

## Low-power voltage repeater with $\pm 0,5\%$ accuracy with low drop voltage

(FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT OF TLE4250 INFINEON)

ILE4250G, ILE4250S - are integrated circuits of low-power voltage repeater (adapter) with  $\pm 0,5\%$  accuracy, load capacity up to 50 mA and with low-drop voltage. ICs realized in 5-pin plastic packages ILE4250G - P-TO263-5-1, ILE4250S – P-TO220-5-12.

Integrated circuits of low-power voltage repeater (adapter) are purposed to transfer voltage with  $\pm 0,5\%$  accuracy (for load current 1...50mA) at a range of input voltages from 6 to 28 V, with  $\pm 0,5\%$  accuracy (for load current 1...10mA) at a range of input voltages from 6 to 40 V, and with  $\pm 0,1\%$  accuracy (for load current 1...10mA) at a range of input voltages from 6 to 16 V.

Drop voltage is less 0,3 at load current 10 mA. The ICs are tolerant to over voltage of both polarities (positive & negative). Adjustment pin input voltage ICs is in range from 2 to 36 V

The ICs are used in power supply units of electronic devices, especially in automotive electronics.

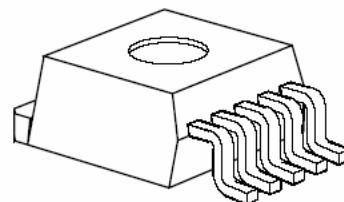


Fig. 1 – View of IC in  
P-TO263-5-1 package

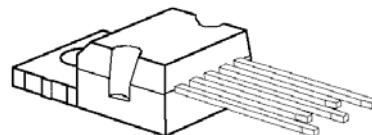


Fig. 2 – View of IC in  
P-TO220-5-12 package

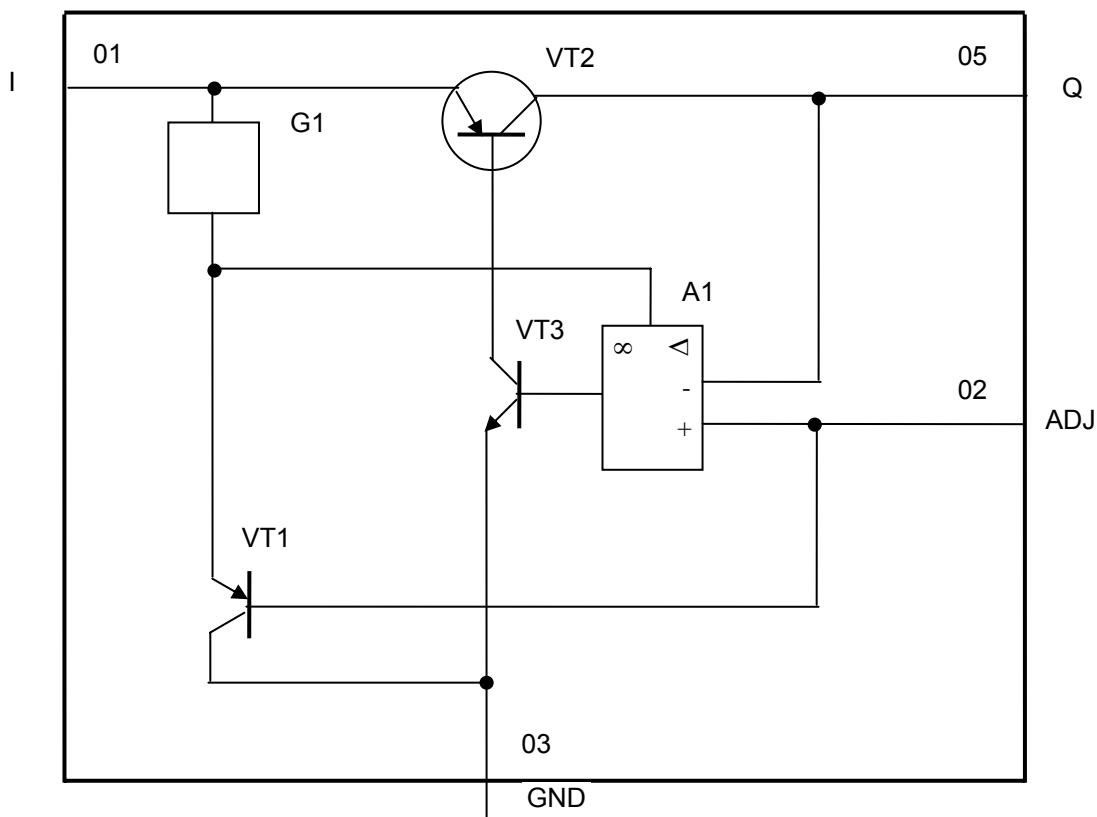
### Main features

- High accuracy of the output voltage  $\pm 0,5\%$ ;
- Low-drop voltage ;
- Built in overheating protection;
- Reverse polarity proof;
- Low consumption current;
- Input voltage from 3 to 40 V;
- Suitable for use in automotive electronics;
- Wide junction temperature range -40 ... +150°C;

Permissible value of ESD potential 1000V

**Table 1 Pins description**

Package pin number	Chip pad number	Symbol	Function
01	01	I	Input
02	02	ADJ	Adjustment/disable input
03	03	GND	Common pin (Ground)
04	-	NC	Not connected pin
05	04	Q	Output



A1 –amplifier;  
 G1 – current source;  
 VT1 – VT3 - transistors

**Fig. 3 – Electric block diagram**

**Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameters	Norm		Unit
		min.	max.	
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	-40*	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-50	150	°C
U <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	-42	45	V
U <sub>Q</sub>	Output voltage	-1**	40**	V
U <sub>ADJ</sub>	Adjustment/disable pin voltage	-0,3**	40**	

\* Ambient temperature is indicated.  
\*\* Voltage is not applied to input I

**Table 3 – Recommended operation modes**

Symbol	Parameter	Norm		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction temperature	-40*	150	°C
U <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage	3	40	V
U <sub>ADJ</sub>	Adjustment/disable pin voltage	2	36	V

Note:

Maximum power P<sub>tot</sub>,W, dissipated by IC at ambient temperature T<sub>A</sub> , is calculated by formula:

$$P_{\text{tot}} = (150 - T_A) / R_{\text{th j-a}}, \quad (1)$$

150 – maximum permissible operating junction temperature, °C.

R<sub>th j-a</sub> - thermal resistance junction ambient, °C /W,

for ILE4250G without heat sink R<sub>th ja</sub> is equal 80 °C /W

for ILE4250S without heat sink R<sub>th ja</sub> is equal 65 °C /W

for IC with heat sink R<sub>th ja</sub> is calculated by formula

$$R_{\text{th j-a}} = R_{\text{th j-c}} + R_{\text{th c-a}}, \quad (2)$$

R<sub>th j-c</sub> - thermal resistance junction case, °C /W. R<sub>th jc</sub> = 4 °C/W.

Thermal resistance case-ambient R<sub>th c-a</sub> is determined by heat sink design and is selected by IC customer.

Application circuit and heat sink and ambient temperature have to provide junction temperature not more T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150 °C.

\* Ambient temperature is indicated.



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**Table 4 – Electric parameters**(U<sub>I</sub> = 13,5 V, U<sub>ADJ</sub> > 2,0 V, -40 °C ≤ T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150 °C unless otherwise specified)

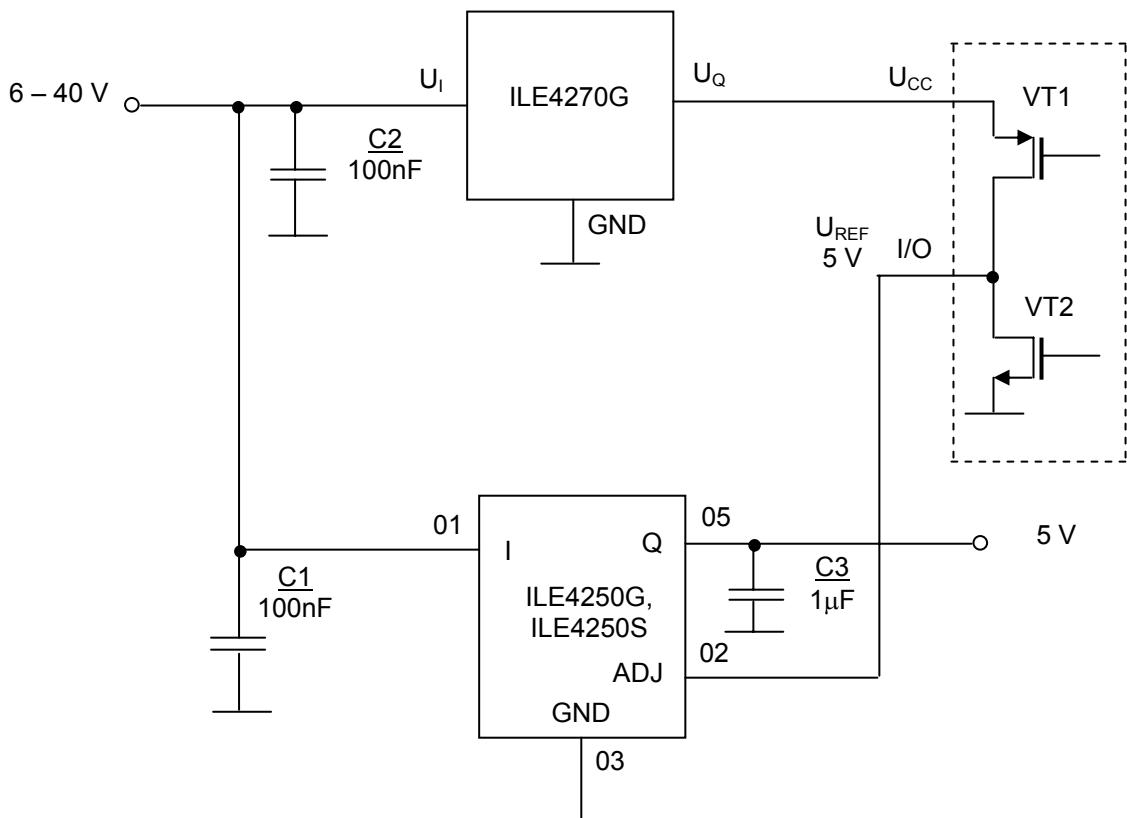
Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Norm		Unit
			Min.	Max.	
ΔU <sub>Q</sub>	Voltage repeating accuracy	6 V ≤ U <sub>I</sub> ≤ 28 V -1 mA ≤ I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -50 mA	- 0,5	0,5	%
		6 V ≤ U <sub>I</sub> ≤ 40 V -1 mA ≤ I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -10 mA	- 0,5	0,5	
		6 V ≤ U <sub>I</sub> ≤ 16 V -1 mA ≤ I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -10 mA	- 0,1	0,1	
U <sub>dr</sub>	Drop voltage	I <sub>Q</sub> = -10 mA, U <sub>ADJ</sub> > 4,0 V Note 2	-	0,3	V
I <sub>q</sub>	Consumption current I <sub>q</sub> = I <sub>I</sub> - I <sub>Q</sub>	I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -30 mA	-	3,0	mA
		I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -1 mA	-	0,15	
		U <sub>ADJ</sub> = 0 V, T <sub>J</sub> < 85 °C	-	0,02	
		U <sub>ADJ</sub> = U <sub>I</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>Q</sub> = 0 mA	-	3,0	
I <sub>Qmax</sub>	Maximum output current	T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 125 °C Note 2	50	-	mA
ΔU <sub>Q(U)</sub>	Supply (input) voltage regulation of output voltage	6 V ≤ U <sub>I</sub> ≤ 40 V I <sub>Q</sub> = -10 mA	-10	10	mV
ΔU <sub>Q(I)</sub>	Load current regulation of output voltage	-1 mA ≤ I <sub>Q</sub> ≤ -30 mA	- 15	15	mV
Adjustment/disable input parameters					
I <sub>ADJ</sub>	Adjustment/disable pin current	U <sub>ADJ</sub> = 5 V T <sub>J</sub> < 125 °C	-	0,5	μA
U <sub>ADJ off</sub>	Adjustment / disable pin switching off voltage	IC is off T <sub>J</sub> < 125 °C	0,8	-	V
U <sub>ADJ</sub>	Adjustment range	U <sub>Q</sub> - U <sub>ADJ</sub>   < 0,5%, U <sub>I</sub> ≥ U <sub>Q</sub> + 0,3 V, T <sub>J</sub> < 125 °C	2,0	36	V
Notes					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurement of electric parameters is processed with connected input capacities C<sub>I1</sub> = 100 μF, and output capacity C<sub>Q</sub> = 2,2 μF.</li> <li>Parameter is measured, when the output voltage V<sub>Q</sub> has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at U<sub>I</sub> = 13,5 V.</li> </ol>					
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<p>* Ambient temperature is indicated.</p>					

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**Table 5 – Typical electric parameters**(U<sub>I</sub> = 13,5 V, U<sub>ADJ</sub> > 2,0 V, -40 °C ≤ T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150 °C unless otherwise specified)

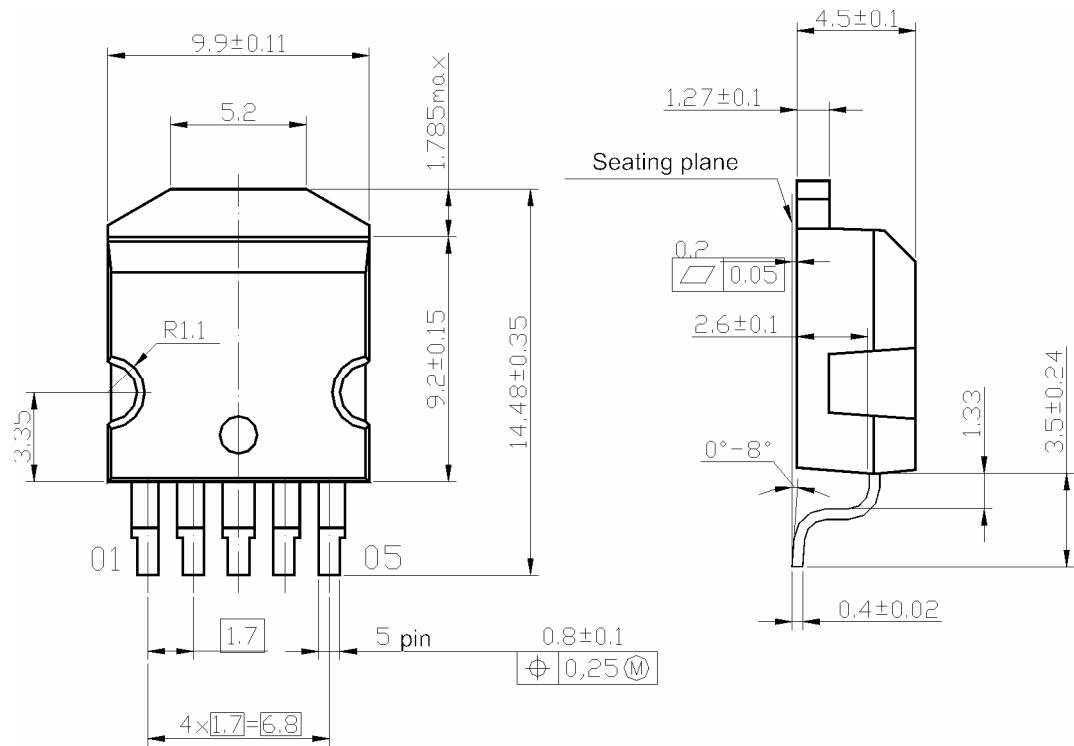
Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Typical value	Unit
PSRR	Ripple rejection ratio	f <sub>r</sub> = 100 Hz, I <sub>Q</sub> = -100 mA U <sub>r</sub> = 0,5** V (p - p)	60	dB

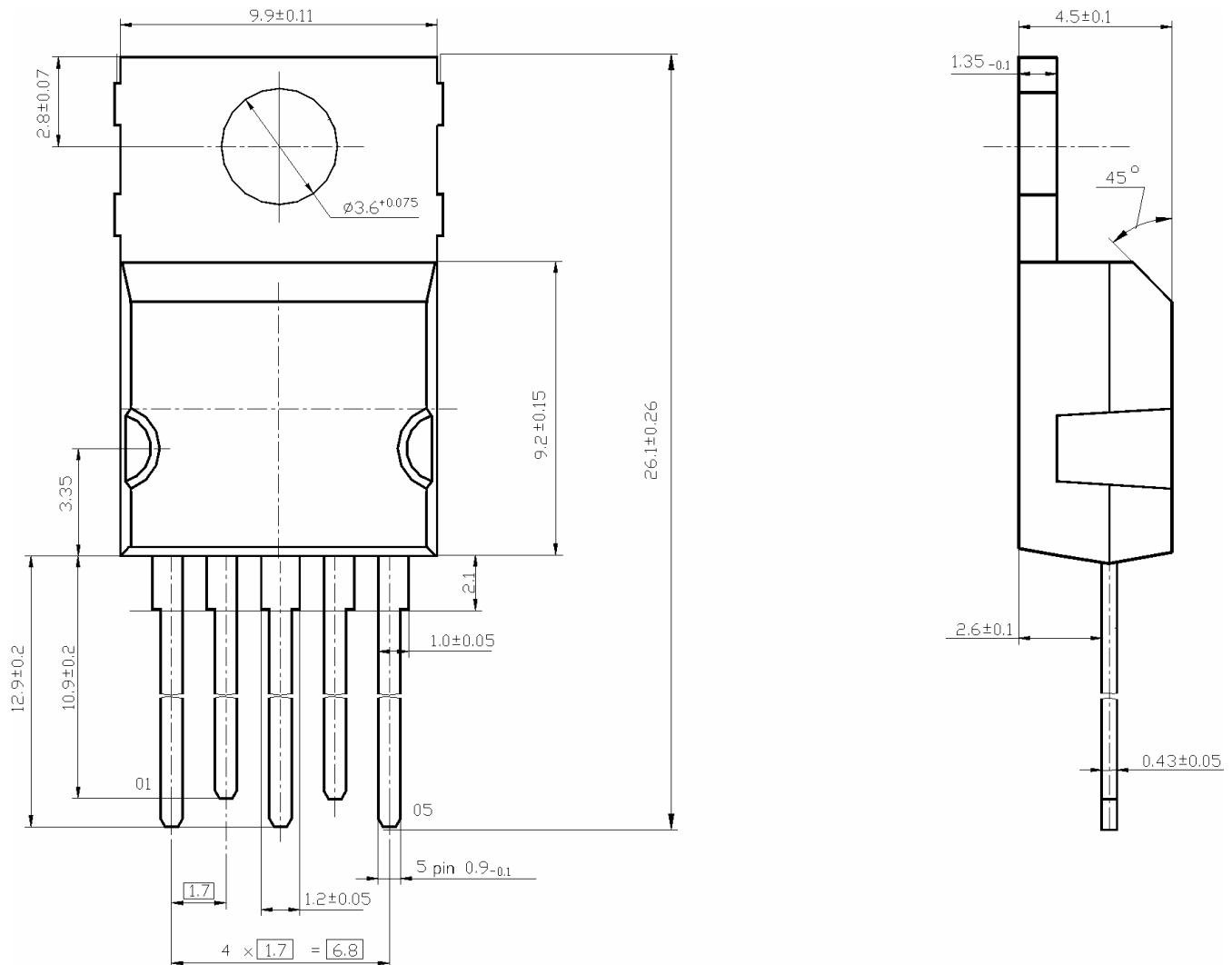
\* Ambient temperature is indicated.  
\*\* It is permitted to measure at U<sub>r(p - p)</sub> = 3 V, but for that PSRR norm to be revised

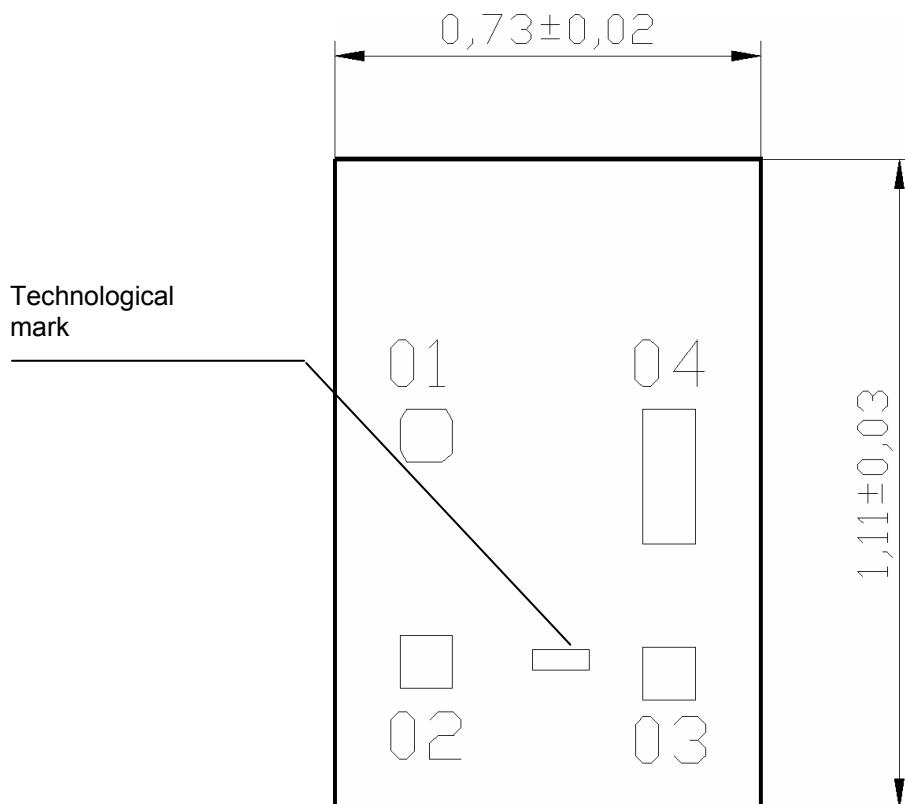


VT1, VT2 – transistors

**Fig 4 – Typical application diagram**

**Fig 5 – P-TO263-5-1 package outline**

**Fig. 6 – P-TO220-5-12 package outline****INTEGRAL**



Contact pad coordinates are indicated in the table 6.

Technological mark on chip «4250.» has coordinates, mm: left bottom corner  
 $x = 0,340$ ,  $y = 0,210$ .

Chip thickness is  $0,35\pm0,02$ .

**Fig. 7– Chip outline drawing**

**Table 6 Contact pad location table**

Contact pad number	Coordinates (Left bottom corner), mm	
	X	Y
01	0,112	0,593
02	0,112	0,206
03	0,528	0,186
04	0,528	0,453

Notes

1. Coordinates and size of the contact pads are given by the layer «Passivation»
- 2 Sizes of contact pads are  
pads 01-03 -  $0,090 \times 0,090$  mm,  
pad 04 -  $0,090 \times 0,230$  MM.
- 3 Bevel of two corners of the first contact pad ( $24 \pm 2$ )  $\mu m$