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# SI-3000KD Series

# Surface-Mount, Low Current Consumption, Low Dropout Voltage

### **■**Features

- Compact surface-mount package (TO263-5)
- · Output current: 1.0A
- Low dropout voltage:  $VDIF \le 0.6V$  (at IO = 1.0A)
- Low circuit current consumption: Iq  $\leq$  350  $\mu$ A (600  $\mu$ A for SI-3010KD, SI-3050KD)
- Low circuit current at output OFF: Iq (OFF)  $\leq$  1  $\mu \rm A$
- · Built-in overcurrent, thermal protection circuits
- Compatible with low ESR capacitors (SI-3012KD and SI-3033KD)

### ■Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rati	Unit		
Farameter	Symbol	SI-3012KD/3033KD	SI-3010KD/3050KD	Uill	
DC Input Voltage	VIN	17	35*1	V	
Output Control Terminal Voltage	Vc	V	V		
DC Output Current	lo	1.	А		
Power Dissipation	Pp*2	3		W	
Junction Temperature	Tj	-30 to	-30 to +125		
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-30 to	+125	°C	
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient Air)	hetaj-a	33	3.3	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	<i>Ө</i> ј-с		3	°C/W	

<sup>\*1:</sup> A built-in input-overvoltage-protection circuit shuts down the output voltage at the Input Overvoltage Shutdown Voltage of the electrical characteristics.

# **■**Applications

· Secondary stabilized power supply (local power supply)

# ■Electrical Characteristics 1 (Low Input Voltage type compatible with low ESR output capacitor) (Ta=25°C, Vc=2V, unless otherwise specified)

			Ratings						Unit	
Parameter		Symbol	SI-3012KD (Variable type)			SI-3033KD				
			min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.		
Input Vo	Itage	Vin	2.4*3		*4	*3		*4	V	
Output \	/oltage	Vo (VADJ)	1.24	1.28	1.32	3.234	3.300	3.366	V	
(Reference	ce Voltage for SI-3012KD)	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, Io=10mA							
Line Do	rulation	$\Delta V$ oline			15			15	mV	
Line Regulation	Conditions	Vin=3.3 to 8V, Io=10mA (Vo=2.5V)			\					
Load Demulation	$\Delta V$ OLOAD			40			50	mV		
Load Regulation		Conditions	VIN	VIN=3.3V, Io=0 to 1A (Vo=2.5V) VIN=5V, Io=0 to 1A						
		VDIF			0.4			0.4		
Dropout	Voltago	Conditions	lo=0.5A (Vo=2.5V)				lo=0.5A			
Diopout	voltage				0.6			0.6	V	
		Conditions		lo=1A (Vo=2.5V)		lo=1A				
Ouiesce	nt Circuit Current	Iq			350			350	μA	
Quiesce	III Olicult Culterit	Conditions	VIN=3.3V, Io=0A, Vc=2V, R2=2.4kΩ			Vin=5V, Io=0A,Vc=2V			, par t	
Circuit Current at Output OFF		Iq (OFF)			1			1	μΑ	
		Conditions	Vin=3.3V, Vc=0V					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	ature Coefficient of	ΔVο/ΔΤα		±0.3			±0.3		mV/°C	
Output Voltage		Conditions	T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C (Vo=2.5V)			T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C			11117	
Pinnlo P	loioction	Rrej		55			55		dB	
Ripple Rejection		Conditions	Vin=3.3V, f=100 to 120Hz, lo=0.1A (Vo=2.5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, f=100 to 120Hz, lo=0.1A				
Overcurrent Protection Starting		ls <sub>1</sub>	1.1			1.1			_  A	
Current*		Conditions	Vin=3.3V			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V				
	Control Voltage (Output ON)*2	Vc, IH	2			2				
	Control Voltage (Output OFF)	Vc, IL			0.8			0.8		
Vc Terminal	Control Current (Output ON)	lc, IH			40			40	μΑ	
		Conditions		Vc=2V		Vc=2V				
	Control Current (Output OFF)	Ic, IL	<b>-</b> 5	0		-5	0		μΑ	
		Conditions		Vc=0V			Vc=0V			

<sup>\*1:</sup> Is1 is specified at the 5% drop point of output voltage Vo under the condition of Output Voltage parameter.

<sup>\*2:</sup> When mounted on glass-epoxy board of 1600mm2 (copper laminate area 100%).

<sup>\*2:</sup> 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.

<sup>\*3:</sup> Refer to the Dropout Voltage parameter.

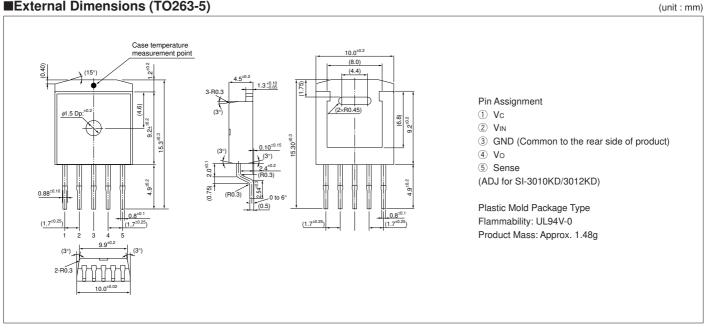
<sup>\*4:</sup> VIN (max) and Io (max) are restricted by the relation PD = (VIN - Vo) × Io. Please calculate these values referring to the Copper laminate area vs. Power dissipation data.

## **■**Electrical Characteristics 2 (High Input Voltage Type)

			Ratings						Unit	
Parameter	Symbol	SI-3010KD (Variable type)			SI-3050KD					
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.			
Input Vo	ltage	Vin	2.4*1		27* <sup>5</sup>	*1		15 <sup>*5</sup>	V	
Output \	Voltage	Vo (VADJ)	0.98	1.00	1.02	4.90	5.00	5.10	V	
(Reference	e Voltage VADJ for SI-3010KD)	Conditions		VIN=7V, Io=10mA		V <sub>IN</sub> =7V, Io=10mA			7 '	
		ΔVOLINE			30			30		
Line Regulation	Conditions	V <sub>IN=6</sub> to 11V, Io=10mA (Vo=5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =6 to 11V, Io=10mA			mV		
		ΔVOLOAD			75			75		
Load Regulation		Conditions	V <sub>IN=7</sub> V, Io=0 to 1A (Vo=5V)				V <sub>IN=7</sub> V, lo=0 to 1A			
		VDIF			0.3			0.3	V	
	V 16	Conditions		lo=0.5A (Vo=5V)			lo=0.5A			
Dropout	Voltage	·			0.6			0.6		
		Conditions	lo=1A (Vo=5V)			Io=1A			7	
		lq			600			600	<b>T</b>	
Quiescent Circuit Current		Conditions	V <sub>IN=</sub> 7V, Io=0A, Vc=2V R2=10kΩ			V <sub>IN=7</sub> V, Io=0A, V <sub>C=2</sub> V			μΑ	
		Iq (OFF)			1			1	μΑ	
Circuit Current at Output OFF		Conditions	VIN=7V, VC=0V			V <sub>IN=7</sub> V, V <sub>C=0</sub> V			- μΑ	
Temperature Coefficient of		ΔVο/ΔΤα		±0.5			±0.5		mV/°C	
Output \	utput Voltage Conditions Tj=0 to 100°C (Vo=5V)		)	T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C			— mv/°C			
		Rrej		75			75			
Ripple Rejection		Conditions	V <sub>IN=7</sub> V, f=100 to 120Hz, lo=0.1A (Vo=5V)			V <sub>IN=</sub> 7V, f=100 to 120Hz, lo=0.1A			dB	
Overcurrent Protection Starting Current*2		ls <sub>1</sub>	1.1			1.1			A	
		Conditions	V <sub>IN=7</sub> V			V <sub>IN=7</sub> V			<b>–</b>	
	Control Voltage (Output ON)*3	Vc, IH	2.0			2.0			V	
	Control Voltage (Output OFF)*3	Vc, IL			0.8			0.8	7 Y	
Vc Terminal	Control Current (Output ON)	Ic, IH			40			40		
		Conditions	Vc=2V			Vc=2V			μΑ	
	Control Current (Output OFF)	lc, IL	-5	0		-5	0			
		Conditions		Vc=0V			Vc=0V		μΑ	
Input Ov	vervoltage Shutdown	Vovp	33			26			1 ,,	
Voltage		Conditions	Io=10mA			Io=10mA			_ v	

<sup>\*1:</sup> Refer to the Dropout Voltage parameter.

# **■**External Dimensions (TO263-5)



<sup>\*2:</sup> ls1 is specified at the 5% drop point of output voltage Vo under the condition of Output Voltage parameter.

<sup>\*3:</sup> 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.

<sup>\*4:</sup> SI-3010KD, SI-3050KD, cannot be used in the following applications because the built-in foldback-type overcurrent protection may cause errors during start-up stage. (1) Constant current load (2) Positive and negative power supply (3) Series-connected power supply (4) Vo adjustment by raising ground voltage

<sup>\*5:</sup> V<sub>IN</sub> (max) and Io (max) are restricted by the relation P<sub>D</sub> = (V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>O</sub>) X Io. Please calculate these values referring to the Copper laminate area vs. Power dissipation data as shown hereinafter.

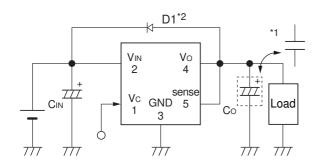
## **■**Block Diagram

# ●SI-3010KD/SI-3012KD V<sub>IN</sub>2 V<sub>C</sub>1 REF TSD 3 GND

# •SI-3033KD/SI-3050KD VIN 2 VC 1 REF TSD 3 GND

### **■**Typical Connection Diagram

### ●SI-3033KD/SI-3050KD



C<sub>IN</sub>: Input capacitor (22  $\mu$ F or larger)

Co: Output capacitor

\*1: SI-3012KD/3033KD (22 µF or larger)

Co has to be a low ESR capacitor such as a ceramic capacitor.

When using the electrolytic capacitor, oscillation may occur at a low temperature. SI-3010KD/3050KD/ (47  $\mu$ F or larger)

If a low ESR capacitor is used, oscillation may occur.

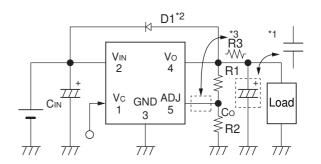
\*2: D1: Reverse bias protection diode

This diode is required for protection against reverse biasing between the input and output.

(Sanken SJPL-H2 is recommended.)

This diode is not required at Vo ≤ 3.3V.

### ●SI-3010KD/SI-3012KD



R1, R2: Output voltage setting resistors

The output voltage can be set by connecting R1 and R2 as shown above

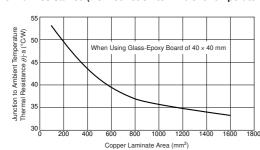
The recommended value for R2 is  $10\Omega$  (24k $\Omega$  for SI-3012KD).

 $R1=(Vo-Vadj)\div(Vadj/R2)$ 

\*3: For SI-3010KD, insert R3 in case of setting Vo to Vo  $\leq$  1.5V. The recommended value for R3 is  $10k\Omega$ .

### **■**Reference Data

Copper Laminate Area (on Glass-Epoxy Board) vs.
Thermal Resistance (from Junction to Ambient Temperature) (Typical Value)



- A higher heat radiation effect can be achieved by enlarging the copper laminate area connected to the inner frame to which a monolithic ICs is mounted.
- Obtaining the junction temperature
   Measure the case temperature Tc with a thermocouple, etc. Then, substitute

this value in the following formula to obtain the junction temperature.  $T_{j=PD} \times \theta_{j-C} + Tc \ (\ \theta_{j-C} = 3^{\circ}C/W) \quad P_{D} = (V_{IN-VO}) \bullet louT$