

NCP715

50 mA Ultra-Low Iq, Wide Input Voltage, Low Dropout Linear Voltage Regulator

The NCP715 is 50 mA LDO Linear Voltage Regulator. It is a very stable and accurate device with ultra-low ground current consumption (4.7 μA over the full output load range) and a wide input voltage range (up to 24 V). The regulator incorporates several protection features such as Thermal Shutdown and Current Limiting.

Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 2.5 V to 24 V
- Fixed Voltage Options Available: 1.2 V to 5.0 V
- Ultra Low Quiescent Current: Max. 4.7 μA Over Full Load and Temperature
- $\pm 2\%$ Accuracy Over Full Load, Line and Temperature Variations
- PSRR: 52 dB at 100 kHz
- Noise: 190 μV_{RMS} from 200 Hz to 100 kHz
- Thermal Shutdown and Current Limit protection
- Available in XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 mm and SC-70 (SC-88A) Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Portable Equipment
- Communication Systems

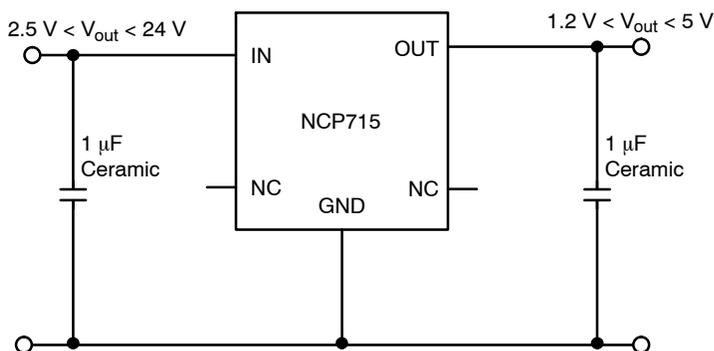


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic



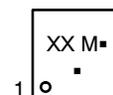
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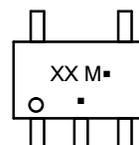
MARKING DIAGRAMS



XDFN6
CASE 711AE



SC-70-5
(SC-88A)
CASE 419A



XX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb-Free Package

(*Note: Microdot may be in either location)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 18 of this data sheet.

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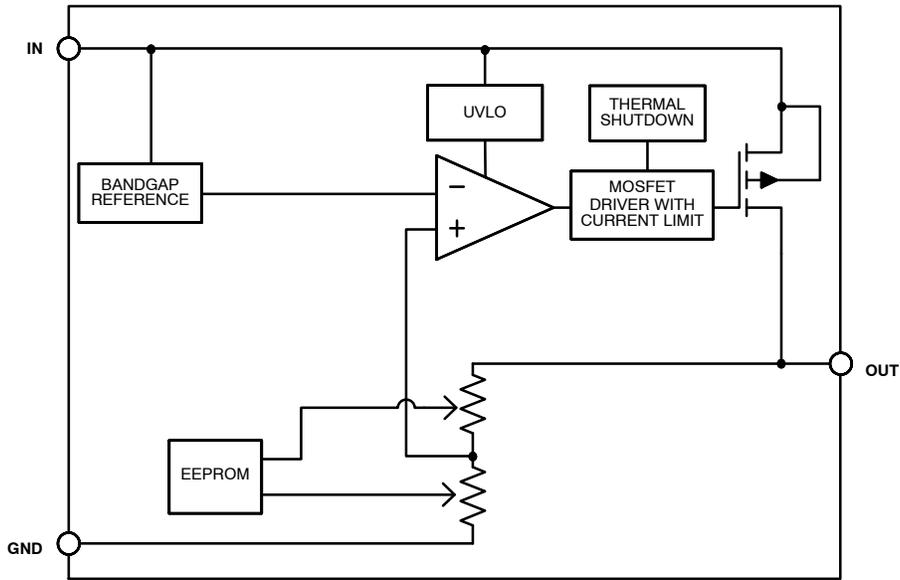
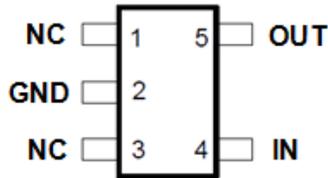


Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram

SC-88A (SC-70-5)
(Top View)



XDFN6 1.5x1.5, 0.5P
(Top View)

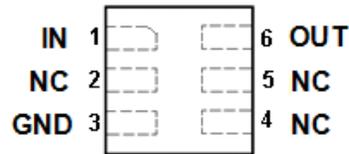


Figure 3. Pin Description

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.		Pin Name	Description
SC-70	XDFN6		
5	6	OUT	Regulated output voltage pin. A small 0.47 μ F ceramic capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
1	2	N/C	No connection. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation or left disconnected.
2	3	GND	Power supply ground.
3	4	N/C	No connection. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation or left disconnected.
-	5	N/C	No connection. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation or left disconnected.
4	1	IN	Input pin. A small capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 1)	V_{IN}	-0.3 to 24	V
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	-0.3 to 5	V
Output Short Circuit Duration	t_{SC}	Indefinite	s
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55 to 150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	ESD_{HBM}	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	ESD_{MM}	200	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
2. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
 ESD Human Body Model tested per AEC-Q100-002 (EIA/JESD22-A114)
 ESD Machine Model tested per AEC-Q100-003 (EIA/JESD22-A115)
 Latch up Current Maximum Rating tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, SC-70 Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	390	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, XDFN6 Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	260	°C/W

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 1.2 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 5)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit		
Operating Input Voltage	$I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	2.5		24	V		
	$10\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$		3.0		24			
Output Voltage Accuracy	$2.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	1.164	1.2	1.236	V		
	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	1.164	1.2	1.236	V		
	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-20^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$;	V_{OUT}	1.176	1.2	1.224	V		
Line Regulation	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg_{LINE}		2		mV		
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg_{LOAD}		5		mV		
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)		V_{DO}			-	mV		
Maximum Output Current	(Note 6)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA		
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		I_{GND}		3.2		4.2	μA
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$						5.8	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$	PSRR		60		dB	
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$		V_N		65		μV_{rms}	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 4)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$		T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 4)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}		T_{SDH}		-	15	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

3. Not Characterized at $V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.2\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$.

4. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

5. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

6. Respect SOA.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 1.5 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 9)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	$I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	2.5		24	V
	$10\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$		3.0		24	
Output Voltage Accuracy	$2.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	1.455	1.5	1.545	V
	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	1.455	1.5	1.545	V
	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-20^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$;	V_{OUT}	1.470	1.5	1.530	V
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg_{LINE}		2		mV
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg_{LOAD}		5		mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)		V_{DO}			-	mV
Maximum Output Current	(Note 10)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA
Ground Current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		56		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	V_N		75		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 8)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 8)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	-	15	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

7. Not Characterized at $V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$.

8. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

9. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at

$T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

10. Respect SOA.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 1.8 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 13)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	$I_{OUT} \leq 10\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	2.8		24	V
	$10\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$		3.0		24	
Output Voltage Accuracy	$2.8\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 10\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	1.746	1.8	1.854	V
	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $1\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-20^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$;	V_{OUT}	1.764	1.8	1.836	V
Line Regulation	$3\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg_{LINE}		3		mV
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA to } 50\text{ mA}$	Reg_{LOAD}		10		mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 11)		V_{DO}				mV
Maximum Output Current	(Note 14)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA
Ground Current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV modulation}$ $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		60		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz to } 100\text{ kHz}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$	V_N		95		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 12)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 12)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	–	15	–	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

11. Not characterized at $V_{IN} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$

12. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

13. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

14. Respect SOA.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 2.5 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 17)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	3.5		24	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	$3.5\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	2.45	2.5	2.55	V
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg _{LINE}		3		mV
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg _{LOAD}		10		mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 15)	$V_{DO} = V_{IN} - (V_{OUT(NOM)} - 75\text{ mV})$ $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	V_{DO}		260	450	mV
Maximum Output Current	(Note 18)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA
Ground Current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.5\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$	PSRR	60		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	V_N		115		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 16)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 16)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	–	15	–	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

15. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 75 mV below the regulated voltage and only for devices with $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

16. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

17. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at

$T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

18. Respect SOA.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 3.0 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 4.0\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 21)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Operating Input Voltage	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	4.0		24	V	
Output Voltage Accuracy	$4.0\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	2.94	3.0	3.06	V	
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg _{LINE}		3		mV	
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg _{LOAD}		10		mV	
Dropout voltage (Note 19)	$V_{DO} = V_{IN} - (V_{OUT(NOM)} - 90\text{ mV})$ $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	V_{DO}		250	400	mV	
Maximum Output Current	(Note 22)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA	
Ground current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA	
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 4.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 100\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$	PSRR		60		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$, $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$	V_N		135			μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 20)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 20)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	-	25	-		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

19. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 90 mV below the regulated voltage and only for devices with $V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$

20. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

21. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested

at $T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

22. Respect SOA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 3.3 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 25)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Operating Input Voltage	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	4.3		24	V	
Output Voltage Accuracy	$4.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{ V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	3.234	3.3	3.366	V	
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg _{LINE}		3	10	mV	
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg _{LOAD}		10		mV	
Dropout Voltage (Note 23)	$V_{DO} = V_{IN} - (V_{OUT(NOM)} - 99\text{ mV})$ $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	V_{DO}		230	350	mV	
Maximum Output Current	(Note 26)	I_{OUT}	100		200	mA	
Ground Current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA	
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$	PSRR		60		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 4.3\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	V_N		140		μV_{rms}	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 24)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 24)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	–	15	–	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	

23. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 99 mV below the regulated voltage and only for devices with $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$.

24. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

25. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

26. Respect SOA.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Voltage Version 5.0 V

$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{IN} = 6.0\text{ V}$; $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Note 29)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{IN}	6.0		24	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	$6.0\text{V} < V_{IN} < 24\text{V}$, $0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$	V_{OUT}	4.9	5.0	5.1	V
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 24\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	Reg_{LINE}		3	10	mV
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to 50 mA	Reg_{LOAD}		10	30	mV
Dropout Voltage (Note 27)	$V_{DO} = V_{IN} - (V_{OUT(NOM)} - 150\text{ mV})$ $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	V_{DO}		230	350	mV
Maximum Output Current	(Note 30)	I_{OUT}	90		200	mA
Ground Current	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $-40 < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	I_{GND}		3.2	4.2	μA
	$0 < I_{OUT} < 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 24\text{ V}$				5.8	μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 6.0\text{ V}$, $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$ $V_{PP} = 200\text{ mV}$ modulation $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$		56		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$ $f = 200\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	V_N		190		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 28)	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	T_{SD}		170		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 28)	Temperature falling from T_{SD}	T_{SDH}	–	15	–	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

27. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 150 mV below the regulated voltage and only for devices with $V_{OUT} = 5.0\text{ V}$.

28. Guaranteed by design and characterization.

29. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

30. Respect SOA.

NCP715

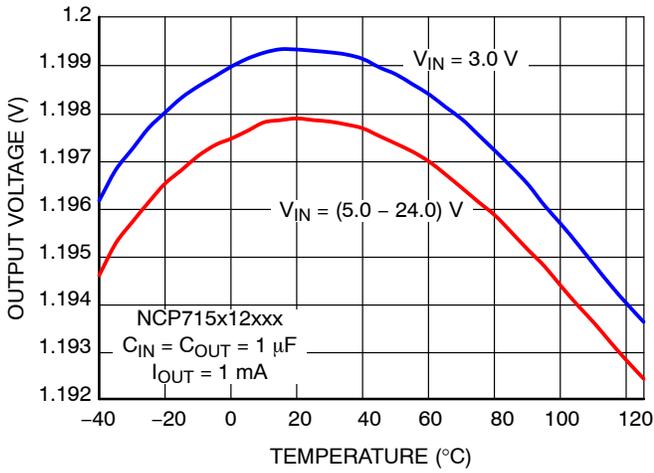


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

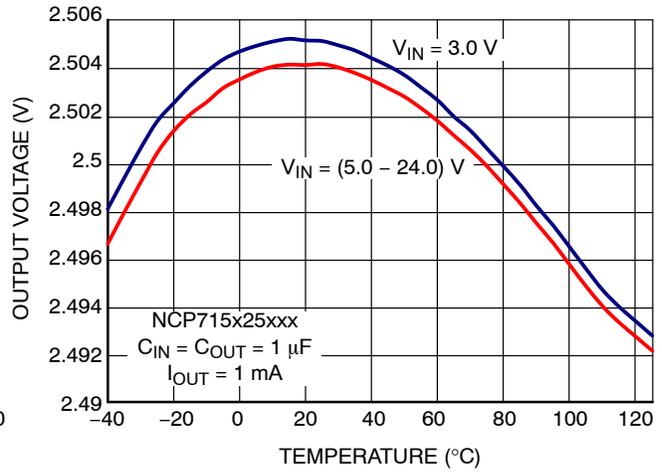


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

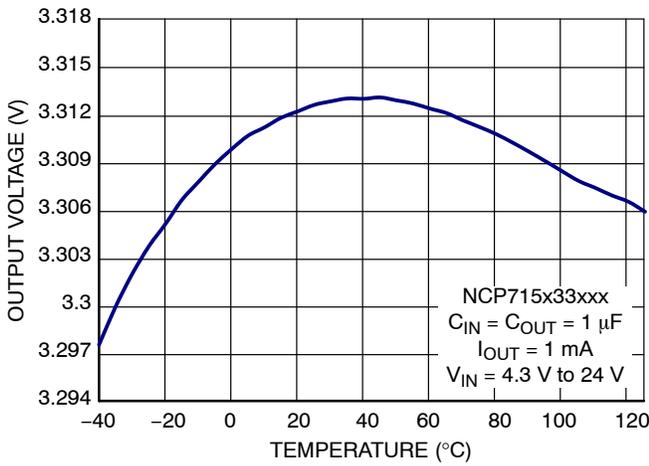


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

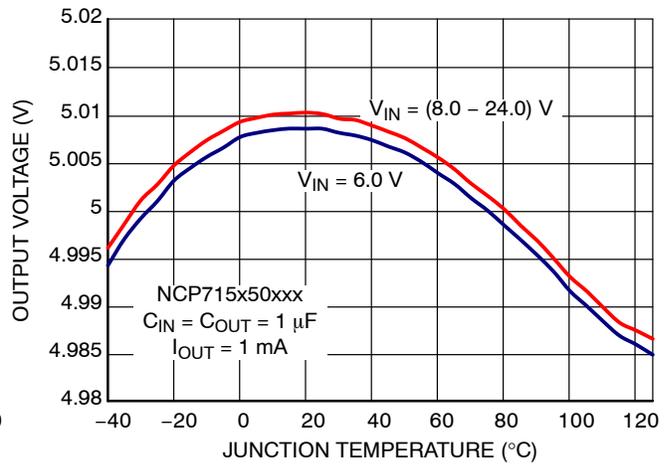


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

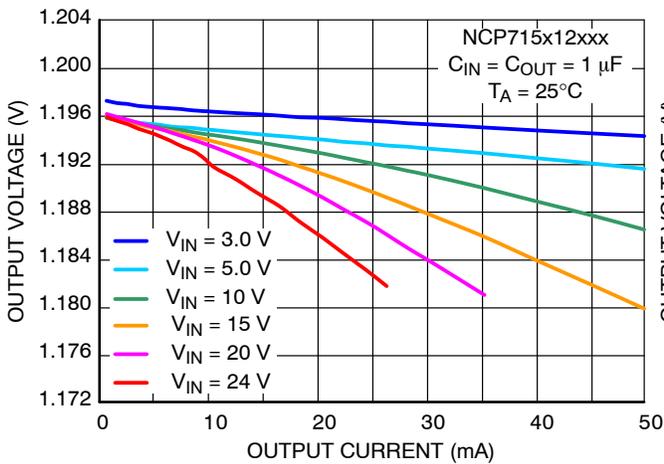


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

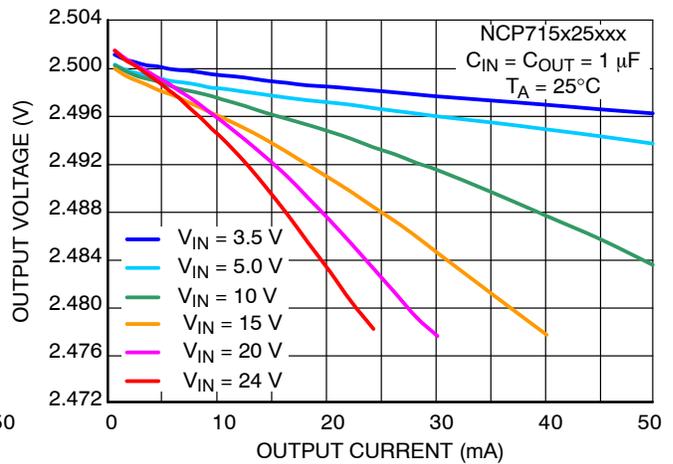


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

NCP715

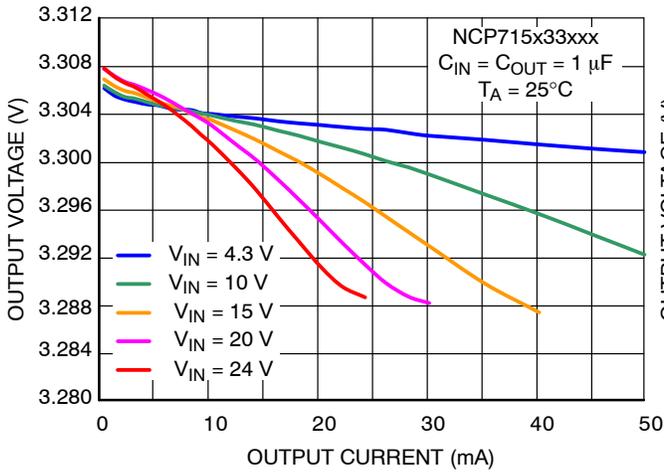


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

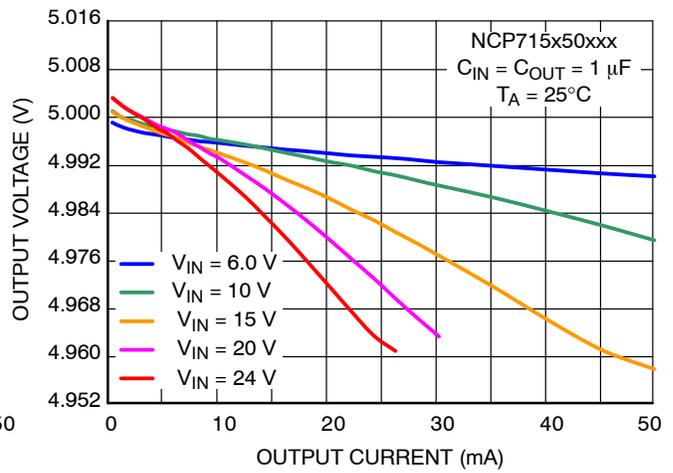


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

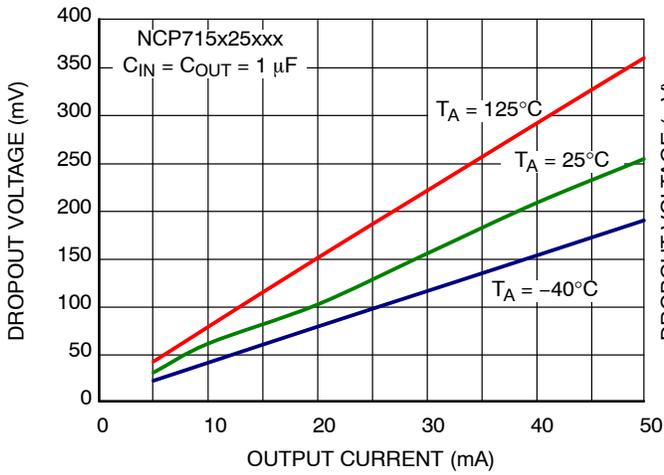


Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

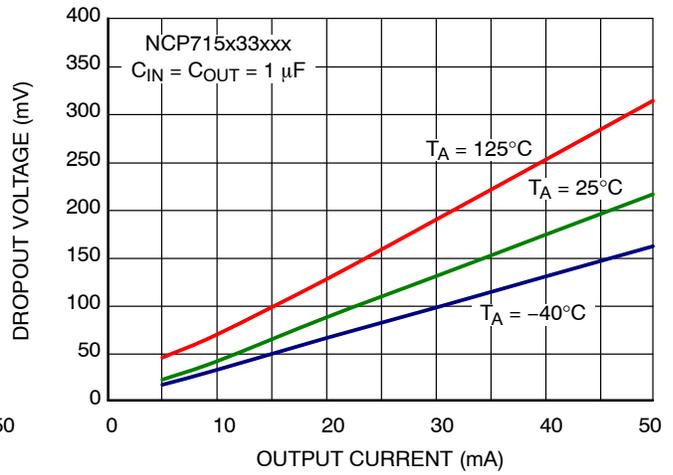


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

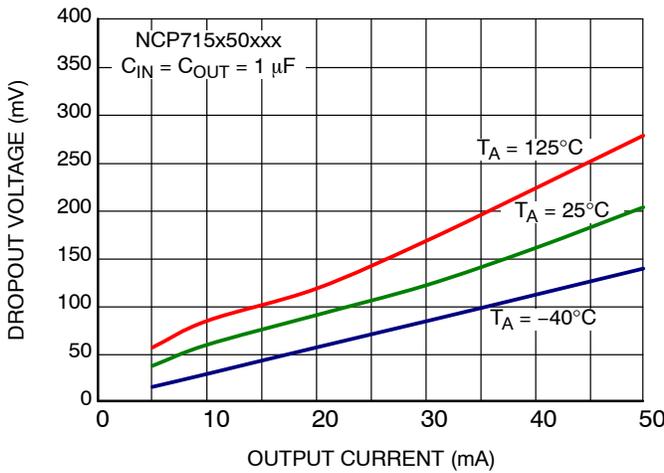


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

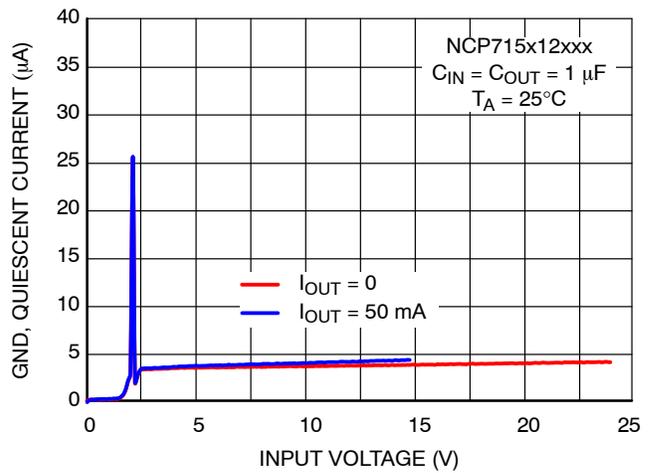


Figure 15. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

NCP715

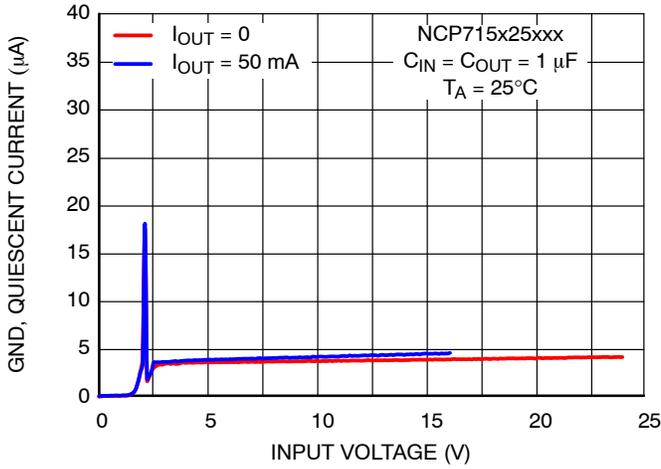


Figure 16. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

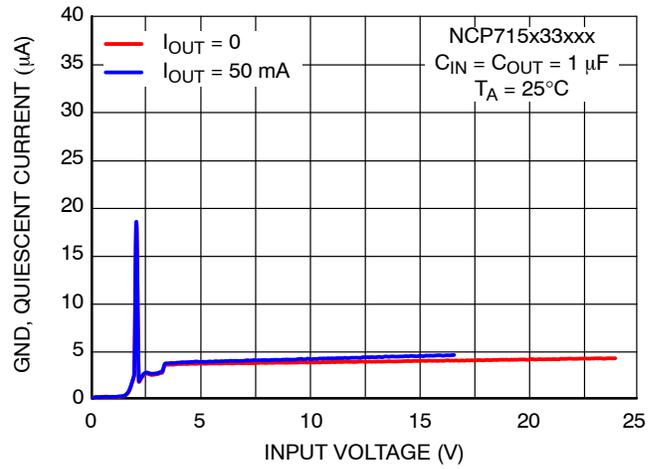


Figure 17. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

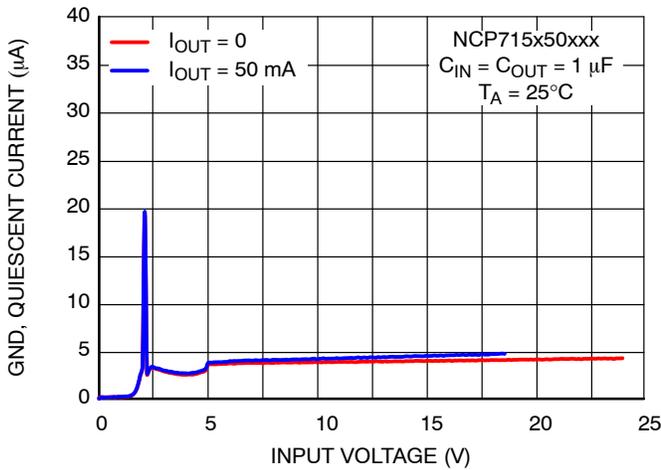


Figure 18. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

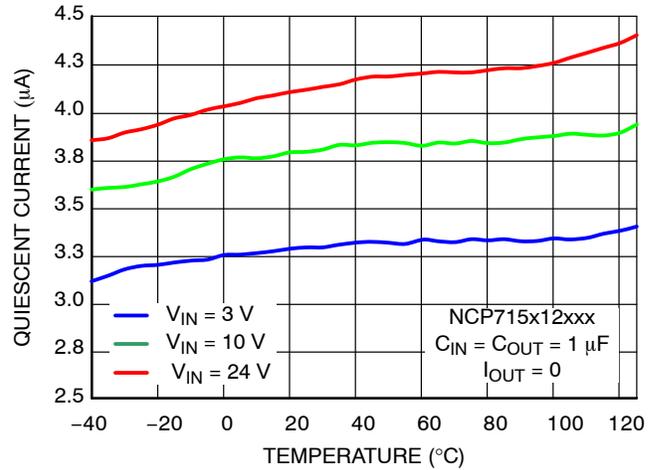


Figure 19. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

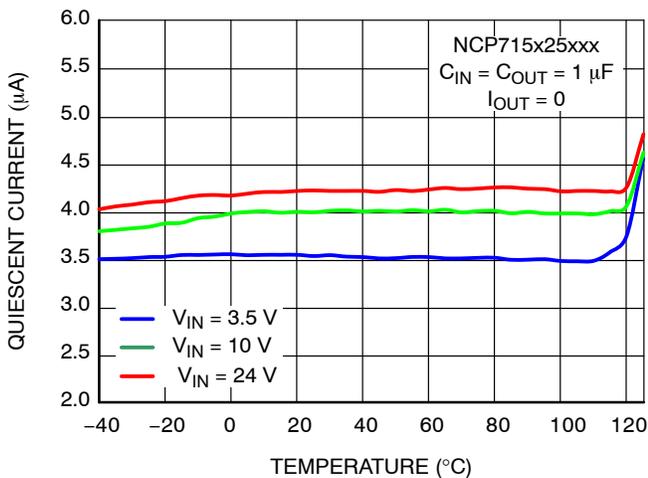


Figure 20. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

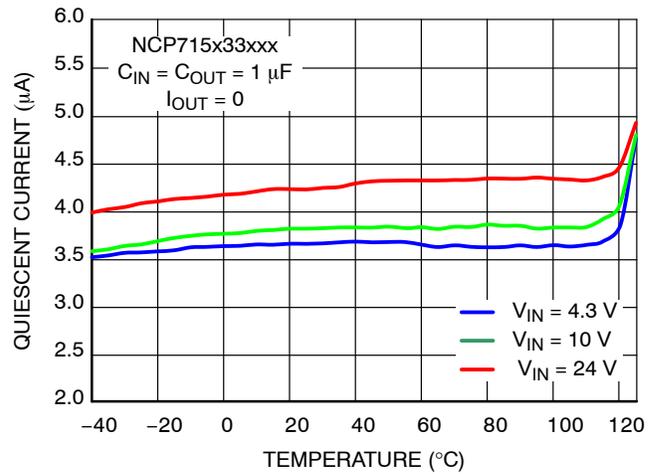


Figure 21. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

NCP715

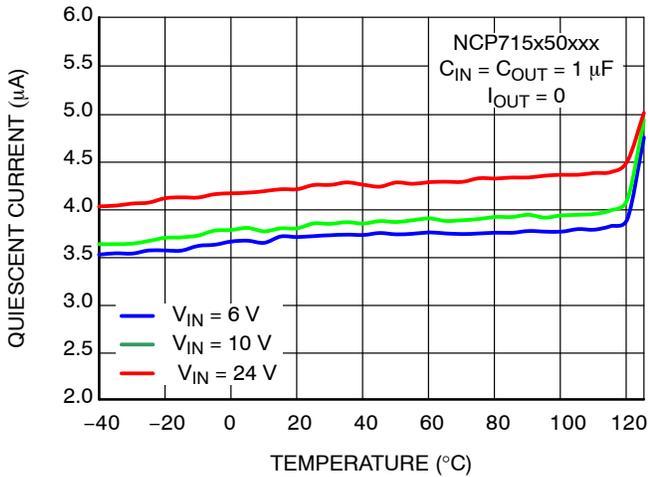


Figure 22. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

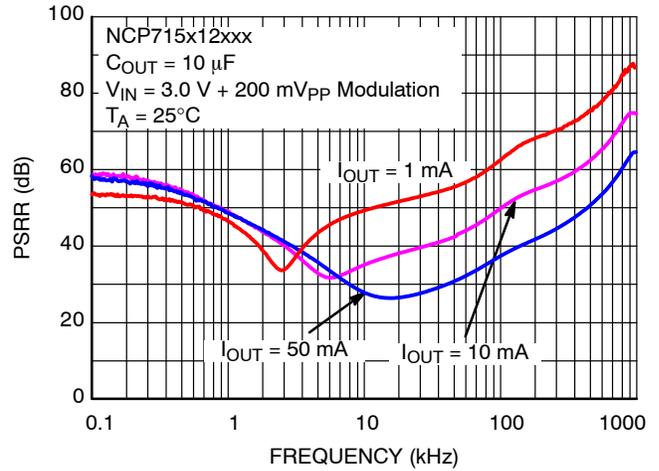


Figure 23. PSRR vs. Frequency

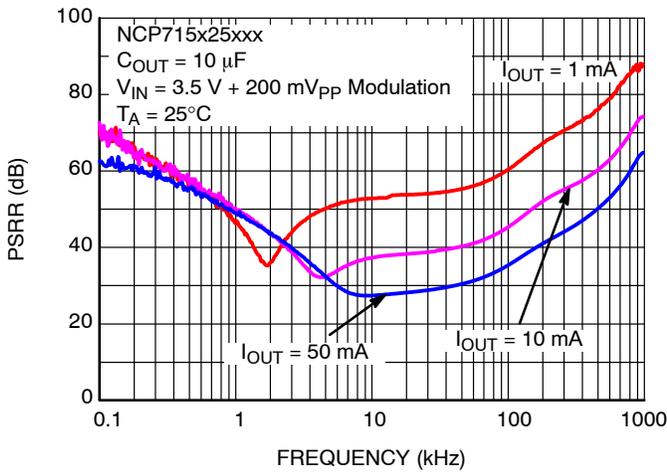


Figure 24. PSRR vs. Frequency

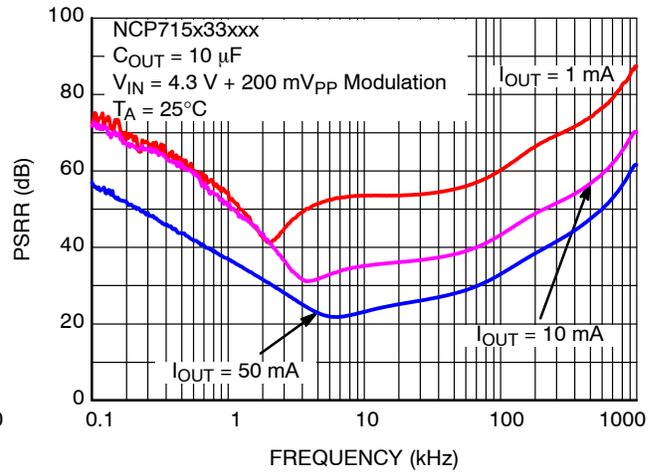


Figure 25. PSRR vs. Frequency

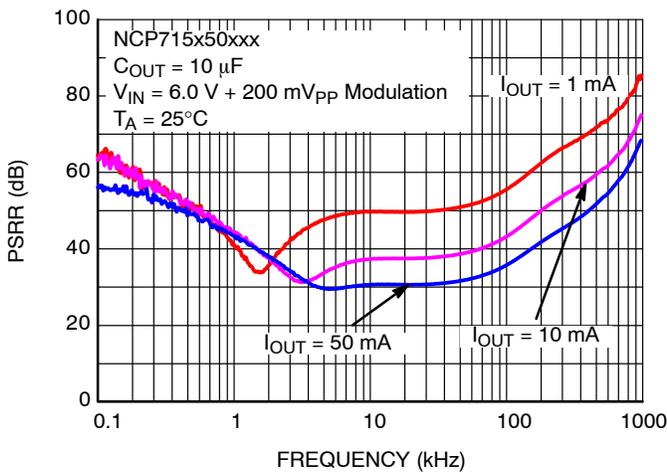


Figure 26. PSRR vs. Frequency

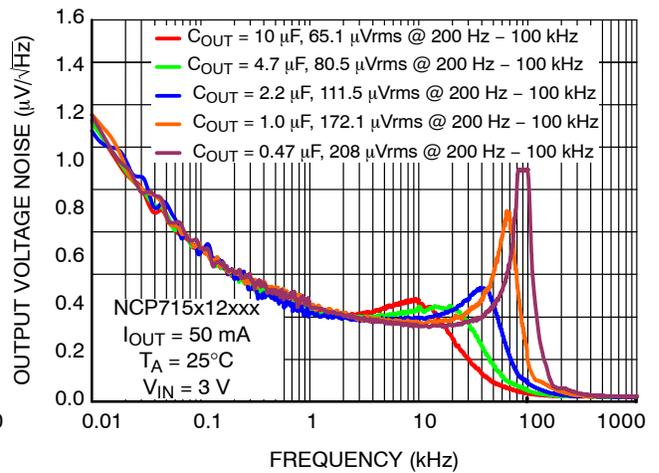


Figure 27. Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency

NCP715

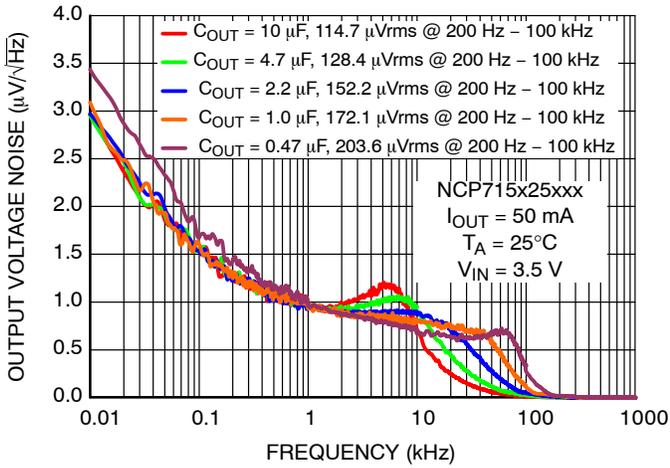


Figure 28. Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency

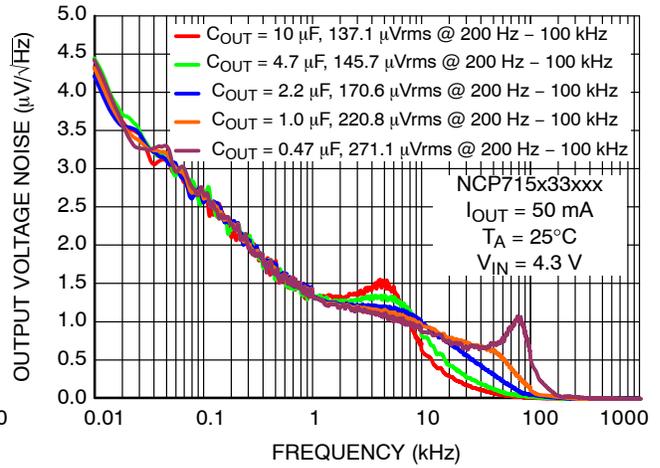


Figure 29. Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency

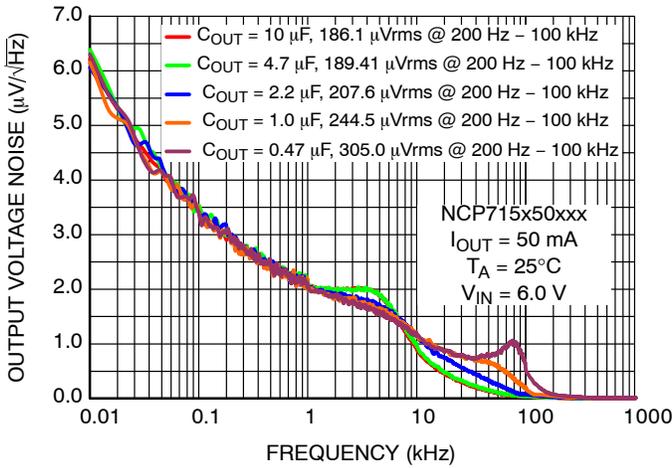


Figure 30. Output Spectral Noise Density vs. Frequency

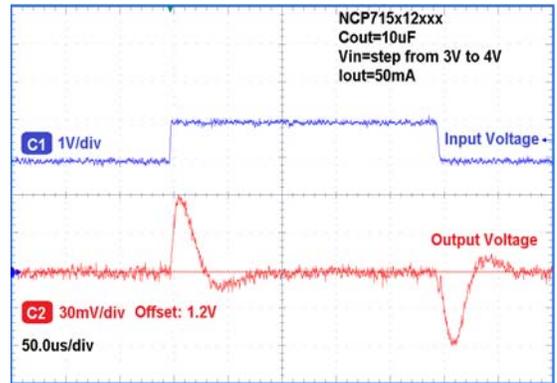


Figure 31. Line Transient Response

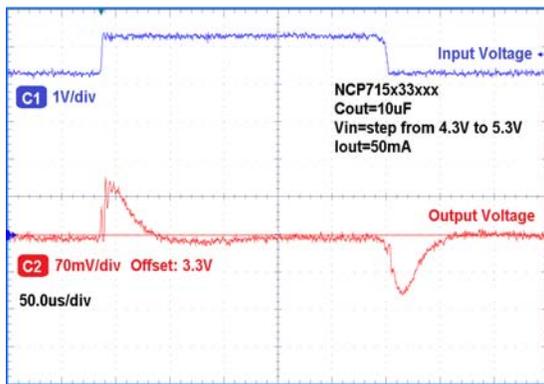


Figure 32. Line Transient Response

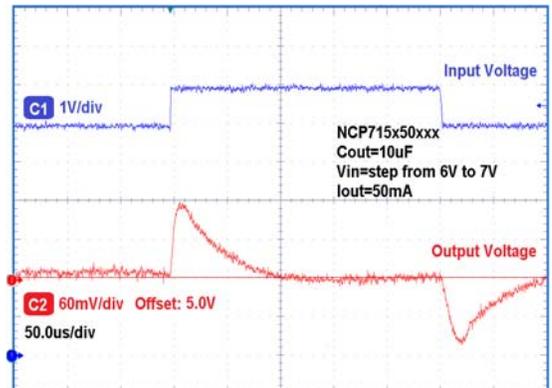


Figure 33. Line Transient Response

NCP715

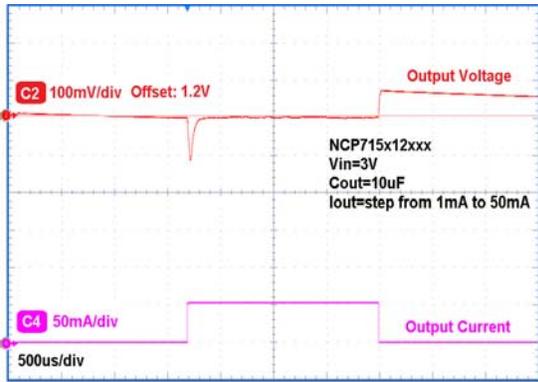


Figure 34. Load Transient Response

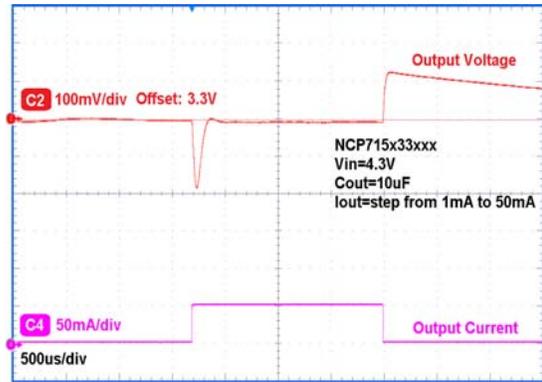


Figure 35. Load Transient Response

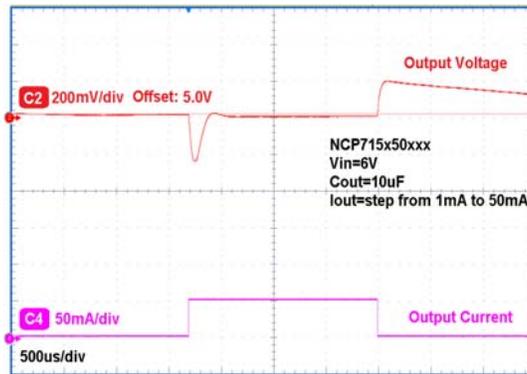


Figure 36. Load Transient Response

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The NCP715 is the member of new family of Wide Input Voltage Range Low Dropout Regulators which delivers Ultra Low Ground Current consumption, Good Noise and Power Supply Rejection Ratio Performance.

Input Decoupling (C_{IN})

It is recommended to connect at least 0.1 μ F Ceramic X5R or X7R capacitor between IN and GND pin of the device. This capacitor will provide a low impedance path for any unwanted AC signals or Noise superimposed onto constant Input Voltage. The good input capacitor will limit the influence of input trace inductances and source resistance during sudden load current changes.

Higher capacitance and lower ESR Capacitors will improve the overall line transient response.

Output Decoupling (C_{OUT})

The NCP715 does not require a minimum Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) for the output capacitor. The device is designed to be stable with standard ceramics capacitors with values of 0.47 μ F or greater up to 10 μ F. The X5R and X7R types have the lowest capacitance variations over temperature thus they are recommended.

Power Dissipation and Heat sinking

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 the ambient temperature affect the rate of junction temperature rise for the part. The maximum power dissipation the NCP715 can handle is given by:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{[T_{J(MAX)} - T_A]}{R_{\theta JA}} \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

The power dissipated by the NCP715 for given application conditions can be calculated from the following equations:

$$P_D \approx V_{IN}(I_{GND}(I_{OUT})) + I_{OUT}(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

or

$$V_{IN(MAX)} \approx \frac{P_{D(MAX)} + (V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT})}{I_{OUT} + I_{GND}} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

Hints

V_{IN} and GND printed circuit board traces should be as wide as possible. When the impedance of these traces is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction. Place external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the NCP715, and make traces as short as possible.

NCP715

ORDERING INFORMATION

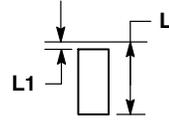
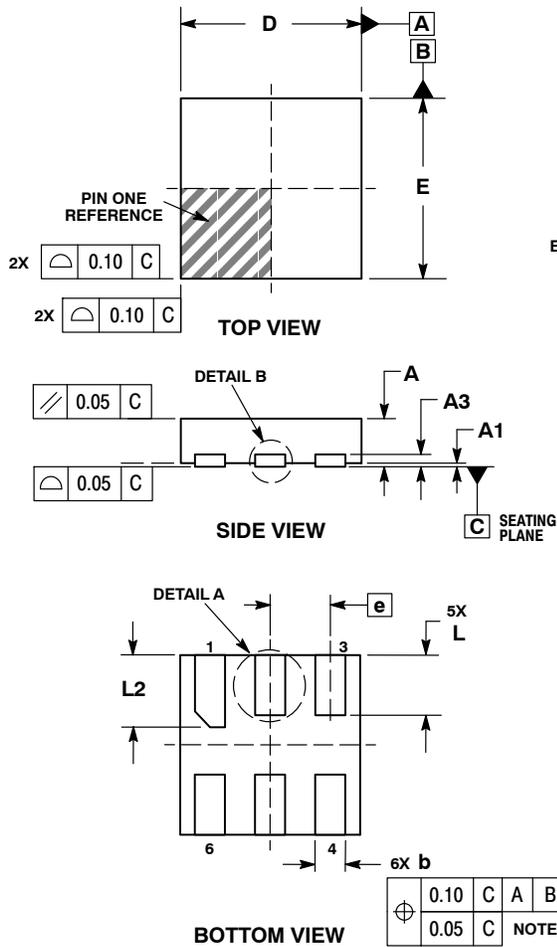
Device	Nominal Output Voltage	Marking	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP715SQ12T2G	1.2 V	5A	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ15T2G	1.5 V	5C	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ18T2G	1.8 V	5D	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ25T2G	2.5 V	5E	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ30T2G	3.0 V	5F	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ33T2G	3.3 V	5G	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715SQ50T2G	5.0 V	5H	SC88A/SC70 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX12TBG	1.2 V	Q	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX15TBG	1.5 V	R	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX18TBG	1.8 V	T	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX25TBG	2.5 V	V	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX30TBG	3.0 V	Y	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX33TBG	3.3 V	2	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP715MX50TBG	5.0 V	5	XDFN6 1.5 x 1.5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

[†]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.

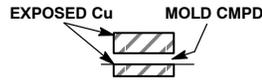
NCP715

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

XDFN6 1.5x1.5, 0.5P
CASE 711AE
ISSUE A



DETAIL A
ALTERNATE TERMINAL
CONSTRUCTIONS



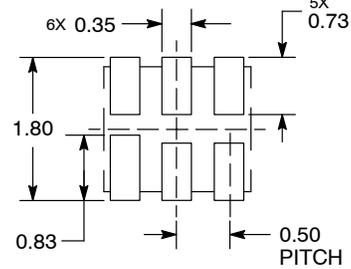
DETAIL B
ALTERNATE
CONSTRUCTIONS

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.10 AND 0.20mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.35	0.45
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13 REF	
b	0.20	0.30
D	1.50 BSC	
E	1.50 BSC	
e	0.50 BSC	
L	0.40	0.60
L1	---	0.15
L2	0.50	0.70

**RECOMMENDED
MOUNTING FOOTPRINT***



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru