

HE7110

1A Bipolar Linear Regulator

Detailed Description

HE7110 is a series of low dropout voltage, three terminal regulators. Its application circuit is very simple: the fixed version only needs two capacitors and the adjustable version only needs two resistors and two capacitors to work. It is composed of some modules including start-up circuit, bias circuit, bandgap, thermal shutdown, power transistors and its driver circuit and so on.

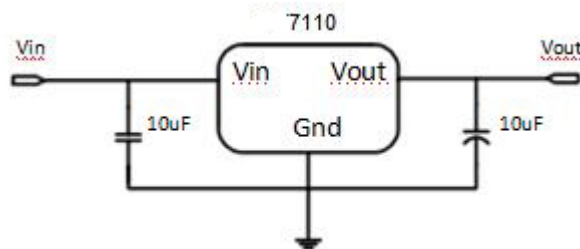
The thermal shut down modules can assure chip and its application system working safety when the junction temperature is larger than 140°C.

The bandgap module provides stable reference voltage, whose temperature coefficient is compensated by careful design considerations. The temperature coefficient is under 100 ppm/°C. And the accuracy of output voltage is guaranteed by trimming technique.

Typical Application

HE7110 has an adjustable version and six fixed versions (1.2V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.85V, 3.3V and

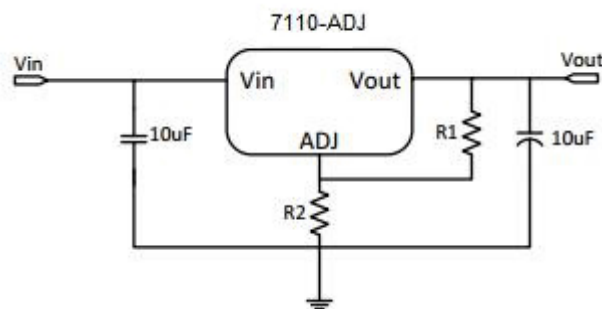
5V) Fixed Output Voltage Version



Application circuit of HE7110 fixed version

- 1) Recommend using 10µF tan capacitor as bypass capacitor (C1) for all application circuit.
- 2) Recommend using 10µF tan capacitor to assure circuit stability.

Adjustable Output Voltage Version



Application Circuit of HE7110-ADJ

The output voltage of adjustable version follows the equation: $V_{out} = 1.25 \times (1 + R2/R1) + I_{Adj} \times R2$. We can ignore I_{Adj} because I_{Adj} (about 50µA) is much less than the current of $R1$ (about 2~10mA).

1) To meet the minimum load current (>10mA) requirement, R1 is recommended to be 125ohm or lower. As HE7110-ADJ can keep itself stable at load current about 2mA, R1 is not allowed to be higher than 625ohm.

2) Using a bypass capacitor (C_{ADJ}) between the ADJ pin and ground can improve ripple rejection. This bypass capacitor prevents ripple from being amplified as the output voltage is increased. The impedance of C_{ADJ} should be less than R1 to prevent ripple from being amplified. As R1 is normally in the range of $100\Omega\sim 500\Omega$, the value of C_{ADJ} should satisfy this equation: $1/(2\pi \times f_{ripple} \times C_{ADJ}) < R1$.

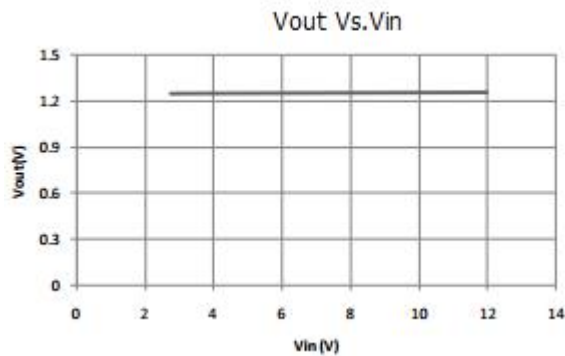
Thermal Considerations

We have to take heat dissipation into great consideration when output current or differential voltage of input and output voltage is large. Because in such cases, the power dissipation consumed by HE7110 is very large. HE7110 series uses SOT-223 package type and its thermal resistance is about $20^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. And the copper area of application board can affect the total thermal resistance. If copper area is $5\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ (two sides), the resistance is about $30^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. So the total thermal resistance is about $20^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W} + 30^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. We can decrease total thermal resistance by increasing copper area in application board. When there is no good heat dissipation copper are in PCB, the total thermal resistance will be as high as $120^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$, then the power dissipation of HE7110 could allow on itself is less than 1W. And furthermore, HE7110 will work at junction temperature higher than 125°C under such condition and no lifetime is guaranteed.

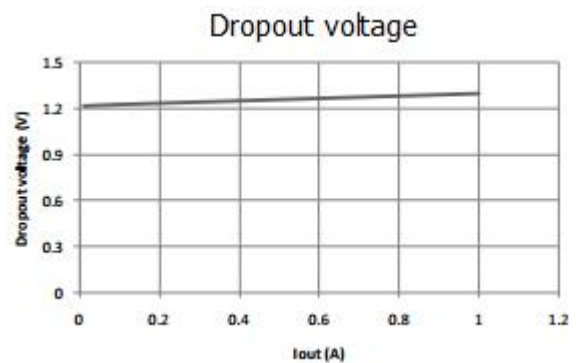
Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

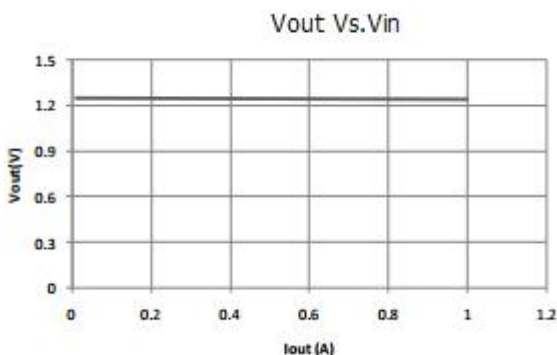
Line regulation



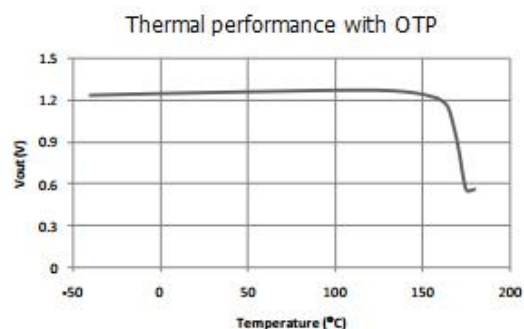
Dropout voltage



Load regulation

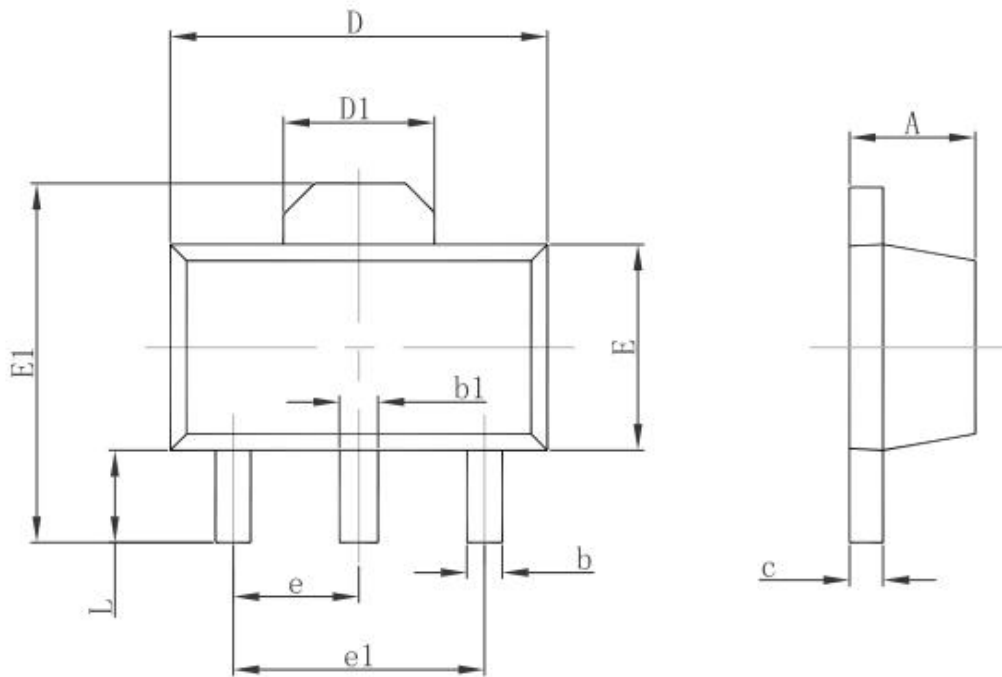


Thermal performance with OTP



Package Information

3-pin SOT89 Outline Dimensions



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	1.400	1.600	0.055	0.063
b	0.320	0.520	0.013	0.020
b1	0.400	0.580	0.016	0.023
c	0.350	0.440	0.014	0.017
D	4.400	4.600	0.173	0.181
D1	1.550 REF.		0.061 REF.	
E	2.300	2.600	0.091	0.102
E1	3.940	4.250	0.155	0.167
e	1.500 TYP.		0.060 TYP.	
e1	3.000 TYP.		0.118 TYP.	
L	0.900	1.200	0.035	0.047