-5V/Adjustable, Negative-Output, Inverting, Current-Mode PWM Regulators

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V+ to GND) MAX735 . . . . . +7V, -0.3V
MAX755 (Note 1) . . . . . +11, -0.3V
Switch Voltage (LX to V+) . . . . . -12.5V, +0.3V
Feedback Voltage (V_{OUT} to GND) . . . . . ±25V
Auxiliary Input Voltages
(SS, CC, SHDN to GND) . . . . . -0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)
Peak Switch Current (I_{LX}) 2.0A
Reference Current (I_{VREF}) 2.5mA
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C) 727mW
SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C) 471mW
CERDIP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C) 640mW

Operating Temperature Ranges:
MAX7_5C_ _ . . . . . 0°C to +70°C
MAX7_5E_ _ . . . . . -40°C to +85°C
MAX7_5MJA . . . . . -55°C to +125°C
Junction Temperatures:
MAX7_5C/E_ _ . . . . . +150°C
MAX7_5MJA . . . . . +175°C
Storage Temperature Range . . . . . -65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 sec) . . . . . +300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

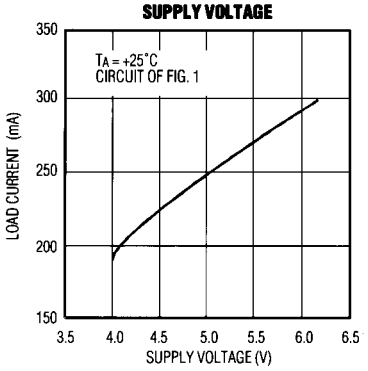
(Circuit of Figure 2, V+ = 5V, -5.25V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ -4.75V, I_{LOAD} = 0mA, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range	MAX735		4.0		6.2	V
	MAX755 (Note 1)		2.7		9.0	
Output Voltage	V+ = 4.5V to 6.2V	0mA < I_{LOAD} < 200mA, T_A = 0°C to +70°C, -40°C to +85°C (MAX735) T_A = 0°C to +70°C (MAX755)	-5.25	-5.0	-4.75	V
		0mA < I_{LOAD} < 175mA, T_A = -55°C to +125°C (MAX735) T_A = -40°C to +85°C, -55°C to +125°C (MAX755)	-5.25	-5.0	-4.75	
Output Current	V+ = 4.5V to 6.2V	T_A = 0°C to +70°C, -40°C to +85°C (MAX735) T_A = 0°C to +70°C (MAX755)	200	275		mA
		T_A = -55°C to +125°C (MAX735) T_A = -40°C to +85°C, -55°C to +125°C (MAX755)	175			
	V+ = 4.0V, V_{OUT} = -5V			175		
	V+ = 2.7V, V_{OUT} = -5V, MAX755 only			125		
Line Regulation	V+ = 4.0V to 6.2V			0.1		%/V
Load Regulation	I_{LOAD} = 0mA to 200mA			0.001		%/mA
Efficiency	I_{LOAD} = 100mA			78		%
Supply Current	Includes switch current	MAX735		1.6	3.0	mA
		MAX755		1.8	3.5	
Standby Current	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V			10	100	µA
Short-Circuit Current				1.5		A
Undervoltage Lock-Out	MAX735 only			3.7	4.0	V
LX On Resistance				0.5		Ω
LX Leakage Current	V_{DS} = 10V			1		µA
Reference Voltage	T_A = +25°C (Note 3)		1.15	1.23	1.30	V
Reference Drift	T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			50		ppm/°C
Oscillator Frequency				160		kHz
Compensation Pin Impedance				7500		Ω
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Current					1	µA
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic High			2.0			V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic Low					0.25	V

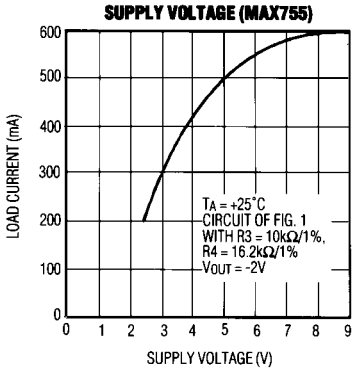
Note 1: Additionaly, V_{IN} is limited to: V_{IN} ≤ 11.7V - |V_{OUT}|
Note 2: MAX755 external feedback resister tolerance is 0.1%.
Note 3: Tested at I_{VREF} = 0µA for the MAX735, I_{VREF} = 125µA for the MAX755.

Typical Operating Characteristics

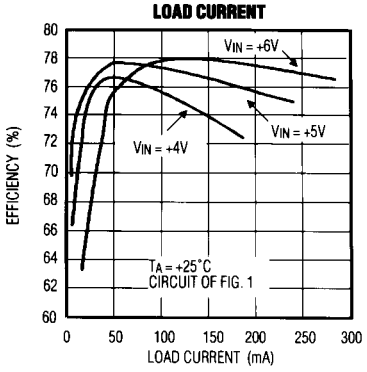
LOAD CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



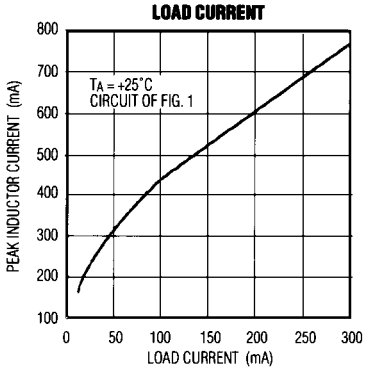
LOAD CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (MAX755)



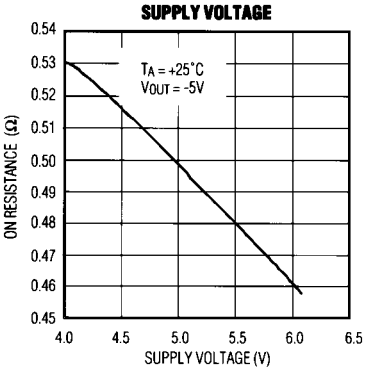
EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT



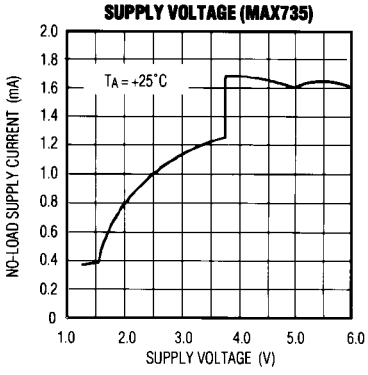
PEAK INDUCTOR CURRENT vs. LOAD CURRENT



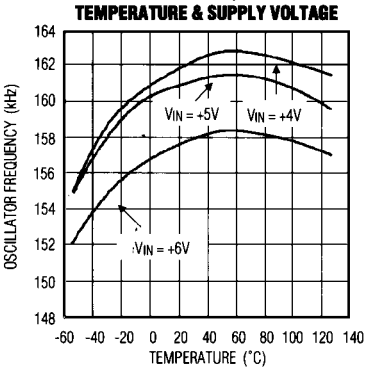
SWITCH ON RESISTANCE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



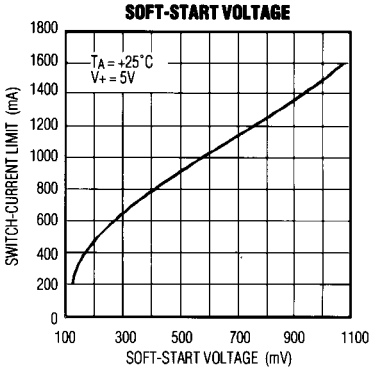
NO-LOAD SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (MAX735)



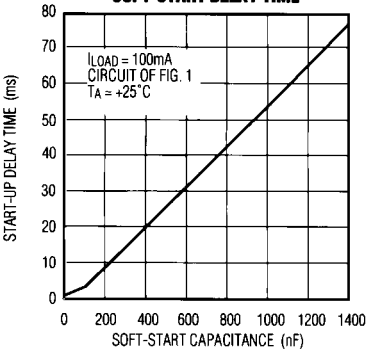
OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY vs. TEMPERATURE & SUPPLY VOLTAGE



SWITCH-CURRENT LIMIT vs. SOFT-START VOLTAGE



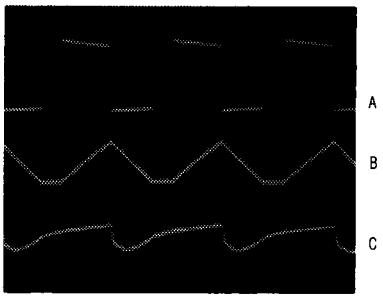
SOFT-START DELAY TIME



-5V/Adjustable, Negative-Output, Inverting, Current-Mode PWM Regulators

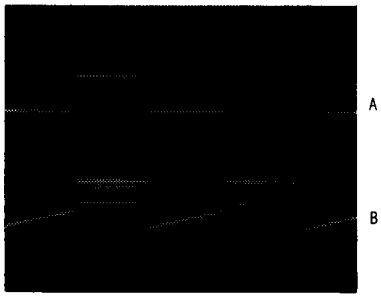
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



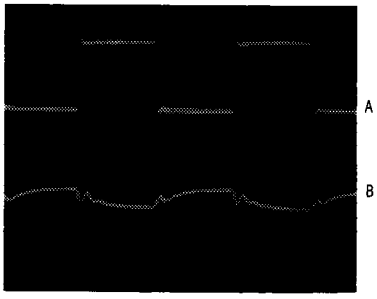
A = SWITCH VOLTAGE (LX), 5V/div
B = INDUCTOR CURRENT, 500mA/div
C = OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE, 50mV/div
TIMEBASE = 2µs/div
CIRCUIT OF FIG. 1
V_{IN} = 5V
T_A = +25°C

LOAD-TRANSIENT RESPONSE



A = LOAD CURRENT, 0mA TO 200mA
B = OUTPUT VOLTAGE, 50mV/div
TIMEBASE = 10ms/div
CIRCUIT OF FIG. 1
V_{IN} = 5V
T_A = +25°C

LINE-TRANSIENT RESPONSE



A = INPUT VOLTAGE, 4V TO 6V
B = OUTPUT VOLTAGE, 50mV/div
TIMEBASE = 500µs/div
CIRCUIT OF FIG. 1
I_{LOAD} = 100mA
T_A = +25°C

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	$\overline{SHDN}$	$\overline{SHUTDOWN}$ Control. V+ = normal operation, GND = shutdown.
2	VREF	Reference Voltage Output = 1.23V. Supplies up to 125µA for external loads.
3	SS	Soft-Start
4	CC	Compensation Input of the error amplifier and feedback summing node.
5	V_{OUT}	Output Voltage feedback terminal (actually an input); connected to internal resistors (MAX735). Also provides MOSFET driver bias.
6	GND	Ground
7	LX	Switch Output - internal P-channel MOSFET drain
8	V+	Positive Supply-Voltage Input. **Bypass with a 1µF ceramic capacitor close to V+ and GND pins.** Use additional bypass capacitor as shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

-5V/Adjustable, Negative-Output, Inverting, Current-Mode PWM Regulators

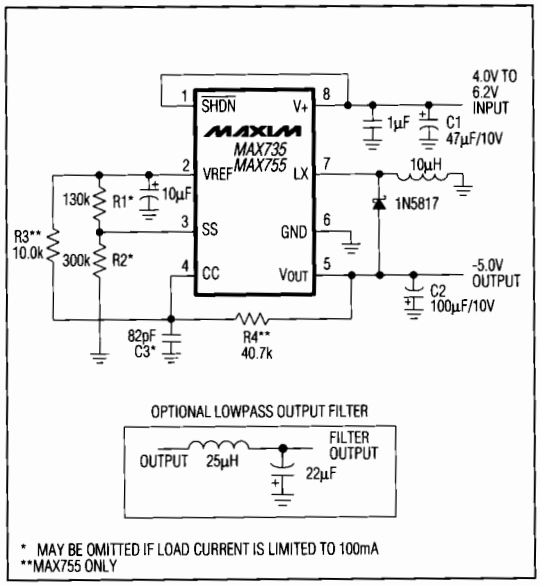


Figure 1. Application Circuit Using Surface-Mount Components (Commercial and Extended Industrial Temperature Ranges)

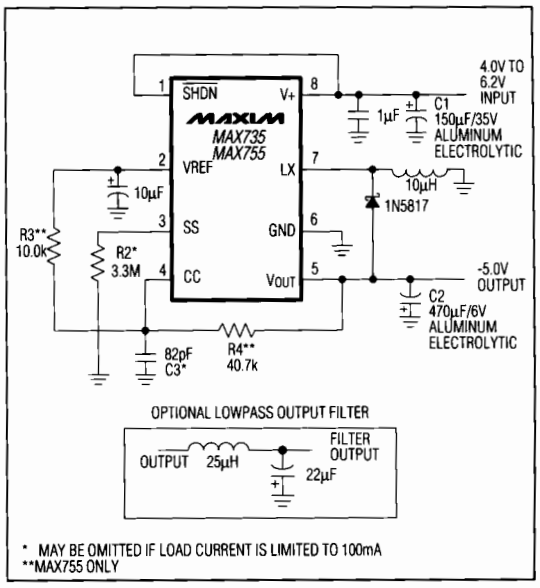


Figure 2. Application Circuit Using Through-Hole Components (Commercial Temperature Range)

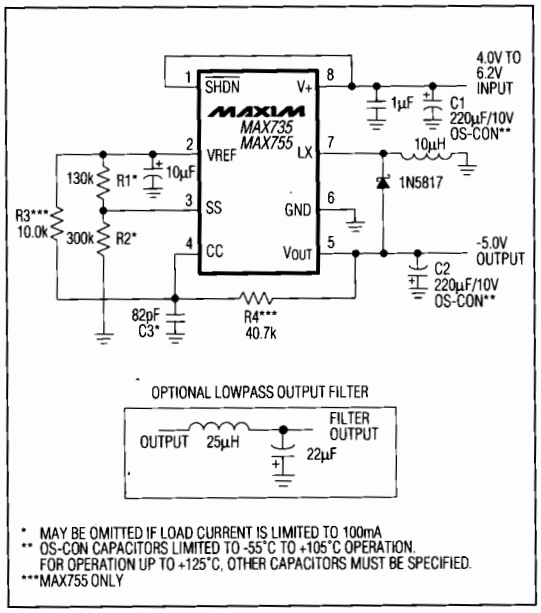


Figure 3. Application Circuit Using Through-Hole Components (All Temperature Ranges)

Detailed Description

Operating Principle

The MAX735/MAX755 are monolithic CMOS ICs containing a current-mode PWM controller and a 2A P-channel power MOSFET. Current-mode control provides excellent line-transient response, inherent overcurrent protection, and excellent AC stability. The switch transistor is a current-sensing MOSFET that splits off a fraction of the total source current for current-limit detection.

Basic Application Circuits

The three basic application circuits shown are simple designs using standard, off-the-shelf components. Figure 1's circuit uses tantalum surface-mount capacitors and a surface-mount inductor, minimizing board space and allowing for wide-temperature operation. The low equivalent series resistance (ESR) of the tantalum capacitors (typically 70mΩ at +25°C and 140mΩ at -55°C) makes for a quiet output (see Switching Waveforms in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

-5V/Adjustable, Negative-Output, Inverting, Current-Mode PWM Regulators

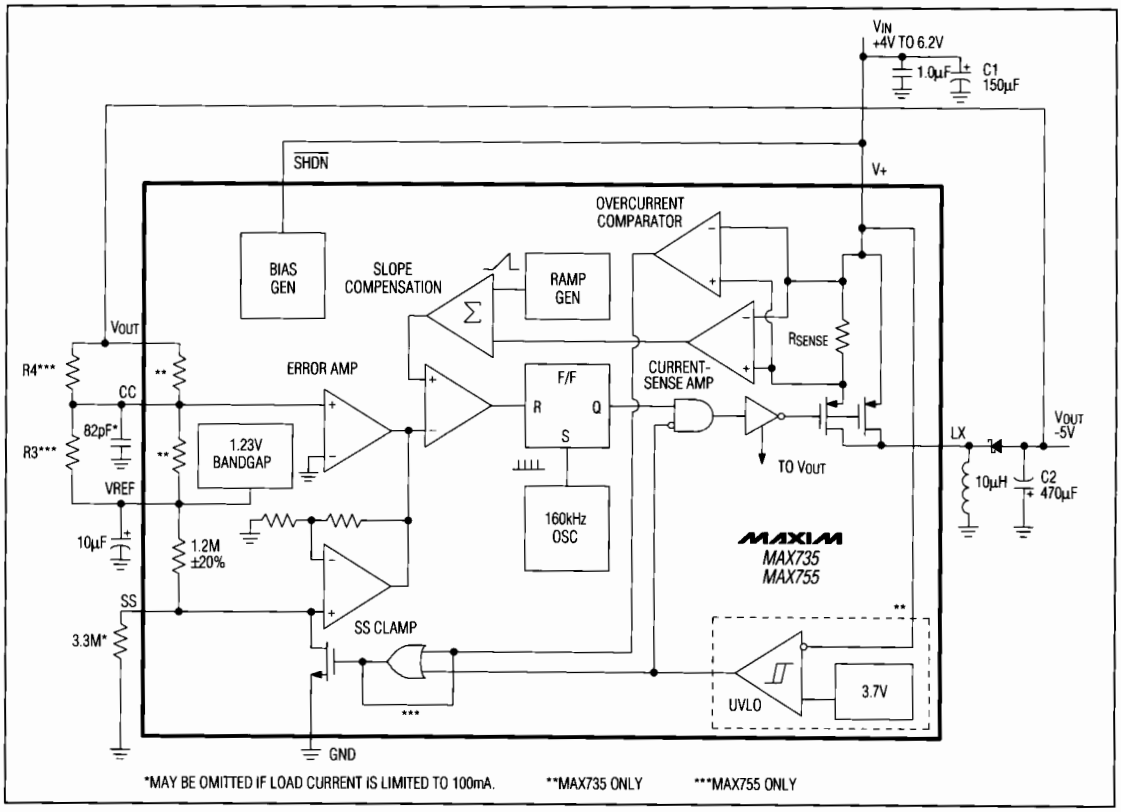


Figure 4. Detailed Block Diagram

Figure 2's circuit provides a through-hole solution for commercial-temperature operation. The capacitors are radial-lead aluminum electrolytics with an ESR of approximately 100mΩ at +25°C. These and other standard aluminum electrolytic capacitors have an ESR 100 times greater at -55°C than at +25°C, so they are not recommended for operation below 0°C. Since output voltage ripple is proportional to the ESR of the output filter capacitor, the ripple with standard aluminum electrolytic capacitors is 1.4 times that associated with tantalum capacitors.

Refer to Figure 3 for a wide-temperature, through-hole solution. The capacitors are organic semiconductor (Os-Con) aluminum electrolytics, which exhibit low ESR over a wide temperature range (typically 30mΩ at +25°C and -55°C).

Table 1 lists component suppliers for the circuits discussed above.

If the load current is limited to 100mA, R1, R2, and C3 (Figures 1-3) may be omitted. **The 1.0µF V+ bypass capacitor must be placed as close as possible to pins 6 and 8.**

Output-Ripple Filtering

An optional lowpass pi-filter (Figures 1-3) can be added to the output to reduce output ripple to about $5mV_{p-p}$. The cutoff frequency of the filter shown is 21kHz. Since the filter inductor is in series with the circuit output, its resistance should be minimized to avoid excessive voltage drop. Note that the feedback must be taken before the filter, not after the filter.

Soft-Start Buffer

The voltage applied to the Soft-Start (SS) input determines the peak switch-current limit (see Soft-Start Delay Time graph in *Typical Operating Characteristics*). A capacitor attached to SS ensures an orderly power-up sequence by gradually increasing the current limit. SS is pulled up to VREF internally through a 1.2MΩ resistor. The maximum current limit can be fixed externally at a lower than normal value by clamping the SS voltage to a voltage less than VREF. An SS cycle is initiated whenever either an undervoltage lockout (MAX735 only) or overcurrent fault condition triggers an internal transistor to discharge the SS capacitor to ground. Note that the SS capacitor should be at least 10nF for the overcurrent limit to function properly.

Undervoltage Lockout

The MAX735 operates for supply voltages greater than 3.7V typ (4V guaranteed), with 0.25V of hysteresis. Internal control logic holds the output power MOSFET off until the supply rises above the undervoltage threshold, at which time a soft-start cycle begins.

The MAX755 operates with supply voltages greater than +2.7V. It does not have the undervoltage lockout feature of the MAX735. The output is limited to $|V_{OUT}| \leq 11.7V - V_{IN}$.

Inductor Selection

The MAX735 and MAX755 operate with a standard 10µH inductor for the entire range of supply voltages and load currents. The inductor must have a saturation (incremental) current rating greater than the peak switch current obtained from the Peak Inductor Current vs. Load Current graph under *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

Output Adjustment – MAX755

The output voltage for the MAX755 is set by two resistors, R3 and R4, which form a voltage divider between the output, CC pin, and VREF pin. The regulator adjusts the output voltage so the voltage at CC is GND. R3 can be any value from 10kΩ to 20kΩ. R4 is given by the following formula:

$$R4 = \frac{|V_{OUT}|}{1.23V} R3$$

The output is limited to $|V_{OUT}| \leq 11.7V - V_{IN}$.

Table 1. Component Suppliers

PRODUCTION METHOD	INDUCTORS	CAPACITORS
Surface Mount	Sumida CD54-100 (10µH)	Matsuo 267 series
Miniature Through Hole	Sumida RCH855-100M (10µH)	Sanyo Os-Con series low-ESR organic semiconductor
Low-Cost Through Hole	Renco RL 1284 (10µH)	Nichicon PL series low-ESR electrolytics United Chemicon LXF series

Matsuo USA (714) 969-2491 FAX (714) 960-6492
Matsuo Japan (06) 332-0871
Nichicon (708) 843-7500 FAX (708) 843-2798
Renco (516) 586-5566 FAX (516) 586-5562
Sanyo Os-Con USA (619) 661-6322
Sanyo Os-Con Japan (0720) 70-1005 FAX (0720) 70-1174
Sumida USA (708) 956-0666
Sumida Japan (03) 3607-5111 FAX (03) 3607-5428
United Chemi-Con (708) 696-2000 FAX (708) 640-6311

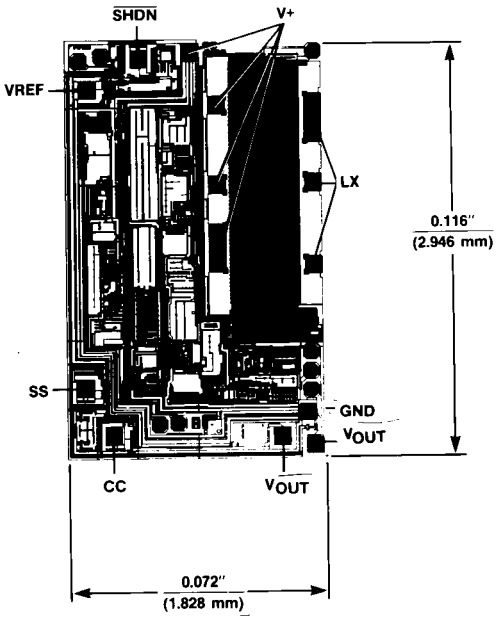
Printed Circuit Layout and Grounding

Good layout and grounding practices will ensure low-noise, jitter-free operation. Minimize wire lengths in the high-current paths, especially the distance between the inductor and the return leads of the filter and bypass capacitors (C1 and C2). These high-current ground connections should be brought to a single common point (a "star" ground). Place a low-ESR bypass capacitor directly at V+ and GND. The use of sockets or wire-wrap boards is not recommended.

-5V/Adjustable, Negative-Output, Inverting, Current-Mode PWM Regulators

Chip Topography

MAX735/MAX755



Note: TRANSISTOR COUNT: 274
CONNECT SUBSTRATE TO V+