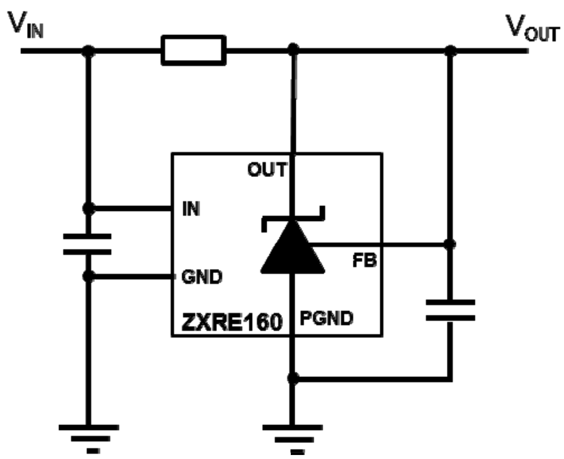
NEW PRODUCT

Typical Applications Circuit



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Package Name Pin Number		Function
	SC70/ SOT353, TSOT25	X2-DFN1520-6	
PGND	1	1	Power Ground: Ground return for emitter of output transistor: Connect PGND and GND together.
—	—	2	No connection
OUT	5	3	Output: Connect a capacitor close to device between OUT and GND for closed loop stability. See the *Applications Information* section.
FB	4	4	Feedback Input. Threshold voltage 600mV nominal.
GND	2	5	Analog Ground: Ground return for reference and amplifier: Connect GND and PGND together.
IN	3	6	Supply Input: Connect a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor close to the device from IN to GND.
—	—	Flag	Floating or connect to GND

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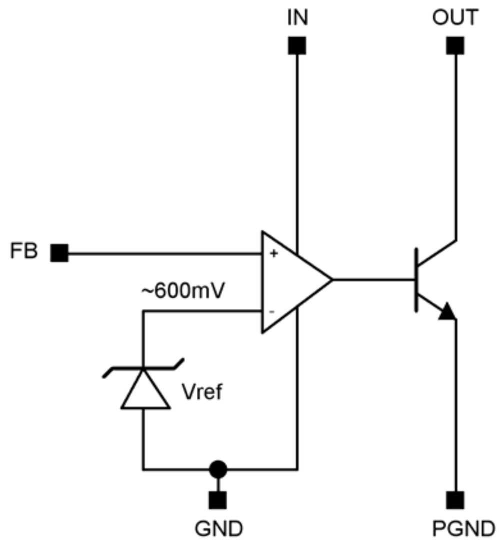
Functional Block Diagram



The ZXRE160 differs from most other shunt regulators in that it has separate input and output pins and a low voltage reference. This enables it to regulate rails down to 600mV and makes the part ideal for isolated power supply applications that use opto-couplers in the feedback loop and where the open-collector output is required to operate down to voltages as low as 200mV.

The wide input voltage range of 2V to 18V and output voltage range of 0.2V to 18V enables the ZXRE160 to be powered from an auxiliary rail, while controlling a master rail which is above the auxiliary rail voltage, or below the minimum V_{IN} voltage. This allows it to operate as a low-dropout voltage regulator for microprocessor/DSP/PLD cores.

As with other shunt regulators (and shunt references), the ZXRE160 compares its internal amplifier FB pin to a high accuracy internal reference; if FB is below the reference then OUT turns off, but if FB is above the reference then OUT sinks current – up to a maximum of 15mA.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Voltages to GND, @T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	IN Voltage relative to GND	20	V
V_{OUT}	OUT Voltage relative to GND	20	V
V_{FB}	FB Voltage relative to GND	20	V
P_{GND}	PGND Voltage relative to GND	-0.3 to +0.3	V
I_{OUT}	OUT Pin Current	20	mA
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C
T_{ST}	Storage Temperature	55 to 150	°C

These are stress ratings only. Operation outside the absolute maximum ratings may cause device failure.
Operation at the absolute maximum rating for extended periods may reduce device reliability.

Semiconductor devices are ESD sensitive and may be damaged by exposure to ESD events.
Suitable ESD precautions should be taken when handling and transporting these devices.

Package Thermal Data

Package	θ_{JA}	P_{DIS} T_A = 25°C, T_J = 150°C
SC70/SOT353	400°C/W	310mW
TSOT25	250°C/W	500mW
X2-DFN1520-6	TBD	TBD

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
V_{IN}	IN Voltage Range (0 to +125°C)	2	18	V
V_{IN}	IN Voltage Range (-40°C to 0°C)	2.2	18	
V_{OUT}	OUT Voltage Range	0.2	18	
I_{OUT}	OUT Pin Current	0.3	15	mA
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-40	+125	°C

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Electrical Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 3V, unless otherwise specified.)

T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = V_{FB}, I_{OUT} = 5mA, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 4)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{FB}	Feedback voltage		ZXRE160A	0.597	0.6	0.603	V
			ZXRE160	0.594	0.6	0.606	
		T_A = 0°C to +85°C	ZXRE160A	0.595		0.605	
			ZXRE160	0.592		0.608	
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C	ZXRE160A	0.594		0.606	
			ZXRE160	0.591		0.609	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	ZXRE160A	0.593		0.607	
			ZXRE160	0.590		0.610	
FB_{LOAD}	Feedback pin load regulation	I_{OUT} = 1 to 15mA			3.8	6	mV
			T_A = -40 to +125°C			10	
FB_{LINE}	Feedback pin line regulation	V_{IN} = 2V to 18V			0.3	1	mV
		V_{IN} = 2.2V to 18V	T_A = -40 to +125°C			1.5	
FB_{OVR}	Output voltage regulation	V_{OUT} = 0.2V to 18V, I_{OUT} = 1mA (Ref. Figure 1)				1	mV
			T_A = -40 to +125°C			1.5	
I_{FB}	FB input bias current	V_{IN} = 18V			-45		nA
			T_A = -40 to +125°C	-200		0	
			V_{FB} = 0.7V	-50		50	
I_{IN}	Input current	V_{IN} = 2V to 18V, I_{OUT} = 0.3mA			0.35	0.7	mA
		V_{IN} = 2.2V to 18V, I_{OUT} = 0.3mA	T_A = -40 to +125°C			1	
		V_{IN} = 2V to 18V, I_{OUT} = 10mA			0.48	1	mA
		V_{IN} = 2.2V to 18V, I_{OUT} = 10mA	T_A = -40 to +125°C			1.5	
		V_{IN} = 18V, I_{OUT} = 0.3mA	V_{FB} = 0.7V			3	
$I_{OUT(LK)}$	OUT leakage current	V_{IN} = 18V, V_{OUT} = 18V, V_{FB} =0V				0.1	µA
			T_A = +125°C			1	
Z_{OUT}	Dynamic Output Impedance	I_{OUT} = 1 to 15mA f < 1kHz			0.25	0.4	Ω
			T_A = -40 to +125°C			0.6	
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	F = 300kHz V_{AC} = 0.3V_{PP}			>45		dB
BW	Amplifier Unity Gain Frequency	Ref: Figure 2			600		kHz
G	Amplifier Transconductance				5000		mA/V

Note: 4. Production testing of the device is performed at +25°C. Functional operation of the device and parameters specified over the operating temperature range are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.

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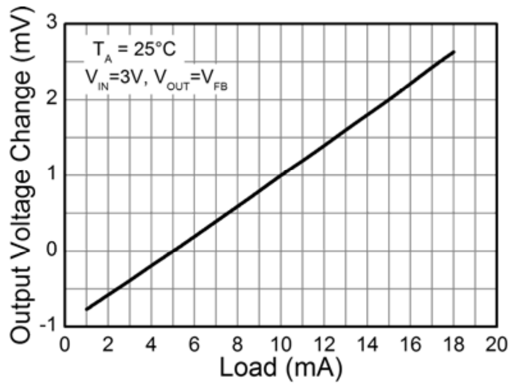
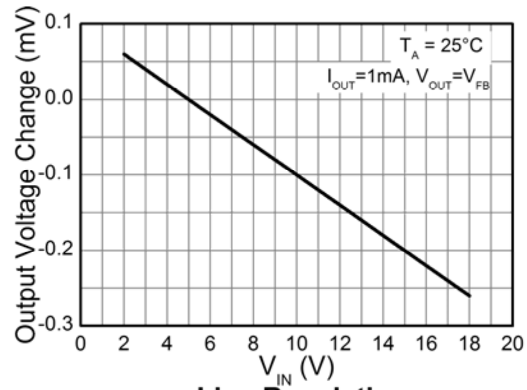
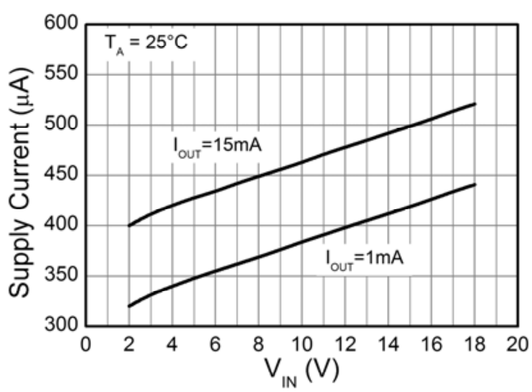
Typical Characteristics



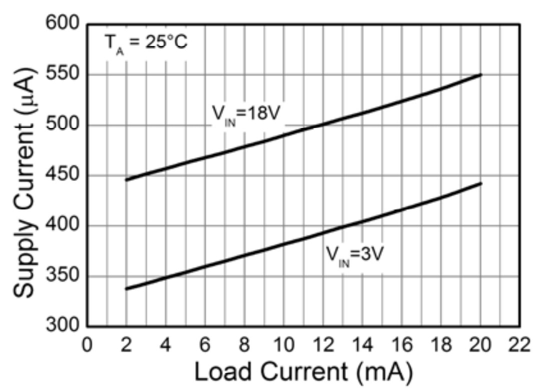
Load Regulation



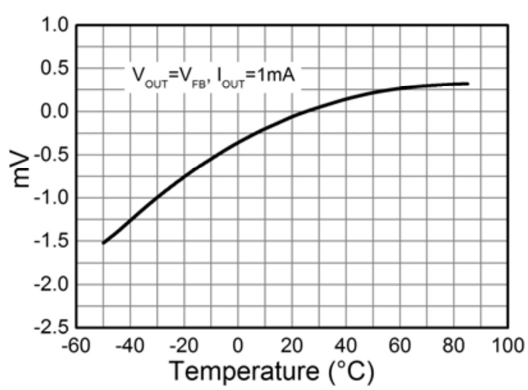
Line Regulation



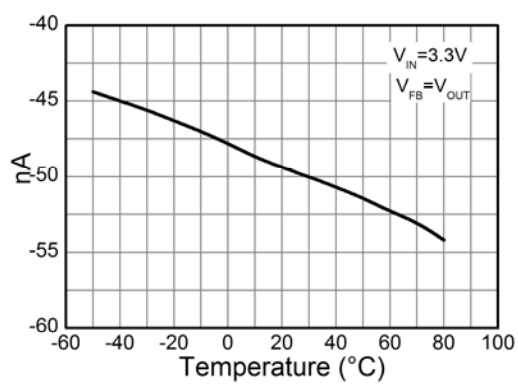
Supply Current vs Input Voltage



Supply Current vs Load Current



OUT Voltage Change with Temperature



FB Bias Current vs Temperature

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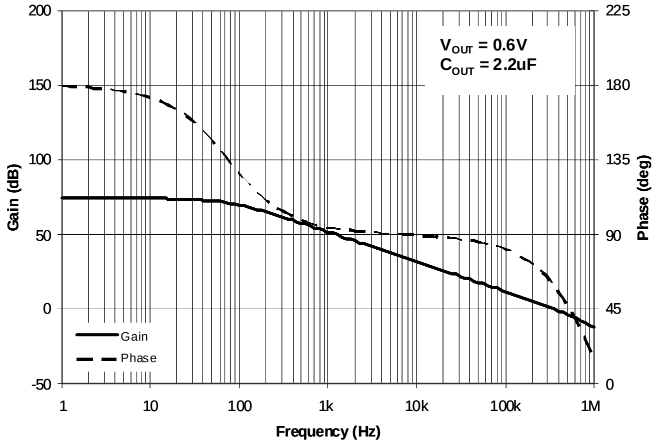
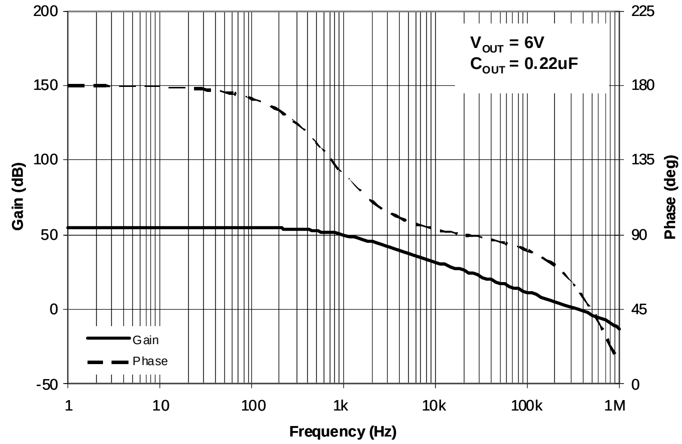
Typical Operating Characteristics



Gain and Phase vs Frequency, V_{OUT}=0.6V



Gain and Phase vs Frequency, V_{OUT}=6V

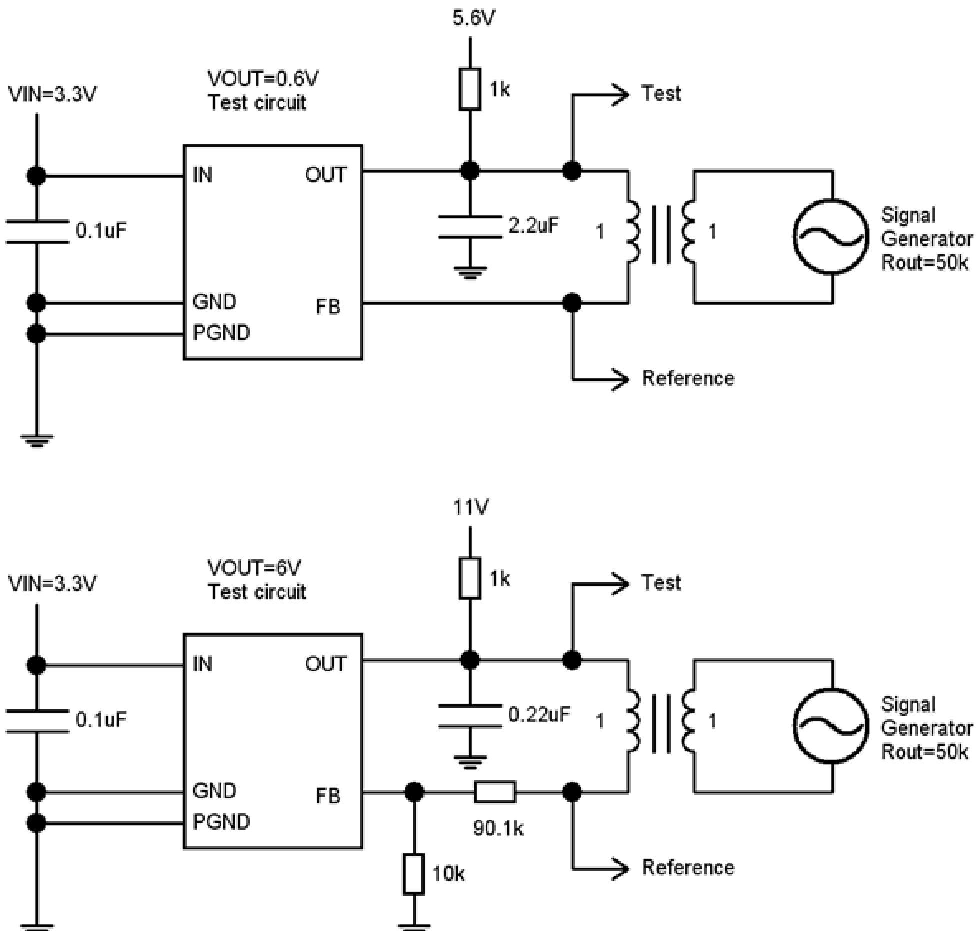


Figure 2. Test Circuits for Gain and Phase Plots

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Application Information

The following show some typical application examples for the ZXRE160.

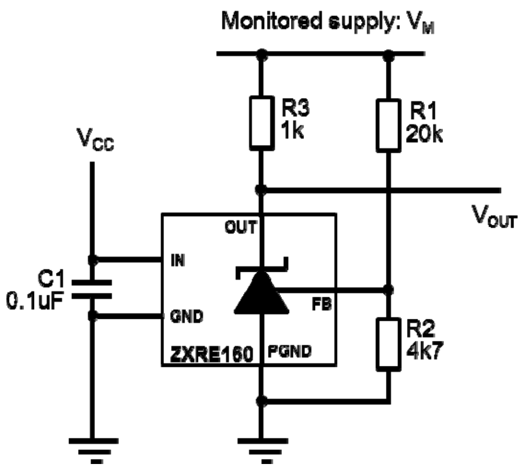


Figure 3. 15V Supply Monitor

Figure 3 shows a typical configuration for the ZXRE160 in comparator mode.

Here the comparator switches low when:

$$V_M \geq \frac{V_{FB}(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$$

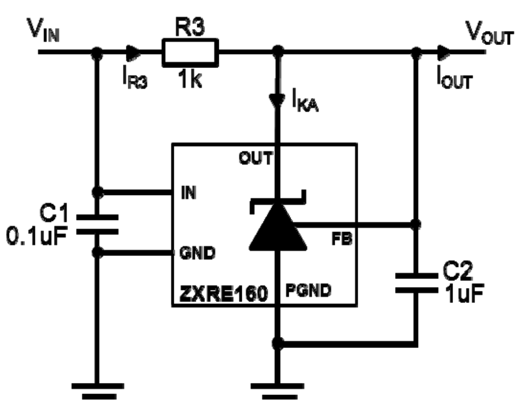
Alternative values of R1, R2 may be used to provide different threshold voltages. R3 can also be adjusted to set the bias current for different values of V_M. R2 should be kept as low as possible to minimize errors due to the bias current of the FB pin.

This circuit has no hysteresis, so a small capacitor of approx.4.7nF between FB and GND is recommended to provide cleaner transitions at the output.

In shunt regulator mode it is necessary to include the compensation capacitor C2 to guarantee stability. C2 may range in value from 0.1µF to 10µF depending on the application. The minimum value of C2 can be determined from the following equation (resistor values are in kΩ):

$$C2_{MIN} \geq \frac{R_2}{R_3(R_1 + R_2)} \mu F$$

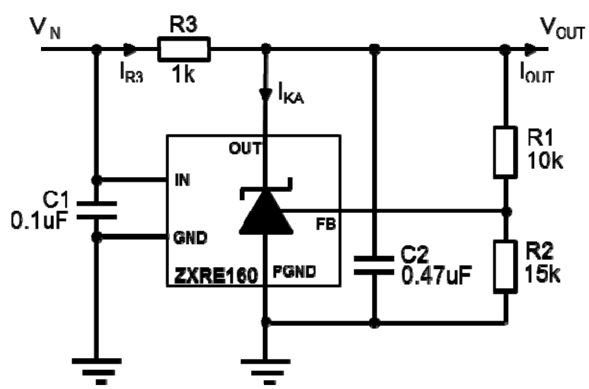
Both C1 and C2 should be as close to the ZXRE160 as possible and connected to it with the shortest possible track. In the case of Figure 10 and Figure 11, it means the opto-coupler will have to be carefully positioned to enable this.



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{R3}}$$

Figure 4. 0.6V Shunt Regulator



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{R3}}$$

Figure 5. 1.0V Shunt Regulator

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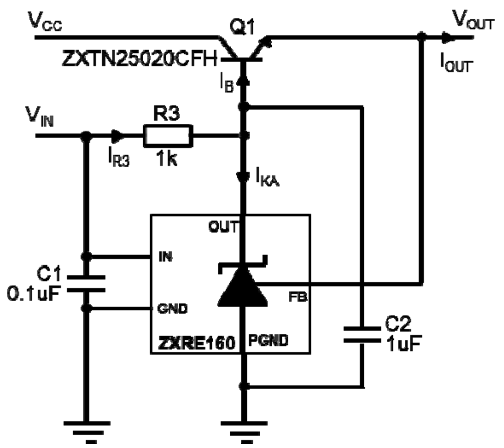
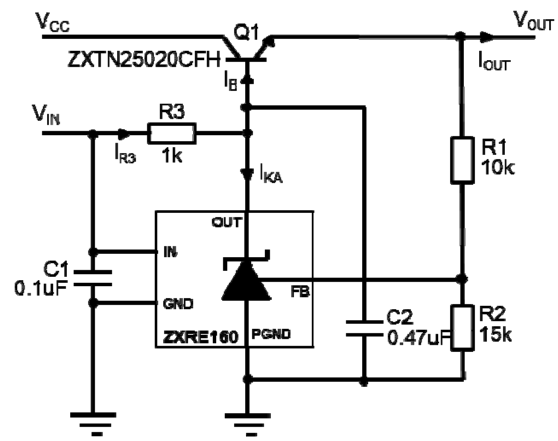
Application Information (cont.)



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$$

Figure 6. 0.6V Series LDO Regulator



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

Figure 7. 1.0V Series LDO Regulator

Design guide:

1. Determine I_{OUT} and choose a suitable transistor taking power dissipation into consideration.
2. Determine I_B from $I_B = \frac{I_{OUT(max)}}{(h_{FE(min)} + 1)}$
3. Determine I_{R3} from $I_{R3} \geq I_B + I_{KA(min)}$. The design of the ZXRE160 effectively means there is no $I_{KA(min)}$ limitation as in conventional references. There is only an output leakage current which is a maximum of 1µA. Nevertheless, it is necessary to determine an $I_{KA(min)}$ to ensure that the device operates within its linear range at all times. $I_{KA(min)} \geq 10\mu A$ should be adequate for this.
4. Determine R3 from $R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_{OUT} + V_{BE})}{I_{R3}}$.

Although unlikely to be a problem, ensure that $I_{R3} \leq 15$ mA.

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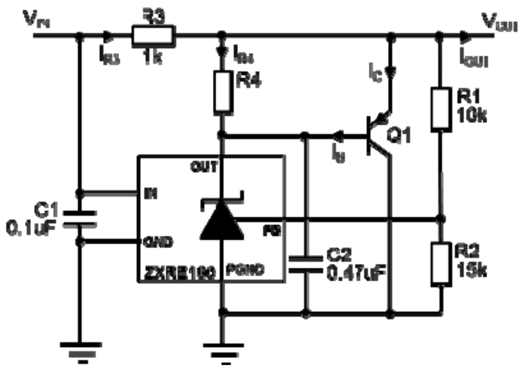
Application Information (cont.)



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$V_{OUT} \geq 0.2V + V_{BE}$$

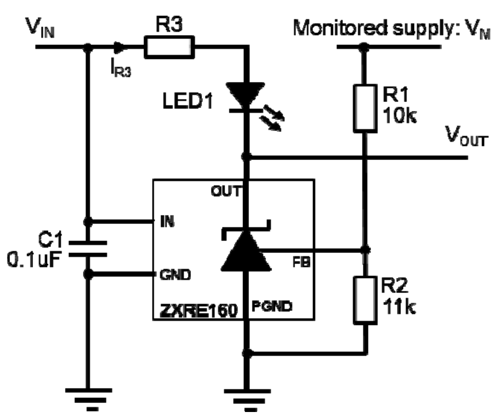
$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{R3}}$$

Figure 8. 1V Current-Boosted Shunt Regulator

Design guide

1. Determine I_{OUT} and choose a suitable transistor taking power dissipation into consideration.
2. Determine I_B from $I_B = \frac{I_{OUT(max)}}{(h_{FE(min)} + 1)}$
3. Determine I_{R3} from $I_{R3} = I_{OUT(max)}$
4. Determine R3 from $R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{R3}}$
5. It is best to let the ZXRE160 supply as much current as it can before bringing Q1 into conduction. Not only does this minimize the strain on Q1, it also guarantees the most stable operation. Choose a nominal value between 10mA and <15mA for this current, I_{R4}.

Calculate R4 from $R4 = \frac{V_{BE}}{I_{R4}}$



V_{OUT} goes low and LED is lit when monitored supply

$$V_M > V_{REF}\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_F + 0.2)}{I_{R3}}$$

$$15mA \geq I_{R3} \leq I_{F(MAX)}$$

V_F and I_F are forward voltage drop and current of LED1.

Figure 9. 1.15V Over-Voltage Indicator

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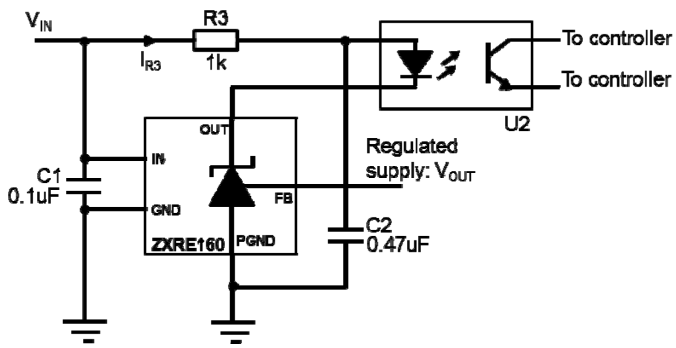
Application Information (cont.)

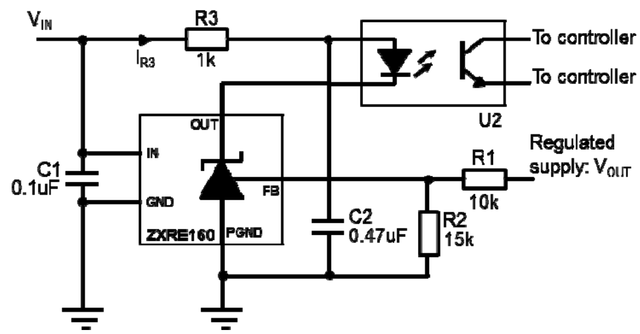


$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_F + 0.2)}{I_{R3}}$$

$$15mA \geq I_{R3} \leq I_{F(MAX)}$$

Figure 10. Opto-Isolated 0.6V Shunt Regulator



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_F + 0.2)}{I_{R3}}$$

$$15mA \geq I_{R3} \leq I_{F(MAX)}$$

Figure 11. Opto-Isolated 1.0V Shunt Regulator

V_F and I_F are forward voltage drop and forward current respectively for the optocoupler LED

More applications information is available in the following publications which can be found on Diodes' web site.

AN58 - Designing with Diodes' References – *Shunt Regulation*
AN59 - Designing with Diodes' References – *Series Regulation*
AN60 - Designing with Diodes' References – *Fixed Regulators and Opto-Isolation*
AN61 - Designing with Diodes' References – *Extending the operating voltage range*
AN62 - Designing with Diodes' References – *Other Applications*
AN63 - Designing with Diodes' References – *ZXRE060 Low Voltage Regulator*

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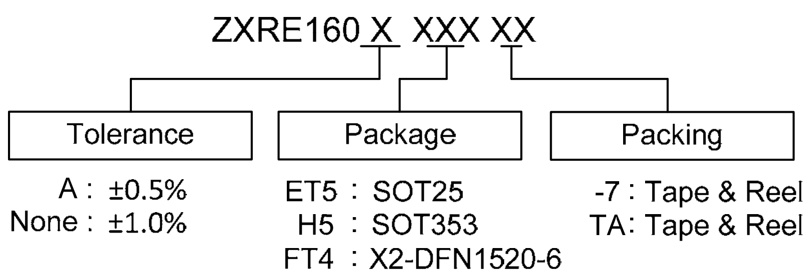
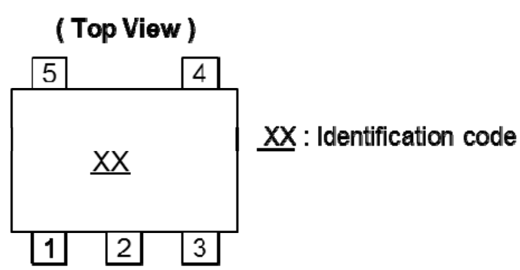
Ordering Information



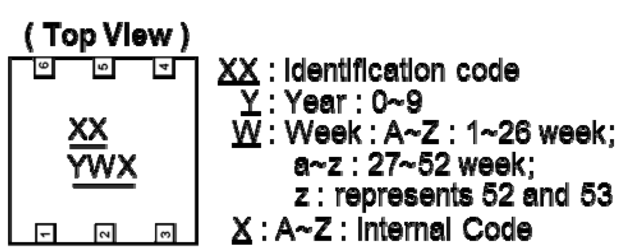
Tol.	Part Number	Package	Identification Code	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quantity/Reel
0.5%	ZXRE160AET5TA	TSOT25	R8	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	ZXRE160AH5TA	SC70/SOT353	R9	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	ZXRE160AFT4-7	DFN1520H4-6	R8	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
1%	ZXRE160ET5TA	TSOT25	Z8	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	ZXRE160H5TA	SC70/SOT353	Z9	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	ZXRE160FT4-7	X2-DFN1520-6	Z8	7", 180mm	8mm	3000

Marking Information

1. TSOT25, SC70/SOT353



2. X2-DFN1520-6



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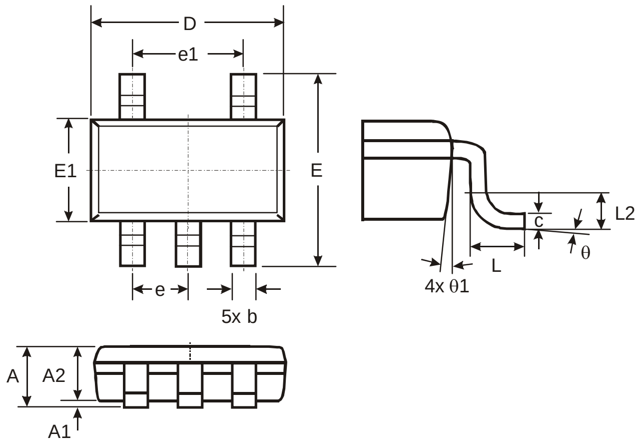
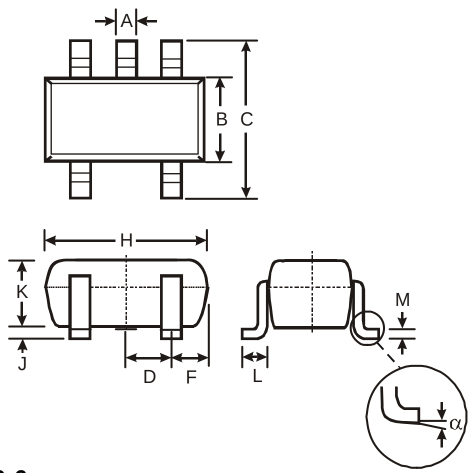
Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

TSOT25



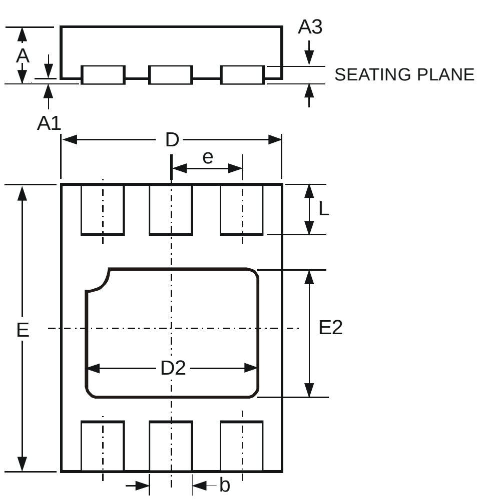
TSOT25			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	–	1.00	–
A1	0.01	0.10	–
A2	0.84	0.90	–
D	–	–	2.90
E	–	–	2.80
E1	–	–	1.60
b	0.30	0.45	–
c	0.12	0.20	–
e	–	–	0.95
e1	–	–	1.90
L	0.30	0.50	
L2	–	–	0.25
θ	0°	8°	4°
θ1	4°	12°	–
All Dimensions in mm			

SC70/SOT353



SOT353		
Dim	**Min**	**Max**
A	0.10	0.30
B	1.15	1.35
C	2.00	2.20
D	0.65 Typ	
F	0.40	0.45
H	1.80	2.20
J	0	0.10
K	0.90	1.00
L	0.25	0.40
M	0.10	0.22
α	0°	8°
All Dimensions in mm		

X2-DFN1520-6



X2-DFN1520-6			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	–	0.40	–
A1	0	0.05	–
A3	–	–	0.13
b	0.20	0.30	–
D	1.45	1.575	–
D2	1.00	1.20	–
e	–	–	0.50
E	1.95	2.075	–
E2	0.70	0.90	–
L	0.25	0.35	–
All Dimensions in mm			

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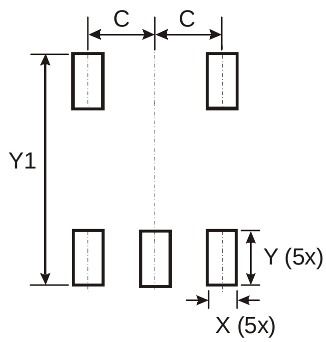
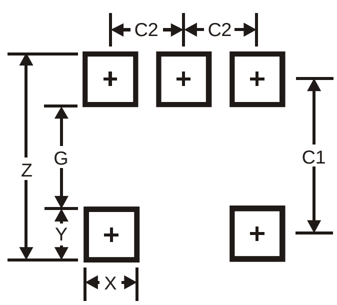
Suggested Pad Layout

TSOT25



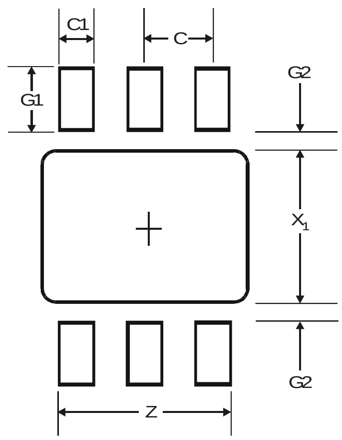
Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.950
X	0.700
Y	1.000
Y1	3.199

SC70/SOT353



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
Z	2.5
G	1.3
X	0.42
Y	0.6
C1	1.9
C2	0.65

X2-DFN1520-6



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
Z	1.25
G1	0.45
G2	0.15
X1	1.10
C	0.50
C1	0.25

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LIFE SUPPORT

Diodes Incorporated products are specifically not authorized for use as critical components in life support devices or systems without the express written approval of the Chief Executive Officer of Diodes Incorporated. As used herein:

A. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which:

1. are intended to implant into the body, or
2. support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

B. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

Customers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their life support devices or systems, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems, notwithstanding any devices- or systems-related information or support that may be provided by Diodes Incorporated. Further, Customers must fully indemnify Diodes Incorporated and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems.

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