 FEATURES

- Wide Input Voltage Range: 3V to 60V
- Low Quiescent Current: 6mA
- Internal 5A Switch (2.5A for LT1171, 1.25A for LT1172)
- Shutdown Mode Draws Only 50µA Supply Current
- Very Few External Parts Required
- Self-Protected Against Overloads
- Operates in Nearly All Switching Topologies
- Flyback-Regulated Mode Has Fully Floating Outputs
- Comes in Standard 5-Pin Packages
- LT1172 Available in 8-Pin MiniDIP and Surface Mount Packages
- Can Be Externally Synchronized

APPLICATIONS

- Logic Supply 5V at 10A
- 5V Logic to ±15V Op Amp Supply
- Battery Upconverter
- Power Inverter (+ to −) or (− to +)
- Fully Floating Multiple Outputs

USER NOTE:
This data sheet is only intended to provide specifications, graphs, and a general functional description of the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172. Application circuits are included to show the capability of the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172. A complete design manual (AN19) should be obtained to assist in developing new designs. This manual contains a comprehensive discussion of both the LT1070 and the external components used with it, as well as complete formulas for calculating the values of these components. The manual can also be used for the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 by factoring in the higher frequency. A CAD design program called SwitcherCAD™ is also available.

DESCRIPTION

The LT®1170/LT1171/LT1172 are monolithic high power switching regulators. They can be operated in all standard switching configurations including buck, boost, flyback, forward, inverting and “Cuk.” A high current, high efficiency switch is included on the die along with all oscillator, control and protection circuitry. Integration of all functions allows the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 to be built in a standard 5-pin TO-3 or TO-220 power package as well as the 8-pin packages (LT1172). This makes them extremely easy to use and provides “burst proof” operation similar to that obtained with 3-pin linear regulators.

The LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 operate with supply voltages from 3V to 60V, and draw only 6mA quiescent current. They can deliver load power up to 100W with no external power devices. By utilizing current-mode switching techniques, they provide excellent AC and DC load and line regulation.

The LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 have many unique features not found even on the vastly more difficult to use low power control chips presently available. They use adaptive antiasat switch drive to allow very wide ranging load currents with no loss in efficiency. An externally activated shutdown mode reduces total supply current to 50µA typically for standby operation.

** REQUIRED IF INPUT LEADS ≥ 2**
** CONLINICS 50-2-52 CHEMISTRY PULSE ENGINEERING 92114

**ROUGH GUIDE ONLY. BUCK MODE POUT = (3A/VOUT) SPECIAL TOPOLOGIES DELIVER MORE POWER
** DIVIDE VERTICAL POWER SCALE BY TWO FOR LT1171, BY FOUR FOR LT1172.
### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

**Supply Voltage**
- LT1170/71/72HV (Note 2) .................................. 60V
- LT1170/71/72 (Note 2) ....................................... 40V

**Switch Output Voltage**
- LT1170/71/72HV ................................................ 75V
- LT1170/71/72 ..................................................... 65V
- LT1172S8 ........................................................... 60V

**Feedback Pin Voltage (Transient, 1ms)**
- –15V

**Storage Temperature Range**
- –65°C to 150°C

**Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)**
- 300°C

**Operating Junction Temperature Range**
- LT1170/71/72M (OBSOLETE) ................................ 0°C to 100°C
- LT1170/71/72 ..................................................... 0°C to 125°C
- LT1170/71/72HVC ............................................. 0°C to 150°C
- LT1170/71/72HVI ............................................... –40°C to 100°C
- LT1170/71/72HI .................................................. –40°C to 125°C

* TJMAX = 100°C, qJA = * °C/W (N)

TJMAX = 100°C, qJA = 150°C/W

Based on continuous operation.

TJMAX = 125°C for intermittent fault conditions.

**Q Package/Order Information**

- **LT1172CN8**
- **LT1172DN8**
- **LT1172CN8**
- **LT1172IN8**
- **LT1172CS8**
- **LT1172IS8**

*S8 Part Marking

- 1172
- 1172I

- **LT1172CQ**
- **LT1170I**
- **LT1170HCQP**
- **LT1171CQ**
- **LT1171HVCQ**
- **LT1171HVIQ**
- **LT1172CQ**
- **LT1172HVCQ**
- **LT1172HVIQ**

**Order Part Number**

- **TOP VIEW**
- **FRONT VIEW**
- **TOP VIEW**
- **TOP VIEW**

- **PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION**

- **TOP VIEW**
- **FRONT VIEW**
- **TOP VIEW**

- **ORDER PART NUMBER**
- **ORDER PART NUMBER**
- **ORDER PART NUMBER**

- **TOP VIEW**
- **TOP VIEW**
- **TOP VIEW**

- **ORDER PART NUMBER**
- **ORDER PART NUMBER**
- **ORDER PART NUMBER**

* Do not connect Pin 4 of the LT1172 DIP or SO to external circuitry. This pin may be active in future revisions.

TJMAX = 100°C, qJA = 100°C/W (N)

TJMAX = 100°C, qJA = 120°C/W to 150°C/W depending on board layout (S)

Based on continuous operation.

TJMAX = 125°C for intermittent fault conditions.
**PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORDER PART NUMBER</th>
<th>ORDER PART NUMBER</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LT1172MJ8</td>
<td>LT1170MK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1172CJ8</td>
<td>LT1170CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT1171MK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT1171CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT1172MK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT1172CK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Do not connect Pin 4 of the LT1172 DIP or SO to external circuitry. This pin may be active in future revisions. 

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LT1170MK</td>
<td>LT1170CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1171MK</td>
<td>LT1171CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1172MK</td>
<td>LT1172CK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{REF}$</td>
<td>Reference Voltage</td>
<td>Measured at Feedback Pin $V_C = 0.8V$</td>
<td>● $1.224$</td>
<td>$1.244$</td>
<td>$1.264$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_g$</td>
<td>Feedback Input Current</td>
<td>$V_{FB} = V_{REF}$</td>
<td>● $1.214$</td>
<td>$1.244$</td>
<td>$1.274$</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Transconductance</td>
<td>$\Delta I_C = \pm 25\mu A$</td>
<td>● $3000$</td>
<td>$4000$</td>
<td>$6000$</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Source or Sink Current</td>
<td>$V_C = 1.5V$</td>
<td>● $150$</td>
<td>$200$</td>
<td>$350$</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Source or Sink Current</td>
<td>$V_C = 1.5V$</td>
<td>● $120$</td>
<td>$200$</td>
<td>$350$</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Clamp Voltage</td>
<td>Hi Clamp, $V_{FB} = 1V$</td>
<td>$1.80$</td>
<td>$2.30$</td>
<td>$V$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Clamp Voltage</td>
<td>Lo Clamp, $V_{FB} = 1.5V$</td>
<td>$0.25$</td>
<td>$0.38$</td>
<td>$0.52$</td>
<td>$V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_m$</td>
<td>Reference Voltage Line Regulation</td>
<td>$3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $V_C = 0.8V$</td>
<td>● $0.03$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_v$</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$0.9V \leq V_C \leq 1.4V$</td>
<td>$500$</td>
<td>$800$</td>
<td></td>
<td>V/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>$3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$, $V_C = 0.6V$</td>
<td>● $6$</td>
<td>$9$</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 0</td>
<td>$0.8$</td>
<td>$0.9$</td>
<td>$1.08$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 0</td>
<td>$0.6$</td>
<td>$1.03$</td>
<td>$1.25$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>Normal/Flyback Threshold on Feedback Pin</td>
<td>$0.4V \leq V_{FB} \leq 1.5V$</td>
<td>$0.45$</td>
<td>$0.54$</td>
<td>$V$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage (Note 5)</td>
<td>$I_{FB} = 50\mu A$</td>
<td>● $15.0$</td>
<td>$16.3$</td>
<td>$17.6$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage (Note 5)</td>
<td>$I_{FB} = 50\mu A$</td>
<td>$14.0$</td>
<td>$18.0$</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>Change in Flyback Reference Voltage</td>
<td>$0.05 \leq I_{FB} \leq 1mA$</td>
<td>$4.5$</td>
<td>$6.8$</td>
<td>$9$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage Line Regulation (Note 5)</td>
<td>$I_{FB} = 50\mu A$</td>
<td>$0.01$</td>
<td>$0.03$</td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage Line Regulation (Note 5)</td>
<td>$7V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX}$</td>
<td>$150$</td>
<td>$300$</td>
<td>$650$</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The • denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at \( T_A = 25°C \). \( V_{IN} = 15V \), \( V_C = 0.5V \), \( V_{FB} = V_{REF} \), output pin open, unless otherwise noted.

### SYMBOL  PARAMETER  CONDITIONS  MIN  TYP  MAX  UNITS

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flyback Amplifier Source and Sink Current</td>
<td>( V_C = 0.6V ) Source ( I_{FB} = 50\mu A ) Sink</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV Output Switch Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} ) ( I_{SW} = 1.5mA )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>( V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{SAT} ) Output Switch “On” Resistance (Note 3)</td>
<td>LT1170</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>( \Omega )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Voltage to Switch Current Transconductance</td>
<td>LT1170</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>\A/V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{LIM} ) Switch Current Limit (LT1170)</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J \geq 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J &lt; 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 80% (Note 4)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(LT1171)</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J \geq 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J &lt; 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 80% (Note 4)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(LT1172)</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J \geq 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 50% ( T_J &lt; 25°C )</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle = 80% (Note 4)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| \( \Delta I_{IN} \) | Supply Current Increase During Switch On-Time | • | 25 | 35 | mA/A |
| \( \Delta I_{SW} \) | Switching Frequency | • | 88 | 100 | 112 | kHz |
| f | Switching Frequency | • | 85 | 115 | kHz |
| DCMAX | Maximum Switch Duty Cycle | • | 85 | 92 | 97 | % |
| Shutdown Mode | Supply Current \( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} \) \( V_C = 0.05V \) | 100 | 250 | \( \mu A \) |
| Shutdown Mode Threshold Voltage | 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} | 50 | 300 | mV |
| Flyback Sense Delay Time (Note 5) | • | 1.5 | \( \mu s \) |

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

**Note 2:** Minimum effective switch “on” time for the LT1170/71/72 (in current limit only) is 0.6\( \mu s \). This limits the maximum safe input voltage during an output shorted condition. Buck mode and inverting mode input voltage during an output shorted condition is limited to:

\[
V_{\text{IN (max, output shorted)}} = 15V + \frac{R}{t} (L) + \frac{V_f}{t} f
\]

buck and inverting mode

\( R = \) Inductor DC resistance \( L = 10A \) for LT1170, 5A for LT1171, and 2.5A for LT1172
\( V_f = \) Output catch diode forward voltage at \( i_l \)

Maximum input voltage can be increased by increasing \( R \) or \( V_f \).

External current limiting such as that shown in AN19, Figure 39, will provide protection up to the full supply voltage rating. \( C_1 \) in Figure 39 should be reduced to 200pF.

Transformer designs will tolerate much higher input voltages because leakage inductance limits rate of rise of current in the switch. These designs must be evaluated individually to assure that current limit is well controlled up to maximum input voltage.

Boost mode designs are never protected against output shorts because the external catch diode and inductor connect input to output.

**Note 3:** Measured with \( V_C \) in hi clamp, \( V_{FB} = 0.8V \). \( I_{SW} = 4A \) for LT1170, 2A for LT1171, and 1A for LT1172.

**Note 4:** For duty cycles (DC) between 50% and 80%, minimum guaranteed switch current is given by \( I_{LIM} = 3.33 (2 – DC) \) for the LT1170, \( I_{LIM} = 1.67 (2 – DC) \) for the LT1171, and \( I_{LIM} = 0.833 (2 – DC) \) for the LT1172.

**Note 5:** Minimum input voltage for isolated flyback mode is 7V. \( V_{MAX} = 55V \) for HV grade in fully isolated mode to avoid switch breakdown.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Switch Current Limit vs Duty Cycle*

Minimum Input Voltage

Switch Saturation Voltage

Line Regulation

Reference Voltage vs Temperature

Feedback Bias Current vs Temperature

Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (Shutdown Mode)

Driver Current* vs Switch Current

Supply Current vs Input Voltage*

* DIVIDE VERTICAL SCALE BY TWO FOR LT1171, BY FOUR FOR LT1172.
**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

- **Transconductance of Error Amplifier**
  - Frequency (Hz): 1k, 10k, 100k, 1M, 10M
  - Conductance (µmhos): -1000 to 7000
  - Phase (°): -30 to 90

- **Normal/Flyback Mode Threshold on Feedback Pin**
  - Feedback Pin Voltage (mV): 0 to 500
  - Feedback Pin Current (µA): 0 to 5

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**

- **VIN**
- **2.3V RES**
- **100kHz OSC**
- **MODE SELECT**
- **FB**
- **FB**
- **1.24V REF**
- **0.15V**
- **SHUTDOWN CIRCUIT**
- **COMP**
- **ERROR AMP**
- **FLYBACK ERROR AMP**
- **LOGIC**
- **DRIVER**
- **ANTI-SAT**
- **SELECT**
- **SWITCH OUT**
- **16V**
- **5A, 75V SWITCH**
- **LT1172**

† ALWAYS CONNECT E1 TO THE GROUND PIN ON MINIDIP, 8- AND 16-PIN SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES. E1 AND E2 INTERNALLY TIED TO GROUND ON TO-3 AND TO-220 PACKAGES.

[Diagram and tables]
The LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 are current mode switchers. 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° phase shift at 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 conditions. A low dropout internal regulator provides a 2.3V supply for all internal circuitry on the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172. This low dropout design allows input voltage to vary from 3V to 60V with virtually no change in device performance. A 100kHz oscillator is the basic clock for all internal timing. It turns “on” the output switch via the logic and driver circuitry. Special adaptive anti-sat 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 LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 to disconnect the main error amplifier output and connects the output of the flyback amplifier to the comparator input. The LT1170/ LT1171/LT1172 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 LT1170/ LT1171/LT1172 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 LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 in an idle mode. Pulling the V_C pin below 0.15V causes total regulator shutdown, with only 50µA supply current for shutdown circuitry biasing. See AN19 for full application details.

Extra Pins on the MiniDIP and Surface Mount Packages

The 8- and 16-pin versions of the LT1172 have the emitters of the power transistor brought out separately from the ground pin. This eliminates errors due to ground pin voltage drops and allows the user to reduce switch current limit 2:1 by leaving the second emitter (E2) disconnected. The first emitter (E1) should always be connected to the ground pin. Note that switch “on” resistance doubles when E2 is left open, so efficiency will suffer somewhat when switch currents exceed 300mA. Also, note that chip dissipation will actually increase with E2 open during normal load operation, even though dissipation in current limit mode will decrease. See “Thermal Considerations” next.

Thermal Considerations When Using the MiniDIP and SW Packages

The low supply current and high switch efficiency of the LT1172 allow it to be used without a heat sink in most applications when the TO-220 or TO-3 package is selected. These packages are rated at 50°C/W and 35°C/W respectively. The miniDIPs, however, are rated at 100°C/W in ceramic (J) and 130°C/W in plastic (N).

*See note under block diagram.
OPERATION

Care should be taken for miniDIP applications to ensure that the worst case input voltage and load current conditions do not cause excessive die temperatures. The following formulas can be used as a rough guide to calculate LT1172 power dissipation. For more details, the reader is referred to Application Note 19 (AN19), "Efficiency Calculations" section.

Average supply current (including driver current) is:

\[ I_{IN} = 6mA + I_{SW}(0.004 + DC/40) \]

where:
\[ I_{SW} = \text{switch current} \]
\[ DC = \text{switch duty cycle} \]

Switch power dissipation is given by:

\[ P_{SW} = (I_{SW})^2 \cdot (R_{SW})(DC) \]

where:
\[ R_{SW} = \text{LT1172 switch “on” resistance (1Ω maximum)} \]

Total power dissipation is the sum of supply current times input voltage plus switch power:

\[ P_{D(TOT)} = (I_{IN})(V_{IN}) + P_{SW} \]

In a typical example, using a boost converter to generate 12V at 0.12A from a 5V input, duty cycle is approximately 60%, and switch current is about 0.65A, yielding:

\[ I_{IN} = 6mA + 0.65(0.004 + DC/40) = 18mA \]
\[ P_{SW} = (0.65)^2 \cdot (1Ω)(0.6) = 0.25W \]
\[ P_{D(TOT)} = (5V)(0.018A) + 0.25 = 0.34W \]

Temperature rise in a plastic miniDIP would be 130°C/W times 0.34W, or approximately 44°C. The maximum ambient temperature would be limited to 100°C (commercial temperature limit) minus 44°C, or 56°C.

In most applications, full load current is used to calculate die temperature. However, if overload conditions must also be accounted for, four approaches are possible. First, if loss of regulated output is acceptable under overload conditions, the internal thermal limit of the LT1172 will protect the die in most applications by shutting off switch current. Thermal limit is not a tested parameter, however, and should be considered only for noncritical applications with temporary overloads. A second approach is to use the larger TO-220 (T) or TO-3 (K) package which, even without a heat sink, may limit die temperatures to safe levels under overload conditions. In critical situations, heat sinking of these packages is required; especially if overload conditions must be tolerated for extended periods of time.

The third approach for lower current applications is to leave the second switch emitter (miniDIP only) open. This increases switch “on” resistance by 2:1, but reduces switch current limit by 2:1 also, resulting in a net 2:1 reduction in I^2R switch dissipation under current limit conditions.

The fourth approach is to clamp the \( V_C \) pin to a voltage less than its internal clamp level of 2V. The LT1172 switch current limit is zero at approximately 1V on the \( V_C \) pin and 2A at 2V on the \( V_C \) pin. Peak switch current can be externally clamped between these two levels with a diode. See AN19 for details.

LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 Synchronizing

The LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 can be externally synchronized in the frequency range of 120kHz to 160kHz. This is accomplished as shown in the accompanying figures. Synchronizing occurs when the \( V_C \) pin is pulled to ground with an external transistor. To avoid disturbing the DC characteristics of the internal error amplifier, the width of the synchronizing pulse should be under 0.3μs. \( C_2 \) sets the pulse width at \( \leq 0.2\mu s \). The effect of a synchronizing pulse on the LT1170/LT1171/LT1172 amplifier offset can be calculated from:

\[ \Delta V_{OS} = \frac{(KT)}{q} \left( t_s \right) \left( f_s \right) \left( I_c + \frac{V_C}{R_3} \right) \]

where:
\[ KT = 26mV \text{ at } 25°C \]
\[ q = \frac{I_C}{\text{pulse width}} \]
\[ f_s = \text{pulse frequency} \]
\[ I_C = \text{\( V_C \) source current (\( \approx 200\mu A \))} \]
\[ V_C = \text{operating \( V_C \) voltage (1V to 2V)} \]
\[ R_3 = \text{resistor used to set mid-frequency “zero” in frequency compensation network} \]
**OPERATION**

With $t_s = 0.2 \mu s$, $f_s = 150\text{kHz}$, $V_C = 1.5\text{V}$, and $R3 = 2\text{k}$, offset voltage shift is $\approx 3.8\text{mV}$. This is not particularly bothersome, but note that high offsets could result if $R3$ were reduced to a much lower value. Also, the synchronizing transistor must sink higher currents with low values of $R3$, so larger drives may have to be used. The transistor must be capable of pulling the $V_C$ pin to within $200\text{mV}$ of ground to ensure synchronizing.

**Synchronizing with Bipolar Transistor**

**Synchronizing with MOS Transistor**

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

**Flyback Converter**

*REQUIRED IF INPUT LEADS $\geq 2"$*
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS  (Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for LT1171, by 4 for LT1172.)

**LCD Contrast Supply**

![Circuit Diagram]

- **LT1172**
  - Input voltage: $V_{IN}$
  - Output voltage: $V_{OUT}$
  - Supply voltage: $V_{BAT}$

**Driving High Voltage FET**

(For Off-Line Applications, See AN25)

- Input voltage: $V_{IN}$
- Output voltage: $V_{SW}$
- Gate voltage: $V_G$

**External Current Limit**

- Input voltage: $V_X$
- Output voltage: $V_C$

**Notes:**
- $V_{IN}$ and battery may be tied together. Maximum value for $V_{BAT}$ is equal to the negative output $V_{OUT}$ plus 1V. With higher battery voltages, highest efficiency is obtained by running the LT1172 $V_{IN}$ pin from 5V. Shutting off the 5V supply will automatically turn off the LT1172. Efficiency is about 80% at $I_{OUT} = 25mA$.
- R1, R2, R3 are made large to minimize battery drain in shutdown, which is approximately $V_{BAT} / (R1 + R2 + R3)$.
- **For high efficiency, L1 should be made on a ferrite or molypermalloy core.** Peak inductor currents are about 600mA at $P_{OUT} = 0.7W$. Inductor series resistance should be less than 0.4Ω for high efficiency.
- **Output ripple is about 200mVp-p to 400mVp-p with $C2 = 2μF$ tantalum.** If lower ripple is desired, increase $C2$, or add a 10Ω, 1μF tantalum output filter.
**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

(Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for LT1171, by 4 for LT1172.)

**Negative-to-Positive Buck-Boost Converter†**

- **External Current Limit**

- **Negative Buck Converter**

* REQUIRED IF INPUT LEADS ≥ 2”
** PULSE ENGINEERING 92114, COILTRONICS 50-2-52
† THIS CIRCUIT IS OFTEN USED TO CONVERT –48V TO 5V. TO GUARANTEE
FULL SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION, THE CURRENT LIMIT CIRCUIT SHOWN
IN AN19, FIGURE 39, SHOULD BE ADDED WITH C1 REDUCED TO 200pF.

**NOTE THAT THE LT1170 GND PIN IS NO LONGER COMMON TO VIN.”**

- **OPTIONAL INPUT FILTER**

- **OPTIONAL OUTPUT FILTER**

- **OPTIONAL OUTPUT FILTER**

1170/1/2 TA07

1170/1/2 TA08

1170/1/2 TA09

117012FH

**Linear Technology**
**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

### Positive-to-Negative Buck-Boost Converter

![Circuit Diagram](image1)

- **VOUT** = 12V, 2A
- **VIN** = 10V to 30V
- **C2**: 0.47μF
- **C4**: 1μF
- **R3**: 1k
- **R5**: 0.05W
- **R6**: 470Ω
- **L1**: 50μH

### High Efficiency Constant Current Charger

![Circuit Diagram](image2)

- **VSW** = 10V to 30V
- **C5**: 100μF
- **R1**: 10.7k
- **R2**: 1.24k
- **C3**: 2μF
- **C4**: 0.01μF
- **R6**: 470Ω
- **L1**: 50μH, 1A
- **L2**: 10μH, 1A
- **BATTERY**: 2V TO 25V
- **AUDIO**: 20kHz

### Backlight CCFL Supply (see AN45 for details)

![Circuit Diagram](image3)

- **VIN** = 4.5V TO 20V
- **VSW** = 10V TO 30V
- **L1**: 300μH
- **C6**: 1μF
- **R1**: 100k
- **D1**: 1N914
- **D2**: 1N914
- **L2**: 10μH, 1A
- **LAMP**

**Notes:**
- *GND* to *VIN*
- **L2** reduces ripple current into the battery by about 20:1. It may be omitted if desired.
- **R3** can be increased for lower output currents. **C1** can be reduced for lower output currents.
- **I_{CHRG} = 1.24V • R4 / R3 • R5**
- **VOUT** = 5V
- **L1**: 10μH, 1A
- **L2**: 10μH, 1A
- **C6**: 1μF
- **R1**: 100k
- **D1**: 1N914
- **D2**: 1N914
- **L1**: 300μH
- **C6**: 1μF
- **R1**: 100k
- **D1**: 1N914
- **D2**: 1N914

**Options:**
- **Q1, Q2**: BCP56 OR MPS650/561
- **COILTRONICS CTX300-4**
- **SUMIDA 6345-020 OR COILTRONICS 110092-1**
- **A MODIFICATION WILL ALLOW OPERATION DOWN TO 4.5V. CONSULT FACTORY.**
Positive Buck Converter

Negative Boost Regulator

Driving High Voltage NPN
**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

**Forward Converter**

- **VIN** to **VOUT**: 20V TO 30V
- **LT1170**
- **VSW**, **FB**, **VC**, **GND**

**High Efficiency 5V Buck Converter**

- **VIN** to **VOUT**: 10V
- **LT1170**
- **VSW**, **FB**, **VC**, **GND**

- **MODE LOGIC**: 220pF
  - <0.3V = NORMAL MODE
  - >2.5V = SHUTDOWN
  - OPEN = BURST MODE

- **R2** is made from PC board copper traces.
- **MAXIMUM CURRENT IS DETERMINED BY THE CHOICE OF LT1070 FAMILY. SEE APPLICATION SECTION.**
J8 Package
8-Lead CERDIP (Narrow .300 Inch, Hermetic)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1110)

K Package
4-Lead TO-3 Metal Can
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1311)

OBSOLETE PACKAGES
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

N8 Package
8-Lead PDIP (Narrow .300 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)

Q Package
5-Lead Plastic DD Pak
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1461)

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE INCHES/MILLIMETERS

*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .010 INCH (0.254mm)

RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN INCH/(MILLIMETER)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow .150 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

SW Package
16-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Wide .300 Inch)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1620)

NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. THE PART MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT ANY OF THE OPTIONS
4. THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED .006" (0.15mm)
T Package
5-Lead Plastic TO-220 (Standard)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1421)
**RELATED PARTS**

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<td>6W Output, ±5% Regulation, No Optocoupler Needed</td>
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<td>500kHz Monolithic Buck Mode Switching Regulator</td>
<td>1.5A Switch, Good for 5V to 3.3V</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT1533</td>
<td>Ultralow Noise 1A Switching Regulator</td>
<td>Push-Pull, &lt;100μV, Output Noise</td>
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