

NCP512

80 mA CMOS Low Iq Voltage Regulator in an SC70-5

The NCP512 series of fixed output linear regulators are designed for handheld communication equipment and portable battery powered applications which require low quiescent. The NCP512 series features an ultra-low quiescent current of 40 μ A. Each device contains a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a PMOS power transistor, resistors for setting output voltage, current limit, and temperature limit protection circuits.

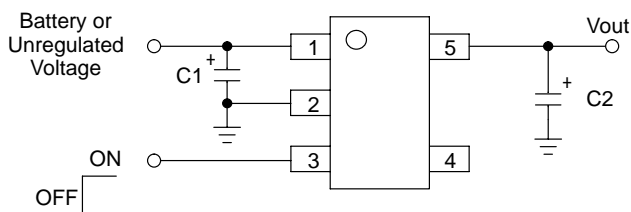
The NCP512 has been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors. The device is housed in the micro-miniature SC70-5 surface mount package. Standard voltage versions are 1.5, 1.8, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.0, 3.3, and 5.0 V. Other voltages are available in 100 mV steps.

Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 40 μ A Typical
- Low Dropout Voltage of 250 mV at 80 mA
- Low Output Voltage Option
- Output Voltage Accuracy of 2.0%
- Industrial Temperature Range of -40°C to 85°C

Typical Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Battery Powered Consumer Products
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Camcorders and Cameras



This device contains 86 active transistors

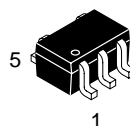
Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram



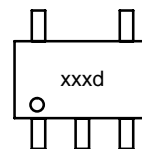
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MARKING DIAGRAM

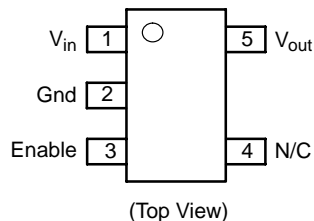


SC70-5/SC-88A/
SOT-353
SQ SUFFIX
CASE 419A



xxx = Specific Device Code
d = Date Code

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 9 of this data sheet.

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PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	Vin	Positive power supply input voltage.
2	Gnd	Power supply ground.
3	Enable	This input is used to place the device into low-power standby. When this input is pulled low, the device is disabled. If this function is not used, Enable should be connected to Vin.
4	N/C	No internal connection.
5	Vout	Regulated output voltage.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	V_{in}	0 to 6.0	V
Enable Voltage	Enable	-0.3 to $V_{in} + 0.3$	V
Output Voltage	V_{out}	-0.3 to $V_{in} + 0.3$	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	P_D $R_{\theta JA}$	Internally Limited 400	W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +150	°C

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:
Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015
Machine Model Method 200 V
2. Latch-up capability (85°C) ± 200 mA DC with trigger voltage.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 1.0$ V, $V_{enable} = V_{in}$, $C_{in} = 1.0$ μ F, $C_{out} = 1.0$ μ F, $T_J = 25^\circ$ C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ$ C, $I_{out} = 10$ mA) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	1.455 1.746 2.425 2.646 2.744 2.94 3.038 3.234 4.900	1.5 1.8 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.3 5.0	1.545 1.854 2.575 2.754 2.856 3.06 3.162 3.366 5.100	V
Output Voltage ($T_A = -40^\circ$ C to 85° C, $I_{out} = 10$ mA) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	1.455 1.746 2.425 2.619 2.716 2.910 3.007 3.201 4.900	1.5 1.8 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.3 5.0	1.545 1.854 2.575 2.781 2.884 3.09 3.193 3.399 5.100	V
Line Regulation ($I_{out} = 10$ mA) 1.5 V–4.4 V ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 1.0$ V to 6.0 V) 4.5 V–5.0 V ($V_{in} = 5.5$ V to 6.0 V)	Reg_{line}	– –	1.0 1.0	3.0 3.0	mV/V
Load Regulation ($I_{out} = 1.0$ mA to 80 mA)	Reg_{load}	–	0.3	0.8	mV/mA
Output Current ($V_{out} = (V_{out} \text{ at } I_{out} = 80 \text{ mA}) - 3\%$) 1.5 V–3.9 V ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 2.0$ V) 4.0 V–5.0 V ($V_{in} = 6.0$ V)	$I_{O(nom.)}$	80 80	200 200	– –	mA
Dropout Voltage ($T_A = -40^\circ$ C to 85° C, $I_{out} = 80$ mA, Measured at $V_{out} - 3.0\%$) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	$V_{in} - V_{out}$	– – – – – – – – –	450 350 220 200 200 180 170 160 120	550 450 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	mV
Quiescent Current ($T_A = -40^\circ$ C to 85° C) (Enable Input = 0 V) (Enable Input = V_{in} , $I_{out} = 1.0$ mA to $I_{O(nom.)}$)	I_Q	– –	0.1 40	1.0 90	μ A
Output Short Circuit Current ($V_{out} = 0$ V) 1.5 V–3.9 V ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 2.0$ V) 4.0 V–5.0 V ($V_{in} = 6.0$ V)	$I_{out(max)}$	150 150	250 250	400 400	mA
Output Voltage Noise ($f = 100$ Hz to 100 kHz) $I_{out} = 30$ mA, $C_{out} = 1$ μ F	V_n	–	180	–	μ Vrms
Ripple Rejection ($f = 1.0$ kHz, 60 mA)	RR	–	50	–	dB
Enable Input Threshold Voltage (Voltage Increasing, Output Turns On, Logic High) (Voltage Decreasing, Output Turns Off, Logic Low)	$V_{th(en)}$	1.3 –	– –	– 0.3	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	T_C	–	± 100	–	ppm/ $^\circ$ C

3. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_J(max) - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

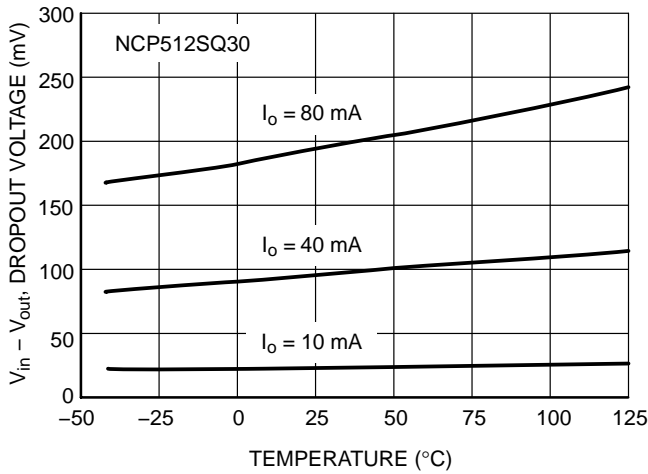


Figure 2. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

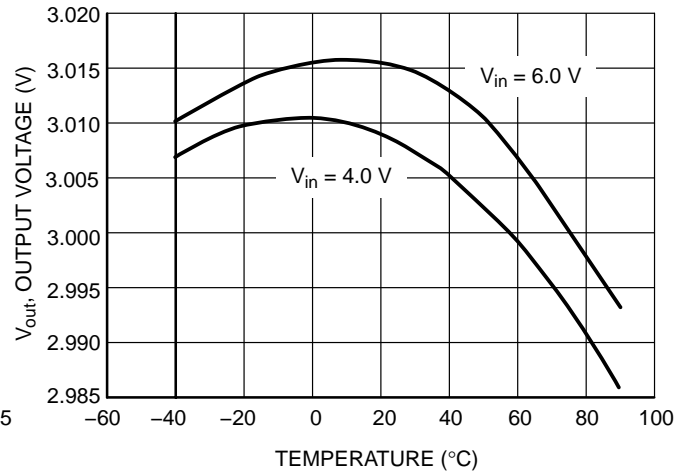


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

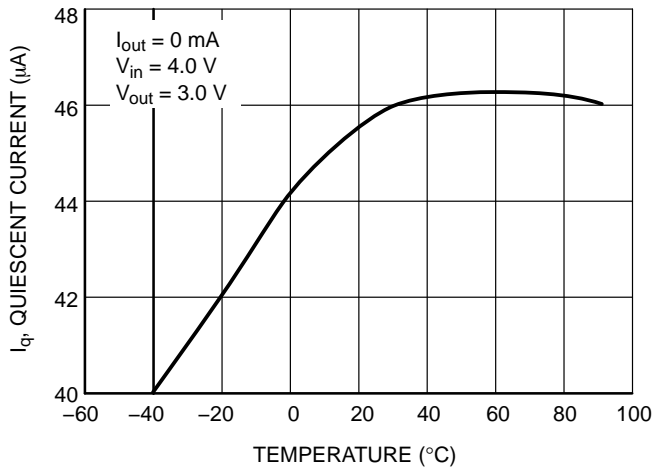


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

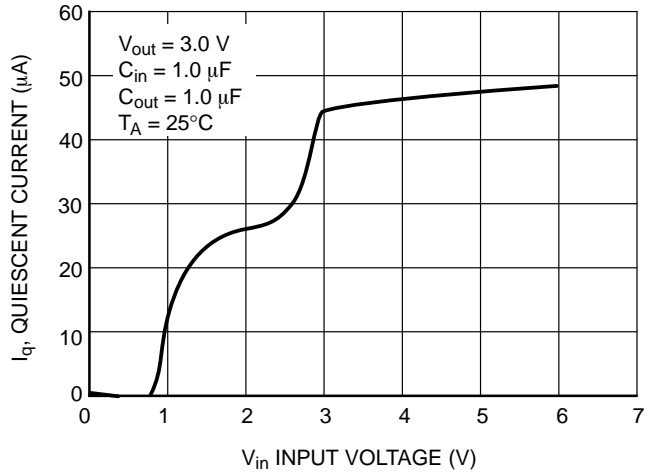


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

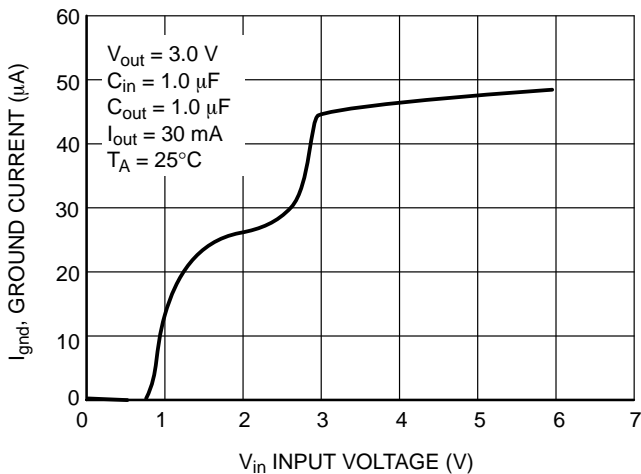


Figure 6. Ground Pin Current vs. Input Voltage

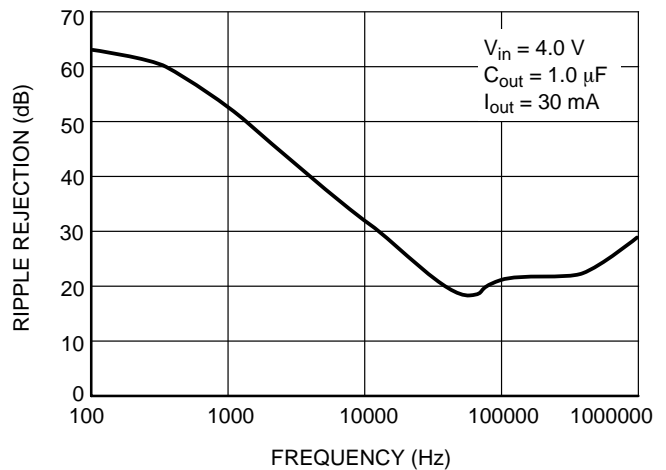


Figure 7. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

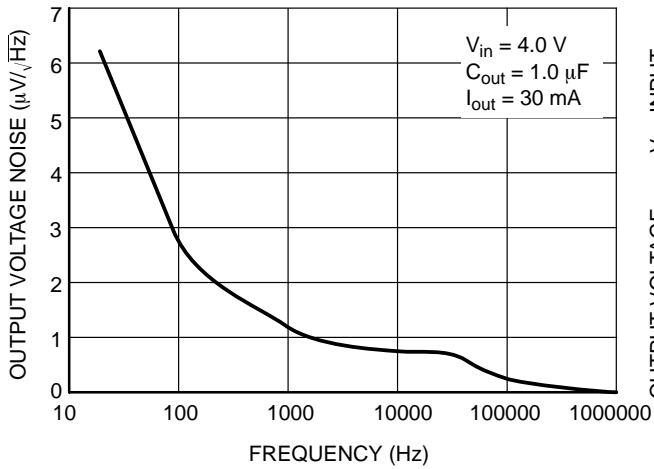


Figure 8. Output Noise Density

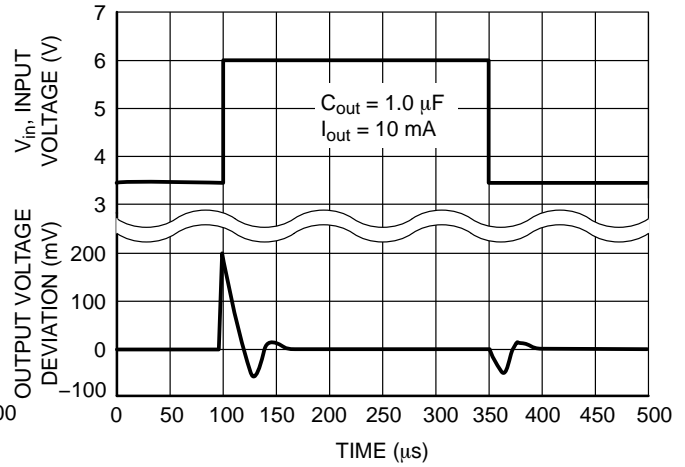


Figure 9. Line Transient Response

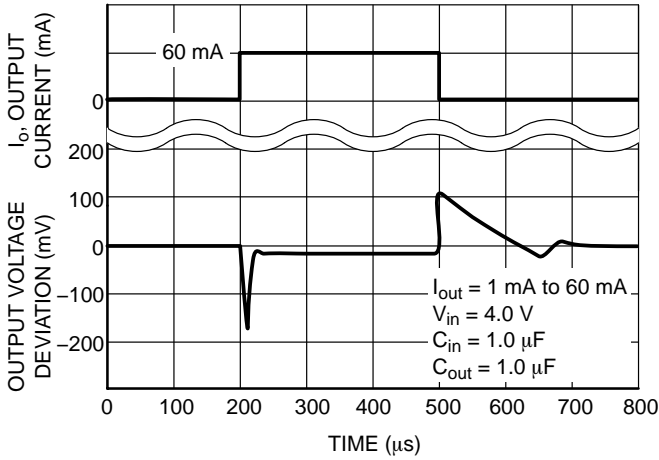


Figure 10. Load Transient Response

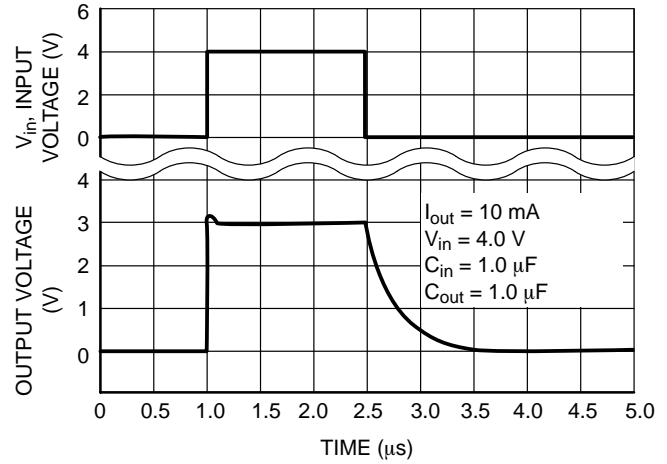


Figure 11. Turn-on Response

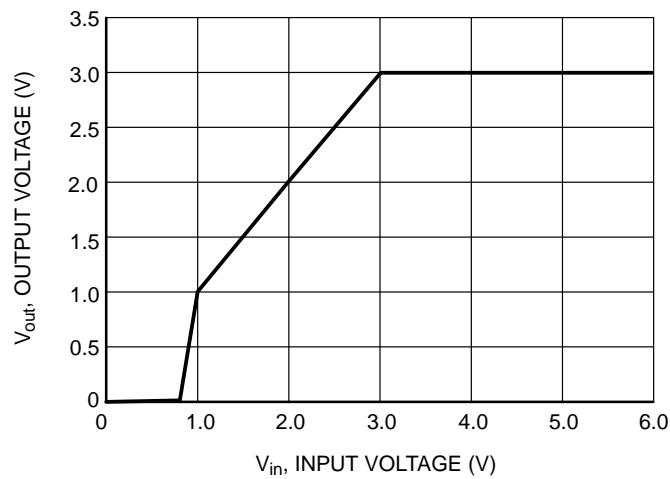


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

DEFINITIONS

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output current at a constant temperature.

Dropout Voltage

The input/output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 3.0% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum total dissipation for which the regulator will operate within its specifications.

Quiescent Current

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground when the LDO operates without a load on its output: internal IC operation, bias, etc. When the LDO becomes loaded, this term is called the Ground current. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output current.

Line Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse technique such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Line Transient Response

Typical over and undershoot response when input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Thermal Protection

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry is provided to protect the integrated circuit in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated at typically 160°C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The maximum power package dissipation is the power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value, i.e. 125°C. Depending on the ambient power dissipation and thus the maximum available output current.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for the NCP512 series is shown in Figure 1, front page.

Input Decoupling (C1)

A 1.0 μF capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected close to the NCP512 package. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, or C1608X5R1A105K

Output Decoupling (C2)

The NCP512 is a stable regulator and does not require any specific Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) or a minimum output current. Capacitors exhibiting ESRs ranging from a few $\text{m}\Omega$ up to 5.0Ω can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 1.0 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum capacitors. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response.

TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, C1608X5R1A105K, or C3216X7R1C105K

Enable Operation

The enable pin will turn on the regulator when pulled high and turn off the regulator when pulled low. These limits of threshold are covered in the electrical specification section of this data sheet. If the enable is not used then the pin should be connected to V_{in} .

Hints

Please be sure the V_{in} and Gnd lines are sufficiently wide. When the impedance of these lines is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit, and make leads as short as possible.

Thermal

As power across the NCP512 increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material and also the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the NCP512 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The maximum dissipation the package can handle is given by:

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(\text{max})} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum 125°C , then the NCP512 can dissipate up to 250 mW @ 25°C .

The power dissipated by the NCP512 can be calculated from the following equation:

$$P_{\text{tot}} = [V_{\text{in}} * I_{\text{gnd}} (I_{\text{out}})] + [V_{\text{in}} - V_{\text{out}}] * I_{\text{out}}$$

or

$$V_{\text{inMAX}} = \frac{P_{\text{tot}} + V_{\text{out}} * I_{\text{out}}}{I_{\text{gnd}} + I_{\text{out}}}$$

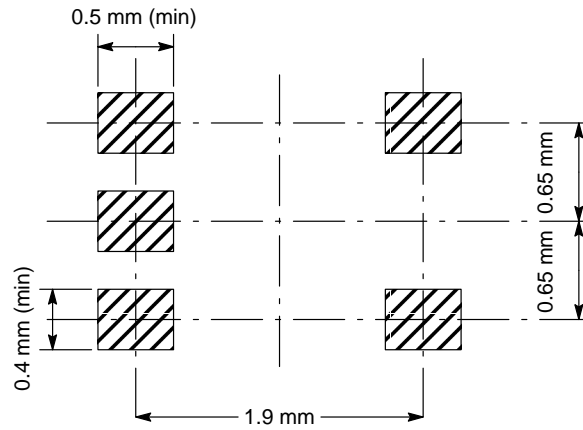
If an 80 mA output current is needed then the ground current from the data sheet is $40 \mu\text{A}$. For an NCP512 (3.0 V), the maximum input voltage will then be 6.12 V.

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MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection

interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



SC70-5
(SC-88A/SOT-353)

NCP512

ORDERING INFORMATION

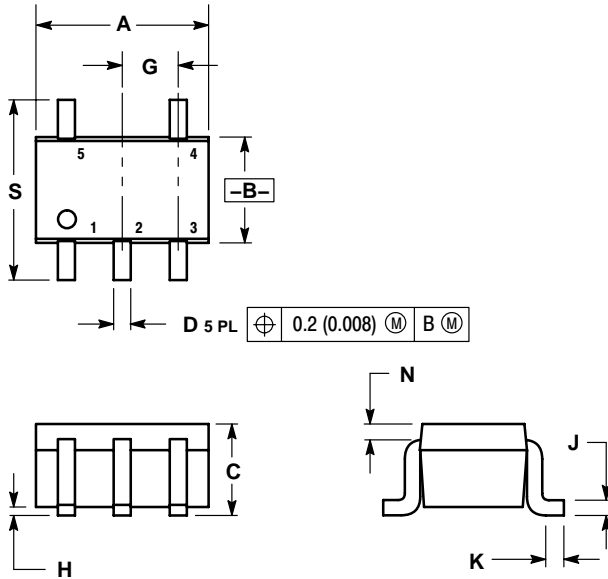
Device	Nominal Output Voltage*	Marking	Package	Shipping
NCP512SQ15T1	1.5	LCK	SC70-5 (SC-88A/SOT-353)	3000 Units/ 7" Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ18T1	1.8	LCL		
NCP512SQ25T1	2.5	LCM		
NCP512SQ27T1	2.7	LCN		
NCP512SQ28T1	2.8	LCO		
NCP512SQ30T1	3.0	LCP		
NCP512SQ31T1	3.1	LFO		
NCP512SQ33T1	3.3	LCQ		
NCP512SQ50T1	5.0	LCR		

*Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your ON Semiconductor representative.

NCP512

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SC70-5/SC-88A/SOT-353
SQ SUFFIX
CASE 419A-02
ISSUE G



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. 419A-01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A-02.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC	
H	---	0.004	---	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
N	0.008 REF		0.20 REF	
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20

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