## SP34063A

Rev. 2.1.1



## 1.5A Buck/Boost/Inverting DC-DC Regulator

February 2014

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The SP34063A is a monolithic switching regulator control circuit containing the primary functions required for DC-DC converters.

This device consists of an internal temperature compensated reference, voltage comparator, controlled duty cycle oscillator with active current limit circuit, driver and high current output switch. This device was specifically designed to be used in buck, boost, and Voltage-Inverting applications with a minimum number of external components.

The SP34063A is available in the 8 pin NSOIC package.

#### APPLICATIONS

- Battery Charger Circuit
- NICs/Switches/Hubs
- ADSL Modems
- Negative Voltage Power Supply

#### **FEATURES**

- Supply Voltage: 3V 36V
- Current Limiting
- Output Switch Current to 1.5A
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Operation frequency up to 180KHz
- Low Quiescent Current
- Precision 2% Reference
- Available in 8 pin NSOIC Package



Fig. 1: SP34063A Application Diagram

#### **TYPICAL APPLICATION DIAGRAM**



## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Power Supply Voltage V <sub>cc</sub> 40V	
Comparator Input Voltage0.3V to 40V	
Switch Collector Voltage 40V	
Switch Emitter Voltage ( $V_{PIN1}$ =40V)40V	
Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage 40V	
Driver Collector Voltage 40V	
Driver Collector Current (Note 2)100mA	
Switch Current 1.5A	
Storage Temperature65°C to 150°C	
ESD Rating (HBM - Human Body Model) 2kV	

## **OPERATING RATINGS**

Input Voltage Range V <sub>IN</sub>	3.0V to 36V
Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> =25°C - NSOIC)	780mW
Junction Temperature Range	40°C to 150°C
Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}$	160°C/W

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications with standard type are for an Operating Temperature of  $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C only. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to  $85^{\circ}$ C.

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units		Conditions	
Oscillator							
Frequency F <sub>osc</sub>	30	38	45	KHz		$V_{PIN5} = 0V, CT = 1.0nF, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	
Charge Current $I_{CHG}$	30	38	45	μA		$V_{CC} = 5.0V$ to 36V, $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$	
Discharge Current $I_{\text{DISCHG}}$	180	240	290	μA		$V_{CC} = 5.0V$ to 36V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	
Discharge to Charge Current Ration $I_{DISCHG}/I_{CHG}$	5.2	6.5	7.5			Pin 7 to $V_{CC}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	
Current Limit Sense Voltage V <sub>IPK(sense)</sub>	250	300	350	mV		$I_{\text{DISCHG}} = I_{\text{CHG}}, T_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Output Switch (Note 1)							
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection $V_{CE(sat)}$		1.0	1.3	V		$I_{sw}=1A$ , pin1,8 connected	
Saturation Voltage (note 2)		0.45	0.7	V		$I_{SW}$ =1A, R pin8 = 820hms to V <sub>CC</sub> , forced B=20	
DC Current Gain	50	75				$I_{SW}=1A, V_{CE}=5V, T_{A}=25^{\circ}C$	
Collector Off-State Current		0.01	100	μA		V <sub>CE</sub> =36V	
Comparator							
Threshold Voltage V	1.225	1.250	1.275	V		$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	
	1.210	1.250	1.290	V		$T_A = -40$ °C to 85°C	
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation R <sub>EGLINE</sub>		1.4	5	mV		$V_{CC} = 3.0V$ to 36V	
Input Bias Current I <sub>IB</sub>		-20	-400	nA		V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	
Total Device							
Supply Current I <sub>cc</sub>			4	mA		$V_{CC}$ =5.0V to 36V, CT=1nF, pin 7 = $V_{CC}$ Vpin5 >V <sub>TH</sub>	

Note 1: Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during the test program to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.

Note 2: If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents ( $\leq$  300mA) and high driver currents ( $\geq$  30mA), it may take up to 2.0µs for it to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the



off time at frequencies above 30KHz, 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 ß of output switch = 
$$\frac{I_c Output}{I_c Driver - 7mA*} \ge 10$$

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

## **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### Fig. 2: SP34063A Block Diagram

#### **PIN ASSIGNEMENT**





## **PIN DESCRIPTION**

Name	Pin Number	Description		
Switch Collector	1	Internal switch transistor collector		
Switch Emitter	2	Internal switch transistor emitter		
Timing Capacitor	3	Timing capacitor to control the switching frequency		
GND	4	Ground pin for all internal circuit		
Comparator Inverting Input	5	Inverting input pin for internal comparator		
V <sub>cc</sub>	6	Voltage supply		
I <sub>PK</sub> Sense	7	Peak Current Sense Input by monitoring the voltage drop across an external I sense resistor to limit the peak current through the switch		
Driver Collector	8	Voltage driver collector		

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package	Packing Quantity	Note 1	Note 2
SP34063AEN-L	-40°C≤T <sub>A</sub> ≤+85°C	NSOIC-8	Bulk	Lead Free	
SP34063AEN-L/TR	-40°C≤T <sub>A</sub> ≤+85°C	NSOIC-8	2.5K/Tape & Reel	Lead Free	



## **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**







Fig. 6: Oscillator Frequency vs. Timing Capacitor



Fig. 8: Emitter Follower Configuration Output Switch Saturation vs. Emitter Current



Fig. 5: Timing Capacitor Waveform



Fig. 7: Standard Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



Fig. 9: Common Emitter Configuration Output Switch Saturation vs. Collector Current





Fig. 10: Current Limit Sense Voltage vs. Temperature

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

## TYPICAL BOOST CONVERTER CIRCUIT



This is a typical boost converter configuration. In the steady state, if the resistor divider voltage at pin 5 is greater than the voltage in the non-inverting input, which is 1.25V determined by the internal reference, the output of the comparator will go low. At the next switching period, the output switch will not conduct and the output voltage will eventually drop below its nominal voltage until the divider voltage at pin 5 is lower than 1.25. Then the output of the comparator will go high, the output switch will be allowed to conduct. Since  $V_{PIN5} = V_{OUT}*R2/(R1+R2) = 1.25(V)$ , The output voltage can be decided by  $V_{OUT} = 1.25V*(R1+R2)/R2(V)$ .



## **TYPICAL BUCK CONVERTER CIRCUIT**



This is a typical buck converter configuration. The working process in the steady state is similar to a boost converter,  $V_{PIN5} = V_{OUT} R2/(R1+R2) = 1.25(V)$ . The output voltage can be decided by  $V_{OUT} = 1.25V^*(R1+R2)/R2(V)$ .

## **TYPICAL INVERTING CONVERTER CIRCUIT**



This is a typical boost converter configuration. The working process in the steady state is similar to a boost converter, the difference in this situation is that the voltage at the non-inverting pin of the comparator is equal to  $1.25V + V_{OUT}$ , then  $V_{PIN5} = V_{OUT} * R2/(R1+R2) = 1.25V$ ,  $+ V_{OUT}$ . The output voltage can be decided by  $V_{OUT} = -1.25V * (R1+R2)/R1$  (V).



## PACKAGE SPECIFICATION

## 8-PIN NSOIC

Unit: mm (inch)





## **REVISION HISTORY**

Revision	Date	Description
2.0.0	01/16/2009	Reformat of Datasheet
2.0.1	8/24/2010	Pg1, changed operation frequency from 110kHz to 180kHz Fig. 6: Changed title to: Oscillator Frequency vs. Timing Capacitor Pg7, Corrected the inverting converter circuit
2.1.0	02/14/2011	Corrected Power Dissipation value to 780mW under Operating Ratings Added $C_T$ =fct( $T_{ON}$ ) formula on figure 10 graph Updated package specification
2.1.1	02/06/2014	Updated figure 4 and 6 [ECN 1407-07]

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#### EXAR CORPORATION

HEADQUARTERS AND SALES OFFICES 48720 Kato Road Fremont, CA 94538 – USA Tel.: +1 (510) 668-7000 Fax: +1 (510) 668-7030 www.exar.com

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