SC8863 150mA Ultra Low Dropout, Low Noise Regulator

POWER MANAGEMENT

Typical Application Circuits

Description

The SC8863 is a low dropout linear regulator that operates from a +2.5V to +6.0V input range and delivers up to 150mA. A PMOS pass transistor allows the low 110 μ A supply current to remain independent of load, making these devices ideal for battery operated portable equipment such as cellular phones, cordless phones and personal digital assistants.

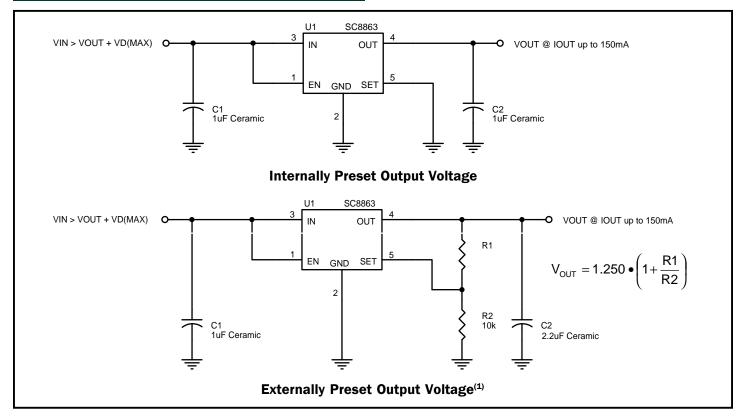
The SC8863 output voltage can be preset or adjusted with an external resistor divider. Other features include low power shutdown, short circuit protection, thermal shutdown protection and reverse battery protection. The SC8863 comes in the tiny 5 lead SOT-23 package.

Features

- Guaranteed 150mA output current
- Works with ceramic capacitors
- Fixed or adjustable output
- Very small external components
- Low 75μV_{RMS} output noise
- Very low supply current
- Thermal overload protection
- Reverse battery protection
- ◆ Low power shutdown
- ◆ Full industrial temperature range
- ◆ Surface mount packaging (5 pin SOT-23)

Applications

- Battery Powered Systems
- Cellular Telephones
- ◆ Cordless Telephones
- Personal Digital Assistants
- Portable Instrumentation
- Modems
- ◆ PCMCIA cards



Note:

(1) Select R1 and R2 such that the current flowing through them is $\geq 10\mu A$ (i.e. $R2 \leq 120k\Omega$). A value of $10k\Omega$ is recommended for R2. Please see Component Selection - Externally Set Output on page 7.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Maximum | Units |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| Input Supply Voltage | V _{IN} | -0.6 to +7 | V |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient | $\theta_{\sf JA}$ | 256 | °C/W |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case | θ_{JC} | 81 | °C/W |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | T _A | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | T _J | -40 to +150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T _{STG} | -65 to +150 | °C |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10 sec | T _{LEAD} | 300 | °C |
| ESD Rating | V _{ESD} | 1.25 | kV |

Electrical Characteristics(1)

Unless specified: V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{SET} = GND, V_{EN} = V_{IN} , T_A = 25°C. Values in **bold** apply over full operating ambient temperature range.

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| IN | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage Range | V _{IN} | | 2.5 | | 6.0 | V |
| Supply Current | I _Q | I _{out} = 0mA | | 100 | 130 | μA |
| | | | | | 160 | |
| | | $50\text{mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 150\text{mA}$ | | 110 | 160 | μA |
| | | | | | 200 | |
| | | $V_{EN} = 0V$ | | 0.0001 | 1 | μA |
| | | | | | 2 | |
| оит | | | • | | | |
| Output Voltage ⁽²⁾ | V _{OUT} | I _{OUT} = 1mA | -2.0% | V _{OUT} | +2.0% | V |
| | | $1\text{mA} \leq \text{I}_{\text{OUT}} \leq 150\text{mA}, \text{ V}_{\text{OUT}} + 1\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ | -3.5% | | +3.5% | |
| Line Regulation(2) | REG _(LINE) | $2.5 \text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 5.5 \text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{SET}} = \text{V}_{\text{OUT}}, \text{I}_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{mA}$ | | 5 | 10 | mV |
| | | | | | 12 | |
| Load Regulation ⁽²⁾ | REG _(LOAD) | I _{OUT} = 0mA to 50mA | | -10 | -15 | mV |
| | | | | | -20 | |
| | | I _{OUT} = 0mA to 100mA | | -15 | -20 | mV |
| | | | | | -25 | |



Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)(1)

Unless specified: V_{IN} = 3.6V, V_{SET} = GND, V_{EN} = V_{IN} , T_A = 25°C. Values in **bold** apply over full operating ambient temperature range.

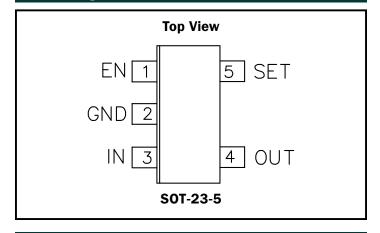
| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Load Regulation (Cont.) ⁽²⁾ | REG _(LOAD) | I_{OUT} = 0mA to 50mA, V_{SET} = V_{OUT} | | -2.5 | -7.5 | mV |
| | | | | | -15.0 | |
| | | I _{OUT} = 0mA to 100mA, V _{SET} = V _{OUT} | | -5 | -15 | mV |
| | | | | | -30 | |
| Dropout Voltage(2)(3) | V _D | I _{out} = 1mA | | 1.1 | | mV |
| | | I _{OUT} = 50mA | | 55 | 90 | mV |
| | | | | | 120 | |
| | | I _{OUT} = 100mA | | 110 | 180 | mV |
| | | | | | 240 | |
| Current Limit | I _{LIM} | | 150 | 240 | 350 | mA |
| Output Voltage Noise | e _n | 10Hz to 99kHz, I_{OUT} = 50mA, C_{OUT} = 1 μ F | | 90 | | μV _{RMS} |
| | | 10Hz to 99kHz, $I_{OUT} = 50$ mA, $C_{OUT} = 100$ µF | | 75 | | |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | f≤1kHz | | 55 | | dB |
| EN | | | | | • | |
| EN Input Threshold | V _{IH} | | 1.8 | | | V |
| | V _{IL} | | | | 0.4 | |
| EN Input Bias Current(4) | I _{EN} | $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ | | 0 | 100 | nΑ |
| | | | | | 200 | |
| SET | | | | | | |
| Sense/Select Threshold | V _{TH} | | 20 | 55 | 80 | mV |
| SET Reference Voltage ⁽²⁾ | V _{SET} | I _{OUT} = 1mA | 1.225 | 1.250 | 1.275 | V |
| | | $1mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150mA,~2.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$ | 1.206 | | 1.294 | |
| SET Input Leakage | I _{SET} | V _{SET} = 1.3V | | 0.015 | 2.500 | nA |
| Current ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | | 5.000 | |
| Over Temperature Protect | ction | | | | | |
| High Trip Level | T _{HI} | | | 170 | | °C |
| Hysteresis | T _{HYST} | | | 10 | | °C |

Notes:

- (1) This device is ESD sensitive. Use of standard ESD handling precautions is required.
- (2) Low duty cycle pulse testing with Kelvin connections required.
- (3) Defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 100mV below the value measured at a differential of 2V.
- (4) Guaranteed by design.



Pin Configuration



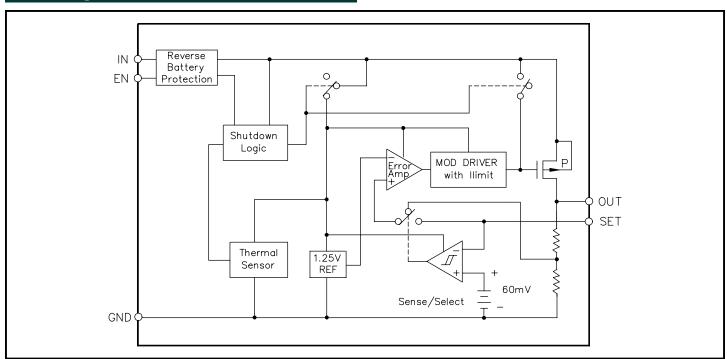
Ordering Information

| Part Number ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | Package | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| SC8863-XXXCSKTR | SOT-23-5 | | |

Notes:

- (1) Where -XXX denotes voltage options. Available voltages are: 2.50V (-250), 2.80V (-280), 3.00V (-300), and 3.30 (-330)V.
- (2) Only available in tape and reel packaging. A reel contains 3000 devices.

Block Diagram



Pin Descriptions

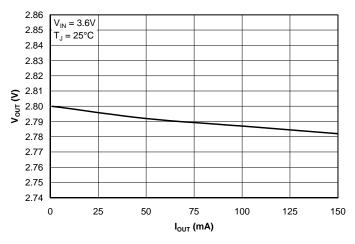
| Pin | Pin Name | Pin Function |
|-----|----------|--|
| 1 | EN | Active high enable pin. Connect to $V_{_{\rm I\!N}}$ if not being used. |
| 2 | GND | Ground pin. Can be used for heatsinking if needed. |
| 3 | IN | Input pin. |
| 4 | OUT | Regulator output, sourcing up to 150mA. |
| 5 | SET | Connecting this pin to ground results in the internally preset value for V_{OUT} . Connecting to an external resistor divider changes V_{OUT} to: $V_{OUT} = 1.250 \bullet \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$ |



Typical Characteristics

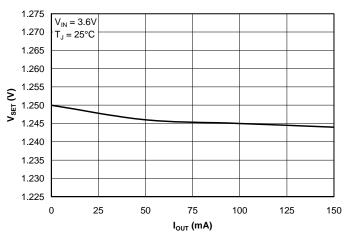
Output Voltage vs.

Output Current



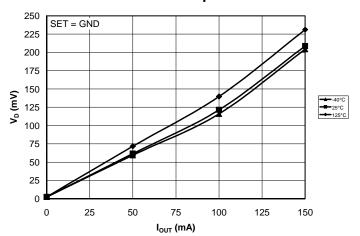
SET Reference Voltage vs.

Output Current

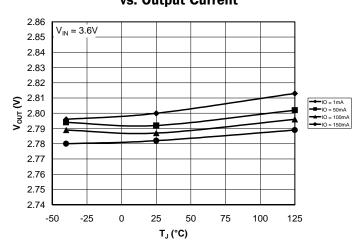


Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

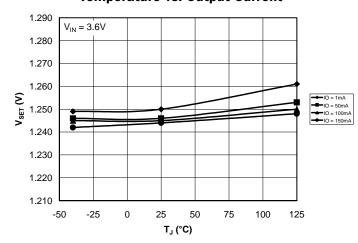
vs. Junction Temperature



Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current

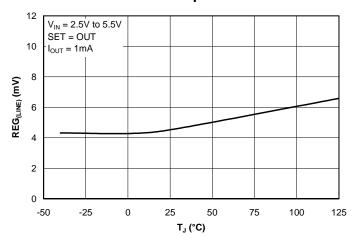


SET Reference Voltage vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current



Line Regulation vs.

Junction Temperature

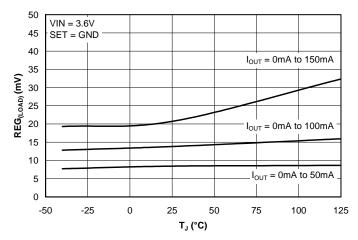




Typical Characteristics (Cont.)

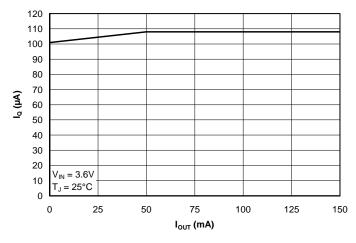
Load Regulation ($V_{SET} = GND$)

vs. Junction Temperature



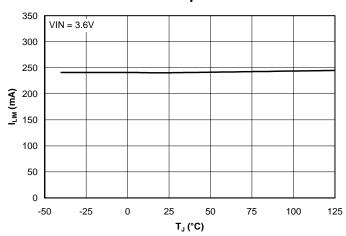
Supply Current vs.

Output Current

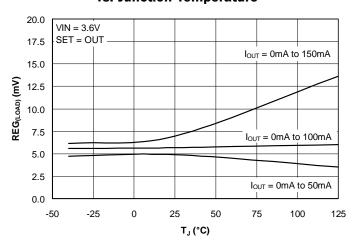


Current Limit vs.

Junction Temperature

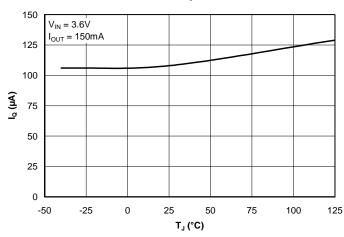


Load Regulation ($V_{SET} = V_{OUT}$) vs. Junction Temperature



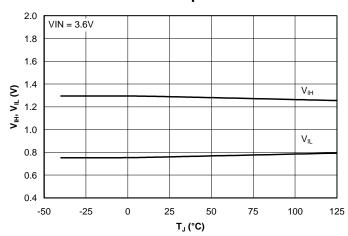
Supply Current vs.

Junction Temperature



Enable Input Threshold vs.

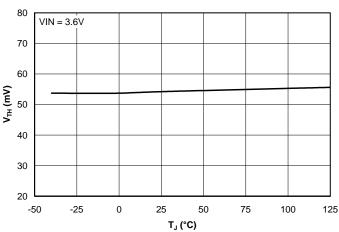
Junction Temperature





Typical Characteristics (Cont.)

Sense/Select Threshold vs. Junction Temperature



Applications Information

Theory Of Operation

The SC8863 is intended for applications where very low dropout voltage, low supply current and low output noise are critical. It provides a very simple, low cost solution that uses very little pcb real estate. Fixed output voltage options require the use of only two external capacitors for operation.

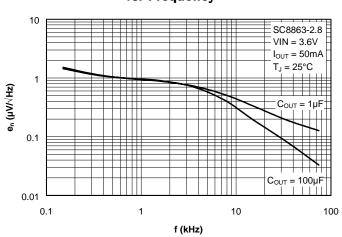
Each voltage option has both fixed and adjustable output voltage modes. Grounding the SET pin (pulling it below the Sense/Select threshold of 55mV) will connect the internal resistor divider to the error amplifier resulting with the internally preset output voltage. If SET is pulled above this threshold, then the Sense/Select switch will connect the SET pin to the error amplifier. The output will be regulated such that the voltage at SET will equal $\rm V_{SET}$, the SET reference voltage (typically 1.250V).

An active high enable pin (EN) is provided to allow the customer to shut down the part and enter an extremely low power Off-state. A logic Low signal will reduce the supply current to 0.1nA.

Component Selection - General

Output capacitor: Semtech recommends a minimum capacitance of $1\mu F$ at the output with an equivalent series resistance (ESR) of $<\!1\Omega$ over temperature. Ceramic capacitors are ideal for this application. Increasing the bulk capacitance will further reduce

Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency



output noise and improve the overall transient response.

Input capacitor: Semtech recommends the use of a $1\mu F$ ceramic capacitor at the input. This allows for the device being some distance from any bulk capacitance on the rail. Additionally, input droop due to load transients is reduced, improving load transient response.

Component Selection - Externally Set Output

Please refer to Figure 1 below. The output voltage can be externally adjusted anywhere within the range from 1.25V to $(V_{IN(MIN)} - V_{D(MAX)})$. The output voltage will be in accordance with the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.250 \bullet \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

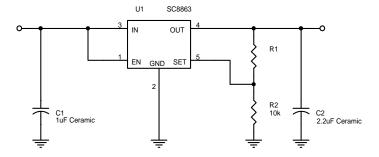


Figure 1: Externally set output



Applications Information (Cont.)

1% tolerance resistors are recommended. The values of R1 and R2 should be selected such that the current flow through them is $\geq 10\mu\text{A}$ (thus R2 $\leq 120k\Omega$). At high input voltages and/or high output currents, stability may be improved by increasing C2 to 2.2 μF and reducing R2 to $10k\Omega$. See "Component Selection - General" for input capacitor requirements.

Thermal Considerations

The worst-case power dissipation for this part is given by:

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{MAX})} = \left(\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{IN}(\mathsf{MAX})} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{MIN})}\right) \bullet \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{MAX})} + \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{IN}(\mathsf{MAX})} \bullet \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{Q}(\mathsf{MAX})}$$

For all practical purposes, it can be reduced to:

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{MAX})} = \left(\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{IN}(\mathsf{MAX})} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{MIN})}\right) \bullet \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{MAX})}$$

Looking at a typical application:

$$V_{IN(MAX)} = 4.2V$$

 $V_{OUT} = (3 - 3.5\%) = 2.895V$ worst-case
 $I_{OUT} = 150$ mA
 $T_{\Delta} = 85$ ° C

This gives us:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (4.2 - 2.895) \cdot 0.150 = 196 \text{mW}$$

Using this figure, we can calculate the maximum thermal impedance allowable to maintain $T_{_{\perp}} \le 150\,^{\circ}\text{C}$:

$$\theta_{(J-A)(MAX)} = \frac{\left(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)}\right)}{P_{D(MAX)}} = \frac{\left(150 - 85\right)}{0.196} = 332^{\circ}C/W$$

With the standard SOT-23-5 Land Pattern shown at the end of this datasheet, and minimum trace widths, the thermal impedance junction to ambient for SC8863 is $256\,^{\circ}\text{C/W}$. Thus with no additional heatsinking,

$$T_{J(MAX)} = 135 ^{\circ} C.$$

The junction temperature can be reduced further by the use of larger trace widths, and connecting pcb copper area to the GND pin (pin 2), which connectes directly to the device substrate. Adding approximately one square inch of pcb copper to pin 2 will reduce $\theta_{\text{TH}(J-A)}$ to approximately 130 °C/W and $T_{\text{J(MAX)}}$ to approximately 110 °C, for example. Lower junction temperatures improve overall output voltage accuracy. A sample pcb layout for the Internally Preset Output Voltage circuit on page 1 is shown in Figure 2 on page 9.

Layout Considerations

While layout for linear devices is generally not as critical as for a switching application, careful attention to detail will ensure reliable operation. See Figure 2 on page 9 for a sample layout.

- 1) Attaching the part to a larger copper footprint will enable better heat transfer from the device, especially on PCBs where there are internal ground and power planes.
- 2) Place the input and output capacitors close to the device for optimal transient response and device behavior.
- 3) Connect all ground connections directly to the ground plane. If there is no ground plane, connect to a common local ground point before connecting to board ground.



Applications Information (Cont.)

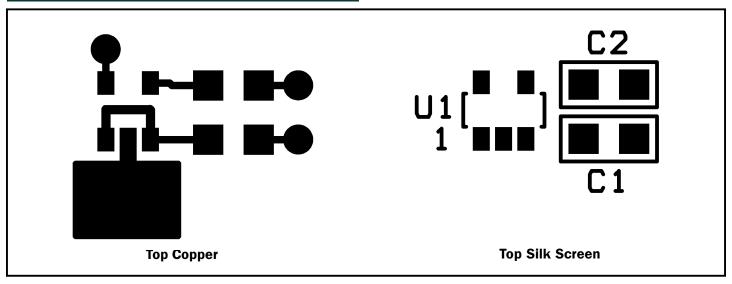


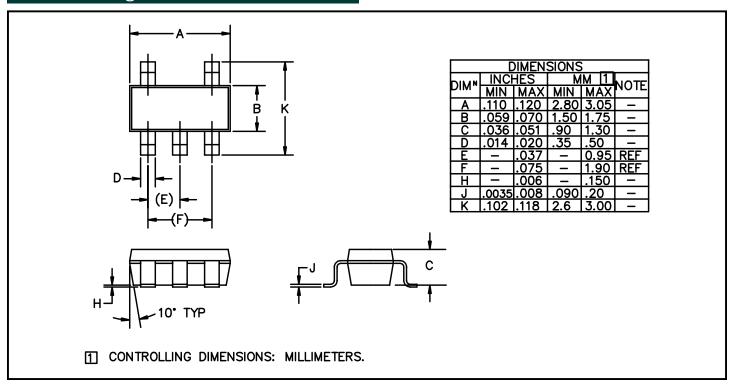
Figure 2: Suggested pcb layout based upon internally preset output voltage application on page 1.

Notes:

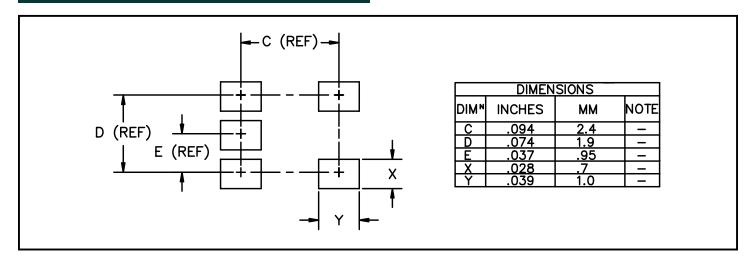
- (1) All vias go to the ground plane.
- (2) Copper area on pin 2 is recommended, but not required. Connect to the ground plane with a via or vias.



Outline Drawing - SOT-23-5



Land Pattern - SOT-23-5



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