

HA13173H Multiple Voltage Regulator for Car Audio

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Description

The HA13173H is a multiple voltage regulator for car audio system. This IC has 5.0 V output for a microcontroller, 3.3 V output for a Digital Signal Processor, 8.0 V output for CD driver, 8.4 V output for audio control, 8.4 V output for illuminations, and high side switch output for external output.

The HA13173H also has FREG that is possible to control external PNP transistor. It is adjustable output voltage by changing an external resistor.

Functions

- Standby current is 100 µA max.
- The Vdd output for microcontroller has backup function, by independent power supply line.
- Low saturation output (PNP output) used for audio output.
- Output current limit circuit to avoid device destruction caused by shorted output, etc.
- High surge input protector against VB and VBUP.
- Built in a thermal shutdown circuit to prevent against the thermal destruction.
- The package is PRSS0015DA-C (SP-15TGV).

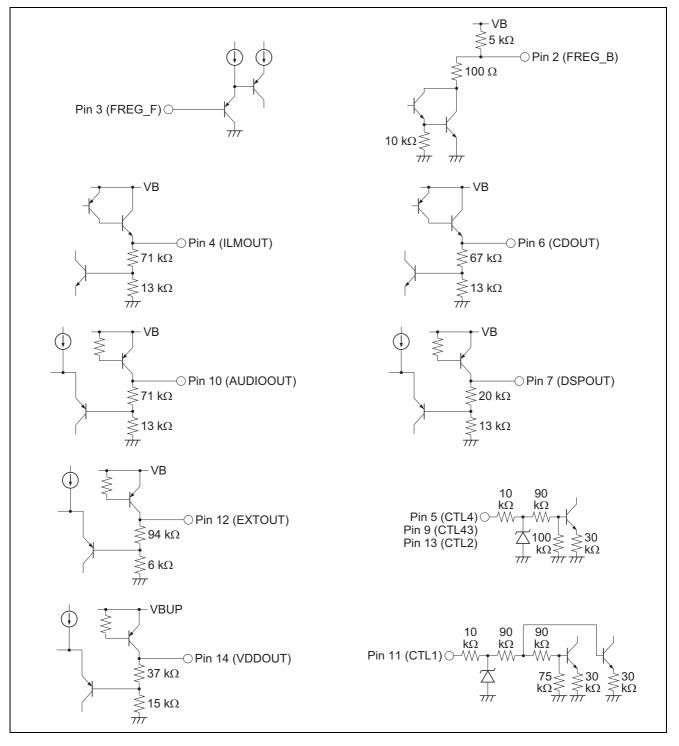


Pin Description

Pin			Protection			
No.	Pin Name	Specification	Normal	TSD ON	VB = 24 V	VB = 50 V
1	GND	Ground	—	—	—	—
2	FREG_B	External transistor bias operation	On/Off	On/Off	Off	Off
3	FREG_F	FREG feed back terminal	On/Off	On/Off	Off	Off
4	ILM OUT	8.4 V output for ILM/500 mA max	On/Off	Off	Off	Off
5	CTL4	FREG control terminal	—	—	—	—
6	CD OUT	8.0 V output for CD/1.3 A max	On/Off	Off	Off	Off
7	DSP OUT	3.3 V output for DSP/250 mA max	On/Off	Off	Off	Off
8	VB	Battery	—	—	—	—
9	CTL3	ILM control terminal	—	—	—	—
10	AUDIO OUT	8.4 V output for AUDIO/500 mA max	On/Off	Off	Off	Off
11	CTL1	DSP, CD, AUDIO control terminal	—	—	—	—
12	EXT OUT	High side output/600 mA max	On/Off	Off	Off	Off
13	CTL2	EXT control terminal	_	—	_	—
14	VDD OUT	5.0 V output for microcontroller	On	On	On	Off
15	VBUP	Back up	—	—	—	—

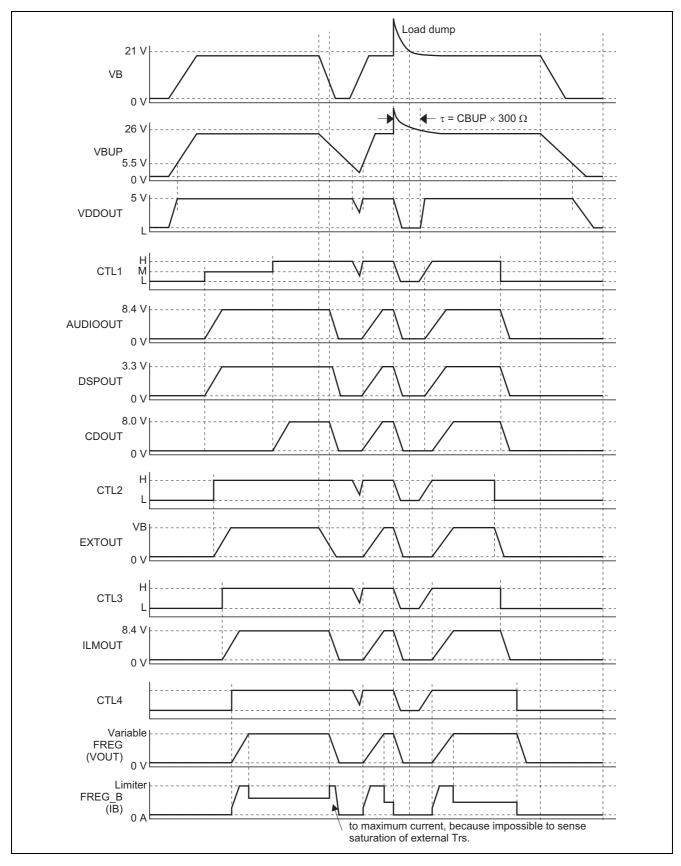


Equivalent Circuit

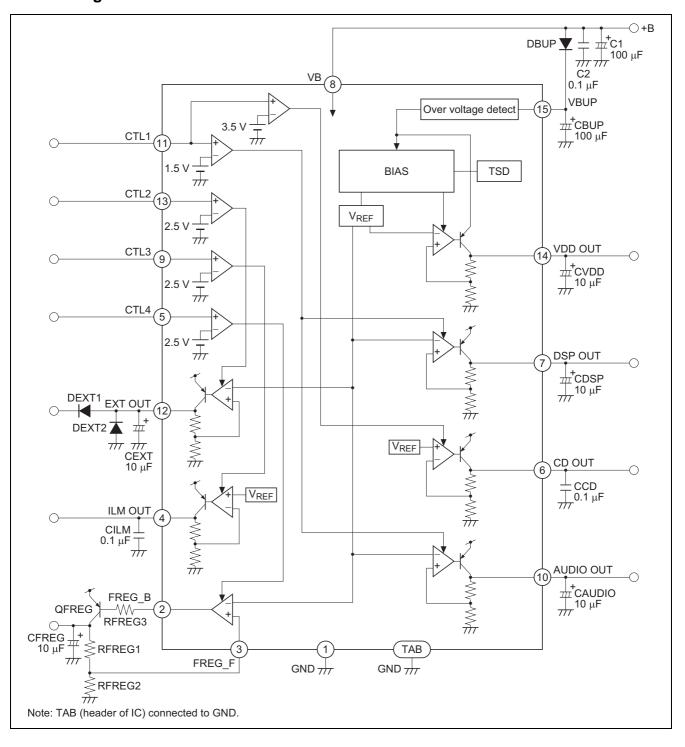




Timing Chart



Block Diagram





External Parts Lineup

Parts		Range of	Operation with Different Value from the Range of Recommended Value			
No.	Function	Recommended	More than the Range	Less than the Range		
C1	Bypass capacitor	Upper 100 μF	_	Unstable Lower ripple rejection ratio		
C2	To prevent oscillation	0.1 μF	Stability improve	Unstable		
CBUP	B backup capacitor	0.1 to 1000 μF	Backup time becomes long	Unstable		
CCD CILM	To prevent oscillation	0.1 to 1000 μF	Unconfirmed	Unstable		
CVDD CDSP CAUDIO CFREG CEXT	To prevent oscillation	0.1 to 470 μF	Unconfirmed	Unstable		
DBUP		$IF \ge 200 \text{ mA}$	Be careful of the maxim	ium rating		
DEXT1 DEXT2	Protection against mistake in joining. Terminal protection for short circuit to +B when VCC terminal is open and for short circuit to GND when GND terminal is open. We recommend Schottky barrier diodes.	IF ≥ 1 A		Be careful of the maximum rating. The ability to protect terminal lower. And there is some possibility of destruction.		
RFREG1 RFREG2	Output voltage = (1 + RFREG1/RFREG2) × 1.26 V	100 to 10 kΩ	Unstable	Loss of current increases		
GFREG3	Resistance for limiting base current of PNP transistor	Choose resistance by a required output current value and h PNP transistor		ent value and hFE of		
QFREG	Output PNP transistor for FREG (We recommend Renesas 2SB857.)	hFE = 50 to 200	Choose resistance by a required output current value and hFE of PNP transistor			
			Unstable	Lower output current capability		

Notes: 1. We recommend Polyester film capacitor. To improve stability, take notes of the below precautions.

- (1) Use capacitor that is temperature independent.
- (2) Use capacitor that is bias voltage independent.
- (3) In order to bypass high frequency noise efficiently, mount the capacitor as close as possible to the VCC and GND of IC to eliminate PCB pattern inductance.
- 2. For using of the lower limit of recommended value, take notes of the below precautions.
 - (1) Use capacitor that is temperature independent.
 - (2) Use capacitor that is bias voltage independent.
 - (3) To eliminate PCB pattern inductance mount the capacitor as close as possible to the output pin and GND of IC.
- 3. To improve stability, take notes of the below precautions.
 - (1) Use capacitor that is temperature independent.
 - (2) Use capacitor that is bias voltage independent.
 - (3) ESR needs to be less than 10 Ω in all the temperature ranges to be used.
 - (4) To eliminate PCB pattern inductance mount the capacitor as close as possible to the output pin and GND of IC.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

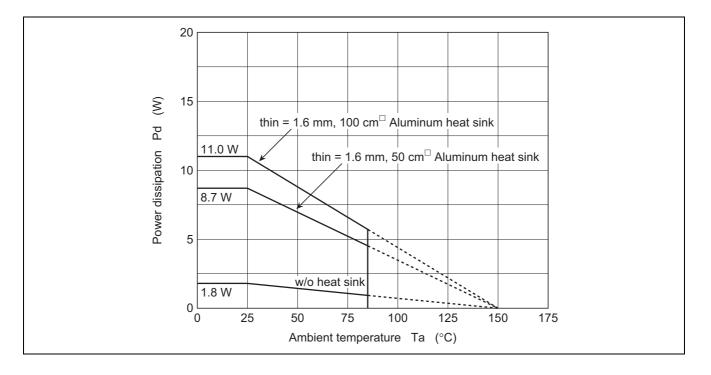
				$(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Note
Operating power supply voltage 1	Vcc1	19	V	
Operating power supply voltage 2	Vcc2	24	V	1
Peak voltage	Vcc(PEAK)	50	V	2
Power dissipation	Pd	36	W	3
Junction temperature	Тј	150	°C	
Operating temperature	Topr	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C	

Notes: Recommended power supply voltage range 10 to 16 V.

1. Applied time is less than 60 s.

2. Surge pulse as input.

3. Ta = 25°C. : Permissible power dissipation when using a heat sink of infinite area. Refer to the derating curves below.



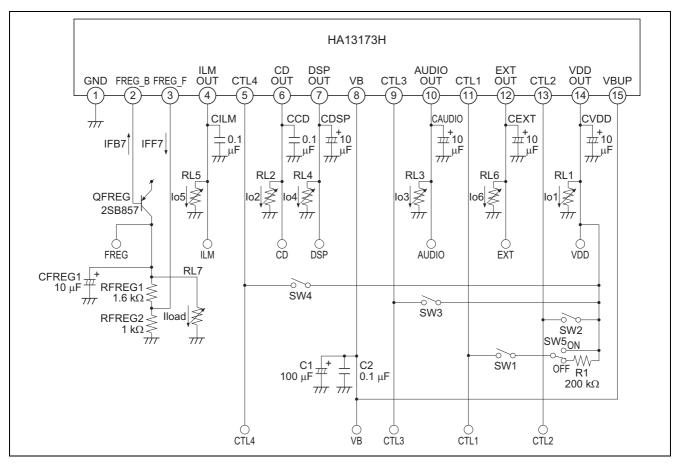


Electrical Characteristics

Item		Symbol	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit	Test Condition
Standby current		IST	_	65	100	μA	CTL1, 2, 3, 4 = 0 V
CTL1 L level (DSP, AUDIO, CD OFF)		VC1L	0.0	_	1.0	V	
CTL1 M level (DSP, AUDIO ON, CD OFF)		VC1M	2.0	_	3.0	V	
CTL1 H level (DSP, AUDIO, CD ON)		VC1H	4.0	_	6.0	V	
	evel (EXT OFF)	VC2L	0.0	_	2.0	V	
	evel (EXT ON)	VC2H	3.0	_	6.0	V	
	evel (ILM OFF)	VC3L	0.0	_	2.0	V	
	evel (ILM ON)	VC3H	3.0	_	6.0	V	
	evel (FREG OFF)	VC4L	0.0	_	2.0	V	
	CTL4 H level (FREG ON)		3.0	_	6.0	V	
VDD	Output voltage	Vo1	4.75	5.00	5.25	V	lo1 = 160 mA
OUT	Voltage regulation	ΔVo11	_	10	50	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, lo1 = 160 mA
	Load regulation	ΔVo12	_	50	100	mV	lo1 = 0 to 160 mA
	Minimum I/O voltage	ΔVo13	_	0.4	0.9	V	lo1 = 160 mA
	differential						
	Output current capacity	lo1	200	400	_	mA	$Vo1 \ge 4.75 V$
	Ripple rejection ratio	SVR1	45	55		dB	f = 100 Hz, lo1 = 160 mA
CD	Output voltage	Vo2	7.6	8.0	8.4	V	lo2 = 1.0 A
OUT	Voltage regulation	∆Vo21	—	40	100	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16V, lo2 = 1.0 A
	Load regulation	∆Vo22	_	70	150	mV	lo2 = 10m to 1.0 A
	Minimum I/O voltage	∆Vo23	_	1.0	1.5	V	lo2 = 1.0 A
	differential						
	Output current capacity	lo2	1.3	2.0	_	mA	$Vo2 \ge 7.6 V$
	Ripple rejection ratio	SVR2	40	50		dB	f = 100 Hz, lo2 = 1.0 A
AUDIO	Output voltage	Vo3	8.1	8.4	8.7	V	lo3 = 400 mA
OUT	Voltage regulation	∆Vo31	_	30	90	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, Io3 = 400 mA
	Load regulation	ΔVo32	_	100	200	mV	lo3 = 10 to 400 mA
	Minimum I/O voltage differential	ΔVo33		0.4	0.9	V	lo3 = 400 mA
	Output current capacity	lo3	500	850		mA	Vo3 ≥ 8.1 V
	Ripple rejection ratio	SVR3	45	50		dB	f = 100 Hz, Io3 = 400 mA
DSP	Output voltage	Vo4	3.1	3.3	3.5	V	lo4 = 200 mA
OUT	Voltage regulation	∆Vo41	_	40	100	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, Io4 = 200 mA
	Load regulation	∆Vo42	_	50	100	mV	lo4 = 0 to 200 mA
	Output current capacity	lo4	250	500		mA	$Vo4 \ge 3.1 V$
	Ripple rejection ratio	SVR4	45	55	_	dB	f = 100 Hz, lo4 = 200 mA
ILM	Output voltage	Vo5	8.0	8.4	8.8	V	lo5 = 400 mA
OUT	Voltage regulation	∆Vo51	_	40	100	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, lo5 = 400 mA
	Load regulation	∆Vo52	_	70	150	mV	lo5 = 10 to 400 mA
	Minimum I/O voltage differential	∆Vo53	_	1.0	1.3	V	lo5 = 400 mA
	Output current capacity	lo5	500	900	_	mA	Vo5 ≥ 8.0 V
	Ripple rejection ratio	SVR5	40	50	_	dB	f = 100 Hz, lo5 = 400 mA
EXT OUT	Minimum I/O voltage differential	∆Vo61	_	0.6	1.0	V	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, lo6 = 480 mA
	Output current capacity	lo6	600	900	_	mA	Vo61 ≤ 1.0 V
FREG	FREG_F Output voltage	VFF7	1.20	1.26	1.32	V	lload (external PNP) = 400 mA
OUT	FREG_F Voltage regulation	∆VFF71	_	10	25	mV	Vcc = 10 to 16 V, lload = 400 mA
	FREG_F Load regulation	ΔVFF72		10	25	mV	Iload = 10 to 400 mA
	FREG_B Output current capacity	IFB7	35	50	80	mA	VFF ≥ 1.20 V
	FREG_F input bias current	IFF7	<u> </u>	50	300	nA	
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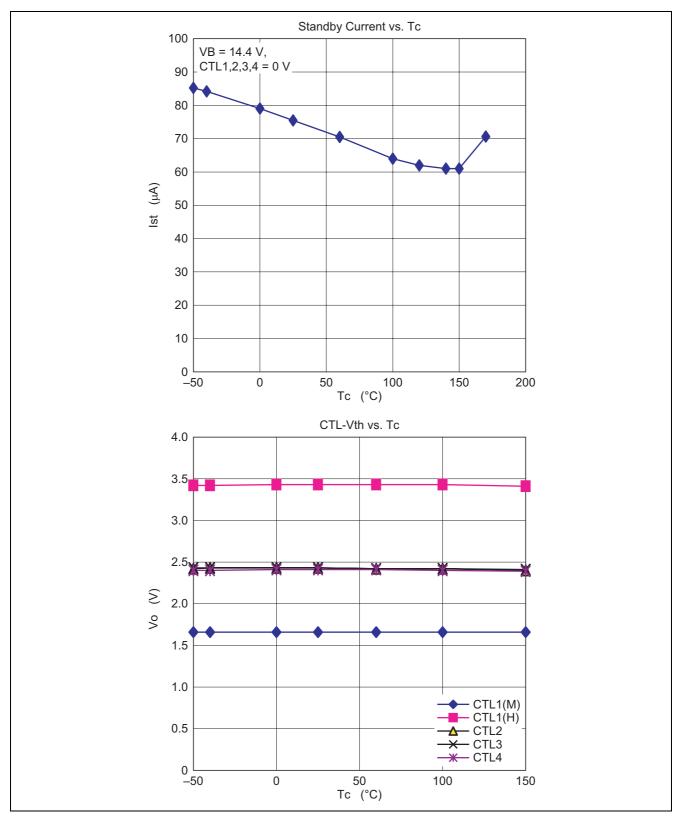


Evaluation Circuit

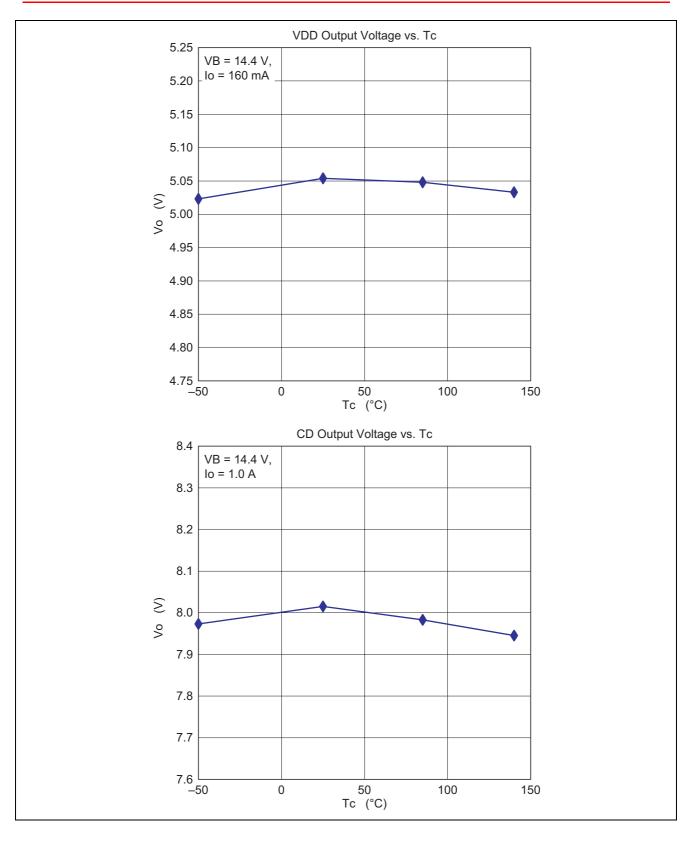


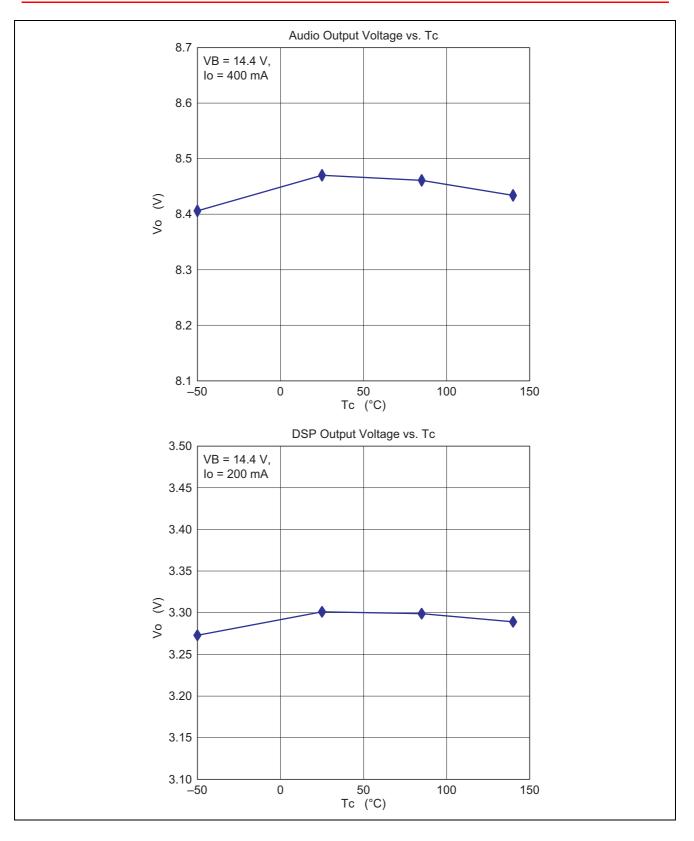


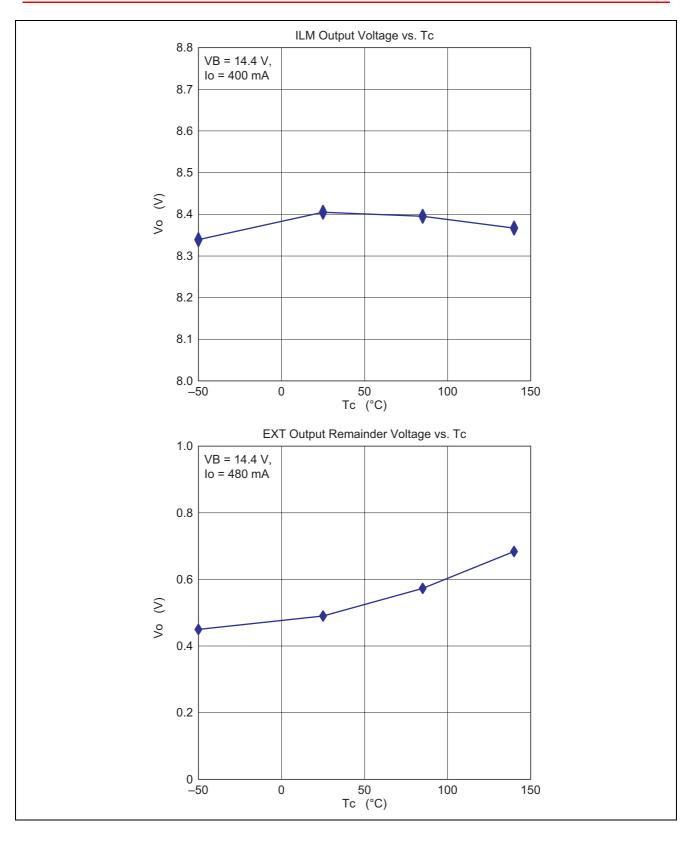
Main Characteristics

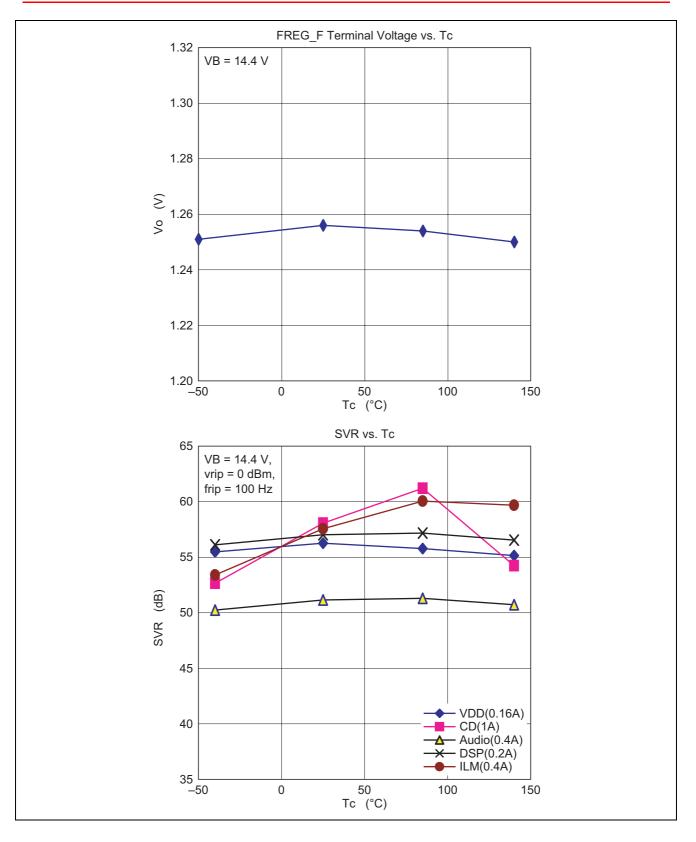


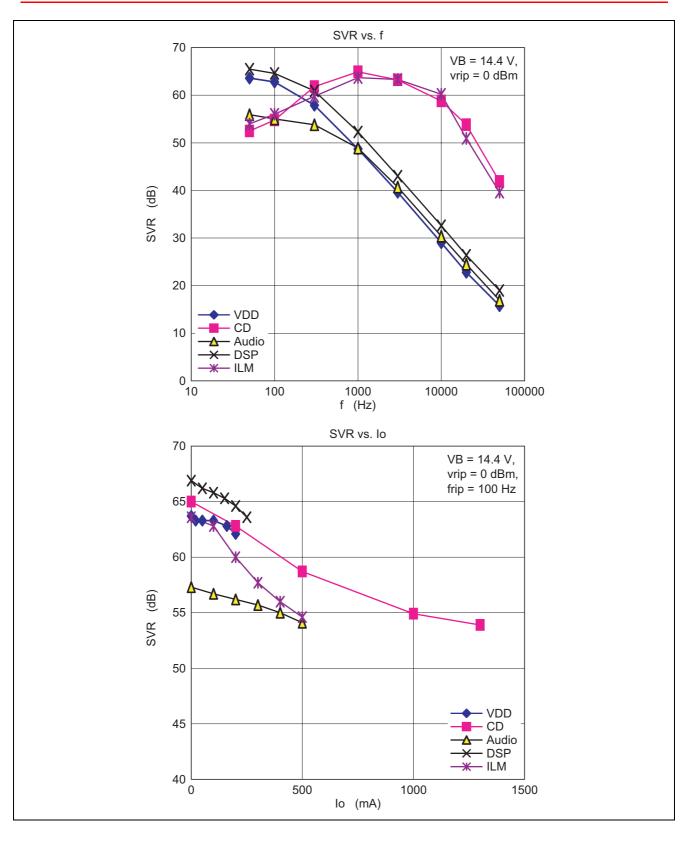




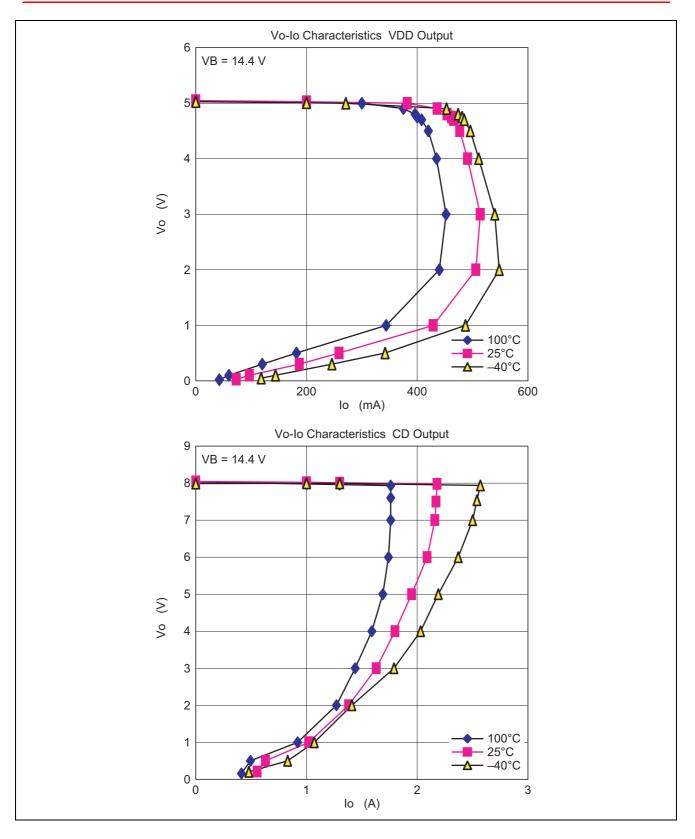




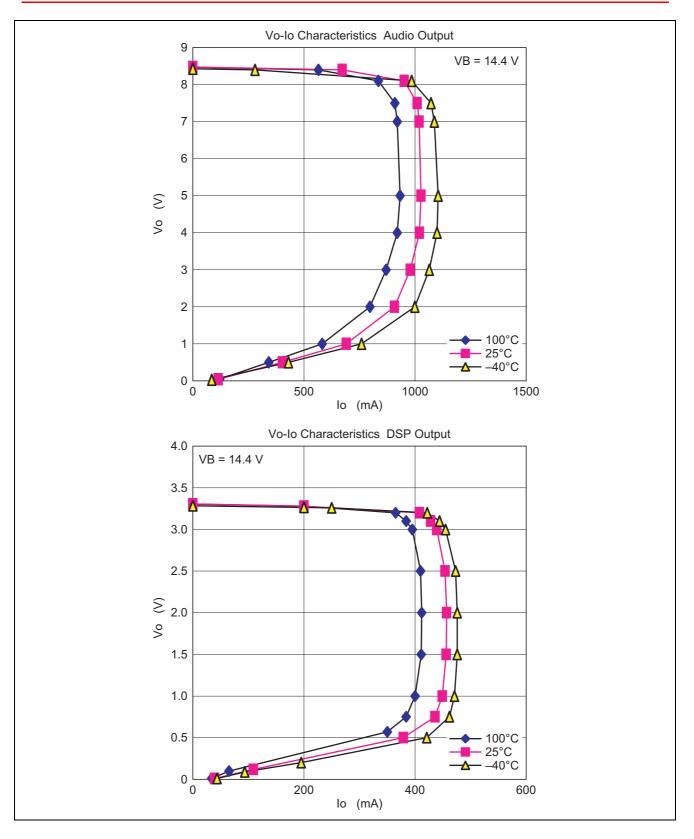


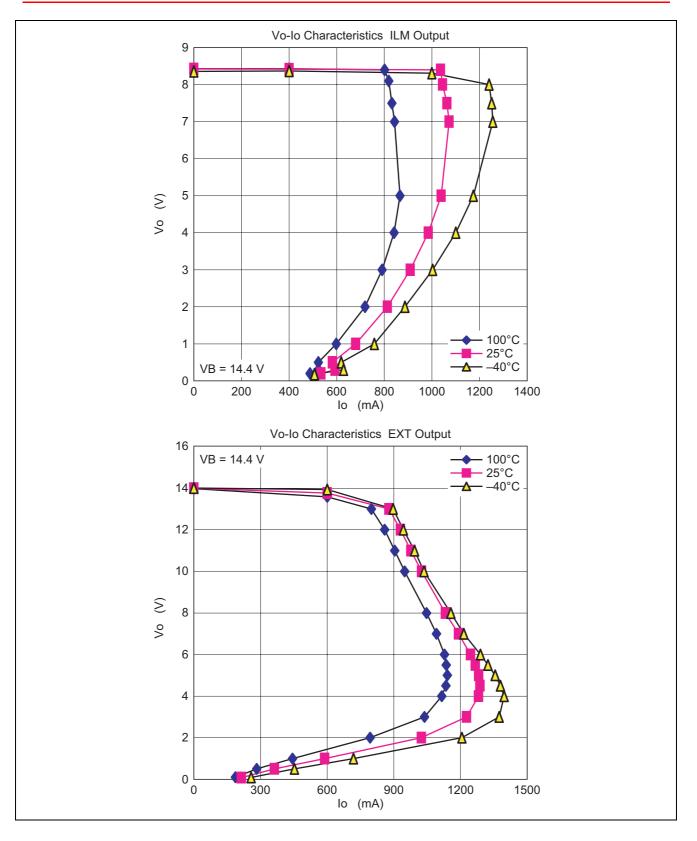


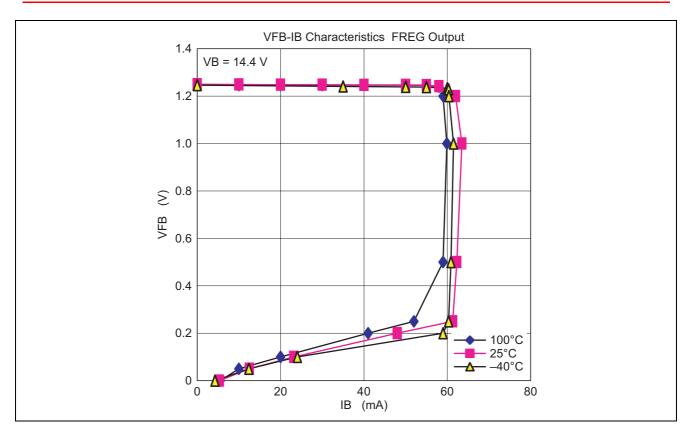










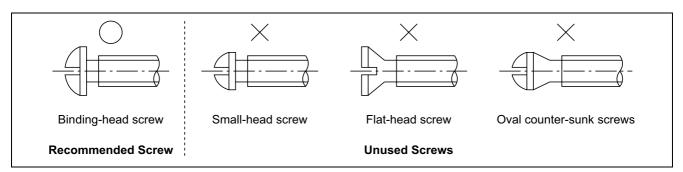




Handling Cautions (SP-15TGV Package)

Mounting

- 1. For mounting the package on the heat sink, 4 to 8 kg·cm of screwing-torque is recommended; excessive torque will cause device deformation, resulting in pellet-crack, connector-lead-wire-breaking, etc., and too less torque will increase the heat resistance.
- 2. The use of screws needs the following cautions.
 - 1) Use the standardized binding-head screws.
 - 2) Ova counter-sunk screws, subjecting the IC to intense stress, must not be used.
 - 3) To the use of tapping screws the cautions for binding torque strength must be applied.
 - 4) Use a tapping screw diameter smaller than an IC mounting-hole.

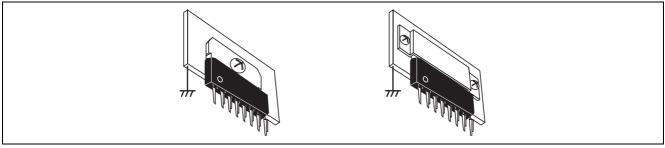


- 3. In IC binding, metal-fittings striking on the plastic of the IC may cause characteristics-deterioration or packagecrack.
- 4. Poor flatness of heat sink sometimes prevents effective heat-sinking or subjects the IC surface to intense stress, causing characteristics-deterioration or package-crack.
 - 1) 0.1 mm max. of heat-sink flatness error for the contact area (14.3 mm \times 19.66 mm) will be tolerated.
 - 2) Contact-surface ruggedness should be finished in $\nabla \nabla$ grade.
 - 3) For aluminum, copper, or iron plates, check them for no burr and mold them for screw-holes.
 - 4) Cutting chips between the IC header and the heat sink will cause heat-sinking deterioration.
 - 5) The heat-sink hole diameter should not exceed 4.0 mm.
- 5. As silicone grease, the Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry G746 is recommended. Coarse or an excessive amount of grease may cause intensive stress to the IC, when binding.
- 6. Do not Screw the IC on the heat sink after soldering the lead wires on the printed circuit board (PCB). If the IC is screwed after the lead wires are soldered on the PCB then characteristics of the IC may deteriorate in the cause of large strain concentrate to the lead wires because of dimension-difference of the PCB and the heat sink.
- Do not solder of lead wires to the header of the IC on direct. If you solder direct then the IC life characteristics will deteriorate remarkably with bad-influence on the die.
 For the method and conditions of lead-wire forming, users are requested to contact the vendor.



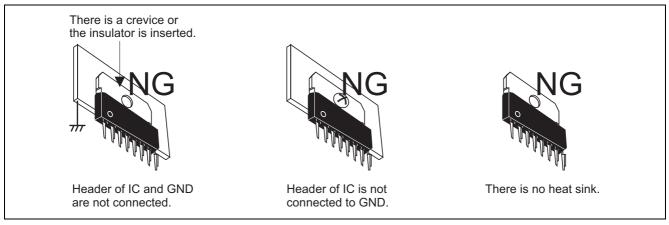
8. Header of IC (TAB) have to connect to GND.

For mounting the header of IC on the heat sink with the screw, heat sink have to connect to GND. When header of IC mount with heat sink with holding parishes conductive material, holding parts have to connect to GND. At this time, the holding parts mount with heat sink with the screw, or it must connect to header of IC. If users have question or request, please contact the vendor.



Example of Recommendation about the Method of Connecting Header of IC to GND

Bad example



9. Soldering should be done within the soldering heat test standard of the IC, specifying that the lead wires, up to 1 to 1.5 mm off the IC body, are kept in solder at 260°C for 10 seconds (2 or less times) and at 350°C for 3 seconds. Therefore give careful consideration in order to do not exceed the condition. In a soldering iron is used, use a soldering iron grounded and do not leak at the tip.

Characteristics

- 1. When there may be the mode which VB, VBUP or GND, and each output reverse with a normal potential state in application, it recommends attaching a diode for IC protection. When outputting the terminal of IC to the direct set exterior, a diode is required in order to protect IC from incorrect contact on a battery and a GND line. Especially EXTOUT is required.
- 2. In the parts shown in external part lineup, the value of a capacitor is the minimum value required in order to secure the oscillation stability of IC. Please use the capacitor independent of temperature and bias. Moreover, please use the capacitor whose ESR is 10Ω or less in the operating temperature range.



Protections

1. Overvoltage protection circuit

The overvoltage protection circuit (surge protector) turns off all outputs without Vdd, when VB voltage is more than about 21 V.

And the overvoltage protection circuit (surge protector) turns off Vdd output with other all outputs, when VB voltage is more than about 26 V.

The VB \ge 18 V condition, the stand by current increases.

2. Overcurrent protection circuit

FREG_B (pin 2), ILM OUT (pin 4), CD OUT (pin 6), DSP OUT (pin 7), AUDIO OUT (pin 10), EXT OUT (pin 12), VDD OUT (pin 14) output circuits are built-in overcurrent protection circuit, based on the respective output current.

3. Thermal protection circuit

A built-in thermal protection circuit (TSD: Thermal Shut Down) prevents thermal damage to the IC. All outputs except VDD (pin 14) and FREG (pin 2, 3) are switched off when the circuit operates, revert to the original state when the temperature drops to a certain level.

4. FREG operation

FREG function needs external PNP transistor, feedback resistor, stability capacitor. If the external transistor become saturation level, the base current depend on IC specification, that is FREG_B (pin 2) maximum current specification.

5. We recommend to mount a bypass diode in your application if there is a mode where potential difference between each output and VB (pin 8), VBUP (pin 15) or GND (pin 1) is reversed from the normal state.

6. Header of IC (TAB) have to connect to GND.

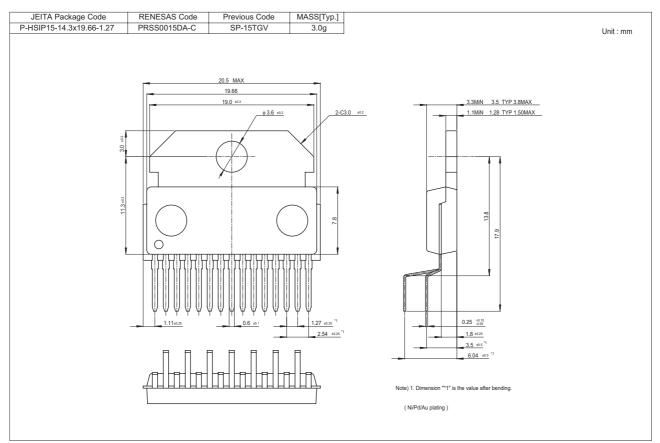
For mounting the header of IC on the heat sink with the screw, heat sink have to connect to GND. When header of IC mount with heat sink with holding parts (use conductive material), holding parts have to connect to GND. At this time, the holding parts mount with heat sink with the screw, or it must connect to header of IC. If users have question or request, please contact the vendor.

- 7. Soldering should be done within the soldering heat test standard of the IC, specifying that the lead wires, up to 1 to 1.5 mm off the IC body, are kept in solder at 260°C for 10 s and at 350°C for 3 s. Therefore give careful consideration in order to do not exceed the condition. In a soldering iron is used, use a soldering iron grounded and do not leak at the tip.
- 8. To keep stability regulation

The stability capacitor should be no temperature dependability and no bias voltage dependability. ESR level should be bellow 10 W all temperature range.



Package Dimensions





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