

55V, 200mA Low Dropout Voltage Linear Regulator with UVLO

FEATURES

- 3.5µA Ground Current at no Load
- ±1% Output Accuracy
- · 200mA Output Current
- 10nA Disable Current
- Wide Operating Input Voltage Range: 3.6V to 55V
- Input Voltage Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Dropout Voltage: 0.66V at 100mA (V_{OUT}=5V)
- Support Fixed Output Voltage 1.8V, 3.3V, 5V, 9V, 12V
- Adjustable Output Voltage Available by Specific Application
- Stable with Ceramic or Tantalum Capacitor
- Current Limit Protection
- Over-Temperature Protection
- SOT23-5 Package Available

APPLICATIONS

- Portable, Battery Powered Equipment
- Low Power Microcontrollers
- Laptop, Palmtops and PDAs
- Wireless Communication Equipment
- Audio/Video Equipment
- · Car Navigation Systems
- Industrial Controls
- Weighting Scales
- Meters
- Home Automation

DESCRIPTION

The AIC1766B series are a group of low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators offering the benefits of wide input voltage range, low dropout voltage, low power consumption, and miniaturized packaging.

Quiescent current of only 3.5µA makes these devices ideal for powering the battery-powered, always-on systems that require very little idlestate power dissipation to a longer service life. There is a shutdown mode by pulling the EN pin low. The shutdown current in this mode goes down to only 10nA (typical).

The AIC1766B series of linear regulators are stable with the ceramic output capacitor over its wide input range from 3.6V to 55V and the entire range of output load current (0mA to 200mA).

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TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

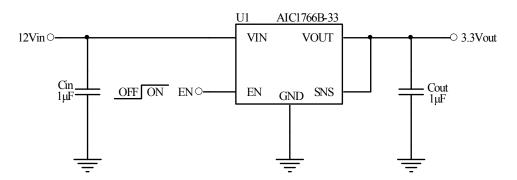


Fig. 1 Typical Application Circuit of Fixed V_{OUT} LDO with Enable and Sense Functions

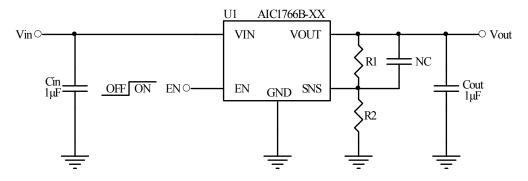
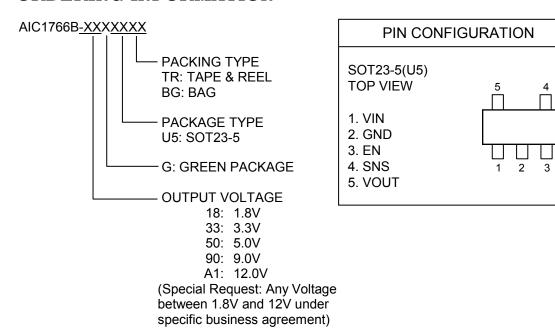


Fig. 2 Adjustable Output Voltage LDO Application Circuit by AIC1766B



ORDERING INFORMATION



Example: AIC1766B-33GU5TR

→ 3.3V Version, in Green SOT23-5 Package and Tape & Reel Packing Type

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

VIN Pin and EN Pin to GND Pin Voltage	-0.3V to 60V
VOUT Pin to GND Pin Voltage	0.3V to 14V
SNS Pin to GND Pin Voltage	
AIC1766B-A1, AIC1766B-90	0.3V to 14V
AIC1766B-18, AIC1766B-33, AI	C1766B-500.3V to 6.0V
VOUT Pin to VIN Pin Voltage	-60V to 0.3V
Storage Temperature Range	60°C~150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range T _A	-40°C~85°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case, RθJC	SOT23-5115°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, $R\theta_{JA}$ (Assume no Ambient Airflow, no Heatsink)	SOT23-5250°C/W

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.



■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

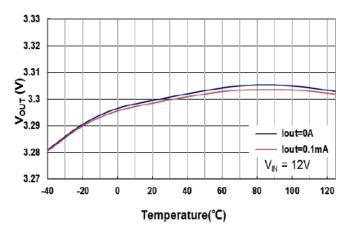
(V_{IN}=15V, V_{EN}=5V, T_A=25°C, unless otherwise specified) (Note 1)

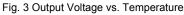
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage		V _{IN}	3.6		55	V
DC Output Voltage Accuracy	I _{LOAD} =0.1mA		-1		1	%
Dropout Voltage	I _{LOAD} =100mA, V _{OUT} ≥5V	V_{DROP}		0.66		V
	I _{LOAD} =100mA, V _{OUT} =3.3V	$V_{DROP_3.3V}$		0.75		
	I _{LOAD} =100mA, V _{OUT} =1.8V	V _{DROP_1.8V}		1		
Ground Current	I _{LOAD} =0mA, V _{OUT} ≤5V	ΙQ		3.5		- μΑ
	I _{LOAD} =0mA, 5V <v<sub>OUT≤12V</v<sub>	I _{QH}		5.5		
Shutdown GND Current	V _{EN} =0V, V _{OUT} =0V	I _{SD}		0.01	0.5	μΑ
SNS Input Current	SNS=V _{OUT} , V _{OUT} ≤5V	I _{SNS}		0.9		μΑ
Enable Threshold Voltage	EN Rising	V _{IH}	2.0			V
	EN Falling	V _{IL}			0.6	
EN Input Current	V _{EN} =36V	I _{EN}		10	100	nA
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V _{IN} Rising	V _{IN_UVLO}		3.6		V
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage		V _{UVLO_HYS}		0.35		V
Line Regulation	I _{LOAD} =1mA, 5V≤V _{IN} ≤36V	ΔLINE		0.3		%
Load Regulation	1mA≤I _{LOAD} ≤200mA	ΔLOAD		0.1		%
Output Current Limit	V _{OUT} =0V	I _{LIM}	201	300		mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V _{OUT} =5V, I _{LOAD} =1mA, V _{IN} =12V, f=100Hz	PSRR		70		dB
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	I _{LOAD} =10mA	T _{SD}		160		$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	I _{LOAD} =10mA	ΔT_{SD}		15		°C

Note 1. Specifications are production tested at T_A =25°C. Specifications over the -40°C to 85°C operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with Statistical Quality Controls (SQC).



■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS





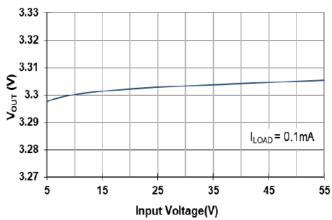


Fig. 4 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

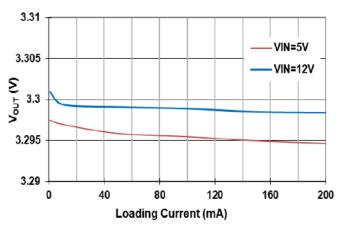


Fig. 5 Output Voltage vs. Loading Current

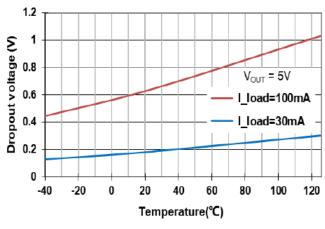


Fig. 6 Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

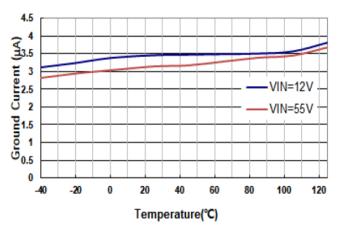


Fig. 7 Ground Current vs. Temperature

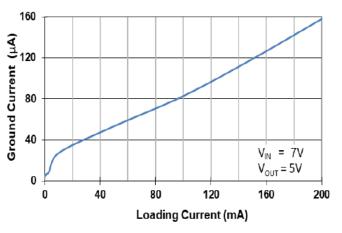
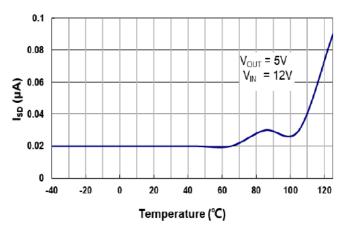


Fig. 8 Ground Current vs. Loading Current



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)



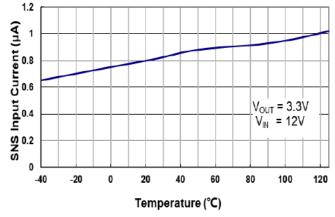


Fig. 9 Shutdown Ground Current vs. Temperature

Fig. 10 SNS Input Current vs. Temperature

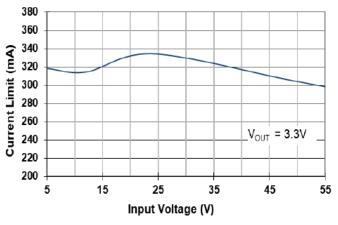
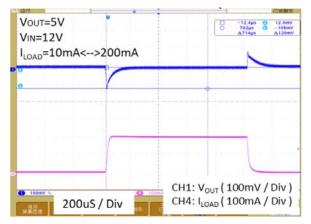




Fig. 11 Current Limit vs. Input Voltage

Fig. 12 Current Limit Response



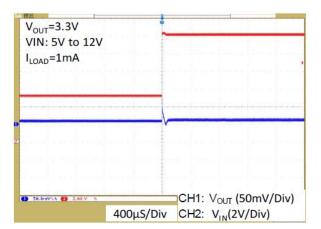


Fig. 13 Load Transient Response

Fig. 14 Line Transient Response



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

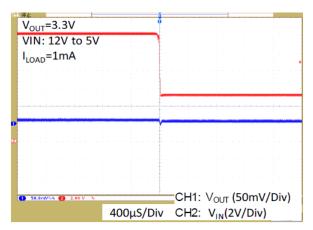


Fig. 15 Line Transient Response

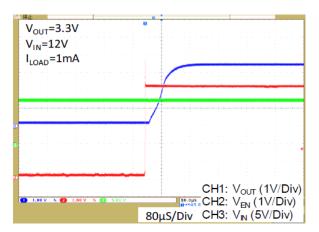


Fig. 16 V_{OUT} Turn on by EN

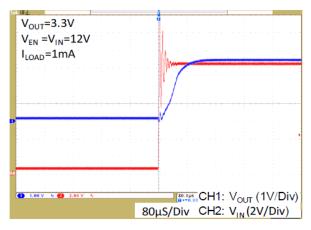
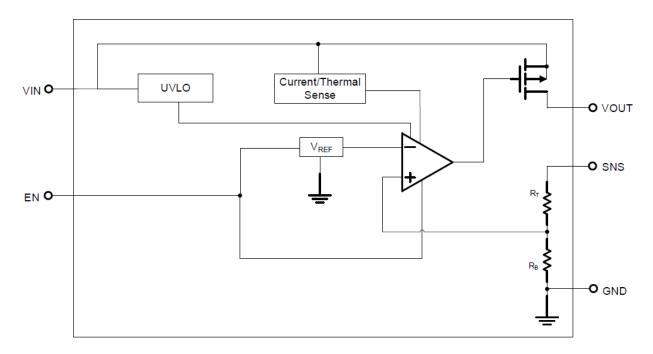


Fig. 17 V_{OUT} Turn on by V_{IN} Quick Power Up



BLOCK DIAGRAM



Functional Block Diagram of AIC1766B

■ PIN DESCRIPTION

VIN - Input of Supply Voltage.

GND - Ground.

EN - Enable Control Input.SNS - Sense of Output Voltage.VOUT - Output of the Regulator.



■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

INPUT-OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

The external input and output capacitors of AIC1766B series must be properly selected for stability and performance. Use a 1µF or larger input capacitor and place it close to the IC's VIN and GND pins. Any output capacitor meeting the minimum $1m\Omega$ ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) and effective capacitance between 1µF and 22µF requirement may be used. Place the output capacitor close to the IC's VOUT and GND pins. Increasing capacitance and decreasing ESR can improve the circuit's PSRR and line transient response.

CURRENT LIMIT

The AIC1766B series contain the current limiter of output power transistor, which monitors and controls the transistor, limiting the output current to 300mA (typical). The output can be shorted to ground indefinitely without damaging the part.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The AIC1766B series use a PMOS pass transistor to achieve low dropout. When $(V_{\text{IN}}-V_{\text{OUT}})$ is less than the dropout voltage (V_{DROP}) , the PMOS pass device is in the linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$ of the PMOS pass element. V_{DROP} scales approximately with the output current because the PMOS device behaves as a resistor in dropout condition.

As any linear regulator, PSRR and transient response are degraded as $(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})$ approaches dropout condition.

ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE APPLICATION

The AIC1766B with SNS pin also can work as an adjustable output voltage LDO. Figure 2 gives the connections for the adjustable output voltage application. The resistor divider from VOUT to SNS sets the output voltage when in regulation.

The voltage on the SNS pin sets the output voltage and is determined by the values of R1 and R2. In

order to keep a good temperature coefficient of output voltage, the values of R1 and R2 should be selected carefully to ignore the temperature effect of input current at the SNS pin. A current greater than 50µA in the resistor divider is recommended to meet the above requirement. The adjustable output voltage can be calculated according to the following equation:

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \times V_{\text{SNS}}$$

where V_{SNS} is determined by the output voltage selections in the ordering information of AlC1766B. The maximum adjustable output voltage is 12V. Generally, to maximize the available adjustable output voltage range, AlC1766B-18 is recommended (V_{SNS} is 1.8V in above equation now)

The minimum recommended 50µA in the resistor divider makes the application no longer a 3.5µA low quiescent LDO.

OTP (OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION)

The over temperature protection function of AIC1766B series will turn off the P-MOSFET when the junction temperature exceeds 160°C (typ.). Once the junction temperature cools down by approximately 15°C, the regulator will automatically resume operation.

THERMAL APPLICATION

For continuous operation, do not exceed the absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated as below:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / (R\theta_{JA})$$

Where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature, and T_A is the ambient temperature suitable in application.

Power dissipation (P_D) is equal to the product of the output current and the voltage drop across the output



pass element, as shown in the equation below:

 $\mathsf{P}_\mathsf{D} = (\mathsf{V}_\mathsf{IN} - \mathsf{V}_\mathsf{OUT}) \times \mathsf{I}_\mathsf{OUT}.$

LAYOUT CONSIDERATION

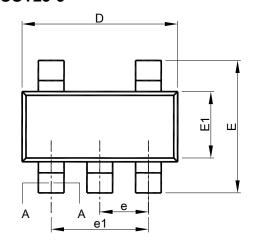
By placing input and output capacitors on the same side of the PCB as the LDO, and placing them as close as is practical to the package can achieve the best performance. The ground connections for input and output capacitors must be back to the AIC1766B ground pin using as wide and as short of a copper trace as is practical.

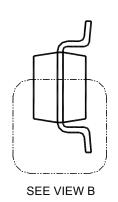
Connections using long trace lengths, narrow trace widths, and/or connections through via must be avoided. These add parasitic inductances and resistance that results in worse performance especially during transient conditions.

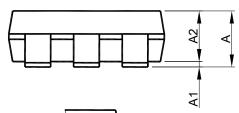


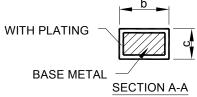
■ PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

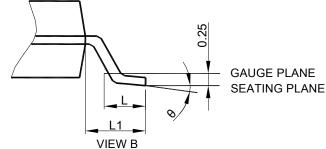
• SOT23-5











SOT23-5 MILLIMETERS MIN. MAX. 0.95 1.45 0.00 0.15 0.90 1.30 0.50 0.08 0.22 2.80 3.00 2.60 3.00 E1 1.50 1.70 e1 1.90 BSC 0.30 0.60 0.60 REF

Note: 1. Refer to JEDEC MO-178AA.

- 2. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion or gate burrs shall not exceed 10 mil per side.
- 3. Dimension "E1" does not include inter-lead flash or protrusions.
- 4. Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

Note:

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