ISL75054SLH

Radiation Hardened Ultra Low Noise 1A LDO

Description

The ISL75054SLH is a radiation hardened low dropout linear regulator with ultra-low noise and high PSRR intended for ADC, RF, and other noise sensitive applications. The device has an operating supply voltage range of 2.7V to 30V and an output voltage range of 0.5V to V_{IN} - V_{DO}. Built-in protection includes V_{IN} - V_{OUT} foldback current limiting, externally programmable current limit, and over-temperature protection. The ISL75054SLH features excellent noise performance and PSRR for radiation hardened LDOs, with ultra-low RMS noise of 3.9µV_{RMS} from 10Hz to 100kHz and ultrahigh PSRR of 104dB at 120Hz.

The ISL75054SLH is fabricated on a Silicon-On Insulator (SOI) process which makes it latch-up free.The ISL75054SLH is offered in a 10 lead ceramic flatpack and die form and operates across the full military temperature range of -55°C to +125°C.

Applications

Power Supplies for:

- ADC/DAC Reference, High Speed/Precision Data Converters
- RF PLLs, VCOs, Mixers, LNAs, PAs
- Low Noise Instrumentation Amplifier

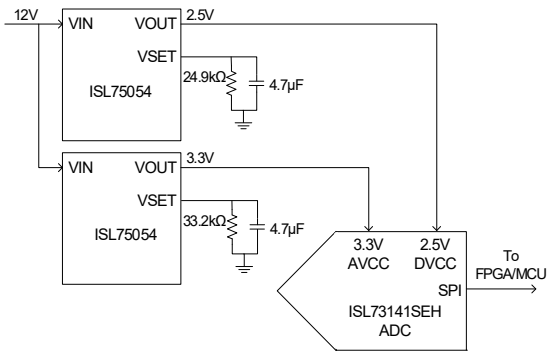


Figure 1. Typical Application

Features

- Qualified to Renesas Rad Hard QML-V Equivalent Screening and QCI flow (R34TB0001EU) (Hermetic)
  - All screening and QCI is in accordance with MIL-PRF-38535 Class-V
- Ultra-low RMS noise: 3.9µV_{RMS} from 10Hz-100kHz
- Ultra-low spot noise: 11.5nV/√Hz at 10kHz
- Ultrahigh PSRR
  - 104dB at 120Hz, 71dB at 10kHz, 39dB at 100kHz, 28dB at 1MHz, and 27dB at 10MHz
- Input voltage range (V_{IN}): 2.7V to 30V
  - 2.7V to 27V (LET 86MeV•cm^2/mg)
- Output voltage range (V_{OUT}): 0.5V to V_{IN} -V_{DO}
- Low dropout voltage (V_{DO}): 387mV
  - I_{OUT} = 1A, V_{IN} = 3.3V, R_{SET} = 33kΩ
- Output voltage set using a single resistor
- Programmable current limit with V_{IN} - V_{OUT} foldback current limiting
- TID rad hard assurance (RHA) Testing
  - LDR (0.01rad(Si)/s): 75krad(Si)
- SEE Characterization
  - No DSEE for V_{IN} = 27V at 86MeV•cm^2/mg
  - SEFI <2.5µm^2 at 86MeV•cm^2/mg
  - V_{OUT} SET <2% at 86MeV•cm^2/mg

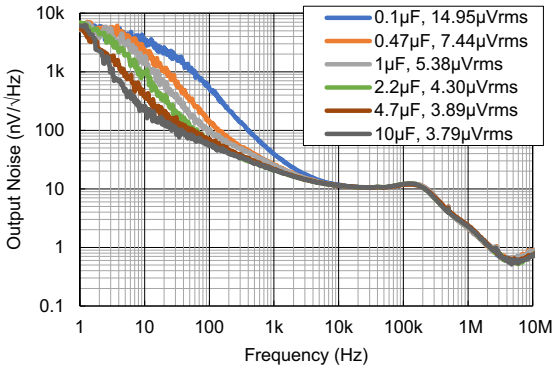


Figure 2. Noise Spectral Density vs C_{SET} Capacitor V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A (RMS noise 10Hz to 100kHz)

Contents

1. Overview

1.1 Typical Application Schematic

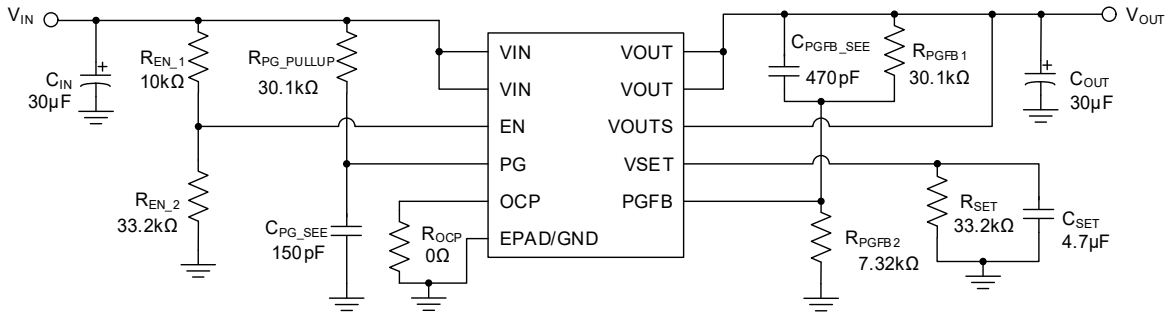


Figure 3. Ceramic Dual Flat Pack Typical Application for 3.3V Output

1.2 Block Diagram

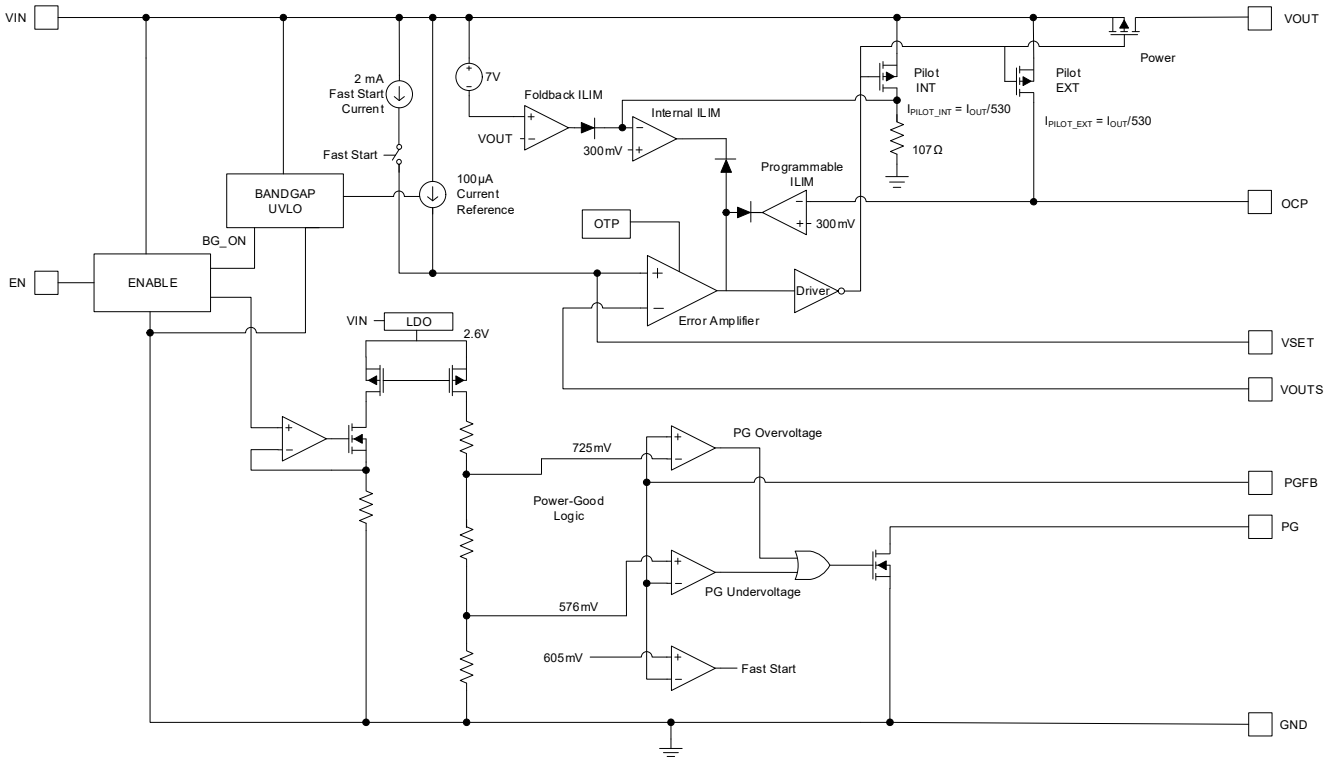


Figure 4. Functional Block Diagram

2. Pin Information

2.1 Pin Assignments

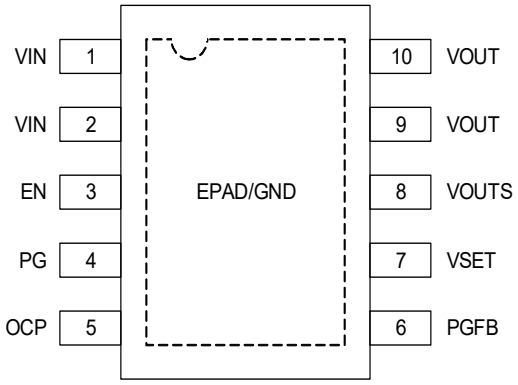
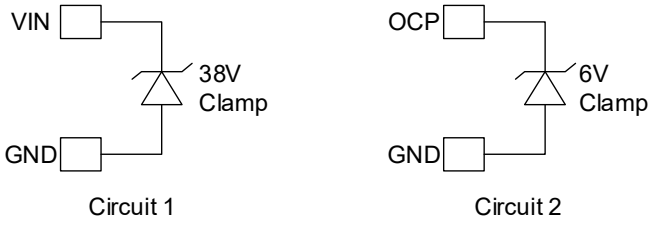


Figure 5. Pin Assignments - Top View

2.2 Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	ESD Circuit	Description
1	VIN	1	Input supply pins. VIN range is from 2.7V to 30V. This pin requires sufficient input capacitance from VIN to GND. 30µF is recommended and should be placed close to the device pins.
2	VIN	1	
3	EN	1	Enable pin. When set above 1.14V nominally, the device is enabled.
4	PG	1	Power-Good output. The output is open-drain logic, connect a pull-up resistor to VIN. For SEE mitigation, connect a 150pF capacitor from PG to GND. PG stays low when PGFB is connected to VIN.
5	OCP	2	Overcurrent protection. OCP allows the current limit to be programmed with an external resistor, R_{OCP}, between a typical range of 0.2A to 1.4A. Connect OCP directly to GND to set the maximum current limit. *Note*: OCP sources a typical 530:1 ratio of IOUT on this pin.Refer to Overcurrent Protection for more details.
6	PGFB	1	Power-good feedback. To enable fast start-up functionality and power-good detection, connect an external resistor divider from VOUT so that 665mV is provided to PGFB at the nominal output voltage. For SEE mitigation, connect a 470pF capacitor from VOUT to PGFB. Connect PGFB to VIN to disable fast start-up and PG functions when not required.
7	VSET	1	Output voltage set. VSET sources a precision 100µA current that flows through the external R_{SET} resistor to GND. VSET sets the soft-start output voltage ramp rate through an external capacitor, C_{SET}, to GND. C_{SET} also provides filtering to internal device noise. Renesas recommends selecting C_{SET} between 0.47µF and 10µF. Refer to Output Voltage for more information about setting the output voltage and VSET Capacitance: Noise and Soft-Start for more information about configuring the soft-start time.
8	VOUTS	1	Output voltage sense. VOUTS is the inverting input to the error amplifier. Connect VOUTS directly to the output capacitor.
9	VOUT	1	Output voltage pins. A capacitance is required from VOUT to GND, 30µF is recommended. VOUT is set through a resistor from the VSET pin to GND and can range from 0.5V to V_{IN} - V_{DO}.
10	VOUT	1	
EPAD	GND	-	Ground. The EPAD is electrically connected to GND and functions as a heatsink. Connect to PCB GND.

Pin Number	Pin Name	ESD Circuit	Description
Lid	GND	-	The Lid is internally connected to GND including to the bottom EPAD.



3. Specifications

3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Caution: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions can adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
VIN	GND - 0.3	+35	V
EN, PG, PGFB, VSET, VOUTS, VOUT	GND - 0.3	+35	V
VOUTS - VSET	- 0.3	+0.3	V
VIN[1]	GND - 0.3	+27	V
OCP	GND - 0.3	+6.5	V
Junction Temperature	-55	+150	°C
Storage Temperature	-65	+150	°C
Human Body Model (Tested per MIL-STD-883 TM3015.7)	-	1.5	kV
Charged Device Model (Tested per JS-002-2022)	-	0.5	kV
Latch-Up (Tested per JESD-78E; Class 2, Level A) at 125°C	-	±100	mA

1. Tested under a heavy ion environment at LET = 86MeV•cm^2/mg at 125°C. Refer to *SEE Test Report* for more information regarding test setup.

3.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
VIN	2.7	30	V
VSET, VOUTS, VOUT	0.5	V_{IN}-V_{DO}	V
EN, PG, PGFB	0	30	V
Ambient Temperature	-55	125	°C

3.3 Thermal Information

Parameter	Package	Symbol	Conditions	Typical Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance	10 Ld CFP Package	θ_{JA}[1]	Junction to ambient	31	°C/W
		θ_{JC}[2]	Junction to case	6	

1. θ_{JA} is measured in free air with the component mounted with solder on a high-effective thermal conductivity test board with direct attach features in free air. See TB379.
2. For θ_{JC}, the case temperature location is taken at the center of the exposed metal pad on the package bottom.

3.4 Electrical Specifications

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s.**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Power Supply						
Input Voltage Range	-	-55 to +125°C	**2.7**	-	**30**	V
Input Supply UVLO Rising	EN = 2.25V	-55 to +125°C	**2.3**	2.58	**2.7**	V

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s. (Cont.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Input Supply UVLO Falling	EN = 2.25V	-55 to +125°C	**2.2**	2.4	**2.5**	V
Input Supply UVLO Hysteresis	-	-55 to +125°C	-	0.18	**0.3**	V
Output Current	-	-55 to +125°C	-	-	**1**	A
Operating Supply Current	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; V_{IN} = 2.7V	-55 to +125°C	-	1.7	**2.5**	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 30V	-55 to +125°C	-	6.9	**8.5**	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 29V, V_{IN} = 30V	-55 to +125°C	-	2.3	**3.5**	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; V_{IN} = 2.7V	-55 to +125°C	-	1.6	**2.5**	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; V_{IN} = 30V	-55 to +125°C	-	6.9	**8.5**	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{IN}-V_{OUT} = V_{DO}	-55 to +125°C	-	2.2	**3.5**	mA
Shutdown Current	EN = 0V; V_{IN} = 6V	-55 to +125°C	-	198	**350**	µA
	EN = 0V; V_{IN} = 30V	-55 to +125°C	**-**	320	**450**	µA
V_{SET} Current	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V to V_{IN} -V_{DO}; I_{OUT} = 1A, or 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 2.2V	-55°C	98.5	100	101.5	µA
		+25°C	98.5	100	101.5	µA
		+125°C	98.5	100	101.5	µA
		+25°C (Post Rad)	98.5	100	101.5	µA
	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; I_{OUT} = 1A, or 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 2.2V	-55°C	98.5	100.8	104	µA
		+25°C	98.5	100.8	104	µA
		+125°C	98.5	100.8	106.5	µA
		+25°C (Post Rad)	98.5	100.8	104	µA
V_{SET} Fast Start Current	V_{PGFB} = 560mV; V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{SET} = 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	**1.5**	2	**2.4**	mA
Output						
Output Voltage Range	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V	-55 to +125°C	**0.5**	-	**VIN - VDO**	V

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s. (Cont.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Output Offset Voltage	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V to V_{IN} -V_{DO}; I_{OUT} = 0mA	-55°C	-	1.75	6	mV
		+25°C	-	1.75	6	mV
		+125°C	-	1.75	6	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	-	1.75	6	mV
	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V to V_{IN} -V_{DO}; Maximum I_{OUT}	-55°C	-	2.4	8	mV
		+25°C	-	2.4	8	mV
		+125°C	-	2.4	8	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	-	2.4	8	mV
	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; I_{OUT} = 0mA	-55°C	-	5	18	mV
		+25°C	-	5	18	mV
		+125°C	-	5	18	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	-	5	18	mV
	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; Maximum I_{OUT}	-55°C	-	6.7	20	mV
		+25°C	-	6.7	20	mV
		+125°C	-	6.7	20	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	-	6.7	20	mV
Line Regulation, $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_{IN}$	V_{OUT} = 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	**-20**	-1.1	**5**	µV/V
	V_{OUT} = 0.5V	-55 to +125°C	**-45**	-5	**15**	µV/V
Line Regulation, $\Delta I_{SET}/\Delta V_{IN}$	V_{OUT} = 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	**-10**	1.2	**10**	nA/V
	V_{OUT} = 0.5V	-55 to +125°C	**-5**	7.8	**20**	nA/V
Load Regulation, ΔV_{OUT}	V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; I_{OUT} = 0mA to 1A	-55 to +125°C	**-3**	-1	**0**	mV
	V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{OUT} = 0.5V; I_{OUT} = 0mA to 1A	-55 to +125°C	**-5**	-2.2	**0**	mV
	V_{IN} = 16V, V_{OUT} = 15V; I_{OUT} = 0mA to 1A	-55 to +125°C	**-3**	-1.1	**0**	mV
	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 29V; I_{OUT} = 0mA to 1A	-55 to +125°C	**-3**	-1.1	**0**	mV

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s. (Cont.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Dropout Voltage, V_{DO}	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} for V_{IN} = 3.3V; R_{SET} = 33kΩ; I_{OUT} = 1mA	-55°C	300	370	500	mV
		+25°C	300	370	500	mV
		+125°C	300	370	500	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	300	370	500	mV
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} for V_{IN} = 3.3V; R_{SET} = 33kΩ; I_{OUT} = 500mA	-55°C	300	380	500	mV
		+25°C	300	380	500	mV
		+125°C	300	380	500	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	300	380	500	mV
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} for V_{IN} = 3.3V; R_{SET} = 33kΩ; I_{OUT} = 1A	-55°C	300	387	500	mV
		+25°C	300	387	500	mV
		+125°C	300	387	500	mV
		+25°C (Post Rad)	300	387	500	mV
Programmable Current Limit	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 5.5V; R_{OCP} = 750Ω	-55 to +125°C	**0.15**	0.2	**0.25**	A
	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 5.5V; R_{OCP} = 150Ω	-55 to +125°C	**0.8**	1	**1.2**	A
Internal Current Limit	V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{OUT} = 0V; OCP = 0V	-55 to +125°C	**1.2**	1.4	**1.6**	A
	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 0V; OCP = 0V; V_{IN} - V_{OUT} foldback limiting	-55 to +125°C	**0.1**	0.32	**0.8**	A
OCP Pin Current	VIN = 2.7V; VOUT = 0.9V; IOUT = 100mA	-55 to +125°C	**140**	190	**250**	µA
	VIN = 2.7V; VOUT = 0.9V; IOUT = 1A	-55 to +125°C	**1.5**	1.85	**2.5**	mA
	VIN = 30V; VOUT = 28.7V; IOUT = 100mA	-55 to +125°C	**140**	193	**250**	µA
	VIN = 30V; VOUT = 28.7V; IOUT = 1A	-55 to +125°C	**1.5**	1.87	**2.5**	mA
Start-Up Time	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; C_{SET} = 100nF; I_{OUT} = 500mA; Fast Start-Up Disabled	-55 to +125°C	**6**	7.9	**11**	ms
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; C_{SET} = 0.47µF; I_{OUT} = 500mA; Fast Start-Up Disabled	-55 to +125°C	**32**	36	**48**	ms
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; C_{SET} = 4.7µF; I_{OUT} = 500mA; Fast Start-Up Disabled	-55 to +125°C	**320**	379	**480**	ms
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; C_{SET} = 4.7µF; I_{OUT} = 500mA; Fast Start-Up Enabled	-55 to +125°C	**4**	5.8	**9**	ms
Thermal Shutdown	Rising	-	-	165	-	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	-	-	-	20	-	°C

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s. (Cont.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Noise						
Noise Spectral Density (V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V)	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10Hz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	350	-	nV/√Hz
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 100Hz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	65	-	nV/√Hz
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 1kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	22.5	-	nV/√Hz
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	11.5	-	nV/√Hz
Output RMS Noise (V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V)	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10Hz to 100kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	3.9	-	$µV_{RMS}$
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10Hz to 100kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 2.2µF	+25°C	-	4.3	-	$µV_{RMS}$
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10Hz to 100kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 1µF	+25°C	-	5.4	-	$µV_{RMS}$
	V_{IN} = 5V; V_{OUT} = 3.3V; I_{OUT} = 1A; Frequency = 10Hz to 100kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 0.47µF	+25°C	-	7.4	-	$µV_{RMS}$
PSRR						
PSRR	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 2V; I_{OUT} = 1A; V_{RIPPLE} = 150mV_{P-P}; Frequency = 120Hz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	103.6	-	dB
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 2V; I_{OUT} = 1A; V_{RIPPLE} = 150mV_{P-P}; Frequency = 10kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	71.1	-	dB
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 2V; I_{OUT} = 1A; V_{RIPPLE} = 150mV_{P-P}; Frequency = 100kHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	39.1	-	dB
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 2V; I_{OUT} = 1A; V_{RIPPLE} = 150mV_{P-P}; Frequency = 1MHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	28.4	-	dB
	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 2V; I_{OUT} = 1A; V_{RIPPLE} = 150mV_{P-P}; Frequency = 10MHz; C_{OUT} = 30µF; C_{SET} = 4.7µF	+25°C	-	27.1	-	dB
EN Input Pin						
EN Input Rising Threshold	VIN = 6V	-55 to +125°C	**1.02**	1.14	**1.2**	V
EN Threshold Hysteresis	-	-55 to +125°C	-	0.14	**0.3**	V
EN Leakage	VIN = 30V; EN = 30V	-55 to +125°C	-	0.2	-	µA
PG Output Pin						
PG Trip UV Rising	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	**580**	605	**625**	mV
PG UV Hysteresis	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	-	29	**90**	mV
PG Trip OV Rising	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	**690**	725	**750**	mV
PG OV Hysteresis	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	-	27	**90**	mV
PG Falling Delay; UV Warning	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V; R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ to 5V; Time from PGFB = 0.5V to PG falling	-55 to +125°C	**290**	329	**390**	ns
PG Rising Delay; UV Recovery	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V; R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ to 5V; C_{PG} = 50pF; Time from PGFB = 0.65V to PG = 0.5V	-55 to +125°C	**0.7**	0.8	**0.9**	µs

Default test conditions unless otherwise specified: V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V or 2.7V, whichever is greater unless otherwise noted. Maximum I_{OUT} is defined as 1A for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} <= 2.2V, 100mA for 2.2V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 15V, 60mA for 15V < V_{IN}-V_{OUT} ≤ 29.4V, 50mA for V_{IN}-V_{OUT} > 29.4V. Typical values are at T_J = +25°C. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -55°C to +125°C by production testing; over a total ionizing dose of 75krad(Si) at +25°C with exposure at a low dose rate of <10mrad(Si)/s. (Cont.)**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Temp.	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
PG Rising Delay; OV Recovery	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V; R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ to 5V; C_{PG} = 50pF, Hermetic Package; Time from PGFB = 0.65V to PG = 0.5V	-55 to +125°C	**0.7**	0.8	**0.9**	µs
PG Falling Delay; OV Warning	V_{IN} = 2.7V to 30V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V; R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ to 5V; Time from PGFB = 0.8V to PG falling	-55 to +125°C	**280**	338	**390**	ns
PG VOL	I_{PG} = 1mA; V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{OUT} ≥ 0.9V	-55 to +125°C	-	196	**350**	mV
PG Leakage	VIN=30V; V_{PG} = 30V	-55 to +125°C	-	0.01	**1**	µA

1. Typical values are at 25°C and are not guaranteed.

3.5 Operation Burn-In Deltas

Table 1 shows the delta limits of critical parameters after 2000hrs of HTOL at 135°C.

Table 1. Burn-In Deltas

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Units
Shutdown Current	EN = 0V; V_{IN} = 30V	-40	40	µA
Operating Supply Current	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 29V, V_{IN} = 30V	-0.25	0.25	mA
	I_{OUT} = 0A; V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 30V	-0.35	0.35	mA
VSET Current	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; I_{OUT} = 0mA	-0.68	0.68	µA
	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; I_{OUT} = 50mA	-0.75	0.75	µA
Output Offset Voltage	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; I_{OUT} = 0mA	-0.75	0.75	mV
	V_{IN} = 30V; V_{OUT} = 0.9V; I_{OUT} = 60mA; 25C Only	-0.7	0.7	mV
Dropout Voltage, VDO	V_{IN} - V_{OUT} for V_{IN} = 3.3V; R_{SET} = 33kΩ; I_{OUT} = 1A	-25	25	mV
Internal Current Limit	V_{IN} = 2.7V; V_{OUT} = 0V; R_{OCP} = 0Ω	-0.035	0.035	A

4. Typical Performance Curves

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth.

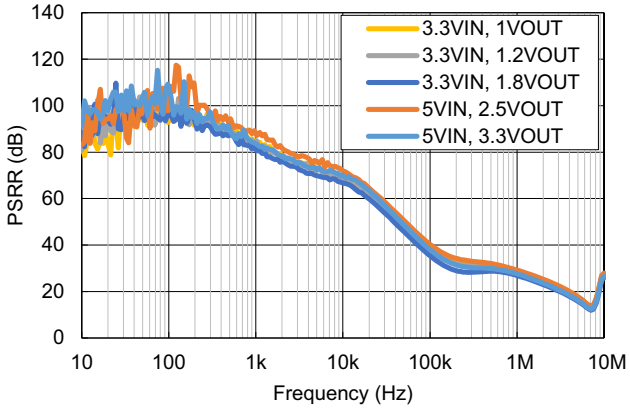


Figure 6. PSRR for Common V_{IN} to V_{OUT} Configurations

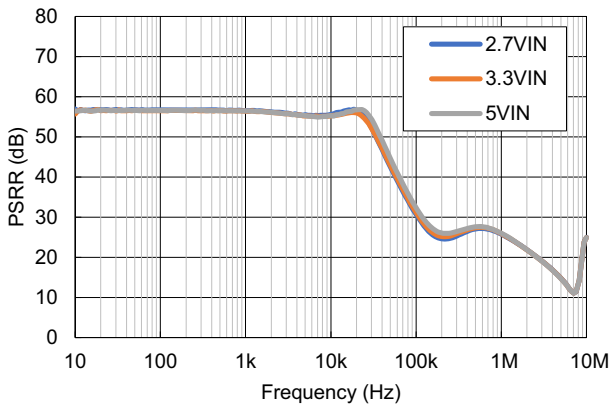


Figure 7. PSRR vs Input Voltage (V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - 0.8V)

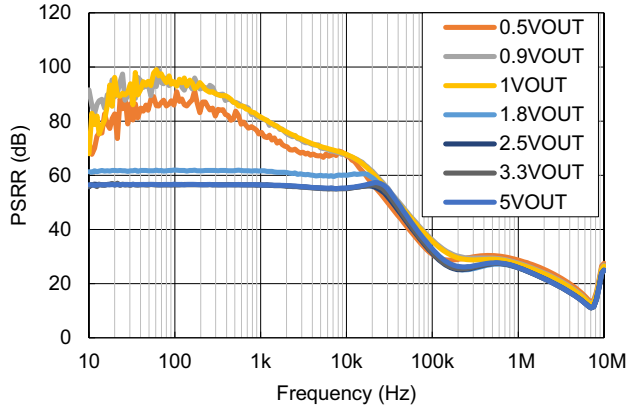


Figure 8. PSRR vs Output Voltage (V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.8V or 2.7V, whichever is greater)

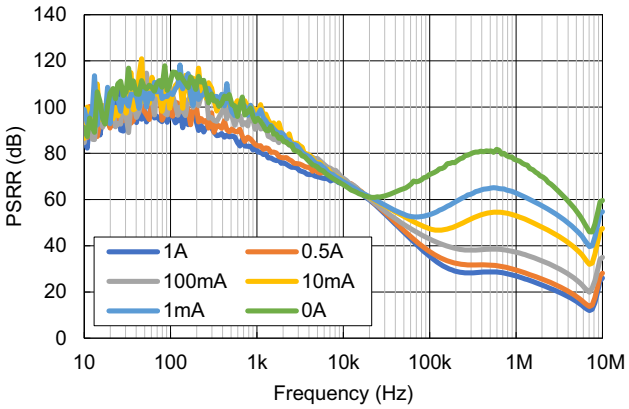


Figure 9. PSRR vs Output Current (V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V)

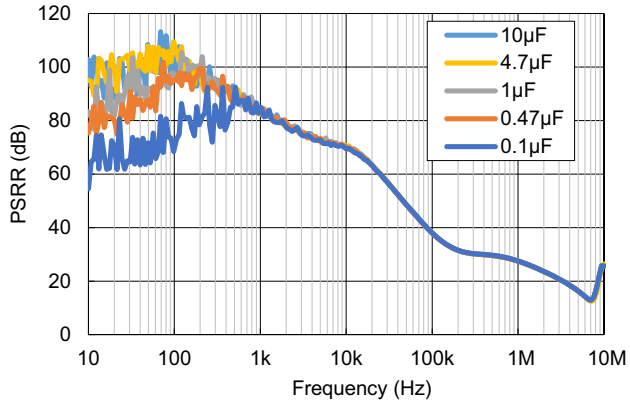


Figure 10. PSRR vs C_{SET}

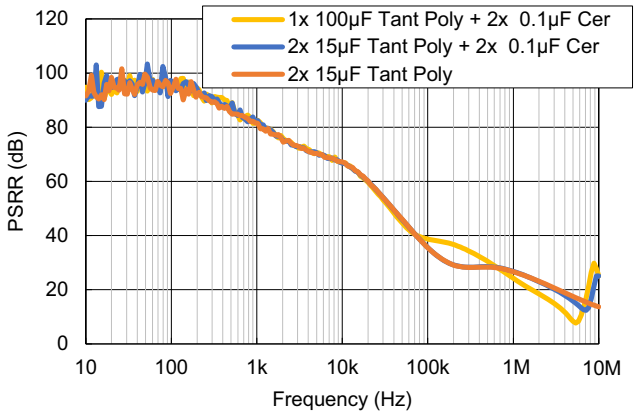


Figure 11. PSRR vs Output Capacitance (V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

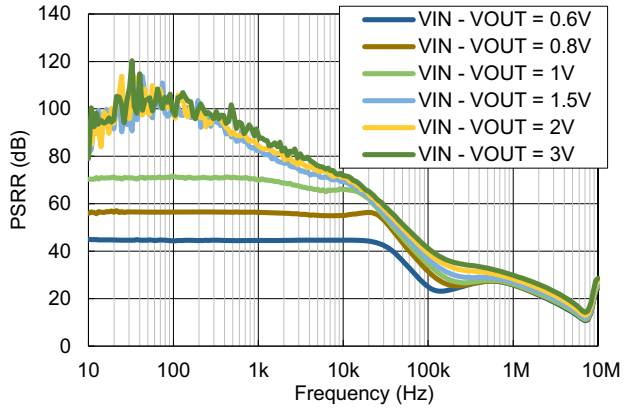


Figure 12. PSRR vs V_{IN} - V_{OUT}

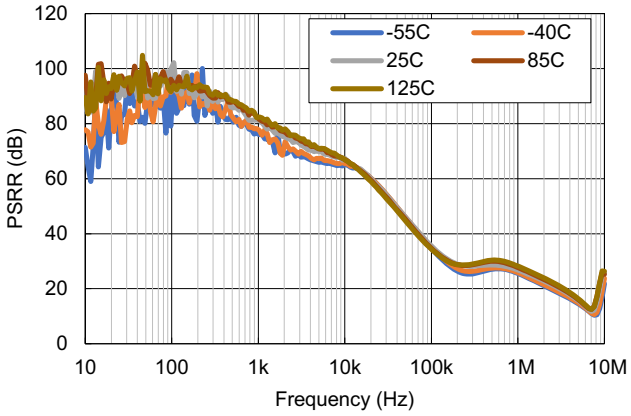


Figure 13. PSRR vs Temperature (V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V)

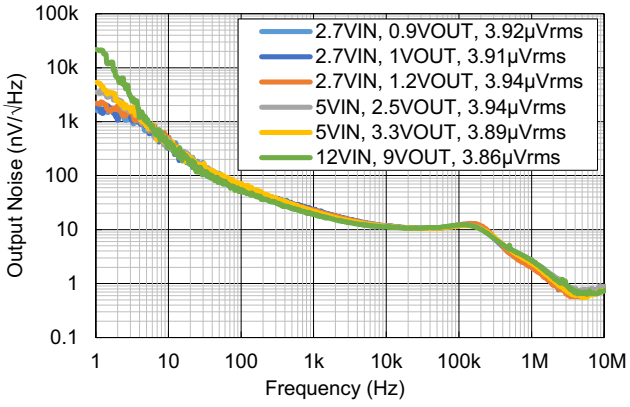


Figure 14. Output Noise for Common V_{IN} to V_{OUT} Configurations

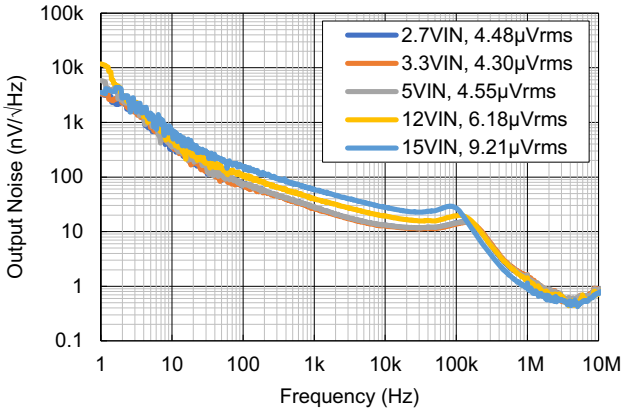


Figure 15. Output Noise vs Input Voltage (V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - 0.8V)

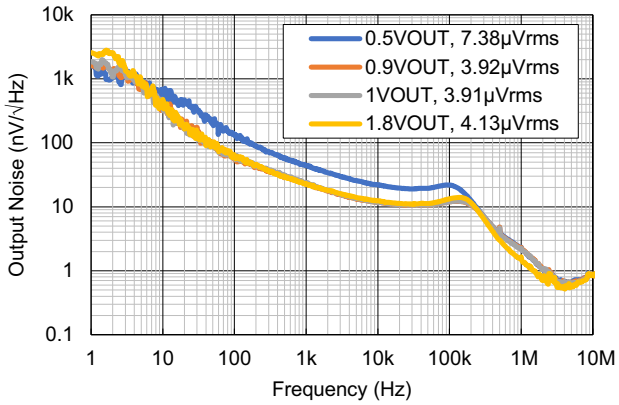


Figure 16. Output Noise vs Output Voltage (V_{IN} = 2.7V)

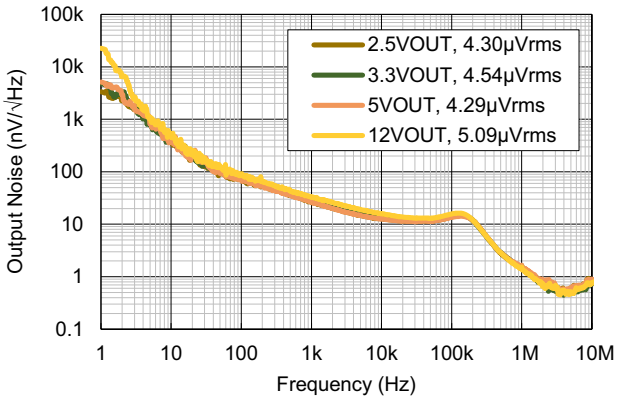


Figure 17. Output Noise vs Output Voltage (V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.8V)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

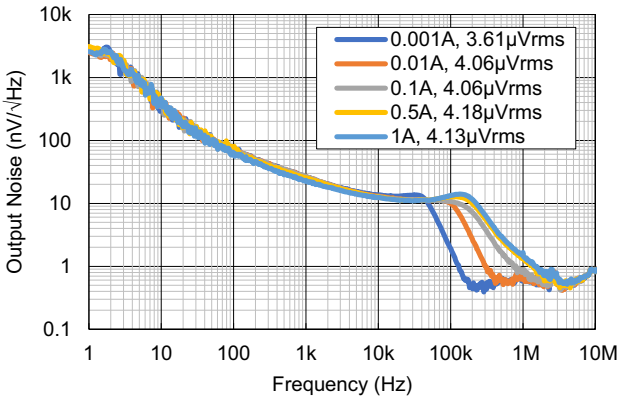


Figure 18. Output Noise vs Output Current (V_{IN} = 2.7V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V)

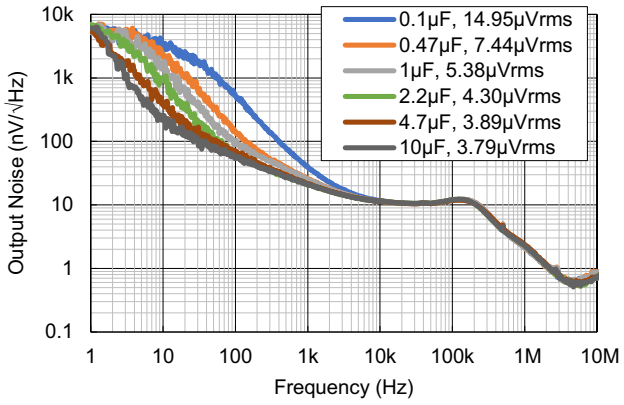


Figure 19. Output Noise vs C_{SET}

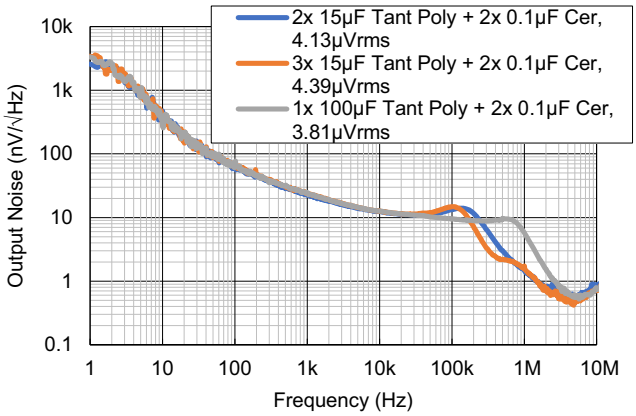


Figure 20. Output Noise vs Output Capacitance (2.7V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V)

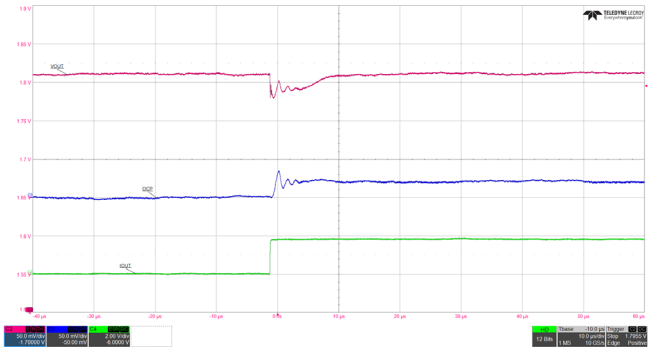


Figure 21. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 1mA to 1A, V_{IN} = 3.3V, Slew Rate = 8A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

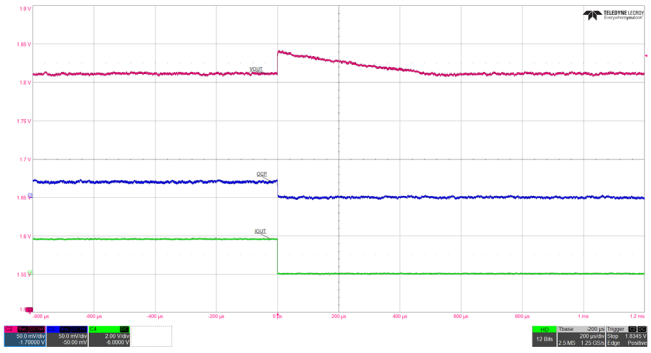


Figure 22. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 1A to 1mA, V_{IN} = 3.3V, Slew Rate = 8.1A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

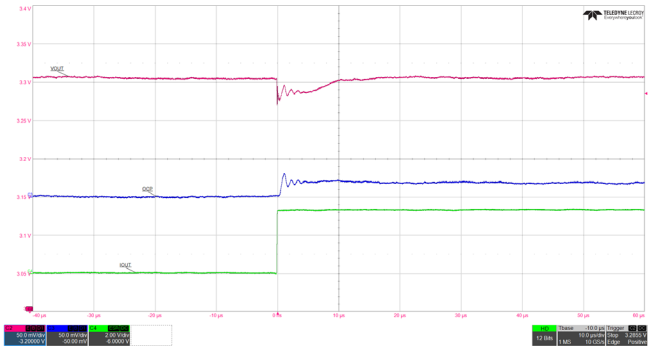


Figure 23. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1mA to 1A, V_{IN} = 5V, Slew Rate = 10.3A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

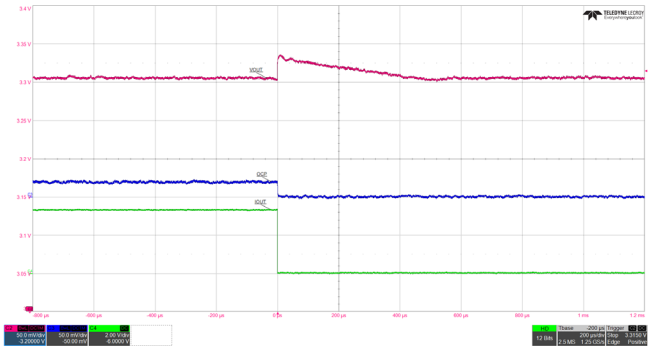


Figure 24. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A to 1mA (V_{IN} = 5V, Slew Rate = 6.4A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

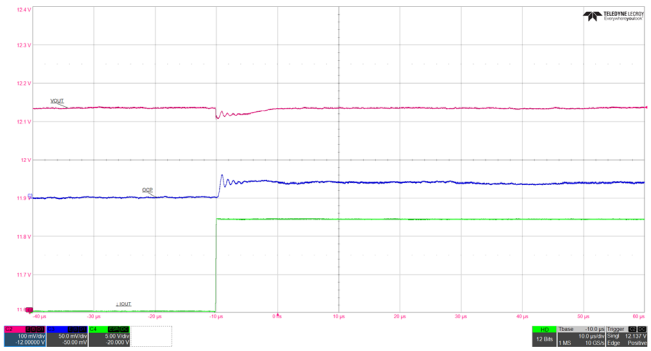


Figure 25. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 12V, I_{OUT} = 1mA to 1A, V_{IN} = 15V, Slew Rate = 8.1A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

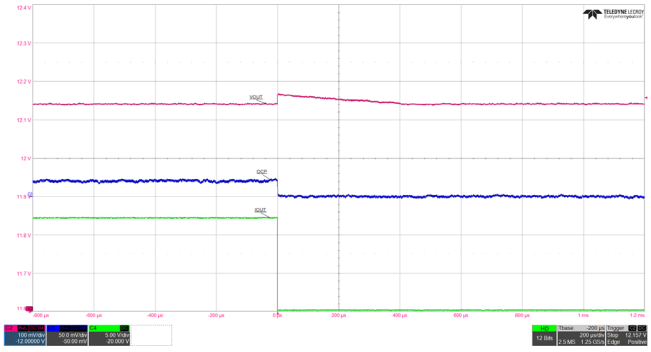


Figure 26. Load Transient (V_{OUT} = 12V, I_{OUT} = 1A to 1mA, V_{IN} = 15V, Slew Rate = 3.7A/µs, R_{OCP} = 10.5Ω)

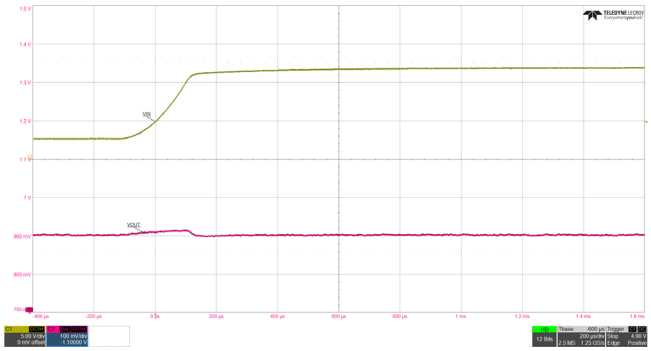


Figure 27. Line Transient (V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 2.7V to 12V, I_{OUT} = 0A, Slew rate = 41.5V/ms)

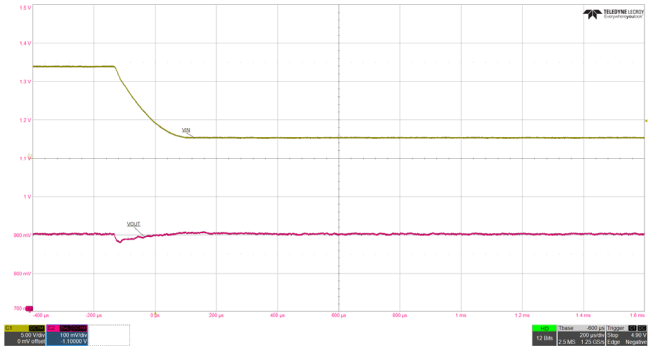


Figure 28. Line Transient (V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 12V to 2.7V, I_{OUT} = 0A, Slew Rate = 46.5V/ms)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

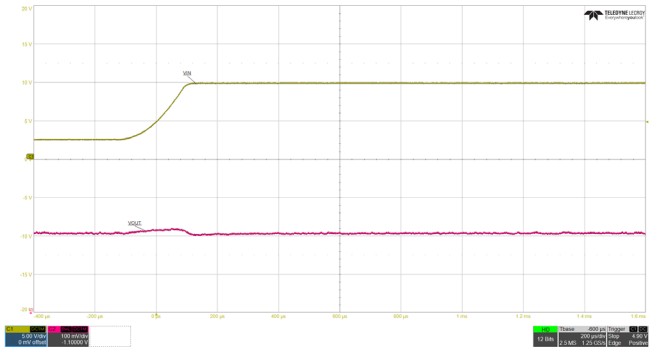


Figure 29. Line Transient (V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 2.7V to 12V, I_{OUT} = 1A, Slew Rate = 36.5V/ms)

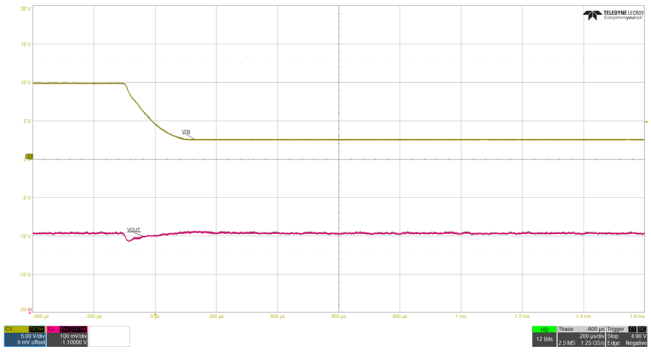


Figure 30. Line Transient (V_{OUT} = 0.9V, V_{IN} = 12V to 2.7V, I_{OUT} = 1A, Slew Rate = 36.5V/ms)

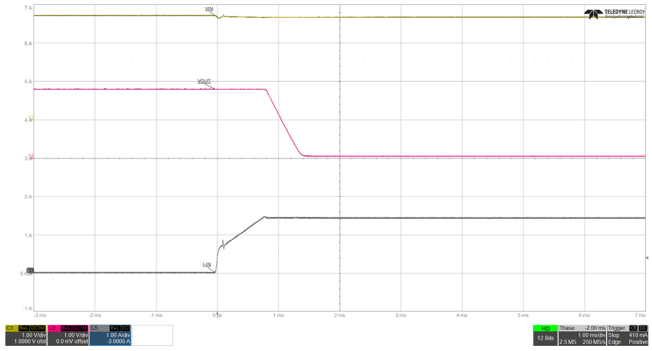


Figure 31. Current Limit Response (V_{IN} = 3.3V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 0A to 1.5A, R_{OCP} = 0Ω)

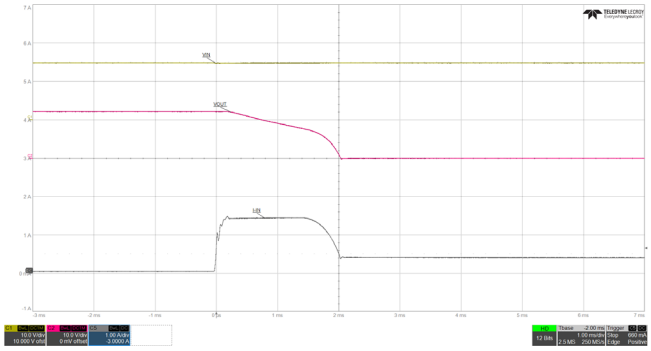


Figure 32. Current Limit Response (V_{IN} = 15V, V_{OUT} = 12, I_{OUT} = 0A to 1.5A, R_{OCP} = 0Ω)

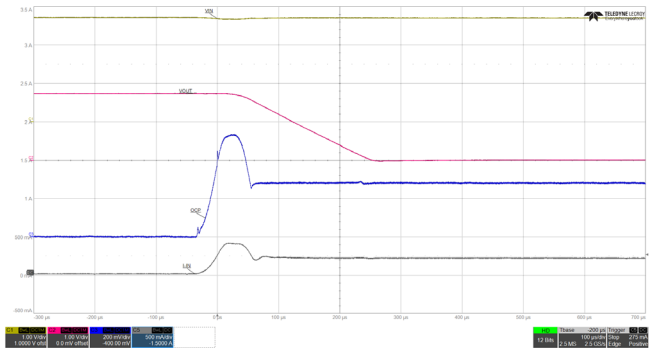


Figure 33. Current Limit Response (V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 0A to 1.5A, R_{OCP} = 750Ω

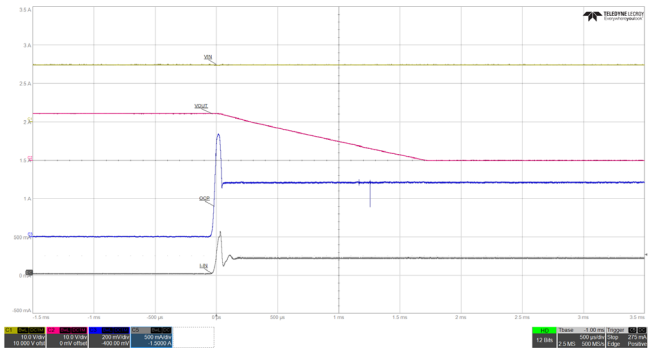


Figure 34. Current Limit Response (V_{OUT} = 12, I_{OUT} = 0A to 1.5A, R_{OCP} = 750Ω

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

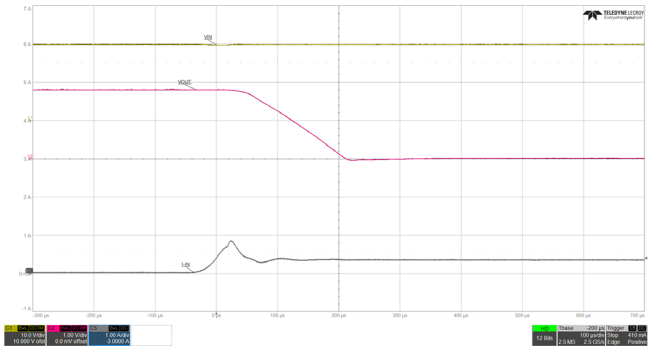


Figure 35. Foldback Current Limit Response (V_{IN} = 20V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 0A to 1.5A, R_{OCP} = 0Ω)

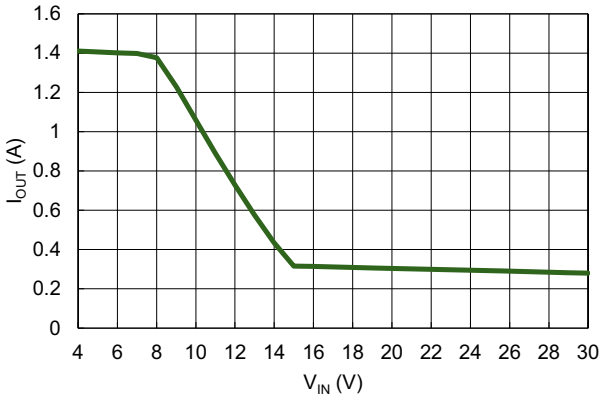


Figure 36. Foldback Current Limit (I_{OUT} vs V_{IN}-V_{OUT}, V_{OUT} = 0.9V)

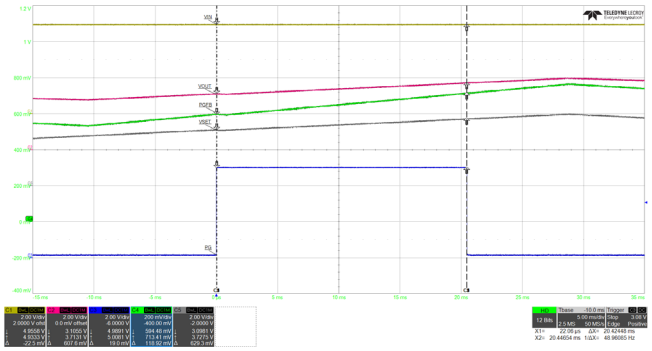


Figure 37. OV Warning/UV Recovery (PGFB Rising, I_{OUT} = 0A)

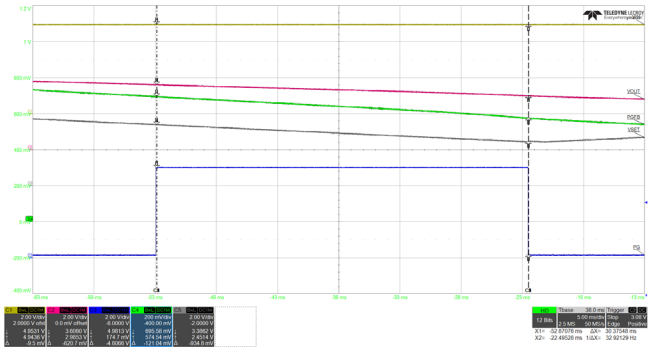


Figure 38. OV Recovery/UV Warning (PGFB Falling, I_{OUT} = 0A)

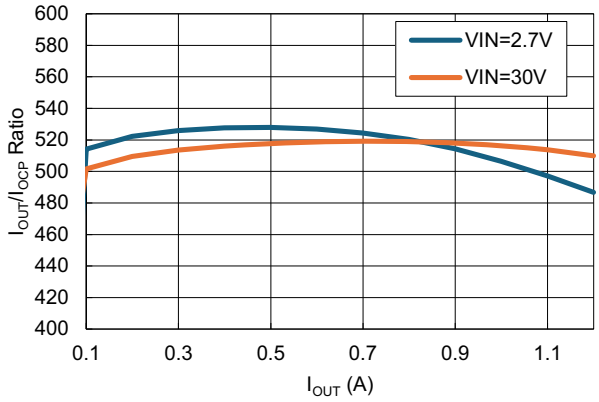


Figure 39. OCP Current Ratio (I_{OUT}/I_{OCP}Ratio vs I_{OUT}, V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - 0.5V)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

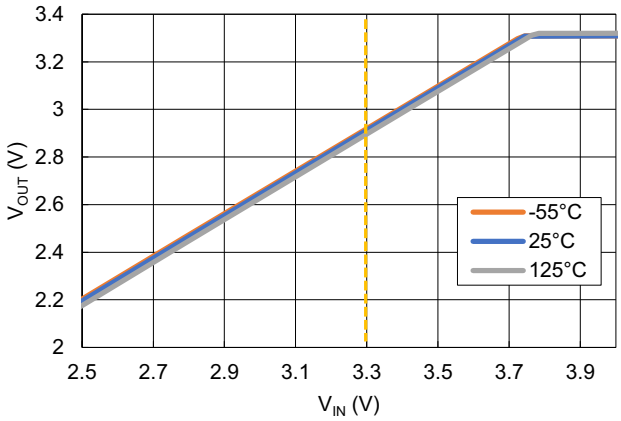


Figure 40. Dropout (I_{OUT} = 1A, R_{SET} = 33.2kΩ)

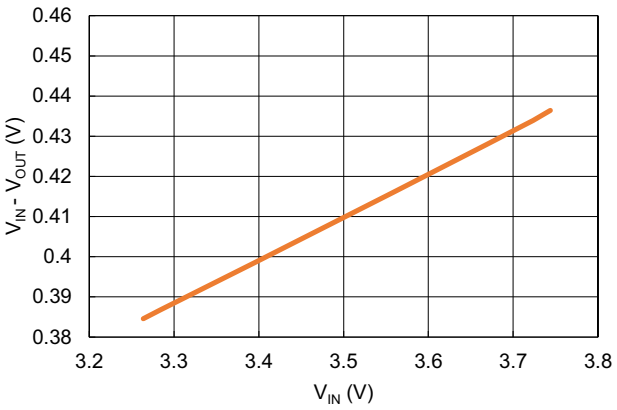


Figure 41. Dropout Variation vs V_{IN} (I_{OUT} = 1A, R_{SET} = 33.2kΩ)

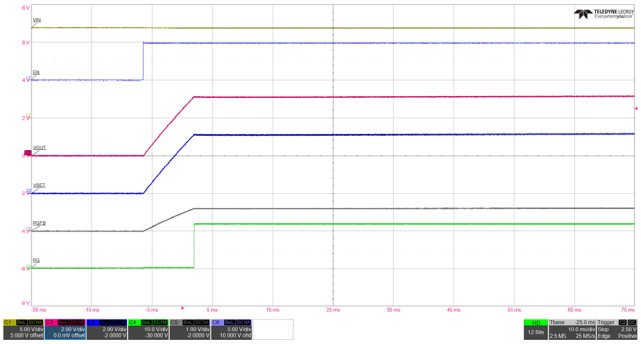


Figure 42. Startup by EN (V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, Fast Start Enabled)

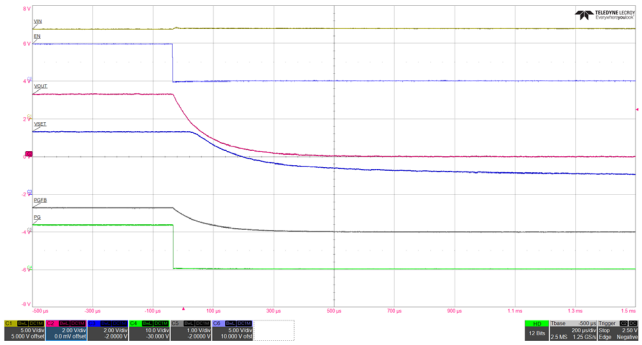


Figure 43. Shutdown by EN (V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, Fast Start Enabled)

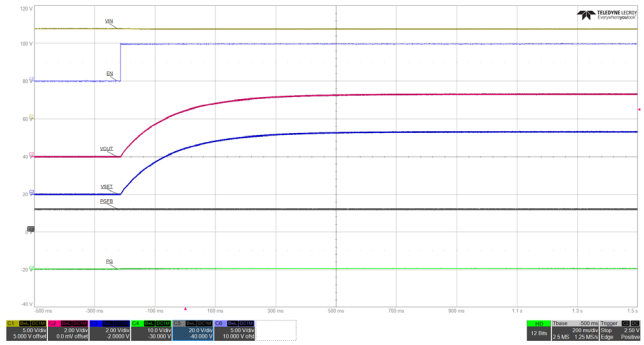


Figure 44. Startup by EN (V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, Fast Start Disabled)

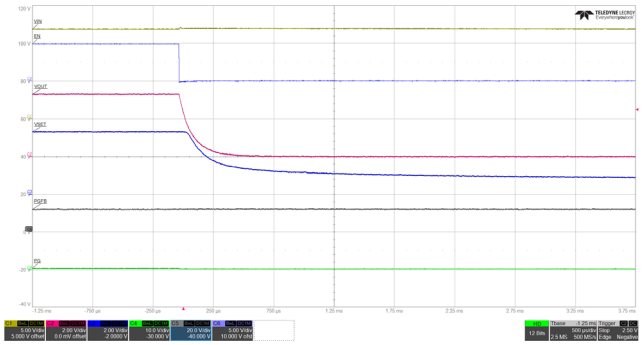


Figure 45. Shutdown by EN (V_{IN} = 12V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, Fast Start Disabled)

V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A, C_{SET} = 4.7µF, C_{OUT} = 2x 15µF Tantalum + 2x 0.1µF Ceramic, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise stated. RMS noise for 10Hz to 100kHz bandwidth. (Cont.)

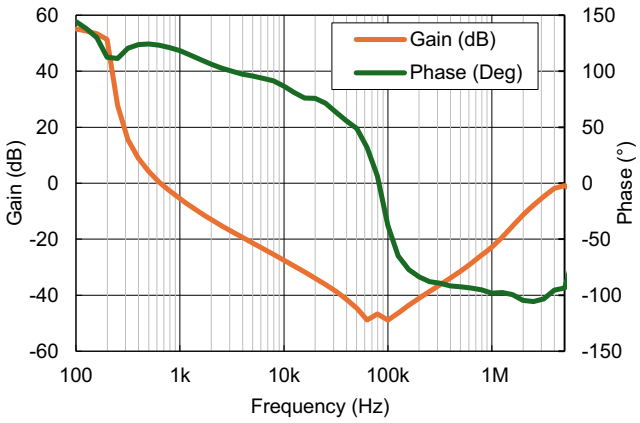


Figure 46. Bode Plot (I_{OUT} = 0A)

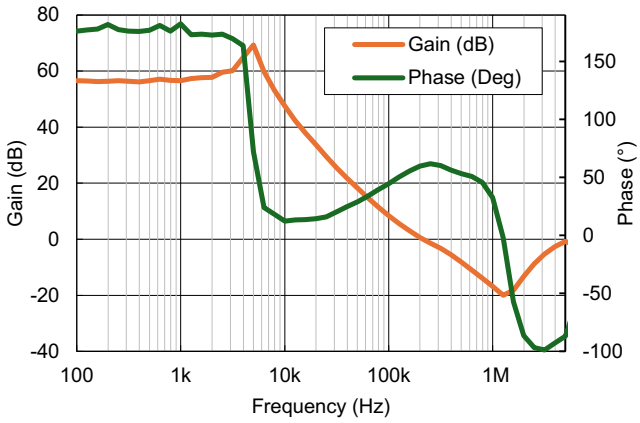


Figure 47. Bode Plot (I_{OUT} = 1A)

5. Functional Description

5.1 Overview

The ISL75054SLH is a radiation hardened low dropout linear regulator with ultra-low noise, and high PSRR for use in ADC, RF, and other noise sensitive applications. The linear regulator has an operating supply voltage range of 2.7V to 30V and an output voltage range of 0.5V to V_{IN} - V_{DO}. The ISL75054SLH features excellent noise performance and PSRR for radiation hardened LDOs, with ultra-low RMS noise of 3.9µV_{RMS} from 10Hz to 100kHz and ultra-high PSRR of 103.6dB at 120Hz. Additionally, excellent regulation over line, load, temperature, and radiation is made possible through a precision current source and high performance voltage buffer. Built-in protections includes V_{IN} - V_{OUT} foldback current limiting, externally programmable current limit, and over-temperature protection. Additional features include enable functionality, fast start-up capability, soft-start control, and power-good. The ISL75054SLH is designed to draw a small quiescent current (typically 1.7mA for 2.7V input) and features a small footprint with minimal external components required.

5.2 Precision Current Reference Architecture

A 100µA precision current reference is sourced out of VSET, which is tied to the non-inverting input of a high performance unity gain voltage buffer used as the error amplifier. This current flows through a resistor between VSET and GND, resulting in a voltage generated on VSET equal to the product of the resistance and current. Through this configuration, regardless of programmed output voltage, the error amplifier always operates with unity gain. In a traditional LDO, a resistor divider scales down V_{OUT} to be compared with an internal voltage reference to set the output regulation voltage. This amplifies the regulator noise and degrades frequency response and PSRR. In the precision current reference architecture, this is no longer the case, meaning noise, PSRR, and frequency response are no longer dependent on output voltage as in traditional voltage reference LDOs where the inverting input to the error amplifier is a resistor divided version of V_{OUT}. The rail-to-rail error amplifier and current reference allow for a wide output voltage range from 0.5V to V_{IN}-V_{DO}.

5.3 Power-Good and Fast Start-Up

The PG pin is an open-drain output that asserts when PGFB is within a specified voltage range. VOUT is scaled down and sensed through a resistor divider from VOUT to PGFB. PG goes low when the voltage on PGFB falls below a typical value of 576mV or rises above a typical value of 725mV, providing both overvoltage and undervoltage monitoring. Refer to the Electrical Specifications table for PGFB rising and falling threshold specifications.

PGFB is also used to enable fast start-up operation. When voltage on PGFB is less than 605mV, fast start-up is enabled. While in fast start-up mode, a 2mA current source is connected to the VSET pin, in addition to the 100µA current source. The higher current source increases the charge rate of the external capacitor on VSET, decreasing start-up time.

PG and fast startup are independent functions. For output voltages below 0.7V, fast start-up is not possible and power-good functionality is always disabled.

5.4 Low Noise, High PSRR Performance

Output noise is the measure of intrinsic noise that the linear regulator generates internally. Typical sources of noise in linear regulators include the voltage reference, error amplifier, and the feedback resistor divider network used for output voltage sensing. The ISL75054SLH achieves excellent noise performance by eliminating the voltage reference and feedback resistor network. These circuits are replaced with a 100µA precision current reference and resistor tied from VSET to GND to set the output voltage. Output voltage is sensed directly from VOUT by the VOUTS pin, which is tied to the error amplifier inverting input. Total noise is therefore a product of the current source noise, R_{SET}, and error amplifier.

PSRR is the measure of how much attenuation a linear regulator provides to extrinsic noise from supply input to output. Two circuits are responsible for total PSRR on the ISL75054SLH; the error amplifier and the precision current source. The precision current source uses a capacitor across the resistor from VSET to GND to provide a low impedance and reject variations in the reference voltage due to input variation. Larger C_{SET} values improve PSRR and transient performance at the cost of increased start-up time. The error amplifier provides maximum PSRR by operating in unity gain configuration rather than using some of the gain with a feedback resistor divider. Additional PCB layout techniques are used to prevent magnetic fields from AC currents coupling through from the input to the output. Refer to Layout Guidelines for more details.

6. Applications Information

6.1 Input Capacitance and Stability

The ISL75054SLH requires a minimum of 30µF capacitance on VIN for stability and to prevent input supply droop. Additionally, ESR should be kept below 200mΩ to reduce input supply droop during transients.

6.2 Output Capacitance and Stability

The ISL75054SLH is optimized for either two 15µF or one 33µF polymer tantalum capacitors on the output. To maintain phase margin >60°, an output capacitance of 30µF or greater and equivalent series resistance (ESR) range of 25mΩ to 65mΩ is recommended. For this reason, low ESR ceramic capacitors alone do not satisfy stability requirements. Ceramic capacitors of 0.1µF or lower can be used on the output for high frequency filtering and should not be considered in the above recommendation. Figure 48 represents the phase margin as bench tested with various output capacitance and ESR values at 25°C. Stability should be validated through Bode plot and load transient analysis in the end application.

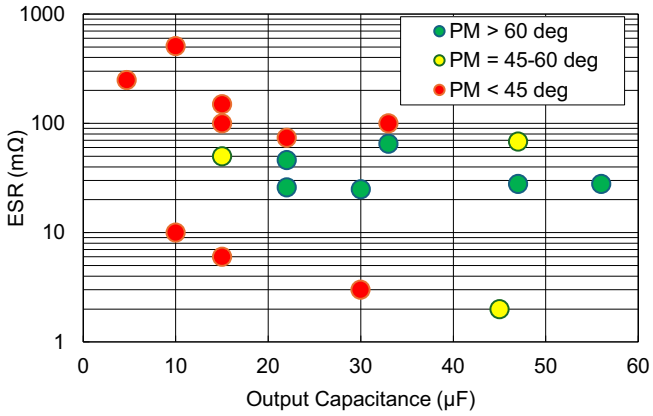


Figure 48. Phase Margin vs Output Capacitance and ESR, V_{IN} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 1A

6.3 Input UVLO and Enable Threshold

The EN pin enables and disables the ISL75054SLH. Adjustable input UVLO can be implemented through a resistor divider from VIN to EN. When the EN voltage is below the EN Input Threshold, the device is in Shutdown mode. In this mode the output is disabled and the device draws minimal input current. When EN voltage is above the typical EN Input Threshold of 1.14V, the device is enabled and the output is active. Use Equation 1 to calculate the UVLO threshold based on the upper enable resistor, R_{EN1}, and lower enable resistor, R_{EN2}.

(EQ. 1) $$V_{EN} = \frac{(EN_{Rising\ Threshold}) \times (R_{EN1} + R_{EN2})}{R_{EN2}}$$

In addition to the EN pin, VIN features a UVLO of 2.7V typical. This restricts device operation to input voltages above 2.7V.

6.4 Output Voltage

Output voltage is set through a 100µA (typical) precision current source flowing out of VSET, which is tied to the error amplifier non-inverting input. A resistor, R_{SET}, connected from VSET to GND generates a voltage reference to the error amplifier as shown in Figure 49.

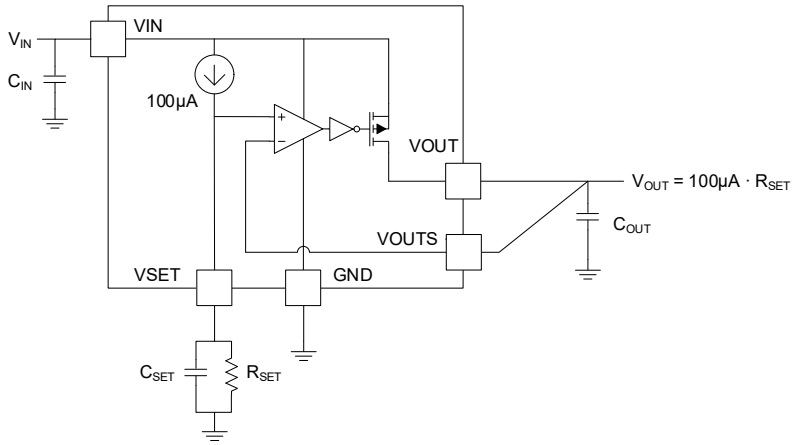


Figure 49. Functional Block for Output Regulation

The reference voltage on the VSET pin is used to set the output voltage. The voltage generated on this pin is a product of the 100µA precision current source and the R_{SET} value. Use Equation 2 to find the exact R_{SET} value for the required V_{OUT}, where I_{SET} = 100µA.

(EQ. 2) $$R_{SET} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{SET}}$$

A 0.1% or better resistor is recommended for R_{SET}. Overall accuracy is a product of the error amplifier (EA) offset, error in the 100µA current source, and R_{SET} resistor accuracy; therefore, minimizing resistor error is important to ensure highest accuracy performance.

Table 2 shows common output voltages and their corresponding resistor values.

Table 2. R_{SET} Values for Common Output Voltages

VOUT	0.1% Resistor for R_{SET}
0.5V	4.99kΩ
0.9V	9.09kΩ
1V	10.0kΩ
1.2V	12.0kΩ
1.5V	15.0kΩ
2.5V	24.9kΩ
3.3V	33.2kΩ
5V	49.9kΩ
12V	120.0kΩ
15V	150.0kΩ
18V	180.0kΩ
24V	240.0kΩ

6.4.1 Output Voltage Set by External Voltage Source

The VSET pin can be driven using an external voltage source, under the condition that the external source is capable of sinking 100µA of current during operation (and 2.1mA if power-good and fast start functionality is required). If a precision voltage source is connected to VSET, errors in VOUT from the reference current and R_{SET} tolerances can be eliminated but are replaced by the errors in the voltage source.

IMPORTANT: VOUT directly follows VEXT, so there is no soft start. If soft start is required, an RC filter between VEXT and VSET is recommended.

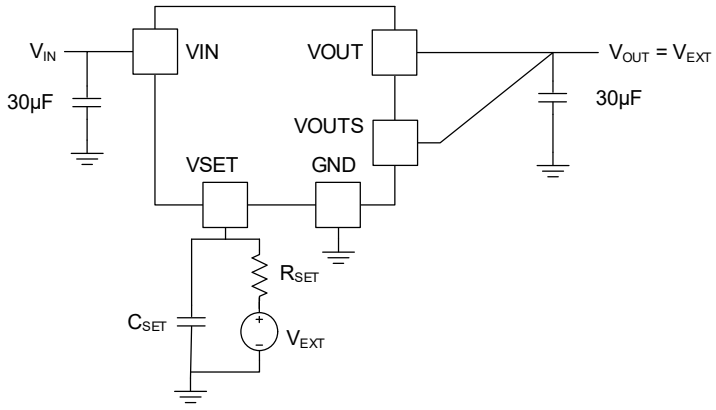


Figure 50. Simplified Schematic for Externally Set Output Voltage

6.5 VSET Capacitance: Noise and Soft-Start

A capacitor, C_{SET}, from VSET to GND has the dual function of both reducing output noise and setting the soft-start time. Renesas recommends using a C_{SET} capacitor between 0.47µF and 10µF. A larger C_{SET} capacitor results in lower noise. However, because of the RC time constant from the C_{SET} capacitor and the R_{SET} resistor, a larger C_{SET} results in a longer start-up time. Refer to Figure 6 through Figure 20 in the Typical Performance Curves to view the measured impact of C_{SET} on PSRR and Output Noise.

Soft start is addressed through fast start-up circuitry that increases the current on the VSET by activating a 2mA current source in addition to the 100µA current source until the voltage on PGFB is >605mV. Renesas recommends selecting the PGFB divider so that the PG UV Rising Threshold is reached when VOUT reaches 90% of the nominal output voltage. After the 2mA current source is disabled, the 100µA current reference sets the final output voltage regulation point on VSET.

When fast start-up circuitry is active, the start-up time can be approximated by a linear relationship between I_{SET} and C_{SET}. The start-up time for VOUT rising to the target output voltage set by the PGFB divider can be estimated by Equation 3:

(EQ. 3) $$t_{fast-start} = \frac{C_{SET}}{I_{SET}} \times \text{PG UV Rising} \times \frac{R_{PGFB1} + R_{PGFB2}}{R_{PGFB2}}$$

Refer to Power-Good and Fast Start-Up for more information.

When fast start is disabled, start-up time is dependent on the time constant formed by R_{SET} and C_{SET}. Time to start-up to 90% of the target output voltage can be calculated by Equation 4 when Fast Start is disabled.

(EQ. 4) $$t_{startup} = R_{SET} \times C_{SET} \times (\ln([R_{SET} \times I_{SET}] - \ln[R_{SET} \times I_{SET} - (0.9 \times R_{SET} \times I_{SET})]))$$

6.6 Power-Good, PGFB, and Fast Start

Power-good and fast start-up functionality are configured through a resistor divider between VOUT, PGFB, and GND. Renesas recommends selecting the PGFB divider for a voltage of 665mV, or approximately halfway between the UV and OV thresholds. However, because there is a range for which the PG circuitry considers good, the output voltage where PG is asserted can be adjusted depending on the resistor values chosen. See the Electrical Specifications table for more information on PGFB thresholds.

The PG pin is an open-drain output and requires a pull-up resistor to VIN. Renesas recommends selecting the pull-up resistor so that 1mA current (nominally) flows into PG when the part is in operation and PG is held low. Larger resistor values result in increased SEE sensitivity. Additionally, Renesas recommends placing a 470nF cap between PGFB and VOUT and a 150nF cap from PG to GND for further SEE mitigation.

Internally, PGFB is connected to a pair of comparators to allow for both overvoltage (OV) and undervoltage (UV) detection to be indicated on PG. The voltage on PGFB is referenced against 576mV for the UV comparator and 725mV for the OV comparator.

Additionally, the outputs of both of the UV and OV comparators are connected to an OR gate which drives the gate of the PG pin NMOS pull-down device. When the voltage on the PGFB pin is between 576mV and 725mV, the OR gate outputs a logic LOW signal, forcing the PG pin to be pulled HIGH through the external pull-up resistor. When the voltage on the PGFB pin is either above 725mV or below 576mV, the OR gate outputs a logic HIGH signal. The logic HIGH signal turns on the FET, pulling the PG pin low and indicating a UV or OV condition.

PGFB can also control fast start-up. When the voltage on PGFB is below 605mV, the comparator outputs a logic HIGH signal, enabling the fast start current source. When the voltage on PGFB is above 605mV, the comparator outputs a logic LOW signal, disabling the fast start current source. A switch connects a 2mA current source to the VSET pin, allowing the output voltage to quickly rise when the voltage on PGFB is below 605mV. This is useful for applications where a large VSET capacitor (C_{SET}) is required. Startup time is significantly reduced because the

VSET capacitor is being charged with a 2mA current in addition to the 100µA current until the LDO output reaches the threshold set by the PGFB resistor divider, which is recommended to be 90% of the target VOUT.

If power-good and fast start-up are not used, tie the PGFB pin directly to VIN and float PG, as shown in Figure 51.

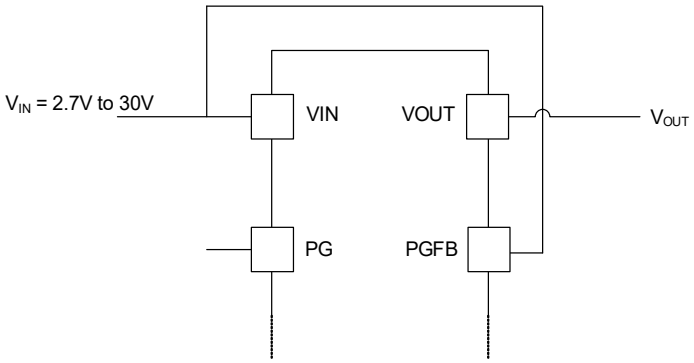


Figure 51. Simplified Schematic for PG and Fast Start-up Disabled

6.7 Overcurrent Protection

The ISL75054SLH features both externally programmable and internally set overcurrent protection that can be configured through the OCP pin. The external overcurrent limit is resistor programmable through a resistor, R_{OCP}, connected from OCP to GND. When the external current limit is not used, connect the OCP pin to GND. In this configuration, the internal current limit of 1.4A (typical) is active. Both internal and external OCP use a brick-wall current limit.

The current limit has a 150A×Ω scaling factor, so the value for R_{OCP} can be calculated based on the required current limit using Equation 5.

(EQ. 5) $$R_{OCP} = \frac{150A \times \Omega}{I_{OUT(Limit)}}$$

For example, with an R_{OCP} of 150Ω, the maximum output current is limited to 1A (typical). With an R_{OCP} of 750Ω, the maximum output current is limited to 200mA (typical).

Additionally, the ISL75054SLH features internal V_{IN}-V_{OUT} foldback current limiting. When V_{IN}-V_{OUT} is less than 7V, foldback current limiting is not active. As V_{IN}-V_{OUT} increases, the foldback current limit decreases. Refer to Figure 35 in the Typical Performance Curves section. The current limit for the ISL75054SLH is the lowest of the three current limits: programmed current limit, internal current limit, or foldback current limit.

Output current monitoring can also be implemented using the OCP pin. The OCP pin sources a current, I_{OCP}, that is approximately 1/530 of the output current. The relationship between output current, I_{OUT}, and I_{OCP} is shown in Equation 6.

(EQ. 6) $$I_{OCP} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{530}$$

Figure 39 in the Typical Application Curves shows the relationship between output current and the ratio between I_{OUT}/I_{OCP}.

6.8 Over-Temperature Protection

The ISL75054SLH features integrated thermal protection. When the internal temperature reaches 165°C (typical), the LDO output is disabled. After the internal temperature falls below 145°C (typical), the device resumes normal operation.

To determine the expected temperature rise of the device, first calculate power dissipation using Equation 7.

(EQ. 7) $$P_{DISS} = (VIN - VOUT) \times IOUT$$

Using the power dissipation, maximum expected ambient temperature, and maximum junction temperature calculate the required thermal impedance to meet the worst case operating conditions.

(EQ. 8) $$\theta_{JAmax} = \frac{(T_{Jmax} - T_{Amax})}{P_{DISS}}$$

To avoid thermal shutdown, ensure the specified θ_{JA} is less than the calculated θ_{JAmax}. The θ_{JA} value used must take into account copper area, airflow, and use of heatsinks in a given system.

7. PCB Layout

7.1 Layout Guidelines

PCB layout is critical for optimizing low noise, high PSRR LDO performance. See Figure 52 and Figure 53 for a recommended layout.

To maximize PSRR, careful consideration should be used on the placement of the input caps and routing of the VIN plane to avoid coupling signals from the input to the output. AC voltages on the input create AC currents (and magnetic fields) with the low impedance provided by the input capacitors. These magnetic fields impress themselves on other nearby loops the way two windings of a transformer transfer signals to each other. Magnetic coupling requires a consideration of distance, shielding, and loop orientation when designing a board. In the following layout example, the input plane (top layer) is routed directly above the return GND plane (layer 2). By routing these traces directly overlapping, EMF generated by AC voltages flows in opposite directions and is minimized. The GND return from the input caps should not tie directly to the larger GND plane at the device, but instead tie to the GND plane at the input supply GND terminal.

VOUTS and the connection to the upper resistor of the PGFB divider should be Kelvin connected to the required regulation point at the point of load.

Avoid routing sensitive signals such as VOUTS and VSET near noise generating sources to prevent unwanted noise coupling to the output of the LDO.

Tie the exposed thermal pad to a large GND plane to maximize dissipation of heat generated by the IC.

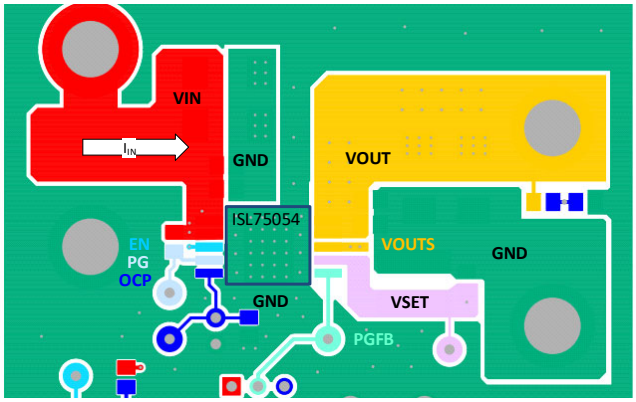


Figure 52. Recommended Layout: Top Layer

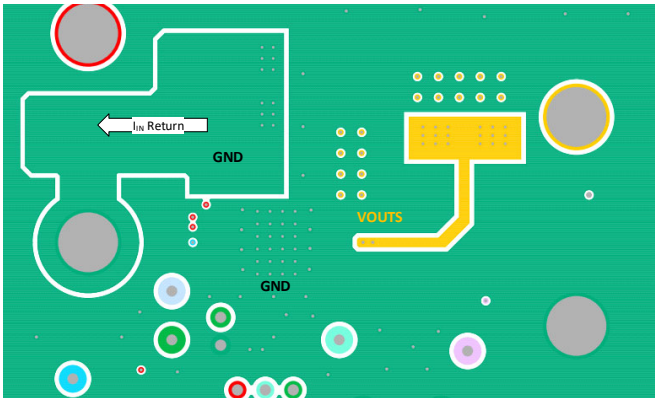


Figure 53. Recommended Layout: Layer 2

8. Die and Assembly Characteristics

Manufactured on a 150nm BCD SOI process.

Table 3. Die and Assembly Characteristics

Die Information	
Dimensions	2413µm × 3302µm (95 mils × 130 mils) Thickness: 483µm ±25µm (19 mils ±1 mil)
Interface Materials	
Glassivation	Type: 17kÅ planarized HDP and TEOS under 1.5kÅ Oxide under 6kÅ Nitride
Top Metallization	Type: Al, 0.5%Cu
Backside Finish	Silicon
Process	0.15µm BCD
Assembly Information	
Substrate Potential	GND
Additional Information	
Worst Case Current Density	$1.6 \times 10^5 A/cm^2$
Transistor Count	22475
Weight of Packaged Device	0.41 grams
Metal Lid Characteristics	Finish: Gold Potential: GND, also tied to package external bottom metal
Bottom Metal (EPAD) Characteristics	Finish: Gold Potential: GND, also tied to the lid.

8.1 Metalization Mask Layout

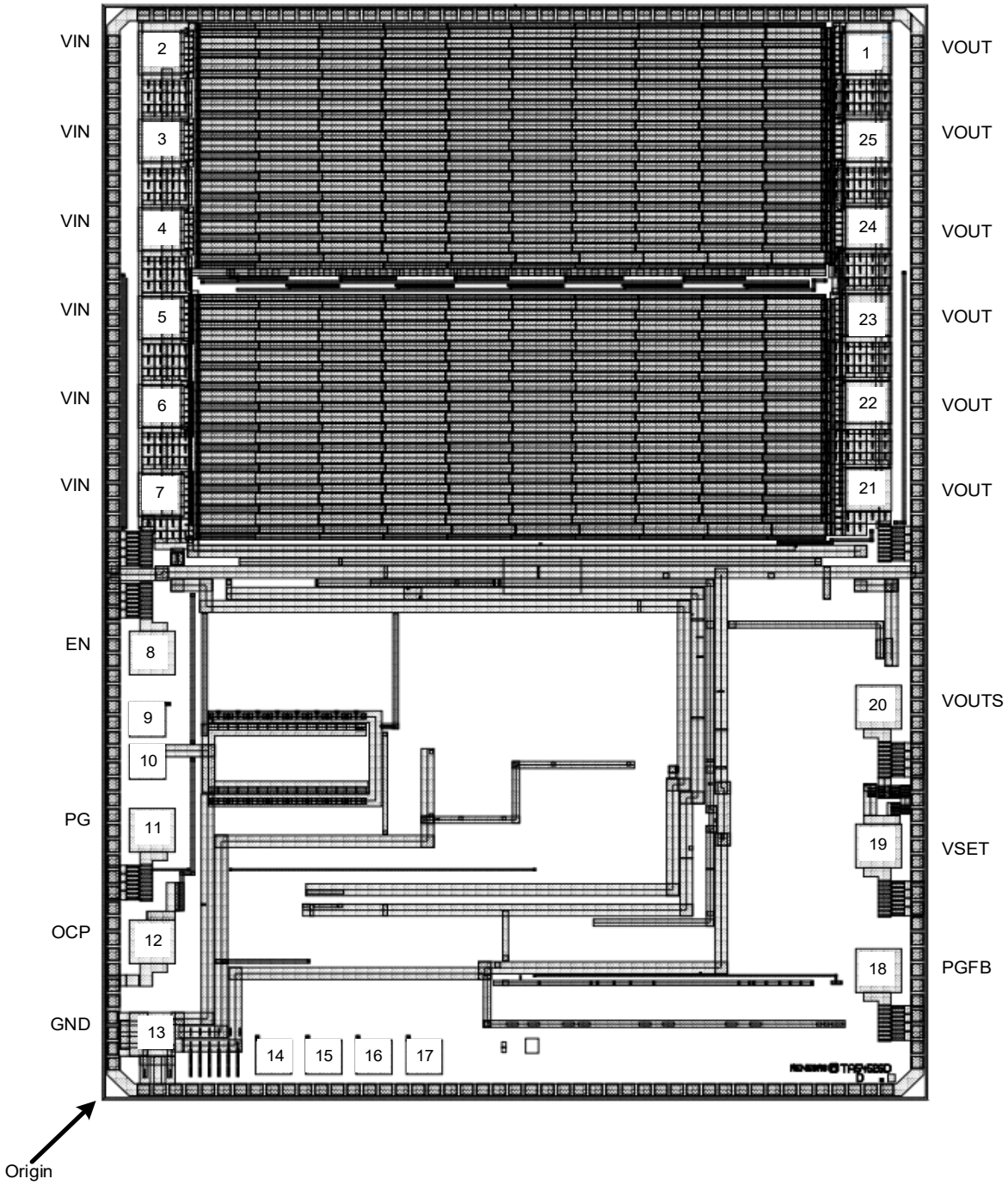


Table 4. Die Layout X-Y Coordinates

Pad Name	Pad Number	Pad Size X	Pad Size Y	X-Coordinate (um)	Y-Coordinate (um)
VOUT	1	117	117	2132.79	3046.5
VIN	2	117	117	162.91	3046.69
VIN	3	117	117	162.91	2789.73
VIN	4	117	117	162.91	2532.77
VIN	5	117	117	162.91	2275.81
VIN	6	117	117	162.91	2018.85
VIN	7	117	117	162.91	1761.89
EN	8	117	117	138.5	1301.315
PG	11	117	117	138.5	785.515
OCP	12	117	117	138.5	460.835
GND	13	117	117	138.5	191.5
PGFB	18	117	117	2160.5	376.925
VSET	19	117	117	2160.5	739.67
VOUTS	20	117	117	2160.5	1143.445
VOUT	21	117	117	2132.79	1776.99
VOUT	22	117	117	2132.79	2030.89
VOUT	23	117	117	2132.79	2284.79
VOUT	24	117	117	2132.79	2538.69
VOUT	25	117	117	2132.79	2792.59

9. Package Outline Drawing

The package outline drawing is located at the end of this document and is accessible from the Renesas website. The package information is the most current data available and is subject to change without revision of this document.

10. Ordering Information

Part Number[1]	Part Marking	Radiation Hardness (Total Ionizing Dose)	Package Description (RoHS Compliant)	Package Drawing	MSL Rating	Carrier Type	Temp Range
ISL75054SLHMF	-	LDR to 75krad(Si)	10 Ld CDFP	K10.B	N/A	Tray	-55 to +125°C
ISL75054SLHMX[2]	-		Die	N/A	N/A	N/A	
ISL75054SLHF/PROTO[3]	-	N/A	10 Ld CDFP	K10.B	N/A	Tray	
ISL75054SLHX/SAMPLE[2][3]	-	N/A	Die	N/A	N/A	N/A	
ISL75054SLHEVAL1Z[4]	Evaluation Board for CDFP package						
ISL75054SLHDEMO1Z[4]	Demonstration Board for CDFP package						

1. These Pb-free Hermetic packaged products employ 100% Au plate - e4 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations.
2. Die product tested at T_A = + 70°C. The wafer probe test includes functional and parametric testing sufficient to make the die capable of meeting the electrical performance outlined in the Electrical Specifications.
3. The /PROTO and /SAMPLE are not rated or certified for Total Ionizing Dose (TID) or Single Event Effect (SEE) immunity. These parts are intended for engineering evaluation purposes only. The /PROTO parts meet the electrical limits and conditions across temperature specified in this datasheet. The /SAMPLE parts are capable of meeting the electrical limits and conditions specified in this datasheet. The /SAMPLE parts do not receive 100% screening across temperature to the electrical limits. These part types do not come with a Certificate of Conformance.
4. Evaluation board uses the /PROTO parts and /PROTO parts are not rated or certified for Total Ionizing Dose (TID) or Single Event Effect (SEE) immunity.

11. Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description
1.00	Jul 24, 2025	Initial Release

A. ECAD Design Information

This information supports the development of the PCB ECAD model for this device. It is intended to be used by PCB designers.

A.1 Part Number Indexing

Orderable Part Number	Number of Pins	Package Type	Package Code/POD Number
ISL75054SLHMF	10	CDFP	K10.B

A.2 Symbol Pin Information

A.2.1 10-CDFP

Pin Number	Primary Pin Name	Primary Electrical Type	Alternate Pin Name(s)
1	VIN	Power	-
2	VIN	Power	-
3	EN	Input	-
4	PG	Output	-
5	OCP	Input	-
6	PGFB	Input	-
7	VSET	Output	-
8	VOUTS	Input	-
9	VOUT	Output	-
10	VOUT	Output	-
EPAD11	GND	Power	-
LID	GND	Power	-

A.3 Symbol Parameters

Orderable Part Number	Qualification	Radiation Qualification	LDR	Mounting Type	RoHS	Number of Outputs	Min Operating Temperature	Max Operating Temperature	Min Input Voltage	Max Input Voltage	Output Current
ISL75054SLHMF	Space	QML Class V Equiv.	75 krad(Si)	SMD	Compliant	1	-55 °C	125 °C	2.7 V	30 V	1 A

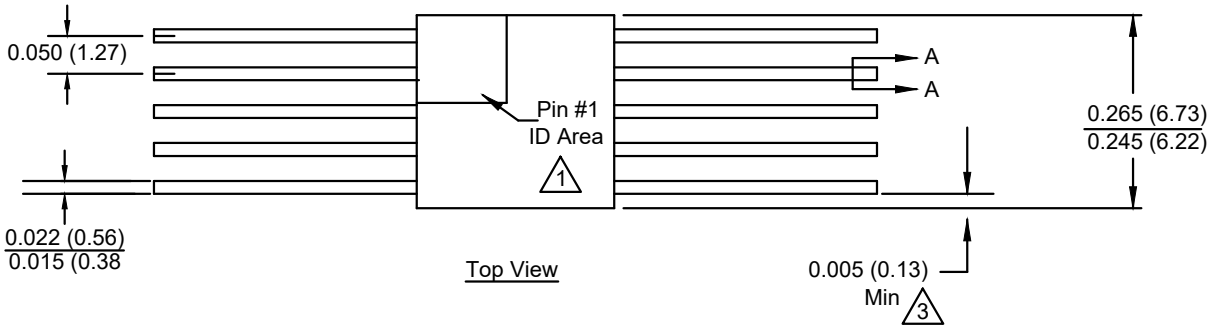
A.4 Footprint Design Information

A.4.1 10-CDFP

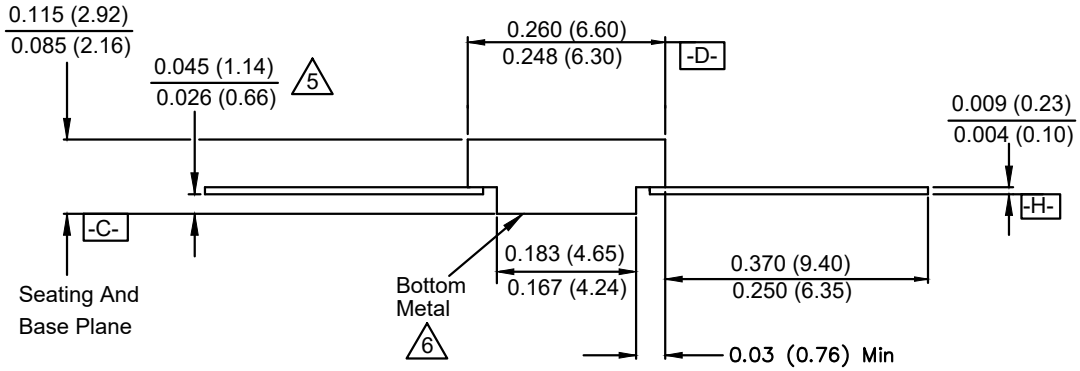
Follow the POD drawing for footprint generation of 10 Ld Ceramic Metal Seal Flatpack Package.

Package Outline Drawing

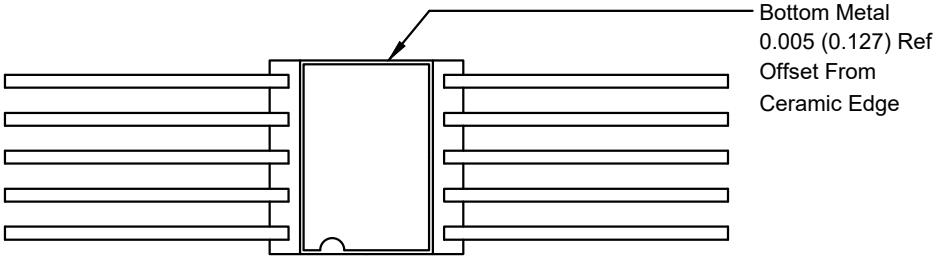
K10.B
CF0010AA
10 Lead Ceramic Metal Seal Flatpack 6.475x6.45x2.92 mm Body, 1.27 mm Pitch
Rev02, Apr 9, 2025



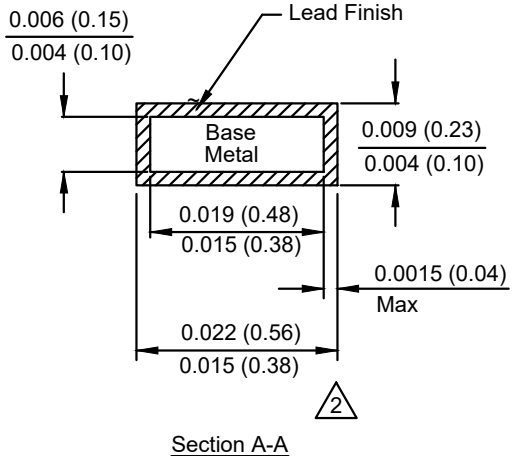
Top View



Side View



Bottom View



Section A-A

Notes:

1. Index area: A notch or a pin one identification mark is located adjacent to pin one and is located within the shaded area shown. The maufacturer's identification is not to be used as a pin one indentification mark.
2. The maximum limits of lead dimensions (section A-A) are measured at the centroid of the finished lead surfaces, when solder dip or tin plate lead finish is applied.
3. Measure dimension at all four corners.
4. For bottom-brazed lead packages, no organic or polymeric materials are molded to the bottom of the package to cover the leads.
5. Dimension is measured at the point of exit (beyond the meniscus) of the lead from the body. Dimension minimum is reduced by 0.0015 inch (0.038mm) maximum when solder dip lead finish is applied.
6. The bottom of the package is a solderable metal surface.
7. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M - 1982.
8. Dimensions: INCH (mm), Controlling dimension: INCH.

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