

**ADJUSTABLE VOLTAGE REGULATOR PLUS FILTER**

PRELIMINARY DATA

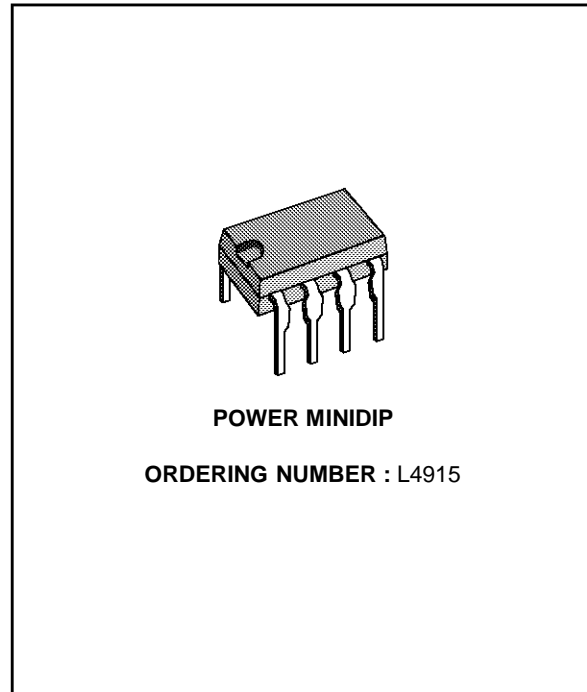
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE ADJUSTABLE FROM 4 TO 11V
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT (up to 250mA)
- HIGH RIPPLE REJECTION
- HIGH LOAD REGULATION
- HIGH LINE REGULATION
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL SHUT DOWN WITH HYSTERESIS
- DUMP PROTECTION

**DESCRIPTION**

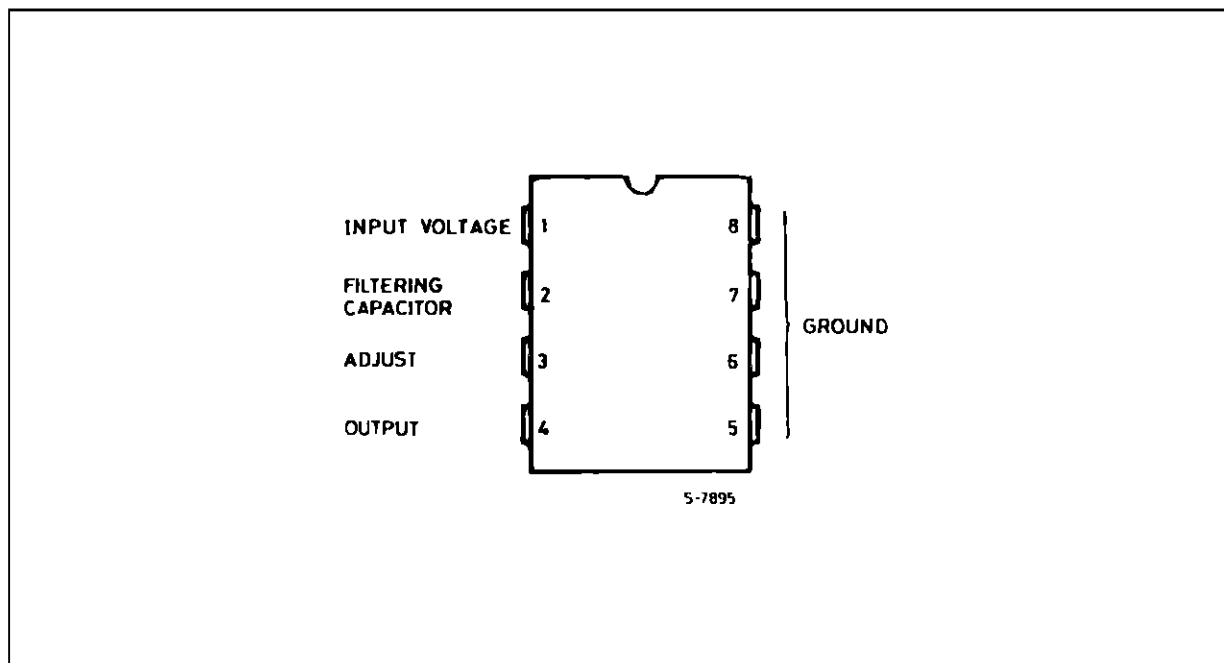
This circuit combines both a filter and a voltage regulator in order to provide a high ripple rejection over a wide input voltage range.

A supervisor low-pass loop of the element prevents the output transistor from saturation at low input voltage.

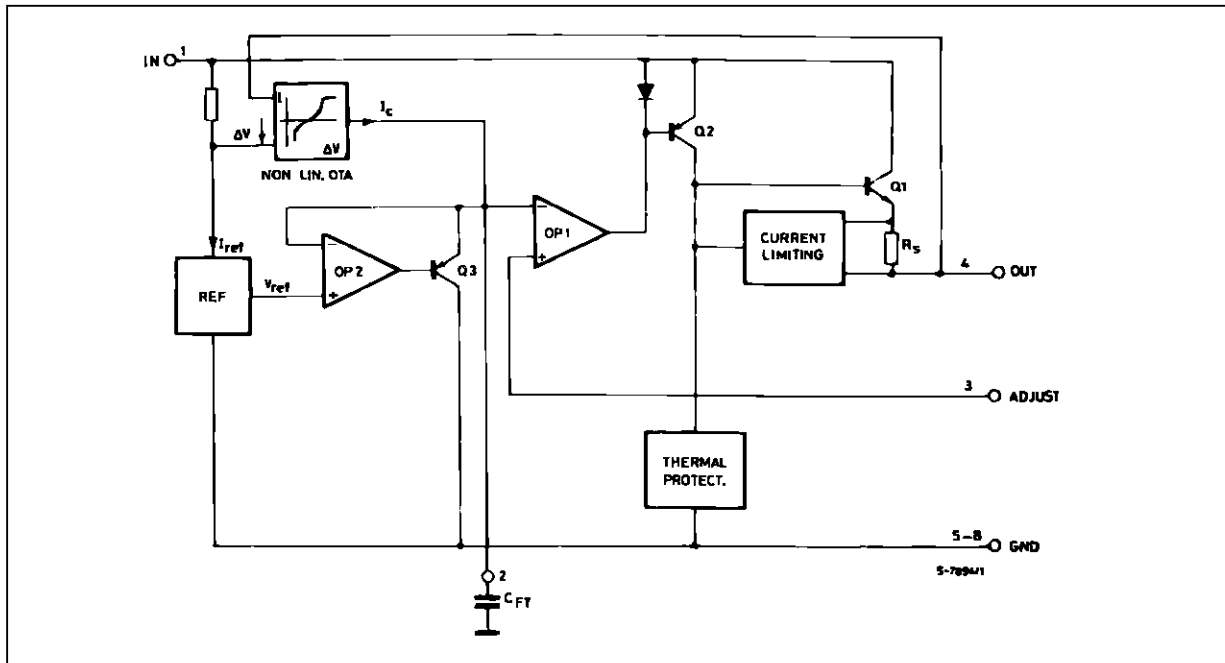
The non linear behaviour of this control circuitry allows a fast settling of the filter.



**PIN CONNECTION**



**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_i$	Peak Input Voltage (300 ms)	40	V
$V_i$	DC Input Voltage	28	V
$I_o$	Output Current	Internally Limited	
$P_{tot}$	Power Dissipation	Internally Limited	
$T_{stg}$	Storage and Junction Temperature	- 40 to 150	°C

**THERMAL DATA**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient Max.	80	°C/W
$R_{th\ j-pins}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-pins Max.	20	°C/W

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

( $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $V_i = 13.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_o = 8.5\text{ V}$ , circuit of Fig. 1, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_i$	Input Voltage				20	V
$V_o$	Output Voltage	$V_i = 6\text{ to }18\text{ V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{ to }150\text{ mA}$	4		11	V
$\Delta V_{I/O}$	Controlled Input-output Dropout Voltage	$I_o = 5\text{ to }150\text{ mA}$ , $V_i = 6\text{ to }10\text{ V}$		1.6	2.1	V
$\Delta V_o$	Line Regulation	$V_i = 12\text{ to }18\text{ V}$ , $I_o = 10\text{ mA}$		1	20	mV
$\Delta V_o$	Load Regulation	$I_o = 5\text{ to }250\text{ mA}$ , $t_{on} = 30\mu\text{s}$ , $t_{off} \geq 1\text{ ms}$		50	100	mV
$\Delta V_o$	Load Regulation (filter mode)	$V_i = 8.5\text{ V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{ to }150\text{ mA}$ , $t_{on} = 30\mu\text{s}$ , $t_{off} \geq 1\text{ ms}$		150	250	mV
$V_{ref}$	Internal Voltage Reference			2.5		V
$I_q$	Quiescent Current	$I_o = 5\text{ mA}$		1	2	mA
$\Delta I_q$	Quiescent Current Change	$V_i = 6\text{ to }18\text{ V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{ to }150\text{ mA}$		0.05		mA
$I_{AD}$	Adjust Input Current			40		nA

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)(T<sub>amb</sub> = 25°C; V<sub>i</sub> = 13.5 V, V<sub>o</sub> = 8.5V, circuit of Fig. 1, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$\frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta T}$	Output Voltage Drift	I <sub>o</sub> = 10mA		1.2		mV/°C
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	V <sub>iac</sub> = 1V <sub>RMS</sub> , f = 100Hz, I <sub>o</sub> = 150mA Regulator Filter Mode		71 35(*)		dB
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short Circuit Current		250	300		mA
T <sub>on</sub>	Switch On Time	I <sub>o</sub> = 150mA Regulator Filter Mode		300 500(*)		ms
T <sub>j</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature			145		°C

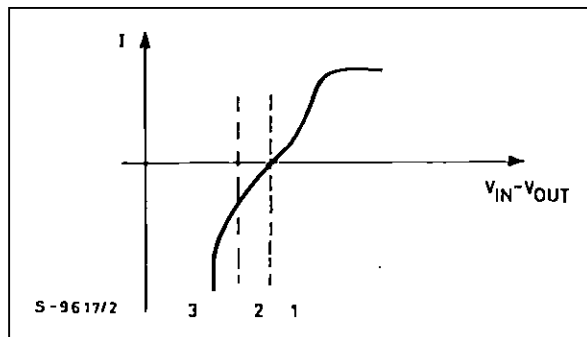
(\*) Depending of the C<sub>FT</sub> capacitor**PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION**

During normal operation (input voltage upper than V<sub>I MIN</sub> = V<sub>OUT NOM</sub> + ΔV<sub>I/O</sub>). The device works as a normal voltage regulator built around the OP1 of the block diagram.

The series pass element uses a PNP-NPN connection to reduce the dropout. The reference voltage of the OP1 is derived from a REF through the OP2 and Q3, acting as an active zener diode of value V<sub>REF</sub>.

In this condition the device works in the range (1) of the characteristic of the non linear drop control unit (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1 :** Nonlinear Transfer Characteristic of the Drop Control Unit



The output voltage is fixed to its nominal value :

$$V_{OUT\ NOM} = V_{REF} \left( 1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right) = V_{CFT} \left( 1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

The ripple rejection is quite high (70dB) and independent to C<sub>FT</sub> value.

On the usual voltage regulators, when the input voltage goes below the nominal value, the regulation transistors (series element) saturate bringing the system out of regulation and making it very sensible to every variation of the input voltage. On

the contrary, a control loop on the L4915 consents to avoid the saturation of the series element by regulating the value of the reference voltage (pin 2). In fact, whenever the input voltage decreases below (V<sub>I MIN</sub> the supervisor loop, utilizing a non linear OTA, forces the reference voltage at pin 2 to decrease by discharging C<sub>FT</sub>. So, during the static mode, when the input voltage goes below V<sub>MIN</sub> the drop out is kept fixed to about 1.6 V. In this condition the device works as a low pass filter in the range (2) of the OTA characteristic. The ripple rejection is externally adjustable acting on C<sub>FT</sub> as follows :

$$SVR(j\Omega) = \left| \frac{V_i(j\Omega)}{V_{OUT}(j\Omega)} \right| = 1 + \left| \frac{10^{-6}}{j\omega C_{FT} \left( 1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)} \right|$$

Where:

gm = 2 · 10<sup>-5</sup> Ω<sup>-1</sup>  
= OTA'S typical transconductance value on linear region

R1 = fixed ratio  
R2

C<sub>FT</sub> = value of capacitor in μF

The reaction time of the supervisor loop is given by the transconductance of the OTA and by C<sub>FT</sub>. When the value of the ripple voltage is so high and its negative peak is fast enough to determine an instantaneous decrease of the dropout till 1.2V, the OTA works in a higher transconductance condition [range (3) of the characteristic] and discharges the capacitor rapidly.

If the ripple frequency is high enough the capacitor won't charge itself completely, and the output voltage reaches a small value allowing a better ripple rejection ; the device's again working as a filter (fast transient range).

With C<sub>FT</sub> = 10μF; f = 100Hz; V<sub>o</sub> = 8.5V a SVR of 35 is obtained.

Figure 2 : Supply Voltage Rejection versus Input Voltage

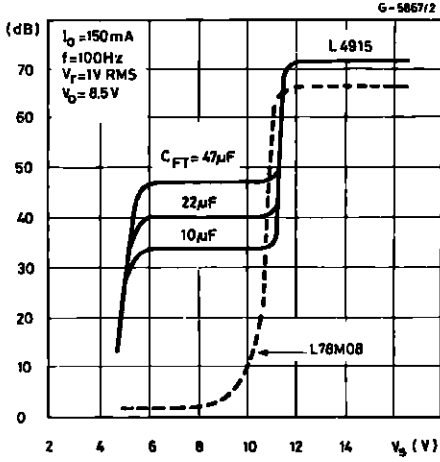


Figure 3 : Supply Voltage Rejection versus Frequency

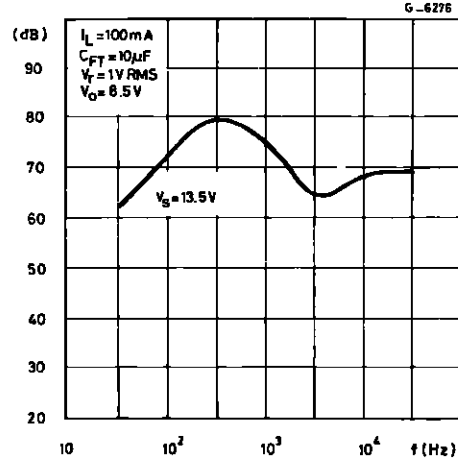


Figure 4 :  $V_O$  versus Supply Voltage ( $V_O = 8.5\text{V}$ )

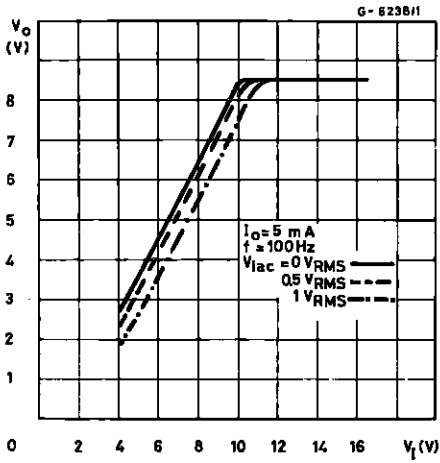


Figure 5 : Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage ( $V_O = 8.5\text{V}$ )

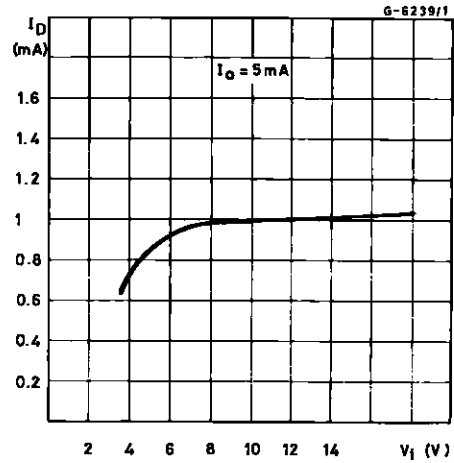
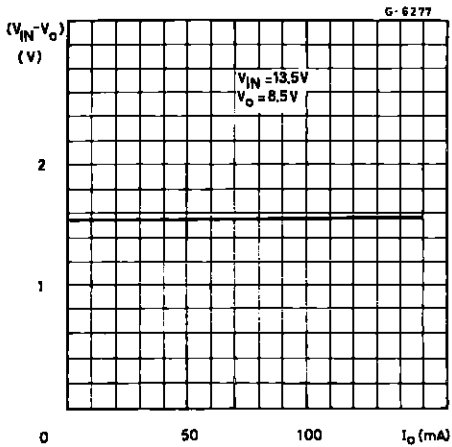
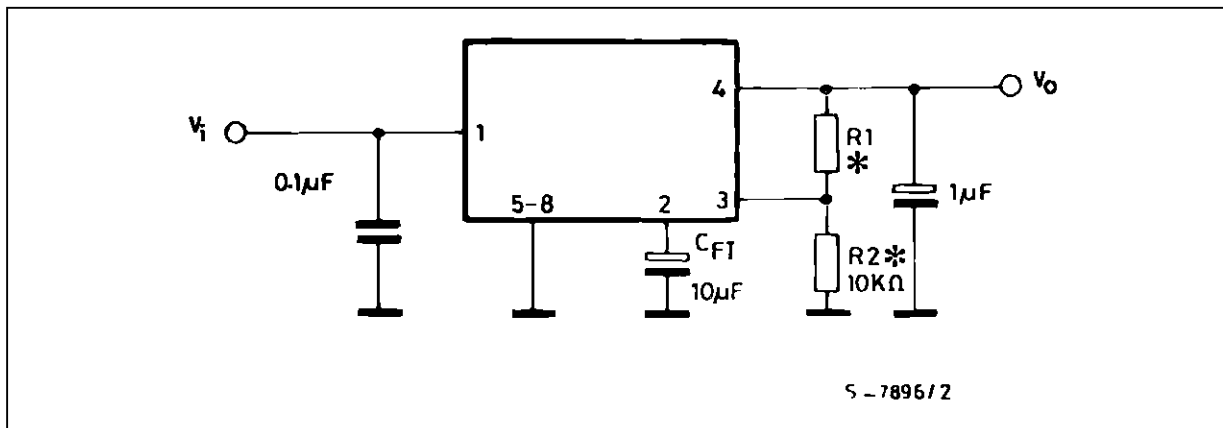


Figure 6 : Dropout versus Load Current

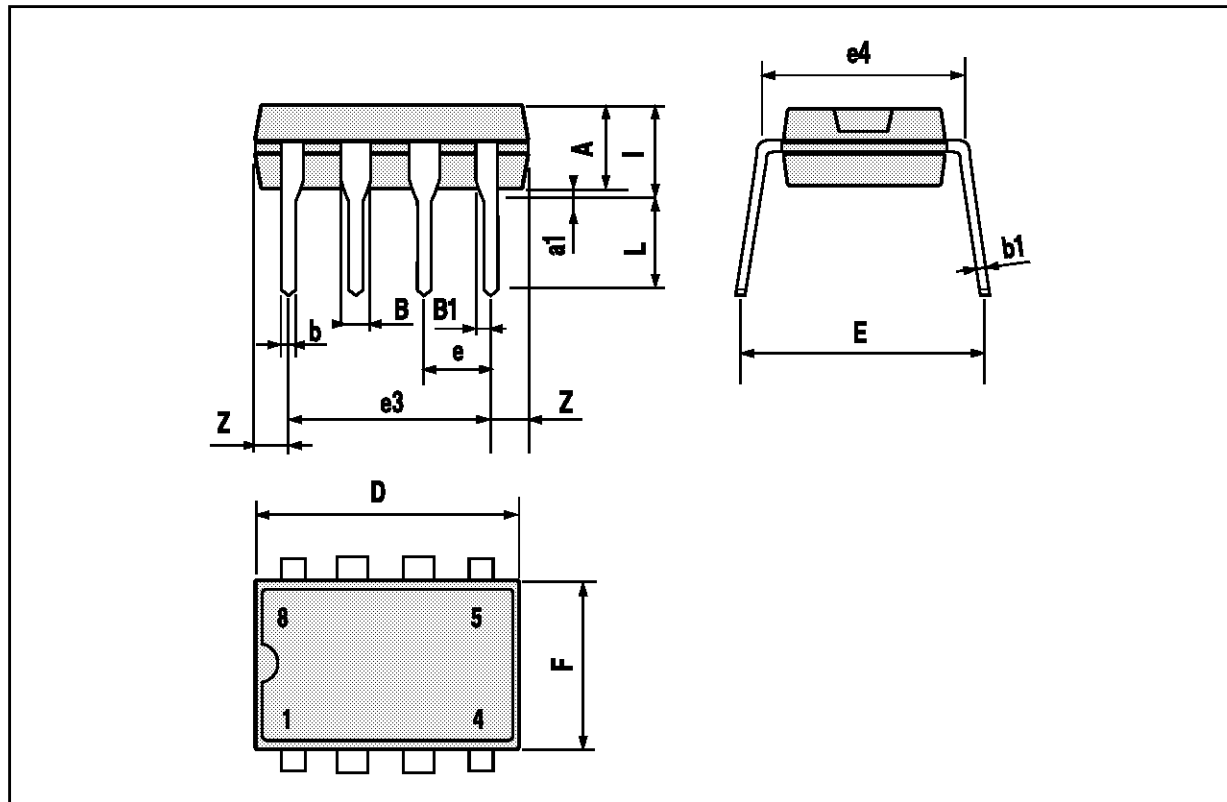


## APPLICATION CIRCUIT



MINIDIP 4+4 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A		3.3			0.130	
a1	0.7			0.028		
B	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065
B1	0.91		1.04	0.036		0.041
b		0.5			0.020	
b1	0.38		0.5	0.015		0.020
D			9.8			0.386
E		8.8			0.346	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			7.1			0.280
I			4.8			0.189
L		3.3			0.130	
Z	0.44		1.6	0.017		0.063



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