LV56831P

Monolithic Linear IC Multi Voltage Regulator IC for Car Audio Systems



Overview

The LV56831P has 4 system regulator, VDD 5V(3.3V), AUDIO(8.5V), AMP remote(12V) and REG(3.3V/5V select). About protection circuits, it has Over-current-protection, Over-voltage-protection and Thermal-shut-down. AMP remote and REG supply is independent terminal from V_{CC},

Features

• 4 system regulator

VDD(LCD micon) : VOUT 5.0V(3.3V), IO max 300mA, reverse current prevention. Audio : V_{OUT} 8.5V, I_O max 400mA AMP remote : VOUT 12V, IO max 500mA REG3.3/5V : VOUT 3.3V(5V), IO max 500mA • Over-current-protection

• Thermal-shut-down Typ 175°C

- Over-voltage-protection: Typ 21V(except VDD)
- Applied Pch-LDMOS for output stages.

(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 overcurrent protection range or thermal shut down state may degrade the IC's reliability and eventually damage the IC.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Conditions	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{CC} max		36	V
Allowable Power dissipation	Pd max	IC unit	1.3	W
	(*Ta ≤ 25°C)	With AI heatsink(50×50×1.5mm ³)	5.3	W
		Infinite heat rediation	26	W
Peak supply voltage	V _{CC} peak	See below pulse wave.	50	V
Operating ambient temperature	Topr		-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C
Junction temperature	Tj max		150	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability

Peak voltage testing pulse wave



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

Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage rating 1	V _{DD} output(5V/3.3V)	7 to 16	V
Power supply voltage rating 2	REG output(5V3.3V): V _{CC} =V _{CC} 1	7 to 16	V
Power supply voltage rating 3	AUDIO output	11 to 16	V
Power supply voltage rating 4	AMP remote output: V _{CC} =V _{CC} 1	13 to 16	V

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = $25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = V_{CC1} = 14.4V$ (*1)

Parameter	Symbol Conditions	Ratings			Unit	
	Gymbol		min	typ	max	Offic
Quiescent current	ICC	V _{DD} no load, ALL EN terminal = ⌈L⌋		50	100	μA
AUDIO_EN Input						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 1		0		0.5	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 1		2.0		5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 1		280	400	520	kΩ
AMP_EN Input						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 2		0		0.5	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 2		2.0		5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 2		280	400	520	kΩ
REG_EN input						
Low input voltage	V _{IL} 3		0		0.5	V
High input voltage	V _{IH} 3		2.0		5.5	V
Input impedance	R _{IH} 3		280	400	520	kΩ
V _{DD} (5V/3.3V)output(reverse cu	rrent preventio	n diode implemented)				
V _{DD} output voltage 1	V _O 11	I_O 11 = 200mA, IKV _{DD} is connected to 5PIN.	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
V _{DD} output current 1	IO11	V _O 11 ≥ 4.7V	300			mA
V _{DD} output voltage 2	V _O 12	I _O 12 = 200mA, IKV _{DD} =GND	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
V _{DD} output current 2	I _O 12	V _O 12 ≥ 3.1V	300			mA
Line regulation	ΔV_{OLN} 1	$7V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_O 1 = 200 mA$		50	100	mV
Load regulation	ΔV_{OLD} 1	1mA < I _O 11, I _O 12 < 200mA		80	150	mV
Dropout voltage 1	V _{DROP} 1	I _O 1 = 200mA (implemented diode)		1.5	2.5	V
V _{CC} ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 1	f=120Hz, I _O 1=200mA	40(*2)	50(*2)		dB
V _{DD} reverse current	IREV	V _O 11=5.0V, V _{CC} =0V		10	100	μΑ
AMP remote output ; AMP_EN = High						
USB output voltage 1	V _O 2	I _O 2 = 400mA	11.4	12	12.6	V
USB output current 1	1 ₀ 2	V _O 2≥11.3V	500			mA
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{OLN}2$	13V < V _{CC} 1 < 16V, I _O 2 = 400mA		50	100	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{OLD}2$	10mA < I _O 2 < 400mA		80	160	mV
Dropout voltage 1	V _{DROP} 2	I _O 2 = 400mA		0.4	0.8	V
V _{CC} 1 ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 2	f=120Hz, I _O 2=400mA	40(*2)	50(*2)		dB

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Deremeter	Symbol Conditions	Conditions	Ratings			L Lucit
Falameter		min	typ	max	Unit	
AUDIO output ; AUDIO_EN = Hi	AUDIO output ; AUDIO_EN = High					
AUDIO output voltage	V _O 3	I _O 3 = 300mA	8.1	8.5	8.9	V
AUDIO output current	I _O 3	$V_{O}3 \ge 8V$	400			mA
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{OLN}3$	$10V < V_{CC} < 16V, I_O3 = 300mA$		30	100	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{OLD}3$	1mA < I _O 3 < 300mA		70	140	mV
Dropout voltage	V _{DROP} 3	I _O 3 = 300mA		0.6	1.05	V
V _{CC} ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 3	f = 120Hz, I _O 3=300mA	40(*2)	50(*2)		dB
REG (3.3V/5V) Output ; REG_EN	l = High					
REG output voltage 1	V _O 41	I_{O} 41 = 400mA, IKREG is connected to 10PIN.	4.75	5	5.25	V
REG output current 1	I _O 41	$V_{O}41 \ge 4.7V$	500			mA
REG output voltage 2	V _O 42	I _O 42 = 400mA, IKREG=GND	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
REG output current 2	I _O 42	$V_{O}42 \ge 3.1V$	500			mA
Line regulation	ΔV_{OLN4}	$7V < V_{CC}1 < 16V, I_{O}4 = 400mA$		30	100	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{OLD}4$	1mA < I _O 4 < 400mA		80	150	mV
Dropout voltage	V _{DROP} 4	I _O 4 = 400mA		1.0	1.5	V
V _{CC} 1 ripple rejection	R _{REJ} 4	f = 120Hz, I _O 4=400mA	40(*2)	50(*2)		dB

*1: The entire specification has been defined based on the tests performed under the conditions where Tj and Ta(=25°C) are almost equal. There tests were performed with pulse load to minimize the increase of junction temperature(Tj).

*2 : design certification

Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ) 3336



Pin assignment



Allowable power dissipation derating curve



- (a) IC unit(HZIP15)
- (b) With Al heatsink(50×50×1.5mm³) Al heatsink mounting conditions Tightening torque: 39N·cm, using silicone grease

Block Diagram



Pin Fu	Pin Function						
Pin No.	Pin name	Description	Equivalent Circuit				
1	N.C.	-	-				
2	AUDIO_EN	AUDIO output CTRL	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 2 \\ 10k\Omega \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 10k\Omega \\ \hline 270k\Omega \\ \hline 120k\Omega \\ \hline 120k\Omega \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline GND \end{array} $				
3	AUDIO	AUDIO output when AUDIO_EN = High, ON 8.5V/0.4A	8 3 $263k\Omega$ $45k\Omega$ $45k\Omega$ 14 CC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCCC VCC VCCC VCC VCCC VCCC				
4	N.C.	-	-				
5	VDD	V _{DD} output 5.0V, 3.3V/0.3A	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 5 \\ 190k\Omega \\ 140k\Omega \\ \end{array} $				
6	ικν _{DD}	V _{DD} output voltage select OPEN : V _{DD} = 5.0V GND : V _{DD} = 3.3V	$ \begin{array}{c} $				
7	N.C.	-	-				
8	V _{CC}	Vcc Vcc1					
			(14) GND				

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Pin No.	Pin name	Description	Equivalent Circuit
10	REG_EN	REG output CTRL	
			(14) GND
11	IKREG	REG output voltage select OPEN : REG = 3.3V GND : REG = 5.0V	$9 \qquad \qquad \lor $
12	AMP_EN	AMP output CTRL	$9 \qquad V_{CC1}$
13	AMP	AMP output when AMP_EN = High, ON 12V, 0.5A	9 13 $45k\Omega$ $45k\Omega$ $45k\Omega$ 14 CC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1 VCC1
14	GND REG	GND REG output when REG_EN = High, ON 5.0V, 3.3V/0.5A	$9 \qquad \qquad$



HZIP15 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.
 - \cdot 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.
 - \cdot 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
 - \cdot Spread the silicone grease evenly when mounting heat sinks.
 - · Our company 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.
 - \cdot 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.



Heat sink

Via hole

dap



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