# <u>Voltage Regulator</u> - CMOS, Low Iq

# 80 mA

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  $\mu$ 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.

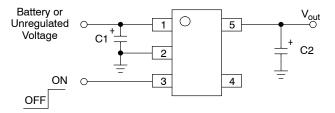
The NCP512 has been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors. The device is housed in the micro-miniature SC70-5 surface mount package. Standard voltage versions are 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.2, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.0, 3.1, 3.3, and 5.0 V. Other voltages are available in 100 mV steps.

#### Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 40 µA Typical
- Low Dropout Voltage of 180 mV at 80 mA and 3.0 V Vout
- Low Output Voltage Option
- Output Voltage Accuracy of 2.0%
- Industrial Temperature Range of -40°C to 85°C
- These are Pb-Free Devices

#### **Typical Applications**

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



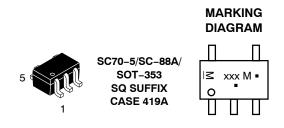
This device contains 86 active transistors

#### Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram



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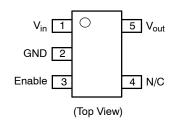
M = Date Code\*

= Pb–Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

\*Date Code orientation and/or position may vary depending upon manufacturing location.

#### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 8 of this data sheet.

#### **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	V <sub>out</sub>	Regulated output voltage.		

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	V <sub>in</sub>	0 to 6.0	V
Enable Voltage	Enable	–0.3 to V <sub>in</sub> +0.3	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>out</sub>	–0.3 to V <sub>in</sub> +0.3	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	P <sub>D</sub> R <sub>θJA</sub>	Internally Limited 400	W ∘C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	Т <sub>Ј</sub>	+150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>J(max)</sub>	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	–55 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

 device reliability.
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)  $\pm 200$  mA DC with trigger voltage.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	$(V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 1.0 \text{ V},  V_{enable} = V_{in},  C_{in} = 1.0  \mu\text{F},  C_{out} = 1.0  \mu\text{F},  T_{J} = 25^{\circ}\text{C},        $
otherwise noted.)	

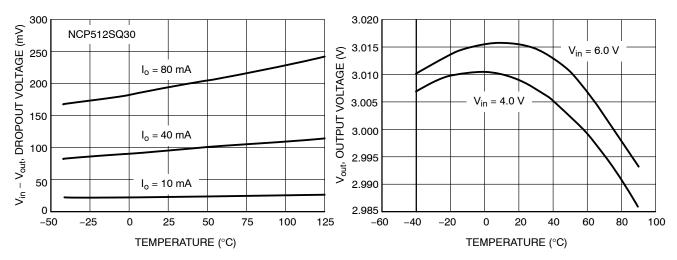
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>out</sub> = 10 mA)	Vout				V
1.3 V		1.261	1.3	1.339	
1.5 V		1.455	1.5	1.545	
1.8 V		1.746	1.8	1.854	
2.2 V		2.134	2.2	2.266	
2.5 V		2.425	2.5	2.575	
2.7 V		2.646	2.7	2.754	
2.8 V		2.744	2.8	2.856	
3.0 V		2.94	3.0	3.06	
3.1 V		3.038	3.1	3.162	
3.3 V		3.234	3.3	3.366	
5.0 V		4.900	5.0	5.100	
Output Voltage ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to 85°C, $I_{out} = 10 \text{ mA}$ )	V <sub>out</sub>				V
1.3 V		1.261	1.3	1.339	
1.5 V		1.455	1.5	1.545	
1.8 V		1.746	1.8	1.854	
2.2 V		2.134	2.2	2.266	
2.5 V		2.425	2.5	2.575	
2.7 V		2.619	2.7	2.781	
2.8 V		2.716	2.8	2.884	
3.0 V		2.910	3.0	3.09	
3.1 V		3.007	3.1	3.193	
3.3 V		3.201	3.3	3.399	
5.0 V		4.900	5.0	5.100	
Line Regulation (I <sub>out</sub> = 10 mA)	Reg <sub>line</sub>				mV/V
1.3 V-4.4 V (V <sub>in</sub> = V <sub>out(nom.)</sub> + 1.0 V to 6.0 V)	1 to gline	_	1.0	3.0	
$4.5 V - 5.0 V (V_{in} = 5.5 V to 6.0 V)$		_	1.0	3.0	
Load Regulation ( $I_{out} = 1.0 \text{ mA to 80 mA}$ )	Pog	_	0.3	0.8	mV/m/
	Reg <sub>load</sub>	_	0.5	0.8	
Output Current (V <sub>out</sub> = (V <sub>out</sub> at I <sub>out</sub> = 80 mA) -3%)	I <sub>o(nom.)</sub>				mA
$1.3 \text{ V} - 3.9 \text{ V} (\text{V}_{\text{in}} = \text{V}_{\text{out}(\text{nom.})} + 2.0 \text{ V})$		80	200	-	
4.0 V–5.0 V (V <sub>in</sub> = 6.0 V)		80	200	-	
Dropout Voltage ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 85°C, $I_{out} = 80$ mA,	V <sub>in</sub> -V <sub>out</sub>				mV
Measured at V <sub>out</sub> = V <sub>out(nom)</sub> -3.0%)					
1.3 V			520	700	
1.5 V		-	450	550	
1.8 V		-	350	450	
2.2 V		-	240	300	
2.5 V		-	220	300	
2.7 V		-	200	300	
2.8 V		-	200	300	
3.0 V		-	180	300	
3.1 V		-	170	300	
3.3 V		-	160	300	
5.0 V		-	120	300	
Ground Current (Enable Input = V <sub>in</sub> , I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA to I <sub>o(nom.)</sub> )	I <sub>GND</sub>	-	40	90	μA
Quiescent Current ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 85°C)	ا <sub>م</sub>				μA
(Enable Input = 0 V)	3	_	0.1	1.0	·
(Enable Input = V <sub>in</sub> , I <sub>out</sub> = 1.0 mA to I <sub>o(nom.)</sub> )		_	40	90	
Output Short Circuit Current (V <sub>out</sub> = 0 V)					mA
$1.3 V-3.9 V (V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 2.0 V)$	I <sub>out(max)</sub>	150	250	400	
$4.0 V - 5.0 V (V_{in} = 6.0 V)$		150	250	400	
	V				
Output Voltage Noise (f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz, $I_{out}$ = 30 mA, $C_{out}$ = 1 $\mu$ F)	V <sub>n</sub>	_	180	-	μV <sub>RM</sub>
Ripple Rejection (f = 1.0 kHz, 60 mA)	RR	-	50	-	dB
Enable Input Threshold Voltage	V <sub>th(en)</sub>				V
(Voltage Increasing, Output Turns On, Logic High)		1.3	-	-	
(Voltage Decreasing, Output Turns Off, Logic Low)		-	-	0.3	
				-	ppm/°0

3. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A}}{B_{PJA}}$$

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

### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**







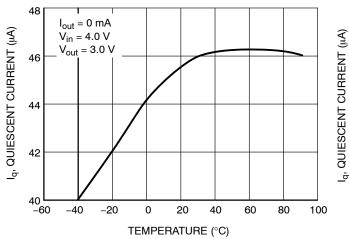


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

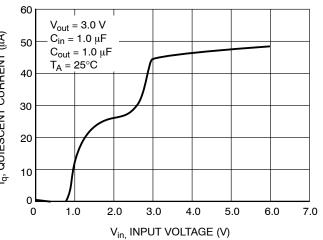
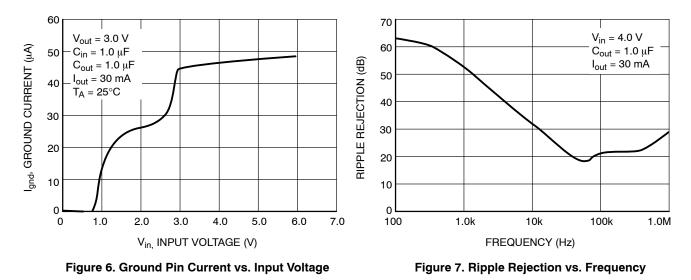


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

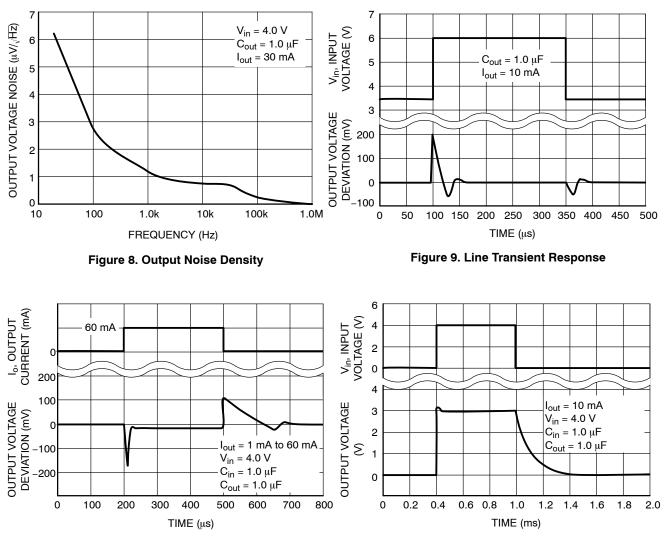


Figure 10. Load Transient Response

Figure 11. Turn-on Response

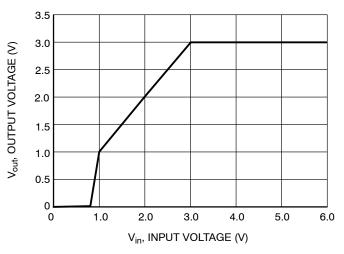


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

## 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.

#### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

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

#### Input Decoupling (C1)

A 1.0  $\mu$ F 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 m $\Omega$  up to 5.0  $\Omega$  can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 1.0  $\mu$ F 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 Vin 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:

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

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum  $125^{\circ}$ C, then the NCP512 can dissipate up to  $250 \text{ mW} @ 25^{\circ}$ C.

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

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

or

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

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

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Nominal Output Voltage*	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCP512SQ13T1G	1.3	LIW		
NCP512SQ13T2G				
NCP512SQ15T1G	1.5	LCK		
NCP512SQ15T2G				
NCP512SQ18T1G	1.8	LCL		
NCP512SQ18T2G				
NCP512SQ22T1G	2.2	LIA		
NCP512SQ22T2G				
NCP512SQ25T1G	2.5	LCM		
NCP512SQ25T2G				
NCP512SQ27T1G	2.7	LCN	SC-88A (SOT-353)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ27T2G			(Pb-Free)	
NCP512SQ28T1G	2.8	LCO		
NCP512SQ28T2G				
NCP512SQ30T1G	3.0	LCP		
NCP512SQ30T2G				
NCP512SQ31T1G	3.1	LFO		
NCP512SQ31T2G				
NCP512SQ33T1G	3.3	LCQ		
NCP512SQ33T2G				
NCP512SQ50T1G	5.0	LCR		
NCP512SQ50T2G				

\*Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your ON Semiconductor representative. †For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.





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