National Semiconductor

LM78S40
Universal Switching Regulator Subsystem

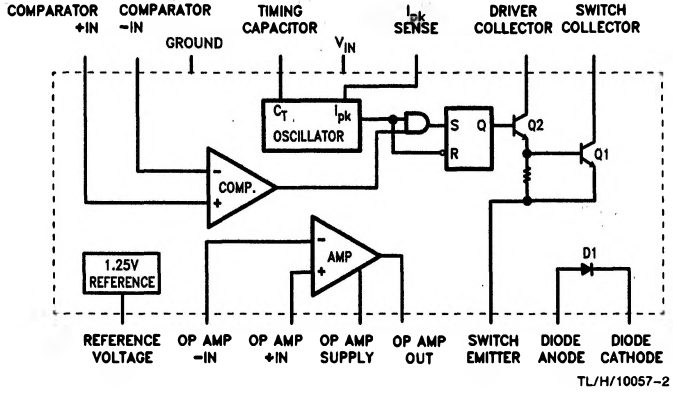
General Description

The LM78S40 is a monolithic regulator subsystem consisting of all the active building blocks necessary for switching regulator systems. The device consists of a temperature compensated voltage reference, a duty-cycle controllable oscillator with an active current limit circuit, an error amplifier, high current, high voltage output switch, a power diode and an uncommitted operational amplifier. The device can drive external NPN or PNP transistors when currents in excess of 1.5A or voltages in excess of 40V are required. The device can be used for step-down, step-up or inverting switching regulators as well as for series pass regulators. It features wide supply voltage range, low standby power dissipation, high efficiency and low drift. It is useful for any stand-alone, low part count switching system and works extremely well in battery operated systems.

Features

- Step-up, step-down or inverting switching regulators
- Output adjustable from 1.25V to 40V
- Peak currents to 1.5A without external transistors
- Operation from 2.5V to 40V input
- Low standby current drain
- 80 dB line and load regulation
- High gain, high current, independent op amp
- Pulse width modulation with no double pulsing

Block and Connection Diagrams



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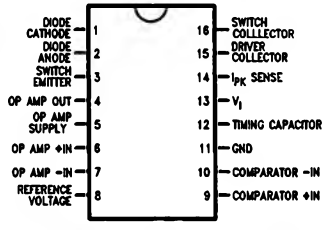
16-Lead DIP



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Top View

Ordering Information

Device Code	Package Code	Package Description
LM78S40J	J16A	Ceramic DIP
LM78S40N	N16A	Molded DIP
LM78S40CJ	J16A	Ceramic DIP
LM78S40CN	N16A	Molded DIP

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Storage Temperature Range	
Ceramic DIP	−65°C to +175°C
Molded DIP	−65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	
Extended (LM78S40J)	−55°C to +125°C
Industrial (LM78S40N)	−40°C to +125°C
Commercial (LM78S40CN)	0°C to +70°C
Lead Temperature	
Ceramic DIP (Soldering, 60 sec.)	300°C
Molded DIP (Soldering, 10 sec.)	265°C
Internal Power Dissipation (Notes 1, 2)	
16L-Ceramic DIP	1.50W
16L-Molded DIP	1.04W
Input Voltage from V^+ to V^-	40V
Input Voltage from V^+ Op Amp to V^-	40V
Common Mode Input Range (Error Amplifier and Op Amp)	−0.3 to V+
Differential Input Voltage (Note 3)	±30V
Output Short Circuit Duration (Op Amp)	Continuous
Current from V_{REF}	10 mA
voltage from Switch Collectors to GND	40V
Voltage from Switch Emitters to GND	40V
Voltage from Switch Collectors to Emitter	40V
Voltage from Power Diode to GND	40V
Reverse Power Diode Voltage	40V
Current through Power Switch	1.5A
Current through Power Diode	1.5A
ESD Susceptibility	(to be determined)

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Electrical Characteristics

T_A = Operating temperature range, V_I = 5.0V, $V_{Op\ Amp}$ = 5.0V, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS							
I_{CC}	Supply Current (Op Amp Disconnected)	V_I = 5.0V			1.8	3.5	mA
		V_I = 40V			2.3	5.0	mA
I_{CC}	Supply Current (Op Amp Connected)	V_I = 5.0V				4.0	mA
		V_I = 40V				5.5	mA
REFERENCE SECTION							
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage (Note 4)	I_{REF} = 1.0 mA	Extend −55°C < T_A < +125°C, Comm 0 < T_A < +70°C, Indus −40°C < T_A < +85°C	1.180	1.245	1.310	V
$V_{R\ LINE}$	Reference Voltage Line Regulation	V_I = 3.0V to V_I = 40V, I_{REF} = 1.0 mA, T_A = 25°C			0.04	0.2	mV/V
$V_{R\ LOAD}$	Reference Voltage Load Regulation	I_{REF} = 1.0 mA to I_{REF} = 10 mA, T_A = 25°C			0.2	0.5	mV/mA
OSCILLATOR SECTION							
I_{CHG}	Charging Current	V_I = 5.0V, T_A = 25°C		20		50	μA
I_{CHG}	Charging Current	V_I = 40V, T_A = 25°C		20		70	μA
I_{DISCHG}	Discharge Current	V_I = 5.0V, T_A = 25°C		150		250	μA
I_{DISCHG}	Discharge Current	V_I = 40V, T_A = 25°C		150		350	μA
V_{OSC}	Oscillator Voltage Swing	V_I = 5.0V, T_A = 25°C			0.5		V
t_{on}/t_{off}	Ratio of Charge/ Discharge Time				6.0		μs/μs

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Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

T_A = Operating Temperature Range, V_I = 5.0V, $V_{Op\ Amp}$ = 5.0V, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
CURRENT LIMIT SECTION						
V_{CLS}	Current Limit Sense Voltage	T_A = 25°C	250		350	mV
OUTPUT SWITCH SECTION						
$V_{SAT\ 1}$	Output Saturation Voltage 1	I_{SW} = 1.0A *(Figure 1)*		1.1	1.3	V
$V_{SAT\ 2}$	Output Saturation Voltage 2	I_{SW} = 1.0A *(Figure 2)*		0.45	0.7	V
h_{FE}	Output Transistor Current Gain	I_C = 1.0A, V_{CE} = 5.0V, T_A = 25°C		70		
I_L	Output Leakage Current	V_O = 40V, T_A = 25°C		10		nA
POWER DIODE						
V_{FD}	Forward Voltage Drop	I_D = 1.0A		1.25	1.5	V
I_{DR}	Diode Leakage Current	V_D = 40V, T_A = 25°C		10		nA
COMPARATOR						
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V_{REF}$		1.5	15	mV
I_{IB}	input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = V_{REF}$		35	200	nA
I_{IO}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = V_{REF}$		5.0	75	nA
V_{CM}	Common Mode Voltage Range	T_A = 25°C	0		V1−2	V
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_I = 3.0V to 40V, T_A = 25°C	70	96		dB
OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER						
V_{IO}	Input Offset Voltage	V_{CM} = 2.5V		4.0	15	mV
I_{IB}	Input Bias Current	V_{CM} = 2.5V		30	200	nA
I_{IO}	Input Offset Current	V_{CM} = 2.5V		5.0	75	nA
A_{VS}^+	Voltage Gain+	R_L = 2.0 kΩ to GND; V_O = 1.0V to 2.5V, T_A = 25°C	25	250		V/mV
A_{VS}^-	Voltage Gain−	R_L = 2.0 kΩ to V+ (Op Amp) V_O = 1.0V to 2.5V, T_A = 25°C	25	250		V/mV
V_{CM}	Common Mode Voltage Range	T_A = 25°C	0		V_{CC} − 2	V
CMR	Common Mode Rejection	V_{CM} = 0V to 3.0V, T_A = 25°C	76	100		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V+ Op Amp = 3.0V to 40V, T_A = 25°C	76	100		dB
I_O^+	Output Source Current	T_A = 25°C	75	150		mA
I_O^-	Output Sink Current	T_A = 25°C	10	35		mA
SR	Slew Rate	T_A = 25°C		0.6		V/μs
V_{OL}	Output Voltage LOW	I_L = −5.0 mA, T_A = 25°C			1.0	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage High	I_L = 50 mA, T_A = 25°C	V + Op Amp − 3V			V

Note 1: $T_{J\ Max}$ = 150°C for the Molded DIP, and 175°C for the Ceramic DIP.

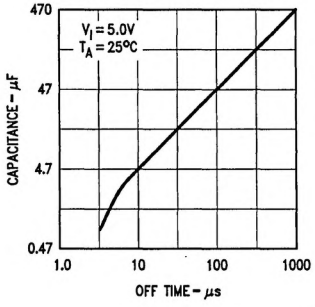
Note 2: Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C. Above this temperature, derate the 16L-Ceramic DIP at 10 mW/°C, and the 16L-Molded DIP at 8.3 mW/°C.

Note 3: For supply voltages less than 30V, the absolute maximum voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

Note 4: Selected devices with tightened tolerance reference voltage available.

Typical Performance Characteristics

Capacitance vs OFF Time



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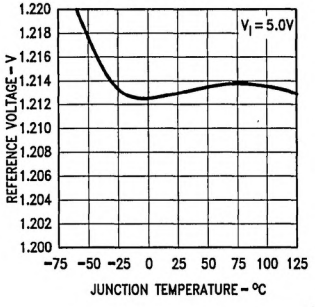
Reference Voltage vs Junction Temperature



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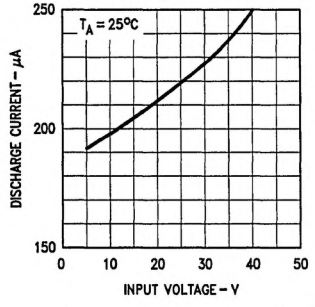
Discharge Current vs Input Voltage



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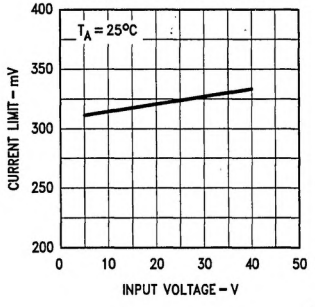
Current Limit Sense Voltage vs Input Voltage



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Design Formulas

Characteristic	Step-Down	Step-Up	Inverting	Units
$\frac{t_{on}}{t_{off}}$	$\frac{V_O + V_D}{V_I - V_{SAT} - V_O}$	$\frac{V_O + V_D - V_I}{V_I - V_{SAT}}$	$\frac{\lvert V_O \rvert + V_D}{V_I - V_{SAT}}$	
$(t_{on} + t_{off})$ Max	$\frac{1}{f_{Min}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{Min}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}}$	μs
C_T	$4 \times 10^{-5}\, t_{on}$	$4 \times 10^{-5}\, t_{on}$	$4 \times 10^{-5}\, t_{on}$	μF
I_{pk}	$2\, I_{O\,Max}$	$2\, I_{O\,Max} \bullet \frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{t_{off}}$	$2\, I_{O\,Max} \bullet \frac{t_{on} + t_{off}}{t_{off}}$	A
L_{Min}	$\left(\frac{V_I - V_{SAT} - V_O}{I_{pk}}\right) t_{on\,Max}$	$\left(\frac{V_I - V_{SAT}}{I_{pk}}\right) t_{on\,Max}$	$\left(\frac{V_I - V_{SAT}}{I_{pk}}\right) t_{on\,Max}$	μH
R_{SC}	$0.33/I_{pk}$	$0.33/I_{pk}$	$0.33/I_{pk}$	Ω
C_O	$\frac{I_{pk}\,(t_{on} + t_{off})}{8\, V_{ripple}}$	$\approx \frac{I_O}{V_{ripple}} \bullet t_{on}$	$\approx \frac{I_O}{V_{ripple}} \bullet t_{on}$	μF

Note: V_{SAT} = Saturation voltage of the switching element.
V_D = Forward voltage of the flyback diode.

Functional Description

The LM78S40 is a variable frequency, variable duty cycle device. The initial switching frequency is set by the timing capacitor (Note 1). The initial duty cycle is 6:1. This switching frequency and duty cycle can be modified by two mechanisms—the current limit circuitry ($I_{pk\ sense}$) and the comparator.

The comparator modifies the OFF time. When the output voltage is correct, the comparator output is in the HIGH state and has no effect on the circuit operation. If the output voltage is too high then the comparator output goes LOW. In the LOW state the comparator inhibits the turn-on of the output stage switching transistors. As long as the comparator is LOW the system is in OFF time. As the output current rises the OFF time decreases. As the output current nears its maximum the OFF time approaches its minimum value. The comparator can inhibit several ON cycles, one ON cycle or any portion of an ON cycle. Once the ON cycle has begun the comparator cannot inhibit until the beginning of the next ON cycle.

The current limit modifies the ON time. The current limit is activated when a 300 mV potential appears between lead 13 (V_{CC}) and lead 14 (I_{pk}). This potential is intended to result when designed for peak current flows through R_{SC}. When the peak current is reached the current limit is turned on. The current limit circuitry provides for a quick end to ON time and the immediate start of OFF time.

Generally the oscillator is free running but the current limit action tends to reset the timing cycle.

Increasing load results in more current limited ON time and less OFF time. The switching frequency increases with load current.

V_{FD} is the forward voltage drop across the internal power diode. It is listed on the data sheet as 1.25V typical, 1.5V maximum. If an external diode is used, then its own forward voltage drop must be used for V_{FD}.

V_{SAT} is the voltage across the switch element (output transistors Q1 and Q2) when the switch is closed or ON. This is listed on the data sheet as output saturation voltage.

Output saturation voltage 1—defined as the switching element voltage for Q2 and Q1 in the Darlington configuration with collectors tied together. This applies to *Figure 1*, the step down mode.

Output saturation voltage 2—switching element voltage for Q1 only when used as a transistor switch. This applies to *Figure 2*, the step up mode.

For the inverting mode, *Figure 3*, the saturation voltage of the external transistor should be used for V_{SAT}.

Note 1: Oscillator frequency is set by a single external capacitor and may be varied over a range of 100 Hz to 100 kHz.

Typical Applications

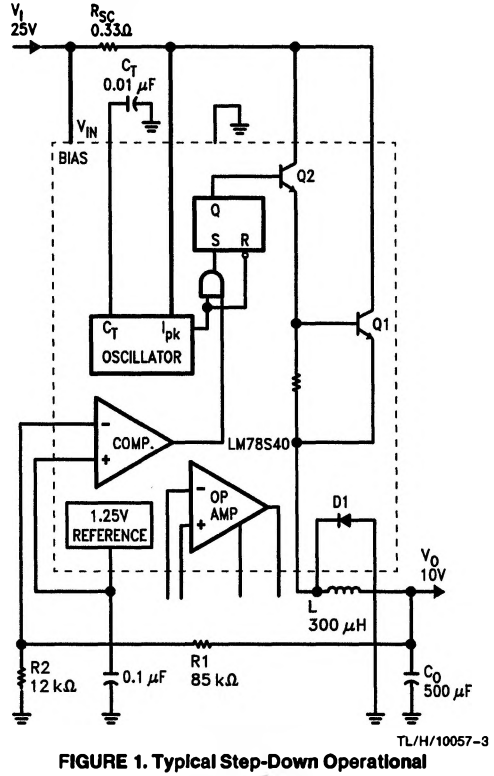

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FIGURE 1. Typical Step-Down Operational Performance (T_A = 25°C)

Characteristic	Condition	Typical Value
Output Voltage	I_O = 200 mA	10V
Line Regulation	20V ≤ V_I ≤ 30V	1.5 mV
Load Regulation	5.0 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 300 mA	3.0 mV
Max Output Current	V_O = 9.5V	500 mA
Output Ripple	I_O = 200 mA	50 mV
Efficiency	I_O = 200 mA	74%
Standby Current	I_O = 200 mA	2.8 mA

Note A: For $I_O \geq$ 200 mA use external diode to limit on-chip power dissipation.

Note B: It is recommended that the internal reference (lead 8) be bypassed by a 0.1 μF capacitor directly to (lead 11) the ground point of the LM78S40.

Typical Applications (Continued)

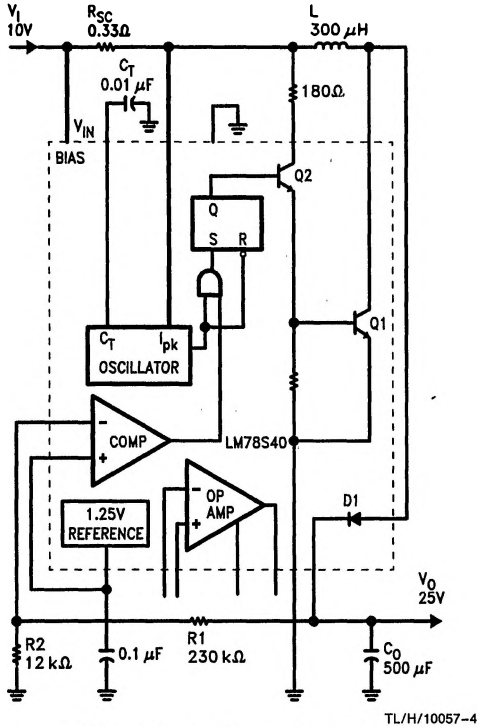

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FIGURE 2. Typical Step-Up Operational Performance (T_A = 25°C)

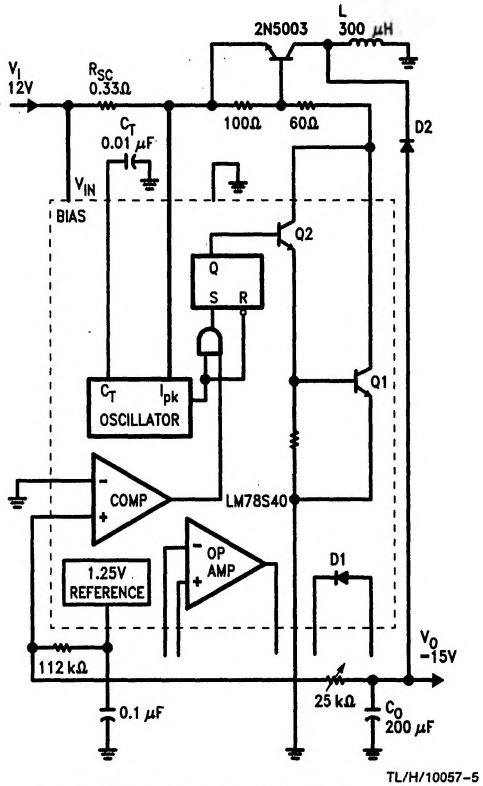

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FIGURE 3. Typical Inversion Operational Performance (T_A = 25°C)

Characteristic	Condition	Typical Value
Output Voltage	I_O = 50 mA	25V
Line Regulation	5.0V ≤ V_I ≤ 15V	4.0 mV
Load Regulation	5.0 mA ≤ I_O I_O ≤ 100 mA	2.0 mV
Max Output Current	V_O = 23.75V	160 mA
Output Ripple	I_O = 50 mA	30 mV
Efficiency	I_O = 50 mA	79%
Standby Current	I_O = 50 mA	2.6 mA

Characteristic	Condition	Typical Value
Output Voltage	I_O = 100 mA	−15V
Line Regulation	8.0V ≤ V_I ≤ 18V	5.0 mV
Load Regulation	5.0 mA ≤ I_O I_O ≤ 150 mA	3.0 mV
Max Output Current	V_O = 14.25V	160 mA
Output Ripple	I_O = 100 mA	20 mV
Efficiency	I_O = 100 mA	70%
Standby Current	I_O = 100 mA	2.3 mA

Typical Applications (Continued)

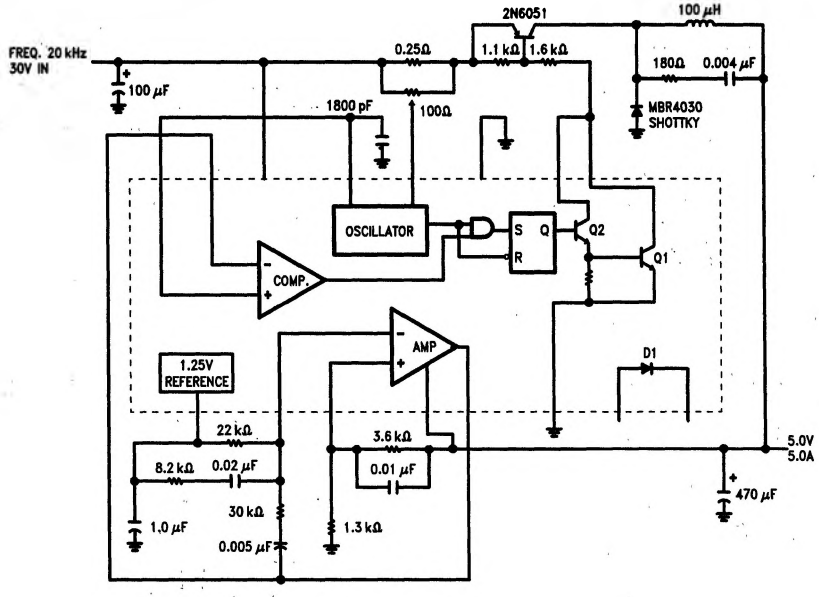

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FIGURE 4. Pulse Width Modulator