

Description

The AP7363 is a 1.5A adjustable output voltage linear regulator with ultra-low dropout. The device includes pass element, error amplifier, band-gap, current limit and thermal shutdown circuitry.

The characteristics of low dropout voltage and fast transient response to step changes in load make it suitable for low voltage microprocessor applications. The typical quiescent current is approximately 0.5mA and changes little with load current. The built-in current-limit and thermal-shutdown functions prevent IC from damage in fault conditions.

This device is available in U-DFN2030-8, SO-8EP and SOT223-3L packages.

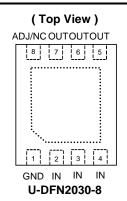
Features

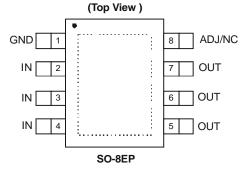
- 1.5A ultra-low dropout linear regulator
- Ultra-low dropout: 190mV at 1.5A
- Stable with 10µF input/output capacitor, any types
- Wide input voltage range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- Adjustable output voltage: 0.6V to 5.0V
- Fixed output options: 1V, 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V
- · Low ground pin current
- 25nA guiescent current in shutdown mode
- V_{ADJ} accuracy of ±1.5% @ 25℃
- V_{ADJ} accuracy of ±3% over line, load and temperature
- Excellent Load/Line Transient Response
- · Current limit and thermal shutdown protection
- Ambient temperature range: -40°C to 85°C
- U-DFN2030-8, SO-8EP, SOT223-3L: Available in "Green" Molding Compound (No Br, Sb)
- Lead Free Finish/ RoHS Compliant (Note 1)

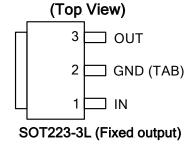
Applications

- ASIC power supplies in printers, graphics cards, DVD players, STBs, routers, etc
- FPGA and DSP core or I/O power supplies
- SMPS regulator
- Conversion from 3.3Vor 5V rail

Pin Assignments



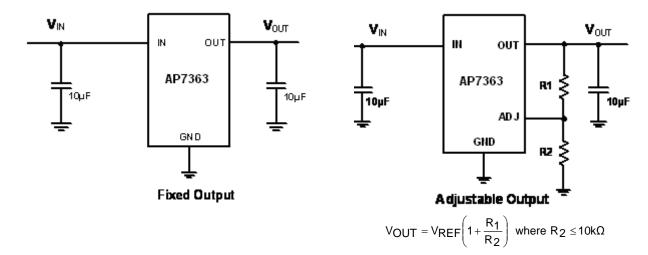




Notes: 1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). All applicable RoHS exemptions applied. Please visit our website at http://www.diodes.com/products/lead_free.html.



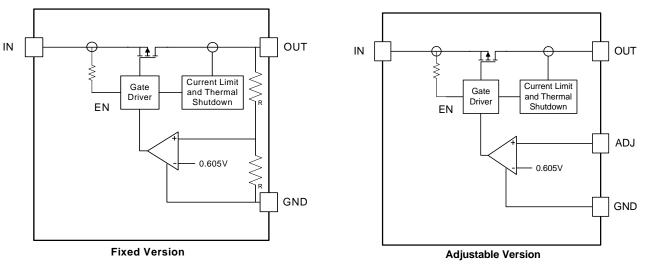
Typical Application Circuit



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Number	Description	
GND	1	Ground.	
IN	2, 3, 4	Voltage input pin.	
OUT	5, 6, 7	Voltage output pin.	
ADJ	8	Output feedback pin for adjustable version only – a resistor divider from this pin to the OUT pin and ground sets the output voltage.	
NC	8	No connection for fixed output version.	
EP/TAB		The exposed pad (EP) is used to remove heat from the package and it is recommended that it is connected to a copper area. The die is electrically connected to the exposed pad. It is recommended to connect it externally to GND, but should not be the only ground connection.	

Functional Block Diagram



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Unit
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection	2000	V
ESD MM	Machine Model ESD Protection	200	V
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	-0.3 to 6.0	V
V _{OUT}	OUT Voltage	-0.3V to V _{IN} + 0.3	V
I _{OUT}	Continuous Load Current	Internal Limited	
T _{ST}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C
TJ	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C

Notes: 2. Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress Ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
ſ	V_{IN}	Input voltage	2.7	5.5	V
ſ	l _{OUT}	Output Current	0	1.5	Α
ſ	T _A Operating Ambient Temperature		-40	85	°C
	TJ	Operating Junction Temperature (Note 3)	-40	125	°C

Notes: 3. Operating junction temperature must be evaluated and derated as needed, based on ambient temperature (T_A) , power dissipation (P_D) , maximum allowable operating junction temperature (T_{J-MAX}) , and package thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) .

July 2011



1.5A, LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, FAST TRANSIENT **ULTRA-LOW DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATOR**

Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN} = 3.3V$, $V_{OUT} = 1.8V$, $I_{OUT} = 10$ mA, $C_{IN} = 10$ µF, $C_{OUT} = 10$ µF, unless otherwise stated. Minimum and maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely

parametric norm at $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C, and are provided for reference purposes only.

7.50	ADJ Pin Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max} ,	T 0500				
7.55	100 i ili voltage		$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	0.584	0.605	0.626	V
V _{ADJ} A		I_{OUT} = 10mA to 1.5A	Over temp	0.575		0.635	V
V ADJ	ADJ Pin Voltage (A Grade)	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max} ,	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	$\Gamma_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 0.596 0.605 0.614	0.614	V	
	AD3 Fill Vollage (A Grade)	I_{OUT} = 10mA to 1.5A	Over temp	0.587		0.623	V
ι Λ	ADJ Pin Bias Current	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		50		nA
I _{ADJ} A	ADO I III DIAS GUITEIR		Over temp			750	ПА
V _{Dropout} D	Dropout Voltage (Note 4)	$I_{OUT} = 1.5A, V_{OUT} = 2.5V$	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		190	240	mV
v Dropout D		1001 = 1.071, 1001 = 2.01	Over temp			280	111.4
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$ Li	ine Regulation (Note 5)	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	-	0.04	-	%/V
A V OUT / A V IN -		VIIV — VIIV-IVIII CO VIIV-IVIAX	Over temp		0.05		70, 1
AVOUT /AlouT	oad Regulation (Note 5)	I _{OUT} = 10mA to 1.5A	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	-	0.18	-	- %/A
		1001	Over temp		0.33		
	Ground Pin Current in Normal	I _{OUT} = 10mA to 1.5A	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		1.0	1.2	mA
U	Operation Mode		Over temp			1.3	
I _{OUT-PK} P	Peak Output Current	VOUT ≥ V _{OUT-NOM} -5%			3.6		Α
I _{SC} S	Short Circuit Current	ICICI AROUNAEA	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		3.7		Α
150		Over temp		2			/ \
t _{d(off)}	Turn-off delay	From $V_{EN} < V_{IL}$ to $V_{OUT} = OFF$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5A$			25		μs
-4(611)							h
t _{d(on)}	Гurn-on delay	From $V_{EN} > V_{IH}$ to $V_{OUT} = 0$	ON,		25		μs
3(0.1)	·	I _{OUT} = 1.5A			0.5		F -
PSRR R	Ripple Rejection	$V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5A$, $f = 120Hz$ $V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5A$, $f = 1kHz$			65		dB
					61		24/11
$\rho_{n(l/f)}$	Output Noise Density	F = 120Hz, C _{OUT} = 10µF ceramic			1.0		μV/√Hz
e _n O	Output Noise Voltage	BW = 100Hz - 100kHz,			100)	μV(rms)
	Thermal shutdown threshold	C _{OUT} = 10µF ceramic			170		
CHEN		- 5				°C	
T _{HYS} T	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	T _J falling from T _{SHDN}			10		
, Іт	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-	U-DFN2030-8-8 (Note 6)			174.0		°C/W
θ _{JA} A	Ambient	SO-8EP (Note 6) SOT223-3L (Note 6)			52.8		C/VV
		U-DFN2030-8-8 (Note 6)			105.7 28.2		
Д. Т	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-	SO-8EP (Note 6)			10.0		°C/W
θ _{JC}	Case	SOT223-3L (Note 6)			18.5		C/VV

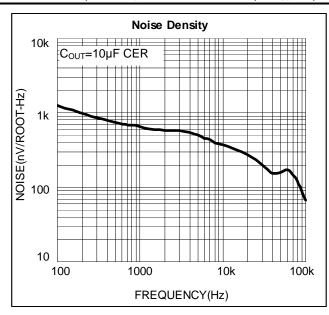
Notes:

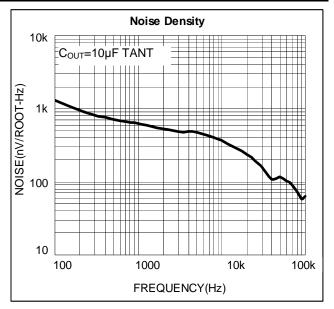
- Dropout voltage is the minimum voltage difference between the input and the output at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value. For any output voltage less than 2.5V, the minimum V_{IN} operating voltage is the limiting factor.
 The line and load regulation specification contains only the typical number. However, the limits for line and load regulation are included in the adjust
- voltage tolerance specification.
- 6. Device mounted on 2" x 2" FR-4 substrate PCB, 2oz copper with minimum recommended pad layout.

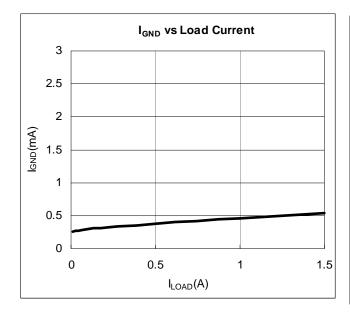


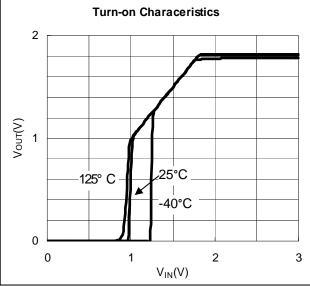
Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: T_J =25°C, V_{IN} =2.7V, C_{IN} =10 μ F, C_{OUT} =10 μ F, I_{OUT} =10mA, V_{OUT} =1.8V

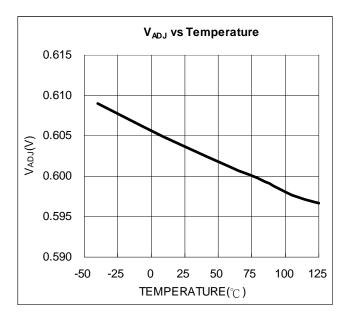


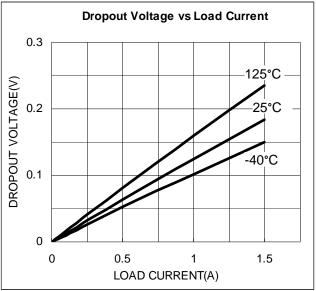


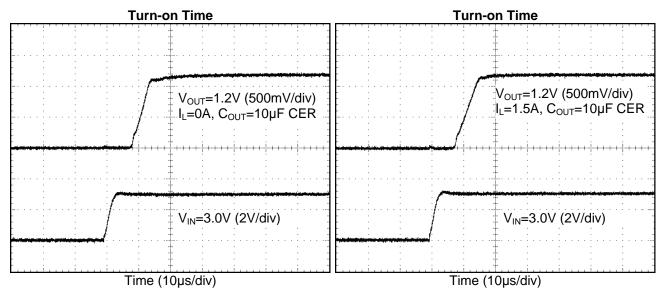




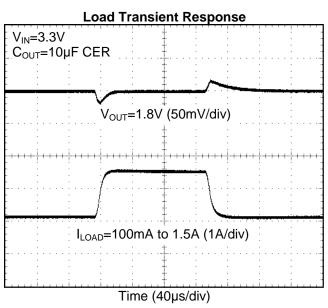


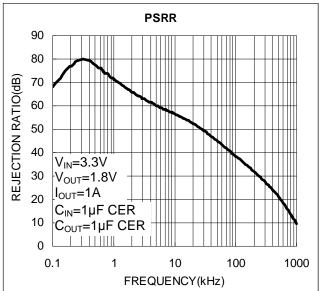












Application Note

Input Capacitor

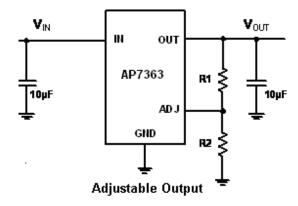
A minimum 2.2µF ceramic capacitor is recommended between IN and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. Larger input capacitor like 10µF will provide better load transient response. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and reduce noise. For PCB layout, a wide copper trace is required for both IN and GND pins. A lower ESR capacitor type allows the use of less capacitance, while higher ESR type requires more capacitance.

Output Capacitor

The output capacitor is required to stabilize and help the transient response of the LDO. The AP7362 is stable with any type of capacitor, with no limitations on minimum or maximum ESR. The device is designed to have excellent transient response for most applications with a small amount of output capacitance. The device is also stable with multiple capacitors in parallel, which can be of any type of value. Additional capacitance helps to reduce undershoot and overshoot during transient loads. This capacitor should be placed as close as possible to OUT and GND pins for optimum performance.

Adjustable Operation

The AP7362 provides output voltage from 0.6V to 5.0V through external resistor divider as shown below.



The output voltage is calculated by:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)$$

Where V_{REF}=0.6V (the internal reference voltage)

Rearranging the equation will give the following that is used for adjusting the output to a particular voltage:

$$R_1 = R_2 \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right)$$

To maintain the stability of the internal reference voltage, R_2 need to be kept smaller than $10k\Omega.$



Application Note (cont.)

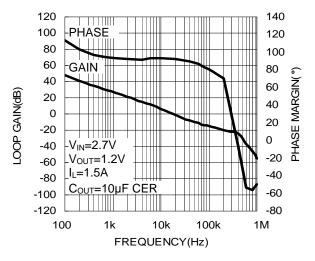
No Load Stability

Other than external resistor divider, no minimum load is required to keep the device stable. The device will remain stable and regulated in no load condition.

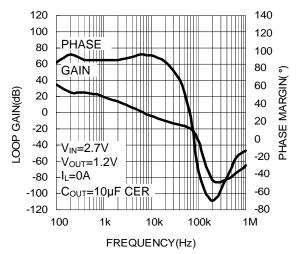
Stability and Phase Margin

Any regulator which operates using a feedback loop must be compensated in such a way as to ensure adequate phase margin, which is defined as the difference between the phase shift and -180 degrees at the frequency where the loop gain crosses unity (0 dB). For most LDO regulators, the ESR of the output capacitor is required to create a zero to add enough phase lead to ensure stable operation. The AP7362 has a internal compensation circuit which maintains phase margin regardless of the ESR of the output capacitor, any type of capacitos can be used.

Below two charts show the gain/phase plot of the AP7362 with an output of 1.2V, 10 μ F ceramic output capacitor, delivering 1.5A load current and no load. It can be seen the phase margin is about 90° (w hich is very stable).



Gain-Bandwidth Plot for 1.5A Load



Gain-Bandwidth Plot for no Load

Short Circuit Protection

When output current at OUT pin is higher than current limit threshold, the current limit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to prevent overcurrent and to protect the regulator from damage due to overheating.

Thermal Shutdown Protection

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately +170° C, allowing the device to cool down. When the junction temperature reduces to approximately +160°C the o utput circuitry is enabled again. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the heat dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage due to overheating.

Low Quiescent Current

The AP7362, consuming only around 0.5mA for all input range, provides great power saving in portable and low power applications.



Application Note (cont.)

Output Noise

This is the integrated value of the output noise over a specified frequency range. Input voltage and output load current are kept constant during the measurement. Results are expressed in $\mu Vrms$ or μV \sqrt{Hz} .

The AP7362 is a low noise regulator and needs no external noise reduction capacitor. Output voltage noise is typically $100\mu Vrms$ overall noise level between 100 Hz and 100~kHz

Noise is specified in two ways:

Output noise density is the RMS sum of all noise sources, measured at the regulator output, at a specific frequency (measured with a 1Hz bandwidth). This type of noise is usually plotted on a curve as a function of frequency.

Output noise voltage is the RMS sum of spot noise over a specified bandwidth. Spot noise is measured in units $\mu V/\sqrt{Hz}$ or nV/\sqrt{Hz} and total output noise is

measured in $\mu V(rms)$. The primary source of noise in low-dropout regulators is the internal reference.

Power Dissipation

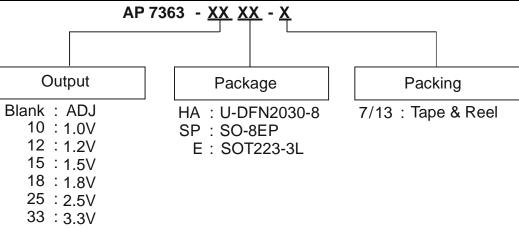
The device power dissipation and proper sizing of the thermal plane that is connected to the thermal pad is critical to avoid thermal shutdown and ensure reliable operation. Power dissipation of the device depends on input voltage and load conditions and can be calculated by:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) X I_{OUT}$$

The maximum power dissipation, handled by the device, depends on the junction to ambient thermal resistance, and maximum ambient temperature, which can be calculated by the equation in the following:

$$P_{D_{max}} = \frac{(+150^{\circ}\text{C} - \text{T}_{A})}{R_{\theta,IA}}$$





Device	Dookogo Codo	Packaging	7"/13" Tape and Reel		
Device	Package Code	(Note 7 & 8)	Quantity	Part Number Suffix	
AP7363-XXHA-7	HA	U-DFN2030-8	3000/Tape & Reel	-7	
AP7363-XXSP-13	SP	SO-8EP	2500/Tape & Reel	-13	
AP7363-XXE-13	Е	SOT223-3L	2500/Tape & Reel	-13	

Notes: 7. SOT223-3L is only available with fixed output version.

8. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Inc. suggested pad layout document AP02001, which can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf.



Marking Information

(1) U-DFN2030--8

(Top View)

XX XX: Identification Code

Y: Year: 0~9

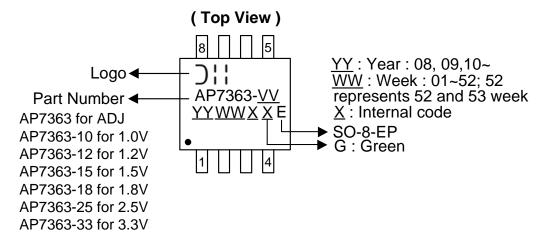
W: Week: A~Z: 1~26 week; a~z: 27~52 week; z represents

52 and 53 week

X: G: Green

Device	Package	Identification Code
AP7363ADJ	U-DFN2030-8	SA
AP7363-10	U-DFN2030-8	SB
AP7363-12	U-DFN2030-8	SC
AP7363-15	U-DFN2030-8	SD
AP7363-18	U-DFN2030-8	SE
AP7363-25	U-DFN2030-8	SF
AP7363-33	U-DFN2030-8	SG

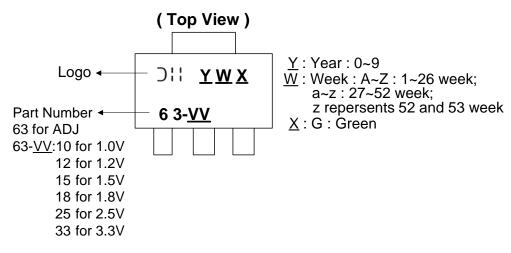
(2) SO-8EP





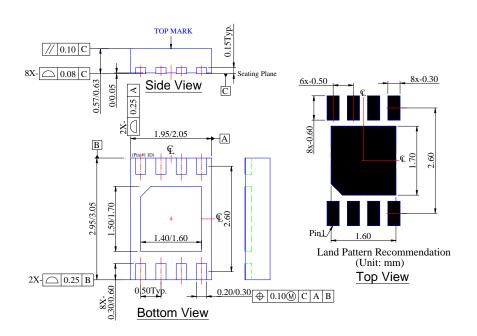
Marking Information (continued)

(3) SOT223-3L



Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)

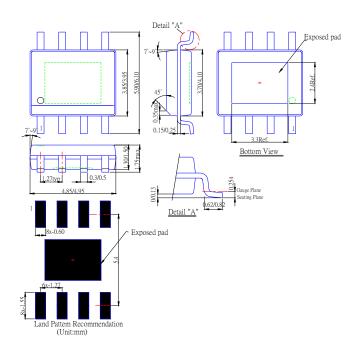
(1) Package Type: U-DFN2030-8



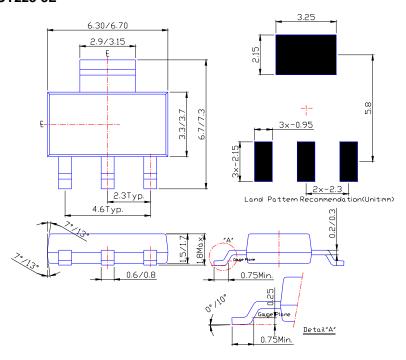


Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm) (cont.)

(2) Package Type: SO-8EP



(3) Package Type: SOT223-3L



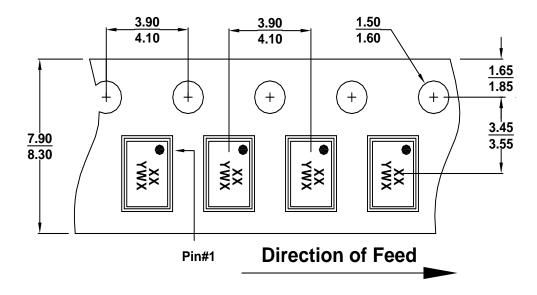
Notes: 9. Coplanarity applies to the exposed heat sink slug as well as the terminals.

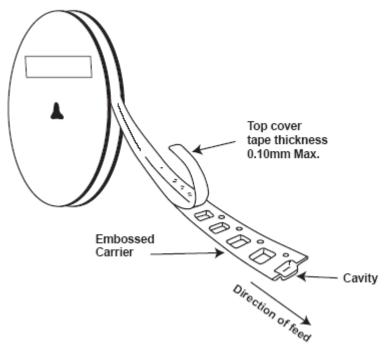


Taping Orientation (Note 10)

Tape Dimension and Orientation: (Dimensions in mm)

U-DFN2030-8





Note: 10. The taping orientation of the other package type can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02007.pdf



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