

Voltage Regulator – CMOS, Low I_q, NOCAPE

80 mA

NCP553, NCV553

This series of fixed output NOCAP linear regulators are designed for handheld communication equipment and portable battery powered applications which require low quiescent. This series features an ultra-low quiescent current of 2.8 μ A. Each device contains a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, a PMOS power transistor, resistors for setting output voltage, current limit, and temperature limit protection circuits.

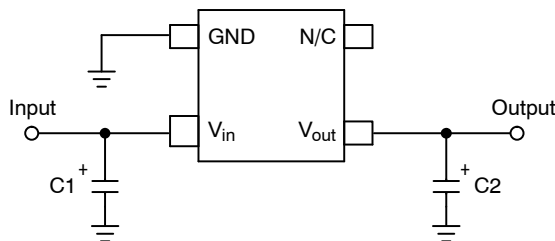
These voltage regulators have been designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors. The devices have the ability to operate without an output capacitor. The devices are housed in the micro-miniature SC82-AB surface mount package. Standard voltage versions are 1.5, 1.8, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.0, 3.3, and 5.0 V. Other voltages are available in 100 mV steps.

Features

- Low Quiescent Current of 2.8 μ A Typical
- Low Output Voltage Option
- Output Voltage Accuracy of 2.0%
- Industrial Temperature Range of -40°C to 85°C (NCV553, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- These are Pb-Free Devices
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable

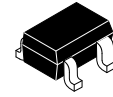
Typical Applications

- Battery Powered Consumer Products
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Camcorders and Cameras



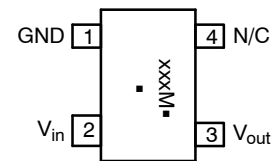
This device contains 32 active transistors

Figure 1. Typical Application Diagram



SC82-AB (SC70-4)
SQ SUFFIX
CASE 419C

PIN CONNECTIONS & MARKING DIAGRAMS



(NCP553, NCV553 Top View)

xxx = Device Code
M = Date Code⁸
▪ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

* Date Code orientation and/or position may vary depending upon manufacturing location.

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 8 of this data sheet.

NOTE: Some of the devices on this data sheet have been **DISCONTINUED**. Please refer to the table on page 8.

NCP553, NCV553

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin	Pin Name	Description
1	GND	Power supply ground.
2	V _{in}	Positive power supply input voltage.
3	V _{out}	Regulated output voltage.
–	Enable	This input is used to place the device into low-power standby. When this input is pulled low, the device is disabled. If this function is not used, Enable should be connected to V _{in} .
4	N/C	No internal connection.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
V _{in}	Input Voltage	12	V
V _{out}	Output Voltage	–0.3 to V _{in} +0.3	V
P _D R _{θJA}	Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics Power Dissipation Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	Internally Limited 400	W °C/W
T _J	Operating Junction Temperature	+125	°C
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature NCP553 NCV553	–40 to +85 –40 to +125	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	–55 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests: Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015 Machine Model Method 200 V
2. Latch up capability (85 °C) ±200 mA DC with trigger voltage.



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 1.0\text{ V}$, $V_{enable} = V_{in}$, $C_{in} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{out} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{out}	Output Voltage ($T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$)				V
	1.5 V	1.455	1.5	1.545	
	1.8 V	1.746	1.8	1.854	
	2.5 V	2.425	2.5	2.575	
	2.7 V	2.646	2.7	2.754	
	2.8 V	2.744	2.8	2.856	
	3.0 V	2.94	3.0	3.06	
	3.3 V	3.234	3.3	3.366	
V_{out}	Output Voltage ($T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$)				V
	1.5 V	1.455	1.5	1.545	
	1.8 V	1.746	1.8	1.854	
	2.5 V	2.425	2.5	2.575	
	2.7 V	2.619	2.7	2.781	
	2.8 V	2.716	2.8	2.884	
	3.0 V	2.910	3.0	3.09	
	3.3 V	3.201	3.3	3.399	
V_{out}	Output Voltage ($T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$) NCV553 -5.0 V	4.900	5.0	5.100	V
	Output Voltage ($T_A = +125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$) NCV553 -5.0 V	4.850	5.0	5.150	V
Reg_{line}	Line Regulation ($V_{in} = V_{out} + 1.0\text{ V}$ to 12 V , $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$)	–	2.0	4.5	mV/V
Reg_{load}	Load Regulation ($I_{out} = 1.0\text{ mA}$ to 80 mA , $V_{in} = V_{out} + 2.0\text{ V}$)	–	0.3	0.8	mV/mA
$I_{o(nom.)}$	Output Current ($V_{out} = (V_{out} \text{ at } I_{out} = 80\text{ mA}) - 3.0\%$)				mA
	1.5 V–3.9 V ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 2.0\text{ V}$)	80	180	–	
	4.0 V–5.0 V ($V_{in} = 6.0\text{ V}$)	80	180	–	
$V_{in}-V_{out}$	Dropout Voltage ($T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_{out} = 80\text{ mA}$, Measured at $V_{out} - 3.0\%$)				mV
	1.5 V	–	1300	1800	
	1.8 V	–	1100	1600	
	2.5 V	–	800	1400	
	2.7 V	–	750	1200	
	2.8 V	–	730	1200	
	3.0 V	–	680	1000	
	3.3 V	–	650	1000	
I_Q	Quiescent Current (Enable Input = 0 V)	–	0.1	1.0	μA
	(Enable Input = V_{in} , $I_{out} = 1.0\text{ mA}$ to $I_{o(nom.)}$, $V_{in} = V_{out} + 2.0\text{ V}$)	–	2.8	6.0	
$I_{out(max)}$	Output Short Circuit Current ($V_{out} = 0\text{ V}$)				mA
	1.5 V–3.9 V ($V_{in} = V_{out(nom.)} + 2.0\text{ V}$)	100	300	450	
	4.0 V–5.0 V ($V_{in} = 6.0\text{ V}$)	100	300	450	
V_n	Output Voltage Noise ($f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to 100 kHz , $I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$) ($C_{out} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$)	–	90	–	μVrms
T_C	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	–	± 100	–	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

3. Maximum package power dissipation limits must be observed.

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.



DEFINITIONS

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output current at a constant temperature.

Dropout Voltage

The input/output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 3.0% below its nominal. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum total dissipation for which the regulator will operate within its specifications.

Quiescent Current

The quiescent current is the current which flows through the ground when the LDO operates without a load on its output: internal IC operation, bias, etc. When the LDO becomes loaded, this term is called the Ground current. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output current.

Line Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse technique such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Line Transient Response

Typical over and undershoot response when input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Thermal Protection

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry is provided to protect the integrated circuit in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated at typically 160 °C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The maximum power package dissipation is the power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value, i.e. 125 °C. Depending on the ambient power dissipation and thus the maximum available output current.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

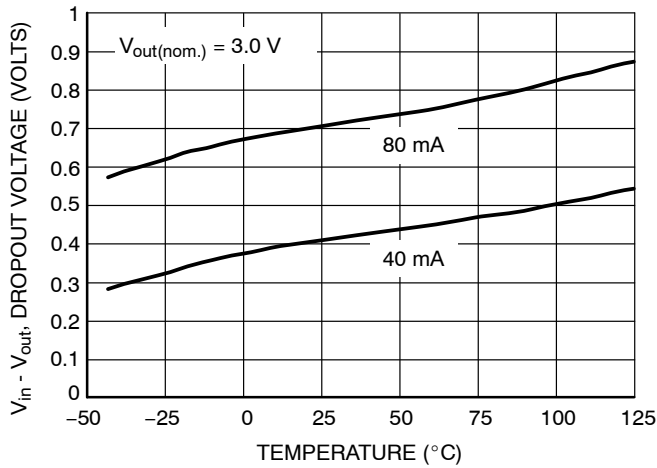


Figure 2. Dropout Voltage versus Temperature

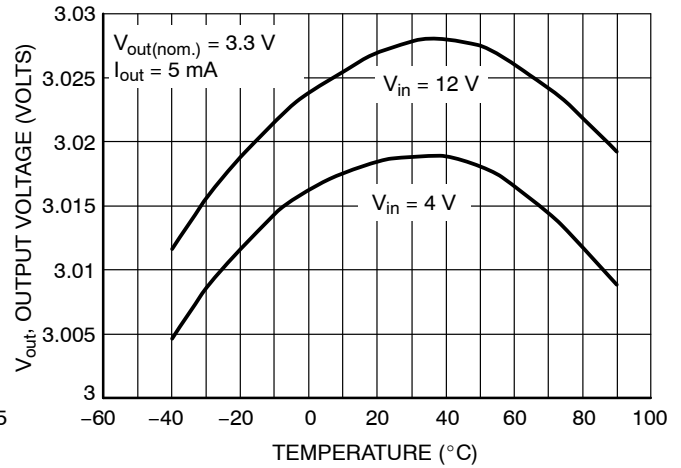


Figure 3. Output Voltage versus Temperature

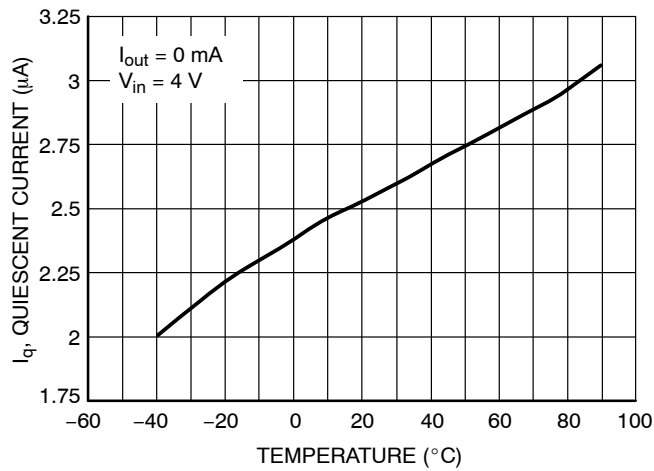


Figure 4. Quiescent Current versus Temperature

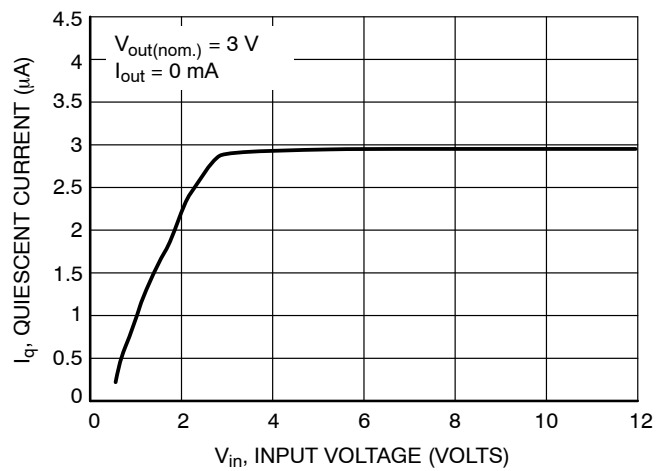


Figure 5. Quiescent Current versus Input Voltage

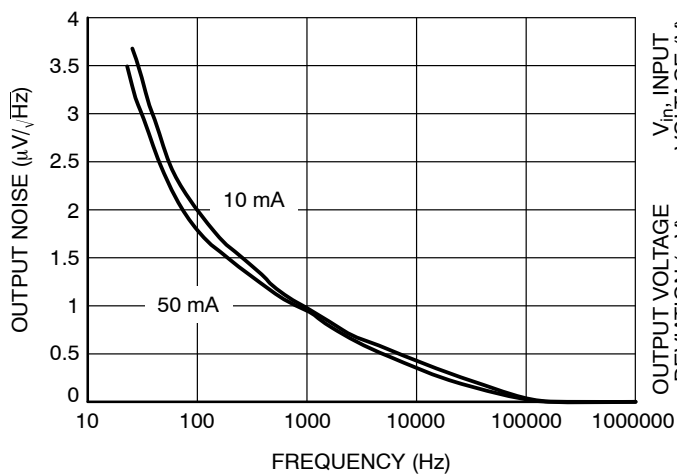


Figure 6. Output Noise Density

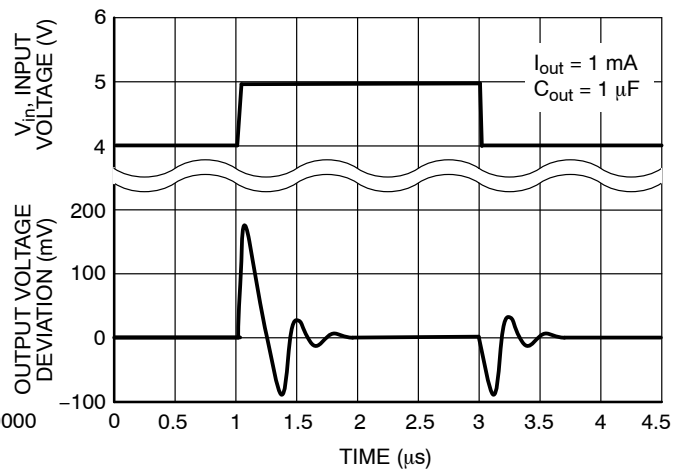


Figure 7. Line Transient Response

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

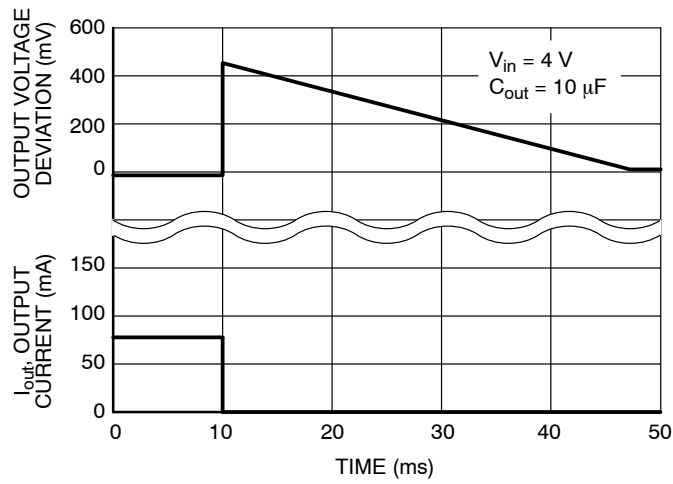


Figure 8. Load Transient Response

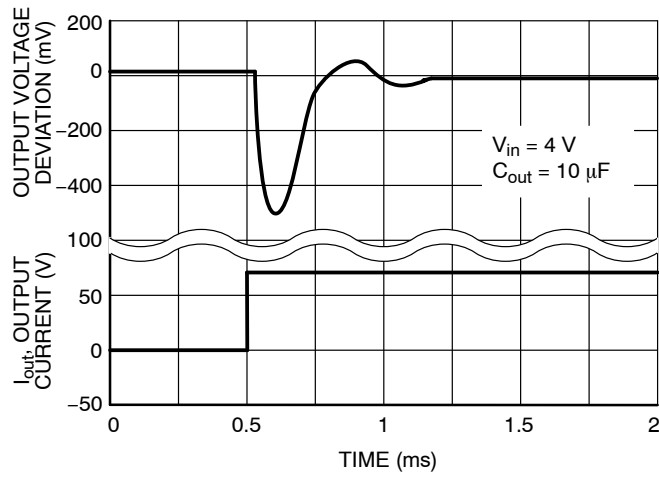


Figure 9. Load Transient Response

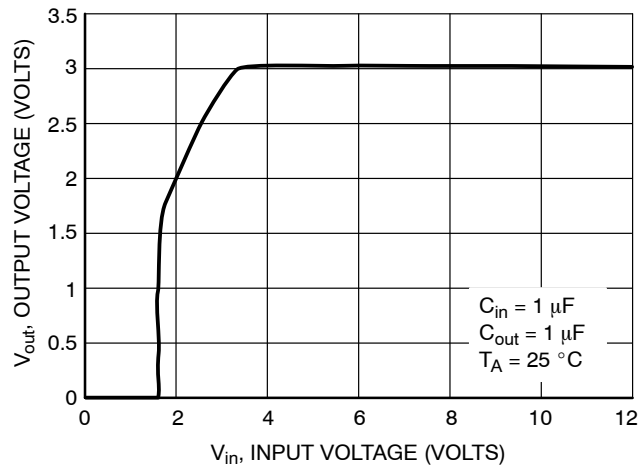


Figure 10. Output Voltage versus Input Voltage

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application circuit for the NCP553 series is shown in Figure 1, front page.

Input Decoupling (C1)

A 1.0 μ F capacitor either ceramic or tantalum is recommended and should be connected close to the package. Higher values and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response. If large line or load transients are not expected, then it is possible to operate the regulator without the use of a capacitor.

TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, or C1608X5R1A105K

Output Decoupling (C2)

The NCP553 are very stable regulators and do not require any specific Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) or a minimum output current. If load transients are not to be expected, then it is possible for the regulator to operate with no output capacitor. Otherwise, capacitors exhibiting ESRs ranging from a few $m\Omega$ up to 10 Ω can thus safely be used. The minimum decoupling value is 0.1 μ F and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator accepts ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum devices. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response.

TDK capacitor: C2012X5R1C105K, C1608X5R1A105K, or C3216X7R1C105K

Hints

Please be sure the V_{in} and GND lines are sufficiently wide. When the impedance of these lines is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the circuit, and make leads as short as possible.

Thermal

As power across the NCP553 increases, it might become necessary to provide some thermal relief. The maximum power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon board design and layout. Mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material and also the ambient temperature effect the rate of temperature rise for the part. This is stating that when the devices have good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power dissipation applications.

The maximum dissipation the package can handle is given by:

$$PD = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

If junction temperature is not allowed above the maximum 125 $^{\circ}$ C, then the NCP553 can dissipate up to 250 mW @ 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

The power dissipated by the NCP553 can be calculated from the following equation:

$$P_{tot} = [V_{in} * I_{gnd} (I_{out})] + [V_{in} - V_{out}] * I_{out}$$

or

$$V_{inMAX} = \frac{P_{tot} + V_{out} * I_{out}}{I_{gnd} + I_{out}}$$

If an 80 mA output current is needed then the ground current from the data sheet is 2.8 μ A. For an NCP553 (3.0 V), the maximum input voltage will then be 6.12 V.

NCP553, NCV553

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Output Voltage (Note 6)	Marking	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP553SQ30T1G	3.0	LBJ	SC82-AB (SC70-4) (Pb-Free)	3,000 Units/ 8" Tape & Reel
NCP553SQ33T1G	3.3	LBK		
NCP553SQ50T1G	5.0	LBL		
NCV553SQ30T1G*	3.0	LBJ		

DISCONTINUED (Note 5)

NCP553SQ15T1G	1.5	LBE	SC82-AB (SC70-4) (Pb-Free)	3,000 Units/ 8" Tape & Reel
NCP553SQ18T1G	1.8	LBF		
NCP553SQ25T1G	2.5	LBG		
NCP553SQ28T1G	2.8	LBI		
NCV553SQ15T1G*	1.5	AAF		
NCV553SQ50T1G*	5.0	LFT		
NCP553SQ27T1G	2.7	LBH		

† For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, [BRD8011/D](#).

5. **DISCONTINUED:** These devices are not available. Please contact your **onsemi** representative for information. The most current information on these devices may be available on www.onsemi.com.

* NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable

6. Additional voltages in 100 mV steps are available upon request by contacting your **onsemi** representative.



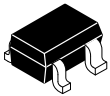
NCP553, NCV553

REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Description of Changes	Date
6	Rebranded to onsemi format + NCP553SQ15T1G, NCP553SQ18T1G, NCP553SQ25T1G, NCP553SQ28T1G, NCV553SQ15T1G*, NCV553SQ50T1G* OPN's Marked as Discontinued.	7/17/2025
7	NCP553SQ27T1G OPN Marked as Discontinued.	11/6/2025

This document has undergone updates prior to the inclusion of this revision history table. The changes tracked here only reflect updates made on the noted approval dates.

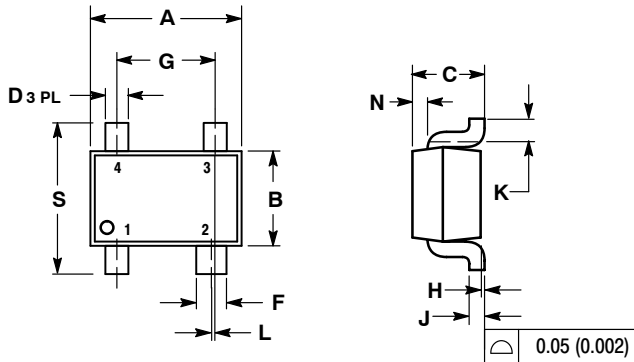




SCALE 4:1

SC-82AB
CASE 419C-02
ISSUE F

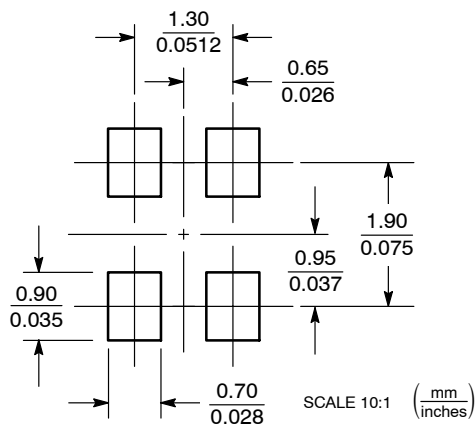
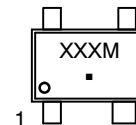
DATE 22 JUN 2012



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. 419C-01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 419C-02.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.80	2.20	0.071	0.087
B	1.15	1.35	0.045	0.053
C	0.80	1.10	0.031	0.043
D	0.20	0.40	0.008	0.016
F	0.30	0.50	0.012	0.020
G	1.10	1.50	0.043	0.059
H	0.00	0.10	0.000	0.004
J	0.10	0.26	0.004	0.010
K	0.10	---	0.004	---
L	0.05 BSC		0.002 BSC	
N	0.20 REF		0.008 REF	
S	1.80	2.40	0.07	0.09

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*


XXX = Specific Device Code
 M = Month Code
 ■ = Pb-Free Package

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "■", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the **onsemi** Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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DESCRIPTION:	SC-82AB	PAGE 1 OF 1

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