300 mA CMOS Low Dropout Regulator

The NCP114 is 300 mA LDO that provides the engineer with a very stable, accurate voltage with low noise suitable for space constrained, noise sensitive applications. In order to optimize performance for battery operated portable applications, the NCP114 employs the dynamic quiescent current adjustment for very low I_Q consumption at no−load.

Features

- Operating Input Voltage Range: 1.7 V to 5.5 V
- Available in Fixed Voltage Options: 0.75 V to 3.6 V
  Contact Factory for Other Voltage Options
- Very Low Quiescent Current of Typ. 50 μA
- Standby Current Consumption: Typ. 0.1 μA
- Low Dropout: 135 mV Typical at 300 mA
- ±1% Accuracy at Room Temperature
- High Power Supply Ripple Rejection: 75 dB at 1 kHz
- Thermal Shutdown and Current Limit Protections
- Stable with a 1 μF Ceramic Output Capacitor
- Available in UDFN and TSOP Packages
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applicaitons

- PDAs, Mobile phones, GPS, Smartphones
- Wireless Handsets, Wireless LAN, Bluetooth®, Zigbee®
- Portable Medical Equipment
- Other Battery Powered Applications

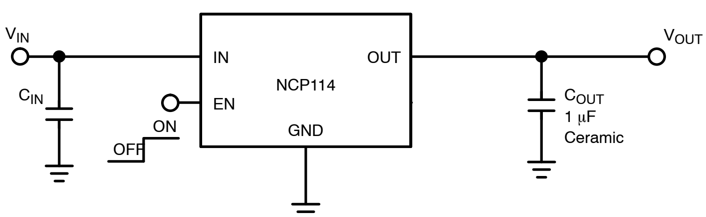
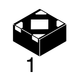


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic

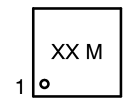
ON Semiconductor®

www.onsemi.com

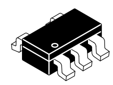
MARKING DIAGRAMS



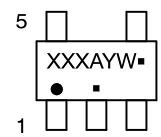
UDFN4
MX SUFFIX
CASE 517CU



XX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code



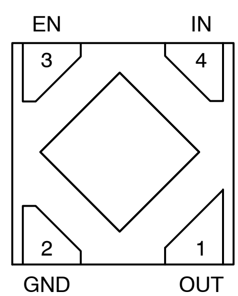
TSOP−5
SN SUFFIX
CASE 483



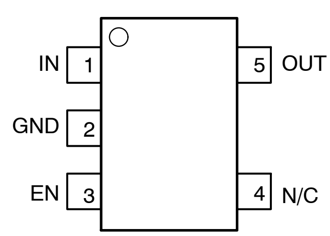
XXX = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week
▪ = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Bottom View)



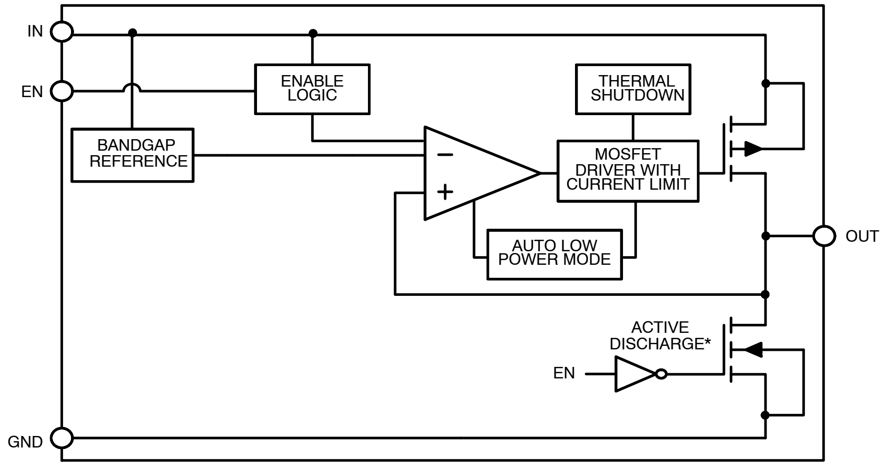
(Top View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering, marking and shipping information on page 15 of this data sheet.

December, 2017 − Rev. 28

Publication Order Number:
NCP114/D



*Active output discharge function is present only in NCP114AMXyyyTCG devices.
yyy denotes the particular V_{OUT} option.

Figure 2. Simplified Schematic Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No. (UDFN4)	Pin No. (TSOP5)	Pin Name	Description
1	5	OUT	Regulated output voltage pin. A small ceramic capacitor with minimum value of 1 μF is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
2	2	GND	Power supply ground.
3	3	EN	Driving EN over 0.9 V turns on the regulator. Driving EN below 0.4 V puts the regulator into shutdown mode.
4	1	IN	Input pin. A small capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability.
–	4	N/C	Not connected. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation.
–	–	EPAD	Exposed pad should be connected directly to the GND pin. Soldered to a large ground copper plane allows for effective heat removal.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 1)	V_{IN}	−0.3 V to 6 V	V
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	−0.3 V to V_{IN} + 0.3 V or 6 V	V
Enable Input	V_{EN}	−0.3 V to 6 V	V
Output Short Circuit Duration	t_{SC}	∞	s
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	−55 to 150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	ESD_{HBM}	2000	V
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	ESD_{MM}	200	V

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. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
2. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
   ESD Human Body Model tested per EIA/JESD22−A114,
   ESD Machine Model tested per EIA/JESD22−A115,
   Latchup Current Maximum Rating tested per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, UDFN4 1x1 mm Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	170	°C/W
Thermal Characteristics, TSOP−5 Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air	$R_{\theta JA}$	236	°C/W

3. Single component mounted on 1 oz, FR 4 PCB with 645 mm^2 Cu area.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$-40°C \le T_J \le 85°C$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1$ V for V_{OUT} options greater than 1.5 V. Otherwise $V_{IN} = 2.5$ V, whichever is greater; $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA, $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1$ µF, unless otherwise noted. $V_{EN} = 0.9$ V. Typical values are at $T_J = +25°C$. Min./Max. are for $T_J = -40°C$ and $T_J = +85°C$ respectively (Note 4).

Parameter	Test Conditions		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Input Voltage			V_{IN}	1.7		5.5	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	$-40°C \le T_J \le 85°C$	$V_{OUT} \le 2.0$ V	V_{OUT}	−40		+40	mV
		$V_{OUT} > 2.0$ V		−2		+2	%
Line Regulation	$V_{OUT} + 0.5\text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$ V ($V_{IN} \ge 1.7$ V)		Reg_{LINE}		0.01	0.1	%/V
Load Regulation − UDFN package	$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA to 300 mA		Reg_{LOAD}		12	30	mV
Load Regulation − TSOP−5 package					28	45	
Load Transient	$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA to 300 mA or 300 mA to 1 mA in 1 µs, $C_{OUT} = 1$ µF		$Tran_{LOAD}$		−50/ +30		mV
Dropout Voltage − UDFN package (Note 5)	$I_{OUT} = 300$ mA	$V_{OUT} = 1.5$ V	V_{DO}		365	460	mV
		$V_{OUT} = 1.85$ V			245	330	
		$V_{OUT} = 2.8$ V			155	230	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.0$ V			145	220	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.1$ V			140	210	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V			135	200	
Dropout Voltage − TSOP package (Note 5)	$I_{OUT} = 300$ mA	$V_{OUT} = 1.5$ V	V_{DO}		380	485	mV
		$V_{OUT} = 1.85$ V			260	355	
		$V_{OUT} = 2.8$ V			170	255	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.0$ V			160	245	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.1$ V			155	235	
		$V_{OUT} = 3.3$ V			150	225	
Output Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 90\%\ V_{OUT(nom)}$		I_{CL}	300	600		mA
Ground Current	$I_{OUT} = 0$ mA		I_Q		50	95	µA
Shutdown Current	$V_{EN} \le 0.4$ V, $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V		I_{DIS}		0.01	1	µA
EN Pin Threshold Voltage High Threshold Low Threshold	V_{EN} Voltage increasing V_{EN} Voltage decreasing		V_{EN_HI} V_{EN_LO}	0.9		0.4	V
EN Pin Input Current	$V_{EN} = 5.5$ V		I_{EN}		0.3	1.0	µA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN} = 3.6$ V, $V_{OUT} = 3.1$ V $I_{OUT} = 150$ mA	f = 1 kHz	PSRR		75		dB
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{IN} = 2.5$ V, $V_{OUT} = 1.8$ V, $I_{OUT} = 150$ mA f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		V_N		70		μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Temperature increasing from $T_J = +25°C$		T_{SD}		160		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Temperature falling from T_{SD}		T_{SDH}		20		°C
Active Output Discharge Resistance	$V_{EN} < 0.4$ V, Version A only		R_{DIS}		100		Ω

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.

4. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization. Production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25°C$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
5. Characterized when V_{OUT} falls 100 mV below the regulated voltage at $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1$ V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

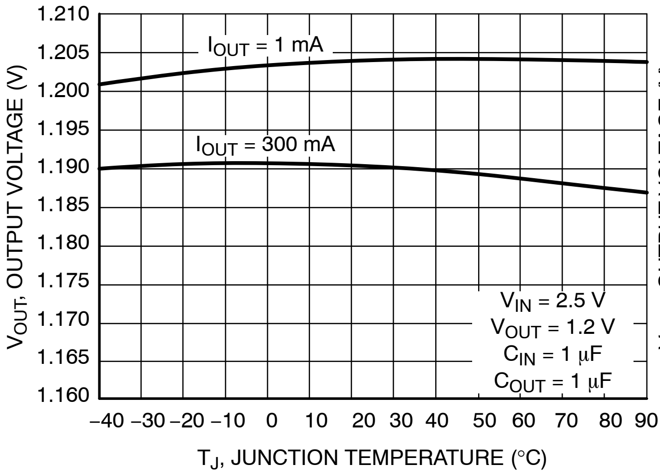


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 1.2 V (UDFN)

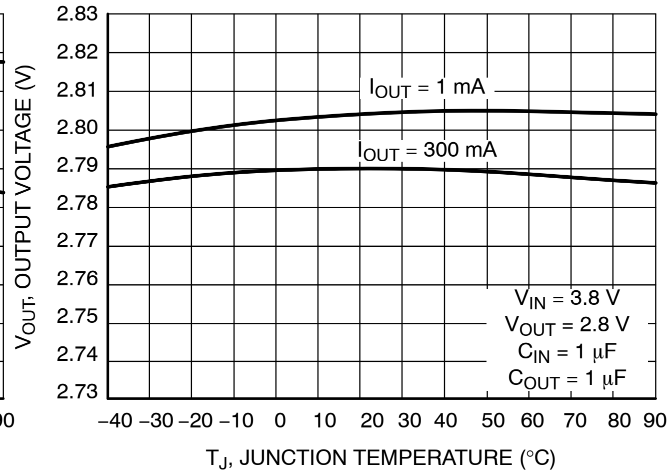


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 2.8 V (UDFN)

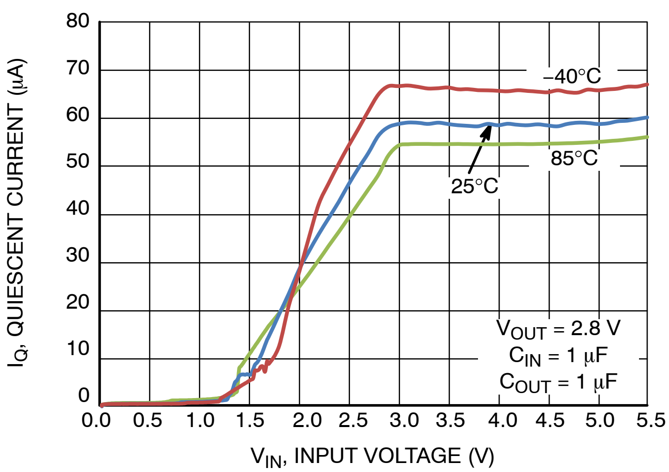


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

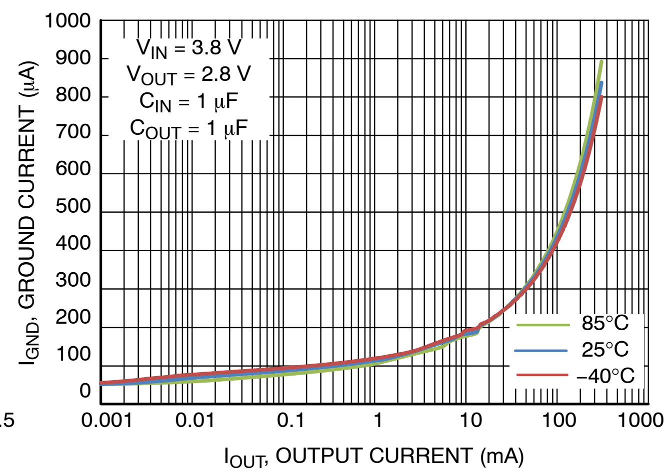


Figure 6. Ground Current vs. Output Current

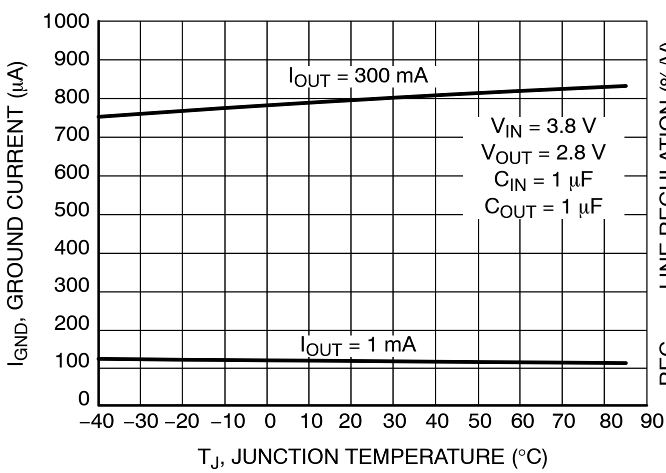


Figure 7. Ground Current vs. Temperature

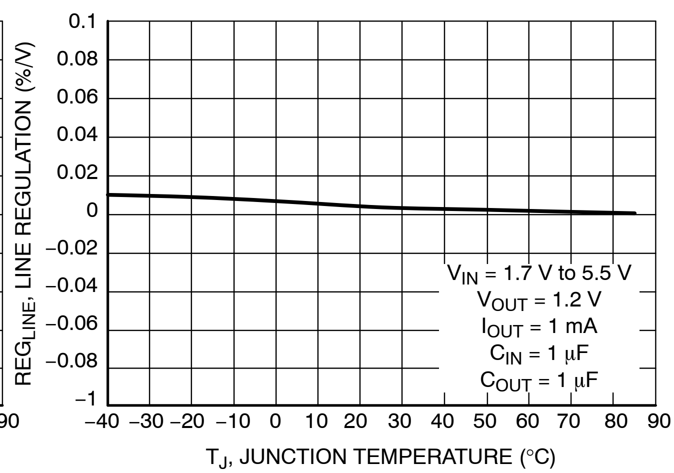


Figure 8. Line Regulation vs. Output Current V_{OUT} = 1.2 V

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

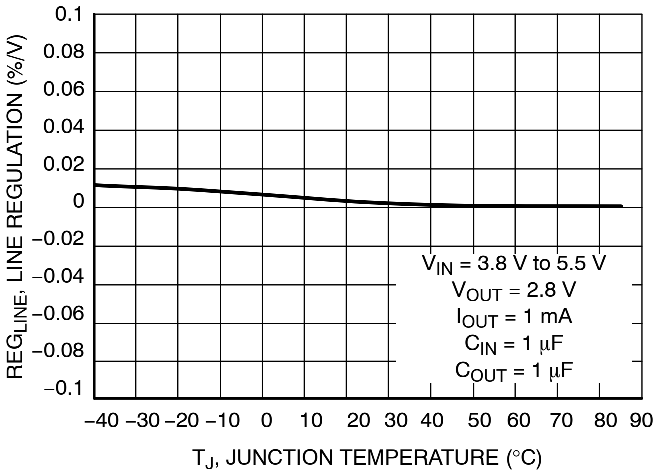


Figure 9. Line Regulation vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 2.8 V

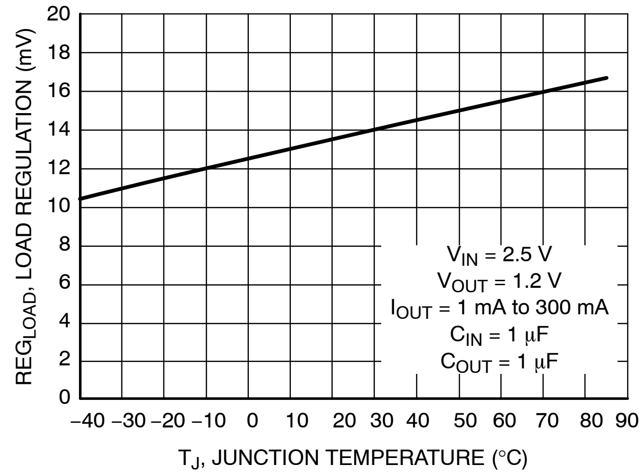


Figure 10. Load Regulation vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 1.2 V (UDFN)

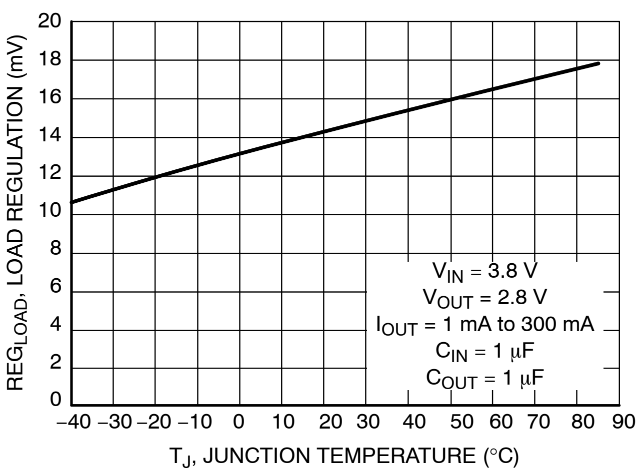


Figure 11. Load Regulation vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 2.8 V (UDFN)

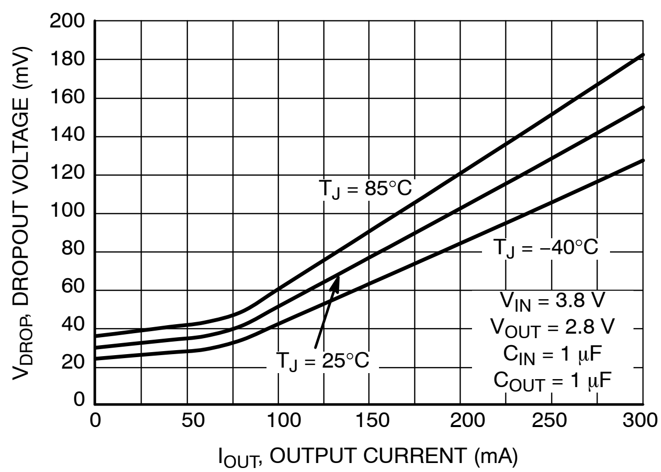


Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current V_{OUT} = 2.8 V (UDFN)

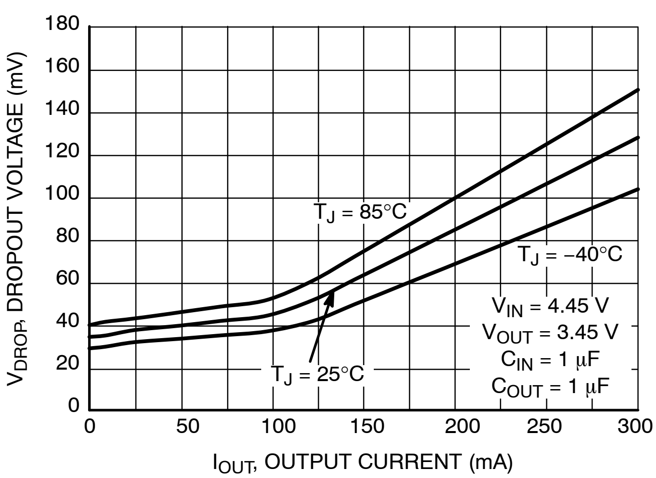


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current V_{OUT} = 3.45 V (UDFN)

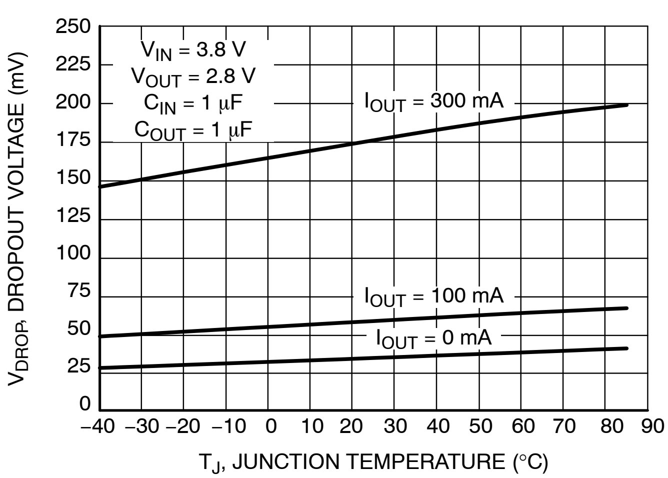


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 2.8 V (UDFN)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

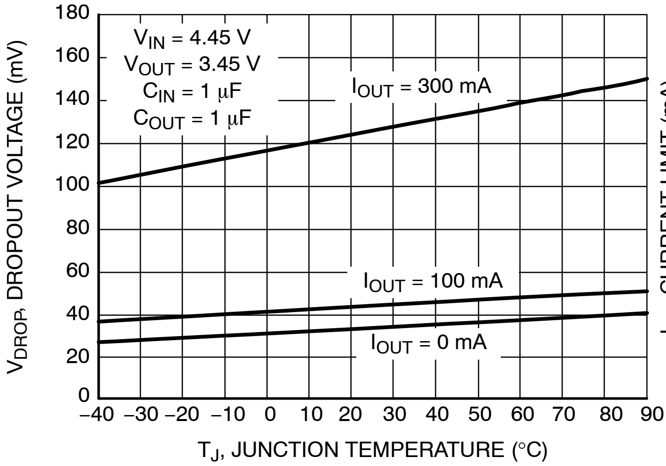


Figure 15. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature V_{OUT} = 3.45 V (UDFN)

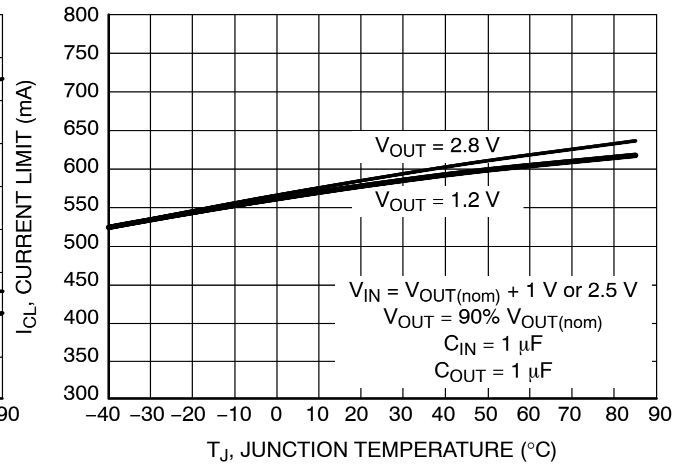


Figure 16. Current Limit vs. Temperature

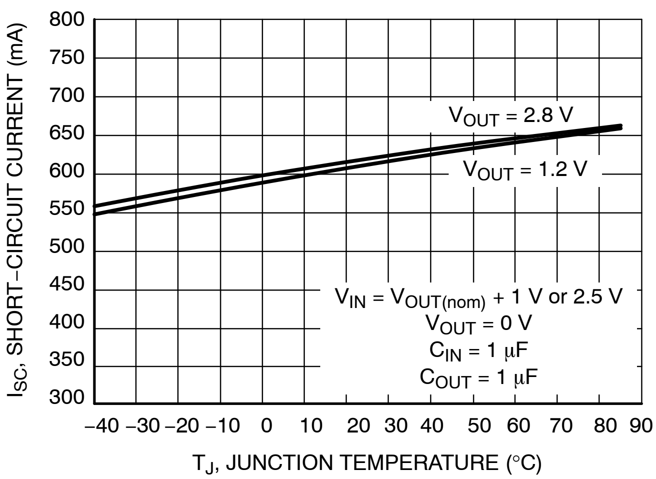


Figure 17. Short−Circuit Current vs. Temperature

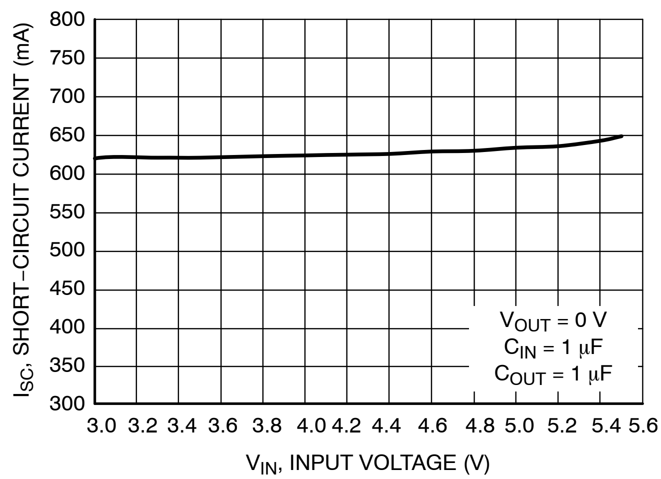


Figure 18. Short−Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage

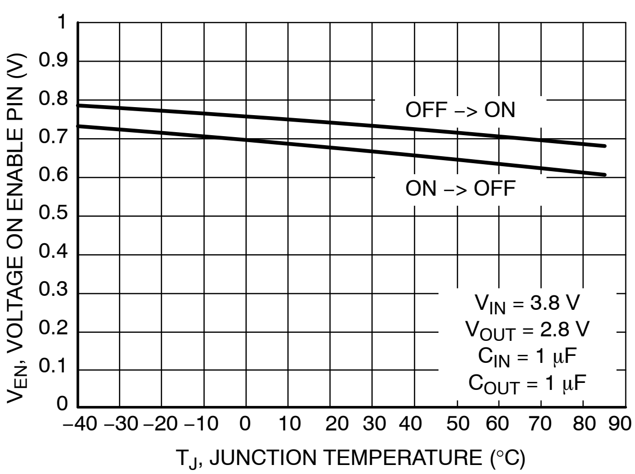


Figure 19. Enable Voltage Threshold vs. Temperature

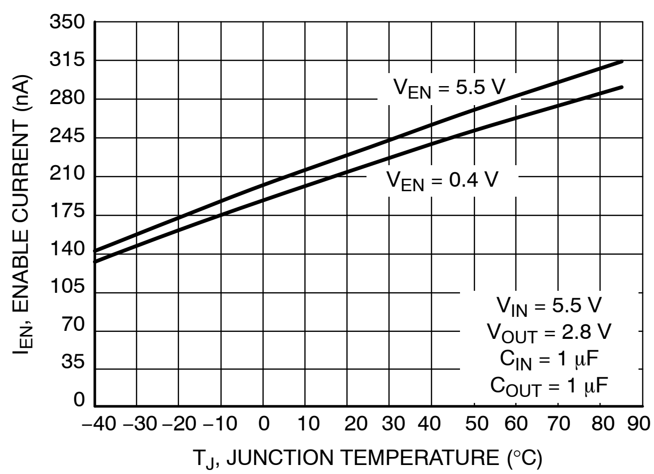


Figure 20. Current to Enable Pin vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

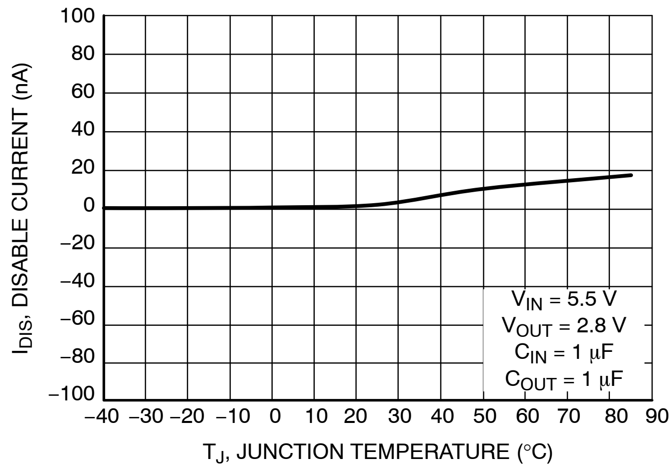
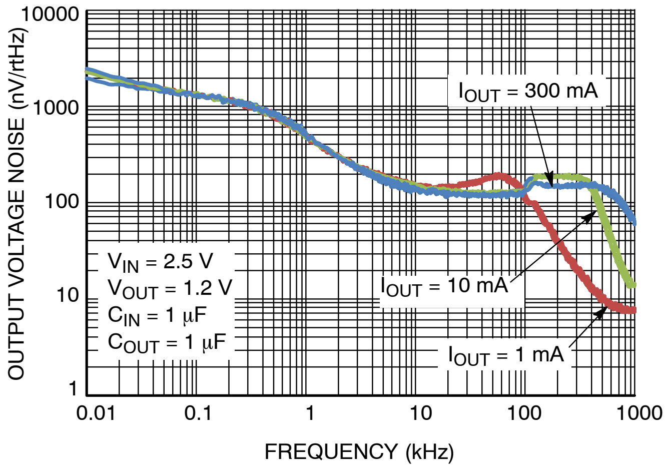


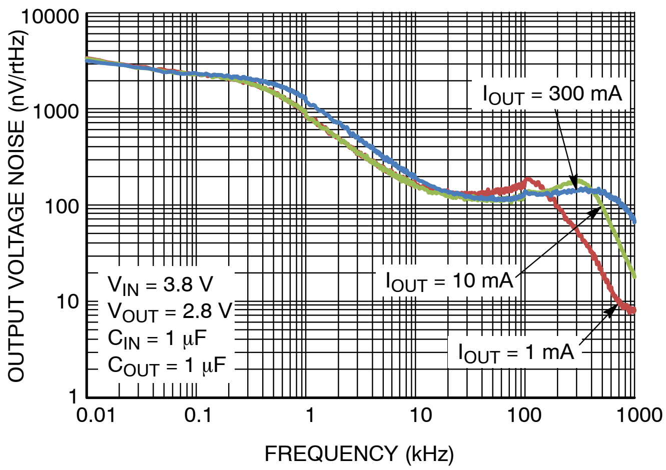
Figure 21. Disable Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



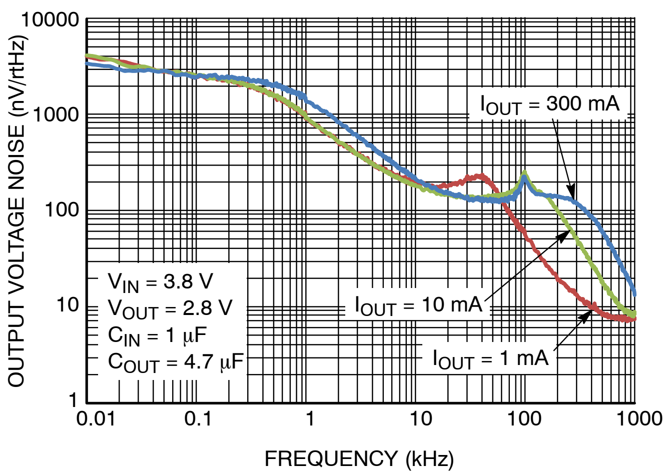
I_{OUT}	RMS Output Noise (μV)	
	10 Hz – 100 kHz	100 Hz – 100 kHz
1 mA	60.93	59.11
10 mA	52.73	50.63
300 mA	52.06	50.17

Figure 22. Output Voltage Noise Spectral Density for V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 1 μF



I_{OUT}	RMS Output Noise (μV)	
	10 Hz – 100 kHz	100 Hz – 100 kHz
1 mA	79.23	74.66
10 mA	75.03	70.37
300 mA	87.74	83.79

Figure 23. Output Voltage Noise Spectral Density for V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, C_{OUT} = 1 μF



I_{OUT}	RMS Output Noise (μV)	
	10 Hz – 100 kHz	100 Hz – 100 kHz
1 mA	80.17	75.29
10 mA	81.28	76.46
300 mA	93.23	89.62

Figure 24. Output Voltage Noise Spectral Density for V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

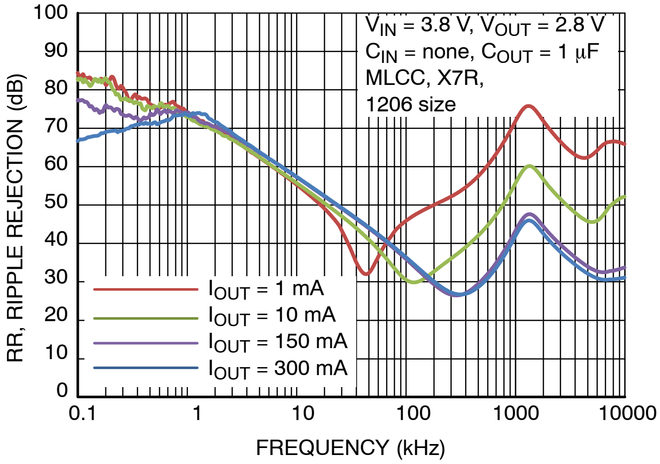


Figure 25. Power Supply Rejection Ratio, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, C_{OUT} = 1 μF

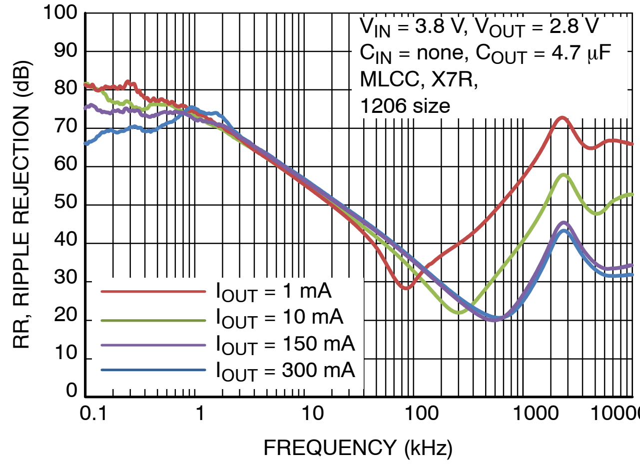


Figure 26. Power Supply Rejection Ratio, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, C_{OUT} = 4.7 μF

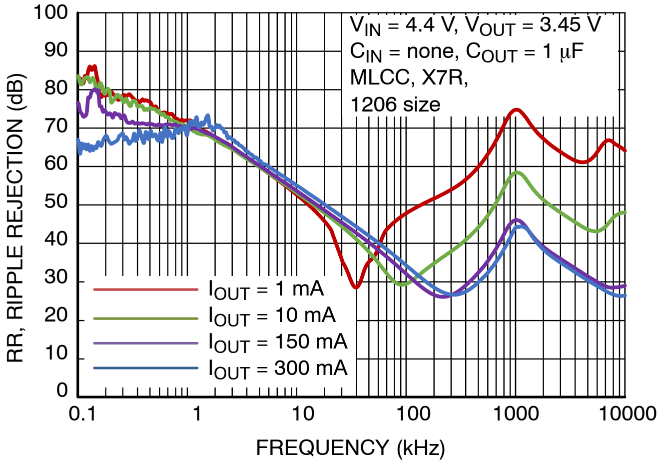


Figure 27. Power Supply Rejection Ratio, V_{OUT} = 3.45 V, C_{OUT} = 1 μF

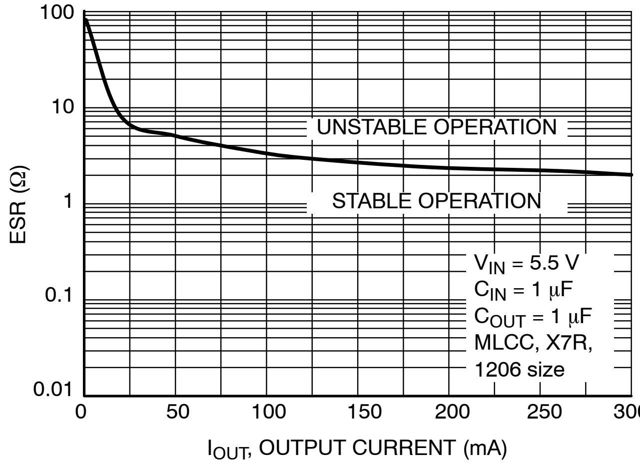


Figure 28. Output Capacitor ESR vs. Output Current

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

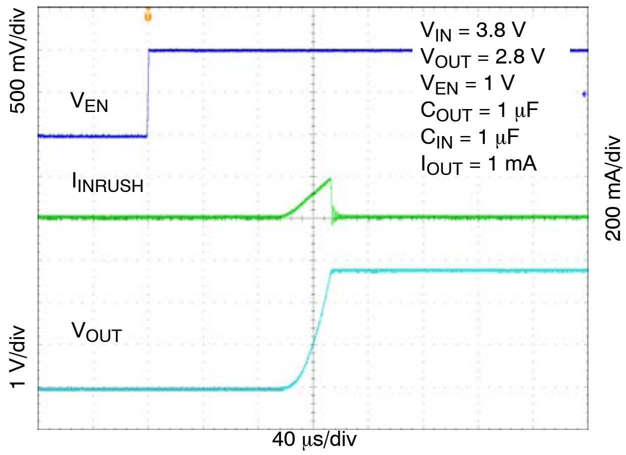


Figure 29. Enable Turn−on Response, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

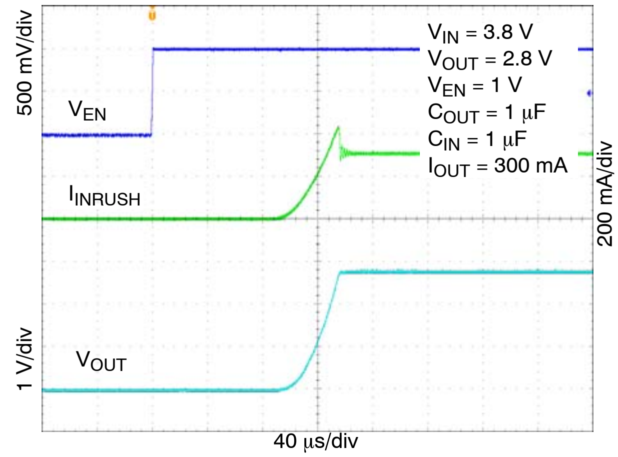


Figure 30. Enable Turn−on Response, C_{OUT} = 1 µF, I_{OUT} = 300 mA

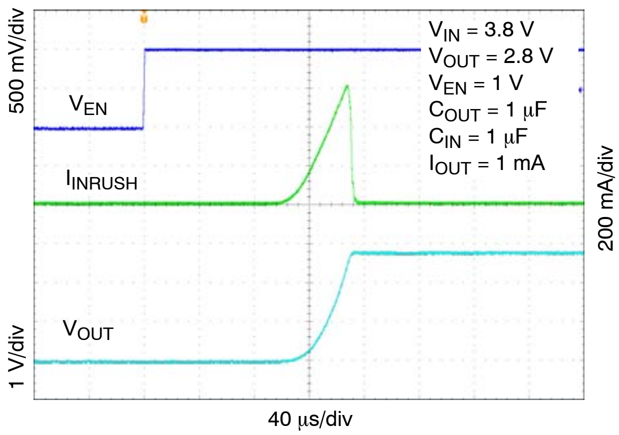


Figure 31. Enable Turn−on Response, C_{OUT} = 4.7 µF, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

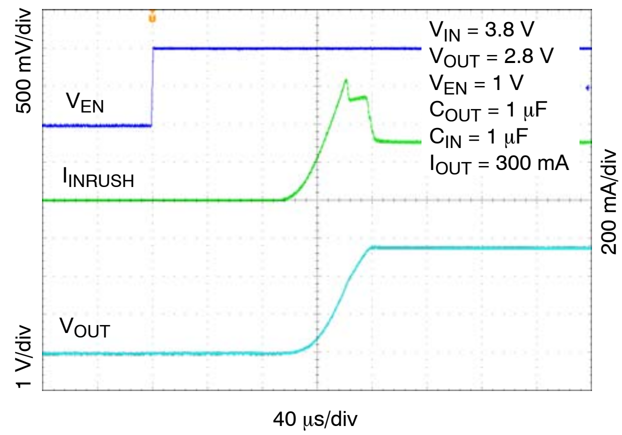


Figure 32. Enable Turn−on Response, C_{OUT} = 4.7 µF, I_{OUT} = 300 mA

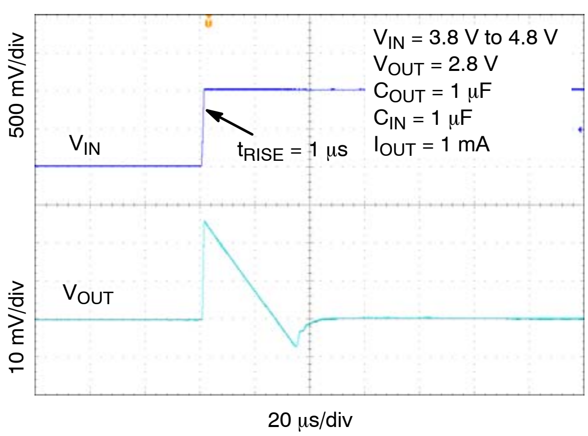


Figure 33. Line Transient Response − Rising Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

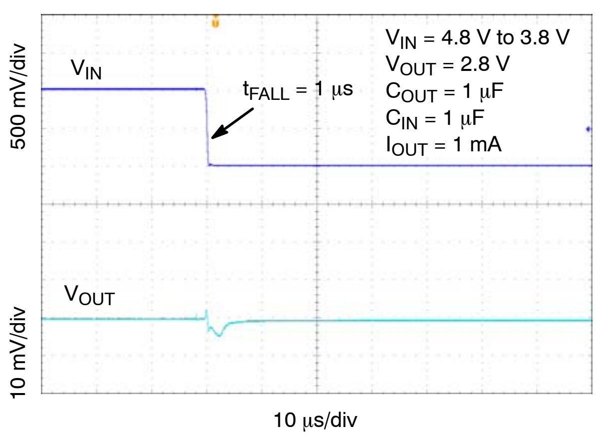


Figure 34. Line Transient Response − Falling Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

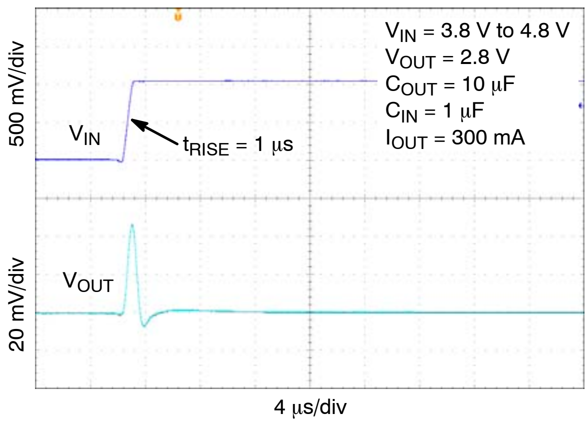


Figure 35. Line Transient Response – Rising Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 300 mA

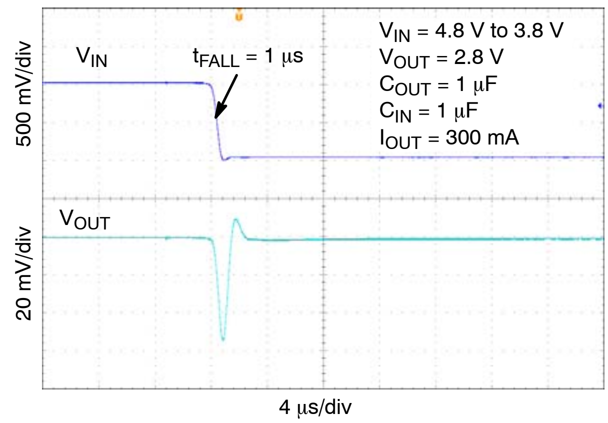


Figure 36. Line Transient Response – Falling Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 300 mA

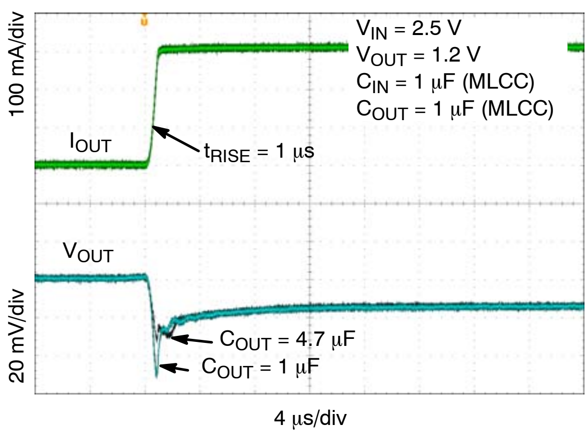


Figure 37. Load Transient Response – Rising Edge, V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, C_{OUT} = 1 μF, 4.7 μF

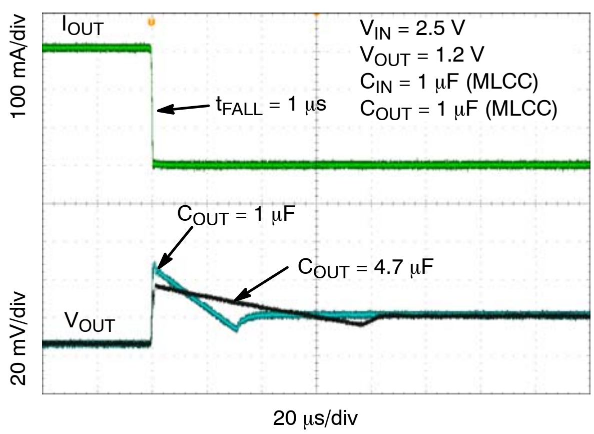


Figure 38. Load Transient Response – Falling Edge, V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, C_{OUT} = 1 μF, 4.7 μF

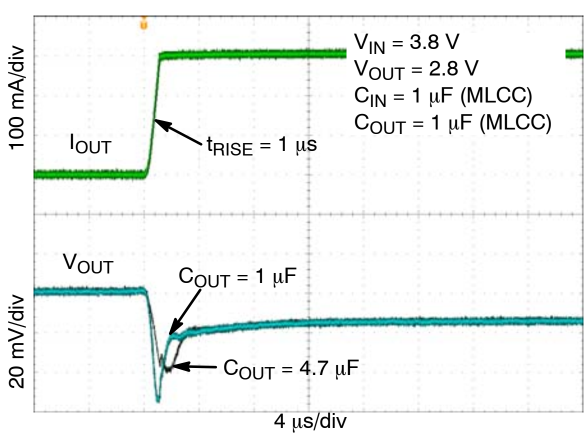


Figure 39. Load Transient Response – Rising Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, C_{OUT} = 1 μF, 4.7 μF

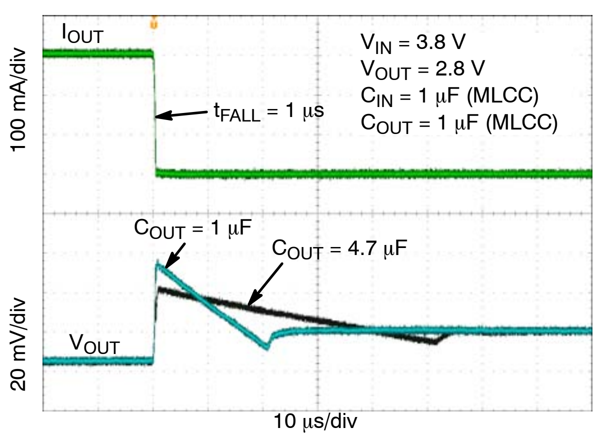


Figure 40. Load Transient Response – Falling Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, C_{OUT} = 1 μF, 4.7 μF

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

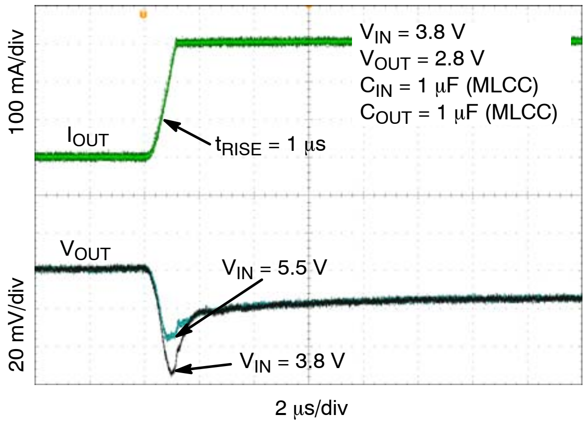


Figure 41. Load Transient Response – Rising Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, V_{IN} = 3.8 V, 5.5 V

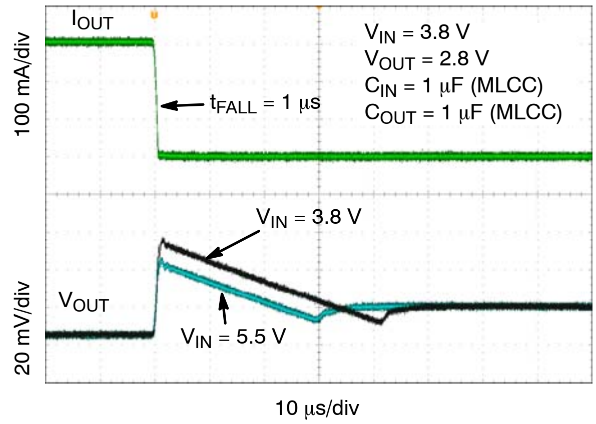


Figure 42. Load Transient Response – Falling Edge, V_{OUT} = 2.8 V, I_{OUT} = 1 mA to 300 mA, V_{IN} = 3.8 V, 5.5 V

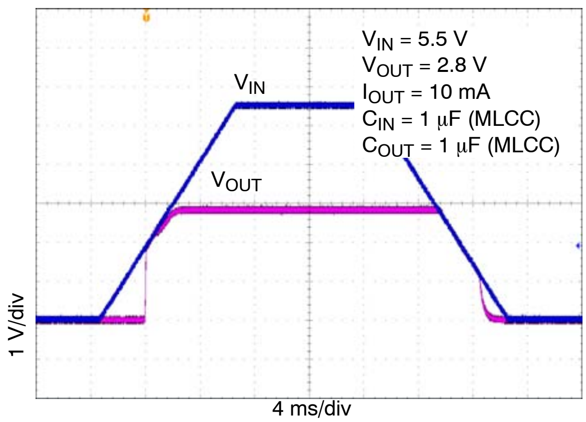


Figure 43. Turn−on/off – Slow Rising V_{IN}

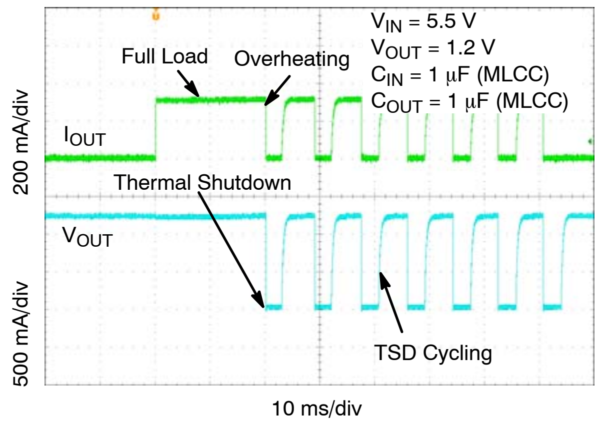


Figure 44. Short−Circuit and Thermal Shutdown

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

General

The NCP114 is a high performance 300 mA Low Dropout Linear Regulator. This device delivers very high PSRR (over 75 dB at 1 kHz) and excellent dynamic performance as load/line transients. In connection with very low quiescent current this device is very suitable for various battery powered applications such as tablets, cellular phones, wireless and many others. The device is fully protected in case of output overload, output short circuit condition and overheating, assuring a very robust design.

Input Capacitor Selection (C_{IN})

It is recommended to connect at least a 1 μF Ceramic X5R or X7R capacitor as close as possible to the IN pin of the device. This capacitor will provide a low impedance path for unwanted AC signals or noise modulated onto constant input voltage. There is no requirement for the min. /max. ESR of the input capacitor but it is recommended to use ceramic capacitors for their low ESR and ESL. A good input capacitor will limit the influence of input trace inductance and source resistance during sudden load current changes. Larger input capacitor may be necessary if fast and large load transients are encountered in the application.

Output Decoupling (C_{OUT})

The NCP114 requires an output capacitor connected as close as possible to the output pin of the regulator. The recommended capacitor value is 1 μF and X7R or X5R dielectric due to its low capacitance variations over the specified temperature range. The NCP114 is designed to remain stable with minimum effective capacitance of 0.22μF to account for changes with temperature, DC bias and package size. Especially for small package size capacitors such as 0402 the effective capacitance drops rapidly with the applied DC bias.

There is no requirement for the minimum value of Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) for the C_{OUT} but the maximum value of ESR should be less than 2 Ω. Larger output capacitors and lower ESR could improve the load transient response or high frequency PSRR. It is not recommended to use tantalum capacitors on the output due to their large ESR. The equivalent series resistance of tantalum capacitors is also strongly dependent on the temperature, increasing at low temperature.

Enable Operation

The NCP114 uses the EN pin to enable/disable its device and to deactivate/activate the active discharge function.

If the EN pin voltage is <0.4 V the device is guaranteed to be disabled. The pass transistor is turned−off so that there is virtually no current flow between the IN and OUT. The active discharge transistor is active so that the output voltage V_{OUT} is pulled to GND through a 100 Ω resistor. In the disable state the device consumes as low as typ. 10 nA from the V_{IN}.

If the EN pin voltage >0.9 V the device is guaranteed to be enabled. The NCP114 regulates the output voltage and the active discharge transistor is turned−off.

The EN pin has internal pull−down current source with typ. value of 300 nA which assures that the device is turned−off when the EN pin is not connected. In the case where the EN function isn’t required the EN should be tied directly to IN.

Output Current Limit

Output Current is internally limited within the IC to a typical 600 mA. The NCP114 will source this amount of current measured with a voltage drops on the 90% of the nominal V_{OUT}. If the Output Voltage is directly shorted to ground (V_{OUT} = 0 V), the short circuit protection will limit the output current to 630 mA (typ). The current limit and short circuit protection will work properly over whole temperature range and also input voltage range. There is no limitation for the short circuit duration.

Thermal Shutdown

When the die temperature exceeds the Thermal Shutdown threshold (T_{SD} − 160°C typical), Thermal Shutdown event is detected and the device is disabled. The IC will remain in this state until the die temperature decreases below the Thermal Shutdown Reset threshold (T_{SDU} − 140°C typical). Once the IC temperature falls below the 140°C the LDO is enabled again. The thermal shutdown feature provides the protection from a catastrophic device failure due to accidental overheating. This protection is not intended to be used as a substitute for proper heat sinking.

Power Dissipation

As power dissipated in the NCP114 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 the ambient temperature affect the rate of junction temperature rise for the part.

The maximum power dissipation the NCP114 can handle is given by:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{\left[85^{\circ}C - T_A\right]}{\theta_{JA}} \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

The power dissipated by the NCP114 for given application conditions can be calculated from the following equations:

$$P_D \approx V_{IN}\left(I_{GND}@I_{OUT}\right) + I_{OUT}\left(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}\right) \qquad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

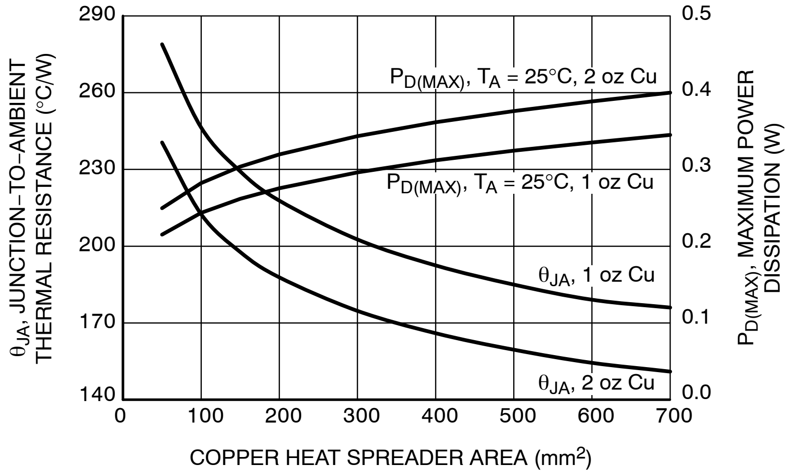


Figure 45. θ_{JA} vs. Copper Area (uDFN4)

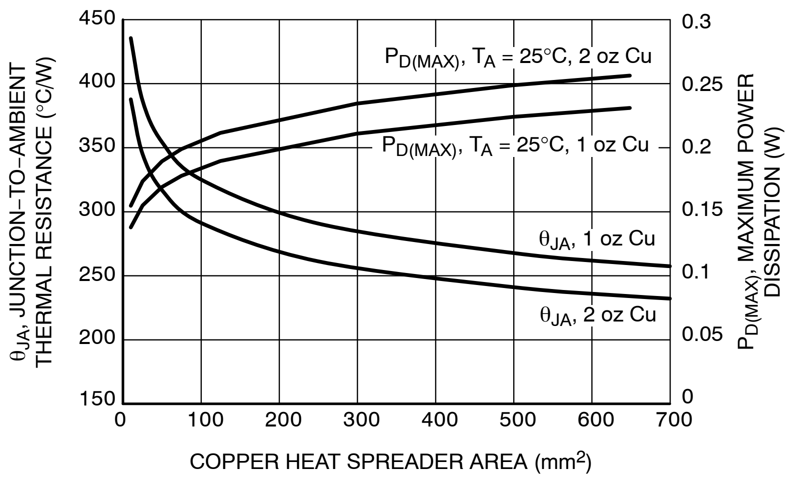


Figure 46. θ_{JA} vs. Copper Area (TSOP−5)

Reverse Current

The PMOS pass transistor has an inherent body diode which will be forward biased in the case that $V_{OUT} > V_{IN}$. Due to this fact in cases, where the extended reverse current condition can be anticipated the device may require additional external protection.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio

The NCP114 features very good Power Supply Rejection ratio. If desired the PSRR at higher frequencies in the range 100 kHz − 10 MHz can be tuned by the selection of C_{OUT} capacitor and proper PCB layout.

Turn−On Time

The turn−on time is defined as the time period from EN assertion to the point in which V_{OUT} will reach 98% of its nominal value. This time is dependent on various application conditions such as $V_{OUT(NOM)}$, C_{OUT} and T_A. For example typical value for V_{OUT} = 1.2 V, C_{OUT} = 1 μF, I_{OUT} = 1 mA and T_A = 25°C is 90 μs.

PCB Layout Recommendations

To obtain good transient performance and good regulation characteristics place C_{IN} and C_{OUT} capacitors close to the device pins and make the PCB traces wide. In order to minimize the solution size, use 0402 capacitors. Larger copper area connected to the pins will also improve the device thermal resistance. The actual power dissipation can be calculated from the equation above (Equation 2). Expose pad should be tied the shortest path to the GND pin.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Voltage Option	Marking	Marking Rotation	Option	Package	Shipping†
NCP114AMX075TCG	0.75 V	AW	0°	With active output discharge function	UDFN4 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP114AMX080TCG	0.80 V	AT	0°			
NCP114AMX090TCG	0.9 V	AP	0°			
NCP114AMX100TCG	1.0 V	6	180°			
NCP114AMX105TCG	1.05 V	R	0°			
NCP114AMX110TBG	1.1 V	F	180°			
NCP114AMX110TCG	1.1 V	F	180°			
NCP114AMX115TCG	1.15 V	AM	0°			
NCP114AMX120TBG	1.2 V	T	0°			
NCP114AMX120TCG	1.2 V	T	0°			
NCP114AMX125TCG	1.25 V	A	180°			
NCP114AMX130TCG	1.3 V	AA	0°			
NCP114AMX135TCG	1.35 V	AN	0°			
NCP114AMX150TCG	1.5 V	V	0°			
NCP114AMX160TCG	1.6 V	2	180°			
NCP114AMX180TBG	1.8 V	J	180°			
NCP114AMX180TCG	1.8 V	J	180°			
NCP114AMX185TCG	1.85 V	Y	0°			
NCP114AMX210TCG	2.1 V	L	180°			
NCP114AMX220TCG	2.2 V	Q	180°			
NCP114AMX240TCG	2.4 V	AH	0°			
NCP114AMX250TBG	2.5 V	AF	0°			
NCP114AMX250TCG	2.5 V	AF	0°			
NCP114AMX260TCG	2.6 V	T	180°			
NCP114AMX270TCG	2.7 V	AJ	0°			
NCP114AMX280TBG	2.8 V	2	0°			
NCP114AMX280TCG	2.8 V	2	0°			
NCP114AMX285TCG	2.85 V	3	0°			
NCP114AMX290TCG	2.9 V	AZ	0°			
NCP114AMX300TCG	3.0 V	4	0°			
NCP114AMX310TBG	3.1 V	5	0°			
NCP114AMX310TCG	3.1 V	5	0°			
NCP114AMX320TCG	3.2 V	AG	0°			
NCP114AMX330TBG	3.3 V	6	0°			
NCP114AMX330TCG	3.3 V	6	0°			
NCP114AMX345TCG	3.45 V	AC	0°			
NCP114AMX350TCG	3.5 V	4	180°			
NCP114AMX360TCG	3.6 V	AU	0°			

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Voltage Option	Marking	Marking Rotation	Option	Package	Shipping†
NCP114BMX075TCG	0.75 V	CW	0°	Without active output discharge function	UDFN4 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP114BMX100TCG	1.0 V	6	270°			
NCP114BMX120TCG	1.2 V	T	90°			
NCP114BMX150TCG	1.5 V	V	90°			
NCP114BMX180TCG	1.8 V	J	270°			
NCP114BMX250TCG	2.5 V	CF	0°			
NCP114BMX280TCG	2.8 V	2	90°			
NCP114BMX300TCG	3.0 V	4	90°			
NCP114BMX330TCG	3.3 V	6	90°			

†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.

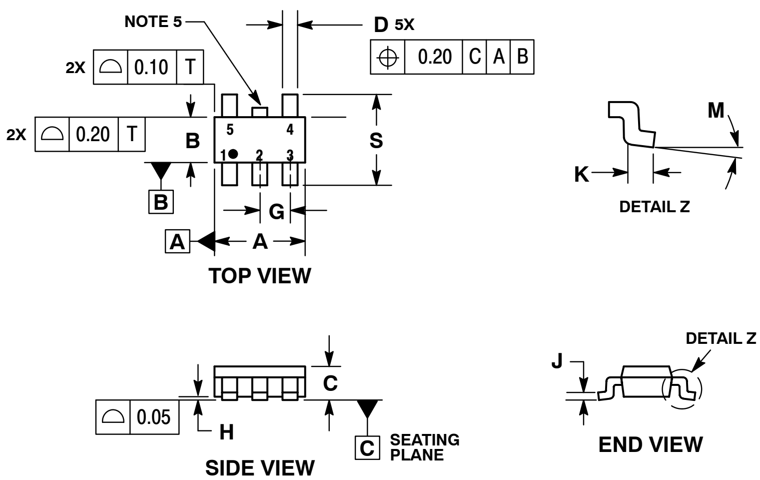
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Voltage Option	Marking	Option	Package	Shipping†
NCP114ASN080T1G	0.8 V	CAY	With output active discharge function	TSOP−5 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP114ASN120T1G	1.2 V	CAC			
NCP114ASN120T2G					
NCP114ASN150T1G	1.5 V	CAX			
NCP114ASN150T2G					
NCP114ASN180T1G	1.8 V	CAD			
NCP114ASN180T2G					
NCP114ASN250T1G	2.5 V	CAG			
NCP114ASN250T2G					
NCP114ASN260T1G	2.6 V	CAQ			
NCP114ASN270T1G	2.7 V	CAV			
NCP114ASN280T1G	2.8 V	CAH			
NCP114ASN280T2G					
NCP114ASN290T1G	2.9 V	CAU			
NCP114ASN300T1G	3.0 V	CAK			
NCP114ASN330T1G	3.3 V	CAL			
NCP114ASN330T2G					
NCP114BSN330T1G	3.3 V	CDL	Without output active discharge		

†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.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

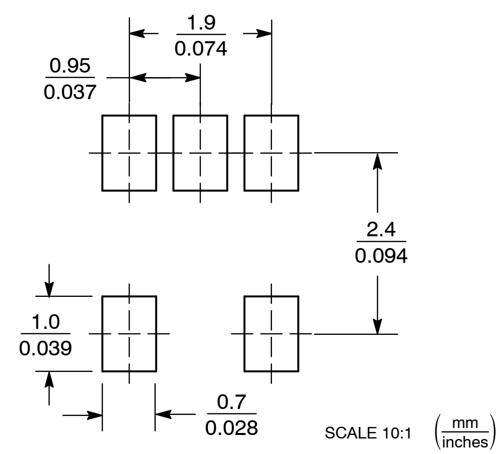
TSOP−5
CASE 483
ISSUE M



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE. DIMENSION A.
5. OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: AN ADDITIONAL TRIMMED LEAD IS ALLOWED IN THIS LOCATION. TRIMMED LEAD NOT TO EXTEND MORE THAN 0.2 FROM BODY.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	2.85	3.15
B	1.35	1.65
C	0.90	1.10
D	0.25	0.50
G	0.95 BSC	
H	0.01	0.10
J	0.10	0.26
K	0.20	0.60
M	0 °	10 °
S	2.50	3.00

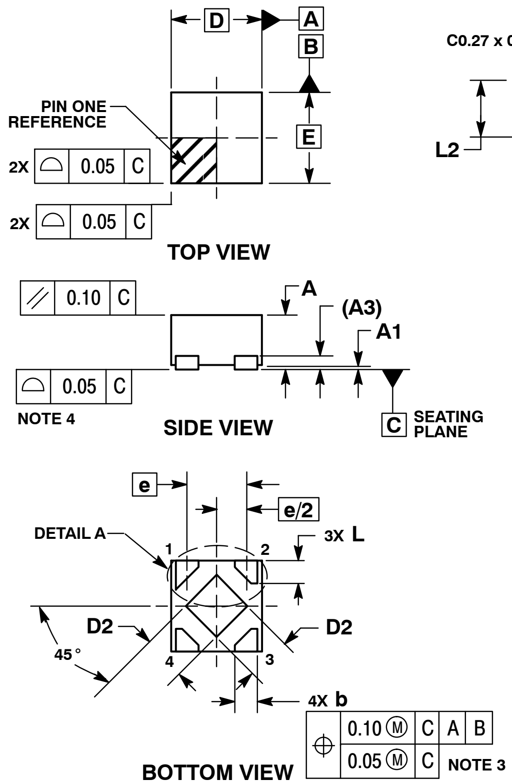
SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



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

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

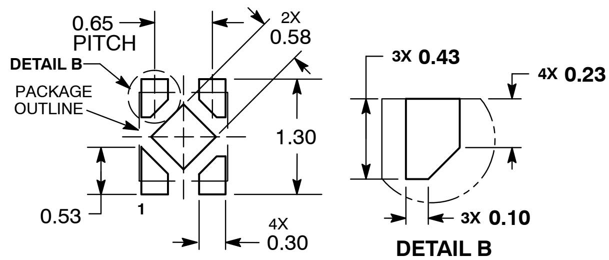
UDFN4 1.0x1.0, 0.65P
CASE 517CU
ISSUE A



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.03 AND 0.07 FROM THE TERMINAL TIPS.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

	MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A	---	0.60
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.15 REF	
b	0.20	0.30
D	1.00 BSC	
D2	0.38	0.58
E	1.00 BSC	
e	0.65 BSC	
L	0.20	0.30
L2	0.27	0.37

RECOMMENDED MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

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

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