

SANYO Semiconductors

DATA SHEET

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Monolithic Linear IC For Car Audio Systems Multi-Power Supply System IC

Overview

LV5692P is a multiple voltage regulator for car audio system, which allows reduction of quiescent current. This IC has 5 systems of voltage regulator pre-driver for P-FET which generates USB power and a high side switch for external devices. The following protection circuits are integrated: over current protector, overvoltage protector and Thermal Shut Down. This IC is suitable for use in car audio with USB port.

Features

- Five channel regulator and one channel P-FET pre-driver (for USB-power)
 - For VDD: VOUT is 3.3V, IOmax is 300mA
 - For DSP: V_{OUT} is 3.3V, I_Omax is 300mA
 - For CD: VOUT is 8.0V, IOmax is 1300mA
 - For illumination: V_{OUT} is 8.4V, I_Omax is 500mA
 - For audio systems: VOUT is 8.4V, IOmax is 500mA
- For USB (controller), VOUT is flexible (configurable with external resistor), IOmax is 1000mA
- High side switch: Voltage difference between input and output is 0.5V, IOmax is 500mA
- Over current protector
- Overvoltage protector (Without VDD-OUT) Clamp voltage is 21V (typical)
- Thermal Shut down 175°C (typical)
- Quiescent current 50µA (Typ. when only VDD is in operation)

(Warning) The protector functions only improve the IC's tolerance and they do not guarantee the safety of the IC if used under the conditions out of safety range or ratings. Use of the IC such as use under over current protection range or thermal shutdown state may degrade the IC's reliability and eventually damage the IC.

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Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Conditions	Conditions		Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{CC} max			36	V
Power dissipation	Pd max	IC unit	Ta ≤ 25°C	1.5	W
		At using AI heat sink		5.6	W
		At infinity heat sink		32.5	W
Peak voltage	V _{CC} peak	Regarding Bias wave, refer to below the pulse.		50	V
Junction temperature	Tj max			150	°C
Operating temperature	Topr			-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg			-55 to +150	°C

Recommended Operating range at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage rating 1	V _{DD} output ON, DSP output ON	7 to 16	V
Power supply voltage rating 2	ILM output ON	10.8 to 16	V
Power supply voltage rating 3	Audio output ON, CD output ON	10 to 16	V

* V_{CC}1 should be as follows: V_{CC}1>V_{CC}-0.7V

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC} = V_{CC}1=14.4V$

Deremeter	Symbol	Conditions		Ratings		Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Current drain	ICC	V_{DD} no load, CTRL1/2/3 = $\lfloor L/L/L \rfloor$		50	100	μA
CTRL1 Input						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 1		0		0.3	V
Middle input voltage	V _{IM} 1		1.1	1.65	2.1	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 1		2.5		5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 1		280	400	520	kΩ
CTRL2 Input						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 2		0		0.3	V
Middle1 input voltage	V _{IM1} 2		0.8	1.06	1.4	V
Middle2 input voltage	V _{IM2} 2		1.9	2.13	2.4	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 2		2.9	3.2	5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 2		280	400	520	kΩ
CTRL3 input.						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 3		0		0.3	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 3		2.5		5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 3		280	400	520	kΩ
V _{DD} 3.3V output						
Output voltage	V _O 1	I _O 1 = 200mA	3.16	3.3	3.45	V
Output current	I _O 1	$V_0 1 \ge 3.1 V$	300			mA
Line regulation	∆V _{OLN} 1	$7.5V < V_{CC}1 < 16V, I_O1 = 200mA$		30	100	mV
Load regulation	ΔV_{OLD} 1	1mA < I _O 1 < 200mA		70	150	mV
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 1	f = 120Hz, I _O 1 = 200mA	30	40		dB
USB output: CTRL3 = [H] (When external powe	er FET SANYO 2SJ650, it external resists 2	7kΩ, and 9.1kΩ is s	set)		
USB output voltage	V _O 2	I _O 2 = 1000mA	4.75	5	5.25	V
USB output current	I _O 2	$V_{O}2 \ge 4.75V$	1000			mA
Line regulation	ΔV _{OLN} 2	$10V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_{O2} = 1000mA$		50	90	mV
Load regulation	ΔV _{OLD} 2	$10mA < I_{O}2 < 1000mA$		100	150	mV
Dropout voltage	V _{DROP} 2	I _O 2 = 1000mA		1.0	1.5	V
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 1	f = 120Hz, I _O 2 = 1000mA	40	50		dB

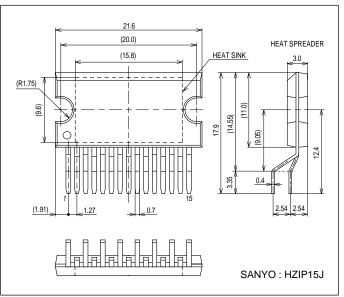
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LV5692P

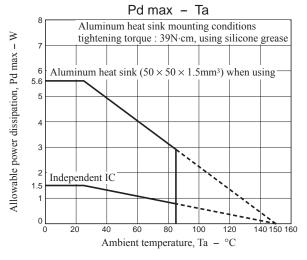
Parameter	Cumbal	Conditions		Ratings		Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
AUDIO (8.4V) Output ; CTRL	_1 = [M or H]					
AUDIO output voltage 1	V _O 3	I _O 3 = 400mA	8.0	8.4	8.8	V
AUDIO output current	IO3	$V_O3 \ge 8.0V$	500			mA
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{OLN}3$	$10V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_O3 = 400mA$		30	90	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{OLD}3$	$1mA < I_{\mbox{O}}3 < 400mA$		70	150	mV
Dropout voltage 1	V _{DROP} 3	I _O 3 = 400mA		0.4	0.8	V
Dropout voltage 2	V _{DROP} 3'	I _O 3 = 200mA		0.2	0.4	V
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 3	f = 120Hz, I _O 3 = 400mA	40	50		dB
ILM (8.4V) Output ; CTRL2 =	■[M1 or H]					
ILM output voltage	V _O 4	$I_{O}4 = 400 \text{mA}$	8.0	8.4	8.8	V
ILM output current	IO4		500			mA
Line regulation	$\Delta VOLN^4$	$10.8V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_{O}4 = 400mA$		30	90	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta VOLD^4$	$1mA < I_{O}4 < 400mA$		70	150	mV
Dropout voltage 1	VDROP ⁴	$I_{O}4 = 400 \text{mA}$		1.0	1.5	V
Dropout voltage 2	VDROP4'	I _O 4 = 200mA		0.7	1.05	V
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 4	f = 120Hz, I _O 4 = 400mA	40	50		dB
AMP_HS-SW; CTRL2 = ⌈M2	or H_					
Output voltage	V _O 5	I _O 5 = 500mA	V _{CC} -1.0	V _{CC} -0.5		V
Output current	IO2	$V_{O}5 \le V_{CC}$ -1.0	350			mA
DSP(3.3V output); CTRL1 =	「M or H」					
DSP output voltage	V _O 7	I _O 7 = 200mA	3.1	3.3	3.5	V
DSP output current	I _O 7		300			mA
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{OLN}7$	$10V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_{O}7 = 200mA$		30	90	mV
Load regulation	∆V _{OLD} 7	$1mA < I_{O}7 < 200mA$		70	150	mV
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 7	f = 120Hz, I _O 7 = 200mA	40	50		dB
CD(8.0V output); CTRL1 =	нј					
CD output voltage	V _O 8	I _O 8 = 1000mA	7.6	8.0	8.4	V
CD output current	IO8		1300			mA
Line regulation	∆V _{OLN} 8	$10.5V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_O 8 = 1000 \text{mA}$		50	100	mV
Load regulation	∆V _{OLD} 8	$10mA < I_{O}8 < 1000mA$		100	200	mV
Dropout voltage	VDROP ⁸	I _O 8 = 1000mA		1.0	1.5	V
Ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 8	f = 120Hz, I _O 8 = 1000mA	40	50		dB

Package Dimensions

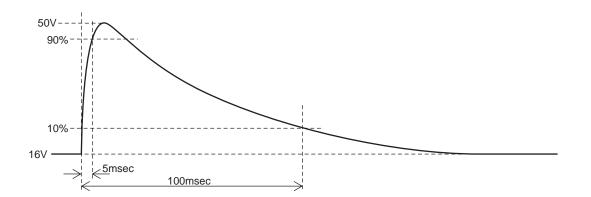
unit : mm (typ) 3395



• Allowable power dissipation derating curve



• Waveform applied during surge test



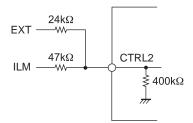
CTRL Pin Output Truth Table

CTRL1	CD	DSP	AUDIO
L	OFF	OFF	OFF
М	OFF	ON	ON
Н	ON	ON	ON

CTRL2	EXT	ILM
L	OFF	OFF
M1	OFF	ON
M2	ON	OFF
Н	ON	ON

CTRL3	USB
L	OFF
Н	ON

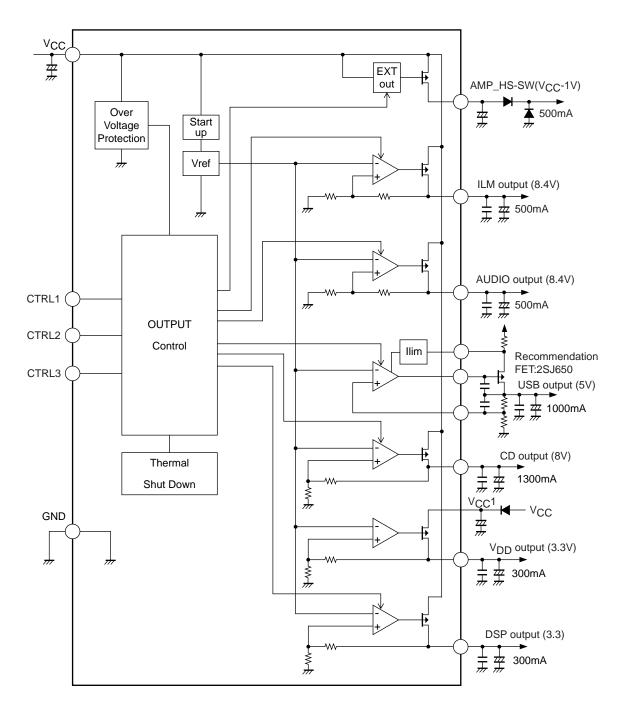
Example of CTRL2 application circuit



EXT	ILM	CTRL2
0V	0V	0V
0V	3.3V	1.06V
3.3V	0V	2.13V
3.3V	3.3V	3.20V

note) The control terminal is input 3.3V correspondence. Please set it by the input resistance at 5V input.

Block Diagram



Pin No.	Pin name	Description	Equivalent Circuit
1	ILM	ILM output pin ON when CTRL2 = M1, H 8.4V/0.5A	(1)
2	GND	GND pin	
3	CD	CD output pin ON when CTRL1 = H 8.0V/1.3A	(15) + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
4	CTRL1	CTRL1 input pin Three value input	(15) + VCC + F + H + H + H + H + H + H + H + H + H
5	AUDIO	AUDIO output pin ON when CTRL1 = M, H 8.4V/0.5A	(15)

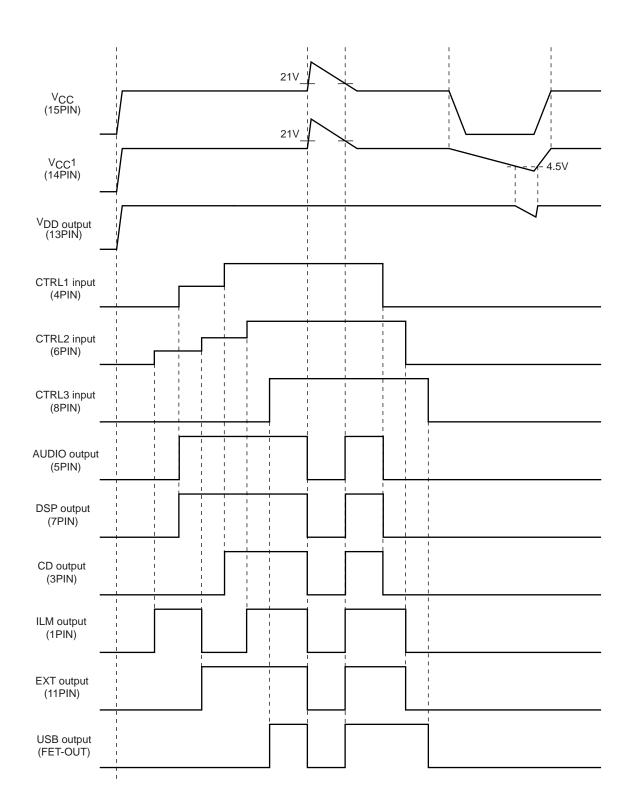
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Pin No.	Pin name	Description	Equivalent Circuit				
6	CTRL2	CTRL2 input pin Four-value input					
7	DSP	DSP output pin ON when CTRL1 = M, H 3.3V/0.3A	(15)				
8	CTRL3	CTRL3 input pin Two-value input	$(15) \qquad \qquad \lor VCC$ $(3) \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \lor \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \lor \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad 10k\Omega \qquad \qquad$				
9	FB	USB-FB pin 1.26V	$(15) \qquad VCC$				

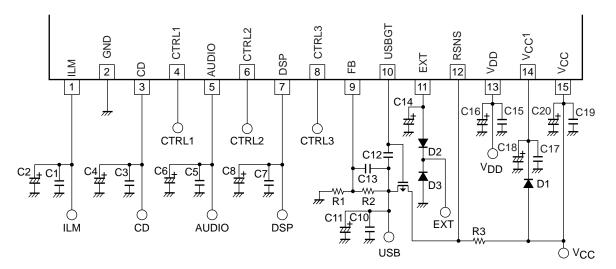
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Pin No.	Pin name	Description	Equivalent Circuit
10	USBGT	Pch-FET gate connect pin 12.0V	
11	EXT	EXT output pin ON when CTRL2 = M2, H V _{CC} -0.5V/500mA	
12	RSNS	USB current detection resistance connection pin 14.3V	$(15) \qquad \qquad$
13	V _{DD}	V _{DD} output pin 3.3V/0.3A	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 13 \\ 240 k\Omega \\ 140 k\Omega \\ 2 \end{array}$
14	V _{CC} 1	V _{DD} power supply pin	
15	V _{CC}	Power supply pin	V_{CC} (15) H H (14) V_{CC} (15) GND

Timing Chart



Recommended Operation Circuit



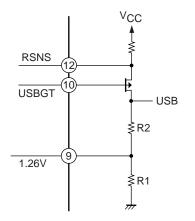
Peripheral parts list

Name of part	Description	Recommended value	Remarks
C2, C4, C6, C8, C11, C16	Output stabilization capacitor	10µF or more*	Electrolytic capacitor
C1, C3, C5, C7, C10, C15	Output stabilization capacitor	0.22µF or more*	Ceramic capacitor
C12, C13	Capacity for phase amends	C12=1000pF (C13=0pF: TBD)	Ceramic capacitor
C18, C20	Power supply bypass capacitor	100µF or more	These capacitors must be placed near
C17, C19	Oscillation prevention capacitor	0.22µF or more	the V_{CC} and GND pins.
C14	EXT output stabilization capacitor	2.2µF or more	
R1, R2	Resistor for ILM voltage adjustment	R1/R2=9.1kΩ/27kΩ for 5.0V	A resistor with resistance accuracy as low as less than \pm 1% must be used.
R3	Resistor for AUDIO voltage setting	0.1Ω for Ipeak=3A	Panasonic ERJB1CFR10U(Reference)
M1	USB output Pch-FET	SANYO 2SJ650	
D1	Diode for prevention of backflow		
D2, D3	Diode for internal element protection	SANYO SB1003M3	

note)The circuit diagram and the values are only tentative which are subject to change.

*: Make sure that the capacitors of the output pins are 10μF or higher and ESR is 10Ω or lower in total and temperature characteristics and accuracy are taken into consideration. Also the E-cap should have good high frequency characteristics.

• USB output voltage setting method



The FB voltage is determined by the internal band gap voltage of the IC (typ = 1.26V)

Formula for USB voltage calculation

$$USB = \frac{1.26[V]}{R_1} \times R_2 + 1.26[V]$$
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{(USB - 1.26)}{1.26}$$

Please design so that the ratio of R1 and R2 may fill the above-mentioned expression for the set USB voltage.

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{(5.0-1.26)}{1.26} \cong 2.968$$
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{27k\Omega}{9.1k\Omega} \cong 2.967$$

$$USB = 1.26V \times 2.967 + 1.26V \cong 4.998V$$

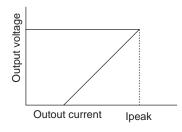
• How to set USB overcurrent limit value (OCP)

OCP of the USB works when the voltage of RSNS is under V_{CC}-0.3V. The peak current value of OCP is calculated as follws: Ipeak(A) =0.3/R3. (ex.) R3=0.1 Ω \rightarrow Ipeak=3A

• Since this IC does not detect the heat generation of the external FET, keep the temperature of the FET as low as possible so as not to exceed the eatings.

• Recommended FET: SANYO 2SJ650.

(note)The above values were obtained under typcal conditions. The values may fluctuate in manufacturing processes due to external resistor and IC variation.



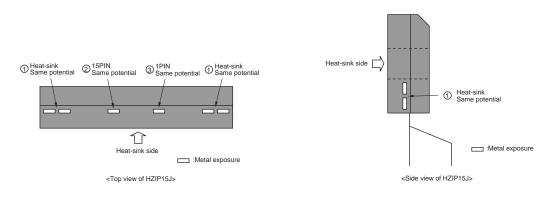
• Warning

The internal circuit of USBGT and RSNS consist of components that support 5V. Do not bias 7V or above between V_{CC} and these pins to prevent the IC from destruction.

Caution for implementing LV5692P to a system board

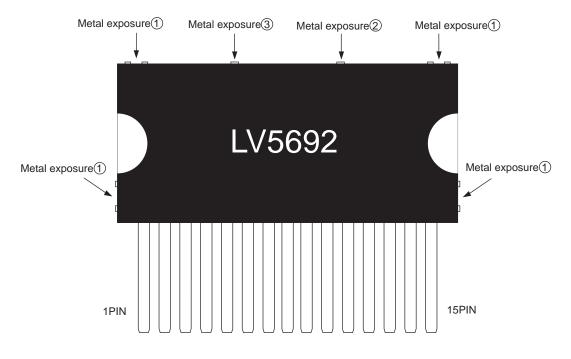
The package of LV5692P is HZIP15J which has some metal exposures other than connection pins and heatsink as shown in the diagram below. The electrical potentials of (2) and (3) are the same as those of pin 15 and pin 1, respectively. (2) (=pin 15) is the V_{CC} pin and (3) (=pin 1) is the ILM (regulator) output pin. When you implement the IC to the set board, make sure that the bolts and the heatsink are out of touch from (2) and (3). If the metal exposures touch the bolts which has the same electrical potential with GND, GND short occurs in ILM output and V_{CC} . The exposures of (1) are connected to heatsink which has the same electrical potential with substrate of the IC chip (GND). Therefore, (1) and GND electrical potential of the set board can connect each other.

• HZIP15J outline



LV5692P

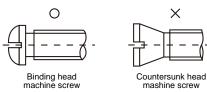
• Frame diagram (LV5692P) *In the system power supply other than LV5692P, pin assignment may differ.

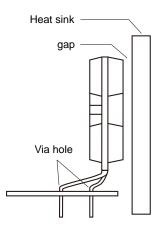


HZIP15J Heat sink attachment

Heat sinks are used to lower the semiconductor device junction temperature by leading the head generated by the device to the outer environment and dissipating that heat.

- a. Unless otherwise specified, for power ICs with tabs and power ICs with attached heat sinks, solder must not be applied to the heat sink or tabs.
- b. Heat sink attachment
 - \cdot Use flat-head screws to attach heat sinks.
 - \cdot Use also washer to protect the package.
 - · Use tightening torques in the ranges 39-59Ncm(4-6kgcm).
 - If tapping screws are used, do not use screws with a diameter larger than the holes in the semiconductor device itself.
 - Do not make gap, dust, or other contaminants to get between the semiconductor device and the tab or heat sink.
 - Take care a position of via hole.
 - \cdot Do not allow dirt, dust, or other contaminants to get between the semiconductor device and the tab or heat sink.
 - · Verify that there are no press burrs or screw-hole burrs on the heat sink.
 - · Warping in heat sinks and printed circuit boards must be no more than
 - 0.05 mm between screw holes, for either concave or convex warping.
 - · Twisting must be limited to under 0.05 mm.
 - \cdot Heat sink and semiconductor device are mounted in parallel.
 - Take care of electric or compressed air drivers
 - \cdot The speed of these torque wrenches should never exceed 700 rpm, and should typically be about 400 rpm.
- c. Silicone grease
 - · Spread the silicone grease evenly when mounting heat sinks.
 - · Sanyo recommends YG-6260 (Momentive Performance Materials Japan LLC)
- d. Mount
 - · First mount the heat sink on the semiconductor device, and then mount that assembly on the printed circuit board.
 - \cdot When attaching a heat sink after mounting a semiconductor device into the printed circuit board, when tightening up a heat sink with the screw, the mechanical stress which is impossible to the semiconductor device and the pin doesn't hang.
- e. When mounting the semiconductor device to the heat sink using jigs, etc.,
 - \cdot Take care not to allow the device to ride onto the jig or positioning dowel.
 - · Design the jig so that no unreasonable mechanical stress is not applied to the semiconductor device.
- f. Heat sink screw holes
 - · Be sure that chamfering and shear drop of heat sinks must not be larger than the diameter of screw head used.
 - \cdot When using nuts, do not make the heat sink hole diameters larger than the diameter of the head of the screws used. A hole diameter about 15% larger than the diameter of the screw is desirable.
 - \cdot When tap screws are used, be sure that the diameter of the holes in the heat sink are not too small. A diameter about 15% smaller than the diameter of the screw is desirable.
- g. There is a method to mount the semiconductor device to the heat sink by using a spring band. But this method is not recommended because of possible displacement due to fluctuation of the spring force with time or vibration.





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