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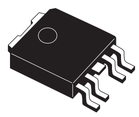
Contact us

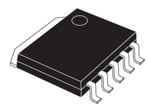
Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

DUAL VOLTAGE REGULATOR

- V_{OUT1} = +3.3V FIXED
- V_{OUT2} = 1.25 TO 3.0V ADJUSTABLE
- GUARANTEED OUTPUT1 CURRENT: 1A
- GUARANTEED OUTPUT2 CURRENT: 1A
- ±2% OUTPUT TOLERANCE (AT 25°C)
- TYPICAL DROPOUT 1.1V (I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} =1A)
- INTERNAL POWER AND THERMAL LIMIT
- STABLE WITH LOW ESR OUTPUT CAPACITOR
- OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: 0°C TO 125°C
- AVAILABLE IN PPAK AND SPAK-5L (PowerFlex™) PACKAGE



PPAK



SPAK-5L (PowerFlex™)

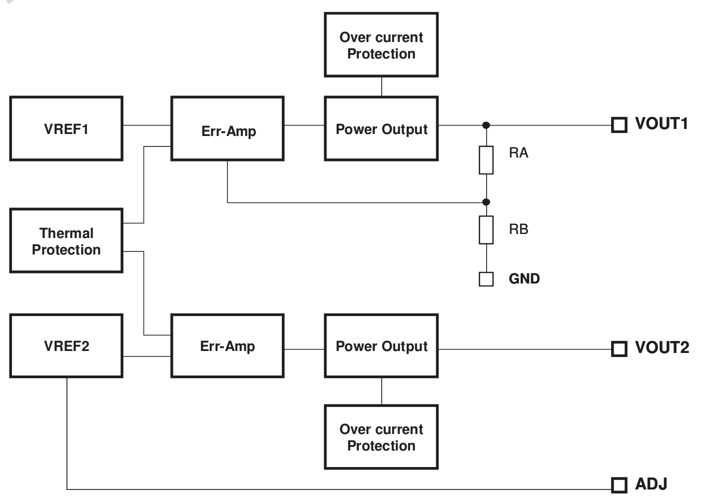
DESCRIPTION

Specifically designed for data storage applications, this device integrates two voltage regulators, each one able to supply 1A. It is assembled in PPAK and in a new surface mounting package named SPAK (PowerFlex™) at 5 pins. The first regulator block supply 3.3V to power the Read Channel and Memory Chips requiring this voltage. The second one is an Adjustable output voltage from 1.25V to 3.0V that could power several kind of different micro-controllers.

Both outputs are current limited and overtemperature protected.

The very good thermal performances of the package SPAK with only 2°C/W of Thermal Resistance Junction to Case is important to underline.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	10	V
V_{ESD}	ESD Tolerance (Human Body Model)	4	KV
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature Range	0 to +125	°C

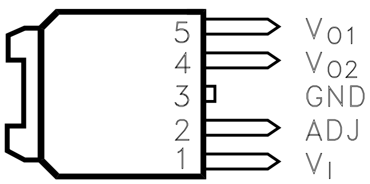
GENERAL OPERATING CONDITION

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	4.75 to 5.25	V
ΔV_{IN}	Input Voltage Ripple	±0.15	V
t_r	Input Voltage Rise Time (10% to 90%)	≥ 1	µs
t_f	Input Voltage Fall Time (90% to 10%)	≥ 1	µs

THERMAL DATA

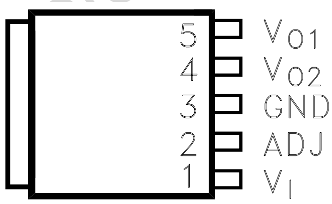
Symbol	Parameter	SPAK-5L	PPAK	Unit
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	2	8	°C/W

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (top view)



CS07000

PPAK



CS07010

SPAK-5L

PIN DESCRIPTION

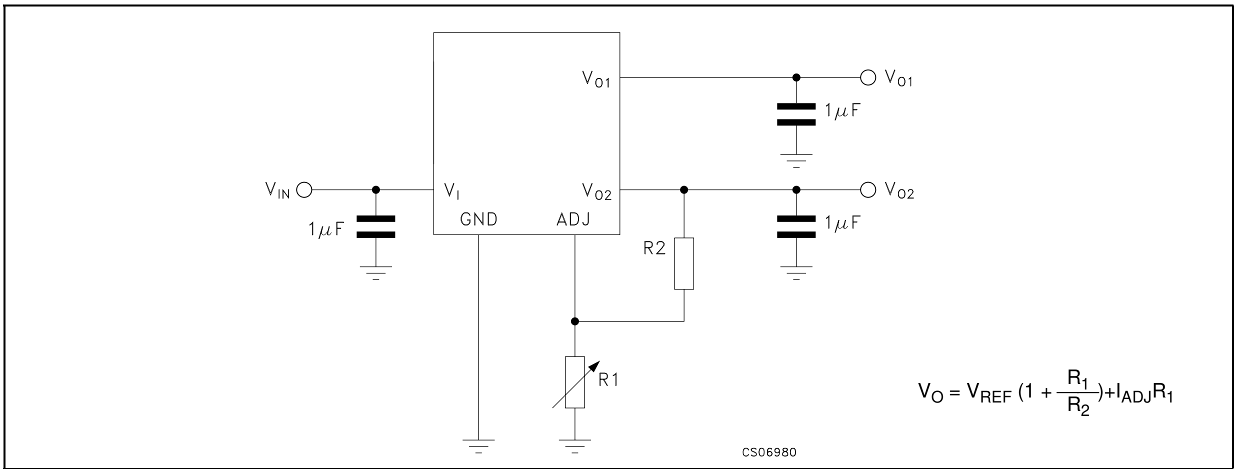
Pin N°	Symbol	Name and Function
1	V_I	Input pin: bypass with a 1µF capacitor to GND
2	ADJ	ADJ pin: resistor divider connection
3	GND	Ground pin
4	V_{O2}	Output Pin: adjustable output voltage; bypass with a 1µF capacitor to GND
5	V_{O1}	Output Pin: fixed (3.3V) output voltage; bypass with a 1µF capacitor to GND

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE	SPAK (Power Flex™) 5 leads (*)	PPAK (*)
ST2L01	ST2L01K5	ST2L01PT

(*) Available in Tape & Reel with the suffix "R"

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Note:
C_{O1} value could be lowered down to 470nF Ceramic Capacitor (X7R);
C_I, C_{O1} and C_{O2} capacitors must be located not more than 0.5" from the outputs pins of the device.
For more details about Capacitors read the "Application Hints"

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OUTPUT 1 (V_I=5V, I_{O1}=10mA T_j = 0 to 125°C unless otherwise specified. Typical values are referred at T_j = 25°C, C_I = 1µF (Tantalum), C_{O1} = C_{O1} =1µF (X7R)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_I	Input Current	I_{O1} = I_{O2} =0 T_j = 0 to 125°C			15	28	mA
V_{O1}	Output Voltage 1	T_j = 25°C		3.23	3.3	3.37	V
		I_{O1} = 5mA to 1A V_I = 4.75 to 5.25V T_j = 0 to 125°C		3.2	3.3	3.4	
ΔV_{O1}	Line Regulation 1	V_I = 4.75 to 5.25V			0.1	6	mV
ΔV_{OUT1}	Load Regulation 1	I_O = 0.01 to 1A (Note 1)			3	12	mV
V_{D1}	Dropout Voltage 1	I_O = 1A T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 2)			1.1	1.3	V
t_{TR}	Transient Response	I_O = 10 to 500mA t_{rise} = t_{fall} = 1µs (Note 3, 5)			<1		µs
I_{SC1}	Current Limit 1	R_L = 0 T_j = 0 to 125°C		1			A
I_{O1}	Minimum Load Current 1	T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 4)		0			mA
SVR1	Supply Voltage Rejection	V_I = 5 ±0.25V I_{O1} = 100 mA T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 5)	f_I = 100Hz	60	68		dB
			f_I = 1KHz	60	70		
			f_I = 10KHz	50	65		
			f_I = 100KHz	30	38		
	Thermal Regulation	I_O = 1A, t_{PULSE} = 30ms (Note 5)			0.1		%/W
eN1	Output Noise	B= 10Hz to 10KHz (Note 5)			40		µVrms
ΔV_{O1}	Temperature Stability	T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 5)			0.5		$\%V_O$
ΔV_{O1}	Long Term Stability	T_j = 125°C, 1000Hrs (Note 5)			0.3		$\%V_O$

Note 1: Low duty cycle pulse testing with Kelvin connections are required in order to maintain accurate data
Note 2: Dropout Voltage is defined as the minimum differential voltage between V_I and V_O required to maintain regulation at V_O. It is measured when the output voltage drops 1% below its nominal value.
Note 3: Transient response is defined with a step change in load from 10mA to 500mA as the time from the load step until the output voltage reaches it's minimum value.
Note 4: Minimum load current is defined as the minimum current required at the output in order for the output voltage to maintain regulation.
Note 5: Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OUTPUT 2 (V_I=5V, I_{O2}=10mA T_j = 0 to 125°C unless otherwise specified. Typical values are referred at T_j = 25°C, C_I = 1µF (Tantalum), C_{O1} = C_{O1} =1µF (X7R). Refer to "Typical Application Circuit "figure with R_1=R_2=120Ω".

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_I	Operating Input Voltage	I_{O2} =5mA to 1A T_j = 0 to 125°C		4.5			V
V_{O2}	Output Voltage 2	T_j = 25°C		2.45	2.5	2.55	V
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage (measured between pins 4 and 2)	T_j = 25°C		1.225	1.25	1.275	V
		I_{O1} = 5mA to 1A V_I = 4.75 to 5.25V T_j = 0 to 125°C		1.2125	1.25	1.2875	
ΔV_{O2}	Line Regulation 2	V_I = 4.75 to 5.25V			0.004	0.2	%
ΔV_{O2}	Load Regulation 2	I_O = 0.01 to 1A (Note 1)			0.08	0.4	%
V_{D2}	Dropout Voltage 2	I_O = 1A T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 2)			1.1	1.3	V
t_{TR}	Transient Response	I_O = 10 to 500mA t_{rise} = t_{fall} = 1µs (Note 3, 5)			<1		µs
I_{SC2}	Current Limit 2	R_L = 0 T_j = 0 to 125°C		1			A
I_{O2}	Minimum Load Current 2	T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 4)		1			mA
I_{ADJ}	Adjust Pin Current	T_j = 0 to 125°C			35	120	µA
ΔI_{ADJ}	Adjust Pin Current	I_{O1} = 5mA to 1A V_I = 4.75 to 5.25V T_j = 0 to 125°C			0	5	µA
SVR2	Supply Voltage Rejection	V_I = 5 ±0.25V I_{O1} = 100 mA T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 5)	f_I = 100Hz	70	77		dB
			f_I = 1KHz	70	80		
			f_I = 10KHz	50	65		
			f_I = 100KHz	30	43		
	Thermal Regulation 2	I_O = 1A, t_{PULSE} = 30ms (Note 5)			0.1		%/W
eN2	Output Noise 1	B= 10Hz to 10KHz (Note 5)			30		µVrms
ΔV_{REF}	Temperature Stability	T_j = 0 to 125°C (Note 5)			0.5		$\%V_O$
ΔV_{REF}	Long Term Stability	T_j = 125°C, 1000Hrs (Note 5)			0.3		$\%V_O$

Note 1: Low duty cycle pulse testing with Kelvin connections are required in order to maintain accurate data
Note 2: Dropout Voltage is defined as the minimum differential voltage between V_I and V_O required to maintain regulation at V_O. It is measured when the output voltage drops 1% below its nominal value.
Note 3: Transient response is defined with a step change in load from 10mA to 500mA as the time from the load step until the output voltage reaches it's minimum value.
Note 4: Minimum load current is defined as the minimum current required at the output in order for the output voltage to maintain regulation.
Note 5: Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

APPLICATION HINTS

EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Like any low-dropout regulator, the ST2L01 requires external capacitors for stability. We suggest to solder both capacitors as close as possible to the relative pins (1, 2 and 5).

INPUT CAPACITORS

An input capacitor, whose value is at least 1µF, is required; the amount of the input capacitance can be increased without limit if a good quality tantalum or aluminum capacitor is used.

SMS X7R or Y5V ceramic multilayer capacitors could not ensure stability in any condition because of their variable characteristics with Frequency and Temperature; the use of this capacitor is strictly related to the use of the output capacitors. For more details read the "OUTPUT CAPACITOR SECTION".

The input capacitor must be located at a distance of not more than 0.5" from the input pin of the device and returned to a clean analog ground.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The ST2L01 is designed specifically to work with Ceramic and Tantalum capacitors.

Special care must be taken when a Ceramic multilayer capacitor is used.

Special care must be taken when a Ceramic multilayer capacitor is used.

Due to their characteristics they can sometimes have an ESR value lower than the minimum required by the ST2L01 and their relatively large capacitance can change a lot with the ambient temperature.

The test results of the ST2L01 stability using multilayer ceramic capacitors show that a minimum value of 1µF is needed for the adjustable regulator (set to 2.5V). This value can be increased up to 10µF when a tantalum capacitor is used on the input. A higher value C_O can have an ESR lower than the accepted minimum.

When a ceramic capacitor is used on the input the output capacitance must be in the range from 1µF to 2.2µF if C_I=1µF, and from 1µF to 4.7µF if C_I=2.2µF.

The 3.3V regulator stable with a 470nF capacitor. This value can be increased up to 10µF if a tantalum capacitor is used on the input. A higher value C_O can have an ESR lower than the accepted minimum.

When a ceramic capacitor is used in the input the output capacitance must be in the range from 1µF to 2.2µF if C_I=1µF, and from 1µF to 4.7µF if C_I=2.2µF.

Surface-mountable solid tantalum capacitors offer a good combination of small physical size for the capacitance value and ESR in the range needed by the ST2L01. The test results show good stability for both outputs with values of at least 1µF. The value can be increased without limit for even better performance such a transient response and noise.

IMPORTANT; The output capacitor must maintain its ESR in the stable region over the full operating temperature to assure stability. Also, capacitor tolerance and variation with temperature must be considered to assure that the minimum amount of capacitance is provided at all times. For this reason, when a ceramic multilayer capacitor is used, the better choice for temperature coefficient is the X7R type, which holds the capacitance within ±15%. The output capacitor should be located not more than 0.5" from the output pins of the device and returned to a clean analog ground.

ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR

The ST2L01 has a 1.25V reference voltage between the output and the adjustable pins (respectively pin 4 and 2). When a resistor R2 is placed between these two terminals a constant current flows through R2 and down to R1 to set the overall (V_{O2} to GND) output voltage.

Minimum load current is 1mA.

I_{ADJ} is very small (typically 35µA) and constant; in the V_O calculation it can be ignored.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (C_I=1µF, C_O=1µF (X7R))

Figure 1 : Input Current vs Temperature

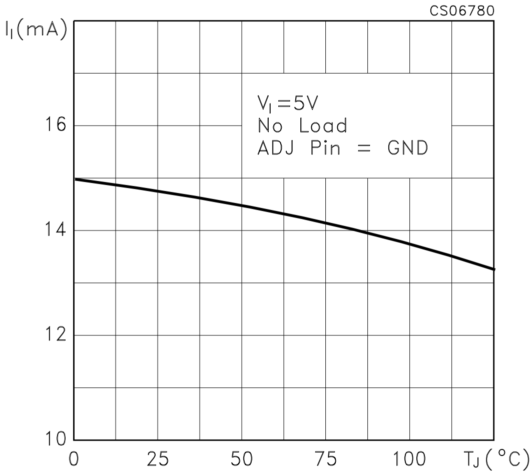


Figure 2 : Input Current vs Input Voltage

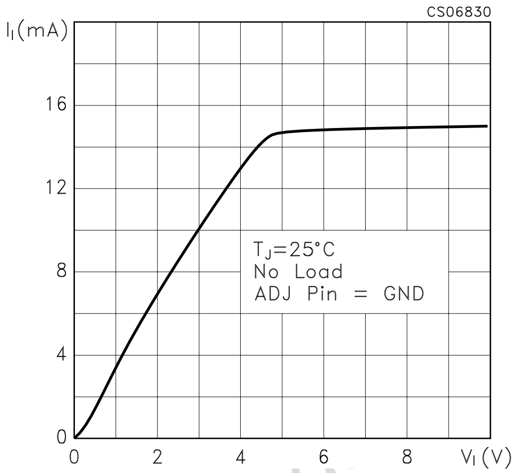


Figure 3 : Output Voltage vs Temperature

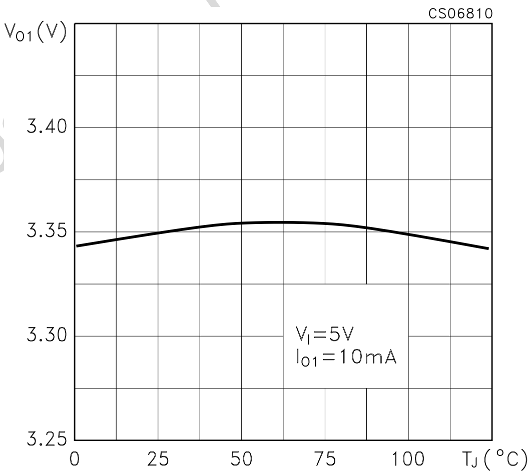


Figure 4 : Load Regulation vs Temperature

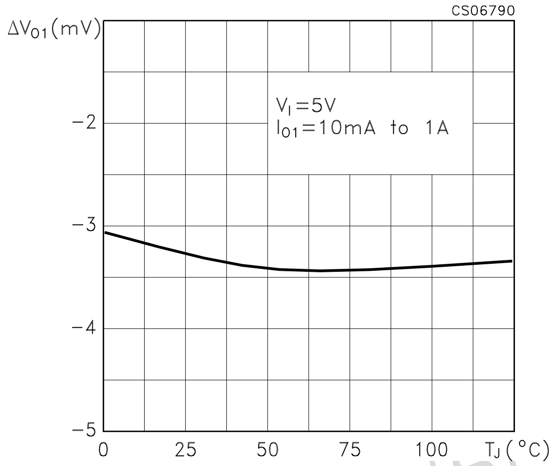


Figure 5 : Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

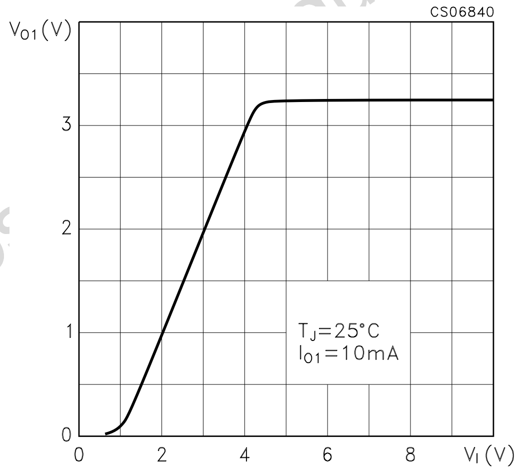


Figure 6 : Dropout Voltage vs Temperature

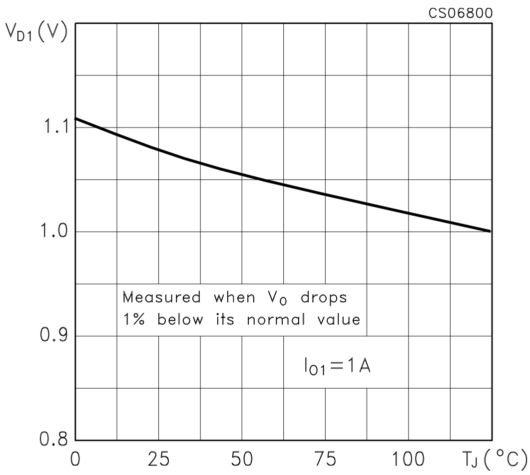


Figure 7 : Line Regulation vs Temperature

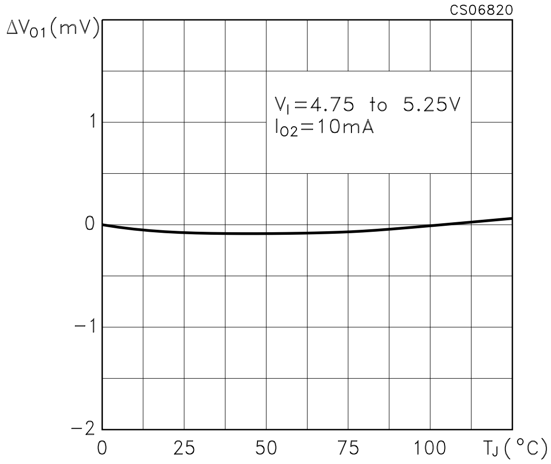


Figure 10 : Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

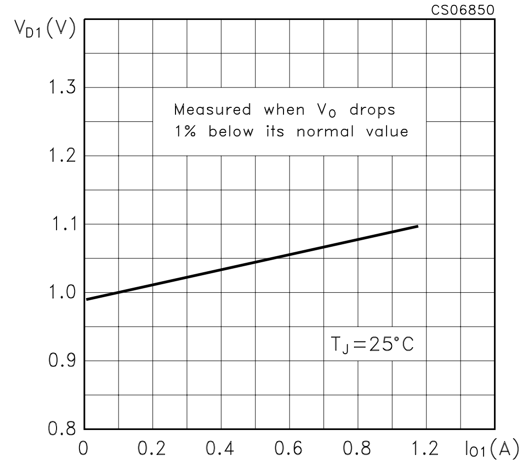


Figure 8 : Supply Voltage Rejection vs Frequency

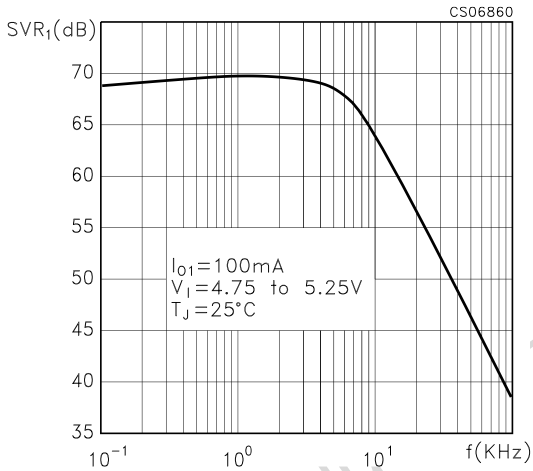


Figure 11 : Reference Voltage vs Temperature

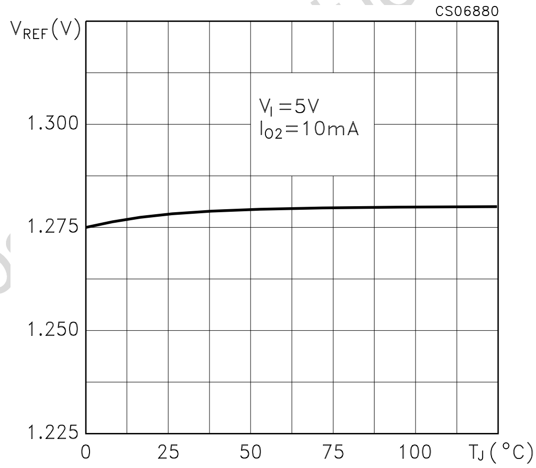


Figure 9 : Supply Voltage Rejection vs Temperature

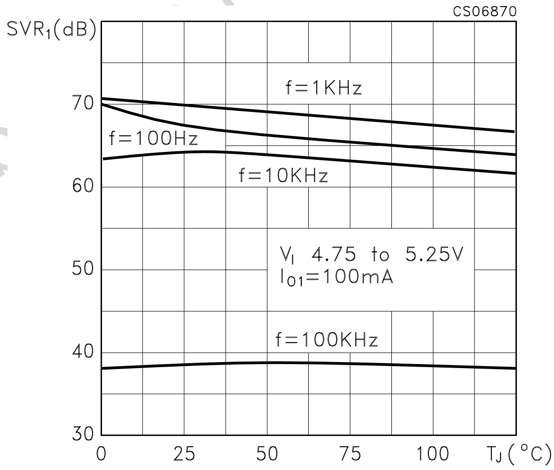


Figure 12 : Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

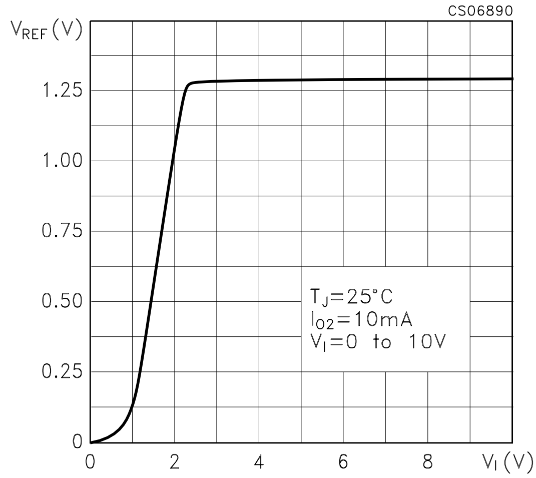


Figure 13 : Line Regulation vs Temperature

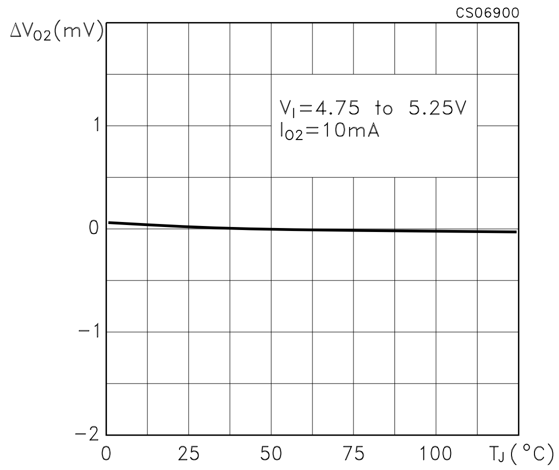


Figure 16 : Dropout Voltage vs Temperature

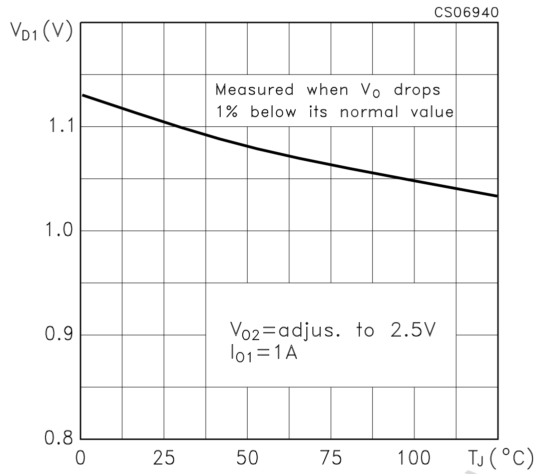


Figure 14 : Load Regulation vs Temperature

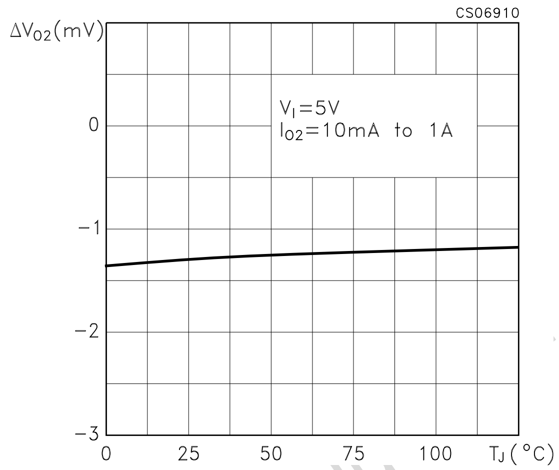


Figure 17 : Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

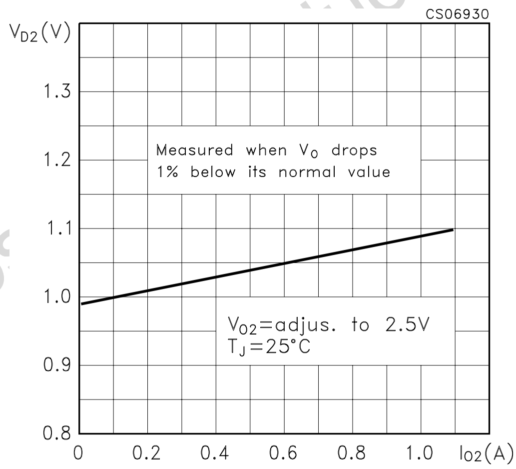


Figure 15 : Supply Voltage Rejection vs Temperature

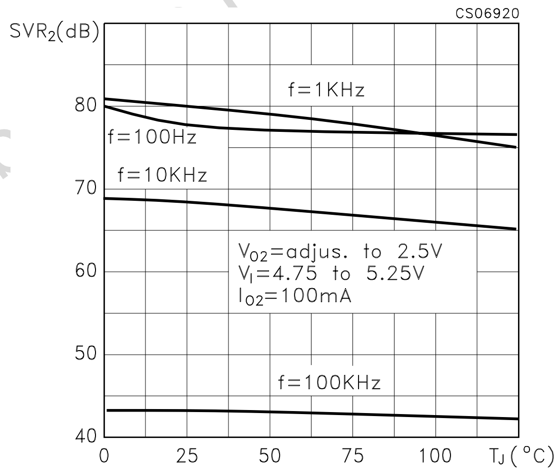


Figure 18 : Supply Voltage Rejection vs Frequency

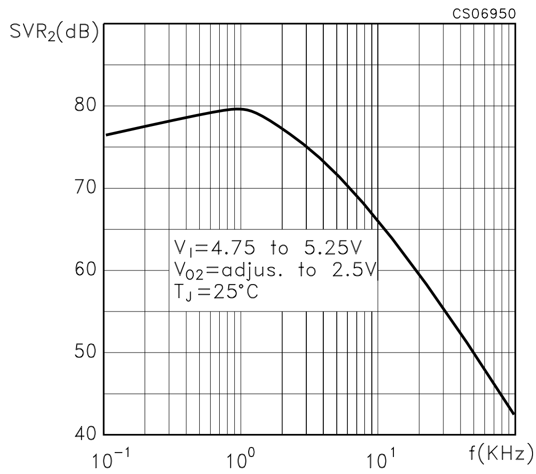


Figure 19 : Adjustable pin vs Temperature

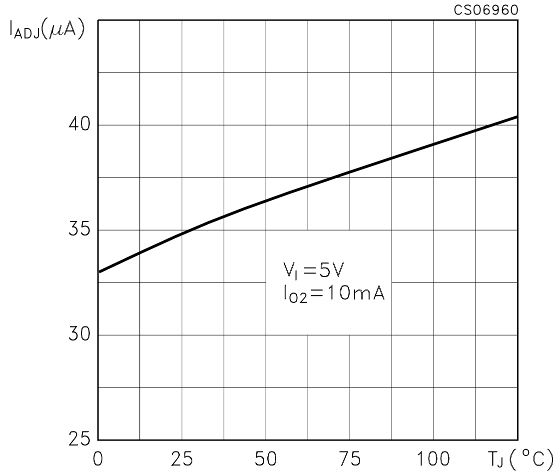


Figure 20 : Minimum Load Current vs Temperature

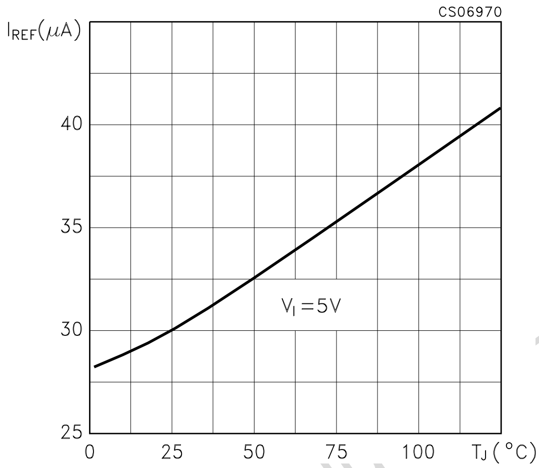
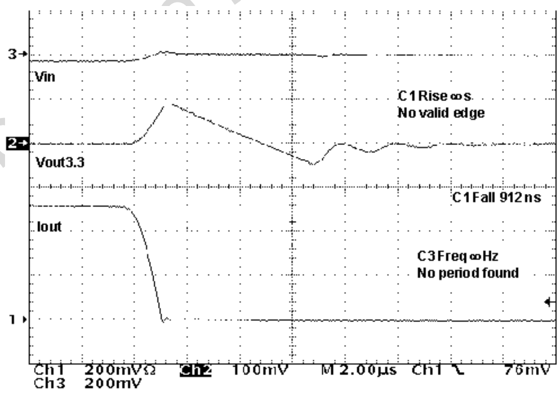
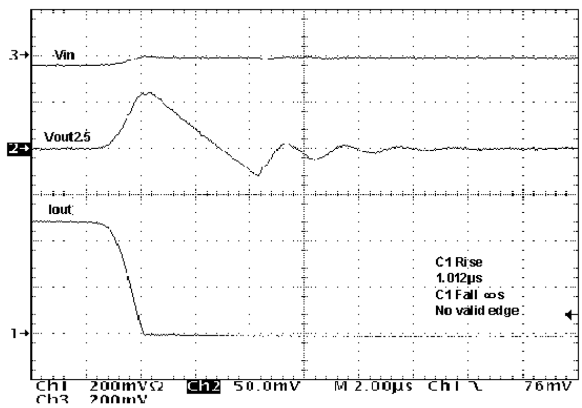


Figure 21 : Load Transient



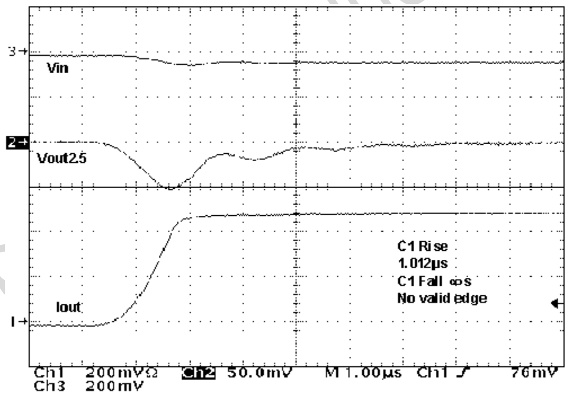
V_I=5V, I_{O1}=500 to 10mA, C_O=1µF(X7R), T_J=25°C

Figure 22 : Load Transient



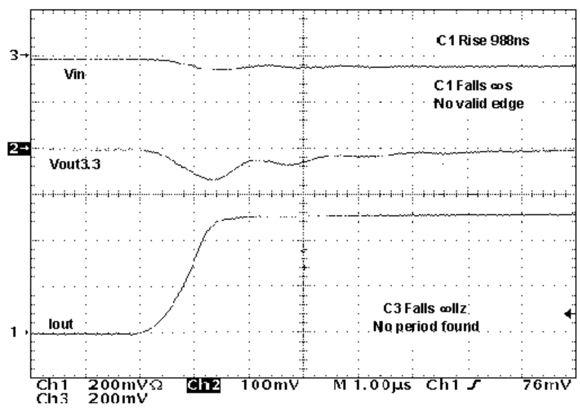
V_I=5V, V_O=adjusted to 2.5V, I_O=500 to 10mA, C_O=1µF(X7R)
T_J=25°C

Figure 23 : Load Transient



V_I=5V, V_O=adjusted to 2.5V, I_{O2}=10 to 500mA, C_O=1µF(X7R)

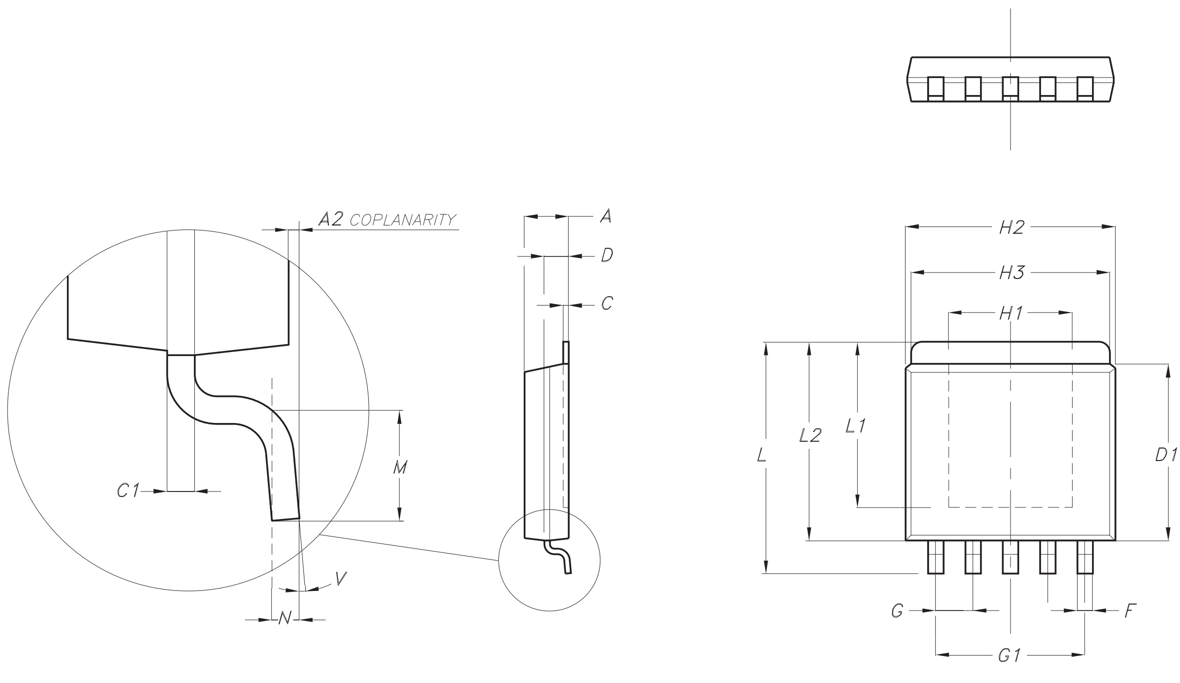
Figure 24 : Load Transient



V_I=5V, I_{O1}=10 to 500mA, C_O=1µF(X7R)

SPAK-5L MECHANICAL DATA

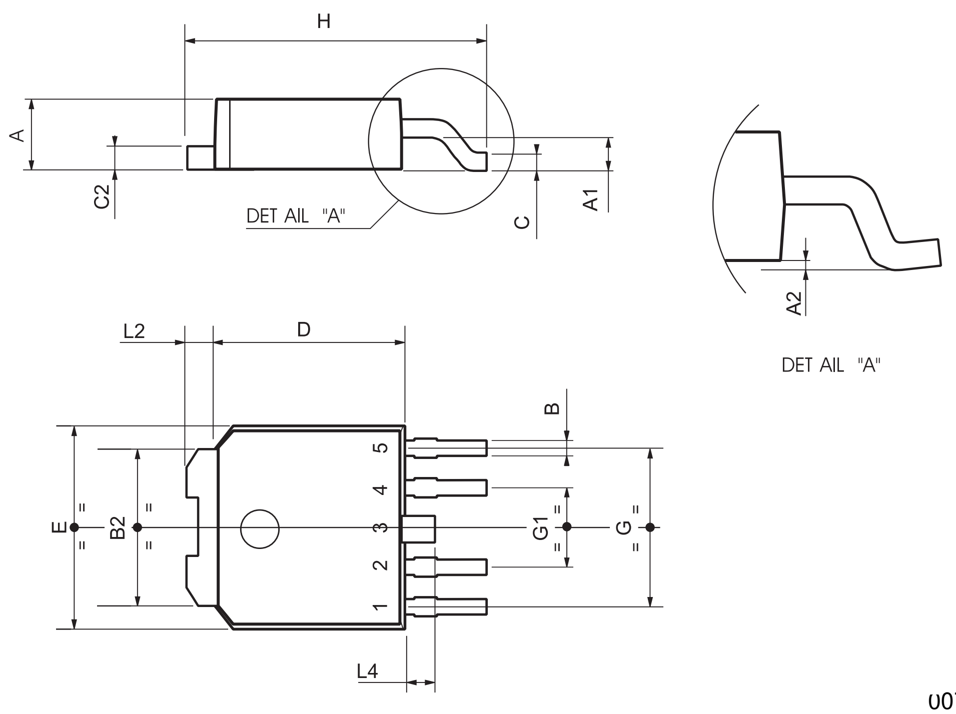
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	1.78		2.03	0.070		0.080
A2	0.03		0.13	0.001		0.005
C		0.25			0.010	
C1		0.25			0.010	
D	1.02		1.27	0.040		0.050
D1	7.87		8.13	0.310		0.320
F	0.63		0.79	0.025		0.031
G		1.69			0.067	
G1		6.8			0.268	
H1		5.59			0.220	
H2	9.27		9.52	0.365		0.375
H3	8.89		9.14	0.350		0.360
L	10.41		10.67	0.410		0.420
L1		7.49			0.295	
L2	8.89		9.14	0.350		0.360
M	0.79		1.04	0.031		0.041
N		0.25			0.010	
V	3°		6°	3°		6°



PO13F1/B

PPAK MECHANICAL DATA

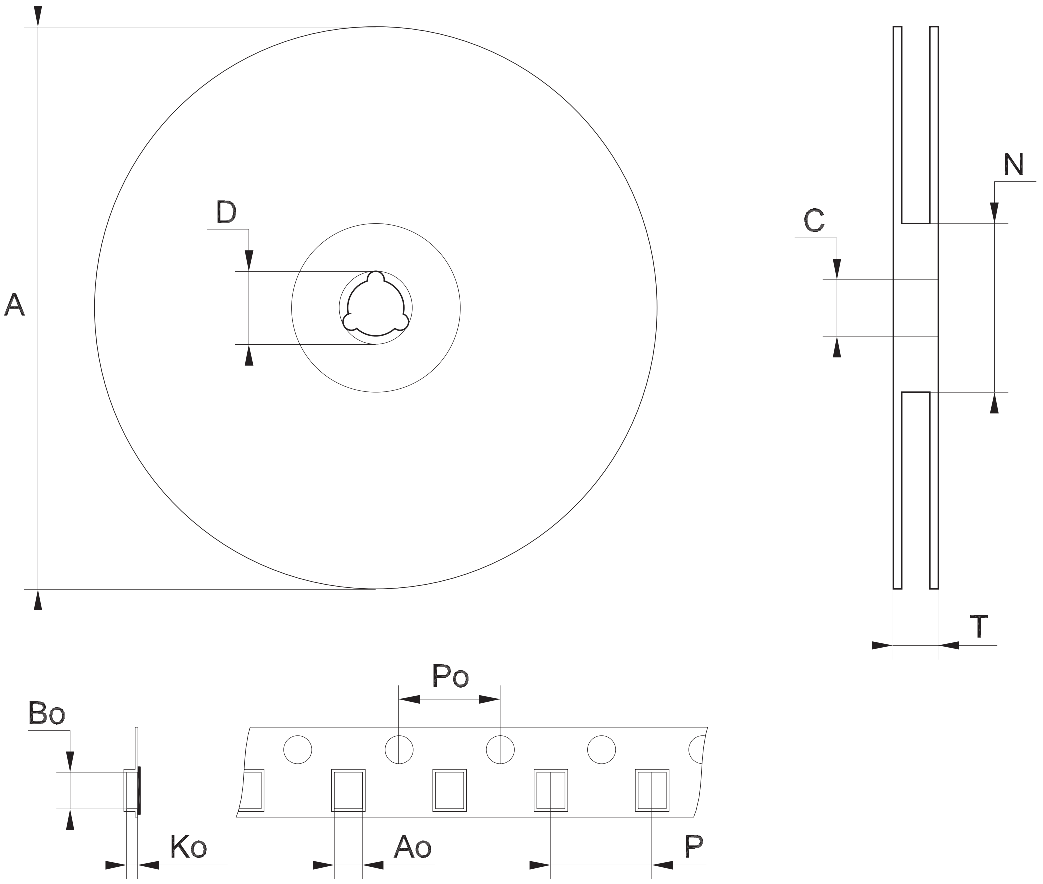
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	2.2		2.4	0.086		0.094
A1	0.9		1.1	0.035		0.043
A2	0.03		0.23	0.001		0.009
B	0.4		0.6	0.015		0.023
B2	5.2		5.4	0.204		0.212
C	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	0.48		0.6	0.019		0.023
D	6		6.2	0.236		0.244
E	6.4		6.6	0.252		0.260
G	4.9		5.25	0.193		0.206
G1	2.38		2.7	0.093		0.106
H	9.35		10.1	0.368		0.397
L2		0.8			0.031	
L4	0.6		1	0.023		0.039



0078180-B

Tape & Reel SPAK-xL MECHANICAL DATA

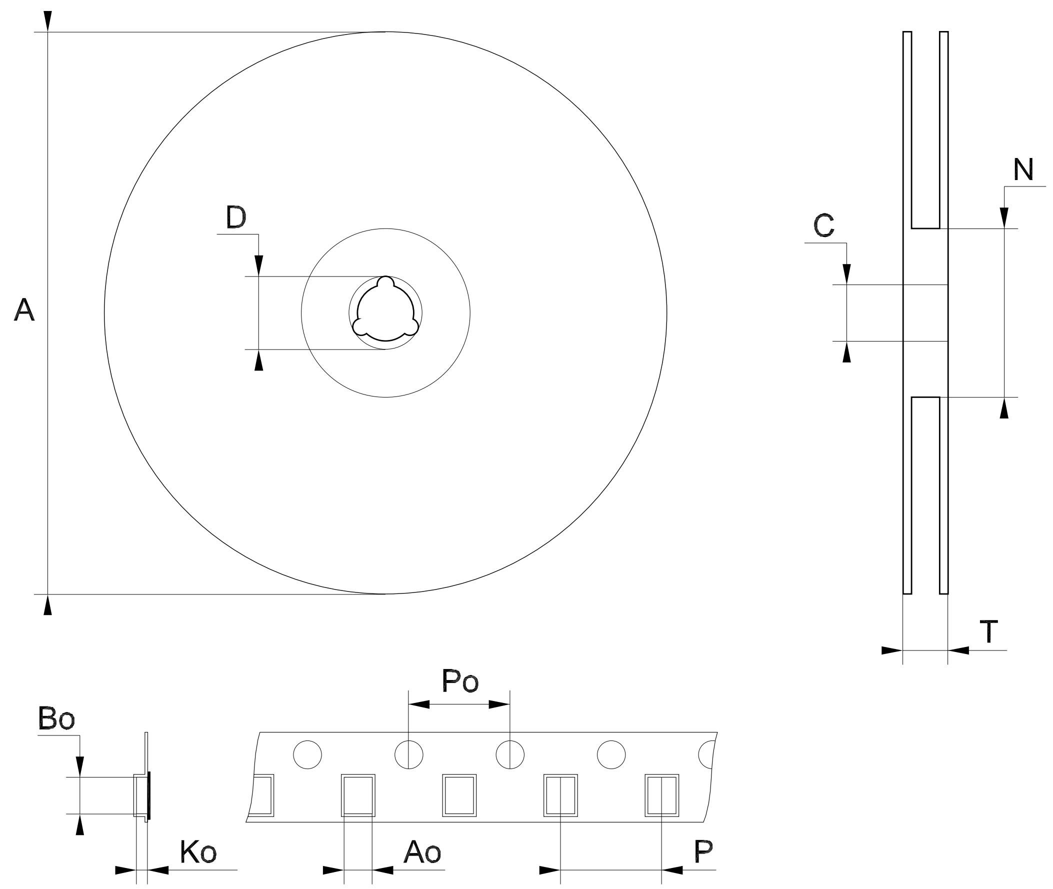
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			180			7.086
C	12.8	13.0	13.2	0.504	0.512	0.519
D	20.2			0.795		
N	60			2.362		
T			14.4			0.567
Ao	9.70	9.80	9.90	0.382	0.386	0.390
Bo	10.85	10.95	11.05	0.423	0.427	0.431
Ko	2.30	2.40	2.50	0.090	0.094	0.098
Po	3.9	4.0	4.1	0.153	0.157	0.161
P	11.9	12.0	12.1	0.468	0.472	0.476



Note: Drawing not in scale

Tape & Reel DPAK-PPAK MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			330			12.992
C	12.8	13.0	13.2	0.504	0.512	0.519
D	20.2			0.795		
N	60			2.362		
T			14.4			0.567
Ao	6.80	6.90	7.00	0.268	0.272	0.2.76
Bo	10.40	10.50	10.60	0.409	0.413	0.417
Ko	2.55	2.65	2.75	0.100	0.104	0.105
Po	3.9	4.0	4.1	0.153	0.157	0.161
P	7.9	8.0	8.1	0.311	0.315	0.319



Note: Drawing not in scale