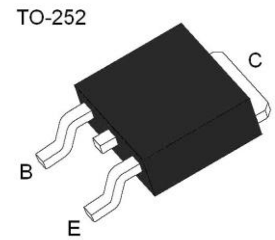
Description

The NCV1117DT33T5G-CN are low dropout positive voltage regulators that are capable of providing an output current that is in excess of 1.0 A with a maximum dropout voltage of 1.2V at 800mA over temperature. The output voltages of 3.3 V that have no minimum load requirement to maintain regulation. Also included is an adjustable output version that can be programmed from 1.25 V to 18.8 V with two external resistors. On chip trimming adjusts the reference / output voltage to within ±1.0% accuracy. Internal protection f eatures consist of output current limiting, safeoperating area compensation, and thermal shutdown.

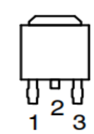
The NCV1117DT33T5G-CN can operate with up to 20V input. Devices are available in TO-252 packages.



Features

- Output Current in Excess of 1.0 A
- 1.2 V Maximum Dropout Voltage at 800 mA Over Temperature
- Fixed Output Voltages of 3.3 V
- Adjustable Output Voltage Option
- No Minimum Load Requirement for Fixed Voltage Output Devices
- Reference/Output Voltage Trimmed to ±1.0%
- Current Limit, Safe Operating and Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Operation to 20 V Input

PIN CONFIGURATION



DPAK
(Top View)

Pin: 1. Adjust/Ground
2. Output
3. Input

Applications

- Consumer and Industrial Equipment Point of Regulation
- Switching Power Supply Post Regulation
- Hard Drive Controllers
- Battery Chargers

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

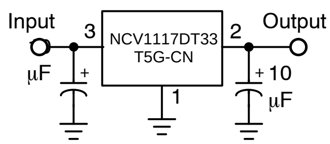


Figure 1. Fixed Output Regulator

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 1)	V_{in}	20	V
Output Short Circuit Duration (Notes 2 and 3)	–	Infinite	–
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation (Note 2) Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient, Minimum Size Pad Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	P_D $R_{\theta JA}$ $R_{\theta JC}$	Internally Limited 67 6.0	W °C/W °C/W
Maximum Die Junction Temperature Range	T_J	–55 to 150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to 150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	–40 to +125	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:
   Human Body Model (HBM), Class 2, 2000 V
   Machine Model (MM), Class B, 200 V
   Charge Device Model (CDM), Class IV, 2000 V.
2. Internal thermal shutdown protection limits the die temperature to approximately 175°C. Proper heatsinking is required to prevent activation. The maximum package power dissipation is: $P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$
3. The regulator output current must not exceed 1.0 A with V_{in} greater than 12 V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(C_{in} = 10 µF, C_{out} = 10 µF, for typical value T_A = 25°C, for min and max values T_A is the operating ambient temperature range that applies unless otherwise noted.) (Note 4)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reference Voltage, Adjustable Output Devices (V_{in}–V_{out} = 2.0 V, I_{out} = 10 mA, T_A = 25°C) (V_{in}–V_{out} = 1.4 V to 10 V, I_{out} = 10 mA to 800 mA) (Note 4)	V_{ref}	1.238 1.225	1.25 –	1.262 1.270	V
Output Voltage, Fixed Output Devices 3.3 V (V_{in} = 5.3 V, I_{out} = 10 mA, T_A = 25 °C) (V_{in} = 4.75 V to 10 V, I_{out} = 0 mA to 800 mA) (Note 4)	V_{out}	3.267 3.235	3.300 –	3.333 3.365	V
Line Regulation (Note 5) Adjustable (V_{in} = 2.75 V to 16.25 V, I_{out} = 10 mA)	Reg_{line}	–	0.04	0.1	%
3.3 V (V_{in} = 4.75 V to 15 V, I_{out} = 0 mA)		–	0.8	4.5	mV
Load Regulation (Note 5) Adjustable (I_{out} = 10 mA to 800 mA, V_{in} = 4.25 V)	Reg_{line}	–	0.2	0.4	%
3.3 V (I_{out} = 0 mA to 800 mA, V_{in} = 4.75 V)		–	4.3	10	mV
Dropout Voltage (Measured at V_{out} – 100 mV) (I_{out} = 100 mA) (I_{out} = 500 mA) (I_{out} = 800 mA)	V_{in}–V_{out}	– – –	0.95 1.01 1.07	1.10 1.15 1.20	V
Output Current Limit (V_{in}–V_{out} = 5.0 V, T_A = 25°C, Note 6)	I_{out}	1000	1500	2200	mA
Minimum Required Load Current for Regulation, Adjustable Output Devices (V_{in} = 15 V)	$I_{L(min)}$	–	0.8	5.0	mA
Quiescent Current (V_{in} = 15 V)	I_Q	–	6.0	10	mA
Thermal Regulation (T_A = 25°C, 30 ms Pulse)		–	0.01	0.1	%/W
Ripple Rejection (V_{in}–V_{out} = 6.4 V, I_{out} = 500 mA, 10 V_{pp} 120 Hz Sinewave)	RR	60	64	–	dB
Adjustment Pin Current (V_{in} = 11.25 V, I_{out} = 800 mA)	I_{adj}	–	52	120	µA
Adjust Pin Current Change (V_{in}–V_{out} = 1.4 V to 10 V, I_{out} = 10 mA to 800 mA)	ΔI_{adj}	–	0.4	5.0	µA
Temperature Stability	S_T	–	0.5	–	%
Long Term Stability (T_A = 25°C, 1000 Hrs End Point Measurement)	S_t	–	0.3	–	%
RMS Output Noise (f = 10 Hz to 10 kHz)	N	–	0.003	–	$\%V_{out}$

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

4. T_{low} = -40°C, T_{high} = 125°C
5. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
6. The regulator output current must not exceed 1.0 A with V_{in} greater than 12 V.

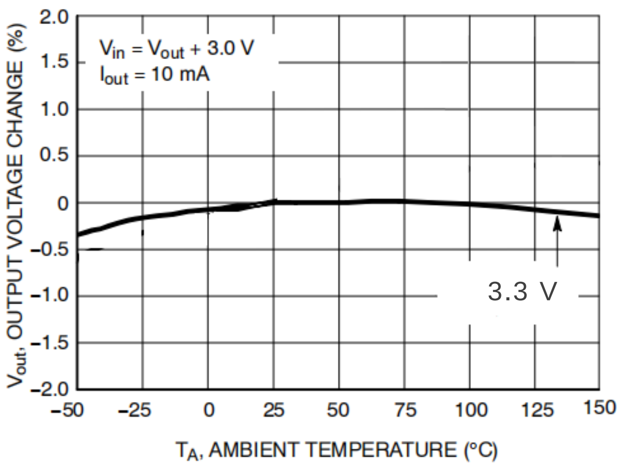


Figure 2. Output Voltage Change vs. Temperature

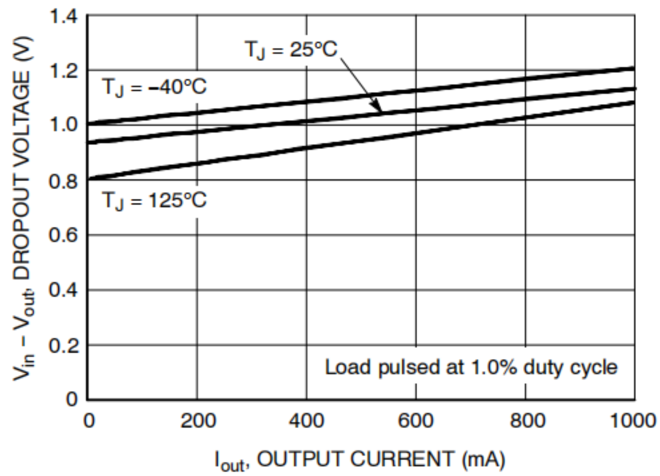


Figure 3. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

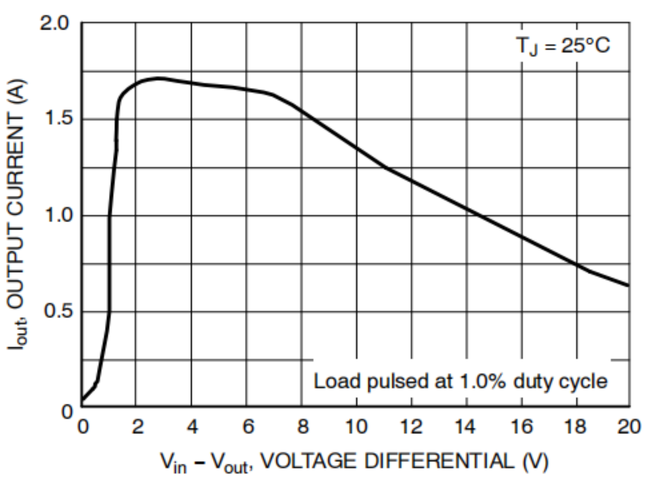


Figure 4. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Differential Voltage

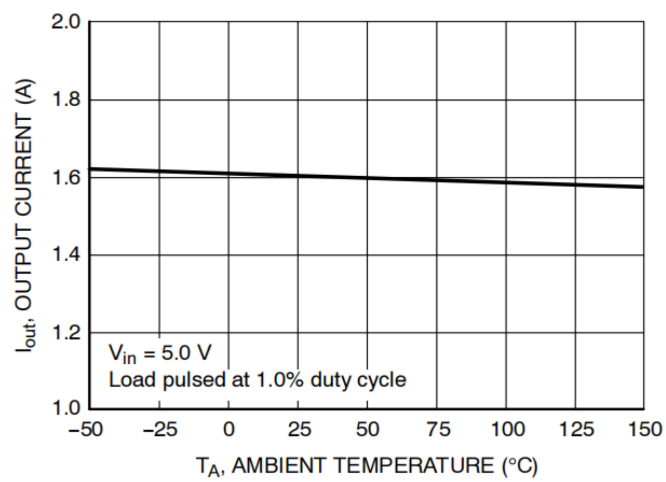


Figure 5. Output Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature

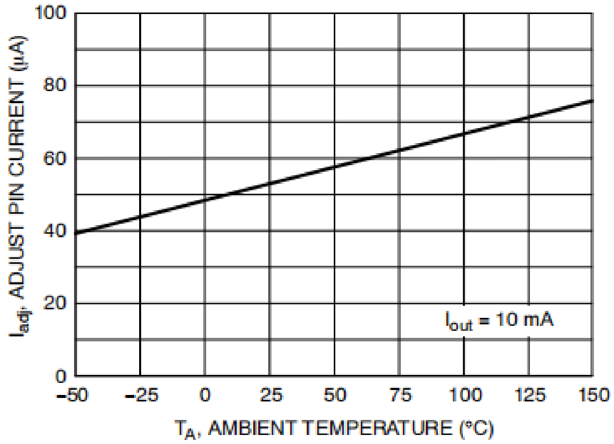


Figure 6. Adjust Pin Current vs. Temperature

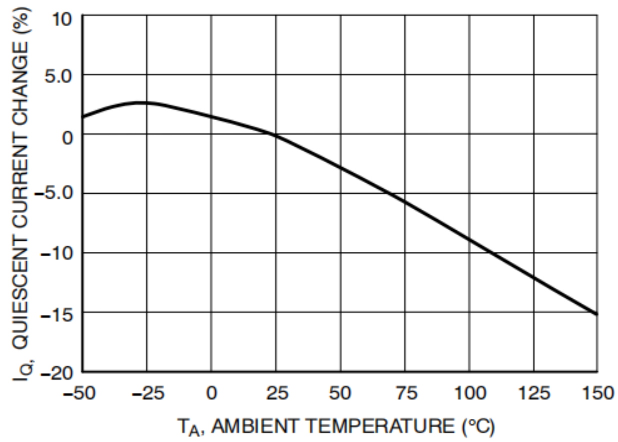


Figure 7. Quiescent Current Change vs. Temperature

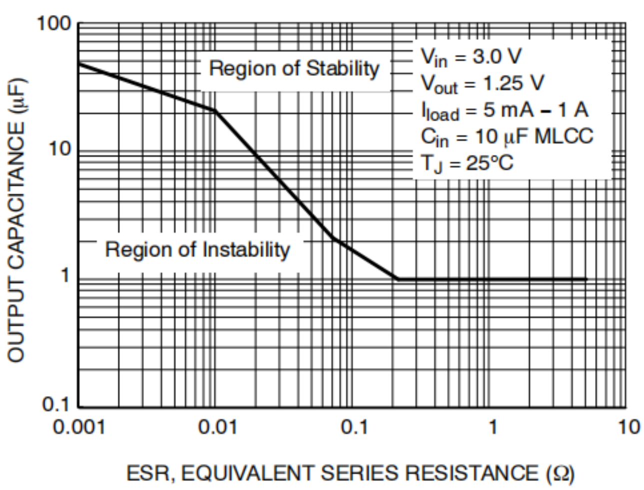


Figure 8. Output Capacitance vs. ESR

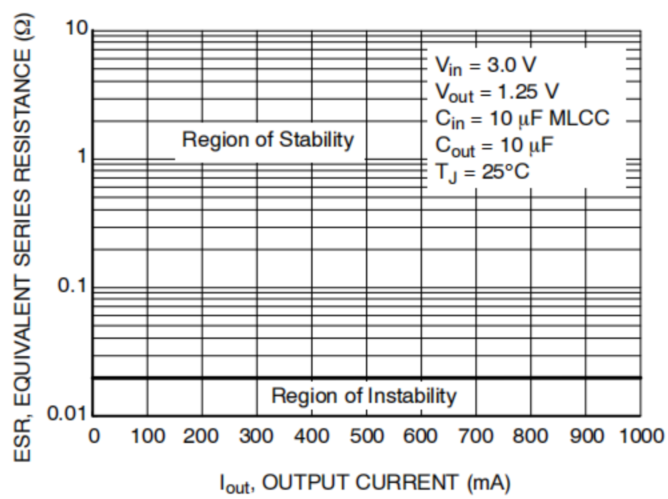


Figure 9. Typical ESR vs. Output Current

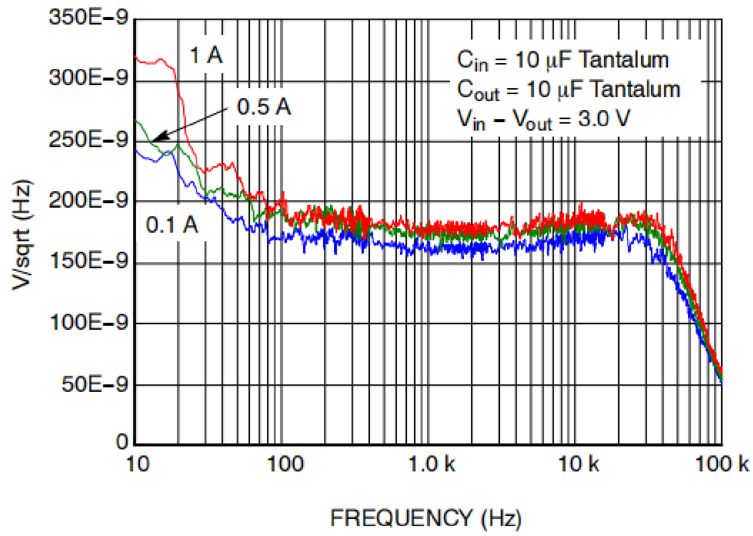


Figure 10. Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency, V_{out} = 1V5

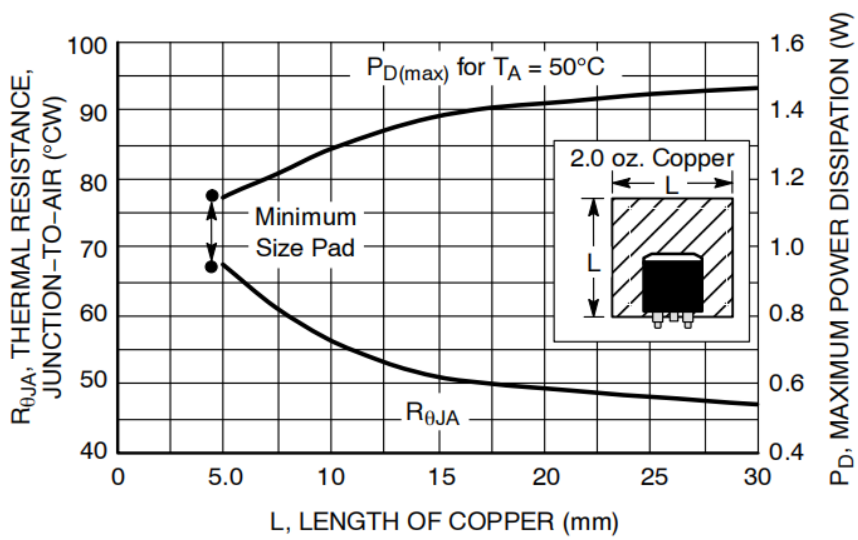


Figure 11. DPAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation vs. P.C.B. Copper Length

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Introduction

The NCV1117DT33T5G-CN features a significant reduction in dropout voltage along with enhanced output voltage accuracy and temperature stability when compared to older industry standard three−terminal adjustable regulators. These devices contain output current limiting, safe operating area compensation and thermal shutdown protection making them designer friendly for powering numerous consumer and industrial products.

Output Voltage

The typical application circuits for the fixed and adjustable output regulators are shown in Figures 12 and 13. The adjustable devices are floating voltage regulators. They develop and maintain the nominal 1.25 V reference voltage between the output and adjust pins. The reference voltage is programmed to a constant current source by resistor R1, and this current flows through R2 to ground to set the output voltage. The programmed current level is usually selected to be greater than the specified 5.0 mA minimum that is required for regulation. Since the adjust pin current, I_{adj}, is significantly lower and constant with respect to the programmed load current, it generates a small output voltage error that can usually be ignored. For the fixed output devices R1 and R2 are included within the device and the ground current I_{gnd}, ranges from 3.0 mA to 5.0 mA depending upon the output voltage.

External Capacitors

Input bypass capacitor C_{in} may be required for regulator stability if the device is located more than a few inches from the power source. This capacitor will reduce the circuit's sensitivity when powered from a complex source impedance and significantly enhance the output transient response. The input bypass capacitor should be mounted with the shortest possible track length directly across the regulator's input and ground terminals. A 10 μF ceramic or tantalum capacitor should be adequate for most applications.

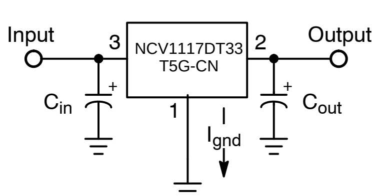
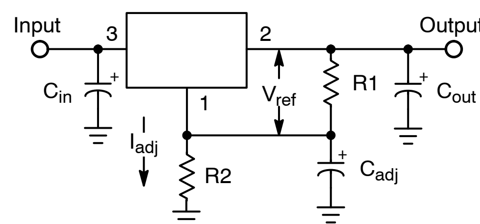


Figure 12. Fixed Output Regulator

Frequency compensation for the regulator is provided by capacitor C_{out} and its use is mandatory to ensure output stability. A minimum capacitance value of 4.7 μF with an equivalent series resistance (ESR) that is within the limits of 33 mΩ (typ) to 2.2 Ω is required. See Figures 8 and 9. The capacitor type can be ceramic, tantalum, or aluminum electrolytic as long as it meets the minimum capacitance value and ESR limits over the circuit's entire operating temperature range. Higher values of output capacitance can be used to enhance loop stability and transient response with the additional benefit of reducing output noise.



$$V_{out} = V_{ref}\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right) + I_{adj}\,R2$$

Figure 13. Adjustable Output Regulator

The output ripple will increase linearly for fixed and adjustable devices as the ratio of output voltage to the reference voltage increases. For example, with a 12 V regulator, the output ripple will increase by 12 V/1.25 V or 9.6 and the ripple rejection will decrease by 20 log of this ratio or 19.6 dB. The loss of ripple rejection can be restored to the values shown with the addition of bypass capacitor C_{adj}, shown in Figure 13. The reactance of C_{adj} at the ripple frequency must be less than the resistance of R1. The value of R1 can be selected to provide the minimum required load current to maintain regulation and is usually in the range of 100 Ω to 200 Ω.

$$C_{adj} > \frac{1}{2\,\pi\,f_{ripple}\,R1}$$

The minimum required capacitance can be calculated from the above formula. When using the device in an application that is powered from the AC line via a transformer and a full wave bridge, the value for C_{adj} is:

$$f_{ripple} = 120\text{ Hz},\ R1 = 120\ \Omega,\ \text{then } C_{adj} > 11.1\ \mu F$$

The value for C_{adj} is significantly reduced in applications where the input ripple frequency is high. If used as a post regulator in a switching converter under the following conditions:

$$f_{ripple} = 50\text{ kHz},\ R1 = 120\ \Omega,\ \text{then } C_{adj} > 0.027\ \mu F$$

Protection Diodes

The NCV1117DT33T5G-CN family has two internal low impedance diode paths that normally do not require protection when used in the typical regulator applications. The first path connects between V_{out} and V_{in}, and it can withstand a peak surge current of about 15 A. Normal cycling of V_{in} cannot generate a current surge of this magnitude. Only when V_{in} is shorted or crowbarred to ground and C_{out} is greater than 50 µF, it becomes possible for device damage to occur. Under these conditions, diode D1 is required to protect the device. The second path connects between C_{adj} and V_{out}, and it can withstand a peak surge current of about 150 mA. Protection diode D2 is required if the output is shorted or crowbarred to ground and C_{adj} is greater than 1.0 µF.

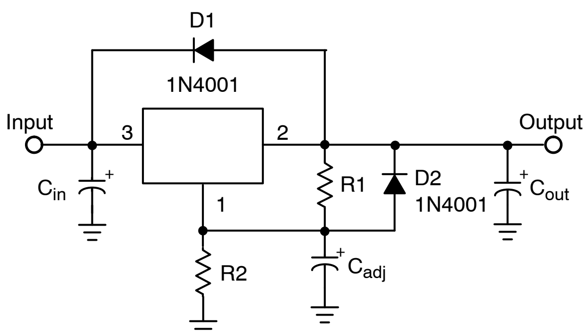


Figure 14. Protection Diode Placement

A combination of protection diodes D1 and D2 may be required in the event that V_{in} is shorted to ground and C_{adj} is greater than 50 µF. The peak current capability stated for the internal diodes are for a time of 100 µs with a junction temperature of 25°C. These values may vary and are to be used as a general guide.

Load Regulation

The NCV1117DT33T5G-CN is capable of providing excellent load regulation; but since these are three terminal devices, only partial remote load sensing is possible. There are two conditions that must be met to achieve the maximum available load regulation performance. The first is that the top side of programming resistor R1 should be connected as close to the regulator case as practicable. This will minimize the voltage drop caused by wiring resistance RW+ from appearing in series with reference voltage that is across R1.

The second condition is that the ground end of R2 should be connected directly to the load. This allows true Kelvin sensing where the regulator compensates for the voltage drop caused by wiring resistance RW –.

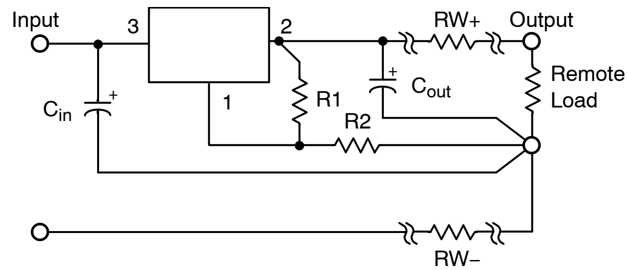


Figure 15. Load Sensing

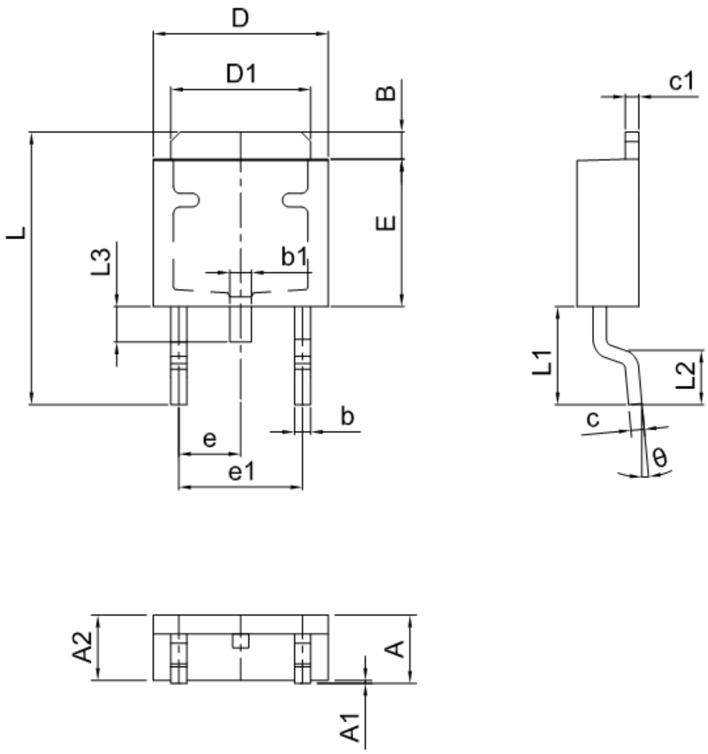
Thermal Considerations

This series contains an internal thermal limiting circuit that is designed to protect the regulator in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated, typically at 175°C, the regulator output switches off and then back on as the die cools. As a result, if the device is continuously operated in an overheated condition, the output will appear to be oscillating. This feature provides protection from a catastrophic device failure due to accidental overheating. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for proper heatsinking. The maximum device power dissipation can be calculated by:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The device is available in surface mount DPAK package. Each package has an exposed metal tab that is specifically designed to reduce the junction to air thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$, by utilizing the printed circuit board copper as a heat dissipater. Figures 11 show typical $R_{\theta JA}$ values that can be obtained from a square pattern using economical single side 2.0 ounce copper board material. The final product thermal limits should be tested and quantified in order to insure acceptable performance and reliability. The actual $R_{\theta JA}$ can vary considerably from the graphs shown. This will be due to any changes made in the copper aspect ratio of the final layout, adjacent heat sources, and air flow.

Package Dimensions (Unit:mm)



Symbol	Min.	Typ	Max.
A	2.20	2.35	2.50
A1	0.00	0.05	0.12
A2	2.20	2.30	2.40
B	1.20	1.40	1.60
b	0.50	0.60	0.70
b1	0.70	0.80	0.90
c	0.40	0.50	0.60
c1	0.40	0.50	0.60
D	6.35	6.50	6.65
D1	5.20	5.30	5.40
E	5.40	5.50	5.70
e	2.20	2.30	2.40
e1	4.40	4.60	4.80
L	9.60	9.90	10.20
L1	2.70	2.90	3.10
L2	1.40	1.60	1.80
L3	0.90	1.20	1.50
θ	0°	4°	8°

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