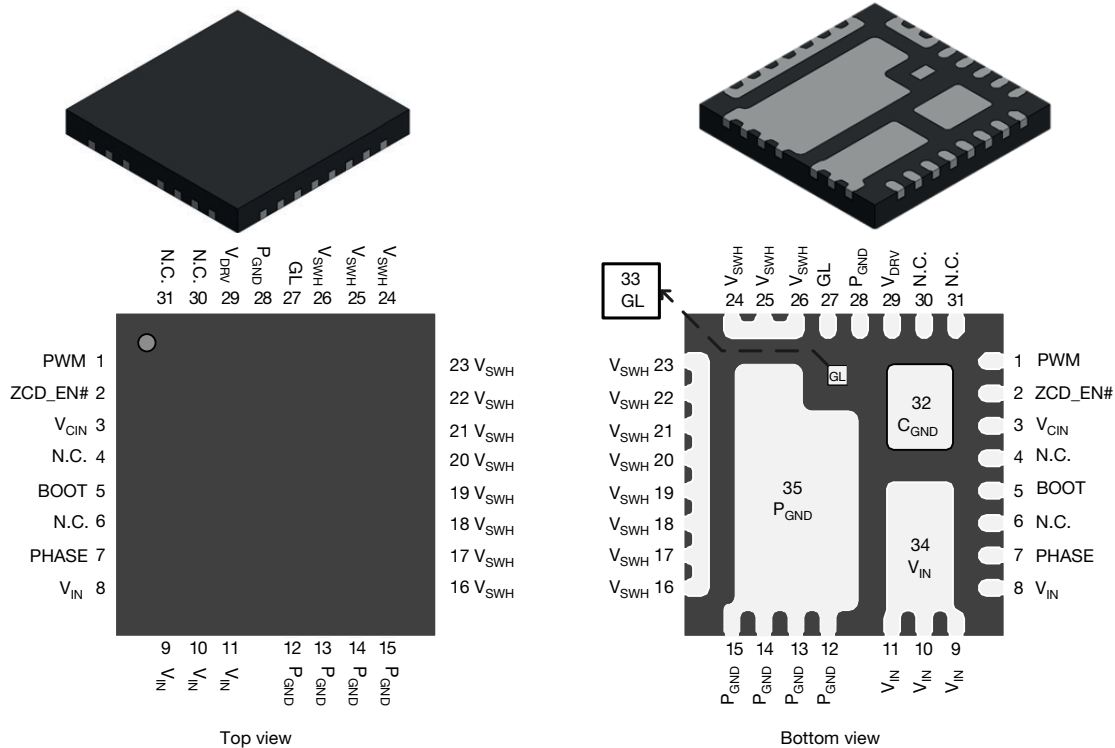
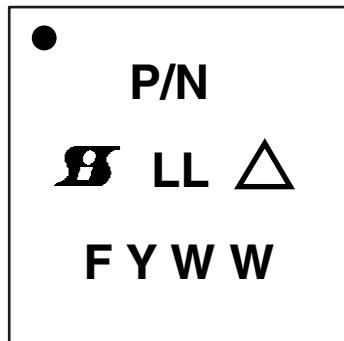



PINOUT CONFIGURATION

Fig. 2 - Pin Configuration

PIN CONFIGURATION		
PIN NUMBER	NAME	FUNCTION
1	PWM	PWM input logic
2	ZCD_EN#	The ZCD_EN# pin enables or disables diode emulation. When ZCD_EN# is LOW, diode emulation is allowed. When ZCD_EN# is HIGH, continuous conduction mode is forced. ZCD_EN# can also be put in a high impedance mode by floating the pin. If both ZCD_EN# and PWM are floating, the device shuts down and consumes typically 3 μ A (9 μ A max.) current
3	V _{CIN}	Supply voltage for internal logic circuitry
5	BOOT	High side driver bootstrap voltage
4, 6, 30, 31	N.C.	Pin 4 can be either left floating or connected to C _{GND} . Internally it is either connected to GND or not internally connected depending on manufacturing location. Factory code "G" on line 3, pin 4 = C _{GND} Factory code "T" on line 3, pin 4 = not internally connected
7	PHASE	Return path of high side gate driver
8 to 11, 34	V _{IN}	Power stage input voltage. Drain of high side MOSFET
12 to 15, 28, 35	P _{GND}	Power ground
16 to 26	V _{SWH}	Phase node of the power stage
27, 33	GL	Low side MOSFET gate signal
29	V _{DRV}	Supply voltage for internal gate driver
32	C _{GND}	Signal ground

ORDERING INFORMATION			
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	MARKING CODE	OPTION
SiC657CD-T1-GE3	PowerPAK MLP55-31L	SiC657	5 V PWM optimized
SiC657DB		Reference board	

PART MARKING INFORMATION


- = Pin 1 Indicator
- P/N = Part Number Code
-  = Siliconix Logo
- △ = ESD Symbol
- F = Assembly Factory Code
- Y = Year Code
- WW = Week Code
- LL = Lot Code

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS			
ELECTRICAL PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LIMIT	UNIT
Input voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3 to +28	V
Control logic supply voltage	V_{CIN}	-0.3 to +7	
Drive supply voltage	V_{DRV}	-0.3 to +7	
Switch node (DC voltage)	V_{SWH}	-0.3 to +28	
Switch node (AC voltage) ⁽¹⁾		-7 to +35	
BOOT voltage (DC voltage)	V_{BOOT}	33	
BOOT voltage (AC voltage) ⁽²⁾		40	
BOOT to PHASE (DC voltage)	$V_{BOOT-PHASE}$	-0.3 to +7	
BOOT to PHASE (AC voltage) ⁽³⁾		-0.3 to +8	
All logic inputs and outputs (PWM, ZCD_EN#)		-0.3 to $V_{CIN} + 0.3$	
Max. operating junction temperature	T_J	150	°C
Ambient temperature	T_A	-40 to +125	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	
Electrostatic discharge protection	Human body model, JESD22-A114	2000	V
	Charged device model, JESD22-C101	1000	

Notes

- Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability
- ⁽¹⁾ The specification values indicated “AC” is V_{SWH} to P_{GND} -8 V (< 20 ns, 10 μ J), min. and 35 V (< 50 ns), max.
- ⁽²⁾ The specification value indicates “AC voltage” is V_{BOOT} to P_{GND} , 40 V (< 50 ns) max.
- ⁽³⁾ The specification value indicates “AC voltage” is V_{BOOT} to V_{PHASE} , 8 V (< 50 ns) max.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE				
ELECTRICAL PARAMETER	MINIMUM	TYPICAL	MAXIMUM	UNIT
Input voltage (V_{IN})	4.5	-	24	V
Drive supply voltage (V_{DRV})	4.5	5	5.5	
Control logic supply voltage (V_{CIN})	4.5	5	5.5	
BOOT to PHASE ($V_{BOOT-PHASE}$, DC voltage)	4	4.5	5.5	
Thermal resistance from junction to ambient	-	10.6	-	°C/W
Thermal resistance from junction to case	-	1.6	-	



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
(ZCD_EN# = 5 V, V _{IN} = 12 V, V _{DRV} and V _{CIN} = 5 V, T _A = 25 °C, unless otherwise stated)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	LIMITS			UNIT
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
POWER SUPPLY						
Control logic supply current	I _{VCIN}	V _{PWM} = FLOAT	-	80	-	μA
		V _{PWM} = FLOAT, V _{ZCD_EN#} = 0 V	-	120	-	
		f _S = 300 kHz, D = 0.1	-	300	-	
Drive supply current	I _{VDRV}	f _S = 300 kHz, D = 0.1	-	10	20	mA
		f _S = 1 MHz, D = 0.1	-	30	-	
PS4 mode supply current	I _{VCIN} + I _{VDRV}	V _{PWM} = V _{ZCD_EN#} = FLOAT, T _A = -10 °C to +100 °C	-	3	9	μA
BOOTSTRAP SUPPLY						
Bootstrap diode forward voltage	V _F	I _F = 2 mA	-	-	0.65	V
PWM CONTROL INPUT						
Rising threshold	V _{TH_PWM_R}		3.6	3.9	4.2	V
Falling threshold	V _{TH_PWM_F}		0.72	1	1.3	
Tri-state voltage	V _{TRI}	V _{PWM} = FLOAT	-	2.5	-	
Tri-state rising threshold	V _{TRI_TH_R}		1.1	1.35	1.6	
Tri-state falling threshold	V _{TRI_TH_F}		3.4	3.7	4	
Tri-state rising threshold hysteresis	V _{HYS_TRI_R}		-	325	-	mV
Tri-state falling threshold hysteresis	V _{HYS_TRI_F}		-	250	-	
PWM input current	I _{PWM}	V _{PWM} = 5 V	-	-	350	μA
		V _{PWM} = 0 V	-	-	-350	
ZCD_EN# CONTROL INPUT						
Rising threshold	V _{TH_ZCD_EN#_R}		3.3	3.6	3.9	V
Falling threshold	V _{TH_ZCD_EN#_F}		1.1	1.4	1.7	
Tri-state voltage	V _{TRI_ZCD_EN#}	V _{ZCD_EN#} = FLOAT	-	2.5	-	
Tri-state rising threshold	V _{TRI_ZCD_EN#_R}		1.5	1.8	2.1	
Tri-state falling threshold	V _{TRI_ZCD_EN#_F}		2.9	3.15	3.4	
Tri-state rising threshold hysteresis	V _{HYS_TRI_ZCD#_R}		-	375	-	mV
Tri-state falling threshold hysteresis	V _{HYS_TRI_ZCD#_F}		-	450	-	
ZCD_EN# input current	I _{ZCD_EN#}	V _{ZCD_EN#} = 5 V	-	-	100	μA
		V _{ZCD_EN#} = 0 V	-	-	-100	
PS4 exit latency	t _{PS4EXIT}		-	-	5	μs
TIMING SPECIFICATIONS						
Tri-state to GH/GL rising propagation delay	t _{PD_TRI_R}	No load, see fig. 4	-	20	-	ns
Tri-state hold-off time	t _{TSHO}		-	150	-	
GH - turn off propagation delay	t _{PD_OFF_GH}		-	20	-	
GH - turn on propagation delay (dead time rising)	t _{PD_ON_GH}		-	15	-	
GL - turn off propagation delay	t _{PD_OFF_GL}		-	20	-	
GL - turn on propagation delay (dead time falling)	t _{PD_ON_GL}		-	20	-	
PWM minimum on-time	t _{PWM_ON_MIN.}		30	-	-	
PROTECTION						
Under voltage lockout	V _{UVLO}	V _{CIN} rising, on threshold	-	3.4	3.9	V
		V _{CIN} falling, off threshold	2.4	2.9	-	
Under voltage lockout hysteresis	V _{UVLO_HYST}		-	500	-	mV

Notes

- (1) Typical limits are established by characterization and are not production tested
- (2) Guaranteed by design



DETAILED OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

PWM Input with Tri-state Function

The PWM input receives the PWM control signal from the VR controller IC. The PWM input is designed to be compatible with standard controllers using two state logic (H and L) and advanced controllers that incorporate tri-state logic (H, L and tri-state) on the PWM output. For two state logic, the PWM input operates as follows. When PWM is driven above $V_{PWM_TH_R}$ the low side is turned ON and the high side is turned ON. When PWM input is driven below $V_{PWM_TH_F}$ the high side is turned OFF and the low side is turned ON. For tri-state logic, the PWM input operates as previously stated for driving the MOSFETs when PWM is logic high and logic low. However, there is a third state that is entered as the PWM output of tri-state compatible controller enters its high impedance state during shut-down. The high impedance state of the controller's PWM output allows the SiC657 to pull the PWM input into the tri-state region (see definition of PWM logic and tri-state, fig. 4). If the PWM input stays in this region for the tri-state hold-off period, t_{TSHO} , both high side and low side MOSFETs are turned OFF. The function allows the VR phase to be disabled without negative output voltage swing caused by inductor ringing and saves a Schottky diode clamp. The PWM and tri-state regions are separated by hysteresis to prevent false triggering. The SiC657 incorporates PWM voltage thresholds that are compatible with 5 V.

Diode Emulation Mode and PS4 Mode (ZCD_EN#)

The ZCD_EN# pin enables or disables diode emulation mode. When ZCD_EN# is driven below $V_{TH_ZCD_EN\#_F}$, diode emulation is allowed. When ZCD_EN# is driven above $V_{TH_ZCD_EN\#_R}$, continuous conduction mode is forced. Diode emulation mode allows for higher converter efficiency under light load situations. With diode emulation active, the SiC657 will detect the zero current crossing of the output inductor and turn off the low side MOSFET. This ensures that discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) is achieved. Diode emulation is asynchronous to the PWM signal, therefore, the SiC657 will respond to the ZCD_EN# input immediately after it changes state.

The ZCD_EN# pin can be floated resulting in a high impedance state. High impedance on the input of ZCD_EN# combined with a tri-stated PWM output will shut down the SiC657, reducing current consumption to typically 5 μ A. This is an important feature in achieving the low standby current requirements required in the PS4 state in ultrabooks and notebooks.

Voltage Input (V_{IN})

This is the power input to the drain of the high side power MOSFET. This pin is connected to the high power intermediate BUS rail.

Switch Node (V_{SWH} and PHASE)

The switch node, V_{SWH}, is the circuit power stage output. This is the output applied to the power inductor and output filter to deliver the output for the buck converter. The PHASE pin is internally connected to the switch node V_{SWH}. This pin is to be used exclusively as the return pin for the BOOT capacitor.

Ground Connections (C_{GND} and P_{GND})

P_{GND} (power ground) should be externally connected to C_{GND} (control signal ground). The layout of the printed circuit board should be such that the inductance separating C_{GND} and P_{GND} is minimized. Transient differences due to inductance effects between these two pins should not exceed 0.5 V

Control and Drive Supply Voltage Input (V_{DRV}, V_{CIN})

V_{CIN} is the bias supply for the gate drive control IC. V_{DRV} is the bias supply for the gate drivers. It is recommended to separate these pins through a resistor. This creates a low pass filtering effect to avoid coupling of high frequency gate drive noise into the IC.

Bootstrap Circuit (BOOT)

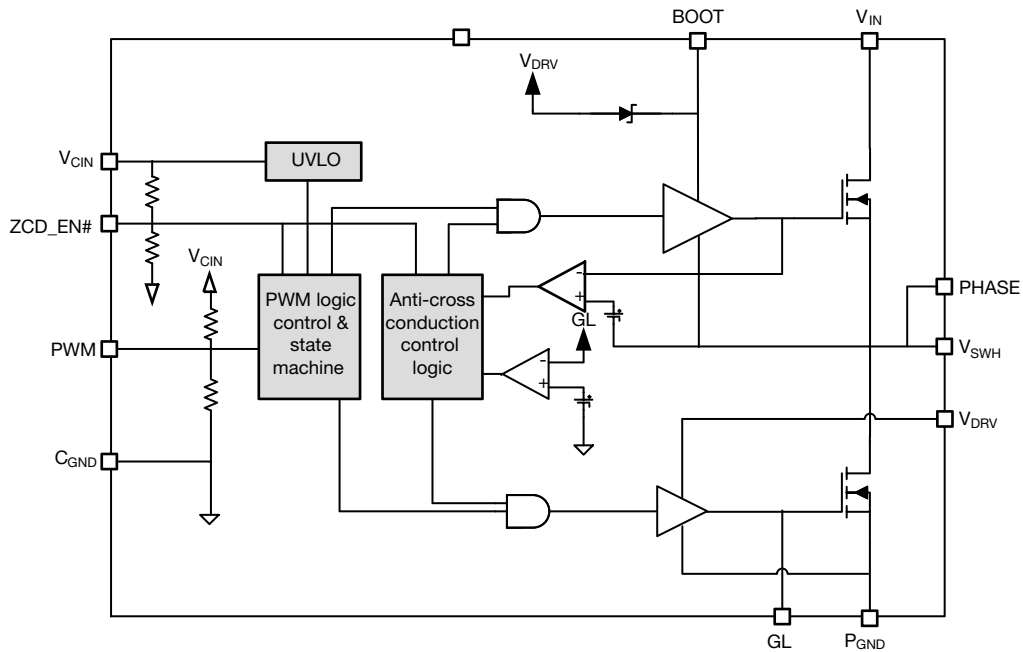
The internal bootstrap diode and an external bootstrap capacitor form a charge pump that supplies voltage to the BOOT pin. An integrated bootstrap diode is incorporated so that only an external capacitor is necessary to complete the bootstrap circuit. Connect a boot strap capacitor with one leg tied to BOOT pin and the other tied to PHASE pin.

Shoot-Through Protection and Adaptive Dead Time

The SiC657 has an internal adaptive logic to avoid shoot through and optimize dead time. The shoot through protection ensures that both high side and low side MOSFETs are not turned ON at the same time. The adaptive dead time control operates as follows. The high side and low side gate voltages are monitored to prevent the one turning ON from tuning ON until the other's gate voltage is sufficiently low (< 1 V). Built in delays also ensure that one power MOS is completely OFF, before the other can be turned ON. This feature helps to adjust dead time as gate transitions change with respect to output current and temperature.

Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

During the start up cycle, the UVLO disables the gate drive holding high side and low side MOSFET gates low until the supply voltage rail has reached a point at which the logic circuitry can be safely activated. The SiC657 also incorporates logic to clamp the gate drive signals to zero when the UVLO falling edge triggers the shutdown of the device.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

Fig. 3 - Functional Block Diagram

DEVICE TRUTH TABLE			
ZCD_EN#	PWM	GH	GL
Tri-state	X	L	L
L	L	L	H, $I_L > 0\text{ A}$ L, $I_L < 0\text{ A}$
L	H	H	L
L	Tri-state	L	L
H	L	L	H
H	H	H	L
H	Tri-state	L	L

PWM TIMING DIAGRAM

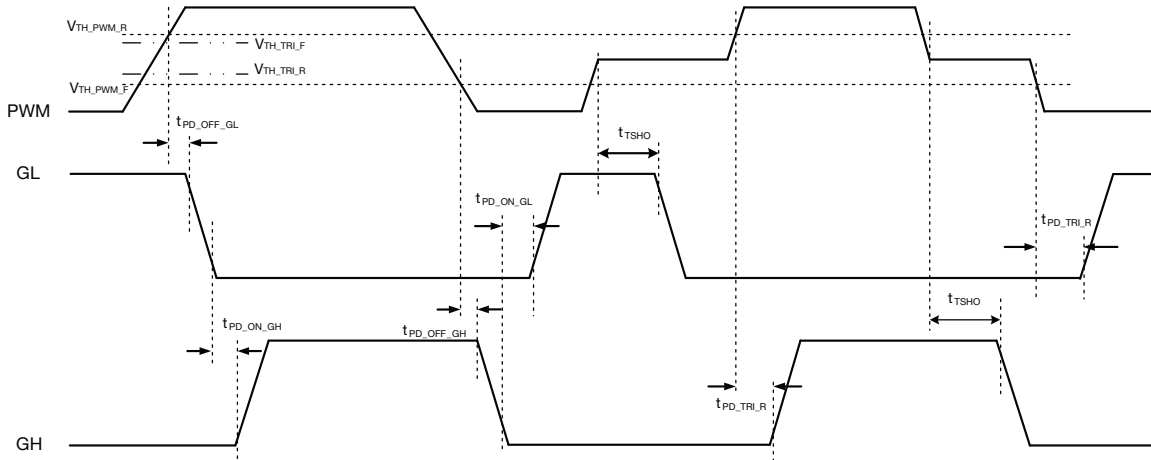


Fig. 4 - Definition of PWM Logic and Tri-state

ZCD_EN# - PS4 EXIT TIMING

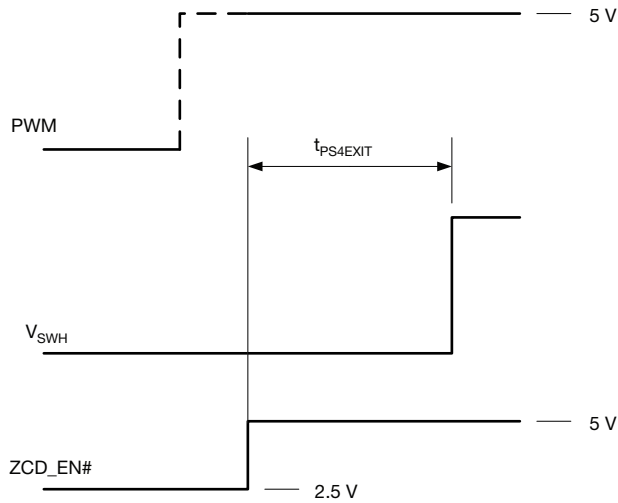


Fig. 5 - ZCD_EN# - PS4 Exit Timing

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test condition: $V_{IN} = 13\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise stated), $V_{DRV} = V_{CIN} = 5\text{ V}$, $ZCD_EN\# = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1\text{ V}$, $L_{OUT} = 250\text{ nH}$ ($DCR = 0.32\text{ m}\Omega$), $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, natural convection cooling (All power loss and normalized power loss curves show SiC657 losses only unless otherwise stated)

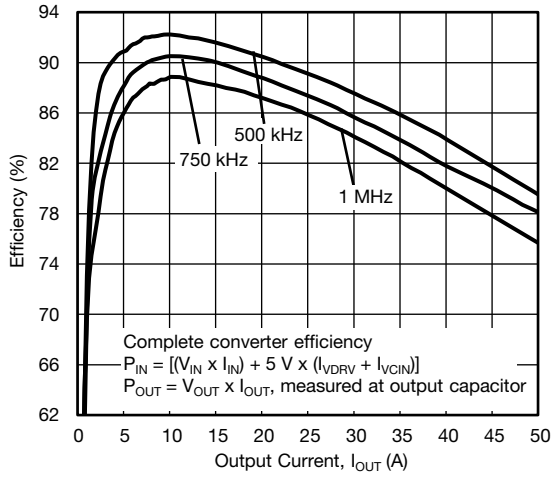


Fig. 6 - Efficiency vs. Output Current ($V_{IN} = 12.6\text{ V}$)

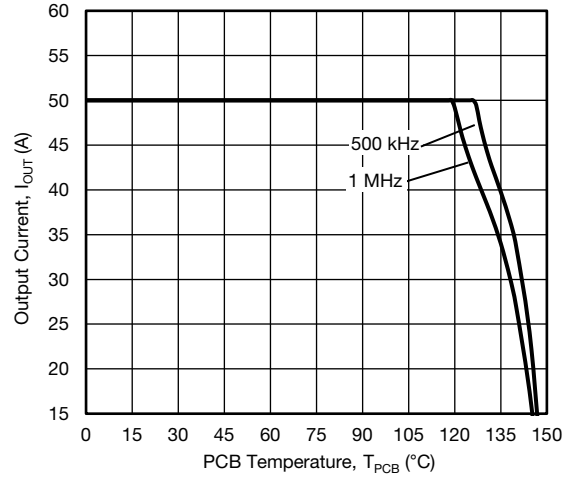


Fig. 9 - Safe Operating Area ($V_{IN} = 12.6\text{ V}$)

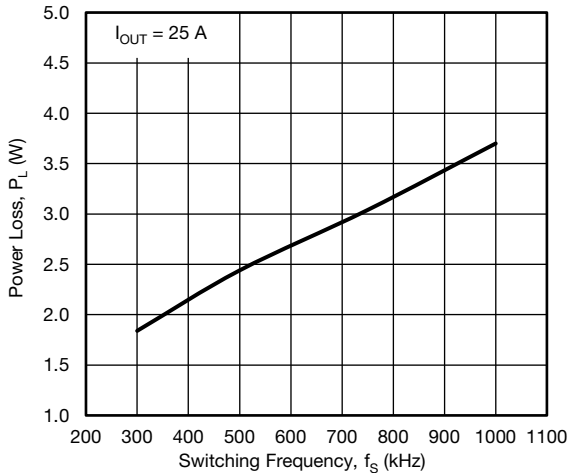


Fig. 7 - Power Loss vs. Switching Frequency ($V_{IN} = 12.6\text{ V}$)

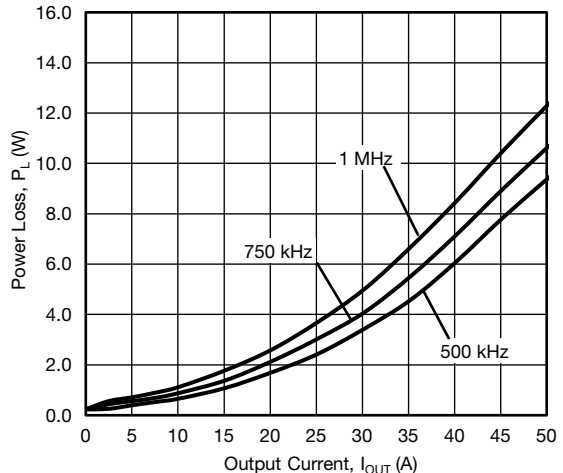


Fig. 10 - Power Loss vs. Output Current ($V_{IN} = 12.6\text{ V}$)

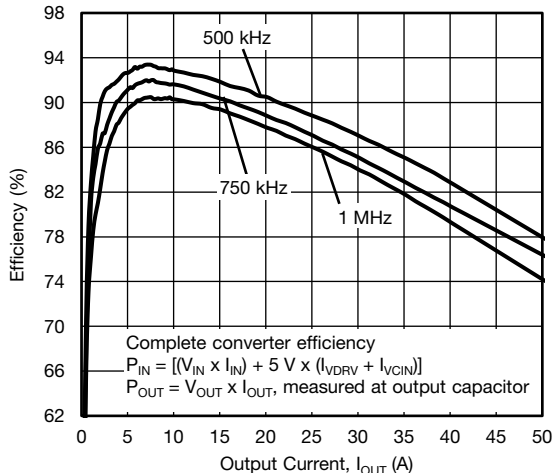


Fig. 8 - Efficiency vs. Output Current ($V_{IN} = 9\text{ V}$)

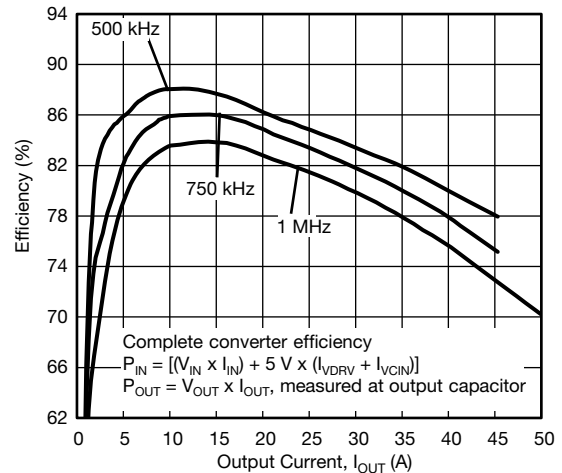


Fig. 11 - Efficiency vs. Output Current ($V_{IN} = 19\text{ V}$)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test condition: $V_{IN} = 13\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise stated), $V_{DRV} = V_{CIN} = 5\text{ V}$, $ZCD_EN\# = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1\text{ V}$, $L_{OUT} = 250\text{ nH}$ ($DCR = 0.32\text{ m}\Omega$), $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, natural convection cooling (All power loss and normalized power loss curves show SiC657 losses only unless otherwise stated)

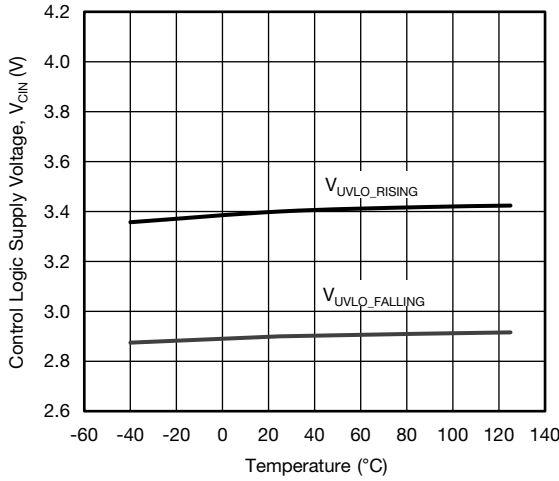


Fig. 12 - UVLO Threshold vs. Temperature

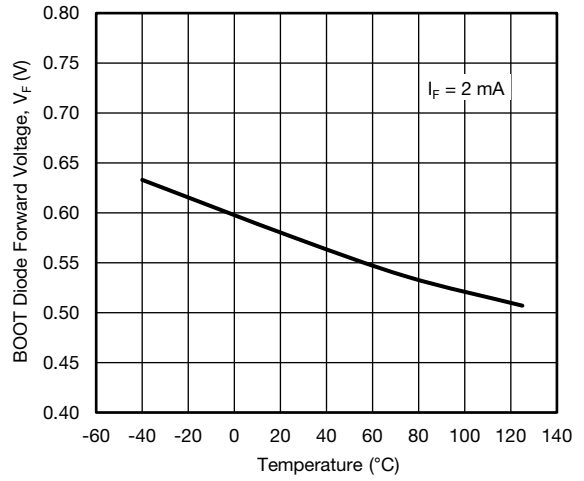


Fig. 15 - BOOT Diode Forward Voltage vs. Temperature

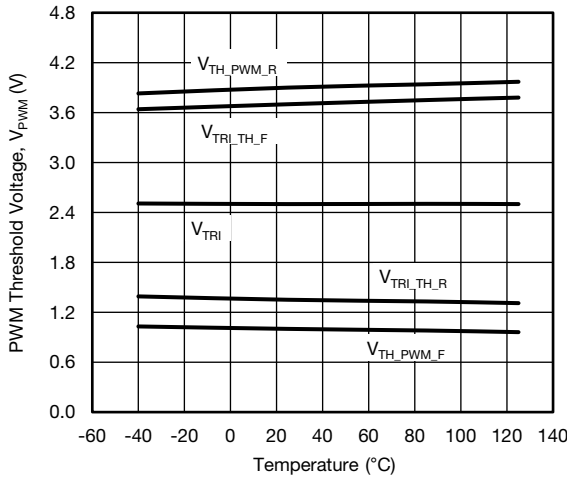


Fig. 13 - PWM Threshold vs. Temperature

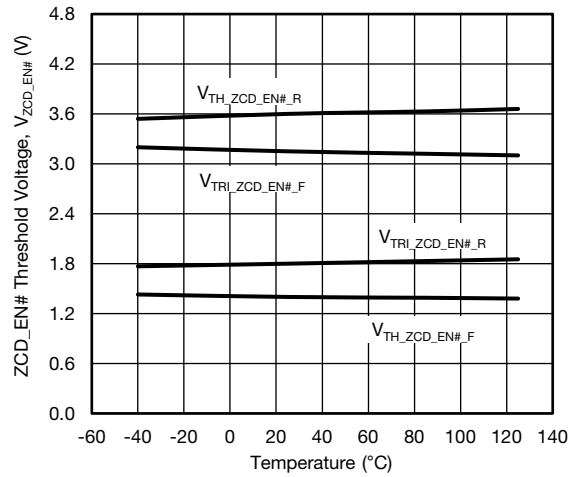


Fig. 16 - ZCD_EN# Threshold vs. Temperature

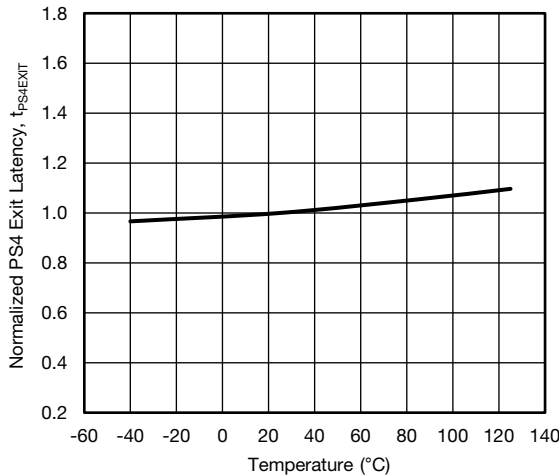


Fig. 14 - PS4 Exit Latency vs. Temperature

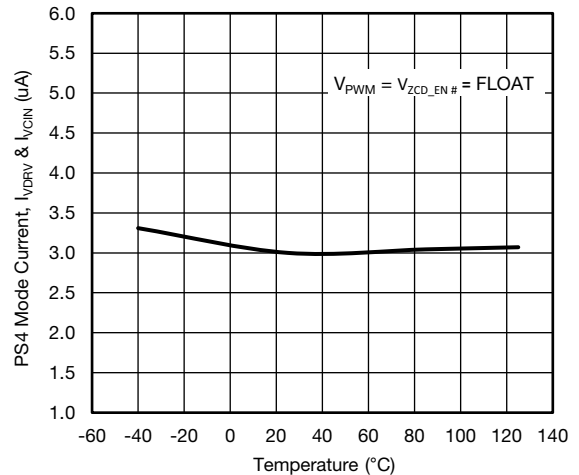
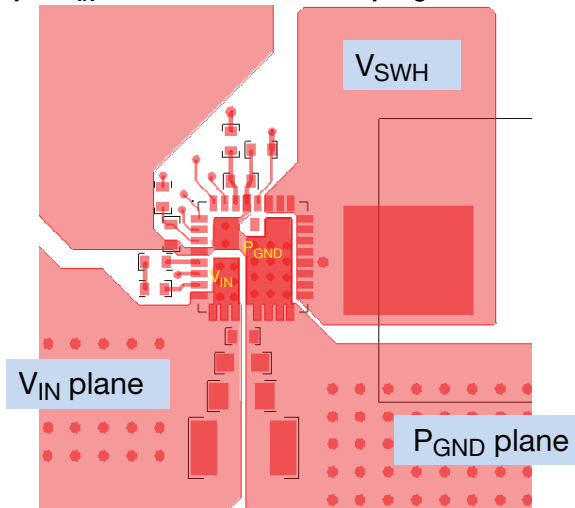
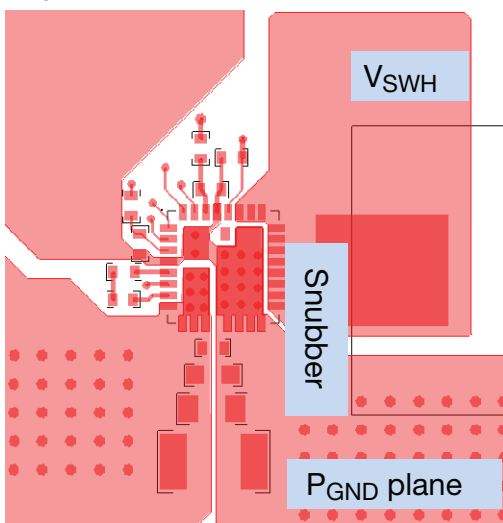


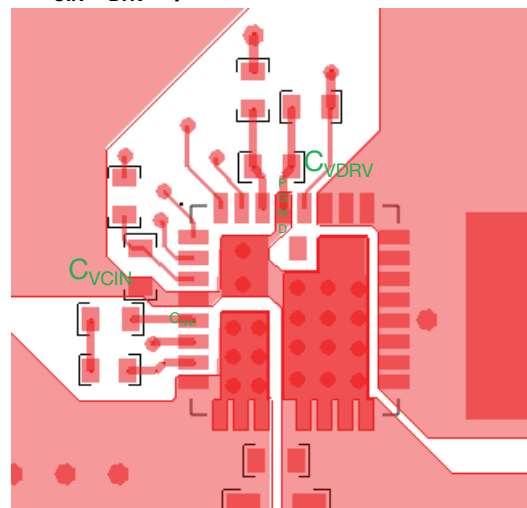
Fig. 17 - PS4 Mode Current vs. Temperature

PCB LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS
Step 1: V_{IN} /GND Planes and Decoupling


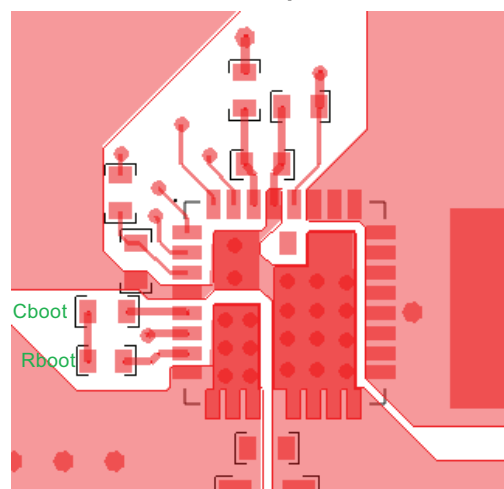
1. Layout V_{IN} and P_{GND} planes as shown above
2. Ceramic capacitors should be placed directly between V_{IN} and P_{GND} , and close to the device for best decoupling effect
3. Different values / packages of ceramic capacitors should be used to cover entire decoupling spectrum e.g. 1210, 0805, 0603 and 0402
4. Smaller capacitance values, closer to device V_{IN} pin(s), - results in better high frequency noise absorbing

Step 2: V_{SWH} Plane


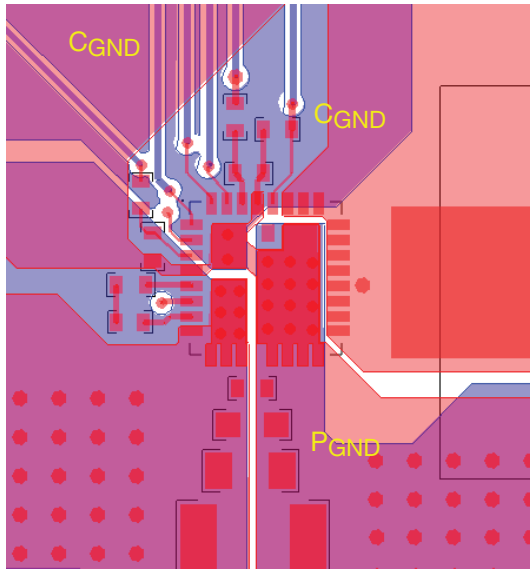
1. Connect output inductor to DrMOS with large plane to lower resistance
2. If a snubber network is required, place the components as shown above, the network can be placed at bottom

Step 3: V_{CIN}/V_{DRV} Input Filter


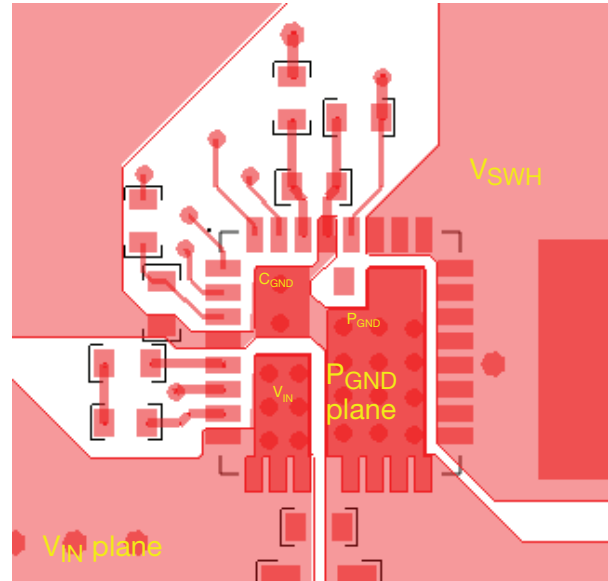
1. The V_{CIN}/V_{DRV} input filter ceramic capacitors should be placed close to IC. It is recommended to connect two caps separately
2. V_{CIN} capacitor should be placed between pin 3 (V_{CIN}) and pin 4 (C_{GND} of driver IC) to achieve best noise filtering
3. V_{DRV} capacitor should be placed between pin 28 (P_{GND} of driver IC) and pin 29 (V_{DRV}) to provide maximum instantaneous driver current for low side MOSFET during switching cycle
4. It is recommended to use a large plane analog ground, C_{GND} , plane to reduce parasitic inductance

Step 4: BOOT Resistor and Capacitor Placement


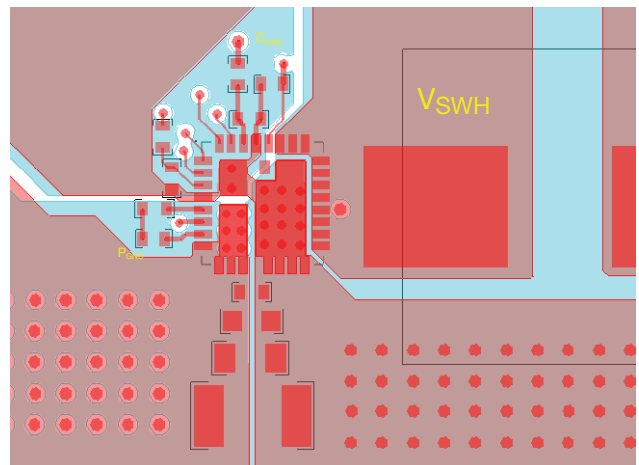
1. The components should be placed close to IC, directly between PHASE (pin 7) and BOOT (pin 5)
2. To reduce parasitic inductance, chip size 0402 can be used

Step 5: Signal Routing


1. Route the PWM / ZCD_EN# signal traces out of the top left corner, next to DrMOS pin 1
2. PWM is an important signal, both signal and return traces should not cross any power nodes on any layer
3. It is best to “shield” traces from power switching nodes, e.g. V_{SWH} , to improve signal integrity
4. GL (pin 27) has been connected with GL pad internally and does not need to connect externally

Step 6: Adding Thermal Relief Vias


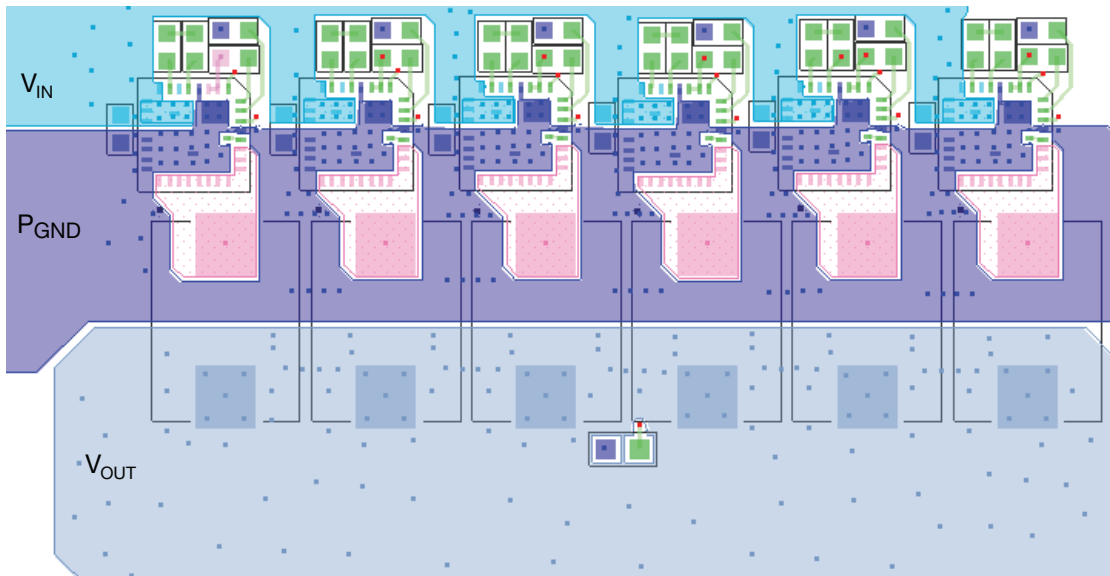
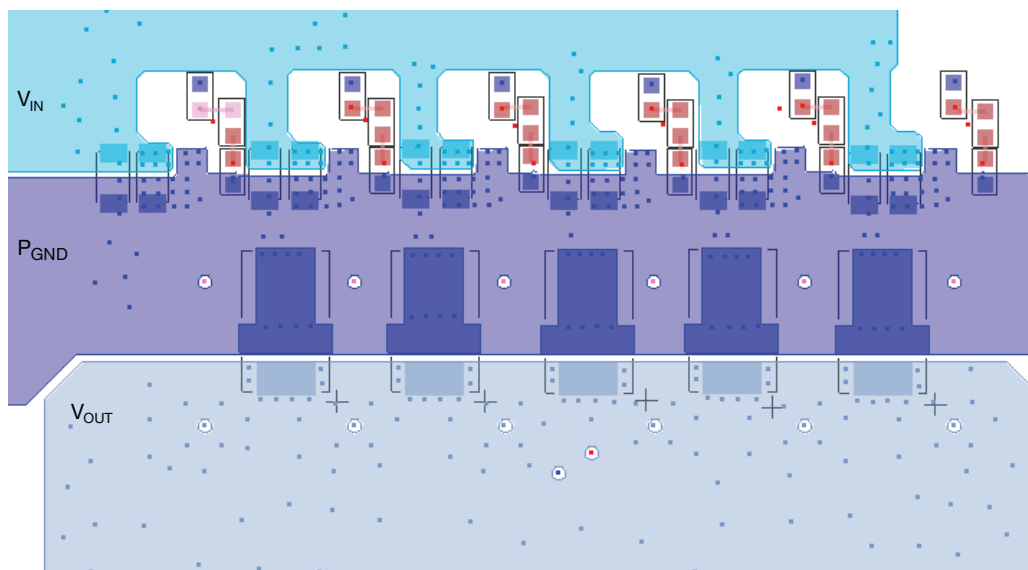
1. Thermal relief vias can be added on the V_{IN} and P_{GND} pads to utilize inner layers for high current and thermal dissipation
2. To achieve better thermal performance, additional vias can be added to V_{IN} and P_{GND} planes
3. V_{SWH} pad is a noise source and not recommended to put vias on this plane
4. 8 mil vias for pads and 10 mils vias for planes are the optimal via sizes. Vias on pads may drain solder during assembly and cause assembly issue. Please consult with the assembly house for guideline

Step 7: Ground Connection


1. It is recommended to make a single connection between C_{GND} and P_{GND} , this connection can be done on top layer
2. It is recommended to make the entire first inner layer (next to top layer) a ground plane and separate it into C_{GND} and P_{GND} plane
3. These ground planes provide shielding between noise sources on top layer and signal traces on bottom layer

Multi-Phases VRPower PCB Layout

The following is an example of 6 phase layout. As can be seen, all the VRPower stages are lined in X-direction compactly with decoupling capacitors next to them. The inductors are placed as close as possible to the SiC657 to minimize the PCB copper loss. Vias are applied on all PADS (V_{IN} , P_{GND} , C_{GND}) of the SiC657 to ensure that both electrical and thermal performance are optimized. Large copper planes are used for all high current loops, such as V_{IN} , V_{SWH} , V_{OUT} and P_{GND} . These copper planes are duplicated in other layers to minimize the inductance and resistance. All the control signals are routed from the SiC657 to a controller placed to the north of the power stage through inner layers to avoid the overlap of high current loops. This achieves a compact design with the output from the inductors feeding a load located to the south of the design as shown in the figure.


Fig. 18 - Multi - Phase VRPower Layout Top View

Fig. 19 - Multi - Phase VRPower Layout Bottom View

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