1. General Description

The AP1154ADLXX is a low dropout linear regulator with ON/OFF control, which can supply 1A load current. The IC is an integrated circuit with a silicon monolithic bipolar structure. The output voltage, trimmed with high accuracy, is available from 1.8 to 5.0V in 0.1V steps. The output capacitor is available to use a small 1μF ceramic capacitor. The IC can be used for USB application (500mA), since the output limitation current can be set by external resistor. The over current, thermal and reverse bias protections are integrated, and also the package is high heat radiation type, HSOP-8. The IC is designed for space saving requirements.

2. Feature

- Available to use a small 1μF ceramic capacitor
- Dropout voltage $V_{\text{DROP}}=160\text{mV}$ at 500mA
- Output current 1A
- High precision output voltage $\pm1.5\%$ or $\pm50\text{mV}$
- High ripple rejection ratio 80dB at 1kHz
- Wide operating voltage range 2.4V to 14.0V
- Very low quiescent current $I_Q=320\mu\text{A}$ at $I_{\text{OUT}}=0\text{mA}$
- Programmable output current limitation by an external resistor
- On/Off control (High active)
- Built-in Short circuit protection, thermal shutdown
- Built-in reverse bias over current protection
- Available very low noise application
- Small package HSOP-8

3. Application

- Power supply for low voltage MPU and peripheral equipment
- Digital AV system
- Any electronic equipment
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5. Block Diagram

![Block Diagram](image)

Figure 1. Block Diagram

6. Ordering Information

AP1154ADLXX  \[Ta = -40 \text{ to } 85°C\]  HSOP-8

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XX</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>XX</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>XX</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;OUT&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7. Pin Configurations and Functions

#### Pin Configuration

![Pin Configuration Diagram](image)

#### Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin Description</th>
<th>Internal Equivalent Circuit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PCL</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="PCL Circuit Diagram" /></td>
<td>Programmable Current Limitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vout</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vout Circuit Diagram" /></td>
<td>Output Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GND Circuit Diagram" /></td>
<td>GND Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vcont</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vcont Circuit Diagram" /></td>
<td>On/Off Control Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vin Circuit Diagram" /></td>
<td>Input Terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 8. Absolute Maximum Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{CC_{MAX}} )</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Bias</td>
<td>( V_{rev_{MAX}} )</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>( V_{out} \leq 2.0)V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2.1V \leq V_{out}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCL Terminal Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{pcl_{MAX}} )</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{cont_{MAX}} )</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction temperature</td>
<td>( T_{j} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_{stg} )</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>( P_{D} )</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>mW</td>
<td>When mounted on PCB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1. Please derate 19.2mW/°C above 25°C or more. Thermal resistance \( \theta_{JA} \) = 52°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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_a )</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Voltage Range</td>
<td>( V_{OP} )</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, unless otherwise specified.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>Vout</td>
<td>Iout = 5mA</td>
<td>(Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>LinReg</td>
<td>∆V=5V, Iout=5mA</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>LoaReg</td>
<td>Iout=5mA ~ 500mA</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iout=5mA ~ 1000mA</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout Voltage (Note 2)</td>
<td>Vdrop</td>
<td>Iout=500mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iout=1000mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Current (Note 3)</td>
<td>Iout,Peak</td>
<td>Vout=Vout(typ) × 0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit Current (Note 3)</td>
<td>ISHORT</td>
<td>Iout = 0mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current</td>
<td>Iq</td>
<td>Iout = 0mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby Current</td>
<td>Istandby</td>
<td>Vcont = 0V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND Terminal Current</td>
<td>Ignd</td>
<td>Iout=30mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Bias Current</td>
<td>Irev</td>
<td>Vrev=Vout(typ), Vin=0V, Vcont=0V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal Current</td>
<td>Icont</td>
<td>Vcont = 1.8V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal Voltage</td>
<td>Vcont</td>
<td>Vout ON state</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vout OFF state</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2. For Vout ≤ 2.0V, no regulations.

Note 3. The maximum output current is limited by power dissipation.

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

Table 2. Standard Voltage Version

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Output Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL18</td>
<td>1.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL21</td>
<td>2.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL25</td>
<td>2.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL30</td>
<td>2.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL33</td>
<td>3.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL50</td>
<td>4.925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
■ Electrical Characteristics of Ta=-40°C~85°C

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

\[(\text{Vin}=\text{Vout}(\text{typ})+1\text{~V}, \text{Vcont}=1.8\text{~V}, \text{Ta}=-40 ~ 85°\text{C}, \text{unless otherwise specified.})\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>Vout</td>
<td>Iout = 5mA</td>
<td>(Table 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>LinReg</td>
<td>ΔV=5V, Iout=5mA</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iout=5mA ~ 500mA</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iout=5mA ~ 1000mA</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>LoaReg</td>
<td>Vdrop</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iout=500mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>Vdrop</td>
<td>Iout=1000mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Current (Note 5)</td>
<td>Iout,Peak</td>
<td>Vout=Vout(typ) × 0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit Current (Note 5)</td>
<td>I\text{SHORT}</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent Current</td>
<td>Iq</td>
<td>Iout = 0mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby Current</td>
<td>Istandby</td>
<td>Vcont = 0V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND Terminal Current</td>
<td>Ignd</td>
<td>Iout=30mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Bias Current</td>
<td>Irev</td>
<td>Vrev=Vout(typ), Vin=0V, Vcont=0V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal</td>
<td>Icont</td>
<td>Vcont = 1.8V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont Terminal Voltage</td>
<td>Vcont</td>
<td>Vout ON state</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vout OFF state</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Table 3. Standard Voltage Version

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Output Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL18</td>
<td>1.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL21</td>
<td>2.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL25</td>
<td>2.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL30</td>
<td>2.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL33</td>
<td>3.217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1154ADL50</td>
<td>4.875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Description

11.1 DC Characteristics

- Vout vs Vin (AP1154ADL25)
- Vout vs Vin (AP1154ADL50)
- Line Regulation (AP1154ADL25)
- Line Regulation (AP1154ADL50)
- Iₒ vs Vin (AP1154ADL25)
- Iₒ vs Vin (AP1154ADL50)
- I<sub>Q</sub> vs Vin (AP1154ADL25)

![Graph](image1.png)

- Load Regulation (AP1154ADL25)

![Graph](image2.png)

- I<sub>GND</sub> vs I<sub>Out</sub> (AP1154ADL25)

![Graph](image3.png)
- V\textsubscript{Drop} vs I\textsubscript{Out} (AP1154ADL25)

- V\textsubscript{Drop} vs I\textsubscript{Out} (AP1154ADL50)

- V\textsubscript{out} vs I\textsubscript{Out} (AP1154ADL25)

- V\textsubscript{out} vs I\textsubscript{Out} (AP1154ADL50)

- \Delta V\textsubscript{out} vs \Delta V\textsubscript{in} (AP1154ADL25)

- \Delta V\textsubscript{out} vs \Delta V\textsubscript{in} (AP1154ADL50)
- PCL terminal current ($I_{PCL}$) vs $I_{Out}$ (AP1154ADL25)

- PCL terminal current ($I_{PCL}$) vs $I_{Out}$ (AP1154ADL50)

- $I_{Cont}$ vs $V_{Cont}$ (AP1154ADL25)

- $I_{Cont}$ vs $V_{Cont}$ (AP1154ADL50)

- $V_{out}$ vs $V_{Cont}$ (AP1154ADL25)

- $V_{out}$ vs $V_{Cont}$ (AP1154ADL50)
- I_{Standby} vs Vin (AP1154ADL25)

- I_{Standby} vs Vin (AP1154ADL50)

- I_{Rev} vs V_{Rev} (AP1154ADL25)

- I_{Rev} vs V_{Rev} (AP1154ADL50)
• Temperature Characteristics

- \( \Delta V_{\text{out}} \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL25)
- \( \Delta V_{\text{out}} \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL50)

- \( I_Q \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL25)
- \( I_Q \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL50)

- \( \text{LoaReg} \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL25)
- \( \text{LoaReg} \) vs. \( T_a \) (AP1154ADL50)
- I_PCL vs T_a (AP1154ADL25)
- I_PCL vs T_a (AP1154ADL50)
- I_cont vs T_a (AP1154ADL25) (V_cont=1.8V)
- I_cont vs T_a (AP1154ADL50) (V_cont=1.8V)
- V_out On/Off Point vs T_a (AP1154ADL25)
- V_out On/Off Point vs T_a (AP1154ADL50)
11.2 ON/OFF Transient

Measurement circuit

Vin → Cin → Vcont → PCL → GND → Cout → Vout

**Measurement Condition**

Vin = Vout(typ) + 1V  
Vcont = 0V → 2V (f = 10Hz)  
Iout = 1000mA  
Cin = 1μF  
Cout = 1μF  
RPCL = 0Ω

**AP1154ADL25 Cout : 1μF, 10μF**

Cout = 1.0 → 10μF

Vertical axis: 1V/Div, Horizontal axis: 10μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL25 RPCL : 0Ω ~ 10kΩ, Iout=50mA**

RPCL = 0Ω, 1kΩ, 5kΩ, 10kΩ

Vertical axis: 1V/Div, Horizontal axis: 10μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL50 Cout : 1μF, 10μF**

Cout = 1.0μF, 10μF

Vertical axis: 1V/Div, Horizontal axis: 10μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL50 RPCL : 0Ω ~ 10kΩ, Iout=50mA**

RPCL = 0Ω, 1kΩ, 5kΩ, 10kΩ

Vertical axis: 1V/Div, Horizontal axis: 10μsec/Div
11.3 Line transient

Measurement circuit

Measurement condition

Vin = Vout(typ) + 1V → Vout(typ) + 2V (f = 1kHz)
Vcont = 2V
Cin = 1μF
Cout = 1μF
RPCL = 0Ω

AP1154ADL25

AP1154ADL50
11.4 Load transient

Measurement circuit

Vin → Vin
Cin
Vcont → Vin
Vout
PCL
GND
Cout
0mA
500mA
1000mA

Measurement condition

Vin = Vout(typ) + 1V
Vcont = 2V
Cin = 1μF
Cout = 1μF
RPCL = 0Ω

[AP1154ADL25]
Iout: 0A → 500mA, 1000mA (Freq=10Hz)

Vertial axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div

[AP1154ADL50]
Iout: 0A → 500mA, 1000mA (Freq=10Hz)

Vertial axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div

[AP1154ADL25]
Iout: 500mA, 1000mA → 0A (Freq=10Hz)

Vertial axis: 500mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 2.5ms/Div

[AP1154ADL50]
Iout: 500mA, 1000mA → 0A (Freq=10Hz)

Vertial axis: 500mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 2.5ms/Div
**AP1154ADL25**

Iout: 10mA → 500mA → 10mA (Freq=5kHz)

- Vertical axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL50**

Iout: 10mA → 500mA → 10mA (Freq=5kHz)

- Vertical axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL25**

Iout: 10mA → 1000mA → 10mA (Freq=5kHz)

- Vertical axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div

**AP1154ADL50**

Iout: 10mA → 1000mA → 10mA (Freq=5kHz)

- Vertical axis: 200mV/Div, Horizontal axis: 25μsec/Div
11.5 Ripple Rejection

Measurement circuit

Vin = Vout (typ) + 1.5V
Ripple Noise = 500mVp-p (f = 1kHz, Sine wave)
Vout = 2V
Iout = 100mA
Cin: None
Cout = 1μF
RPCL = 0Ω

AP1154ADL25 Iout=100mA ~ 1A

AP1154ADL25 Cout=1.0μF ~ 10μF

AP1154ADL50 Iout=100mA ~ 1A

AP1154ADL50 Cout=1.0μF ~ 10μF
11.6 Output Noise

Measurement circuit

Vin \rightarrow Cin \rightarrow V_{\text{cont}} \rightarrow V_{\text{out}} \rightarrow Cout

Measurement condition

Vin = V_{\text{out}}(\text{typ}) + 1V
V_{\text{cont}} = 2V
Cin = 1\mu F
Cout = 1\mu F
RPCL = 0\Omega

AP1154ADL25 (f = 10 \sim 100kHz)

AP1154ADL50 (f = 10 \sim 100kHz)
11.7 Setting of output current limitation

The output current limit can be set by connecting an external resistance (R_{PCL}) between the PCL terminal and GND. If there is no need of setting a current limit, connect the PCL terminal to GND.

The below figures show relation between R_{PCL} value and I_{out,Peak} at V_{in}=V_{out}(typ)+1V , T_{a}=25^\circ C

* I_{out,Peak} : Output current at 10% drop from typical output voltage.
Relation between RPCL and I_{out,Peak} has variation based on the supply voltage and the ambient temperature. Please ensure the suitable value on the environment.

- AP1154ADL25 I_{out,Peak} vs R_{PCL} with Vin
- AP1154ADL50 I_{out,Peak} vs R_{PCL} with Vin

- AP1154ADL25 I_{out,Peak} vs R_{PCL} with Ta
- AP1154ADL50 I_{out,Peak} vs R_{PCL} with Ta
11.8 Stability

The standard capacitor recommended for use on the output side is a ceramic capacitor equal to or greater than 1.0μF. For operations at 2.4V or less, use at least a 2.2μF capacitor.

Figure 2. Stable operation area (C_{Out} \geq 0.47\,\mu F)

Figure 2 indicates that operation is stable in the entire current range with a resistance of 1Ω or less (equivalent series resistance or ‘ESR’) connected in series to the output capacitor. Generally, the ESR of a ceramic capacitor is very low (several tens of mΩ), and no problems should arise in actual use. If an application requires use of a large ESR capacitor, connecting a ceramic capacitor with low ESR in parallel will enable operations at this level. When parallel output capacitors are used, be sure to position the ceramic capacitor as close to the IC as possible. The other capacitor connected in parallel may be located away from the IC. The IC will not be damaged by the increased capacitance.

Input capacitors are necessary when the power supply impedance increases due to battery depletion or when the line to the power supply is particularly long. There is no general rule that can be used to determine the required number of capacitors used for such purposes. In some cases, only one capacitor is necessary for several regulator ICs. In some cases, one capacitor is required for each IC. To determine the required number of capacitors in a specific application, be sure to verify operation with all parts in the installed configuration. Ceramic capacitors normally have specific temperature and voltage characteristics. Be sure to take the operating voltage and temperature into consideration when selecting parts for use. We recommend parts featuring B characteristics.

For evaluation

Kyocera: CM05B104K10AB, CM05B224K10AB, CM105B104K16A, CM105B224K16A, CM21B225K10A

11.9 Operating Region and Power Dissipation

Power dissipation capability is limited by the junction temperature that triggers the built-in overheat protection circuit. Therefore, power dissipation capability is regarded as an internal limitation. The package itself does not offer high heat dissipation because of its small size. The package is, however, designed to release heat effectively when mounted on the PCB. Therefore, power dissipation capability is regarded as an internal limitation. The package itself does not offer high heat dissipation because of its small size.

When the regulator loss is large (high ambient temperature, poor heat radiation), the overheat protection circuit is activated. When this occurs, output current cannot be obtained, and an output voltage drop is observed. When the junction temperature reaches the set value, the IC stops operating. However, after the IC has stopped operation and the junction temperature lowers sufficiently, the IC restarts operation immediately.

The thermal resistance when mounted on PCB

The chip junction temperature during operation is expressed by

\[ T_j = \theta_{ja} \times P_D + T_a \]

The junction temperature of the AP1154ADLxx is limited to approximately 145°C by the overheat protection circuit. \( P_D \) is the value observed when the overheat protection circuit is activated. The following example is based on an ambient temperature of 25°C.

\[ 145 = \theta_{ja} \times P_D + 25 \]
\[ \theta_{ja} \times P_D = 120 \]
\[ \theta_{ja} = \frac{120}{P_D} \quad \text{(°C/W)} \]

Glass epoxy substrate with double-layer wiring

(x=30mm, y=30mm, t=1.0mm, copper pattern thickness: 35μm)

AP1154ADLXX (HSOP-8)

\( P_D \) is 2400mW. If the temperature exceeds 25°C, be sure to derate at -20mW/°C.

Method of obtaining \( P_D \) easily

With the output terminal shorted-circuited to GND, gradually increase the input voltage and measure the input current. Slowly increase the input voltage to about 10V. The initial input current value becomes the maximum instantaneous output current value, but gradually lowers as the chip temperature rises, and ultimately reaches a state of thermal equilibrium (through natural air cooling).

\( P_D \) is calculated using the input value for input current and the input voltage value in the equilibrium state.

\[ P_D \approx V_{in} \times I_{in} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure (conducted at the time of installation on PCB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Obtain ( P_D (V_{in} \times I_{in}) ) when output is short-circuited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Plot ( P_D ) on the 25°C line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Draw a straight line between ( P_D ) and the 145°C line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Extend a straight-line perpendicular from the point of the designed maximum operating temperature (for example, 75°C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Extend a line to the left from the intersection of the derating curve and the line drawn in 4, and read the ( P_D ) value (this value is ( DP_D )).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: ( DP_D = (V_{in,MAX} \times V_{out}) = I_{out} ) at 75°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum operating current at the maximum temperature is as follows:

\[ I_{out} = \frac{DP_D \times (V_{in,MAX} - V_{out})}{V_{out}} \]

Try to achieve maximum heat dissipation in your design in order to minimize the part’s temperature during operation. Generally, lower part temperatures result in higher reliability in operation.

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11.10 Operating Region and Power Dissipation

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 Vcont terminal current is small, it is possible to control it directly by CMOS logic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vcont Terminal Voltage</th>
<th>ON/OFF State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vcont &gt; 1.8V</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vcont &lt; 0.35V</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel Connected ON/OFF Control

Figure 4 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 (AP1154ADL20) 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.
12. Definition of term

Characteristics

■ Output Voltage (V\textsubscript{out})
  The output voltage is specified with V\textsubscript{in}=V\textsubscript{out}(typ)+1V and I\textsubscript{O(min)}=5mA.

■ Output Current (I\textsubscript{O(max)})
  Output current, which can be used continuously (It is the range where overheating protection of the IC does not operate).

■ Maximum output current (I\textsubscript{Out,Peak})
  The rated output current is specified under the condition where the output voltage drops 0.9V times the value specified with I\textsubscript{O(max)}=5mA by increasing the output current. The input voltage is set to V\textsubscript{out}(typ)+1V and the current is pulsed to minimize temperature effect.

■ Dropout Voltage (V\textsubscript{Drop})
  It is the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage when the circuit stops 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 V\textsubscript{out}(typ)+1V, and the output current is changed.

■ Ripple Rejection (RR)
  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 V\textsubscript{in}= V\textsubscript{out}(typ)+1.5V. Ripple rejection is the ratio of the ripple content between the output vs. input and is expressed in dB.

■ Standby Current (I\textsubscript{Standby})
  Standby current is the current which flows into the regulator when the output is turned off by the control function (V\textsubscript{Cont}=0V).

Protections

■ Over Current Protection
  It is a function to protect the IC by limiting the output current when excessive current flows into the 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 a large power loss inside the regulator. The output is turned off when the chip reaches around 145°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 an 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. Recommended External Circuits

![Recommended External Circuit Diagram]

Figure 5. Recommended External Circuit (With respect to Cout and RPCL, please refer to 11.Description)
14. Package

**Outline Dimensions**

- Unit: mm

![Outline Dimensions Diagram](image-url)
## 15. Revise History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date (YY/MM/DD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>14/10/29</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>First Edition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15/07/03        | 01       | 7    | Standby Current (I\text{standby}) $\max 0.5\mu A \rightarrow \max 1.5\mu A$
|                 |          |      | Reverse Bias Current (I\text{rev}) $\max 0.5\mu A \rightarrow \max 1.5\mu A$ |
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