

Dual Output Fixed Output LDO Regulators



BA3258HFP BA33Dxx series

General Description

The BA3258HFP, BA33D15HFP, BA33D18HFP are fixed 2-output low-saturation regulators with a voltage accuracy at both outputs of $\pm 2\%$. These series incorporate both overcurrent protection and thermal shutdown (TSD) circuits in order to prevent damage due to output short-circuiting and overloading, respectively.

Features

- Output voltage accuracy: $\pm 2\%$.
- A ceramic capacitor can be used to prevent output oscillation (BA3258HFP).
- High Ripple Rejection (BA33Dxx Series)
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit
- Built-in overcurrent protection circuit

Package

HRP5

W (Typ.) x D (Typ.) x H (Max.)
9.395mm x 10.54 mm x 2.005mm



Key Specifications

- Input Power Supply Voltage:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| BA3258HFP | 14.0V(Max.) |
| BA33Dxx Series | 16.0V(Max.) |
- Output voltage range: Fixed
- Output current:

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| BA3258HFP | 1A (Max.) |
| BA33Dxx Series | 0.5A(Max.) |
- Operating temperature range:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| BA3258HFP | -30°C to 85°C |
| BA33Dxx Series | -25°C to 105°C |

Applications

FPDs, TVs, PCs, DSPs in DVDs and CDs

Ordering Information

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B A 3 x x x H F P | - T R |
| Part Number | Package HFP:HRP5 |
| | Packaging and forming specification TR: Embossed tape and reel (HRP5) |

Lineup

| Maximum output current (Max.) | Output Voltage 1 (Typ.) | Output Voltage 2 (Typ.) | Package | | Orderable Part Number |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1A | 3.3V | 1.5V | HRP5 | Reel of 2000 | BA3258HFP-TR |
| 0.5A | 3.3V | 1.5V | | | BA33D15HFP-TR |
| | 3.3V | 1.8V | | | BA33D18HFP-TR |

●Block Diagrams / Standard Example Application Circuits / Pin Configurations / Pin Descriptions
BA3258HFP

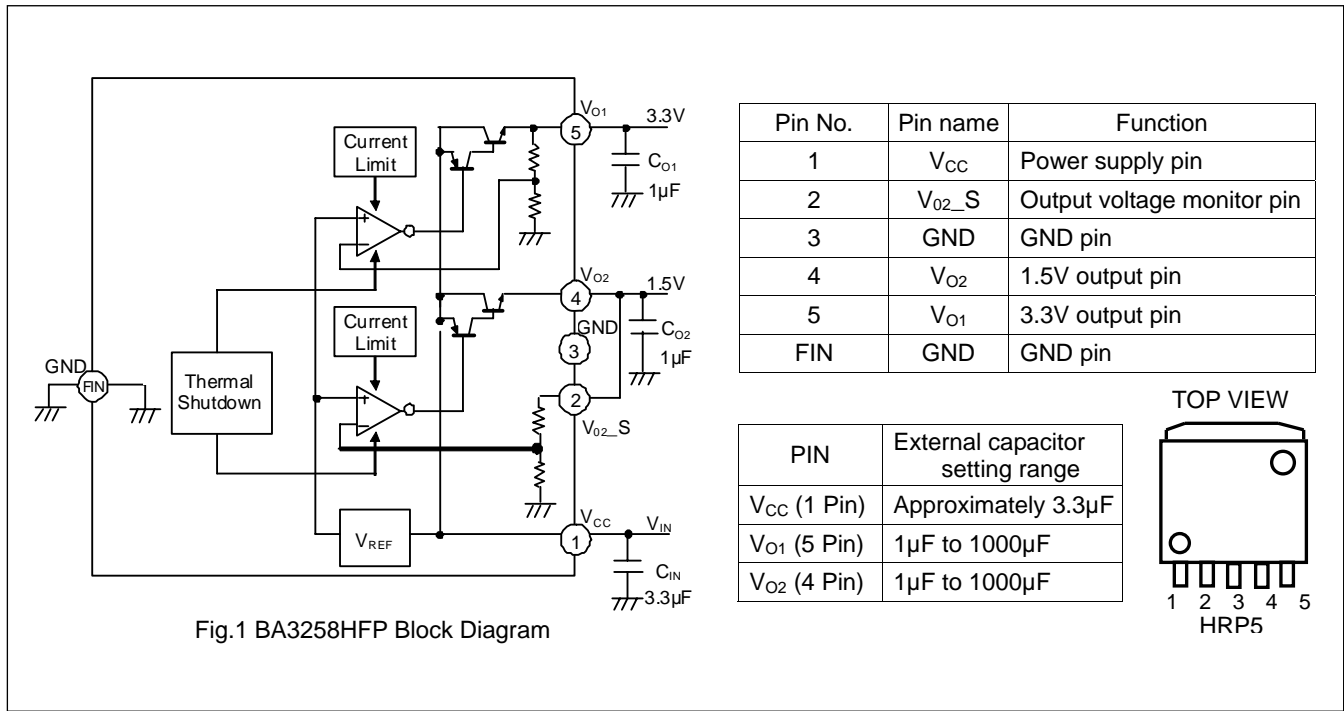


Fig.1 BA3258HFP Block Diagram

BA33DxxSeries

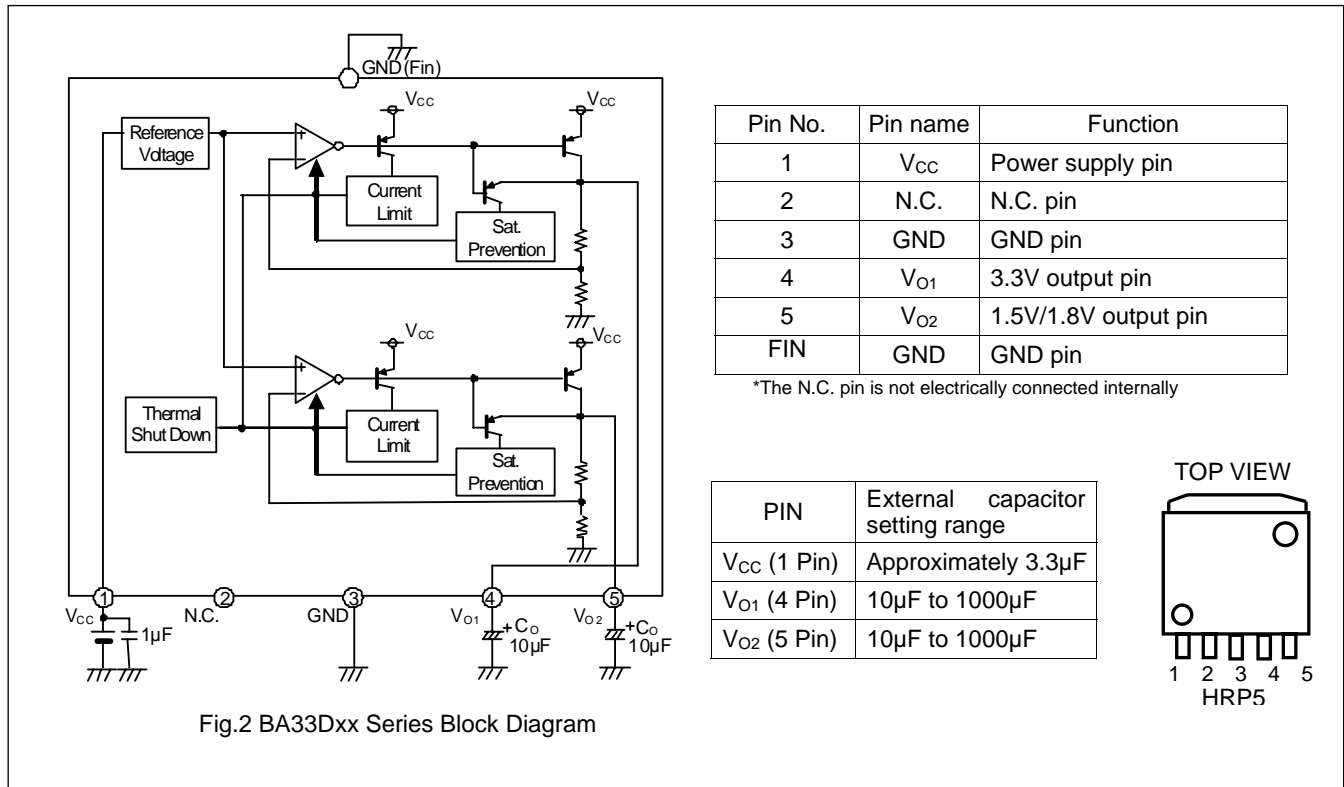


Fig.2 BA33Dxx Series Block Diagram

●Absolute Maximum Ratings

BA3258HFP

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Unit |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------|
| Applied voltage | V_{CC} | 15 ^{*1} | V |
| Power dissipation | P_d^{*2} | 2300 ^{*2} | mW |
| Operating temperature range | Topr | -30 to 85 | °C |
| Ambient storage temperature | Tstg | -55 to 150 | °C |
| Maximum junction temperature | Tjmax | 150 | °C |

*1 Must not exceed Pd

*2. Derated at 18.4 mW/°C at Ta>25°C when mounted on a glass epoxy board (70 mm × 70 mm × 1.6 mm)

BA33Dxx Series

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Unit |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------|
| Applied voltage | V_{CC} | 18 ^{*1} | V |
| Power dissipation | P_d^{*2} | 2300 ^{*2} | mW |
| Operating temperature range | Topr | -25 to 105 | °C |
| Ambient storage temperature | Tstg | -55 to 150 | °C |
| Maximum junction temperature | Tjmax | 150 | °C |

●Recommended Operating Ratings

BA3258HFP

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | | | Unit |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|------|------|------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Input power supply voltage | V_{CC} | 4.75 | - | 14.0 | V |
| 3.3 V output current | I_{O1} | - | - | 1 | A |
| 1.5 V output current | I_{O2} | - | - | 1 | A |

BA33DxxSeries

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | | | Unit |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|------|------|------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Input power supply voltage | V_{CC} | 4.1 | - | 16.0 | V |
| 3.3 V output current | I_{O1} | - | - | 0.5 | A |
| 1.5V output current | I_{O2} | - | - | 0.5 | A |
| 1.8 V output current | I_{O2} | - | - | 0.5 | A |

●Electrical Characteristics

BA3258HFP (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5 V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | | | Unit | Conditions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Bias current | I_B | - | 3 | 5 | mA | $I_{O1}=0mA, I_{O2}=0mA$ |
| [3.3 V Output Block] | | | | | | |
| Output voltage1 | V_{O1} | 3.234 | 3.300 | 3.366 | V | $I_{O1}=50mA$ |
| Minimum output voltage difference 1 | ΔV_{D1} | - | 1.1 | 1.3 | V | $I_{O1}=1A, V_{CC}=3.8V$ |
| Output current capacity 1 | I_{O1} | 1.0 | - | - | A | |
| Ripple rejection 1 | R.R.1 | 46 | 52 | - | dB | $f=120Hz, e_{in}=0.5Vp-p, I_{O1}=5mA$ |
| Input stability 1 | Reg.I1 | - | 5 | 15 | mV | $V_{CC}=4.75 \rightarrow 14V, I_{O1}=5mA$ |
| Load stability 1 | Reg.L1 | - | 5 | 20 | mV | $I_{O1}=5mA \rightarrow 1A$ |
| Temperature coefficient of output voltage 1 ^{*3} | T_{CV01} | - | ±0.01 | - | %/°C | $I_{O1}=5mA, T_j=0^\circ C \text{ to } 85^\circ C$ |
| [1.5 V Output Block] | | | | | | |
| Output voltage 2 | V_{O2} | 1.470 | 1.500 | 1.530 | V | $I_{O2}=50mA$ |
| Output current capacity 2 | I_{O2} | 1.0 | - | - | A | |
| Ripple rejection 2 | R.R.2 | 46 | 52 | - | dB | $f=120Hz, e_{in}=0.5Vp-p, I_{O2}=5mA$ |
| Input stability 2 | Reg.I2 | - | 5 | 15 | mV | $V_{CC}=4.1 \rightarrow 14V, I_{O2}=5mA$ |
| Load stability 2 | Reg.L2 | - | 5 | 20 | mV | $I_{O2}=5mA \rightarrow 1A$ |
| Temperature coefficient of output voltage 2 ^{*3} | T_{CV02} | - | ±0.01 | - | %/°C | $I_{O2}=5mA, T_j=0^\circ C \text{ to } 125^\circ C$ |

*3: Not 100% tested.

●Electrical Characteristics - continued

BA33Dxx Series (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5 V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | | | Unit | Conditions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Bias current | I _B | - | 0.7 | 1.6 | mA | I _{O1} =0mA, I _{O2} =0mA |
| [3.3V Output Block] | | | | | | |
| Output voltage 1 | V _{O1} | 3.234 | 3.300 | 3.366 | V | I _{O1} =250mA |
| Minimum output voltage difference 1 | ΔV _{D1} | — | 0.25 | 0.50 | V | I _{O1} =250mA, V _{CC} =3.135V |
| Output current capacity 1 | I _{O1} | 0.5 | - | - | A | |
| Ripple rejection 1 | R.R.1 | 50 | 58 | - | dB | f=120Hz, e _{in} =1Vp-p, I _{O1} =200mA |
| Input stability 1 | Reg.I1 | - | 5 | 30 | mV | V _{CC} =4.1V→16V, I _{O1} =250mA |
| Load stability 1 | Reg.L1 | - | 30 | 75 | mV | I _{O1} =0mA→0.5A |
| Temperature coefficient of output voltage 1 ^{*3} | T _{CV01} | - | ±0.01 | - | %/°C | I _{O1} =5mA, T _j =0°C to 125°C |

BA33D15HFP V_{O2} output

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| [1.5V Output Block] | | | | | | |
| Output voltage 2 | V _{O2} | 1.470 | 1.500 | 1.530 | V | I _{O2} =250mA |
| Output current capacity 2 | I _{O2} | 0.5 | - | - | A | |
| Ripple rejection 2 | R.R.2 | 50 | 58 | - | dB | f=120Hz, e _{in} =1Vp-p, I _{O2} =200mA |
| Input stability 2 | Reg.I2 | - | 5 | 30 | mV | V _{CC} =4.1V→16V, I _{O2} =250mA |
| Load stability 2 | Reg.L2 | - | 30 | 75 | mV | I _{O2} =0mA→0.5A |
| Temperature coefficient of output voltage 2 ^{*3} | T _{CV02} | - | ±0.01 | - | %/°C | I _{O2} =5mA, T _j =0°C to 125°C |

BA33D18HFP V_{O2} output

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| [1.8V Output Block] | | | | | | |
| Output voltage 2 | V _{O2} | 1.764 | 1.800 | 1.836 | V | I _{O2} =250mA |
| Output current capacity 2 | I _{O2} | 0.5 | - | - | A | |
| Ripple rejection 2 | R.R.2 | 50 | 58 | - | dB | f=120Hz, e _{in} =1Vp-p, I _{O2} =200mA |
| Input stability 2 | Reg.I2 | - | 5 | 30 | mV | V _{CC} =4.1V→16V, I _{O2} =250mA |
| Load stability 2 | Reg.L2 | - | 30 | 75 | mV | I _{O2} =0mA→0.5A |
| Temperature coefficient of output voltage 2 ^{*3} | T _{CV02} | - | ±0.01 | - | %/°C | I _{O2} =5mA, T _j =0°C to 125°C |

*3: Not 100% tested.

● Typical Performance Curves

BA3258HFP (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$)

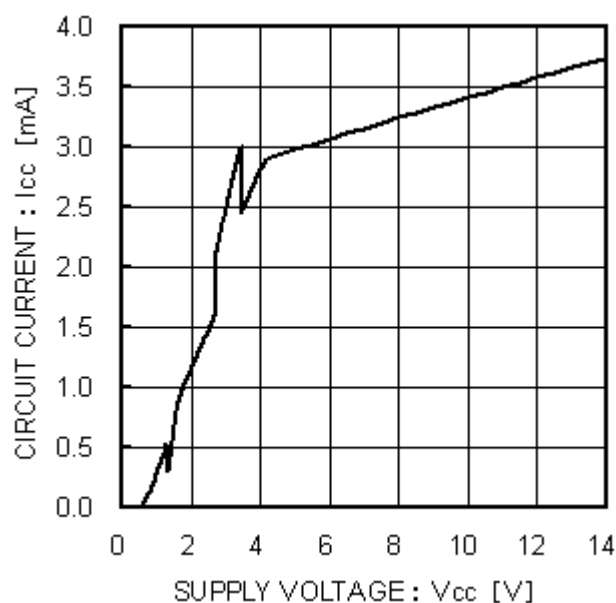


Fig.3
Circuit Current
(with no load)

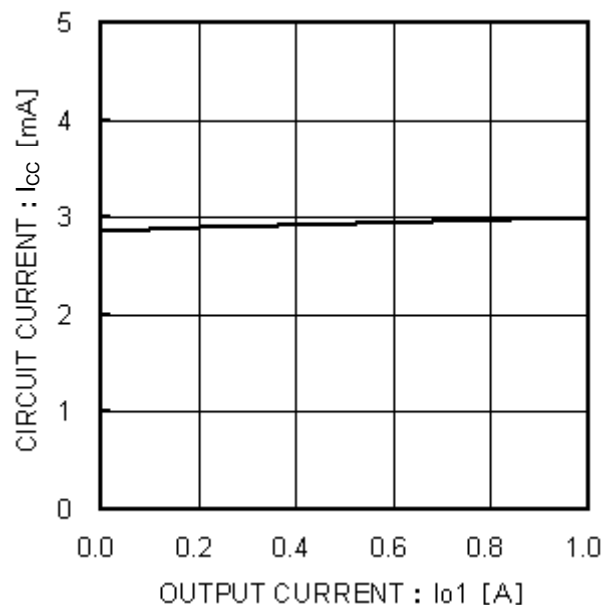


Fig.4
Circuit Current vs. Load Current I_{O1}
($I_{O1} = 0 \rightarrow 1\text{ A}$)

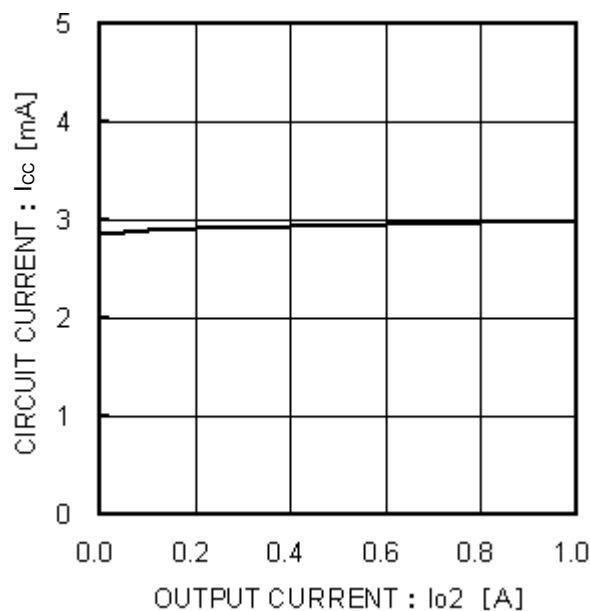


Fig.5
Circuit Current vs. Load Current I_{O2}
($I_{O2} = 0 \rightarrow 1\text{ A}$)

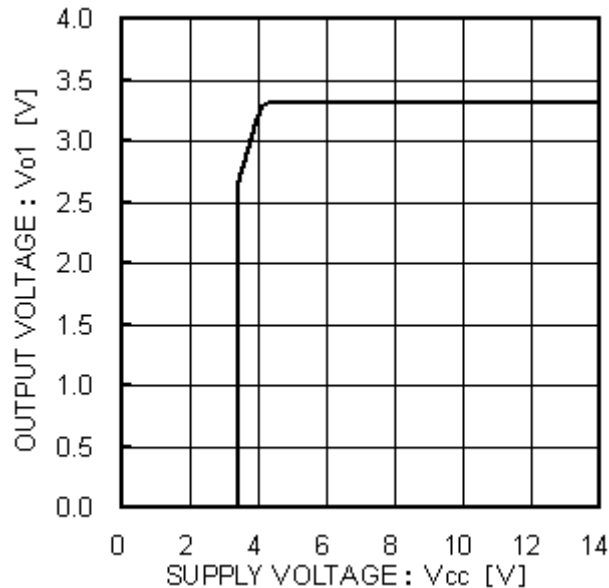


Fig.6
Input Stability
(3.3 V output with no load)

● Typical Performance Curves - continued

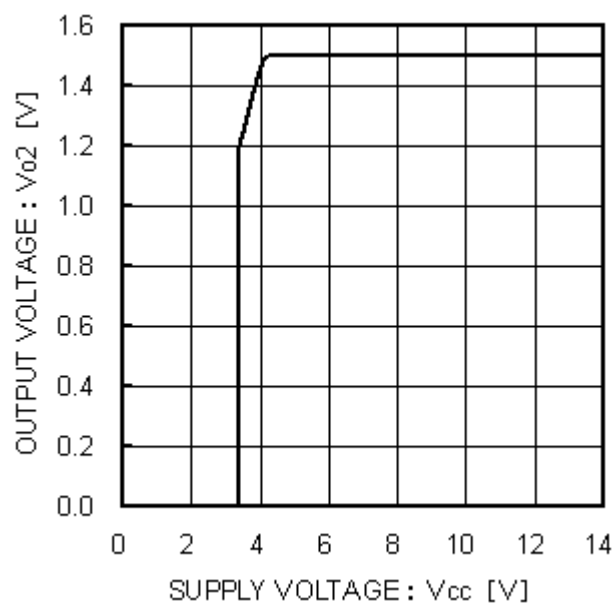


Fig.7
Input Stability
(1.5 V output with no load)

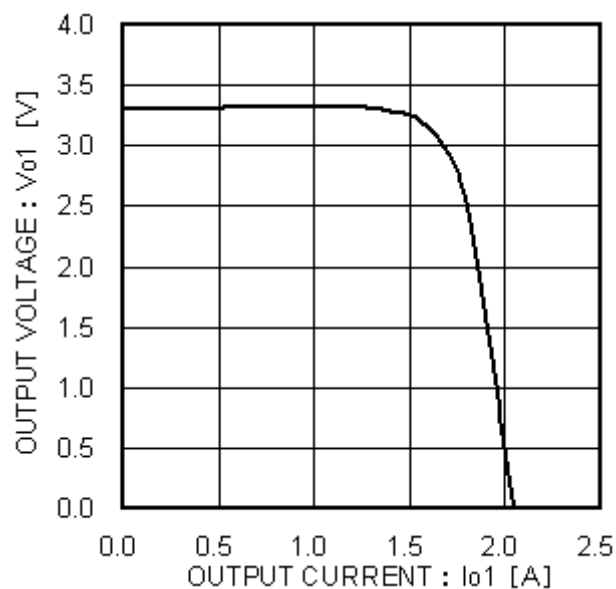


Fig.8
Load Stability
(3.3 V output)

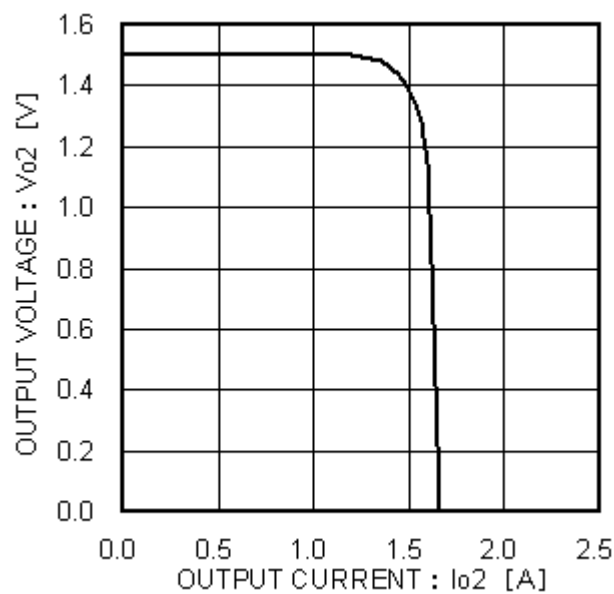


Fig.9
Load Stability

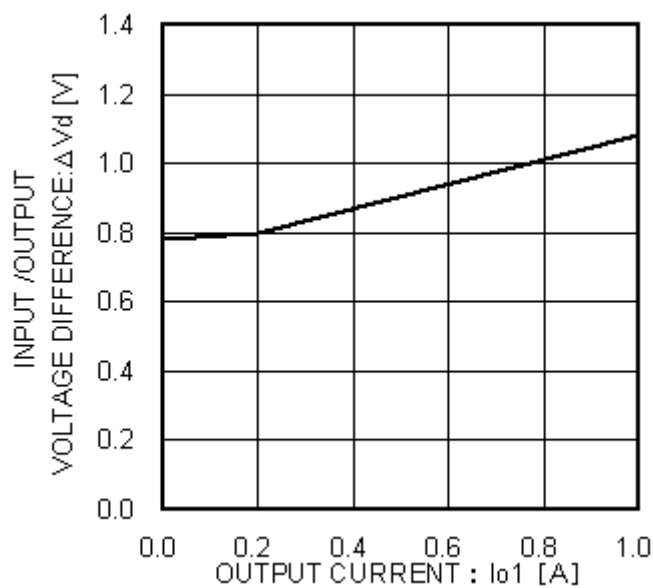


Fig.10
I/O Voltage Difference (3.3 V output)
($V_{CC} = 3.8$ V, $I_{o1} = 0 \rightarrow 1$ A)

● Typical Performance Curves - continued

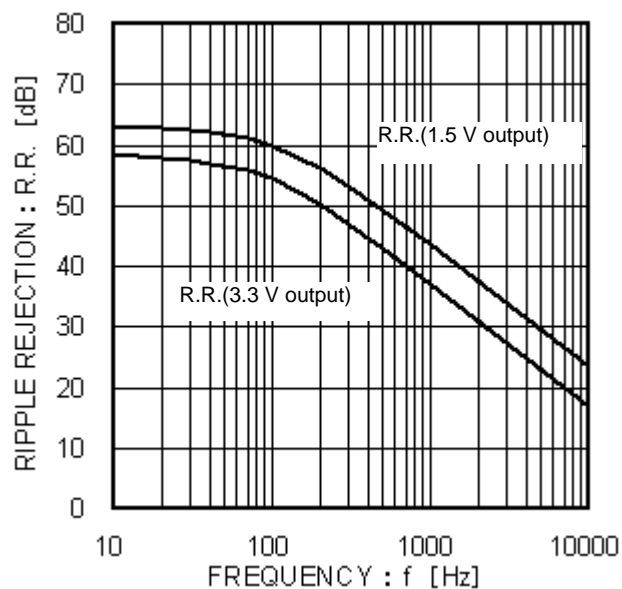


Fig.11
R.R. Characteristics
($e_{in} = 0.5 V_{p-p}$, $I_O = 5 \text{ mA}$)

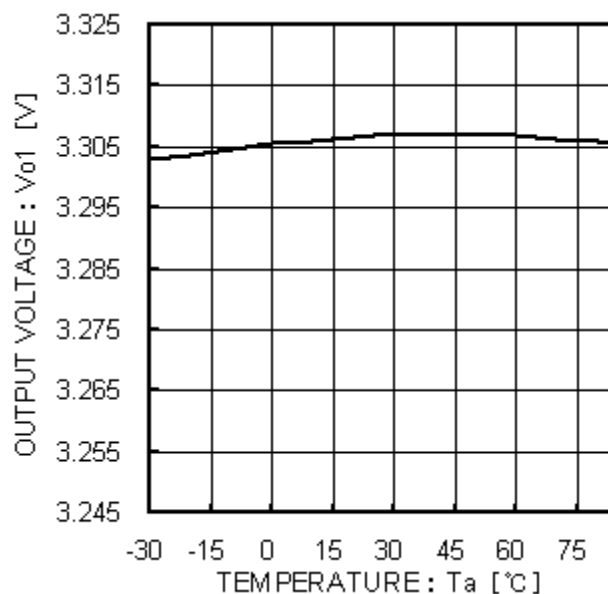


Fig.12
Output Voltage vs Temperature
(3.3 V output)

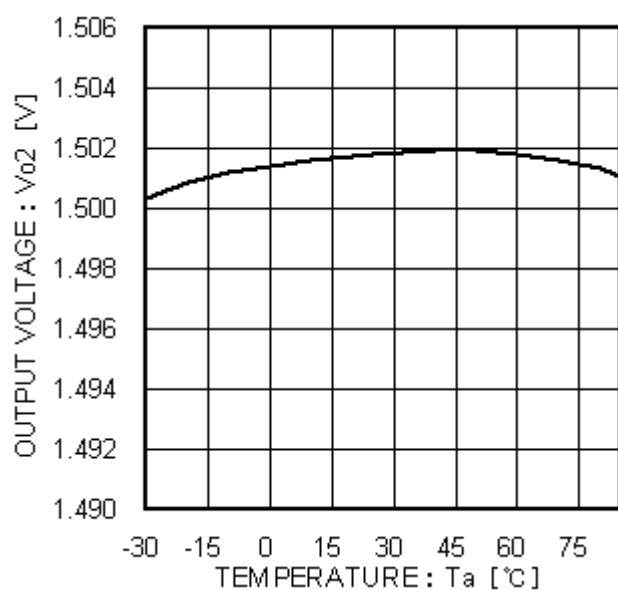


Fig.13
Output Voltage vs Temperature
(1.5 V output)

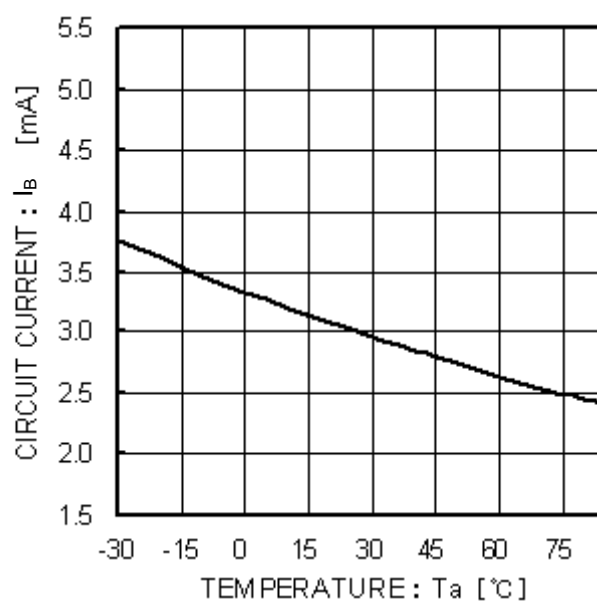


Fig.14
Circuit Current vs Temperature
($I_O = 0 \text{ mA}$)

● Typical Performance Curves - continued

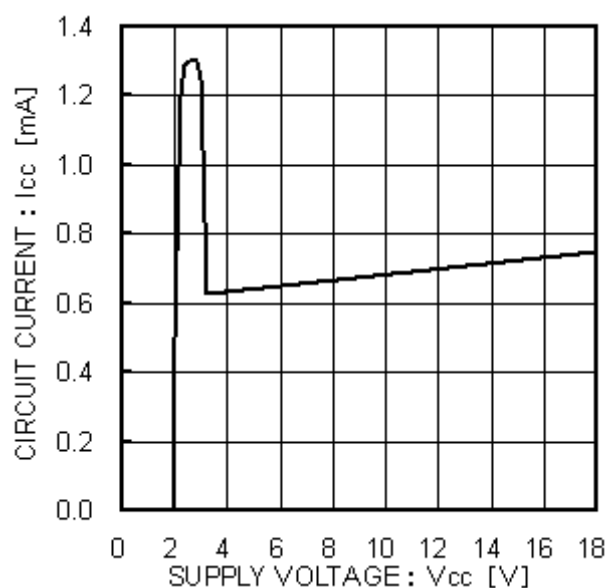
BA33D15HFP (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$)

Fig.15
Circuit Current
(with no load)

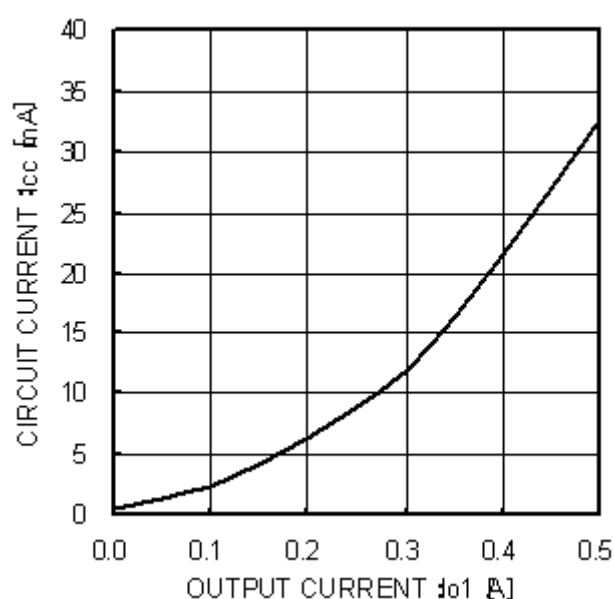


Fig.16
Circuit Current vs Load Current I_{O1}
($I_{O1} = 0 \rightarrow 500\text{ mA}$)

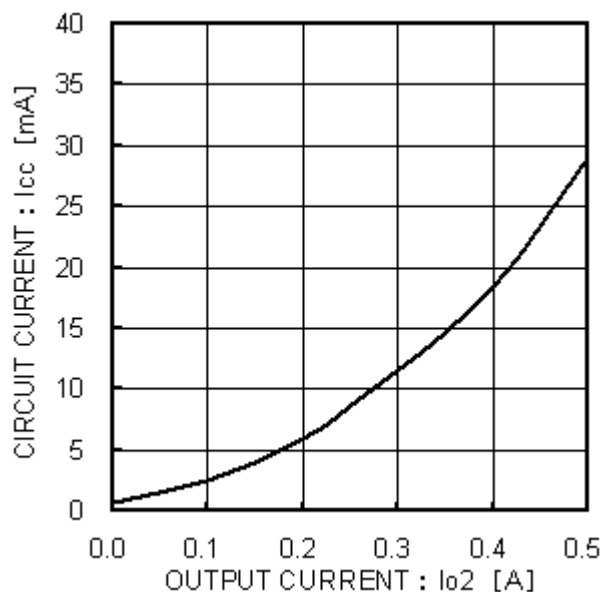


Fig.17
Circuit Current vs Load Current I_{O2}
($I_{O2} = 0 \rightarrow 500\text{ mA}$)

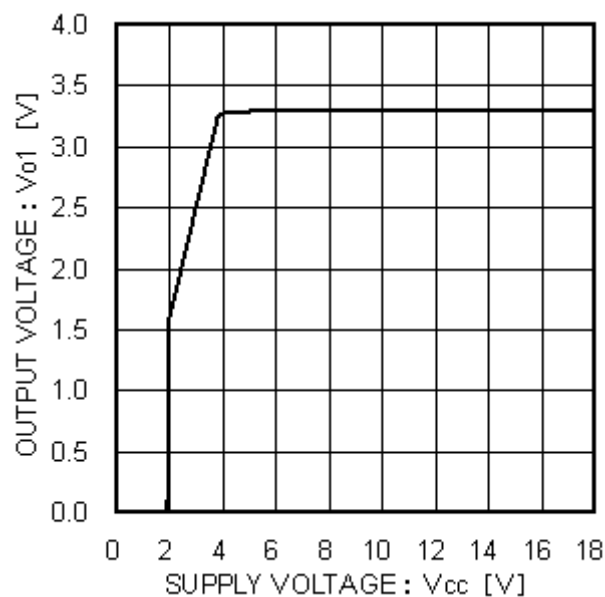


Fig.18
Input Stability
(3.3 V output, $I_{O1} = 250\text{ mA}$)

● Typical Performance Curves - continued

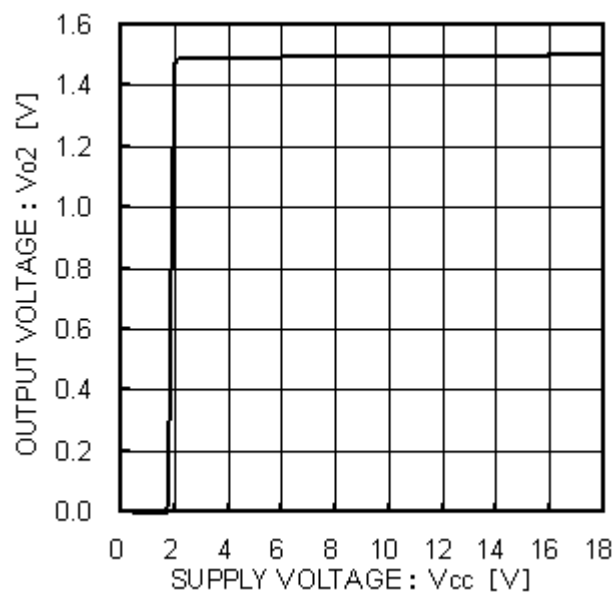


Fig.19
Input Stability
(1.5 V output, I_{o2} = 250 mA)

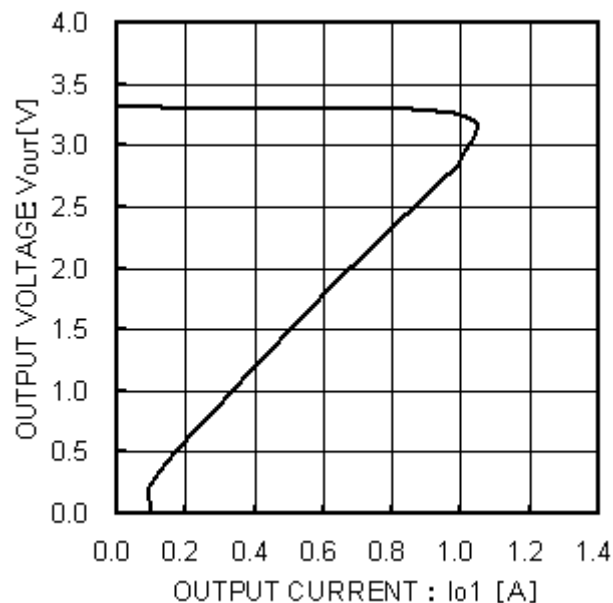


Fig.20
Load Stability
(3.3 V output)

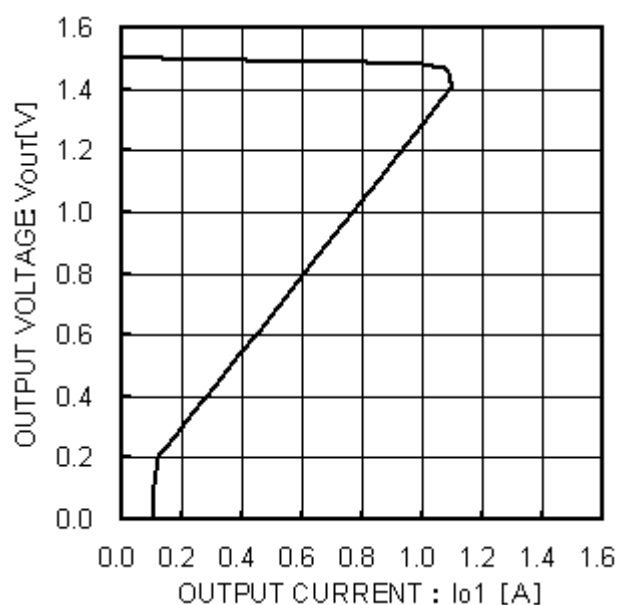


Fig.21
Load Stability
(1.5 V output)

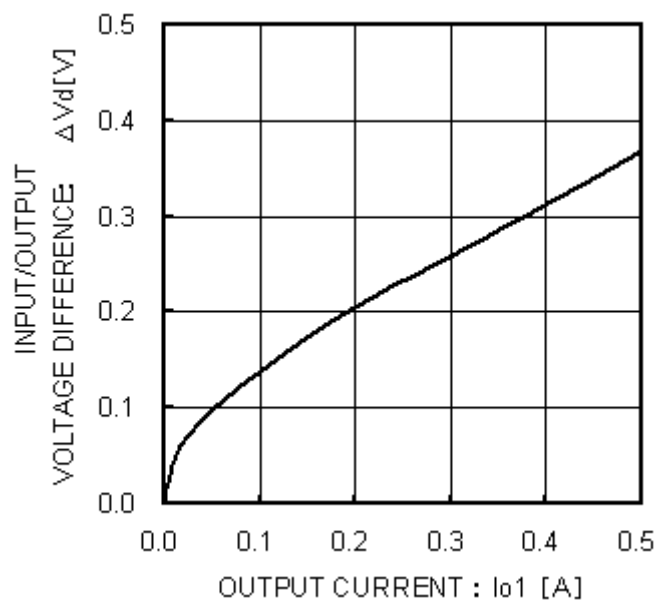


Fig.22
I/O Voltage Difference
(V_{cc} = 3.135 V, 3.3 V output)

● Typical Performance Curves - continued

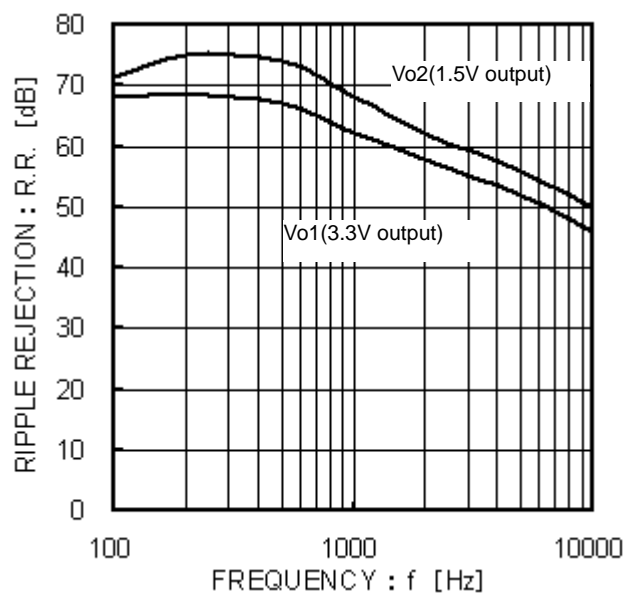


Fig.23
R.R. Characteristics
(e_{in} = 1 V_{P-P}, I_O = 100 mA)

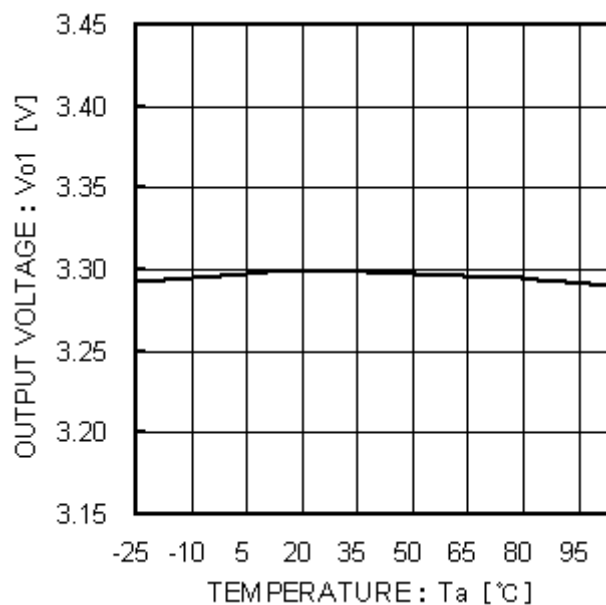


Fig.24
Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(3.3 V output)

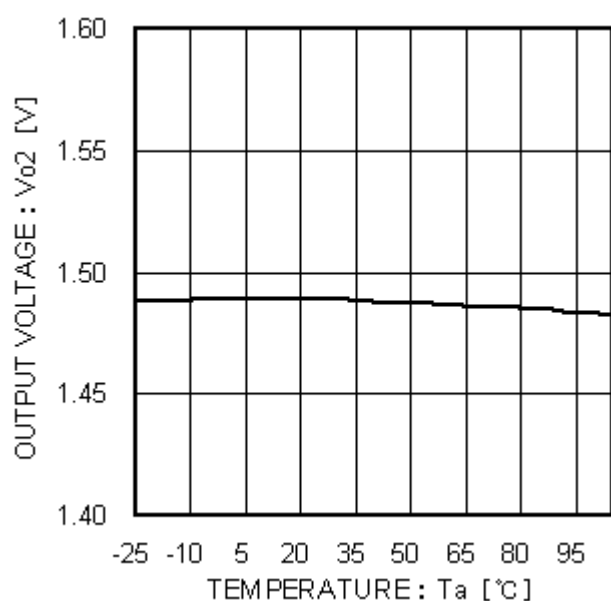


Fig.25
Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(1.5 V output)

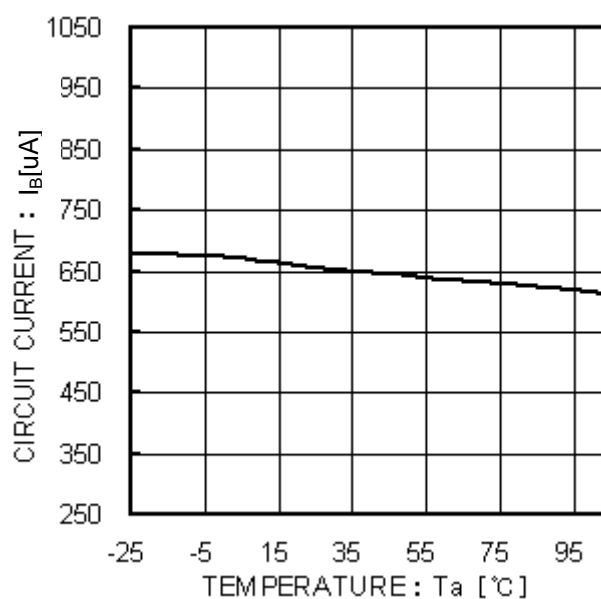


Fig.26
Circuit Current vs Temperature
(I_O = 0 mA)

I/O equivalence circuit

BA3258HFP

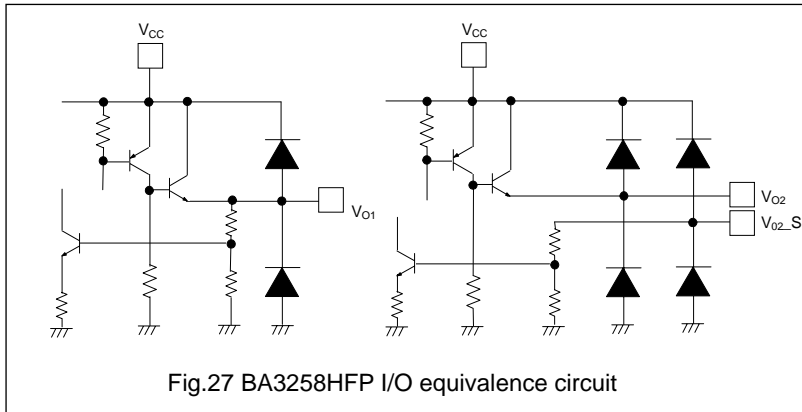


Fig.27 BA3258HFP I/O equivalence circuit

BA33DxxSeries

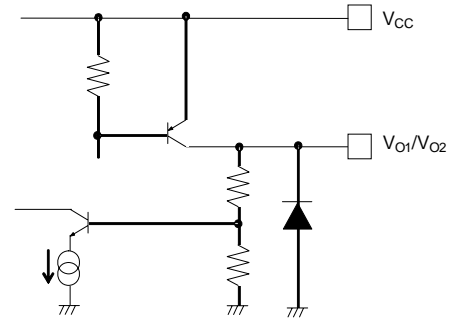


Fig.28 BA33Dxx Series I/O equivalence circuit

Power Dissipation

If the IC is used under excessive power dissipation conditions, the chip temperature will rise, which will have an adverse effect on the electrical characteristics of the IC, such as a reduction in current capability. Furthermore, if the temperature exceeds T_{jmax} , element deterioration or damage may occur. Implement proper thermal designs to ensure that the power dissipation is within the permissible range in order to prevent instantaneous IC damage resulting from heat and maintain the reliability of the IC for long-term operation. Refer to the power derating characteristics curves in Fig.29.

Power Consumption (P_C) Calculation Method

Power consumption of 3.3V power transistor:

$$P_{C1} = (V_{CC} - 3.3) \times I_{O1}$$

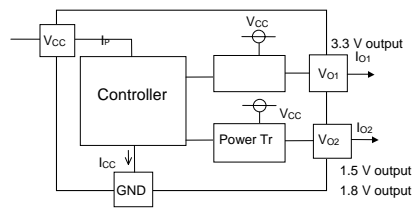
Power consumption of V_{O2} power transistor:

$$P_{C2} = (V_{CC} - V_{O2}) \times I_{O2}$$

Power consumption due to circuit current:

$$P_{C3} = V_{CC} \times I_{CC}$$

$$\rightarrow P_C = P_{C1} + P_{C2} + P_{C3}$$



* V_{CC} : Applied voltage

I_{O1} : Load current on V_{O1} side

I_{O2} : Load current on V_{O2} side

I_{CC} : Circuit current

* The I_{CC} (circuit current) varies with the load.
(See reference data in Fig.4, 5, 16, and 17.)

Refer to the above and implement proper thermal designs so that the IC will not be used under excessive power dissipation conditions under the entire operating temperature range.

Calculation example (BA33D15HFP)

Example: $V_{CC} = 5V$, $I_{O1} = 200mA$, and $I_{O2} = 100mA$

Power consumption of 3.3V power transistor:

$$P_{C1} = (V_{CC} - 3.3) \times I_{O1} = (5 - 3.3) \times 0.2 = 0.34W$$

Power consumption of 1.5V power transistor:

$$P_{C2} = (V_{CC} - 1.5) \times I_{O2} = (5 - 1.5) \times 0.2 = 0.35W$$

Power consumption due to circuit current:

$$P_{C3} = V_{CC} \times I_{CC} = 5 \times 0.0085 = 0.0425 (W) \text{ (See Fig.16 and 17)}$$

Implement proper thermal designs taking into consideration the dissipation at full power consumption (i.e., $P_{C1} + P_{C2} + P_{C3} = 0.34 + 0.35 + 0.0425 = 0.7325W$).

●Explanation of External Components

OBA3258HFP

- 1) Pin 1 (V_{CC} pin)
Connecting a ceramic capacitor with a capacitance of approximately $3.3\mu\text{F}$ between V_{CC} and GND as close to the pins as possible is recommended.
- 2) Pins 4 and 5 (V_O pins)
Insert a capacitor between the V_O and GND pins in order to prevent output oscillation. The capacitor may oscillate if the capacitance changes as a result of temperature fluctuations. Therefore, it is recommended that a ceramic capacitor with a temperature coefficient of X5R or above and a maximum capacitance change (resulting from temperature fluctuations) of $\pm 10\%$ be used. The capacitance should be between $1\mu\text{F}$ and $1,000\mu\text{F}$. (Refer to Fig.30)

OBA33DxxSeries

- 1) Pin 1 (V_{CC} pin)
Insert a $1\mu\text{F}$ capacitor between V_{CC} and GND. The capacitance will vary depending on the application. Check the capacitance with the application set and implement designing with a sufficient margin.
- 2) Pins 4 and 5 (V_O pins)
Insert a capacitor between the V_O and GND pins in order to prevent oscillation. The capacitance may vary greatly with temperature changes, thus making it impossible to completely prevent oscillation. Therefore, use a tantalum aluminum electrolytic capacitor with a low ESR (Equivalent Serial Resistance). The output will oscillate if the ESR is too high or too low, so refer to the ESR characteristics in Fig.31 and operate the IC within the stable operating region. If there is a sudden load change, use a capacitor with higher capacitance. A capacitance between $10\mu\text{F}$ and $1,000\mu\text{F}$ is recommended.

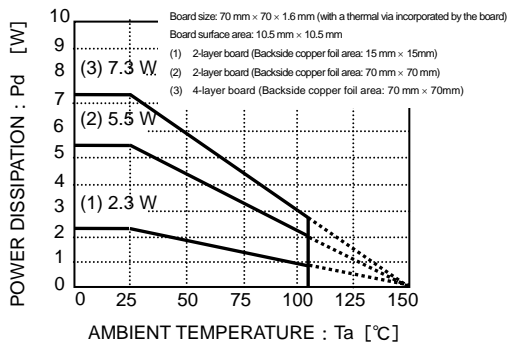


Fig.29 Thermal Derating Curves

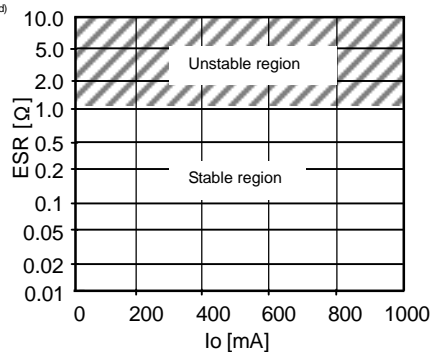


Fig.30 BA3258HFP ESR characteristics

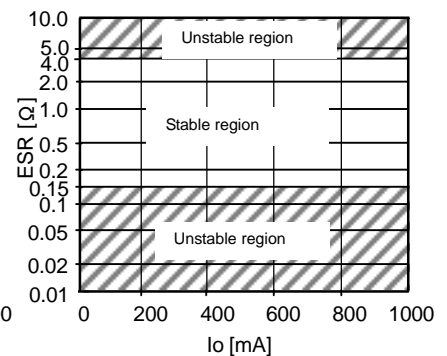


Fig.31 BA33Dxx Series ESR characteristics

●Operational Notes

- 1) Absolute maximum ratings
An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down the devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode, such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any over rated values will expect to exceed the absolute maximum ratings, consider adding circuit protection devices, such as fuses.
- 2) GND voltage
The potential of GND pin must be minimum potential in all operating conditions.
- 3) Thermal Design
Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (P_d) in actual operating conditions.
- 4) Inter-pin shorts and mounting errors
Use caution when positioning the IC for mounting on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if there is any connection error or if pins are shorted together.
- 5) Actions in strong electromagnetic field
Use caution when using the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field as doing so may cause the IC to malfunction.
- 6) Testing on application boards
When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor to a pin with low impedance subjects the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors after each process or step. Always turn the IC's power supply off before connecting it to or removing it from a jig or fixture during the inspection process. Ground the IC during assembly steps as an antistatic measure. Use similar precaution when transporting or storing the IC.
- 7) Regarding input pin of the IC
This monolithic IC contains P⁺ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of these P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example, the relation between each potential is as follows:
When $GND > Pin A$ and $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.
When $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.
Parasitic diodes can occur inevitable in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Accordingly, methods by which parasitic diodes operate, such as applying a voltage that is lower than the GND (P substrate) voltage to an input pin, should not be used.
- 8) Ground Wiring Pattern
When using both small signal and large current GND patterns, it is recommended to isolate the two ground patterns, placing a single ground point at the ground potential of application so that the pattern wiring resistance and voltage variations caused by large currents do not cause variations in the small signal ground voltage. Be careful not to change the GND wiring pattern of any external components, either.
- 9) Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)
This IC incorporates a built-in thermal shutdown circuit for protection against thermal destruction. Should the junction temperature (T_j) reach the thermal shutdown ON temperature threshold, the TSD will be activated, turning off all output power elements. The circuit will automatically reset once the chip's temperature T_j drops below the threshold temperature. Operation of the thermal shutdown circuit presumes that the IC's absolute maximum ratings have been exceeded. Application designs should never make use of the thermal shutdown circuit.
- 10) Overcurrent protection circuit
An overcurrent protection circuit is incorporated in order to prevention destruction due to short-time overload currents. Continued use of the protection circuits should be avoided. Please note that the current increases negatively impact the temperature.
- 11) Damage to the internal circuit or element may occur when the polarity of the V_{CC} pin is opposite to that of the other pins in applications. (I.e. V_{CC} is shorted with the GND pin while an external capacitor is charged.) Use a maximum capacitance of 1000 mF for the output pins. Inserting a diode to prevent back-current flow in series with V_{CC} or bypass diodes between V_{CC} and each pin is recommended.

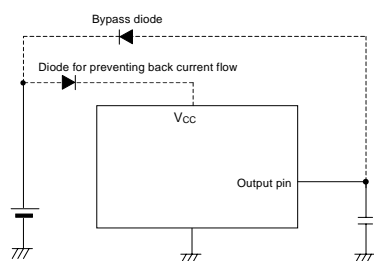


Fig.32 Bypass diode

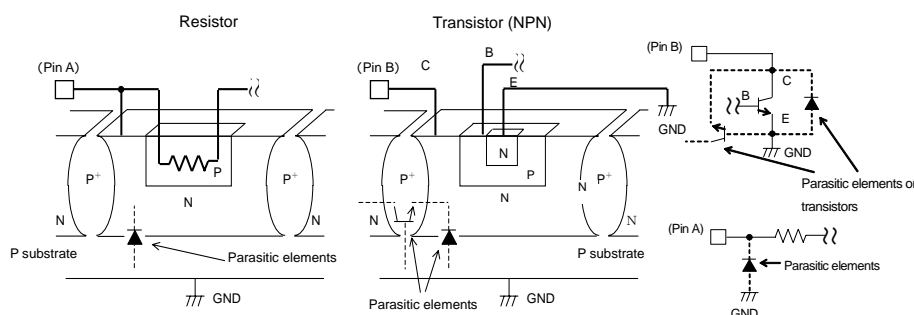


Fig.33 Example of Simple Bipolar IC Architecture

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

If there are any differences in translation version of this document formal version takes priority.

●Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 26.Jun.2012 | 001 | New Release |

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