

## 60 V 100 mA Ultra-low Power Voltage Regulator

No. EA-395-190606

### OVERVIEW

The R1560x is a CMOS-based ultra-low power voltage regulator featuring 60 V input voltage and 100 mA output current. The device includes a short current limit circuit, an overcurrent protection circuit and a thermal shutdown. These features make the R1560x an ideal constant voltage power source for electrical appliances.

### KEY BENEFITS

- Supply current is as low as Typ. 3.0  $\mu$ A, which can reduce current consumption at a system stop.
- The input voltage range is as wide as 5.5 V to 60 V, and the output voltage accuracy is as high as  $\pm 0.8\%$ .
- High heat dissipation and space-saving HSOP-6J and TO-252-5-P2 packages.

### KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Input Voltage Range (Max. Rating): 5.5 V to 60 V (80 V)
- Operating Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Supply Current: Typ. 3.0  $\mu$ A
- Dropout Voltage: Typ. 1.5 V  
( $I_{\text{OUT}} = 100 \text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ )
- Output Voltage Accuracy:  $\pm 0.8\%$  ( $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Temp. Coefficient of Output Voltage: Typ.  $\pm 100 \text{ ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Line Regulation: Typ. 0.01%/V ( $6 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 60 \text{ V}$ )
- Short-circuit Current Limiting: limits to Typ. 50 mA
- Overcurrent Protection: triggers at Typ. 150 mA
- Thermal Shutdown: triggers at Typ.  $165^{\circ}\text{C}$

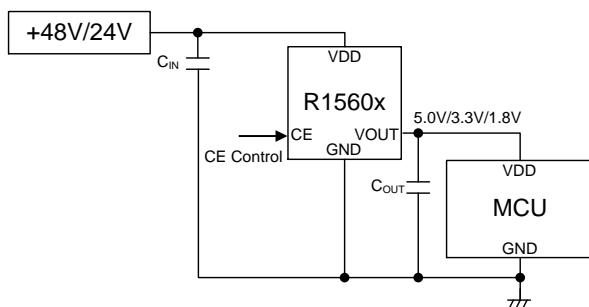
### SELECTION GUIDE

Product Name	Package
R1560Sxx1B-E2-FE	HSOP-6J
R1560Jxx1B-T1-FE	TO-252-5-P2

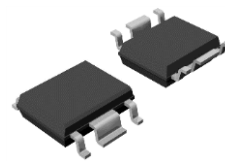
xx: Set Output Voltage ( $V_{\text{SET}}$ )

1.8 V (18) / 2.5 V (25) / 2.8 V (28) / 3.0 V (30) / 3.3 V (33) / 3.4 V (34) / 5.0 V (50) / 7.0 V (70) / 8.0 V (80) / 9.0 V (90) / 10.0 V (A0) / 12.0 V (C0) / 14.0 V (E0)

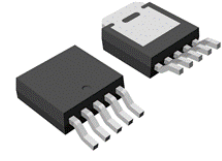
### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



### PACKAGES



**HSOP-6J**  
5.02 x 6.0 x 1.5 (mm)



**TO-252-5-P2**  
6.6 x 9.9 x 2.3 (mm)

### APPLICATIONS

- Refrigerators, Rice Cookers and Electric Kettles
- Laptop PCs, Digital TVs, Telephones and Home LAN System

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## R1560x

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### SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage and the package type are user-selectable options.

#### Selection Guide

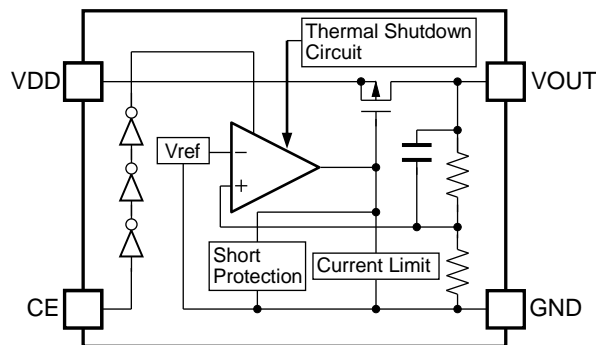
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1560Sxx1B-E2-FE	HSOP-6J	1,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
R1560Jxx1B-T1-FE	TO-252-5-P2	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: Set Output Voltage ( $V_{SET}$ )

1.8 V (18) / 2.5 V (25) / 2.8 V (28) / 3.0 V (30) / 3.3 V (33) / 3.4 V (34) / 5.0 V (50) /  
7.0 V (70) / 8.0 V (80) / 9.0 V (90) / 10.0 V (A0) / 12.0 V (C0) / 14.0 V (E0)

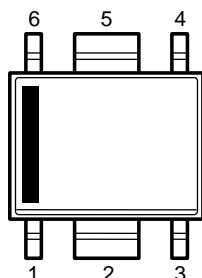
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### BLOCK DIAGRAM

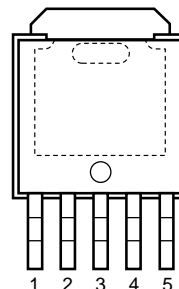


R1560x Block Diagram

## PIN DESCRIPTIONS



HSOP-6J Pin Configuration



TO-252-5-P2 Pin Configuration

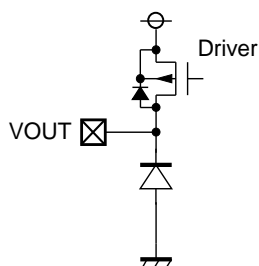
### HSOP-6J Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VOUT	Output Pin
2	GND <sup>(1)</sup>	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high
4	GND <sup>(1)</sup>	Ground Pin
5	GND <sup>(1)</sup>	Ground Pin
6	VDD	Input Pin

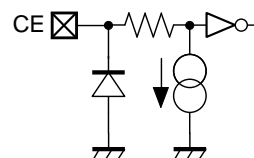
### TO-252-5-P2 Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VDD	Input Pin
2	NC	No Connection
3	GND	Ground Pin
4	VOUT	Output Pin
5	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high

### Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagrams



VOUT Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram



CE Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram

<sup>(1)</sup> The GND pins are connected to each other on the board.

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Rating	Unit	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage		-0.3 to 80	V	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Peak Inrush Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		90	V	
V <sub>CE</sub>	CE Pin Input Voltage		-0.3 to 80	V	
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage		-0.3 to V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 ≤ 80	V	
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current		150	mA	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation <sup>(2)</sup>	HSOP-6J	JEDEC STD.51-7	2700	mW
		TO-252-5-P2	JEDEC STD.51-7	3800	
T <sub>j</sub>	Junction Temperature		-40 to 125	°C	
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-55 to 125	°C	

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	5.5 to 60	V
T <sub>a</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 105	°C

### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITONS

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

<sup>(1)</sup> Duration: 200 ms or less

<sup>(2)</sup> Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$C_{IN} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$  /  $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

The specifications surrounded by   are guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 105^\circ\text{C}$ .

### R1560x Electrical Characteristics

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
I <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 14 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$	$V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$		3.0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">8.0</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{IN} = 18 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 18 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$	$V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$		3.5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">12</span>	
I <sub>standby</sub>	Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 60 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$			0.1	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2.0</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	$V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{IN} = 14 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\times 0.992$		$\times 1.008$	V
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 105^\circ\text{C}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 0.985</math></span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 1.015</math></span>	
		$V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$ $V_{IN} = 18 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$	$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\times 0.988$		$\times 1.012$	
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 105^\circ\text{C}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 0.980</math></span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"><math>\times 1.020</math></span>	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = 8 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) $1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100 \text{ mA}$		Refer to Voltage-specific Electrical Characteristics			
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Line Regulation	$6 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 60 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$	$V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-0.02</span>	0.01	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.02</span>	%/V
		$V_{SET} + 1 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 60 \text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$	$V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">-0.06</span>	0.03	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.06</span>	
V <sub>DIF</sub>	Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 100 \text{ mA}$		Refer to Voltage-specific Electrical Characteristics			
I <sub>LIM</sub>	Output Current Limit	$V_{IN} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$ )		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">100</span>	150	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">250</span>	mA
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short-circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 \text{ V}$ ( $V_{SET} > 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) $V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">20</span>	50	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">75</span>	mA
V <sub>CEH</sub>	CE Input Voltage "H"	$V_{IN} = 60 \text{ V}$		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3.0</span>		60	V
V <sub>CEL</sub>	CE Input Voltage "L"	$V_{IN} = 60 \text{ V}$		0		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.3</span>	V
I <sub>PD</sub>	CE Pull-down Current	$V_{IN} = 60 \text{ V}$ , $V_{CE} = 3 \text{ V}$			0.4	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.8</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
T <sub>TSD</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">150</span>	165		$^\circ\text{C}$
T <sub>TSR</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	Junction Temperature		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">125</span>	135		$^\circ\text{C}$

All parameters are tested under the pulse load condition ( $T_j \approx T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ).

<sup>(1)</sup> If the VDD and CE pins are turned on at the same time when  $T_a > 125^\circ\text{C}$ , the thermal shutdown can be activated.

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**R1560x**

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**R1560x Product-specific Electrical Characteristics**

(Ta = 25°C)

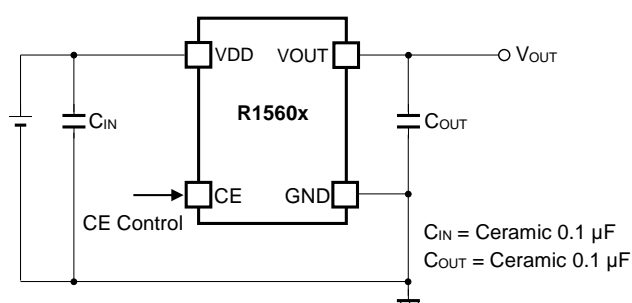
Product Name	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) (Ta = 25°C)			V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 105°C)			ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub> (mV)			V <sub>DIF</sub> (V)	
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.
R1560x181B	1.7856	1.80	1.8144	1.7730	1.80	1.8270	-300	30	300	3.7	4.0
R1560x251B	2.4800	2.50	2.5200	2.4625	2.50	2.5375				3.0	3.6
R1560x281B	2.7776	2.80	2.8224	2.7580	2.80	2.8420				2.7	3.6
R1560x301B	2.9760	3.00	3.0240	2.9550	3.00	3.0450				2.5	3.6
R1560x331B	3.2736	3.30	3.3264	3.2505	3.30	3.3495				2.2	3.0
R1560x341B	3.3728	3.40	3.4272	3.3490	3.40	3.4510				2.1	3.0
R1560x501B	4.9600	5.00	5.0400	4.9250	5.00	5.0750	-600	60	600	1.5	3.0
R1560x701B	6.9160	7.00	7.0840	6.8600	7.00	7.1400				1.5	3.0
R1560x801B	7.9040	8.00	8.0960	7.8400	8.00	8.1600				1.5	3.0
R1560x901B	8.8920	9.00	9.1080	8.8200	9.00	9.1800				1.5	3.0
R1560xA01B	9.8800	10.00	10.120	9.8000	10.0	10.200				1.5	3.0
R1560xC01B	11.856	12.00	12.144	11.760	12.0	12.240				1.5	3.0
R1560xE01B	13.832	14.00	14.168	13.720	14.0	14.280	1.5	3.0			

## THEORY OF OPERATION

### Thermal Shutdown

If the junction temperature increases above 165°C (Typ.), the operation of the regulator would stop. And if the junction temperature decreases below 135°C (Typ.), the operation of the regulator would restart. Unless the causes of temperature rising are removed, the regulator repeats turning on and off and the output waveform becomes a pulse shape.

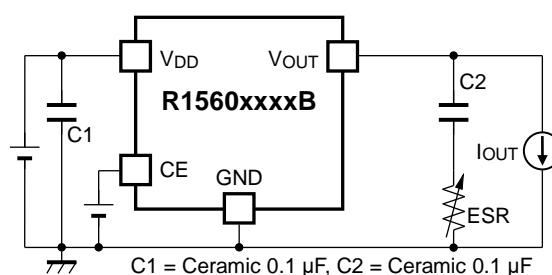
## APPLICATION INFORMATION



R1560x Typical Applications

### Equivalent Series Resistance vs. Output Current

It is recommended that a ceramic type capacitor be used for this device. However, other types of capacitors having lower ESR can also be used. The relation between the output current ( $I_{OUT}$ ) and the ESR of output capacitor is shown below.



### Measurement Conditions

Frequency Band: 10 Hz to 2 MHz

Measurement Temperature: -40°C to 105°C

Capacitor: C<sub>1</sub> = Ceramic 0.1 μF, C<sub>2</sub> = Ceramic 0.1 μF

ESR: 0 to 100 Ω

V<sub>OUT</sub>: 1.8 V, 5.0 V

It is confirmed that the output noise level is less than the specified value (40 μVrms) under the measurement conditions above.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The performance of a power source circuit using this device is highly dependent on a peripheral circuit. A peripheral component or the device mounted on PCB should not exceed its rated voltage, rated current or rated power. When designing a peripheral circuit, please be fully aware of the following points.

### Phase Compensation

A phase compensation is provided to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, use a 0.1- $\mu$ F or more output capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) with good frequency characteristics and proper ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). In case of using a tantalum type capacitor with a large ESR, the output might become unstable. Evaluate your circuit including consideration of frequency characteristics. Connect a 0.1- $\mu$ F or more input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) between the VDD and GND pins with shortest-distance wiring.

### PCB Layout

As for the HSOP-6J package, ensure that the GND pins (Pin No. 2, 4 and 5) are connected to each other and the ground plane.

### Operating the Device below the Minimum Operating Voltage

Operating the device below the recommended operating voltage range can make the output voltage unstable and make the output voltage higher than the set output voltage ( $V_{SET}$ ) of the device.

In the case of turning on the VIN and CE pins at the same time, both pins must be turned on using a 100-V/ms or more slew rate in order to prevent the unstable operation upon start-up. In the case of turning on the VIN pin using a 100-V/ms or less slew rate, the CE pin must be turned on after the supply voltage becomes 5.5 V or more.

In the case of turning off the VIN and CE pins at the same time, both pins must be turned off using a steep slew rate, -100 V/ms or higher in order to prevent the unstable operation. In the case of turning off the VIN pin using a slow rate, lower than -100 V/ms, the CE pin must be turned off before the supply voltage decreases to 5.5 V.

### Transient Response

An output ceramic capacitor of  $C_{OUT} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$  prevents R1560x series from phase oscillation to ensure the IC's stable operation. However, variation in input voltage and load current would lead to an unstable output voltage which fails to meet the requirements of the system. Especially, in a high output version:  $V_{SET} > 5 \text{ V}$ , this results in slow response of the IC and a great variation in output. To avoid this problem, use a ceramic capacitor of  $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$  or more to minimize variation in output. Place the capacitor as close as possible to and outside of the IC when the electrolytic capacitor is used as an output line element.

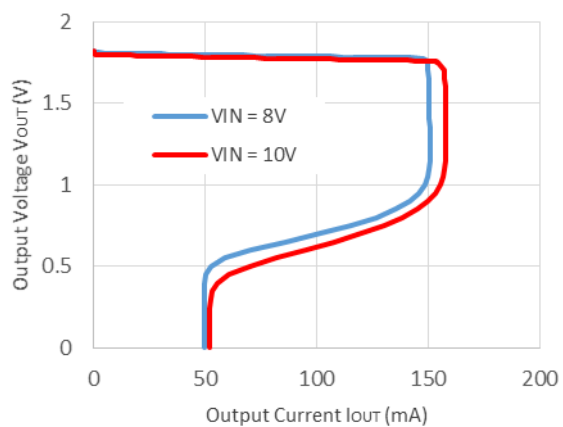


## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

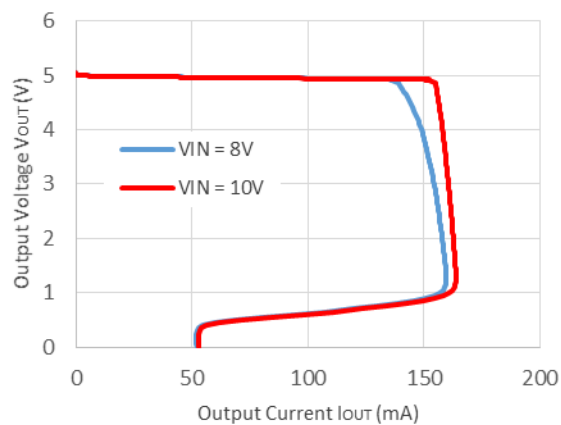
Note: Typical Characteristics are intended to be used as reference data; they are not guaranteed.

### 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Ta = 25°C)

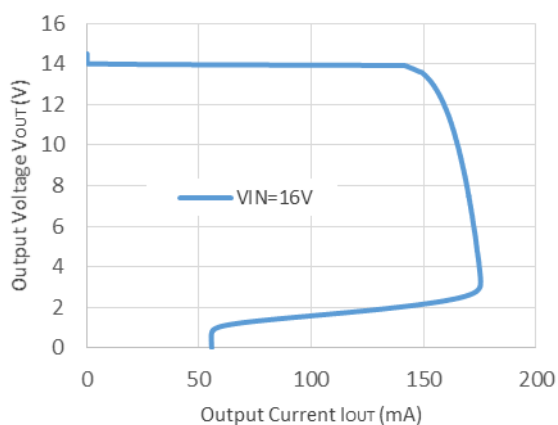
R1560x181B



R1560x501B



R1560xE01B



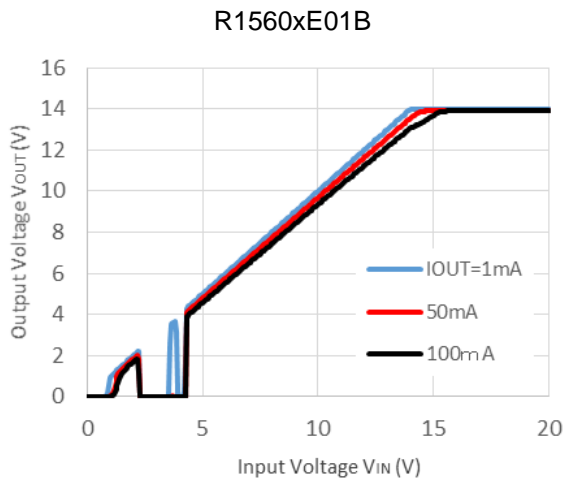
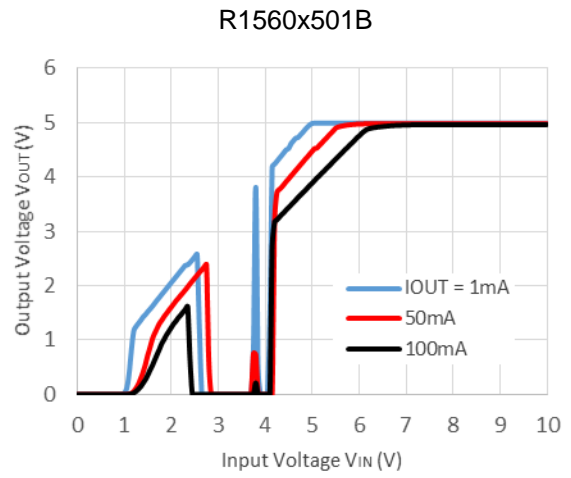
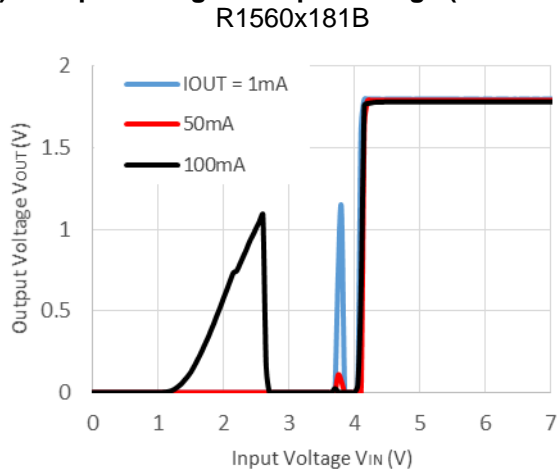
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## R1560x

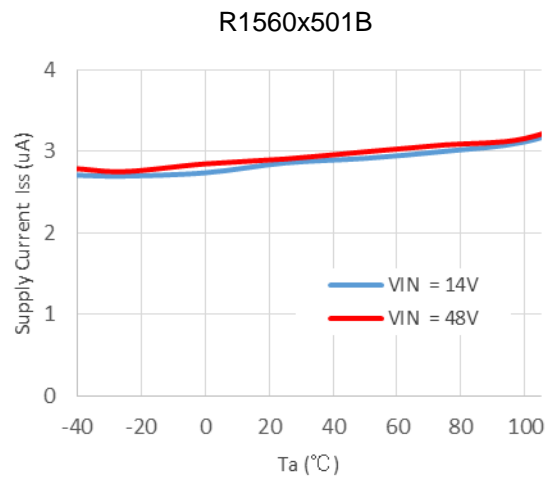
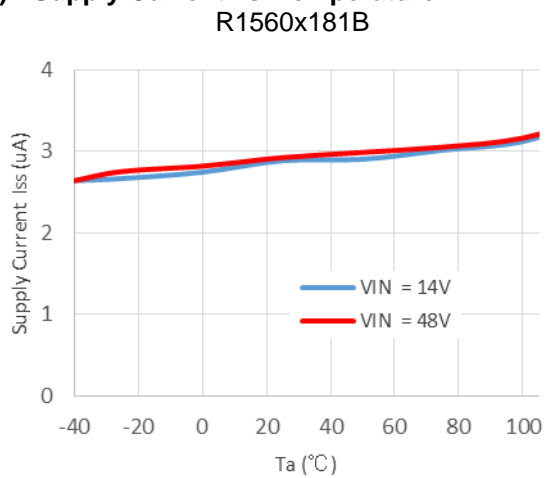
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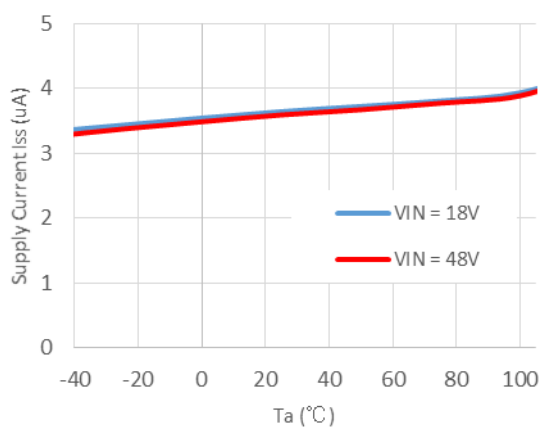
### 2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Ta = 25°C)



### 3) Supply Current vs. Temperature

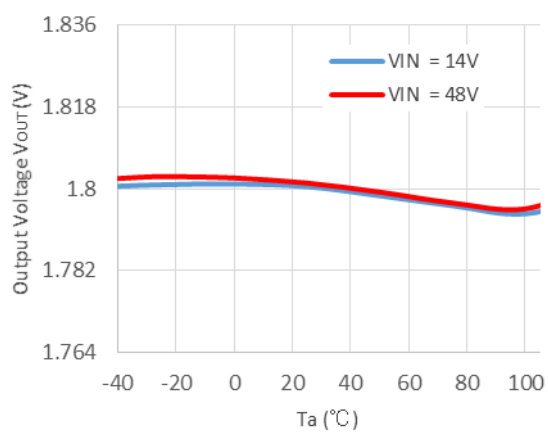


R1560xE01B

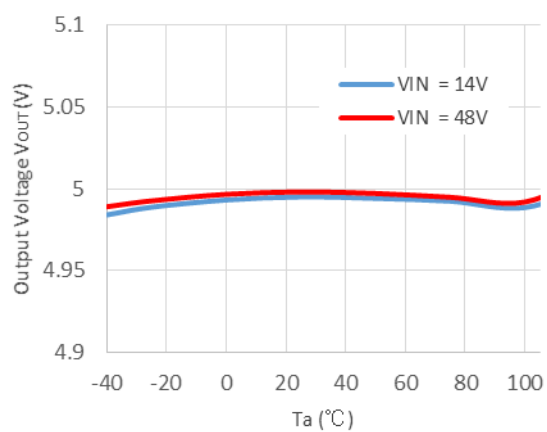


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature (I<sub>OUT</sub> = 1 mA)

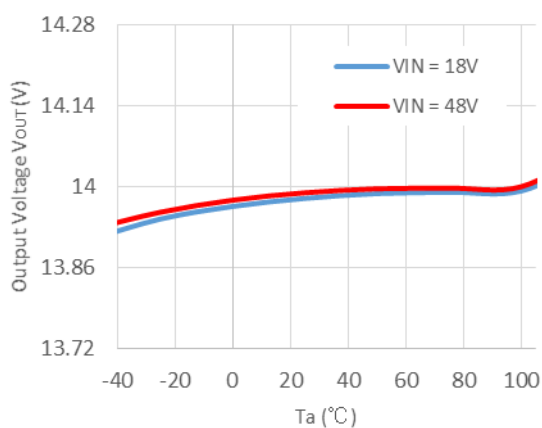
R1560x181B



R1560x501B



R1560xE01B



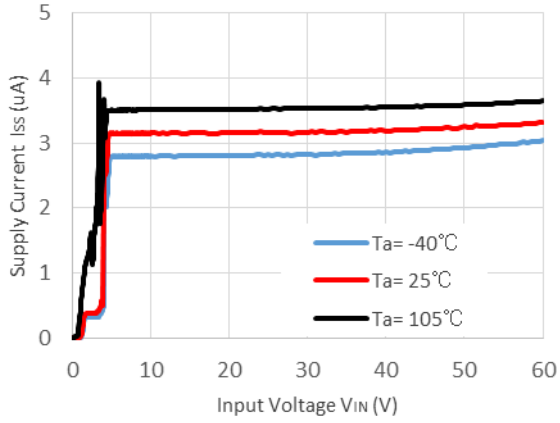
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## R1560x

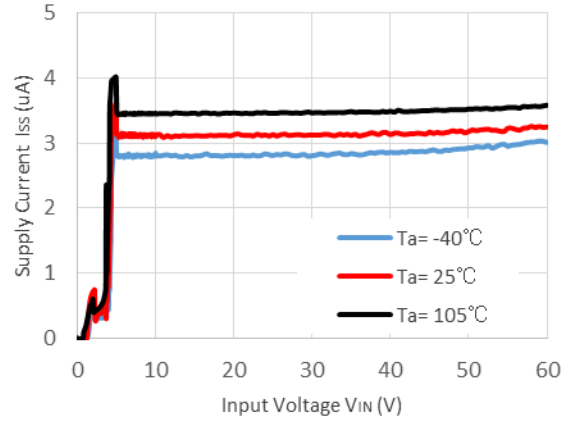
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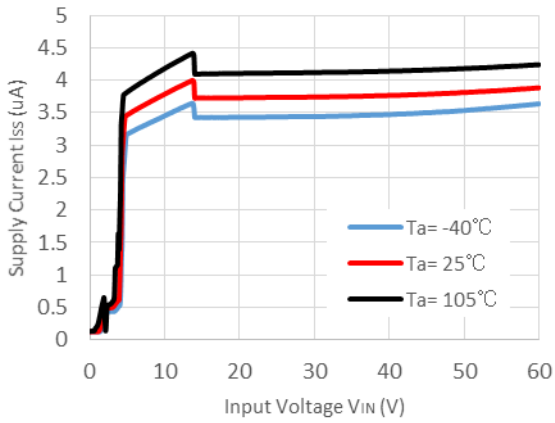
### 5) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage R1560x181B



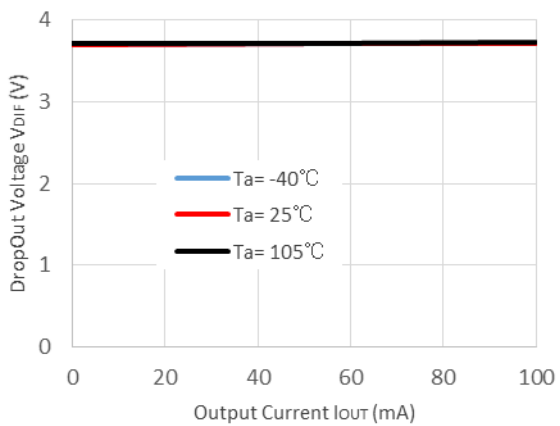
### R1560x501B



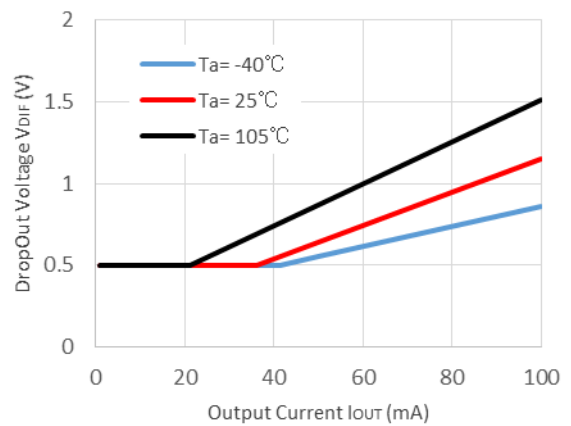
### R1560xE01B

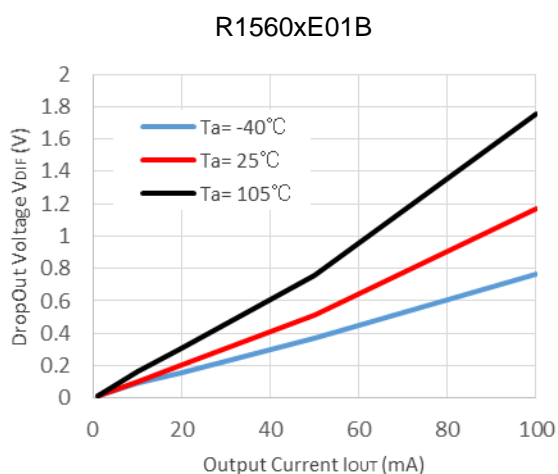


### 6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current R1560x181B



### R1560x501B

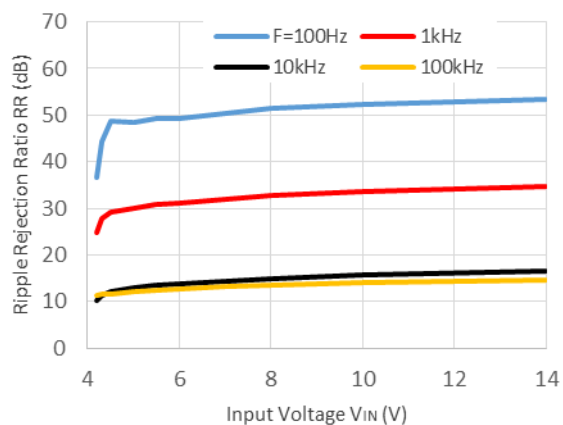




**7) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage (Ta = 25°C, V<sub>RIPPLE</sub> = ± 0.2 V)**

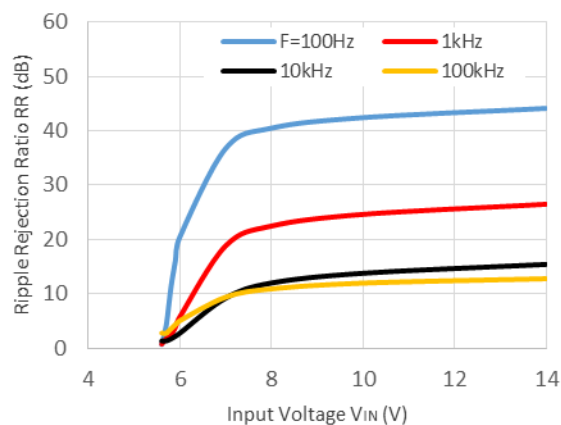
R1560x181B

C<sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF



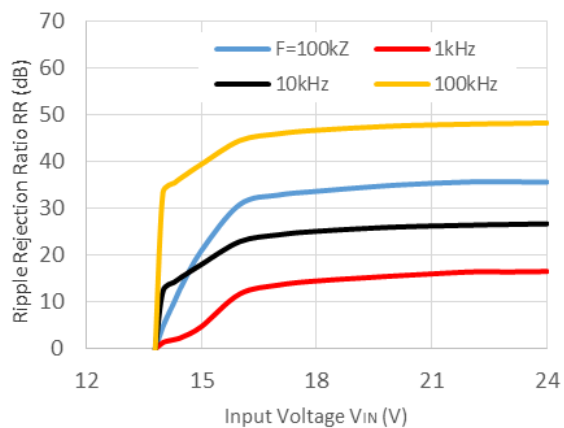
R1560x501B

C<sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 μF



R1560xE01B

C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF



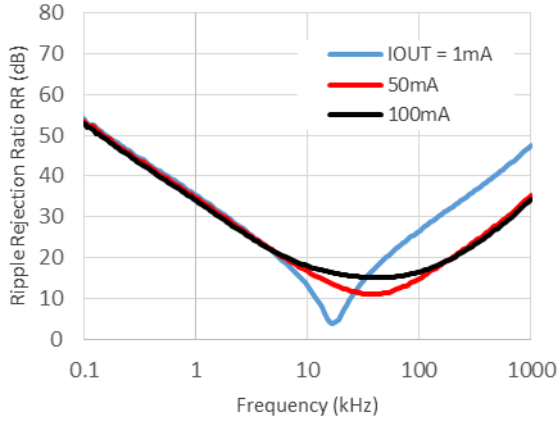
# R1560x

No. EA-395-190606

## 8) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

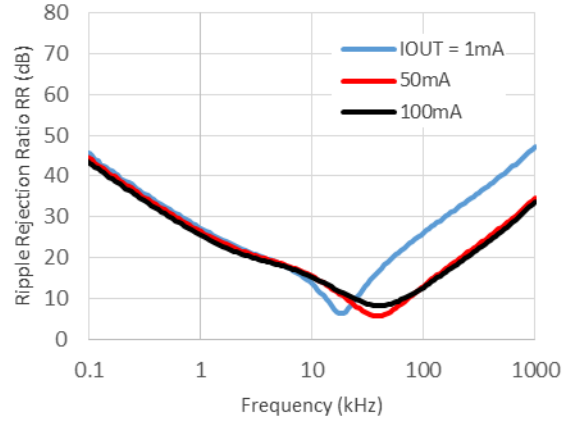
R1560x181B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$  ripple,  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$



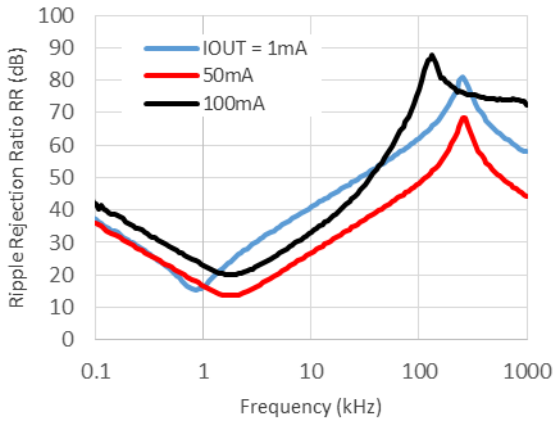
R1560x501B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$  ripple,  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$



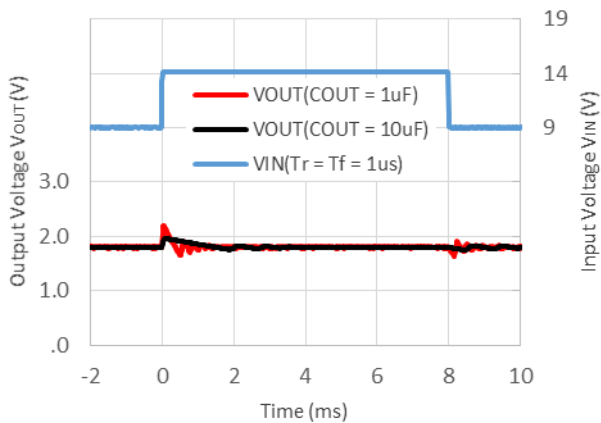
R1560xE01B

$V_{IN} = 18\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$  ripple,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

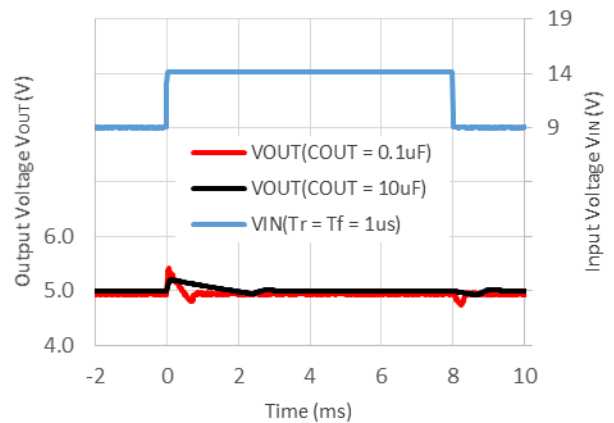


## 9) Input Transient Response ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ )

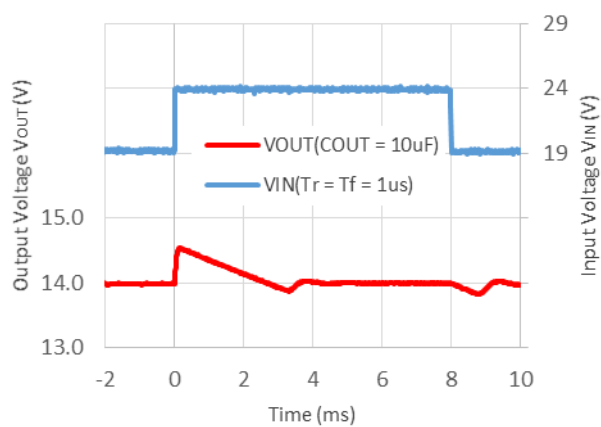
R1560x181B



R1560x501B

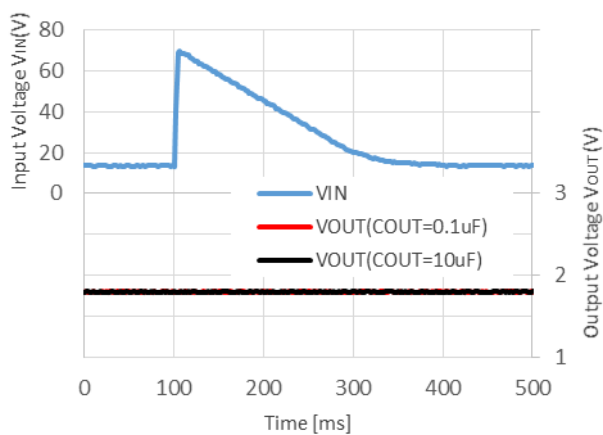


R1560xE01B

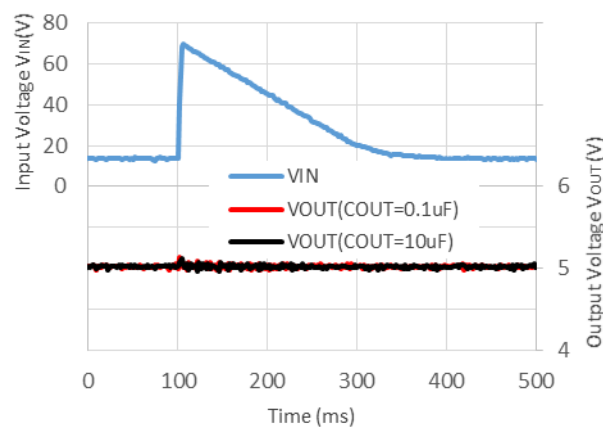


10) Load Dump ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ )

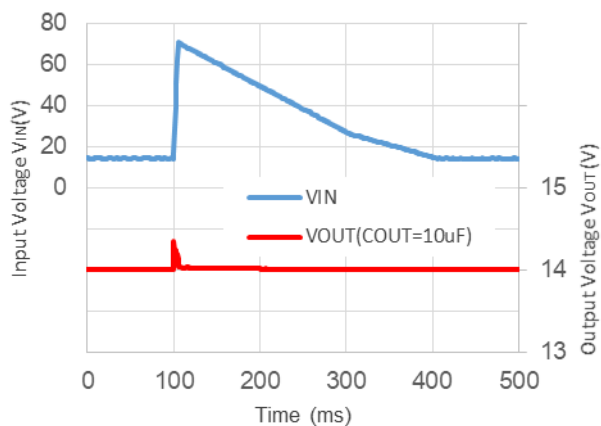
R1560x181B



R1560x501B



R1560xE01B

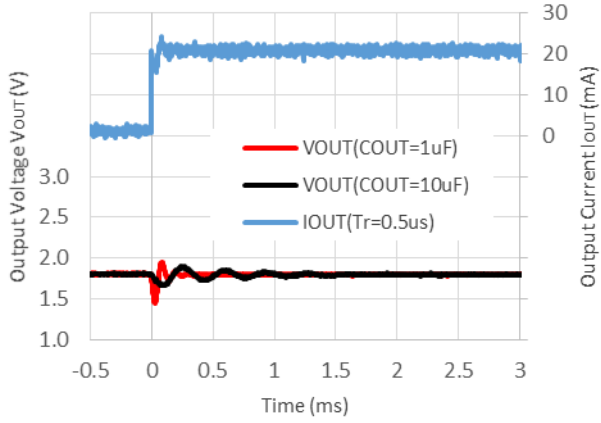


# R1560x

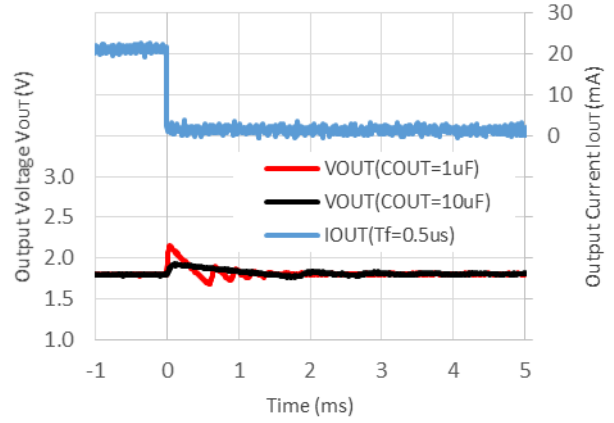
No. EA-395-190606

## 11) Load Transient Response ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA} \leftrightarrow 20\text{ mA}$ )

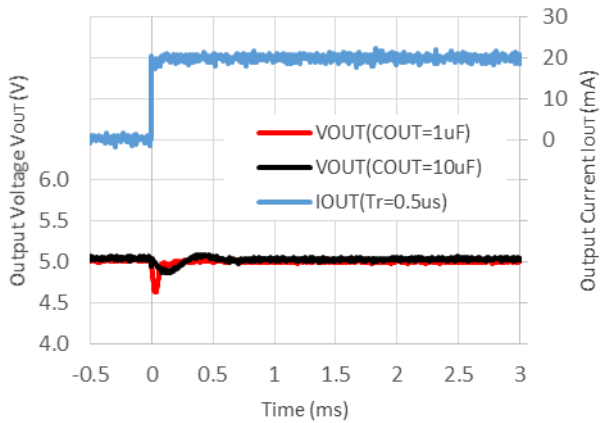
R1560x181B  
 $V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA} \rightarrow 20\text{ mA}$



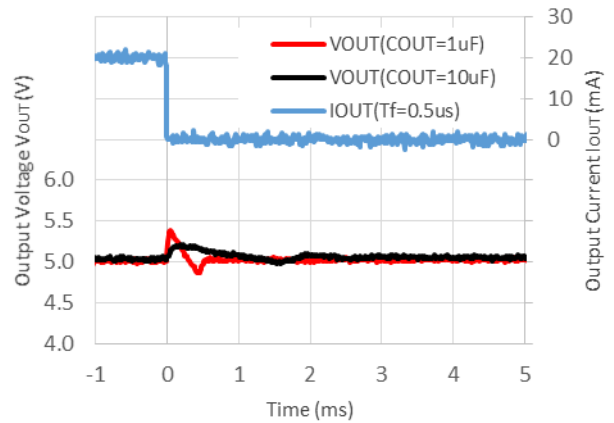
R1560x181B  
 $V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA} \rightarrow 1\text{ mA}$



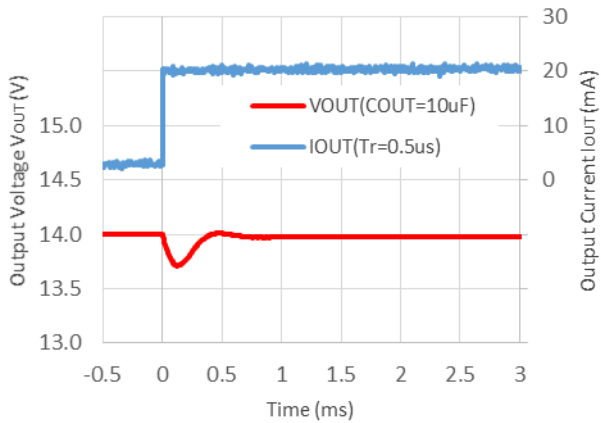
R1560x501B  
 $V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA} \rightarrow 20\text{ mA}$



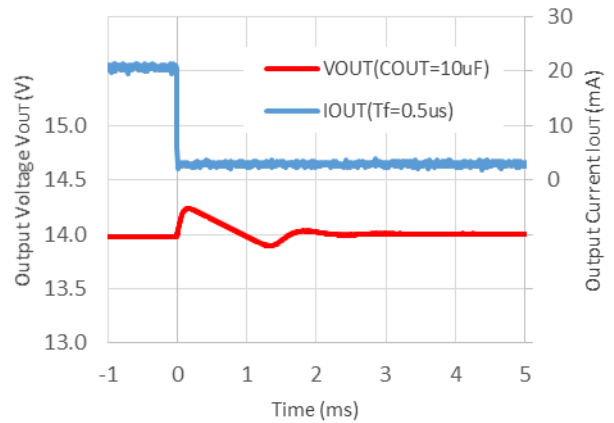
R1560x501B  
 $V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA} \rightarrow 1\text{ mA}$



R1560xE01B  
 $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA} \rightarrow 20\text{ mA}$



R1560xE01B  
 $V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA} \rightarrow 1\text{ mA}$

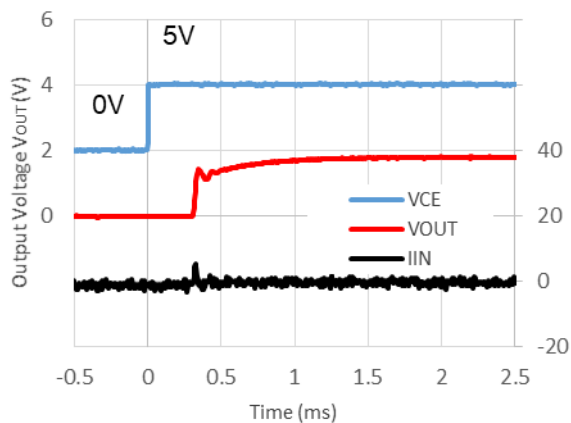




12) CE Start-up ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

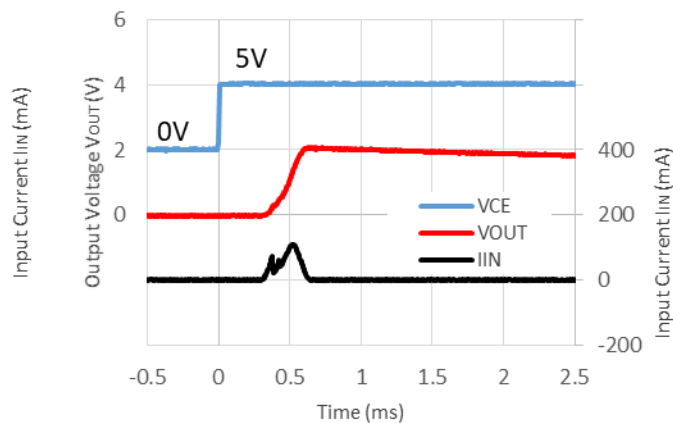
R1560x181B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$



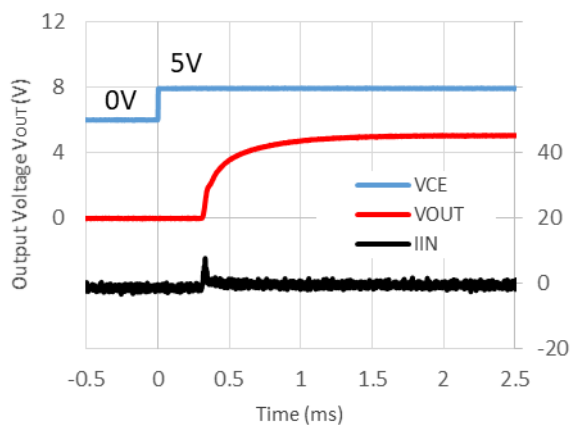
R1560x181B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$



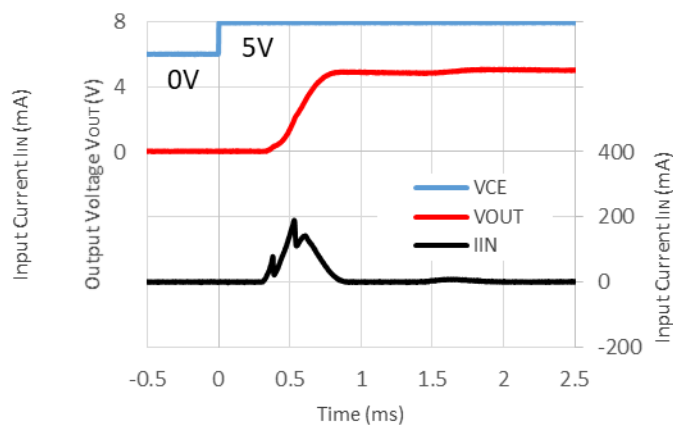
R1560x501B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\ \mu\text{F}$



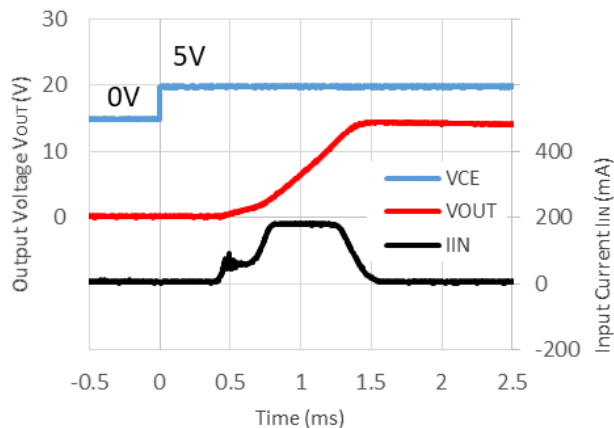
R1560x501B

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$



R1560xE01B

$V_{IN} = 18\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$



The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

**Measurement Conditions**

Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	φ 0.3 mm × 28 pcs

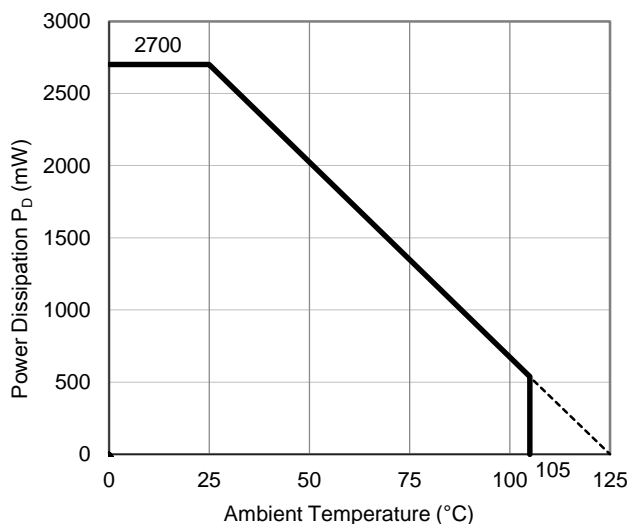
**Measurement Result**

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

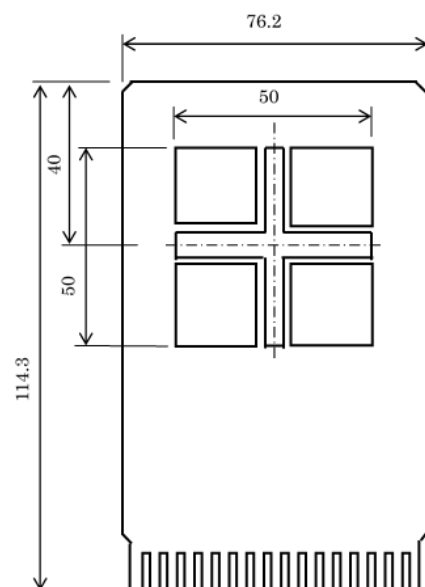
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	2700 mW
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{ja}$ )	$\theta_{ja} = 37^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal Characterization Parameter ( $\psi_{jt}$ )	$\psi_{jt} = 7^\circ\text{C/W}$

$\theta_{ja}$ : Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

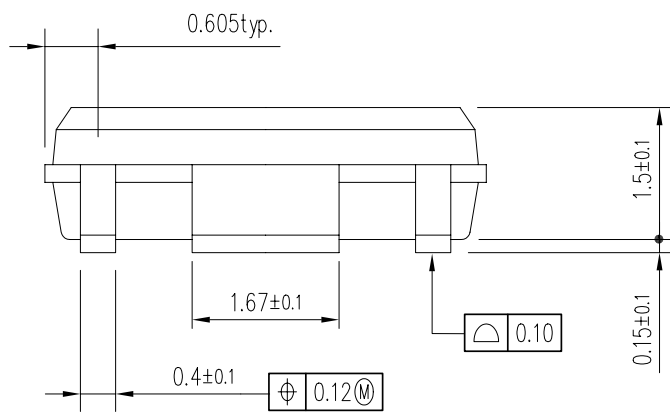
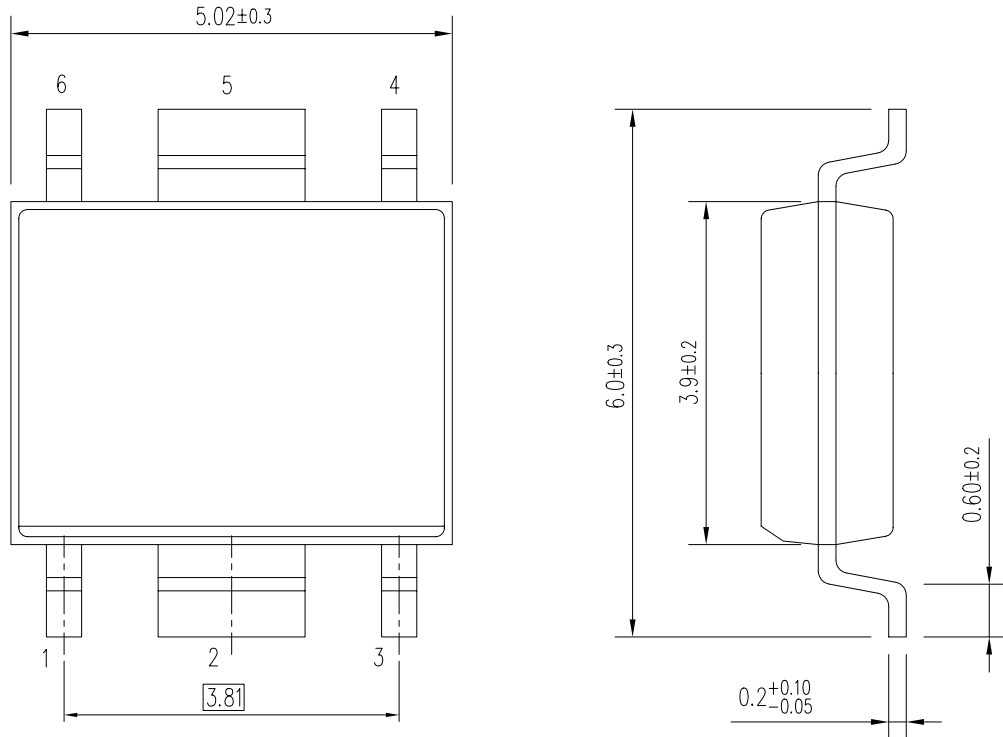
$\psi_{jt}$ : Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



**Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Measurement Board Pattern**



UNIT: mm

HSOP-6J Package Dimensions

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

**Measurement Conditions**

Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	φ 0.3 mm × 21 pcs

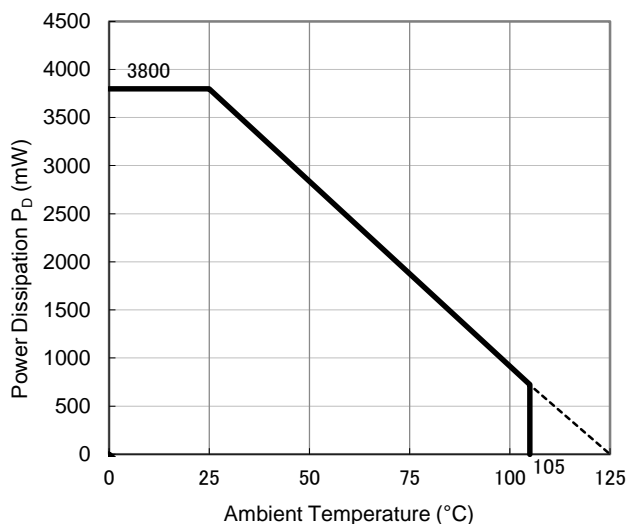
**Measurement Result**

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 125°C)

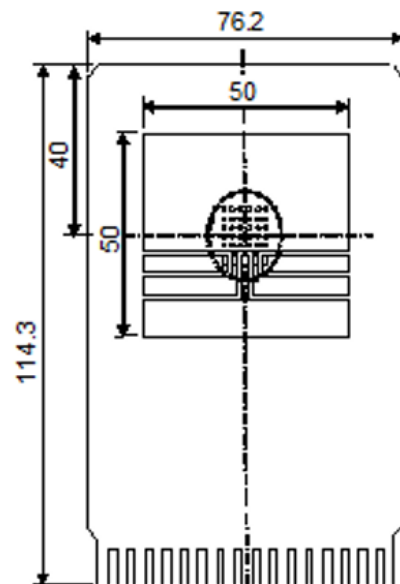
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	3800 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 26°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 7°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

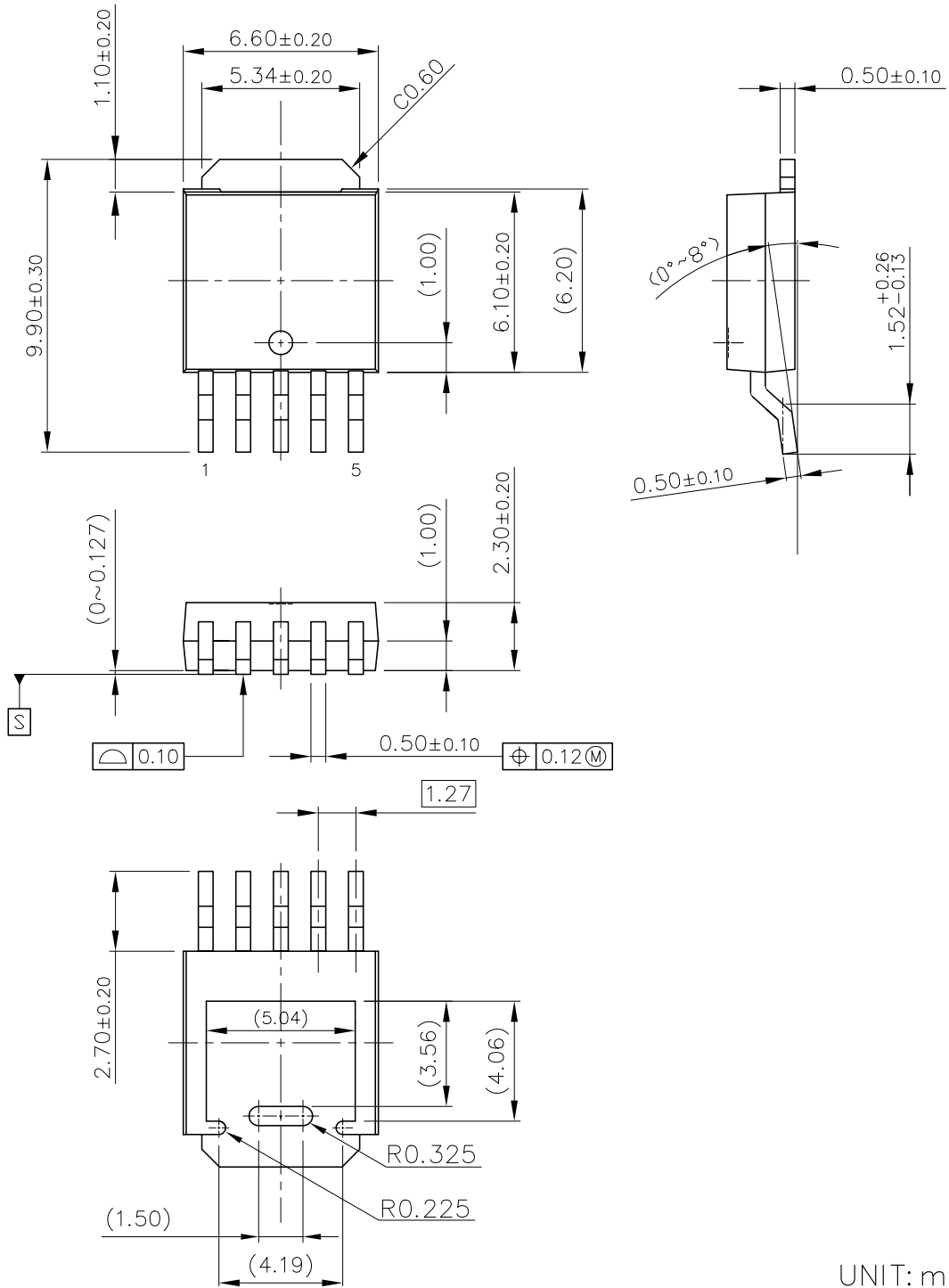
ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



**Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Measurement Board Pattern**



UNIT: mm

TO-252-5-P2 Package Dimensions

\* The tab on the bottom of the package shown by blue circle is a substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab be connected to the ground plane on the board but it is possible to leave the tab floating.



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