60 V 100 mA Ultra-low Power Voltage Regulator for Industrial Applications

No. EY-395-190606

OVERVIEW

The R1560x is a CMOS-based ultra-low power voltage regulator featuring 60 V input voltage and 100 mA output current. The device includes a short current limit circuit, an overcurrent protection circuit and a thermal shutdown. These features make the R1560x an ideal constant voltage power source for industrial applications. This is a high-reliability semiconductor device for industrial applications (-Y) that has passed both the screening at high temperature and the reliability test with extended hours. This line of products operate in a wide temperature range from low temperature to high temperature to support harsh environment applications.

KEY BENEFITS

- Supply current is as low as Typ. 3.0 µA, which can reduce current consumption at a system stop.
- The input voltage range is as wide as 5.5 V to 60 V, and the output voltage accuracy is as high as ±0.8%.
- High heat dissipation and space-saving HSOP-6J and TO-252-5-P2 packages.

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

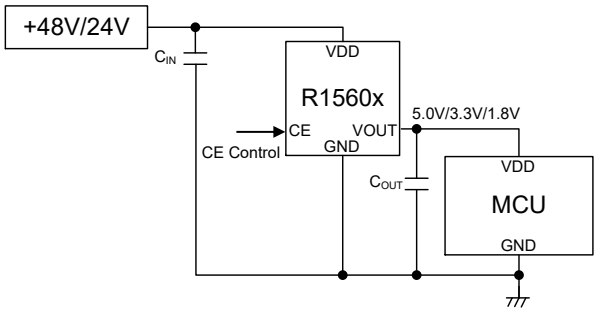
- Input Voltage Range (Max. Rating): 5.5 V to 60 V (80 V)
- Operating Temperature Range: −50°C to 125°C
- Supply Current: Typ. 3.0 µA
- Dropout Voltage: Typ. 1.5 V
  (I_{OUT} = 100 mA, V_{OUT} = 5.0 V)
- Output Voltage Accuracy: ±0.8% (Ta = 25°C)
- Temp. Coefficient of Output Voltage: Typ. ±100 ppm/°C
- Line Regulation: Typ. 0.01%/V (6 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 60 V)
- Short-circuit Current Limiting: limits to Typ. 50 mA
- Overcurrent Protection: triggers at Typ. 150 mA
- Thermal Shutdown: triggers at Typ.165°C

SELECTION GUIDE

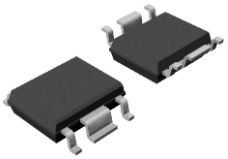
Product Name	Package
R1560Sxx1B-E2-YE	HSOP-6J
R1560Jxx1B-T1-YE	TO-252-5-P2

xx: Set Output Voltage (V_{SET})
1.8 V (18) / 2.5 V (25) / 2.8 V (28) / 3.0 V (30) / 3.3 V (33) / 3.4 V (34) / 5.0 V (50) / 7.0 V (70) / 8.0 V (80) / 9.0 V (90) / 10.0 V (A0) / 12.0 V (C0) / 14.0 V (E0)

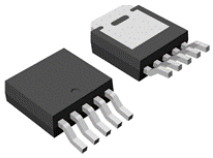
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



PACKAGES



HSOP-6J
5.02 x 6.0 x 1.5 (mm)



TO-252-5-P2
6.6 x 9.9 x 2.3 (mm)

APPLICATIONS

- FA Equipment, Smart meters
- Surveillance Cameras and Vending Machines that are used under high-temperature conditions

SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage and the package type are user-selectable options.

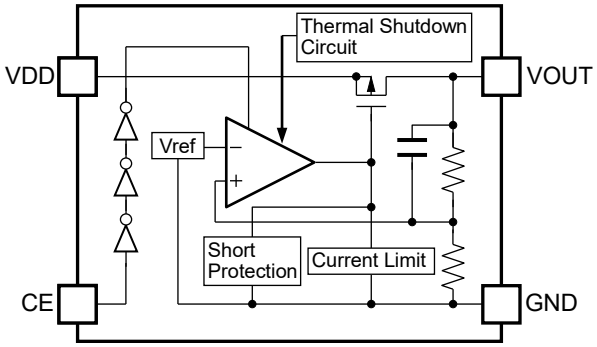
Selection Guide

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
R1560Sxx1B-E2-YE	HSOP-6J	1,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
R1560Jxx1B-T1-YE	TO-252-5-P2	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: Set Output Voltage (V_{SET})

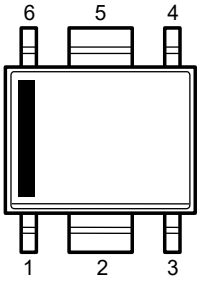
1.8 V (18) / 2.5 V (25) / 2.8 V (28) / 3.0 V (30) / 3.3 V (33) / 3.4 V (34) / 5.0 V (50) /
7.0 V (70) / 8.0 V (80) / 9.0 V (90) / 10.0 V (A0) / 12.0 V (C0) / 14.0 V (E0)

BLOCK DIAGRAM

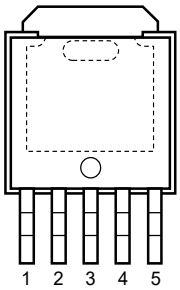


R1560x Block Diagram

PIN DESCRIPTIONS



HSOP-6J Pin Configuration



TO-252-5-P2 Pin Configuration

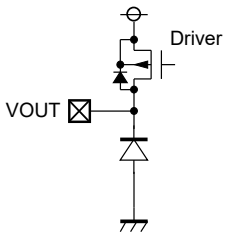
HSOP-6J Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VOUT	Output Pin
2	GND(1)	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high
4	GND(1)	Ground Pin
5	GND(1)	Ground Pin
6	VDD	Input Pin

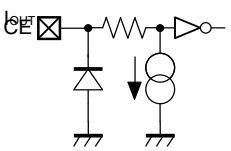
TO-252-5-P2 Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	VDD	Input Pin
2	NC	No Connection
3	GND	Ground Pin
4	VOUT	Output Pin
5	CE	Chip Enable Pin, Active-high

Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagrams



VOUT Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram



CE Pin Equivalent Circuit Diagram

(1) The GND pins are connected to each other on the board.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter			Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage			−0.3 to 80	V
V_{IN}	Peak Inrush Voltage(1)			90	V
V_{CE}	CE Pin Input Voltage			−0.3 to 80	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage			−0.3 to V_{IN} + 0.3 ≤ 80	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current			150	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation(2)	HSOP-6J	JEDEC STD.51-7	3400	mW
		TO-252-5-P2	JEDEC STD.51-7	4800	
Tj	Junction Temperature			−50 to 150	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range			−55 to 150	°C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS
Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	5.5 to 60	V
Ta	Operating Temperature Range	−50 to 125	°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITONS
All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

(1) Duration: 200 ms or less
(2) Refer to *POWER DISSIPATION* for detailed information.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

C_{IN} = 0.1 µF / C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF, unless otherwise noted.

The specifications surrounded by [ ] are guaranteed by design engineering at −50°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C.

R1560x Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{SS}	Supply Current	V_{IN} = 14 V V_{CE} = 14 V I_{OUT} = 0 mA	V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V		3.0	[8.0]	µA
		V_{IN} = 18 V V_{CE} = 18 V I_{OUT} = 0 mA	V_{SET} > 5.0 V		3.5	[12]	
Istandby	Standby Current	V_{IN} = 60 V, V_{CE} = 0 V			0.1	[2.0]	µA
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V V_{IN} = 14 V I_{OUT} = 1 mA	Ta = 25°C	×0.992		×1.008	V
			−50°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C	[×0.985]		[×1.015]	
		V_{SET} > 5.0 V V_{IN} = 18 V I_{OUT} = 1 mA	Ta = 25°C	×0.988		×1.012	
			−50°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C	[×0.980]		[×1.020]	
ΔV_{OUT} /ΔI_{OUT}	Load Regulation	V_{IN} = 8 V (V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V) V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 V (V_{SET} > 5.0 V) 1 mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 100 mA		Refer to Voltage-specific Electrical Characteristics			
ΔV_{OUT} /ΔV_{IN}	Line Regulation	6 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 60 V I_{OUT} = 1 mA	V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V	[−0.02]	0.01	[0.02]	%/V
		V_{SET}+1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 60 V I_{OUT} = 1 mA	V_{SET} > 5.0 V	[−0.06]	0.03	[0.06]	
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	I_{OUT} = 100 mA		Refer to Voltage-specific Electrical Characteristics			
I_{LIM}	Output Current Limit	V_{IN} = 8.0 V (V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V) V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 V (V_{SET} > 5.0 V)		[100]	150	[250]	mA
I_{SC}	Short-circuit Current	V_{IN} = 8.0 V (V_{SET} ≤ 5.0 V) V_{IN} = V_{SET} + 3 V (V_{SET} > 5.0 V) V_{OUT} = 0 V		[20]	50	[75]	mA
V_{CEH}	CE Input Voltage “H”	V_{IN} = 60 V		[3.0]		60	V
V_{CEL}	CE Input Voltage “L”	V_{IN} = 60 V		0		[0.3]	V
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current	V_{IN} = 60 V, V_{CE} = 3 V			0.4	[0.8]	µA
T_{TSD}	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		[150]	165		°C
T_{TSR}	Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature (1)	Junction Temperature		[125]	135		°C

All parameters are tested under the pulse load condition (Tj ≈ Ta = 25°C).

(1) If the VDD and CE pins are turned on at the same time when Ta > 125°C, the thermal shutdown can be activated.

R1560x Product-specific Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

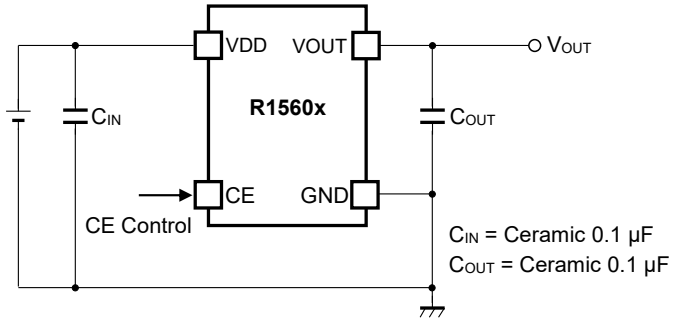
Product Name	V_{OUT} (V) (Ta = 25°C)			V_{OUT} (V) (−50°C ≤ Ta ≤ 125°C)			$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ (mV)			V_{DIF} (V)	
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Typ.	Max.
R1560x181B	1.7856	1.80	1.8144	1.7730	1.80	1.8270				3.7	4.0
R1560x251B	2.4800	2.50	2.5200	2.4625	2.50	2.5375				3.0	3.6
R1560x281B	2.7776	2.80	2.8224	2.7580	2.80	2.8420				2.7	3.6
R1560x301B	2.9760	3.00	3.0240	2.9550	3.00	3.0450	-300	30	300	2.5	3.6
R1560x331B	3.2736	3.30	3.3264	3.2505	3.30	3.3495				2.2	3.0
R1560x341B	3.3728	3.40	3.4272	3.3490	3.40	3.4510				2.1	3.0
R1560x501B	4.9600	5.00	5.0400	4.9250	5.00	5.0750				1.5	3.0
R1560x701B	6.9160	7.00	7.0840	6.8600	7.00	7.1400				1.5	3.0
R1560x801B	7.9040	8.00	8.0960	7.8400	8.00	8.1600				1.5	3.0
R1560x901B	8.8920	9.00	9.1080	8.8200	9.00	9.1800				1.5	3.0
R1560xA01B	9.8800	10.00	10.120	9.8000	10.0	10.200	-600	60	600	1.5	3.0
R1560xC01B	11.856	12.00	12.144	11.760	12.0	12.240				1.5	3.0
R1560xE01B	13.832	14.00	14.168	13.720	14.0	14.280				1.5	3.0

THEORY OF OPERATION

Thermal Shutdown

If the junction temperature increases above 165°C (Typ.), the operation of the regulator would stop. And if the junction temperature decreases below 135°C (Typ.), the operation of the regulator would restart. Unless the causes of temperature rising are removed, the regulator repeats turning on and off and the output waveform becomes a pulse shape.

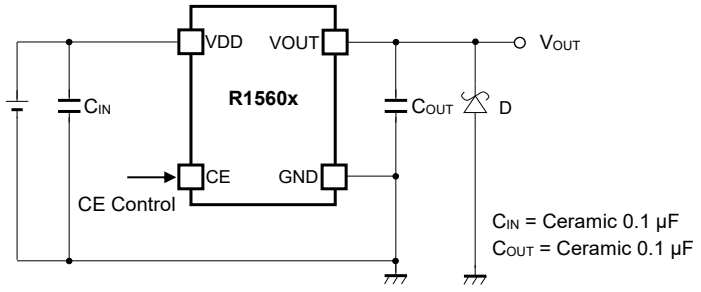
APPLICATION INFORMATION



R1560x Typical Applications

Typical Application for IC Chip Breakdown Prevention

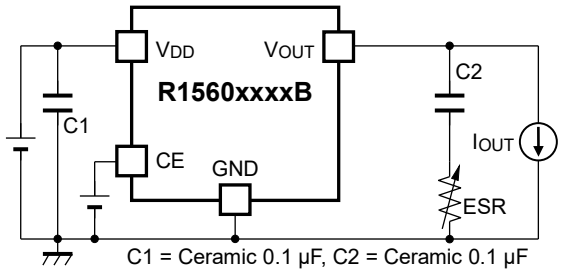
When a sudden surge of electrical current travels along the VOUT pin and GND due to a short-circuit, electrical resonance of a circuit involving an output capacitor (C_{OUT}) and a short circuit inductor generates a negative voltage and may damage the device or the load devices. Connecting a schottky diode (D) between the VOUT pin and GND has the effect of preventing damage to them.



R1560x Typical Application for IC Chip Breakdown Prevention

Equivalent Series Resistance vs. Output Current

It is recommended that a ceramic type capacitor be used for this device. However, other types of capacitors having lower ESR can also be used. The relation between the output current (I_{OUT}) and the ESR of output capacitor is shown below.



Measurement Conditions

Frequency Band: 10 Hz to 2 MHz

Measurement Temperature: −40°C to 125°C

Capacitor: C1 = Ceramic 0.1 µF, C2 = Ceramic 0.1 µF

ESR: 0 to 100 Ω

V_{OUT}: 1.8 V, 5.0 V

It is confirmed that the output noise level is less than the specified value (40 µVrms) under the measurement conditions above.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The performance of a power source circuit using this device is highly dependent on a peripheral circuit. A peripheral component or the device mounted on PCB should not exceed its rated voltage, rated current or rated power. When designing a peripheral circuit, please be fully aware of the following points.

Phase Compensation

A phase compensation is provided to secure stable operation even when the load current is varied. For this purpose, use a 0.1-µF or more output capacitor (C_{OUT}) with good frequency characteristics and proper ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). In case of using a tantalum type capacitor with a large ESR, the output might become unstable. Evaluate your circuit including consideration of frequency characteristics. Connect a 0.1-µF or more input capacitor (C_{IN}) between the VDD and GND pins with shortest-distance wiring.

PCB Layout

As for the HSOP-6J package, ensure that the GND pins (Pin No. 2, 4 and 5) are connected to each other and the ground plane.

Operating the Device below the Minimum Operating Voltage

Operating the device below the recommended operating voltage range can make the output voltage unstable and make the output voltage higher than the set output voltage (V_{SET}) of the device.

In the case of turning on the VIN and CE pins at the same time, both pins must be turned on using a 100-V/ms or more slew rate in order to prevent the unstable operation upon start-up. In the case of turning on the VIN pin using a 100-V/ms or less slew rate, the CE pin must be turned on after the supply voltage becomes 5.5 V or more.

In the case of turning off the VIN and CE pins at the same time, both pins must be turned off using a steep slew rate, -100 V/ms or higher in order to prevent the unstable operation. In the case of turning off the VIN pin using a slow rate, lower than -100 V/ms, the CE pin must be turned off before the supply voltage decreases to 5.5 V.

Transient Response

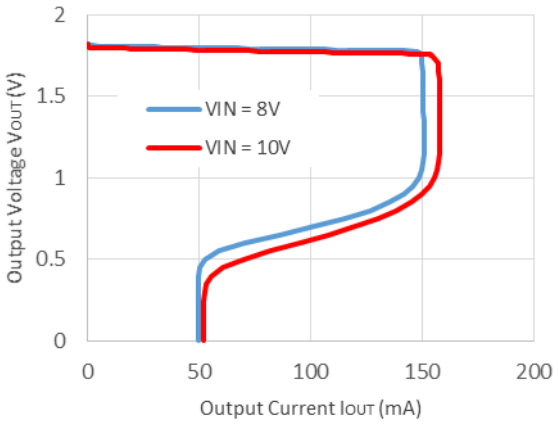
An output ceramic capacitor of C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF prevents R1560x series from phase oscillation to ensure the IC's stable operation. However, variation in input voltage and load current would lead to an unstable output voltage which fails to meet the requirements of the system. Especially, in a high output version: V_{SET} > 5 V, this results in slow response of the IC and a great variation in output. To avoid this problem, use a ceramic capacitor of C_{OUT} = 10 µF or more to minimize variation in output. Place the capacitor as close as possible to and outside of the IC when the electrolytic capacitor is used as an output line element.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

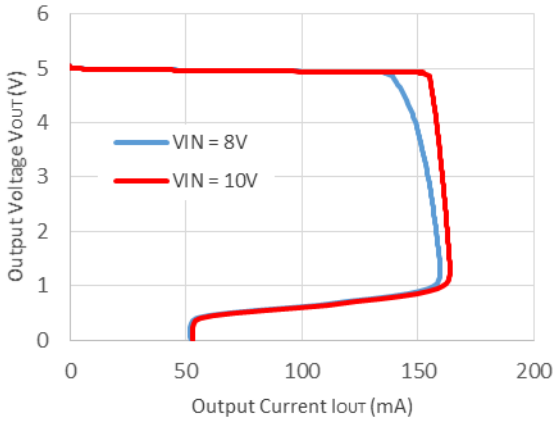
Note: Typical Characteristics are intended to be used as reference data; they are not guaranteed.

1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Ta = 25°C)

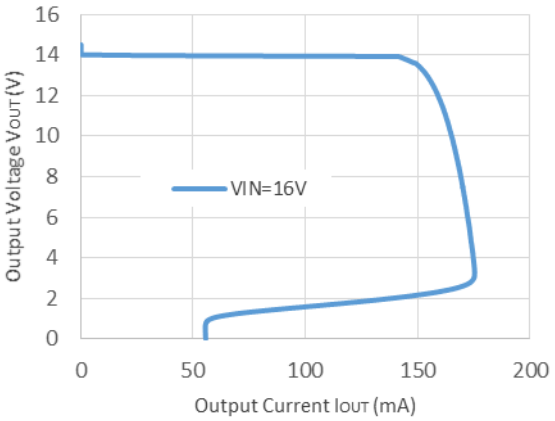
R1560x181B



R1560x501B

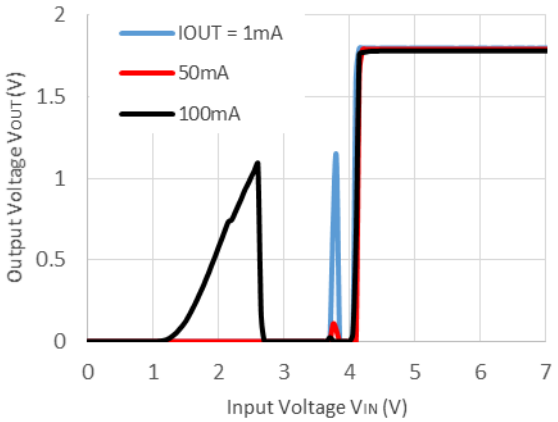


R1560xE01B

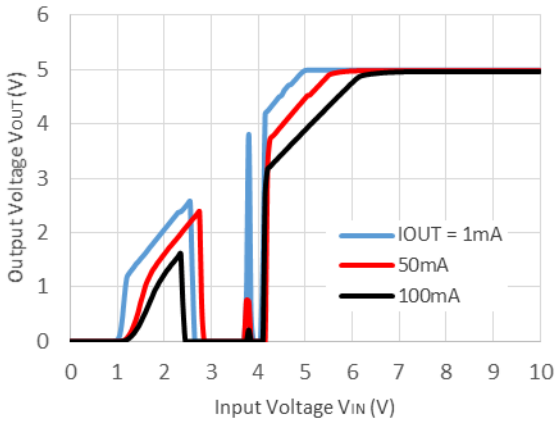


2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Ta = 25°C)

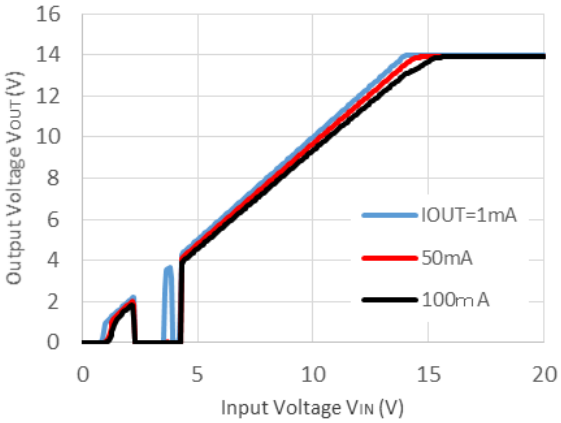
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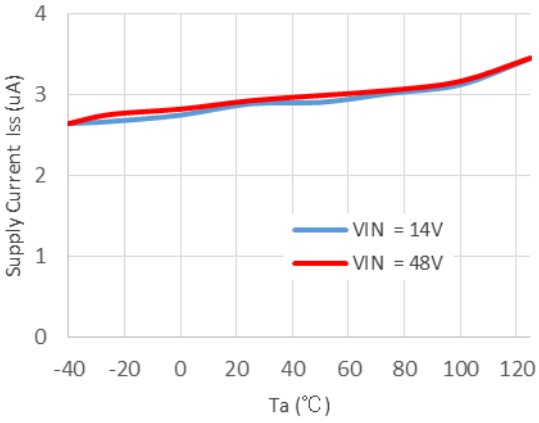


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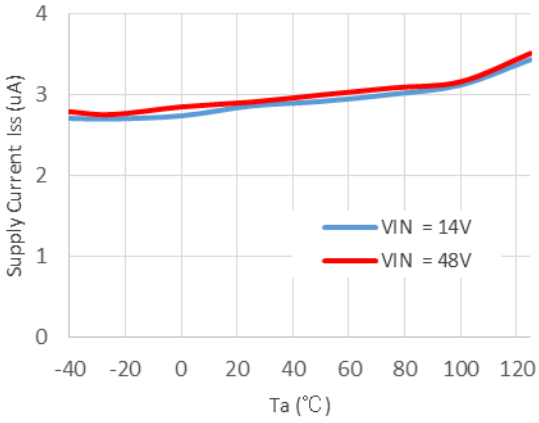


3) Supply Current vs. Temperature

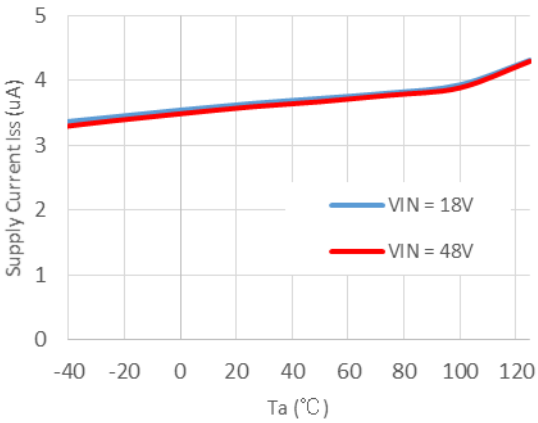
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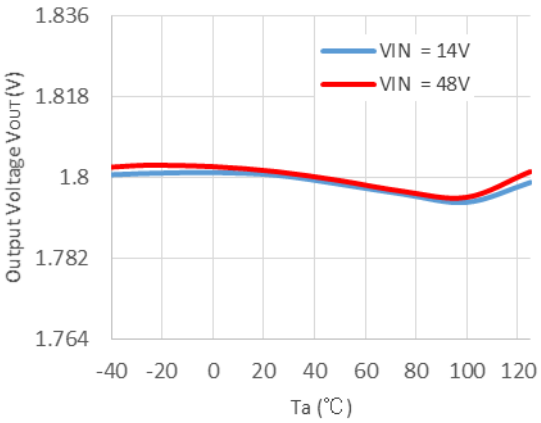


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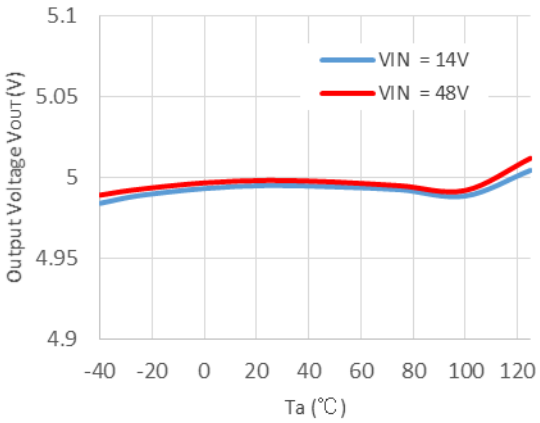


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature (I_{OUT} = 1 mA)

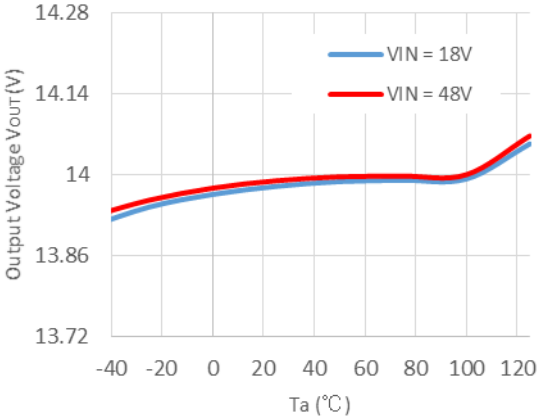
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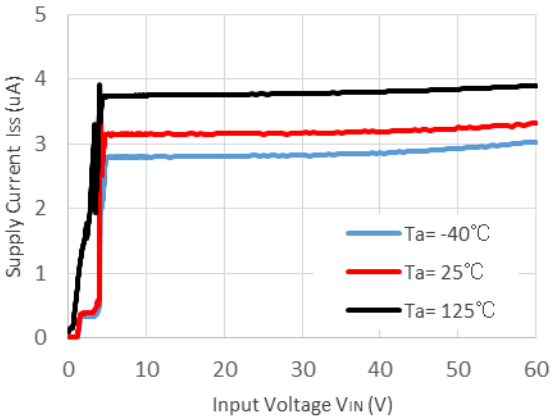


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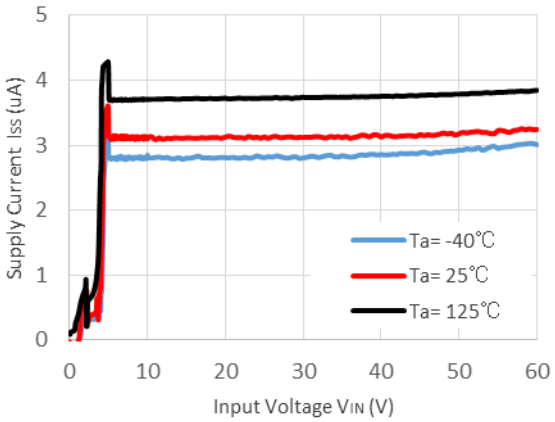


5) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

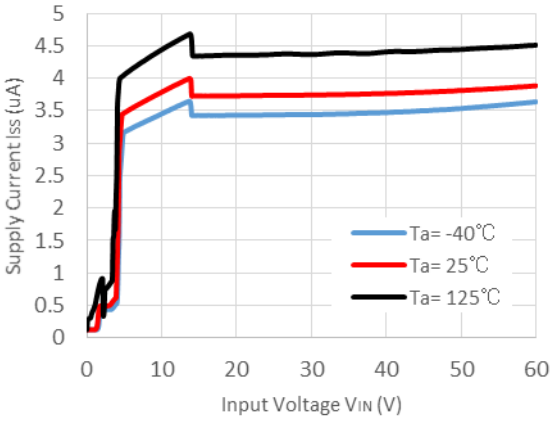
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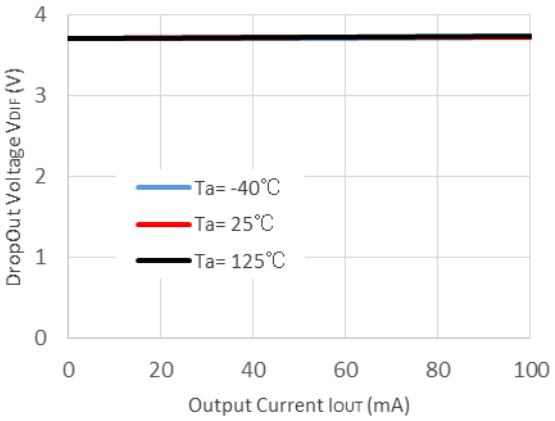


R1560xE01B

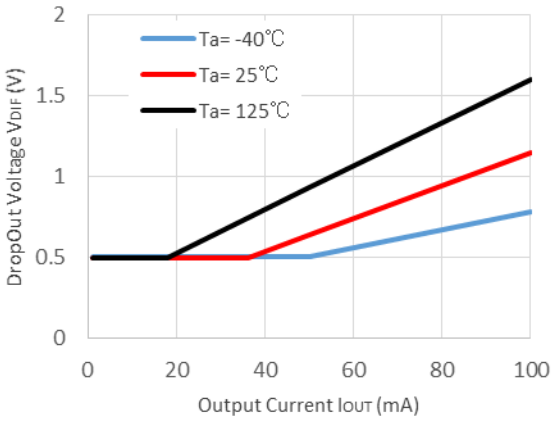


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

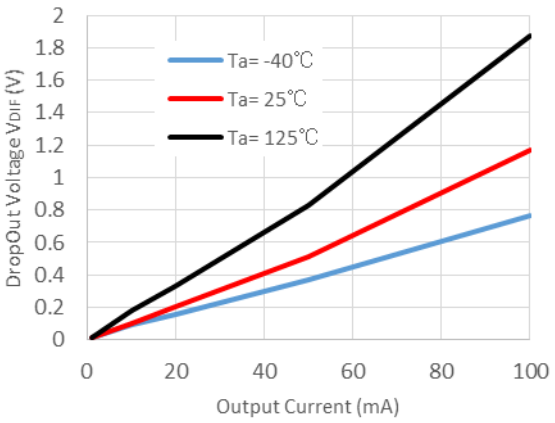
R1560x181B



R1560x501B



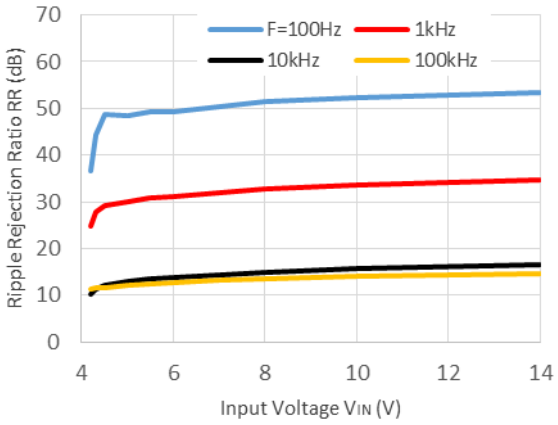
R1560xE01B



7) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage (Ta = 25°C, V_{RIPPLE} = ± 0.2 V)

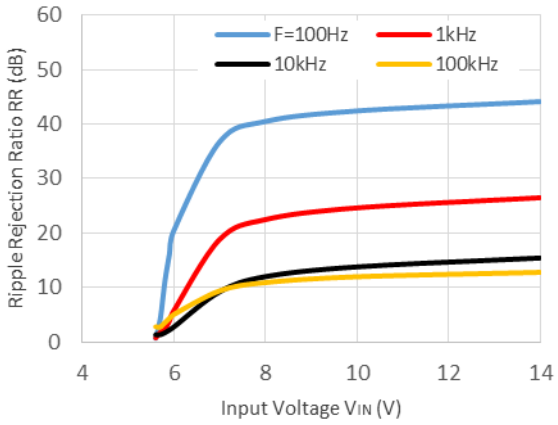
R1560x181B

C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



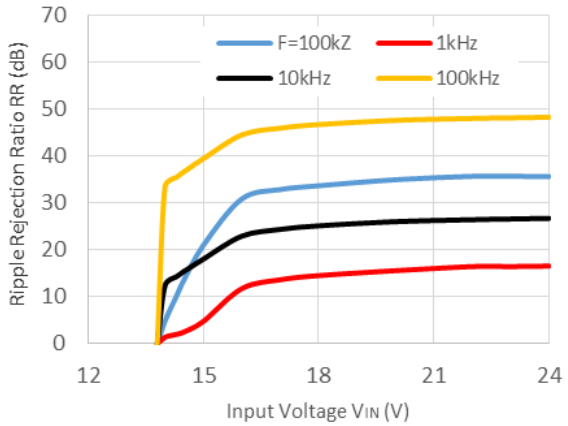
R1560x501B

C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



R1560xE01B

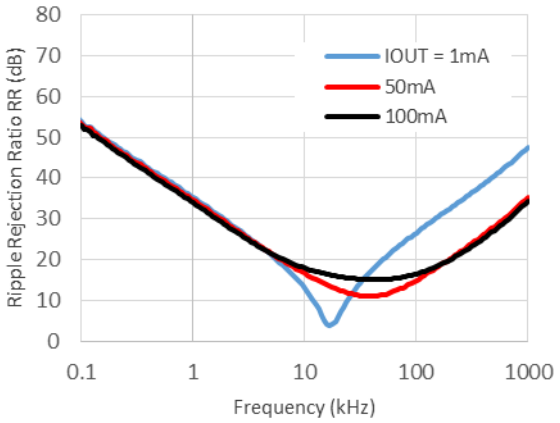
C_{OUT} = 10 µF



8) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (Ta = 25°C)

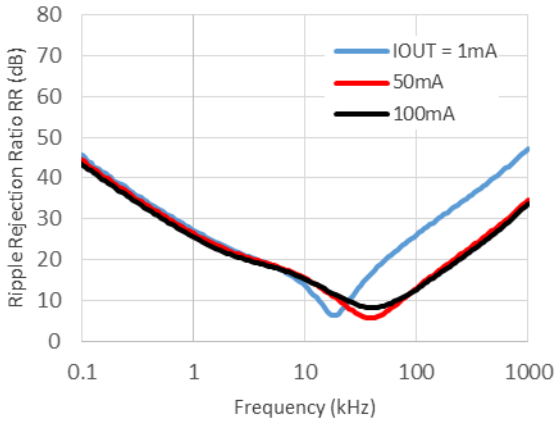
R1560x181B

V_{IN} = 14 V ± 0.2 V ripple, C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



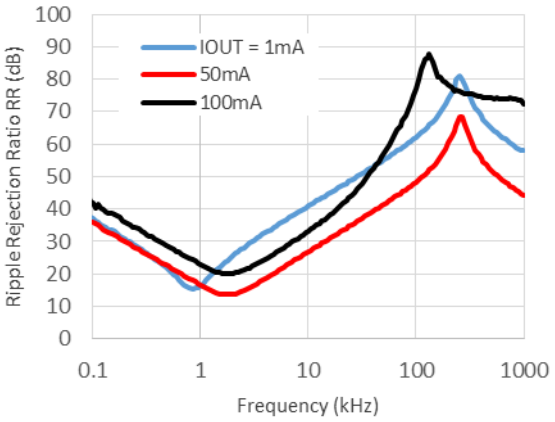
R1560x501B

V_{IN} = 14 V ± 0.2 V ripple, C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



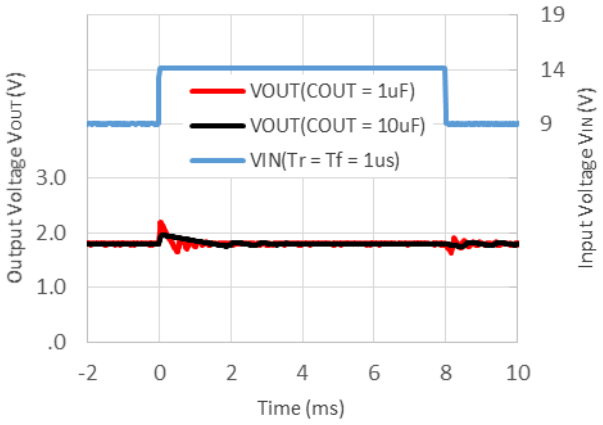
R1560xE01B

V_{IN} = 18 V ± 0.2 V ripple, C_{OUT} = 10 µF

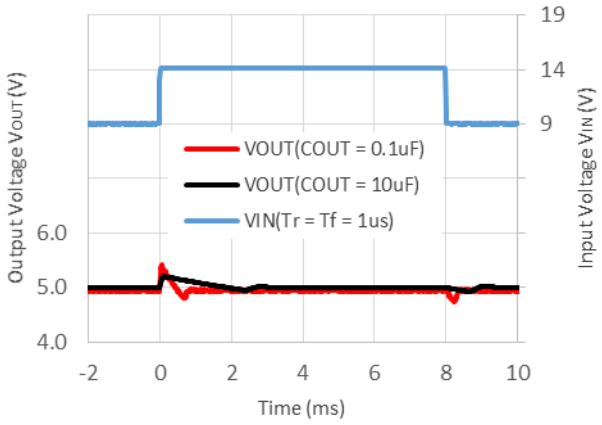


9) Input Transient Response (Ta = 25°C, I_{OUT} = 1 mA)

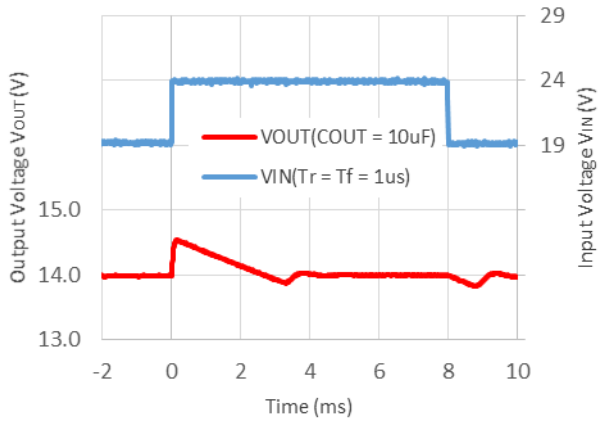
R1560x181B



R1560x501B

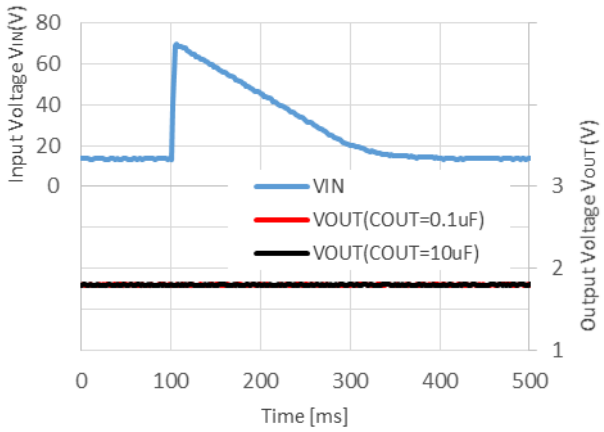


R1560xE01B

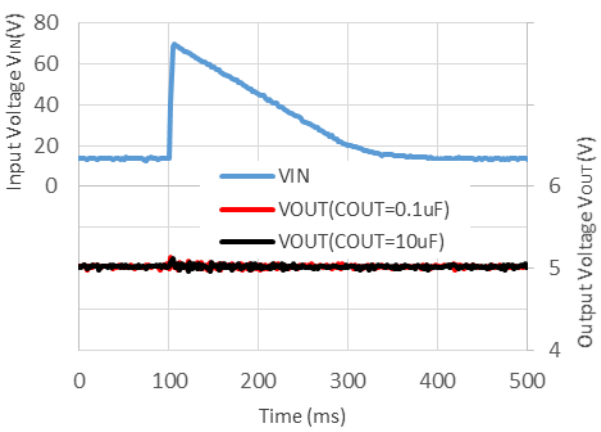


10) Load Dump (Ta = 25°C, I_{OUT} = 1 mA)

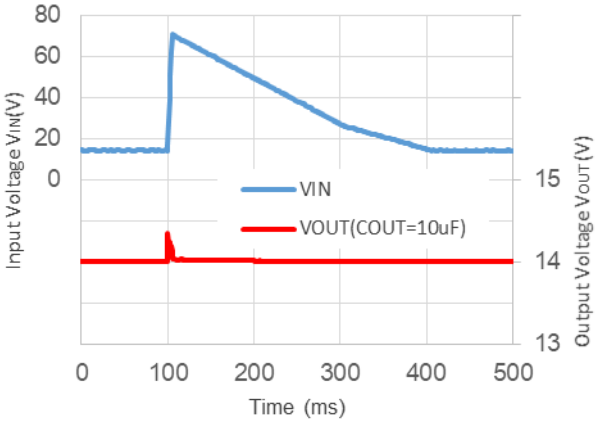
R1560x181B



R1560x501B

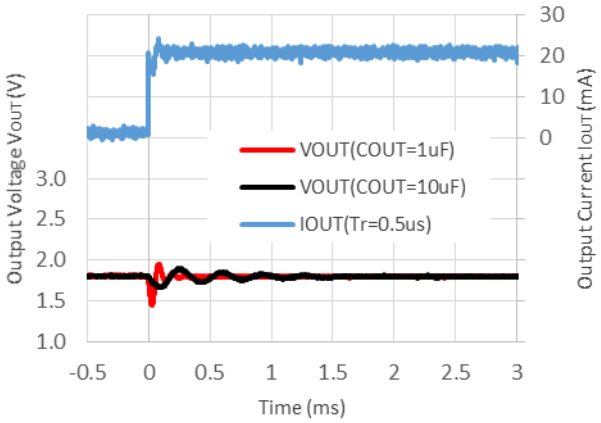


R1560xE01B

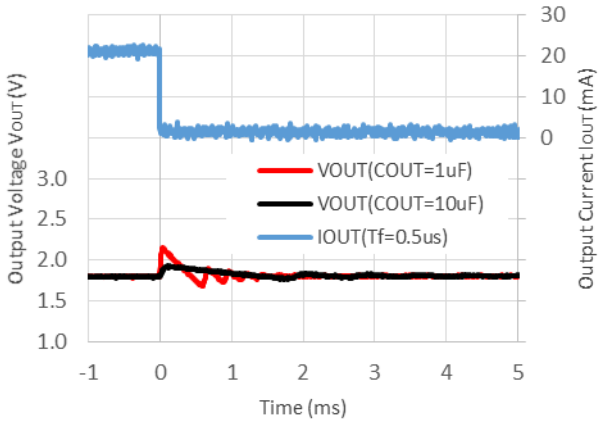


11) Load Transient Response (Ta = 25°C, I_{OUT} = 1 mA ↔ 20 mA)

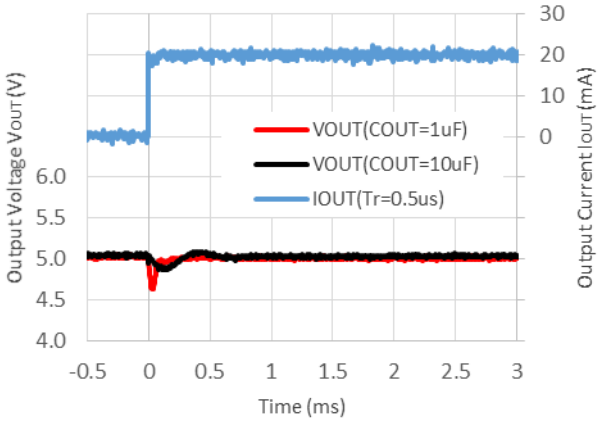
R1560x181B
V_{IN} = 14 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA → 20 mA



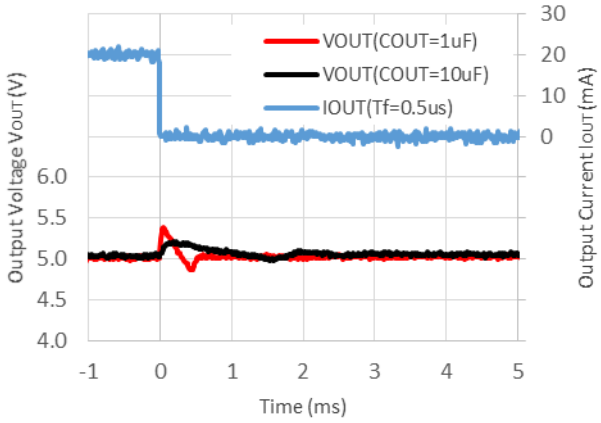
R1560x181B
V_{IN} = 14 V, I_{OUT} = 20 mA → 1 mA



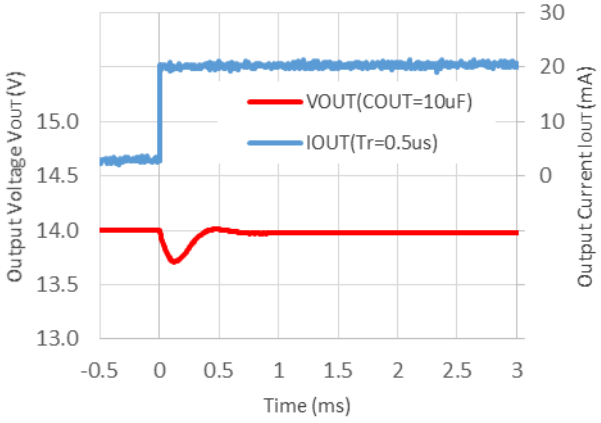
R1560x501B
V_{IN} = 14 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA → 20 mA



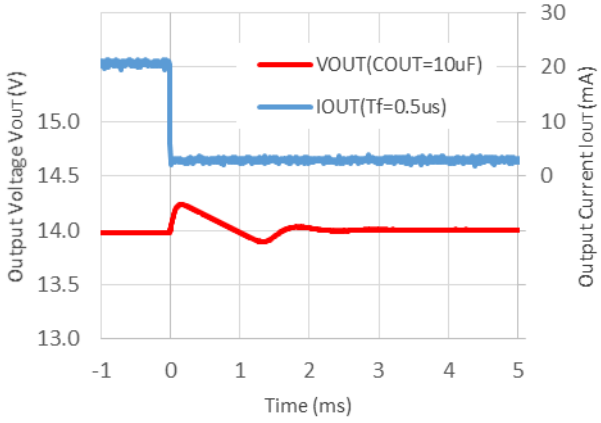
R1560x501B
V_{IN} = 14 V, I_{OUT} = 20 mA → 1 mA



R1560xE01B
V_{IN} = 18 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA → 20 mA



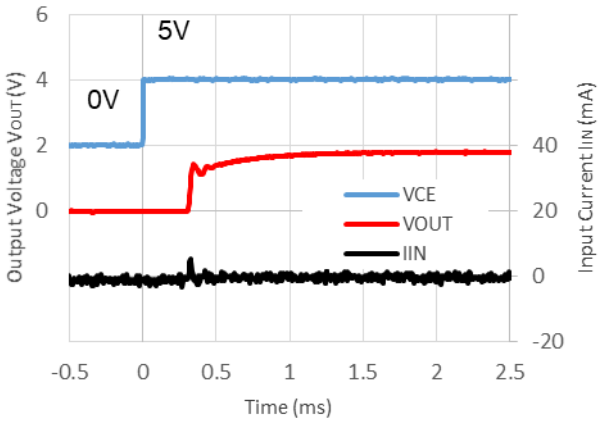
R1560xE01B
V_{IN} = 18 V, I_{OUT} = 20 mA → 1 mA



12) CE Start-up (Ta = 25°C)

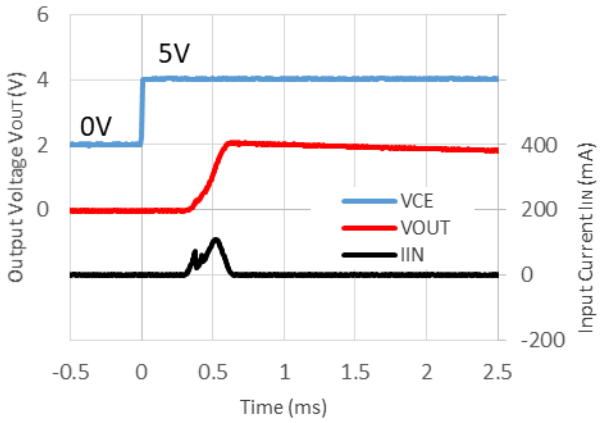
R1560x181B

V_{IN} = 14 V, C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



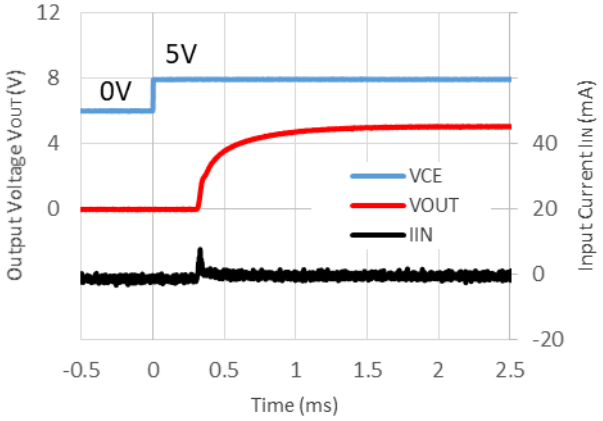
R1560x181B

V_{IN} = 14 V, C_{OUT} = 10 µF



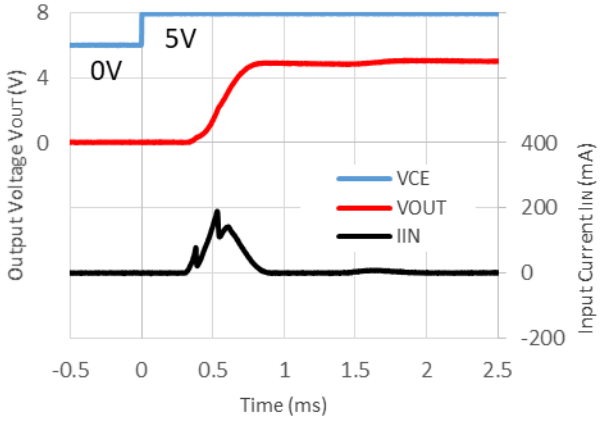
R1560x501B

V_{IN} = 14 V, C_{OUT} = 0.1 µF



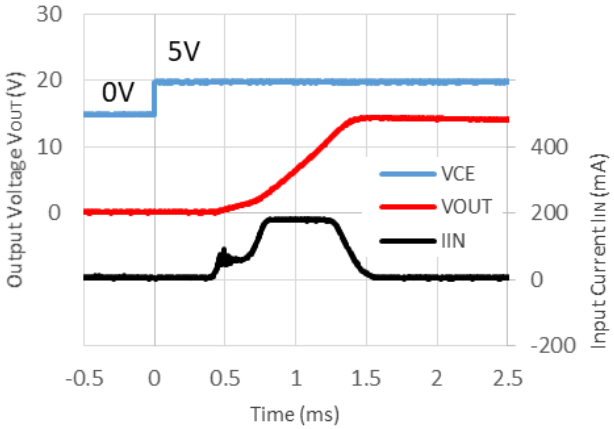
R1560x501B

V_{IN} = 14 V, C_{OUT} = 10 µF



R1560xE01B

V_{IN} = 18 V, C_{OUT} = 10 µF



Ver. A

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

Measurement Conditions

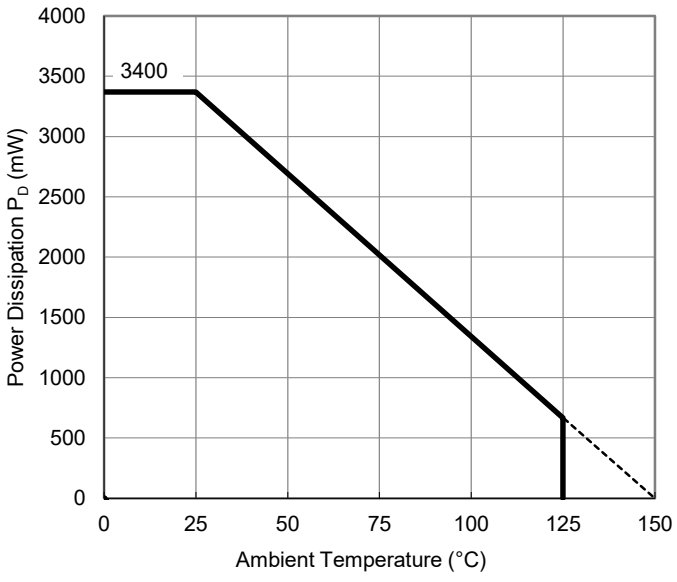
Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (Second and Third Layers): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square Outer Layer (Fourth Layer): Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	ϕ 0.3 mm × 28 pcs

Measurement Result (Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 150°C)

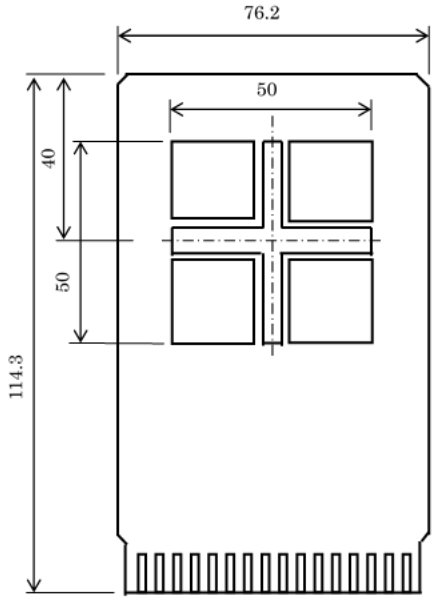
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	3400 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 37°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 7°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

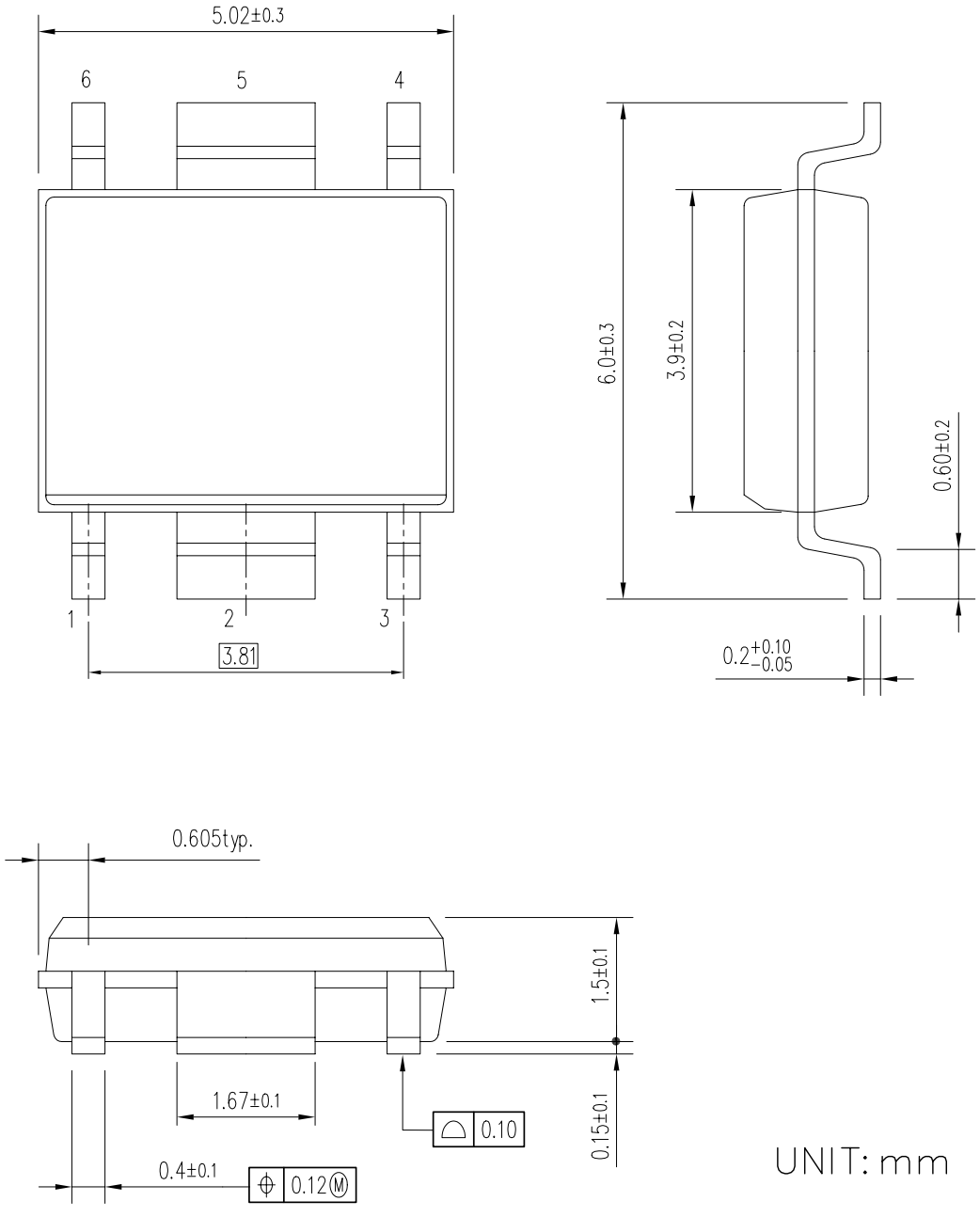
ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter



Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern



HSOP-6J Package Dimensions

Ver. A

The power dissipation of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following measurement conditions are based on JEDEC STD. 51-7.

Measurement Conditions

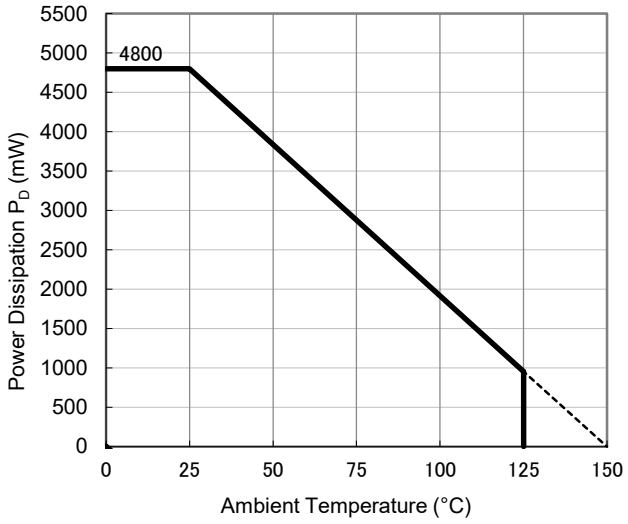
Item	Measurement Conditions
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Four-Layer Board)
Board Dimensions	76.2 mm × 114.3 mm × 0.8 mm
Copper Ratio	Outer Layer (First Layer): Less than 95% of 50 mm Square Inner Layers (2nd, 3rd, 4th Layers: Approx. 100% of 50 mm Square
Through-holes	ϕ 0.3 mm × 21 pcs

Measurement Result (Ta = 25°C, Tjmax = 150°C)

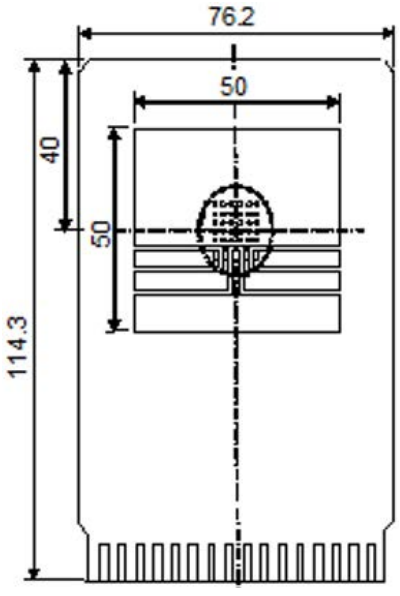
Item	Measurement Result
Power Dissipation	4800 mW
Thermal Resistance (θja)	θja = 26°C/W
Thermal Characterization Parameter (ψjt)	ψjt = 7°C/W

θja: Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

ψjt: Junction-to-Top Thermal Characterization Parameter

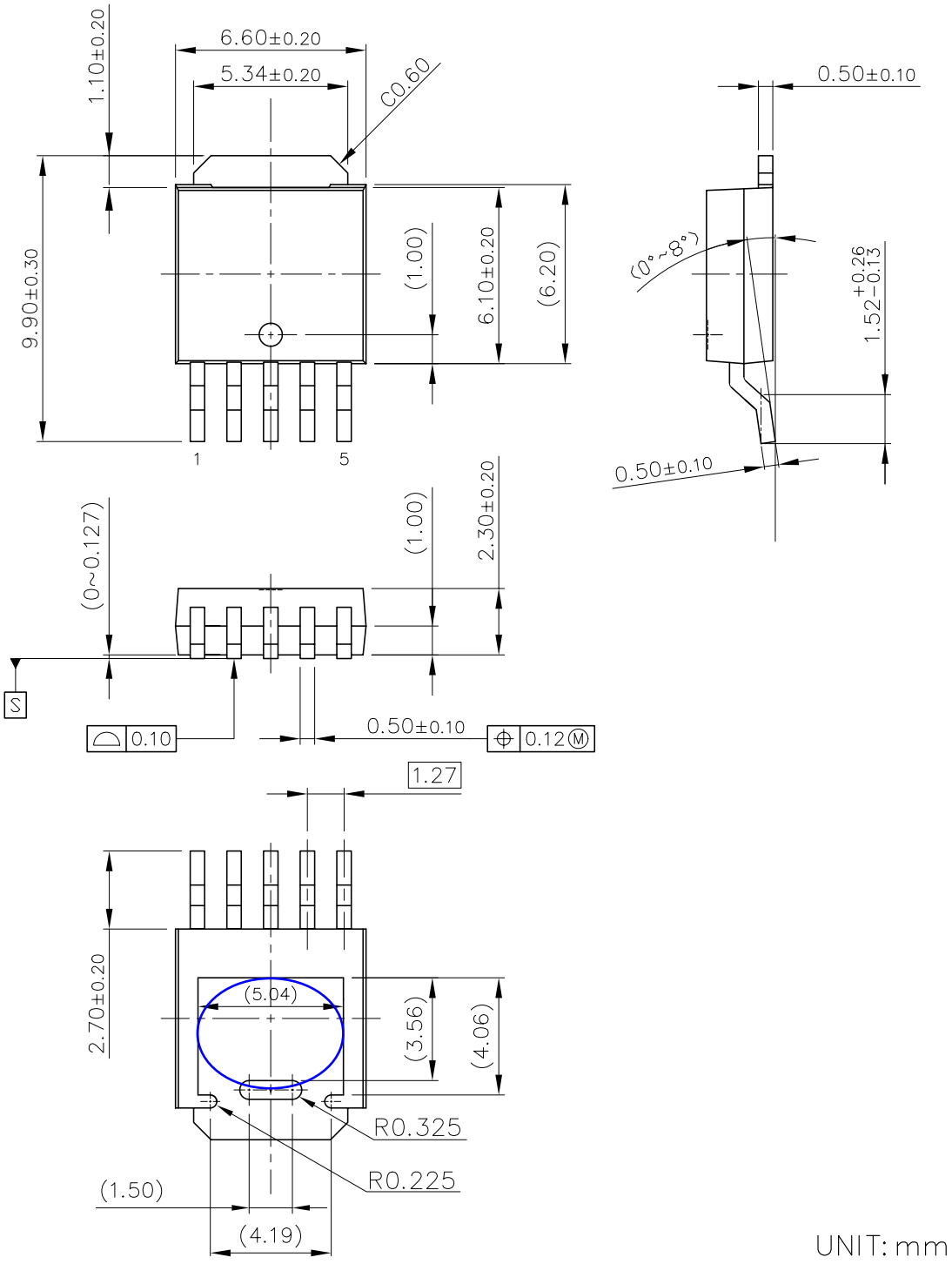


Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Measurement Board Pattern

Ver. A



TO-252-5-P2 Package Dimensions

* The tab on the bottom of the package shown by blue circle is a substrate potential (GND). It is recommended that this tab be connected to the ground plane on the board but it is possible to leave the tab floating.

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9. WLCSP products should be used in light shielded environments. The light exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products under operation or storage.
10. There can be variation in the marking when different AOI (Automated Optical Inspection) equipment is used. In the case of recognizing the marking characteristic with AOI, please contact our sales or our distributor before attempting to use AOI.
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