

# IFX30081SJV

50mA, Adjustable Linear Voltage Regulator with Ultra Low Quiescent Current

## Data Sheet

Rev. 1.0, 2015-02-04

Standard Power

## 50mA, Adjustable Linear Voltage Regulator with Ultra Low Quiescent Current

IFX30081SJV



### 1 Overview

#### Features

- Ultra Low Current Consumption of typ. 5  $\mu$ A
- Wide Input Voltage Range of 2.75 V to 42 V
- Output Current Capability up to 50 mA
- Shutdown Current less than 1  $\mu$ A
- Low Drop Out Voltage of typ. 100mV @ 50mA
- Output Current Limit Protection
- Overtemperature Shutdown
- Enable Feature
- Available in PG-DSO-8
- Wide Temperature Range  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_j \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Green Product (RoHS compliant)

#### Applications

- Battery Operated Systems
- Sensor Supplies
- Smoke and Fire Detectors

The IFX30081SJV is not qualified and manufactured according to the requirements of Infineon Technologies with regards to automotive and/or transportation applications. For automotive applications please refer to the Infineon TLx (TLE, TLS, TLF...) voltage regulator products.

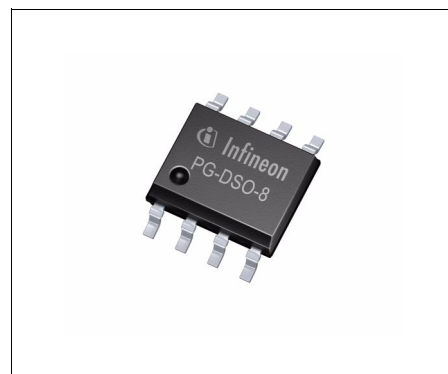
#### Description

The IFX30081SJV is a wide input voltage, low drop out voltage and ultra low quiescent current linear voltage regulator.

With a wide input voltage range of 2.75 V to 42 V and ultra low current consumption of only 5  $\mu$ A this regulator is perfectly suitable for battery operated systems as well as supplies for sensors.

The IFX30081SJV is available with an adjustable output voltage with an accuracy of 2 % and maximum output current up to 50 mA.

The regulation concept implemented in the IFX30081SJV combines fast regulation and very good stability while requiring only a small ceramic capacitor of 1  $\mu$ F at the output. Internal protection features like output current



PG-DSO-8

| Type        | Package  | Marking  |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| IFX30081SJV | PG-DSO-8 | 30081SJV |

limitation and overtemperature shutdown are implemented to protect the device against failures like output short circuit to GND, over-current and over-temperature. The device can be switched on and off by the Enable feature. When the device is switched off, the current consumption is less than 1  $\mu\text{A}$ .

### Choosing External Components

An input capacitor  $C_{\text{IN}}$  is recommended to compensate line influences. The output capacitor  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  is necessary for the stability of the regulating circuit. Stability is guaranteed at values  $C_{\text{OUT}} \geq 1\mu\text{F}$  and an  $\text{ESR} \leq 100\ \Omega$  within the whole operating range.

## 2 Block Diagram

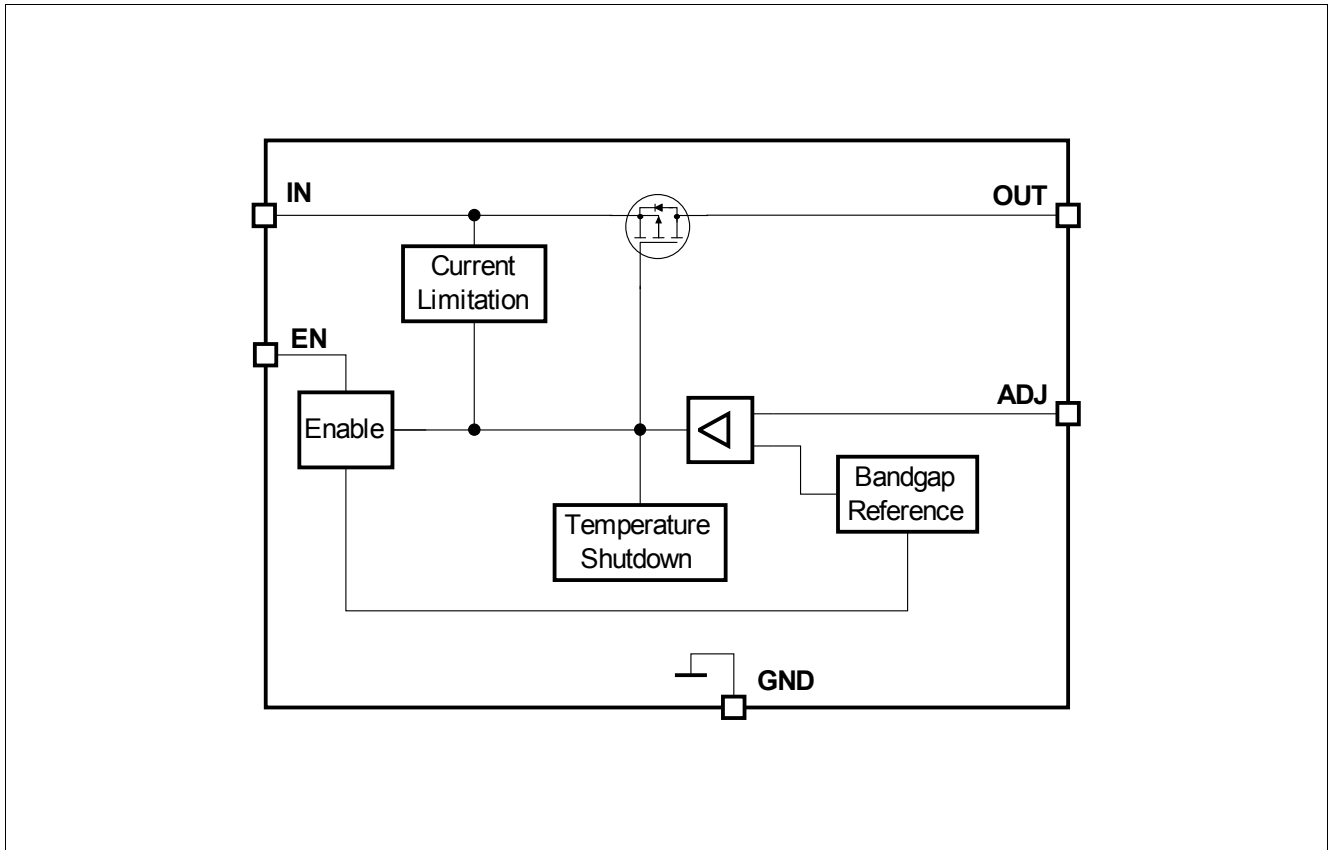


Figure 1 Block Diagram IFX30081SJV

## 3 Pin Configuration

### 3.1 Pin Assignment in PG-DSO-8 Package

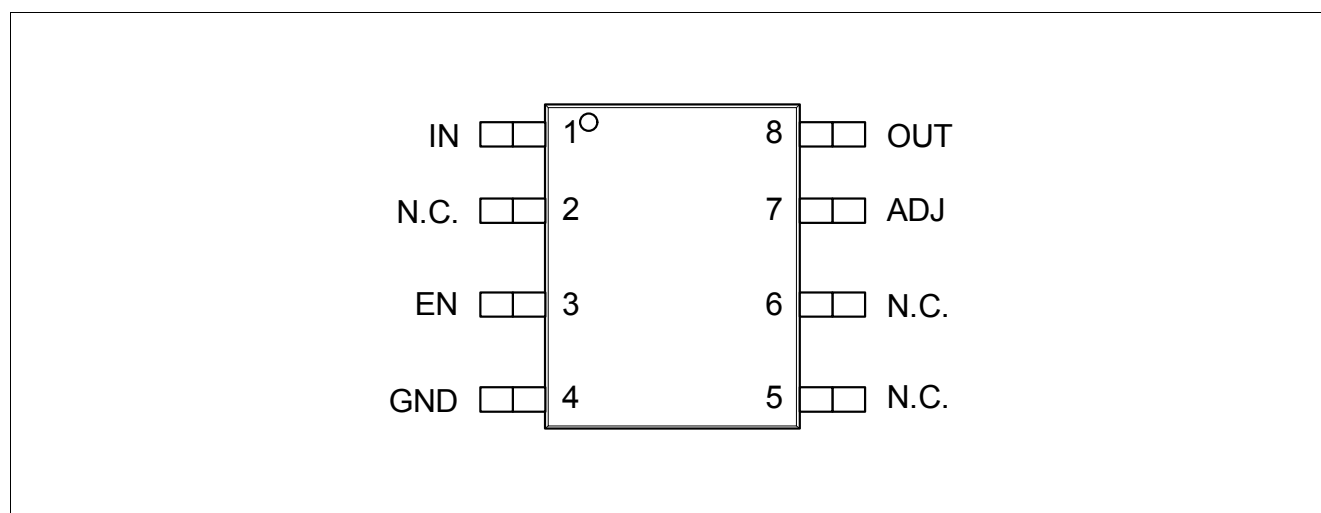


Figure 2 Pin Configuration IFX30081SJV in PG-DSO-8 package

### 3.2 Pin Definitions and Functions in PG-DSO-8 Package

| Pin | Symbol | Function   |
|-----|--------|--|
| 1   | IN     | <b>Input</b><br>It is recommended to place a small ceramic capacitor (e.g. 100 nF), to GND, close to the IC terminals, in order to compensate line influences.   |
| 2   | N.C.   | <b>Not Connected</b>   |
| 3   | EN     | <b>Enable</b><br>Integrated pull-down resistor<br>Enable the IC with high level input signal.<br>Disable the IC with low level input signal.   |
| 4   | GND    | <b>Ground</b>  |
| 5   | N.C.   | <b>Not Connected</b>   |
| 6   | N.C.   | <b>Not Connected</b>   |
| 7   | ADJ    | <b>Voltage Adjustment</b><br>Connect an external voltage divider to determine the output voltage.  |
| 8   | OUT    | <b>Output</b><br>Connect an output capacitor $C_{OUT}$ to GND close to the IC's terminals, respecting the values specified for its capacitance and ESR in <a href="#">Table 2 "Functional Range" on Page 7</a> . |

## 4 General Product Characteristics

### 4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Table 1 Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1)</sup>**

$T_j$  = -40°C to +125°C; all voltages with respect to ground, positive current flowing into pin (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                                  | Symbol           | Values |      |      | Unit | Note /<br>Test Condition      | Number  |
|--|------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|---------|
|  |                  | Min.   | Typ. | Max. |      |                               |         |
| Voltage Input, Enable EN                   |                  |        |      |      |      |                               |         |
| Voltage                                    | $V_{IN}, V_{EN}$ | -0.3   | –    | 45   | V    | –                             | P_4.1.1 |
| Voltage Output OUT, Voltage Adjustment ADJ |                  |        |      |      |      |                               |         |
| Voltage                                    | $V_{OUT}$        | -0.3   | –    | 45   | V    | –                             | P_4.1.2 |
| Voltage                                    | $V_{ADJ}$        | -0.3   | -    | 7    | V    | –                             | P_4.1.3 |
| Temperatures                               |                  |        |      |      |      |                               |         |
| Junction Temperature                       | $T_j$            | -40    | –    | 150  | °C   | –                             | P_4.1.4 |
| Storage Temperature                        | $T_{stg}$        | -55    | –    | 150  | °C   | –                             | P_4.1.5 |
| ESD Absorption                             |                  |        |      |      |      |                               |         |
| ESD Absorption                             | $V_{ESD,HBM}$    | -2     | –    | 2    | kV   | HBM <sup>2)</sup>             | P_4.1.6 |
| ESD Absorption                             | $V_{ESD,CDM}$    | -750   | –    | 750  | V    | CDM <sup>3)</sup> at all pins | P_4.1.7 |

1) Not subject to production testing, specified by design.

2) ESD susceptibility, HBM Test according to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (1.5kΩ, 100pF).

3) ESD susceptibility, Charged Device Model "CDM" according to JEDEC JESD22-C101

**Note:**

1. Stresses above the ones listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. Integrated protection functions are designed to prevent IC destruction under fault conditions described in the data sheet. Fault conditions are considered as "outside" normal operating range. Protection functions are not designed for continuous repetitive operation.

## 4.2 Functional Range

**Table 2 Functional Range**

| Parameter                       | Symbol         | Values                 |      |                   | Unit | Note / Test Condition | Number  |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|
|                                 |                | Min.                   | Typ. | Max.              |      |                       |         |
| Input Voltage Range             | $V_{IN}$       | $V_{OUT,nom} + V_{dr}$ | –    | 42                | V    | – <sup>1)</sup>       | P_4.2.1 |
| Extended Input Voltage Range    | $V_{IN,ext}$   | 2.75                   | –    | 42                | V    | – <sup>2)</sup>       | P_4.2.2 |
| Output Voltage Adjustable Range | $V_{OUT}$      | 1.2                    | –    | $V_{IN} - V_{dr}$ | V    | $V_{IN} < 42V$        | P_4.2.3 |
| Output Capacitor                | $C_{OUT}$      | 1                      | –    | –                 | μF   | – <sup>3)</sup>       | P_4.2.4 |
| Output Capacitor's ESR          | $ESR(C_{OUT})$ | –                      | –    | 100               | Ω    | – <sup>4)</sup>       | P_4.2.5 |
| Junction temperature            | $T_j$          | -40                    | –    | 125               | °C   | –                     | P_4.2.6 |

1) Output current is limited internally and depends on the input voltage, see Electrical Characteristics for more details.

2) Between min. value and  $V_{OUT,nom} + V_{dr}$ :  $V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - V_{dr}$ . Below min. value:  $V_{OUT}$  can drop down to 0 V.

3) The minimum output capacitance requirement is applicable for a worst case capacitance tolerance of 30%.

4) Relevant ESR value at  $f = 10$  kHz.

*Note: Within the functional or operating range, the IC operates as described in the circuit description. The electrical characteristics are specified within the conditions given in the Electrical Characteristics table.*

### 4.3 Thermal Resistance

Note: This thermal data was generated in accordance with JEDEC JESD51 standards. For more information, go to [www.jedec.org](http://www.jedec.org).

**Table 3 Thermal Resistance**

| Parameter                         | Symbol     | Values |      |      | Unit | Note / Test Condition                                  | Number  |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|------|------|------|--|---------|
|                                   |            | Min.   | Typ. | Max. |      |  |         |
| Junction to Case <sup>1)</sup>    | $R_{thJC}$ | –      | 40   | –    | K/W  | –  | P_4.3.1 |
| Junction to Ambient <sup>1)</sup> | $R_{thJA}$ | –      | 114  | –    | K/W  | 2s2p board <sup>2)</sup>                               | P_4.3.2 |
| Junction to Ambient <sup>1)</sup> | $R_{thJA}$ | –      | 172  | –    | K/W  | footprint only <sup>3)</sup>                           | P_4.3.3 |
| Junction to Ambient <sup>1)</sup> | $R_{thJA}$ | –      | 139  | –    | K/W  | 300 mm <sup>2</sup> heatsink area on PCB <sup>3)</sup> | P_4.3.4 |
| Junction to Ambient <sup>1)</sup> | $R_{thJA}$ | –      | 133  | –    | K/W  | 600 mm <sup>2</sup> heatsink area on PCB <sup>3)</sup> | P_4.3.5 |

1) Not subject to production test, specified by design.

2) Specified  $R_{thJA}$  value is according to JEDEC JESD51-2,-5,-7 at natural convection on FR4 2s2p board; The product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm<sup>3</sup> board with two inner copper layers (2 x 70μm Cu, 2 x 35μm Cu). Wherever applicable a thermal via array under the exposed pad contacted the first inner copper layer.

3) Specified  $R_{thJA}$  value is according to JEDEC JESD51-3 at natural convection on FR4 1s0p board; The product (Chip+Package) was simulated on a 76.2 x 114.3 x 1.5 mm<sup>3</sup> board with one inner copper layers (1 x 70μm Cu)



## 5 Block Description and Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1 Voltage Regulation

The output voltage  $V_{OUT}$  is divided by a resistor network. This fractional voltage is compared to an internal voltage reference and drives the pass transistor accordingly.

The control loop stability depends on the output capacitor  $C_{OUT}$ , the load current, the chip temperature and the internal circuit structure. To ensure stable operation, the output capacitor's capacitance and its equivalent series resistor ESR requirements given in **"Functional Range" on Page 7** have to be maintained. For details see the typical performance graph **"Output Capacitor Series Resistor ESR( $C_{OUT}$ ) versus Output Current  $I_{OUT}$ " on Page 12**. Since the output capacitor is used to buffer load steps, it should be sized according to the application's needs.

An input capacitor  $C_{IN}$  is not required for stability, but is recommended to compensate line fluctuations. An additional reverse polarity protection diode and a combination of several capacitors for filtering should be used, in case the input is connected to a battery. Connect the capacitors close to the regulator terminals.

In order to prevent overshoots during start-up, a smooth ramping up function is implemented. This ensures almost no overshoots during start-up, mostly independent from load and output capacitance.

Whenever the load current exceeds the specified limit, e.g. in case of a short circuit, the output current is limited and the output voltage decreases.

The overtemperature shutdown circuit prevents the IC from immediate destruction under fault conditions (e.g. output continuously short-circuit) by switching off the power stage. After the chip has cooled down, the regulator restarts. This oscillatory thermal behaviour causes the junction temperature to exceed the 150° C maximum and significantly reducing the IC's lifetime.

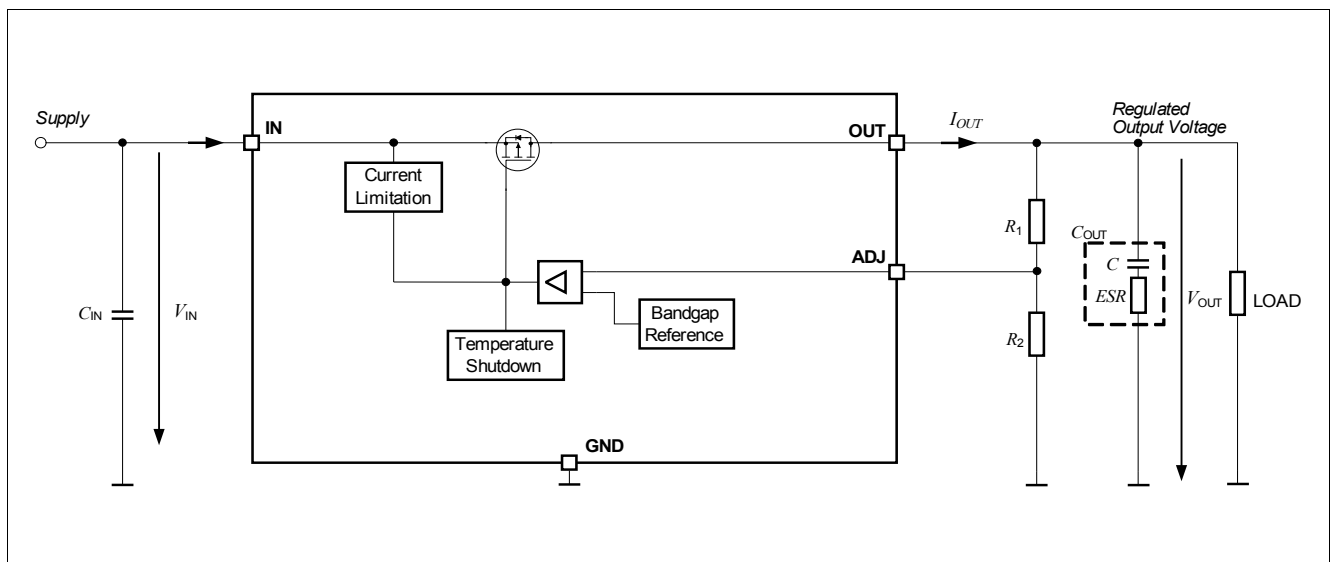


Figure 3 Block Diagram Voltage Regulation

# Block Description and Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4 Electrical Characteristics**

$T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$ , all voltages with respect to ground; positive current defined flowing out of pin (unless otherwise specified). Typical values are given at  $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$

| Parameter   | Symbol                       | Values |      |                                 | Unit               | Note / Test Condition  | Number   |
|---|------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|
|   |                              | Min.   | Typ. | Max.                            |                    |  |          |
| Output Voltage Precision <sup>1)</sup>  | $\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}$      | -2     | –    | 2                               | %                  | $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 50\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{dr}} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 28\text{ V}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{IN}} \geq 3\text{ V}$ , $R_2 \leq 250\text{ k}\Omega$ | P_5.1.2  |
| Output Voltage Precision  | $\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}$      | -2     | –    | 2                               | %                  | $50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 25\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{dr}} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 42\text{ V}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{IN}} \geq 3\text{ V}$ , $R_2 \leq 250\text{ k}\Omega$ | P_5.1.3  |
| Output Current Limitation   | $I_{\text{OUT,lim}}$         | 51     | 85   | 120                             | mA                 | $0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{OUT}} \leq V_{\text{OUT,nom}} - 0.1\text{ V}$  | P_5.1.4  |
| Line Regulation steady-state  | $\Delta V_{\text{OUT,line}}$ | –      | 1    | 20                              | mV                 | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$6\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 32\text{ V}$   | P_5.1.6  |
| Load Regulation steady-state  | $\Delta V_{\text{OUT,load}}$ | -20    | -1   | –                               | mV                 | $V_{\text{IN}} = 6\text{ V}$ ,<br>$50\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 50\text{ mA}$  | P_5.1.7  |
| Dropout Voltage <sup>2)</sup><br>$V_{\text{dr}} = V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}$ | $V_{\text{dr}}$              | –      | 100  | 300                             | mV                 | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\text{ mA}$ , $V_{\text{IN}} = 5.4\text{ V}$   | P_5.1.11 |
| Reference Voltage   | $V_{\text{ref}}$             | 1.17   | 1.2  | 1.23                            | V                  | –  | P_5.1.12 |
| Output Voltage Adjustable Range   | $V_{\text{OUT,Range}}$       | 1.2    | –    | $V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{dr}}$ | V                  | $V_{\text{IN}} < 42\text{ V}$  | P_5.1.1  |
| Ripple Rejection <sup>3)</sup>  | $PSRR$                       | –      | 60   | –                               | dB                 | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\text{ mA}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{OUT}} = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,<br>$f_{\text{ripple}} = 100\text{ Hz}$ ,<br>$V_{\text{ripple}} = 0.5\text{ V}_{\text{p-p}}$   | P_5.1.13 |
| Overtemperature Shutdown Threshold  | $T_{j,\text{sd}}$            | 151    | 175  | –                               | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $T_j$ increasing   | P_5.1.14 |
| Overtemperature Shutdown Threshold Hysteresis                                     | $T_{j,\text{sdh}}$           | –      | 10   | –                               | K                  | $T_j$ decreasing   | P_5.1.15 |

1) Referring to the device tolerance only, the tolerance of the resistor divider can cause additional deviation. Parameter is tested with the ADJ pin directly connected to the output pin OUT.

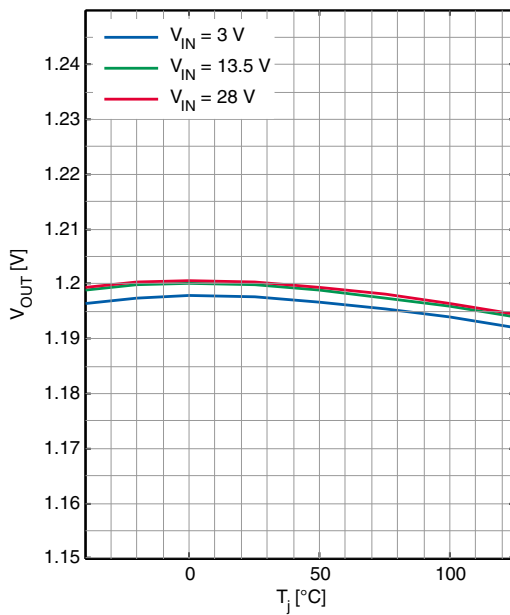
2) Measured when the output voltage  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  has dropped 100mV from the nominal value obtained at  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$

3) Not subject to production test, guaranteed by design

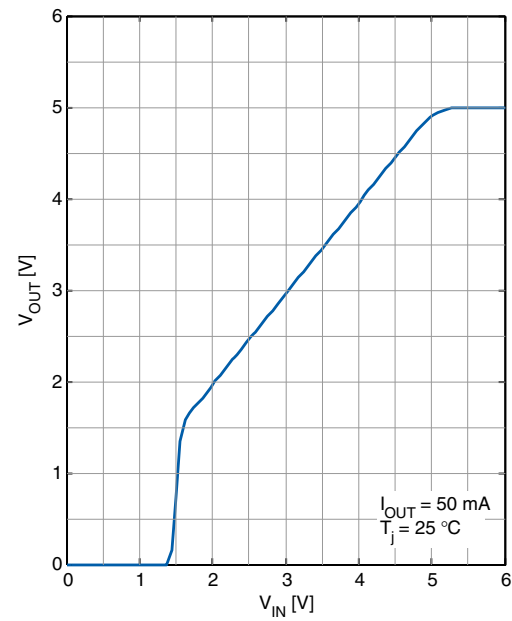
## 5.2 Typical Performance Characteristics Voltage Regulation

### Typical Performance Characteristics

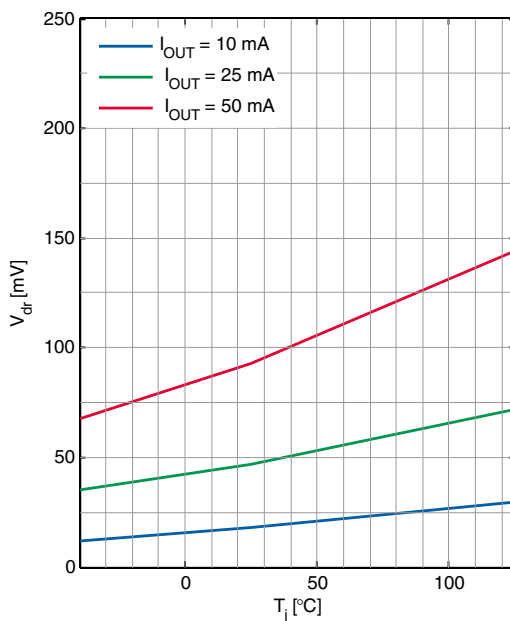
Output Voltage  $V_{OUT}$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_J$



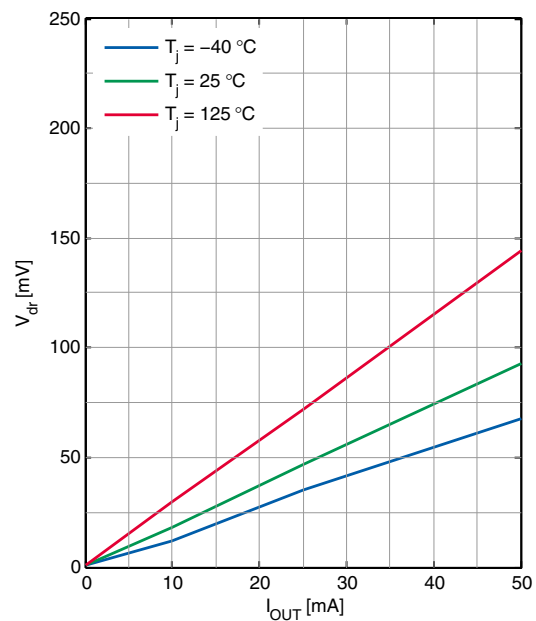
Output Voltage  $V_{OUT}$  versus Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$



Dropout Voltage  $V_{dr}$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_J$

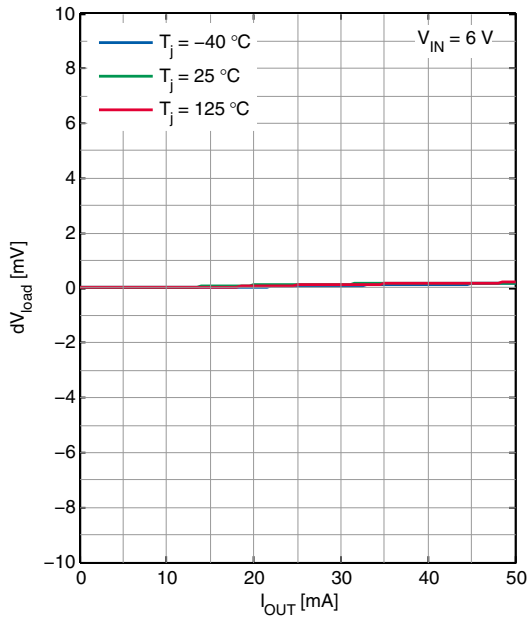


Dropout Voltage  $V_{dr}$  versus Output Current  $I_{OUT}$

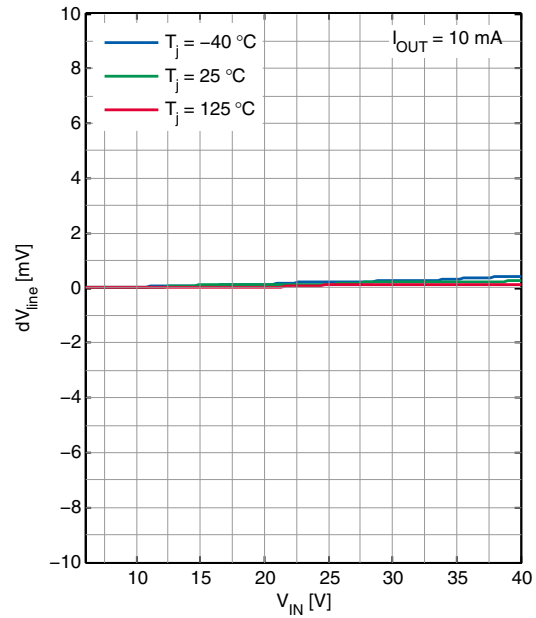


# Block Description and Electrical Characteristics

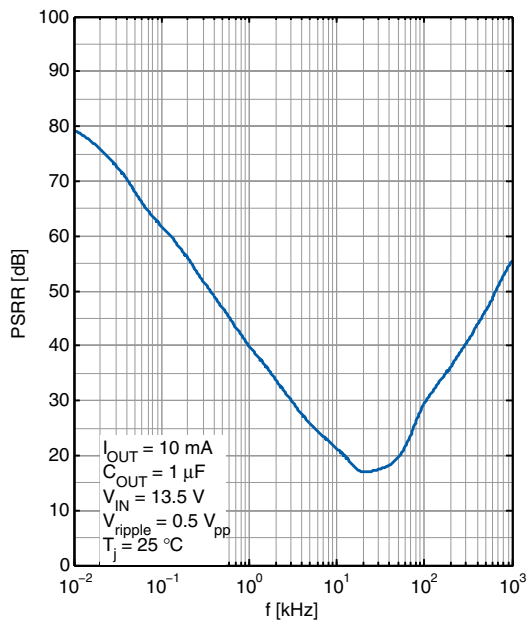
**Load Regulation  $\Delta V_{OUT,load}$  versus Output Current Change  $\Delta I_{OUT}$**



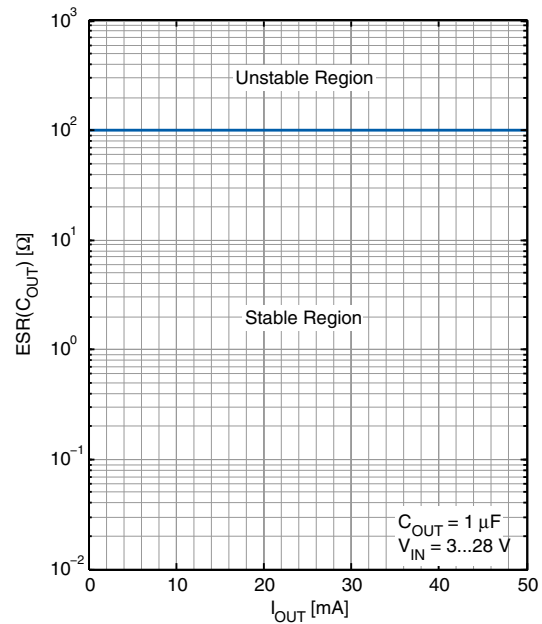
**Line Regulation  $\Delta V_{OUT,line}$  versus Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$**



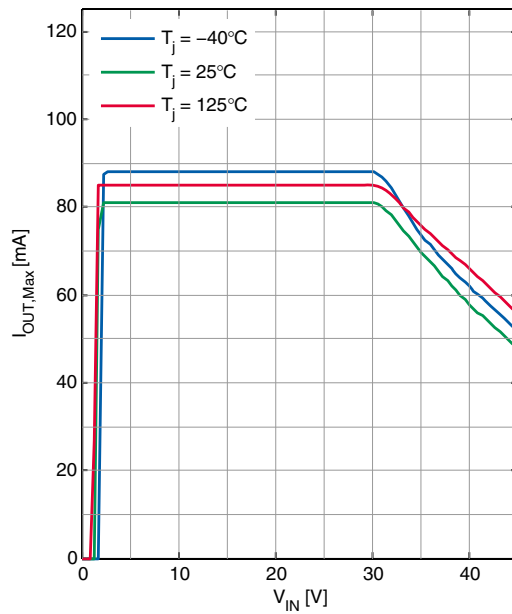
**Power Supply Ripple Rejection  $PSRR$  versus ripple frequency  $f_r$**



**Output Capacitor Series Resistor  $ESR(C_{OUT})$  versus Output Current  $I_{OUT}$**



### Maximum Output Current $I_{OUT,Max}$ versus Input Voltage $V_{IN}$



### 5.3 Current Consumption

**Table 5 Electrical Characteristics Current Consumption IFX30081SJV**

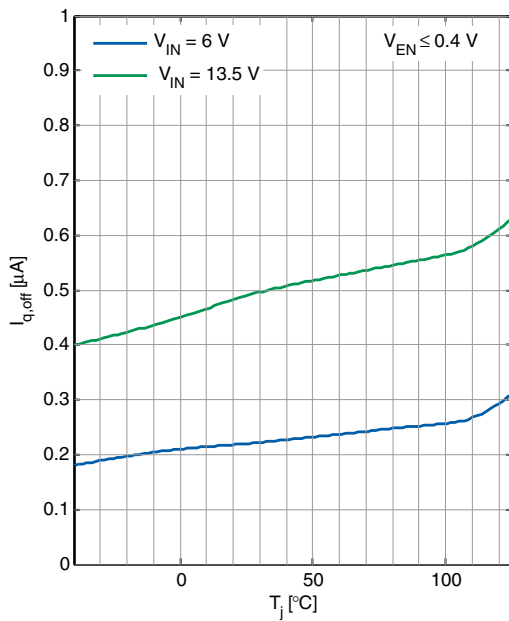
$T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$ , all voltages with respect to ground; positive current defined flowing out of pin (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter   | Symbol             | Values |      |      | Unit          | Note / Test Condition   | Number  |
|---|--------------------|--------|------|------|---------------|---|---------|
|   |                    | Min.   | Typ. | Max. |               |   |         |
| Current Consumption<br>$I_q = I_{\text{IN}}$                  | $I_{q,\text{OFF}}$ | –      | –    | 1    | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_{\text{EN}} \leq 0.4\text{ V}$ , $T_j < 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ | P_5.3.1 |
| Current Consumption<br>$I_q = I_{\text{IN}} - I_{\text{OUT}}$ | $I_q$              | –      | 5    | 7.5  | $\mu\text{A}$ | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\mu\text{A}$ , $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$   | P_5.3.2 |
| Current Consumption<br>$I_q = I_{\text{IN}} - I_{\text{OUT}}$ | $I_q$              | –      | 6    | 10   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\mu\text{A}$ , $T_j < 105^{\circ}\text{C}$  | P_5.3.3 |
| Current Consumption<br>$I_q = I_{\text{IN}} - I_{\text{OUT}}$ | $I_q$              | –      | 6.5  | 11   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\mu\text{A}$ , $T_j < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  | P_5.3.4 |
| Current Consumption<br>$I_q = I_{\text{IN}} - I_{\text{OUT}}$ | $I_q$              | –      | 6.5  | 11   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $I_{\text{OUT}} = 50\text{ mA}$ , $T_j < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$   | P_5.3.5 |

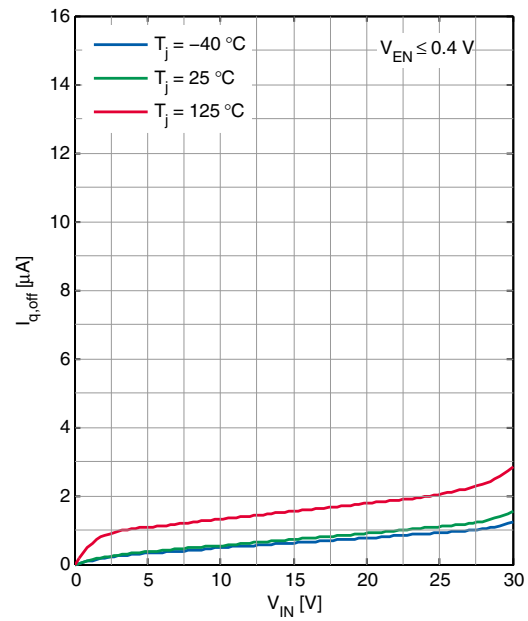
## 5.4 Typical Performance Characteristics Current Consumption

### Typical Performance Characteristics

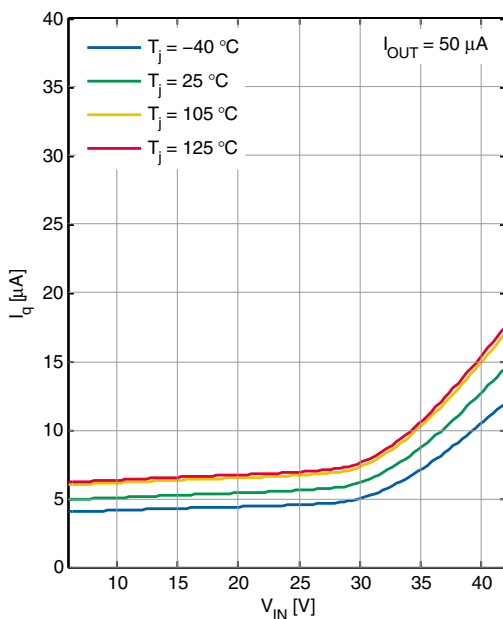
Current Consumption in OFF mode  $I_{q,OFF}$  versus Junction Temperature  $T_j$



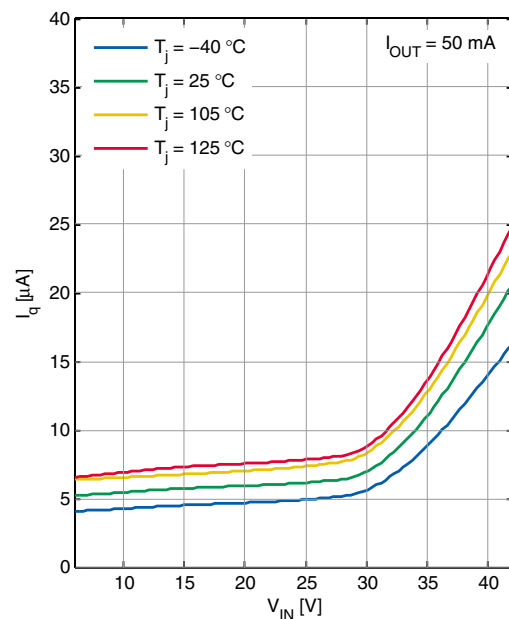
Current Consumption in OFF mode  $I_{q,OFF}$  versus Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$



Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$

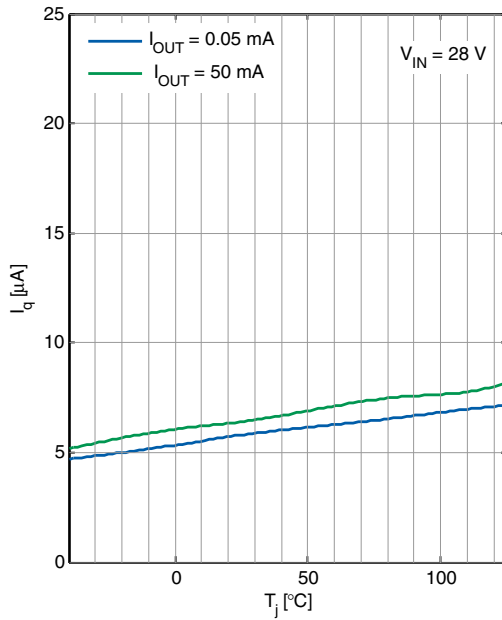


Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$

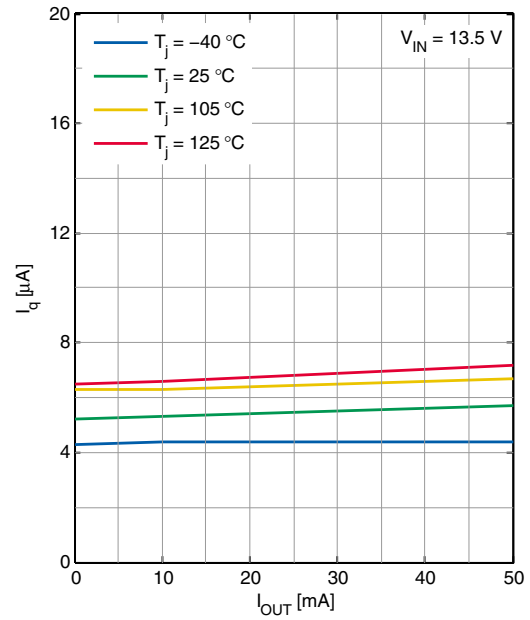


# Block Description and Electrical Characteristics

Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus  
Junction Temperature  $T_j$



Current Consumption  $I_q$  versus  
Output Current  $I_{OUT}$





## 5.5 Enable

The device IFX30081SJV can be switched on and off by the Enable feature: Connect a HIGH level as specified below (e.g. the battery voltage) to pin EN to enable the device; connect a LOW level as specified below (e.g. GND) to shut it down. The enable has a build in hysteresis to avoid toggling between ON/OFF state, if signals with slow slopes are applied to the input.

**Table 6 Electrical Characteristics Enable**

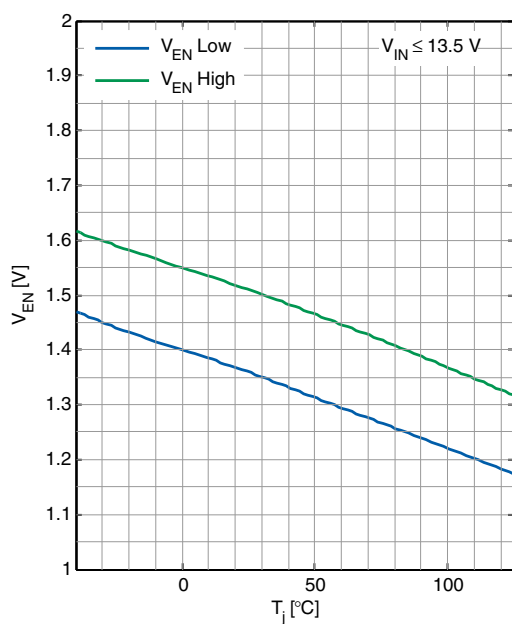
$T_j = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$ , all voltages with respect to ground; positive current defined flowing out of pin (unless otherwise specified). Typical values are given at  $T_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 13.5\text{ V}$

| Parameter                          | Symbol            | Values |      |      | Unit             | Note / Test Condition              | Number  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------|------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                                    |                   | Min.   | Typ. | Max. |                  |                                    |         |
| High Level Input Voltage           | $V_{\text{EN,H}}$ | 2      | –    | –    | V                | $V_{\text{OUT}}$ settled           | P_5.5.1 |
| Low Level Input Voltage            | $V_{\text{EN,L}}$ | –      | –    | 0.8  | V                | $V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 0.1\text{ V}$ | P_5.5.2 |
| High Level Input Current           | $I_{\text{EN,H}}$ | –      | –    | 4    | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{\text{EN}} = 5\text{ V}$       | P_5.5.4 |
| Enable Internal Pull-down Resistor | $R_{\text{EN}}$   | 1.25   | 2    | 3.5  | $\text{M}\Omega$ |                                    | P_5.5.6 |

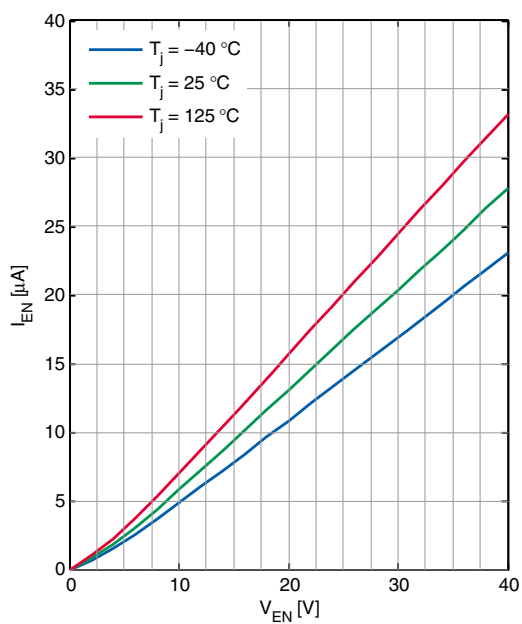
## 5.6 Typical Performance Characteristics Enable

### Typical Performance Characteristics

Enable Input Voltage  $V_{EN}$  versus  
Junction Temperature  $T_j$



Enable Input Current  $I_{EN}$  versus  
Enable Input Voltage  $V_{EN}$



## 6 Application Information

*Note: The following information is given as a hint for the implementation of the device only and shall not be regarded as a description or warranty of a certain functionality, condition or quality of the device.*

### 6.1 Application Diagram

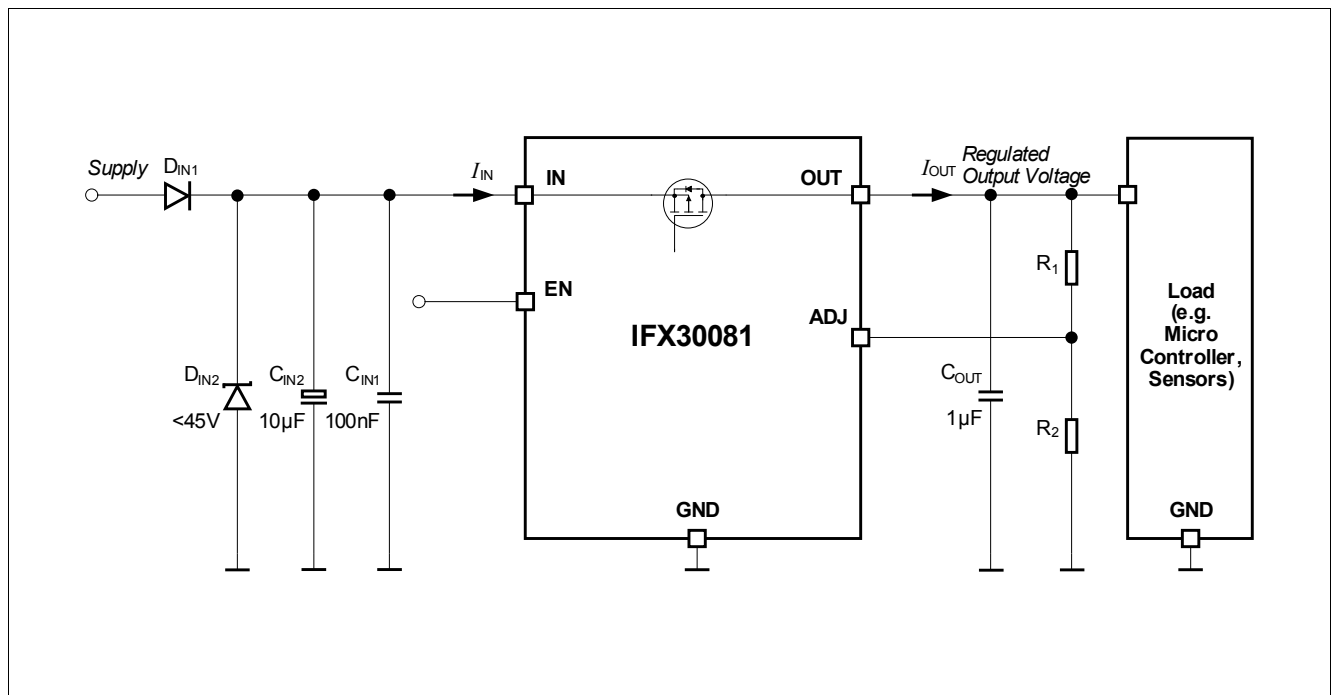


Figure 4 Application Diagram IFX30081SJV

### 6.2 Selection of External Components

#### 6.2.1 Input Pin

The typical input circuitry for a linear voltage regulator is shown in the application diagram above.

A ceramic capacitor at the input, in the range of 100 nF to 470 nF, is recommended to filter out the high frequency disturbances imposed by the line. This capacitor must be placed very close to the input pin of the linear voltage regulator on the PCB.

An aluminum electrolytic capacitor in the range of 10  $\mu F$  to 470  $\mu F$  is recommended as an input buffer to smooth out high energy pulses. This capacitor should be placed close to the input pin of the linear voltage regulator on the PCB.

An overvoltage suppressor diode can be used to further suppress any high voltage beyond the maximum rating of the linear voltage regulator and protect the device against any damage due to over-voltage.

The external components at the input are not mandatory for the operation of the voltage regulator, but they are recommended in case of possible external disturbances.

### 6.2.2 Output Pin

An output capacitor is mandatory for the stability of linear voltage regulators.

The requirement to the output capacitor is given in [“Functional Range” on Page 7](#). The graph [“Output Capacitor Series Resistor ESR\( \$C\_{OUT}\$ \) versus Output Current  \$I\_{OUT}\$ ” on Page 12](#) shows the stable operation range of the device.

IFX30081SJV is designed to be stable with extremely low ESR capacitors.

The output capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the regulator's output and GND pins and on the same side of the PCB as the regulator itself.

In case of rapid transients of input voltage or load current, the capacitance should be dimensioned in accordance and verified in the real application that the output stability requirements are fulfilled.

### 6.3 Output Voltage Adjust

The output voltage of IFX30081SJV can be adjusted between 1.2 V and  $V_{IN} - V_{dr}$  by an external resistor divider, connected to the adjust pin ADJ, as shown in [Figure 4](#).

The ADJ pin is connected internally to an error amplifier comparing the voltage at this pin with the internal reference voltage of typically 1.2 V.

The output voltage can be easily calculated, neglecting the current flowing into the ADJ pin:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \times V_{ref} \quad (6.1)$$

with

- $V_{ref}$ : internal reference voltage, typically 1.2V
- $R_1$ : resistor between regulator output OUT and adjust pin ADJ
- $R_2$ : resistor between adjust pin ADJ and GND

The bigger the resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , the less the current flowing through the resistor divider. However, using very big resistors makes the current flowing into the ADJ pin non-negligible. In order to neglect the current flowing into the ADJ pin, the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  should be selected fulfilling the criteria  $R_2 \leq 250 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

To set the output voltage to 1.2 V, the adjust pin ADJ should be directly connected to the output pin OUT.

Take into consideration that an additional error to the output voltage tolerance may be introduced by the accuracy of the resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

### 6.4 Thermal Considerations

Knowing the input voltage, the output voltage and the load profile of the application, the total power dissipation can be calculated:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_q \quad (6.2)$$

with

- $P_D$ : continuous power dissipation
- $V_{IN}$ : input voltage
- $V_{OUT}$ : output voltage
- $I_{OUT}$ : output current
- $I_q$ : quiescent current

The maximum acceptable thermal resistance  $R_{thJA}$  can then be calculated:

$$R_{thJA, max} = \frac{T_{j, max} - T_a}{P_D} \quad (6.3)$$

with

- $T_{j, max}$ : maximum allowed junction temperature
- $T_a$ : ambient temperature

Based on the above calculation the proper PCB type and the necessary heat sink area can be determined with reference to the specification in **“Thermal Resistance” on Page 8**.

### Example

Application conditions:

$$V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{OUT} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{OUT} = 40 \text{ mA}$$

$$T_a = 85 \text{ °C}$$

Calculation of  $R_{thJA, max}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &= (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_q \\ &= (12\text{V} - 5\text{V}) \times 40 \text{ mA} + 12 \text{ V} \times 0.0115 \text{ mA} \\ &= 0.28 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{thJA, max} &= (T_{j, max} - T_a) / P_D \\ &= (125 \text{ °C} - 85 \text{ °C}) / 0.28 \text{ W} \\ &= 142.857 \text{ K/W} \end{aligned}$$

As a result, the PCB design must ensure a thermal resistance  $R_{thJA}$  lower than 143 K/W. According to **“Thermal Resistance” on Page 8**, at least 300 mm<sup>2</sup> heatsink area is needed on a FR4 1s0p PCB, or the FR4 2s2p board could be used for this application.

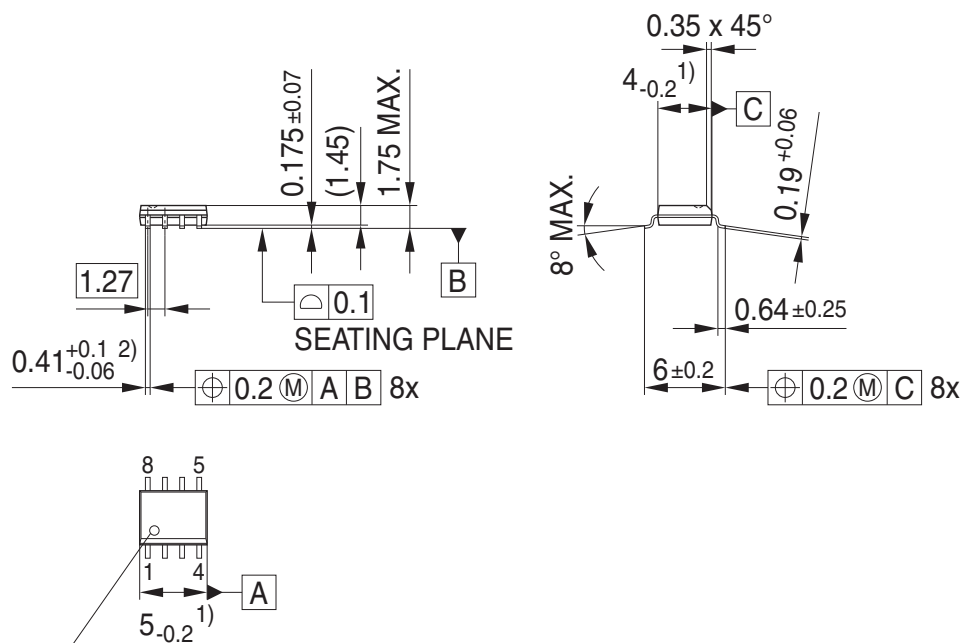
## 6.5 Reverse Polarity Protection

IFX30081SJV is not self protected against reverse polarity faults. To protect the device against negative supply voltage, an external reverse polarity diode is needed, as shown in **Figure 4**. The absolute maximum ratings of the device as specified in **“Absolute Maximum Ratings” on Page 6** must be kept.

## 6.6 Further Application Information

For further information you may contact <http://www.infineon.com/>

## 7 Package Outlines

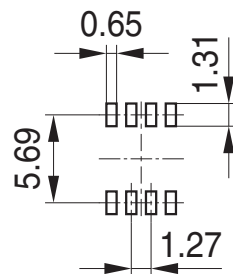


Index Marking

- 1) Does not include plastic or metal protrusion of 0.15 max. per side
- 2) Lead width can be 0.61 max. in dambar area

PG-DSO-8-16, -24, -25, -28, -31, -33, -36, -44, -49-PO V06

**Figure 5** Package Outline PG-DSO-8 (Plastic Dual Small Outline Package) (RoHS-Compliant)



PG-DSO-8-16, -24, -25, -28, -31, -33, -36, -44, -49-FP V01

**Figure 6 Footprint PG-DSO-8 (Plastic Dual Small Outline Package) (RoHS-Compliant)**

#### Green Product (RoHS compliant)

To meet the world-wide customer requirements for environmentally friendly products and to be compliant with government regulations the device is available as a green product. Green products are RoHS-Compliant (i.e. Pb-free finish on leads and suitable for Pb-free soldering according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020).

## 8 Revision History

| Revision | Date       | Changes                      |
|----------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1.0      | 2015-02-04 | Data Sheet - Initial Version |



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