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# SI-3000KS Series

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

### ■Features

- Compact surface-mount package (SOP8)
- Output current: 1.0 A
- Compatible with low ESR capacitor
- Low circuit current at output OFF  $I_Q \leq 350 \mu A$  ( $I_O = 0 A$ ,  $V_C = 2 V$ )
- Low current consumption  $I_Q$  (OFF)  $\leq 1 \mu A$  ( $V_C = 0 V$ )
- Low dropout voltage  $V_{DIF} \leq 0.6 V$  ( $I_O = 1 A$ )
- 3 types of output voltages (2.5 V, 3.3 V, and variable type) available
- Output ON/OFF control terminal voltage compatible with LS-TTL
- Built-in drooping-type-overcurrent and thermal protection circuits

### ■Applications

- Local power supplies
- Battery-driven electronic equipment

### ■Electrical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C, Vc=2 V, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings								Unit	
		SI-3012KS (variable type)			SI-3025KS			SI-3033KS			
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	2.4			*1			*1			V
Output Voltage (Reference voltage V <sub>ADJ</sub> for SI-3012KS)	V <sub>O</sub> (V <sub>ADJ</sub> )	1.24	1.28	1.32	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.234	3.300	3.366	V
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA			V
	V <sub>DIF</sub>			0.3			0.4			0.4	
Dropout Voltage	Conditions	I <sub>O</sub> =0.5A (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			I <sub>O</sub> =0.5A			I <sub>O</sub> =0.5A			V
		I <sub>O</sub> =1A (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			I <sub>O</sub> =1A			I <sub>O</sub> =1A			V
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>OLINE</sub>			10			10			15	mV
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3 to 8V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3 to 8V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA			V <sub>IN</sub> =5 to 10V, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA			mV
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>OLOAD</sub>			40			40			50	mV
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =0 to 1A (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =0 to 1A			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, I <sub>O</sub> =0 to 1A			mV
Quiescent Circuit Current	I <sub>Q</sub>			350			350			350	μA
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =0A, V <sub>C</sub> =2V, R <sub>2</sub> =24kΩ			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> =0A, V <sub>C</sub> =2V			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, I <sub>O</sub> =0A, V <sub>C</sub> =2V			μA
Circuit Current at Output OFF	I <sub>Q</sub> (OFF)			1			1			1	μA
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, V <sub>C</sub> =0V			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, V <sub>C</sub> =0V			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, V <sub>C</sub> =0V			μA
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔV <sub>O</sub> /ΔT <sub>A</sub>			±0.3			±0.3			±0.3	mV/°C
	Conditions	T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C			T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 100°C			mV/°C
Ripple Rejection	R <sub>REJ</sub>	55			55			55			dB
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, f=100 to 120Hz (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V, f=100 to 120Hz			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, f=100 to 120Hz			dB
Overcurrent Protection Starting Current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>S1</sub>	1.2			1.2			1.2			A
	Conditions	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V (V <sub>O</sub> =2.5V)			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.3V			V <sub>IN</sub> =5V			A
V <sub>C</sub> Terminal	Control Voltage (Output ON) <sup>3</sup>	V <sub>C</sub> , I <sub>H</sub>	2.0		2.0			2.0			V
	Control Voltage (Output OFF)	V <sub>C</sub> , I <sub>L</sub>			0.8			0.8			V
	Control Current (Output ON)	I <sub>C</sub> , I <sub>H</sub>			40			40			μA
	Conditions	V <sub>C</sub> =2V									μA
	Control Current (Output OFF)	I <sub>C</sub> , I <sub>L</sub>	-5	0	-5	0		-5	0		μA
	Conditions	V <sub>C</sub> =0V									μA

<sup>1</sup>: Refer to the Dropout Voltage parameter.<sup>2</sup>: The I<sub>S1</sub> is specified at the 5% drop point of output voltage V<sub>O</sub> on the condition that V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>O</sub> + 1 V, and I<sub>O</sub> = 10 mA.<sup>3</sup>: Output is OFF when the output control terminal V<sub>C</sub> is open. Each input level is equivalent to LS-TTL level. Therefore, the device can be driven directly by LS-TTLs.

### ■Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

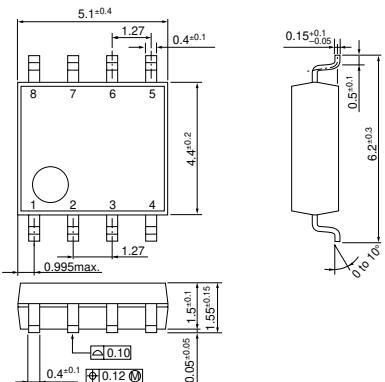
Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
DC Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> <sup>1</sup>	17	V
Output Control Terminal Voltage	V <sub>C</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub>	V
DC Output Current	I <sub>O</sub> <sup>1</sup>	1.0	A
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub> <sup>1, 2</sup>	0.76	W
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient Air)	θ <sub>j-a</sub>	130	°C/W
Thermal resistance (Junction to Lead (pin 7))	θ <sub>j-L</sub>	22	°C/W

\*1: V<sub>IN</sub> (max) and I<sub>O</sub> (max) are restricted by the relation PD = (V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>O</sub>) × I<sub>O</sub>. Please calculate these values referring to the Copper laminate area vs. Power dissipation data as shown hereinafter.

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

## ■External Dimensions (SOP8)

(Unit : mm)



### Pin Assignment

- ① Vc
- ② VIN
- ③ VO
- ④ Sense (ADJ for SI-3012KS)
- ⑤ GND
- ⑥ GND
- ⑦ GND
- ⑧ GND

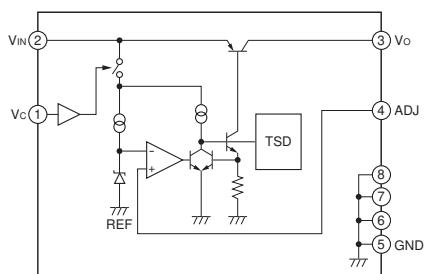
### Plastic Mold Package Type

Flammability: UL 94V-0

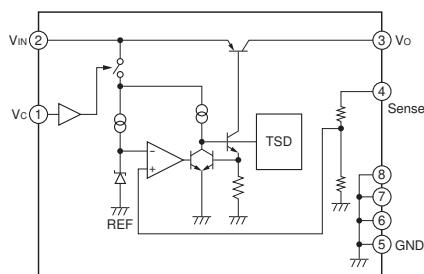
Product Mass: Approx. 0.1 g

## ■Block Diagram

### ●SI-3012KS

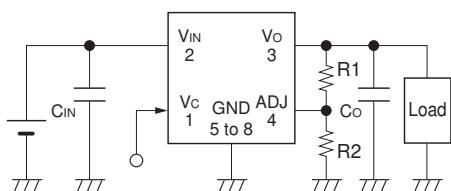


### ●SI-3025KS, SI-3033KS



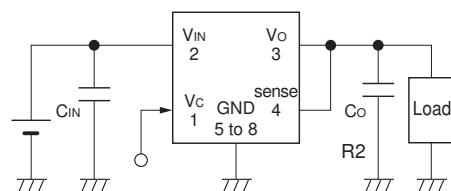
## ■Typical Connection Diagram

### ●SI-3012KS

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>: Output voltage setting resistorsThe output voltage can be set by connecting R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> as shown above.The recommended value of R<sub>2</sub> is 24 kΩ.

$$R_1 = (V_O - V_{ADJ}) / (V_{ADJ} / R_2)$$

### ●SI-3025KS, SI-3033KS

C<sub>IN</sub>: Input capacitor (22 μF or larger)

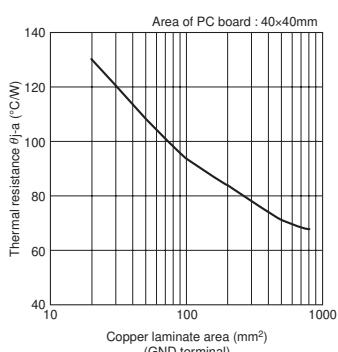
Co: Output capacitor (22 μF or larger)

For SI-3000KS series, Co has to be a low ESR capacitor.

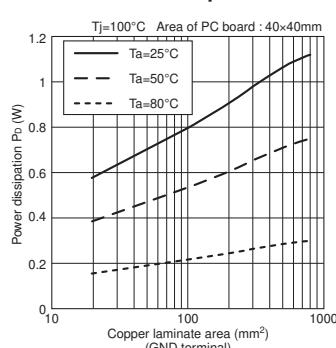
When using the electrolytic capacitor, the SI-3000KS series may oscillate at a low temperature.

## ■Reference Data

### Copper Laminate Area vs. Thermal Resistance



### Copper Laminate Area vs. Power Dissipation



#### Obtaining the junction temperature

Measure the temperature T<sub>L</sub> at the lead part of the GND pin (pin 7) with a thermocouple, etc. Then, substitute this value in the following formula to obtain the junction temperature.

$$T_j = P_d \times \theta_{j-L} + T_L \quad (\theta_{j-L} = 22^\circ C/W)$$