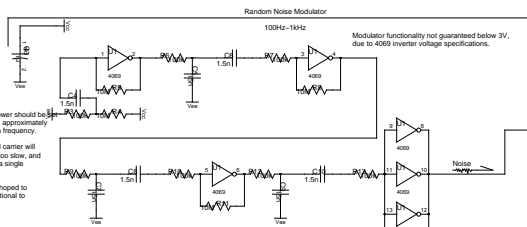


Design rated for:
2.7V-22V
5-20W Recommended
18V Optimized

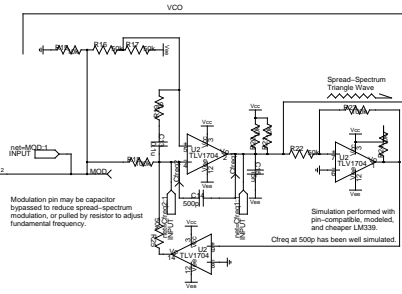
Studies suggest noise power should be kept to achieve 95% deviation approximately four times the modulation frequency.

Too little modulation, and carrier will dominate. Too much, or too slow, and instantaneous power on a single frequency will be high.

Use of resistor divider is hoped to keep noise output proportional to supply voltage.

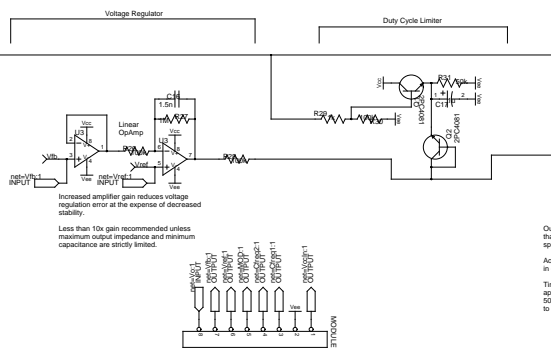


Modulator functionality not guaranteed below 3V, due to 4009 inverter voltage specifications.



Modulation pin may be capacitor bypassed to reduce spread-spectrum modulation, or pulled by resistor to adjust fundamental frequency.

Simulation performed with pin-compatible, modeled, and cheaper LM333. Chreq at 500p has been well simulated.



Increased amplifier gain reduces voltage regulation error at the expense of decreased stability.

Less than 10x gain recommended unless maximum output impedance and minimum capacitance are strictly limited.

Output voltage time constant must be much less than regulator response time. Otherwise, voltage spikes may occur.

Active loads or linear regulation may be necessary in extreme, unpredictable situations.

Time delay lockout recommended for sensitive applications (eg. microprocessor power). First 50ms of output may be poorly regulated, due to startup conditions.