



## LR1012

CMOS IC

### HIGH OPERATING VOLTAGE CMOS VOLTAGE REGULATOR

#### DESCRIPTION

The UTC LR1012 series is high operating voltage regulator using UTC CMOS technology. The max operating voltage of UTC LR1012L is 12V so it works best in high-voltage applications. Moreover, it is also suitable in constructing low power portable devices including small current consumption, short-current protection.

#### FEATURES

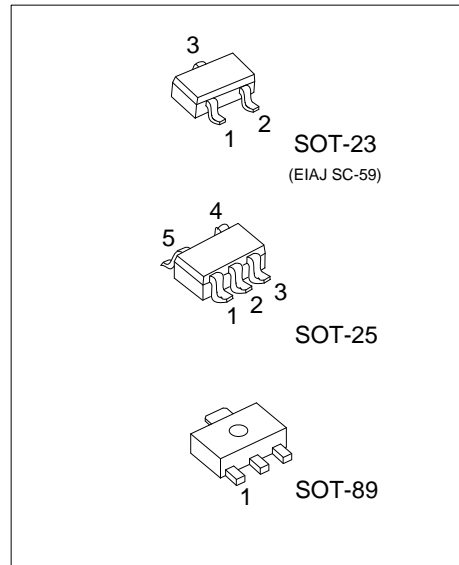
- \* Operating current: Max. 1.2μA (3.0V)
- \* Output voltage: 1.8 ~ 6.0V, as 0.1V step
- \* ±2.0% output voltage accuracy
- \* Output current:
  - 50mA capable @ 3.0V output,  $V_{IN}=5.0V$
  - 75mA capable @ 5.0V output,  $V_{IN}=7.0V$
- \* Dropout voltage: 120mV @  $V_{OUT} = 5.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA$

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Ordering Number		Package	Packing
Lead Free	Halogen Free		
LR1012L-xx-AB3-R	LR1012G-xx-AB3-R	SOT-89	Tape Reel
LR1012L-xx-AE3-R	LR1012G-xx-AE3-R	SOT-23	Tape Reel
LR1012L-xx-AF5-R	LR1012G-xx-AF5-R	SOT-25	Tape Reel

Note: xx: Output Voltage, refer to Marking Information.

<p>LR1012G-xx-AB3-R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Packing Type</li> <li>(2) Package Type</li> <li>(3) Output Voltage Code</li> <li>(4) Green Package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) R: Tape Reel</li> <li>(2) AB3: SOT-89, AE3: SOT-23, AF5: SOT-25</li> <li>(3) xx: Refer to Marking Information</li> <li>(4) G: Halogen Free and Lead Free, L: Lead Free</li> </ul>
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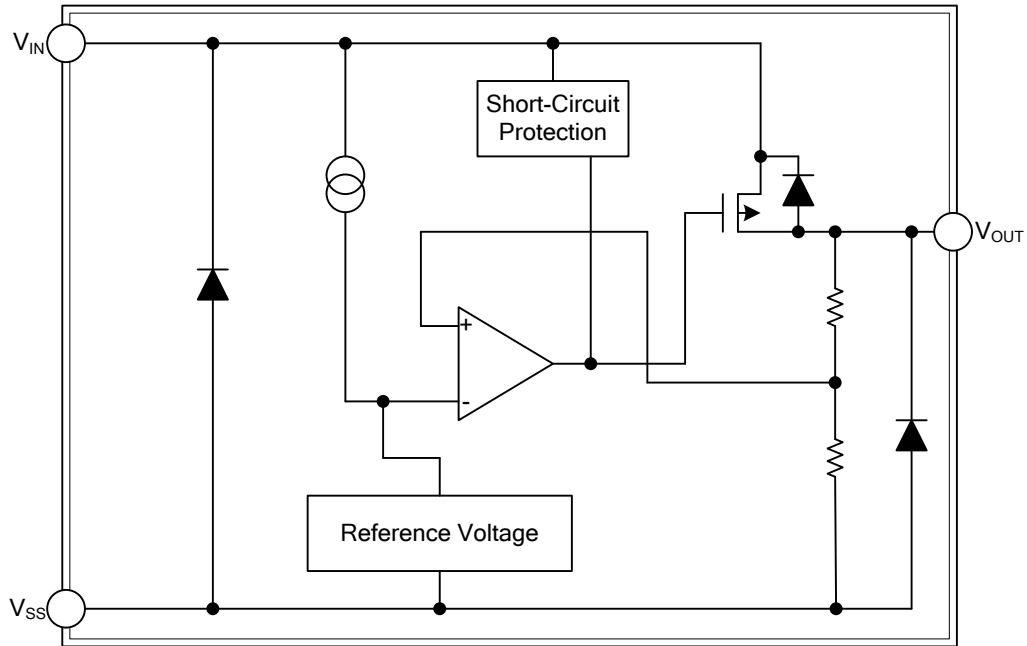
## ■ PIN CONFIGURATION

PACKAGE	VOLTAGE CODE	MARKING
SOT-23	18: 1.8V 33: 3.3V 40: 4.0V 50: 5.0V 52: 5.2V	
SOT-25		
SOT-89		

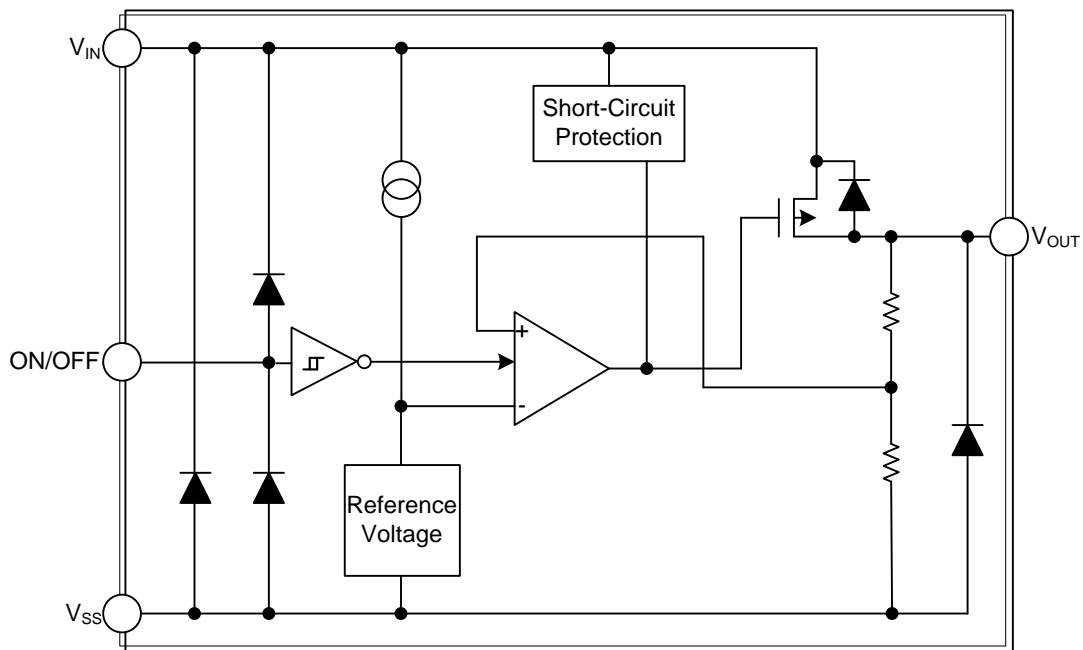
## ■ PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.			PIN NAME	FUNCTION
SOT-23	SOT-25	SOT-89		
1	3	3	$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage
2	2	2	$V_{IN}$	Input voltage
3	1	1	$V_{SS}$	GND
-	4	-	N.C.	N.C. pin is electrically open. N.C. pin can be connected to $V_{IN}$ or $V_{SS}$ .
-	5	-	ON/OFF	ON/OFF Pin

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



Without ON/OFF



With ON/OFF

■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING** ( $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	12	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Power Dissipation	SOT-23/SOT-25	$P_D$	250
	SOT-89		500
Operating Temperature	$T_{OPR}$	-40 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 ~ +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Output Voltage (Note 1)	$V_{OUT(E)}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V, I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$	$V_{OUT(S)} \times 0.98$	$V_{OUT(S)}$	$V_{OUT(S)} \times 1.02$	V	
Output Current (Note 2)	$I_{OUT}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V$	$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 1.9V$	30			mA
			$2.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 2.9V$	30			mA
			$3.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 3.9V$	50			mA
			$4.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 4.9V$	65			mA
			$5.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 6.0V$	75			mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	$V_{drop}$	$I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$	$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 1.9V$		0.48	0.98	V
			$2.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 2.4V$		0.46	0.95	V
			$2.5V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 2.9V$		0.32	0.68	V
			$3.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 3.4V$		0.23	0.41	V
			$3.5V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 3.9V$		0.19	0.35	V
			$4.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 4.4V$		0.16	0.30	V
			$4.5V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 4.9V$		0.14	0.27	V
			$5.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 5.4V$		0.12	0.25	V
		$5.5V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 6.0V$		0.11	0.23	V	
Line Regulation 1	$\Delta V_{OUT1}$	$V_{OUT(S)}+1V \leq V_{IN} \leq 12V, I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$		5	30	mV	
Line Regulation 2	$\Delta V_{OUT2}$	$V_{OUT(S)}+1V \leq V_{IN} \leq 12V, I_{OUT}=1\mu\text{A}$		5	40	mV	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT3}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V$	$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 1.9V, 1\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 20\text{mA}$		5	25	mV
			$2.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 2.9V, 1\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 20\text{mA}$		6	30	mV
			$3.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 3.9V, 1\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 30\text{mA}$		10	45	mV
			$4.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 4.9V, 1\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 40\text{mA}$		13	65	mV
			$5.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 6.0V, 1\mu\text{A} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 50\text{mA}$		17	80	mV
Output Voltage temperature coefficient (Note 4)	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_A \cdot V_{OUT}}$	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(S)} + 1V, I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		$\pm 100$		ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Current Consumption	$I_{SS}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V$ no load	$1.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 1.9V$		0.8	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$
			$2.0V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 2.7V$		0.9	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$
			$2.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 3.7V$		1.0	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$
			$3.8V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 5.1V$		1.2	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$
			$5.2V \leq V_{OUT(S)} \leq 6.0V$		1.5	3.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$				12	V	
Short-Circuit Current	$I_{OS}$	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V, V_{OUT} \text{ pin}=0V$		40		mA	

■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>APPLIED TO PRODUCTS WITH POWER-OFF FUNCTION</b>						
Current consumption during power-off	I <sub>SS2</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 2V, V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = 0V, no load		0.1	0.5	μA
ON/OFF pin input voltage "H"	V <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 2V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, determined by V <sub>OUT</sub> output level	2			V
ON/OFF pin input voltage "L"	V <sub>SL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> + 2V, R <sub>L</sub> = 1kΩ, determined by V <sub>OUT</sub> output level			0.4	V
ON/OFF pin input current "H"	I <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.1		0.1	μA
ON/OFF pin input current "L"	I <sub>SH</sub>	V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = 0	-0.1		0.1	μA

Notes: 1. V<sub>OUT(S)</sub>=Specified output voltage

V<sub>OUT(E)</sub>=Effective output voltage, i.e., the output voltage when fixing I<sub>OUT</sub>(=10mA) and inputting V<sub>OUT(S)</sub>+2.0V.

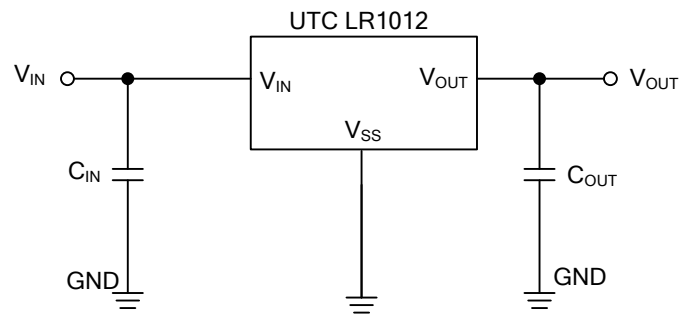
2. Output current at which output voltage becomes 95% of V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> after gradually increasing output current.

3. V<sub>drop</sub>=V<sub>IN1</sub>-(V<sub>OUT(E)</sub>×0.98), where V<sub>IN1</sub> is the Input voltage at which output voltage becomes 98% of V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> after gradually decreasing input voltage.

4. Temperature change ratio for the output voltage [mV/°C] is calculated using the following equation.

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_A} [\text{mV} / ^\circ\text{C}] = V_{OUT(S)} [\text{V}] \times \frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_A \cdot V_{OUT}} [\text{ppm} / ^\circ\text{C}] \div 1000$$

## ■ APPLICATION CIRCUIT



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