

300 mA, 42 V Voltage Regulator with High Noise Immunity for Automotive Applications

No. EC-527-210129

OVERVIEW

The R1526x is a voltage regulator featuring 300mA output current and 42 V maximum input voltage. Since this device has excellent noise immunity to external electromagnetic interference, it is suitable for use in environments where electromagnetic waves may cause malfunctions.

KEY BENEFITS

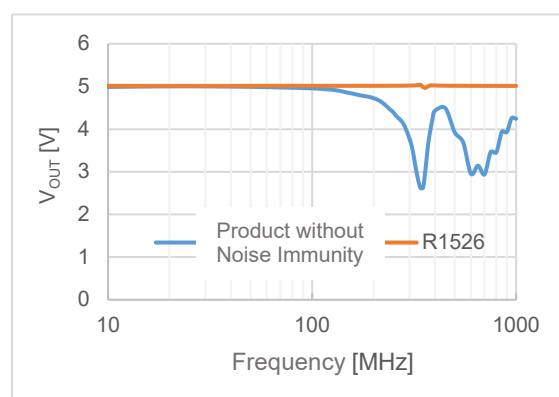
- Excellent noise immunity. Refer to *Noise Immunity Test* in Typical Characteristics.
- Pin configuration considering functional safety

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Input Voltage Range (Maximum Rating):
3.5 V to 42 V (50 V)
- Operating temperature range: -40°C to 125°C
- Standby Current: Typ. 0.1 μ A
- Dropout Voltage: Typ. 0.4 V ($I_{OUT} = 300$ mA, $V_{SET} = 5.0$ V)
- Output Voltage: 1.8 V to 9.0 V (in 0.1 V step)
- Output Voltage Accuracy: ± 0.6 % ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
 ± 1.6 % ($-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$)
- Short-circuit Protection: Limit at Typ. 100 mA
- Overcurrent Protection: Limit at Typ. 450 mA
- Thermal Shutdown: Detection Temperature. Typ. 160°C
- Output capacitor: $C_{OUT} \geq 10$ μ F
- Ripple Rejection: Typ. 50 dB ($f = 100$ Hz)

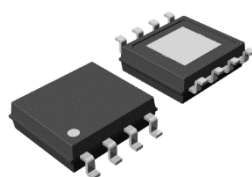
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Noise Immunity Test



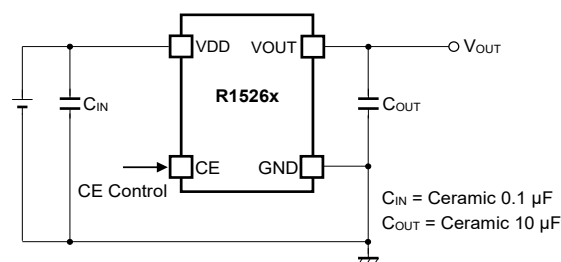
DPI method

PACKAGE



HSOP-8E
5.2 x 6.2 x 1.45 mm

TYPICAL APPLICATION



APPLICATIONS

- In-vehicle electrical equipment such as EPSECU, ADAS/autonomous driving system ECU, meter ECU, telematics ECU.

SELECTION GUIDE

The set output voltage and the quality class are user-selectable.

Selection Guide

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1526Sxx1B-E2-#E	HSOP-8E	1,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: Specify the set output voltage (V_{SET})

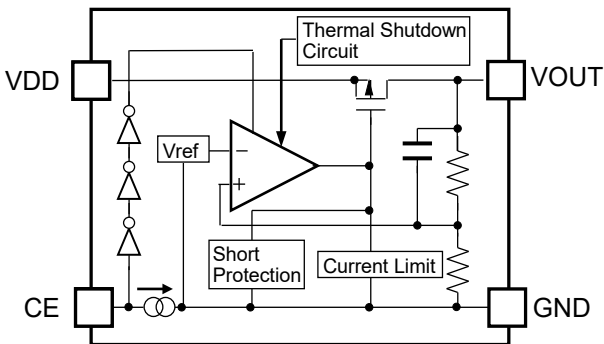
1.8 V (18) to 9.0 V (90) in 0.1 V step

Refer to *Product-specific Electrical Characteristics* for details.

#: Quality Class

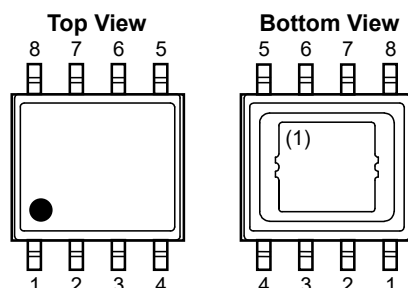
#	Operating Temperature Range	Test Temperature
A	-40°C to 125°C	25°C, High
K	-40°C to 125°C	Low, 25°C, High

BLOCK DIAGRAM



R1526x Block Diagram

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

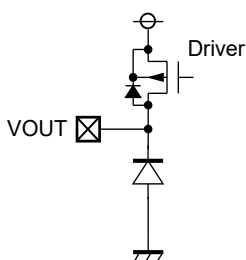


HSOP-8E Pin Configuration

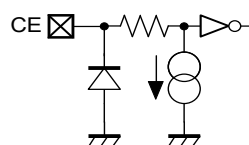
HSOP-8E Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VOUT	Output Pin
2	NC ⁽²⁾	No Connection
3	NC ⁽²⁾	No Connection
4	CE	Chip Enable Pin (Active-high)
5	GND ⁽³⁾	Ground Pin
6	GND ⁽³⁾	Ground Pin
7	NC ⁽²⁾	No Connection
8	VDD	Input Pin

Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagrams



VOUT Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram



CE Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram

⁽¹⁾ The tab on the bottom of the package is substrate level (GND). The tab must be connected to the ground plane on the board.

⁽²⁾ NC pin should be set to "Open".

⁽³⁾ GND pins should be connected together when mounted on a board.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	VIN Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to 50	V
V_{IN}	VIN Pin Peak Voltage ⁽¹⁾	60	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage	-0.3 to 50	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Peak Voltage ⁽¹⁾	60	V
V_{OUT}	VOUT Pin Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3 \leq 50$	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	500	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation	Refer to Appendix "Power Dissipation"	
T_j	Junction Temperature Range	-40 to 150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to 150	°C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage and may degrade the lifetime and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Operating Input Voltage	3.5 to 42	V
T_a	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 125	°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

⁽¹⁾ Duration time: within 200 ms

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = V_{IN}$, unless otherwise specified.

The specifications surrounded by are guaranteed by design engineering at $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

R1526x-AE Electrical Characteristics

($T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SS}	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		32	55	μA
$I_{standby}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$		0.1	2.0	μA
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$8\text{ V}^{(1)} \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$\times 0.994$		$\times 1.006$	V
		$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\times 0.984$		$\times 1.016$	
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 2.0\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$	-5	45	mV
			$2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 5.4\text{ V}$	-5	40	
			$5.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-5	72	
		$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 2.0\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$	-5	68	
			$2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 5.4\text{ V}$	-5	60	
			$5.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-5	108	
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation ⁽³⁾	$V_{SET} + 1\text{V}^{(4)} \leq V_{IN} \leq 42\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$	-30	30	mV
			$2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-0.02	0.02	%/V
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage ⁽⁵⁾	$I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.4\text{ V}$	1.73	1.76	V
			$2.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$	0.75	1.35	
			$2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} < 5.0\text{ V}$	0.71	1.23	
			$5.0\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} < 8.0\text{ V}$	0.40	0.74	
			$8.0\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	0.35	0.65	
I_{LIM}	Output Current Limit	$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3.0\text{ V}$	300	450		mA
I_{SC}	Short-circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$		100		mA
V_{CEH}	CE Pin Input Voltage, High		2.0		42	V
V_{CEL}	CE Pin Input Voltage, Low	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$			1.0	V
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$		0.2	0.6	μA

All parameters are tested under the pulse load condition ($T_j \approx T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$).

⁽¹⁾ When $V_{SET} > 7\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V}$

⁽²⁾ Output voltage change amount when $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{ mA}$ and $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300\text{ mA}$,

$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT} = V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}) - V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA})$ or

$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT} = V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}) - V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA})$

⁽³⁾ Output voltage change amount when $V_{SET} + 1\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 42\text{ V}$,

in case $V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN} = V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}) - V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V})$ or

in case $V_{SET} > 2.8\text{ V}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}) - V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V})) / (42 - (V_{SET} + 1)) / V_{SET} \times 100$

⁽⁴⁾ When $V_{SET} \leq 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$.

⁽⁵⁾ Dropout voltage is defined as the minimum value of the difference between the input and output voltages in order to supply a regulated output voltage with the specified load current.

$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = V_{IN}$, unless otherwise specified.

R1526x-KE Electrical Characteristics**($-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SS}	Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 14\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		32	55	μA
$I_{standby}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$		0.1	2.0	μA
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$8\text{ V}^{(1)} \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\times 0.994$ $\times 0.984$	$\times 1.006$ $\times 1.016$	V
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 2.0\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$ $2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 5.4\text{ V}$ $5.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-5 -5 -5	45 40 72	mV
		$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 2.0\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$ $2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 5.4\text{ V}$ $5.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-5 -5 -5	68 60 108	mV
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation ⁽³⁾	$V_{SET} + 1\text{V}^{(4)} \leq V_{IN} \leq 42\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$ $2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	-30 -0.02	30 0.02	mV %/V
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage ⁽⁵⁾	$I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 2.4\text{ V}$ $2.4\text{ V} < V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$ $2.8\text{ V} < V_{SET} < 5.0\text{ V}$ $5.0\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} < 8.0\text{ V}$ $8.0\text{ V} \leq V_{SET} \leq 9.0\text{ V}$	1.73 0.75 0.71 0.40 0.35	1.76 1.35 1.23 0.74 0.65	V
I_{LIM}	Output Current Limit	$V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3.0\text{ V}$	300	450		mA
I_{SC}	Short-circuit Current	$V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$		100		mA
V_{CEH}	CE Pin Input Voltage, High		2.0		42	V
V_{CEL}	CE Pin Input Voltage, Low	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$	0		1.0	V
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current	$V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}$, $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$		0.2	0.6	μA

⁽¹⁾ When $V_{SET} > 7\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V}$

⁽²⁾ Output voltage change amount when $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{ mA}$ and $1\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300\text{ mA}$,

$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT} = V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}) - V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA})$ or

$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT} = V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}) - V_{OUT} (@ I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA})$

⁽³⁾ Output voltage change amount when $V_{SET} + 1\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 42\text{ V}$,

in case $V_{SET} \leq 2.8\text{ V}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN} = V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}) - V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V})$ or

in case $V_{SET} > 2.8\text{ V}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = 42\text{ V}) - V_{OUT} (@ V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 1\text{ V})) / (42 - (V_{SET} + 1)) / V_{SET} \times 100$

⁽⁴⁾ When $V_{SET} \leq 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$.

⁽⁵⁾ Dropout voltage is defined as the minimum value of the difference between the input and output voltages in order to supply a regulated output voltage with the specified load current.

The specifications surrounded by are guaranteed by design engineering at $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

R1526x (-AE) Product-specific Electrical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C)

Product name	V _{OUT} (V) (Ta = 25°C)			V _{OUT} (V) (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C)			V _{DIF} (V)	
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.
R1526x018x	1.7892	1.80	1.8108	1.7712	1.80	1.8288	1.73	1.76
R1526x025x	2.4850	2.50	2.5150	2.4600	2.50	2.5400	0.75	1.35
R1526x028x	2.7832	2.80	2.8168	2.7552	2.80	2.8448		
R1526x030x	2.9820	3.00	3.0180	2.9520	3.00	3.0480	0.71	1.23
R1526x033x	3.2802	3.30	3.3198	3.2472	3.30	3.3528		
R1526x034x	3.3796	3.40	3.4204	3.3456	3.40	3.4544		
R1526x050x	4.9700	5.00	5.0300	4.9200	5.00	5.0800	0.40	0.74
R1526x055x	5.4670	5.50	5.5330	5.4120	5.50	5.5880		
R1526x060x	5.9640	6.00	6.0360	5.9040	6.00	6.0960		
R1526x064x	6.3616	6.40	6.4384	6.2976	6.40	6.5024		
R1526x075x	7.4550	7.50	7.5450	7.3800	7.50	7.6200	0.35	0.65
R1526x080x	7.9520	8.00	8.0480	7.8720	8.00	8.1280		
R1526x085x	8.4490	8.50	8.5510	8.3640	8.50	8.6360		
R1526x090x	8.9460	9.00	9.0540	8.8560	9.00	9.1440		

Product name	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ (mV) (1 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 100 mA)		$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ (mV) (1 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 300 mA)		$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
R1526x018x	-5	45	-5	68	-30 (mV)	30 (mV)
R1526x025x						
R1526x028x						
R1526x030x	-5	40	-5	60	-0.02 (%/V)	0.02 (%/V)
R1526x033x						
R1526x034x						
R1526x050x						
R1526x055x	-5	72	-5	108		
R1526x060x						
R1526x064x						
R1526x075x						
R1526x080x						
R1526x085x						
R1526x090x						

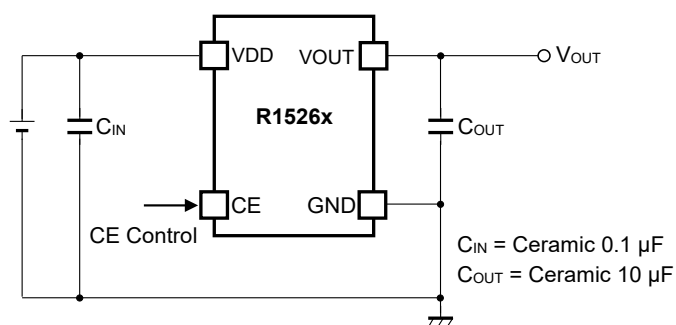
R1526x (-KE) Product-specific Electrical Characteristics

(-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C)

Product name	V _{OUT} (V) (Ta = 25°C)			V _{OUT} (V) (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C)			V _{DIF} (V)	
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.
R1526x018x	1.7892	1.80	1.8108	1.7712	1.80	1.8288	1.73	1.76
R1526x025x	2.4850	2.50	2.5150	2.4600	2.50	2.5400	0.75	1.35
R1526x028x	2.7832	2.80	2.8168	2.7552	2.80	2.8448		
R1526x030x	2.9820	3.00	3.0180	2.9520	3.00	3.0480	0.71	1.23
R1526x033x	3.2802	3.30	3.3198	3.2472	3.30	3.3528		
R1526x034x	3.3796	3.40	3.4204	3.3456	3.40	3.4544		
R1526x050x	4.9700	5.00	5.0300	4.9200	5.00	5.0800	0.40	0.74
R1526x055x	5.4670	5.50	5.5330	5.4120	5.50	5.5880		
R1526x060x	5.9640	6.00	6.0360	5.9040	6.00	6.0960		
R1526x064x	6.3616	6.40	6.4384	6.2976	6.40	6.5024		
R1526x075x	7.4550	7.50	7.5450	7.3800	7.50	7.6200	0.35	0.65
R1526x080x	7.9520	8.00	8.0480	7.8720	8.00	8.1280		
R1526x085x	8.4490	8.50	8.5510	8.3640	8.50	8.6360		
R1526x090x	8.9460	9.00	9.0540	8.8560	9.00	9.1440		

Product name	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ (mV) (1 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 100 mA)		$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ (mV) (1 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 300 mA)		$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
R1526x018x	-5	45	-5	68	-30 (mV)	30 (mV)
R1526x025x						
R1526x028x						
R1526x030x	-5	40	-5	60	-0.02 (%/V)	0.02 (%/V)
R1526x033x						
R1526x034x						
R1526x050x						
R1526x055x	-5	72	-5	108		
R1526x060x						
R1526x064x						
R1526x075x						
R1526x080x						
R1526x085x						
R1526x090x						

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



R1526x Typical Application Circuit

Component examples

Symbol	Capacitance	Tolerance	Voltage resistance	Temperature characteristics
C_{IN}	0.1 μ F	$\pm 10\%$	50 V	X7R
C_{OUT}	10 μ F	$\pm 10\%$	50 V	X7S

THEORY OF OPERATION

Thermal Shutdown Function

When the junction temperature exceeds the thermal shutdown detection temperature (Typ.160°C), R1526x goes into standby state and suppresses its self-heating. When the junction temperature falls below the thermal shutdown release temperature (Typ.135°C), this device becomes active.

Chip Enable Function

By inputting "High" and "Low" to the CE pin, R1526x can be set to active or standby state. The CE pin is pulled down with a constant current of Typ. 0.2 μ A inside the IC. If the chip enable function is not needed, connect the CE pin directly to the VDD pin. R1526x can apply a voltage to the CE pin even when no voltage is applied to VDD pin.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The performance of a power source circuit using this device is highly dependent on a peripheral circuit. A peripheral component or the device mounted on PCB should not exceed a rated voltage, a rated current or a rated power. When designing a peripheral circuit, please be fully aware of the following points.

Phase Compensation

R1526x uses the output capacitor capacitance and equivalent series resistance (ESR) for phase compensation, to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, make sure to use an output capacitor (C_{OUT}) of 10 μ F or more as close as possible to the VOUT pin. Since the output may oscillate depending on the ESR, select a low ESR capacitor with reference to *the series equivalent resistance vs. output current* characteristics in the datasheet. In addition, Make the power supply and GND lines sufficient. Connect a capacitor (C_{IN}) of 0.1 μ F or more between the VDD pin and GND, and keep the wiring as short as possible.

Behavior below the minimum operating voltage

When $V_{SET} \leq 2.8$ V and the power supply voltage is below the recommended operating voltage, the output voltage may become unstable and exceed the set output voltage of LDO. To avoid this behavior at power-on, turn on the voltage of both VDD and CE pins at a slew rate of 35 V/ms or more when both pins are turned on at the same time. When turning on the VDD pin at a slew rate of 35 V/ms or less, change the CE pin from “Low” to “High” after the power supply voltage exceeds 3.5 V.

To avoid this behavior at power-off, turn off the voltage of both VDD and CE pins at a steeper slew rate than -35 V/ms when both pins are turned off at the same time.

When turning off the VDD pin at a slower slew rate than -35 V/ms, change the CE pin from “High” to “Low” before the power supply voltage falls below 3.5 V.

Thermal Shutdown Function

The thermal shutdown function prevents the IC from fuming and ignition but does not ensure the IC's reliability or keep the IC below the absolute maximum ratings. The thermal shutdown function does not operate on the heat generated by other than the normal IC operation such as latch-up and overvoltage application.

The thermal shutdown function operates in a state over the absolute maximum ratings, therefore the thermal shutdown function should not be used for a system design.

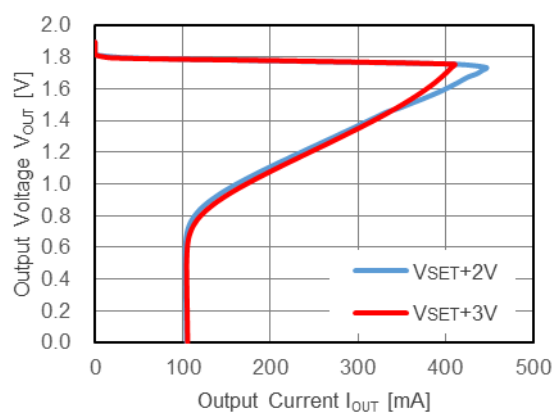
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note: Typical Characteristics are intended to be used as reference data; they are not guaranteed.

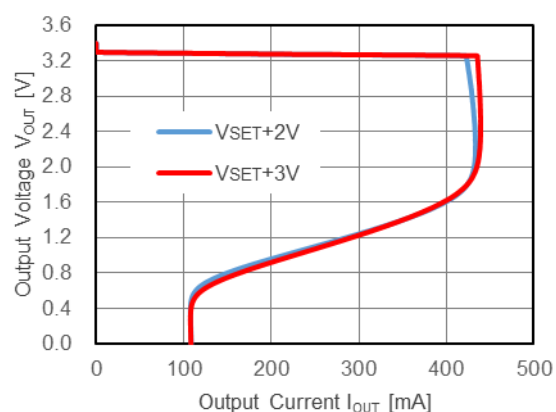
1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current

C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F, T_a = 25°C

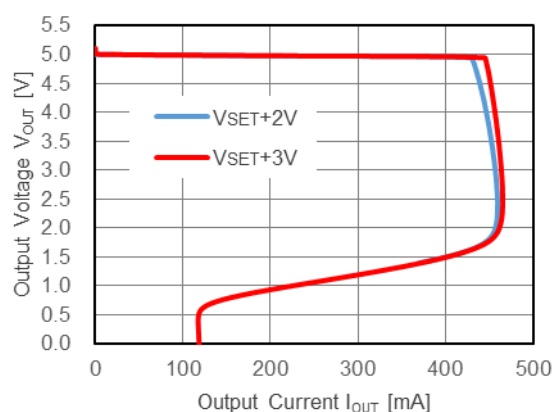
R1526x018



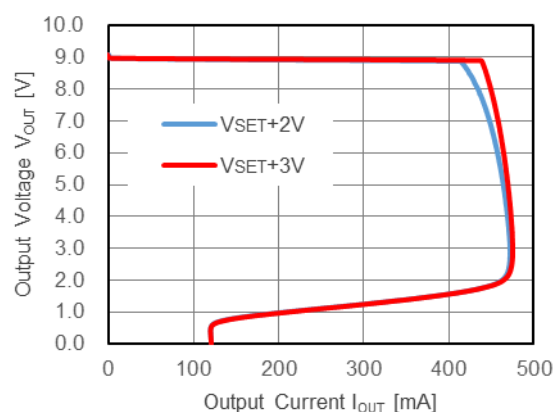
R1526x033



R1526x050



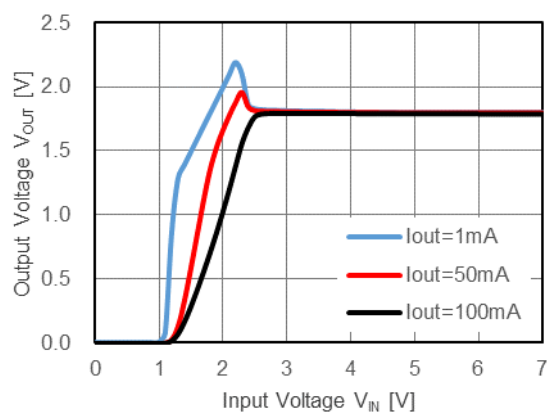
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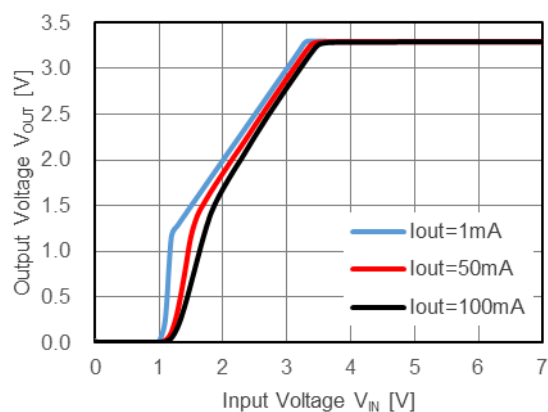
2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F, T_a = 25°C

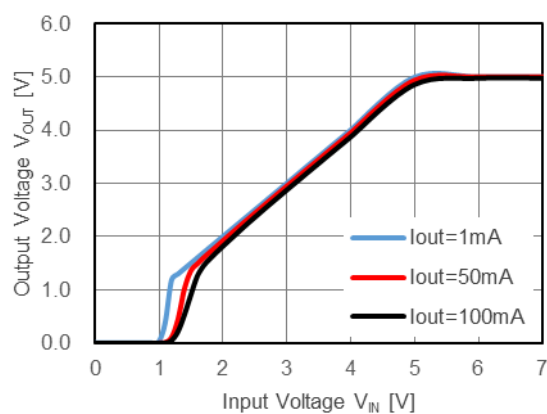
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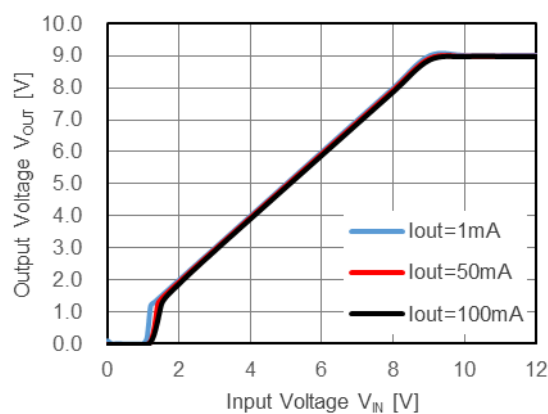
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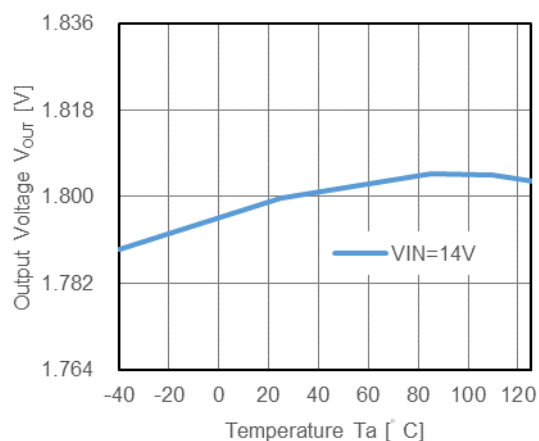
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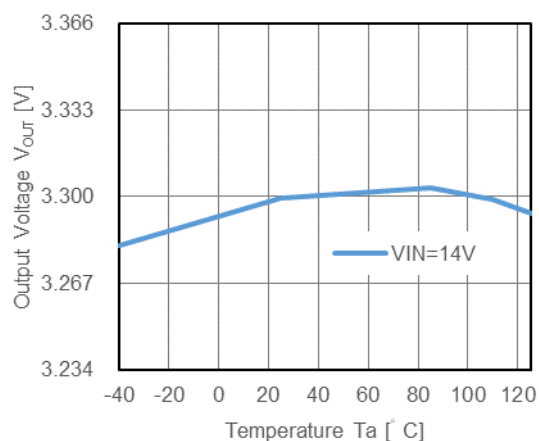
3) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

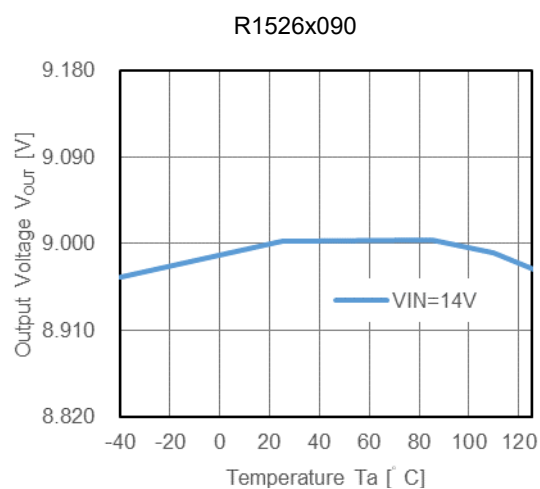
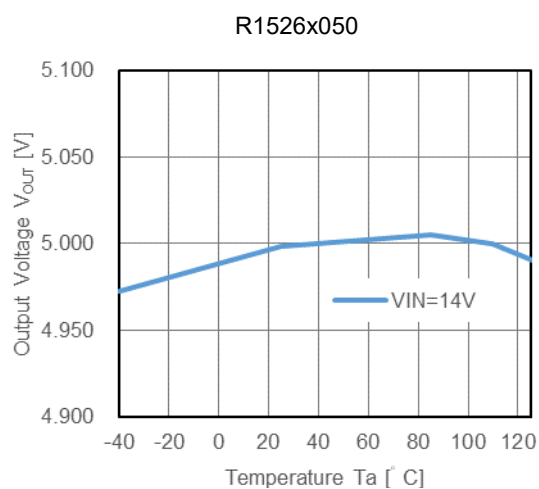
I_{OUT} = 1mA, C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F

R1526x018



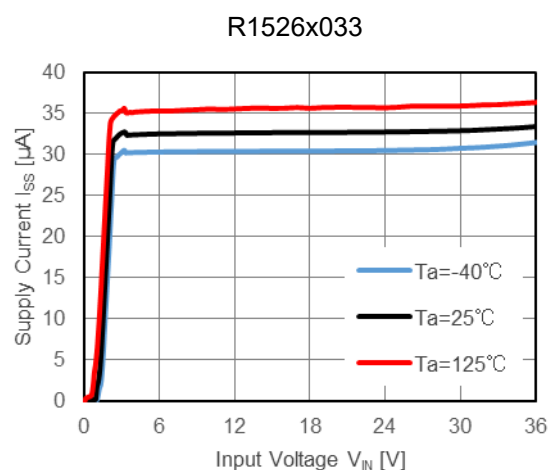
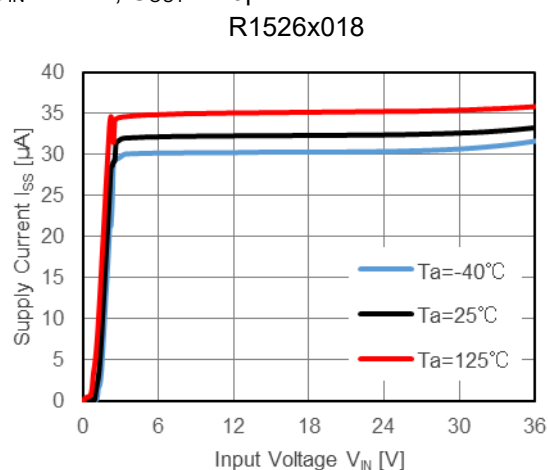
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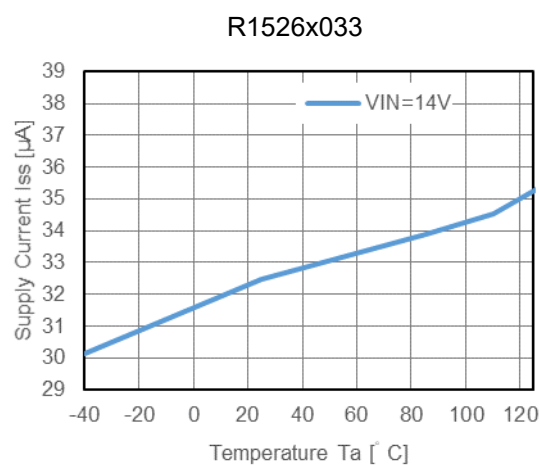
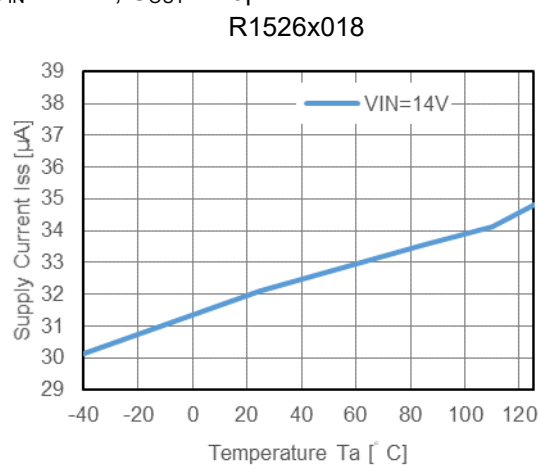
4) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F

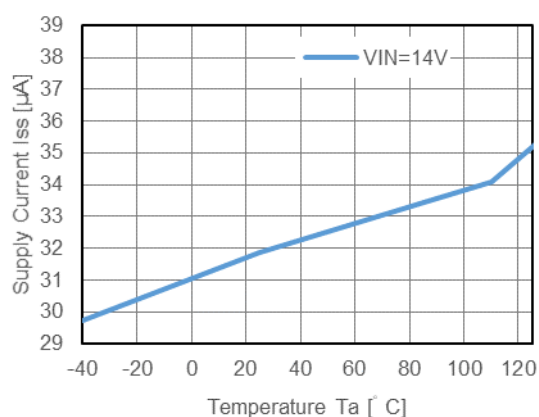


5) Supply Current vs. Temperature

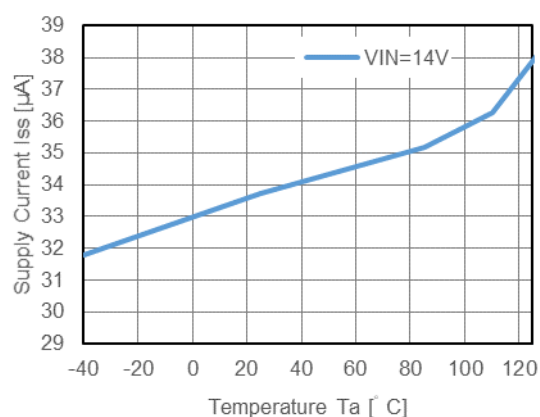
C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F



R1526x050



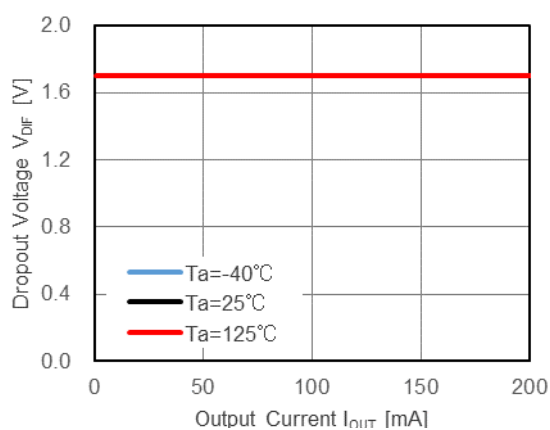
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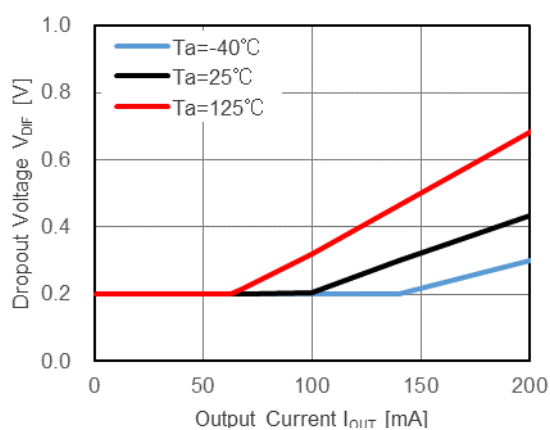
6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μF

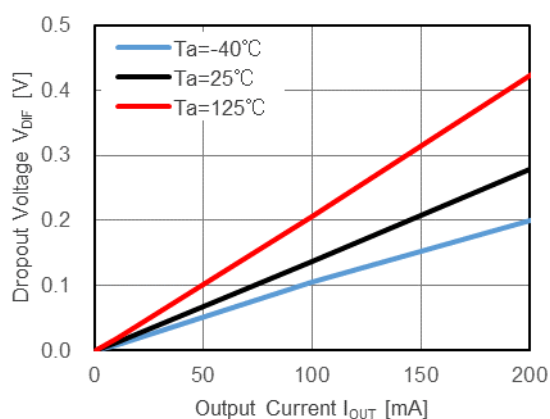
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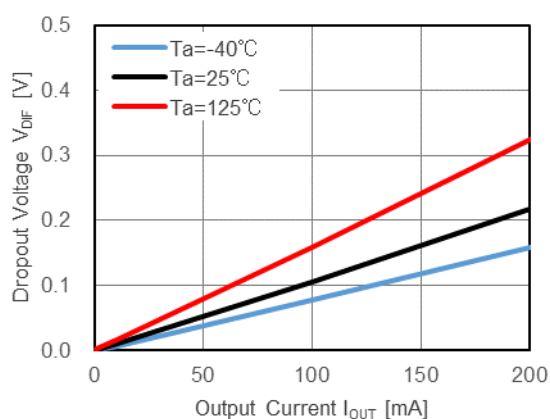
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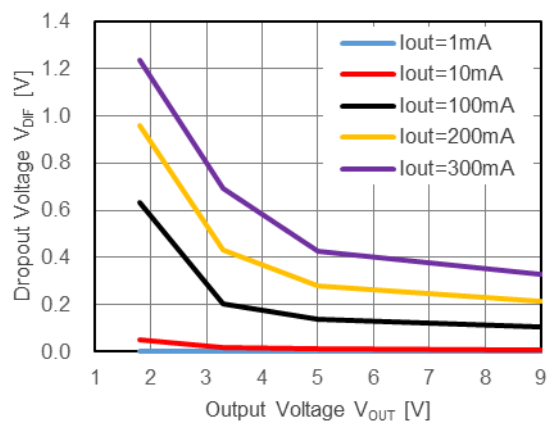


R1526x090



7) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Voltage

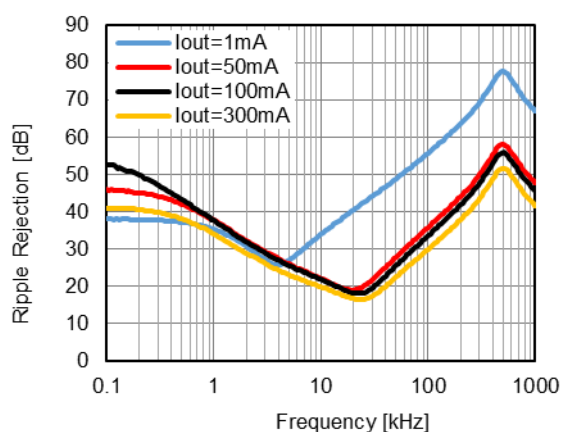
C_{IN} = none, C = 10 μ F, T_a = 25°C



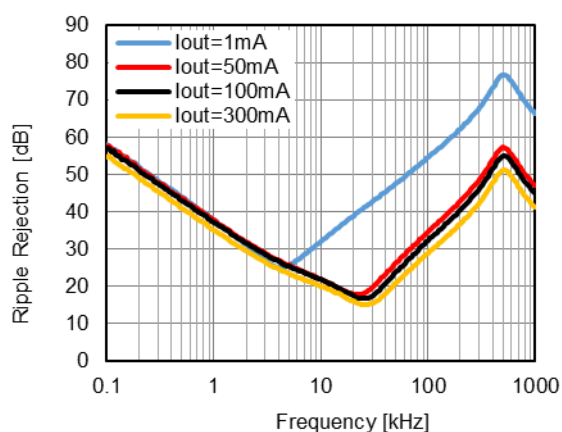
8) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

V_{IN} = $V_{SET}+2V$, Ripple = 0.2Vpp, C_{IN} = none, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F, T_a = 25°C

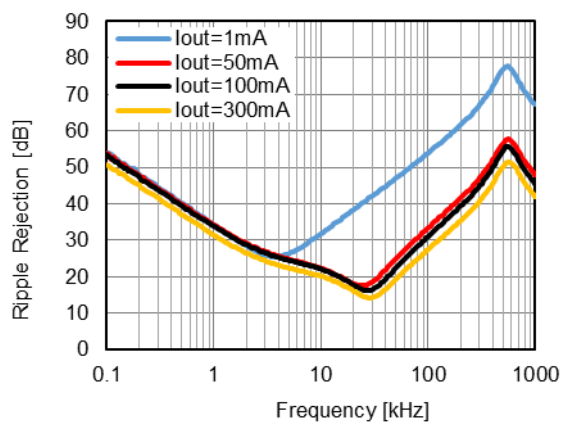
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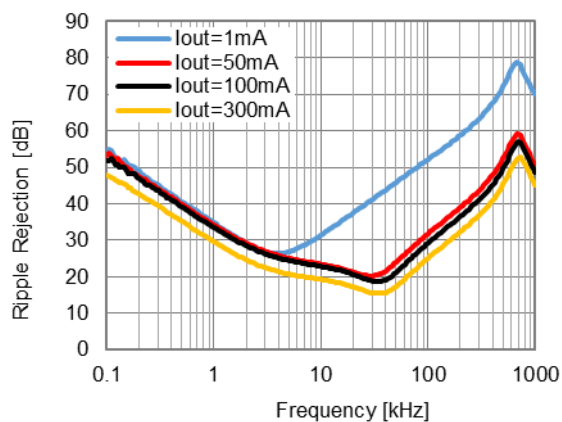
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R1526x050



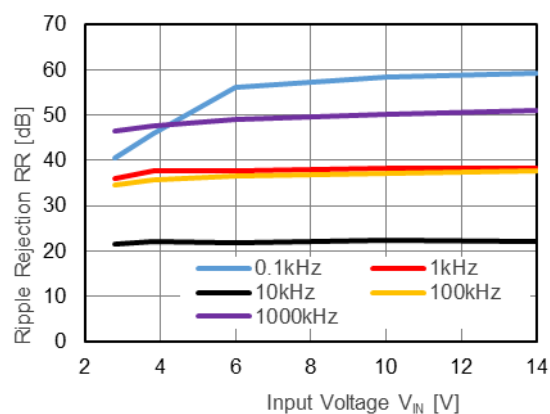
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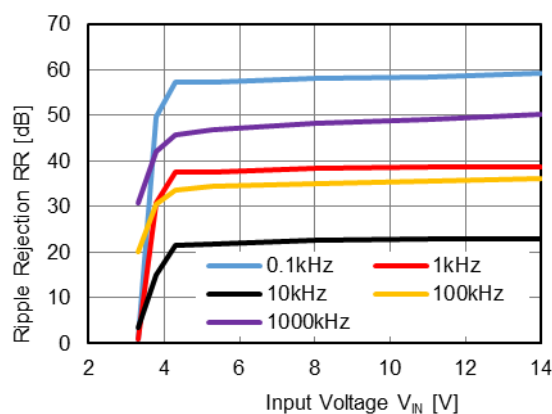
9) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Voltage

Ripple = 0.2Vpp, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{mA}$, $C_{IN} = \text{none}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

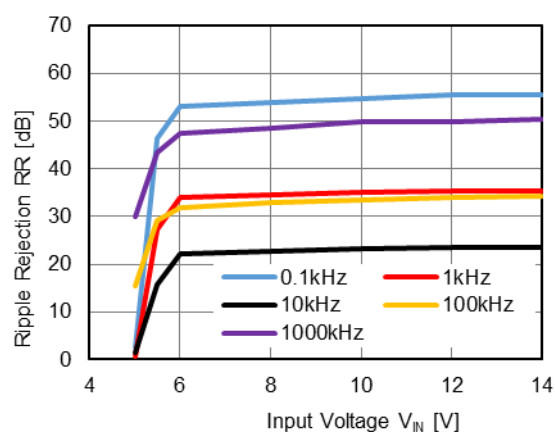
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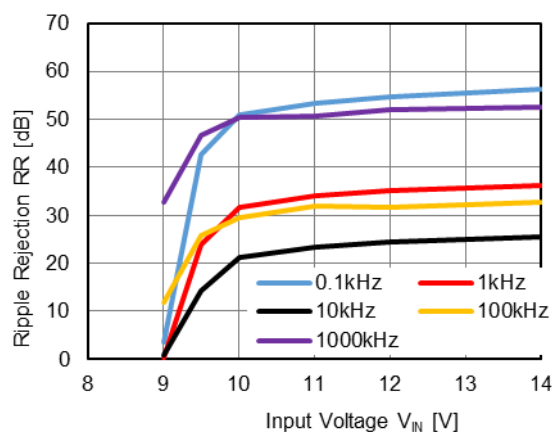
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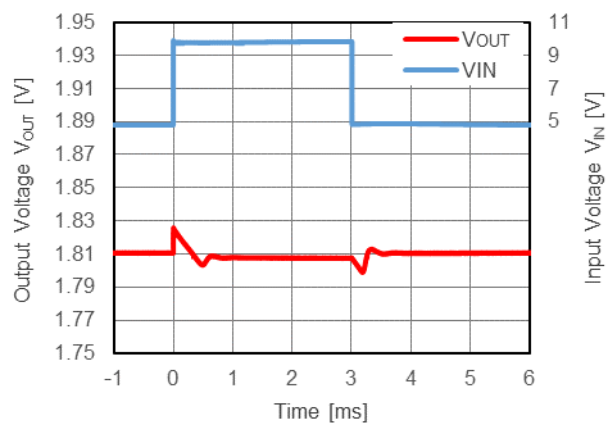
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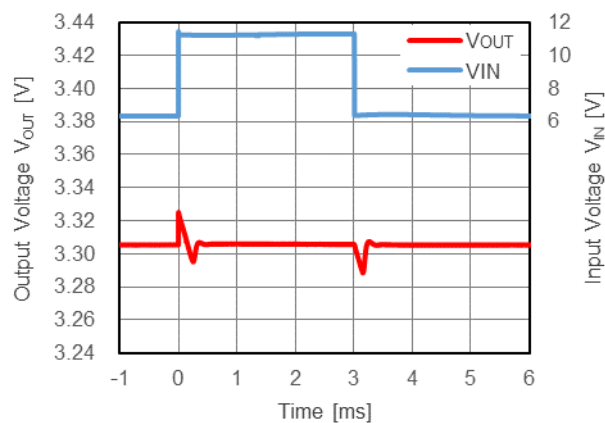
10) Input Transient Response

$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$, $C_{IN} = \text{none}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t_r = t_f = 1\mu\text{s}$

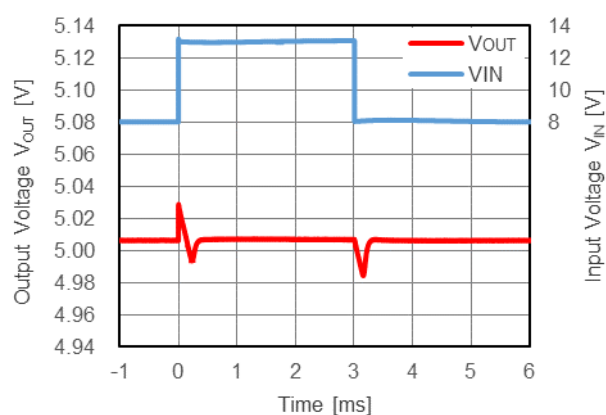
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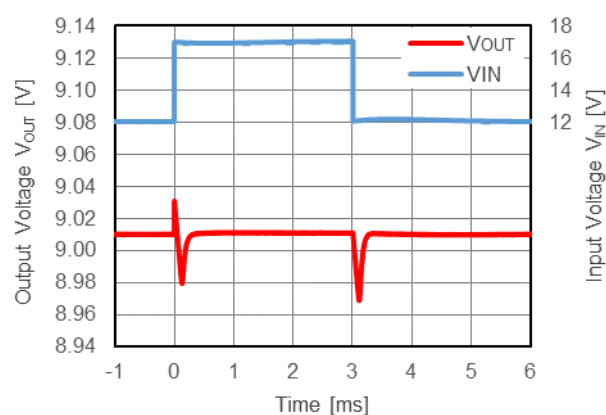
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R1526x050



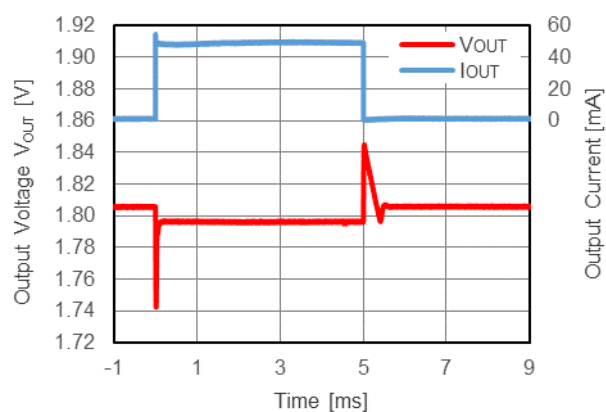
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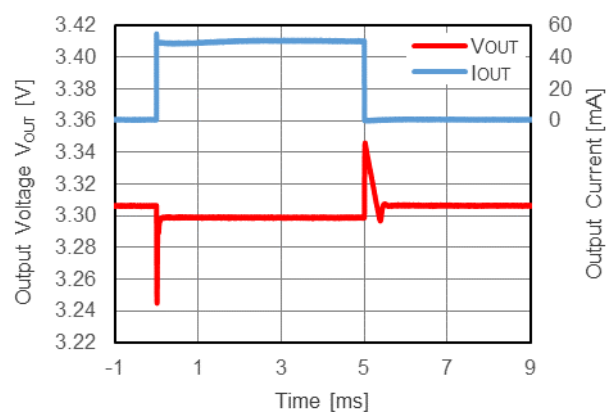
11) Load Transient Response

$V_{IN} = 14V$, $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$, $t_r = t_f = 0.5\mu s$

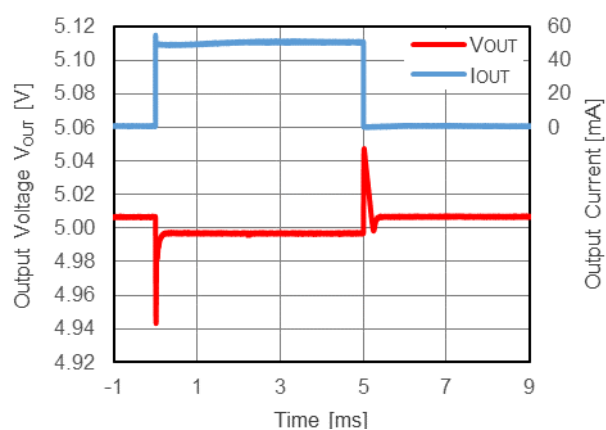
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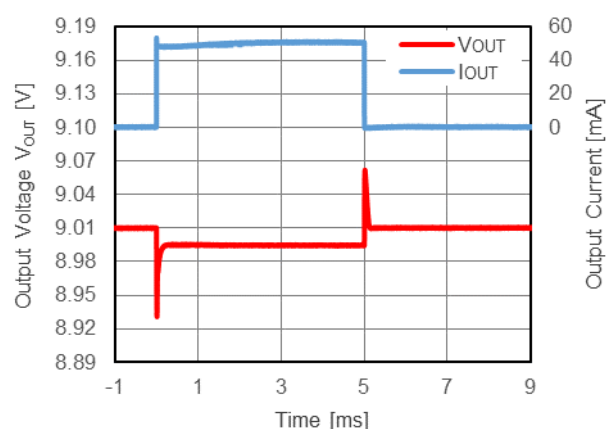
R1526x033



R1526x050



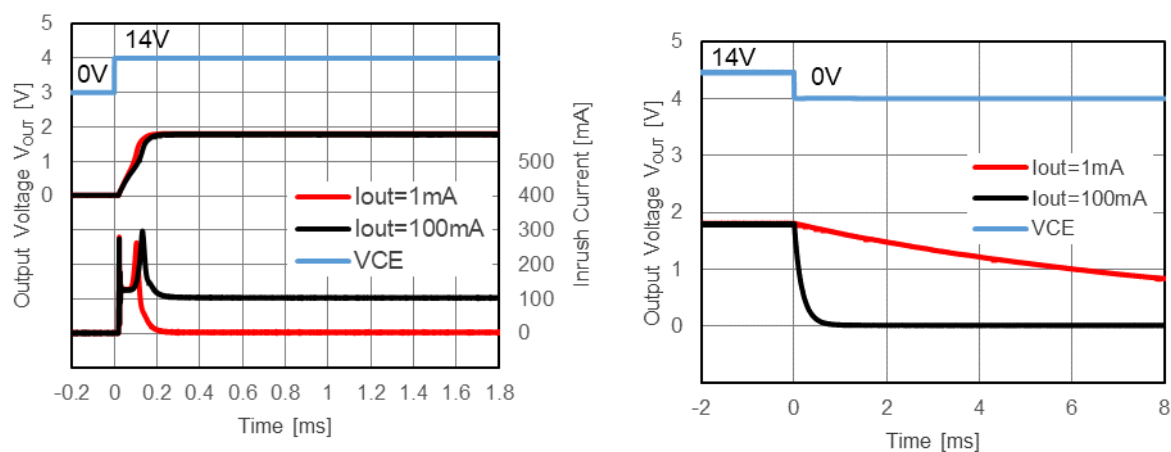
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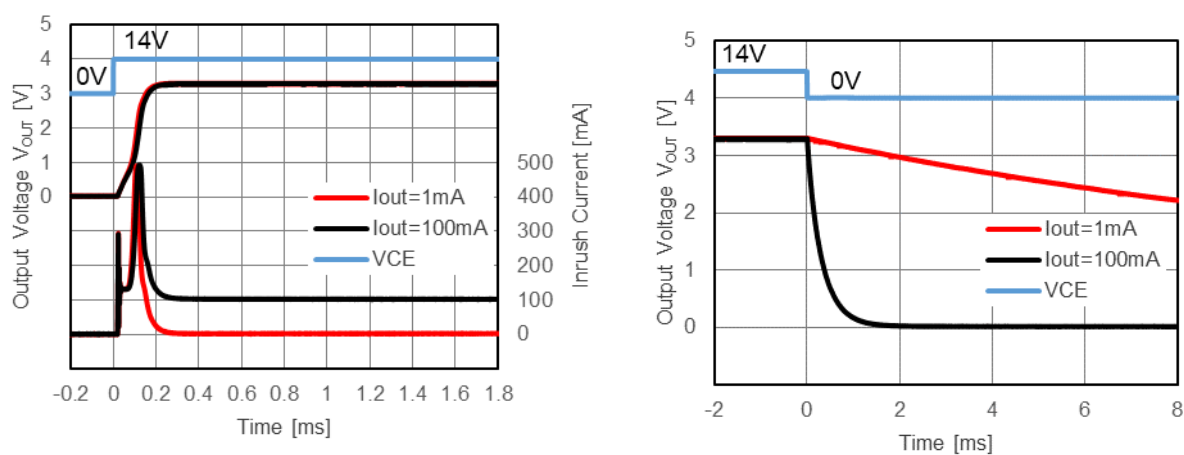
12) CE Transient Response

$V_{IN} = 14V$, $V_{CE} = 0V \rightarrow 14V$, $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$, $t_r = t_f = 1\mu s$

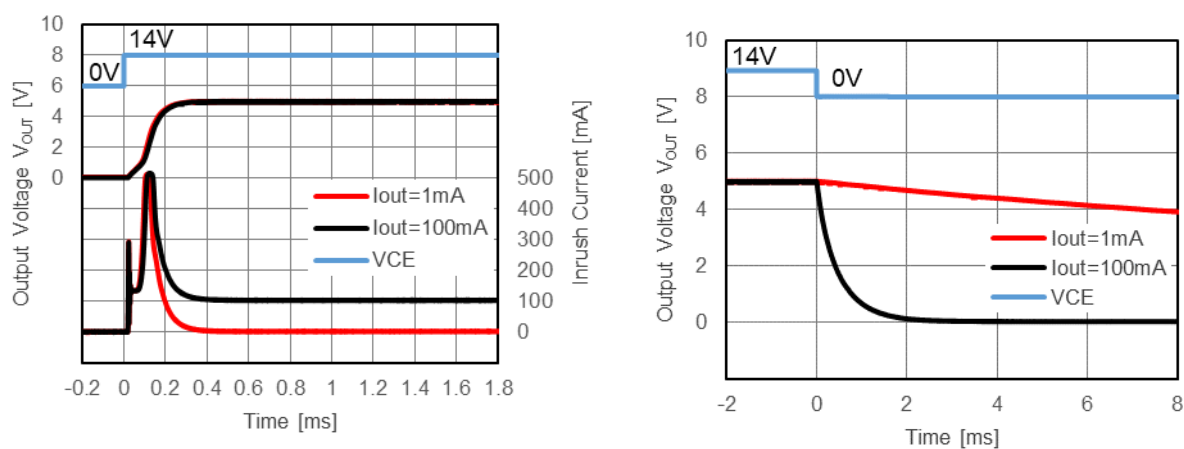
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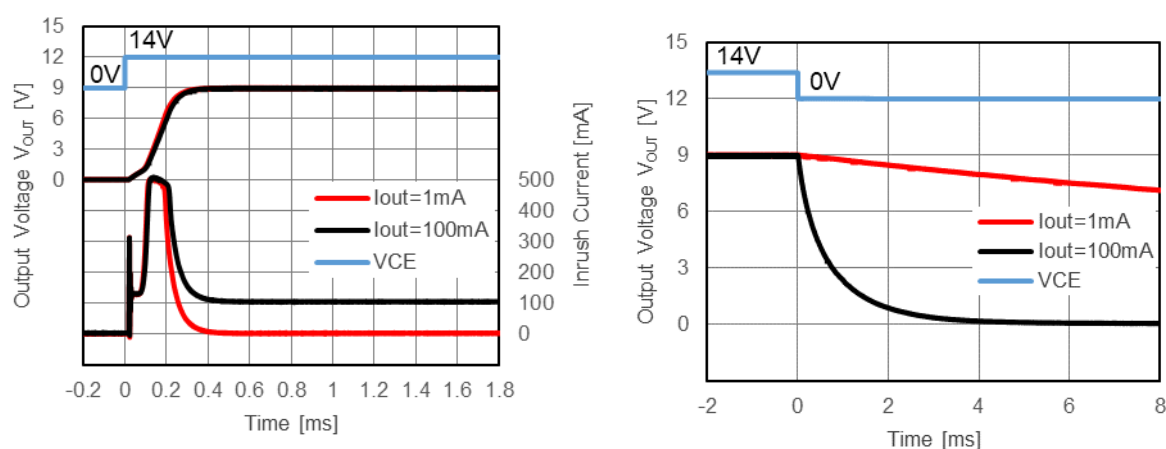
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R1526x050

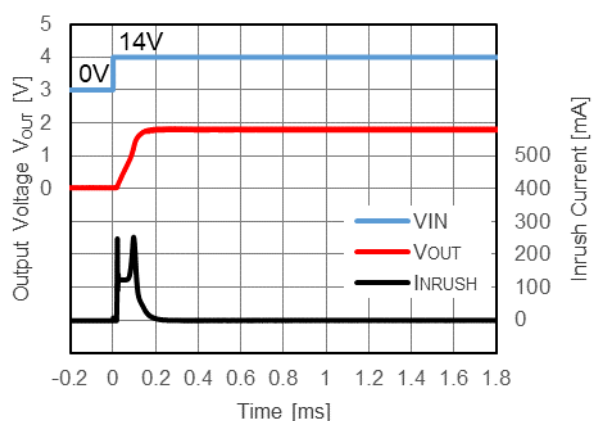


R1526x090

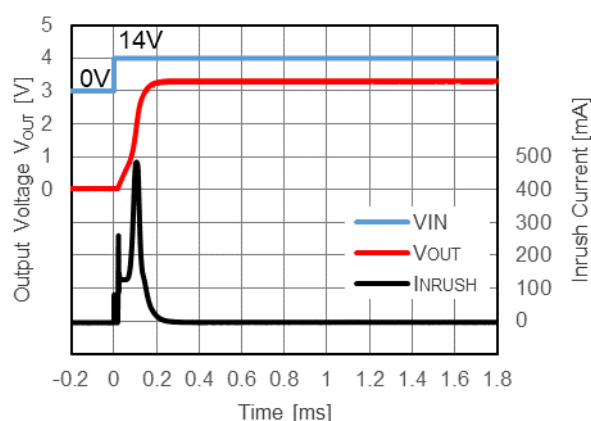
**13) Power-on Transient Response**

$I_{out} = 1\text{mA}$, $C_{in} = \text{none}$, $C_{out} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t_r = 1\mu\text{s}$

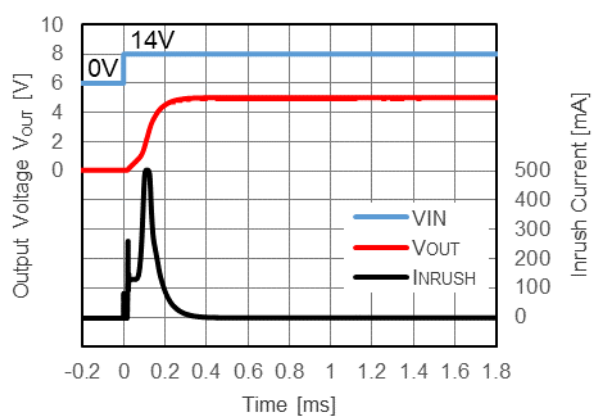
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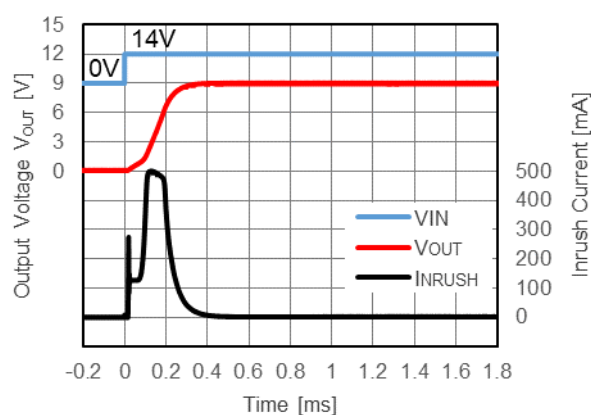
R1526x033



R1526x050



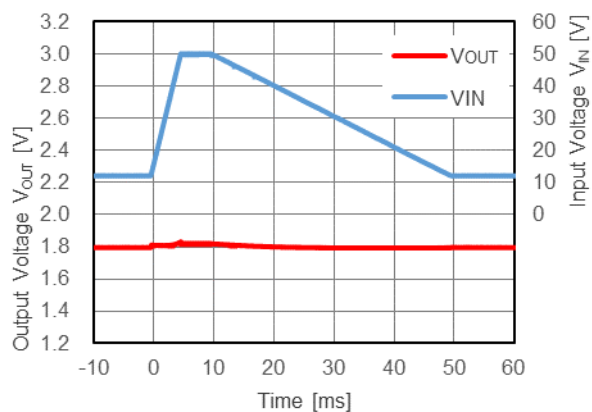
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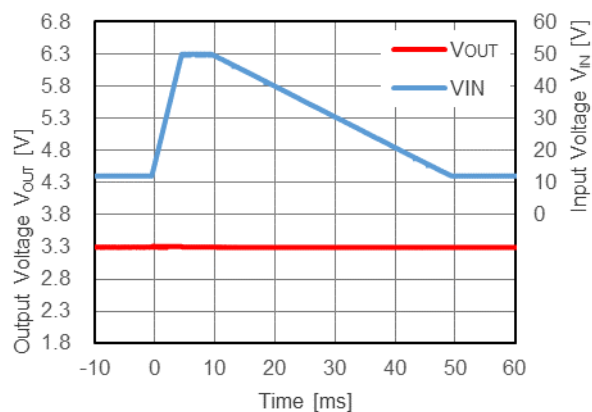
14) Load Dump

$I_{OUT} = 50\text{mA}$, $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

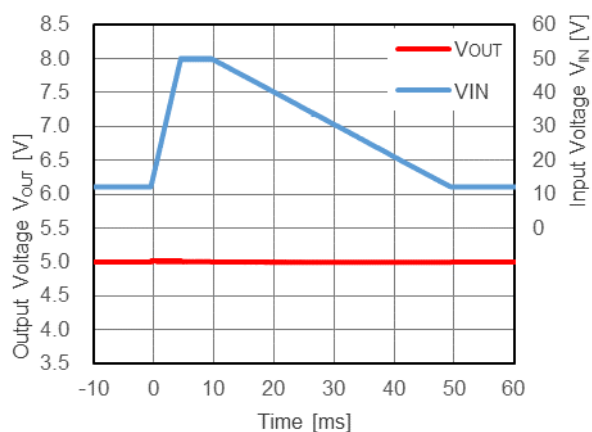
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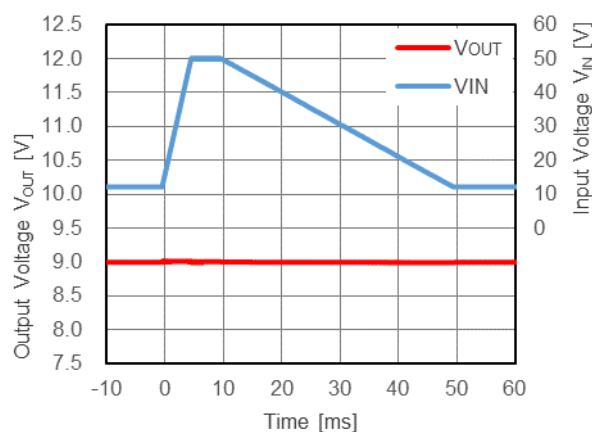
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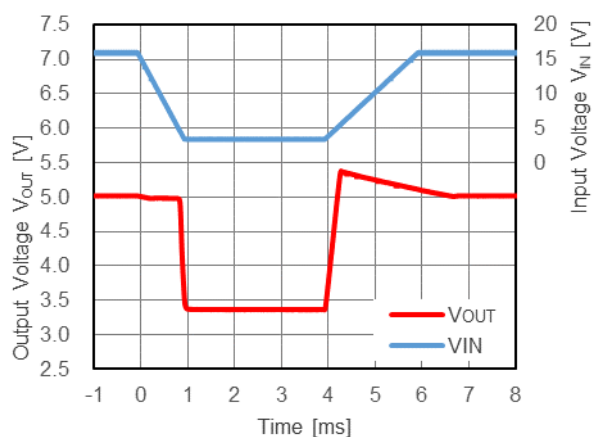


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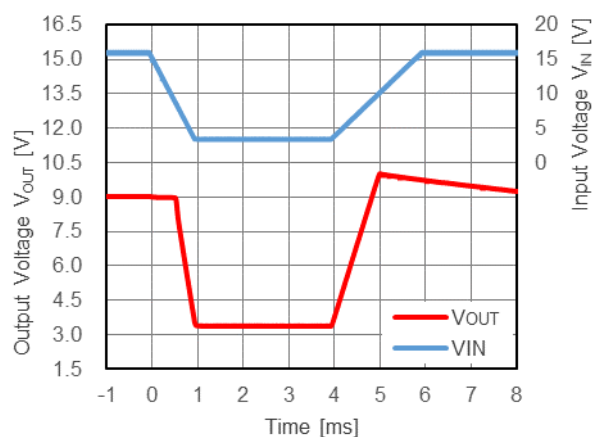
**15) Cold Crank**

$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$, $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

R1526x050



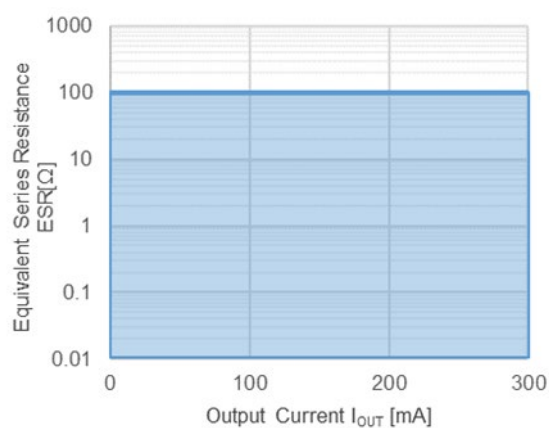
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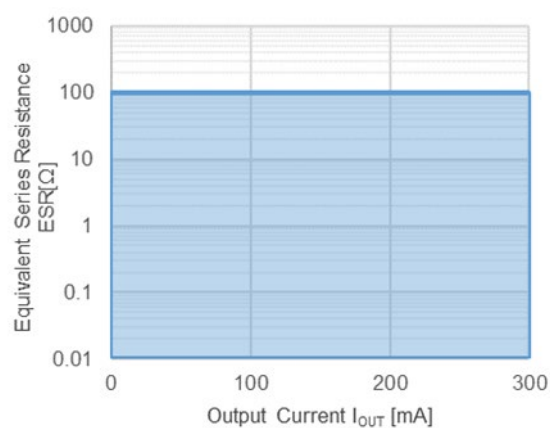
16) ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance)

$C_{IN} = 0.1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$, $T_a = -40^\circ C$, $25^\circ C$, $125^\circ C$

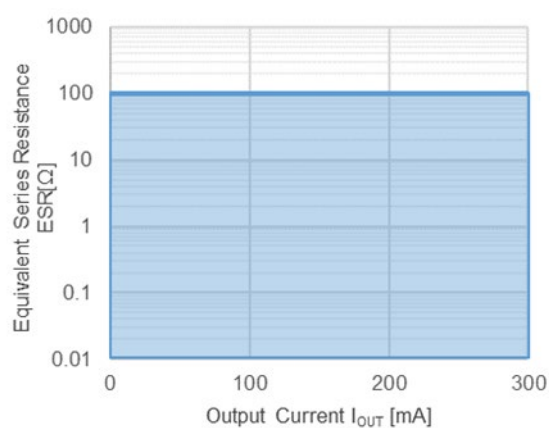
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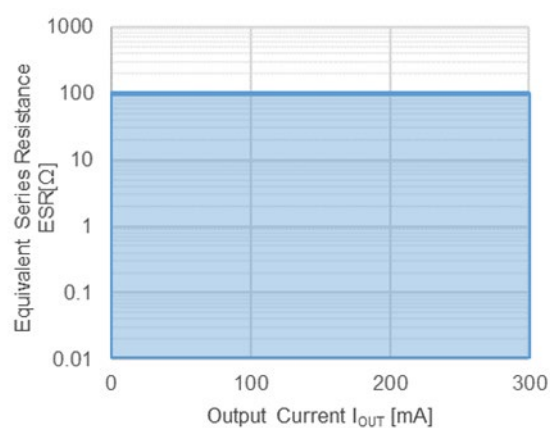
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R1526x050

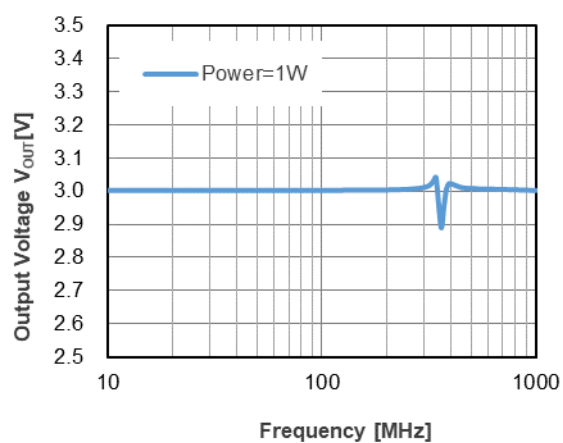


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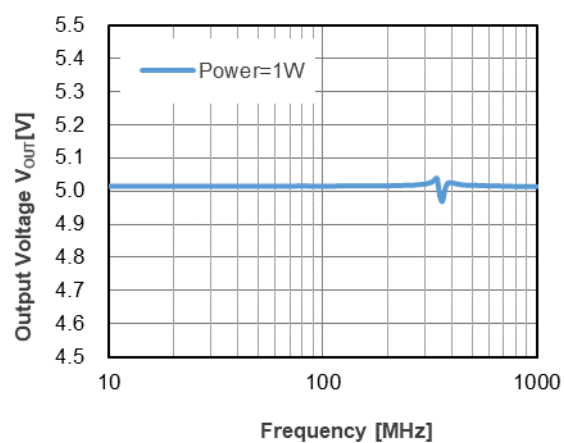
**17) Noise Immunity**

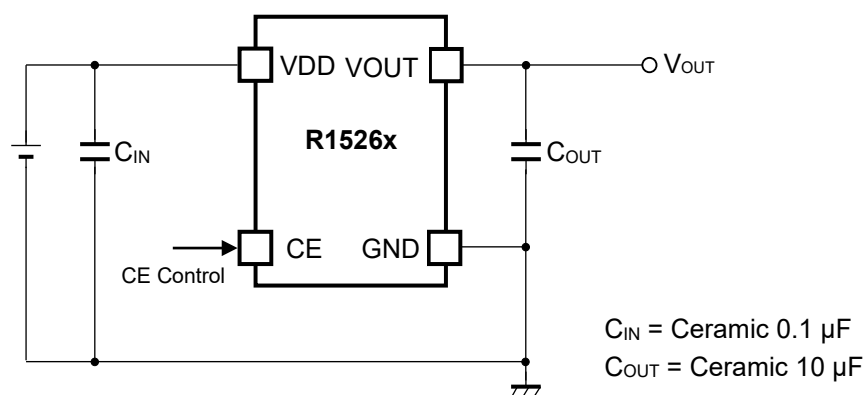
DPI method, $V_{IN} = 14V$, $V_{CE} = 3V$, $V_{OUT} = 1W$, $C_{IN} = C_{CE} = 0.1\mu F$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$

R1526x033



R1526x050



Test Circuit**Test Circuit for Typical Characteristics****Measurement Components**

Symbol	Specification	Measurement Item	Manufacturer	Parts Number
C_{IN}	0.1 μ F	11,12,14,15,16,17	TDK	CGA4J2X7R1H104K
C_{OUT}	10 μ F	All Items	TDK	CGA4J1X7S1C106K

Measurement Components of Typical Characteristics

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

Measurement Conditions

Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	φ 0.3 mm × 21 pcs

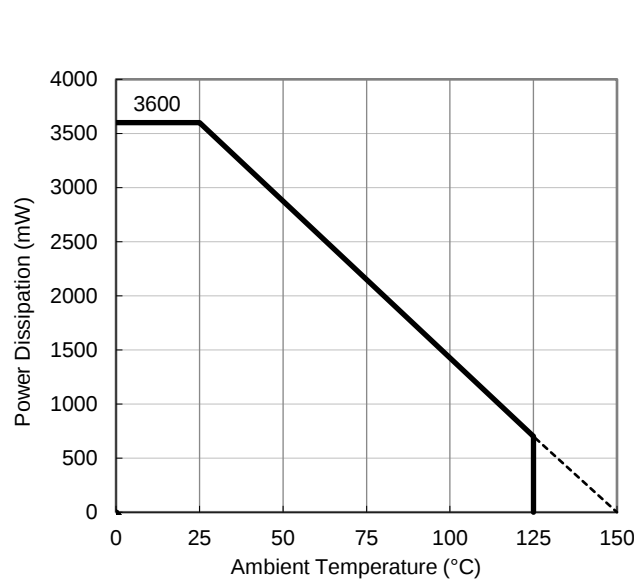
Measurement Result

(Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 150°C)

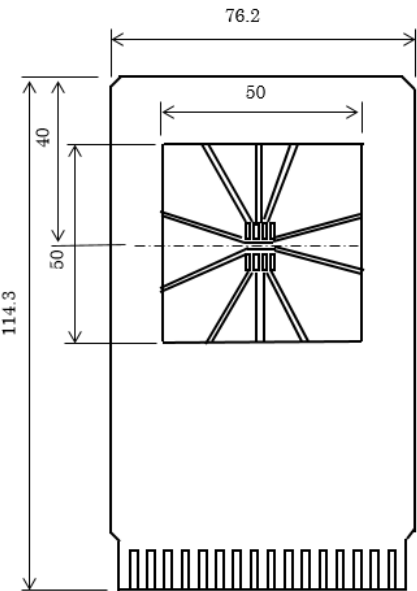
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	3600 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 34.5°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 10°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

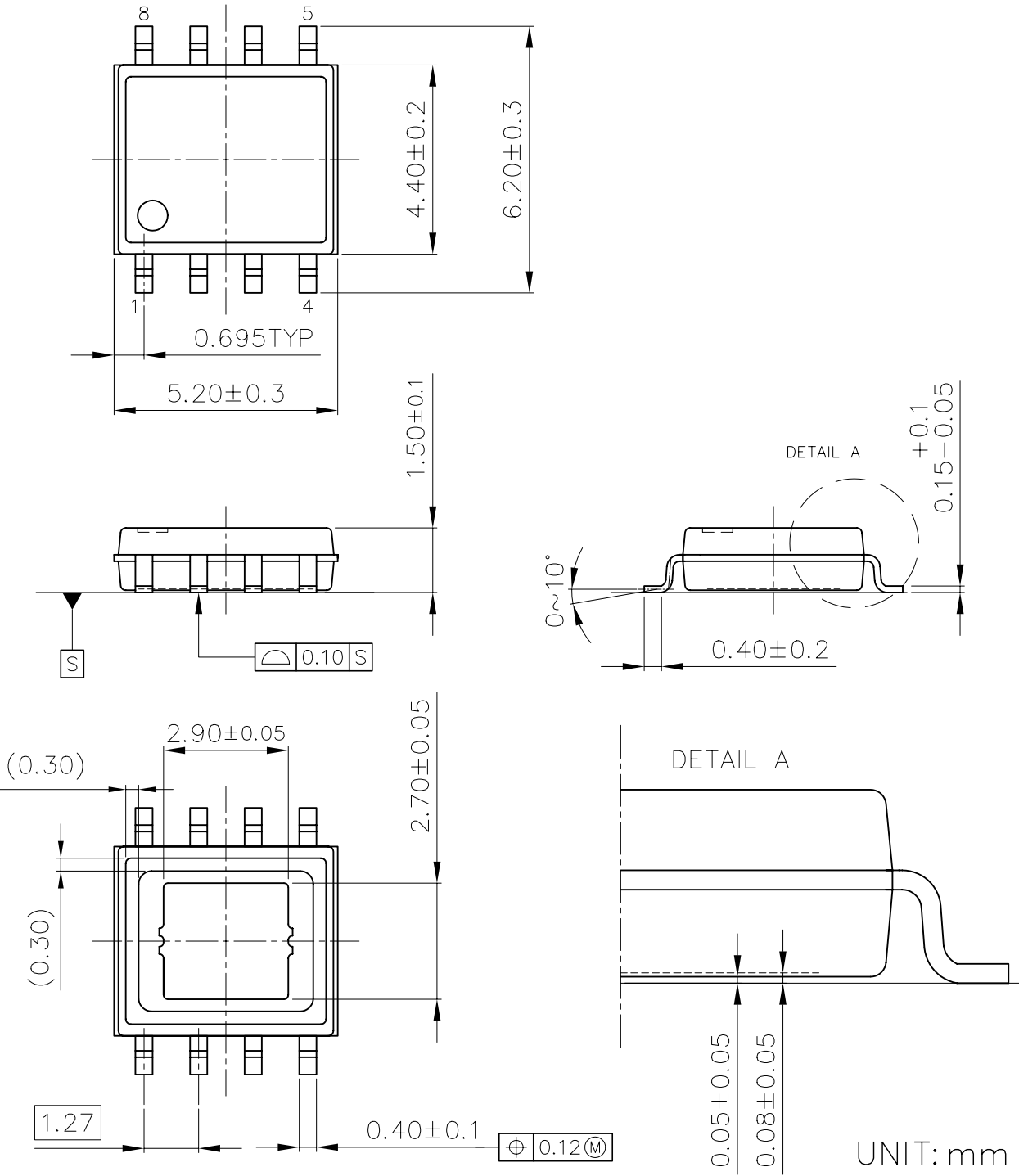
ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



HSOP-8E Package Dimensions



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