


**L88MS33T**

## 3.3 V, 0.5 A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator with On/Off Function

### Overview

The L88MS33T is a low dropout voltage regulator with an output voltage of 3.3 V (standard), with an on-chip on/off function to maximize equipment power saving effectiveness. Because it can operate with a low input-output voltage difference, it contributes to smaller and more efficient set power supplies, optimum for audio-visual and office automation equipment.

### Functions

- Output voltage: 3.3 V
- On/off control of output voltage by strobe pin (active low)
- 500 mA output current

### Features

- Low minimum input-output voltage differential (0.4 V typ) enables to save energy and miniaturize transformer size.
- Quiescent current is low with output off.
- Set size can be miniaturized with compact TP-5H power package.
- Surface mounting on board permits allowable power dissipation to be raised.
- Enhanced mount flexibility with range of formed products.
- On-chip protective circuitry (fold back short circuit, thermal over load).
- External noise suppression pin provided.

### Specifications

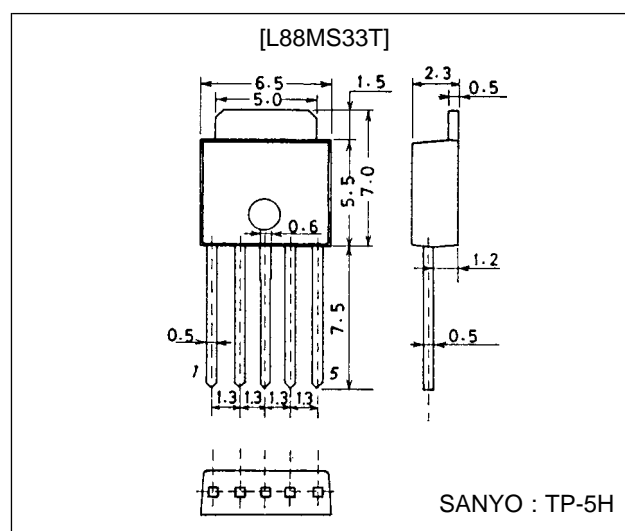
#### Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$ max		18	V
Strobe pin input voltage	$V_{ST}$ max		$V_{IN}$ max	V
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d$ max	$T_a \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ , no heat sink	1	W
		$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , with infinite heat sink	6.25	W
Thermal resistance (junction-atmosphere)	$\theta_{j-a}$		125	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thermal resistance (junction-to-case)	$\theta_{j-c}$		20	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-20 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

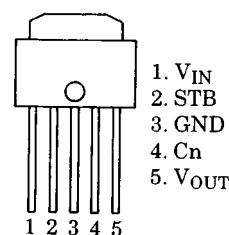
### Package Dimensions

unit : mm

#### 3103-TP-5H



### Pin Assignment



Top view

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### Operating Conditions at $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

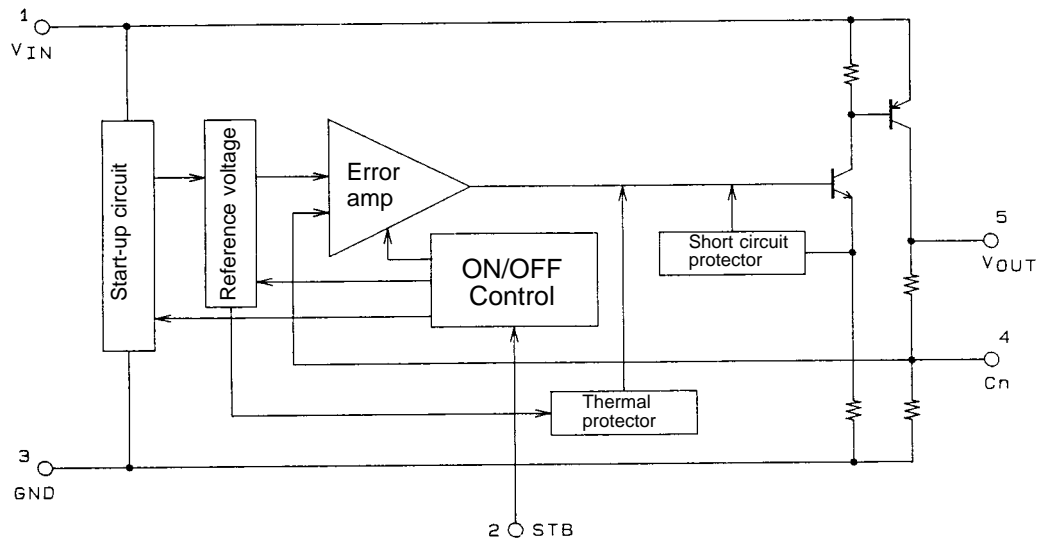
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$		4 to 17	V
Output current	$I_{OUT}$		0 to 500	mA
Output on control voltage	$V_{STL}$		-0.3 to +0.8	V
Output off control voltage	$V_{STH}$		2.0 to $V_{IN}$	V

### Operating Characteristics at $T_j = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 6.3\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$ , $C_{OUT} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , $C_{IN}$ , $C_n = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , see specified Test Circuit.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
[Output on, $V_{ST} = \text{"L"}$ ]						
Output voltage	$V_{OUT}$		3.2	3.3	3.4	V
Dropout voltage	$V_{DROP1}$			0.4	0.6	V
	$V_{DROP2}$	$I_O = 150\text{ mA}$		0.2	0.3	V
Line regulation	$\Delta V_{OLN}$	$4\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 17\text{ V}$		10	50	mV
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{OLD}$	$5\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 500\text{ mA}$		24	80	mV
Peak output current	$I_{OP}$		600	900		mA
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OSC}$			100	300	mA
Quiescent current	$I_{Q1}$	$I_{OUT} = 0$		1.9	5	mA
	$I_{Q2}$			24	50	mA
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO}$	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$		30		$\mu\text{Vrms}$
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_j$	$T_j = 25\text{ to }125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.4$		$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
Ripple rejection	Rrej	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$ , $4.3\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 17\text{ V}$		70		dB
Output on control voltage	$V_{STL}$				0.8	V
[Output off, $V_{ST} = \text{"H"}$ ]						
Low output voltage	$V_{O\ OFF}$	$V_{ST} = 5\text{ V}$		20	200	mV
Static current	$I_{Q\ OFF}$	$V_{ST} = 5\text{ V}$ , Except $I_{STB}$		35	70	$\mu\text{A}$
Output off control voltage	$V_{STH}$		2.0		$V_{IN}$	V

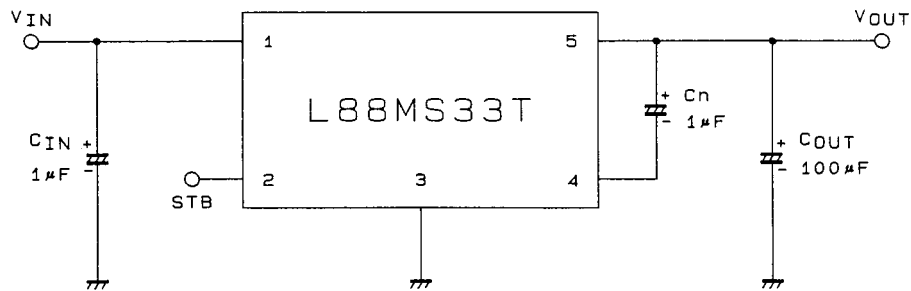
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## Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



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## Test Circuit

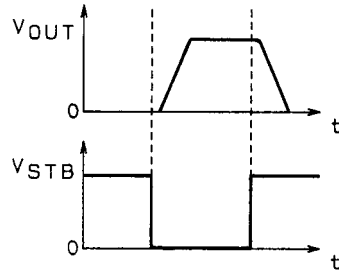


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- Notes:
1. To ensure operational stability,  $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT}$ , and  $C_n$  should be placed as close to the IC as possible.
  2. Because the output capacitor  $C_{OUT}$  is set at over 100  $\mu F$  to prevent oscillation at low temperatures, a capacitor that exhibits little change in capacity with temperature variations should be used (such as a tantalum capacitor).
  3. Adding capacitor  $C_n$  enables external noise suppression and ripple rejection to be improved. However, attention should be given to system stability (phase margin).
  4. When the strobe (STB) pin is open, output is turned on by internal bias. When the strobe function is not used, the STB pin should be connected to GND to complete strobe operation.
  5. When  $V_{IN}$  is minus (-) and GND is plus (+) (reversed connection), excessive current flow will occur.

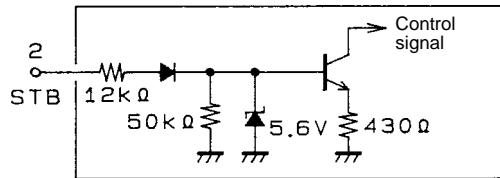
Function Table

$V_{STB}$	$V_{OUT}$
L	H
H	L



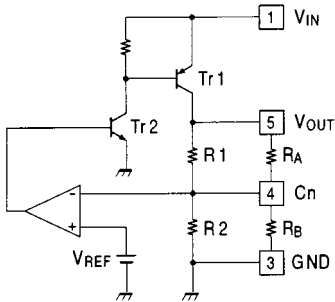
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On/off Control Input Equivalent Circuit



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Sample Application Circuit

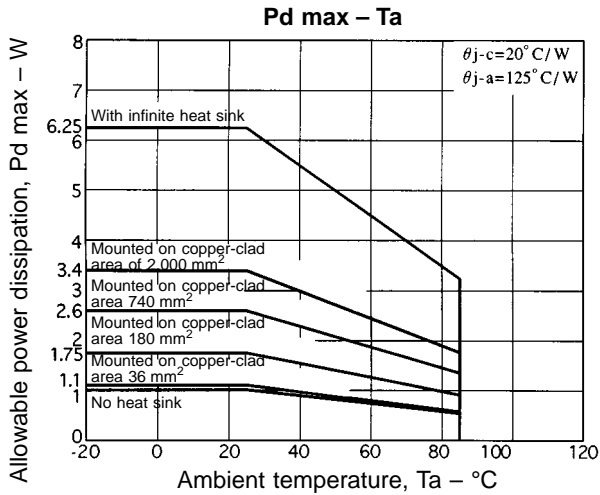


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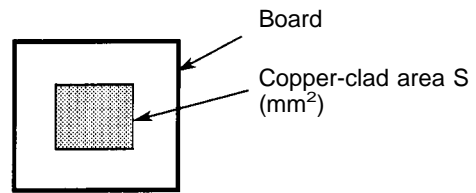
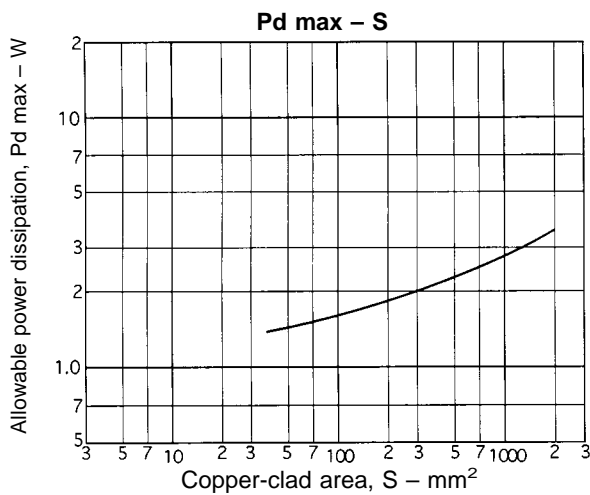
Adjustment of output voltage  $V_{OUT}$

- (1) Reducing  $V_{OUT}$   
 $V_{OUT}$  can be lowered by externally connecting a resistor  $R_A$  between the Cn and  $V_{OUT}$  pins.
- (2) Increasing  $V_{OUT}$   
 $V_{OUT}$  can be raised by externally connecting a resistor  $R_B$  between the Cn and GND pins.

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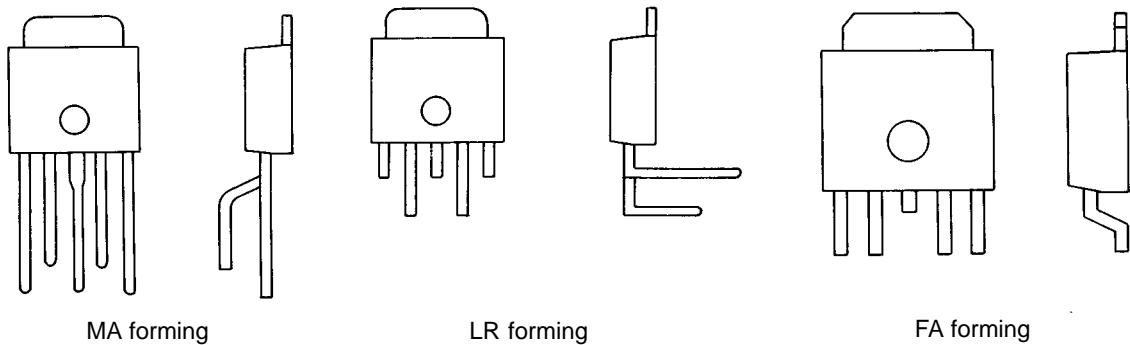


- The allowable power dissipation is 1.0 W ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) with no fin attached, but when mounted on a hybrid IC board or printed circuit board, high allowable power dissipation is achieved, despite the compact package. The graph below depicts the relationship between the copper-clad area and allowable power dissipation when mounted on a glass epoxy board ( $50 \times 50 \times 0.8 \text{ mm}^3$ ) with a copper thickness of 18  $\mu\text{m}$ .

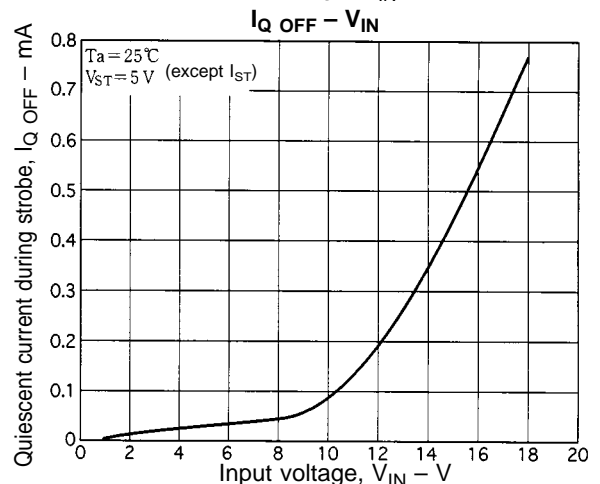
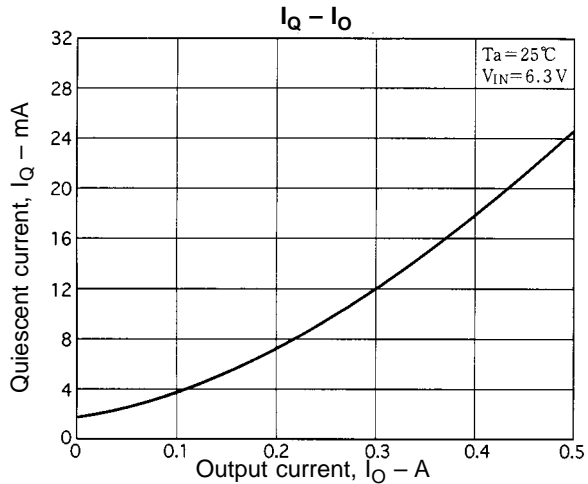
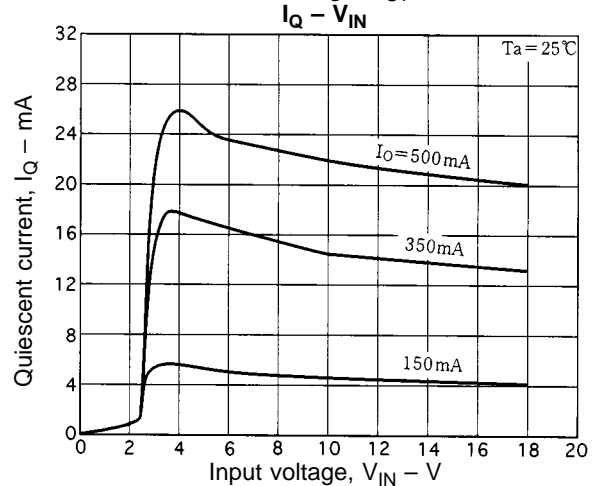
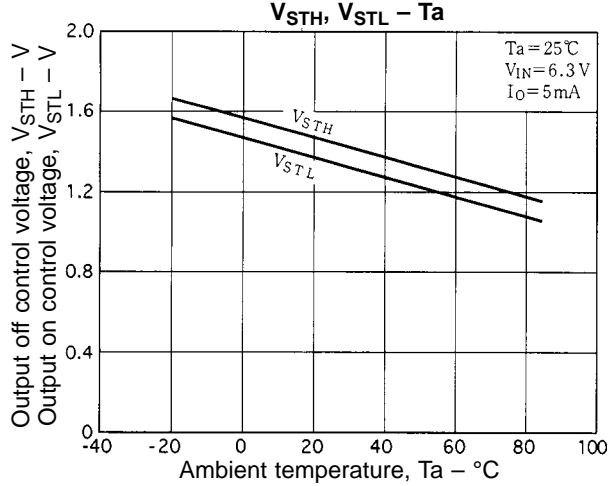
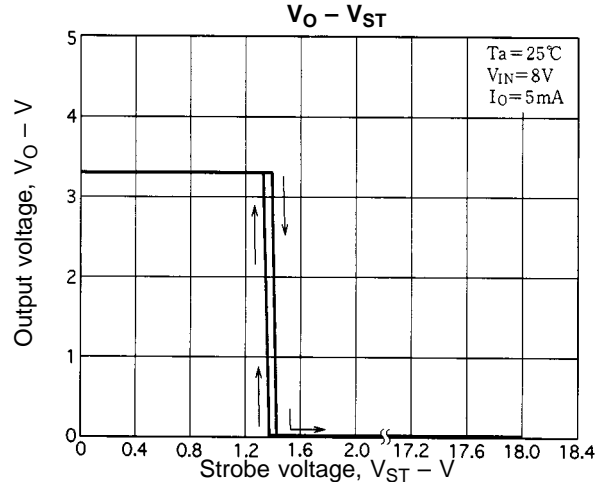
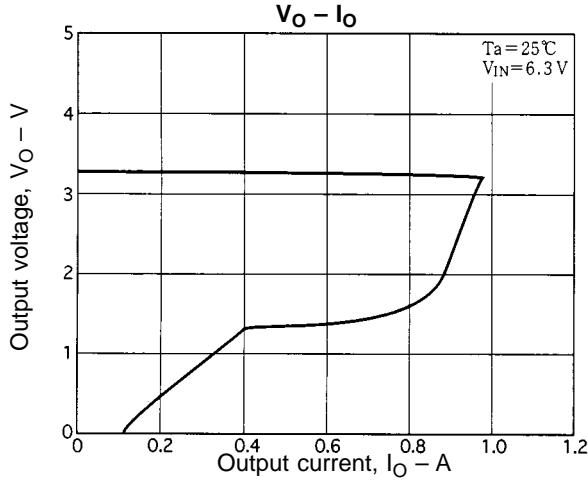
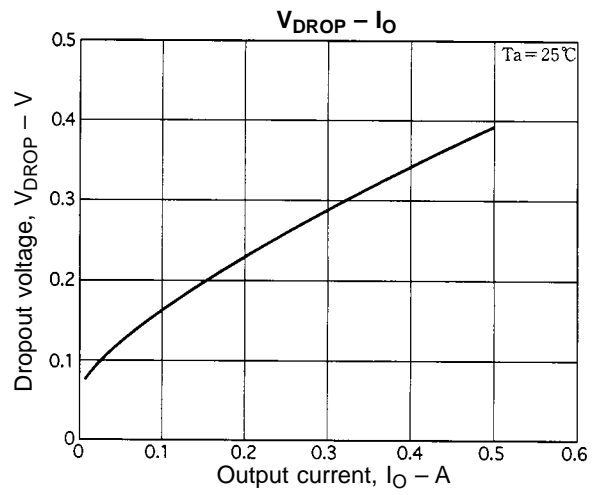
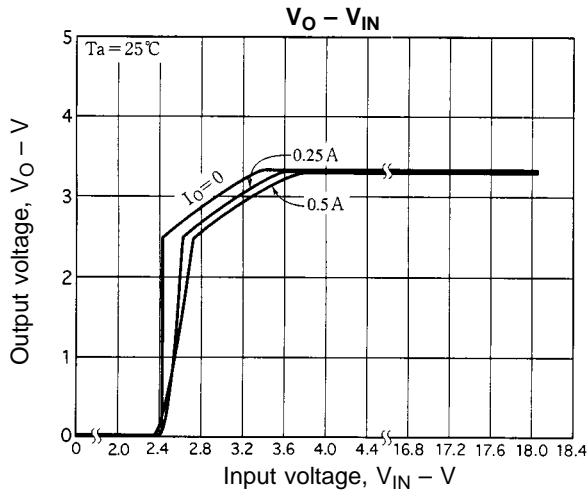


- $P_d$  is the value for when the solder on the surface of the IC heat sink has melted completely and the surface mount is horizontal.
- Please be advised that the flow solder application system (full-heat method) cannot be recommended.

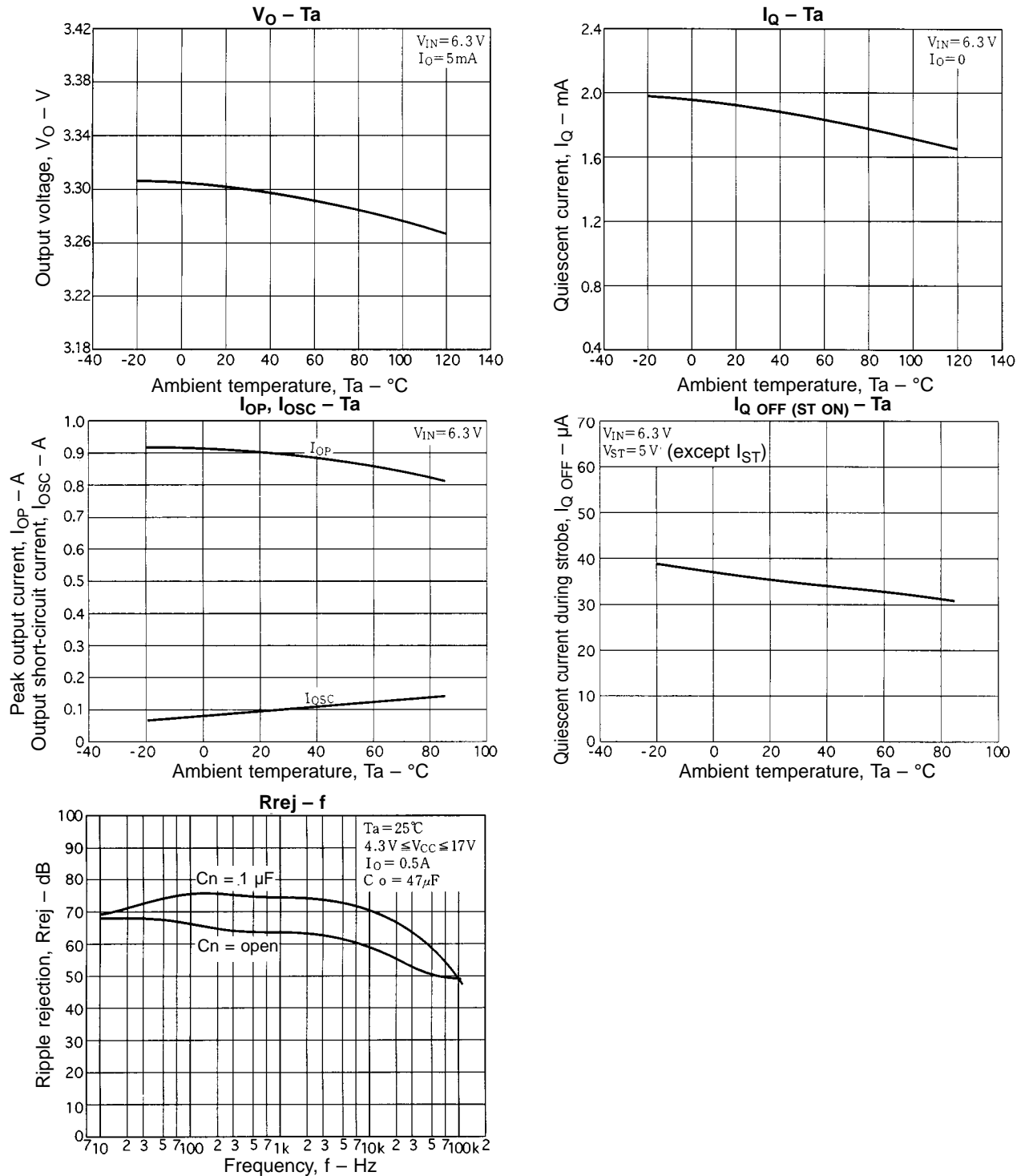
## Lead Formings



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# L88MS33T



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