

M5291P,FP

DC-DC CONVERTER

DESCRIPTION

M5291 is a semiconductor integrated circuit which is designed for switching regulator control. The device consists of a comparator, controlled pulse width oscillator (with peak current protection circuit), temperature compensated reference, and high current output switch.

Especially, this IC was designed for Step-Down and Step-Up and Voltage-Inverting applications.

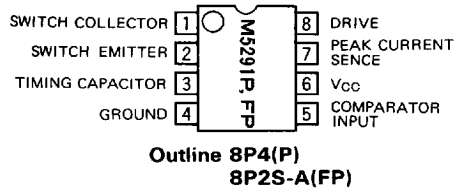
FEATURES

- Wide supply voltage range 2.5 ~ 40V
- Low dissipation current 1.4mA
- Wide range of output
Voltage adjust 1.17 ~ 40V
- Output switch current 200mA
- Wide range of switching frequency 100Hz ~ 100kHz
- Built-in peak current protection circuit

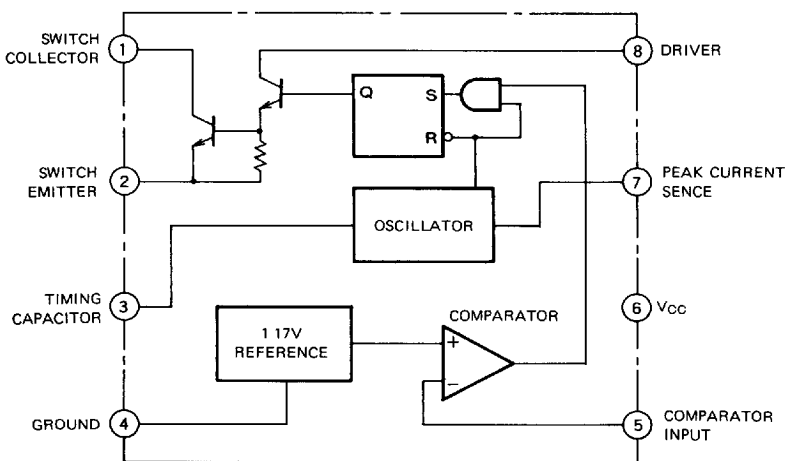
APPLICATION

General power supply system

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



BLOCK DIAGRAM



DC-DC CONVERTER

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_a = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V _{CC}	Power supply voltage		40	V
V _{IN}	Input voltage	Comparator input	-0.3 ~ 40	V
V _{C(S)}	Switch collector voltage		40	V
V _{E(S)}	Switch emitter voltage		40	V
V _{CE(S)}	Collector-emitter voltage		40	V
V _{C(D)}	Driver collector voltage		40	V
I _{SW}	Switch current		200	mA
P _d	Internal power dissipation	8 pin DIP	625	mW
		8 pin FLAT	440	
K	Thermal derating	8 pin DIP	6.25	mW/°C
		8 pin FLAT	4.5	
T _{opr}	Operating ambient temperature		-20 ~ +75	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature		-55 ~ +125	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_a = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
I _C	Charge current		20	35	50	μA
I _D	Discharge current		150	200	250	μA
V _{Osc}	Oscillator voltage			0.6		V _{P-P}
I _D /I _C	Charge, discharge current ratio			6		—
V _{IPK}	Current protection, detecting voltage		270	330	390	mV
V _{sat1}	Saturation voltage	Darlington connection I _{SW} = 50mA		1.5	2.0	V
V _{sat2}	Saturation voltage	I _{SW} = 50mA I _{C(D)} = 10mA		0.3	0.6	V
I _L	Collector leak current	V _{CE} = 40V		10		nA
V _{TH}	Threshold voltage		1.11	1.17	1.23	V
V _{THREG}	Threshold voltage regulation	3.0 ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 40V		0.03	0.2	mV/V
I _B	Input bias current	V _{IN} = 0V		40	200	nA
I _{CC}	Circuit current			1.4	2.5	mA

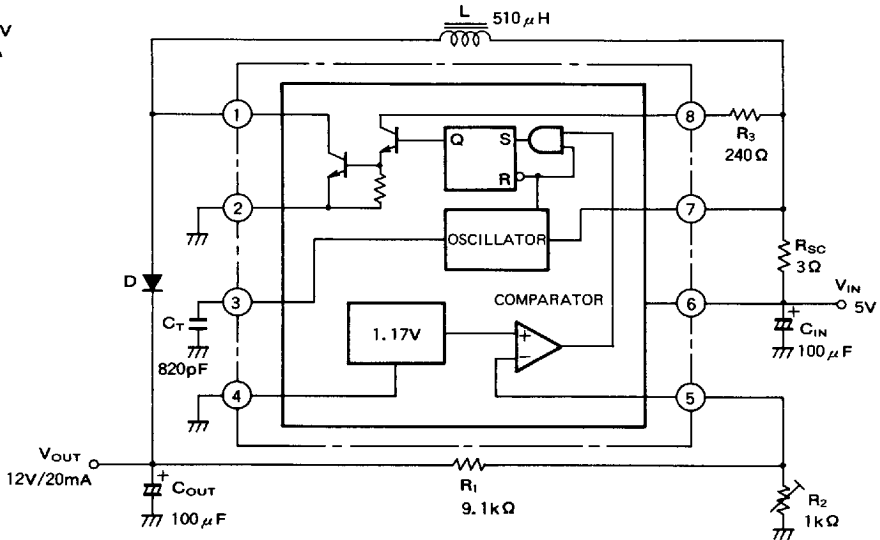
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APPLICATION CIRCUITS

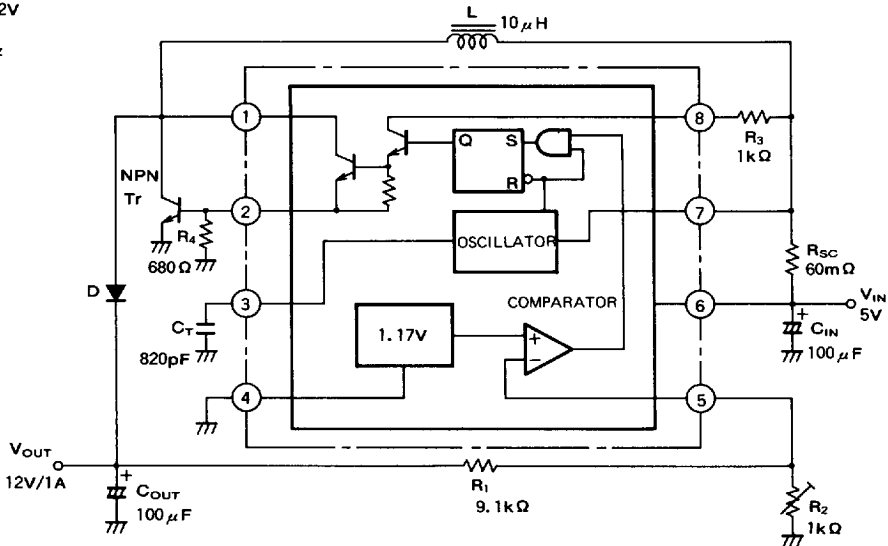
(1) Step-Up Circuit

$V_{IN}=5V$
 $V_{OUT}=12V$
 $I_O=20mA$
 $f=50kHz$



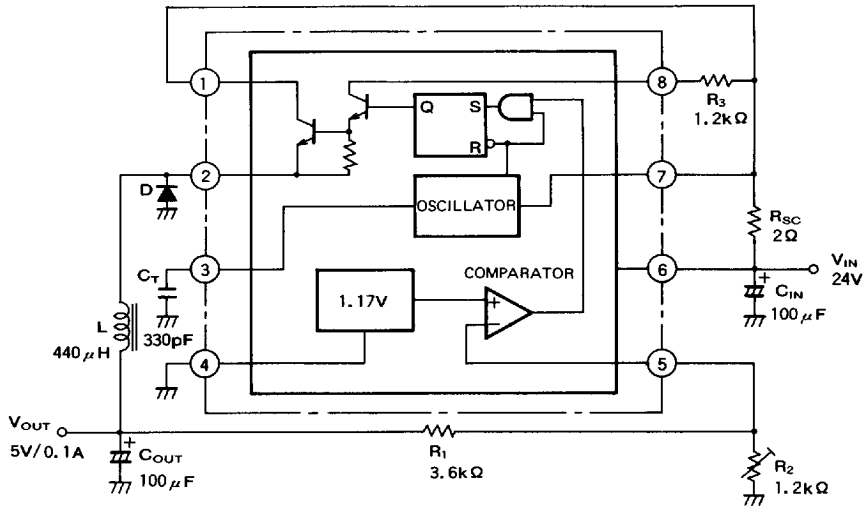
(2) Step-Up circuit with Transistor

$V_{IN}=5V$
 $V_{OUT}=12V$
 $I_O=1A$
 $f=50kHz$



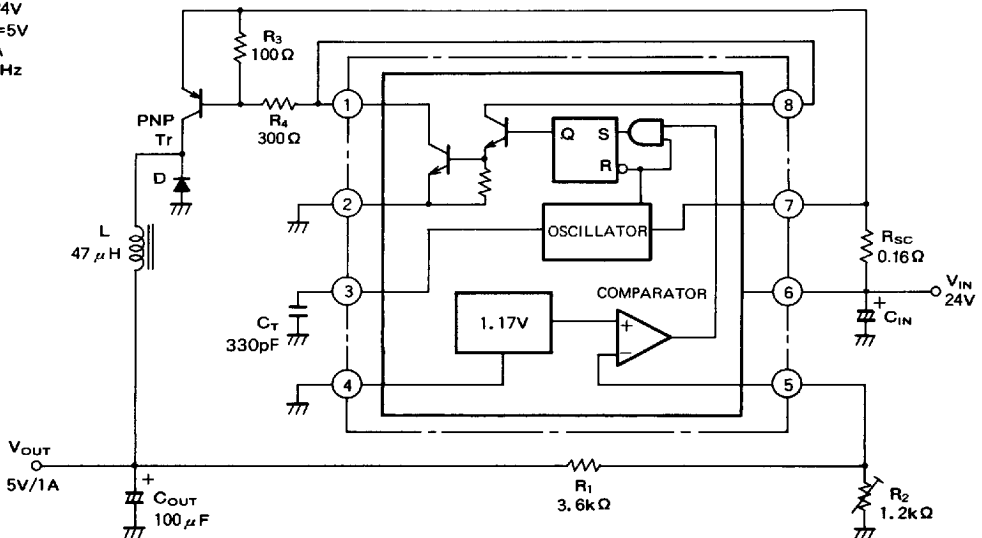
(3) Step-Down Circuit

$V_{IN}=24V$
 $V_{OUT}=5V$
 $I_O=0.1A$
 $f=50kHz$



(4) Step-Down Circuit with Transistor

$V_{IN}=24V$
 $V_{OUT}=5V$
 $I_O=1A$
 $f=50kHz$

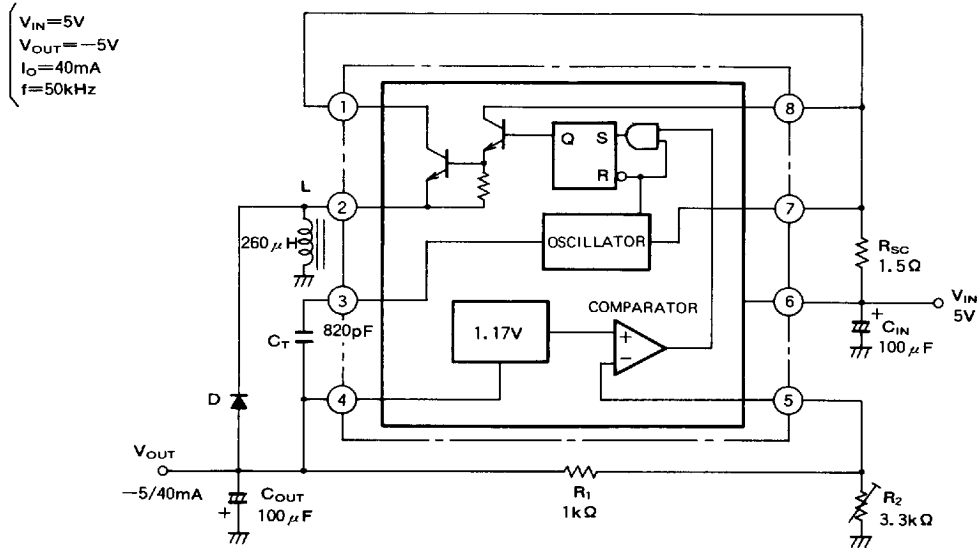


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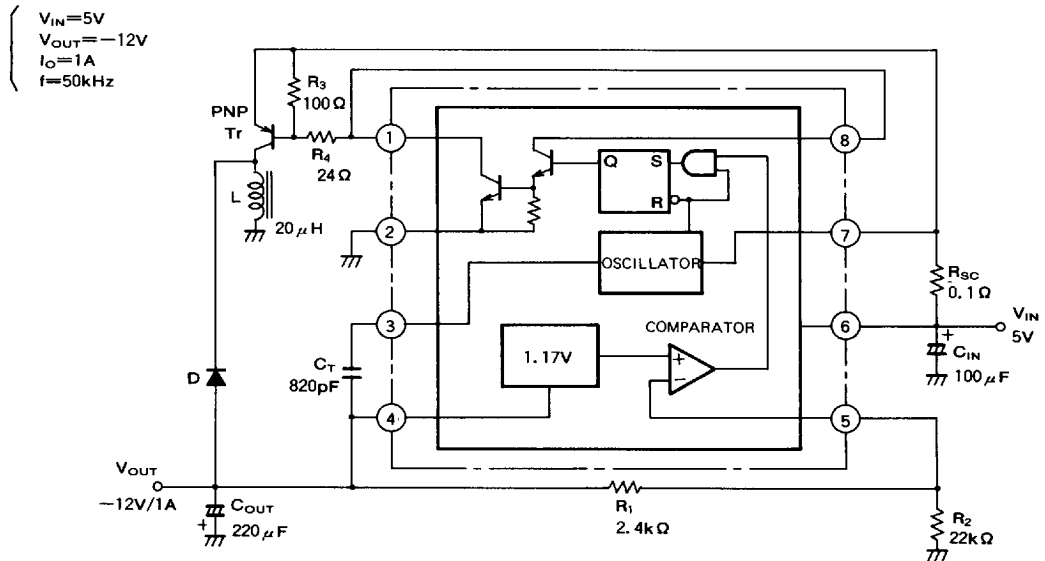


DC-DC CONVERTER

(5) Inverse Polarity Circuit



(6) Inverse Polarity Circuit with Transistor



CONSTANT DEFINITION

Constant	Step-up circuit	Step-down circuit	Inverse polarity circuit
$\frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}}$	$\frac{V_{OUT} + V_F - V_{IN(MIN)}}{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{sat}}$	$\frac{V_{OUT} + V_F}{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{sat} - V_{OUT}}$	$\frac{ V_{OUT} + V_F}{V_{IN} - V_{sat}}$
$(T_{ON} + T_{OFF})_{MAX}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}}$
T_{OFF}	$\frac{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}}{1 + \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}}}$	$\frac{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}}{1 + \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}}}$	$\frac{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}}{1 + \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}}}$
T_{ON}	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}} - T_{OFF}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}} - T_{OFF}$	$\frac{1}{f_{MIN}} - T_{OFF}$
C_T	$6 \times 10^{-5} \cdot T_{ON}$	$6 \times 10^{-5} \cdot T_{ON}$	$6 \times 10^{-5} \cdot T_{ON}$
I_{PK}	$2 \cdot I_{OUT(MAX)} \cdot (1 + \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}})$	$2 \cdot I_{OUT(MAX)}$	$2 \cdot I_{OUT(MAX)} \cdot (1 + \frac{T_{ON}}{T_{OFF}})$
$L(MIN)$	$(\frac{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{sat}}{I_{PK}}) \cdot T_{ON(MAX)}$	$(\frac{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{sat} - V_{OUT}}{I_{PK}}) \cdot T_{ON(MAX)}$	$(\frac{V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{sat}}{I_P}) \cdot T_{ON(MAX)}$
R_{SC}	$\frac{0.33}{I_{PK}}$	$\frac{0.33}{I_{PK}}$	$\frac{0.33}{I_{PK}}$
V_O	$1.17 \times (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})$	$1.17 \times (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})$	$1.17 \times (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})$

VF: Forward Voltage of Diode

Vsat: Output saturation voltage of M5291 (0.6Vmax at single output, 2.0Vmax at Darlington output)

* Setting switching frequency first and calculate each constant value

NOTE:

1) Peak current sense

In overcurrent function, oscillator is stop, when voltage descend of external detecting resistance is more than 330mV.

2) ON/OFF Control

If you need stop the action, connected resistance (5 ~ 10kΩ) between supply voltage terminal and timing capacitor terminal.

3) $\frac{T_{ON}}{T_{ON} + T_{OFF}}$ is not established more than 0.857, because charge and discharge current ratio fixed 1:6.

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