

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

## 1.2A, 2MHz Automotive Buck Switching Regulator

The NCV8901 and NCV8901A are fixed-frequency, monolithic, Buck switching regulators intended for Automotive, battery-connected applications that must operate with up to a 36V input supply. The regulator is suitable for systems with low noise and small form factor requirements often encountered in automotive driver information systems. The NCV8901 is capable of converting the typical 4.5 V to 18 V automotive input voltage range to outputs as low as 3.3 V at a constant switching frequency above the sensitive AM band, eliminating the need for costly filters and EMI countermeasures. The NCV8901 also provides several protection features expected in Automotive power supply systems such as current limit, short circuit protection, and thermal shutdown. In addition, the high switching frequency produces low output voltage ripple even when using small inductor values and an all-ceramic output filter capacitor – forming a space-efficient switching regulator solution.

### Features

- Internal N-Channel Power Switch
- Low  $V_{IN}$  Operation Down to 4.5 V
- High  $V_{IN}$  Operation to 36 V
- NCV8901A Withstands Load Dump to 45 V
- 2 MHz Free-running Switching Frequency
- Logic level Enable Input Can be Directly Tied to Battery
- 1.4 A (min) Cycle-by-Cycle Peak Current Limit
- Short Circuit Protection enhanced by Frequency Foldback
- $\pm 1.75\%$  Output Voltage Tolerance
- Output Voltage Adjustable Down to 0.8 V
- 1.4 Millisecond Internal Soft-Start
- Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

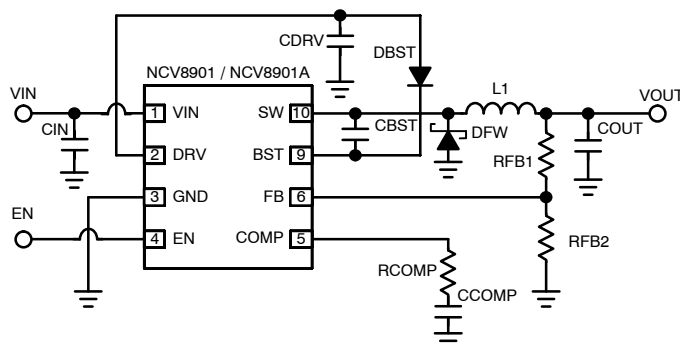


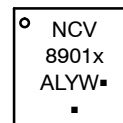
Figure 1. Typical Application



ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>

### MARKING DIAGRAM



- x = Specific Device Code
- x = Nothing or A
- A = Assembly Location
- L = Wafer Lot
- Y = Year
- W = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Device

(\*Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 13 of this data sheet.

- Low Shutdown Current
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Change Controls
- This is a Pb-Free Device

### Applications

- Audio
- Infotainment
- Safety – Vision Systems
- Instrumentation

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

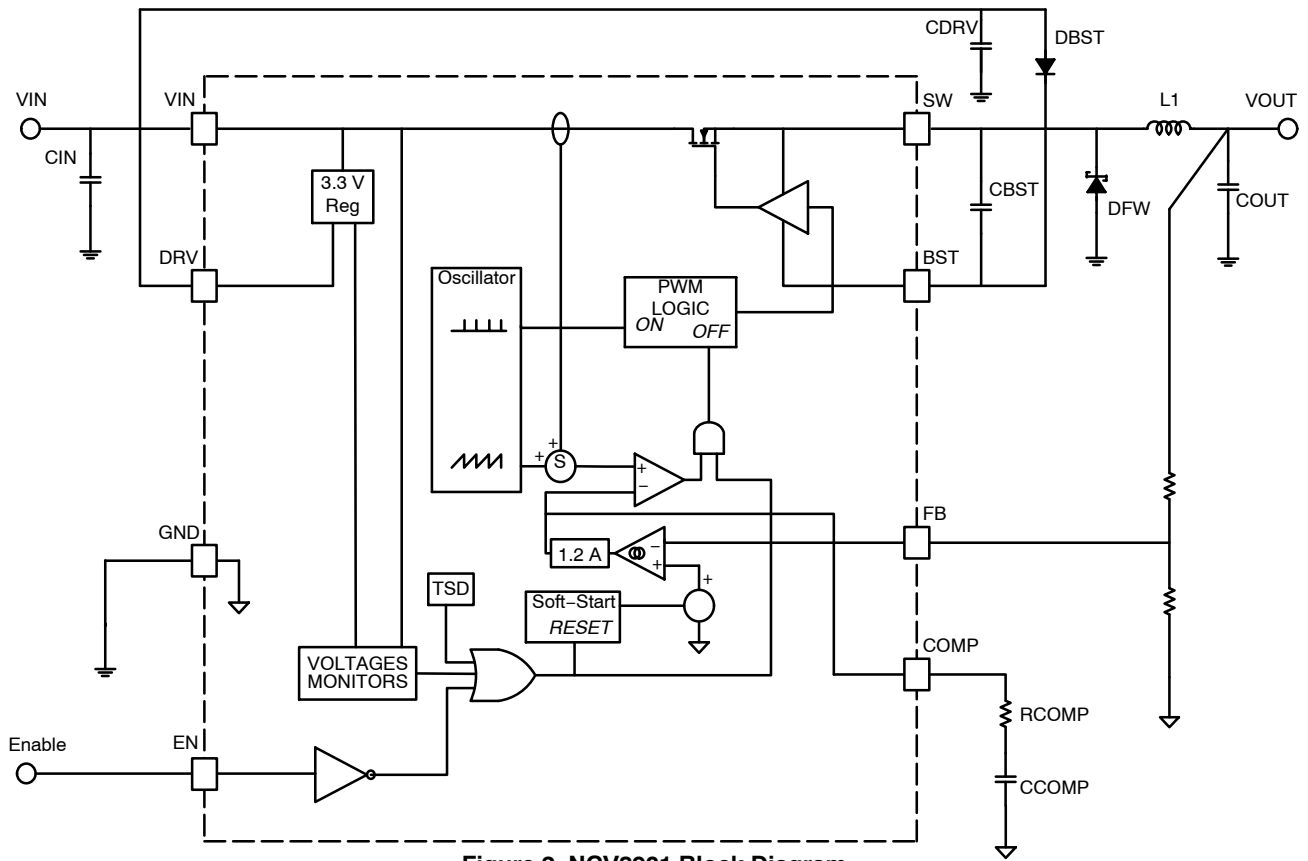


Figure 2. NCV8901 Block Diagram

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating		Symbol	Value	Unit
Min/Max Voltage VIN	NCV8901 NCV8901A		-0.3 to 40 -0.3 to 45	V
Max Voltage VIN to SW	NCV8901 NCV8901A		40 45	V
Min/Max Voltage SW			-0.7 to 40	V
Min Voltage SW – 20ns			-3.0	V
Min/Max Voltage BST			-0.3 to 40	
Min/Max Voltage BST to SW			-0.3 to 3.6	V
Min/Max Voltage on EN			-0.3 to 40	V
Min/Max Voltage COMP			-0.3 to 2	V
Min/Max Voltage FB			-0.3 to 18	V
Min/Max Voltage DRV			-0.3 to 3.6	V
Thermal Resistance, 3x3 DFN Junction-to-Ambient*		R <sub>θJA</sub>	50	°C/W
Storage Temperature range			-55 to +150	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range		T <sub>J</sub>	-40 to +150	°C
ESD withstand Voltage	Human Body Model Machine Model Charge Device Model	V <sub>ESD</sub>	2.0 200 >1.0	kV V kV
Moisture Sensitivity		MSL	Level 1	
Peak Reflow Soldering Temperature			260	°C

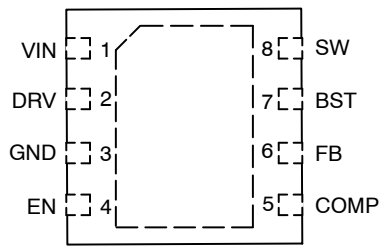
Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

\*Mounted on 1 sq. in. of a 4-layer PCB with 1 oz. copper thickness.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS:

Rating	Value	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub> Range	4.5 to 36	V
Ambient Temperature Range	-40 to 105	°C

## NCV8901, NCV8901A



(Top View)

**Figure 3. Pin Connections**

### PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VIN	Input voltage from battery. Place an input filter capacitor in close proximity to this pin.
2	DRV	Output voltage to provide a regulated voltage to the Power Switch gate driver.
3	GND	Battery return, and output voltage ground reference.
4	EN	This TTL compatible Enable input allows the direct connection of Battery as the enable signal. Grounding this input stops switching and reduces quiescent current draw to a minimum.
5	COMP	Error Amplifier output, for tailoring transient response with external compensation components.
6	FB	Feedback input pin to program output voltage, and detect pre-charged or shorted output conditions.
7	BST	Bootstrap input provides drive voltage higher than VIN to the N-channel Power Switch for optimum switch $R_{DS(on)}$ and highest efficiency.
8	SW	Switching node of the Regulator. Connect the output inductor and cathode of the freewheeling diode to this pin.
Exposed Pad		Connect to Pin 4 (electrical ground) and to a low thermal resistance path to the ambient temperature environment.

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V to }28\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BST} = V_{SW} + 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{DRV} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , Min/Max values are valid for the temperature range  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless noted otherwise, and are guaranteed by test, design or statistical correlation.)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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## QUIESCENT CURRENT

Quiescent Current, shutdown	$I_{qSD}$	$V_{IN} = 13.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			5	$\mu\text{A}$
Quiescent Current, enabled	$I_{qEN}$	$V_{IN} = 13.2\text{ V}$			3	$\text{mA}$

## UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT – VIN (UVLO)

UVLO Start Threshold	$V_{UVLSTT}$	$V_{IN}$ rising	4.1		4.5	V
UVLO Stop Threshold	$V_{UVLSTP}$	$V_{IN}$ falling	3.9		4.4	V
UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{UVLOHY}$		0.1		0.2	V

## ENABLE (EN)

Logic Low	$V_{ENLO}$		0.8			V
Logic High	$V_{ENHI}$				2	V
Input Current	$I_{EN}$		8		30	$\mu\text{A}$

## SOFT-START (SS)

Soft-Start Completion Time	$t_{SS}$		0.8	1.4	2.0	ms
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## VOLTAGE REFERENCE

FB Pin Voltage during regulation	$V_{FBR}$	COMP shorted to FB	0.786	0.8	0.814	V
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## ERROR AMPLIFIER

FB Bias Current	$I_{FBBIAS}$	$V_{FB} = 0.8\text{ V}$	0.25		1	$\mu\text{A}$
Transconductance	$g_m$ $g_m(\text{HV})$	$V_{COMP} = 1.3\text{ V}$ $4.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$ $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	0.6 0.3	1 0.5	1.5 0.75	mmho
Output Resistance	$R_{OUT}$			1.4		$\text{M}\Omega$
COMP Source Current Limit	$I_{SOURCE}$	$V_{FB} = 0.63\text{ V}$ , $V_{COMP} = 1.3\text{ V}$ $4.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$ $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	30 15		150 75	$\mu\text{A}$
COMP Sink Current Limit	$I_{SINK}$	$V_{FB} = 0.97\text{ V}$ , $V_{COMP} = 1.3\text{ V}$ $4.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$ $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	30 15		150 75	$\mu\text{A}$
Minimum COMP voltage	$V_{CMPMIN}$	$V_{FB} = 0.97\text{ V}$	0.2		0.7	V

## OSCILLATOR

Frequency	$F_{SW}$ $F_{SW}(\text{HV})$	$4.5 < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$ $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	1.8 0.9	2.0 1.0	2.2 1.1	MHz
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## VIN FREQUENCY FOLDBACK MONITOR

Frequency Foldback Threshold $V_{IN}$ rising $V_{IN}$ falling	$V_{FLDUP}$ $V_{FLDDN}$	$V_{FB} = 0.63\text{ V}$	18.4 18		20 19.8	V
Frequency Foldback Hysteresis	$V_{FLDHY}$		0.2	0.3	0.4	V

## VIN OVERVOLTAGE SHUTDOWN MONITOR ('A' version only)

Overvoltage Stop Threshold	$V_{OVSTP}$				36	V
Overvoltage Start Threshold	$V_{OVSTT}$		30			V
Overvoltage Hysteresis	$V_{OVHY}$		0.6	2.0	2.4	V

## SLOPE COMPENSATION

Ramp Slope (Note 1) (With respect to switch current)	$S_{ramp}$ $S_{ramp}(\text{HV})$	$4.5 < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$ $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	0.7 0.25		1.3 0.6	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
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1. Not tested in production. Limits are guaranteed by design.

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{IN} = 4.5\text{ V to }28\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BST} = V_{SW} + 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{DRV} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , Min/Max values are valid for the temperature range  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless noted otherwise, and are guaranteed by test, design or statistical correlation.)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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## POWER SWITCH

ON Resistance	$R_{DSON}$	$V_{BST} = V_{SW} + 3.0\text{ V}$			650	m $\Omega$
Leakage current VIN to SW	$I_{LKSW}$	$V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{SW} = 0$ , $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$
Minimum ON Time	$t_{ONMIN}$	Measured at SW pin	45		70	ns
Minimum OFF Time	$t_{OFFMIN}$	Measured at SW pin At $F_{SW} = 2\text{ MHz}$ (normal) At $F_{SW} = 500\text{ kHz}$ (max duty cycle)	30	30 50	70	ns

## PEAK CURRENT LIMIT

Current Limit Threshold	$I_{LIM}$		1.4	1.55	1.7	A
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## SHORT CIRCUIT FREQUENCY FOLDBACK

Lowest Foldback Frequency	$F_{SWAF}$	$V_{FB} = 0\text{ V}$ , $4.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 18\text{ V}$	400	500	600	kHz
Lowest Foldback Frequency – High $V_{in}$	$F_{SWAFHV}$	$V_{FB} = 0\text{ V}$ , $20\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 28\text{ V}$	200	250	300	
Hiccup Mode	$F_{SWHIC}$	$V_{FB} = 0\text{ V}$	24	32	40	

## GATE VOLTAGE SUPPLY (DRV pin)

Output Voltage	$V_{DRV}$		3.1	3.3	3.5	V
DRV POR Start Threshold	$V_{DRVSTT}$		2.7	2.9	3.05	V
DRV POR Stop Threshold	$V_{DRVSTP}$		2.5	2.8	3.0	V
DRV Current Limit	$I_{DRVLIM}$	$V_{DRV} = 0\text{ V}$	16		45	mA

## OUTPUT PRECHARGE DETECTOR

Threshold Voltage	$V_{SSEN}$		20	35	50	mV
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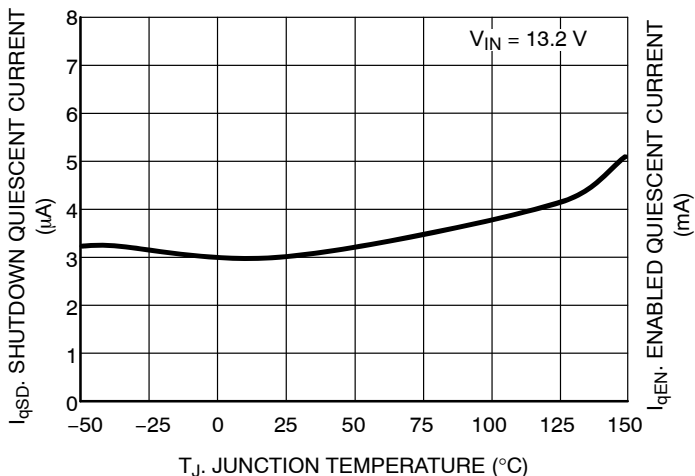
## THERMAL SHUTDOWN

Activation Temperature (Note 1)	$T_{SD}$		150		190	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Hysteresis (Note 1)	$T_{HYS}$		5		20	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

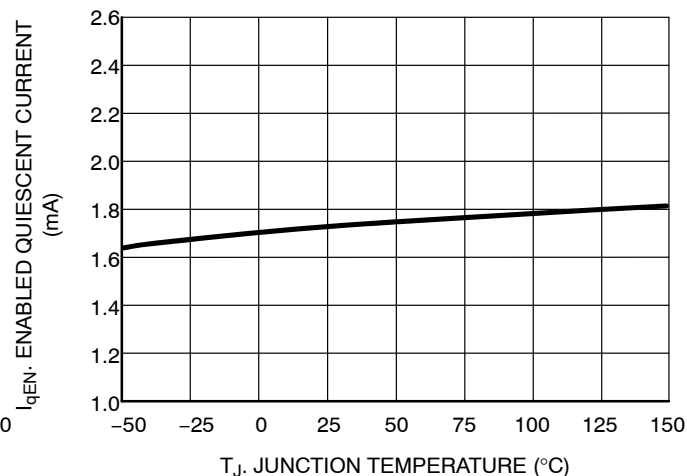
1. Not tested in production. Limits are guaranteed by design.

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

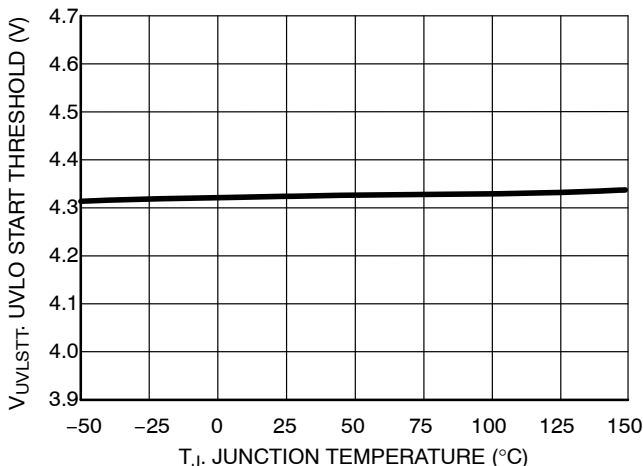
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES



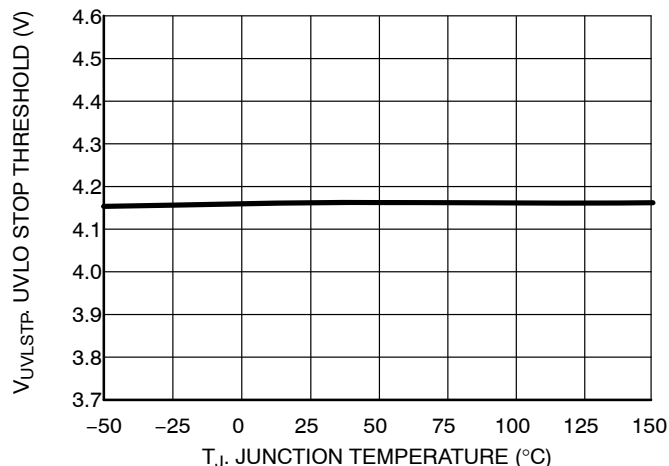
**Figure 4. Shutdown Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature**



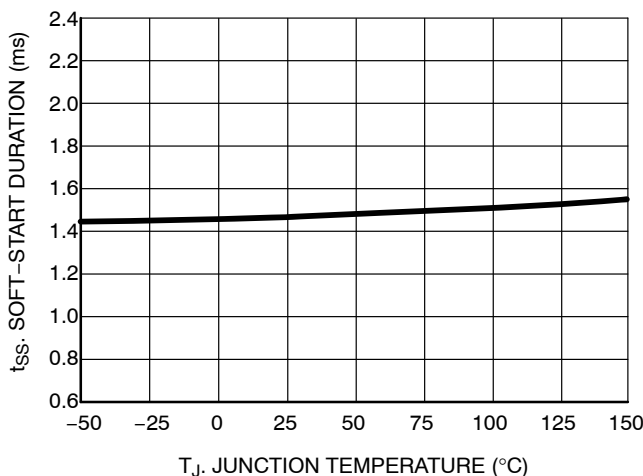
**Figure 5. Enabled Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature**



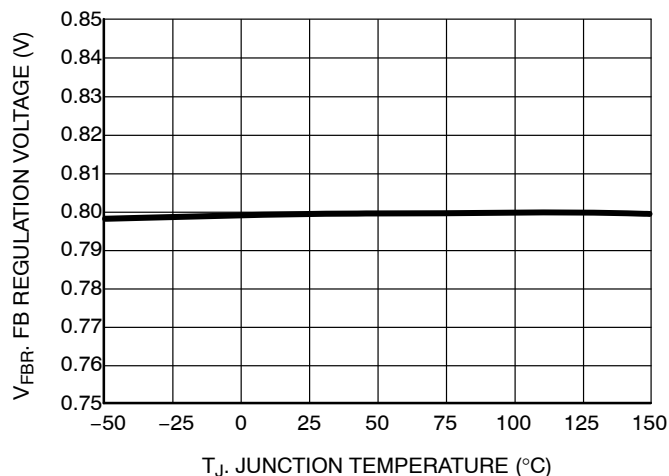
**Figure 6. UVLO Start Threshold vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 7. UVLO Stop Threshold vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 8. Soft-Start Duration vs. Junction Temperature**



**Figure 9. FB Regulation Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

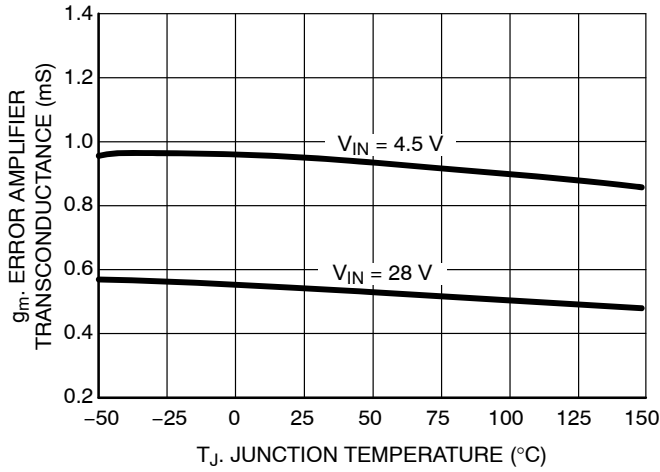


Figure 10. Error Amplifier Transconductance vs. Junction Temperature

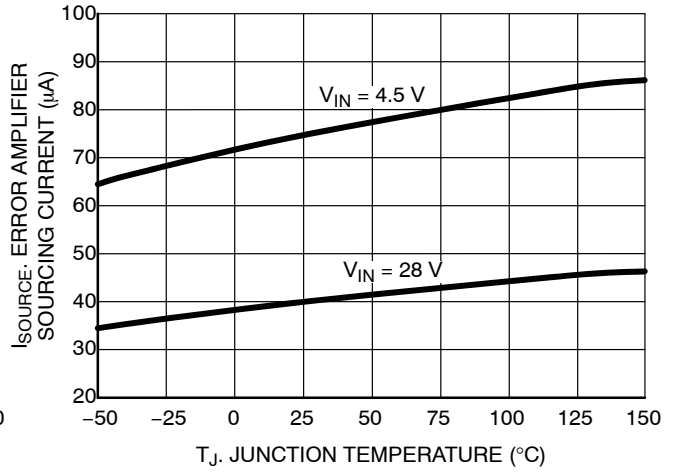


Figure 11. Error Amplifier Max Sourcing Current vs. Junction Temperature

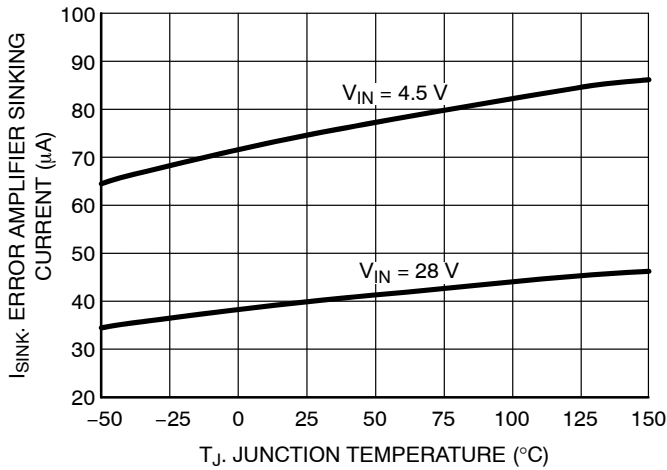


Figure 12. Error Amplifier Max Sinking Current vs. Junction Temperature

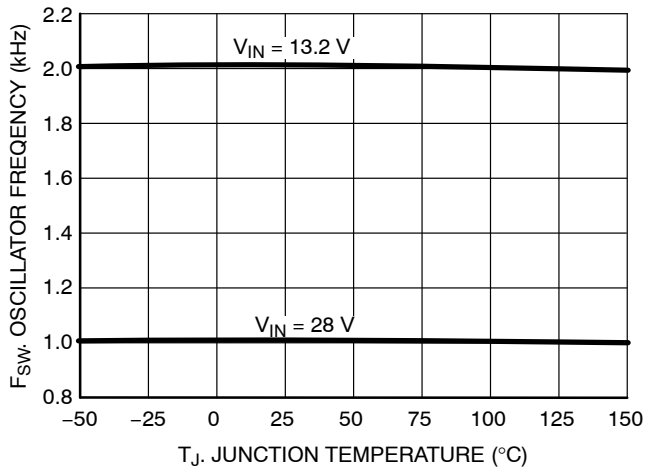


Figure 13. Oscillator Frequency vs. Junction Temperature

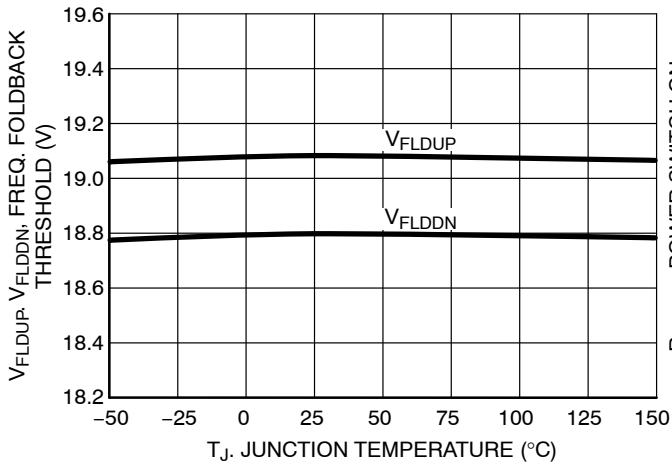


Figure 14. Rising Frequency Foldback Threshold vs. Junction Temperature

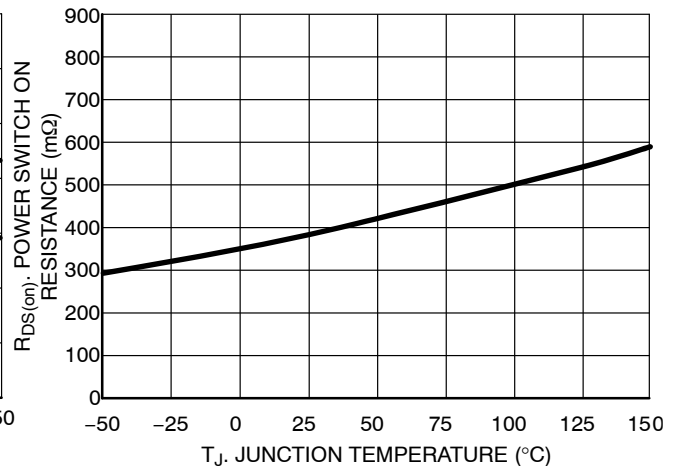


Figure 15. Power Switch  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs. Junction Temperature



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

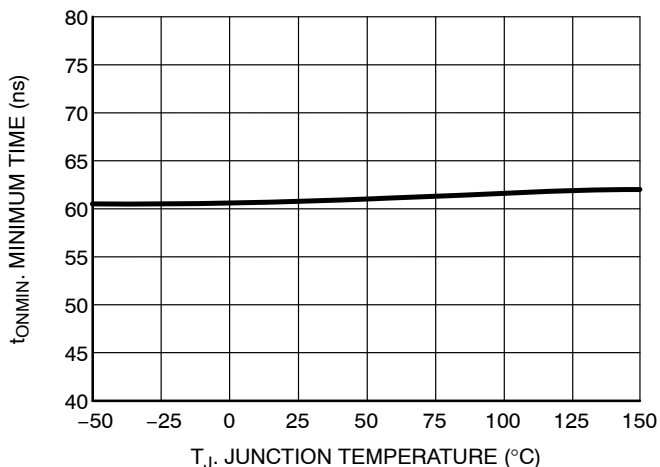


Figure 16. Minimum On Time vs. Junction Temperature

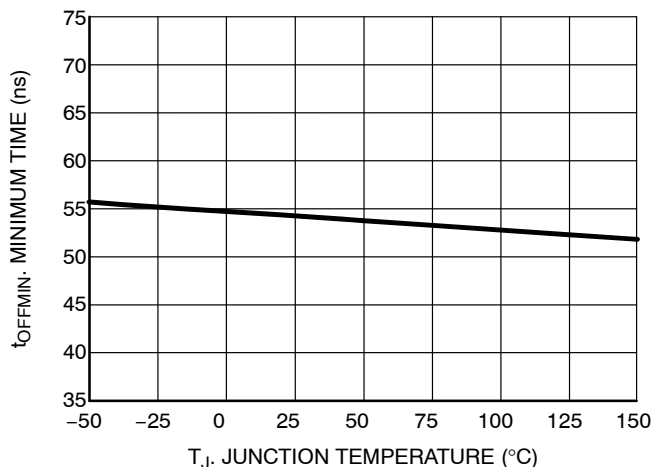


Figure 17. Minimum Off Time vs. Junction Temperature

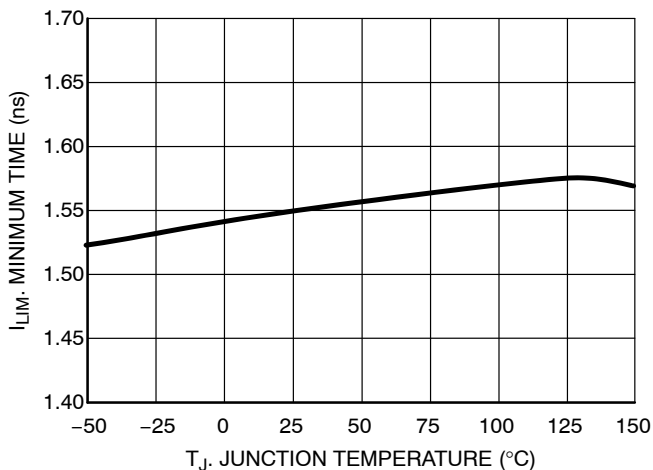


Figure 18. Current Limit Threshold vs. Junction Temperature

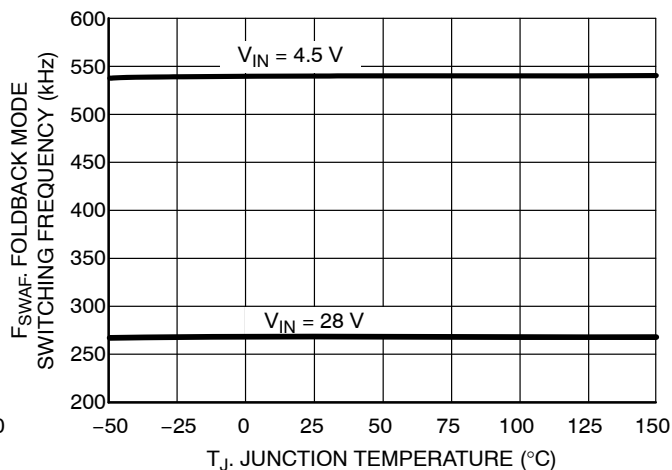


Figure 19. Short-Circuit Foldback Frequency vs. Junction Temperature

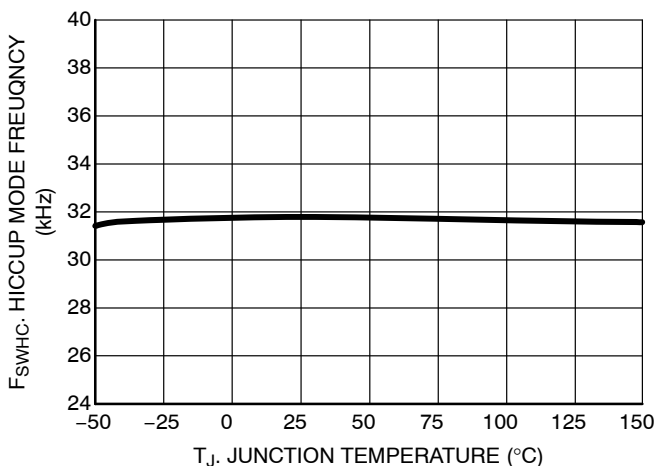


Figure 20. Hiccup Mode Switching Frequency vs. Junction Temperature

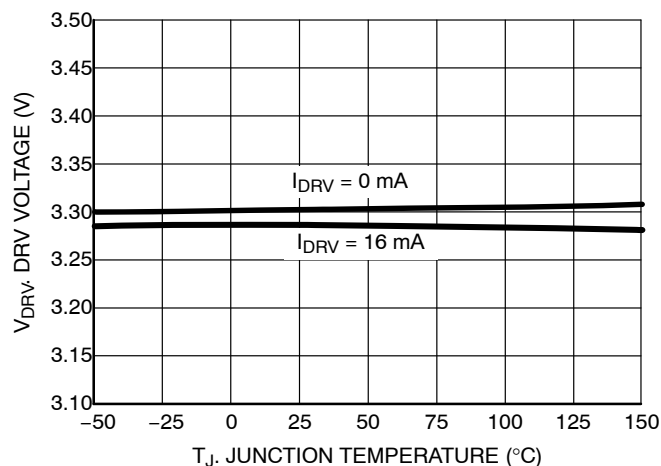


Figure 21. DRV Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

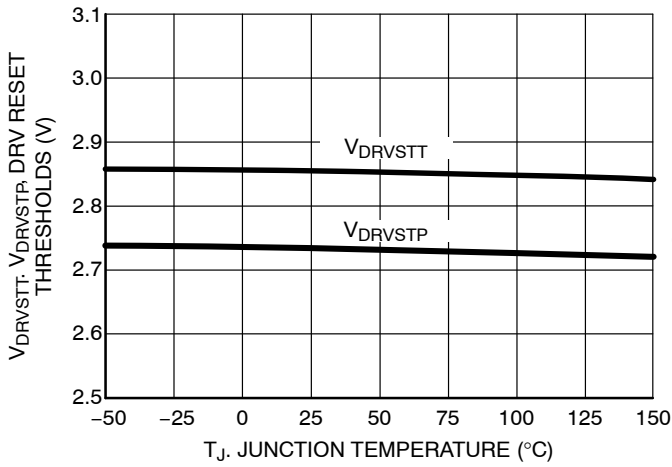


Figure 22. DRV Reset Threshold vs. Junction Temperature

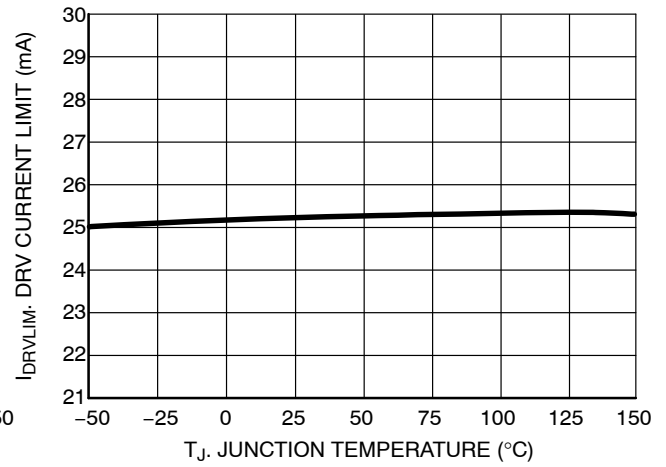


Figure 23. DRV Current Limit vs. Junction Temperature

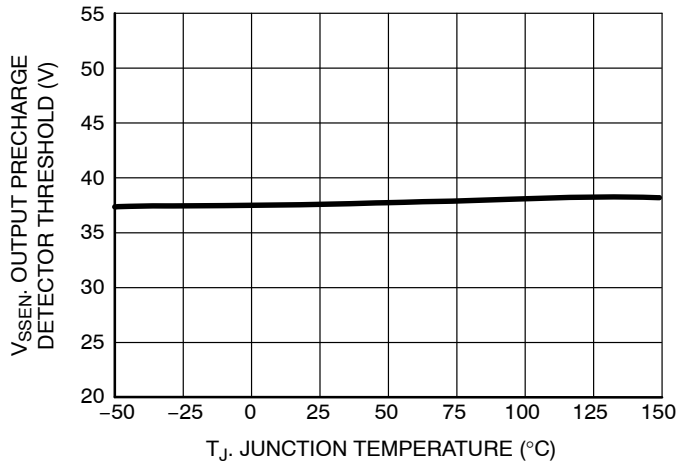


Figure 24. Output Precharge Detector Threshold vs. Junction Temperature

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### INPUT VOLTAGE

An Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO) circuit monitors the input, and inhibits switching and resets the Soft-start circuit if there is insufficient voltage for proper regulation. Both the NCV8901 and the NCV8901A can regulate a 3.3 V output with input voltages above 4.5 V and a 5.0 V output with an input above 6.5 V.

The NCV8901 withstands input voltages up to 40 V. The NCV8901A automatically terminates switching if input

voltage exceeds 30 V (see Figure 26), and withstands input voltages up to 45 V.

To limit the power lost in generating the drive voltage for the Power Switch, the switching frequency is reduced by a factor of 2 when the input voltage exceeds the  $V_{IN}$  Frequency Foldback threshold  $V_{FLDUP}$  (see Figures 25 and 26). Frequency reduction is automatically terminated when the input voltage drops back below the  $V_{IN}$  Frequency Foldback threshold  $V_{FLDDN}$ .

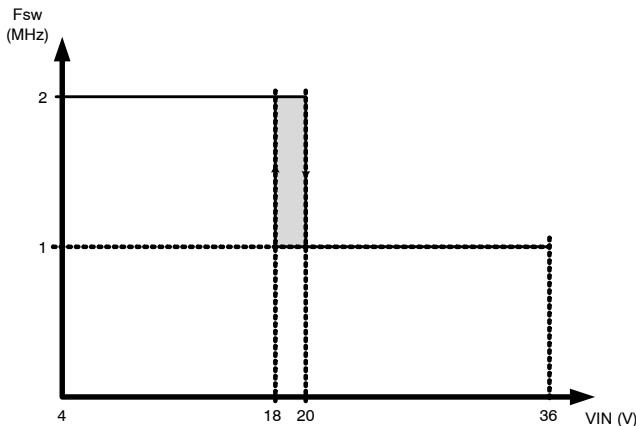


Figure 25. NCV8901 Switching Frequency Reduction at High Input Voltage

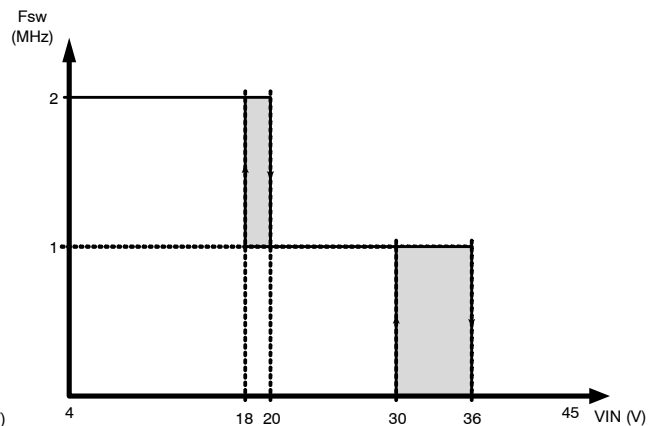


Figure 26. NCV8901A Switching Frequency Reduction at High Input Voltage

### ENABLE

The NCV8901 is designed to accept either a logic level signal or battery voltage as an Enable signal. EN low induces a 'sleep mode' which shuts off the regulator and minimizes its supply current to a couple of  $\mu\text{A}$  typically ( $I_{QSD}$ ) by disabling all functions. Upon enabling, voltage is established at the DRV pin, followed by a soft-start of the switching regulator output.

### SOFT-START

Upon being enabled or released from a fault condition, and after the DRV voltage is established, a soft-start circuit ramps the switching regulator error amplifier reference voltage to the final value. During soft-start, the average switching frequency is lower than its normal mode value (typically 2 MHz) until the output voltage approaches regulation.

### ERROR AMPLIFIER

The error amplifier is a transconductance type amplifier. The output voltage of the error amplifier controls the peak inductor current at which the power switch shuts off. The Current Mode control method employed by the NCV8901 allows the use of a simple, Type II compensation to optimize the dynamic response according to system requirements.

### SLOPE COMPENSATION

A fixed slope compensation signal is generated internally and added to the sensed current to avoid increased output voltage ripple due to bifurcation of inductor ripple current at duty cycles above 50%. The fixed amplitude of the slope compensation signal requires the inductor to be greater than a minimum value, depending on output voltage, in order to avoid sub-harmonic oscillations. For 3.3 V and 5 V output voltages, the recommended inductor value is 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$ .

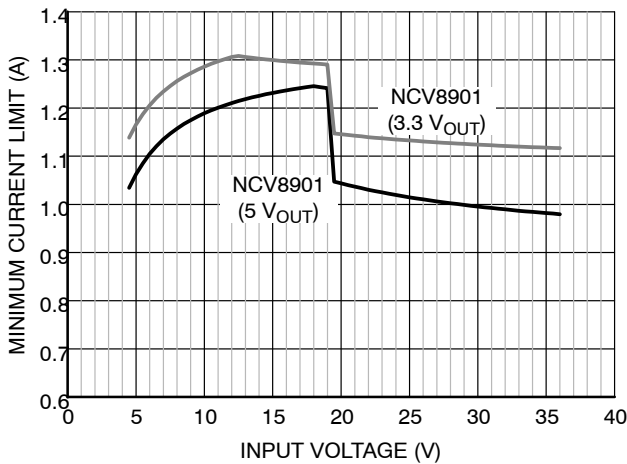
### SHORT CIRCUIT FREQUENCY FOLDBACK

During severe output overloads or short circuits, the NCV8901 automatically reduces its switching frequency. This creates duty cycles small enough to limit the peak current in the power components, while maintaining the ability to automatically reestablish the output voltage if the overload is removed. If the current is still too high after the switching frequency folds back to 500 kHz, the regulator enters an auto-recovery burst mode that further reduces the dissipated power.

### CURRENT LIMITING

Due to the ripple on the inductor current, the average output current of a buck converter is lower than the peak current setpoint of the regulator. Figure 27 shows – for a

4.7  $\mu\text{H}$  inductor – how the variation of inductor peak current with input voltage affects the maximum DC current the NCV8901 can deliver to a load.



**Figure 27. NCV8901 Load Current Capability with 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$  Inductor**

## BOOTSTRAP

At the DRV pin an internal regulator provides a ground-referenced voltage to an external capacitor ( $C_{\text{DRV}}$ ), to allow fast recharge of the external bootstrap capacitor ( $C_{\text{BST}}$ ) used to supply power to the power switch gate driver. If the voltage at the DRV pin goes below the DRV UVLO Threshold  $V_{\text{DRVSTB}}$  switching is inhibited and the Soft-start circuit is reset, until the DRV pin voltage goes back up above  $V_{\text{DRVSTT}}$ .

In order for the bootstrap capacitor to stay charged, the Switch node needs to be pulled down to ground regularly. In very light load condition, the NCV8901 skips switching cycles to ensure the output voltage stays regulated. When the skip cycle repetition frequency gets too low, the bootstrap voltage collapses and the regulator stops switching. Practically, this means that the NCV8901 needs a minimum load to operate correctly: to cover all conditions of input voltage and temperature, this minimum load is 8 mA.

## OUTPUT PRECHARGE DETECTION

Prior to Soft-start, the FB pin is monitored to ensure the SW voltage is low enough to have charged the external bootstrap capacitor ( $C_{\text{BST}}$ ). If the FB pin is higher than  $V_{\text{SEN}}$ , restart is delayed until the output has discharged.

## THERMAL SHUTDOWN

A thermal shutdown circuit inhibits switching, resets the Soft-start circuit, and removes DRV voltage if internal temperature exceeds a safe level. Switching is automatically restored when temperature returns to a safe level.

## MINIMUM DROPOUT VOLTAGE

When operating at low input voltages, two parameters play a major role in imposing a minimum voltage drop

across the regulator: the minimum off time (that sets the maximum duty cycle), and the on state resistance.

When operating in continuous conduction mode (CCM), the output voltage is equal to the input voltage multiplied by the duty ratio. Because the NCV8901 needs a sufficient bootstrap voltage to operate, its duty cycle cannot be 100%: it needs a minimum off time ( $t_{\text{OFFmin}}$ ) to periodically re-fuel the bootstrap capacitor  $C_{\text{BST}}$ . This imposes a maximum duty ratio  $D_{\text{MAX}} = 1 - t_{\text{OFFmin}} \cdot F_{\text{SWmin}}$ , with the switching frequency being folded back down to  $F_{\text{SWmin}} = 500 \text{ kHz}$  to keep regulating at the lowest input voltage possible.

The drop due to the on-state resistance is simply the voltage drop across the Switch resistance  $R_{\text{DSon}}$  at the given output current:  $V_{\text{SWdrop}} = I_{\text{OUT}} \cdot R_{\text{DSon}}$ .

Which leads to the maximum output voltage in low  $V_{\text{in}}$  condition:  $V_{\text{OUT}} = D_{\text{MAX}} \cdot V_{\text{INmin}} - V_{\text{SWdrop}}$

## DESIGN METHODOLOGY

The NCV8901 being a fixed-frequency regulator with the switching element integrated, is optimized for one value of inductor. This value is set to 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$ , and the slope compensation is adjusted for this inductor. The only components left to be designed are the input and output capacitor and the freewheeling diode.

Output capacitor:

The minimum output capacitor value can be calculated based on the specification for output voltage ripple:

$$C_{\text{OUTmin}} = \frac{\Delta I_L}{8 \cdot \Delta V_{\text{OUT}} \cdot F_{\text{SW}}} \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

With

–  $\Delta I_L$  the inductor ripple current:

$$\Delta I_L = \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}\right)}{L \cdot F_{\text{SW}}} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

–  $\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}$  the desired voltage ripple.

However, the ESR of the output capacitor also contributes to the output voltage ripple, so to comply with the requirement, the ESR cannot exceed  $R_{\text{ESRmax}}$ :

$$R_{\text{ESRmax}} = \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} \cdot L \cdot F_{\text{SW}}}{V_{\text{OUT}} \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}\right)} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

Finally, the output capacitor must be able to sustain the ac current (or RMS ripple current):

$$I_{\text{OUTac}} = \frac{\Delta I_L}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{eq. 4})$$

Typically, with the recommended 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$  inductor, two ceramic capacitors of 10  $\mu\text{F}$  each in parallel give very good results.

Freewheeling diode:

## NCV8901, NCV8901A

The diode must be chosen according to its maximum current and voltage ratings, and to thermal considerations.

As far as max ratings are concerned, the maximum reverse voltage the diode sees is the maximum input voltage (with some margin in case of ringing on the Switch node), and the maximum forward current the peak current limit of the NCV8901,  $I_{LIM}$ .

The power dissipated in the diode is  $P_{Dloss}$ :

$$P_{Dloss} = I_{OUT} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \cdot V_F + I_{DRMS} \cdot R_D \quad (\text{eq. 5})$$

with:

- $I_{OUT}$  the average (dc) output current
- $V_F$  the forward voltage of the diode
- $I_{DRMS}$  the RMS current in the diode:

$$I_{DRMS} = \sqrt{(1 - D) \left( I_{OUT}^2 + \frac{\Delta I_L^2}{12} \right)} \quad (\text{eq. 6})$$

- $R_D$  the dynamic resistance of the diode (extracted from the V/I curve of the diode in its datasheet).

Then, knowing the thermal resistance of the package and the amount of heatsinking on the PCB, the temperature rise corresponding to this power dissipation can be estimated.

Input capacitor:

The input capacitor must sustain the RMS input ripple current  $I_{INac}$ :

$$I_{INac} = \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{D}{3}} \quad (\text{eq. 7})$$

It can be designed in combination with an inductor to build an input filter to filter out the ripple current in the source, in order to reduce EMI conducted emissions.

For example, using a 4.7  $\mu\text{H}$  input capacitor, it is easy to calculate that an inductor of 200 nH will ensure that the input filter has a cut-off frequency below 200 kHz (low enough to attenuate the 2 MHz ripple).

### PCB LAYOUT RECOMMENDATION

As with any switching power supplies, there are some guidelines to follow to optimize the layout of the printed circuit board for the NCV8901. However, because of the high switching frequency extra care has to be taken.

- Minimize the area of the power current loops:
  - ♦ Input capacitor → NCV8901 switch → Inductor → output capacitor → return through Ground
  - ♦ Freewheeling diode → inductor → Output capacitor → return through ground
- Minimize the length of high impedance signals, and route them far away from the power loops:
  - ♦ Feedback trace
  - ♦ Comp trace

### ORDERING INFORMATION

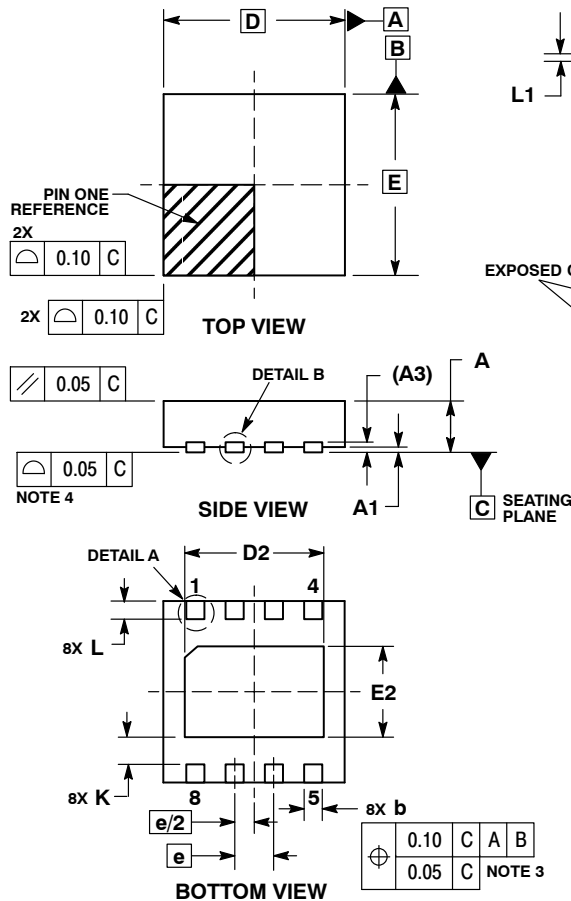
Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCV8901MNTXG	DFN8 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8901AMNTXG	DFN8 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

# NCV8901, NCV8901A

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

DFN8, 3x3, 0.5P  
CASE 506BY  
ISSUE O

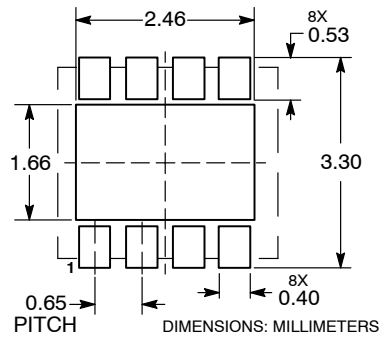


**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30mm FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	0.80	1.00
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.20	REF
b	0.25	0.35
D	3.00	BSC
D2	2.20	2.40
E	3.00	BSC
E2	1.40	1.60
e	0.65	BSC
K	0.20	---
L	0.20	0.40
L1	0.00	0.15

**RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\***



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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