

DC-to-DC Step-Down Converter

Features and Benefits

- 5.5 A output current supplied in a small, through-hole mount power package
- High efficiency: 83% at $V_{IN}=15$ V, $I_O=3.0$ A, $V_O=5$ V
- Requires only seven external components (optional soft start requires an additional capacitor)
- Oscillation circuit built-in (frequency 150 kHz typical)
- Constant-current mode overcurrent protection circuit and overtemperature protection circuit built-in
- Soft start function built-in (can be implemented as an on/off function; output-off state at low level)
- Low current consumption during output-off state

Package: TO220F-5



Description

The SI-8008HFE DC voltage regulator is a DC-to-DC buck convertor that attains an oscillation frequency of 150 kHz, and has an integrated miniaturized choke coil, allowing it to serve as a small, high efficiency power supply in a compact TO220F package.

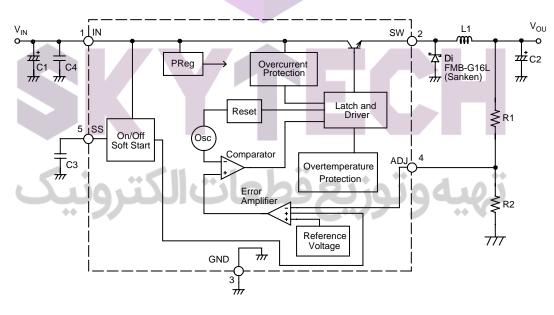
The internal switching regulator function provides high efficiency switching regulation without any need for adjustment. The device requires only six external support components. The optional soft start function requires an additional capacitor. Optional on/off control can be performed using a transistor. The SI-8008HFE includes overcurrent and overtemperature protection circuits.

Applications include:

- DVD recorder
- FPD TV
- Telecommunications equipment
- Office automation equipment, such as printers
- On-board local power supply
- Output voltage regulator for second stage of SMPS (switched mode power supply)

Not to scale

Functional Block Diagram



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Selection Guide

Part Number	Output Voltage Adjustable Range (V)	Efficiency, Typ. (%)	Input Voltage, Max. (V)	Output Current, Max. (A)	Packing	
SI-8008HFE	0.8 to 24	83	40	5.5	50 pieces per tube	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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Characteristic	Symbo		Remarks	Rating	Units
DC Input Voltage	V _{IN}			43	V
	P _{D1-1}		ed to infinite heatsink; $T_J(max) = 150^{\circ}C$, limited by internoerature protection.	al 25	W
Power Dissipation	P _{D1-2}	Connecte	ed to infinite heatsink; T _J = 125°C.	20	W
Fower Dissipation	P _{D2-1}	No heats protection	ink; $T_J(max) = 150$ °C, limited by internal overtemperaturn.	e 2.15	W
	P _{D2-2}	No heats	ink; T _J = 125°C.	1.72	W
Junction Temperature			overtemperature protection circuit may enable when $T_J \ge$ uring product operation, recommended $T_J \le 125$ °C.	-40 to 150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}			-40 to 150	°C
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-case)	$R_{\theta JC}$			5	°C/W
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient air)				58	°C/W

Recommended Operating Conditions*

Characteristic	Symbol	Remarks	Min.	Max.	Units
DC Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	V_{IN} (min) is the greater of 4.5 V or V_O+3 V; for V_{IN} in the range V_O+2 V to V_O+3 V, $I_O \le 3$ A.	See remarks	40	V
DC Output Voltage Range	Vo		0.8	24	V
DC Output Current Range	Io	$V_{\text{IN}} \ge V_{\text{O}} + 3 \text{ V}$; to be used within the allowable package power dissipation characteristics (refer to Power Dissipation chart).	0	5.5	А
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T _{JOP}		-30	125	°C
Operating Temperature Range	T _{OP}	To be used within the allowable package power dissipation characteristics (refer to Power Dissipation chart).	-30	85	°C

^{*}Required for normal device functioning according to Electrical Characteristics table.



All performance characteristics given are typical values for circuit or system baseline design only and are at the nominal operating voltage and an ambient temperature, TA, of 25°C, unless otherwise stated.



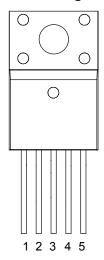
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS¹, valid at $T_A = 25$ °C, $V_O = 5$ V (adjusted), R1 = 4.2 k Ω , R1 = 0.8 k Ω

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Reference Voltage	V _{ADJ}	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 1 A	0.784	0.800	0.816	V
Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient	ΔV _{ADJ} /ΔT	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 1 A, T _C = 0 to 100 °C	-	±0.1	_	mV/°C
Efficiency ²	η	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 3 A	-	83	_	%
Operating Frequency	f _O	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 3 A	-	150	_	kHz
Line Regulation	V _{Line}	V _{IN} = 10 to 30 V, I _O = 3 A	-	60	80	mV
Load Regulation	V _{Load}	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 0.2 to 5.5 A	_	20	50	mV
Overcurrent Protection Threshold Current	Is	V _{IN} = 15 V	5.6	6.5	7.5	Α
SS Terminal On/Off Operation Threshold Voltage	V _{SSL}		-	_	0.5	V
SS Terminal On/Off Operation Outflow Current	I _{SSL}	V _{SSL} = 0 V	-	10	30	μA
Quiescent Current 1	Iq	V _{IN} = 15 V, I _O = 0 A	_	6	_	mA
Quiescent Current 2	I _{q(off)}	V _{IN} = 15 V, V _{SS} = 0 V	_	200	400	μA

¹Using circuit shown in Typical Application Circuit diagram.

Pin-out Diagram



Terminal List Table

Name	Number	Function				
IN	1	upply voltage				
SW	2	egulated supply output				
GND	3	round terminal				
ADJ	4	erminal for resistor bridge feedback				
SS	5	(see figure 2). If neither soft start nor on/off control is used, leave pin open open open open open open open ope	terminal is used to enable soft start and to control on/off operation of the IC output, figure 2). If neither soft start nor on/off control is used, leave pin open. le soft start, connect a capacitor between SS and ground. To control on/off n, connect an NPN bipolar transistor, in a TTL open collector output configuration, the SS terminal and GND. Turn off is done by decreasing V _{SSL} below its rated			
		both soft start and $V_{\rm O}$ on/off are used, a protection measure such as current limit ired because, if the capacitance of C3 large, the discharge current of C3 flows the transistor for on/off operation. Because a pull-up type resistor is provided ins no external voltage can be applied.				

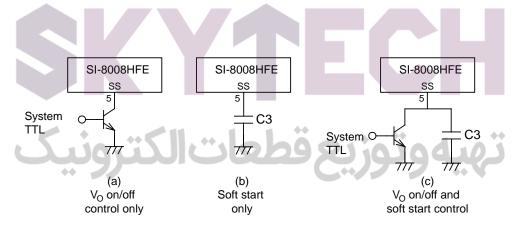


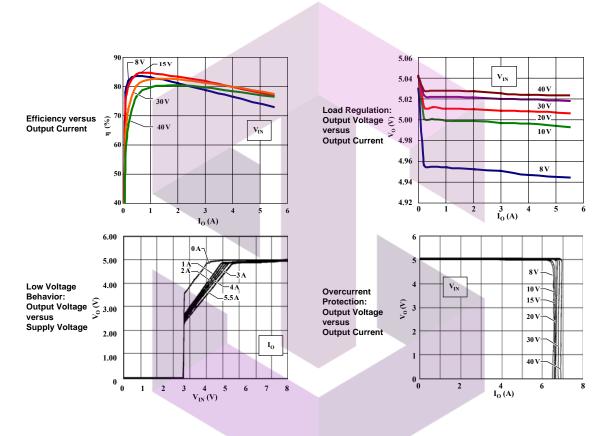
Figure 2. Alternative configurations for SS pin. If neither soft start nor V_O on/off is required, the SS pin is left open.



²Efficiency is calculated as: $\eta(\%) = ([V_O \times I_O] \times [V_{IN} \times I_{IN}]) \times 100$.

Performance Characteristics

at T_A = 25°C, V_O = 5 V adjusted, , R1 = 4.2 k Ω , R2 = 0.8 k Ω







Thermal Performance Characteristics

The application must be designed to ensure that the $T_J(max)$ of the device is not exceeded during operation. To do so, it is necessary to determine values for maximum power dissipation, $P_D(max)$, and ambient temperature, $T_A(max)$.

P_D can be calculated from input values:

$$P_D = V_O \cdot I_O \left(\frac{100}{\eta_x} - 1 \right) - V_F \cdot I_O \left(1 - \frac{V_O}{V_{IN}} \right)$$

where:

V_O is output voltage in V,

V_{IN} is input supply voltage in V,

I_O is output current in A,

 η_x is IC efficiency in percent (varies with V_{IN} and I_O ; refer to efficiency performance curves for value), and

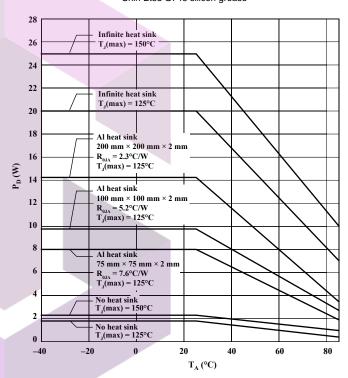
 $V_{\rm F}$ is forward voltage for the input diode, Di. In these tests, the Sanken FMB G16L was used, at 0.55 V and $I_{\rm O}$ = 5.5 A. For application design, obtain thermal data from the datasheet for the diode.

 $P_{\rm D}$ is substantially affected by the heat conductance properties of the application, in particular any heatsink connected to the device radiation fin. The relationships of $P_{\rm D}$, $T_{\rm A}$, and heatsink type is represented in the Power Dissipation chart.

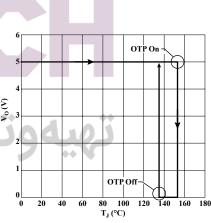
Because the heat dissipation capacity of the heatsink depends substantively on how it is used in the actual application, thermal characteristics of the application must be confirmed by testing.

The internal overtemperature protection circuit may enable when $T_J \ge 130^{\circ} C$.

Power Dissipation versus Ambient Temperature Shin Etsu G746 silicon grease









Component Selection

Diode Di A Schottky-barrier diode must be used for Di. If other diode types are used, such as fast recovery diodes, the IC may be destroyed because of the reverse voltage applied by the recovery voltage or ON voltage.

Choke Coil L1 If the winding resistance of the choke coil is too high, the efficiency may be reduced below rating. Because the overcurrent protection start current is approximately 6.5 A, attention must be paid to the heating of the choke coil by magnetic saturation due to overload or short-circuited load.

Capacitors C1, C2, C3, and C4 Because for SMPS, large ripple currents flow across C1 and C2, capacitors with high frequency and low impedance must be used. If the impedance of C2 is too high, the switching waveform may not be normal at low temperatures. Do not use either OS or tantalum types of capacitors for C2, because those cause an abnormal oscillation.

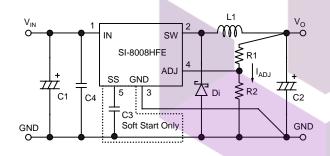
The device is stabilized, and for proper operation, C1 and C4 must be located close to the device (see layout diagram, below). C3 is required only if the soft start function is used. If not using soft start, leave the SS terminal open. A pull-up resistor is provided inside the IC.

Resistor Bridge R1 and R2 comprise the resistor bridge for the output voltage, Vo, and are calculated as follows:

$$RI = \frac{(V_0 - V_{ADJ})}{I_{ADJ}} = \frac{(V_0 - 0.8)}{1 \times 10^{-3}} (\Omega)$$
, and $R2 = \frac{V_{ADJ}}{I_{ADJ}} = \frac{0.8}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.8 (k\Omega)$

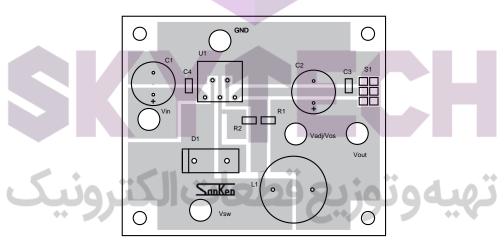
I_{ADJ} should always be set to 1 mA. Note that R2 should always be present to ensure stable operation, even if V_O, is set to 0.8 V (that is, even if there is no R1). V_O should be at least $V_{IN} + 8\%$.

Typical Application Diagram



Component	Rating
C1	1500 μF
C2	1000 μF
C3	0.1 μF (For soft start function)
C4	4.7 μF (RPER11H475K5)
Di	FMB-G16L (Sanken)
L1	100 μΗ

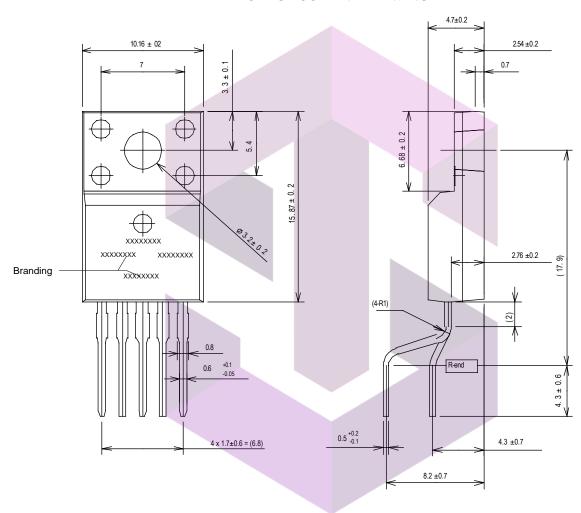
Recommended PCB Layout



All external components should be mounted as close as possible to the SI-8008HFE. The ground of all components should be connected at one point.



PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING



Leadform: 1113A Weight: 2.3 g typical

Dimensions in millimeters

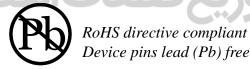
Branding codes (exact appearance at manufacturer discretion):

type: 8008HFE 1st line, SK YMW 2nd line, lot:

Where: Y is the last digit of the year of manufacture

M is the month (1 to 9, O, N, D) W is the week of the month (1 to 5)

3rd line, tracking number: nnnn

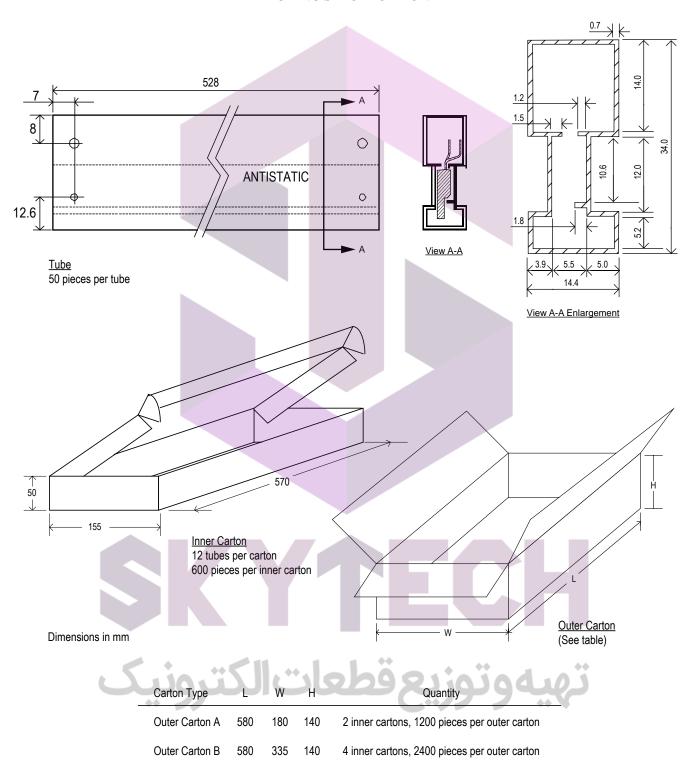




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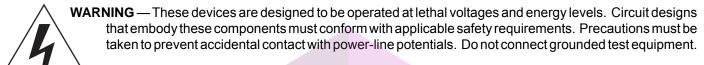
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PACKING SPECIFICATION





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The use of an isolation transformer is recommended during circuit development and breadboarding.

Cautions for Use

- Operation of the product in parallel to increase current is not permitted.
- Although the product has an internal overtemperature protection circuit, that is intended only to protect the product from temporary excess heating due to overloads. Long-term reliability cannot be guaranteed when the product is operated under continuous overload conditions.

Because reliability can be affected adversely by improper storage environments and handling methods, please observe the following cautions.

Cautions for Storage

- Ensure that storage conditions comply with the standard temperature (5°C to 35°C) and the standard relative humidity (around 40 to 75%); avoid storage locations that experience extreme changes in temperature or humidity.
- Avoid locations where dust or harmful gases are present and avoid direct sunlight.
- Reinspect for rust on leads and solderability of products that have been stored for a long time.

Cautions for Testing and Handling

When tests are carried out during inspection testing and other standard test periods, protect the products from power surges from the testing device, shorts between adjacent products, and shorts to the heatsink.

Remarks About Using Silicone Grease with a Heatsink

- When silicone grease is used in mounting this product on a heatsink, it shall be applied evenly and thinly. If more silicone grease than required is applied, it may produce stress.
- Volatile-type silicone greases may permeate the product and produce cracks after long periods of time, resulting in reduced heat radiation effect, and possibly shortening the lifetime of the product.

 Our recommended silicone greases for heat radiation purposes, which will not cause any adverse effect on the product life, are indicated below:

Type		Suppliers
G746		Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.
YG6260		GE Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.
SC102	Dov	w Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd.

Heatsink Mounting Method

Torque When Tightening Mounting Screws. The recommended tightening torque for this product package type is: 58.8 to 68.6 N•cm (6.0 to 7.0 kgf•cm).

Soldering

 When soldering the products, please be sure to minimize the working time, within the following limits:

260±5°C 10 s 350±5°C 3 s

 Soldering iron should be at a distance of at least 1.5 mm from the body of the products

Electrostatic Discharge

- When handling the products, operator must be grounded.
 Grounded wrist straps worn should have at least 1 MΩ of resistance to ground to prevent shock hazard.
- Workbenches where the products are handled should be grounded and be provided with conductive table and floor mats.
- When using measuring equipment such as a curve tracer, the equipment should be grounded.
- When soldering the products, the head of soldering irons or the solder bath must be grounded in other to prevent leak voltages generated by them from being applied to the products.
- The products should always be stored and transported in our shipping containers or conductive containers, or be wrapped in aluminum foil.





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<Worldwide Contacts>

Asia Pacific

China

Sanken Electric Hong Kong Co., Ltd.

Suite 1026 Ocean Centre, Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: 852-2735-5262 Fax: 852-2735-5494

Sanken Electric (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Room3202, Maxdo Centre, Xingyi Road 8, Changning district, Shanghai, China

Tel: 86-21-5208-1177 Fax: 86-21-5208-1757

India

Saket Devices Pvt. Ltd.

Office No.13, First Floor, Bandal - Dhankude Plaza, Near PMT Depot, Paud Road, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038, India

Tel: 91-20-5621-2340 91-20-2528-5449 Fax: 91-20-2528-5459

<u>Japan</u>

Sanken Electric Co., Ltd. Overseas Sales Headquaters

Metropolitan Plaza Bldg. 1-11-1 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-0021, Japan

Tel: 81-3-3986-6164 Fax: 81-3-3986-8637

Korea

Sanken Electric Korea Co., Ltd.

Mirae Asset Life Bldg. 6F, 168 Kongduk-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul, 121-705, Korea

Tel: 82-2-714-3700 Fax: 82-2-3272-2145

Singapore

Sanken Electric Singapore Pte. Ltd.

150 Beach Road, #14-03 The Gateway West, Singapore 189720

Tel: 65-6291-4755 Fax: 65-6297-1744

Taiwan

Taiwan Sanken Electric Co., Ltd.

Room 1801, 18th Floor, 88 Jung Shiau East Road, Sec. 2, Taipei 100, Taiwan R.O.C.

Tel: 886-2-2356-8161 Fax: 886-2-2356-8261





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Europe

United Kingdom

Sanken Power Systems (UK) Limited

Pencoed Technology Park Pencoed, Bridgend CF35 5HY. UK

Tel: 44-1656-869-100 Fax: 44-1656-869-162

North America

United States

Allegro MicroSystems, Inc.

115 Northeast Cutoff, Worcester, Massachusetts 01606, U.S.A.

Tel: 1-508-853-5000 Fax: 1-508-853-3353

Allegro MicroSystems, Inc. (Southern California)

14 Hughes Street, Suite B105, Irvine, CA 92618

Tel: 1-949-460-2003 Fax: 1-949-460-7837

