## DESCRIPTION

The CKD34063 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, cómparator controlled duty cycle oscillator with an active current limit circuit, driver and high current output switch. This series was specifically designed to be incorporated in Step-Down and Step-Up and Voltage-Inverting applications with a minimum number of external components.

## FEATURES

*Operation from 3.0V to 40 V .
*Short circuit current limiting.
*Low standby current.
*Output switch current of 1.5A without external
transistors.
*Frequency of operation from 100 Hz to 100 kHz .
*Step-up, step-down or inverting switch regulators.

*Pin to pin compatible with MC34063

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN CONFIGURATION


ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Operating <br> Temperature Range | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CKD34063D | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | PDIP-8 |
| CKD34063S | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SOP-8 |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {low }}\right.$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {high }}$ [Note 3], unless otherwise specified.)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## OSCILLATOR

| Frequency $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {pin5 }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}=1.0 \mathrm{nF}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{f}_{\text {osc }}$ | 24 | 33 | 42 | kHz |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charge Current $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $\left.40 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {chg }}$ | 22 | 33 | 42 | uA |
| Discharge Current $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $\left.40 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {dischg }}$ | 140 | 200 | 260 | uA |
| Discharge to Charge Current Ratio (Pin 7 to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {discha }} / \mathrm{I}_{\text {cha }}$ | 250 | 300 | 350 | mV |
| Current Limit Sense Voltage ( $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\text {chg }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {dischg }}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {iok(sense) }}$ | 250 | 300 | 350 | mV |

## OUTPUT SWITCH (Note 4)

| Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection (Note 5) <br> $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\text {SW }}=1.0 \mathrm{~A}\right.$, Pins 1,8 connected) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE} \text { (sat) }}$ | - | 1.0 | 1.3 | V |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturation Voltage, Darlington Connection <br> $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1.0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {pin }}=82 \Omega\right.$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, Forced $\left.\beta=20\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE} \text { (sat) }}$ | - | 0.45 | 0.7 | V |
| DC Current Gain $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SW}}=1.0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{FE}}$ | 50 | 120 | - | - |
| Collector Off-State Current $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=40 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C} \text { (off) }}$ | - | 0.01 | 100 | uA |

## COMPARATOR

| Threshold Voltage $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {low }} \text { to } \mathrm{T}_{\text {high }} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {th }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.23 \\ & 1.2225 \end{aligned}$ | 1.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.27 \\ & 1.2475 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threshold Voltage Line Regulation ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 40 V ) | $\mathrm{Reg}_{\text {line }}$ | - | 1.4 | 5.0 | mV |
| Input Bias Current ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | $\mathrm{I}_{18}$ | - | -40 | -400 | nA |

## TOTAL DEVICE

| Supply Current $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $40 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}=1.0 \mathrm{nF}$, Pin $7=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}^{2}$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | - | 2.5 | 4.0 | mA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | 40 | Vdc |
| Comparator Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{18}$ | -0.3 to +40 | Vdc |
| Switch Collector Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {C(switch) }}$ | 40 | Vdc |
| Switch Emitter Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {pin } 1}=40 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{E} \text { (switch) }}$ | 40 | Vdc |
| Switch Collector to Emitter Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEI(switch) }}$ | 40 | Vdc |
| Driver Collector Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {C(driver) }}$ | 40 | Vdc |
| Driver Collector Current (Note 1) | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {cardiver }}$ | 100 | MAO |
| Switch Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {sw }}$ | 1.5 | A |
| Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Thermal Resistance | $\begin{array}{r} P_{\mathrm{D}} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\text {抁 }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{W} \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} \end{gathered}$ |
| Operating Junction Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{J}$ | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | 0 to +70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## NOTE :

1. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.
2. ESD data available upon request.
3. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {low }}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{T}_{\text {high }}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.
5.If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents ( $\leq 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) and high driver currents ( $\geq 30 \mathrm{~mA}$ ), it may take up to 2.0 uS for it to come out of saturatiion. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies $\geq 30 \mathrm{kHz}$, 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 $\beta$ of output switch: $\frac{\text { Ic output }}{\text { Ic driver }-7.0 \mathrm{~mA}^{*}} \geqq 10$
*The $100 \Omega$ resistor in the emitter of the driver device requires about 7.0 mA before the output switch conducts.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS


$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{FB}}$, Threshold Voltage vs Temperature


Emmiter-Follower Configuration Output Switch Saturation Voltage vs Emmiter Current


IPK Threshold Voltage vs Temperature


Common-Emitter Configuration Output Switch Saturation Voltage vs Collector Current


Note 4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.

Figure 1. Voltage Inverting Converter


| Test | Condition | Results |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $6.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $3.0 \mathrm{mV}= \pm 0.012 \%$ |
| Load Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 100 mA | $0.022 \mathrm{~V}= \pm 0.09 \%$ |
| Output Ripple | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 500 mVpp |
| Short Circuit Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \Omega$ | 910 mA |
| Efficiency | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $62.2 \%$ |
| Output Ripple With Optional Filter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 70 mVpp |

Figure 2. External Current Boost Connections for Ic Peak Greater than 1.5 A

2a. External NPN Switch


2b. External PNP Saturated Switch


Figure 3. Step-Down Converter


| Test | Condition | Results |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ to $25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $12 \mathrm{mV}= \pm 0.12 \%$ |
| Load Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 500 mA | $3.0 \mathrm{mV}= \pm 0.03 \%$ |
| Output Ripple | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 120 mVpp |
| Short Circuit Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=0.1 \Omega$ | 1.1 A |
| Efficiency | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $83.7 \%$ |
| Output Ripple With Optional Filter | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{in}}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{lo}=500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 40 mVpp |

Figure 4. External Current Boost Connections for Ic Peak Greater than 1.5 A

4a. External NPN Switch


4b. External PNP Saturated Switch


Figure 5. Step-Up Converter


| Test | Condition | Results |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Line Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=8.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=175 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $30 \mathrm{mV}= \pm 0.05 \%$ |
| Load Regulation | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=75 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 175 mA | $10 \mathrm{mV}= \pm 0.017 \%$ |
| Output Ripple | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=175 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 400 mVpp |
| Efficiency | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=175 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $87.7 \%$ |
| Output Ripple With Optional Filter | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=175 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 40 mVpp |

Figure 6. External Current Boost Connections for Ic Peak Greater than 1.5 A

6a. External NPN Switch


6 b. External NPN Saturated Switch
(See Note 5 )


Note 5: If the output switch is driven into hard saturation (non-Darlington configuration) at low switch currents ( $\leq 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) and high driver currents ( $\geq 30 \mathrm{~mA}$ ), it may take up to 2.0 us to come out of saturation. This condition will shorten the off time at frequencies $\geq 30 \mathrm{kHz}$, 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.

## Packaging Information



NOTE : Dimensions are in millimeters.

8-DIP-300 Package Dimensions


NOTE : Dimensions are in millimeters.

8-SOP-150 Package Dimensions

