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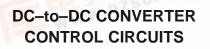
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DC-to-DC Converter Control Circuits

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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.

- Operation from 3.0 V to 40 V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current to 1.5 A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- WWW.DZSC.COM Frequency Operation to 100 kHz
- Precision 2% Reference

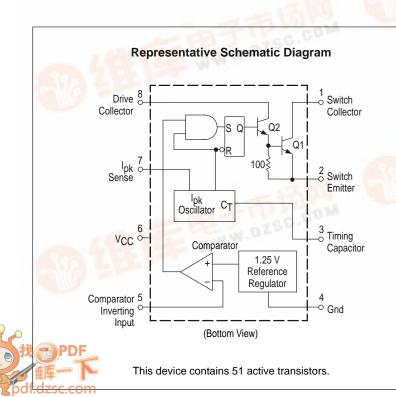


MC34063A MC33063A

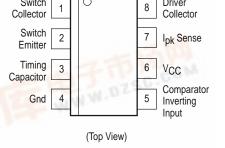
> SEMICONDUCTOR **TECHNICAL DATA**



CASE 751 (SO-8)







ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC33063AD	$T_A = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	SO-8
MC33063AP1	$I_{A} = -40$ to +85 C	Plastic DIP
MC33063AVD	T. 40% to 1425%C	SO–8
MC33063AVP	$T_A = -40^\circ \text{ to } +125^\circ \text{C}$	Plastic DIP
MC34063AD	T 00 / 7000	SO–8
MC34063AP1	$T_A = 0^\circ$ to $+70^\circ$ C	Plastic DIP

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MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	40	Vdc
Comparator Input Voltage Range	VIR	-0.3 to +40	Vdc
Switch Collector Voltage	V _{C(switch)}	40	Vdc
Switch Emitter Voltage (VPin 1 = 40 V)	V _{E(switch)}	40	Vdc
Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage	VCE(switch)	40	Vdc
Driver Collector Voltage	VC(driver)	40	Vdc
Driver Collector Current (Note 1)	IC(driver)	100	mA
Switch Current	ISW	1.5	А
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Plastic Package, P, P1 Suffix $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	PD	1.25	W
Thermal Resistance SOIC Package, D Suffix	R _{θJA}	100	°C/W
T _A = 25°C Thermal Resistance	PD R _{θJA}	625 160	W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range MC34063A MC33063AV MC33063A	ТА	0 to +70 -40 to +125 -40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

NOTES: 1. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

2. ESD data available upon request.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, T_A = T_{Iow} to T_{high} [Note 3], unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OSCILLATOR					
Frequency (V _{Pin 5} = 0 V, C _T = 1.0 nF, T_A = 25°C)	fosc	24	33	42	kHz
Charge Current (V _{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)	l _{chg}	24	35	42	μΑ
Discharge Current (V _{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)	Idischg	140	220	260	μΑ
Discharge to Charge Current Ratio (Pin 7 to V_{CC} , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)	I _{dischg} /I _{chg}	5.2	6.5	7.5	-
Current Limit Sense Voltage ($I_{chg} = I_{dischg}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$)	Vipk(sense)	250	300	350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH (Note 4)					
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (Note 5) (I _{SW} = 1.0 A, Pins 1, 8 connected)	V _{CE(sat)}	-	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (I _{SW} = 1.0 A, RP _{in 8} = 82 Ω to V _{CC} , Forced $\beta \simeq 20$)	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)	hFE	50	75	-	-
Collector Off–State Current (V _{CE} = 40 V)	I _{C(off)}	-	0.01	100	μΑ

NOTES: 3. $T_{low} = 0^{\circ}C$ for MC34063A, $-40^{\circ}C$ for MC33063A, AV

3. $T_{low} = 0^{\circ}C$ for MC34063A, $-40^{\circ}C$ for MC33063A, AV 4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible. 5. If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents (\leq 300 mA) and high driver currents (\geq 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:

Forced
$$\beta$$
 of output switch: $\frac{IC \text{ output}}{IC \text{ driver} - 7.0 \text{ mA}^*} \ge 10$

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
COMPARATOR					
Threshold Voltage $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = T_{low}$ to Thigh	V _{th}	1.225 1.21	1.25 -	1.275 1.29	V
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation (V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 40 V) MC33063A, MC34063A MC33363AV	Regline		1.4 1.4	5.0 6.0	mV
Input Bias Current (V _{in} = 0 V)	IIB	-	-20	-400	nA
TOTAL DEVICE					
Supply Current (V _{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, C _T = 1.0 nF, Pin 7 = V _{CC} ,	Icc	-	_	4.0	mA

 $V_{Pin 5} > V_{th}$, Pin 2 = Gnd, remaining pins open)

 NOTES: 3. T_{Iow} = 0°C for MC34063A, -40°C for MC33063A, AV
 T_{high} = +70°C for MC34063A, +85°C for MC33063A, +125°C for MC33063AV

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

Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.
 If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents (≤ 30 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:

IC output Forced β of output switch : $\frac{10^{\circ} \text{ output}}{\text{ I}_{\text{C}} \text{ driver} - 7.0 \text{ mA}^{*}} \ge 10$

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

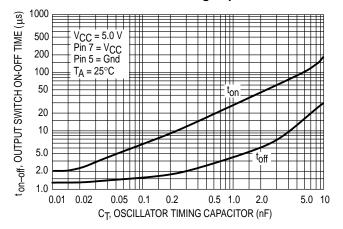


Figure 1. Output Switch On–Off Time versus Oscillator Timing Capacitor

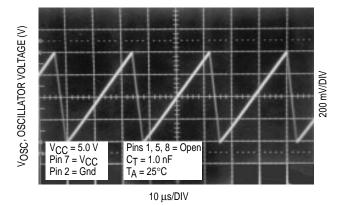
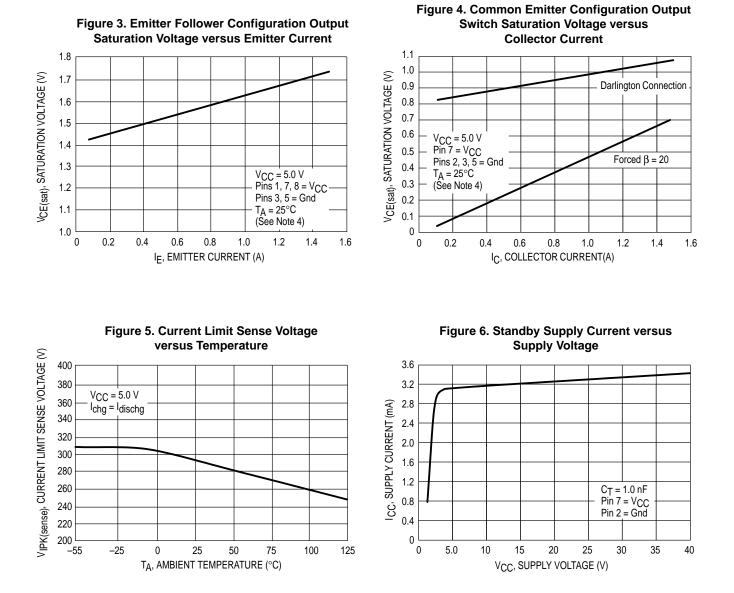
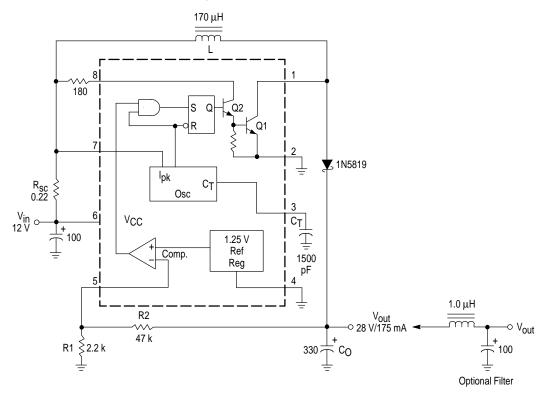


Figure 2. Timing Capacitor Waveform



NOTE: 4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.

Figure 7. Step–Up Converter

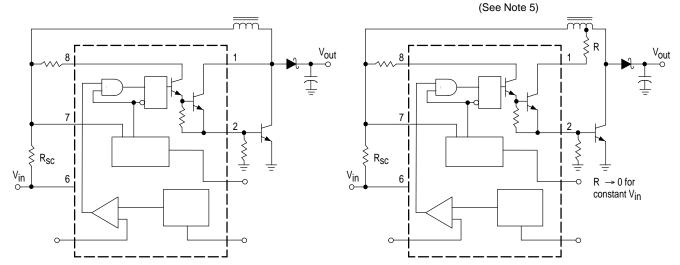


Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 8.0 V to 16 V, I _O = 175 mA	30 mV = ±0.05%
Load Regulation	V_{in} = 12 V, I _O = 75 mA to 175 mA	10 mV = ±0.017%
Output Ripple	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 175 mA	400 mVpp
Efficiency	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 175 mA	87.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V _{in}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

Figure 8. External Current Boost Connections for IC Peak Greater than 1.5 A

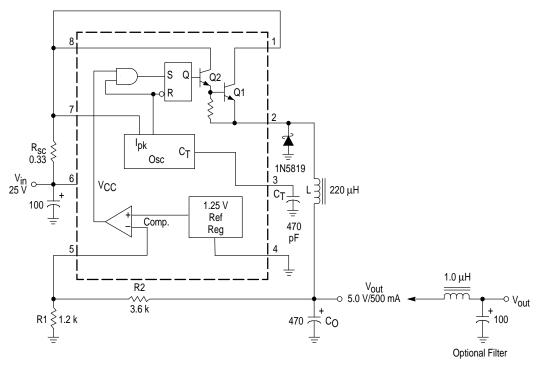
8a. External NPN Switch

8b. External NPN Saturated Switch



NOTE: 5. 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.

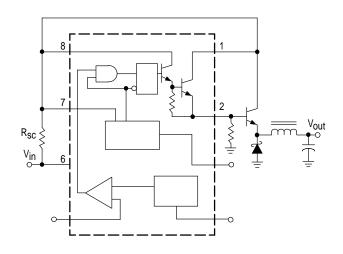
Figure 9. Step–Down Converter



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	$V_{in} = 25 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 0.1 \Omega$	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 10. External Current Boost Connections for IC Peak Greater than 1.5 A

10a. External NPN Switch



10b. External PNP Saturated Switch

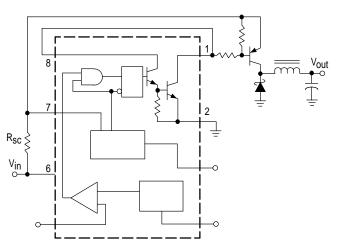
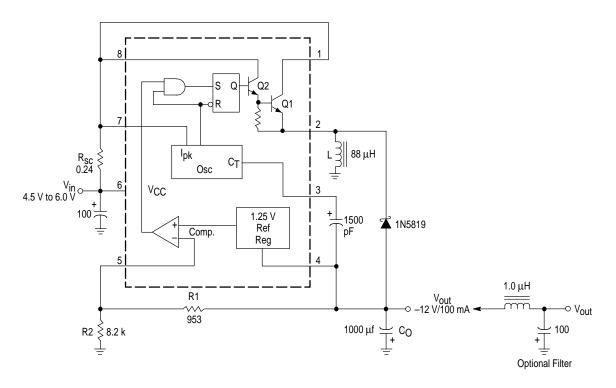


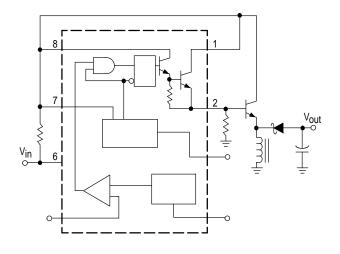
Figure 11. Voltage Inverting Converter



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 4.5 V to 6.0 V, I _O = 100 mA	$3.0 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.012\%$
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 12. External Current Boost Connections for I_C Peak Greater than 1.5 A

12a. External NPN Switch



12b. External PNP Saturated Switch

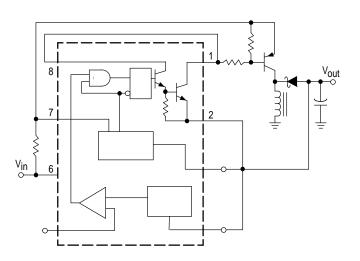
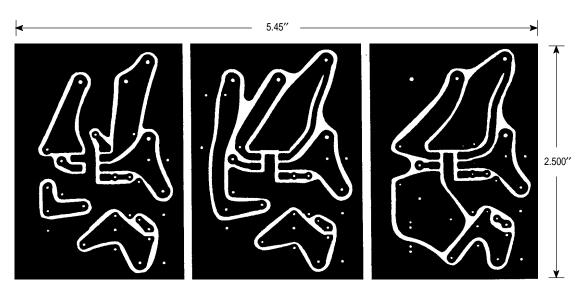
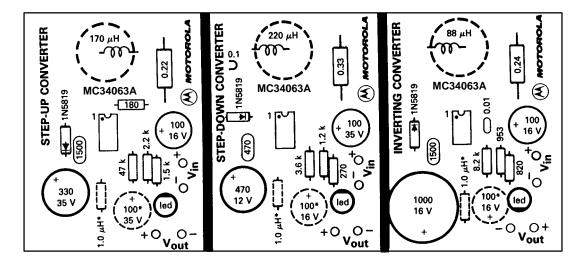


Figure 13. Printed Circuit Board and Component Layout (Circuits of Figures 7, 9, 11)



(Top view, copper foil as seen through the board from the component side)



(Top View, Component Side)

*Optional Filter.

Converter	Inductance (µH)	Turns/Wire	
Step-Up	170	38 Turns of #22 AWG	
Step-Down	220	48 Turns of #22 AWG	
Voltage-Inverting	88	28 Turns of #22 AWG	

INDUCTOR DATA

All inductors are wound on Magnetics Inc. 55117 toroidal core.

Calculation	Step-Up	Step-Down	Voltago_Invorting
Calculation	Step-Op	•	Voltage–Inverting
^t on ^{/t} off	$\frac{V_{out} + V_{F} - V_{in(min)}}{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}$	Vout + VF Vin(min) - Vsat - Vout	$\frac{ V_{out} + V_{F}}{V_{in} - V_{sat}}$
(t _{on} + t _{off})	<u>1</u> f	1 f	<u>1</u> f
^t off	$\frac{\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{t_{off}}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{t_{off}}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$
t _{on}	$(t_{OD} + t_{Off}) - t_{Off}$	$(t_{OD} + t_{Off}) - t_{Off}$	$(t_{ON} + t_{Off}) - t_{Off}$
CT	4.0 x 10 ^{−5} t _{on}	4.0 x 10 ^{−5} t _{on}	4.0 x 10 ^{−5} t _{on}
lpk(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/Ipk(switch)	0.3/Ipk(switch)	0.3/Ipk(switch)
L(min)	$\left(rac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}} ight) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(rac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}} ight)^{t}$ on(max)
CO	9 <mark>V_{ripple(pp)}</mark>	$\frac{I_{pk(switch)}(t_{on} + t_{off})}{8V_{ripple(pp)}}$	9 $rac{{\sf I}_{{ m out}}{\sf t}_{{ m on}}}{{\sf V}_{{ m ripple}({ m pp})}}$

Figure 14. Design Formula Table

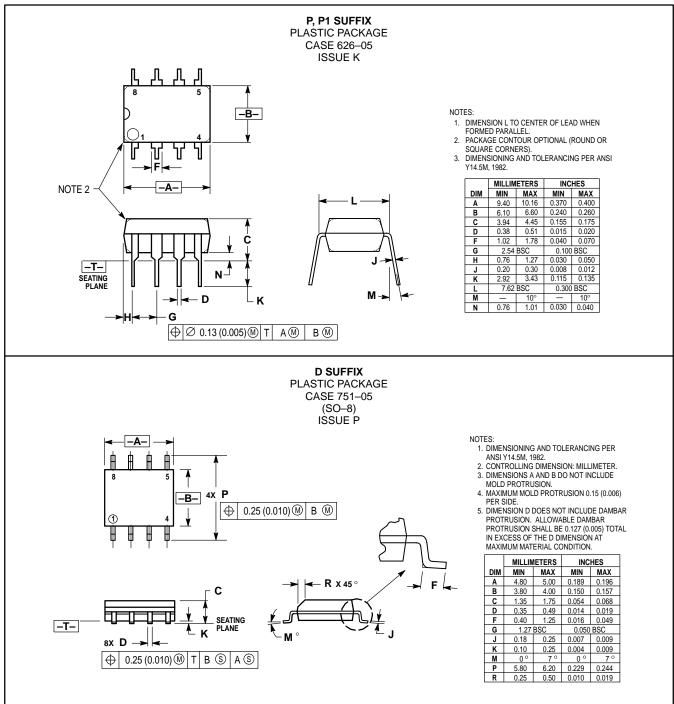
 V_{sat} = Saturation voltage of the output switch. V_{F} = Forward voltage drop of the output rectifier.

The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

The following power supply characteristics into the crossen: V_{in} – Nominal input voltage. V_{out} – Desired output voltage, $|V_{out}| = 1.25 \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$ 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.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



MC34063A MC33063A NOTES

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