

October 3, 2000

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DESCRIPTION

The SC1565 is a high performance positive voltage regulator designed for use in applications requiring very low dropout voltage at up to 1.5 Amps. Since it has superior dropout characteristics compared to regular LDOs, it can be used to supply 2.5V on motherboards or 2.8V on peripheral cards from the 3.3V supply thus allowing the elimination of costly heatsinks. Additionally, the 5-lead TO-220 and SO-8 versions have an enable pin to further reduce power dissipation while shut down. The SC1565 provides excellent regulation over variations in line, load and temperature.

The SC1565 is available in the popular SO-8 surface mount package with two internally preset output voltage options, which are also adjustable using external resistors. Also available are 5-lead and 3-lead TO-220 2.5V options (fixed output only for the 3-lead option) and fixed output SOT-223 options.

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

DEVICE ⁽¹⁾	PACKAGE
SC1565IS-X.X.TR ⁽²⁾	SO-8
SC1565IST-X.X.TR ⁽²⁾	SOT-223
SC1565IT-X.X ⁽³⁾	TO-220-3
SC1565I5T-X.X ⁽³⁾	TO-220-5

FEATURES

- 350mV dropout @ 1.5A
- Adjustable output from 1.2V to 4.8V⁽¹⁾
- 2.5V and 1.8V options (adjustable externally using resistors)⁽¹⁾
- Over current and over temperature protection
- Enable pin⁽¹⁾
- 10µA quiescent current in shutdown⁽¹⁾
- Low reverse leakage (output to input)
- Surface mount and through-hole packages
- Full industrial temperature range

Note:

(1) SO-8 and TO-220-5L packages only.

APPLICATIONS

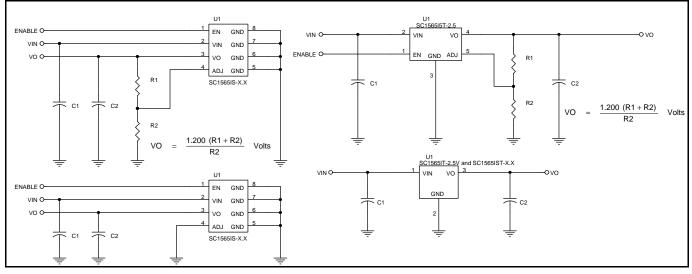
- Battery powered systems
- Motherboards
- Peripheral cards
- PCMCIA cards

Notes:

(1) Where -X.X denotes voltage options. Available voltages are: 2.5V and 1.8V. Output voltage can be adjusted (except SOT-223 and TO-220-3) using external resistors, see Pin Description.

(2) Only available in tape and reel packaging. A reel contains 2500 devices.

(3) Only available in tube packaging (no suffix required).



Notes:

(1) Maximum VO setpoint for 1.8V parts = 5.4V.

(2) This device is designed to operate with ceramic input and output capacitors.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Мах	Units
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	5.5	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient SO-8 ⁽¹⁾ SOT-223 TO-220-X	θ_{JA}	65 63 50	°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case SO-8 SOT-223 TO-220-X	θ _{JC}	39 27 3	°C/W
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T _A	-40 to 85	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40 to 150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{STG}	-65 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10 Sec.	T _{LEAD}	300	°C
ESD Rating (Human body model)	ESD	4	kV

Note:

(1) 1 square inch of FR-4, double sided, 1 oz. minimum copper weight.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless specified: $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ Adjustable Option ($V_{ADJ} > V_{TH(ADJ)}$): $V_{IN} = 2.2$ to 5.5V and $I_{O} = 10\mu$ A to 1.5A Fixed Options ($V_{ADJ} = GND$): $V_{IN} = (V_{O} + 0.7V)$ to 5.5V and $I_{O} = 0$ A to 1.5A Values in **bold** apply over the full operating temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
VIN						
Supply Voltage Range	VIN		2.2		5.5	V
Quiescent Current	Ι _Q	V _{IN} = 3.3V		0.75	1.75	mA
		$V_{\rm IN}=5.5V,V_{\rm EN}=0V$		10	35	μA
vo						
Output Voltage ⁽¹⁾	Vo	$V_{IN} = V_{O} + 0.7V, I_{O} = 10mA$	0.99V _o	Vo	1.01V _o	V
(Internal Fixed Voltage)			0.98V _o	Vo	1.02V _o	
Line Regulation ⁽¹⁾	REG _(LINE)	$V_{IN} = (V_{O} + 0.25V)$ to 5.5V, $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA		0.035	0.3	%
Load Regulation ⁽¹⁾	REG _(LOAD)	$V_{\rm IN} = V_{\rm O} + 0.7 V$		0.2	0.4	%



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Dropout Voltage ⁽²⁾	V _D	$I_{LOAD} = 10 \text{mA}$		2.5	10	mV
					20	
	-	$I_{LOAD} = 500 \text{mA}$		115	300	mV
					400	
		$I_{LOAD} = 1A$		225	400	mV
					500	
		$I_{LOAD} = 1.5A$		350	500	mV
					600	
Minimum Load Current ⁽³⁾	I _o	$V_{\rm IN} = V_{\rm O} + 0.7 V$		1	10	μA
Current Limit	I _{CL}		1.50	2.50	3.50	А
ADJ						
Reference Voltage ⁽¹⁾	V_{REF}	$V_{IN} = 2.2V, V_{ADJ} = V_{OUT}, I_O = 10mA$	1.188	1.200	1.212	V
			1.176		1.224	
Adjust Pin Current ⁽⁴⁾	I _{ADJ}	$V_{ADJ} = V_{REF}$		10	50	nA
Adjust Pin Threshold ⁽⁵⁾	$V_{\text{TH}(\text{ADJ})}$		0.10	0.20	0.40	V
EN			U			
Enable Pin Current	I _{EN}	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{IN} = 3.3V$		1.5	10	μA
Enable Pin Threshold	V _{IH}	V _{IN} = 3.3V	1.8			V
	V _{IL}	V _{IN} = 3.3V			0.4	
OVER TEMPERATURE P	ROTECTIO	N				
High Trip level	Т _н			170		°C
Hysteresis	T _{HYST}			20		°C

NOTES:

(1) Low duty cycle pulse testing with Kelvin connections required.

(2) Defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops to 1% below the value measured at a differential of 0.7V.

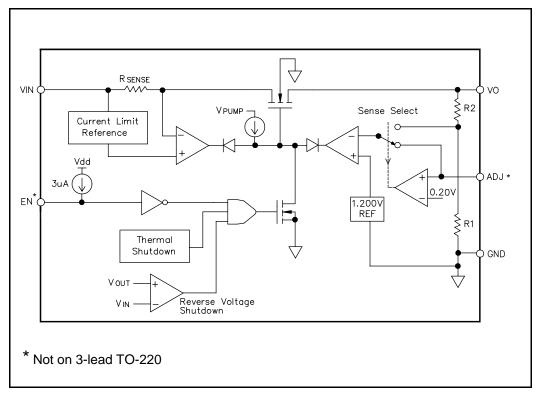
(3) Required to maintain regulation. Voltage set resistors R1 and R2 are usually utilized to meet this requirement. Adjustable versions only.

(4) Guaranteed by design.

(5) When V_{ADJ} exceeds this threshold, the "Sense Select" switch disconnects the internal feedback chain from the error amplifier and connects V_{ADJ} instead.



BLOCK DIAGRAM

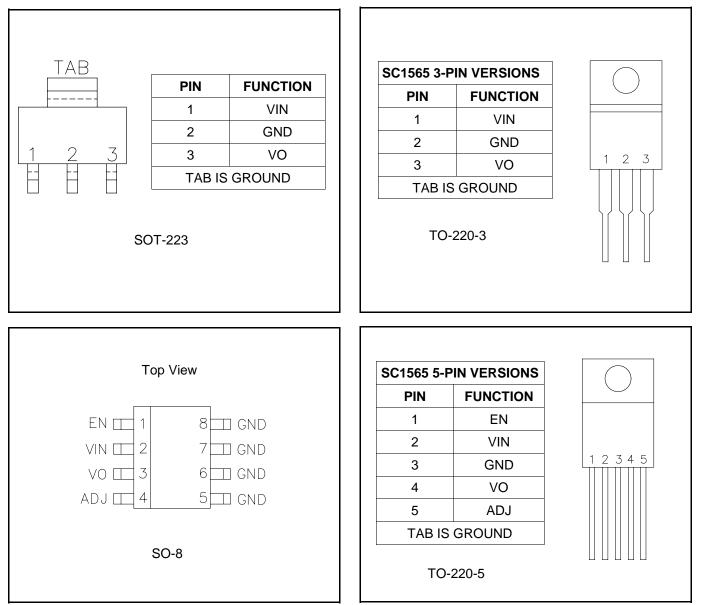


PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Functiom	
ADJ	This pin, when grounded, sets the output voltage to that set by the internal feedback resistors. If ex- ternal feedback resistors are used, the output voltage will be (See Application Circuit):	
	$VO = \frac{1.200 (R1 + R2)}{R2} Volts$	
EN	Enable Input. Pulling this pin below 0.4V turns the regulator off, reducing the quiescent current to a fraction of its operating value. The device will be enabled if this pin is left open. Connect to VIN if not being used.	
GND	Reference ground. Use all four pins on the SO-8 device for heatsinking. Use the tab on the TO-220 devices for heatsinking.	
VIN	Input voltage. For regulation at full load, the input to this pin must be between (VO + $0.7V$) and 5.5V. Minimum VIN = $2.2V$.	
VO	This pin is the power output of the device.	

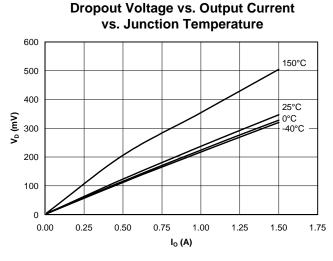


PIN CONFIGURATIONS

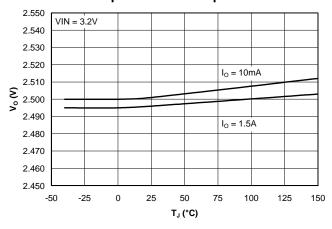


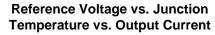


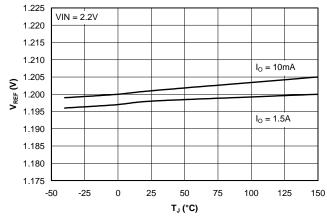
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



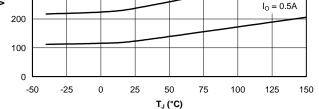
Output Voltage (2.5V) vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current



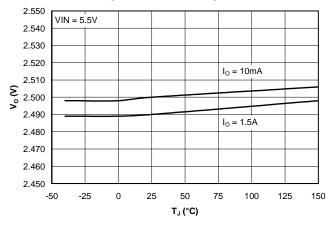




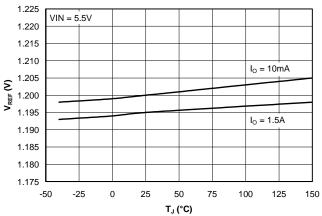
Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current



Output Voltage (2.5V) vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current

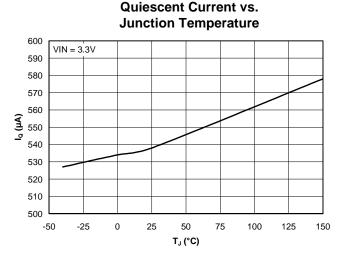


Reference Voltage vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current





TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Introduction

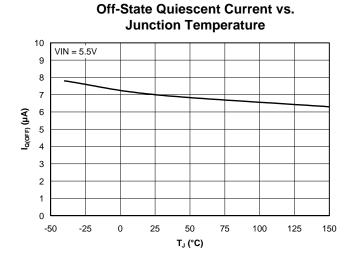
The SC1565 is intended for applications such as graphics cards where high current capability and very low dropout voltage are required. It provides a very simple, low cost solution that uses very little pcb real estate. Additional features include an enable pin to allow for a very low power consumption standby mode, and a fully adjustable output.

Component Selection

Input capacitor - a 4.7μ F ceramic capacitor is recommended. This allows for the device being some distance from any bulk capacitance on the rail. Additionally, input droop due to load transients is reduced, improving load transient response. Additional capacitance may be added if required by the application.

Output capacitor - a minimum bulk capacitance of 10μ F, along with a 0.1μ F ceramic decoupling capacitor is recommended. Increasing the bulk capacitance will improve the overall transient response. The use of multiple lower value ceramic capacitors in parallel to achieve the desired bulk capacitance will not cause stability issues. Although designed for use with ceramic output capacitors, the SC1565 is extremely tolerant of output capacitor ESR values and thus will also work comfortably with tantalum output capacitors.

External voltage selection resistors - the use of 1% resistors, and designing for a current flow \geq 10µA is recommended to ensure a well regulated output (thus R2 \leq 120k Ω).



Thermal Considerations

The power dissipation in the SC1565 is approximately equal to the product of the output current and the input to output voltage differential:

 $P_{D} \approx (VIN - VOUT) \bullet I_{O}$

The absolute worst-case dissipation is given by:

 $\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{MAX})} = \left(\mathsf{VIN}_{(\mathsf{MAX})} - \mathsf{VOUT}_{(\mathsf{MIN})}\right) \bullet \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{MAX})} + \mathsf{VIN}_{(\mathsf{MAX})} \bullet \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{Q}(\mathsf{MAX})}$

For a typical scenario, VIN = 3.3V \pm 5%, VOUT = 2.8V and I_o = 1.5A, therefore:

 $VIN_{(MAX)}$ = 3.465V, $VOUT_{(MIN)}$ = 2.744V and $I_{Q(MAX)}$ = 1.75mA,

Thus $P_{D(MAX)} = 1.09W$.

Using this figure, and assuming $T_{A(MAX)} = 70^{\circ}C$, we can calculate the maximum thermal impedance allowable to maintain $T_{J} \le 150^{\circ}C$:

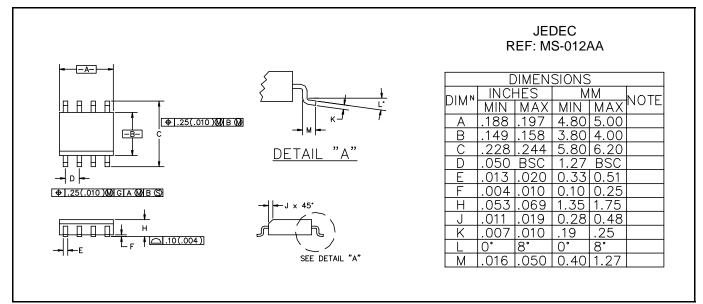
$$R_{TH(J-A)(MAX)} = \frac{\left(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)}\right)}{P_{D(MAX)}} = \frac{(150 - 70)}{1.09} = 73.4^{\circ}C / W$$

This should be achievable for the SO-8 package using pcb copper area to aid in conducting the heat away, such as one square inch of copper connected to the ground pins of the device. The SOT-223 and TO-220 packages would not require heatsinking. Internal ground/power planes and air flow will also assist in removing heat. For higher ambient temperatures it may be necessary to use additional copper area.

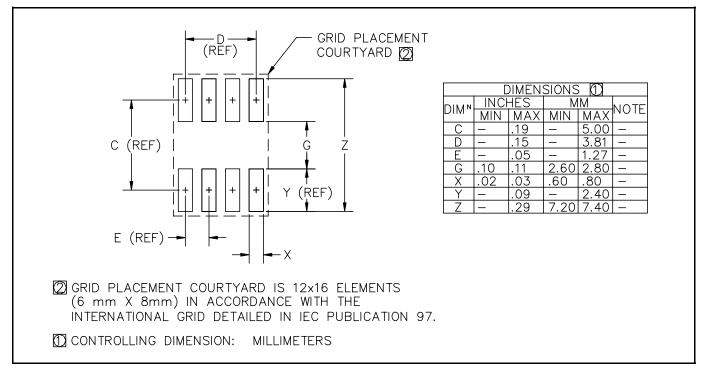


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OUTLINE DRAWING - SO-8



LAND PATTERN - SO-8

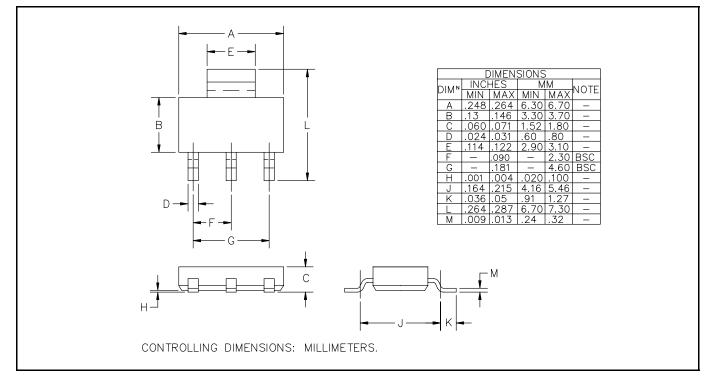




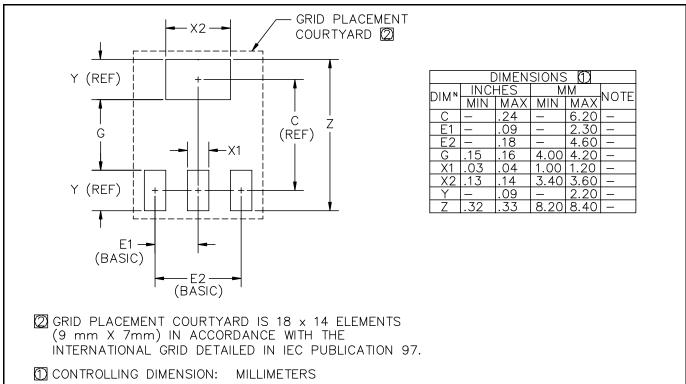
SC1565

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DEVICE OUTLINE SOT-223



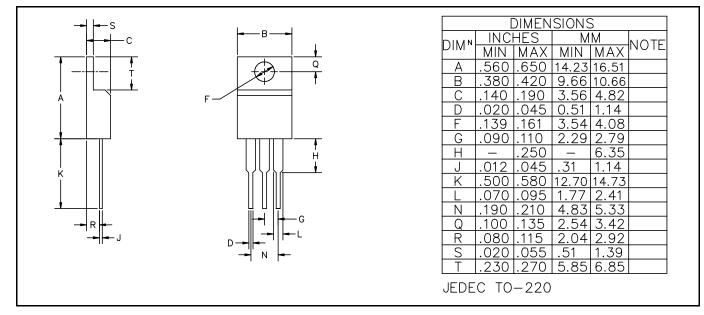
LAND PATTERN SOT-223



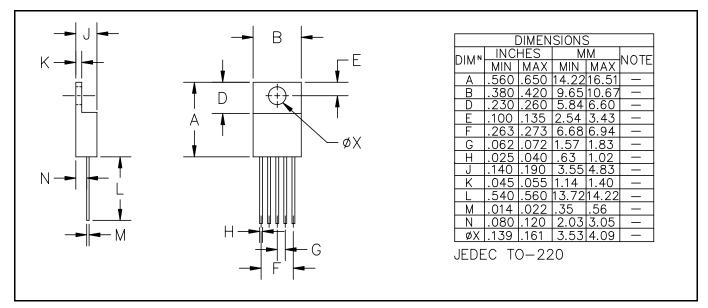


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DEVICE OUTLINE - TO-220-3L



DEVICE OUTLINE - TO-220-5L



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