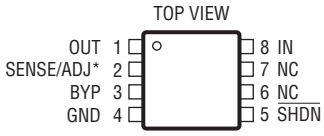
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

IN Pin Voltage ..... ±20V
OUT Pin Voltage ..... ±20V
Input to Output Differential Voltage ..... ±20V
SENSE Pin Voltage ..... ±20V
ADJ Pin Voltage ..... ±7V
BYP Pin Voltage ..... ±0.6V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Voltage ..... ±20V
Output Short-Circuit Duration ..... Indefinite
Operating Junction Temperature Range
(Note 2) ..... –40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) ..... 300°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



MS8 PACKAGE
8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP
T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 125°C/W
*PIN 2: SENSE FOR LT1762-2.5/LT1762-3/LT1762-3.3/LT1762-5 AND ADJ FOR LT1762
SEE THE APPLICATIONS SECTION.

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LT1762EMS8#PBF	LT1762EMS8#TRPBF	LTHF	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LT1762EMS8-2.5#PBF	LT1762EMS8-2.5#TRPBF	LTHG	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LT1762EMS8-3#PBF	LT1762EMS8-3#TRPBF	LTHH	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LT1762EMS8-3.3#PBF	LT1762EMS8-3.3#TRPBF	LTHJ	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C
LT1762EMS8-5#PBF	LT1762EMS8-5#TRPBF	LTHK	8-Lead Plastic MSOP	–40°C to 125°C

Contact the factory for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges. *The temperature grade is identified by a label on the shipping container.

Tape and reel specifications. Some packages are available in 500 unit reels through designated sales channels with #TRMPBF suffix.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum Operating Voltage	I_{LOAD} = 150mA		●		1.8	2.3	V
Regulated Output Voltage (Note 4)	LT1762-2.5	V_{IN} = 3V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA		2.475	2.5	2.525	V
		3.5V < V_{IN} < 20V, 1mA < I_{LOAD} < 150mA	●	2.435	2.5	2.565	V
	LT1762-3	V_{IN} = 3.5V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA		2.970	3	3.030	V
		4V < V_{IN} < 20V, 1mA < I_{LOAD} < 150mA	●	2.925	3	3.075	V
	LT1762-3.3	V_{IN} = 3.8V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA		3.267	3.3	3.333	V
		4.3V < V_{IN} < 20V, 1mA < I_{LOAD} < 150mA	●	3.220	3.3	3.380	V
	LT1762-5	V_{IN} = 5.5V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA		4.950	5	5.050	V
		6V < V_{IN} < 20V, 1mA < I_{LOAD} < 150mA	●	4.875	5	5.125	V
ADJ Pin Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1762	V_{IN} = 2V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA		1.208	1.22	1.232	V
		2.22V < V_{IN} < 20V, 1mA < I_{LOAD} < 150mA	●	1.190	1.22	1.250	V
Line Regulation	LT1762-2.5	ΔV_{IN} = 3V to 20V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA	●		1	5	mV
	LT1762-3	ΔV_{IN} = 3.5V to 20V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA	●		1	5	mV
	LT1762-3.3	ΔV_{IN} = 3.8V to 20V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA	●		1	5	mV
	LT1762-5	ΔV_{IN} = 5.5V to 20V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA	●		1	5	mV
	LT1762 (Note 3)	ΔV_{IN} = 2V to 20V, I_{LOAD} = 1mA	●		1	5	mV
Load Regulation	LT1762-2.5	V_{IN} = 3.5V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA			4	12	mV
		V_{IN} = 3.5V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA	●			25	mV
	LT1762-3	V_{IN} = 4V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA			4	15	mV
		V_{IN} = 4V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA	●			30	mV
	LT1762-3.3	V_{IN} = 4.3V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA			5	17	mV
		V_{IN} = 4.3V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA	●			33	mV
	LT1762-5	V_{IN} = 6V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA			9	25	mV
		V_{IN} = 6V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA	●			50	mV
	LT1762 (Note 3)	V_{IN} = 2.22V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA			1	6	mV
		V_{IN} = 2.22V, ΔI_{LOAD} = 1mA to 150mA	●			15	mV
Dropout Voltage V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOMINAL)}$ (Notes 5, 6)	I_{LOAD} = 1mA				0.09	0.15	V
	I_{LOAD} = 1mA		●			0.19	V
	I_{LOAD} = 10mA				0.15	0.21	V
	I_{LOAD} = 10mA		●			0.25	V
	I_{LOAD} = 50mA				0.21	0.27	V
	I_{LOAD} = 50mA		●			0.31	V
	I_{LOAD} = 150mA				0.27	0.33	V
	I_{LOAD} = 150mA		●			0.40	V
GND Pin Current V_{IN} = $V_{OUT(NOMINAL)}$ (Notes 5, 7)	I_{LOAD} = 0mA		●		25	65	µA
	I_{LOAD} = 1mA		●		70	120	µA
	I_{LOAD} = 10mA		●		350	500	µA
	I_{LOAD} = 50mA		●		1.3	1.8	mA
	I_{LOAD} = 150mA		●		4	7	mA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Noise	C_{OUT} = 10µF, C_{BYP} = 0.01µF, I_{LOAD} = 150mA, BW = 10Hz to 100kHz			20		μV_{RMS}
ADJ Pin Bias Current	(Notes 3, 8)			30	100	nA
Shutdown Threshold	V_{OUT} = Off to On	●		0.8	2	V
	V_{OUT} = On to Off	●	0.25	0.65		V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Current (Note 9)	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V			0.1		µA
	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 20V			1		µA
Quiescent Current in Shutdown	V_{IN} = 6V, $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V			0.1	1	µA
Ripple Rejection	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ = 1V (Avg), V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5V_{P-P}, f_{RIPPLE} = 120Hz, I_{LOAD} = 150mA		50	65		dB
Current Limit	V_{IN} = 7V, V_{OUT} = 0V			400		mA
	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOMINAL)} + 1V$, $\Delta V_{OUT} = -0.1V$	●	160			mA
Input Reverse Leakage Current	V_{IN} = –20V, V_{OUT} = 0V	●			1	mA
Reverse Output Current (Note 10)	LT1762-2.5 V_{OUT} = 2.5V, V_{IN} < 2.5V			10	20	µA
	LT1762-3 V_{OUT} = 3V, V_{IN} < 3V			10	20	µA
	LT1762-3.3 V_{OUT} = 3.3V, V_{IN} < 3.3V			10	20	µA
	LT1762-5 V_{OUT} = 5V, V_{IN} < 5V			10	20	µA
	LT1762 (Note 3) V_{OUT} = 1.22V, V_{IN} < 1.22V			5	10	µA

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: The LT1762 regulators are tested and specified under pulse load conditions such that $T_J \approx T_A$. The LT1762 is 100% tested at 25°C. Performance at –40°C and 125°C is assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

Note 3: The LT1762 (adjustable version) is tested and specified for these conditions with the ADJ pin connected to the OUT pin.

Note 4: Operating conditions are limited by maximum junction temperature. The regulated output voltage specification will not apply for all possible combinations of input voltage and output current. When operating at maximum input voltage, the output current range must be limited. When operating at maximum output current, the input voltage range must be limited.

Note 5: To satisfy requirements for minimum input voltage, the LT1762 (adjustable version) is tested and specified for these conditions with an external resistor divider (two 250k resistors) for an output voltage of 2.44V. The external resistor divider will add a 5µA DC load on the output.

Note 6: Dropout voltage is the minimum input to output voltage differential needed to maintain regulation at a specified output current. In dropout, the output voltage will be equal to: $V_{IN} - V_{DROPOUT}$.

Note 7: GND pin current is tested with $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOMINAL)}$ and a current source load. This means the device is tested while operating in its dropout region. This is the worst-case GND pin current. The GND pin current will decrease slightly at higher input voltages.

Note 8: ADJ pin bias current flows into the ADJ pin.

Note 9: $\overline{SHDN}$ pin current flows into the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin.

Note 10: Reverse output current is tested with the IN pin grounded and the OUT pin forced to the rated output voltage. This current flows into the OUT pin and out the GND pin.

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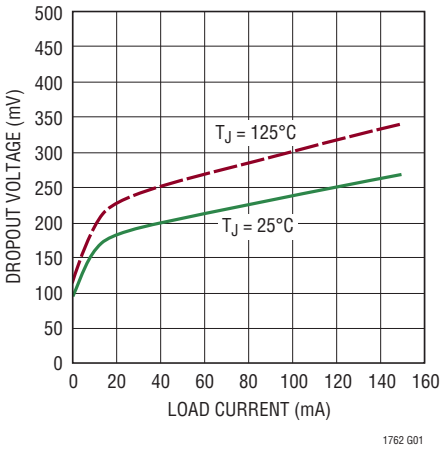
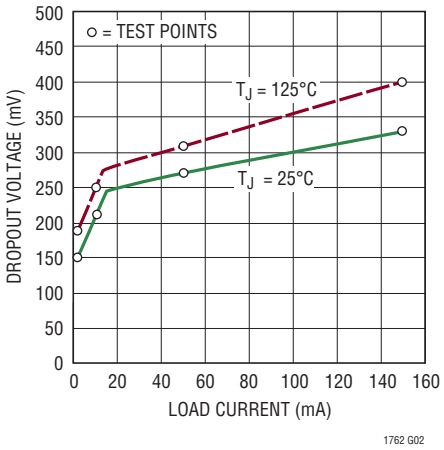
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

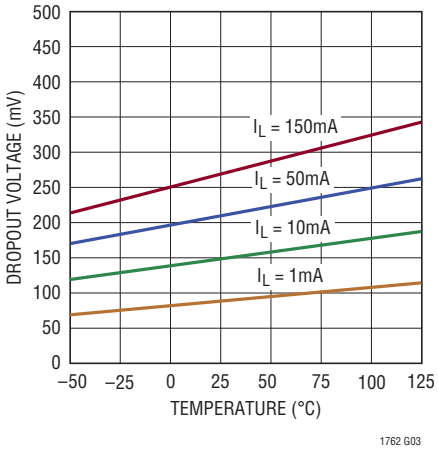
Typical Dropout Voltage



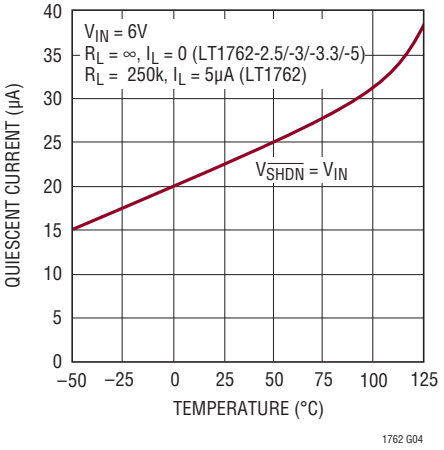
Guaranteed Dropout Voltage



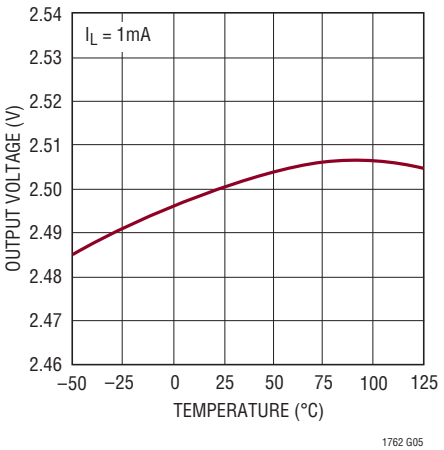
Dropout Voltage



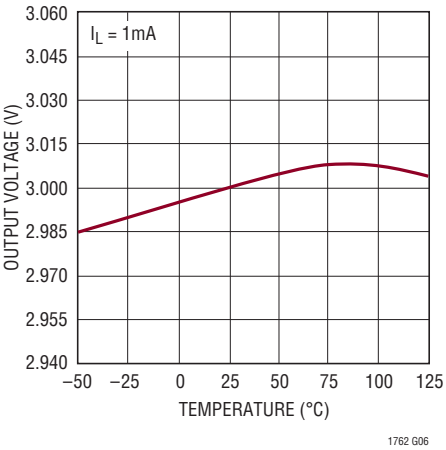
Quiescent Current



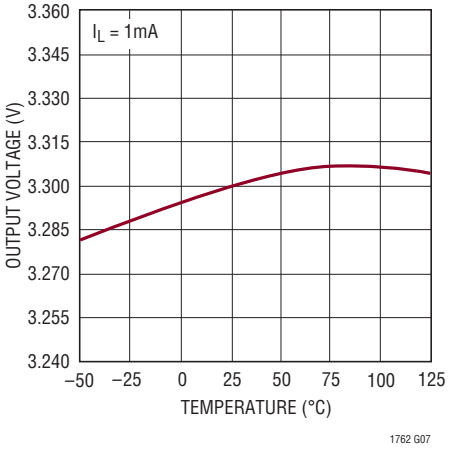
LT1762-2.5 Output Voltage



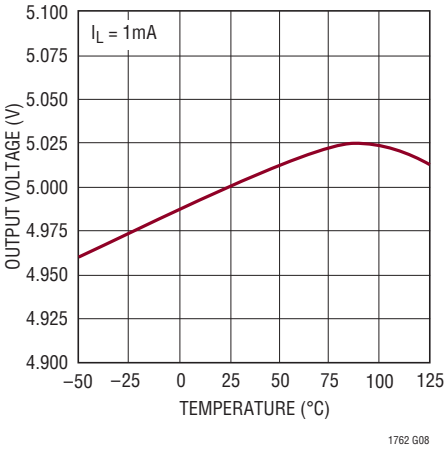
LT1762-3 Output Voltage



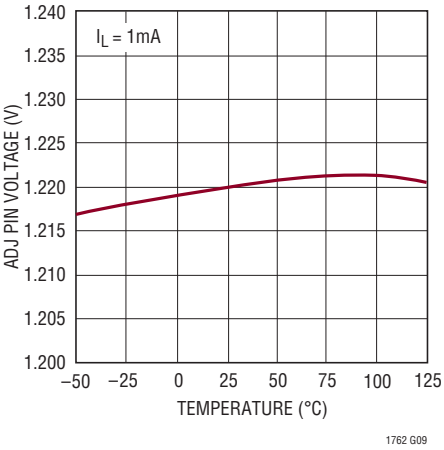
LT1762-3.3 Output Voltage



LT1762-5 Output Voltage



LT1762 ADJ Pin Voltage



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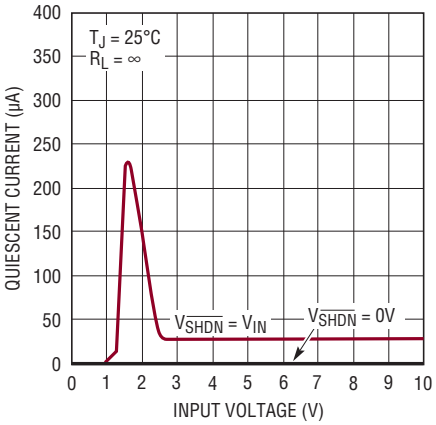
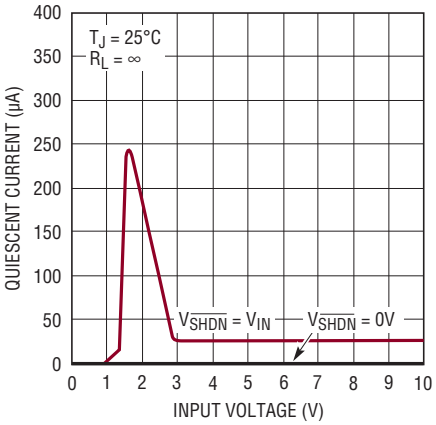
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

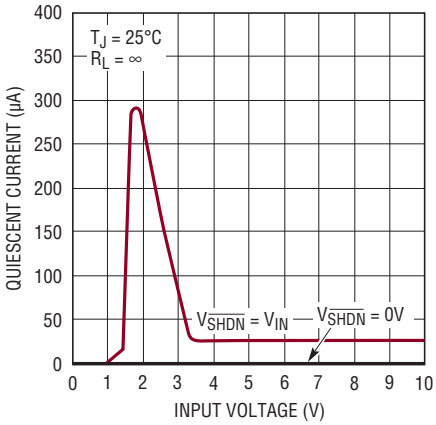
LT1762-2.5 Quiescent Current



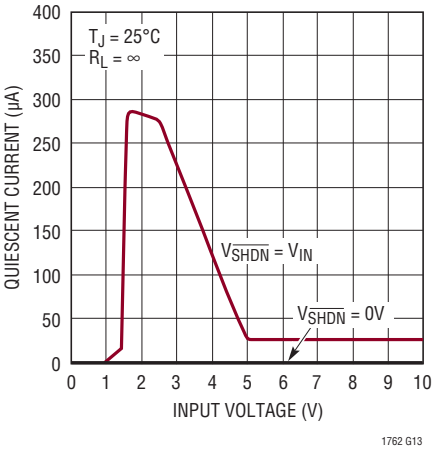
LT1762-3 Quiescent Current



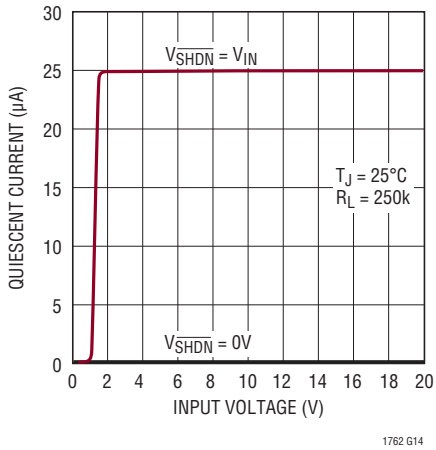
LT1762-3.3 Quiescent Current



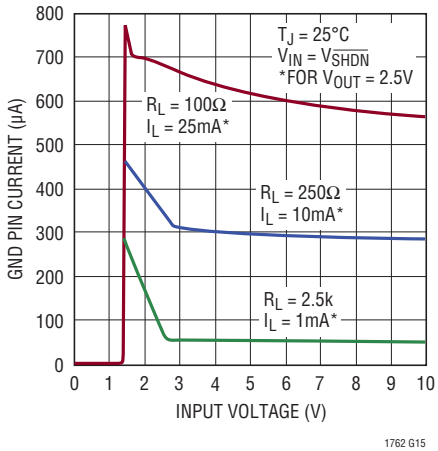
LT1762-5 Quiescent Current



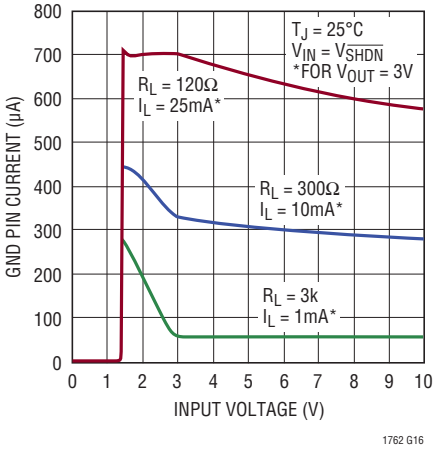
LT1762 Quiescent Current



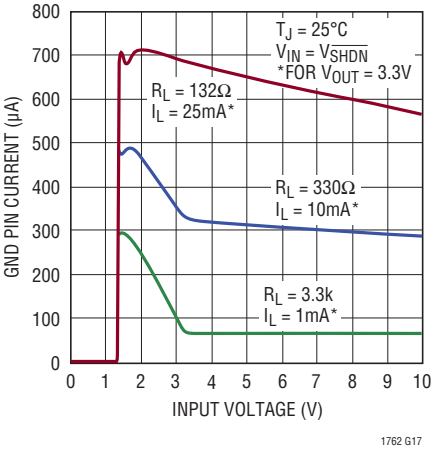
LT1762-2.5 GND Pin Current



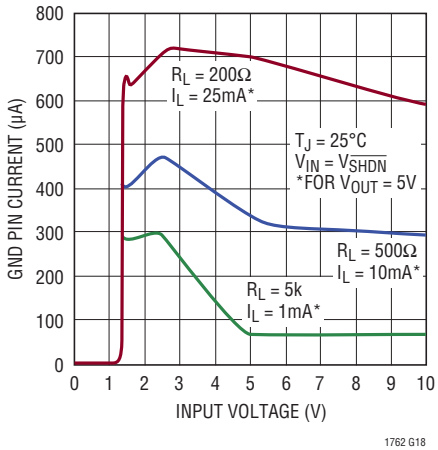
LT1762-3 GND Pin Current



LT1762-3.3 GND Pin Current



LT1762-5 GND Pin Current



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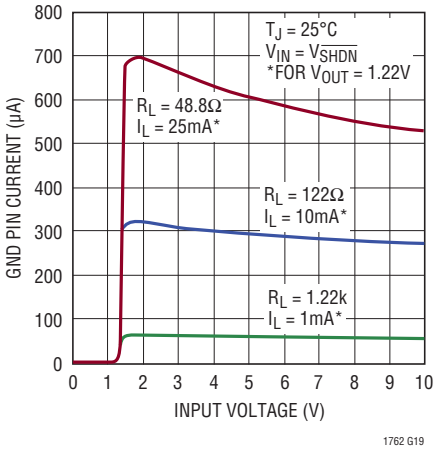
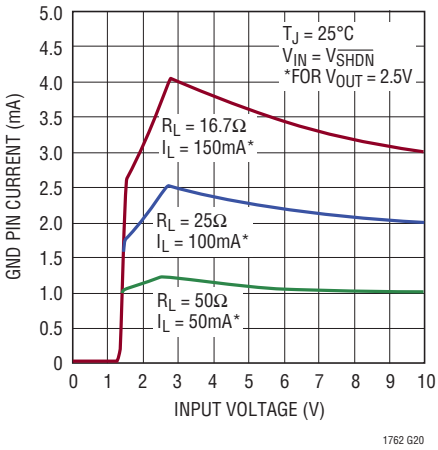
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

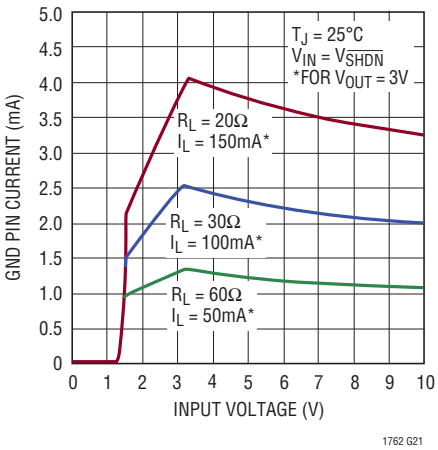
LT1762
GND Pin Current



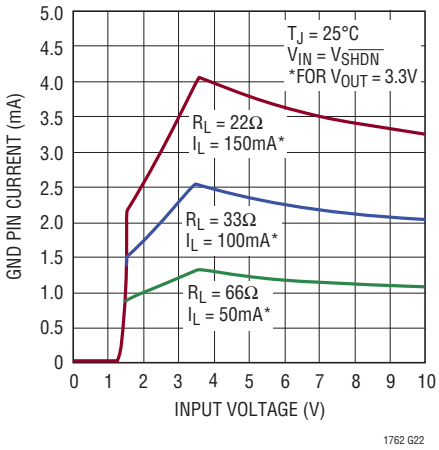
LT1762-2.5
GND Pin Current



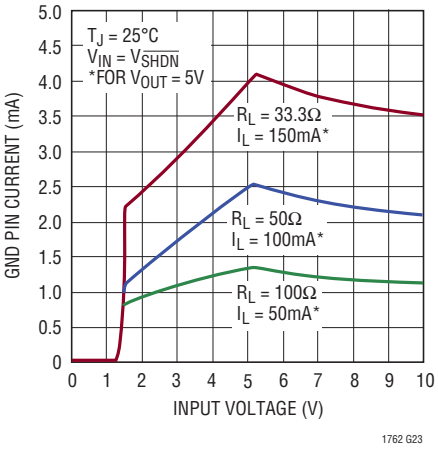
LT1762-3
GND Pin Current



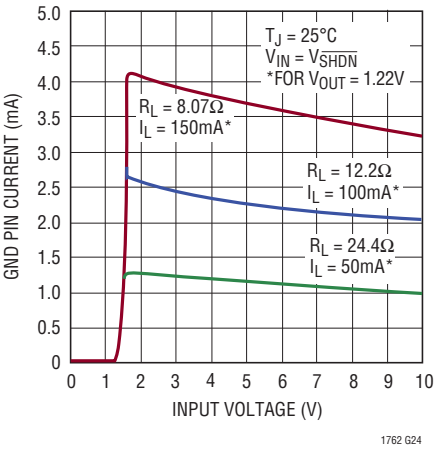
LT1762-3.3
GND Pin Current



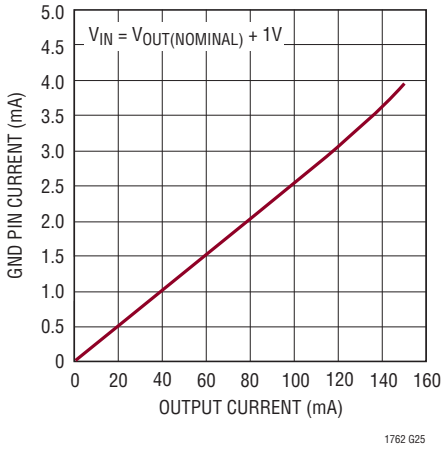
LT1762-5
GND Pin Current



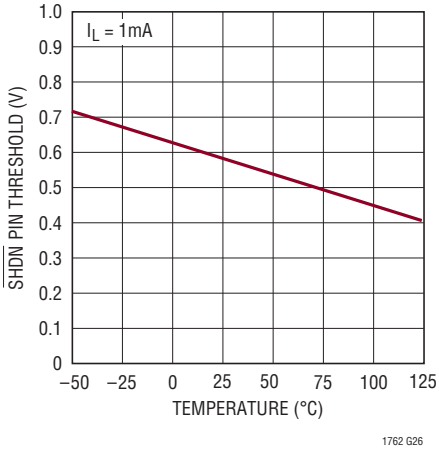
LT1762
GND Pin Current



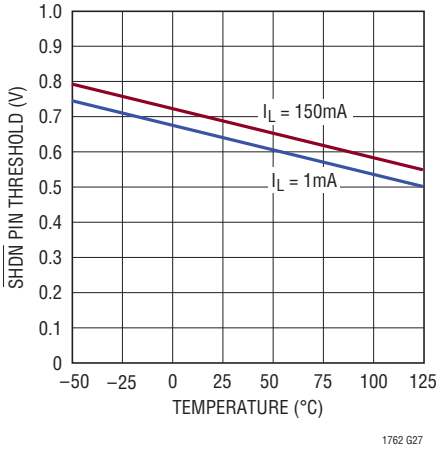
GND Pin Current vs I_{LOAD}



$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Threshold (On-to-Off)



$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Threshold (Off-to-On)



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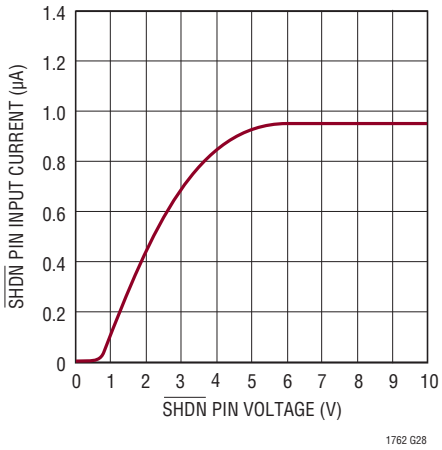
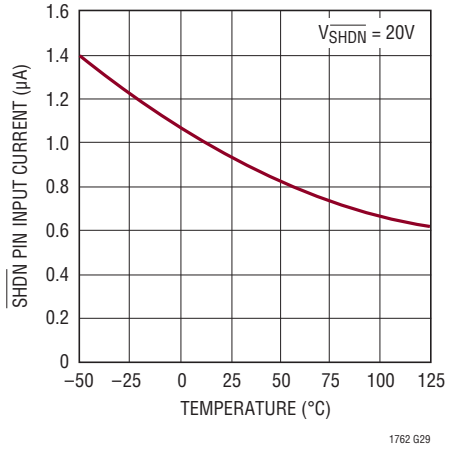
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

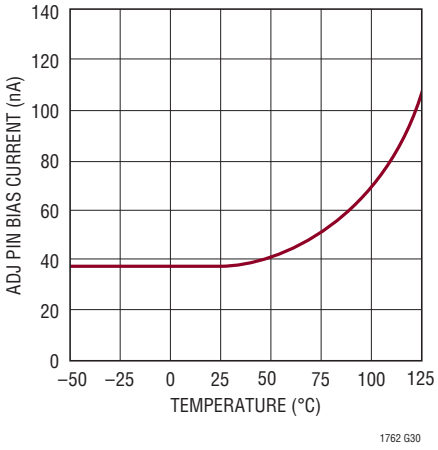
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Input Current



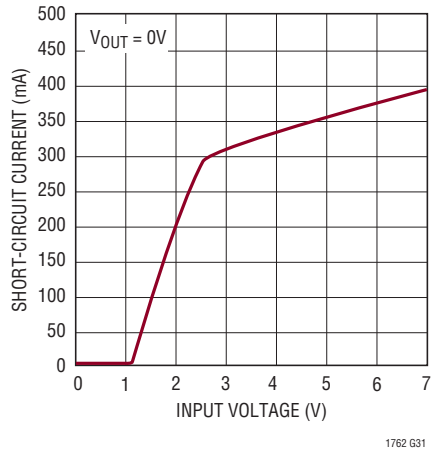
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Input Current



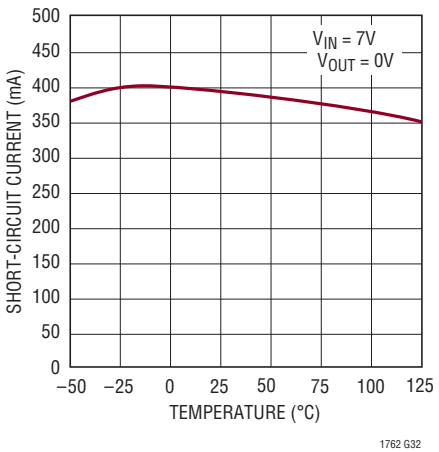
ADJ Pin Bias Current



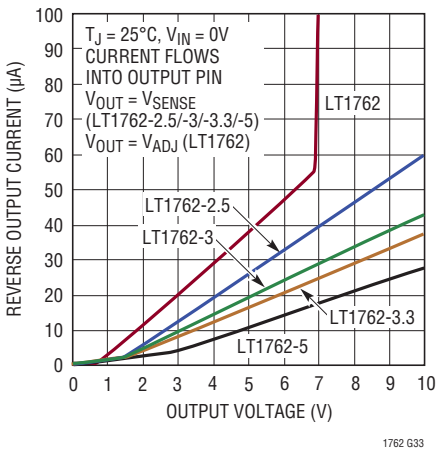
Current Limit



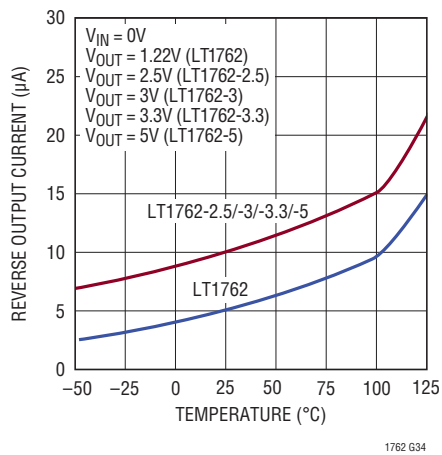
Current Limit



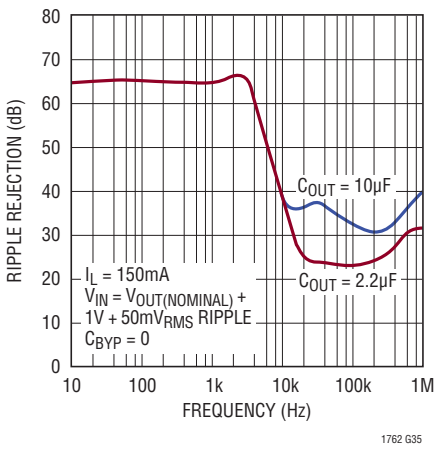
Reverse Output Current



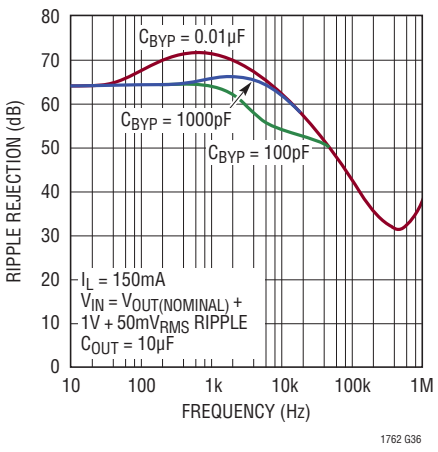
Reverse Output Current



Input Ripple Rejection



Input Ripple Rejection



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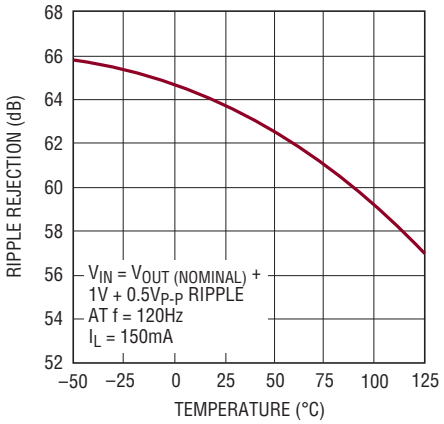
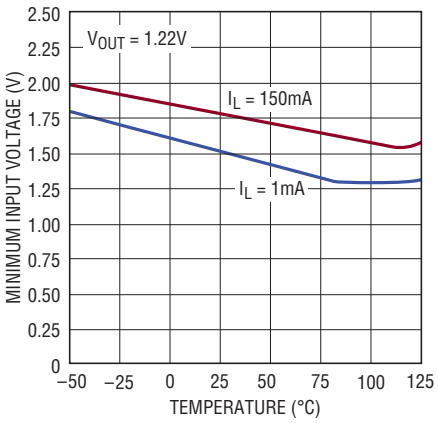
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

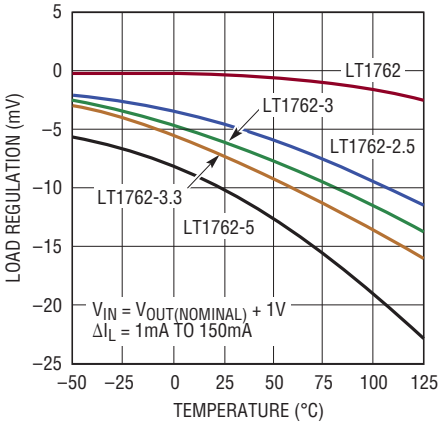
Ripple Rejection



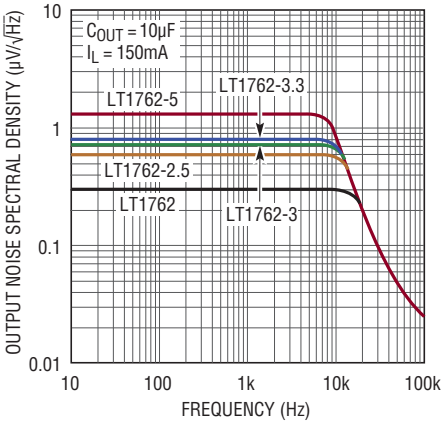
LT1762 Minimum Input Voltage



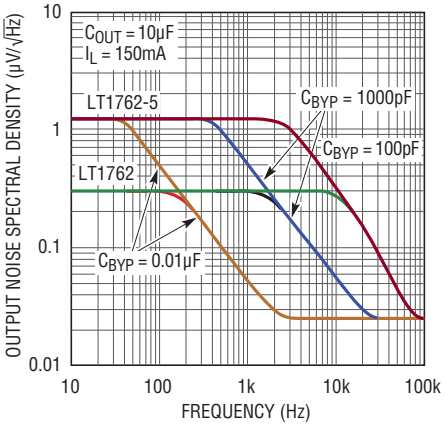
Load Regulation



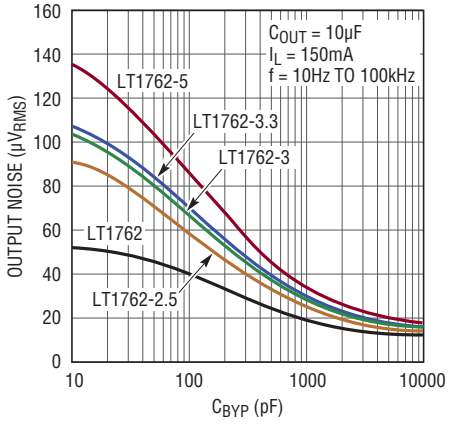
Output Noise Spectral Density
C_{BYP} = 0



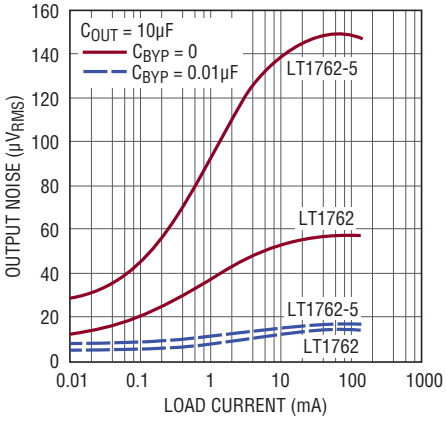
Output Noise Spectral Density



RMS Output Noise vs Bypass Capacitor



RMS Output Noise vs Load Current (10Hz to 100kHz)



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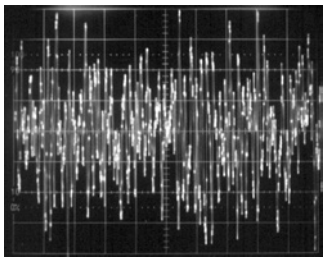
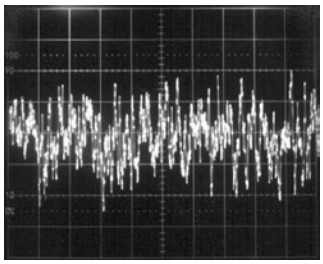
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

LT1762-5
10Hz to 100kHz Output Noise
C_{BYP} = 0



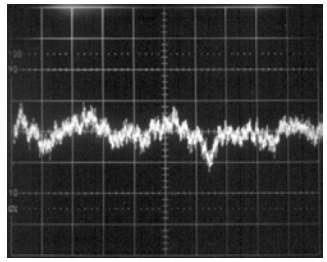
C_{OUT} = 10µF
I_L = 150mA

LT1762-5
10Hz to 100kHz Output Noise
C_{BYP} = 100pF



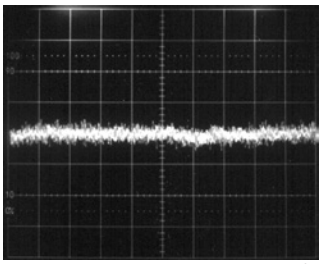
C_{OUT} = 10µF
I_L = 150mA

LT1762-5
10Hz to 100kHz Output Noise
C_{BYP} = 1000pF



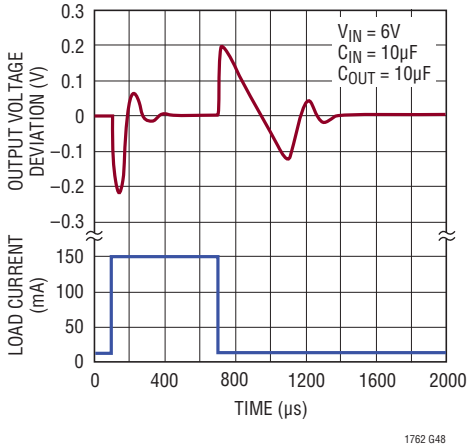
C_{OUT} = 10µF
I_L = 150mA

LT1762-5
10Hz to 100kHz Output Noise
C_{BYP} = 0.01µF

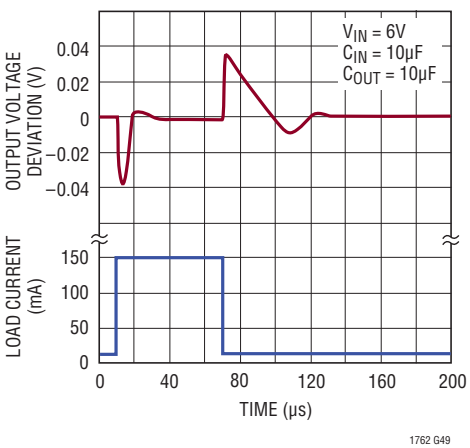


C_{OUT} = 10µF
I_L = 150mA

LT1762-5
Transient Response
C_{BYP} = 0



LT1762-5
Transient Response
C_{BYP} = 0.01µF



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PIN FUNCTIONS

OUT (Pin 1): Output. The output supplies power to the load. A minimum output capacitor of 2.2µF is required to prevent oscillations. Larger output capacitors will be required for applications with large transient loads to limit peak voltage transients. See the Applications Information section for more information on output capacitance and reverse output characteristics.

SENSE (Pin 2): Output Sense. For fixed voltage versions of the LT1762 (LT1762-2.5/LT1762-3/LT1762-3.3/LT1762-5), the SENSE pin is the input to the error amplifier. Optimum regulation will be obtained at the point where the SENSE pin is connected to the OUT pin of the regulator. In critical applications, small voltage drops are caused by the resistance (R_P) of PC traces between the regulator and the load. These may be eliminated by connecting the SENSE pin to the output at the load as shown in Figure 1 (Kelvin Sense Connection). Note that the voltage drop across the external PC traces will add to the dropout voltage of the regulator. The SENSE pin bias current is 10µA at the nominal rated output voltage. The SENSE pin can be pulled below ground (as in a dual supply system where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply) and still allow the device to start and operate.

ADJ (Pin 2): Adjust. For the adjustable LT1762, this is the input to the error amplifier. This pin is internally clamped to ±7V. It has a bias current of 30nA which flows into the pin (see curve of ADJ Pin Bias Current vs Temperature in the Typical Performance Characteristics). The ADJ pin voltage is 1.22V referenced to ground and the output voltage range is 1.22V to 20V.

BYP (Pin 3): Bypass. The BYP pin is used to bypass the reference of the LT1762 regulators to achieve low noise performance from the regulator. The BYP pin is clamped internally to ±0.6V (one V_{BE}). A small capacitor from the output to this pin will bypass the reference to lower the output voltage noise. A maximum value of 0.01µF can be used for reducing output voltage noise to a typical 20µV_{RMS} over a 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. If not used, this pin must be left unconnected.

GND (Pin 4): Ground.

$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ (Pin 5): Shutdown. The $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin is used to put the LT1762 regulators into a low power shutdown state. The output will be off when the $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin is pulled low. The $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin can be driven either by 5V logic or open-collector logic with a pull-up resistor. The pull-up resistor is required to supply the pull-up current of the open-collector gate, normally several microamperes, and the $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin current, typically 1µA. If unused, the $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin must be connected to V_{IN}. The device will be in low power shutdown state if the $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin is not connected.

IN (Pin 8): Input. Power is supplied to the device through the IN pin. A bypass capacitor is required on this pin if the device is more than six inches away from the main input filter capacitor. In general, the output impedance of a battery rises with frequency, so it is advisable to include a bypass capacitor in battery-powered circuits. A bypass capacitor in the range of 1µF to 10µF is sufficient. The LT1762 regulators are designed to withstand reverse voltages on the IN pin with respect to ground and the OUT pin. In the case of a reverse input, which can happen if a battery is plugged in backwards, the device will act as if there is a diode in series with its input. There will be no reverse current flow into the regulator and no reverse voltage will appear at the load. The device will protect both itself and the load.

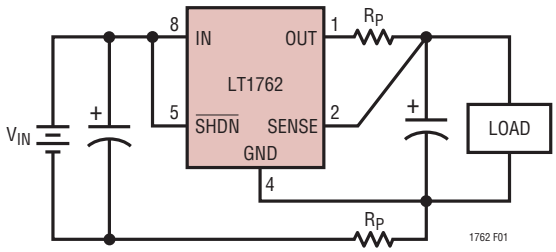

Figure 1. Kelvin Sense Connection

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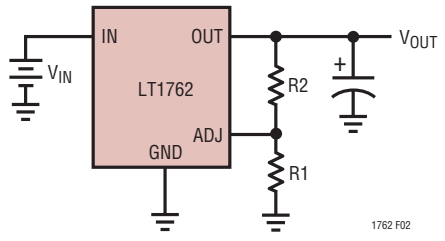
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The LT1762 series are 150mA low dropout regulators with micropower quiescent current and shutdown. The devices are capable of supplying 150mA at a dropout voltage of 270mV. Output voltage noise can be lowered to 20μV_{RMS} over a 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth with the addition of a 0.01μF reference bypass capacitor. Additionally, the reference bypass capacitor will improve transient response of the regulator, lowering the settling time for transient load conditions. The low operating quiescent current (25μA) drops to less than 1μA in shutdown. In addition to the low quiescent current, the LT1762 regulators incorporate several protection features which make them ideal for use in battery-powered systems. The devices are protected against both reverse input and reverse output voltages. In battery backup applications where the output can be held up by a backup battery when the input is pulled to ground, the LT1762-X acts like it has a diode in series with its output and prevents reverse current flow. Additionally, in dual supply applications where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the output can be pulled below ground by as much as 20V and still allow the device to start and operate.

Adjustable Operation

The adjustable version of the LT1762 has an output voltage range of 1.22V to 20V. The output voltage is set by the ratio of two external resistors as shown in Figure 2. The device servos the output to maintain the ADJ pin voltage at 1.22V referenced to ground. The current in R1 is then equal to 1.22V/R1 and the current in R2 is the current in R1 plus the ADJ pin bias current. The ADJ pin bias current, 30nA at 25°C, flows through R2 into the ADJ pin. The output voltage can be calculated using the formula in Figure 2. The value of R1 should be no greater than 250k to minimize errors in the output voltage caused by the ADJ pin bias current. Note that in shutdown the output is turned off and the divider current will be zero. Curves of ADJ Pin Voltage vs Temperature and ADJ Pin Bias Current vs Temperature appear in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.



$$V_{OUT} = 1.22V\left(1+\frac{R2}{R1}\right)+(I_{ADJ})(R2)$$

V_{ADJ} = 1.22V

I_{ADJ} = 30nA AT 25°C

OUTPUT RANGE = 1.22V TO 20V

Figure 2. Adjustable Operation

The adjustable device is tested and specified with the ADJ pin tied to the OUT pin for an output voltage of 1.22V. Specifications for output voltages greater than 1.22V will be proportional to the ratio of the desired output voltage to 1.22V: V_{OUT}/1.22V. For example, load regulation for an output current change of 1mA to 150mA is –1mV typical at V_{OUT} = 1.22V. At V_{OUT} = 12V, load regulation is:

(12V/1.22V)(–1mV) = –9.8mV

Bypass Capacitance and Low Noise Performance

The LT1762 regulators may be used with the addition of a bypass capacitor from V_{OUT} to the BYP pin to lower output voltage noise. A good quality low leakage capacitor is recommended. This capacitor will bypass the reference of the regulator, providing a low frequency noise pole. The noise pole provided by this bypass capacitor will lower the output voltage noise to as low as 20μV_{RMS} with the addition of a 0.01μF bypass capacitor. Using a bypass capacitor has the added benefit of improving transient response. With no bypass capacitor and a 10μF output capacitor, a 10mA to 150mA load step will settle to within 1% of its final value in less than 100μs. With the addition of a 0.01μF bypass capacitor, the output will stay within 1% for a 10mA to 150mA load step (see LT1762-5 Transient Response in the Typical Performance Characteristics). However, regulator start-up time is proportional to the size of the bypass capacitor, slowing to 15ms with a 0.01μF bypass capacitor and 10μF output capacitor.

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Output Capacitance and Transient Response

The LT1762 regulators are designed to be stable with a wide range of output capacitors. The ESR of the output capacitor affects stability, most notably with small capacitors. A minimum output capacitor of 2.2µF with an ESR of 3Ω or less is recommended to prevent oscillations. The LT1762-X is a micropower device and output transient response will be a function of output capacitance. Larger values of output capacitance decrease the peak deviations and provide improved transient response for larger load current changes. Bypass capacitors, used to decouple individual components powered by the LT1762-X, will increase the effective output capacitor value. With larger capacitors used to bypass the reference (for low noise operation), larger values of output capacitors are needed. For 100pF of bypass capacitance, 3.3µF of output capacitor is recommended. With a 330pF bypass capacitor or larger, a 4.7µF output capacitor is recommended. The shaded region of Figure 3 defines the range over which the LT1762 regulators are stable. The minimum ESR needed is defined by the amount of bypass capacitance used, while the maximum ESR is 3Ω.

Extra consideration must be given to the use of ceramic capacitors. Ceramic capacitors are manufactured with a variety of dielectrics, each with different behavior across temperature and applied voltage. The most common dielectrics used are specified with EIA temperature characteristic codes of Z5U, Y5V, X5R and X7R. The Z5U and Y5V dielectrics are good for providing high capacitances in a small package, but they tend to have strong voltage and temperature coefficients as shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. When used with a 5V regulator, a 16V 10µF Y5V capacitor can exhibit an effective value as low as 1µF to 2µF for the DC bias voltage applied and over the operating temperature range. The X5R and X7R dielectrics result in more stable characteristics and are more suitable for use as the output capacitor. The X7R type has better stability across temperature, while the X5R is less expensive and is available in higher values. Care still must be exercised when using X5R and X7R capacitors; the X5R and X7R codes only specify operating temperature range and maximum capacitance change over temperature. Capacitance change due to DC bias with X5R and X7R capacitors is better than Y5V and Z5U capacitors, but can still be

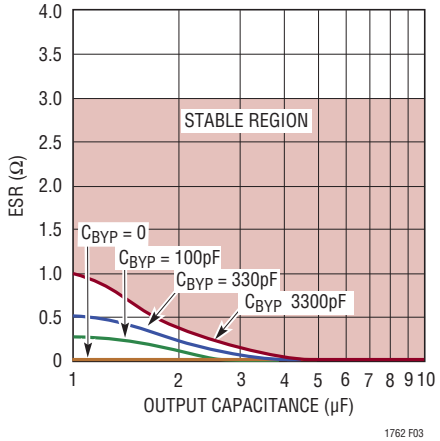

Figure 3. Stability

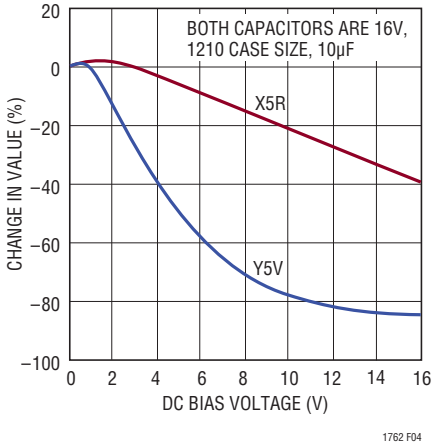

Figure 4. Ceramic Capacitor DC Bias Characteristics

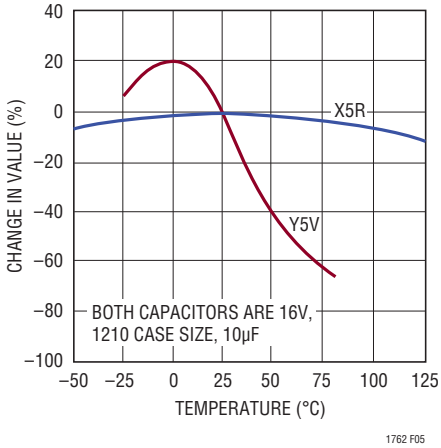

Figure 5. Ceramic Capacitor Temperature Characteristics

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significant enough to drop capacitor values below appropriate levels. Capacitor DC bias characteristics tend to improve as component case size increases, but expected capacitance at operating voltage should be verified.

Voltage and temperature coefficients are not the only sources of problems. Some ceramic capacitors have a piezoelectric response. A piezoelectric device generates voltage across its terminals due to mechanical stress, similar to the way a piezoelectric accelerometer or microphone works. For a ceramic capacitor the stress can be induced by vibrations in the system or thermal transients. The resulting voltages produced can cause appreciable amounts of noise, especially when a ceramic capacitor is used for noise bypassing. A ceramic capacitor produced Figure 6's trace in response to light tapping from a pencil.

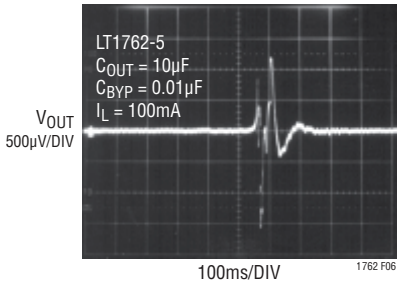

Figure 6. Noise Resulting from Tapping on a Ceramic Capacitor

Similar vibration induced behavior can masquerade as increased output voltage noise.

Thermal Considerations

The power handling capability of the device will be limited by the maximum rated junction temperature (125°C). The power dissipated by the device will be made up of two components:

1. Output current multiplied by the input/output voltage differential: $(I_{OUT})(V_{IN} – V_{OUT})$, and
2. GND pin current multiplied by the input voltage: $(I_{GND})(V_{IN})$.

The GND pin current can be found by examining the GND Pin Current curves in the Typical Performance Characteristics. Power dissipation will be equal to the sum of the two components listed above.

The LT1762 series regulators have internal thermal limiting designed to protect the device during overload conditions. For continuous normal conditions, the maximum junction temperature rating of 125°C must not be exceeded. It is important to give careful consideration to all sources of thermal resistance from junction to ambient. Additional heat sources mounted nearby must also be considered.

For surface mount devices, heat sinking is accomplished by using the heat spreading capabilities of the PC board and its copper traces. Copper board stiffeners and plated through-holes can also be used to spread the heat generated by power devices.

Table 1 lists thermal resistance for several different board sizes and copper areas. All measurements were taken in still air on 3/32" FR-4 board with one ounce copper.

Table 1. Measured Thermal Resistance

COPPER AREA			
TOPSIDE*	BACKSIDE	BOARD AREA	THERMAL RESISTANCE (JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT)
2500mm^2	2500mm^2	2500mm^2	110°C/W
1000mm^2	2500mm^2	2500mm^2	115°C/W
225mm^2	2500mm^2	2500mm^2	120°C/W
100mm^2	2500mm^2	2500mm^2	130°C/W
50mm^2	2500mm^2	2500mm^2	140°C/W

*Device is mounted on topside.

Calculating Junction Temperature

Example: Given an output voltage of 3.3V, an input voltage range of 4V to 6V, an output current range of 0mA to 50mA and a maximum ambient temperature of 50°C, what will the maximum junction temperature be?

The power dissipated by the device will be equal to:

$$I_{OUT(MAX)}(V_{IN(MAX)} – V_{OUT}) + I_{GND}(V_{IN(MAX)})$$

where,

$I_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 150mA
$V_{IN(MAX)}$ = 6V
I_{GND} at (I_{OUT} = 150mA, V_{IN} = 6V) = 5mA

So,

$$P = 150mA(6V – 3.3V) + 5mA(6V) = 0.44W$$

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The thermal resistance will be in the range of 110°C/W to 140°C/W depending on the copper area. So the junction temperature rise above ambient will be approximately equal to:

0.44W(125°C/W) = 55°C

The maximum junction temperature will then be equal to the maximum junction temperature rise above ambient plus the maximum ambient temperature or:

T_{JMAX} = 50°C + 55°C = 105°C

Protection Features

The LT1762 regulators incorporate several protection features which make them ideal for use in battery-powered circuits. In addition to the normal protection features associated with monolithic regulators, such as current limiting and thermal limiting, the devices are protected against reverse input voltages, reverse output voltages and reverse voltages from output to input.

Current limit protection and thermal overload protection are intended to protect the device against current overload conditions at the output of the device. For normal operation, the junction temperature should not exceed 125°C.

The input of the device will withstand reverse voltages of 20V. Current flow into the device will be limited to less than 1mA (typically less than 100µA) and no negative voltage will appear at the output. The device will protect both itself and the load. This provides protection against batteries which can be plugged in backward.

The output of the LT1762-X can be pulled below ground without damaging the device. If the input is left open circuit or grounded, the output can be pulled below ground by 20V. For fixed voltage versions, the output will act like a large resistor, typically 500k or higher, limiting current flow to less than 100µA. For adjustable versions, the output will act like an open circuit; no current will flow out of the pin. If the input is powered by a voltage source, the output will source the short-circuit current of the device and will protect itself by thermal limiting. In this case, grounding the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin will turn off the device and stop the output from sourcing the short-circuit current.

The ADJ pin of the adjustable device can be pulled above or below ground by as much as 7V without damaging the device. If the input is left open circuit or grounded, the ADJ pin will act like an open circuit when pulled below ground and like a large resistor (typically 100k) in series with a diode when pulled above ground.

In situations where the ADJ pin is connected to a resistor divider that would pull the ADJ pin above its 7V clamp voltage if the output is pulled high, the ADJ pin input current must be limited to less than 5mA. For example, a resistor divider is used to provide a regulated 1.5V output from the 1.22V reference when the output is forced to 20V. The top resistor of the resistor divider must be chosen to limit the current into the ADJ pin to less than 5mA when the ADJ pin is at 7V. The 13V difference between output and ADJ pin divided by the 5mA maximum current into the ADJ pin yields a minimum top resistor value of 2.6k.

In circuits where a backup battery is required, several different input/output conditions can occur. The output voltage may be held up while the input is either pulled to ground, pulled to some intermediate voltage or is left open circuit. Current flow back into the output will follow the curve shown in Figure 7.

When the IN pin of the LT1762-X is forced below the OUT pin or the OUT pin is pulled above the IN pin, input current will typically drop to less than 2µA. This can happen if the input of the device is connected to a discharged (low voltage) battery and the output is held up by either a backup battery or a second regulator circuit. The state of the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin will have no effect on the reverse output current when the output is pulled above the input.

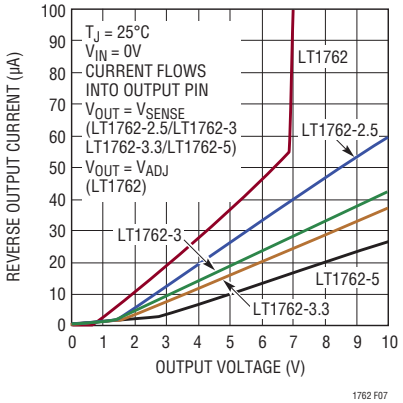

Figure 7. Reverse Output Current

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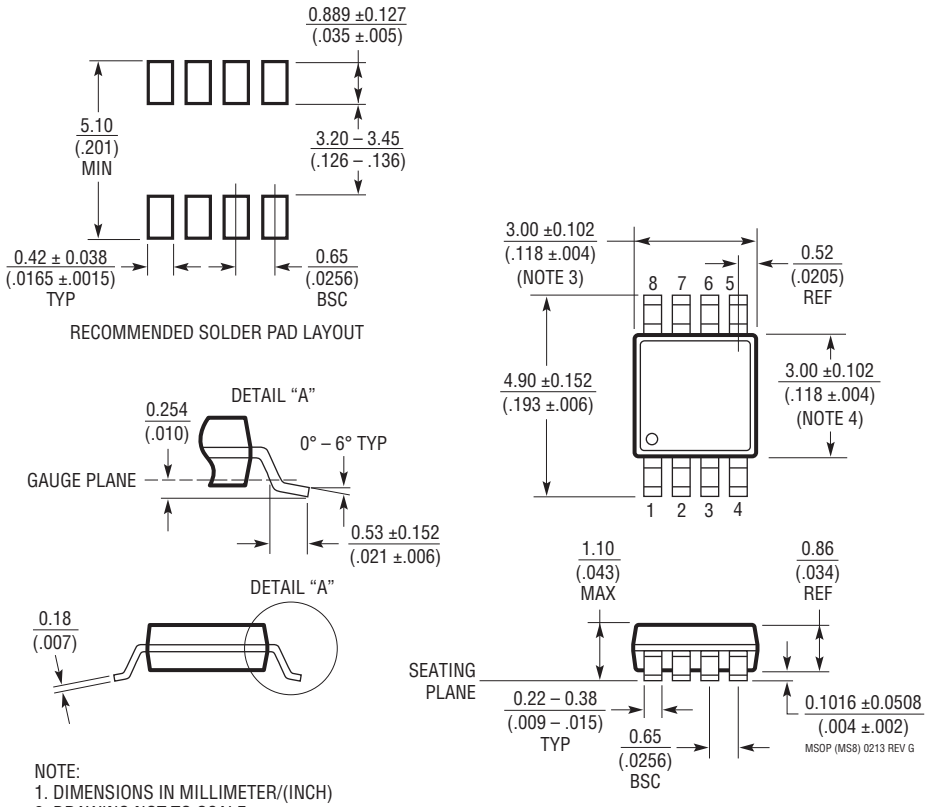
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

MS8 Package
8-Lead Plastic MSOP
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1660 Rev G)



NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETER/(INCH)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS.
   MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
4. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
   INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.152mm (.006") PER SIDE
5. LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.102mm (.004") MAX

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REVISION HISTORY (Revision history begins at Rev B)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
B	07/18	Electrical Characteristics table, Load Regulation for the LT1762, second line, Max value changed from 12mV to 15mV.	3

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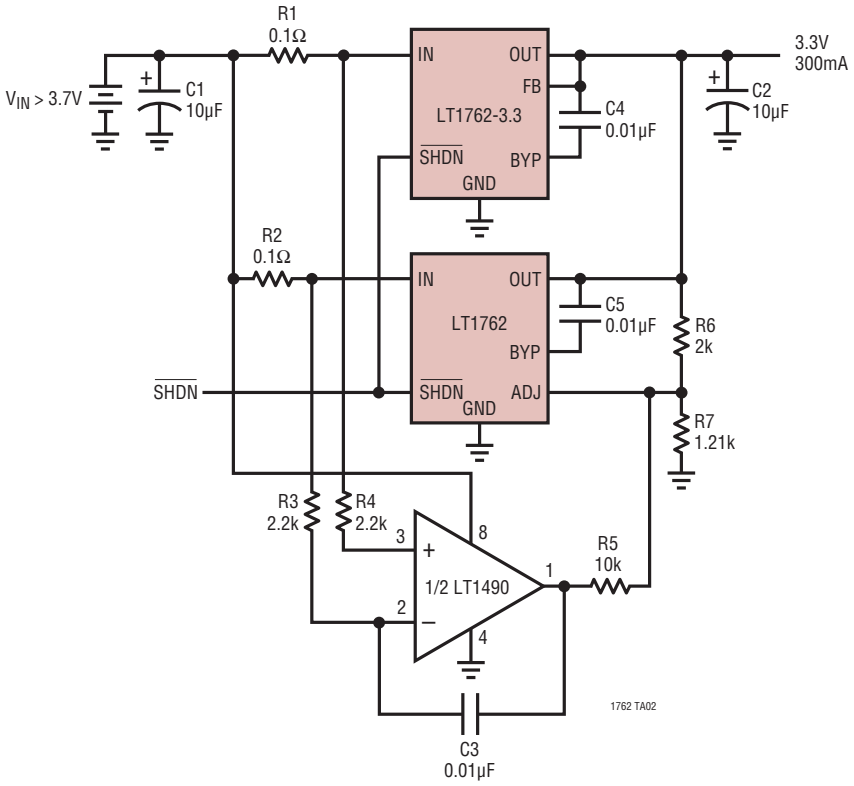
TYPICAL APPLICATION

Paralleling of Regulators for Higher Output Current



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1120	125mA Low Dropout Regulator with 20µA I_Q	Includes 2.5V Reference and Comparator
LT1121	150mA Micropower Low Dropout Regulator	30µA I_Q, SOT-223 Package
LT1129	700mA Micropower Low Dropout Regulator	50µA Quiescent Current
LT1175	500mA Negative Low Dropout Micropower Regulator	45µA I_Q, 0.26V Dropout Voltage, SOT-223 Package
LT1521	300mA Low Dropout Micropower Regulator with Shutdown	15µA I_Q, Reverse Battery Protection
LT1529	3A Low Dropout Regulator with 50µA I_Q	500mV Dropout Voltage
LT1611	Inverting 1.4MHz Switching Regulator	5V to –5V at 150mA, Low Output Noise, SOT-23 Package
LT1613	1.4MHz Single-Cell Micropower DC/DC Converter	SOT-23 Package, Internally Compensated
LTC1627	High Efficiency Synchronous Step-Down Switching Regulator	Burst Mode® Operation, Monolithic, 100% Duty Cycle
LT1761 Series	100mA, Low Noise, Low Dropout Micropower Regulators in SOT-23	20µA Quiescent Current, 20µV_{RMS} Noise
LT1763 Series	500mA, Low Noise, LDO Micropower Regulators	30µA Quiescent Current, 20µV_{RMS} Noise

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