NCP502, NCV502

Voltage Regulator - CMOS Low Iq, Low-Dropout

80 mA

The NCP502 series of fixed output linear regulators are designed for handheld communication equipment and portable battery powered applications which require low quiescent. The NCP502 series features an ultra−low quiescent current of 40 μA. Each device contains a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a PMOS power transistor, resistors for setting output voltage, current limit, and temperature limit protection circuits.

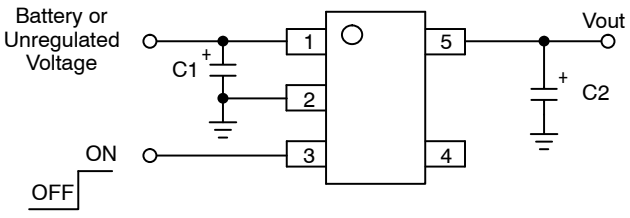
The NCP502 has been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors. The device is housed in the micro−miniature SC70−5 and TSOP−5 surface mount packages. Standard voltage versions are 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.7 V, 2.8 V, 2.9 V, 3.0 V, 3.1 V, 3.3 V, 3.4 V, 3.5 V, 3.6 V, 3.7 V and 5.0 V. Other voltages are available in 100 mV steps.

Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 40 μA Typical
- Excellent Line and Load Regulation
- Low Output Voltage Option
- Output Voltage Accuracy of 2.0%
- Industrial Temperature Range of −40°C to 85°C, NCV502, T_A = −40°C to 125°C
- NCP502: 1.3 V Enable Threshold High, 0.3 V Enable Threshold Low
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC−Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Battery Powered Consumer Products
- Hand−Held Instruments
- Camcorders and Cameras



This device contains 86 active transistors

Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram

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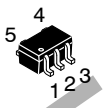
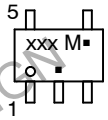
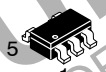
MARKING DIAGRAM

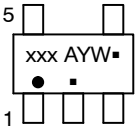


SC70−5
SQ SUFFIX
CASE 419A





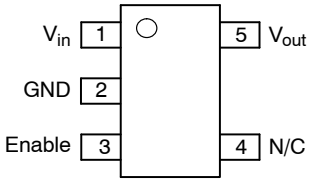
TSOP−5
(SOT23−5, SC59−5)
SN SUFFIX
CASE 483



xxx = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 7 of this data sheet.

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	V_{in}	Positive power supply input voltage.
2	GND	Power supply ground.
3	Enable	This input is used to place the device into low−power standby. When this input is pulled low, the device is disabled. If this function is not used, Enable should be connected to Vin.
4	N/C	No internal connection.
5	V_{out}	Regulated output voltage.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating		Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage		V_{in}	12	V
Enable Voltage		Enable	−0.3 to V_{in} +0.3	V
Output Voltage		V_{out}	−0.3 to V_{in} +0.3	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation		P_D	Internally Limited	W
Operating Junction Temperature		T_J	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	NCP502 NCV502	T_A	−40 to +85 −40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature		T_{stg}	−55 to +150	°C

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. Latchup capability (85°C) ±100 mA DC with trigger voltage.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, TSOP−5 (Note 2) Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air (Note 3)	$R_{\theta JA}$	1 oz Copper Thickness, 100 mm^2	205	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Ambient, SC70−5	$R_{\theta JA}$		400	W °C/W

NOTE: Single component mounted on a 80 x 80 x 15 mm FR4 PCB with stated copper head spreading area. Using the following boundary conditions as stated in EIA/JESD 51−1, 2, 3, 7, 12.

2. True no connect. Printed circuit board traces are allowable.
3. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:
   Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL−STD−883, Method 3015.
   Machine Model Method 200 V..

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 2.0 V, V_{enable} = V_{in}, C_{in} = 1.0 μF, C_{out} = 1.0 μF, T_J = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (T_A = 25°C, I_{out} = 10 mA) V_{in} = V_{out} (nom.) +1.0 V	V_{out}				V
1.5 V		1.455	1.5	1.545	
1.8 V		1.746	1.8	1.854	
2.5 V		2.425	2.5	2.575	
2.7 V		2.646	2.7	2.754	
2.8 V		2.744	2.8	2.856	
2.9 V		2.842	2.9	2.958	
3.0 V		2.94	3.0	3.06	
3.1 V		3.038	3.1	3.162	
3.3 V		3.234	3.3	3.366	
3.4 V		3.332	3.4	3.468	
3.5 V		3.43	3.5	3.57	
3.6 V		3.528	3.6	3.672	
3.7 V		3.626	3.7	3.774	
5.0 V		4.900	5.0	5.100	
Output Voltage (T_A = T_{low} to T_{high}, I_{out} = 10 mA) V_{in} = V_{out} (nom.)	V_{out}				V
1.5 V		1.455	1.5	1.545	
1.8 V		1.746	1.8	1.854	
2.5 V		2.425	2.5	2.575	
2.7 V		2.619	2.7	2.781	
2.8 V		2.716	2.8	2.884	
2.9 V		2.813	2.9	2.987	
3.0 V		2.910	3.0	3.09	
3.1 V		3.007	3.1	3.193	
3.3 V		3.201	3.3	3.399	
3.4 V		3.298	3.4	3.502	
3.5 V		3.43	3.5	3.57	
3.6 V		3.528	3.6	3.672	
3.7 V		3.626	3.7	3.774	
5.0 V		4.900	5.0	5.100	
Line Regulation (V_{in} = V_{out} + 1.0 V to 12 V, I_{out} = 10 mA)	Reg_{line}	–	0.4	3.0	mV/V
Load Regulation (I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 80 mA)	Reg_{load}	–	0.2	0.8	mV/mA
Output Current (V_{out} = (V_{out} at I_{out} = 80 mA) −3%)	$I_{o(nom.)}$	80	180	–	mA
Dropout Voltage (T_A = T_{low} to T_{high}, I_{out} = 80 mA, Measured at V_{out} −3.0%)	V_{in}–V_{out}				mV
1.5 V–1.7 V		–	1500	1900	
1.8 V–2.4 V		–	1300	1700	
2.5 V–2.6 V		–	1000	1400	
2.7 V–2.9 V		–	850	1300	
3.0 V–4.0 V		–	850	1200	
4.1 V–5.0 V		–	600	900	
NCV502 – 5.0 V		–	700	1100	
Quiescent Current	I_Q				μA
(Enable Input = 0 V)		–	0.1	1.0	
(Enable Input = V_{in}, I_{out} = 1.0 mA to $I_{o(nom.)}$)		–	40	90	
Output Short Circuit Current (V_{out} = 0 V)	$I_{out(max)}$	90	200	500	mA
Ripple Rejection (f = 1.0 kHz, 15 mA)	RR	–	55	–	dB
Output Voltage Noise (f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz)	V_n	–	180	–	μVrms
Enable Input Threshold Voltage (NCP502)	$V_{th(en)}$				V
(Voltage Increasing, Output Turns On, Logic High)		1.3	–	–	
(Voltage Decreasing, Output Turns Off, Logic Low)		–	–	0.3	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	T_C	–	100	–	ppm/°C

4. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

5. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

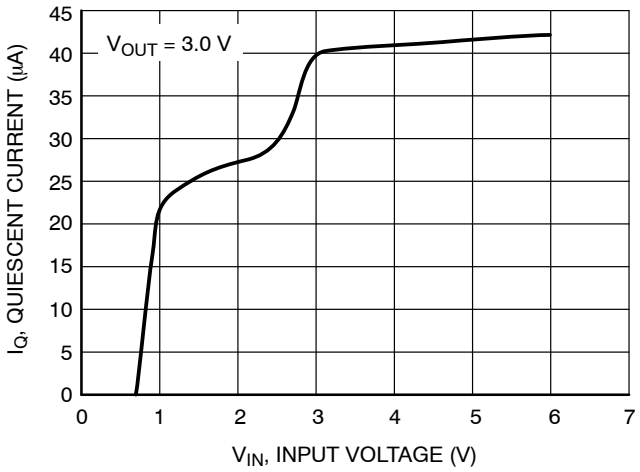


Figure 2. Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage

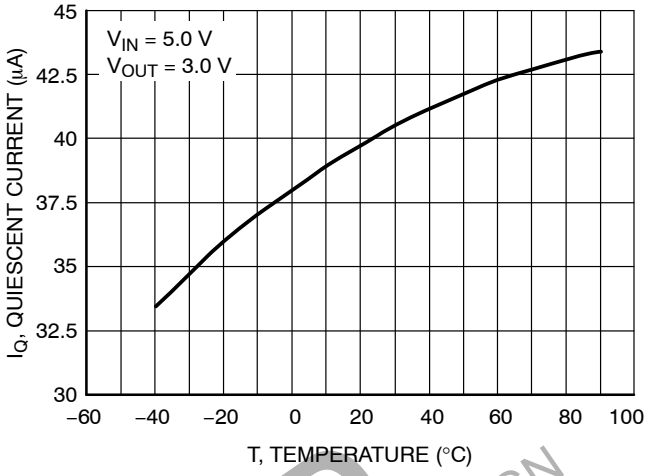


Figure 3. Quiescent Current versus Temperature

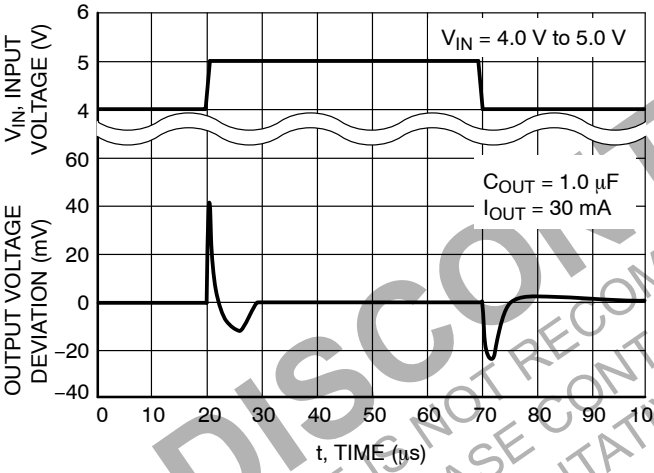


Figure 4. Line Transient Response

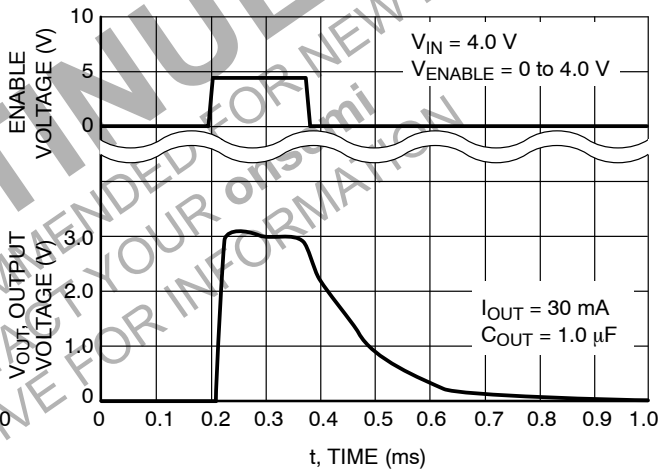


Figure 5. Enable Response

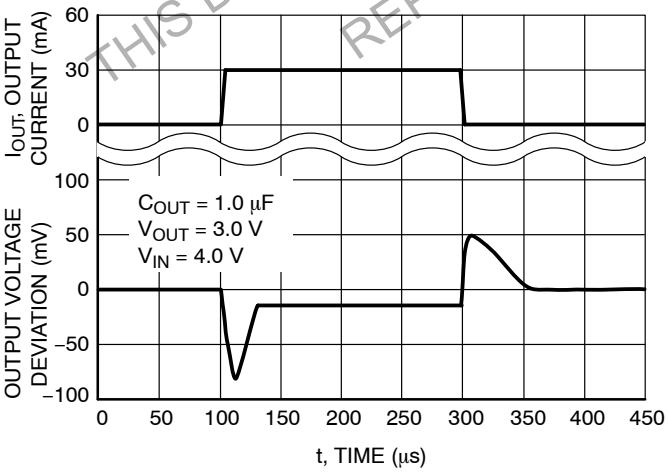


Figure 6. Load Transient Response

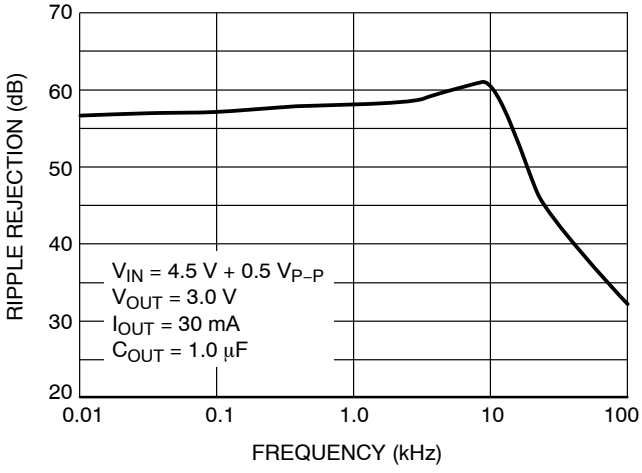


Figure 7. Ripple Rejection/Frequency

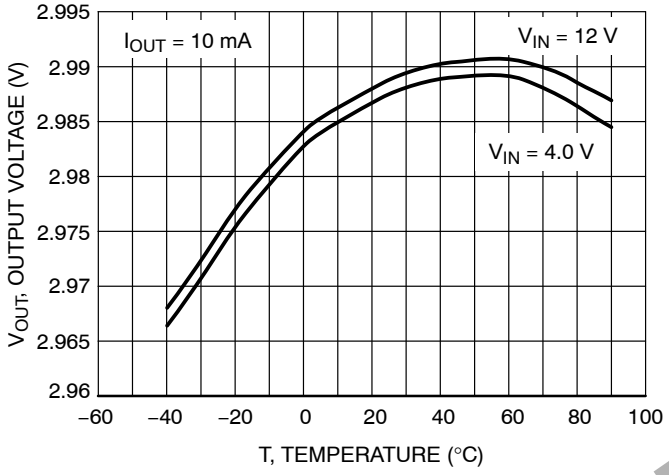


Figure 8. Output Voltage versus Temperature

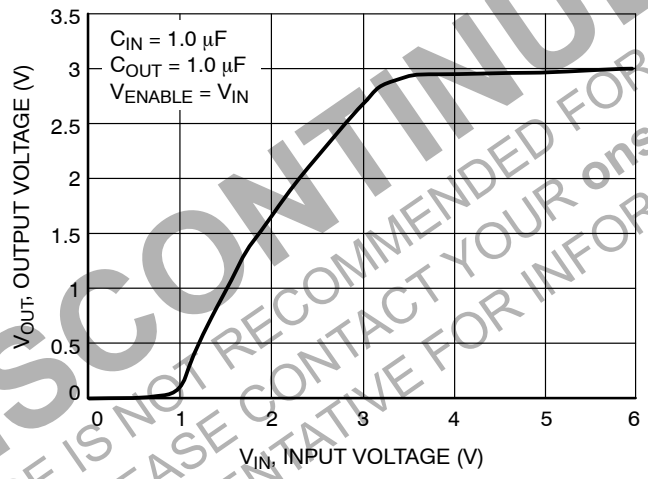


Figure 9. Output Voltage versus Input Voltage

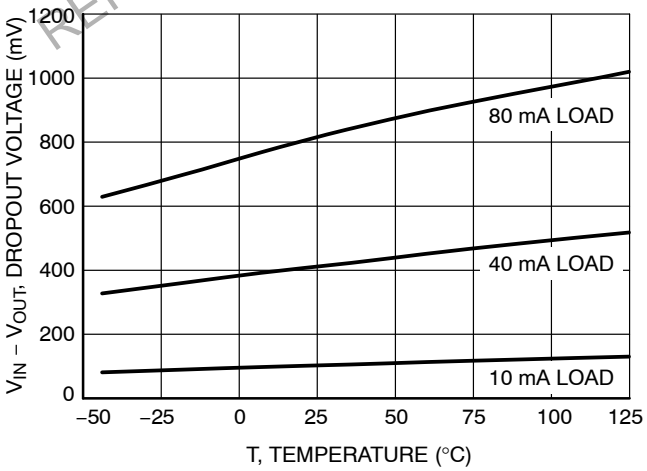


Figure 10. Dropout Voltage versus Temperature

DEFINITIONS

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output current at a constant temperature.

Dropout Voltage

The input/output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 3.0% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum total dissipation for which the regulator will operate within its specifications.

Quiescent Current

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground when the LDO operates without a load on its output: internal IC operation, bias, etc. When the LDO becomes loaded, this term is called the Ground current. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output current.

Line Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse technique such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Line Transient Response

Typical over and undershoot response when input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Thermal Protection

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry is provided to protect the integrated circuit in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated at typically 160°C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The maximum power package dissipation is the power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value, i.e. 125°C. Depending on the ambient power dissipation and thus the maximum available output current.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for the NCP502 series is shown in Figure 1, front page.

Input Decoupling (C1)

A 1.0 μF capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected close to the NCP502 package. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response. If large line or load transients are not expected, then it is possible to operate the regulator without the use of a capacitor.
TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, or C1608X5R1A105K

Output Decoupling (C2)

The NCP502 is a stable regulator and does not require any specific Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) or a minimum output current. Capacitors exhibiting ESRs ranging from a few mΩ up to 5.0 Ω can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 1.0 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum devices. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response.
TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, C1608X5R1A105K, or C3216X7R1C105K

Enable Operation

The enable pin will turn on the regulator when pulled high and turn off the regulator when pulled low. These limits of threshold are covered in the electrical specification section of this data sheet. If the enable is not used then the pin should be connected to V_{in}.

Hints

Please be sure the Vin and GND lines are sufficiently wide. When the impedance of these lines is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit, and make leads as short as possible.

Thermal

As power across the NCP502 increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material and also the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the NCP502 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The maximum dissipation the package can handle is given by:

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum 125°C, then the NCP502 can dissipate up to 250 mW @ 25°C.

The power dissipated by the NCP502 can be calculated from the following equation:

$$P_{tot} = [V_{in} * I_{gnd}(I_{out})] + [V_{in} - V_{out}] * I_{out}$$

or

$$V_{inMAX} = \frac{P_{tot} + V_{out} * I_{out}}{I_{gnd} + I_{out}}$$

If an 80 mA output current is needed then the ground current from the data sheet is 40 μA. For an NCP502 (3.0 V), the maximum input voltage will then be 6.12 V.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Output Voltage	Marking	Package	Shipping†
NCP502SQ15T2G	1.5	LCC	SC70−5 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP502SQ18T2G	1.8	LCD		
NCP502SQ25T2G	2.5	LCE		
NCP502SQ27T2G	2.7	LCF		
NCP502SQ28T2G	2.8	LCG		
NCP502SQ29T2G	2.9	LJI		
NCP502SQ30T2G	3.0	LCH		
NCP502SQ31T2G	3.1	LJJ		
NCP502SQ33T2G	3.3	LCI		
NCP502SQ34T2G	3.4	LJK		
NCP502SQ35T2G	3.5	LGO		
NCP502SQ36T2G	3.6	LIU		
NCP502SQ37T2G	3.7	LJQ		
NCP502SQ50T2G	5.0	LCJ		
NCP502SN28T1G	2.8	LKD	TSOP−5 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP502SN29T1G	2.9	LJN		
NCP502SN30T1G	3.0	LKE		
NCP502SN31T1G	3.1	LJO		
NCP502SN33T1G	3.3	LKF		
NCV502SN33T1G*	3.3	LKF		
NCP502SN34T1G	3.4	LJK		
NCP502SN35T1G	3.5	LJ6		
NCP502SN36T1G	3.6	AC4		
NCP502SN37T1G	3.7	LKC		
NCP502SN50T1G	5.0	LKG		
NCV502SN50T1G*	5.0	LKG		

Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your ON Semiconductor representative.

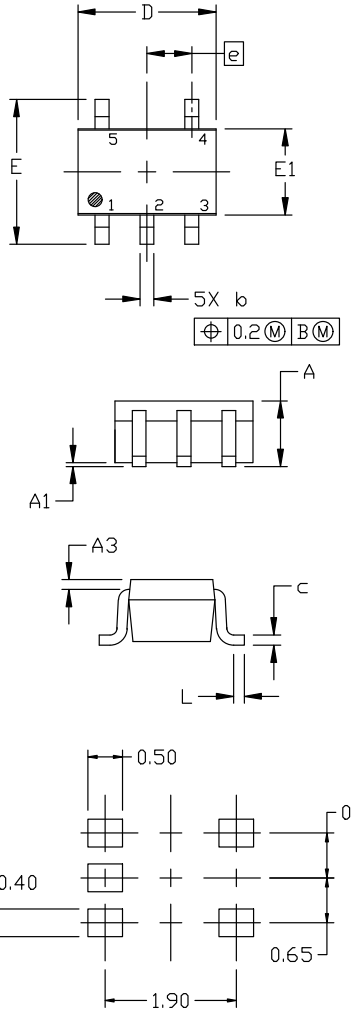
†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

*NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC−Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.

SC−88A (SC−70−5/SOT−353)
CASE 419A−02
ISSUE M

DATE 11 APR 2023

SCALE 2:1



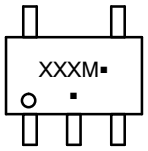
NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. 419A−01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A−02
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.1016MM PER SIDE.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.80	0.95	1.10
A1	---	---	0.10
A3	0.20 REF		
b	0.10	0.20	0.30
c	0.10	---	0.25
D	1.80	2.00	2.20
E	2.00	2.10	2.20
E1	1.15	1.25	1.35
e	0.65 BSC		
L	0.10	0.15	0.30

RECOMMENDED
MOUNTING FOOTPRINT

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

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



*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.

XXX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR

STYLE 2:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. CATHODE

STYLE 3:
PIN 1. ANODE 1
2. N/C
3. ANODE 2
4. CATHODE 2
5. CATHODE 1

STYLE 4:
PIN 1. SOURCE 1
2. DRAIN 1/2
3. SOURCE 1
4. GATE 1
5. GATE 2

STYLE 5:
PIN 1. CATHODE
2. COMMON ANODE
3. CATHODE 2
4. CATHODE 3
5. CATHODE 4

STYLE 6:
PIN 1. EMITTER 2
2. BASE 2
3. EMITTER 1
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR 2/BASE 1

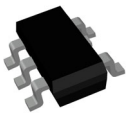
STYLE 7:
PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR

STYLE 8:
PIN 1. CATHODE
2. COLLECTOR
3. N/C
4. BASE
5. EMITTER

STYLE 9:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. CATHODE
3. ANODE
4. ANODE
5. ANODE

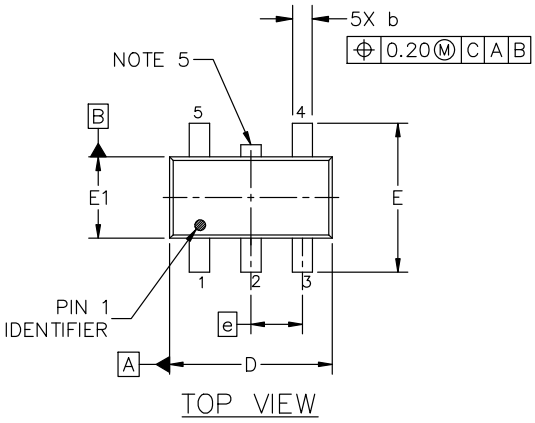
Note: Please refer to datasheet for style callout. If style type is not called out in the datasheet refer to the device datasheet pinout or pin assignment.

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	**98ASB42984B**	Electronic versions are uncontrolled except when accessed directly from the Document Repository. Printed versions are uncontrolled except when stamped “CONTROLLED COPY” in red.
DESCRIPTION:	**SC−88A (SC−70−5/SOT−353)**	**PAGE 1 OF 1**

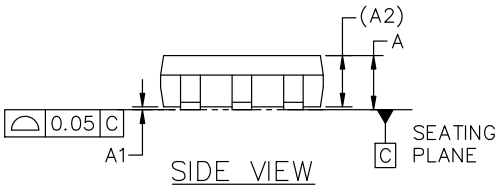


TSOP−5 3.00x1.50x0.95, 0.95P
CASE 483
ISSUE P

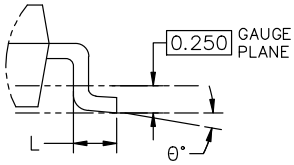
DATE 01 APR 2024



TOP VIEW



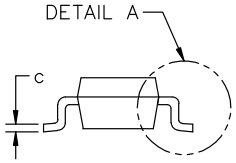
SIDE VIEW



DETAIL "A"
SCALE 2:1

NOTES:

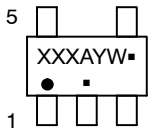
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5−2018.
2. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OF GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE. DIMENSION D.
5. OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: AN ADDITIONAL TRIMMED LEAD IS ALLOWED IN THIS LOCATION. TRIMMED LEAD NOT TO EXTEND MORE THAN 0.2 FROM BODY.



END VIEW

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.900	1.000	1.100
A1	0.010	0.055	0.100
A2		0.950 REF.	
b	0.250	0.375	0.500
c	0.100	0.180	0.260
D	2.850	3.000	3.150
E	2.500	2.750	3.000
E1	1.350	1.500	1.650
e		0.950 BSC	
L	0.200	0.400	0.600
θ	0°	5°	10°

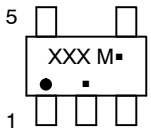
GENERIC
MARKING DIAGRAM*



Analog

XXX = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week
▪ = Pb−Free Package

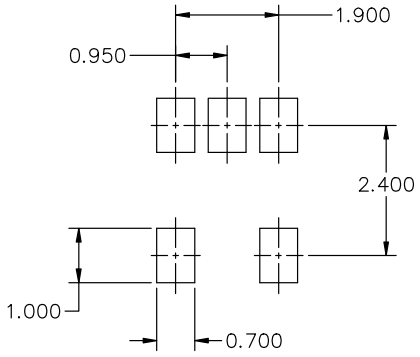
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)



Discrete/Logic

XXX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = 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.



RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*

* 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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