CS3341, CS3351, CS387

Alternator Voltage Regulator Darlington Driver

The CS3341/3351/387 integral alternator regulator integrated circuit provides the voltage regulation for automotive, 3–phase alternators.

It drives an external power Darlington for control of the alternator field current. In the event of a charge fault, a lamp output pin is provided to drive an external darlington transistor capable of switching on a fault indicator lamp. An overvoltage or no STATOR signal condition activates the lamp output.

The CS3341 and CS3351 are available in SO–14 packages. The CS387 is available as a Flip Chip.

Features

- Drives NPN Darlington
- Short Circuit Protection
- 80 V Load Dump
- Temperature Compensated Regulation Voltage
- Shorted Field Protection Duty Cycle, Self Clearing

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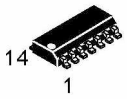
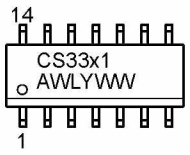
MARKING DIAGRAM



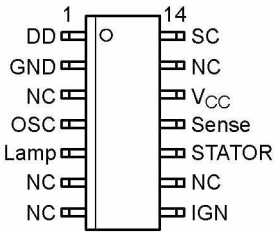
SO–14
D SUFFIX
CASE 751A



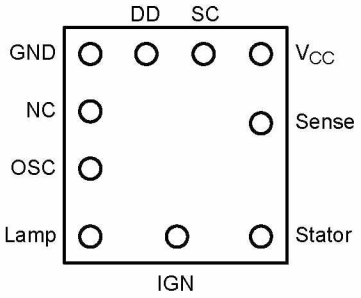
x	= 4 or 5
A	= Assembly Location
WL, L	= Wafer Lot
YY, Y	= Year
WW, W	= Work Week

PIN CONNECTIONS

SO–14



Flip Chip, Bump Side Up



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
CS3341YD14	SO–14	55 Units/Rail
CS3341YDR14	SO–14	2500 Tape & Reel
CS3351YD14	SO–14	55 Units/Rail
CS3351YDR14	SO–14	2500 Tape & Reel
CS387H	Flip Chip	Contact Sales

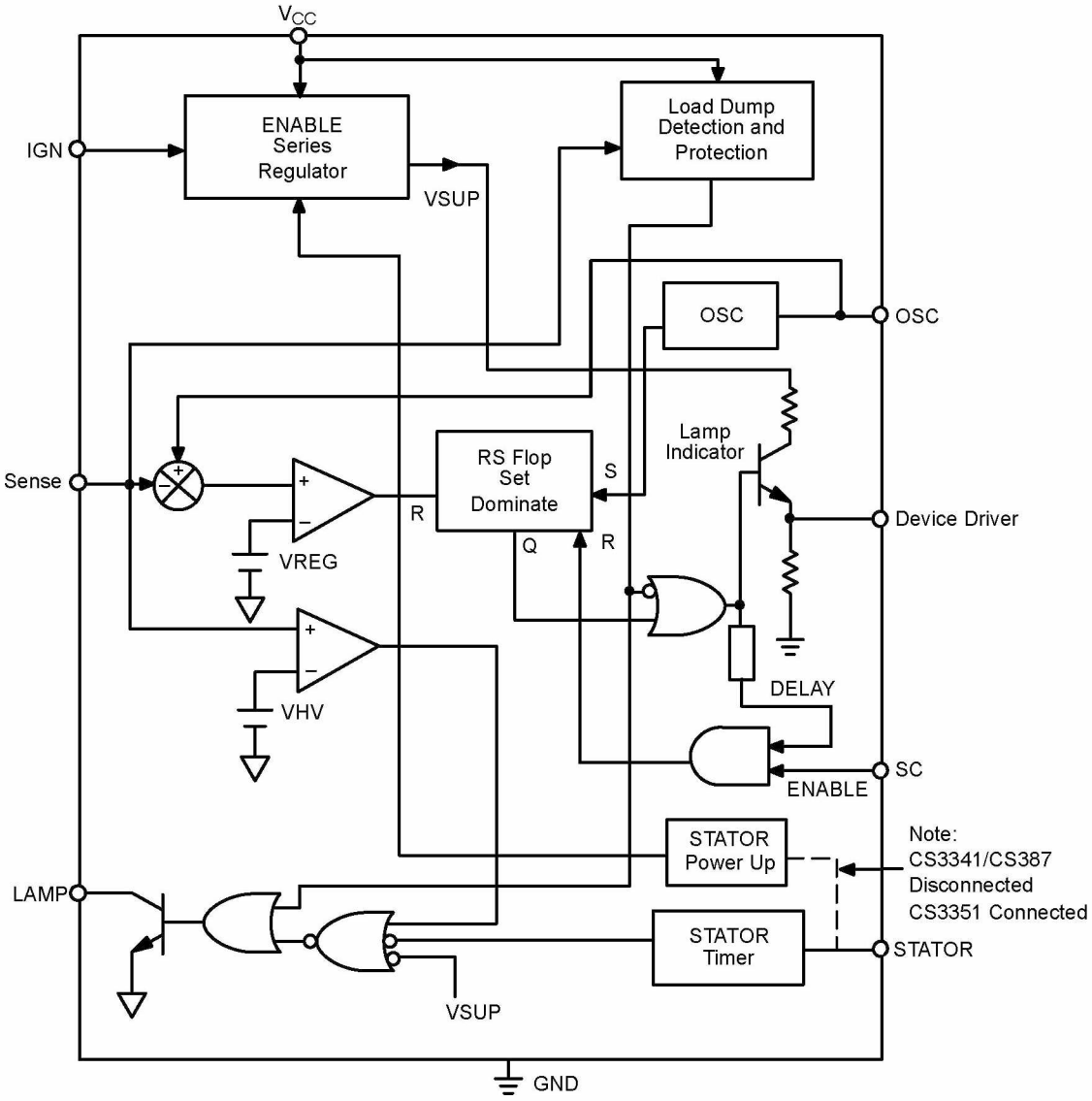


Figure 1. Block Diagram

MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Rating	Value	Unit
Storage Temperature Range, T_S	–55 to +165	°C
Junction Temperature Range	–40 to 150	°C
Continuous Supply	27	V
I_{CC} Load Dump	400	mA
Lead Temperature Soldering: Reflow: (SMD styles only) (Note 1)	230 peak	°C

1. 60 second maximum above 183°C.

*The maximum package power dissipation must be observed.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(–40°C < T_A < 125°C, –40°C < T_J < 150°C, 9.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 17 V; unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply					
Supply Current Enabled	–	–	12	25	mA
Supply Current Disabled	–	–	–	50	μA
Driver Stage					
Output High Current	V_{DD} = 1.2 V	–10	–6.0	–4.0	mA
Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 25 μA	–	–	0.35	V
Minimum ON Time	–	200	–	–	μs
Minimum Duty Cycle	–	–	6.0	10	%
Short Circuit Duty Cycle	–	1.0	–	5.0	%
Field Switch Turn On Rise Time	–	30	–	90	μs
Field Switch Turn On Fall Time	–	30	–	90	μs
Stator					
Input High Voltage	–	10	–	–	V
Input Low Voltage	–	–	–	6.0	V
Stator Time Out	High to Low	6.0	100	600	ms
Stator Power–Up Input High	CS3351 only	10	–	–	V
Stator Power–Up Input Low	CS3351 only	–	–	6.0	V
Lamp					
Output High Current	V_{LAMP} @ 3.0 V	–	–	50	μA
Output Low Voltage	I_{LAMP} @ 30 mA	–	–	0.35	V
Ignition					
Input High Voltage	I_{CC} > 1.0 mA	1.8	–	–	V
Input Low Voltage	I_{CC} < 100 μA	–	–	0.5	V
Oscillator					
Oscillator Frequency	C_{OSC} = 0.22 μF	65	–	325	Hz
Rise Time/Fall Time	C_{OSC} = 0.22 μF	–	17	–	–
Oscillator High Threshold	C_{OSC} = 0.22 μF	–	–	6.0	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) (–40°C < T_A < 125°C, –40°C < T_J < 150°C, 9.0 V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 17 V; unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Battery Sense					
Input Current	–	–10	–	+10	μA
Regulation Voltage	@25°C, R_1 = 100 kΩ, R_2 = 50 kΩ	13.5	–	16	V
Proportional Control	–	0.050	–	0.400	V
High Voltage Threshold Ratio	$\frac{V_{High\ Voltage\ @\ LampOn}}{V_{Regulation\ @\ 50\%Duty\ Cycle}}$	1.083	–	1.190	–
High Voltage Hysteresis	–	0.020	–	0.600	V

PACKAGE PIN DESCRIPTION

PACKAGE PIN #		PIN SYMBOL	FUNCTION
SO–14	Flip Chip		
1	1	Driver	Output driver for external power switch–Darlington.
2	2	GND	Ground.
3, 6, 7, 9, 13	3	NC	No Connection.
4	4	OSC	Timing capacitor for oscillator.
5	5	Lamp	Base driver for lamp driver indicates no stator signal or overvoltage condition.
8	6	IGN	Switched ignition power up.
10	7	Stator	Stator signal input for stator timer (CS3351 also power up).
11	8	Sense	Battery sense voltage regulator comparator input and protection.
12	9	V_{CC}	Supply for IC.
14	10	SC	Short circuit sensing.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

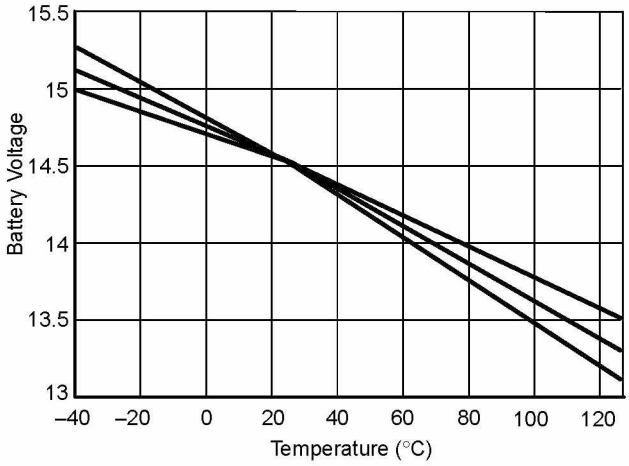


Figure 2. Battery Voltage vs. Temperature (°C) Over Process Variation

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The CS3341 and CS3351 IC's are designed for use in an alternator charging system. The circuit is also available in flip–chip form as the CS387.

In a standard alternator design (Figure 3), the rotor carries the field winding. An alternator rotor usually has several N and S poles. The magnetic field for the rotor is produced by forcing current through a field or rotor winding. The Stator windings are formed into a number of coils spaced around a cylindrical core. The number of coils equals the number of pairs of N and S poles on the rotor. The alternating current in the Stator windings is rectified by the diodes and applied to the regulator. By controlling the amount of field current, the magnetic field strength is controlled and hence the output voltage of the alternator.

Referring to Figure 4, a typical application diagram, the oscillator frequency is set by an external capacitor connected between OSC and ground. The sawtooth waveform ramps between 1.0 V and 3.0 V and provides the timing for the system. For the circuit shown the oscillator frequency is approximately 140 Hz. The alternator voltage is sensed at Terminal A via the resistor divider network R1/R2 on the Sense pin of the IC. The voltage at the sense pin determines the duty cycle for the regulator. The voltage is adjusted by potentiometer R2. A relatively low voltage on the sense pin causes a long duty cycle that increases the Field current. A high voltage results in a short duty cycle.

The ignition Terminal (I) switches power to the IC through the V_{CC} pin. In the CS3351 the Stator pin senses the voltage from the stator. This will keep the device powered while the voltage is high, and it also senses a stopped engine condition and drives the Lamp pin high after the stator timeout expires. The Lamp pin also goes high when an overvoltage condition is detected on the sense pin. This causes the darlington lamp drive transistor to switch on and pull current through the lamp. If the system voltage continues to increase, the field and lamp output turn off as in an overvoltage or load dump condition.

The SC or Short Circuit pin monitors the field voltage. If the drive output and the SC voltage are simultaneously high for a predetermined period, a short circuit condition is assumed and the output is disabled. The regulator is forced to a minimum short circuit duty cycle.

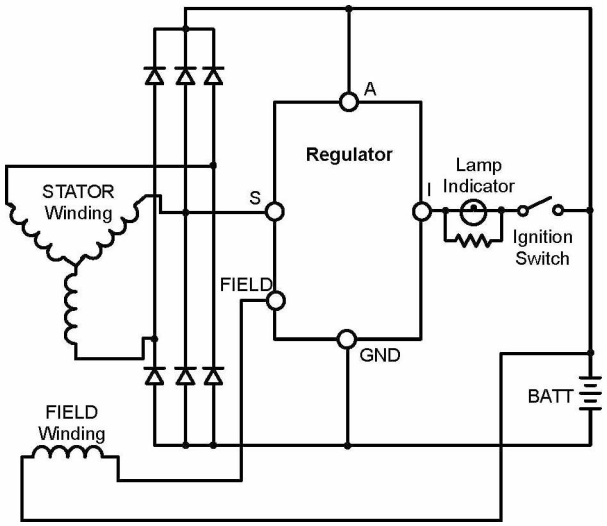


Figure 3. IAR System Block Diagram

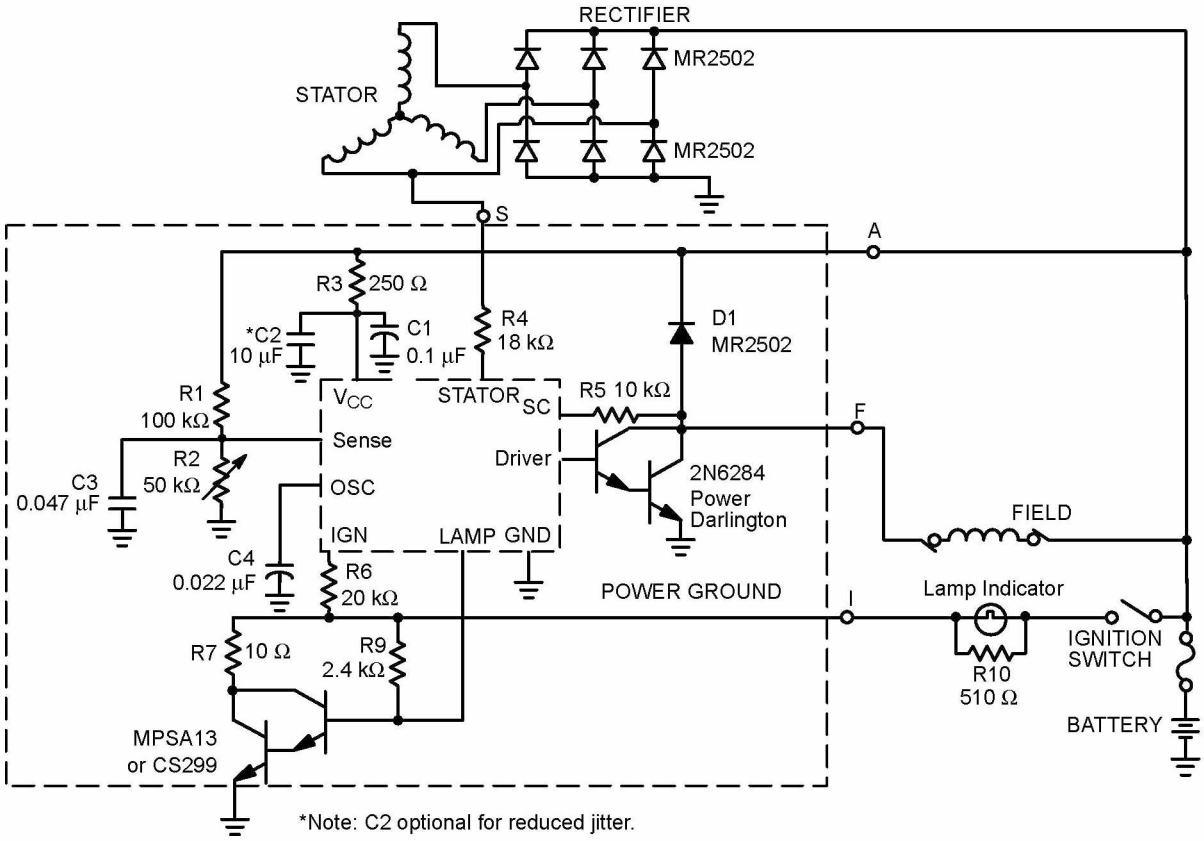


Figure 4. Typical Application Diagram

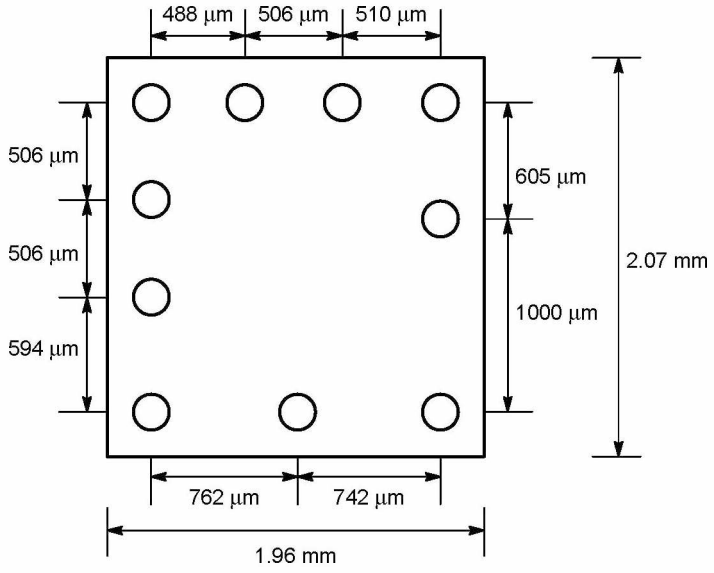


Figure 5. Flip Chip Dimensions and Solder Bump Locations, Bump Side Up

PACKAGE THERMAL DATA

Parameter		SO−14	Unit
$R_{\Theta JC}$	Typical	30	°C/W
$R_{\Theta JA}$	Typical	125	°C/W