

## 300mA Low Dropout Linear Regulator

### ■ FEATURES

- Low Dropout Voltage of 470mV at 300mA Output Current (3.0V Output Version).
- Guaranteed 300mA Output Current.
- Maximum Input Voltage is 8V
- Low Ground Current at 55 $\mu$ A.
- 2% Accuracy Output Voltage of 1.5V/1.8V/ 2.0V /2.5V /2.7V/ 3.0V/ 3.3V/ 3.5V/ 3.7V/ 3.8V/ 5.0V/ 5.2V.
- Needs only 1 $\mu$ F for Stability.
- Current and Thermal Limiting.

### ■ APPLICATIONS

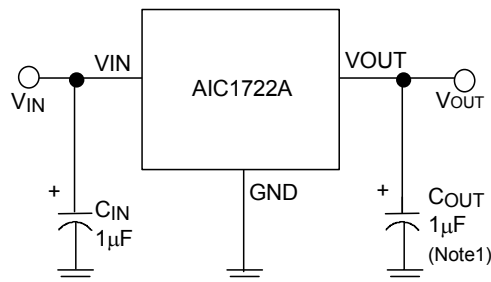
- Voltage Regulator for CD-ROM Drivers.
- Voltage Regulator for LAN Cards.
- Voltage Regulator for Microprocessor.
- Wireless Communication Systems.
- Battery Powered Systems.

### ■ DESCRIPTION

The AIC1722A is a 3-pin low dropout linear regulator. The superior characteristics of the AIC1722A include zero base current loss, very low dropout voltage, and 2% accuracy output voltage. Typical ground current remains approximately 55 $\mu$ A, from no load to maximum loading conditions. Dropout voltage at 300mA output current is exceptionally low. Output current limiting and thermal limiting are built in to provide maximal protection to the AIC1722A against fault conditions.

The AIC1722A comes in the popular 3-pin SOT-89, TO-92 and SOT-23 packages.

### ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



**Low Dropout Linear Regulator**

## ORDERING INFORMATION

AIC1722A-XXXXX XX

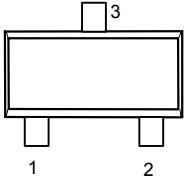
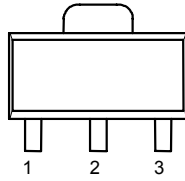
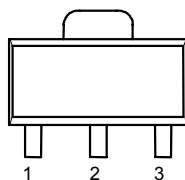
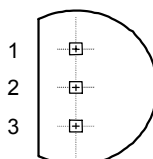
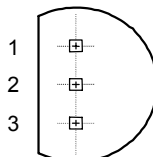
PACKING TYPE  
TR: TAPE & REEL  
BG: BAG

PACKAGE TYPE  
U: SOT-23  
XA: SOT-89  
XT: SOT-89  
ZT: TO-92  
ZL: TO-92

C: Commercial  
P: Lead Free Commercial  
G: Green Package  
(Only for SOT-89)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
15: 1.5V  
18: 1.8V  
20: 2.0V  
25: 2.5V  
27: 2.7V  
30: 3.0V  
33: 3.3V  
35: 3.5V  
37: 3.7V  
38: 3.8V  
50: 5.0V  
52: 5.2V

Example: AIC1722A-18CXATR  
→ 1.8V Version, in SOT-89 Package & Tape & Reel Packing Type  
AIC1722A-18PXATR  
→ 1.8V Version, in SOT-89 Lead Free Package & Tape & Reel Packing Type

PIN CONFIGURATION	
SOT-23 TOP VIEW 1: GND 2: VOUT 3: VIN	
SOT-89 TOP VIEW 1: GND 2: VIN 3: VOUT	
SOT-89 TOP VIEW 1: VOUT 2: GND 3: VIN	
TO-92 TOP VIEW 1: GND 2: VIN 3: VOUT	
TO-92 TOP VIEW 1: VIN 2: GND 3: VOUT	

## SOT-23 MARKING

Part No.	CU	PU	Part No.	CU	PU
AIC1722A-15XU	BN15	BN15P	AIC1722A-33XU	BN33	BN33P
AIC1722A-18XU	BN18	BN18P	AIC1722A-35XU	BN35	BN35P
AIC1722A-20XU	BN20	BN20P	AIC1722A-37XU	BN37	BN37P
AIC1722A-25XU	BN25	BN25P	AIC1722A-38XU	BN38	BN38P
AIC1722A-27XU	BN27	BN27P	AIC1722A-50XU	BN50	BN50P
AIC1722A-30XU	BN30	BN30P	AIC1722A-52XU	BN52	BN52P

**● SOT-89 MARKING**

Part No.	CXA	PXA	GXA	Part No.	CXT	PXT	GXT
AIC1722A-15XXA	AL15	AL15P	AL15G	AIC1722A-15XXT	BA15	BA15P	BA15G
AIC1722A-18XXA	AL18	AL18P	AL18G	AIC1722A-18XXT	BA18	BA18P	BA18G
AIC1722A-20XXA	AL20	AL20P	AL20G	AIC1722A-20XXT	BA20	BA20P	BA20G
AIC1722A-25XXA	AL25	AL25P	AL25G	AIC1722A-25XXT	BA25	BA25P	BA25G
AIC1722A-27XXA	AL27	AL27P	AL27G	AIC1722A-27XXT	BA27	BA27P	BA27G
AIC1722A-30XXA	AL30	AL30P	AL30G	AIC1722A-30XXT	BA30	BA30P	BA30G
AIC1722A-33XXA	AL33	AL33P	AL33G	AIC1722A-33XXT	BA33	BA33P	BA33G
AIC1722A-35XXA	AL35	AL35P	AL35G	AIC1722A-35XXT	BA35	BA35P	BA35G
AIC1722A-37XXA	AL37	AL37P	AL37G	AIC1722A-37XXT	BA37	BA37P	BA37G
AIC1722A-38XXA	AL38	AL38P	AL38G	AIC1722A-38XXT	BA38	BA38P	BA38G
AIC1722A-50XXA	AL50	AL50P	AL50G	AIC1722A-50XXT	BA50	BA50P	BA50G
AIC1722A-52XXA	AL52	AL52P	AL52G	AIC1722A-52XXT	BA52	BA52P	BA52G

**■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Input Supply Voltage .....	-0.3~8V
Operating Temperature Range .....	-40°C~ 85°C
Junction Temperature .....	125°C
Storage Temperature Range .....	-65°C~150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec) .....	260°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	SOT-23.....130°C /W
	SOT-89.....30°C /W
	TO-92.....120°C /W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	SOT-23.....180°C /W
(Assume no ambient airflow, no heatsink)	SOT-89..... 160°C /W
	TO-92.....150°C /W

**Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.**

**■ TEST CIRCUIT**

Refer to the TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT.

■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_{IN}=1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	$V_{IN}=8\text{V}$ , No Load	-2		+2	%
Line Regulation	$I_L=1\text{mA}$ , $1.4\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 3.2\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=4\text{V}\sim 8\text{V}$		3	10	mV
	$3.3\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 5.2\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=5.5\text{V}\sim 8\text{V}$		3	15	
Load Regulation (Note 3)	$I_L=0.1\sim 300\text{mA}$ $1.4\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 3.9\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=5\text{V}$		7	20	mV
	$4.0\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 5.2\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=7\text{V}$		15	40	
Current Limit (Note 4)	$V_{IN}=7\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT}=0\text{V}$	300			mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$I_L=300\text{mA}$	$4.0\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 5.2\text{V}$		400	mV
		$3.0\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 3.9\text{V}$		470	
		$2.5\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 2.9\text{V}$		570	
		$2.0\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 2.4\text{V}$		800	
		$1.4\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 1.9\text{V}$		1260	
Ground Current	$I_O=0.1\text{mA}\sim I_{MAX}$ $1.4\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 3.9\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=5\sim 8\text{V}$		55	80	$\mu\text{A}$
	$4.0\text{V}\leq V_{OUT}\leq 5.2\text{V}$ $V_{IN}=7\sim 8\text{V}$		55	80	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Guaranteed by design		20		$^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1: To avoid output oscillation, aluminum electrolytic output capacitor is recommended and ceramic capacitor is not suggested.

Note 2: Specifications are production tested at  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ . Specifications over the  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with Statistical Quality Controls (SQC).

Note 3: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low ON time.

Note 4: Current limit is measured by pulsing a short time.

Note 5: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 100mV below the value measured with a 1V differential.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

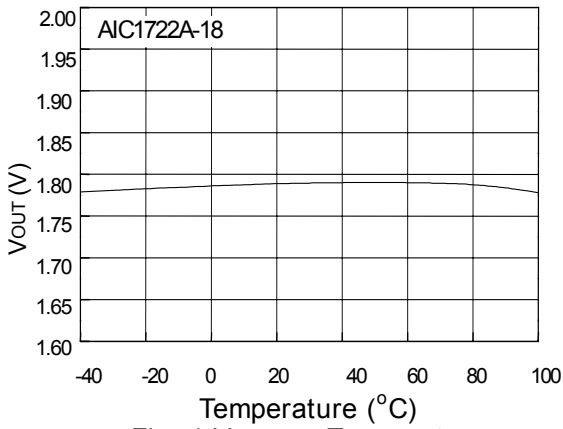


Fig. 1 V<sub>OUT</sub> vs. Temperature

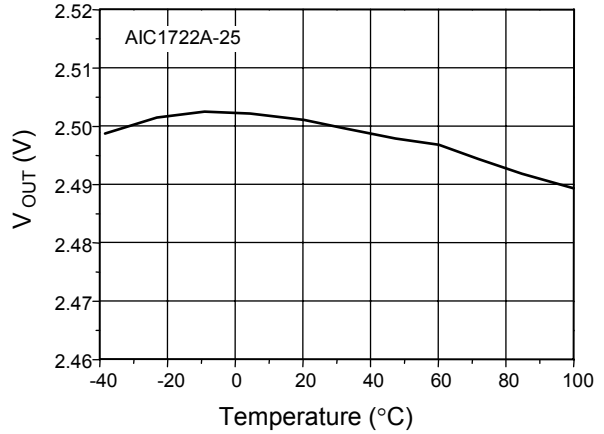


Fig. 2 V<sub>OUT</sub> vs. Temperature

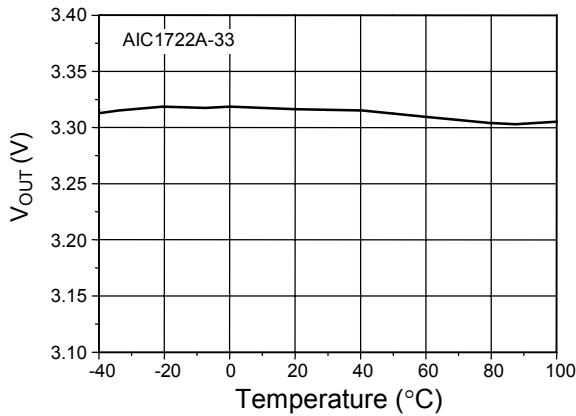


Fig. 3 V<sub>OUT</sub> vs. Temperature

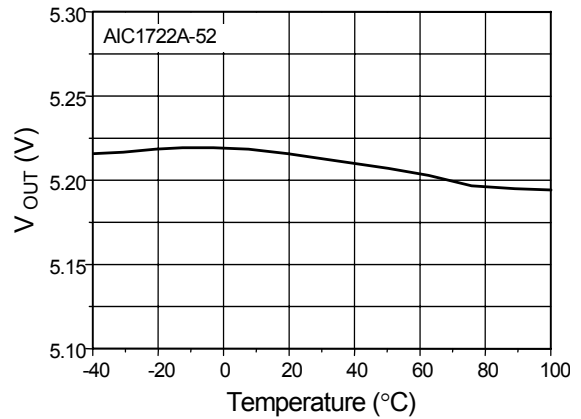


Fig. 4 V<sub>OUT</sub> vs. Temperature

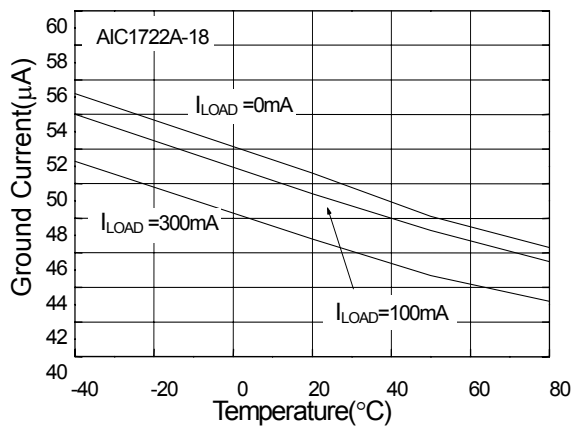


Fig. 5 Ground Current vs. Temperature

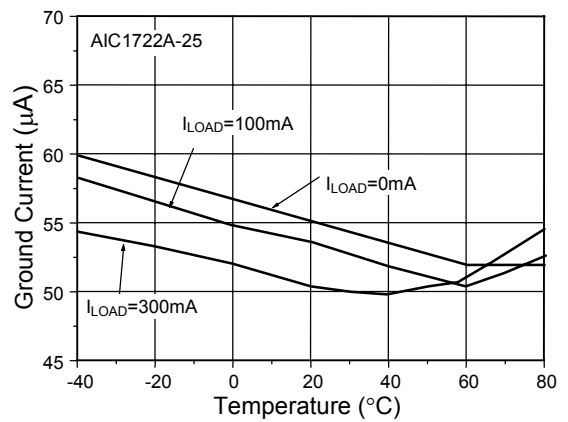


Fig. 6 Ground Current vs. Temperature

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)**

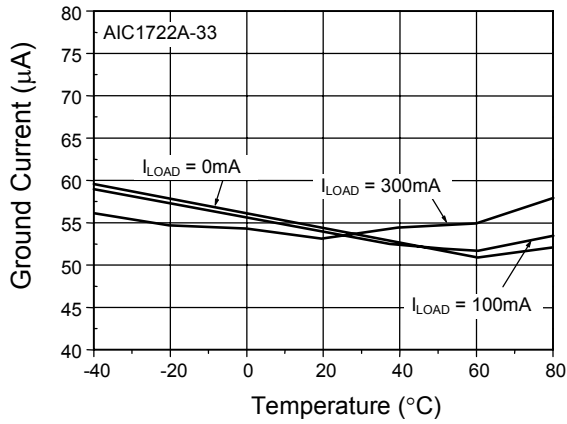


Fig. 7 Ground Current vs. Temperature

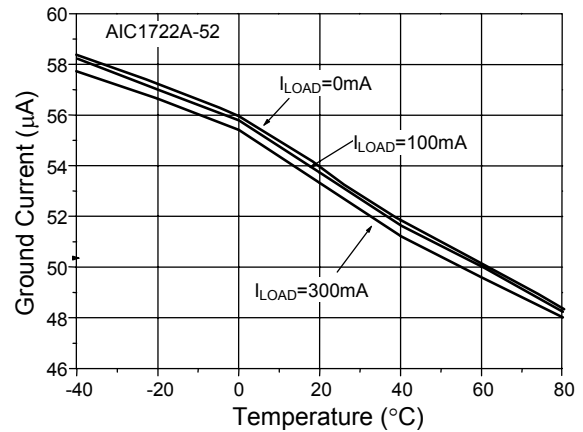


Fig. 8 Ground Current vs. Temperature

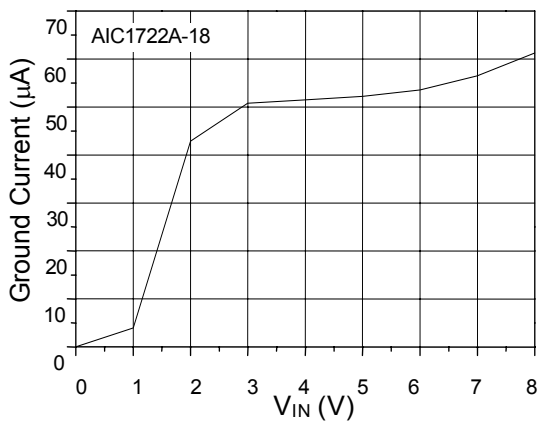


Fig. 9 Ground Current vs.  $V_{IN}$

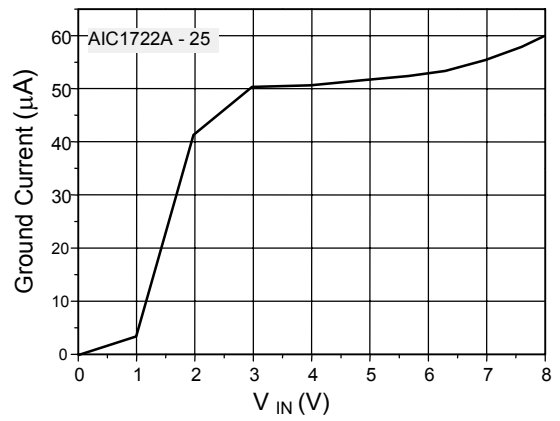


Fig. 10 Ground Current vs.  $V_{IN}$

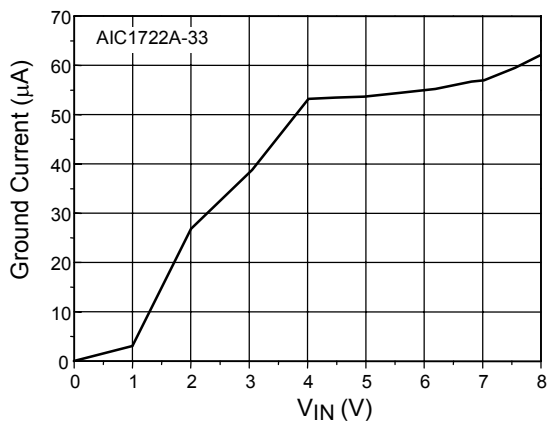


Fig. 11 Ground Current vs.  $V_{IN}$

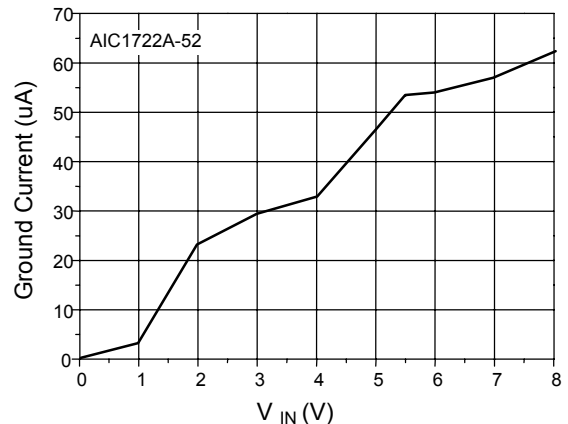


Fig. 12 Ground Current vs.  $V_{IN}$

■ **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)**

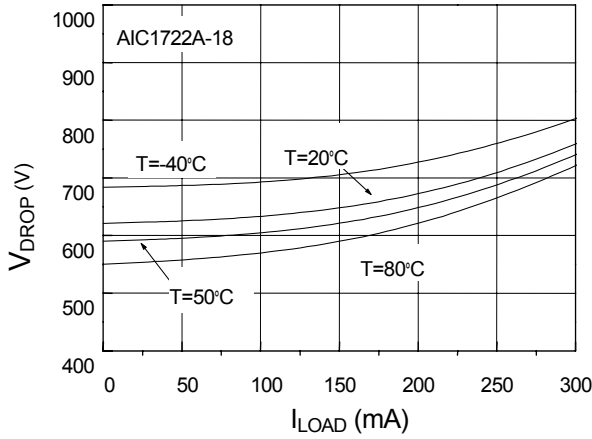


Fig. 13  $V_{DROP}$  vs.  $I_{LOAD}$

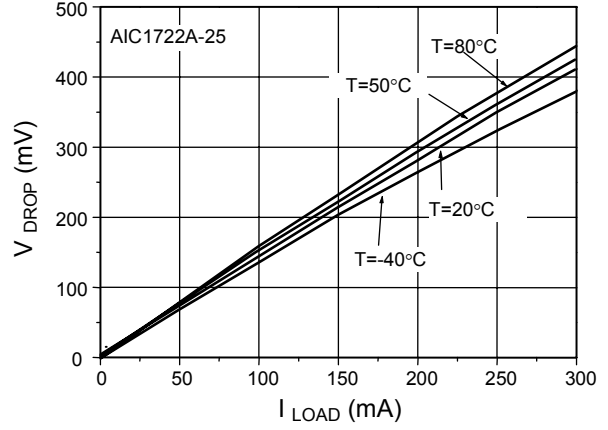


Fig. 14  $V_{DROP}$  vs.  $I_{LOAD}$

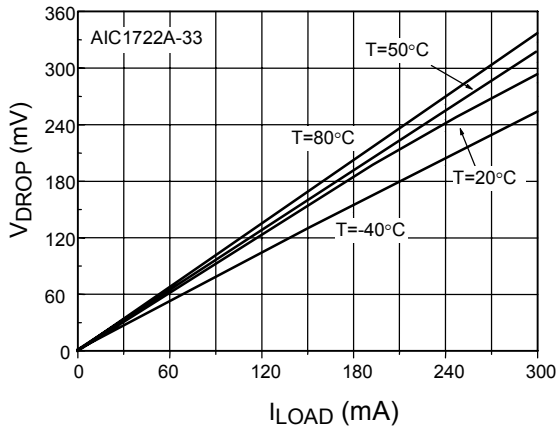


Fig. 15  $V_{DROP}$  vs.  $I_{LOAD}$

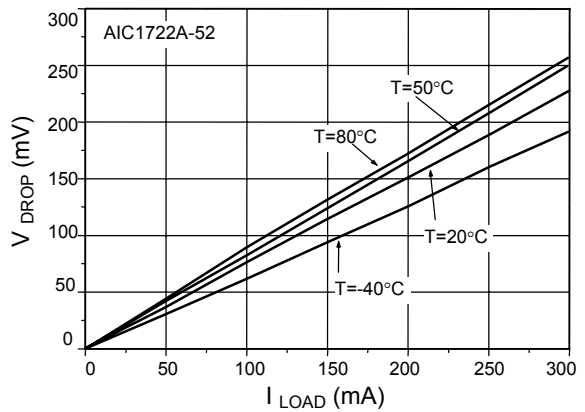


Fig. 16  $V_{DROP}$  vs.  $I_{LOAD}$

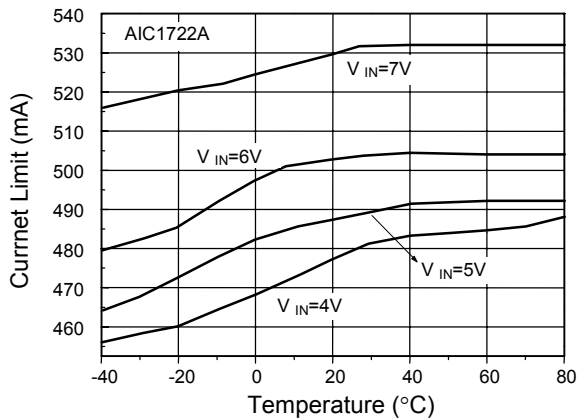
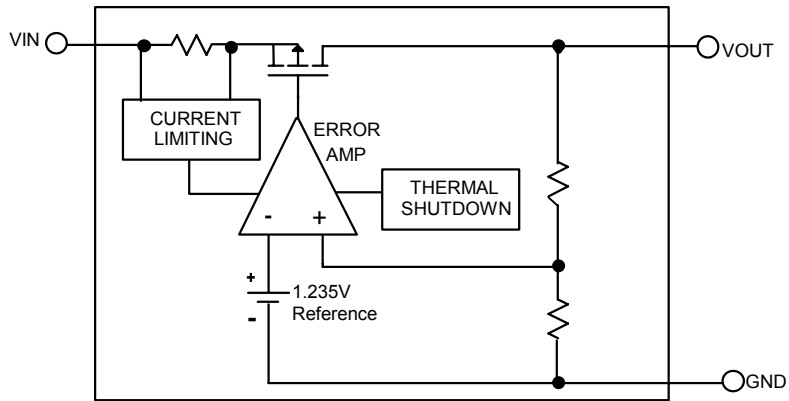


Fig. 17 Current Limit vs. Temperature

**■ BLOCK DIAGRAM****■ PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

VOUT PIN - Output pin.

GND PIN - Power GND.

VIN PIN - Power Supply Input.



## ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

### INPUT-OUTPUT CAPACITORS

Linear regulators require input and output capacitors to maintain stability. Input capacitor at 1 $\mu$ F with 1 $\mu$ F aluminum electrolytic output capacitor is recommended.

### POWER DISSIPATION

The AIC1722A obtains thermal-limiting circuitry, which is designed to protect the device against overload condition. For continuous load condition, maximum rating of junction temperature must not be exceeded. It is important to pay more attention in thermal resistance. It includes junction to case, junction to ambient. The maximum power dissipation of AIC1722A depends on the thermal resistance of its case and circuit board, the temperature difference between the die junction and ambient air, and the rate of airflow. The rate of temperature rise is greatly affected by the mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material, and the ambient temperature. When the IC mounting with good thermal

conductivity is used, the junction temperature will be low even when large power dissipation applies.

The power dissipation across the device is

$$P = I_{OUT} (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}).$$

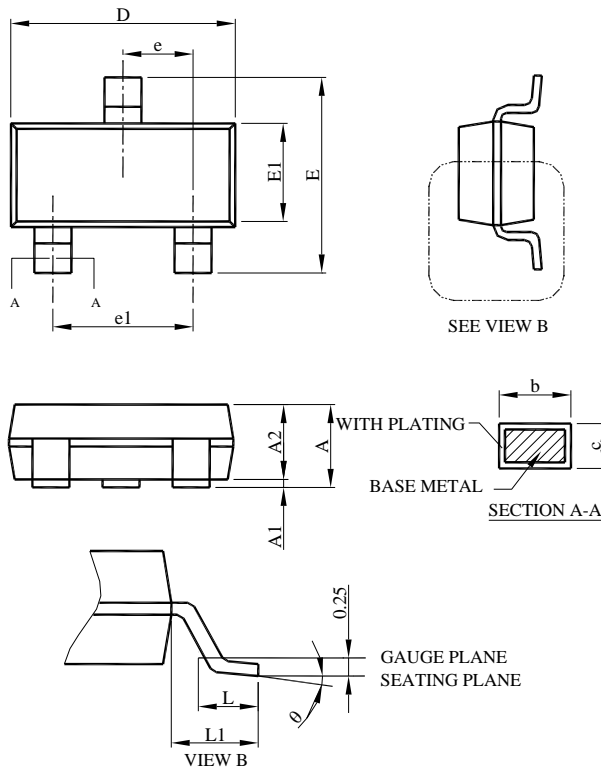
The maximum power dissipation is:

$$P_{MAX} = \frac{(T_{J-max} - T_A)}{R\theta_{JA}}$$

Where  $T_{J-max}$  is the maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C), and  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature suitable in application.

As a general rule, the lower temperature is, the better reliability of the device is. So the PCB mounting pad should provide maximum thermal conductivity to maintain low device temperature.

GND pin performs a dual function for providing an electrical connection to ground and channeling heat away. Therefore, connecting the GND pin to ground with a large pad or ground plane would increase the power dissipation and reduce the device temperature.

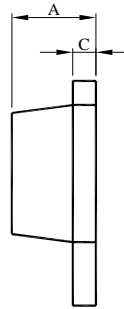
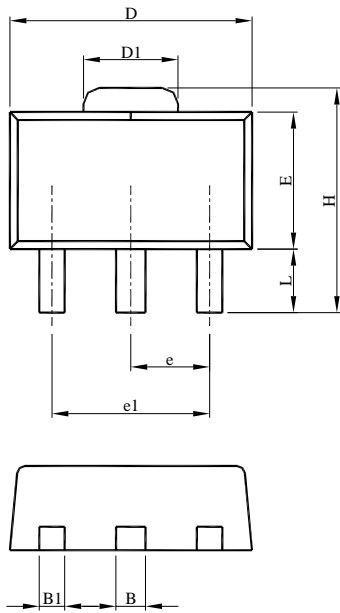
**PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS (unit: mm)**
**SOT-23**


SYMBOL	SOT-23	
	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.95	1.45
A1	0.05	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.30	0.50
c	0.08	0.22
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.70
e	0.95 BSC	
e1	1.90 BSC	
L	0.30	0.60
L1	0.60 REF	
$\theta$	0°	8°

**Note:**

- 1.Refer to JEDEC MO-178.
- 2.Dimension D and E1 do not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion or gate burrs shall not exceed 10 mil per side.
- 3.Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

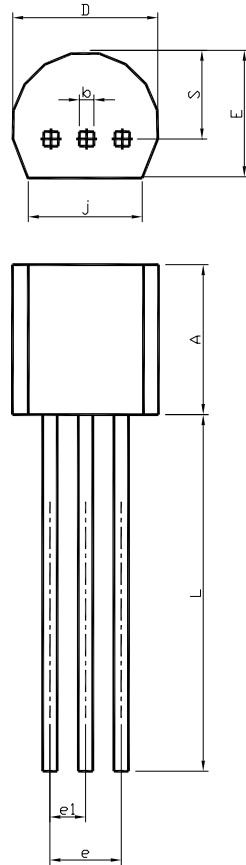
● SOT-89



SOT-89		
MILLIMETERS		
SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.
A	1.40	1.60
B	0.44	0.56
B1	0.36	0.48
C	0.35	0.44
D	4.40	4.60
D1	1.50	1.83
E	2.29	2.60
e	1.50 BSC	
e1	3.00 BSC	
H	3.94	4.25
L	0.89	1.20

Note:  
 1. Refer to JEDEC TO-243AA.  
 2. Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

● TO-92



S Y M B O L	TO-92	
	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	4.32	5.33
b	0.36	0.47
D	4.45	5.20
E	3.18	4.19
e	2.42	2.66
e1	1.15	1.39
j	3.43	
L	12.70	
S	2.03	2.66

Note:  
 1.Refer to JEDEC TO-92.  
 2.Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

**Note:**

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