

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

High Performance Resonant Mode Controllers

The MC34067/MC33067 are high performance zero voltage switch resonant mode controllers designed for off-line and dc-to-dc converter applications that utilize frequency modulated constant off-time or constant deadtime control. These integrated circuits feature a variable frequency oscillator, a precise retriggerable one-shot timer, temperature compensated reference, high gain wide bandwidth error amplifier, steering flip-flop, and dual high current totem pole outputs ideally suited for driving power MOSFETs.

Also included are protective features consisting of a high speed fault comparator and latch, programmable soft-start circuitry, input undervoltage lockout with selectable thresholds, and reference undervoltage lockout. These devices are available in dual-in-line and surface mount packages.

Features

- Zero Voltage Switch Resonant Mode Operation
- Variable Frequency Oscillator with a Control Range Exceeding 1000:1
- Precision One-Shot Timer for Controlled Off-Time
- Internally Trimmed Bandgap Reference
- 4.0 MHz Error Amplifier
- Dual High Current Totem Pole Outputs
- Selectable Undervoltage Lockout Thresholds with Hysteresis
- Enable Input
- Programmable Soft-Start Circuitry
- Low Startup Current for Off-Line Operation
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

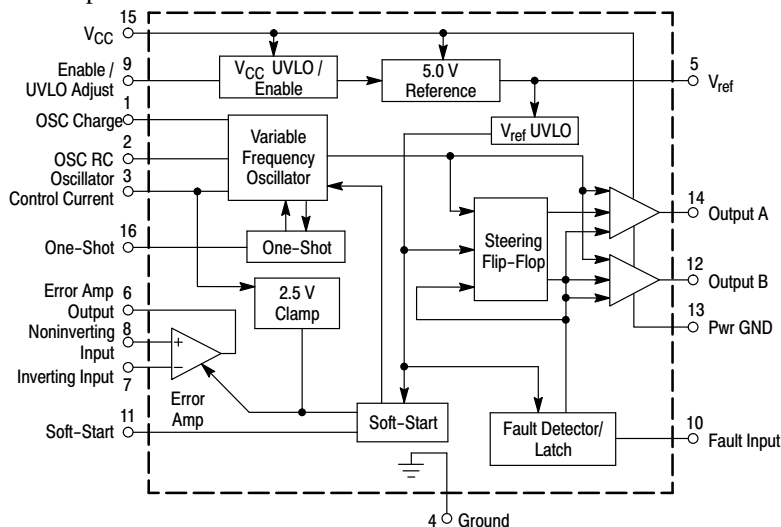


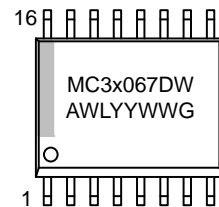
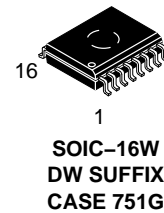
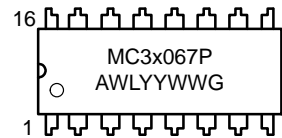
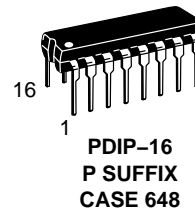
Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram



ON Semiconductor®

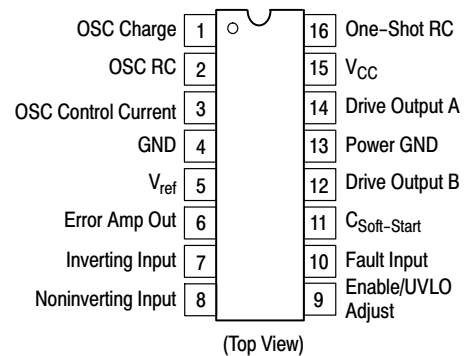
www.onsemi.com

MARKING DIAGRAMS



- x = 3 or 4
- A = Assembly Location
- WL = Wafer Lot
- YY = Year
- WW = Work Week
- G = Pb-Free Package

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	20	V
Drive Output Current, Source or Sink (Note 1) – Continuous – Pulsed (0.5 μ s), 25% Duty Cycle	I_O	0.3 1.5	A
Error Amplifier, Fault, One-Shot, Oscillator and Soft-Start Inputs	V_{in}	– 1.0 to + 6.0	V
UVLO Adjust Input	$V_{in(UVLO)}$	– 1.0 to V_{CC}	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics DW Suffix, Plastic Package, Case 751G $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air P Suffix, Plastic Package, Case 648 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	P_D $R_{\theta JA}$ P_D $R_{\theta JA}$	862 145 1.25 100	mW $^\circ\text{C/W}$ W $^\circ\text{C/W}$
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+ 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Ambient Temperature MC34067 MC33067, NCV33067	T_A	0 to + 70 – 40 to + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	– 55 to + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD Capability, HBM Model per JEDEC JESD22–A114F	–	2.0	kV
ESD Capability, CDM Model per JEDEC JESD22–C101E	–	1.0	kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

NOTE: This device contains latch-up protection and exceeds 100 mA per JEDEC Standard JESD78.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
MC33067DWG	SOIC–16W (Pb–Free)	47 Units / Rail
MC33067DWR2G	SOIC–16W (Pb–Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
NCV33067DWR2G*	SOIC–16W (Pb–Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
MC33067PG	PDIP–16 (Pb–Free)	25 Units / Rail
MC34067DWG	SOIC–16W (Pb–Free)	47 Units / Rail
MC34067DWR2G	SOIC–16W (Pb–Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
MC34067PG	PDIP–16 (Pb–Free)	25 Units / Rail

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

*NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ [Note 2], $R_{OSC} = 18.2\text{ k}$, $R_{VFO} = 2940\ \Omega$, $C_{OSC} = 300\text{ pF}$, $R_T = 2370\ \Omega$, $C_T = 300\text{ pF}$, $C_L = 1.0\text{ nF}$. For typical values $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, for min/max values T_A is the operating ambient temperature range that applies (Note 3), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

REFERENCE SECTION

Reference Output Voltage ($I_O = 0\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	V_{ref}	5.0	5.1	5.2	V
Line Regulation ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$)	Reg_{line}	–	1.0	20	mV
Load Regulation ($I_O = 0\text{ mA to }10\text{ mA}$)	Reg_{load}	–	1.0	20	mV
Total Output Variation Over Line, Load, and Temperature	V_{ref}	4.9	–	5.3	V
Output Short Circuit Current ($0^\circ\text{C to }70^\circ\text{C}$) ($-40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$)	I_O	30 25	100 100	190 225	mA
Reference Undervoltage Lockout Threshold	V_{th}	3.8	4.3	4.8	V

ERROR AMPLIFIER

Input Offset Voltage ($V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ V}$)	V_{IO}	–	1.0	10	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ V}$)	I_{IB}	–	0.2	1.0	μA
Input Offset Current ($V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ V}$)	I_{IO}	–	0	0.5	μA
Open Loop Voltage Gain ($V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.0\text{ V}$)	A_{VOL}	70	100	–	dB
Gain Bandwidth Product ($f = 100\text{ kHz}$) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low}\text{ to }T_{high}$	GBW	3.0 2.7	5.0 –	– –	MHz
Input Common Mode Rejection Ratio ($V_{CM} = 1.5\text{ V to }5.0\text{ V}$)	CMR	70	95	–	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$)	PSR	80	100	–	dB
Output Voltage Swing High State ($I_{source} = 2.0\text{ mA}$) Low State ($I_{sink} = 4.0\text{ mA}$)	V_{OH} V_{OL}	2.8 –	3.2 0.6	– 0.8	V

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

- Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.
- Adjust V_{CC} above the Startup Threshold voltage before setting to 12 V.
- Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
- $T_{low} = 0^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34067
 $= -40^\circ\text{C}$ for MC33067, NCV33067
 $T_{high} = +70^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34067
 $= +85^\circ\text{C}$ for MC33067, NCV33067

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) ($V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$ [Note 6], $R_{OSC} = 18.2\text{ k}$, $R_{VFO} = 2940\ \Omega$, $C_{OSC} = 300\text{ pF}$, $R_T = 2370\ \Omega$, $C_T = 300\text{ pF}$, $C_L = 1.0\text{ nF}$. For typical values $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, for min/max values T_A is the operating ambient temperature range that applies (Note 7), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
----------------	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

OSCILLATOR

Frequency (Error Amp Output Low) Total Variation ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V to } 18\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{Low}$ to T_{High})	$f_{OSC(low)}$	490	525	550	kHz
Frequency (Error Amp Output High) Total Variation ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V to } 18\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{Low}$ to T_{High})	$f_{OSC(high)}$	1850	2050	2200	kHz
Oscillator Control Input Voltage, Pin 3	V_{in}	–	2.5	–	V

ONE-SHOT

Drive Output Off-Time $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Total Variation ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V to } 18\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{Low}$ to T_{High})	t_{Blank}	235 225	250 –	270 280	ns
---	-------------	------------	----------	------------	----

DRIVE OUTPUTS

Output Voltage Low State ($I_{Sink} = 20\text{ mA}$) ($I_{Sink} = 200\text{ mA}$) High State ($I_{Source} = 20\text{ mA}$) ($I_{Source} = 200\text{ mA}$)	V_{OL} V_{OH}	– – 9.5 9.0	0.8 1.5 10.3 9.7	1.2 2.0 – –	V
Output Voltage with UVLO Activated ($V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$, $I_{Sink} = 1.0\text{ mA}$)	$V_{OL(UVLO)}$	–	0.8	1.2	V
Output Voltage Rise Time ($C_L = 1.0\text{ nF}$)	t_r	–	20	50	ns
Output Voltage Fall Time ($C_L = 1.0\text{ nF}$)	t_f	–	15	50	ns

FAULT COMPARATOR

Input Threshold	V_{th}	0.93	1.0	1.07	V
Input Bias Current ($V_{Pin\ 10} = 0\text{ V}$)	I_{IB}	–	–2.0	–10	μA
Propagation Delay to Drive Outputs (100 mV Overdrive)	$t_{PLH(In/Out)}$	–	60	100	ns

SOFT-START

Capacitor Charge Current ($V_{Pin\ 11} = 2.5\text{ V}$)	I_{chg}	4.5	9.0	14	μA
Capacitor Discharge Current ($V_{Pin\ 11} = 2.5\text{ V}$)	I_{dischg}	3.0	8.0	–	mA

UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT

Startup Threshold, V_{CC} Increasing Enable/UVLO Adjust Pin Open Enable/UVLO Adjust Pin Connected to V_{CC}	$V_{th(UVLO)}$	14.8 8.0	16 9.0	17.2 10	V
Minimum Operating Voltage After Turn-On, V_{CC} Decreasing Enable/UVLO Adjust Pin Open Enable/UVLO Adjust Pin Connected to V_{CC}	$V_{CC(min)}$	8.0 7.6	9.0 8.6	10 9.6	V
Enable/UVLO Adjust Shutdown Threshold Voltage	$V_{th(Enable)}$	6.0	7.0	–	V
Enable/UVLO Adjust Input Current (Pin 9 = 0 V)	$I_{in(Enable)}$	–	–0.2	–1.0	mA

TOTAL DEVICE

Power Supply Current (Enable/UVLO Adjust Pin Open) Startup ($V_{CC} = 13.5\text{ V}$) Operating ($f_{OSC} = 500\text{ kHz}$) (Note 6)	I_{CC}	– –	0.5 27	0.8 35	mA
---	----------	--------	-----------	-----------	----

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

- Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.
- Adjust V_{CC} above the Startup Threshold voltage before setting to 12 V.
- Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
- $T_{low} = 0^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34067
= -40°C for MC33067, NCV33067
 $T_{high} = +70^\circ\text{C}$ for MC34067
= $+85^\circ\text{C}$ for MC33067, NCV33067

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

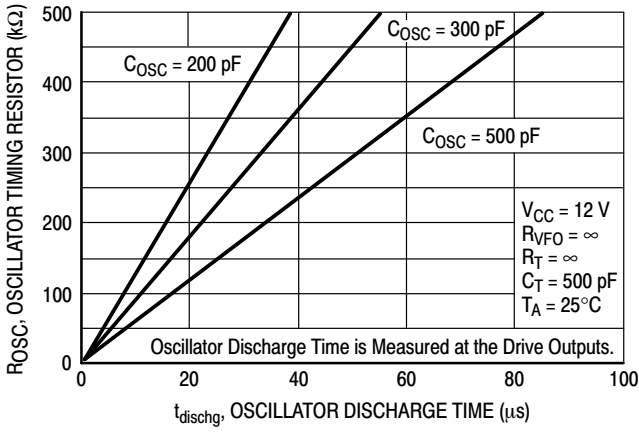


Figure 2. Oscillator Timing Resistor versus Discharge Time

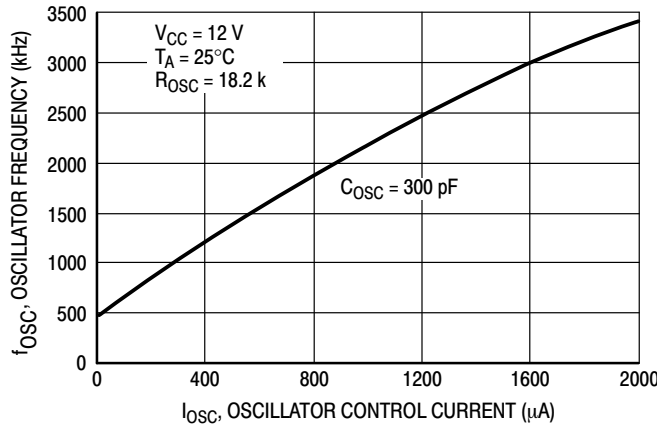


Figure 3. Oscillator Frequency versus Oscillator Control Current

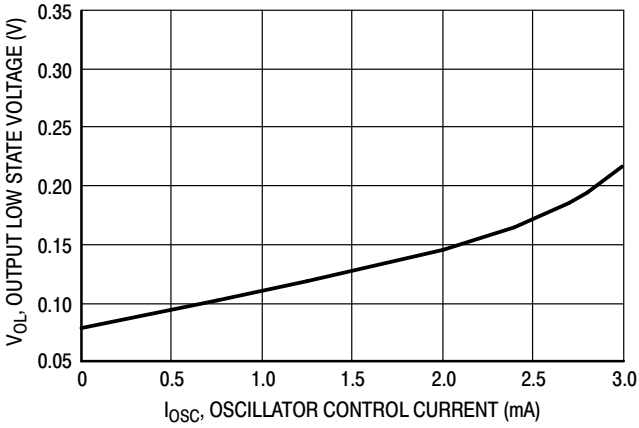


Figure 4. Error Amp Output Low State Voltage versus Oscillator Control Current

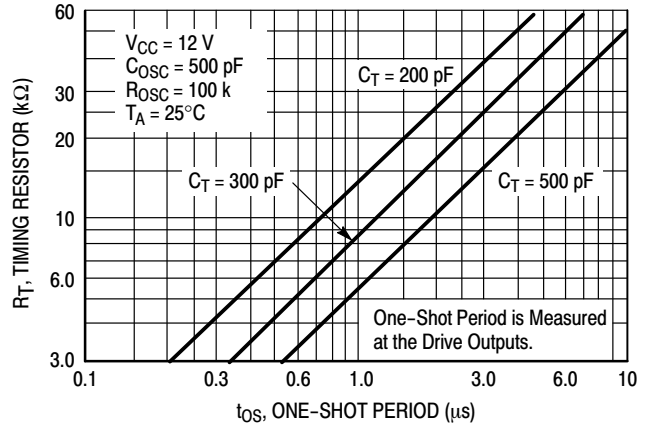


Figure 5. One-Shot Timing Resistor versus Period

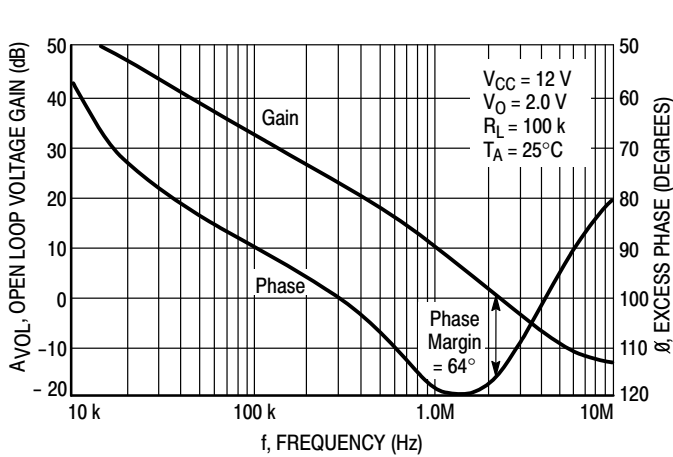


Figure 6. Open Loop Voltage Gain and Phase versus Frequency

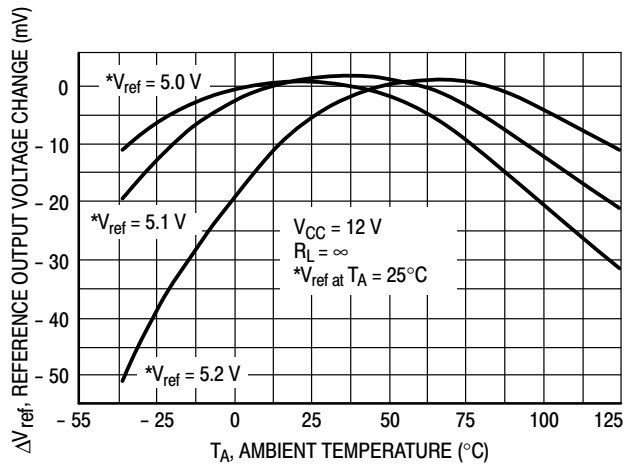


Figure 7. Reference Output Voltage Change versus Temperature

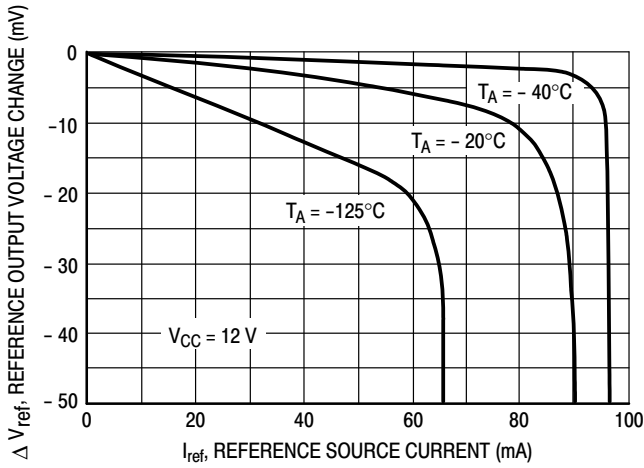


Figure 8. Reference Output Voltage Change versus Source Current

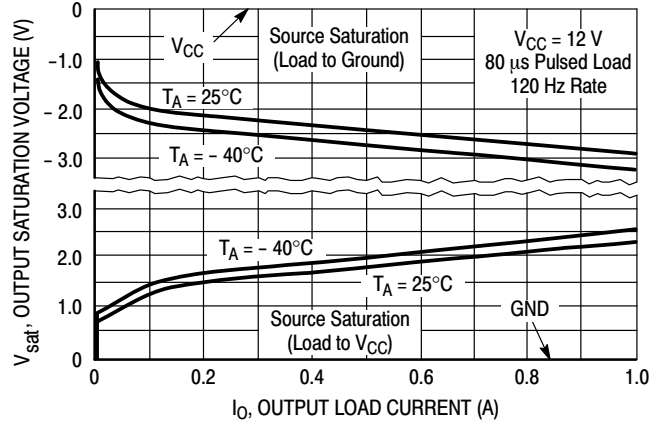


Figure 9. Drive Output Saturation Voltage versus Load Current

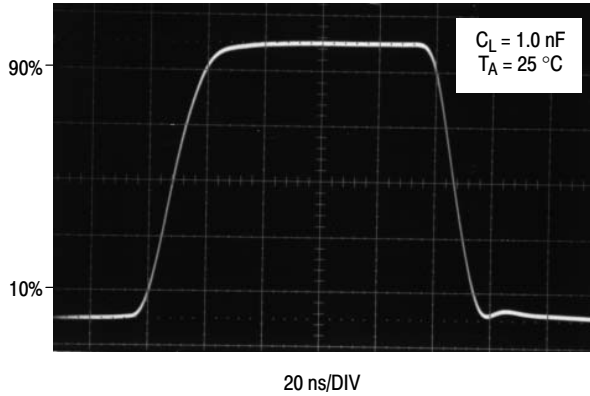


Figure 10. Drive Output Waveform

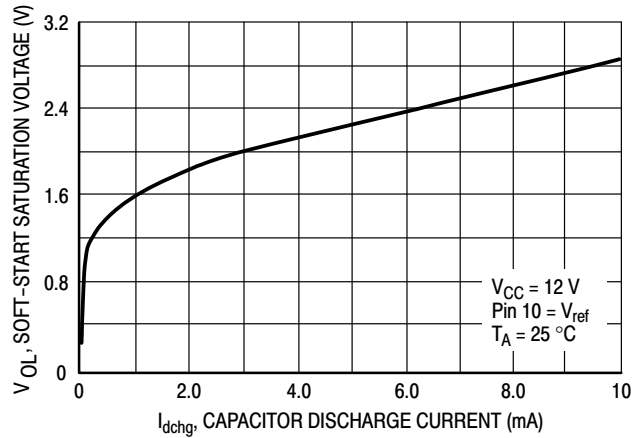


Figure 11. Soft-Start Saturation Voltage versus Capacitor Discharge Current

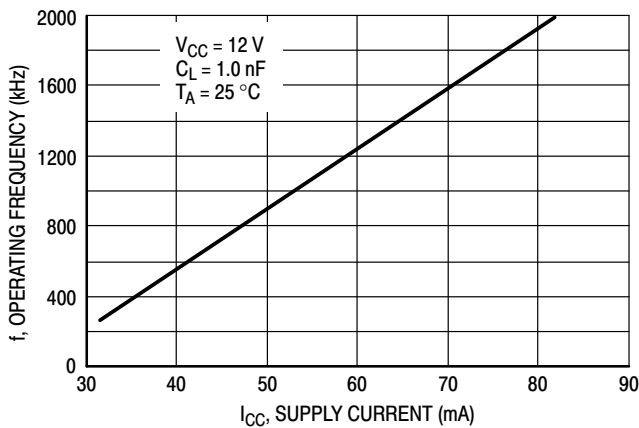


Figure 12. Operating Frequency versus Supply Current

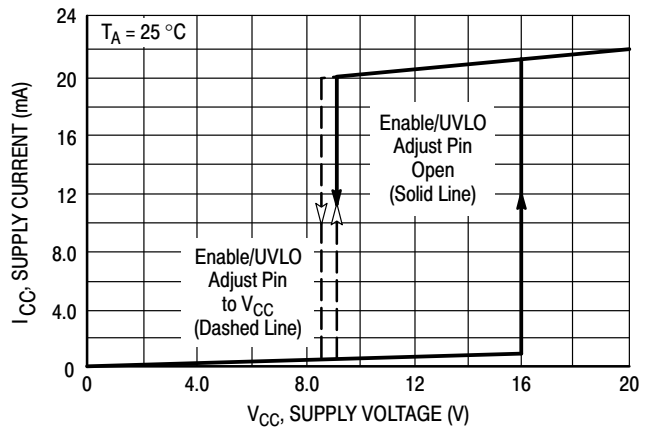


Figure 13. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

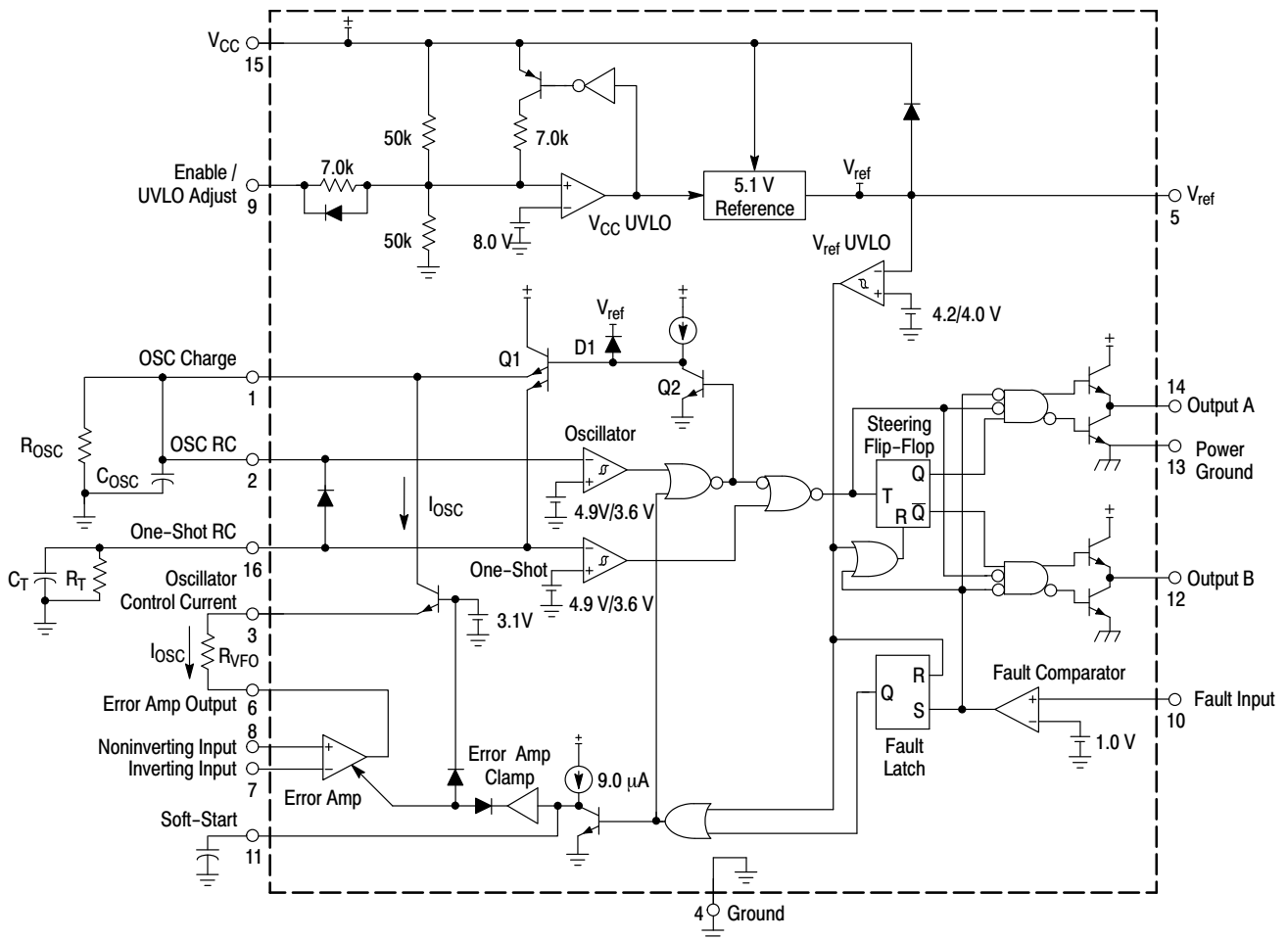


Figure 14. MC34067 Representative Block Diagram

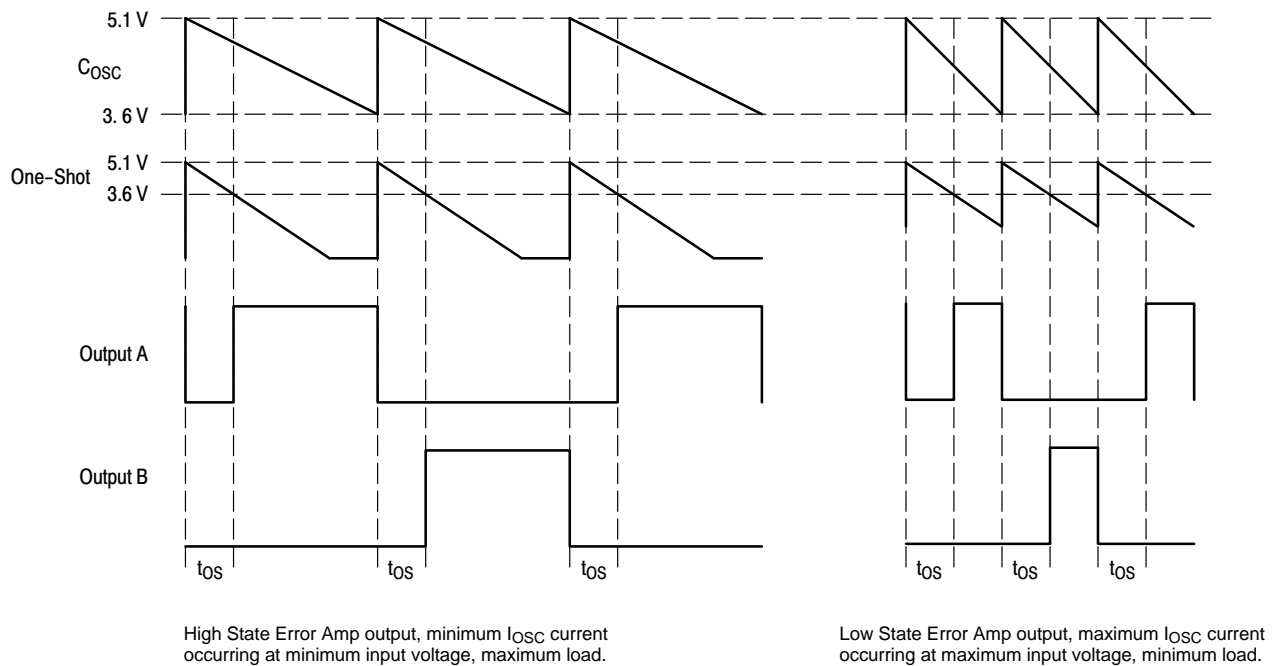


Figure 15. Timing Diagram

The minimum frequency is programmed by R_{OSC} using Equation 1:

$$R_{OSC} = \frac{\frac{1}{f_{(min)}} - t_{PD}}{C_{OSC} \ln\left(\frac{5.1}{3.6}\right)} = \frac{t_{(max)} - 70 \text{ ns}}{0.348 C_{OSC}} \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

where t_{PD} is the internal propagation delay.

The maximum oscillator frequency is set by the current through resistor R_{VFO} . The current required to discharge C_{OSC} at the maximum oscillator frequency can be calculated by Equation 2:

$$I_{(max)} = C_{OSC} \frac{5.1 - 3.6}{\frac{1}{f_{(max)}}} = 1.5 C_{OSC} f_{(max)} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

The discharge current through R_{OSC} must also be known and can be calculated by Equation 3:

$$I_{R_{OSC}} = \frac{5.1 - 3.6}{R_{OSC}} \varepsilon \left(-\frac{1}{R_{OSC} C_{OSC} f_{(min)}} \right) \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{R_{OSC}} \varepsilon \left(-\frac{1}{f_{(min)} R_{OSC} C_{OSC}} \right)$$

Resistor R_{VFO} can now be calculated by Equation 4:

$$R_{VFO} = \frac{2.5 - V_{EA\text{sat}}}{I_{(max)} - I_{R_{OSC}}} \quad (\text{eq. 4})$$

One-Shot Timer

The One-Shot is designed to disable both outputs simultaneously providing a deadtime before either output is enabled. The One-Shot capacitor (C_T) is charged concurrently with the oscillator capacitor by transistor Q1, as shown in Figure 16. The one-shot period begins when the oscillator comparator turns off Q1, allowing C_T to discharge. The period ends when resistor R_T discharges C_T to the threshold of the One-Shot comparator. The lower threshold of the One-Shot is 3.6 V. By choosing C_T , R_T can be solved by Equation 5:

$$R_T = \frac{t_{OS}}{C_T \ln\left(\frac{5.1}{3.6}\right)} = \frac{t_{OS}}{0.348 C_T} \quad (\text{eq. 5})$$

Errors in the threshold voltage and propagation delays through the output drivers will affect the One-Shot period. To guarantee accuracy, the output pulse of the control chip is trimmed to within 5% of 250 ns with nominal values of R_T and C_T .

The outputs of the Oscillator and One-Shot comparators are OR'd together to produce the pulse t_{OS} , which drives the Flip-Flop and output drivers. The output pulse (t_{OS}) is initiated by the Oscillator and terminated by the One-Shot comparator. With zero voltage resonant mode converters, the oscillator discharge time should never be set less than the one-shot period.

Error Amplifier

A fully accessible high performance Error Amplifier is provided for feedback control of the power supply system. The Error Amplifier is internally compensated and features dc open loop gain greater than 70 dB, input offset voltage of less than 10 mV and a guaranteed minimum gain-bandwidth product of 2.5 MHz. The input common mode range extends from 1.5 V to 5.1 V, which includes the reference voltage.

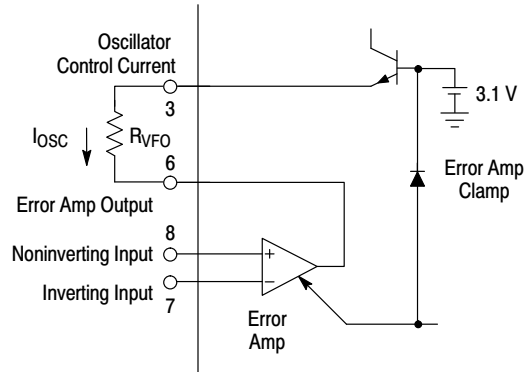


Figure 17. Error Amplifier and Clamp

When the Error Amplifier output is coupled to the I_{OSC} pin by R_{VFO} , as illustrated in Figure 17, it provides the Oscillator Control Current, I_{OSC} . The output swing of the Error Amplifier is restricted by a clamp circuit to improve its transient recovery time.

Output Section

The pulse (t_{OS}), generated by the Oscillator and One-Shot timer is gated to dual totem-pole output drives by the Steering Flip-Flop shown in Figure 18. Positive transitions of t_{OS} toggle the Flip-Flop, which causes the pulses to alternate between Output A and Output B. The flip-flop is reset by the undervoltage lockout circuit during startup to guarantee that the first pulse appears at Output A.

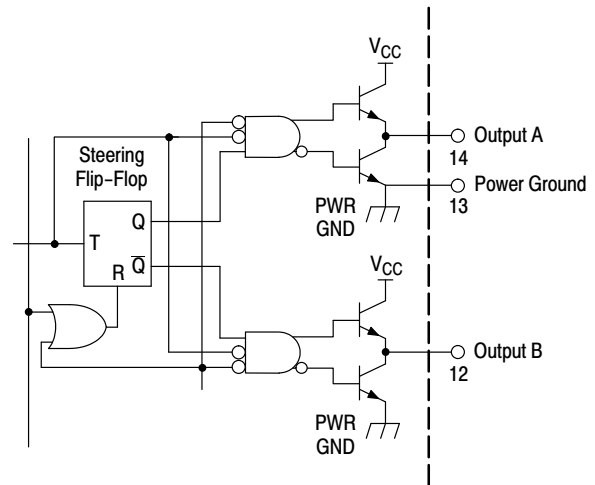


Figure 18. Steering Flip-Flop and Output Drivers

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

The totem-pole output drivers are ideally suited for driving power MOSFETs and are capable of sourcing and sinking 1.5 A. Rise and fall times are typically 20 ns and 15 ns respectively when driving a 1.0 nF load. High source/sink capability in a totem-pole driver normally increases the risk of high cross conduction current during output transitions.

The MC34067 utilizes a unique design that virtually eliminates cross conduction, thus controlling the chip power dissipation at high frequencies. A separate power ground pin is provided to isolate the sensitive analog circuitry from large transient currents.

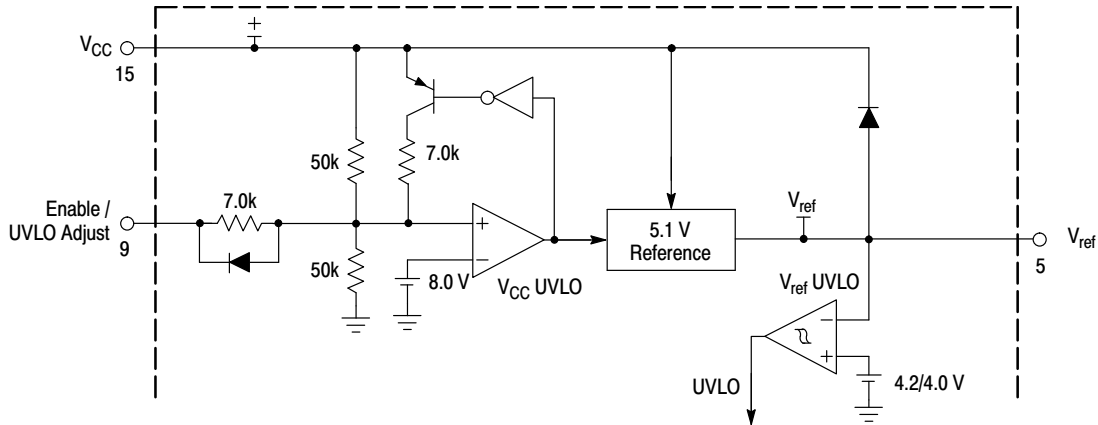


Figure 19. Undervoltage Lockout and Reference

PERIPHERAL SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The MC34067 Resonant Controller provides a number of support and protection functions including a precision voltage reference, undervoltage lockout comparators, soft-start circuitry, and a fault detector. These peripheral circuits ensure that the power supply can be turned on and off in a controlled manner and that the system will be quickly disabled when a fault condition occurs.

Undervoltage Lockout and Voltage Reference

Separate undervoltage lockout comparators sense the input V_{CC} voltage and the regulated reference voltage as illustrated in Figure 19. When V_{CC} increases to the upper threshold voltage, the V_{CC} UVLO comparator enables the Reference Regulator. After the V_{ref} output of the Reference Regulator rises to 4.2 V, the V_{ref} UVLO comparator switches the UVLO signal to a logic zero state enabling the primary control path. Reducing V_{CC} to the lower threshold voltage causes the V_{CC} UVLO comparator to disable the Reference Regulator. The V_{ref} UVLO comparator then switches the UVLO output to a logic one state disabling the controller.

The Enable/UVLO Adjust pin allows the power supply designer to select the V_{CC} UVLO threshold voltages. When this pin is open, the comparator switches the controller on at 16 V and off at 9.0 V. If this pin is connected to the V_{CC} terminal, the upper and lower thresholds are reduced to 9.0 V and 8.6 V, respectively. Forcing the Enable/UVLO Adjust pin low will pull the V_{CC} UVLO comparator input low (through an internal diode) turning off the controller.

The Reference Regulator provides a precise 5.1 V reference to internal circuitry and can deliver up to 10 mA

to external loads. The reference is trimmed to better than 2% initial accuracy and includes active short circuit protection.

Fault Detection

Converter protection from adverse operating conditions can be implemented with proper use of the Fault Comparator and Latch blocks that are illustrated in Figure 20. The Fault Comparator has an input threshold of 1.0 V and when exceeded, sets the Fault Latch and generates two logic signals that simultaneously disable the primary control path. The signal line labeled “Fault” connects directly to two gates that control the output drivers. This direct path reduces the driver turn-off propagation delay to approximately 70 ns. The Fault Latch output is OR’ed with the UVLO output that is derived from the V_{ref} UVLO comparator, to produce the logic output labeled “UVLO+Fault”. This signal disables the Oscillator and the One-Shot by forcing both the C_{OSC} and C_T capacitors to be continually charged.

The Fault Latch is automatically reset during startup by a logic “1” that appears at the V_{ref} UVLO comparator output. The latch can also be reset after startup by momentarily pulling the Enable/UVLO Adjust pin low to disable the Reference. Note that after activation, the Fault Latch will remain in a set state only as long as V_{CC} is provided to the MC34067. Also, Drive Output B will assume a high state if the Fault input signal drops below the 1.0 V threshold level even after the Fault Latch has been set. In some applications this characteristic could be problematic but it can be easily remedied by AC coupling Drive Output B.

MC34067, MC33067, NCV33067

The maximum duty cycle is controlled by the leakage inductance, not by the MC34067. The One-Shot in the MC34067 only assures that the power switch is turned on under a zero voltage condition. Adjust the one-shot period

so that the output switch is activated while the primary current is slewing but before the current changes polarity. The resonant stage should then be designed to be as long as the time for the primary current to go to 0 A.

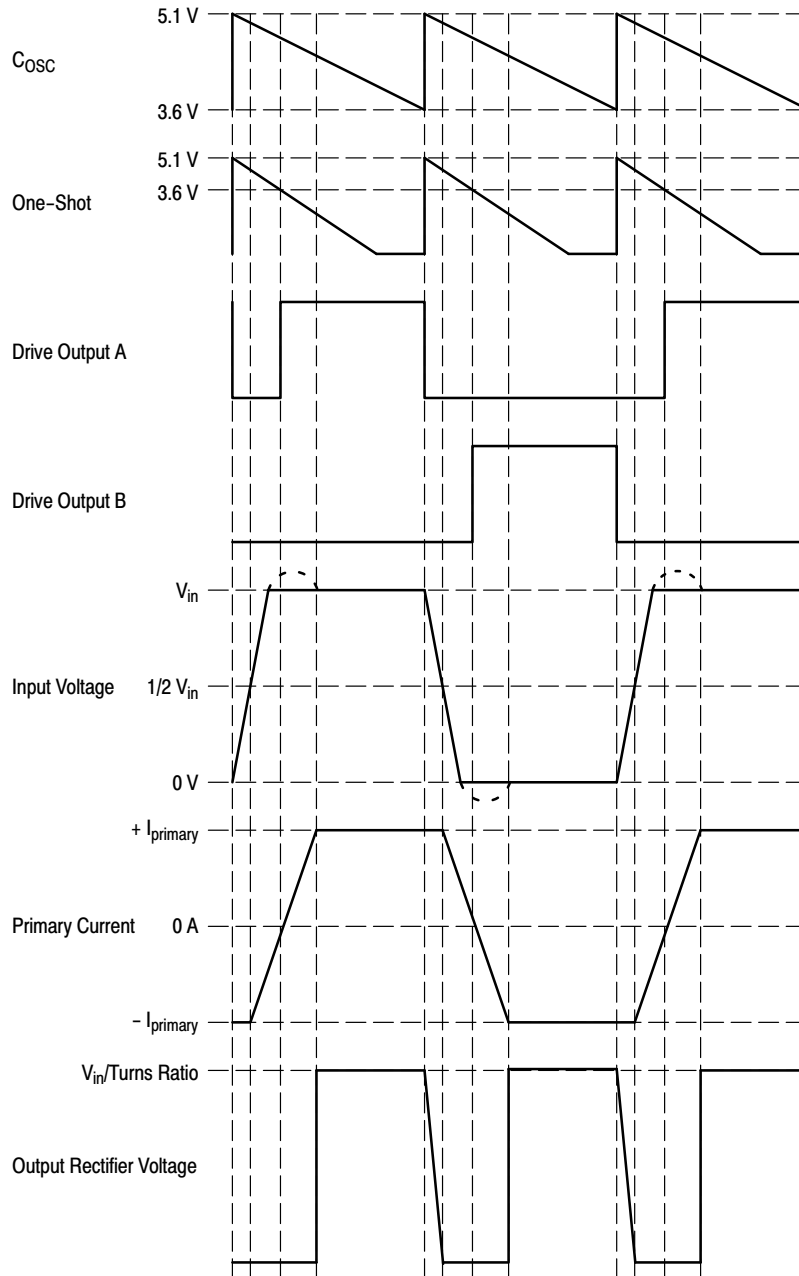
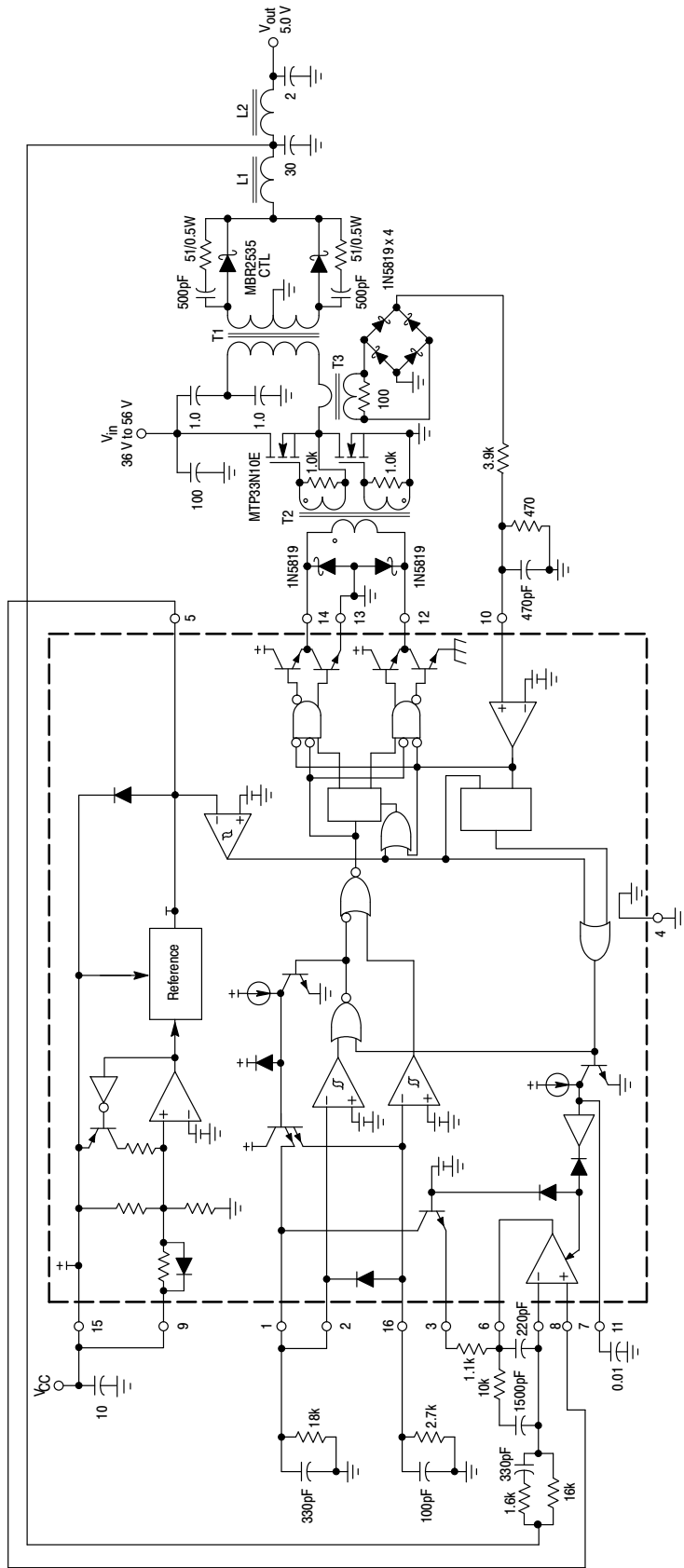


Figure 21. Application Timing Diagram



- T1 = Primary: 12 turns #48 AWG (1300 strands litz wire)
Secondary: 6 turns center tapped #48 AWG (1300 strands litz wire)
Core: Philips 3F3 4312 020 4124
Bobbin: Philips 4322 021 3525
Primary Leakage Inductance = 1.0 μ H
- T2 = All windings: 8 turns #36 AWG
Core: Philips 3F3 EP7-3F3
Bobbin: Philips EP7PCB1-6
- T3 = Coilcraft D1870 (100 turns)
- L1 = 2 turns #48 AWG (1300 strands litz wire)
Core: Philips 3F3 EP10-3F3
Bobbin: Philips EP10PCB1-8
Inductance = 1.8 μ H
- L2 = 5 turns #48 AWG (1300 strands litz wire)
Core: 0.5" diameter air core
Inductance = 100 nH

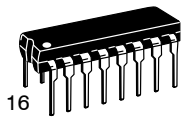
Heatsinks = Aavid Engineering Inc. 533402B02552 with clip
MC34067-5803
Insulators = Berquist Sil-Pad 1500

Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{in} = 40\text{ V to }56\text{ V}, I_O = 15\text{ A}$	20 mV = $\pm 0.198\%$
Load Regulation	$V_{in} = 48\text{ V}, I_O = 10\text{ A to }15\text{ A}$	4.0 mV = $\pm 0.039\%$
Output Ripple	$V_{in} = 48\text{ V}, I_O = 15\text{ A}, f_{switch} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	25 mV _{p-p}
Efficiency	$V_{in} = 48\text{ V}, I_O = 10\text{ A}, f_{switch} = 1.7\text{ MHz}$	83.5%
	$V_{in} = 48\text{ V}, I_O = 15\text{ A}, f_{switch} = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	84.2%

Figure 22. Application Circuit

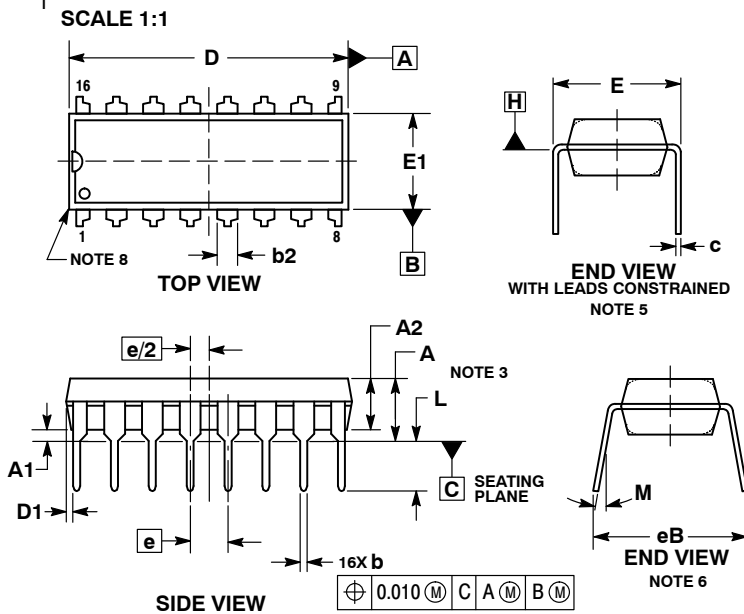
MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

ON Semiconductor®



PDIP-16 CASE 648-08 ISSUE V

DATE 22 APR 2015

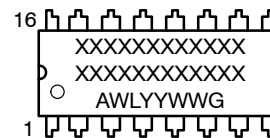


NOTES:

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

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	---	0.210	---	5.33
A1	0.015	---	0.38	---
A2	0.115	0.195	2.92	4.95
b	0.014	0.022	0.35	0.56
b2	0.060 TYP		1.52 TYP	
C	0.008	0.014	0.20	0.36
D	0.735	0.775	18.67	19.69
D1	0.005	---	0.13	---
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.26
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11
e	0.100 BSC 2.54 BSC			
eB	---	0.430	---	10.92
L	0.115	0.150	2.92	3.81
M	---	10°	---	10°

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



- XXXXX = Specific Device Code
 A = Assembly Location
 WL = Wafer Lot
 YY = Year
 WW = Work Week
 G = Pb-Free Package

STYLE 1:

- PIN 1. CATHODE
- 2. CATHODE
- 3. CATHODE
- 4. CATHODE
- 5. CATHODE
- 6. CATHODE
- 7. CATHODE
- 8. CATHODE
- 9. ANODE
- 10. ANODE
- 11. ANODE
- 12. ANODE
- 13. ANODE
- 14. ANODE
- 15. ANODE
- 16. ANODE

STYLE 2:

- PIN 1. COMMON DRAIN
- 2. COMMON DRAIN
- 3. COMMON DRAIN
- 4. COMMON DRAIN
- 5. COMMON DRAIN
- 6. COMMON DRAIN
- 7. COMMON DRAIN
- 8. COMMON DRAIN
- 9. GATE
- 10. SOURCE
- 11. GATE
- 12. SOURCE
- 13. GATE
- 14. SOURCE
- 15. GATE
- 16. SOURCE

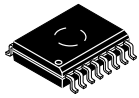
*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "▪", may or may not be present.

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	98ASB42431B	Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Repository. Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped "CONTROLLED COPY" in red.
DESCRIPTION:	PDIP-16	PAGE 1 OF 1

ON Semiconductor and ON are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba ON Semiconductor or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. ON Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. ON Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does ON Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. ON Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others.

MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

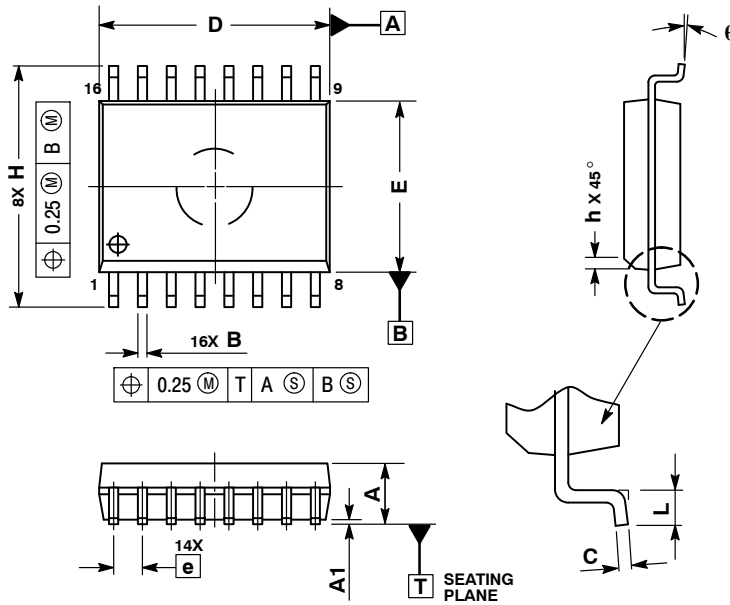
ON Semiconductor®



1
SCALE 1:1

SOIC-16 WB
CASE 751G-03
ISSUE D

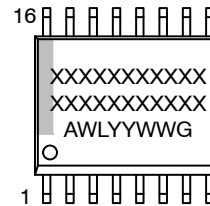
DATE 12 FEB 2013



- NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
 2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
 3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
 4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER SIDE.
 5. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE B DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

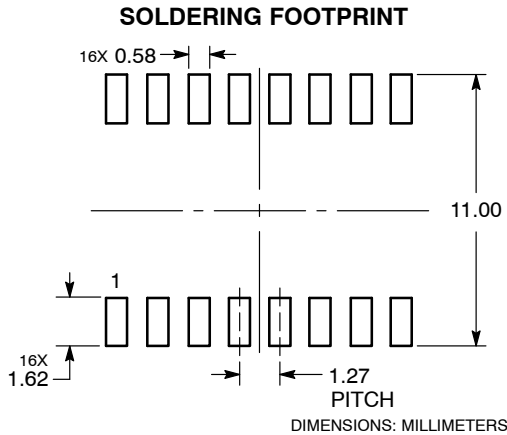
MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	2.35	2.65
A1	0.10	0.25
B	0.35	0.49
C	0.23	0.32
D	10.15	10.45
E	7.40	7.60
e	1.27 BSC	
H	10.05	10.55
h	0.25	0.75
L	0.50	0.90
q	0°	7°

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



- XXXXX = Specific Device Code
- A = Assembly Location
- WL = Wafer Lot
- YY = Year
- WW = Work Week
- G = Pb-Free Package

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



DOCUMENT NUMBER:	98ASB42567B	Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Repository. Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped "CONTROLLED COPY" in red.
DESCRIPTION:	SOIC-16 WB	PAGE 1 OF 1

ON Semiconductor and ON are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba ON Semiconductor or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. ON Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. ON Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does ON Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. ON Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others.

ON Semiconductor and  are trademarks of Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC dba ON Semiconductor or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. ON Semiconductor owns the rights to a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and other intellectual property. A listing of ON Semiconductor's product/patent coverage may be accessed at www.onsemi.com/site/pdf/Patent-Marking.pdf. ON Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. ON Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does ON Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation special, consequential or incidental damages. Buyer is responsible for its products and applications using ON Semiconductor products, including compliance with all laws, regulations and safety requirements or standards, regardless of any support or applications information provided by ON Semiconductor. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in ON Semiconductor data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. ON Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. ON Semiconductor products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as a critical component in life support systems or any FDA Class 3 medical devices or medical devices with a same or similar classification in a foreign jurisdiction or any devices intended for implantation in the human body. Should Buyer purchase or use ON Semiconductor products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold ON Semiconductor and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that ON Semiconductor was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part. ON Semiconductor is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. This literature is subject to all applicable copyright laws and is not for resale in any manner.

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

LITERATURE FULFILLMENT:

Email Requests to: orderlit@onsemi.com

ON Semiconductor Website: www.onsemi.com

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

North American Technical Support:
Voice Mail: 1 800-282-9855 Toll Free USA/Canada
Phone: 011 421 33 790 2910

Europe, Middle East and Africa Technical Support:

Phone: 00421 33 790 2910

For additional information, please contact your local Sales Representative