

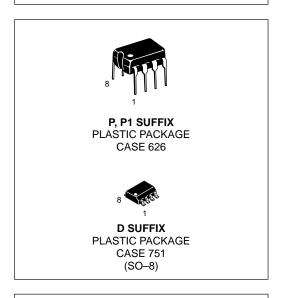
## DC-to-DC Converter Control Circuits

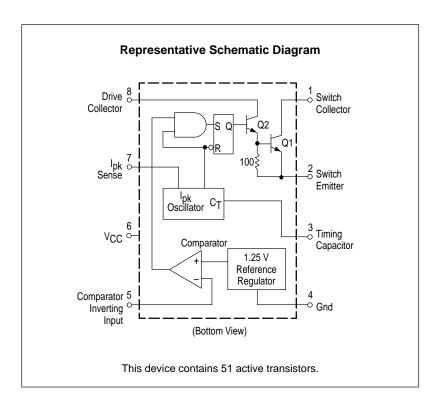
The MC34063A Series is a monolithic control circuit containing the primary functions required for DC-to-DC converters. These devices consist of an internal temperature compensated reference, comparator, controlled duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, driver and high current output 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.

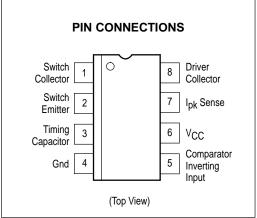
- Operation from 3.0 V to 40 V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current to 1.5 A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- Frequency Operation to 100 kHz
- Precision 2% Reference

### DC-to-DC CONVERTER CONTROL CIRCUITS

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA







#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC33063AD	$T_A = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	SO-8
MC33063AP1	1A = -40 to +65 C	Plastic DIP
MC33063AVD	T. 400 to .4050C	SO-8
MC33063AVP	$T_A = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	Plastic DIP
MC34063AD		SO-8
MC34063AP1	$T_A = 0^{\circ} \text{ to } +70^{\circ}\text{C}$	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	VC(switch)	40	Vdc
Switch Emitter Voltage (VPin 1 = 40 V)	VE(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	I <sub>SW</sub>	1.5	Α
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Plastic Package, P, P1 Suffix			
T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Thermal Resistance SOIC Package, D Suffix T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	P <sub>D</sub> R <sub>θ</sub> JA P <sub>D</sub>	1.25 100 625	°C/W
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	160	°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	TJ	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range MC34063A MC33063AV MC33063A	TA	0 to +70 -40 to +125 -40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>Stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

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

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$ [Note 3], unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OSCILLATOR					
Frequency (V <sub>Pin 5</sub> = 0 V, C <sub>T</sub> = 1.0 nF, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	fosc	24	33	42	kHz
Charge Current (V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V to 40 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	I <sub>chg</sub>	24	35	42	μА
Discharge Current (V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V to 40 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	I <sub>dischg</sub>	140	220	260	μА
Discharge to Charge Current Ratio (Pin 7 to V <sub>CC</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	I <sub>dischg</sub> /I <sub>chg</sub>	5.2	6.5	7.5	_
Current Limit Sense Voltage (I <sub>chg</sub> = I <sub>dischg</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	Vipk(sense)	250	300	350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH (Note 4)					
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (Note 5) (I <sub>SW</sub> = 1.0 A, Pins 1, 8 connected)	VCE(sat)	-	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (ISW = 1.0 A, Rpin 8 = 82 $\Omega$ to VCC, Forced $\beta \simeq 20$ )	VCE(sat)	-	0.45	0.7	V
DC Current Gain (I <sub>SW</sub> = 1.0 A, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C)	hFE	50	75	_	_
Collector Off–State Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 40 V)	IC(off)	_	0.01	100	μΑ

NOTES: 3. T<sub>low</sub> = 0°C for MC34063A, -40°C for MC33063A, AV Thigh = +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.

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

<sup>2.</sup> ESD data available upon request.

<sup>5.</sup> 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:

<sup>\*</sup>The 100  $\Omega$  resistor in the emitter of the driver device requires about 7.0 mA before the output switch conducts.

 $\textbf{ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)} \ (V_{CC} = 5.0 \ \text{V}, \ T_{A} = T_{low} \ \text{to} \ T_{high} \ [\text{Note 3}], \ unless \ otherwise \ specified.)$ 

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
COMPARATOR	•	•	•	•	
Threshold Voltage $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{A} = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$	V <sub>th</sub>	1.225 1.21	1.25 –	1.275 1.29	V
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation (V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 40 V) MC33063A, MC34063A MC33363AV	Reg <sub>line</sub>		1.4 1.4	5.0 6.0	mV
Input Bias Current (V <sub>in</sub> = 0 V)	I <sub>IB</sub>	_	-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)	lcc	_	-	4.0	mA

NOTES: 3.  $T_{low}$  = 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.

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

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

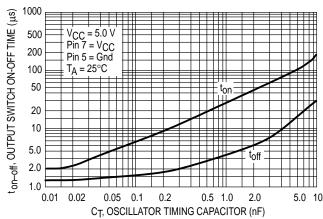
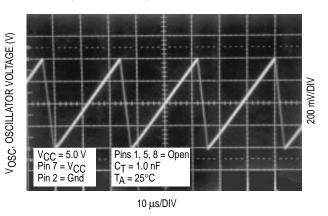


Figure 2. Timing Capacitor Waveform



<sup>5.</sup> 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:

<sup>\*</sup>The 100  $\Omega$  resistor in the emitter of the driver device requires about 7.0 mA before the output switch conducts.

Figure 3. Emitter Follower Configuration Output Saturation Voltage versus Emitter Current

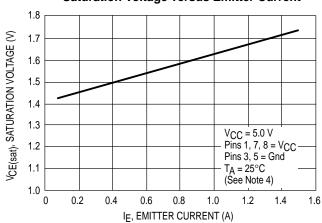


Figure 4. Common Emitter Configuration Output Switch Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current

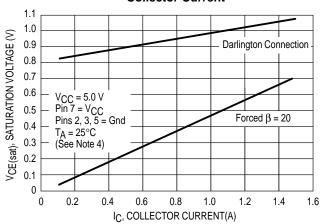


Figure 5. Current Limit Sense Voltage versus Temperature

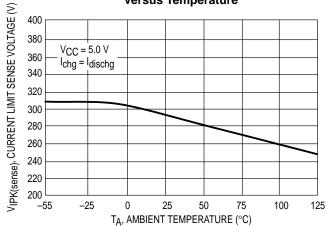
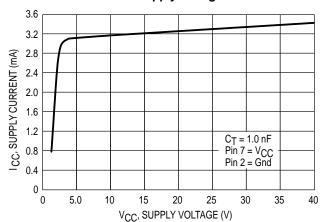
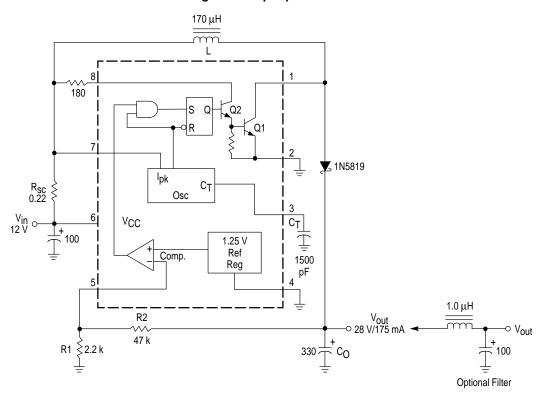


Figure 6. Standby Supply Current versus Supply Voltage



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

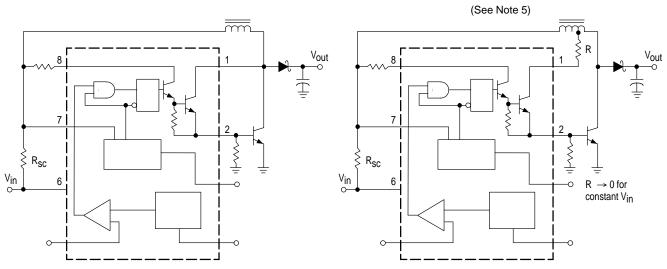


Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V to 16 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 175 mA	30 mV = ±0.05%
Load Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 75 mA to 175 mA	10 mV = ±0.017%
Output Ripple	V <sub>in</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 175 mA	400 mVpp
Efficiency	V <sub>in</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 175 mA	87.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V <sub>in</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 175 mA	40 mVpp

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

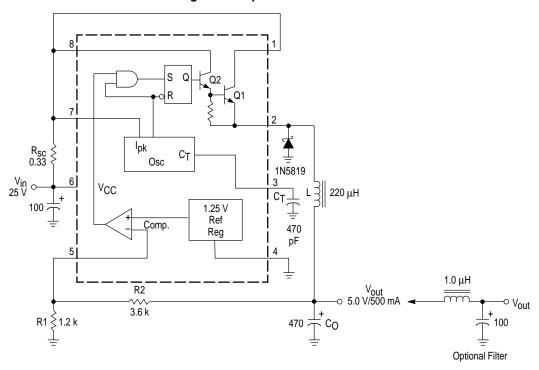
#### 8a. External NPN Switch

#### 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 <sub>in</sub> = 15 V to 25 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 500 mA	12 mV = ±0.12%
Load Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 25 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 50 mA to 500 mA	$3.0 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.03\%$
Output Ripple	V <sub>in</sub> = 25 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 500 mA	120 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in} = 25 \text{ V}, R_L = 0.1 \Omega$	1.1 A
Efficiency	V <sub>in</sub> = 25 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 500 mA	83.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V <sub>in</sub> = 25 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 500 mA	40 mVpp

Figure 10. External Current Boost Connections for I<sub>C</sub> Peak Greater than 1.5 A

#### 10a. External NPN Switch

# R<sub>SC</sub> V<sub>in</sub> 6

#### 10b. External PNP Saturated Switch

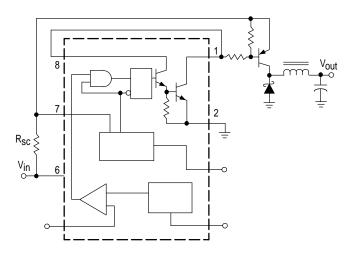
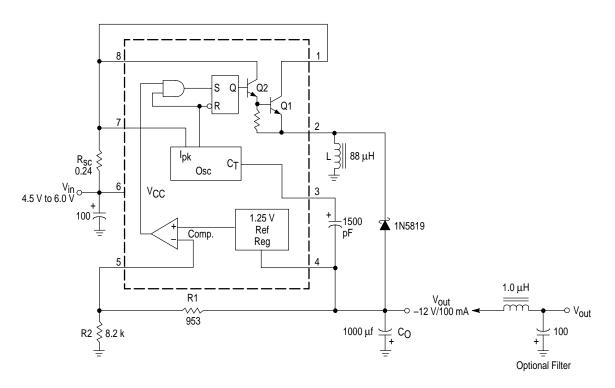


Figure 11. Voltage Inverting Converter



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 4.5 V to 6.0 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	$3.0 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.012\%$
Load Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 10 mA to 100 mA	$0.022 \text{ V} = \pm 0.09\%$
Output Ripple	V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	500 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in} = 5.0 \text{ V}, R_L = 0.1 \Omega$	910 mA
Efficiency	V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	62.2%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V <sub>in</sub> = 5.0 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	70 mVpp

Figure 12. External Current Boost Connections for I<sub>C</sub> Peak Greater than 1.5 A

#### 12a. External NPN Switch

# V<sub>in</sub> 6

#### 12b. External PNP Saturated Switch

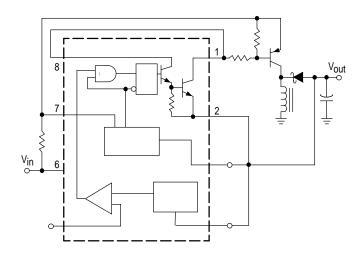
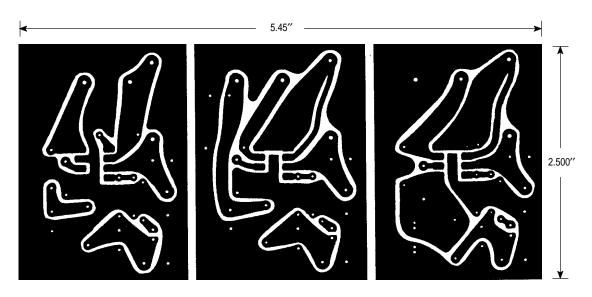
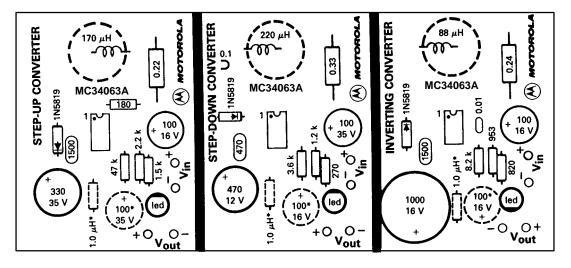


Figure 13. Printed Circuit Board and Component Layout

(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.

#### **INDUCTOR DATA**

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

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

Figure 14. Design Formula Table

Calculation	Step-Up	Step-Down	Voltage-Inverting
<sup>t</sup> on <sup>/t</sup> off	$\frac{V_{\text{out}} + V_{\text{F}} - V_{\text{in(min)}}}{V_{\text{in(min)}} - V_{\text{sat}}}$	$\frac{V_{\text{out}} + V_{\text{F}}}{V_{\text{in(min)}} - V_{\text{sat}} - V_{\text{out}}}$	$\frac{ V_{out}  + V_{F}}{V_{in} - V_{sat}}$
(t <sub>on</sub> + t <sub>off</sub> )	1 f	<u>1</u> f	<u>1</u> f
<sup>t</sup> off	$\frac{t_{\text{on}} + t_{\text{off}}}{\frac{t_{\text{on}}}{t_{\text{off}}}} + 1$	$\frac{t_{\text{on}} + t_{\text{off}}}{\frac{t_{\text{on}}}{t_{\text{off}}} + 1}$	$\frac{t_{\text{on}} + t_{\text{off}}}{\frac{t_{\text{on}}}{t_{\text{off}}} + 1}$
ton	(ton + toff) - toff	$(t_{ON} + t_{Off}) - t_{Off}$	$(t_{On} + t_{Off}) - t_{Off}$
CT	4.0 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> t <sub>on</sub>	4.0 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> t <sub>on</sub>	4.0 x 10 <sup>−5</sup> t <sub>on</sub>
Ipk(switch)	$2I_{out(max)} \left(\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1\right)$	<sup>2I</sup> out(max)	$2I_{out(max)} \left(\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1\right)$
R <sub>SC</sub>	0.3/lpk(switch)	0.3/lpk(switch)	0.3/lpk(switch)
<sup>L</sup> (min)	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{\text{in(min)}} - V_{\text{sat}} - V_{\text{out}})}{I_{\text{pk(switch)}}}\right)^{t_{\text{on(max)}}}$	$\left(\frac{(V_{in(min)} - V_{sat})}{I_{pk(switch)}}\right) t_{on(max)}$
c <sub>O</sub>	9 $\frac{I_{out}^{t_{on}}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$\frac{I_{pk(switch)}^{(t_{on} + t_{off})}}{8V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$9 \frac{I_{out}^{t_{on}}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$

#### The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

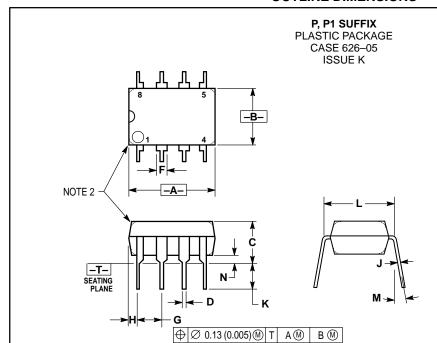
V<sub>in</sub> – Nominal input voltage.

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

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

 $V_{in}$  – Nominal input voltage,  $V_{out}$  = 1.25  $\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$  lout – Desired output voltage,  $|V_{out}|$  = 1.25  $\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$  lout – 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.

#### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

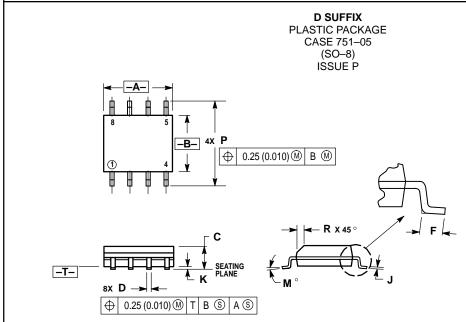


#### NOTES:

- DIMENSION L TO CENTER OF LEAD WHEN
- FORMED PARALLEL.

  2. PACKAGE CONTOUR OPTIONAL (ROUND OR
- SQUARE CORNERS).
  3. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI

	MILLIMETERS		INC	HES
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	9.40	10.16	0.370	0.400
В	6.10	6.60	0.240	0.260
С	3.94	4.45	0.155	0.175
D	0.38	0.51	0.015	0.020
F	1.02	1.78	0.040	0.070
G	2.54	BSC	0.100	BSC
Н	0.76	1.27	0.030	0.050
J	0.20	0.30	0.008	0.012
K	2.92	3.43	0.115	0.135
L	7.62 BSC		0.300	BSC
М	_	10°	_	10°
N	0.76	1.01	0.030	0.040



#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

- ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.

  3. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.

  4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.

  5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

	MILLIMETERS		INC	HES
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.196
В	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
С	1.35	1.75	0.054	0.068
D	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	0.40	1.25	0.016	0.049
G	1.27 BSC		0.050	BSC
J	0.18	0.25	0.007	0.009
K	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.009
М	0 °	7 °	0 °	7 °
Р	5.80	6.20	0.229	0.244
R	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.019

### MC34063A MC33063A NOTES

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MC34063A/D