### **5.0 V Micropower 150 mA** LDO Linear Regulator with DELAY, Adjustable RESET, and Sense Output

The NCV4269 is a 5.0 V precision micropower voltage regulator with an output current capability of 150 mA.

The output voltage is accurate within  $\pm 2.0\%$  with a maximum dropout voltage of 0.5 V at 100 mA. Low quiescent current is a feature drawing only 240  $\mu$ A with a 1.0 mA load. This part is ideal for any and all battery operated microprocessor equipment.

Microprocessor control logic includes an active reset output RO with delay and a SI/SO monitor which can be used to provide an early warning signal to the microprocessor of a potential impending reset signal. The use of the SI/SO monitor allows the microprocessor to finish any signal processing before the reset shuts the microprocessor down.

The active Reset circuit operates correctly at an output voltage as low as 1.0 V. The Reset function is activated during the power up sequence or during normal operation if the output voltage drops outside the regulation limits.

The reset threshold voltage can be decreased by the connection of an external resistor divider to the  $R_{ADJ}$  lead. The regulator is protected against reverse battery, short circuit, and thermal overload conditions. The device can withstand load dump transients making it suitable for use in automotive environments. The device has also been optimized for EMC conditions.

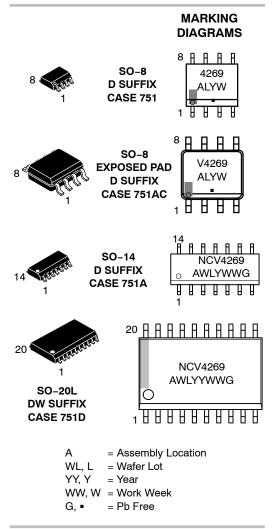
#### Features

- 5.0 V ± 2.0% Output
- Low 240 µA Quiescent Current
- Active Reset Output Low Down to  $V_0 = 1.0 V$
- Adjustable Reset Threshold
- 150 mA Output Current Capability
- Fault Protection
  - +60 V Peak Transient Voltage
  - → -40 V Reverse Voltage
  - Short Circuit
  - Thermal Overload
- Early Warning through SI/SO Leads
- Internally Fused Leads in SO-14 and SO-20L Packages
- Integrated Pullup Resistor at Logic Outputs (To Use External Resistors, Select the NCV4279)
- Very Low Dropout Voltage
- Electrical Parameters Guaranteed Over Entire Temperature Range
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Control Changes
- These are Pb-Free Devices



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#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 13 of this data sheet.

1

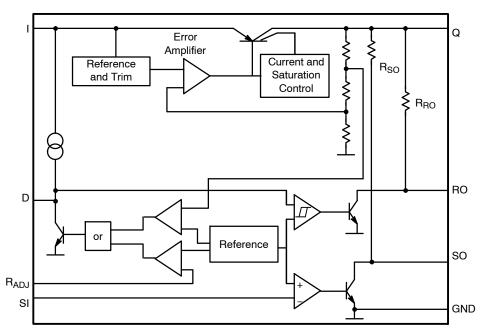
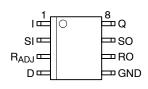
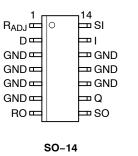


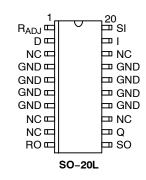
Figure 1. Block Diagram











#### PACKAGE PIN DESCRIPTION

	Package Pin Number			5.	
SO-8	SO-8 EP	SO-14	SO-20L	Pin Symbol	Function
3	3	1	1	R <sub>ADJ</sub>	Reset Threshold Adjust; if not used to connect to GND.
4	4	2	2	D	Reset Delay; To Set Time Delay, Connect to GND with Capacitor
5	5	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12	4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17	GND Ground	
-	-	-	3, 8, 9, 13, 18	NC	No connection to these pins from the IC.
6	6	7	10	RO	Reset Output; The Open–Collector Output has a 20 $k\Omega$ Pullup Resistor to Q. Leave Open if Not Used.
7	7	8	11	SO Sense Output; This Open–Collector Output is Internally Pulled Up to 20 k $\Omega$ pullup resistor to Q. If not used, keep open.	
8	8	9	12	Q	5 V Output; Connect to GND with a 10 $\mu F$ Capacitor, ESR < 10 $\Omega.$
1	1	13	19	I	Input; Connect to GND Directly at the IC with a Ceramic Capacitor.
2	2	14	20	SI	Sense Input; If not used, Connect to Q.
-	EPAD	-	-	EPAD	Connect to ground potential or leave unconnected

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_J = -40^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input to Regulator	V <sub>I</sub> II	-40 Internally Limited	45 Internally Limited	V
Input Transient to Regulator	VI	-	60	V
Sense Input	V <sub>SI</sub> I <sub>SI</sub>	-40 -1	45 1	V mA
Reset Threshold Adjust	V <sub>RADJ</sub> I <sub>RADJ</sub>	-0.3 -10	7 10	V mA
Reset Delay	V <sub>D</sub> I <sub>D</sub>	-0.3 Internally Limited	7 Internally Limited	V
Ground	Ι <sub>q</sub>	50	-	mA
Reset Output	V <sub>RO</sub> I <sub>RO</sub>	-0.3 Internally Limited	7 Internally Limited	V
Sense Output	V <sub>SO</sub> I <sub>SO</sub>	-0.3 Internally Limited	7 Internally Limited	V
Regulated Output	V <sub>Q</sub> I <sub>Q</sub>	-0.5 -10	7.0 -	V mA
Junction Temperature Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> T <sub>STG</sub>	_ _50	150 150	°C O°
Input Voltage Operating Range Junction Temperature Operating Range	V <sub>I</sub> T <sub>J</sub>	_ _40	45 150	° C

#### LEAD TEMPERATURE SOLDERING AND MSL

Parameter	Symbol	Value
MSL, 20-Lead LS Temperature 265°C Peak (Note 3)	MSL	3
MSL, 20-Lead, LS Temperature 240°C Peak (Note 4)	MSL	1
MSL, 8-Lead, 14-Lead, LS Temperature 265°C Peak (Note 3)	MSL	1
MSL, 8-Lead EP, LS Temperature 260°C	MSL	2

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

This device series incorporates ESD protection and exceeds the following ratings: Human Body Model (HBM) ≤ 2.0 kV per JEDEC standard: JESD22–A114.

- Machine Model (MM) ≤ 200 V per JEDEC standard: JESD22–A115. 2. Latchup Current Maximum Rating: ≤ 150 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78.
- 3.  $+5^{\circ}C/-0^{\circ}C$ , 40 Sec Max-at-Peak, 60 150 Sec above 217°C. 4.  $+5^{\circ}C/-0^{\circ}C$ , 30 Sec Max-at-Peak, 60 150 Sec above 183°C.

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Test Conditions (Typical Values)	Unit
SO-8 Package (Note 5)	·	
Junction–to–Pin 4 ( $\Psi$ – JL4, $\Psi$ <sub>L4</sub> )	53.8	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (R <sub><math>\theta</math>JA</sub> , $\theta$ <sub>JA</sub> )	170.9	°C/W
SO-8 EP Package (Note 5)		
Junction–to–Pin 8 ( $\Psi$ – JL8, $\Psi_{L8}$ )	23.7	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (R <sub><math>\theta</math>JA</sub> , $\theta$ <sub>JA</sub> )	71.4	°C/W
Junction-to-Pad (Ψ - JPad)	7.7	°C/W
SO-14 Package (Note 5)		
Junction–to–Pin 4 ( $\Psi$ – JL4, $\Psi$ <sub>L4</sub> )	18.4	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (R <sub><math>\theta</math>JA</sub> , $\theta$ <sub>JA</sub> )	111.6	°C/W
SO-20 Package (Note 5)		
Junction–to–Pin 4 ( $\Psi$ – JL4, $\Psi$ <sub>L4</sub> )	21.8	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (R $_{\theta JA}$ , $\theta_{JA}$ )	95.3	°C/W

5. 2 oz copper, 50 mm<sup>2</sup> copper area, 1.5 mm thick FR4

<b>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $T_J = -40^{\circ}C \le T_J \le 125^{\circ}C$ , $V_I = -40^{\circ}C \le T_J \le 125^{\circ}C$	= 13.5 V unless otherwise specified)
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Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
REGULATOR	-					
Output Voltage	V <sub>Q</sub>	1 mA $\leq$ $I_Q$ $\leq$ 100 mA 6 V $\leq$ V_I $\leq$ 16 V	4.90	5.00	5.10	V
Current Limit	Ι <sub>Q</sub>	-	150	200	500	mA
Current Consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	۱ <sub>q</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> = 1 mA, RO, SO High	_	190	250	μΑ
Current Consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	lq	I <sub>Q</sub> = 10 mA, RO, SO High	_	250	450	μΑ
Current Consumption; $I_q = I_I - I_Q$	lq	I <sub>Q</sub> = 50 mA, RO, SO High	_	2.0	3.0	mA
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>dr</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>Q</sub> = 100 mA	_	0.25	0.5	V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	I <sub>Q</sub> = 5 mA to 100 mA	_	10	20	mV
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_Q$	$V_{I} = 6 V \text{ to } 26 V I_{Q} = 1 \text{ mA}$	-	10	30	mV
RESET GENERATOR						
Reset Switching Threshold	V <sub>RT</sub>	-	4.50	4.65	4.80	V
Reset Adjust Switching Threshold	V <sub>RADJ,TH</sub>	V <sub>Q</sub> > 3.5 V	1.26	1.35	1.44	V
Reset Pullup Resistance	R <sub>SO,INT</sub>	-	10	20	40	kΩ
Reset Output Saturation Voltage	V <sub>RO,SAT</sub>	V <sub>Q</sub> < V <sub>RT</sub> , R <sub>RO, INT</sub>	_	0.1	0.4	V
Upper Delay Switching Threshold	V <sub>UD</sub>	-	1.4	1.8	2.2	V
Lower Delay Switching Threshold	V <sub>LD</sub>	-	0.3	0.45	0.60	V
Saturation Voltage on Delay Capacitor	V <sub>D,SAT</sub>	V <sub>Q</sub> < V <sub>RT</sub>	-	-	0.1	V
Charge Current	I <sub>D,C</sub>	V <sub>D</sub> = 1 V	3.0	6.5	9.5	μΑ
Delay Time L → H	t <sub>d</sub>	C <sub>D</sub> = 100 nF	17	28	_	ms
Delay Time $H \rightarrow L$	t <sub>RR</sub>	C <sub>D</sub> = 100 nF	-	1.0	-	μs
INPUT VOLTAGE SENSE						
Sense Threshold High	V <sub>SI,High</sub>	-	1.24	1.31	1.38	V
Sense Threshold Low	V <sub>SI,Low</sub>	-	1.16	1.20	1.28	V
Sense Output Saturation Voltage	V <sub>SO,Low</sub>	$V_{SI}$ < 1.20 V; $V_{Q}$ > 3 V; $R_{SO}$	-	0.1	0.4	V
Sense Resistor Pullup	R <sub>SO,INT</sub>	-	10	20	40	kΩ
Sense Input Current	I <sub>SI</sub>	_	-1.0	0.1	1.0	μA

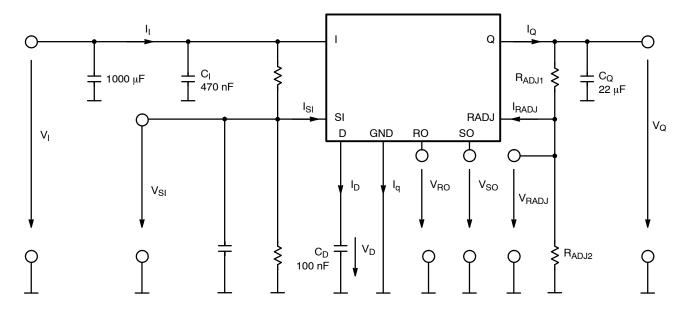
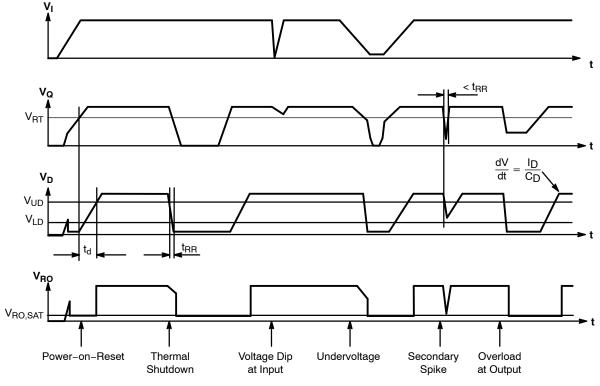
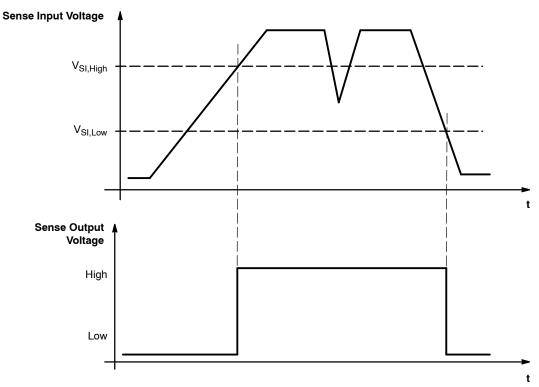
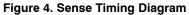


Figure 2. Measuring Circuit

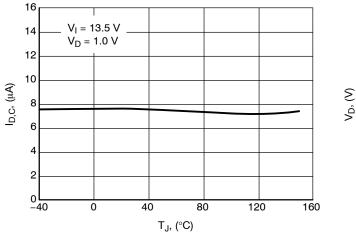




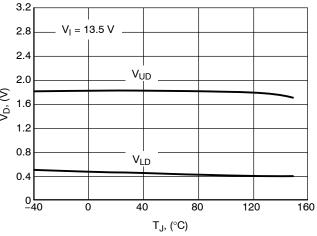


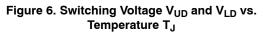


#### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**









#### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

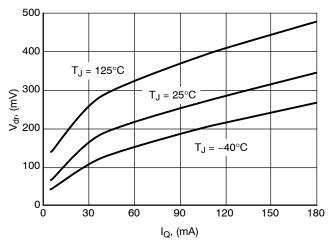


Figure 7. Drop Voltage V<sub>dr</sub> vs. Output Current I<sub>Q</sub>

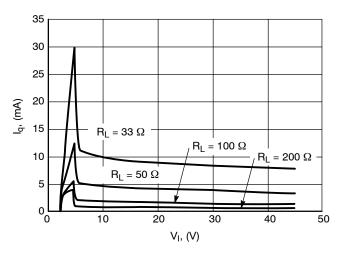


Figure 9. Current Consumption  ${\rm I_q}$  vs. Input Voltage  ${\rm V_l}$ 

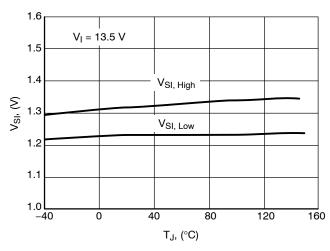


Figure 11. Sense Threshold  $V_{SI}\,vs.$  Temperature  $T_{J}$ 

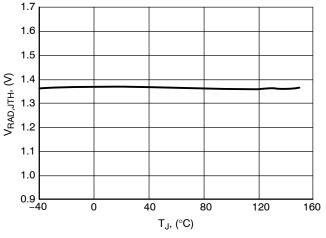


Figure 8. Reset Adjust Switching Threshold,  $$V_{RADJ,TH}$$  vs. Temperature  $T_J$ 

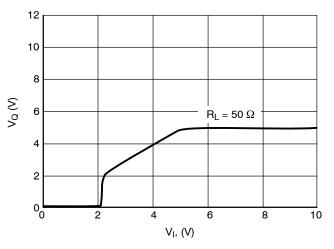


Figure 10. Output Voltage  $V_Q$  vs. Input Voltage  $V_I$ 

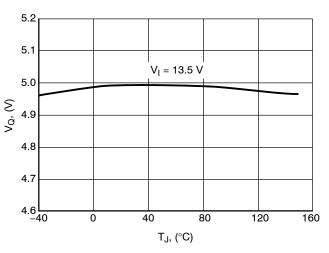
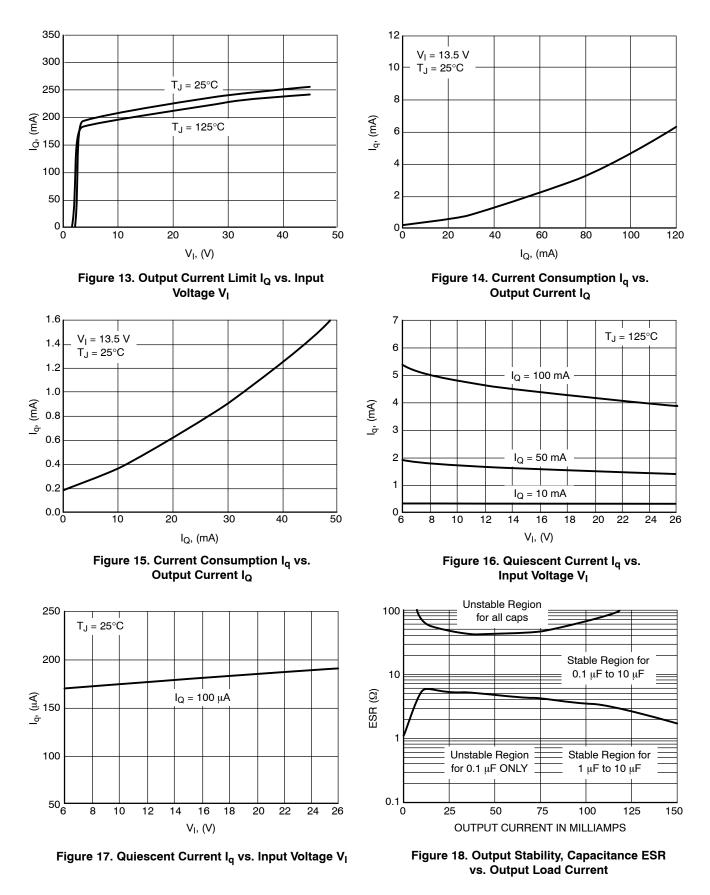
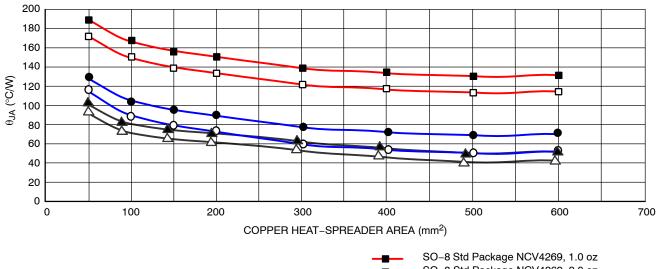


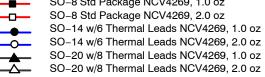
Figure 12. Output Voltage  $V_Q$  vs. Temperature  $T_J$ 

#### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**



#### **TYPICAL THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**







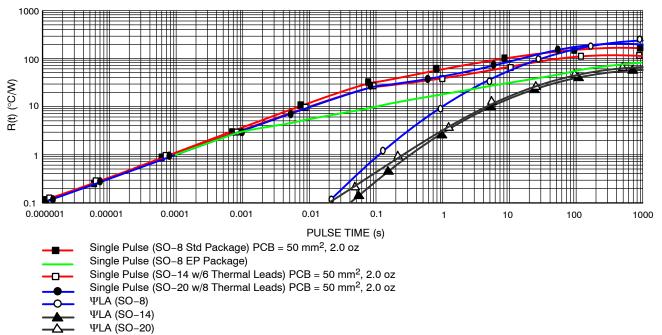


Figure 20. R(t) vs. Pulse Time

#### APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

#### **OUTPUT REGULATOR**

The output is controlled by a precision trimmed reference. The PNP output has base drive quiescent current control for regulation while the input voltage is low, preventing over saturation. Current limit and voltage monitors complement the regulator design to give safe operating signals to the processor and control circuits.

#### **RESET OUTPUT (RO)**

A reset signal, Reset Output, RO, (low voltage) is generated as the IC powers up. After the output voltage  $V_Q$ increases above the reset threshold voltage  $V_{RT}$ , the delay timer D is started. When the voltage on the delay timer  $V_D$ passes  $V_{UD}$ , the reset signal RO goes high. A discharge of the delay timer  $V_D$  is started when  $V_Q$  drops and stays below the reset threshold voltage  $V_{RT}$ . When the voltage of the delay timer  $V_D$  drops below the lower threshold voltage  $V_{LD}$ the reset output voltage  $V_{RO}$  is brought low to reset the processor.

The reset output RO is an open collector NPN transistor with an internal 20 k $\Omega$  pullup resistor connected to the output Q, controlled by a low voltage detection circuit. The circuit is functionally independent of the rest of the IC, thereby guaranteeing that RO is valid for V<sub>Q</sub> as low as 1.0 V.

#### RESET ADJUST (R<sub>ADJ</sub>)

The reset threshold  $V_{RT}$  can be decreased from a typical value of 4.65 V to as low as 3.5 V by using an external voltage divider connected from the Q lead to the pin  $R_{ADJ}$ , as shown in Figure 21. The resistor divider keeps the voltage above the  $V_{RADJ,TH}$  (typical 1.35 V) for the desired input voltages, and overrides the internal threshold detector. Adjust the voltage divider according to the following relationship:

 $V_{RT} = V_{RADJ, TH} \cdot (R_{ADJ1} + R_{ADJ2}) / R_{ADJ2}$  (eq. 1)

If the reset adjust option is not needed, the  $R_{ADJ}$  pin should be connected to GND causing the reset threshold to go to its default value (typically 4.65 V).

#### **RESET DELAY (D)**

The reset delay circuit provides a delay (programmable by capacitor  $C_D$ ) on the reset output lead RO. The delay lead D provides charge current  $I_{D,C}$  (typically 6.5  $\mu$ A) to the external delay capacitor  $C_D$  during the following times:

- 1. During Powerup (once the regulation threshold has been exceeded).
- 2. After a reset event has occurred and the device is back in regulation. The delay capacitor is set to discharge when the regulation ( $V_{RT}$ , reset threshold voltage) has been violated. When the delay capacitor discharges to  $V_{LD}$ , the reset signal RO pulls low.

#### SETTING THE DELAY TIME

The delay time is set by the delay capacitor  $C_D$  and the charge current  $I_D$ . The time is measured by the delay capacitor voltage charging from the low level of  $V_{DSAT}$  to the higher level  $V_{UD}$ . The time delay follows the equation:

$$t_d = [C_D (V_{UD} - V_{D, SAT})]/I_{D, C}$$
 (eq. 2)

Example:

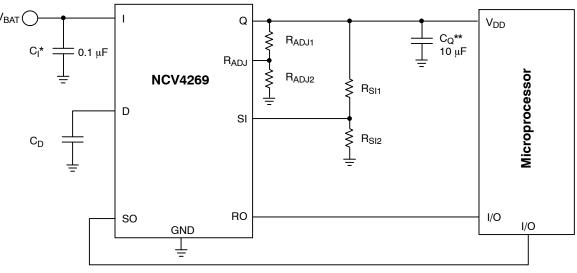
Using  $C_D = 100 \text{ nF}$ .

Use the typical value for  $V_{D,SAT} = 0.1$  V.

Use the typical value for  $V_{UD} = 1.8$  V.

Use the typical value for Delay Charge Current  $I_D = 6.5 \,\mu$ A.

 $t_d = [100 \text{ nF} (1.8 - 0.1 \text{ V})]/6.5 \,\mu\text{A} = 26.2 \text{ ms}$  (eq. 3)



\*C<sub>I</sub> required if regulator is located far from the power supply filter.

\*\* CQ required for Stability. Cap must operate at minimum temperature expected.

Figure 21. Application Diagram

### SENSE INPUT (SI) / SENSE OUTPUT (SO) VOLTAGE MONITOR

An on-chip comparator is available to provide early warning to the microprocessor of a possible reset signal (Figure 4). The output is from an open collector driver with an internal 20 k $\Omega$  pull up resistor to output Q. The reset turns signal typically the microprocessor off instantaneously. This can cause unpredictable results with the microprocessor. The signal received from the SO pin will allow the microprocessor time to complete its present task before shutting down. This function is performed by a comparator referenced to the band gap voltage. The actual trip point can be programmed externally using a resistor divider to the input monitor SI (Figure 21). The values for R<sub>SI1</sub> and R<sub>SI2</sub> are selected for a typical threshold of 1.20 V on the SI Pin.

#### SIGNAL OUTPUT

Figure 22 shows the SO Monitor timing waveforms as a result of the circuit depicted in Figure 21. As the output voltage ( $V_Q$ ) falls, the monitor threshold ( $V_{SI,Low}$ ), is crossed. This causes the voltage on the SO output to go low sending a warning signal to the microprocessor that a reset signal may occur in a short period of time.  $T_{WARNING}$  is the time the microprocessor has to complete the function it is currently working on and get ready for the reset shutdown signal.

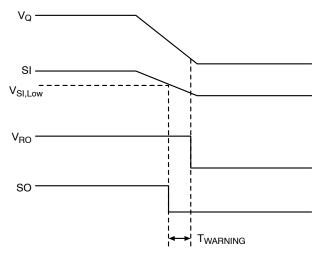


Figure 22. SO Warning Waveform Time Diagram

#### STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

The input capacitor  $C_I$  in Figure 21 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 1.0  $\Omega$  in series with  $C_I$ 

The output or compensation capacitor 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. A tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitor is best, since a film or ceramic capacitor with almost zero ESR can cause instability. The aluminum electrolytic capacitor is the least expensive solution, but, if the circuit operates at low temperatures ( $-25^{\circ}$ C 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  $C_Q$  shown in Figure 21 should work for most applications; however, it is not necessarily the optimized solution. Stability is guaranteed at values  $C_Q = 10 \ \mu\text{F}$  and an ESR =  $10 \ \Omega$  within the operating temperature range. Actual limits are shown in a graph in the typical data section.

## CALCULATING POWER DISSIPATION IN A SINGLE OUTPUT LINEAR REGULATOR

The maximum power dissipation for a single output regulator (Figure 21) is:

 $P_{D(max)} = [V_{I(max)} - V_{Q(min)}]I_{Q(max)} + V_{I(max)}I_{q} (eq. 4)$ 

where:

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

 $V_{Q(min)}$  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:

$$R_{\theta JA} = (150^{\circ}C - T_A) / P_D$$
 (eq. 5)

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 heatsink will be required. The current flow and voltages are shown in the Measurement Circuit Diagram.

#### HEATSINKS

A heatsink 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  $R_{0IA}$ :

$$R_{\theta}JA = R_{\theta}JC + R_{\theta}CS + R_{\theta}SA \qquad (eq. 6)$$

where:

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

 $R_{\theta CS}$  = the case-to-heat sink thermal resistance, and  $R_{\theta SA}$  = 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 heatsinking considerations are discussed in the ON Semiconductor application note AN1040/D, available on the ON Semiconductor website.

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Output Voltage	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCV4269D1G		SO-8 (Pb-Free)	98 Units/Rail
NCV4269D1R2G	ICV4269D1R2G		2500 Tape & Reel
NCV4269PDG		SO-8 EP (Pb-Free)	98 Units/Rail
NCV4269PDR2G		SO-8 EP (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
NCV4269D2G	5.0 V	SO-14 (Pb-Free)	55 Units/Rail
NCV4269D2R2G		SO-14 (Pb-Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
ICV4269DWG		SO-20L (Pb-Free)	38 Units/Rail
NCV4269DWR2		SO-20L	
NCV4269DWR2G		SO-20L (Pb-Free)	1000 Tape & Reel

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

## onsemí



\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

#### STYLES ON PAGE 2

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#### SOIC-8 NB CASE 751-07 ISSUE AK

STYLE 1: PIN 1. EMITTER COLLECTOR 2. 3. COLLECTOR 4. EMITTER 5. EMITTER BASE 6. 7 BASE EMITTER 8. STYLE 5: PIN 1. DRAIN 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN DRAIN 4. GATE 5. 6. GATE SOURCE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 9: PIN 1. EMITTER, COMMON COLLECTOR, DIE #1 COLLECTOR, DIE #2 2. З. EMITTER, COMMON 4. 5. EMITTER, COMMON 6 BASE. DIE #2 BASE, DIE #1 7. 8. EMITTER, COMMON STYLE 13: PIN 1. N.C. 2. SOURCE 3 GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. DRAIN 8. STYLE 17: PIN 1. VCC 2. V2OUT V10UT З. TXE 4. 5. RXE 6. VFF 7. GND 8. ACC STYLE 21: PIN 1. CATHODE 1 2. CATHODE 2 3 CATHODE 3 CATHODE 4 4. 5. CATHODE 5 6. COMMON ANODE COMMON ANODE 7. 8. CATHODE 6 STYLE 25: PIN 1. VIN 2 N/C REXT З. 4. GND 5. IOUT IOUT 6. IOUT 7. 8. IOUT STYLE 29: BASE, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2 EMITTER, #1 BASE, #2 З. EMITTER, #2 4. 5 COLLECTOR, #2 COLLECTOR, #2 6.

STYLE 2: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE, #1 2. COLLECTOR, #1 COLLECTOR, #2 3. COLLECTOR, #2 4 BASE, #2 5. EMITTER, #2 6. 7 BASE #1 EMITTER, #1 8. STYLE 6: PIN 1. SOURCE 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN SOURCE 4. SOURCE 5. 6. GATE GATE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 10: GROUND PIN 1. BIAS 1 OUTPUT 2. З. GROUND 4. 5. GROUND 6 BIAS 2 INPUT 7. 8. GROUND STYLE 14: PIN 1. N-SOURCE 2. N-GATE 3 P-SOURCE P-GATE 4. P-DRAIN 5 6. P-DRAIN N-DRAIN 7. N-DRAIN 8. STYLE 18: PIN 1. ANODE ANODE 2. SOURCE 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN CATHODE 7. 8. CATHODE STYLE 22 PIN 1. I/O LINE 1 2. COMMON CATHODE/VCC 3 COMMON CATHODE/VCC 4. I/O LINE 3 COMMON ANODE/GND 5. 6. I/O LINE 4 7. I/O LINE 5 8. COMMON ANODE/GND STYLE 26: PIN 1. GND 2 dv/dt З. ENABLE 4. ILIMIT 5. SOURCE SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. 8. VCC STYLE 30: DRAIN 1 PIN 1. DRAIN 1 2 GATE 2 З. SOURCE 2 4 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 5. 6.

7.

8. GATE 1

SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2

STYLE 3: PIN 1. DRAIN, DIE #1 DRAIN, #1 2. DRAIN, #2 З. DRAIN, #2 4. 5. GATE, #2 SOURCE, #2 6. 7 GATE #1 8. SOURCE, #1 STYLE 7: PIN 1. INPUT 2. EXTERNAL BYPASS THIRD STAGE SOURCE GROUND З. 4. 5. DRAIN 6. GATE 3 SECOND STAGE Vd 7. FIRST STAGE Vd 8. STYLE 11: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. З. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. DRAIN 2 DRAIN 1 7. 8. DRAIN 1 STYLE 15: PIN 1. ANODE 1 2. ANODE 1 3 ANODE 1 ANODE 1 4. 5. CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON 6. 7. CATHODE, COMMON 8. STYLE 19: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. MIRROR 2 7. DRAIN 1 MIRROR 1 8. STYLE 23: PIN 1. LINE 1 IN COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 2. 3 LINE 2 IN 4. LINE 2 OUT 5. COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 6. 7. 8. LINE 1 OUT STYLE 27: PIN 1. ILIMIT 2 OVI 0 З. UVLO 4. INPUT+ 5. 6. SOURCE SOURCE SOURCE 7. 8 DRAIN

#### DATE 16 FEB 2011

STYLE 4: ANODE PIN 1. ANODE 2. ANODE З. 4. ANODE ANODE 5. 6. ANODE 7 ANODE COMMON CATHODE 8. STYLE 8: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 2. BASE, #1 BASE #2 З. COLLECTOR, #2 4. COLLECTOR, #2 5. 6. EMITTER, #2 EMITTER, #1 7. 8. COLLECTOR, #1 STYLE 12: PIN 1. SOURCE SOURCE 2. 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 16 EMITTER, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2. BASE, DIE #1 EMITTER DIE #2 3 BASE, DIE #2 4. 5. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 6. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 COLLECTOR, DIE #1 7. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 8. STYLE 20: PIN 1. SOURCE (N) GATE (N) SOURCE (P) 2. 3. 4. GATE (P) 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 24: PIN 1. BASE EMITTER 2. 3 COLLECTOR/ANODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 4. 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 7. COLLECTOR/ANODE 8. STYLE 28: 11. SW\_TO\_GND 2. DASIC OFF PIN 1. DASIC\_SW\_DET З. 4. GND 5. 6. V MON VBULK 7. VBULK 8 VIN

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7.

8

COLLECTOR, #1

COLLECTOR, #1

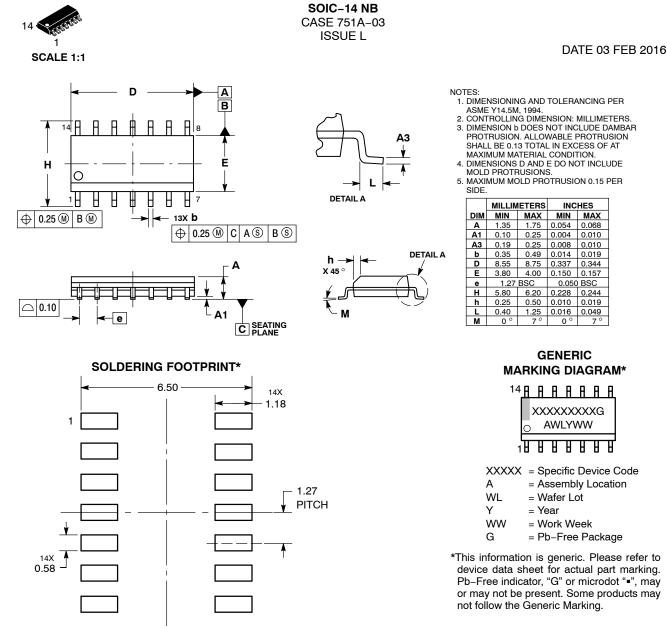
## DUSEU

0.068

0.019

0.344

0.244



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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#### DATE 03 FEB 2016

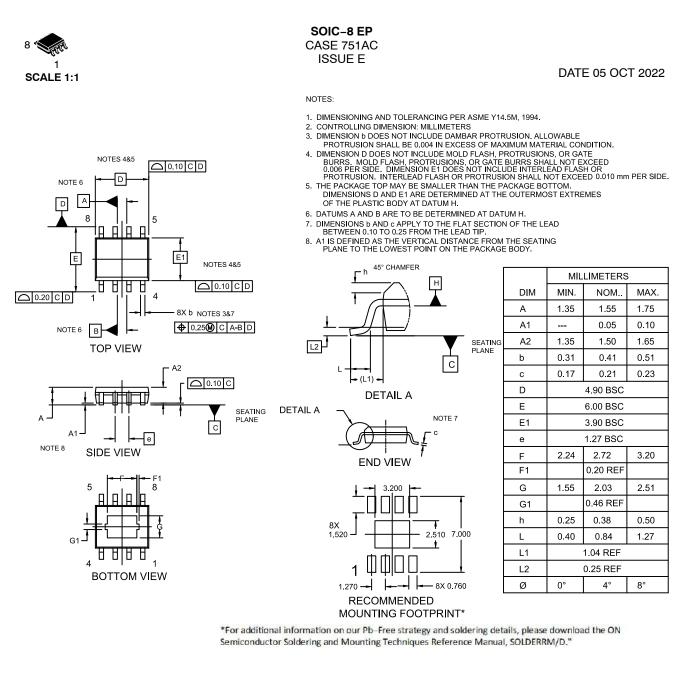
STYLE 1: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE/CATHODE 8. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 2: CANCELLED	STYLE 3: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. ANODE 3. ANODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. ANODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON CATHODE	STYLE 4: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. CATHODE 8. CATHODE 10. NO CONNECTION 11. CATHODE 12. CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE
STYLE 5: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. NO CONNECTION 7. COMMON ANODE 8. COMMON CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. ANODE/CATHODE 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. NO CONNECTION 14. COMMON ANODE	STYLE 6: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. CATHODE 3. CATHODE 4. CATHODE 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE 7. CATHODE 8. ANODE 9. ANODE 10. ANODE 11. ANODE 12. ANODE 13. ANODE 14. ANODE	STYLE 7: PIN 1. ANODE/CATHODE 2. COMMON ANODE 3. COMMON CATHODE 4. ANODE/CATHODE 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 7. ANODE/CATHODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. COMMON CATHODE 12. COMMON CATHODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. ANODE/CATHODE	STYLE 8: PIN 1. COMMON CATHODE 2. ANODE/CATHODE 3. ANODE/CATHODE 4. NO CONNECTION 5. ANODE/CATHODE 6. ANODE/CATHODE 7. COMMON ANODE 8. COMMON ANODE 9. ANODE/CATHODE 10. ANODE/CATHODE 11. NO CONNECTION 12. ANODE/CATHODE 13. ANODE/CATHODE 14. COMMON CATHODE

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#### **MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE** PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

# DUSEU



#### GENERIC **MARKING DIAGRAM\***

A<u>A</u>B XXXXX AYWW=

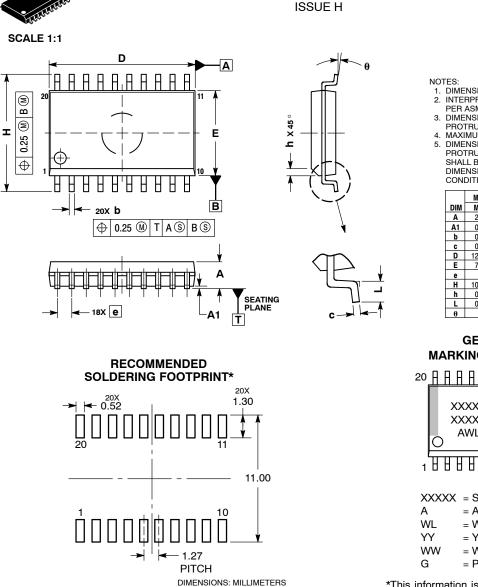
XXXXXX	= Specific Device Code
A	= Assembly Location
Y	= Year
WW	= Work Week

= Pb-Free Package

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " -", may or may not be present and may be in either location. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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SOIC-20 WB CASE 751D-05

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

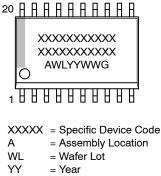
DATE 22 APR 2015

DUSEM

- 1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. 2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES
- PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994. 3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER SIDE.
- DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF B DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α	2.35	2.65	
A1	0.10	0.25	
b	0.35	0.49	
C	0.23	0.32	
D	12.65	12.95	
E	7.40	7.60	
е	1.27 BSC		
н	10.05	10.55	
h	0.25	0.75	
L	0.50	0.90	
θ	0 °	7 °	

GENERIC **MARKING DIAGRAM\*** 



- = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Package

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb–Free indicator, "G" or microdot "•", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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