

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## Voltage Regulator - 2% and 4%

400 mA

### Description

The NCV4274 and NCV4274A is a precision micro-power voltage regulator with an output current capability of 400 mA available in the DPAK, D2PAK and SOT-223 packages.

The output voltage is accurate within  $\pm 2.0\%$  or  $\pm 4.0\%$  depending on the version with a maximum dropout voltage of 0.5 V with an input up to 40 V. Low quiescent current is a feature drawing only 150  $\mu\text{A}$  with a 1 mA load. This part is ideal for automotive and all battery operated microprocessor equipment.

The regulator is protected against reverse battery, short circuit, and thermal overload conditions. The device can withstand load dump transients making it suitable for use in automotive environments.

### Features

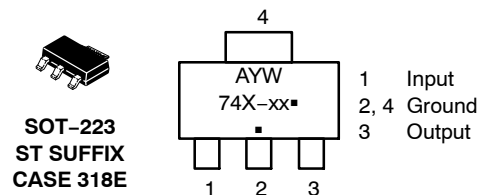
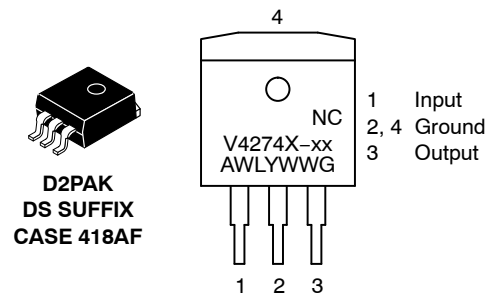
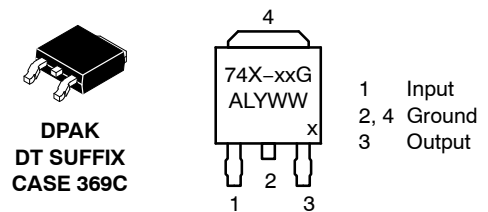
- 2.5, 3.3 V, 5.0 V, 8.5 V,  $\pm 2.0\%$  Output Options
- 2.5, 3.3 V, 5.0 V,  $\pm 4.0\%$  Output Options
- Low 150  $\mu\text{A}$  Quiescent Current at 1 mA load current
- 400 mA Output Current Capability
- Fault Protection
- +60 V Peak Transient Voltage with Respect to GND
  - -42 V Reverse Voltage
  - Short Circuit
  - Thermal Overload
- Very Low Dropout Voltage
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These are Pb-Free Devices



ON Semiconductor®

[www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com)

### MARKING DIAGRAMS



X = A or blank  
xx = Voltage Ratings  
A = Assembly Location  
L, WL = Wafer Lot  
Y = Year  
WW, W = Work Week  
G, ■ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 15 of this data sheet.

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

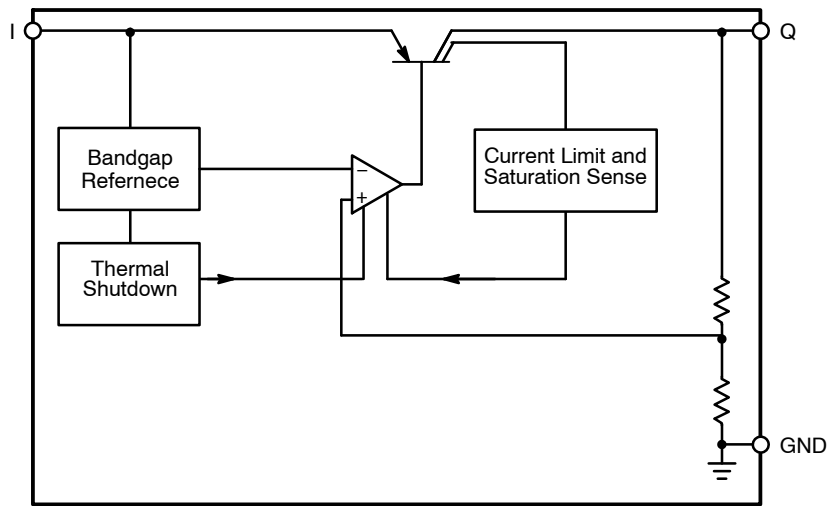


Figure 1. Block Diagram

## Pin Definitions and Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Function
1	I	Input; Bypass directly at the IC a ceramic capacitor to GND.
2,4	GND	Ground
3	Q	Output; Bypass with a capacitor to GND.

1. DPAK 3LD package code 6025
2. D2PAK 3LD package code 6083

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Pin Symbol, Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
I, Input-to-Regulator	Voltage	$V_I$		-42	45	V
	Current	$I_I$		Internally Limited	Internally Limited	
I, Input peak Transient Voltage to Regulator with Respect to GND		$V_I$			60	V
Q, Regulated Output	Voltage	$V_Q$	$V_Q = V_I$	-1.0	40	V
	Current	$I_Q$		Internally Limited	Internally Limited	
GND, Ground Current		$I_{GND}$		-	100	mA
Junction Temperature		$T_J$		-	150	°C
Storage Temperature		$T_{Stg}$		-50	150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model		$ESD_{HB}$		4		kV
ESD Capability, Machine Model		$ESD_{MM}$		200		V
ESD Capability, Charged Device Model		$ESD_{CDM}$		1		kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

3. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:  
 ESD HBM tested per AEC-Q100-002 (EIA/JESD22-A114)  
 ESD MM tested per AEC-Q100-003 (EIA/JESD22-A115)  
 ESD CDM tested per EIA/JES D22/C101, Field Induced Charge Model

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## OPERATING RANGE

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage (8.5 V Version)	$V_I$		9.0	40	V
Input Voltage (5.0 V Version)	$V_I$		5.5	40	V
Input Voltage (3.3 V, and 2.5 V Version)	$V_I$		4.5	40	V
Junction Temperature	$T_J$		-40	150	°C

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Junction-to-Ambient	DPAK $R_{thja}$		-	70 (Note 4)	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient	D2PAK $R_{thja}$		-	60 (Note 4)	°C/W
Junction-to-Case	DPAK $R_{thjc}$		-	4	°C/W
Junction-to-Case	D2PAK $R_{thjc}$		-	3	°C/W
Junction-to-Tab	SOT-223 $\Psi_{JLX}$ , $\Psi_{LX}$		-	14.5 (Note 5)	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient	SOT-223 $R_{\theta JA}$ , $\theta_{JA}$		-	169.7 (Note 5)	°C/W

4. Soldered in, minimal footprint, FR4

5. 1 oz copper, 5 mm<sup>2</sup> copper area, FR4

## LEAD FREE SOLDERING TEMPERATURE AND MSL

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Lead Free Soldering, (Note 6) Reflow (SMD styles only), Pb-Free	$T_{sld}$	60s – 150s Above 217s 40s Max at Peak	-	265 pk	°C
Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL	DPAK and D2PAK SOT-223	1 3	- -	

6. Per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

-40°C < T<sub>J</sub> < 150°C; V<sub>I</sub> = 13.5 V unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
			NCV4274A			NCV4274			
<b>REGULATOR</b>									
Output Voltage (8.5 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 200 mA 9.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 40 V	8.33	8.5	8.67	-	-	-	V
Output Voltage (8.5 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 400 mA 9.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 28 V	8.33	8.5	8.67	-	-	-	V
Output Voltage (5.0 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 400 mA 6 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 28 V	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
Output Voltage (5.0 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 200 mA 6 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 40 V	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
Output Voltage (3.3 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 400 mA 4.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 28 V	3.23	3.3	3.37	3.17	3.3	3.43	V
Output Voltage (3.3 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 200 mA 4.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 40 V	3.23	3.3	3.37	3.17	3.3	3.43	V
Output Voltage (2.5 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 400 mA 4.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 28 V	2.45	2.5	2.55	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
Output Voltage (2.5 V Version)	V <sub>Q</sub>	5 mA < I <sub>Q</sub> < 200 mA 4.5 V < V <sub>I</sub> < 40 V	2.45	2.5	2.55	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
Current Limit	I <sub>Q</sub>	-	400	600	-	400	600	-	mA
Quiescent Current	I <sub>q</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> = 1 mA V <sub>Q</sub> = 8.5 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 5.0 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 3.3 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 2.5 V I <sub>Q</sub> = 250 mA V <sub>Q</sub> = 8.5 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 5.0 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 3.3 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 2.5 V I <sub>Q</sub> = 400 mA V <sub>Q</sub> = 8.5 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 5.0 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 3.3 V V <sub>Q</sub> = 2.5 V	-	195	250	-	-	-	μA
			-	190	250	-	190	250	μA
			-	145	250	-	145	250	μA
			-	140	250	-	140	250	μA
			-	10	15	-	-	-	mA
			-	10	15	-	10	15	mA
			-	13	20	-	13	20	mA
			-	12	20	-	12	20	mA
			-	20	35	-	-	-	mA
			-	20	35	-	20	35	mA
			-	30	45	-	30	45	mA
			-	28	45	-	28	45	mA
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>DR</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> = 250 mA, V <sub>DR</sub> = V <sub>I</sub> - V <sub>Q</sub>							
8.5 V Version		V <sub>I</sub> = 8.5 V	-	250	500	-	-	-	mV
5.0 V Version		V <sub>I</sub> = 5.0 V	-	250	500	-	250	500	mV
3.3 V Version		V <sub>I</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	1.27	-	-	1.33	V
2.5 V Version		V <sub>I</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	2.05	-	-	2.1	V
Load Regulation	ΔV <sub>Q</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> = 5 mA to 400 mA	-	7	20	-	7	30	mV
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>Q</sub>	ΔV <sub>I</sub> = 12 V to 32 V I <sub>Q</sub> = 5 mA	-	10	25	-	10	25	mV
Power Supply Ripple Rejection	P <sub>SRR</sub>	f <sub>r</sub> = 100 Hz, V <sub>r</sub> = 0.5 V <sub>PP</sub>	-	60	-	-	60	-	dB
Temperature output voltage drift	ΔV <sub>Q</sub> /ΔT		-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	mV/K
Thermal Shutdown Temperature*	T <sub>SD</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> = 5 mA	165	-	210	165	-	210	°C

\*Guaranteed by design, not tested in production

## NCV4274, NCV4274A

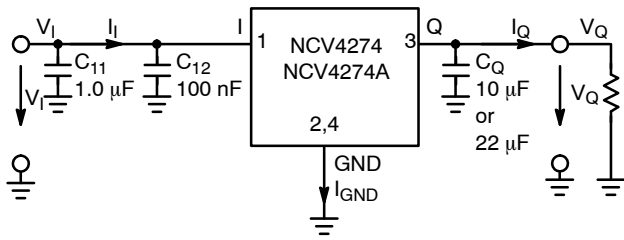


Figure 2. Measuring Circuit

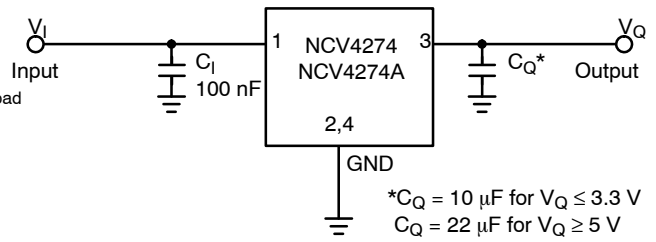


Figure 3. Application Circuit

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

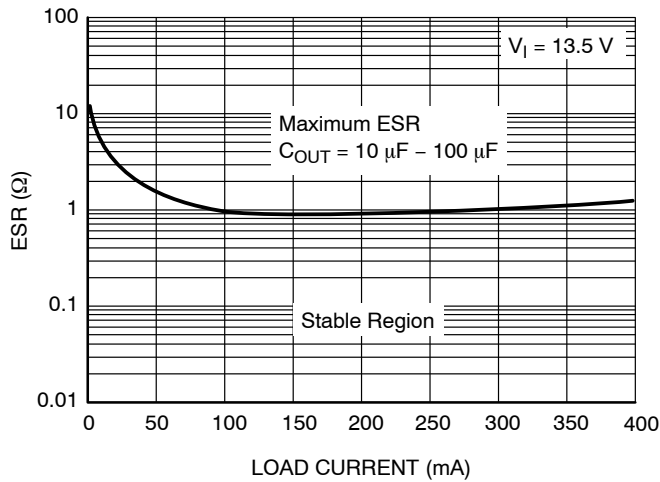


Figure 4. ESR Characterization – 3.3 V, 5 V and 8.5 V Versions

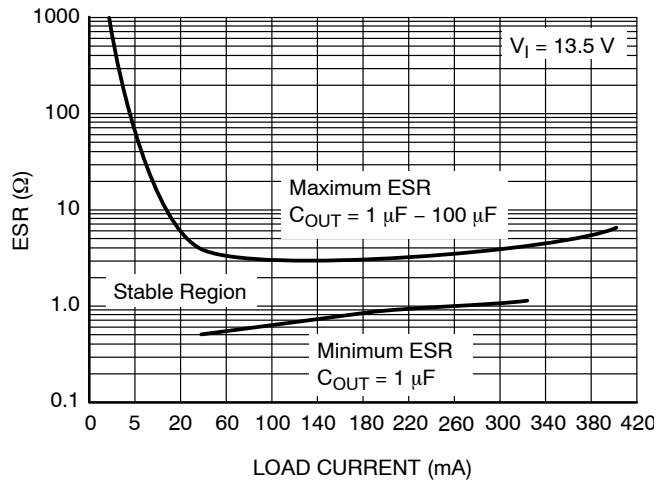


Figure 5. ESR Characterization – 2.5 V Version

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 8.5 V Version

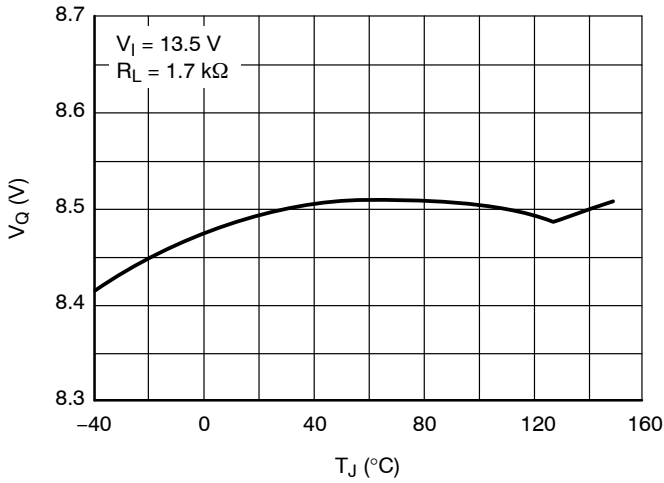


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

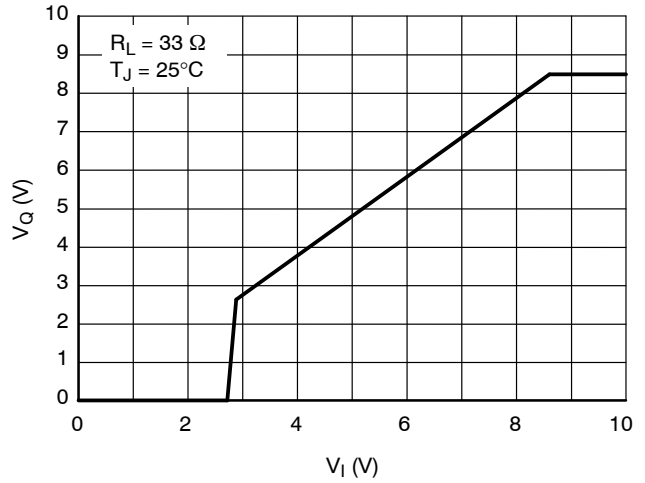


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

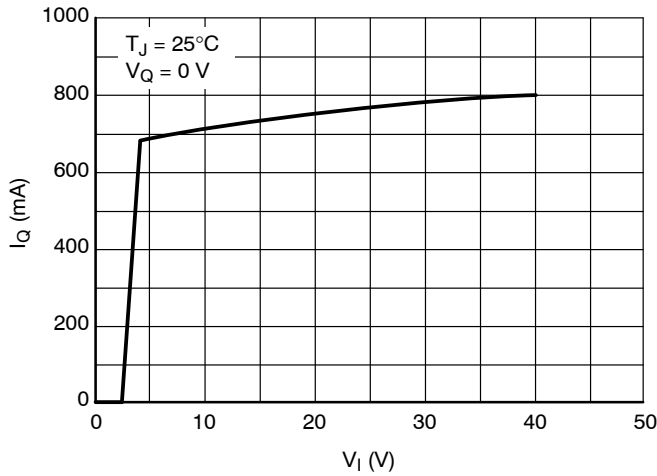


Figure 8. Output Current vs. Input Voltage

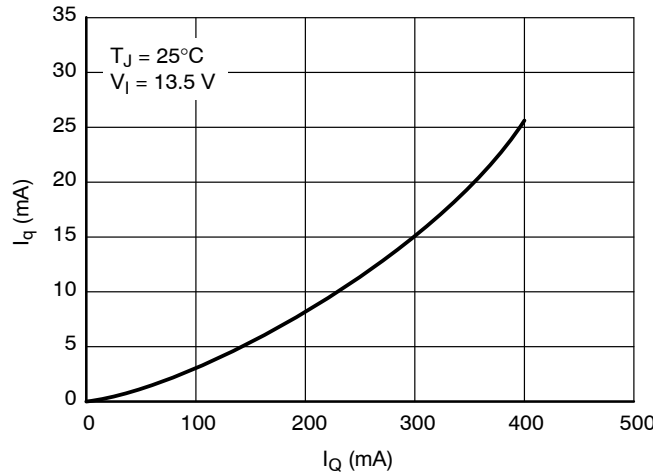


Figure 9. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (High Load)

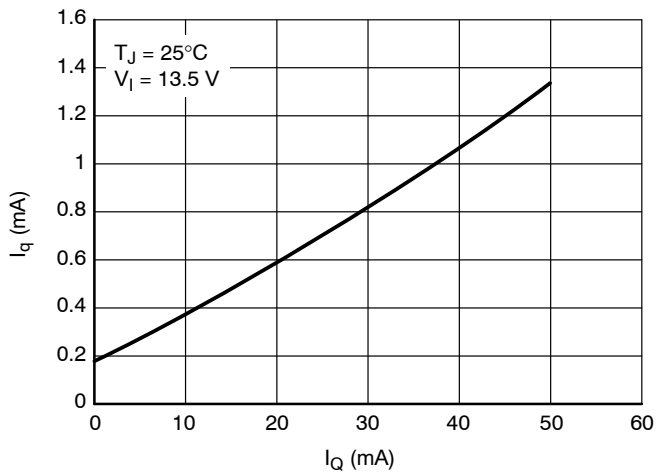


Figure 10. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (Low Load)

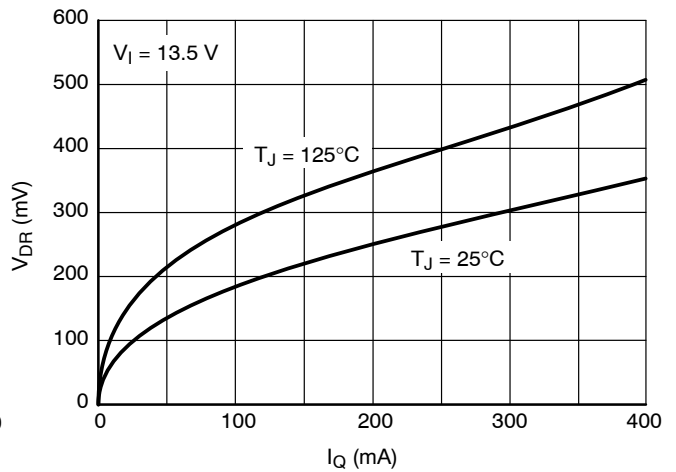


Figure 11. Drop Voltage vs. Output Current

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 8.5 V Version

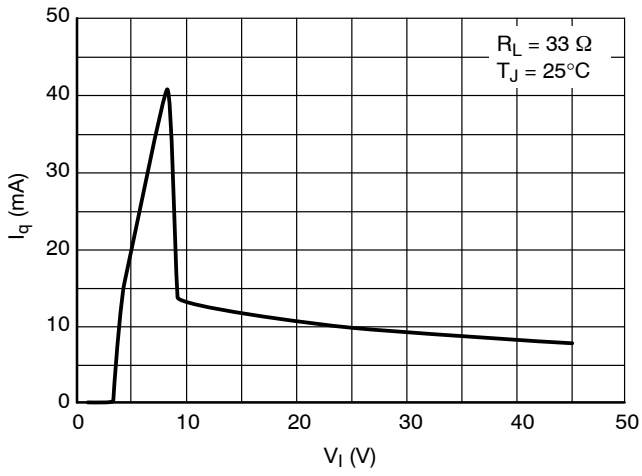


Figure 12. Current Consumption vs. Input Voltage

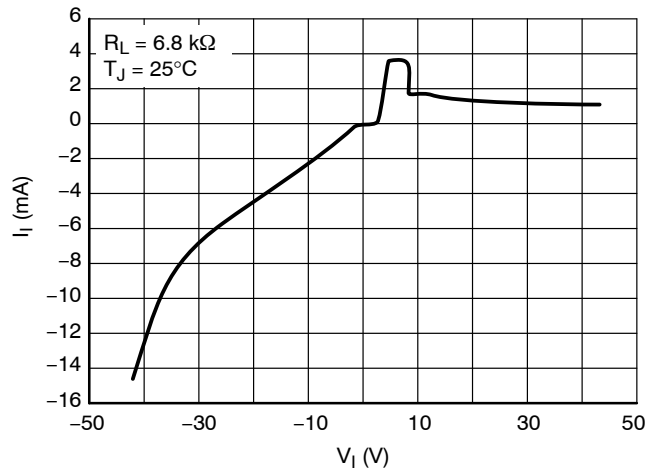


Figure 13. Input Current vs. Input Voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 5.0 V Version

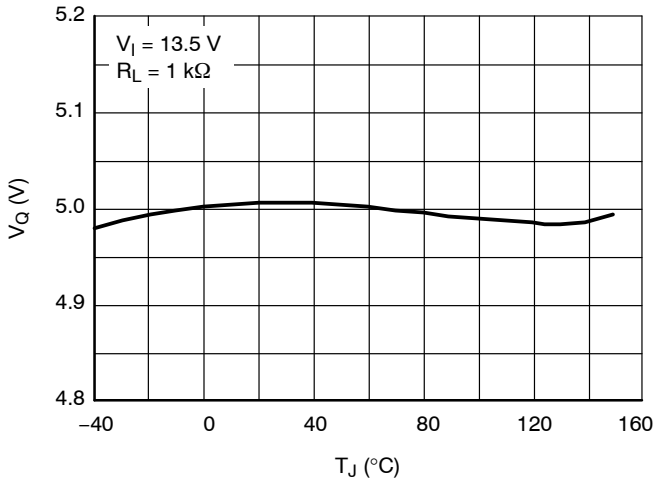


Figure 14. Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

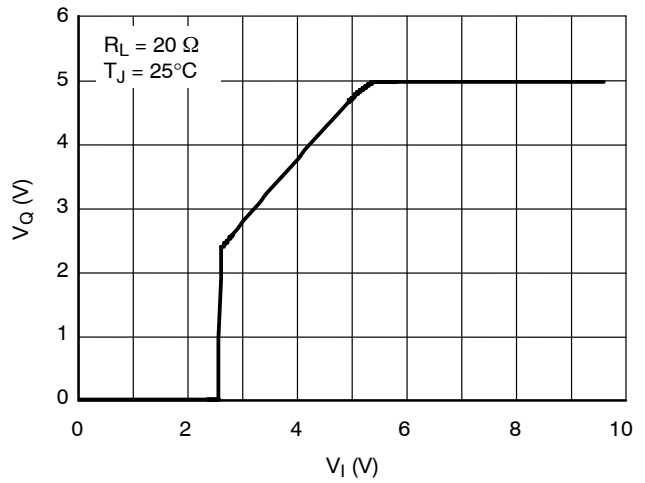


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

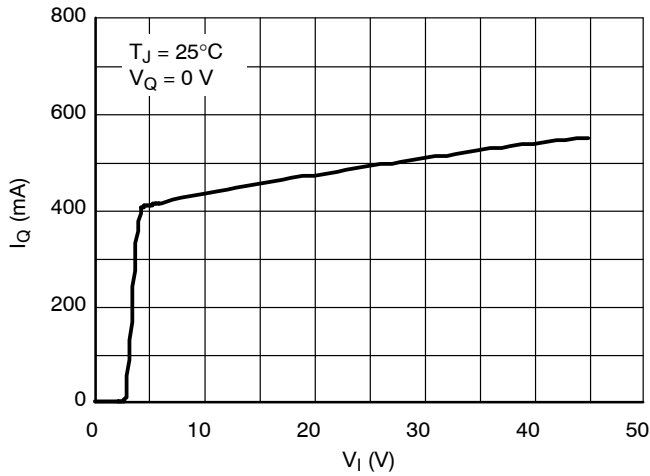


Figure 16. Output Current vs. Input Voltage

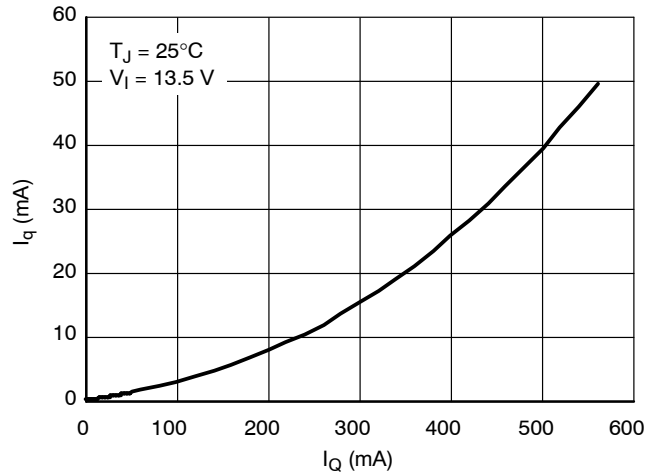


Figure 17. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (High Load)

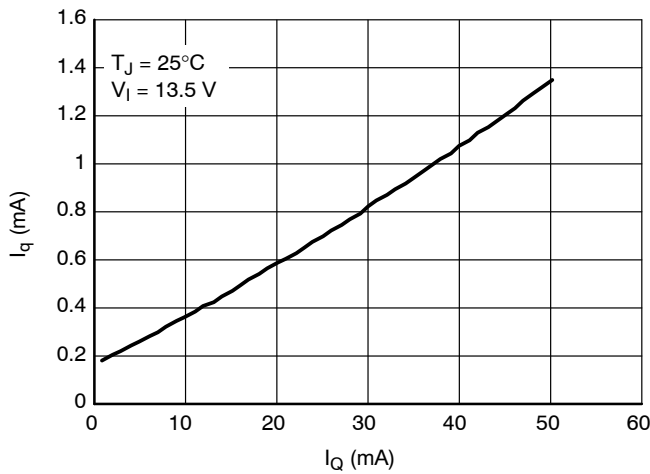


Figure 18. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (Low Load)

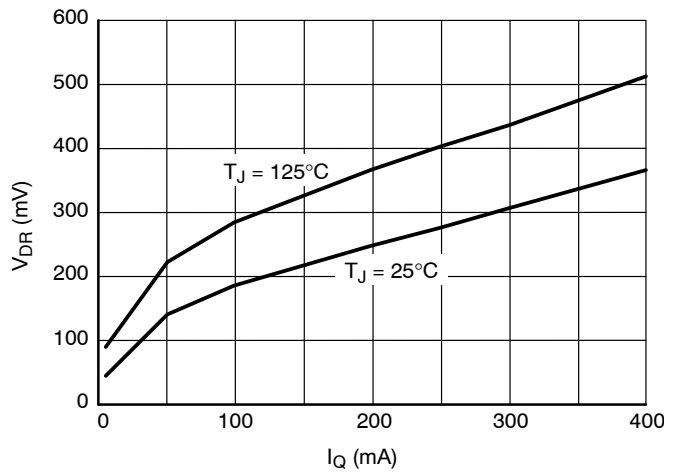


Figure 19. Drop Voltage vs. Output Current



# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 5.0 V Version

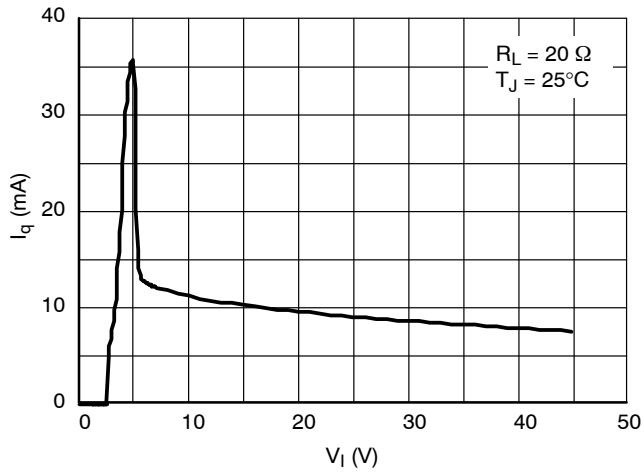


Figure 20. Current Consumption vs. Input Voltage

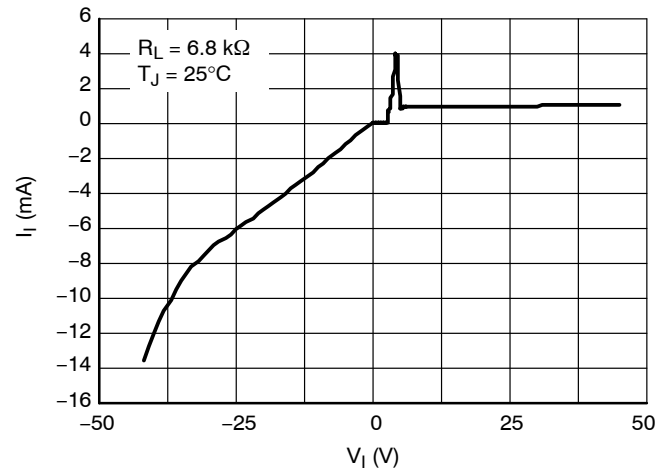


Figure 21. Input Current vs. Input Voltage

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 3.3 V Version

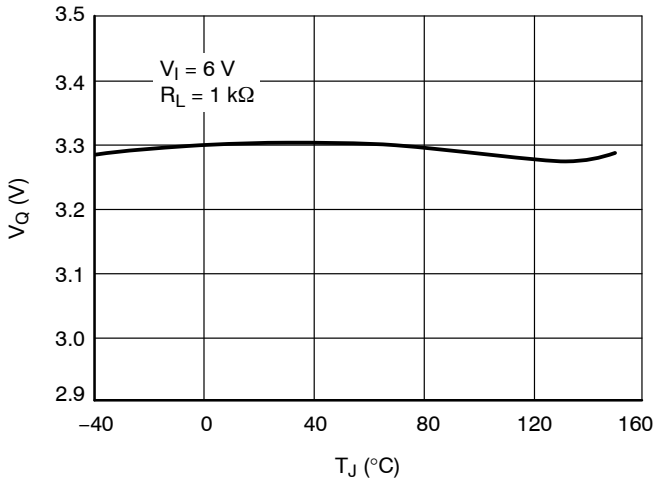


Figure 22. Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

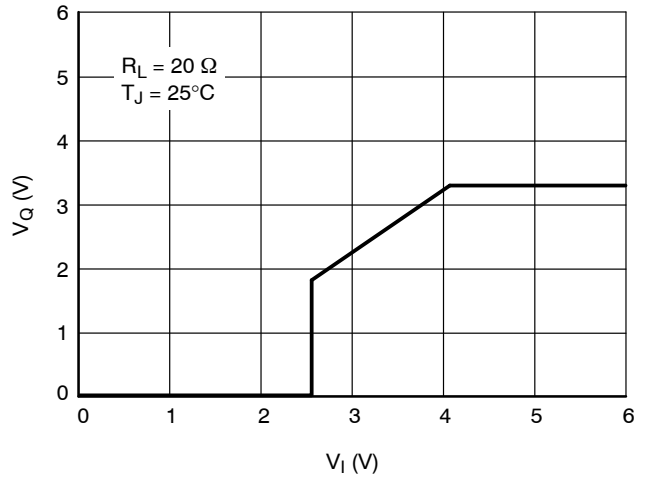


Figure 23. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

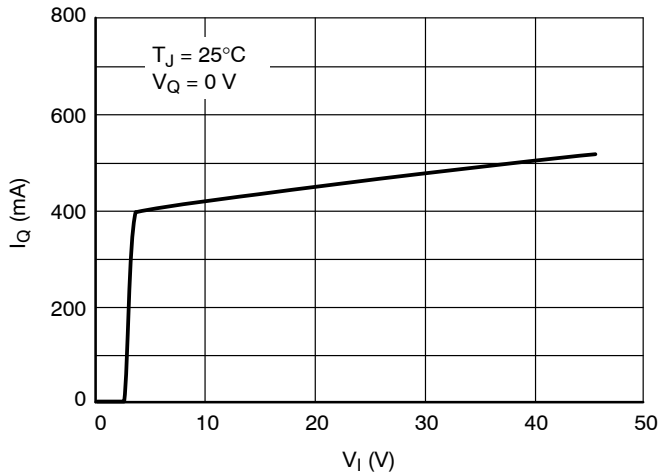


Figure 24. Output Current vs. Input Voltage

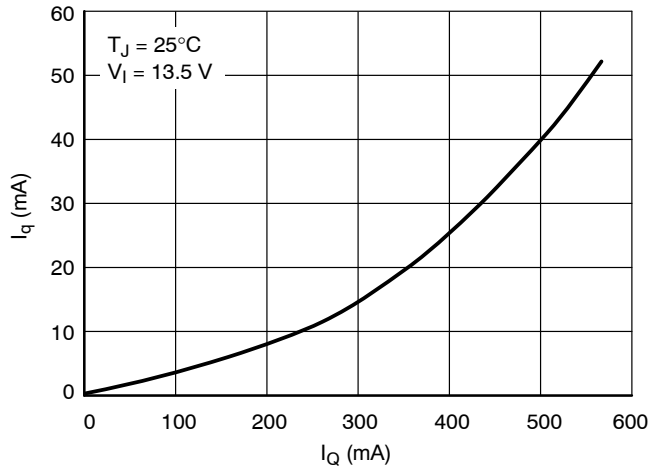


Figure 25. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (High Load)

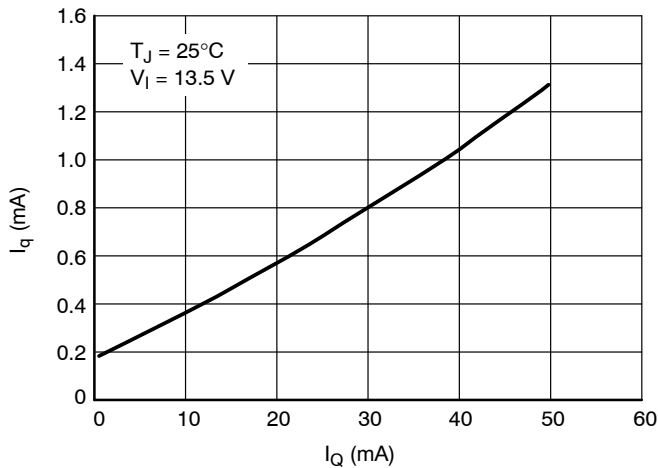


Figure 26. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (Low Load)

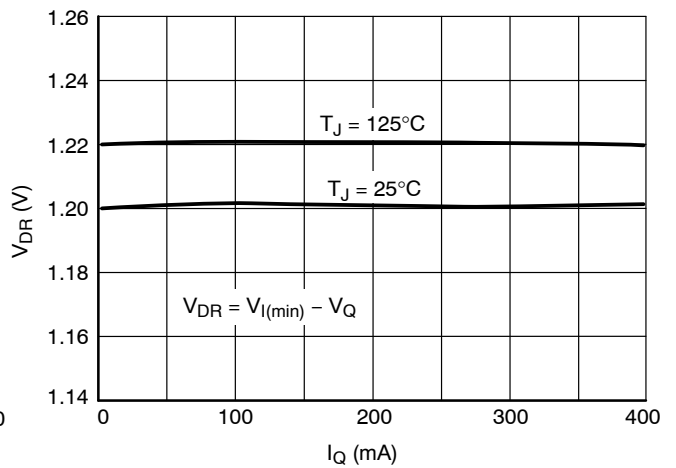


Figure 27. Voltage Drop vs. Output Current

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 3.3 V Version

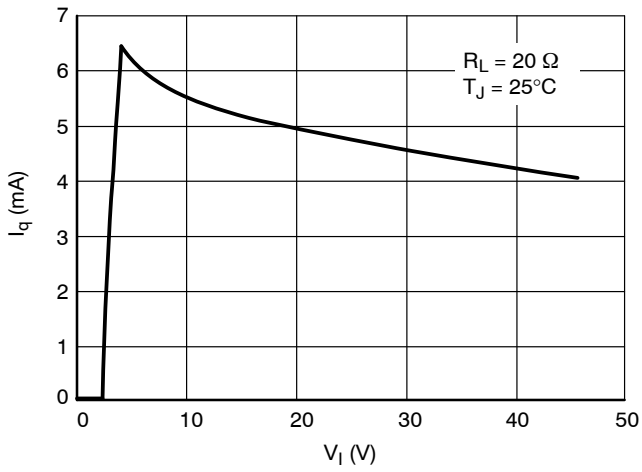


Figure 28. Current Consumption vs. Input Voltage

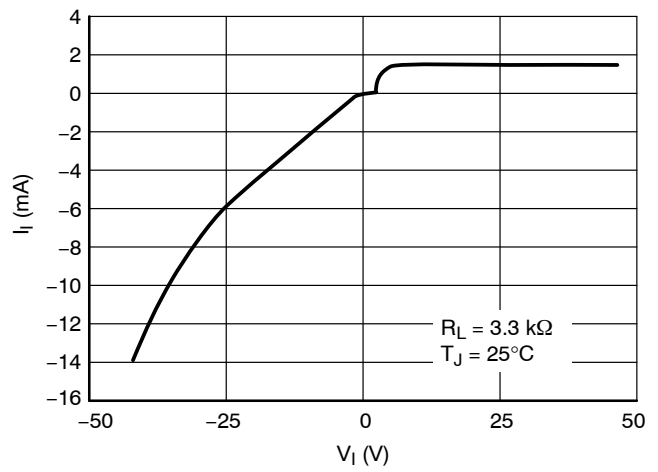


Figure 29. Input Current vs. Input Voltage

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 2.5 V Version

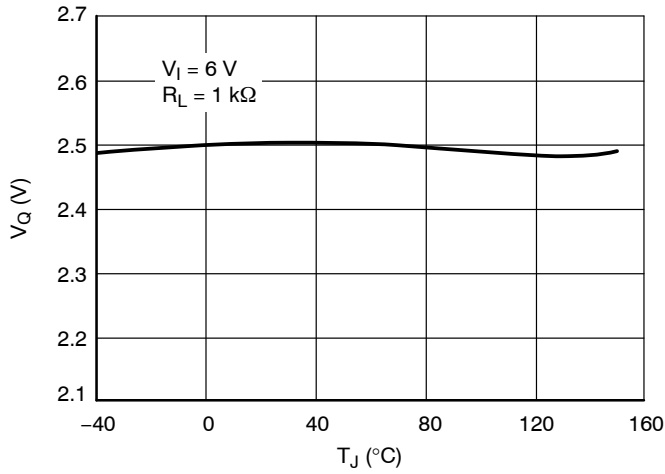


Figure 30. Output Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

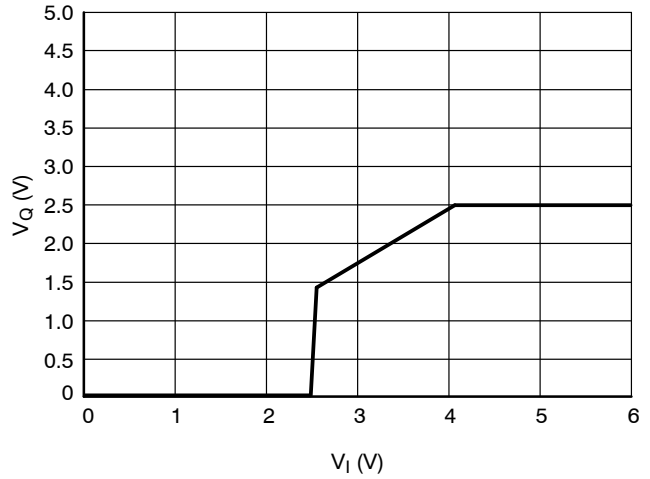


Figure 31. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

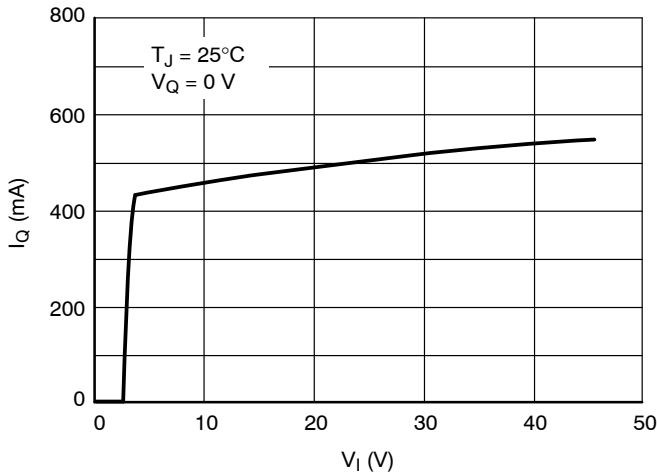


Figure 32. Output Current vs. Input Voltage

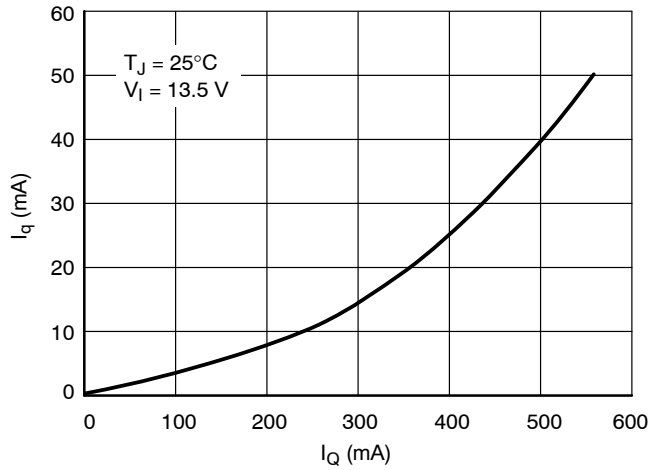


Figure 33. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (High Load)

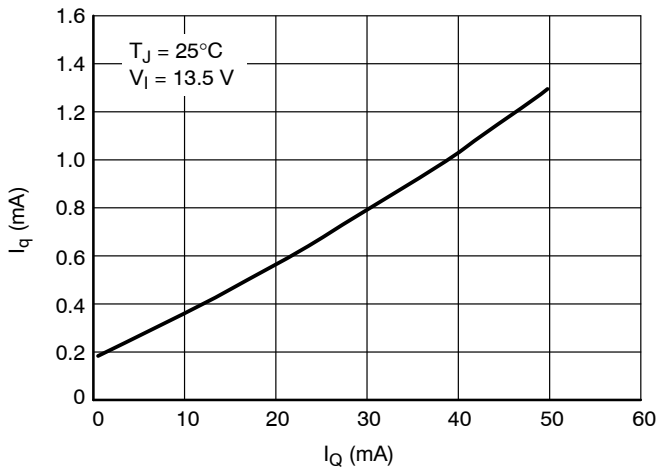


Figure 34. Current Consumption vs. Output Current (Low Load)

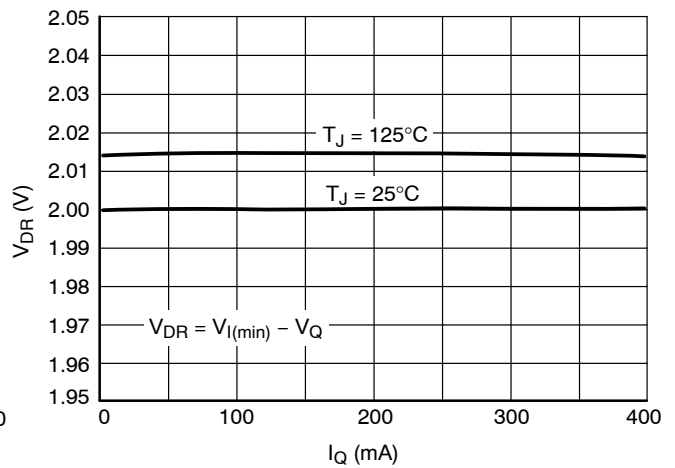


Figure 35. Voltage Drop vs. Output Current

# NCV4274, NCV4274A

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES – 2.5 V Version

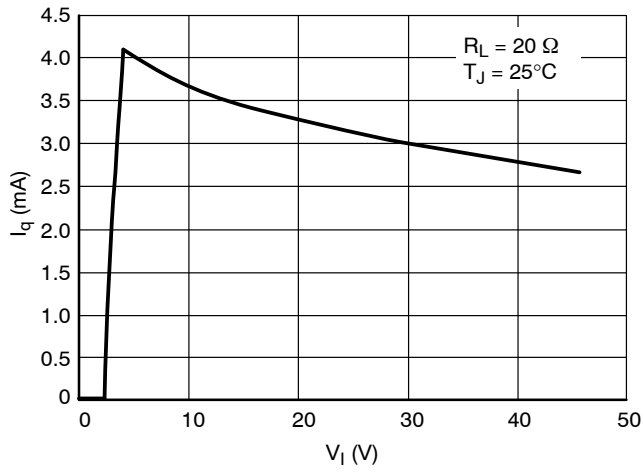


Figure 36. Current Consumption vs. Input Voltage

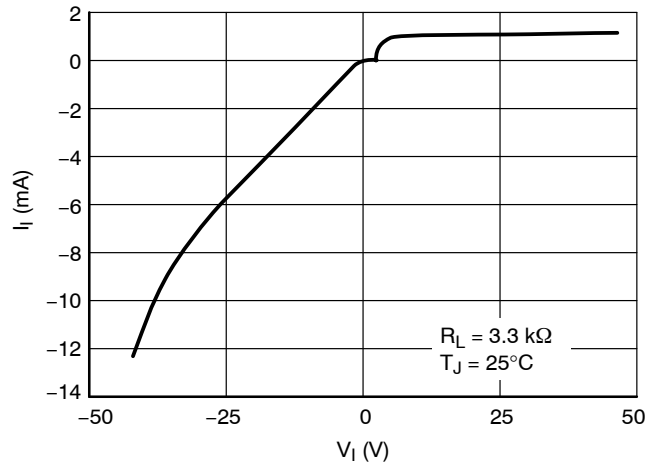


Figure 37. Input Current vs. Input Voltage

APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

**Output Regulator**

The output is controlled by a precision trimmed reference and error amplifier. The PNP output has saturation control for regulation while the input voltage is low, preventing over saturation. Current limit and voltage monitors complement the regulator design to give safe operating signals to the processor and control circuits.

**Stability Considerations**

The input capacitor C<sub>I1</sub> in Figure 2 is necessary for compensating input line reactance. Possible oscillations caused by input inductance and input capacitance can be damped by using a resistor of approximately 1 Ω in series with C<sub>I2</sub>.

The output or compensation capacitor helps determine three main characteristics of a linear regulator: startup delay, load transient response and loop stability.

The capacitor value and type should be based on cost, availability, size and temperature constraints. The aluminum electrolytic capacitor is the least expensive solution, but, if the circuit operates at low temperatures (–25°C to –40°C), both the value and ESR of the capacitor will vary considerably. The capacitor manufacturer’s data sheet usually provides this information.

The value for the output capacitor C<sub>O</sub> shown in Figure 2 should work for most applications; however, it is not necessarily the optimized solution. Stability is guaranteed at values C<sub>O</sub> ≥ 2.2 μF and an ESR ≤ 2.5 Ω within the operating temperature range. Actual limits are shown in a graph in the Typical Performance Characteristics section.

**Calculating Power Dissipation in a Single Output Linear Regulator**

The maximum power dissipation for a single output regulator (Figure 3) is:

$$P_{D(max)} = [V_{I(max)} - V_{Q(min)}]I_{Q(max)} + V_{I(max)}I_q \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

Where:

V<sub>I(max)</sub> is the maximum input voltage,

V<sub>Q(min)</sub> is the minimum output voltage,

I<sub>Q(max)</sub> is the maximum output current for the application, and

I<sub>q</sub> is the quiescent current the regulator consumes at I<sub>Q(max)</sub>.

Once the value of P<sub>D(max)</sub> is known, the maximum permissible value of R<sub>θJA</sub> can be calculated:

$$P_{\theta JA} = \frac{(150\text{ C} - T_A)}{P_D} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

The value of R<sub>θJA</sub> can then be compared with those in the package section of the data sheet. Those packages with R<sub>θJA</sub>’s less than the calculated value in Equation 2 will keep the die temperature below 150°C. In some cases, none of the packages will be sufficient to dissipate the heat generated by the IC, and an external heat sink will be required. The current flow and voltages are shown in the Measurement Circuit Diagram.

**Heat Sinks**

A heat sink effectively increases the surface area of the package to improve the flow of heat away from the IC and into the surrounding air.

Each material in the heat flow path between the IC and the outside environment will have a thermal resistance. Like series electrical resistances, these resistances are summed to determine the value of R<sub>θJA</sub>:

$$R_{\theta JA} = R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CS} + R_{\theta SA} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

Where:

R<sub>θJC</sub> = the junction–to–case thermal resistance,

R<sub>θCS</sub> = the case–to–heat sink thermal resistance, and

R<sub>θSA</sub> = the heat sink–to–ambient thermal resistance.

R<sub>θJC</sub> appears in the package section of the data sheet.

Like R<sub>θJA</sub>, it too is a function of package type. R<sub>θCS</sub> and R<sub>θSA</sub> are functions of the package type, heat sink and the interface between them. These values appear in data sheets of heat sink manufacturers. Thermal, mounting, and heat sinking are discussed in the ON Semiconductor application note AN1040/D, available on the ON Semiconductor Website.

## NCV4274, NCV4274A

### ORDERING INFORMATION4

Device*	Output Voltage Accuracy	Output Voltage	Package	Shipping†
NCV4274ADS85R4G	2%	8.5 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274DS50G	4%	5.0 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NCV4274DS50R4G	4%	5.0 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274DT50RKG	4%	5.0 V	DPAK (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ADS50G	2%	5.0 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NCV4274ADS50R4G	2%	5.0 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ADT50RKG	2%	5.0 V	DPAK (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ST33T3G	4%	3.3 V	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274DT33RKG	4%	3.3 V	DPAK (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274AST33T3G	2%	3.3 V	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ADT33RKG	2%	3.3 V	DPAK (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ADS33R4G	2%	3.3 V	D2PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274ST25T3G	4%	2.5 V	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
NCV4274AST25T3G	2%	2.5 V	SOT-223 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.