NCP600

High Performance Low-Power, LDO Regulator with Enable

The NCP600 provides 150 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, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V, 5.0 V
- Ultra−Low Dropout Voltage of 150 mV at 150 mA
- 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
- High Accuracy up to 1.5% Output Voltage Tolerance over All Operating Conditions
- Typical Noise Voltage of 50 μV_{rms} without a Bypass Capacitor
- Pb−Free Package is Available

Typical Applications

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

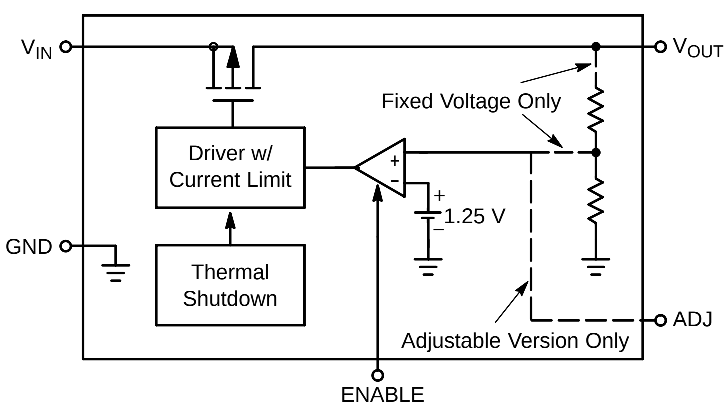
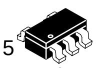


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram

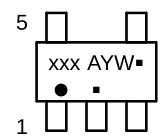
ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com



TSOP−5
SN SUFFIX
CASE 483

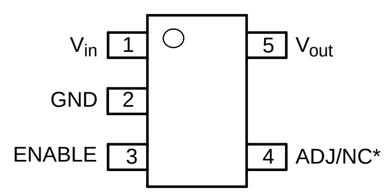
MARKING DIAGRAM



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

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltages are with respect to device substrate.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Voltage at Any Pin	–	−0.3 to 6.0	V
Output Short Circuit Duration (Note 2)	I_{SC}	Infinite	−
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_{J(MAX)}$	+150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−65 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.

1. True no connect. Printed circuit board traces are allowable.
2. Internally protected by thermal shutdown circuitry.

ATTRIBUTES

Characteristic		Value
ESD Capability	Human Body Model Machine Model	3.5 kV 400 V
Moisture Sensitivity		MSL1/260
Package Thermal Resistance	Junction−to−Ambient, $R_{\theta JA}$	250 °C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{in} = 1.750 V, V_{out} = 1.250 V, C_{in} = C_{out} =1.0 μF, −40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C, Figure 2, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 3)

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
Ripple Rejection (V_{in} = V_{out} + 1.0 V + 0.5 V_{p-p})	RR	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA 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	–	2.0	15	mV
Output Noise Voltage	V_n	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	–	50	–	μV_{rms}
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		300	550	800	mA
Dropout Voltage V_{out} = 1.25 V V_{out} = 1.5 V V_{out} = 1.8 V V_{out} = 2.5 V V_{out} ≥ 2.8 V	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0%, I_{out} = 150 mA, Figure 3	 – – – – –	 175 150 125 100 75	 250 225 175 150 125	mV

Regulator Output (Fixed Voltage Version)

(V_{in} = V_{out} + 0.5 V, C_{in} = C_{out} =1.0 μF, −40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C, Figure 4, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 3)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage 1.5 V Option 1.8 V Option 2.8 V Option 3.0 V Option 3.3 V Option 5.0 V Option	V_{out}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) to 6.0 V	 1.470 1.764 2.744 2.940 3.234 4.900 (−2%)	 1.500	 1.530 1.836 2.856 3.060 3.366 5.100 (+2%)	V
Ripple Rejection (V_{in} = V_{out} + 1.0 V + 0.5 V_{p-p})	RR	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA 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 1.5 V Option 1.8 V Option 2.8 V Option 3.0 V Option 3.3 V Option 5.0 V Option	Reg_{load}	I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA	 – – – – – –	 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	 20 25 30 30 30 30	mV
Output Noise Voltage	V_n	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	–	50	–	μV_{rms}
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		300	550	800	mA
Dropout Voltage 1.5 V Option 1.8 V Option 2.8 V Option 3.0 V Option 3.3 V Option 5.0 V Option	V_{DO}	Measured at: V_{out} – 2.0%	 – – – – – –	 150 125 75 75 75 75	 225 175 125 125 125 125	V

3. Designed to meet these characteristics over the stated voltage and temperature recommended operating ranges, though may not be 100% parametrically tested in production.
4. Guaranteed by design.

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, −40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C, Figure 2, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
General						
Ground Current	I_{STBY}	ENABLE = 0 V, Vin = 6 V −40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 85°C	−	0.01	1.0	μA
Ground Current Adjustable Option 1.5 V Option 1.8 V Option 2.8 V Option 3.0 V Option 3.3 V Option 5.0 V Option	I_{GND}	ENABLE = 0.9 V, I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 150 mA	 − − − − − − −	 100 135 140 140 140 145 145	 135 170 175 175 175 180 180	μA
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 6)	T_{SD}		150	175	200	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	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 6)	I_{EN}		−	3.0	100	nA
Timing						
Output Turn On Time Adjustable Option 1.5 V Option 1.8 V Option 2.8 V Option 3.0 V Option 3.3 V Option 5.0 V Option	t_{EN}	ENABLE = 0 V to V_{in}	 − − − − − − −	 15 15 15 15 15 15 30	 25 25 25 25 25 25 50	μs

5. Designed to meet these characteristics over the stated voltage and temperature recommended operating ranges, though may not be 100% parametrically tested in production.
6. Guaranteed by design.

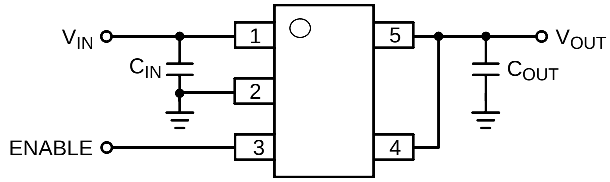


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit for V_{out} = 1.250 V (Adjustable Version)

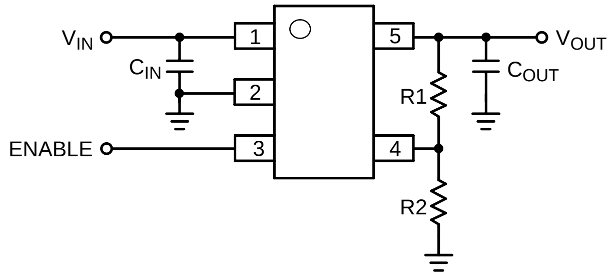


Figure 3. Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable V_{out}

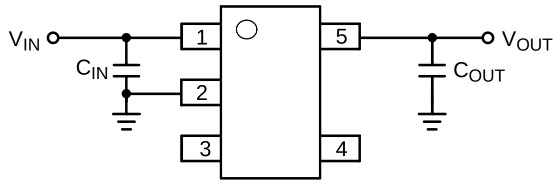


Figure 4. Typical Application Circuit (Fixed Voltage Version)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

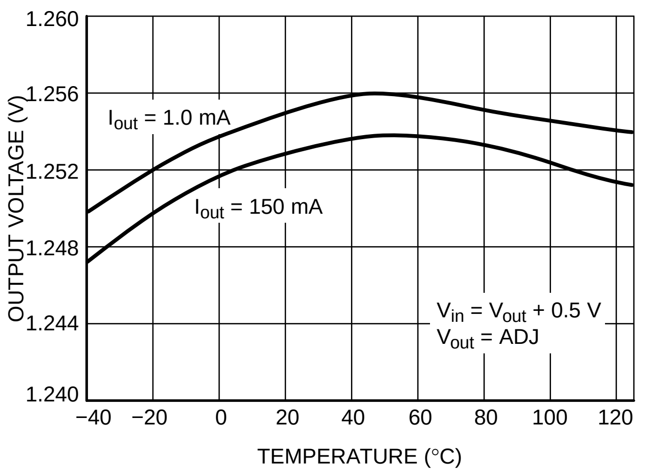


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Temperature ($V_{in} = V_{out} + 0.5$ V)

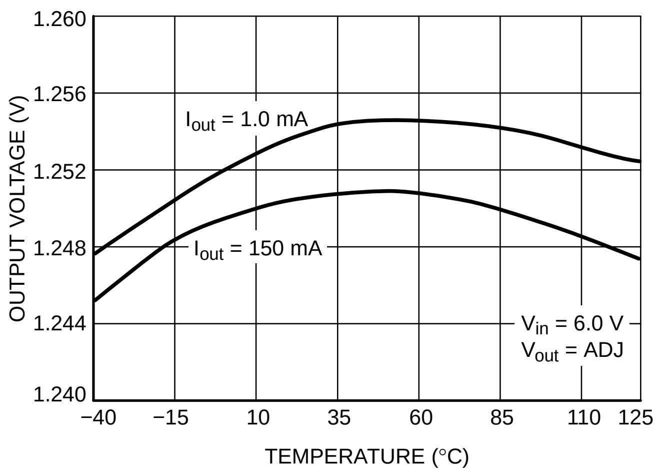


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{in} = 6.0 V)

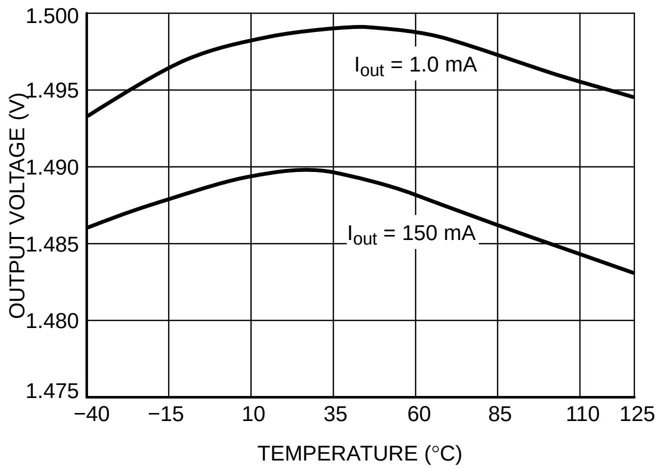


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (1.5 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 2 V)

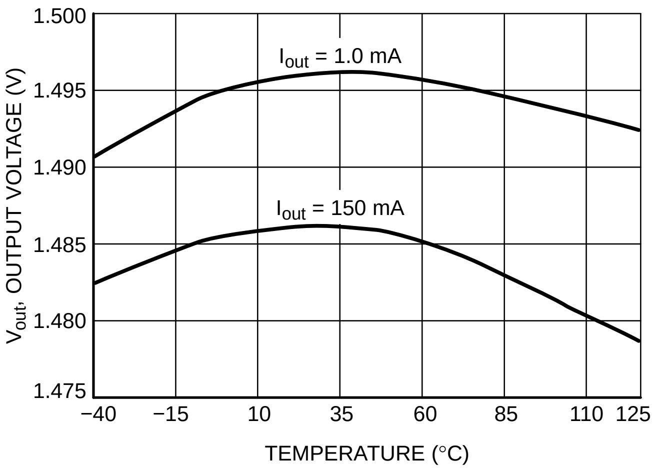


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (1.5 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

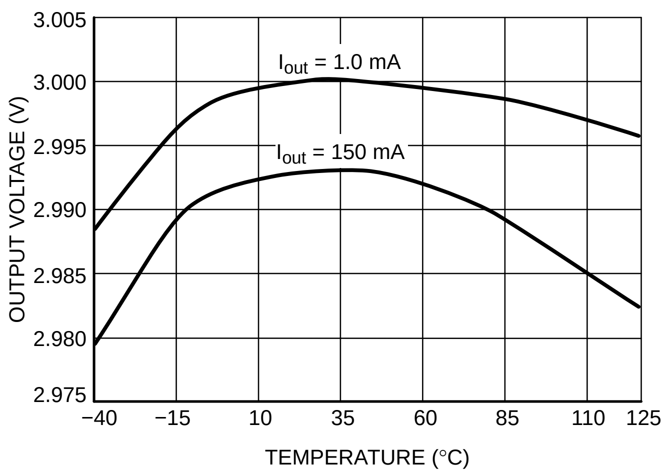


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (3.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 3.5 V)

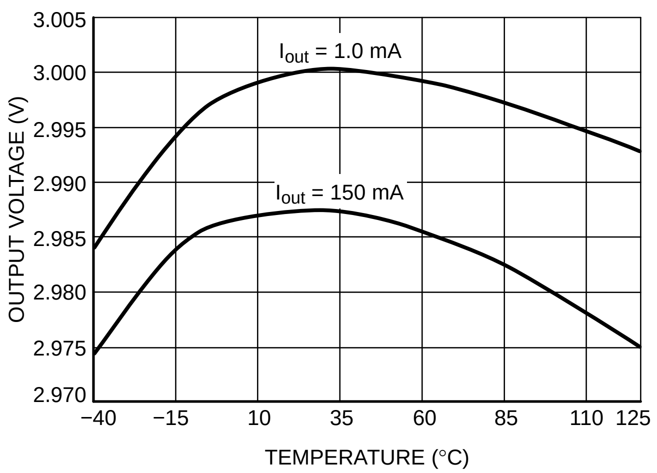


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (3.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

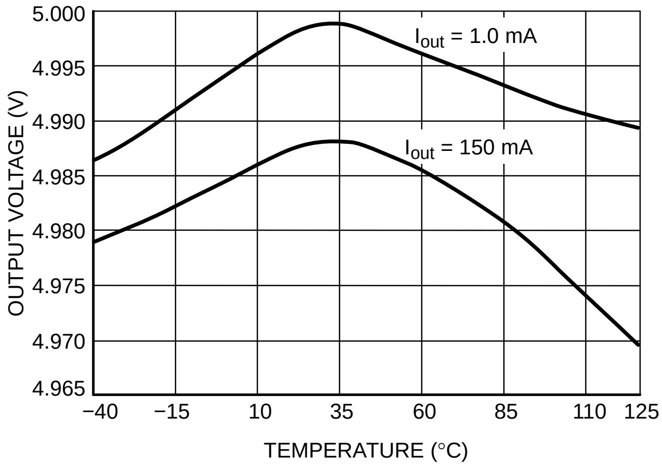


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (5.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 5.5 V)

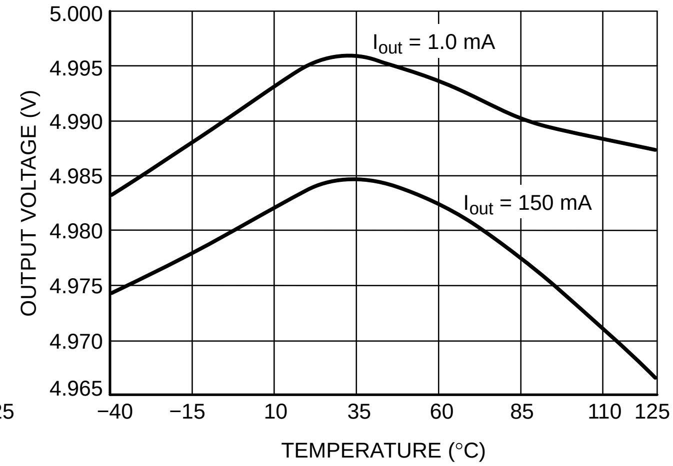


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (5.0 V Fixed Output, V_{in} = 6 V)

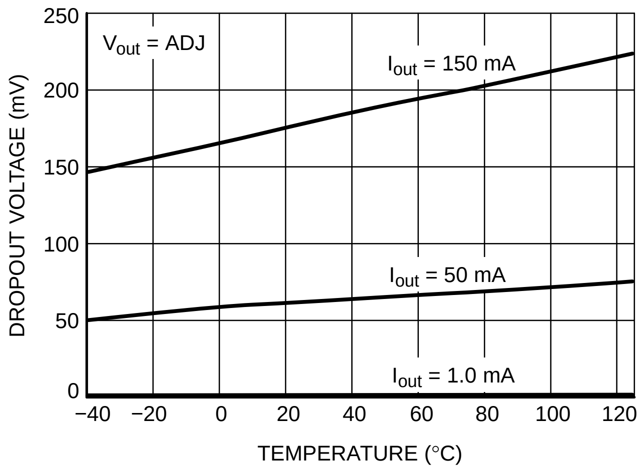


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (Over Current Range)

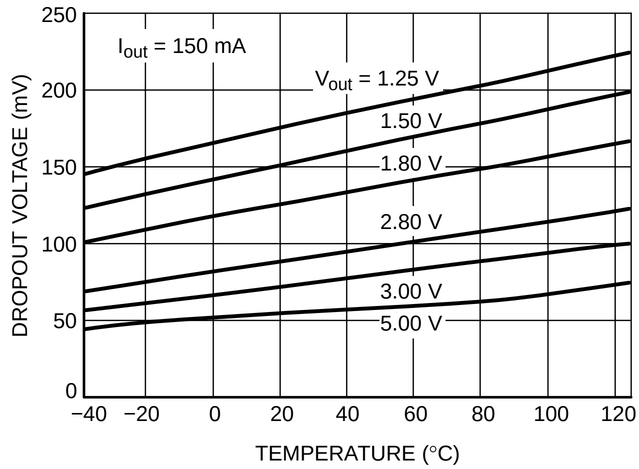


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (Over Output Voltage)

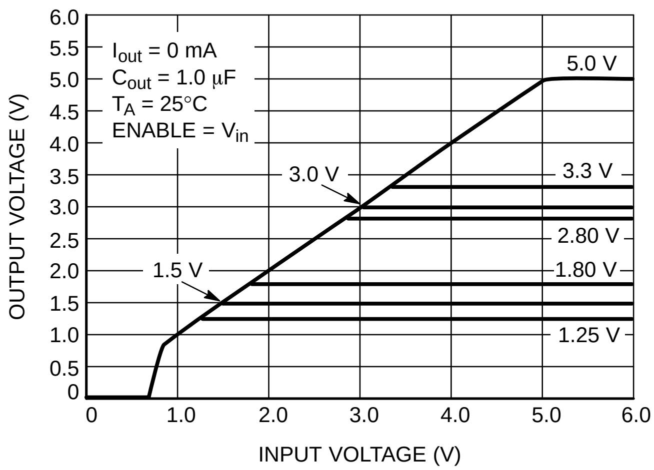


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

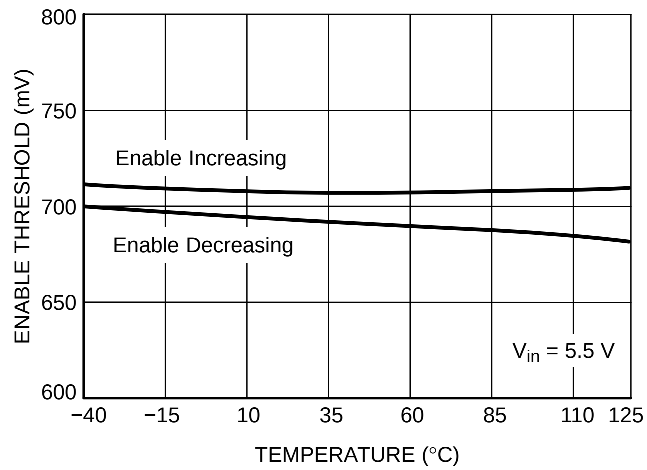


Figure 16. Enable Threshold vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

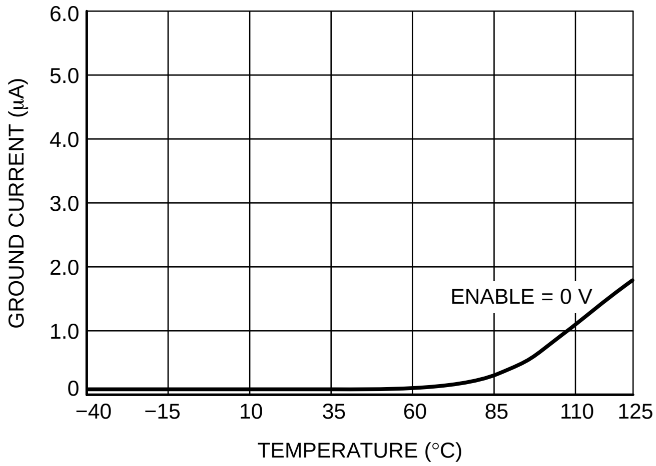


Figure 17. Ground Current (Sleep Mode) vs. Temperature

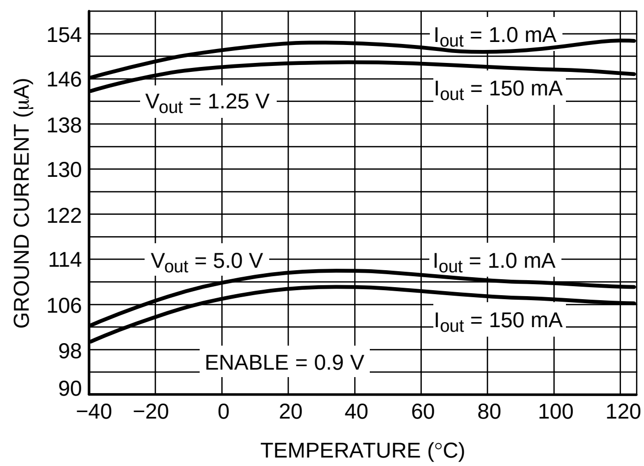


Figure 18. Ground Current (Run Mode) vs. Temperature

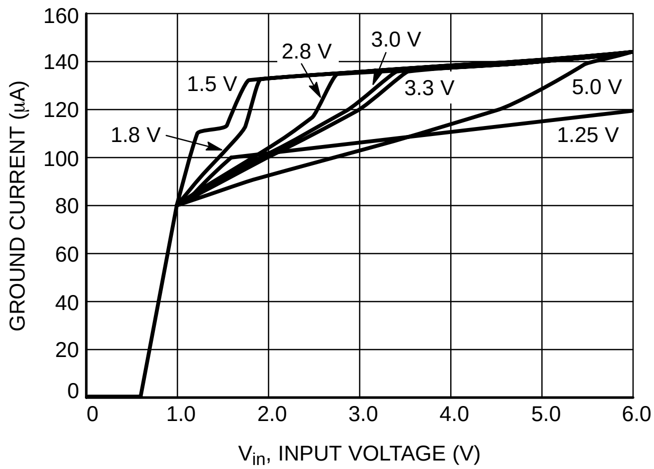


Figure 19. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

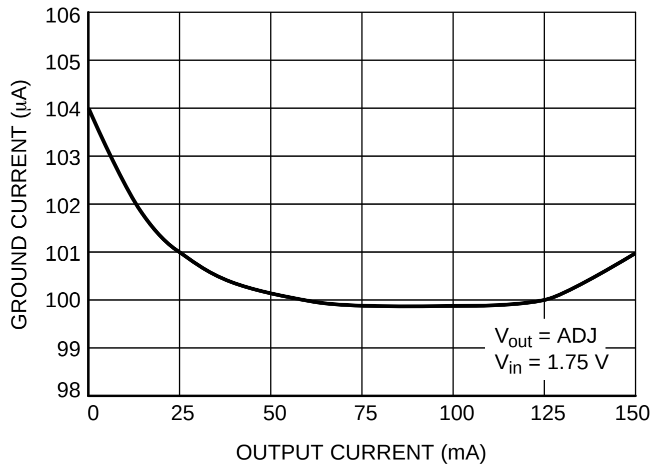


Figure 20. Ground Current vs. Output Current

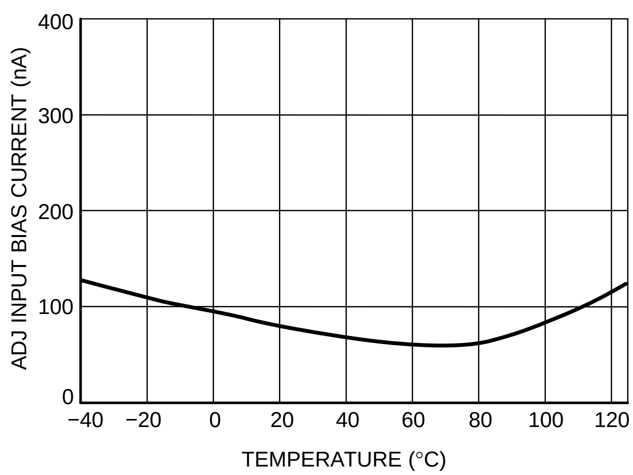


Figure 21. ADJ Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

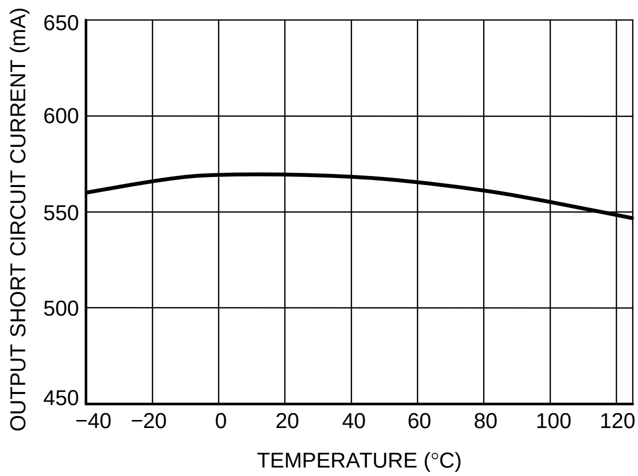


Figure 22. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature

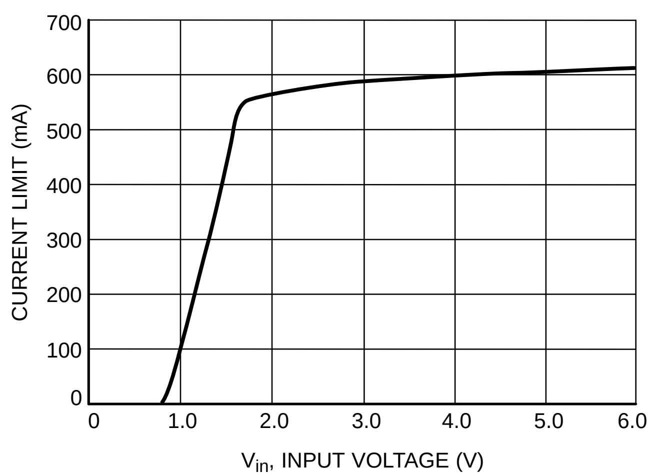


Figure 23. Current Limit vs. Input Voltage

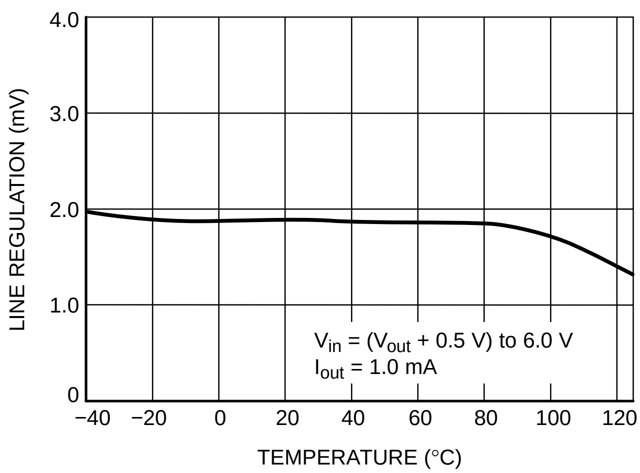


Figure 24. Line Regulation vs. Temperature

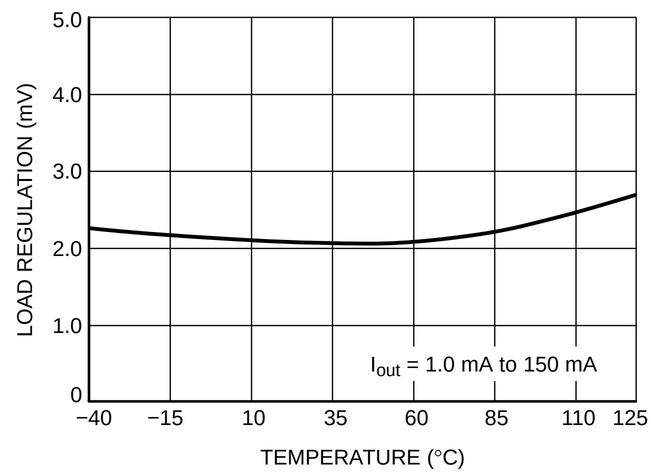


Figure 25. Load Regulation vs. Temperature

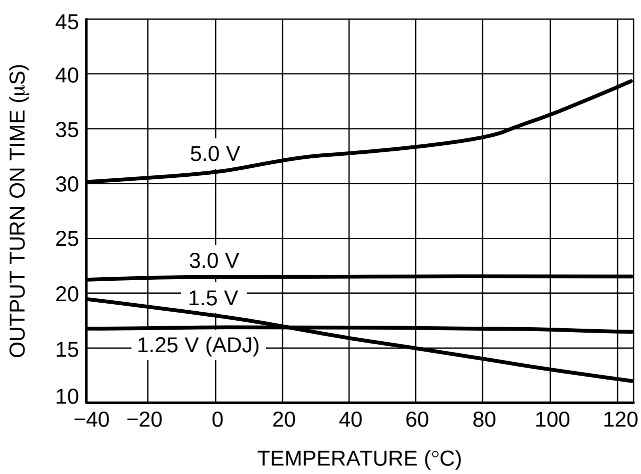


Figure 26. Output Turn On Time vs. Temperature

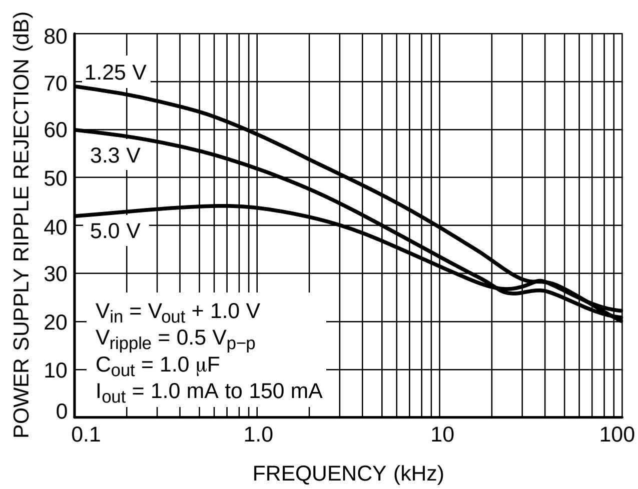


Figure 27. Power Supply Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

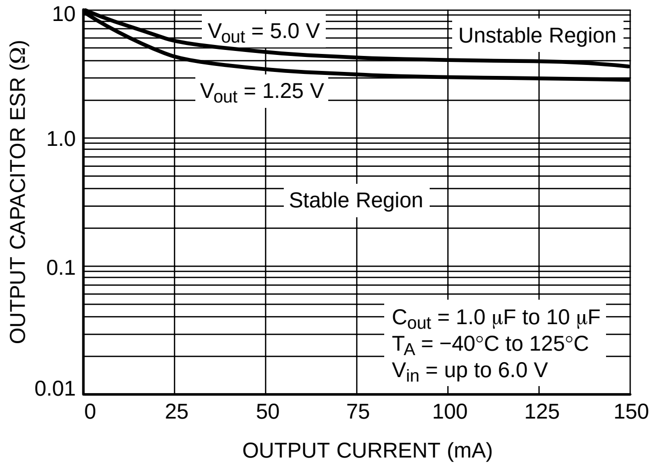


Figure 28. Output Stability with Output Capacitor ESR over Output Current

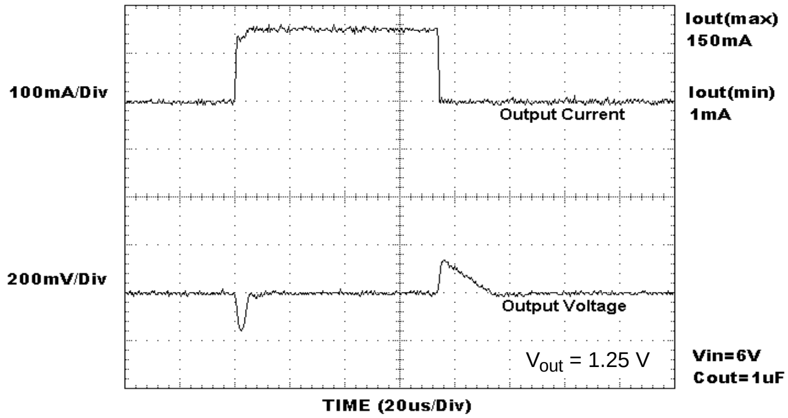


Figure 29. Load Transient Response (1.0 μF)

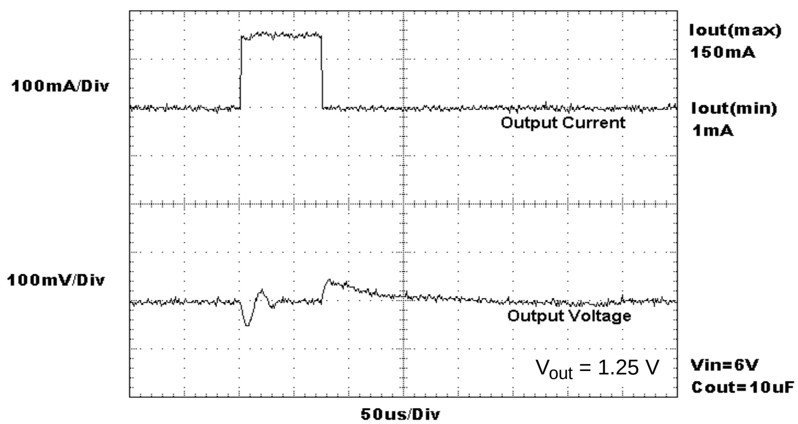


Figure 30. Load Transient Response (10 μF)

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 NCP600 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 NCP600 package. Higher capacitance and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

Output Decoupling (C_{out})

The NCP600 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 [TBD] shows the stability region for a range of operating conditions and ESR values.

No−Load Regulation Considerations

The NCP600 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 NCP600 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 NCP600 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 NCP600 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 NCP600 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 NCP600 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.

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

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

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 NCP600 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 NCP600 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power applications. The maximum dissipation the NCP600 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 NCP600 can dissipate up to 400 mW when the ambient temperature (T_A) is 25°C.

The power dissipated by the NCP600 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

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

If a 150 mA output current is needed, the quiescent current I_{GND} is taken from the data sheet electrical characteristics table or extracted from Figure TBD and Figure TBD. I_{GND} is approximately 108 μA when I_{out} = 150 mA. For an output voltage of 1.250 V, the maximum input voltage will then be 3.9 V, good for a 1 Cell Li−ion battery.

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 NCP600, and make traces as short as possible.

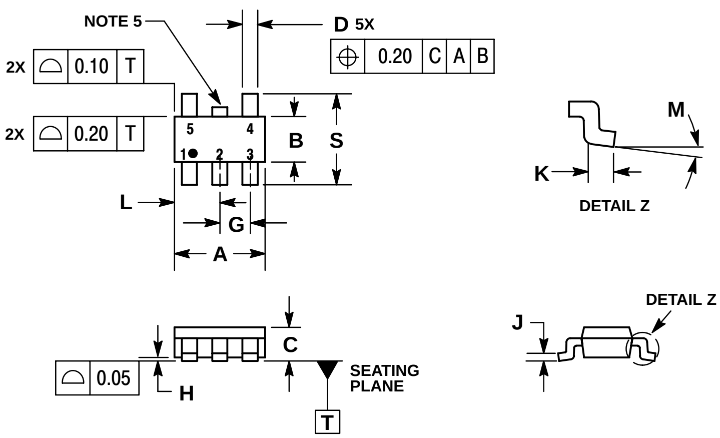
DEVICE ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Marking Code	Version	Package	Shipping*
NCP600SNADJT1G	LIO	ADJ	TSOP−5 (Pb−Free)	3000/Tape & Reel
NCP600SN150T1G	LID	1.5 V		
NCP600SN180T1G	LIE	1.8 V		
NCP600SN280T1G	LIH	2.8 V		
NCP600SN300T1G	LIJ	3.0 V		
NCP600SN330T1G	LIK	3.3 V		
NCP600SN500T1G	LIN	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.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

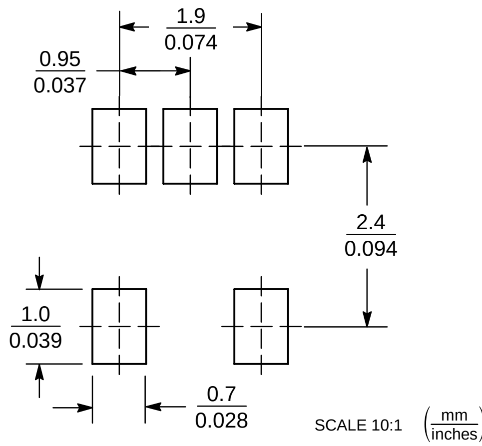
TSOP−5
CASE 483−02
ISSUE F



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.
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	3.00 BSC	
B	1.50 BSC	
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
L	1.25	1.55
M	0 °	10 °
S	2.50	3.00

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



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