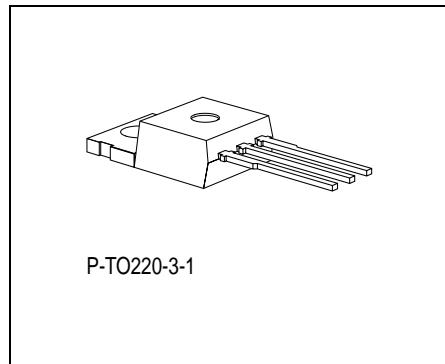


## Low-Drop Voltage Regulator

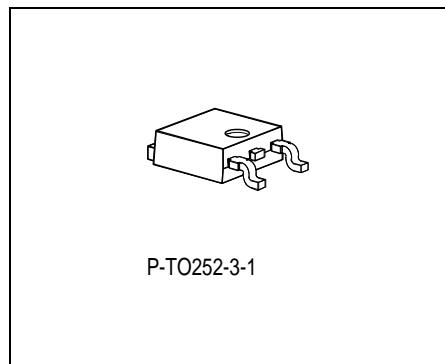
**TLE 4274**

### Features

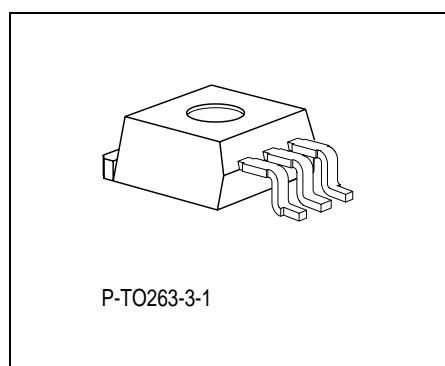
- Output voltage 5 V, 8.5 V or 10 V
- Output voltage tolerance  $\leq \pm 4\%$
- Current capability 400 mA
- Low-drop voltage
- Very low current consumption
- Short-circuit proof
- Reverse polarity proof
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics



Type	Ordering Code	Package
TLE 4274 V10	Q67000-A9258	P-T0220-3-1
TLE 4274 V85	Q67000-A9257	P-T0220-3-1
TLE 4274 V50	Q67000-A9256	P-T0220-3-1
TLE 4274 D V50	Q67006-A9331	P-T0252-3-1
TLE 4274 G V10	Q67006-A9261	P-T0263-3-1
TLE 4274 G V50	Q67006-A9259	P-T0263-3-1
TLE 4274 G V85	Q67006-A9260	P-T0263-3-1



 SMD = Surface Mounted Device



### Functional Description

The TLE 4274 is a low-drop voltage regulator in a TO220 package. The IC regulates an input voltage up to 40 V to  $V_{Q\text{rated}} = 5.0$  V (V50), 8.5 V (V85) and 10 V (V10). The maximum output current is 400 mA. The IC is short-circuit proof and incorporates temperature protection that disables the IC at over temperature. A 3.3 V and 2.5 V version is also available. For information about the low output voltage types please refer to the data sheet TLE 4274 / 3.3 V; 2.5 V.

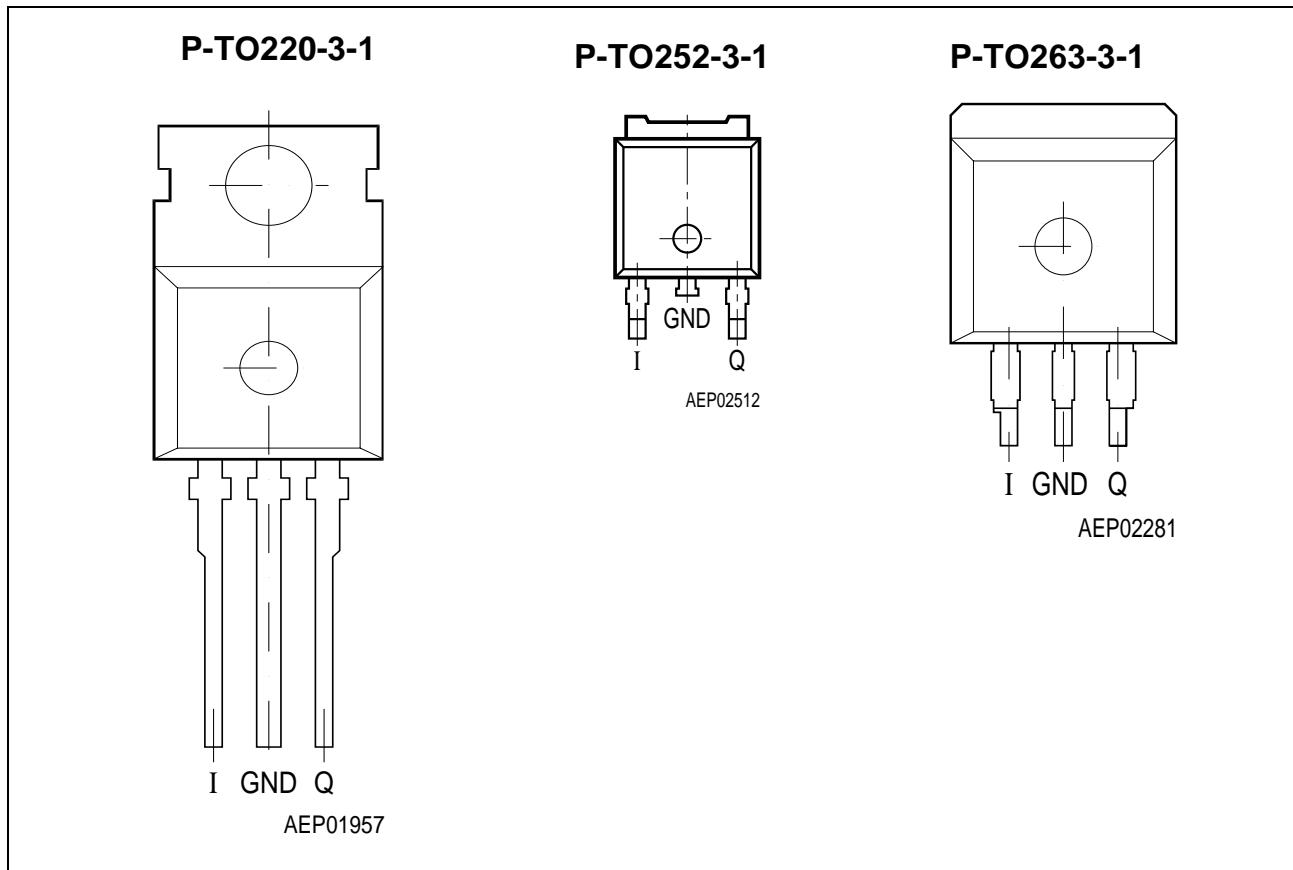
## Dimensioning Information on External Components

The input capacitor  $C_I$  is necessary for compensating line influences. Using a resistor of approx.  $1 \Omega$  in series with  $C_I$ , the oscillating of input inductivity and input capacitance can be damped. The output capacitor  $C_Q$  is necessary for the stability of the regulation circuit. Stability is guaranteed at values  $C_Q \geq 22 \mu\text{F}$  and an ESR of  $\leq 3 \Omega$  within the operating temperature range.

## Circuit Description

The control amplifier compares a reference voltage to a voltage that is proportional to the output voltage and drives the base of the series transistor via a buffer. Saturation control as a function of the load current prevents any oversaturation of the power element. The IC also includes a number of internal circuits for protection against:

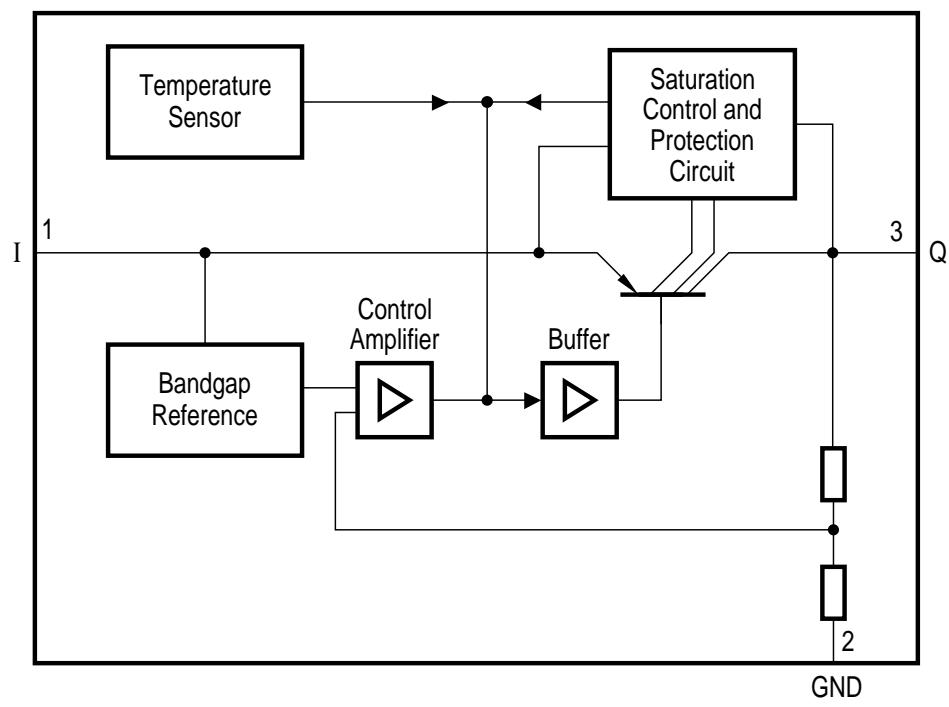
- Overload
- Overtemperature
- Reverse polarity



**Figure 1 Pin Configuration (top view)**

### Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	I	<b>Input</b> ; block to ground directly at the IC with a ceramic capacitor.
2	GND	<b>Ground</b>
3	Q	<b>Output</b> ; block to ground with a $\geq 22 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor, ESR $\leq 3 \Omega$ .



**Figure 2 Block Diagram**

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_j = -40$  to  $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Condition
		min.	max.		

### Voltage Regulator

#### Input

Voltage	$V_I$	- 42	45	V	-
Current	$I_I$	-	-	-	Internally limited

#### Output

Voltage	$V_Q$	- 1.0	40	V	-
Current	$I_Q$	-	-	-	Internally limited

#### Ground

Current	$I_{GND}$	-	100	mA	-
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#### Temperature

Junction temperature	$T_j$	-	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	- 50	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-

*Note: Maximum ratings are absolute ratings; exceeding any one of these values may cause irreversible damage to the integrated circuit.*

## Operating Range

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Limit Values</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
		<b>min.</b>	<b>max.</b>		
Input voltage; V50, DV50, GV50	$V_I$	5.5	40	V	–
Input voltage, V85, GV85	$V_I$	9.0	40	V	–
Input voltage, V10, GV10	$V_I$	10.5	40	V	–
Junction temperature	$T_j$	– 40	150	°C	–

## Thermal Resistance

Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	65	K/W	TO220
Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	78	K/W	TO252 <sup>1)</sup>
Junction ambient	$R_{thja}$	–	52	K/W	TO263 <sup>1)</sup>
Junction case	$R_{thjc}$	–	4	K/W	–

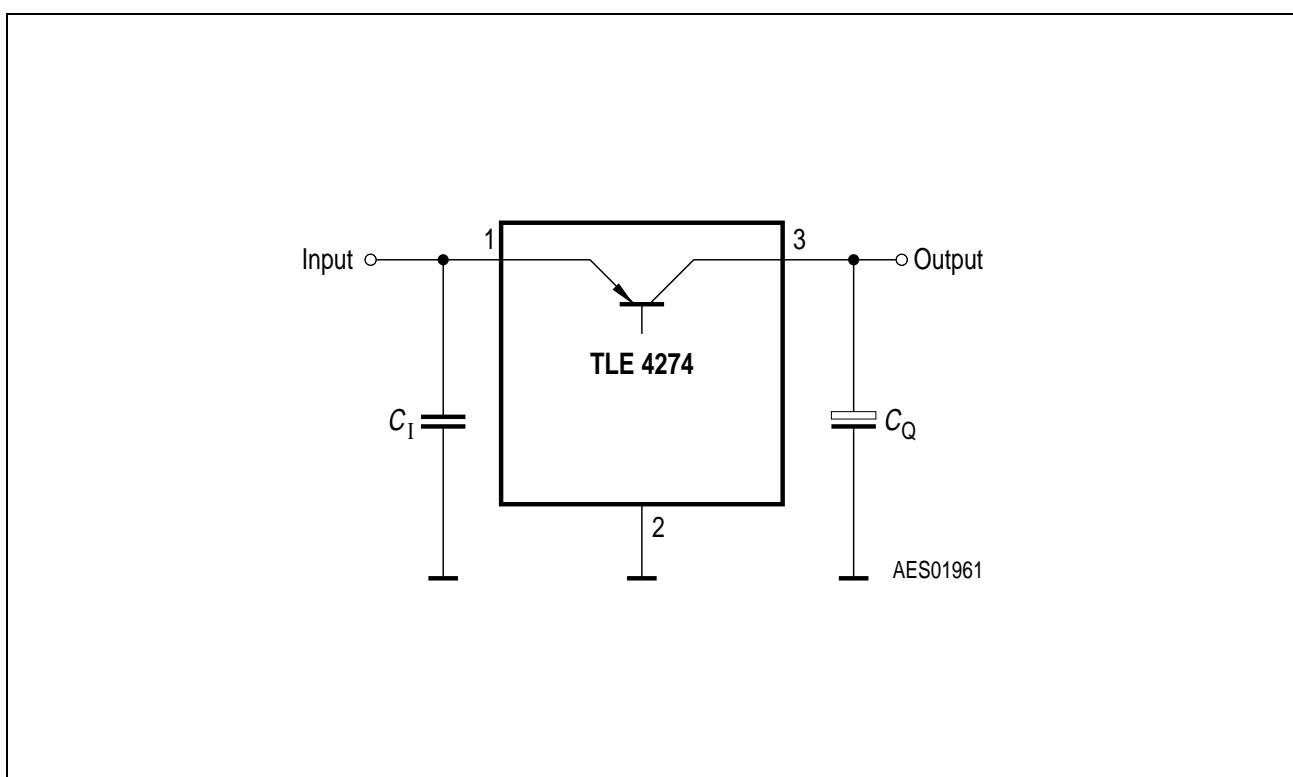
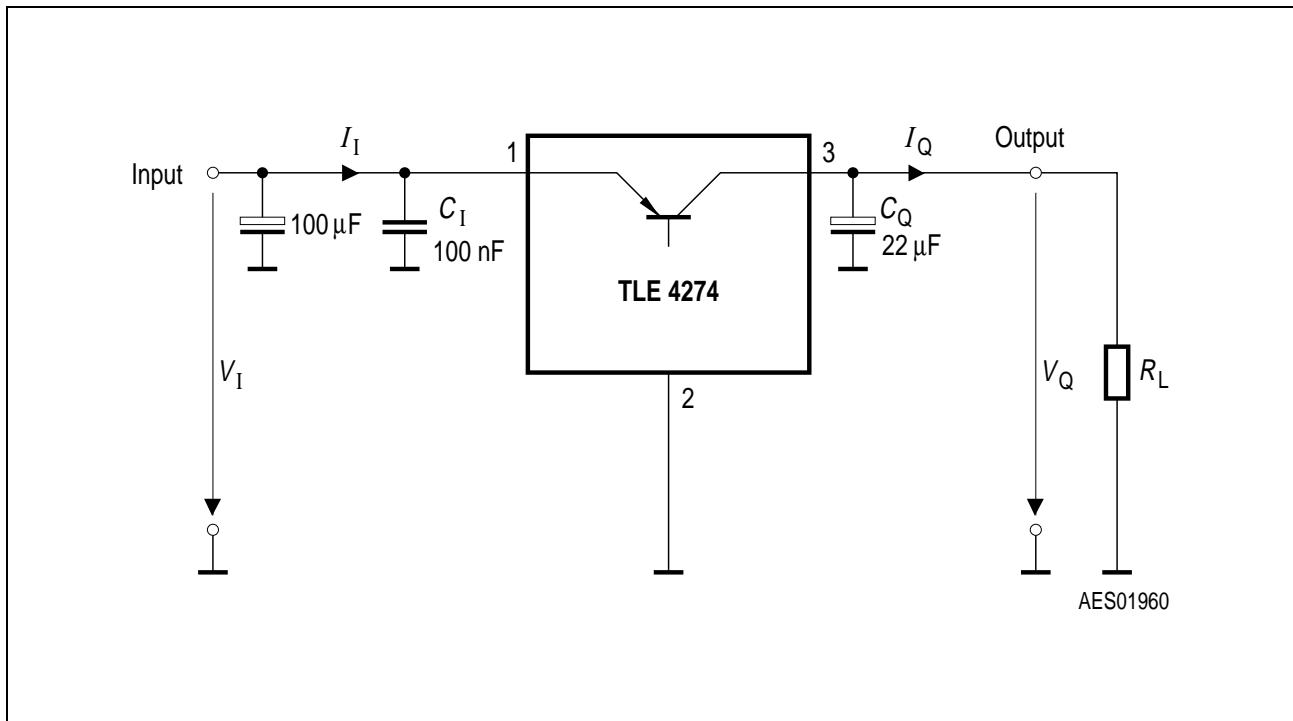
<sup>1)</sup> Worst case; regarding peak temperature, zero airflow  
mounted on PCB 80 × 80 × 1.5 mm<sup>3</sup>, 300 mm<sup>2</sup> heat sink area.

## Characteristics

$V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_j < 150^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

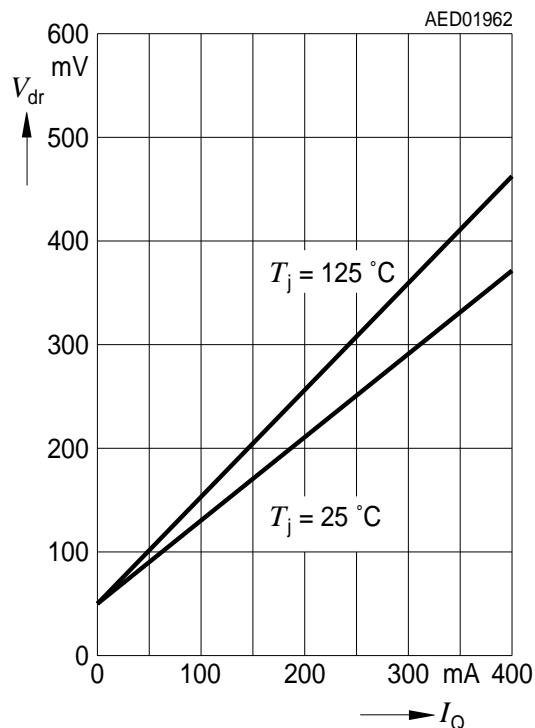
Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Measuring Conditions
		min.	typ.	max.		
Output voltage V50-Version	$V_Q$	4.8	5	5.2	V	$5 \text{ mA} < I_Q < 400 \text{ mA}$ $6 \text{ V} < V_I < 40 \text{ V}$
Output voltage V85-Version	$V_Q$	8.16	8.5	8.84	V	$5 \text{ mA} < I_Q < 400 \text{ mA}$ $9.5 \text{ V} < V_I < 40 \text{ V}$
Output voltage V10-Version	$V_Q$	9.6	10	10.4	V	$5 \text{ mA} < I_Q < 400 \text{ mA}$ $11 \text{ V} < V_I < 40 \text{ V}$
Output current limitation <sup>1)</sup>	$I_Q$	400	600	—	mA	—
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	—	100	220	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_Q = 1 \text{ mA}$
Current consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	$I_q$	—	8	15	mA	$I_Q = 250 \text{ mA}$
Drop voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{dr}$	—	250	500	mV	$I_Q = 250 \text{ mA}$ $V_{dr} = V_I - V_Q$
Load regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	—	20	50	mV	$I_Q = 5 \text{ mA}$ to $400 \text{ mA}$
Line regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	—	10	25	mV	$\Delta V_I = 12 \text{ V}$ to $32 \text{ V}$ $I_Q = 5 \text{ mA}$
Power supply ripple rejection	$PSRR$	—	60	—	dB	$f_r = 100 \text{ Hz}$ ; $V_r = 0.5 V_{ss}$
Temperature output voltage drift	$\frac{dV_Q}{dT}$	—	0.5	—	mV/K	—

<sup>1)</sup> Measured when the output voltage  $V_Q$  has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at  $V_I = 13.5 \text{ V}$ .

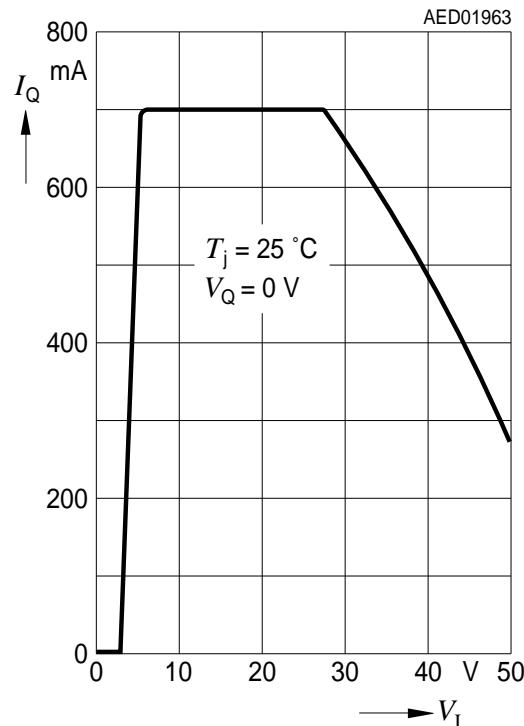


### Typical Performance Characteristics (V50, V85 and V10):

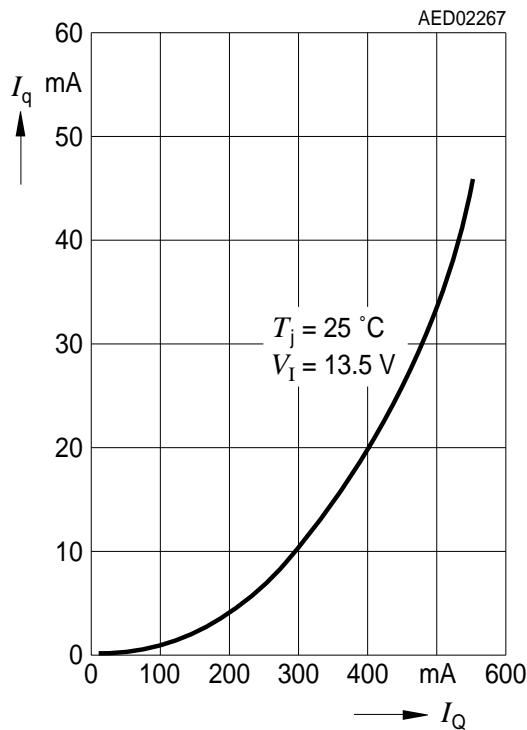
**Drop Voltage  $V_{dr}$  versus  
Output Current  $I_Q$**



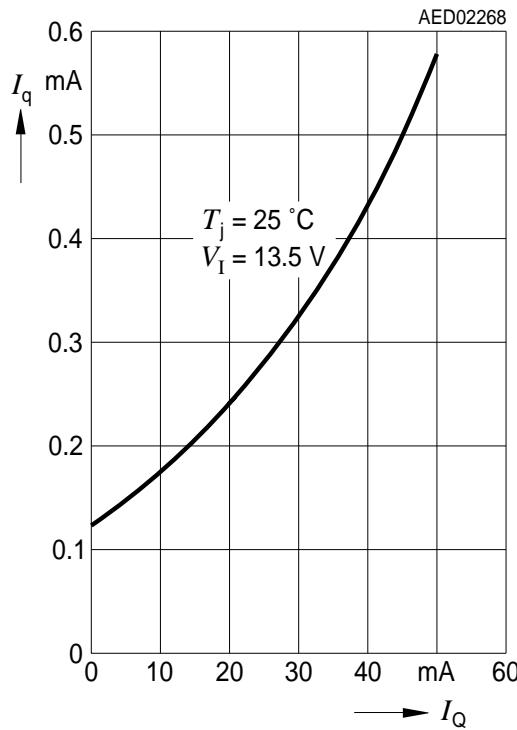
**Output Current  $I_Q$  versus  
Input Voltage  $V_I$**



**Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus  
Output Current  $I_Q$  (high load)**

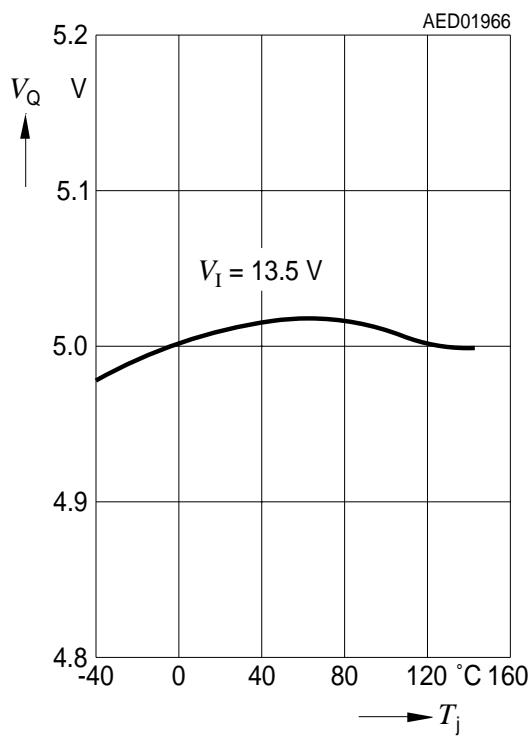


**Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus  
Output Current  $I_Q$  (low load)**

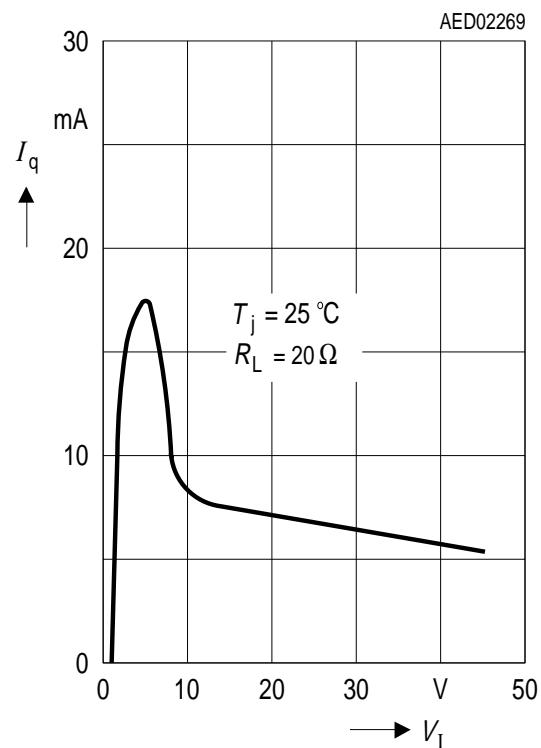


### Typical Performance Characteristics (V50):

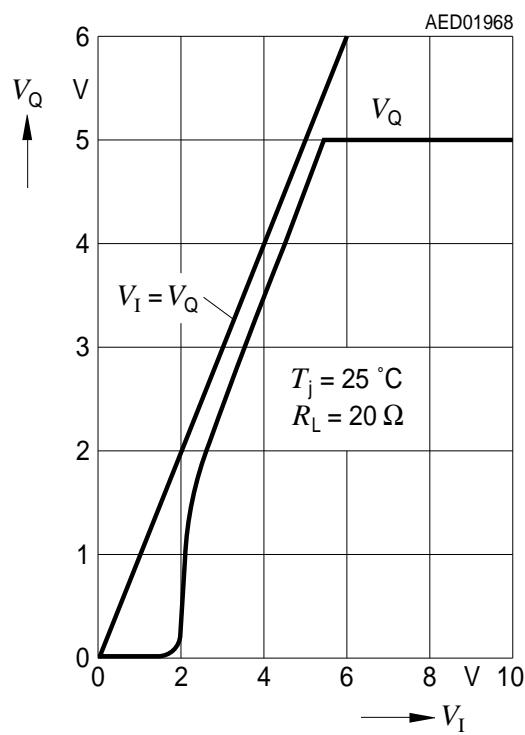
**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_j$**



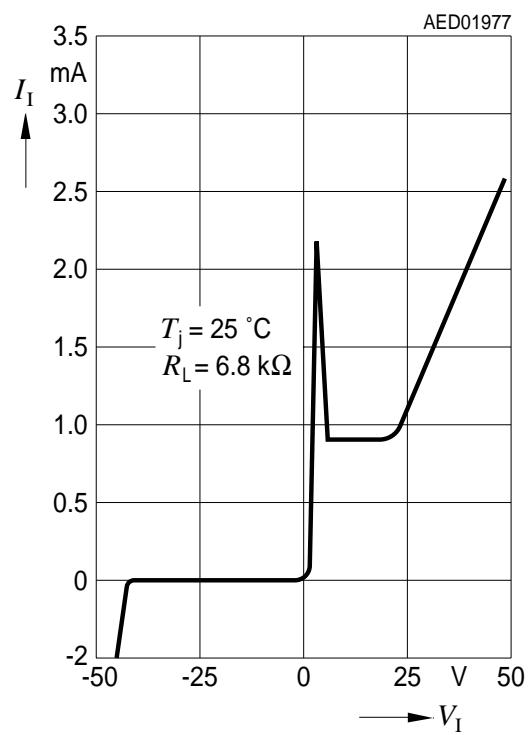
**Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**

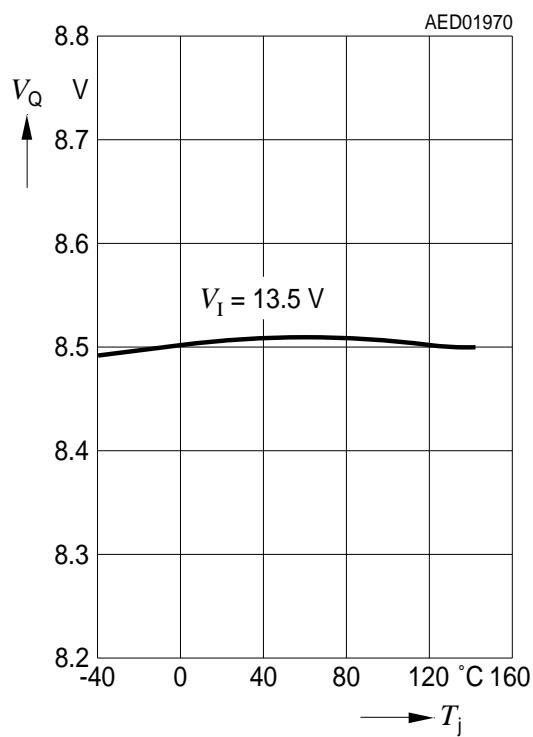


**Input Current  $I_I$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**

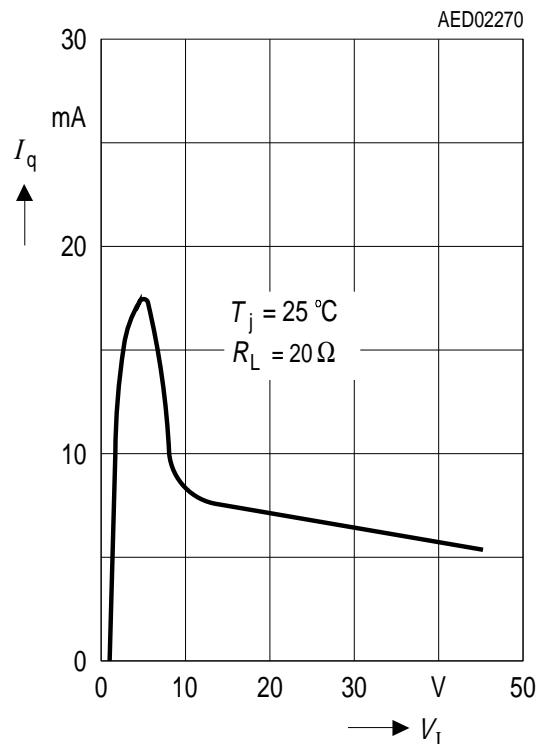


### Typical Performance Characteristics for V85:

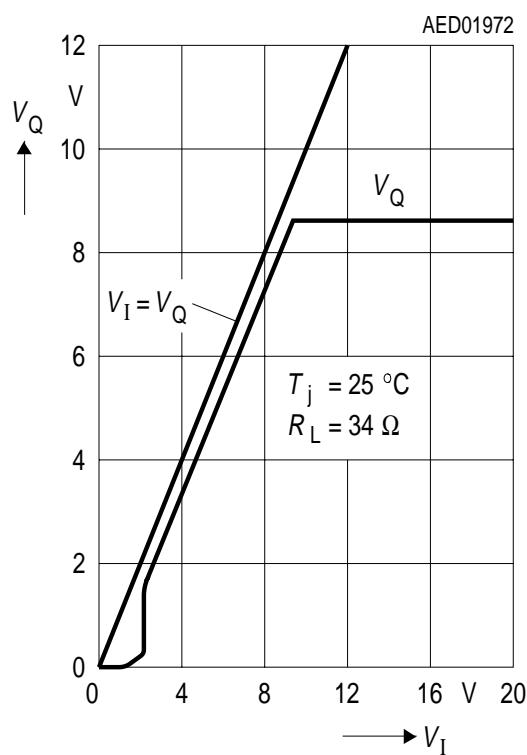
**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_j$**



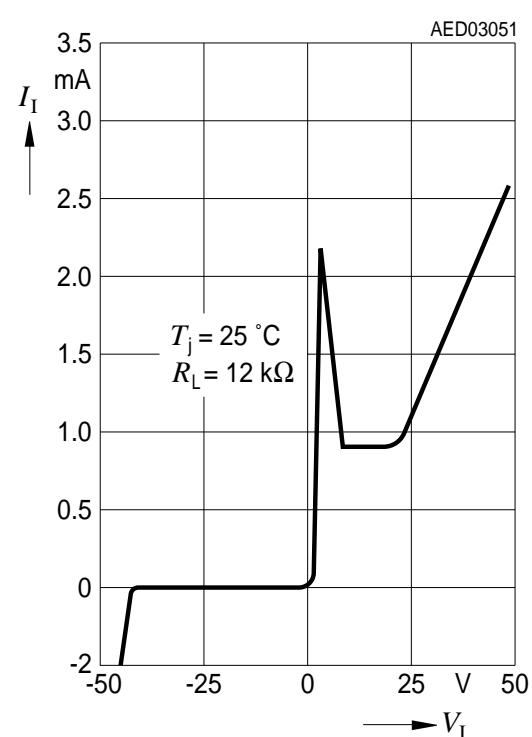
**Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**

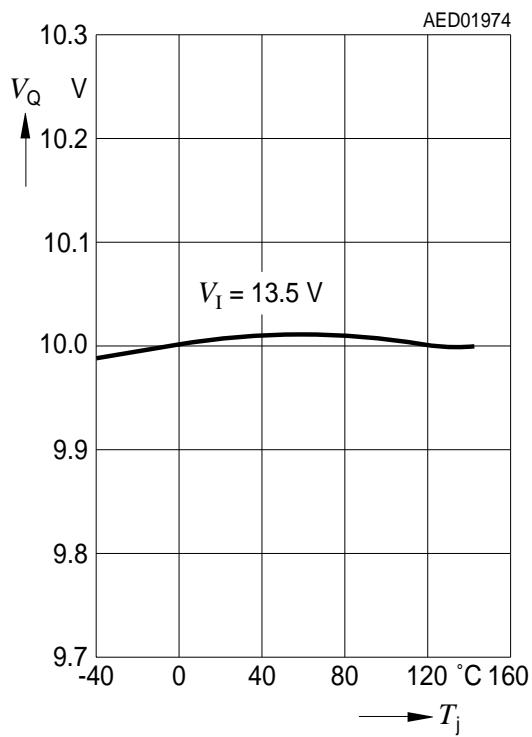


**Input Current  $I_I$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**

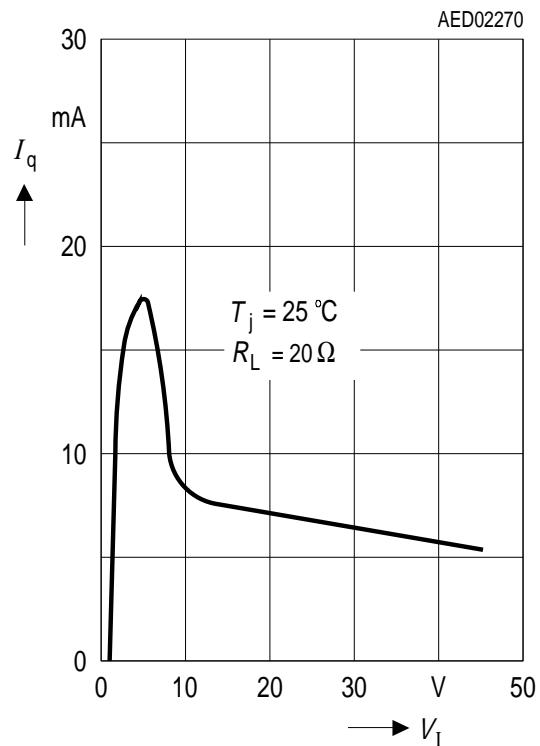


### Typical Performance Characteristics for V10:

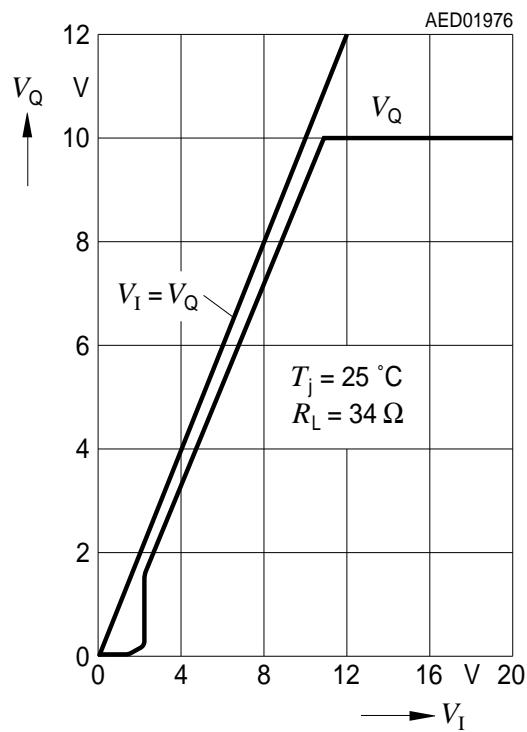
**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_j$**



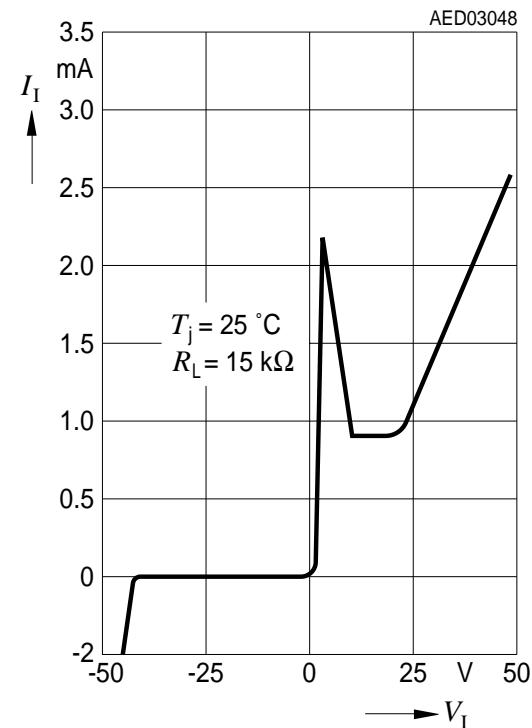
**Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



**Output Voltage  $V_Q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



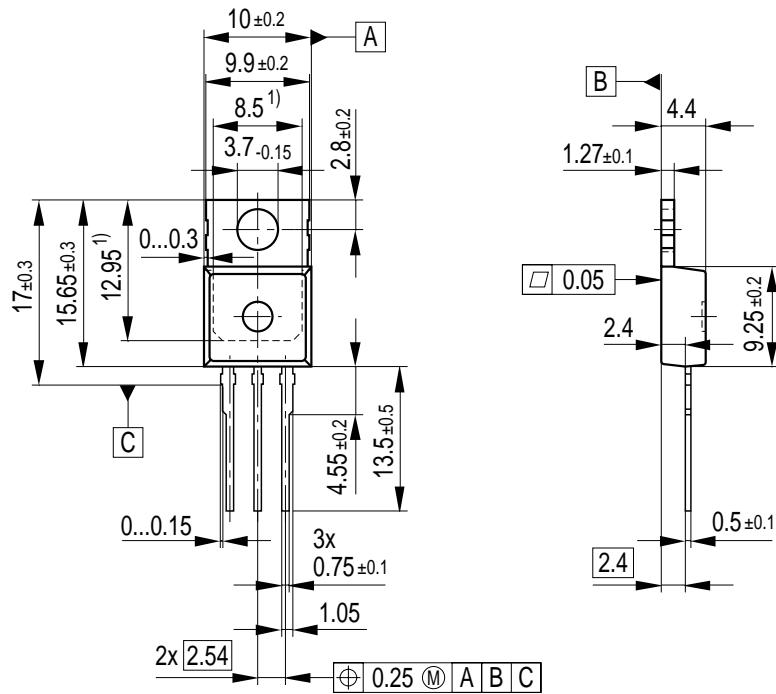
**Input Current  $I_I$  versus Input Voltage  $V_I$**



## Package Outlines

### P-TO220-3-1

(Plastic Transistor Outline)



<sup>1)</sup> Typical

All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.  
Metal surface min. x=7.25, y=12.3

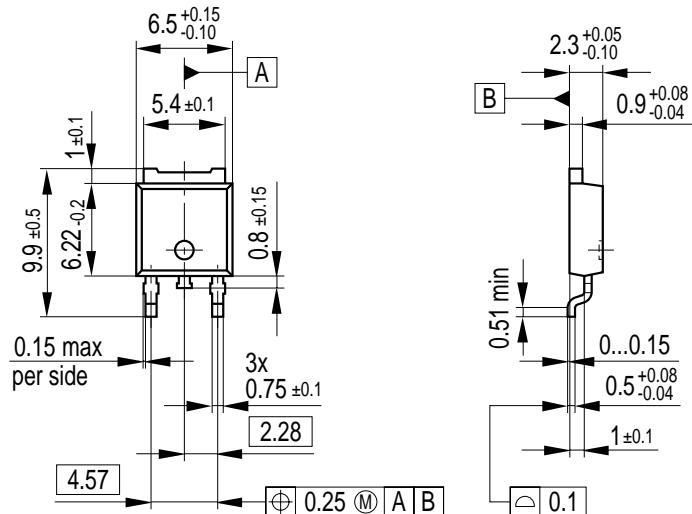
### Sorts of Packing

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information"

Dimensions in mm

**P-TO252-3-1**

(Plastic Transistor Single Outline)



GPT09051

All metal surfaces tin plated, except area of cut.

**Sorts of Packing**

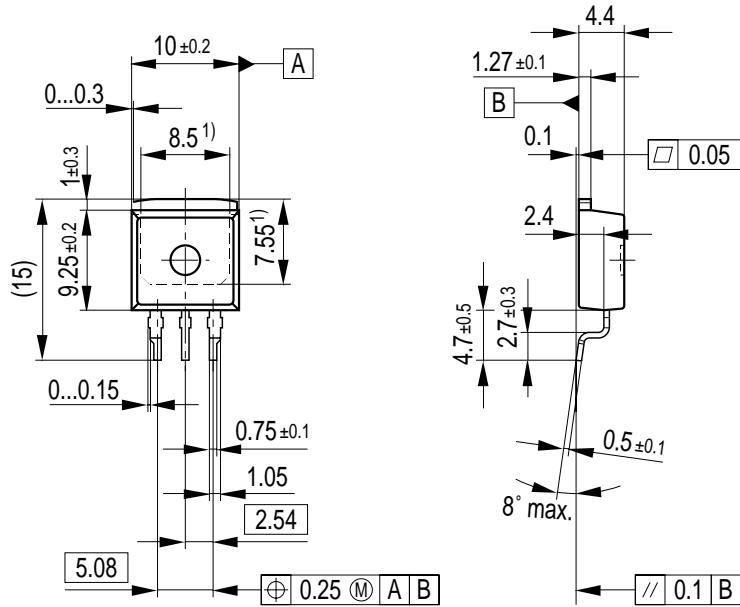
Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our  
Data Book "Package Information"

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm

**P-TO263-3-1**

(Plastic Transistor Single Outline)


<sup>1)</sup> Typical

All metal surfaces: tin plated, except area of cut.  
Metal surface min. x=7.25, y=6.9

GPT09057

**Sorts of Packing**

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our  
Data Book "Package Information"

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm

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