80 mA CMOS Low Iq Voltage Regulator

NCP512

The NCP512 series of fixed output linear regulators are designed for handheld communication equipment and portable battery powered applications which require low quiescent. The NCP512 series features an ultra-low quiescent current of 40 μA. Each device contains a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a PMOS power transistor, resistors for setting output voltage, current limit, and temperature limit protection circuits.

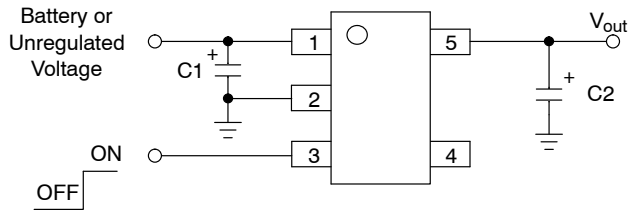
The NCP512 has been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors. The device is housed in the micro-miniature SC70-5 surface mount package. Standard voltage versions are 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 2.2, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.0, 3.1, 3.3, and 5.0 V. Other voltages are available in 100 mV steps.

Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 40 μA Typical
- Low Dropout Voltage of 180 mV at 80 mA and 3.0 V V_{out}
- Low Output Voltage Option
- Output Voltage Accuracy of 2.0%
- Industrial Temperature Range of −40 °C to 85 °C
- These are Pb-Free Devices

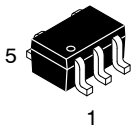
Typical Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Battery Powered Consumer Products
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Camcorders and Cameras



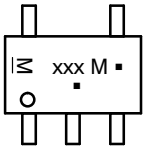
This device contains 86 active transistors

Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram



SC70-5/SC-88A/
SOT-353
SQ SUFFIX
CASE 419A

MARKING DIAGRAM

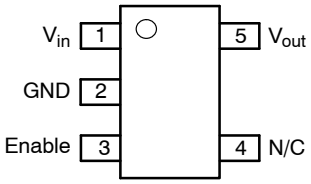


xxx = Device Code
M = Date Code*
▪ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

* Date Code orientation and/or position may vary depending upon manufacturing location.

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 9 of this data sheet.

NOTE: Some of the devices on this data sheet have been **DISCONTINUED**. Please refer to the table on page 9.

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PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	Vin	Positive power supply input voltage.
2	GND	Power supply ground.
3	Enable	This input is used to place the device into low-power standby. When this input is pulled low, the device is disabled. If this function is not used, Enable should be connected to Vin.
4	N/C	No internal connection.
5	V_{out}	Regulated output voltage.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	V_{in}	0 to 6.0	V
Enable Voltage	Enable	−0.3 to V_{in} +0.3	V
Output Voltage	V_{out}	−0.3 to V_{in} +0.3	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	 P_D $R_{\theta JA}$	 Internally Limited 400	 W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	−40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−55 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:
   Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015
   Machine Model Method 200 V
2. Latch-up capability (85 °C) ±200 mA DC with trigger voltage.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 1.0 V, V_{enable} = V_{in}, C_{in} = 1.0 μF, C_{out} = 1.0 μF, T_J = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage (T_A = 25 °C, I_{out} = 10 mA) 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.2 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	 1.261 1.455 1.746 2.134 2.425 2.646 2.744 2.94 3.038 3.234 4.900	 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.2 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.3 5.0	 1.339 1.545 1.854 2.266 2.575 2.754 2.856 3.06 3.162 3.366 5.100	V
Output Voltage (T_A = −40 °C to 85 °C, I_{out} = 10 mA) 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.2 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{out}	 1.261 1.455 1.746 2.134 2.425 2.619 2.716 2.910 3.007 3.201 4.900	 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.2 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.3 5.0	 1.339 1.545 1.854 2.266 2.575 2.781 2.884 3.09 3.193 3.399 5.100	V
Line Regulation (I_{out} = 10 mA) 1.3 V–4.4 V (V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 1.0 V to 6.0 V) 4.5 V–5.0 V (V_{in} = 5.5 V to 6.0 V)	Reg_{line}	 – –	 1.0 1.0	 3.0 3.0	mV/V
Load Regulation (I_{out} = 1.0 mA to 80 mA)	Reg_{load}	–	0.3	0.8	mV/mA
Output Current (V_{out} = (V_{out} at I_{out} = 80 mA) −3%) 1.3 V–3.9 V (V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 2.0 V) 4.0 V–5.0 V (V_{in} = 6.0 V)	$I_{o(nom.)}$	 80 80	 200 200	 – –	mA
Dropout Voltage (T_A = −40 °C to 85 °C, I_{out} = 80 mA, Measured at V_{out} = $V_{out(nom)}$ −3.0%) 1.3 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.2 V 2.5 V 2.7 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.1 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{in}–V_{out}	 – – – – – – – – – –	 520 450 350 240 220 200 200 180 170 160 120	 700 550 450 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	mV
Ground Current (Enable Input = V_{in}, I_{out} = 1.0 mA to $I_{o(nom.)}$)	I_{GND}	–	40	90	μA
Quiescent Current (T_A = −40 °C to 85 °C) (Enable Input = 0 V) (Enable Input = V_{in}, I_{out} = 1.0 mA to $I_{o(nom.)}$)	I_Q	 – –	 0.1 40	 1.0 90	μA
Output Short Circuit Current (V_{out} = 0 V) 1.3 V–3.9 V (V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 2.0 V) 4.0 V–5.0 V (V_{in} = 6.0 V)	$I_{out(max)}$	 150 150	 250 250	 400 400	mA
Output Voltage Noise (f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz, I_{out} = 30 mA, C_{out} = 1 μF)	V_n	–	180	–	μV_{RMS}
Ripple Rejection (f = 1.0 kHz, 60 mA)	RR	–	50	–	dB

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) (V_{in} = $V_{out(nom.)}$ + 1.0 V, V_{enable} = V_{in}, C_{in} = 1.0 μF, C_{out} = 1.0 μF, T_J = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted.)

Enable Input Threshold Voltage (Voltage Increasing, Output Turns On, Logic High) (Voltage Decreasing, Output Turns Off, Logic Low)	$V_{th(en)}$	 1.3 –	 – –	 – 0.3	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	T_C	–	±100	–	ppm/°C

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

3. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

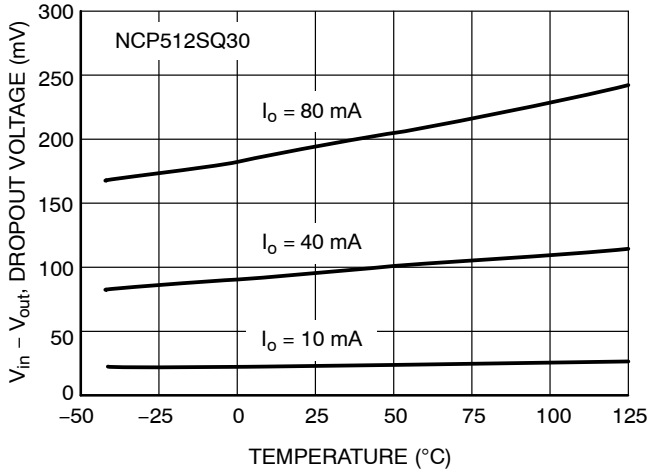


Figure 2. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature

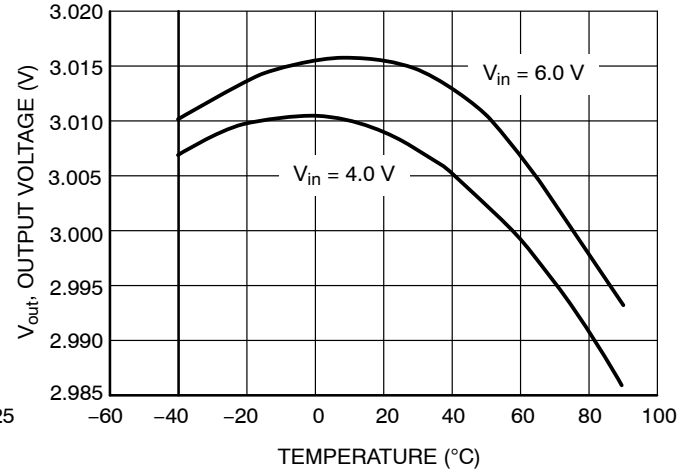


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

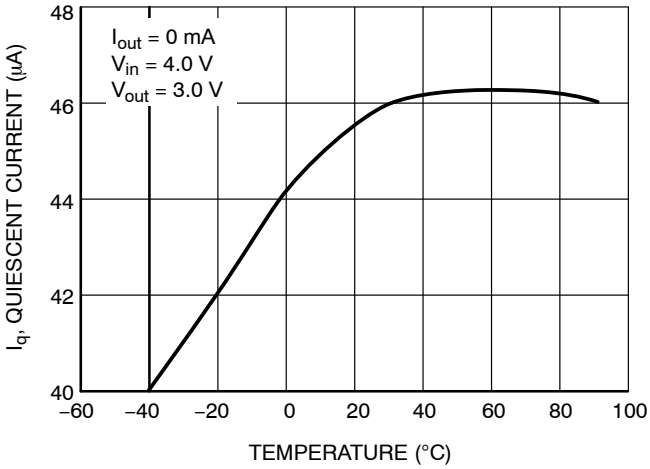


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

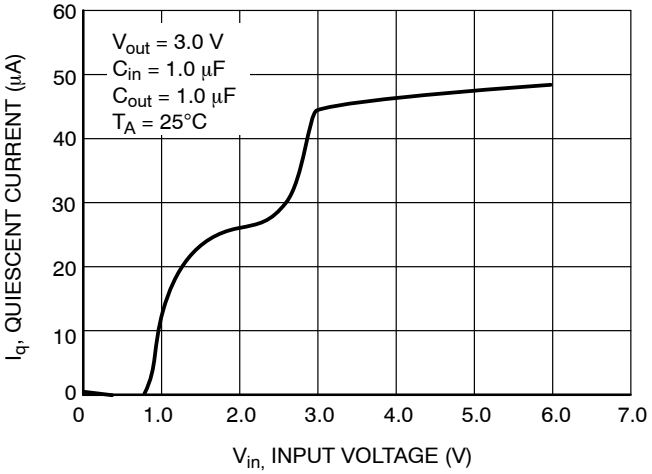


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

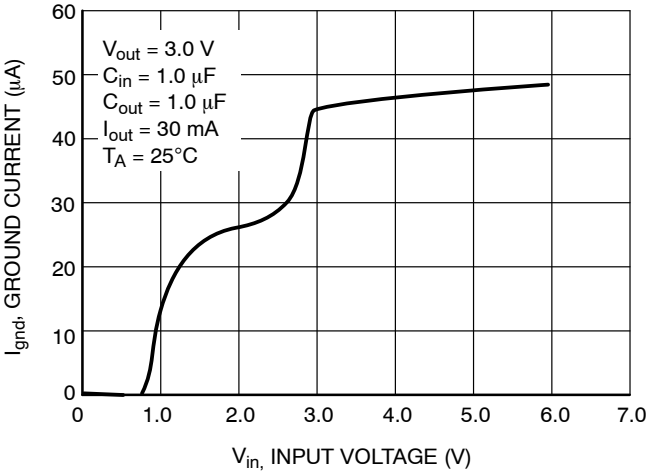


Figure 6. Ground Pin Current vs. Input Voltage

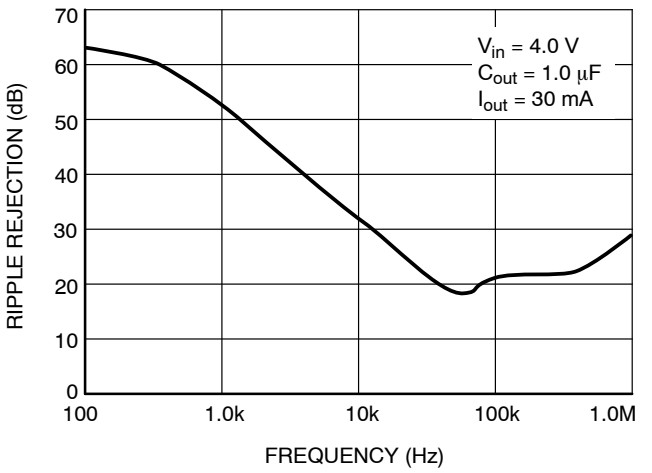


Figure 7. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

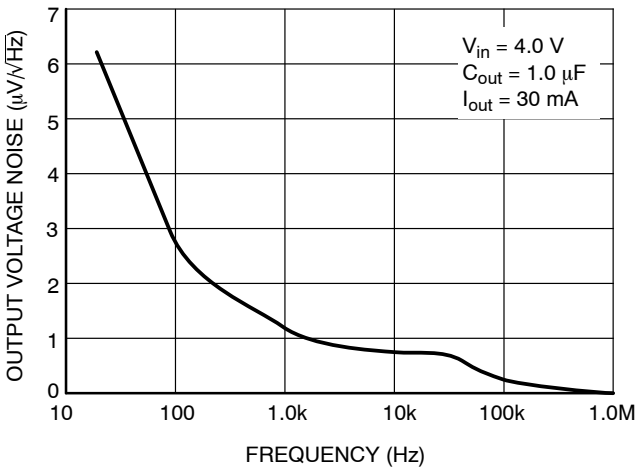


Figure 8. Output Noise Density

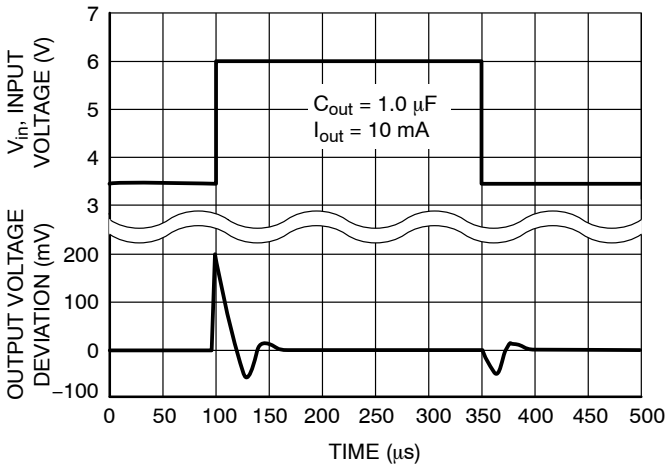


Figure 9. Line Transient Response

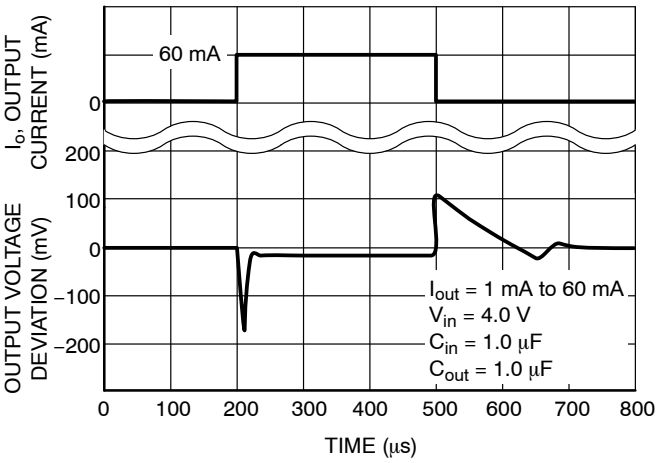


Figure 10. Load Transient Response

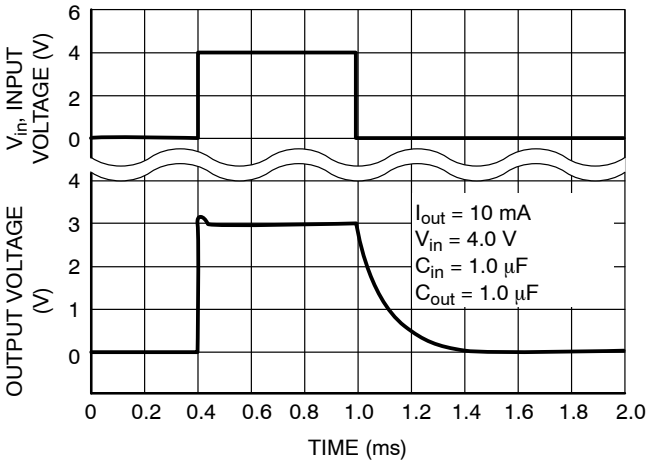


Figure 11. Turn-on Response

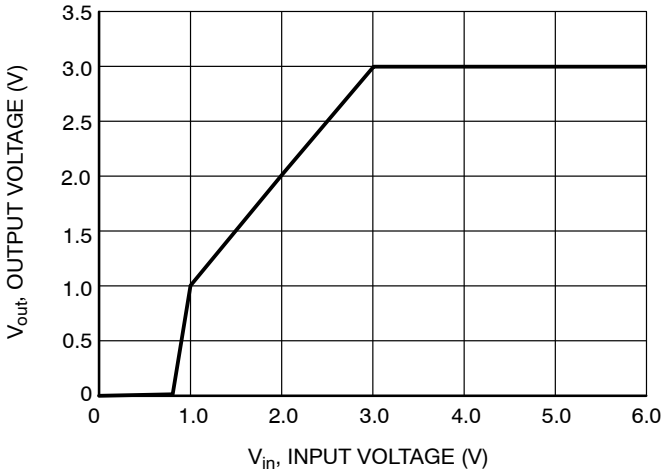


Figure 12. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

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DEFINITIONS

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output current at a constant temperature.

Dropout Voltage

The input/output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 3.0% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum total dissipation for which the regulator will operate within its specifications.

Quiescent Current

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground when the LDO operates without a load on its output: internal IC operation, bias, etc. When the LDO becomes loaded, this term is called the Ground current. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output current.

Line Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse technique such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Line Transient Response

Typical over and undershoot response when input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Thermal Protection

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry is provided to protect the integrated circuit in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated at typically 160 °C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The maximum power package dissipation is the power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value, i.e. 125 °C. Depending on the ambient power dissipation and thus the maximum available output current.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for the NCP512 series is shown in Figure 1, front page.

Input Decoupling (C1)

A 1.0 μF capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected close to the NCP512 package. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.
TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, or C1608X5R1A105K

Output Decoupling (C2)

The NCP512 is a stable regulator and does not require any specific Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) or a minimum output current. Capacitors exhibiting ESRs ranging from a few mΩ up to 5.0 Ω can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 1.0 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum capacitors. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response.
TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, C1608X5R1A105K, or C3216X7R1C105K

Enable Operation

The enable pin will turn on the regulator when pulled high and turn off the regulator when pulled low. These limits of threshold are covered in the electrical specification section of this data sheet. If the enable is not used then the pin should be connected to V_{in}.

Hints

Please be sure the Vin and GND lines are sufficiently wide. When the impedance of these lines is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit, and make leads as short as possible.

Thermal

As power across the NCP512 increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material and also the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the NCP512 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The maximum dissipation the package can handle is given by:

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum 125 °C, then the NCP512 can dissipate up to 250 mW @ 25 °C.

The power dissipated by the NCP512 can be calculated from the following equation:

$$P_{tot} = [V_{in} * I_{gnd}(I_{out})] + [V_{in} - V_{out}] * I_{out}$$

or

$$V_{inMAX} = \frac{P_{tot} + V_{out} * I_{out}}{I_{gnd} + I_{out}}$$

If an 80 mA output current is needed then the ground current from the data sheet is 40 μA. For an NCP512 (3.0 V), the maximum input voltage will then be 6.12 V.

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Output Voltage*	Marking	Package	Shipping†
NCP512SQ13T2G	1.3	LIW	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel

DISCONTINUED (Note 5)

NCP512SQ13T1G	1.3	LIW	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ15T1G	1.5	LCK	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ15T2G	1.5	LCK	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ18T1G	1.8	LCL	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ18T2G	1.8	LCL	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ22T1G	2.2	LIA	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ22T2G	2.2	LIA	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ25T1G	2.5	LCM	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ25T2G	2.5	LCM	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ27T1G	2.7	LCN	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ27T2G	2.7	LCN	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ28T1G	2.8	LCO	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ28T2G	2.8	LCO	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ30T1G	3.0	LCP	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ30T2G	3.0	LCP	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ31T1G	3.1	LFO	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ31T2G	3.1	LFO	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ33T1G	3.3	LCQ	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ33T2G	3.3	LCQ	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ50T1G	5.0	LCR	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel
NCP512SQ50T2G	5.0	LCR	SC-88A (SOT-353) (Pb-Free)	3000 Units/ 7″ Tape & Reel

† For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

* Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your **onsemi** representative.

5. **DISCONTINUED:** These devices are not available. Please contact your **onsemi** representative for information. The most current information on these devices may be available on www.onsemi.com.

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REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Description of Changes	Date
16	Rebranded the Data Sheet to **onsemi** format. NCP512SQ13T1G, NCP512SQ15T1G, NCP512SQ15T2G, NCP512SQ18T1G, NCP512SQ18T2G, NCP512SQ22T1G, NCP512SQ22T2G, NCP512SQ25T1G, NCP512SQ25T2G, NCP512SQ27T1G, NCP512SQ27T2G, NCP512SQ28T1G, NCP512SQ28T2G, NCP512SQ30T1G, NCP512SQ30T2G, NCP512SQ31T1G, NCP512SQ31T2G, NCP512SQ33T1G, NCP512SQ33T2G, NCP512SQ50T1G, NCP512SQ50T2G OPNs Marked as Discontinued.	1/29/2026

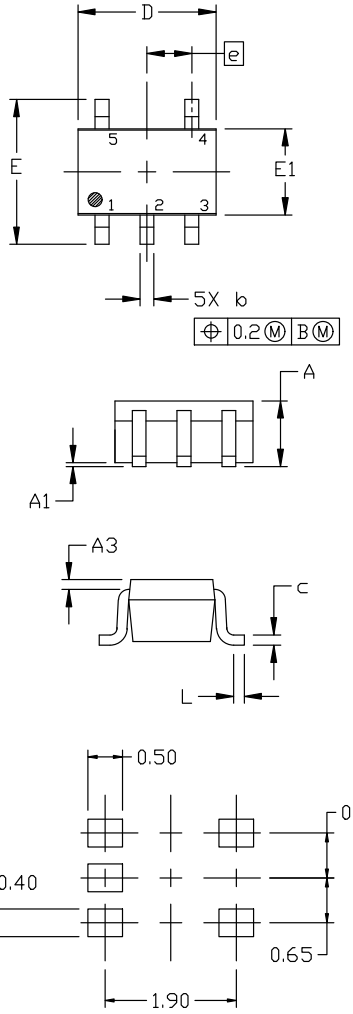
This document has undergone updates prior to the inclusion of this revision history table. The changes tracked here only reflect updates made on the noted approval dates.

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SC−88A (SC−70−5/SOT−353)
CASE 419A−02
ISSUE M

DATE 11 APR 2023

SCALE 2:1



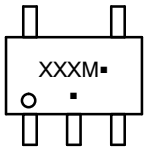
NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. 419A−01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A−02
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.1016MM PER SIDE.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.80	0.95	1.10
A1	---	---	0.10
A3	0.20 REF		
b	0.10	0.20	0.30
c	0.10	---	0.25
D	1.80	2.00	2.20
E	2.00	2.10	2.20
E1	1.15	1.25	1.35
e	0.65 BSC		
L	0.10	0.15	0.30

RECOMMENDED
MOUNTING FOOTPRINT

* For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb−Free indicator, “G” or microdot “▪”, may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

XXX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR

STYLE 2:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. CATHODE

STYLE 3:
PIN 1. ANODE 1
2. N/C
3. ANODE 2
4. CATHODE 2
5. CATHODE 1

STYLE 4:
PIN 1. SOURCE 1
2. DRAIN 1/2
3. SOURCE 1
4. GATE 1
5. GATE 2

STYLE 5:
PIN 1. CATHODE
2. COMMON ANODE
3. CATHODE 2
4. CATHODE 3
5. CATHODE 4

STYLE 6:
PIN 1. EMITTER 2
2. BASE 2
3. EMITTER 1
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR 2/BASE 1

STYLE 7:
PIN 1. BASE
2. EMITTER
3. BASE
4. COLLECTOR
5. COLLECTOR

STYLE 8:
PIN 1. CATHODE
2. COLLECTOR
3. N/C
4. BASE
5. EMITTER

STYLE 9:
PIN 1. ANODE
2. CATHODE
3. ANODE
4. ANODE
5. ANODE

Note: Please refer to datasheet for style callout. If style type is not called out in the datasheet refer to the device datasheet pinout or pin assignment.

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