**FEATURES**

- Wide Input Voltage Range: 3V to 60V
- Low Quiescent Current: 6mA
- Internal 5A Switch (2.5A for LT1071)
- Very Few External Parts Required
- Self Protected Against Overloads
- Operates in Nearly All Switching Topologies
- Shutdown Mode Draws Only 50 mA Supply Current
- Flyback Regulated Mode Has Fully Floating Outputs
- Comes in Standard 5-Pin TO-220 Package
- Can be Externally Synchronized (Consult Factory)

**APPLICATIONS**

- Logic Supply 5V at 10A
- 5V Logic to ±15V Op Amp Supply
- Off-Line Converter Up to 200W
- Battery Upconverter
- Power Inverter (+ to −) or (− to +)
- Fully Floating Multiple Outputs
- For Lower Current Applications, See the LT1072

**DESCRIPTION**

The LT®1070/LT1071 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 LT1070/LT1071 to be built in a standard 5-pin TO-220 power package. This makes it extremely easy to use and provides “burst proof” operation similar to that obtained with 3-pin linear regulators.

The LT1070/LT1071 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 LT1070/LT1071 have many unique features not found even on the vastly more difficult to use low power control chips presently available. They use adaptive antisat switch drive to allow very wide ranging load currents with no loss in efficiency. An externally activated shutdown mode reduces total supply current to 50 mA typical for standby operation. Totally isolated and regulated outputs can be generated by using the optional “flyback regulation mode” built into the LT1070/LT1071, without the need for optocouplers or extra transformer windings.

USER NOTE:

This data sheet is only intended to provide specifications, graphs and a general functional description of the LT1070/LT1071. Application circuits are included to show the capability of the LT1070/LT1071. 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 LT1071 by factoring in the lower switch current rating. A second Application Note, AN25, which details off-line applications is available.

**TYPICAL APPLICATION**

Boost Converter (5V to 12V)
### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>40V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Switch Output Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>60V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Pin Voltage (Transient, 1ms)</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Operating Junction Temperature Range

- Commercial (Operating)          0°C to 100°C
- Commercial (Short Circuit)      0°C to 125°C
- Industrial                     –40°C to 125°C
- Military (OBSOLETE)            –55°C to 150°C

### Storage Temperature Range

- –65°C to 150°C

### Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)

- 300°C

### Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VREF</td>
<td>Reference Voltage</td>
<td>Measured at Feedback Pin, Vc = 0.8V</td>
<td>1.224</td>
<td>1.244</td>
<td>1.264</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.244</td>
<td>1.274</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Feedback Input Current</td>
<td>VFB = VREF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>nA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>nA</td>
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<tr>
<td>gm</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Transconductance</td>
<td>ΔIC = ±25μA</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>4400</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>μA/mΩ</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>μA/mΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>μA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>μA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Error Amplifier Source or Sink Current</td>
<td>VC = 1.5V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Error Amplifier Clamp Voltage</td>
<td>Hi Clamp, VFB = 1V</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lo Clamp, VFB = 1.5V</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference Voltage Line Regulation</td>
<td>3V ≤ VIN ≤ VMAX, VC = 0.8V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>%/V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Error Amplifier Voltage Gain</td>
<td>0.9V ≤ VC ≤ 1.4V</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td>V/V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum Input Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control Pin Threshold</td>
<td>Duty Cycle = 0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal/Flyback Threshold on Feedback Pin</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \( T_A = 25^\circ C \). \( V_{IN} = 15V \), \( V_C = 0.5V \), \( V_{FB} = V_{REF} \), output pin open unless otherwise specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{FB} )</td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage</td>
<td>( I_{FB} = 50\mu A )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change in Flyback Reference Voltage</td>
<td>( 0.05 \leq I_{FB} \leq 1\mu A )</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flyback Reference Voltage Line Regulation</td>
<td>( I_{FB} = 50\mu A ), ( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} ) (Note 3)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flyback Amplifier Transconductance (( g_m ))</td>
<td>( \Delta I_C = \pm 10\mu A )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>( \mu \text{mho} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flyback Amplifier Source and Sink Current</td>
<td>( V_C = 0.6V ), ( I_{FB} = 50\mu A ) (Source)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_C = 0.6V ), ( I_{FB} = 50\mu A ) (Sink)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( B_V )</td>
<td>Output Switch Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} ), ( I_{SW} = 1.5mA ) (LT1070/LT1071)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(LT1070HV/LT1071HV)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{SAT} )</td>
<td>Output Switch “On” Resistance (Note 4)</td>
<td>LT1070</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \Omega )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LT1071</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \Omega )</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control Voltage to Switch Current Transconductance</td>
<td>LT1070</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A/V</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LT1071</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{LIM} )</td>
<td>Switch Current Limit (LT1070)</td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( \leq 50% ), ( T_J \geq 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( \leq 50% ), ( T_J &lt; 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( = 80% ) (Note 5)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switch Current Limit (LT1071)</td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( \leq 50% ), ( T_J \geq 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( \leq 50% ), ( T_J &lt; 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duty Cycle ( = 80% ) (Note 5)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta I_{IN} )</td>
<td>Supply Current Increase During Switch “On” Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta I_{SW} )</td>
<td>Switching Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f )</td>
<td>Switching Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( DC \ (Max) )</td>
<td>Maximum Switch Duty Cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flyback Sense Delay Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu s )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutdown Mode Supply Current</td>
<td>( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} ), ( V_C = 0.05V )</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutdown Mode Threshold Voltage</td>
<td>( 3V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} )</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>( \mu A )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 \( = 1\mu s \). This limits the maximum input voltage during short-circuit conditions, in the buck and inverting modes only, to \( \leq 35V \). Normal (unshorted) conditions are not affected. Mask changes are being implemented which will reduce minimum “on” time to \( \leq 1\mu s \), 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:

\[
R = \frac{t \cdot \Delta V_{IN} - V_F}{I_{LIM}} - R_L
\]

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

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

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

1. Switch Current Limit vs Duty Cycle
   - FOR LT1071, DIVIDE VERTICAL SCALE BY 2
   - Duty Cycle (%)
   - Switch Current (A)

2. Maximum Duty Cycle
   - Duty Cycle (%)
   - Junction Temperature (°C)

3. Flyback Blanking Time
   - Time (µs)
   - Junction Temperature (°C)

4. Minimum Input Voltage
   - Minimum Input Voltage (V)
   - Switch Current (A)

5. Switch Saturation Voltage
   - Switch Saturation Voltage (V)
   - Switch Current (A)

6. Feedback Bias Current vs Temperature
   - Feedback Bias Current (nA)
   - Reference Voltage (V)

7. Reference Voltage vs Temperature
   - Reference Voltage Change (mV)
   - Reference Voltage (V)

8. Line Regulation
   - Line Regulation
   - Feedback Bias Current

9. Switching Frequency
   - Switching Frequency (kHz)
   - Temperature (°C)

10. Reference Voltage
    - Reference Voltage
    - Temperature (°C)

11. Flyback Blanking Time
    - Flyback Blanking Time
    - Junction Temperature (°C)
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Driver Current* vs Switch Current

Supply Current vs Input Voltage*

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

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

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

**Switch “Off” Characteristics**

- **VC Pin Characteristics**
  - \( V_{FB} = 1.5V \) (CURRENT INTO \( V_C \) PIN)
  - \( V_{FB} = 0.8V \) (CURRENT OUT OF \( V_C \) PIN)

**Transconductance of Error Amplifier**

**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° 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-circuit conditions. A low-dropout internal regulator provides a 2.3V supply for all internal circuitry of the LT1070/LT1071. This low-dropout 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 50μA 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)**

![Diagram of Driving High Voltage FET](image)

**Driving High Voltage NPN**

![Diagram of Driving High Voltage NPN](image)
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

Positive to Negative Buck/Boost Converter

Negative to Positive Buck/Boost Converter
**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

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

**Voltage Boosted Boost Converter**

![Diagram of Voltage Boosted Boost Converter]

**Current Boosted Boost Converter**

![Diagram of Current Boosted Boost Converter]

**Negative Boost Regulator**

![Diagram of Negative Boost Regulator]

**Negative Input/Negative Output Flyback Converter**

![Diagram of Negative Input/Negative Output Flyback Converter]

**External Current Limit**

![Diagram of External Current Limit]

**External Current Limit**

![Diagram of External Current Limit]
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

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

Flyback Converter

LT1070/LT1071

Information furnished by Linear Technology Corporation is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for its use. Linear Technology Corporation makes no representation that the interconnection of its circuits as described herein will not infringe on existing patent rights.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

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

Flyback Converter

LT1070/LT1071

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TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

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

Flyback Converter

LT1070/LT1071

Information furnished by Linear Technology Corporation is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for its use. Linear Technology Corporation makes no representation that the interconnection of its circuits as described herein will not infringe on existing patent rights.
**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**
(Note that maximum output currents are divided by 2 for the LT1071)

**Totally Isolated Converter**

```
```

**Forward Converter**

```
```

**RELATED PARTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LT1074/LT1076</td>
<td>High Voltage Switching Regulators</td>
<td>40V Input (60V for HV Versions), 100kHz, 5A and 2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1170/LT1171/ LT1172</td>
<td>100kHz High Efficiency Switching Regulators</td>
<td>40V Input (65V for HV Versions), 5A/2.5A/1.25A Internal Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1370/LT1371</td>
<td>500kHz High Efficiency Switching Regulators</td>
<td>35V, 6A/3A Internal Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1374/LT1376</td>
<td>100kHz High Efficiency Switching Regulators</td>
<td>25V Input, 4.5A/1.5A Internal Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT1765</td>
<td>1.25MHz, 3A, Step-Down Regulator</td>
<td>25V Input, TSSOP-16E, SO8 Package</td>
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</table>