

**DATA SHEET**

19 NOVEMBER 2003

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REV 1-03REPLACEMENT OF:
TL 494

MIK494

PULSE-WIDTH-MODULATION CONTROLLER

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DESCRIPTION

The MIK494 incorporate on a single monolithic chip all the functions required in the construction of a pulse-width-modulation control circuit. Designed primarily for power supply control, these devices offer the systems engineer the flexibility to tailor the power supply control circuitry to his application.

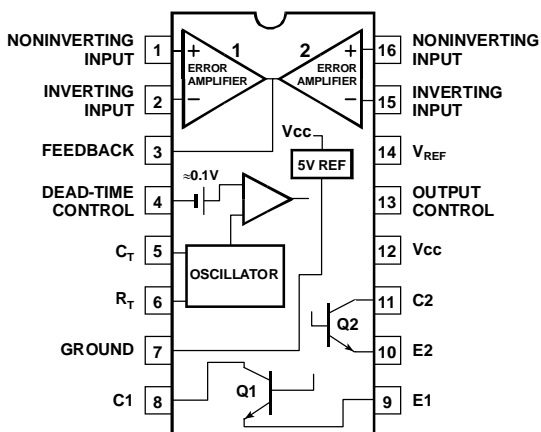
The MIK494 contains an error amplifier, an on-chip adjustable oscillator, a dead-time control comparator, pulse-steering control flip-flop, a 5-volt, 5% precision regulator, and output-control circuits. The error amplifier exhibits a common-mode voltage range from -0.3 volts to $V_{CC} - 2$ volts. The dead-time control comparator has a fixed offset that provides approximately 5% dead time when externally altered. The on-chip oscillator may be bypassed by terminating R_T (pin 6) to the reference output and providing a sawtooth input to C_T (pin 5), or it may be used to drive the common circuits in synchronous multiple-rail power supplies. The uncommitted output transistors provide either common-emitter or emitter-follower output capability. Each device provides for push-pull or single-ended output operation, which may be selected through the output-control function. The architecture of these devices prohibits the possibility of either output being pulsed twice during push-pull operation.

FEATURES

- Complete PWM Power Control Circuitry
- Uncommitted Outputs for 200 mA Sink or Source Current
- Output Control Selects Single-Ended or Push-Pull Operation
- Internal Circuitry Prohibits Double Pulse at Either Output
- Variable Dead-Time Provides Control over Total Range
- Internal Regulator Provides a Stable 5-V Reference Supply, 5%
- Circuit Architecture Allows Easy Synchronization



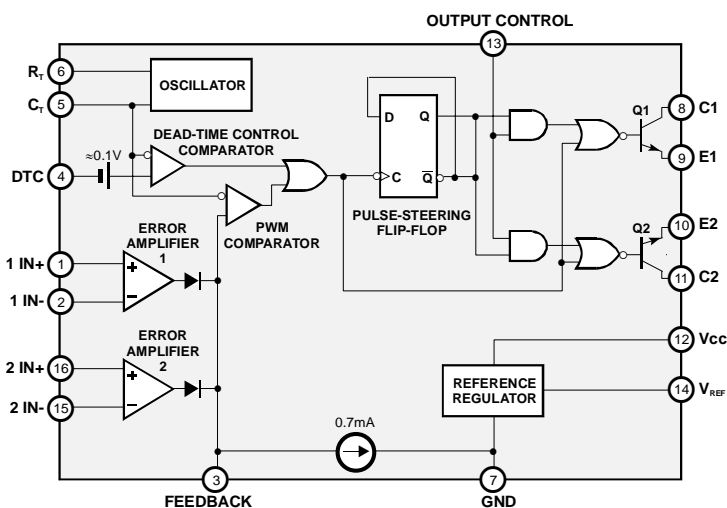
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTION

	MIK494 CN	MIK494 CD
	DIP-16	SOP-16
1 - 1 IN+		
2 - 1 IN-		
3 - FBACK		
4 - DTC		
5 - C _T		
6 - R _T		
7 - GND		
8 - C1		
9 - E1		
10 - E2		
11 - C2		
12 - V _{CC}		
13 - OUTCTRL		
14 - REF		
15 - 2 IN-		
16 - 2 IN+		

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Full operating ambient temperature range applies, unless otherwise noted.)

SYMBOL	RATING	VALUE	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	41	
V _{IN}	Amplifier input voltage	V _{CC} + 0.3	V
V _{OUT}	Collector output voltage	41	
I _{OUT}	Collector output current	250	mA
T _A	Operating free-air temperature range	0 to 70	
T _{STG}	Storage temperature range	-65 to 150	°C
T _{LEAD}	Lead temperature 1,6 mm from case for 10 seconds	260	

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	7	40	V
V _{IN}	Amplifier input voltage	-0.3	V _{CC} -2	
V _{OUT}	Collector output voltage		40	
I _{OUT1} , I _{OUT2}	Collector output current (each transistor)		200	mA
	Current into feedback terminal		0.3	
C _T	Timing capacitor	0.47	10000	nF
R _T	Timing resistor	1.8	500	kΩ
f _{OSC}	Oscillator frequency	1	300	kHz
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	0	70	°C



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$, $C_T = 0.01\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_T = 12\ \text{k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)

REFERENCE SECTION

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS *	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP **	MAX	
Output voltage (V_{ref})	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	4.75	5	5.25	V
Input regulation	$V_{CC} = 7\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$		2	25	mV
Output regulation	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA to } 10\text{ mA}$		1	15	mV
Output voltage change with temperature	$\Delta T_A = \text{MIN to MAX}$		0.2	1	%
Short-circuit output current ***	$V_{REF} = 0$		35		mA

OSCILLATOR SECTION (SEE FIGURE 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS *	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP **	MAX	
Frequency	$C_T = 0.01\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_T = 12\ \text{k}\Omega$		10		kHz
Standard deviation of frequency ****	All values of V_{CC} , C_T , R_T , and T_A constant		10		%
Frequency change with voltage	$V_{CC} = 7\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.1		%
Frequency change with temperature *****	$C_T = 0.01\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_T = 12\ \text{k}\Omega$, $\Delta T_A = \text{MIN to MAX}$			1	%

AMPLIFIER SECTION (SEE FIGURE 2)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP **	MAX	
Input offset voltage	$V_{OUT} (\text{pin } 3) = 2.5\text{ V}$		2	10	mV
Input offset current	$V_{OUT} (\text{pin } 3) = 2.5\text{ V}$		25	250	nA
Input bias current	$V_{OUT} (\text{pin } 3) = 2.5\text{ V}$		0.2	1	μA
Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC} = 7\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$	-0.3 to $V_{CC}-2$			V
Open-loop voltage amplification	$\Delta V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5\text{ to } 3.5\text{ V}$	70	95		dB
Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_{OUT} = 0.5\text{ to } 3.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$		800		kHz
Common-mode rejection ratio	$\Delta V_{OUT} = 40\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	65	80		dB
Output sink current (pin 3)	$V_{ID} = -15\text{ mV to } -5\text{ V}$, $V_{(\text{pin}3)} = 0.7\ \text{V}$	0.3	0.7		mA
Output source current (pin 3)	$V_{ID} = 15\text{ mV to } 5\text{ V}$, $V_{(\text{pin}3)} = 3.5\ \text{V}$	-2			mA

* For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

** All typical values except for parameter changes with temperature are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

*** Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second

**** Standard deviation is a measure of the statistical distribution about the mean as derived from the formula: $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}}$

***** Temperature coefficient of timing capacitor and timing resistor not taken into account

OUTPUT SECTION

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP *	MAX	
Collector off-state current	$V_{CE} = 40\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 40\text{ V}$		2	100	μA
Emitter off-state current	$V_{CC} = V_C = 40\text{ V}$, $V_E = 0$			-100	μA
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	Common-emitter $V_E = 0$, $I_C = 200\ \text{mA}$		1.1	1.3	V
	Emitter-follower $V_C = 15\text{ V}$, $I_E = -200\ \text{mA}$		1.5	2.5	V
Output control input current	$V_{IN} = V_{REF}$			3.5	mA

DEAD-TIME CONTROL SECTION (SEE FIGURE 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP *	MAX	
Input bias current (pin 4)	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ to } 5.25\text{ V}$		-2	-10	μA
Maximum duty cycle, each output	$V_{IN} (\text{pin } 4) = 0$, $C_T = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, $R_T = 12\ \text{k}\Omega$		45		%
Input threshold voltage (pin 4)	Zero duty cycle		3	3.3	V
	Maximum duty cycle	0			V



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

V_{CC} = 15 V, C_T = 0.01 μF, R_T = 12 kΩ, unless otherwise noted.

PWM COMPARATOR SECTION (SEE FIGURE 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP *	MAX	
Input threshold voltage (pin 3)	Zero duty cycle		4	4.5	V
Input sink current (pin 3)	V _{IN(p3)} = 0.7V	0.3	0.7		mA

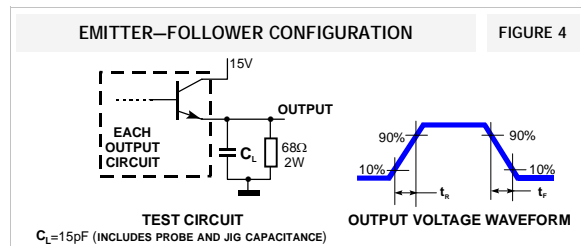
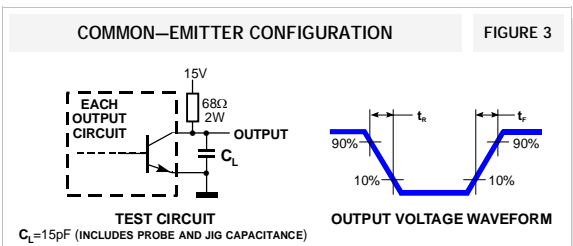
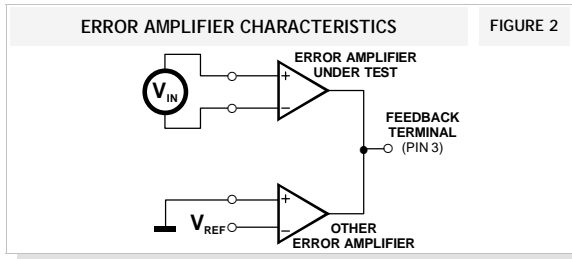
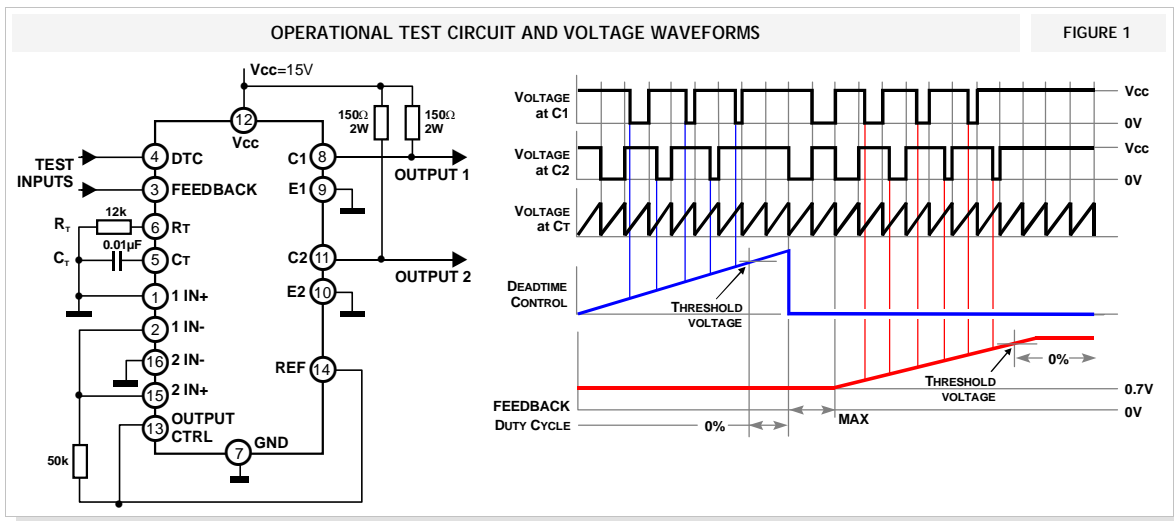
TOTAL DEVICE

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT	
		MIN	TYP *	MAX		
Standby supply current	Pin 6 at V _{REF} , all other inputs and outputs open	V _{CC} = 15V	–	6	10	mA
		V _{CC} = 40V	–	9	15	
Average supply current	V _{IN(p4)} = 2V, See Figure 1	–	7.5	–		

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP *	MAX	
Output voltage rise time	Common-emitter configuration. See Figure 3		100	200	ns
Output voltage fall time			25	100	
Output voltage rise time	Emitter-follower configuration. See Figure 4		100	200	ns
Output voltage fall time			40	100	

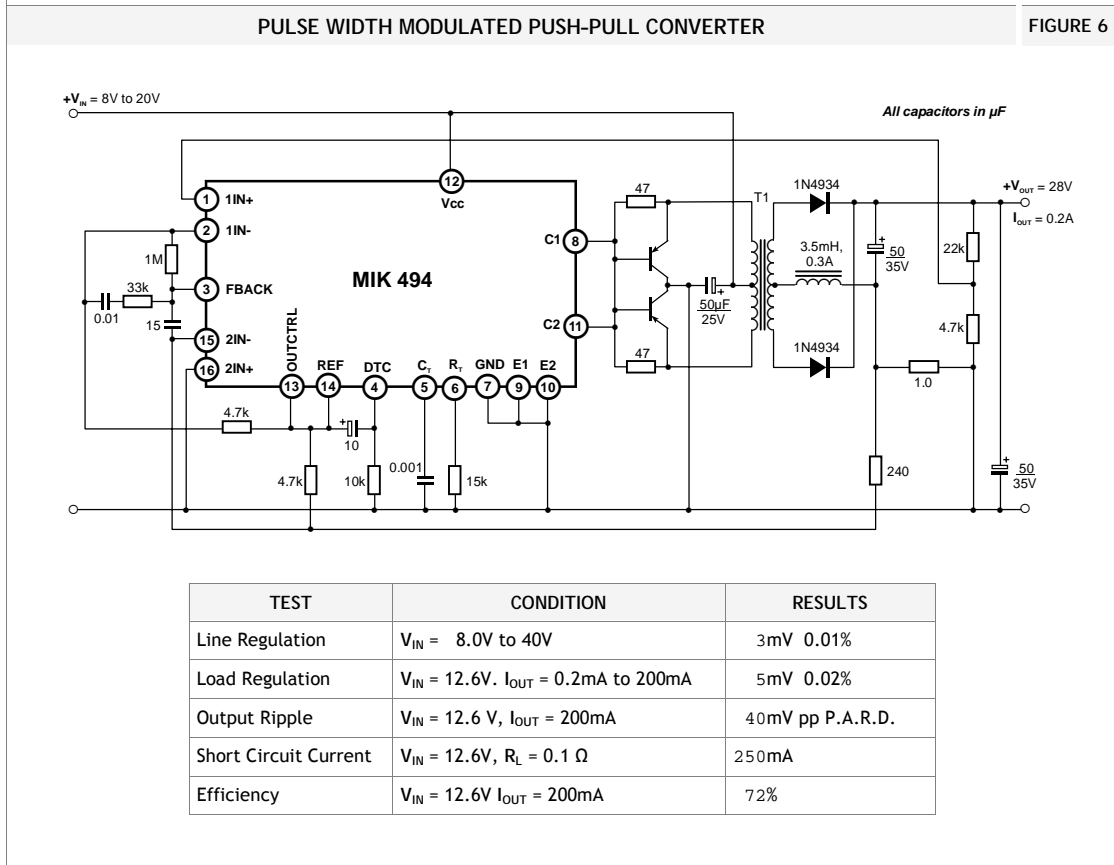
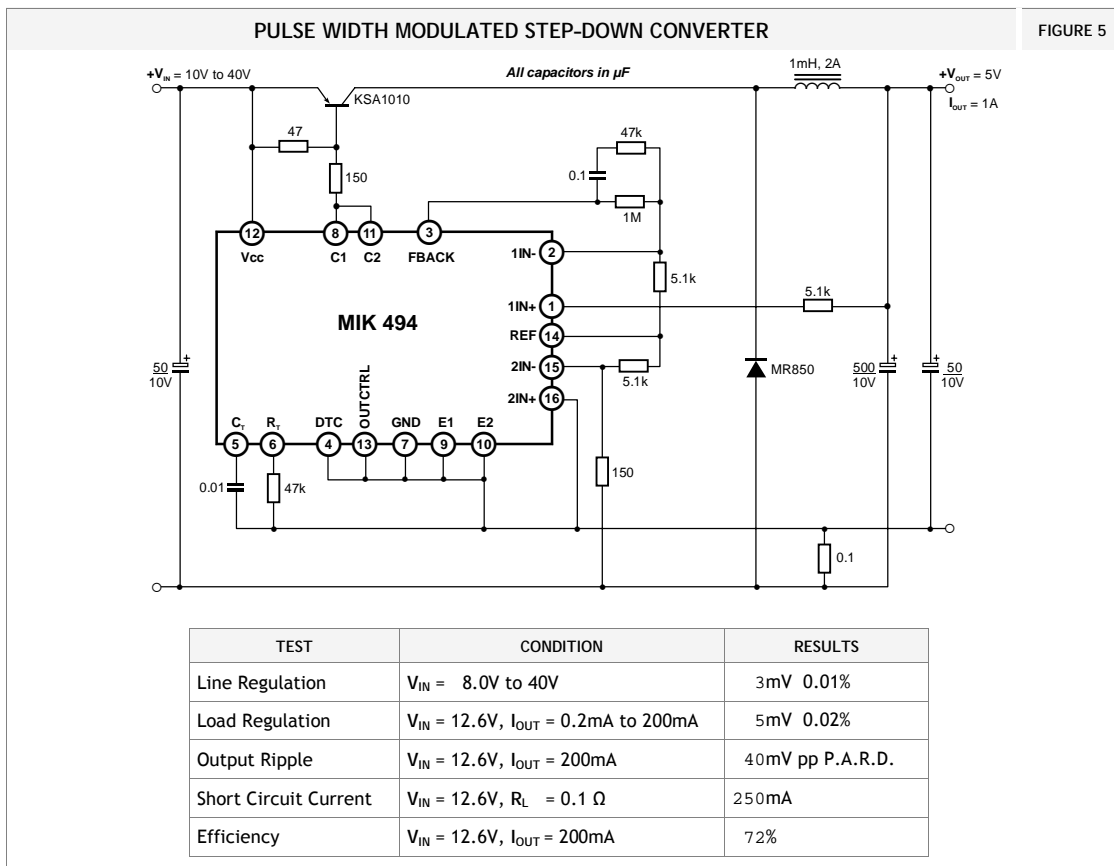
* All typical values except for temperature coefficient are at T_A = 25 °C



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TYPICAL APPLICATIONS





APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MIK494 is a fixed-frequency pulse width modulation control circuit, incorporating the primary building blocks required for the control of a switching power supply. (See Figure 1.) An internal-linear sawtooth oscillator is frequency-programmable by two external components, R_T and C_T .

For more information refer to Figure 7.

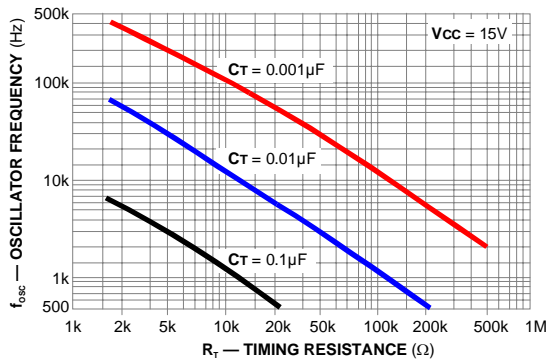


FIGURE 7 Oscillator Frequency versus Timing Resistance

Output pulse width modulation is accomplished by comparison of the positive sawtooth waveform across capacitor C_T to either of two control signals. The NOR gates, which drive output transistors Q1 and Q2, are enabled only when the flip-flop clock-input line is in its low state. This happens only during that portion of time when the sawtooth voltage is greater than the control signals. Therefore, an increase in control-signal amplitude causes a corresponding linear decrease of output pulse width. (Refer to the Timing Diagram shown in Figure 1.)

The control signals are external inputs that can be fed into the deadtime control, the error amplifier inputs, or the feedback input. The deadtime control comparator has an effective 120 mV input offset which limits the minimum output deadtime to approximately the first 4% of the sawtooth-cycle time. This would result in a maximum duty cycle on a given output of 96% with the output control grounded, and 48% with it connected to the reference line.

Additional deadtime may be imposed on the output by setting the deadtime-control input to a fixed voltage, ranging between 0 V to 3.3 V.

FUNCTIONAL TABLE

INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROLS	OUTPUT FUNCTION	f_{OUT}/f_{OSC}
Grounded	Single-ended PWM @ Q1 and Q2	1.0
@ Vref	Push-pull Operation	0.5

The pulse width modulator comparator provides a means for the error amplifiers to adjust the output pulse width from the maximum percent on-time, established by the deadtime control input, down to zero, as the voltage at the feedback pin varies from 0.5 V to 3.5 V. Both error amplifiers have a common mode input range from -0.3 V to (VCC - 2V), and may be used to sense power-supply output voltage and current. The error-amplifier outputs are active high and are ORed together at the noninverting input of the pulse-width modulator comparator. With this configuration, the amplifier that demands minimum output on time, dominates control of the loop.

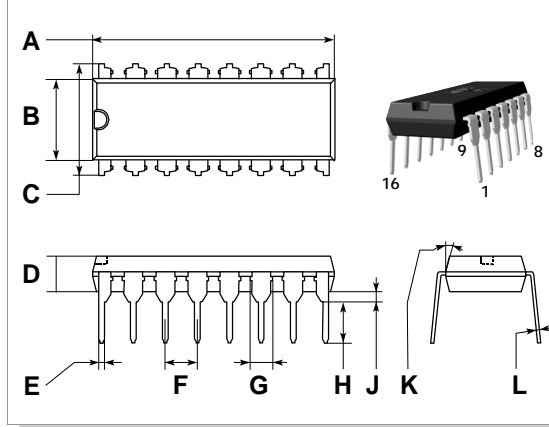
When capacitor C_T is discharged, a positive pulse is generated on the output of the deadtime comparator, which clocks the pulse-steering flip-flop and inhibits the output transistors, Q1 and Q2. With the output-control connected to the reference line, the pulse-steering flip-flop directs the modulated pulses to each of the two output transistors alternately for push-pull operation. The output frequency is equal to half that of the oscillator. Output drive can also be taken from Q1 or Q2, when single-ended operation with a maximum on-time of less than 50% is required. This is desirable when the output transformer has a ringback winding with a catch diode used for snubbing. When higher output-drive currents are required for single-ended operation, Q1 and Q2 may be connected in parallel, and the output-mode pin must be tied to ground to disable the flip-flop. The output frequency will now be equal to that of the oscillator.

The MIK494 has an internal 5.0V reference capable of sourcing up to 10 mA of load current for external bias circuits. The reference has an internal accuracy of $\pm 5.0\%$ with a typical thermal drift of less than 50mV over an operating temperature range of 0° to 70°C.



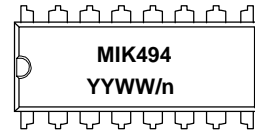
PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS AND MARKING DIAGRAMS

DIP-16 PACKAGE



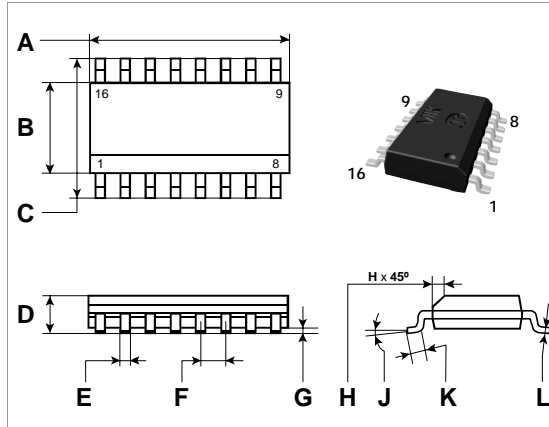
POS.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	19,50	19,60	0,768	0,772
B	6,30	6,40	0,248	0,252
C	8,30	9,30	0,327	0,366
D	3,15	3,35	0,124	0,132
E	0,41	0,51	0,016	0,020
F	2,49	2,59	0,098	0,102
G	—	1,82	—	0,072
H	3,00	3,50	0,118	0,138
J	0,50	1,10	0,020	0,043
K	13°		13°	
L	0,20	0,30	0,008	0,012

DIP-16 MARKING DIAGRAM



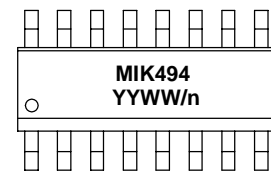
YY — Year
 WW — Work Week
 n — Assembly Location

SOP-16 PACKAGE



POS.	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	9.80	10.00	0.386	0.393
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	5.80	6.20	0.229	0.244
D	1.35	1.75	0.054	0.068
E	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	1.27 BSC		0.05 BSC	
G	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.009
H	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.019
J	0°	7°	0°	7°
K	0.40	1.25	0.016	0.049
L	0.19	0.25	0.008	0.009

SOP-16 MARKING DIAGRAM



YY — Year
 WW — Work Week
 n — Assembly Location



ORDERING INFORMATION





ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE	OPERATING TEMPERATURE	SHIPPING
MIK 494 CN	DIP-16	0°C to +70°C	Rail, Reel and Tube
MIK 494 CD	SOP-16	0°C to +70°C	Rail, Reel and Tube

NOTE: The form of packing is stipulated in the contract.




The information presented in this Data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, MIKRON can assume no responsibility for its use as well as for use of the circuits or devices described herein.

In the interest of product improvement, MIKRON reserves the right to change specifications and data without notice.

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