



**THE DATASHEET OF  
RT5090CGQW**



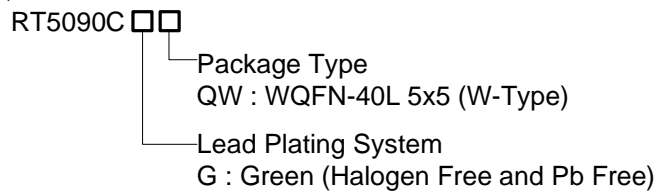
## TV System Power Management Solution

### General Description

The RT5090C integrates 1 channel buck controller, 3 channels high efficiency synchronous buck converters, 1 LDO, I<sup>2</sup>C Control interface and peripheral logical control.

The RT5090C support mute, AC OFF depop sound and quick setting storage while input power remove. The RT5090C is for 12V to 24V single input system or 12V to 24V + 3.3V standby system. The RT5090C is available in a WQFN-40L 5x5 package.

### Ordering Information

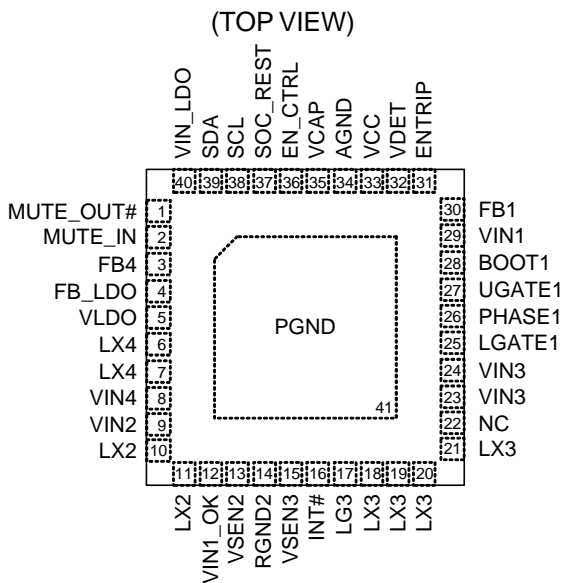


Note :

Richtek products are :

- ▶ RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- ▶ Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb-free soldering processes.

### Pin Configuration



WQFN-40L 5x5

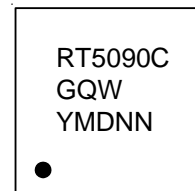
### Features

- BUCK1
  - ▶ 5V Power Controller
  - ▶ External MOSFET
  - ▶ High Efficiency at Light Load (PSK)
- BUCK2
  - ▶ 3A Converter with PSK Mode
  - ▶ DVS with 10mV/Step
  - ▶ Programmable Output Voltage by I<sup>2</sup>C, from 0.7V to 1.5V
- BUCK3
  - ▶ 6A Converter with PSK Mode
  - ▶ Support up to 6A with External Low Side MOSFET
  - ▶ DVS with 10mV/Step
  - ▶ Programmable Output Voltage by I<sup>2</sup>C, from 0.7V to 1.5V
- BUCK4
  - ▶ 3A Converter with PSK Mode
  - ▶ Programmable Output Voltage
- LDO
  - ▶ Sourcing up to 0.6A
  - ▶ Programmable Output Voltage
- UV Protection : Latch or Hiccup Mode
- OV Protection : Only Latch Mode
- Power Up SOC Reset

### Applications

- TV System

### Marking Information



RT5090CGQW : Product Number

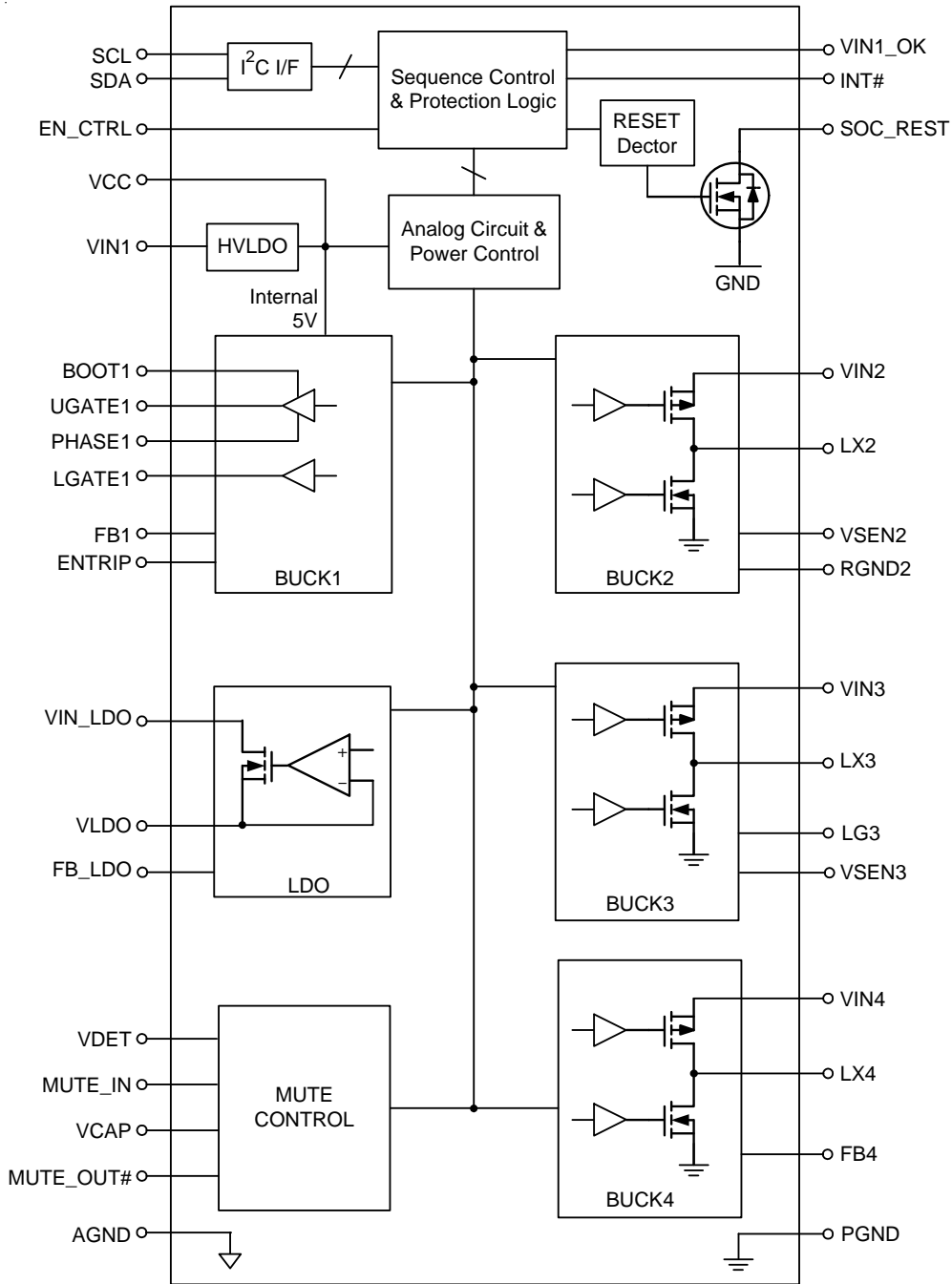
YMDNN : Date Code

## Functional Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	MUTE_OUT#	Output signal for mute and depop function.
2	MUTE_IN	Input signal for mute function.
3	FB4	BUCK4 feedback.
4	FB_LDO	LDO feedback.
5	VLDO	LDO output.
6, 7	LX4	Phase node for BUCK4 converter. Connect to inductor.
8	VIN4	Input voltage for BUCK4 converter. Input capacitors as close as possible to VIN4 pin.
9	VIN2	Input voltage for BUCK2 converter. Input capacitors as close as possible to VIN2 pin.
10, 11	LX2	Phase node for BUCK2 converter. Connect to inductor.
12	VIN1_OK	Power OK of input voltage. It is an open-drain output.
13	VSEN2	Remote voltage sense for BUCK2 converter. Connect to the positive side of the load for remote sensing.
14	RGND2	Remote ground sense for BUCK2 converter. Connect to the negative side of the load for remote sensing.
15	VSEN3	Remote voltage sense for BUCK3 converter. Connect to the positive side of the load for remote sensing.
16	INT#	Interrupt output. System information (Thermal, OVP, UVP and PGOOD). Pin is pulled low if an interrupt bit is set. The output goes high after the bit causing the interrupt in register INT has been read and written a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. The interrupt sources can be masked in register INT, so no interrupt is generated when the corresponding interrupt bit is set.
17	LG3	Low-side driver output. Connect directly to the low-side MOSFET gate for BUCK3 Converter. The MOSFET Ciss need to 500pF above.
18, 19, 20, 21	LX3	Phase node for BUCK3 converter. Connect to inductor.
22	NC	Not connected.
23, 24	VIN3	Input voltage for BUCK3 converter. Input Capacitors as close as possible to VIN3 pin.
25	LGATE1	Low-side driver output. Connect directly to the low-side MOSFET gate for BUCK1 controller.
26	PHASE1	High-side driver return path. Connect to the high-side MOSFET source for BUCK1 controller.
27	UGATE1	High-side driver output. Connect to high-side MOSFET gate for BUCK1 controller.
28	BOOT1	High-side driver supply. This pin supplies the high-side floating driver for BUCK1 controller. Connect through the C <sub>BOOT</sub> capacitor to the PHASE1 pin.
29	VIN1	Input voltage for internal LDO.
30	FB1	BUCK1 feedback.

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function
31	ENTRIP	BUCK1 enable and current limit setting (CS) input. Connect a resistor to GND to set the threshold for BUCK1 synchronous $R_{DS(ON)}$ sense. The GND to PHASE1 current limit threshold is 1/12th the voltage seen at CS over a 0.515V to 3V range. Leave CS floating or drive it above 4.5V to shutdown BUCK1.
32	VDET	Voltage detection for depop function. Connect to Input Power or Standby Power Ratio Voltage.
33	VCC	Device Power Supply. Internal LDO Supply from VIN1 or External Power Supply. With 4.7 $\mu$ F MLCC to AGND, as close as possible to VCC pin.
34	AGND	Analog ground.
35	VCAP	Connect to capacitor. Hold up capacitors to keep enough energy to supply control logic when remove input power for depop function.
36	EN_CTRL	Enable control. The power on of rails when this pin be pulled high, vice versa. The rails alive or turn-off in sleep mode (DC OFF) can by register 0x08 setting.
37	SOC_REST	Reset signal for SOC.
38	SCL	Clock input for the I <sup>2</sup> C interface.
39	SDA	Data line for the I <sup>2</sup> C interface.
40	VIN_LDO	Power input for LDO. Input Capacitors as close as possible to VIN_LDO pin.
41 (Exposed Pad)	PGND	Power ground. Connect to GND.

Functional Block Diagram



**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

• Supply Input Voltage, VIN1 to GND -----	-0.3V to 29V
• Supply Input Voltage, VIN2, VIN3, VIN4, VIN_LDO, VCC to GND -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
• BOOT1 to PHASE1 -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
• PHASE1 to GND	
DC -----	-0.3V to 29V
< 100ns -----	-2V to 36V
• UGATE1 to PHASE1	
DC -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
< 100ns -----	-2V to 7.5V
• LGATE1 to GND	
DC -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
< 100ns -----	-2V to 7.5V
• UGATE1 to GND	
DC -----	(V <sub>PHASE1</sub> - 0.3V) to V <sub>BOOT1</sub> + 0.3V)
< 100ns -----	(V <sub>PHASE1</sub> - 2V) to V <sub>BOOT1</sub> + 0.3V)
• Switch Node Voltage, LX2, LX3, LX4 to GND -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
• Other Pins -----	-0.3V to 6.5V
• Power Dissipation, P <sub>D</sub> @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	
WQFN-40L 5x5 -----	3.63W
• Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	
WQFN-40L 5x5, θ <sub>JA</sub> -----	27.5°C/W
WQFN-40L 5x5, θ <sub>JC</sub> -----	6°C/W
• Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) -----	260°C
• Junction Temperature -----	150°C
• Storage Temperature Range -----	-65°C to 150°C
• ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)	
HBM (Human Body Model) -----	2kV

**Recommended Operating Conditions** (Note 4)

• Supply Input Voltage, VIN1 -----	8V to 27V
• Supply Input Voltage, VIN3, VIN4 -----	4.5V to 5.5V
• Supply Input Voltage, VCC -----	3V to 5.5V
• Supply Input Voltage, VIN2 -----	2.7V to 5.5V
• Supply Input Voltage, VIN_LDO -----	2.7V to 3.6V
• Junction Temperature Range -----	-40°C to 125°C

## Electrical Characteristics

(VIN1 = 12V, VCC = 5V, TA = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Supply Voltage</b>						
Supply Voltage	VIN1		8	--	27	V
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Sleep Supply Current	IQ	VCC = 5V, all rail turn on and buck no switching, measure I(VIN1)	--	1	--	mA
<b>UVLO</b>						
VCC_UVLO Rising Threshold	VUVLO_R	VCC rising	--	2.75	2.9	V
VCC_UVLO Falling Threshold	VUVLO_F	VCC falling	2.45	2.6	--	V
<b>Logic Threshold</b>						
EN_CTRL input High Voltage	VEN_H	Measure EN_CTRL rising	1.2	--	--	V
EN_CTRL input Low Voltage	VEN_L	Measure EN_CTRL falling	--	--	0.4	V
EN_CTRL Input Current	IEN_CTRL	VEN_CTRL = 2V	--	1	5	μA
VIN1_POR Rising Threshold	VVIN1_POR_R	VIN1 rising	--	7.8	--	V
VIN1_POR Falling Threshold	VVIN1_POR_F	VIN1 falling	--	7.6	--	V
VIN1_OK Pull Down Capability	RON_VIN1_OK	Open drain, measure pull low MOSFET RDS(ON)	--	10	--	Ω
SOC_REST Pull Down Capability	RON_SOC_REST	Open drain, measure pull low MOSFET RDS(ON)	--	10	--	Ω
INT# Pull Down Capability	RON_INT#	Open drain, measure pull low MOSFET RDS(ON)	--	10	--	Ω
VDET Threshold			0.98	1	1.02	V
<b>Thermal Hot Die</b>						
Thermal HD Threshold	THD		--	120	--	°C
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	TSD		--	150	--	°C
<b>MUTE Function</b>						
MUTE_IN Input High Voltage	VMUTE_IN_H	Measure VMUTE_IN_H rising	1.2	--	--	V
MUTE_IN Input Low Voltage	VMUTE_IN_L	Measure VMUTE_IN_L falling	--	--	0.4	V
MUTE_OUT#	RON_MUTE	Open drain, measure pull low MOSFET RDS(ON)	--	10	--	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>BUCK1</b>						
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Supply Current (Quiescent)		VIN1>VIN1_UVLO, no switching	--	250	--	μA
<b>Reference and Soft-Start</b>						
Output Feedback Voltage	VFB		1.188	1.2	1.212	V
Soft-Star Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	VOUT soft-start time	--	1	--	ms
<b>Current Limit</b>						
Current Limit Setting Current	I <sub>CS</sub>		45	50	55	μA
Current Limit Temperature Coefficient			--	4700	--	ppm/°C
<b>Switching Frequency and Minimum Off Timer</b>						
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW</sub>	Controlled by I <sup>2</sup> C 0x03[2:1] = 01h	--	450	--	kHz
Minimum Off-Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>		150	400	500	ns
Minimum On-Time	t <sub>ON</sub>		--	350	--	ns
<b>Protections</b>						
OVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>OVP</sub>		--	120	--	%
OVP Propagation Delay	t <sub>OVPDLY</sub>		--	5	--	μs
UVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>UVP</sub>		--	60	--	%
UVP Propagation Delay	t <sub>UVPDLY</sub>		--	5	--	μs
<b>Zero Current Detection</b>						
Zero Current Crossing Threshold	V <sub>PHASE_ZC</sub>		-4	--	4	mV
<b>Discharge Resistor</b>						
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DISCHG</sub>	Controlled by I <sup>2</sup> C 0x09[1:0] = 01h	--	100	--	Ω
<b>Driver On-Resistor</b>						
UGATE1 Driver Source	R <sub>UGATE1_sr</sub>	V <sub>BOOT1</sub> - V <sub>PHASE1</sub> = 5V	--	3	6	Ω
UGATE1 Driver Sink	R <sub>UGATE1_sk</sub>	V <sub>BOOT1</sub> - V <sub>PHASE1</sub> = 5V	--	1	2	Ω
LGATE1 Driver Source	R <sub>LGATE1_sr</sub>	LGATE1, high state	--	3	6	Ω
LGATE1 Driver Sink	R <sub>LGATE1_sk</sub>	LGATE1, low state	--	0.7	1.5	Ω
Dead Time	t <sub>D1_LU</sub>	From LGATE1 falling to UGATE1 rising	--	30	--	ns
	t <sub>D1_UL</sub>	From UGATE1 falling to LGATE1 rising	--	20	--	ns
Internal Boost Diode Resistance	R <sub>BOOT</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> to <sub>BOOT1</sub> , I <sub>BOOT1</sub> = 10mA	--	40	80	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>BUCK2</b>						
<b>Supply Voltage</b>						
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN2</sub>		2.7	--	5.5	V
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Shutdown Supply Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	--	--	3	μA
Quiescent Supply Current		Enable, no switching	--	200	--	μA
<b>Reference and Soft-Start</b>						
Output Voltage Scaling	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	Controlled by I <sup>2</sup> C 0x04[6:0]	0.7	--	1.5	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	0x04[6:0] = 32h, CCM	1.188	1.2	1.212	V
DC Output Voltage Programmable step	V <sub>STEP</sub>		--	10	--	mV
Soft-Star Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>OUT2</sub> soft-start time	--	1	--	ms
<b>RDS(ON)</b>						
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DSON_H</sub>	V <sub>IN2</sub> = 5V	--	70	--	mΩ
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DSON_L</sub>	V <sub>IN2</sub> = 5V	--	55	--	mΩ
<b>Current Limit</b>						
Current Limit	I <sub>OC</sub>	Valley current sense	--	4.5	--	A
DVS Step			--	10	--	mV/μs
<b>Switching Frequency and Minimum Off Timer</b>						
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW</sub>		--	1.5	--	MHz
Minimum Off-Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>		--	120	--	ns
<b>Protections</b>						
OVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>OVP_TH</sub>		--	120	--	%
OVP Timer Latch	t <sub>OVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
UVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>UVP_TH</sub>		--	60	--	%
UVP Timer Latch	t <sub>UVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
<b>Regulation</b>						
Line Regulation			--	0.5	--	%
Load Regulation		CCM	--	0.5	--	%
<b>Discharge Resistor</b>						
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DISCHG</sub>		--	10	--	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>BUCK3</b>						
<b>Supply Voltage</b>						
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN3</sub>		4.5	5	5.5	V
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Shutdown Supply Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	--	--	3	μA
Quiescent Supply Current		Enable, no switching	--	200	--	μA
<b>Reference and Soft-Start</b>						
Output Voltage Scaling	V <sub>OUT3</sub>	Controlled by I <sup>2</sup> C 0x05[6:0]	0.7	--	1.5	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT3</sub>	0x05[6:0] = 1Eh, CCM	0.99	1	1.01	V
DC Output Voltage Programmable step	V <sub>STEP</sub>		--	10	--	mV
Soft-Star Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>OUT3</sub> Soft-start time	--	1	--	ms
<b>Driver On-Resistor</b>						
LGATE3 Driver Source	RLGATE3_sr	LGATE3, high state	--	3	6	Ω
LGATE3 Driver Sink	RLGATE3_sk	LGATE3, low state	--	1.5	3	Ω
Dead Time	td3_LU	From LGATE3 falling to UGATE3 rising	--	30	--	ns
	td3_UL	From UGATE3 falling to LGATE3 rising	--	20	--	ns
<b>RDS(ON)</b>						
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DS(ON)_H</sub>	V <sub>IN3</sub> = 5V	--	50	--	mΩ
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DS(ON)_L</sub>	V <sub>IN3</sub> = 5V	--	45	--	mΩ
<b>Current Limit</b>						
Current Limit (External Low Side MOSFET)	I <sub>OC_EXT</sub>	I <sub>MAX</sub> = 6A, peak current sense	--	9	--	A
DVS Step			--	10	--	mV/us
<b>Switching Frequency</b>						
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW_6A</sub>	6A application	--	1	--	MHz
<b>Protections</b>						
OVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>OVP_TH</sub>		--	120	--	%
OVP Timer Latch	t <sub>OVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
UVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>UVP_TH</sub>		--	60	--	%
UVP Timer Latch	t <sub>UVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
<b>Regulation</b>						
Line Regulation			--	0.5	--	%
Load Regulation		CCM	--	0.5	--	%
<b>Discharge Resistor</b>						
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DISCHG</sub>		--	10	--	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>BUCK4</b>						
<b>Supply Voltage</b>						
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN4</sub>		4.5	5	5.5	V
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Shutdown Supply Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	--	--	3	μA
Quiescent Supply Current		Enable, no switching	--	200	--	μA
<b>Reference and Soft-Start</b>						
Output Voltage Scaling	V <sub>OUT4</sub>		0.8	--	3.3	V
Output Feedback Voltage	V <sub>FB4</sub>	CCM	0.588	0.6	0.612	V
Soft-Star Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>OUT4</sub> soft-start time	--	1	--	ms
<b>R<sub>DS(ON)</sub></b>						
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DS(ON)_H</sub>	V <sub>IN4</sub> = 5V	--	70	--	mΩ
Switch On Resistance	R <sub>DS(ON)_L</sub>	V <sub>IN4</sub> = 5V	--	55	--	mΩ
<b>Current Limit</b>						
Current Limit	I <sub>OC</sub>	Valley current sense	3	3.6	--	A
<b>Switching Frequency and Minimum Off Timer</b>						
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW</sub>		--	1	--	MHz
Minimum Off-time	t <sub>OFF</sub>		--	120	--	ns
<b>Protections</b>						
OVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>OVP_TH</sub>		--	120	--	%
OVP Timer Latch	t <sub>OVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
UVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>UVP_TH</sub>		--	60	--	%
UVP Timer Latch	t <sub>UVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
<b>Regulation</b>						
Line Regulation			--	0.5	--	%
Load Regulation		CCM	--	0.5	--	%
<b>Discharge Resistor</b>						
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DISCHG</sub>		--	10	--	Ω

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>LDO</b>						
<b>Supply Voltage</b>						
Supply Voltage			2.7	3.3	3.6	V
<b>Supply Current</b>						
Shutdown Supply Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V	--	--	3	μA
Quiescent Supply Current		Enable	--	100	--	μA
<b>Reference and Soft-Start</b>						
Output Voltage Scaling	V <sub>OUT_VLDO</sub>		0.8	--	2.5	V
Output Feedback Voltage	V <sub>FB_LDO</sub>		0.792	0.8	0.808	V
Soft-Star Time	t <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>OUT_VLDO</sub> soft-start time	--	1	--	ms
<b>Dropout Voltage</b>						
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>DROP</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 600mA, V <sub>IN_LDO</sub> = 5V	--	300	--	mV
<b>Current Limit</b>						
Current Limit	I <sub>OC</sub>		--	1	--	A
<b>Protections</b>						
OVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>OVP_TH</sub>		--	120	--	%
OVP Timer Latch	t <sub>OVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
UVP Trip Threshold	V <sub>UVP_TH</sub>		--	60	--	%
UVP Timer Latch	t <sub>UVPDLY</sub>		--	10	--	μs
<b>Regulation</b>						
Line Regulation			--	1	--	%
Load Regulation			--	1	--	%
<b>Discharge Resistor</b>						
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>DISCHG</sub>		--	10	--	Ω
<b>SOC_REST</b>						
SOC_REST Lead Time	t <sub>LEAD</sub>	All rails power good to SOC_REST rising edge lead time	5	6	--	ms
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C</b>						
SDA, SCL Input Voltage	High-Level		1.2	--	--	V
	Low-Level		--	--	0.4	V
<b>Fast Mode</b>						
SCL Clock Rate	f <sub>SCL</sub>		--	--	400	kHz
Hold Time (Repeated) Start Condition. After this Period, the First Clock Pulse is Generated	t <sub>HD;STA</sub>		0.6	--	--	μs

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Low Period of the SCL Clock	$t_{LOW}$		1.3	--	--	$\mu$ S
High Period of the SCL Clock	$t_{HIGH}$		0.6	--	--	$\mu$ S
Set-Up Time for a Repeated START Condition	$t_{SU;STA}$		0.6	--	--	$\mu$ S
Data Hold Time	$t_{HD;DAT}$		0	--	0.9	$\mu$ S
Data Set-Up Time	$t_{SU;DAT}$		100	--	--	ns
Set-Up Time for STOP Condition	$t_{SU;STO}$		0.6	--	--	$\mu$ S
Bus Free Time between a STOP and START Condition	$t_{BUF}$		1.3	--	--	$\mu$ S
Rising Time of both SDA and SCL Signals	$t_R$		20	--	300	ns
Falling Time of both SDA and SCL signals	$t_F$		20	--	300	ns
SDA Output Low Sink Current	$I_{OL}$	SDA voltage = 0.4V	2	--	--	mA

**Note 1.** 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 may affect device reliability.

**Note 2.**  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured under natural convection (still air) at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  with the component mounted on a high effective-thermal-conductivity four-layer test board on a JEDEC 51-7 thermal measurement standard.  $\theta_{JC}$  is measured at the exposed pad of the package.

**Note 3.** Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended.

**Note 4.** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

**Typical Application Circuit**

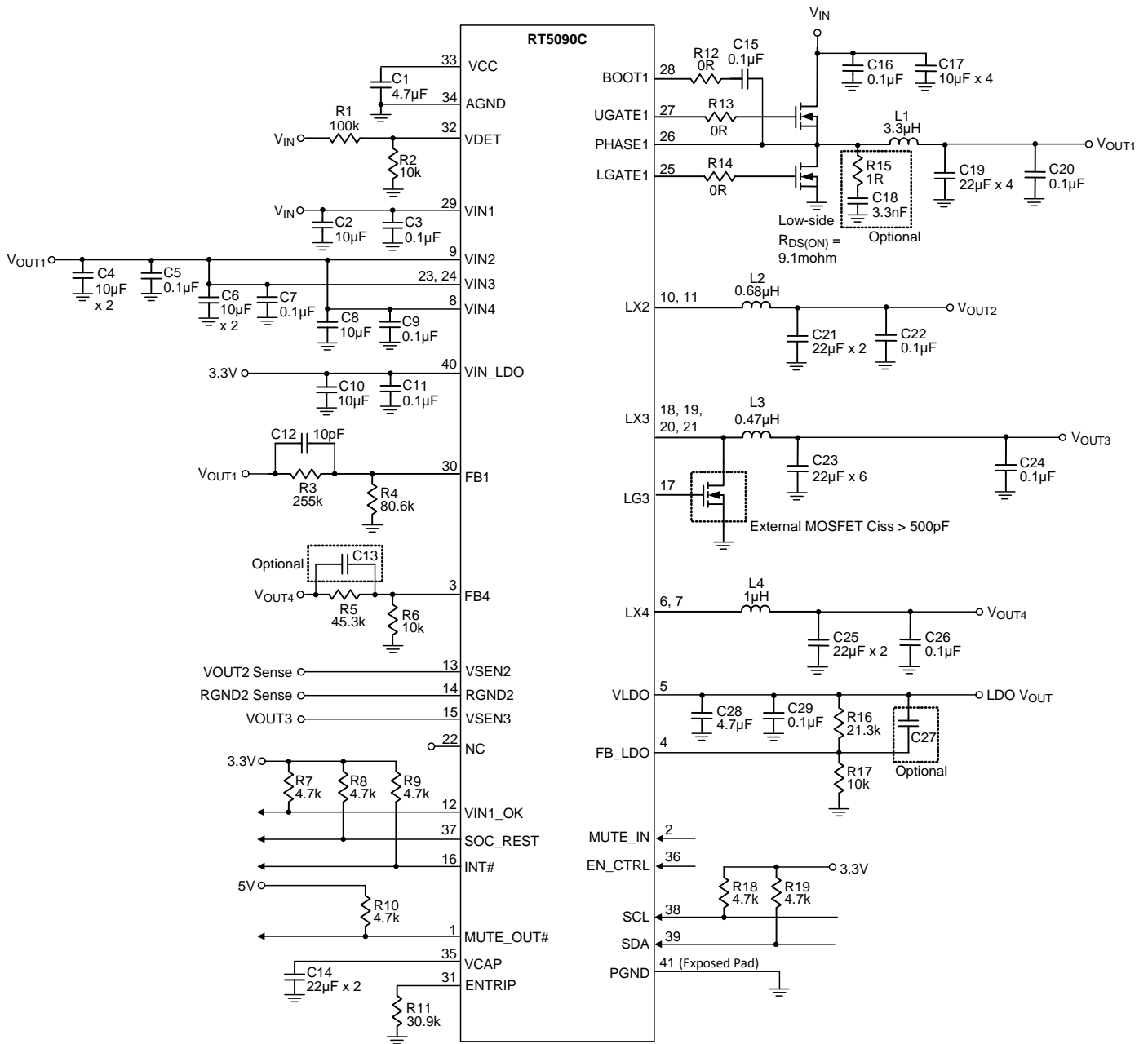


Figure 1. For 24V Single Input Power System

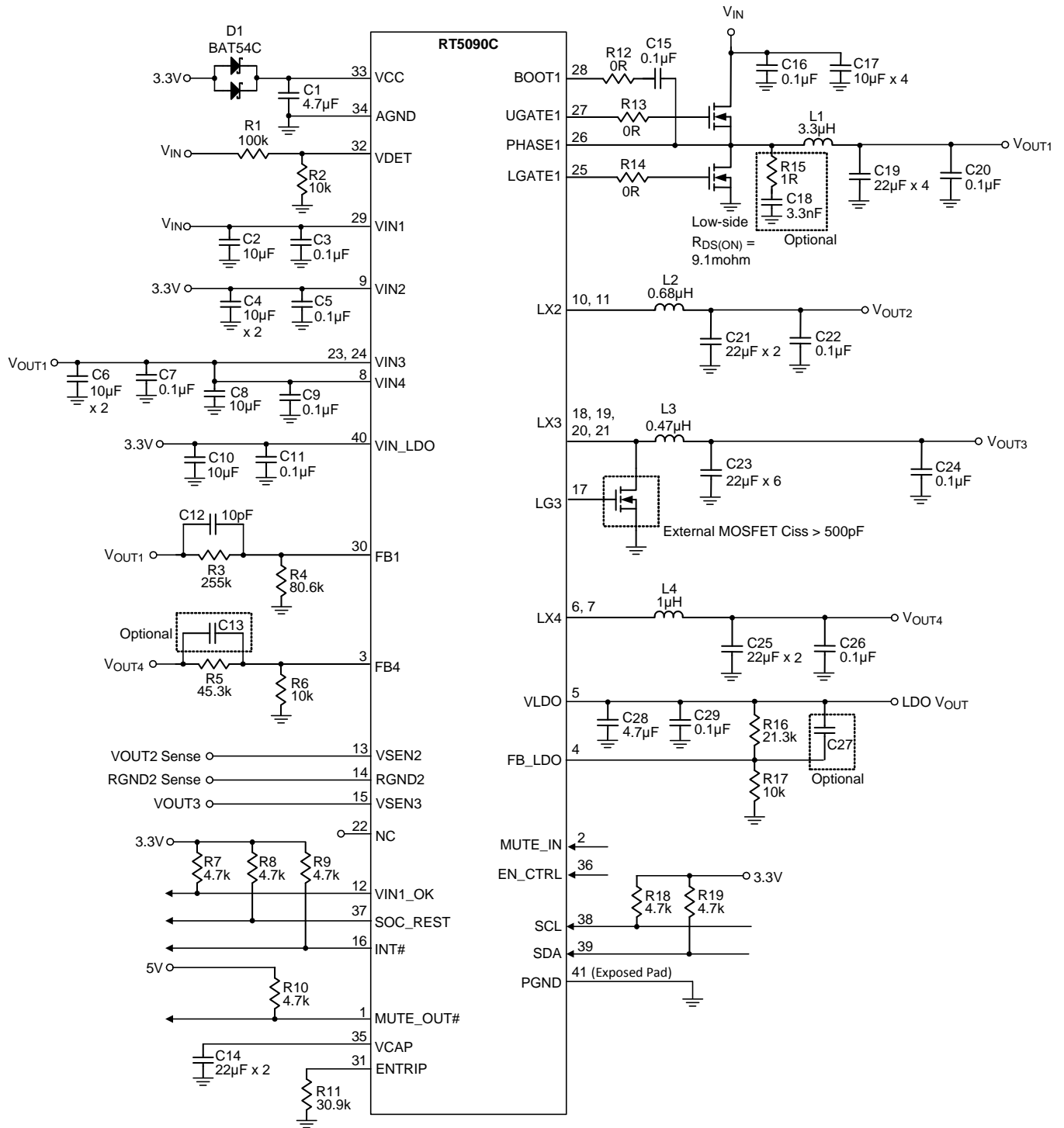
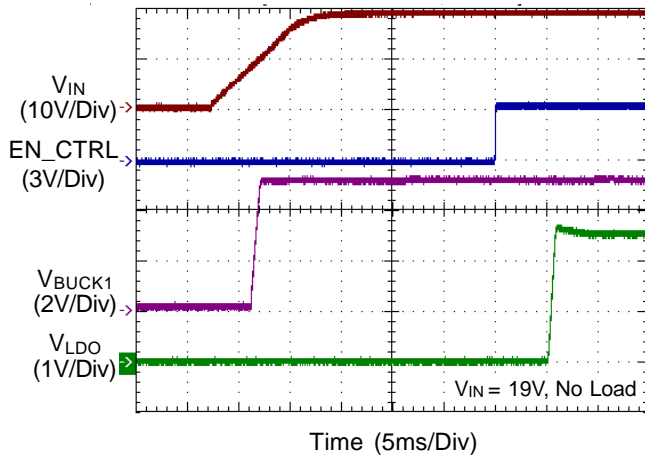


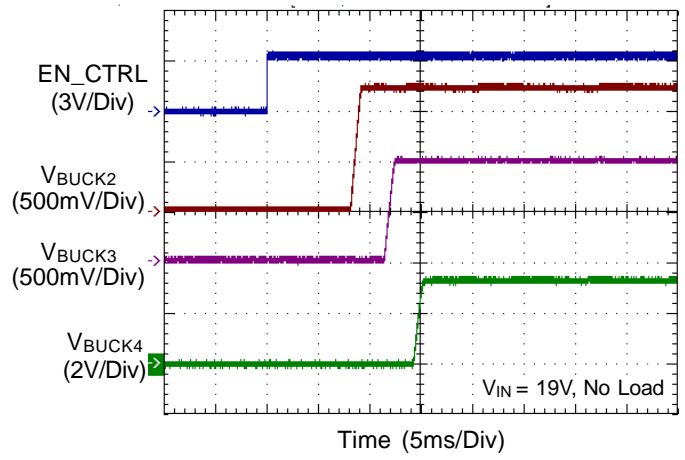
Figure 2. For 12V + 3.3V Standby System

**Typical Operating Characteristics**

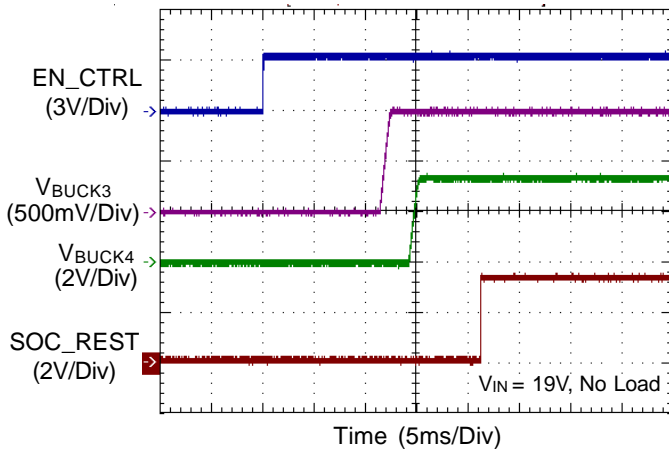
**AC ON Sequence 1**



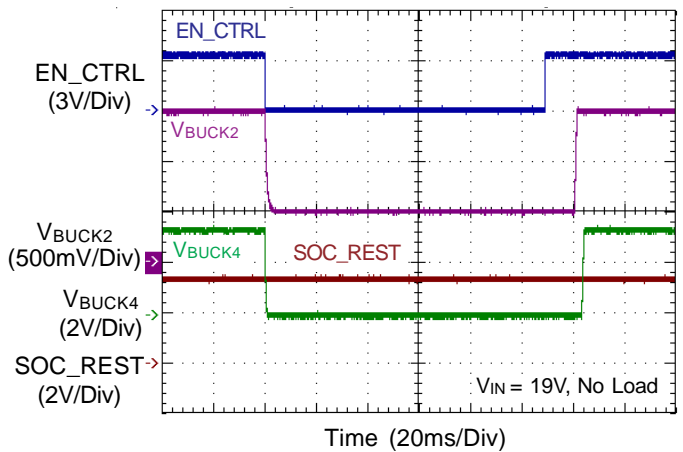
**AC ON Sequence 2**



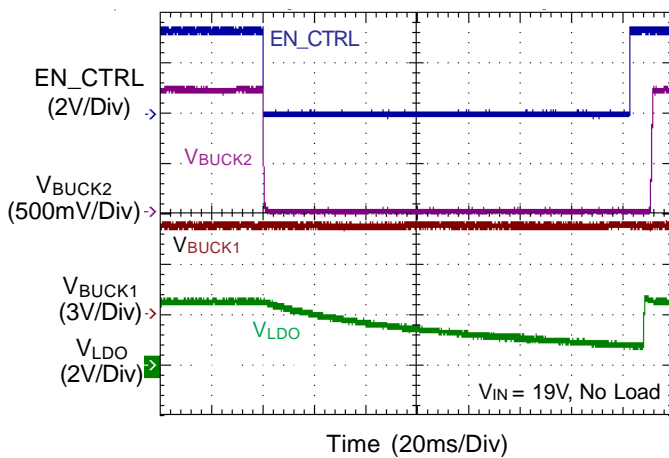
**AC ON Sequence 3**



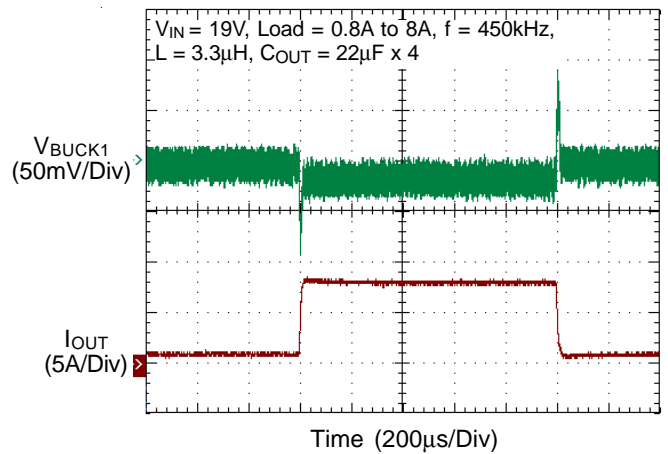
**DC ON / OFF**



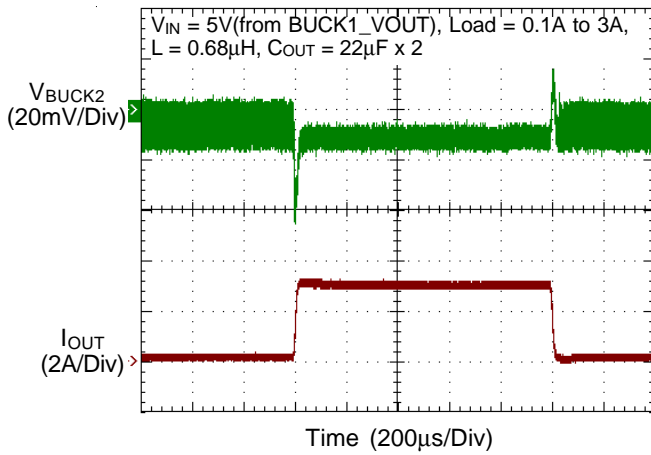
**DC ON / OFF**



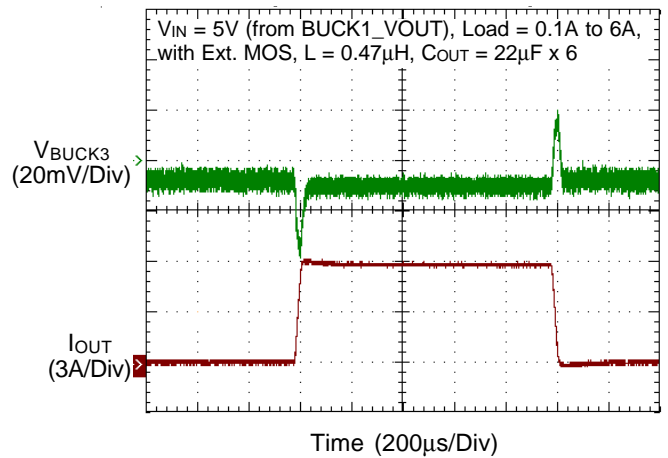
**BUCK1 Load Transient**



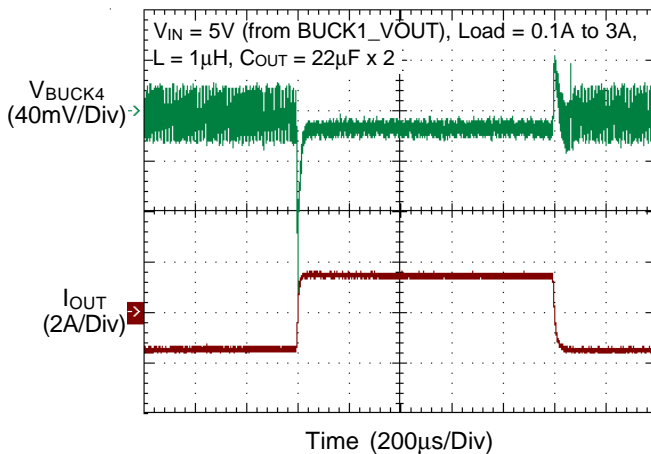
**BUCK2 Load Transient**



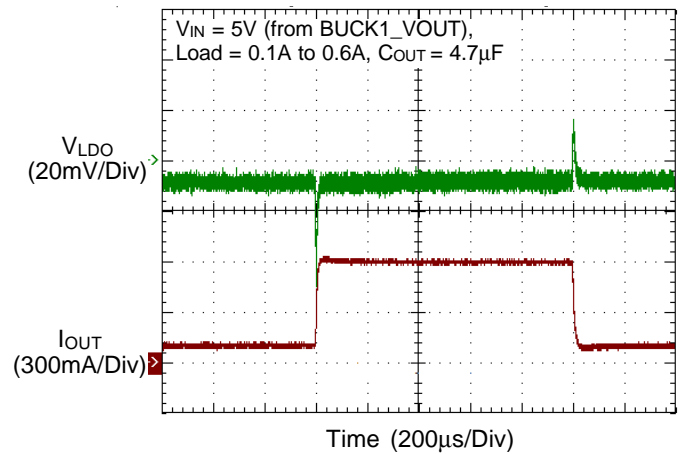
**BUCK3 Load Transient**



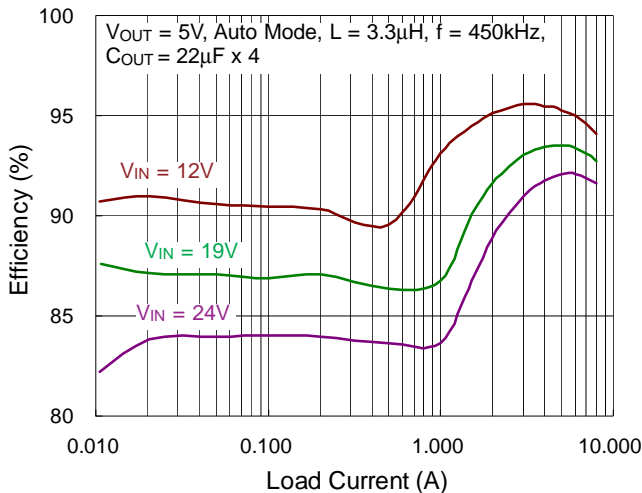
**BUCK4 Load Transient**



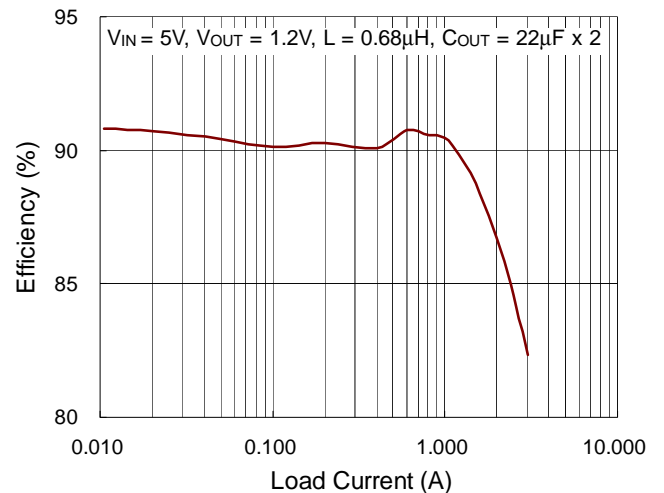
**LDO Load Transient**



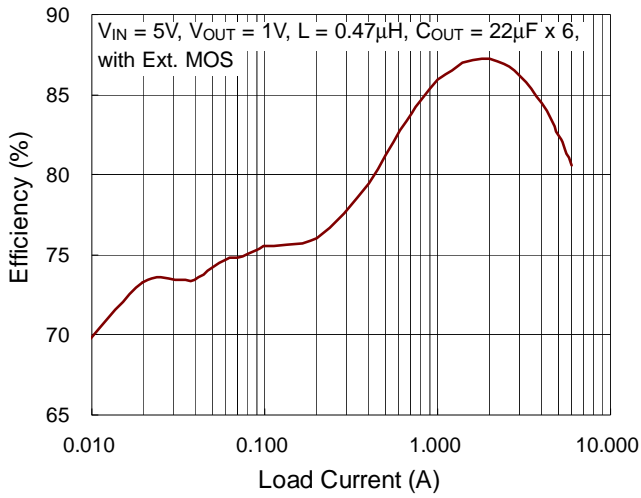
**BUCK1 Efficiency vs. Load Current**



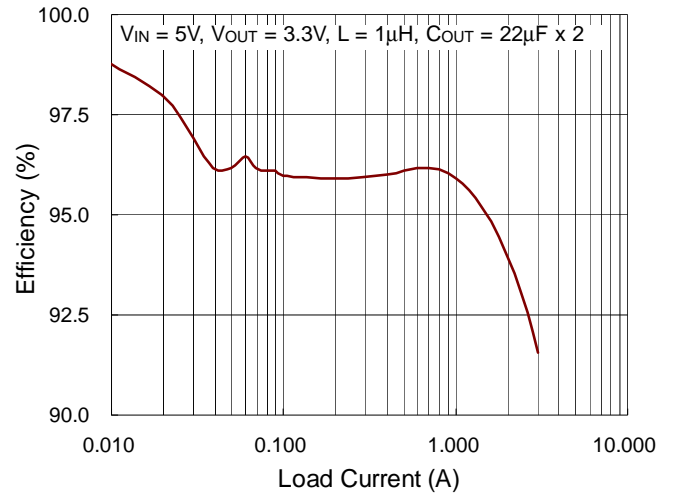
**BUCK2 Efficiency vs. Load Current**



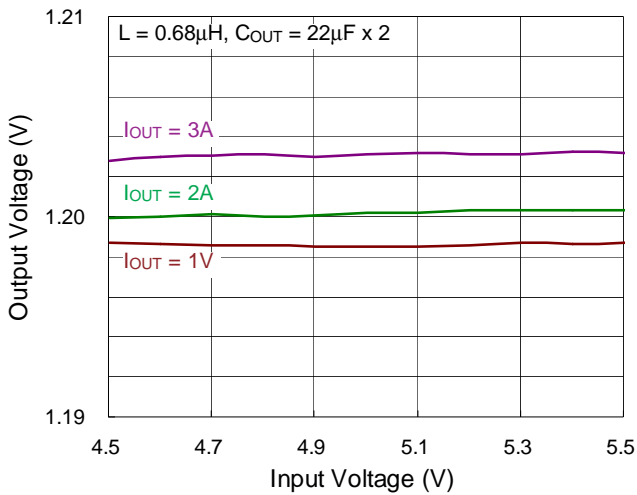
**BUCK3 Efficiency vs. Load Current**



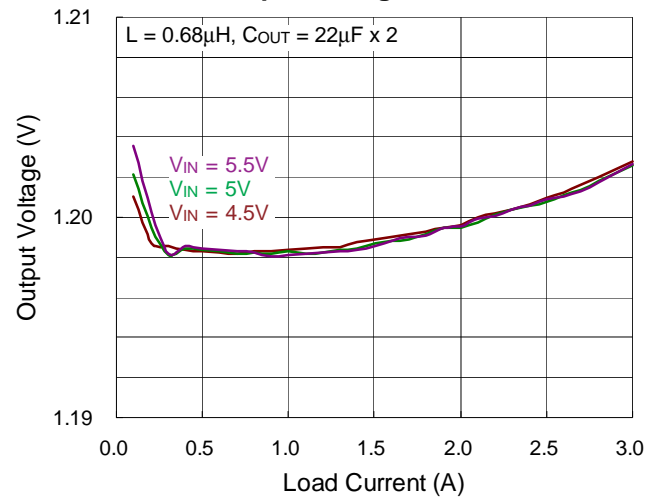
**BUCK4 Efficiency vs. Load Current**



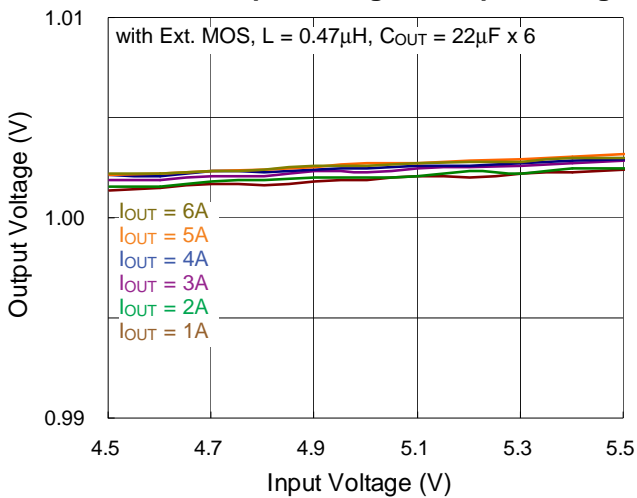
**BUCK2 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage**



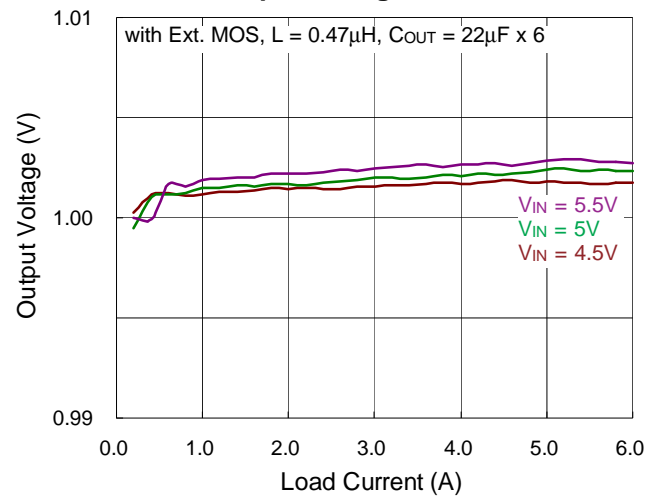
**BUCK2 Output Voltage vs. Load Current**



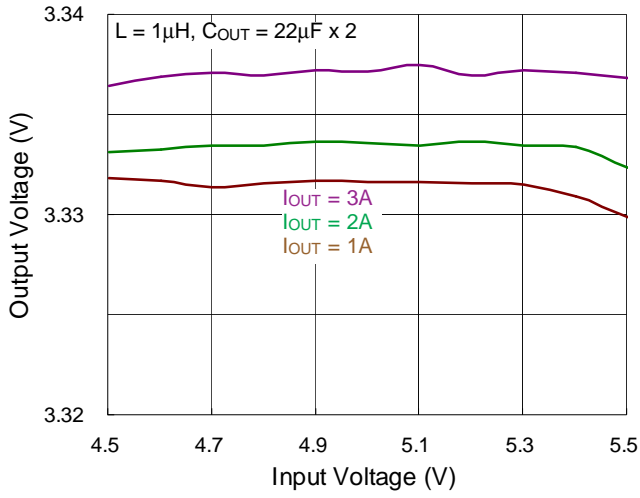
**BUCK3 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage**



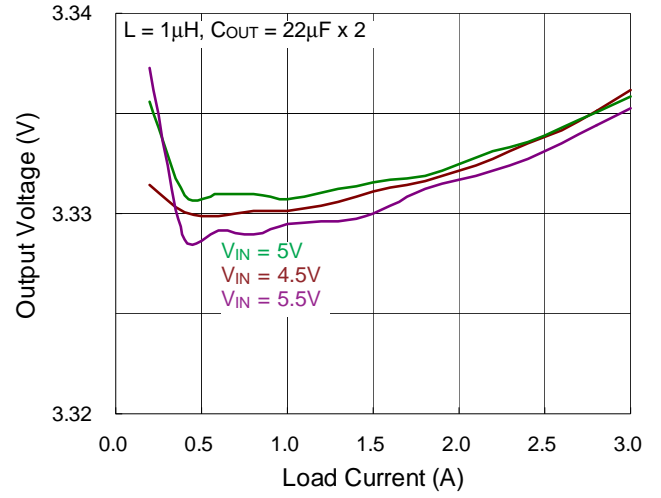
**BUCK3 Output Voltage vs. Load Current**



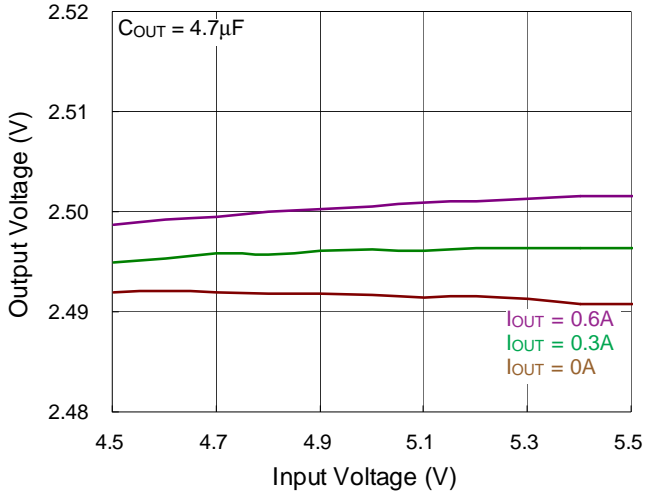
**BUCK4 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage**



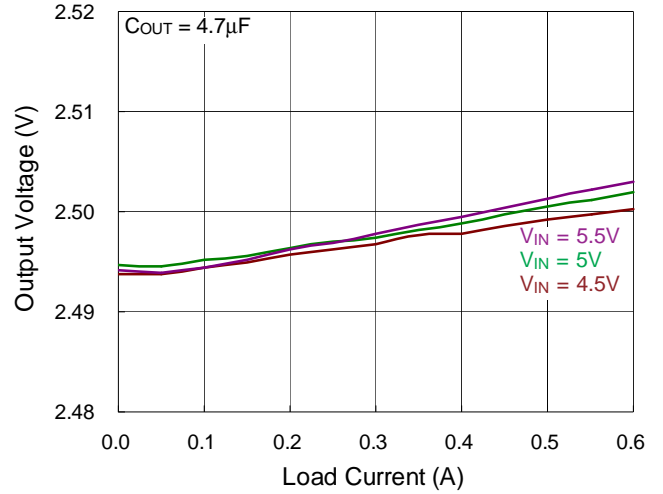
**BUCK4 Output Voltage vs. Load Current**



**LDO Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage**



**LDO Output Voltage vs. Load Current**

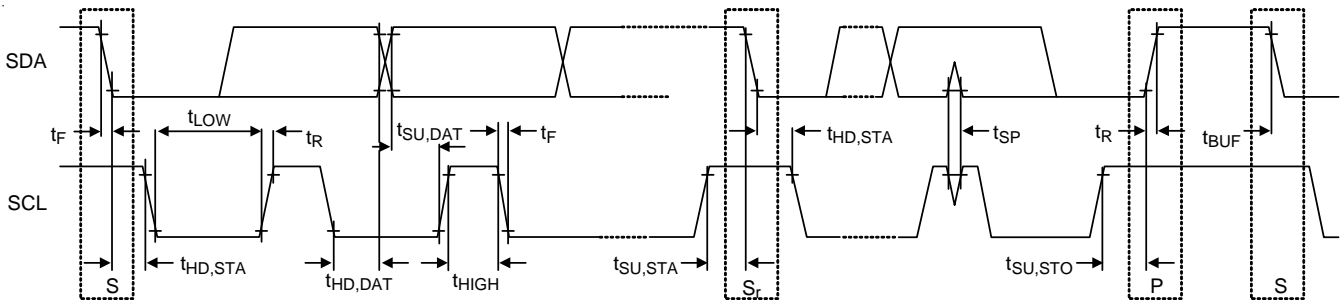
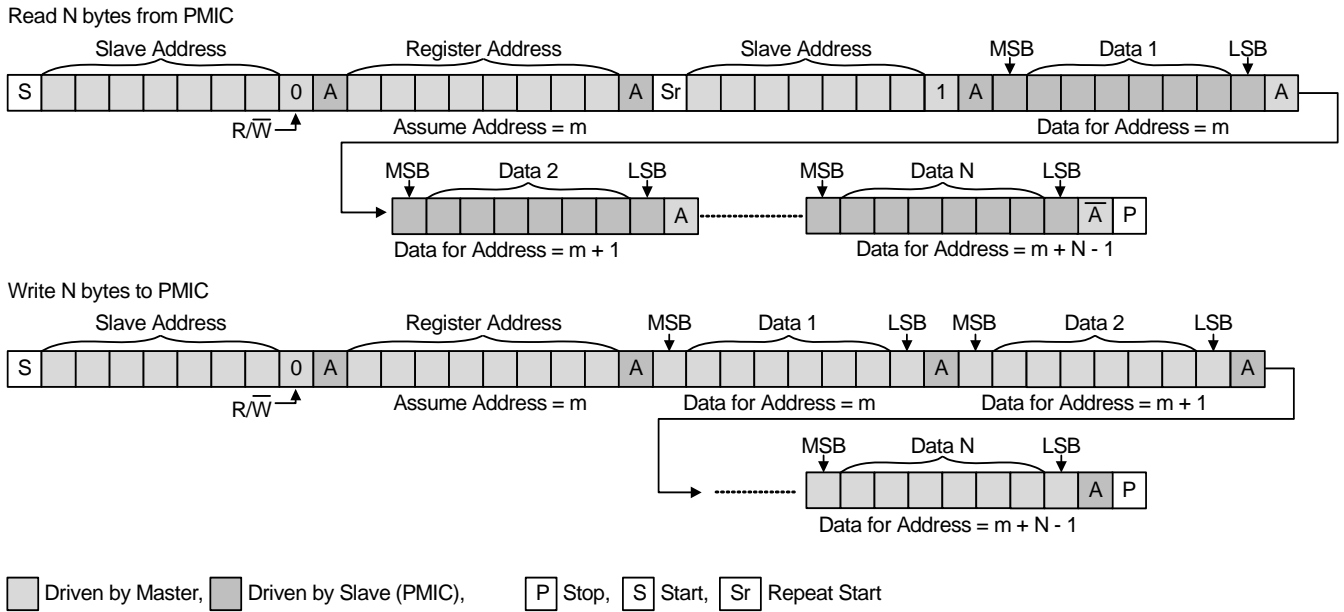


## I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

The default I<sup>2</sup>C slave address = 7' b1100100 (0x64).

This I<sup>2</sup>C does not have a stretch function.

I<sup>2</sup>C interface support standard slave mode(100 kbps), and fast mode (400kbps). The write or read bit stream (N>1) is shown below :



## Register Map

Address Offset	NAME	TYPE	Register Reset
0x00	MANUFACTURE_ID	RO	0x00
0x01	PRODUCT_ID	RO	0x00
0x02	REVISION_NUMBER	RO	0x00
0x03	BUCK1_REG	RW	0x02
0x04	BUCK2_SEL_REG	RW	0x32
0x05	BUCK3_SEL_REG	RW	0x1E
0x06	DCDCTRL0_REG	RW	0x00
0x07	ENABLE_REG	RW	0x00
0x08	DCDCTRL1_REG	RW	0x04
0x09	DISCHARGE	RW	0x1D
0x0A	PROTECTION MODE	RW	0x3E
0x0B	MUTE CONTROL	RW	0x01
0x0F	PGOOD Status	RO	0x00
0X10	OV_INT	RW	0x00
0X11	UV_INT	RW	0x00
0X12	PGOOD_INT	RW	0x00
0X13	HOT_DIE_INT	RW	0x0E
0X14	OV_MASK	RW	0x00
0X15	UV_MASK	RW	0x00
0X16	PGOOD_MASK	RW	0x3E
0X17	HOT_DIE_MASK	RW	0x00
0x2A	VIN1_OK_CTRL_Rail	RW	0x01

Address : 0x00

Description : Manufacturer ID number register.

Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	MANUFACTURE_ID							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:0]	MANUFACTURE_ID		Return the MANUFACTURE_ID number : 0x00					

Address : 0x01

Description : Product ID number register.

Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	PRODUCT_ID							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:0]	PRODUCT_ID		Return the PRODUCT_ID number : 0x00					

Address : 0x02								
Description : Revision number register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	REVISION_NUMBER							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:0]	REVISION_NUMBER		Return the REVISION_NUMBER number : 0x00					

Address : 0x03								
Description : Switch frequency register for BUCK1 controller.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	BUCK1_REG							
Rest Value	0x02							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:3]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[2:1]	FREQ		FREQ[2:1] = 00, 300kHz FREQ[2:1] = 01, 450kHz (Default) FREQ[2:1] = 10, 600kHz FREQ[2:1] = 11, 750kHz					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x04								
Description : Output Voltage setting register for BUCK2 controller.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	BUCK2_SEL_REG							
Rest Value	0x32							
Read/Write	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Bits	Name		Description					
[7]	Reserved		Reserved bit					
[6:0]	SEL_VID		SEL_VID[6:0]=0b000 0000 : 0.7V (Min.) SEL_VID[6:0]=0b101 0000 : 1.50V (Max.) (10mV/step) VOUT2 = SEL_VID[6:0] x 0.01V + 0.7V					

Address : 0x05								
Description : Output Voltage setting register for BUCK3 controller.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	BUCK3_SEL_REG							
Rest Value	0x1E							
Read/Write	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Bits	Name		Description					
[7]	Reserved		Reserved bit					
[6:0]	SEL_VID		SEL_VID[6:0]=0b000 0000 : 0.7V (Min.) SEL_VID[6:0]=0b101 0000 : 1.50V (Max.) (10mV/step) VOUT3 = SEL_VID[6:0] x 0.01V + 0.7V					

Address : 0x06								
Description : DC-DC Auto/FPWM mode control register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	DCDCCTRL0_REG							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	RW	R	R	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:5]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[4]	Buck4_PWM		[4]= 0: Auto mode [4]= 1: Forced PWM mode					
[2:3]	Reserved		Reserved bit					
[1]	Buck1_PWM		[1]= 0: Auto mode [1]= 1: Forced PWM mode					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x07								
Description : DC-DC enable/disable mode control register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	ENABLE_REG							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_EN		After each channel soft-start, then value is setting to 1. [5]= 0 : Disable [5]= 1 : Enable					
[4]	BUCK4_EN		After each channel soft-start, then value is setting to 1. [4]= 0 : Disable [4]= 1 : Enable					
[3]	BUCK 3_EN		After each channel soft-start, then value is setting to 1. [3]= 0 : Disable [3]= 1 : Enable					
[2]	BUCK 2_EN		After each channel soft-start, then value is setting to 1. [2]= 0 : Disable [2]= 1 : Enable					
[1]	BUCK 1_EN		After each channel soft-start, then value is setting to 1. [1]= 0 : Disable [1]= 1 : Enable					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x08								
Description : Sleep mode control for DC OFF state register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	DCDCCTRL1_REG							
Rest Value	0x04							
Read/Write	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Bits	Name	Description						
[7]	Reserved	Reserved bit						
[6]	LDO_Alive	[6] = 0 : When Sleep, LDO turn off [6] = 1 : When Sleep, LDO alive						
[5]	BUCK4_Alive	[5] = 0 : When Sleep, BUCK4 turn off [5] = 1 : When Sleep, BUCK4 alive						
[4]	BUCK3_Alive	[4] = 0 : When Sleep, BUCK3 turn off [4] = 1 : When Sleep, BUCK3 alive						
[3]	BUCK2_Alive	[3] = 0 : When Sleep, BUCK2 turn off [3] = 1 : When Sleep, BUCK2 alive						
[2]	BUCK1_Alive	[2] = 0 : When Sleep, BUCK1 turn off [2] = 1 : When Sleep, BUCK1 alive						
[1]	SLEEP_CTRL(software)	[1] = 0: Exit sleep mode if SLEEP_CTRL = 0 [1] = 1: Enter sleep mode if SLEEP_CTRL = 1						
[0]	SLEEP_MODE	[0] = 0: Sleep mode by EN_CTRL (low active) (default) [0] = 1: Sleep mode by software SLEEP register (high active)						

Address : 0x09								
Description : Discharge register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	DISCHARGE							
Rest Value	0x1D							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Bits	Name	Description						
[7:6]	Reserved	Reserved bits						
[5]	LDO_DIS	[5] = 0 : Discharge path disabled [5] = 1 : Discharge path enabled						
[4]	BUCK4_DIS	[4] = 0 : Discharge path disabled [4] = 1 : Discharge path enabled						
[3]	BUCK3_DIS	[3] = 0 : Discharge path disabled [3] = 1 : Discharge path enabled						
[2]	BUCK2_DIS	[2] = 0 : Discharge path disabled [1] = 1 : Discharge path enabled						
[1:0]	BUCK1_DIS	[1:0] = 00 : Hi-Z [1:0] = 01 : 100Ω (default) [1:0] = 10 : 200Ω [1:0] = 11 : 500Ω						

Address : 0x0A								
Description : UV protection behavior register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	PROTECTION MODE							
Rest Value	0x3E							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_PROTECTION		[5] = 0 : Latch-up [5] = 1 : Hiccup(default)					
[4]	BUCK4_PROTECTION		[4] = 0 : Latch-up [4] = 1 : Hiccup(default)					
[3]	BUCK3_PROTECTION		[3] = 0 : Latch-up [3] = 1 : Hiccup(default)					
[2]	BUCK2_PROTECTION		[2] = 0 : Latch-up [2] = 1 : Hiccup(default)					
[1]	BUCK1_PROTECTION		[1] = 0 : Latch-up [1] = 1 : Hiccup(default)					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x0B								
Description : Mute control register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	MUTE CONTROL							
Rest Value	0x01							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RW
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:1]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[0]	MUTE CONTROL		[0] = 0 : Enable mute [0] = 1 : Disable mute					

Address : 0x0F								
Description : Power good status register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	PGOOD Status							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_PG_Status		[5] = 0 : Not Power Good [5] = 1 : Power Good					
[4]	Buck4_PG_Status		[4] = 0 : Not Power Good [4] = 1 : Power Good					
[3]	Buck3_PG_Status		[3] = 0 : Not Power Good [3] = 1 : Power Good					
[2]	Buck2_PG_Status		[2] = 0 : Not Power Good [2] = 1 : Power Good					
[1]	Buck1_PG_Status		[1] = 0 : Not Power Good [1] = 1 : Power Good					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x10								
Description : Over voltage event interrupt register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	OV_INT							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_OV_INT		Interrupt for LDO over voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [5] = 0: Not Over Voltage [5] = 1: Over Voltage					
[4]	BUCK4_OV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK4 over voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [4] = 0: Not Over Voltage [4] = 1: Over Voltage					
[3]	BUCK3_OV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK3 over voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [3] = 0: Not Over Voltage [3] = 1: Over Voltage					
[2]	BUCK2_OV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK2 over voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [2] = 0: Not Over Voltage [2] = 1: Over Voltage					
[1]	BUCK1_OV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK1 over voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [1] = 0: Not Over Voltage [1] = 1: Over Voltage					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bits					

Address : 0x11								
Description : Under voltage event interrupt register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	UV_INT							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_UV_INT		Interrupt for LDO under voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [5] = 0 : Not Under Voltage [5] = 1 : Under Voltage					
[4]	BUCK4_UV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK4 under voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [4] = 0 : Not Under Voltage [4] = 1 : Under Voltage					
[3]	BUCK3_UV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK3 under voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [3] = 0 : Not Under Voltage [3] = 1 : Under Voltage					
[2]	BUCK2_UV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK2 under voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [2] = 0 : Not Under Voltage [2] = 1 : Under Voltage					
[1]	BUCK1_UV_INT		Interrupt for BUCK1 under voltage event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [1] = 0 : Not Under Voltage [1] = 1 : Under Voltage					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bits					

Address : 0x12								
Description : Power good event interrupt register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	PGOOD_INT							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_PGOOD_INT		Interrupt for LDO power good event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [5] = 0 : Power Good [5] = 1 : Not Power Good					
[4]	BUCK4_PGOOD_INT		Interrupt for BUCK4 power good event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [4] = 0 : Power Good [4] = 1 : Not Power Good					
[3]	BUCK3_PGOOD_INT		Interrupt for BUCK3 power good event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [3] = 0 : Power Good [3] = 1 : Not Power Good					
[2]	BUCK2_PGOOD_INT		Interrupt for BUCK2 power good event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [2] = 0 : Power Good [2] = 1 : Not Power Good					
[1]	BUCK1_PGOOD_INT		Interrupt for BUCK1 power good event Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [1] = 0 : Power Good [1] = 1 : Not Power Good					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x13								
Description : Thermal shutdown event interrupt register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	HOT_DIE_INT							
Rest Value	0x0E							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	THERM_OT_INT		Interrupt for thermal shutdown event (CH2 CH3 CH4 OT Function) Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [5] = 0 : The thermal shutdown threshold is not reached [5] = 1 : The thermal shutdown threshold is reached					
[4]	HOT_DIE_INT		Write a 1b to clear the corresponding interrupt bit. This bit is self-clearing. [4] = 0 : Hot die threshold is not reached [4] = 1 : Hot die threshold is reached					
[3:2]	THERM_HDSEL		[3:2] = 00 : 90°C [3:2] = 01 : 100°C [3:2] = 10 : 110°C [3:2] = 11 : 120°C (default)					
[1]	HOT_DIE_EN		[1] = 0 : Thermal shutdown module is disable [1] = 1 : Thermal shutdown module is enable					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address: 0x14								
Description: Mask over voltage event register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	OV_MASK							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_OV_MASK		[5] = 0: Interrupt generation enabled. [5] = 1: Interrupt generation disabled.					
[4]	BUCK4_OV_MASK		[4] = 0: Interrupt generation enabled. [4] = 1: Interrupt generation disabled.					
[3]	BUCK3_OV_MASK		[3] = 0: Interrupt generation enabled. [3] = 1: Interrupt generation disabled.					
[2]	BUCK2_OV_MASK		[2] = 0: Interrupt generation enabled. [2] = 1: Interrupt generation disabled.					
[1]	BUCK1_OV_MASK		[1] = 0: Interrupt generation enabled. [1] = 1: Interrupt generation disabled.					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x15								
Description : Mask under voltage event register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	UV_MASK							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_UV_MASK		[5] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [5] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[4]	BUCK4_UV_MASK		[4] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [4] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[3]	BUCK3_UV_MASK		[3] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [3] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[2]	BUCK2_UV_MASK		[2] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [2] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[1]	BUCK1_UV_MASK		[1] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [1] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x16								
Description : Mask power good event register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	PGOOD_MASK							
Rest Value	0x3E							
Read/Write	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:6]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[5]	LDO_PGOOD_MASK		[5] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [5] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[4]	BUCK4_PGOOD_MASK		[4] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [4] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[3]	BUCK3_PGOOD_MASK		[3] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [3] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[2]	BUCK2_PGOOD_MASK		[2] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [2] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[1]	BUCK1_PGOOD_MASK		[1] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [1] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x17								
Description : Mask thermal shutdown and hot die event register.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	HOT_DIE_MASK							
Rest Value	0x00							
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	RW	RW	R
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:3]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[2]	THERM_OT_MASK		[2] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [2] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[1]	HOT_DIE_MASK		[1] = 0 : Interrupt generation enabled. [1] = 1 : Interrupt generation disabled.					
[0]	Reserved		Reserved bit					

Address : 0x2A								
Description : Control rails alive and turn off when VIN1_OK go low register. If rail setting to turn off, the rail can re-power on when VIN1_OK and EN_CTRL be pulled high.								
Bits	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Name	VIN1_OK_CTRL_Rail							
Rest Value	0x01							
Read/Write	R	R	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
Bits	Name		Description					
[7:5]	Reserved		Reserved bits					
[4]	LDO_Alive		[4] = 0 : When VIN1_OK go low, LDO turn off [4] = 1 : When VIN1_OK go low, LDO alive					
[3]	Buck4_Alive		[3] = 0 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck4 turn off [3] = 1 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck4 alive					
[2]	Buck3_Alive		[2] = 0 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck3 turn off [2] = 1 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck3 alive					
[1]	Buck2_Alive		[1] = 0 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck2 turn off [1] = 1 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck2 alive					
[0]	Buck1_Alive		[0] = 0 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck1 turn off [0] = 1 : When VIN1_OK go low, Buck1 alive					

## Application Information

### Power Sequence

The RT5090C will automatically start power-up-sequence after a valid power is supplied to VIN1 pin and BUCK1 input and then EN\_CTRL pin is pulled high for single input power system. 3.3V standby power is supplied to VCC pin and 12V power is supplied to VIN1 pin and BUCK1 input and then EN\_CTRL pin is pulled high for system is 12V + 3.3V standby power.

### Sleep Mode Control

The sleep mode control by EN\_CTRL pin. Enter sleep mode (DC OFF) when EN\_CTRL pin is pulled low, exit sleep mode (DC ON) when EN\_CTRL pin is pulled high. I<sup>2</sup>C register 0x08h for setting each rails alive or turn off state for sleep mode (DC OFF).

### SOC\_REST Output

All rails are in power good state, then SOC\_REST pin is pulled high.

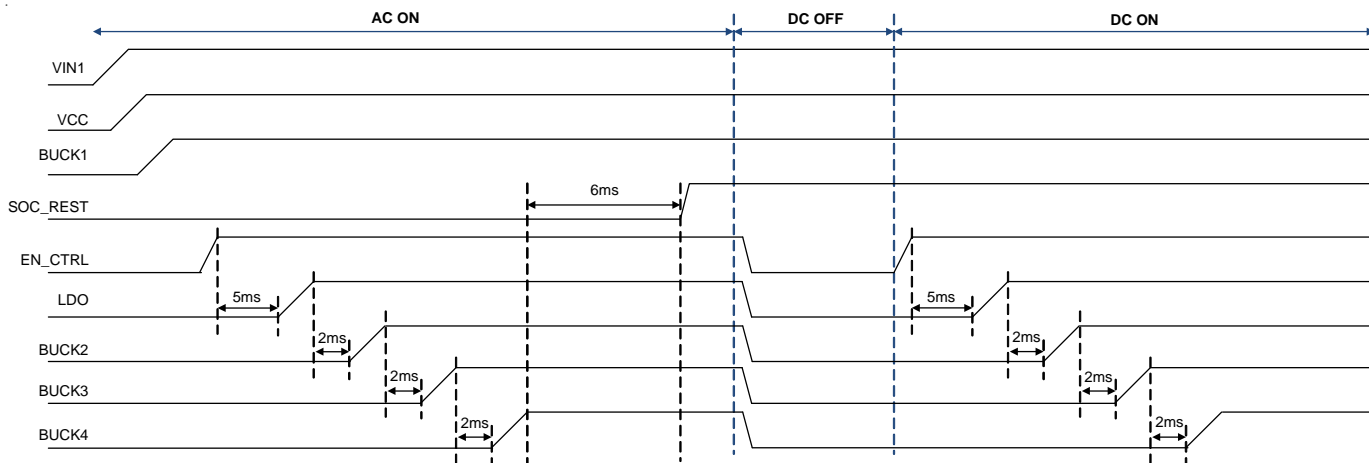


Figure 3. Power ON Sequence

**BUCK1**

**Current Limit Setting (ENTRIP)**

The BUCK1 has a cycle-by-cycle current limit control. The current limit circuit employs an unique “Valley” current sensing algorithm. If the magnitude of the current sense signal at PHASE1 is above the current limit threshold, the PWM is not allowed to initiate a new cycle (Figure 4). The actual peak current is greater than the current limit threshold by an amount equal to the inductor ripple current. Therefore, the exact current limit characteristic and maximum load capability are functions of the sense resistance, inductor value, input power and output voltage.

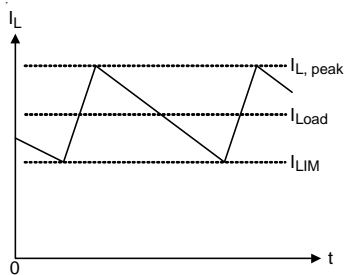


Figure 4. “Valley” Current Limit

The BUCK1 uses the on resistance of the synchronous rectifier as the current sense element and supports temperature compensated MOSFET  $R_{DS(ON)}$  sensing. The  $R_{ILIM}$  resistor between the ENTRIP pin and GND sets the current limit threshold. The resistor  $R_{ILIM}$  is connected to a current source from ENTRIP pin, which is typically  $50\mu A$  at room temperature. The current source has a  $4700\text{ppm}/^\circ C$  temperature slope to compensate the temperature dependency of the  $R_{DS(ON)}$ . When the voltage drop across the sense resistor or low side MOSFET equals  $1/12$  the voltage across the  $R_{ILIM}$  resistor, positive current limit will be activated. The high side MOSFET will not be turned on until the voltage drop across the MOSFET falls below  $1/12$  the voltage across the  $R_{ILIM}$  resistor.

Choose a current limit resistor by following equation :

$$V_{ILIM} = (R_{ILIM} \times 50\mu A) / 12 = I_{LIM} \times R_{DS(ON)}$$

$$R_{ILIM} = (I_{LIM} \times R_{DS(ON)}) \times 12 / 50\mu A$$

Carefully observe the PC board layout guidelines to ensure that noise and DC errors do not corrupt the current sense signal at PHASE1 and GND. Mount or place the low side MOSFET close to the IC.

The current limit behavior as Figure 5.

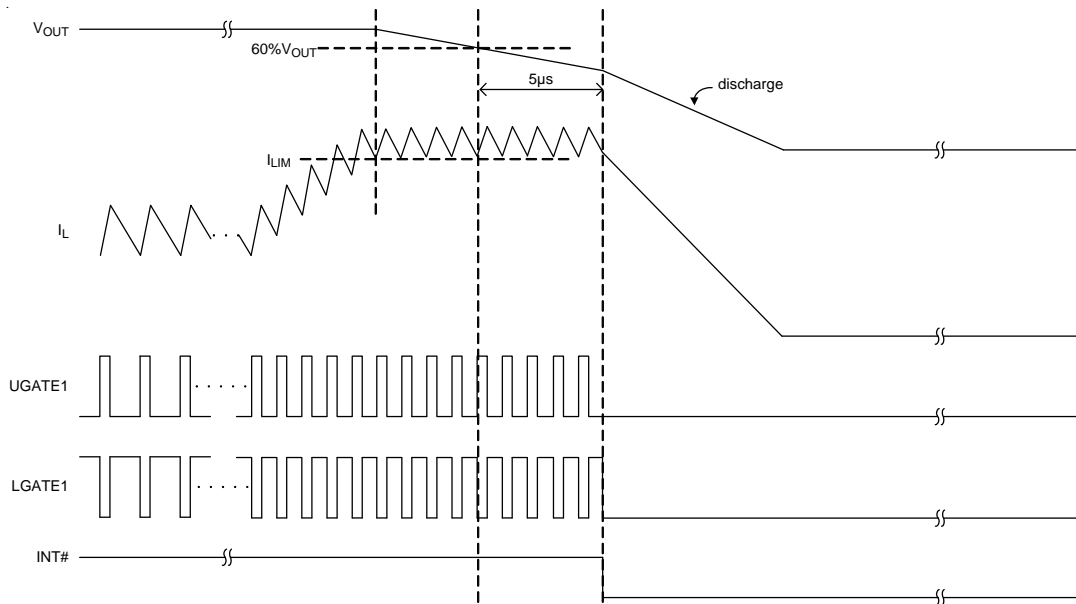


Figure 5. Current Limit Behavior

**Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)**

The OVP circuit is monitors the output voltage via FB1 pin. When the FB1 voltage exceeds the OVP threshold 120%, OVP is triggered and turns off the high-side MOSFET and turns on the low-side MOSFET. The condition is latched, cycle POR to recover.

The OVP behavior as Figure 6.

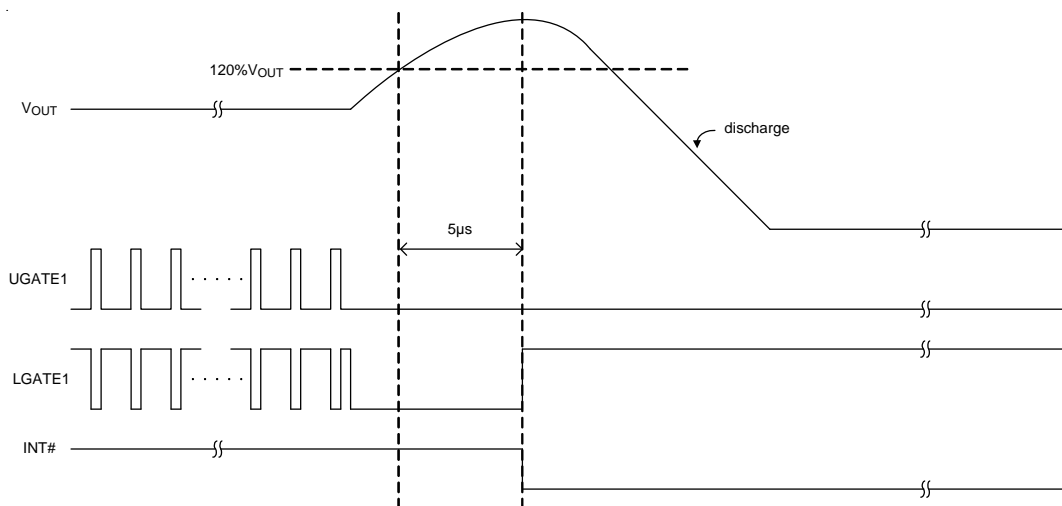


Figure 6. OVP Behavior

**Under-Voltage Protection (UVP)**

The UVP circuit is monitors the output voltage via FB1 pin. When the FB1 voltage drops below the UVP threshold 60%, UVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is hiccup, selection protection behavior by I<sup>2</sup>C setting.

The UVP behavior as Figure 7.

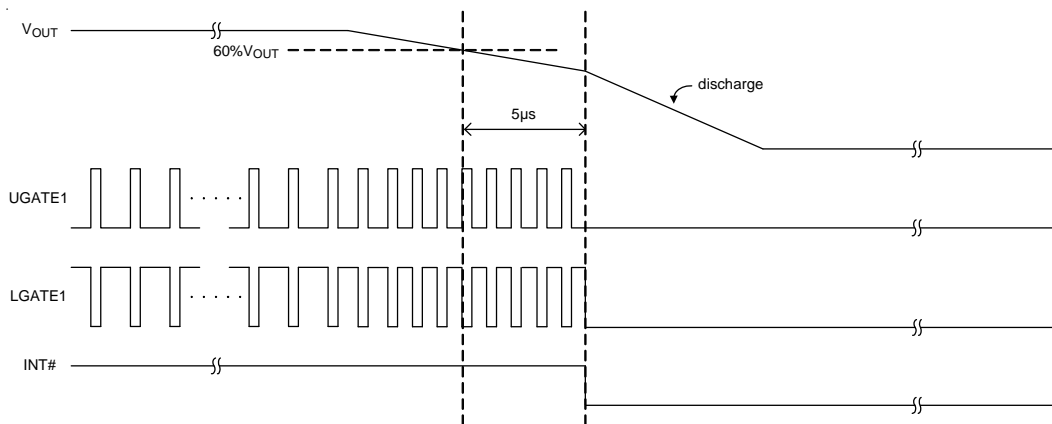


Figure 7. UVP Behavior

### Output Voltage Setting (FB1)

Connect a resistor voltage divider at the FB1 pin between  $V_{OUT1}$  and GND to adjust the respective output voltage. For example, choose R2 to be approximately 10kΩ, and solve for R1 using the equation:

$$V_{OUT1} = V_{FB1} \times \left( 1 + \left( \frac{R1}{R2} \right) \right)$$

where  $V_{FB1}$  is 1.2V.

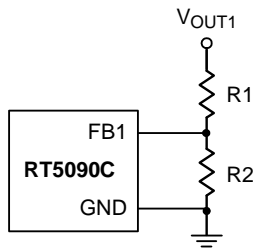


Figure 8. Output Voltage Setting

## BUCK2

### Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

The OVP circuit monitors the output voltage via VSEN2 pin. When the VSEN2 voltage exceeds the OVP threshold 120%, OVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is latched and other BUCKx & LDO is disabled, cycle POR to recover.

The OVP behavior as Figure 9.

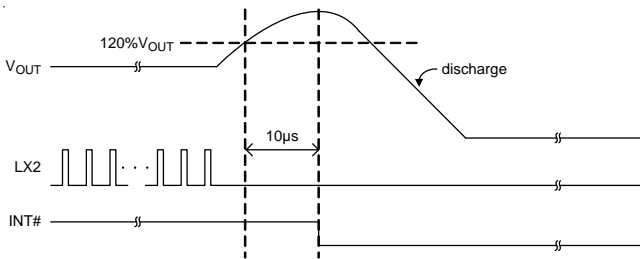


Figure 9. OVP Behavior

### Under-Voltage Protection (UVP)

The UVP circuit monitors the output voltage via VSEN2 pin. When the VSEN2 voltage drops below the UVP threshold 60%, UVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is hiccup, selection protection behavior by I<sup>2</sup>C setting.

The UVP behavior as Figure 10.

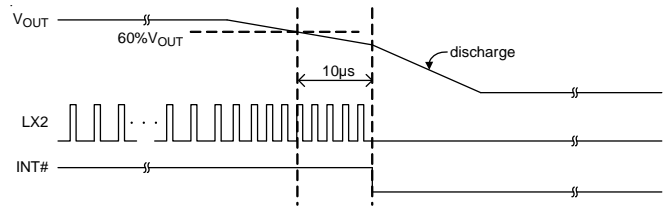


Figure 10. UVP Behavior

### Current Limit

The current limit is a cycle-by-cycle “valley” type, measuring the inductor current through the synchronous rectifier during the off-time while the inductor current ramps down. If the output current exceeds the available inductor current (controlled by the current limit mechanism), the output voltage will drop. If it drops below the output under-voltage protection level, the IC will stop switching to avoid excessive heat.

The current limit behavior as Figure 11.

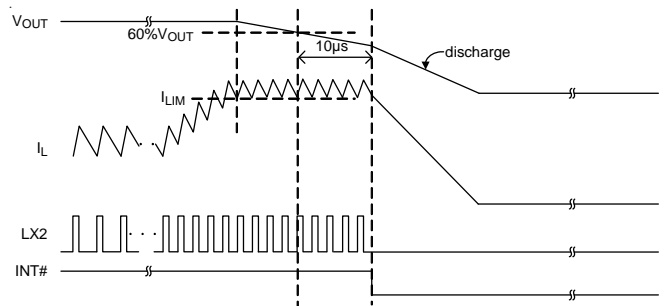


Figure 11. Current Limit Behavior

**BUCK3**

The BUCK3 with an external low-side MOSFET can support to 6A application. The external MOSFET Ciss need to 500pF above.

**Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)**

The OVP circuit is monitors the output voltage via VSEN3 pin. When the VSEN3 voltage exceeds the OVP threshold 120%, OVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is latched and other BUCKx & LDO is disabled, cycle POR to recover.

The OVP behavior as Figure 12.

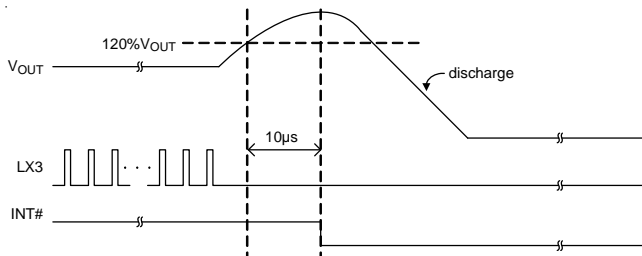


Figure 12. OVP Behavior

**Under-Voltage Protection (UVP)**

The UVP circuit is monitors the output voltage via VSEN3 pin. When the VSEN3 voltage drops below the UVP threshold 60%, UVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is hiccup, selection protection behavior by I<sup>2</sup>C setting.

The UVP behavior as Figure 13.

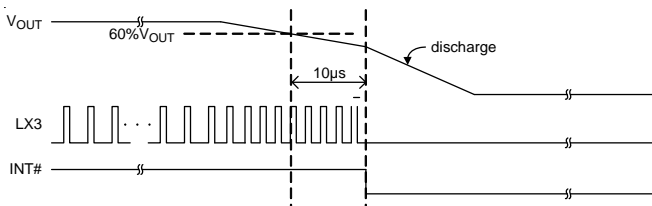


Figure 13. UVP Behavior

**Current Limit**

The current limit is a cycle-by-cycle “peak” type, measuring the inductor current through the synchronous rectifier during the on-time while the inductor current ramps down. If the output current exceeds the available inductor current (controlled by the current limit mechanism), the output voltage will drop. If it drops below the output under-voltage protection level, the IC will stop switching to avoid excessive heat.

The current limit behavior as Figure 14.

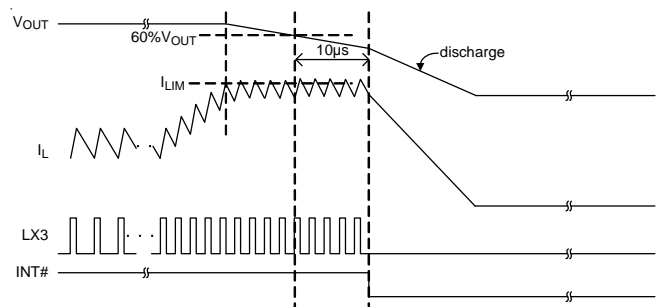


Figure 14. Current Limit Behavior

**BUCK4**

**Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)**

The OVP circuit is monitors the output voltage via FB4 pin. When the FB4 voltage exceeds the OVP threshold 120%, OVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is latched and other BUCKx & LDO is disabled, cycle POR to recover.

The OVP behavior as Figure 15.

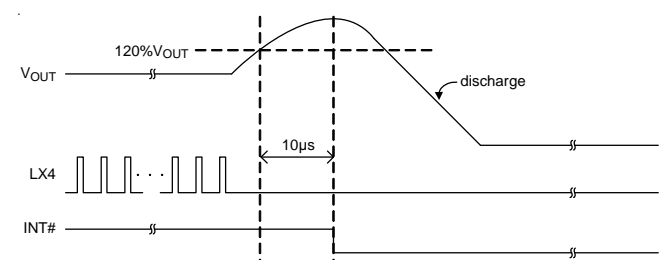


Figure 15. OVP Behavior

### Under-Voltage Protection (UVP)

The UVP circuit monitors the output voltage via FB4 pin. When the FB4 voltage drops below the UVP threshold 60%, UVP is triggered and turns off both the high-side and low-side MOSFET. The condition is hiccup, selection protection behavior by I<sup>2</sup>C setting.

The UVP behavior as Figure 16.

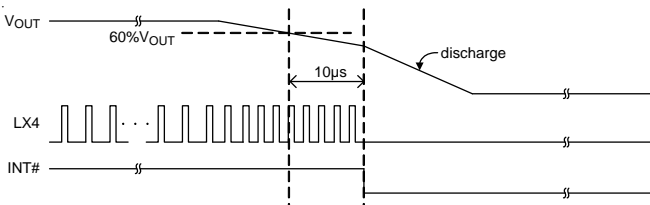


Figure 16. UVP Behavior

### Current Limit

The current limit is a cycle-by-cycle “valley” type, measuring the inductor current through the synchronous rectifier during the on-time while the inductor current ramps down. If the output current exceeds the available inductor current (controlled by the current limit mechanism), the output voltage will drop. If it drops below the output under-voltage protection level, the IC will stop switching to avoid excessive heat.

The current limit behavior as Figure 17.

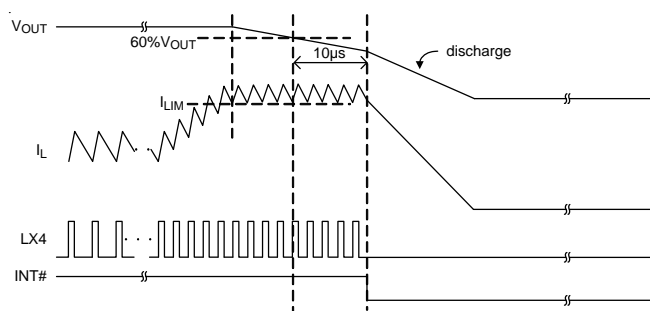


Figure 17. Current Limit Behavior

### Output Voltage Setting (FB4)

Connect a resistor voltage divider at the FB4 pin between V<sub>OUT4</sub> and GND to adjust the respective output voltage. For example, choose R2 to be approximately 10kΩ, and solve for R1 using the equation :

$$V_{OUT4} = V_{FB4} \times \left( 1 + \left( \frac{R1}{R2} \right) \right)$$

where V<sub>FB4</sub> is 0.6V.

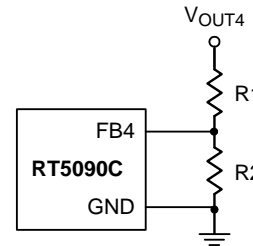


Figure 18. Output Voltage Setting

### LDO

#### Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

The OVP circuit monitors the output voltage via FB\_LDO pin. When the FB\_LDO voltage exceeds the OVP threshold 120%. The condition is latched and other BUCKx is disabled, cycle POR to recover.

The OVP behavior as Figure 19.

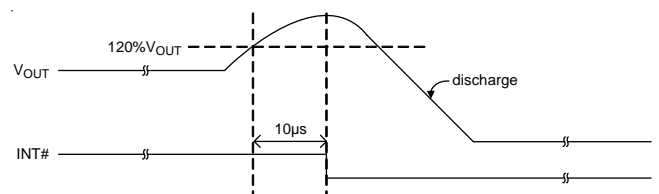


Figure 19. OVP Behavior

**Under-Voltage Protection (UVP)**

The UVP circuit monitors the output voltage via FB\_LDO pin. When the FB\_LDO voltage drops below the UVP threshold 60%. The condition is hiccup, selection protection behavior by I<sup>2</sup>C setting.

The UVP behavior as Figure 20.

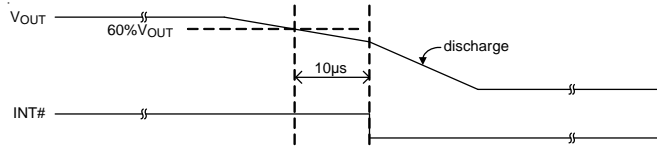


Figure 20. UVP Behavior

**Output Voltage Setting (FB\_LDO)**

Connect a resistor voltage divider at the FB\_LDO pin between V<sub>VLDO</sub> and GND to adjust the respective output voltage. For example, choose R2 to be approximately 10kΩ, and solve for R1 using the equation:

$$V_{VLDO} = V_{FB\_LDO} \times \left( 1 + \left( \frac{R1}{R2} \right) \right)$$

where V<sub>FB\_LDO</sub> is 0.8V.

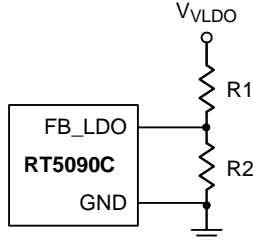


Figure 21. Output Voltage Setting

**Mute Function**

The mute circuit of the RT5090C for anti-pop sound during AC OFF and mute. The MUTE\_OUT# pin is pulled low when the VDET voltage drops below 1V. Connect a resistor voltage divider at the VDET pin between VIN1 and GND to setting power detect point. Connect an enough capacitor at the VCAP pin to provide power for mute control logic circuit.

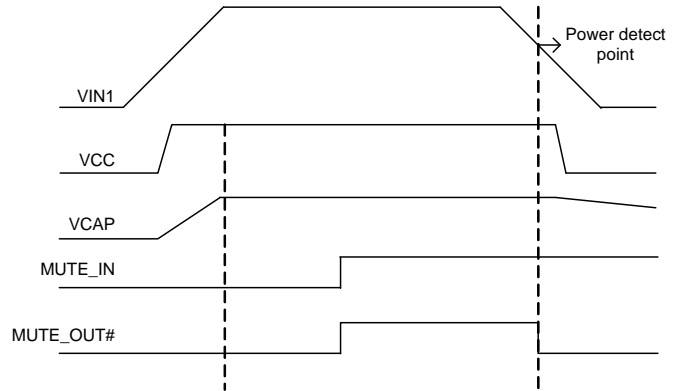


Figure 22. Mute Sequence when AC OFF in 24V Single Input Power System

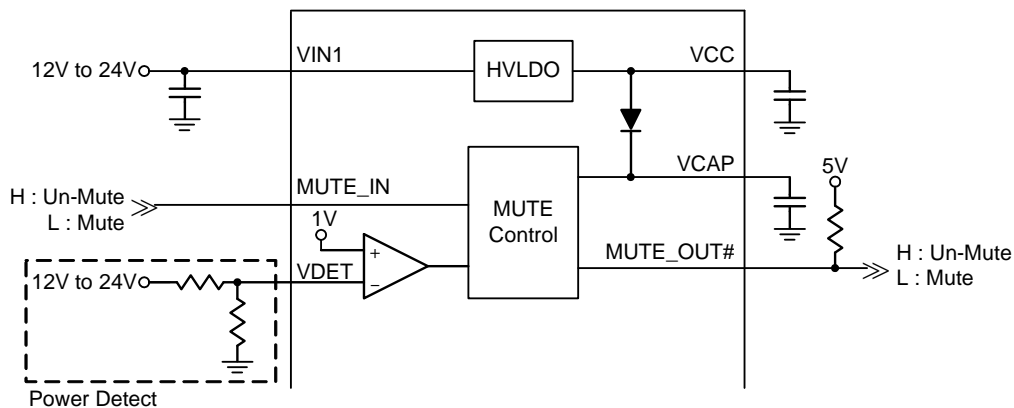


Figure 23. Mute Function Block Diagram

## Thermal Considerations

The junction temperature should never exceed the absolute maximum junction temperature  $T_{J(MAX)}$ , listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings, to avoid permanent damage to the device. The maximum allowable power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, the PCB layout, the rate of surrounding airflow, and the difference between the junction and ambient temperatures. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following formula :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$

where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is the maximum junction temperature,  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature, and  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance.

For continuous operation, the maximum operating junction temperature indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is 125°C. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , is highly package dependent. For a WQFN-40L 5x5 package, the thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , is 27.5°C/W on a standard JEDEC 51-7 high effective-thermal-conductivity four-layer test board. The maximum power dissipation at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  can be calculated as below :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) / (27.5^\circ\text{C/W}) = 3.63\text{W for a WQFN-40L 5x5 package.}$$

The maximum power dissipation depends on the operating ambient temperature for the fixed  $T_{J(MAX)}$  and the thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ . The derating curves in Figure 24 allows the designer to see the effect of rising ambient temperature on the maximum power dissipation.

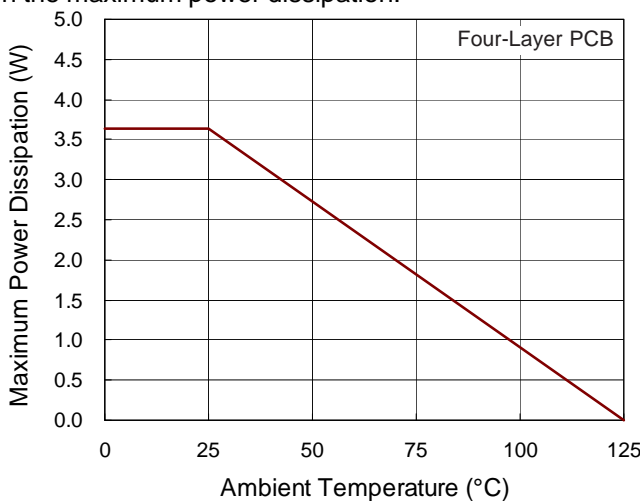


Figure 24. Derating Curve of Maximum Power Dissipation

## Layout Considerations

Layout is very important of good power supply design. The PCB traces can radiate excessive noise and contribute to converter instability with improper layout. The following layout recommendations will help guide you through a good layout.

- ▶ The VINx and VIN\_LDO pins should be bypassed to ground with a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor. The optimum placement is closest to the VINx and VIN\_LDO pins of the device.
- ▶ The FBx, VSENx and RGND2 pins traces should be routed away from any potential noise source to avoid coupling.
- ▶ The LXx trace should be kept on the PCB top layer and free of any vias.
- ▶ The PGND should be tied to the PCB ground plane with multiple vias.
- ▶ The VCC pin to AGND with a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor, bypass capacitor should be as close as possible to the VCC pin.
- ▶ The AGND pin should not be connected to the PGND on the PCB top layer.
- ▶ Route the VSEN2 and RGND2 line from the output capacitor bank at the load back to the device pins as a tightly coupled differential pair.
- ▶ Snubber component placement should be on the same layer as the devices, and be kept as close as possible to the phase and GND.

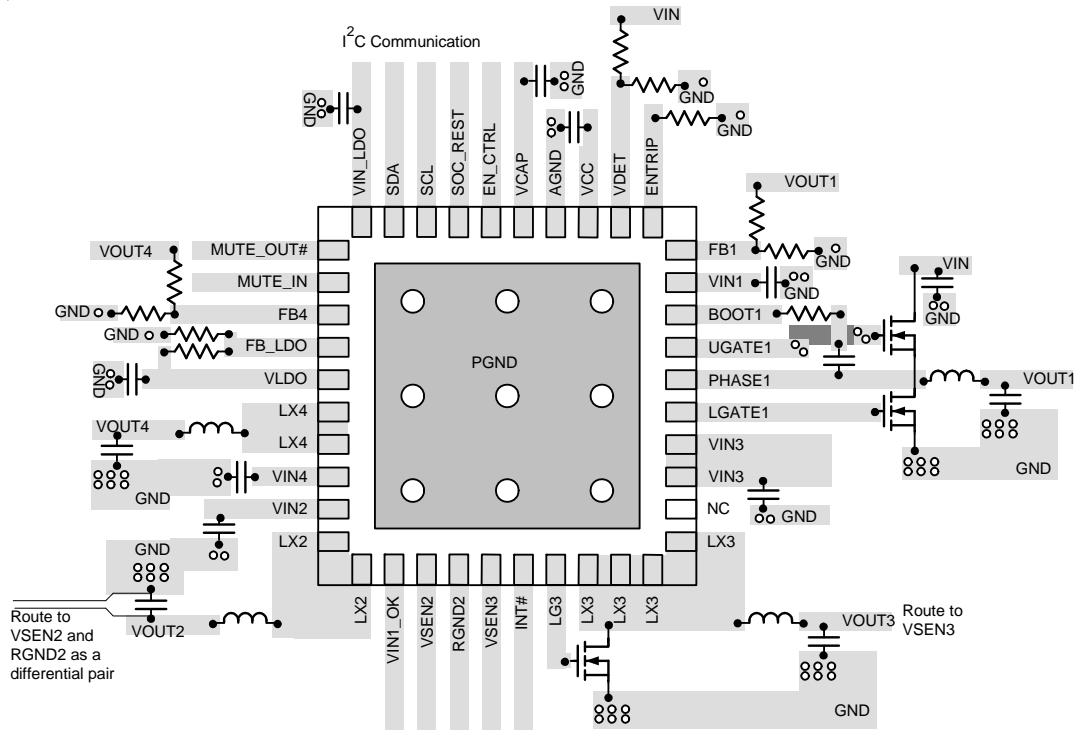
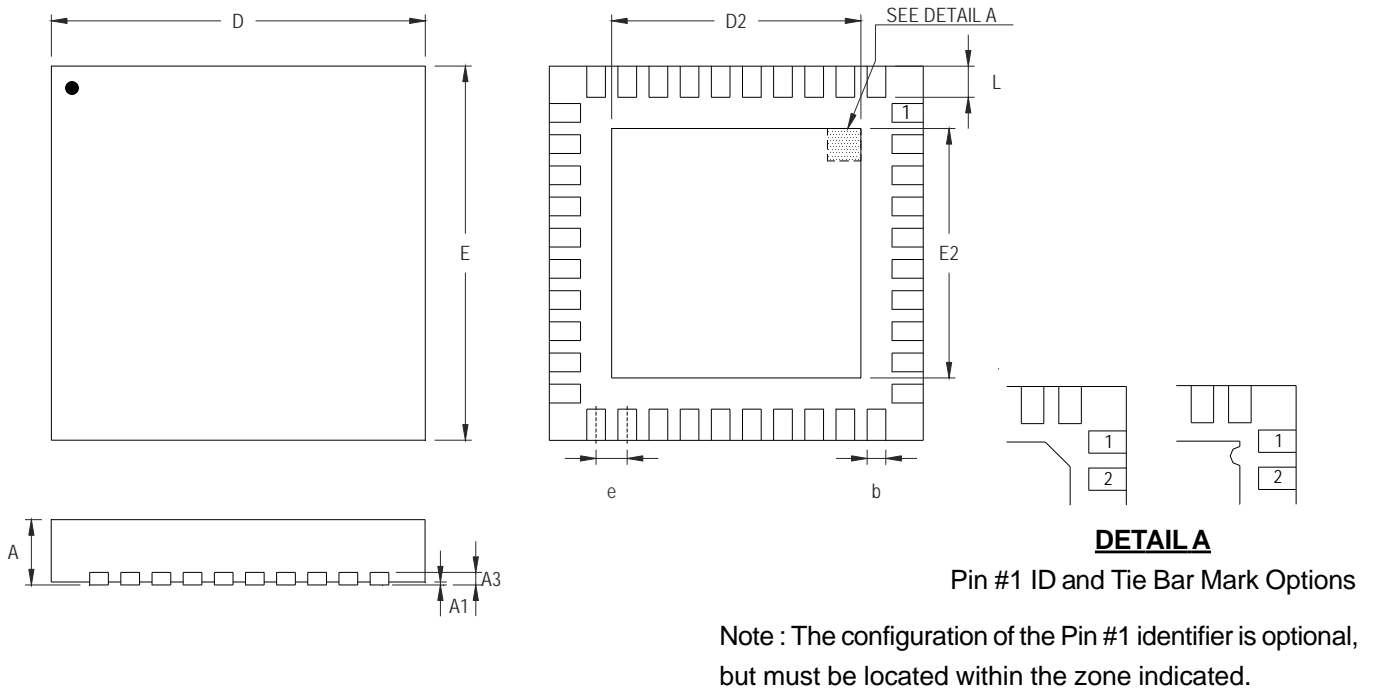


Figure 25. PCB Layout Guide

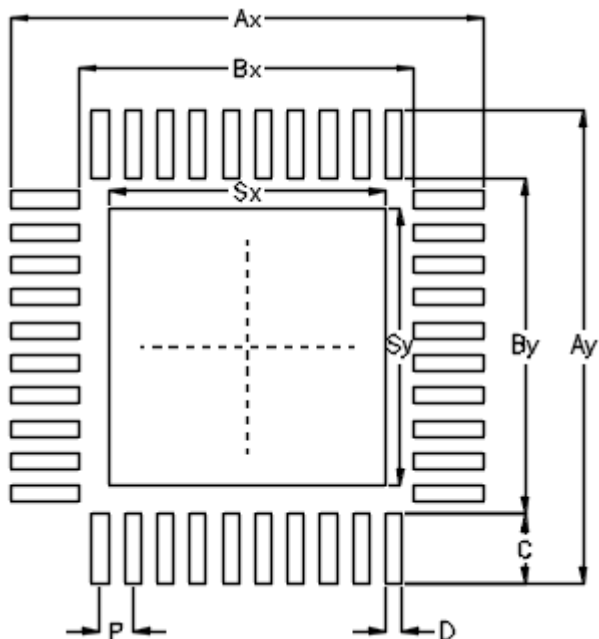
Outline Dimension



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.700	0.800	0.028	0.031
A1	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.002
A3	0.175	0.250	0.007	0.010
b	0.150	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.950	5.050	0.195	0.199
D2	3.250	3.500	0.128	0.138
E	4.950	5.050	0.195	0.199
E2	3.250	3.500	0.128	0.138
e	0.400		0.016	
L	0.350	0.450	0.014	0.018

W-Type 40L QFN 5x5 Package

**Footprint Information**



Package	Number of Pin	Footprint Dimension (mm)									Tolerance
		P	Ax	Ay	Bx	By	C	D	Sx	Sy	
V/W/U/XQFN5*5-40	40	0.40	5.80	5.80	4.10	4.10	0.85	0.20	3.40	3.40	±0.05

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