

L4901A

oducits

TAWATT (Vertical)

(Plastic Package)

ORDERING NUMBER : L4901A

DUAL 5V REGULATOR WITH RESET

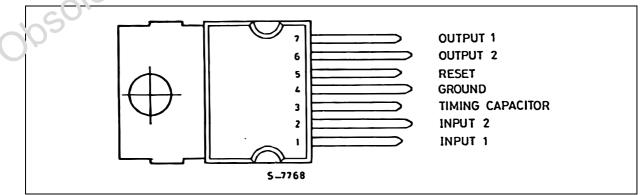
- OUTPUT CURRENTS : I₀₁ = 400mA
 I₀₂ = 400mA
- FIXED PRECISION OUTPUT VOLTAGE 5V ± 2%
- RESET FUNCTION CONTROLLED BY INPUT VOLTAGE AND OUTPUT 1 VOLTAGE
- RESET FUNCTION EXTERNALLY PRO-GRAMMABLE TIMING
- RESET OUTPUT LEVEL RELATED TO OUT-PUT 2
- OUTPUT 2 INTERNALLY SWITCHED WITH ACTIVE DISCHARGING
- LOW LEAKAGE CURRENT, LESS THAN 1μA AT OUTPUT 1
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT (Input 1)
- INPUT OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION UP TO 60V
- RESET OUTPUT HIGH
- OUTPUT TRANSISTORS SO A PROTECTION
- SHORT CIRCUIT AND THERMAL OVER-LOAD PROTECTION

DESCRIPTION

The L4901A is a monolithic lov drop dual 5V regulator designed mainly for ביניס'ying microprocessor systems.

Reset and data sav + functions during switch on/off can be realized.

PIN CONNECTION

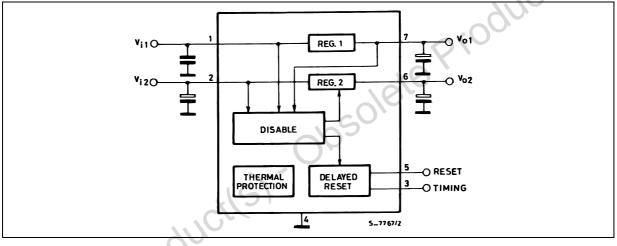


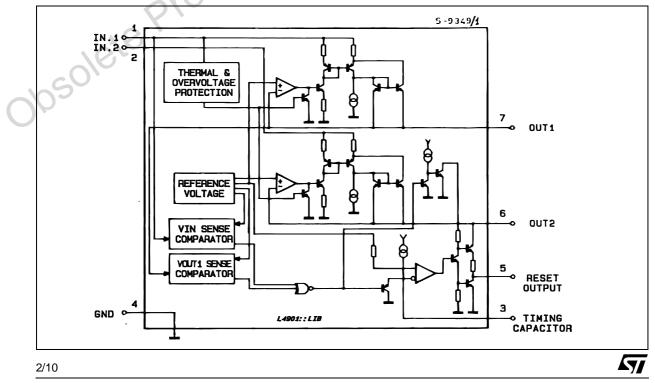
PIN DESCRIPTION

N°	Name	Function				
1	Input 1	Low Quiescent Current 400mA Regulator Input.				
2	Input 2	0mA regulator input.				
3	Timing If Reg. 2 is switched-ON the delay capacitor is charged with a 10μA constant current. When Re Capacitor 2 is switched-OFF the delay capacitor is decharged.					
4	GND	ommon Ground.				
5	Reset Output					
6	Output 2	Dutput 2 $5V - 400$ mA Regulator Output. Enabled if V ₀ 1 > V _{RT} and V _{IN 2} > V _{IT} . If Reg. 2 is switched-OFF the C ₀₂ capacitor is discharged.				
7	Output 1	t 1 5V – 400mA regulator output with Low leakage (in switch-OFF condition).				

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BLOCK DIAGRAM





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{IN}	DC Input Voltage Transient Input Overvoltage (t = 40ms)	24 60	V V
lo	Output Current	Internally Limited	
Tj	Storage and Junction Temperature	– 40 to 150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symb	ol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R _{th (j} -	c)	Thermal Resistance Junction-case Max.	4	°C/W

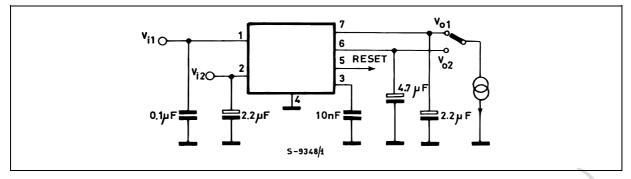
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (VIN = 14, 4V, T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vi	DC Operating Input Voltage				20	V
V ₀₁	Output Voltage 1	R Load 1kΩ	4.95	5.05	5.15	V
V _{02 H}	Output Voltage 2 HIGH	R Load 1kΩ	V ₀₁ –0.1	5	V ₀₁	V
V _{02 L}	Output Voltage 2 LOW	I ₀₂ = – 5mA	xC	0.1		V
I ₀₁	Output Current 1	$\Delta V_{01} = -100 \text{mV}$	400			mA
I _{L01}	Leakage Output 1 Current	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{01} \le 3V$			1	μA
I ₀₂	Output Current 2	$\Delta V_{02} = -100 \text{mV}$	400			mA
V _{I01}	Output 1 Dropout Voltage (*)	$I_{01} = 10mA$ $I_{01} = 100mA$ $I_{01} = 300mA$		0.7 0.8 1.1	0.8 1 1.4	V V V
VIT	Input Threshold Voltage	5	V ₀₁ + 1.2	6.4	V ₀₁ + 1.7	V
VITH	Input Threshold Voltage Hyst.			250		mV
ΔV_{01}	Line Regulation 1	$7V < V_{IN} < 18V, I_{01} = 5mA$		5	50	mV
ΔV_{02}	Line Regulation 2	$7V < V_{IN} < 18V, I_{02} = 5mA$		5	50	mV
ΔV_{01}	Load Regulation 1	5mA < I ₀₁ < 400mA		50	100	mV
ΔV_{02}	Load Regulation 2	5mA < I ₀₁ < 400mA		50	100	mV
Ι _Q	Quiescent Current	$ I_{02} = I_{01} \le 5mA \\ 0 < V_{IN} < 13V \\ 7V < V_{IN} < 13V $		4.5 1.6	6.5 3.5	mA
l _{Q1}	Quiescent Current 1			0.6	0.9	mA
V _{RT}	Reset Threshold Voltage		$V_{02} - 0.15$	4.9	V ₀₂ -0.05	V
V _{RTH}	Reset Threshold Hysteresis		30	50	80	mV
V_{RH}	Reset Output Voltage HIGH	I _R = 500μA	$V_{02} - 1$	4.12	V ₀₂	V
V _{RL}	Reset Output Voltage LOW	I _R = -<0>5mA		0.25	0.4	V
t _{RD}	Reset Pulse Delay	$C_t = 10nF$	3	5	11	ms
t _d	Timing Capacitor Discharge Time	$C_t = 10nF$			20	μs
$\frac{\Delta V_{01}}{\Delta T}$	Thermal Drift	$-20^{\circ}C \leq T_{amb} \leq 125^{\circ}C$		0.3 – 0.8		mV/°C
$\frac{\Delta V_{02}}{\Delta T}$	Thermal Drift	$-20^{\circ}C \leq T_{amb} \leq 125^{\circ}C$		0.3 – 0.8		mV/°C
SVR1	Supply Voltage Rejection	$f = 100Hz, V_R = 0.5V$	50	84		dB
SVR2 Supply Voltage Rejection		lo = 100mA	50	80		dB

* The dropout voltage is defined as the difference between the input and the output voltage when the output voltage is lowered of 25 mV under constant output current condition.



TEST CIRCUIT



APPLICATION INFORMATION

In power supplies for μ P systems it is necessary to provide power continuously to avoid loss of information in memories and in time of day clocks, or to save data when the primary supply is removed. The L4901A makes it very easy to supply such equipments; it provides two voltage regulators (both 5 V high precision) with separate inputs plus a reset output for the data save function.

CIRCUIT OPERATION (see Figure 1)

After switch on Reg. 1 saturates until V_{01} rises to the nominal value.

When the input 2 reaches V_{IT} and the output 1 is higher than V_{RT} the output 2 (V_{02}) switches on and the reset output (V_R) also goes high after a pro-

Figure 1

grammable time T_{RD} (timing capacitor).

 V_{02} and V_{R} are switched together at low level when one of the following conditions occurs :

- an input overvoltage
- an overload on the output 1 ($V_{01} < V_{RT}$);
- a switch off ($V_{IN} < V_{IT} V_{ITH}$);

and they start again as before when the condition is removed.

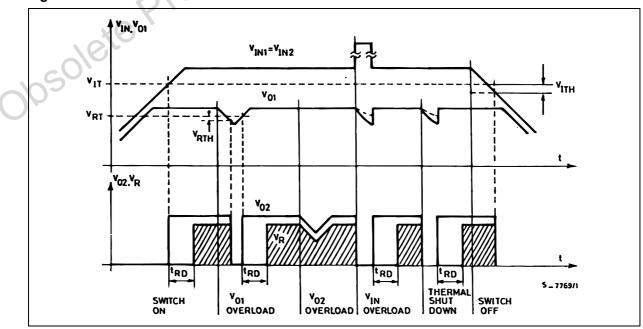
An overload on output 2 does not switch Reg. 2, and does not influence Reg. 1.

The Vo1 output features :

- 5 V internal reference without voltage divider between the output and the error comparator ;
- very low drop series regulator element utilizing current mirrors;

permit high output impedance and then very low leakage current error even in power down condi-

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tion.

This output may therefore be used to supply circuits continuously, such as volatile RAMs, allowing the use of a back-up battery. The Vo1 regulator also features low consumption (0.6 mA typ.) to minimize battery drain in applications where the V1 regulator is permanently connected to a battery supply.

The V₀₂ output can supply other non essential 5 V circuits which may be powered down when the system is inactive, or that must be powered down to prevent uncorrect operation for supply voltages below the minimum value.

The reset output can be used as a "POWER DOWN

Figure 2

INTERRUPT", permitting RAM access only in correct power conditions, or as a "BACK-UP ENABLE" to transfer data into in a NV SHADOW MEMORY when the supply is interrupted.

APPLICATIONS SUGGESTIONS

Figure 2 shows an application circuit for a μP system typically used in trip computers or in car radios with programmable tuning.

Reg. 1 is permanently connected to a battery and supplies a CMOS time-of-day clock and a CMOS microcomputer chip with volatile memory.

Reg. 2 may be switched OFF when the system is

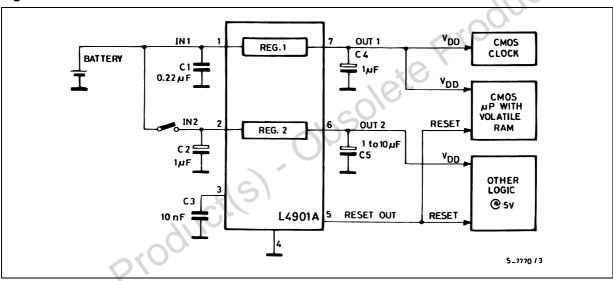
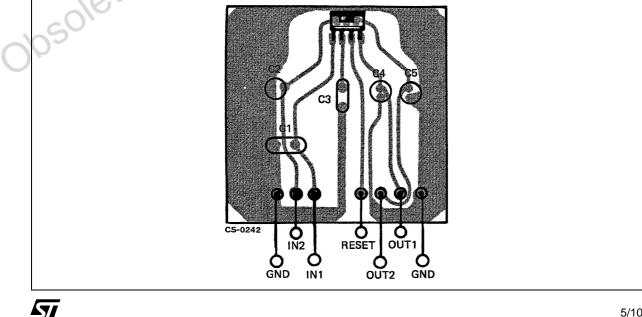


Figure 3 : P.C. Board Component Layout of Figure 2.



inactive.

Figure 4 shows the L4901A with a back up battery on the V₀₁ output to maintain a CMOS time-of-day clock and a stand by type N-MOS μ P. The reset output makes sure that the RAM is forced into the low consumption stand by state, so the access to memory is inhibit and the back up battery voltage

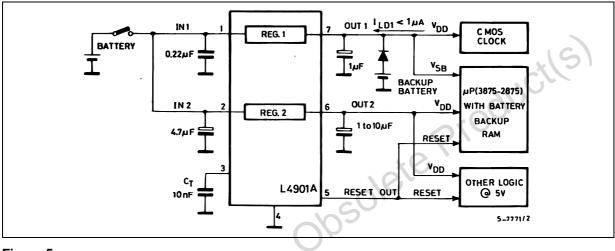
Figure 4

cannot drop so low that memory contents are corrupted.

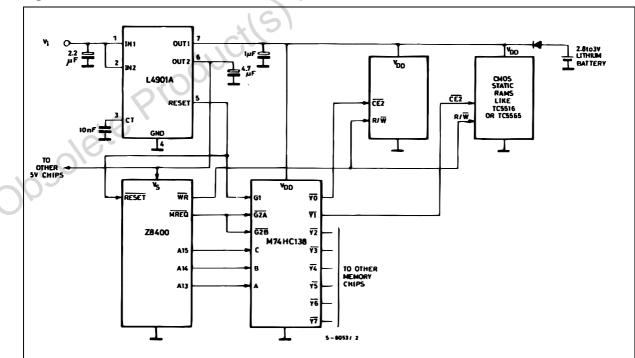
In this case the main on-off switch disconnects both regulators from the supply battery.

The L4901A is also ideal for microcomputer systems using battery backup CMOS static RAMs. As shown in Figure 5 the reset output is used both to

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disable the μ P and, through the address decoder M74HC138, to ensure that the RAMS are disabled as soon as the main supply starts to fall.

Another interesting application of the L4901A is in μ P system with shadow memories (see Figure 6).

When the input voltage goes below V_{IT} , the reset ouput enables the execution of a routine that saves the machine's state in the shadow RAM (xicor x 2201 for example).

Thanks to the low consumption of the Reg. 1 a

Figure 6

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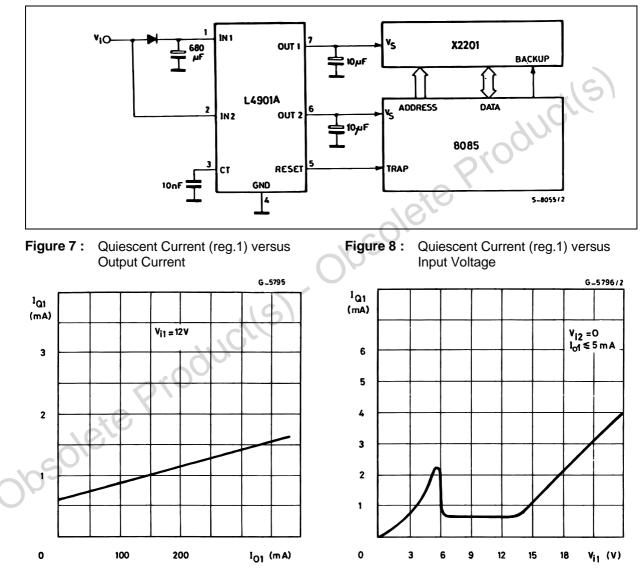


Figure 9 : Total Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage

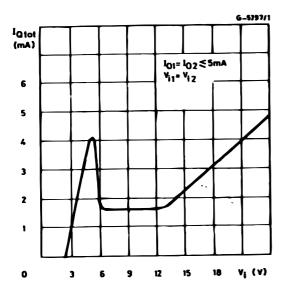
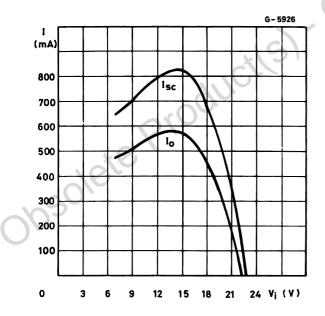
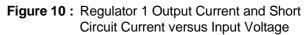


Figure 11 : Regulator 1 Output Current and Short Circuit Current versus Input Voltage





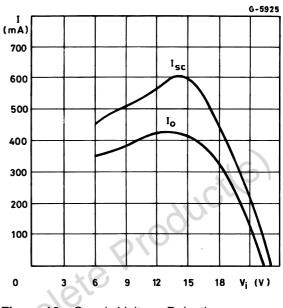
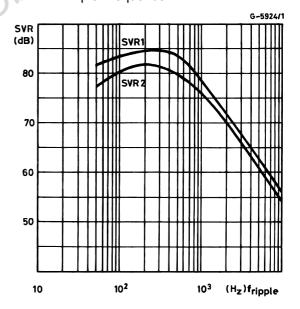
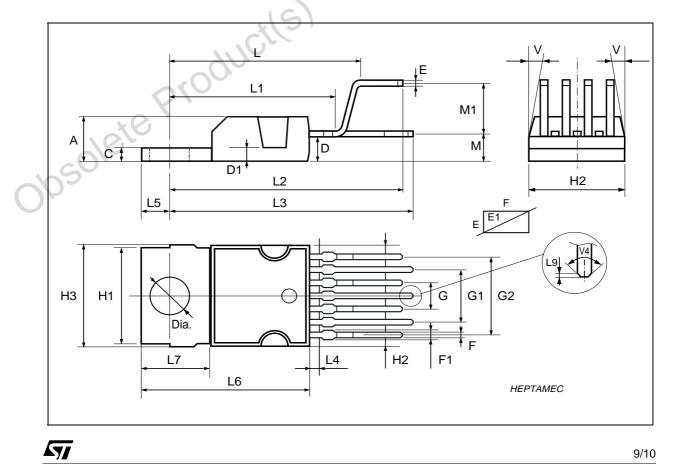


Figure 12 : Supply Voltage Rejection Regulators 1 and 2 versus Input Ripple Frequence





		mm			inch		
DIM.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	OUTLINE AND
А			4.8			0.189	MECHANICAL DATA
С			1.37			0.054	
D	2.4		2.8	0.094		0.110	
D1	1.2		1.35	0.047		0.053	
Е	0.35		0.55	0.014		0.022	
E1	0.7		0.97	0.028		0.038	
F	0.6		0.8	0.024		0.031	
F1			0.9			0.035	
G	2.34	2.54	2.74	0.095	0.100	0.105	
G1	4.88	5.08	5.28	0.193	0.200	0.205	
G2	7.42	7.62	7.82	0.295	0.300	0.307	
H2			10.4			0.409	
H3	10.05		10.4	0.396		0.409	
L	16.7	16.9	17.1	0.657	0.668	0.673	
L1		14.92			0.587		
L2	21.24	21.54	21.84	0.386	0.848	0.860	
L3	22.27	22.52	22.77	0.877	0.891	0.896	
L4			1.29			0.051	
L5	2.6	2.8	3	0.102	0.110	0.118	
L6	15.1	15.5	15.8	0.594	0.610	0.622	
L7	6	6.35	6.6	0.236	0.250	0.260	
L9		0.2			0.008		
Μ	2.55	2.8	3.05	0.100	0.110	0.120	CU.
M1	4.83	5.08	5.33	0.190	0.200	0.210	Heptawatt V
V4		1	40°	(typ.)	1		
Dia	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152	



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