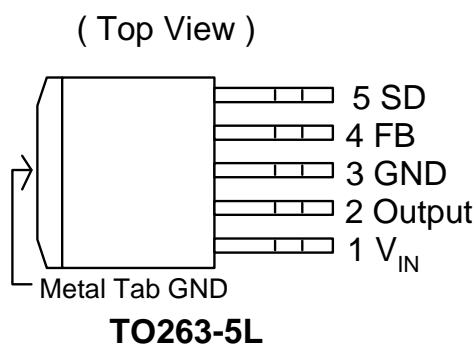


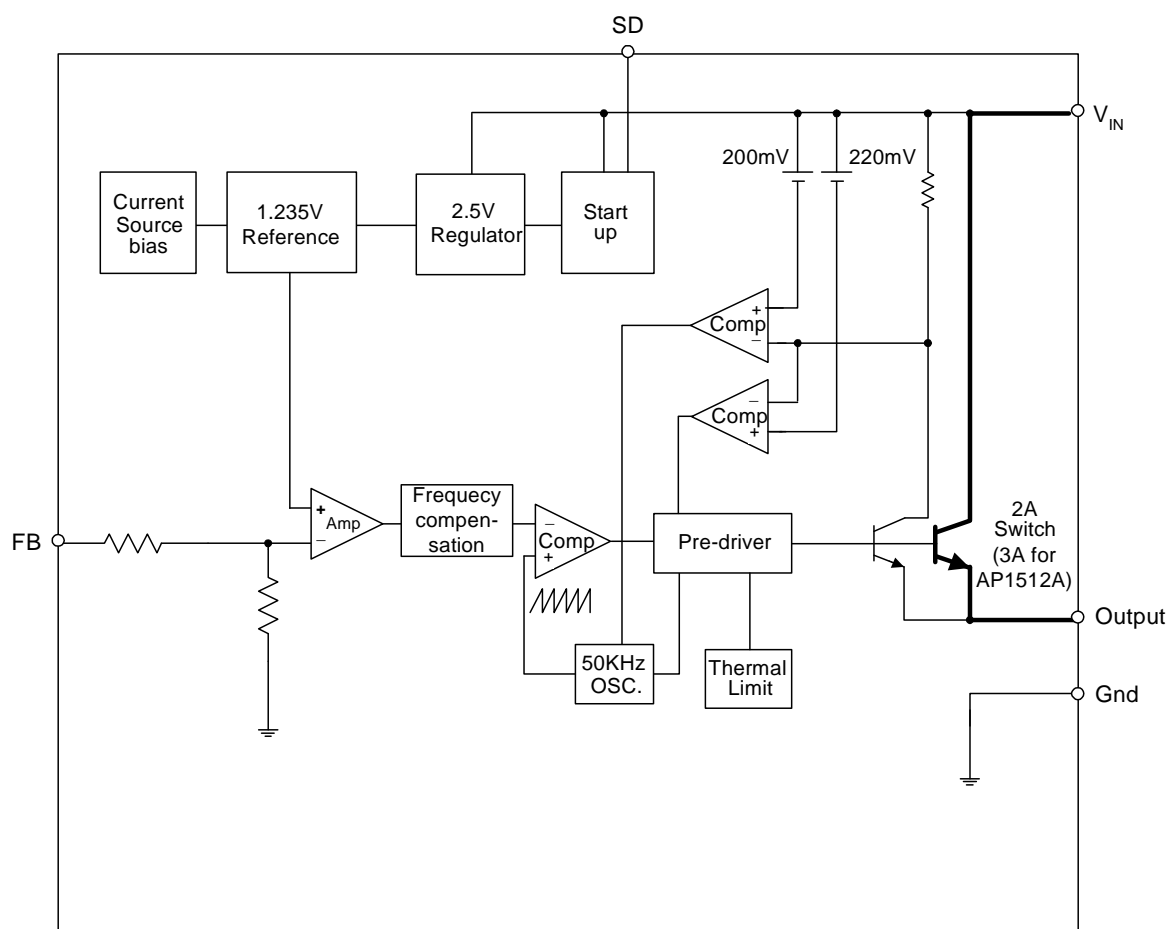
Pin Assignments



Pin Descriptions

Name	Description
V_{IN}	Operating voltage input
Output	Switching output
GND	Ground
FB	Output voltage feedback control
SD	ON/OFF Shutdown

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection	4.5	KV
ESD MM	Machine Model ESD Protection	450	V
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	+63	V
V _{SD}	ON/OFF Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to +40	V
V _{FB}	Feedback Pin Voltage	-0.3 to +40	V
V _{OUT}	Output Voltage to Ground	-1	V
T _{ST}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T _J	Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to +125	°C
V _{OP}	Operating Voltage	+4.5 to +60	V

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	4.5	60	V
I _{OUT}	Output Current	0	2	A
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-20	85	°C

Electrical Characteristics (All Output Voltage Versions)

 Unless otherwise specified, $V_{IN} = 30V$ for all version. $I_{LOAD} = 0.5A$

 Specifications with **boldface** type are for full operating temperature range, the other type are for $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
I _B	Feedback Bias Current		V _{FB} = 1.3V (Adjustable version only)		5	8 10	μA
F _{OSC}	Oscillator Frequency			42.5 40	50	57.5 60	KHz
V _{SAT}	Saturation Voltage		I _{OUT} = 2A no outside circuit V _{FB} = 0V force driver on		1.3	1.4 1.5	V
DC	Max. Duty Cycle(ON)		V _{FB} = 0V force driver on		100		%
	Min. Duty cycle(OFF)		V _{FB} = 12V force driver off		0		
I _{CL}	Current Limit for AP1512		peak current no outside circuit V _{FB} = 0V force driver on	2.5	3	4.5 5.5	A
I _{CL}	Current Limit for AP1512A		peak current no outside circuit V _{FB} = 0V force driver on	3.2	4	5 6	A
I _L	Output = 0	Output leakage current	no outside circuit V _{FB} = 12V force driver off			-250	uA
	Output = -1		V _{IN} = 60V		-2	-60	mA
I _Q	Quiescent Current		V _{FB} = 12V force driver off		5	10	mA
I _{STBY}	Standby Quiescent Current		ON/OFF pin = 5V V _{IN} = 60V		350	450 500	uA
V _{IL}	ON/OFF pin logic input threshold voltage		Low (regulator ON)	-	1.3	0.6	V
V _{IH}			High (regulator OFF)	2.0		-	
I _H	ON/OFF pin logic input current		V _{LOGIC} = 2.5V (OFF)		0	-5	uA
I _L	ON/OFF pin input current		V _{LOGIC} = 0.5V (ON)		-0.8	-10	
θ _{JC}	Thermal Resistance		TO263-5L	Junction to case		2.5 3.5	°C/W
θ _{JA}	Thermal Resistance		TO263-5L	Junction to ambient		28	°C/W
	With copper area of approximately 3 in ²					23	

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)
AP1512

	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{MIN}	Typ.	V _{MAX}	Unit
AP1512-ADJ	V _{FB}	Output Feedback	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD} ≤ 2A V _{OUT} programmed for 3V	1.193 1.18	1.23	1.267 1.28	V
AP1512-3.3V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD} ≤ 2A	3.168 3.135	3.3	3.432 3.465	V
AP1512-5V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD} ≤ 2A	4.8 4.75	5	5.2 5.25	V
AP1512-12V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	15V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD} ≤ 2A	11.52 11.4	12	12.48 12.6	V
	η	Efficiency	V _{IN} = 30V, I _{LOAD} = 2A		83		%

Specifications with **boldface** type are for full operating temperature range, the other type are for T_A = 25°C.

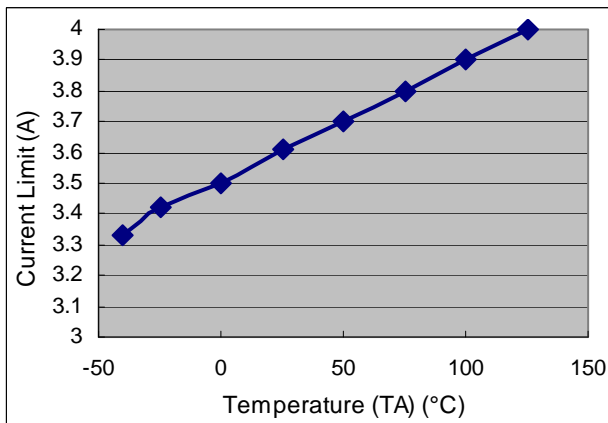
AP1512A

	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V _{MIN}	Typ.	V _{MAX}	Unit
AP1512A-ADJ	V _{FB}	Output Feedback	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD} V _{OUT} programmed for 3V	1.193 1.18	1.23	1.267 1.28	V
AP1512A-3.3V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD}	3.168 3.135	3.3	3.432 3.465	V
AP1512A-5V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	10V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD}	4.8 4.75	5	5.2 5.25	V
AP1512A-12V	V _{OUT}	Output voltage	15V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 60V 0.2A ≤ I _{LOAD}	11.52 11.4	12	12.48 12.6	V
	η	Efficiency	V _{IN} = 30V, I _{LOAD} = 3A		80		%

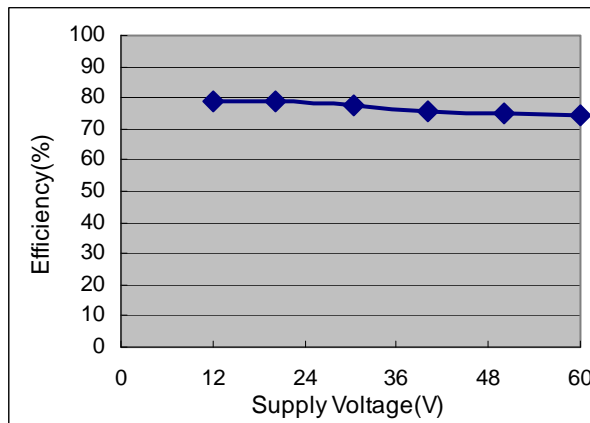
Specifications with **boldface** type are for full operating temperature range, the other type are for T_A = 25°C.

Typical Performance Characteristics

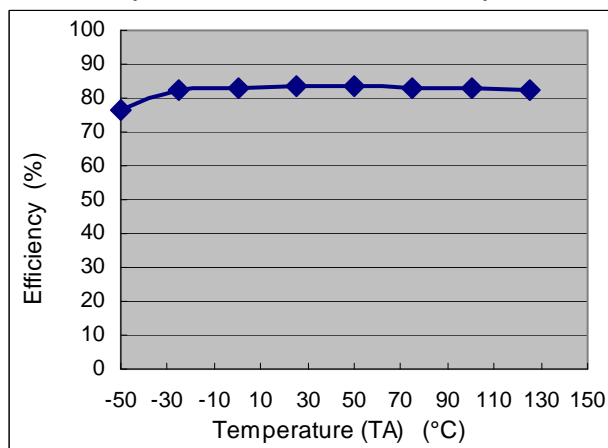
AP1512A Current Limit vs. Temperature
($V_{cc} = 60V$, $V_{out} = 5V$)



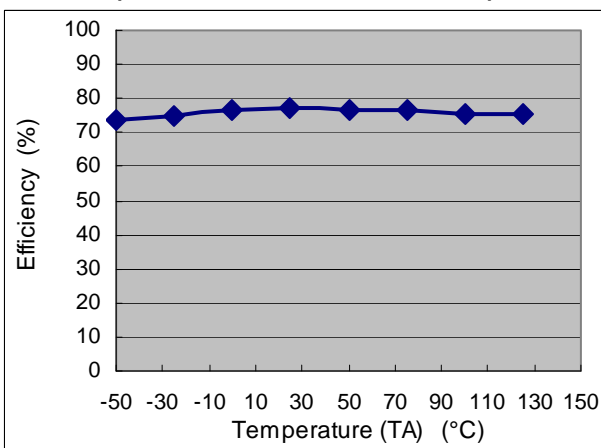
AP1512A Efficiency vs. Supply Voltage
($V_{out} = 5V$, $I_{out} = 3A$)



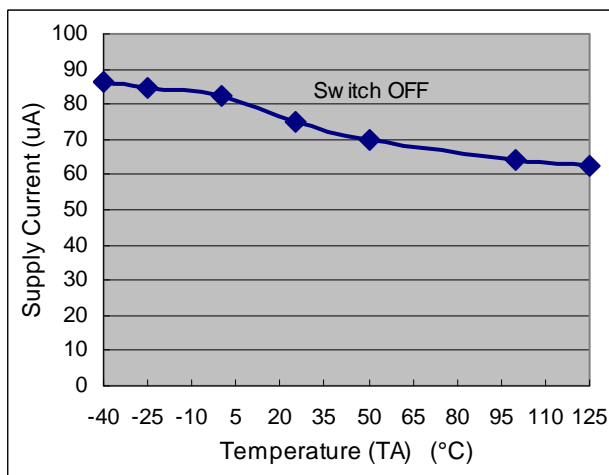
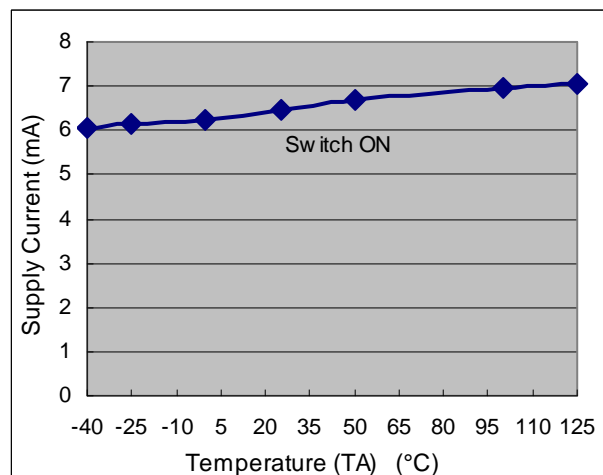
AP1512 Efficiency vs. Temperature
($V_{in} = 12V$, $V_{out} = 5V$, $I_o = 2A$)



AP1512 Efficiency vs. Temperature
($V_{in} = 12V$, $V_{out} = 3.3V$, $I_o = 2A$)

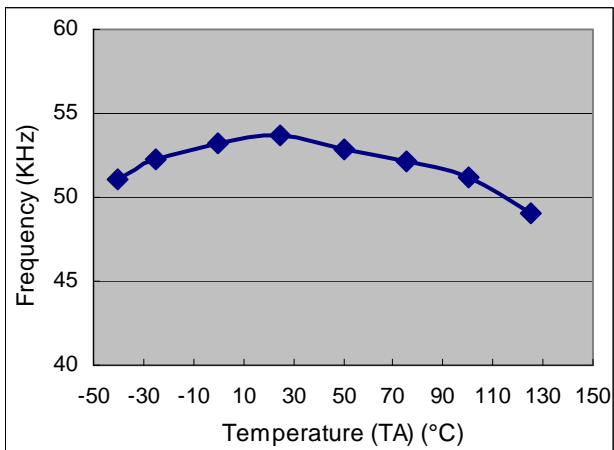


AP1512 Supply Current vs. Temperature
($V_{cc} = 12V$, No Load, $V_{on/off} = 0V$ (Switch ON), $V_{on/off} = 5V$ (Switch OFF))

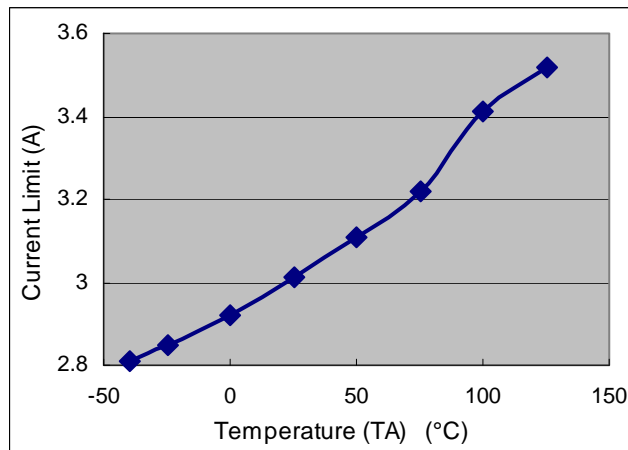


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

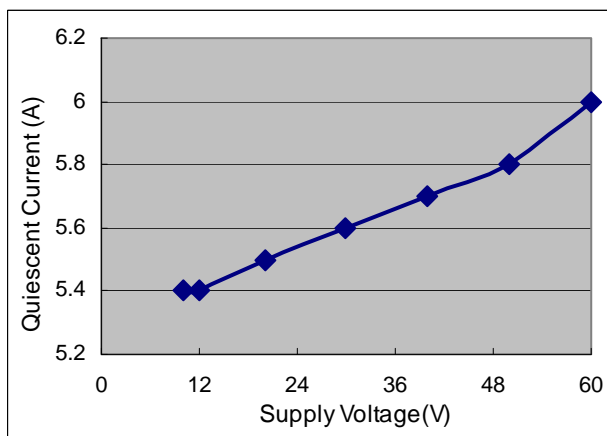
AP1512 Frequency vs. Temperature
($V_{cc} = 12V$, $I_o = 1A$, $V_{out} = 5V$)



AP1512 Current Limit vs. Temperature
($V_{cc} = 60V$, $V_{out} = 5V$)



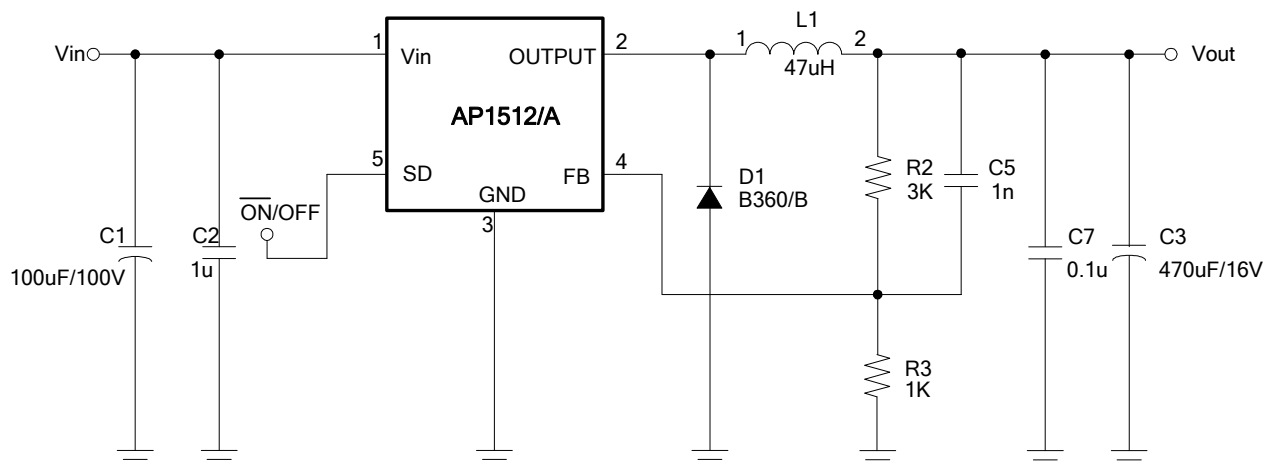
AP1512 Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage
(force driver off)



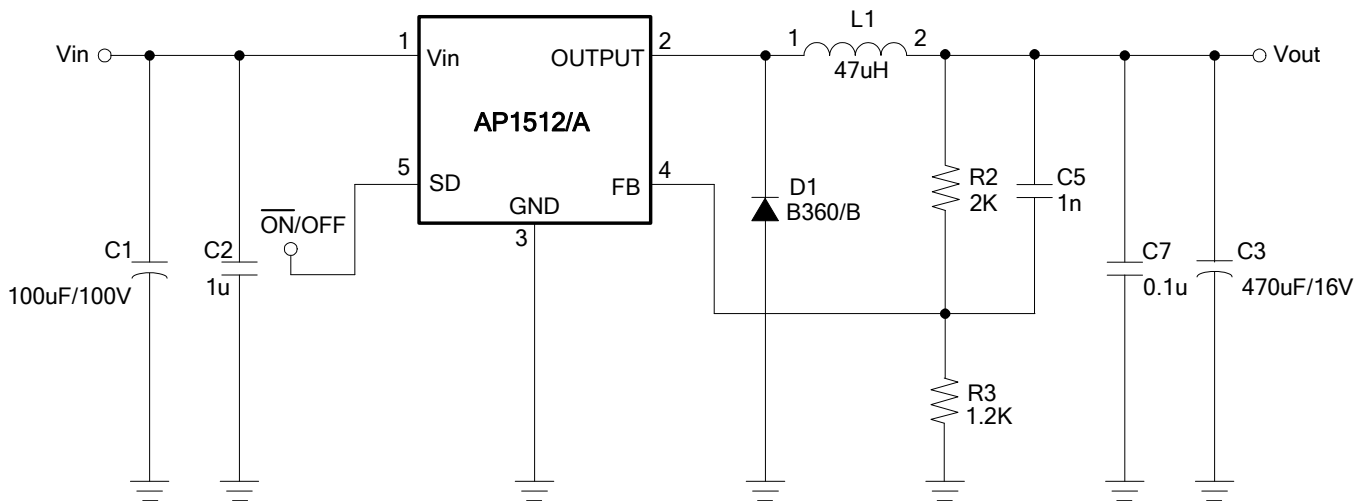
Typical Application Circuit

(1) Adjustable Type Circuit

A. $V_{in} = 10V \sim 60V$, $V_{out} = 5V$; $I_{out} = 0.3A \sim 2A$, I_{out} below 0.3A DCM



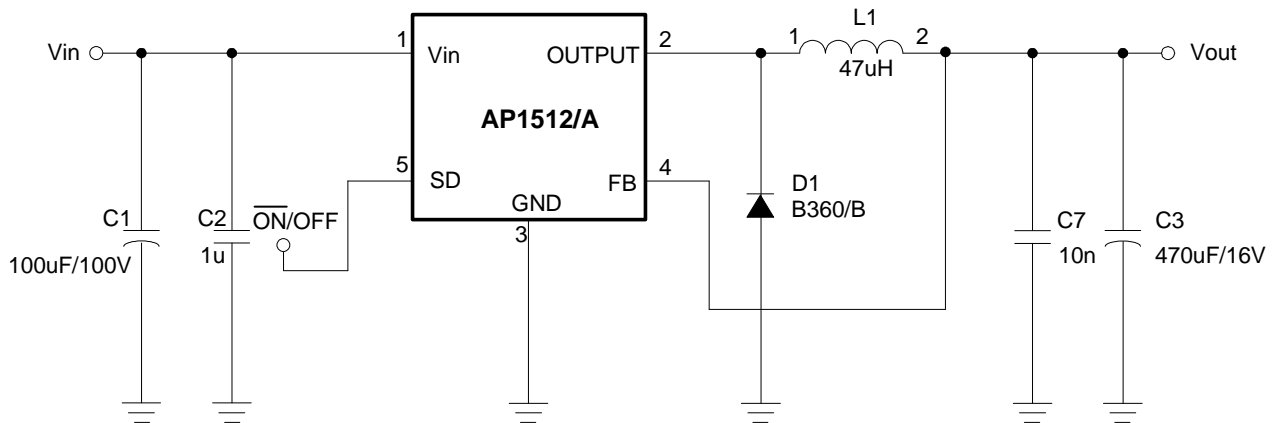
B. $V_{in} = 10V \sim 60V$, $V_{out} = 3.3V$, $I_{out} = 0.3A \sim 2A$, I_{out} below 0.3A DCM



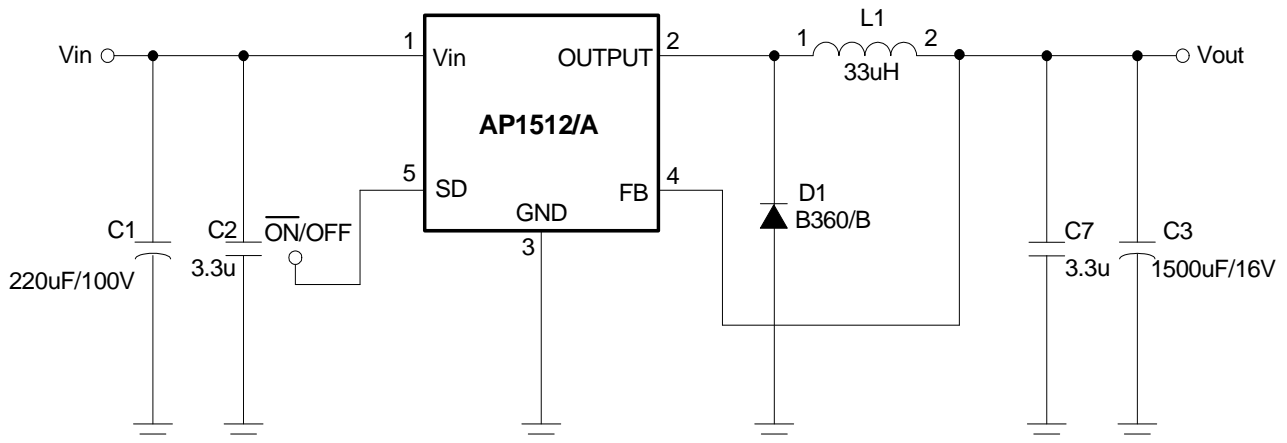
Typical Application Circuit (Continued)

(2) Fixed Type Circuit

A. $V_{in} = 10V \sim 60V$, $V_{out} = 5V$, $I_{out} = 0.7A \sim 2A$, I_{out} below 0.7A DCM



B. $V_{in} = 10V \sim 60V$, $V_{out} = 3.3V$, $I_{out} = 0.7A \sim 2A$, I_{out} below 0.7A DCM



Functional Description

+V_{IN}

This is the positive input supply for the IC switching regulator. A suitable input bypass capacitor must be present at this pin to minimize voltage transients and to supply the switching currents needed by the regulator.

Ground

Circuit ground.

Output

Internal switch. The voltage at this pin switches between $(+V_{IN} - V_{SAT})$ and approximately $-0.5V$, with a duty cycle of approximately V_{OUT} / V_{IN} . To minimize coupling to sensitive circuitry, the PC board copper area connected to this pin should be kept a minimum.

Feedback

Senses the regulated output voltage to complete the feedback loop.

ON/OFF

Allows the switching regulator circuit to be shutdown using logic level signals thus dropping the total input supply current to approximately 150uA. Pulling this pin below a threshold voltage of approximately 1.3V turns the regulator on, and pulling this pin above 1.3V (up to a maximum of 40V) shuts the regulator down. If this shutdown feature is not needed, the SD pin can be wired to the ground pin or it can be left open, in either case the regulator will be in the ON condition.

Thermal Considerations

The AP1512/A is available in a 5-pin surface mount TO-263 package.

The TO-263 surface mount package tab is designed to be soldered to the copper on a printed circuit board. The copper and the board are the heat sink for this package and the other heat producing components, such as the catch diode and inductor. The PC board copper area that the package is soldered to should be at least 0.4 in², and ideally should have 2 or more square inches of 2 oz. Additional copper area improves the thermal characteristics, but with copper areas greater than approximately 6 in², only small improvements in heat dissipation are realized. If further thermal improvements are needed, double sided, multilayer PC boards with large copper areas and/or airflow are recommended.

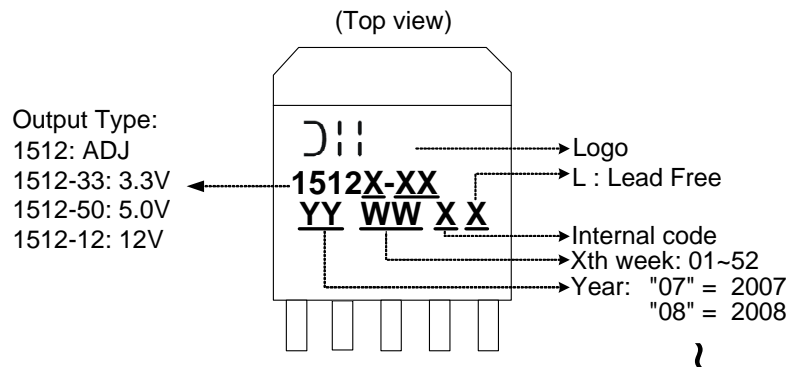
The AP1512/A (TO-263 package) junction temperature rises above ambient temperature with a 2A load for various input and output voltages. This data was taken with the circuit operating as a buck switching regulator with all components mounted on a PC board to simulate the junction temperature under actual operating conditions. This curve can be used for a quick check for the approximate junction temperature for various conditions, but be aware that there are many factors that can affect the junction temperature. When load currents higher than 2A are used, double sided or multilayer PC boards with large copper areas and/or airflow might be needed, especially for high ambient temperatures and high output voltages.

For the best thermal performance, wide copper traces and generous amounts of printed circuit board copper should be used in the board layout. (Once exception to this is the output (switch) pin, which should not have large areas of copper.) Large areas of copper provide the best transfer of heat (lower thermal resistance) to the surrounding air, and moving air lowers the thermal resistance even further.

Package thermal resistance and junction temperature rise numbers are all approximate, and there are many factors that will affect these numbers. Some of these factors include board size, shape, thickness, position, location, and even board temperature. Other factors are, trace width, total printed circuit copper area, copper thickness, single or double-sided, multilayer board and the amount of solder on the board. The effectiveness of the PC board to dissipate heat also depends on the size, quantity and spacing of other components on the board, as well as whether the surrounding air is still or moving. Furthermore, some of these components such as the catch diode will add heat to the PC board and the heat can vary as the input voltage changes. For the inductor, depending on the physical size, type of core material and the DC resistance, it could either act as a heat sink taking heat away from the board, or it could add heat to the board.

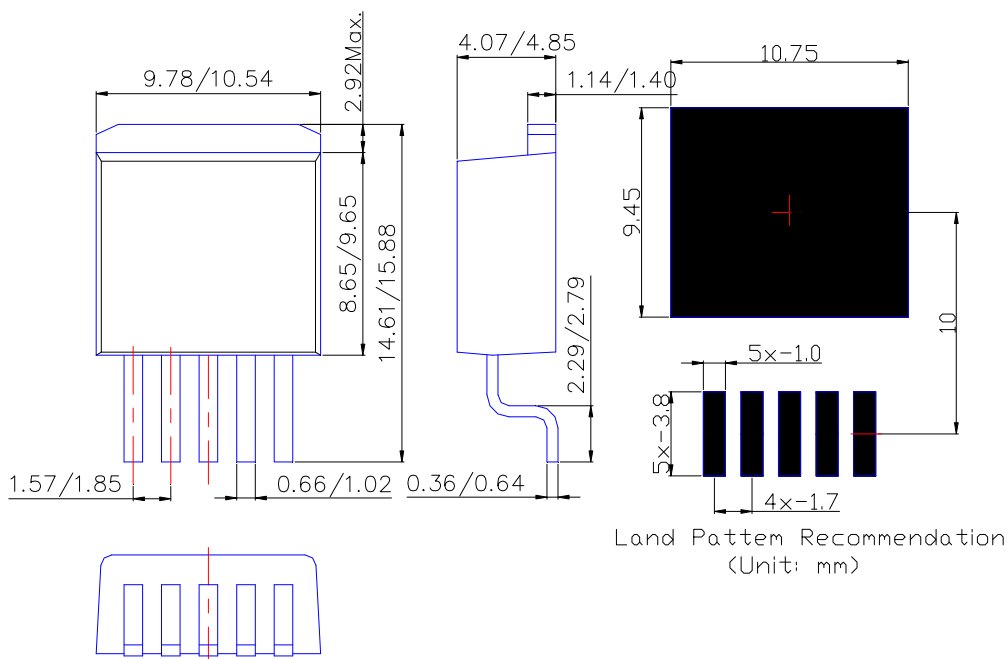
Marking Information

(1) TO263-5L



Package Information (All Dimensions in mm)

(1) Package Type: TO263-5L



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