



18V/2A

Sync. Step-Down Converter

DESCRIPTION

The JW[®]5033C is a current mode monolithic buck voltage converter. Operating with an input range of 4.5V-18V, the JW5033C delivers 2A of continuous output current with two integrated N-Channel MOSFETs. At light loads, regulators operate in low frequency to maintain high efficiency.

The JW5033C guarantees robustness with short circuit protection, thermal protection, current run-away protection, and input under voltage lockout.

The JW5033C is available in a 6-pin SOT23-6 package, which provides a compact solution with minimal external components.

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FEATURES

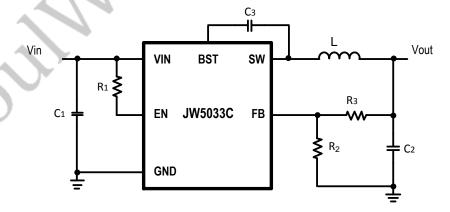
- 4.5V to 18V operating input range
 2A output current
- Up to 93% efficiency
- High efficiency at light load
- 700kHz Switching frequency
- Input under voltage lockout
- Start-up current run-away protection
- Over current protection and Hiccup
- Thermal protection
- Available in SOT23-6 package

APPLICATIONS

- Distributed Power Systems
- Networking Systems
- FPGA, DSP, ASIC Power Supplies
- Green Electronics/ Appliances
- Notebook Computers

TYPICAL APPLICATION

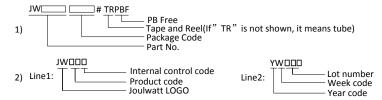
2A Step Down Regulator



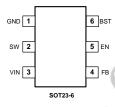
ORDER INFORMATION

DEVICE ¹⁾	PACKAGE	TOP MARKING ²⁾
JW5033CSOTB#TRPBF	SOT23-6	JWH7□
	30123-6	YW□□□

Notes:



PIN CONFIGURATION



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING¹⁾

VIN, EN Pin	0.3V to 20V
SW	0.3V(-4.5V for 10ns) to 20V(23V for 10ns)
BST Pin	
All other Pins	-0.3V to 6V
	150°C
Lead Temperature	260°C
	2kV

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Input Voltage VIN	4.5V to 18V
Output Voltage Vout	

THERMAL PERFORMANCE⁴⁾

SOT23-6......220...130°C/W

Note:

- 1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- 2) The JW5033C guarantees robust performance from -40°C to 150°C junction temperature. The junction temperature range specification is assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.
- 3) The JW5033C includes thermal protection that is intended to protect the device in overload conditions. Thermal protection is active when junction temperature exceeds the maximum operating junction temperature. Continuous operation over the specified absolute maximum operating junction temperature may damage the device.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB

 θ_{JA}

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2019/12/17

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VIN=12V, T_A =25 \mathcal{C} , Unless otherwise stated.						
ltem	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V_{IN} Under Voltage Lock-out Threshold	V _{IN_MIN}	V _{IN} rising	3.85	4.15	4.45	V
V _{IN} Under voltage Lockout Hysteresis	V _{IN_MIN_HYST}			300		mV
Shutdown Supply Current	I _{SD}	V _{EN} =0V		0.1	1	μΑ
Supply Current	IQ	V _{EN} =5V, V _{FB} =1.2V		100	130	μA
Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}	4.5V <v<sub>VIN<18V</v<sub>	784	800	816	mV
Top Switch Resistance ⁵⁾	R _{DS(ON)T}			110		mΩ
Bottom Switch Resistance ⁵⁾	R _{DS(ON)B}			60	5	mΩ
Top Switch Leakage Current	I _{LEAK_TOP}	V _{IN} =18V, V _{EN} =0V, V _{SW} =0V		0.1	1	μA
Bottom Switch Leakage Current	I _{LEAK_BOT}	V _{IN} =18V, V _{EN} =0V, V _{SW} =18V		0.1	1	μA
Top Switch Current Limit ⁵⁾	I _{LIM_TOP}	Minimum Duty Cycle	3.2	3.9		А
Switch Frequency	F _{SW}	A	600	700	1000	kHz
Minimum On Time ⁵⁾	T _{ON_MIN}			100		ns
Minimum Off Time ⁵⁾	T _{OFF_MIN}	V _{FB} =0.4V		150		ns
EN Under Voltage Lock-out Threshold	V _{EN_MIN}	V _{EN} rising	1.2	1.35	1.5	V
EN Under Voltage Lock-out Hysteresis	V _{EN_MIN_HYST}			200		mV
Thermal Shutdown ⁵⁾	T _{TSD}			165		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis ⁵⁾	T _{TSD_HYST}			25		°C

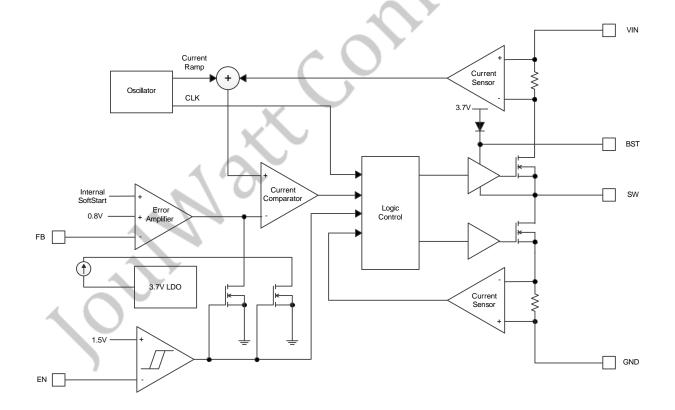
Note:

5) Guaranteed by design.

PIN DESCRIPTION

SOT23-6 Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Ground.
2	SW	SW is the switching node that supplies power to the output. Connect the output LC filter from
	344	SW to the output load.
3	VIN	Input voltage pin. VIN supplies power to the IC. Connect a 4.5V to 18V supply to VIN and
S VIIN		bypass VIN to GND with a suitably large capacitor to eliminate noise on the input to the IC.
4	FB	Output feedback pin. FB senses the output voltage and is regulated by the control loop to
4 15		0.8V. Connect a resistive divider at FB.
5	EN	Drive EN pin high to turn on the regulator and low to turn off the regulator.
6	BST	Bootstrap pin for top switch. A 0.1uF or larger capacitor should be connected between this
p B21		pin and the SW pin to supply current to the top switch and top switch driver.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

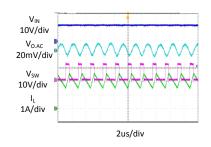


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Vin =12V, Vout = 3.3V, L = $4.7\mu H$, Cout = $22\mu F$, TA = $+25^{\circ} C$, unless otherwise noted

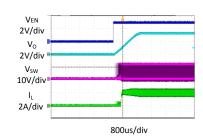
Steady State Test

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V Iout=2A



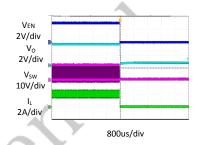
Startup through Enable

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A



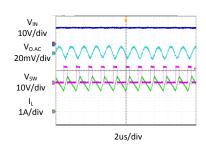
Shutdown through Enable

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A



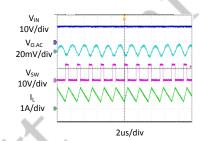
Heavy Load Operation

2A LOAD



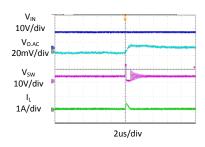
Medium Load Operation

1A LOAD



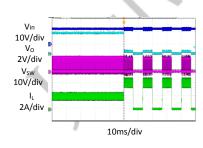
Light Load Operation

0 A LOAD



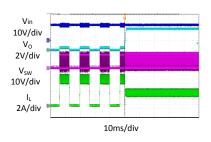
Short Circuit Protection

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout=2A- Short



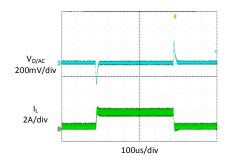
Short Circuit Recovery

VIN=12V, Vout=3.3V lout= Short-2A



Load Transient

 $0.2A \rightarrow 2A \rightarrow 0.2A$ Current Slew rate: 2.5A/us



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Vin=12V, TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted

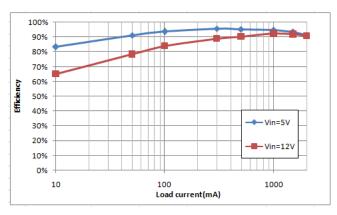


Figure 1. Efficiency vs Load Current (Vout=3.3V, L=4.7uH)

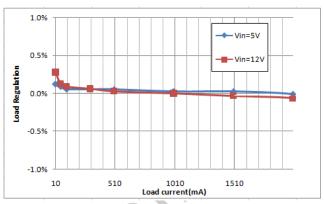


Figure 2. Output Voltage Regulation vs Load Current (Vout=3.3V, L=4.7uH)

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The JW5033C is a synchronous, current-mode, step-down regulator. It regulates input voltages from 4.5V to 18V down to an output voltage as low as 0.8V, and is capable of supplying up to 2A of load current.

Current-Mode Control

The JW5033C utilizes current-mode control to regulate the FB voltage. Voltage at the FB pin is regulated at 0.8V so that by connecting an appropriate resistive divider between VOUT and GND, designed output voltage can be achieved.

PFM Mode

The JW5033C operates in PFM mode at light load. In PFM mode, switch frequency decreases when load current drops to boost power efficiency at light load by reducing switch-loss, while switch frequency increases when load current rises, minimizing output voltage ripples.

Internal Soft-Start.

Soft-Start (SS) makes output voltage rising smoothly follow an internal SS voltage until SS voltage is higher than the internal reference voltage. It can prevent overshoot of output voltage when startup.

Power Switch

N-Channel MOSFET switches are integrated on the JW5033C to down convert the input voltage to the regulated output voltage. Since the top MOSFET needs a gate voltage greater than the input voltage, a boost capacitor connected between BST and SW pins is required to drive the gate of the top switch. The boost capacitor is charged by the internal 3.7V rail when SW is low.

Vin Under-Voltage Protection

A resistive divider can be connected between Vin and GND, with the central tap connected to EN, so that when Vin drops to the pre-set value, EN drops below 1V to trigger input under voltage lockout protection.

Output Current Run-Away Protection

At start-up, due to the high voltage at input and low voltage at output, current inertia of the output inductance can be easily built up, resulting in a large start-up output current. A valley current limit is designed in the JW5033C so that only when output current drops below the valley current limit can the top power switch be turned on. By such control mechanism, the output current at start-up is well controlled.

Over Current Protection and Hiccup

JW5033C has a cycle-by-cycle current limit. When the inductor current triggers current limit, JW5033C enters hiccup mode and periodically restart the chip.

JW5033C will exit hiccup mode while not triggering current limit.

Thermal Protection

When the temperature of the JW5033C rises above 165°C, it is forced into thermal shut-down.

Only when core temperature drops below 140°C can the regulator becomes active again.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Output Voltage Set

The output voltage is determined by the resistor divider connected at the FB pin, and the voltage ratio is:

$$v_{FB} = v_{OUT} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3}$$

Where VFB is the feedback voltage and VOUT is the output voltage.

In order to reduce the interference of noise on FB, R2 must be selected less than $30k\Omega$. Choose R2 around $15k\Omega$, and then R3 can be calculated by:

$$R_3 = R_2 \cdot \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{0.8V} - 1 \right)$$

The following table lists the recommended values.

Vout(V)	R2(kΩ)	R3(kΩ)
2.5	22.1	47
3.3	16	49.9
5	20	105

Input Capacitor

The input capacitor is used to supply the AC input current to the step-down converter and maintaining the DC input voltage. The ripple current through the input capacitor can be calculated by:

$$I_{C1} = I_{LOAD} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{TN}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{TN}}\right)}$$

Where ILOAD is the load current, VOUT is the output voltage, VIN is the input voltage.

Thus the input capacitor can be calculated by the following equation when the input ripple voltage is determined.

$$c_1 = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{f_s \cdot \Delta V_{IN}} \cdot \frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{IN}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{v_{OUT}}{v_{IN}}\right)$$

Where C1 is the input capacitance value, fs is the switching frequency, \triangle VIN is the input ripple voltage.

The input capacitor can be electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic. To minimizing the potential noise, a small X5R or X7R ceramic capacitor, i.e. 0.1uF, should be placed as close to the IC as possible when using electrolytic capacitors.

A 10~44uF/25V/0805 ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

Output Capacitor

The output capacitor is required to maintain the DC output voltage, and the capacitance value determines the output ripple voltage. The output voltage ripple can be calculated by:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{s} \cdot L} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right) \cdot \left(R_{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot f_{s} \cdot C_{2}}\right)$$

Where C₂ is the output capacitance value and RESR is the equivalent series resistance value of the output capacitor.

The output capacitor can be low ESR electrolytic, tantalum or ceramic, which lower ESR capacitors get lower output ripple voltage.

The output capacitors also affect the system stability and transient response, and a 22~66uF ceramic capacitor is recommended in typical application.

Inductor

The inductor is used to supply constant current to the output load, and the value determines the ripple current which affect the efficiency and the

output voltage ripple. The ripple current is typically allowed to be 40% of the maximum switch current limit, thus the inductance value can be calculated by:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT}}{f_{s} \cdot \Delta I_{L}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$$

Where VIN is the input voltage, VOUT is the output voltage, fs is the switching frequency, and $\triangle IL$ is the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current.

External Bootstrap Capacitor

A bootstrap capacitor is required to supply voltage to the top switch driver. A 0.1uF low ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended to connected to the BST pin and SW pin.

PCB Layout Note

For minimum noise problem and best operating performance, the PCB is preferred to following the guidelines as reference.

- Place the input decoupling capacitor as close to JW5033C (VIN pin and PGND) as possible to eliminate noise at the input pin. The loop area formed by input capacitor and GND must be minimized.
- 2. Put the feedback trace as far away from the inductor and noisy power traces as possible.
- 3. The ground plane on the PCB should be as large as possible for better heat dissipation.

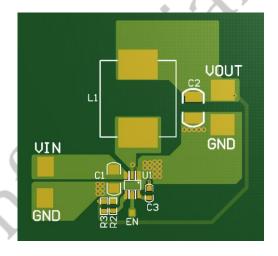
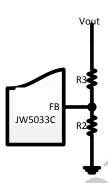


Figure 1. PCB Layout Recommendation

External Components Suggestion:

Vout(V)	R2 (kΩ)	R3 (kΩ)	L(uH)	Cout(uF)
1	16.2	4.02	1.5~2.2	44~66
1.2	20	10	1.5~2.2	44~66
1.8	20	24.9	2.2~4.7	22~44
2.5	22.1	47	3.3~4.7	22~44
3.3	16	49.9	3.3~4.7	22~44
5	20	105	3.3~4.7	22~44

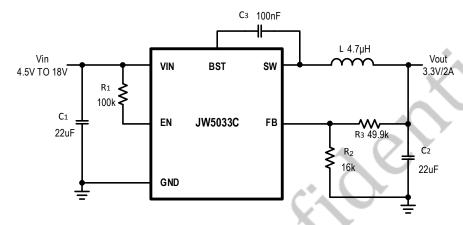


REFERENCE DESIGN

Reference 1:

 V_{IN} : 4.5V ~ 18V

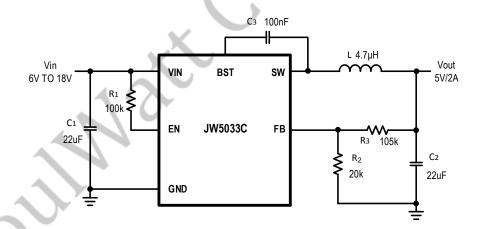
 V_{OUT} : 3.3V I_{OUT} : 0~2A



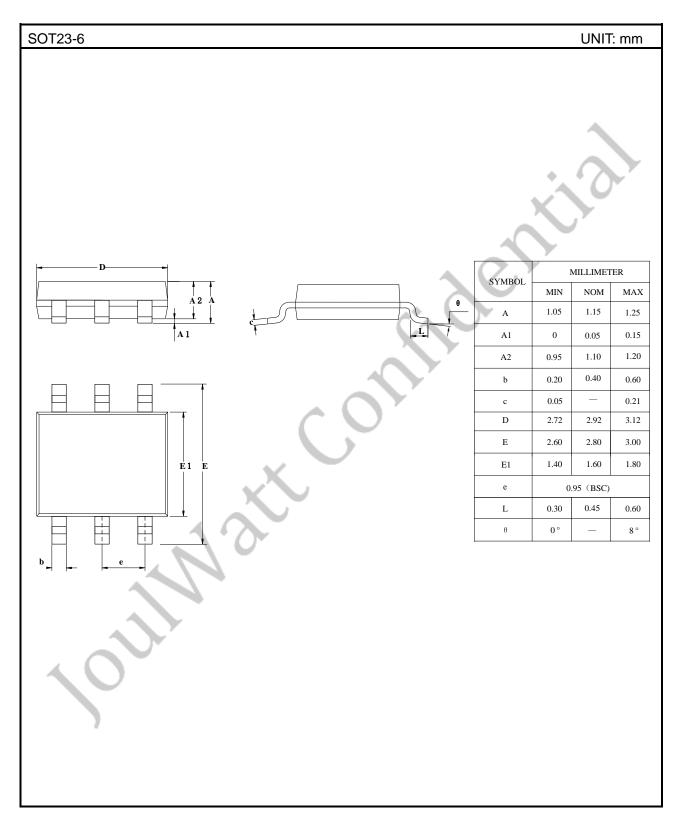
Reference 2:

 V_{IN} : $6V \sim 18V$

 V_{OUT} : 5V I_{OUT} : 0~2A



PACKAGE OUTLINE



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