Linear Voltage Regulator, **Fast Transient Response,** 500 mA with Enable

NCV8177

The NCV8177 is CMOS LDO regulator featuring 500 mA output current. The input voltage is as low as 1.6 V and the output voltage can be set from 0.75 V. It provides very stable and accurate voltage with low noise and high Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) suitable for RF applications. The NCV8177 is suitable for powering RF blocks of automotive infotainment systems and other power sensitive device. Due to low power consumption the NCV8177 offers high efficiency and low thermal dissipation. Small 4-pin XDFN4 1.0 mm x 1.0 mm or WDFNW8 2 mm x 2 mm packages make the device especially suitable for space constrained applications.

Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 1.6 V to 5.5 V
- Output Voltage Range: 0.7 V to 3.6 V
- Quiescent Current typ. 60 µA
- Low Dropout: 200 mV Typ. at 500 mA, V_{OUT-NOM} = 1.8 V
- High Output Voltage Accuracy ±0.8%
- Stable with Small 1 µF Ceramic Capacitors
- Over-current Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection: 175°C
- With (NCV8177A) and Without (NCV8177B) Output Discharge Function
- Available in XDFN4 1 mm x 1 mm x 0.4 mm and WDFNW8 2 mm x 2 mm Packages
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 **Qualified and PPAP Capable**
- This is a Pb-Free Device
- **Typical Applications**

• Lights

- Instrument Equipment
- Cameras, Camcorders, Sensors

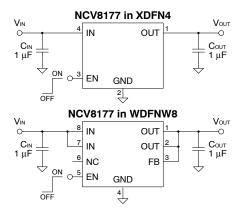


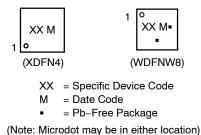
Figure 1. Typical Application Schematics

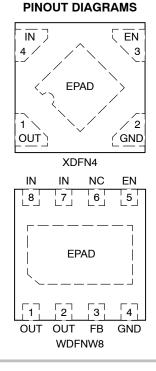




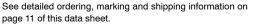


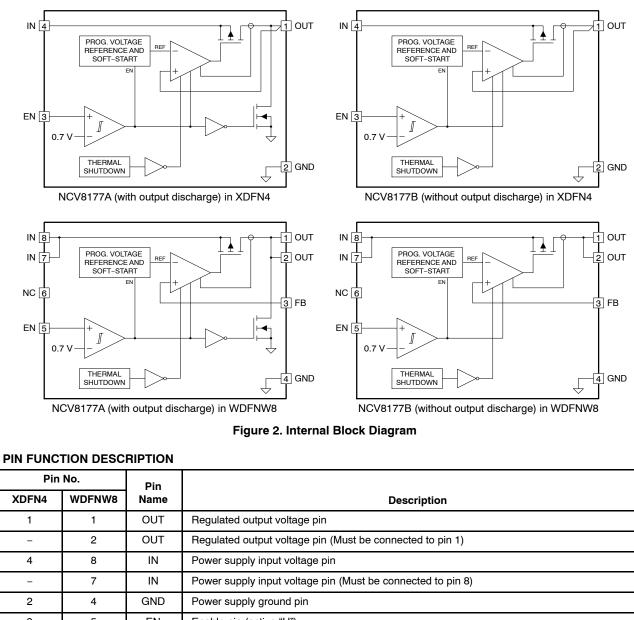
MARKING DIAGRAMS





ORDERING INFORMATION





Pin	Pin No. Pin		
XDFN4	WDFNW8	Name	Description
1	1	OUT	Regulated output voltage pin
-	2	OUT	Regulated output voltage pin (Must be connected to pin 1)
4	8	IN	Power supply input voltage pin
-	7	IN	Power supply input voltage pin (Must be connected to pin 8)
2	4	GND	Power supply ground pin
3	5	EN	Enable pin (active "H")
-	3	FB	Feedback input pin (Must be connected to output voltage pin)
-	6	NC	Not internally connected. This pin can be tied to the ground plane to improve thermal dissipation.
-	-	EPAD	Exposed pad should be tied to ground plane for better power dissipation

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 1)	IN	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Output Voltage	OUT	–0.3 to V _{IN} + 0.3	V
Chip Enable Input	EN	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Feedback Input	FB	-0.3 to 6.0	V
Output Current	Ι _{ΟUT}	Internally Limited	mA
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T _A	-40 to +125	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{J(MAX)}	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	–55 to 150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	ESD _{HBM}	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	ESD _{MM}	200	V

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected. 1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.

This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods: ESD Human Body Model tested per JESD22–A114 ESD Machine Model tested per JESD22–A115

Latchup Current Maximum Rating tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, XDFN4 (Note 3) Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	R_{\thetaJA}	223	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, WDFNW8 (Note 3) Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	R_{\thetaJA}	72	°C/W

3. Measured according to JEDEC board specification. Detailed description of the board can be found in JESD51-7

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	1.6	5.5	V
Junction Temperature	TJ	-40	125	°C

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

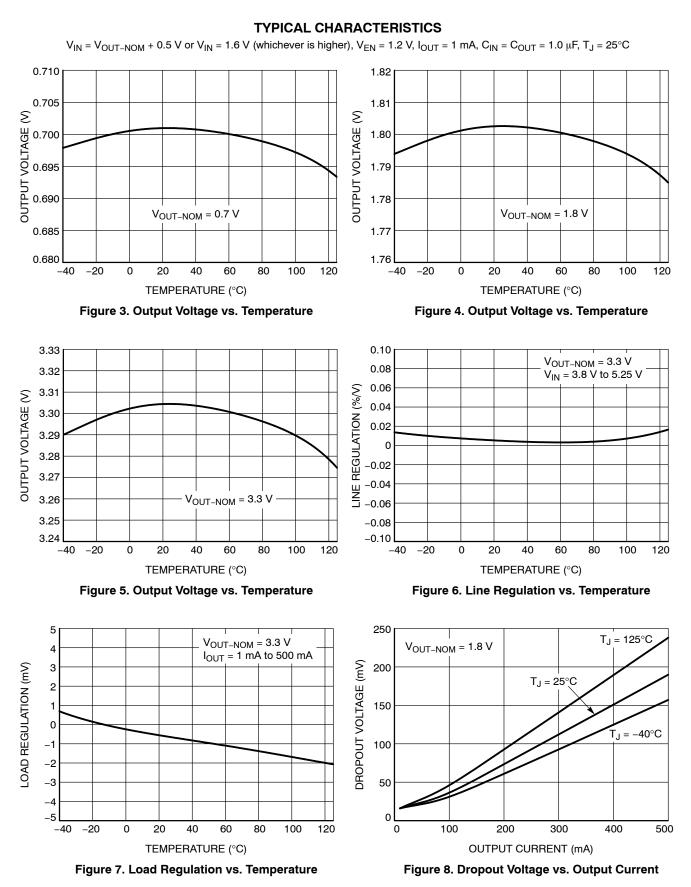
 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5$ V or $V_{IN} = 1.6$ V (whichever is higher), $V_{EN} = 1.2$ V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \ \mu$ F, $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C The specifications in bold are guaranteed at -40° C $\leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}$ C.

Parameter	Test C	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Input Voltage			V _{IN}	1.6		5.5	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT_NOM} \ge 1.8 V$	$T_J = +25^{\circ}C$	V _{OUT}	-0.8		0.8	%
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ C$		-2.0		1.0	
	V _{OUT_NOM} < 1.8 V	T _J = +25°C		-1.2		1.2	
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ C$		-2.5		1.5	
Line Regulation	V _{IN} = V _{OUT-NC} V _{IN}	om + 0.5 V to 5.25 V ≥ 1.6 V	LineReg		0.02	0.15	%/V
Load Regulation	1 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 5	500 mA, V _{IN} ≥ 1.75 V	LoadReg		1	10	mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 4)	l _{OUT} = 500 mA	$1.4 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{OUT} < 1.8 \text{ V}$	V _{DO}		295	410	mV
		$1.8 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{OUT} < 2.1 \text{ V}$	1		200	305	
		$2.1~V \leq V_{OUT} < 2.5~V$	1		160	260	
		$2.5~V \leq V_{OUT} < 3.0~V$	1		130	220	
		$3.0~V \leq V_{OUT} < 3.6~V$			110	190	
Quiescent Current	I _{OUT} = 0 mA		Ι _Q		60	90	μΑ
Standby Current	V _{EN} = 0 V		I _{STBY}		0.1	1.5	μA
Output Current Limit	$\label{eq:Vout} \begin{array}{l} V_{OUT} = V_{OUT-NOM} - 100 \text{ mV} \\ V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{IN} = 1.75 \text{ V} \\ (\text{whichever is higher}) \end{array}$		Ιουτ	510	800		mA
	$\label{eq:Vout} \begin{array}{l} V_{OUT} = V_{OUT-NOM} - 100 \text{ mV} \\ V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{IN} = 1.6 \text{ V} \\ (\text{whichever is higher}) \end{array}$			300	600		
Short Circuit Current	V _{OUT} = 0	V _{OUT} = 0 V, V _{IN} ≥ 1.75 V		510	800		mA
EN Pin Threshold Voltage	EN Inpu	it Voltage "H"	V _{ENH}	1.0			V
	EN Inpu	V _{ENL}			0.4		
Enable Input Current	V _{EN} =	V _{IN} = 5.5 V	I _{EN}		0.15	0.6	μΑ
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$ \begin{array}{l} f = 1 \ \text{kHz}, \ \text{Ripple 0.2 Vp-p}, \\ V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT-NOM}} + 1.0 \ \text{V}, \ \text{I}_{\text{OUT}} = 30 \ \text{mA} \\ (V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 2.0 \ \text{V}, \ \text{V}_{\text{IN}} = 3.0 \ \text{V}) \end{array} $		PSRR		75		dB
Output Noise	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz				54		μV _{RM}
Output Discharge Resistance (NCV8177A option only)	V_{IN} = 4.0 V, V_{EN} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = $V_{OUT-NOM}$		R _{ACTDIS}		60		Ω
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Temperature rising from 25°C		TSD_TEMP		175		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Temperature fa	lling from T _{SD TEMP}	TSD_HYST		20		°C

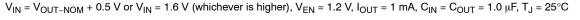
Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

NOTE: Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization. Production tested at T_A = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during the testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

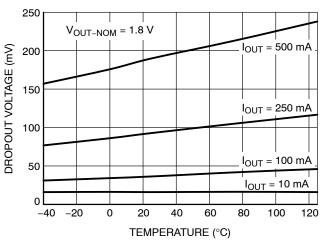
Measured when the output voltage falls 3% below the nominal output voltage (the voltage measured under the condition V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 V).

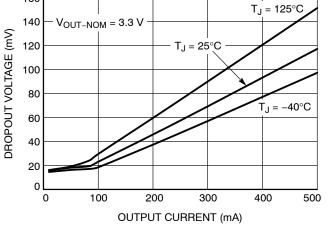


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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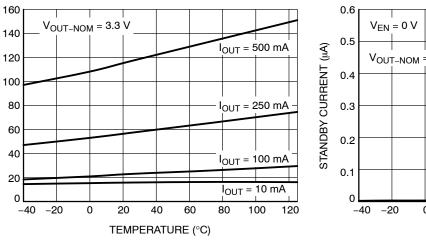




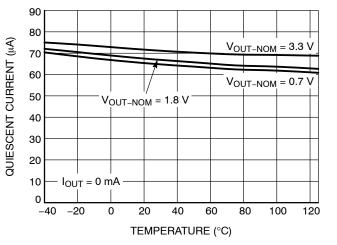


DROPOUT VOLTAGE (mV)











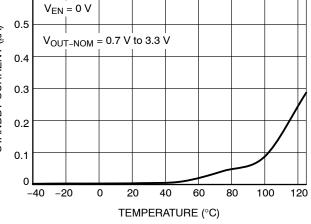
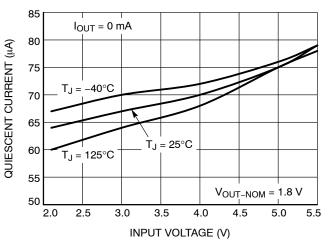


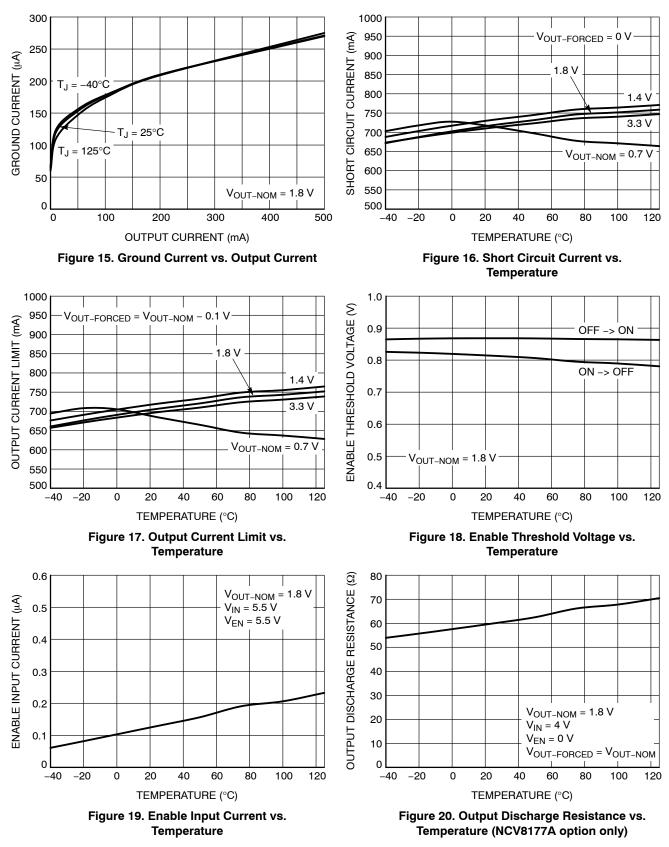
Figure 12. Standby Current vs. Temperature





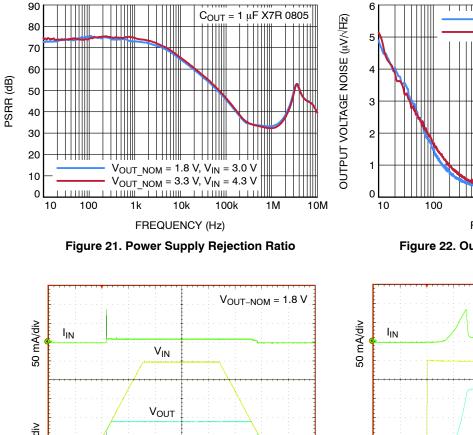
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{IN} = 1.6 \text{ V} \text{ (whichever is higher), } V_{EN} = 1.2 \text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}, C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{F}, T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$





 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{IN} = 1.6 \text{ V} \text{ (whichever is higher)}, V_{EN} = 1.2 \text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}, C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{F}, T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$



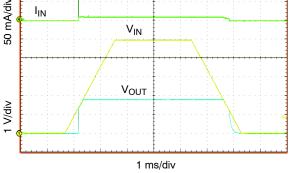
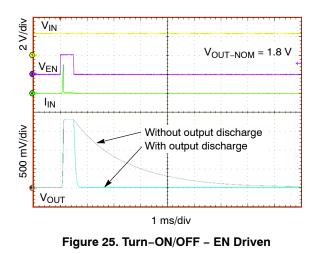
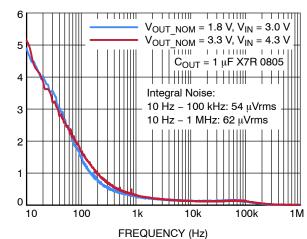


Figure 23. Turn-ON/OFF - VIN Driven (slow)







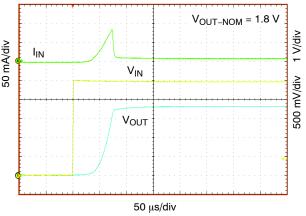


Figure 24. Turn-ON - VIN Driven (fast)

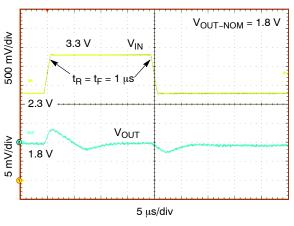


Figure 26. Line Transient Response

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT-NOM} + 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{IN} = 1.6 \text{ V} \text{ (whichever is higher)}, V_{EN} = 1.2 \text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}, C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{F}, T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

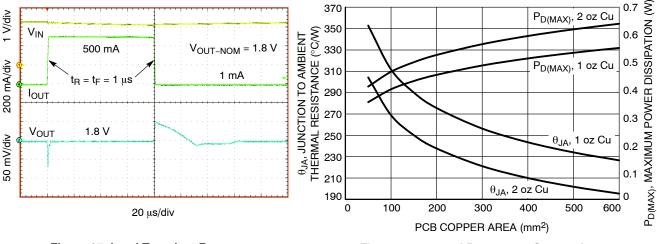


Figure 27. Load Transient Response

Figure 28. θ_{JA} and P_{D(MAX)} vs. Copper Area

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

General

The NCV8177 is a high performance 500 mA low dropout linear regulator (LDO) delivering excellent noise and dynamic performance. Thanks to its adaptive ground current behavior the device consumes only 60 μ A of quiescent current (no–load condition).

The regulator features low noise of 48 μV_{RMS} , PSRR of 75 dB at 1 kHz and very good line/load transient performance. Such excellent dynamic parameters, small dropout voltage and small package size make the device an ideal choice for powering the precision noise sensitive circuitry in portable applications.

A logic EN input provides ON/OFF control of the output voltage. When the EN is low the device consumes as low as 100 nA typ. from the IN pin.

The device is fully protected in case of output overload, output short circuit condition or overheating, assuring a very robust design.

Input Capacitor Selection (CIN)

Input capacitor connected as close as possible is necessary to ensure device stability. The X7R or X5R capacitor should be used for reliable performance over temperature range. The value of the input capacitor should be 1 μ F or greater for the best dynamic performance. This capacitor will provide a low impedance path for unwanted AC signals or noise modulated onto the input voltage.

There is no requirement for the ESR of the input capacitor but it is recommended to use ceramic capacitor for its low ESR and ESL. A good input capacitor will limit the influence of input trace inductance and source resistance during load current changes.

Output Capacitor Selection (COUT)

The LDO requires an output capacitor connected as close as possible to the output and ground pins. The recommended capacitor value is 1 μ F, ceramic X7R or X5R type due to its low capacitance variations over the specified temperature range. The LDO is designed to remain stable with minimum effective capacitance of 0.8 μ F. When selecting the capacitor the changes with temperature, DC bias and package size needs to be taken into account. Especially for small package size capacitors such as 0201 the effective capacitance drops rapidly with the applied DC bias voltage (refer the capacitor's datasheet for details).

There is no requirement for the minimum value of equivalent series resistance (ESR) for the C_{OUT} but the maximum value of ESR should be less than 0.5 Ω . Larger capacitance and lower ESR improves the load transient response and high frequency PSRR. Only ceramic capacitors are recommended, the other types like tantalum capacitors not due to their large ESR.

Enable Operation

The LDO uses the EN pin to enable/disable its operation and to deactivate/activate the output discharge function (A-version only).

If the EN pin voltage is < 0.4 V the device is disabled and the pass transistor is turned off so there is no current flow between the IN and OUT pins. On A-version the active discharge transistor is active so the output voltage is pulled to GND through 60 Ω (typ.) resistor.

If the EN pin voltage is > 1.0 V the device is enabled and regulates the output voltage. The active discharge transistor is turned off.

The EN pin has internal pull-down current source with value of 300 nA typ. which assures the device is turned off when the EN pin is unconnected. In case when the EN function isn't required the EN pin should be tied directly to IN pin.

Output Current Limit

Output current is internally limited to a 750 mA typ. The LDO will source this current when the output voltage drops down from the nominal output voltage (test condition is $V_{OUT-NOM} - 100 \text{ mV}$). If the output voltage is shorted to ground, the short circuit protection will limit the output current to 700 mA typ. The current limit and short circuit protection will work properly over the whole temperature and input voltage ranges. There is no limitation for the short circuit duration.

Thermal Shutdown

When the LDO's die temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown threshold value the device is internally disabled. The IC will remain in this state until the die temperature decreases by value called thermal shutdown hysteresis. Once the IC temperature falls this way the LDO is back enabled. The thermal shutdown feature provides the protection against overheating due to some application failure and it is not intended to be used as a normal working function.

Power Dissipation

Power dissipation caused by voltage drop across the LDO and by the output current flowing through the device needs to be dissipated out from the chip. The maximum power dissipation is dependent on the PCB layout, number of used Cu layers, Cu layers thickness and the ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be computed by following equation:

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{MAX})} = \frac{\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{J}} - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}}{\theta_{\mathsf{J}\mathsf{A}}} = \frac{125 - \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}}{\theta_{\mathsf{J}\mathsf{A}}} \ [\mathsf{W}] \qquad (\mathsf{eq. 1})$$

Where: $(T_J - T_A)$ is the temperature difference between the junction and ambient temperatures and θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance (dependent on the PCB as mentioned above).

For reliable operation junction temperature should be limited to $+125^{\circ}$ C.

The power dissipated by the LDO for given application conditions can be calculated by the next equation:

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{D}} = \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{IN}} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{GND}} + \left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{IN}} - \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}} \left[\mathbf{W}\right] \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

Where: I_{GND} is the LDO's ground current, dependent on the output load current.

Connecting the exposed pad and N/C pin to a large ground planes helps to dissipate the heat from the chip.

The relation of θ_{JA} and $P_{D(MAX)}$ to PCB copper area and Cu layer thickness could be seen on the Figure 26.

Reverse Current

The PMOS pass transistor has an inherent body diode which will be forward biased in the case when $V_{OUT} > V_{IN}$. Due to this fact in cases, where the extended reverse current condition can be anticipated the device may require additional external protection.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio

The LDO features very high power supply rejection ratio. The PSRR at higher frequencies (in the range above 100 kHz) can be tuned by the selection of C_{OUT} capacitor and proper PCB layout. A simple LC filter could be added to the LDO's IN pin for further PSRR improvement.

Enable Turn-On Time

The enable turn–on time is defined as the time from EN assertion to the point in which V_{OUT} will reach 98% of its nominal value. This time is dependent on various application conditions such as $V_{OUT-NOM}$, C_{OUT} and T_A .

PCB Layout Recommendations

To obtain good transient performance and good regulation characteristics place C_{IN} and C_{OUT} capacitors as close as possible to the device pins and make the PCB traces wide. In order to minimize the solution size, use 0402 or 0201 capacitors size with appropriate effective capacitance.

Larger copper area connected to the pins will also improve the device thermal resistance. The actual power dissipation can be calculated from the equation above (Power Dissipation section). Exposed pad and N/C pin should be tied to the ground plane for good power dissipation.

ORDERING INFORMATION

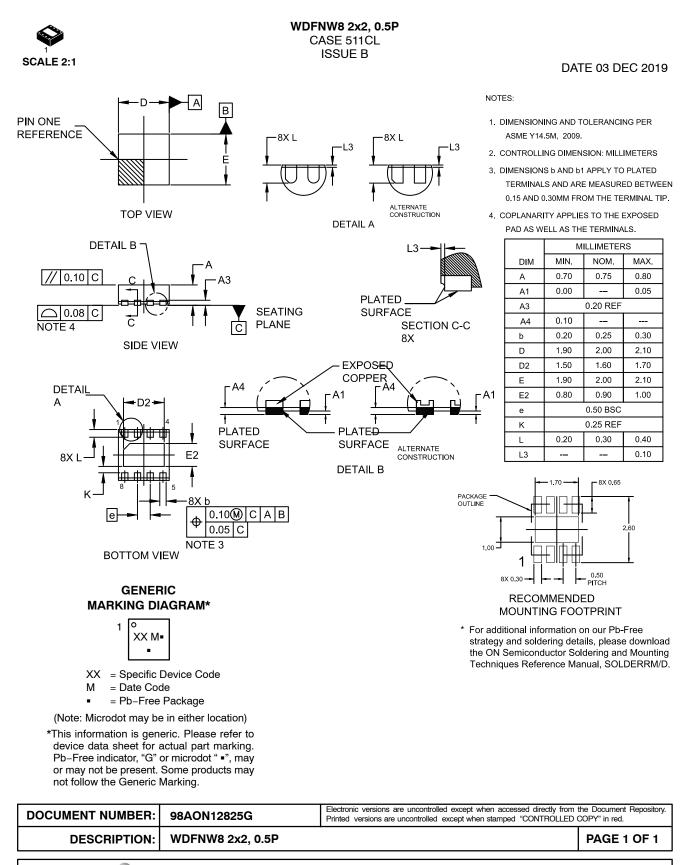
Part Number	Voltage Option	Option	Marking	Package	Shipping [†]
NCV8177AMX075TCG*	0.75 V		VA		
NCV8177AMX090TCG	G 0.90 V VH	VH			
NCV8177AMX120TCG*	1.20 V		VC		
NCV8177AMX150TCG	1.50 V	With output discharge	VD		
NCV8177AMX180TCG	1.80 V		VE		
NCV8177AMX250TCG	2.50 V		VF		
NCV8177AMX330TCG	3.30 V		VG	XDFN4	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8177BMX075TCG*	0.75 V	Without output discharge	V2	(Pb-Free)	
NCV8177BMX090TCG	0.90 V		VZ		
NCV8177BMX120TCG*	1.20 V		V3		
NCV8177BMX150TCG	1.50 V		V4		
NCV8177BMX180TCG	1.80 V		V5		
NCV8177BMX250TCG	2.50 V		V6		
NCV8177BMX330TCG	3.30 V		V7		
NCV8177AMTW085TCG	0.85 V		TG		
NCV8177AMTW090TCG*	0.90 V		TH		
NCV8177AMTW110TCG*	1.10 V		TC	WDFNW8	
NCV8177AMTW120TCG*	1.20 V	With output discharge	ТК		3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8177AMTW180TCG	1.80 V		TE		
NCV8177AMTW280TCG	2.80 V		TD		
NCV8177AMTW330TCG	3.30 V		TF	1	

†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. *Check sales for availability.

ORDERING INFORMATION – (Alternative Parts)

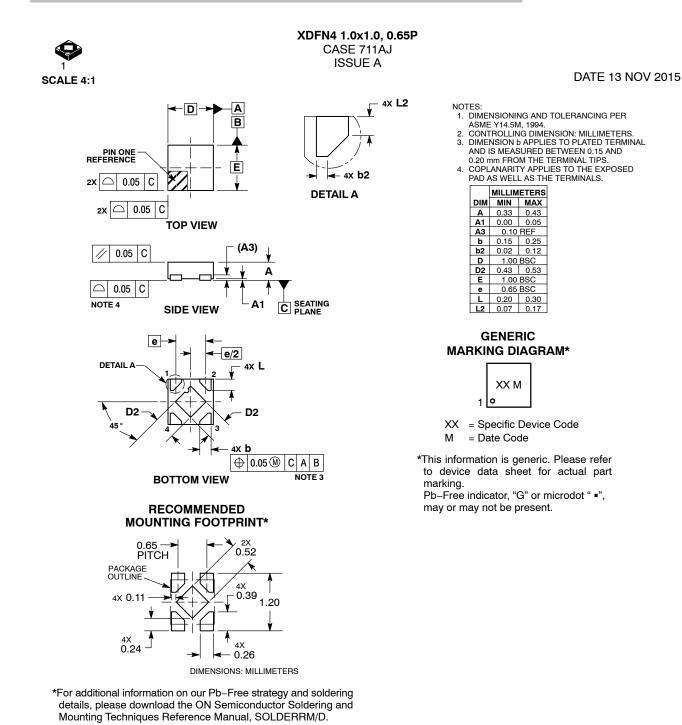
Part Number	Voltage Option	Option	Marking	Package	Shipping⁺
NCV8177AMX075TCG-A642	0.75 V	VA			
NCV8177AMX120TCG-A642	1.20 V	With output discharge VC XDFN4		XDFN4	0000 (Tana & Daal
NCV8177BMX075TCG-A642	0.75 V	Without output discharge	V2	(Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8177BMX120TCG-A642	1.20 V	Without output discharge	V3		
NCV8177AMTW090TCG-A642	0.90 V		TH	WDFNW8	
NCV8177AMTW110TCG-A642	1.10 V	With output discharge	TC	Wettable Flank	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV8177AMTW120TCG-A642	1.20 V	TK (Pb-Free)	(PD-Free)		

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NCV8177BMX180TCG NCV8177BMX330TCG NCV8177AMX330TCG NCV8177BMX120TCG NCV8177AMX180TCG NCV8177AMX120TCG NCV8177AMTW180TCG NCV8177AMTW120TCG NCV8177AMTW090TCG NCV8177AMTW330TCG NCV8177AMTW110TCG NCV8177AMX075TCG NCV8177AMX150TCG NCV8177AMX250TCG NCV8177BMX075TCG NCV8177BMX150TCG NCV8177BMX250TCG NCV8177AMTW280TCG NCV8177AMTW085TCG NCV8177AMX090TCG NCV8177BMX250TCG NCV8177AMTW280TCG NCV8177AMTW085TCG NCV8177AMX090TCG NCV8177BMX090TCG NCV8177AMTW090TCG-A642 NCV8177AMTW110TCG-A642 NCV8177AMTW120TCG-A642 NCV8177AMX075TCG-A642 NCV8177AMX120TCG-A642 NCV8177BMX075TCG-A642 NCV8177BMX120TCG-A642 A642