Inverting Regulator - Buck, Boost, Switching

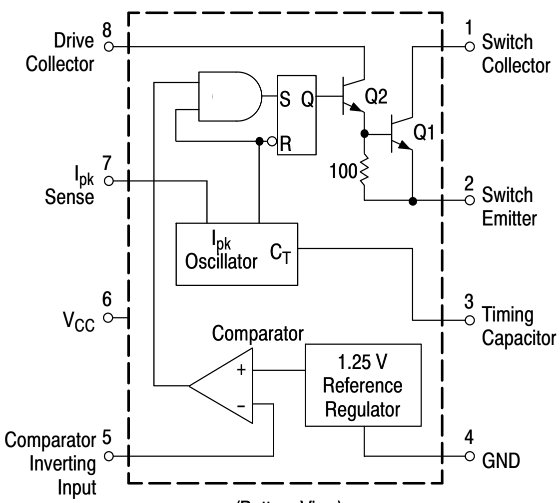
1.5 A

MC34063A, MC33063A, SC33063A, NCV33063A

The MC34063A Series is a monolithic control circuit containing the primary functions required for DC−to−DC converters. These devices consist of an internal temperature compensated reference, comparator, controlled duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, driver and high current output switch. This series was specifically designed to be incorporated in Step−Down and Step−Up and Voltage−Inverting applications with a minimum number of external components. Refer to Application Notes AN920A/D and AN954/D for additional design information.

Features

- Operation from 3.0 V to 40 V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current to 1.5 A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- Frequency Operation to 100 kHz
- Precision 2% Reference
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC−Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are Pb−Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

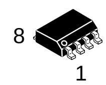


(Bottom View)

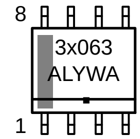
This device contains 79 active transistors.

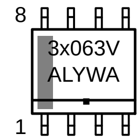
Figure 1. Representative Schematic Diagram

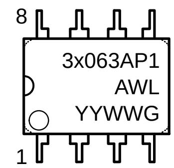
MARKING DIAGRAMS

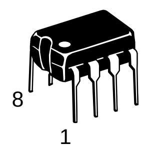


SOIC−8
D SUFFIX
CASE 751

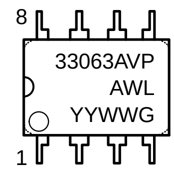








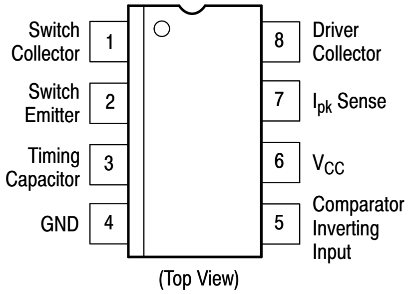
PDIP−8
P, P1 SUFFIX
CASE 626



x	= 3 or 4
A	= Assembly Location
L, WL	= Wafer Lot
Y, YY	= Year
W, WW	= Work Week
G or ▪	= Pb−Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 12 of this data sheet.



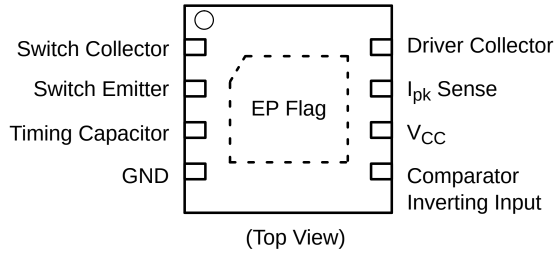


Figure 2. Pin Connections

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	40	Vdc
Comparator Input Voltage Range	V_{IR}	−0.3 to +40	Vdc
Switch Collector Voltage	$V_{C(switch)}$	40	Vdc
Switch Emitter Voltage ($V_{Pin\ 1}$ = 40 V)	$V_{E(switch)}$	40	Vdc
Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage	$V_{CE(switch)}$	40	Vdc
Driver Collector Voltage	$V_{C(driver)}$	40	Vdc
Driver Collector Current (Note 1)	$I_{C(driver)}$	100	mA
Switch Current	I_{SW}	1.5	A
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics			
Plastic Package, P, P1 Suffix			
T_A = 25°C	P_D	1.25	W
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	115	°C/W
SOIC Package, D Suffix			
T_A = 25°C	P_D	625	mW
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	160	°C/W
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	45	°C/W
DFN Package			
T_A = 25°C	P_D	1.25	mW
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A		°C
MC34063A		0 to +70	
MC33063AV, NCV33063A		−40 to +125	
MC33063A, SC33063A		−40 to +85	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−65 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.
2. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests: Human Body Model 4000 V per MIL−STD−883, Method 3015. Machine Model Method 400 V.
3. NCV prefix is for automotive and other applications requiring site and change control.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, T_A = T_{low} to T_{high} [Note 4], unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OSCILLATOR					
Frequency ($V_{Pin\ 5}$ = 0 V, C_T = 1.0 nF, T_A = 25°C)	f_{osc}	24	33	42	kHz
Charge Current (V_{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, T_A = 25°C)	I_{chg}	24	35	42	μA
Discharge Current (V_{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, T_A = 25°C)	I_{dischg}	140	220	260	μA
Discharge to Charge Current Ratio (Pin 7 to V_{CC}, T_A = 25°C)	I_{dischg}/I_{chg}	5.2	6.5	7.5	−
Current Limit Sense Voltage (I_{chg} = I_{dischg}, T_A = 25°C)	$V_{ipk(sense)}$	250	300	350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH (Note 5)					
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (I_{SW} = 1.0 A, Pins 1, 8 connected)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	−	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage (Note 6) (I_{SW} = 1.0 A, $R_{Pin\ 8}$ = 82 Ω to V_{CC}, Forced β ≃ 20)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	−	0.45	0.7	V
DC Current Gain (I_{SW} = 1.0 A, V_{CE} = 5.0 V, T_A = 25°C)	h_{FE}	50	75	−	−
Collector Off−State Current (V_{CE} = 40 V)	$I_{C(off)}$	−	0.01	100	μA
COMPARATOR					
Threshold Voltage	V_{th}				V
T_A = 25°C		1.225	1.25	1.275	
T_A = T_{low} to T_{high}		1.21	−	1.29	
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation (V_{CC} = 3.0 V to 40 V)	Reg_{line}				mV
MC33063, MC34063		−	1.4	5.0	
MC33063V, NCV33063		−	1.4	6.0	
Input Bias Current (V_{in} = 0 V)	I_{IB}	−	−20	−400	nA
TOTAL DEVICE					
Supply Current (V_{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, C_T = 1.0 nF, Pin 7 = V_{CC}, $V_{Pin\ 5}$ > V_{th}, Pin 2 = GND, remaining pins open)	I_{CC}	−	−	4.0	mA

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

4. T_{low} = 0°C for MC34063, SC34063; −40°C for MC33063, SC33063, MC33063V, NCV33063
   T_{high} = +70°C for MC34063, SC34063; +85°C for MC33063, SC33063; +125°C for MC33063V, NCV33063
5. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.
6. If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non−Darlington configuration) at low switch currents (≤ 300 mA) and high driver currents (≥ 30 mA), it may take up to 2.0 μs for it to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies ≥ 30 kHz, and is magnified at high temperatures. This condition does not occur with a Darlington configuration, since the output switch cannot saturate. If a non−Darlington configuration is used, the following output drive condition is recommended:

$$\text{Forced } \beta \text{ of output switch : } \frac{I_C \text{ output}}{I_C \text{ driver} - 7.0 \text{ mA *}} \geq 10$$

* The 100 Ω resistor in the emitter of the driver device requires about 7.0 mA before the output switch conducts.

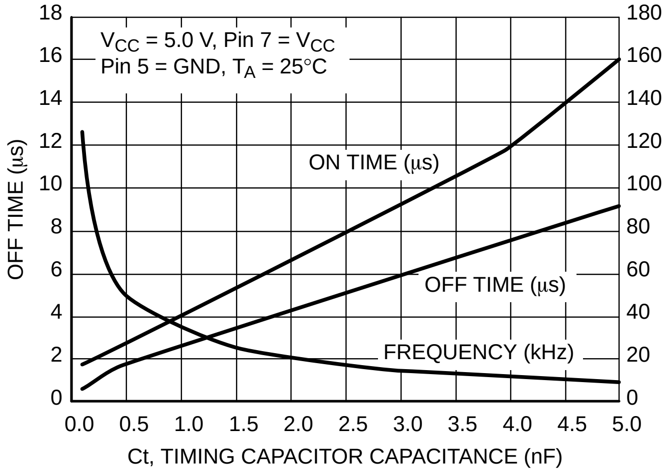


Figure 3. Oscillator Frequency

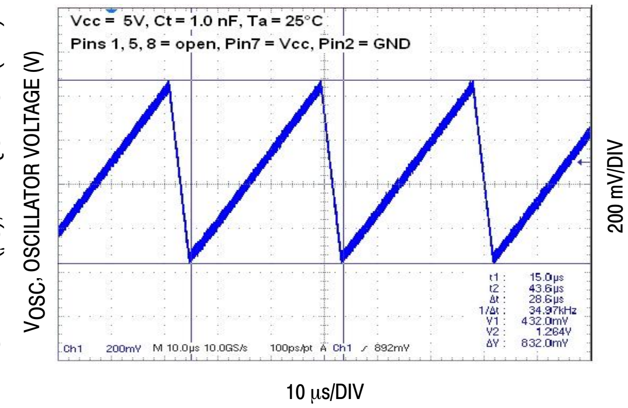


Figure 4. Timing Capacitor Waveform

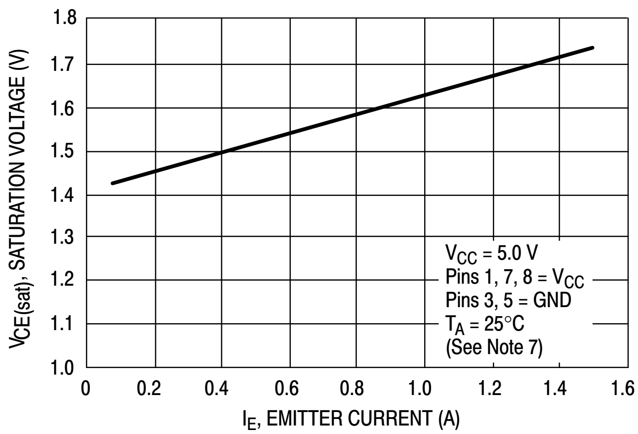


Figure 5. Emitter Follower Configuration Output Saturation Voltage versus Emitter Current

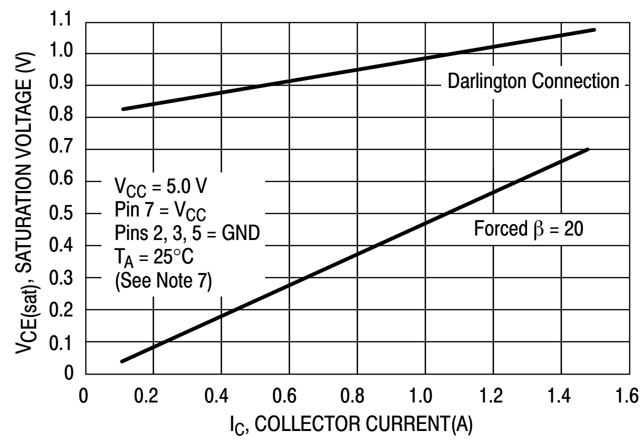


Figure 6. Common Emitter Configuration Output Switch Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current

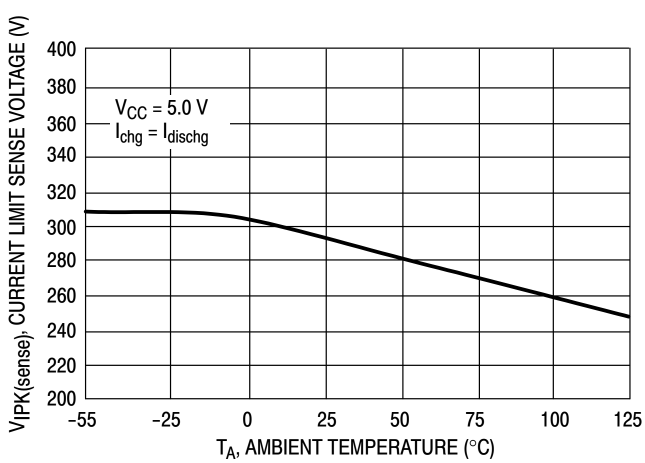


Figure 7. Current Limit Sense Voltage versus Temperature

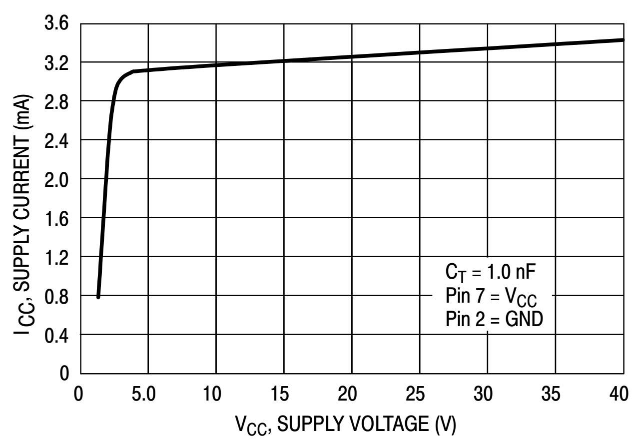
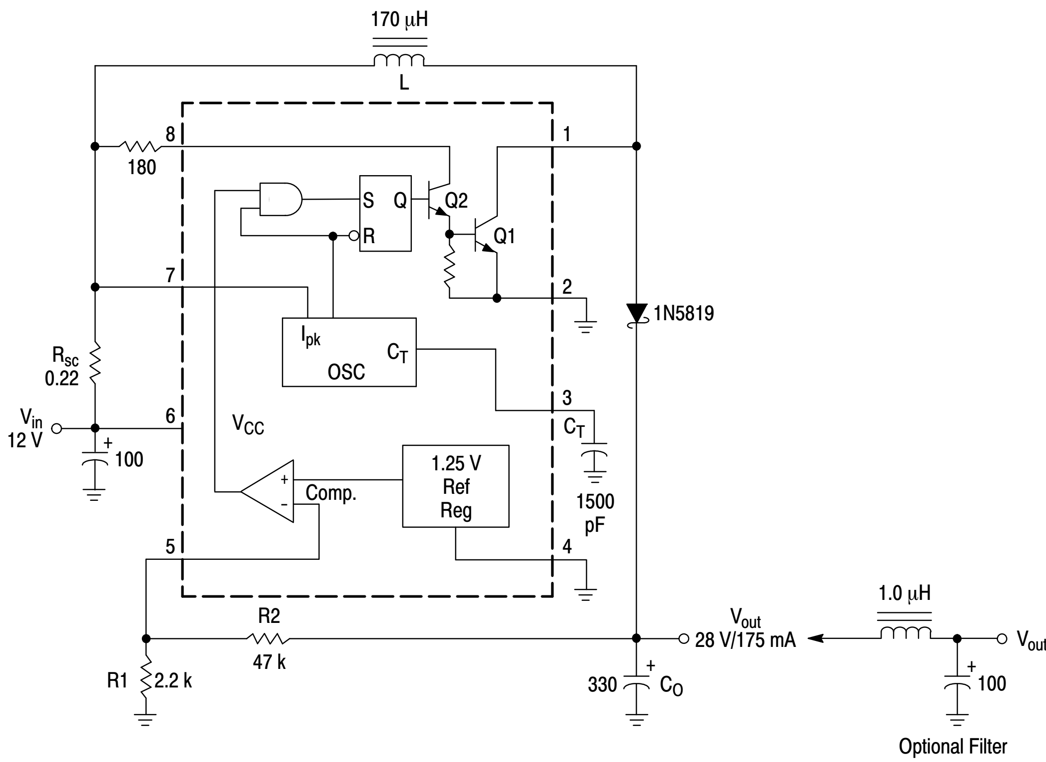


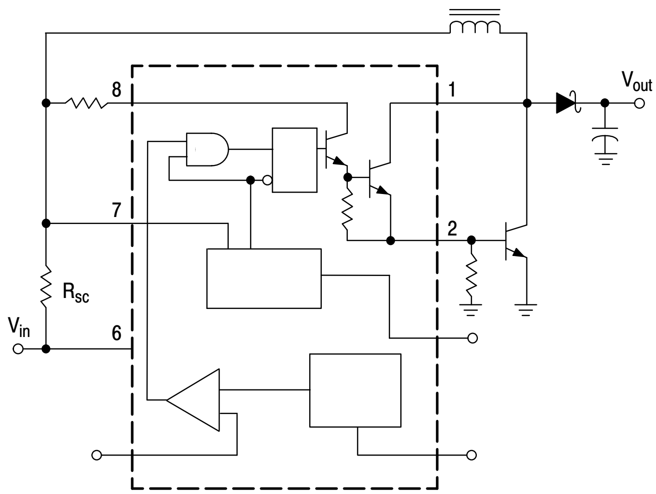
Figure 8. Standby Supply Current versus Supply Voltage

7. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 8.0 V to 16 V, I_O = 175 mA	30 mV = ±0.05%
Load Regulation	V_{in} = 12 V, I_O = 75 mA to 175 mA	10 mV = ±0.017%
Output Ripple	V_{in} = 12 V, I_O = 175 mA	400 mVpp
Efficiency	V_{in} = 12 V, I_O = 175 mA	87.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V_{in} = 12 V, I_O = 175 mA	40 mVpp

Figure 9. Step−Up Converter



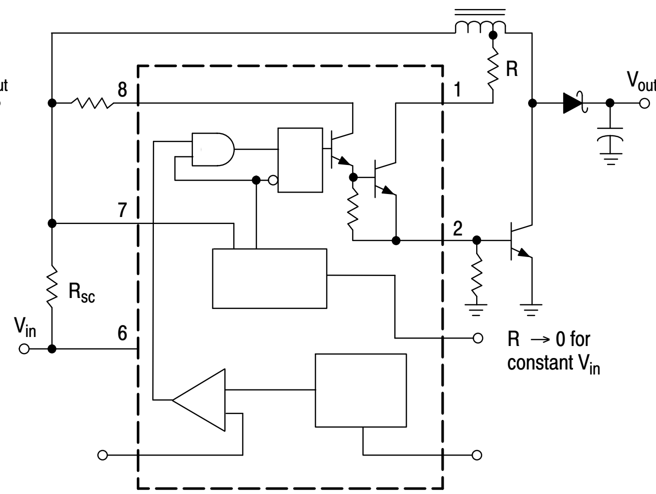
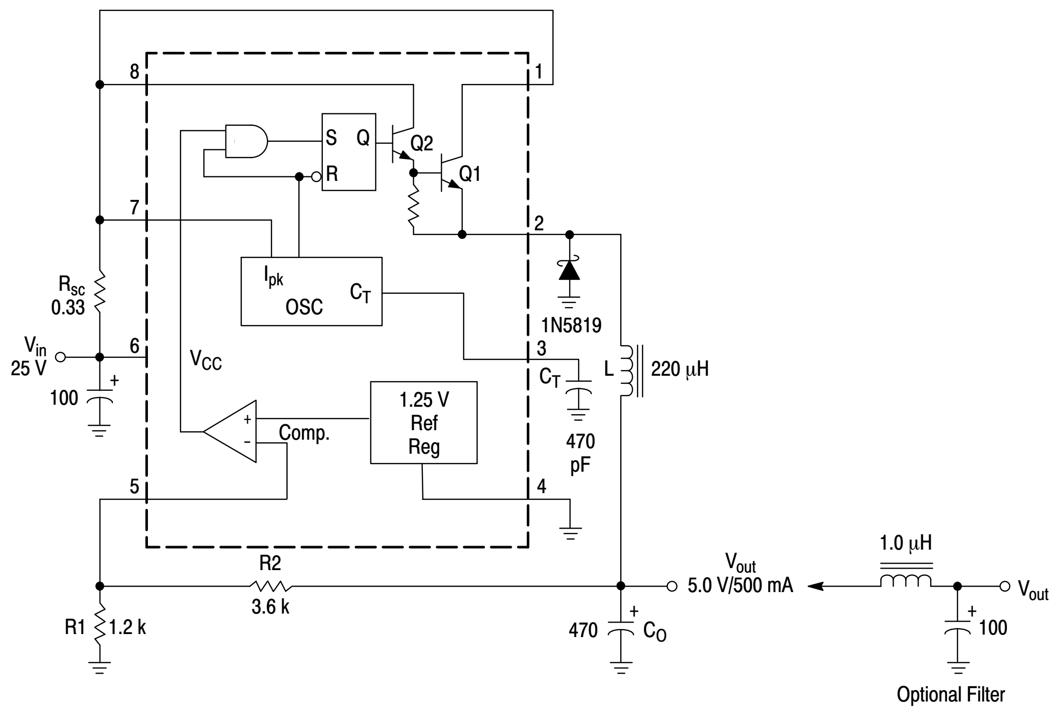


Figure 10. External Current Boost Connections for I_C Peak Greater than 1.5 A

9a. External NPN Switch

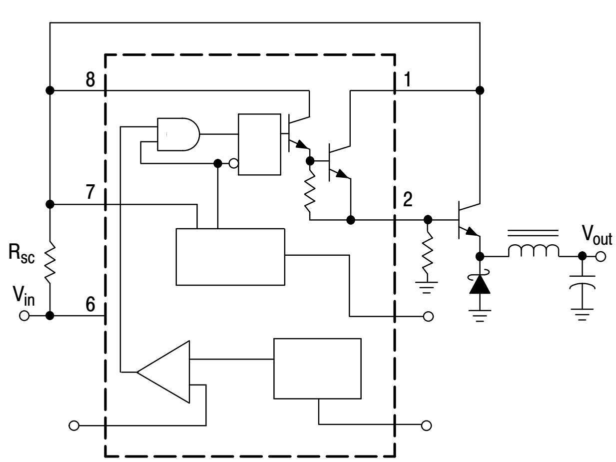
9b. External NPN Saturated Switch
(See Note 8)

8. If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non−Darlington configuration) at low switch currents (≤ 300 mA) and high driver currents (≥ 30 mA), it may take up to 2.0 μs to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies ≥ 30 kHz, and is magnified at high temperatures. This condition does not occur with a Darlington configuration, since the output switch cannot saturate. If a non−Darlington configuration is used, the following output drive condition is recommended.



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 15 V to 25 V, I_O = 500 mA	12 mV = ±0.12%
Load Regulation	V_{in} = 25 V, I_O = 50 mA to 500 mA	3.0 mV = ±0.03%
Output Ripple	V_{in} = 25 V, I_O = 500 mA	120 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	V_{in} = 25 V, R_L = 0.1 Ω	1.1 A
Efficiency	V_{in} = 25 V, I_O = 500 mA	83.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V_{in} = 25 V, I_O = 500 mA	40 mVpp

Figure 11. Step−Down Converter



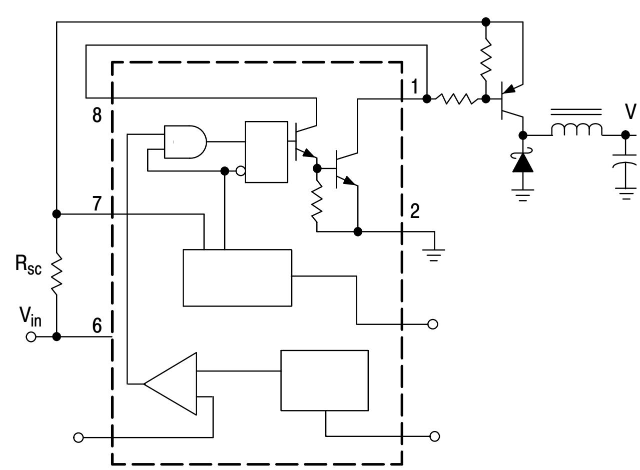
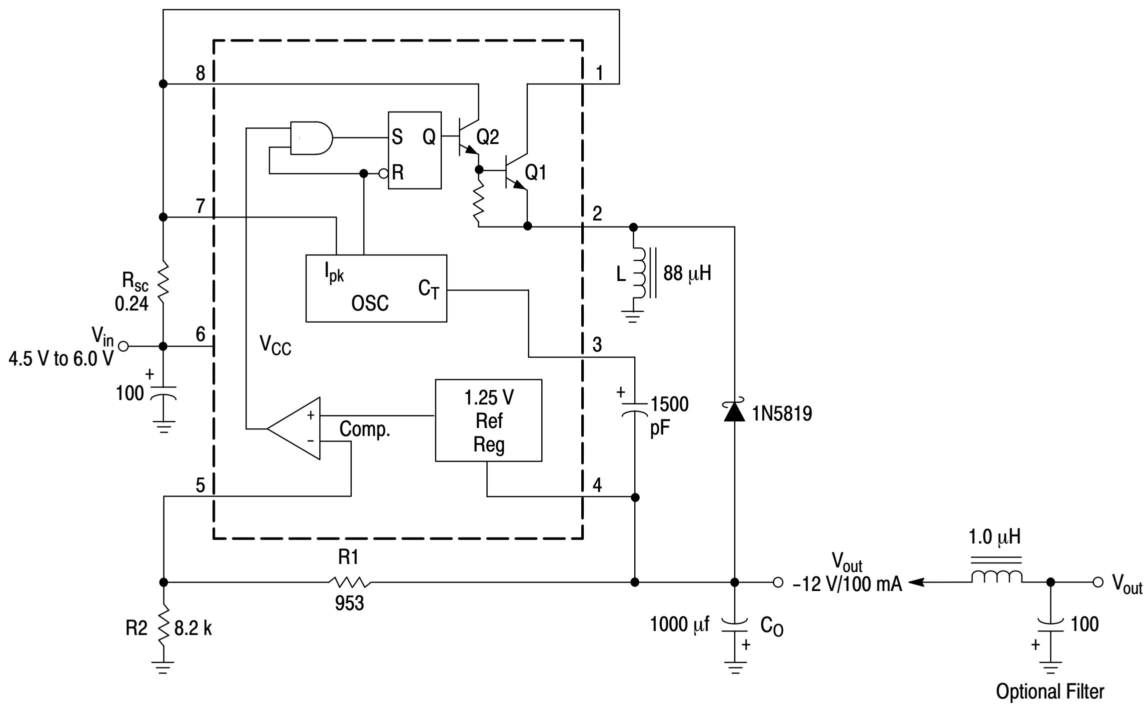


Figure 12. External Current Boost Connections for I_C Peak Greater than 1.5 A

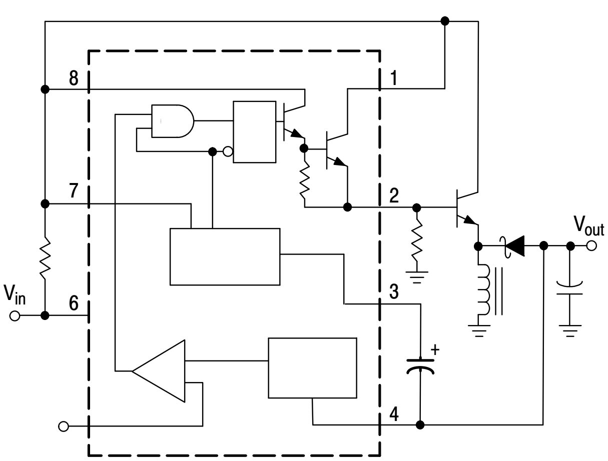
11a. External NPN Switch

11b. External PNP Saturated Switch



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 4.5 V to 6.0 V, I_O = 100 mA	3.0 mV = ±0.012%
Load Regulation	V_{in} = 5.0 V, I_O = 10 mA to 100 mA	0.022 V = ±0.09%
Output Ripple	V_{in} = 5.0 V, I_O = 100 mA	500 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	V_{in} = 5.0 V, R_L = 0.1 Ω	910 mA
Efficiency	V_{in} = 5.0 V, I_O = 100 mA	62.2%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V_{in} = 5.0 V, I_O = 100 mA	70 mVpp

Figure 13. Voltage Inverting Converter



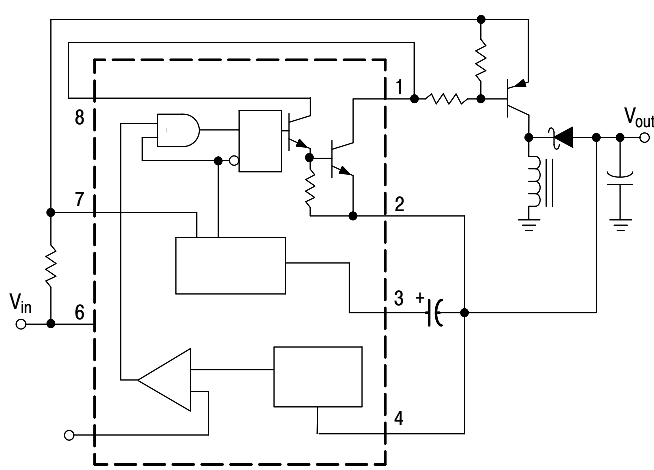


Figure 14. External Current Boost Connections for I_C Peak Greater than 1.5 A

13a. External NPN Switch

13b. External PNP Saturated Switch

Calculation	Step−Up	Step−Down	Voltage−Inverting
t_{on}/t_{off}	$\frac{V_{out} + V_F - V_{in(min)}}{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}$	$\frac{V_{out} + V_F}{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out}}$	$\frac{\lvert V_{out}\rvert + V_F}{V_{in} - V_{sat}}$
$(t_{on} + t_{off})$	$\frac{1}{f}$	$\frac{1}{f}$	$\frac{1}{f}$
t_{off}	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$
t_{on}	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$
C_T	$4.0 \times 10^{-5}\ t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5}\ t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5}\ t_{on}$
$I_{pk(switch)}$	$2I_{out(max)}\left(\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1\right)$	$2I_{out(max)}$	$2I_{out(max)}\left(\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1\right)$
R_{sc}	$0.3/I_{pk(switch)}$	$0.3/I_{pk(switch)}$	$0.3/I_{pk(switch)}$
$L_{(min)}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$
C_O	$9\frac{I_{out}t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$\frac{I_{pk(switch)}(t_{on} + t_{off})}{8V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$9\frac{I_{out}t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$

V_{sat} = Saturation voltage of the output switch.
V_F = Forward voltage drop of the output rectifier.

The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

V_{in} − Nominal input voltage.
V_{out} − Desired output voltage, $\lvert V_{out}\rvert = 1.25\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$
I_{out} − Desired output current.
f_{min} − Minimum desired output switching frequency at the selected values of V_{in} and I_O.
$V_{ripple(pp)}$ − Desired peak−to−peak output ripple voltage. In practice, the calculated capacitor value will need to be increased due to its equivalent series resistance and board layout. The ripple voltage should be kept to a low value since it will directly affect the line and load regulation.

NOTE: For further information refer to Application Note AN920A/D and AN954/D.

Figure 17. Design Formula Table