

# NCP4641

## 150 mA, Wide Input Range, Voltage Regulator

The NCP4641 is a CMOS 150 mA linear voltage regulator with high input voltage and ultra-low supply current. It incorporates multiple protection features such as peak current limit, short circuit current limit and thermal shutdown to ensure a very robust device.

A high maximum input voltage tolerance of 50 V and a wide temperature range make the NCP4641 suitable for a variety of demanding applications.

### Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 4 V to 36 V
- Output Voltage Range: 2.0 to 12.0 V (0.1 steps)
- $\pm 2\%$  Output Voltage Accuracy
- Output Current: min 150 mA ( $V_{IN} = 8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ )
- Line Regulation: 0.05%/V
- Peak Current Limit Circuit
- Short Current Limit Circuit
- Thermal Shutdown Circuit
- Available in SOT-89-5 and SOIC6-TL Package
- These are Pb-Free Devices

### Typical Applications

- Power source for home appliances
- Power source for car audio equipment, navigation system
- Power source for notebooks, digital TVs, cordless phones and private LAN systems
- Power source for office equipment machines such as copiers, printers, facsimiles, scanners, projectors, etc.

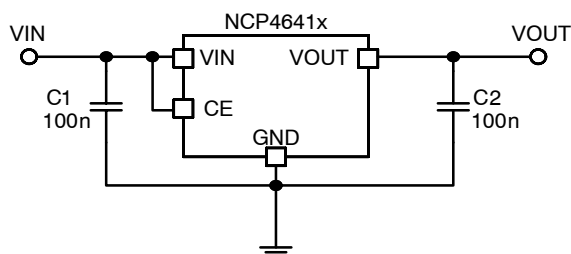


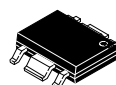
Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic



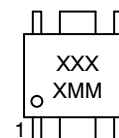
ON Semiconductor™

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

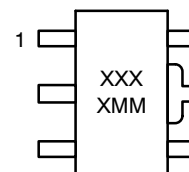
### MARKING DIAGRAMS



SOIC6-TL  
CASE 751BR



SOT-89 5  
CASE 528AB



XXXX = Specific Device Code  
MM = Date Code

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 12 of this data sheet.

# NCP4641

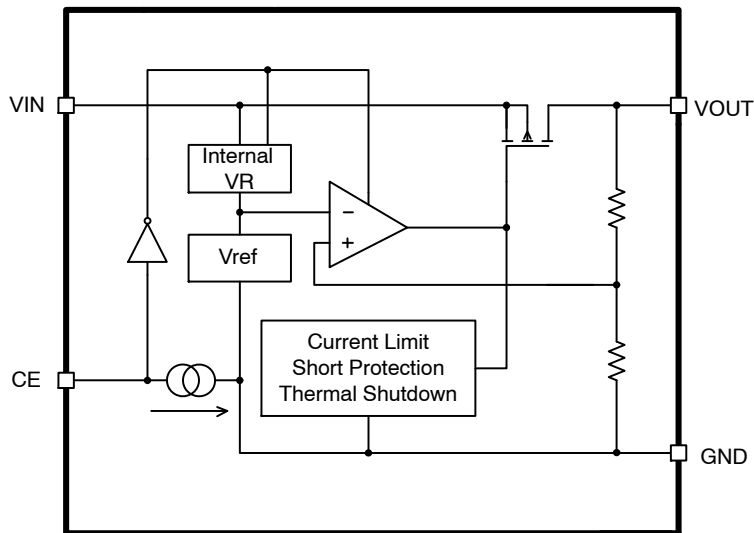


Figure 2. Simplified Schematic Block Diagram

## PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No. SOT89	Pin No. SOIC6-TL	Pin Name	Description
5	6	VIN	Input pin
2	2	GND	Ground pin, all ground pins must be connected together when it is mounted on board
4	4	GND	Ground pin, all ground pins must be connected together when it is mounted on board
-	5	GND	Ground pin, all ground pins must be connected together when it is mounted on board
3	3	CE	Chip enable pin ("H" active)
1	1	VOUT	Output pin

# NCP4641

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to 50	V
Peak Input Voltage (Note 1)	$V_{IN}$	60	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	-0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3 \leq 50$	V
Chip Enable Input	$V_{CE}$	-0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3 \leq 50$	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	250	mA
Power Dissipation SOT-89	$P_D$	900	mW
Power Dissipation SOIC6-TL		1700	
Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-40 to 150	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-55 to 125	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	$ESD_{HBM}$	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	$ESD_{MM}$	200	V

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.

1. Duration time = 200 ms

2. 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, SOT-89 Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	111	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, SOIC6-TL Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	59	°C/W

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage		$V_{IN}$	4		36	V
Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$V_{OUT}$	x0.98		x1.02	V
Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $T_A = -40$ to $105^\circ\text{C}$			$\pm 100$		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1.5\text{ V}$ to $36\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	$Line_{Reg}$		0.05	0.20	%/V
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to $40\text{ mA}$	$Load_{Reg}$		10	25	mV
				20	35	
Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$	$V_{DO}$			(Note 3)	V
				0.35	0.60	
				0.25	0.40	
				0.20	0.35	
Output Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3\text{ V}$	$I_{OUT}$		100		mA
				120		
				150		
Short Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	$I_{SC}$		50		mA
Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$	$I_Q$		9	20	$\mu\text{A}$
Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 36\text{ V}$ , $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$	$I_{STB}$		0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
CE Pin Threshold Voltage	CE Input Voltage "H"	$V_{CEH}$	1.5			V
	CE Input Voltage "L"	$V_{CEL}$			0.3	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature		$T_{SD}$		150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Shutdown Release Temperature		$T_{SR}$		125		$^\circ\text{C}$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	PSRR		27		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 30\text{ mA}$ , $f = 10\text{ Hz}$ to $100\text{ kHz}$	$V_N$		112		$\mu\text{V}_{rms}$

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

3. Dropout voltage for  $2.0\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} < 3.7\text{ V}$  can be computed by this formula:  $V_{DO} = 4\text{ V} - V_{OUTSET}$

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

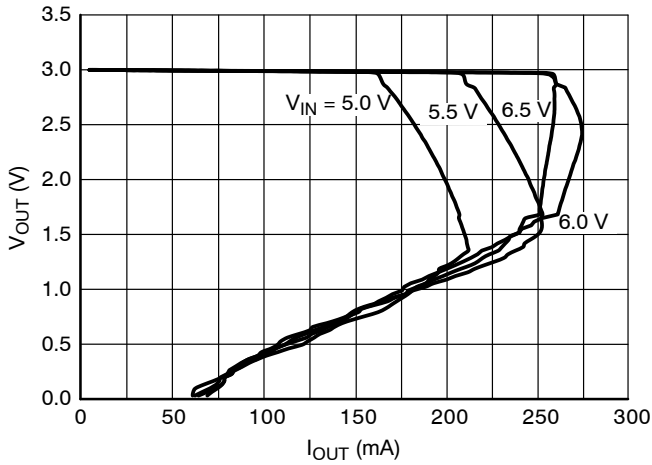


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Output Current  
3.0 V Version ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

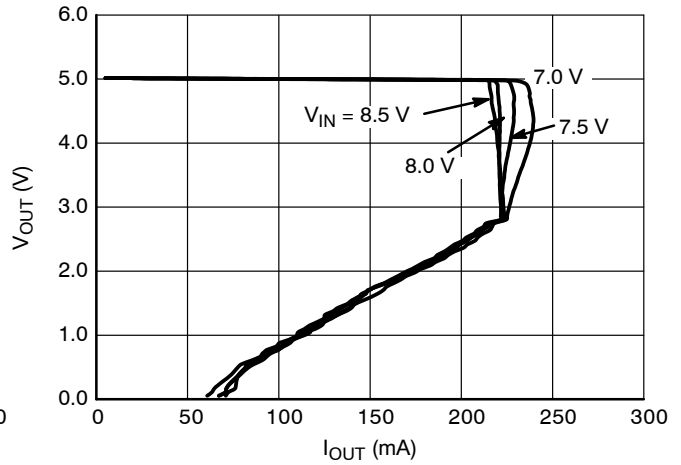


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Output Current  
5.0 V Version ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

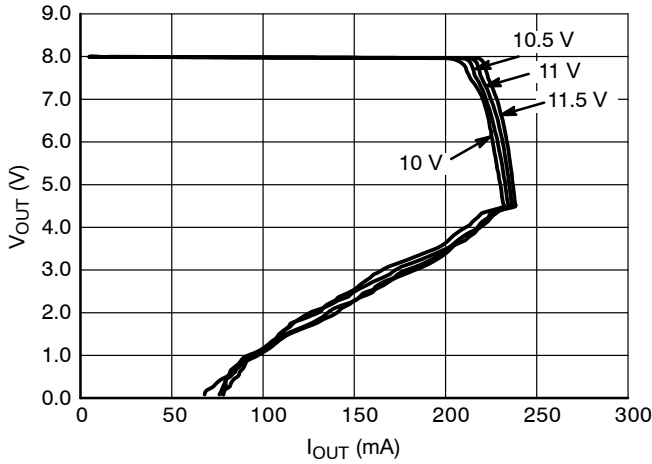


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Output Current  
8.0 V Version ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

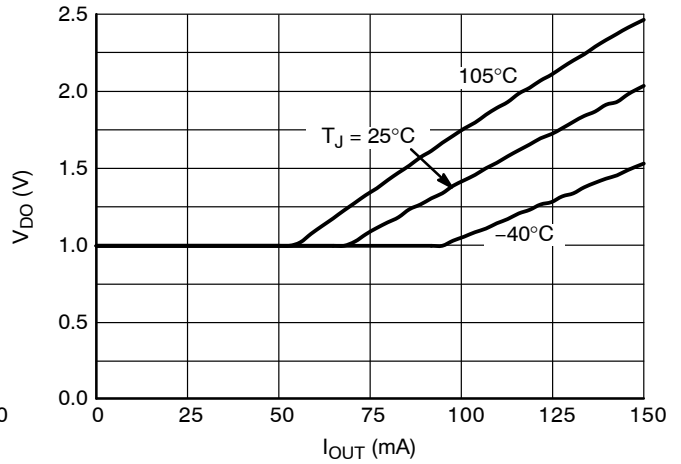


Figure 6. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current  
3.0 V Version

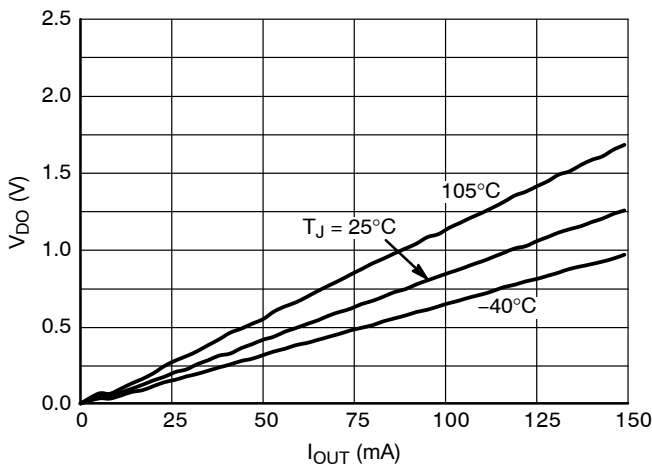


Figure 7. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current  
5.0 V Version

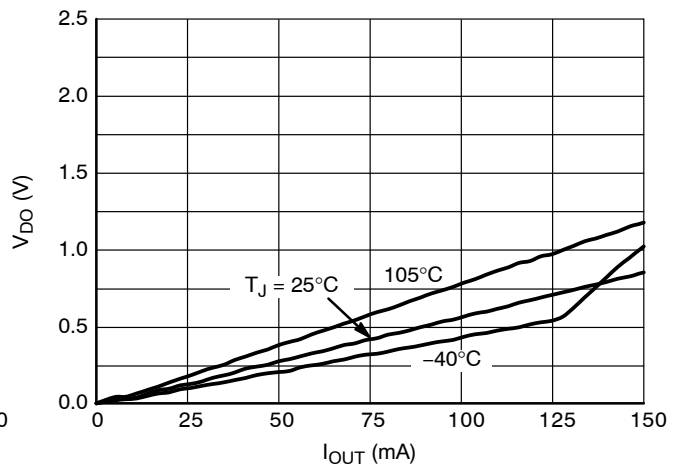


Figure 8. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current  
8.0 V Version

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

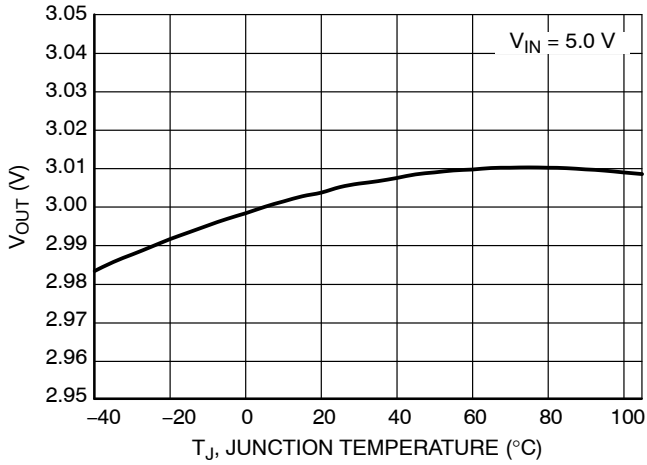


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.0 V Version

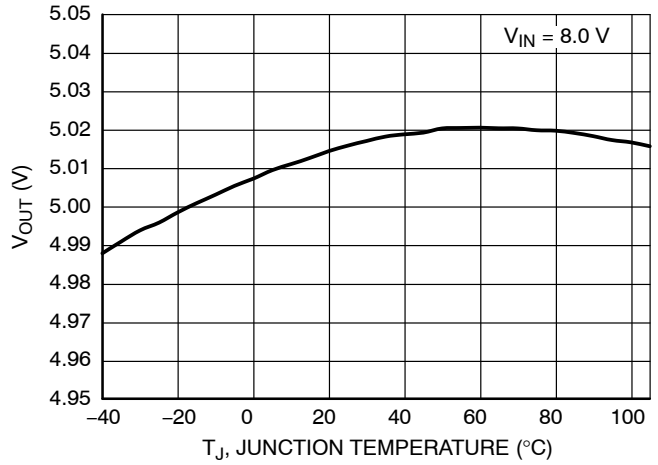


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 5.0 V Version

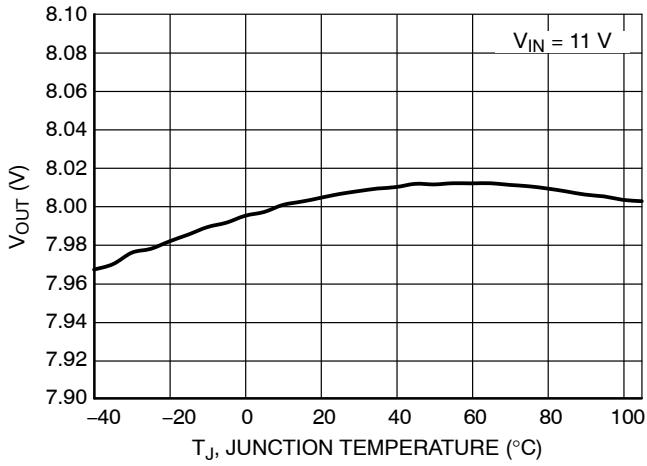


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs. Temperature, 8.0 V Version

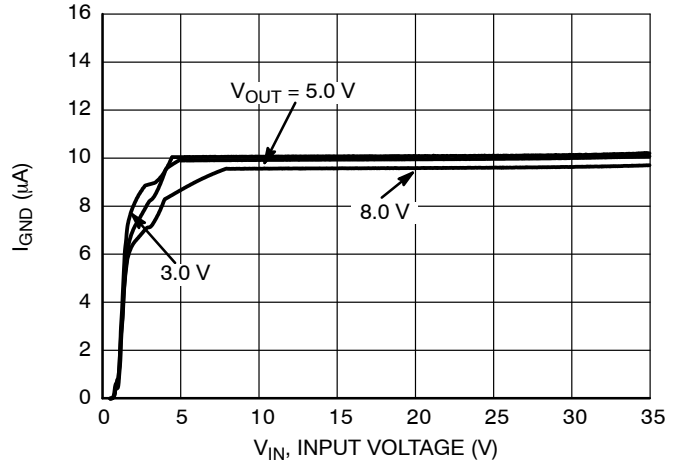


Figure 12. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

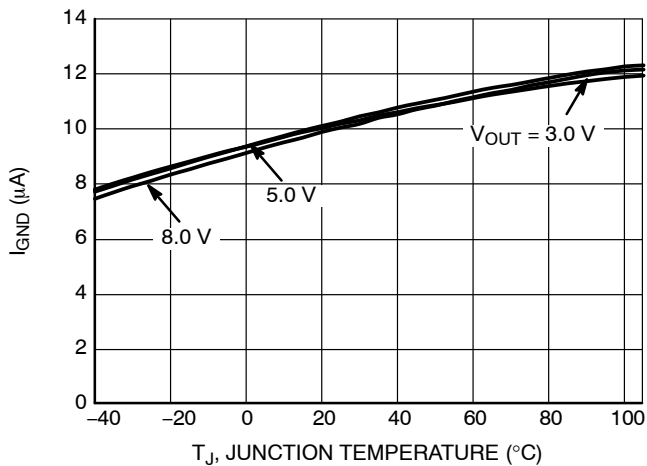


Figure 13. Supply Current vs. Temperature

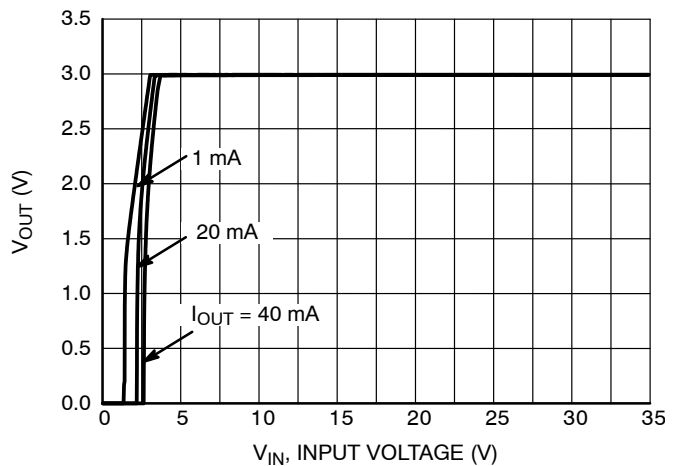


Figure 14. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 3.0 V Version

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

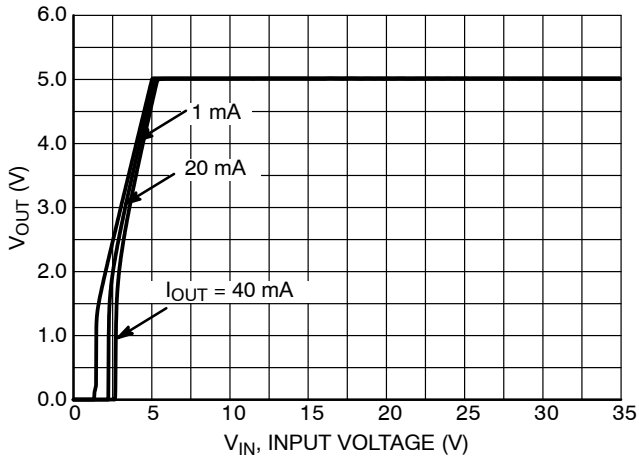


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 5.0 V Version

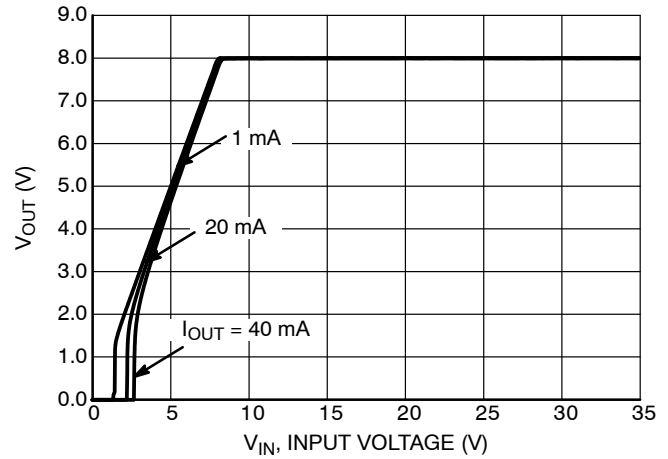


Figure 16. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage, 8.0 V Version

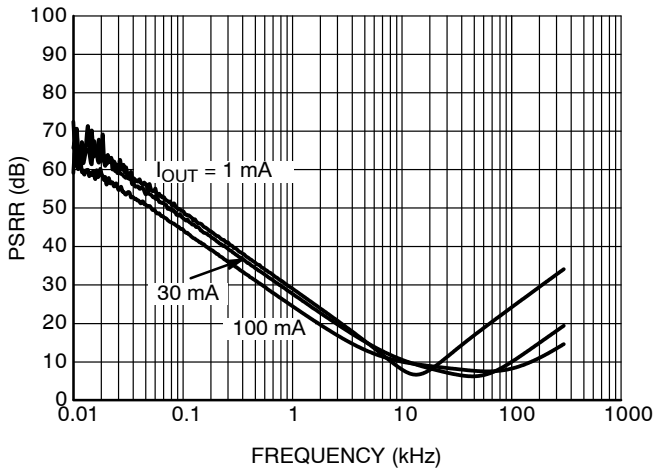


Figure 17. PSRR, 3.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 6.0$  V

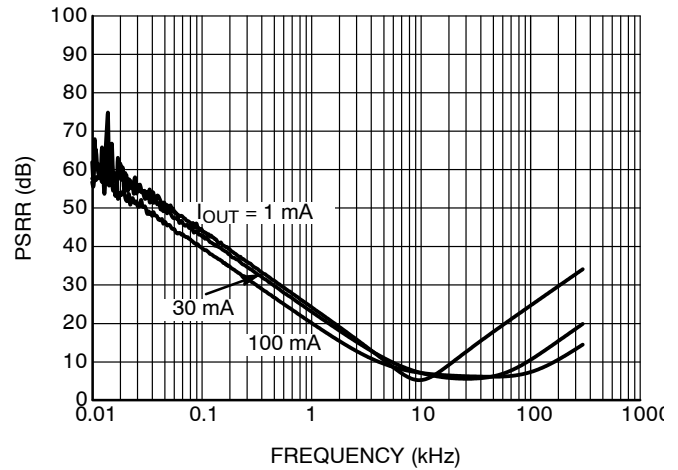


Figure 18. PSRR, 5.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 8.0$  V

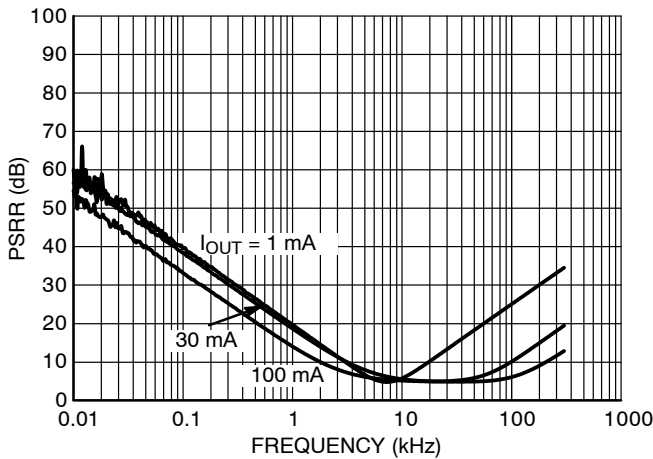


Figure 19. PSRR, 8.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 11$  V

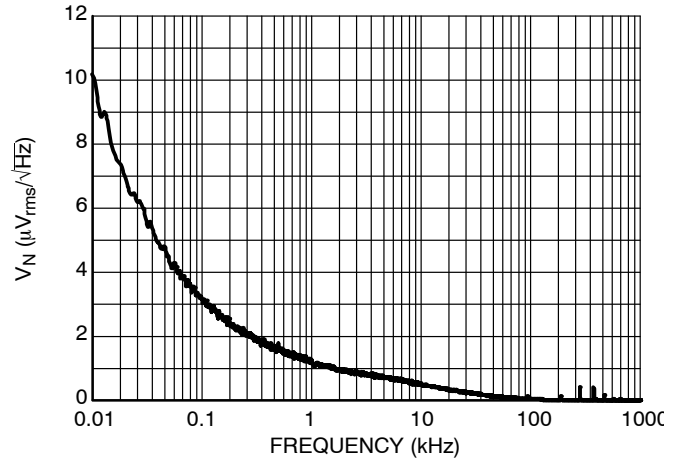


Figure 20. Output Voltage Noise, 3.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 6.0$  V,  $I_{OUT} = 30$  mA

# NCP4641

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

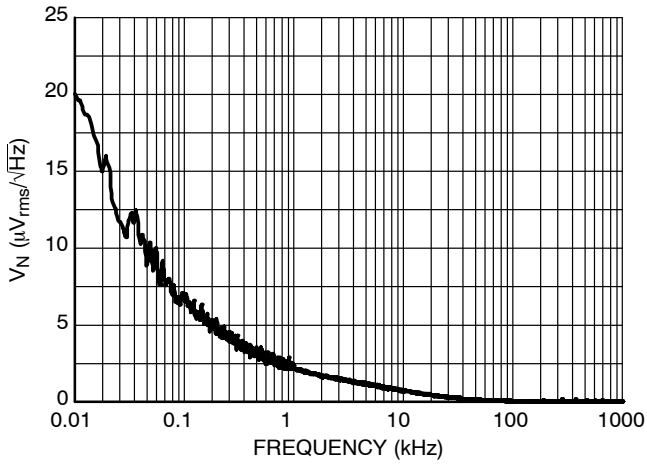


Figure 21. Output Voltage Noise, 5.0 V Version,  
 $V_{\text{IN}} = 8.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}} = 30 \text{ mA}$

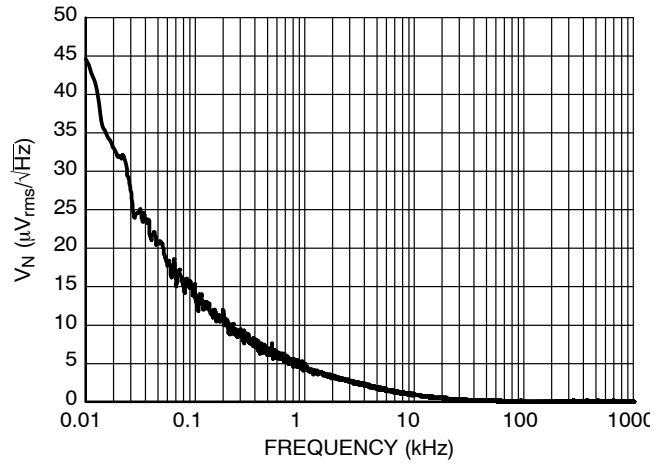


Figure 22. Output Voltage Noise, 8.0 V version,  
 $V_{\text{IN}} = 11.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}} = 30 \text{ mA}$



Figure 23. Line Transients, 3.0 V Version,  
 $t_{\text{R}} = t_{\text{F}} = 5 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ mA}$

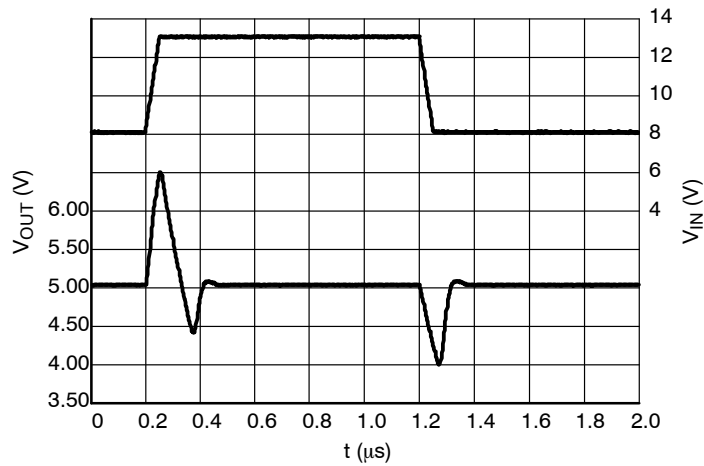


Figure 24. Line Transients, 5.0 V Version,  
 $t_{\text{R}} = t_{\text{F}} = 5 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1 \text{ mA}$



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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

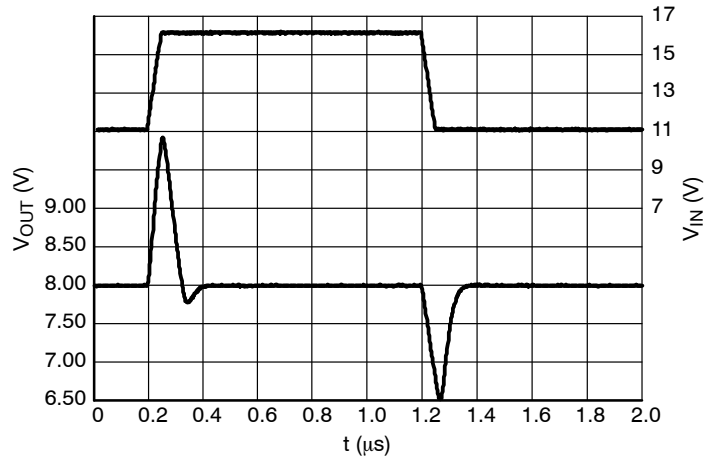


Figure 25. Line Transients, 8.0 V Version,  
 $t_R = t_F = 5 \mu s$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ mA}$

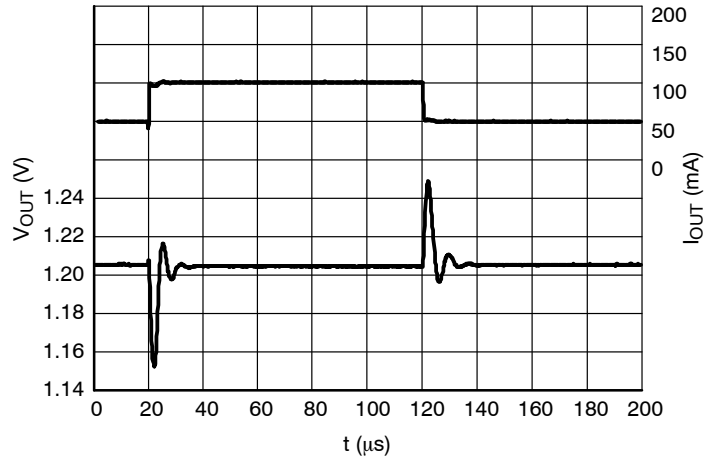


Figure 26. Load Transients, 3.0 V Version,  
 $I_{OUT} = 1 - 20 \text{ mA}$ ,  $t_R = t_F = 50 \mu s$ ,  $V_{IN} = 6.0 \text{ V}$

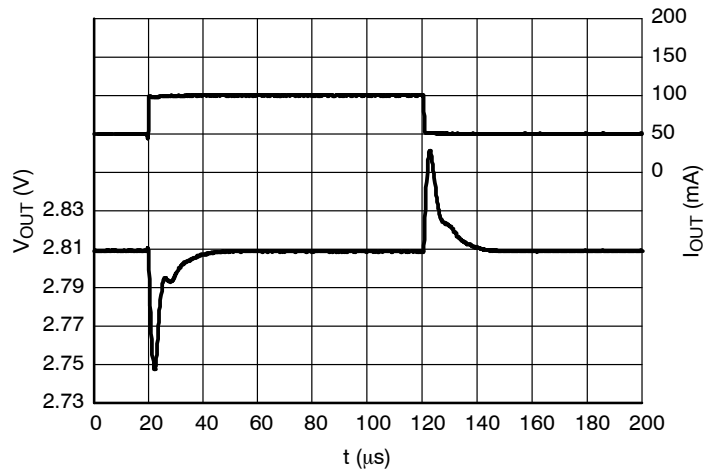
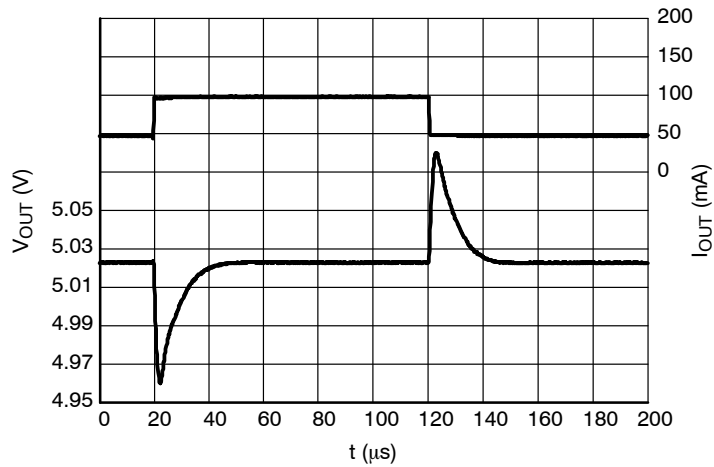


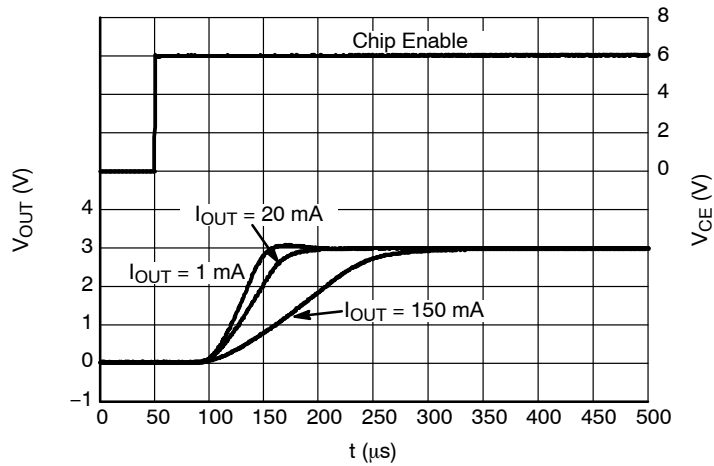
Figure 27. Load Transients, 5.0 V Version,  
 $I_{OUT} = 1 - 20 \text{ mA}$ ,  $t_R = t_F = 50 \mu s$ ,  $V_{IN} = 8.0 \text{ V}$

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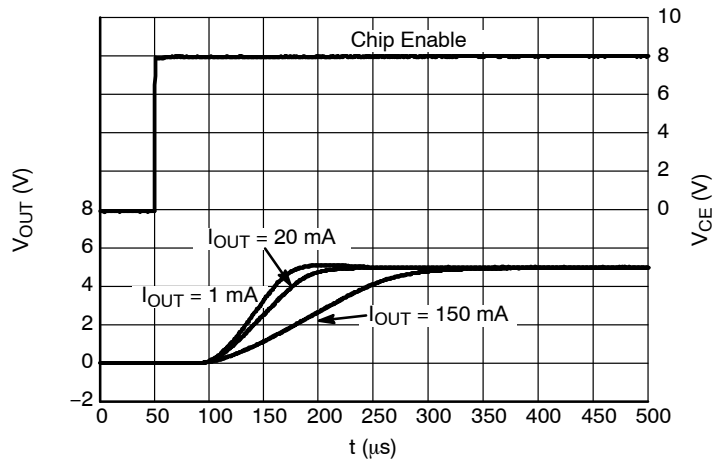
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



**Figure 28. Load Transients, 8.0 V Version,  
 $I_{OUT} = 1 - 20$  mA,  $t_R = t_F = 50$   $\mu$ s,  $V_{IN} = 11.0$  V**



**Figure 29. Start-up, 3.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 6.0$  V**



**Figure 30. Start-up, 5.0 V Version,  $V_{IN} = 8.0$  V**

# NCP4641

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

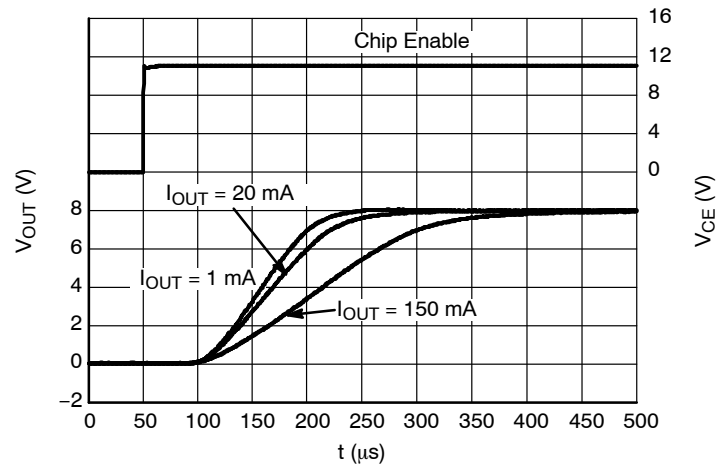
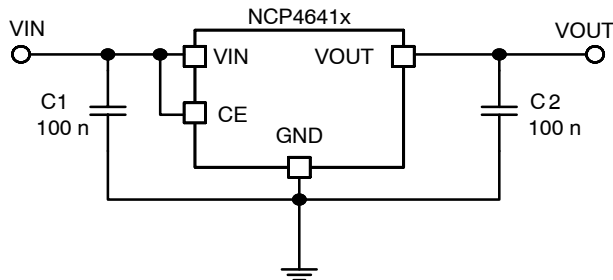


Figure 31. Start-up, 8.0 V Version,  $V_{\text{IN}} = 11.0 \text{ V}$

# NCP4641

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for NCP4641 series is shown in Figure 32.



**Figure 32. Typical Application Schematic**

### Input Decoupling Capacitor (C1)

The device is stable without any input capacitance, but if input line is long and has high impedance or if more stable operation is needed, input capacitor C1 should be connected as close as possible to the IC. Recommended range of input capacitor value is 100 nF to 10  $\mu$ F.

### Output Decoupling Capacitor (C2)

The NCP4641 can work stable without output capacitor, but if faster response and higher stability reserve is needed, output capacitor should be connected as close as possible to the device. Recommended range of output capacitance is 100 nF to 10  $\mu$ F. Larger values of output capacitance and lower ESR improves dynamic parameters.

### Enable Operation

The enable pin CE may be used for turning the regulator on and off. The device is activated when high level is

connected to CE pin. Do not keep CE pin not connected or between VCEH and VCEL voltage levels. Otherwise output voltage would be unstable or indefinite and unexpected would flow internally.

### Thermal

As a power across the IC increase, 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 also the ambient temperature affect the rate of temperature increase for the part. When the device has good thermal conductivity through the PCB the junction temperature will be relatively low in high power dissipation applications.

The IC includes internal thermal shutdown circuit that stops operation of regulator, if junction temperature is higher than 150°C. After that, when junction temperature decreases below 125°C, the operation of voltage regulator would restart. While high power dissipation condition is, the regulator starts and stops repeatedly and protects itself against overheating.

### PCB Layout

Pins number 2 and 4 of SOT89-5 package and pins number 2, 4 and 5 of SOIC6-TL must be wired to the GND plane while it is mounted on board. Make VIN and GND lines sufficient. 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.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Output Voltage	Description	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCP4641H030T1G	3.0 V	Enable High	M030	SOT89-5 (Pb-Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4641H033T1G	3.3 V	Enable High	M033	SOT-89-5 (Pb-Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4641H050T1G	5.0 V	Enable High	M050	SOT89-5 (Pb-Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel
NCP4641H080T1G	8.0 V	Enable High	M080	SOT89-5 (Pb-Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel

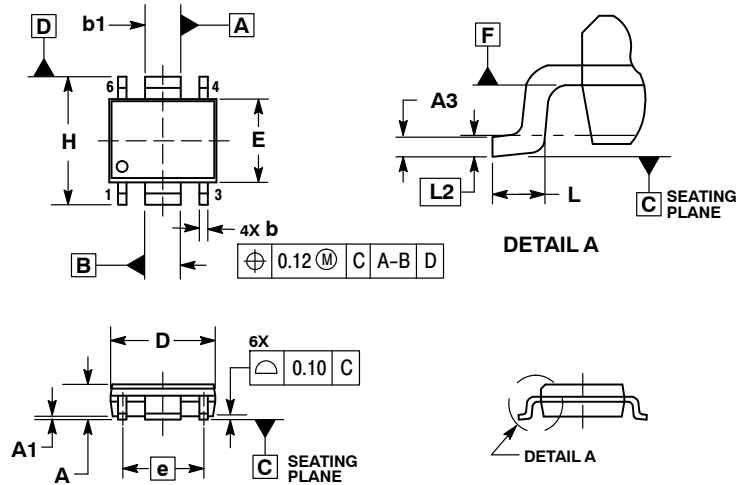
<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*To order other package and voltage variants, please contact your ON Semiconductor sales representative.

# NCP4641

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### SOIC6 (HSOP6) CASE 751BR ISSUE A

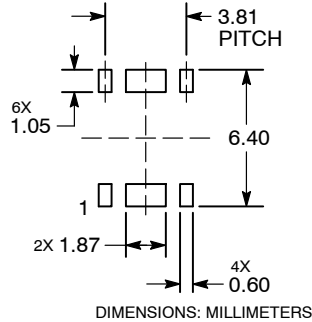


**NOTES:**

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. DIMENSION b AND b1 DO NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.10 mm IN EXCESS OF MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 mm PER SIDE. DIMENSIONS D AND E ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM F.
5. DATUMS A AND B ARE DETERMINED AT DATUM F.
6. A1 IS DEFINED AS THE VERTICAL DISTANCE FROM THE SEATING PLANE TO THE LOWEST POINT ON THE PACKAGE BODY.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	1.45	1.85
A1	0.05	0.25
A3	0.15	0.30
b	0.30	0.50
b1	1.57	1.77
D	4.72	5.32
E	3.70	4.10
e	3.81 BSC	
H	5.70	6.30
L	0.40	0.80
L2	0.25 BSC	

### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*

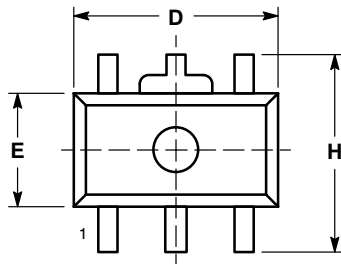


\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

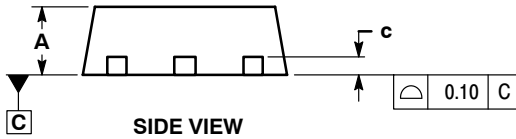
# NCP4641

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### SOT-89, 5 LEAD CASE 528AB ISSUE O



TOP VIEW

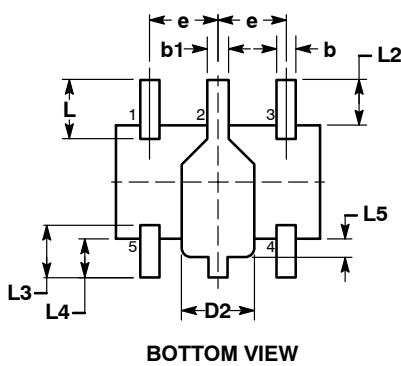


SIDE VIEW

NOTES:

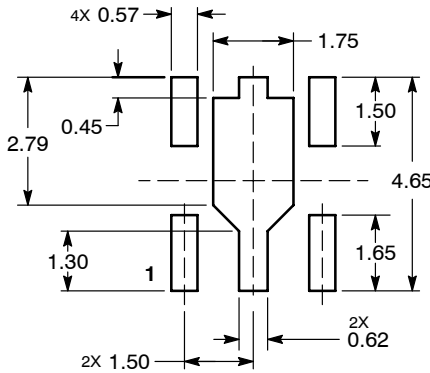
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.
5. DIMENSIONS L, L2, L3, L4, L5, AND H ARE MEASURED AT DATUM PLANE C.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	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




BOTTOM VIEW

### 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.

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