LDO Regulator - Low I_{GND}, CMOS with/without Enable and with Enhanced
500 mA

NCP605, NCP606

The NCP605/NCP606 provide in excess of 500 mA of output current at fixed voltage options or an adjustable output voltage from 5.0 V down to 1.25 V. These devices are designed for space constrained and portable battery powered applications and offer additional features such as high PSRR, low noise operation, short circuit and thermal protection. The devices are designed to be used with low cost ceramic capacitors and are packaged in the DFN6 3x3.3. NCP605 is designed without enable pin, NCP606 is designed with enable pin.

Features

- Output Voltage Options:
  Adjustable, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V, 5.0 V
- Adjustable Output by External Resistors from 5.0 V down to 1.25 V
- Current Limit 675 mA
- Low I_{GND} (Independent of Load)
- ±1.5% Output Voltage Tolerance Over All Operating Conditions (Adjustable)
- ±2% Output Voltage Tolerance Over All Operating Conditions (Fixed)
- NCP605 Fixed is Direct Replacement LP8345
- Typical Noise Voltage of 50 μV_{rms} without a Bypass Capacitor
- Enhanced ESD Ratings: 4 kV Human Body Mode (HBM)
  200 V Machine Model (MM)
- These are Pb−Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Hard Disk Drivers
- Notebook Computers
- Battery Power Electronics
- Portable Instrumentation

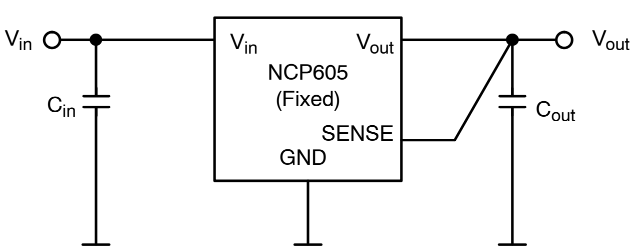
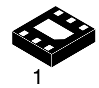
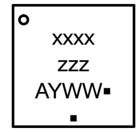


Figure 1. NCP605 Typical Application Circuit for Fixed Version (1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V, 5.0 V)



DFN6, 3x3.3
MN SUFFIX
CASE 506AX

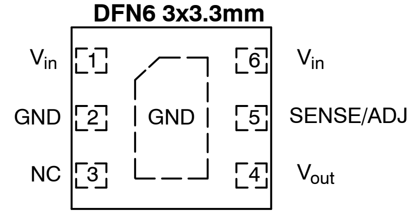
MARKING DIAGRAM



xxxx	=	P605 or P606
zzz	=	ADJ, 150, 180, 250, 280, 300, 330, 500
A	=	Assembly Location
Y	=	Year
WW	=	Work Week
▪	=	Pb−Free Package

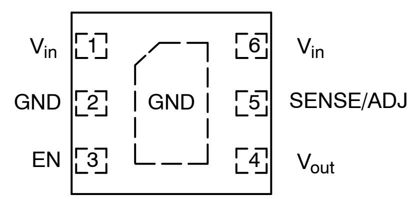
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

NCP605 PIN CONNECTIONS
DFN6 3x3.3mm



(TOP VIEW)

NCP606 PIN CONNECTIONS
DFN6 3x3.3mm



(TOP VIEW)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 12 of this data sheet.

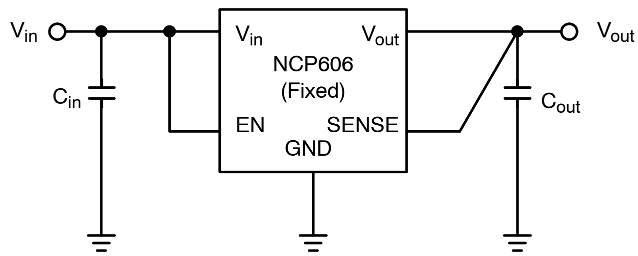


Figure 2. NCP606 Typical Application Circuit for Fixed Version (1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V, 5.0 V)

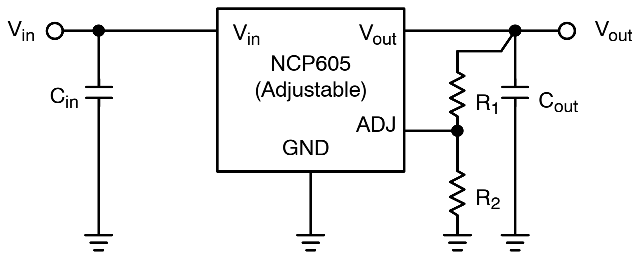


Figure 3. NCP605 Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Version (1.25 V < V_{out} ≤ 5.0 V)

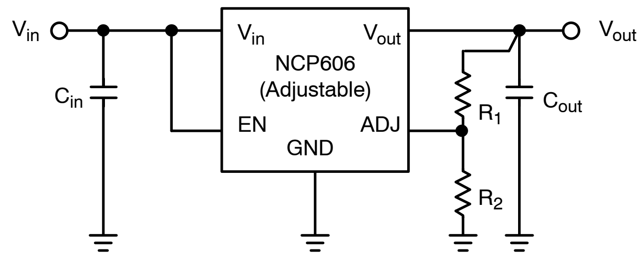


Figure 4. NCP606 Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Version (1.25 V < V_{out} ≤ 5.0 V)

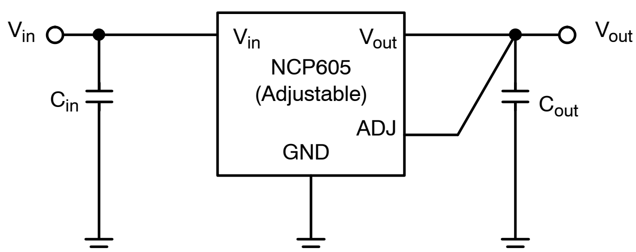


Figure 5. NCP605 Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Version (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

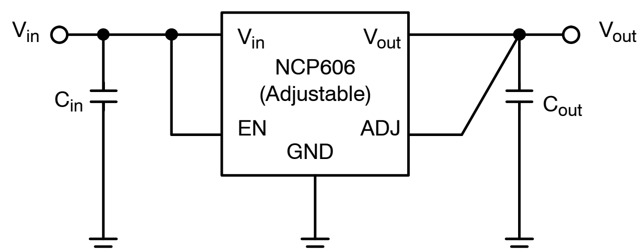


Figure 6. NCP606 Typical Application Circuit for Adjustable Version (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

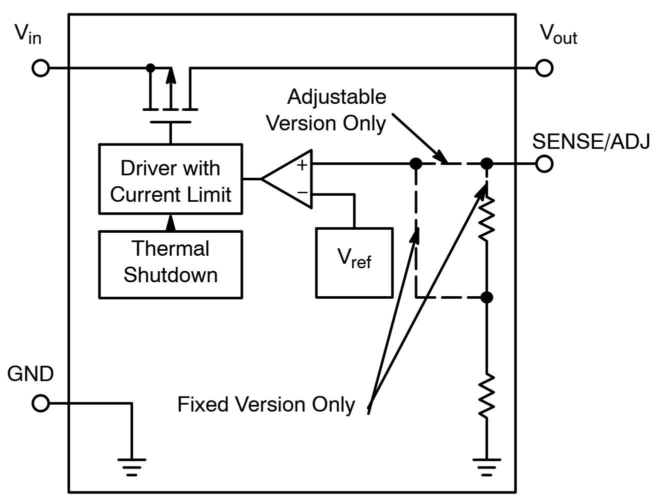


Figure 7. NCP605 Simplified Block Diagram

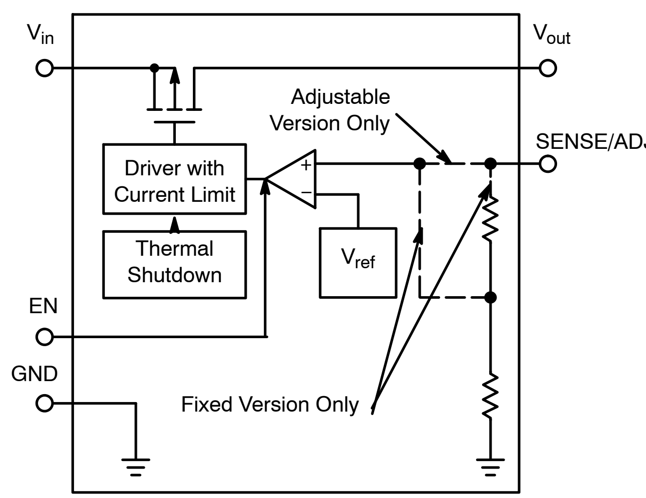


Figure 8. NCP606 Simplified Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	V_{in}	Positive Power Supply Input*
2	GND	Power Supply Ground
3	NC/EN	NCP605: This Pin is Not Connected NCP606: This Pin is Enable Input, Active HIGH
4	V_{out}	Regulated Output Voltage
5	SENSE/ADJ	Output Voltage Sense Input Fixed Version: Connect Directly to Output Capacitor Adjustable Version: Connect to Middle Point of External Resistor Divider
6	V_{in}	Positive Power Supply Input*
EPAD	GND	Exposed Pad is Connected to Ground

*Pins 1 and 6 must be connected together externally for output current full range operation

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating		Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage Range (Note 1)		V_{in}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
Chip Enable Voltage Range (NCP606 only)		V_{EN}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
Output Voltage Range		V_{out}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
Output Voltage/Sense Input Range, SENSE/ADJ		V_{ADJ}	−0.3 to 6.5	V
ESD Capability	Human Body Model Machine Model	ESD	4000 200	V
Maximum Junction Temperature		$T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{STG}	−65 to 150	°C

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.

NOTE: This device series contains ESD Protection and exceeds the following tests:
ESD Human Body Model tested per AEC−Q100−002 (EIA/JESD22−A114)
ESD Machine Model tested per AEC− 150 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78Q100−003 (EIA/JESD22−A115)
Latchup Current Maximum Rating: ≤ 150 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78.

1. Minimum $V_{in} = (V_{out} + V_{DO})$ or 1.5 V, whichever is higher.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Ambient (Note 2)	$R_{\theta JA}$	75	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Case	$R_{\Psi JC}$	18	°C/W

2. Soldered on 645 mm^2, 1 oz copper area, FR4. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.

OPERATING RANGES (Note 3)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 4)	V_{in}	1.5 to 6.0	V
Output Current (Notes 5 and 6)	I_{out}	0 to 675	mA
Junction Temperature	T_J	−40 to 150	°C
Ambient Temperature	T_A	−40 to 125	°C

3. Refer to Electrical Characteristics and Application Information for Safe Operating Area.
4. Minimum $V_{in} = (V_{out} + V_{DO})$ or 1.5 V, whichever is higher.
5. Minimum limit valid for fixed versions only. For more details refer to Application Information Section.
6. Maximum limit for $V_{out} = V_{out(nom)} - 10\%$.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) or 1.5 V, whichever is higher, C_{in} = 1 μF, C_{out} = 1 μF, for typical values T_A = 25°C, for min/max values T_A = −40°C to 85°C; unless otherwise noted. (Notes 9 and 10)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output voltage (Adjustable Version)	V_{in} = 1.75 V to 6 V I_{out} = 1 mA to 500 mA	V_{out}	1.231 (−1.5%)	1.250	1.269 (+1.5%)	V
Output voltage (Fixed Versions) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) to 6 V I_{out} = 1 mA to 500 mA	V_{out}	1.470 1.764 2.450 2.744 2.940 3.234 4.900 (−2%)	1.5 1.8 2.5 2.8 3.0 3.3 5.0	1.530 1.836 2.550 2.856 3.060 3.366 5.100 (+2%)	V
Line regulation	V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) to 6 V, I_{out} = 1 mA	Reg_{line}	–	4	10	mV
Load regulation	I_{out} = 1 mA to 500 mA	Reg_{load}	–	10	30	mV
Dropout voltage (Adjustable Version)	V_{DO} = V_{in} − V_{out} V_{out} = 1.25 V I_{out} = 500 mA	V_{DO}	–	450	–	mV
Dropout voltage (Fixed Version) 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{DO} = V_{in} − (V_{out} − 0.1 V) I_{out} = 500 mA V_{out} = 0 V to 90% $V_{out(nom)}$	V_{DO}	– – – – – – –	290 250 200 190 180 170 150	360 300 250 240 230 220 200	mV
Disable Current (NCP606 Only) (Note 9)	V_{EN} = 0 V	I_{DIS}	–	0.1	1	μA
Ground Current	I_{out} = 1 mA to 500 mA	I_{GND}	–	145	180	μA
Current Limit (Note 10)	V_{out} = $V_{out(nom)}$ − 10 %	I_{LIM}	675	–	–	mA
Output Short Circuit Current	V_{out} = 0 V	I_{SC}	700	1000	1350	mA
Enable Input Threshold Voltage (NCP606 Only) Voltage Increasing, Logic High Voltage Decreasing, Logic Low	High Low	$V_{th(EN)}$	0.9 –	– –	– 0.4	V
Turn−on Time (Note 10) 1.25 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{in} = 0 V to (V_{out} + 0.5 V) or 1.75 V, whichever is higher V_{out} = 0 V to 90% of $V_{out(nom)}$	t_{on}	– – – – – – – –	6 6 7 8 10 12 15 30	– – – – – – – –	μs
Enable Time (NCP606 Only) (Note 10) 1.25 V 1.5 V 1.8 V 2.5 V 2.8 V 3.0 V 3.3 V 5.0 V	V_{EN} = From 0 V to V_{in}	t_{EN}	– – – – – – – –	12 12 13 16 18 19 20 30	– – – – – – – –	μs

7. Refer to ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
8. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization 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.
9. Refer to application information section.
10. Values based on design and/or characterization.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_{in} = (V_{out} + 0.5 V) or 1.5 V, whichever is higher, C_{in} = 1 μF, C_{out} = 1 μF, for typical values T_A = 25°C, for min/max values T_A = −40°C to 85°C; unless otherwise noted. (Notes 9 and 10)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Ripple Rejection (Note 10)	I_{out} = 500 mA V_{out} = 1.25 V V_{in} − V_{out} = 1 V f = 120 Hz, 0.5 V_{PP} f = 1 kHz, 0.5 V_{PP} f = 10 kHz, 0.5 V_{PP}	PSRR	 – – –	 62 55 40	 – – –	dB
Output Noise Voltage (Note 10)	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, V_{out} = 1.25 V	V_n	–	50	–	μV_{rms}
Thermal Shutdown Temperature (Note 10)		T_{SD}	–	175	–	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 10)		T_{SH}	–	10	–	°C

7. Refer to ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
8. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization 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.
9. Refer to application information section.
10. Values based on design and/or characterization.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

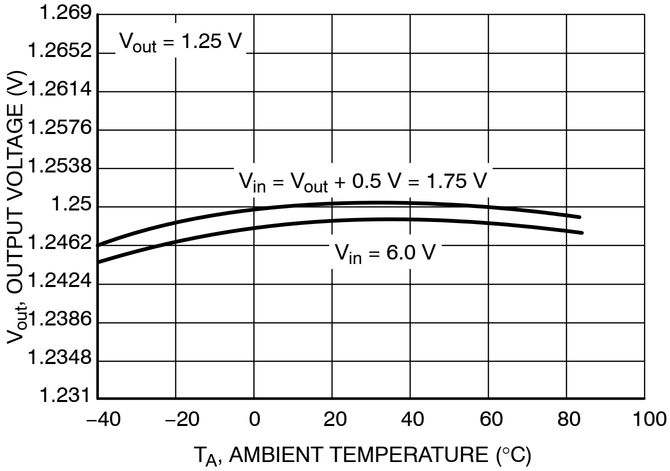


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

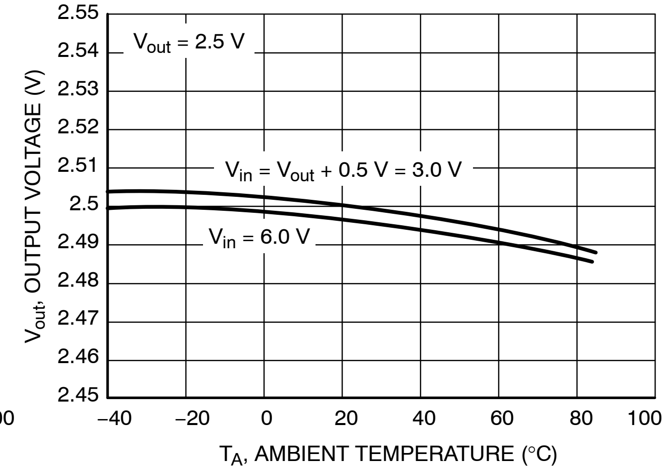


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

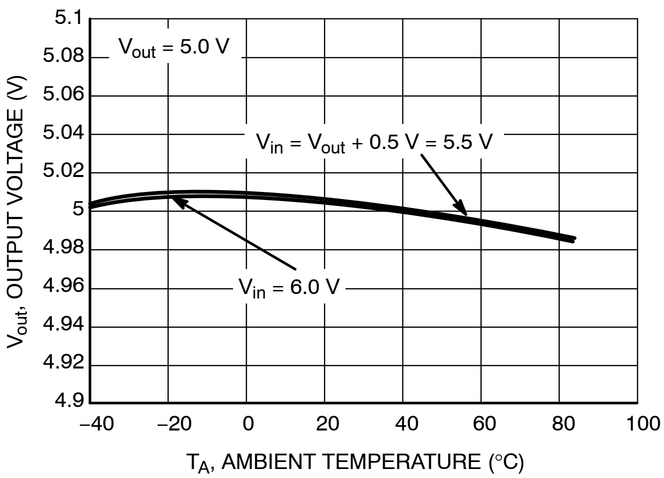


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 5.0 V)

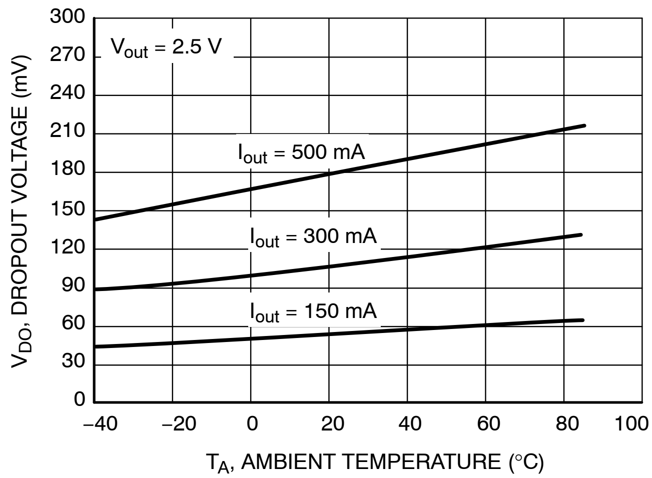


Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

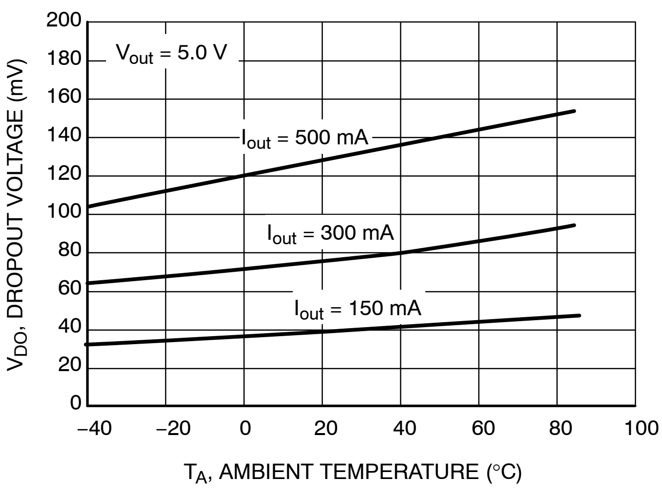


Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 5.0 V)

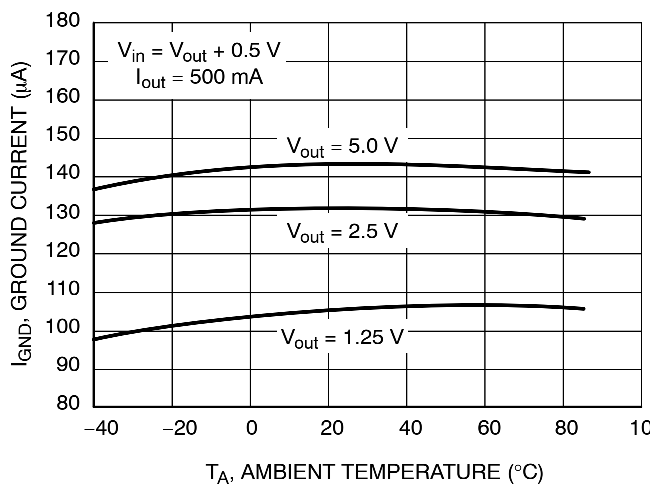


Figure 14. Ground Current vs. Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

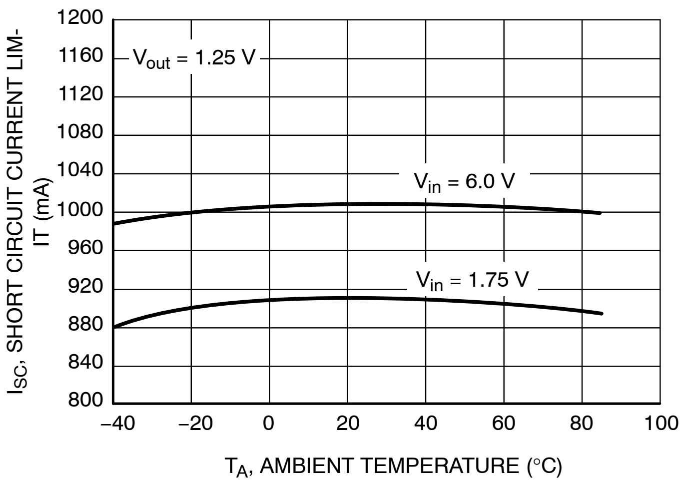


Figure 15. Short Circuit Current Limit vs. Temperature (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

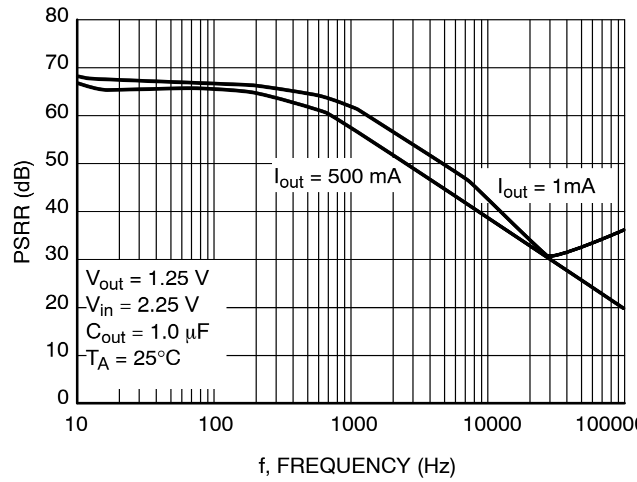


Figure 16. PSRR vs. Frequency (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

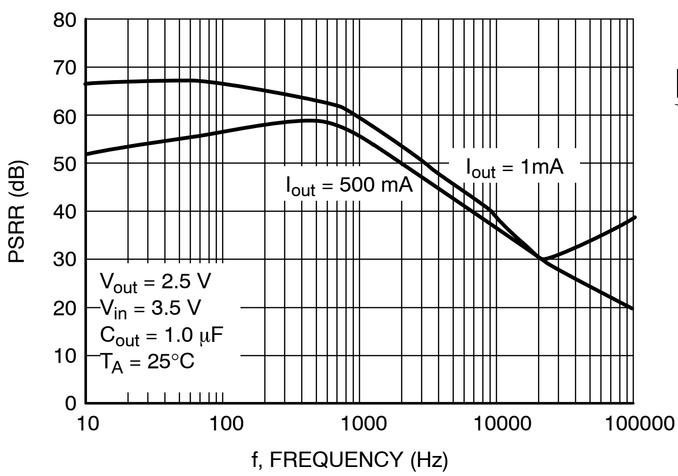


Figure 17. PSRR vs. Frequency (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

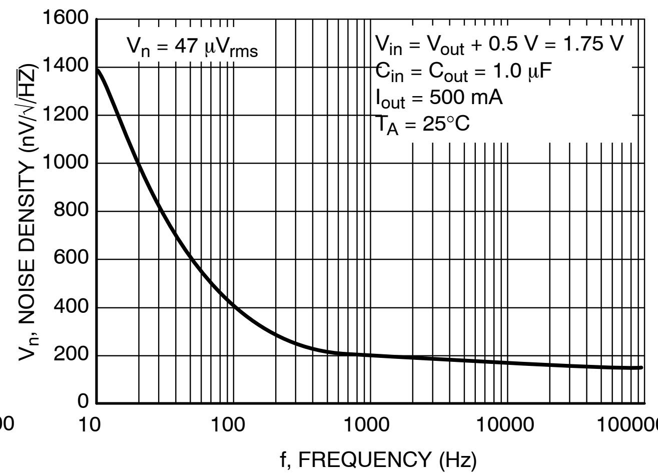


Figure 18. Noise Density vs. Frequency (V_{out} = 1.25 V)

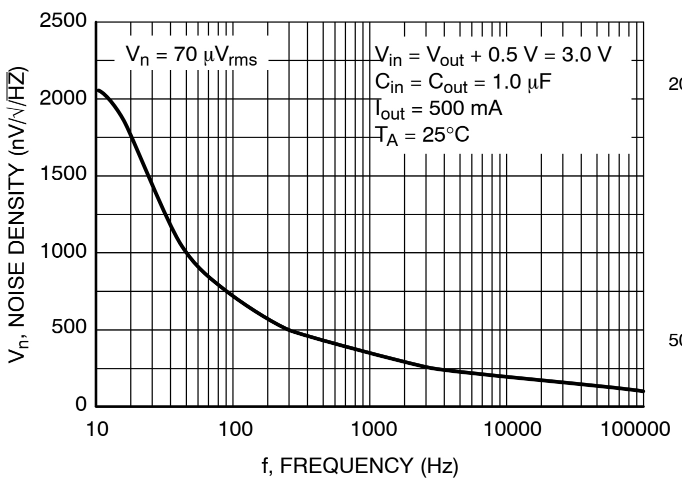


Figure 19. Noise Density vs. Frequency (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

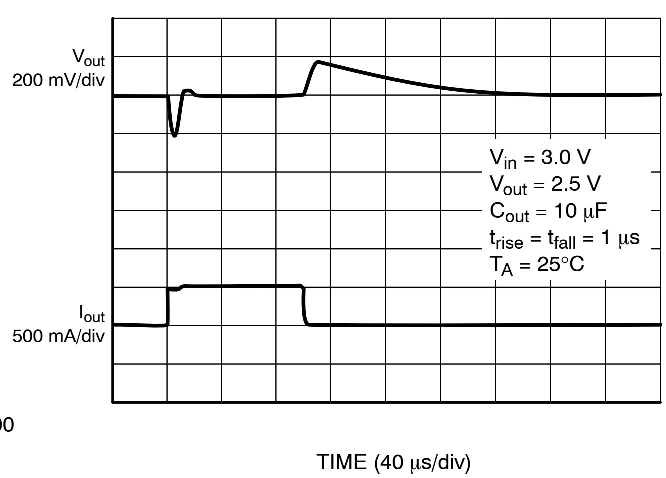


Figure 20. Load Transient (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

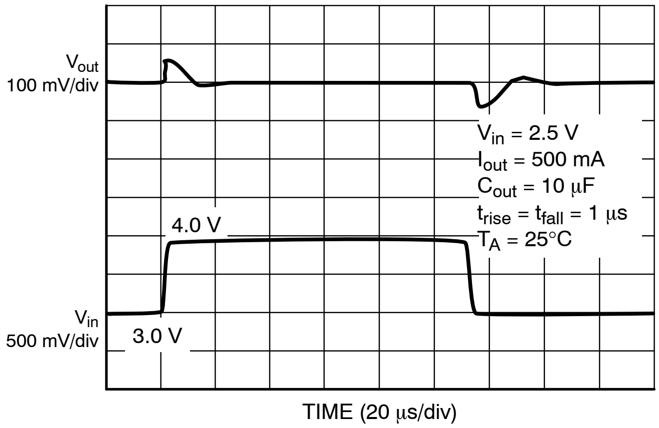


Figure 21. Line Transient (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

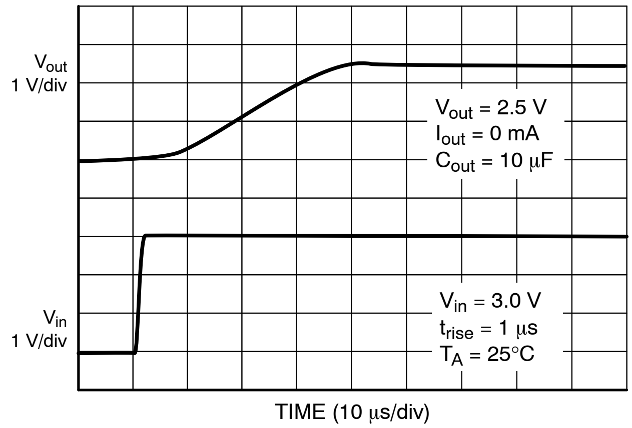


Figure 22. Startup Transient (V_{out} = 2.5 V)

DEFINITIONS

General

All measurements are performed using short pulse low duty cycle techniques to maintain junction temperature as close as possible to ambient temperature.

Line Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse techniques such that the average junction temperature is not significantly affected.

Load Regulation

The change in output voltage for a change in output load current at a constant temperature.

Dropout Voltage

The input to output differential at which the regulator output no longer maintains regulation against further reductions in input voltage. Measured when the output drops 100 mV below its nominal value. The junction temperature, load current, and minimum input supply requirements affect the dropout level.

Ground and Disable Currents

Ground Current is the current that flows through the ground pin when the regulator operates without a load on its output (I_{GND}). This consists of internal IC operation, bias, etc. It is actually the difference between the input current (measured through the LDO input pin) and the output load current. If the regulator has an input pin that reduces its internal bias and shuts off the output (enable/disable function), this term is called the disable current (I_{DIS}).

Current Limit and Short Circuit Current Limit

Current Limit is value of output current by which output voltage drops by 10% with respect to its nominal value.

Short Circuit Current Limit is output current value measured with output of the regulator shorted to ground.

PSRR

Power Supply Rejection Ratio is defined as ratio of output voltage and input voltage ripple. It is measured in decibels (dB).

Output Noise Voltage

This is the integrated value of the output noise over a specified frequency range. Input voltage and output load current are kept constant during the measurement. Results are expressed in μV_{rms} or $nV / \sqrt{Hz}$.

Turn−on and Turn−off Times

Turn−on Time is time difference measured during power−up of the device from the moment when input voltage reaches 90% of its operating value to the moment when output voltage reaches 90% of its nominal value at specific output current or resistive load.

Turn−off Time is time difference measured during power−down of the device from the moment when input voltage drops to 10% of its operating value to the moment when output voltage drops to 10% of its nominal value at specific output current or resistive load.

Enable and Disable Times

Enable Time is time difference measured during power−up of the device from the moment when enable voltage reaches 90% of input voltage operating value to the moment when output voltage reaches 90% of its nominal value at specific output current or resistive load.

Disable Time is time difference measured during power−down of the device from the moment when enable voltage drops to 10% of input voltage operating value to the moment when output voltage drops to 10% of its nominal value at specific output current or resistive load.

Line Transient Response

Typical output voltage overshoot and undershoot response when the input voltage is excited with a given slope.

Load Transient Response

Typical output voltage overshoot and undershoot response when the output current is excited with a given slope between no−load and full−load conditions.

Thermal Protection

Internal thermal shutdown circuitry is provided to protect the integrated circuit in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated at typically 175°C, the regulator turns off. This feature is provided to prevent failures from accidental overheating.

Maximum Package Power Dissipation

The power dissipation level at which the junction temperature reaches its maximum operating value.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The NCP605/NCP606 regulator is self−protected with internal thermal shutdown and internal current limit. Typical application circuits are shown in Figures 1 to 4.

Input Decoupling (C_{in})

A ceramic or tantalum 1.0 μF capacitor is recommended and should be connected close to the NCP605/NCP606 package. Higher capacitance and lower ESR will improve the overall line transient response.

Output Decoupling (C_{out})

The NCP605/NCP606 is a stable component and does not require a minimum Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) for the output capacitor. The minimum output decoupling value is 1.0 μF and can be augmented to fulfill stringent load transient requirements. The regulator works with ceramic chip capacitors as well as tantalum devices. Larger values improve noise rejection and load regulation transient response. Typical characteristics were measured with Murata ceramic capacitors. GRM219R71E105K (1 μF, 25 V, X7R, 0805) and GRM21BR71A106K (10 μF, 10 V, X7R, 0805).

No−Load Regulation Considerations

The NCP605/NCP606 adjustable regulator will operate properly under conditions where the only load current is through the resistor divider that sets the output voltage. However, in the case where the NCP605/NCP606 is configured to provide a 1.250 V output, there is no resistor divider. If the part is enabled under no−load conditions, leakage current through the pass transistor at junction temperatures above 85°C can approach several microamps, especially as junction temperature approaches 150°C. If this leakage current is not directed into a load, the output voltage will rise up to a level approximately 20 mV above nominal.

The NCP605/ NCP606 contains an overshoot clamp circuit to improve transient response during a load current step release. When output voltage exceeds the nominal by approximately 20 mV, this circuit becomes active and clamps the output from further voltage increase. Tying the ENABLE pin to V_{in} (NCP606 only) will ensure that the part is active whenever the supply voltage is present, thus guaranteeing that the clamp circuit is active whenever leakage current is present.

When the NCP606 adjustable regulator is disabled, the overshoot clamp circuit becomes inactive and the pass transistor leakage will charge any capacitance on V_{out}. If no load is present, the output can charge up to within a few millivolts of V_{in}. In most applications, the load will present some impedance to V_{out} such that the output voltage will be inherently clamped at a safe level. A minimum load of 10 μA is recommended.

Unlike LP8345, for NCP605/606 fixed voltage versions there is no limitation for minimum load current.

Noise Decoupling

The NCP605/NCP606 is a low noise regulator and needs no external noise reduction capacitor. Unlike other low noise regulators which require an external capacitor and have slow startup times, the NCP605/NCP606 operates without a noise reduction capacitor, has a typical 8 μs turn−on time and achieves a 50 μV_{rms} overall noise level between 10 Hz and 100 kHz.

Enable Operation (NCP606 Only)

The enable pin will turn the regulator on or off. The threshold limits are covered in the electrical characteristics table in this data sheet. The turn−on/turn−off transient voltage being supplied to the enable pin should exceed a slew rate of 10 mV/μs to ensure correct operation. If the enable function is not to be used then the pin should be connected to V_{in}.

Output Voltage Adjust

The output voltage can be adjusted from 1 times (Figure 4) to 4 times (Figure 3) the typical 1.250 V regulation voltage via the use of resistors between the output and the ADJ input. The output voltage and resistors are chosen using Equation 1 and Equation 2.

$$V_{out} = 1.250\left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) + \left(I_{ADJ} \times R_1\right) \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

$$R_2 \cong \frac{R_1}{\frac{V_{out}}{1.25} - 1} \qquad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

Input bias current I_{ADJ} is typically less than 150 nA. Choose R_1 arbitrarily to minimize errors due to the bias current and to minimize noise contribution to the output voltage. Use Equation 2 to find the required value for R_2.

Thermal

As power in the NCP605/NCP606 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. When the NCP605/NCP606 has good thermal conductivity through the PCB, the junction temperature will be relatively low with high power applications. The maximum dissipation the NCP605/NCP606 can handle is given by:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{\left[T_{J(MAX)} - T_A\right]}{R_{\Theta JA}} \qquad \text{(eq. 3)}$$

Since T_J is not recommended to exceed 125°C ($T_{J(MAX)}$), then the NCP605/NCP606 soldered on 645 mm^2, 1 oz copper area, FR4 can dissipate up to 1.3 W when the ambient temperature (T_A) is 25°C. See Figure 23 for $R_{\theta JA}$ versus PCB area.

The power dissipated by the NCP605/NCP606 can be calculated from the following equations:

$$P_D \approx V_{in}\left(I_{GND}@I_{OUT}\right) + I_{out}\left(V_{in} - V_{out}\right) \quad \text{(eq. 4)}$$

or

$$V_{in(MAX)} \approx \frac{P_{D(MAX)} + \left(V_{out} \times I_{out}\right)}{I_{out} + I_{GND}} \quad \text{(eq. 5)}$$

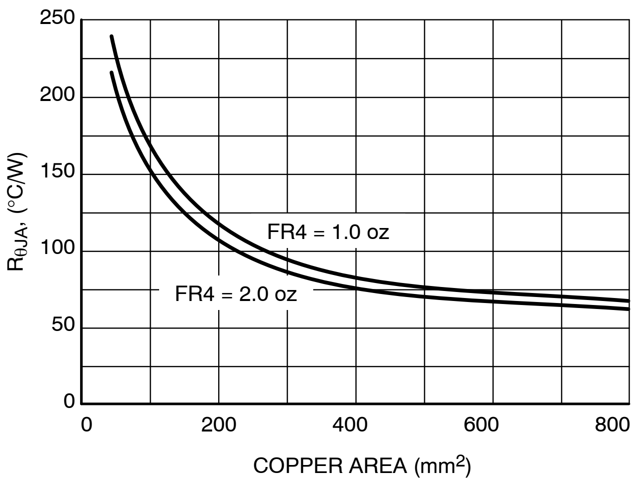


Figure 23. Thermal Resistance vs. Copper Area

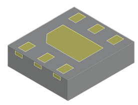
Hints

V_{in} and GND printed circuit board traces should be as wide as possible. When the impedance of these traces is high, there is a chance to pick up noise or cause the regulator to malfunction. Place external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the NCP605/NCP606, and make traces as short as possible.

ORDERING INFORMATION

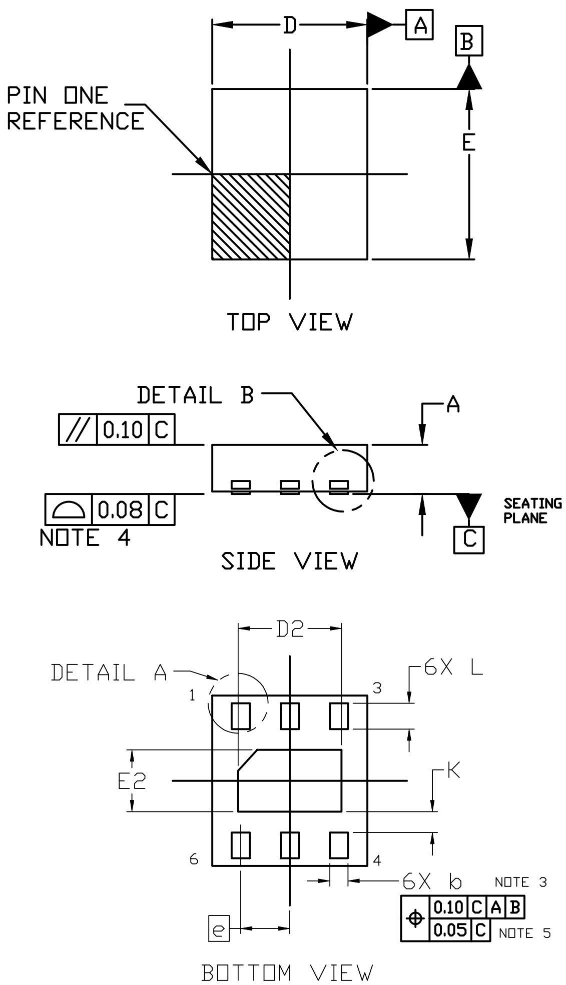
Device	Nominal Output Voltage (V)	Marking	Package	Shipping†
NCP605MNADJT2G	ADJ	P605 ADJ	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN15T2G	1.5	P605 150	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN18T2G	1.8	P605 180	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN25T2G	2.5	P605 250	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN28T2G	2.8	P605 280	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN30T2G	3.0	P605 300	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN33T2G	3.3	P605 330	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP605MN50T2G	5.0	P605 500	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MNADJT2G	ADJ	P606 ADJ	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN15T2G	1.5	P606 150	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN18T2G	1.8	P606 180	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN25T2G	2.5	P606 250	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN28T2G	2.8	P606 280	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN30T2G	3.0	P606 300	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN33T2G	3.3	P606 330	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
NCP606MN50T2G	5.0	P606 500	DFN6 (Pb−Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

†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.

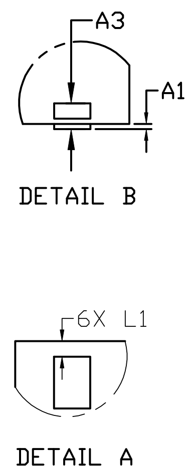


DFN6 3.0x3.3, 0.95P
CASE 506AX
ISSUE A

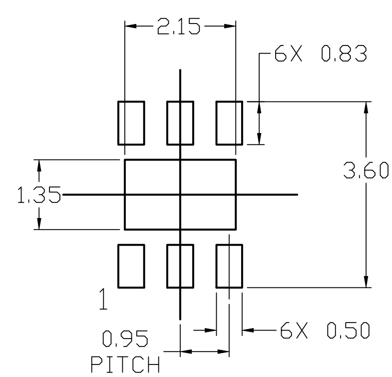
DATE 22 SEP 2020



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 2009.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINALS AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30MM FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
5. POSITIONAL TOLERANCE APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.



DIM	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.80	0.90	1.00
A1	0.00	---	0.05
b	0.30	0.35	0.40
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
D2	1.90	2.00	2.10
E	3.20	3.30	3.40
E2	1.10	1.20	1.30
e	0.95 BSC		
K	0.40 REF		
L	0.40	0.50	0.60
L1	0.00	---	0.15



RECOMMENDED
MOUNTING 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.

GENERIC
MARKING DIAGRAM*

XXXXX
XXXXX
AYWW▪
▪

XXXX = Specific Device Code
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
WW = Work Week
▪ = Pb−Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb−Free indicator, “G” or microdot “▪”, may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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DESCRIPTION:	**DFN6 3.0X3.3, 0.95P**	**PAGE 1 OF 1**

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