NCP603

LDO Regulator - High Performance, CMOS, Enable, Enhanced ESD

300 mA

The NCP603 provides 300 mA of output current at fixed voltage options, or an adjustable output voltage from 5.0 V down to 1.250 V. It is designed for portable battery powered applications and offers high performance features such as low power operation, fast enable response time, and low dropout.

The device is designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors and is packaged in the TSOP−5/SOT23−5.

Features

- Output Voltage Options:
  Adjustable, 1.3 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V, 3.5 V, 5.0 V
- Adjustable Output by External Resistors from 5.0 V down to 1.250 V
- Fast Enable Turn−on Time of 15 μs
- Wide Supply Voltage Range Operating Range
- Excellent Line and Load Regulation
- Typical Noise Voltage of 50 μV_{rms} without a Bypass Capacitor
- Enhanced ESD Protection (HBM 3.5 kV, MM 200 V)
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applications

- SMPS Post−Regulation
- Hand−held Instrumentation & Audio Players
- Noise Sensitive Circuits – VCO, RF Stages, etc.
- Camcorders and Cameras
- Portable Computing

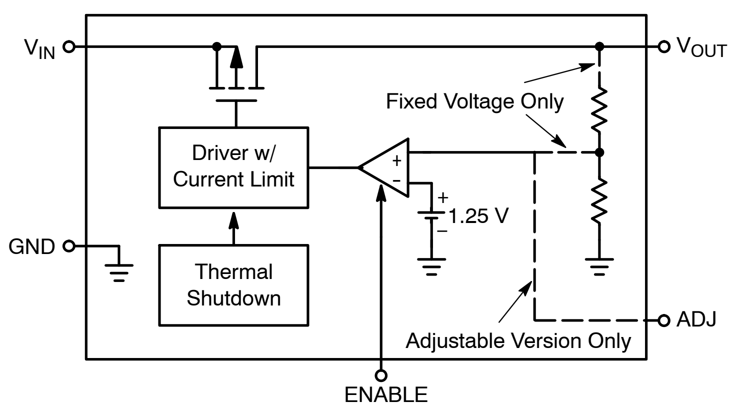
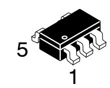


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram

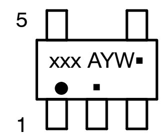
ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com



TSOP−5
SN SUFFIX
CASE 483

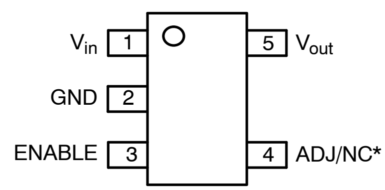
MARKING DIAGRAM



xxx	=	Specific Device Code
A	=	Assembly Location
Y	=	Year
W	=	Work Week
▪	=	Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

* ADJ − Adjustable Version
NC − Fixed Voltage Version

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 12 of this data sheet.

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	V_{in}	Positive Power Supply Input
2	GND	Power Supply Ground; Device Substrate
3	ENABLE	The Enable Input places the device into low−power standby when pulled to logic low (< 0.4 V). Connect to V_{in} if the function is not used.
4	ADJ/NC	Output Voltage Adjust Input (Adjustable Version), No Connection (Fixed Voltage Versions) (Note 1)
5	V_{out}	Regulated Output Voltage

1. True no connect. Printed circuit board traces are allowable.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 2)	V_{in}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
Output, Enable, Adjustable Voltage	V_{out}, ENABLE, ADJ	−0.3 to 6.5 (or V_{in} + 0.3) Whichever is Lower	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	−65 to 150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 3)	ESD_{HBM}	3500	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 3)	ESD_{MM}	200	V
Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL	MSL1/260	−

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.

2. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
3. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
   ESD Human Body Model tested per AEC−Q100−002 (EIA/JESD22−A114)
   ESD Machine Model tested per AEC−Q100−003 (EIA/JESD22−A115)
   Latchup Current Maximum Rating: ≤150 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, TSOP−5 (Note 4) Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air (Note 5)	$R_{\theta JA}$	215	°C/W

4. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
5. Value based on copper area of 645 mm^2 (or 1 in^2) of 1 oz copper thickness.

OPERATING RANGES (Note 6)

Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 7)	V_{in}	1.75	6	V
Adjustable Output Voltage (Adjustable Version Only)	V_{out}	1.25	5.0	V
Output Current	I_{out}	0	300	mA
Ambient Temperature	T_A	−40	125	°C

6. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
7. Minimum V_{in} = 1.75 V or (V_{out} + V_{DO}), whichever is higher.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{in} = 1.750 V, V_{out} = 1.250 V, C_{in} = C_{out} =1.0 μF, for typical values T_A = 25°C, for min/max values T_A = −40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 8)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Regulator Output (Adjustable Voltage Version)						
Output Voltage	V_{out}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA V_{in} = 1.75 V to 6.0 V, V_{out} = ADJ	1.231 (−1.5%)	1.250	1.269 (+1.5%)	V
Output Voltage	V_{out}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 300 mA V_{in} = 1.75 V to 6.0 V, V_{out} = ADJ = 1.25 V	1.213 (−3%)	1.250	1.287 (+3%)	V
Power Supply Ripple Rejection (Note 9)	PSRR	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA V_{in} = V_{out} + 1 V + 0.5 V_{p-p} f = 120 Hz f = 1.0 kHz f = 10 kHz	 – – –	 62 55 38	 – – –	dB
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	V_{in} = 1.750 V to 6.0 V, I_{out} = 1.0 mA	–	1.0	10	mV
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 300 mA	–	2.0	45	mV
Output Noise Voltage (Note 9)	V_n	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	–	50	–	μV_{rms}
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		350	650	900	mA
Dropout Voltage 1.25 V	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0%, I_{out} = 150 mA, Figure 2	–	175	250	mV
Dropout Voltage 1.25 V	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0%, I_{out} = 300 mA, Figure 2	–	375	480	mV
Output Current Limit (Note 9)	$I_{out(max)}$		300	650	–	mA

Regulator Output (Fixed Voltage Version) (V_{in} = V_{out} + 0.5 V, C_{in} = C_{out} =1.0 μF, for typical values T_A = 25°C, for min/max values T_A = −40°C to 125°C; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 8)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 3.5 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) to 6.0 V	(−2%) 1.270 1.470 1.764 2.450 2.744 2.940 3.234 3.430 4.900	 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.5 2.8 3.0 3.3 3.5 5.0	(+2%) 1.326 1.530 1.836 2.550 2.856 3.060 3.366 3.570 5.100	V
Output Voltage 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 3.5 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 300 mA V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) to 6.0 V	(−3%) 1.261 1.455 1.746 2.425 2.716 2.910 3.201 3.395 4.850	 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.5 2.8 3.0 3.3 3.5 5.0	(+3%) 1.339 1.545 1.854 2.575 2.884 3.090 3.399 3.605 5.150	V
Power Supply Ripple Rejection (Note 9)	PSRR	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA V_{in} = V_{out} + 1 V + 0.5 V_{p-p} f = 120 Hz f = 1.0 kHz f = 10 kHz	 – – –	 62 55 38	 – – –	dB
Line Regulation	Reg_{line}	V_{in} = 1.750 V to 6.0 V, I_{out} = 1.0 mA	–	1.0	10	mV
Load Regulation	Reg_{load}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 300 mA	– –	2.0 2.0	30 45	mV

8. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization, production tested at T_J = T_A = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
9. Values based on design and/or characterization.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{in} = 1.750 V, V_{out} = 1.250 V (adjustable version)), (V_{in} = V_{out} + 0.5 V (fixed version)), C_{in} = C_{out} =1.0 μF, for typical values T_A = 25°C, for min/max values T_A = −40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 10)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Noise Voltage (Note 11)	V_n	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	–	50	–	μV_{rms}
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		350	650	900	mA
Dropout Voltage 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V to 5.0 V	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0% I_{out} = 150 mA	 – – – – –	 175 150 125 85 75	 250 225 175 175 125	mV
Dropout Voltage 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.7 V to 5.0 V	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0% I_{out} = 300 mA	 – – – – –	 375 350 245 187 157	 480 400 340 275 230	mV
Output Current Limit (Note 11)	$I_{out(max)}$		300	650	–	mA
General						
Disable Current	I_{DIS}	ENABLE = 0 V, Vin = 6 V −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C	–	0.01	1.0	μA
Ground Current	I_{GND}	ENABLE = 0.9 V, I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 300 mA	–	145	180	μA
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 11)	T_{SD}		–	175	–	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 11)	T_{SH}		–	10	–	°C
ADJ Input Bias Current	I_{ADJ}		−0.75	–	0.75	μA
Chip Enable						
ENABLE Input Threshold Voltage Voltage Increasing, Logic High Voltage Decreasing, Logic Low	$V_{th(EN)}$		 0.9 –	 – –	 – 0.4	V
Enable Input Bias Current (Note 11)	I_{EN}		–	3.0	100	nA
Timing						
Output Turn On Time (Note 11) 1.25 V to 3.5 V 5.0 V	t_{EN}	ENABLE = 0 V to V_{in}	 – –	 15 30	 25 50	μs

10. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization, production tested at $T_J = T_A$ = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
11. Values based on design and/or characterization.

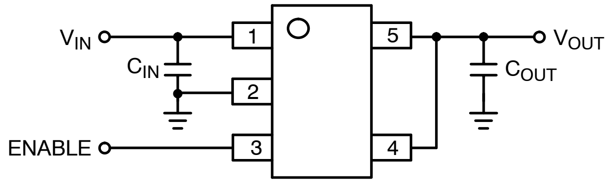


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit for V_{out} = 1.250 V (Adjustable Version)

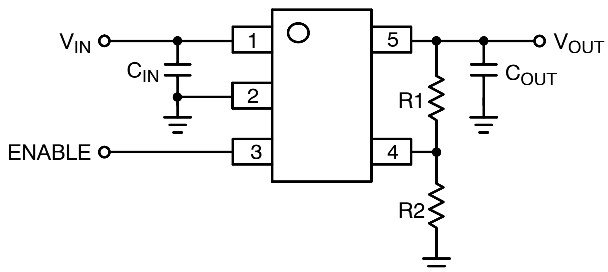


Figure 3. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable V_{out}

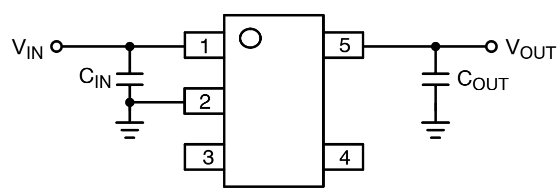


Figure 4. Typical Application Circuit (Fixed Voltage Version)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

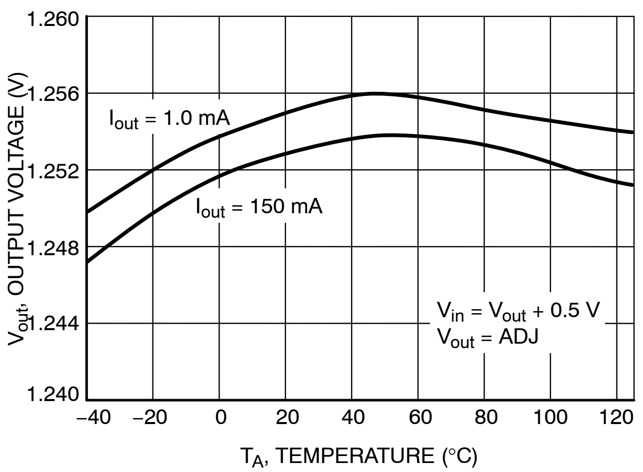


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{in} = V_{out} + 0.5 V)

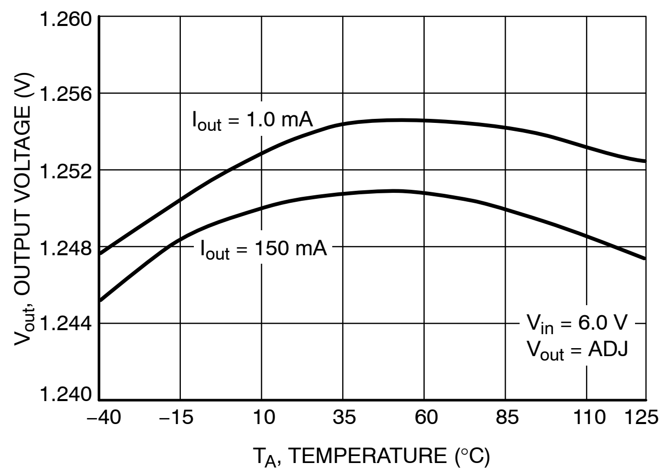


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{in} = 6.0 V)

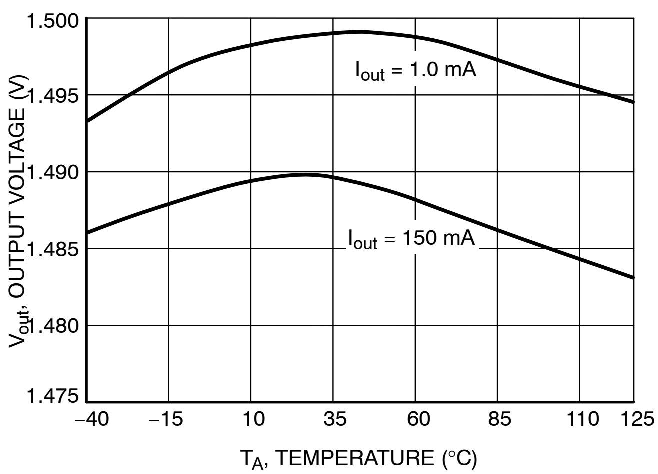


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (1.5 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 2 V)

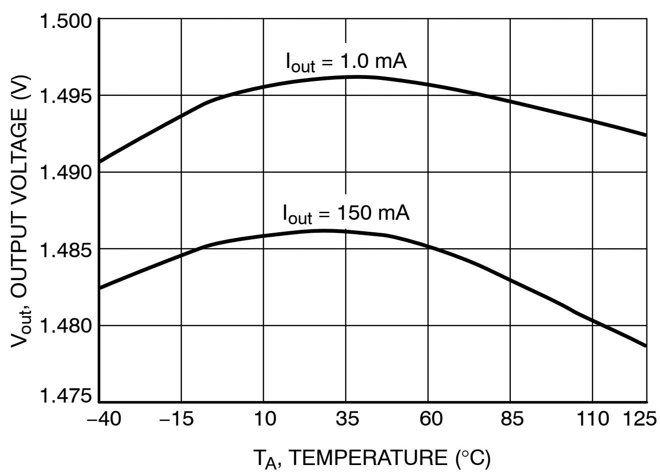


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (1.5 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

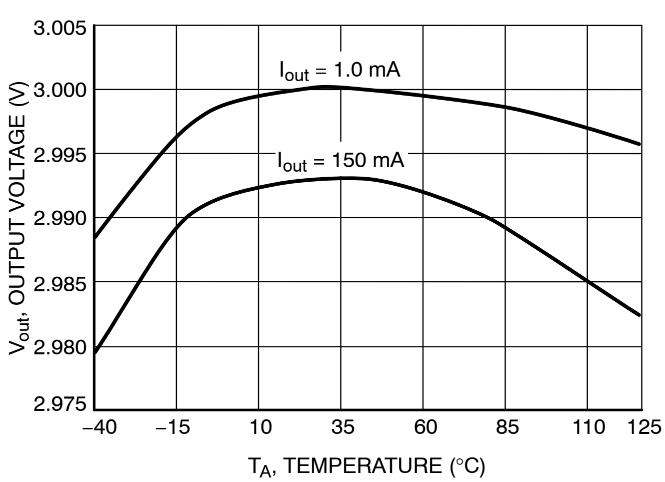


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (3.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 3.5 V)

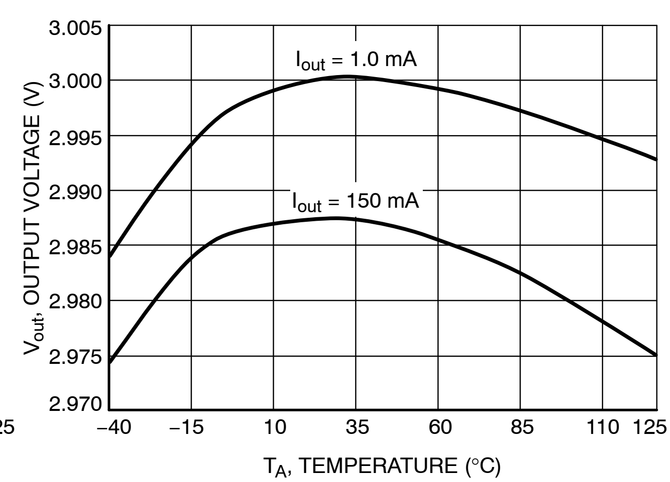


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (3.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

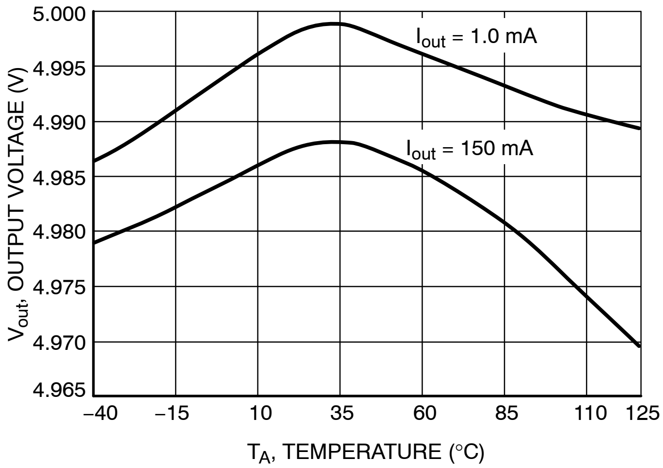


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (5.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 5.5 V)

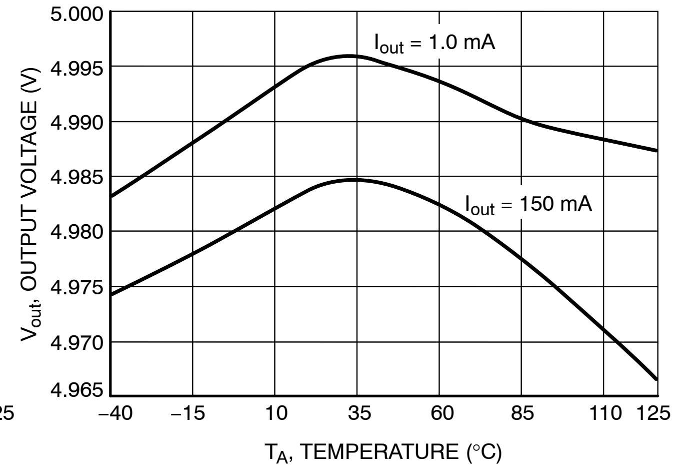


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (5.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

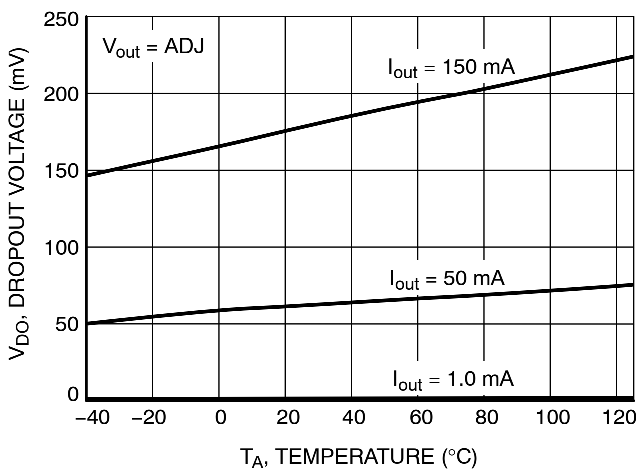


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (Over Current Range)

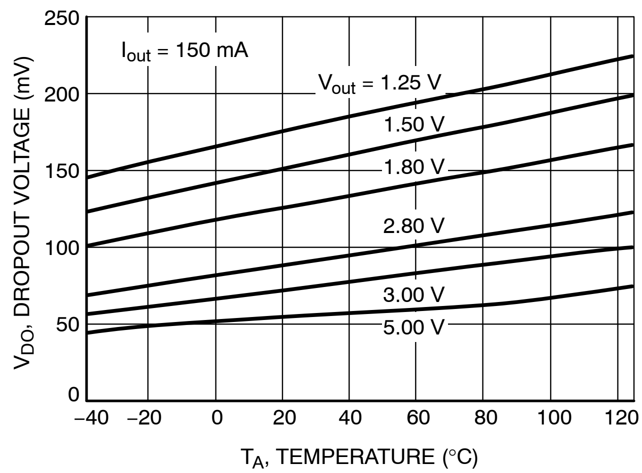


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (Over Output Voltage)

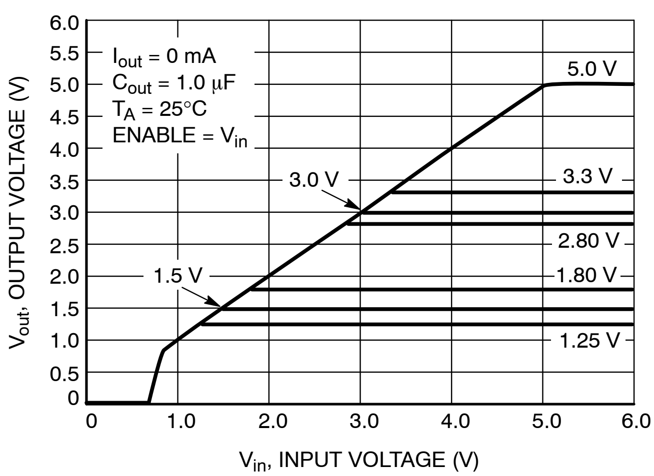


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

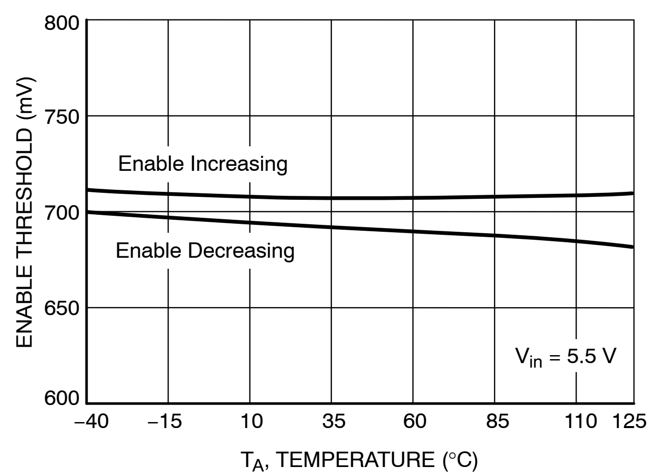


Figure 16. Enable Threshold vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

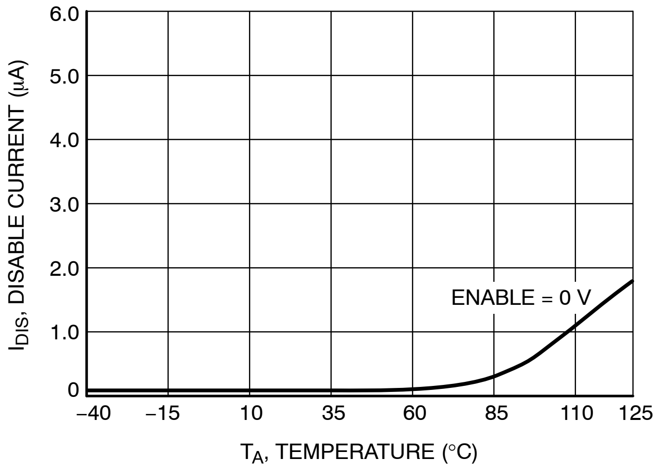


Figure 17. Ground Current (Sleep Mode) vs. Temperature

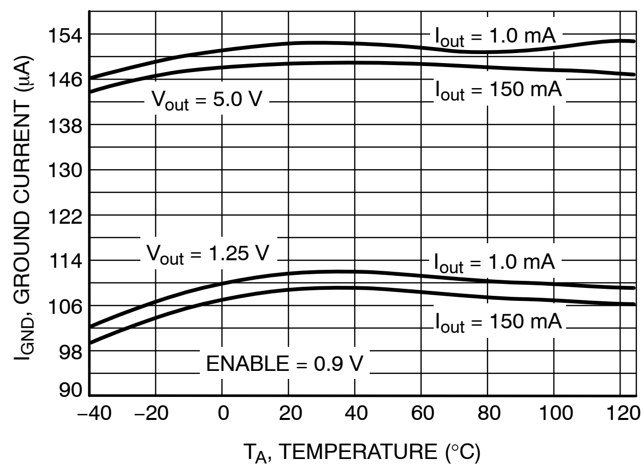


Figure 18. Ground Current (Run Mode) vs. Temperature

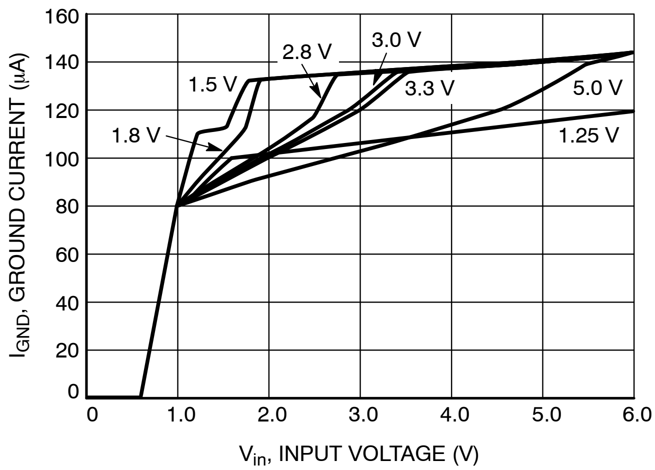


Figure 19. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

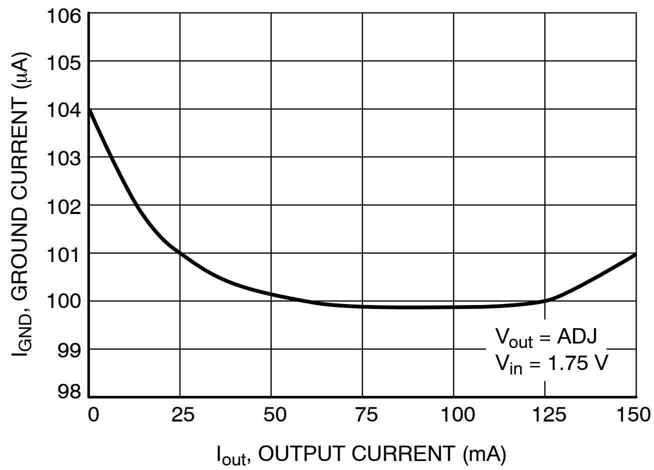


Figure 20. Ground Current vs. Output Current

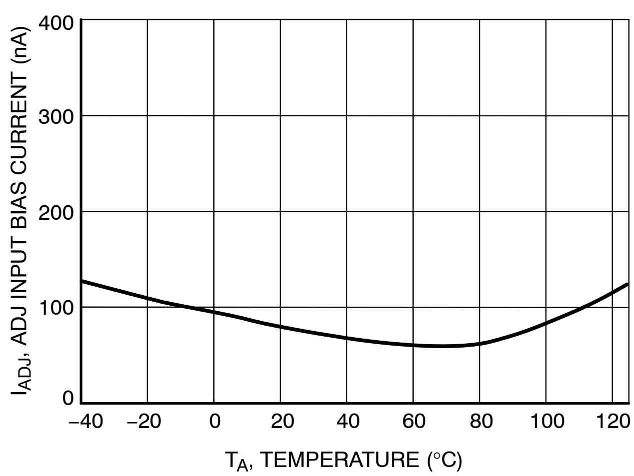


Figure 21. ADJ Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

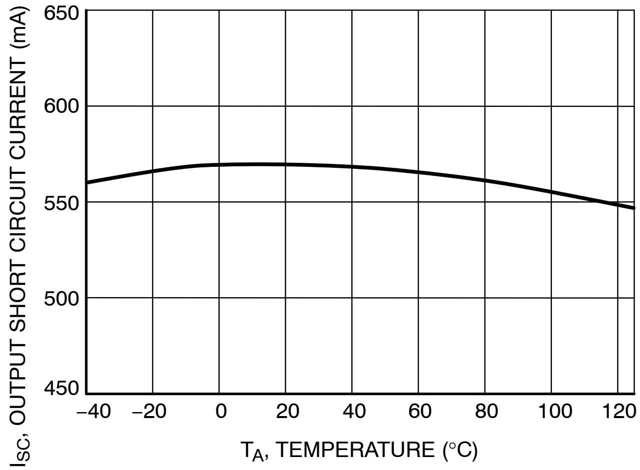


Figure 22. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature

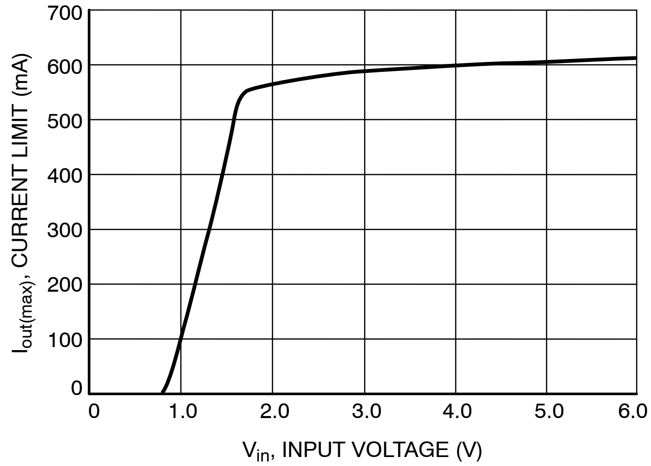


Figure 23. Current Limit vs. Input Voltage

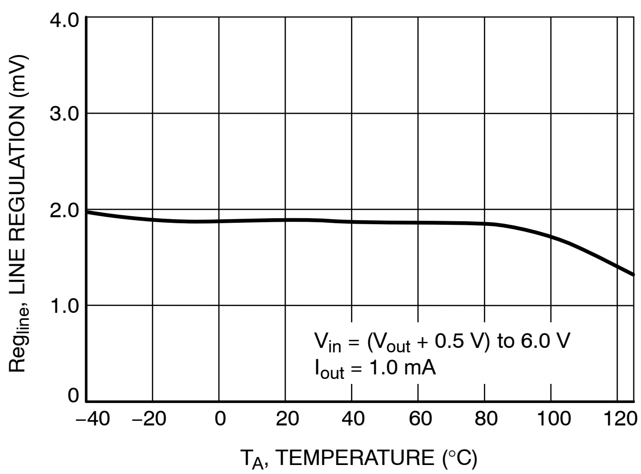


Figure 24. Line Regulation vs. Temperature

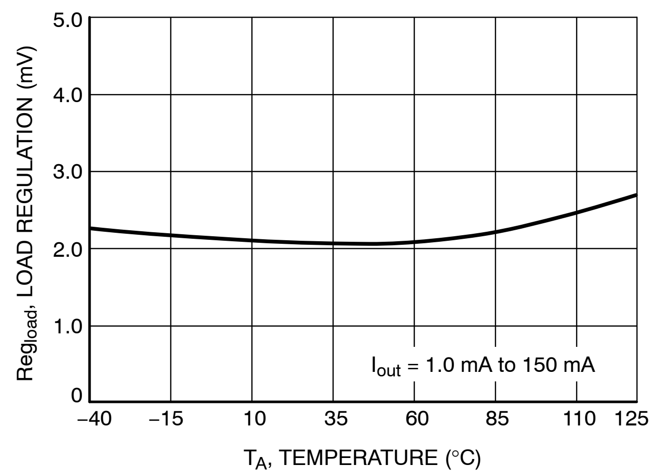


Figure 25. Load Regulation vs. Temperature

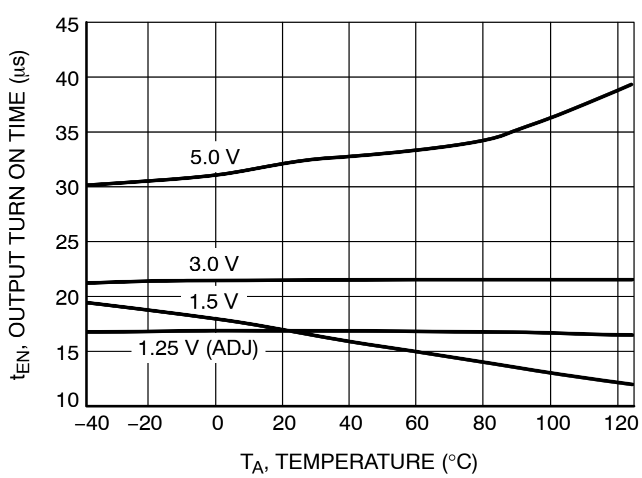


Figure 26. Output Turn On Time vs. Temperature

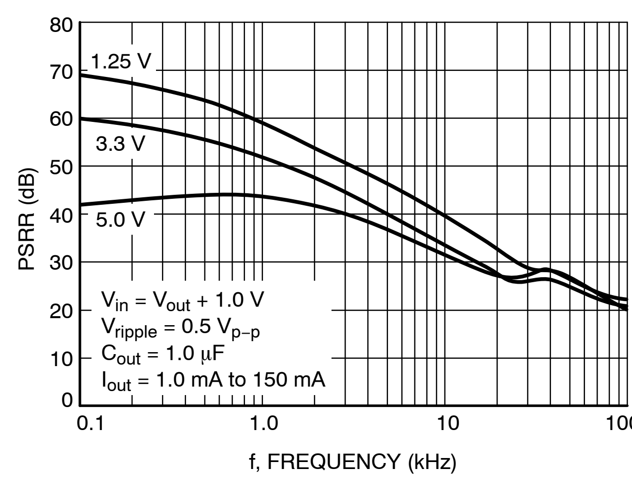


Figure 27. Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

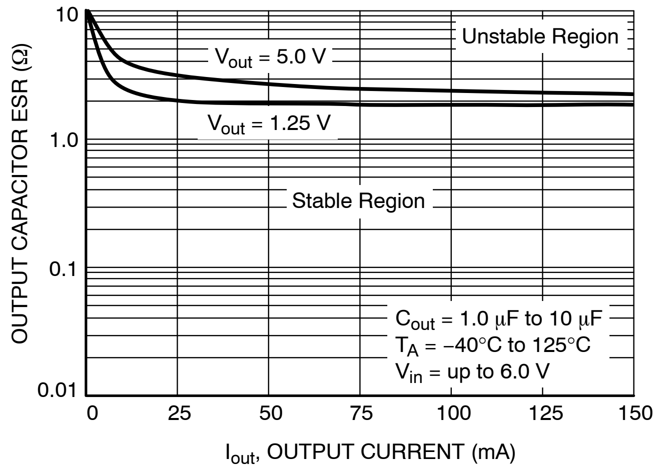


Figure 28. Output Stability with Output Capacitor ESR over Output Current

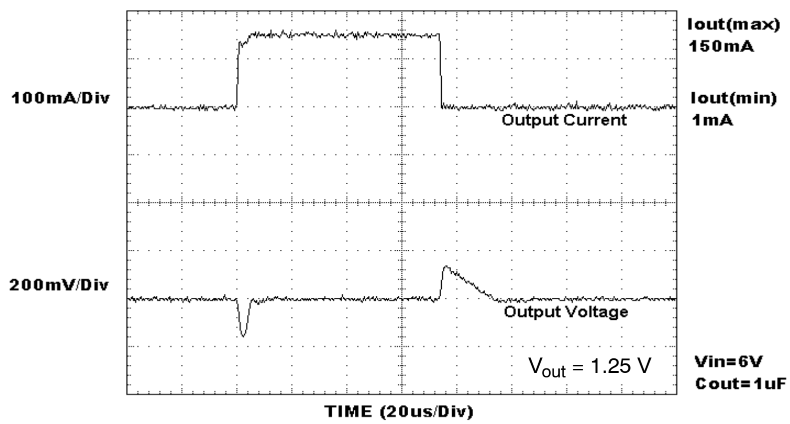


Figure 29. Load Transient Response (1.0 μF)

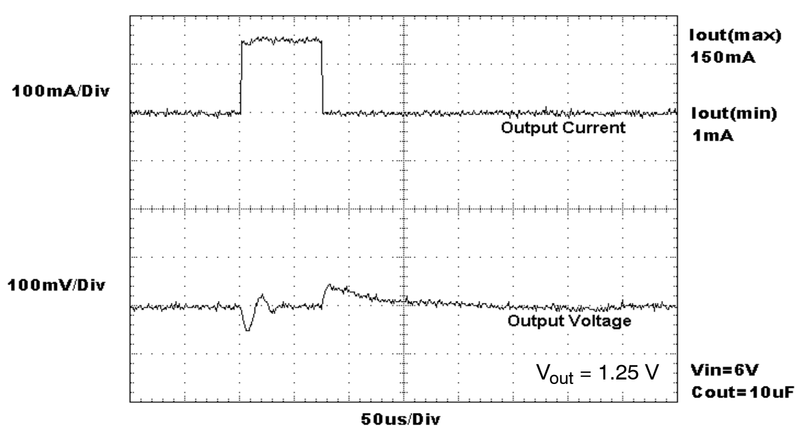


Figure 30. Load Transient Response (10 μF)

DEFINITIONS

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output load 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 2% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Output Noise Voltage

This is the integrated value of the output noise over a specified frequency range. Input voltage and output load current are kept constant during the measurement. Results are expressed in μV_{rms} or nV $\sqrt{}$ Hz.

Ground Current

Ground Current is the current that flows through the ground pin when the regulator operates without a load on its output (I_{GND}). This consists of internal IC operation, bias, etc. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output load current. If the regulator has an input pin that reduces its internal bias and shuts off the output (enable/disable function), this term is called the standby current (I_{STBY}.)

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 techniques such that the average junction temperature is not significantly affected.

Line Transient Response

Typical output voltage overshoot and undershoot response when the input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Load Transient Response

Typical output voltage overshoot and undershoot response when the output current is excited with a given slope between no−load and full−load conditions.

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 175°C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The NCP603 series regulator is self−protected with internal thermal shutdown and internal current limit. Typical application circuits are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Input Decoupling (C_{in})

A ceramic or tantalum 1.0 μF capacitor is recommended and should be connected close to the NCP603 package. Higher capacitance and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

Output Decoupling (C_{out})

The NCP603 is a stable component and does not require a minimum Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) for the output capacitor. The minimum output decoupling value is 1.0 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator works with ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum devices. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response. Figure 28 shows the stability region for a range of operating conditions and ESR values.

No−Load Regulation Considerations

The NCP603 adjustable regulator will operate properly under conditions where the only load current is through the resistor divider that sets the output voltage. However, in the case where the NCP603 is configured to provide a 1.250 V output, there is no resistor divider. If the part is enabled under no−load conditions, leakage current through the pass transistor at junction temperatures above 85°C can approach several microamperes, especially as junction temperature approaches 150°C. If this leakage current is not directed into a load, the output voltage will rise up to a level approximately 20 mV above nominal.

The NCP603 contains an overshoot clamp circuit to improve transient response during a load current step release. When output voltage exceeds the nominal by approximately 20 mV, this circuit becomes active and clamps the output from further voltage increase. Tying the ENABLE pin to V_{in} will ensure that the part is active whenever the supply voltage is present, thus guaranteeing that the clamp circuit is active whenever leakage current is present.

When the NCP603 adjustable regulator is disabled, the overshoot clamp circuit becomes inactive and the pass transistor leakage will charge any capacitance on V_{out}. If no load is present, the output can charge up to within a few millivolts of V_{in}. In most applications, the load will present some impedance to V_{out} such that the output voltage will be inherently clamped at a safe level. A minimum load of 10 μA is recommended.

Noise Decoupling

The NCP603 is a low noise regulator and needs no external noise reduction capacitor. Unlike other low noise regulators which require an external capacitor and have slow startup times, the NCP603 operates without a noise reduction capacitor, has a typical 15 μs start up delay and achieves a 50 μV_{rms} overall noise level between 10 Hz and 100 kHz.

Enable Operation

The enable pin will turn the regulator on or off. The threshold limits are covered in the electrical characteristics table in this data sheet. The turn−on/turn−off transient voltage being supplied to the enable pin should exceed a slew rate of 10 mV/μs to ensure correct operation. If the enable function is not to be used then the pin should be connected to V_{in}.

Output Voltage Adjust

The output voltage can be adjusted from 1 times (Figure 2) to 4 times (Figure 3) the typical 1.250 V regulation voltage via the use of resistors between the output and the ADJ input. The output voltage and resistors are chosen using Equation 1 and Equation 2.

$$V_{OUT} = 1.250\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) + (I_{ADJ} \times R1) \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

$$R1 = R2 * \left[\frac{[V_{out} - (I_{ADJ} * R1)]}{1.25} - 1\right] \cong R2\left[\frac{V_{out}}{1.25} - 1\right] \qquad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

Input bias current I_{ADJ} is typically less than 150 nA. Choose R2 arbitrarily t minimize errors due to the bias current and to minimize noise contribution to the output voltage. Use Equation 2 to find the required value for R1.

Thermal

As power in the NCP603 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 the ambient temperature affect the rate of junction temperature rise for the part. When the NCP603 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power applications. The maximum dissipation the NCP603 can handle is given by:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}} \qquad \text{(eq. 3)}$$

Since T_J is not recommended to exceed 125°C ($T_{J(MAX)}$), then the NCP603 can dissipate up to 465 mW when the ambient temperature (T_A) is 25°C and the device is assembled on 1 oz PCB with 645 mm^2 area.

The power dissipated by the NCP603 can be calculated from the following equations:

$$P_D \approx V_{IN}(I_{GND@IOUT}) + I_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \qquad \text{(eq. 4)}$$

or

$$V_{IN(MAX)} \approx \frac{P_{D(MAX)} + (V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT})}{I_{OUT} + I_{GND}} \qquad \text{(eq. 5)}$$

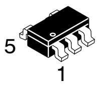
Hints

V_{in} and GND printed circuit board traces should be as wide as possible. When the impedance of these traces is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction. Place external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the NCP603, and make traces as short as possible.

DEVICE ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Marking Code	Version	Package	Shipping*
NCP603SNADJT1G	AAU	ADJ	TSOP−5 (Pb−Free)	3000/Tape & Reel
NCP603SN130T1G	AAF	1.3 V		
NCP603SN150T1G	AAV	1.5 V		
NCP603SN180T1G	AAW	1.8 V		
NCP603SN250T1G	ACL	2.5 V		
NCP603SN280T1G	AAX	2.8 V		
NCP603SN300T1G	AAY	3.0 V		
NCP603SN330T1G	AAZ	3.3 V		
NCP603SN350T1G	AA2	3.5 V		
NCP603SN500T1G	AA3	5.0 V		

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.



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TSOP−5
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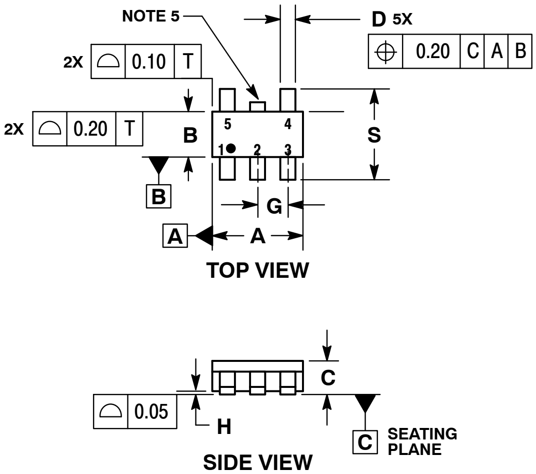
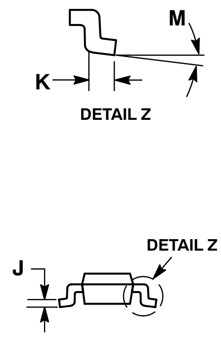
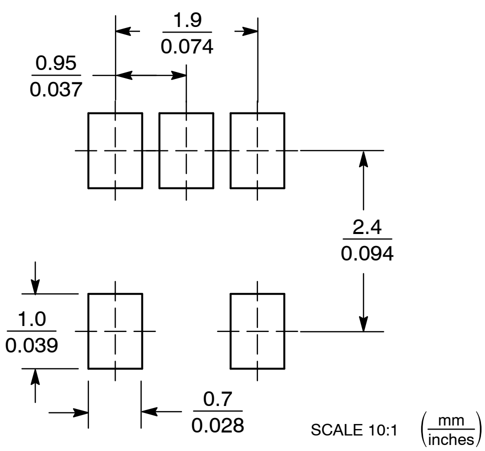




NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE. DIMENSION A.
5. OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: AN ADDITIONAL TRIMMED LEAD IS ALLOWED IN THIS LOCATION. TRIMMED LEAD NOT TO EXTEND MORE THAN 0.2 FROM BODY.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	2.85	3.15
B	1.35	1.65
C	0.90	1.10
D	0.25	0.50
G	0.95 BSC	
H	0.01	0.10
J	0.10	0.26
K	0.20	0.60
M	0 °	10 °
S	2.50	3.00

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*

Analog **Discrete/Logic**

XXX = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week
▪ = Pb−Free Package

XXX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb−Free indicator, “G” or microdot “ ▪”, may or may not be present.

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