NCP706

1A, 1% Precision Very Low Dropout Voltage Regulator with Enable

The NCP706 is a Very Low Dropout Regulator which provides up to 1 A of load current and maintains excellent output voltage accuracy of 1% including line, load and temperature variations. The operating input voltage range from 2.4 V up to 5.5 V makes this device suitable for Li−ion battery powered products as well as post−regulation applications. The product is available in 2.1 V and 2.2 V fixed output voltage options. NCP706 is fully protected against overheating and output short circuit.

Very small 8−pin XDFN8 1.6 x 1.2, 04P package makes the device especially suitable for space constrained portable applications such as tablets and smartphones.

Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 2.4 V to 5.5 V
- Fixed Output Voltage Option: 2.1 V, 2.2 V
  Other Output Voltage Options available on request.
- Low Quiescent Current of typ. 200 μA
- Very Low Dropout: 300 mV Max. at I_{OUT} = 1 A
- ±1% Accuracy Over Load/Line/Temperature
- High PSRR: 60 dB at 1 kHz
- Internal Soft−Start to Limit the Inrush Current
- Thermal Shutdown and Current Limit Protections
- Stable with a 4.7 μF Ceramic Output Capacitor
- Available in XDFN8 1.6 x 1.2, 04P 8−pin package
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Tablets, Smartphones,
- Wireless Handsets, Portable Media Players
- Portable Medical Equipment
- Other Battery Powered Applications

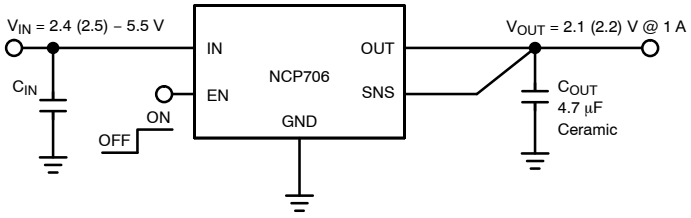


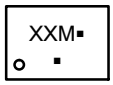
Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic

ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

XDFN8
CASE 711AS

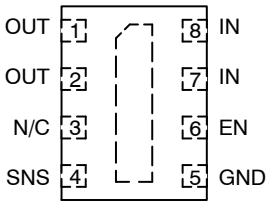
MARKING DIAGRAM



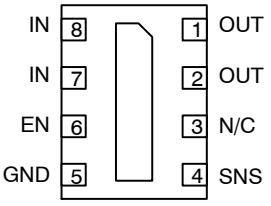
XX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(*Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTION



(Top View)



(Bottom View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 11 of this data sheet.

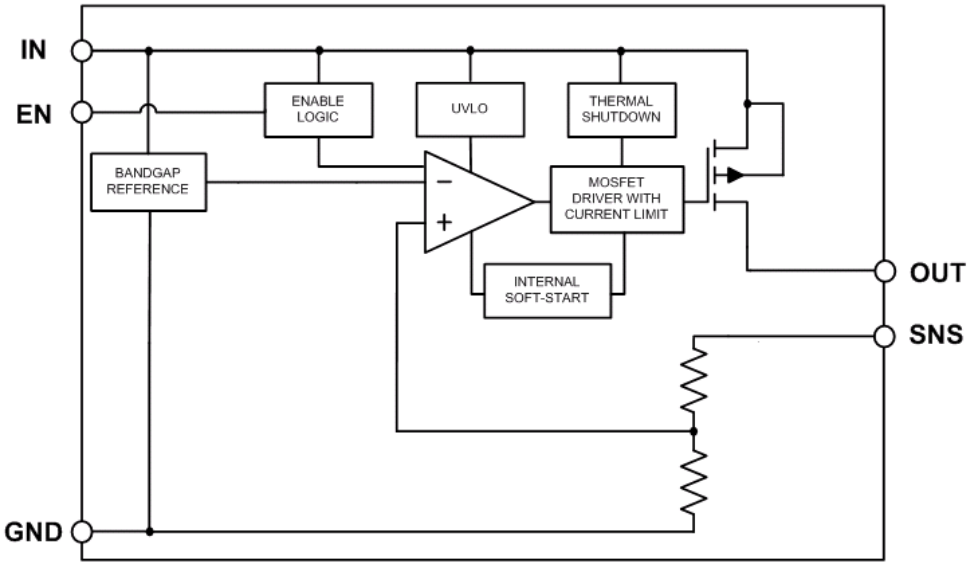


Figure 2. Simplified Internal Schematic Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No. XDFN8	Pin Name	Description
1	OUT	Regulated output voltage. A minimum 4.7 μF ceramic capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
2	OUT	
3	N/C	Not connected. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation.
4	SNS	Remote sense connection. This pin should be connected to the output voltage rail.
5	GND	Power supply ground.
6	EN	Enable pin. Driving EN over 0.9 V turns on the regulator. Driving EN below 0.4 V puts the regulator into shutdown mode.
7	IN	Input pin. A small capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
8	IN	
–	Exposed Pad	This pad enhances thermal performance and is electrically connected to GND. It is recommended that the exposed pad is connected to the ground plane on the board or otherwise left open.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 1)	V_{IN}	−0.3 V to 6 V	V
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	−0.3 V to V_{IN} + 0.3 V	V
Enable Input	V_{EN}	−0.3 V to V_{IN} + 0.3 V	V
Output Short Circuit Duration	t_{SC}	Indefinite	s
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	−55 to 150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	ESD_{HBM}	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	ESD_{MM}	200	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
2. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
   ESD Human Body Model tested per EIA/JESD22−A114
   ESD Machine Model tested per EIA/JESD22−A115
   Latch−up Current Maximum Rating tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, XDFN8 1.6x1.2, 04P Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	160	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – VOLTAGE VERSION 2.1 V

$-40°C \le T_J \le 150°C$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.3$ V or 2.4 V, whichever is greater; I_{OUT} = 10 mA, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT}$ = 4.7 μF, V_{EN} = 0.9 V, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. (Note 3)

Parameter	Test Conditions		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage			V_{IN}	2.4		5.5	V
Undervoltage lock−out	V_{IN} rising		UVLO	1.2	1.6	1.9	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	V_{OUT} + 0.3 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 4.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 − 1 A		V_{OUT}	2.079	2.10	2.121	V
Line Regulation	V_{OUT} + 0.3 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 4.5 V, I_{OUT} = 10 mA		Reg_{LINE}		2		mV
Load Regulation	I_{OUT} = 0 mA to 1 A		Reg_{LOAD}		2		mV
Load Transient	I_{OUT} = 10 mA to 1A or 10 mA to 1 A in 10 μs, C_{OUT} = 10 μF		$Tran_{LOAD}$		±120		mV
Dropout voltage (Note 4)	I_{OUT} = 1 A, $V_{OUT(nom)}$ = 2.1 V		V_{DO}			300	mV
Output Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 90% $V_{OUT(nom)}$		I_{CL}	1.1			A
Quiescent current	I_{OUT} = 0 mA		I_Q		180	230	μA
Ground current	I_{OUT} = 1 A		I_{GND}		200		μA
Shutdown current	$V_{EN} \le 0$ V, V_{IN} = 2.0 to 5.5 V				0.1	1	μA
Reverse Leakage Current in Shutdown	V_{IN} = 5.5 V, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(NOM)}$, V_{EN} < 0.4 V		I_{REV}		1.5	5	μA
EN Pin High Threshold EN Pin Low Threshold	V_{EN} Voltage increasing V_{EN} Voltage decreasing		V_{EN_HI} V_{EN_LO}	0.9		 0.4	V V
EN Pin Input Current	V_{EN} = 5.5 V		I_{EN}		100	500	nA
Turn−on Time	C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF, from assertion EN pin to 98% $V_{out(nom)}$		t_{ON}		200		μs
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_{IN} = 2.6 V, V_{OUT} = 2.1 V I_{OUT} = 0.5 A	f = 100 Hz f = 1 kHz f = 10 kHz	PSRR		60 60 40		dB
Output Noise Voltage	V_{OUT} = 2.1 V, V_{IN} = 2.6 V, I_{OUT} = 0.5 A f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz		V_{NOISE}		280		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Temperature increasing from T_J = +25°C		T_{SD}		160		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Temperature falling from T_{SD}		T_{SDH}	−	20	−	°C

3. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A$ = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
4. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 100 mV below the regulated voltage at $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.3 V.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – VOLTAGE VERSION 2.2 V

$-40°C \le T_J \le 150°C$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.3$ V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater; I_{OUT} = 10 mA, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT}$ = 4.7 μF, V_{EN} = 0.9 V, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. (Note 5)

Parameter	Test Conditions		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage			V_{IN}	2.5		5.5	V
Undervoltage lock−out	V_{IN} rising		UVLO	1.2	1.6	1.9	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	V_{OUT} + 0.3 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 4.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 − 1 A		V_{OUT}	2.178	2.2	2.222	V
Line Regulation	V_{OUT} + 0.3 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 4.5 V, I_{OUT} = 10 mA		Reg_{LINE}		2		mV
Load Regulation	I_{OUT} = 0 mA to 1 A		Reg_{LOAD}		2		mV
Load Transient	I_{OUT} = 10 mA to 1A or 10 mA to 1 A in 10 μs, C_{OUT} = 10 μF		$Tran_{LOAD}$		±120		mV
Dropout voltage (Note 6)	I_{OUT} = 1 A, $V_{OUT(nom)}$ = 2.2 V		V_{DO}			300	mV
Output Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 90% $V_{OUT(nom)}$		I_{CL}	1.1			A
Quiescent current	I_{OUT} = 0 mA		I_Q		180	230	μA
Ground current	I_{OUT} = 1 A		I_{GND}		200		μA
Shutdown current	$V_{EN} \le 0$ V, V_{IN} = 2.0 to 5.5 V				0.1	1	μA
EN Pin High Threshold EN Pin Low Threshold	V_{EN} Voltage increasing V_{EN} Voltage decreasing		V_{EN_HI} V_{EN_LO}	0.9		 0.4	V
EN Pin Input Current	V_{EN} = 5.5 V		I_{EN}		100	500	nA
Turn−on Time	C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF, from assertion EN pin to 98% $V_{out(nom)}$		t_{ON}		200		μs
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_{IN} = 3.2 V, V_{OUT} = 2.2 V I_{OUT} = 0.5 A	f = 100 Hz f = 1 kHz f = 10 kHz	PSRR		55 70 60		dB
Output Noise Voltage	V_{OUT} = 2.2 V, V_{IN} = 2.7 V, I_{OUT} = 0.5 A f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz		V_{NOISE}		300		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Temperature increasing from T_J = +25°C		T_{SD}		160		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Temperature falling from T_{SD}		T_{SDH}	–	20	–	°C

5. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization production tested at $T_J = T_A$ = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
6. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 100 mV below the regulated voltage at $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 0.3 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

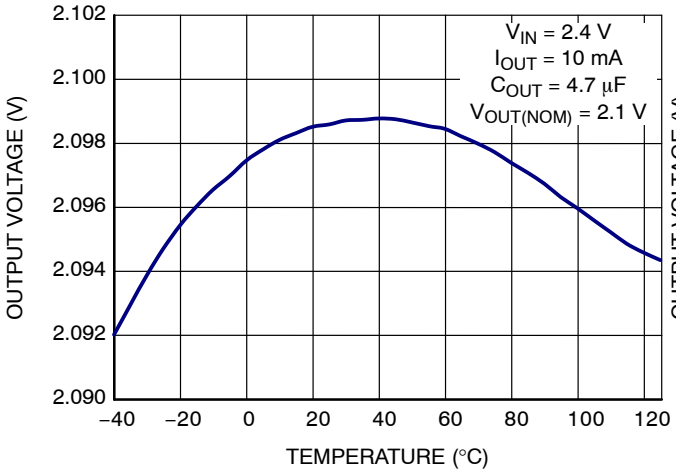


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

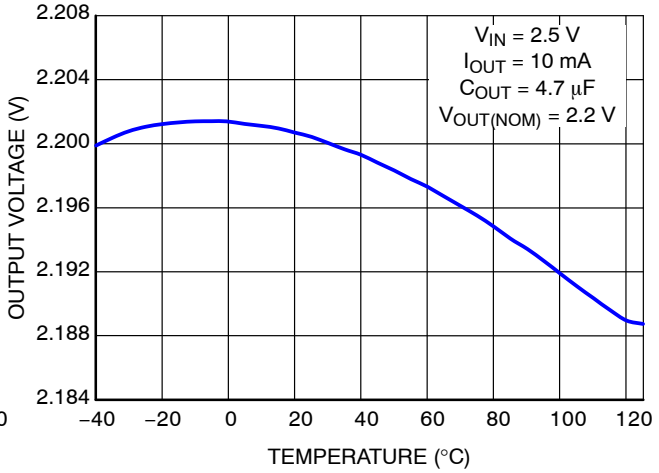


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

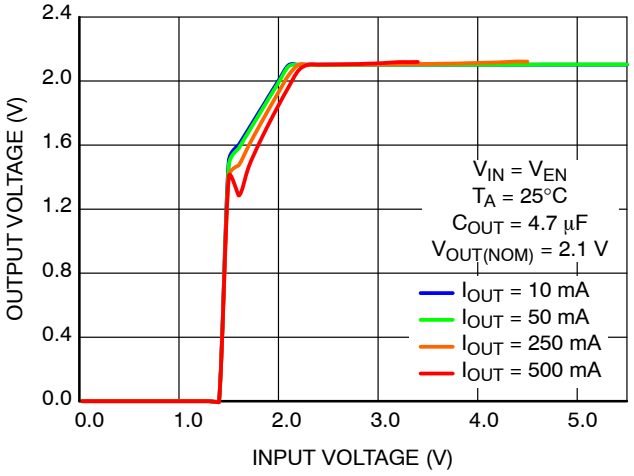


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

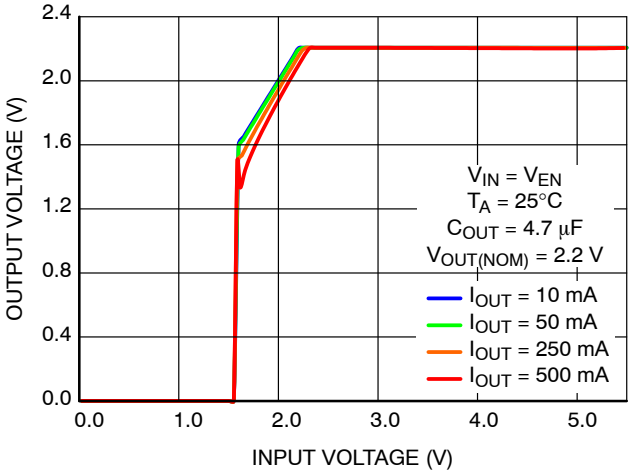


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

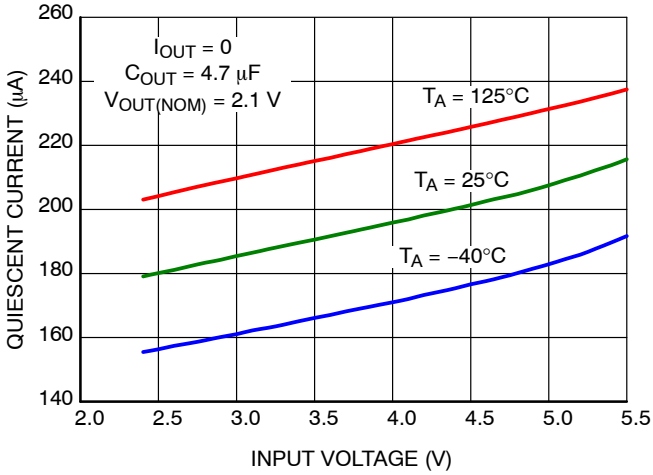


Figure 7. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

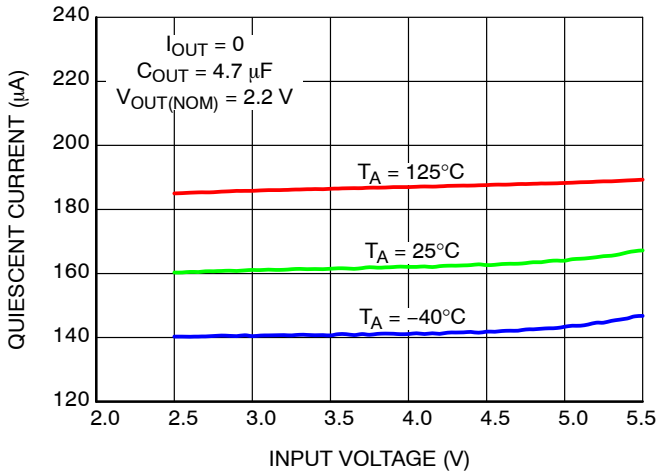


Figure 8. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

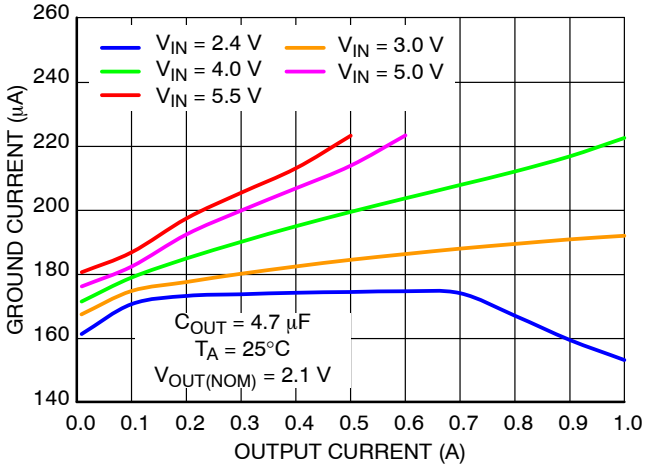


Figure 9. Ground Current vs. Output Current

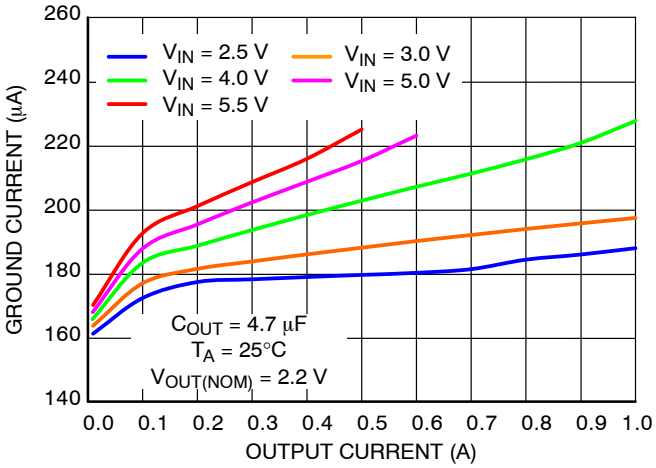


Figure 10. Ground Current vs. Output Current

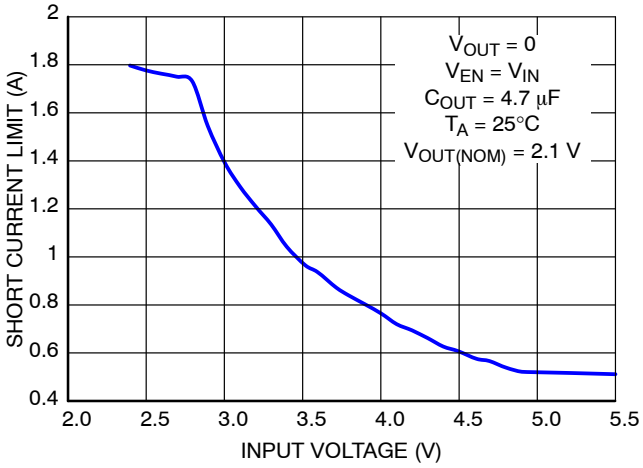


Figure 11. Short Current Limitation vs. Input Voltage

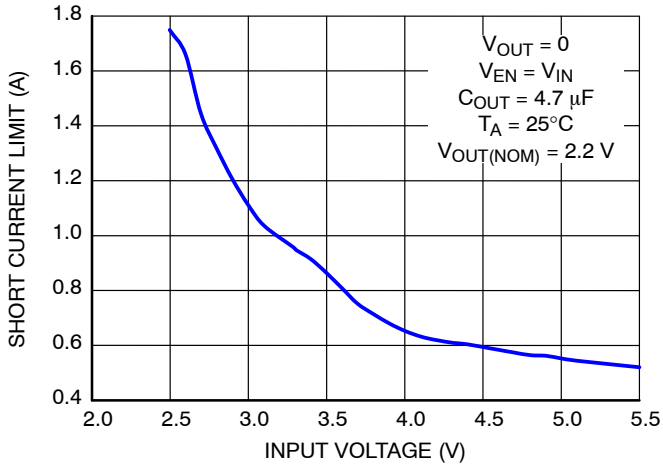


Figure 12. Short Current Limitation vs. Input Voltage

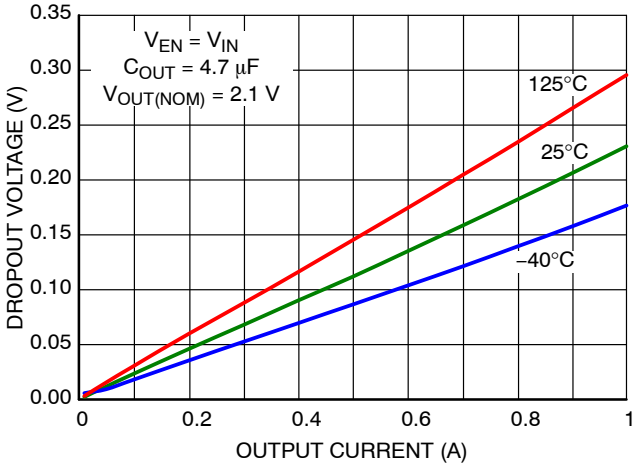


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

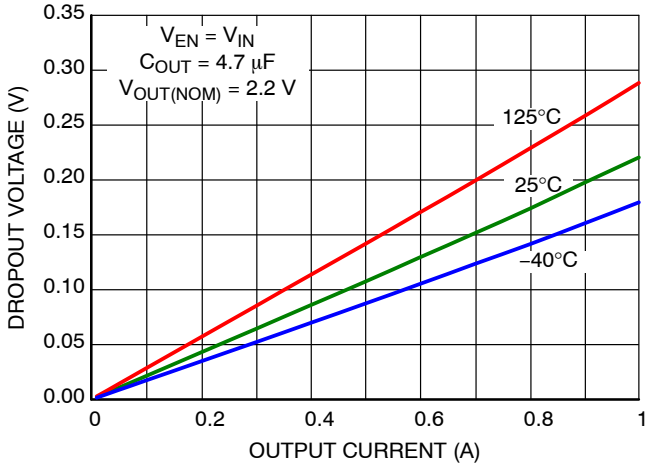


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

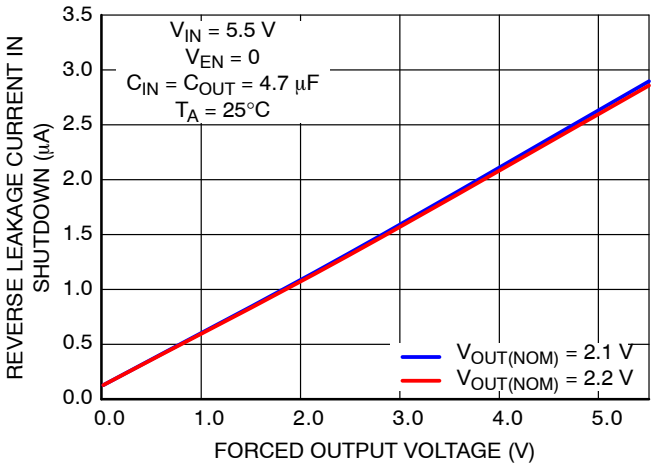


Figure 15. Reverse Leakage Current in Shutdown

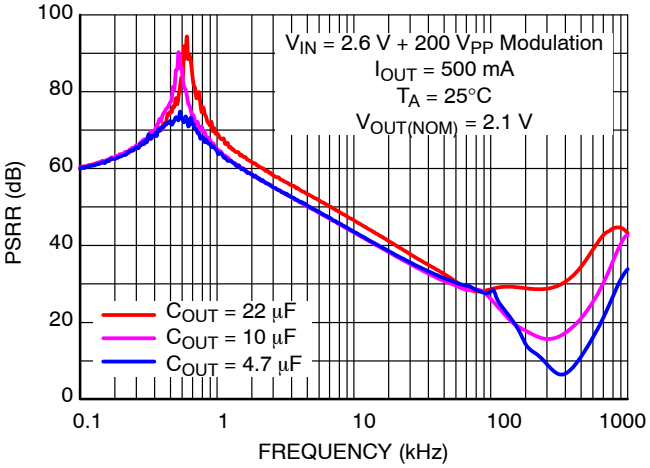


Figure 16. PSRR vs. Frequency & Output Capacitor

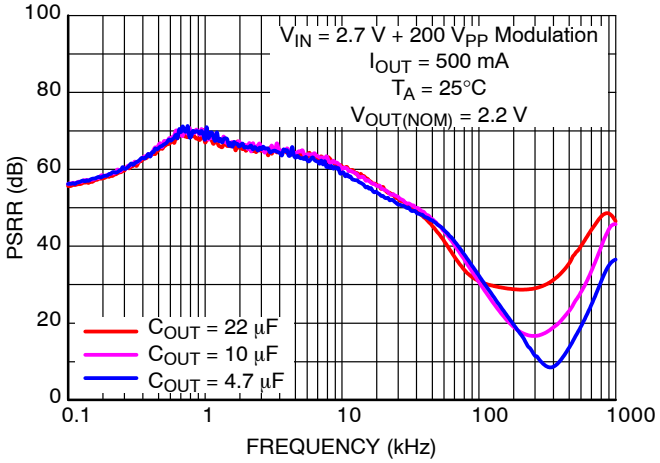


Figure 17. PSRR vs. Frequency & Output Capacitor

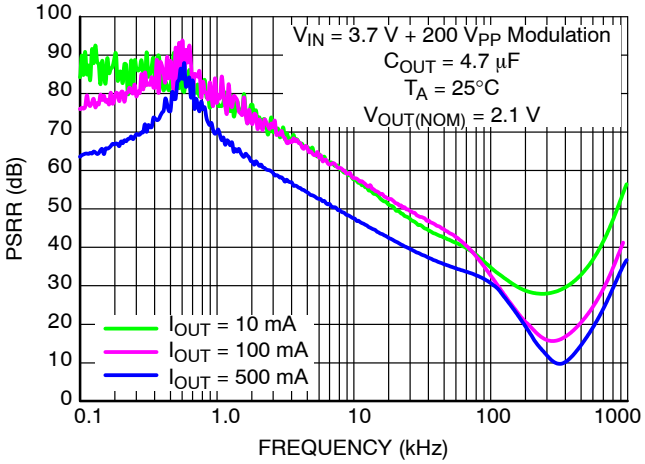


Figure 18. PSRR vs. Frequency & Output Current

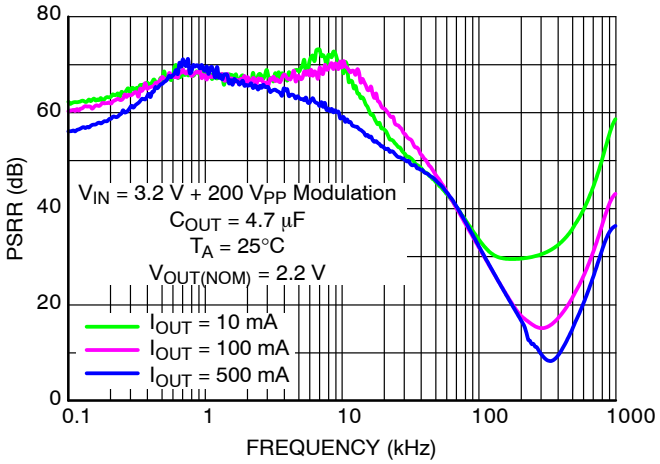


Figure 19. PSRR vs. Frequency & Output Current

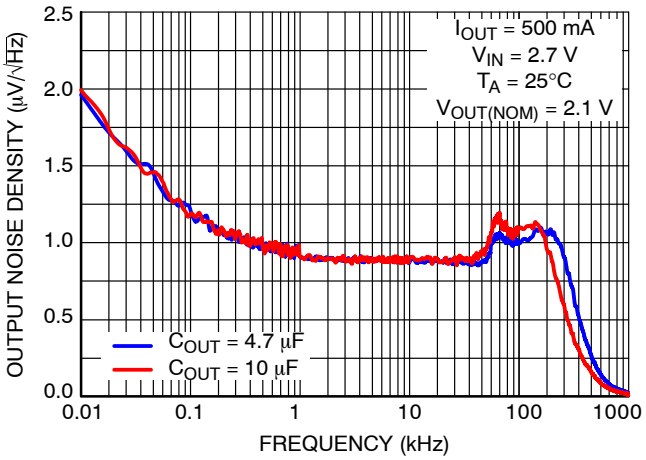


Figure 20. Output Noise Density vs. Frequency

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

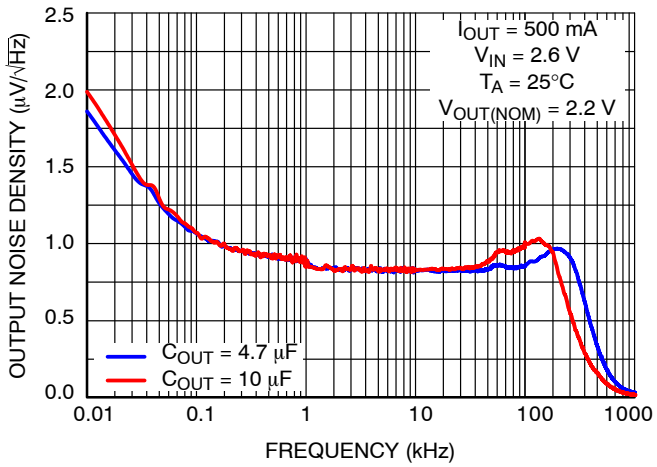


Figure 21. Output Noise Density vs. Frequency

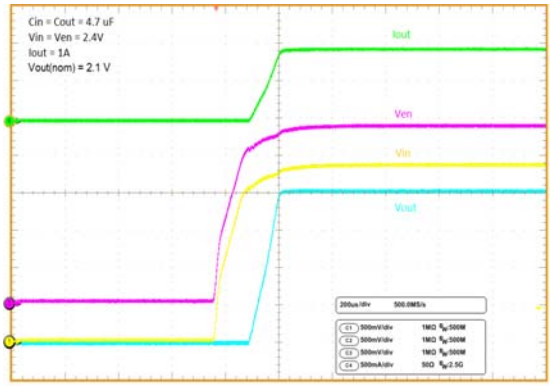


Figure 22. Turn−on by Coupled Input and Enable Pins

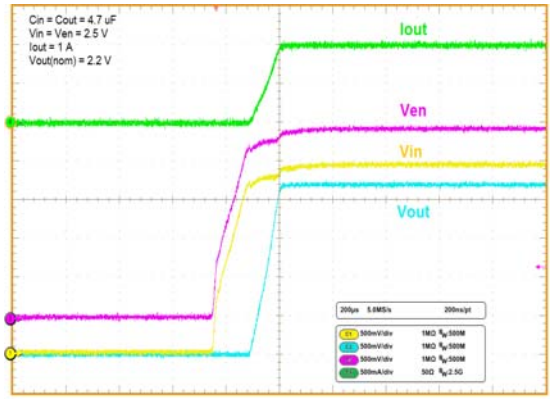


Figure 23. Turn−on by Coupled Input and Enable Pins

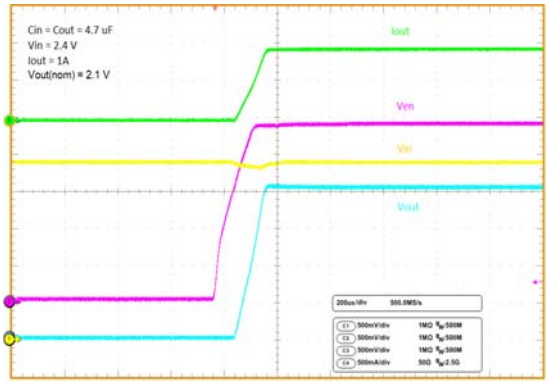


Figure 24. Turn−on by Enable Signal

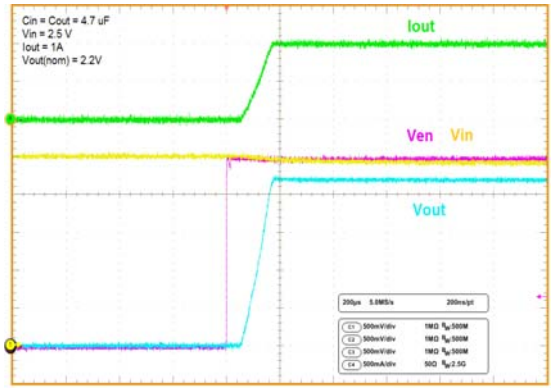


Figure 25. Turn−on by Enable Signal

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

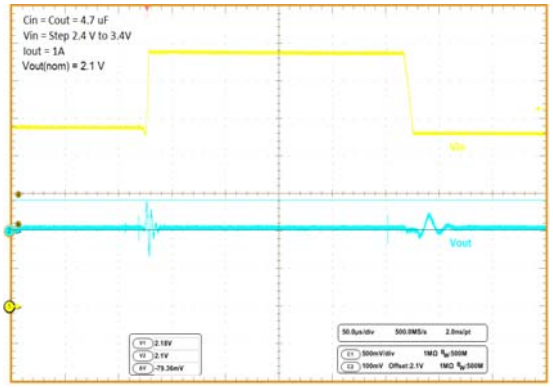


Figure 26. Line Transient Response

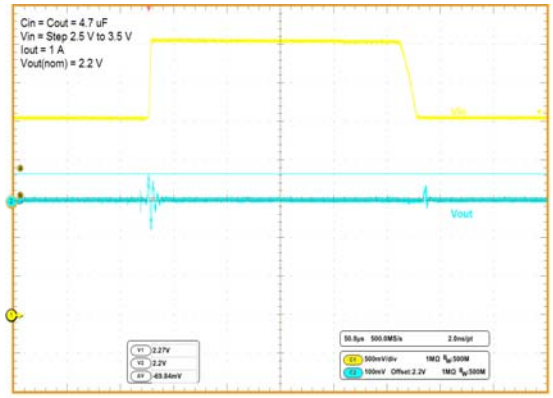


Figure 27. Line Transient Response

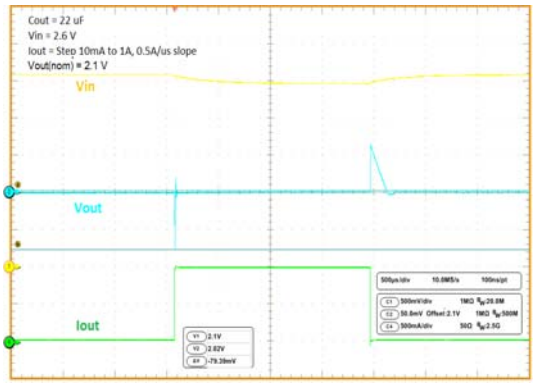


Figure 28. Load Transient Response

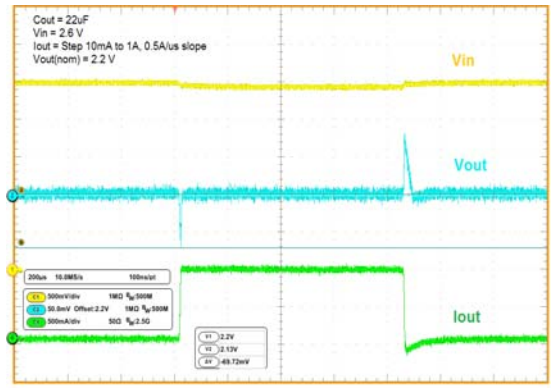


Figure 29. Load Transient Response

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Input Decoupling (Cin)

A 4.7 μF capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected as close as possible to the pins of NCP706 device. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

Output Decoupling (Cout)

The minimum decoupling value is 4.7 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors MLCC. If a tantalum capacitor is used, and its ESR is large, the loop oscillation may result. Larger values improve noise rejection and PSRR.

Enable Operation

The enable pin EN will turn on or off the regulator. 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 V_{in} and GND lines are sufficiently wide. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit.

The sense pin SNS trace is recommended to be kept as far from noisy power traces as possible and as close to load as possible.

Thermal

As power across the NCP706 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 affect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the NCP706 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation.

The power dissipation across the device can be roughly represented by the equation:

$$P_D = \left(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}\right) * I_{OUT} \ [W] \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the case and circuit board, the temperature differential between the junction and ambient, PCB orientation and the rate of air flow.

The maximum allowable power dissipation can be calculated using the following equation:

$$P_{MAX} = \left(T_J - T_A\right)/\theta_{JA} \ [W] \qquad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

Where $(\mathbf{T_J - T_A})$ is the temperature differential between the junction and the surrounding environment and $\boldsymbol{\theta_{JA}}$ is the thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient.

Connecting the exposed pad and non connected pin 3 to a large ground pad or plane helps to conduct away heat and improves thermal relief.

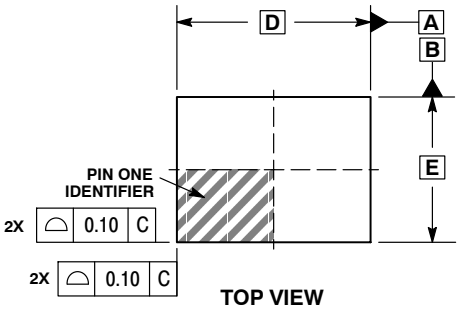
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Ooutput Voltage	Marking	Package	Shipping†
NCP706MX21TAG	2.1 V	QM	XDFN8 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP706MX22TAG	2.2 V	QR	XDFN8 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

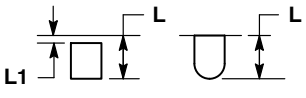
†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

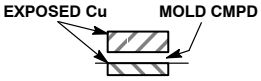
XDFN8 1.6x1.2, 0.4P
CASE 711AS
ISSUE O



TOP VIEW



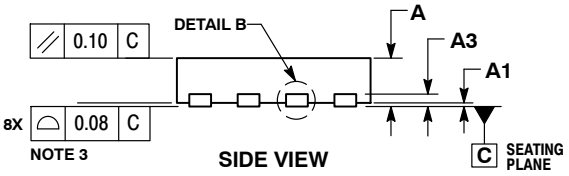
DETAIL A
ALTERNATE TERMINAL
CONSTRUCTIONS



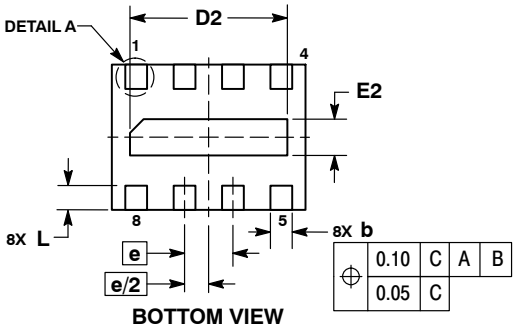
DETAIL B
ALTERNATE
CONSTRUCTION

NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	0.35	0.45
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.125 REF	
b	0.13	0.23
D	1.60 BSC	
D2	1.20	1.40
E	1.20 BSC	
E2	0.20	0.40
e	0.40 BSC	
L	0.15	0.25
L1	0.05 REF	

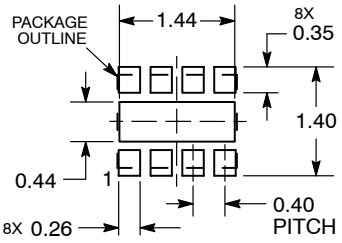


SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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

PUBLICATION ORDERING INFORMATION

LITERATURE FULFILLMENT:
Literature Distribution Center for ON Semiconductor
P.O. Box 5163, Denver, Colorado 80217 USA
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