

1.5A DC-to-DC Converter Control Circuits (PRELIMINARY INFORMATION)

FEATURES

- Operation From 3.0V To 40V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current To 1.5A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- Frequency Operation To 100Khz
- Precision 2% Reference
- Pin-To-Pin Compatible With MC34063/35063/33063

APPLICATIONS

- Battery Powered Applications
- Laptop/Notebook Computers
- Power Inverter (+ to -) or (- to +)
- Medical Instruments
- Interface Power Supplies
- Portable Instruments
- Cellular Phones/Radios

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

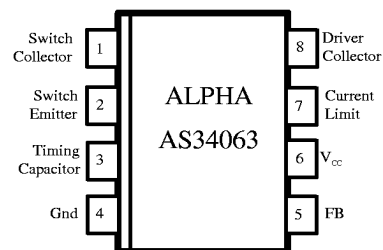
The AS34063 contains a monolithic control circuit containing the primary functions required for DC-to-DC converters. This device contains an internal temperature compensated reference, comparator, controlled duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, driver and high current output switch. The AS34063 was specifically designed to operate with a minimum number of external components to provide Step-Down and Step-Up and Voltage-Inverting applications.

The AS34063 is available in commercial temperatures of 0° to +70°C, in SO-8 and 8 PDIP packages.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Oper. Temp. Range	Package Type
AS34063S	T _A = 0°C to +70°C	SO-8
AS34063P	T _A = 0°C to +70°C	Plastic DIP

PIN CONNECTIONS



Top View

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	40 Vdc
Comparator Input Voltage Range (V_{IR})	-0.3 to +40 Vdc
Switch Collector Voltage (V_C)	40 Vdc
Switch Emitter Voltage ($V_{PIN\ 1} = 40\text{ V}$) (V_E)	40 Vdc
Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage (V_{CE})	40 Vdc
Driver Collector Voltage (V_C)	40 Vdc
Driver Collector Current (Note 1) (I_C)	100 mA
Switch Current Peak (I_{SW})	1.5 A

Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics

Plastic Package (P Suffix) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.25 W
Thermal Resistance	100°C/W
SOIC Package (D Suffix) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	625 mW
Thermal Resistance	160°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature (T_J)	+150° C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range (T_A)	0 to +70° C
Storage Temperature Range (T_{STG})	-65 to +150° C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = [0^\circ\text{ to }+70^\circ]$)

Parameter	Conditions	Min	AS34063 Typ	Max	Units
OSCILLATOR					
Frequency (f_{osc})	$V_{PIN\ 5} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_T = 1.0\text{ nF}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	24	33	42	kHz
Charge Current (I_{CHG})	$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ to 40 V , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	24	35	42	μA
Discharge Current (I_{DISCHG})	$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ to 40 V , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	140	220	260	μA
Discharge to Charge Current Ratio (I_{DISCHG}/I_{CHG})	Pin 7 to V_{CC} , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5.2	6.5	7.5	
Current Limit Sense Voltage ($V_{IPK(sense)}$)	$I_{DISCHG} = I_{CHG}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	250	300	350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH (Note 2)					
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection ($V_{CE(sat)}$) (Note 3)	$I_{SW} = 1.0\text{ A}$, Pins 1, 8 connected		1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection ($V_{CE(sat)}$)	$I_{SW} = 1.0\text{ A}$, $R_{pin\ 8} = 82\ \Omega$ to V_{CC} , Forced $\beta \approx 20$		0.45	0.7	V
DC Current Gain (h_{FE})	$I_{SW} = 1.0\text{ A}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	50	75		
Collector Off-State Current ($I_C(\text{off})$)	$V_{CE} = 40\text{ V}$		0.01	100	μA
COMPARATOR					
Threshold Voltage (V_{TH})	($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$) ($T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C)	1.225 1.21	1.25 —	1.275 1.29	V
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation (Reg_{LINE})	($V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ to 40 V)	—	1.4	5.0	mV
Input Bias Current (I_B)	($V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$)	—	-20	-400	nA
TOTAL DEVICE					
Supply Current (I_{CC})	($V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ to 40 V , $C_T = 1.0\text{ nF}$, Pin 7 = V_{CC} , $V_{PIN\ 5} > V_{TH}$, Pin 2 = Gnd, remaining pins open)			4.0	mA

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

Note 2: Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.

Note 3: If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents ($\leq 300\text{ mA}$) and high driver currents ($\geq 30\text{ mA}$), it may take up to $2.0\ \mu\text{s}$ for it to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies $\geq 30\text{ kHz}$, 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:

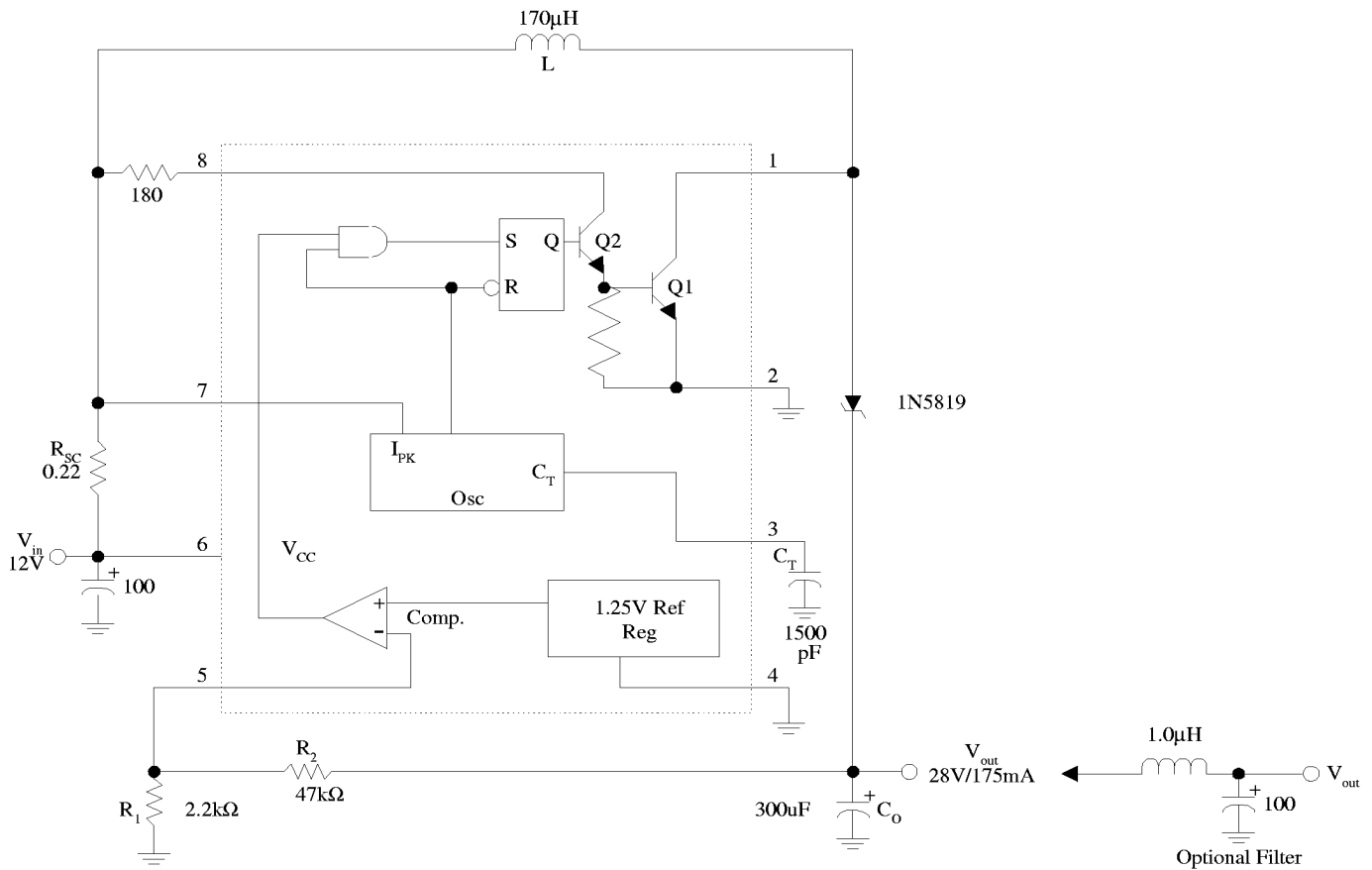
Forced β of output switch : $I_{C, \text{OUTPUT}}/(I_{C, \text{DRIVER}} - 7.0\text{ mA}^*) \geq 10$

- The $100\ \Omega$ resistor in the emitter of the driver device requires about 7.0 mA before the output switch conducts.

Output Voltage: $|V_{OL}| = 1.25 \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right) V$

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

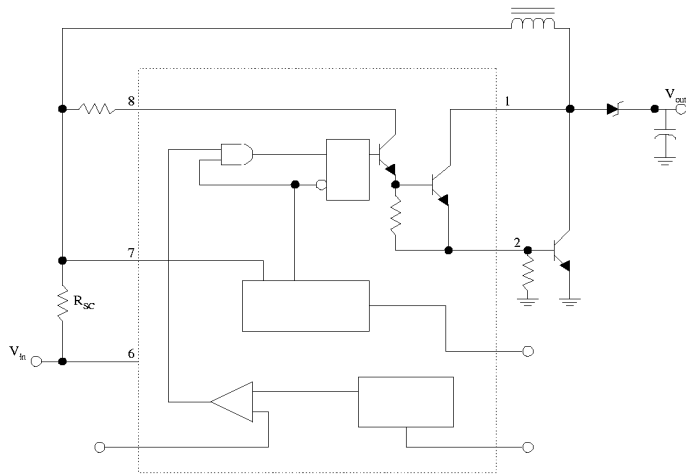
Figure 1. Step-Up Converter



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 8.0 \text{ V to } 16 \text{ V}, I_O = 175 \text{ mA}$	$30 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.05\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}, I_O = 75 \text{ mA to } 175 \text{ mA}$	$10 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.02\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}, I_O = 175 \text{ mA}$	400 mV_{p-p}
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}, I_O = 175 \text{ mA}$	89.2%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}, I_O = 175 \text{ mA}$	40 mV_{p-p}

Figure 2. Boost Converter: External Current Boost

2a. External NPN Switch



Connections for $I_{SW\ PEAK}$ Greater than 1.5A

2b. External NPN Saturated Switch
(Refer to Note 3)

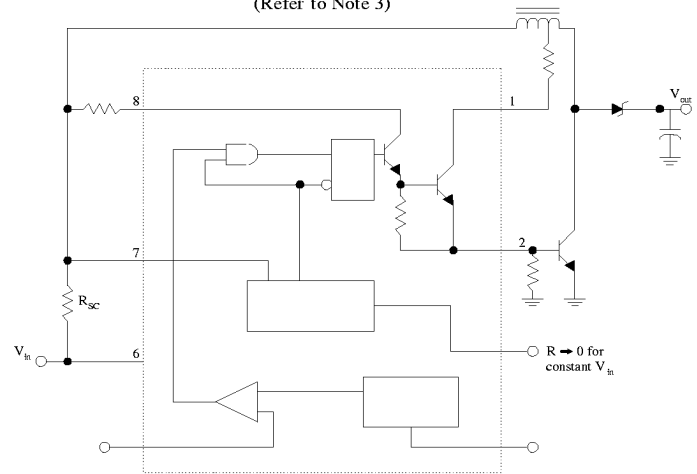
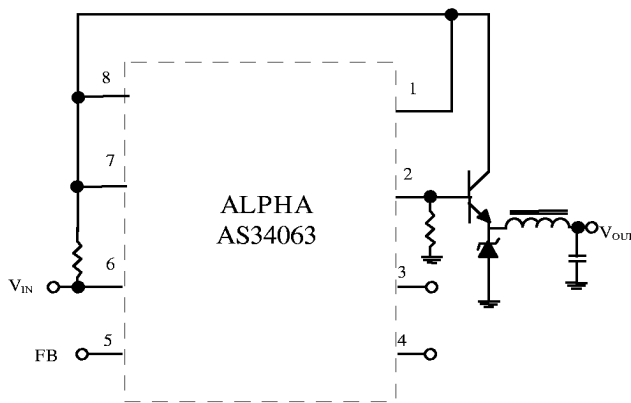
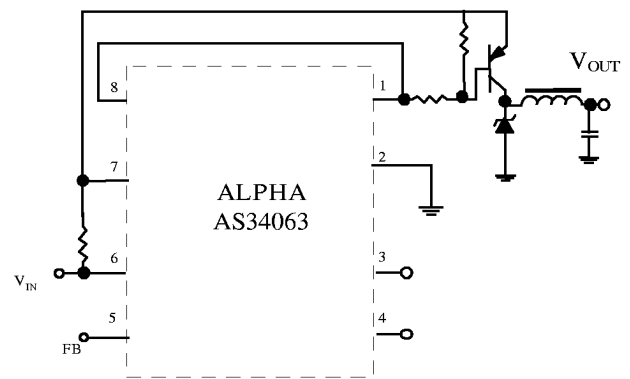


Figure 3. Buck Converter : External Current Boost Connections for $I_{SW\ PEAK}$ greater than 1.5A

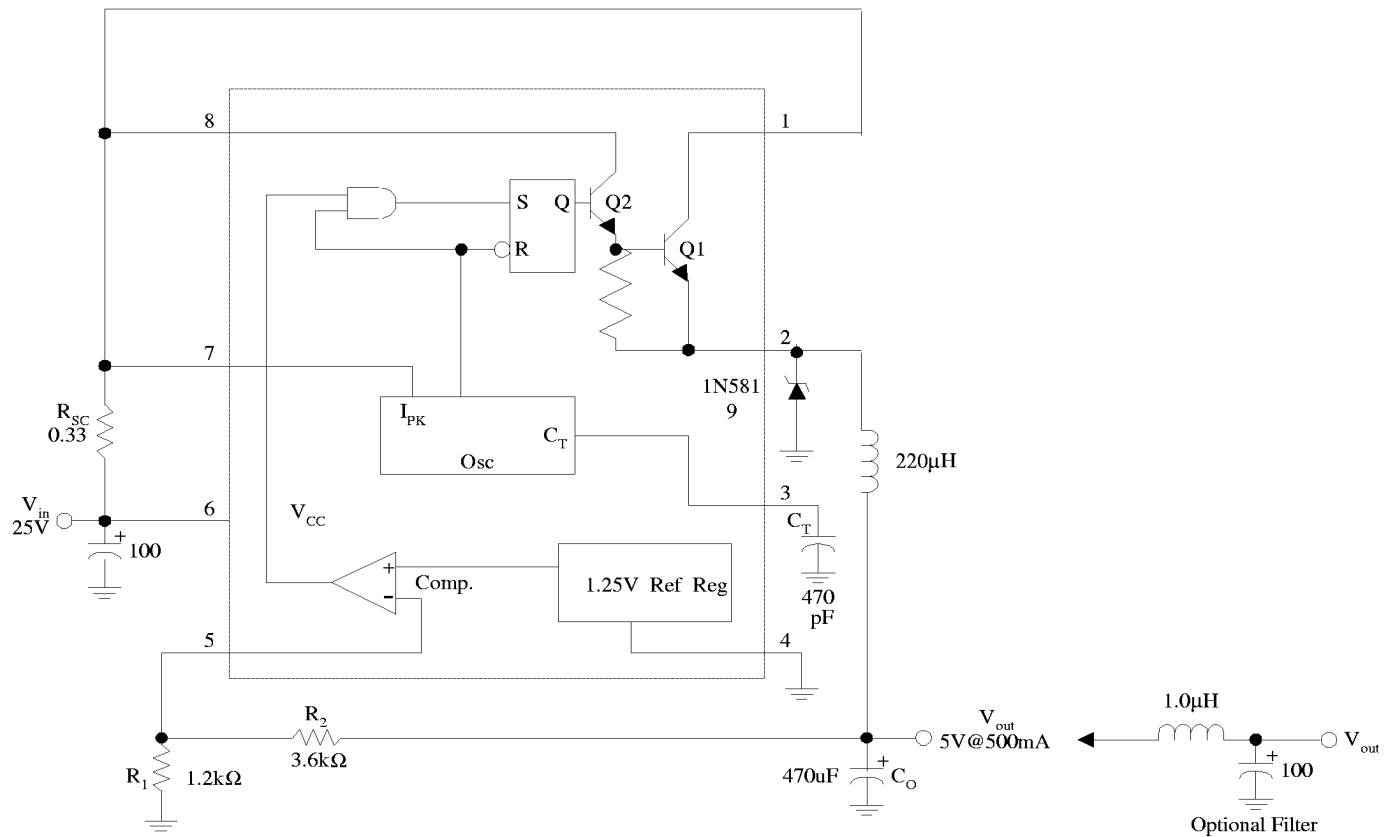


External NPN Switch



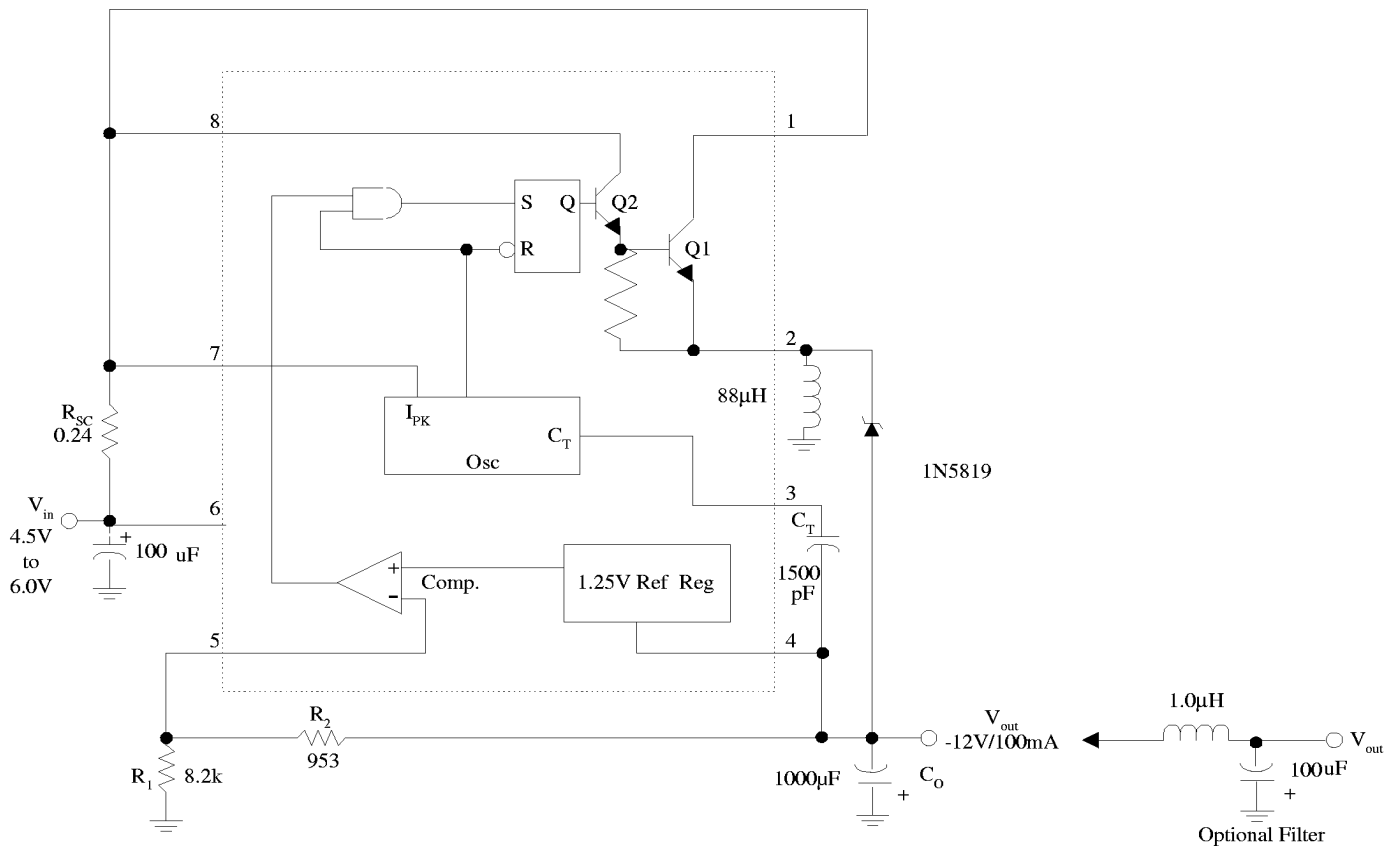
External PNP Saturated Switch

Figure 4. Step-Down Converter



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 15\text{ V to } 25\text{ V}, I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	$12\text{ mV} = \pm 0.12\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 25\text{ V}, I_O = 50\text{ mA to } 500\text{ mA}$	$3.0\text{ mV} = \pm 0.03\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 25\text{ V}, I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	120 mV_{p-p}
Short Circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 25\text{ V}, R_L = 0.1\Omega$	1.1 A
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 25\text{ V}, I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	83.7%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 25\text{ V}, I_O = 500\text{ mA}$	40 mV_{p-p}

Figure 5. Voltage Inverting Converter



Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 6.0 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 100 \text{ mA}$	$3 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.12\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 10 \text{ mA to } 100 \text{ mA}$	$0.022 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.09\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 100 \text{ mA}$	500 mV_{p-p}
Short Circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 0.1 \Omega$	910 mA
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 100 \text{ mA}$	62.2%
Output Ripple With Optional Filter	$V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $I_O = 100 \text{ mA}$	70 mV_{p-p}