

#### Features

- Good Transient Response
- Output voltage accuracy: tolerance  $\pm 2\%$
- SOT223, and TO252 package
- PSRR:65dB@1KHz

#### Applications

- Portable, Battery Powered Equipmpm
- Microcontroller Applications
- Smoke detector and sensor

- High input voltage (up to 18V)
- Low Power Consumption: 2µA (Typ)
- Maximum Output Current: 1000mA
- Voltage drop:1000mV@1000mA(3.3V)
- Audio/Video equipment
- Weighting Scales
- Home Automation

## **General Description**

The HE2018 series is a high voltage, ultralow-power, low dropout voltage regulator. The device can deliver 1000mA output current with a dropout voltage of 1000mV and allows an input voltage as high as 18V. The typical quiescent current is only  $2\mu$ A. The device is available in fixed output voltages of 3.3 and 5.0V. The device features integrated short-circuit and thermal shutdown protection. Although designed primarily as fixed voltage regulators, the device can be used with external components to obtain variable voltages.

### **Selection Table**

Part No.	Output Voltage	Package	Marking
HE2018A33FR	3.3V	SOT223	
HE2018A50FR	5.0V	SOT223	
HE2018A33GR	3.3V	TO252	
HE2018A50GR	5.0V	TO252	

# **Application Circuits**





VOUT

**Pin Assignment** 



# **Functional Block Diagrara**





# Absolute Maximum Ratings (1) (2)

Parameter		Symbol	Maximum Rating	Unit	
		Vin	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3~V <sub>SS</sub> +18.0	V	
input voltage		Vout	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3~V <sub>SS</sub> +6.0	V	
Output Current		Ιουτ	1000	mA	
Rower Dissinction	SOT223	Dd	1200	mW	
Power Dissipation	TO252	FU	1800		
Thormal Posistance	SOT223		66	°C/W	
	TO252	Reja	55	°C/W	
Operating Temperature		Topr	-40~85	°C	
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-40~125	°C	
Soldering Temperature & Time		Tsolder	260℃, 10s		

Note (1): Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.

Note (2): The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions

Note (3): The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance to JESD 51-7.

#### **ESD Ratings**

Item	Description	Value	Unit
	Human Body Model (HBM)		
V(ESD-HBM)	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2014	±4000	V
	Classification, Class: 2		
V(esd-cdm)	Charged Device Mode (CDM)		
	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002-2014	±200	V
	Classification, Class: C0b		
ILATCH-UP	JEDEC STANDARD NO.78E APRIL 2016	+150	m۸
	Temperature Classification, Class: I	±150	ША

ESD testing is performed according to the respective JESD22 JEDEC standard. The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a  $1.5k\Omega$  resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

#### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	MIN.	MAX.	Units
Supply voltage at VIN		15	V
Operating junction temperature range, Tj	-40	125	°C
Operating free air temperature range, TA	-40	85	°C

Note : All limits specified at room temperature (TA = 25°C) unless otherwise specified. All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are ensured through correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. All limits are used to calculate Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).



# **Electrical characteristics**

 $(At T_A=25^{\circ}C, C_{IN}=1uF, V_{IN}=V_{OUTNOM}+1.0V, C_{OUT}=10\mu F, unless otherwise noted)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Output Voltage*1	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub>	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(S)} + 2V$ , $I_{OUT} = 1mA$		Vout(s)×0 .98	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub>	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> ×1 .02	V	
				Iout=1mA		3	8	
Dropout Voltage 2	VDROP	VOUT(S)=3.3V	′ [	Iout=1A		1000	1300	mv
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN} \bullet V_{OUT(s)}}$	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> +2V≤V <sub>IN</sub> ≤18V I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA			0.01	0.02	%/V	
Load Pogulation		V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> +2V		V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> ≤5.0V		80		m) (
	ΔVOUT2	1mA≤I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤1	A	V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> >5.0V		90		ΠV
Temperature Stability	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a \bullet V_{OUT(s)}}$	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> +2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA -40℃≤T <sub>a</sub> ≤125℃			±50		ppm/℃	
GND Current	I <sub>GND</sub>	no load Voi		V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> ≤5.0V	1.0	2.0	3.0	uΔ
		I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA			420		μΛ	
Shutdown Current	Ізнит	V <sub>IN</sub> =18V, V <sub>EN</sub> =0			0.1	1		
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>			2.2		18	V	
Maximum Output Current	I <sub>OUTMAX</sub>			1				
Current Limit*3	I <sub>LIM</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = Vout :	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> +2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.95 ×V <sub>OUT(S)</sub>			1.5		А
Davies Oversky	PSRR	f=10Hz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA			75			
Power Supply Rejection Ratio <sup>*4</sup>		f=100Hz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA			80		dB	
		f=1kHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA			65			
Short Circuit Current⁺⁵	Ishort	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(S)</sub> +2.0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V			30		mA	
EN 'H' Level Voltage	VENH			1.5		18		
EN 'L' Level Voltage	V <sub>ENL</sub>			0		0.5	V	
EN 'H' Level Current	I <sub>ENH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =18V, V <sub>EN</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub>		-0.1		0.1		
EN 'L' Level Voltage	I <sub>ENL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =18V, V <sub>EN</sub> =0		-0.1		0.1	uA	
Over Temperature Protection	OTP	I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA			150		°C	

Notes:

1.  $V_{OUT(S)}$ : Output voltage when  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1$  mA.

2.  $V_{DROP}=V_{IN1}$  -  $(V_{OUT(S)} \times 0.98)$  where  $V_{IN1}$  is the input voltage when  $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT(S)} \times 0.98$ .

3. ILIM: Output current when  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT(S)}+2V$  and  $V_{OUT}=0.95*V_{OUT(S)}$ .

4. PSRR was measured for  $V_{OUT(S)}$  = 3.3V and  $V_{IN}$  = 5.3V.

5. VOUT pin should be shorted to GND pin, and the impedance between them is less than 0.1 ohm



### **Typical Performance Characteristics:**

Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu$ F,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu$ F, unless otherwise indicated.



Output Voltage vs Temperature at V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V



GND Current vs Input Voltage at V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V







GND Current vs Temperature at VOUT=3.3V



GND Current vs Input Voltage at  $V_{OUT}$ =3.3V



Output Voltage vs Output Current at VOUT=3.3V



## **Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued):**

Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu$ F,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu$ F, unless otherwise indicated.



Output Voltage vs Input Voltage at V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V



Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at Vout=3.3V



Output Current Fold-back at Vout=3.3V



Power Supply Rejection Ratio at V<sub>OUT</sub>=3.3V



# **Application Guideline**

#### Input Capacitor

A 10 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and less noise. For PCB layout, a wide copper trace is required for both VIN and GND.

### **Output Capacitor**

An output capacitor is required for the stability of the LDO. The recommended output capacitance is  $10\mu$ F, ceramic capacitor is recommended, and temperature characteristics are X7R or X5R. Higher capacitance values help to improve load/line transient response. The output capacitance may be increased to keep low undershoot/overshoot. Place output capacitor as close as possible to VOUT and GND pins.

### **Dropout Voltage**

The dropout voltage refers to the voltage difference between the VIN and VOUT pins while operating at specific output current. The dropout voltage VDROP also can be expressed as the voltage drop on the pass-FET at specific output current (IRATED) while the pass-FET is fully operating at ohmic region and the pass-FET can be characterized as resistance RDS(ON). Thus the dropout voltage can bedefined as (VDROP = VIN - VOUT = RDS(ON) x IRATED). Fornormal operation, the suggested LDO operating range is (VIN > VOUT + VDROP) for good transient response and PSRR ability. Vice versa, while operating at the ohmic region will degrade the performance severely.

### **Thermal Application**

For continuous operation, do not exceed the absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated as below: TA=25°C, PCB,

The max PD= (125°C - 25°C) / (Thermal Resistance °C/W)

Power dissipation (PD) is equal to the product of the output current and the voltage drop across the output pass element, as shown in the equation below:

 $PD = (VIN - VOUT) \times IOUT$ 



## PACKAGING INFORMATION(Continued)





# ■ PACKAGING INFORMATION





![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

Symbol <sub>E</sub>			Dimensions In Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
A	2.200	2.400	0.087	0.094	
A1	0.000	0.127	0.000	0.005	
В	1.350	1.650	0.053	0.065	
b	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028	
b1	0.700	0.900	0.028	0.035	
с	0.430	0.580	0.017	0.023	
c1	0.430	0.580	0.017	0.023	
D	6.350	6.650	0.250	0.262	
D1	5.200	5.400	0.205	0.213	
E	5.400	5.700	0.213	0.224	
е	2.300	2.300 TYP. 0.091 TYP		TYP.	
e1	4.500	4.700	0.177	0.185	
L	9.500	9.900	0.374	0.390	
L1	2.550	2.900	0.100	0.114	
L2	1.400	1.780	0.055	0.070	
L3	0.600	0.900	0.024	0.035	
V	3.800	REF.	0.150	REF.	