

## DC-to-DC Converter Control Circuits

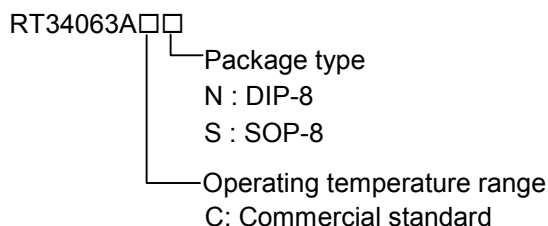
### General Description

The RT34063A 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 specially designed to be incorporated in Step-down and Step-up and Voltage-inverting applications with a minimum number of external components.

### Ordering Information



### Marking Information

Part Number	Marking
RT34063ACN	RT34063ACN
RT34063ACS	RT34063ACS

### Features

- Operation from 3.0V to 30V Input
- Low Standby Current
- Current Limiting
- Internal Switch Current to 1.5A
- Output Voltage Adjustable
- Frequency Operation to 100KHz
- Precision 2% Reference

### Applications

- Saver for Cellular Phones
- DC-DC Converter Module

### Pin Configurations

Part Number	Pin Configurations
RT34063ACN (Plastic DIP-8)	<p style="text-align: center;">TOP VIEW</p>
RT34063ACS (Plastic SOP-8)	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

• Power Supply Voltage .....	30V
• Feedback Input Voltage Range .....	-0.3 ~ +30V
• Switch Collector Voltage .....	30V
• Switch Emitter Voltage .....	30V
• Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage .....	30V
• Driver Collector Voltage .....	30V
• Driver Collector Current (see Note 1) .....	100mA
• Switch Current .....	1.5A
• Power Dissipation, $P_D$ @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	
DIP-8 .....	1.25W
SOP-8 .....	0.625W
• Package Thermal Resistance	
DIP-8, $\theta_{JA}$ .....	100°C/W
SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$ .....	160°C/W
• Operating Junction Temperature Range .....	-40 ~ +125°C
• Storage Temperature Range .....	-65 ~ +150°C

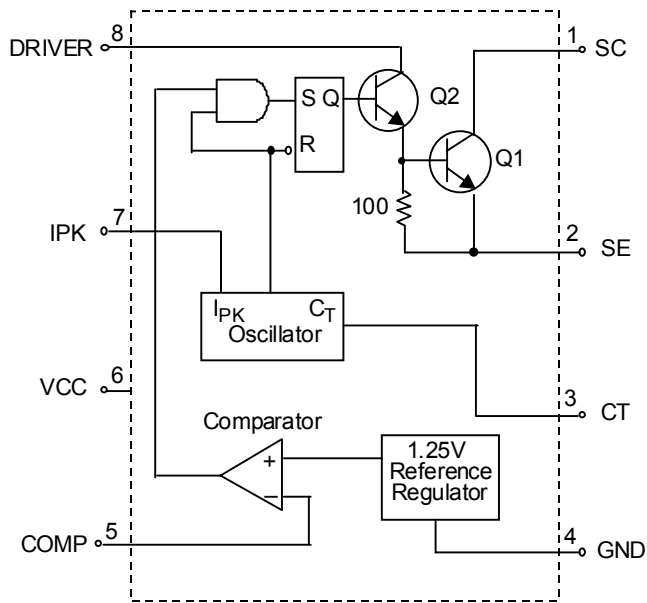
Note: 1. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

## Electrical Characteristics

( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>Oscillator</b>						
Frequency		$V_{PIN5} = 0V$ , $C_T = 1.0nF$	26	38	48	kHz
Charge Current	$I_{CHG}$	$5.0V \leq V_{CC} \leq 30V$	25	36	43	$\mu A$
Discharge Current	$I_{DISCHG}$	$5.0V \leq V_{CC} \leq 30V$	160	250	290	$\mu A$
Discharge to Charge Current Ratio		Pin 7 to VCC	5.5	6.9	7.9	--
Current Limit Sense Voltage	$V_{LIMIT}$	$I_{CHG} = I_{DISCHG}$	280	330	380	mV
<b>Output Switch</b>						
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection		$I_{SW} = 1.0A$ , Pins1, 8 connected	--	1.0	1.3	V
Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection		$I_{SW} = 1.0A$ , $R_{PIN8} = 82\Omega$ to VCC, Forced $\beta \cong 20$	--	0.45	0.7	V
DC Current Gain		$I_{SW} = 1.0A$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0V$	50	75	--	--
Collector Off-state Current		$V_{CE} = 30V$	--	0.01	100	$\mu A$
<b>Comparator</b>						
Threshold Voltage			1.225	1.25	1.275	V
Threshold Voltage Line Regulation		$3.0V \leq V_{CC} \leq 30V$	--	1.4	5.0	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_{BIAS}$	$V_{IN} = 0V$	--	-20	-400	nA
<b>Total Device</b>						
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC} = 5.0V$ to $30V$ , $C_T = 1.0nF$ , Pin7 = VCC, $V_{PIN5} > V_{TH}$ , Pin2 = GND, Remaining pins open	--	3.0	4.5	mA

**Function Block Diagram**



**Pin Description**

Pin Name	Pin Function
SC	1.5A Switch Collector
SE	Darlington Switch Emitter
CT	Oscillator Timing Capacitor
GND	Power GND
COMP	Feedback Comparator Inverting Input
VCC	Power Supply Input
IPK	Highside Current Sense Input $V_{CC} - V_{IPK} = 330mV$
DRIVER	Driver Collector

## Typical Application Circuit

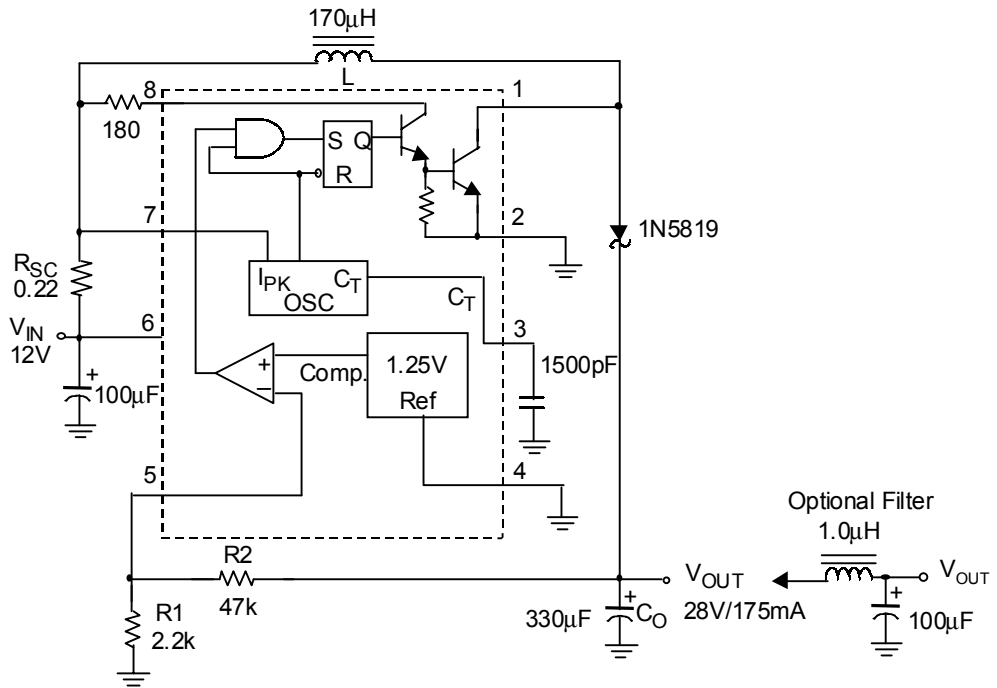


Fig.1 Step-up Converter

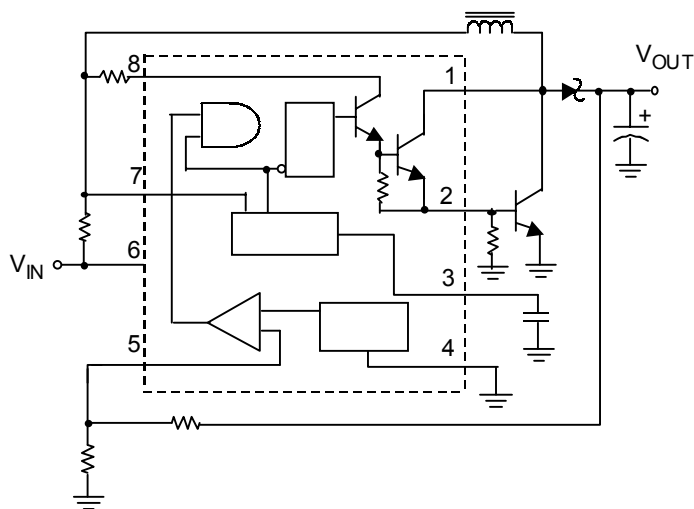


Fig.2a External NPN Switch

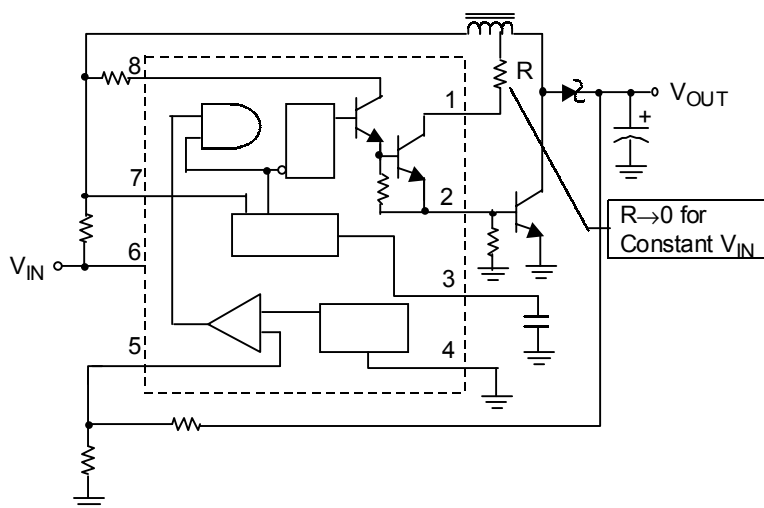


Fig.2b External NPN Saturated Switch (See Note)

**Fig.2 External Current Boost Connections for  $I_c$  Peak Greater than 1.5A**

Note: 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  $2.0\mu\text{s}$  to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies  $\geq 30\text{KHz}$ , and is magnified at high temperature. 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.

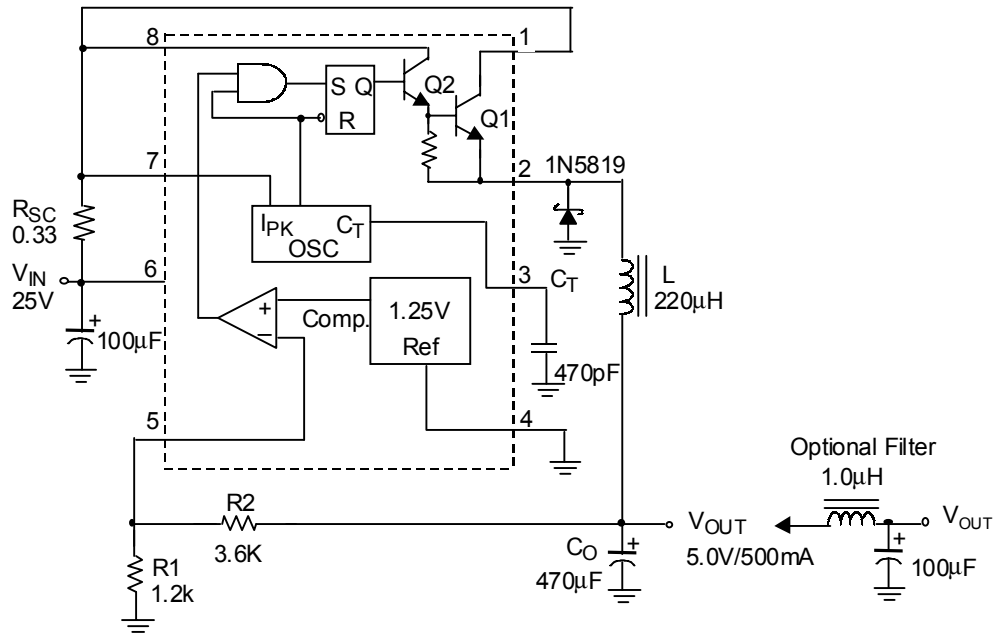


Fig.3 Step-down Converter

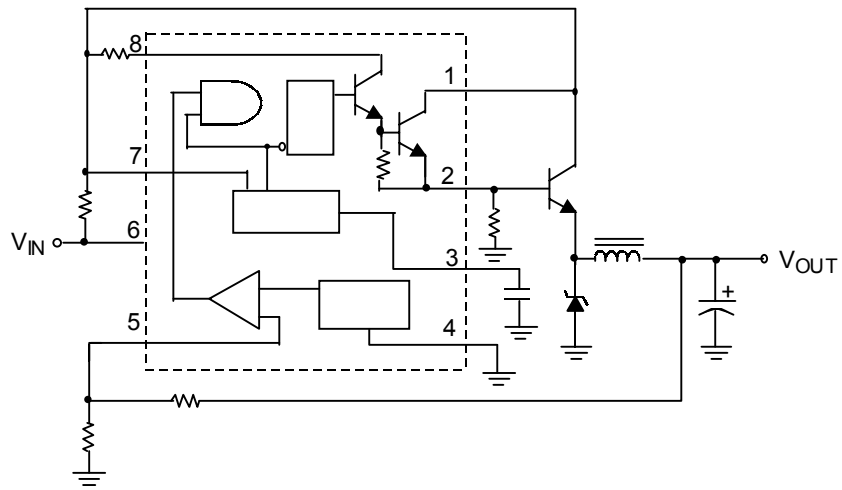


Fig.4a External NPN Switch

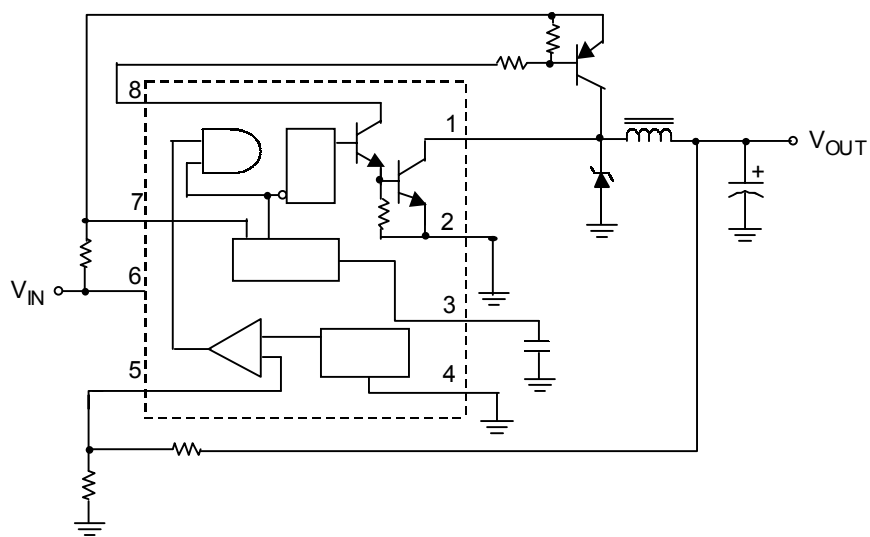


Fig.4b External PNP Saturated Switch

**Fig.4 External Current Boost Connections for IC Peak Greater than 1.5A**

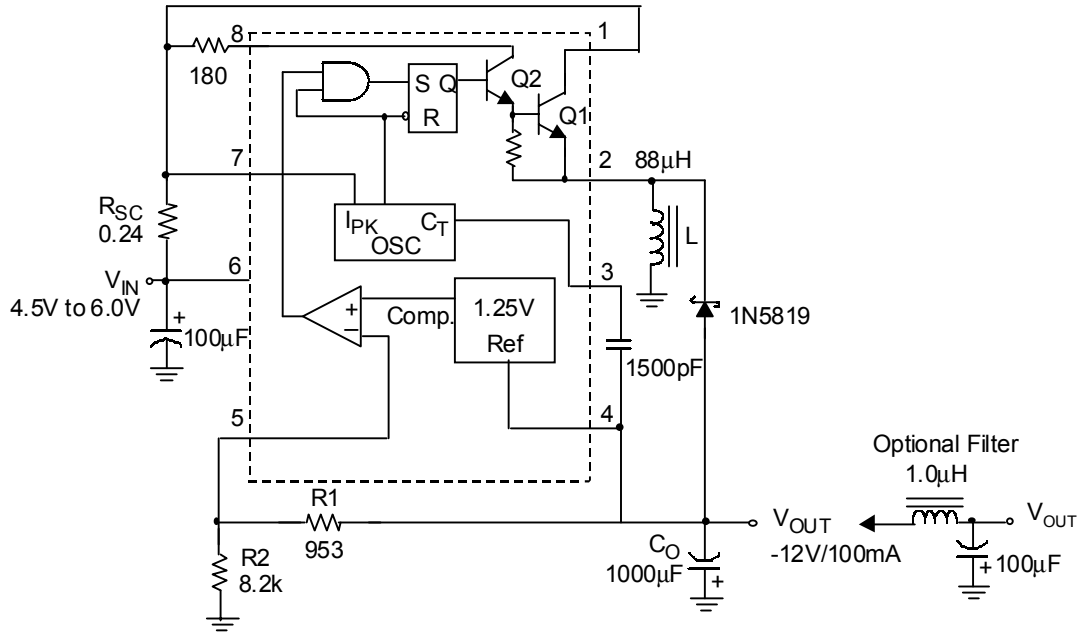


Fig.5 Voltage Inverting Converter



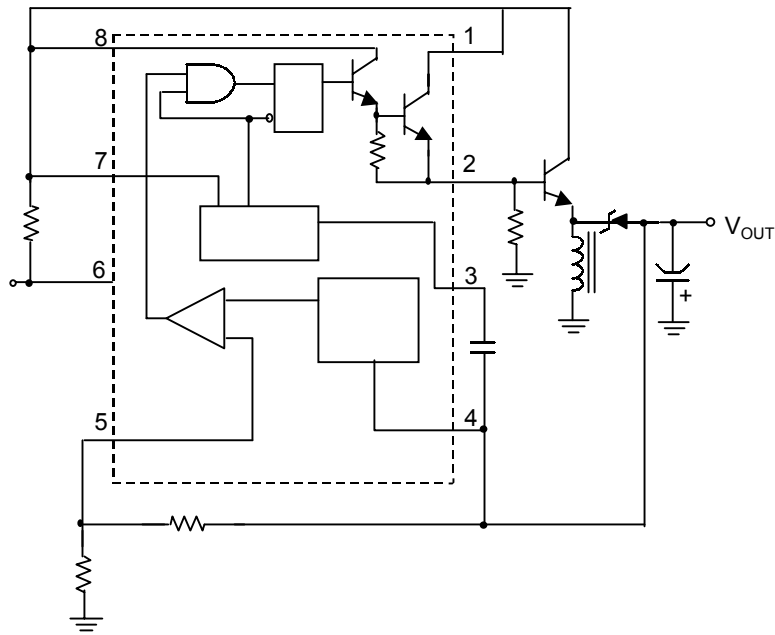


Fig.6a External NPN Switch

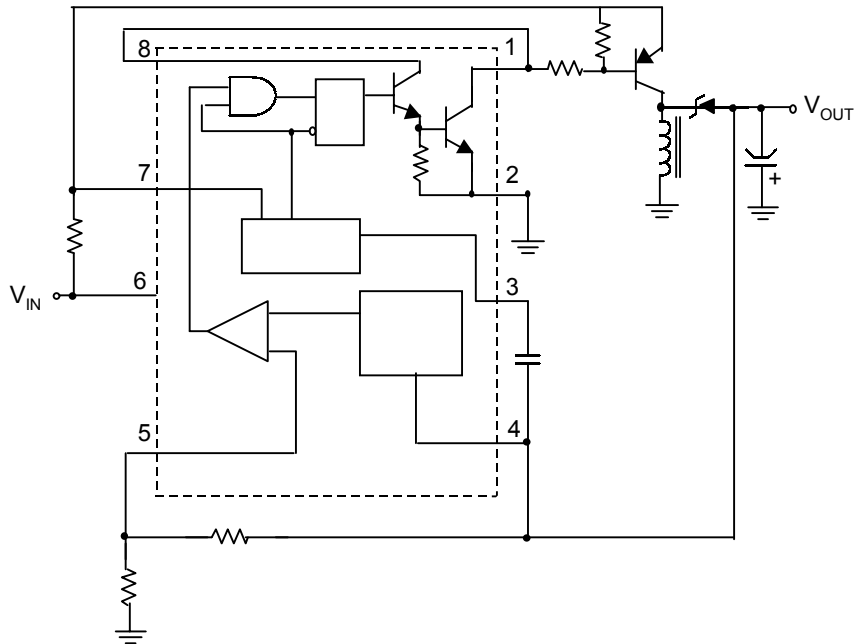


Fig.6b External PNP Saturated Switch

**Fig.6 External Current Boost Connections for Peak Greater than 1.5A**

## Design Formula Table

Calculation	Step-up	Step-down	Voltage-Inverting
$t_{on}/t_{off}$	$\frac{V_{OUT} + V_F - V_{IN(MIN)}}{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{SAT}}$	$\frac{V_{OUT} + V_F}{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{SAT} - V_{OUT}}$	$\frac{ V_{OUT}  + V_F}{V_{IN} - V_{SAT}}$
$(t_{on} + t_{off})$	$\frac{1}{f}$	$\frac{1}{f}$	$\frac{1}{f}$
$t_{off}$	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$	$\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1}$
$t_{on}$	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$	$(t_{on} + t_{off}) - t_{off}$
$C_T$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-5} t_{on}$
$I_{pk(SWITCH)}$	$2 I_{OUT(MAX)} \left( \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1 \right)$	$2 I_{OUT(MAX)}$	$2 I_{OUT(MAX)} \left( \frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}} + 1 \right)$
$R_{SC}$	$0.3/I_{pk(SWITCH)}$	$0.3/I_{pk(SWITCH)}$	$0.3/I_{pk(SWITCH)}$
$L(\text{min})$	$\left( \frac{(V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{SAT})}{I_{pk(SWITCH)}} \right) t_{on(MAX)}$	$\left( \frac{(V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{SAT})}{I_{pk(SWITCH)}} \right) t_{on(MAX)}$	$\left( \frac{(V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{SAT})}{I_{pk(SWITCH)}} \right) t_{on(MAX)}$
$C_O$	$9 \frac{I_{OUT} t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$\frac{I_{pk(SWITCH)}(t_{on} + t_{off})}{8V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$9 \frac{I_{OUT} t_{on}}{V_{ripple(pp)}}$

$V_{SAT}$  : Saturation voltage of the output switch.

$V_F$  : Forward voltage drop of the output rectifier.

The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

$V_{IN}$  : Nominal input voltage.

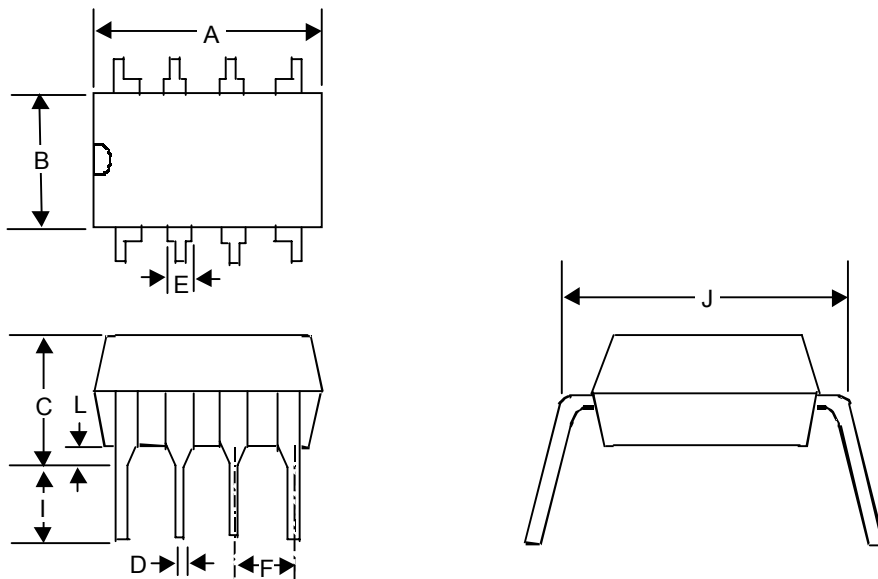
$V_{OUT}$  : Desired output voltage  $|V_{OUT}| = 1.25 \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$

$I_{OUT}$  : Desired output current.

$f$  : Minimum desired output switching frequency at the selected values of  $V_{in}$  and  $I_o$ .

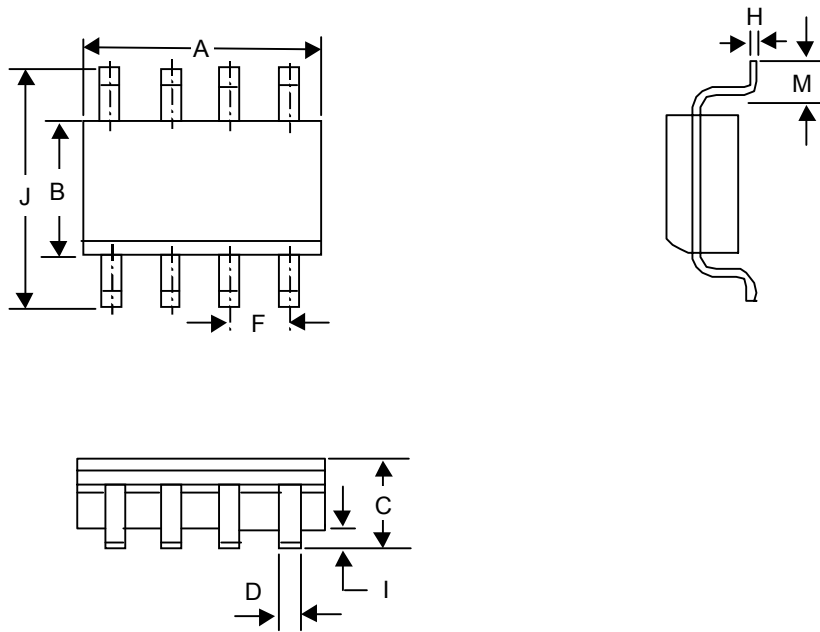
$V_{ripple(pp)}$  : Desired peak-to-peak output ripple voltage. In practice, the calculated capacitor value needs to be increased due to its equivalent series resistance and board layout. The ripple voltage should be kept to a low value since it directly affects the line and load regulation.

**Package Information**



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	9.068	9.627	0.357	0.379
B	6.198	6.604	0.244	0.260
C	--	4.318	--	0.170
D	0.356	0.559	0.014	0.022
E	1.397	1.651	0.055	0.065
F	2.337	2.743	0.092	0.108
I	3.048	3.556	0.120	0.140
J	7.366	8.255	0.290	0.325
L	0.381	--	0.015	--

**8-Lead DIP Plastic Package**



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	4.801	5.004	0.189	0.197
B	3.810	3.988	0.150	0.157
C	1.346	1.753	0.053	0.069
D	0.330	0.508	0.013	0.020
F	1.194	1.346	0.047	0.053
H	0.178	0.254	0.007	0.010
I	0.102	0.254	0.004	0.010
J	5.791	6.198	0.228	0.244
M	0.406	1.270	0.016	0.050

**8-Lead SOP Plastic Package**



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