

LM5033 100V Push-Pull Voltage Mode PWM Controller

Check for Samples: [LM5033](#)

FEATURES

- Internal High Voltage (100V) Start-Up Regulator
- Single Resistor Oscillator Setting
- Synchronizable
- Precision Reference Output
- Adjustable Soft-Start
- Over-Current Protection
- Direct Optocoupler Interface
- 1.5A Peak Gate Drivers
- Thermal Shutdown

APPLICATIONS

- Intermediate DC/DC Bus Converter
- Telecommunication Power Converters
- Industrial Power Converters
- +42V Automotive Systems

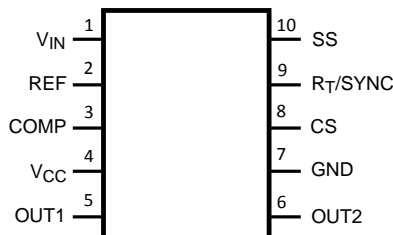
PACKAGE

- VSSOP-10
- WSON-10

DESCRIPTION

The LM5033 High Voltage PWM controller contains all the features needed to implement Push-Pull, Half-Bridge, and Full-Bridge topologies. Applications include closed loop voltage mode converters with a highly regulated output voltage, or an open loop "DC transformer" such as an Intermediate Bus Converter (IBC) with an efficiency >95%. Two alternating gate driver outputs with a specified deadtime are provided. The LM5033 includes a start-up regulator that operates over a wide input range of 15V to 100V. Additional features include: precision voltage reference output, current limit detection, remote shutdown, softstart, sync capability and thermal shutdown. This high speed IC has total propagation delays less than 100 ns and a 1MHz capable oscillator.

Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. 10-Lead VSSOP, WSON
Package Number DGS0010A, DPR0010A**



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PIN DESCRIPTIONS

| PIN | NAME | DESCRIPTION | APPLICATION INFORMATION |
|------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Vin | Input Voltage | Input to the start-up regulator. Input range is 15V to 90V, with transient capability to 100V. |
| 2 | REF | 2.5V precision reference output | Sink only, requires an external pull-up resistor. This can be used as a reference for external circuitry. |
| 3 | COMP | PWM Input | Feedback to the PWM comparator's inverting input, through a 3:1 divider. The output duty cycle increases as this pin's voltage increases. Internally there is a 5kΩ pullup to +5.2V. |
| 4 | VCC | 9.6V output from the internal high voltage series pass regulator | An external voltage (10V - 15V) can be applied to this pin to shutdown the internal regulator, thereby reducing internal dissipation. An internal diode connects Vcc to Vin. |
| 5 | OUT1 | Gate Driver Output #1 | Alternating output gate driver, which can source and sink 1.5A. |
| 6 | OUT2 | Gate Driver Output #2 | Alternating output gate driver, which can source and sink 1.5A. |
| 7 | GND | Ground pin for all internal circuitry | Connections to external ground must be done with care for optimum performance. See the Functional Description and Application Information Section for more information. |
| 8 | CS | Current sense input | Current sense input for the current limit detection. If CS exceeds 0.5V the outputs are disabled and the softstart pin is discharged to ground. |
| 9 | R _T / SYNC | Oscillator timing resistor pin and synchronization input | An external resistor to ground sets the oscillator frequency. This pin will also accept ac-coupled synchronization pulses from an external source. |
| 10 | SS | Softstart pin | An internal 10μA current source and an external capacitor set the soft-start timing. This pin can be externally pulled to below 0.5V to disable the output drivers. |
| WSN DAP | SUB | Die Substrate | The exposed die attach pad on the WSON package should be connected to a PCB thermal pad at ground potential. For additional information on using Texas Instruments's No Pull Back WSON package, please refer to Application Note AN-1187. |

Block Diagram

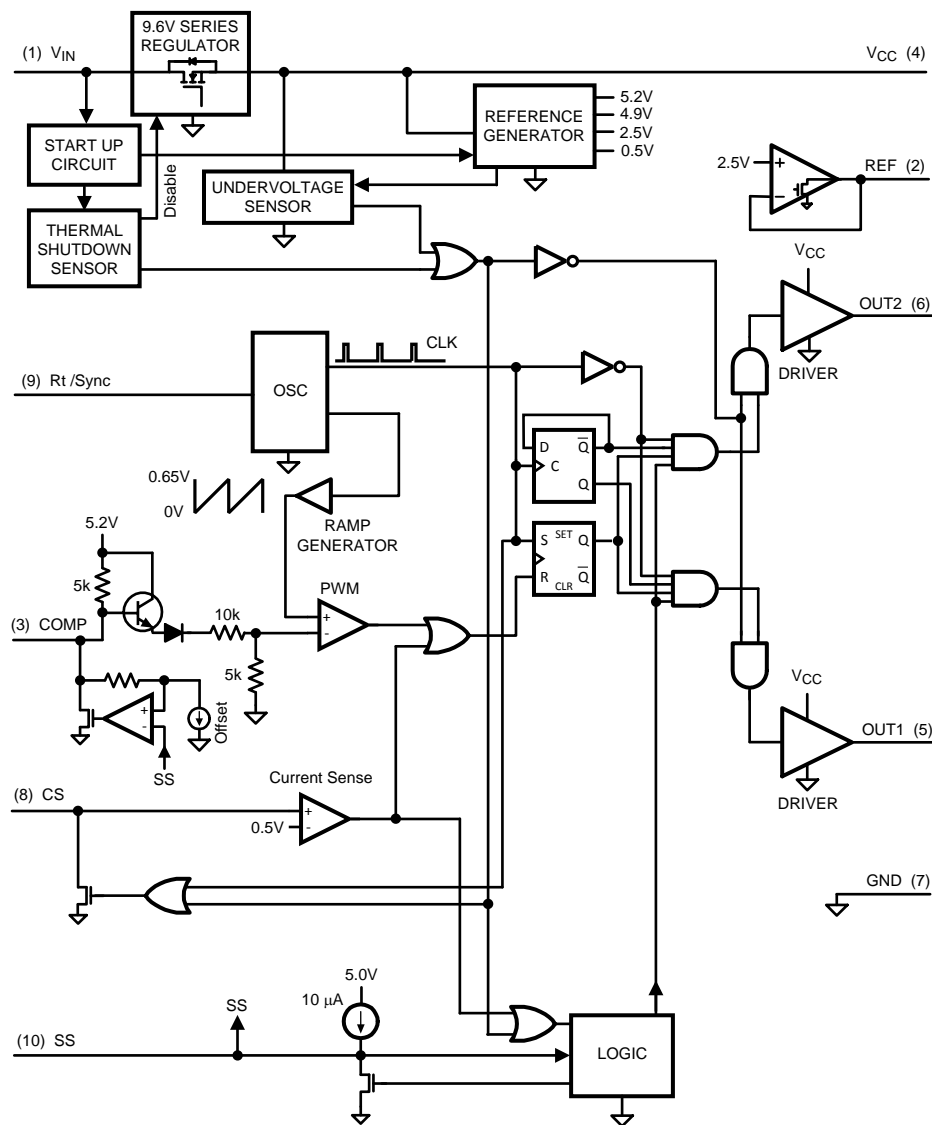


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| V _{IN} to GND | -0.3V to 100V |
| V _{CC} to GND | -0.3V to 16V |
| Rt/Sync to GND | -0.3V to 5.5V |
| Pins 3, 8, 10 to GND | -0.3V to 7.0V |
| ESD Rating ⁽³⁾ | |
| Human Body Model | 2kV |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to 150°C |
| Junction Temperature | 150°C |
| Power Dissipation ⁽⁴⁾ | Internally Limited |

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is intended to be functional. For specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin.
- (4) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum allowed junction temperature (T_{J(max)}), the ambient temperature (T_A), and the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}). The maximum allowable power dissipation can be calculated from PD = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) / θ_{JA}. Excessive power dissipation will cause the thermal shutdown to activate.

Operating Ratings ⁽⁵⁾

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| V _{IN} Voltage (Pin1) | 15 to 90V |
| Operating Junction Temperature | -40°C to 125°C |

- (5) Absolute Maximum Ratings are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is intended to be functional. For specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Electrical Characteristics

Specifications with standard typeface are for T_J = 25°C, and those with **boldface** type apply over full **Operating Junction Temperature range**. V_{IN} = 48V, V_{CC} = 10V applied externally, R_T = 26.7kΩ, unless otherwise stated. See ⁽¹⁾ and ⁽²⁾.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------|-------|
| V _{CC} Startup Regulator (Pins 1, 4) | | | | | | |
| V _{CC} Reg | V _{CC} Voltage | Pin 4 open | 9.2 | 9.6 | 10.0 | V |
| I _{CC-out} | V _{CC} Current Limit | Out1, Out2 disabled. Ext. supply to V _{CC} disconnected. | 20 | 34 | | mA |
| I _{in} | Startup Regulator Current into V _{IN} | Normal Operation V _{IN} = 90V | | 150 | 500 | μA |
| | | Ext. V _{CC} Supply Disconnected and Output Load = 1800pF | | 7 | | mA |
| | | SS Pin = 0V | | 3 | | mA |
| UVT | V _{CC} Undervoltage Threshold (increasing V _{CC}) | | V _{CC} Reg - 300mV | V _{CC} Reg - 100 mV | | V |
| | UVT Hysteresis (decreasing V _{CC}) | | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | |
| I _{CC-in} | Supply Current from external source to V _{CC} | SS Pin = 0V | | 2 | 3 | mA |
| | | SS Pin = open and Output Load = 1800pF | | 7 | | |
| 2.5V Reference (Pin 2) | | | | | | |
| V _{ref} | Output voltage | Pin 2 sink current = 5mA | 2.44 | 2.50 | 2.56 | V |
| | Current sink capability | | 5.0 | 13 | | mA |
| Current Sense (Pin 8) | | | | | | |
| CS | Threshold voltage | | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | V |

- (1) Min and Max limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are specified through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Limits are used to calculate TI's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).
- (2) Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm at 25°C operation.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Specifications with standard typeface are for $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, and those with **boldface** type apply over full **Operating Junction Temperature range**. $V_{IN} = 48\text{V}$, $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ applied externally, $R_T = 26.7\text{k}\Omega$, unless otherwise stated. See ⁽¹⁾ and ⁽²⁾.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | CS delay to output | Pin 8 taken from zero to 0.6V. Time for Out1 or Out2 to fall to 90% of V_{CC} . $C_{Load} = 0$ @ Out1, Out2 | | 30 | | ns |
| | Current sink capability (clocked) | Pin 8 $\leq 0.3\text{V}$ | 3 | 6 | | mA |
| Softstart (Pin 10) | | | | | | |
| | Softstart current source | | 7 | 10 | 13 | μA |
| | Softstart to Comp offset | | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.75 | V |
| | Open Circuit Voltage | | | 5.0 | | V |
| Oscillator (Pin 9) | | | | | | |
| Fs1 | Internal frequency | $R_t = 26.7\text{ k}\Omega$ | 175 | 200 | 225 | kHz |
| Fs2 | Internal frequency | $R_t = 8.2\text{ k}\Omega$ | | 600 | | kHz |
| Vsync | Sync threshold | | | 3.2 | 3.8 | V |
| | R_f /Sync DC voltage | | | 2.0 | | V |
| PWM Comparator Input (Pin 3) | | | | | | |
| t_{PWM} | Gain from pin 3 to PWM comparator | | | 0.34 | | V/V |
| | Maximum duty cycle at Out1, Out2 | See PWM Comparator text | | $100 \times (0.5T_S - T_D)/T_S$ | | % |
| | Minimum duty cycle at Out1, Out2 | Pin 3 = 0V. | | | 0 | % |
| | Open Circuit Voltage | | 4.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 | V |
| | Short circuit current | Pin 3 = 0V | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | mA |
| Output Drivers (Pin 5, 6) | | | | | | |
| | Deadtime (T_D) | $C_{Load} = 0$ @ OUT1, OUT2. Time measured from 10% of falling output to 10% of rising output. | 85 | 135 | 185 | ns |
| | Rise Time | $C_{Load} = 1\text{ nF}$ | | 16 | | ns |
| | Fall Time | $C_{Load} = 1\text{ nF}$ | | 16 | | ns |
| | Output High Voltage | $I_{out} = 50\text{ mA}$ (source) | V_{CC}-0.75 | $V_{CC}-0.25$ | | V |
| | Output Low Voltage | $I_{out} = 100\text{ mA}$ (sink) | | 0.25 | 0.75 | V |
| | Max. source current | | | 1.5 | | A |
| | Max. sink current | | | 1.5 | | A |
| Thermal Shutdown | | | | | | |
| T_{SD} | Shutdown temperature | | | 165 | | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | Shutdown temperature hysteresis | | | 15 | | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance | | | | | | |
| θ_{JA} | Junction to Ambient | DGS0010A Package | | 200 | | $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ |
| | | DPR0010A Package | | 38 | | |

Typical Performance Characteristics

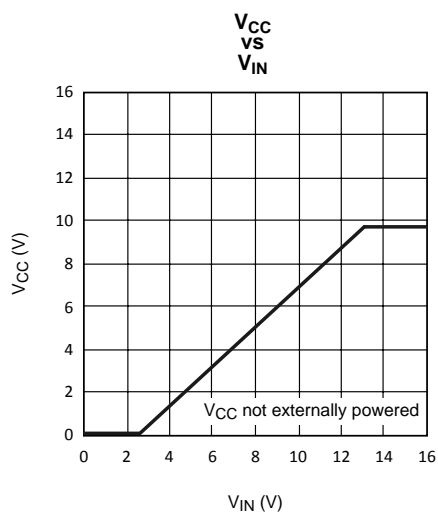


Figure 3.

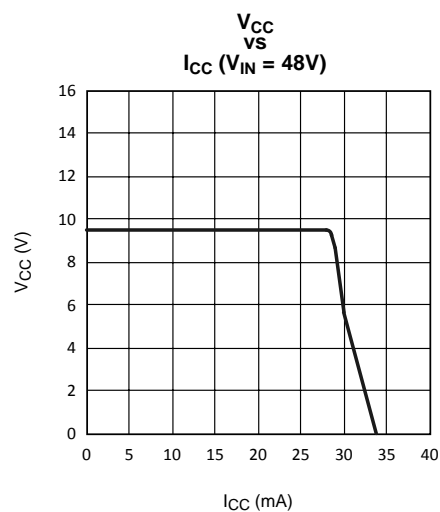


Figure 4.

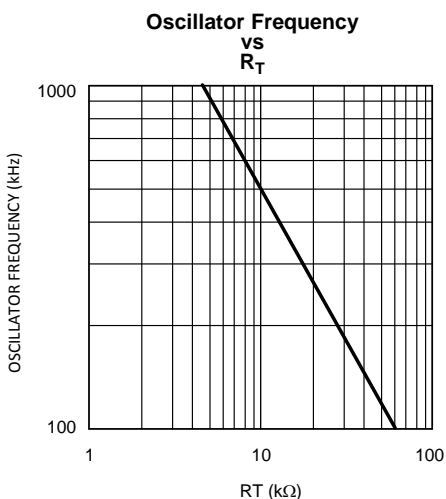


Figure 5.

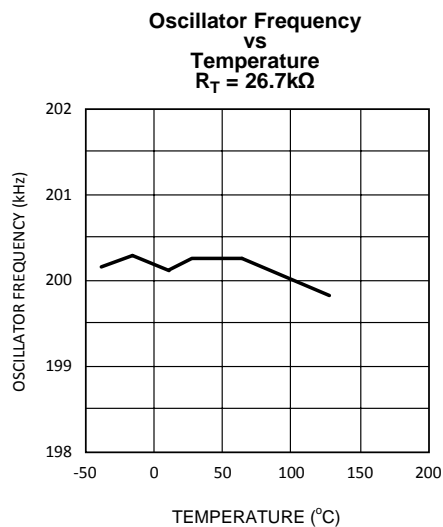


Figure 6.

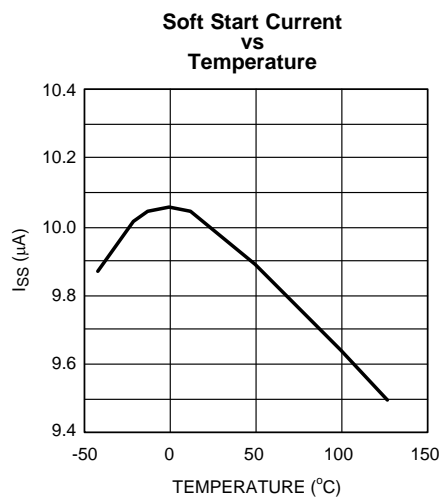


Figure 7.

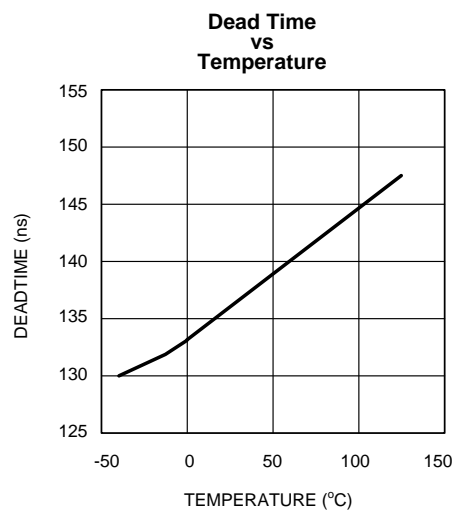


Figure 8.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

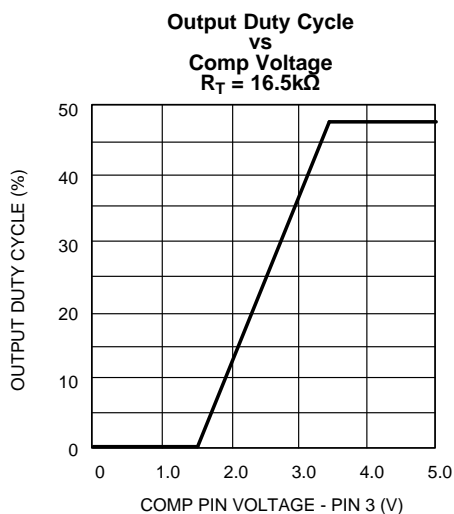


Figure 9.

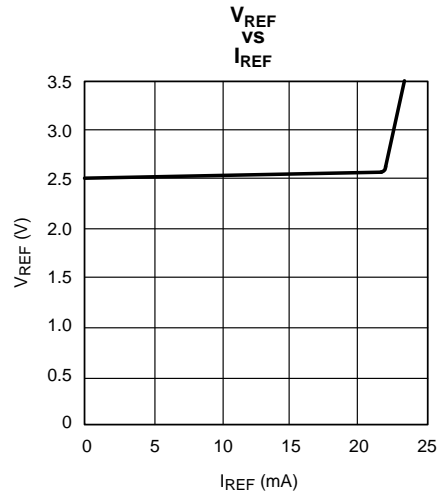


Figure 10.

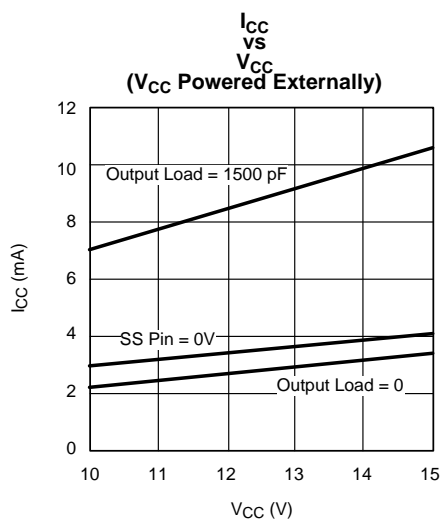


Figure 11.

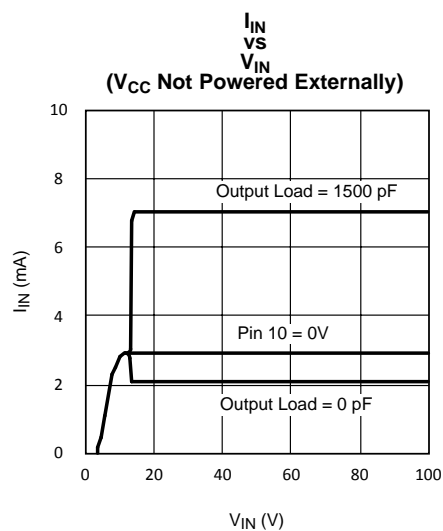


Figure 12.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The LM5033 High Voltage PWM controller contains all of the features needed to implement Push-Pull and Bridge topologies, using voltage-mode control in a small 10 pin package. Features included are: startup regulator, precision 2.5V reference output, current limit detection, alternating gate drivers, sync capability, thermal shutdown, softstart, and remote shutdown. This high speed IC has total propagation delays <100 ns. These features simplify the design of an open loop DC-DC converter, or a voltage controlled closed loop converter. The Functional Block Diagram is shown in [Figure 2](#).

High Voltage Start-Up Regulator (Pins 1, 4)

The LM5033 contains an internal high voltage startup regulator. The input pin (V_{IN}) can be connected directly to line voltages as high as 90V for normal operation, and can withstand transients to 100V. The regulator output at V_{CC} (9.6V) is internally current limited and sources a minimum of 20mA. Upon power up, the capacitor at V_{CC} will charge up, providing a time delay while internal circuits stabilize. When V_{CC} reaches the upper threshold of the under-voltage sensor (typically 9.5V), the under-voltage sensor resets, enabling the output drivers, although the PWM duty cycle will initially be at zero. As the Softstart capacitor then charges up (described below) the output duty cycle will increase until regulated by the PWM control loop. The value of the V_{CC} capacitor which affects the above mentioned delay depends on the total system design and its start-up characteristics. The recommended range of values for the V_{CC} capacitor is 0.1 to 50 μ F.

The lower threshold of the under-voltage sensor is typically at 6.8V. If V_{CC} falls below this value the outputs are disabled and the softstart capacitor is discharged. When V_{CC} is again increased above the upper threshold the outputs are enabled, and the softstart sequence repeats.

The LM5033's internal power dissipation can be reduced by powering V_{CC} from an external supply. Typically this is done by means of an auxiliary transformer winding which is diode connected to the V_{CC} pin to provide 10-15V to V_{CC} as the controller completes the start-up sequence. The externally applied V_{CC} voltage will cause the internal regulator to shut off. The under-voltage sensor circuit will still function in this mode, requiring that the external V_{CC} capacitor be sized so that V_{CC} never falls below 6.8V. The required current into the V_{CC} pin from the external source is shown in [Typical Performance Characteristics](#) (I_{CC} vs. V_{CC}).

If a fault condition occurs such that the external supply to V_{CC} fails, external current draw from the V_{CC} pin must be limited as to not exceed the regulator's current limit, or the maximum power dissipation of the IC. An external start-up or other bias rail can be used instead of the internal start-up regulator by connecting the V_{CC} and the V_{IN} pins together and feeding the external bias voltage (10-15V) into that node.

A thermal shutdown protection will activate if the die temperature exceeds 165°C, disabling the outputs (OUT1 and OUT2), and shutting down the V_{CC} regulator. When the die temperature has reduced below 150°C (typical hysteresis = 15°C) the V_{CC} regulator is enabled and a softstart sequence will initiate.

Reference (Pin 2)

The Ref pin provides a reference voltage of 2.5V, $\pm 2.4\%$. The pin is internally connected to an NMOS FET drain at the buffer amplifier's output, allowing it to sink, but not source current. An external pullup resistor is required. Current into the pin must be limited to less than 20 mA to maintain regulation. See the graph in the [Typical Performance Characteristics](#).

During start-up if the pullup voltage is present before the reference amplifier establishes regulation, the voltage on pin 2 must not exceed 5.5V. If this reference is not used the Ref pin can float or be connected to ground.

PWM Comparator (Pin 3), Duty Cycle and Deadtime

The PWM comparator compares an internal ramp signal (0 - 0.65V) with the loop error voltage derived from the Comp pin (pin 3). The Comp voltage is typically set by an external error amplifier through an optocoupler for closed loop applications. Internally, the voltage at the Comp pin passes through two level shifting diodes, and a gain reducing 3:1 resistor divider. The output of the PWM comparator provides the pulse width information to the output drivers (Out1 and Out2). This comparator is optimized for speed in order to achieve minimum discernable duty cycles. The output duty cycle is 0% for $V_{COMP} < 1.5V$, and maximum for $V_{COMP} > 3.5V$. See the [Typical Performance Characteristics](#). The maximum duty cycle for each output is limited to less than 50% due to the forced deadtime. The typical deadtime between the falling edge of one gate driver output and the rising edge of the other gate driver output is 135 ns, and does not vary with frequency. The maximum duty cycle for each output can be calculated from:

$$DC = \frac{(0.5 \times T_S) - T_D}{T_S}$$

where

- T_S is the period of each output
- T_D is the deadtime

(1)

For example, if the oscillator frequency is 200 kHz, each output will cycle at 100 kHz, and $T_S = 10 \mu s$. Using the nominal deadtime of 135 ns, the maximum duty cycle at this frequency is 48.65%. Using the minimum deadtime of 85 ns, the maximum duty cycle increases to 49.15%.

When the Softstart pin (pin 10) is pulled down (internally or externally) the Comp pin voltage is pulled down with it, with a difference of 0.5V. When the Softstart pin voltage increases the Comp voltage is allowed to increase, pulled up by an internal 5.2V supply through a 5k Ω resistor.

In an open loop application, such as an intermediate bus converter, pin 3 can be left open resulting in maximum duty cycle at the output drivers .

Current Sense (Pin 8)

The current sense circuit is intended to protect the power converter when an abnormal primary current is sensed by initiating a low duty cycle hiccup mode. When the threshold (0.5V) at Pin 8 is exceeded the outputs are disabled, and the softstart capacitor (at pin 10) is internally discharged. When the softstart capacitor is fully discharged **and** the voltage at the CS pin is below 0.5V, the outputs are re-enabled allowing the softstart capacitor voltage and the output duty cycle to increase.

The external current sensing circuit should include an RC filter located near the IC to prevent false triggering of the Current Sense comparator due to transients or noise. An internal MOSFET discharges the external filter capacitor at the conclusion of each PWM cycle to improve dynamic performance. The discharge time is equal to the deadtime between Out1 and Out2 at maximum duty cycle. Additionally, pin 8 is pulled low when V_{CC} is below the under-voltage threshold or when an over temperature condition occurs.

Oscillator, Sync Capability (Pin 9)

The LM5033 oscillator frequency is set by a single external resistor connected between Rt/Sync and ground. The required Rt resistor is calculated from:

$$R_t = \frac{(1/F) - 172 \times 10^{-9}}{182 \times 10^{-12}}$$

(2)

The outputs (Out1 and Out2) alternate at half the oscillator frequency. The voltage at the Rt/Sync pin is internally regulated to a nominal 2.0V. The Rt resistor should be located as close as possible to the IC, and connected directly to the pins (Rt and GND).

The LM5033 can be synchronized to an external clock by applying a narrow pulse to pin 9. The external clock must be a higher frequency than the free running frequency set by the Rt resistor, and the pulse width must be between 15 and 150 ns. The clock signal must be coupled into the Rt/Sync pin through a 100 pF capacitor. When the synchronizing pulse transitions low-to-high, the voltage at pin 9 must exceed 3.8V from its nominal 2.0V dc level. During the clock signal's low time the voltage at pin 9 will be clamped at 2.0V by an internal regulator. The Rt resistor is always required, whether the oscillator is free running or externally synchronized.

Soft Start (Pin 10)

The softstart feature allows the converter to gradually reach a steady state operating point, thereby reducing start-up stresses and current surges. Upon turn-on, after the under-voltage sensor resets at V_{CC} , an internal 10 μA current source charges an external capacitor at pin 10 to generate a ramping voltage (0 to + 5V) which allows the voltage on the Comp pin (pin 3) to increase gradually. As the COMP voltage increases the output duty cycle will increase from zero to the value required for regulation. Internally, the softstart pin is pulled low when a current fault is detected at pin 8, the V_{CC} voltage is below the lower threshold of the under-voltage sensor, or when a thermal shutdown occurs. Additionally, the softstart pin can be pulled low by an external device.

In the event of a current fault, (see [Current Sense](#) section) the softstart capacitor will be discharged by an internal pull-down device. The falling voltage at pin 10 will pull down the COMP pin, thereby ensuring a minimum output duty cycle when the outputs are re-enabled. The softstart capacitor will then begin to ramp up, allowing the COMP voltage to increase. As the COMP voltage increases, the output duty cycle increases from zero to the value required for regulation. However, if the fault condition is still present the above sequence repeats until the fault is removed.

If the V_{CC} voltage falls below the lower under-voltage sensor threshold (typically 6.8V) the outputs are disabled, and the softstart capacitor is discharged. The falling voltage at pin 10 will pull down the COMP pin, thereby ensuring minimum output duty cycle when the outputs are re-enabled. After the V_{CC} voltage increases above the upper threshold (typically 9.5V), the outputs are enabled, and the softstart capacitor will begin to ramp up, allowing the COMP pin voltage to increase. The output duty cycle will then increase from zero to the value required for regulation.

In the event of a fault which results in an excessively high die temperature, an internal Thermal Shutdown circuit is provided to protect the IC. When activated (at 165°C) the IC is forced into a low power reset state, disabling the output drivers and the V_{CC} regulator. When the die temperature has reduced (typical hysteresis = 15°C), the V_{CC} regulator is enabled and a softstart sequence will initiate.

Using an externally controlled switch, the outputs (Pins 5 & 6) can be disabled at any time by pulling pin 10 below 0.5V. This will pull down the COMP pin to near ground, causing the output duty cycle to go to zero. Upon releasing pin 10, the softstart capacitor will ramp up, allowing the COMP pin voltage to increase. The output duty cycle then increases from zero to the value required for regulation.

OUT1, OUT2 (Pins 5, 6)

The LM5033 provides two alternating outputs, OUT1 and OUT2, each capable of sourcing and sinking 1.5A peak. Each will toggle at one-half the internal oscillator frequency. The voltage output levels are nominally ground and V_{CC} , minus a saturation voltage at each level which depends on the current flow.

The outputs can drive power MOSFETs directly in a push-pull application, or they can drive a high voltage gate driver (e.g., LM5100) in a bridge application.

The outputs are disabled when any of the following conditions occur:

1. An overcurrent condition is detected at pin 8,
2. The V_{CC} under-voltage sensor is active,
3. An over-temperature condition is detected, or
4. The voltage at Pin 10 is below 0.5V

Thermal Protection

The system design should limit the LM5033 junction temperature to not exceed 125°C during normal operation. However, in the event of a fault which results in a higher die temperature, an internal Thermal Shutdown circuit is provided to protect the IC. When thermal shutdown is activated, typically at 165°C, the IC is forced into a low power reset state disabling the output drivers and the V_{CC} regulator. This feature helps prevent catastrophic failures from accidental device overheating. When the die temperature has reduced (typical hysteresis = 15°C) the V_{CC} regulator is enabled and a softstart sequence initiates.

Application Information

The following information is intended to provide guidelines for implementing the LM5033. However, final selection of all external components is dependent on the configuration and operating characteristics of the complete power conversion system.

V_{IN} (PIN 1)

The voltage applied at pin 1, normally the same as that applied to the main transformer's primary, can be in the range of 15 to 90V, with transient capability to 100V. The current into pin 1 depends not only on V_{IN} , but also on the load on the output driver pins, any load on V_{CC} , and whether or not an external voltage is applied to V_{CC} . If V_{in} is close to the absolute maximum rating of the LM5033, it is recommended the circuit of [Figure 13](#) be used to filter transients which may occur at the input supply.

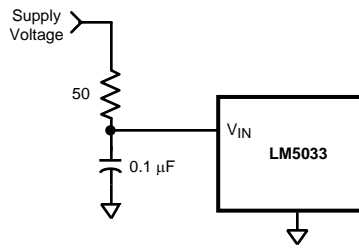


Figure 13. Input Transient Protection

If V_{CC} is not powered externally, requiring all internal bias currents for the LM5033, and output driver currents, to be supplied at V_{IN} and through the internal regulator, the required input current (I_{IN}) is shown in the Typical Performance Characteristics (I_{IN} vs. V_{IN}).

If V_{CC} is powered externally, I_{IN} will increase with V_{IN} as shown in the above mentioned graph until the external voltage is applied to V_{CC} . In most applications, this occurs once the outputs are enabled and load current begins to flow. The current into V_{IN} will then drop to a nominal 150 μA (Pin 10 = open or grounded).

V_{CC} (PIN 4)

The capacitor at the V_{CC} pin provides not only noise filtering and stability, but also a necessary time delay during start-up. The time delay allows the internal circuitry of the LM5033, and associated external circuitry, to stabilize before V_{CC} reaches its final value, at which time the outputs are enabled and the softstart sequence begins. Any external circuitry connected to the REF output (Pin 2) and Softstart (Pin 10) should be designed to stabilize during the time delay.

The current limit of the V_{CC} regulator, and the external capacitor, determine the V_{CC} turn-on time delay. Typically, a 1 μF capacitor will provide approximately 300 μs of delay, with larger capacitors providing proportionately longer delays. Experimentation with the final design may be necessary to determine the minimum value for the V_{CC} capacitor.

SOFTSTART (PIN 10)

The capacitor at pin 10 determines the time required for the output duty cycle to increase from zero to the final value for regulation. The minimum acceptable time is dependent on the response of the feedback loops to the COMP pin, as well as the characteristics of the magnetic components. If the Softstart time is too quick, the system output could significantly overshoot its intended voltage before the loop has a chance to establish regulation, possibly adversely affecting the load. Experimentation with the final design is usually necessary to determine the minimum value for the SS capacitor.

CURRENT SENSE (PIN 8)

This pin typically receives an input representative of the primary current from the current sense elements of the external circuitry. The peak amplitude at this pin must be less than 0.5V for normal operation. Filtering at this pin should be sufficient to prevent false triggering of the Current Sense comparator, but not significantly delay detection of an overcurrent condition. The filter's capacitor at pin 8 should not be larger than 2200 pF.

OSCILLATOR, SYNC INPUT (PIN 9)

The internal oscillator frequency is generally selected in conjunction with the system magnetic components, and any other aspects of the system which may be affected by the frequency. The R_t resistor at pin 9 sets the frequency according to the formula in the Functional Description. Each output (OUT1 and OUT2) switches at half the oscillator frequency. If the required frequency value is critical in a particular application, the tolerance of the external resistor, and the frequency tolerance indicated in the Electrical Characteristics, must be taken into account when selecting the resistor.

If the LM5033 is to be synchronized to an external clock, that signal must be coupled into pin 9 through a 100 pF capacitor. The R_t resistor is still required in this case, and it must be selected to set the internal oscillator to a frequency lower than the external synchronizing frequency. The amplitude of the external pulses must take pin 9 above 3.8V on the low-to-high transition but no higher than 5.5V. The clock pulse width should be between 15 and 150 ns.

DEADTIME ADJUSTMENT

If the application requires a change in the minimum deadtime between the outputs, the circuits in [Figure 14](#) are recommended. Suggested values for the resistor and capacitor at each output are 500Ω, and 100 pF, respectively for a nominal 50 ns change. The diodes can be 1N4148, or similar.

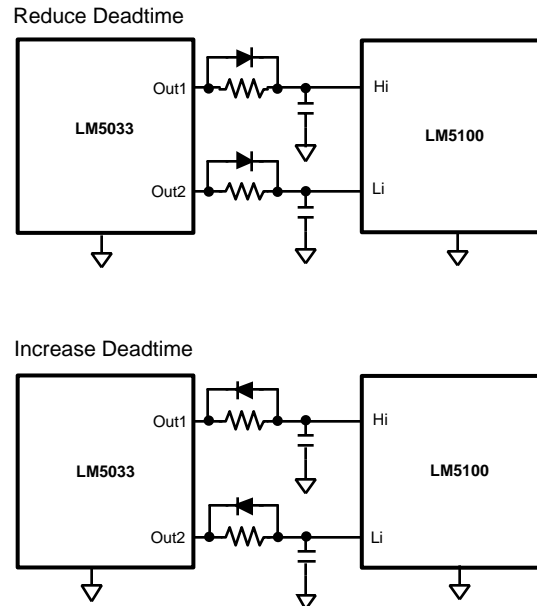


Figure 14. Deadtime Adjustment

PC BOARD LAYOUT

The LM5033 current sense and PWM comparators are very fast, and as such will respond to short duration noise pulses. Layout considerations are critical for the current sense filter. The components at pins 3, 8, 9, and 10 should be as physically close as possible to the IC, thereby minimizing noise pickup in the PC tracks.

If a current sense transformer is used both leads of the transformer secondary should be routed to the sense filter components, and to the IC pins. The ground side of the transformer should be connected via a dedicated PC board track to pin 7 of the IC rather than through the ground plane.

If the current sense circuit employs a sense resistor in the drive transistor sources, a low inductance resistor should be used. In this case all the noise sensitive low power grounds should be connected in common near the IC, and then a single connection made to the power ground (sense resistor ground point).

The outputs of the LM5033, or of the high voltage gate driver (if used), should have short direct paths to the power MOSFETs in order to minimize the effects of inductance in the PC board traces.

If the internal dissipation of the LM5033 and any of the power devices produces high junction temperatures during normal operation, good use of the PC board's ground plane can help considerably to dissipate heat. The exposed pad on the bottom of the WSON-10 package can be soldered to ground plane on the PC board, and the ground plane should extend out from beneath the IC to help dissipate the heat. The exposed pad is internally connected to the IC substrate.

Additionally, the use of wide PC board traces where possible can help conduct heat away from the IC. Judicious positioning of the PC board within the end product, along with use of any available air flow (forced or natural convection) can help reduce the junction temperatures.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLE

Figure 17 shows an example circuit for a half-bridge 200W DC/DC converter built in a quarter brick format. The circuit is that of an intermediate bus converter (IBC) which operates open-loop (unregulated output), converting a nominal 48V input to a nominal 9.0V output with a 30 mΩ output impedance. The current sense transformer (T2), and the associated filter at the CS pin, provide overcurrent detection at approximately 23A. The auxiliary winding on T1 powers V_{CC} and the LM5100's V+ pin (once the outputs are enabled) to reduce power dissipation within the LM5033. The LM5100 provides appropriate level shifting for Q1. Synchronous rectifiers Q3 and Q4 minimize conduction losses in the output stage. Dual comparators U2 and U3 provide under-voltage and over-voltage sensing at V_{in} . The under-voltage sense levels are 37V increasing, and 33V decreasing. The over-voltage sense levels are 63V increasing, and 61.5V decreasing. The circuit can be shut down by taking the ON/OFF input below 0.8V. An external synchronizing frequency can be applied to the SYNC input. Measured efficiency and output characteristics for this circuit are shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16.

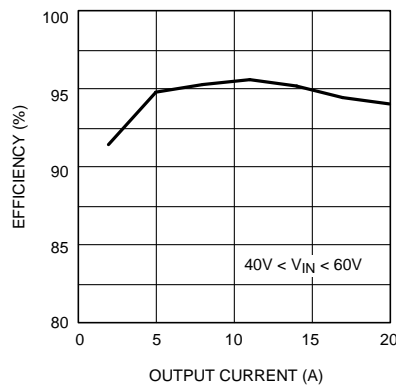


Figure 15. Efficiency vs Output Current
Circuit of Figure 17

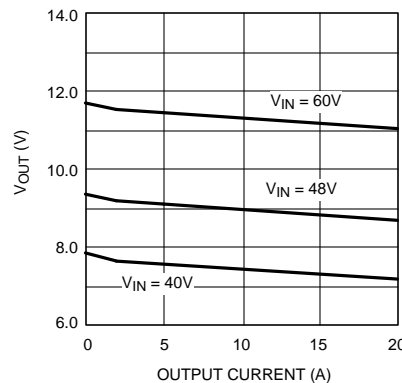


Figure 16. V_{OUT} vs Load Current and V_{IN}
for the circuit of Figure 17



Table 1. Bill of Materials (for the circuit of [Figure 17](#))

| Item | Device | Package | Value |
|-------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| BR1 | Schottky diode bridge, Diodes, Inc. BAT54BRW | SOT-363 | 30V, 0.2A |
| C1-4 | Capacitor | 1812 | 6.8 μ F, 50V |
| C5 | Capacitor | 0805 | 0.47 μ F, 25V |
| C6 | Capacitor | 0805 | 0.047 μ F, 25V |
| C7, 12, 16, 20-23 | Capacitor | 0805 | 0.1 μ F, 16V |
| C8, 9 | Capacitor | 0805 | 470 pF, 50V |
| C10, 11 | Capacitor | 1210 | 22 μ F, 16 V |
| C13 | Capacitor | 0805 | 2200 pF, 16V |
| C14 | Capacitor | 0805 | 0.022 μ F, 16V |
| C15, 24 | Capacitor | 0805 | 100 pF, 16V |
| C17 | Capacitor | 1206 | 4.7 μ F, 16V |
| C18 | Capacitor | 0805 | 0.01 μ F, 16V |
| C19 | Capacitor | 0805 | 1000 pF, 16V |
| D1 | Dual Schottky diode, Vishay BAT54C | SOT-23 | 30V, 0.2A |
| D2-5 | Dual diode, Central Semi CMPD2838 | SOT-23 | 75V, 0.2A |
| L1 | Inductor, TDK RLF7030T-2R2M5R4 | SMD | 2.2 μ H, 5.5A |
| L2 | Inductor, TDK SPM12535T- R60M220 | SMD | 550 nH, 22A |
| Q1, 2 | N Channel MOSFET, Vishay Si7852DP | PowerPAK SO-8 | 80V, 12.5A |
| Q3, 4 | N Channel MOSFET, Vishay Si7336DP | PowerPAK SO-8 | 30V, 30A |
| Q5 | NPN 2N2222A Transistor | SOT-23 | 75V, 0.6A |
| Q6, 7 | N Channel MOSFET, Zetex ZXMN3A01 | SOT-23 | 30V, 2 A |
| R1, 2 | Resistor | 1206 | 100 k Ω , 1/4W |
| R3, 4 | Resistor | 2512 | 10 Ω , 1W |
| R5, 6 | Resistor | 0805 | 5.11 Ω |
| R7 | Resistor | 0805 | 5.49 Ω |
| R8 | Resistor | 0805 | 499 Ω |
| R9 | Resistor | 0805 | 16.5 k Ω |
| R10, 24 | Resistor | 0805 | 20 k Ω |
| R11 | Resistor | 0805 | 5.9 k Ω |
| R12 | Resistor | 0805 | 12.4 k Ω |
| R13, 17 | Resistor | 0805 | 10 k Ω |
| R14 | Resistor | 0805 | 200 k Ω |
| R15 | Resistor | 0805 | 221 k Ω |
| R16 | Resistor | 0805 | 2.0 k Ω |
| R18, 19 | Resistor | 0805 | 4.99 k Ω |
| R20 | Resistor | 1206 | 110 k Ω , 1W |
| R21 | Resistor | 0805 | 4.87 k Ω |
| R22 | Resistor | 0805 | 3.57 k Ω |
| R23 | Resistor | 0805 | 102 k Ω |
| R25 | Resistor | 0805 | 30.1 k Ω |
| R26 | Resistor | 0805 | 49.9 Ω |
| T1 | Power Transformer, Coilcraft B0853-A | Planar | |

Table 1. Bill of Materials (for the circuit of [Figure 17](#)) (continued)

| Item | Device | Package | Value |
|-------|---|---------|-------------|
| T2 | Current sense transformer, Pulse Eng. P8208 | SMD | 100:1, 10A |
| U1 | PWM Controller, TI LM5033D | WSO-10 | |
| U2, 3 | Dual Micropower Comparator, TI LMC6772 | VSSOP | |
| U4 | Gate driver, TI LM5100M | SOIC | |
| Z1, 2 | Zener diode, Central Semi CMPZ4698 | SOT-23 | 11V, 350 mW |

REVISION HISTORY

| Changes from Revision A (April 2013) to Revision B | Page |
|--|--------------------|
| • Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format | 15 |

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LM5033MM/NOPB | ACTIVE | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | SCVB | Samples |
| LM5033MMX/NOPB | ACTIVE | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 3500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | SCVB | Samples |
| LM5033SD/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSO | DPR | 10 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5033SD | Samples |
| LM5033SDX/NOPB | ACTIVE | WSO | DPR | 10 | 4500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 5033SD | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LM5033MM/NOPB | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5033MMX/NOPB | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 3500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5033SD/NOPB | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 178.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| LM5033SDX/NOPB | WSOP | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

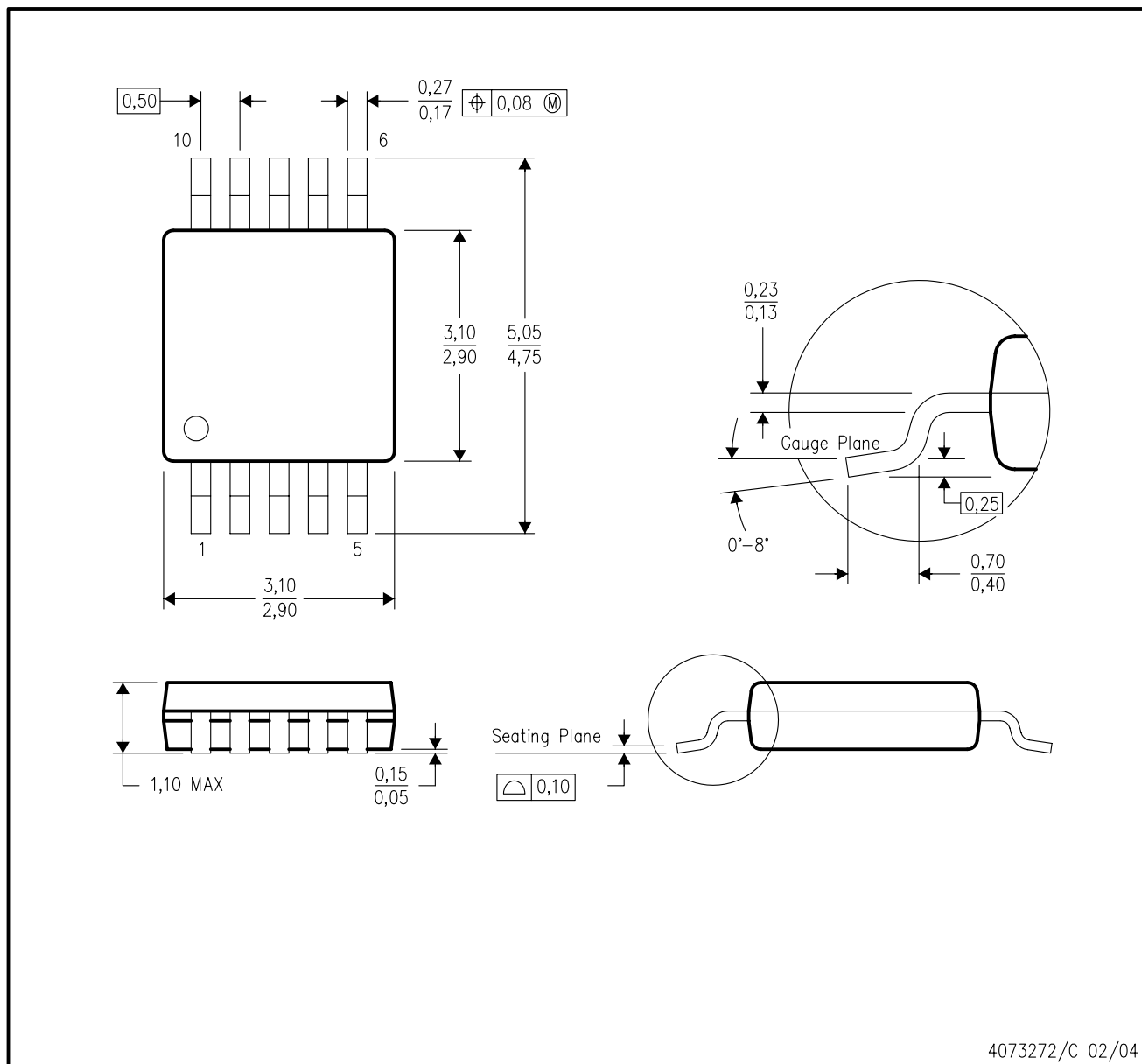


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LM5033MM/NOPB | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5033MMX/NOPB | VSSOP | DGS | 10 | 3500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5033SD/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 1000 | 210.0 | 185.0 | 35.0 |
| LM5033SDX/NOPB | WSON | DPR | 10 | 4500 | 367.0 | 367.0 | 35.0 |

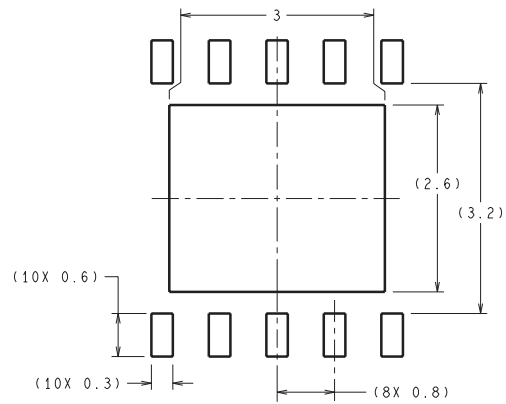
DGS (S-PDSO-G10)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

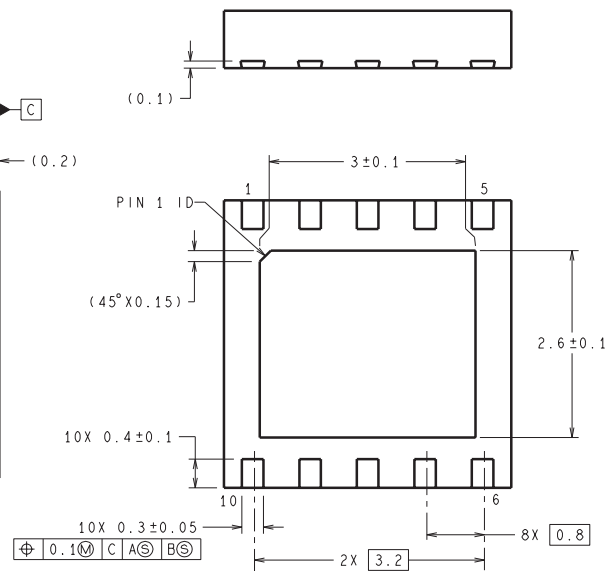
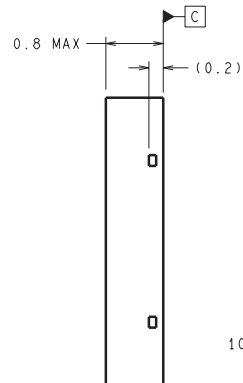
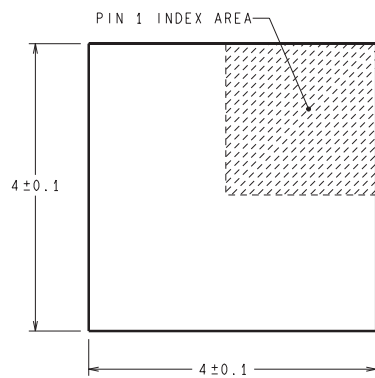


- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
 - Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation BA.

DPR0010A



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