NCP4626

Voltage Regulator - Low Dropout, Reverse Current Protection

300 mA

The NCP4626 is a CMOS 300 mA low dropout linear regulator with a wide input voltage range of 3.5 V to 16 V, low supply current and high output voltage accuracy. Through an ECO mode selector pin the device can be operated in low power mode to reduce quiescent current or fast mode for better transient response and lower dropout. The NCP4626 is suitable for applications where the VOUT pin voltage may be higher than the VIN pin voltage as it is protected against reverse current. The device has a maximum input voltage tolerance of 18 V, comes with or without an auto−discharge feature on the output, and is available in a choice of XDFN, SOT89 and SOT23 packages.

Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 3.5 V to 16.0 V
- Output Voltage Range: 2.0 to 15.0 V (available in 0.1 V steps)
- Low Quiescent current (6 uA typ.) in Low Power Mode
- Dropout Voltage:
  550 mV typ. (I_{OUT} = 300 mA, V_{OUT} = 5 V, Fast Mode)
  700 mV typ. (I_{OUT} = 300 mA, V_{OUT} = 5 V, Low Power Mode)
- Output Voltage Accuracy: ±1.5% (Fast Mode)
  ±2.5% (Low Power Mode)
- High PSRR: 60 dB at 1 kHz
- Current Fold Back Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Stable with a C_{IN} = 2.2 μF and C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF Ceramic Capacitors
- Available in 1.6x1.6 XDFN6, SOT89−5 and SOT23−5 Package
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Digital Home Appliances
- Audio Visual Equipment
- Battery backup circuits

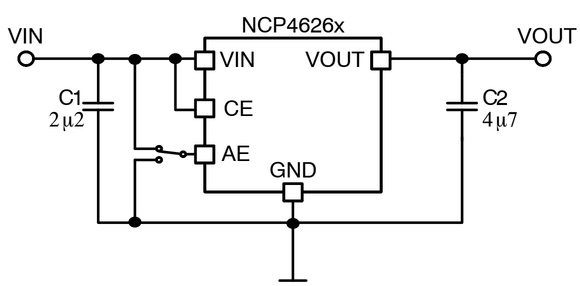

Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic

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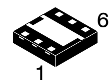
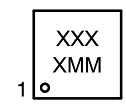
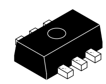
http://onsemi.com

MARKING DIAGRAMS

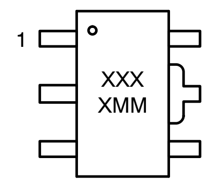


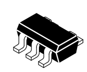
XDFN6
CASE 711AC



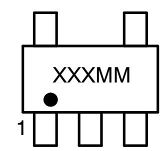


SOT−89 5
CASE 528AB





SOT−23−5
CASE 1212



XXX, XXXX	=	Specific Device Code
M, MM	=	Date Code
A	=	Assembly Location
Y	=	Year
W	=	Work Week
▪	=	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 25 of this data sheet.

October, 2019 − Rev. 4

Publication Order Number:
NCP4626/D

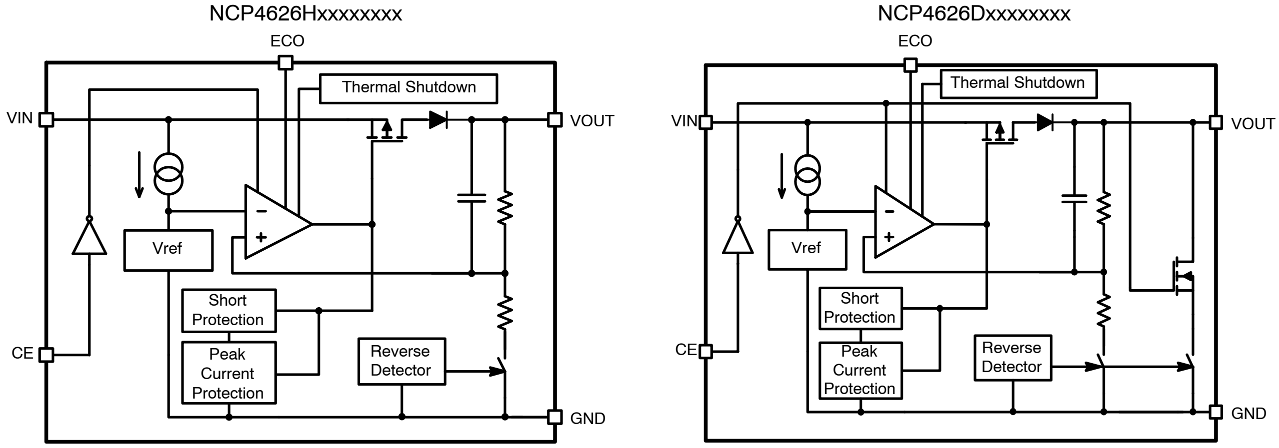


Figure 2. Simplified Schematic Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No. XDFN (Note 1)	Pin No. SOT89	Pin No. SOT23	Pin Name	Description
1	4	1	ECO	Mode selector pin. H – fast mode, L – low power mode
3	5	5	VIN	Input voltage pin
4	1	4	VOUT	Output voltage pin
5	2	2	GND	Ground pin
6	3	3	CE	Chip enable pin (“H” enabled)
2	–	–	NC	No connection

1. Tab is connected to GND. Tab should be connected to GND, but leaving it unconnected is also acceptable

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 2)	V_{IN}	−0.3 to 18.0	V
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	−0.3 to 18.0	V
Chip Enable Input	V_{CE}	−0.3 to 18.0	V
Mode Selector Input	V_{ECO}	−0.3 to V_{IN} + 0.3 ≤ 18.0	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	400	mA
Power Dissipation XDFN	P_D	640	mW
Power Dissipation SOT89		900	
Power Dissipation SOT23		420	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Operation Temperature Rnage	T_A	−40 to 85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	−55 to 125	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 3)	ESD_{HBM}	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 3)	ESD_{MM}	200	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

2. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
3. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
   ESD Human Body Model tested per AEC−Q100−002 (EIA/JESD22−A114)
   ESD Machine Model tested per AEC−Q100−003 (EIA/JESD22−A115)
   Latchup Current Maximum Rating tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, XDFN6 Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	156	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, SOT23−5 Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	238	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, SOT89−5 Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	111	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C; V_{IN} = V_{CE} = $V_{OUT(NOM)}$ + 3.0 V; I_{OUT} = 1 mA, C_{IN} = 2.2 μF, C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C

Parameter	Test Conditions		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage	2.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3.0 V		V_{IN}	3.5		14.0	V
	3.0 V ≤ V_{OUT}					16.0	
Output Voltage	Fast Mode, V_{ECO} = V_{IN}	T_A = +25 °C	V_{OUT}	x0.985		x1.015	V
		T_A = −40 to 85°C		x0.970		x1.030	
	Low Power Mode, V_{ECO} = GND	T_A = +25 °C		x0.975		x1.025	
		T_A = −40 to 85°C		x0.960		x1.040	
Output Voltage Deviation	Fast mode to Low Power mode and back		ΔV_{OUT}	−1.5	0	1.5	%
Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient	T_A = −40 to 85°C				±80		ppm/°C
Line Regulation	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5 V to 16 V (If V_{OUT} <3.0 V, 3.5 V to 14 V)		$Line_{Reg}$		0.02	0.10	%/V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $-40°C \le T_A \le 85°C$; $V_{IN} = V_{CE} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 3.0$ V; $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA, $C_{IN} = 2.2$ μF, $C_{OUT} = 4.7$ μF, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25°C$

Parameter	Test Conditions		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Load Regulation	I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA	Fast Mode, $V_{ECO} = V_{IN}$	$Load_{Reg}$		50	120	mV
		Low Power, V_{ECO} = GND			60	130	
Dropout Voltage	I_{OUT} = 300 mA, Fast Mode, $V_{ECO} = V_{IN}$	2.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 2.5 V	V_{DO}		1.20	1.80	V
		2.5 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3.3 V			1.00	1.50	
		3.3 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 5.0 V			0.75	1.00	
		5.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 12.0 V			0.55	0.75	
		12.0 V ≤ V_{OUT}			0.40	0.60	
	I_{OUT} = 300 mA, Low Power Mode, V_{ECO} = GND	2.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 2.5 V			2.50	3.00	
		2.5 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3.3 V			2.00	2.50	
		3.3 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 5.0 V			1.50	1.80	
		5.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 12.0 V			0.70	1.00	
		12.0 V ≤ V_{OUT}			0.40	0.60	
Output Current			I_{OUT}	300			mA
Short Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 0 V		I_{SC}		50		mA
Quiescent Current	$V_{ECO} = V_{IN}$, I_{OUT} = 0 mA		I_Q		50	100	μA
	V_{ECO} = GND, I_{OUT} = 0 mA				6	15	
Standby Current	V_{IN} = 16.0 V (If V_{OUT} < 3.0 V, V_{IN} = 14.0 V), T_A = 25°C		I_{STB}		0.1	1	μA
CE and ECO Pin Threshold Voltage	CE Input Voltage “H”		V_{CEH}	1.6		V_{IN}	V
	CE Input Voltage “L”		V_{CEL}	0		0.6	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = V_{ECO} = V_{OUT}$ + 1.0 V, ΔV_{IN}= 0.2 V_{PP}, f = 1 kHz	2.0 V ≤ V_{OUT} < 5.0 V	PSRR		70		dB
		5.0 V ≤ V_{OUT}			60		
Output Noise Voltage	V_{IN} = 6.0 V, V_{OUT} = 3.0 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		V_N		90		$μV_{rms}$
Thermal Shutdown Temperature			T_{SD}		150		°C
Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature			T_{SDR}		130		°C
Reverse Current	V_{OUT} > 0.6 V, 0 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 16 V		I_{REV}		0	0.1	μA
Low Output Nch Tr. On Resistance	D Version only, V_{IN} = 5 V, V_{CE} = 0 V, V_{OUT} = 0.3 V		R_{LOW}		150		Ω

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

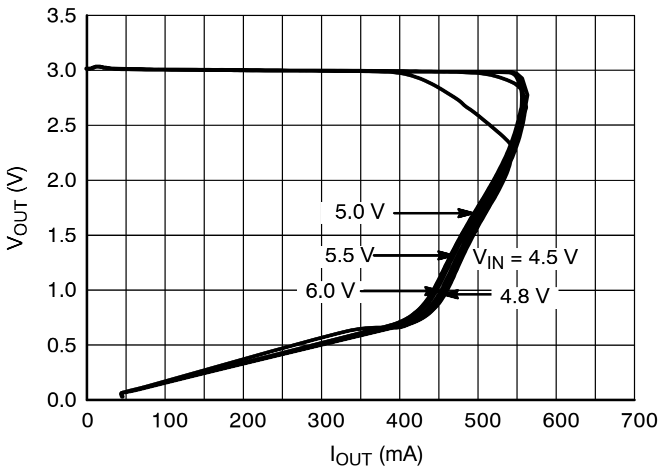


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 3.0 V, ECO = L

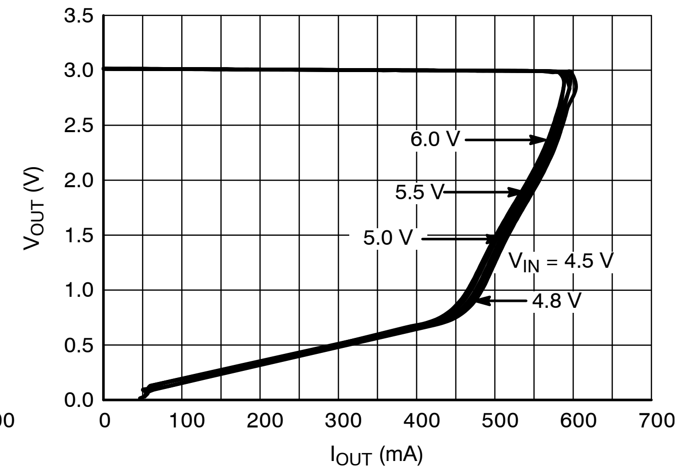


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 3.0 V, ECO = H

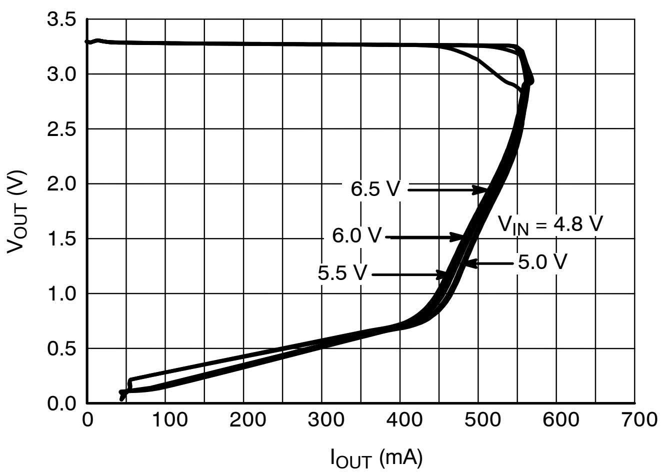


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 3.3 V, ECO = L

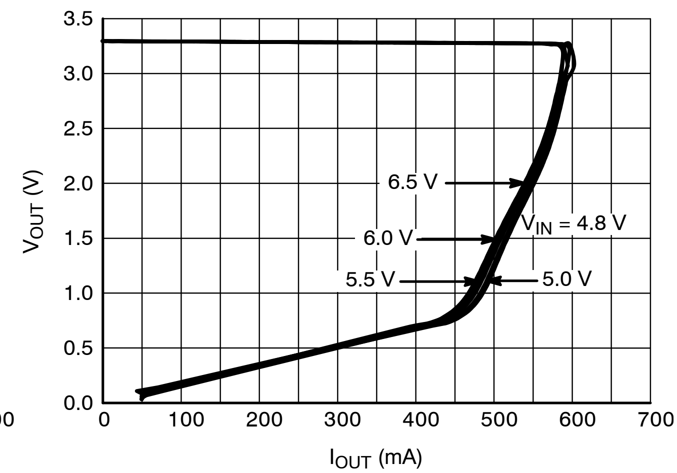


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 3.3 V, ECO = H

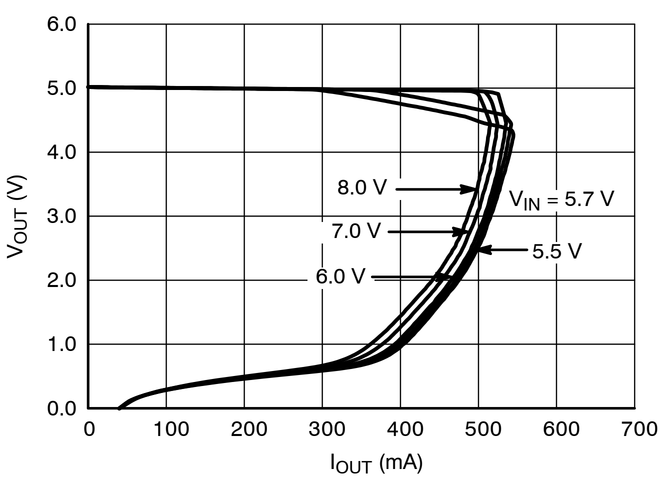


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 5.0 V, ECO = L

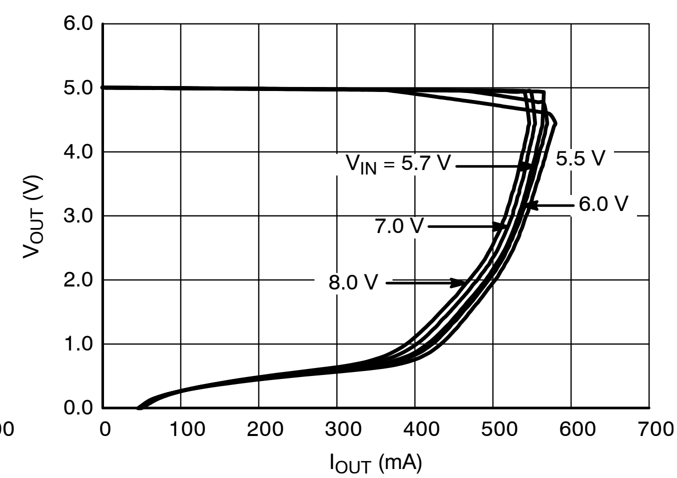


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs. Output Current 5.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

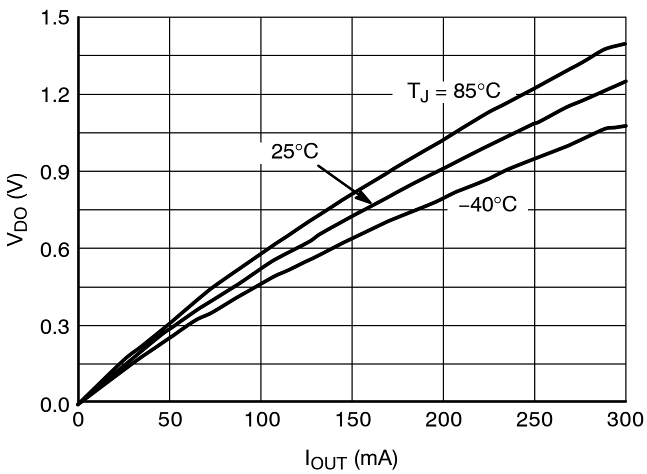


Figure 9. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
3.0 V Version, ECO = L

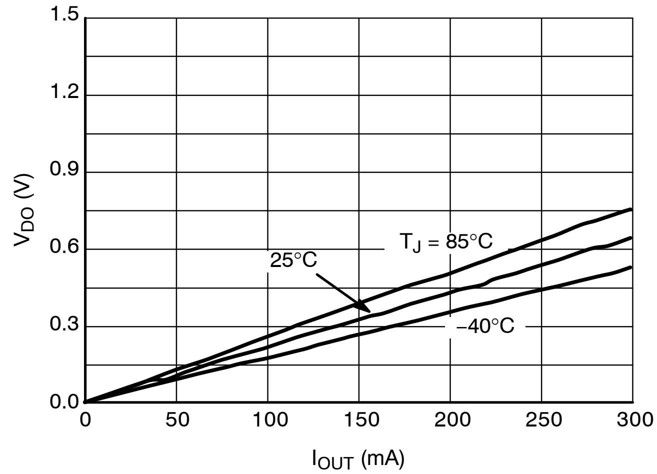


Figure 10. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
3.0 V Version, ECO = H

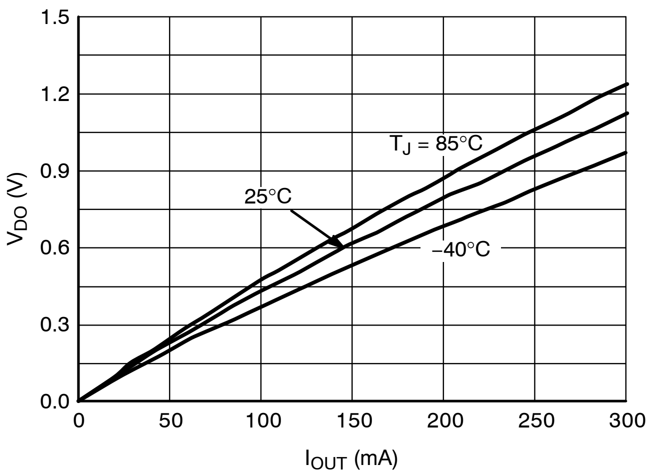


Figure 11. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
3.3 V Version, ECO = L

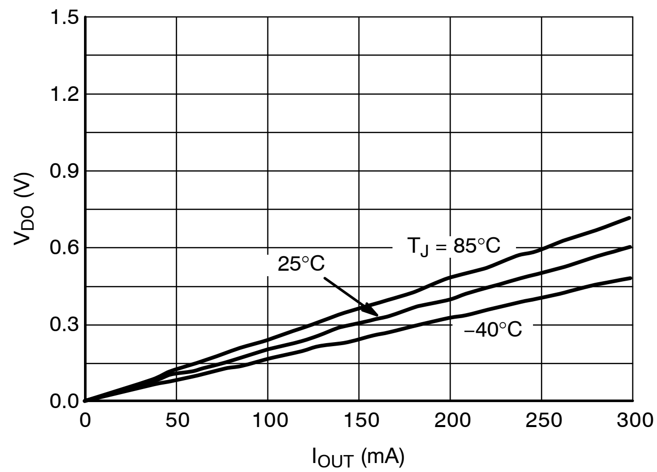


Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
3.3 V Version, ECO = H

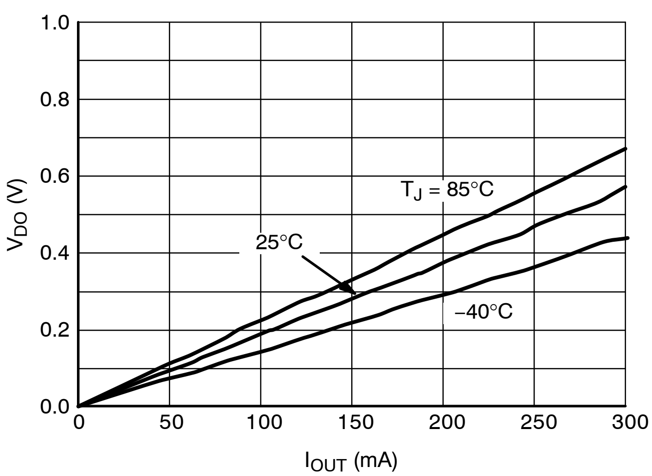


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
5.0 V Version, ECO = L

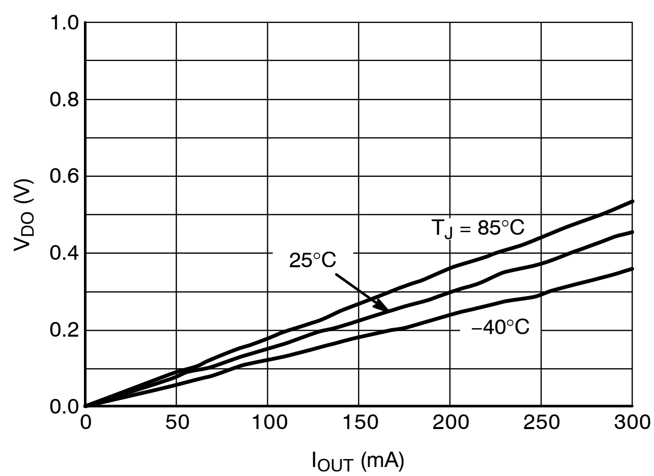


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
5.0 V Version, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

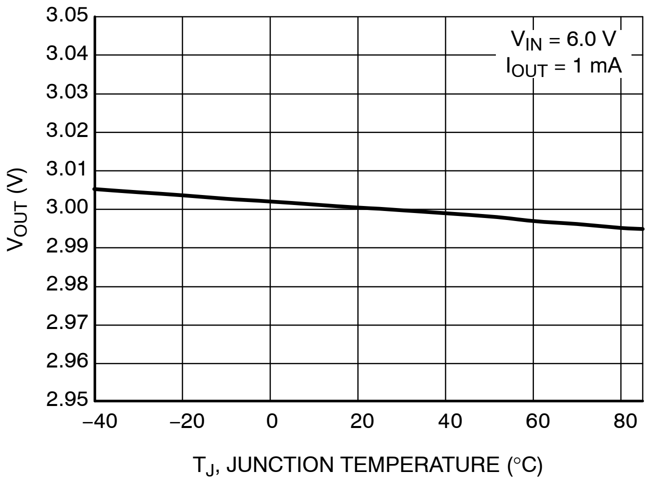


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.0 V Version, ECO = L

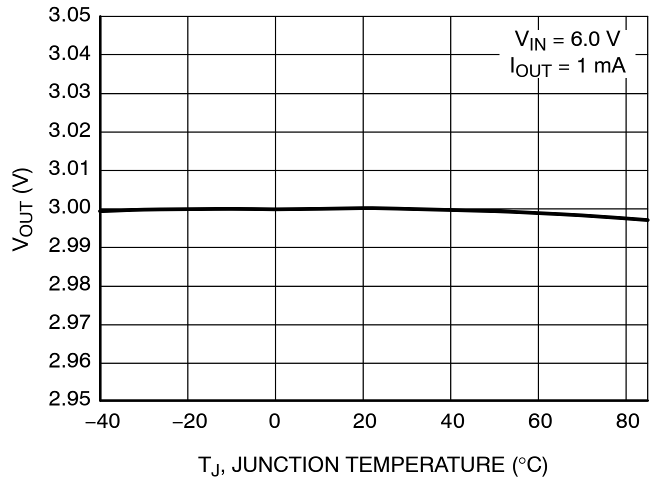


Figure 16. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.0 V Version, ECO = H

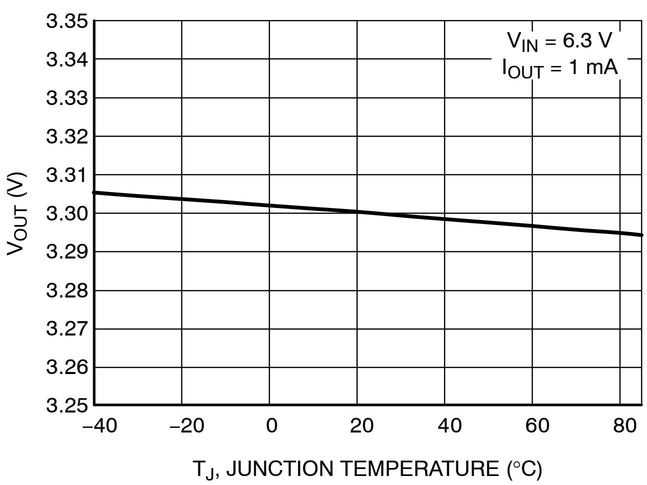


Figure 17. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.3 V Version, ECO = L

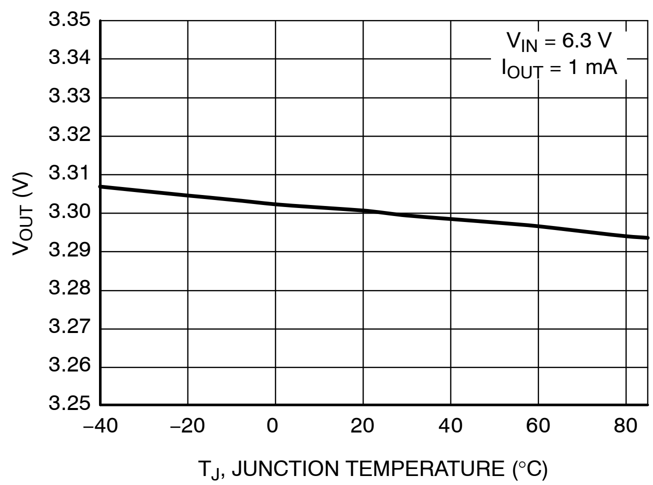


Figure 18. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.3 V Version, ECO = H

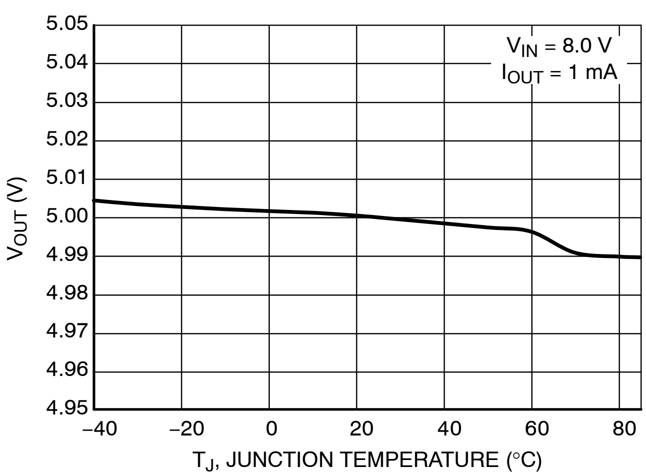


Figure 19. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 5.0 V Version, ECO = L

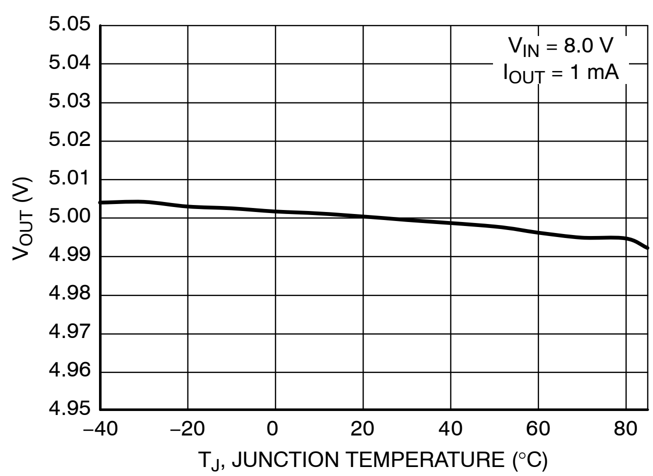


Figure 20. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 5.0 V Version, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

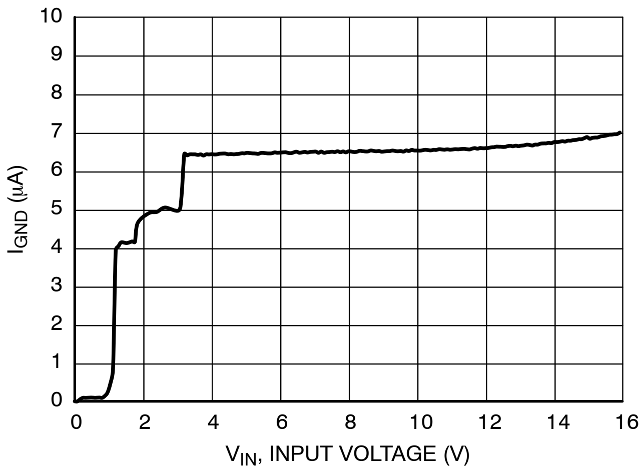


Figure 21. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 3.0 V Version, ECO = L

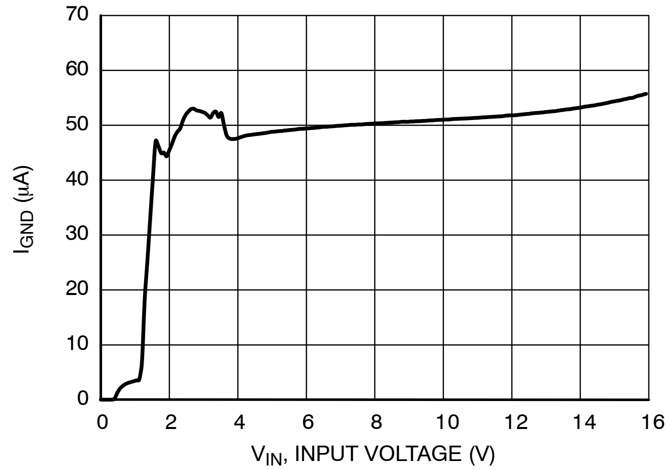


Figure 22. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 3.0 V Version, ECO = H

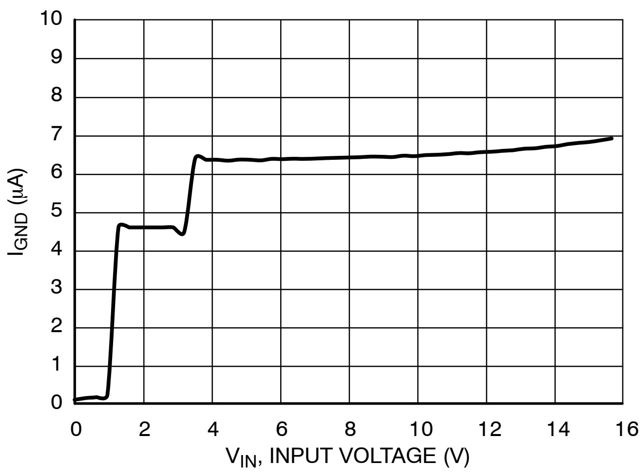


Figure 23. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 3.3 V Version, ECO = L

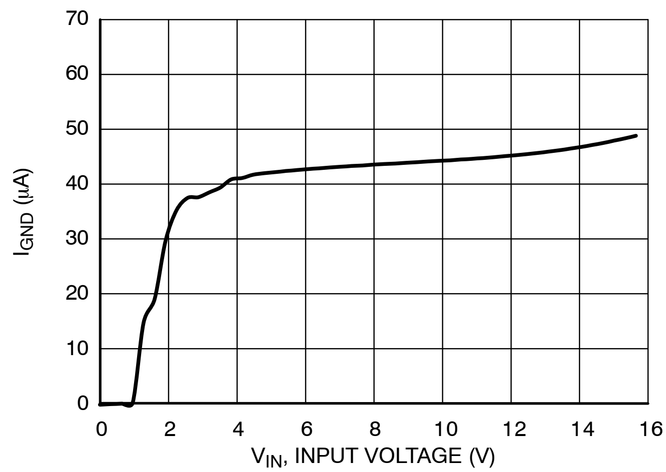


Figure 24. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 3.3 V Version, ECO = H

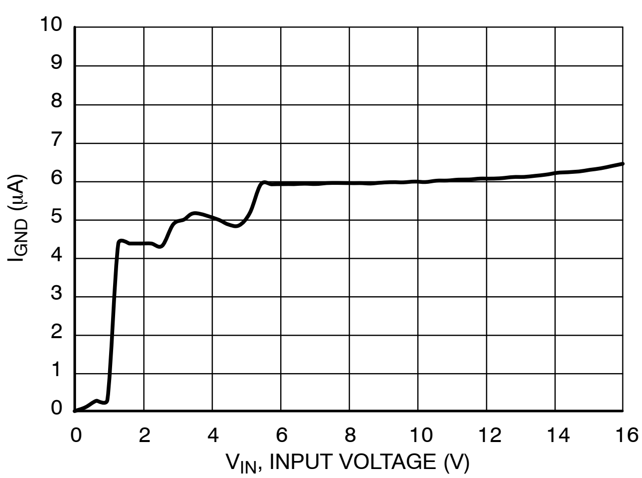


Figure 25. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 5.0 V Version, ECO = L

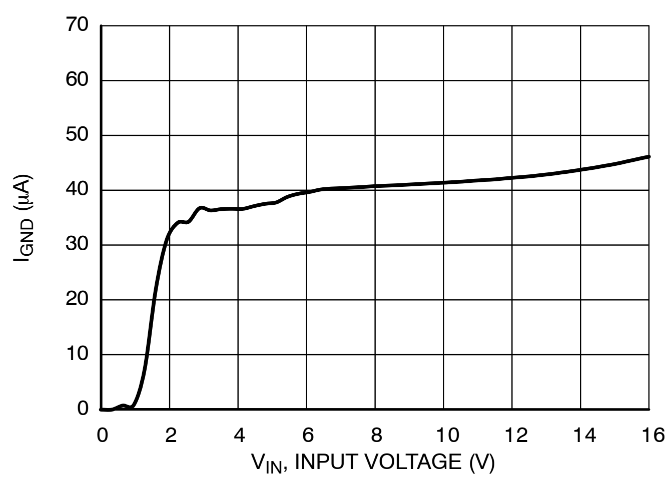


Figure 26. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage, 5.0 V Version, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

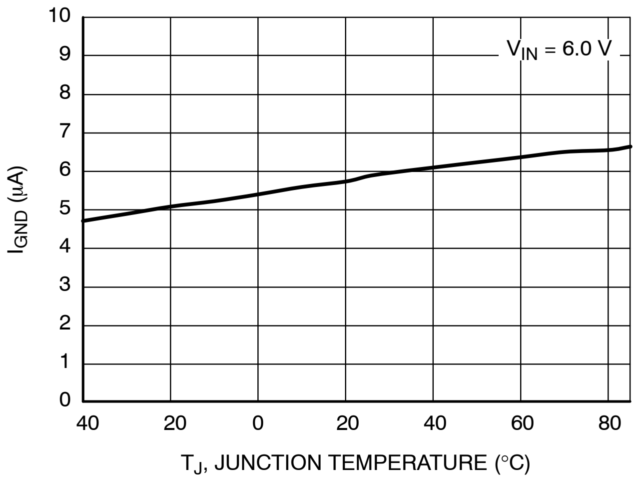


Figure 27. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 3.0 V Version, ECO = L

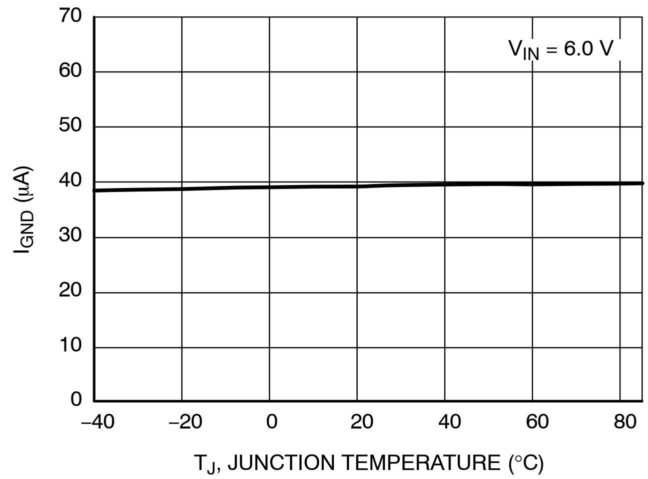


Figure 28. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 3.0 V Version, ECO = H

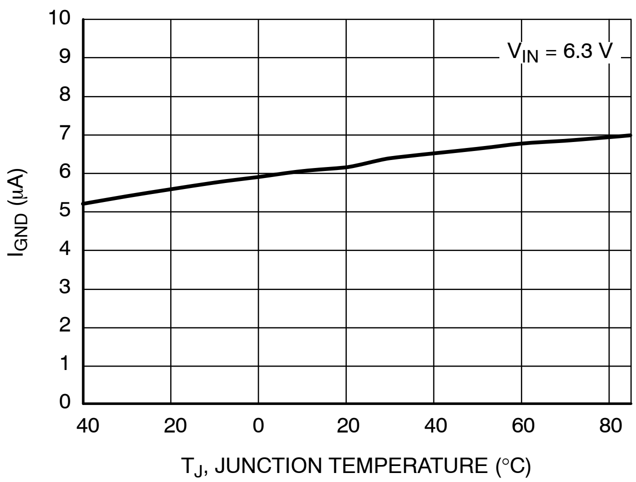


Figure 29. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 3.3 V Version, ECO = L

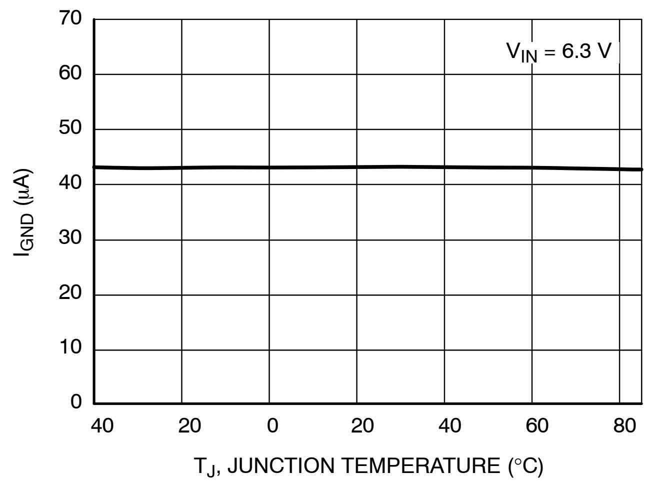


Figure 30. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 3.3 V Version, ECO = H

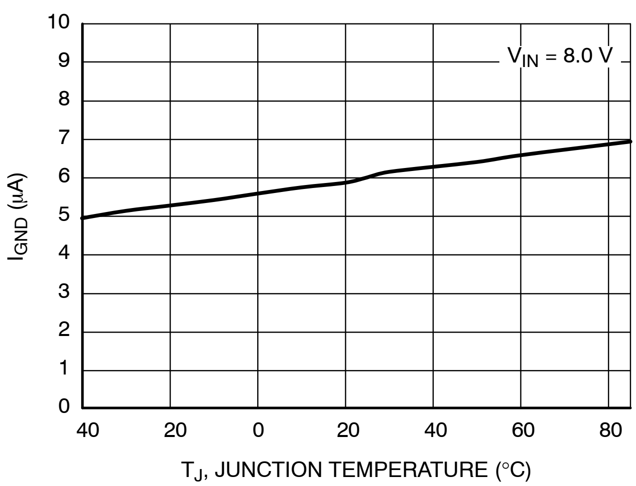


Figure 31. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 5.0 V Version, ECO = L

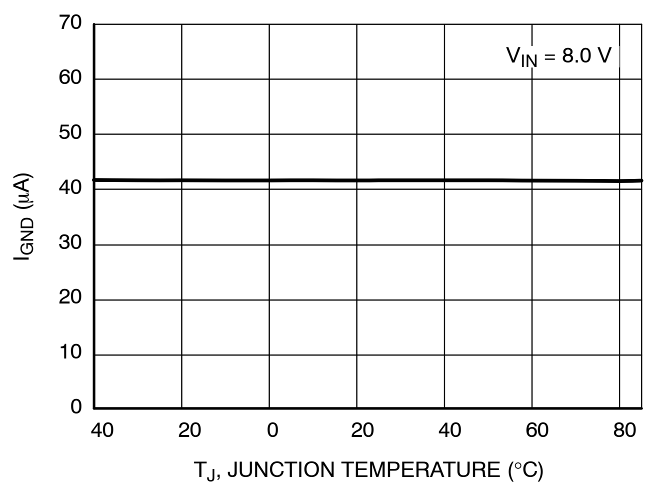


Figure 32. Supply Current vs. Temperature, 5.0 V Version, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

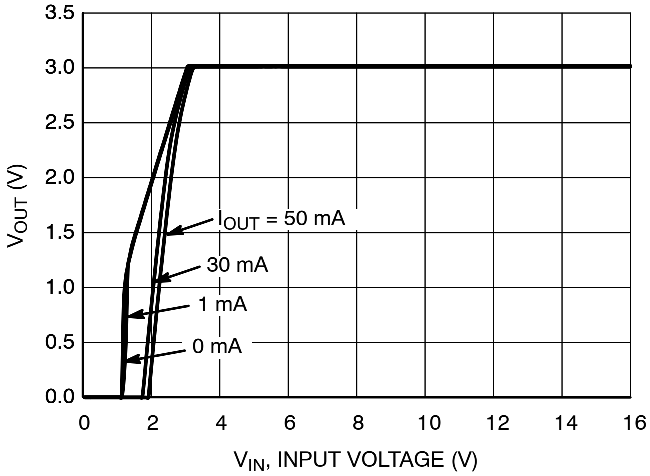


Figure 33. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 3.0 V Version, ECO = L

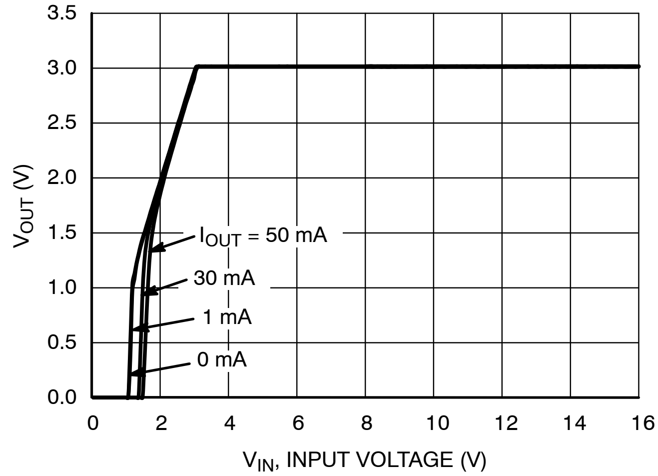


Figure 34. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 3.0 V Version, ECO = H

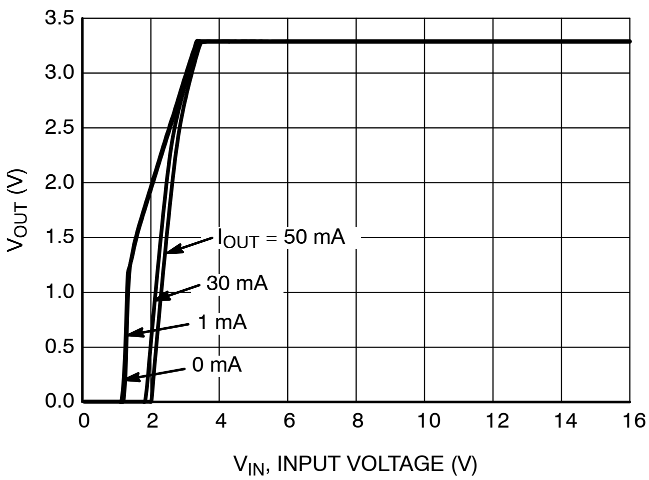


Figure 35. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 3.3 V Version, ECO = L

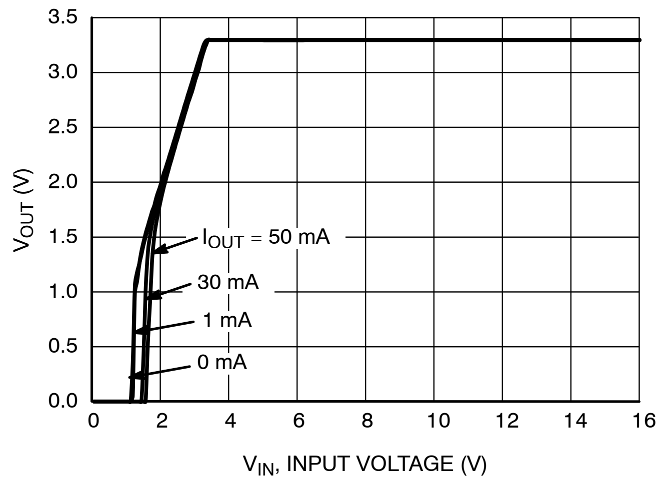


Figure 36. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 3.3 V Version, ECO = H

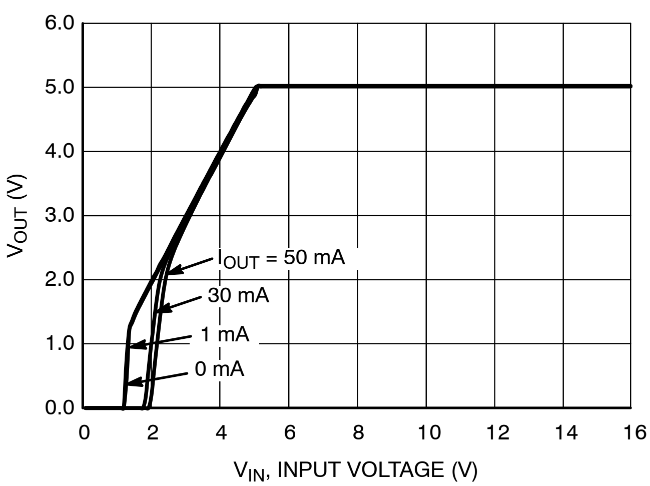


Figure 37. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 5.0 V Version, ECO = L

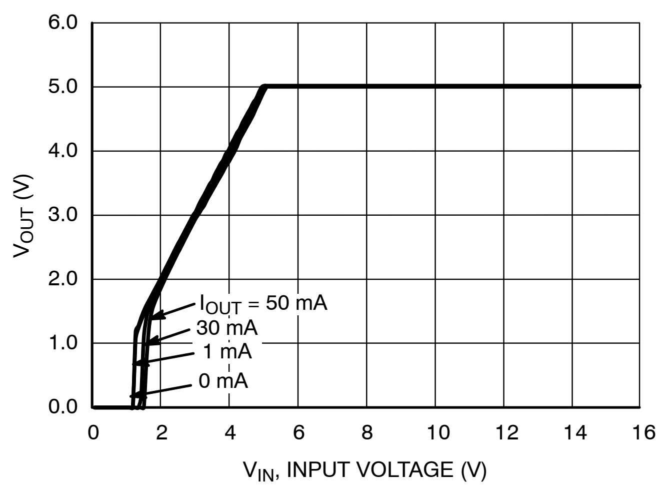


Figure 38. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 5.0 V Version, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

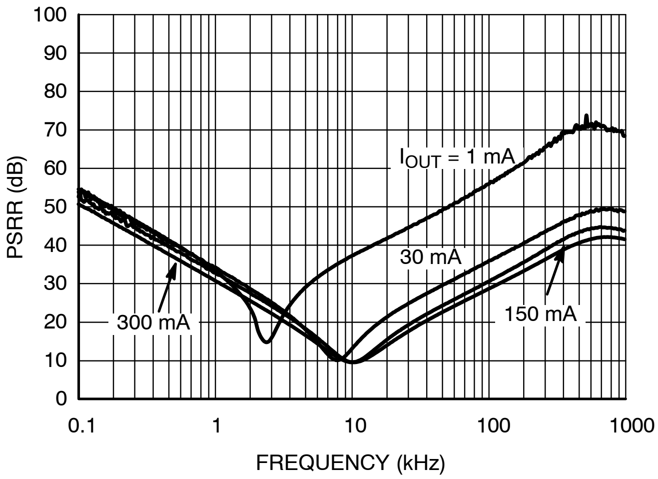


Figure 39. PSRR, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = L

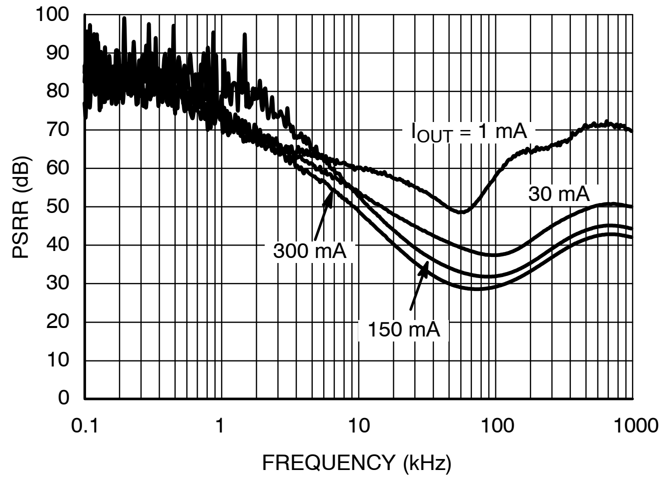


Figure 40. PSRR, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = H

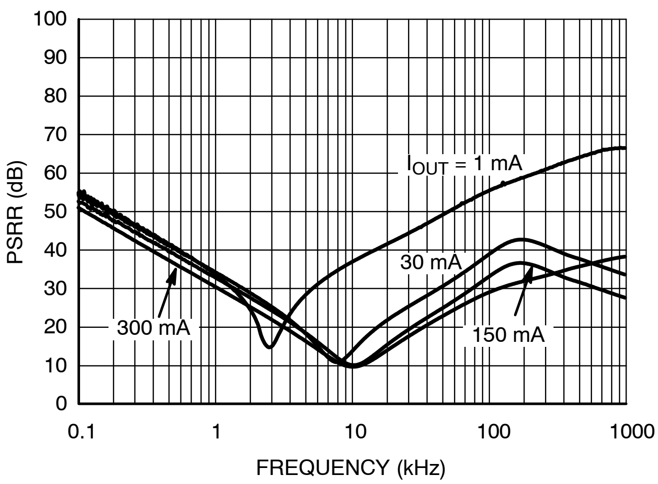


Figure 41. PSRR, 3.3 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = L

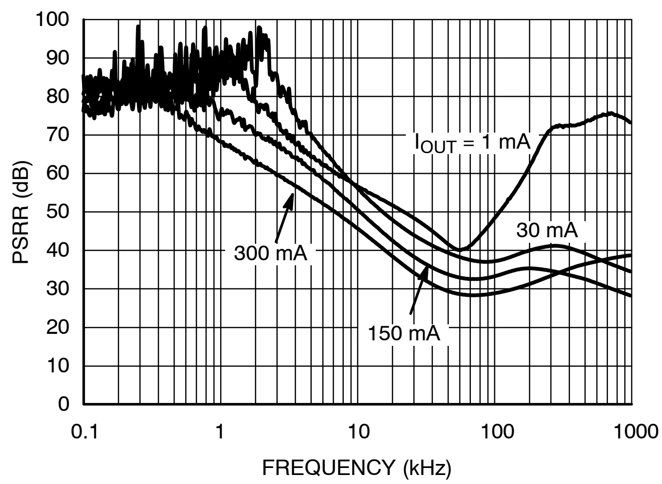


Figure 42. PSRR, 3.3 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = H

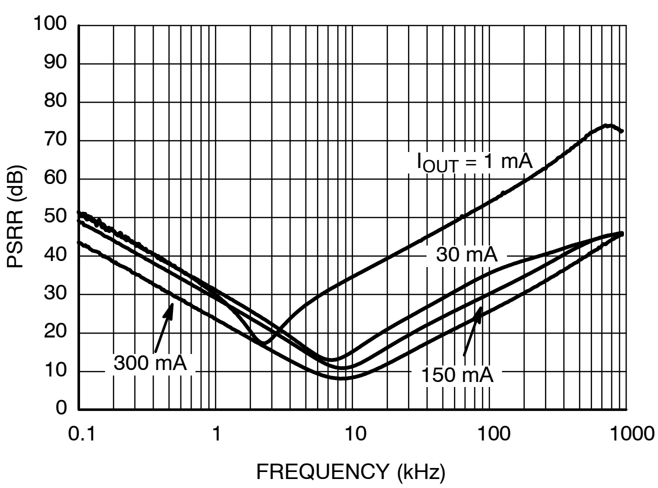


Figure 43. PSRR, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = L

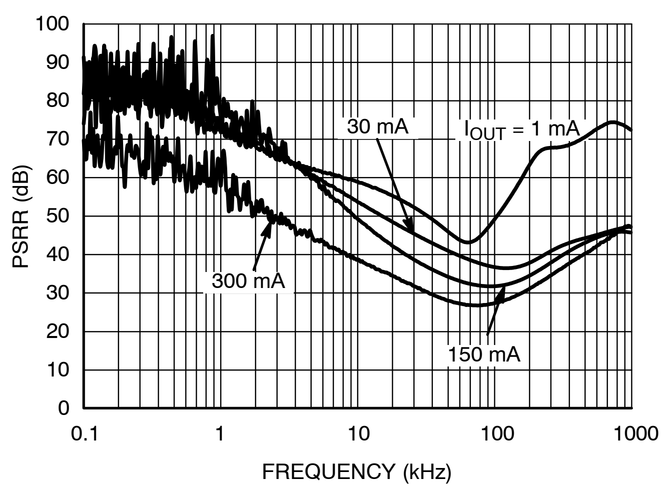


Figure 44. PSRR, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

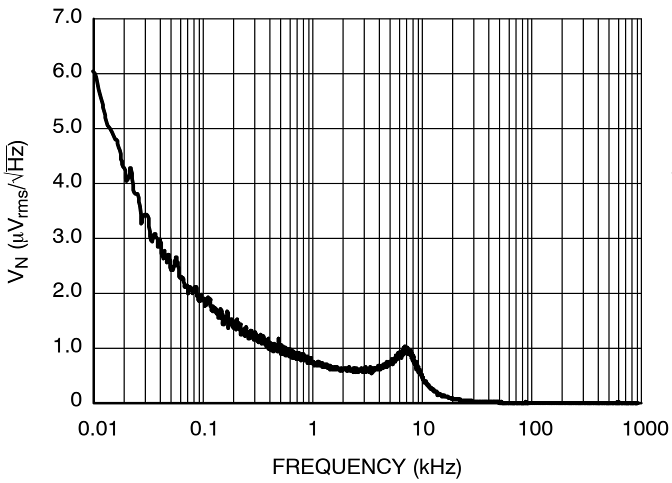


Figure 45. Output Voltage Noise, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = L

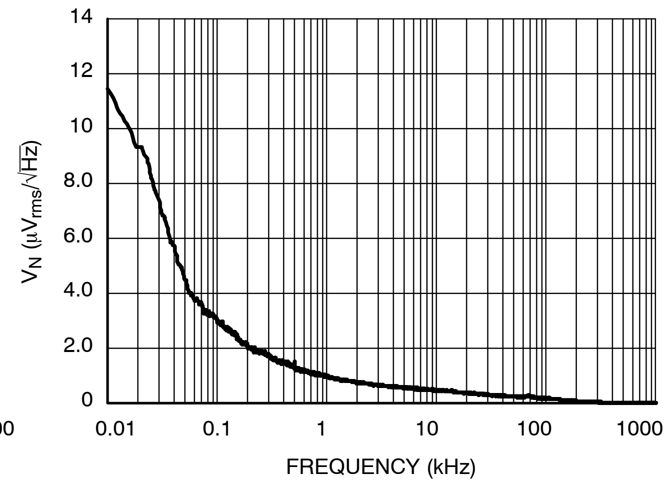


Figure 46. Output Voltage Noise, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = H

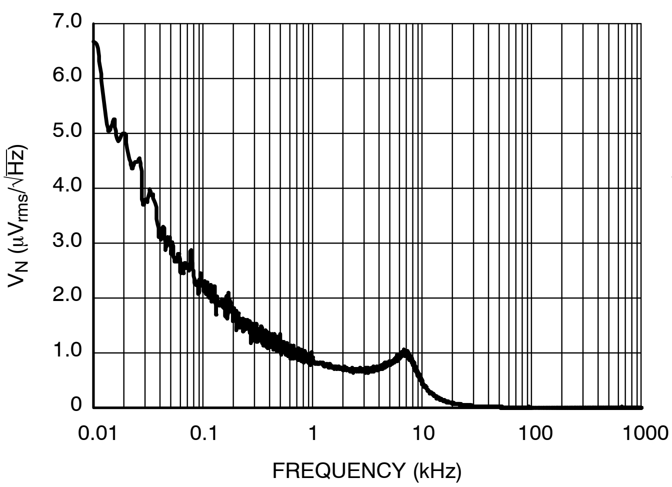


Figure 47. Output Voltage Noise, 3.3 V version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = L

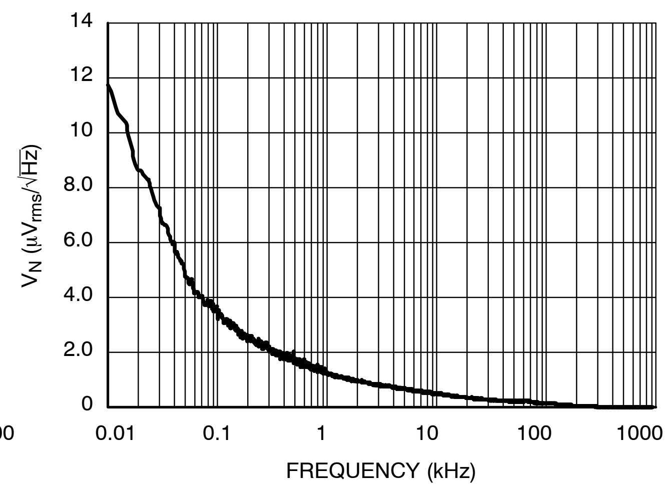


Figure 48. Output Voltage Noise, 3.3 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = H

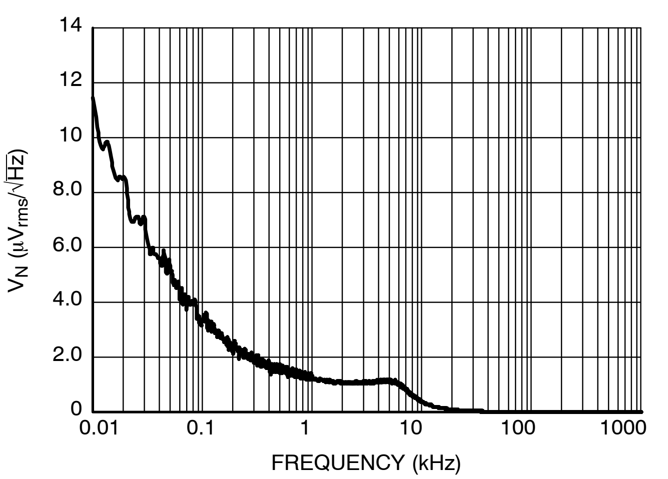


Figure 49. Output Voltage Noise, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = L

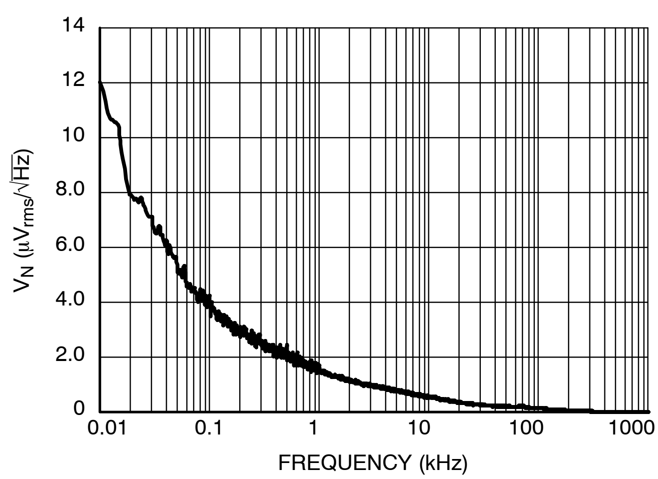


Figure 50. Output Voltage Noise, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

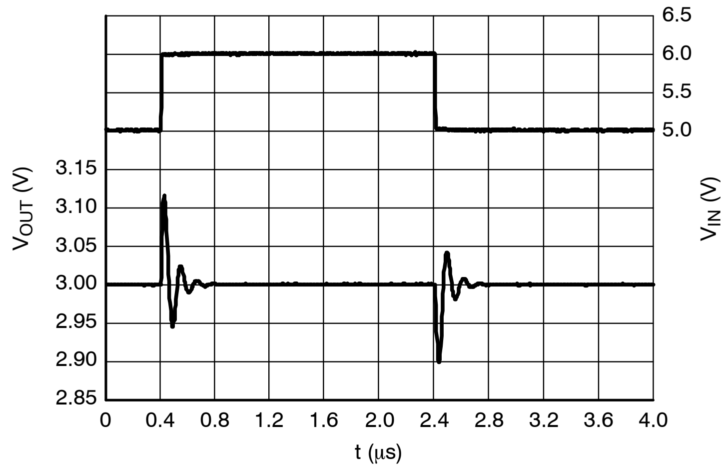


Figure 51. Line Transients, 3.0 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = L

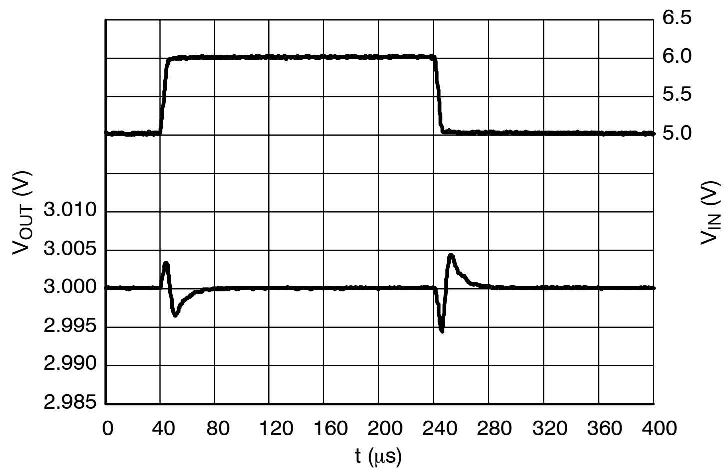


Figure 52. Line Transients, 3.0 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = H

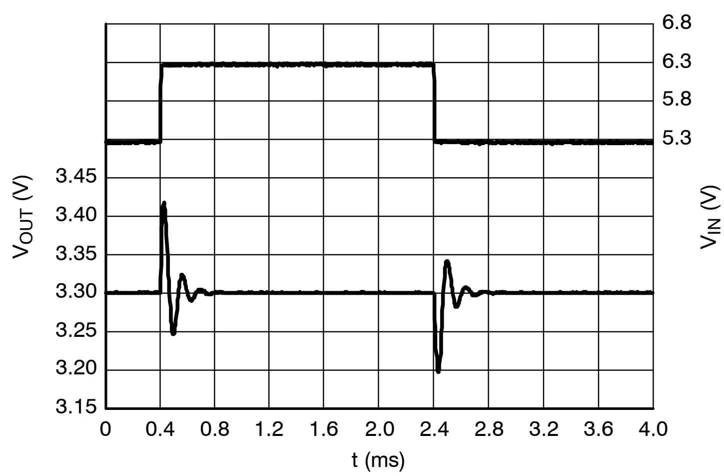


Figure 53. Line Transients, 3.3 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, I_{OUT} = 30 mA, ECO = L

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

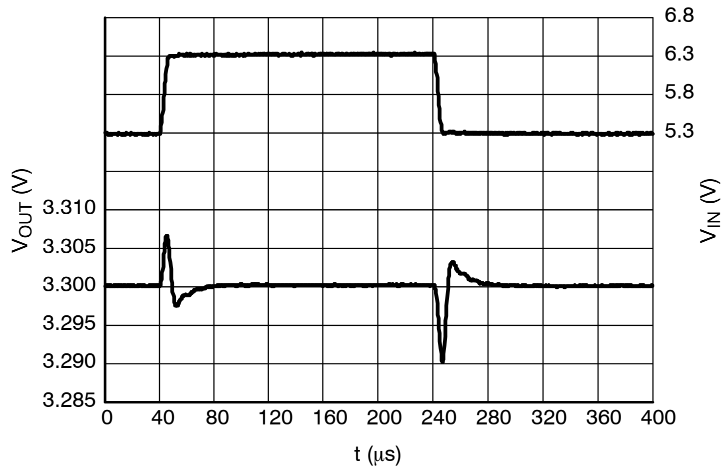


Figure 54. Line Transients, 3.3 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA, ECO = H

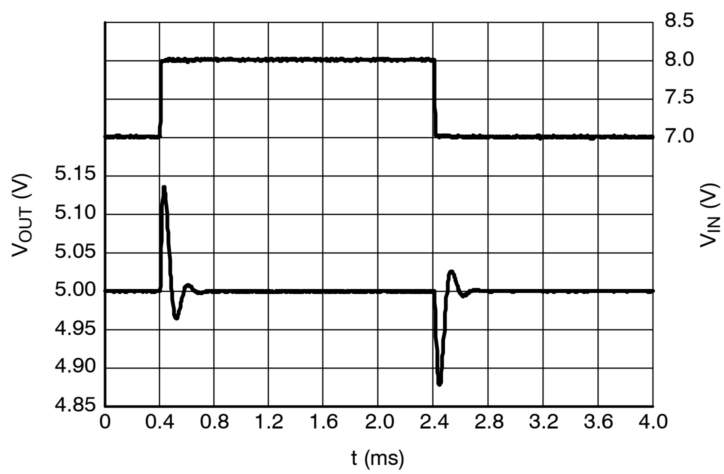


Figure 55. Line Transients, 5.0 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA, ECO = L

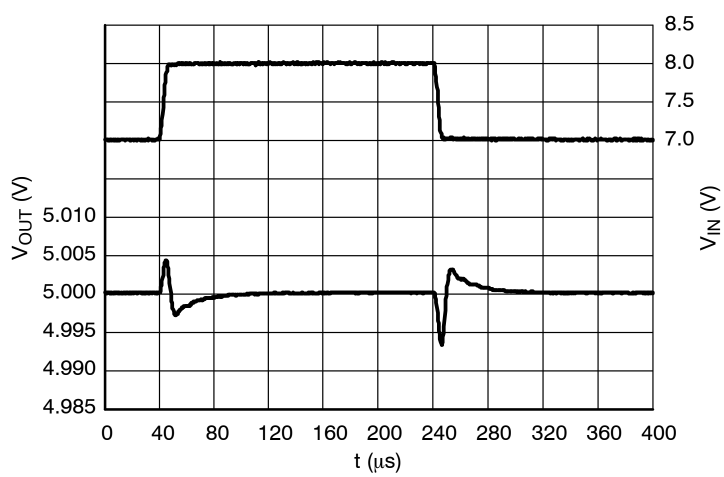


Figure 56. Line Transients, 5.0 V Version, $t_R = t_F = 5\ \mu s$, $I_{OUT} = 30$ mA, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

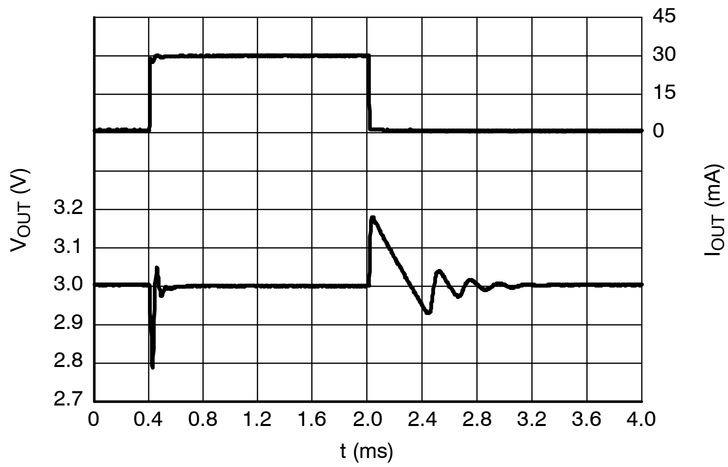


Figure 57. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = L

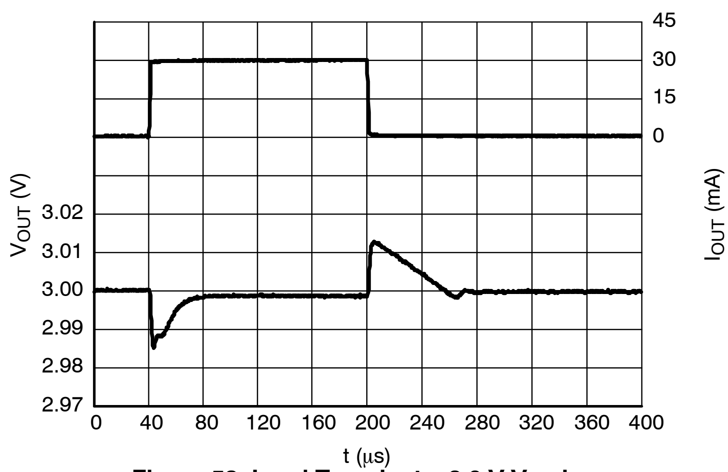


Figure 58. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = H

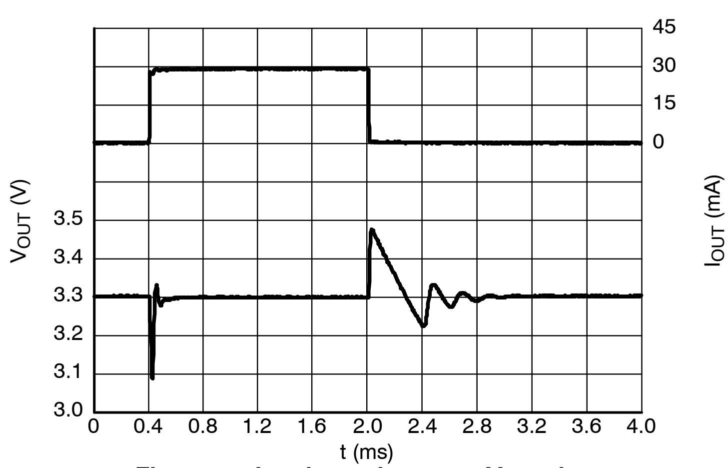


Figure 59. Load transients, 3.3 V version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = L

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

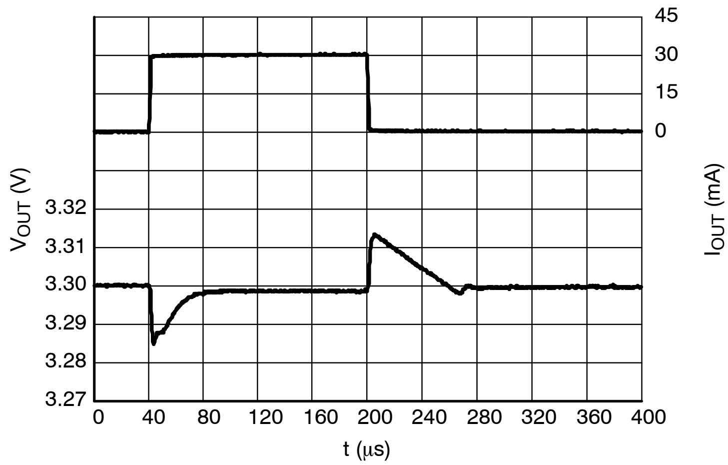


Figure 60. Load Transients, 3.3 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = H

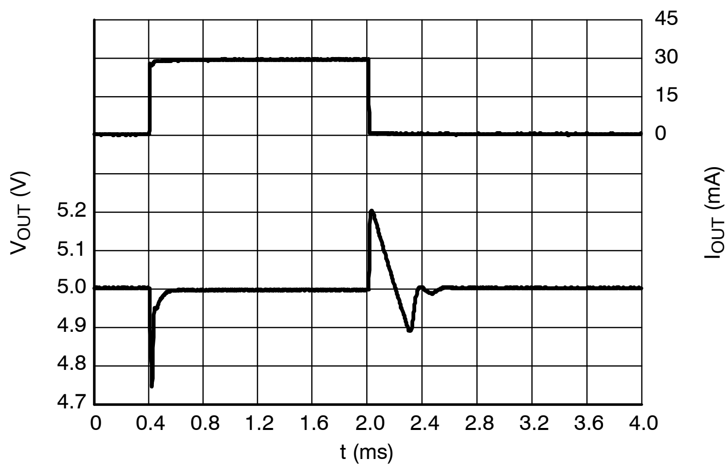


Figure 61. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = L

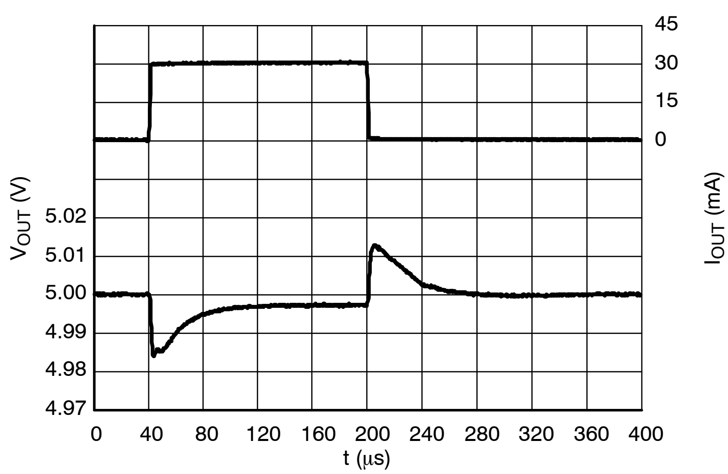


Figure 62. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 30 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

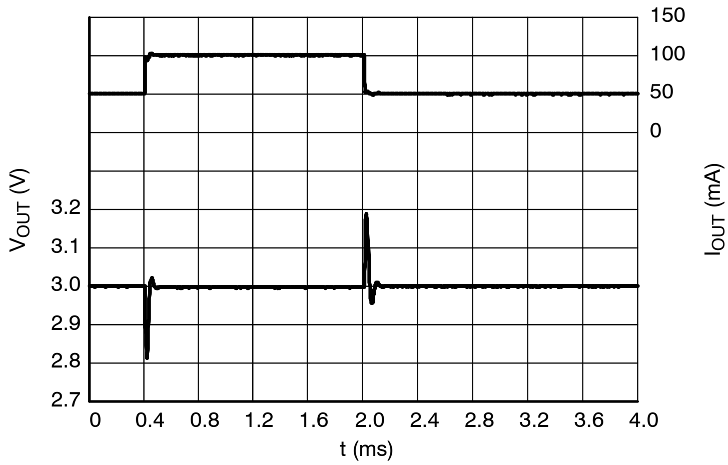


Figure 63. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = L

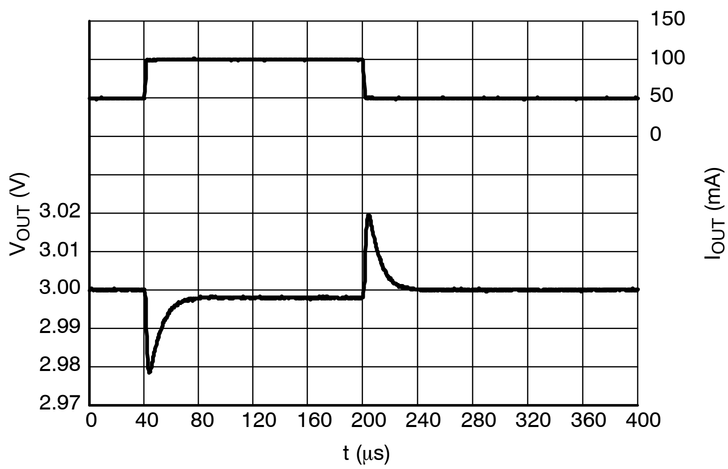


Figure 64. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = H

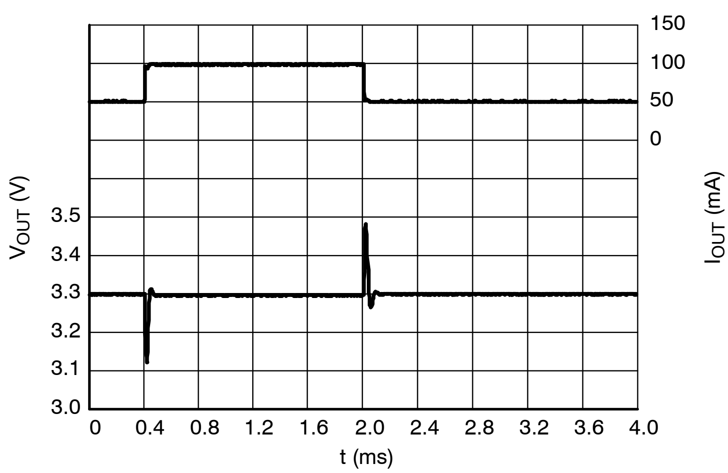


Figure 65. Load Transients, 3.3 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = L

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

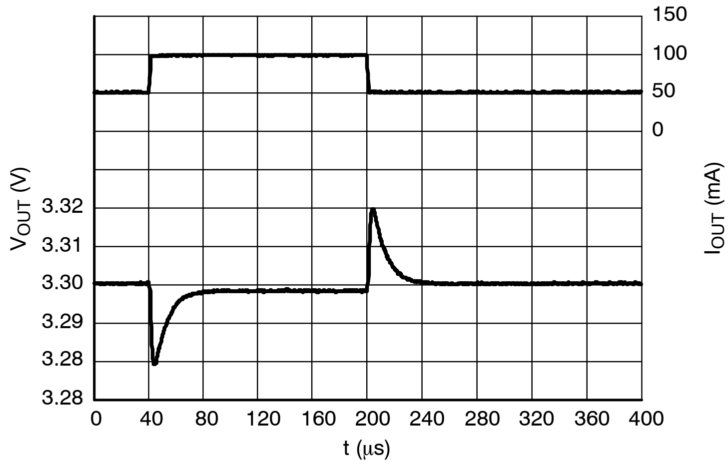


Figure 66. Load Transients, 3.3 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = H

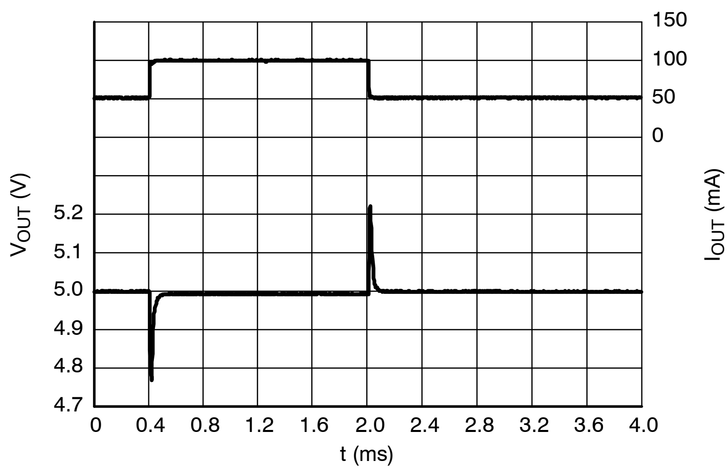


Figure 67. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = L

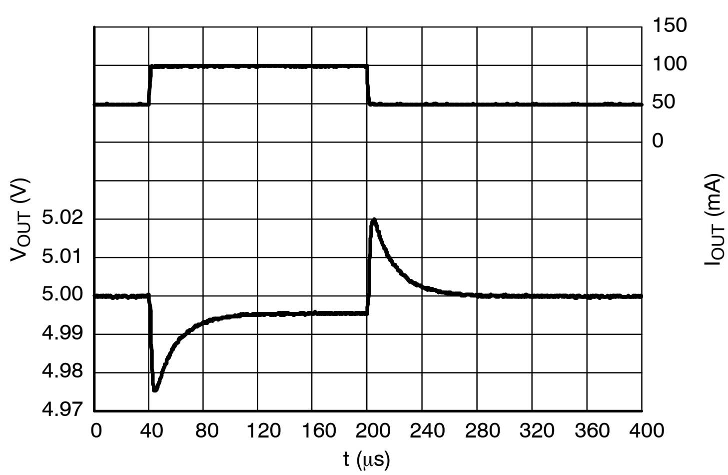


Figure 68. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 50 – 100 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

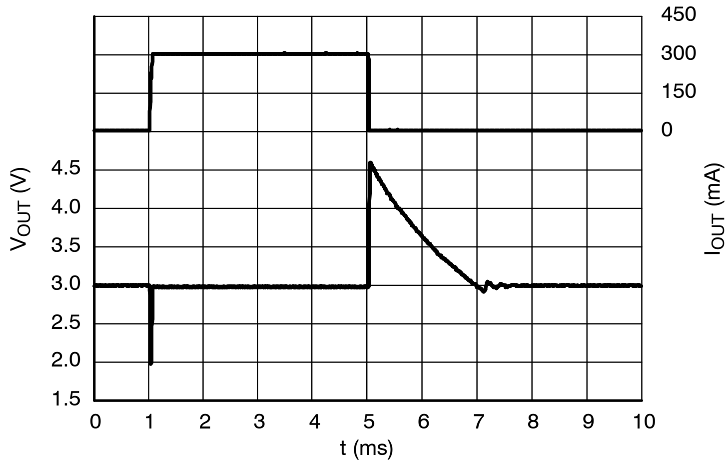


Figure 69. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, t_R = t_F = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = L

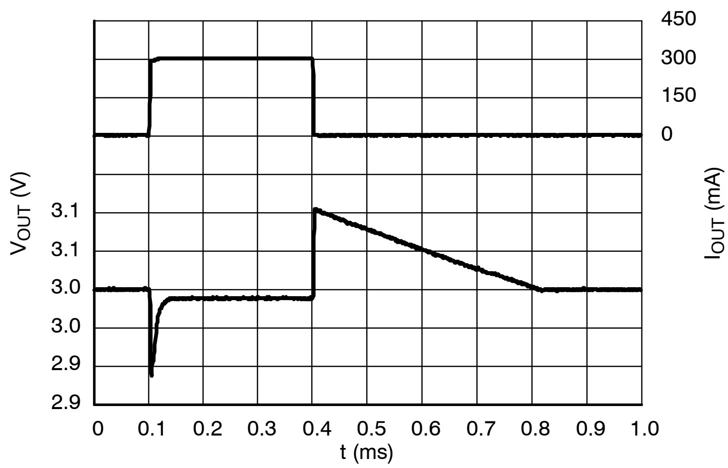


Figure 70. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, t_R = t_F = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = H

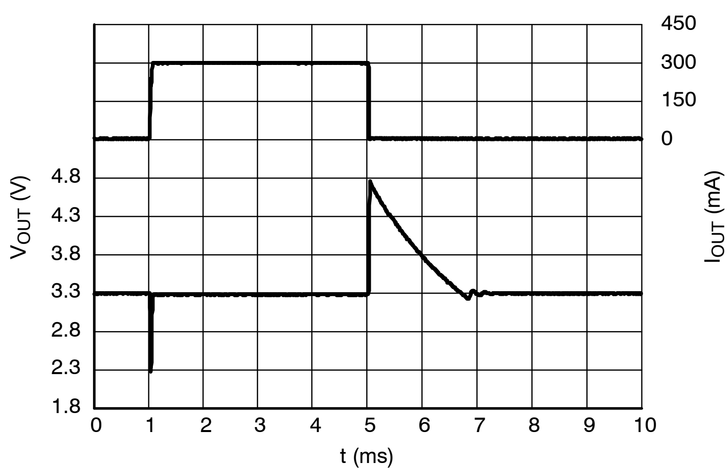


Figure 71. Load Transients, 3.3 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, t_R = t_F = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = L

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

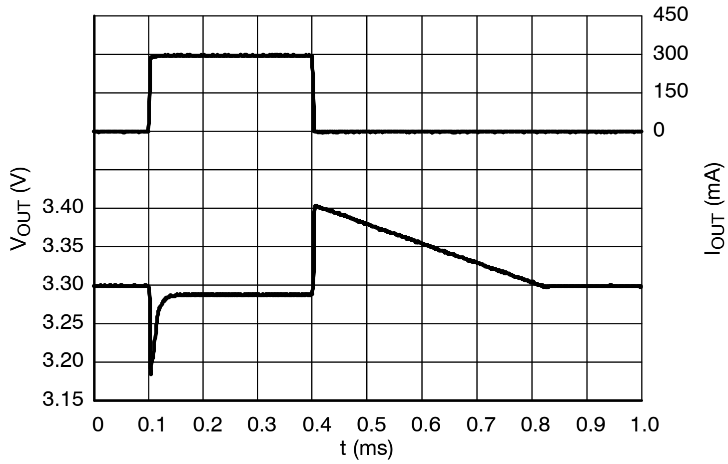


Figure 72. Load Transients, 3.3 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = H

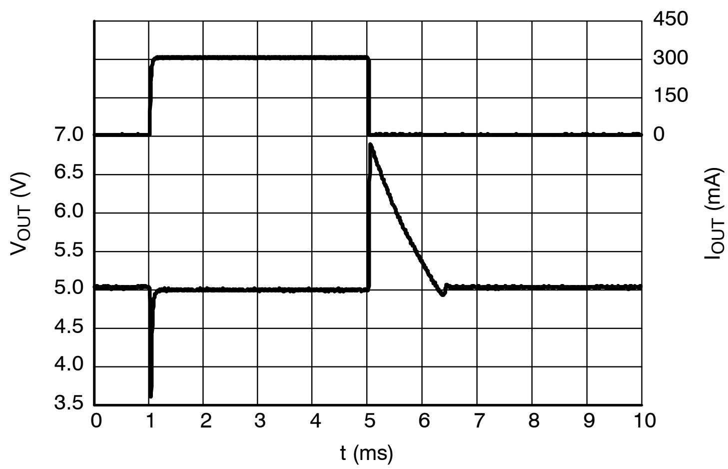


Figure 73. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = L

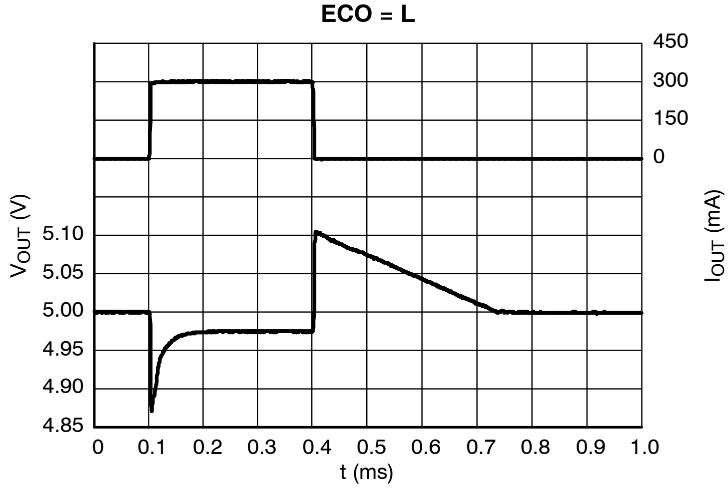


Figure 74. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version, I_{OUT} = 1 – 300 mA, $t_R = t_F$ = 0.5 μs, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

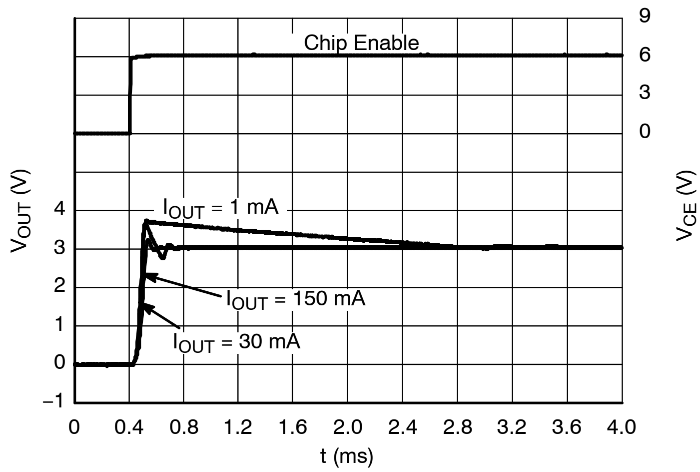


Figure 75. Start−up, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = L

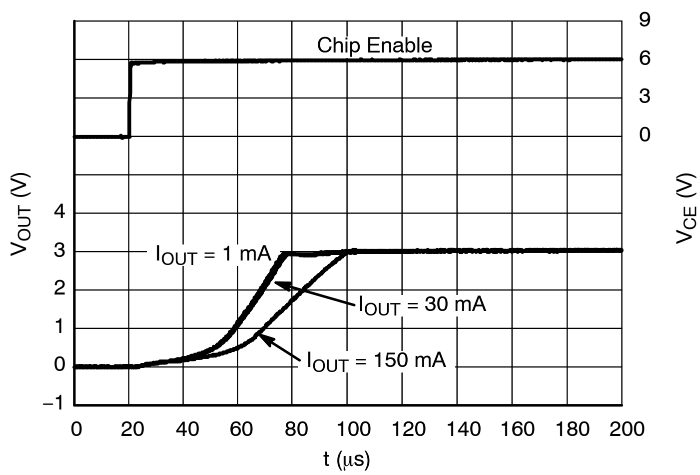


Figure 76. Start−up, 3.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.0 V, ECO = H

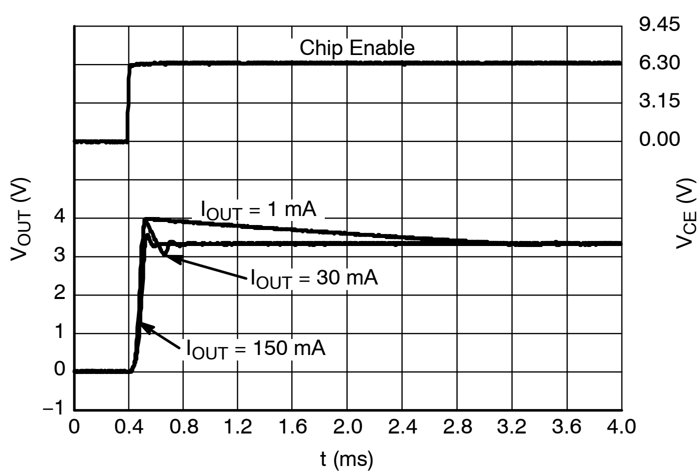


Figure 77. Start−up, 3.3 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = L

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

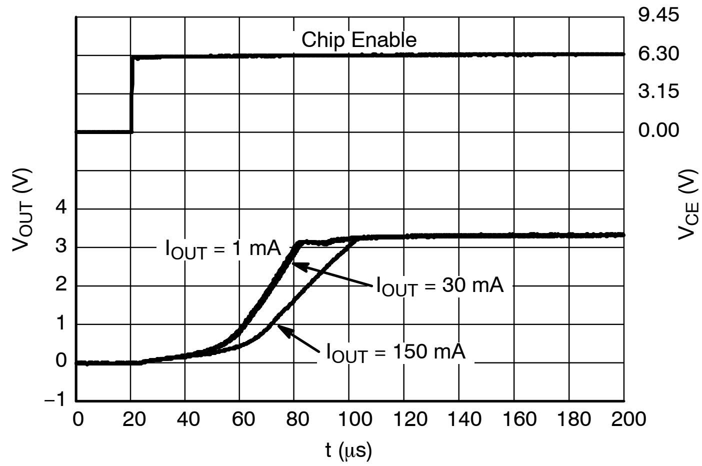


Figure 78. Start−up, 3.3 V Version, V_{IN} = 6.3 V, ECO = H

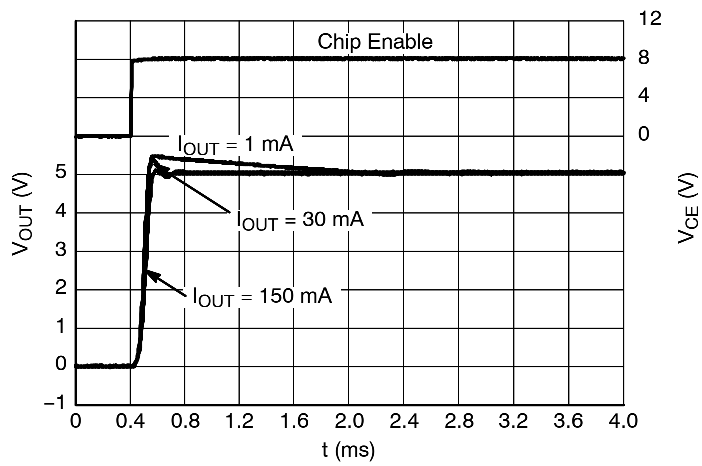


Figure 79. Start-up, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = L

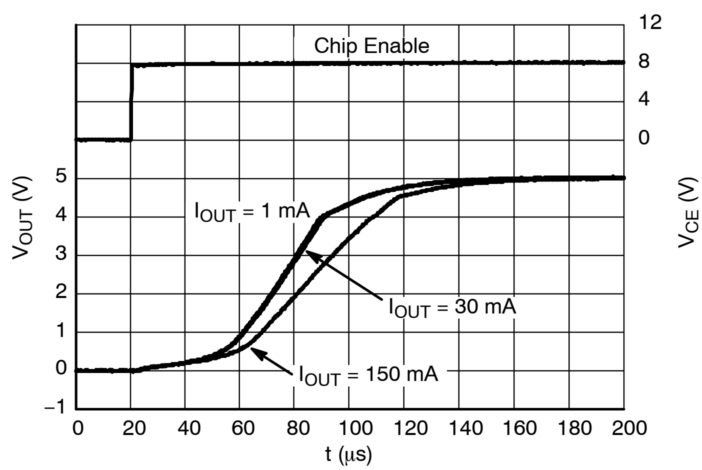


Figure 80. Start-up, 5.0 V Version, V_{IN} = 8.0 V, ECO = H

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

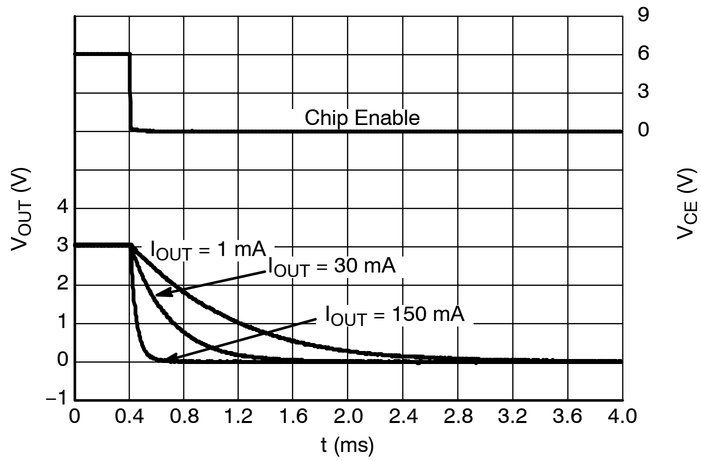


Figure 81. Shutdown, 3.0 V Version D, V_{IN} = 6.0 V

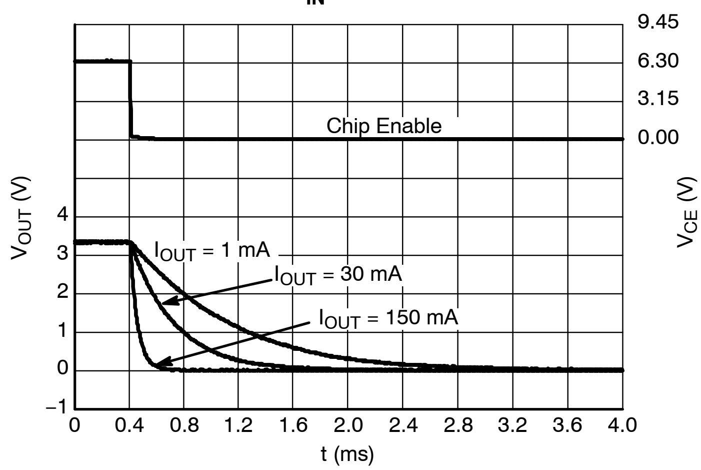


Figure 82. Shutdown, 3.3 V Version D, V_{IN} = 6.3 V

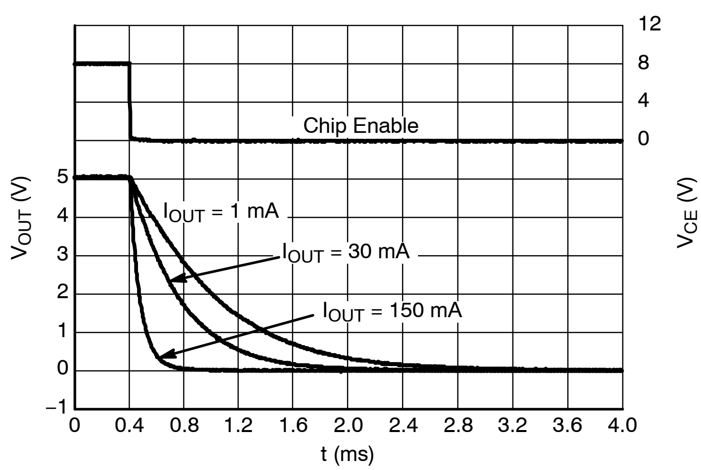


Figure 83. Shutdown, 5.0 V Version D, V_{IN} = 8.0 V

APPLICATION INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for NCP4626 series is shown in Figure 84.

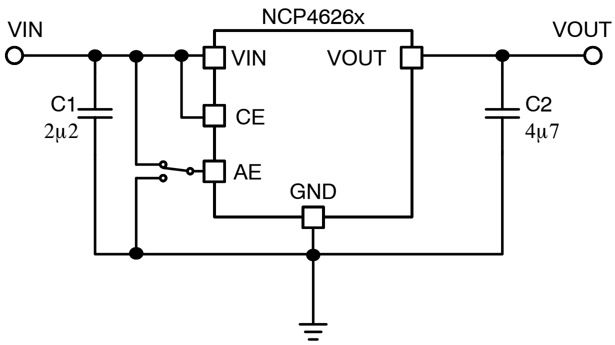


Figure 84. Typical Application Schematic

Input Decoupling Capacitor (C1)

A 2.2 μF (or larger) ceramic input decoupling capacitor should be connected as close as possible to the input and ground pin of the NCP4626. Higher capacitor values and lower ESR improves line transient response.

Output Decoupling Capacitor (C2)

A 4.7 μF (or larger) ceramic output decoupling capacitor is sufficient to achieve stable operation of the IC. It is necessary to use a capacitor with good frequency characteristics and low ESR. The capacitor should be connected as close as possible to the output and ground pins. Larger capacitor values and lower ESR improves dynamic parameters.

Enable Operation

The enable pin CE may be used to turn the regulator on and off. The IC is switched on when a high level voltage is applied to the CE pin. The enable pin has an internal pull down resistor. If the enable function is not needed, connect the CE pin to VIN.

Output Discharger

The D version of the NCP4626 includes a transistor between VOUT and GND that is used for faster discharging of the output capacitor. This function is activated when the IC goes into disable mode.

Current Limit

This regulator includes fold-back type current limit circuit. This type of protection doesn't limit current up to current capability in normal operation, but when over current occurs, output voltage and current decrease until over current condition ends. Typical characteristics of this protection type can be observed in the Output Voltage versus Output Current graphs shown in the typical characteristics chapter of this datasheet.

ECO Function

The IC can be switched between two modes by ECO pin. One mode is low power mode, where IC's self current consumption is low, but IC has slower dynamic behavior or in to fast mode, where current consumption is higher, but the IC has better dynamic response and lower dropout voltage. Do not leave the ECO pin unconnected or between V_{CEH} and V_{CEL} voltage levels as this may cause indefinite and unexpected currents flows internally.

Thermal Considerations

As power across the IC increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material, and the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. That is to say, when the device has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The IC includes internal thermal shutdown circuit that stops the regulator operating if the junction temperature is higher than 150°C. After shutdown, when the junction temperature decreases below 130°C, the voltage regulator would restarts. As long as the high power dissipation condition exists, the regulator will start and stop repeatedly to protect itself against overheating. Care should be taken in the PCB layout to try to avoid this temperature cycling condition.

PCB Layout

Make the VIN and GND lines as large as possible. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect capacitors C1 and C2 as close as possible to the IC, and make wiring as short as possible. The tab under the XDFN package is internally connected to GND: it is best practice to connect it to GND on the PCB, but leaving it unconnected is also acceptable.

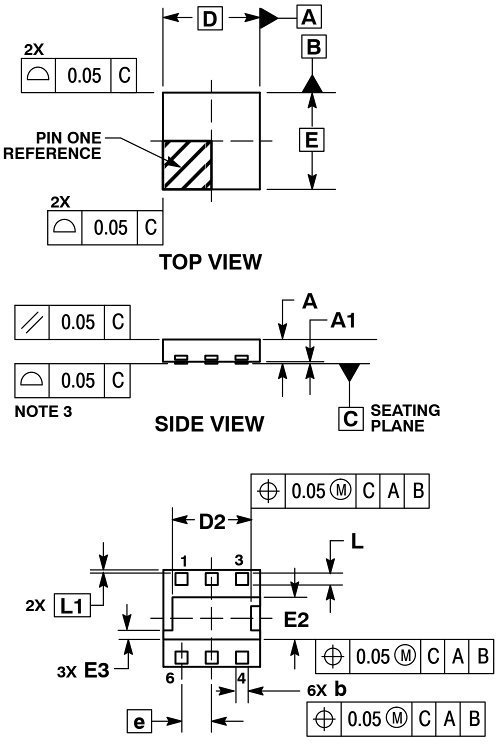
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Output Voltage	Description	Marking	Package	Shipping†
NCP4626DSN030T1G	3.0 V	Auto discharge	630	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DSN033T1G	3.3 V	Auto discharge	633	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DSN045T1G	4.5 V	Auto discharge	645	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DSN050T1G	5.0 V	Auto discharge	650	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HSN030T1G	3.0 V	Standard	430	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HSN033T1G	3.3 V	Standard	433	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HSN045T1G	4.5 V	Standard	445	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HSN050T1G	5.0 V	Standard	450	SOT23 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DMX030TCG	3.0 V	Auto discharge	CH11	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DMX033TCG	3.3 V	Auto discharge	CH14	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DMX045TCG	4.5 V	Auto discharge	CH26	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626DMX050TCG	5.0 V	Auto discharge	CH31	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HMX030TCG	3.0 V	Standard	CF11	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HMX033TCG	3.3 V	Standard	CF14	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HMX045TCG	4.5 V	Standard	CF26	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4626HMX050TCG	5.0 V	Standard	CF31	XDFN (Pb−Free)	5000 / 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.
*To order other package and voltage variants, please contact your ON Semiconductor sales representative.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

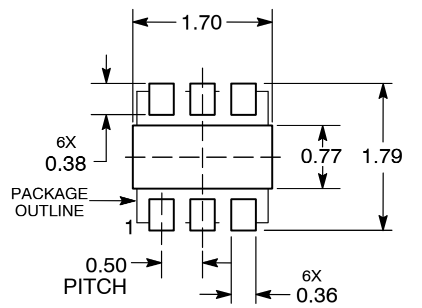
XDFN6 1.6x1.6, 0.5P
CASE 711AC−01
ISSUE O



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	---	0.40
A1	0.00	0.05
b	0.15	0.25
D	1.60 BSC	
D2	1.25	1.35
E	1.60 BSC	
E2	0.65	0.75
E3	0.15 REF	
e	0.50 BSC	
L	0.15	0.25
L1	0.05 BSC	

RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*

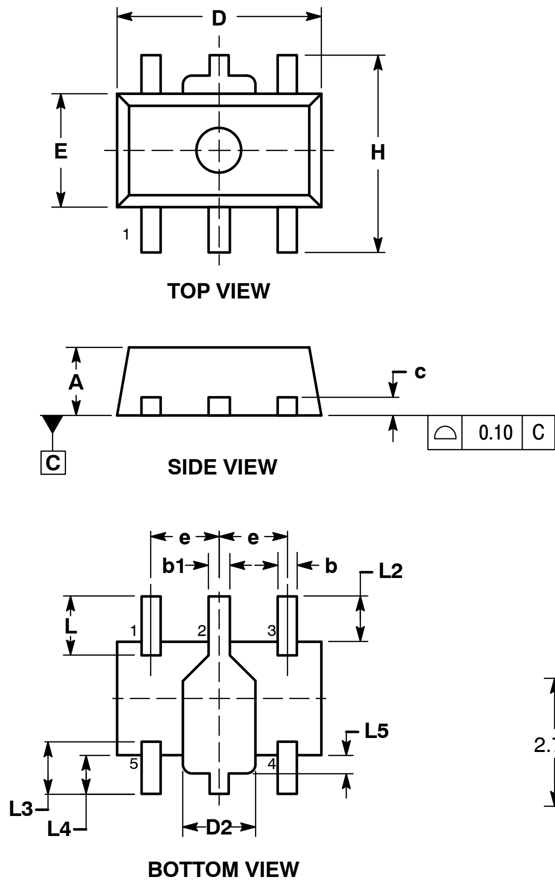


DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

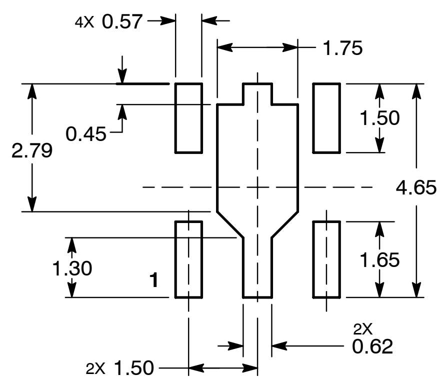
SOT−89, 5 LEAD
CASE 528AB−01
ISSUE O



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.
5. DIMENSIONS L, L2, L3, L4, L5, AND H ARE MEASURED AT DATUM PLANE C.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	**MIN**	**MAX**
A	1.40	1.60
b	0.32	0.52
b1	0.37	0.57
c	0.30	0.50
D	4.40	4.60
D2	1.40	1.80
E	2.40	2.60
e	1.40	1.60
H	4.25	4.45
L	1.10	1.50
L2	0.80	1.20
L3	0.95	1.35
L4	0.65	1.05
L5	0.20	0.60

RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*

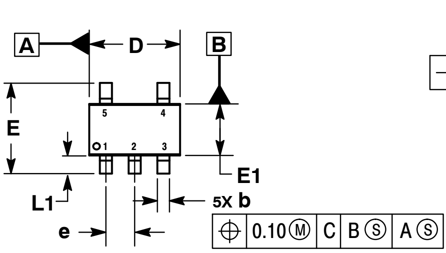


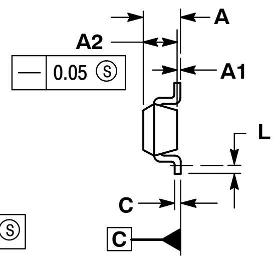
DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT−23 5−LEAD
CASE 1212−01
ISSUE A

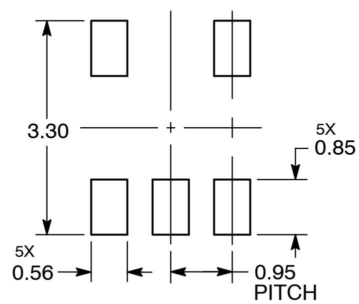




NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS.
3. DATUM C IS THE SEATING PLANE.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	---	1.45
A1	0.00	0.10
A2	1.00	1.30
b	0.30	0.50
c	0.10	0.25
D	2.70	3.10
E	2.50	3.10
E1	1.50	1.80
e	0.95 BSC	
L	0.20	---
L1	0.45	0.75

RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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