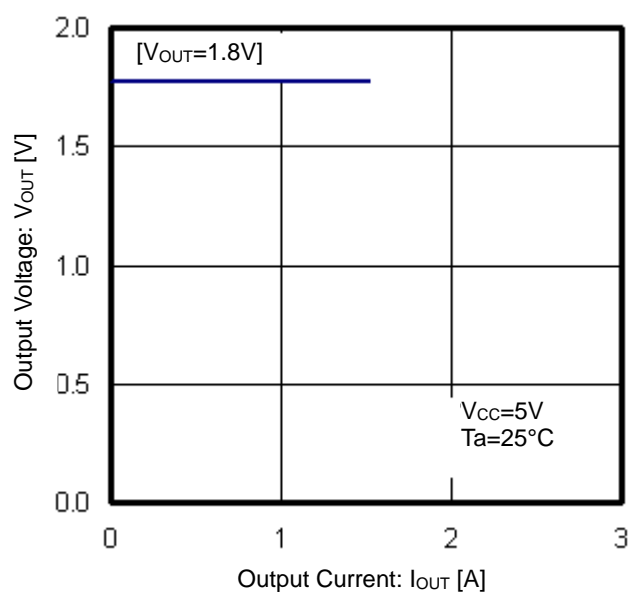


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs Output Current

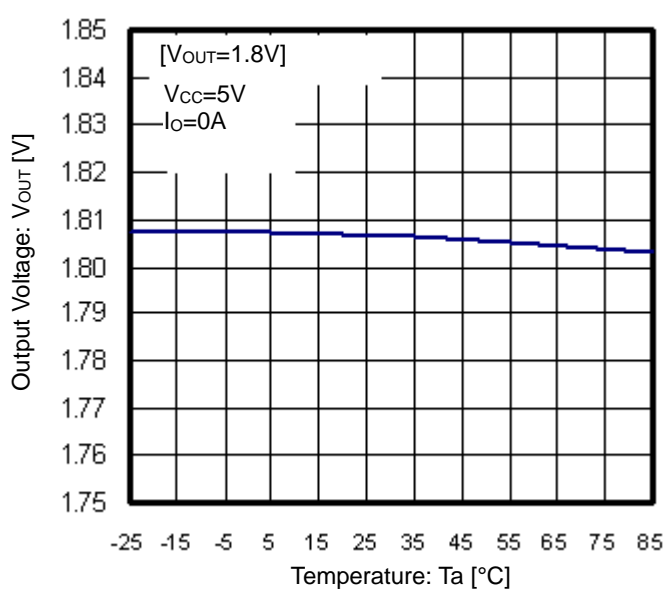


Figure 13. Output Voltage vs Temperature



## Typical Performance Curves – continued

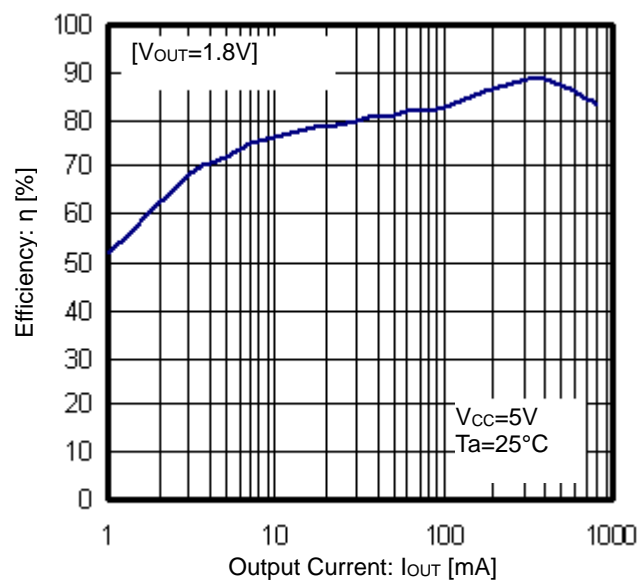


Figure 14. Efficiency vs Output Current

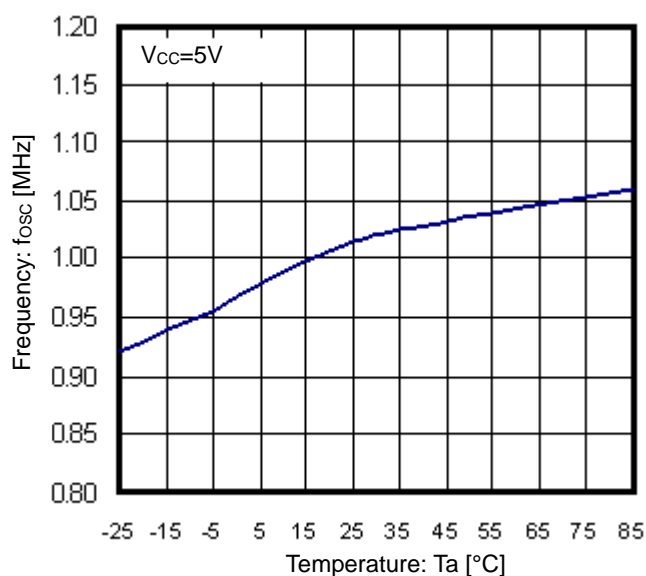


Figure 15. Frequency vs Temperature

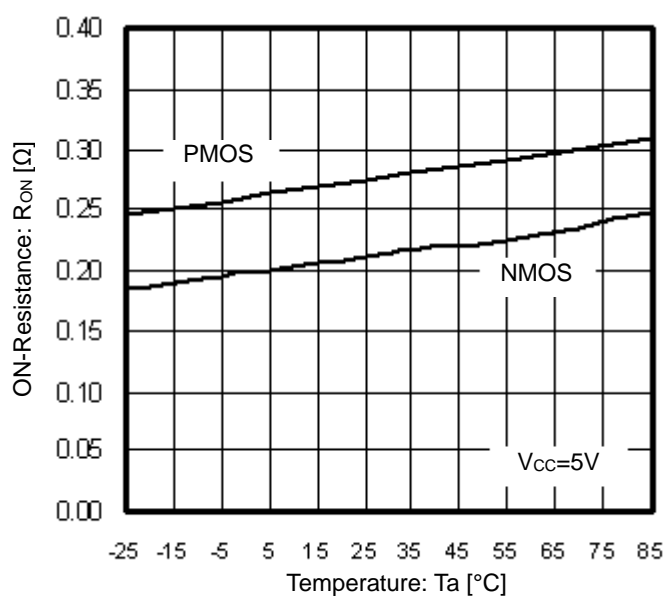


Figure 16. ON-Resistance vs Temperature

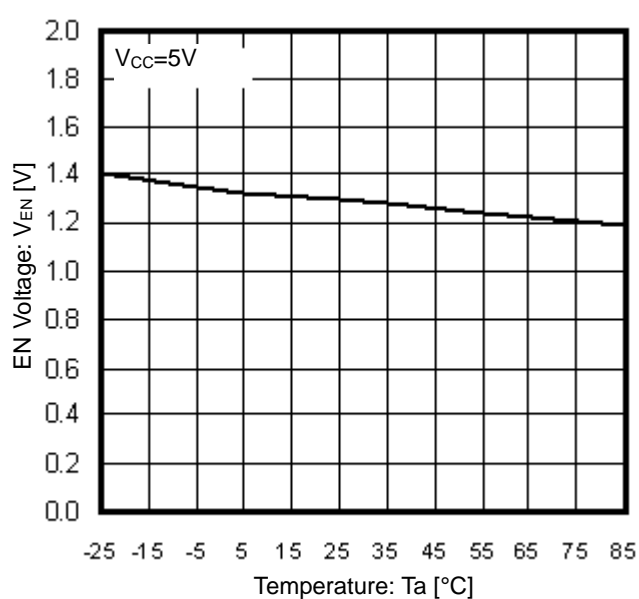


Figure 17. EN Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

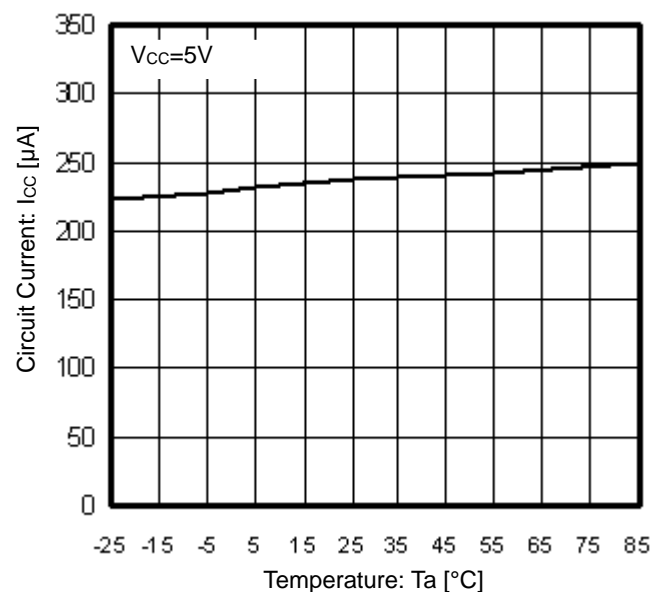


Figure 18. Circuit Current vs Temperature

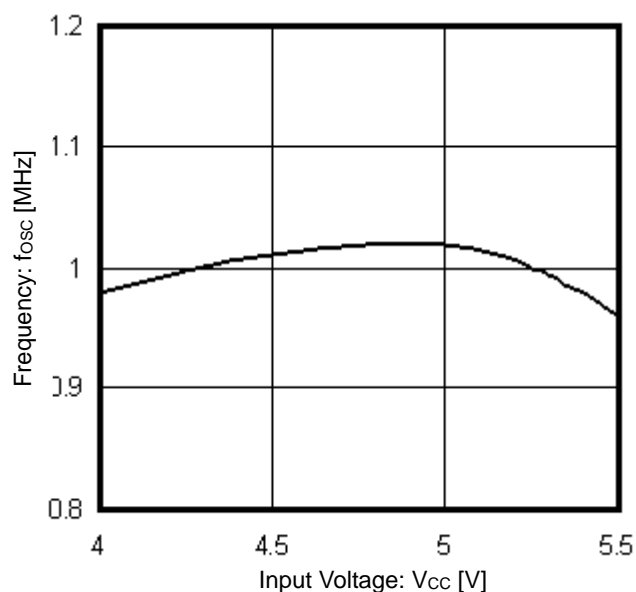


Figure 19. Frequency vs Input Voltage

## Typical Waveforms

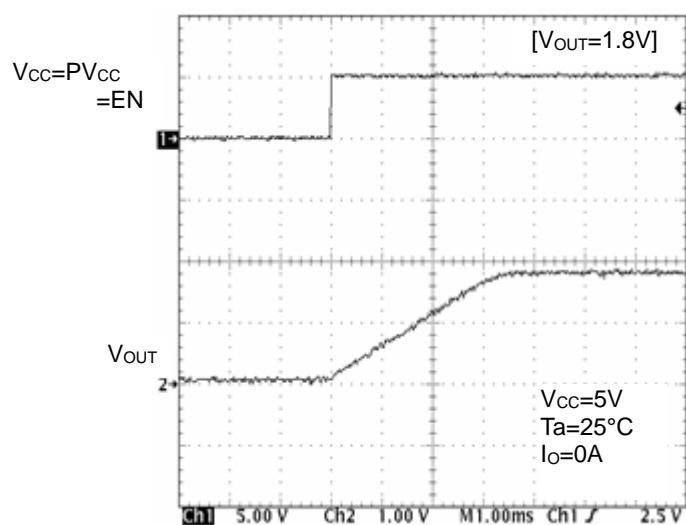
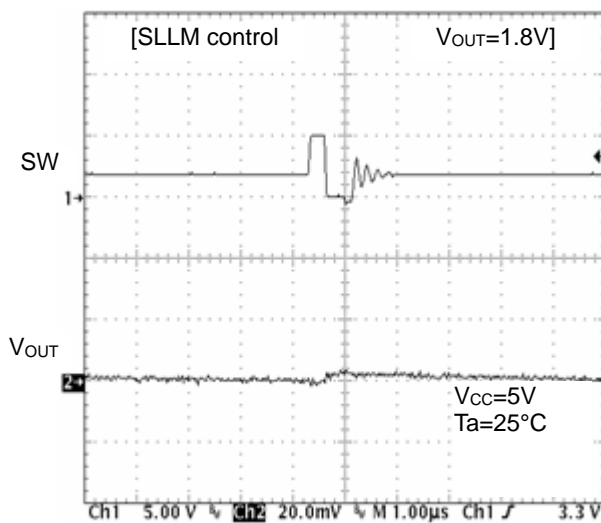
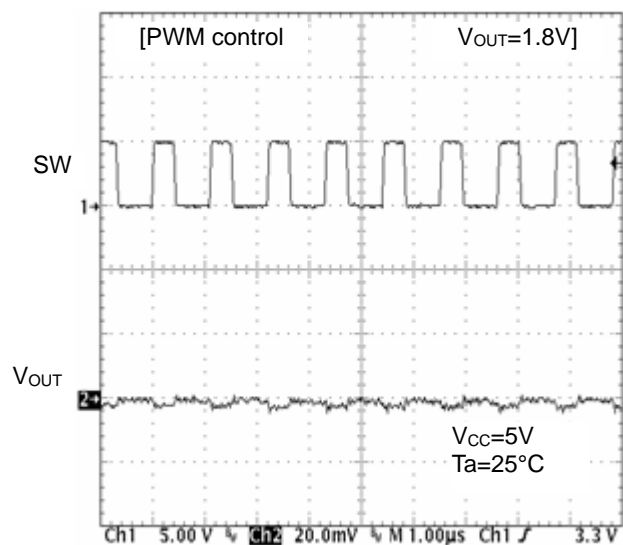
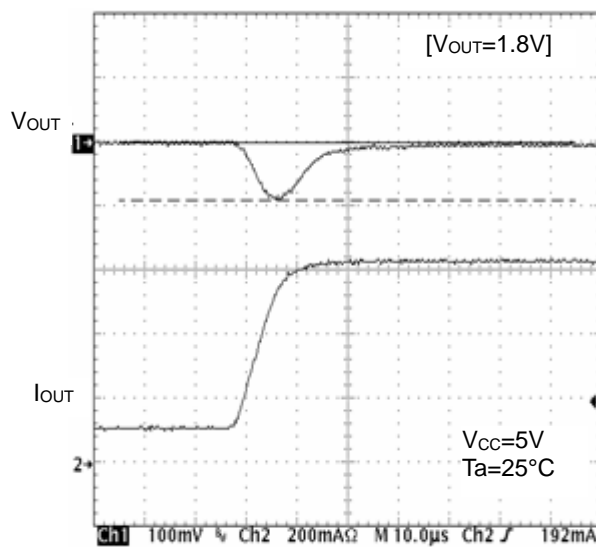
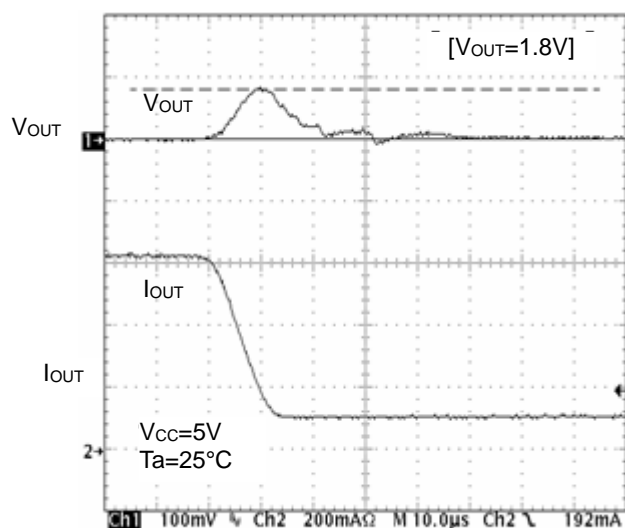


Figure 20. Soft Start Waveform

Figure 21. SW Waveform  
(Io=10mA)

## Typical Waveforms – continued

Figure 22. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=200\text{mA}$ )Figure 23. Transient Response  
( $I_o=100\text{mA}$  to  $600\text{mA}$ ,  $10\mu\text{s}$ )Figure 24. Transient response  
( $I_o=600\text{mA}$  to  $100\text{mA}$ ,  $10\mu\text{s}$ )

## Typical Performance Curves

【BD9107FVM】

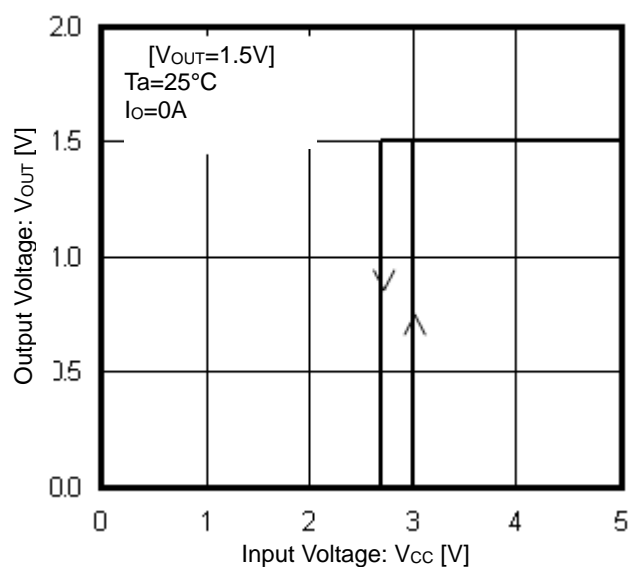


Figure 25. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

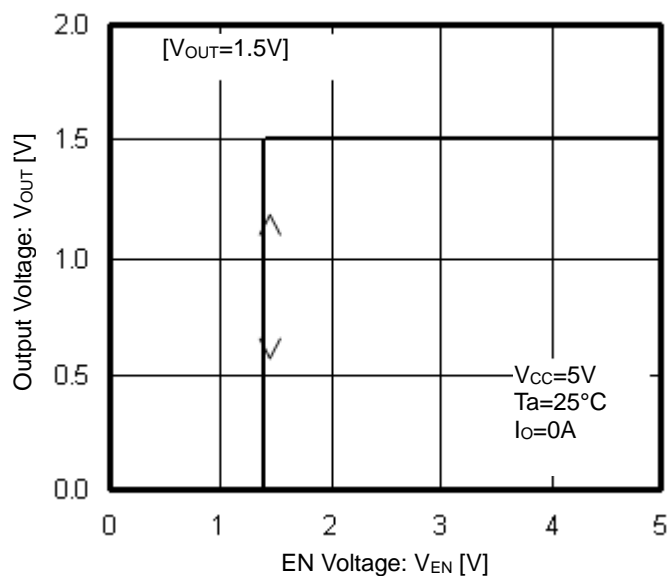


Figure 26. Output Voltage vs EN Voltage

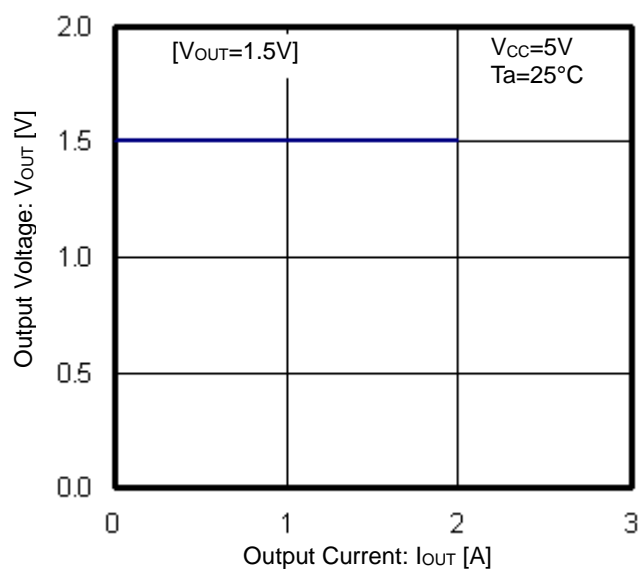


Figure 27. Output Voltage vs Output Current

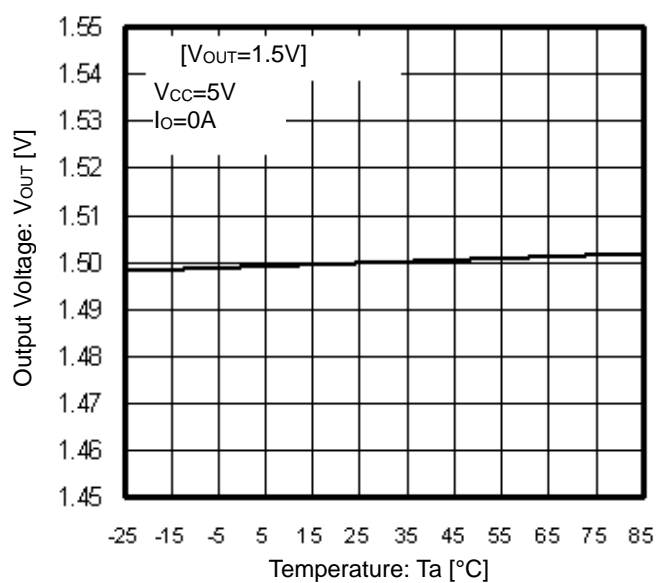


Figure 28. Output Voltage vs Temperature

Typical Performance Curves – continued

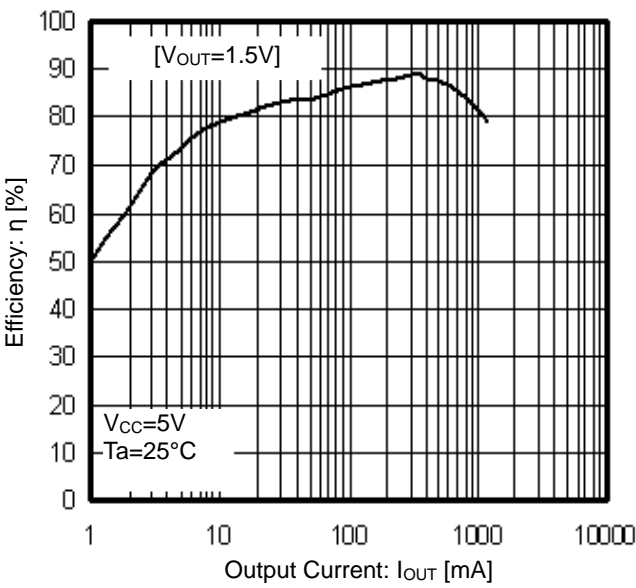


Figure 29. Efficiency vs Output Current

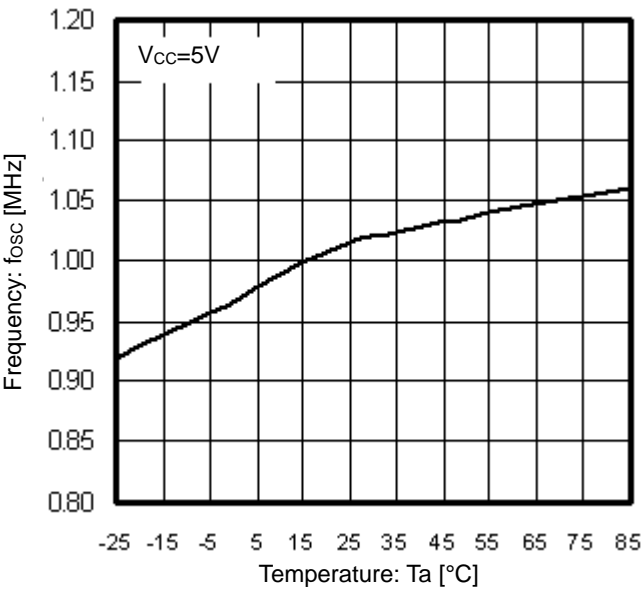


Figure 30. Frequency vs Temperature

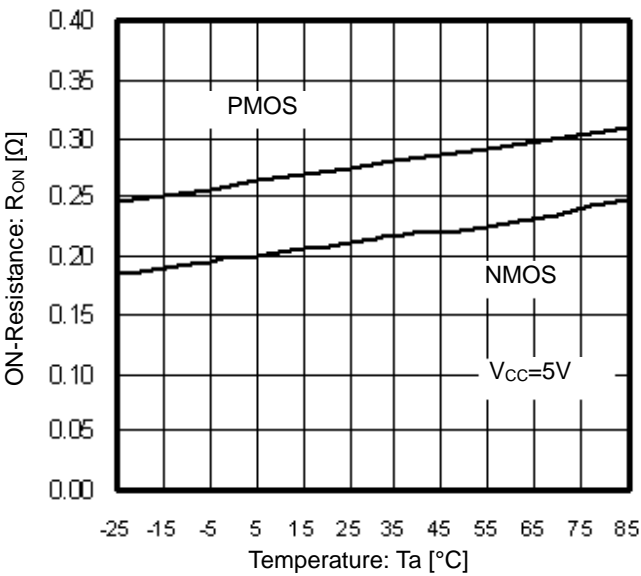


Figure 31. ON-Resistance vs Temperature

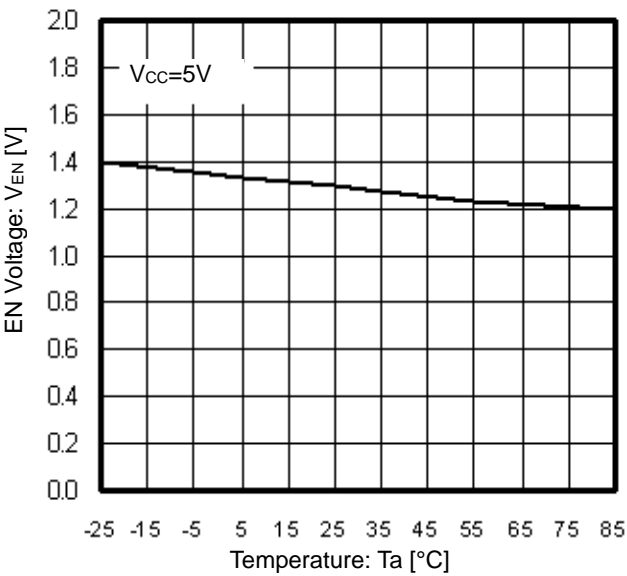


Figure 32. EN Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

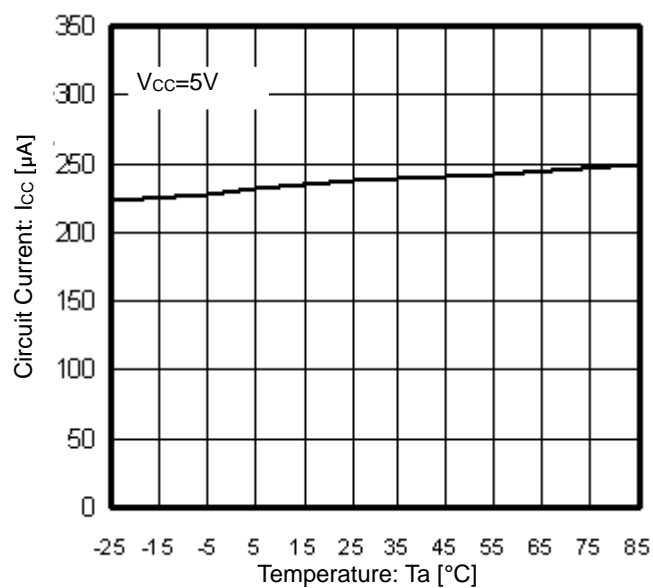


Figure 33. Circuit Current vs Temperature

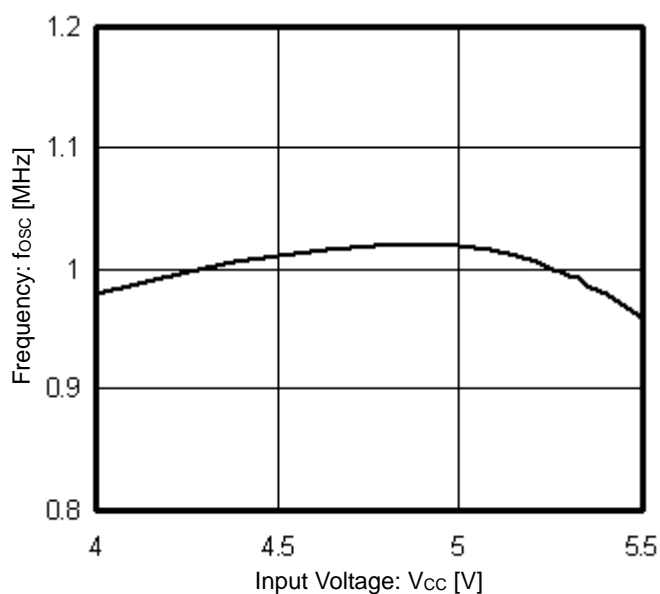


Figure 34. Frequency vs Input Voltage

## Typical Waveforms

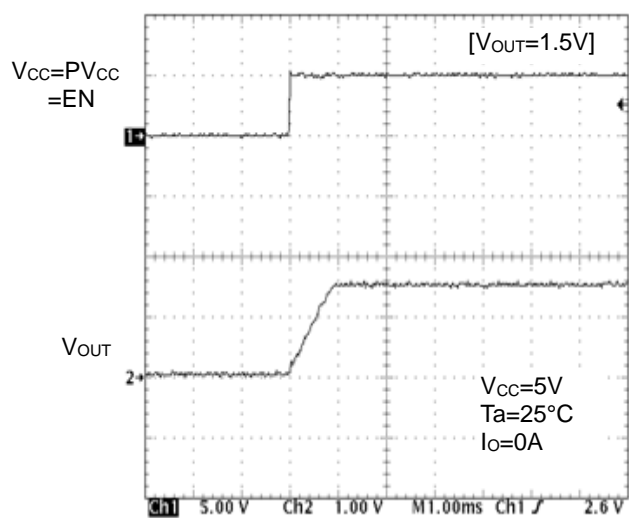
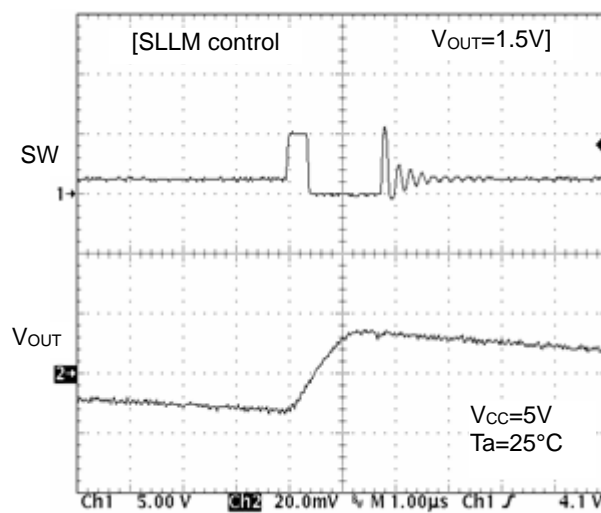
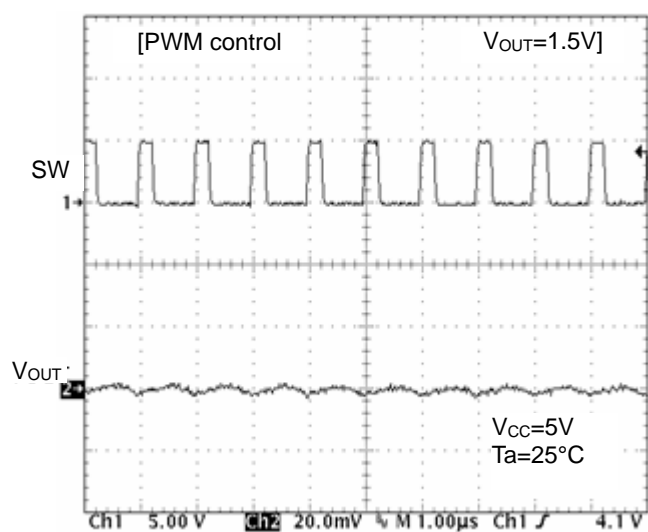
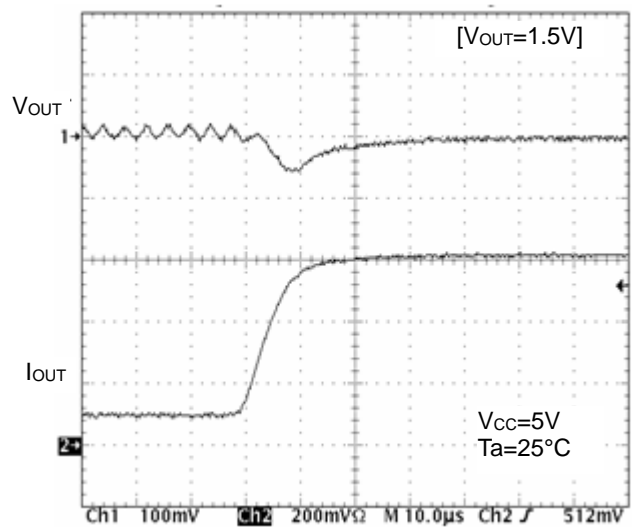
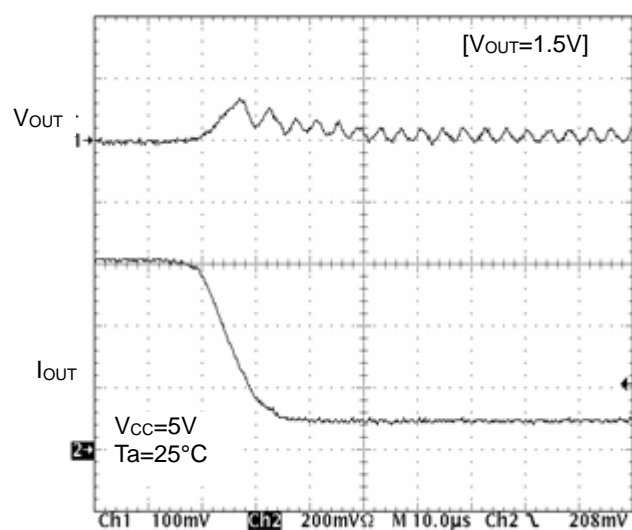


Figure 35. Soft Start Waveform

Figure 36. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=10\text{mA}$ )

## Typical Waveforms – continued

Figure 37. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=500mA$ )Figure 38. Transient Response  
( $I_o=100mA$  to  $600mA$ ,  $10\mu s$ )Figure 39. Transient Response  
( $I_o=600mA$  to  $100mA$ ,  $10\mu s$ )

## Typical Performance Curves

【BD9109FVM】

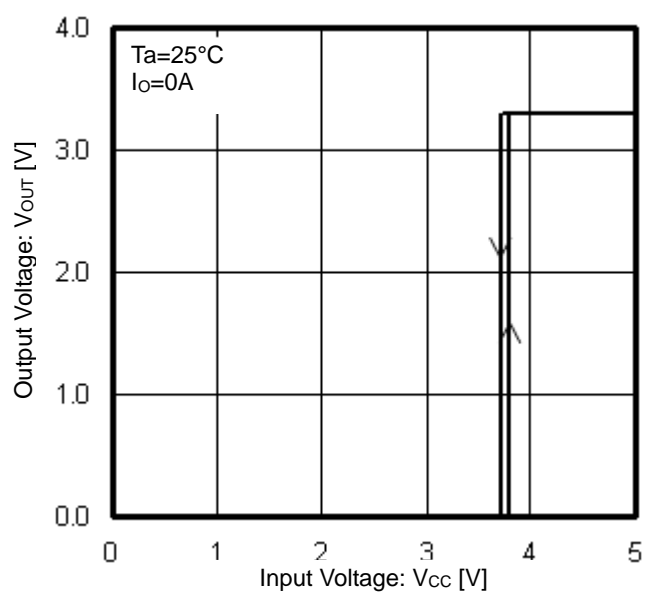


Figure 40. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

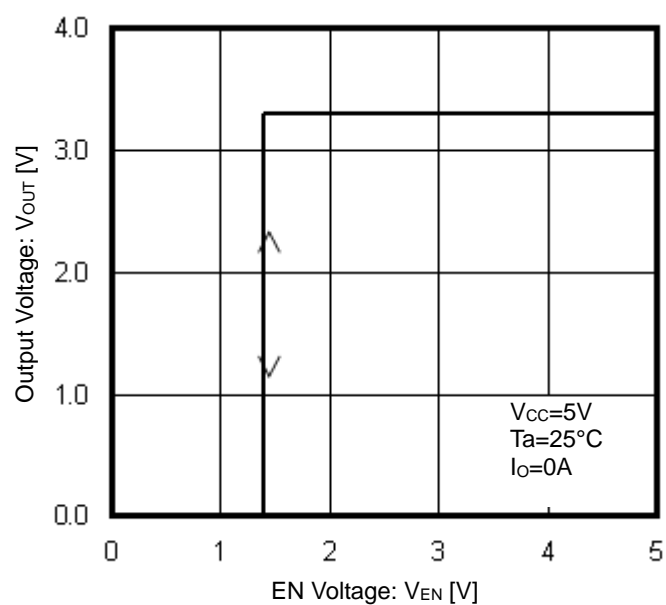


Figure 41. Output Voltage vs EN Voltage

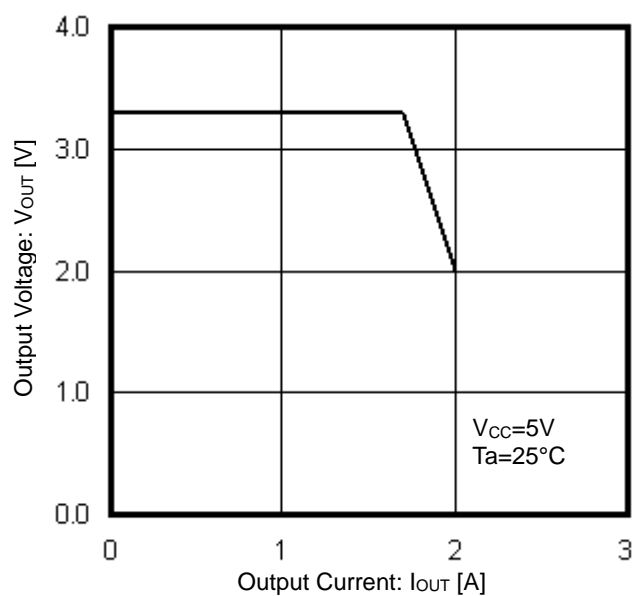


Figure 42. Output Voltage vs Output Current

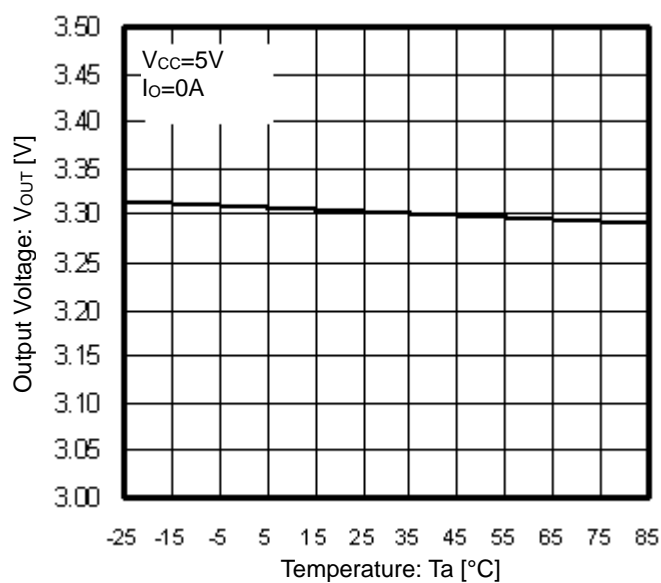


Figure 43. Output Voltage vs Temperature



## Typical Performance Curves – continued

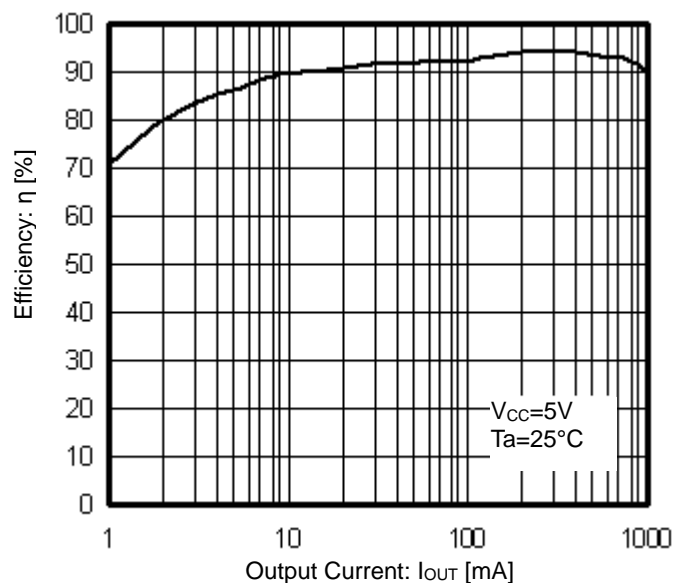


Figure 44. Efficiency vs Output Current

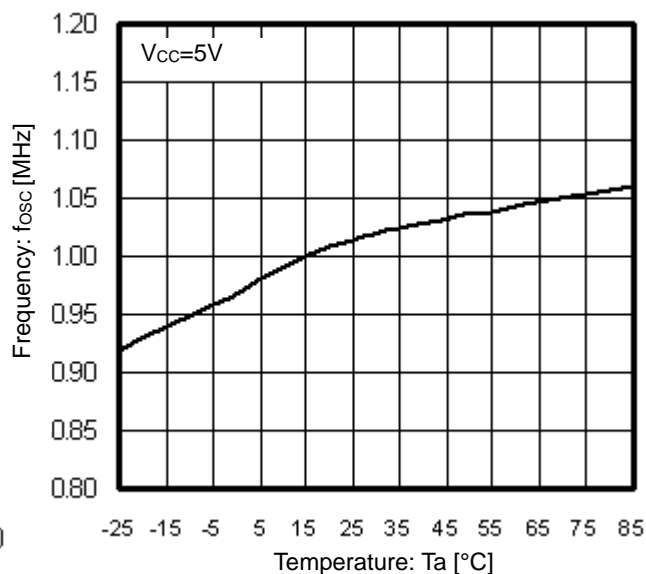


Figure 45. Frequency vs Temperature

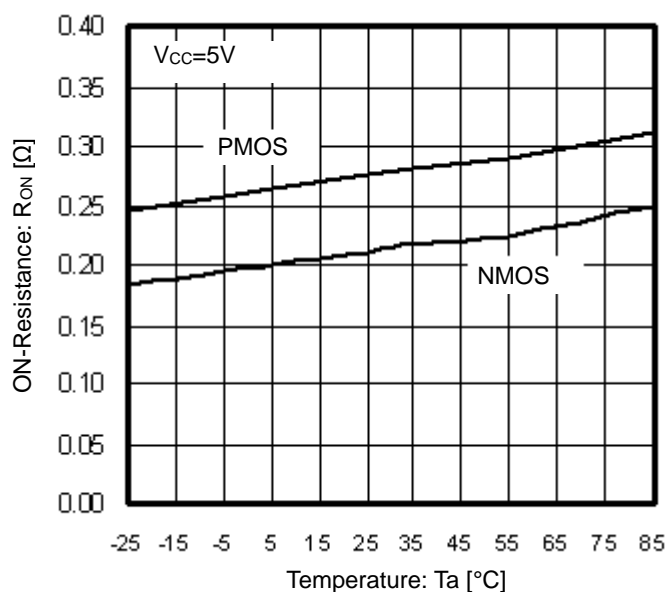


Figure 46. ON-Resistance vs Temperature

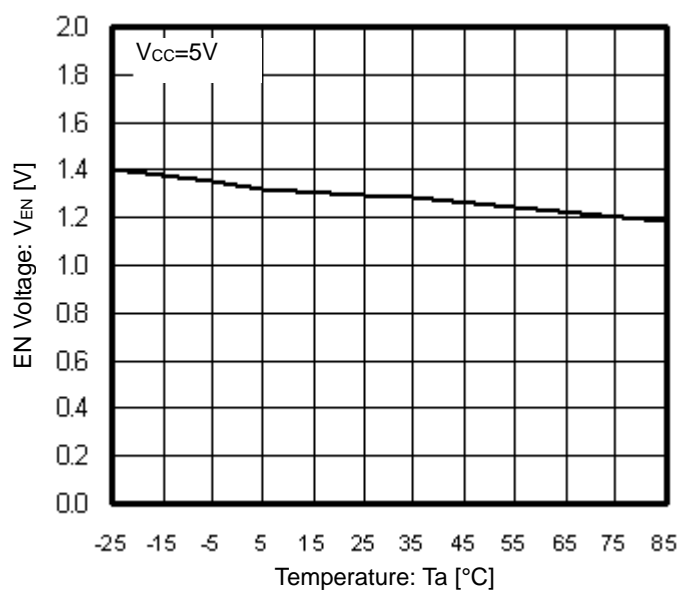


Figure 47. EN Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

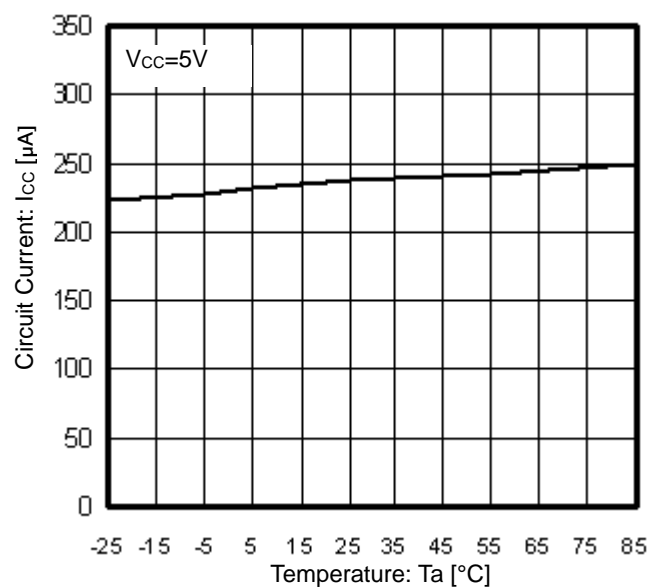


Figure 48. Circuit Current vs Temperature

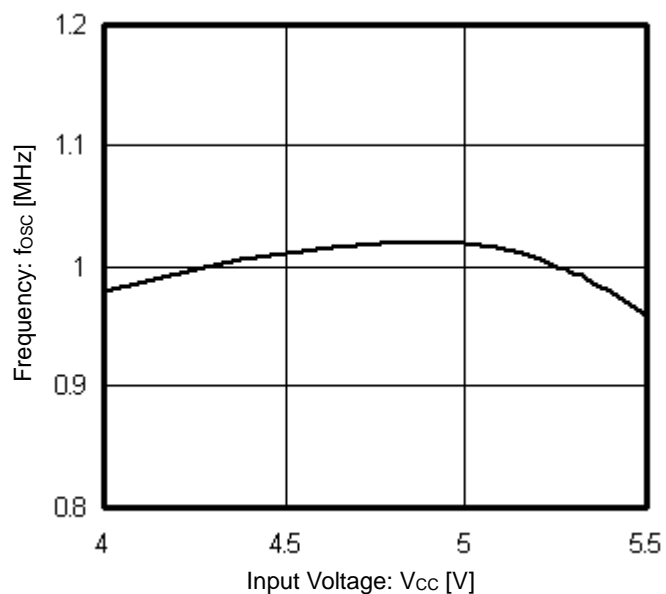


Figure 49. Frequency vs Input Voltage

## Typical Waveforms

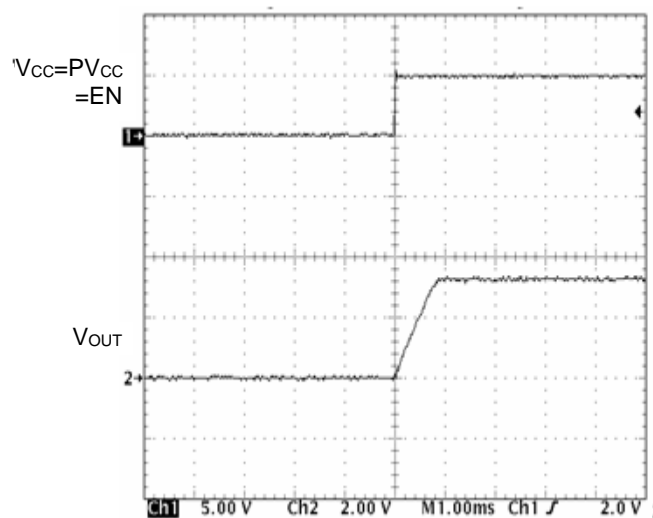
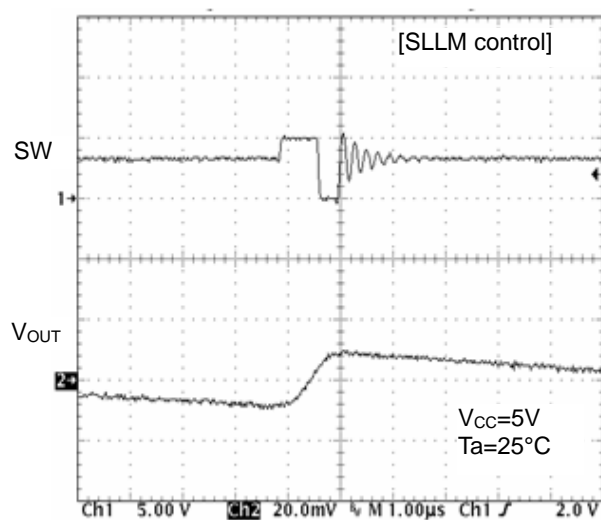
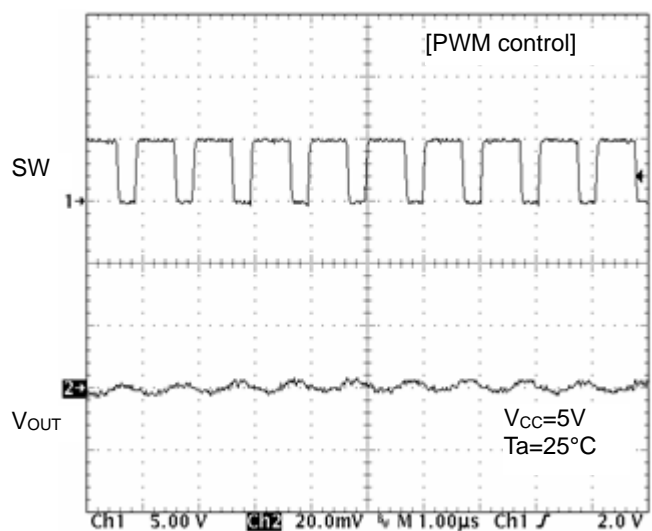
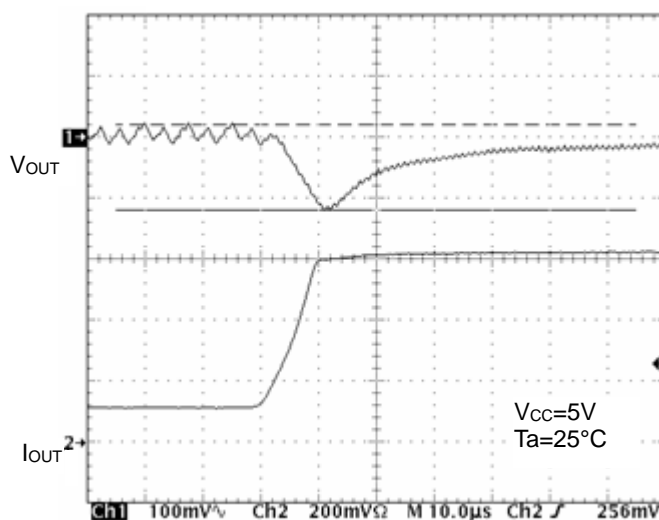
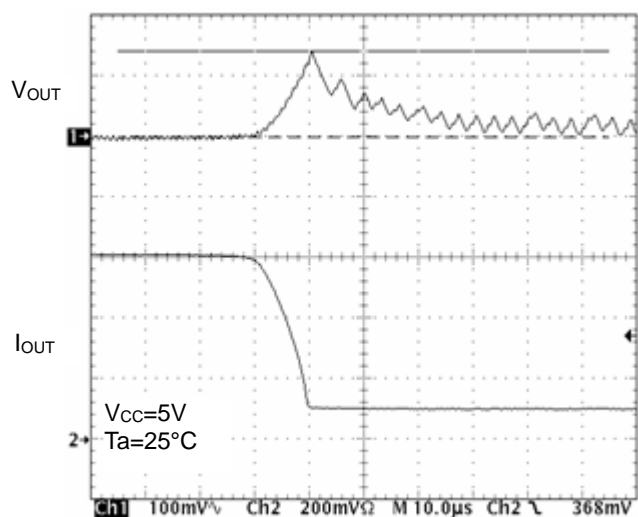


Figure 50. Soft Start Waveform

Figure 51. SW Waveform  
(Io=10mA)

## Typical Waveforms – continued

Figure 52. SW Waveform  
(Io=500mA)Figure 53. Transient Response  
(Io=100mA to 600mA, 10µs)Figure 54. Transient Response  
(Io=600mA to 100mA, 10µs)

## Typical Performance Curves

【BD9110NV】

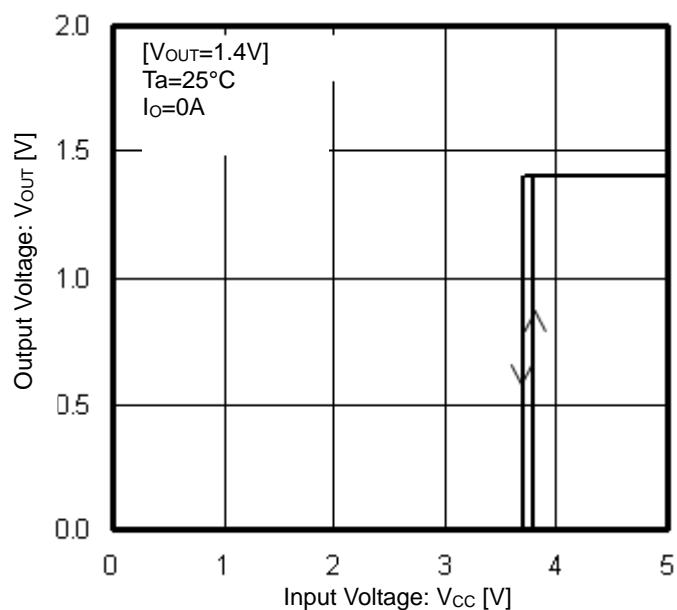


Figure 55. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

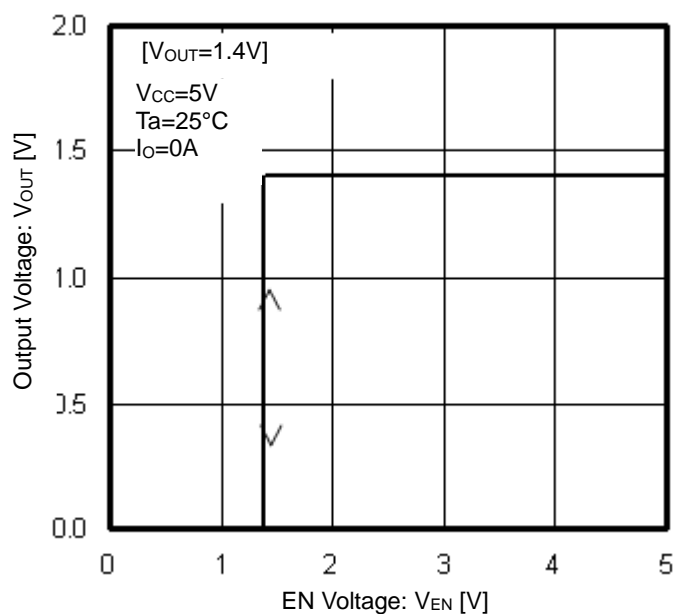


Figure 56. Output Voltage vs EN Voltage

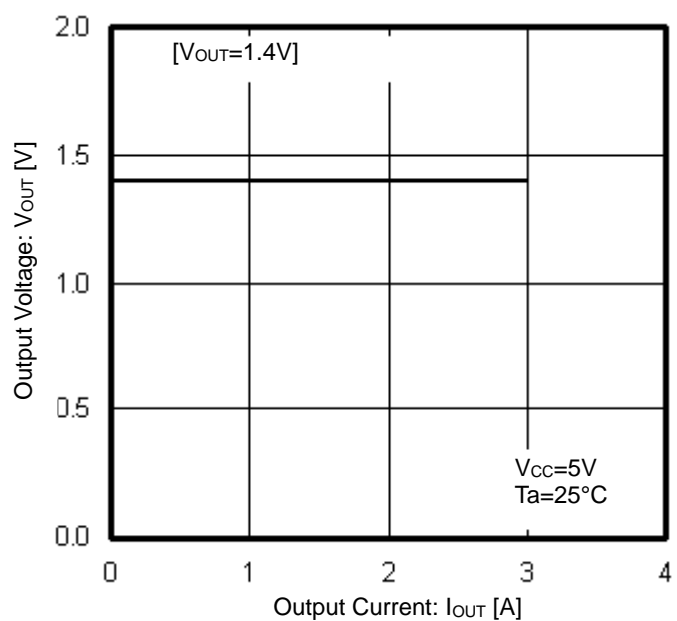


Figure 57. Output Voltage vs Output Current

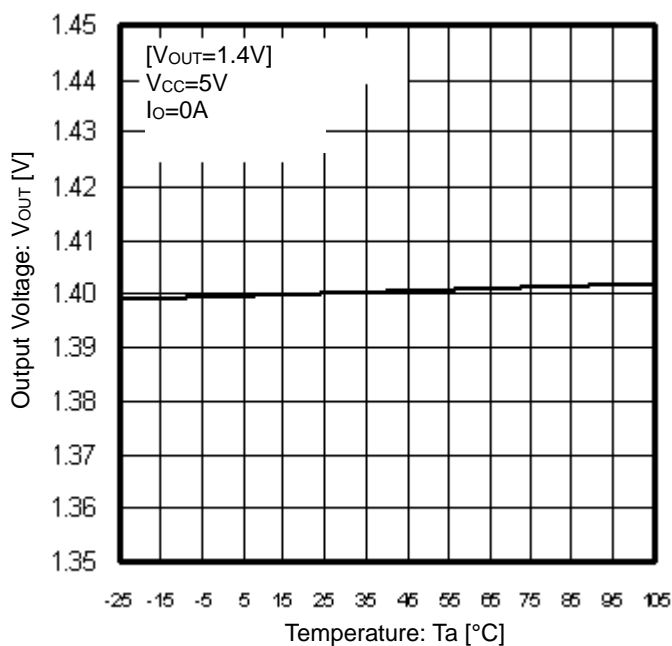


Figure 58. Output Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

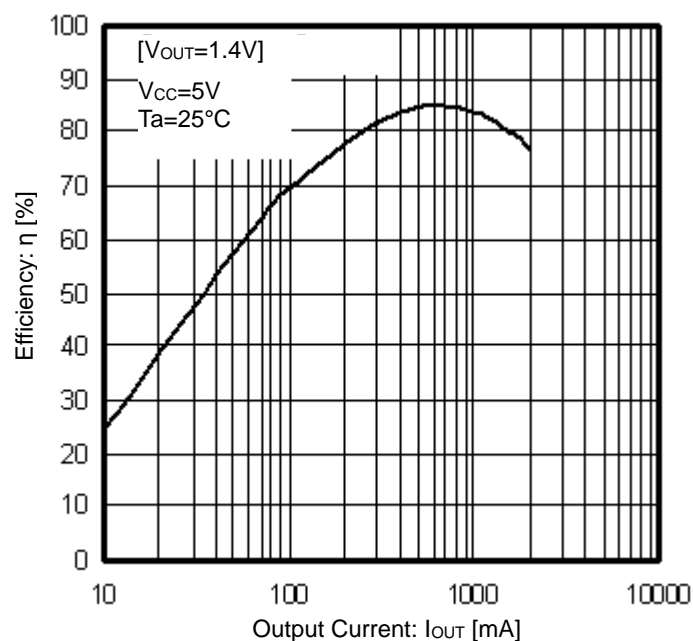


Figure 59. Efficiency vs Output Current

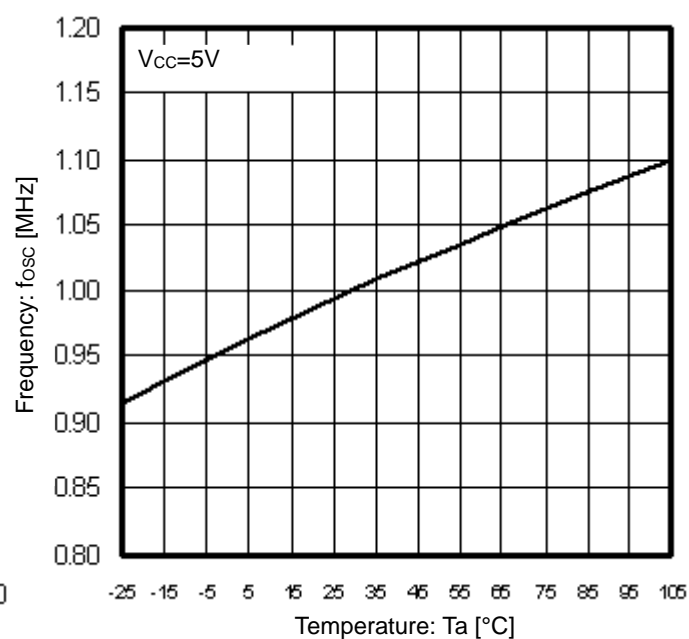


Figure 60. Frequency vs Temperature

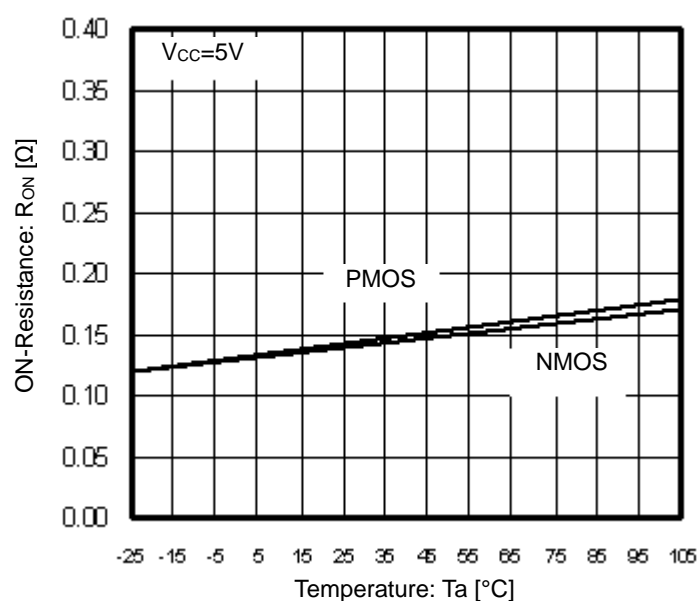


Figure 61. ON-Resistance vs Temperature

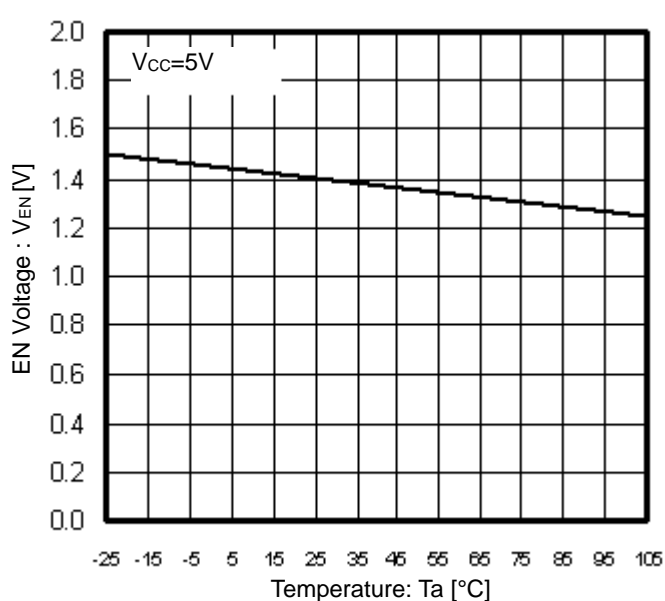


Figure 62. EN Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

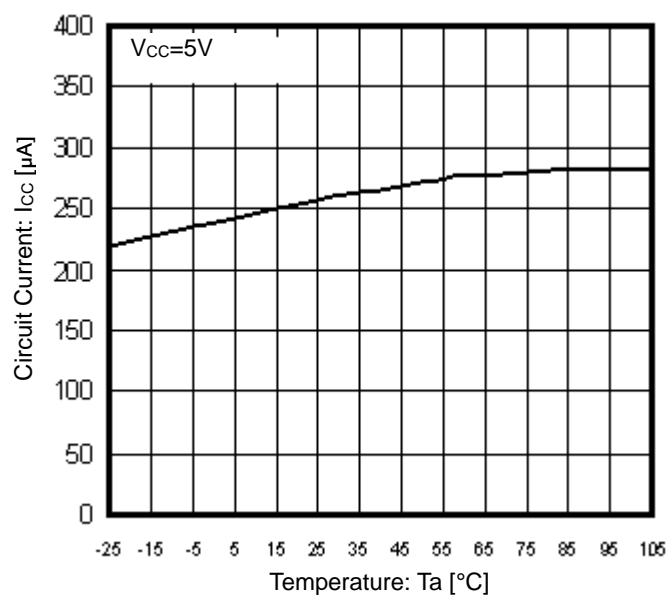


Figure 63. Circuit Current vs Temperature

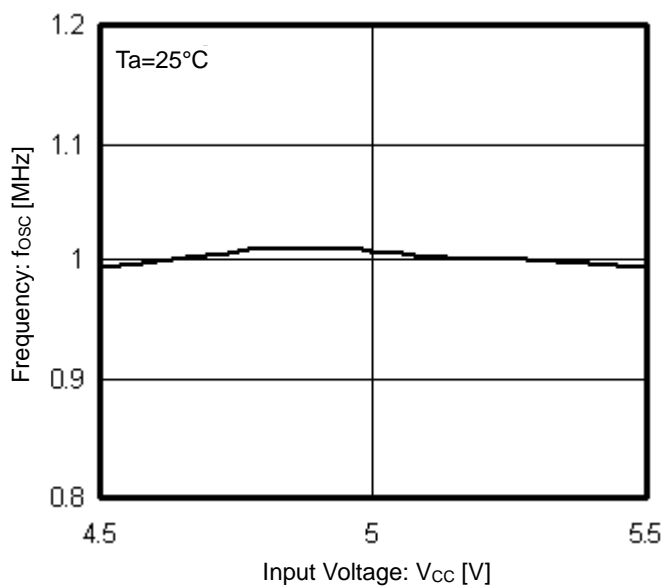


Figure 64. Frequency vs Input Voltage

## Typical Waveforms

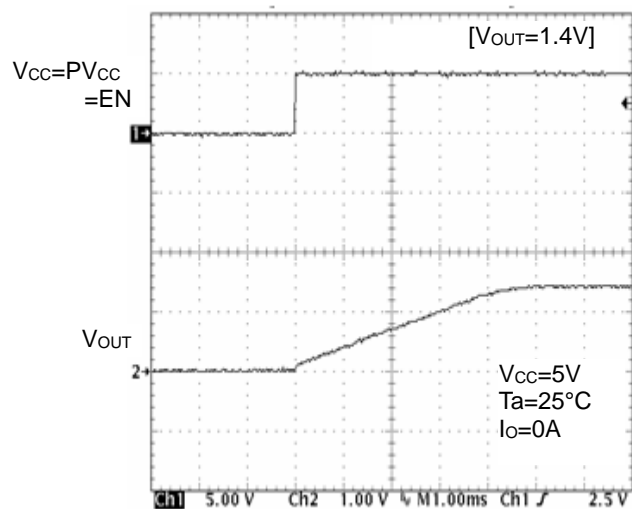
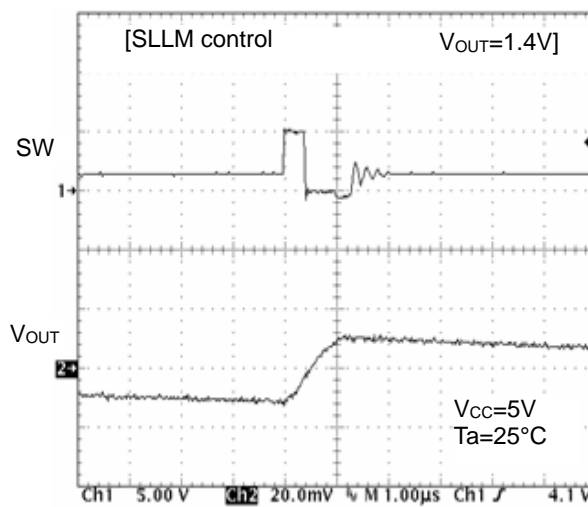
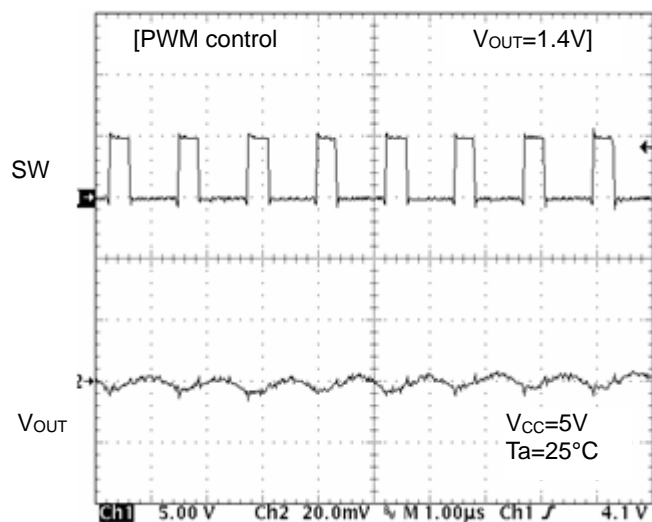
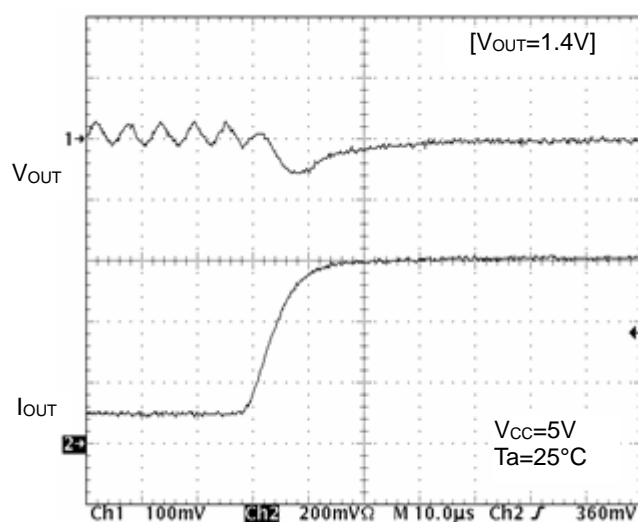
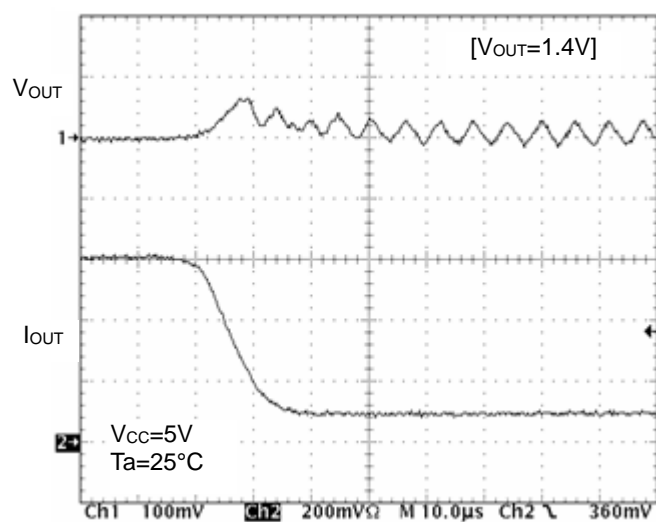


Figure 65. Soft Start Waveform

Figure 66. SW Waveform  
(Io=10mA)

## Typical Waveforms – continued

Figure 67. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=500\text{mA}$ )Figure 68. Transient Response  
( $I_o=100\text{mA}$  to  $600\text{mA}$ ,  $10\mu\text{s}$ )Figure 69. Transient Response  
( $I_o=600\text{mA}$  to  $100\text{mA}$ ,  $10\mu\text{s}$ )

## Typical Performance Curves

[BD9120HFN]

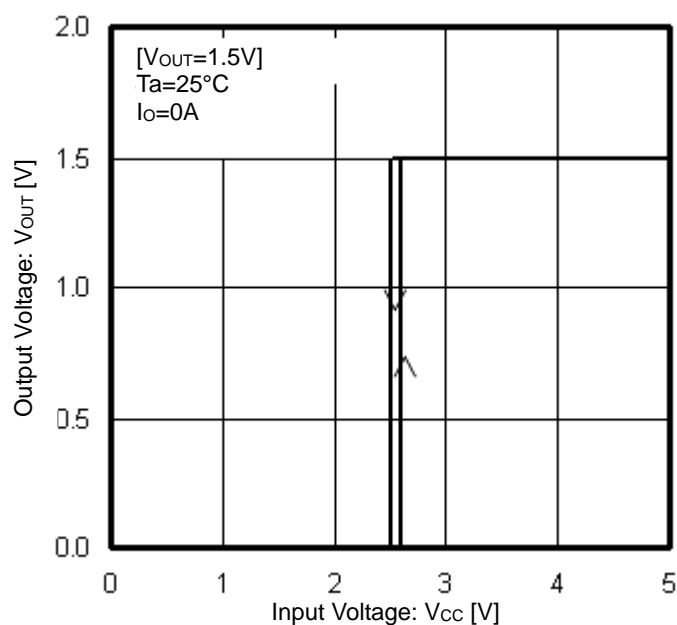


Figure 70. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

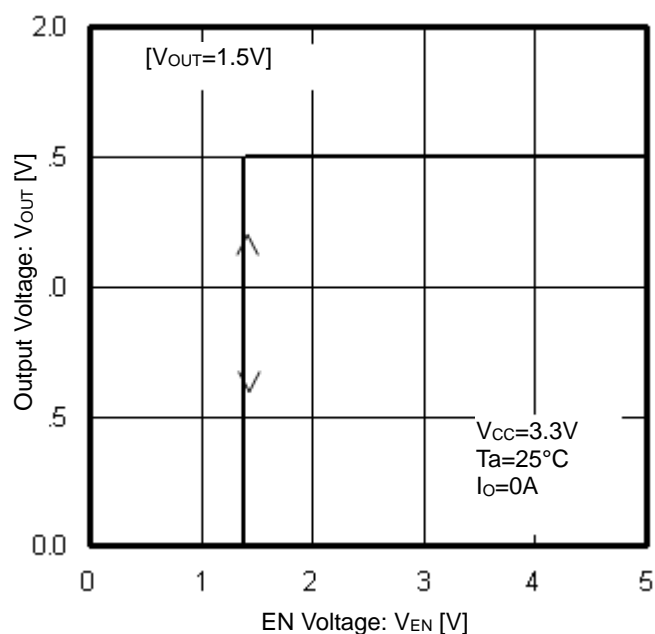


Figure 71. Output Voltage vs EN Voltage

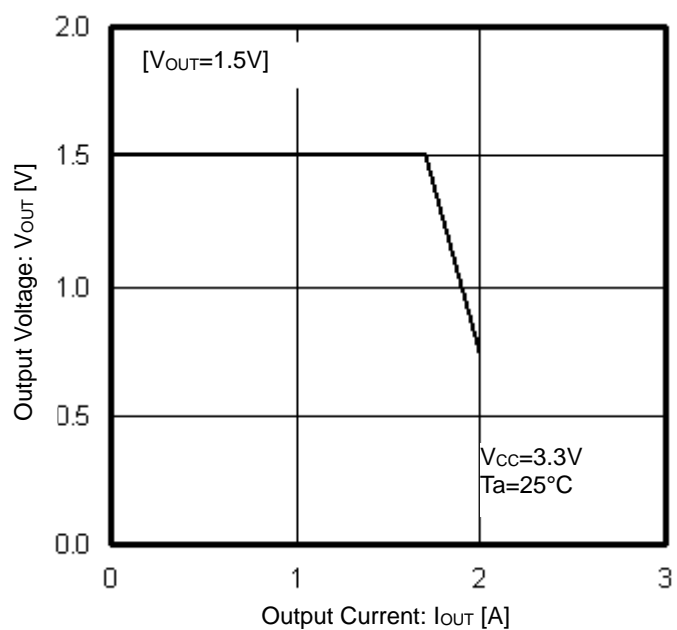


Figure 72. Output Voltage vs Output Current

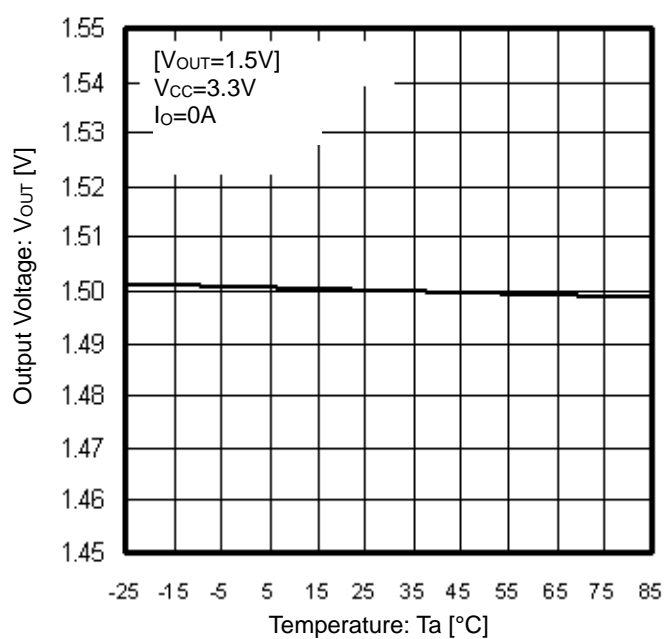


Figure 73. Output Voltage vs Temperature



## Typical Performance Curves – continued

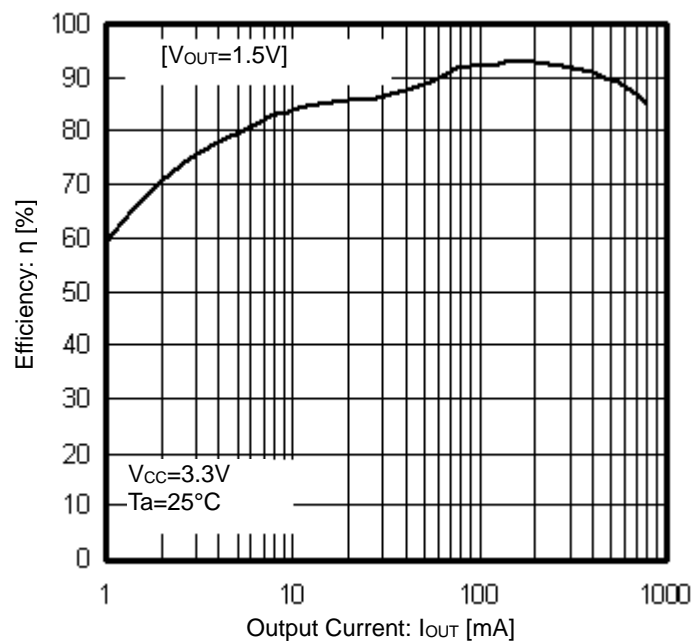


Figure 74. Efficiency vs Output Current

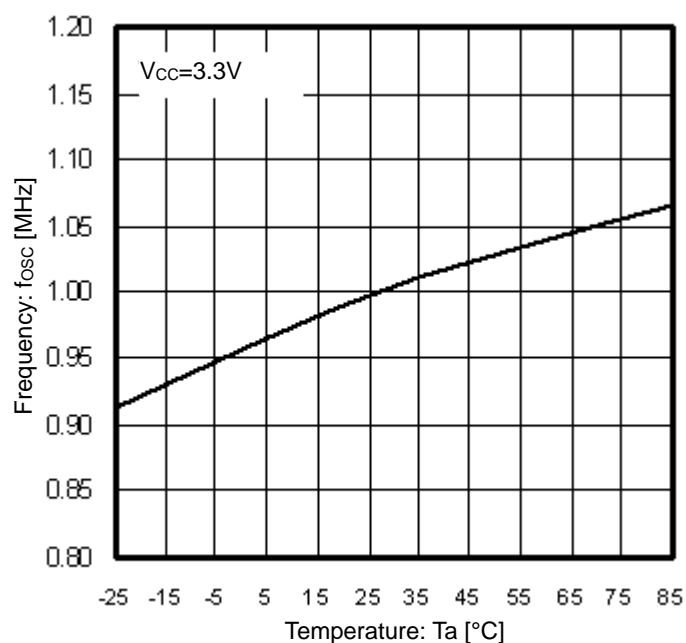


Figure 75. Frequency vs Temperature

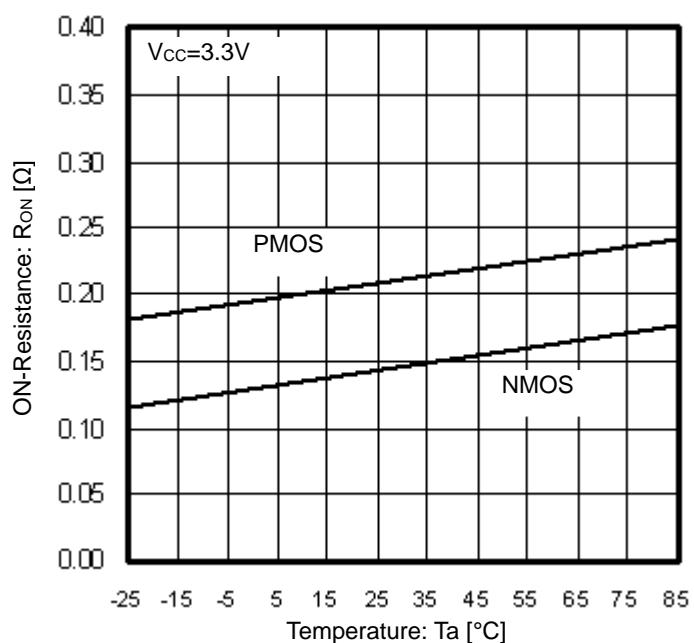


Figure 76. ON-Resistance vs Temperature

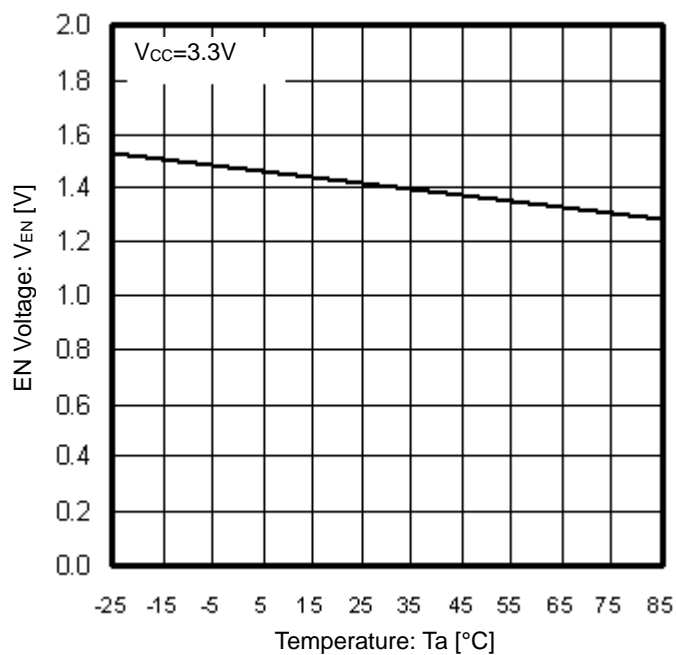


Figure 77. EN Voltage vs Temperature

## Typical Performance Curves – continued

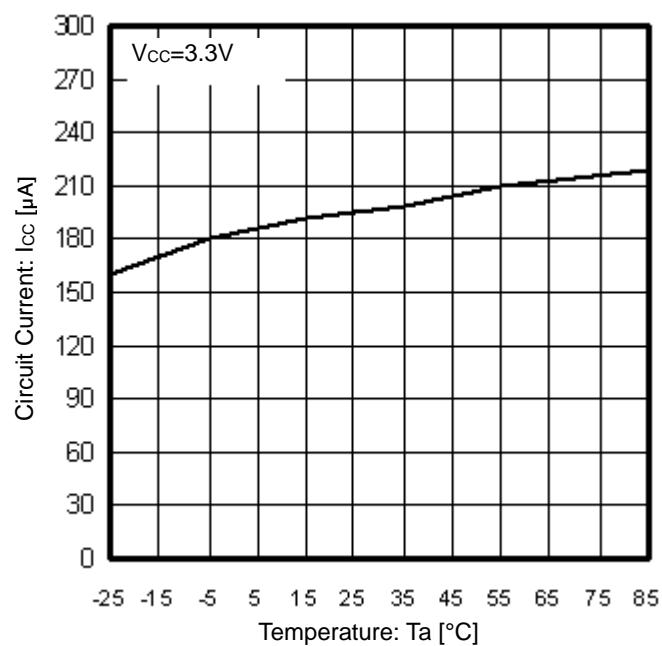


Figure 78. Circuit Current vs Temperature

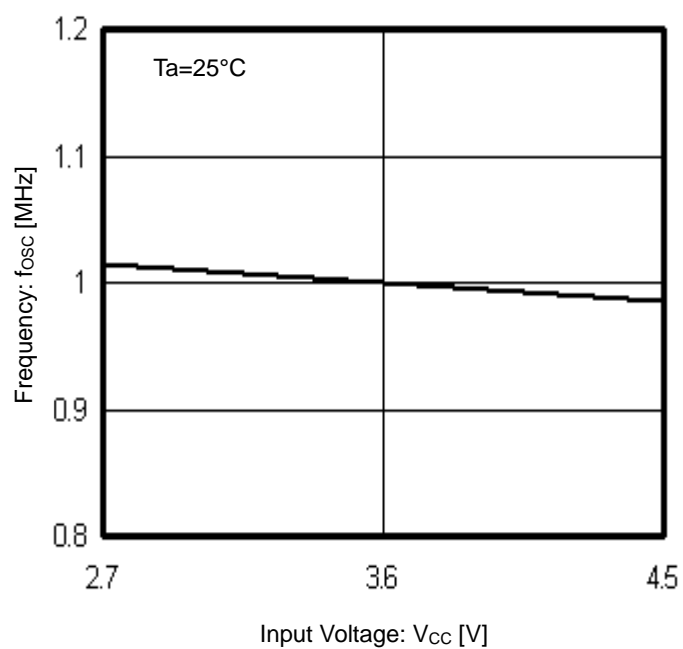


Figure 79. Frequency vs Input Voltage

## Typical Waveforms

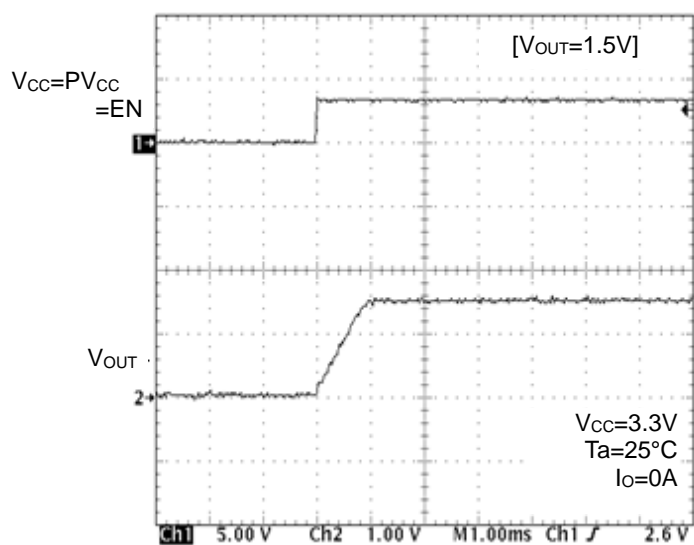
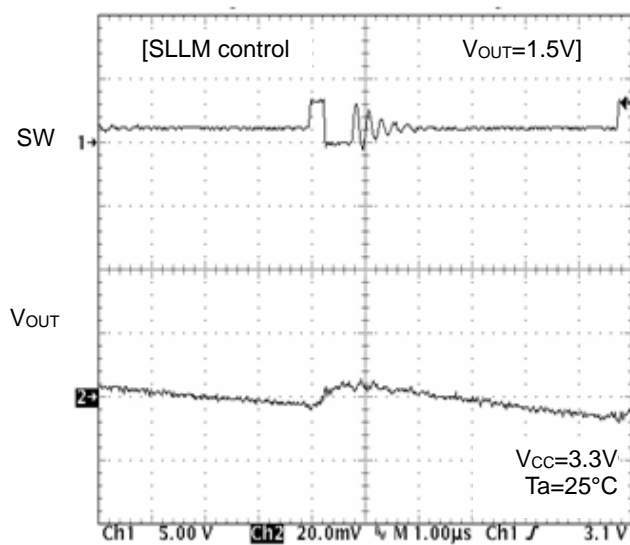
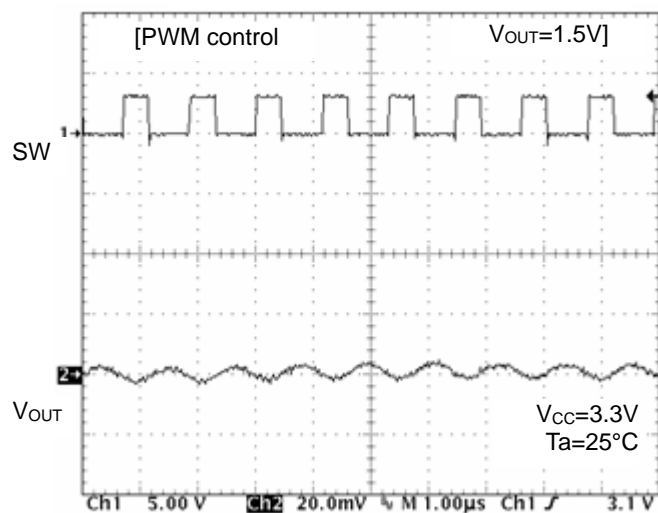
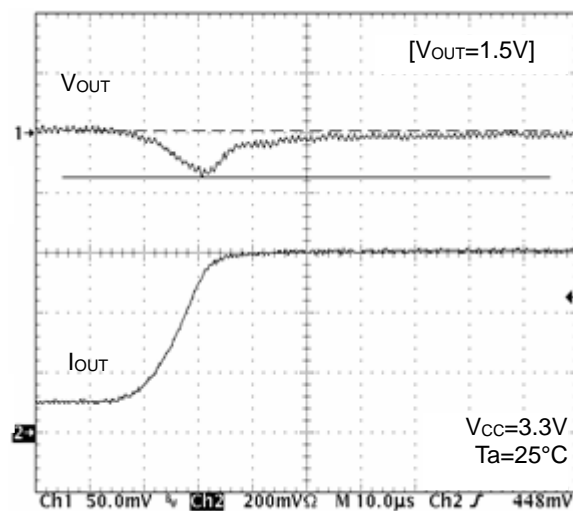
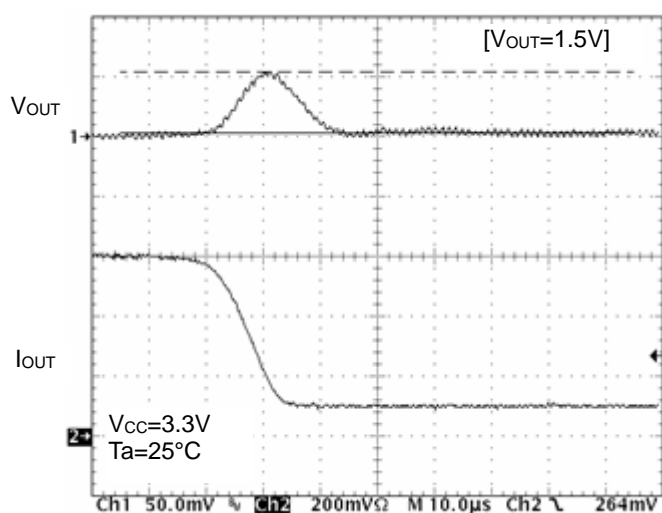


Figure 80. Soft Start Waveform

Figure 81. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=10\text{mA}$ )

## Typical Waveforms – continued

Figure 82. SW Waveform  
( $I_o=200mA$ )Figure 83. Transient Response  
( $I_o=100mA$  to  $600mA$ ,  $10\mu s$ )Figure 84. Transient Response  
( $I_o=600mA$  to  $100mA$ ,  $10\mu s$ )

## Application Information

### 1. Operation

BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM, BD9110NV, and BD9120HFN are synchronous step-down switching regulators that achieve fast transient response by employing current mode PWM control system. They utilize switching operation either in **PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) mode** for heavier load, or **SLLM™ (Simple Light Load Mode)** operation for lighter load to improve efficiency.

#### (1) Synchronous Rectifier

Integrated synchronous rectification using two MOSFETS reduces power dissipation and increases efficiency when compared to converters using external diodes. Internal shoot-through current limiting circuit further reduces power dissipation.

#### (2) Current Mode PWM Control

The PWM control signal of this IC depends on two feedback loops, the voltage feedback and the inductor current feedback.

##### (a) PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) Control

The clock signal coming from OSC has a frequency of 1Mhz. When OSC sets the RS latch, the P-Channel MOSFET is turned on and the N-Channel MOSFET is turned off. The opposite happens when the current comparator (Current Comp) resets the RS latch i.e. the P-Channel MOSFET is turned off and the N-Channel MOSFET is turned on. Current Comp's output is a comparison of two signals, the current feedback control signal "SENSE" which is a voltage proportional to the current  $I_L$ , and the voltage feedback control signal, FB.

##### (b) SLLM™ (Simple Light Load Mode) control

When the control mode is shifted by PWM from heavier load to lighter load or vice versa, the switching pulse is designed to turn OFF with the device held operating in normal PWM control loop. This allows linear operation without voltage drop or deterioration in transient response during the sudden load changes. Although the PWM control loop continues to operate with a SET signal from OSC and a RESET signal from Current Comp, it is so designed such that the RESET signal is continuously sent even if the load is changed to light mode where the switching is tuned OFF and the switching pulses disappear. Activating the switching discontinuously reduces the switching dissipation and improves the efficiency.

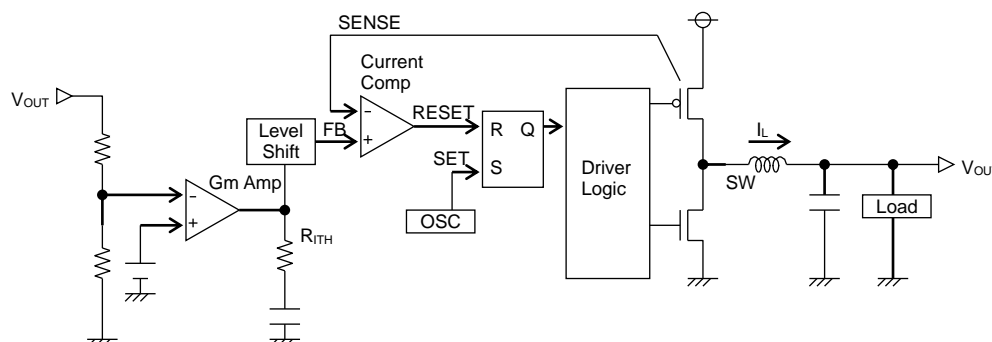


Figure 85. Diagram of Current Mode PWM Control

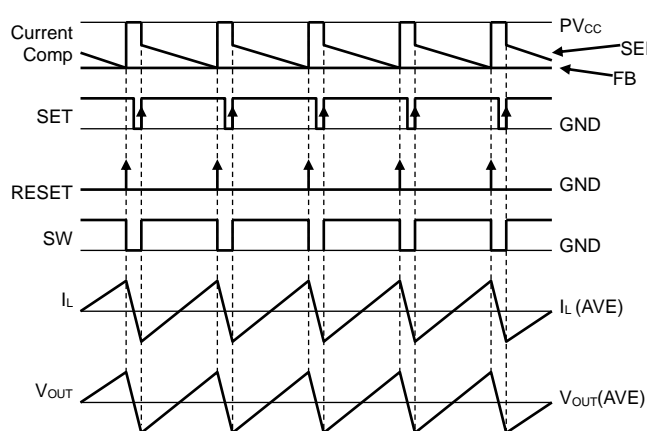


Figure 86. PWM Switching Timing Chart

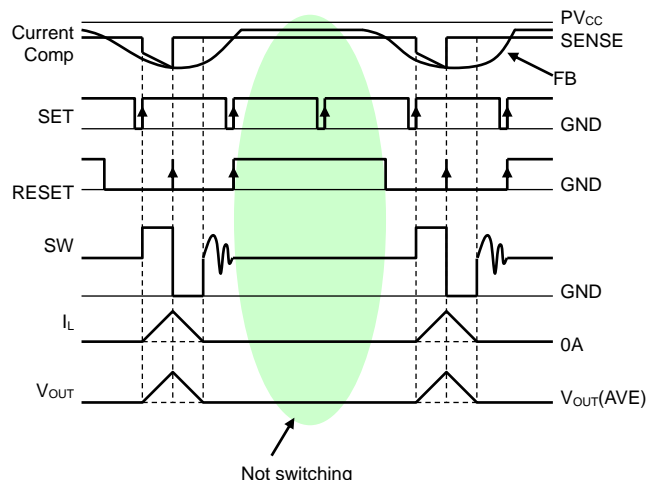


Figure 87. SLLM Switching Timing Chart

## 2. Description of Functions

- (1) Soft-Start Function  
During start-up, the soft-start circuit gradually establishes the output voltage to limit the input current. This prevents the overshoot in the output voltage and inrush current.
- (2) Shutdown Function  
When the EN terminal is "low", the device operates in Standby Mode and all functional blocks, including reference voltage circuit, internal oscillator and drivers, are turned OFF. Circuit current during standby is 0μA (Typ).
- (3) UVLO Function  
The UVLO circuit detects whether the supplied input voltage is sufficient to obtain the output voltage of this IC. The UVLO threshold, which has a hysteresis of 50mV to 300mV (Typ), prevents output bouncing.

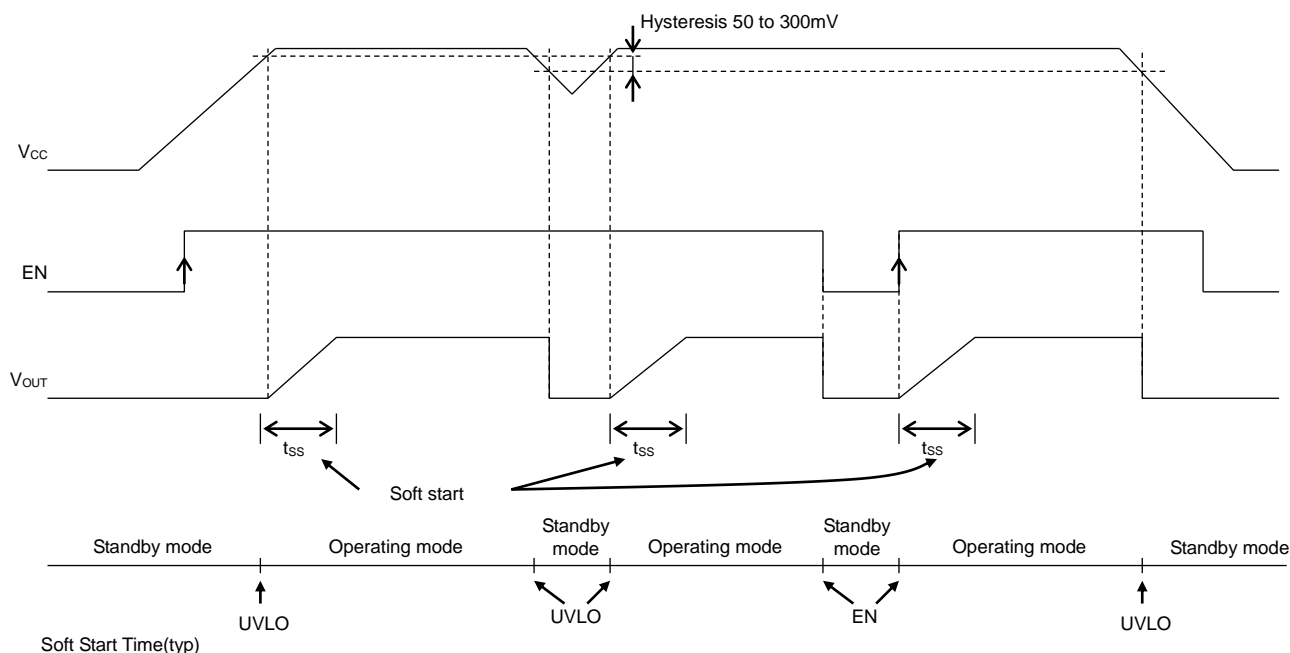


Figure 88. Soft Start, Shutdown, UVLO Timing Chart

	BD9106FVM	BD9107FVM	BD9109FVM	BD9110NV	BD9120HFN	Unit
t <sub>ss</sub>	3	1	1	5	1	msec

- (4) Short-circuit Protection with Time Delay Function  
To protect the IC from breakdown, the short-circuit protection turns the output off when the internal current limiter is activated continuously for a fixed time (t<sub>LATCH</sub>) or more. The output that is kept off may be turned on again by restarting EN or by resetting UVLO.

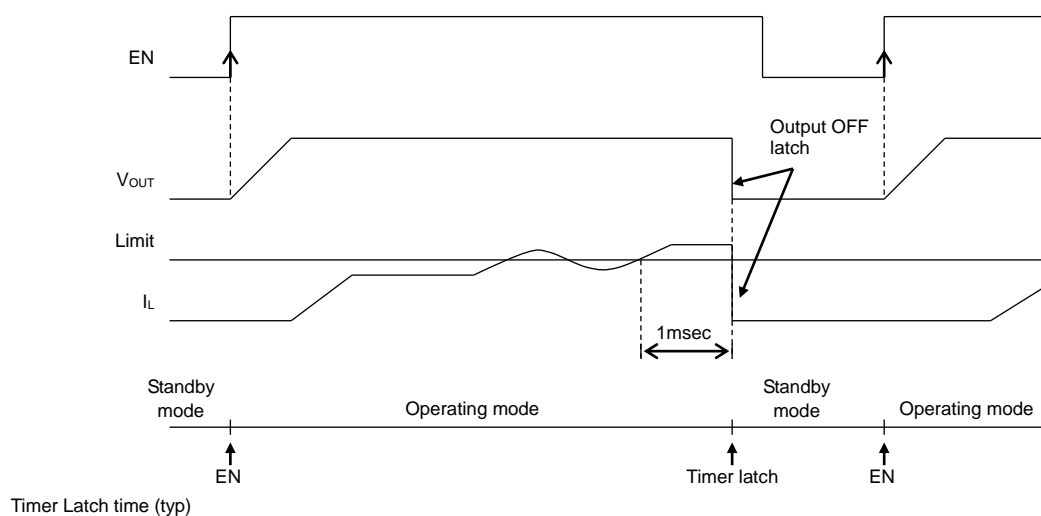


Figure 89. Short-circuit Protection with Time Delay Diagram

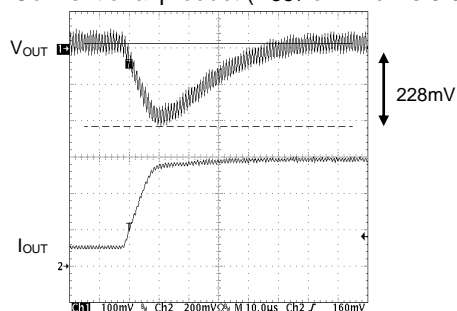
	BD9106FVM	BD9107FVM	BD9109FVM	BD9110NV	BD9120HFN	Unit
t <sub>LATCH</sub>	1	1	2	1	2	msec

Note: In addition to current limit circuit, output short detect circuit is built-in on BD9109FVM and BD9120HFN. If output voltage falls below 2V(typ, BD9109FVM) or V<sub>OUT</sub>×0.5(typ, BD9120HFN), output voltage will hold turned OFF.

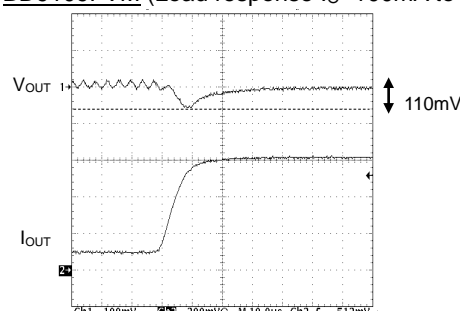
### 3. Information on Advantages

**Advantage 1** : Offers fast transient response by using current mode control system

Conventional product ( $V_{OUT}$  of which is 3.3 volts)



BD9109FVM (Load response  $I_O=100\text{mA}$  to  $600\text{mA}$ )



Voltage drop due to sudden change in load was reduced by about 50%.

Figure 90. Comparison of Transient Response

**Advantage 2** : Offers high efficiency for all load ranges.

(1) For lighter load:

This IC utilizes the current mode control called SLLM™, which reduces various dissipations such as switching dissipation ( $P_{SW}$ ), gate charge/discharge dissipation, ESR dissipation of output capacitor ( $P_{ESR}$ ) and ON-Resistance dissipation ( $P_{RON}$ ) that may otherwise cause reduction in efficiency.



Achieves efficiency improvement for lighter load.

(2) For heavier load:

This IC utilizes the synchronous rectifying mode and uses low ON-Resistance MOSFET power transistors.

- { ON-Resistance of High side MOSFET: 200mΩ to 350mΩ (Typ)
- { ON-Resistance of Low side MOSFET: 150mΩ to 250mΩ (Typ)



Achieves efficiency improvement for heavier load.

Offers high efficiency for all load ranges with the improvements mentioned above.

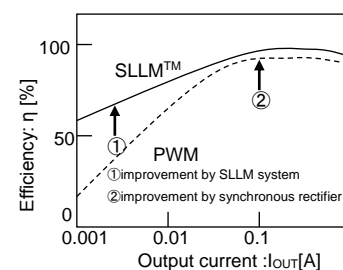


Figure 91. Efficiency

**Advantage 3** : • Supplied in smaller package due to small-sized power MOSFETs.

(3 packages are MOSP8, HSON8, SON008V5060)

• Allows reduction in size of application products



Reduces mounting area required.

- { • Output capacitor  $C_O$  required for current mode control: 10  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor
- { • Inductance  $L$  required for the operating frequency of 1 MHz: 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$  inductor

(BD9110NV:  $C_O=22\mu\text{F}$ ,  $L=2.2\mu\text{H}$ )

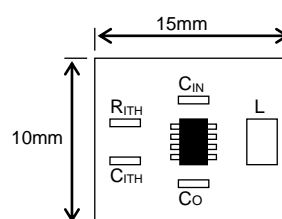
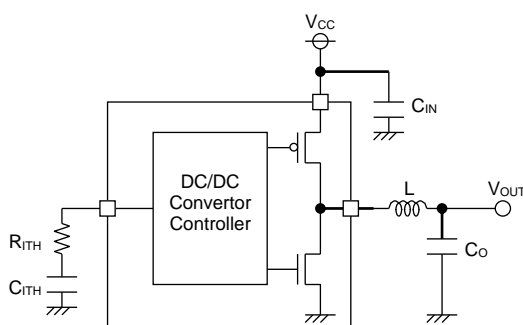


Figure 92. Example Application

#### 4. Switching Regulator Efficiency

Efficiency  $\eta$  may be expressed by the equation shown below:

$$\eta = \frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{V_{IN} \times I_{IN}} \times 100 = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}} \times 100 = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{OUT} + P_{d\alpha}} \times 100 \quad [\%]$$

Efficiency may be improved by reducing the switching regulator power dissipation factors  $P_{d\alpha}$  as follows:

Dissipation factors:

- (1) ON-Resistance Dissipation of Inductor and FET :  $P_d(I^2R)$

$$P_d(I^2R) = I_{OUT}^2 \times (R_{COIL} + R_{ON})$$

Where:

$R_{COIL}$  is the DC resistance of inductor

$R_{ON}$  is the ON-Resistance of FET

$I_{OUT}$  is the output current

- (2) Gate Charge/Discharge Dissipation :  $P_d(\text{Gate})$

$$P_d(\text{GATE}) = C_{gs} \times f \times V^2$$

Where:

$C_{gs}$  is the gate capacitance of FET

$f$  is the switching frequency

$V$  is the gate driving voltage of FET

- (3) Switching Dissipation :  $P_d(\text{SW})$

$$P_d(\text{SW}) = \frac{V_{IN}^2 \times C_{RSS} \times I_{OUT} \times f}{I_{DRIVE}}$$

Where:

$C_{RSS}$  is the reverse transfer capacitance of FET

$I_{DRIVE}$  is the peak current of gate

- (4) ESR Dissipation of Capacitor :  $P_d(\text{ESR})$

$$P_d(\text{ESR}) = I_{RMS}^2 \times ESR$$

Where:

$I_{RMS}$  is the ripple current of capacitor

$ESR$  is the equivalent series resistance

- (5) Operating Current Dissipation of IC :  $P_d(\text{IC})$

$$P_d(\text{IC}) = V_{IN} \times I_{CC}$$

Where:

$I_{CC}$  is the circuit current

### 5. Consideration on Permissible Dissipation and Heat Generation

Since these ICs function with high efficiency without significant heat generation in most applications, no special consideration is needed on permissible dissipation or heat generation. In case of extreme conditions, however, including lower input voltage, higher output voltage, heavier load, and/or higher temperature, the permissible dissipation and/or heat generation must be carefully considered.

For dissipation, only conduction losses due to DC resistance of inductor and ON-Resistance of FET are considered. This is because conduction losses are the most significant among other dissipations mentioned above, such as gate charge/discharge dissipation and switching dissipation.

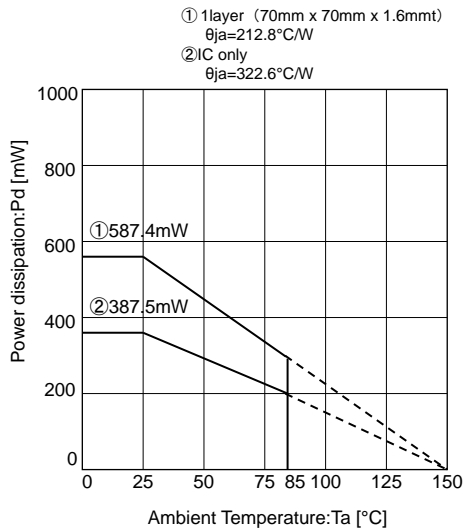


Figure 93. Thermal Derating Curve (MSOP8)

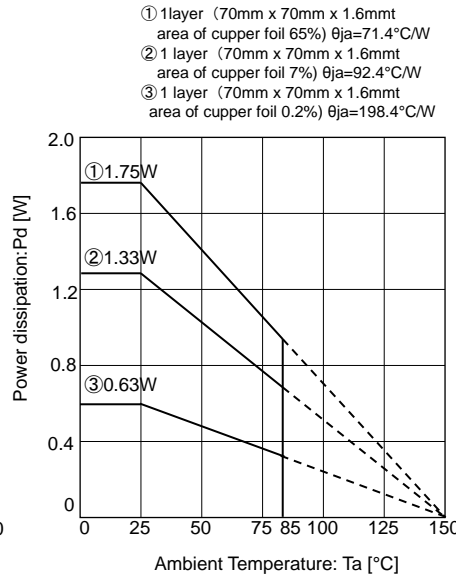


Figure 94. Thermal Derating Curve (HSON8)

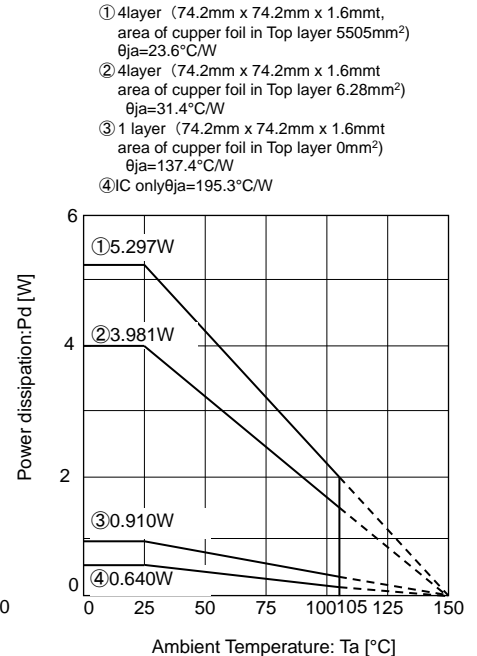


Figure 95. Thermal Derating Curve (SON008V5060)

If  $V_{CC}=5V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $R_{COIL}=0.15\Omega$ ,  $R_{ONP}=0.35\Omega$ ,  $R_{ONN}=0.25\Omega$   
 $I_{OUT}=0.8A$ , for example,

$$D = V_{OUT}/V_{CC} = 3.3/5 = 0.66$$

$$R_{ON} = 0.66 \times 0.35 + (1 - 0.66) \times 0.25$$

$$= 0.231 + 0.085$$

$$= 0.316[\Omega]$$

$$P = 0.8^2 \times (0.15 + 0.316)$$

$$\approx 298[mW]$$

$$P = I_{OUT}^2 \times (R_{COIL} + R_{ON})$$

$$R_{ON} = D \times R_{ONP} + (1 - D) \times R_{ONN}$$

Where:

$D$  is the ON duty ( $=V_{OUT}/V_{CC}$ )

$R_{COIL}$  is the DC resistance of coil

$R_{ONP}$  is the ON-Resistance of P-channel MOS FET

$R_{ONN}$  is the ON-Resistance of N-channel MOS FET

$I_{OUT}$  is the Output current

Since  $R_{ONP}$  is greater than  $R_{ONN}$  in these ICs, the dissipation increases as the ON duty becomes greater. Taking into consideration the dissipation shown above, thermal design must be carried out with allowable sufficient margin.



## 6. Selection of Components Externally Connected

### (1) Selection of inductor (L)

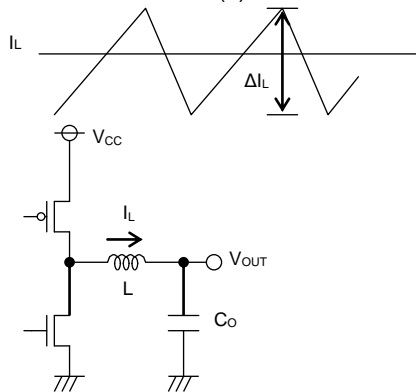


Figure 96. Output Ripple Current

The inductance significantly depends on output ripple current. As seen in equation (1), the ripple current decreases as the inductor and/or switching frequency increases.

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{OUT}) \times V_{OUT}}{L \times V_{CC} \times f} \quad [A] \quad \dots (1)$$

Appropriate ripple current at output should be +/-30% of the maximum output current.

$$\Delta I_L = 0.3 \times I_{OUTMax} \quad [A] \quad \dots (2)$$

$$L = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{OUT}) \times V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_L \times V_{CC} \times f} \quad [H] \quad \dots (3)$$

Where:

$\Delta I_L$  is the Output ripple current, and  
 $f$  is the Switching frequency

Note: Current exceeding the current rating of the inductor results in magnetic saturation of the inductor, which decreases efficiency.

The inductor must be selected allowing sufficient margin with which the peak current may not exceed its current rating.

If  $V_{CC}=5V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $f=1MHz$ ,  $\Delta I_L=0.3 \times 0.8A=0.24A$ , for example, (BD9109FVM)

$$L = \frac{(5 - 3.3) \times 3.3}{0.24 \times 5 \times 1M} = 4.675\mu \rightarrow 4.7 \quad [\mu H]$$

Note: Select the inductor of low resistance component (such as DCR and ACR) to minimize dissipation in the inductor for better efficiency.

### (2) Selection of Output Capacitor (Co)

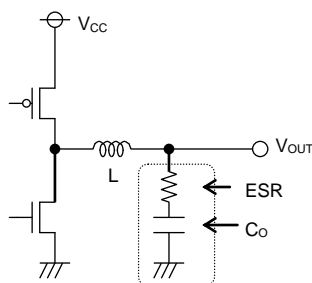


Figure 97. Output Capacitor

Output capacitor should be selected with the consideration of the stability region and the equivalent series resistance required to minimize ripple voltage.

Output ripple voltage is determined by the equation (4):

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \Delta I_L \times ESR \quad [V] \quad \dots (4)$$

Where:

$\Delta I_L$  is the Output ripple current, and

$ESR$  is the Equivalent series resistance of output capacitor

Note: Rating of the capacitor should be determined allowing sufficient margin against output voltage.

Less ESR allows reduction in output ripple voltage.

The output rise time must be designed to fall within the soft-start time, and the capacitance of output capacitor should be determined with consideration on the requirements of equation (5):

$$C_O \leq \frac{t_{SS} \times (I_{LIMIT} - I_{OUT})}{V_{OUT}} \quad \dots (5)$$

Where:

$t_{SS}$ : Soft-Start time

$I_{LIMIT}$ : Over current detection level, 2A(Typ)

In case of BD9109FVM, for instance, and if  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0.8A$ , and  $t_{SS}=1ms$ ,

$$C_O \leq \frac{1m \times (2 - 0.8)}{3.3} \approx 364 \quad [\mu F]$$

Inappropriate capacitance may cause problem in startup. A 10 $\mu F$  to 100 $\mu F$  ceramic capacitor is recommended.

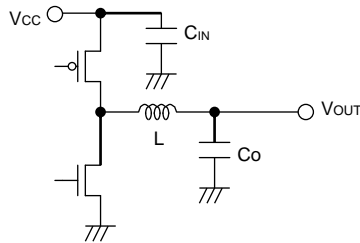
(3) Selection of Input Capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>)

Figure 98. Input Capacitor

Input capacitor must be a low ESR capacitor with a capacitance sufficient to cope with high ripple current to prevent high transient voltage. The ripple current  $I_{RMS}$  is given by the equation (6):

$$I_{RMS} = I_{OUT} \times \frac{\sqrt{V_{OUT}(V_{CC} - V_{OUT})}}{V_{CC}} \quad [A] \quad \dots (6)$$

< Worst case >  $I_{RMSMax}$

When  $V_{CC}$  is twice the  $V_{OUT}$ ,  $I_{RMS} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{2}$

If  $V_{CC}=5V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ , and  $I_{OUTMax}=0.8A$ , (BD9109FVM)

$$I_{RMS} = 0.8 \times \frac{\sqrt{3.3(5-3.3)}}{5} = 0.38 \quad [A_{RMS}]$$

A low ESR 10 $\mu$ F/10V ceramic capacitor is recommended to reduce ESR dissipation of input capacitor for better efficiency.

(4) Determination of  $R_{ITH}$ ,  $C_{ITH}$  for Phase Compensation

As the Current Mode Control is designed to limit the inductor current, a pole (phase lag) appears in the low frequency area due to a CR filter consisting of an output capacitor and a load resistance, while a zero (phase lead) appears in the high frequency area due to the output capacitor and its ESR. So, the phases are easily compensated by adding a zero to the power amplifier output with C and R as described below to cancel a pole at the power amplifier.

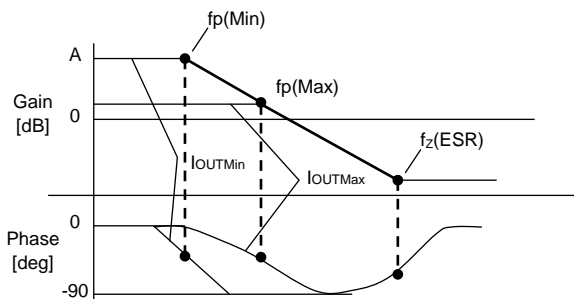


Figure 99. Open Loop Gain Characteristics

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_O \times C_O}$$

$$f_{Z(ESR)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times ESR \times C_O}$$

Pole at power amplifier

When the output current decreases, the load resistance  $R_O$  increases and the pole frequency decreases.

$$f_p(Min) = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{OMax} \times C_O} \quad [Hz] \leftarrow \text{with lighter load}$$

$$f_p(Max) = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{OMin} \times C_O} \quad [Hz] \leftarrow \text{with heavier load}$$

Zero at power amplifier

Increasing capacitance of the output capacitor lowers the pole frequency while the zero frequency does not change. (This is because when the capacitance is doubled, the capacitor ESR is reduced to half.)

$$f_Z(Amp) = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{ITH} \times C_{ITH}}$$

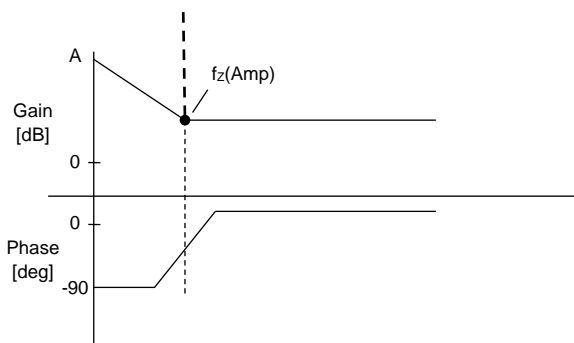


Figure 100. Error Amp Phase Compensation Characteristics

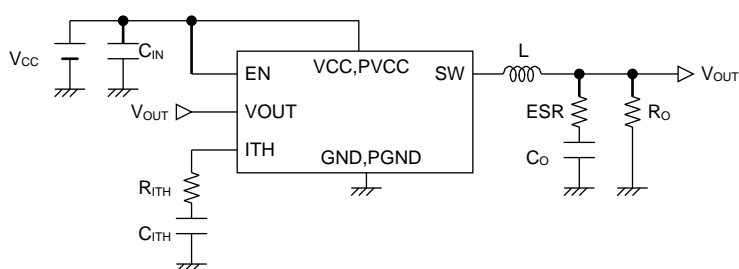


Figure 101. Typical Application

Stable feedback loop may be achieved by canceling the pole  $f_p$  (Min) produced by the output capacitor and the load resistance with CR zero correction by the error amplifier.

$$\frac{fz(Amp) = fp(Min)}{\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{ITH} \times C_{ITH}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{OMax} \times C_O}$$

#### (5) Setting the Output Voltage (except for BD9109FVM)

The output voltage  $V_{OUT}$  is determined by the equation (7):

$$V_{OUT} = (R_2/R_1 + 1) \times V_{ADJ} \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot (7)$$

Where:

$V_{ADJ}$  is the Voltage at ADJ terminal (0.8V Typ)

The required output voltage may be determined by adjusting  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

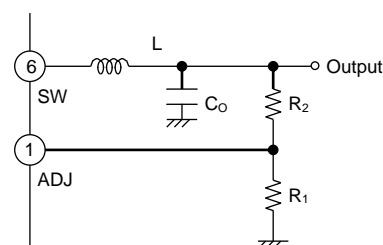


Figure 102. Determination of Output Voltage

{ Adjustable output voltage range : 1.0V to 1.5V/ BD9107FVM, BD9120HFN }  
1.0V to 2.5V/BD106FVM, BD9110NV }

Use 1 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$  resistor for R<sub>1</sub>. If a resistor with resistance higher than 100 k $\Omega$  is used, check the assembled set carefully for ripple voltage, etc.

## 7. Cautions on PC Board Layout

BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM, BD9120HFN

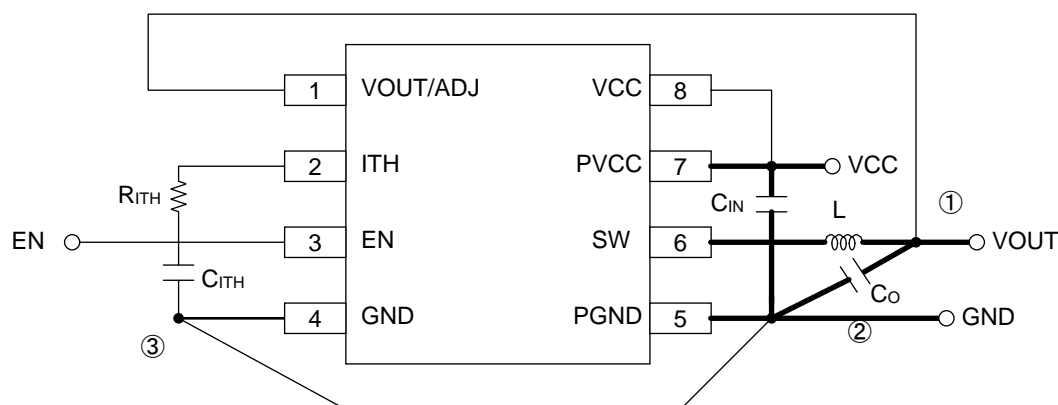


Figure 103. Layout Diagram

BD9110NV

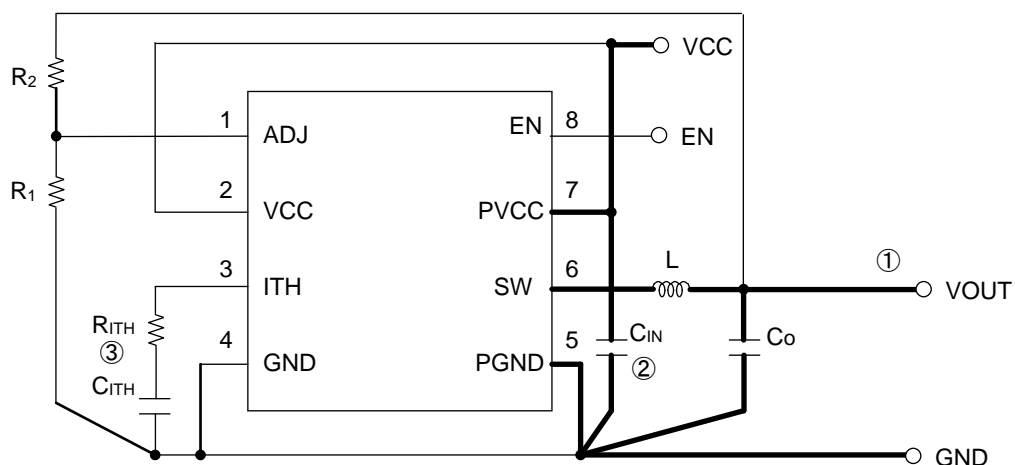


Figure 104. Layout Diagram

- ① For the sections drawn with heavy line, use thick conductor pattern as short as possible.
- ② Lay out the input ceramic capacitor  $C_{IN}$  closer to the pins PVCC and PGND, and the output capacitor  $C_O$  closer to the pin PGND.
- ③ Lay out  $C_{ITH}$  and  $R_{ITH}$  between the pins ITH and GND as neat as possible with least necessary wiring.

Note: The package of HSON8 (BD9120HFN) and SON008V5050 (BD9110NV) has thermal FIN on the reverse of the package. The package thermal performance may be enhanced by bonding the FIN to GND plane which take a large area of PCB.

## 8. Recommended Components Lists On Above Application

Table1. [BD9106FVM]

Symbol	Part	Value		Manufacturer	Series
L	Coil	4.7μH		Sumida	CMD6D11B
				TDK	VLF5014AT-4R7M1R1
C <sub>IN</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>O</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>ITH</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	750pF		Murata	GRM18series
R <sub>ITH</sub>	Resistance	V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.0V	18kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 1802
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.2V	22kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 2202
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V	22kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 2202
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.8V	27kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 2702
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.5V	36kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 3602

Table2. [BD9107FVM]

Symbol	Part	Value		Manufacturer	Series
L	Coil	4.7μH		Sumida	CMD6D11B
				TDK	VLF5014AT-4R7M1R1
C <sub>IN</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>O</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>ITH</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	1000pF		Murata	GRM18series
R <sub>ITH</sub>	Resistance	V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.0V	4.3kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 4301
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.2V	6.8kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 6801
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V	9.1kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 9101
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.8V	12kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 1202

Table3. [BD9109VM]

Symbol	Part	Value		Manufacturer	Series
L	Coil	4.7μH		Sumida	CMD6D11B
				TDK	VLF5014AT-4R7M1R1
C <sub>IN</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>O</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>ITH</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	330pF		Murata	GRM18series
R <sub>ITH</sub>	Resistance	30kΩ		ROHM	MCR10 3002

Table4. [BD9110NV]

Symbol	Part	Value		Manufacturer	Series
L	Coil	2.2μH		TDK	LTF5022T-2R2N3R2
C <sub>IN</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10μF		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>O</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	22μF		Kyocera	CM316B226K06A
C <sub>ITH</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	1000pF		Murata	GRM18series
R <sub>ITH</sub>	Resistance	V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.0V	12kΩ	ROHM	MCR10 1202
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.2V			
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V			
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.8V			
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.5V			

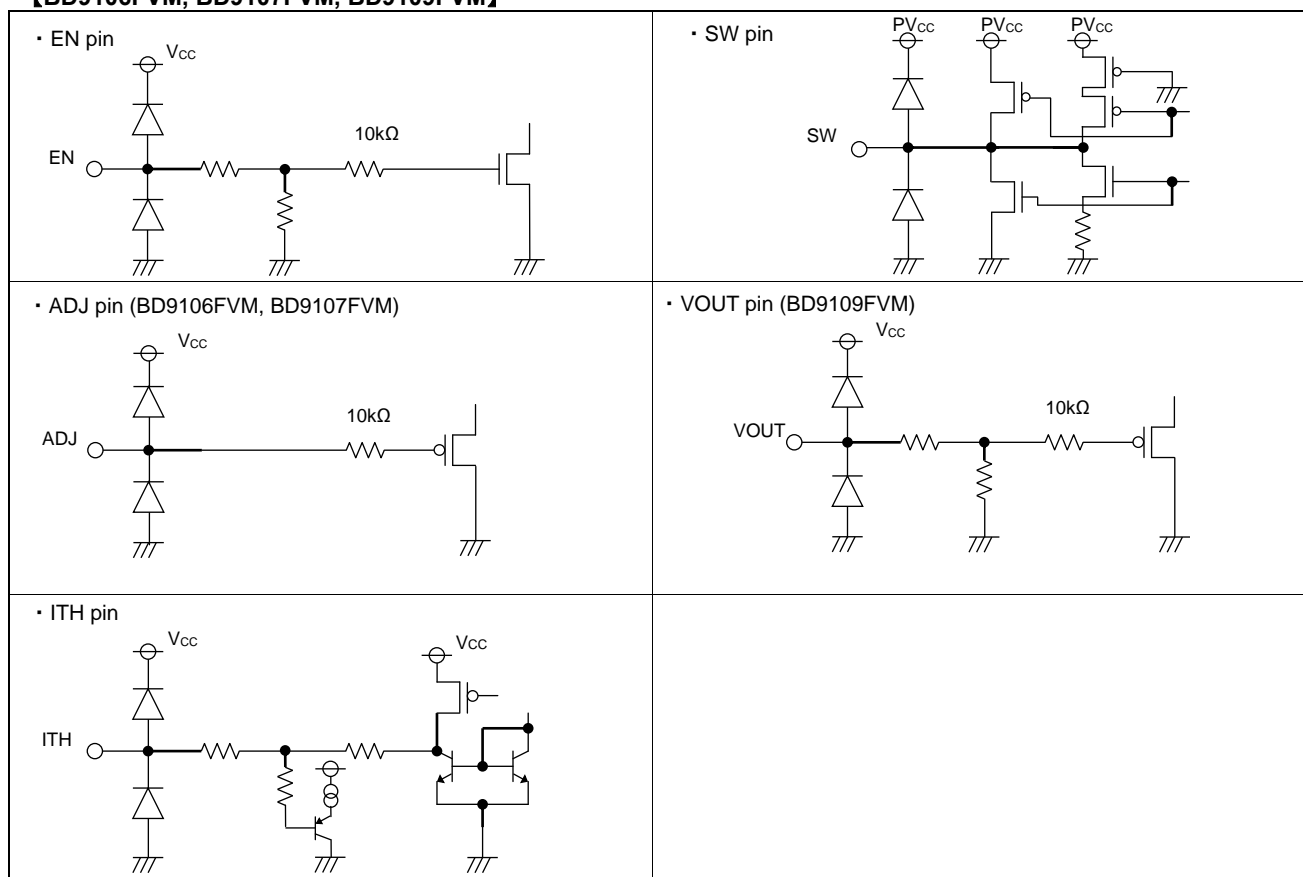
Table5. [BD9120HFN]

Symbol	Part	Value		Manufacturer	Series
L	Coil	4.7 $\mu$ H		Sumida	CMD6D11B
				TDK	VLF5014AT-4R7M1R1
C <sub>IN</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10 $\mu$ F		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>O</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	10 $\mu$ F		Kyocera	CM316X5R106K10A
C <sub>ITH</sub>	Ceramic capacitor	680pF		Murata	GRM18series
R <sub>ITH</sub>	Resistance	V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.0V	8.2k $\Omega$	ROHM	MCR10 8201
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.2V	8.2k $\Omega$	ROHM	MCR10 8201
		V <sub>OUT</sub> =1.5V	4.7k $\Omega$	ROHM	MCR10 4701

Note: The parts list presented above is an example of recommended parts. Although the parts are the same, actual circuit characteristics should be checked on your application carefully before use. Be sure to allow sufficient margins to accommodate variations between external devices and this IC when employing the depicted circuit with other circuit constants modified. Both static and transient characteristics should be considered in establishing these margins. When switching noise is substantial and may impact the system, a low pass filter should be inserted between the VCC and PVCC pins, and a schottky barrier diode established between the SW and PGND pins.

## I/O Equivalent Circuit

【BD9106FVM, BD9107FVM, BD9109FVM】



【BD9110NV, BD9120HFN】

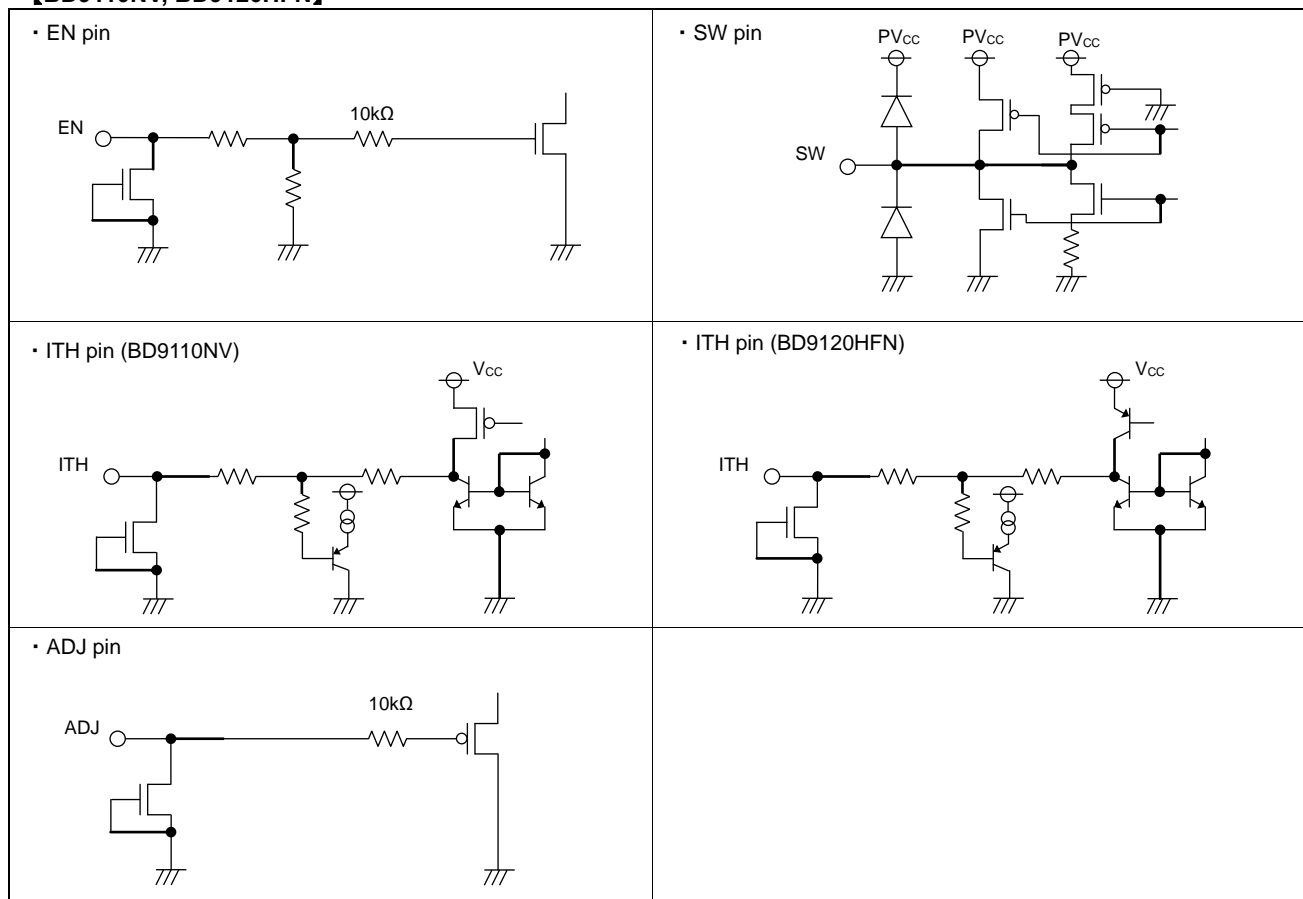


Figure 105. I/O Equivalent Circuit

## 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.



## Operational Notes – continued

**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.

**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.

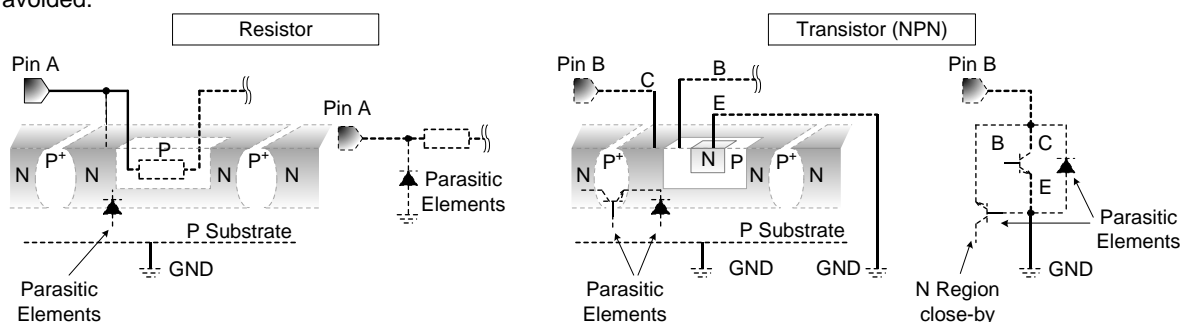


Figure 106. Example of monolithic IC structure

**13. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)**

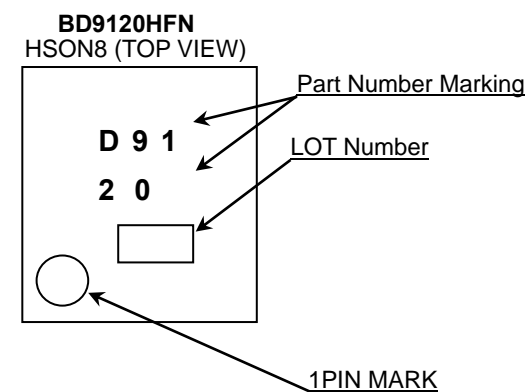
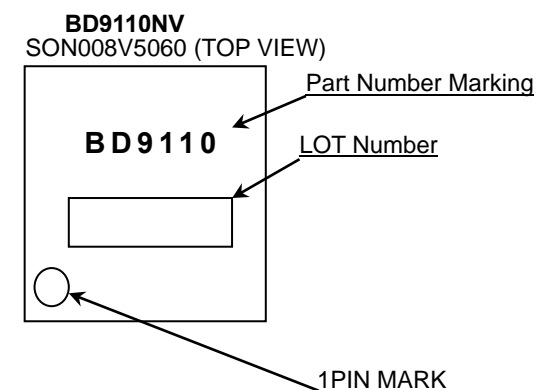
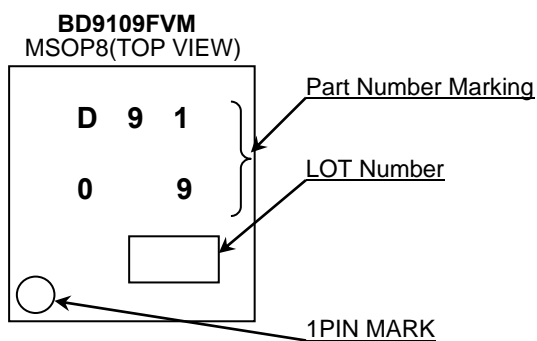
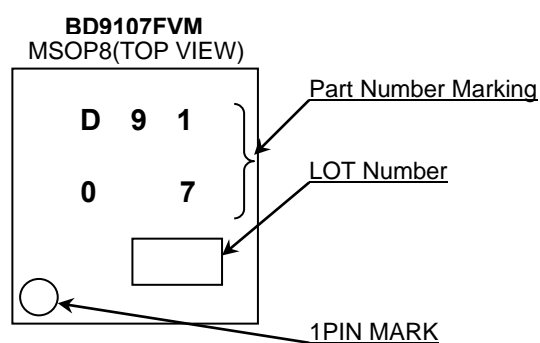
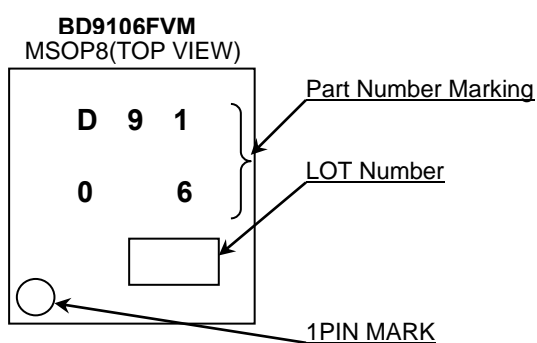
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature ( $T_j$ ) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that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

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

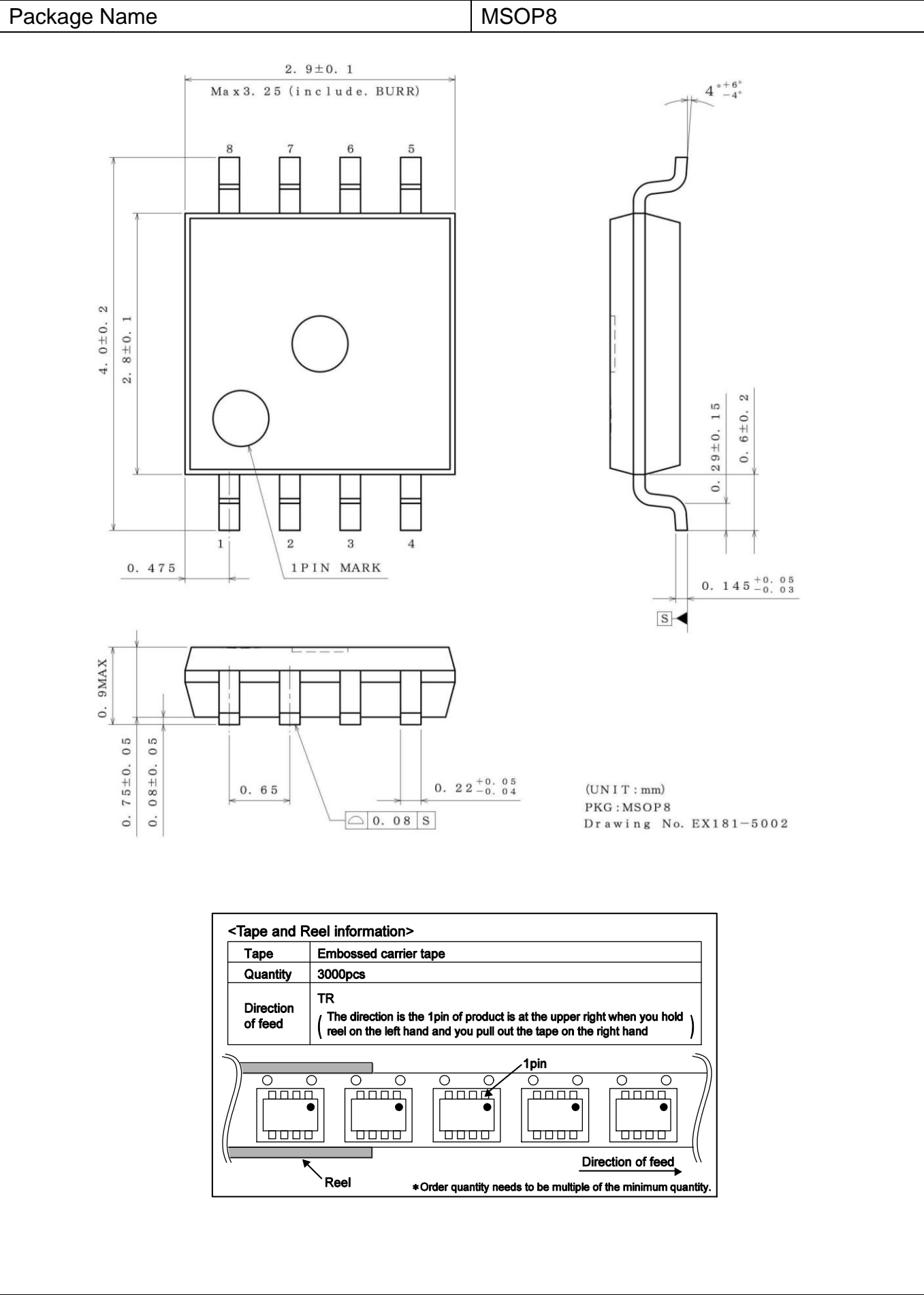
## Ordering Information

B D 9 1 x x x x x										-	X X	
Part Number											Packaging and forming specification	
											E2: Embossed tape and reel	
											(SON008V5060,)	
											TR: Embossed tape and reel	
											(MSOP8, HSON8)	

## Marking Diagrams



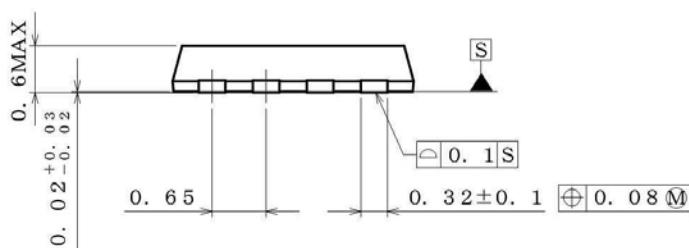
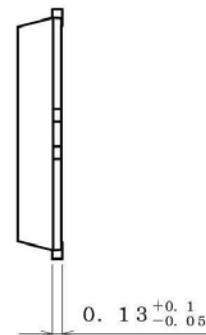
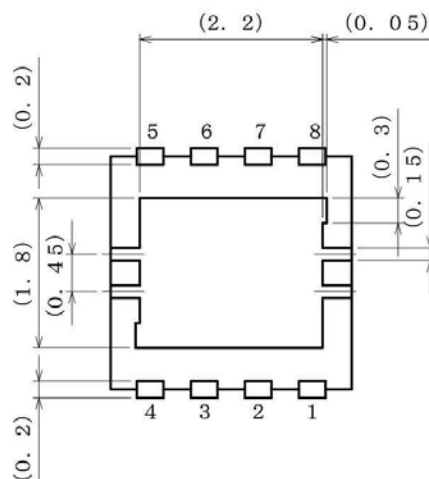
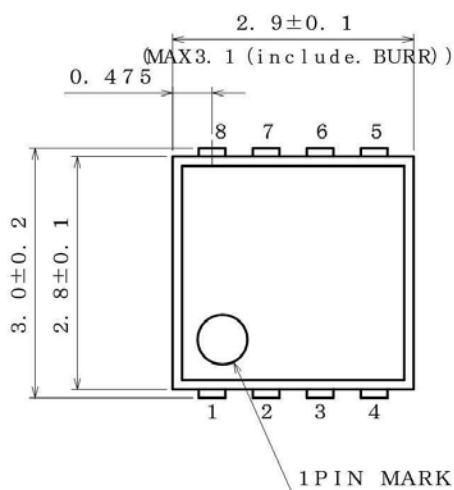
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel information



## Physical Dimension Tape and Reel information - continued

Package Name

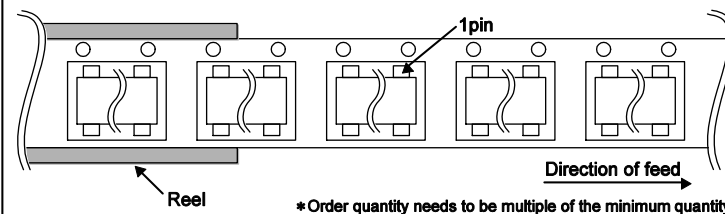
HSO8



(UNIT : mm)  
 PKG : HSO8  
 Drawing No. EX163-5002

## &lt;Tape and Reel information&gt;

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



\*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.



**Revision History**

Date	Revision	Changes
17.Jan.2012	001	New Release
20.Sep.2013	002	Revise the items about Power dissipation
02.Oct.2014	003	Applied the ROHM Standard Style and improved understandability.

# Notice

## Precaution on using ROHM Products

- Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment <sup>(Note 1)</sup>, transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

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

- ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
  - Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
  - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc. prior to use, must be necessary:
  - Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
  - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
  - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
  - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
  - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

## Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

## Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

## Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

## Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
  - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

## Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

## Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

## Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

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**General Precaution**

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