

August 2010 Rev. 2.1.0

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SPX1117 is a low power positive-voltage regulator designed to satisfy moderate power requirements with a cost effective, small footprint solution.

This device is an excellent choice for use in battery-powered applications and portable computers. The SPX1117 features very low quiescent current and a low dropout voltage of 1.1V at a full load. As output current decreases, quiescent current flows into the load, increasing efficiency. SPX1117 is available in adjustable or fixed 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5V output voltages.

The SPX1117 is offered in 3-pin SOT-223 and TO-263 surface mount packages.

An output capacitor of $10\mu F$ provides unconditional stability while a smaller $2.2\mu F$ capacitor is sufficient for most applications.

APPLICATIONS

- Desktop PC Servers
- Graphic/Video Cards
- Industrial Equipments
- Power Supplies

FEATURES

- Guaranteed 800mA Output Current
- Guaranteed 1A Peak Current
- Three Terminal Adjustable or Fixed 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5V
- Low Quiescent Current
- Low Dropout Voltage of 1.1V at 800mA
- 0.1% Line and 0.2% Load Regulation
- Stable with 2.2µF Ceramic Capacitor
- Overcurrent and Thermal Protection
- Lead Free, RoHS Compliant Packages SOT223 and TO263

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

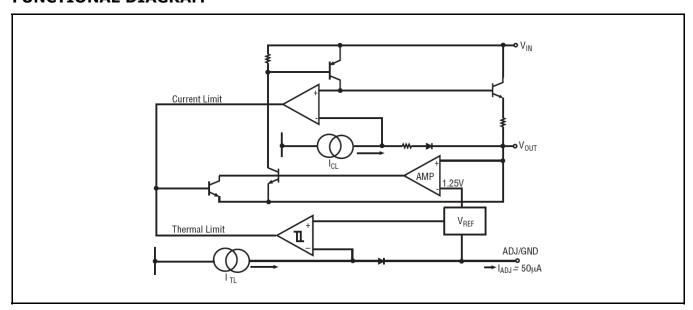


Fig. 1: SPX1117 Application Diagram





ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Power Dissipation	. Internally Limited
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec)	260°C
Storage Temperature	65°C to 150°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range.	40°C to +125°C
Input Supply Voltage	20V
Input to Output Voltage	18.8V
ESD Rating (HBM - Human Body Model)	2kV

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications with standard type are for an Operating Ambient Temperature of $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ only; limits applying over the full Operating Junction Temperature range are denoted by a "•". Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise indicated, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10 \mu F$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units		Conditions	
1.5V Version							
Output Voltage	1.485	1.500	1.515	V -		$I_{OUT}=5$ mA, $V_{IN}=3.0$ V, $T_{J}=25$ °C	
Output Voltage	1.470		1.530		•	5mA≤ I _{OUT} ≤800mA, 2.9V≤ V _{IN} ≤10V	
1.8V Version							
Output Voltage	1.782	1.800	1.818	V		$I_{OUT} = 5 \text{mA}, V_{IN} = 3.3 \text{V}, T_{J} = 25 \text{°C}$	
Output Voltage	1.764		1.836	V	•	$5mA \le I_{OUT} \le 800mA$, $3.2V \le V_{IN} \le 10V$	
2.5V Version							
Output Voltage	2.475	2.500	2.525	V		$I_{OUT}=5$ mA, $V_{IN}=4.0$ V, $T_{J}=25$ °C	
Output Voltage	2.450		2.550	V	•	$5mA \le I_{OUT} \le 800mA$, $3.9V \le V_{IN} \le 10V$	
3.3V Version							
Output Voltage	3.267	3.300	3.333	V		I_{OUT} =5mA, V_{IN} =4.8V, T_{J} =25°C	
Output Voltage	3.234		3.366	V	•		
5.0V Version							
Output Voltage	4.950	5.000	5.050	V		$I_{OUT} = 5 \text{mA}, V_{IN} = 6.5 \text{V}, T_{J} = 25 \text{°C}$	
Output voltage	4.900		5.100	V	•	$5\text{mA} \le I_{\text{OUT}} \le 800\text{mA}, 6.4\text{V} \le V_{\text{IN}} \le 12\text{V}$	
All Voltage Options							
Deference Voltage	1.238	1.250	1.262	V		I_{OUT} =5mA, $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$ =2V, T_{J} =25°C	
Reference Voltage	1.225		1.270	V	•	$5mA \le I_{OUT} \le 800mA$, $1.4V \le (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \le 10V$	
Output Voltage Temperature Stability		0.3		%			
Line Regulation (note 1)		3	7	mV		$V_{INMIN} \le V_{IN} \le 12V$, $V_{OUT} = Fixed/Adj.$, $I_{OUT} = 5mA$	
Load Regulation (note 1)		6	12	mV	•	$5mA \le I_{OUT} \le 800mA$, $V_{OUT} = Fixed/Adj$.	
		1.00	1.20		•	I _{OUT} =100mA	
Dropout Voltage (note 2)		1.05	1.25	V	•	I _{OUT} =500mA	
		1.10	1.30		•	I _{OUT} =800mA	
Quiescent Current		5	10	mA	•	4.25V≤ V _{IN} ≤6.5V	
Adjust Pin Current		50	120	μΑ	•		
Current Limit	1.0	1.5	2.0	Α		$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 5V$	
Thermal Regulation		0.01	0.1	%/W		25°C, 30ms pulse	
Ripple Rejection	60	75		dB		$ \begin{aligned} &f_{\text{RIPPLE}} \! = \! 120 \text{Hz, } (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) \! = \! 2V, \\ &V_{\text{RIPPLE}} \! = \! 1V_{\text{PP}} \end{aligned} $	



Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Long Term Stability		0.03		%	125°C, 1000Hrs
RMS Output Noise		0.003		%	% of V _{OUT} , 10Hz≤f≤10kHz

Note 1:

For fixed voltage option $V_{INMIN}=V_{OUT}+1.5V$

For adjustable voltage option V_{IN} - V_{OUT} =1.4V

Note 2: Dropout voltage is the input voltage minus output voltage that produces a 1% decrease in output voltage with respect to the nominal output voltage at $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.5V$

PIN ASSIGNMENT

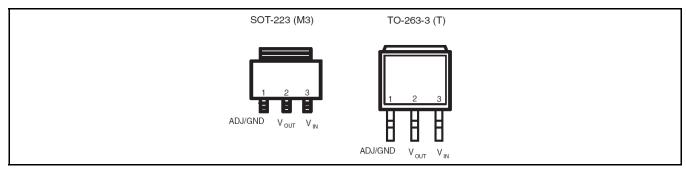


Fig. 2: SPX1117 Pin Assignment (Top View, TAB connected to Vout)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Temperature Range	Marking	Package	Packing Quantity	Note 1	Note 2
SPX1117M3-L	400C <t 112e0c<="" <="" td=""><td>1117M3</td><td>COTTO</td><td>78/Tube</td><td>Lond Fran</td><td></td></t>	1117M3	COTTO	78/Tube	Lond Fran	
SPX1117M3-L/TR	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	YYWWL	SOT223-3	2.5K/Tape & Reel	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-1-5	400C <t 112e0c<="" <="" td=""><td rowspan="2">1117M3 15YYWWL</td><td rowspan="2">SOT223-3</td><td>78/Tube</td><td></td><td></td></t>	1117M3 15YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube		
SPX1117M3-L-1-5/TR	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C			2.5K/Tape & Reel	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-1-8	-40°C≤T₁≤+125°C	1117M3 18YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Land Form	
SPX1117M3-L-1-8/TR	-40°CS1 ₃ S+125°C			2.5K/Tape & Reel	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-2-5	400C×T × +12E0C	1117M3 25YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-2-5/TR	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C			2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-3-3	400C <t +12f0c<="" <="" td=""><td rowspan="2">25°C 1117M3 33YYWWL</td><td rowspan="2">SOT223-3</td><td>78/Tube</td><td rowspan="2">Lead Free</td><td></td></t>	25°C 1117M3 33YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-3-3/TR	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C			2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-5-0	400C×T × +12E0C	1117M3	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-5-0/TR	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	50YYWWL		2.5K/Tape & Reel	Leau Free	
SPX1117T-L	-40°C≤T₁≤+125°C	SPX1117T YYWWLX	TO-263-3	50/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117T-L/TR	-40°C≤1 ₃ ≤+125°C			500/Tape & Reel	Leau Free	
SPX1117T-L-3-3	-40°C≤T₁≤+125°C	SPX1117T	TO-263-3	50/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117T-L-3-3/TR	-40°CS1jS+125°C	33YYWWLX		500/Tape & Reel	Leau Free	

[&]quot;YY" = Year - "WW" = Work Week - "L" = Lead Free Indicator - "X" = Lot Number





TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

All data taken at T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified - Schematic and BOM from Application Information section of this datasheet.

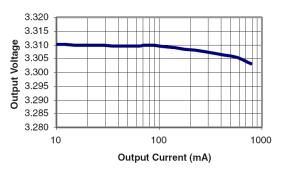


Fig. 3: Load Regulation SPX1117M3-L-3-3, V_{IN} =4.8V

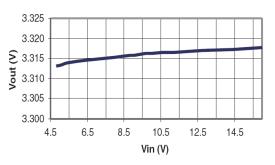


Fig. 4: Line Regulation SPX1117M3-L-3-3, I_{OUT} =10mA

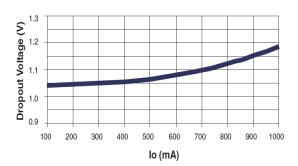


Fig. 5: Dropout Voltage vs Output Current SPX1117M3-L-3-3, V_{IN} =4.8V, C_{OUT} =2.2 μ F

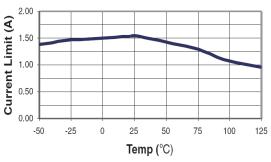
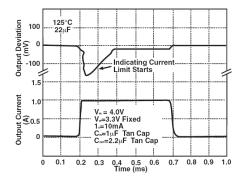


Fig. 6: Current Limit I_{OUT} pulsed from 10mA to Current limit SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $V_{\text{IN}}{=}4.8V,\,C_{\text{IN}}{=}C_{\text{OUT}}{=}2.2\mu\text{F}$



 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Fig. 7: Current Limit} \\ \mbox{Output Voltage Deviation} \\ \mbox{SPX1117M3-L-3-3, } \mbox{I_{OUT}=$10mA to 1A Step} \end{array}$

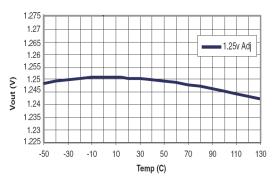


Fig. 8: V_{OUT} vs Temperature $V_{\text{IN}}{=}2.5\text{V},~I_{\text{OUT}}{=}10\text{mA}$



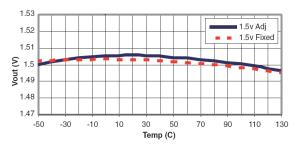


Fig. 9: V_{IN} =3.0V, I_{OUT} =10mA

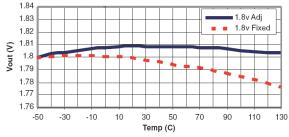


Fig. 10: $V_{IN}=3.3V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$

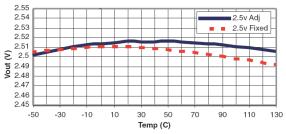


Fig. 11: V_{IN} =4.0V, I_{OUT} =10mA

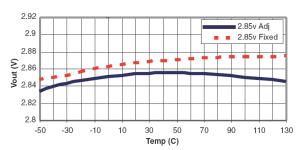


Fig. 12: V_{IN} =4.85V, I_{OUT} =10mA

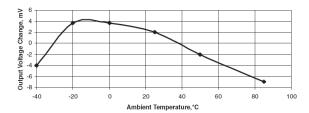


Fig. 13: Line Regulation vs Temperature V_{OUT} =1.8V (Adj), V_{IN} =3.3V

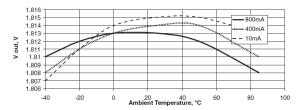


Fig. 14: Output Voltage vs Temperature Different I_{OUT} , V_{OUT} =1.8V (Adj), V_{IN} =3.3V

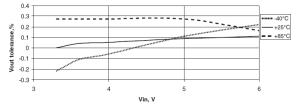


Fig. 15: Line Regulation over Temperature I_{LOAD} =800mA, V_{OUT} =1.8V(adj)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUTPUT CAPACITOR

To ensure the stability of the SPX1117, an output capacitor of at least 2.2µF (tantalum or ceramic) or 10µF (aluminum) is required. The value may change based on the application requirements of the output load temperature range. The value of ESR can vary based on the type of capacitor used in the applications to guarantee stability. recommended value for ESR is 0.5Ω or less. A larger value of output capacitance (up to 100µF) can improve the load transient response.

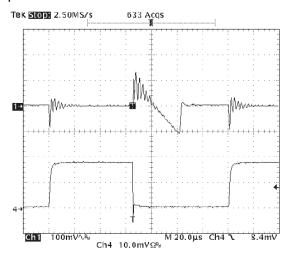


Fig. 16: Load Step Response 0mA to 800mA V_{IN} =3.3V, V_{OUT} =1.8V, C_{IN} =10 μ F, C_{OUT} =2.2 μ F, Ceramic Signal 1= V_{OUT} , Signal 4= I_{LOAD}

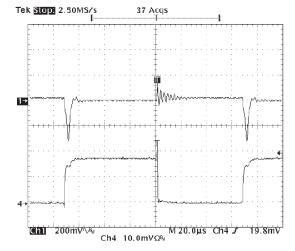


Fig. 17: Load Step Response 0mA to 800mA V_{IN} =3.3V, V_{OUT} =1.8V, C_{IN} =10 μ F, C_{OUT} =2.2 μ F, OSCON Signal 1= V_{OUT} , Signal 4= I_{LOAD}

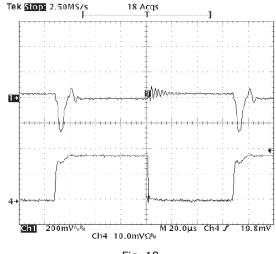


Fig. 18

SOLDERING METHODS

The SPX1117 SOT-223 package is designed to be compatible with infrared reflow or vaporphase reflow soldering techniques. During soldering, the non-active or mildly active fluxes may be used. The SPX1117 die is attached to the heatsink lead which exits opposite the input, output, and ground pins.

Hand soldering and wave soldering should be avoided since these methods can cause damage to the device with excessive thermal gradients on the package. The SOT-223 recommended soldering method are as follows: vapor phase reflow and infrared reflow with the component preheated to within 65°C of the soldering temperature range.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

The thermal resistance of SPX1117 (SOT-223 package) is 15°C/W from junction to tab and 31°C/W from tab to ambient for a total of 46°C/W from junction to ambient (Table 1). The SPX1117 features the internal thermal limiting to protect the device during overload conditions. Special care needs to be taken during continuous load conditions such that the maximum junction temperature does not exceed 125°C. Thermal protection is activated at >155°C and deactivated at <140°C.

Taking the FR-4 printed circuit board and 1/16 thick with 1 ounce copper foil as an experiment (fig.19), the PCB material is effective at transmitting heat with the tab attached to the pad area and a ground plane



layer on the backside of the substrate. Refer to table 1 for the results of the experiment.

The thermal interaction from other components in the application can affect the thermal resistance of the SPX1117. The actual thermal resistance can be determined with experimentation.

SPX1117 power dissipation is calculated as follows:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$

Maximum Junction Temperature

 $T_I = T_{A(MAX)} + P_D \times thermal \ resistance \ (Jct \ to \ amb.)$

Maximum junction temperature must not exceed 125°C.

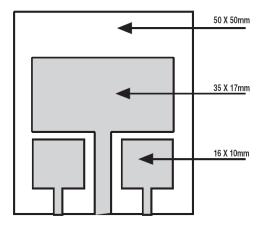


Fig. 19: Substrate Layout for SOT-223

RIPPLE REJECTION

Ripple rejection can be improved by adding a capacitor between the ADJ pin and ground as shown in Figure 23. When ADJ pin bypassing is used, the value of the output capacitor required increases to its maximum. If the ADJ pin is not bypassed, the value of the output capacitor can be lowered to $10\mu F$ for an electrolytic aluminum capacitor or $2.2\mu F$ for a ceramic or solid tantalum capacitor (Fig 22).

However the value of the ADJ-bypass capacitor should be chosen with respect to the following equation:

$$C = \frac{1}{6.28 \times F_R \times R_1}$$

Where

C: value of capacitor in Farads

F_R: ripple frequency in Hz

R1: value of resistor R1 in ohms

If an ADJ-bypass capacitor is used, the amplitude of the output ripple will be independent of the output voltage. If an ADJ-bypass capacitor is not used, the output ripple will be proportional to the ratio of the output voltage to the reference voltage:

$$M = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}}$$

Where M=multiplier for the ripple seen when the ADJ pin is optimally bypassed.

$$V_{RFF}=1.25V$$

Ripple rejection for the adjustable version is shown in Figure 20.

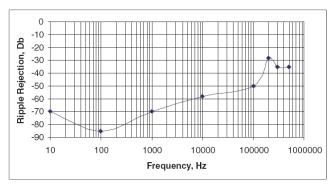


Fig. 20: Ripple Rejection $V_{IN}=3.3V$, $V_{OUT}=1.8V(adj)$, $I_{LOAD}=200mA$

OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The output of the adjustable regulator can be set to any voltage between 1.25V and 15V. The value of V_{OUT} can be quickly approximated using the formula

$$V_{OUT} = 1.25 \times \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

A small correction to this formula is required depending on the values of resistors R1 and R2, since the adjustable pin current (approx $50\mu A$) flows through R2. When IADJ is taken into account, the formula becomes

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} + I_{ADJ} \times R_2$$

Where V_{REF}=1.25V



PRE-BIAS OUTPUT VOLTAGE START-UP

The SPX1117 is not intended for operations requiring start-up into a pre-biased load. Proper discharge of the output voltage is recommended prior of turning on the device through the application of the input voltage.

LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Parasitic line resistance can degrade local regulation. In order to avoid this, connect R_1 directly to V_{OUT} as illustrated in figure 25. For the same reason R_2 should be connected to the negative side of the load.

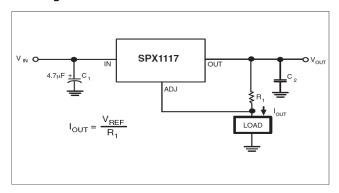


Fig. 21: Current Cource

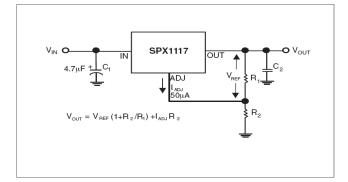


Fig. 22:Typical Adjustable Regulator

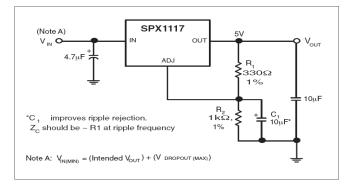


Fig. 23: Improving Ripple Rejection

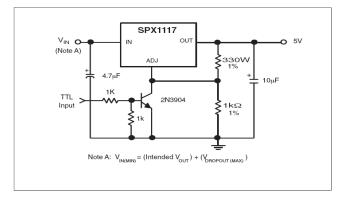


Fig. 24: 5V Regulator with Shutdown

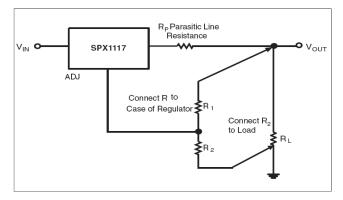


Fig. 25: Recommended Connections for Best Results

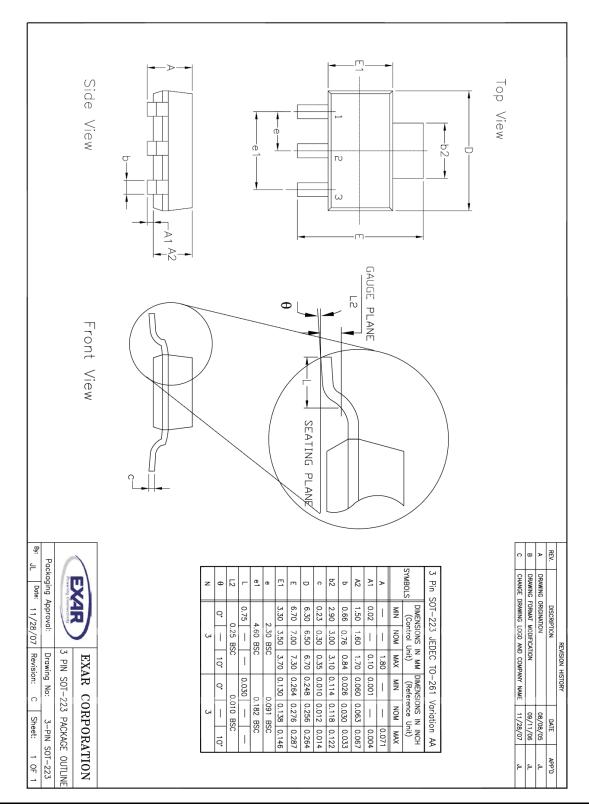
PC Board mm²	Topside Copper mm²	Backside Copper mm²	Thermal Resistance Jct to amb. °C/W
2500	2500	2500	46
2500	1250	2500	47
2500	950	2500	49
2500	2500	0	51
2500	1800	0	53
1600	600	1600	55
2500	1250	0	58
2500	915	0	59
1600	600	0	67
900	240	900	72
900	240	0	85

Table 1



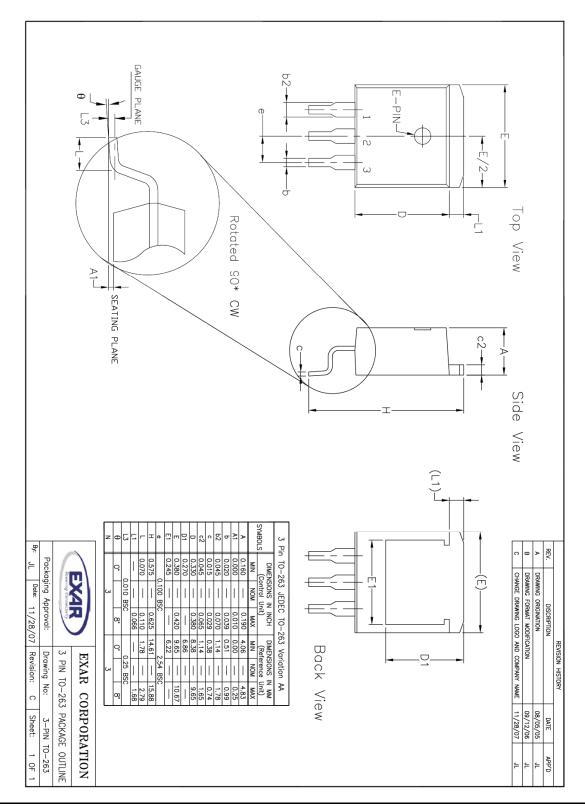
PACKAGE SPECIFICATION

3-PIN SOT-223





3-PIN TO-263





REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Date	Description
2.0.0	06/23/2010	Reformat of Datasheet
2.1.0	08/24/2011	Addition of the Pre-Bias Output Voltage Start-up section

FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

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