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μA78S40

Universal Switching Regulator Subsystem

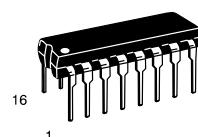
The μA78S40 is a switching regulator subsystem, consisting of a temperature compensated voltage reference, controlled-duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, comparator, high-current and high-voltage output switch, capable of 1.5 A and 40 V, pinned-out power diode and an uncommitted operational amplifier, which can be powered up or down independent of the IC supply. The switching output can drive external NPN or PNP transistors when voltages greater than the 40 V, or currents in excess of 1.5 A, are required. Some of the features are wide-supply voltage range, low standby current, high efficiency and low drift. The μA78S40 is available in commercial (0° to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$), and automotive (-40° to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$) temperature ranges.

Some of the applications include use in step-up, step-down, and inverting regulators, with extremely good results obtained in battery-operated systems.

- Output Adjustable from 1.25 V to 40 V
- Peak Output Current of 1.5 A Without External Transistor
- 80 dB Line and Load Regulation
- Operation from 2.5 V to 40 V Supply
- Low Standby Current Drain
- High Gain, High Output Current, Uncommitted Op Amp

UNIVERSAL SWITCHING REGULATOR SUBSYSTEM

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

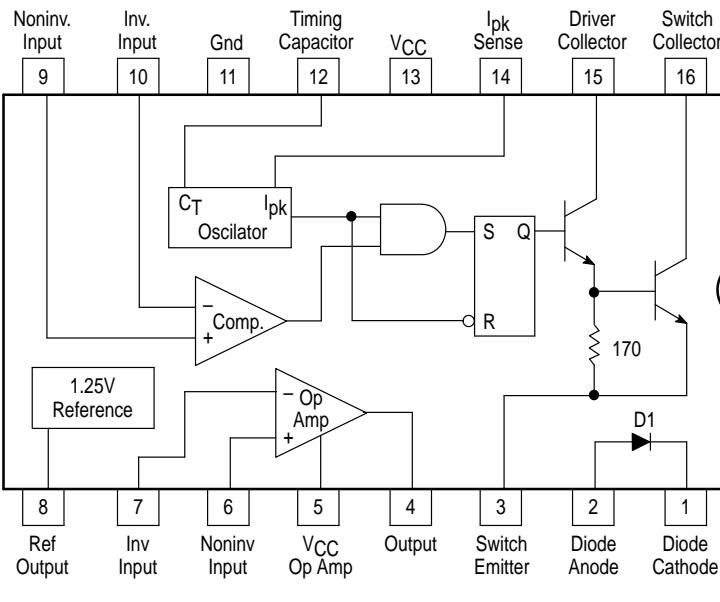


P SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 648

PIN CONNECTIONS

Diode Cathode	1	Switch Collector
Diode Anode	2	Driver Collector
Switch Emitter	3	Ipk Sense
Op Amp Output	4	VCC
VCC Op Amp	5	Timing Capacitor
Op Amp {	6	Noninv.
Noninv.	7	Inv. Input
Inv. Input	8	Reference
		(Top View)

Simplified Block Diagram



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Temperature Range	Package
μA78S40PC	T _A = 0° to +70°C	Plastic
μA78S40PV	T _A = -40° to +85°C	Plastic

μA78S40

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	40	V
Op Amp Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC} (Op Amp)	40	V
Common Mode Input Range (Comparator and Op Amp)	V _{ICR}	-0.3 to V _{CC}	V
Differential Input Voltage (Note 2)	V _{ID}	± 30	V
Output Short Circuit Duration (Op Amp)		Continuous	—
Reference Output Current	I _{ref}	10	mA
Voltage from Switch Collectors to Gnd		40	V
Voltage from Switch Emitters to Gnd		40	V
Voltage from Switch Collectors to Emitter		40	V
Voltage from Power Diode to Gnd		40	V
Reverse-Power Diode Voltage	V _{DR}	40	V
Current through Power Switch	I _{SW}	1.5	A
Current through Power Diode	I _D	1.5	A
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics: Plastic Package (T _A = + 25°C) Derate above + 25°C (Note 1)	P _D 1/R _{θJA}	1500 14	mW mW/°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to + 150	°C
Operating Temperature Range μA78S40V μA78S40C	T _A	-40 to +85 0 to +70	°C

NOTES: 1. T_{low} = -40° for μA78S40PV
 = 0° for μA78S40PC
 T_{high} = +85° for μA78S40PV
 = +70° for μA78S40PC
 2. For supply voltages less than 30 V the maximum differential input voltage (Error Amp and Op Amp) is equal to the supply voltage.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = V_{CC} (Op Amp) 5.0 V, T_A = T_{low} to T_{high}, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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GENERAL

Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	2.5	—	40	V
Supply Current (Op Amp V _{CC} , disconnected) (V _{CC} = 5.0 V) (V _{CC} = 40 V)	I _{CC}	— —	1.8 2.3	3.5 5.0	mA
Supply Current (Op Amp V _{CC} , connected) (V _{CC} = 5.0 V) (V _{CC} = 40 V)	I _{CC}	— —	— —	4.0 5.5	mA

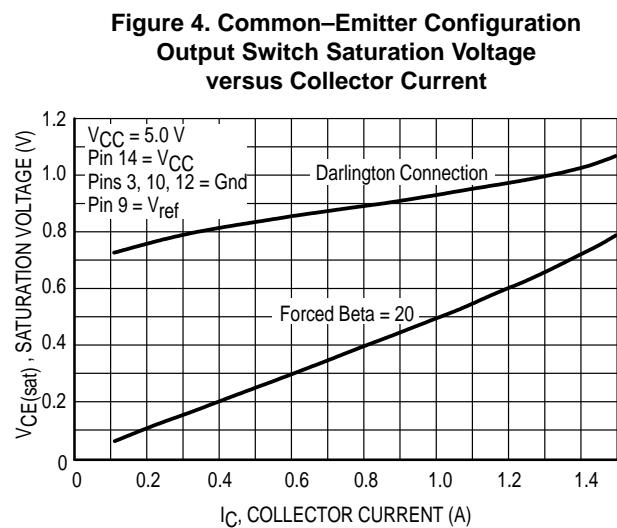
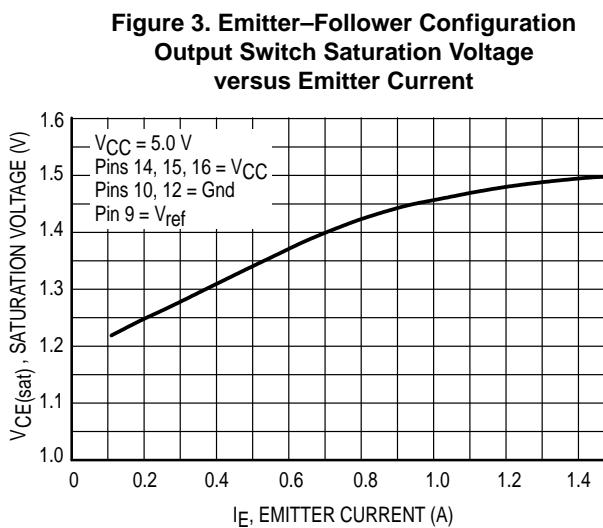
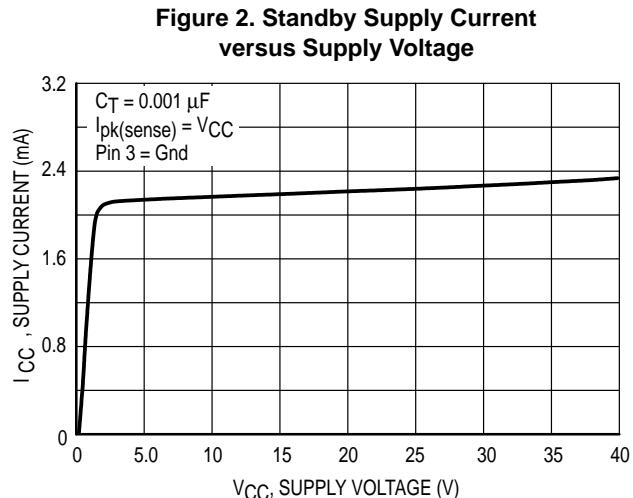
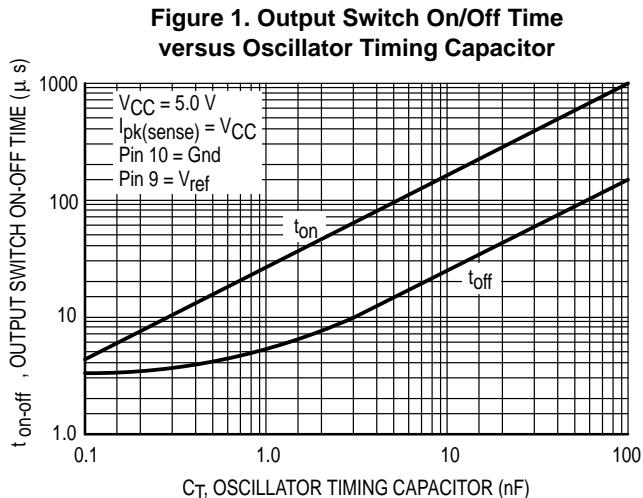
REFERENCE

Reference Voltage (I _{ref} = 1.0 mA)	V _{ref}	1.180	1.245	1.310	V
Reference Voltage Line Regulation (3.0 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 40 V, I _{ref} = 1.0 mA, T _A = 25°C)	Regline	—	0.04	0.2	mV/V
Reference Voltage Load Regulation (1.0 mA ≤ I _{ref} ≤ 10 mA, T _A = 25°C)	Regload	—	0.2	0.5	mV/mA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = V_{CC}$ (Op Amp) 5.0 V, $T_A = T_{low}$ to T_{high} , unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OSCILLATOR					
Charging Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CC} = 5.0$ V) ($V_{CC} = 40$ V)	I_{chg}	20 20	— —	50 70	μA
Discharging Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CC} = 5.0$ V) ($V_{CC} = 40$ V)	I_{dis}	150 150	— —	250 350	μA
Oscillator Voltage Swing ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CC} = 5.0$ V)	V_{osc}	—	0.5	—	V
Ratio of Charge/Discharge Time	t_{chg}/t_{dis}	—	6.0	—	—
CURRENT LIMIT					
Current-Limit Sense Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CC} - V_{Ipk\ Sense}$)	V_{CLS}	250	—	350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH					
Output Saturation Voltage 1 ($I_{SW} = 1.0$ A, Pin 15 tied to Pin 16)	V_{sat1}	—	0.93	1.3	V
Output Saturation Voltage 2 ($I_{SW} = 1.0$ A, $I_{15} = 50$ mA)	V_{sat2}	—	0.5	0.7	V
Output Transistor Current Gain ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($I_C = 1.0$ A, $V_{CE} = 5.0$ V)	h_{FE}	—	70	—	—
Output Leakage Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CE} = 40$ V)	$I_C(off)$	—	10	—	nA
POWER DIODE					
Forward Voltage Drop ($I_D = 1.0$ A)	V_D	—	1.25	1.5	V
Diode Leakage Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{DR} = 40$ V)	I_{DR}	—	10	—	nA
COMPARATOR					
Input Offset Voltage ($V_{CM} = V_{ref}$)	V_{IO}	—	1.5	15	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_{CM} = V_{ref}$)	I_{IB}	—	35	200	nA
Input Offset Current ($V_{CM} = V_{ref}$)	I_{IO}	—	5.0	75	nA
Common Mode Voltage Range ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	V_{ICR}	0	—	$V_{CC} - 2.0$	V
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($3.0 \leq V_{CC} \leq 40$ V)	PSRR	70	96	—	dB
OUTPUT OPERATION AMPLIFIER					
Input Offset Voltage ($V_{CM} = 2.5$ V)	V_{IO}	—	4.0	15	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_{CM} = 2.5$ V)	I_{IB}	—	30	200	nA
Input Offset Current ($V_{CM} = 2.5$ V)	I_{IO}	—	5.0	75	nA
Voltage Gain + ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($R_L = 2.0$ kΩ to Gnd, 1.0 V ≤ $V_O \leq 2.5$ V)	A_{VOL+}	25	250	—	V/mV
Voltage Gain - ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($R_L = 2.0$ kΩ to V_{CC} (Op Amp), 1.0 V ≤ $V_O \leq 2.5$ V)	A_{VOL-}	25	250	—	V/mV
Common Mode Voltage Range ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	V_{ICR}	0	—	$V_{CC} - 2.0$	V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ($V_{CM} = 0$ V to 3.0 V)	CMRR	76	100	—	dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) (3.0 V ≤ V_{CC} (Op Amp) ≤ 40 V)	PSRR	76	100	—	dB
Output Source Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	I_{Source}	75	150	—	mA
Output Sink Current ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	I_{Sink}	10	35	—	mA
Slew Rate ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	SR	—	0.6	—	V/μs
Output Low Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_L = -5.0$ mA)	V_{OL}	—	—	1.0	V
Output High Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_L = 50$ mA)	V_{OH}	$V_{CC(Op\ Amp)}$ — 3.0	—	—	V



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Figure 5. Step-Down Converter

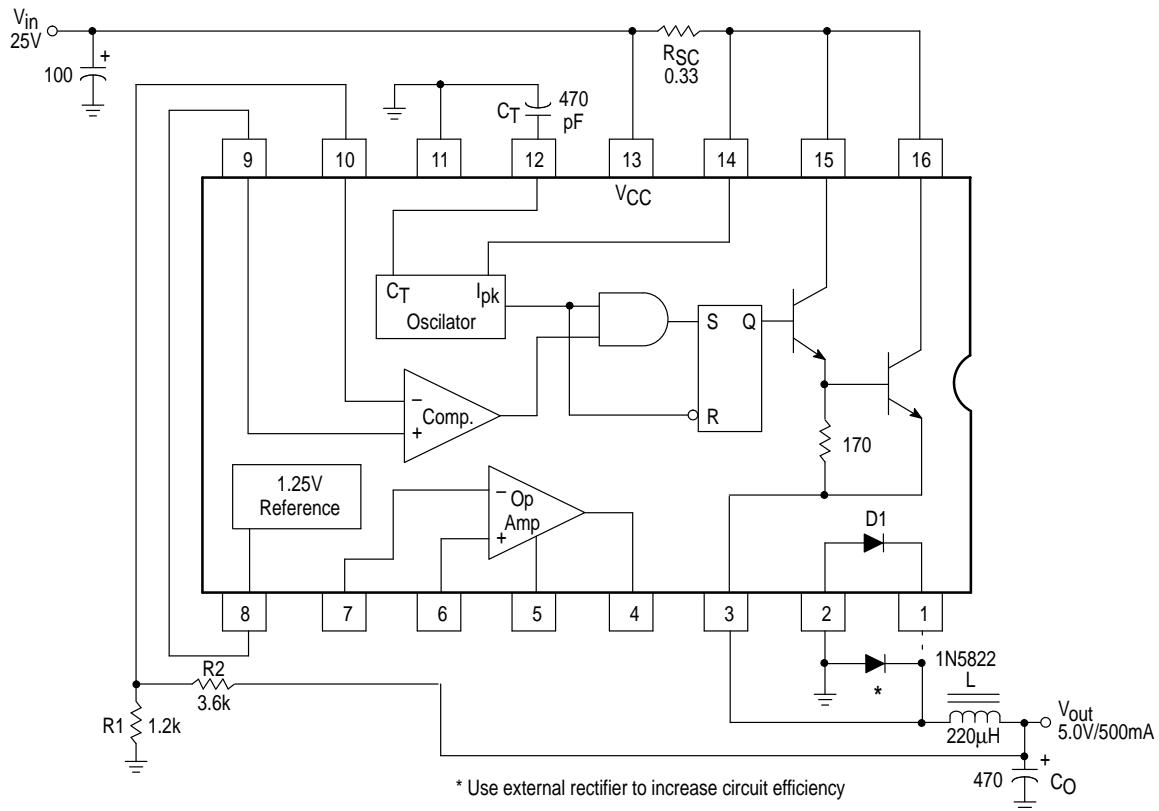


Figure 6. Step-Up Converter

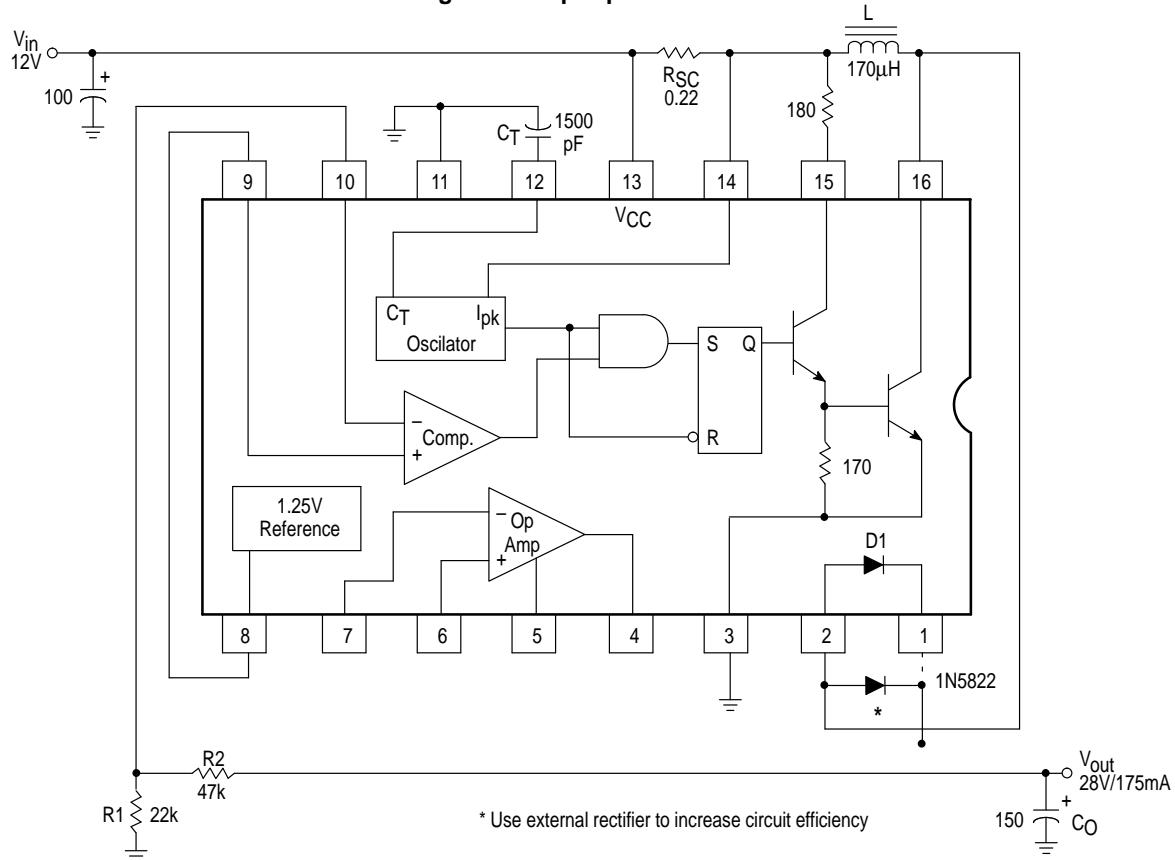
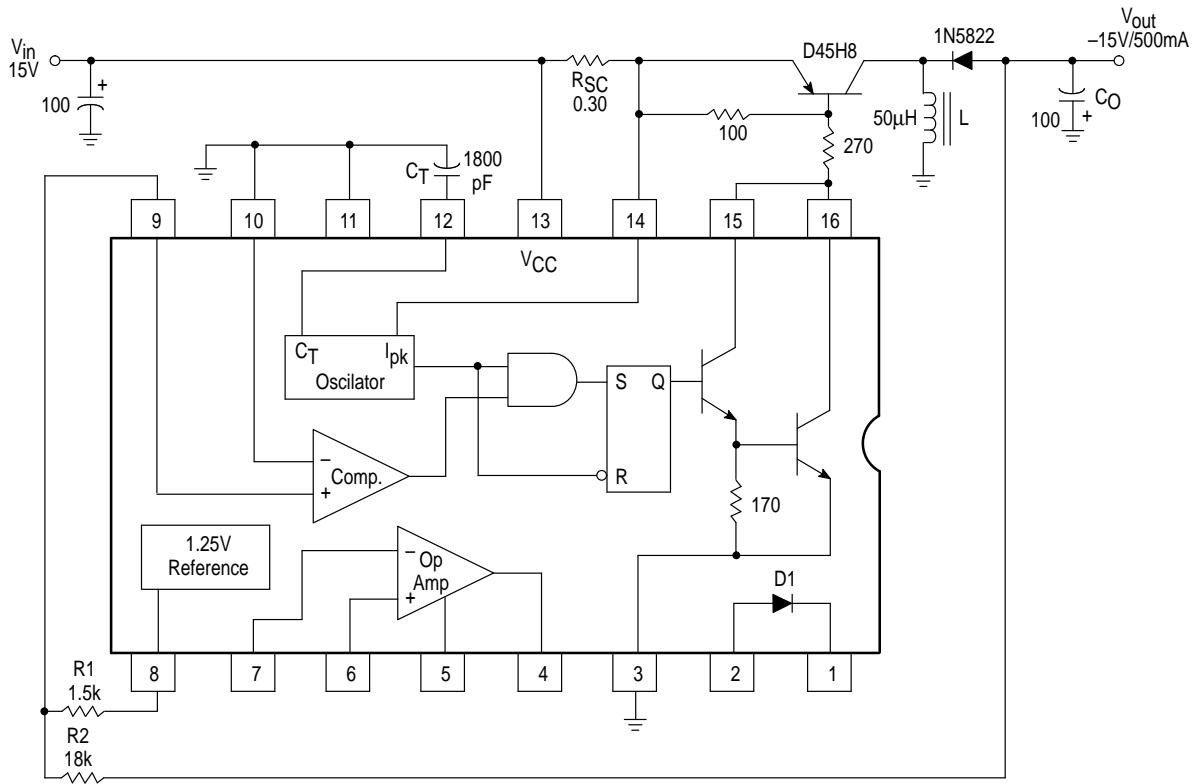


Figure 7. Inverting Converter



Design Formula Table

Calculation	Step-Down	Step-Up	Inverting
$\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}}$	$\frac{V_{out} + V_F}{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out}}$	$\frac{V_{out} - V_F}{V_{in(min)}} \frac{V_{in(min)}}{V_{sat}}$	$\frac{V_{out} + V_F}{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}$
$(t_{on} + t_{off})_{max}$	$\frac{I}{f_{min}}$	$\frac{I}{f_{min}}$	$\frac{I}{f_{min}}$
C_T	$4 \times 10^5 t_{on}$	$4 \times 10^5 t_{on}$	$4 \times 10^5 t_{on}$
$I_{pk(switch)}$	$2 I_{out(max)}$	$2 I_{out(max)} \left(\frac{t_{on} - t_{off}}{t_{off}} \right)$	$2 I_{out(max)} \left(\frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{t_{off}} \right)$
R_{SC}	$\frac{0.33}{I_{pk(switch)}}$	$\frac{0.33}{I_{pk(switch)}}$	$\frac{0.33}{I_{pk(switch)}}$
$L_{(min)}$	$\left(\frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat} - V_{out}}{I_{pk(switch)}} \right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}{I_{pk(switch)}} \right) t_{on(max)}$	$\left(\frac{V_{in(min)} - V_{sat}}{I_{pk(switch)}} \right) t_{on(max)}$
C_O	$\frac{I_{pk(switch)} (t_{on} + t_{off})}{8 V_{ripple(pp)}}$	$\approx \frac{I_{out} t_{on}}{V_{ripple}}$	$\approx \frac{I_{out} t_{on}}{V_{ripple}}$

V_{sat} = Saturation voltage of the output switch. V_F = Forward voltage drop of the ringback rectifier.

The following power supply characteristics must be chosen:

V_{in} – Nominal input voltage. If this voltage is not constant, then use $V_{in(max)}$ for step-down and $V_{in(min)}$ for step-up and inverting convertor.

V_{out} – Desired output voltage: $V_{out} = 1.25 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$ for step-down and step-up; $V_{out} = \frac{1.25 R_2}{R_1}$ for inverting.

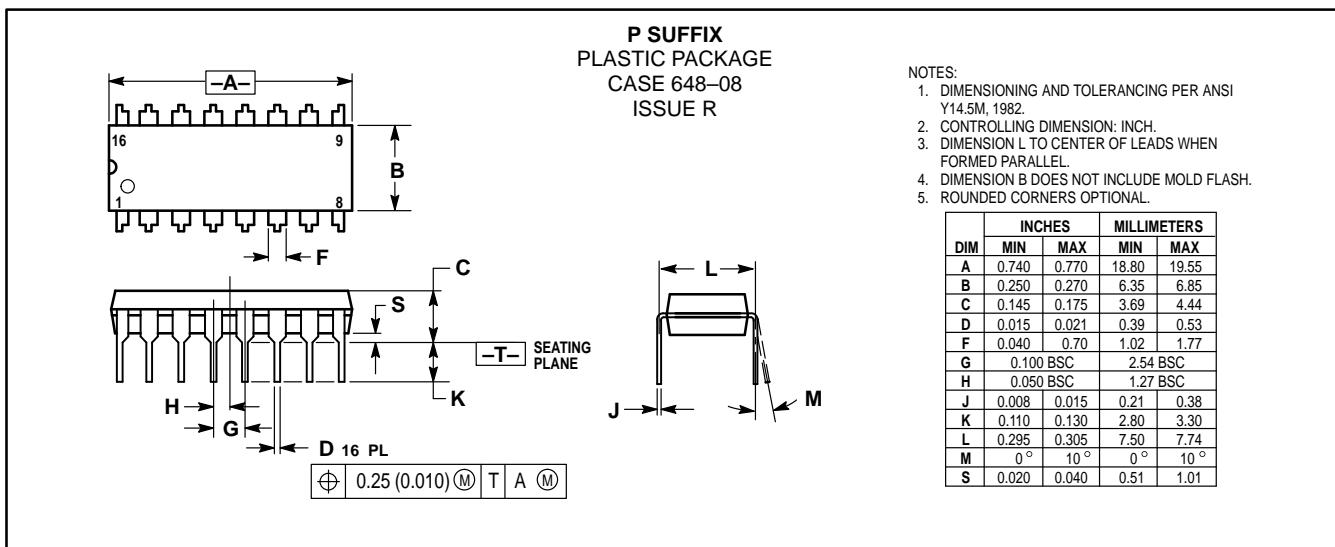
I_{out} – Desired output current.

f_{min} – Minimum desired output switching frequency at the selected values for V_{in} and I_{O} .

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

See Application Note AN920 for further information

μA78S40
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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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

