

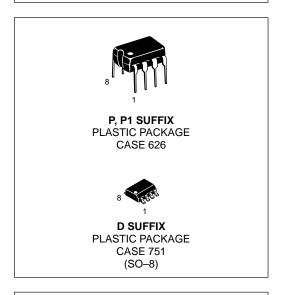
DC-to-DC Converter Control Circuits

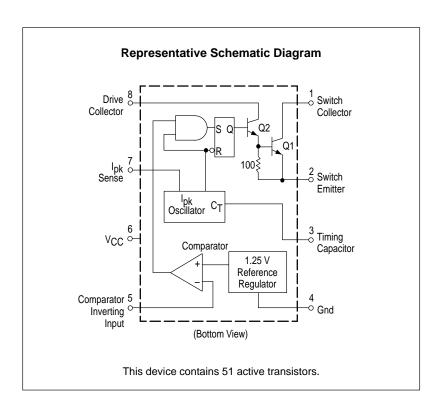
The MC34063A Series is a monolithic control circuit containing the primary functions required for DC-to-DC converters. These devices consist of an internal temperature compensated reference, comparator, controlled duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, driver and high current output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

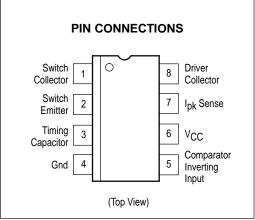
- Operation from 3.0 V to 40 V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current to 1.5 A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- Frequency Operation to 100 kHz
- Precision 2% Reference

DC-to-DC CONVERTER CONTROL CIRCUITS

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA







ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC33063AD	T 40° to 195°C	SO-8
MC33063AP1	$T_A = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	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

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)	^I C(driver)	100	mA
Switch Current	I _{SW}	1.5	Α
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Plastic Package, P, P1 Suffix			
T _A = 25°C Thermal Resistance SOIC Package, D Suffix T _A = 25°C	P _D R _θ JA P _D	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	T _A	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.

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 _{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°C)	I _{chg}	24	35	42	μА
Discharge Current (V _{CC} = 5.0 V to 40 V, T _A = 25°C)	I _{dischg}	140	220	260	μА
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)	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)	VCE(sat)	-	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (ISW = 1.0 A, Rpin 8 = 82 Ω to VCC, Forced $\beta \simeq 20$)	VCE(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)	IC(off)	_	0.01	100	μΑ

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

^{2.} ESD data available upon request.

^{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 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:

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) ($V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high} [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 _{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} , V_{Pin} 5 > V_{th} , Pin 2 = Gnd, remaining pins open)	lcc	_	_	4.0	mA

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

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

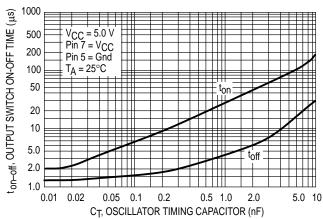
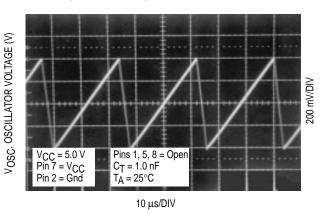


Figure 2. Timing Capacitor Waveform



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.

^{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 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:

^{*}The 100 Ω 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

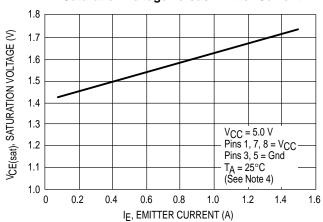


Figure 4. Common Emitter Configuration Output Switch Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current

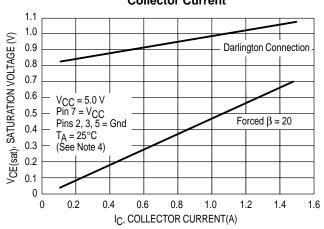


Figure 5. Current Limit Sense Voltage versus Temperature

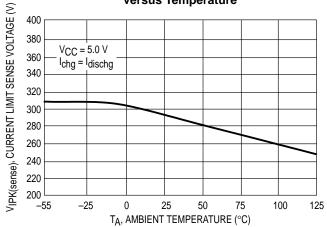
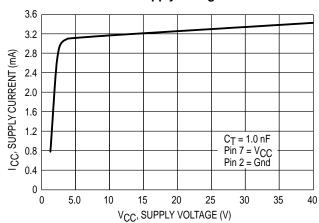
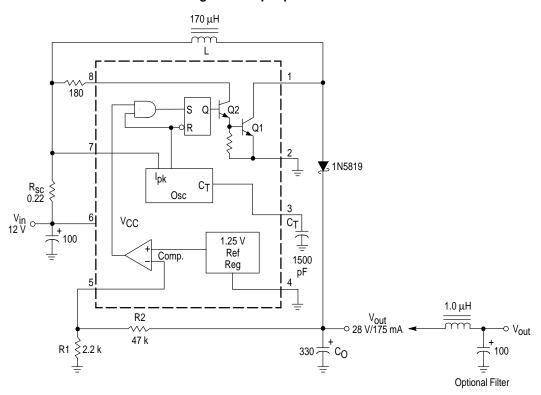


Figure 6. Standby Supply Current versus Supply Voltage



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

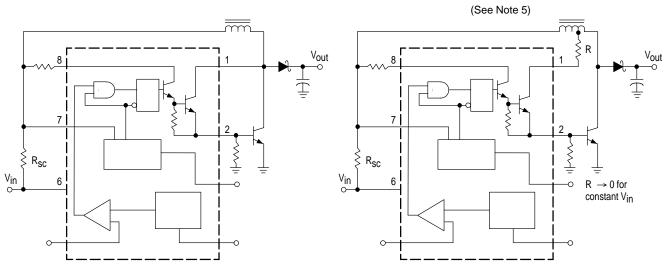


Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V _{in} = 8.0 V to 16 V, I _O = 175 mA	30 mV = ±0.05%
Load Regulation	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 75 mA to 175 mA	10 mV = ±0.017%
Output Ripple	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 175 mA	400 mVpp
Efficiency	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 175 mA	87.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	V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

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

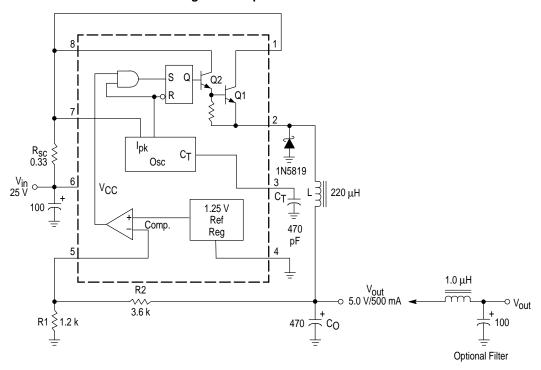
8a. External NPN Switch

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	$3.0 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.03\%$
Output Ripple	V _{in} = 25 V, I _O = 500 mA	120 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in} = 25 \text{ V}, R_L = 0.1 \Omega$	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 I_C Peak Greater than 1.5 A

10a. External NPN Switch

R_{SC} V_{out}

10b. External PNP Saturated Switch

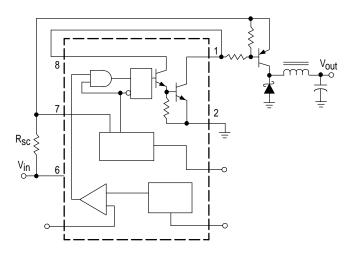
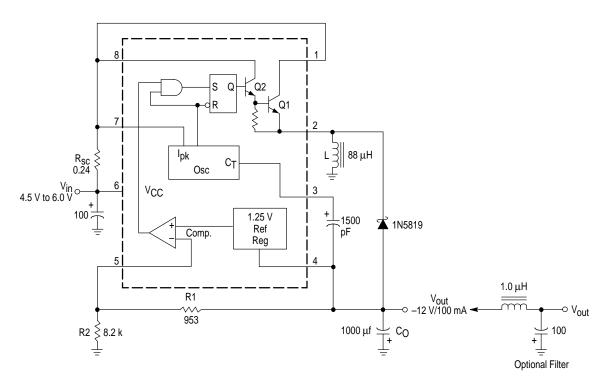


Figure 11. Voltage Inverting Converter



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	$0.022 \text{ V} = \pm 0.09\%$
Output Ripple	V _{in} = 5.0 V, I _O = 100 mA	500 mVpp
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in} = 5.0 \text{ V}, R_L = 0.1 \Omega$	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

V_{in} 6

12b. External PNP Saturated Switch

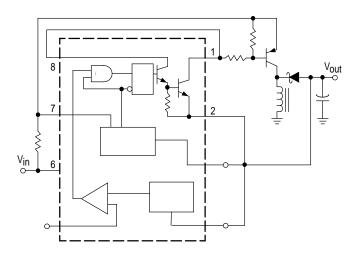
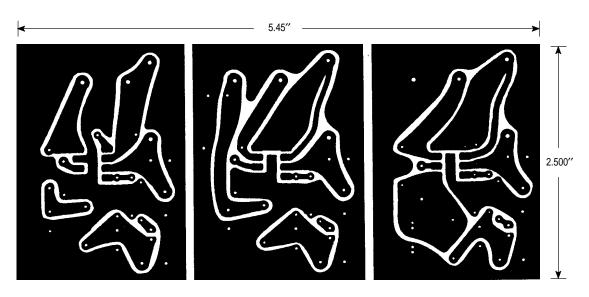
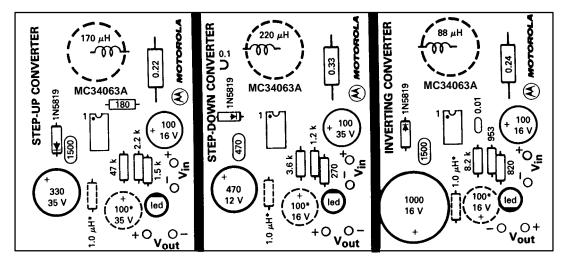


Figure 13. Printed Circuit Board and Component Layout

(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
^t on ^{/t} 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 _{on} + t _{off})	1 f	<u>1</u> f	<u>1</u> f
^t 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 ⁻⁵ t _{on}	4.0 x 10 ⁻⁵ t _{on}	4.0 x 10 ^{−5} t _{on}
Ipk(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/lpk(switch)	0.3/lpk(switch)	0.3/lpk(switch)
^L (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 _O	9 $\frac{I_{out}^{t_{on}}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$\frac{I_{pk(switch)}^{(t_{on} + t_{off})}}{8V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$9 \frac{I_{out}^{t_{on}}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$

The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

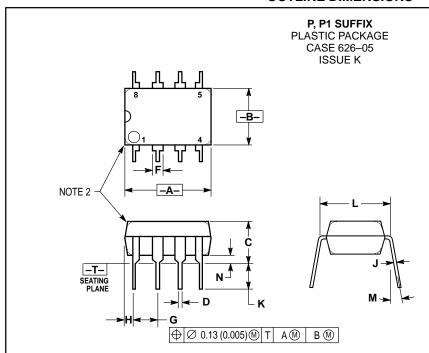
V_{in} – Nominal input voltage.

 v_{in} – Nominal input voltage. V_{out} – Desired output voltage, $|V_{out}| = 1.25 \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$ $|_{out}$ – Desired output current. $|_{out}$ – Desired output current. $|_{out}$ – Minimum desired output switching frequency at the selected values of V_{in} and I_{out} – Vipple(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 effect the line and board layout. 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.

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

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

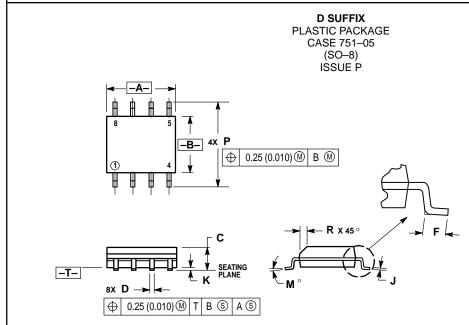


NOTES:

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

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

	MILLIM	ETERS	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:

- OTES:

 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER 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.

 PER SIDE.
- 4. MAXIMUM MOLLD PROTRUSION 0.10 (0.000)
 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
M	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

Motorola reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. Motorola makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does Motorola assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in Motorola data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. Motorola does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. Motorola products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the Motorola product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use Motorola products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold Motorola and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that Motorola was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. Motorola and Motorola and Employer.

How to reach us:

USA/EUROPE/Locations Not Listed: Motorola Literature Distribution; P.O. Box 20912; Phoenix, Arizona 85036. 1–800–441–2447 or 602–303–5454

MFAX: RMFAX0@email.sps.mot.com – TOUCHTONE 602–244–6609 INTERNET: http://Design-NET.com

JAPAN: Nippon Motorola Ltd.; Tatsumi–SPD–JLDC, 6F Seibu–Butsuryu–Center, 3–14–2 Tatsumi Koto–Ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. 03–81–3521–8315

ASIA/PACIFIC: Motorola Semiconductors H.K. Ltd.; 8B Tai Ping Industrial Park, 51 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong. 852–26629298





This datasheet has been download from:

www.datasheetcatalog.com

Datasheets for electronics components.