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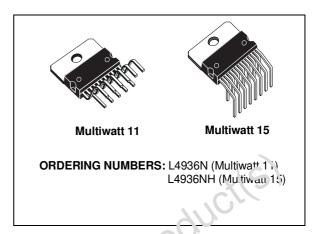
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DUAL MULTIFUNCTION VOLTAGE REGULATOR

- STANDBY OUTPUT VOLTAGE PRECISION 5V ± 2%
- OUTPUT 2 TRACKED TO THE STANDBY OUT-PUT
- OUTPUT 2 DISABLE FUNCTION FOR STANDBY MODE
- VERY LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, LESS THAN 250µA, IN STANDBY MODE
- OUTPUT 2 VOLTAGE SETTABLE FROM 5 TO 20V
- OUTPUT CURRENTS : I₀₁ = 50mA, I₀₂ = 500mA
- VERY LOW DROPOUT (max 0.4V/0.6V)
- OPERATING TRANSIENT SUPPLY VOLTAGE UP TO 40V
- POWER-ON RESET CIRCUIT SENSING THE STANDBY OUTPUT VOLTAGE
- POWER-ON RESET DELAY PULSE DEFINED BY THE EXTERNAL CAPACITOR
- EARLY WARNING OUTPUT FOR SUPPLY UN-DERVOLTAGE
- THERMAL SHUTDOWN AND SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTIONS



DESCRIPTION

TheL4936N/NH are monolithic integrated dual voltage regulators with two very low dropout outputs and add. ic nat functions such as power-on reset and input roltage sense. They are designed for supplying microcomputer controlled systems specially in automotive applications.

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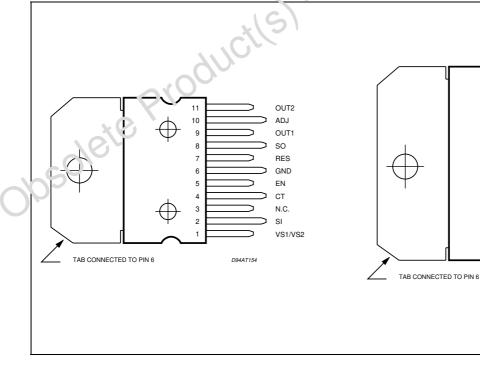
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5

4

3

2



OUT2 ADJ

OUT1

SO

N.C.

N.C.

RES

GND

FN

N.C.

СТ

N.C.

SI

VS1

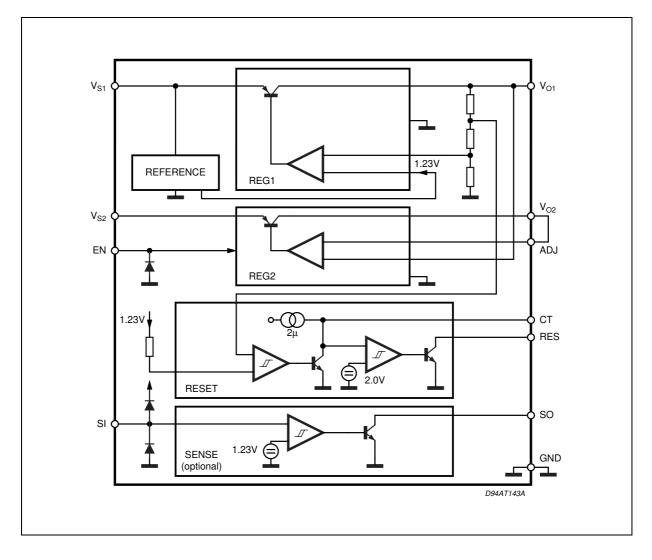
VS2

D95AT155

PIN CONNECTION (top view)

June 2000

BLOCK DIAGRAM



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-Case Max.	3	°C/W

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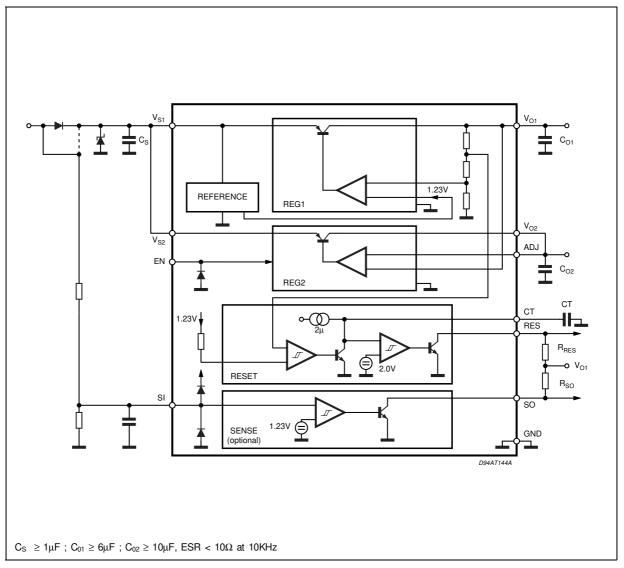
Note: VS1, VS2, SI pins are rated at 1500V versus positive ESD according to human body model; other pins are rated at 2000V.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	DC Supply Voltage	28	V
	Transient Supply Voltage (T < 1s)	40	V
T_{j}, T_{stg}	Junction and Storage Temperature Range	–55 to 150	°C
I _{SI}	Sense Input Current (V _{SI} \leq 0.3V or V _{SI} > V _S)	±1	mA
I _{EN}	Enable Input Current (V _{EN} ≤0.3V)	- 1	mA
V _{EN}	Enable Input Voltage	Vs	
$V_{\text{RES}},V_{\text{SO}}$	Reset and Sense Output Voltage	20	V
$I_{\text{RES}}, I_{\text{SO}}$	Reset and Sense Output Current	5	mA
PD	Power Dissipation (T _A = 80°C, R _{th heatsink} = 11°C/W) MW11 POWERDIP	5 1166	W mW

Note : The circuit is ESD protected according to MIL-STD-883C.

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Operating Supply Voltage				25	V
V _{O1}	Standby Output Voltage	$\begin{array}{l} 6V \leq \ V_S \leq 25V \\ 1mA \leq I_{O1} \leq 50mA \end{array}$	4.90	5.00	5.10	V
V _{O2} - V _{O1}	Output Voltage 2 Tracking Error (note 1)	$\begin{array}{l} 6V \leq \ V_S \leq 25V \\ 5mA \leq I_{O2} \leq 500mA \\ Enable = LOW \end{array}$	-25		+25	mV
I _{ADJ}	ADJ Input Current	I _{O1} = 1mA; I _{O2} = 5mA	-1	0.1	1	μA
V _{DP1}	Dropout Voltage 1	$I_{O1} = 10mA$ $I_{O1} = 50mA$		0.1 0.2	0.25 0.4	V V
V _{IO1}	Input to Output Voltage Difference in Undervoltage Condition	VS = 4V, I _{O1} = 35mA			0.4	V
V _{DP2}	Dropout Voltage 2	IO1 = 100mA I _{O1} = 500mA		0.2 0.3	0.3 0.6	V V
V _{IO2}	Input to Output Voltage Difference in Undervoltage Condition	VS = 4.6V, I _{O1} = 350mA			0.6	V
V _{OL 1.2}	Line Regulation	$6V \le V_S \le 25V$ $I_{O2} = 1mA; I_{O2} = 5mA$			20	mV
V _{OLO1}	Load Regulation 1	$1 \text{mA} \le I_{O1} \le 50 \text{mA}$			25	mV
V _{OLO2}	Load Regulation 2	$5mA \le I_{O2} \le 500mA$			50	mV
I _{LIM1}	Current Limit 1	V _{O1} = 4.5V V _{O1} = 0V (note 2)	55 25	100 50	200 100	mA mA
I _{LIM2}	Current Limit 2	VO2 = 0V	550	1000	1700	mA
I _{QSB}	Quiescent Current Standby Mode (output 2 disabled)	$\begin{array}{l} I_{O1} = 0.3 mA; T_{J} < 100^{\circ} C \\ V_{EN} \geq 2.4 V \\ V_{S} = 14 V \\ V_{S} = 3.5 V \end{array}$		210 340	290 850	μΑ μΑ
Ι _Q	Quiescent Current	$I_{O1} = 50mA$ $I_{O1} = 500mA$			30	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_S = 14V$; $-40^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

ENABLE

V _{ENL}	Enable Input LOW Voltage (output 2 active)		-0.3		1.5	V
V _{ENH}	Enable Input HIGH Voltage		2.4		7	V
V _{ENhyst}	Enable Hysteresis		30	75	200	mV
I _{EN}	Enable Input Current	0V < V _{EN} < 1.2V 2.5V < V _{EN} < 7V	-10 -1	-1.5 0	-0.5 +1	μΑ μΑ

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

RESET

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V _{Rt}	Reset Low Threshold Voltage	V _S = 14V	V _{o1} -0.4	4.7	V _{o1} -0.1	V
V _{Rth}	Reset Threshold Hysteresis		50	100	200	mV
t _{RD}	Reset Pulse Delay	C _T = 100nF; t _R > 100μs	55	100	180	mV
t _{RR}	Reset Reaction Time	C _T = 100nF	1	0	50	μs
V _{RL}	Reset Output LOW Voltage	$\begin{array}{l} R_{RES} = 10 K \Omega \text{ to } V_{01} \\ V_{S} = 1.5 V \end{array}$			0.4	V
I _{LRES}	Reset Output HIGH Leakage	V _{RES} = 5V			1	μA
V_{CTh}	Delay Comparator Threshold			2.0		V
$V_{CTh, \ hyst}$	Delay Comparator Threshold Hysteresis			100		mV

SENSE

V _{Slth}	Sense Threshold Voltage		1.16	1.23	1.35	V
V _{Slth, hyst}	Sense Threshold Hysteresis		20	100	200	mV
V _{SOL}	Sense Output LOW Voltage				0.4	V
I _{LSO}	Sense Output Leakage	$V_{SO} = 5V; VSI \ge 1.5V$			1	μA

Note : $1: V_{02}$ connected to ADJ.V₀₂ can be set to higher values by inserting an external resistor divider. 2: Foldback characteristic

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The L4936N/NH are based on the SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics modular voltage regulator approach. Several out-standing features and auxiliary functions are provided to meet the requirements of supplying the microprocessor systems used in automotive applications.

Furthermore the device is suitable also in other applications requiring two stabilized voltages.

The modular approach allows other features and functions to be realized easily when required.

STANDBY REGULATOR

The standby regulator uses an Isolated Collector Vertical PNP transistor as the regulating element. This structure allows a very low dropout voltage at currents up to 50mA. The dropout operation of the standby regulator is maintained down to 2V input supply voltage. The output voltage is regulated up to the transient input supply voltage of 40V. This feature avoids functional interruptions which could be generated by overvoltage pulses.

The typical curve of the standby output voltage as a function of the input supply voltage is shown in fig. 1.

The current consumption of the device (quiescent current) is less than 250μ A when output 2 is disabled (standby mode). The dropout voltage is controlled to reduce the quiescent current peak in the undervoltage region and to improve the transient response in this region.

The quiescent current is shown in fig. 2 as a function of the supply input voltage 2.

OUTPUT 2 VOLTAGE

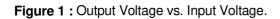
The output 2 regulator uses the same output structure as the standby regulator, but rated for an output current of 500mA.

The output 2 regulator works in tracking mode with the standby output voltage as a reference voltage when the output 2 programming pin ADJ is connected to V_{O2} . By connecting a resistor divider R_1 , R_2 to the pin ADJ as shown in fig. 3, the output voltage 2 can be programmed to the value :

$$V_{O2} = V_{O1} (1 + R_1/R_2)$$

The output 2 regulator can be switched off via the Enable input.





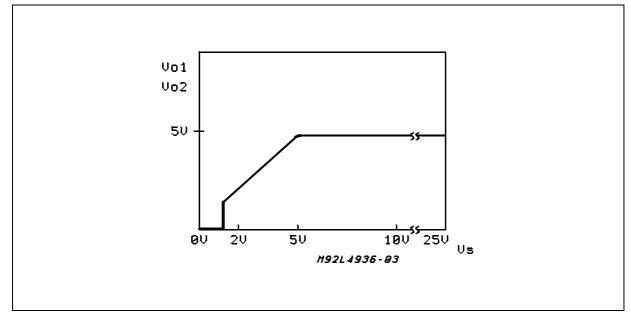
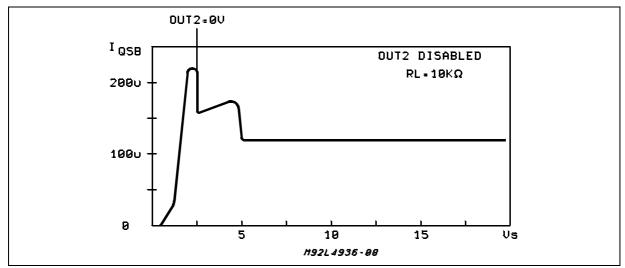
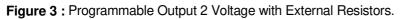
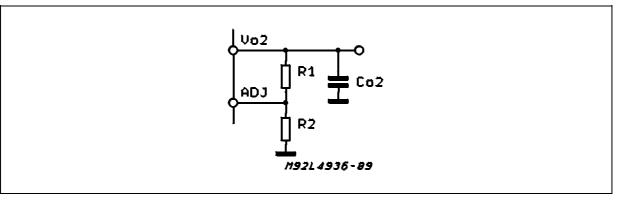


Figure 2 : Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage.







RESET CIRCUIT

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The block circuit diagram of the reset circuit is shown in fig. 4. The reset circuit supervises the standby output voltage. The reset threshold of 4.7V is defined by the internal reference voltage and the standby output divider.

The reset pulse delay time t_{RD} , is defined by the charge time of an external capacitor C_T :

$$t_{RD} = \frac{C_T \times 2V}{2\mu A}$$

The reaction time of the reset circuit depends on the

discharge time limitation of the reset capacitor C_T and is proportional to the value of C_T .

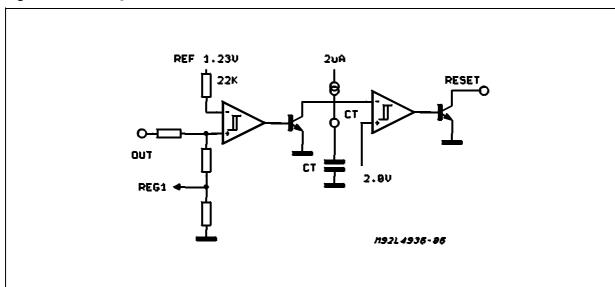
The reaction time of the reset circuit increases the noise immunity. In fact, if the standby output voltage

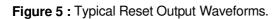
Figure 4 :Block Diagram of the Reset Circuit.

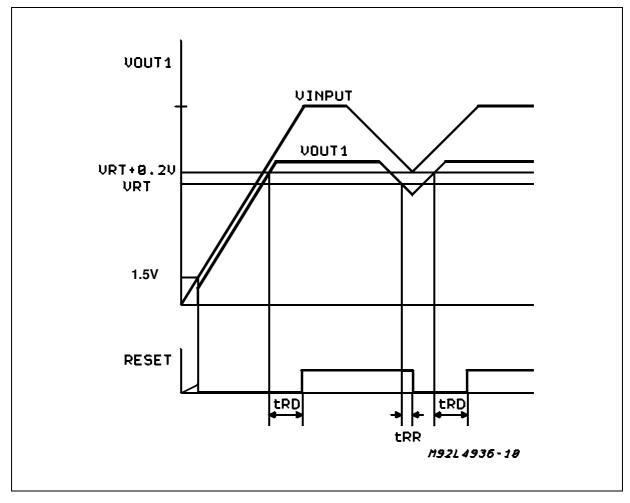
drops below the reset threshold for a time shorter than the reaction time t_{RR} , no reset output variation occurs. The nominal reset delay is generated for standby output voltage drops longer than the time necessary for the complete discharging of the capacitor C_T. This time is typically equal to 50µs if C_T = 100nF. The typical reset output waveforms are shown in fig. 5.

SENSE COMPARATOR

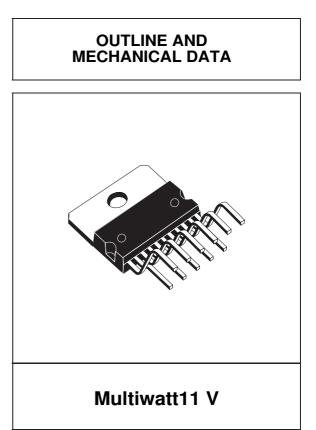
This circuit compares an input signal with an internal voltage reference of typically 1.23V. The use of an external voltage divider makes the comparator very flexible in the application. This function can be used to supervise the input voltage - either before or after the protection diode - and to give additional information to the microprocessor such as low voltage warnings.

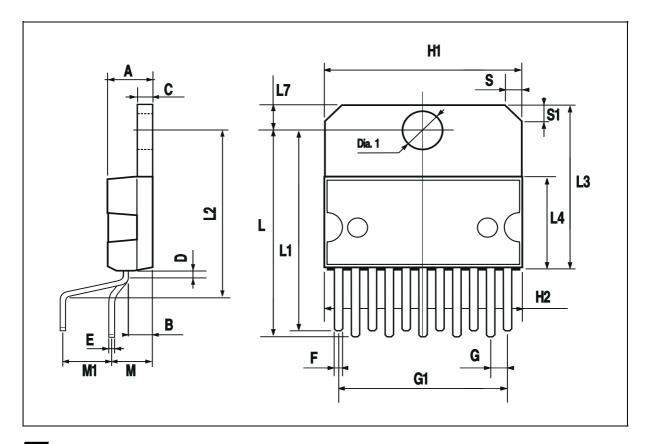




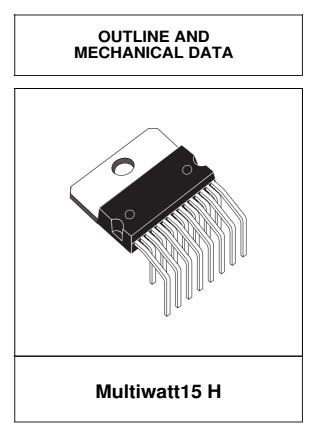


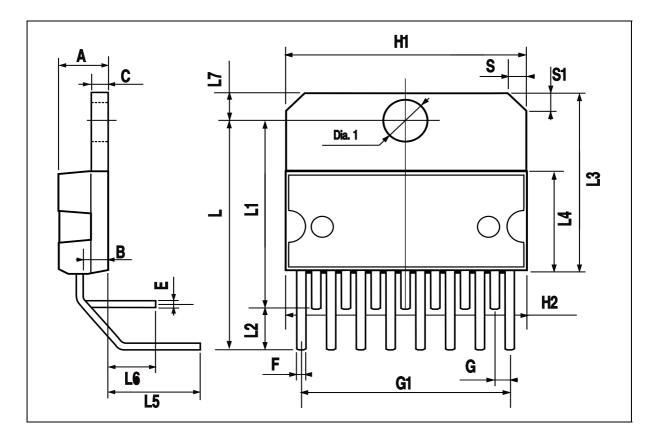
DIM.		mm			inch	
DIN.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α			5			0.197
В			2.65			0.104
С			1.6			0.063
D		1			0.039	
Е	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.88		0.95	0.035		0.037
G	1.45	1.7	1.95	0.057	0.067	0.077
G1	16.75	17	17.25	0.659	0.669	0.679
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886
L1	21.7	22.1	22.5	0.854	0.87	0.886
L2	17.4		18.1	0.685		0.713
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
М	4.25	4.55	4.85	0.167	0.179	0.191
M1	4.73	5.08	5.43	0.186	0.200	0.214
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152





DIM.		mm			inch	
Divi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
А			5			0.197
В			2.65			0.104
С			1.6			0.063
Е	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030
G	1.14	1.27	1.4	0.045	0.050	0.055
G1	17.57	17.78	17.91	0.692	0.700	0.705
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L		20.57			0.810	
L1		18.03			0.710	
L2		2.54			0.100	
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L5		5.28			0.208	
L6		2.38			0.094	
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152





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