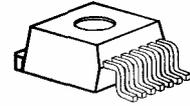


5-V Low-Drop Voltage Regulator

Functional Description

ILE 4267 is a 5-V low-drop voltage regulator. It supplies an output current of > 400 mA. The IC is shortcircuit-proof and incorporates temperature protection that disables the IC at overtemperature



P-TD 220-7-180
(TO-220 AB/7, Option E3180)

Features

- Output voltage tolerance $\leq \pm 2\%$
- 400 mA output current capability
- Low-drop voltage
- Very low standby current consumption
- Input voltage up to 40 V
- Overvoltage protection up to 60 V (≤ 400 ms)
- Reset function down to 1 V output voltage
- ESD protection up to 2000 V
- Adjustable reset time
- On/off logic
- Overtemperature protection
- Reverse polarity protection
- Short-circuit proof
- Wide temperature range
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics

Application

The IC regulates an input voltage V_i , in the range $5.5\text{ V} < V_i < 40\text{ V}$ to $V_{Q\text{rated}} = 5.0\text{ V}$. A reset signal is generated for an output voltage V_Q of $< 4.5\text{ V}$. The reset delay can be set with an external capacitor. The device has two logic inputs. It is turned-ON by a voltage of $> 4\text{ V}$ on E2 by the ignition for example. It remains active as a function of the voltage on E6, even if the voltage on E2 goes Low. This makes it possible to implement a self-holding circuit without external components. When the device is turned-OFF, the output voltage drops to 0 V and current consumption tends towards 0 μA .

Design Notes for External Components

The input capacitor C_i is necessary for compensation line influences. The resonant circuit consisting of lead inductance and input capacitance can be damped by a resistor of approx. 1 Ω in series with C_i . The output capacitor is necessary for the stability of the regulating circuit. Stability is guaranteed at values of $\geq 22\ \mu\text{F}$ and an ESR of $\leq 3\ \Omega$ within the operating temperature range.

Circuit Description

The control amplifier compares a reference voltage, which is kept highly accurate by resistance adjustment, to a voltage that is proportional to the output voltage and drives the base of

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the series transistor via a buffer. Saturation control as a function of the load current prevents any over-saturating of the power element.

A comparator in the reset-generator block compares a reference that is independent of the input voltage to the scaled-down output voltage. If this reaches a value of 4.5 V, the reset-delay capacitor is discharged and then the reset output is set Low. As the output voltage increases again, the reset-delay capacitor is charged with constant current from $V_Q = 4.5$ V onwards. When the capacitor voltage reaches the upper switching threshold, reset goes High again. The reset delay can be set within wide range by selection of the external capacitor.

With the integrated turn-ON/turn-OFF logic it is simple to implement delayed turn-OFF without external components.

Truth Table for Turn-ON/Turn-OFF Logic

E2, Inhibit	Hold	V_Q	Remarks
L	X	OFF	Initial state. Inhibit internally pulled up
H	X	ON	Regulator switched on via Inhibit, by ignition for example
H	L	ON	Hold clamped active to ground by controller while Inhibit is still high
X	L	ON	Previous state remains, even ignition is shut off: self-holding state
L	L	ON	Ignition shut off while regulator is in self-holding state
L	H	OFF	Regulator shut down by releasing of Hold while Inhibit remains Low, final state. No active clamping required by external self-holding circuit (μ C) to keep regulator shut off.

Inhibit: E2 Enable function, active High
Hold: E6 Hold and release function, active Low

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Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_J = -40$ to 150°C

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Notes
		min.	max.		
Input					
Voltage	V_i	-42	42	V	-
Voltage	V_i	-	60	V	$t \leq 400$ ms
Current	I_i	-	-	-	Limited internally
Reset Output					
Voltage	V_R	-0.3	7	V	-
Current	I_R	-	-	-	Limited internally
Reset Delay					
Voltage	V_d	-0.3	42	V	-
Current	I_d	-	-	-	-
Output					
Voltage	V_Q	-0.3	7	V	-
Current	I_Q	-	-	-	Limited internally
Inhibit					
Voltage	V_{E2}	-42	42	V	-
Current	I_{E2}	-5	5	mA	$t \leq 400$ ms
Hold					
Voltage	V_{E6}	-0.3	7	V	-
Current	I_{E6}	-	-	mA	Limited internally
GND					
Current	I_{GND}	-0.5	-	A	-
Temperatures					
Junction temperature	T_J	-	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-50	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-

Operating Range

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Notes
		min.	max.		
Input voltage	V_i	5.5	40	V	see diagram
Junction temperature	T_J	-40	150	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Thermal Resistance					
Junction ambient		-	65	K/W	P-T0220-7-3 package
Junction-case	R_{thjc}	-	6	K/W	P-T0220-7-3 package
Junction-case	Z_{thjc}	-	2	K/W	$T < 1$ ms P-T0220-7-3 package
Junction ambient	R_{thja}	-	70	K/W	P-T0220-7-180 (SMD) package
Junction-case	R_{thjc}	-	6	K/W	P-T0220-7-180 (SMD) package
Junction-case	Z_{thjc}	-	2	K/W	$T < 1$ ms P-T0220-7-180 (SMD) package
Junction ambient	R_{thja}	-	65	K/W	P-T0220-7-230 package
Junction-case	R_{thjc}	-	6	K/W	P-T0220-7-230 package
Junction-case	Z_{thjc}	-	2	K/W	$T < 1$ ms P-T0220-7-230 package
Junction ambient	R_{thja}	-	70	K/W	P-DSO-14-8 package
Junction-pin	R_{thjc}	-	30	K/W	P-DSO-14-8 package

Characteristics

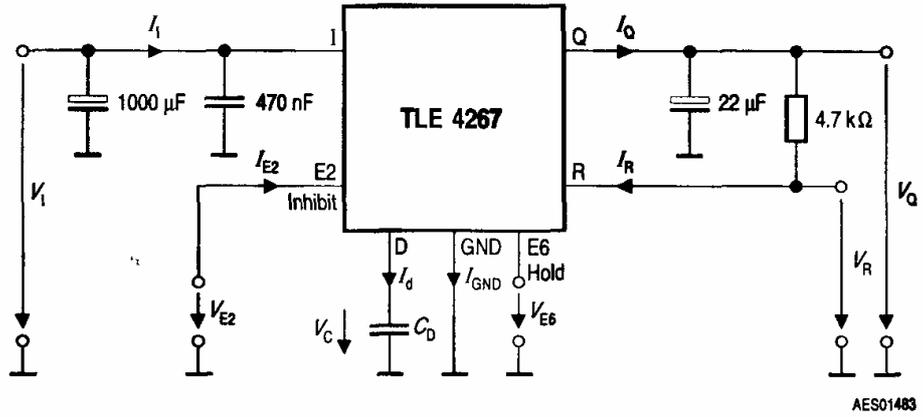
$V_i = 13.5$ V; $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_J < 125^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{E2} > 4$ V (unless specified otherwise)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values	Unit	Test Condition
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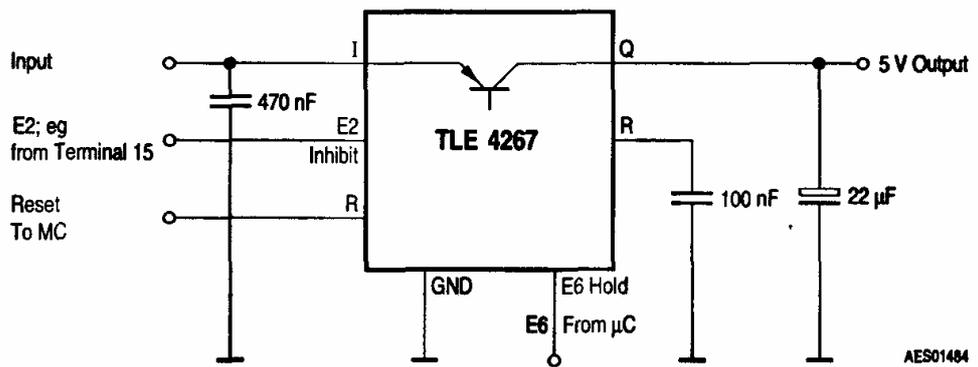
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		min.	typ.	max.		
Output voltage	V _Q	4.9	5	5.1	V	5 mA ≤ I _Q ≤ 400 mA 6 V ≤ V _i ≤ 26 V
Output voltage	V _Q	4.9	5	5.1	V	5 mA ≤ I _Q ≤ 150 mA 6 V ≤ V _i ≤ 40 V
Output-current limiting	I _Q	500	-	-	mA	T _J = 25 °C
Current consumption I _q = I _i - I _Q	I _q	—	—	50	μA	Regulator-OFF
Current consumption I _q = I _i - I _Q	I _q	—	1.0	10	mA	T _J = 25 °C IC turned off
Current consumption I _q = I _i - I _Q	I _q	—	1.3	4	mA	I _Q = 5 mA IC turned on
Current consumption I _q = I _i - I _Q	I _q	—	—	60	mA	I _Q = 400 mA
Current consumption I _q = I _i - I	I _q	—	—	80	mA	I _Q = 400 mA V _i = 5 V
Drop voltage	V _{Dr}	-	0.3	0.6	V	I _Q = 400 mA ¹⁾
Load regulation	ΔV _Q	-	-	50	mV	5 mA ≤ I _Q ≤ 400 mA
Supply-voltage regulation	ΔV _Q	—	15	25	mV	V _i = 6 to 36 V; I _Q = 5 mA
Supply-voltage rejection	SVR	—	54	—	dB	F _r = 100Hz; V _r = 0.5V _{pp}
Longterm stability	ΔV _Q	-	0	-	mV	1000 h
Reset Generator						
Switching threshold	V _n	4.2	4.5	4.8	V	-
Reset High level	-	4.5	-	-	V	R _{ext} = ∞
Saturation voltage	V _R	-	0.1	0.4	V	R _R = 4.7 kΩ ²⁾
Pullup	R _R	-	30	-	kΩ	-
Saturation voltage	V _{D,sat.}	-	50	100	mV	V _Q < V _{RT}
Charge current	I _d	8	15	25	μA	V _D = 1.5V
Delay switching threshold	V _{dt}	2.6	3	3.3	V	-
Delay	t _d	-	20	-	ms	C _d = 100nF
Switching threshold	V _{st}	-	0.43	-	V	-
Delay	t _t	-	2	-	μs	C _d = 100nF
Inhibit						
Turn-ON voltage	V _{E2}	-	3	4	V	IC turned-ON
Turn-OFF voltage	V _{E2}	2	-	-	V	IC turned-OFF
Pulldown	R _{E2}	50	100	200	kΩ	-
Hysteresis	ΔV _{E2}	0.2	0.5	0.8	V	-
Input current	I _{E2}	-	35	100	μA	V _{IP2} = 4 V
Holding voltage	V _{E6}	30	35	40	%	Referred to V _Q
Turn-OFF voltage	V _{E6}	60	70	80	%	Referred to V _Q
Pullup	R _{E6}	20	50	100	kΩ	-
Overvoltage Protection						
Turn-OFF voltage	V _{i, ov}	42	44	46	V	-
Turn-ON hysteresis	ΔV _{i, ov}	2	-	6	V	-

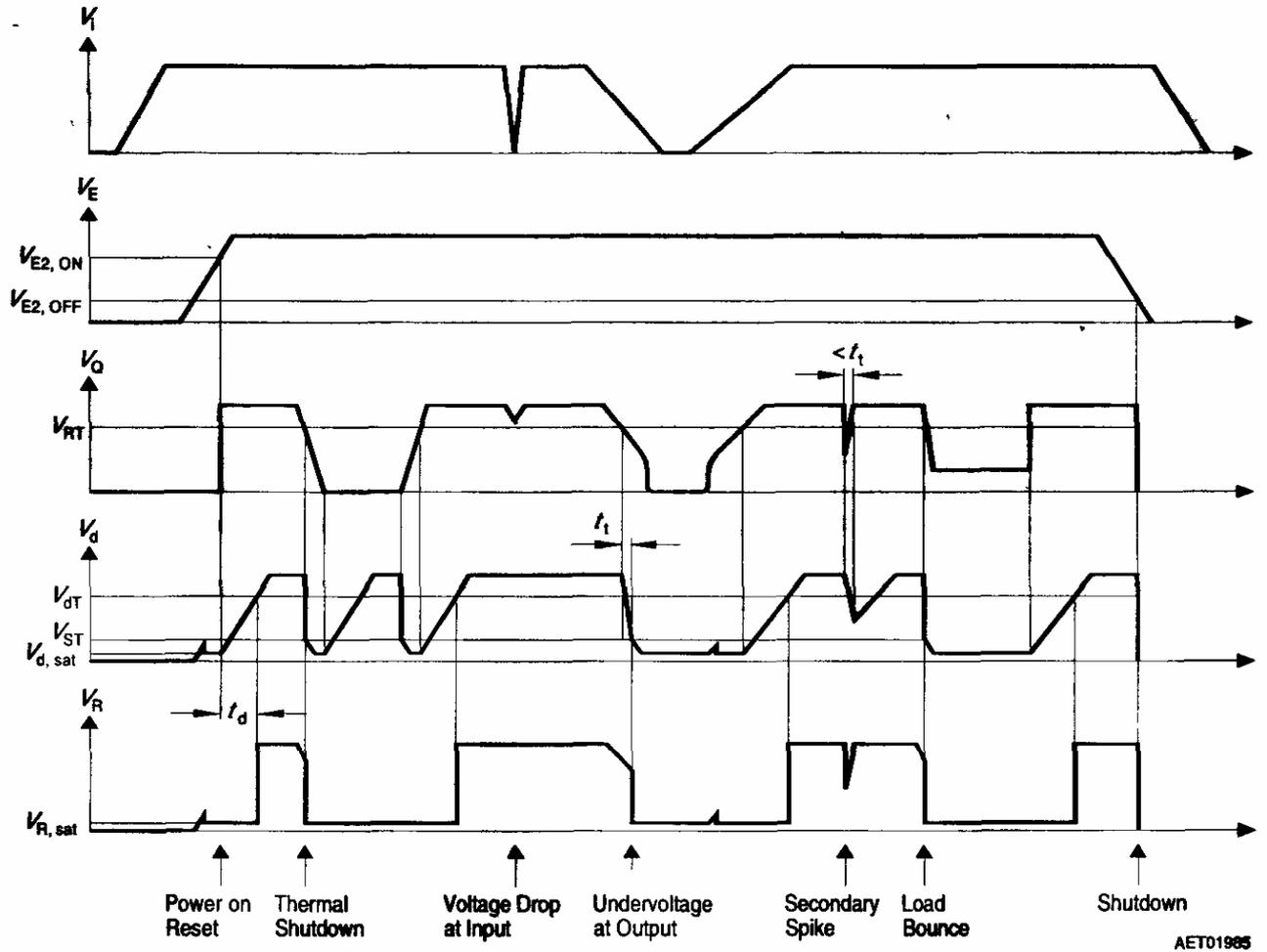
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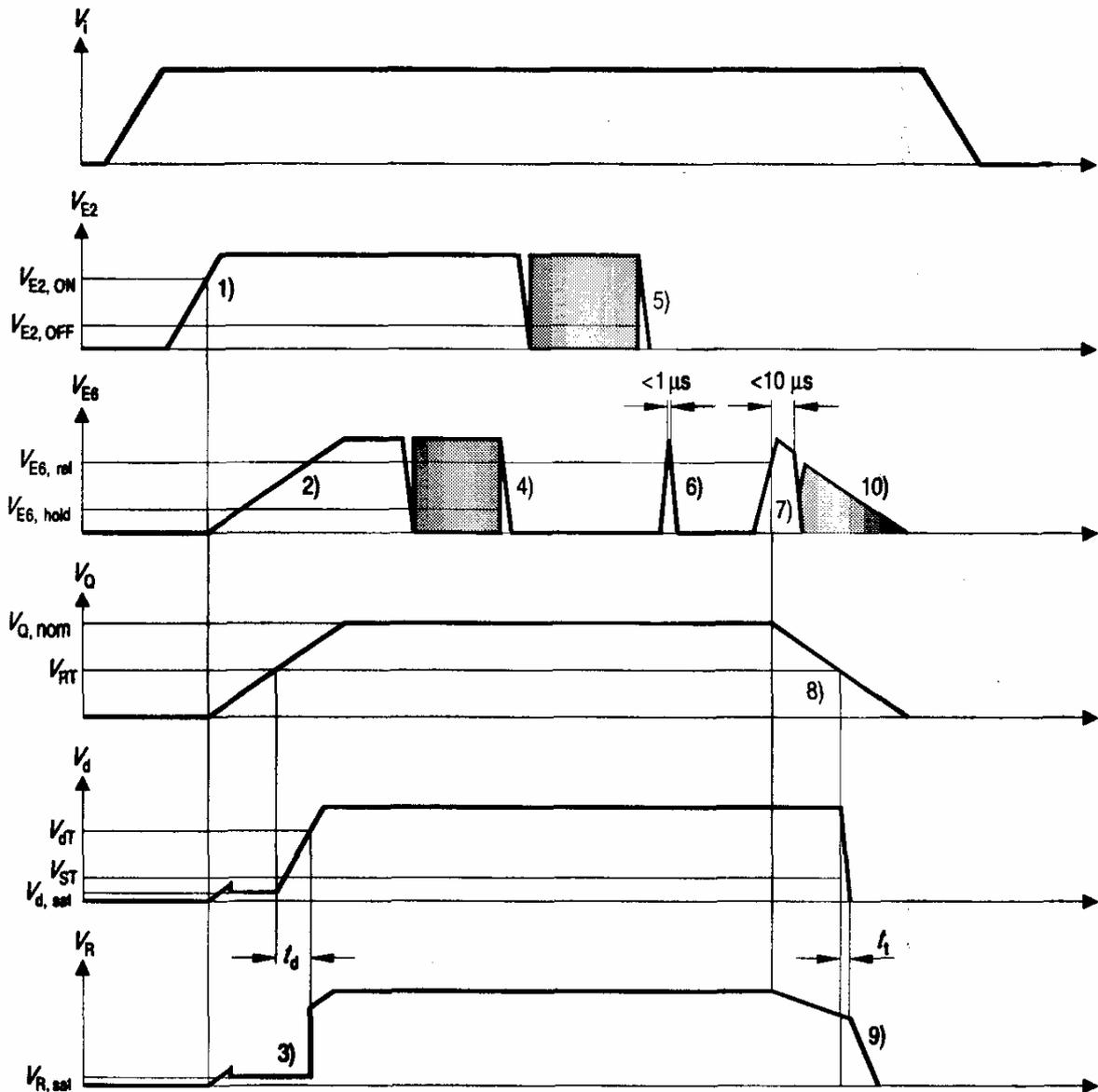
Test Circuit



Application Circuit



Time Response

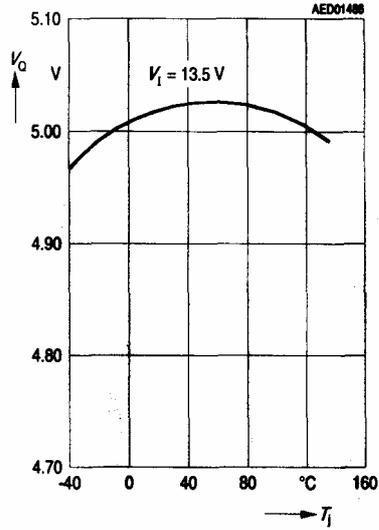


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Enable active | 6) Pulse width smaller than $1 \mu\text{s}$ |
| 2) Hold inactive, pulled up by V_O | 7) Hold inactive, released by μC |
| 3) Power-ON reset | 8) Voltage controller shutdown |
| 4) Hold active, clamped to GND by external μC | 9) Output-low reset |
| 5) Enable inactive, clamped by int. pull-down resistor | 10) No switch on via V_{E6} possible after E6 was released to $V_{E6} > V_{E6, \text{rel}}$ for more than $4 \mu\text{s}$ |

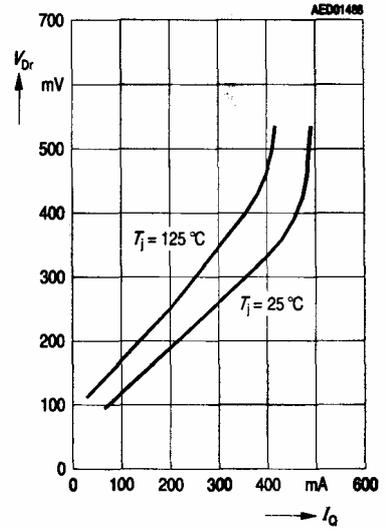
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Enable and Hold Behaviour

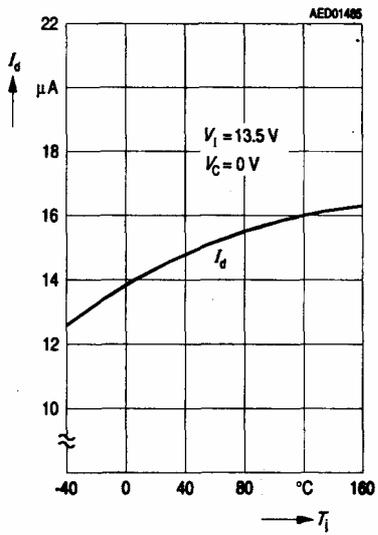
Output Voltage V_o versus Temperature T_j



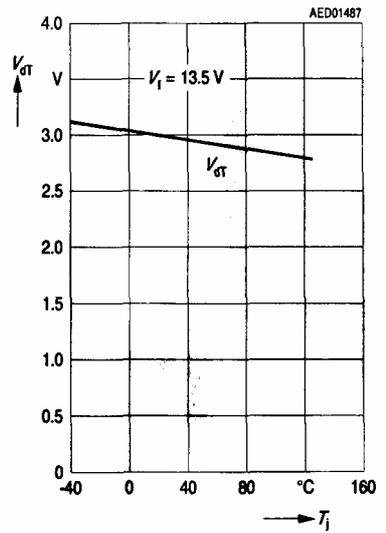
Drop Voltage V_{dr} versus Output Current I_o



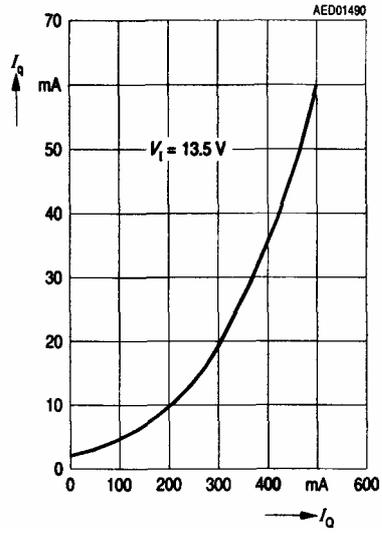
Charge Current I_d versus Temperature T_j



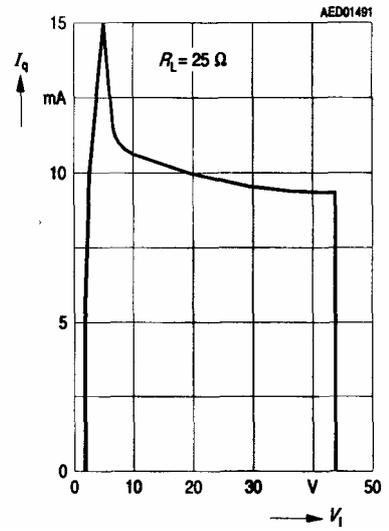
Delay Switching Threshold V_{dt} versus Temperature T_j



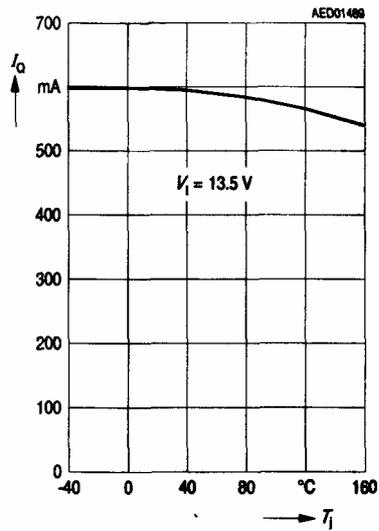
Current Consumption I_q versus Output Current I_o



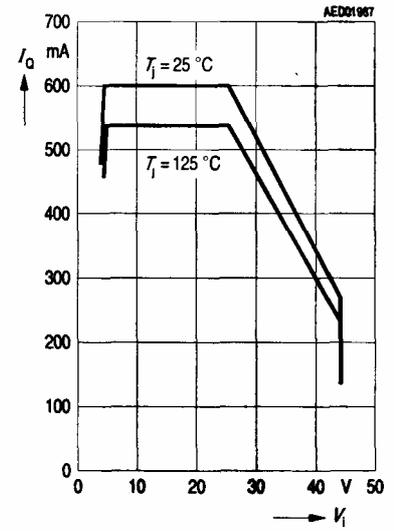
Current Consumption I_q versus Input Voltage V_i



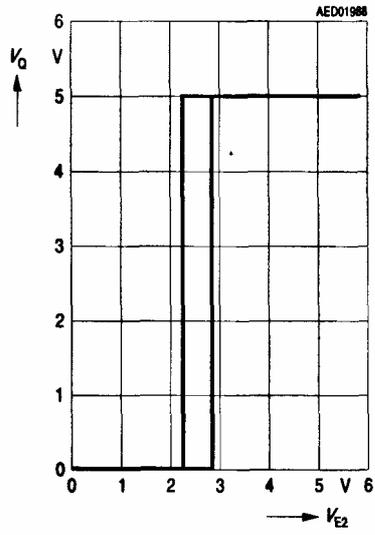
Output Current I_o versus Temperature T_j



Output Current I_o versus Input Voltage V_i



Output Voltage V_o versus
Inhibit Voltage V_{E2}



Inhibit Current I_{E2} versus
Inhibit Voltage V_{E2}

