## **SIEMENS**

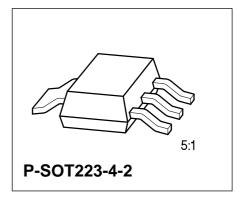
### 5-V Low-Drop Voltage Regulator

**TLE 4266** 

#### **Bipolar IC**

#### **Features**

- Output voltage tolerance ≤ ± 2 %
- Very low current consumption
- Low-drop voltage
- Overtemperature protection
- Reverse polarity proof
- Wide temperature range
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics
- Inhibit



Туре	Ordering Code	Package	
TLE 4266 G	Q67006-A9152	P-SOT223-4-2	

▼ New type

### **Functional Description**

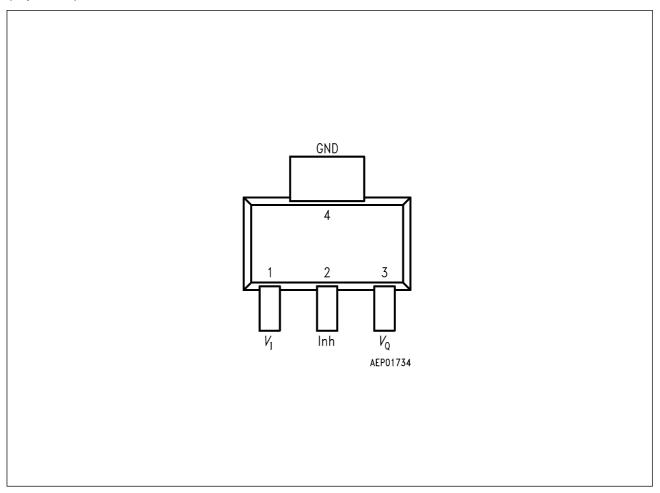
TLE 4266 G is a 5 V low-drop voltage regulator in a P-SOT223-4-2 SMD package. The IC regulates an input voltage  $V_i$  in the range of 5.5 V <  $V_i$  < 45 V to  $V_{\rm Qrated}$  = 5 V. The maximum output current is more than 120 mA. The IC can be switched off via the inhibit input, which causes the current consumption to drop below 10  $\mu$ A. The IC is shortcircuit-proof and incorporates temperature protection that disables the IC an overtemperature.

#### **Dimensioning Information on External Components**

The input capacitor  $C_i$  is necessary for compensating line influences. Using a resistor of approx. 1  $\Omega$  in series with  $C_i$ , the oscillating of input inductivity and input capacitance can be clamped. The output capacitor  $C_Q$  is necessary for the stability of the regulating circuit. Stability is guaranteed at values  $C_Q \ge 10 \, \mu\text{F}$  and an ESR  $\le 10 \, \Omega$  within the operating temperature range.

## **Pin Configuration**

(top view)



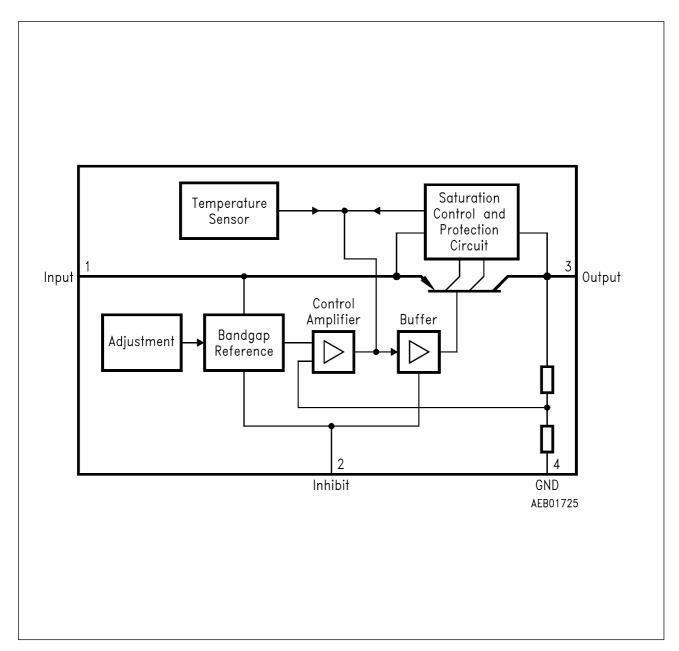
### **Pin Definitions and Functions**

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	$V_{I}$	<b>Input voltage;</b> block to ground directly at the IC with a ceramic capacitor.
2	Inh	Inhibit; low-active input.
3	$V_{Q}$	5-V output voltage; block to ground with a ≥ 10 μF capacitor.
4	GND	Ground

### **Circuit Description**

The control amplifier compares a reference voltage, which is kept highly accurate by resistance adjustment, to a voltage that is proportional to the output voltage and drives the base of the series transistor via a buffer. Saturation control as a function of the load current prevents any oversaturation of the power element. The IC also incorporates a number of internal circuits for protection against:

- Overload,
- Overtemperature,
- Reverse polarity.



### **Block Diagram**

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings** $T_{\rm j}$ = -40 to 150 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Notes
		min.	max.		
Input					
Voltage	$V_{i}$	- 42	45	V	
Current	$I_{i}$				internally limited
Inhibit					
Voltage	$V_{e}$	- 42	45	V	
Output					
Voltage	$V_{Q}$	<b>-</b> 1	16	V	
Current	$I_{Q}$				internally limited
GND					
Current	$I_{M}$	50		mA	
Temperature					
Junction temperature	$T_{\rm j}$		150	°C	
Storage temperature	$T_{\mathbb{S}}$	- 50	150	°C	
Operating Range					
Input voltage	$V_{i}$	5.5	45	V	
Junction temperature	$T_{\rm j}$	- 40	150	°C	
Thermal Resistance					
Junction ambient	$R_{thjA}$		100	K/W	soldered
Junction case	$R_{thjC}$		25	K/W	

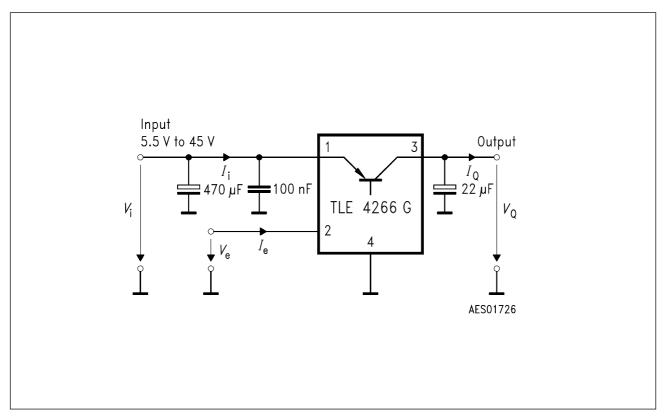
## **SIEMENS**

### **Characteristics**

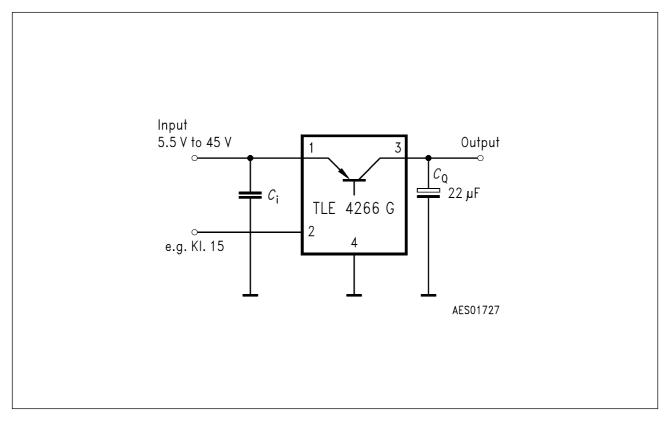
 $V_{\rm I}$  = 13.5 V; - 40 °C  $\leq T_{\rm j} \leq$  125 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Condition
		min.	typ.	max.		
Output voltage	$V_{Q}$	4.9	5	5.1	V	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_{\text{Q}} \le 100 \text{ mA}$ $6 \text{ V} \le V_{\text{i}} \le 28 \text{ V}$
Output-current limitation	$I_{Q}$	120	150		mA	
Current consumption $I_{q} = I_{i} - I_{Q}$	$I_{q}$		0	10	μΑ	$V_{\rm e} = 0 \text{ V}; T_{\rm j} \le 100 {}^{\circ}\text{C}$
Current consumption $I_{q} = I_{i} - I_{Q}$	$I_{q}$			400	μΑ	$I_{\rm Q}$ = 1 mA
Current consumption $I_{q} = I_{i} - I_{Q}$	$I_{q}$		10	15	mA	$I_{\rm Q}$ = 100 mA
Drop voltage	$V_{Dr}$		0.25	0.5	V	$I_{\rm Q}$ = 100 mA <sup>1)</sup>
Load regulation	$\Delta V_{Q}$			40	mV	$I_{\rm Q}$ = 5 to 100 mA $V_{\rm i}$ = 6 V
Supply-voltage regulation	$\Delta V_{Q}$		15	30	mV	$V_{\rm I}$ = 6 V to 28 V $I_{\rm Q}$ = 5 mA
Supply-voltage rejection	SVR		54		dB	$f_{\rm r}$ = 100 Hz $V_{\rm r}$ = 0.5 $V_{\rm SS}$
Inhibit						
Inhibit on voltage	$V_{e,on}$			3.5	V	
Inhibit off voltage	$V_{e,off}$	0.8			V	
Inhibit current	$I_{ m e}$	5	15	25	μΑ	$V_{\rm e}$ = 5 V

<sup>1)</sup> Drop voltage =  $V_{\rm i}$  –  $V_{\rm Q}$  (measured when the output voltage  $V_{\rm Q}$  has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at  $V_{\rm i}$  = 13.5 V).

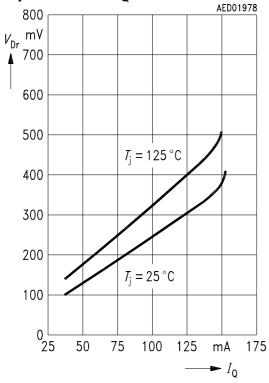


### **Measuring Circuit**

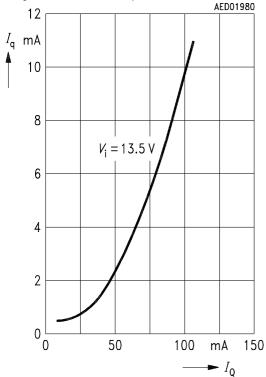


### **Application Circuit**

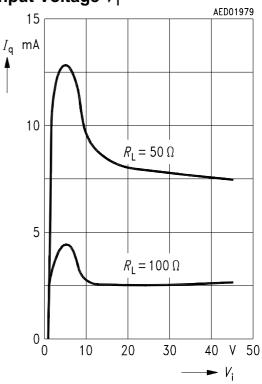
# Drop Voltage $V_{\mathrm{Dr}}$ versus Output Current $I_{\mathrm{Q}}$



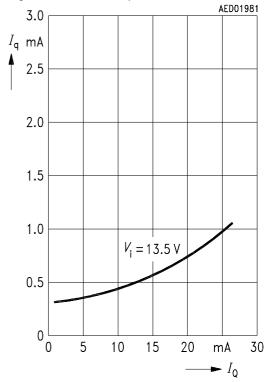
# Current Consumption $I_{\rm q}$ versus Output Current $I_{\rm Q}$



## Current Consumption $I_{\mathsf{q}}$ versus Input Voltage $V_{\mathsf{i}}$

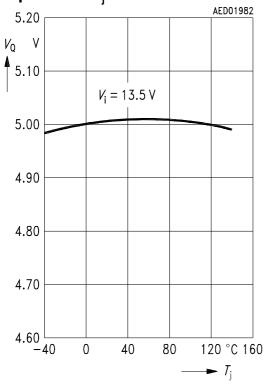


# Current Consumption $I_{\rm q}$ versus Output Current $I_{\rm Q}$

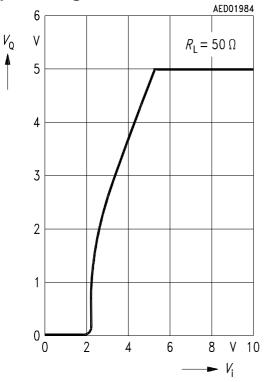


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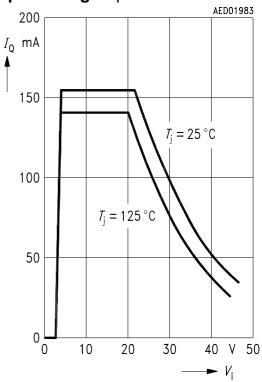
# Output Voltage $V_{\mathsf{Q}}$ versus Temperature $T_{\mathsf{j}}$



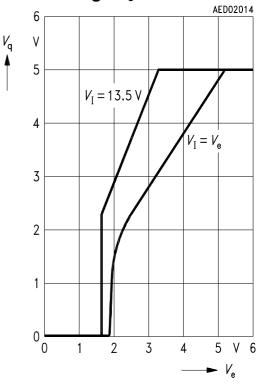
## Output Voltage $V_{\mathsf{Q}}$ versus Input Voltage $V_{\mathsf{i}}$



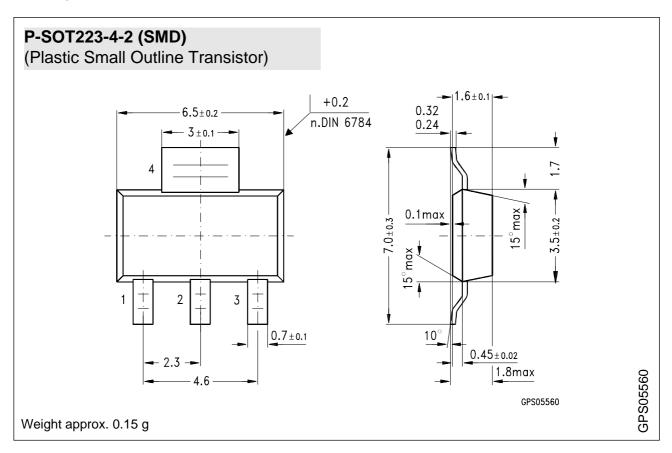
# Output Current $I_{\mathsf{Q}}$ versus Input Voltage $V_{\mathsf{i}}$



## Output Voltage $V_{\mathrm{Q}}$ versus Inhibit Voltage $V_{\mathrm{e}}$



### **Package Outlines**



### **Sorts of Packing**

Package outlines for tubes, trays etc. are contained in our Data Book "Package Information"

SMD = Surface Mounted Device

Dimensions in mm