

## High Voltage Low Power Consumption LDO

HL85XX Series

### CMOS Voltage Regulator With ON/OFF Switch

300mA



HL85XX is a high voltage (up to 40V) ultra-low quiescent current low dropout voltage regulator (LDO) manufactured in CMOS processes. It can deliver up to 300mA of current while consuming only 1.5uA of quiescent current. It consists of a reference voltage generator, an error amplifier, a current foldback circuit, and a phase compensation circuit plus a driver transistor. The HL85XX is designed specifically for applications where very-low  $I_Q$  is a critical parameter. This device maintains low quiescent current consumption even in dropout mode to further increase the battery life. When in shutdown or disabled mode, the device consumes less than 100-nA  $I_Q$  even with input voltage of 40V that helps increase the shelf life of the battery.

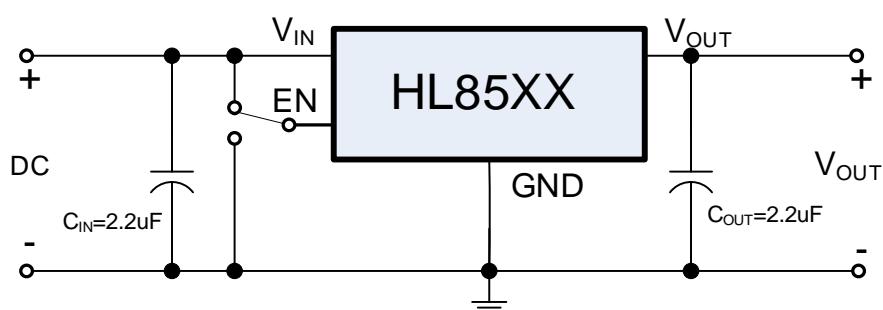
#### ■ Features

- Ultra-low Quiescent Current: 1.5uA
- Maximum Input Voltage: 40V
- Output Voltage Highly Accurate:  $\pm 1\%$
- Maximum Output Current: 300mA
- Dropout Voltage: 4mV@ $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$
- Temperature Stability:  $\pm 50\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
- ON/OFF Logic = Enable High
- Protections Circuits: Current Limiter, Short Circuit, Foldback, Thermal shutdown
- Output Capacitor: Low ESR Ceramic Capacitor Compatible

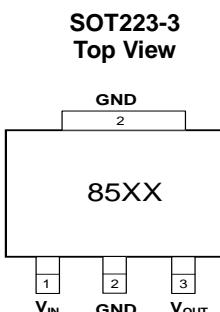
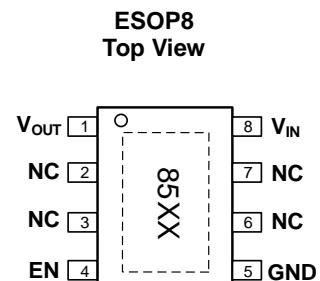
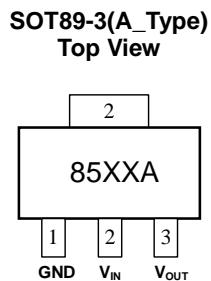
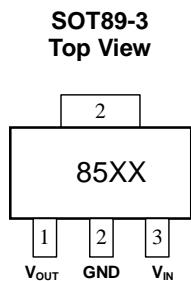
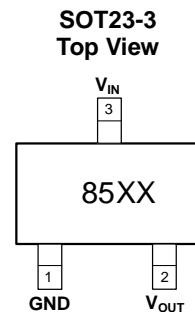
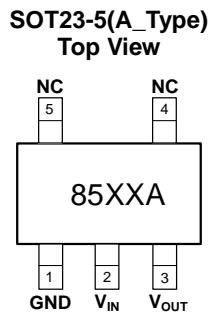
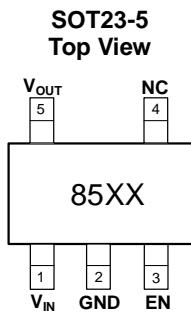
#### ■ Applications

- Smart wearer
- Long-life battery-powered devices
- Portable mobile devices, such as mobile phones, cameras, and so on
- Wireless communication equipment

#### ■ Typical Applications



## ■ Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

NAME	DESCRIPTION
V <sub>IN</sub>	Power Input Pin.
EN	Enable pin. Drive this pin high to enable the device. Drive this pin low to put the device into low current shutdown.
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Regulated output voltage pin
GND	Ground
Thermal pad	The thermal pad is electrically connected to the GND node. Connect this pad to the GND plane for improved thermal performance.
NC	No internal connection

## ■ Product Selections

Product Name	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	Package	Ordering Name	Marking	Package Information
HL8530	3.0	SOT23-5L	HL85E30QC3	8530	Tape and Reel, 3000pcs
HL8533	3.3	SOT23-5L	HL85E33QC3	8533	
HL8536	3.6	SOT23-5L	HL85E36QC3	8536	
HL8550	5.0	SOT23-5L	HL85E50QC3	8550	
HL8530A	3.0	SOT23-5L	HL85A30QC3	8530A	
HL8533A	3.3	SOT23-5L	HL85A33QC3	8533A	
HL8536A	3.6	SOT23-5L	HL85A36QC3	8536A	
HL8550A	5.0	SOT23-5L	HL85A50QC3	8550A	
HL8530	3.0	SOT23-3L	HL85E30QA3	8530	Tape and Reel, 3000pcs
HL8533	3.3	SOT23-3L	HL85E33QA3	8533	
HL8536	3.6	SOT23-3L	HL85E36QA3	8536	
HL8550	5.0	SOT23-3L	HL85E50QA3	8550	
HL8530	3.0	SOT89-3L	HL85E30PA1	8530	Tape and Reel, 1000pcs
HL8533	3.3	SOT89-3L	HL85E33PA1	8533	
HL8536	3.6	SOT89-3L	HL85E36PA1	8536	
HL8540	4.0	SOT89-3L	HL85E40PA1	8540	
HL8550	5.0	SOT89-3L	HL85E50PA1	8550	
HL8553	5.3	SOT89-3L	HL85E53PA1	8553	
HL8557	5.7	SOT89-3L	HL85E57PA1	8557	
HL8580	8.0	SOT89-3L	HL85E80PA1	8580	
HL85C0	12.0	SOT89-3L	HL85EC0PA1	85C0	
HL85F0	15.0	SOT89-3L	HL85EF0PA1	85F0	
HL8525A	2.5	SOT89-3L	HL85A25PA1	8525A	Tape and Reel, 1000pcs
HL8530A	3.0	SOT89-3L	HL85A30PA1	8530A	
HL8533A	3.3	SOT89-3L	HL85A33PA1	8533A	
HL8535A	3.5	SOT89-3L	HL85A35PA1	8535A	
HL8536A	3.6	SOT89-3L	HL85A36PA1	8536A	
HL8540A	4.0	SOT89-3L	HL85A40PA1	8540A	
HL8550A	5.0	SOT89-3L	HL85A50PA1	8550A	
HL8580A	8.0	SOT89-3L	HL85A80PA1	8580A	
HL8590A	9.0	SOT89-3L	HL85A90PA1	8590A	
HL85C0A	12.0	SOT89-3L	HL85AC0PA1	85C0A	
HL85F0A	15.0	SOT89-3L	HL85EF0PA1	85F0A	
HL8533	3.3	ESOP8	HL85E33SF4	8533	Tape and Reel, 4000pcs
HL8550	5.0	ESOP8	HL85E50SF4	8550	
HL85C0	12.0	ESOP8	HL85EC0SF4	85C0	
HL85F0	15.0	ESOP8	HL85EF0SF4	85F0	
HL8533	3.3	SOT223-3L	HL85E33YA2	8533	Tape and Reel 2500pcs
HL8550	5.0	SOT223-3L	HL85E50YA2	8550	

### Notes:

1\* Customer can request to customize the output voltage ranged from 1.2V to 15V if desired voltage is not found in the selections.

2\* Customer can request customization of package choice.

3\* Please pay attention to the MARKING of the product package type.

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Unless otherwise indicated: $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS		UNITS
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	$-0.3 \sim 45$		V
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{ss}-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3\text{V}$		
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	SOT23-5	250	mW
		SOT23-3	250	
		ESOP8	1800	
		SOT89-3	1000	
		SOT223-3	1500	
Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JB}^{(1)}$	SOT23-5	180	°C/W
		SOT23-3	200	
		ESOP8	80	
		SOT89-3	100	
		SOT223-3	66	
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_{opr}$	$-40 \sim +85$		°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	$-40 \sim +125$		
ESD Protection	ESD HBM	5000		V

**Note:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device.

<sup>(1)</sup> Mounted on JEDEC standard 4layer (2s2p) PCB test board

## ■ Notes on Use

Input Capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ):  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  above

Output Capacitor ( $C_{out}$ ):  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  above

## ■ Electrical Characteristics

HL85XX Series (Unless otherwise indicated:  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

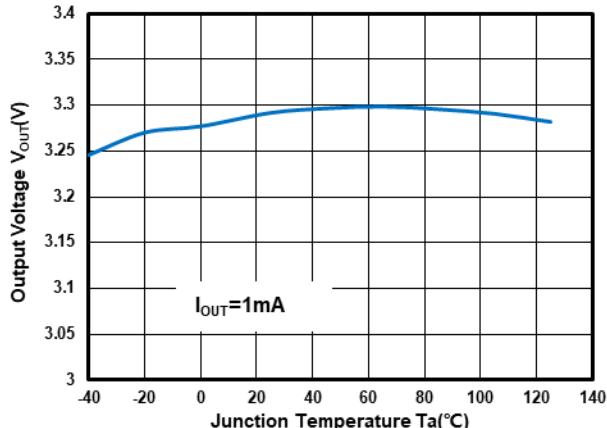
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage <sup>*1</sup>	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V, I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{mA}$	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \times 0.98$	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}}$	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \times 1.02$	V
Dropout Voltage <sup>*2</sup>	$V_{\text{DROP}}$	$V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}, V_{\text{OUT(S)}} = 3.3\text{V}$ $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{mA}$		4	8	mV
		$V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}, V_{\text{OUT(S)}} = 3.3\text{V}$ $I_{\text{OUT}} = 300\text{mA}$		1200	1800	
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta V_{\text{IN}} \cdot V_{\text{OUT(S)}}}$	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 40\text{V}$ $I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{mA}$		0.01	0.02	%/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{\text{OUT2}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V$ $1\text{mA} \leq I_{\text{OUT}} \leq 300\text{mA}$	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \leq 5.3\text{V}$	20	40	mV
			$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} > 5.3\text{V}$	50	80	
Temperature Stability	$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta T_a \cdot V_{\text{OUT(S)}}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V, I_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{mA}$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 50$		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
GND Current ( $V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}$ )	$I_{\text{GND}}$	no load	$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} < 3.0\text{V}$	0.8	1.2	2
			$3.0 \leq V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \leq 5.3\text{V}$	1	1.5	2.5
			$V_{\text{OUT(S)}} > 5.3\text{V}$	1.5	2.3	3.5
			$I_{\text{OUT}} = 100\text{mA}$		420	
Shutdown Current ( $\text{EN}=0$ )	$I_{\text{SHUT}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 40.0\text{V}, V_{\text{EN}} = 0$		0.1	1	
Input Voltage	$V_{\text{IN}}$	---	2.2		40	V
Maximum Output Current	$I_{\text{OUTMAX}}$		300	350		mA
Current Limit <sup>*3</sup>	$I_{\text{LIM}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V,$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0.95 \times V_{\text{OUT(S)}}$	350	550		
Short Circuit Current	$I_{\text{SHORT}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2.0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0\text{V}$		65		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$f = 100\text{Hz}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{mA}$		79		dB
		$f = 1\text{kHz}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{mA}$		62		
		$f = 10\text{kHz}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{mA}$		48		
		$f = 100\text{kHz}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{mA}$		40		
EN 'H' Level Voltage	$V_{\text{ENH}}$		1.5		40.0	V
EN 'L' Level Voltage	$V_{\text{ENL}}$		0		0.6	
EN 'H' Level Current	$I_{\text{ENH}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 40\text{V}, V_{\text{EN}} = V_{\text{IN}}$	-0.1		0.1	uA
EN 'L' Level Voltage	$I_{\text{ENL}}$	$V_{\text{IN}} = 40\text{V}, V_{\text{EN}} = 0$	-0.1		0.1	
Over Temperature Protection	OTP	$I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{mA}$		170		°C

Notes:

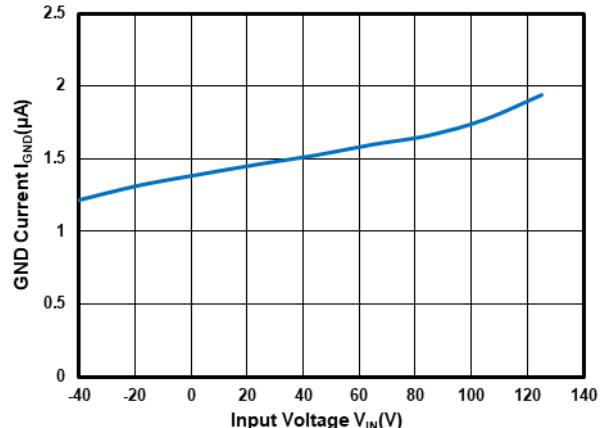
- $V_{\text{OUT(S)}}$ : Output voltage when  $V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT}} + 2V, I_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{mA}$ .
- $V_{\text{DROP}} = V_{\text{IN1}} - (V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \times 0.98)$  where  $V_{\text{IN1}}$  is the input voltage when  $V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} \times 0.98$ .
- $I_{\text{LIM}}$ : Output current when  $V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT(S)}} + 2V$  and  $V_{\text{OUT}} = 0.95 \times V_{\text{OUT(S)}}$ .

## ■ Typical Performance Characteristics

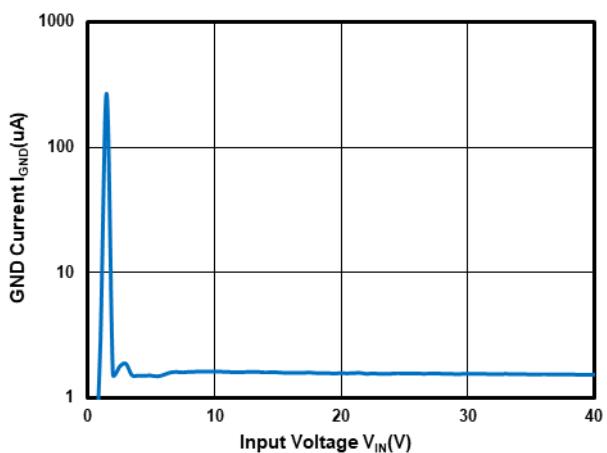
Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise indicated.



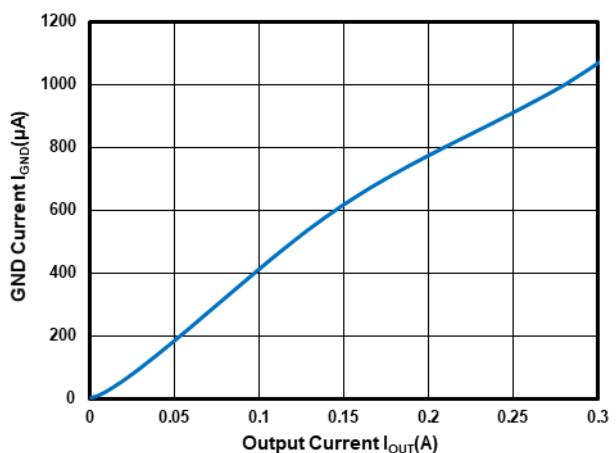
Output Voltage vs Temperature at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



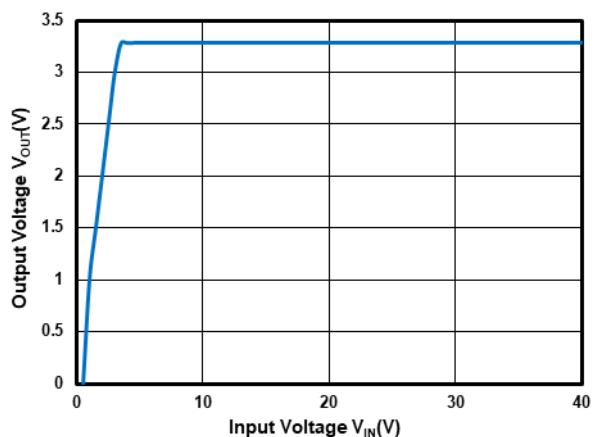
GND Current vs Temperature at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



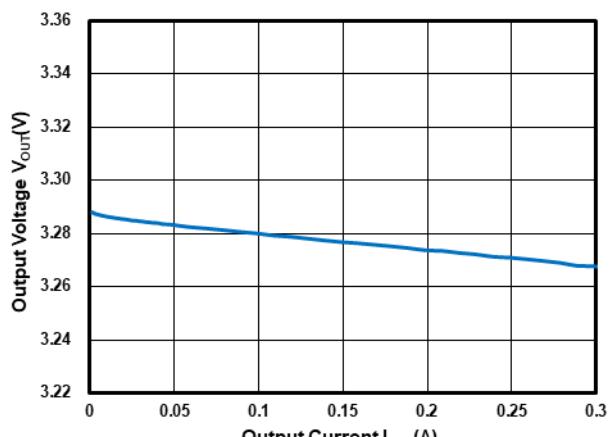
GND Current vs Input Voltage at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



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



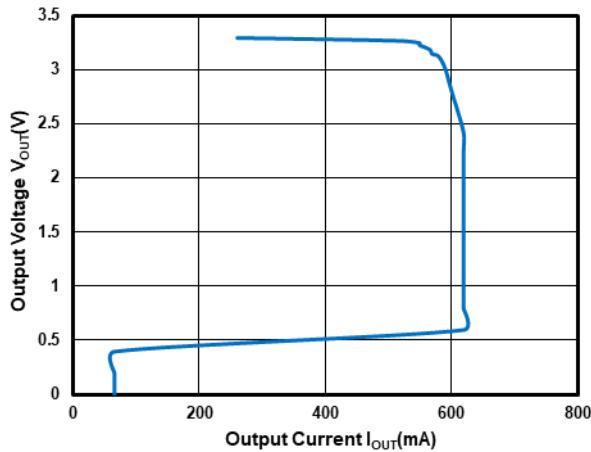
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



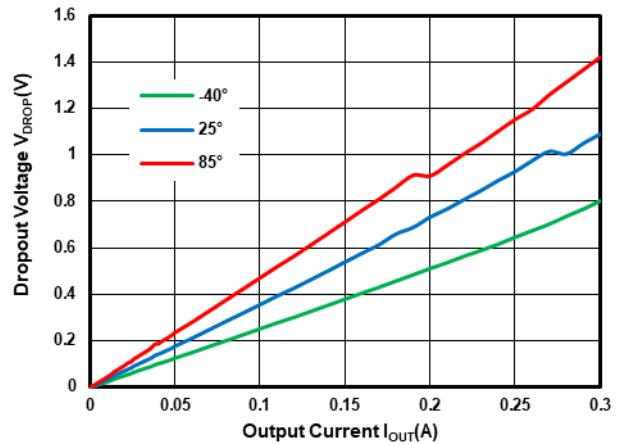
Output Voltage vs Output Current at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$

## ■ Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

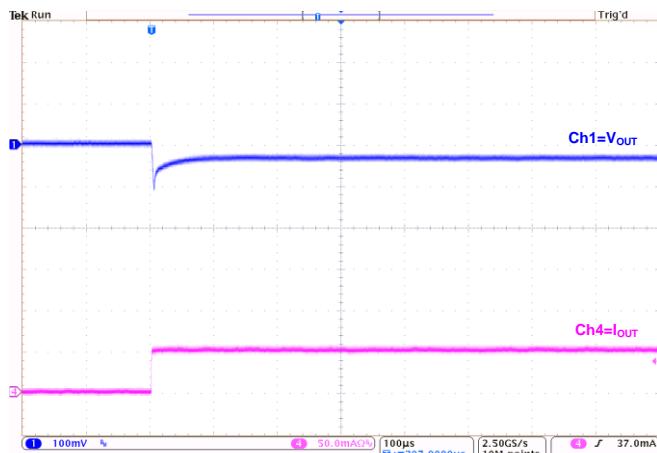
Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ , unless otherwise indicated.



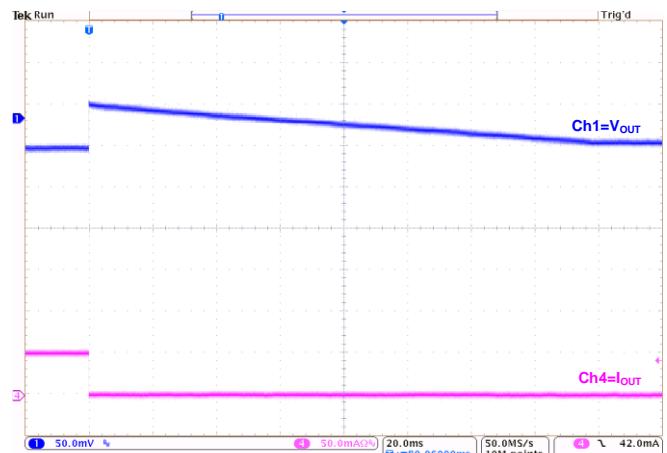
Output Current Fold-back at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



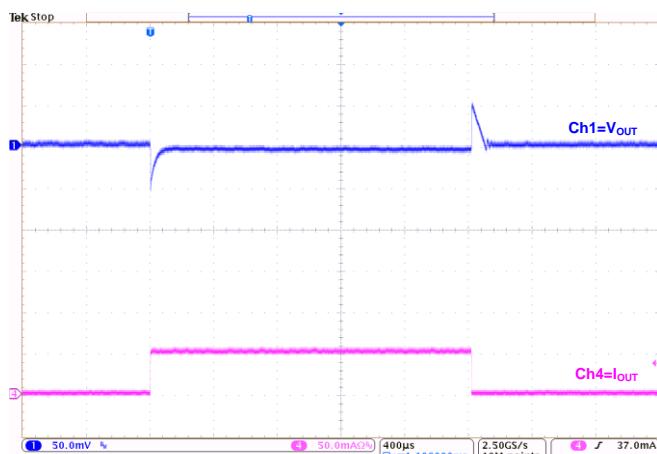
Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$



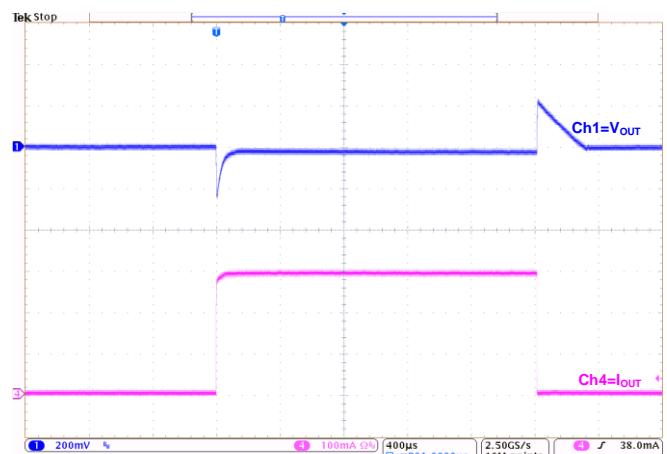
Load Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :  
( $I_{OUT}=0mA \sim 50mA$ )



Load Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :  
( $I_{OUT}=50mA \sim 0mA$ )



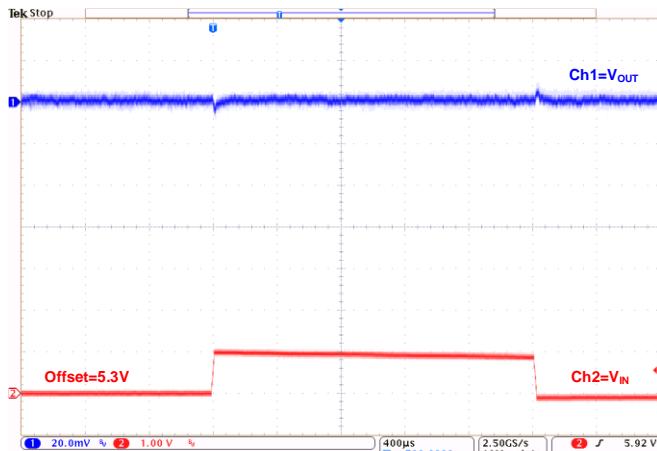
Load Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :  
( $I_{OUT}=1mA \sim 50mA \sim 1mA$ )



Load Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :  
( $I_{OUT}=1mA \sim 300mA \sim 1mA$ )

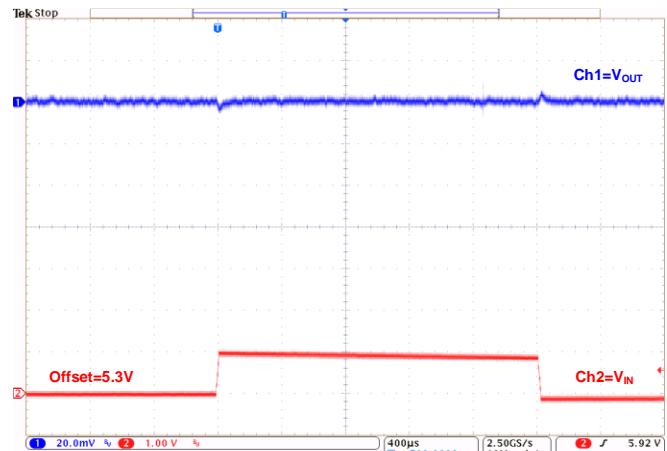
## ■ Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise indicated.



Line Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )



Line Transient at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



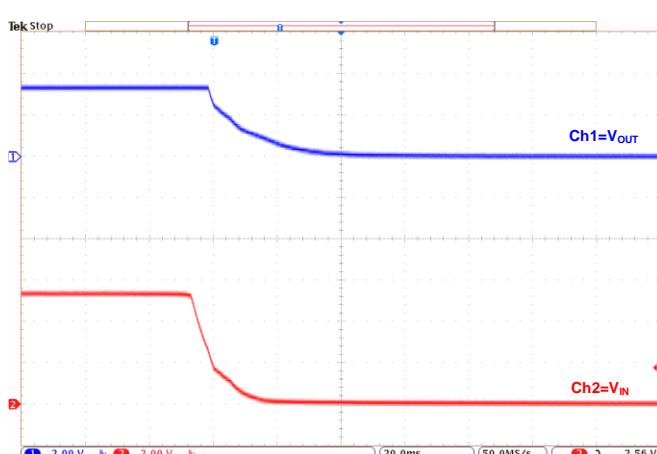
Power-Up at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )



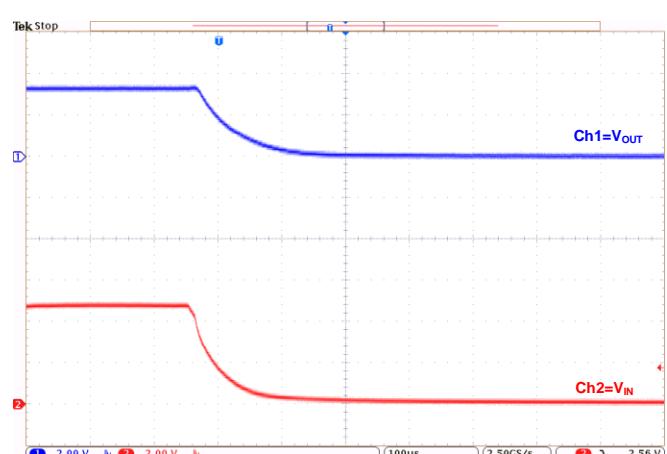
Power-Up at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=300mA$ )



Power-Down at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )

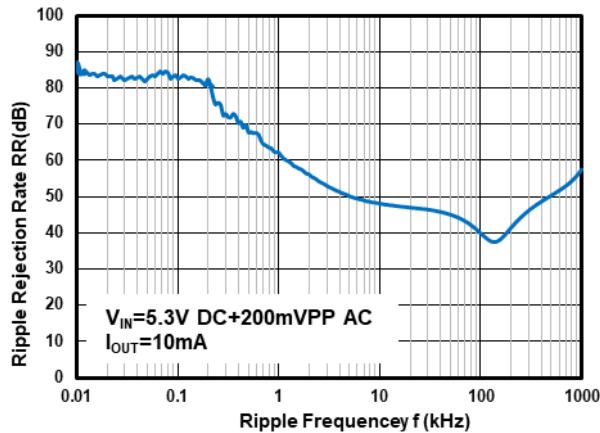


Power-Down at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$ :

( $I_{OUT}=300mA$ )

## ■ Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Test Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2.0V$ ,  $C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise indicated.

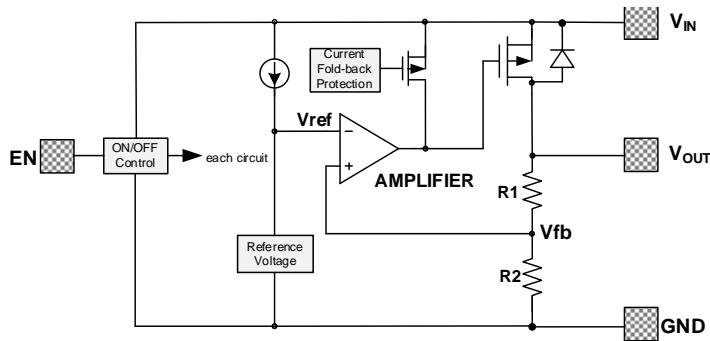


Power Supply Rejection Ratio at  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$

## ■ Operational Explanation

### 1. Output voltage control

The voltage divided by resistors R1 and R2 is compared with the internal reference voltage by the error amplifier. The amplifier output then drives the P-channel MOSFET connected to the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin. The output voltage at the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is regulated by this negative feedback system. The current limit circuit and short protect circuit operate in relation to output current level. Further, the IC's internal circuitry can be in operation or shutdown modes controlled by the CE pin's signal.



### 2. Pass transistor

The pass transistor with low turn-on resistance used in HL85XX is a P-channel MOSFET. If the potential on V<sub>OUT</sub> pin is higher than V<sub>IN</sub>, it is possible that IC will be destroyed due to reverse current which is caused by parasitic diodes between V<sub>IN</sub> and V<sub>OUT</sub>. Therefore, the V<sub>OUT</sub> pin potential exceeds V<sub>IN</sub>+0.3V is not allowed.

### 3. Current foldback, short circuit protection and over temperature protection

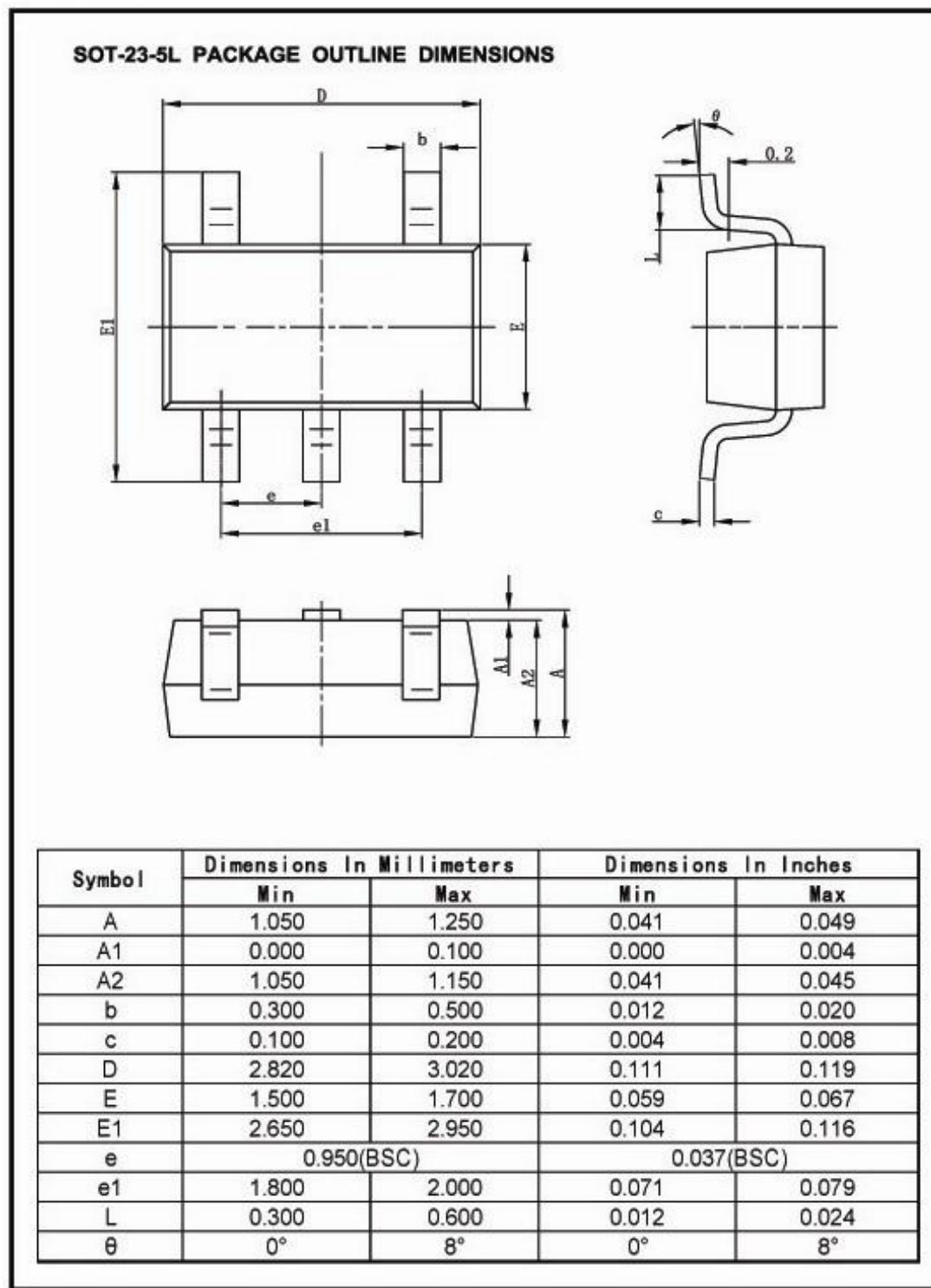
The HL85XX series includes a combination of a fixed current limiter circuit and a foldback circuit, which aid the operations of the current limiter and circuit protection. When the load current reaches the current limit level, the fixed current limiter circuit operates and output voltage drops. As a result of this drop in output voltage, the foldback circuit operates, output voltage drops further and output current decreases. The short circuit current is about 65mA (typical value). This design can prevent the chip be damaged due to over temperature, moreover, the heat dissipation is limited by the package type.

Special attention should be paid to that the product of the dropout voltage on the chip and the output current must be smaller than the heat dissipation. If power consumption on the chip is more than the heat dissipation, OTP will protect the chip from damaging due to over temperature.

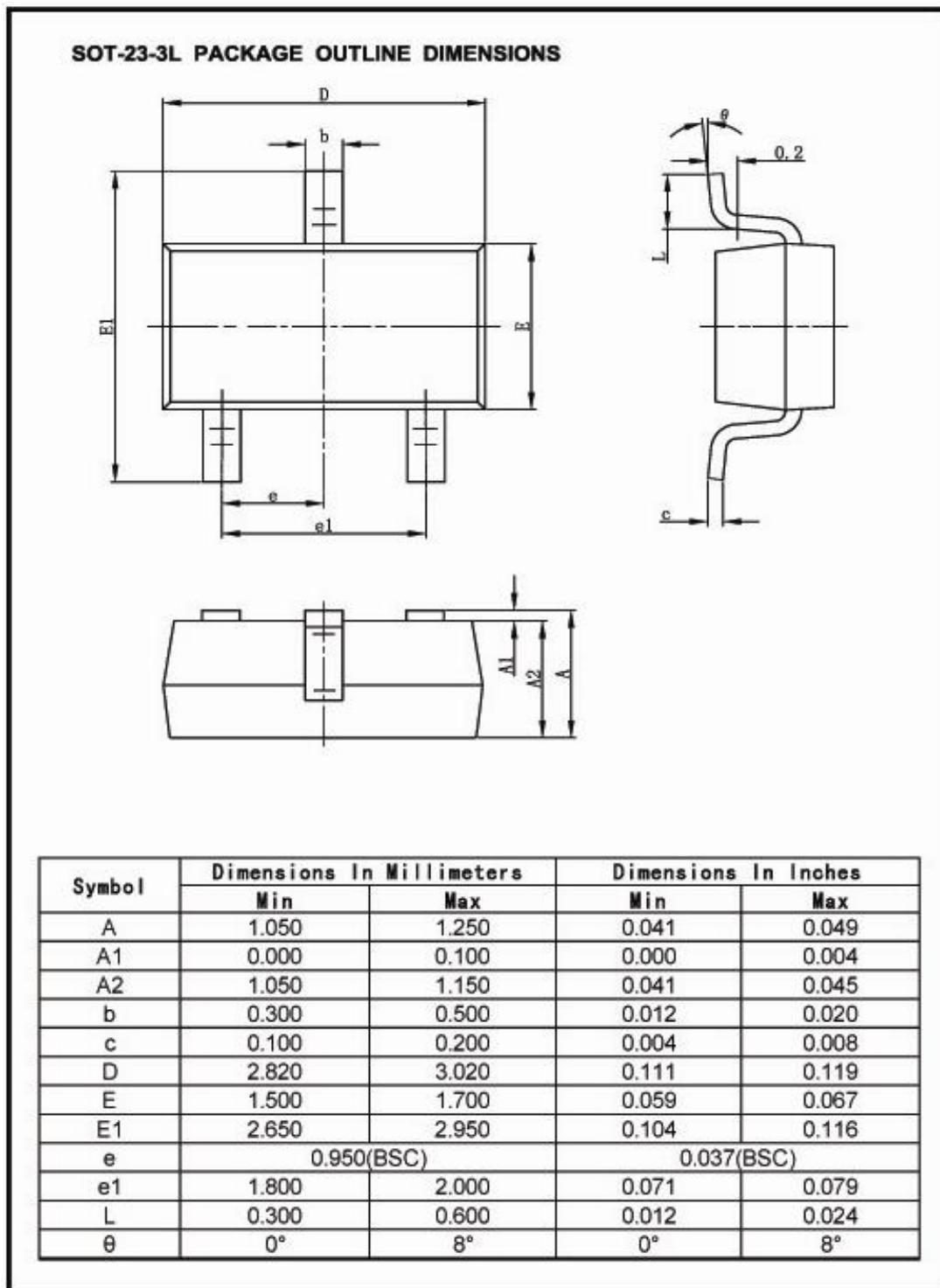
## ■ Notes:

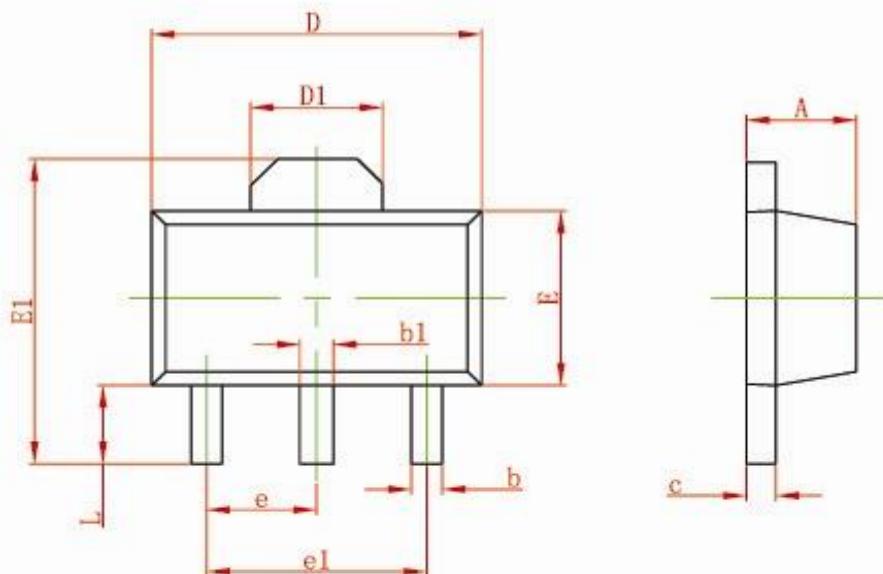
1. The input and output capacitors should be placed as close as possible to the IC.
2. If the impedance of the power supply is high, which is caused by forgetting installing input capacitor or installing too small value capacitor, the oscillation may occur.
3. Pay attention to the operation conditions of input and output voltage and load current, such that the power consumption in the IC should not exceed the allowable power consumption of the package even though the chip has short circuit protection.
4. IC has a built-in anti-static protection (ESD) circuit, but please do not add excessive stress to the IC.

## ■ Packaging Information



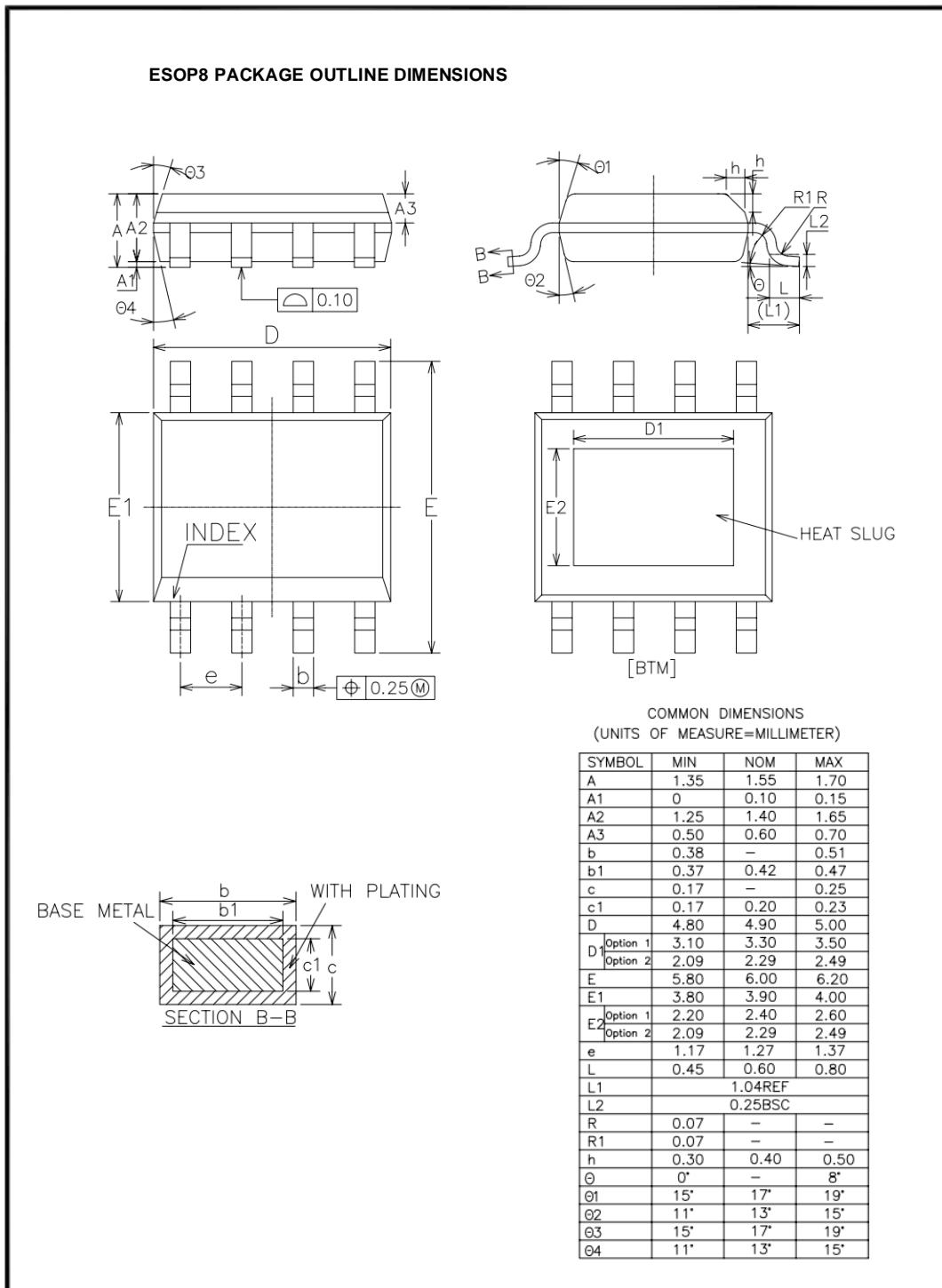
## ■ Packaging Information (Continued)



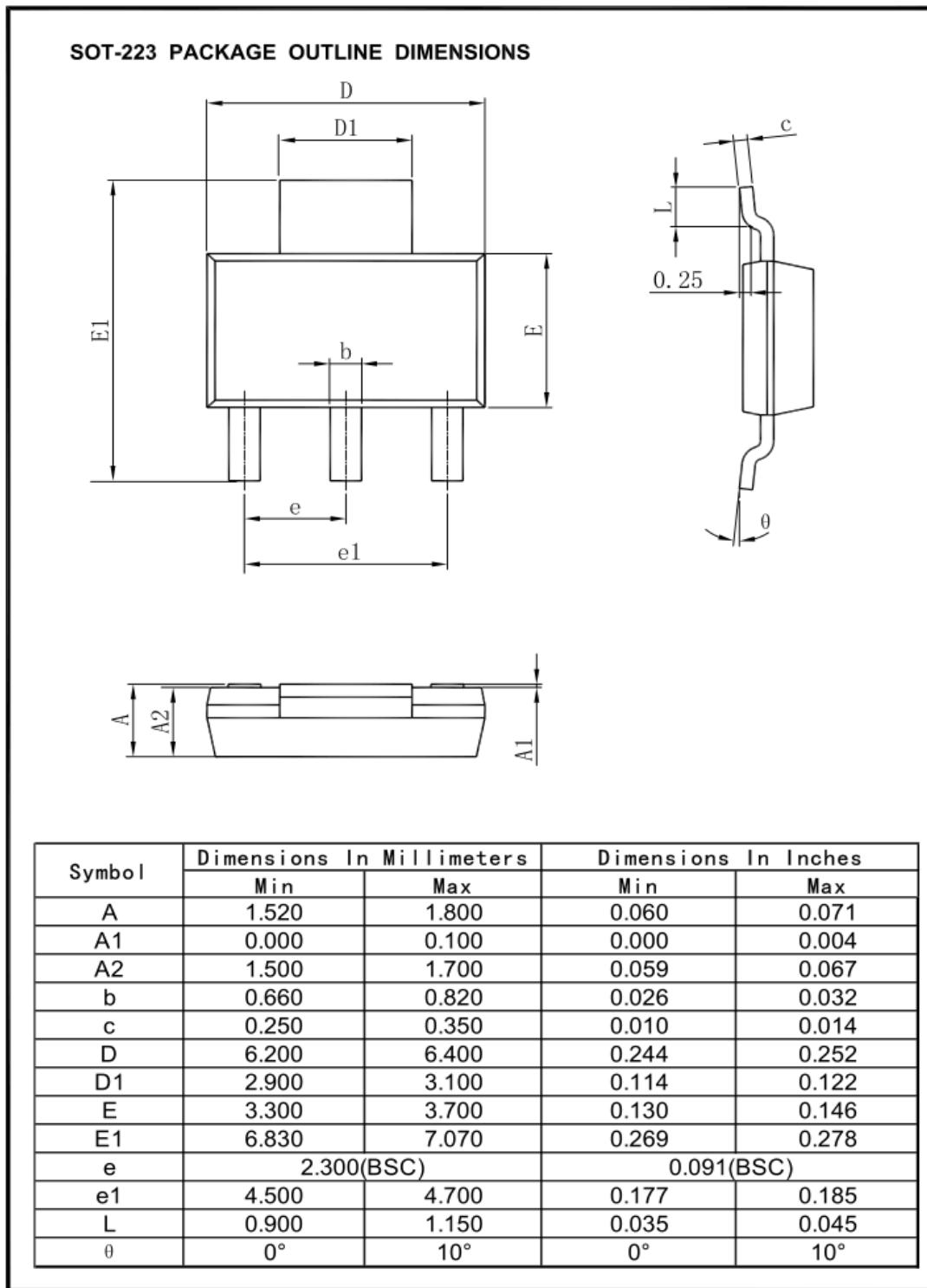
**■ Packaging Information (Continued)****SOT-89-3L PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

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	0.197
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		0.060TYP	
e1	3.000 TYP		0.118TYP	
L	0.900	1.200	0.035	0.047

## ■ Packaging Information (Continued)



## ■ Packaging Information (Continued)



For the newest datasheet, please see the website:

[www.hlwdz.com](http://www.hlwdz.com)

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