

## VERY LOW DROP ADJUSTABLE REGULATORS

PRELIMINARY DATA

- VERY LOW DROP VOLTAGE
- ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE FROM 1.25V TO 20V
- 400mA OUTPUT CURRENT
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT
- OVERVOLTAGE AND REVERSE VOLTAGE PROTECTION
- +60V/-60V TRANSIENT PEAK VOLTAGE
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION WITH FOLDBACK CHARACTERISTICS
- THERMAL SHUT-DOWN

The L4920 and L4921 are adjustable voltage regulators with a very low voltage drop (0.4V typ. at 0.4A), low quiescent current and comprehensive on-chip protection.

These devices are protected against load dump transients of  $\pm 60V$ , input overvoltage, polarity reversal and over heating.

A foldback current limiter protects against load short circuits.

The output voltage is adjustable through an external divider from 1.25V to 20V. The minimum operating input voltage is 5.2V.

These regulators are designed for automotive, industrial and consumer applications where low consumption is particularly important.

In battery backup and standby applications the low consumption of these devices extends battery life.



Pentawatt



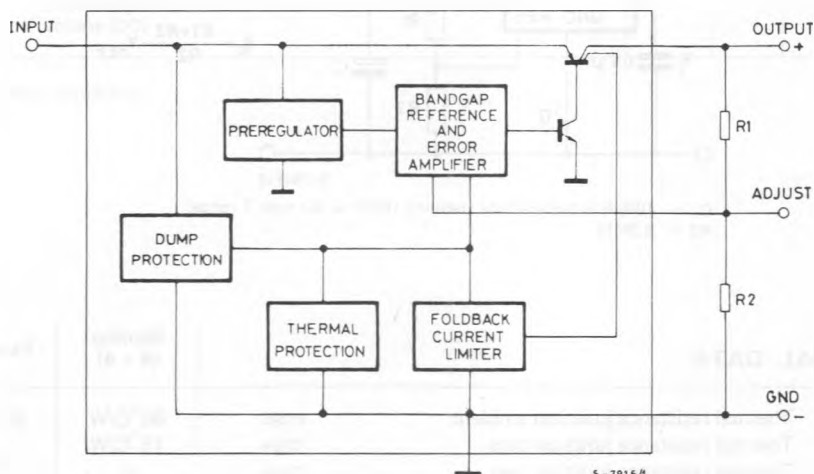
Minidip (4 + 4)

L4920

ORDERING NUMBERS:

L4921

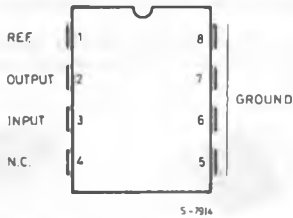
### BLOCK DIAGRAM



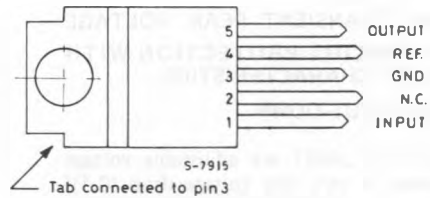
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

|                  |                                                                     |            |    |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|
| $V_i$            | DC input operating voltage                                          | 26         | V  |
| $V_t$            | Positive transient peak voltage ( $t = 300\text{ms}$ 1% duty cycle) | +60        | V  |
| $V_t$            | Negative transient peak voltage ( $t = 100\text{ms}$ 1% duty cycle) | -60        | V  |
| $V_i$            | Reverse input voltage                                               | -18        | V  |
| $T_{\text{stg}}$ | Storage temperature                                                 | -55 to 150 | °C |
| $T_{\text{op}}$  | Operating junction temperature                                      | -40 to 150 | °C |

CONNECTION DIAGRAMS (top view)

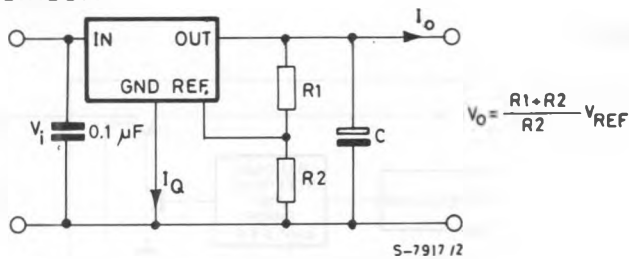


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APPLICATION CIRCUIT



C = 100 $\mu$ F is required for stability (ESR < 3 $\Omega$  over T range)  
R2 = 6.2K $\Omega$ .

THERMAL DATA

|                         |                                     |     | Minidip<br>(4 + 4) | Pentawatt |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------|
| $R_{th \text{ j-amb}}$  | Thermal resistance junction ambient | max | 80°C/W             | 60°C/W    |
| $R_{th \text{ j-plns}}$ | Thermal resistance junction pins    | max | 15°C/W             | —         |
| $R_{th \text{ j-case}}$ | Thermal resistance junction case    | max | —                  | 4°C/W     |

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (For  $V_i = 14.4\text{V}$ ,  $V_o = 5\text{V}$ ;  $T_i = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $C = 100\mu\text{F}$ ;  $R_2 = 6.2\text{K}\Omega$  unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter                                         | Test Conditions                                                                | Min.        | Typ. | Max. | Unit      |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|-----------|
| $V_i$ Operating input voltage                     | $V_o > 4.5\text{V}$<br>$I_o = 400\text{mA}$                                    | $V_o + 0.7$ |      | 26   | V         |
|                                                   | $V_{\text{REF}} \leq V_o < 4.5\text{V}$<br>$I_o = 400\text{mA}$                | 5.2         |      | 26   | V         |
| $V_{\text{REF}}$ Reference voltage                | $5.2\text{V} < V_i < 26\text{V}$<br>$I_o \leq 400\text{mA}$ (*)                | 1.20        | 1.25 | 1.30 | V         |
| $\Delta V_o$ Line regulation                      | $V_o + 1\text{V} < V_i < 26\text{V}$ $V_o > 4.5\text{V}$<br>$I_o = 5\text{mA}$ |             | 1    | 10   | mV/ $V_o$ |
| $\Delta V_o$ Load regulation                      | $5\text{mA} < I_o < 400\text{mA}$ (*) $V_o > 4.5\text{V}$                      |             | 3    | 15   | mV/ $V_o$ |
| $V_D$ Dropout voltage                             | $I_o = 10\text{mA}$                                                            |             | 0.05 |      | V         |
|                                                   | $I_o = 150\text{mA}$                                                           |             | 0.2  | 0.4  | V         |
|                                                   | $I_o = 400\text{mA}$                                                           |             | 0.4  | 0.7  | V         |
| $I_D$ Quiescent current                           | $I_o = 0\text{mA}$<br>$V_o + 1\text{V} < V_i < 26\text{V}$                     |             | 0.8  | 3    | mA        |
|                                                   | $I_o = 400\text{mA}$ (*)<br>$V_o + 1\text{V} < V_i < 26\text{V}$               |             | 65   | 100  | mA        |
| $I_o$ Maximum output current                      |                                                                                |             | 750  | 1000 | mA        |
| $I_{\text{OSC}}$ Short circuit output current (*) |                                                                                | 200         | 350  | 500  | mA        |
| $V_R$ Reverse polarity input voltage (DC)         | $V_o > -1.5\text{V}$ $R_L \leq 500\Omega$                                      |             |      | -18  | V         |

(\*) Foldback protection

Fig. 1 - Output voltage vs. temperature

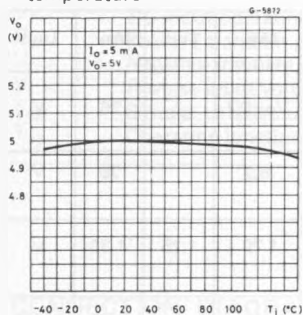


Fig. 2 - Foldback current limiting

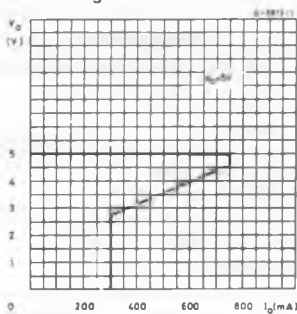
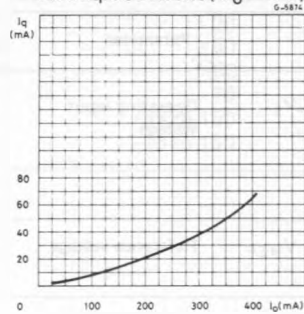


Fig. 3 - Quiescent current vs. output current ( $V_O = 5V$ )



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

- 1) The L4920 and L4921 have  $V_{REF} \approx 1.25V$ . Then the output voltage can be set down to  $V_{REF}$  but  $V_I$  must be greater than 5.2V.
- 2) As the regulator reference voltage source works in closed loop, the reference voltage may change in foldback condition.
- 3) For applications with high  $V_I$  the total power dissipation of the device with respect to the thermal resistance of the package may be limiting the application. The total power dissipation is:

$$P_{tot} = V_I I_Q + (V_I - V_O) I_O$$

A typical curve giving the quiescent current  $I_Q$  as a function of the output current  $I_O$  is shown in fig. 3.