# TL494, NCV494 SWITCHMODE™ Pulse Width Modulation Control Circuit

The TL494 is a fixed frequency, pulse width modulation control circuit designed primarily for SWITCHMODE power supply control.

#### Features

- Complete Pulse Width Modulation Control Circuitry
- On-Chip Oscillator with Master or Slave Operation
- On-Chip Error Amplifiers
- On-Chip 5.0 V Reference
- Adjustable Deadtime Control
- Uncommitted Output Transistors Rated to 500 mA Source or Sink
- Output Control for Push–Pull or Single–Ended Operation
- Undervoltage Lockout
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Control Changes
- Pb–Free Packages are Available\*

<b>MAXIMUM RATINGS</b> (Full operating ambient temperature range applies, unless otherwise noted.)				
Rating Symbol Value Unit				
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	42	V	

Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	42	V
Collector Output Voltage	V <sub>C1</sub> , V <sub>C2</sub>	42	V
Collector Output Current (Each transistor) (Note 1)	I <sub>C1</sub> , I <sub>C2</sub>	500	mA
Amplifier Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IR</sub>	-0.3 to +42	V
Power Dissipation @ $T_A \le 45^{\circ}C$	PD	1000	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	Τ <sub>J</sub>	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range TL494B TL494C TL494I NCV494B	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +125 0 to +70 -40 to +85 -40 to +125	°C
Derating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	45	°C

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

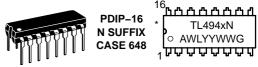
1. Maximum thermal limits must be observed.



### **ON Semiconductor®**

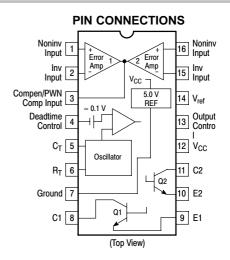
http://onsemi.com

		DIAGRAMS
Esta and a	SOIC-16 D SUFFIX CASE 751B	16 <sub>888888888888888888888888888888888888</sub>



х	= B, C or I
А	= Assembly Location
WL	= Wafer Lot
YY, Y	= Year
WW, W	= Work Week
G	= Pb-Free Package

\*This marking diagram also applies to NCV494.



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 4 of this data sheet.

\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	7.0	15	40	V
Collector Output Voltage	V <sub>C1</sub> , V <sub>C2</sub>	-	30	40	V
Collector Output Current (Each transistor)	I <sub>C1</sub> , I <sub>C2</sub>	-	-	200	mA
Amplified Input Voltage	V <sub>in</sub>	-0.3	-	V <sub>CC</sub> – 2.0	V
Current Into Feedback Terminal	I <sub>fb</sub>	-	-	0.3	mA
Reference Output Current	I <sub>ref</sub>	-	-	10	mA
Timing Resistor	R <sub>T</sub>	1.8	30	500	kΩ
Timing Capacitor	CT	0.0047	0.001	10	μF
Oscillator Frequency	f <sub>osc</sub>	1.0	40	200	kHz

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{CC}$  = 15 V,  $C_T$  = 0.01  $\mu$ F,  $R_T$  = 12 k $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.) For typical values  $T_A$  = 25°C, for min/max values  $T_A$  is the operating ambient temperature range that applies, unless otherwise noted.

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
REFERENCE SECTION	L				•
Reference Voltage (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 mA)	V <sub>ref</sub>	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Line Regulation ( $V_{CC}$ = 7.0 V to 40 V)	Reg <sub>line</sub>	-	2.0	25	mV
Load Regulation (I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 mA to 10 mA)	Reg <sub>load</sub>	-	3.0	15	mV
Short Circuit Output Current (V <sub>ref</sub> = 0 V)	I <sub>SC</sub>	15	35	75	mA
OUTPUT SECTION		•		•	
Collector Off–State Current ( $V_{CC}$ = 40 V, $V_{CE}$ = 40 V)	I <sub>C(off)</sub>	-	2.0	100	μΑ
Emitter Off–State Current $V_{CC} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{C} = 40 \text{ V}, V_{E} = 0 \text{ V})$	I <sub>E(off)</sub>	-	-	-100	μΑ
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 2) Common–Emitter ( $V_E = 0 V$ , $I_C = 200 mA$ ) Emitter–Follower ( $V_C = 15 V$ , $I_E = -200 mA$ )	V <sub>sat(C)</sub> V <sub>sat(E)</sub>		1.1 1.5	1.3 2.5	V
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Output Control Pin Current} \\ \mbox{Low State } (V_{OC} \leq 0.4 \ V) \\ \mbox{High State } (V_{OC} = V_{ref}) \end{array}$	I <sub>OCL</sub> Iосн		10 0.2	_ 3.5	μA mA
Output Voltage Rise Time Common–Emitter (See Figure 12) Emitter–Follower (See Figure 13)	tr		100 100	200 200	ns
Output Voltage Fall Time Common–Emitter (See Figure 12) Emitter–Follower (See Figure 13)	t <sub>f</sub>		25 40	100 100	ns

2. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient temperature as possible.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{CC}$  = 15 V,  $C_T$  = 0.01  $\mu$ F,  $R_T$  = 12 k $\Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.) For typical values  $T_A$  = 25°C, for min/max values  $T_A$  is the operating ambient temperature range that applies, unless otherwise noted.

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
ERROR AMPLIFIER SECTION					
Input Offset Voltage (V <sub>O (Pin 3)</sub> = 2.5 V)	V <sub>IO</sub>	-	2.0	10	mV
Input Offset Current (V <sub>O (Pin 3)</sub> = 2.5 V)	I <sub>IO</sub>	-	5.0	250	nA
Input Bias Current (V <sub>O (Pin 3)</sub> = 2.5 V)	I <sub>IB</sub>	-	-0.1	-1.0	μΑ
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (V <sub>CC</sub> = 40 V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )	V <sub>ICR</sub>	_	0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> -2	2.0	V
Open Loop Voltage Gain ( $\Delta V_{O}$ = 3.0 V, $V_{O}$ = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2.0 k $\Omega$ )	A <sub>VOL</sub>	70	95	-	dB
Unity–Gain Crossover Frequency (V_O = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, R_L = 2.0 k\Omega)	f <sub>C-</sub>	_	350	-	kHz
Phase Margin at Unity–Gain (V $_{\rm O}$ = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, R $_{\rm L}$ = 2.0 kΩ)	φ <sub>m</sub>	_	65	-	deg.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio ( $V_{CC} = 40 \text{ V}$ )	CMRR	65	90	-	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC}$ = 33 V, $V_{O}$ = 2.5 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 2.0 k $\Omega$ )	PSRR	_	100	-	dB
Output Sink Current (V <sub>O (Pin 3)</sub> = 0.7 V)	I <sub>O-</sub>	0.3	0.7	-	mA
Output Source Current (V <sub>O (Pin 3)</sub> = 3.5 V)	I <sub>O</sub> +	2.0	-4.0	-	mA
PWM COMPARATOR SECTION (Test Circuit Figure 11)					
Input Threshold Voltage (Zero Duty Cycle)	V <sub>TH</sub>	-	2.5	4.5	V
Input Sink Current (V <sub>(Pin 3)</sub> = 0.7 V)	II_	0.3	0.7	-	mA
DEADTIME CONTROL SECTION (Test Circuit Figure 11)					
Input Bias Current (Pin 4) (V <sub>Pin 4</sub> = 0 V to 5.25 V)	I <sub>IB (DT)</sub>	-	-2.0	-10	μA
Maximum Duty Cycle, Each Output, Push–Pull Mode (V <sub>Pin 4</sub> = 0 V, C <sub>T</sub> = 0.01 μF, R <sub>T</sub> = 12 kΩ) (V <sub>Pin 4</sub> = 0 V, C <sub>T</sub> = 0.001 μF, R <sub>T</sub> = 30 kΩ)	DC <sub>max</sub>	45 -	48 45	50 50	%
Input Threshold Voltage (Pin 4) (Zero Duty Cycle) (Maximum Duty Cycle)	V <sub>th</sub>	- 0	2.8	3.3 -	V
OSCILLATOR SECTION	-				
Frequency (C <sub>T</sub> = 0.001 $\mu$ F, R <sub>T</sub> = 30 k $\Omega$ )	f <sub>osc</sub>	-	40	-	kHz
Standard Deviation of Frequency* (CT = 0.001 $\mu$ F, RT = 30 kΩ)	of <sub>osc</sub>	_	3.0	-	%
Frequency Change with Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> = 7.0 V to 40 V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )	$\Delta f_{OSC} (\Delta V)$	_	0.1	-	%
Frequency Change with Temperature ( $\Delta T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$ ) ( $C_T = 0.01 \ \mu$ F, $R_T = 12 \ k\Omega$ )	$\Delta f_{OSC} (\Delta T)$	-	-	12	%
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT SECTION					
Turn–On Threshold (V <sub>CC</sub> increasing, $I_{ref} = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ )	V <sub>th</sub>	5.5	6.43	7.0	V
TOTAL DEVICE					
Standby Supply Current (Pin 6 at V <sub>ref</sub> , All other inputs and outputs open) $(V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V})$ $(V_{CC} = 40 \text{ V})$	Icc	-	5.5 7.0	10 15	mA
Average Supply Current ( $C_T = 0.01 \ \mu\text{F}, R_T = 12 \ \text{k}\Omega, V_{(\text{Pin 4})} = 2.0 \ \text{V}$ ) ( $V_{CC} = 15 \ \text{V}$ ) (See Figure 12)		-	7.0	-	mA

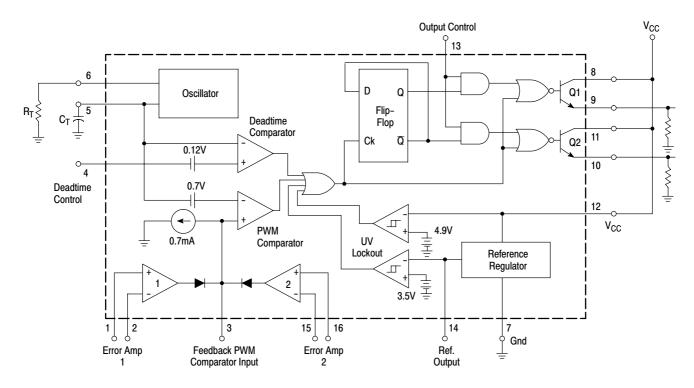
\* Standard deviation is a measure of the statistical distribution about the mean as derived from the formula,  $\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{N}{\Sigma}(X_n - \overline{X})^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n=1}{N-1}}}$ 

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
TL494BD	SOIC-16	48 Units / Rail
TL494BDG	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	48 Units / Rail
TL494BDR2	SOIC-16	2500 Tape & Reel
TL494BDR2G	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
TL494CD	SOIC-16	48 Units / Rail
TL494CDG	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	48 Units / Rail
TL494CDR2	SOIC-16	2500 Tape & Reel
TL494CDR2G	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
TL494CN	PDIP-16	25 Units / Rail
TL494CNG	PDIP–16 (Pb–Free)	25 Units / Rail
TL494IN	PDIP-16	25 Units / Rail
TL494ING	PDIP-16 (Pb-Free)	25 Units / Rail
NCV494BDR2*	SOIC-16	2500 Tape & Reel
NCV494BDR2G*	SOIC-16 (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.
\*NCV494: T<sub>low</sub> = -40°C, T<sub>high</sub> = +125°C. Guaranteed by design. NCV prefix is for automotive and other applications requiring site and change

control.



This device contains 46 active transistors.



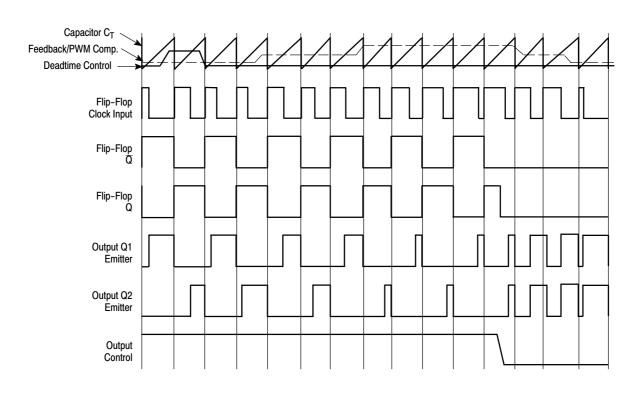


Figure 2. Timing Diagram

#### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

#### Description

The TL494 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  $C_T$ . The approximate oscillator frequency is determined by:

$$f_{osc} \approx \frac{1.1}{R_T \bullet C_T}$$

For more information refer to Figure 3.

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 2.)

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.

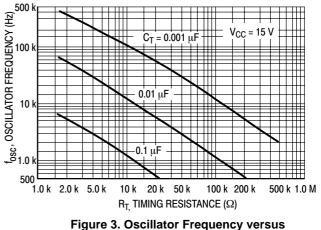
Functional	Table

Input/Output Controls	Output Function	$\frac{f_{out}}{f_{osc}}$ =
Grounded Single-ended PWM @ Q1 and Q2		1.0
@ V <sub>ref</sub>	@ V <sub>ref</sub> Push-pull Operation	

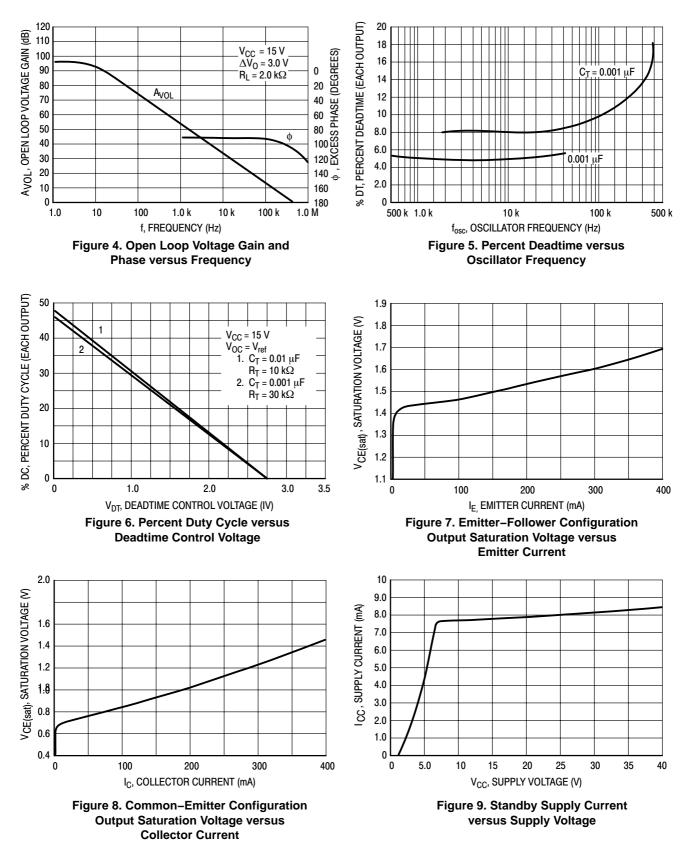
The pulse width modulator comparator provides a means for the error amplifiers to adjust the output pulse width from the maximum percent on–time, established by the deadtime control input, down to zero, as the voltage at the feedback pin varies from 0.5 V to 3.5 V. Both error amplifiers have a common mode input range from -0.3 V to (V<sub>CC</sub> -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 TL494 has an internal 5.0 V 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 50 mV over an operating temperature range of 0° to 70°C.



Timing Resistance



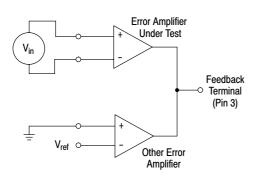


Figure 10. Error-Amplifier Characteristics

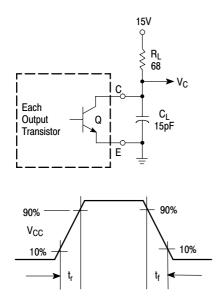


Figure 12. Common–Emitter Configuration Test Circuit and Waveform

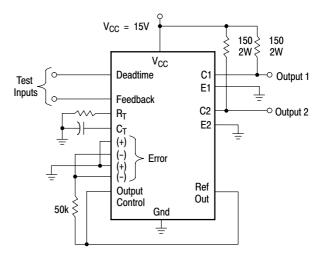


Figure 11. Deadtime and Feedback Control Circuit

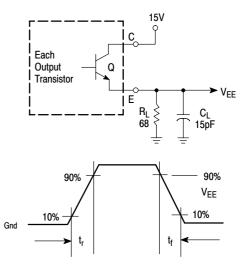
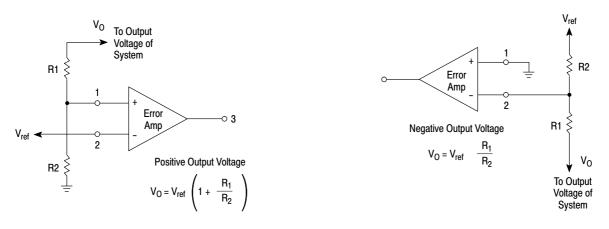
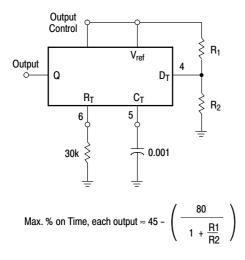


Figure 13. Emitter–Follower Configuration Test Circuit and Waveform









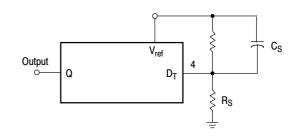
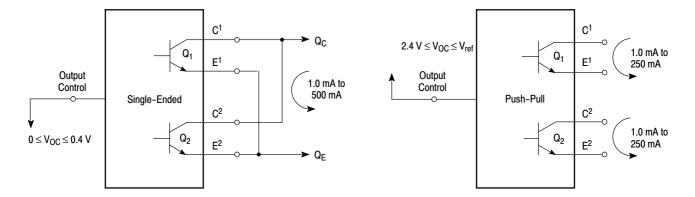
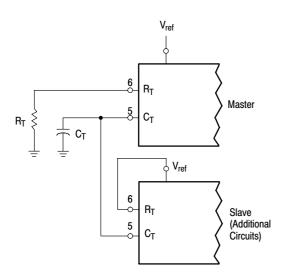
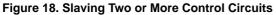


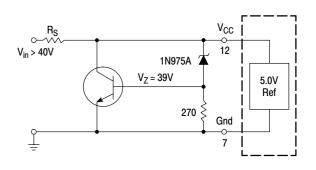
Figure 16. Soft-Start Circuit

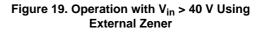


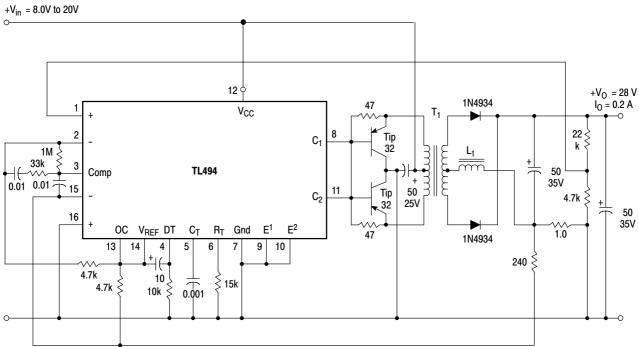












All capacitors in µF

Figure 20. Pulse Width Modulated Push–Pull Converter

Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 10 V to 40 V	14 mV 0.28%
Load Regulation	$V_{in}$ = 28 V, $I_{O}$ = 1.0 mA to 1.0 A	3.0 mV 0.06%
Output Ripple	V <sub>in</sub> = 28 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 A	65 mV pp P.A.R.D.
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in}$ = 28 V, $R_L$ = 0.1 $\Omega$	1.6 A
Efficiency	V <sub>in</sub> = 28 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 A	71%

L1 - 3.5 mH @ 0.3 A

T1 - Primary: 20T C.T. #28 AWG Secondary: 120T C.T. #36 AWG Core: Ferroxcube 1408P-L00-3CB

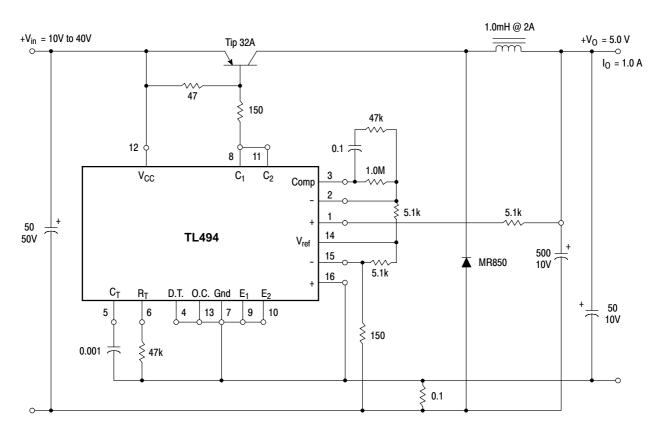
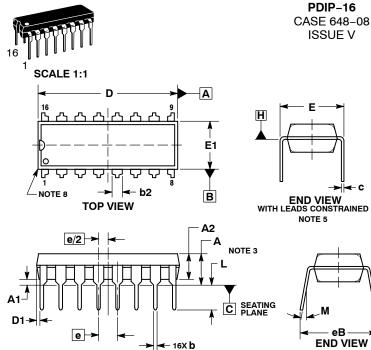


Figure 21. Pulse Width Modulated Step–Down Converter

Test	Conditions	Results	
Line Regulation	V <sub>in</sub> = 8.0 V to 40 V	3.0 mV 0.01%	
Load Regulation	$V_{in}$ = 12.6 V, $I_{O}$ = 0.2 mA to 200 mA	5.0 mV 0.02%	
Output Ripple	V <sub>in</sub> = 12.6 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 200 mA	40 mV pp P.A.R.D.	
Short Circuit Current	$V_{in}$ = 12.6 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 0.1 $\Omega$	250 mA	
Efficiency	V <sub>in</sub> = 12.6 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 200 mA	72%	

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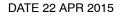


🕀 0.010 🕅 C A 🕅 B 🕅

STYLE 1: STYLE 2: PIN 1. COMMON DRAIN CATHODE CATHODE PIN 1. 2. 2. з. CATHODE 3. COMMON DRAIN COMMON DRAIN 4. CATHODE 4. 5. CATHODE 5. 6. CATHODE 6. COMMON DRAIN 7. CATHODE 7. COMMON DRAIN CATHODE COMMON DRAIN 8. 9. 8. 9. ANODE GATE 10. ANODE 10. SOURCE ANODE ANODE 11. 12. GATE SOURCE 11. 12. 13. ANODE 13. GATE 14. 15. ANODE ANODE 14. 15. SOURCE GATE 16. ANODE 16. SOURCE

SIDE VIEW

NOTE 6



NOTES:

- 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994. 2
- 3.
- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANGURA PER ASIME 114.300, 1994. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES. DIMENSIONS A, A1 AND L ARE MEASURED WITH THE PACK-AGE SEATED IN JEDEC SEATING PLANE GAUGE GS-3. DIMENSIONS D, D1 AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS ARE NOT TO EXCEED 0.10 INCH. 4.
- DIMENSION E IS MEASURED AT A POINT 0.015 BELOW DATUM PLANE H WITH THE LEADS CONSTRAINED PERPENDICULAR 5. TO DATUM C.
- DIMENSION 6B IS MEASURED AT THE LEAD TIPS WITH THE LEADS UNCONSTRAINED. DATUM PLANE H IS COINCIDENT WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE 6.
- 7
- LEADS, WHERE THE LEADS EXIT THE BODY. PACKAGE CONTOUR IS OPTIONAL (ROUNDED OR SQUARE 8 CORNERS).

	INC		MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN MAX				
	IVITIN		IVITIN		
Α		0.210		5.33	
A1	0.015		0.38		
A2	0.115	0.195	2.92	4.95	
b	0.014	0.022	0.35	0.56	
b2	0.060 TYP		1.52 TYP		
С	0.008	0.014	0.20	0.36	
D	0.735	0.775	18.67	19.69	
D1	0.005		0.13		
Е	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.26	
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11	
е	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		
eВ		0.430		10.92	
L	0.115	0.150	2.92	3.81	
М		10°		10°	

GENERIC **MARKING DIAGRAM\*** 

<sup>16</sup> <u> </u>
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XXXXX = Specific Device Code

- = Assembly Location
- WL = Wafer Lot

А

- YY = Year
- WW = Work Week
- G = Pb-Free Package

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " .", may or may not be present.

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