

CMOS LDO Regulators for Portable Equipments

1ch 500mA
CMOS LDO Regulators

BUxxSD5 series

● General Description

BUxxSD5 series are high-performance CMOS LDO regulators with output current ability of up to 500mA. These devices have excellent noise and load response characteristics despite of its low circuit current consumption of 33μA. They are most appropriate for various applications such as power supplies for logic IC, RF, and camera modules.

● Features

- High Output Voltage Accuracy: $\pm 2.0\%$ (In all recommended conditions)
- High Ripple Rejection: TYP; 68dB(f=1KHz)
- Compatible with small ceramic capacitor ($C_{in}=C_{out}=0.47\ \mu F$, min)
- Low Current Consumption: 33 μA
- Output Voltage ON/OFF control
- Built-in Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)
- Built-in Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)
- Package SSOP5 is similar to SOT23-5(JEDEC)

● Key Specifications

- Input Power Supply Voltage Range: 1.7V to 6.0V
- Output Current Range: 0 to 500mA
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +105°C
- Output Voltage Lineup: 1.8V, 3.3V
- Output Voltage Accuracy: $\pm 2.0\%$
- Circuit Current: 33 μA (Typ.)
- Standby Current: 0 μA (Typ.)

● Package
SSOP5W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)
2.90mm x 2.80mm x 1.25mm

● Applications

- Portable devices
- Camera modules
- Other electronic devices using microcontrollers or logic circuits

● Typical Application Circuit

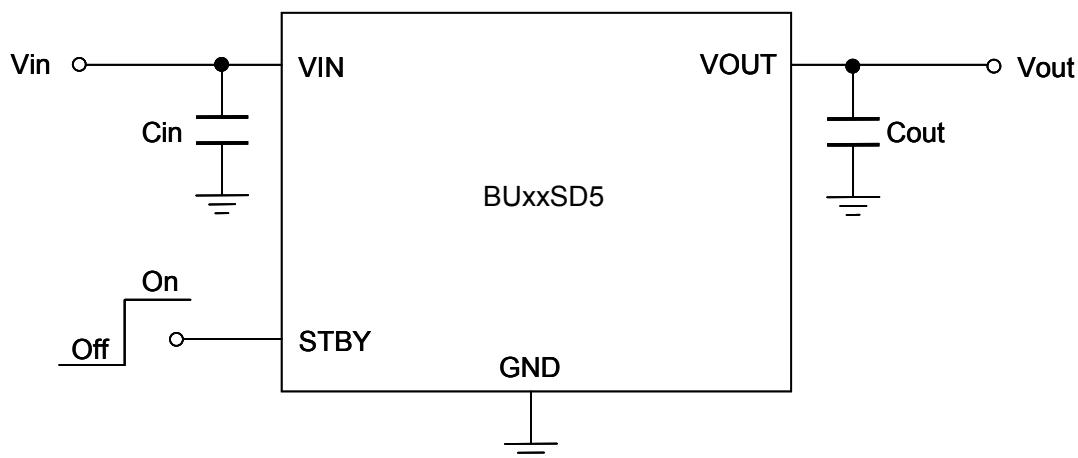
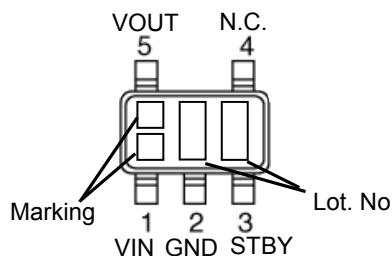


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

● Pin Configuration



● Pin Description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Function |
|---------|--------|--|
| 1 | VIN | Input Pin |
| 2 | GND | GND Pin |
| 3 | STBY | Output Control Pin (High:ON, Low:OFF) |
| 4 | N.C. | No Connect |
| 5 | VOUT | Output Pin |

● Block Diagram

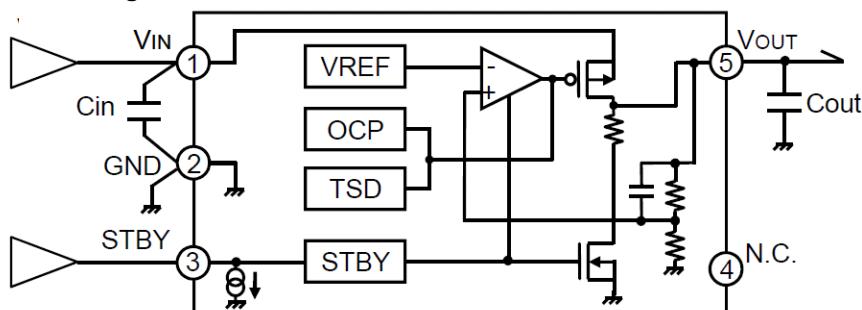


Figure 2. Block diagram

$C_{in}(\min)=0.47\mu F$ (Ceramic capacitor)
 $C_{out}(\min)=0.47\mu F$ (Ceramic capacitor)

● Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------|
| Maximum Power Supply Voltage Range | V _{MAX} | -0.3 to +6.5 | V |
| Power Dissipation | P _d | 540 ^(*)1) | mW |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T _{jmax} | +125 | °C |
| Operating Temperature Range | T _{opr} | -40 to +105 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T _{stg} | -55 to +125 | °C |

(*)1) Derate by 5.4mW/°C when operating above Ta=25°C.(When mounted on a board 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass-epoxy board, two layer)

● Recommended Operating Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------|
| Input Power Supply Voltage Range | V _{IN} | 1.7 to 6.0 | V |
| Maximum Output Current | I _{MAX} | 500 | mA |

● Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Input capacitor | C _{in} | 0.47 ^(*)2) | 1.0 | — | μF | A ceramic capacitor is recommended. |
| Output capacitor | C _{out} | 0.47 ^(*)2) | 1.0 | — | μF | A ceramic capacitor is recommended. |

(*)2) Set the value of the capacitor so that it does not fall below the minimum value. Take into consideration the temperature characteristics, DC bias characteristics, and degradation with time.

●Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, $T_a = -40$ to 105°C , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0\text{V}^{(*)3}$, $V_{STBY} = 1.5\text{V}$, $C_{in} = 1\mu\text{F}$, $C_{out} = 1\mu\text{F}$, Typical value apply for $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | | |
| Output Voltage | V_{OUT} | $V_{OUT} \times 0.98$ | V_{OUT} | $V_{OUT} \times 1.02$ | V | $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$, $V_{OUT} \geq 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5$ to $6.0\text{V}^{(*)4}$ $V_{OUT} < 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ to $6.0\text{V}^{(*)4}$ |
| Line Regulation1 | V_{DLI1} | - | 4 | 10 | mV | $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ $V_{OUT} \leq 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ to 6.0V |
| Line Regulation2 | V_{DLI2} | | 6 | 15 | mV | $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ $V_{OUT} > 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5$ to 6.0V |
| Load Regulation1 | V_{DLO1} | - | 0.5 | 5 | mV | $I_{OUT} = 1$ to 100mA |
| Load Regulation2 | V_{DLO2} | - | 2.5 | 25 | mV | $I_{OUT} = 1$ to 500mA |
| Dropout Voltage | V_{DROP} | - | 400 | 700 | mV | $1.0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.2\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 280 | 550 | mV | $1.2\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 180 | 370 | mV | $1.5\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.7\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 150 | 290 | mV | $1.7\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 2.1\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 110 | 220 | mV | $2.1\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 2.5\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 100 | 180 | mV | $2.5\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 2.8\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| | | - | 85 | 150 | mV | $2.8\text{V} \leq V_{OUT}$, $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$ |
| Limit Current | I_{LMAX} | - | 800 | - | mA | $V_o = V_{OUT} \times 0.98$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Short Current | I_{SHORT} | - | 180 | - | mA | $V_o = 0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Circuit Current | I_{GND} | - | 33 | 80 | μA | $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ |
| Circuit Current (STBY) | I_{CCST} | - | - | 2.0 | μA | $V_{STBY} = 0\text{V}$ |
| Ripple Rejection Ratio | R.R. | - | 68 | - | dB | $V_{RR} = -20\text{dBV}$, $f_{RR} = 1\text{kHz}$, $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Load Transient Response | V_{LOT} | - | ± 65 | - | mV | $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ to 150mA , $T_{rise} = T_{fall} = 1\mu\text{s}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Output Noise Voltage | V_{NOIS} | - | 30 | - | μVrms | Bandwidth 10 to 100kHz , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Discharge Resistor | R_{DSC} | 20 | 50 | 80 | Ω | $V_{IN} = 4.0\text{V}$, $V_{STBY} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 4.0\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |
| STBY Control Voltage | ON | V_{STBH} | 1.1 | - | V_{IN} | V |
| | OFF | V_{STBL} | -0.2 | - | 0.5 | V |
| STBY Pin Current | I_{STBY} | - | - | 4.0 | μA | $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ |

(*)3) $V_{IN} = 3.5\text{V}$ for $V_{OUT} < 2.5\text{V}$.(*)4) Operating Conditions are limited by P_d .

● Reference data BU18SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.)

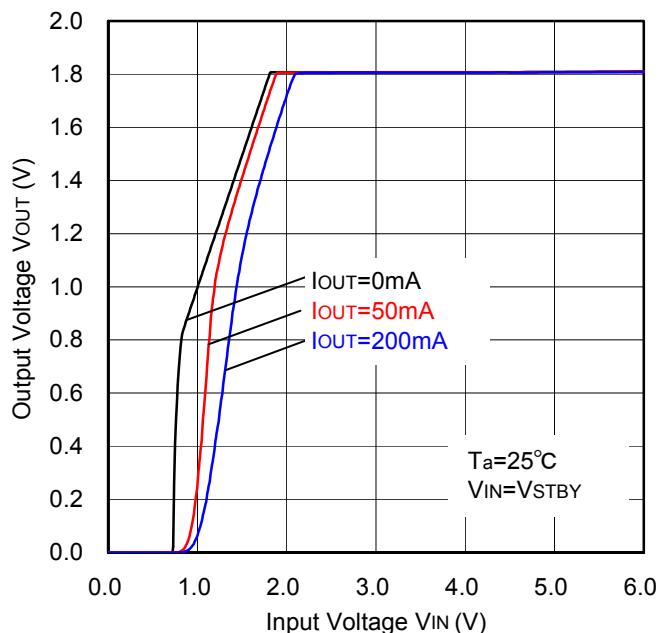


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

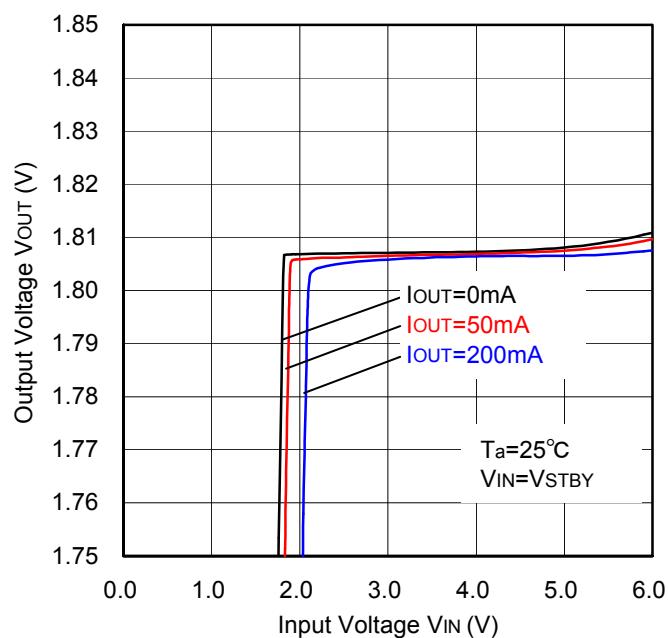


Figure 4. Line Regulation

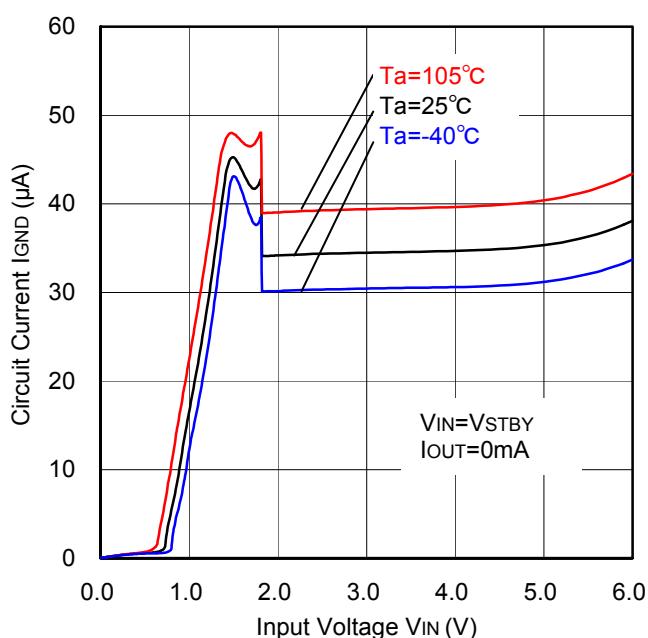


Figure 5. Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage

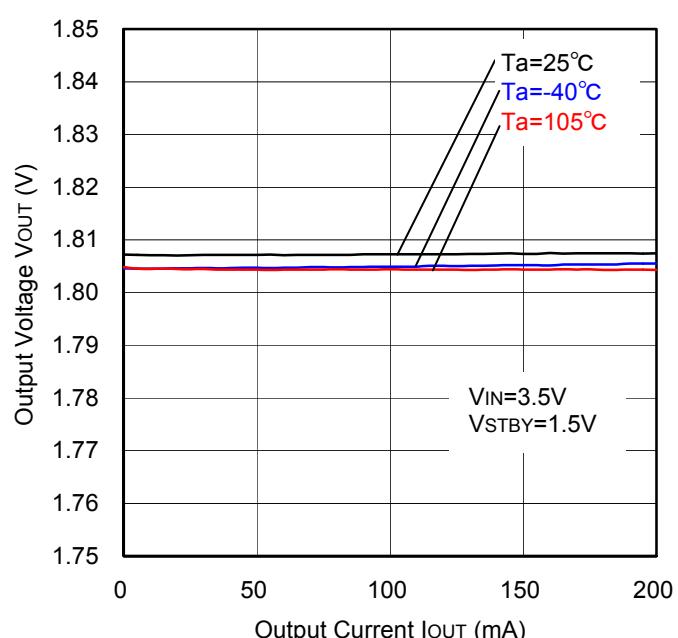
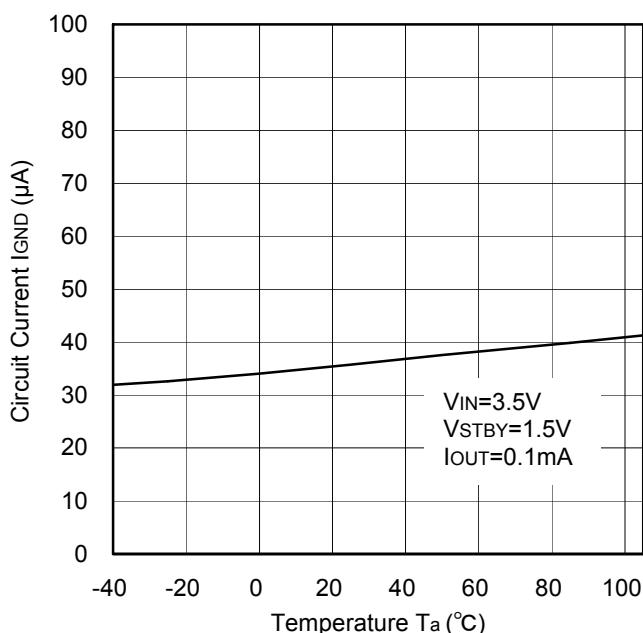
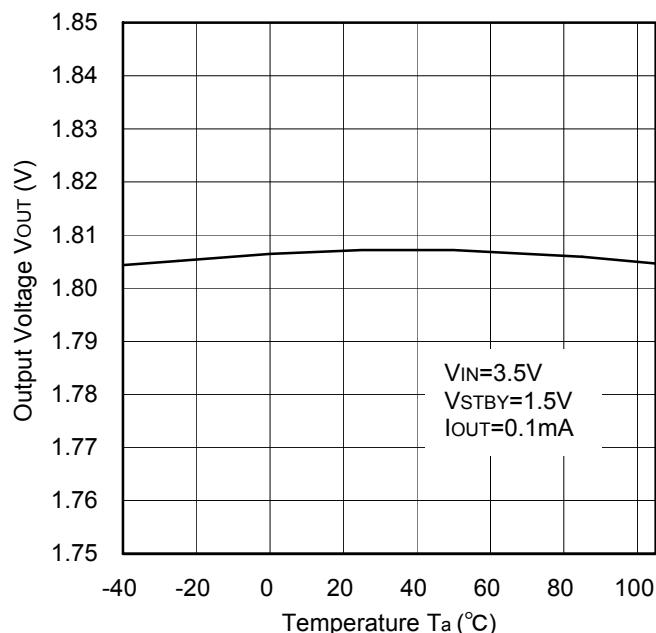
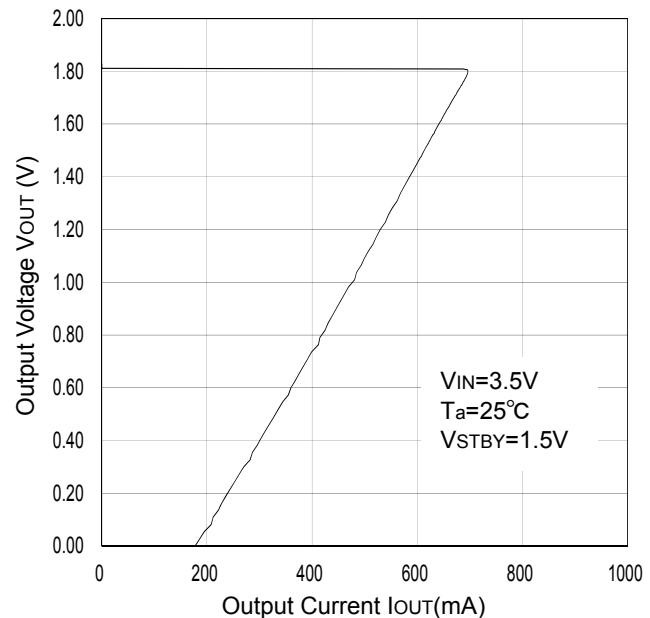
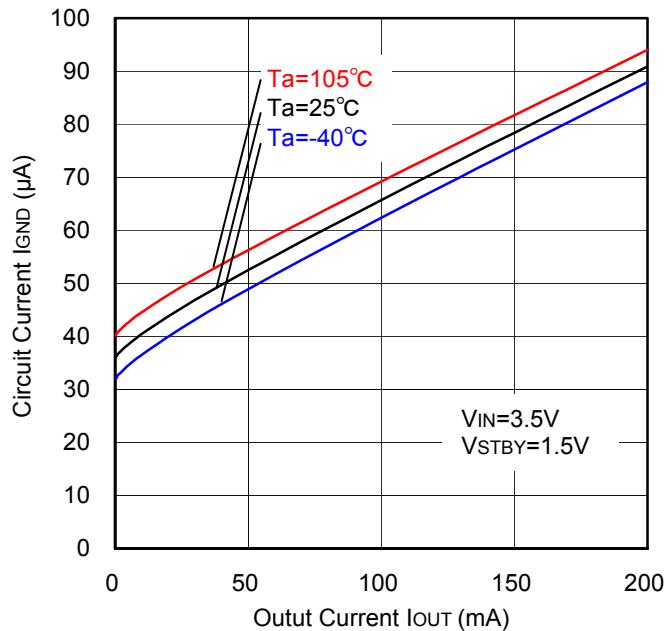


Figure 6. Load Regulation

● Reference data BU18SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.)



● Reference data BU18SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.)

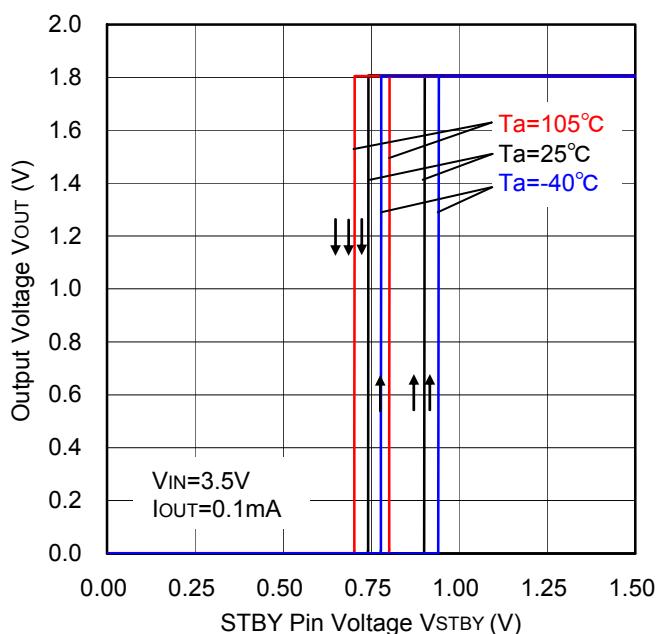


Figure 11. STBY Threshold

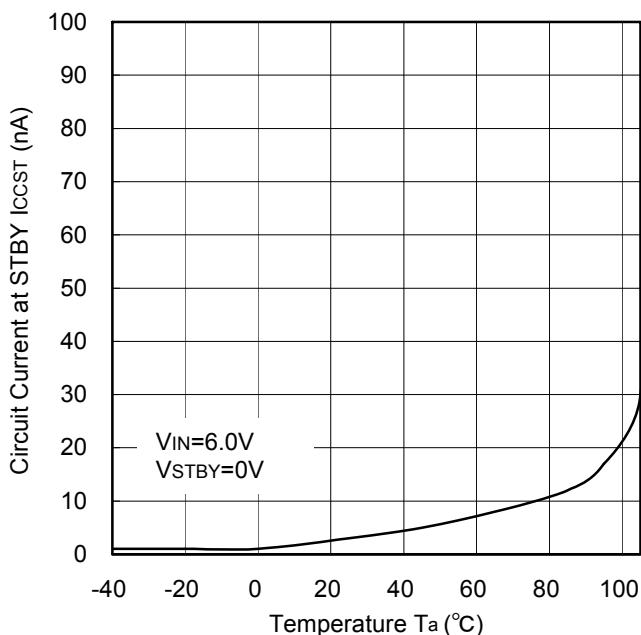


Figure 12. Circuit Current (at STBY) vs. Temperature

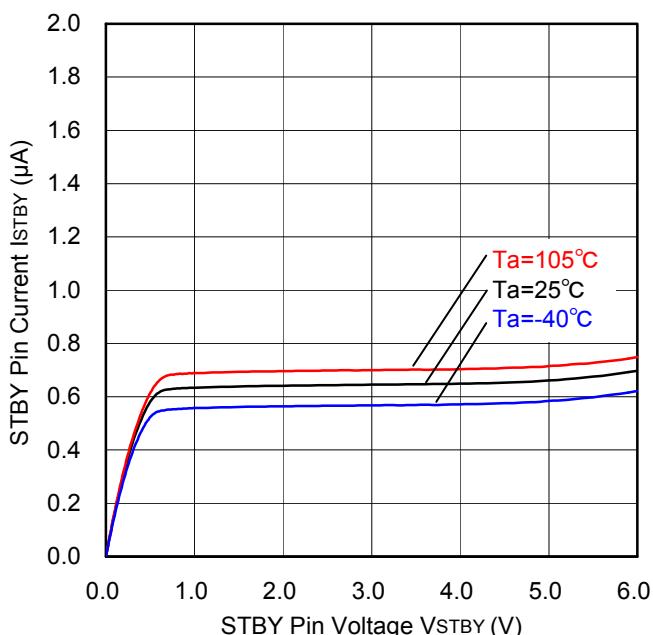


Figure 13. STBY Pin Current vs. STBY Pin Voltage

● Reference data BU33SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.)

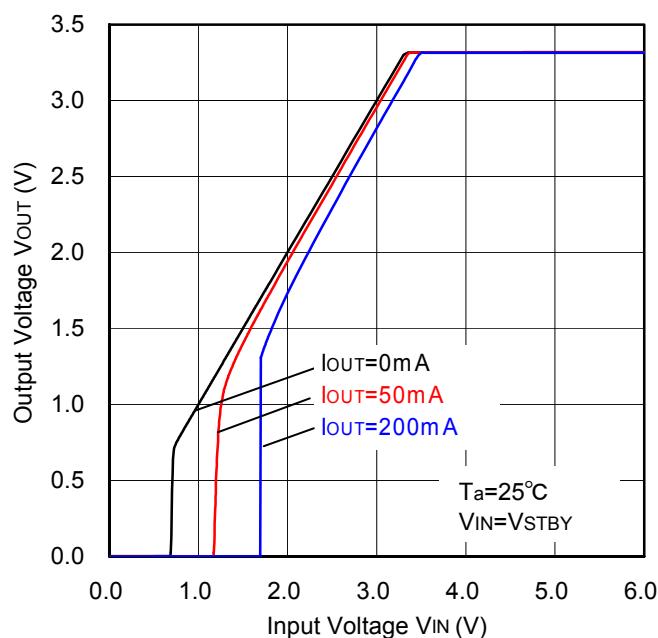


Figure 14. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

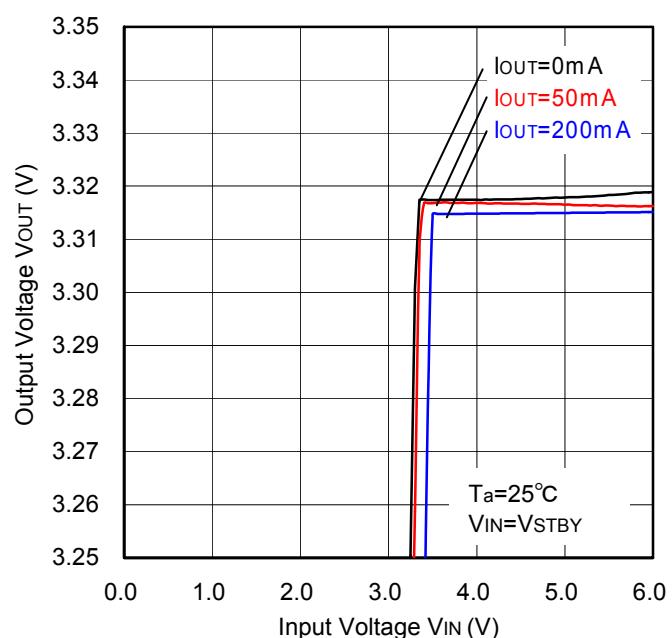


Figure 15. Line Regulation

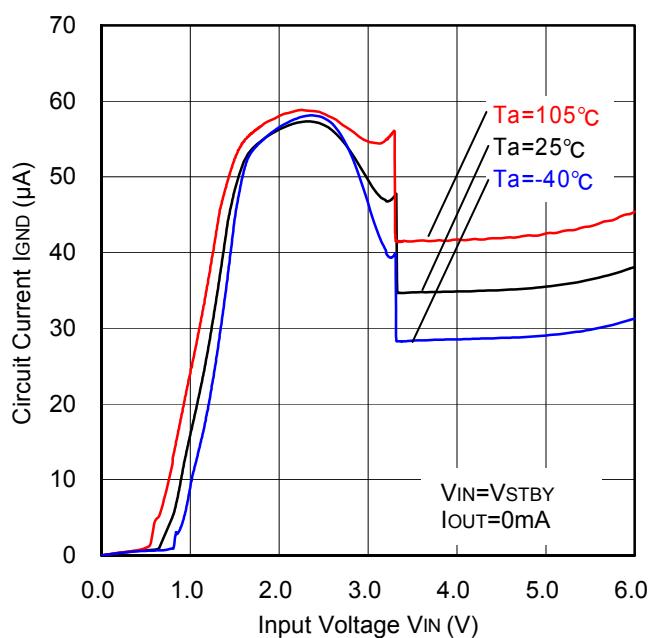


Figure 16. Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage

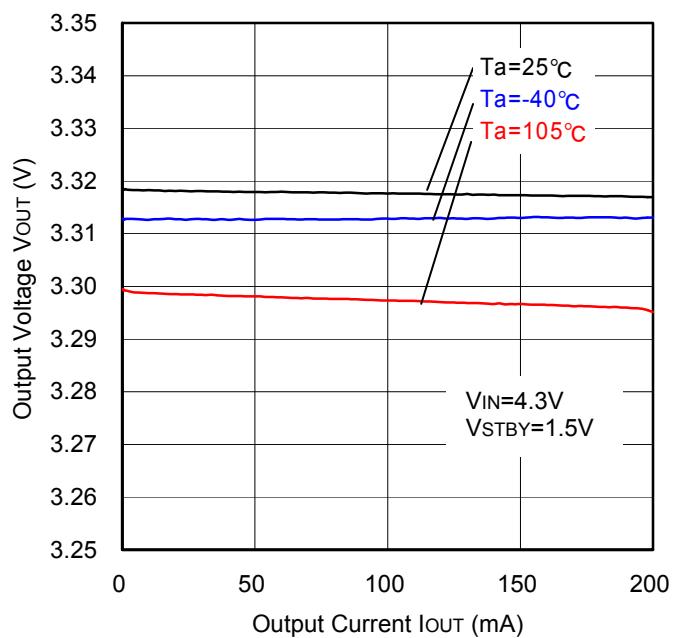


Figure 17. Load Regulation

● Reference data BU33SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.)

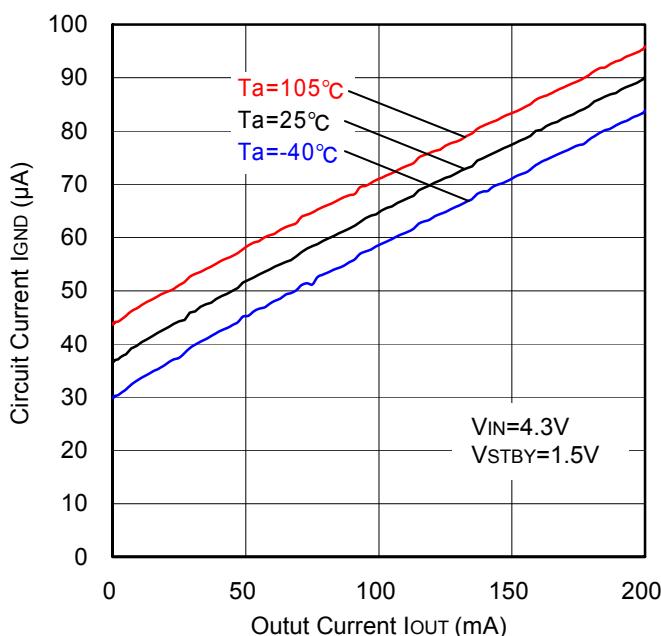


Figure 18. Circuit Current vs. Output Current

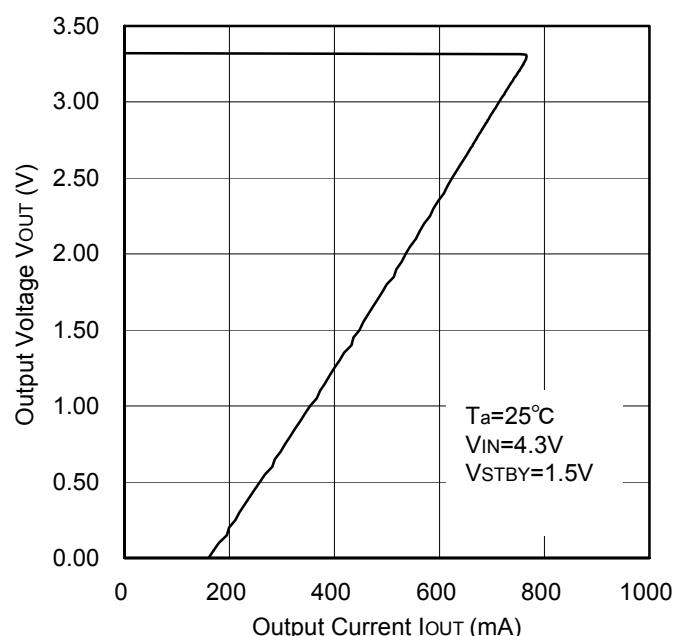


Figure 19. OCP Threshold

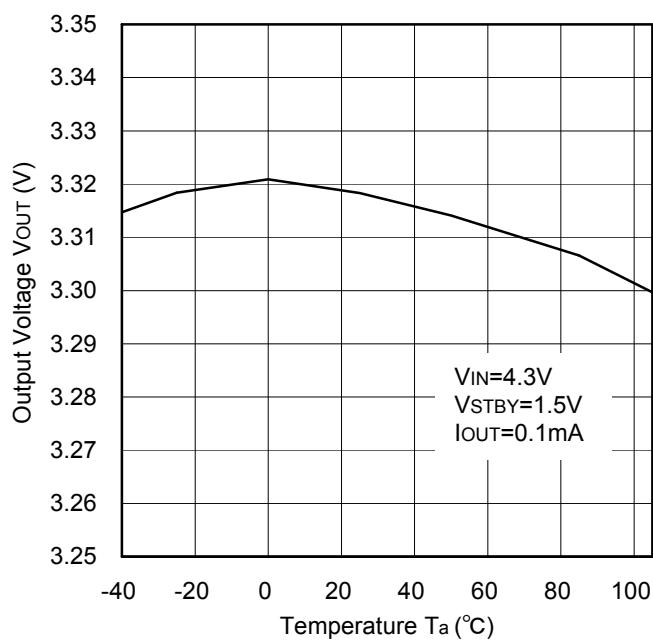


Figure 20. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

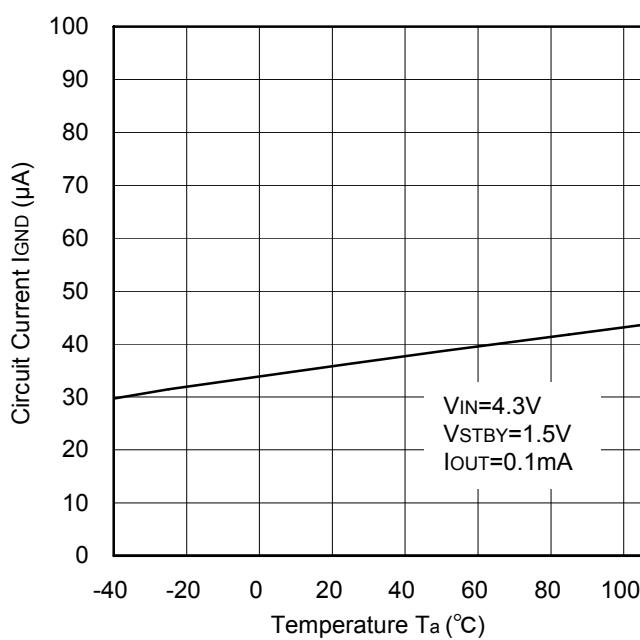


Figure 21. Circuit Current vs. Temperature

●Reference data BU33SD5WG (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$.)

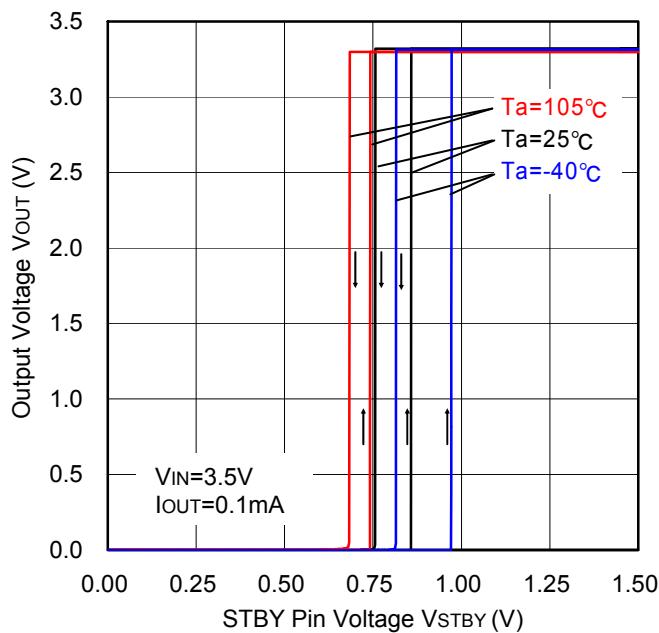


Figure 22. STBY Threshold

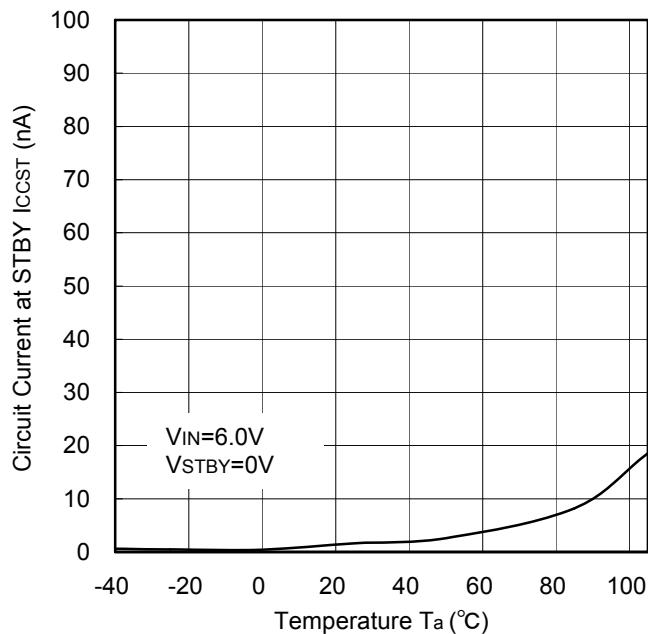


Figure 23. Circuit Current (at STBY) vs. Temperature

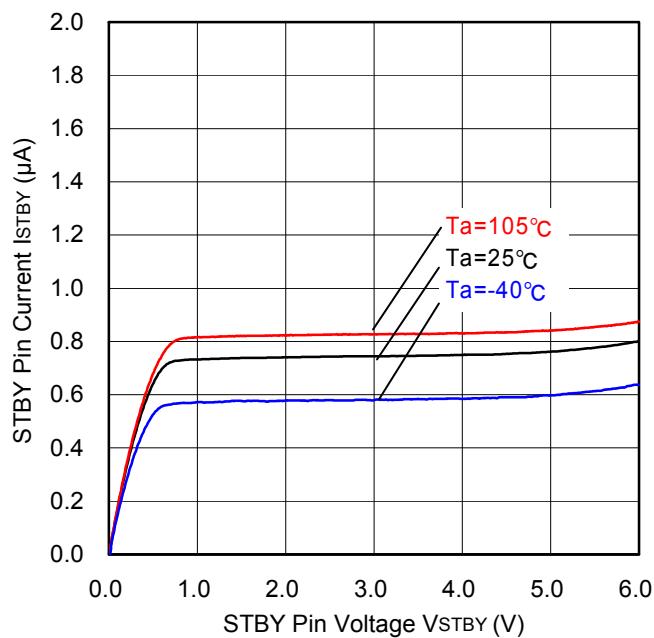


Figure 24. STBY Pin Current vs. STBY Pin Voltage

●Input/Output Capacitor

It is recommended that an input capacitor is placed near pins between the VCC pin and GND as well as an output capacitor between the output pin and GND. The input is valid when the power supply impedance is high or when the PCB trace has significant length. For the output capacitor, the greater the capacitance, the more stable the output will be depending on the load and line voltage variations. However, please check the actual functionality of this capacitor by mounting it on a board for the actual application. Ceramic capacitors usually have different, thermal and equivalent series resistance characteristics, and may degrade gradually over continued use.

For additional details, please check with the manufacturer, and select the best ceramic capacitor for your application

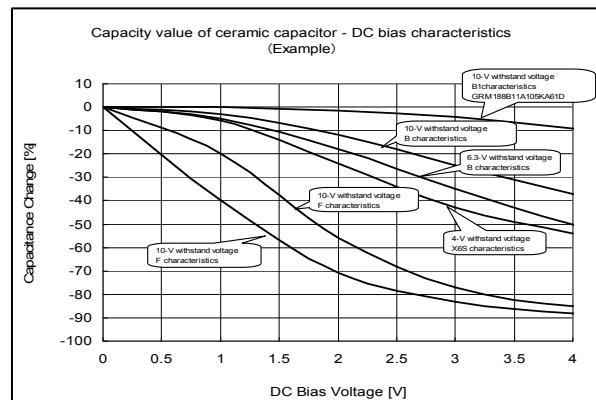


Figure 25. Capacity-bias characteristics (Example)

●Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) of a Ceramic Capacitor

Capacitors generally have ESR (equivalent series resistance) and it operates stably in the ESR-I_{OUT} area of the output capacitor shown on the right. Since ceramic capacitors, tantalum capacitors, electrolytic capacitors, etc. generally have different ESR, please check the ESR of the capacitor to be used and use it within the stability area range shown in the right graph for evaluation of the actual application.

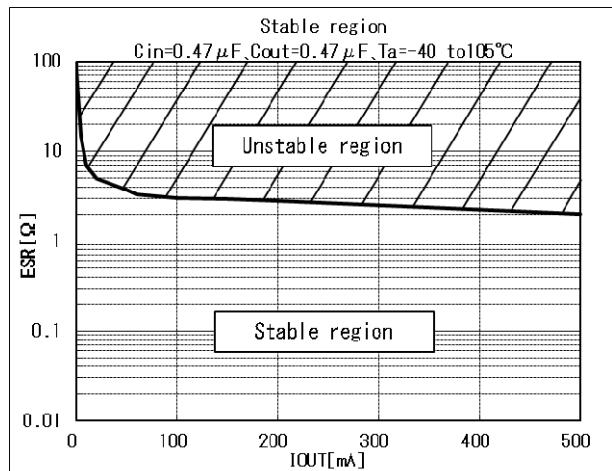


Figure 26. Stability area characteristics

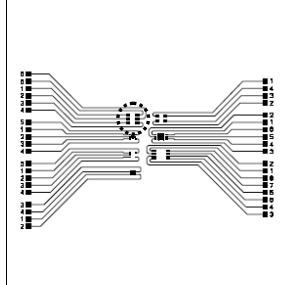
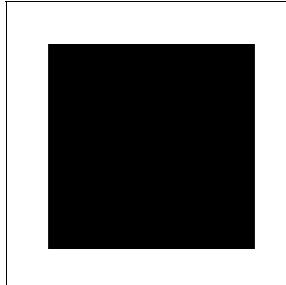
● Power Dissipation (Pd)

As for power dissipation, an estimate of heat reduction characteristics and internal power consumption of IC are shown, so please use these for reference. Since power dissipation changes substantially depending on the implementation conditions (board size, board thickness, metal wiring rate, number of layers and through holes, etc.), it is recommended to measure Pd on a set board. Exceeding the power dissipation of IC may lead to deterioration of the original IC performance, such as causing the operation of the thermal shutdown circuit or reduction in current capability. Therefore, be sure to prepare sufficient margin within power dissipation for usage.

Calculation of the maximum internal power consumption of IC (PMAX)

$P_{MAX} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OAVE}$ Where : V_{IN} =Input voltage V_{OUT} = Output voltage I_{OAVE} : Average output current)

○ Measurement conditions

| | | Standard ROHM Board |
|--|--------------|--|
| Layout of Board for Measurement | |  Top Layer (Top View) |
|  IC Implementation Position | |  Bottom Layer (Top View) |
| Measurement State | | With board implemented (Wind speed 0 m/s) |
| Board Material | | Glass epoxy resin (Double-side board) |
| Board Size | | 70 mm x 70 mm x 1.6 mm |
| Wiring Rate | Top layer | Metal (GND) wiring rate: Approx. 0% |
| | Bottom layer | Metal (GND) wiring rate: Approx. 50% |
| Through Hole | | Diameter 0.5mm x 6 holes |
| Power Dissipation | | 0.54W |
| Thermal Resistance | | $\theta_{ja}=185.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

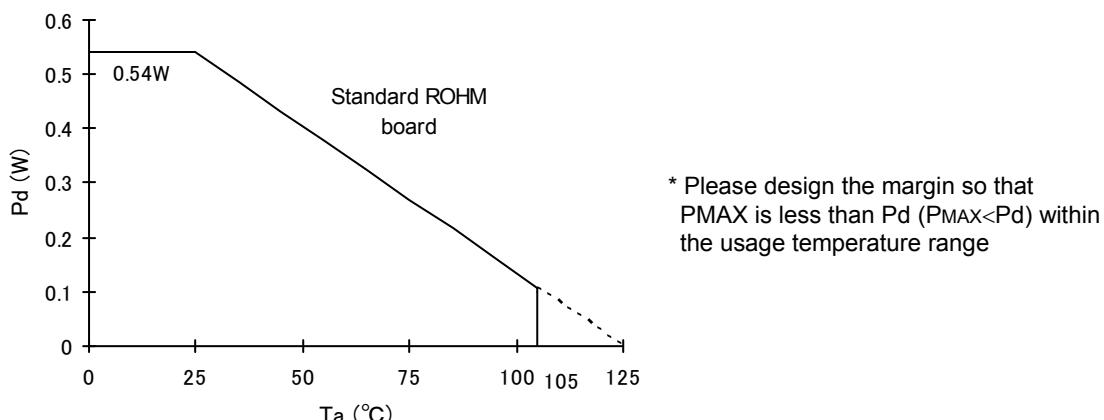


Figure 27. SSOP5 Power dissipation heat reduction characteristics (Reference)

●I/O Equivalence Circuits

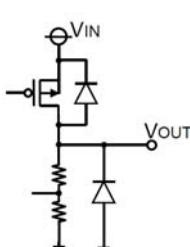
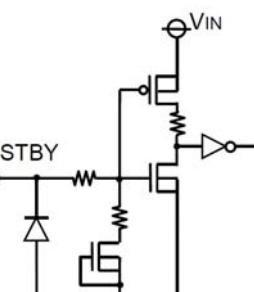
| 5pin (VOUT) | 2pin (GND) | 3pin (STBY) | 1pin (VIN) |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |

Figure 28. Input / Output equivalent circuit

●Operational Notes**1) Absolute maximum ratings**

This product is produced with strict quality control, however it may be destroyed if operated beyond its absolute maximum ratings. In addition, it is impossible to predict all destructive situations such as short-circuit modes, open circuit modes, etc. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, like adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated in a special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings.

2) GND Potential

GND potential must be the lowest potential of all pins of the IC at all operating conditions. Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

3) Setting of Heat

Carry out the heat design that have adequate margin considering Pd of actual working states.

4) Pin Short and Mistake Fitting

When mounting the IC on the PCB, pay attention to the orientation of the IC. If there is mistake in the placement, the IC may be burned up.

5) Actions in Strong Magnetic Field

Using the IC within a strong magnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

6) Mutual Impedance

Use short and wide wiring tracks for the power supply and ground to keep the mutual impedance as small as possible. Use a capacitor to keep ripple to a minimum.

7) STBY Pin Voltage

To enable standby mode for all channels, set the STBY pin to 0.5 V or less, and for normal operation, to 1.1 V or more. Setting STBY to a voltage between 0.5 and 1.1 V may cause malfunction and should be avoided. Keep transition time between high and low (or vice versa) to a minimum.

Additionally, if STBY is shorted to VIN, the IC will switch to standby mode and disable the output discharge circuit, causing a temporary voltage to remain on the output pin. If the IC is switched on again while this voltage is present, overshoot may occur on the output. Therefore, in applications where these pins are shorted, the output should always be completely discharged before turning the IC on.

8) Over Current Protection Circuit

Over current and short circuit protection is built-in at the output, and IC destruction is prevented at the time of load short circuit. These protection circuits are effective in the destructive prevention by sudden accidents, please avoid applications to where the over current protection circuit operates continuously.

9) Thermal Shutdown

This IC has Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD Circuit). When the temperature of IC Chip is higher than 175°C, the output is turned off by TSD Circuit. TSD Circuit is only designed for protecting IC from thermal over load. Therefore it is not recommended that you design application where TSD will work in normal condition.

10) Actions under Strong light

A strong light like a halogen lamp may be caused malfunction. In our testing, fluorescence light and white LED causes little effects for the IC, but infrared light causes strong effects on the IC. The IC should be shielded from light like sunrays or halogen lamps.

11) Output capacitor

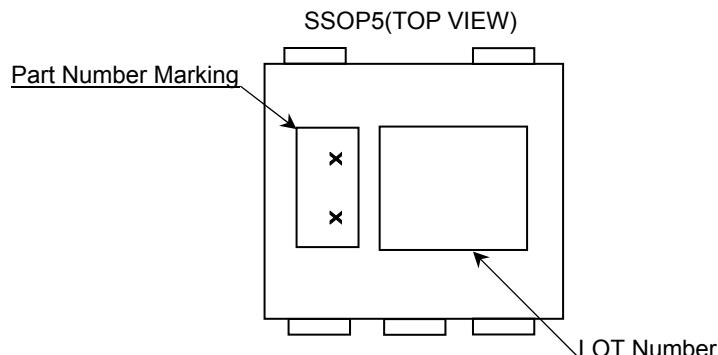
To prevent oscillation at output, it is recommended that the IC be operated at the stable region shown in Figure 26. It operates at the capacitance of more than 0.47μF. As capacitance is larger, stability becomes more stable and characteristic of output load fluctuation is also improved.

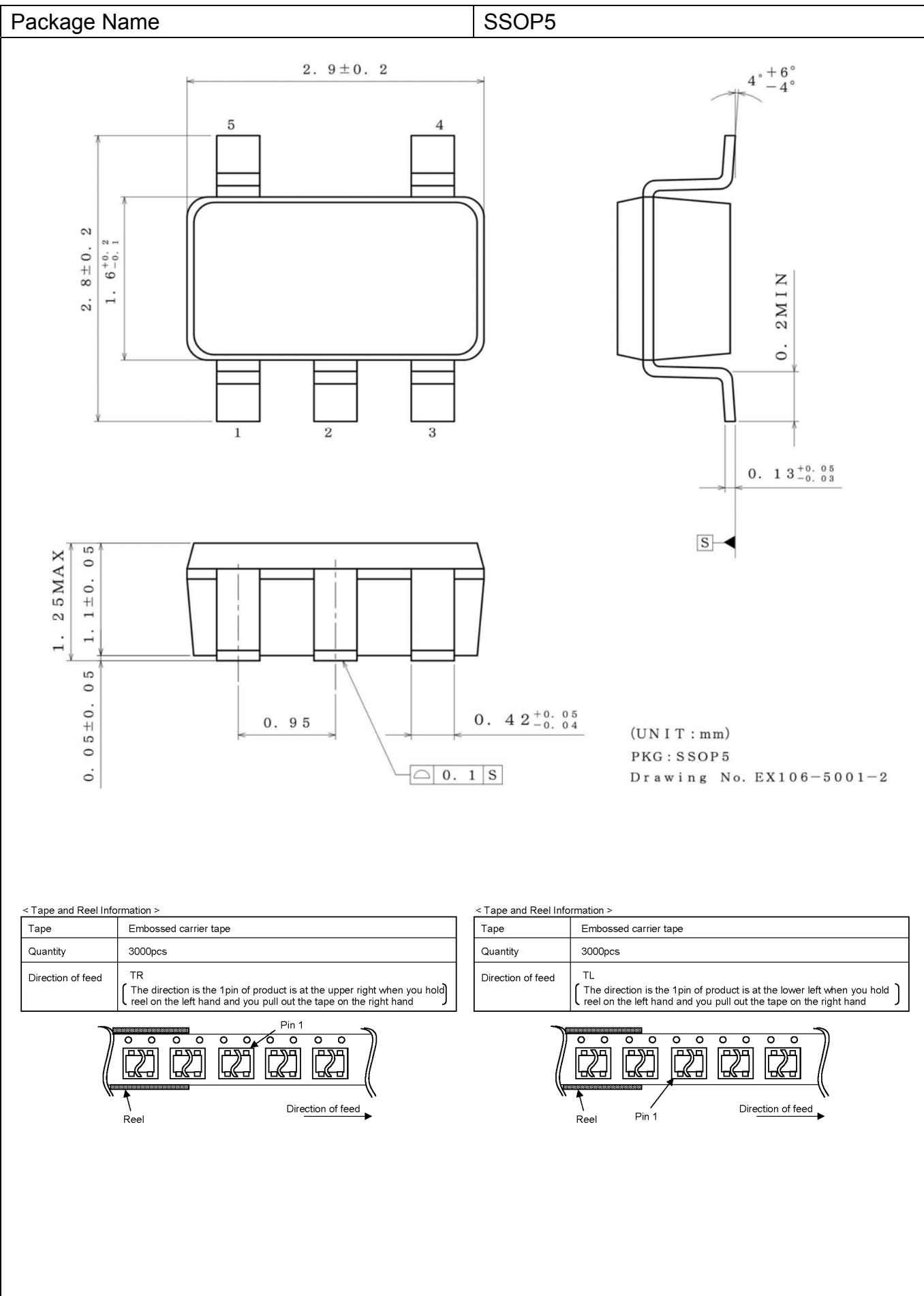
● Ordering Information

| B U x x S D 5 W G - y y | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| ROHM Part No. | Output voltage xx=18:1.8V xx=33:3.3V | Series name SD5W:High-speed load response 500mA Low noise Shutdown SW | Package G: SSOP5 | Packaging and forming specifications TR:Embossed tape and reel BU33SD5WG-TR(SSOP5) TL:Embossed tape and reel BU18SD5WG-TL(SSOP5) | | |

● Marking Diagram

| xx | Output Voltage | Marking |
|----|----------------|---------|
| 18 | 1.8V typ. | XY |
| 33 | 3.3V typ. | RX |





● Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 24.Dec.2013 | 001 | New Release |
| 24.Mar.2014 | 002 | 1) Moved the descriptions of Limit current and Short current from P11 to P4. 2) Added the description of Discharge resistor to P4. |
| 31.May.2016 | 003 | Lineup addition.(BU18SD5WG-TL). Added the evaluation data of BU18SD5WG Correction of errors(Annotation of P4 electrical characteristics etc.) |

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment ^(Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

| JAPAN | USA | EU | CHINA |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| CLASS III | CLASS III | CLASS II b | CLASS III |
| CLASS IV | | CLASS III | |

2. ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
 - [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
 - [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
3. Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc, prior to use, must be necessary:
 - [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of Ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data.
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General Precaution

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.
2. All information contained in this document is current as of the issuing date and subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using ROHM's Products, please confirm the latest information with a ROHM sales representative.
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