

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Power Dissipation Internally Limited
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec) 260°C
 Storage Temperature -65°C to 150°C
 Operating Junction Temperature Range... -40°C to +125°C
 Input Supply Voltage 20V
 Input to Output Voltage 18.8V
 ESD Rating (HBM - Human Body Model) 2kV

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications with standard type are for an Operating Ambient Temperature of $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ only; limits applying over the full Operating Junction Temperature range are denoted by a "•". Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise indicated, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units		Conditions
1.5V Version						
Output Voltage	1.485	1.500	1.515	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $V_{IN}=3.0\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	1.470		1.530		•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $2.9\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 10\text{V}$
1.8V Version						
Output Voltage	1.782	1.800	1.818	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $V_{IN}=3.3\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	1.764		1.836		•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $3.2\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 10\text{V}$
2.5V Version						
Output Voltage	2.475	2.500	2.525	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $V_{IN}=4.0\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	2.450		2.550		•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $3.9\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 10\text{V}$
3.3V Version						
Output Voltage	3.267	3.300	3.333	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $V_{IN}=4.8\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	3.234		3.366		•	
5.0V Version						
Output Voltage	4.950	5.000	5.050	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $V_{IN}=6.5\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	4.900		5.100		•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $6.4\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 12\text{V}$
All Voltage Options						
Reference Voltage	1.238	1.250	1.262	V		$I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$, $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})=2\text{V}$, $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	1.225		1.270		•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $1.4\text{V}\leq (V_{IN}-V_{OUT})\leq 10\text{V}$
Output Voltage Temperature Stability		0.3		%		
Line Regulation (note 1)		3	7	mV		$V_{INMIN}\leq V_{IN}\leq 12\text{V}$, $V_{OUT}=\text{Fixed/Adj.}$, $I_{OUT}=5\text{mA}$
Load Regulation (note 1)		6	12	mV	•	$5\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 800\text{mA}$, $V_{OUT}=\text{Fixed/Adj.}$
Dropout Voltage (note 2)		1.00	1.20	V	•	$I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$
		1.05	1.25		•	$I_{OUT}=500\text{mA}$
		1.10	1.30		•	$I_{OUT}=800\text{mA}$
Quiescent Current		5	10	mA	•	$4.25\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 6.5\text{V}$
Adjust Pin Current		50	120	μA	•	
Current Limit	1.0	1.5	2.0	A		$(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})=5\text{V}$
Thermal Regulation		0.01	0.1	%/W		25°C , 30ms pulse
Ripple Rejection	60	75		dB		$f_{\text{RIPPLE}}=120\text{Hz}$, $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})=2\text{V}$, $V_{\text{RIPPLE}}=1\text{V}_{\text{PP}}$

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Long Term Stability		0.03		%	125°C, 1000Hrs
RMS Output Noise		0.003		%	% of V_{OUT} , 10Hz≤f≤10kHz

Note 1:

For fixed voltage option $V_{INMIN}=V_{OUT}+1.5V$

For adjustable voltage option $V_{IN}-V_{OUT}=1.4V$

Note 2: Dropout voltage is the input voltage minus output voltage that produces a 1% decrease in output voltage with respect to the nominal output voltage at $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1.5V$

PIN ASSIGNMENT

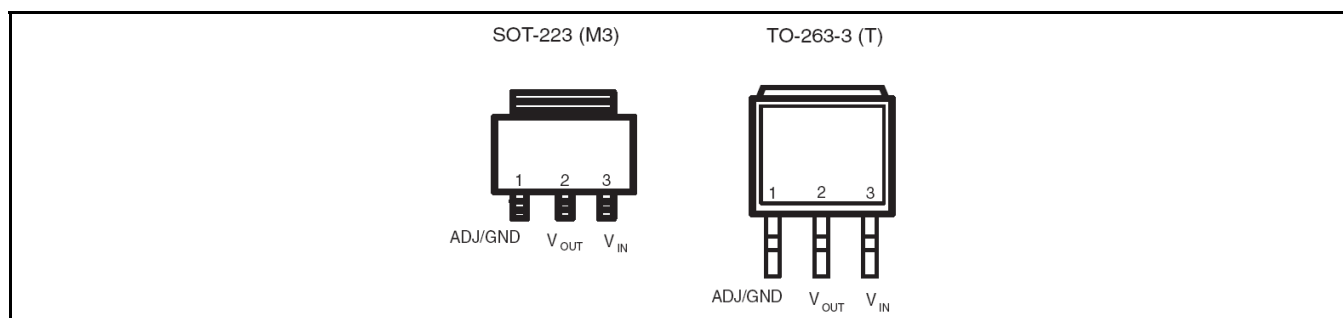


Fig. 2: SPX1117 Pin Assignment (Top View, TAB connected to V_{OUT})

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Temperature Range	Marking	Package	Packing Quantity	Note 1	Note 2
SPX1117M3-L	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-1-5	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 15YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-1-5/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-1-8	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 18YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-1-8/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-2-5	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 25YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-2-5/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-3-3	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 33YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-3-3/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117M3-L-5-0	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	1117M3 50YYWWL	SOT223-3	78/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117M3-L-5-0/TR				2.5K/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117T-L	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	SPX1117T YYWWLX	TO-263-3	50/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117T-L/TR				500/Tape & Reel		
SPX1117T-L-3-3	-40°C≤T _J ≤+125°C	SPX1117T 33YYWWLX	TO-263-3	50/Tube	Lead Free	
SPX1117T-L-3-3/TR				500/Tape & Reel		

“YY” = Year – “WW” = Work Week – “L” = Lead Free Indicator – “X” = Lot Number

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

All data taken at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified - Schematic and BOM from Application Information section of this datasheet.

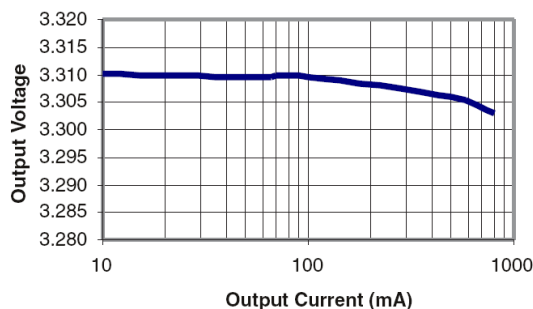


Fig. 3: Load Regulation
SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $V_{IN}=4.8\text{V}$

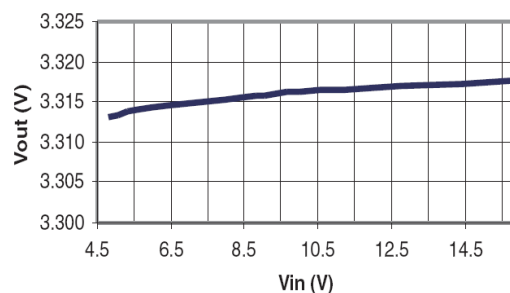


Fig. 4: Line Regulation
SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$

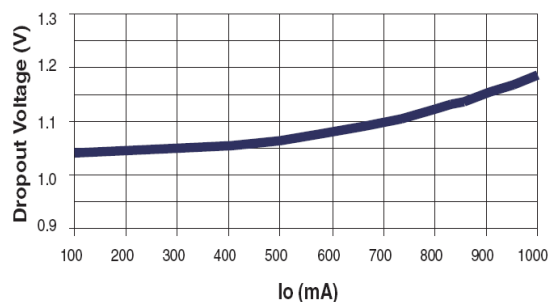


Fig. 5: Dropout Voltage vs Output Current
SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $V_{IN}=4.8\text{V}$, $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu\text{F}$

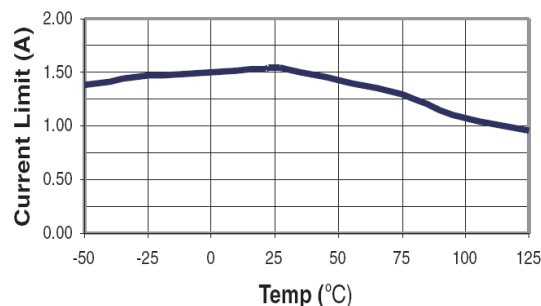


Fig. 6: Current Limit
 I_{OUT} pulsed from 10mA to Current limit
SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $V_{IN}=4.8\text{V}$, $C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=2.2\mu\text{F}$

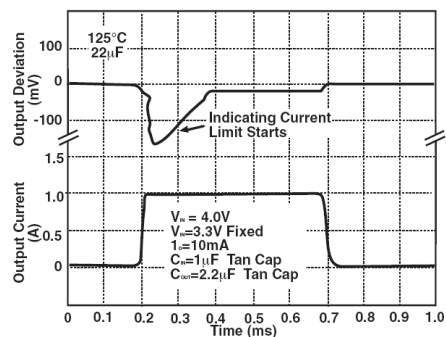


Fig. 7: Current Limit
Output Voltage Deviation
SPX1117M3-L-3-3, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ to 1A Step

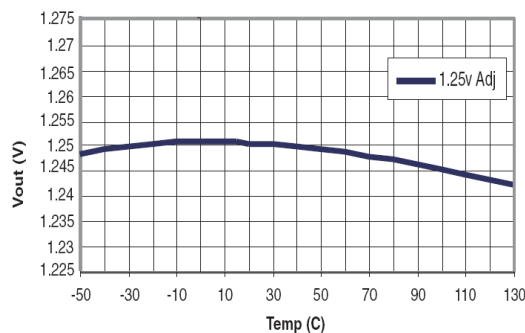


Fig. 8: V_{OUT} vs Temperature
 $V_{IN}=2.5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$

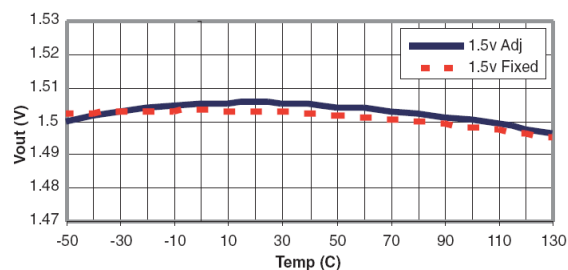


Fig. 9: $V_{IN}=3.0V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$

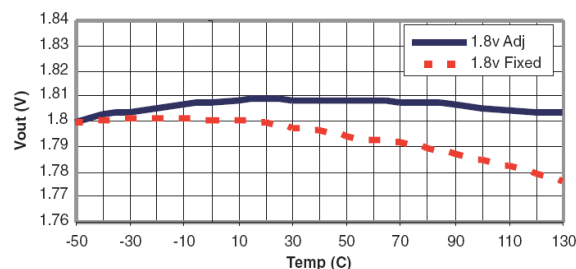


Fig. 10: $V_{IN}=3.3V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$

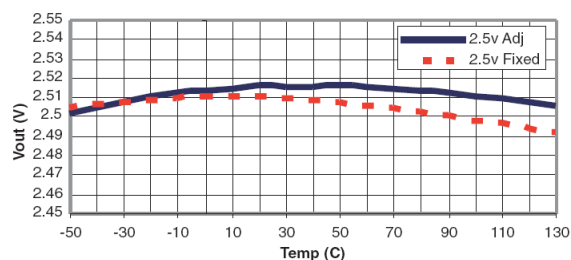


Fig. 11: $V_{IN}=4.0V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$

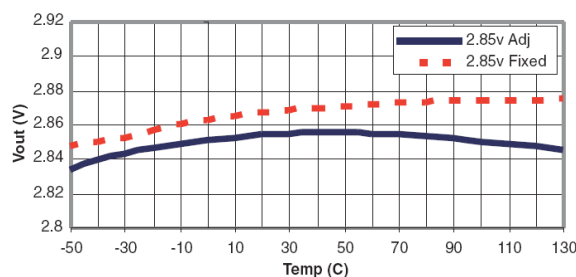


Fig. 12: $V_{IN}=4.85V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$

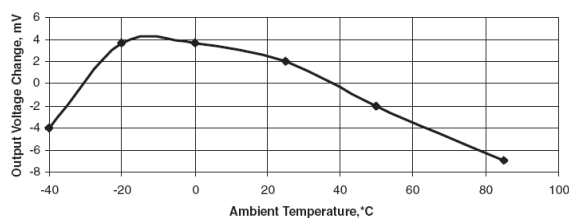


Fig. 13: Line Regulation vs Temperature
 $V_{OUT}=1.8V$ (Adj), $V_{IN}=3.3V$

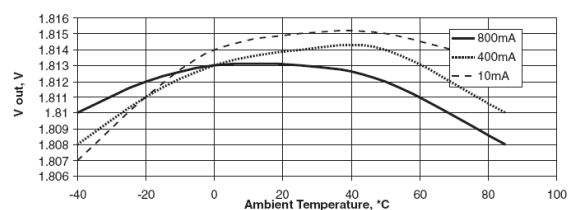


Fig. 14: Output Voltage vs Temperature
Different I_{OUT} , $V_{OUT}=1.8V$ (Adj), $V_{IN}=3.3V$

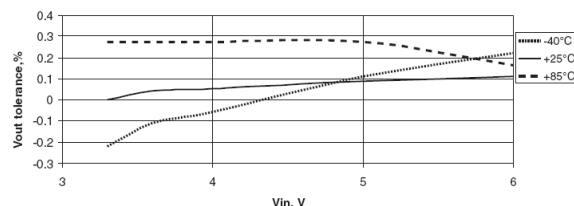


Fig. 15: Line Regulation over Temperature
 $I_{LOAD}=800mA$, $V_{OUT}=1.8V$ (adj)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUTPUT CAPACITOR

To ensure the stability of the SPX1117, an output capacitor of at least $2.2\mu\text{F}$ (tantalum or ceramic) or $10\mu\text{F}$ (aluminum) is required. The value may change based on the application requirements of the output load or temperature range. The value of ESR can vary based on the type of capacitor used in the applications to guarantee stability. The recommended value for ESR is 0.5Ω or less. A larger value of output capacitance (up to $100\mu\text{F}$) can improve the load transient response.

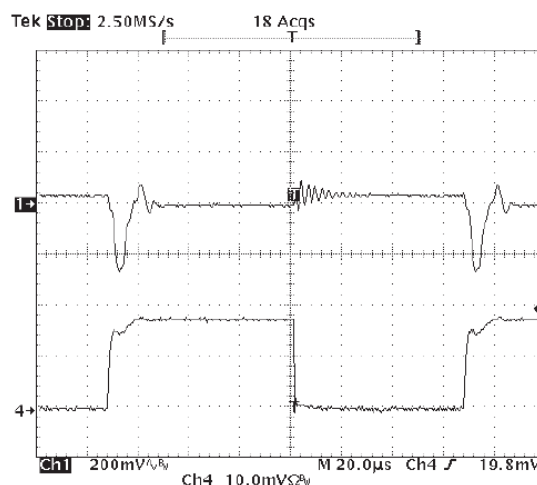


Fig. 18

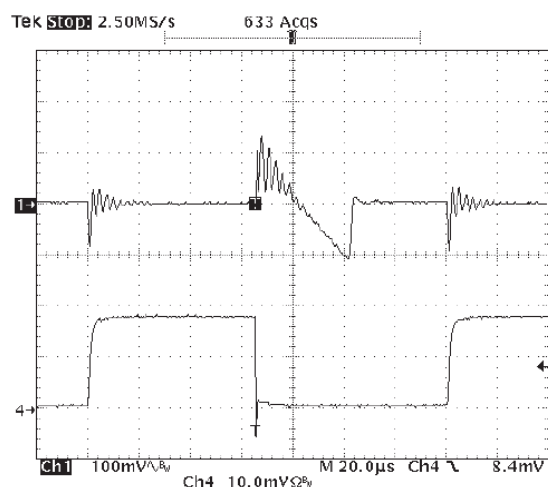


Fig. 16: Load Step Response 0mA to 800mA
 $V_{IN}=3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT}=1.8\text{V}$, $C_{IN}=10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu\text{F}$, Ceramic
 Signal 1= V_{OUT} , Signal 4= I_{LOAD}

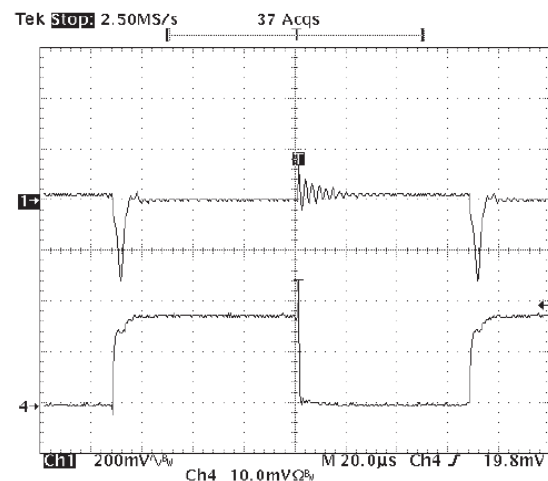


Fig. 17: Load Step Response 0mA to 800mA
 $V_{IN}=3.3\text{V}$, $V_{OUT}=1.8\text{V}$, $C_{IN}=10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu\text{F}$, OSCON
 Signal 1= V_{OUT} , Signal 4= I_{LOAD}

SOLDERING METHODS

The SPX1117 SOT-223 package is designed to be compatible with infrared reflow or vapor-phase reflow soldering techniques. During soldering, the non-active or mildly active fluxes may be used. The SPX1117 die is attached to the heatsink lead which exits opposite the input, output, and ground pins.

Hand soldering and wave soldering should be avoided since these methods can cause damage to the device with excessive thermal gradients on the package. The SOT-223 recommended soldering method are as follows: vapor phase reflow and infrared reflow with the component preheated to within 65°C of the soldering temperature range.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

The thermal resistance of SPX1117 (SOT-223 package) is 15°C/W from junction to tab and 31°C/W from tab to ambient for a total of 46°C/W from junction to ambient (Table 1). The SPX1117 features the internal thermal limiting to protect the device during overload conditions. Special care needs to be taken during continuous load conditions such that the maximum junction temperature does not exceed 125°C . Thermal protection is activated at $>155^{\circ}\text{C}$ and deactivated at $<140^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Taking the FR-4 printed circuit board and 1/16 thick with 1 ounce copper foil as an experiment (fig.19), the PCB material is effective at transmitting heat with the tab attached to the pad area and a ground plane

layer on the backside of the substrate. Refer to table 1 for the results of the experiment.

The thermal interaction from other components in the application can affect the thermal resistance of the SPX1117. The actual thermal resistance can be determined with experimentation.

SPX1117 power dissipation is calculated as follows:

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

Maximum Junction Temperature

$$T_J = T_{A(MAX)} + P_D \times \text{thermal resistance (Jct to amb.)}$$

Maximum junction temperature must not exceed 125°C.

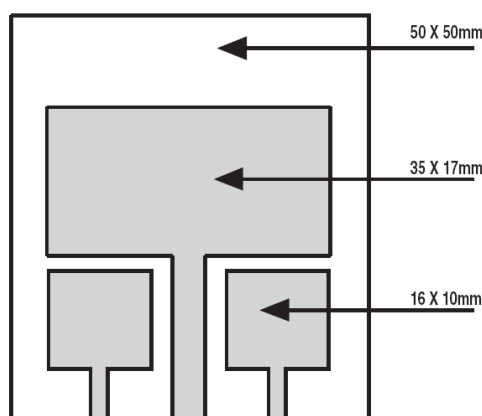


Fig. 19: Substrate Layout for SOT-223

RIPPLE REJECTION

Ripple rejection can be improved by adding a capacitor between the ADJ pin and ground as shown in Figure 23. When ADJ pin bypassing is used, the value of the output capacitor required increases to its maximum. If the ADJ pin is not bypassed, the value of the output capacitor can be lowered to 10µF for an electrolytic aluminum capacitor or 2.2µF for a ceramic or solid tantalum capacitor (Fig 22).

However the value of the ADJ-bypass capacitor should be chosen with respect to the following equation:

$$C = \frac{1}{6.28 \times F_R \times R_1}$$

Where

C: value of capacitor in Farads

F_R: ripple frequency in Hz

R1: value of resistor R1 in ohms

If an ADJ-bypass capacitor is used, the amplitude of the output ripple will be independent of the output voltage. If an ADJ-bypass capacitor is not used, the output ripple will be proportional to the ratio of the output voltage to the reference voltage:

$$M = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}}$$

Where M=multiplier for the ripple seen when the ADJ pin is optimally bypassed.

$$V_{REF}=1.25V$$

Ripple rejection for the adjustable version is shown in Figure 20.

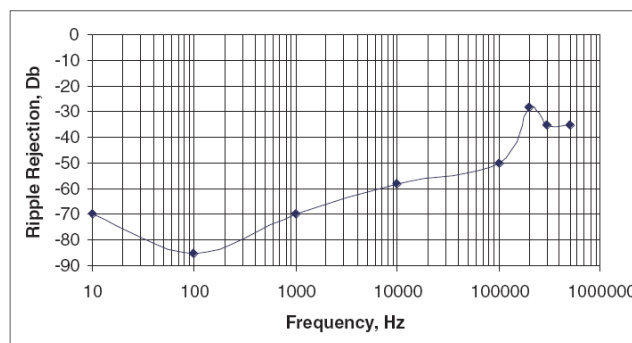


Fig. 20: Ripple Rejection
V_{IN}=3.3V, V_{OUT}=1.8V(adj), I_{LOAD}=200mA

OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The output of the adjustable regulator can be set to any voltage between 1.25V and 15V. The value of V_{OUT} can be quickly approximated using the formula

$$V_{OUT} = 1.25 \times \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

A small correction to this formula is required depending on the values of resistors R1 and R2, since the adjustable pin current (approx 50µA) flows through R2. When I_{ADJ} is taken into account, the formula becomes

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} + I_{ADJ} \times R_2$$

Where V_{REF}=1.25V

PRE-BIAS OUTPUT VOLTAGE START-UP

The SPX1117 is not intended for operations requiring start-up into a pre-biased load. Proper discharge of the output voltage is recommended prior of turning on the device through the application of the input voltage.

LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Parasitic line resistance can degrade local regulation. In order to avoid this, connect R_1 directly to V_{OUT} as illustrated in figure 25. For the same reason R_2 should be connected to the negative side of the load.

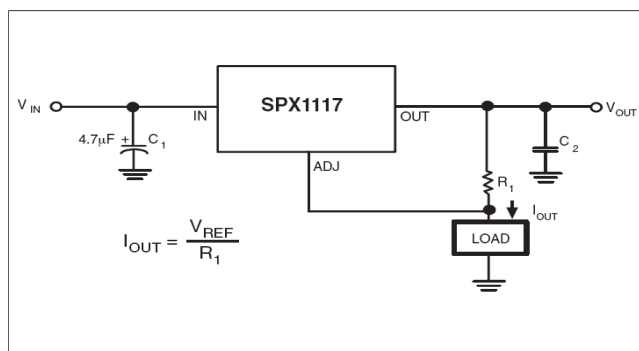


Fig. 21: Current Source

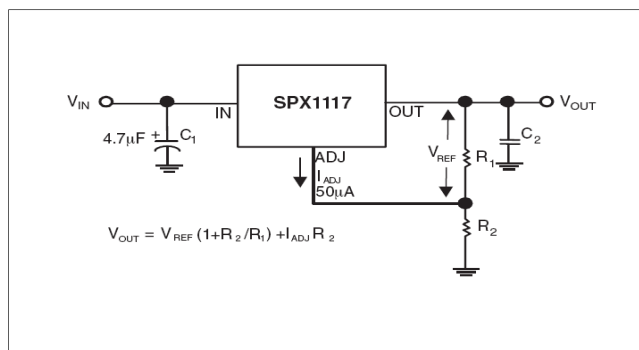


Fig. 22: Typical Adjustable Regulator

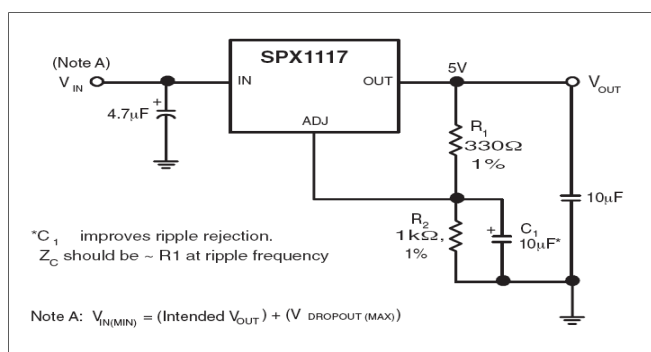


Fig. 23: Improving Ripple Rejection

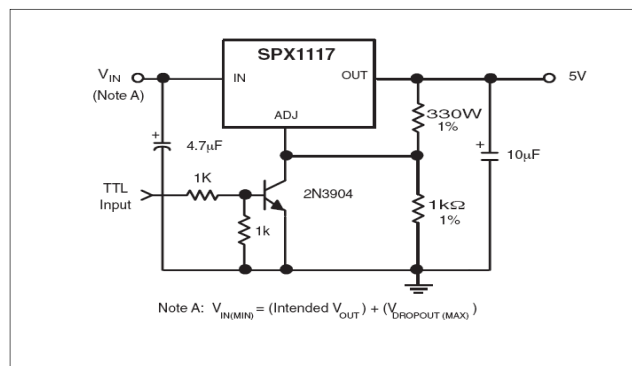


Fig. 24: 5V Regulator with Shutdown

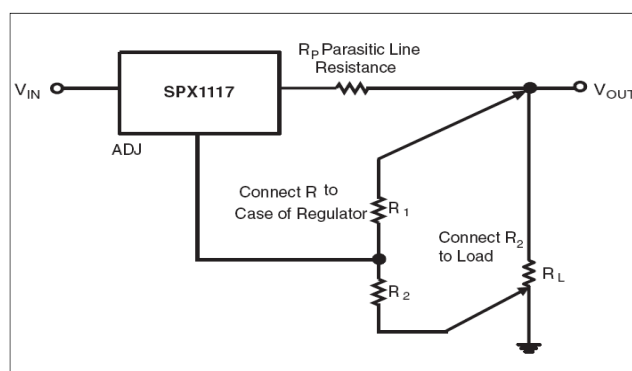
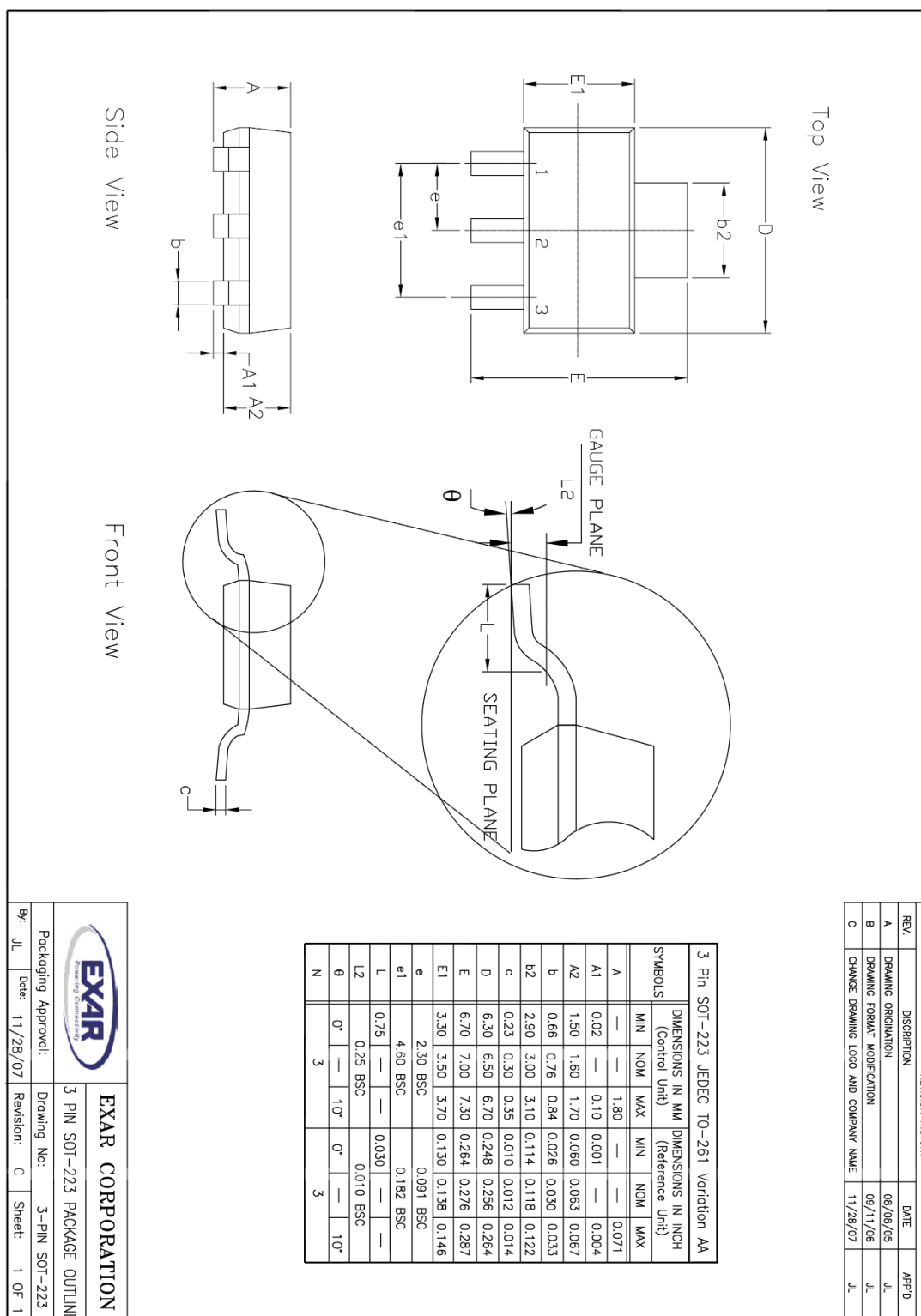


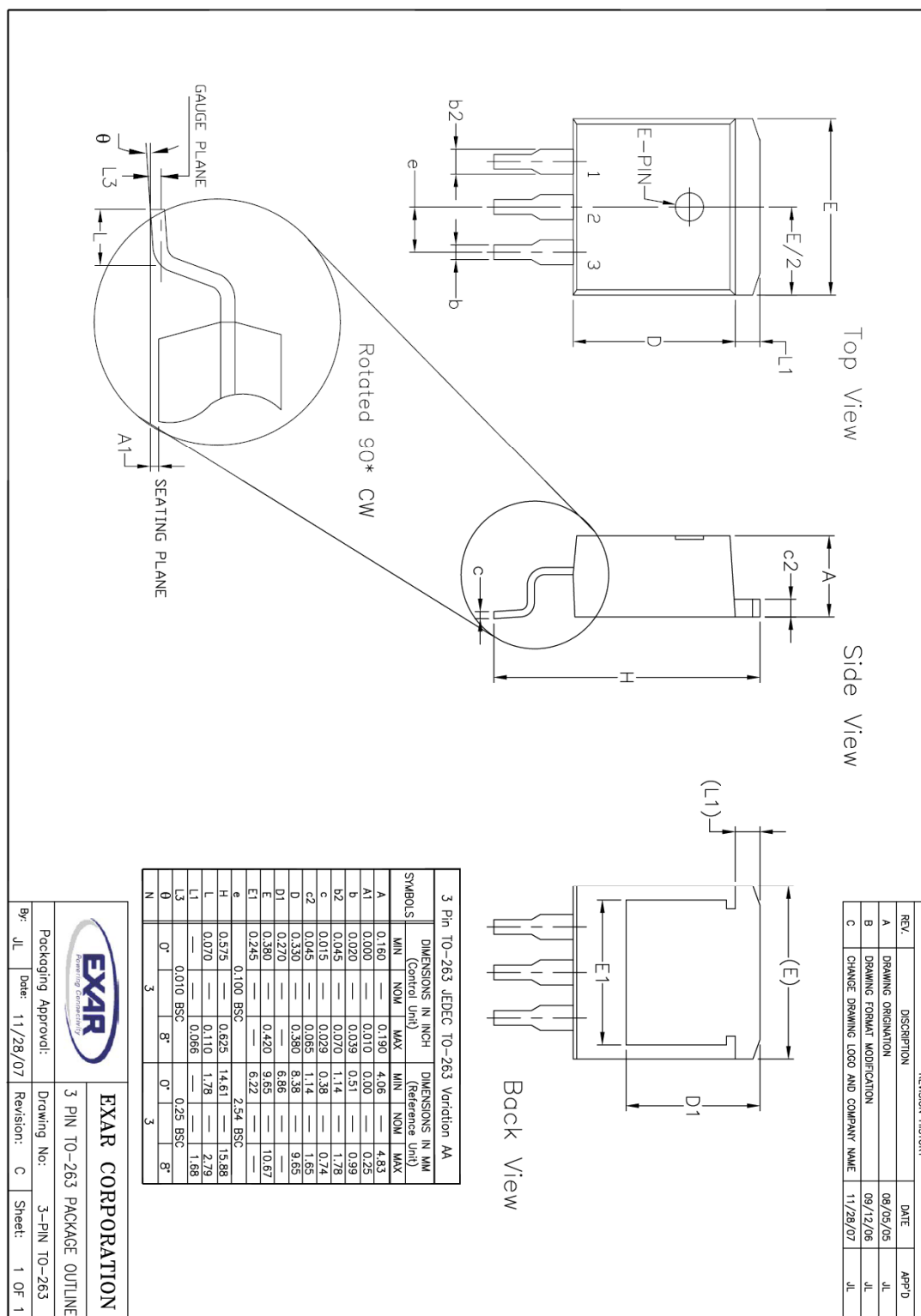
Fig. 25: Recommended Connections for Best Results

PC Board mm ²	Topside Copper mm ²	Backside Copper mm ²	Thermal Resistance Jct to amb. °C/W
2500	2500	2500	46
2500	1250	2500	47
2500	950	2500	49
2500	2500	0	51
2500	1800	0	53
1600	600	1600	55
2500	1250	0	58
2500	915	0	59
1600	600	0	67
900	240	900	72
900	240	0	85

Table 1

PACKAGE SPECIFICATION
3-PIN SOT-223


3-PIN TO-263





SPX1117

800mA Low Dropout Voltage Regulator

REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Date	Description
2.0.0	06/23/2010	Reformat of Datasheet
2.1.0	08/24/2011	Addition of the Pre-Bias Output Voltage Start-up section

FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

Email:

customersupport@exar.com

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EXAR CORPORATION

HEADQUARTERS AND SALES OFFICES

48720 Kato Road

Fremont, CA 94538 – USA

Tel.: +1 (510) 668-7000

Fax: +1 (510) 668-7030

www.exar.com

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