

LT1070/LT1071

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage		Operating Junction Temperature Range	
LT1070/LT1071 (Note 2)	40V	Commercial (Operating)	0°C to 100°C
LT1070HV/LT1071HV (Note 2)	60V	Commercial (Short Circuit)	0°C to 125°C
Switch Output Voltage		Industrial	-40°C to 125°C
LT1070/LT1071	65V	Military (OBSOLETE)	-55°C to 150°C
LT1070HV/LT1071HV	75V	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Feedback Pin Voltage (Transient, 1ms)	±15V	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

BOTTOM VIEW K PACKAGE 4-LEAD TO-3 METAL CAN $T_{JMAX} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1070C, I) $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1070M) $T_{JMAX} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1071C, I) $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 35^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1071M) OBSOLETE PACKAGE Consider the T5 Package for Alternate Source	ORDER PART NUMBER LT1070CK LT1070HVCK LT1070HVMK LT1070IK LT1070MK LT1071CK LT1071HVCK LT1071HVMK LT1071MK	FRONT VIEW T PACKAGE 5-LEAD PLASTIC TO-220 $T_{JMAX} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 75^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1070C, I) $T_{JMAX} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 75^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $Q_{JC} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ (LT1071C)	ORDER PART NUMBER LT1070CT LT1070HVCT LT1070HVIT LT1070IT LT1071CT LT1071HVCT LT1071HVIT LT1071IT
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Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$, $V_C = 0.5\text{V}$, $V_{FB} = V_{REF}$, output pin open unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	Measured at Feedback Pin, $V_C = 0.8\text{V}$	● 1.224 1.214	1.244 1.244	1.264 1.274	V V
I_B	Feedback Input Current	$V_{FB} = V_{REF}$	●	350	750 1100	nA nA
g_m	Error Amplifier Transconductance	$\Delta I_C = \pm 25\mu\text{A}$	● 3000 2400	4400	6000 7000	μmho μmho
	Error Amplifier Source or Sink Current	$V_C = 1.5\text{V}$	● 150 120	200	350 400	μA μA
	Error Amplifier Clamp Voltage	Hi Clamp, $V_{FB} = 1\text{V}$ Lo Clamp, $V_{FB} = 1.5\text{V}$	1.80 0.25	0.38	2.30 0.52	V V
	Reference Voltage Line Regulation	$3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $V_C = 0.8\text{V}$	●		0.03	%/V
A_V	Error Amplifier Voltage Gain	$0.9\text{V} \leq V_C \leq 1.4\text{V}$		500	800	V/V
	Minimum Input Voltage		●	2.6	3.0	V
I_Q	Supply Current	$3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $V_C = 0.6\text{V}$		6	9	mA
	Control Pin Threshold	Duty Cycle = 0	● 0.8 0.6	0.9	1.08 1.25	V V
	Normal/Flyback Threshold on Feedback Pin			0.4	0.45	0.54 V

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SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{FB}	Flyback Reference Voltage	$I_{FB} = 50\mu\text{A}$	15 14	16.3	17.6 18.0	V V
	Change in Flyback Reference Voltage	$0.05 \leq I_{FB} \leq 1\text{mA}$	4.5	6.8	8.5	V
	Flyback Reference Voltage Line Regulation	$I_{FB} = 50\mu\text{A}$, $3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$ (Note 3)		0.01	0.03	%/V
	Flyback Amplifier Transconductance (g_m)	$\Delta I_C = \pm 10\mu\text{A}$	150	300	650	μmho
	Flyback Amplifier Source and Sink Current	$V_C = 0.6\text{V}$, $I_{FB} = 50\mu\text{A}$ (Source)	15	32	70	μA
		$V_C = 0.6\text{V}$, $I_{FB} = 50\mu\text{A}$ (Sink)	25	40	70	μA
B_V	Output Switch Breakdown Voltage	$3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $I_{SW} = 1.5\text{mA}$ (LT1070/LT1071)	65	90		V
		(LT1070HV/LT1071HV)	75	90		V
V_{SAT}	Output Switch "On" Resistance (Note 4)	LT1070		0.15	0.24	Ω
		LT1071		0.30	0.50	Ω
	Control Voltage to Switch Current Transconductance	LT1070		8		A/V
		LT1071		4		A/V
I_{LIM}	Switch Current Limit (LT1070)	Duty Cycle $\leq 50\%$, $T_J \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$	5		10	A
		Duty Cycle $\leq 50\%$, $T_J < 25^\circ\text{C}$	5		11	A
		Duty Cycle = 80% (Note 5)	4		10	A
	Switch Current Limit (LT1071)	Duty Cycle $\leq 50\%$, $T_J \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.5		5.0	A
		Duty Cycle $\leq 50\%$, $T_J < 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.5		5.5	A
		Duty Cycle = 80% (Note 5)	2.0		5.0	A
$\frac{\Delta I_{IN}}{\Delta I_{SW}}$	Supply Current Increase During Switch "On" Time			25	35	mA/A
f	Switching Frequency		35 33	40	45 47	kHz kHz
DC (Max)	Maximum Switch Duty Cycle		90	92	97	%
	Flyback Sense Delay Time			1.5		μs
	Shutdown Mode Supply Current	$3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $V_C = 0.05\text{V}$		100	250	μA
	Shutdown Mode Threshold Voltage	$3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$	100 50	150	250 300	mV mV

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

Note 2: Minimum switch "on" time for the LT1070/LT1071 in current limit is $\approx 1\mu\text{s}$. This limits the maximum input voltage during short-circuit conditions, in the buck and inverting modes only, to $\approx 35\text{V}$. Normal (unshorted) conditions are not affected. Mask changes are being implemented which will reduce minimum "on" time to $\leq 1\mu\text{s}$, increasing maximum short-circuit input voltage above 40V. If the present LT1070/LT1071 (contact factory for package date code) is being operated in the buck or inverting mode at high input voltages and short-circuit conditions are expected, a resistor must be placed in series with the inductor, as follows:

The value of the resistor is given by:

$$R = \frac{t \cdot f \cdot V_{IN} - V_F}{I_{LIMIT}} - R_L$$

t = Minimum "on" time of LT1070/LT1071 in current limit, $\approx 1\mu\text{s}$

f = Operating frequency (40kHz)

V_F = Forward voltage of external catch diode at I_{LIMIT}

I_{LIMIT} = Current limit of LT1070 ($\approx 8\text{A}$), LT1071 ($\approx 4\text{A}$)

R_L = Internal series resistance of inductor

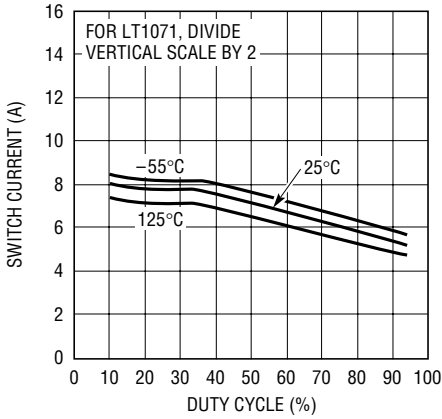
Note 3: $V_{MAX} = 55\text{V}$ for LT1070HV and LT1071HV to avoid switch breakdown.

Note 4: Measured with V_C in hi clamp, $V_{FB} = 0.8\text{V}$. $I_{SW} = 4\text{A}$ for LT1070 and 2A for LT1071.

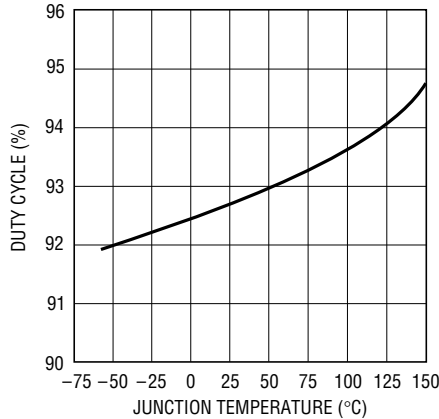
Note 5: For duty cycles (DC) between 50% and 80%, minimum guaranteed switch current is given by $I_{LIM} = 3.33(2 - \text{DC})$ for the LT1070 and $I_{LIM} = 1.67(2 - \text{DC})$ for the LT1071.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

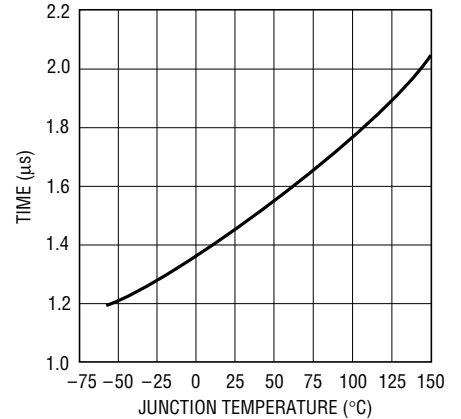
Switch Current Limit vs Duty Cycle



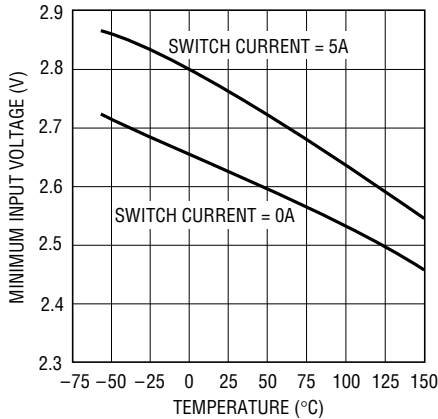
Maximum Duty Cycle



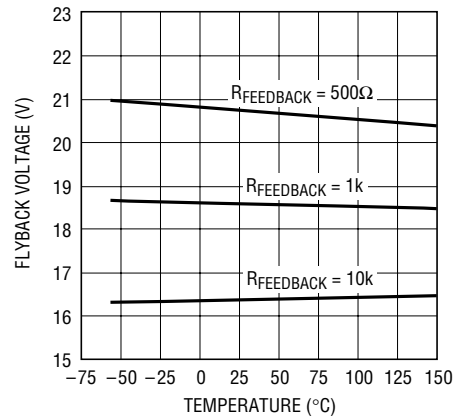
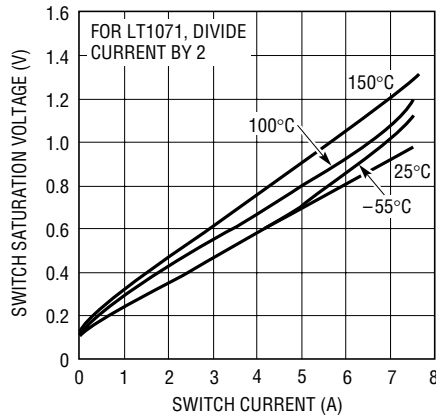
Flyback Blanking Time



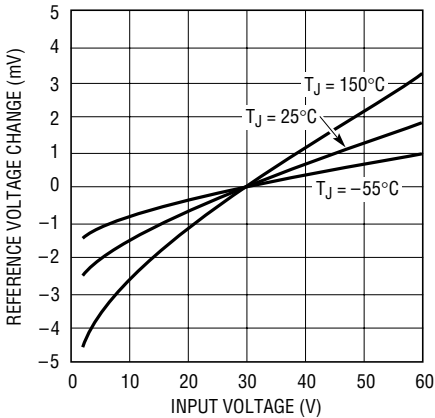
Minimum Input Voltage



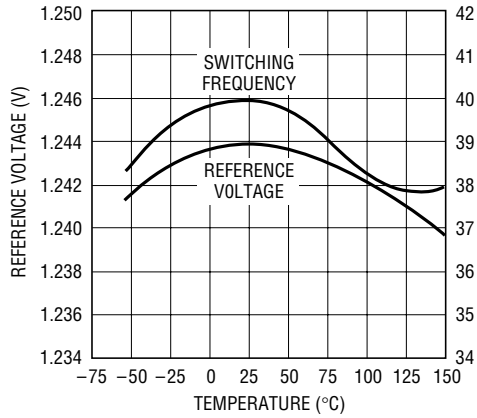
Switch Saturation Voltage



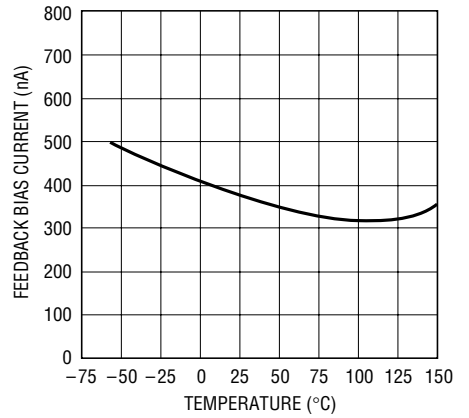
Line Regulation



Reference Voltage vs Temperature

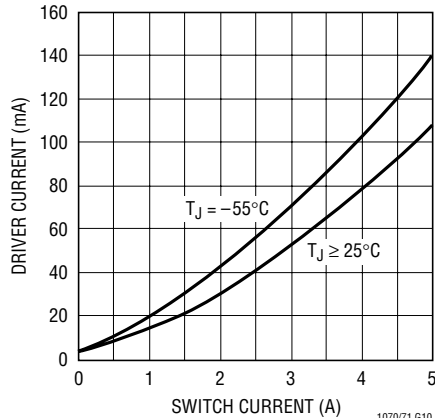


Feedback Bias Current vs Temperature



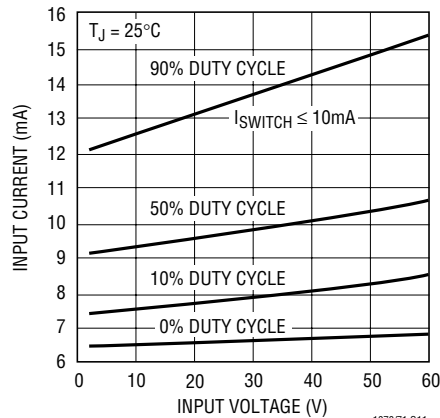
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Driver Current* vs Switch Current



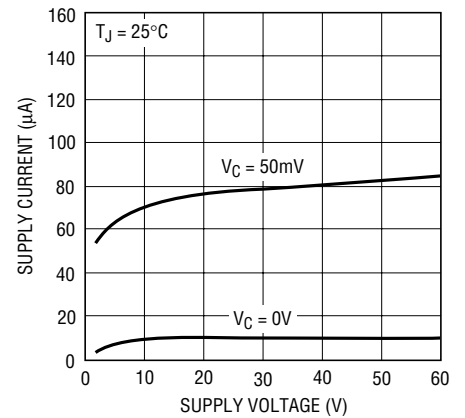
* AVERAGE LT1070 POWER SUPPLY CURRENT IS FOUND BY MULTIPLYING DRIVER CURRENT BY DUTY CYCLE, THEN ADDING QUIESCENT CURRENT

Supply Current vs Input Voltage*

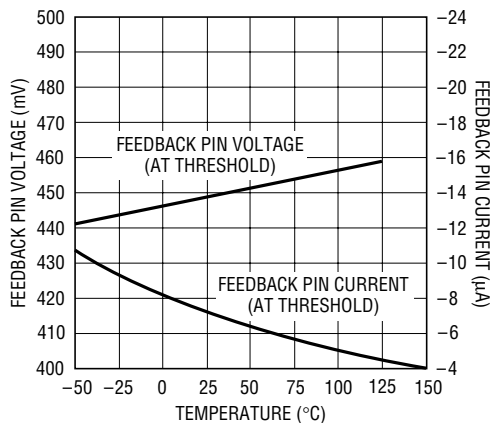


* UNDER VERY LOW OUTPUT CURRENT CONDITIONS, DUTY CYCLE FOR MOST CIRCUITS WILL APPROACH 10% OR LESS

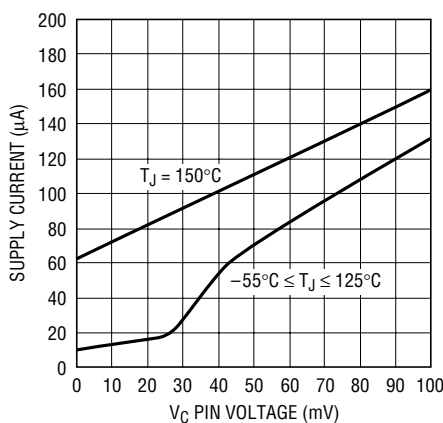
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (Shutdown Mode)



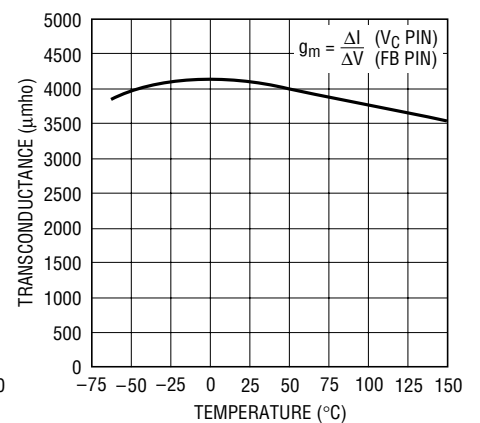
Normal/Flyback Mode Threshold on Feedback Pin



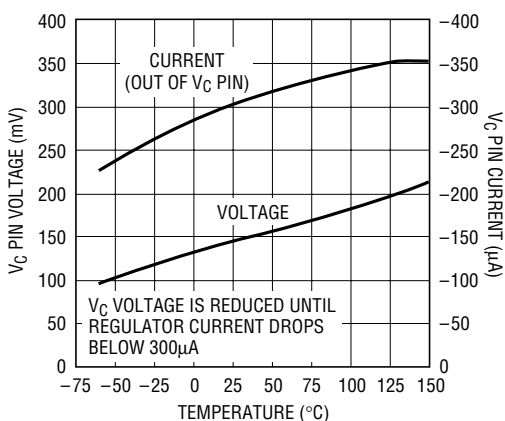
Shutdown Mode Supply Current



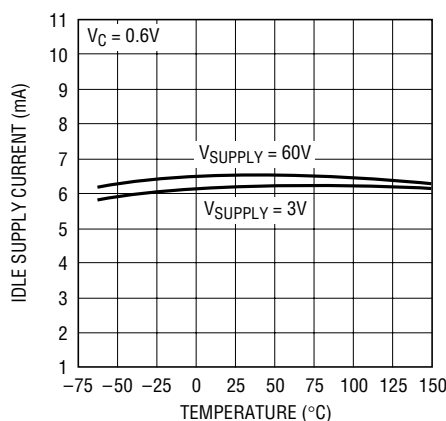
Error Amplifier Transconductance



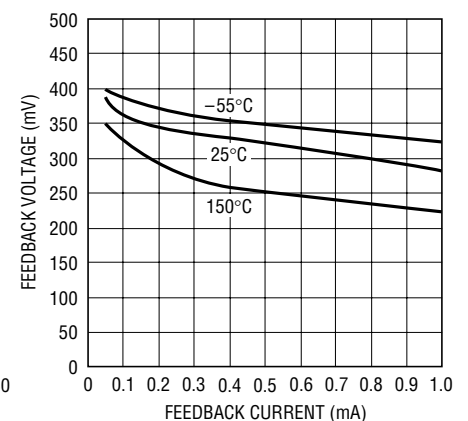
Shutdown Thresholds



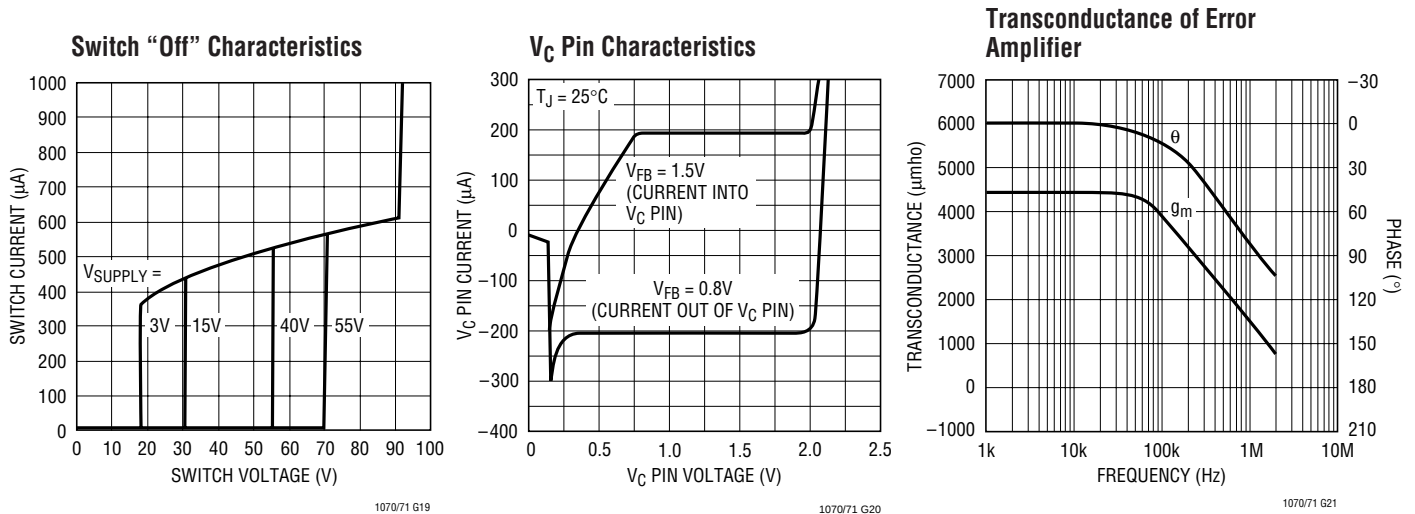
Idle Supply Current vs Temperature



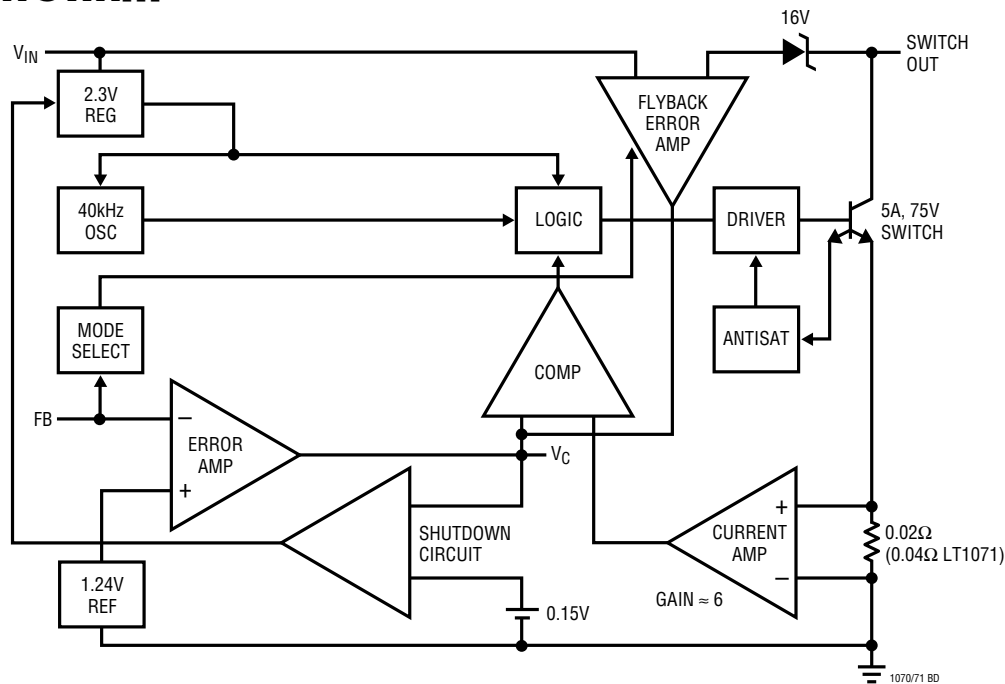
Feedback Pin Clamp Voltage



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPERATION

The LT1070/LT1071 is a current mode switcher. This means that switch duty cycle is directly controlled by switch current rather than by output voltage. Referring to the Block Diagram, the switch is turned "on" at the start of each oscillator cycle. It is turned "off" when switch current reaches a predetermined level. Control of output

voltage is obtained by using the output of a voltage sensing error amplifier to set current trip level. This technique has several advantages. First, it has immediate response to input voltage variations, unlike ordinary switchers which have notoriously poor line transient response. Second, it reduces the 90 $^\circ$ phase shift at

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OPERATION

midfrequencies in the energy storage inductor. This greatly simplifies closed-loop frequency compensation under widely varying input voltage or output load conditions. Finally, it allows simple pulse-by-pulse current limiting to provide maximum switch protection under output overload or short-circuit conditions. A low drop-out internal regulator provides a 2.3V supply for all internal circuitry of the LT1070/LT1071. This low drop-out design allows input voltage to vary from 3V to 60V with virtually no change in device performance. A 40kHz oscillator is the basic clock for all internal timing. It turns "on" the output switch via the logic and driver circuitry. Special adaptive antisat circuitry detects onset of saturation in the power switch and adjusts driver current instantaneously to limit switch saturation. This minimizes driver dissipation and provides very rapid turn-off of the switch.

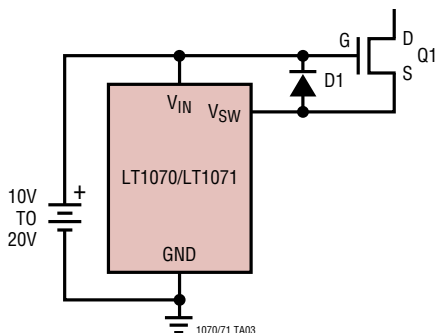
A 1.2V bandgap reference biases the positive input of the error amplifier. The negative input is brought out for output voltage sensing. This feedback pin has a second function; when pulled low with an external resistor, it programs the LT1070/LT1071 to disconnect the main error amplifier output and connects the output of the flyback amplifier to the comparator input. The LT1070/LT1071 will then regulate the value of the flyback pulse with respect to the supply voltage. This flyback pulse is directly proportional to output voltage in the traditional

transformer coupled flyback topology regulator. By regulating the amplitude of the flyback pulse, the output voltage can be regulated with no direct connection between input and output. The output is fully floating up to the breakdown voltage of the transformer windings. Multiple floating outputs are easily obtained with additional windings. A special delay network inside the LT1070/LT1071 ignores the leakage inductance spike at the leading edge of the flyback pulse to improve output regulation.

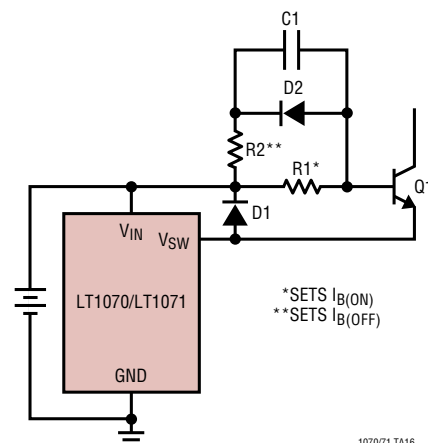
The error signal developed at the comparator input is brought out externally. This pin (V_C) has four different functions. It is used for frequency compensation, current limit adjustment, soft starting and total regulator shutdown. During normal regulator operation this pin sits at a voltage between 0.9V (low output current) and 2.0V (high output current). The error amplifiers are current output (g_m) types, so this voltage can be externally clamped for adjusting current limit. Likewise, a capacitor coupled external clamp will provide soft start. Switch duty cycle goes to zero if the V_C pin is pulled to ground through a diode, placing the LT1070/LT1071 in an idle mode. Pulling the V_C pin below 0.15V causes total regulator shutdown, with only 50 μ A supply current for shutdown circuitry biasing. See AN19 for full application details.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for the LT1071)

Driving High Voltage FET (for Off-Line Applications, See AN25)



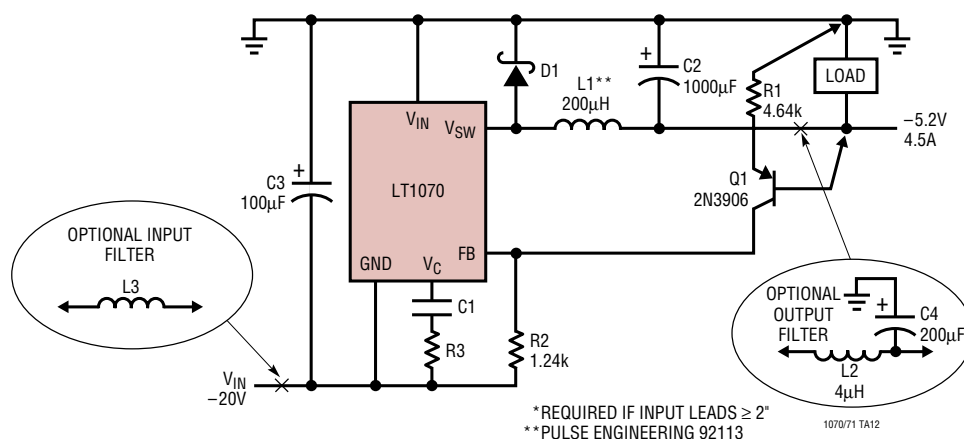
Driving High Voltage NPN



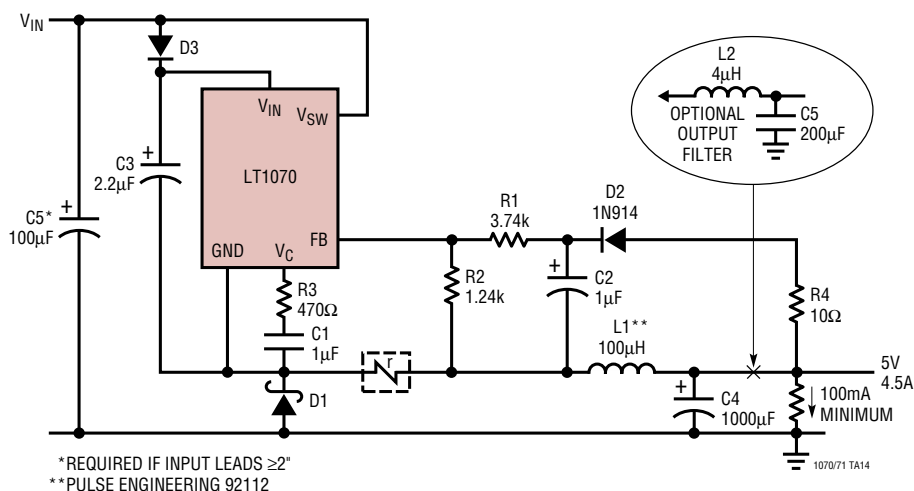
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

(Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for the LT1071)

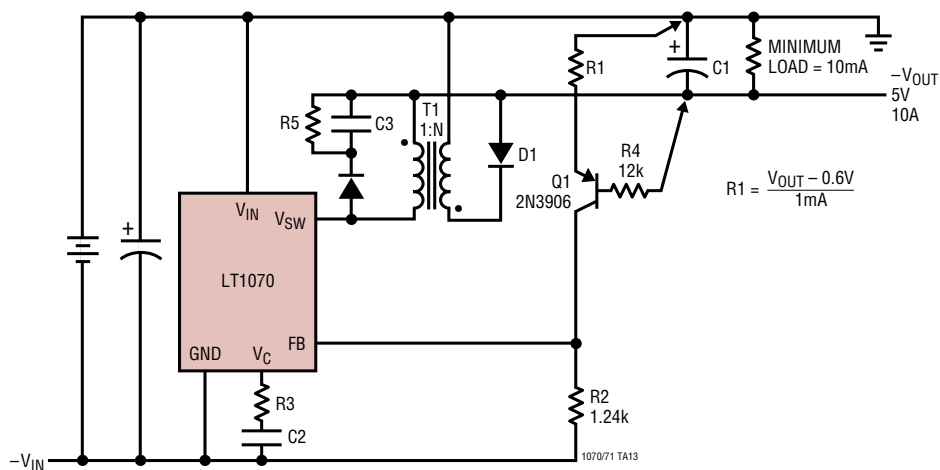
Negative Buck Converter



Positive Buck Converter

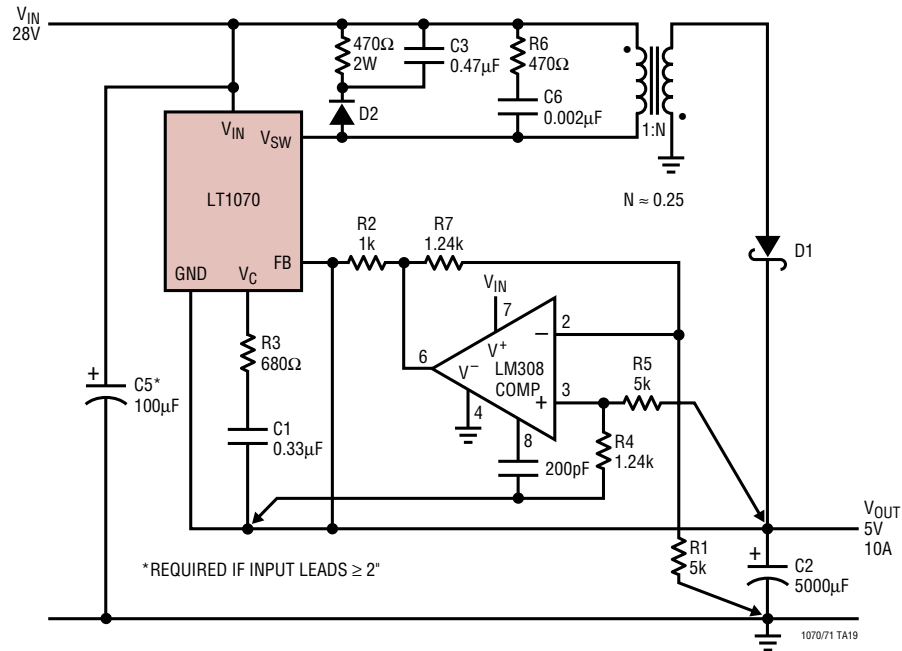


Negative Current Boosted Buck Converter

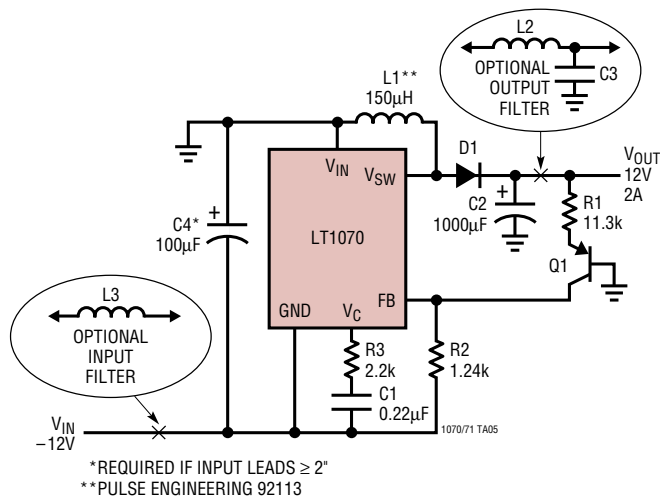


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for the LT1071)

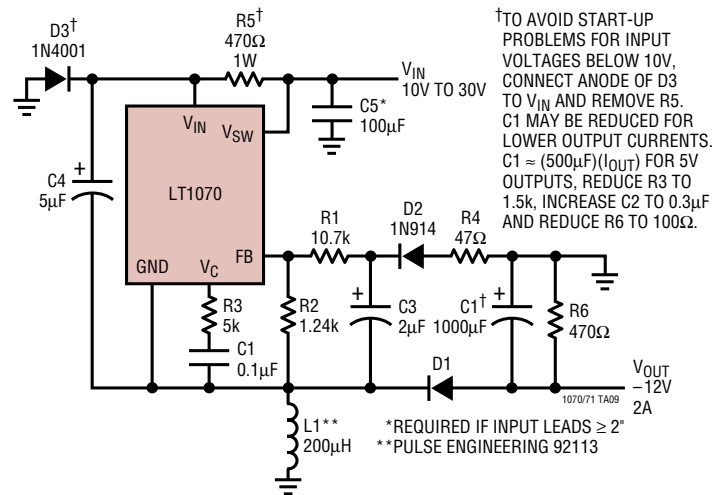
Positive Current Boosted Buck Converter



Negative to Positive Buck/Boost Converter

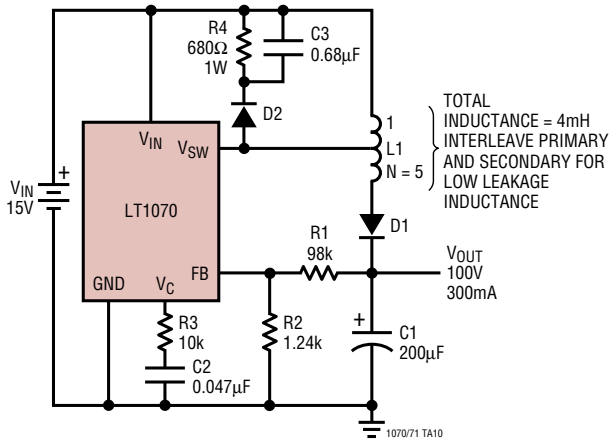


Positive to Negative Buck/Boost Converter

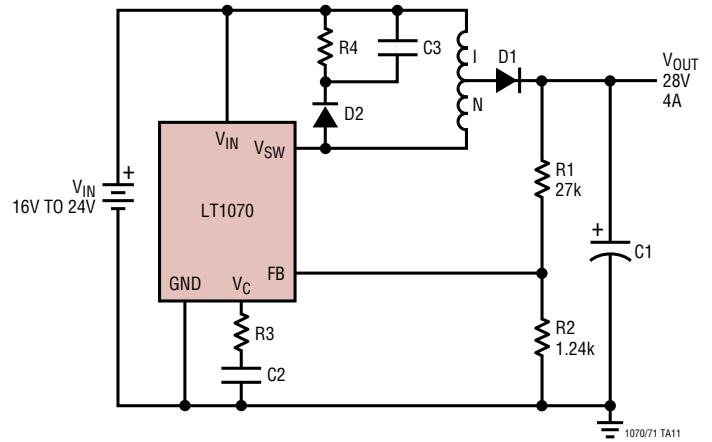


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for the LT1071)

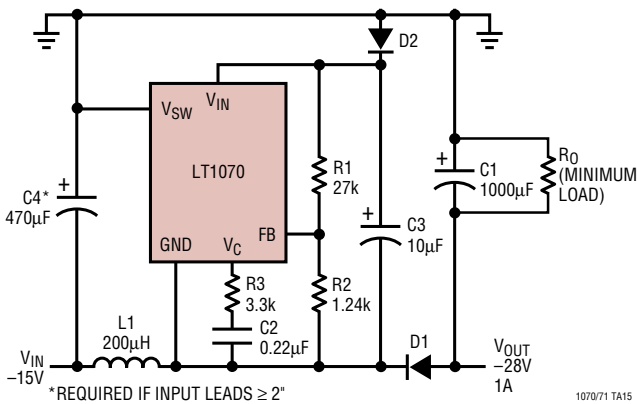
Voltage Boosted Boost Converter



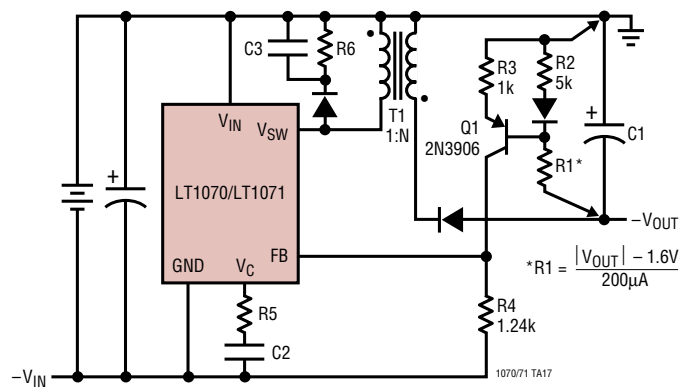
Current Boosted Boost Converter



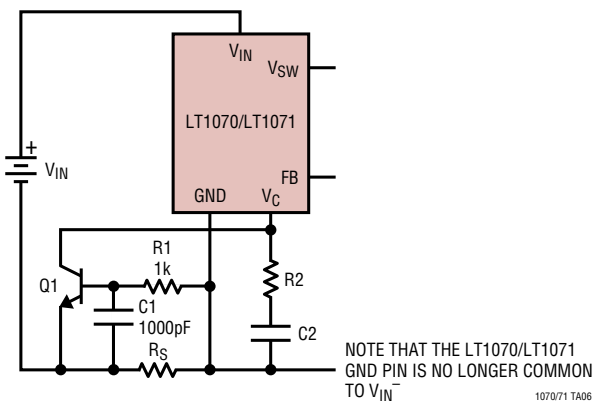
Negative Boost Regulator



Negative Input/Negative Output Flyback Converter



External Current Limit



External Current Limit

