

ROHM Switching Regulator Solutions

Evaluation Board for ROHM's BD9G101G Buck Switching Regulator with Built-In Power MOSFET



BD9G101G (5V | 0.5A Output)

AEY59-D1-0001

●Introduction

This user's guide will explain the steps necessary to operate and evaluate ROHM's BD9G101G step-down switching regulator using the BD9G101G evaluation board. Board layout recommendations, operating procedures, application data, and bill of materials are included.

●Description

This evaluation board has been specifically developed to evaluate the BD9G101G non-synchronous buck DC/DC converter with integrated 45V/800mΩ power MOSFET. Features include wide input (6V to 42V) and output (1V to VCC x 0.7V) voltage ranges and a switching frequency of 1.5MHz. Multiple protection functions are also built in, including a soft start circuit that prevents inrush current during startup, UVLO (Under Voltage Lock Out), TSD (Thermal Shutdown), and OCP (Overcurrent Protection). An EN pin allows for simple ON/OFF control to reduce standby current consumption.

●Applications

Industrial distributed power systems
 Automotive and battery-powered equipment

●Evaluation Board Operating Limits and Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operation Board Operating Limits and Absolute Maximum Ratings							
Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions	
		MIN	TYP	MAX			
Supply Voltage							
	BD9G1010G	VCC	6 ^{(*)1}	-	42	V	
Output Voltage / Current							
	BD9G101G	VOUT	1.0 ^{(*)2}	5	VINx0.7 ^{(*)3}	V	*Set by R1 and R2
	BD9G101G	IOUT	-	0.5	-	A	

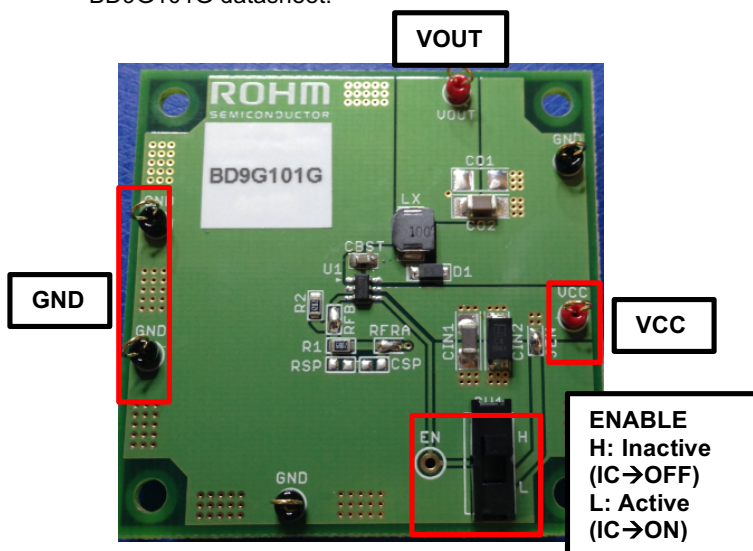
(*)1)Restricted by maxduty ,Ron and BST-UVLO.

(*)2)Restricted by minimum on pulse typ. 100nsec

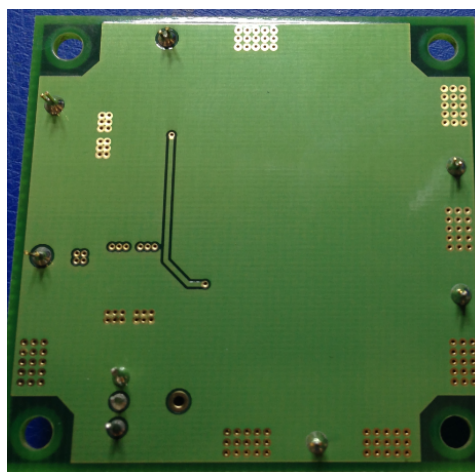
(*)3)Restricted by maxduty ,Ron and BST-UVLO.

●Evaluation Board

Below are images of the BD9G101G evaluation board. Component selection and board layout guidelines are provided in the BD9G101G datasheet.

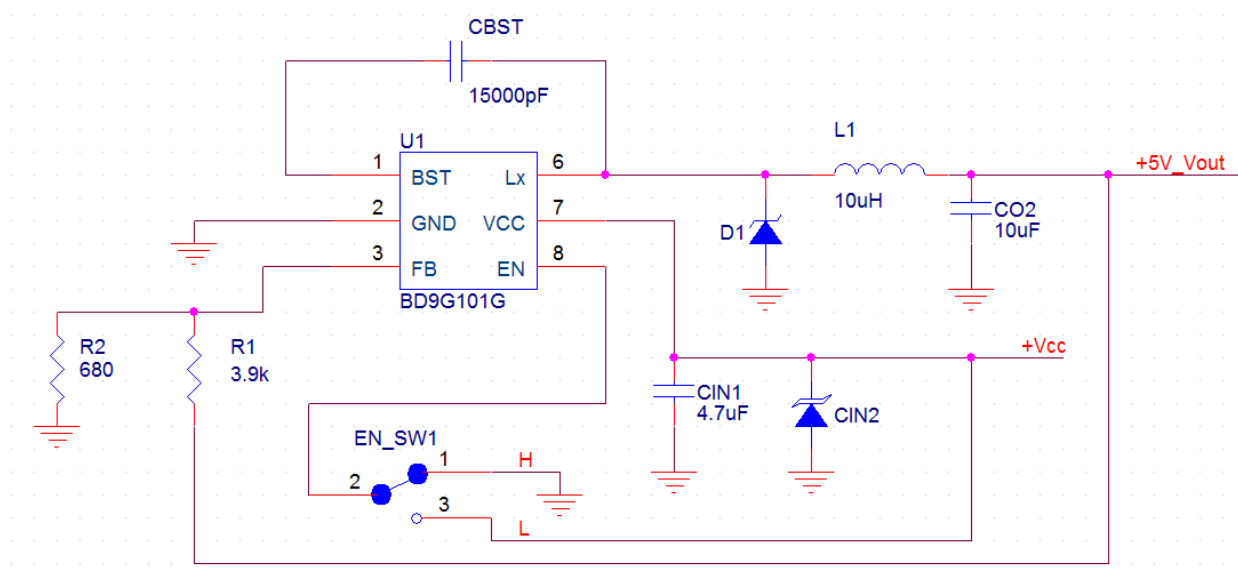


BD9G101G Eval Board (Front)



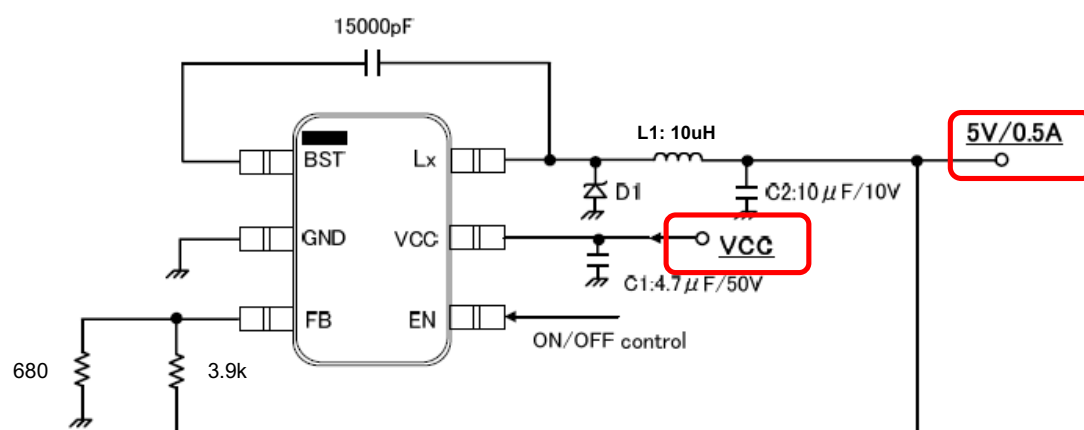
BD9G101G Eval Board (Back)

●Board Schematic



●Board I/O

Below is a reference application circuit showing the inputs VCC and EN and the output (VOUT @5V/0.5A)



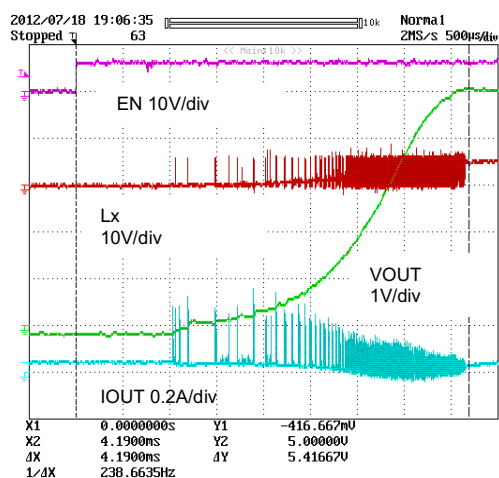
●Operating Procedures

1. Connect GND to a GND pin on the evaluation board
2. Connect VCC to the VCC pin.
 - i. Note: The EN pin is pulled HIGH as a default. EN needs to be set to LOW for IC operation.
3. The output voltage can be measured from the VOUT pin on the evaluation board. Output current can be measured with a proper load at VOUT.

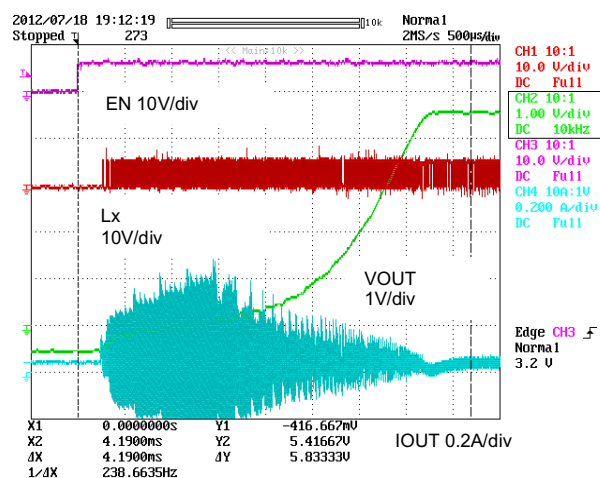
Note: The IC could be damaged if hot plugged. Therefore, make sure to power down the system before removing or connecting the BD9G101G evaluation board.

●Reference Application Data

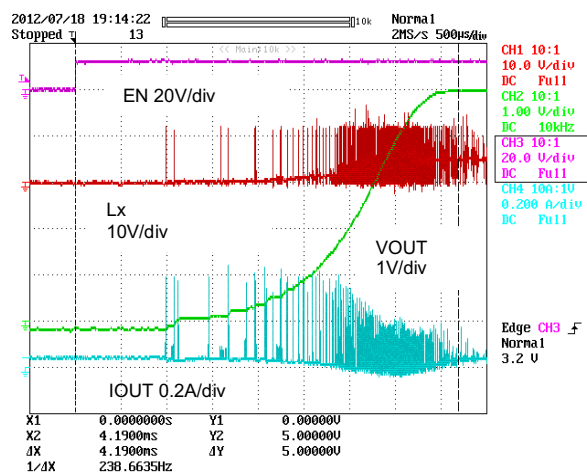
The below graphs show the efficiency, frequency response, and load characteristics of the BD9G101G eval board.



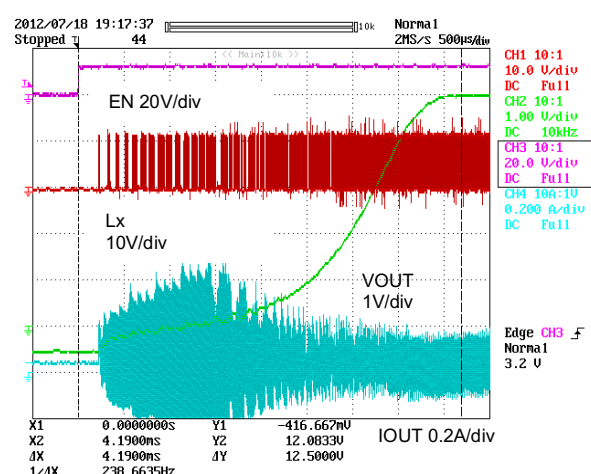
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=8V, IOUT=0mA, VOUT=5V



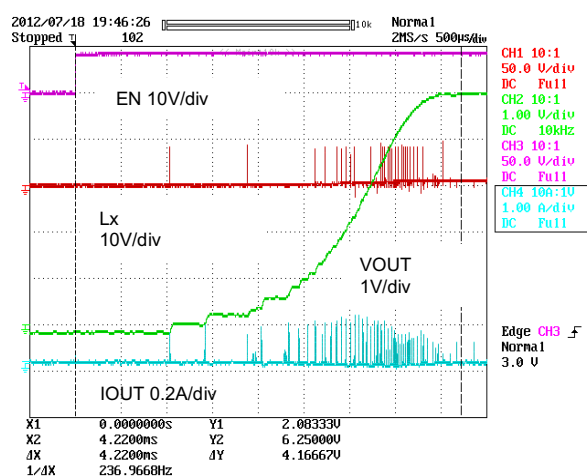
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=8V, IOUT=500mA, VOUT=5V



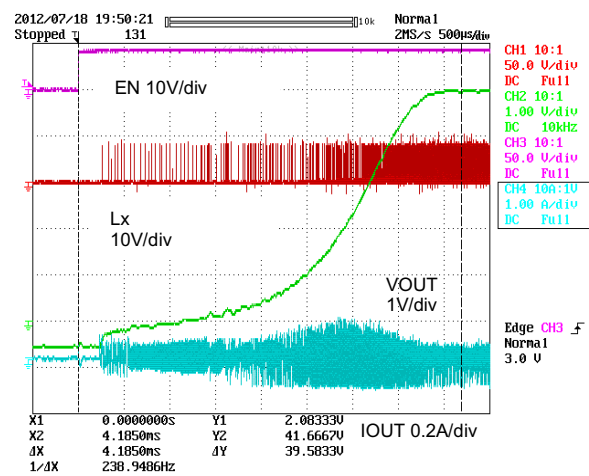
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=12V, IOUT=0mA, VOUT=5V



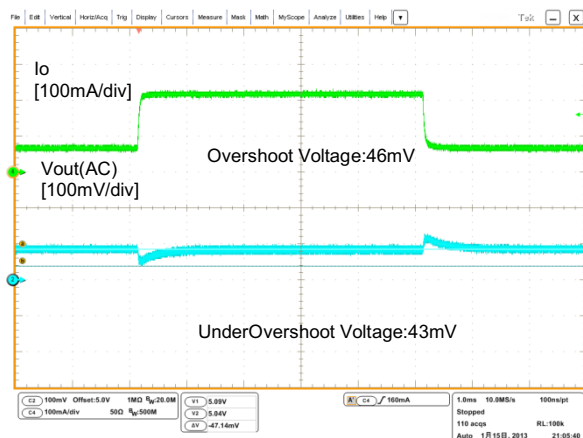
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=12V, IOUT=500mA, VOUT=5V



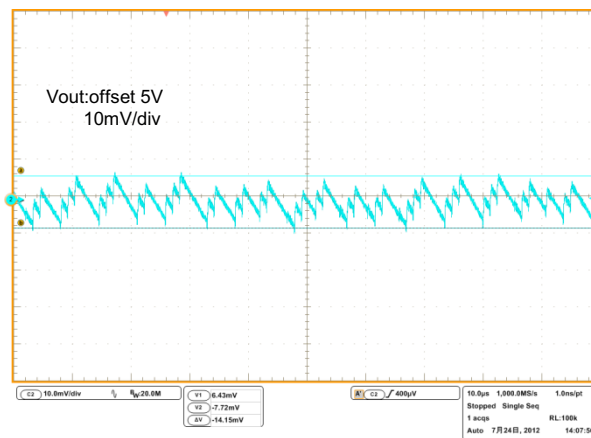
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=42V, IOUT=0mA, VOUT=5V



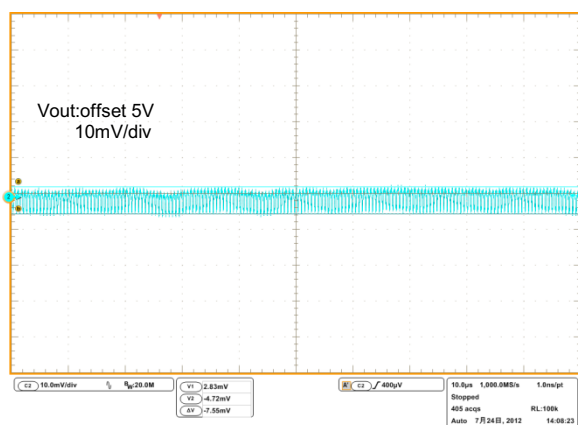
Start-up Characteristics
VIN=42V, IOUT=500mA, VOUT=5V



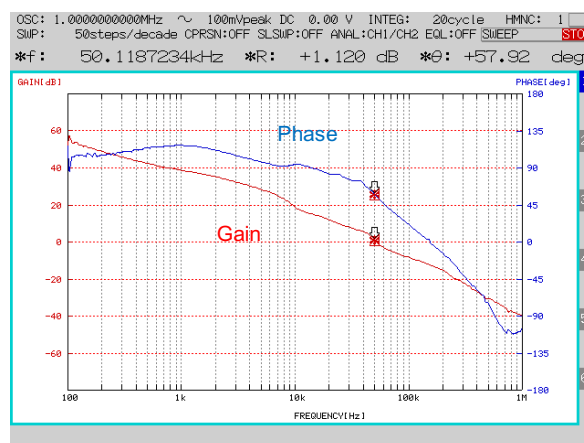
Load Response
 $I_o = 50\text{mA} \leftrightarrow 200\text{mA}$



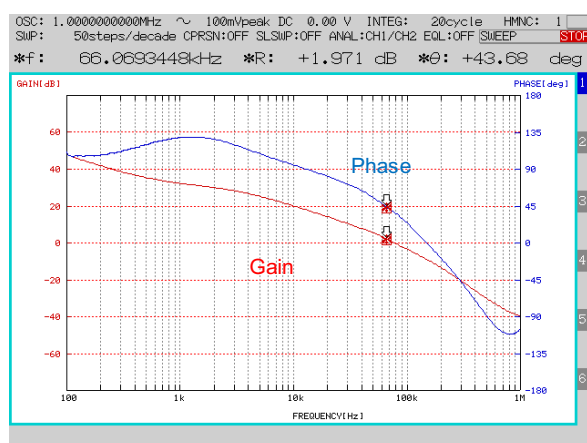
Lx Switching/ Vout Ripple
 $I_o = 20\text{mA}$



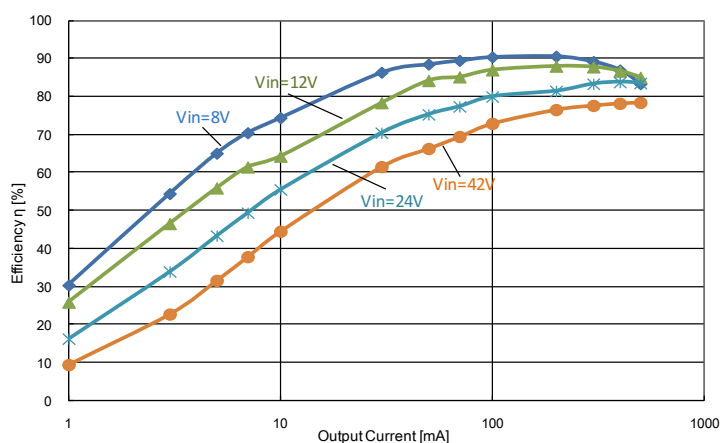
Lx Switching/ Vout Ripple
 $I_o = 200\text{mA}$



Frequency Response
 $I_o = 100\text{mA}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$



Frequency Response
 $I_o = 500\text{mA}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$



Electric Power Conversion Rate
 $I_o = 500\text{mA}$, $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$

●Application Components Selection Method

(1) Inductors

A shield type with low DCR (DC resistance component) that satisfies the current rating (current value I_{peak} below) is recommended. The inductance value has a significant effect on the inductor ripple current, which becomes the source of output ripple. As shown in the formula below, this ripple current can be made smaller by increasing the L value of the coil and/or the switching frequency.

$$I_{peak} = I_{out} + \Delta I / 2 \text{ [A]} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{L} \times \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \times \frac{1}{f} \text{ [A]} \quad (2)$$

(ΔI_L : Output Ripple Current, f : Switching Frequency)

Please carry out inductor ripple design with a target of 20 to 50% of the maximum input current. For the BD9G101G, the below inductors are recommended within the 4.7μH to 15μH range.

Recommended Inductor

TOKO DE4518C Series

TAIYO YUDEN NR4018 Series

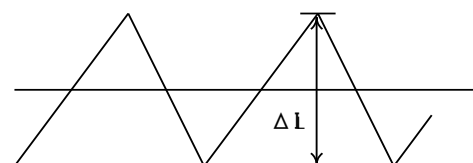


Fig 17: Inductor Current

(2) Input Capacitor

To reduce input ripple voltage, please connect a low ESR ceramic capacitor near the VCC pin. For the BD9G101G, we recommend a capacitance less than 4.7μF. And in the event an electrolytic capacitor is used, mount a 1μF ceramic capacitor in parallel to prevent oscillation.

(3) Output Capacitor

To reduce output ripple, a low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended. And in addition to taking into account DC bias characteristics, please provide sufficient margin with respect to the absolute maximum rated output voltage.

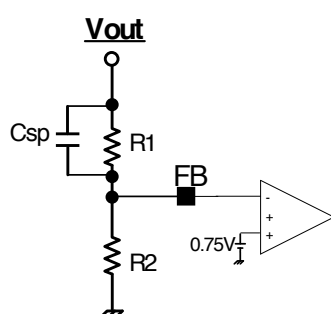
$$V_{pp} = \Delta I_L \times \frac{1}{2\pi \times f \times C_o} + \Delta I_L \times R_{ESR} \text{ [V]} \quad (3)$$

Please design in a way that it is held within Capacity Ripple Voltage.

In the BD9G101G, it is recommended a ceramic capacitor over 10μF.

(4) Output voltage setting

The internal reference voltage of the ERROR AMP is 0.75V. The output voltage is determined from the following formula.



$$V_o = \frac{(R1 + R2)}{R2} \times 0.75[V] \quad \dots (4)$$

Fig 18: Output voltage setting

However, in order to prevent BSTUVLO operation during reduced power and light loads, please ensure that the sum $R1 + R2$ for the output resistance satisfies the following formula.

$$R1 + R2 \leq V_{out} \times 10^3 \quad \dots (5)$$

Example output resistance settings: 5V output voltage → $R1 = 3.9k\Omega$, $R2 = 0.68k\Omega$

12V output voltage → $R1 = 7.5k\Omega$, $R2 = 0.51k\Omega$

(5) Feed-forward capacitor Csp

Please mount feed-forward capacitor in parallel to output resistance R1.

In order that a feed-forward capacitor may adjust the loop characteristic by adding the pair of a pole and zero to the loop characteristic. A phase margin is improved and transient response speed improves.

The feed-forward capacitor Csp should use the value near the following formulas.

$$C_{sp} = \frac{4.7k}{R1} \times 0.15 \quad [\mu F] \quad \dots (6)$$

Example Csp settings: 5V output voltage → R1=3.9kΩ, R2=0.68kΩ, Csp=0.1μF or 0.22μF

12V output voltage → R1=7.5kΩ, R2=0.51kΩ, Csp=0.1μF

To prevent BSTUVLO operation during reduced power and light loads, we recommend connecting a feed-forward capacitor Csp in parallel with the output resistor R1. The feed-forward capacitor improves phase margin and transient response by adding a zero-pole pair to the loop characteristics. This works to limit output fluctuation. For the feed-forward capacitor Csp, use an output resistance value near to the following formula.

Through the above measures, BSTUVLO will not activate under light loads and VIN-VOUT<3V.

(6) Bootstrap Capacitor

To prevent malfunction of the boot pin's internal circuit, connect a CBS=15000pF ceramic capacitor between the BST and Lx pins.

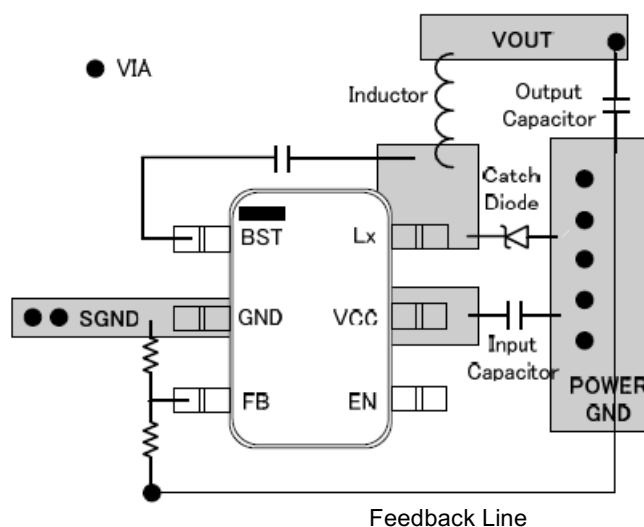
(7) Diode

Select a Schottky barrier diode that meets withstand voltage and rated current requirements.

- Note: The feed-forward capacitor Csp is not populated on the BD9G101G evaluation board. However, it is recommended for designs requiring improved phase margin and transient response.

●Evaluation Board Layout Guidelines

Below are guidelines that have been tested and recommended for BD9G101G designs.



Layout is a critical element of good power supply design. There are several signals paths that conduct fast changing currents or voltages that can interact with stray inductance or parasitic capacitance to generate noise or degrade the power supplies performance. To help eliminate these problems, the VCC pin should be bypassed to ground with a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor with B dielectric. Care should be taken to minimize the loop area formed by the bypass capacitor connections, the VCC pin, and the anode of the catch diode. See Figure.45 for a PCB layout example.

In the BD9G101G, since the Lx connection is the switching node, the catch diode and output inductor should be located close to the Lx pin and the area of the PCB conductor minimized to prevent excessive capacitive coupling. Also, the GND area should not be connected directly to power GND or high current switch paths. The additional external components can be placed approximately as shown.

●Evaluation Board BOM

Below is a table showing the bill of materials. Part numbers and supplier references are also provided.

Item	Qty	Ref	Description	Manufacturer	Part Number	Digikey P/N
1	1	CIN1	CAP CER 4.7UF 50V Y5V 1206	Murata	GRM31CF51H475ZA01L	490-1828-1-ND
2	1	CIN2	TVS DIODE 40VWM 64.5VC SMA	Littlefuse	SMAJ40A	SMAJ40ALFTR-ND
3	1	CO2	CAP CER 10UF 10V 10% X5R 1206	Murata	GRM31CR61A106KA01L	490-1820-2-ND
4	1	CBST	CAP CER 0.015UF 50V 10% X7R 0603	Murata	GRM188R71H153KA01D	490-1514-1-ND
5	1	D1	DIODE SCHOTTKY 60V 2A PMDU	ROHM	RB060M-60TR	RB060M-60CT-ND
6	1	SW1	SWITCH SLIDE SPDT 30V.2A PC MNT	E-Switch	EG1218	EG1903-ND
7	1	R1	RES 3.9K OHM 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD	ROHM	MCR10ERTF3901	RHM3.90KCHTR-ND
8	1	R2	RES 680 OHM 1/8W 1% 0805 SMD	ROHM	MCR10ERTF6800	RHM680CHTR-ND
9	1	Lx	INDUCT 10uH SOD-106	TOKO	DEM4518C 1235AS-H-100M	-
10	1	U1	5V, 0.5A Step-down SW Reg w/ FET	ROHM	BD9G101G	-

●Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
1. May. 2013	BD9G101G	New Release
17. Mar. 2016	BD9G101G-V2	BOM(R1, R2 & CIN2) is changed. Note is added to operation procedures.

Notes

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