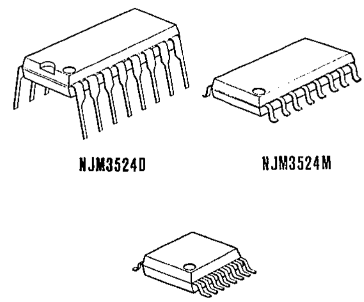
SWITCHING REGULATOR CONTROL CIRCUIT

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM3524 of regulating pulse width modulators contains all of the control circuitry necessary to implement switching regulators of either polarity, transformer coupled DC to DC converters, transformerless polarity converters and voltage doublers, as well as other power control applications. This device includes a 5V voltage regulator capable of supplying up to 50mA to external circuitry a control amplifier, an oscillator, a pulse width modulator, a phase splitting flip-flop, dual alternating output switch transistors, and current limiting and shutdown circuitry. Both the regulator output transistor and each output switch are internally current limited and, to limit junction temperature, an internal thermal shut-down circuit is employed.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJM3524V

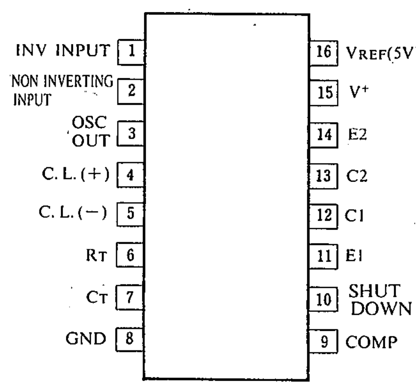
■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage (8V～40V)
- Complete PWM Power Control Circuitry
- Uncommitted Outputs for Single-Ended or Pash-Pull Appli Cutions
- Low Stardby Current
- Package Outline DIP16, DMP16, SSOP16
- Bipolar Technology

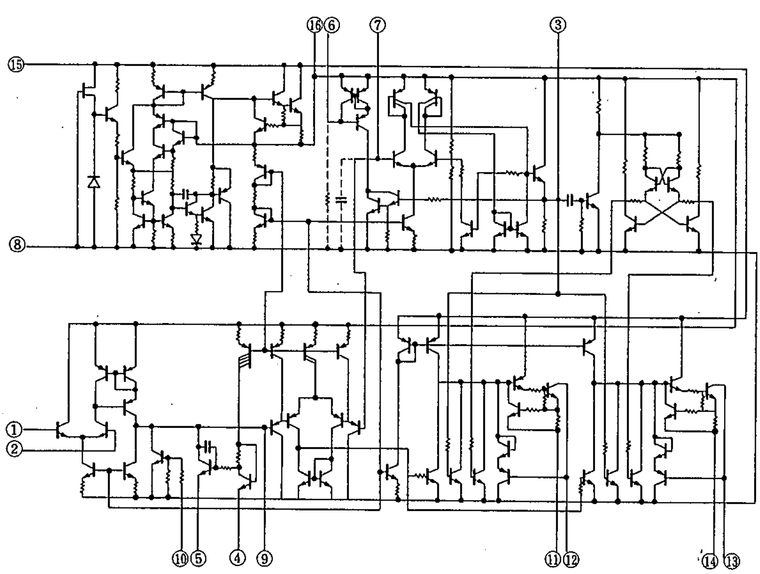
■ RECOMMEND OPERATING CONDITION

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating Voltage	V^+	8	20	40	V
Output Reference Current	I_{REF}	0	—	50	mA
Timing Resistance	R_T	1.8	—	100	kΩ
Timing Capacitor	C_T		—	0.1	μF
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	−20	25	75	°C

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25℃)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V^+	40	V
Output Current	I_O	100	mA
Output Reference Current	I_{REF}	50	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	(DIP16) 700 (DMP16) 300	mW mW
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	−20~+75	℃
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−40~+125	℃

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, V^+=20V, f=20kHz (unless otherwise noted).

Reference Section

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{REF}	V^+=20V	4.6	5.0	5.4	V
Line Regulation	ΔV_{REF}-V^+	V^+=8~40V	—	10	30	mV
Load Regulation	ΔV_{REF}-I_{REF}	V^+=10V, I_{REF}=0~20mA	—	20	50	mV
Ripple Rejection	RR	V^+=20V, f=120Hz	—	66	—	dB
Temperature Coefficient	T.C.	Ta=−20~+75°C	—	−1	—	mV/°C
Short Circuit Output Current	$I_{REF\ S}$		—	100	—	mA

Error Amplifier Section

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	V_{IC}=2.5V	—	2	10	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_B(I)$	V_{IC}=2.5V	—	2	10	µA
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_V		60	80	—	dB
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Ta=25°C	1.8	—	3.4	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMR		—	70	—	dB
Unity Gain Bandwidth	—		—	3	—	MHz
Output Voltage Swing	—		0.5	—	3.8	V

Oscillator Section

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Frequency	f_{osc}	C_T=0.01µF, R_T=2kΩ	—	30	—	kHz
Frequency Change with Voltage	—	V^+=8~40V	—	—	1	%
Frequency Change with Temperature	—	Ta=−20~+75°C	—	—	3	%
Output Pulse Width(Pin 3)	—	C_T=0.01µF	—	0.5	—	µS
Output Amplitude(Pin 3)	—		—	3.5	—	V

Comparator Section

Maximum Duty Cycle	—		0	—	45	%
Input Threshold (Pin 9)	V_{IH}	"0" duty cycle	—	1.0	—	V
Input Threshold (Pin 9)	V_{IH}	"Max" duty cycle	—	3.5	—	V
Input Bias Current	$I_B(2)$		—	1	—	μA

Current Limiting Section

Input Voltage Range	—		−0.7	—	+1.0	V
Sense Voltage	—	$V_{(2)}$-$V_{(1)}$≧50mV	180	200	220	mV
Sense Voltage Temperature Coefficient	—		—	0.2	—	mV/°C

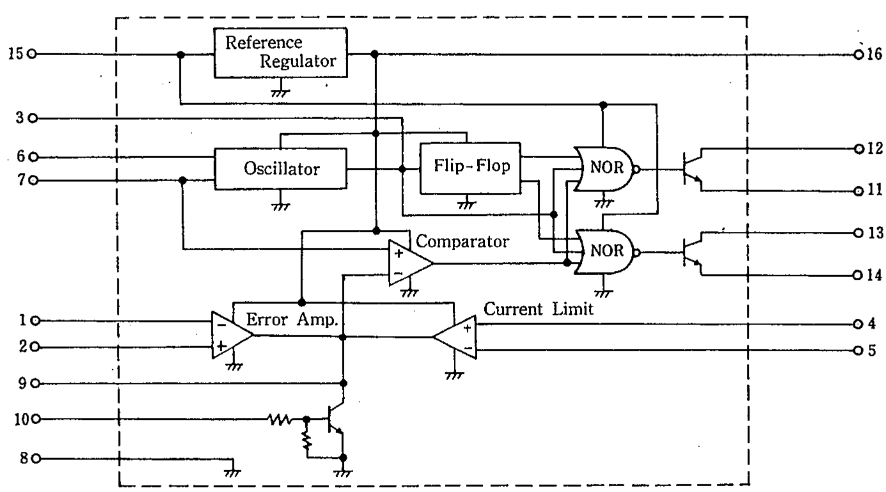
Output Section

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	V_{CER}		40	—	—	V
Collector Leakage Current	I_{CER}	V_{CE}=40V	—	0.1	50	μA
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	I_O=50mA	—	1	2	V
Emitter Output Voltage	—	V^+=20V, I_F=−250μA	17	18	—	V
Turn-off Voltage Rise Time	T_r	R_C=2kΩ	—	0.2	—	μS
Turn-on Voltage Fall Time	T_f	R_C=2kΩ	—	0.1	—	μS

Total Device

Standby Current	I_Q	V^+=40V, $Pin_{(2)}$=2V 1,4,7,8,9,11,14=GND All Other Inputs and Outputs Open	—	8	10	mA

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



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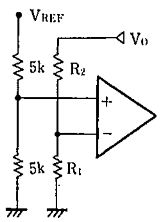
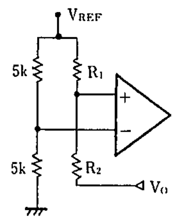
■ ERROR AMPLIFIER BIAS CIRCUITS

(A) Positive Output



$$V_O = \frac{V_{REF}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1\right)$$

(B) Negative Output

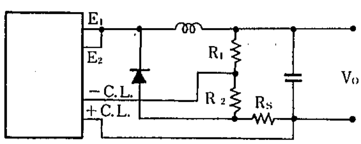


$$V_O = -\frac{V_{REF}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} - 1\right)$$

■ CURRENT LIMIT

(a) Take the detection output from the ground line side, because the input voltage range is −0.7V ∼+1.0V.

(b) The sensing voltage is 200mV typical.



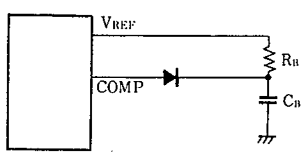
$$I_{O(MAX)} = \frac{1}{R_S}\left(V_{SENSE} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_O\right)$$

$$I_{OS} = \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_S}$$

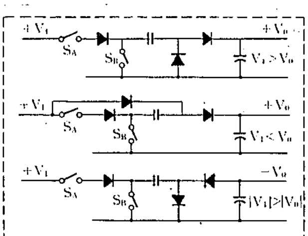
■ SOFT START METHOD

It is possible that the output stage is broken due to a wrong operation of circuits simultaneously when supply voltage was applied. This failure can be prevented by setting the error amplifier output to a low level for a certain time as shown in the right figure.

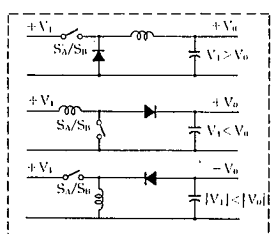
In this case, the soft start time is determined by the time constant of R_B and C_B.



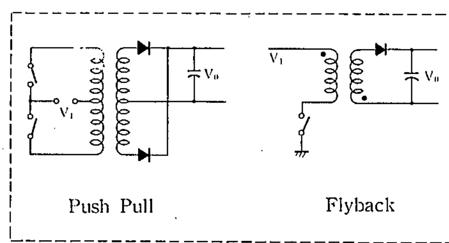
■ OUTPUT CONFIGURATIONS



Capacitor-Diode-Coupled Voltage Multiplier Output stage



Single-Ended Inductor Circuit



Transformer-Coupled Outputs

■ TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

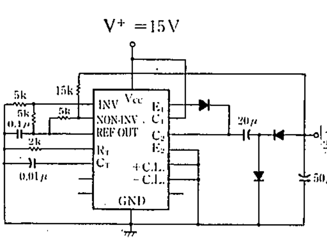


Fig. 1 Capacitor-Diode Output Circuit

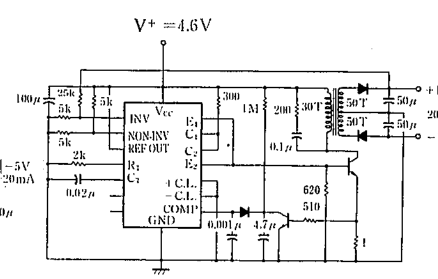


Fig. 2 Flyback Converter Circuit

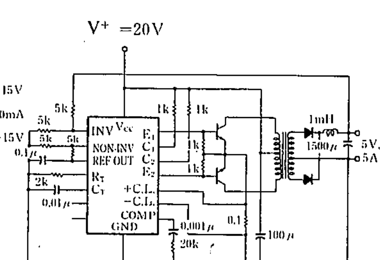
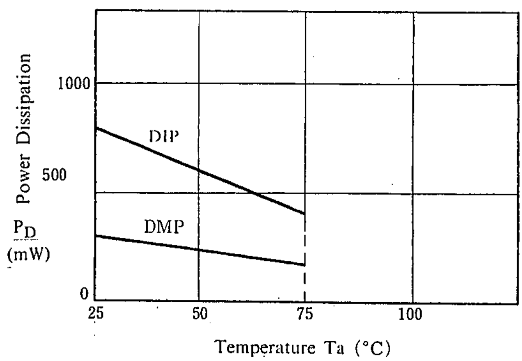


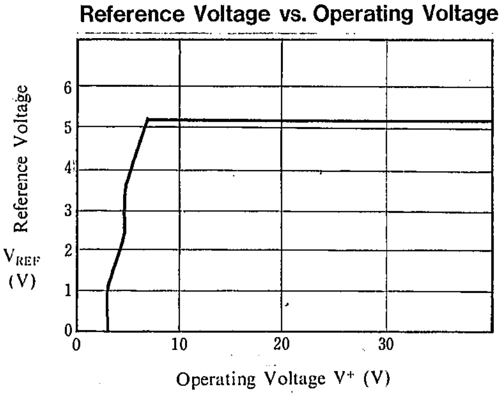
Fig. 3 Push-Pull Transformer-Coupled Circuit

■ POWER DISSIPATION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

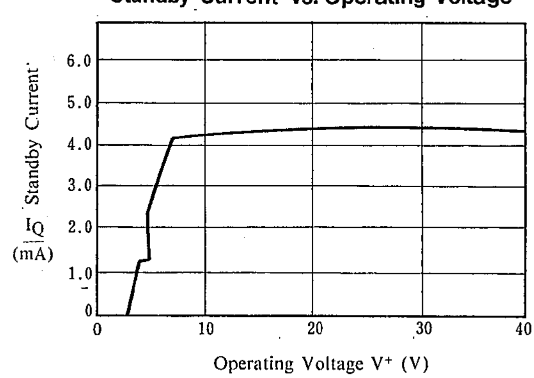


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

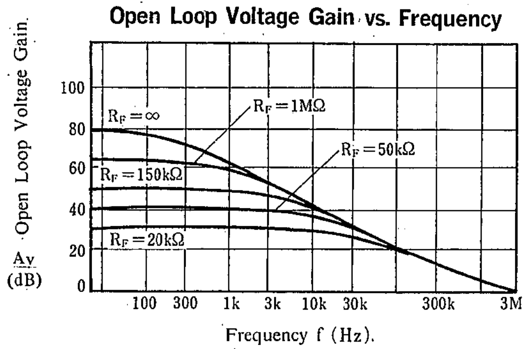
Reference Voltage vs. Operating Voltage



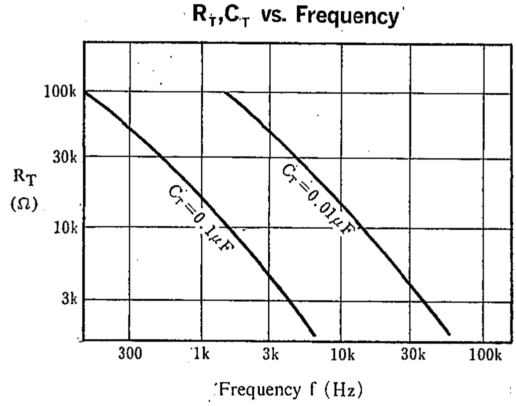
Standby Current vs. Operating Voltage



Open Loop Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



R_T,C_T vs. Frequency



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