

# APE1184-HF-3

# **4A Ultra-low Dropout Regulator**

### **Features**

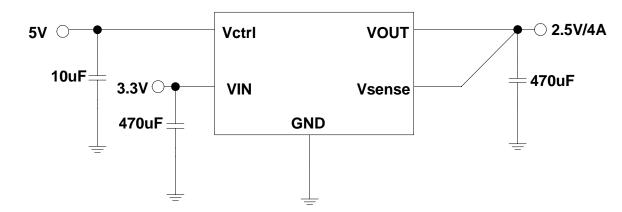
- Maximum Dropout Voltage of 0.7V at 4A load current
- **Built-In Thermal Shutdown**
- Output Current Limiting
- Adjustable, or Fixed Output Voltages of 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V, 5.0V
- Fast Transient Response
- Good Noise Rejection

**Typical Application** 

RoHS-compliant and Halogen-free package

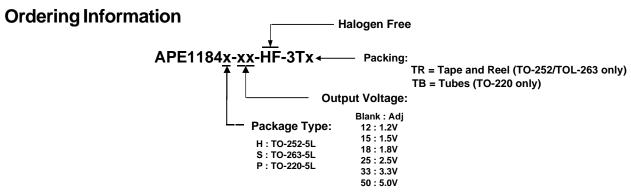
The APE1184-HF-3 is a 4A regulator with extremely low drop-out voltage. This product is specifically designed to provide regulated supplies for applications requiring voltages of 2.8V or less from 3.3V ATX power supplies. The high efficiency of a switcher can be achieved without the cost and complexity associated with switching regulators. One such application is for the new graphic chip sets that require anywhere from 2.4V to 2.7V supply voltage.

The APE1184-HF-3 is available in RoHS-compliant, halogen-free five-lead TO-220, TO-252 and TO-263 packages.



Description

Figure 1 - Typical application of APE1184S-25-HF-3 in a 5V to 2.5V supply.



APE1184H-xx-HF-3TR : in RoHS-compliant halogen-free 5-pin TO-252 on tape and reel (3000 pcs/reel) APE1184S-xx-HF-3TR : in RoHS-compliant halogen-free 5-pin TO-263 on tape and reel (800 pcs/reel) APE1184P-xx-HF-3TB : in RoHS-compliant halogen-free 5-pin TO-220 in tubes (50 pcs/tube)



# Absolute Maximum Ratings

Input Voltage (VN)	16V
Control Input Voltage (V CTRL)	18V
Power Dissipation	Internally Limited
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	0°C to 150°C
Thermal Resistance from Junction to Caset( $Rth_{JC}$ )	TO-220-5L 2.7°C/W
	TO-263-5L 2.7°C/W
estrical Crestifications	TO-252-5L 10°C/W

### Electrical Specifications

Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over,  $C_{in}=1uF$ ,  $C_{out}=10uF$ , and  $T_j=0$  to 150°C. Typical value refer to  $T_j=25^{\circ}C$ . Vout=Vsense.

Parameter	SYM	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Reference Voltage (Adj only)	V <sub>REF</sub>	$I_{O}$ =10mA, $T_{J}$ =25°C, ( $V_{IN}$ - $V_{OUT}$ )=0.7V, $V_{CNTL}$ = $V_{IN}$ +1V	1.225	1.25	1.275	V	
Line Regulation (Fixed only)		$I_0=10mA, V_{OUT}+0.7V < V_{IN} < 12V, T_J = 25^{\circ}C, V_{CNTL}=V_{IN}+1V$	-	I	0.5	%	
	APE1184-12	$I_{O}$ =10mA, $T_{J}$ =25°C, 2.2V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 12V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	1.176	1.2	1.224		
	APE1184-15	$I_0=10mA, T_J=25^{\circ}C, 2.2V \le V_{IN} \le 12V, V_{CNTL}=V_{IN}+1V$	1.47	1.5	1.53		
Output Voltage	APE1184-18	$I_0$ =10mA, T_J=25°C, 2.5V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 12V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	1.764	1.8	1.836	V	
Output Voltage	APE1184-25	$I_0$ =10mA, T_J=25°C, 3.2V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 12V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	2.45	2.5	2.55	v	
	APE1184-33	$I_{O}$ =10mA, $T_{J}$ =25°C, 4V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 12V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	3.235	3.3	3.365		
	APE1184-50	$I_0$ =10mA, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, 5.7V $\leq$ V <sub>IN</sub> $\leq$ 12V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> +1V	4.9	5	5.1		
	APE1184	0mA < I <sub>O</sub> < 4A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C,			1	%	
	APE1104	(V <sub>IN</sub> -V <sub>OUT</sub> )=2V, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =V <sub>N</sub> +1V	-	-			
	APE1184-12	$V_{IN}=3V$ , 0mA < $I_{O}$ < 4A, $T_{J}=25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{CNTL}=4V$	-	10	12		
Load Regulation	APE1184-15	$V_{IN}=3V, 0mA < I_O < 4A, T_J=25^{\circ}C, V_{CNTL}=4V$	-	12	15		
	APE1184-18	$V_{IN}$ =3.3V, 0mA < I <sub>0</sub> < 4A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =4.3V	-	15	18	m)/	
	APE1184-25	$V_{IN}$ =4V, 0mA < I <sub>0</sub> < 4A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =5V	-	20	25	mV	
	APE1184-33	$V_{IN}$ =5V, 0mA < I <sub>0</sub> < 4A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =6V	-	26	33		
	APE1184-50	$V_{IN}$ =8V, 0mA < I <sub>0</sub> < 4A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, V <sub>CNTL</sub> =9V	-	40	50		
		V <sub>adj</sub> =0V for all conditions below.					
Dropout Voltage (V <sub>CNTL</sub> -V <sub>OUT</sub> )		V <sub>IN</sub> =2.05V, I <sub>O</sub> =1.5A	-	-	1.15	V	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =2.05V, I <sub>O</sub> =3A	-	I	1.25	V	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =2.05V, I <sub>O</sub> =4A	-	1.25	1.4	V	
		V <sub>adj</sub> =0V for all conditions below.					
Dropout Voltage (V <sub>IN</sub> -V <sub>OUT</sub> )		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =1.5A	-	0.26	0.38	V	
		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =3A	-	0.5	0.6	V	
		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =4A	-	0.7	0.85	V	
Current Limit		$V_{\text{CNTL}} = 2.75 \text{V}, \ V_{\text{IN}} = 2.05 \text{V}, \ \Delta V_{\text{o}} = 100 \text{mV}, \ V_{\text{adj}} = 0 \text{V}$	4.2	-	-	А	
Minimum Load Current		$V_{CNTL}$ =5V, $V_{N}$ =3.3V, $V_{Adj}$ =0V	-	5	10	mA	
Thermal Regulation		30ms Pulse	-	0.01	0.02	%/W	
Ripple Rejection		$V_{CNTL}{=}5V,~V_{IN}{=}5V,~IO{=}4A,~V_{adj}{=}0V,~T_J{=}25,~V_{ripple}{=}1V_{pp}$ at 120Hz	60	70	-	dB	
Control Pin Current		$V_{adj}$ =0V for all conditions below.					
		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =1.5A	-	6	25	mA	
		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =3A	-	30	60		
		V <sub>CNTL</sub> =2.75V, I <sub>O</sub> =4A	-	33	70		
Adj Pin Current	ladj	$V_{CNTL}$ =2.75V, $V_{IN}$ =2.05, $V_{adj}$ =0	-	50	150	uA	

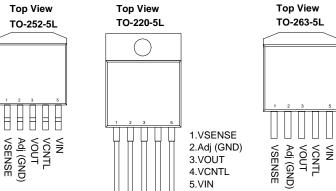


## **Pin Configuration**

Tab is connected to Vout







### **Pin Descriptions**

P	VIN SYMBOL	PIN DESCRIPTION
	VSENSE	This pin is the positive side of the reference which allows remote load sensing to achieve excellent load regulation. A capacitor of at least 10uF must be connected from this pin to ground to ensure stability.
	Adj (Gnd)	A resistor divider from this pin to VOUT and ground sets the output voltage. Connect to GND only for fixed mode
	Vout	The output of the regulator. A minimum of $100\mu F$ capacitor must be connected from this pin to ground to ensure stability.
	Vctrl	This pin is the supply pin for the internal control circuitry as well as the base drive for the pass transistor. This pin must always be higher than the VOUT pin in order for the device to regulate. (See specifications) A capacitor of at least 100uF capacitor must be connected from this pin to ground to insure stability.
	Vin	The input pin of the regulator. Typically a large storage capacitor is connected from this pin to ground to ensure that the input voltage does not sag below the minimum drop out voltage during the load transient response. This pin must always be higher than VOUT in order for the device to regulate. (See specifications)

## **Block Diagram**

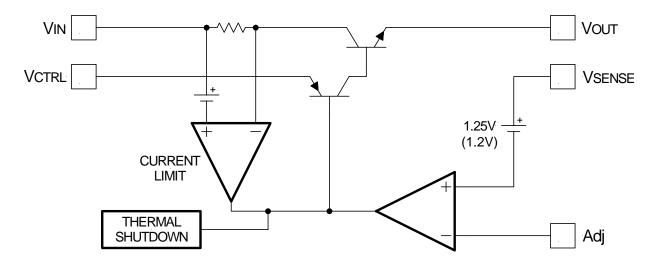


Figure 2 - Simplified block diagram of the APE1184



### **Function Description**

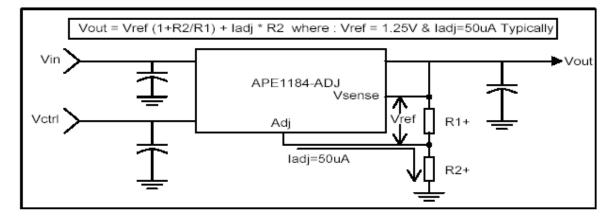
### Introduction

The APE1184-HF-3 regulator is a five-terminal device designed specifically to provide extremely low dropout voltages comparable to the PNP type without the disadvantage of the extra power dissipation due to the base current associated with PNP regulators. This is done by bringing out the control pin of the regulator that provides the base current to the power NPN and connecting it to a voltage that is greater than the voltage present at the Vin pin. This flexibility makes the APE1184-HF-3 ideal for applications where dual inputs are available such as a computer motherboard with an ATX style power supply that provides 5V and 3.3V to the board. One such application is the new graphic chip sets that require anywhere from 2.4V to 2.7V supply. The APE1184 can easily be programmed with the addition of two external resistors to any voltage within the range of 1.2V to 15.5V. Another major requirement of these graphic chips is the need to switch the load current from zero to several amps in tens of nanoseconds at the processor pins, which approximately translates to a 300 to 500ns current step at the regulator. In addition, the output voltage tolerances are extremely tight and the transient response is included as part of the specification.

The APE1184 is specifically designed to meet the fast current transient needs as well as providing an accurate initial voltage, reducing the overall system cost with the need for fewer output capacitors. Another feature of the device is its true remote sensing capability allowing accurate voltage setting at the load rather than at the device.

### **Output Voltage Setting**

The APE1184-ADJ can be programmed to any voltage in the range of 1.2V to 15.5V with the addition of R1 and R2 external resistors according to the following formula:



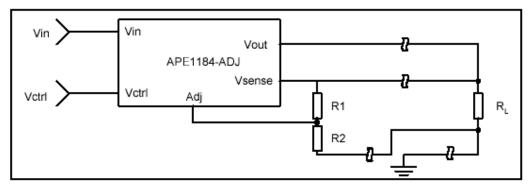
The APE1184-ADJ keeps a constant 1.25V between the Vsense pin and the Adj pin. By placing a resistor R1 across these two pins and connecting the Vsense ans Vout pin together, a constant current flows through R1, adding to the ladj current and into the R2 resistor producing a voltage equal to the (1.25/R1)\*R2 + Iadj\*R2. This voltage is then added to the 1.25V to set the output voltage. This is summarized in the above equation. Since the minimum load current requirement of the APE1184-ADJ is 10mA, R1 is typically selected to be a  $121\Omega$  resistor so that it automatically satisfies this condition. Notice that since the ladj is typically in the range of 50uA it only adds a small error to the output voltage and should only be considered when very precise output voltage setting is required.



### **Function Description (cont.)**

#### Load Regulation

Since the APE1184 has separate pins for the output (Vout) and the sense (Vsense), it is ideal for providing true remote sensing of the output voltage at the load. This means that the voltage drops due to parasitic resistance such as PCB traces between the regulator and the load are compensated for using remote sensing. Figure following shows a typical application of the APE1184-ADJ with remote sensing.



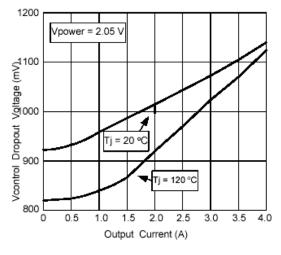
#### Stability

The APE1184-XX requires the use of an output capacitor as part of the frequency compensation in order to make the regulator stable. Typical designs for the microprocessor applications use standard electrolytic capacitors with typical ESR in the range of 50 to  $100m\Omega$  and an output capacitance of 100uF to 1000uF. Fortunately as the capacitance increases, the ESR decreases resulting in a fixed RC time constant. The APE1184-XX takes advantage of this phenomena in making the overall regulator loop stable. For most applications a minimum of 100uF aluminum electrolytic capacitor ensures both stability and good transient response.

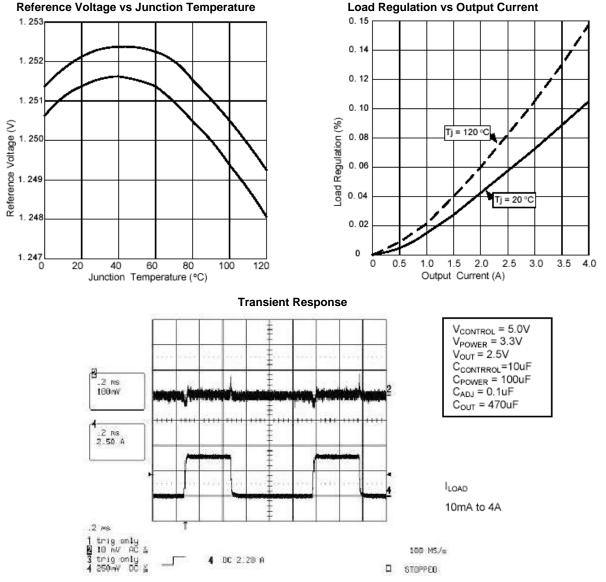


### **Typical Performance Characteristics**

### Vcontrol Dropout Voltage vs Output Current



**Reference Voltage vs Junction Temperature** 



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#### Vpower Dropout Voltage vs Output Current

Tj = 120

Tj = 20 °C

2.5

3.0

3.5 4.0

Vcontrol = 2.75 V

800

750

500

450 400

350 300

250

150

100 50

0

0

0.5

1.0

1.5 2.0

Output Current (A)

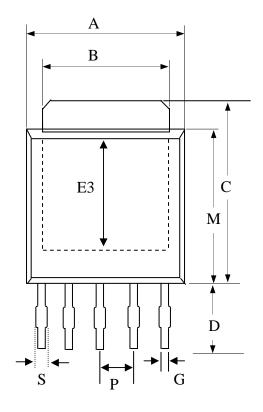
Dropout Voltage

Vpower 200

L



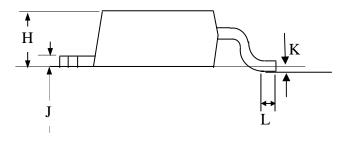
# Package Dimensions: TO-252-5L



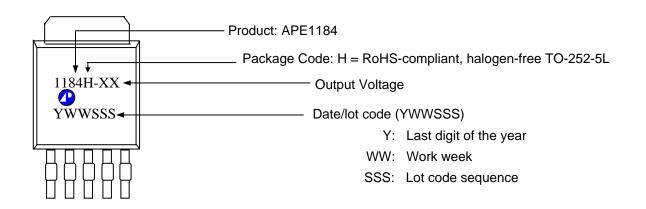
SYMBOLS	Millimeters			
5 TINE OLD	MIN NOM		MAX	
А	6.40	6.6	6.80	
В	5.2	5.35	5.50	
С	6.80	7.00	7.20	
D	2.20	2.50	2.80	
Р	1.27 REF.			
S	0.50	0.65	0.80	
E3	3.50	4.00	4.50	
G	0.40	0.50	0.60	
Н	2.20	2.30	2.40	
J	0.45	0.50	0.55	
K	0.00	0.075	0.15	
L	0.90	1.20	1.50	
М	5.40	5.60	5.80	

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.

2. Dimensions do not include mold protrusions.



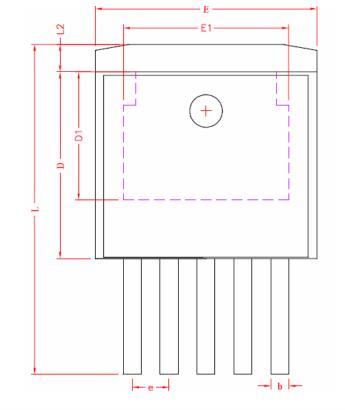
Marking Information: TO-252-5L





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# Package Outline: TO-263-5L



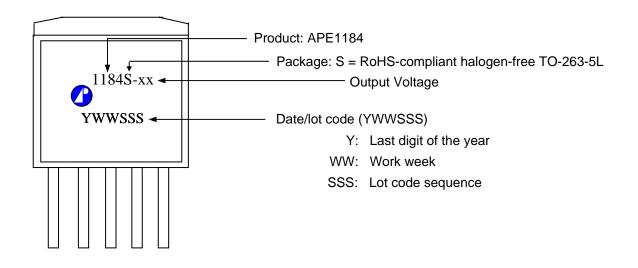
SYMBOLS	Millimeters			
~	MIN NOM		MAX	
А	4.40	4.60	4.80	
b	0.66	0.79	0.91	
L4	0.00	0.00 0.15 0		
с	0.36	0.43	0.50	
L1	2.29	2.54	2.79	
Е	9.80 10.10		10.40	
E1	7.60			
c2	1.25 1.35 1		1.45	
L2	1.27			
D	8.60	8.80	9.00	
D1	5.90			
e	1.70			
L	14.60	15.20	15.80	
θ	0°	4°	8°	

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.

2. Dimensions do not include mold protrusions.



2



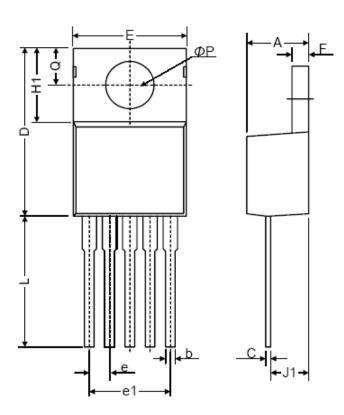
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

L1

L4



## Package Dimensions: TO-220-5L



SYMBOLS	Millimeters			
	MIN	MIN NOM		
Α	4.07	4.45	4.82	
b	0.76	0.89	1.02	
С	0.36	0.50	0.64	
D	14.22	14.86	15.50	
Ε	9.78	10.16	10.54	
e	1.57	1.71	1.85	
e1	6.68	6.81	6.93	
F	1.14	1.27	1.40	
H1	5.46	6.16	6.86	
J1	2.29	2.74	3.18	
L	13.21	13.97	14.73	
φP	3.68	3.81	3.94	
Q	2.54	2.73	2.92	

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.

2. Dimensions do not include mold protrusions.

### Marking Information: TO-220-5L

