# Power supply, standard voltage

The BA3913 is a power supply for use in car audio systems.

#### **Features**

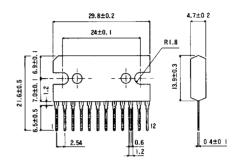
- available in an SIP-M12 package
- multiple voltages available from the same IC
  - 5.6 V (microcontroller power supply)
  - 8.3 V (three; one for FM and one for AM radio, and a common)
- all output circuits use a PNP transistor with a low saturation voltage
- AM and FM band selection switch included together with a standby switch which shuts down the IC when OFF
- internal output overload protection circuit prevents damage to the IC in the event the load is short circuited
- overvoltage protection circuit provides protection against surges from the ACC or BACKUP inputs
- internal thermal overload also protects the IC

#### **Applications**

car audio systems

#### **Dimensions (Units: mm)**

#### BA3913 (SIP-M12)



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# **Block diagram**

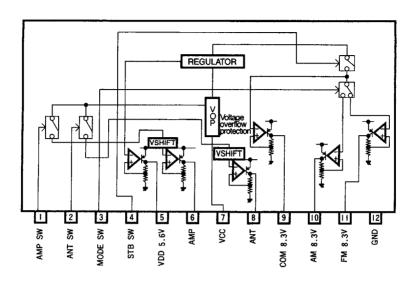
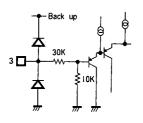
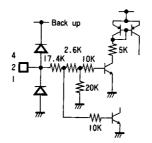


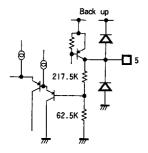
Table 1 Pin description

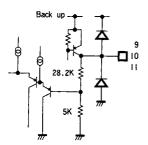
Pin no	Pin name	Function
1	AMP SW	AMP output switch pin
2	ANT SW	ANT output switch pin
3	MODE SW	FM output and AM output switch pin
4	STB SW	COM output and AM output switch pin
5	VDD 5.6V	VDD, 5.6 V output pin
6	AMP	Remote amplifier activation power supply (V <sub>CC</sub> in series)
7	vcc	Power supply pin
8	ANT	Antenna driving power supply (V <sub>CC</sub> in series)
9	COM 8.3 V	Common power supply for the power system, electronic synchronization and variable capacitance COM 8.3 V output
10	AM 8.3 V	AM reception power supply, 8.3 V output
11	FM 8.3 V	FM reception power supply, 8.3 V output
12	GND	Large current system, small current system, substrate GND

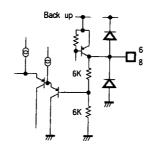
Figure 1 Input and output equivalent circuits











# Absolute maximum ratings ( $T_a = 25$ °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit	Conditions		
Applied voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	24	V			
Power dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	3000	mW	Reduce power by 30 mW/°C for each degree above 25°C.		
Peak applied voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> PEAK	50	V	tr ≥ 1 ms, maximum supply time is < 200 ms		
Operating temperature	Topr	−30 ~ +85	°C			
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C			

# Recommended operating conditions ( $T_a = 25$ °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	10		16	V

# Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$ , BACKUP = 13.2 V) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Conditions	Test fig
Standby current	I <sub>st</sub>		0.55	0.80	mA	Stand by pin = 0 V	2
Output 1 (V <sub>DD</sub> )			1			76 76	
Output voltage	V <sub>O1</sub>	5.30	5.60	5.90	V	I <sub>O1</sub> = 80mA	
Line regulation	ΔV <sub>011</sub>		100	200	mV	$V_{CC} = 10 \sim 16 \text{ V}, I_{O1} = 80 \text{ mA}$	
Load regulation	ΔV <sub>O12</sub>		30	150	mV	$I_{O1} = 0 \sim 80 \text{ mA}$	
Dropout voltage	ΔV <sub>O13</sub>	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.3	0.7	V	I <sub>O1</sub> = 80 mA	2
Output current	l <sub>O1</sub>	100	200	270	mA	V <sub>01</sub> ≥5.3 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.	
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R <sub>1</sub>	43	47		dB	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV}$	3
COM (2)			<u> </u>				
Output voltage	V <sub>O2</sub>	7.90	8.30	8.70	V	I <sub>O2</sub> = 120 mA	
Line regulation	ΔV <sub>O21</sub>		100	200	mV	$V_{CC} = 10 \sim 16 \text{ V},$ $I_{O2} = 120 \text{ mA}$	
Load regulation	ΔV <sub>O22</sub>		50	180	mV	$I_{O2} = 0 \sim 120 \text{ mA}$	2
Dropout voltage	ΔV <sub>O23</sub>		0.4	0.7	V	$I_{O2} = 120 \text{ mA}$	_
Output current	102	150	300	410	mA	V <sub>O2</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.	
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R2	40	45		dB	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV}$	3
AMP (3)			' <b>'</b>				
Output voltage	V <sub>O31</sub>		0.5	0.9	V	$I_{O3} = 400 \text{ mA}$	
Load regulation	ΔV <sub>O32</sub>		300	600	mV	$I_{O3} = 0 \sim 400 \text{ mA}$	
Output current	I <sub>O3</sub>	500	800	1350	mA	V <sub>O3</sub> ≥ 12.3 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.	2
ANT (4)							
Dropout voltage	$\Delta V_{O41}$	·	0.5	0.9	V	$I_{O4} = 400 \text{ mA}$	
Load regulation	ΔV <sub>O42</sub>		300	600	mV	I <sub>O4</sub> = 0 ~ 400 mA	2
Output current	104	500	800	1350	mA	I <sub>O4</sub> ≥ 12.3 V	

# Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a$ = 25°C, BACKUP = 13.2 V) (Sheet 2 of 2)

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Conditions	Test fig
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \text{Line regulation} & \Delta V_{OS1} & 100 & 200 & \text{mV} & V_{CC} = 10 \sim 16 \text{ V } I_{OS} = 120 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Load regulation} & \Delta V_{OS2} & 50 & 180 & \text{mV} & I_{OS} = 0 \sim 120 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & \Delta V_{OS3} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{OS} = 0 \sim 120 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Output current} & I_{OS} & 150 & 300 & 410 & \text{mA} & \text{for the current output is theoretical.} \\ \hline \text{Ripple rejection ratio} & R.R.S & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV} & 3 \\ \hline \textbf{FM (6)} & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline \text{Output voltage} & \Delta V_{OS} & 7.90 & 8.30 & 8.70 & V & I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Line regulation} & \Delta V_{OS1} & 100 & 200 & \text{mV} & V_{CC} = 10 \sim 16 \text{ V}, I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Load regulation} & \Delta V_{OS2} & 50 & 180 & \text{mV} & I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Load regulation} & \Delta V_{OS3} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & \Delta V_{OS3} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & \Delta V_{OS3} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{OS} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Output current} & I_{OS} & 300 & 550 & 820 & \text{mA} & V_{OS} \geq 7.90 \text{ V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.} \\ \hline \text{Ripple rejection ratio} & R.R.6 & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV} & 3 \\ \hline \text{Standby input} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	AM (5)					<del></del>		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Output voltage	V <sub>O5</sub>	7.90	8.30	8.70	V	$I_{O5} = 120 \text{ mA}$	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O53}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O5} = 0-120  \text{mA} \\ \hline Output current & I_{O5} & 150 & 300 & 410 & mA & V_{O5} \geq 7.90  V, the max value for the current output is theoretical. \\ \hline Ripple rejection ratio & R.R5 & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100  Hz,  V_{RR} = -10  dBV & 3 \\ \hline \textbf{FM (6)} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline Output voltage & $\Delta V_{O6}$ & 7.90 & 8.30 & 8.70 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ Line regulation & $\Delta V_{O61}$ & 100 & 200 & mV & V_{CC} = 10-16  V,  l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ Load regulation & $\Delta V_{O62}$ & 50 & 180 & mV & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Dropout voltage & $\Delta V_{O63}$ & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline Standby input & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Line regulation			100	200	mV	$V_{CC} = 10 \sim 16 \text{ V I}_{O5} = 120 \text{ mA}$	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Load regulation	ΔV <sub>O52</sub>		50	180	mV	$I_{O5} = 0 \sim 120 \text{ mA}$	2
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Dropout voltage	ΔV <sub>O53</sub>		0.4	0.7	V	$I_{O5} = 0 \sim 120 \text{ mA}$	
FM (6)   Output voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> 7.90   8.30   8.70   V   I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA   Line regulation   ΔV <sub>O61</sub> 100   200   mV   V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 - 16 V, I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA   Load regulation   ΔV <sub>O62</sub> 50   180   mV   I <sub>O6</sub> = 0 - 240 mA   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O63</sub> 0.4   0.7   V   I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O63</sub> 0.4   0.7   V   I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O63</sub> 0.4   0.7   V   I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.   Dropout voltage   ΔV <sub>O6</sub> ≥ 7.90 V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.   Dropout voltage   ΔV   Dropout Voltage	Output current	I <sub>O5</sub>	150	300	410	mA	for the current output is	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ripple rejection ratio	R.R5	40	45		dB	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV}$	3
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \text{Line regulation} & \Delta V_{O61} & 100 & 200 & mV & V_{CC} = 10 - 16  V,  I_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline \text{Load regulation} & \Delta V_{O62} & 50 & 180 & mV & I_{O6} = 0 \sim 240  mA \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & \Delta V_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{O6} = 240  mA \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & I_{O6} & 300 & 550 & 820 & mA & V_{O6} \geq 7.90  V,  \text{the max value for the current output is theoretical.} \\ \hline \text{Ripple rejection ratio} & R.R6 & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100  Hz,  V_{RR} = -10  dBV & 3 \\ \hline \textbf{Standby input} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	FM (6)				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \text{Line regulation} & \Delta V_{O61} & 100 & 200 & mV & V_{CC} = 10 - 16 \text{ V, } I_{O6} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Load regulation} & \Delta V_{O62} & 50 & 180 & mV & I_{O6} = 0 - 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Dropout voltage} & \Delta V_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & I_{O6} = 240 \text{ mA} \\ \hline \text{Output current} & I_{O6} & 300 & 550 & 820 & mA & V_{O6} \geq 7.90 \text{ V, the max value for the current output is theoretical.} \\ \hline \text{Ripple rejection ratio} & R.R6 & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100 \text{ Hz, } V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV} & 3 \\ \hline \textbf{Standby input} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Output voltage	ΔV <sub>O6</sub>	7.90	8.30	8.70	V	I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA	T
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } Load \ regulation & \Delta V_{O62} & 50 & 180 & mV & l_{O6} = 0 - 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & \Delta V_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & \Delta V_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} = 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & AV_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} \geq 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & AV_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} \geq 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & AV_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} \geq 240 \ mA \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & AV_{O63} & 0.4 & 0.7 & V & l_{O6} \geq 7.90 \ V, the \ max \ value for the current output is theoretical. \\ \hline Ripple \ rejection \ ratio & R.R6 & 40 & 45 & dB & f = 100 \ Hz, \ V_{RR} = -10 \ dBV & 3 \\ \hline Standby \ input \\ \hline Stand \ by \ level & V_{th1-1} & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline Active \ level & V_{th2-2} & 1.7 & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline Active \ level & V_{th2-2} & 1.7 & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline ANT \ SW \\ \hline Stand \ by \ level & V_{th3-1} & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline Active \ level & V_{th3-1} & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline Active \ level & V_{th3-2} & 1.7 & V & V \\ \hline Input \ current, \ high & I_{in3} & 100 & 175 & 250 & \mu A & V_{th3} = 5 \ V \\ \hline Mode \ SW \\ \hline AM \ ON \ level & V_{th4-1} & 1.1 & V & 1.1 & V \\ \hline EM \ ON \ level & V_{th4-2} & 3.9 & V & V & 1.1 \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage & V_{th4-2} & 3.9 & V & V & 1.1 \\ \hline Dropout \ voltage \ V$	Line regulation			100	200	mV	$V_{CC} = 10 - 16 \text{ V}, I_{O6} = 240 \text{ mA}$	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Load regulation			50	180	mV	$I_{O6} = 0 \sim 240 \text{ mA}$	1
Output current   I O6   300   550   820   mA for the current output is theoretical.     Ripple rejection ratio   R.R6   40   45   dB f = 100 Hz, V <sub>RR</sub> = -10 dBV   3     Standby input     Stand by level   V <sub>th1-1</sub> 1.1   V	Dropout voltage			0.4	0.7	V	I <sub>O6</sub> = 240 mA	2
Standby input   Stand by level   Vth1-1	Output current	106	300	550	820	mA	for the current output is	
Stand by level   Vth1-1	Ripple rejection ratio	R.R6	40	45		dB	$f = 100 \text{ Hz}, V_{RR} = -10 \text{ dBV}$	3
Active level   V <sub>th1-2</sub> 1.7   V   L     Input current, high   I <sub>in1</sub> 100   175   250   μA   V <sub>th1</sub> = 5 V     AMP SW     Stand by level   V <sub>th2-1</sub> 1.1   V	Standby input							
Active level   V <sub>th1-2</sub> 1.7   V   V   L   2     Input current, high   I <sub>in1</sub> 100   175   250   μA   V <sub>th1</sub> = 5 V   V     AMP SW   Stand by level   V <sub>th2-1</sub> 1   1.1   V   V   Active level   V <sub>th2-2</sub> 1.7   V   V   V   Active level   V <sub>th2-2</sub> 1.0   175   250   μA   V <sub>th2</sub> = 5 V   V   Active level   V <sub>th3-1</sub> N   N   N   Input current, high   Input current, high   Input lin3   100   175   250   μA   V <sub>th3</sub> = 5 V   V   Input current, high   Input lin3   100   175   250   μA   V <sub>th3</sub> = 5 V   Input ling   Inp	Stand by level	V <sub>th1-1</sub>			1.1	٧		
Input current, high	Active level		1.7			V		7 2
Stand by level   Vth2-1	Input current, high	l <sub>in1</sub>	100	175	250	μА	$V_{th1} = 5 V$	
Active level Vth2-2 1.7 V V   Input current, high Input output out	AMP SW			•				•
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stand by level	V <sub>th2-1</sub>			1.1	V		
ANT SW   Stand by level V <sub>th3-1</sub> 1.1 V 2   Active level V <sub>th3-2</sub> 1.7 V V 2   Input current, high I <sub>in3</sub> 100 175 250 μA V <sub>th3</sub> = 5 V   Mode SW   AM ON level V <sub>th4-1</sub> 1.1 V V   FM ON level V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9 V 2	Active level		1.7		-	V		2
	Input current, high	l <sub>in2</sub>	100	175	250	μΑ	V <sub>th2</sub> = 5 V	]
Active level V <sub>th3-2</sub> 1.7 V 2   Input current, high I <sub>in3</sub> 100 175 250 μA V <sub>th3</sub> = 5 V   Mode SW   AM ON level V <sub>th4-1</sub> 1.1 V   FM ON level V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9 V 2	ANT SW							
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stand by level	V <sub>th3-1</sub>			1.1	V		
Mode SW     AM ON level   V <sub>th4-1</sub> 1.1   V     FM ON level   V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9   V   2	Active level		1.7			٧		2
AM ON level   V <sub>th4-1</sub> 1.1   V     FM ON level   V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9   V   2	Input current, high	<del> </del>	100	175	250	μА	$V_{th3} = 5 V$	
FM ON level V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9 V	Mode SW	t .				<del></del>		•
FM ON level V <sub>th4-2</sub> 3.9 V 2	AM ON level	V <sub>th4-1</sub>			1.1	V		
	FM ON level		3.9			V		2
	Input current, high		50	100	150	μА	$V_{th4} = 5 V$	1

Note: Make sure to set the current voltage to less than the minimum output current capacity.

### **Test circuits**

Figure 2 Test circuit for each pin

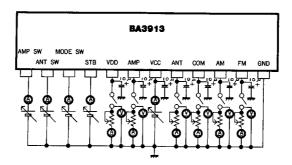


Figure 3 Ripple rejection rate test circuit

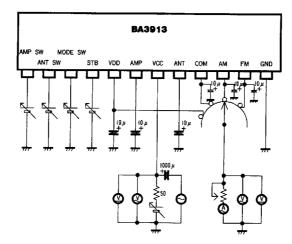
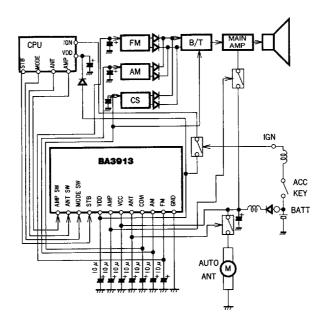
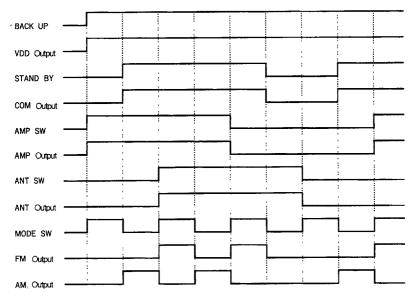


Figure 4 Application example



#### **Circuit operation**

Figure 5 Timing chart



COM 8.3 V and AMP 8.3 V are output when STB is ON.

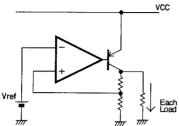
AMP and ANT output are output when AMPSW and ANTSW are ON.

Also, AM output is isolated when MODESW drops below 3.6 V. FM output is isolated when MODESW rises from 1.4 V.

Standard & Memory ICs

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Figure 6 Determining maximum power consumption (P<sub>max</sub>)



Power consumed by V<sub>DD</sub> (5.6 V)

$$P_1 = (A - 5.6) \times I_1 + \left(\frac{I_1}{20} + \frac{I_1}{10}\right)A$$

Power consumed by COM8.7 V

$$P_2 = (A - 8.3) \times I_2 + \left(\frac{I_2}{30} + \frac{I_2}{10}\right)A$$

Power consumed by AMP

$$P_3 = (0.5 \times I_3) \times I_2 + \left(\frac{I_3}{100} + \frac{I_3}{10}\right)A$$

Power consumed by ANT

$$P_4 = (0.5 \times I_4) \times I_2 + \left(\frac{I_4}{100} + \frac{I_4}{10}\right) A$$

Power consumed by AM8.3 V

$$P_5 = (A - 8.3) \times I_5 + \left(\frac{I_5}{30} + \frac{I_5}{10}\right)A$$

Power consumed by FM8.7 V

$$P_6 = (A - 8.3) \times I_6 + \left(\frac{I_6}{60} + \frac{I_6}{10}\right) A$$

Power consumed internally by each circuit  $P_7 = V_{CC} \times \text{circuit current}$ , circuit current is about 5 mA

 $P_{max} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + (P_5 \text{ or } P_6, \text{ whichever is larger}) + P_7$ where A = maximum output voltage for  $V_{CC}$ 

I<sub>1</sub> = maximum output current for V<sub>DD</sub>

I<sub>2</sub> = maximum output current for COM

I<sub>3</sub> = maximum output current for AMP

 $I_4$  = maximum output current for ANT

 $I_5$  = maximum output current for AM

I<sub>6</sub> = maximum output current for FM

#### Precautions for use

### **Application example**

The application circuit in Figure 4 is recommended for use. Make sure to confirm the adequacy of the characteristics. When using the circuit with changes to the external circuit constants, make sure to leave an adequate margin for external components including static and transitional characteristics as well as dispersion of the IC. Note that ROHM cannot provide adequate confirmation of patents.

### Operating power supply

When operating at normal voltages and at ambient temperature, most circuit functions are guaranteed. The characteristic values cannot be absolutely guaranteed for all parameters. However, there are no sudden changes of the characteristics within these ranges.

#### Voltage overload protection circuit

The voltage overload protection circuit turns OFF the output when the potential difference between V<sub>CC</sub> (pin 7) and GND (pin 12) exceed about 26 V (at normal temperature). Make sure to use the IC within this range.

# Preventing oscillation at each output and the ripple filter capacitor

To prevent oscillation, connect a capacitor (>  $10 \Omega$ ) between the  $V_{DD}$  (pin 5), AMP (pin 6), ANT (pin 8), COM (pin 9), AM (pin 10), and FM (pin 11) output pins and the GND. ROHM recommends using a tantalum capacitor with a low thermal characteristic.

### **Current overload protection circuit**

A current overload protection circuit is installed on the V<sub>DD</sub> (pin 5), AMP (pin 6), ANT (pin 8), COM (pin 9), AM (pin 10), and FM (pin 11) outputs based on their respective current capacity. This prevents damage to the IC in the event that the load is short circuited.

This protection circuit limits the current in the form of a "7" (see Figures 9 and 10). It is designed with a margin so that even if a large current suddenly flows through the large capacitor in the IC, the current is restricted and latching is prevented.

However, these protection circuits are only good for preventing accidental damage. Make sure your design does not cause the protection circuit to operate continuously (for instance: clamping at an output of 1 Vf or greater: below 1 Vf, the overload circuit operates). Note that the capacitor has negative temperature characteristics.

#### Thermal overload

A thermal overload circuit is installed to prevent thermal damage. When the thermal overload circuit operates, all outputs, except V<sub>DD</sub>, are put in the OFF state. When the temperature drops about 25°C, the circuit is restored.

# Circuit structure of each output

The V<sub>DD</sub> (pin 5), AMP (pin 6), ANT (pin 8), COM (pin 9), AM (pin 10), and FM (pin 11) outputs consist of PNP power transistors. A protection circuit ensures that when the V<sub>CC</sub> (pin 7) voltage falls, the IC is not damaged, even if the output voltage from the external output capacitor is greater than the  $V_{CC}$  voltage.

#### Grounding

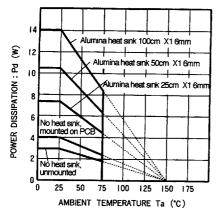
The ground shown in the application circuit has an adequately short pattern for the GND (pin 12) pin. Make sure to arrange these traces and other outputs in a pattern that prevents mutual interference.

#### **ASO**

Although this IC has many types of protection circuits built in, the ASO may still be exceeded under certain conditions. When ASO is exceeded, the IC will be destroyed. Be careful never to exceed the ASO.

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#### Electrical characteristic curves



#### Figure 7

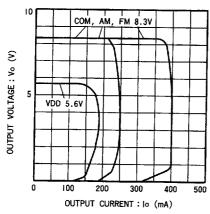
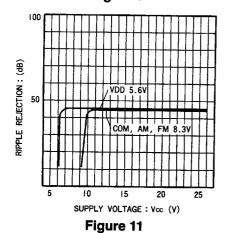


Figure 9



20 Voltage Vol

Figure 8

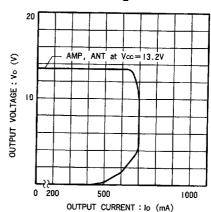


Figure 10