APPLICATION MANUAL

CMOS LDO Regulator IC
TK631xxBB6

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CMOS LDO Regulator TK631xxBB6

1. DESCRIPTION

The TK631xxBB6 is a CMOS LDO regulator. The packages are the very small 4-bump flip chip.
The IC is designed for portable applications with space requirements, battery powered system and any electronic equipment.
The IC does not require a noise-bypass capacitor.
The IC offers high accuracy (±1%) and low dropout voltage.
The output voltage is internally fixed from 1.5V to 4.2V.

2. FEATURES

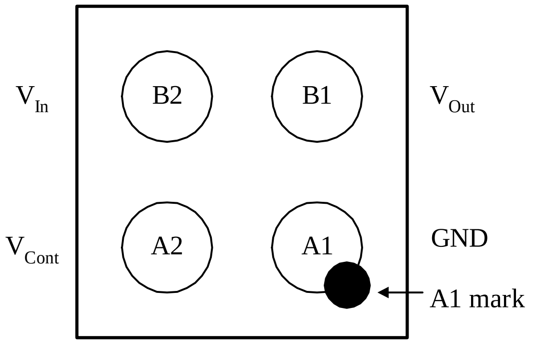
- High accuracy (±1%)
- Packages: FC-4
- No noise bypass capacitor required
- Low dropout voltage
- Thermal and over current protection
- High maximum load current
- On/Off control

3. APPLICATIONS

- Mobile Communication
- Battery Powered System
- Any Electronic Equipment

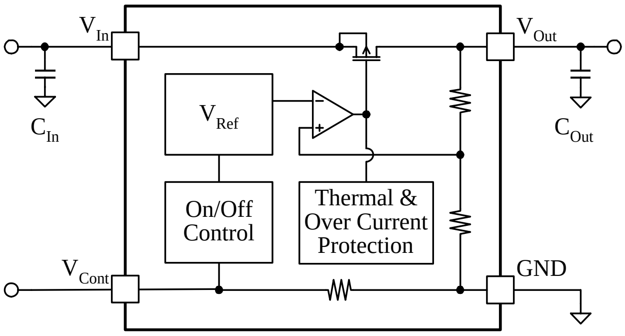
4. PIN CONFIGURATION

- FC-4 (TK631xxBB6)



(Top View)

5. BLOCK DIAGRAM



6. ORDERING INFORMATION

T K 6 3 1 □□ B B 6 G 0 B - C

- Voltage Code (Refer to the following table)
- Package Code
  B6 : FC-6
- Solder Composion Code
  G0 : Lead Free
- Tape/Reel Code
  B : Normal type for FC
- Operating Temp. Range Code
  C : C Rank(standard) only

Output Voltage	Voltage Code	Output Voltage	Voltage Code	Output Voltage	Voltage Code
1.5V	15	2.8V	28	3.3V	33
1.6V	16	2.85 V	01	3.5V	35
1.8V	18	2.9V	29		
2.5V	25	3.0V	30		
2.6V	26	3.1V	31		
2.7V	27	3.2V	32		

*If you need a voltage other than the value listed in the above table, please contact TOKO.

7. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T_a=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units	Conditions
Absolute Maximum Ratings				
Input Voltage	$V_{In,MAX}$	-0.3 ~ 7.0	V	
Output pin Voltage	$V_{Out,MAX}$	-0.3 ~ V_{In}+0.3	V	
Control pin Voltage	$V_{Cont,MAX}$	-0.3 ~ 7.0	V	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 ~ 150	°C	
Power Dissipation	P_D	360	mW	Internal Limited T_j=150°C *****, When mounted on PCB
Operating Condition				
Operational Temperature Range	T_{OP}	-40 ~ 85	°C	
Operational Voltage Range	V_{OP}	2.0 ~ 6.0	V	

* P_D must be decreased at the rate of 2.9mW/°C for operation above 25°C.
The maximum ratings are the absolute limitation values with the possibility of the IC being damaged.
If the operation exceeds any of these standards, quality cannot be guaranteed.

8. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The parameters with min. or max. values will be guaranteed at $T_a=T_j=25°C$ with test when manufacturing or SQC(Statistical Quality Control) methods. The operation between -40 ~ 85°C is guaranteed when design.

$V_{In}=V_{Out,TYP}+1V$, $V_{Cont}=1.3V$, $T_a=T_j=25°C$

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Units	Conditions
		MIN	TYP	MAX		
Output Voltage	V_{Out}	**Refer to TABLE 1**			V	$I_{Out}=5mA$
Line Regulation	LinReg	-	0.0	4.0	mV	$\Delta V_{In}=1V$
Load Regulation	LoaReg	**Refer to TABLE 2**			mV	**Refer to TABLE 2**
Dropout Voltage ***1**	V_{Drop}	**Refer to TABLE 2**			mV	**Refer to TABLE 2**
Maximum Load Current ***2**	$I_{Out,MAX}$	210	300	-	mA	$V_{Out}=V_{Out,TYP}\times0.9$
Quiescent Current	I_Q	-	80	120	μA	$I_{Out}=0mA$, $V_{Cont}=V_{In}$
Standby Current	$I_{Standby}$	-	0.01	0.1	μA	$V_{Cont}=0V$
GND Pin Current	I_{GND}	-	90	150	μA	$I_{Out}=50mA$, $V_{Cont}=V_{In}$
Control Terminal						
Control Current	I_{Cont}	-	2.0	4.0	μA	$V_{Cont}=1.3V$
Control Voltage	V_{Cont}	1.3	-	-	V	V_{Out} On state
		-	-	0.25	V	V_{Out} Off state

Reference Value						
Output Voltage / Temp.	$\Delta V_{Out}/\Delta T_a$	-	100	-	ppm/°C	$I_{Out}=5mA$
Output Noise Voltage (TK63128)	V_{Noise}	-	40	-	μVrms	$C_{Out}=1.0\mu F$, $I_{Out}=30mA$, BPF=400Hz~80kHz
Ripple Rejection (TK63128)	RR	-	70	-	dB	$C_{Out}=1.0\mu F$, $I_{Out}=10mA$, f=1kHz
Rise Time (TK63128)	t_r	-	30	-	μs	$C_{Out}=1.0\mu F$, V_{Cont} : Pulse Wave (100Hz) , V_{Cont} On → $V_{Out}\times95\%$ point

***1**: For $V_{Out} \leq 2.0V$, no regulations.
***2**: The maximum output current is limited by power dissipation.

The maximum load current is the current where the output voltage decreases to 90% by increasing the output current at $T_j=25°C$, compared to the output voltage specified at $V_{In}=V_{Out,TYP}+1V$. The maximum load current indicates the current at which over current protection turns on.

For all output voltage products, the maximum output current for normal operation without operating any protection is 200mA. Accordingly, LoaReg and V_{Drop} are specified on the condition that I_{Out} is less than 200mA.

General Note

Parameters with only typical values are just reference. (Not guaranteed)
The noise level is dependent on the output voltage, the capacitance and capacitor characteristics.

TABLE 1. Preferred Product

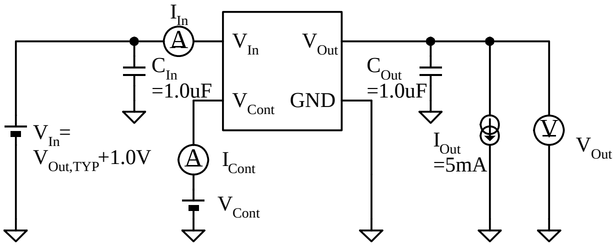
Part Number	Output Voltage		
	MIN	TYP	MAX
	V	V	V
TK63115BB6	1.485	1.500	1.515
TK63116BB6	1.584	1.600	1.616
TK63118BB6	1.782	1.800	1.818
TK63125BB6	2.475	2.500	2.525
TK63126BB6	2.574	2.600	2.626
TK63127BB6	2.673	2.700	2.727
TK63128BB6	2.772	2.800	2.828
TK63101BB6	2.821	2.850	2.879
TK63129BB6	2.871	2.900	2.929
TK63130BB6	2.970	3.000	3.030
TK63131BB6	3.069	3.100	3.131
TK63132BB6	3.168	3.200	3.232
TK63133BB6	3.267	3.300	3.333
TK63135BB6	3.465	3.500	3.535

TABLE 2. Preferred Product

Part Number	Load Regulation						Dropout Voltage					
	I_{Out}=5 ~ 100mA		I_{Out}=5 ~ 150mA		I_{Out}=5 ~ 200mA		I_{Out}=100mA		I_{Out}=150mA		I_{Out}=200mA	
	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX
	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV	mV
TK63115BB6	4	16	6	24	8	32	155	-	235	-	315	-
TK63116BB6	4	16	6	24	8	32	150	-	220	-	295	-
TK63118BB6	4	16	6	24	8	32	130	-	195	-	280	-
TK63125BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	95	145	155	220	280	380
TK63126BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	90	140	155	210	280	380
TK63127BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	85	135	155	205	280	380
TK63128BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	85	130	155	195	280	380
TK63101BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	80	130	155	195	280	380
TK63129BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380
TK63130BB6	4	16	6	24	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380
TK63131BB6	4	16	7	28	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380
TK63132BB6	4	16	7	28	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380
TK63133BB6	4	16	7	28	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380
TK63135BB6	4	16	7	28	9	36	80	125	155	195	280	380

Notice.
Please contact your authorized TOKO representative for voltage availability.

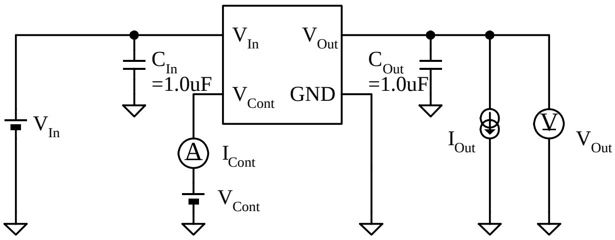
9. TEST CIRCUIT



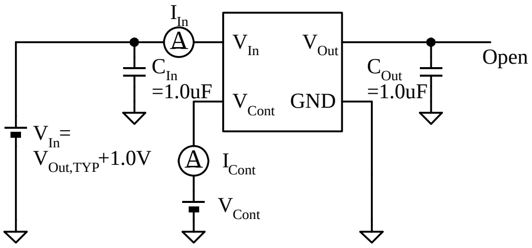
■ Test circuit for electrical characteristic

Notice.

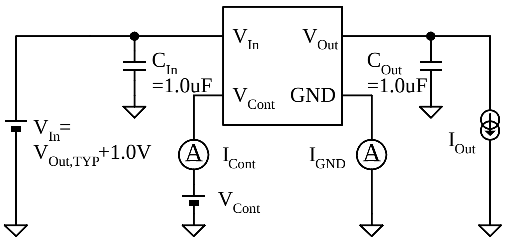
The limit value of electrical characteristics is applied when C_{In}=1.0µF(Ceramic), C_{Out}=1.0µF(Ceramic).
But C_{In}, and C_{Out} can be used with both ceramic and tantalum capacitors.



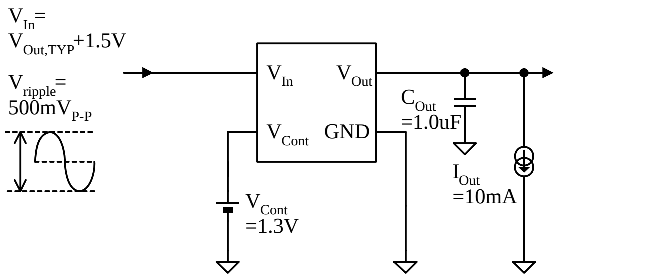
- ■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In}
- ■ V_{Drop} vs I_{Out}
- ■ V_{Out} vs I_{Out}
- ■ ΔV_{Out} vs I_{Out}
- ■ ΔV_{Out} vs T_a
- ■ V_{Drop} vs T_a
- ■ $I_{Out,MAX}$ vs T_a
- ■ I_{Cont} vs V_{Cont} , V_{Out} vs V_{Cont}
- ■ I_{Cont} vs T_a
- ■ V_{Cont} vs T_a
- ■ V_{Noise} vs V_{In}
- ■ V_{Noise} vs I_{Out}
- ■ V_{Noise} vs V_{Out}
- ■ V_{Noise} vs Frequency



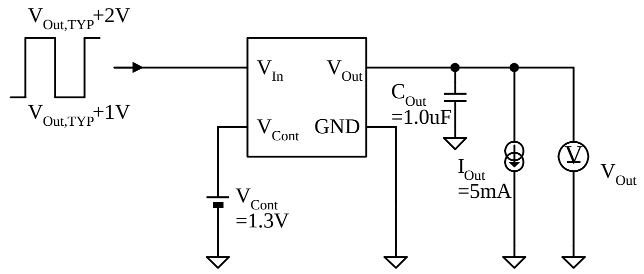
- ■ I_Q vs V_{In}
- ■ $I_{Standby}$ vs V_{In}
- ■ I_Q vs T_a



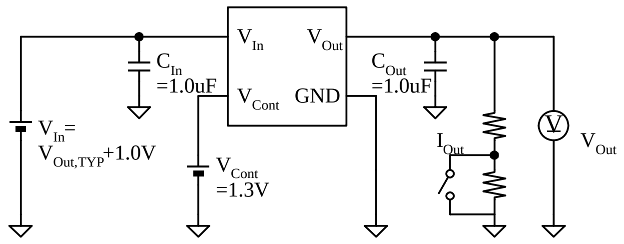
- ■ I_{GND} vs I_{Out}
- ■ I_{GND} vs T_a



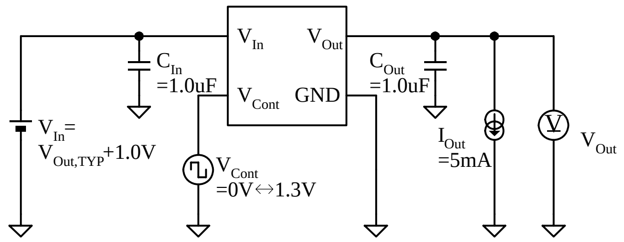
- ■ RR vs V_{In}
- ■ RR vs Frequency
- ■ RR vs Frequency



- ■ Line Transient



- ■ Load Transient

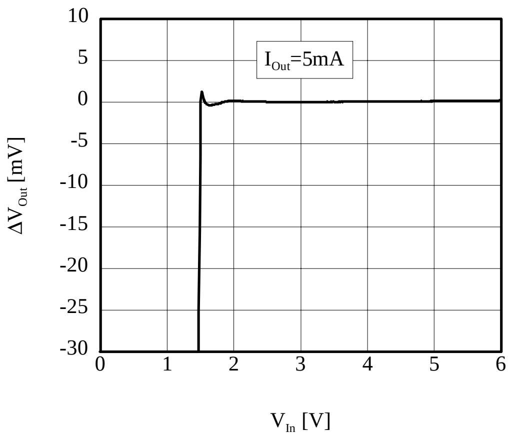


- ■ On/Off Transient

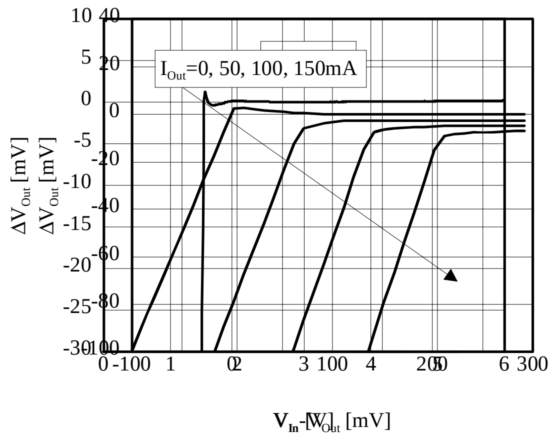
10. TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

10-1. DC CHARACTERISTICS

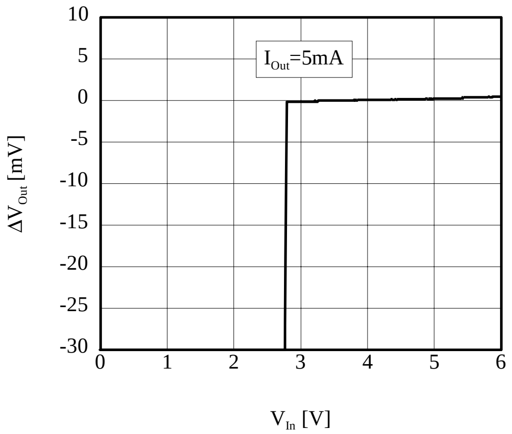
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



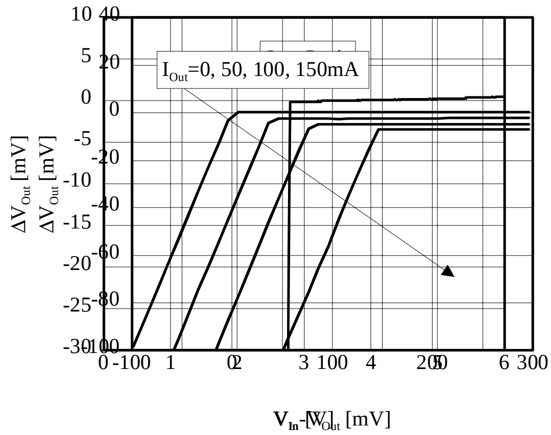
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



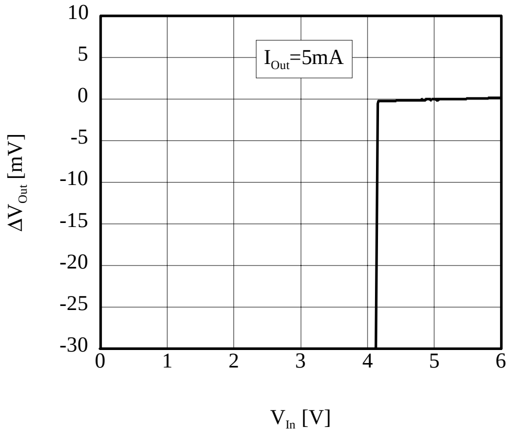
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



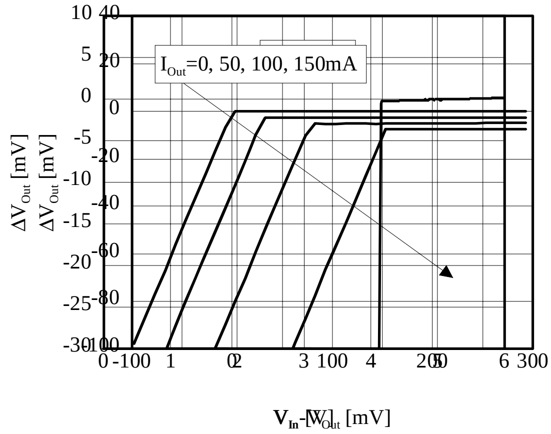
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



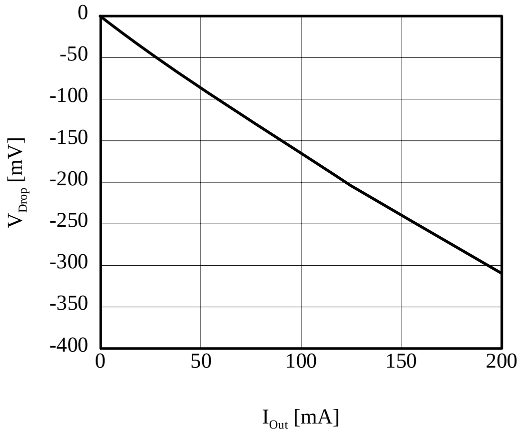
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63142BB6)



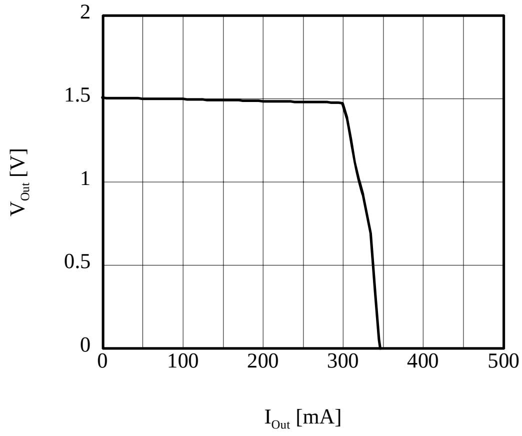
■ ΔV_{Out} vs V_{In} (TK63142BB6)



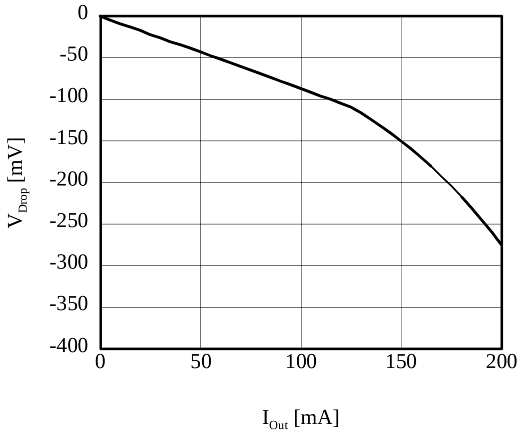
■ V_{Drop} vs I_{Out} (TK63115BB6)



■ V_{Out} vs I_{Out} (TK63115BB6)



■ V_{Drop} vs I_{Out} (TK63128BB6)



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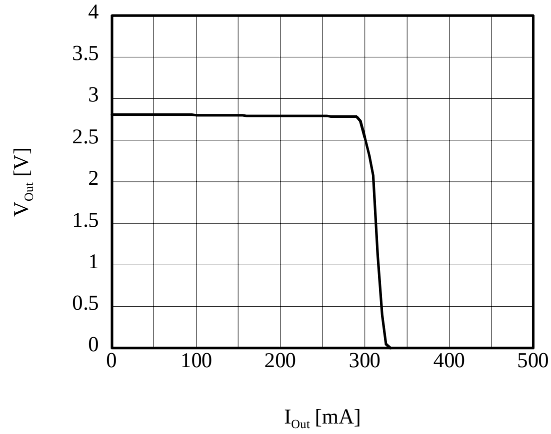
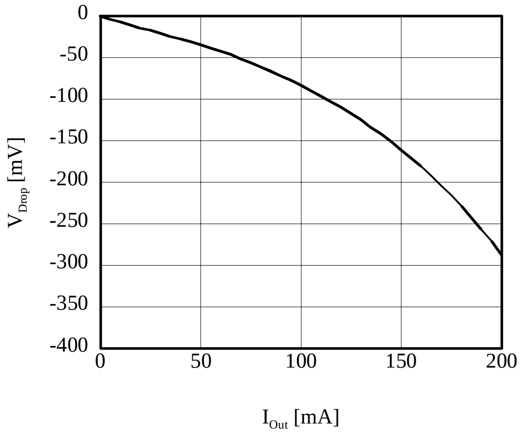


■ V_{Drop} vs I_{Out} (TK63142BB6)



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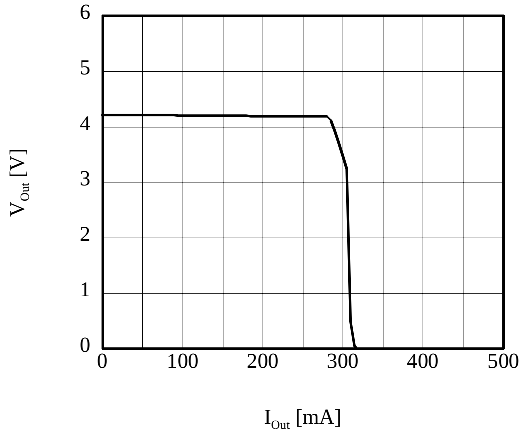
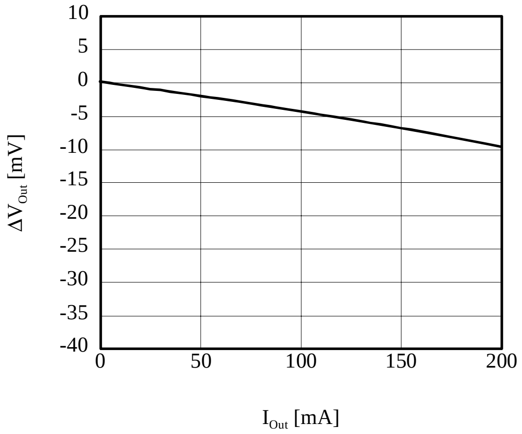
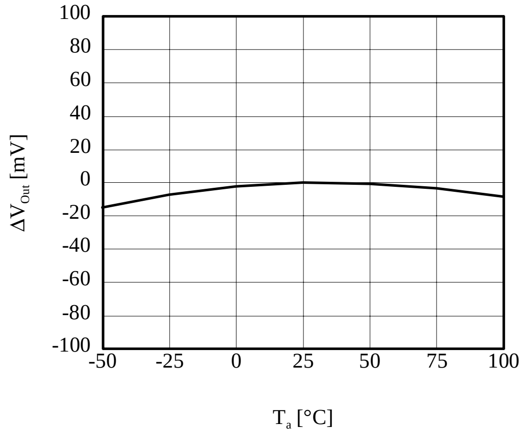


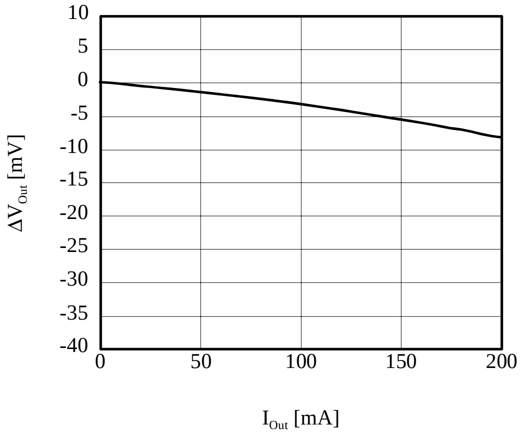
■ ΔV_{Out} vs I_{Out} (TK63115BB6)



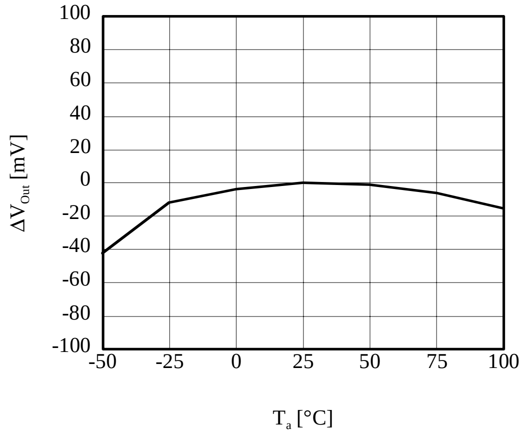
■ ΔV_{Out} vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



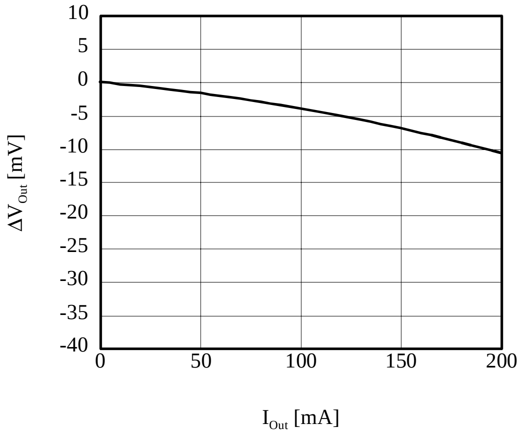
■ ΔV_{Out} vs I_{Out} (TK63128BB6)



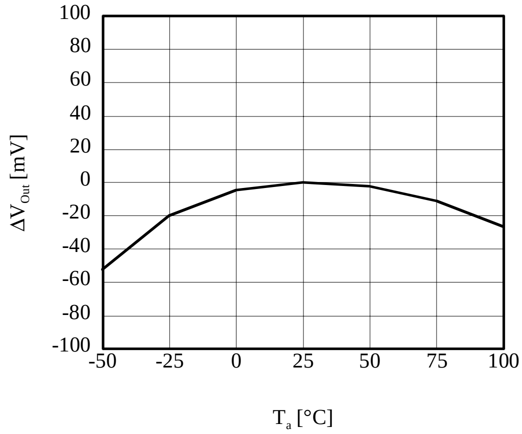
■ ΔV_{Out} vs T_a (TK63128BB6)



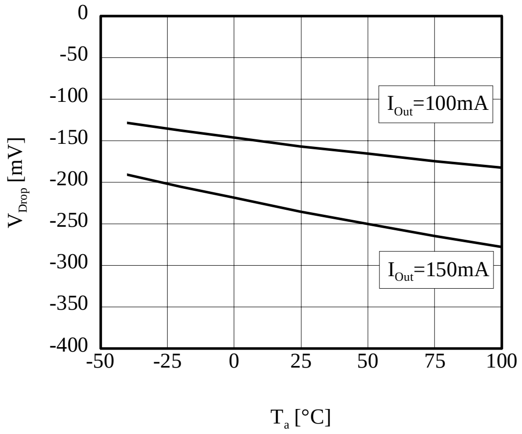
■ ΔV_{Out} vs I_{Out} (TK63142BB6)



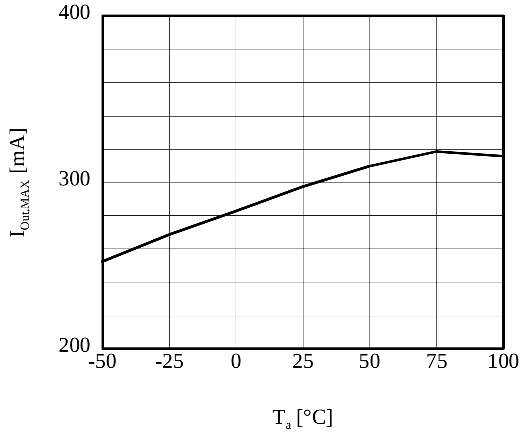
■ ΔV_{Out} vs T_a (TK63142BB6)



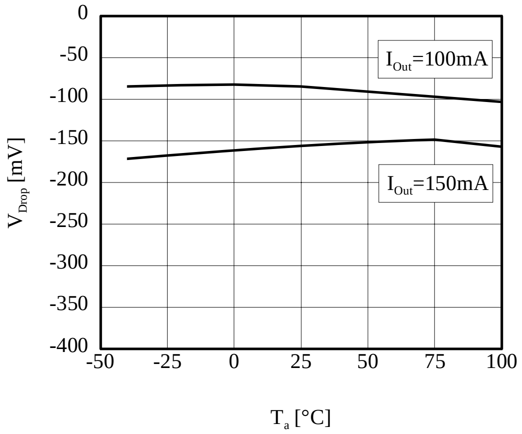
■ V_{Drop} vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



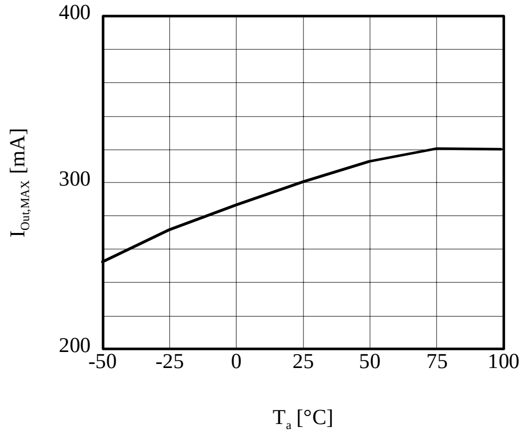
■ $I_{Out,MAX}$ vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



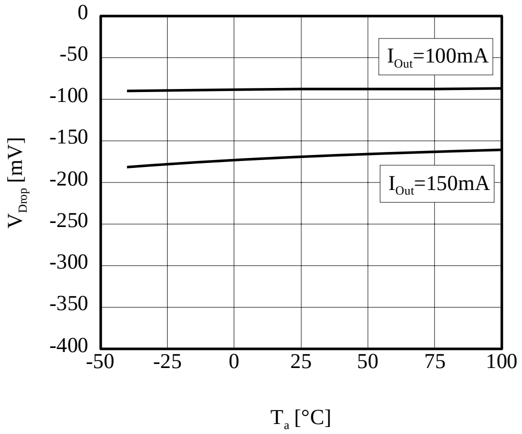
■ V_{Drop} vs T_a (TK63128BB6)



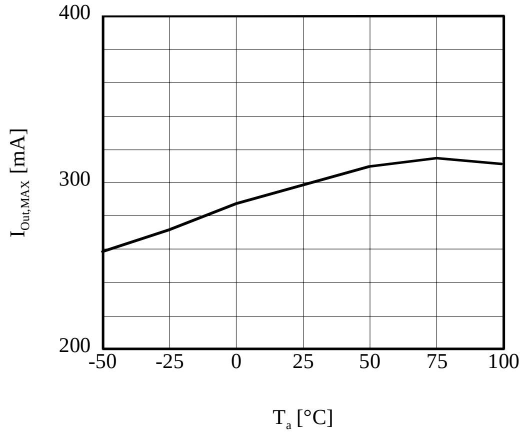
■ $I_{Out,MAX}$ vs T_a (TK63128BB6)



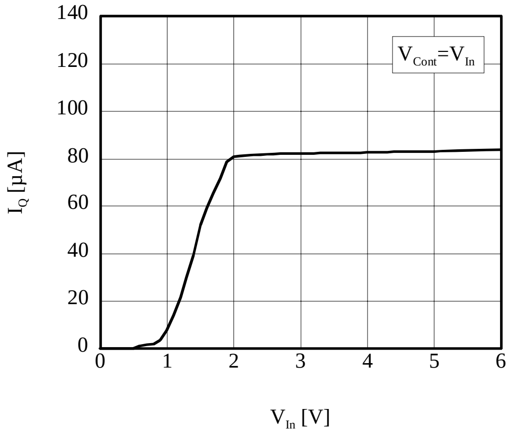
■ V_{Drop} vs T_a (TK63142BB6)



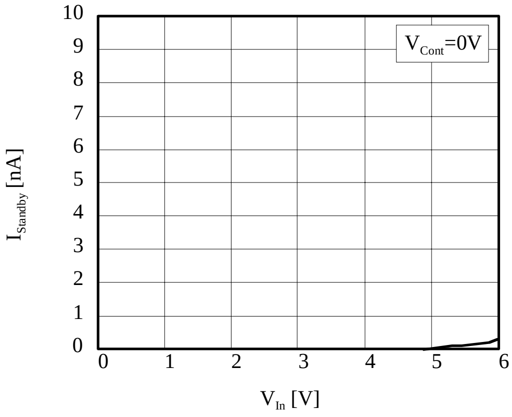
■ $I_{Out,MAX}$ vs T_a (TK63142BB6)



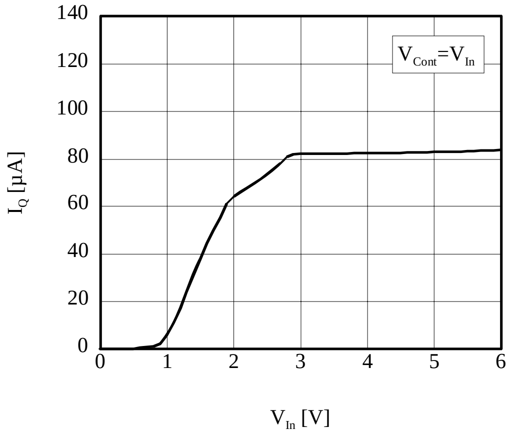
■ I_Q vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



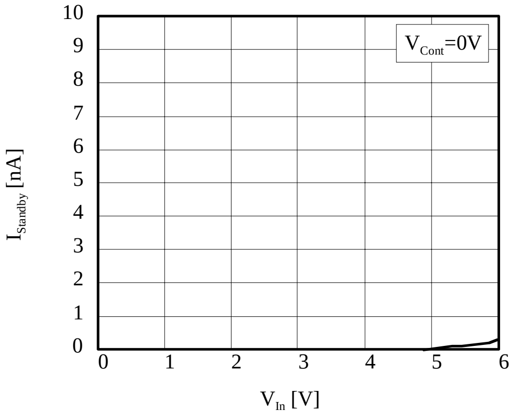
■ $I_{Standby}$ vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



■ I_Q vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



■ $I_{Standby}$ vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



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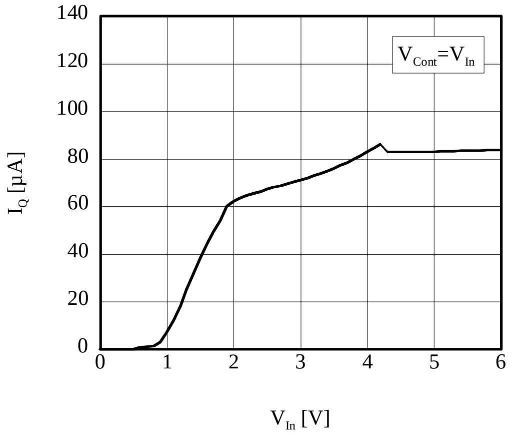
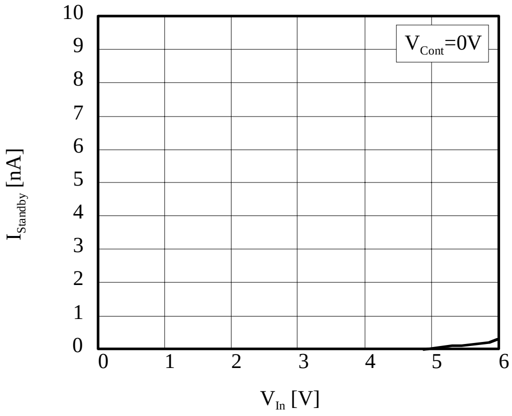
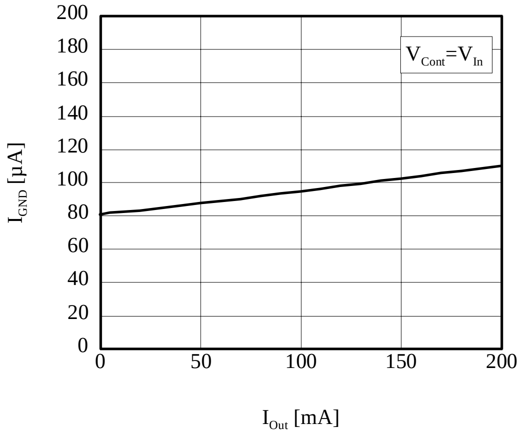


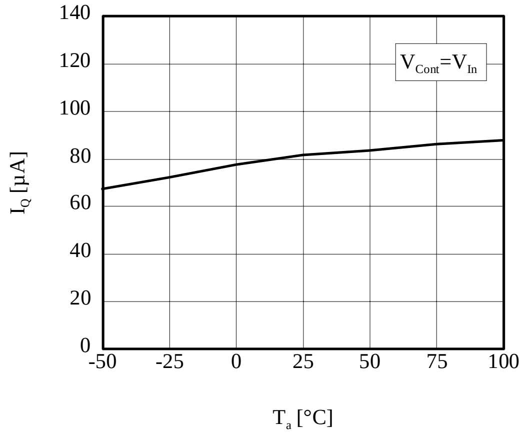
■ $I_{Standby}$ vs V_{In} (TK63142BB6)



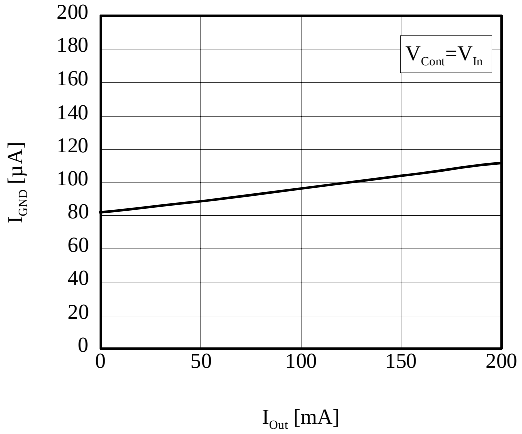
■ I_{GND} vs I_{Out} (TK63115BB6)



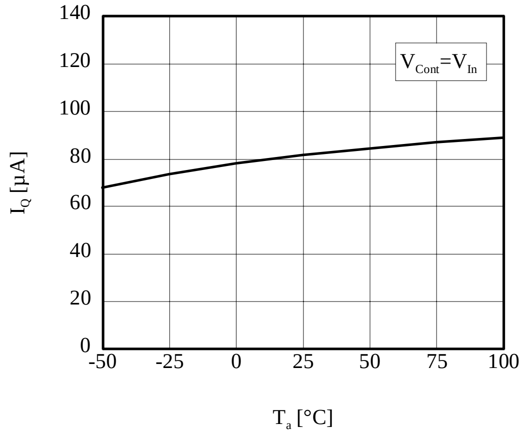
■ I_Q vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



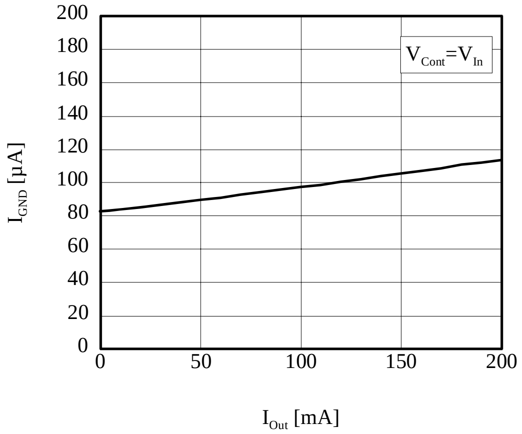
■ I_{GND} vs I_{Out} (TK63128BB6)



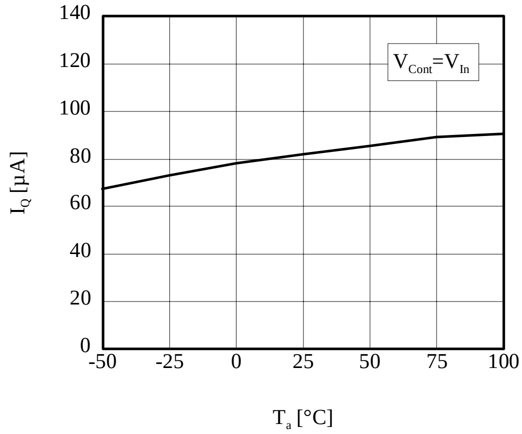
■ I_Q vs T_a (TK63128BB6)



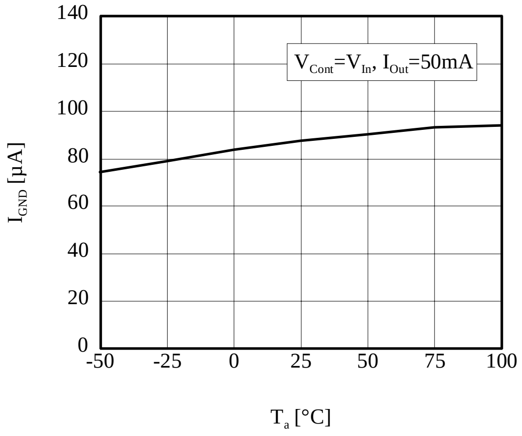
■ I_{GND} vs I_{Out} (TK63142BB6)



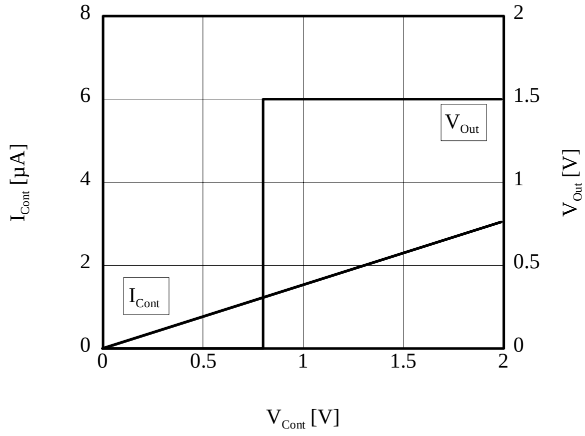
■ I_Q vs T_a (TK63142BB6)



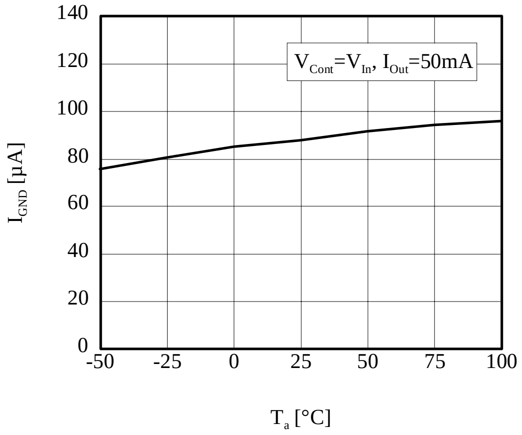
■ I_{GND} vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



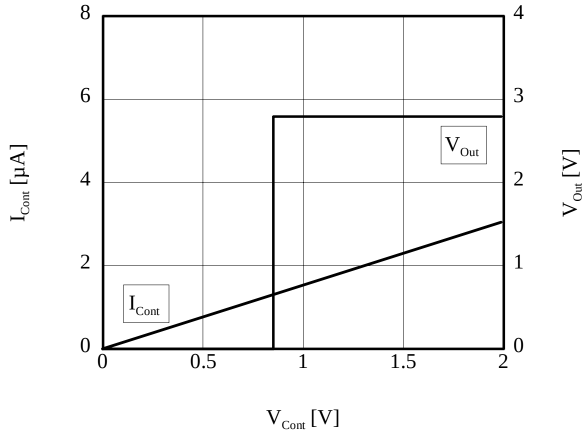
■ I_{Cont} vs V_{Cont}, V_{Out} vs V_{Cont} (TK63115BB6)



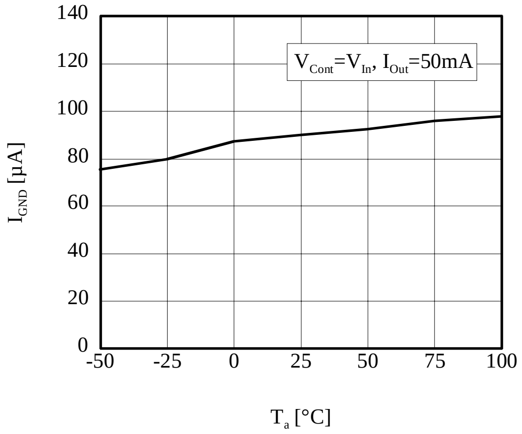
■ I_{GND} vs T_a (TK63128BB6)



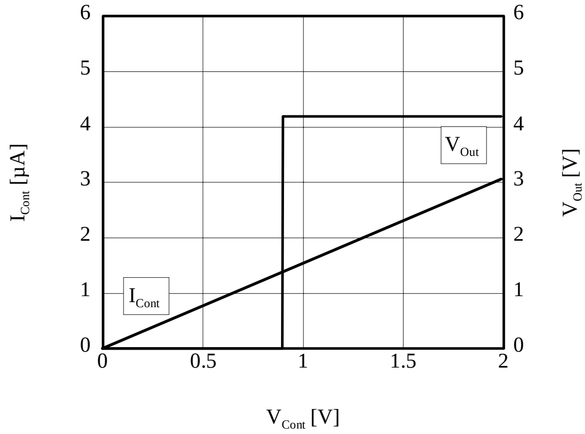
■ I_{Cont} vs V_{Cont}, V_{Out} vs V_{Cont} (TK63128BB6)



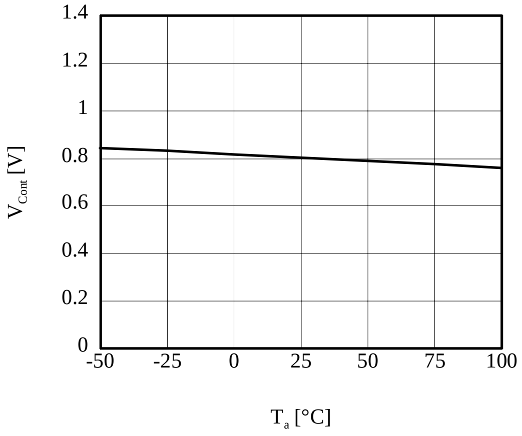
■ I_{GND} vs T_a (TK63142BB6)



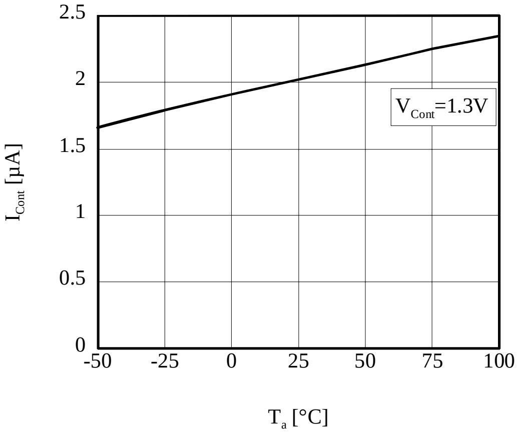
■ I_{Cont} vs V_{Cont}, V_{Out} vs V_{Cont} (TK63142BB6)



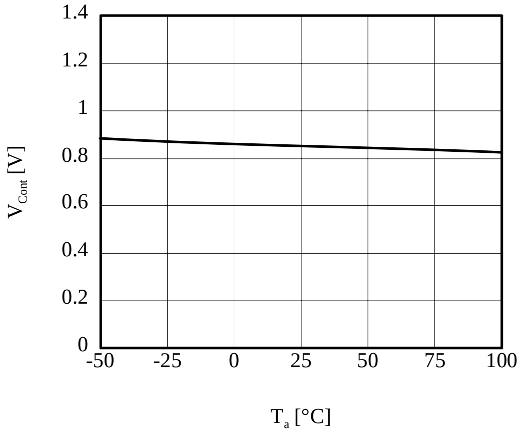
■ V_{Cont} vs T_a (TK63115BB6)



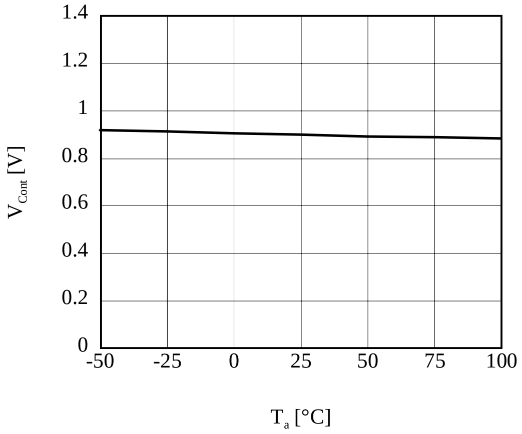
■ I_{Cont} vs T_a (TK631xxBB6)



■ V_{Cont} vs T_a (TK63128BB6)

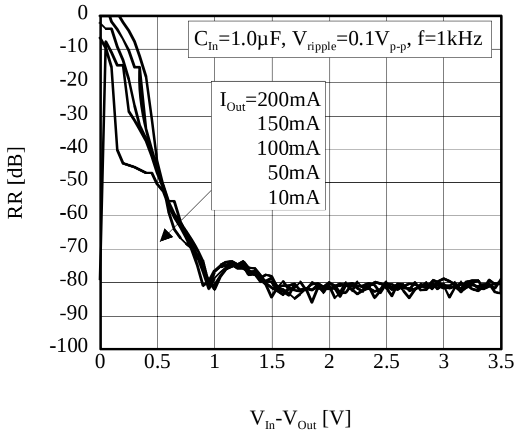


■ V_{Cont} vs T_a (TK63142BB6)

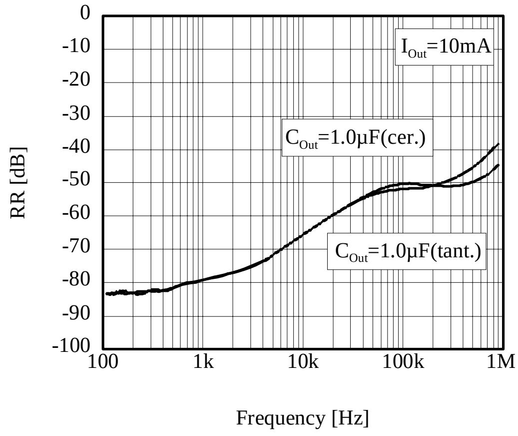


10-2. AC CHARACTERISTICS

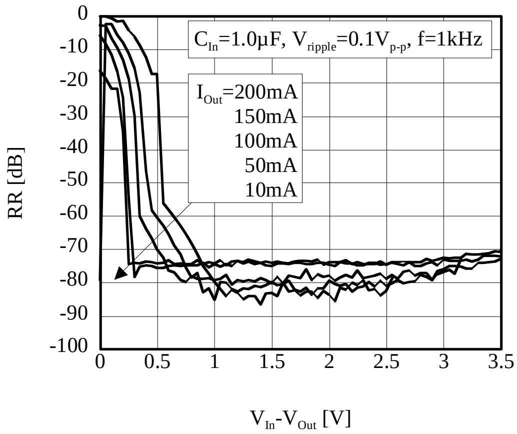
■ RR vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



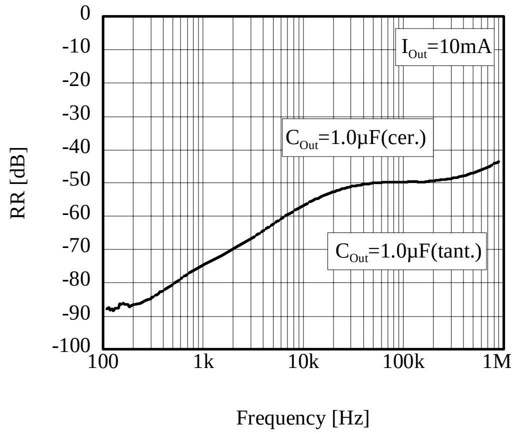
■ RR vs Frequency (TK63115BB6)



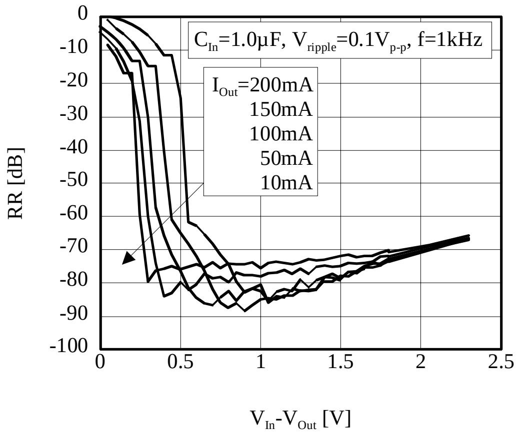
■ RR vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



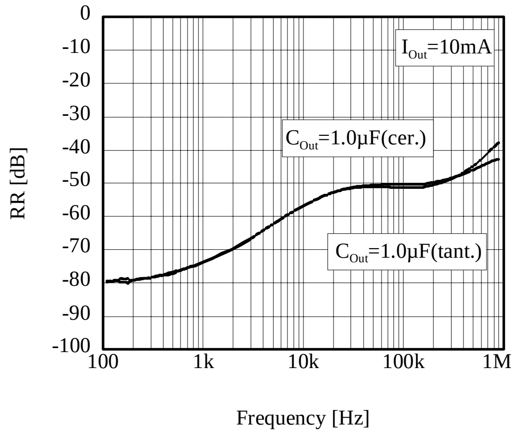
■ RR vs Frequency (TK63128BB6)



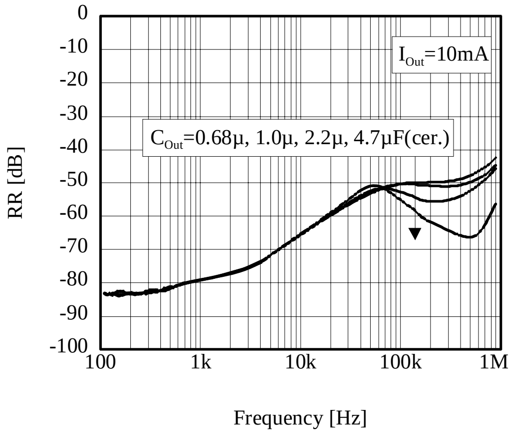
■ RR vs V_{In} (TK63142BB6)



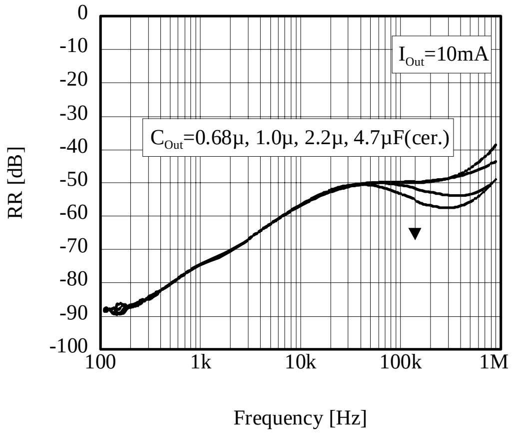
■ RR vs Frequency (TK63142BB6)



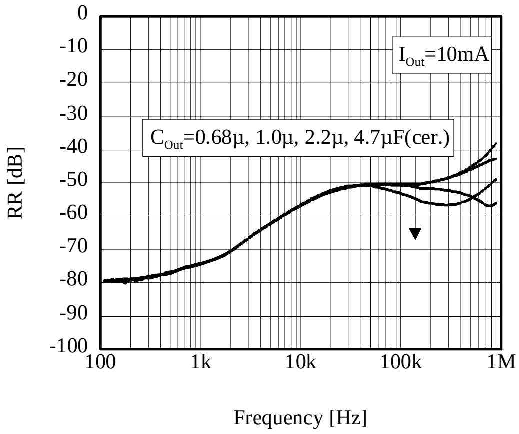
■ RR vs Frequency (TK63115BB6)



■ RR vs Frequency (TK63128BB6)

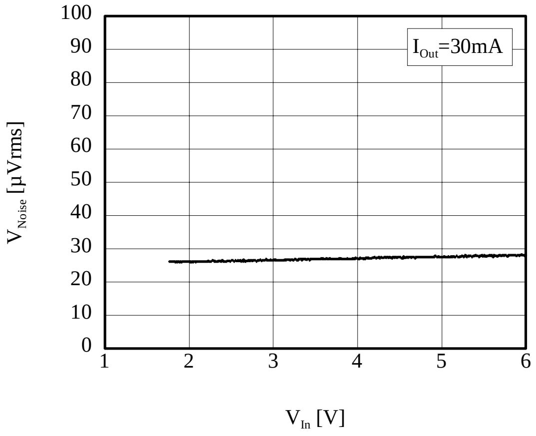


■ RR vs Frequency (TK63142BB6)

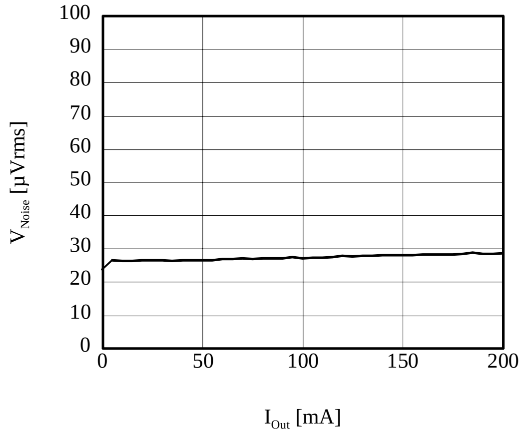


The ripple rejection (RR) characteristic depends on the characteristic and the capacitance value of the capacitor connected to the output side. The RR characteristic of 50kHz or more varies greatly with the capacitor on the output side and PCB pattern. If necessary, please confirm stability of your design.

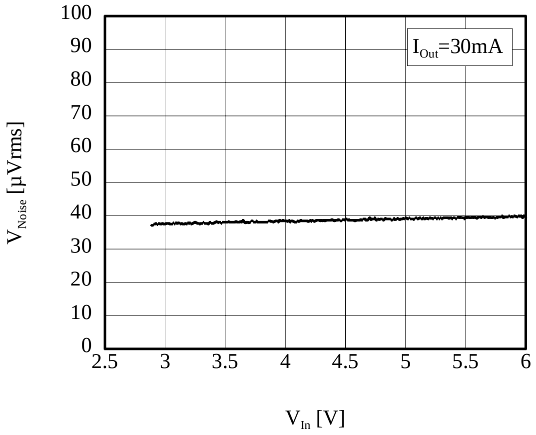
■ V_{Noise} vs V_{In} (TK63115BB6)



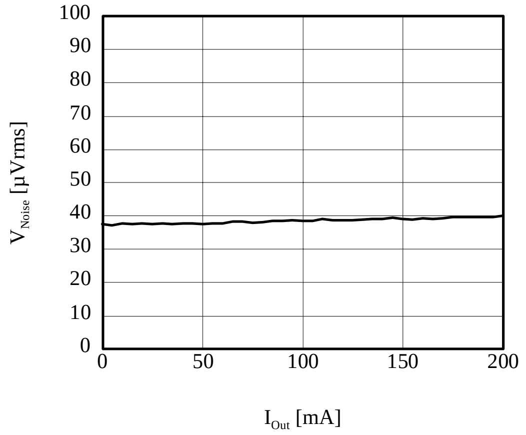
■ V_{Noise} vs I_{Out} (TK63115BB6)



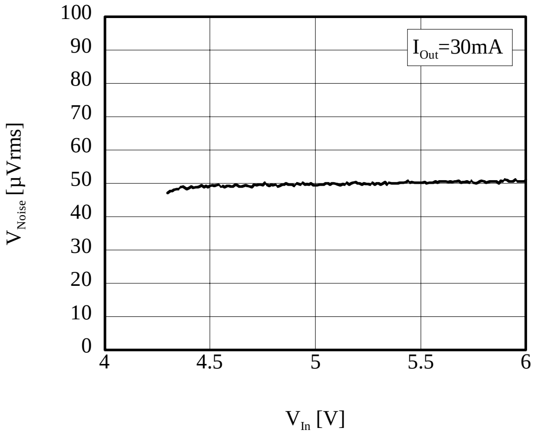
■ V_{Noise} vs V_{In} (TK63128BB6)



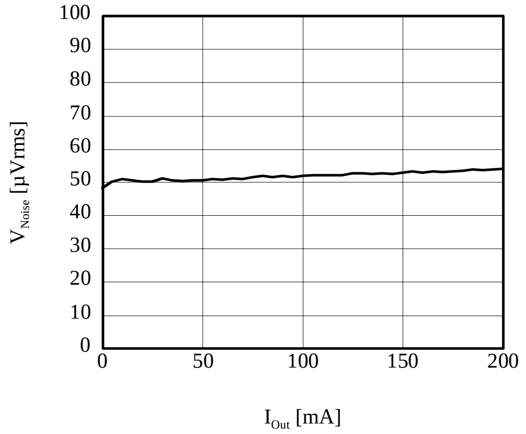
■ V_{Noise} vs I_{Out} (TK63128BB6)



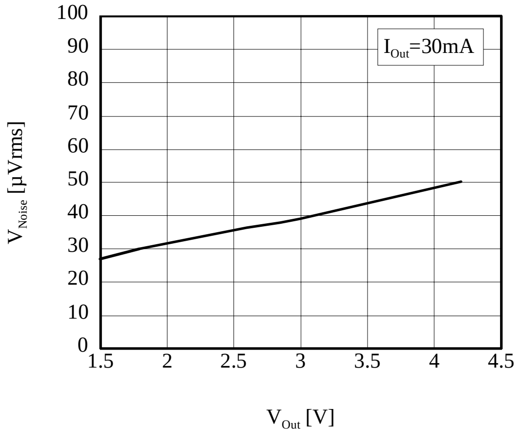
■ V_{Noise} vs V_{In} (TK63142BB6)



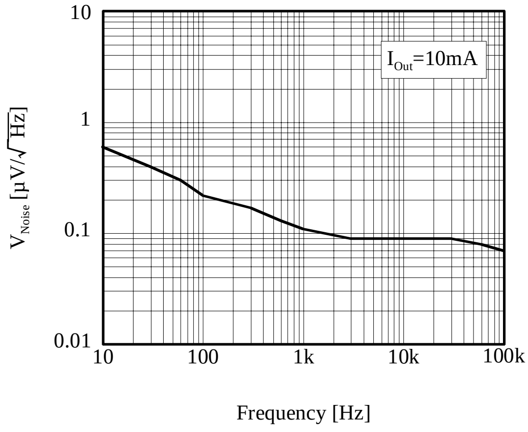
■ V_{Noise} vs I_{Out} (TK63142BB6)



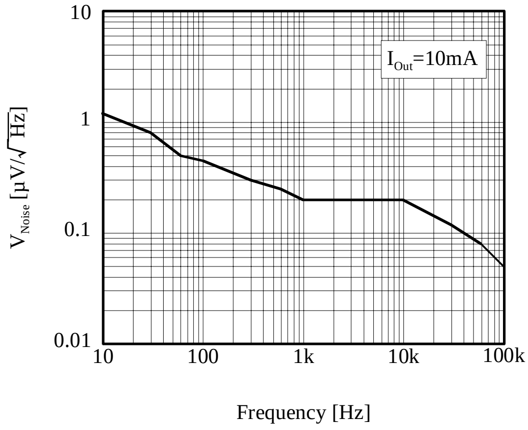
■ V_{Noise} vs V_{Out} (TK631xxBB6)



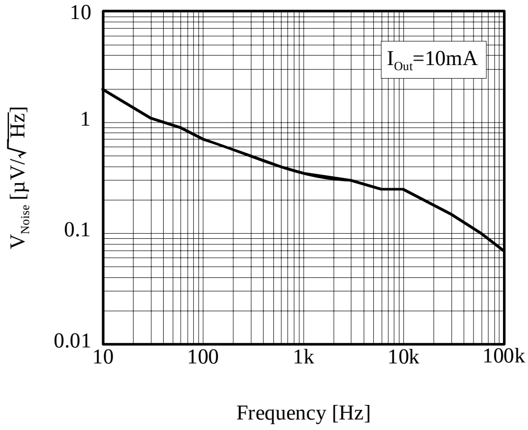
■ V_{Noise} vs Frequency (TK63115BB6)



■ V_{Noise} vs Frequency (TK63128BB6)

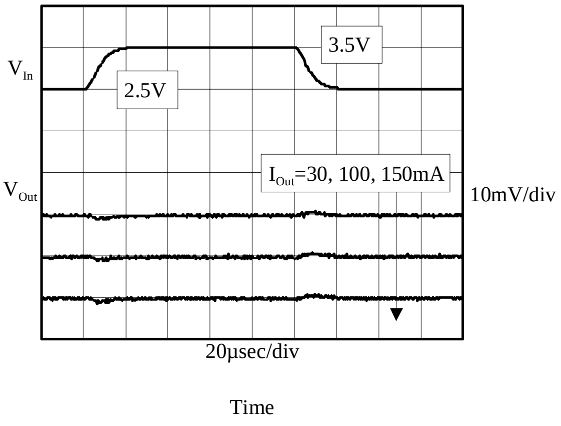


■ V_{Noise} vs Frequency (TK63142BB6)

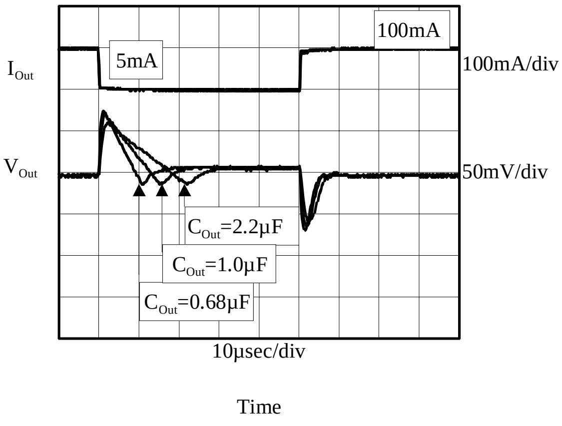


10-3. TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS

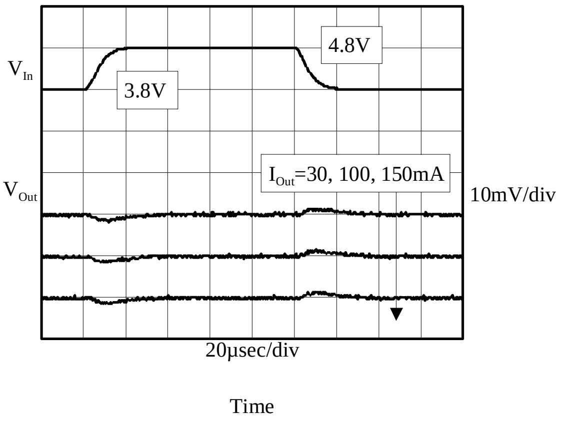
■ Line Transient (TK63115BB6)



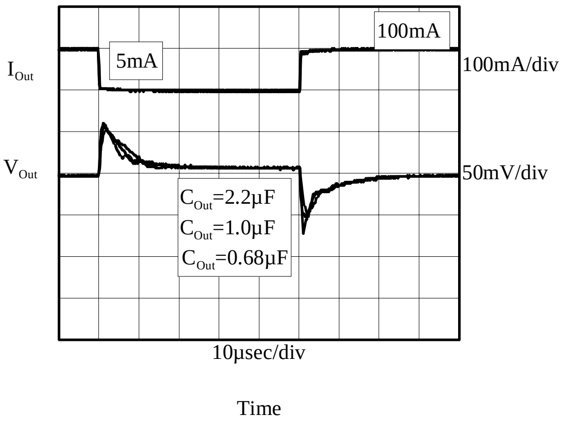
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=5↔100mA) (TK63115BB6)



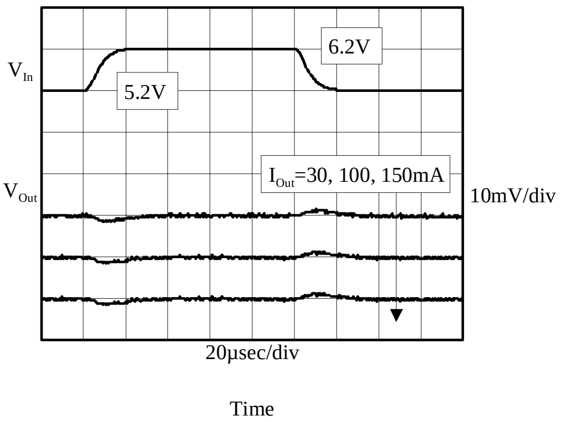
■ Line Transient (TK63128BB6)



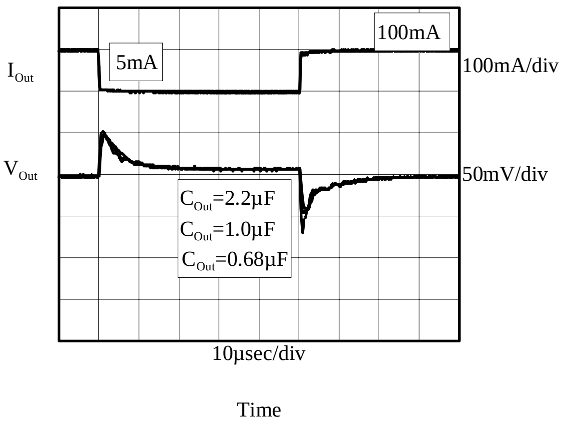
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=5↔100mA) (TK63128BB6)



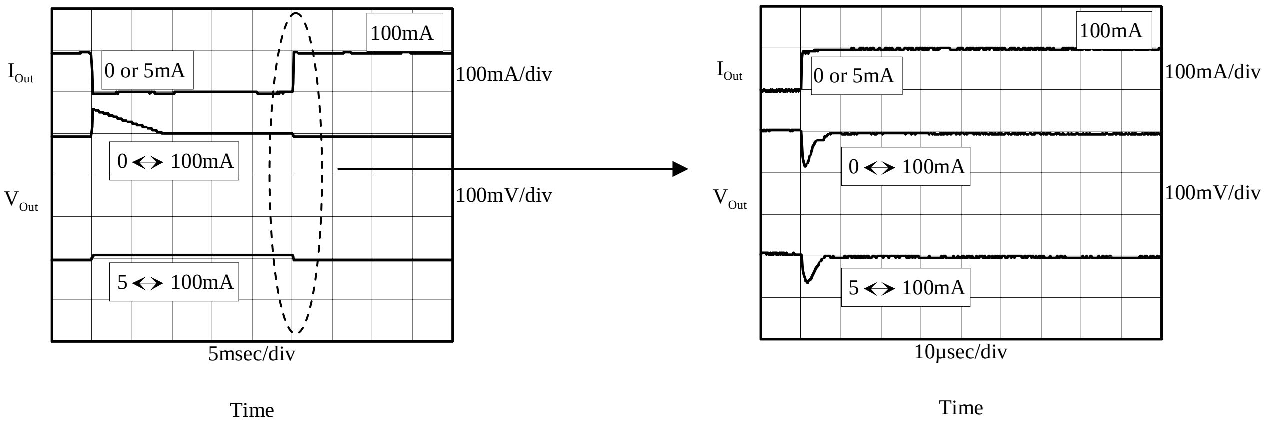
■ Line Transient (TK63142BB6)



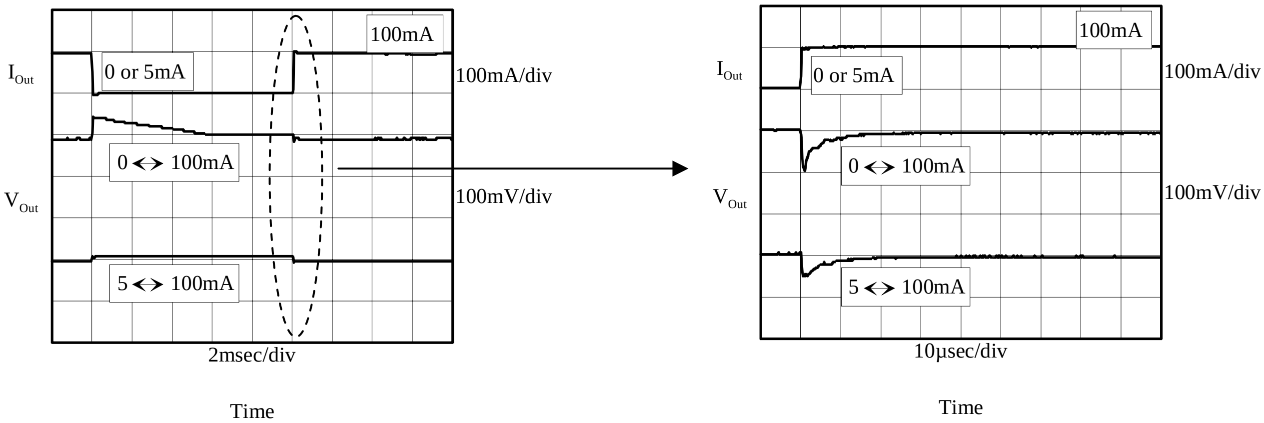
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=5↔100mA) (TK63142BB6)



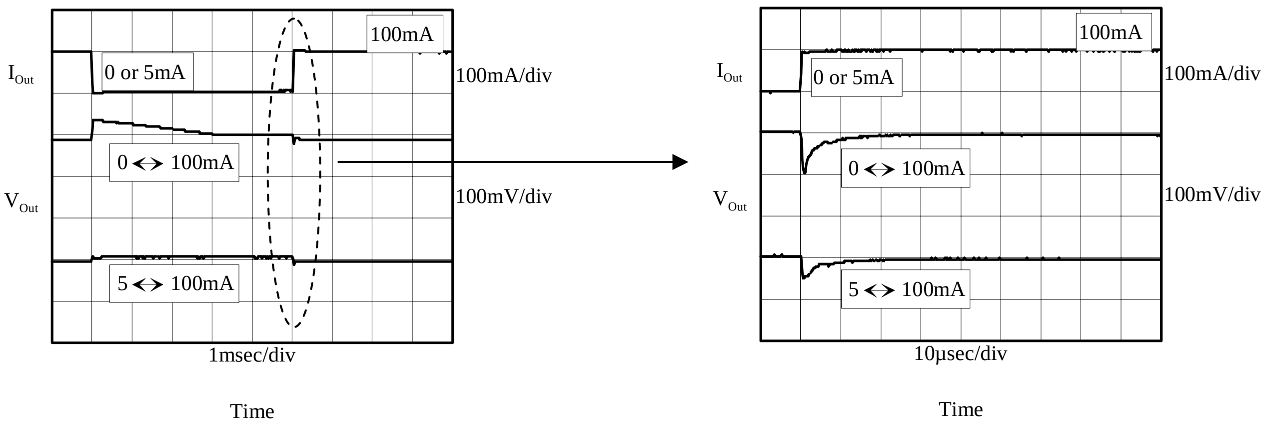
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=0↔100mA) (TK63115BB6)



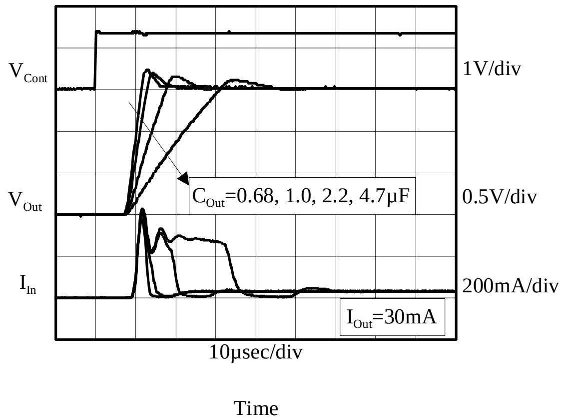
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=0↔100mA) (TK63128BB6)



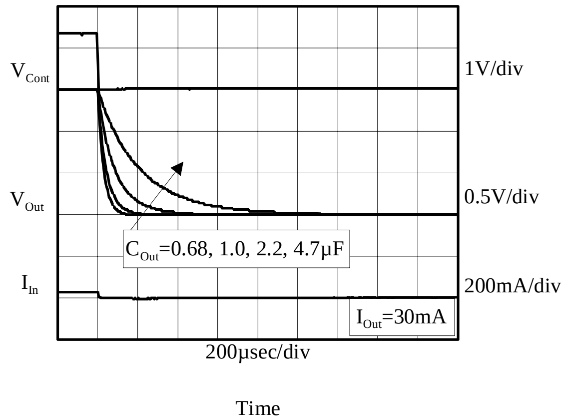
■ Load Transient (I_{Out}=0↔100mA) (TK63142BB6)



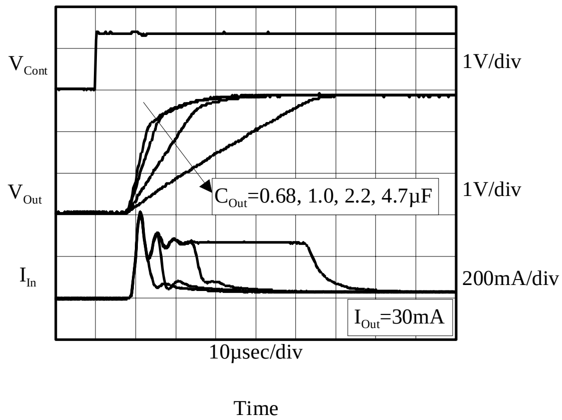
■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=0→1.3V) (TK63115BB6)



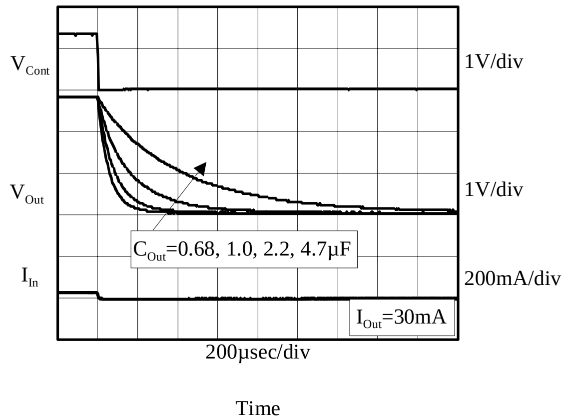
■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=1.3→0V) (TK63115BB6)



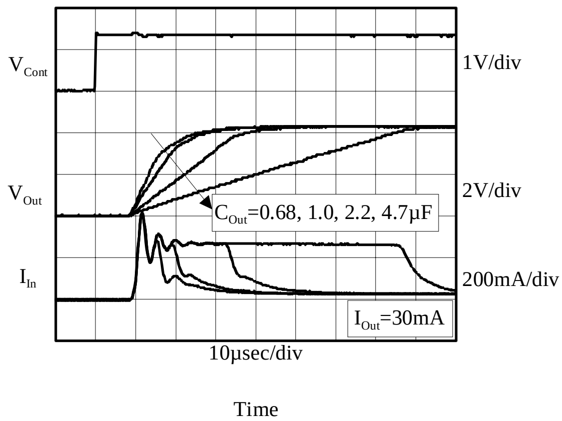
■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=0→1.3V) (TK63128BB6)



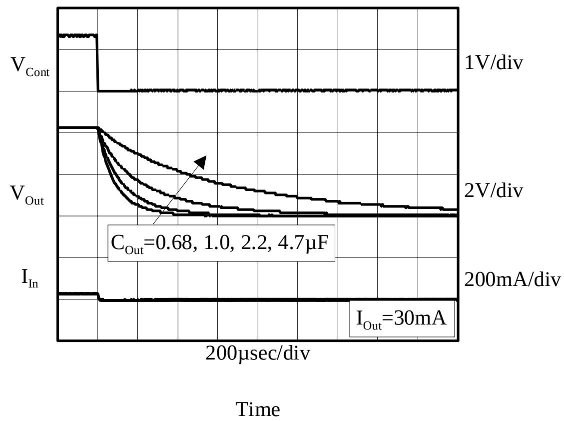
■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=1.3→0V) (TK63128BB6)



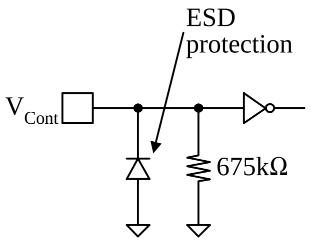
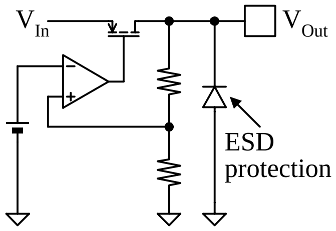
■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=0→1.3V) (TK63142BB6)



■ On/Off Transient (V_{Cont}=1.3→0V) (TK63142BB6)



11. PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No. TK631xxBB6	Pin Description	Internal Equivalent Circuit	Description
A1	GND		GND Terminal
A2	V_{Cont}		Control Terminal V_{Cont} > 1.3V : On V_{Cont} < 0.25V : Off The pull-down resistor (about 675kΩ) is built-in.
B1	V_{Out}		Output Terminal
B2	V_{In}		Input Terminal

12. APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

12-1. Stability

Linear regulators require input and output capacitors in order to maintain the regulator's loop stability. If a 1.0μF capacitor is connected to the output side, the IC provides stable operation. However, it is recommended to use as large a value capacitor as is practical. The output noise and the ripple noise decrease as the value of the capacitor increases.

A recommended value of the application is as follows.

C_{In}=1.0μF, C_{Out}=1.0μF

It is not possible to determine this indiscriminately. Please confirm the stability in your design.

Fig12-1: Capacitor in the application

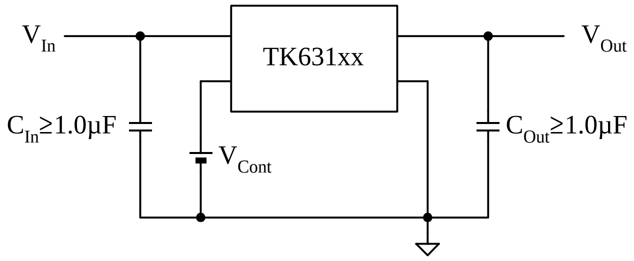


Fig12-2: Output Current vs Stable Operation Area (TK631xxBB6)

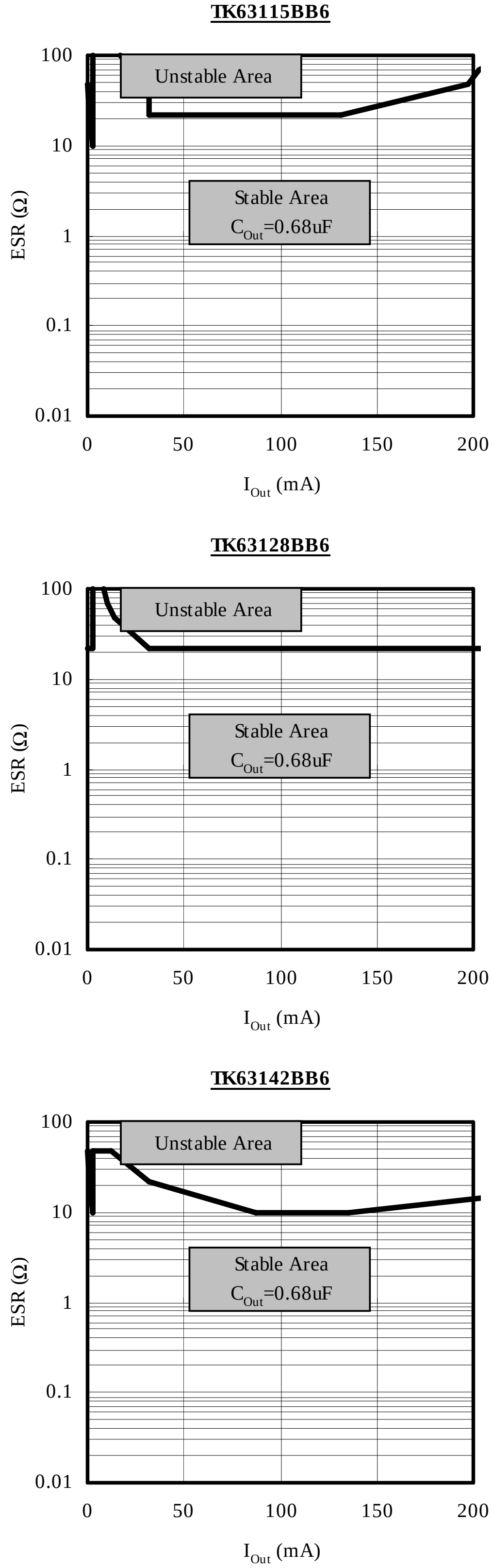


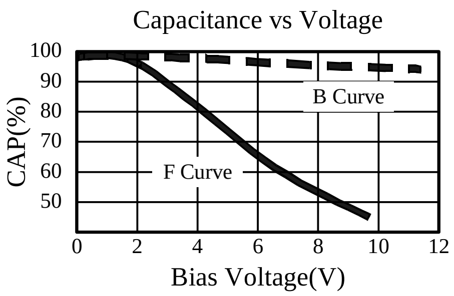
Fig.12-2 show the stable operation area of output current and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) with a ceramic capacitor of 0.68µF. ESR of the output capacitor must be in the stable operation area. Please select the best output capacitor according to the voltage and current used. The stability of the regulator improves as the value of the output side capacitor increases (the stable operation area extends.) Please use as large a value capacitor as is practical.

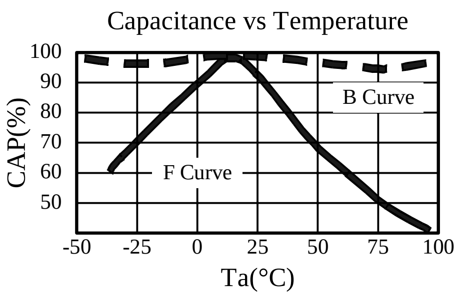
For evaluation

Kyocera : CM05B104K10AB , CM05B224K10AB , CM105B104K16A , CM105B224K16A , CM21B225K10A

Murata : GRM36B104K10 , GRM42B104K10 , GRM39B104K25 , GRM39B224K10 , GRM39B105K6.3

Fig12-3: ex. Ceramic Capacitance vs Voltage, Temperature

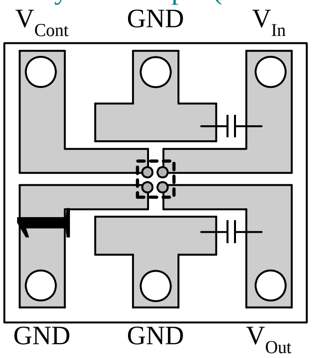




Generally, a ceramic capacitor has both a temperature characteristic and a voltage characteristic. Please consider both characteristics when selecting the part. The B curves are the recommended characteristics.

12-2. Layout

Fig12-4: Layout example (TK631xxBB6)

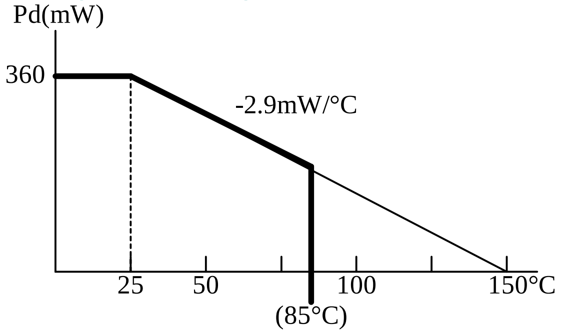


(Top View)

PCB Material : Glass epoxy
Size : 7mm×8mm×0.8mm

Please do derating with 2.9mW/°C at Pd=360mW(FC-4), and 25°C or more.

Fig12-5: Derating Curve (TK631xxBB6)



The package loss is limited at the temperature that the internal temperature sensor works (about 150°C). Therefore, the package loss is assumed to be an internal limitation. There is no heat radiation characteristic of the package unit assumed because of its small size. Heat is carried away from the device by being mounted on the PCB. This value is directly effected by the material and the copper pattern etc. of the PCB. The losses are approximately 360mW. Enduring these losses becomes possible in a lot of applications operating at 25°C.

The overheating protection circuit operates when the junction temperature reaches 150°C (this happens when the regulator is dissipating excessive power, outside temperature is high, or heat radiation is bad). The output current and the output voltage will drop when the protection circuit operates. However, operation begins again as soon as the output voltage drops and the temperature of the chip decreases.

How to determine the thermal resistance when mounted on PCB

The thermal resistance when mounted is expressed as follows:

$$T_j=\theta_{ja}\times Pd+T_a$$

T_j of IC is set around 150°C. Pd is the value when the thermal sensor is activated.

If the ambient temperature is 25°C, then:

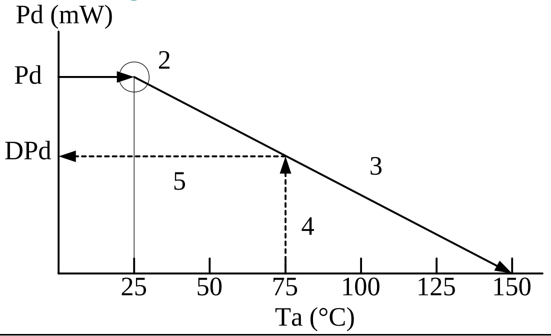
$$150=\theta_{ja}\times Pd+25$$

$$\theta_{ja}=125/Pd\ (°C\ /mW)$$

Pd is easily calculated.

A simple way to determine Pd is to calculate $V_{In} \times I_{In}$ when the output side is shorted. Input current gradually falls as output voltage rises after working thermal shutdown. You should use the value when thermal equilibrium is reached.

Fig12-6: How to determine DPd



Procedure (When mounted on PCB.)

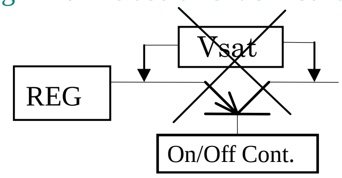
1. Find Pd ($V_{In} \times I_{In}$ when the output side is short-circuited).
2. Plot Pd against 25°C.
3. Connect Pd to the point corresponding to the 150°C with a straight line.
4. In design, take a vertical line from the maximum operating temperature (e.g., 75°C) to the derating curve.
5. Read off the value of Pd against the point at which the vertical line intersects the derating curve. This is taken as the maximum power dissipation DPd.
6. DPd ÷ ($V_{In,MAX} - V_{Out}$)=I_{Out} (at 75°C)

The maximum output current at the highest operating temperature will be $I_{Out} \cong$ DPd ÷ ($V_{In,MAX} - V_{Out}$).
Please use the device at low temperature with better radiation. The lower temperature provides better quality.

12-3. On/Off Control

It is recommended to turn the regulator Off when the circuit following the regulator is not operating. A design with little electric power loss can be implemented. We recommend the use of the On/Off control of the regulator without using a high side switch to provide an output from the regulator. A highly accurate output voltage with low voltage drop is obtained.
Because the control current is small, it is possible to control it directly by CMOS logic.

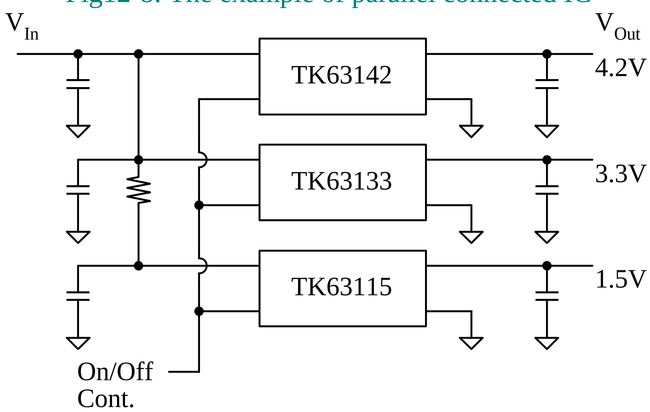
Fig12-7: The use of On/Off control



Control Terminal Voltage ((V_{Cont})	On/Off State
V_{Cont} > 1.3V	On
V_{Cont} < 0.25V	Off

Parallel Connected On/Off Control

Fig12-8: The example of parallel connected IC



The above figure is multiple regulators being controlled by a single On/Off control signal. There is concern of overheating, because the power loss of the low voltage side IC (TK63115BB6) is large. The series resistor (R) is put in the input line of the low output voltage regulator in order to prevent over-dissipation. The voltage dropped across the resistor reduces the large input-to-output voltage across the regulator, reducing the power dissipation in the device. When the thermal sensor works, a decrease of the output voltage, oscillation, etc. may be observed.

12-4. Influence by Light(TK631xxBB6)

When TK631xxBB6(FC-4) is exposed to strong light, the electrical characteristics change. Please confirm the influence by light in your design.

12-5. Definition of term

Characteristics

♦ Output Voltage (V_{Out})
The output voltage is specified with V_{In}=(V_{OutTYP}+1V) and I_{Out}=5mA.

♦ Maximum Output Current ($I_{Out, MAX}$)
The rated output current is specified under the condition where the output voltage drops to 90% of the value specified with I_{Out}=5mA. The input voltage is set to V_{OutTYP}+1V and the current is pulsed to minimize temperature effect.

♦ Dropout Voltage (V_{Drop})
The dropout voltage is the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage at which point the regulator starts to fall out of regulation. Below this value, the output voltage will fall as the input voltage is reduced. It is dependent upon the output voltage, the load current, and the junction temperature.

♦ Line Regulation (LinReg)
Line regulation is the ability of the regulator to maintain a constant output voltage as the input voltage changes. The line regulation is specified as the input voltage is changed from V_{In}=$V_{Out,TYP}$+1V to V_{In}=6V. It is a pulse measurement to minimize temperature effect.

♦ Load Regulation (LoaReg)
Load regulation is the ability of the regulator to maintain a constant output voltage as the load current changes. It is a pulsed measurement to minimize temperature effects with the input voltage set to V_{In}=$V_{Out,TYP}$+1V. The load regulation is specified under an output current step condition of 5mA to 100mA.

♦ Ripple Rejection (RR)
Ripple rejection is the ability of the regulator to attenuate the ripple content of the input voltage at the output. It is specified with 500mV_{P-P}, 1kHz super-imposed on the input voltage, where V_{In}=$V_{Out,TYP}$+1.5V. Ripple rejection is the ratio of the ripple content of the output vs. input and is expressed in dB.

♦Standby Current ($I_{Standby}$)
Standby current is the current which flows into the regulator when the output is turned off by the control function (V_{Cont}=0V).

Protections

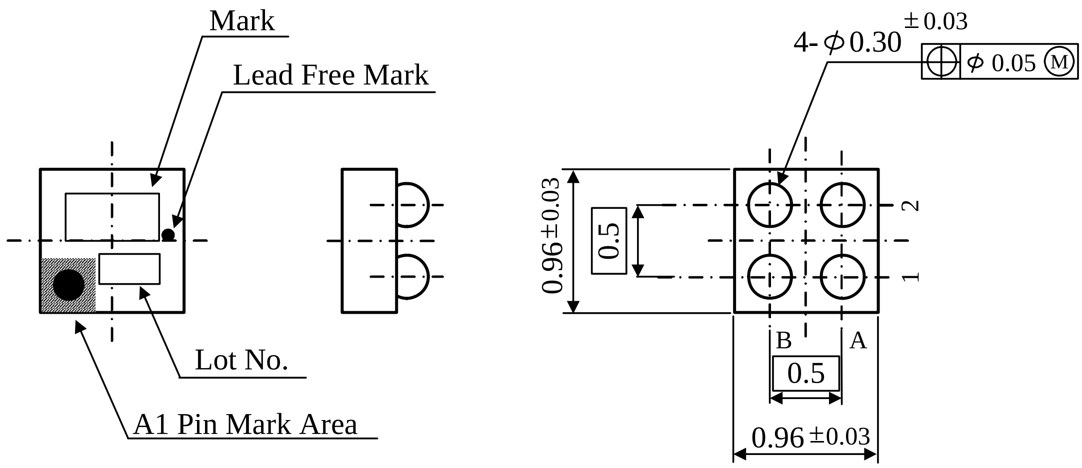
♦ Over Current Sensor
The over current sensor protects the device when there is excessive output current. It also protects the device if the output is accidentally connected to ground.

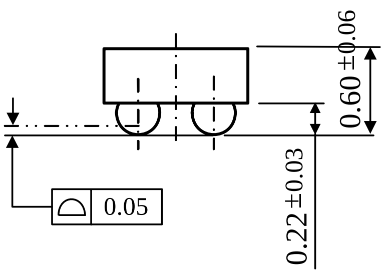
♦ Thermal Sensor
The thermal sensor protects the device in case the junction temperature exceeds the safe value (T_j=150°C). This temperature rise can be caused by external heat, excessive power dissipation caused by large input to output voltage drops, or excessive output current. The regulator will shut off when the temperature exceeds the safe value. As the junction temperatures decrease, the regulator will begin to operate again. Under sustained fault conditions, the regulator output will oscillate as the device turns off then resets. Damage may occur to the device under extreme fault.
Please prevent the loss of the regulator when this protection operates, by reducing the input voltage or providing better heat efficiency.

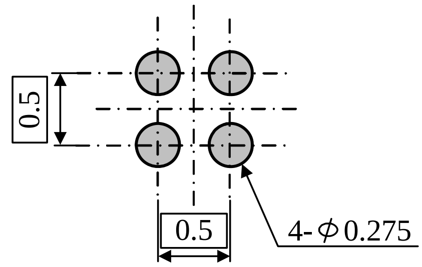
♦ ESD
MM : 200pF 0Ω 150V or more
HBM : 100pF 1.5kΩ 2000V or more

13. PACKAGE OUTLINE

■ 4-bump flip chip : FC-4







Reference Mount Pad

Unit : mm

Package Structure and Others

Base Material	: Si	Mark Method	: Laser
Terminal Material	: Lead Free Solder Bump	Country of Origin	: Japan
Solder Composition	: Sn-2.5Ag	Mass	: 0.0012g

Marking

Part Number	Marking Code	Part Number	Marking Code	Part Number	Marking Code
TK63115BB6	E15	TK63128BB6	E28	TK63133BB6	E33
TK63116BB6	E16	TK63101BB6	E01	TK63135BB6	E35
TK63118BB6	E18	TK63129BB6	E29		
TK63125BB6	E25	TK63130BB6	E30		
TK63126BB6	E26	TK63131BB6	E31		
TK63127BB6	E27	TK63132BB6	E32		

14. NOTES

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- Medical devices for measuring blood pressure, pulse, etc., treatment units such as coronary pacemakers and heat treatment units, and devices such as artificial organs and artificial limb systems which augment physiological functions.
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■ None of the ozone depleting substances(ODS) under the Montreal Protocol are used in our manufacturing process.

15. OFFICES

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