

SG2525A/27A-SG3525A/27A

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

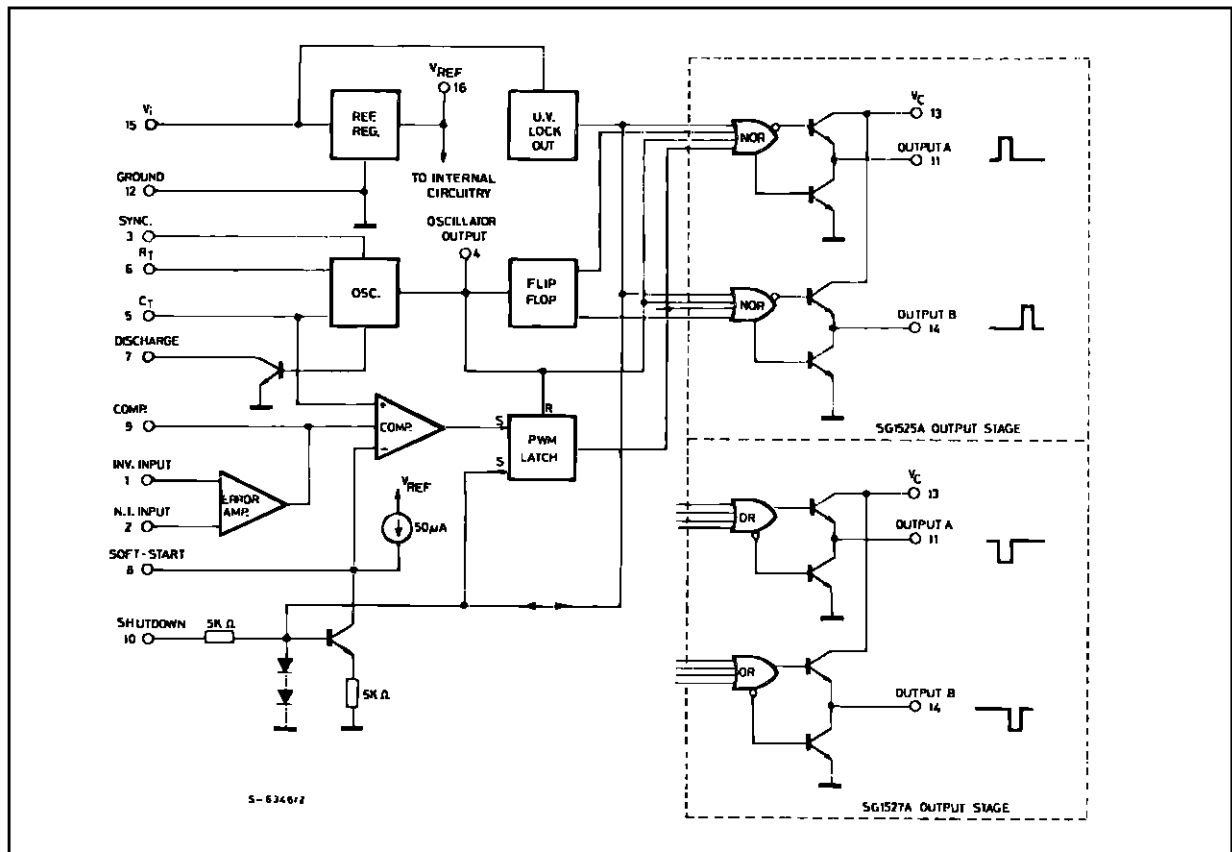
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_i	Supply Voltage	40	V
V_C	Collector Supply Voltage	40	V
I_{OSC}	Oscillator Charging Current	5	mA
I_o	Output Current, Source or Sink	500	mA
I_R	Reference Output Current	50	mA
I_T	Current through C_T Terminal	5	mA
	Logic Inputs	- 0.3 to + 5.5	V
	Analog Inputs	- 0.3 to V_i	V
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation at $T_{amb} = 70^\circ\text{C}$	1000	mW
T_j	Junction Temperature Range	- 55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	- 65 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{op}	Operating Ambient Temperature : SG2525A/27A SG3525A/27A	- 25 to 85 0 to 70	$^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	SO16	DIP16	Unit
$R_{th\ j-pins}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-pins	Max	50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	80	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{th\ j-alumina}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-alumina (*)	Max	50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

* Thermal resistance junction-alumina with the device soldered on the middle of an alumina supporting substrate measuring 15x 20 mm ; 0.65 mm thickness with infinite heatsink.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_i = 20\text{ V}$, and over operating temperature, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	SG2525A SG2527A			SG3525A SG3527A			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
REFERENCE SECTION									
V_{REF}	Output Voltage	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	5.05	5.1	5.15	5	5.1	5.2	V
ΔV_{REF}	Line Regulation	$V_i = 8\text{ to }35\text{ V}$		10	20		10	20	mV
ΔV_{REF}	Load Regulation	$I_L = 0\text{ to }20\text{ mA}$		20	50		20	50	mV
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta T^*$	Temp. Stability	Over Operating Range		20	50		20	50	mV
*	Total Output Variation	Line, Load and Temperature	5		5.2	4.95		5.25	V
	Short Circuit Current	$V_{REF} = 0\text{ } T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		80	100		80	100	mA
*	Output Noise Voltage	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{ kHz}$, $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		40	200		40	200	μV_{rms}
ΔV_{REF}^*	Long Term Stability	$T_j = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 1000 hrs		20	50		20	50	mV
OSCILLATOR SECTION **									
*, •	Initial Accuracy	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		± 2	± 6		± 2	± 6	%
*, •	Voltage Stability	$V_i = 8\text{ to }35\text{ V}$		± 0.3	± 1		± 1	± 2	%
$\Delta f/\Delta T^*$	Temperature Stability	Over Operating Range		± 3	± 6		± 3	± 6	%
f_{MIN}	Minimum Frequency	$R_T = 200\text{ K}\Omega$ $C_T = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$			120			120	Hz
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	$R_T = 2\text{ K}\Omega$ $C_T = 470\text{ pF}$	400			400			KHz
	Current Mirror	$I_{RT} = 2\text{ mA}$	1.7	2	2.2	1.7	2	2.2	mA
*, •	Clock Amplitude		3	3.5		3	3.5		V
*, •	Clock Width	$T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0.3	0.5	1	0.3	0.5	1	μs
	Sync Threshold		1.2	2	2.8	1.2	2	2.8	V
	Sync Input Current	Sync Voltage = 3.5 V		1	2.5		1	2.5	mA
ERROR AMPLIFIER SECTION ($V_{CM} = 5.1\text{ V}$)									
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			0.5	5		2	10	mV
I_b	Input Bias Current			1	10		1	10	μA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current				1			1	μA
	DC Open Loop Gain	$R_L \geq 10\text{ M}\Omega$	60	75		60	75		dB
*	Gain Bandwidth Product	$G_v = 0\text{ dB}$ $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1	2		1	2		MHz
*, ☒	DC Transconduct.	$30\text{ K}\Omega \leq R_L \leq 1\text{ M}\Omega$ $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1.1	1.5		1.1	1.5		ms
	Output Low Level			0.2	0.5		0.2	0.5	V
	Output High Level		3.8	5.6		3.8	5.6		V
CMR	Comm. Mode Reject.	$V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ to }5.2\text{ V}$	60	75		60	75		dB
PSR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$V_i = 8\text{ to }35\text{ V}$	50	60		50	60		dB

SG2525A/27A-SG3525A/27A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	SG2525A SG2527A			SG3525A SG3527A			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
PWM COMPARATOR									
	Minimum Duty-cycle				0			0	%
	Maximum Duty-cycle		45	49		45	49		%
•	Input Threshold	Zero Duty-cycle	0.7	0.9		0.7	0.9		V
		Maximum Duty-cycle		3.3	3.6		3.3	3.6	V
*	Input Bias Current			0.05	1		0.05	1	μA
SHUTDOWN SECTION									
	Soft Start Current	$V_{SD} = 0\text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$	25	50	80	25	50	80	μA
	Soft Start Low Level	$V_{SD} = 2.5\text{ V}$		0.4	0.7		0.4	0.7	V
	Shutdown Threshold	To outputs, $V_{SS} = 5.1\text{ V}$ $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	0.6	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	1	V
	Shutdown Input Current	$V_{SD} = 2.5\text{ V}$		0.4	1		0.4	1	mA
*	Shutdown Delay	$V_{SD} = 2.5\text{ V } T_j = 25\text{ °C}$		0.2	0.5		0.2	0.5	μs
OUTPUT DRIVERS (each output) ($V_C = 20\text{ V}$)									
	Output Low Level	$I_{\text{sink}} = 20\text{ mA}$		0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4	V
		$I_{\text{sink}} = 100\text{ mA}$		1	2		1	2	V
	Output High Level	$I_{\text{source}} = 20\text{ mA}$	18	19		18	19		V
		$I_{\text{source}} = 100\text{ mA}$	17	18		17	18		V
	Under-Voltage Lockout	V_{comp} and $V_{\text{ss}} = \text{High}$	6	7	8	6	7	8	V
I_C	Collector Leakage	$V_C = 35\text{ V}$			200			200	μA
t_r^*	Rise Time	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}, T_j = 25\text{ °C}$		100	600		100	600	ns
t_f^*	Fall Time	$C_L = 1\text{ nF}, T_j = 25\text{ °C}$		50	300		50	300	ns
TOTAL STANDBY CURRENT									
I_S	Supply Current	$V_i = 35\text{ V}$		14	20		14	20	mA

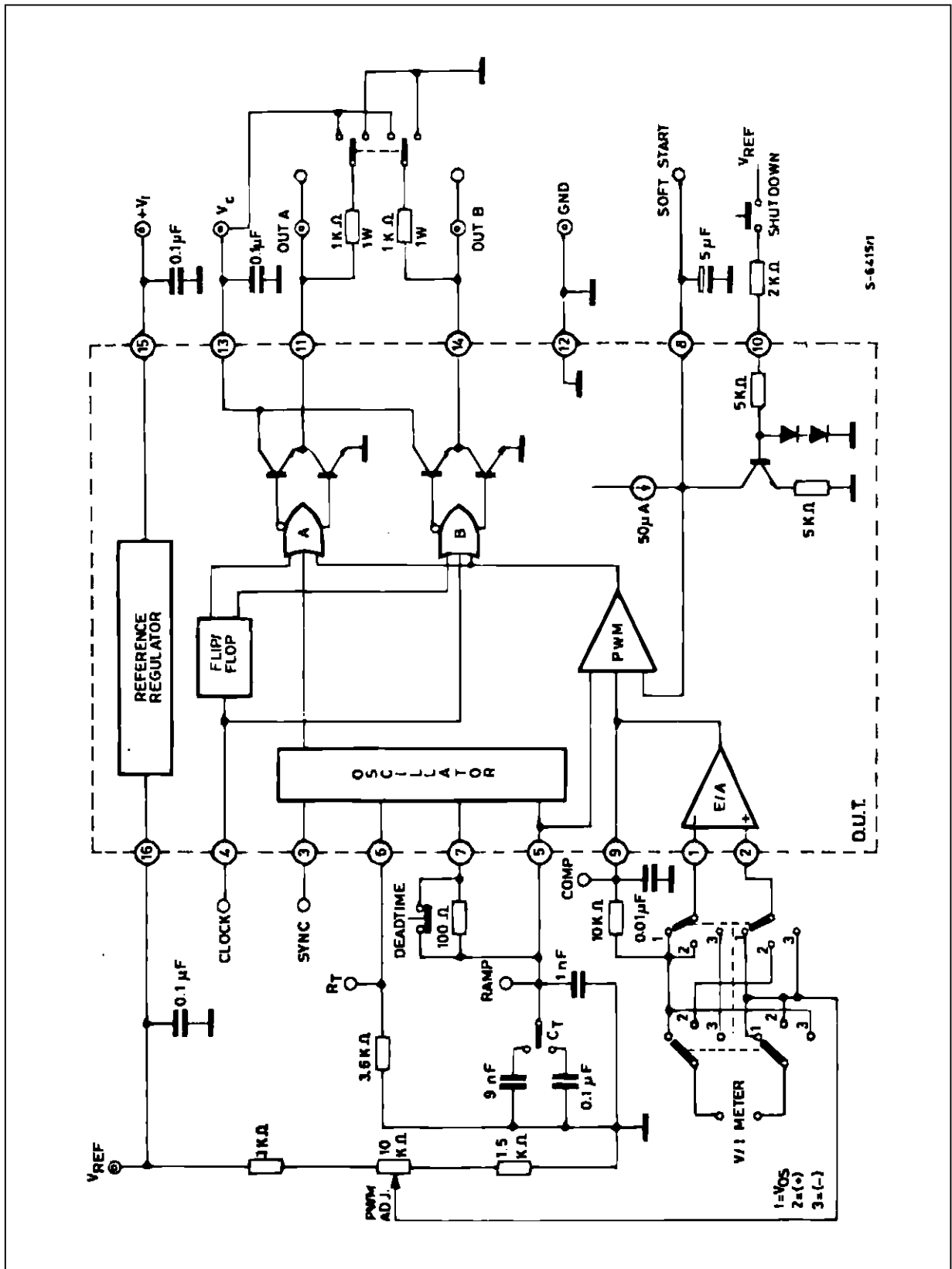
* These parameters, although guaranteed over the recommended operating conditions, are not 100 % tested in production.

• Tested at $f_{\text{osc}} = 40\text{ KHz}$ ($R_T = 3.6\text{ K}\Omega$, $C_T = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $R_D = 0\text{ }\Omega$). Approximate oscillator frequency is defined by :

$$f = \frac{1}{C_T(0.7 R_T + 3 R_D)}$$

■ DC transconductance (g_M) relates to DC open-loop voltage gain (G_v) according to the following equation : $G_v = g_M R_L$ where R_L is the resistance from pin 9 to ground. The minimum g_M specification is used to calculate minimum G_v when the error amplifier output is loaded.

TEST CIRCUIT



RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (•)

Parameter	Value
Input Voltage (V_i)	8 to 35 V
Collector Supply Voltage (V_C)	4.5 to 35 V
Sink/Source Load Current (steady state)	0 to 100 mA
Sink/Source Load Current (peak)	0 to 400 mA
Reference Load Current	0 to 20 mA
Oscillator Frequency Range	100 Hz to 400 KHz
Oscillator Timing Resistor	2 K Ω to 150 K Ω
Oscillator Timing Capacitor	0.001 μ F to 0.1 μ F
Dead Time Resistor Range	0 to 500 Ω

(•) Range over which the device is functional and parameter limits are guaranteed.

Figure 1 : Oscillator Charge Time vs. R_T and C_T .

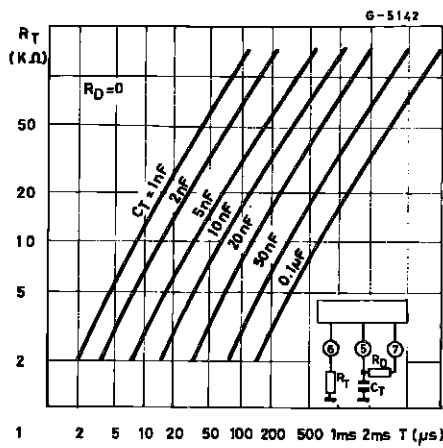


Figure 2 : Oscillator Discharge Time vs. R_D and C_T .

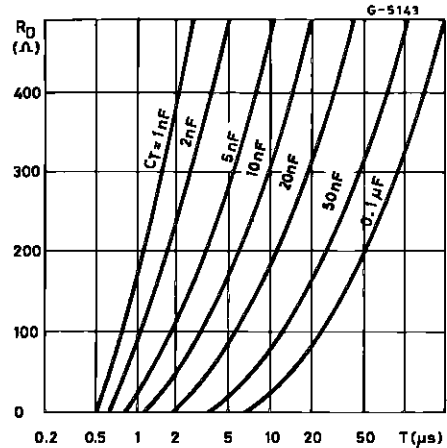


Figure 3 : SG1525A Output Saturation Characteristics.

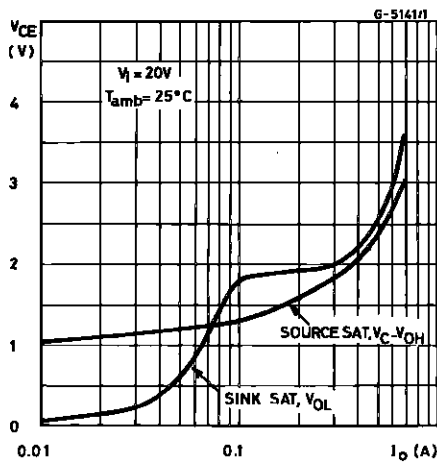


Figure 4 : Error Amplifier Voltage Gain and Phase vs. Frequency.

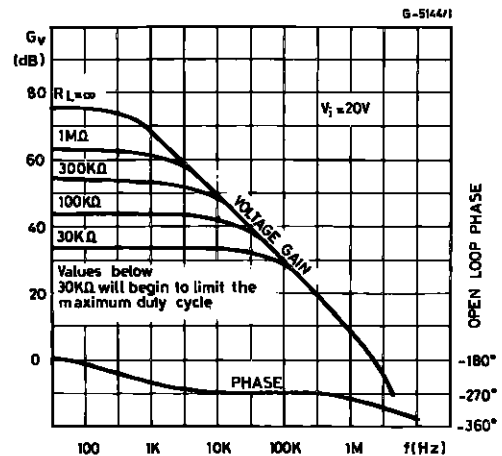
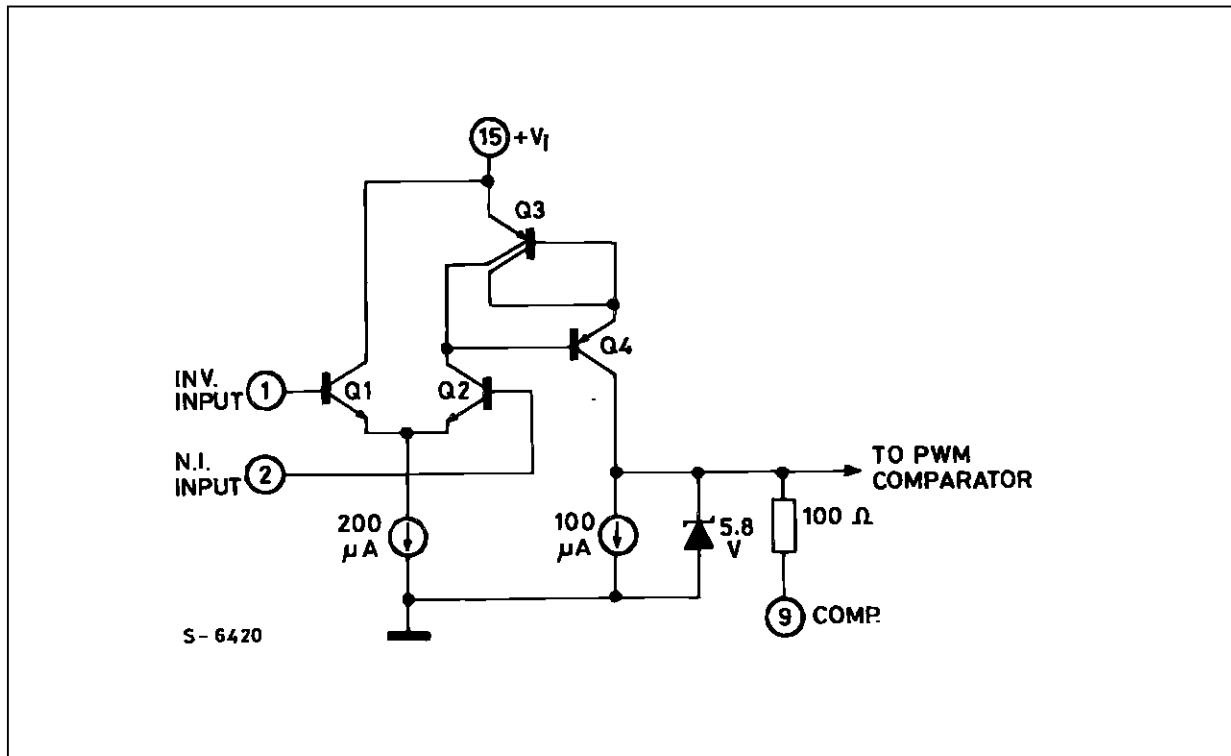


Figure 5 : SG1525A Error Amplifier.



PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

SHUTDOWN OPTIONS (see Block Diagram)

Since both the compensation and soft-start terminals (Pins 9 and 8) have current source pull-ups, either can readily accept a pull-down signal which only has to sink a maximum of 100 μA to turn off the outputs. This is subject to the added requirement of discharging whatever external capacitance may be attached to these pins.

An alternate approach is the use of the shutdown circuitry of Pin 10 which has been improved to enhance the available shutdown options. Activating this circuit by applying a positive signal on Pin 10 performs two functions : the PWM latch is immedi-

ately set providing the fastest turn-off signal to the outputs ; and a 150 μA current sink begins to discharge the external soft-start capacitor. If the shutdown command is short, the PWM signal is terminated without significant discharge of the soft-start capacitor, thus, allowing, for example, a convenient implementation of pulse-by-pulse current limiting. Holding Pin 10 high for a longer duration, however, will ultimately discharge this external capacitor, recycling slow turn-on upon release.

Pin 10 should not be left floating as noise pickup could conceivably interrupt normal operation.

Figure 6 : SG1525A Oscillator Schematic.

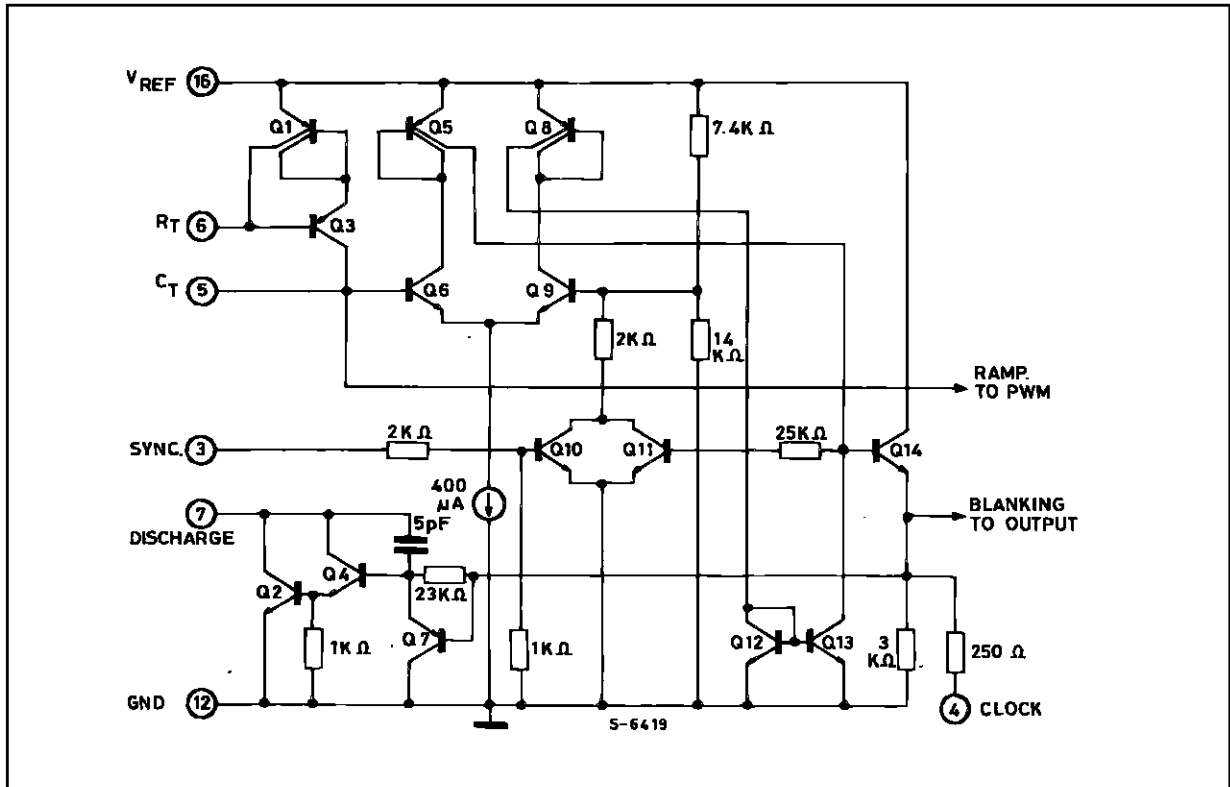


Figure 7 : SG1525A Output Circuit (1/2 circuit shown).

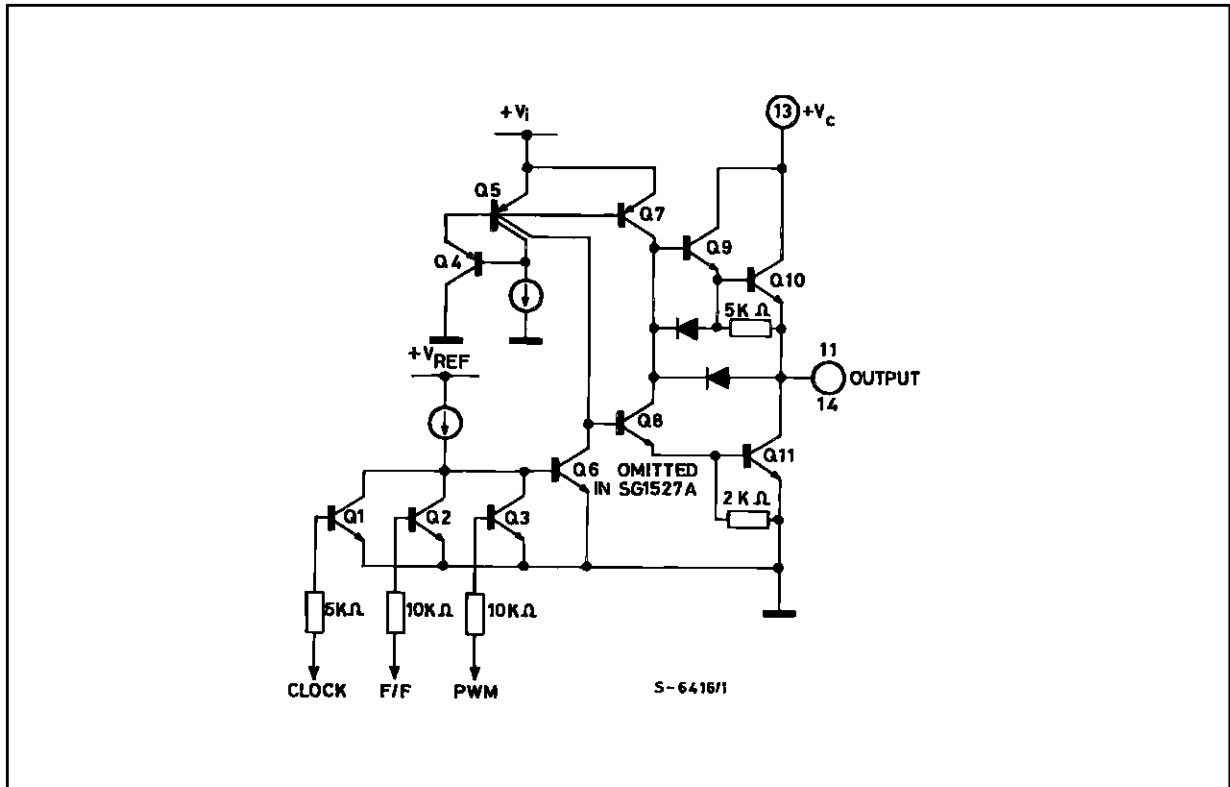
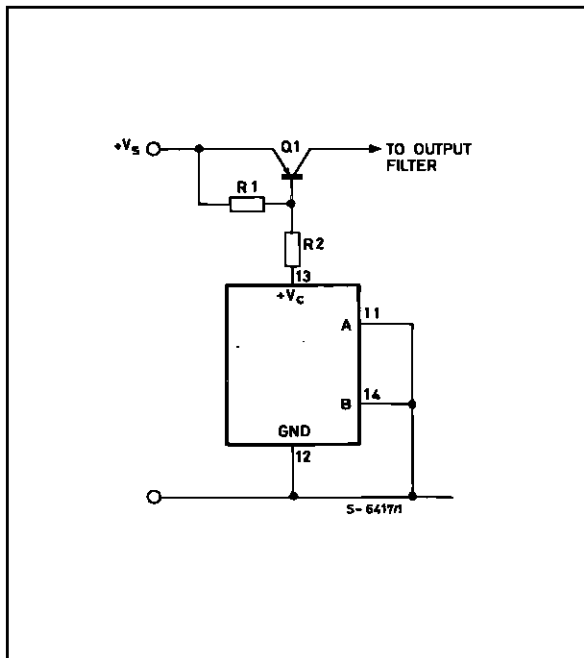
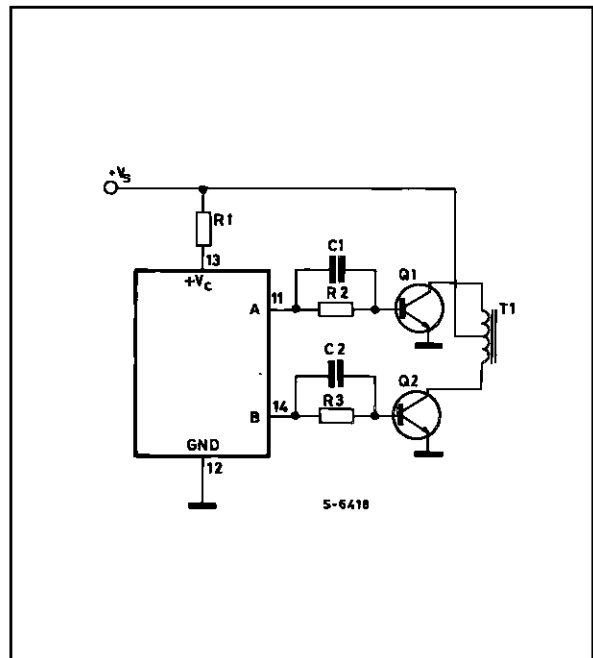


Figure 8.



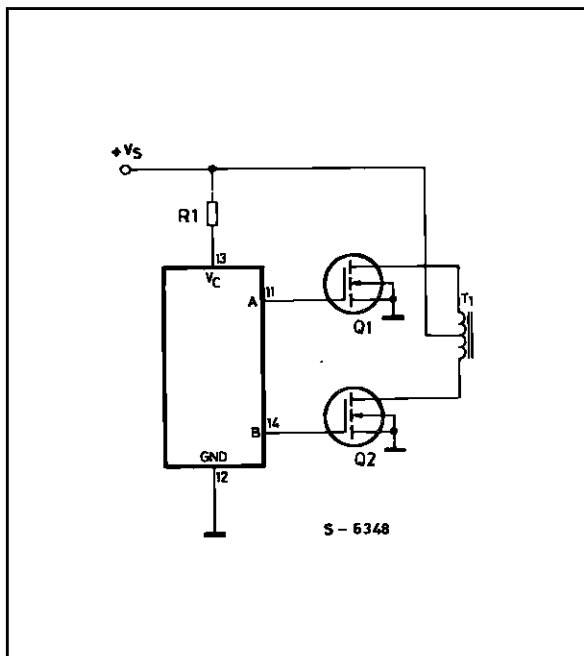
For single-ended supplies, the driver outputs are grounded. The V_c terminal is switched to ground by the totem-pole source transistors on alternate oscillator cycles.

Figure 9.



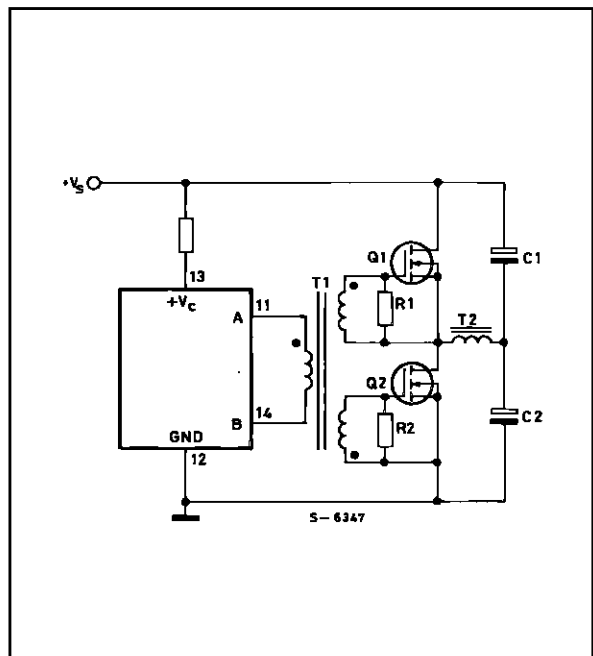
In conventional push-pull bipolar designs, forward base drive is controlled by $R_1 - R_3$. Rapid turn-off times for the power devices are achieved with speed-up capacitors C_1 and C_2 .

Figure 10.



The low source impedance of the output drivers provides rapid charging of Power Mos input capacitance while minimizing external components.

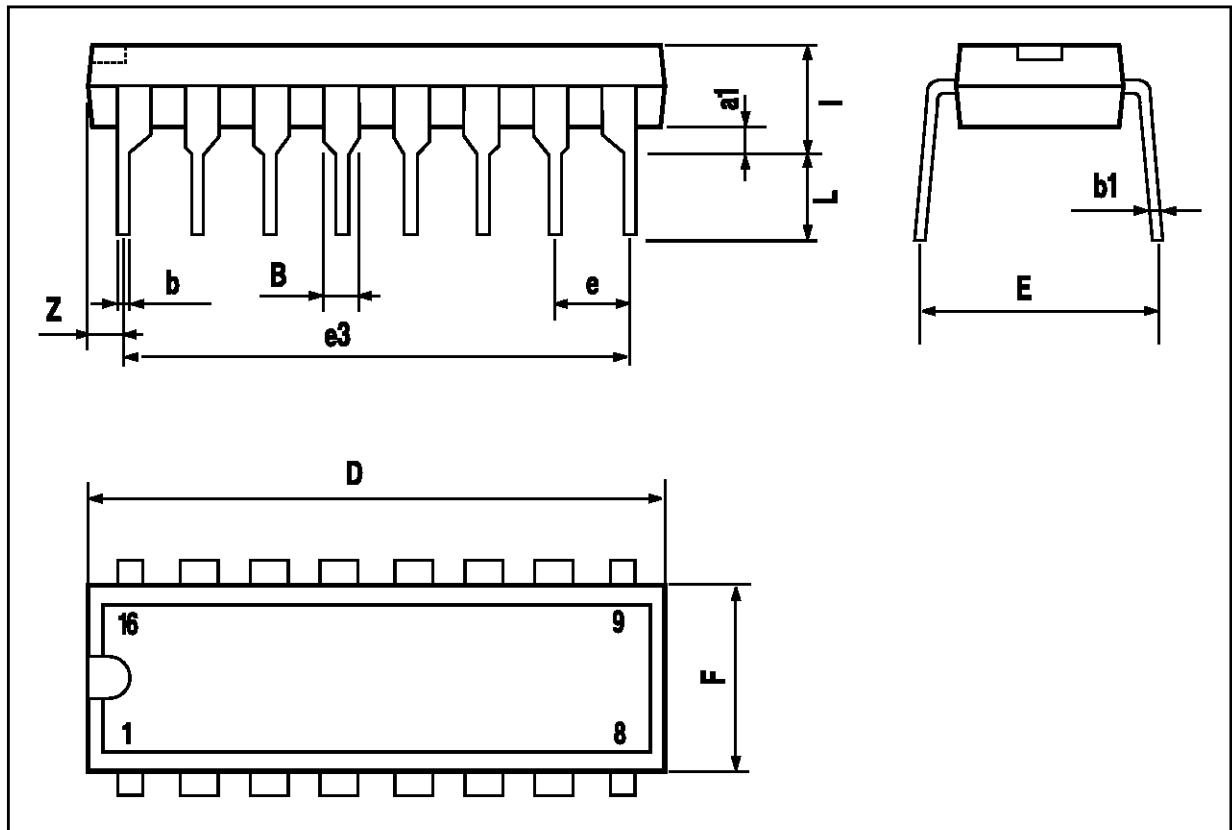
Figure 11.



Low power transformers can be driven directly by the SG1525A. Automatic reset occurs during dead time, when both ends of the primary winding are switched to ground.

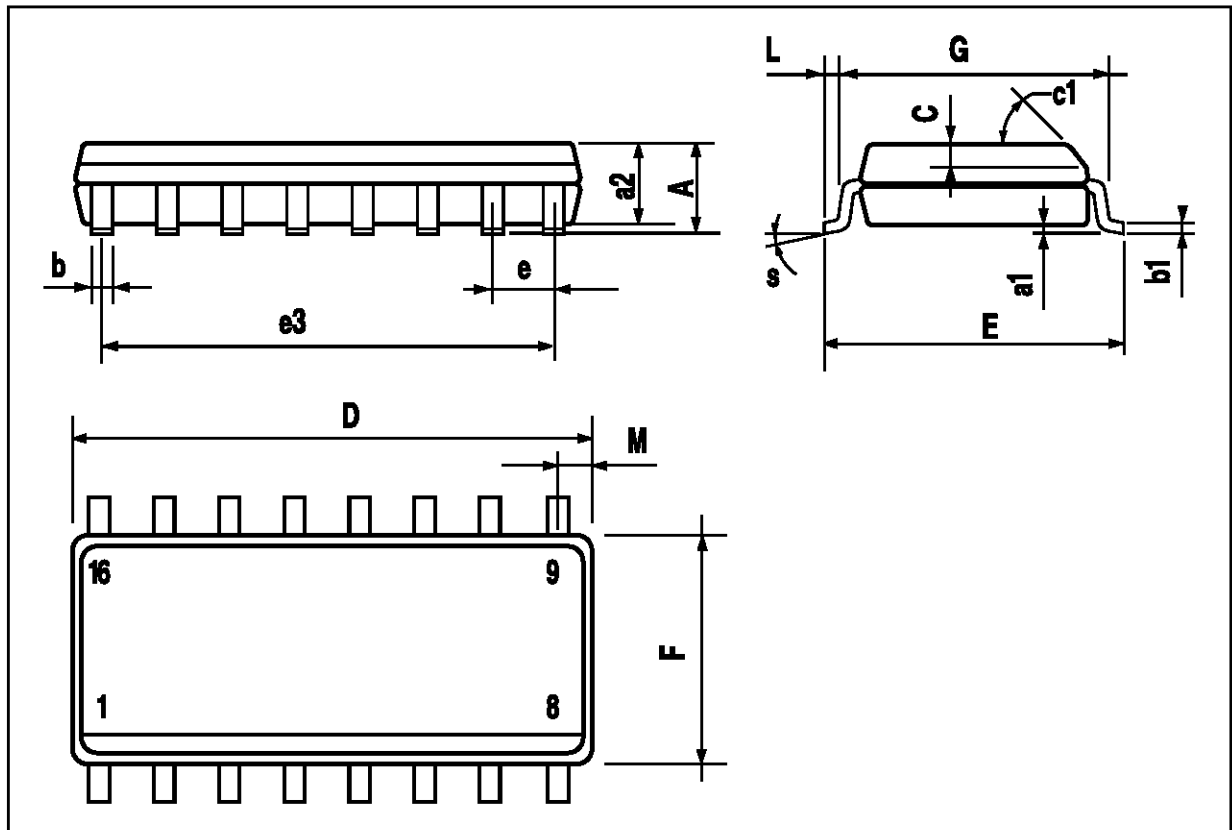
DIP16 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.77		1.65	0.030		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		17.78			0.700	
F			7.1			0.280
l			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050



SO16 NARROW PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.069
a1	0.1		0.25	0.004		0.009
a2			1.6			0.063
b	0.35		0.46	0.014		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.020	
c1	45° (typ.)					
D	9.8		10	0.386		0.394
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		8.89			0.350	
F	3.8		4.0	0.150		0.157
L	0.4		1.27	0.150		0.050
M			0.62			0.024
S	8° (max.)					



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