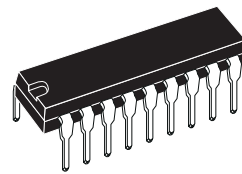


1.5A SWITCHING REGULATOR

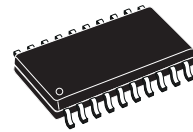
- 1.5A OUTPUT LOAD CURRENT
- 5.1 TO 36V OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
- DISCONTINUOUS VARIABLE FREQUENCY MODE
- PRECISE (+/-2%) ON CHIP REFERENCE
- VERY HIGH EFFICIENCY
- VERY FEW EXTERNAL COMPONENTS
- NO FREQ. COMPENSATION REQUIRED
- RESET AND POWER FAIL OUTPUT FOR MICROPROCESSOR
- INTERNAL CURRENT LIMITING
- THERMAL SHUTDOWN

DESCRIPTION

The L4963 is a monolithic power switching regulator delivering 1.5A at 5.1V. The output voltage is adjustable from 5.1V to 36V, working in discontinuous variable frequency mode. Features of the device include remote inhibit, internal current limiting and thermal protection, reset and power fail outputs for microprocessor.



Powerdip12+3+3



SO20

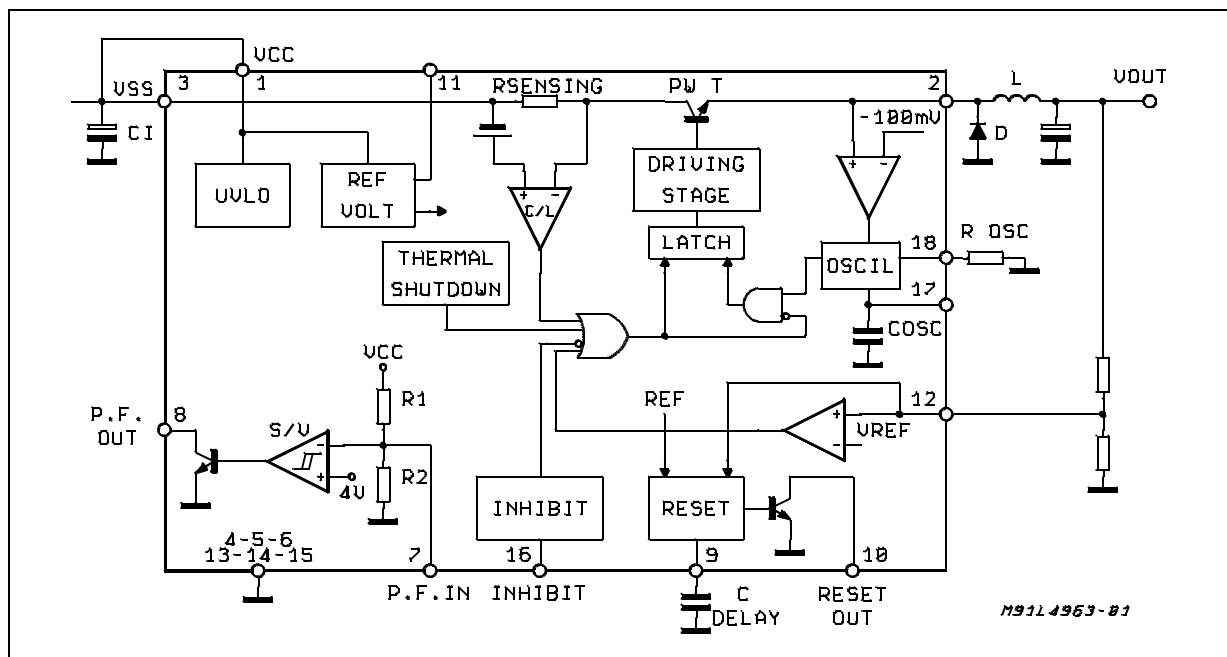
ORDERING NUMBERS:

L4963W

L4963D

The L4963 is mounted in a 12+3+3 lead Powerdip (L4963) and SO20 large (L4963D) plastic packages and requires very few external components.

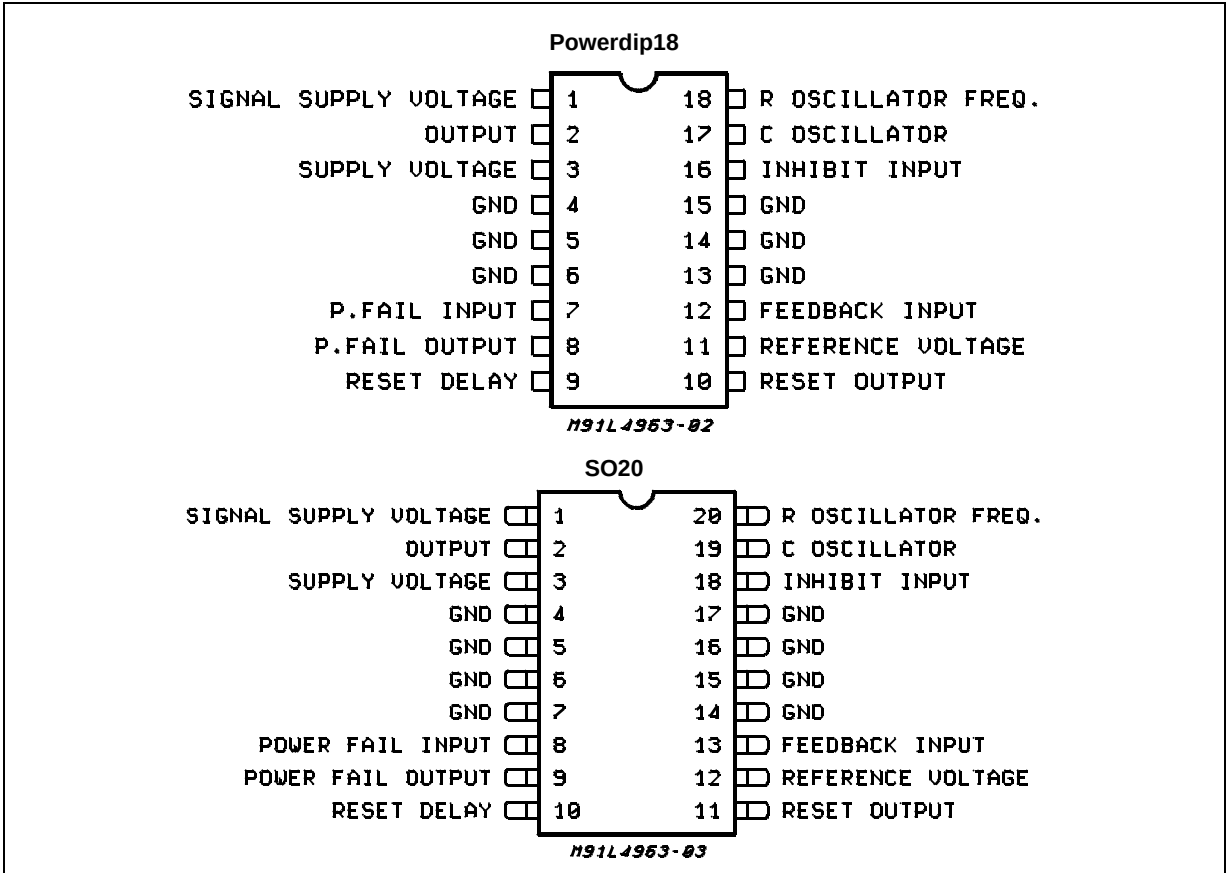
BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol		Parameter	Value	Unit
SO20	Powerdip			
V_i		Input Voltage (pin 1 and pin 3 connected together)	47	V
V_3-V_2		Input to Output Voltage Difference	47	V
V_2		Negative Output DC Voltage	-1	V
V_2		Negative Output Peak Voltage at $t=0.2\ \mu\text{s}$, $f=50\text{kHz}$	-5	V
V_8	V_7	Power Fail Input	25	V
V_9, V_{11}	V_8, V_{10}	Reset and Power Fail Output	V_i	
V_{10}	V_9	Reset Delay Input	5.5	V
V_{13}, V_{18}	V_{12}, V_{16}	Feedback and Inhibit Inputs	7	V
V_{19}, V_{20}	V_{17}, V_{18}	Oscillator Inputs	5.5	V
P_{tot}		Total Power Dissipation $T_{\text{pins}} \leq 90^\circ\text{C}$ (Power DIP) ($T_{\text{amb}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$ no copper area on PCB) ($T_{\text{amb}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$, 4cm^2 copper area on PCB)	5 1.3 2	W W W
T_{stg}, T_j		Storage & Junction Temperature ($T_{\text{amb}} = 70^\circ\text{C}$ 6cm^2 copper area on PCB)	-40 to 150 1.45	$^\circ\text{C}$ W
P_{tot}		Total Power Dissipation $T_{\text{pins}} \leq 90^\circ\text{C}$ (SO20L)	4	W

PIN CONNECTION (top view)



PIN FUNCTIONS

SO20L	Power DIP	Name	Description
1	1	SIGNAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Must be Connected to pin 3
2	2	OUTPUT	Regulator output
3	3	SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Unregulated voltage input. An internal regulator powers the internal logic.
4, 5, 6, 7 14, 15, 16, 17	4, 5, 6 13, 14, 15	GROUND	Common ground terminal
8	7	POWER FAIL INPUT	Input of the power fail circuit. The threshold can be modified introducing an external voltage divider between the Supply Voltage and GND.
9	8	POWER FAIL OUTPUT	Open collector power fail signal output. This output is high when the supply voltage is safe.
10	9	RESET DELAY	A capacitor connected between this terminal and ground determines the reset signal delay time.
11	10	RESET OUTPUT	Open collector reset signal output. This output is high when the output voltage value is correct.
12	11	REFERENCE VOLTAGE	Reference voltage output.
13	12	FEEDBACK INPUT	Feedback terminal of the regulation loop. The output is connected directly to this terminal for 5.1V operation; it is connected via a divider for higher voltages.
18	16	INHIBIT INPUT	TTL level remote inhibit. A logic low level on this input disables the device.
19	17	C OSCILLATOR	Oscillator waveform. A capacitor connected between this terminal and ground modifies the maximum oscillator frequency.
20	18	R OSCILLATOR FREQ.	A resistor connected between this terminal and ground defines the maximum switching frequency.

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	SO20	Powerdip	Unit
$R_{th\ j-pins}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Pins max.	15	12	°C/W
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (*) max.	85	80	°C/W

(*) See Fig. 28

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Refer to Block Diagram)

The L4963 is a monolithic stepdown regulator providing 1.5A at 5.1V working in discontinuous variable frequency mode. In normal operation the device resonates at a frequency depending primarily on the inductance value, the input and output voltage and the load current. The maximum switching however can be limited by an internal oscillator, which can be programmed by only one external resistor.

The fundamental regulation loop consists of two comparators, a precision 5.1V on-chip reference and a drive latch. Briefly the operation is as follows: when the choke ends its discharge the catch free-wheeling recirculation filter diode begins to come out of forward conduction so the output voltage of the device approaches ground. When the output voltage reaches $-0.1V$ the internal comparator sets the latch and the power stage is turned on. Then the inductor current rises linearly until the voltage sensed at the feedback input reaches the 5.1V reference.

The second comparator then resets the latch and the output stage is turned off. The current in the choke falls linearly until it is fully discharged, then the cycle repeats. Closing the loop directly gives an output voltage of 5.1V. Higher output voltages are

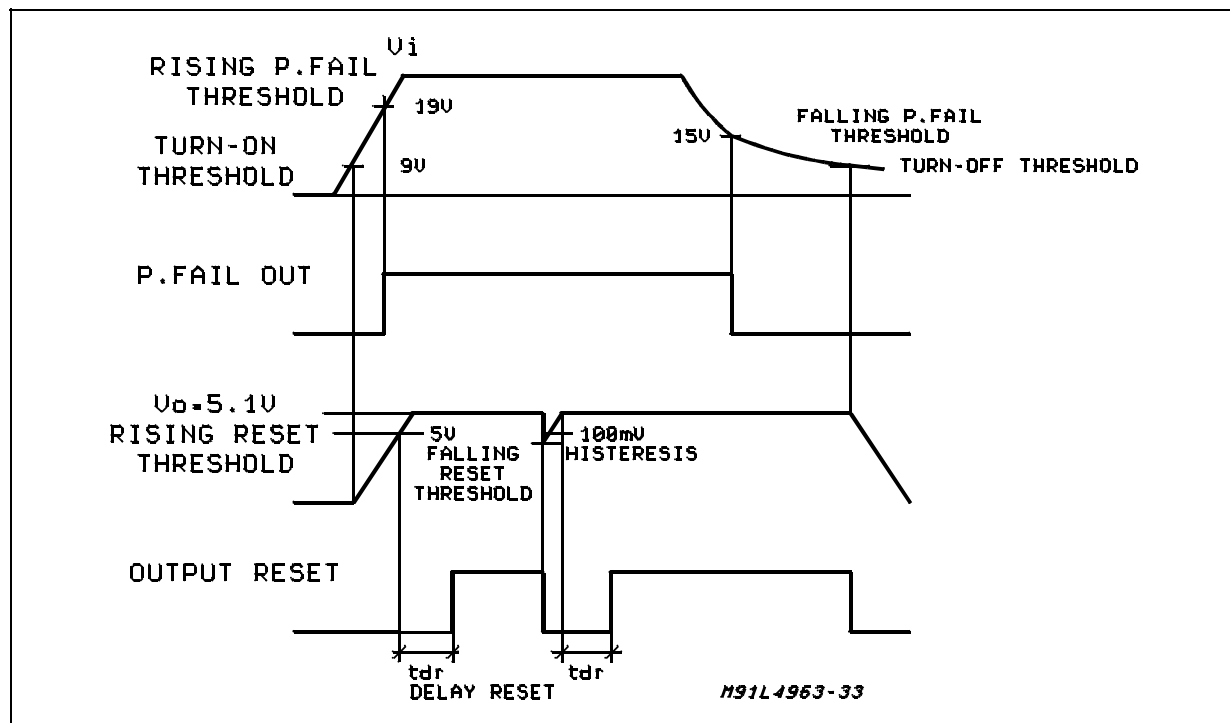
obtained by inserting a voltage divider and this method of control requires no frequency compensation network. At output voltages greater than 5.1V the available output current must be derated due to the increased power dissipation of the device.

Output overload protection is provided by an internal current limiter. The load current is sensed by a on-chip metal resistor connected to a comparator which resets the latch and turns off the power stage in overload condition. The reset circuits (see fig. 1) generates an output high signal when the output voltage value is correct. It has an open collector output and the output signal delay time can be programmed with an external capacitor. A power-fail circuit is also available and is used to monitor the supply voltage. Its output goes high when the supply voltage reaches a pre-programmed threshold set by a voltage divider to its input from the supply to ground. With the input left open the threshold is approximately equal to 5.1V. The output of the power fail is an open collector.

A TTL level inhibit is provided for applications such as remote on/off control. This input is activated by a low logic level and disables circuits operation.

The thermal overload circuit disables the device when the junction temperature is about $150^{\circ}C$ and has hysteresis to prevent unstable conditions.

Figure 1: Reset and Power Fail Function



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC (Refer to the test circuit $V_i = 30V$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
--------	-----------	-----------------	------	------	------	------	------

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

V_o	Output Voltage Range	$V_i = 46V$ $I_o = 0.5A$	V_{ref}		36	V	2
V_i	Input Voltage Range	$V_o = V_{ref}$ to 36V $I_o = 0.5A$	9		46	V	2
V_{12}	Feedback Voltage	$V_i = 9$ to 46V $I_o = 0.5A$	5	5.1	5.2	V	2
I_{12}	Input Bias Current	$V_i = 15V$ $V_{12} = 6V$ $V_{17f} = 5V$		5	20	μA	3a
V_{OS12}	Input Offset Voltage			5	10	mV	3a
ΔV_o	Line Regulation	$V_i = 9$ to 46V $V_o = V_{ref}$ $I_o = 0.5A$		15	50	mV	2
ΔV_o	Load Regulation	$V_o = V_{ref}$ $I_o = 0.5$ to 1.5A		15	45	mV	2
V_d	Dropout Voltage Between pin 3 and pin 2	$I_2 = 3A$ $V_i = 20V$		1.5	2	V	2
I_{2L}	Current Limiting	$V_i = 9$ to 46V $V_o = V_{ref}$ to 28V	3.5		6.5	A	2
I_o	Maximum Operating Load Current	$V_i = 9$ to 46V $V_o = V_{ref}$	1.5			A	2
SVR	Supply Voltage Ripple Rejection	$V_i = 2V_{rms}$ $V_o = V_{ref}$ fripple = 100Hz $I_o = 1.5A$	50	56		dB	2
V_{11}	Reference Voltage	$V_i = 9$ to 46V $0 < I_{11} < 5mA$	5	5.1	5.2	V	3a
	Average Temperature Coefficient of Ref. Volt.	$T_j = 0$ to 125 °C		0.4		mV/°C	—
ΔV_{11}	V_{ref} Line Regulation	$V_i = 9$ to 46V		10	20	mV	3a
ΔV_{11}	V_{ref} Line Regulation	$I_{ref} = 0$ to 5mA $V_i = 46V$ $R_{osc} = 51K\Omega$	65 69	7	15	mV	3a
η	Efficiency	$I_o = 1.5A$ $V_o = V_{ref}$	65	75		%	2
T_{sd}	Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature		145	150		°C	—
	Hysteresis			30		°C	—

DC CHARACTERISTICS

I_q	Quiescent Drain Current	$V_i = 46V$ $I_o = 0mA$	$V_{16} = V_{12} = 0$		14	20	mA	3a
			$V_{16} = V_{ref}$ $V_{12} = 5.3V$		11	16	mA	3a

INHIBIT

V_{16L}	Low Input Voltage	$V_i = 9$ to 46V	0.3		0.8	V	2
V_{16H}	High Input Voltage	$V_i = 9$ to 46V	2		5.5	V	2
I_{16L}	Input Current with Low Input Voltage	$V_{16} = 0.8V$		50	100	μA	2
I_{16L}	Input Current with High Input Voltage	$V_{16} = 2V$		10	20	μA	2

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
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RESET

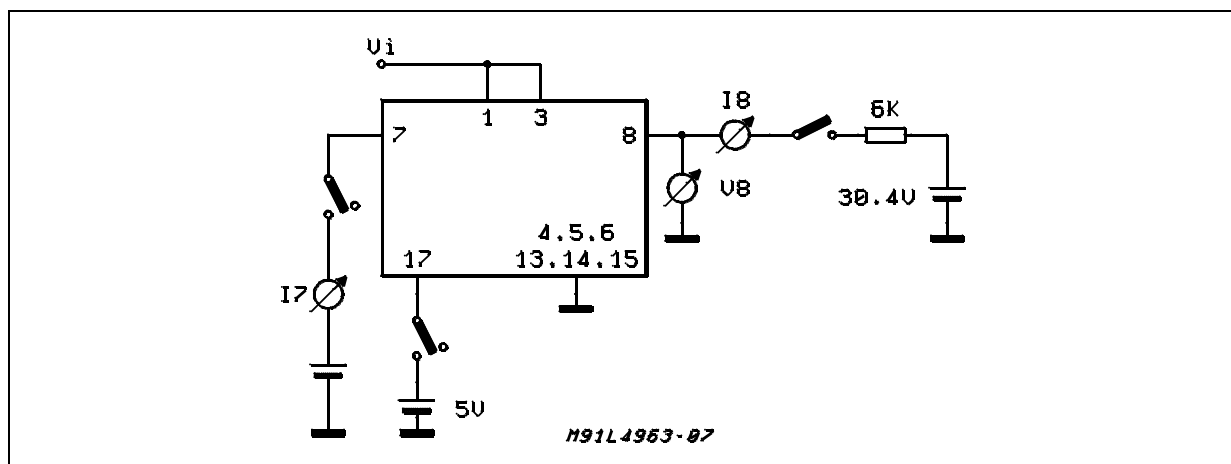
V_{12}	Rising Threshold Voltage	$V_i = 9 \text{ to } 46\text{V}$	$V_{ref} - 150$	$V_{ref} - 100$	$V_{ref} - 50$	mV	3b
V_{12}	Falling Threshold Voltage	$V_i = 9 \text{ to } 46\text{V}$	$V_{ref} - 150$	$V_{ref} - 200$	$V_{ref} - 250$	mV	3b
V_{9D}	Delay Rising Threshold Voltage	$V_7 = \text{OPEN}$	4.3	4.5	4.7	V	3b
V_{9F}	Delay Falling Threshold Voltage		1	1.5	2	V	3b
$-I_{9SO}$	Delay Source Current	$V_9 = 4.7\text{V}$ $V_{12} = 5.3\text{V}$	70	110	140	μA	3b
I_{9SI}	Delay Sink Current	$V_9 = 4.7\text{V}$ $V_{12} = 4.7\text{V}$	10			mA	3b
I_{10}	Output Leakage Current	$V_i = 46\text{V}$ $V_7 = 8.5\text{V}$	50			μA	3b
V_{10}	Output Saturation Volt.	$I_{10} = 15\text{mA}$; $V_i = 3 \text{ to } 46\text{V}$			0.4	V	3b

POWER FAIL

V_R	Rising Threshold Voltage	Pin7 = open	17.5	19	20.5	V	3C
V_F	Falling Threshold Voltage	Pin7 = open	14.25	15	15.75	V	3c
V_7	Rising Threshold Voltage	$V_i = 20\text{V}$	4.14	4.5	4.86	V	—
V_7	Falling Threshold Voltage	$V_i = 20\text{V}$	3.325	3.5	3.675	V	—
V_s	Output Saturation Volt.	$I_a = 5\text{mA}$			0.4	V	3c
I_s	Output Leakage Current	$V_i = 46\text{V}$			50	μA	3c

OSCILLATOR

f	Oscillator Frequency	$R_T = 51\text{K}\Omega$	46	60	79	kHz	—
f	Oscillator Frequency	$V_i = 9 \text{ to } 46\text{V}$ $T_j = 0 \text{ to } 125^\circ\text{C}$ $R_T = 51\text{K}\Omega$	42		83	kHz	—



Graph showing the relationship between collector current I_q (mA) and collector voltage U_q (V) for the M91L 4963-BB tube. The curve is linear, indicating a constant internal resistance.

U_q (V)	I_q (mA)
10	9.1
20	9.7
30	10.3
40	10.9
45	11.1

Graph of collector current I_C (mA) versus collector voltage U_C (V) for the M91L4953-09 tube. The curve shows a linear relationship, starting at approximately (10V, 12.2mA) and ending at (40V, 14.0mA).

Graph showing the quiescent current I_q (mA) versus junction temperature T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the M91L4963-10 device. The curve indicates that I_q decreases as T_j increases. A label $V_i = 30\text{V}$ is present in the upper right area of the graph.

T_j ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	I_q (mA)
-25	10.5
25	10.2
75	9.5
125	8.0

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the quiescent current I_q (mA) as a function of junction temperature T_j (°C) for the M91L4963-11. The y-axis represents I_q (mA) and ranges from 9 to 15. The x-axis represents T_j (°C) and ranges from -25 to 150. The graph shows a constant current of approximately 13.1 mA for temperatures from -25°C to 25°C, followed by a linear decrease to approximately 9.0 mA at 150°C. The test condition is $V_{in} = 30V$.

T_j (°C)	I_q (mA)
-25	13.1
25	13.1
75	12.0
125	10.9
150	9.0

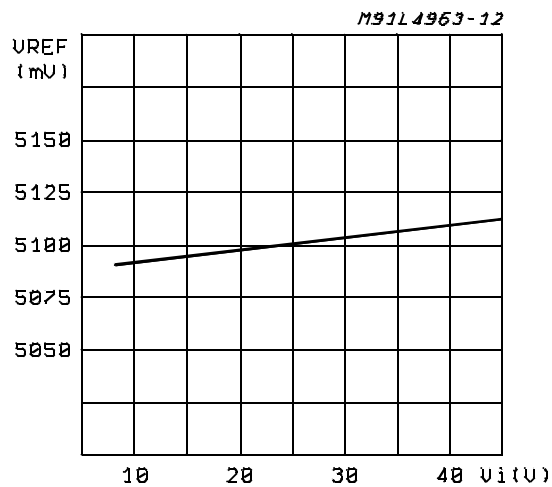
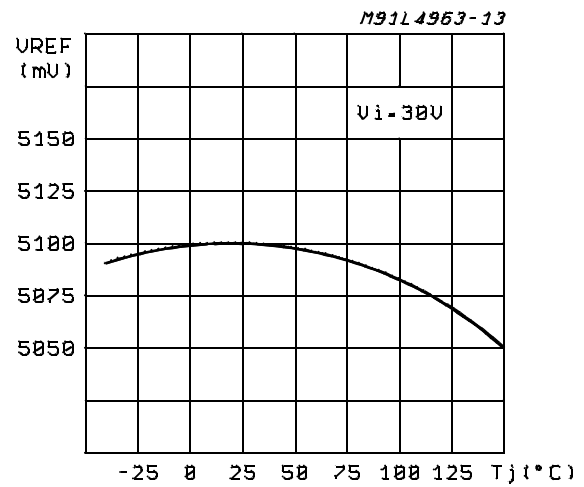
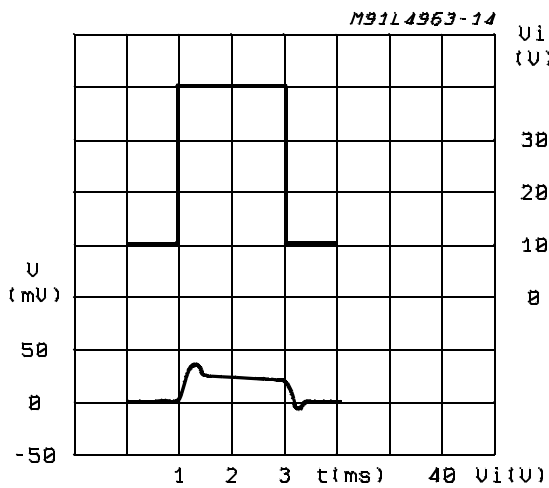
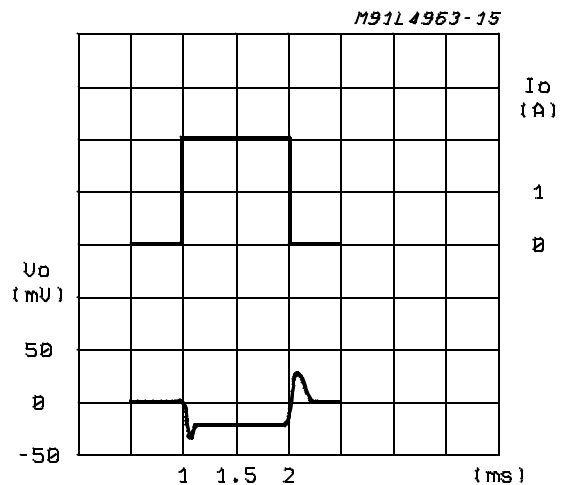
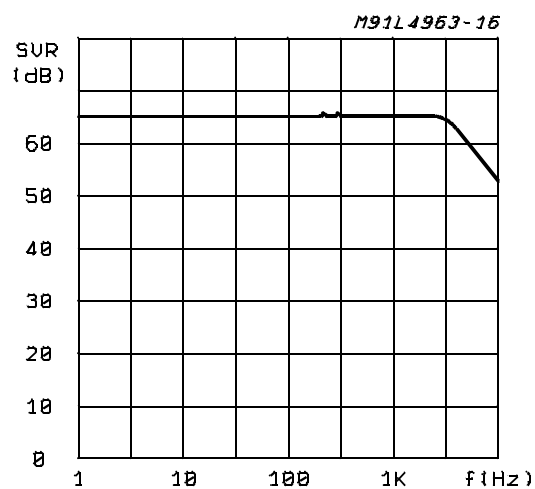
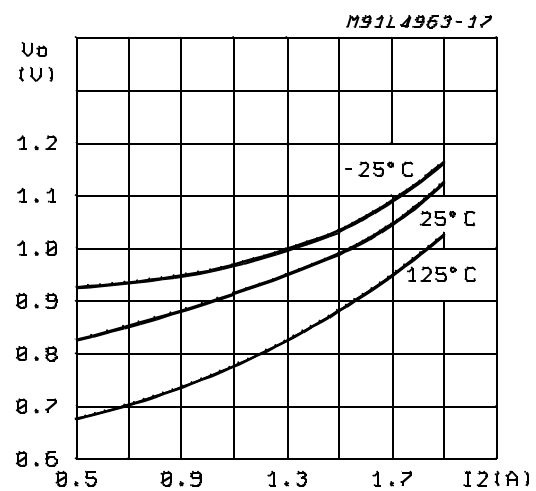
Figure 8: Reference Voltage vs. V_i **Figure 9:** Reference Voltage vs. T_j **Figure 10:** Line Transient Response**Figure 11:** Load Transient**Figure 12:** Supply Voltage Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency**Figure 13:** Dropout Voltage Between pin3 and 2 vs. Current at pin2

Figure 14: Dropout Voltage Between pin3 and 2 vs. Junction Temperature

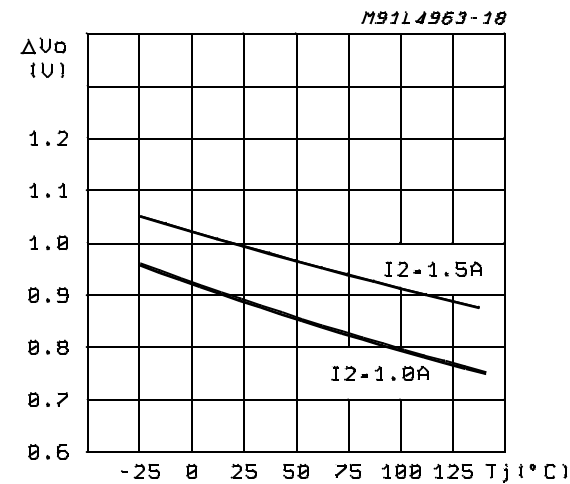


Figure 16: Power Dissipation (device only) vs. Input Voltage (Powerdip Package Only)

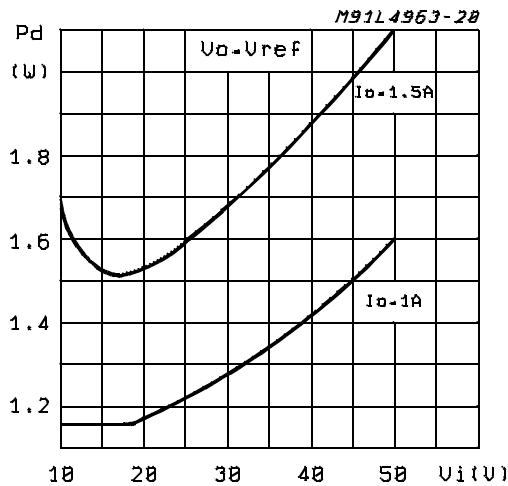


Figure 18: Voltage and Current Waveform at pin2

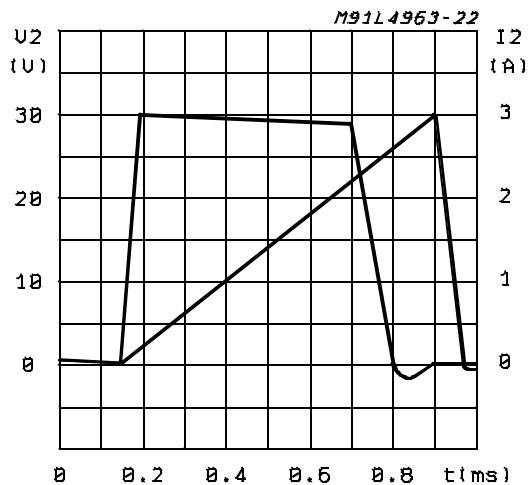


Figure 15: Maximum Allowable PowerDissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (Powerdip Package Only)

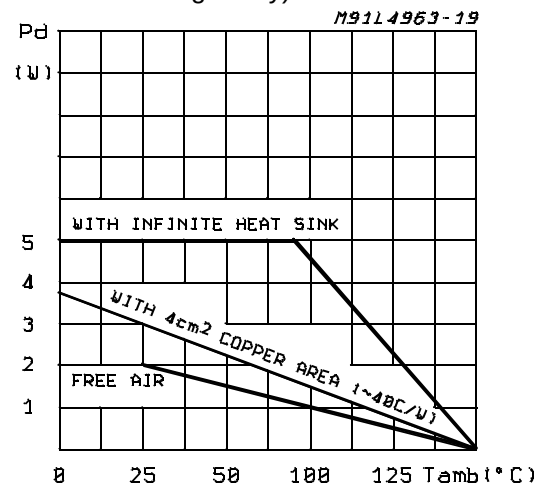


Figure 17: Power Dissipation (device only) vs. Output Voltage (Powerdip Package Only)

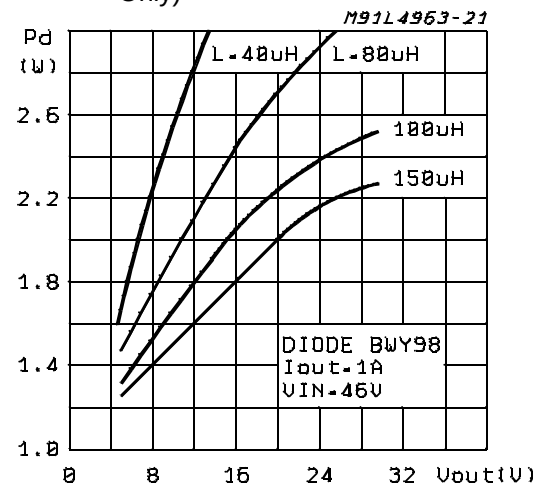


Figure 19: Efficiency vs. Output Current (Powerdip Package Only)

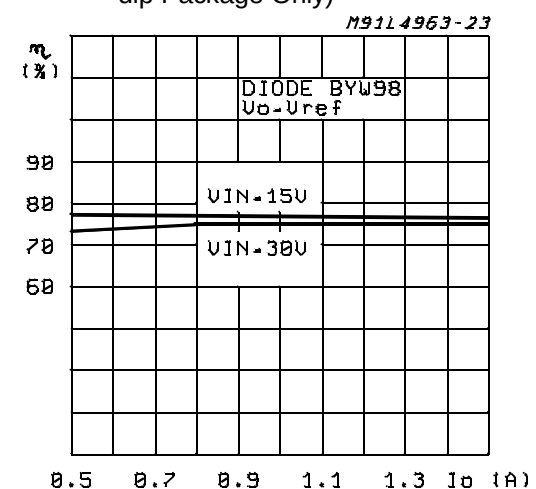


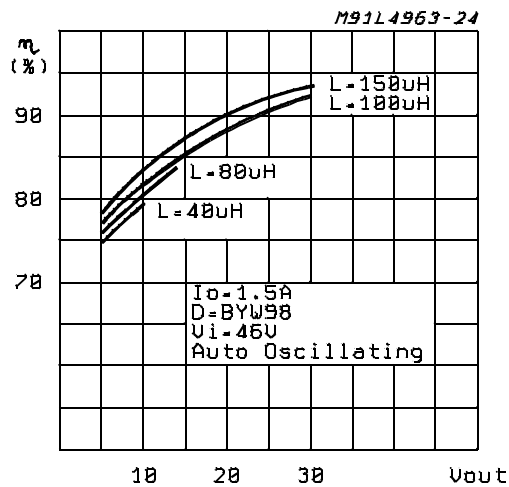
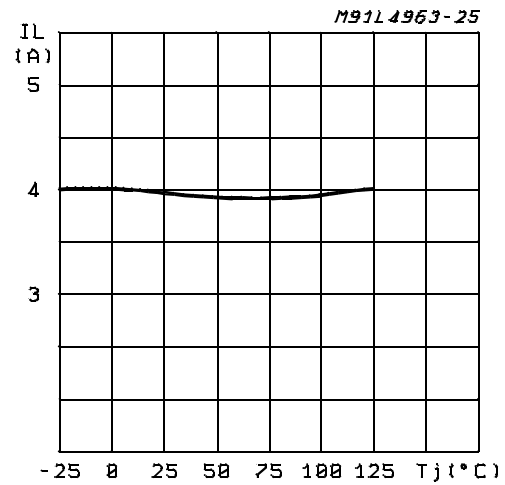
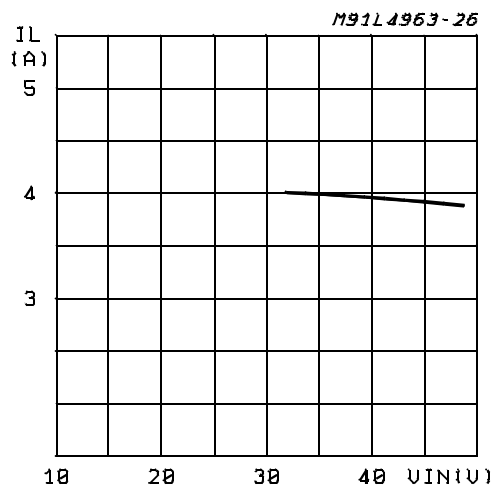
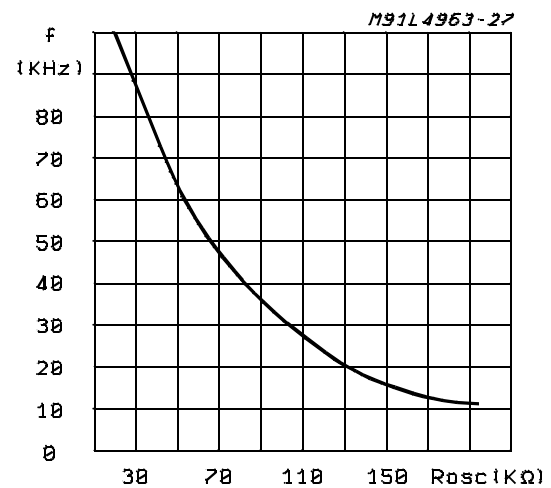
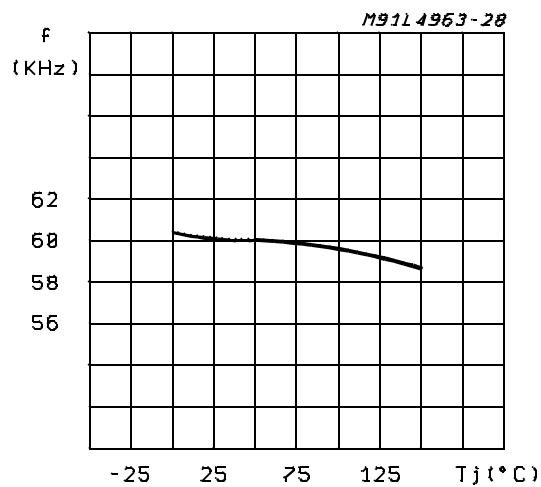
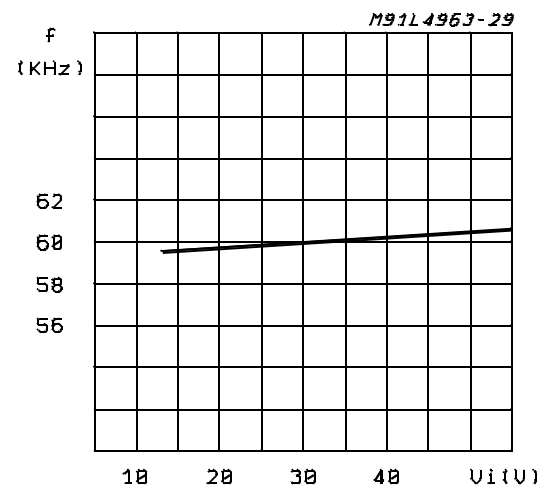
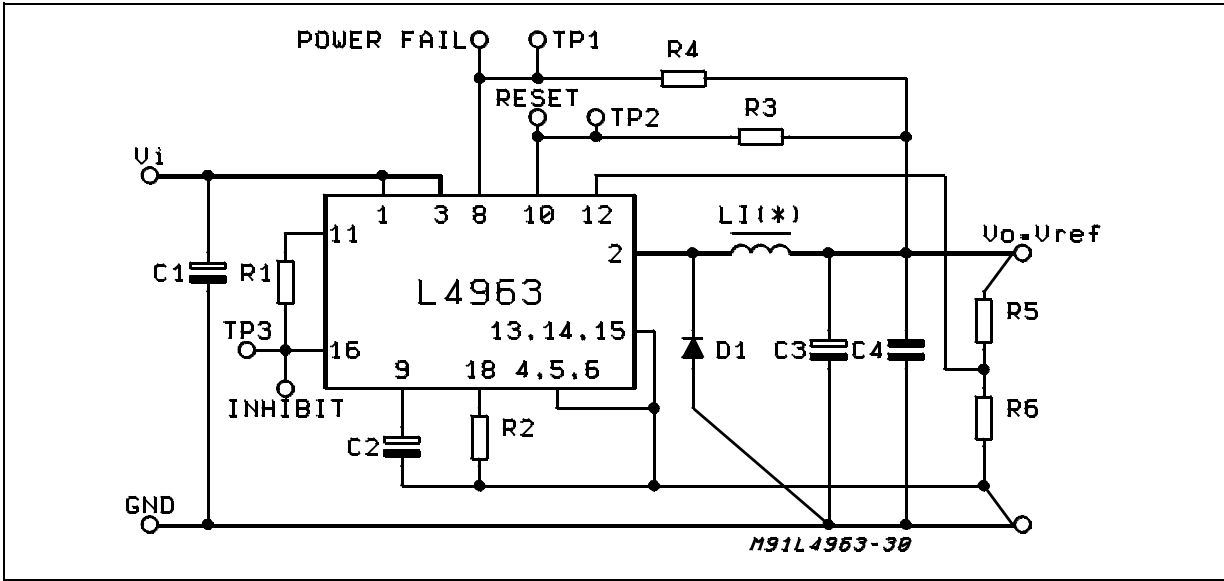
Figure 20: Efficiency vs. Output Voltage (Power-dip Package Only)**Figure 21:** Current Limit vs. Junction Temperature $V_i = 30V$ **Figure 22:** Current Limit vs. Input Voltage**Figure 23:** Oscillator Frequency vs. R2 (see fig. 26)**Figure 24:** Oscillator Frequency vs. Junction Temperature**Figure 25:** Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage

Figure 26: Evaluation Board Circuit



PART LIST

CAPACITOR	
C1	1000μF 50V EKR (*)
C2	2.2mF 16V
C3	1000μF 40V with low ESR
C4	1μF 50V film
RESISTOR	
R1	1KΩ
R2	51KΩ
R3	1KΩ
R4	1KΩ
R5, R6	see table

Resistor Values for Standard Output Voltages		
V _o	R6	R5
12	4.7KΩ	6.2KΩ
15	4.7KΩ	9.1KW
18	4.7KΩ	12KW
24	4.7KΩ	18KW

Diode: BYW98
Core: L = 40μH Magnetics 58121-A2MPP 34 Turns 0.9mm (20AWG)

(*) Minimum 100μF if V_i is a preregulated offline SMPS output or 1000μF if a 50Hz transformer plus rectifiers is used.

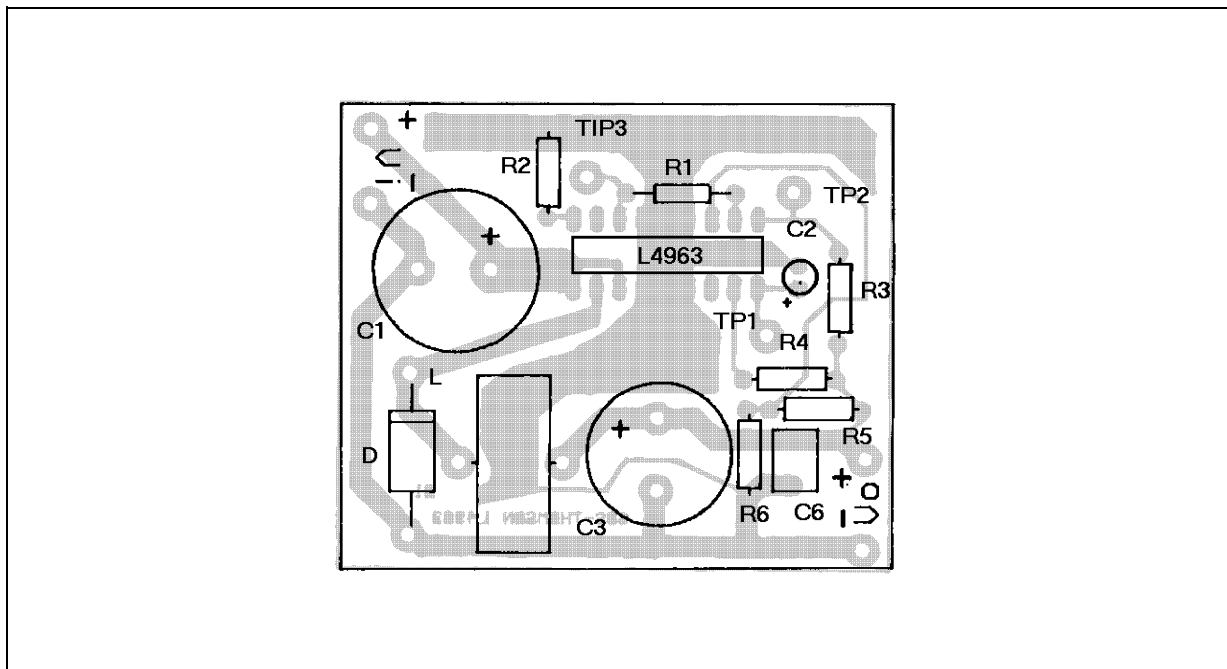
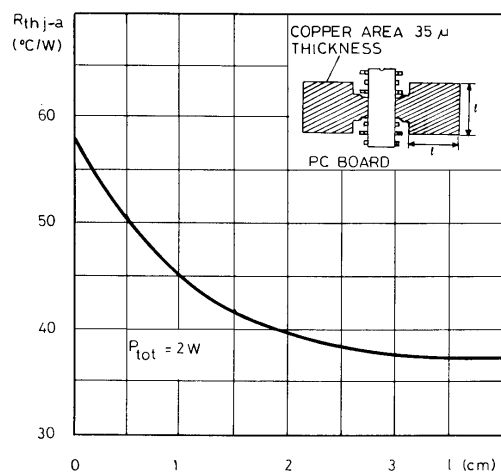
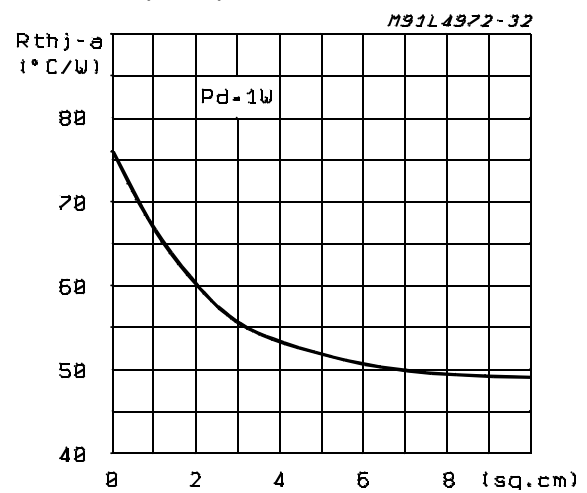
Figure 27: P.C. Board and Component Layout of the Circuit of fig. 26 (Powerdip Package) (1:1 scale).**Figure 28:** Thermal Characteristics**Figure 29:** Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance vs. Area on Board Heatsink (SO20)

Figure 30: A Minimal 5.1 Fixed Regulator — Very Few Components are Required

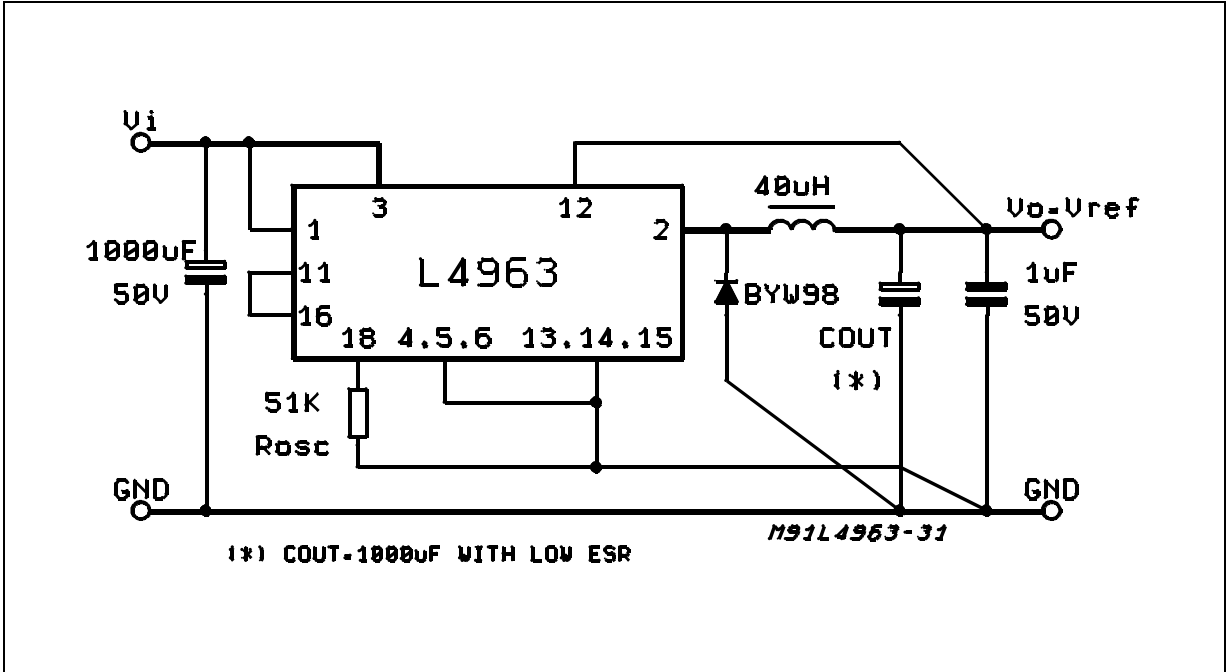
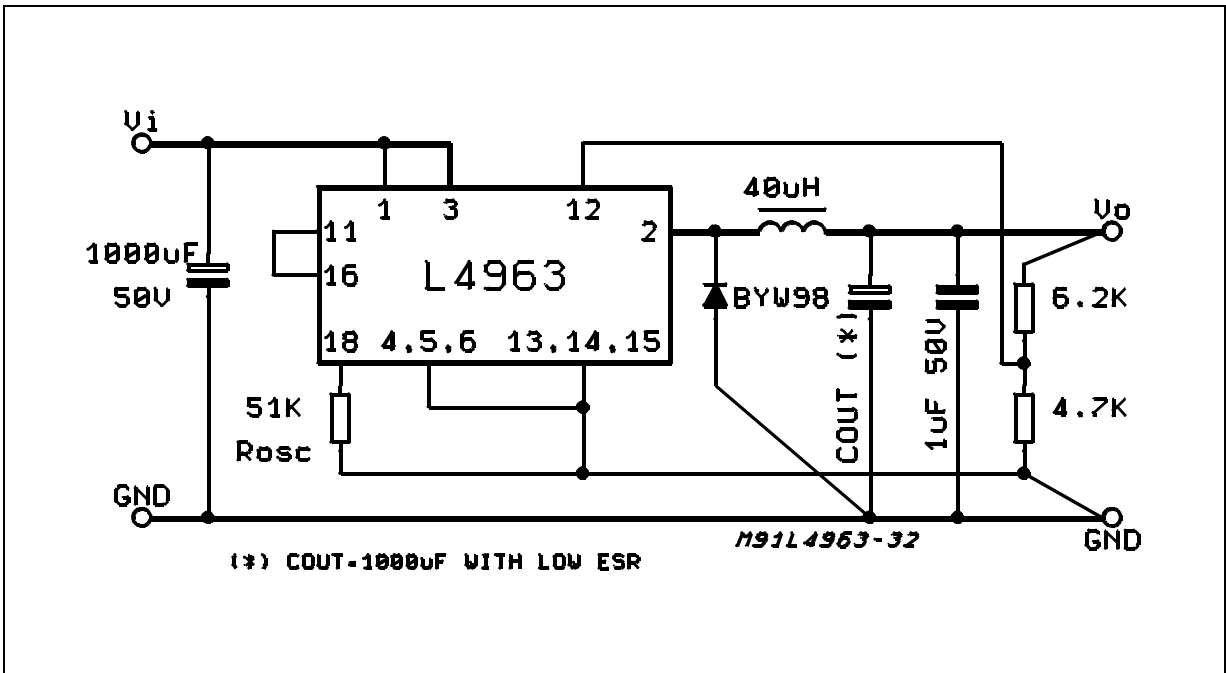
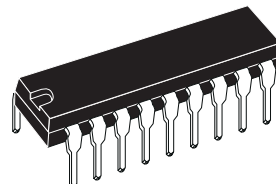


Figure 31: A Minimal Components count for $V_o = 12V$

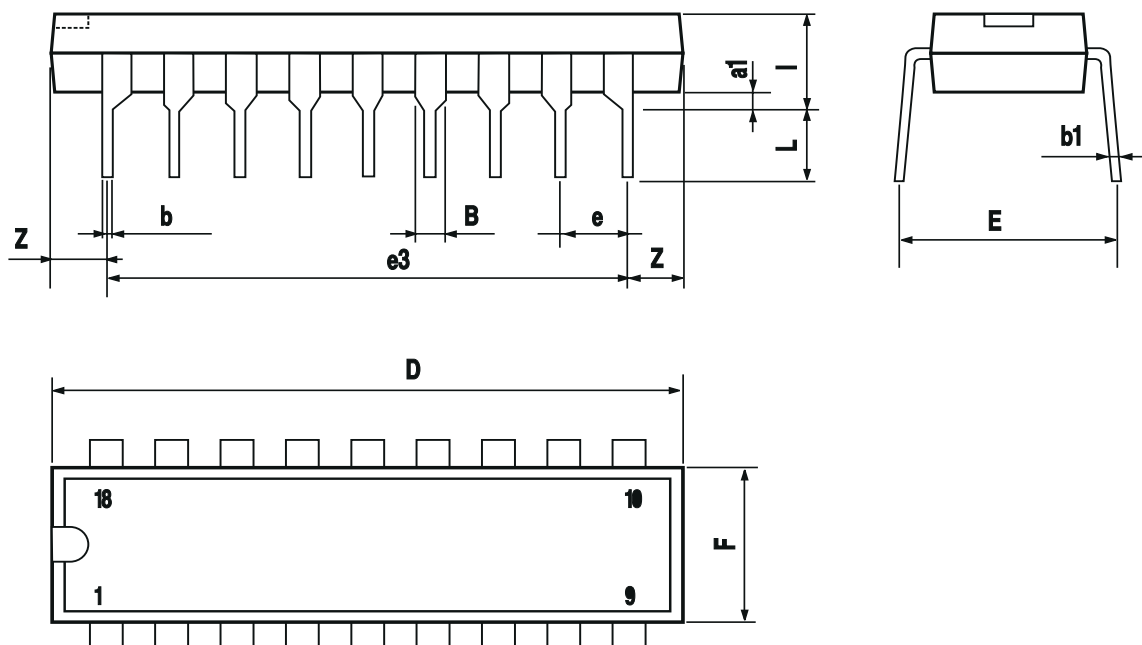


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.85		1.40	0.033		0.055
b		0.50			0.020	
b1	0.38		0.50	0.015		0.020
D			24.80			0.976
E		8.80			0.346	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		20.32			0.800	
F			7.10			0.280
I			5.10			0.201
L		3.30			0.130	
Z			2.54			0.100

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

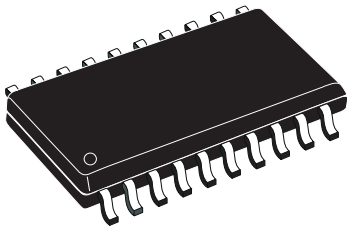


Powerdip 18

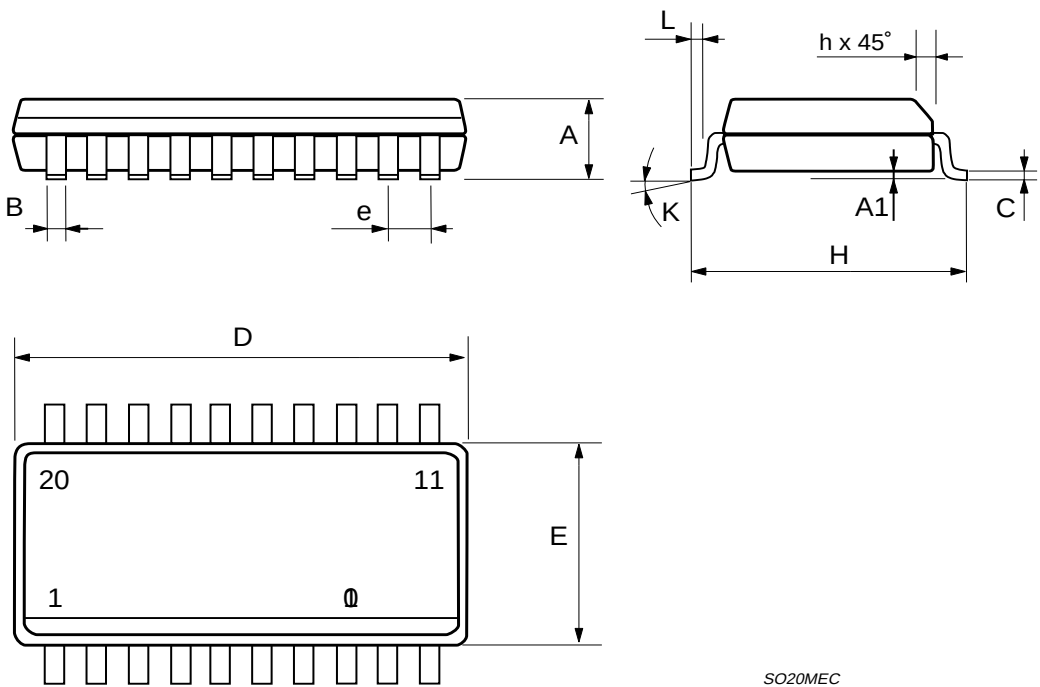


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	2.35		2.65	0.093		0.104
A1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012
B	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020
C	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013
D	12.6		13	0.496		0.512
E	7.4		7.6	0.291		0.299
e		1.27			0.050	
H	10		10.65	0.394		0.419
h	0.25		0.75	0.010		0.030
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
K	0° (min.)8° (max.)					

OUTLINE AND
MECHANICAL DATA



SO20



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