

Standard LDO Regulators

Standard Fixed Output LDO Regulators



BA□□DD0 Series, BA□□CC0 Series

Standard Fixed Output LDO Regulators with Shutdown Switch

BA□□DD0W and,BA□□CC0W Series

No.11021ECT01

●Description

Standard Fixed Output LDO Regulators are low-saturation regulators, available for output s up to 2A/ 1A. ROHM has a wide output voltage range and package lineup with and without shutdown switches. This IC has a built-in over-current protection circuit that prevents the destruction of the IC due to output short circuits, a thermal shut-down circuit that protects the IC from damage due to overloading and an over-voltage protection circuit that protects the IC from surges generated in the power supply line of the IC.

●Features

- 1) Maximum output current : 2A (BA□□DD0),1A(BA□□CC0)
- 2) $\pm 1\%$ highly accurate output voltage (BA□□DD0)
- 3) Low saturation with PNP output
- 4) Built-in over-current protection circuit that prevents the destruction of the IC due to output short circuits
- 5) Built-in thermal shutdown circuit for protecting the IC from damage due to overloading
- 6) Built-in over- voltage protection circuit that prevents the destruction of the IC due to power supply surges
- 7) TO220FP and HRP5 packaging (BA□□DD0) ,TO220FP and TO252 packaging(BA□□CC0)

●Applications

Used in DSP power supplies for DVD and CD players, FPDs, televisions, personal computers or any other consumer device

●Line up matrix

■1A BA□□CC0 Series

Part Number	3.0	3.3	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10	12	15	Package
BA□□CC0WT	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	—	TO220FP-5
BA□□CC0WFP	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	—	TO252-5
BA□□CC0T	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	TO220FP-3
BA□□CC0FP	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	TO252-3

■2A BA□□DD0 Series

品名	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.3	5.0	9.0	12	16	パッケージ
BA□□DD0WT	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	TO220FP-5
BA□□DD0WHFP	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	HRP5
BA□□DD0T	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	TO220FP-3

Part Number: BA□□CC0□□

a b c

Part Number: BA□□DD0□□

a b c

Symbol	Details			
a	Output Voltage Designation			
	□□	Output Voltage (V)	□□	Output Voltage (V)
	03	3.0V(Typ.)	08	8.0V(Typ.)
	033	3.3V(Typ.)	09	9.0V(Typ.)
	05	5.0V(Typ.)	J0	10.0V(Typ.)
	06	6.0V(Typ.)	J2	12.0V(Typ.)
	07	7.0V(Typ.)	J5	15.0V(Typ.)
b	Switch:"With W":Shutdown switch included "Without W":Shutdown switch not included			
c	Package T : TO220FP-5,TO220FP-3 FP : TO252-5,TO252-3			

Symbol	Details			
a	Output Voltage Designation			
	□□	Output Voltage (V)	□□	Output Voltage (V)
	15	1.5V(Typ.)	50	5.0V(Typ.)
	18	1.8V(Typ.)	90	9.0V(Typ.)
	25	2.5V(Typ.)	J2	12.0V(Typ.)
	30	3.0V(Typ.)	J6	16.0V(Typ.)
	33	3.3V(Typ.)		
b	Switch:"With W" :Shutdown switch included "Without W":Shutdown switch not included			
c	Package T : TO220FP-5,TO220FP-3 HFP: HRP5			

●Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input Power Supply Voltage ^{*1}	V _{CC}	-0.3~+35	V
Power Dissipation ^{*2}	Pd	2300(HRP5)	mW
		1300(TO252-5)	
		1200(TO252-3)	
		2000(TO220FP-3,5)	
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-40~+125	°C
Ambient Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55~+150	°C
Junction Temperature	T _{JMAX.}	+150	°C
Output Control Terminal Voltage ^{*3}	V _{ctl}	-0.3~+V _{CC}	V
Voltage Applied to the Tip ^{*4}	V _{CC peak}	+50	V

*1 Must not exceed Pd

*2 HRP5 : In cases in which Ta≥25°C when a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used, the power is reduced by 18.4 mW/°C.

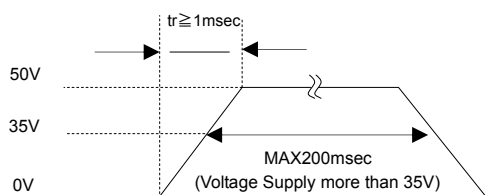
TO252FP-3 : In cases in which Ta≥25°C when a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used, the power is reduced by 9.6 mW/°C.

TO252FP-5 : In cases in which Ta≥25°C when a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used, the power is reduced by 10.4 mW/°C.

TO220FP-5 : No heat sink. When Ta≥25°C, the power is reduced by 16 mW/°C.

*3 Only for models with shutdown switches.

*4 Applied voltage : 200msec or less (tr≥1msec)



●Recommended Operating Range (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Ratings			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Input PowerSupply Voltage	BA□□CC0	V _{CC}	4.0	—	25.0	V
	BA□□DD0		3.0	—	25.0	V
Output Current	BA□□CC0	I _o	—	—	1	A
	BA□□DD0		—	—	2	A
Output Control Terminal Voltage		V _{ctl}	0	—	V _{CC}	V

●Electrical Characteristics(ABRIDGED)

BA□□CC0 Series (unless specified otherwise, Ta=25°C, V_{CTL}=5.0V(only with switch), I_o=500mA,and V_{cc}=V_{CCD}^{*5})

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output Voltage	V _o	V _o × 0.98	V _o	V _o × 1.02	V	Refer to the lineup for V _o
Circuit Current at Shutdown	I _{sd}	—	0	10	μA	V _{CTL} =0V
Minimum I/O Difference	ΔV _d	—	0.3	0.5	V	V _{cc} = 0.95 × V _o
Output Current Capacity	I _o	1.0	—	—	A	
Input Stability	Reg.I	—	20	100	mV	V _{cc} = (V _o +1)V → 25V
Load Stability	Reg.L	—	50	100	mV	I _o =5mA→1A
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient ^{*6}	T _{cv}	—	±0.02	—	%/°C	I _o =5mA , T _j =0~125°C

BA00DD0□□ series (unless specified otherwise, Ta=25°C, V_{CTL}=3V(only with switch), I_o=500mA,and V_{cc}=V_{CCD}^{*7})

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output Voltage	V _o	V _o × 0.99	V _o	V _o × 1.01	V	I _o =200mA
Circuit Current at Shutdown	I _{sd}	—	0	10	μA	V _{CTL} =0V
Minimum I/O Difference	ΔV _d	—	0.45	0.7	V	V _{cc} = 0.95 × V _o , I _o =2A
Output Current Capacity	I _o	2.0	—	—	A	
Input Stability	Reg.I	—	15	50	mV	V _{cc} = V _{CCD} ^{*7} →25V, I _o =200mA
Load Stability	Reg.L	—	50	200	mV	I _o =5mA→2A
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient ^{*6}	T _{cv}	—	±0.02	—	%/°C	I _o =5mA , T _j =0~125°C

*5 V_o=3.0V : V_{cc}= 8.0V , V_o=3.3V : V_{cc}=8.3V , V_o=5.0V : V_{cc}=10.0V , V_o=6.0V : V_{cc}=11.0V , V_o=7.0V : V_{cc}=12.0V , V_o=8.0V : V_{cc}= 13.0V , V_o=9.0V : V_{cc}=14.0V , V_o=10.0V : V_{cc}=15.0V , V_o=12.0V : V_{cc}=17.0V , V_o=15.0V : V_{cc}=20.0V

*6 Design guarantee (100% shipping inspection not performed)

*7 V_o=1.5V , 1.8V , 2.5V , 3.0V : V_{cc}=4.0V , V_o=3.3V , 5.0V : V_{cc}=7.0V , V_o=9.0V : V_{cc}=12.0V , V_o=12V : V_{cc}=14V , V_o=16V : V_{cc}=18V

●Reference Data (Unless specified otherwise, $V_{cc}=8.3V$, $V_o=3.3V$, $V_{CTL}=5.0V$, and $I_o=0mA$)

BA□□CC0□□(BA33CC0WT)

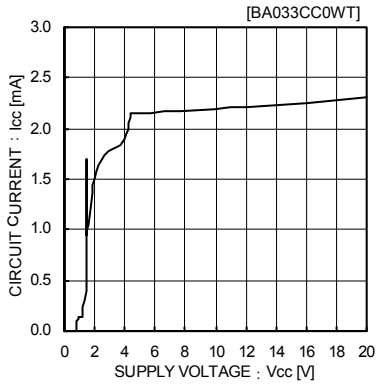


Fig.1 Circuit current

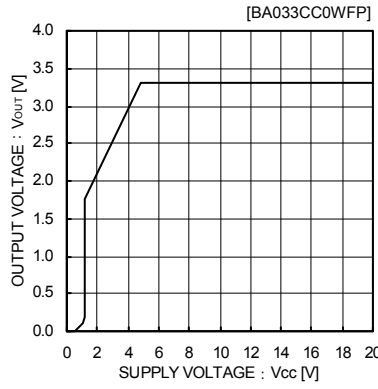


Fig.2 Input Stability

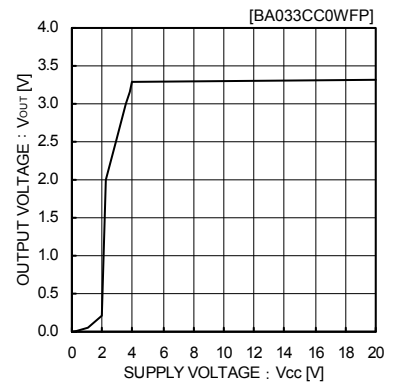


Fig.3 Input Stability ($I_o=500mA$)

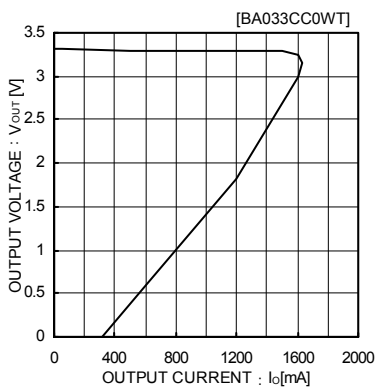


Fig.4 Load Stability

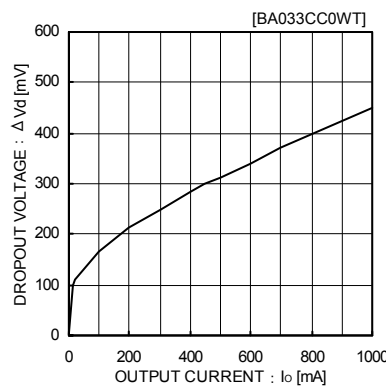


Fig.5 Input/Output Voltage Difference ($I_{OUT}(0V=1A)$)

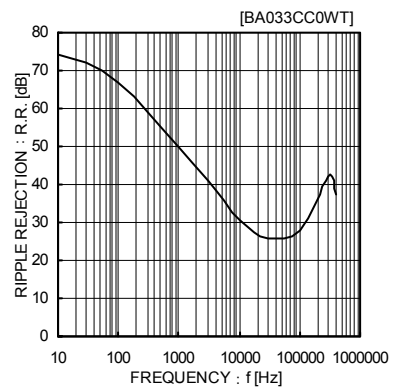


Fig.6 Ripple Rejection Characteristics ($I_o=100mA$)

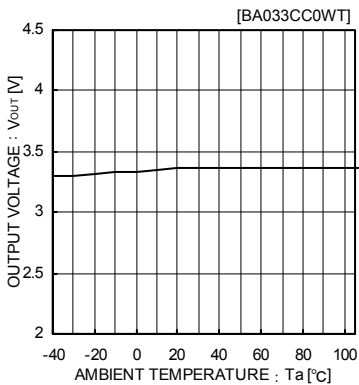


Fig.7 Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics

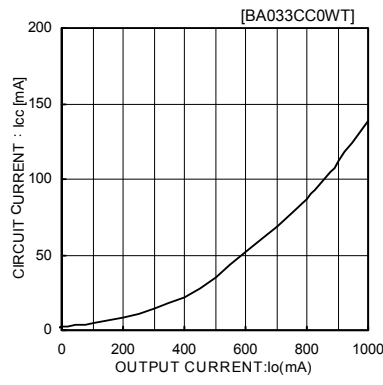


Fig.8 Circuit Current by load Level ($I_{OUT}=0mA \rightarrow 1A$)

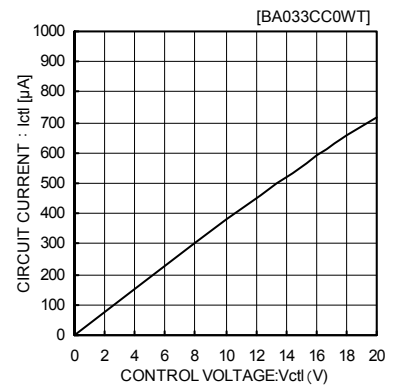


Fig.9 CTL Voltage vs. CTL Current

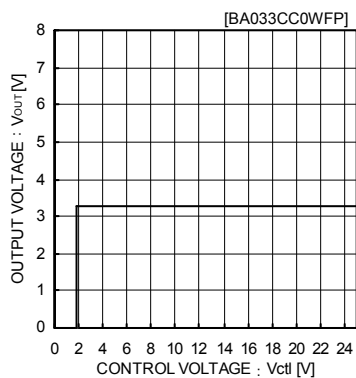


Fig.10 CTL Voltage vs. Output Voltage

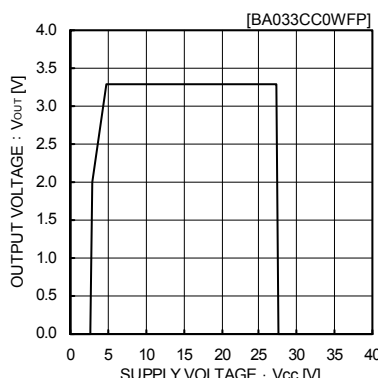


Fig.11 Overvoltage Operating Characteristics ($I_o=200mA$)

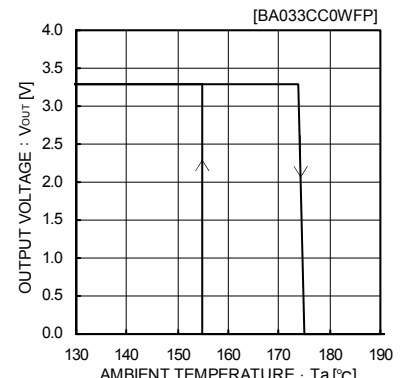


Fig.12 Thermal Shutdown Circuit Characteristics

●Reference Data (Unless specified otherwise, $V_{cc}=7.0V$, $V_o=5.0V$, $V_{CTL}=3.0V$, and $I_o=0mA$)

BA□□DD0□□(BA50DD0WT)

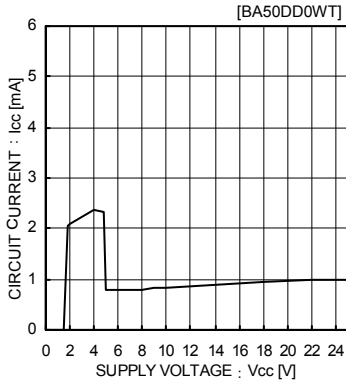


Fig.13 Circuit Current

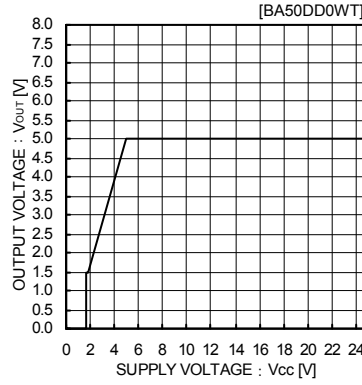


Fig.14 Input Stability

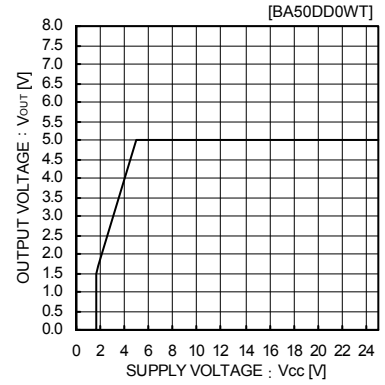


Fig.15 Input Stability ($I_o=2A$)

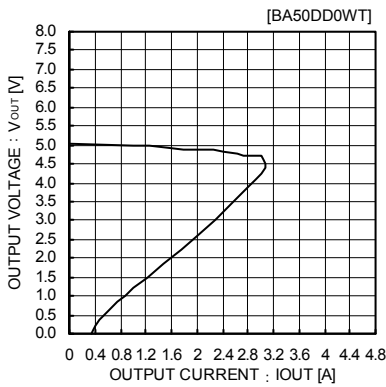


Fig.16 Load Stability

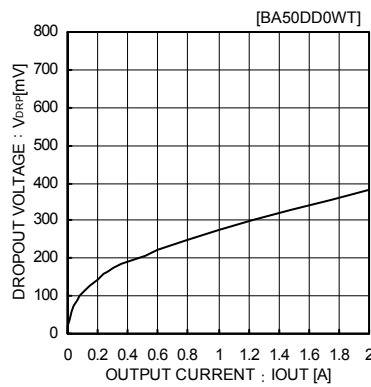


Fig.17 Input/Output Voltage Difference

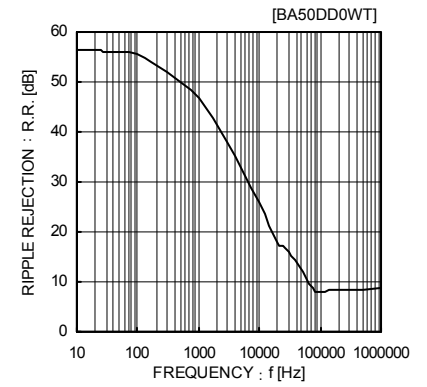


Fig.18 Ripple Rejection Characteristics

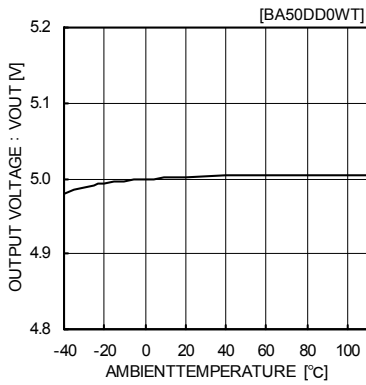


Fig.19 Temperature Characteristics

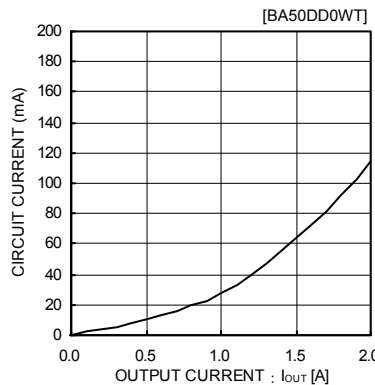


Fig.20 Circuit Current by Load Level

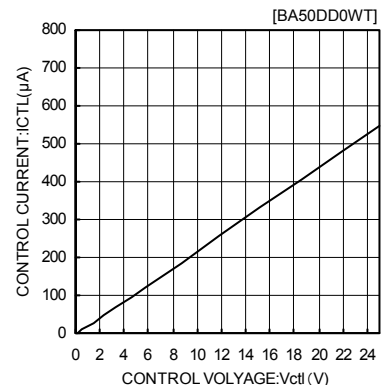


Fig.21 CTL Voltage vs. CTL Current

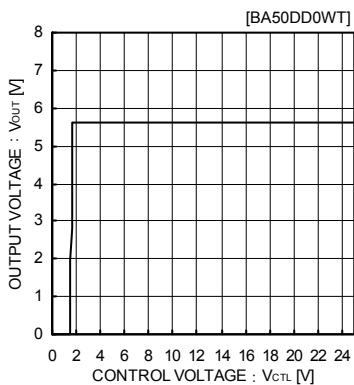


Fig.22 CTL Voltage vs. Output Voltage

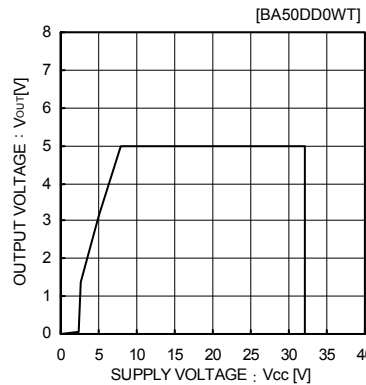


Fig.23 Overvoltage Operating

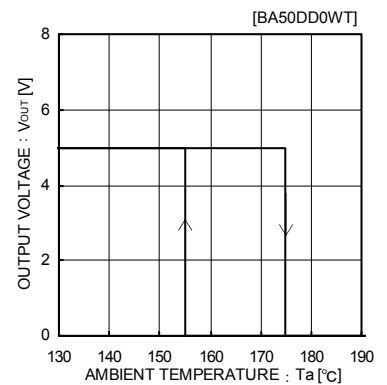
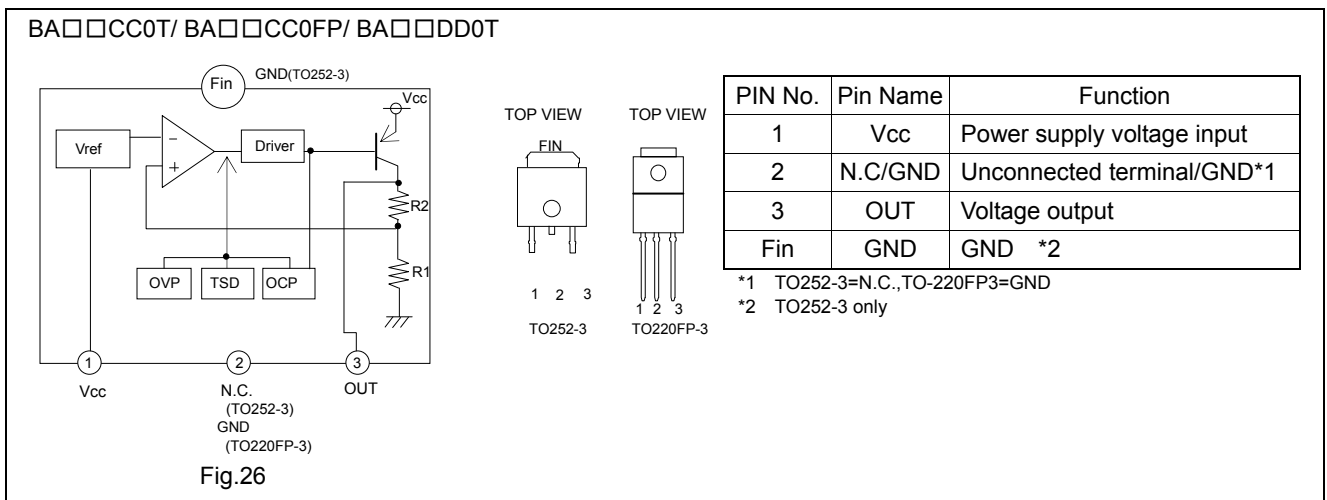
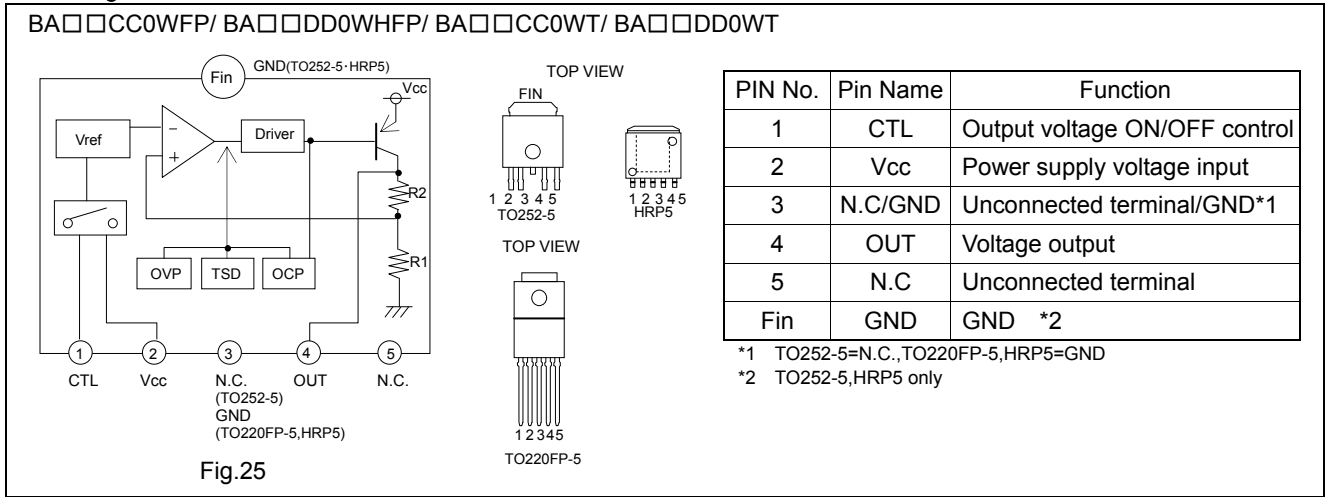


Fig.24 Thermal Shutdown Circuit Characteristics

●Block Diagrams



●Input / Output Equivalent Circuit Diagrams

< BA□□DD0 Series >

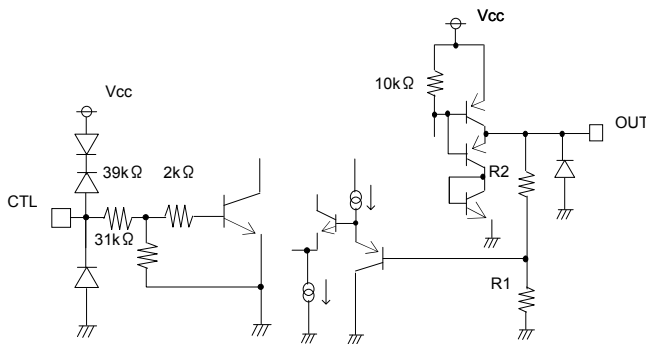


Fig.27

< BA□□CC0 Series >

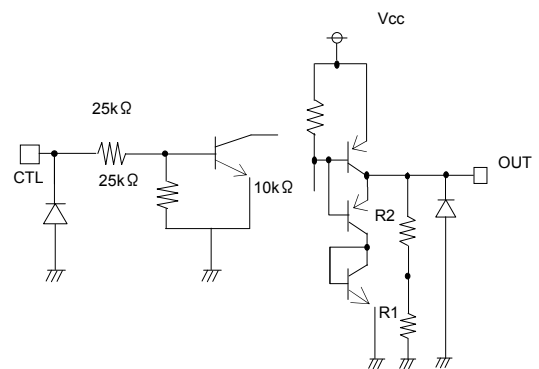


Fig.28

● Thermal Design

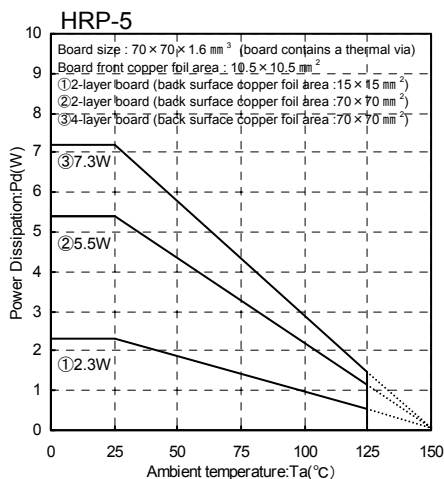


Fig.29

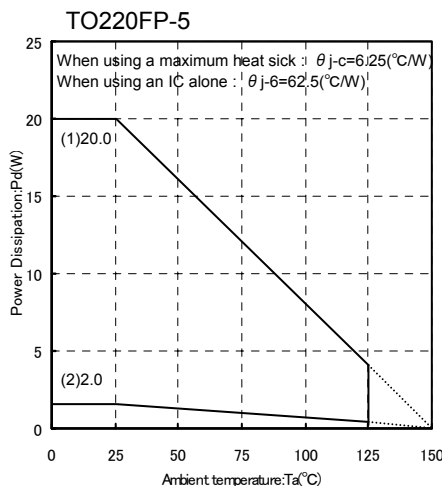


Fig.30

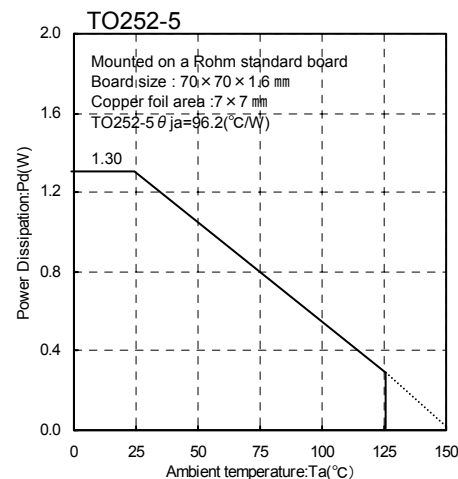


Fig.31

When using at temperatures over Ta=25°C, please refer to the heat reducing characteristics shown in Fig.29 through 31. The IC characteristics are closely related to the temperature at which the IC is used and if the temperature exceeds the maximum junction temperature TjMAX., the elements may be damaged or destroyed. From the standpoints of instantaneous destruction and long-term operating reliability, it is necessary give sufficient consideration to IC heat. In order to protect the IC from thermal damage, it is necessary to operate it at temperatures lower than the maximum junction temperature TjMAX of the IC.

Fig.30 shows the acceptable loss and heat reducing characteristics of the TO220FP package. The portion shown by the diagonal line is the acceptable loss range that can be used with the IC alone. Even when the ambient temperature Ta is a normal temperature (25°C), the chip (junction) temperature Tj may be quite high so please operate the IC at temperatures less than the acceptable loss Pd.

The method of calculating the power consumption Pc(W) is as follows.

$$P_c = (V_{cc} - V_o) \times I_o + V_{cc} \times I_{cca}$$

$$\text{Acceptable loss } P_d \leq P_c$$

Vcc : Input voltage
 Vo : Output voltage
 Io : Load current
 Icca : Circuit current

Solving this for load current IO in order to operate within the acceptable loss:

$$I_o \leq \frac{P_d - V_{cc} \times I_{cca}}{V_{cc} - V_o} \quad (\text{Please refer to Figs.8 and 20 for } I_{cca}.)$$

It is then possible to find the maximum load current IOMAX with respect to the applied voltage Vcc at the time of thermal design.

• Calculation Example

Example 1) When Ta=85°C, Vcc=8.3V, Vo=3.3V, BA33DD0WT

$$I_o \leq \frac{1.04 - 8.3 \times I_{cca}}{5}$$

$$I_o \leq 200\text{mA} \quad (I_{cca} : 2\text{mA}) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{With the IC alone : } \theta_{ja}=62.5^\circ\text{C/W} \rightarrow -16\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C} \\ 25^\circ\text{C}=2000\text{mW} \rightarrow 85^\circ\text{C}=1040\text{mW} \end{array} \right)$$

Please refer to the above information and keep thermal designs within the scope of acceptable loss for all operating temperature ranges.

The power consumption Pc of the IC when there is a short circuit (short between Vo and GND) is :

$$P_c = V_{cc} \times (I_{cca} + I_{short})$$

*Ishort : Short circuit current

●Peripheral Circuit Considerations

- Vcc Terminal
 Please attach a capacitor (greater than 0.33μF) between the Vcc and GND.
 The capacitance values will differ depending on the application, so please take this into account when configuring the terminal.
- GND Terminal
 Please be sure to keep the set ground and IC ground at the same potential level so that a potential difference does not arise between them.
 If a potential difference arises between the set ground and the IC ground, the preset voltage will not be outputted, causing the system to become unstable. Therefore, please reduce the impedance by making the ground patterns as wide as possible and by reducing the distance between the set ground and the IC ground as much as possible.
- CTL Terminal
 The CTL terminal is turned ON at 2.0V and higher and OFF at 0.8V and lower within the operating power supply voltage range.
 The power supply and the CTL terminal may be started up and shut down in any order without problems.

●Vo Terminal

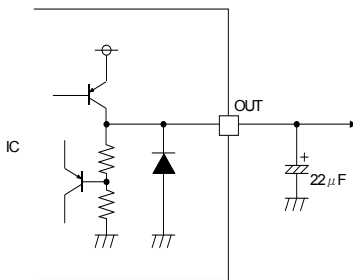


Fig.32 Output Equivalent Circuit

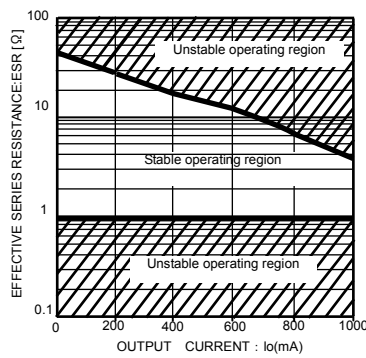


Fig.33 ESR-Io Characteristics (BA□□CC0)

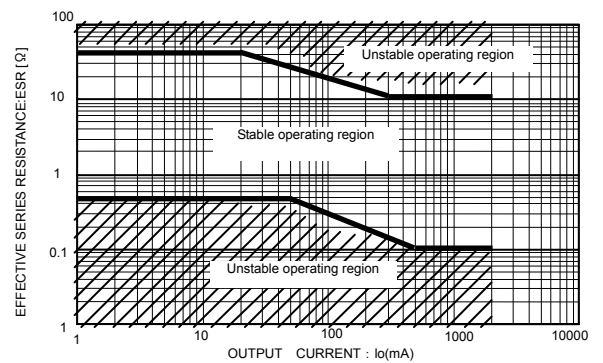


Fig.34 ESR vs Io Characteristics (BA□□DD0)

Please attach an anti-oscillation capacitor between Vcc and GND. The capacitance of the capacitor may significantly change due to factors such as temperature changes, making it impossible to completely stop oscillations. Please use a tantalum capacitor or aluminum electrolysis capacitor with favorable characteristics and small internal series resistance (ESR) even at low temperatures. The output fluctuates regardless of whether the ESR is large or small. Please use the IC within the stable operating region while referring to the ESR characteristics reference data shown in Figs.32 through 34. In applications where there are sudden load fluctuations, the use of a capacitor with large capacitance is recommended.

●Other Points of Caution

1) Protection Circuits

Over-current Protection Circuit

A built-in over-current protection circuit corresponding to the current capacity prevents the destruction of the IC when there are load shorts. This protection circuit is a “7”-shaped current control circuit that is designed such that the current is restricted and does not latch even when a large current momentarily flows through the system with a high-capacitance capacitor. However, while this protection circuit is effective for the prevention of destruction due to unexpected accidents, it is not suitable for continuous operation or transient use. Please be aware when creating thermal designs that the overcurrent protection circuit has negative current capacity characteristics with regard to temperature (Refer to Figs.4 and 16).

Thermal Shutdown Circuit (Thermal Protection)

This system has a built-in temperature protection circuit for the purpose of protecting the IC from thermal damage. As shown above, this must be used within the range of acceptable loss, but if the acceptable loss happens to be continuously exceeded, the chip temperature T_j increases, causing the temperature protection circuit to operate. When the thermal shutdown circuit operates, the operation of the circuit is suspended. The circuit resumes operation immediately after the chip temperature T_j decreases, so the output repeats the ON and OFF states (Please refer to Figs.12 and 24 for the temperatures at which the temperature protection circuit operates). There are cases in which the IC is destroyed due to thermal runaway when it is left in the overloaded state. Be sure to avoid leaving the IC in the overloaded state.

Reverse Current

In order to prevent the destruction of the IC when a reverse current flows through the IC, it is recommended that a diode be placed between the Vcc and Vo and a pathway be created so that the current can escape (Refer to Fig.35).

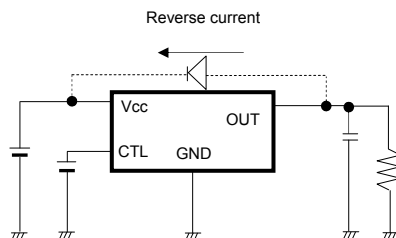


Fig. 36: Bypass diode

2) This IC is bipolar IC that has a P-board (substrate) and P+ isolation layer between each device, as shown in Fig.36. A P-N junction is formed between this P-layer and the N-layer of each device, and the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode when the electric potential relationship is $GND > \text{Terminal A}$, $GND > \text{Terminal B}$, while it operates as a parasitic transistor when the electric potential relationship is $\text{Terminal B} > \text{Terminal A}$. Parasitic devices are structurally inevitable in the IC. The operation of parasitic devices induces mutual interference between circuits, causing malfunctions and eventually the destruction of the IC. It is necessary to be careful not to use the IC in ways that would cause parasitic elements to operate. For example, applying a voltage that is lower than the GND (P-board) to the input terminal.

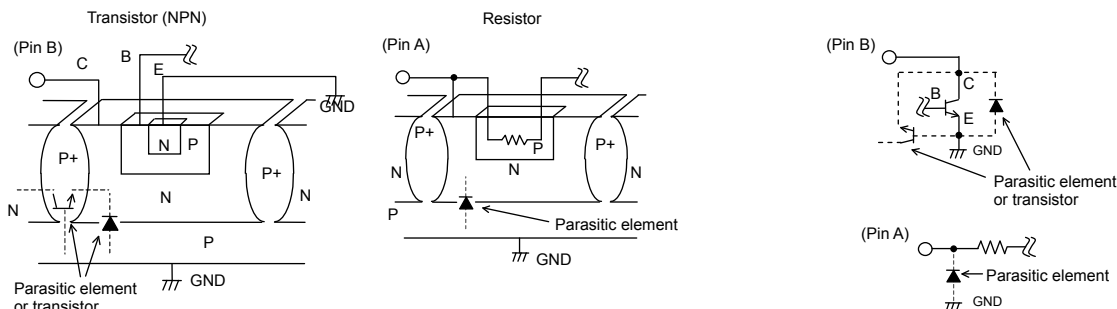
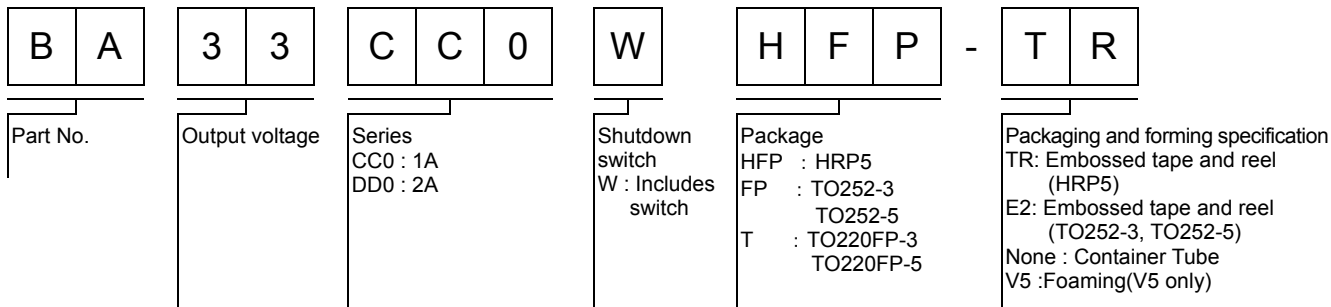
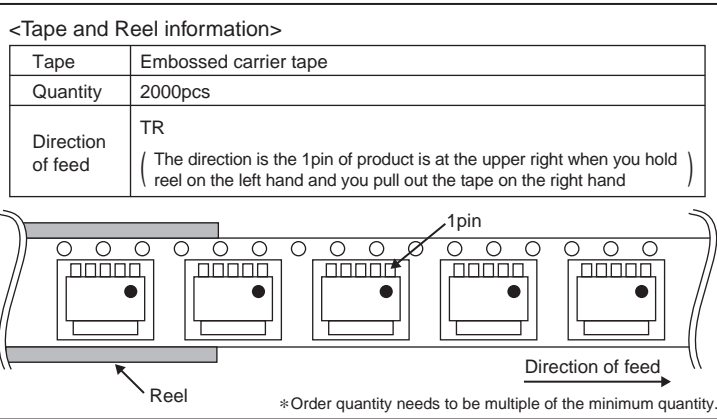
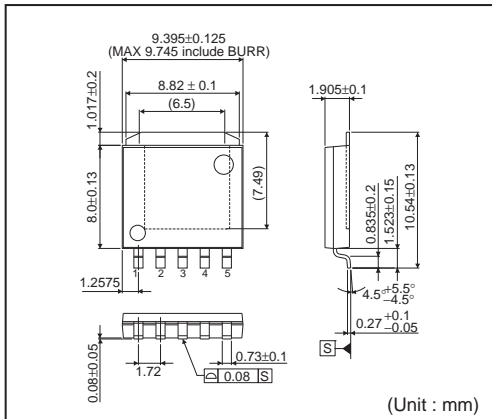


Fig. 37: Example of the basic structure of a bipolar IC

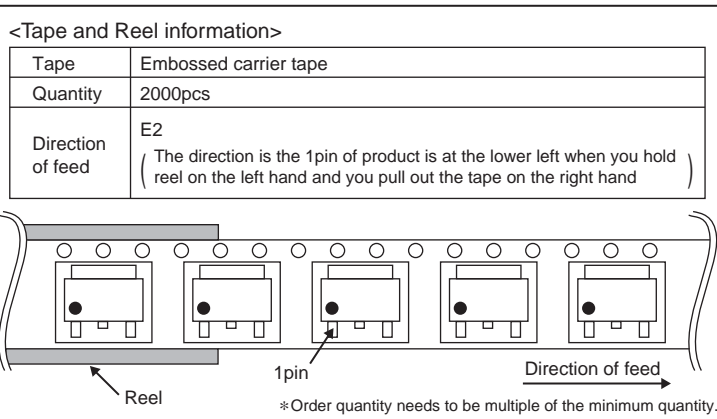
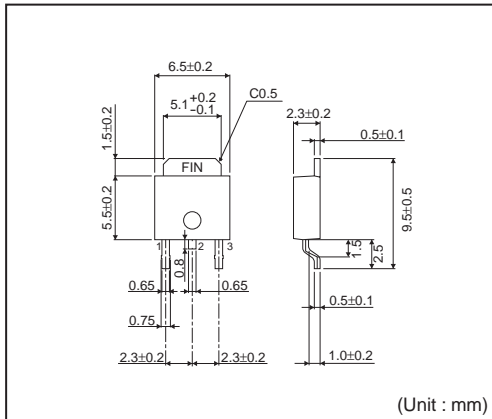
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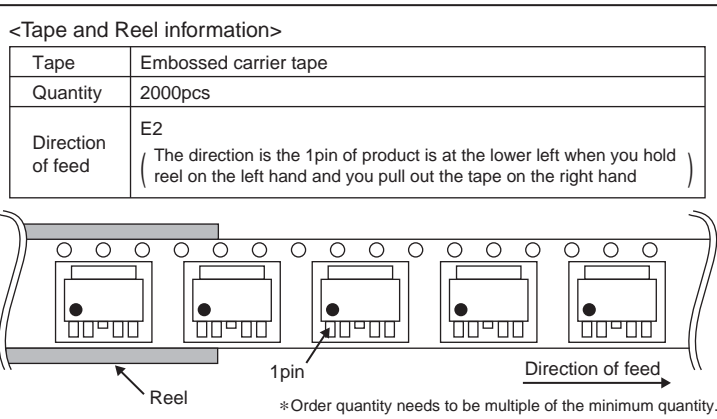
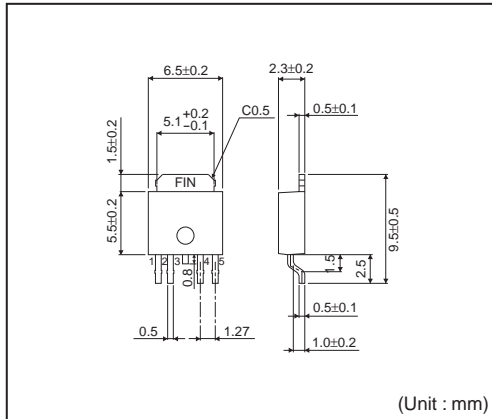
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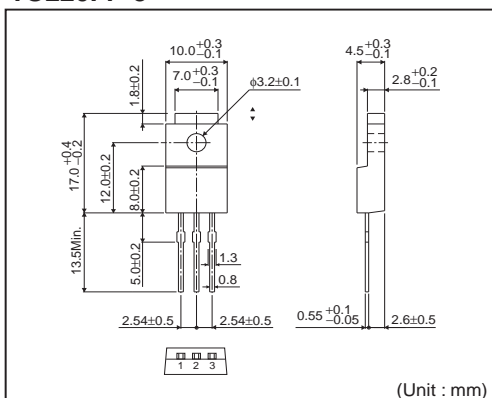
TO252-3



TO252-5

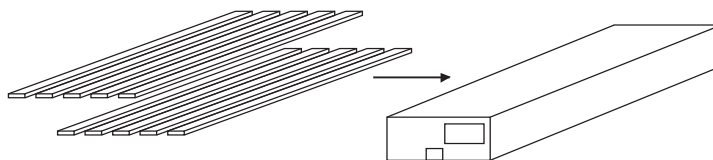


TO220FP-3



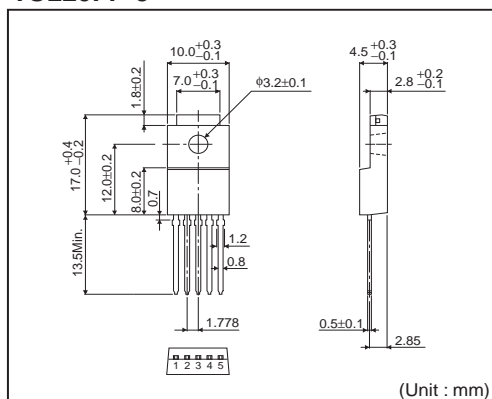
<Tape and Reel information>

Container	Tube
Quantity	500pcs
Direction of feed	Direction of products is fixed in a container tube



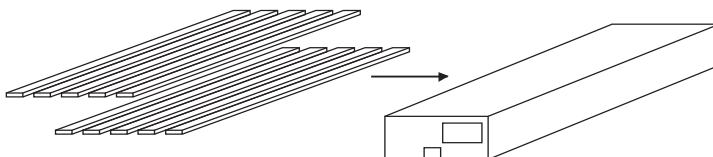
*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

TO220FP-5



<Tape and Reel information>

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Quantity	500pcs
Direction of feed	Direction of products is fixed in a container tube



*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

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