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## SI-3000LU Series Surface-Mount, Low Current Consumption, Low Dropout Voltage

## Features

- Compact surface-mount package (SOT89-5)
- Output current: 250 mA
- Low current consumption lq (OFF) $\leq 1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ ( $\mathrm{Vc}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- Low dropout voltage: VDIF $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (at $\mathrm{lo}=250 \mathrm{~mA}$ )
- Output voltage range ( 1.5 V to 15 V )
- Built-in drooping-type-overcurrent and thermal protection circuits

*1: When mounted on glass-epoxy board $40 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ (copper laminate area $2 \%$ ).
*2: Thermal protection circuits may operate if the junction temperature exceeds $135^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## Applications

- Auxiliary power supplies for PC
- Battery-driven electronic equipment


## Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | min. | max. |  |
| Input Voltage | Vin | '2, ${ }^{3}$ | Vo+2* | V |
| DC Output Current | 10 | 0 | 250 | mA |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | Top | -20 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

*1: Vin (max) and lo (max) are restricted by the relation PD $=(\mathrm{Vin}-\mathrm{Vo}) \times \mathrm{lo}$.
Calculate these values referring to the reference data on page 69.
*2: Refer to the Dropout Voltage parameter.
*3: For the SI-3012LU, set the input voltage to Vin $\geq 2.4 \mathrm{~V}$, and secure the minimum voltage as explained in "Setting DC Input Voltage" section in Linear Regulator Application Note.

## Electrical Characteristics

| Parameter |  | Symbol |  | Ratings |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SI-3012LU(Variable) |  |
|  |  | min . | typ. | max. |  |
| Reference Voltage |  |  | VADJ | 1.210 | 1.250 | 1.290 | V |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{V} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{V} 0+1 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{l}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Dropout Voltage |  |  | VIIF |  |  | 0.3 | v |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{l}=100 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Vo}=3.3 \mathrm{~V})$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $1 \mathrm{l}=250 \mathrm{~mA}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{0}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Line Regulation |  | $\triangle$ VIINE |  |  | 10 | mV |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{VO}+1 \text { to } \mathrm{VO}+5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{lo}=10 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Vo}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Load Regulation |  | $\triangle$ VIoad |  |  | 20 | mV |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{Vo}+1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \mathrm{lo}=1 \text { to } 250 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Vo}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature Coefficient of Reference Voltage |  | $\Delta \mathrm{Vo} / \Delta \mathrm{Ta}$ |  | $\pm 0.3$ |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=0$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ripple Rejection |  | Rrej |  | 55 |  | dB |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V} / \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{Vo}+1 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \mathrm{f}=100 \text { to } 120 \mathrm{~Hz}(\mathrm{Vo}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Quiescent Circuit Current |  | 19 |  |  | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{VIN}=\mathrm{V} \mathrm{O}+1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Io}=0 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{Vc}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R} 2=100 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Circuit Current at Output OFF |  | la (OFF) |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{V} 1 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{V} \mathrm{O}+1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{C}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Protection Starting Current ${ }^{11}$ |  | Is1 | 260 |  |  | mA |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{V}_{1 \times}=\mathrm{V}_{0}+1 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Vc } \\ \text { Terminal } \end{gathered}$ | Control Voltage (Output ON) ${ }^{2}$ | Vc, IH | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Control Voltage (Output OFF) ${ }^{2}$ | Vc, IL |  |  | 0.8 | $v$ |  |
|  | Control Current (Output ON) | $\mathrm{Ic}, \mathrm{IH}$ |  |  | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  |  | Conditions | $\mathrm{Vc}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Control Current (Output OFF) | $\mathrm{Ic}, \mathrm{lL}$ |  | 0 | -5 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  | Control Current (Ouput Orf) | Conditions | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}=0} \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |

[^0]

## Pin Assignment

(1) ADJ
(2) GND
(3) Vc
(4) Vin
(5) Vo

Plastic Mold Package Type
Flammability: UL94V-0
Product Mass: Approx. 0.05 g

## Block Diagram



## Typical Connection Diagram

SI-3012LU


Co: Output capacitor ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or larger)
For SI-3000LU series, Co has to be a low ESR capacitor such as a ceramic capacitor.
CIN : Input capacitor ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ approx.)

- Setting of SI-3012LU output voltage (recommended voltage: 1.5 V to 15 V ) R1 and R2: Resistors for output setting

The output voltage can be set by connecting R1 and R2 as shown in the diagram on the left.
R2: $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ is recommended
$R 1=\left(V_{0}-V_{A D J}\right) /\left(V_{A D J} / R 2\right)$

## ■Reference Data

Copper Laminate Area vs Power Dissipation
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ PCB size $40 \times 40$


- A monolithic ICs mounts an inner frame stage that is connected to the GND pin (pin 2). Therefore, enlarging the copper laminate area connected to the GND pin improves heat radiation effect.
- Obtaining the junction temperature

Measure the temperature Tc at the lead part of the GND pin (pin 2) with a thermocouple, etc. Then, substitute this value in the following formula to obtain the junction temperature.

$$
T_{j}=P D \times \theta j-C+T_{c} \quad\left(\theta j-C=5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / W\right)
$$


[^0]:    *1: Is 1 is specified at the $5 \%$ drop point of output voltage Vo on the condition that $\mathrm{VIN}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, and $\mathrm{Io}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$.
    *2: Output is OFF when the output control terminal (Vc terminal) is open. Each input level is equivalent to LS-TTL level. Therefore, the device can be driven directly by LS-TTLs.

