

### POWER MANAGEMENT

#### Description

The SC1551 high performance positive voltage regulator is designed for use in applications requiring low dropout performance at up to 1.5A. Additionally, the SC1551 provides excellent regulation over variations in line, load and temperature.

Similar to Semtech's popular EZ1086, the SC1551 includes extra features for maximum flexibility - a low power shutdown mode and a power-on reset output. The active high enable pin, when pulled low, shuts the regulator down so that it draws less than 10 $\mu$ A from the input supply. The power-on reset output remains asserted low until 175ms (typical) after the output voltage rises above the reset threshold. When the output drops below the reset threshold, reset asserts low within 20 $\mu$ s (typical).

Outstanding features include low dropout performance at rated current, fast transient response, internal current limiting and thermal shutdown protection of the output device.

The SC1551 is available with two standard output voltage options, 2.5V and 3.3V. It comes in the popular 5 pin TO-263 surface mount package.

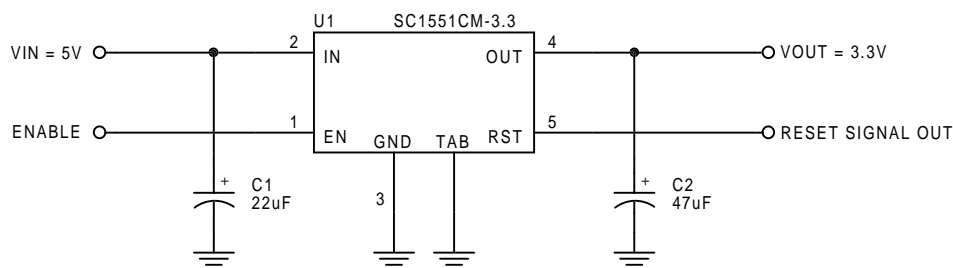
#### Features

- ◆ Low dropout voltage: 1.4V maximum
- ◆ Full current rating over line and temperature
- ◆ Fast transient response
- ◆  $\pm 3\%$  total output regulation over line, load and temperature
- ◆ Active high enable input
- ◆ Power-on reset output with 175ms (typical) delay
- ◆ Line regulation typically 0.015%
- ◆ Load regulation typically 0.05%
- ◆ TO-263-5 surface mount package

#### Applications

- ◆ Microcontroller power supplies
- ◆ Battery chargers
- ◆ Post regulators
- ◆ Battery chargers

#### Typical Application Circuit



**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Maximum Input Pin Voltage	$V_{IN}, V_{EN}$	7	V
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Impedance Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA}$	60	°C/W
Thermal Impedance Junction to Case	$\theta_{JC}$	3	°C/W
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	$T_A$	0 to +70	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	0 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-65 to +150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10 Seconds	$T_{LEAD}$	300	°C

**Electrical Characteristics**

Unless specified:  $3.9V \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0V$  (2.5V option,  $4.7V \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0V$  for the 3.3V option),  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $0A \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1.5A$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .  
 Values in **bold** apply over full operating temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>IN</b>						
Supply Voltage (2.5V option)	$V_{IN}$		<b>3.9</b>		<b>7.0</b>	V
Supply Voltage (3.3V option)	$V_{IN}$		<b>4.7</b>		<b>7.0</b>	V
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$			15	20	mA
					<b>25</b>	
Off State Quiescent Current	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{IN} = 5V, V_{EN} = 0V$		5	10	$\mu A$
					<b>15</b>	
<b>OUT</b>						
Output Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0mA$	-1%	$V_{OUT}$	+1%	V
			<b>-3%</b>		<b>+3%</b>	
Line Regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	$REG_{LINE}$	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.4V) \text{ to } 7V, I_{OUT} = 0mA$		0.015	0.100	%
					<b>0.150</b>	
Load Regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	$REG_{LOAD}$	$V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0A \text{ to } 1.5A$		0.05	0.20	%
					<b>0.30</b>	
Dropout Voltage <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	$V_D$	$I_{OUT} = 1.5A$		1.3	<b>1.4</b>	V

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)**

Unless specified:  $3.9V \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0V$  (2.5V option,  $4.7V \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0V$  for the 3.3V option),  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $0A \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1.5A$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .  
 Values in **bold** apply over full operating temperature range.

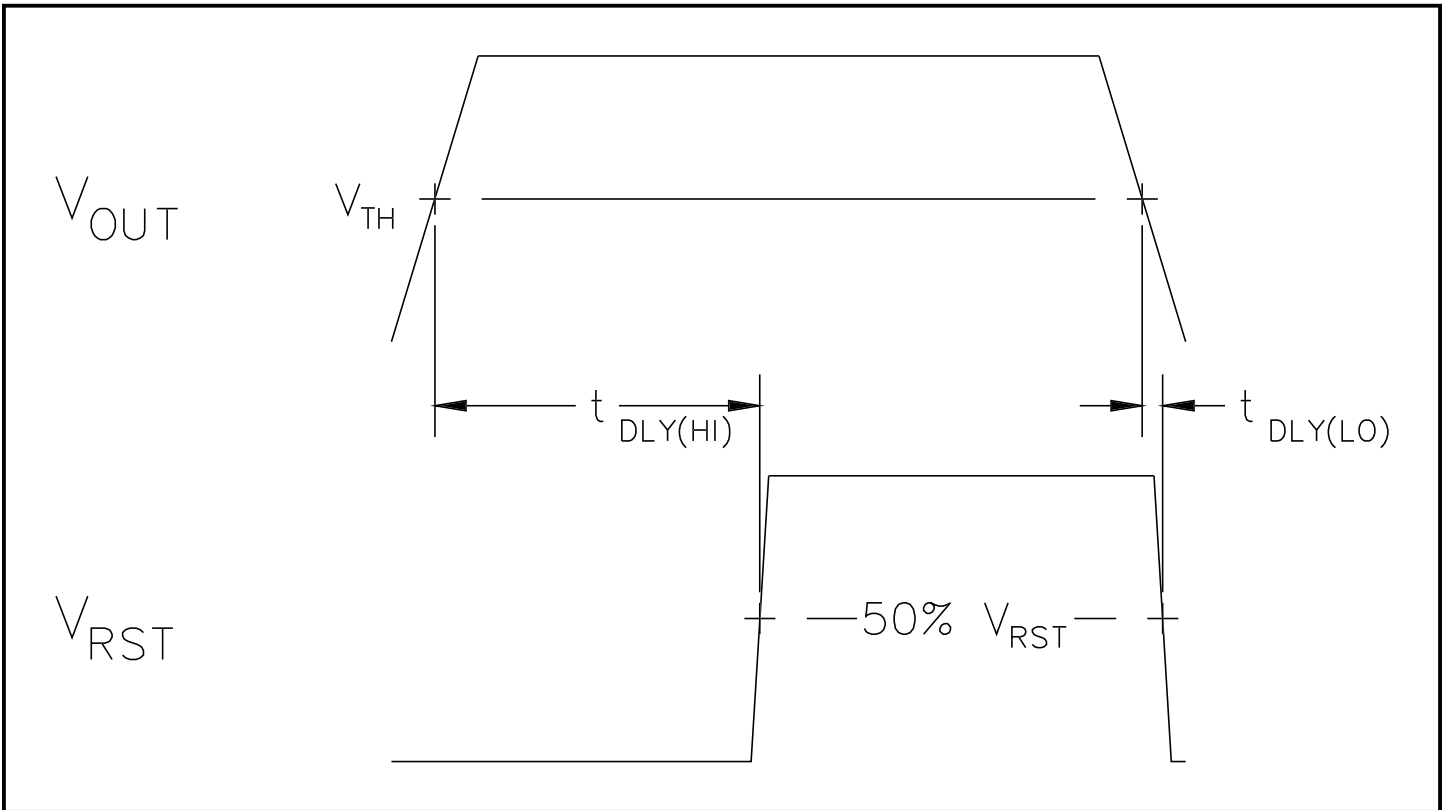
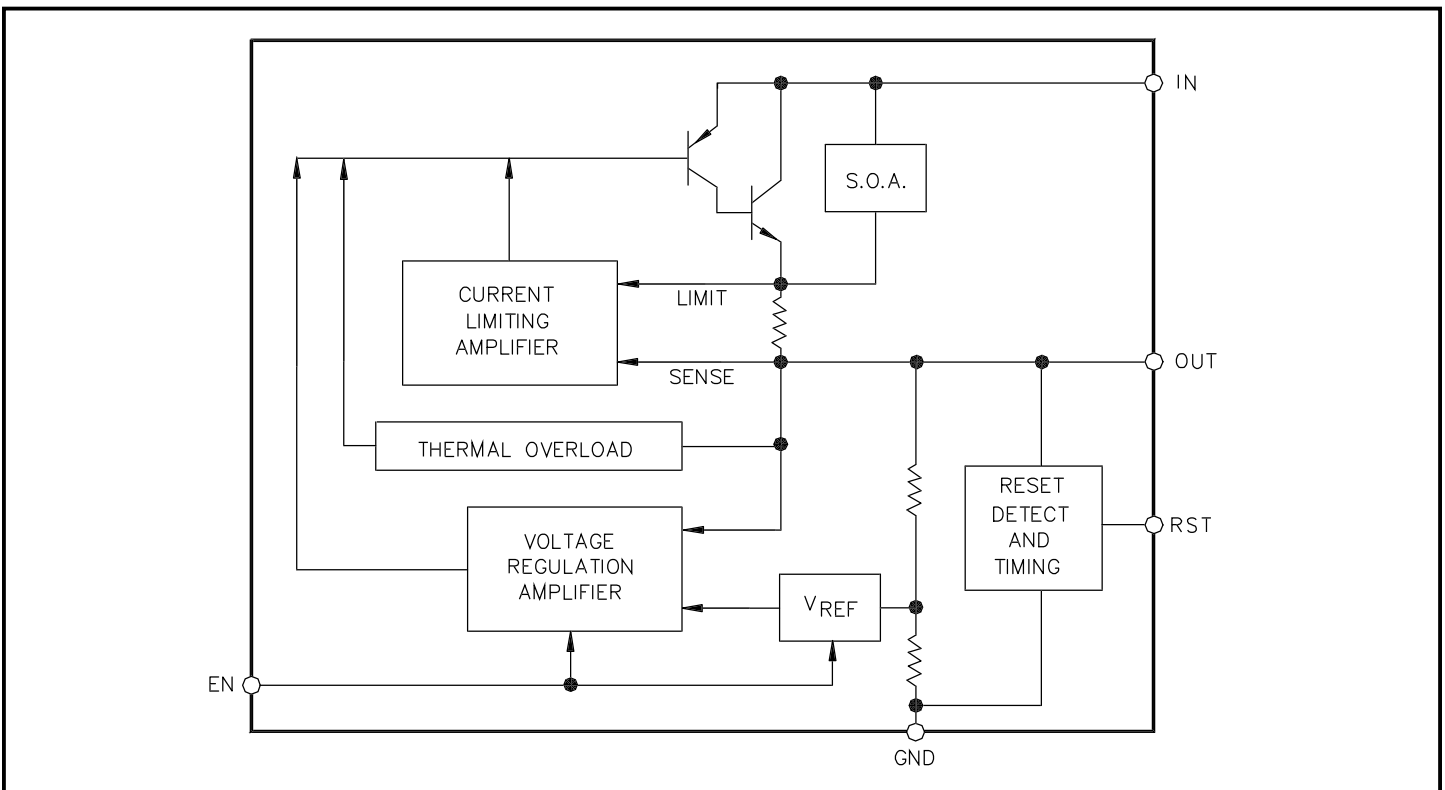
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
<b>OUT (Cont.)</b>						
Current Limit <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_{CL}$		<b>1.5</b>	2.5		A
Temperature Coefficient	$T_C$			<b>0.005</b>		%/ $^\circ C$
Temperature Stability	$T_S$	$V_{IN} = 5V, I_{OUT} = 0.5A$		<b>0.5</b>		%
RMS Output Noise	$e_n$	$f = 10Hz \text{ to } 10kHz$		0.003		% $V_{OUT}$
Ripple Rejection Ratio	$R_A$	$V_{IN} = 5V, f = 120Hz$	<b>60</b>	<b>72</b>		dB
<b>EN</b>						
Enable Pin Control Voltage	$V_{IL}$	Device OFF			<b>0.4</b>	V
	$V_{IH}$	Device ON	<b>1.6</b>			
Enable Pin Current	$I_{EN}$	$V_{EN} = 0V, V_{IN} = 5V$ (OFF)		0.15	<b>1.00</b>	$\mu A$
		$V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 5V$ (ON)		35	<b>100</b>	
<b>RST</b>						
Reset Threshold	$V_{TH}$	$V_{OUT}$ falling		93		% $V_{OUT}$
		$V_{OUT}$ rising		94		
Reset Delay <sup>(3)</sup>	$t_{DLY(LO)}$	$V_{OUT}$ falling		20		$\mu s$
	$t_{DLY(HI)}$	$V_{OUT}$ rising	<b>140</b>	175	<b>560</b>	ms
Reset Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{OUT} \leq V_{TH}, I_{RST} = -1.2mA$		0.1	<b>0.2</b>	V
	$V_{OH}$	$V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(NOM)}, I_{RST} = 500\mu A$	<b><math>0.8V_{IN}</math></b>			V
<b>OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION</b>						
High Trip Level	$T_{HI}$			170		$^\circ C$
Hysteresis	$T_{HYST}$			10		$^\circ C$

**Notes:**

(1) Low duty cycle pulse testing with Kelvin connections required.

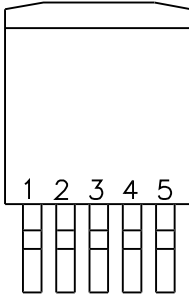
(2)  $\Delta V_{OUT}, \Delta V_{REF} = 1\%$ .

(3) Reset delay is measured from ( $V_{OUT} = V_{TH}$ ) to ( $V_{RST} = 50\%$ ) - see Timing Diagram on page 4.

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Timing Diagram**

**Block Diagram**


**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Pin Configurations**

**Top View**



Pin	Function
1	EN
2	IN
3/TAB	GND
4	OUT
5	RST

**TO-263-5**

**Ordering Information**

Part Number <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Package
SC1551CM-X.XTR	TO-263-5

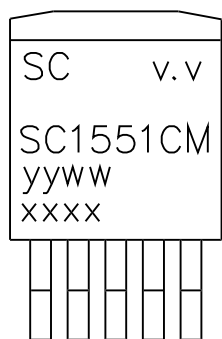
**Notes:**

(1) Where X.X denotes voltage options. Available voltages are: 2.5V and 3.3V. Contact factory for additional voltage options.

(2) Only available in tape and reel packaging. A reel contains 800 devices.

**Pin Descriptions**

Pin	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	EN	Active high enable pin. Pulling this pin high will enable the output. While the device will be turned off if this pin is left open, it is recommended to pull it low to turn the device off for noise immunity. Connect to IN if not being used.
2	IN	Input supply pin.
3	GND	Ground pin. Electrically connected to the device tab.
4	OUT	Regulated output pin, sourcing up to 1.5A.
5	RST	Reset pin. Remains low while $V_{OUT}$ is below the reset threshold, and for 175ms (typical) after $V_{OUT}$ rises above the threshold. When $V_{OUT}$ drops below the threshold, RST pulls low within 20μs (typical).

**Marking Information**


**Top View**

v.v = Voltage Option (Example: 2.5)  
 yyww = Datecode (Example: 0015)  
 xxxx = Semtech Lot No. (Example: 00101)

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Applications Information**
**Theory Of Operation**

The SC1551 is intended for applications requiring a regulated voltage capable of sourcing up to 1.5A. It has an enable input and power-on reset making it a “one chip solution” for microcontroller power supplies and other applications where a low power shutdown mode and output voltage monitoring might be required.

The SC1551 contains a bandgap reference trimmed for optimal temperature coefficient. The output voltage of the regulator is divided down internally using a resistor divider and compared to the bandgap voltage using an internal error amplifier. The error amplifier drives the base of a PNP transistor which in turn drives the base of the NPN pass device.

An active high enable pin (EN) allows the regulator to be shut down. Pulling this pin low causes the device to enter a very low power shutdown mode, where it will draw typically 1µA from the input supply. The enable pin is connected to the base of an NPN transistor, so when pulled low draws almost no current. If this pin is left open, the device will be disabled, however for better noise immunity it should be pulled low rather than left floating. Connect this pin to IN if the enable function is not being used.

A power-on reset pin (RST) is provided to indicate to the load that the output voltage is within specification. As the output voltage rises at turn-on, the reset pin will remain low until approximately 175ms after the output voltage rises above the Reset Threshold ( $V_{TH}$ , typically 94% of specified output voltage). After this Reset Delay, the reset pin will pull high to greater than 80% of the input voltage value. As the output voltage starts to fall, the reset pin will pull low within 20µs (typ.) once the Reset Threshold voltage (93% for  $V_{OUT}$  falling) is crossed. If the output voltage rises above the Reset Threshold once more, the Reset Delay timer will start again. The reset pin pulls high and low, therefore does not require any external pull-up or pull-down resistors. Leave this pin floating if the reset function is not being used. When the device is disabled, the reset pin function is disabled.

The regulator has its own current limit circuitry to ensure that the output current will not damage the device during output short, overload or start-up. The

current limit is guaranteed to be greater than 1.5A to permit full current operation under all specified operating conditions.

The SC1551 includes thermal shutdown circuitry to turn off the device if  $T_J$  exceeds 170°C (typical), with the device remaining off until  $T_J$  drops by 10°C (typical).

**Component Selection - General**

Output capacitor - Semtech recommends a minimum capacitance of 10µF at the output with an equivalent series resistance (ESR) of > 50mΩ over temperature. If larger capacitors are used, the minimum ESR can be reduced to 25 mΩ with 100µF or greater. Ceramic capacitors should not be used. Increasing the bulk capacitance will improve the overall transient response.

Input capacitor - Semtech recommends the use of a minimum capacitance of 10µF at the output with an equivalent series resistance (ESR) of > 50mΩ over temperature. This allows for the device being some distance from any bulk capacitance on the rail. Additionally, input droop due to load transients is reduced, improving overall load transient response.

**Thermal Considerations**

The worst-case power dissipation for this part is given by:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT(MIN)}) \cdot I_{OUT(MAX)} + V_{IN(MAX)} \cdot I_{Q(MAX)} \quad (1)$$

Looking at a typical application, 5V to 3.3V at 1A:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{IN(MAX)} &= 5 + 5\% = 5.25V \\ V_{OUT(MIN)} &= 3.3V - 3\% = 3.201V \\ I_{Q(MAX)} &= 25mA \\ I_{OUT} &= 1A \\ T_A &= 50^\circ C \end{aligned}$$

Inserting these values into equation (1) gives us:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (5.25 - 3.201) \cdot 1 + 5.25 \cdot 0.025 = 2.18W$$

Using this figure, we can calculate the maximum thermal impedance allowable to maintain  $T_J \leq 125^\circ C$ :

**POWER MANAGEMENT****Applications Information (Cont.)**

$$\theta_{JA(MAX)} = \frac{(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)})}{P_{D(MAX)}} = \frac{(125 - 50)}{2.18} = 34^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

This thermal impedance can be achieved by attaching a copper area approximately 1.75" x 1.75" to the tab of the device on a single sided PCB.

The use of multi layer boards with internal ground/power planes will lower the junction temperature from the above example and improve overall output voltage accuracy. Forced air cooling of 100lfm or better will also decrease the total thermal impedance. For extreme power dissipation or very high ambient temperatures, surface mount heat sinks are available for the TO-263 package from suppliers such as Aavid.

**Layout Considerations**

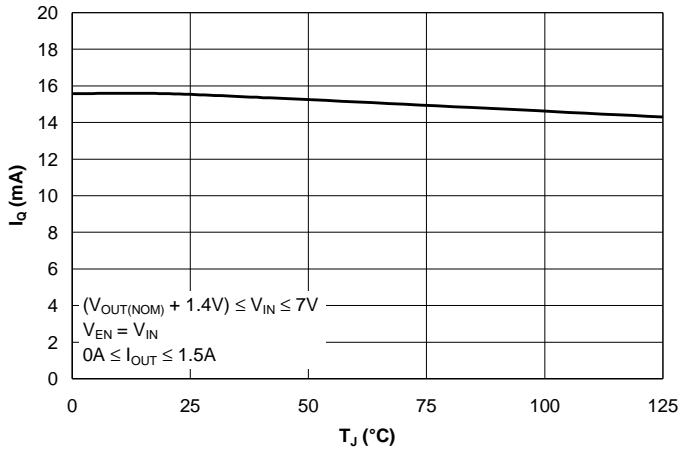
While layout for linear devices is generally not as critical as for a switching application, careful attention to detail will ensure reliable operation.

- 1) Attaching the part to a larger copper footprint will enable better heat transfer from the device, especially on PCBs where there are internal ground and power planes.
- 2) Place the input and output capacitors close to the device for optimal transient response and device behaviour.
- 3) Connect all ground connections directly to the ground plane. If there is no ground plane, connect to a common local ground point before connecting to board ground.

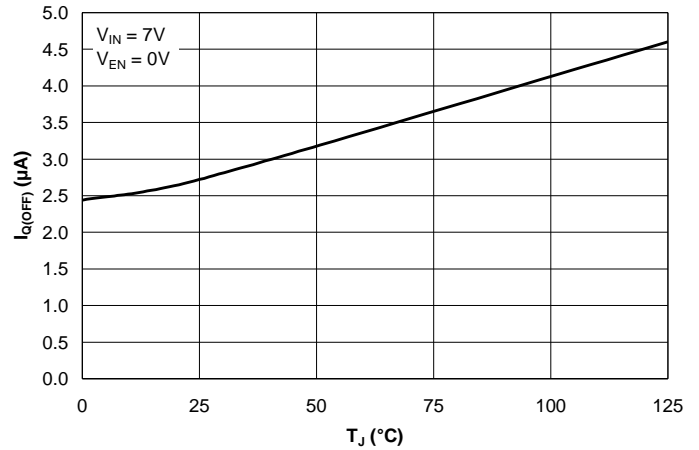
**POWER MANAGEMENT**

**Typical Characteristics**

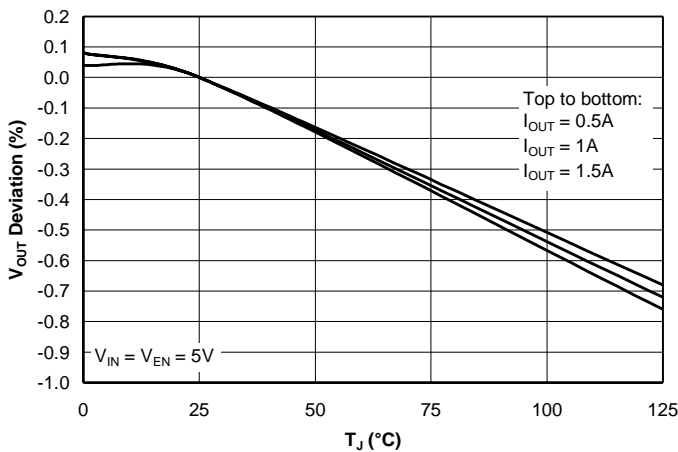
**Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature**



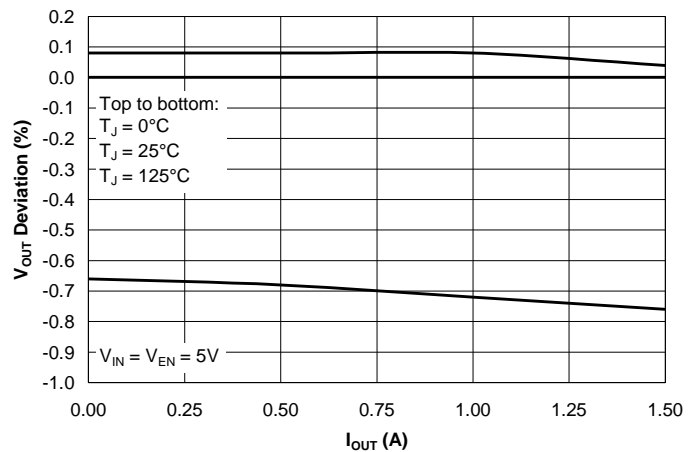
**Off-State Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature**



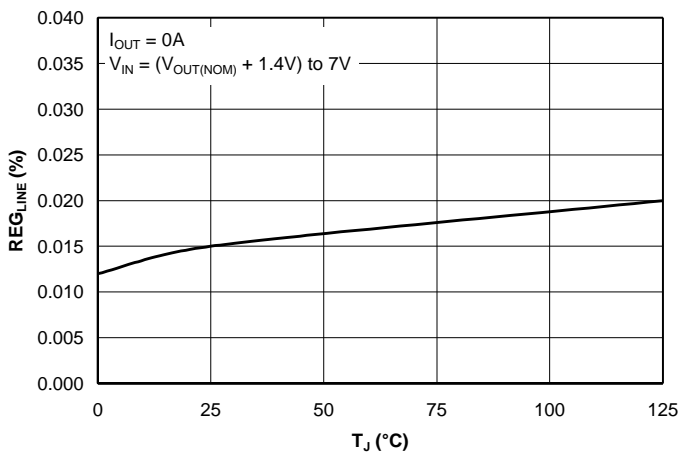
**Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature vs. Output Current**



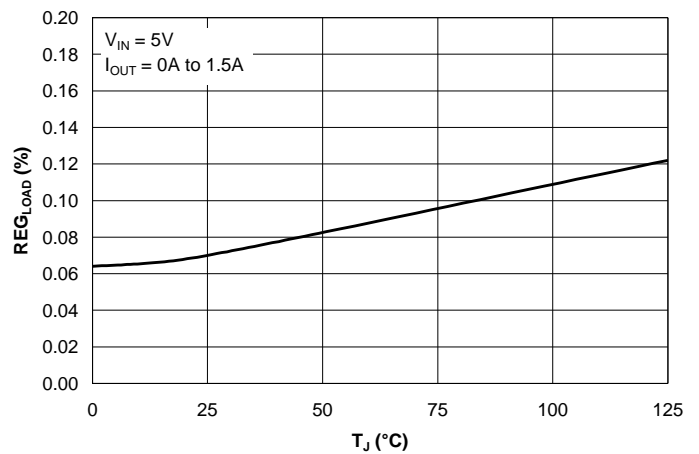
**Output Voltage vs. Output Current vs. Junction Temperature**



**Line Regulation vs. Junction Temperature**



**Load Regulation vs. Junction Temperature**

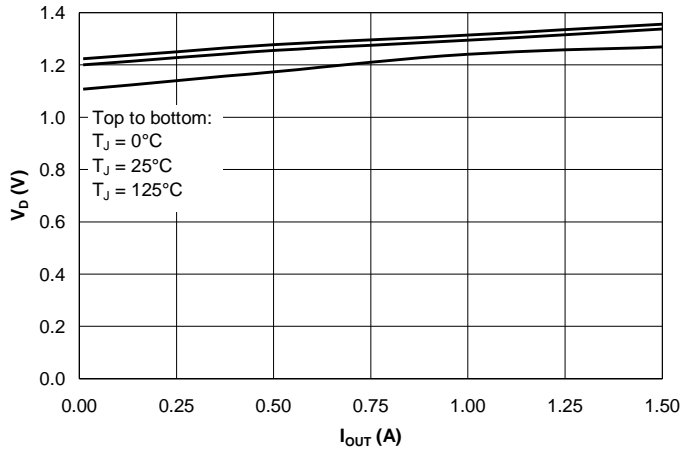




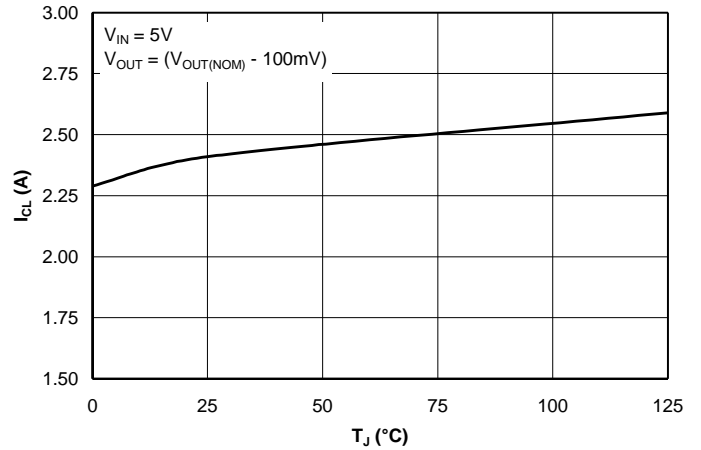
**POWER MANAGEMENT**

**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

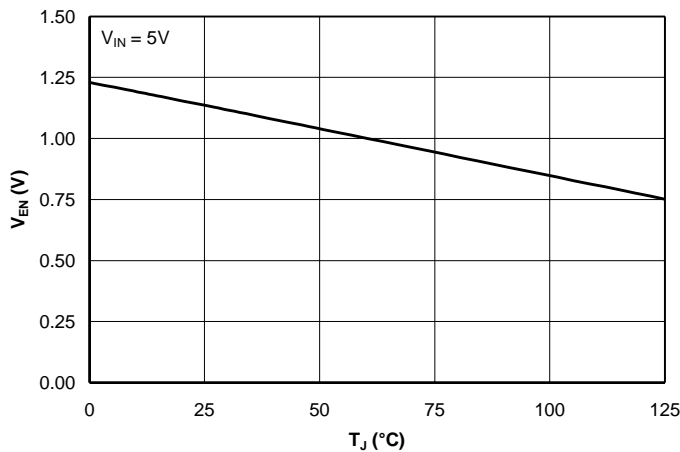
**Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current  
vs. Junction Temperature**



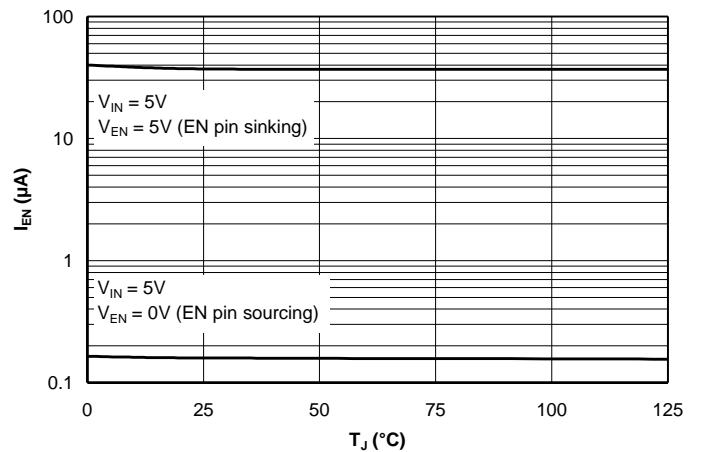
**Current Limit vs.  
Junction Temperature**



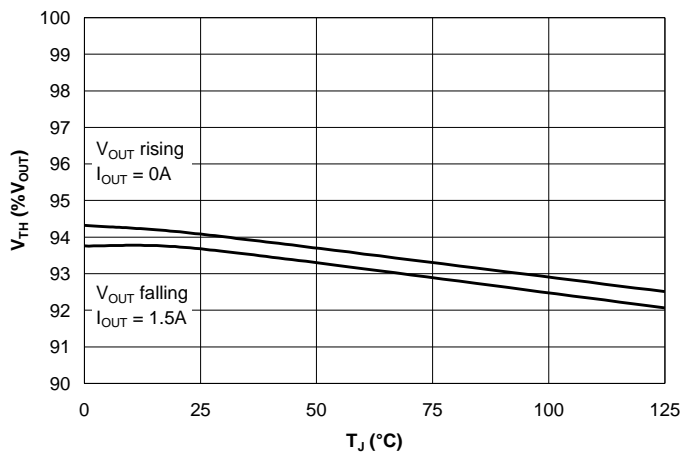
**Enable Pin Control Voltage  
vs. Junction Temperature**



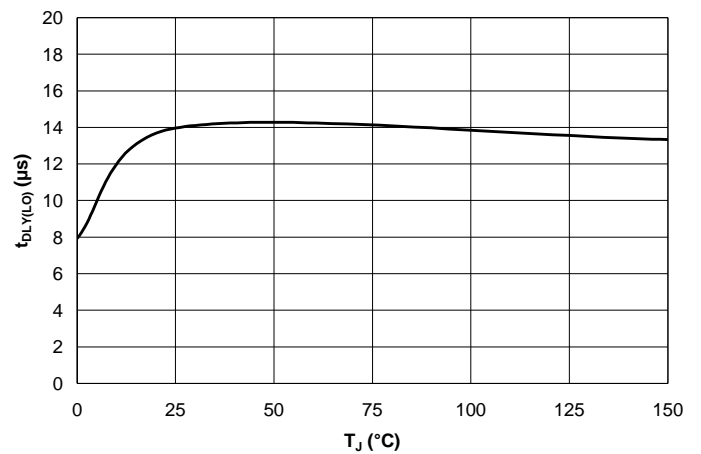
**Enable Pin Current vs.  
Junction Temperature**



**Reset Threshold vs.  
Junction Temperature**

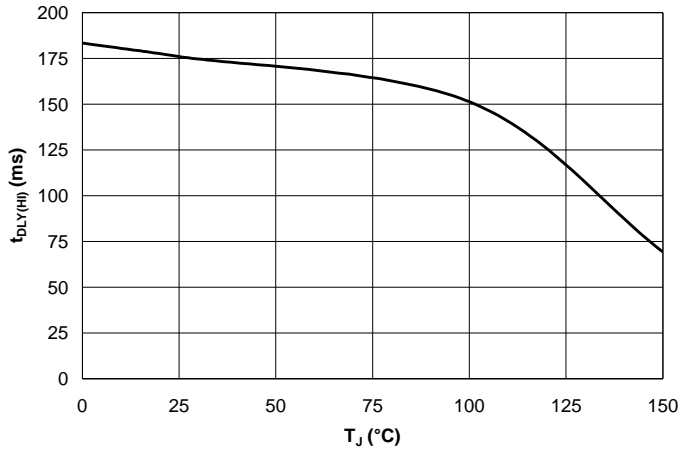


**Reset Delay ( $V_{OUT}$  falling) vs.  
Junction Temperature**

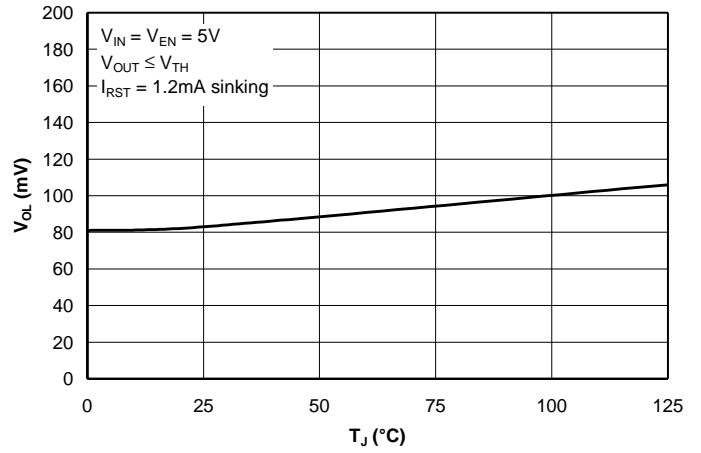


**POWER MANAGEMENT**
**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**

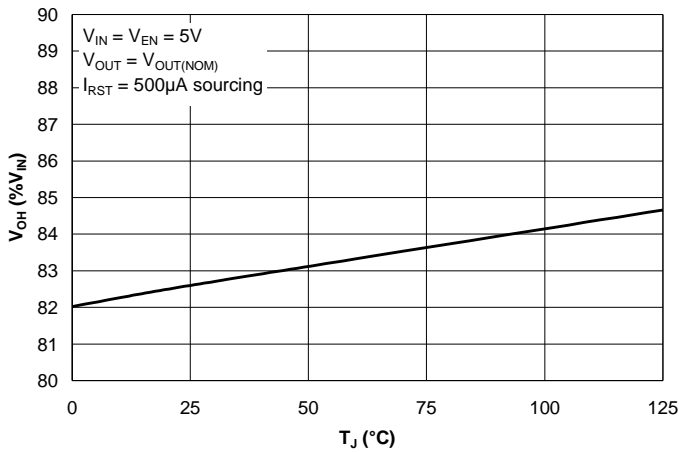
**Reset Delay ( $V_{OUT}$  rising) vs.  
Junction Temperature**



**Reset Low Output Voltage vs.  
Junction Temperature**

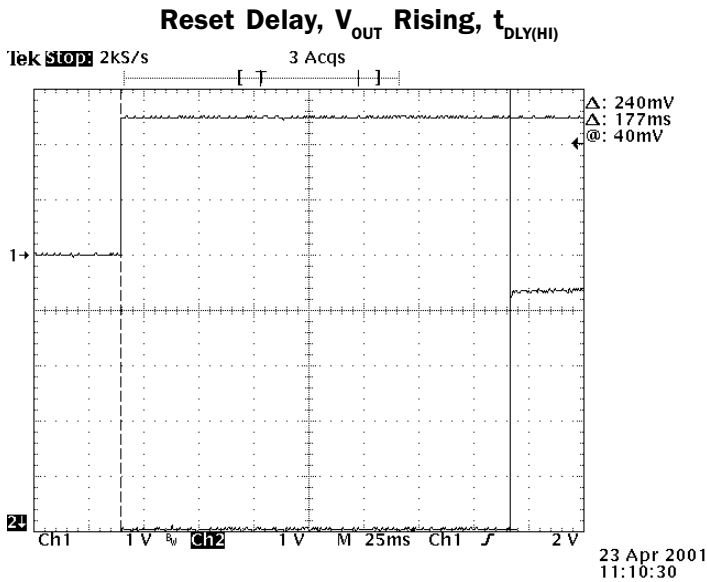


**Reset High Output Voltage vs.  
Junction Temperature**

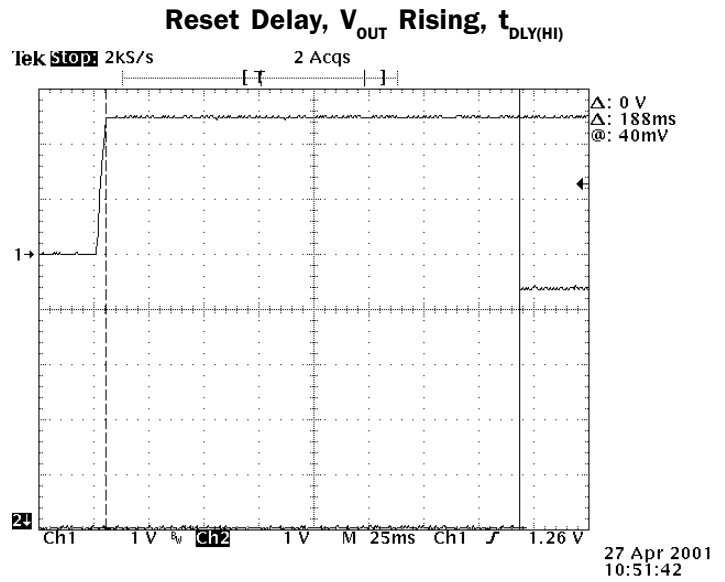


**POWER MANAGEMENT**

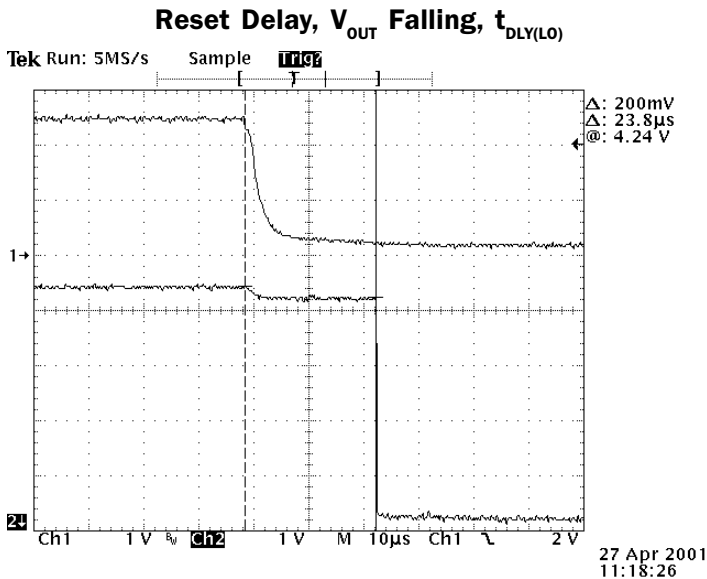
**Typical Characteristics (Cont.)**



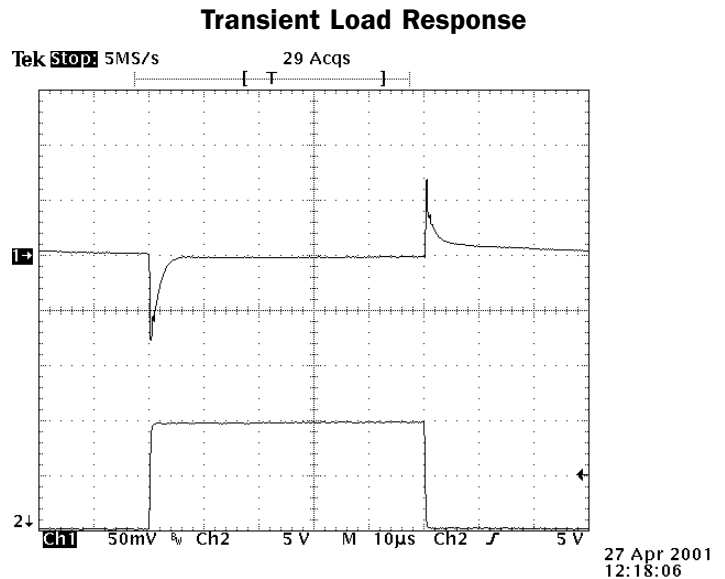
Trace 1:  $V_{OUT}$ , 1V/div., 2.5V option shown  
 Trace 2:  $V_{RST}$ , 1V/div.  
 Timebase: 25ms/div  
 $V_{IN} = 5V$ , EN stepping from 0V to  $V_{IN}$   
 $t_{DLY(HI)} \approx 177ms$



Trace 1:  $V_{OUT}$ , 1V/div., 2.5V option shown  
 Trace 2:  $V_{RST}$ , 1V/div.  
 Timebase: 25ms/div  
 $V_{IN} = V_{EN}$ , ramping from 0V to 5V in 10ms  
 $t_{DLY(HI)} \approx 188ms$



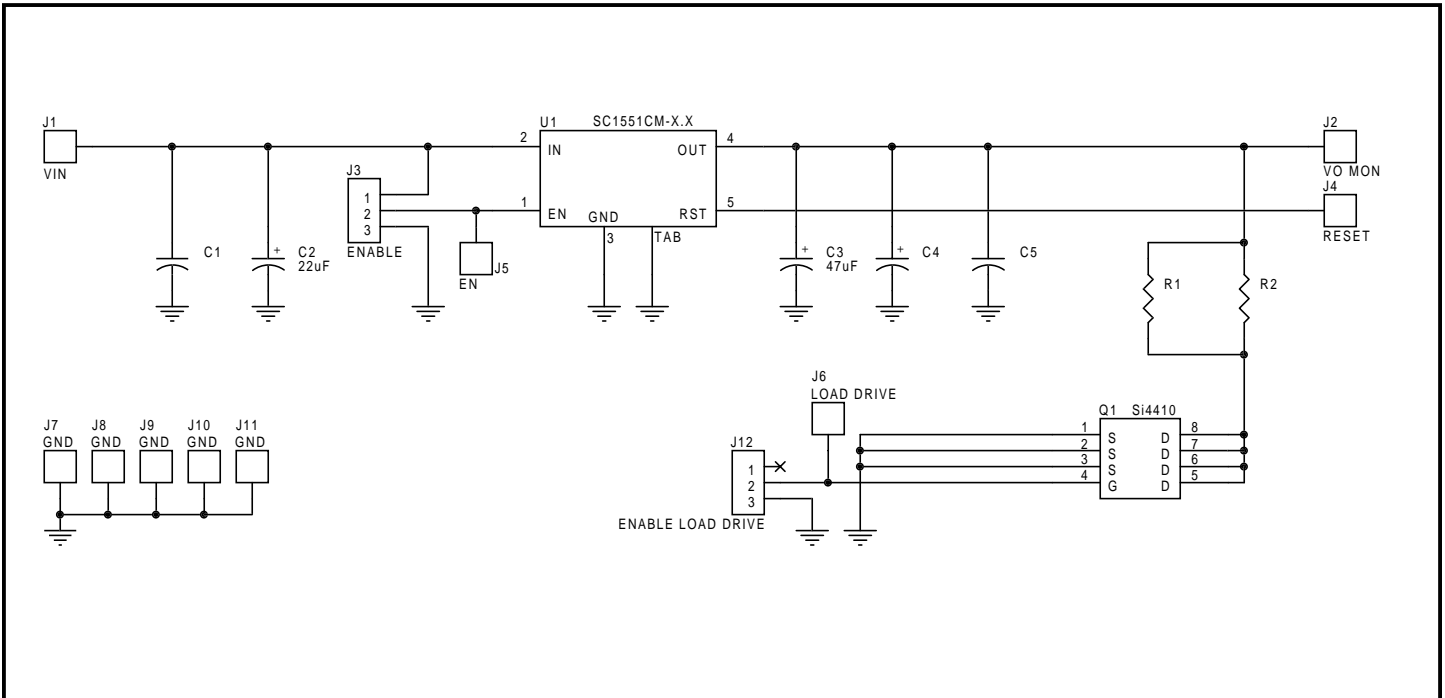
Trace 1:  $V_{OUT}$ , 1V/div., 2.5V option shown  
 Trace 2:  $V_{RST}$ , 1V/div.  
 Timebase: 10µs/div  
 $V_{OUT}$  shorted to pull output below  $V_{TH}$   
 $t_{DLY(LO)} \approx 24µs$   
 Note: 0.2V droop in  $V_{RST}$  due to drop in input voltage when output is shorted



Trace 1:  $V_{OUT}$ , 50mV/div., dc coupled, offset 2.5V  
 Trace 2: load FET gate drive, 5V/div.  
 Timebase: 10µs/div  
 $I_{OUT}$  stepping from 10mA to 1.51A at 10kHz, 50% duty cycle  
 $C_{IN} = 33µF$  tantalum,  $C_{OUT} = 100µF$  tantalum + 1µF ceramic

**POWER MANAGEMENT**

**Evaluation Board Schematic**

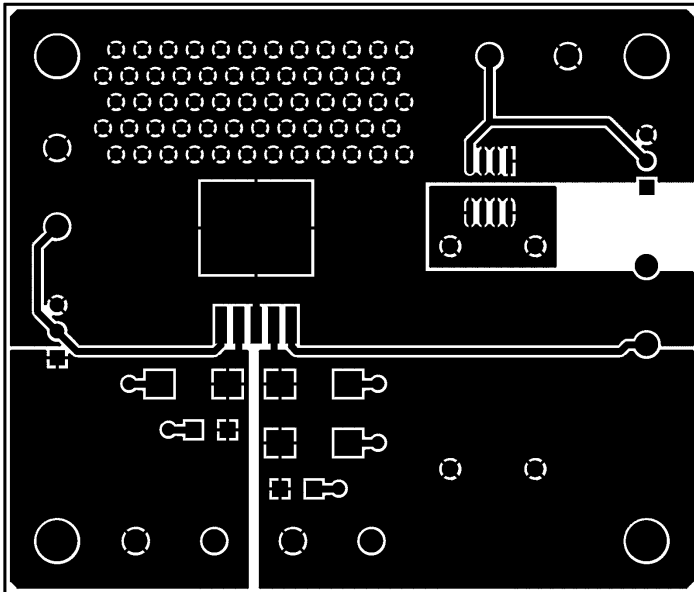


**Evaluation Board Bill of Materials**

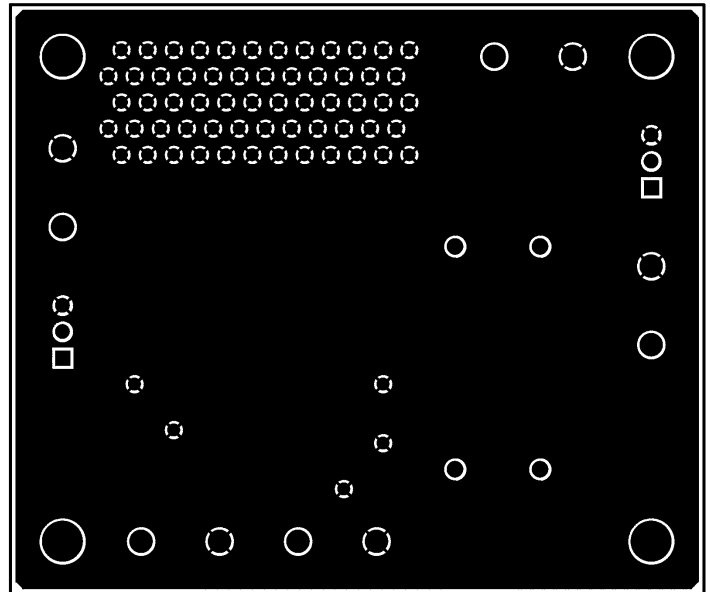
Quantity	Reference	Part/Description	Vendor	Notes
3	C1, C4, C5	Not placed		
1	C2	22µF, 10V tantalum	Various	
1	C3	47µF, 6.3V tantalum	Various	
2	J1, J2	Test pin	Various	Red
2	J3, J12	Header, 3 pin	Various	
1	J4	Test pin	Various	Yellow
1	J5	Test pin	Various	White
1	J6	Test pin	Various	Orange
5	J7 - J11	Test pin	Various	Black
1	Q1	Si4410	Vishay	
2	R1, R2	See next page	Various	
1	U1	<b>SC1551CM-X.X</b>	Semtech	

**POWER MANAGEMENT**

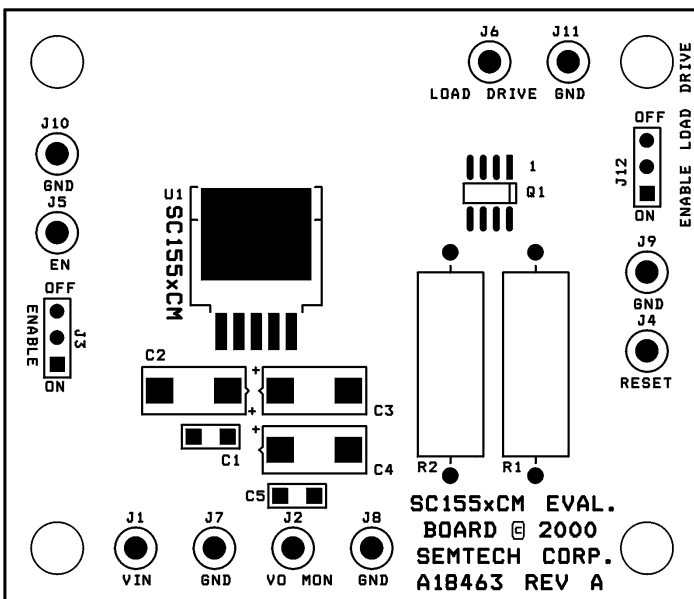
**Evaluation Board Gerber Plots**



**Top Copper**



**Bottom Copper**

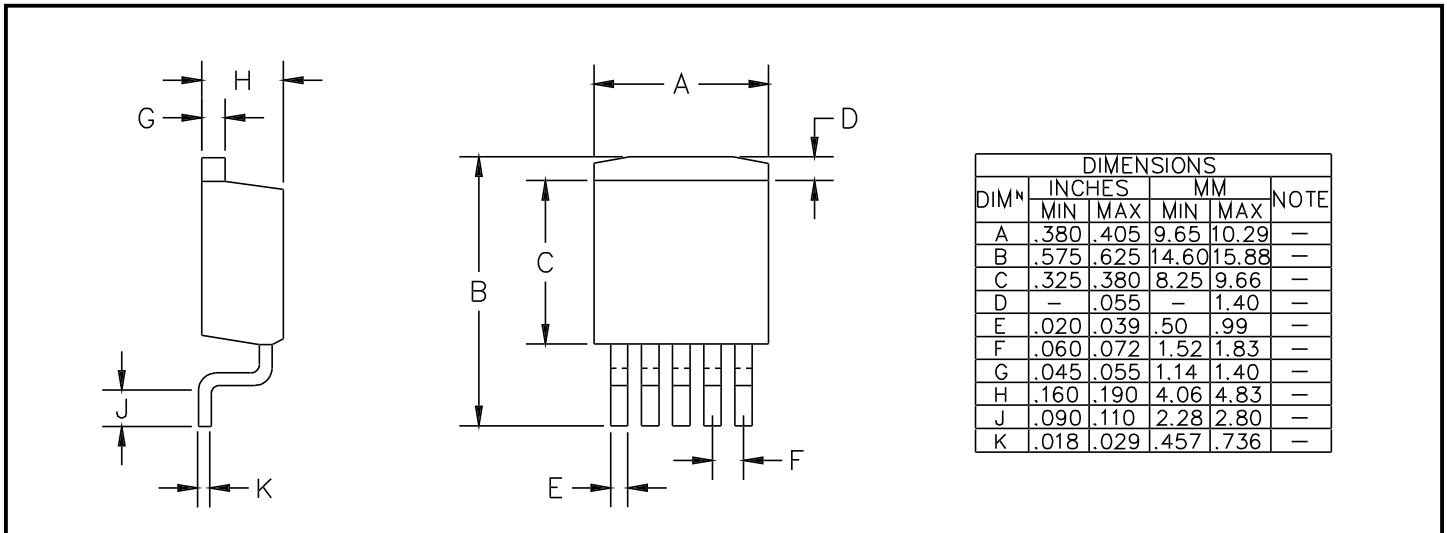


**Top Silk Screen**

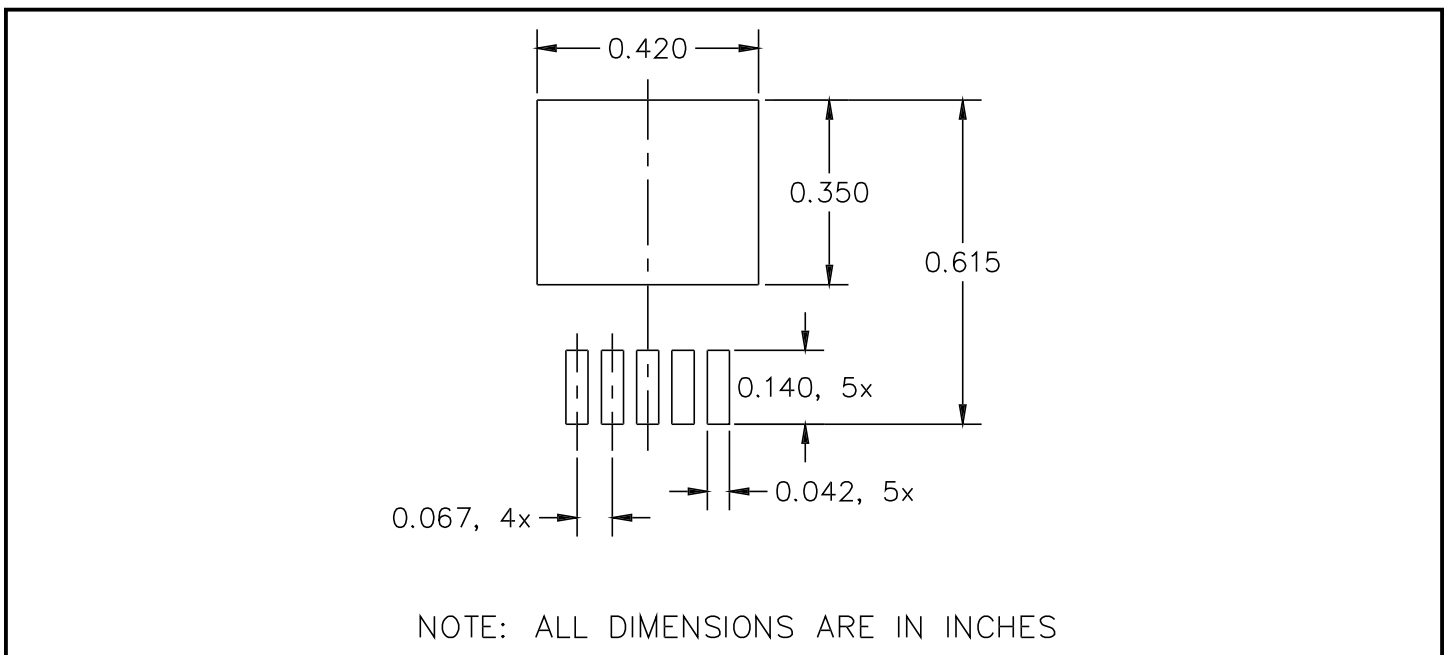
Output Voltage Option (V)	R1, R2 Value / Size
2.5	3.3Ω / 3W
3.3	4.3Ω / 3W

**POWER MANAGEMENT**

**Outline Drawing - TO-263-5**



**Minimum Land Pattern - TO-263-5**



**Contact Information**

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