

Features

- Good Transient Response
- Output voltage accuracy: tolerance $\pm 2\%$
- SOT223, and TO252 package
- PSRR:65dB@1KHz
- High input voltage (up to 18V)
- Low Power Consumption: 2 μ A (Typ)
- Maximum Output Current: 1000mA
- Voltage drop:1000mV@1000mA(3.3V)

Applications

- Portable, Battery Powered Equipmpm
- Microcontroller Applications
- Smoke detector and sensor
- Audio/Video equipment
- Weighting Scales
- Home Automation

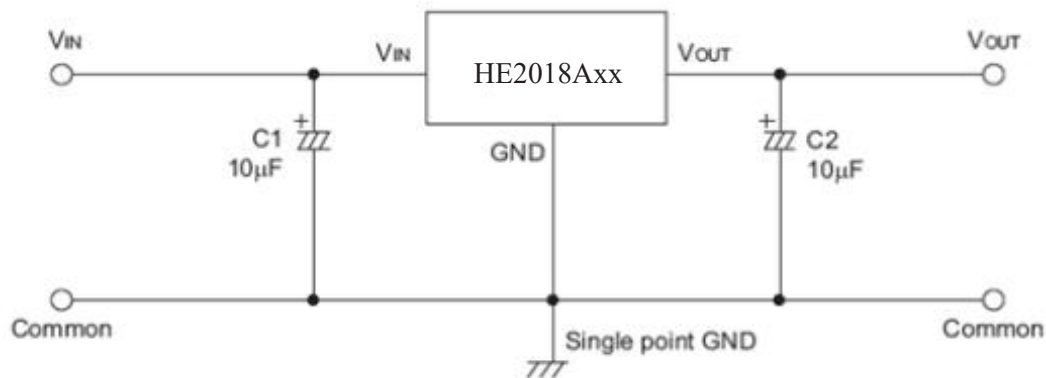
General Description

The HE2018 series is a high voltage, ultralow-power, low dropout voltage regulator. The device can deliver 1000mA output current with a dropout voltage of 360mV and allows an input voltage as high as 18V. The typical quiescent current is only 2 μ A. The device is available in fixed output voltages of 3.3 and 5.0V. The device features integrated short-circuit and thermal shutdown protection. Although designed primarily as fixed voltage regulators, the device can be used with external components to obtain variable voltages.

Selection Table

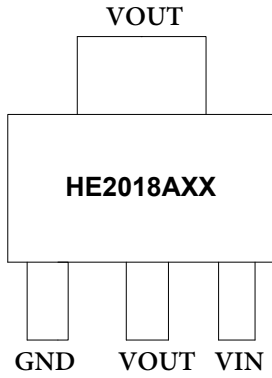
Part No.	Output Voltage	Package	Marking
HE2018A33FR	3.3V	SOT223	
HE2018A50FR	5.0V	SOT223	
HE2018A33GR	3.3V	TO252	
HE2018A50GR	5.0V	TO252	

Application Circuits



Pin Assignment

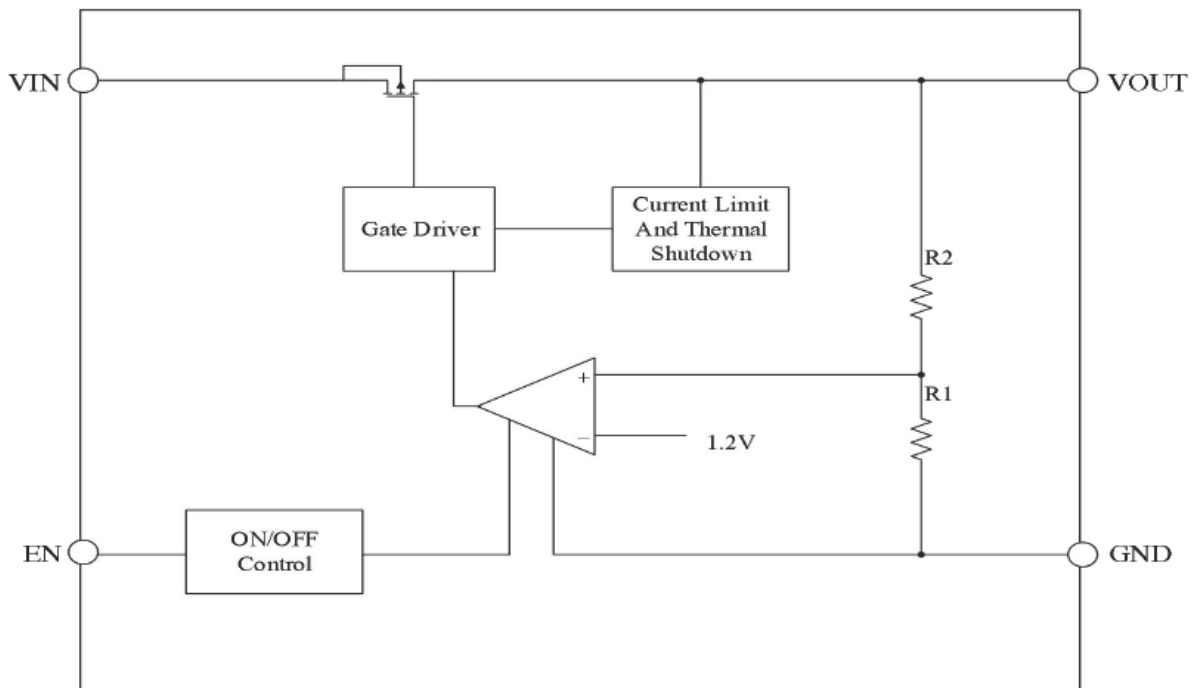
SOT223 (Top View)



TO252 (Top View)



Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum Rating	Unit
Input Voltage		V _{IN}	V _{SS} -0.3~V _{SS} +18.0	V
		V _{OUT}	V _{SS} -0.3~V _{SS} +6.0	V
Output Current		I _{OUT}	1000	mA
Power Dissipation	SOT223	P _d	1200	mW
	TO252		1800	
Thermal Resistance	SOT223	R _{θJA} ⁽³⁾	66	°C/W
	TO252		55	°C/W
Operating Temperature		T _{opr}	-40~85	°C
Storage Temperature		T _{stg}	-40~125	°C
Soldering Temperature & Time		T _{solder}	260°C, 10s	

Note (1): Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.

Note (2): The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions

Note (3): The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance to JESD 51-7.

ESD Ratings

Item	Description	Value	Unit
V _(ESD-HBM)	Human Body Model (HBM) ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2014 Classification, Class: 2	±4000	V
V _(ESD-CDM)	Charged Device Mode (CDM) ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002-2014 Classification, Class: C0b	±200	V
I _{LATCH-UP}	JEDEC STANDARD NO.78E APRIL 2016 Temperature Classification, Class: I	±150	mA

ESD testing is performed according to the respective JESD22 JEDEC standard. The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	MIN.	MAX.	Units
Supply voltage at V _{IN}	---	15	V
Operating junction temperature range, T _j	-40	125	°C
Operating free air temperature range, T _A	-40	85	°C

Note : All limits specified at room temperature (T_A = 25°C) unless otherwise specified. All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are ensured through correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

Electrical characteristics

(At $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{IN}=1\mu\text{F}$, $V_{IN}=V_{OUTNOM}+1.0\text{V}$, $C_{OUT}=10\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted)

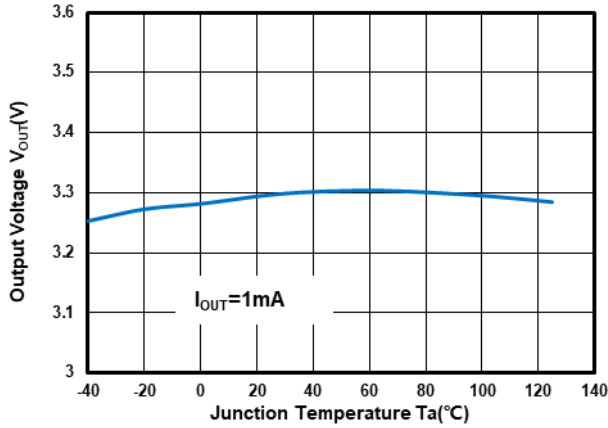
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage* ¹	$V_{OUT(S)}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}$, $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$		$V_{OUT(S)}\times 0.98$	$V_{OUT(S)}$	$V_{OUT(S)}\times 1.02$	V
Dropout Voltage* ²	V_{DROP}	$V_{OUT(S)}=3.3\text{V}$	$I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$		3	8	mV
			$I_{OUT}=1\text{A}$		1000	1300	
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN} \cdot V_{OUT(S)}}$	$V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}\leq V_{IN}\leq 18\text{V}$ $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$			0.01	0.02	%/V
Load Regulation	ΔV_{OUT2}	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}$ $1\text{mA}\leq I_{OUT}\leq 1\text{A}$	$V_{OUT(S)}\leq 5.0\text{V}$		80		mV
			$V_{OUT(S)}>5.0\text{V}$		90		
Temperature Stability	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a \cdot V_{OUT(S)}}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}$, $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C}\leq T_a\leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			± 50		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
GND Current	I_{GND}	no load	$V_{OUT(S)}\leq 5.0\text{V}$	1.0	2.0	3.0	μA
			$I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$		420		
Shutdown Current	I_{SHUT}	$V_{IN}=18\text{V}$, $V_{EN}=0$			0.1	1	
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	---		2.2		18	V
Maximum Output Current	I_{OUTMAX}			1			A
Current Limit* ³	I_{LIM}	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}$, $V_{OUT}=0.95 \times V_{OUT(S)}$			1.5		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio* ⁴	PSRR	$f=10\text{Hz}$, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$			75		dB
		$f=100\text{Hz}$, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$			80		
		$f=1\text{kHz}$, $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$			65		
Short Circuit Current* ⁵	I_{SHORT}	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2.0\text{V}$ $V_{OUT}=0\text{V}$			30		mA
EN 'H' Level Voltage	V_{ENH}			1.5		18	V
EN 'L' Level Voltage	V_{ENL}			0		0.5	
EN 'H' Level Current	I_{ENH}	$V_{IN}=18\text{V}$, $V_{EN}=V_{IN}$		-0.1		0.1	μA
EN 'L' Level Current	I_{ENL}	$V_{IN}=18\text{V}$, $V_{EN}=0$		-0.1		0.1	
Over Temperature Protection	OTP	$I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$			150		$^\circ\text{C}$

Notes:

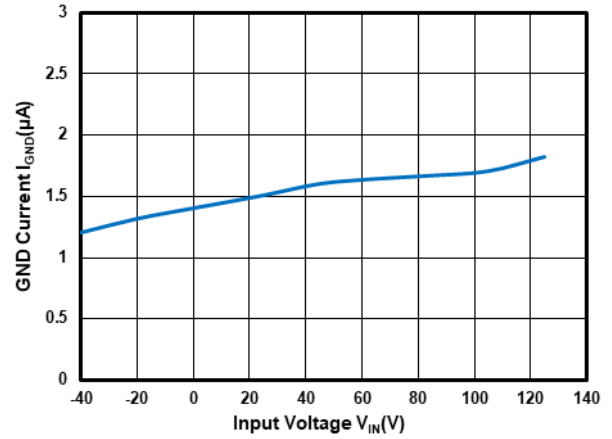
- $V_{OUT(S)}$: Output voltage when $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2\text{V}$, $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$.
- $V_{DROP}=V_{IN1} - (V_{OUT(S)} \times 0.98)$ where V_{IN1} is the input voltage when $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(S)} \times 0.98$.
- I_{LIM} : Output current when $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2\text{V}$ and $V_{OUT} = 0.95 \times V_{OUT(S)}$.
- PSRR was measured for $V_{OUT(S)} = 3.3\text{V}$ and $V_{IN} = 5.3\text{V}$.
- V_{OUT} pin should be shorted to GND pin, and the impedance between them is less than 0.1 ohm

Typical Performance Characteristics:

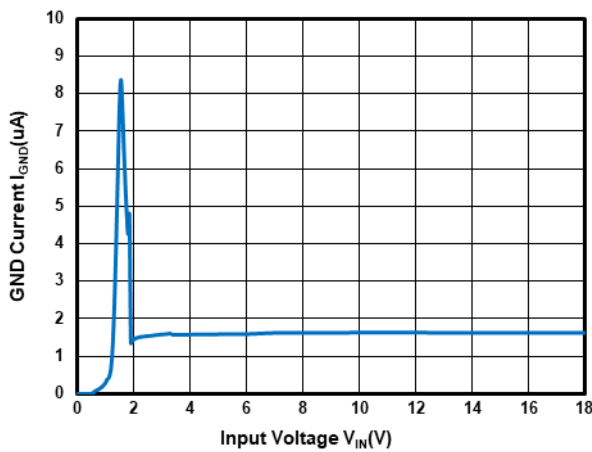
Test Conditions: $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$, $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$, $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$, unless otherwise indicated.



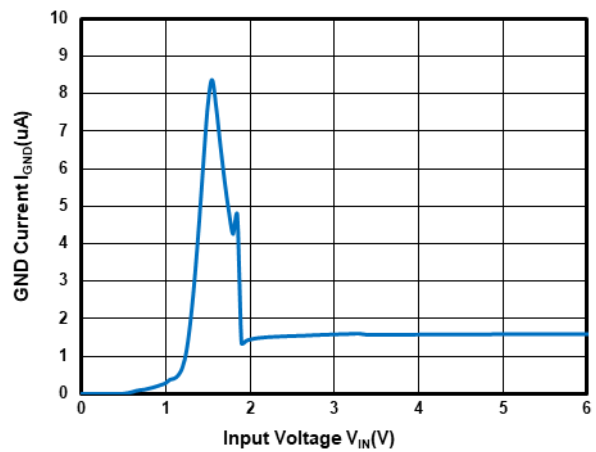
Output Voltage vs Temperature at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



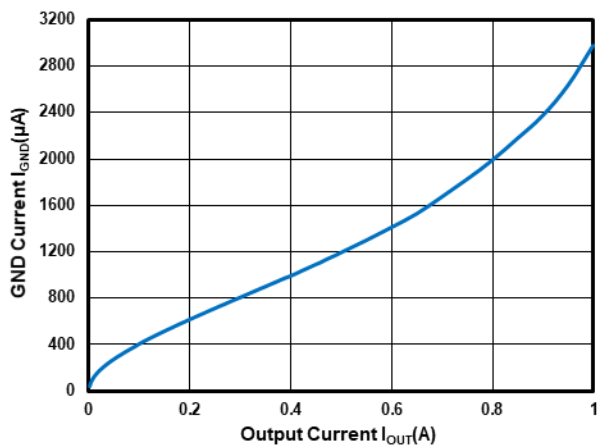
GND Current vs Temperature at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



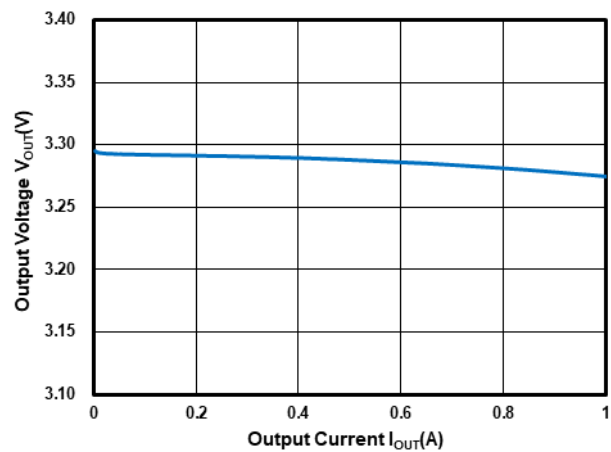
GND Current vs Input Voltage at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



GND Current vs Input Voltage at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



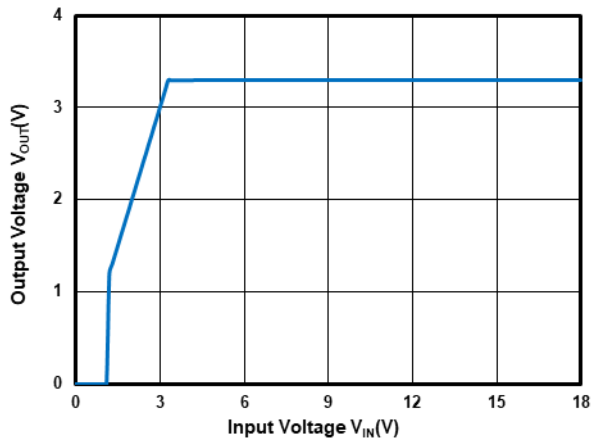
GND Current vs Output Current at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



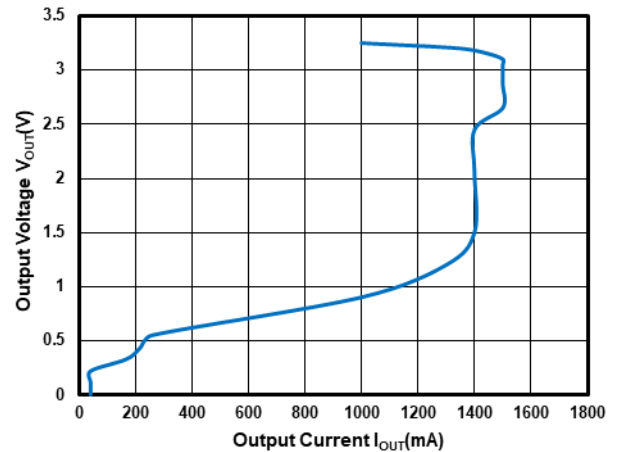
Output Voltage vs Output Current at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$

■ Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued):

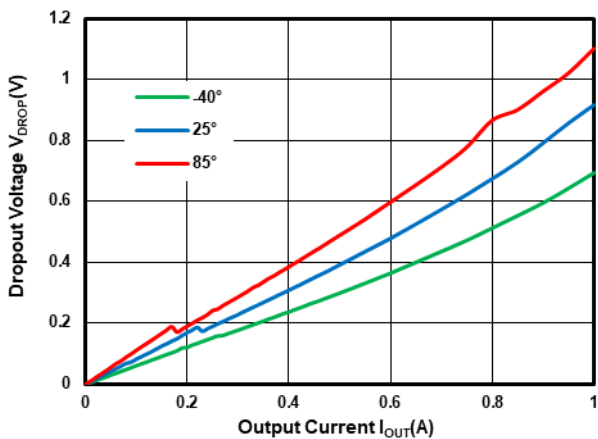
Test Conditions: $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$, $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$, $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$, unless otherwise indicated.



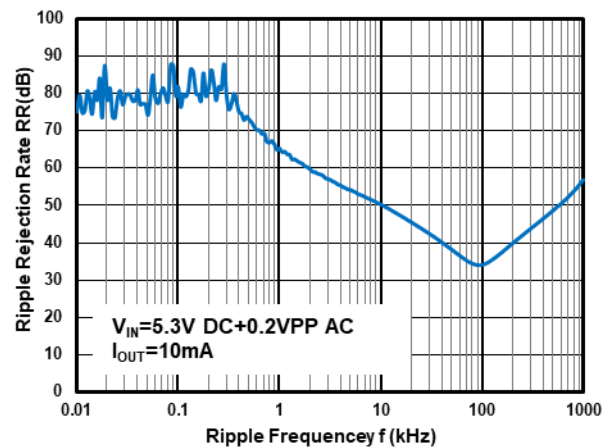
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



Output Current Fold-back at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



Power Supply Rejection Ratio at $V_{OUT}=3.3V$

Application Guideline

Input Capacitor

A 10 μ F ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between V_{DD} and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and less noise. For PCB layout, a wide copper trace is required for both VIN and GND.

Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required for the stability of the LDO. The recommended output capacitance is 10 μ F, ceramic capacitor is recommended, and temperature characteristics are X7R or X5R. Higher capacitance values help to improve load/line transient response. The output capacitance may be increased to keep low undershoot/overshoot. Place output capacitor as close as possible to VOUT and GND pins.

Dropout Voltage

The dropout voltage refers to the voltage difference between the VIN and VOUT pins while operating at specific output current. The dropout voltage V_{DROP} also can be expressed as the voltage drop on the pass-FET at specific output current (I_{RATED}) while the pass-FET is fully operating at ohmic region and the pass-FET can be characterized as a resistance R_{DS(ON)}. Thus the dropout voltage can be defined as (V_{DROP} = V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = R_{DS(ON)} x I_{RATED}). For normal operation, the suggested LDO operating range is (V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + V_{DROP}) for good transient response and PSRR ability. Vice versa, while operating at the ohmic region will degrade the performance severely.

Thermal Application

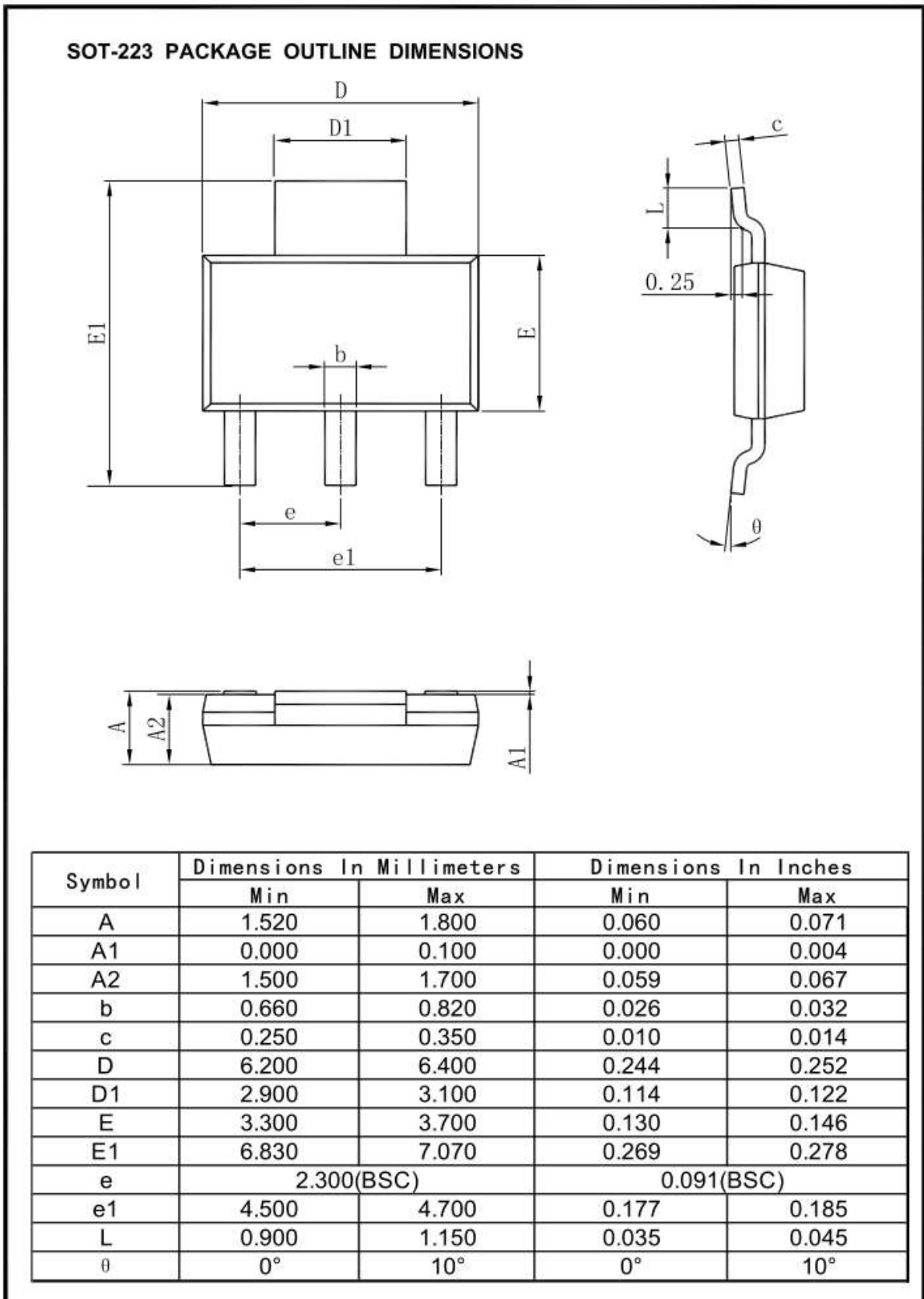
For continuous operation, do not exceed the absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated as below: TA=25°C, PCB,

The max PD= (125°C - 25°C) / (Thermal Resistance °C/W)

Power dissipation (PD) is equal to the product of the output current and the voltage drop across the output pass element, as shown in the equation below:

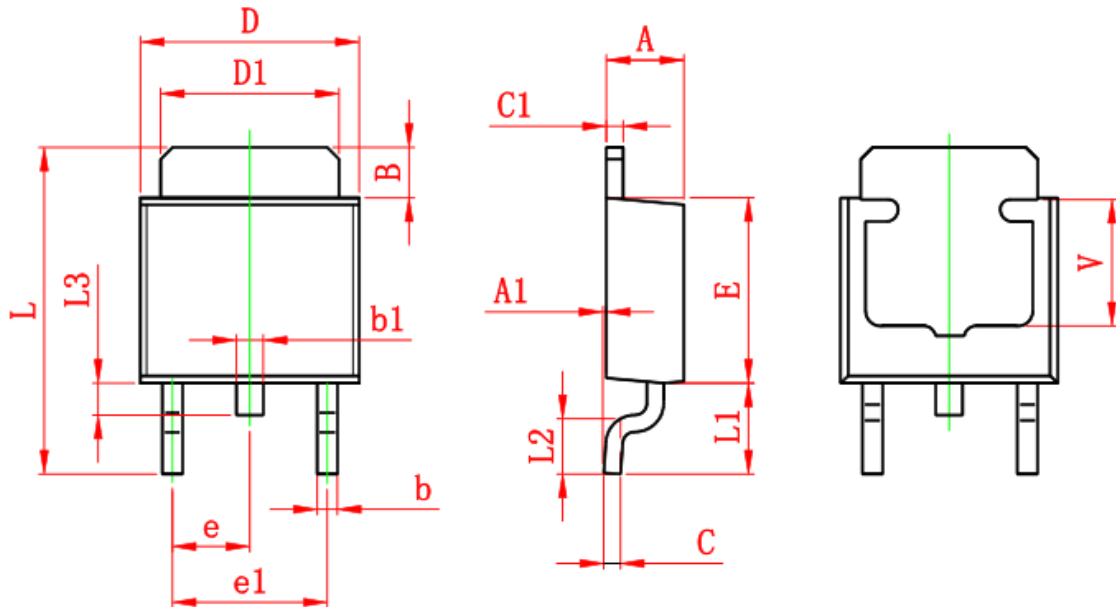
$$PD = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$

■ **PACKAGING INFORMATION(Continued)**



■ **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

TO-252-2L PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	2.200	2.400	0.087	0.094
A1	0.000	0.127	0.000	0.005
B	1.350	1.650	0.053	0.065
b	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
b1	0.700	0.900	0.028	0.035
c	0.430	0.580	0.017	0.023
c1	0.430	0.580	0.017	0.023
D	6.350	6.650	0.250	0.262
D1	5.200	5.400	0.205	0.213
E	5.400	5.700	0.213	0.224
e	2.300 TYP.		0.091 TYP.	
e1	4.500	4.700	0.177	0.185
L	9.500	9.900	0.374	0.390
L1	2.550	2.900	0.100	0.114
L2	1.400	1.780	0.055	0.070
L3	0.600	0.900	0.024	0.035
V	3.800 REF.		0.150 REF.	