# Linear Regulator, Low Dropout, Very Low I<sub>a</sub>

The NCV8664C is a precision 3.3 V and 5.0 V fixed output, low dropout integrated voltage regulator with an output current capability of 150 mA. Careful management of light load current consumption, combined with a low leakage process, achieve a typical quiescent current of 22  $\mu$ A.

NCV8664C is pin and functionally compatible with NCV4264–2C and could replace this part when lower quiescent current is required.

The output voltage is accurate within  $\pm 2.0\%$ , and maximum dropout voltage is 600 mV at full rated load current.

It is internally protected against input supply reversal, output overcurrent faults, and excess die temperature. No external components are required to enable these features.

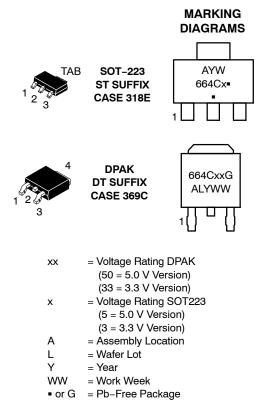
# Features

- 3.3 V, 5.0 V Fixed Output
- ±2.0 % Output Accuracy, Over Full Temperature Range
- 22 µA Typical Quiescent Current
- 600 mV Maximum Dropout Voltage at 150 mA Load Current
- Wide Input Voltage Operating Range of 4.5 V to 45 V
- Internal Fault Protection
  - ♦ -42 V Reverse Voltage
  - Short Circuit/Overcurrent
  - Thermal Overload
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC–Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- EMC Compliant
- These are Pb–Free Devices



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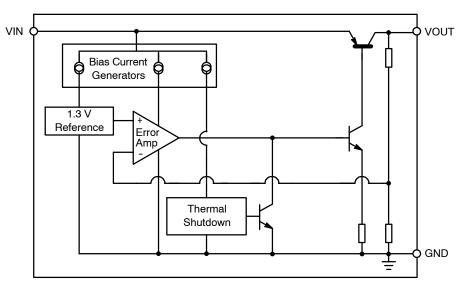
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

# PIN CONNECTIONS

(SOT-223/DPAK) PIN FUNCTION 1 V<sub>IN</sub> 2,4,TAB GND 3 V<sub>OUT</sub>

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 11 of this data sheet.



### Figure 1. Block Diagram

# **PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION**

Pin No.		
DPAK/SOT-223	Symbol	Function
1	V <sub>IN</sub>	Unregulated input voltage; 4.5 V to 45 V.
2	GND	Ground; Must be connected to GND potential.
3	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Regulated output voltage.
4, TAB	GND	Ground; substrate and best thermal connection to the die.

#### **OPERATING RANGE**

Pin Symbol, Parameter	Symbol	Min	Мах	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub> , DC Input Operating Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	4.5	+45	V
Junction Temperature Operating Range	TJ	-40	+150	°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub> , DC Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-42	+45	V
V <sub>OUT</sub> , DC Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3	+32	V
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55	+150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 1)	V <sub>ESDHBM</sub>	4	-	kV
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 1)	V <sub>ESDMIM</sub>	200	-	V

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 incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:

ESD HBM tested per AEC-Q100-002 (EIA/JESD22-A 114C) ESD MM tested per AEC-Q100-003 (EIA/JESD22-A 115C)

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Junction-to-Ambient	DPAK SOT-223	$R_{ hetaJA}$			87.4 (Note 2) 109 (Note 2)	°C/W
Junction-to-Tab	DPAK SOT-223	$R_{\psiJT}$			3.5 10.9	°C/W

2. 1 oz copper, 100 mm<sup>2</sup> copper area, FR4.

### LEAD SOLDERING TEMPERATURE AND MSL

Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	
Lead Temperature Soldering		T <sub>sld</sub>			°C
Reflow (SMD Styles Only), Lead Free (Note 3)			-	265 pk	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	SOT223	MSL	3	-	-
	DPAK		1	-	

3. Lead Free, 60 sec - 150 sec above 217°C, 40 sec max at peak.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (VIN = 13.5 V, Tj = -40°C to +150°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Voltage 5.0 V Version	V <sub>OUT</sub>	0.1 mA $\leq$ I <sub>OUT</sub> $\leq$ 150 mA (Note 4) 6.0 V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 28 V	4.900	5.0	5.100	V
Output Voltage 5.0 V Version	V <sub>OUT</sub>	$\begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150 \text{ mA} \\ 5.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{IN} \leq 28 \text{ V} \\ -40^\circ\text{C} \leq \text{ T}_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$	4.900	5.0	5.100	V
Output Voltage 3.3 V Version	V <sub>OUT</sub>	0.1 mA $\leq$ I <sub>OUT</sub> $\leq$ 150 mA (Note 4) 4.5 V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 28 V	3.234	3.3	3.366	V
Line Regulation 5.0 V Version	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> vs. V <sub>IN</sub>	$I_{OUT}$ = 5.0 mA 6.0 V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 28 V	-25	0.7	+25	mV
Line Regulation 3.3 V Version	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> vs. V <sub>IN</sub>	$I_{OUT}$ = 5.0 mA 4.5 V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 28 V	-25	0.6	+25	mV
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> vs. I <sub>OUT</sub>	1.0 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA (Note 4)	-35	0.5	+35	mV
Dropout Voltage 5.0 V Version	V <sub>IN</sub> –V <sub>OUT</sub>	l <sub>Q</sub> = 100 mA (Notes 4 & 5) l <sub>Q</sub> = 150 mA (Notes 4 & 5)		230 270	500 600	mV
Quiescent Current	Ιq	$I_{OUT} = 100 \ \mu A$ $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{J} = -40^{\circ}C \ to +85^{\circ}C$		21 22	29 30	μΑ
Active Ground Current	I <sub>G(ON)</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 mA (Note 4) I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA (Note 4)		0.5 3.1	3 15	mA
Power Supply Rejection	PSRR	V <sub>RIPPLE</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>P-P</sub> , F = 100 Hz	-	67	-	dB

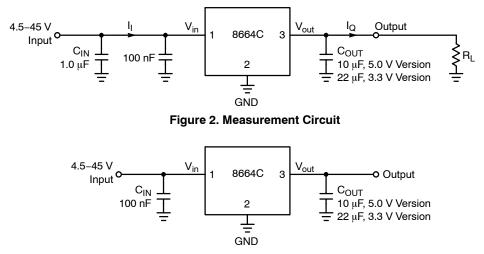
# PROTECTION

Current Limit	I <sub>OUT(LIM)</sub>	$\begin{array}{l} V_{OUT} = 4.5 \ V \ (5.0 \ V \ Version) \ (Note \ 4) \\ V_{OUT} = 3.0 \ V \ (3.3 \ V \ Version) \ (Note \ 4) \end{array}$	150 150	-	500 500	mA
Short Circuit Current Limit	I <sub>OUT(SC)</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V (Note 4)	100	-	500	mA
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T <sub>TSD</sub>	(Note 6)	150	-	200	°C

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.

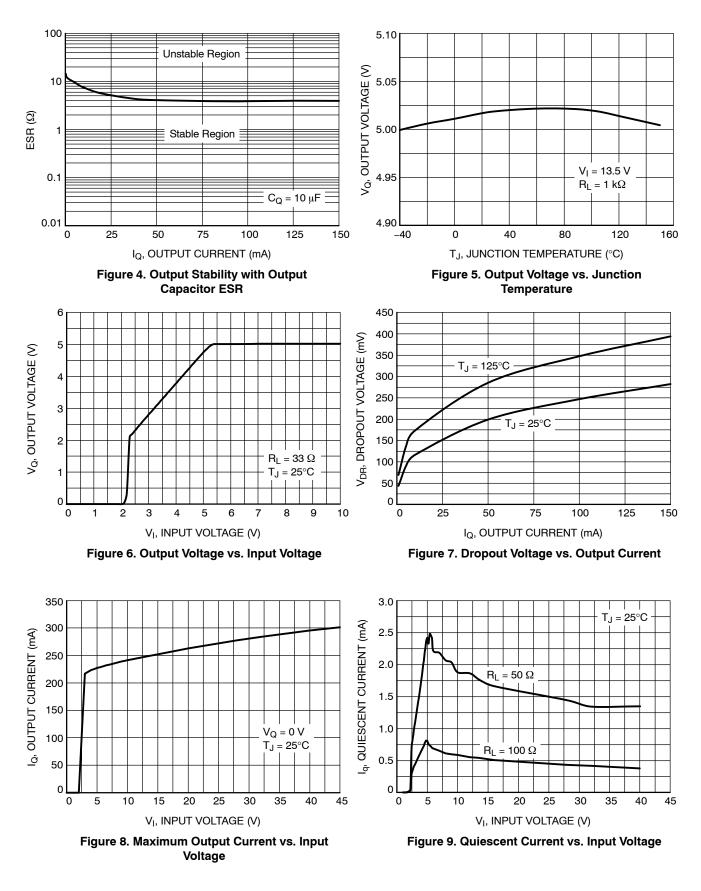
4. Use pulse loading to limit power dissipation.

5. Dropout voltage =  $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$ , measured when the output voltage has dropped 100 mV relative to the nominal value obtained with  $V_{IN}$  = 13.5 V. 6. Not tested in production. Limits are guaranteed by design.





# Typical Characteristic Curves – 5 V Version



# Typical Characteristic Curves – 5 V Version

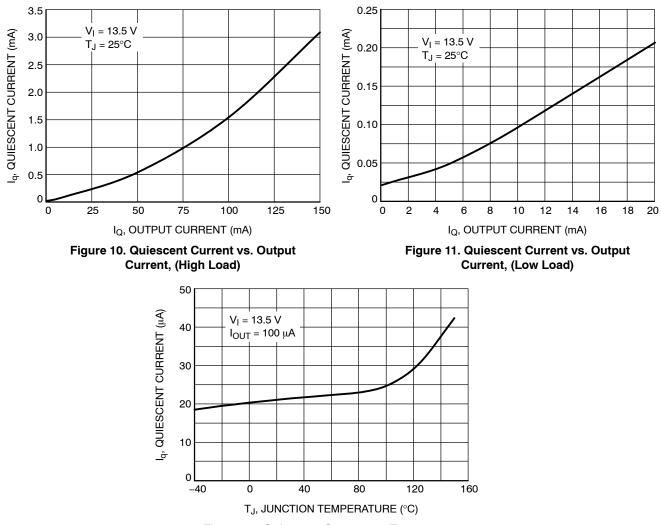
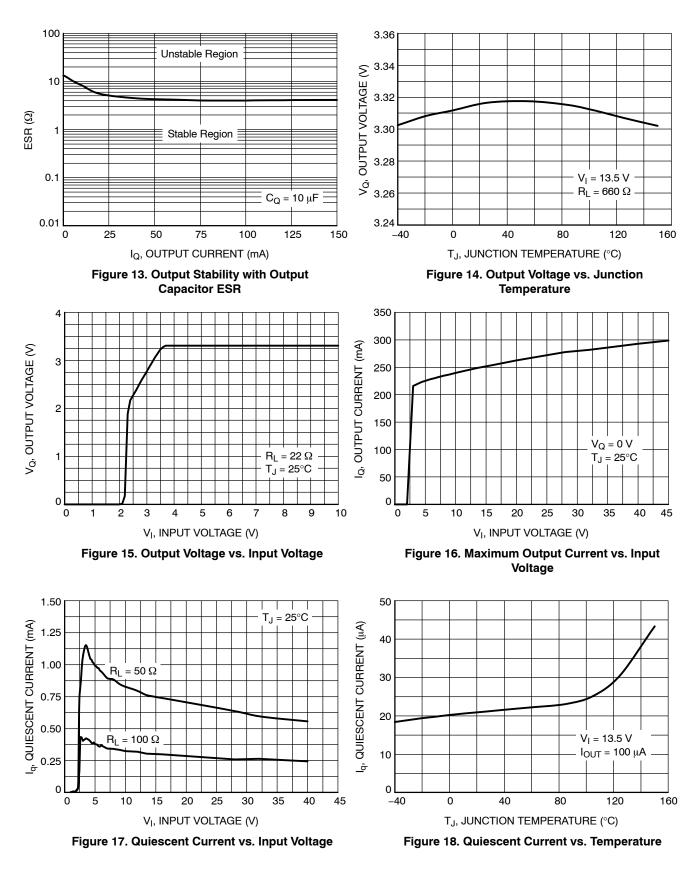
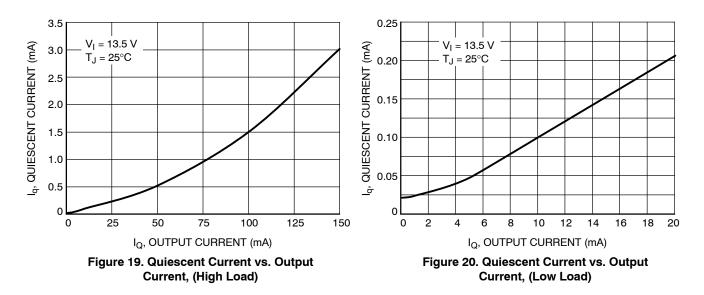


Figure 12. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

# Typical Characteristic Curves – 3.3 V Version



# Typical Characteristic Curves – 3.3 V Version



#### **Circuit Description**

The NCV8664C is a precision trimmed 3.3 V and 5.0 V fixed output regulator. Careful management of light load consumption combined with a low leakage process results in a typical quiescent current of 22  $\mu$ A. The device has current capability of 150 mA, with 600 mV of dropout voltage at full rated load current. The regulation is provided by a PNP pass transistor controlled by an error amplifier with a bandgap reference. The regulator is protected by both current limit and short circuit protection. Thermal shutdown occurs above 150°C to protect the IC during overloads and extreme ambient temperatures.

### Regulator

The error amplifier compares the reference voltage to a sample of the output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) and drives the base of a PNP series pass transistor by a buffer. The reference is a bandgap design to give it a temperature–stable output. Saturation control of the PNP is a function of the load current and input voltage. Over saturation of the output power device is prevented, and quiescent current in the ground pin is minimized. The NCV8664C is equipped with foldback current protection. This protection is designed to reduce the current limit during an overcurrent situation.

#### **Regulator Stability Considerations**

The input capacitor C<sub>IN</sub> in Figure 2 is necessary for compensating input line reactance. Possible oscillations caused by input inductance and input capacitance can be damped by using a resistor of approximately 1  $\Omega$  in series with C<sub>IN</sub>. The output or compensation capacitor, C<sub>OUT</sub> helps determine three main characteristics of a linear regulator: startup delay, load transient response and loop stability. The capacitor value and type should be based on cost, availability, size and temperature constraints. Tantalum, aluminum electrolytic, film, or ceramic capacitors are all acceptable solutions, however, attention must be paid to ESR constraints. The aluminum electrolytic capacitor is the least expensive solution, but, if the circuit operates at low temperatures  $(-25^{\circ}C \text{ to } -40^{\circ}C)$ , both the value and ESR of the capacitor will vary considerably. The capacitor manufacturer's data sheet usually provides this information. The value for the output capacitor C<sub>OUT</sub> shown in Figure 2 should work for most applications; however, it is not necessarily the optimized solution. Actual Stability Regions are shown in the graphs in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

# Calculating Power Dissipation in a Single Output Linear Regulator

The maximum power dissipation for a single output regulator (Figure 3) is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{P}\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{max}) \,=\, [\mathsf{V}\mathsf{IN}(\mathsf{max}) \,-\, \mathsf{V}\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{min})] \,\cdot \\ \mathsf{I}\mathsf{Q}(\mathsf{max}) \,+\, \mathsf{V}\mathsf{I}(\mathsf{max}) \,\cdot\, \mathsf{Iq} \end{array} \quad (\mathsf{eq. 1}) \end{array}$$

Where:

V<sub>IN(max)</sub> is the maximum input voltage,

V<sub>OUT(min)</sub> is the minimum output voltage,

 $I_{Q(max)}$  is the maximum output current for the application, and  $I_q$  is the quiescent current the regulator consumes at  $I_{Q(max)}$ .

Once the value of  $P_{D(Max)}$  is known, the maximum permissible value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  can be calculated:

$$P_{\theta JA} = \frac{150^{\circ}C - T_A}{P_D} \qquad (\text{eq. 2})$$

The value of  $R_{\theta JA}$  can then be compared with those in the package section of the data sheet. Those packages with  $R_{\theta JA}$ 's less than the calculated value in Equation 2 will keep the die temperature below 150°C. In some cases, none of the packages will be sufficient to dissipate the heat generated by the IC, and an external heat sink will be required. The current flow and voltages are shown in the Measurement Circuit Diagram.

#### Heat Sinks

A heat sink effectively increases the surface area of the package to improve the flow of heat away from the IC and into the surrounding air. Each material in the heat flow path between the IC and the outside environment will have a thermal resistance. Like series electrical resistances, these resistances are summed to determine the value of  $R_{\text{PJA}}$ :

$$R_{\theta}JA = R_{\theta}JC + R_{\theta}CS + R_{\theta}SA$$
 (eq. 3)

Where:

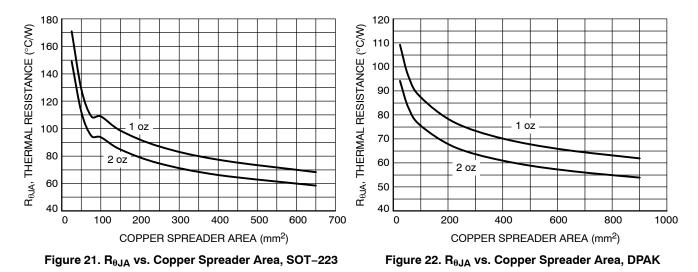
 $R_{\theta JC}$  = the junction-to-case thermal resistance,

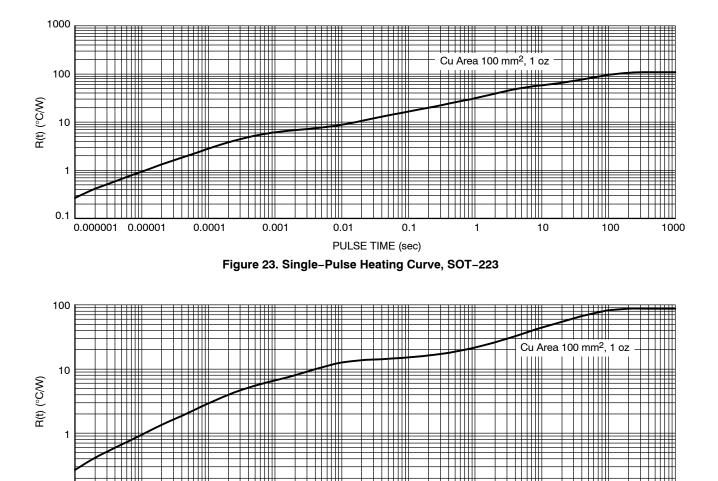
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R_{\theta CS} = the case-to-heat sink thermal resistance, and
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 $R_{\theta SA}$  = the heat sink-to-ambient thermal resistance.

 $R_{\theta JC}$  appears in the package section of the data sheet. Like  $R_{\theta JA}$ , it too is a function of package type.  $R_{\theta CS}$  and  $R_{\theta SA}$  are functions of the package type, heatsink and the interface between them. These values appear in data sheets of heatsink manufacturers.

Thermal, mounting, and heat sinking are discussed in the ON Semiconductor application note AN1040/D, available on the ON Semiconductor Website.







0.01

0.1

0.000001 0.00001

0.0001

0.001

1

10

0.1

PULSE TIME (sec) Figure 24. Single–Pulse Heating Curve, DPAK 100

1000

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device*	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCV8664CDT50RKG	664C50G	DPAK (Pb–Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV8664CDT33RKG	664C33G	DPAK (Pb–Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV8664CST50T3G	664C5	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8664CST33T3G	664C3	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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