AP1157ADVXX

14V Input / 100mA Output LDO Regulator

1. General Description

The AP1157ADVXX is a low dropout linear regulator with ON/OFF control, which can supply 100mA load current. The IC is an integrated circuit with a silicon monolithic bipolar structure. The output voltage, trimmed with high accuracy, is available from 1.3 to 5.5V in 0.1V steps. The output capacitor is available to use a small 0.22µF ceramic capacitor. The over current, thermal and reverse bias protections are integrated, and also the package is small and thin type, HSON0202-6. The IC is designed for space saving requirements.

2. Features

- Available to use a small 0.22µF ceramic capacitor
- Dropout Voltage V_{DROP}=160mV at 100mA
- Output Current 100mA, Peak 200mA
- High Precision output voltage ±1.5% or ±50mV
- High ripple rejection ratio 80dB at 1kHz
  70dB at 10kHz
- Wide operating voltage range 2.1V to 14.0V
- Very low quiescent current I_{QUT}=75µA at I_{OUT}=0mA
- On/Off control (High active)
- Built-in Short circuit protection, thermal shutdown
- Built-in reverse bias over current protection
- Available very low noise application
- Very small surface mount package HSON0202-6

3. Applications

- Any Electronic Equipment
- Battery Powered Systems
- Mobile Communication

4. Table of Contents

5. Block Diagram

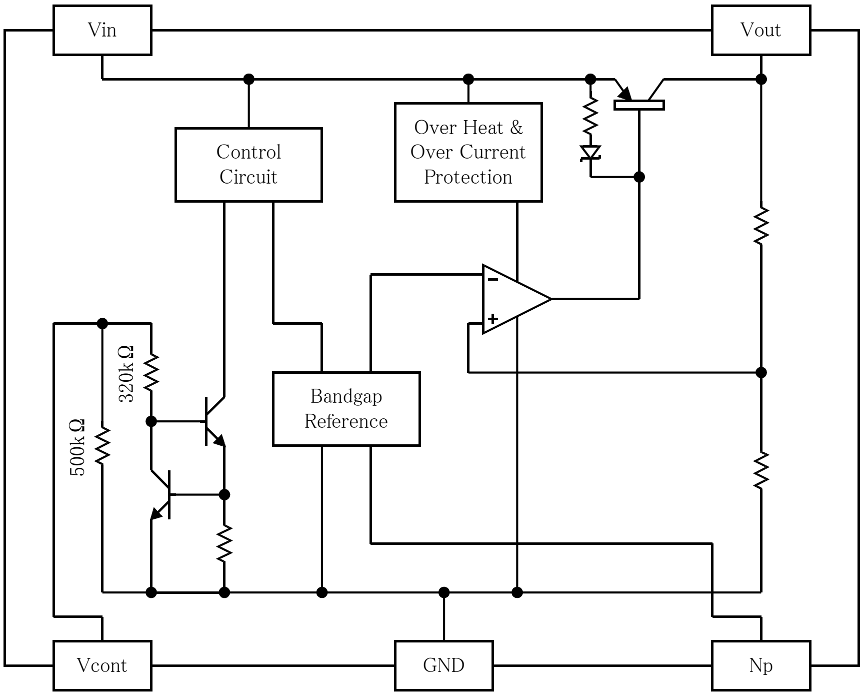


Figure 1. Block Diagram

6. Ordering Information

AP1157ADVXX   -40 to 85°C   HSON0202-6

・ Output Voltage Code

For product name, please check the below chart. Please contact your authorized ASAHI KASEI MICRODEVICES representative for voltage availability.

AP1157ADVXX — Output voltage code

Table 1. Standard Voltage Version, Output Voltage & Voltage Code

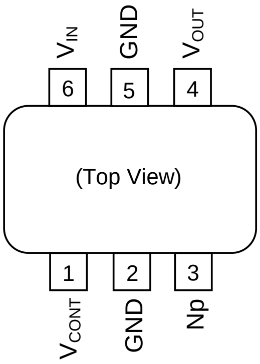
XX	VOUT	XX	VOUT	XX	VOUT
18	1.8	30	3.0	50	5.0
25	2.5	33	3.3	54	5.4

Table 2. Optional Voltage Version, Output Voltage & Voltage Code

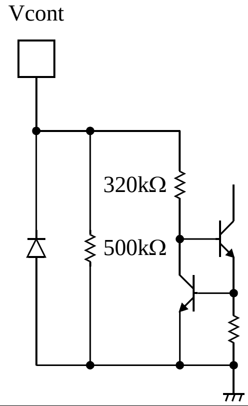
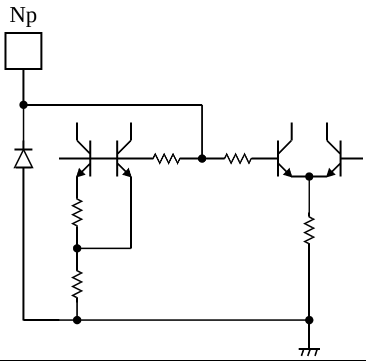
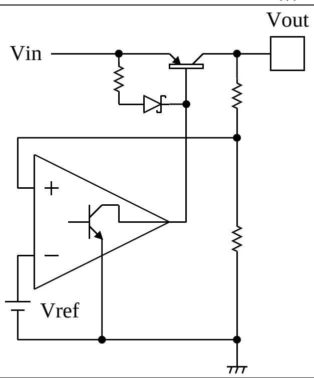
XX	VOUT	XX	VOUT	XX	VOUT	XX	VOUT
13	1.3	23	2.3	35	3.5	44	4.4
14	1.4	24	2.4	36	3.6	45	4.5
15	1.5	26	2.6	37	3.7	46	4.6
16	1.6	27	2.7	38	3.8	47	4.7
17	1.7	28	2.8	39	3.9	48	4.8
19	1.9	29	2.9	40	4.0	49	4.9
20	2.0	31	3.1	41	4.1	55	5.5
21	2.1	32	3.2	42	4.2	-	-
22	2.2	34	3.4	43	4.3	-	-

7. Pin Configurations and Functions

■ Pin Configurations



■ Function

Pin No.	Pin Description	Internal Equivalent Circuit	Description
1	Vcont		On/Off Control Terminal V_{CONT} > 1.8V : ON V_{CONT} < 0.35V : OFF The pull-down resister (500kΩ) is built-in.
2, 5	GND	-	GND Terminal
3	Np		Noise Bypass Terminal Connect a bypass capacitor between GND.
4	Vout		Output Terminal
6	Vin	-	Input Terminal

8. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	min	Max	Unit	Condition
Supply Voltage	Vcc_{MAX}	-0.4	16	V	
Reverse Bias	$Vrev_{MAX}$	-0.4	6	V	Vout≦2.0V
		-0.4	12	V	2.1V≦Vout
Np pin Voltage	Vnp_{MAX}	-0.4	5	V	
Control pin Voltage	$Vcont_{MAX}$	-0.4	16	V	
Junction temperature	Tj	-	150	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55	150	°C	
Power Dissipation	P_D	-	760	mW	(Note 1)

Note 1. P_D must be decreased at rate of -6.6mW/°C for operation above 25°C. Thermal resistance θJA= 151°C/W.

WARNING: The maximum ratings are the absolute limitation values with the possibility of the IC breakage. When the operation exceeds this standard quality cannot be guaranteed.

9. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	Unit	Condition
Operating Temperature Range	Ta	-40	-	85	°C	
Operating Voltage Range	V_{OP}	2.1	-	14	V	

10. Electrical Characteristics

■ Electrical Characteristics of Ta=Tj=25°C

The parameters with min or max values will be guaranteed at Ta=Tj=25°C.

(Vin=$Vout_{TYP}$+1V,Vcont=1.8V,Ta=Tj=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	min	typ	max	Unit
Output Voltage	Vout	Iout = 5mA	(Table 3, Table 4)			V
Line Regulation	LinReg	ΔVin = 5V	-	0.0	5.0	mV
Load Regulation	LoaReg	Iout = 5mA ~ 50mA	(Table 3, Table 4)			mV
		Iout = 5mA ~ 100mA				mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 2)	Vdrop	Iout = 50mA	-	90	160	mV
		Iout = 100mA	-	160	280	mV
Output Current (Note 3)	Iout		-	-	100	mA
Peak Output Current (Note 3)	$Iout_{PEAK}$	When ($Vout_{TYP}$×0.9)	150	200	-	mA
Quiescent Current	Iq	Iout = 0mA	-	75	120	μA
Standby Current	Istandby	Vcont = 0V	-	0.0	0.1	μA
Ground Pin Current	Ignd	Iout = 50mA	-	1.5	2.7	mA
Control Terminal						
Control Current	Icont	Vcont = 1.8V	-	5.0	15.0	μA
Control Voltage	Vcont	Vout ON state	1.8	-	-	V
		Vout OFF state	-	-	0.35	V
Reference Value						
Np Terminal Voltage	Vnp		-	1.26	-	V
Output Voltage / Temp.	Vout/Ta		-	35	-	ppm /°C
Short Circuit Current	I_{Short}		-	200	-	mA
Output Noise Voltage ($Vout_{TYP}$=3.0V)	Vnoise	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.01μF Iout=30mA	-	38	-	μV Rms
Ripple Rejection ($Vout_{TYP}$=3.0V)	RR	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.001μF Iout=10mA, f=1kHz	-	80	-	dB
		f=10kHz	-	70	-	
Rise Time ($Vout_{TYP}$=3.0V)	tr	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.001μF Vcont: Pulse Wave (100Hz) Vcont ON → Vout×95% point	-	35	-	μs

Note 2. For Vout ≤ 2.0V , no regulations.
Note 3. The output current is limited by power dissipation.

Table 3. Standard Voltage Version

Part Number	Output Voltage			Load Regulation			
				Iout = 50mA		Iout = 100mA	
	min	typ	max	typ	max	typ	max
	V	V	V	mV	mV	mV	mV
AP1157ADV18	1.750	1.800	1.850	5	12	11	26
AP1157ADV25	2.450	2.500	2.550	6	14	13	31
AP1157ADV30	2.950	3.000	3.050	6	15	15	35
AP1157ADV33	3.250	3.300	3.350	7	16	16	37
AP1157ADV50	4.925	5.000	5.075	9	20	21	50
AP1157ADV54	5.319	5.400	5.481	9	21	22	52

Table 4. Optional Voltage Version

Part Number	Output Voltage			Load Regulation			
				Iout = 50mA		Iout = 100mA	
	min	typ	max	typ	max	typ	max
	V	V	V	mV	mV	mV	mV
AP1157ADV13	1.250	1.300	1.350	5	10	10	22
AP1157ADV14	1.350	1.400	1.450	5	10	10	23
AP1157ADV15	1.450	1.500	1.550	5	11	10	24
AP1157ADV16	1.550	1.600	1.650	5	11	11	25
AP1157ADV17	1.650	1.700	1.750	5	11	11	25
AP1157ADV19	1.850	1.900	1.950	5	12	11	27
AP1157ADV20	1.950	2.000	2.050	5	12	12	28
AP1157ADV21	2.050	2.100	2.150	5	12	12	28
AP1157ADV22	2.150	2.200	2.250	6	13	12	29
AP1157ADV23	2.250	2.300	2.350	6	13	13	30
AP1157ADV24	2.350	2.400	2.450	6	13	13	31
AP1157ADV26	2.550	2.600	2.650	6	14	14	32
AP1157ADV27	2.650	2.700	2.750	6	14	14	33
AP1157ADV28	2.750	2.800	2.850	6	14	14	34
AP1157ADV29	2.850	2.900	2.950	6	15	15	34
AP1157ADV31	3.050	3.100	3.150	7	15	15	36
AP1157ADV32	3.150	3.200	3.250	7	15	16	37
AP1157ADV34	3.349	3.400	3.451	7	16	16	38
AP1157ADV35	3.447	3.500	3.553	7	16	16	39
AP1157ADV36	3.546	3.600	3.654	7	17	17	40
AP1157ADV37	3.644	3.700	3.756	7	17	17	40
AP1157ADV38	3.743	3.800	3.857	7	17	17	41
AP1157ADV39	3.841	3.900	3.959	8	17	18	42
AP1157ADV40	3.940	4.000	4.060	8	18	18	43
AP1157ADV41	4.038	4.100	4.162	8	18	18	43
AP1157ADV42	4.137	4.200	4.263	8	18	19	44
AP1157ADV43	4.235	4.300	4.365	8	18	19	45
AP1157ADV44	4.334	4.400	4.466	8	19	19	46
AP1157ADV45	4.432	4.500	4.568	8	19	20	46
AP1157ADV46	4.531	4.600	4.669	8	19	20	47
AP1157ADV47	4.629	4.700	4.771	8	20	20	48
AP1157ADV48	4.728	4.800	4.872	9	20	21	49
AP1157ADV49	4.826	4.900	4.974	9	20	21	49
AP1157ADV51	5.024	5.100	5.177	9	20	21	50
AP1157ADV52	5.122	5.200	5.278	9	20	21	50
AP1157ADV53	5.221	5.300	5.380	9	20	22	51
AP1157ADV55	5.418	5.500	5.583	9	21	22	53

■ Electrical Characteristics of Ta=-40°C~85°C

The parameters with min or max values will be guaranteed at Ta=-40 ~ 85°C.

(Vin=Vout$_{TYP}$+1V,Vcont=1.8V,Ta=-40 ~ 85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output Voltage	Vout	Iout = 5mA	(Table 5, Table 6)			V
Line Regulation	LinReg	ΔVin = 5V	-	0.0	8.0	mV
Load Regulation	LoaReg	Iout = 5mA ~ 50mA	(Table 5, Table 6)			mV
		Iout = 5mA ~ 100mA				mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 4)	Vdrop	Iout = 50mA	-	90	205	mV
		Iout = 100mA	-	160	360	mV
Output Current (Note 5)	Iout		-	-	100	mA
Peak Output Current (Note 5)	$Iout_{PEAK}$	When (Vout$_{TYP}$×0.9)	110	200	-	mA
Quiescent Current	Iq	Iout = 0mA	-	75	145	μA
Standby Current	Istandby	Vcont = 0V	-	0.0	0.5	μA
Ground Pin Current	Ignd	Iout = 50mA	-	1.5	3.3	mA
Control Terminal						
Control Current	Icont	Vcont = 1.8V	-	5.0	15.0	μA
Control Voltage	Vcont	Vout ON state	1.8	-	-	V
		Vout OFF state	-	-	0.35	V
Reference Value						
Np Terminal Voltage	Vnp		-	1.26	-	V
Output Voltage / Temp.	Vout/Ta		-	35	-	ppm /°C
Short Circuit Current	I_{Short}		-	200	-	mA
Output Noise Voltage (Vout$_{TYP}$=3.0V)	Vnoise	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.01μF Iout=30mA	-	38	-	μV Rms
Ripple Rejection (Vout$_{TYP}$=3.0V)	RR	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.001μF Iout=10mA, f=1kHz	-	80	-	dB
		f=10kHz	-	70	-	
Rise Time (Vout$_{TYP}$=3.0V)	tr	Cout=1.0μF, Cnp=0.001μF Vcont: Pulse Wave (100Hz) Vcont ON → Vout×95% point	-	35	-	μs

Note 4. For Vout ≤ 2.0V , no regulations.
Note 5. The output current is limited by power dissipation.

General Note: Parameter with only typical value is for reference only.

Table 5. Standard Voltage Version

Part Number	Output Voltage			Load Regulation			
				Iout = 50mA		Iout = 100mA	
	min	typ	max	typ	max	typ	max
	V	V	V	mV	mV	mV	mV
AP1157ADV18	1.720	1.800	1.880	5	18	11	42
AP1157ADV25	2.420	2.500	2.580	6	21	13	53
AP1157ADV30	2.920	3.000	3.080	6	22	15	62
AP1157ADV33	3.217	3.300	3.383	7	23	16	66
AP1157ADV50	4.875	5.000	5.125	9	30	21	94
AP1157ADV54	5.265	5.400	5.535	9	31	22	101

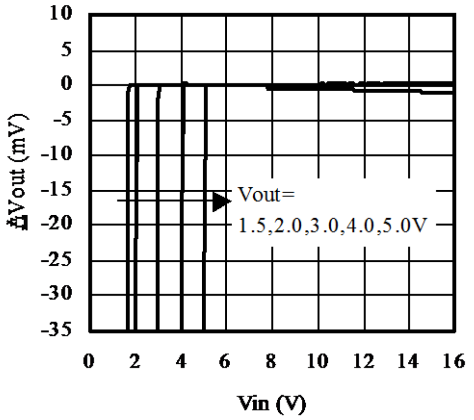
Table 6. Optional Voltage Version

Part Number	Output Voltage			Load Regulation			
				Iout = 50mA		Iout = 100mA	
	min	typ	max	typ	max	typ	max
	V	V	V	mV	mV	mV	mV
AP1157ADV13	1.220	1.300	1.380	5	16	10	34
AP1157ADV14	1.320	1.400	1.480	5	17	10	36
AP1157ADV15	1.420	1.500	1.580	5	17	10	37
AP1157ADV16	1.520	1.600	1.680	5	17	11	39
AP1157ADV17	1.620	1.700	1.780	5	18	11	40
AP1157ADV19	1.820	1.900	1.980	5	18	11	44
AP1157ADV20	1.920	2.000	2.080	5	19	12	45
AP1157ADV21	2.020	2.100	2.180	5	19	12	47
AP1157ADV22	2.120	2.200	2.280	6	19	12	49
AP1157ADV23	2.220	2.300	2.380	6	20	13	50
AP1157ADV24	2.320	2.400	2.480	6	20	13	52
AP1157ADV26	2.520	2.600	2.680	6	21	14	55
AP1157ADV27	2.620	2.700	2.780	6	21	14	57
AP1157ADV28	2.720	2.800	2.880	6	22	14	58
AP1157ADV29	2.820	2.900	2.980	6	22	15	60
AP1157ADV31	3.020	3.100	3.180	7	23	15	63
AP1157ADV32	3.120	3.200	3.280	7	23	16	65
AP1157ADV34	3.312	3.400	3.488	7	24	16	68
AP1157ADV35	3.412	3.500	3.588	7	24	16	70
AP1157ADV36	3.510	3.600	3.690	7	25	17	71
AP1157ADV37	3.605	3.700	3.795	7	25	17	73
AP1157ADV38	3.705	3.800	3.895	7	25	17	75
AP1157ADV39	3.805	3.900	3.995	8	26	18	76
AP1157ADV40	3.900	4.000	4.100	8	26	18	78
AP1157ADV41	3.986	4.100	4.214	8	26	18	80
AP1157ADV42	4.085	4.200	4.315	8	27	19	81
AP1157ADV43	4.184	4.300	4.416	8	27	19	83
AP1157ADV44	4.283	4.400	4.517	8	27	19	84
AP1157ADV45	4.382	4.500	4.618	8	28	20	86
AP1157ADV46	4.481	4.600	4.719	8	28	20	88
AP1157ADV47	4.580	4.700	4.820	8	29	20	89
AP1157ADV48	4.679	4.800	4.921	9	29	21	91
AP1157ADV49	4.777	4.900	5.023	9	29	21	93
AP1157ADV51	4.972	5.100	5.228	9	30	21	94
AP1157ADV52	5.070	5.200	5.330	9	30	21	97
AP1157ADV53	5.167	5.300	5.433	9	31	22	99
AP1157ADV55	5.362	5.500	5.638	9	31	22	102

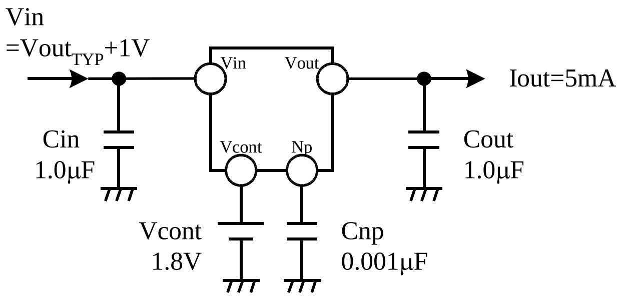
11. Description

11.1 Input /Output Capacitors

■ Line Regulation

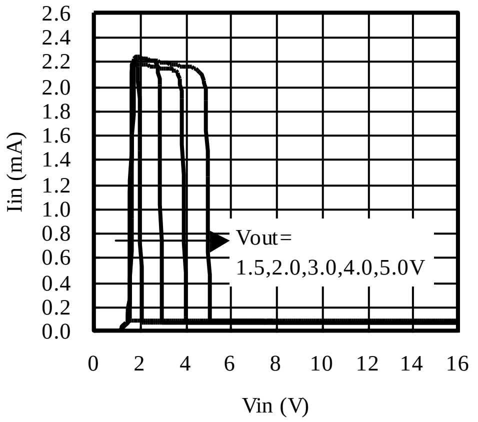


Test conditions



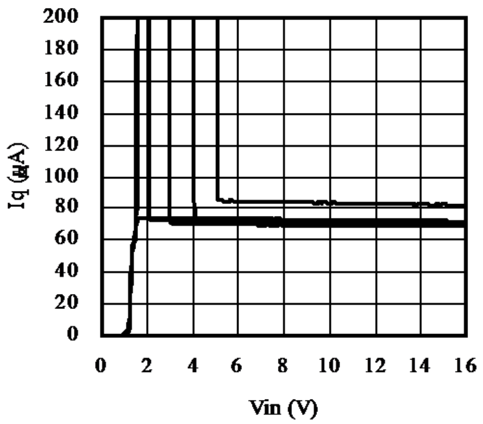
■ Iin vs Vin

Iout=0mA

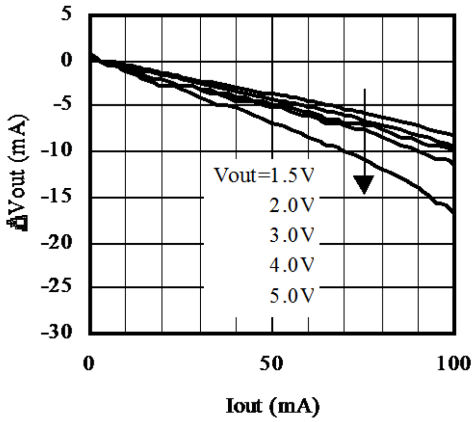


■ Quiescent Current

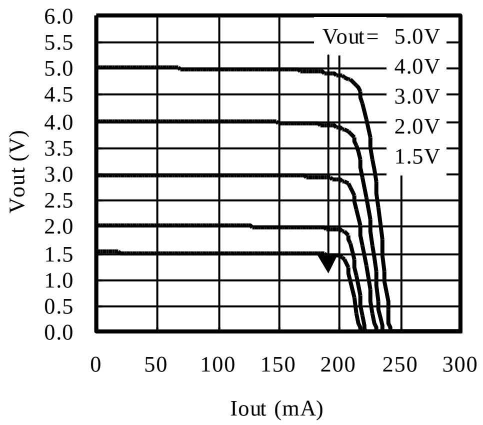
Iout=0mA



■ Load Regulation

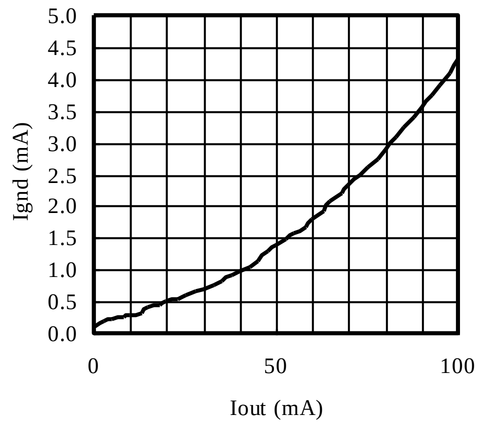


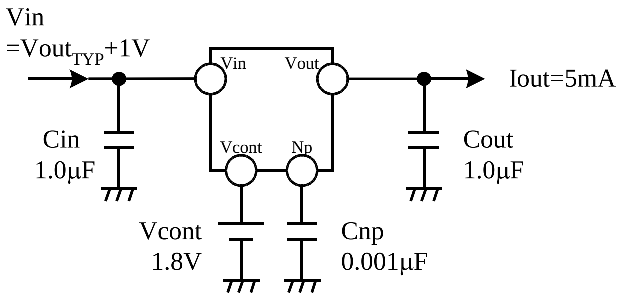
■ Peak Output Current



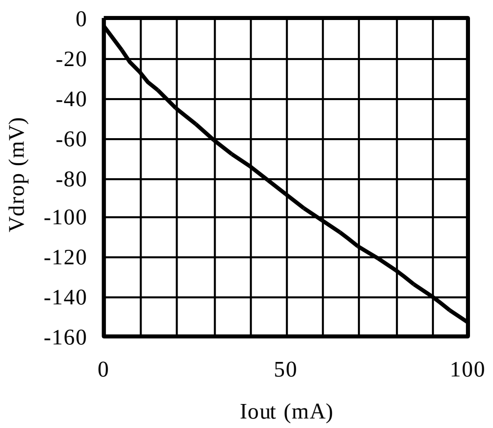
■ GND Pin Current

Test conditions

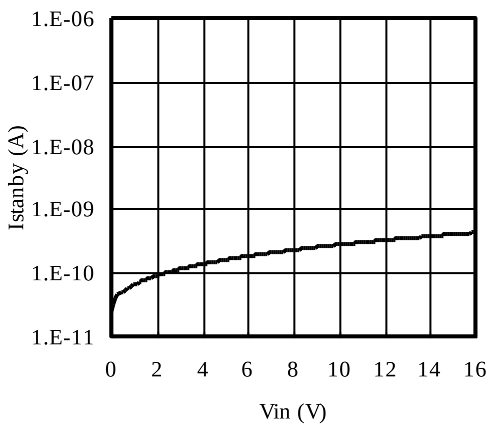




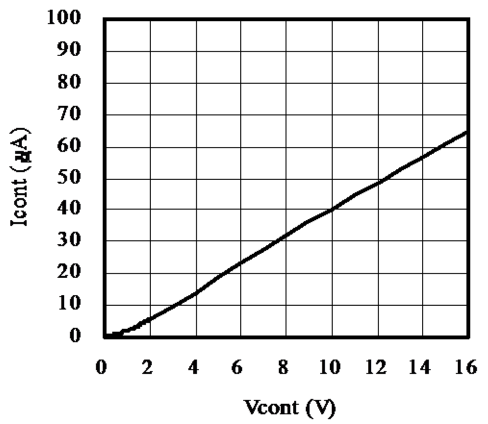
■ Dropout Voltage
2.1V ≤ $Vout_{TYP}$



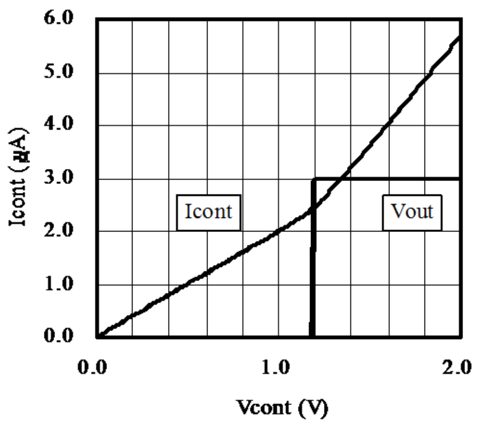
■ Standby Current (Off state)
Vcont=0V



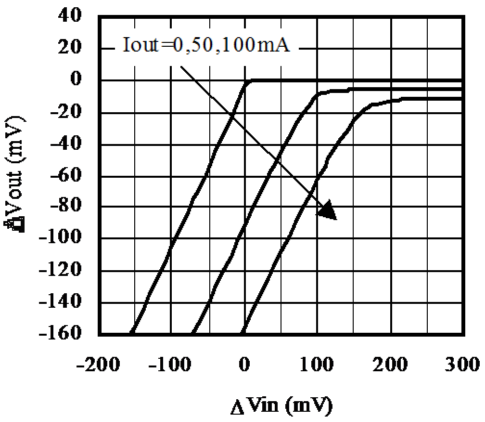
■ Control Current



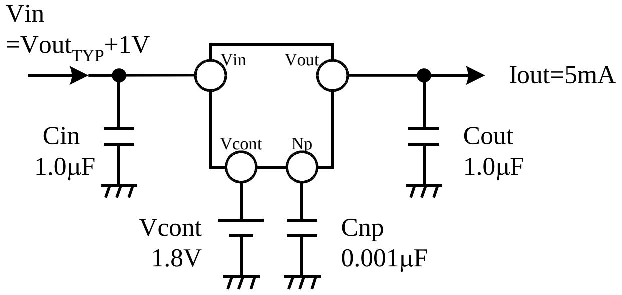
■ Control Current, ON/OFF Point



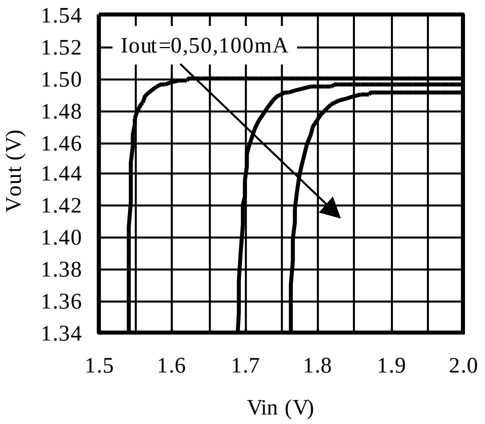
■ Vout vs Vin Regulation Point
2.1V ≤ $Vout_{TYP}$



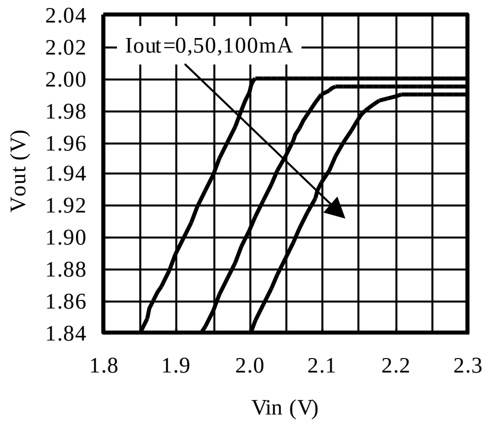
Test conditions



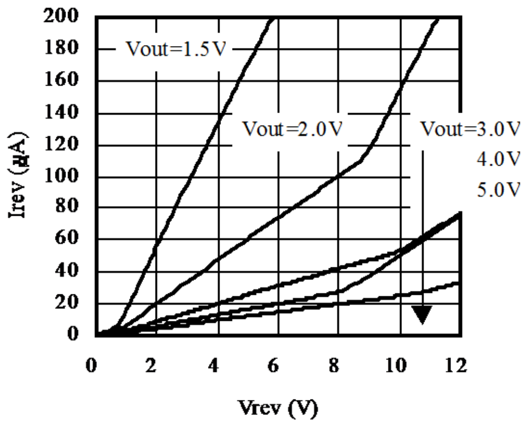
■ Vout vs Vin Regulation Point
$Vout_{TYP}$=1.5V



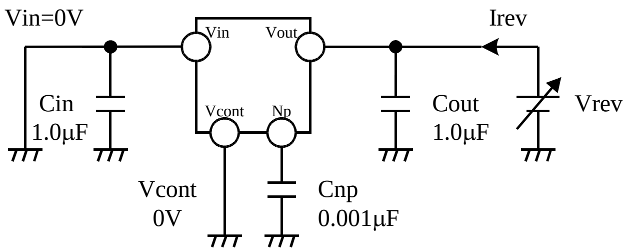
■ Vout vs Vin Regulation Point
$Vout_{TYP}$=2.0V



■ Reverse Bias Current
Vin=0V, Vcont=0V



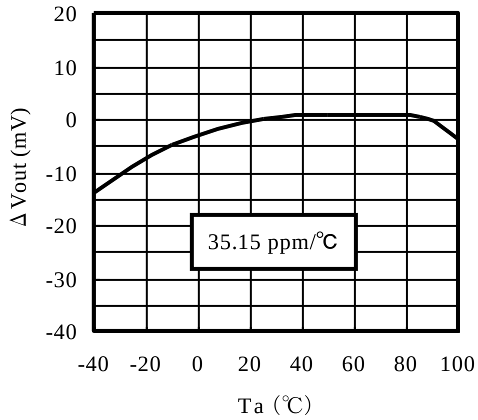
Test conditions



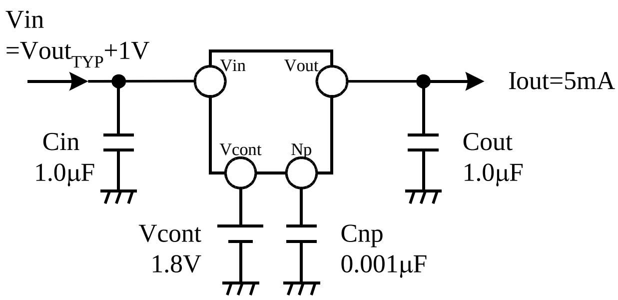
11.2 Temperature Characteristics

■ Vout

$Vout_{TYP}$=3.0V

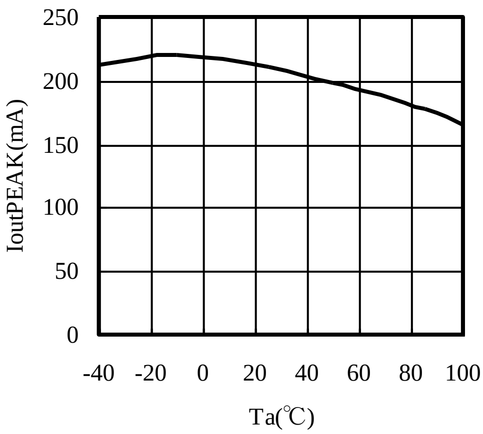


Test conditions

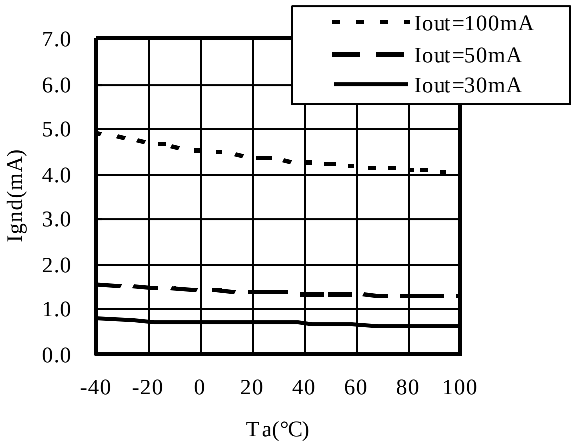


■ Peak Output Current

Vout=$Vout_{TYP}$ × 0.9

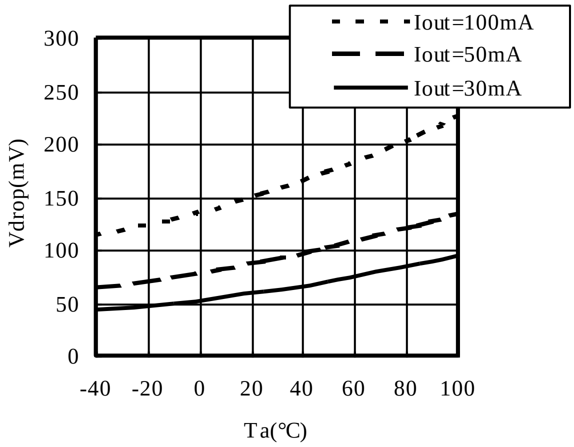


■ GND Pin Current



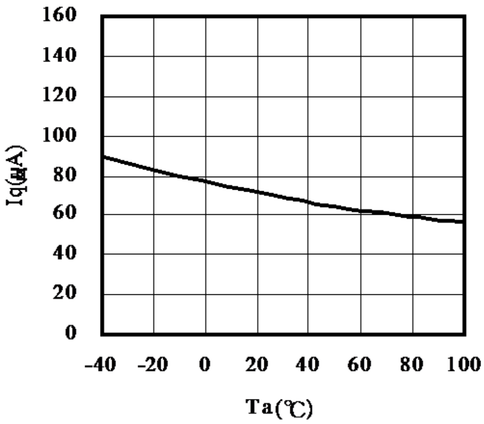
■ Dropout Voltage

2.1V ≤ $Vout_{TYP}$

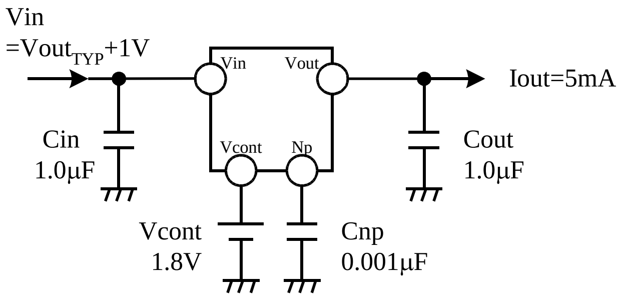


■ Quiescent Current

Iout=0mA

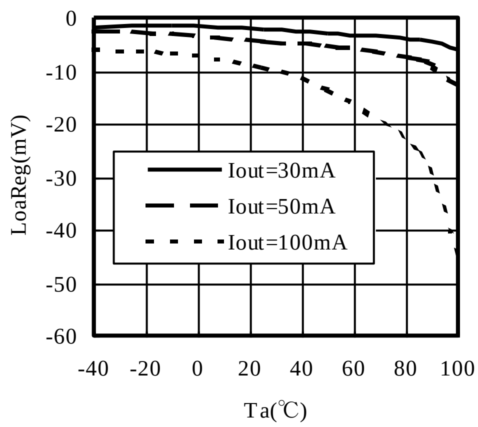


Test conditions



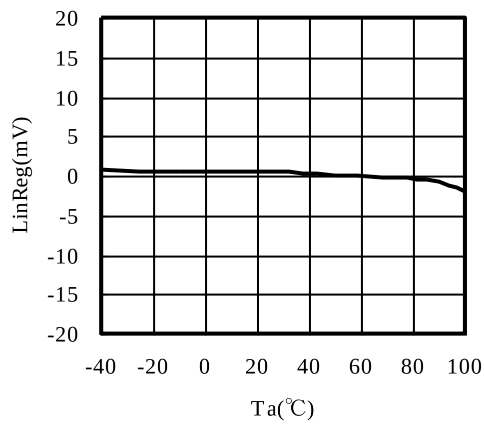
■ Load Regulation

$Vout_{TYP}$=3.0V

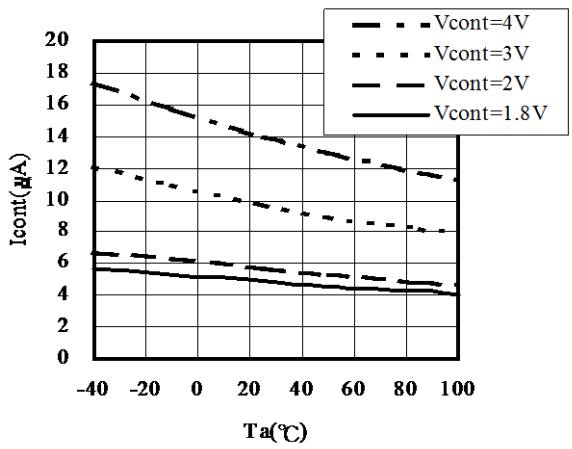


■ Line Regulation

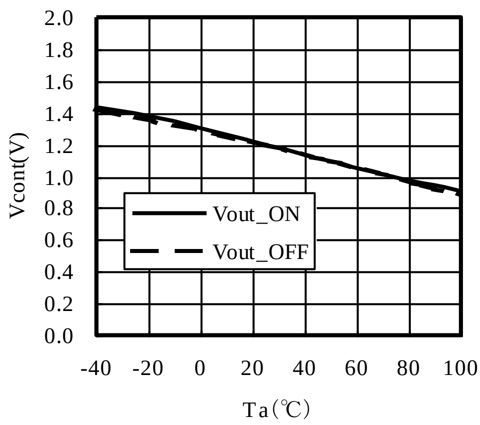
ΔVin = 5V



■ Control Current



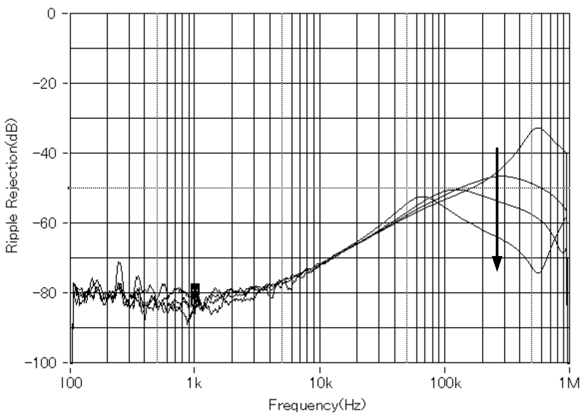
■ ON/OFF Point



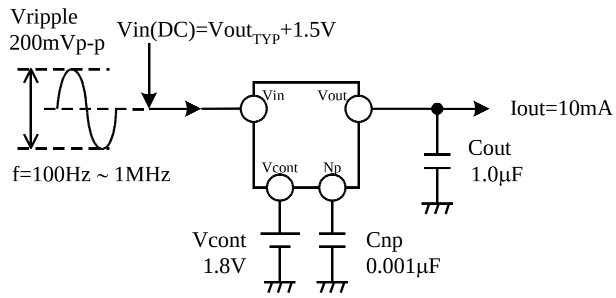
11.3 Ripple Rejection

The ripple rejection (R.R) characteristic depends on the characteristic and the capacitance of the capacitor connected at the output side. Also it depends on the output voltage. The R.R characteristic at 50kHz or more varies greatly with the capacitor on the output side and PCB pattern. If necessary, please check stability during operation.

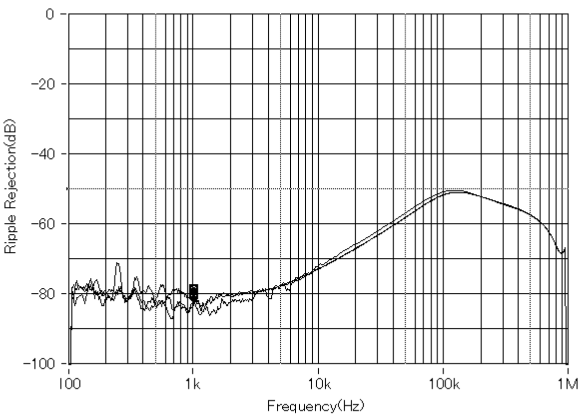
■ Cout=0.22µF, 0.47µF, 1.0µF, 2.2µF



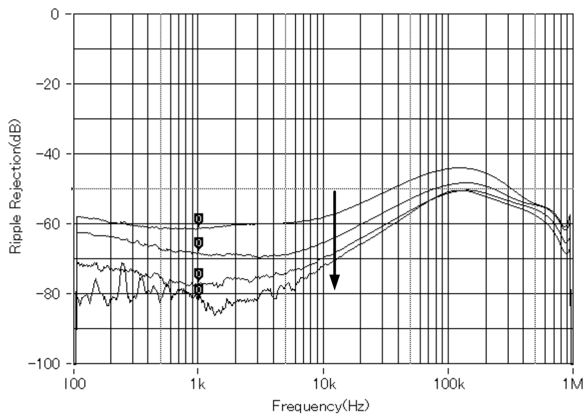
Test conditions



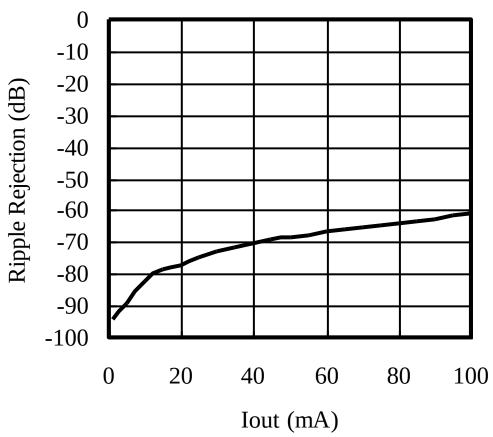
■ Cnp=0.001µF, 0.01µF, 0.1µF



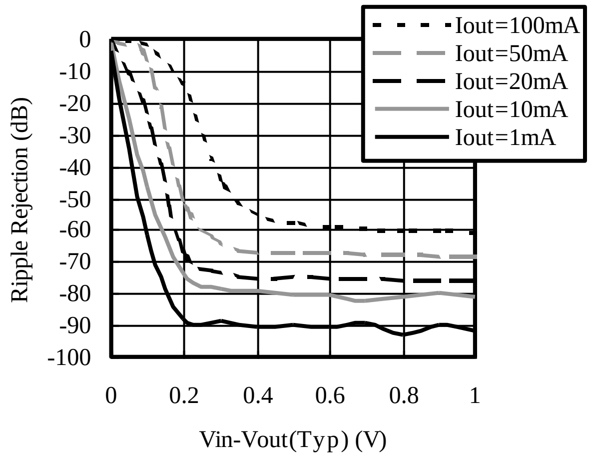
■ Iout=10mA, 20mA, 50mA, 100mA



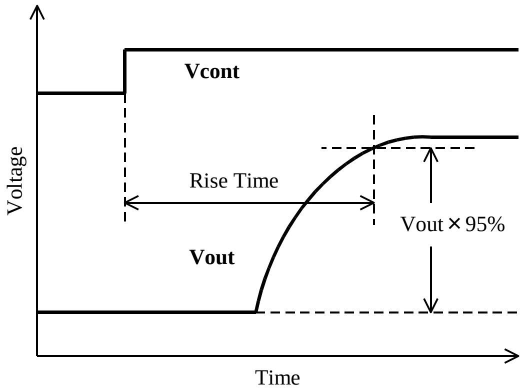
■ R.R vs Iout : Frequency=1kHz



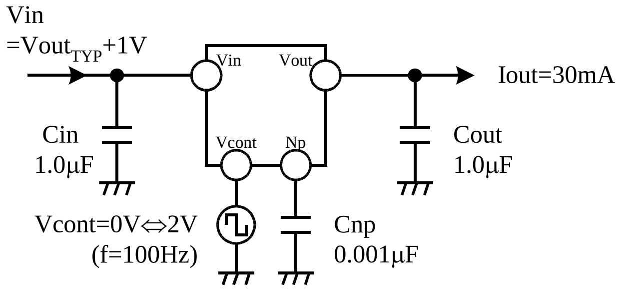
■ R.R vs Low Vin : Frequency=1kHz



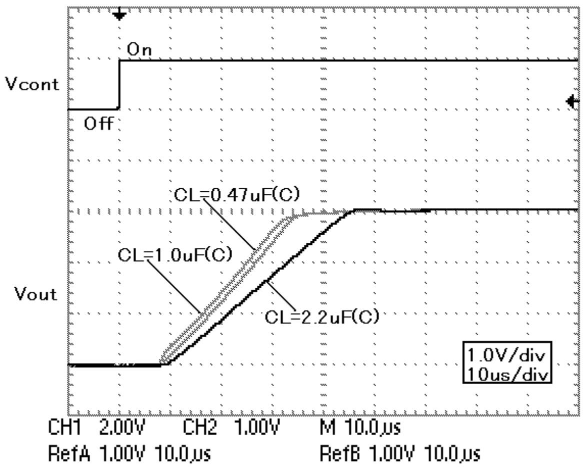
11.4 ON/OFF Transient



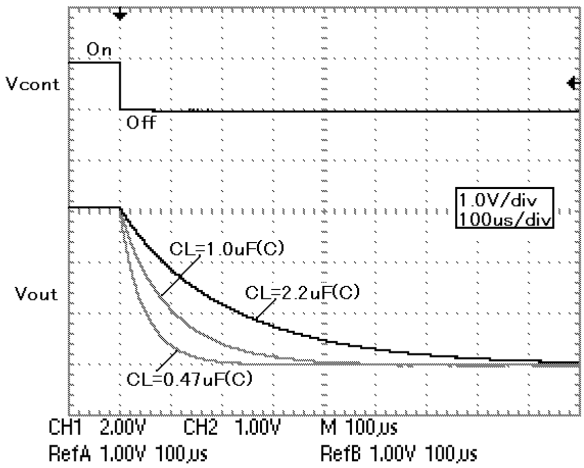
Test conditions



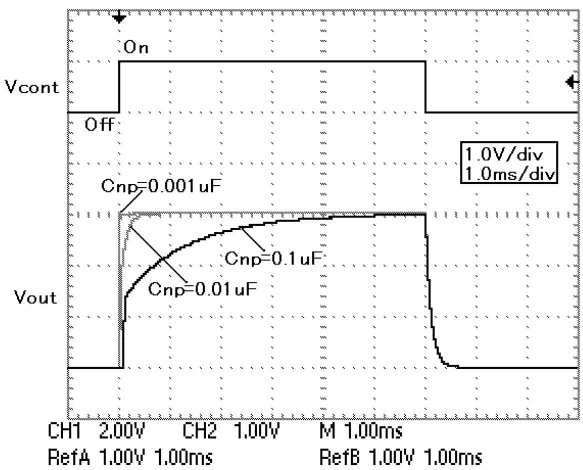
■ Cout=0.47μF, 1.0μF, 2.2μF



■ Cout=0.47μF, 1.0μF, 2.2μF



■ Cnp=0.001μF, 0.01μF, 0.1μF

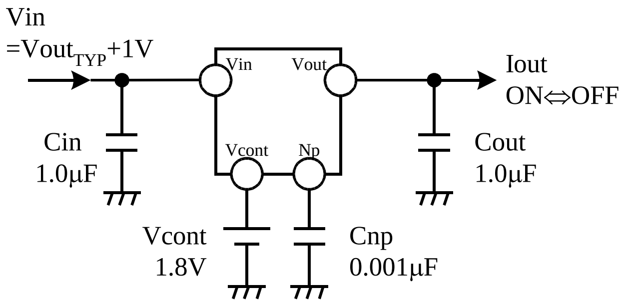


The rise time of the regulator depends on Cout and Cnp.
The fall time depends on Cout.

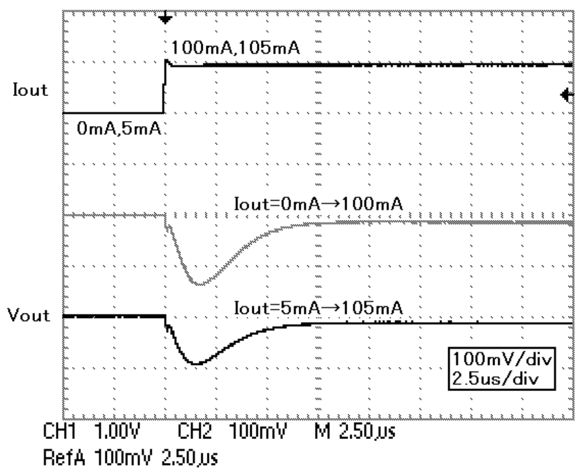
11.5 Load Transient

Increase the load side capacitor when the load change is fast or when there is a large current change. In addition, at no load, supplying small load current to ground can reduce the voltage change.

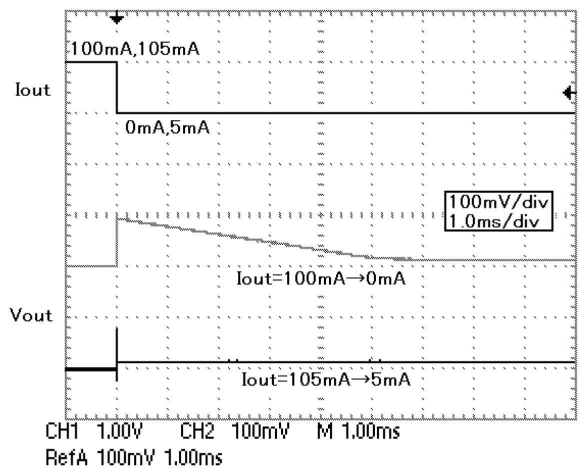
Test conditions



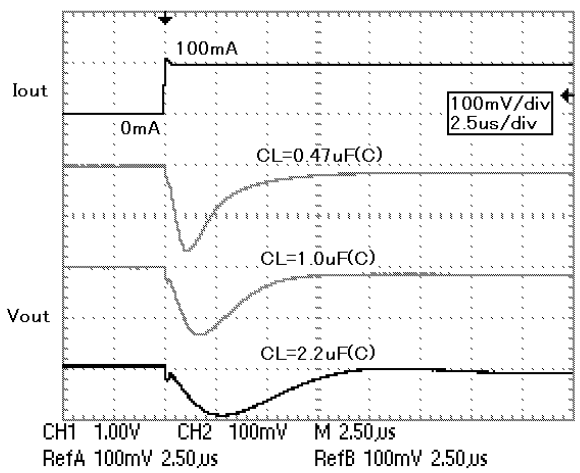
■ Iout=0⇒100mA, 5⇒105mA



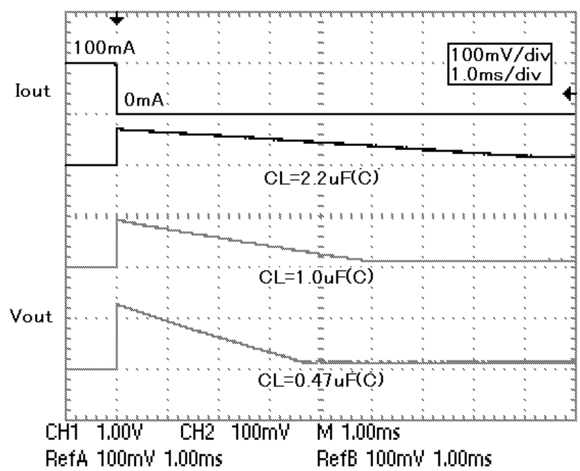
■ Iout=100mA⇒0mA, 105mA⇒5mA



■ Cout=0.47μF, 1.0μF, 2.2μF : Iout=0mA⇒100mA

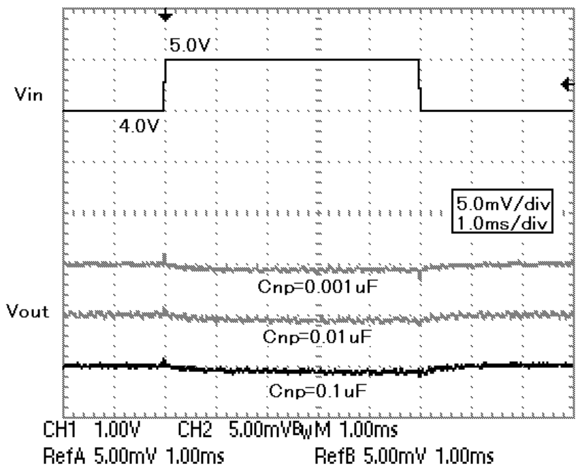


■ Cout=0.47μF, 1.0μF, 2.2μF : Iout=100mA⇒0mA

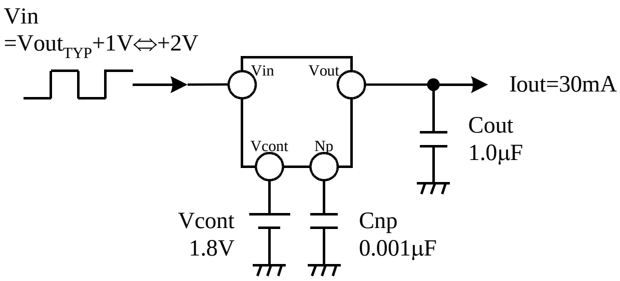


11.6 Line Transient

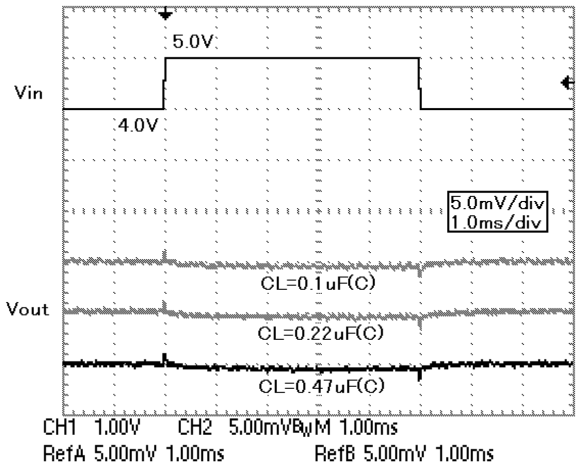
■ Cnp=0.001μF, 0.01μF, 0.1μF



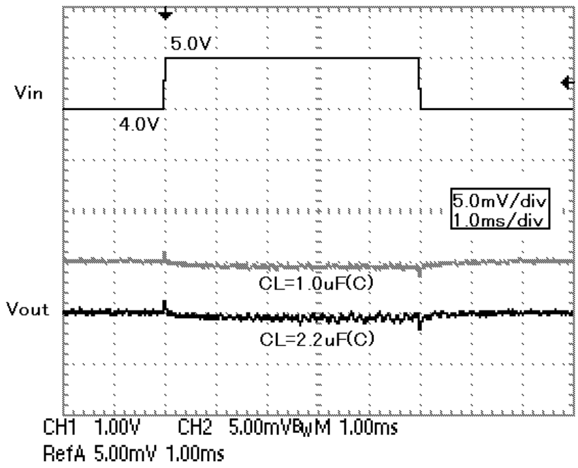
Test conditions



■ Cout=0.1μF, 0.22μF, 0.47μF



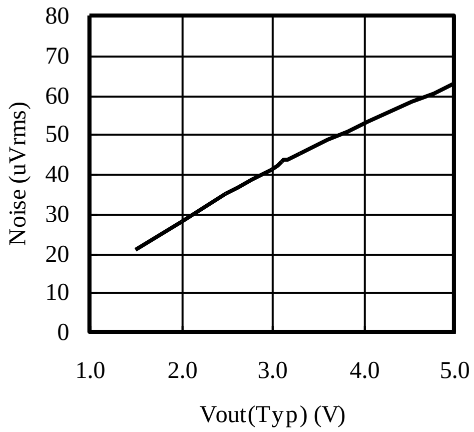
■ Cout=1.0μF, 2.2μF



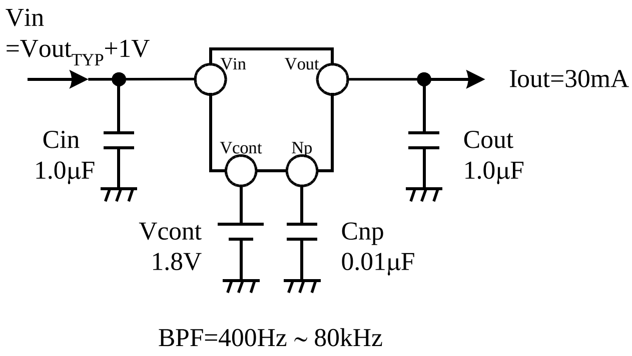
11.7 Output Noise Characteristics

Increase Cnp to decrease the noise. The recommended Cnp capacitance is 0.01μF ~ 0.1μF.
The amount of noise increases with the higher output voltages.

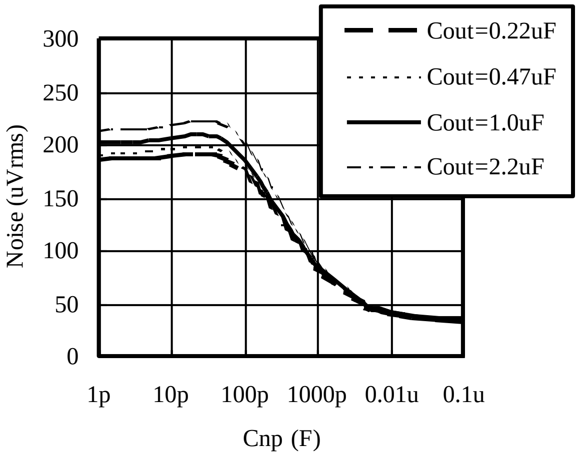
■ Vout vs Noise



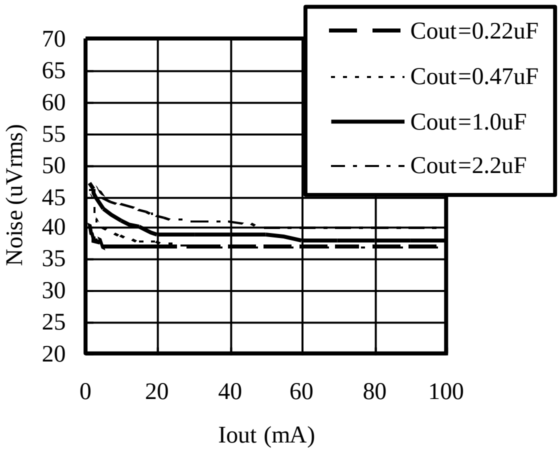
Test conditions



■ Cnp vs Noise



■ Iout vs Noise



11.8 Stability

Linear regulators require input and output capacitors in order to maintain the regulator's loop stability. If 0.22µF or larger capacitor is connected to the output side, the IC provides stable operation at any voltage(1.3V≤$Vout_{TYP}$≤5.5V). (The capacitor must be larger than 0.22µF at all temperature and voltage range) If the capacitor with high Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) (several ohms) is used, such as tantalum capacitor etc., the regulator may oscillate. Please select parts with low ESR.
Due to the parts are uneven, please enlarge the capacitance as much as possible. With larger capacity, the output noise decreases more. In addition, the response to the load change, etc. can be improved. The IC won't be damaged by enlarging the capacity. A recommended value of application is Cin=Cout≥0.47µF Ceramic Capacitance.

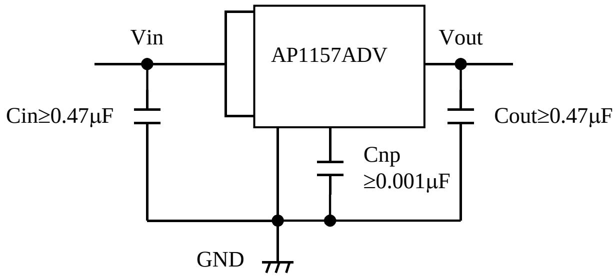
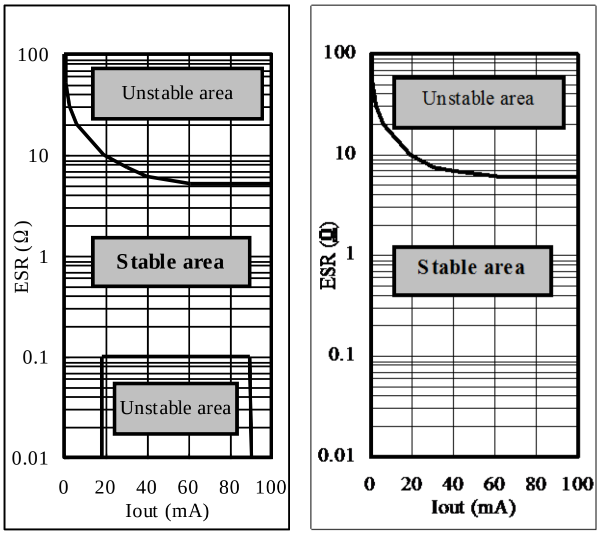


Figure 2. Recommended value of the application



1.3V ≤ $Vout_{TYP}$ ≤ 5.5V, Cout=0.1µF Cout=0.22µF
Figure 3. Output Voltage, Output Current vs. Stable Operation Area

Figure 3 shows stable operation with a ceramic capacitor of 0.22µF. Since it may oscillate if ESR is large, we recommend using ceramic capacitor. The stability of the regulator improves with larger output capacitor (the stable operation area extends.) Please use the capacitor with larger capacitance as possible.

For evaluation
Kyocera: CM05B104K10AB, CM05B224K10AB, CM105B104K16A, CM105B224K16A, CM21B225K10A
Murata: GRM36B104K10, GRM42B104K10, GRM39B104K25, GRM39B224K10, GRM39B105K6.3

The input capacitor is necessary in case the battery voltage drops, the power supply impedance increases, or the distance to the power supply is far. 1 input capacitor might be necessary for each IC or for several ICs. It depends on circuit condition. Please confirm the stability by each circuit.

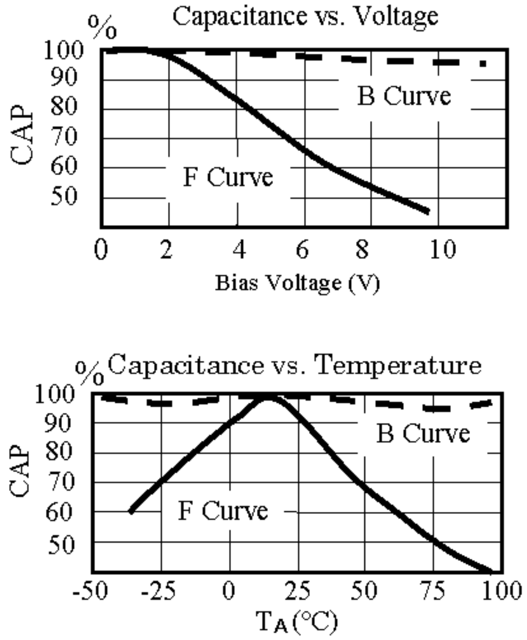


Figure 4. Ceramic Capacitance vs. Voltage, Temperature

Generally, a ceramic capacitor has both temperature characteristic and voltage characteristic. Please consider both characteristics when selecting the part. The B curves are the recommend characteristics.

11.9 Operating Region and Power Dissipation

The power dissipation of the device depends on the junction temperature. Therefore, the package dissipation is assumed to be an internal limitation. The package itself does not have enough heat radiation characteristic due to the small size. Heat runs away by mounting IC on PCB. This value changes by the material, copper pattern etc. of PCB. The overheating protection operates when there is a lot of loss inside the regulator (Ambient temperature high, heat radiation bad, etc.). The output current and the output voltage will drop when the protection circuit operates. When joint temperature (Tj) reaches the set temperature, IC stops the operation. However, operation begins at once when joint temperature (Tj) decreases.

・The thermal resistance when mounted on PCB

The chip joint temperature during operation is shown by $Tj=\theta JA \times Pd+Ta$. Joint part temperature (Tj) of /AP1157AEVxx is limited around 140°C with the overheating protection circuit. Pd is the value when the overheating protection circuit starts operation.

When you assume the ambient temperature to be 25°C,

$140=\theta JA \times Pd(W)+25$

$\theta JA \times Pd=115$

$\theta JA =115/Pd$ (°C /W)

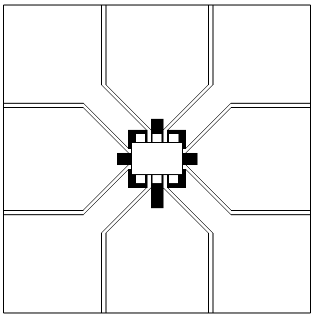


Figure 5. Example of mounting substrate
PCB Material: Two layer glass epoxy substrate
(x=30mm, y=30mm,t=1.0mm,Copper pattern thickness 35um)

AP1157ADV (HSON0202-6)

Please do the derating with -6.6mW/°C at Pd=760mW and 25°C or higher. Thermal resistance (θJA) is 151°C/W.

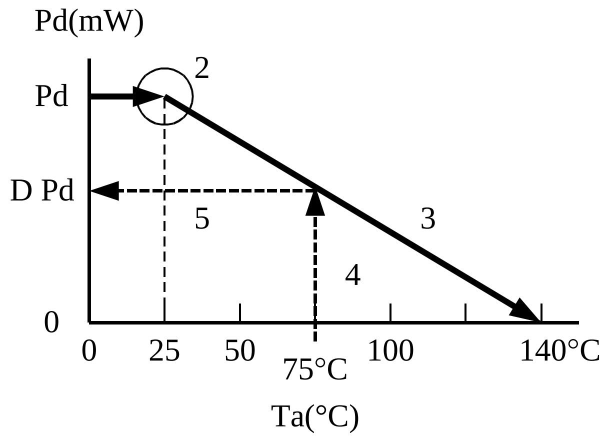
・Method of obtaining Pd easily

Connect output terminal to GND(short circuited), and measure the input current by increasing the input voltage gradually up to 10V. The input current will reach the maximum output current, but will decrease soon according to the chip temperature rising, and will finally enter the state of thermal equilibrium (natural air cooling).

The input current and the input voltage of this state will be used to calculate the Pd.

$$Pd(mW) \cong Vin\ (V) \times Iin\ (mA)$$

When the device is mounted, mostly achieve AP1157ADVxx (SON0202-6): **500mW** or more



Procedure (When mounted on PCB).

1.Find Pd (Vin×Iin when the output is short-circuited).
2. Plot Pd against 25°C.
3. Connect Pd to the point corresponding to the 140°C with a straight line.
4. Pull a vertical line from the maximum operating temperature in your design (e.g., 75°C).
5. Read the value of Pd against the point at which the vertical line intersects the derating curve(DPd).
6.DPd÷(Vinmax-Vout)=Iout (at 75°C)

Figure 6. Determine Pd

The maximum output current at the highest operating temperature will be Iout ≅ DPd ÷ (Vinmax-Vout). Please use the device at low temperature with better radiation. The lower temperature provides better quality.

11.10 ON/OFF Control

It is recommended to turn the regulator off when the circuit following the regulator is not operating. A design with small electric power loss can be implemented. Because the control current is small, it is possible to control it directly by CMOS logic.

Control Terminal Voltage (Vcont)	ON/OFF State
Vcont > 1.8V	ON
Vcont < 0.35V	OFF

・**Parallel Connected ON/OFF Control**

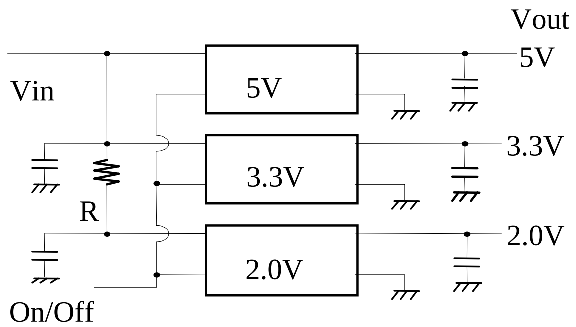


Figure 7. Parallel Connected ON/OFF Control

Figure shows the multiple regulators being controlled by a single ON/OFF control signal. There is fear of overheating, because the power loss of the low voltage side (AP1157ADV20) is large. The series resistor (R) is put in the input line of the low output voltage regulator in order to prevent over-dissipation. The voltage dropped across the resistor reduces the large input-to-output voltage across the regulator, reducing the power dissipation in the device. When the thermal sensor works, a decrease of the output voltage, oscillation, etc. may be observed.

11.11 Noise Bypass

The noise characteristics depend on the capacitance on the Np terminal. A standard value is Cnp=0.001μF. Increase Cnp in a design with important output noise requirements. The IC will not be damaged even the capacitor value is increased. The on/off switching speed changes depending on the Np terminal capacitance. The switching speed slows when the capacitance is large.

11.12 The notes of the evaluation when output terminal is short-circuit to GND

By the resonance phenomenon by Cout (C ingredient) and the short circuit line (L ingredient), which are attached to an output terminal, an output terminal changes with minus potential. In order that Parasitism Tr arises within Bip IC, and a latch rise phenomenon may occur within IC when the worst if it goes into an output terminal's minus side, it results in damage by fire (white smoke) and breakage of a package. ($f_0 = 1 / 2\pi\sqrt{(L C)}$)
The above-mentioned resonance phenomenon appears notably in a ceramic capacitor with the small ESR value, etc. A resonance phenomenon can be reduced by connecting resistance (around 2ohms or more) in series with a short circuit line. Thereby, the latch rise phenomenon within IC can be prevented.
Generally, when using tantalum or large electrolysis capacitor, the influence of resonance phenomenon can be reduced due to the large ESR (2ohms or more).

12. Definition of term

■ **Relating Characteristic**

・**Output voltage (Vout)**

The output voltage is specified with Vin= $Vout_{TYP}$+1V and Iout=5mA

・**Output current (Iout)**

Output current, which can be used continuously (It is the range where overheating protection of the IC does not operate.)

・**Peak maximum output current ($Iout_{PEAK}$)**

The rated output current is specified under the condition where the output voltage drops 90% by increasing the output current, compared to the value specified at Vin=$Vout_{TYP}$+1V.

・**Dropout voltage (Vdrop)**

It is an I/O voltage difference when the circuit stops the stable operation by decreasing the input voltage. It is measured when the output voltage drops 100mV from its nominal value by decreasing the input voltage gradually.

・**Line Regulation (LinReg)**

It is the fluctuations of the output voltage value when the input voltage is changed.

・**Load Regulation (LoaReg)**

It is the fluctuations of the output voltage value when the input voltage is assumed to be $Vout_{TYP}$ +1V, and the load current is changed.

・**Ripple Rejection (R.R)**

Ripple rejection is the ability of the regulator to attenuate the ripple content of the input voltage at the output. It is measured with the condition of Vin=Vout+1.5V. Ripple rejection is the ratio of the ripple content between the output vs. input and is expressed in dB.

・**Standby current (Istandby)**

It is an input current, which flows to the control terminal, when the IC is turned off.

■ **Relating Protection Circuit**

・**Over Current Protection**

It is a function to protect the IC by limiting the output current when excessive current flows to IC, such as the output is connected to GND, etc.

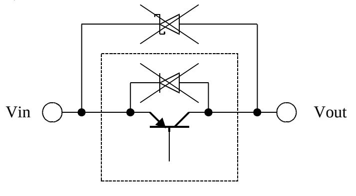
・**Thermal Protection**

It protects the IC not to exceed the permissible power consumption of the package in case of large power loss inside the regulator. The output is turned off when the chip reaches around 140°C, but it turns on again when the temperature of the chip decreases.

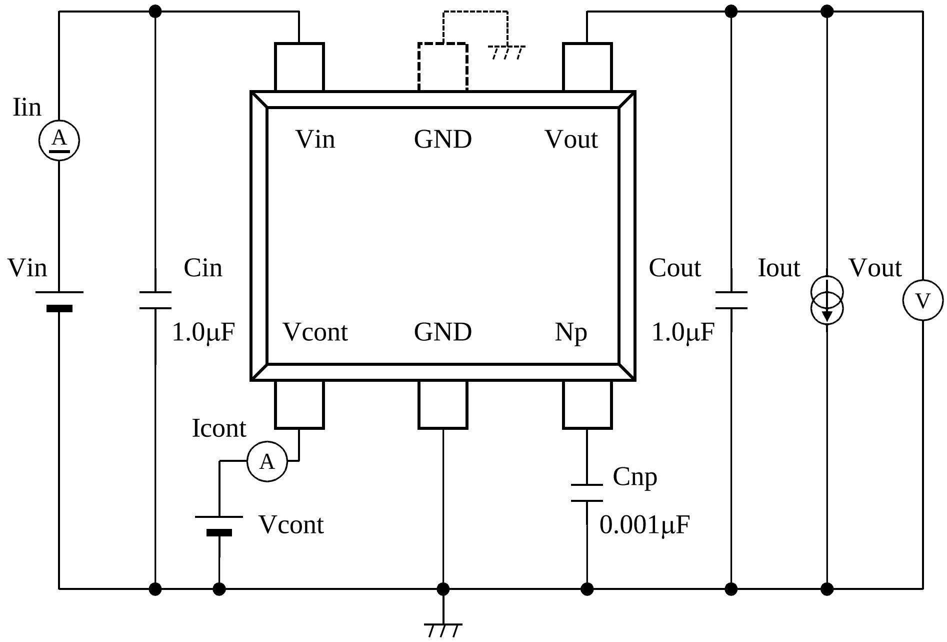
・**Reverse Voltage Protection**

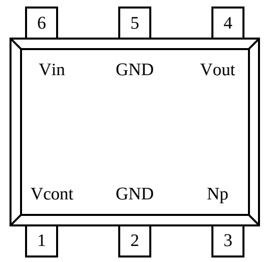
Reverse voltage protection prevents damage due to the output voltage being higher than the input voltage. This fault condition can occur when the output capacitor remains charged and the input is reduced to zero, or when an external voltage higher than the input voltage is applied to the output side

Generally, a LDO regulator has a diode in the input direction from an output. If an input falls from an output in an input-GND short circuit etc. and this diode turns on, current will flow for an input terminal from an output terminal. In the case of excessive current, IC may break. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to connect a Schottky Diode etc. outside. This product is equipped with reverse bias over-current prevention, and excessive current does not flow in to IC. Therefore, no need to connect diode outside.



13. Test Circuit





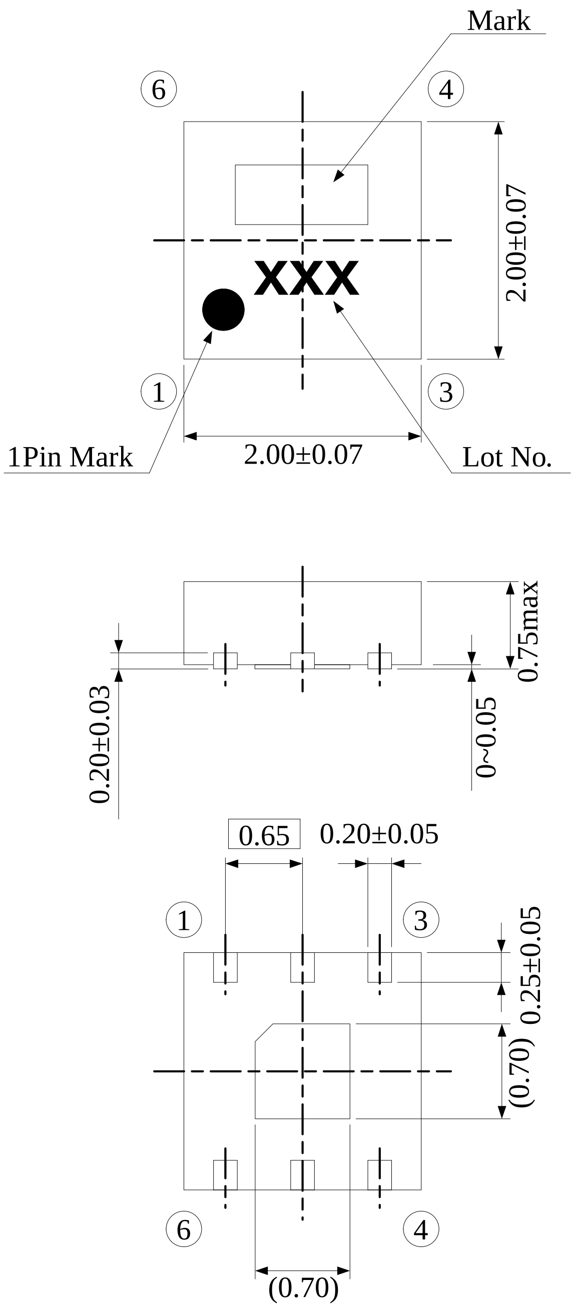
*2pin and 5pin are connected internally.

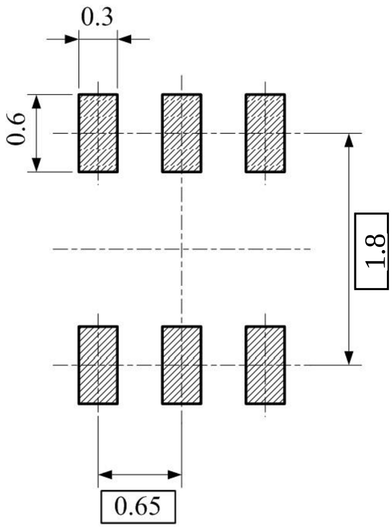
Figure 8. Test Circuit

14. Package

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit: mm)





Mount Pad of Current Part

15. Revise History

Date (YY/MM/DD)	Revision	Page	Contents
15/01/21	00	-	First edition

IMPORTANT NOTICE