



EM MICROELECTRONIC-MARIN SA

A COMPANY OF THE SWATCH GROUP

A6250

High Efficiency Linear Power Supply with Accurate Power Surveillance and Software Monitoring

Features

- Highly accurate 5 V, 250 mA guaranteed output
- Low dropout voltage, typically 260 mV at 250 mA
- Low quiescent current, typically 175 μ A
- Standby mode, maximum current 340 μ A (with 100 μ A load on OUTPUT)
- Unregulated DC input can withstand -20 V reverse battery and +60 V power transients
- Fully operational for unregulated DC input voltage up to 40 V and regulated output voltage down to 3.0 V
- Reset output guaranteed for regulated output voltage down to 1.2 V
- No reverse output current
- Very low temperature coefficient for the regulated output
- Current limiting
- Comparator for voltage monitoring, voltage reference 1.52 V
- Programmable reset voltage monitoring
- Programmable power on reset (POR) delay
- Watchdog with programmable time windows guarantees a minimum time and a maximum time between software clearing of the watchdog
- Time base accuracy $\pm 10\%$
- System enable output offers added security
- TTL/CMOS compatible
- -40 to +125°C temperature range
- PSOP2-16 package

Description

The A6250 offers a high level of integration by combining voltage regulation, voltage monitoring and software monitoring in a 16 lead package. The voltage regulator has a low dropout voltage (typ. 260 mV at 250 mA) and a low quiescent current (175 μ A). The quiescent current increases only slightly in dropout prolonging battery life. Built-in protection includes a positive transient absorber for up to 60 V (load dump) and the ability to survive an unregulated input voltage of -20 V (reverse battery). The input may be connected to ground or a reverse voltage without reverse current flow from the output to the input. A comparator monitors the voltage applied at the V_{IN} input comparing it with an internal 1.52 V reference. The power-on reset function is initialized after V_{IN} reaches 1.52 V and takes the reset output inactive after T_{POR} depending of external resistance. The reset output goes active low when the V_{IN} voltage is less than 1.52 V. The RES and EN outputs are guaranteed to be in a correct state for a regulated output voltage as low as 1.2 V. The watchdog function monitors software cycle time and execution. If

software clears the watchdog too quickly (incorrect cycle time) or too slowly (incorrect execution) it will cause the system to be reset. The system enable output prevents critical control functions being activated until software has successfully cleared the watchdog three times. Such a security could be used to prevent motor controls being energized on repeated resets of a faulty system.

Applications

- Industrial electronics
- Cellular telephones
- Security systems
- Battery powered products
- High efficiency linear power supplies
- Automotive electronics

Typical Operating Configuration

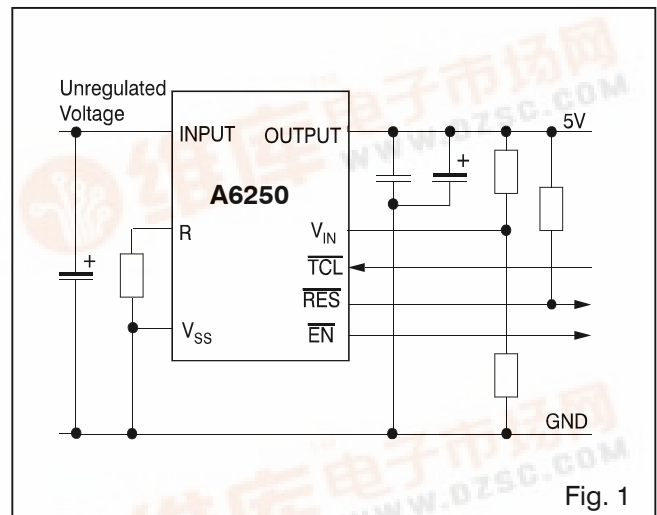


Fig. 1

Pin Assignment

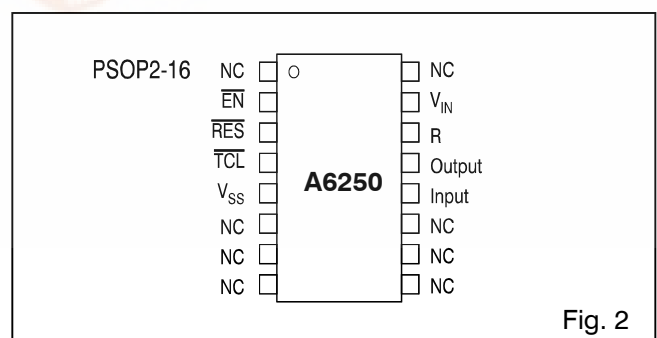
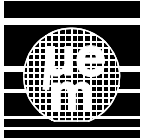


Fig. 2





Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Continuous voltage at INPUT to V_{SS} | V_{INPUT} | -0.3 to +45 V |
| Transients on INPUT for $t < 100$ ms and duty cycle 1% | V_{TRANS} | up to +60 V |
| Reverse supply voltage on INPUT | V_{REV} | -20 V |
| Max. voltage at any signal pin | V_{MAX} | OUTPUT + 0.3V |
| Min. voltage at any signal pin | V_{MIN} | $V_{SS} - 0.3V$ |
| Storage temperature | T_{STO} | -65 to +150°C |
| Operating junction temperature | T_J | max. 150°C |
| Electrostatic discharge max. To MIL-STD-883C method 3015 | V_{Smax} | 1000V |
| Max. soldering conditions | T_{Smax} | 250°C x 10 s |
| Max. Output current | $I_{OUTPUTmax}$ | 300 mA |

Table 1

Stresses above these listed maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure beyond specified operating conditions may affect device reliability or cause malfunction.

Decoupling Methods

The input capacitor is necessary to compensate the line influences. A resistor of approx. 1 Ω connected in series with the input capacitor may be used to damp the oscillation of the input capacitor and input inductivity. The ESR value of the capacitor plays a major role regarding the efficiency of the decoupling. It is recommended also to connect a ceramic capacitor (100 nF) directly at the IC's pins. In general the user must assure that pulses on the input line have slew rates lower than 1 V/ μ s. On the output side, the capacitor is necessary for the stability of the regulation circuit. The stability is guaranteed for values of 22 μ F or bigger. It is specially important to choose a capacitor with a low ESR value. Tantal capacitors are recommended. See the notes related to Table 2. Special care must be taken in disturbed environments (automotive, proximity of motors and relays, etc.).

Handling Procedures

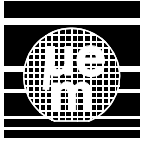
This device has built-in protection against high static voltages or electric fields; however, anti-static precautions must be taken as for any other CMOS component. Unless otherwise specified, proper operation can only occur when all terminal voltages are kept within the supply voltage range. Unused inputs must always be tied to a defined logic voltage level.

Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|---|---------------|------|--------------|------------|
| Operating junction temperature ¹⁾ | T_J | -40 | +125 | °C |
| INPUT voltage ²⁾ | V_{INPUT} | 2.3 | 40 | V |
| OUTPUT voltage ^{2) 3)} | V_{OUTPUT} | 1.2 | | V |
| RES & EN guaranteed ⁴⁾ | V_{OUTPUT} | 1.2 | | V |
| OUTPUT current ⁵⁾ | I_{OUTPUT} | | 250 | mA |
| Comparator input voltage | V_{IN} | 0 | V_{OUTPUT} | V |
| RC-oscillator programming ⁶⁾ | R | 10 | 1000 | k Ω |
| Thermal resistance from junction to ambient ⁷⁾ - PSOP2-16 | $R_{th(j-a)}$ | 30 | 90 | °C/W |

Table 2

- ¹⁾ The maximum operating temperature is confirmed by sampling at initial device qualification. In production, all devices are tested at +125°C.
- ²⁾ Full operation guaranteed. To achieve the load regulation specified in Table 3 a 22 μ F capacitor or greater is required on the INPUT, see Fig. 8. The 22 μ F must have an effective resistance $\leq 5 \Omega$ and a resonant frequency above 500 kHz.
- ³⁾ A 10 μ F load capacitor and a 100 nF decoupling capacitor are required on the regulator OUTPUT for stability. The 10 μ F must have an effective series resistance of $\leq 5 \Omega$ and a resonant frequency above 500 kHz.
- ⁴⁾ RES must be pulled up externally to V_{OUTPUT} even if it is unused. (Note: RES and EN are used as inputs by EM test.)
- ⁵⁾ The OUTPUT current will not apply for all possible combinations of input voltage and output current. Combinations that would require the A6250 to work above the maximum junction temperature (+125°C) must be avoided.
- ⁶⁾ Resistor values close to 1000 k Ω are not recommended for applications working at 125°C.
- ⁷⁾ The thermal resistance specified assumes the package is soldered to a PCB. The thermal resistance's value depends on the PCB's structure. A typical value of 51 °C/W has been obtained with a dual layer board, with the slug soldered to the heat-sink area of the PCB (see Fig. 22).



Electrical Characteristics

$V_{INPUT} = 6.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F} + 100\ \text{nF}$, $C_{INPUT} = 22\ \mu\text{F}$, $T_J = -40\text{ to } +125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

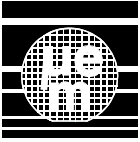
| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|--|------------------------|---|------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Supply current in standby mode | I_{SS} | $R_{EXT} = \text{don't care}$, $TCL = V_{OUTPUT}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | | 140 | 340 | μA |
| Supply current ¹⁾ | I_{SS} | $R_{EXT} = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$, I/Ps at V_{OUTPUT} , O/Ps $1\ \text{M}\Omega$ to V_{OUTPUT} , $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | | 175 | 400 | μA |
| Supply current ¹⁾ | I_{SS} | $R_{EXT} = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$, I/Ps at V_{OUTPUT} , $V_{INPUT} = 8.0\ \text{V}$, O/Ps $1\ \text{M}\Omega$ to V_{OUTPUT} , $I_L = 100\ \text{mA}$ | | 1.7 | 4.2 | mA |
| Output voltage | V_{OUTPUT} | $I_L = 250\ \text{mA}$ | | 7 | 15 | mA |
| Output voltage | V_{OUTPUT} | $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | 4.85 | | 5.15 | V |
| Output voltage temperature coefficient ²⁾ | $V_{th(\text{coeff})}$ | | | 100 | | $\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Line regulation ³⁾ | V_{LINE} | $6\ \text{V} \leq V_{INPUT} \leq 35\ \text{V}$, $I_L = 1\ \text{mA}$, $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.2 | 0.8 | % |
| Load regulation ³⁾ | V_L | $100\ \mu\text{A} \leq I_L \leq 100\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.2 | 0.7 | % |
| Load regulation ³⁾ | V_L | $5\ \text{mA} \leq I_L \leq 250\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.9 | 1.45 | % |
| Dropout voltage ⁴⁾ | $V_{DROPOUT}$ | $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | | 40 | 170 | mV |
| Dropout voltage ⁴⁾ | $V_{DROPOUT}$ | $I_L = 100\ \text{mA}$ | | 160 | 380 ⁵⁾ | mV |
| Dropout voltage ⁴⁾ | $V_{DROPOUT}$ | $I_L = 250\ \text{mA}$ | | 260 | 650 | mV |
| Dropout supply current | I_{SS} | $V_{INPUT} = 4.5\ \text{V}$, $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$, $R_{EXT} = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$, O/Ps $1\ \text{M}\Omega$ to V_{OUTPUT} , I/Ps at V_{OUTPUT} OUTPUT tied to V_{SS} | | 1.2 | 1.8 | mA |
| Current limit | I_{Lmax} | | | 450 | | mA |
| OUTPUT noise, 10 Hz to 100 kHz | V_{NOISE} | | | 200 | | $\mu\text{V rms}$ |

$4.5 \leq V_{OUTPUT} \leq 5.5\ \text{V}$, $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$. $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F} + 100\ \text{nF}$, $C_{INPUT} = 22\ \mu\text{F}$, $T_J = -40\text{ to } +125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|----------|------|--------------|------------------|
| RES and EN | | | | | | |
| Output Low Voltage | V_{OL} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 4.5\ \text{V}$, $I_{OL} = 20\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.4 | | V |
| | V_{OL} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 4.5\ \text{V}$, $I_{OL} = 8\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.2 | 0.4 | V |
| | V_{OL} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 2.0\ \text{V}$, $I_{OL} = 4\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.2 | 0.4 | V |
| | V_{OL} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 1.2\ \text{V}$, $I_{OL} = 0.5\ \text{mA}$ | | 0.06 | 0.2 | V |
| EN | | | | | | |
| Output High Voltage | V_{OH} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 4.5\ \text{V}$, $I_{OH} = -1\ \text{mA}$ | 3.5 | 4.1 | | V |
| | V_{OH} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 2.0\ \text{V}$, $I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$ | 1.8 | 1.9 | | V |
| | V_{OH} | $V_{OUTPUT} = 1.2\ \text{V}$, $I_{OH} = -30\ \mu\text{A}$ | 1.0 | 1.1 | | V |
| TCL and V_{IN} | | | | | | |
| TCL Input Low Level | V_{IL} | | V_{SS} | | 0.8 | V |
| TCL Input High Level | V_{IH} | | 2.0 | | V_{OUTPUT} | V |
| Leakage current $\overline{\text{TCL}}$ input | I_{LI} | $V_{SS} \leq V_{TCL} \leq V_{OUTPUT}$ | | 0.05 | 1 | μA |
| V_{IN} input resistance | R_{VIN} | | | 100 | | $\text{M}\Omega$ |
| Comparator reference ^{6) 7)} | V_{REF} | $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.474 | 1.52 | 1.566 | V |
| | V_{REF} | | 1.436 | | 1.620 | V |
| | V_{REF} | $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.420 | | 1.620 | V |
| Comparator hysteresis ⁷⁾ | V_{HY} | | | 2 | | mV |

Table 3

- ¹⁾ If INPUT is connected to V_{SS} , no reverse current will flow from the OUTPUT to the INPUT, however the supply current specified will be sunk by the OUTPUT to supply the A6250.
- ²⁾ The OUTPUT voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.
- ³⁾ Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in OUTPUT voltage due to heating effects are covered in the specification for thermal regulation.
- ⁴⁾ The dropout voltage is defined as the INPUT to OUTPUT differential, measured with the input voltage equal to 5.0 V.
- ⁵⁾ Not tested.
- ⁶⁾ The comparator and the voltage regulator have separate voltage references (see Block Diagram Fig. 7).
- ⁷⁾ The comparator reference is the power-down reset threshold. The power-on reset threshold equals the comparator reference voltage plus the comparator hysteresis (see Fig. 4).



Timing Characteristics

$V_{INPUT} = 6.0\text{ V}$, $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$, $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F} + 100\ \text{nF}$, $C_{INPUT} = 22\ \mu\text{F}$, $T_J = -40\text{ to }+125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--|------------|--|------|----------------------|------|---------------|
| Propagation delays: TCL to Output Pins | T_{DIDO} | | | 250 | 500 | ns |
| V_{IN} sensitivity | T_{SEN} | | 1 | 5 | 20 | μs |
| Logic Transition Times on all Output Pins | T_{TR} | Load 10 k Ω , 50 pF | | 30 | 100 | ns |
| Power-on Reset delay | T_{POR} | $R_{EXT} = 123\ \text{k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$ | 90 | 100 | 110 | ms |
| Watchdog Time | T_{WD} | $R_{EXT} = 123\ \text{k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$ | 90 | 100 | 110 | ms |
| Open Window Percentage | OWP | | | $\pm 0.2 T_{WD}$ | | |
| Closed Window Time | T_{CW} | | | $0.8 T_{WD}$ | | |
| Open Window Time | T_{OW} | $R_{EXT} = 123\ \text{k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$ | 72 | 80 | 88 | ms |
| Watchdog Reset Pulse | T_{WDR} | $R_{EXT} = 123\ \text{k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$ | 36 | 40 | 44 | ms |
| T_{CL} Input Pulse Width | T_{TCL} | | 150 | $T_{WD} / 40$ 2.5 | | ms ns |

Table 4

Timing Waveforms

Watchdog Timeout Period

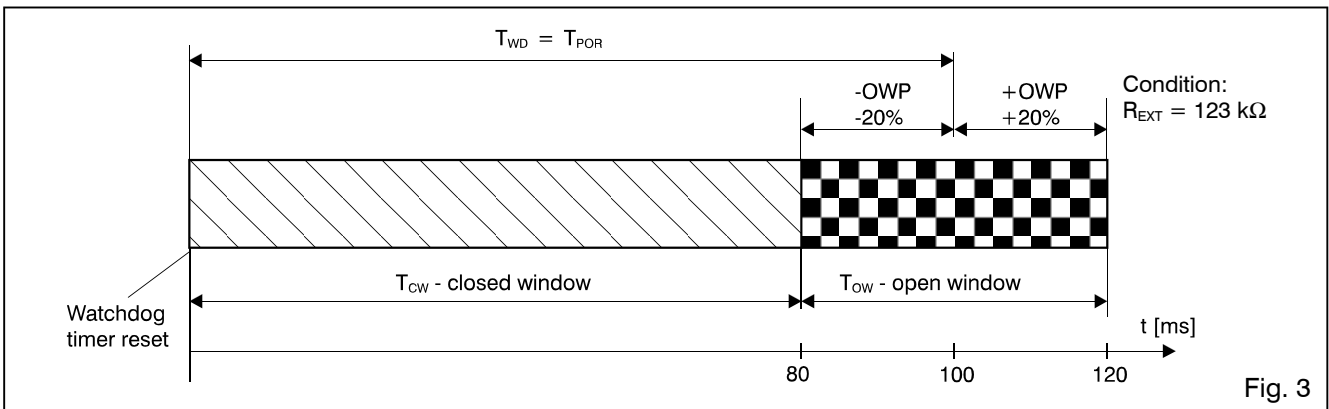


Fig. 3

Voltage Monitoring

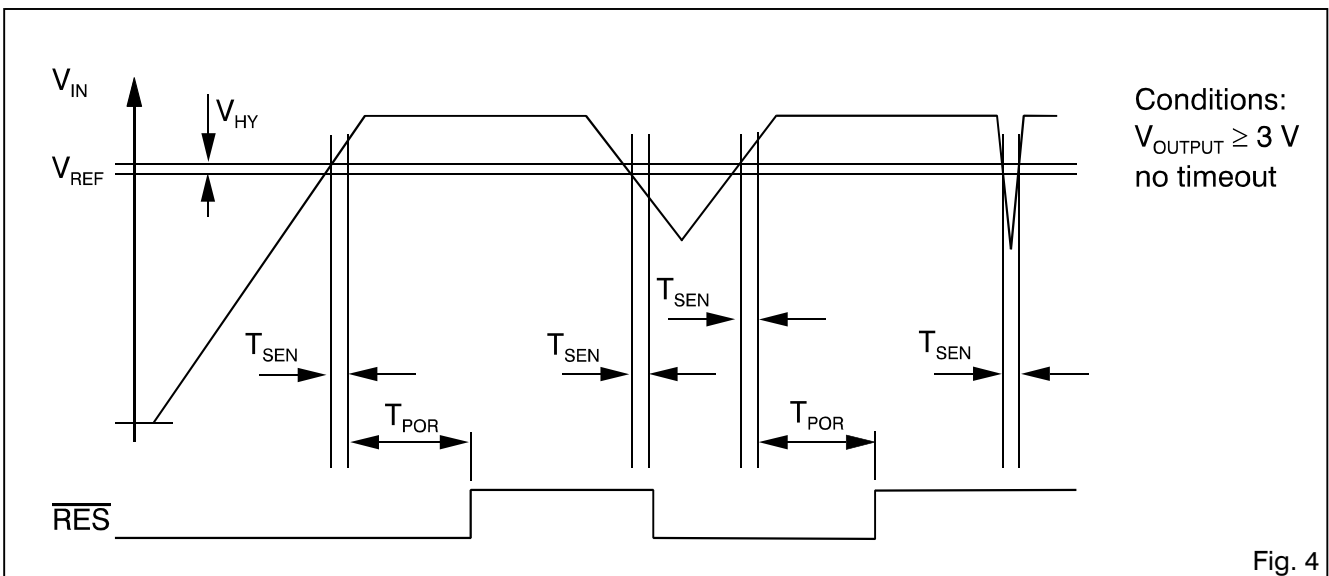
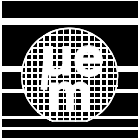
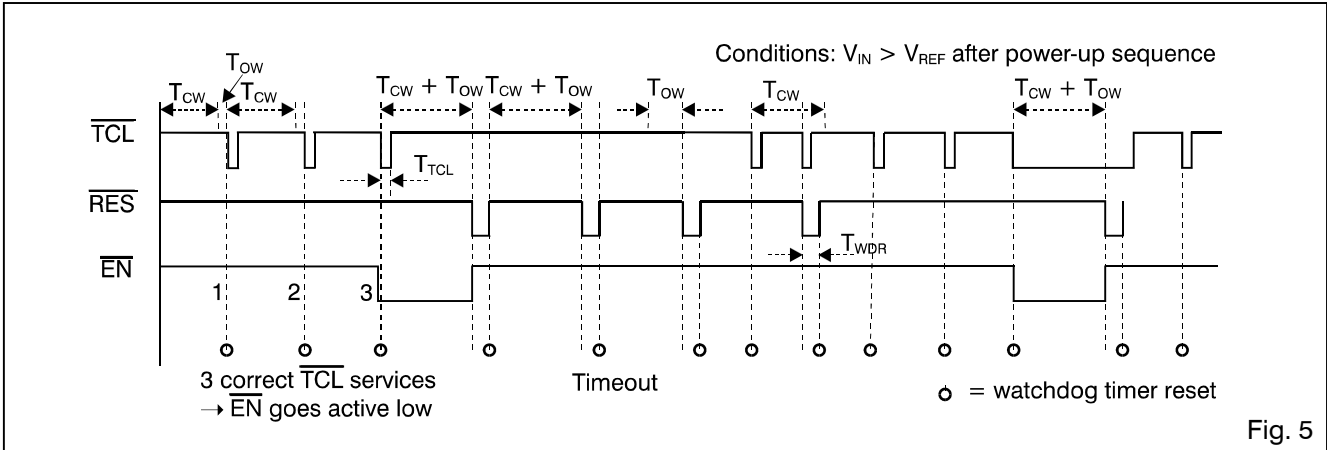


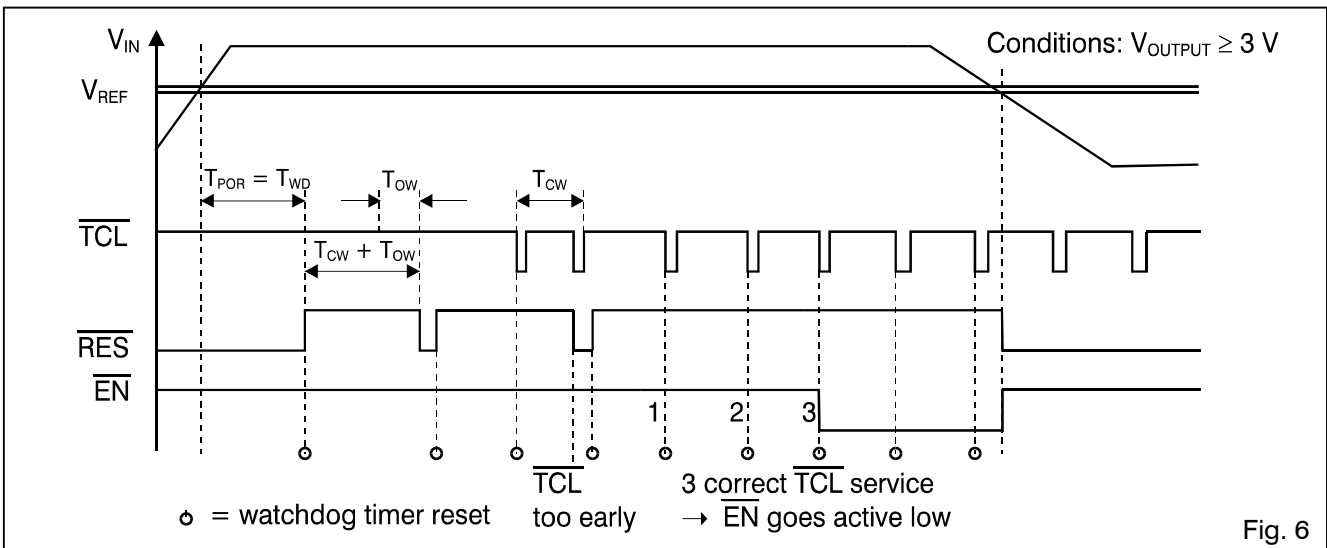
Fig. 4



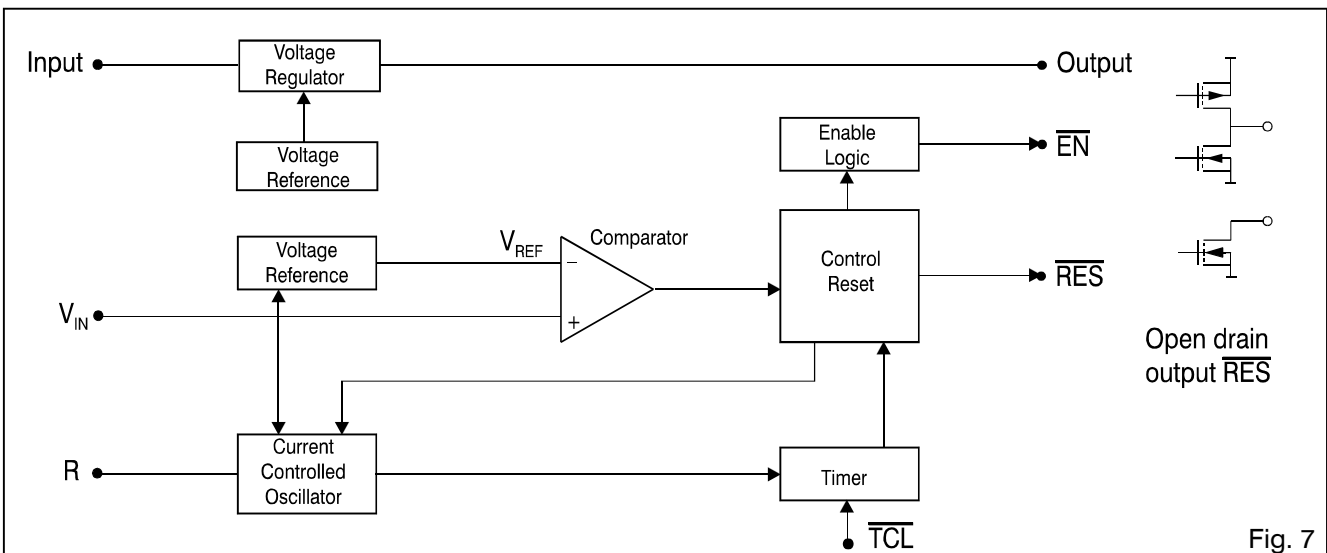
Timer Reaction

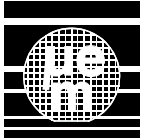


Combined Voltage and Timer Reaction



Block Diagram





Pin Description

| Pin | Name | Function |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 2 | \overline{EN} | Push-pull active low enable output |
| 3 | \overline{RES} | Open drain active low reset output. \overline{RES} must be pulled up to V_{OUTPUT} even if unused |
| 4 | \overline{TCL} | Watchdog timer clear input signal |
| 5 | V_{SS} | GND terminal |
| 12 | INPUT | Voltage regulator input |
| 13 | OUTPUT | Voltage regulator output |
| 14 | R | R_{EXT} input for RC oscillator tuning |
| 15 | V_{IN} | Voltage comparator input |

Table 5

Functional Description

Voltage Regulator

The A6250 has a $5\text{ V} \pm 3\%$, 250 mA, low dropout voltage regulator. The low supply current (typ. $175\ \mu\text{A}$) makes the A6250 particularly suited to automotive systems then remain energized 24 hours a day. The input voltage range is 2.3 V to 40 V for operation and the input protection includes both reverse battery (20 V below ground) and load dump (positive transients up to 60 V). There is no reverse current flow from the OUTPUT to the INPUT when the INPUT equals V_{SS} . This feature is important for systems which need to implement (with capacitance) a minimum power supply hold-up time in the event of power failure. To achieve good load regulation a $22\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor (or greater) is needed on the INPUT (see Fig. 8). Tantalum or aluminium electrolytics are adequate for the $22\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor; film types will work but are relatively expensive. Many aluminium electrolytics have electrolytes that freeze at about -30°C , so tantalums are recommended for operation below -25°C . The important parameters of the $22\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor are an effective series resistance of $\leq 5\ \Omega$ and a resonant frequency above 500 kHz.

A $10\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor (or greater) and a 100 nF capacitor are required on the OUTPUT to prevent oscillations due to instability. The specification of the $10\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor is as per the $22\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor on the INPUT (see previous paragraph).

The A6250 will remain stable and in regulation with no external load and the dropout voltage is typically constant as the input voltage fall to below its minimum level (see Table 2). These features are especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

Care must be taken not to exceed the maximum junction temperature ($+125^\circ\text{C}$). The power dissipation within the A6250 is given by the formula:

$$P_{TOTAL} = (V_{INPUT} - V_{OUTPUT}) \cdot I_{OUTPUT} + (V_{INPUT}) \cdot I_{SS}$$

The maximum continuous power dissipation at a given temperature can be calculated using the formula:

$$P_{MAX} = (125^\circ\text{C} - T_A) / R_{th(j-a)}$$

where $R_{th(j-a)}$ is the thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient and is specified in Table 2. Note the $R_{th(j-a)}$ given in Table 2 assumes that the package is soldered to a PCB. The above formula for maximum power dissipation

assumes a constant load (ie. $\geq 100\ \text{s}$). The transient thermal resistance for a single pulse is much lower than the continuous value.

V_{IN} Monitoring

The power-on reset and the power-down reset are generated as a response to the external voltage level on the V_{IN} input. The external voltage level is typically obtained from a voltage divider as shown in Fig. 8. The user uses the external voltage divider to set the desired threshold level for power-on reset and power-down reset in his system. The internal comparator reference voltage is typically 1.52 V. At power-up the reset output (\overline{RES}) is held low (see Fig. 4). After INPUT reaches 3.36 V (and so OUTPUT reaches at least 3 V) and V_{IN} becomes greater than V_{REF} , the \overline{RES} output is held low for an additional power-on-reset (POR) delay which is equal to the watchdog time T_{WD} (typically 100 ms with an external resistor of 123 k Ω connected at R pin). The POR delay prevents repeated toggling of \overline{RES} even if V_{IN} and the INPUT voltage drops out and recovers. The POR delay allows the microprocessor's crystal oscillator time to start and stabilize and ensures correct recognition of the reset signal to the microprocessor.

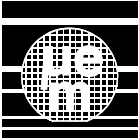
The \overline{RES} output goes active low generating the power-down reset whenever V_{IN} falls below V_{REF} . The sensitivity or reaction time of the internal comparator to the voltage level on V_{IN} is typically 5 μs .

Timer Programming

The on-chip oscillator with an external resistor R_{EXT} connected between the R pin and V_{SS} (see Fig. 8) allows the user to adjust the power-on reset (POR) delay, watchdog time T_{WD} and with this also the closed and open time windows as well as the watchdog reset pulse width ($T_{WD} / 40$). With $R_{EXT} = 123\ \text{k}\Omega$ typical values are:

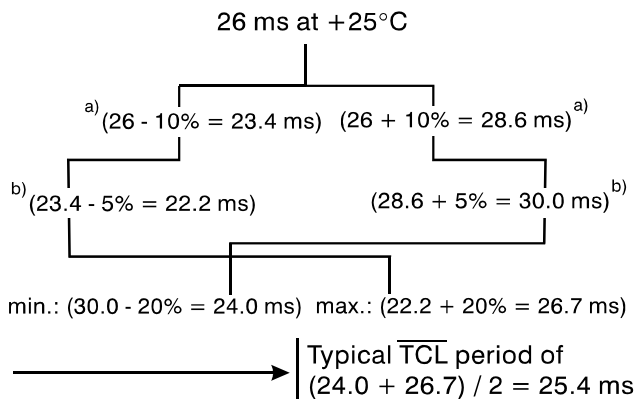
- Power-on reset delay: $T_{POR} = 100\ \text{ms}$
- Watchdog time: $T_{WD} = 100\ \text{ms}$
- Closed window: $T_{CW} = 80\ \text{ms}$
- Open window: $T_{OW} = 40\ \text{ms}$
- Watchdog reset: $T_{WDR} = 2.5\ \text{ms}$

Note the current consumption increases as the frequency increases.



Watchdog Timeout Period Description

The watchdog timeout period is divided into two parts, a "closed" window and an "open" window (see Fig. 3) and is defined by two parameters, T_{WD} and the Open Window Percentage (OWP). The closed window starts just after the watchdog timer resets and is defined by $T_{CW} = T_{WD} - OWP(T_{WD})$. The open window starts after the closed time window finishes and lasts till $T_{WD} + OWP(T_{WD})$. The open window time is defined by $T_{OW} = 2 \times OWP(T_{WD})$.



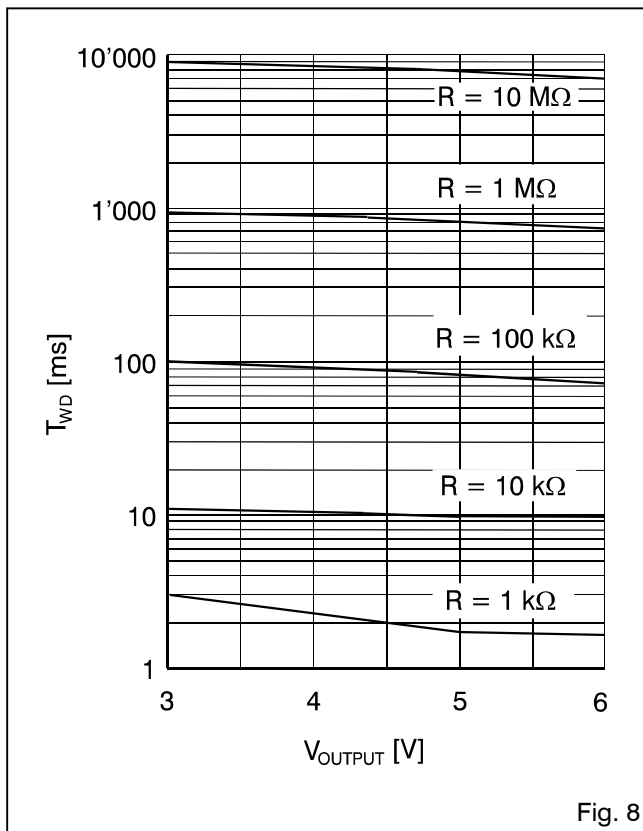
For example if $T_{WD} = 100 \text{ ms}$ (actual value) and $OWP = \pm 20\%$ this means the closed window lasts during first the 80 ms ($T_{CW} = 80 \text{ ms} = 100 \text{ ms} - 0.2 (100 \text{ ms})$) and the open window the next 40 ms ($T_{OW} = 2 \times 0.2 (100 \text{ ms}) = 40 \text{ ms}$). The watchdog can be serviced between 80 ms and

120 ms after the timer reset. However as the time base is $\pm 10\%$ accurate, software must use the following calculation for servicing signal $\overline{T_{CL}}$ during the open window: Related to curves (Fig. 10 to Fig. 20), especially Fig. 19 and Fig. 20, the relation between T_{WD} and R_{EXT} could easily be defined. Let us take an example describing the variations due to production and temperature:

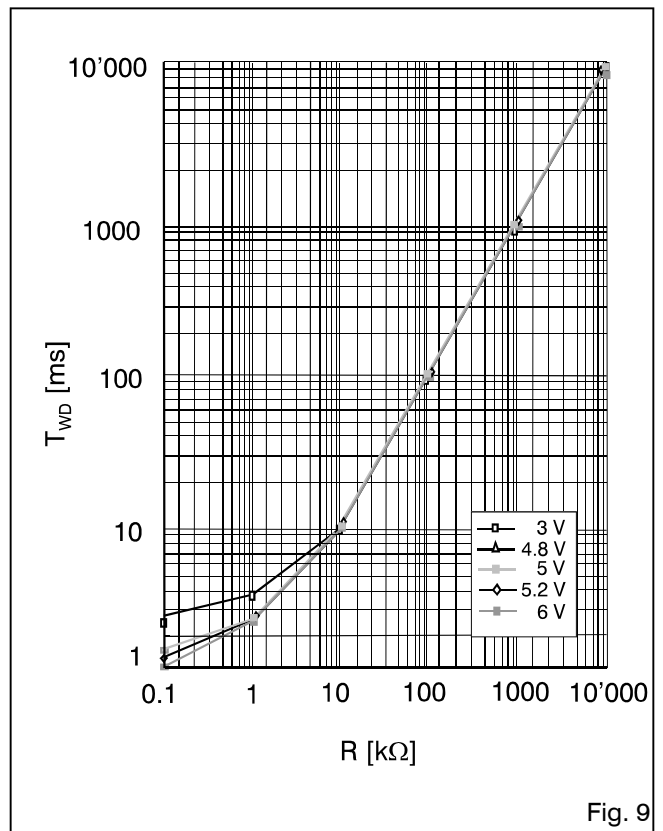
- Choice, $T_{WD} = 26 \text{ ms}$.
- Related to Fig. 20, the coefficient (T_{WD} to R_{EXT}) is 1.125 where R_{EXT} is in $k\Omega$ and T_{WD} in ms.
- $R_{EXT} (\text{typ.}) = 26 \times 1.155 = 30.0 \text{ k}\Omega$.
- The ratio between $T_{WD} = 26 \text{ ms}$ and the ($\overline{T_{CL}}$ period) = 25.4 ms is 0.975. Then the relation over the Production and the full temperature range is, $\overline{T_{CL}}$ period = $0.975 \times T_{WD}$ or $0.975 \times R_{EXT}$ or $\overline{T_{CL}}$ period = $\frac{0.975 \times R_{EXT}}{1.155}$, as typical value.
 - $\pm 10\%$ while PRODUCTION value unknown for the customer when $R_{EXT} \neq 123 \text{ k}\Omega$.
 - $\pm 5\%$ while operating TEMPERATURE range $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$.
- If you fixed a $\overline{T_{CL}}$ period = 26 ms $\Rightarrow R_{EXT} = \frac{26 \times 1.155}{0.975} = 30.8 \text{ k}\Omega$.

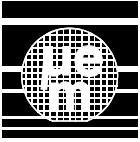
If during your production the T_{WD} time can be measured at $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ and the μC can adjust the $\overline{T_{CL}}$ period, then the $\overline{T_{CL}}$ period range will be much larger for the full operating temperature.

T_{WD} versus V_{OUTPUT} at $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$



T_{WD} versus R at $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$





T_{WD} versus R at $T_J = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

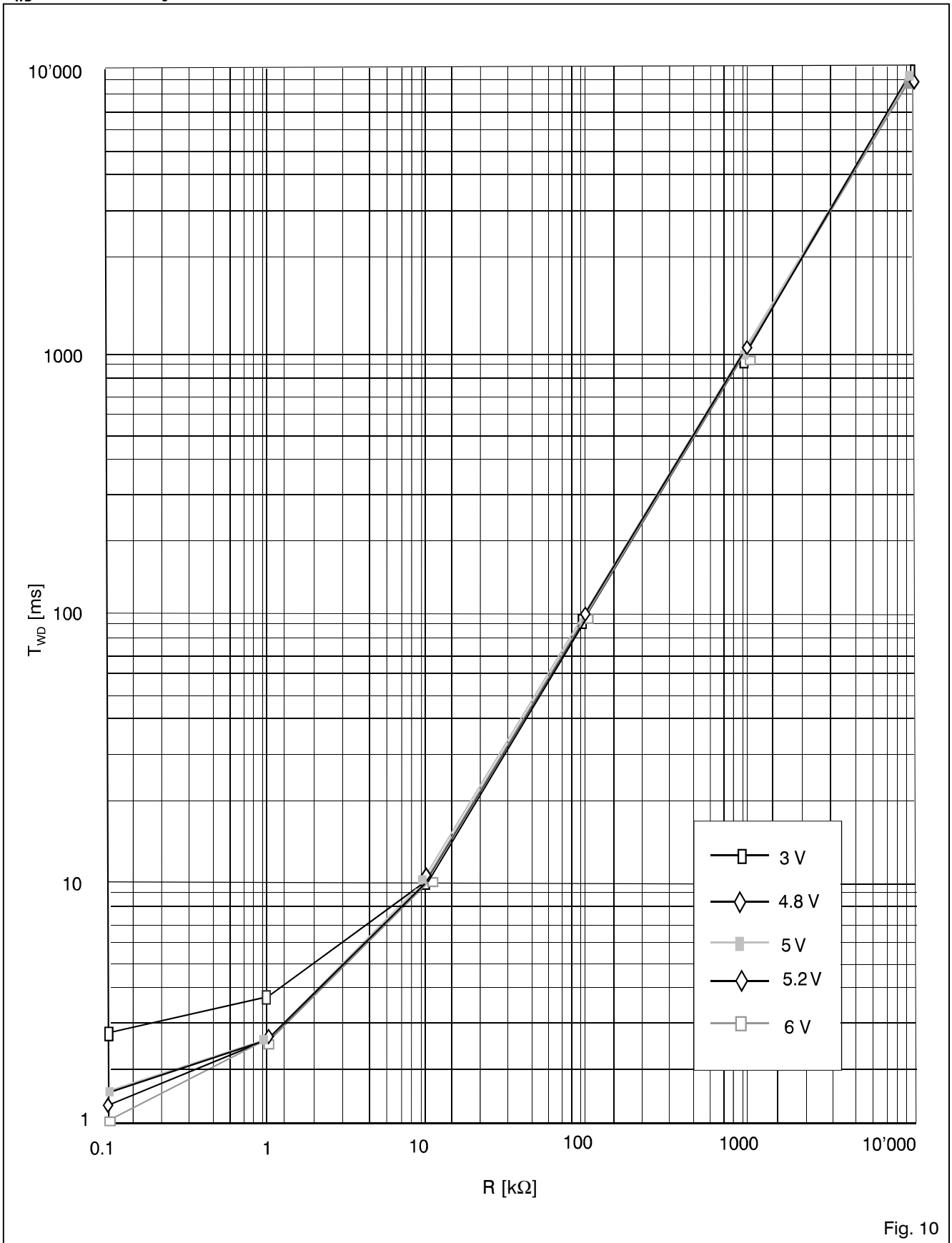
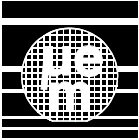


Fig. 10



T_{WD} versus V_{OUTPUT} at $T_J = +85^\circ C$

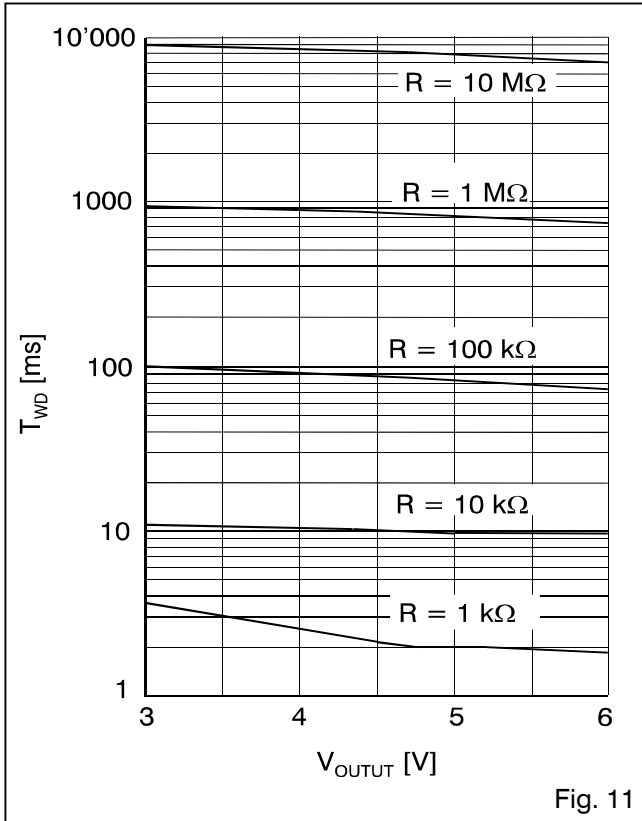


Fig. 11

T_{WD} versus R at $T_J = +85^\circ C$

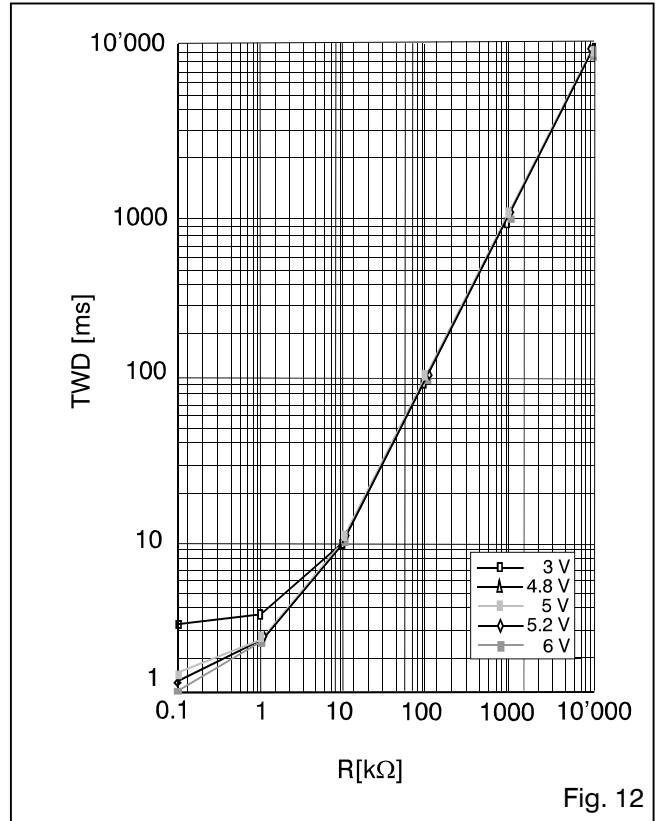


Fig. 12

T_{WD} versus V_{OUTPUT} at $T_J = -40^\circ C$

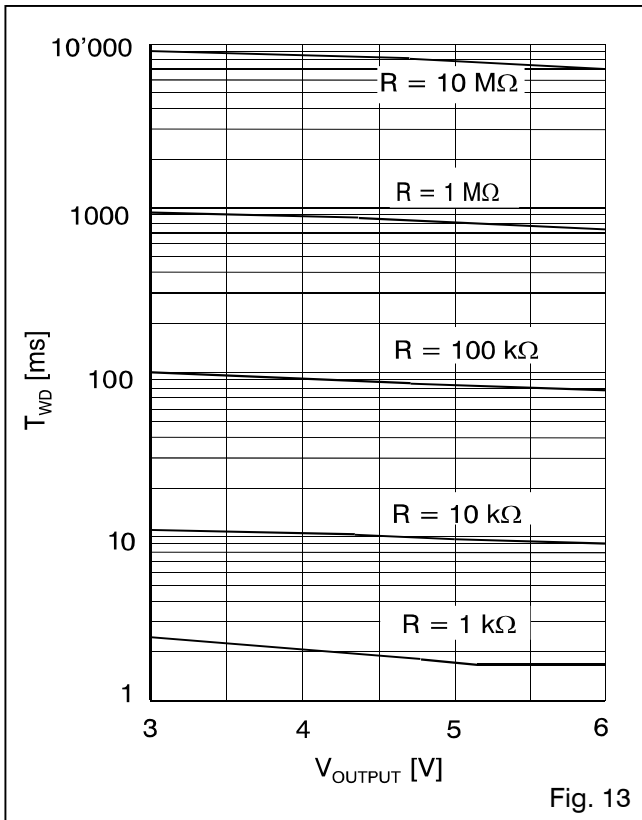


Fig. 13

T_{WD} versus R at $T_J = -40^\circ C$

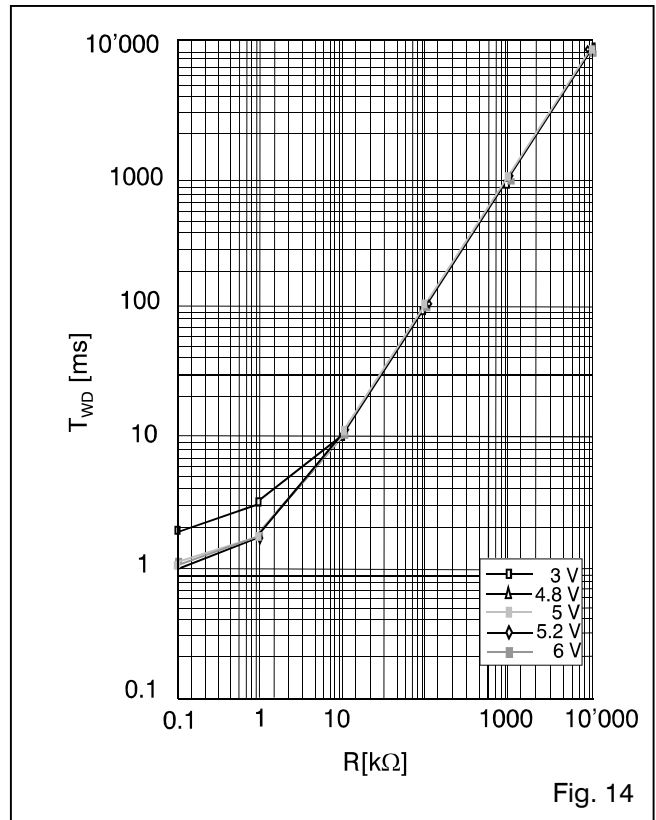
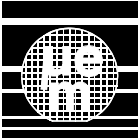


Fig. 14



T_{WD} versus Temperature at 5 V

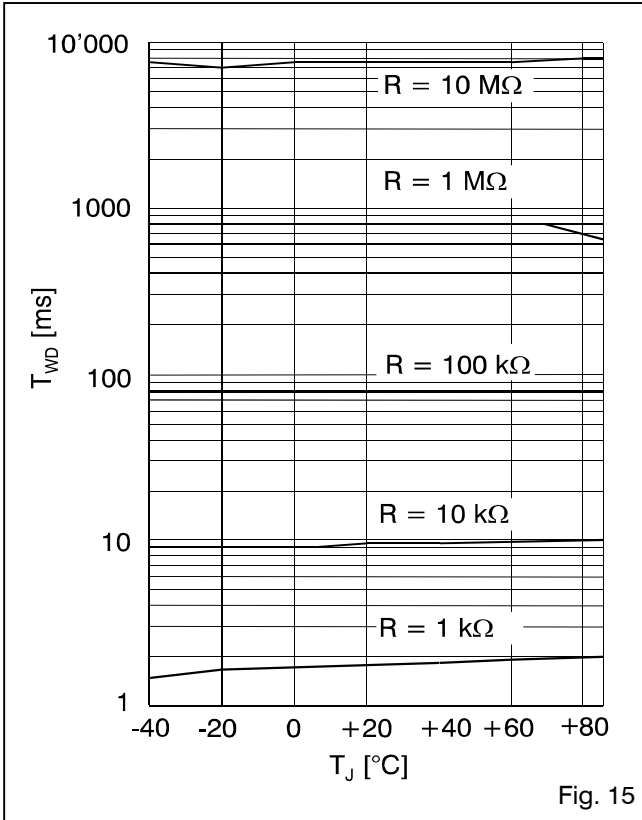


Fig. 15

T_{WD} versus R at 5 V

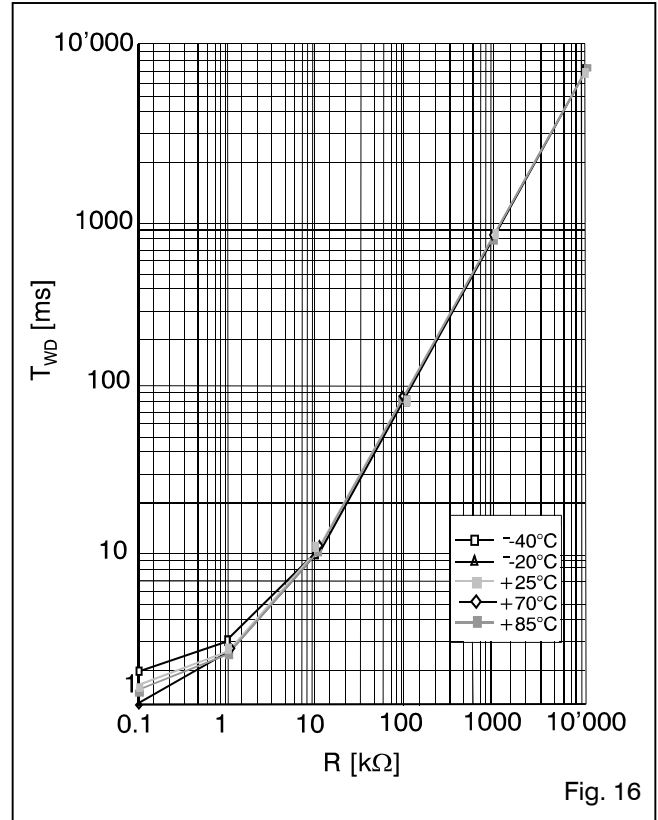


Fig. 16

Maximum OUTPUT Current versus INPUT Voltage

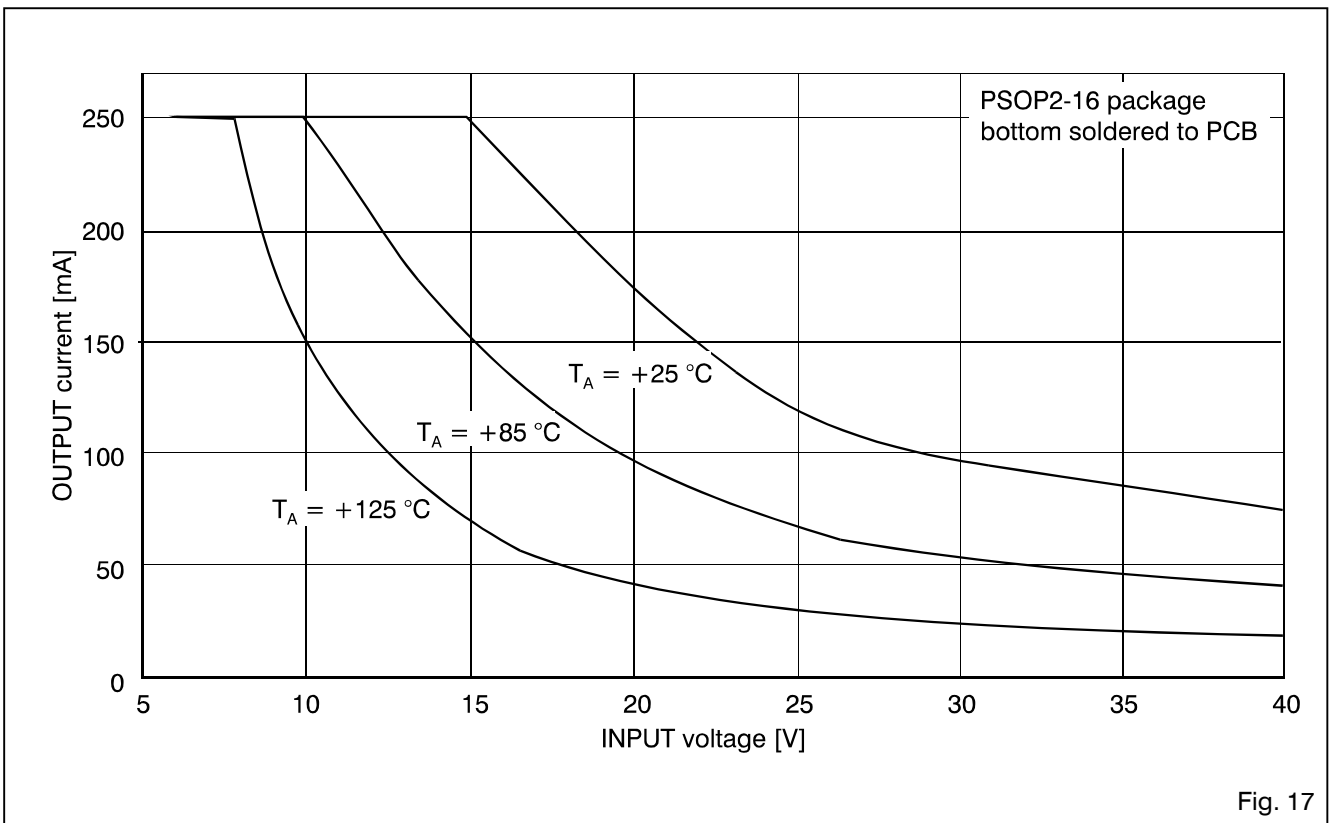
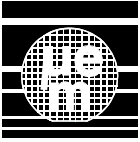


Fig. 17



T_{WD} Coefficient versus R_{EXT} at $T_J = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

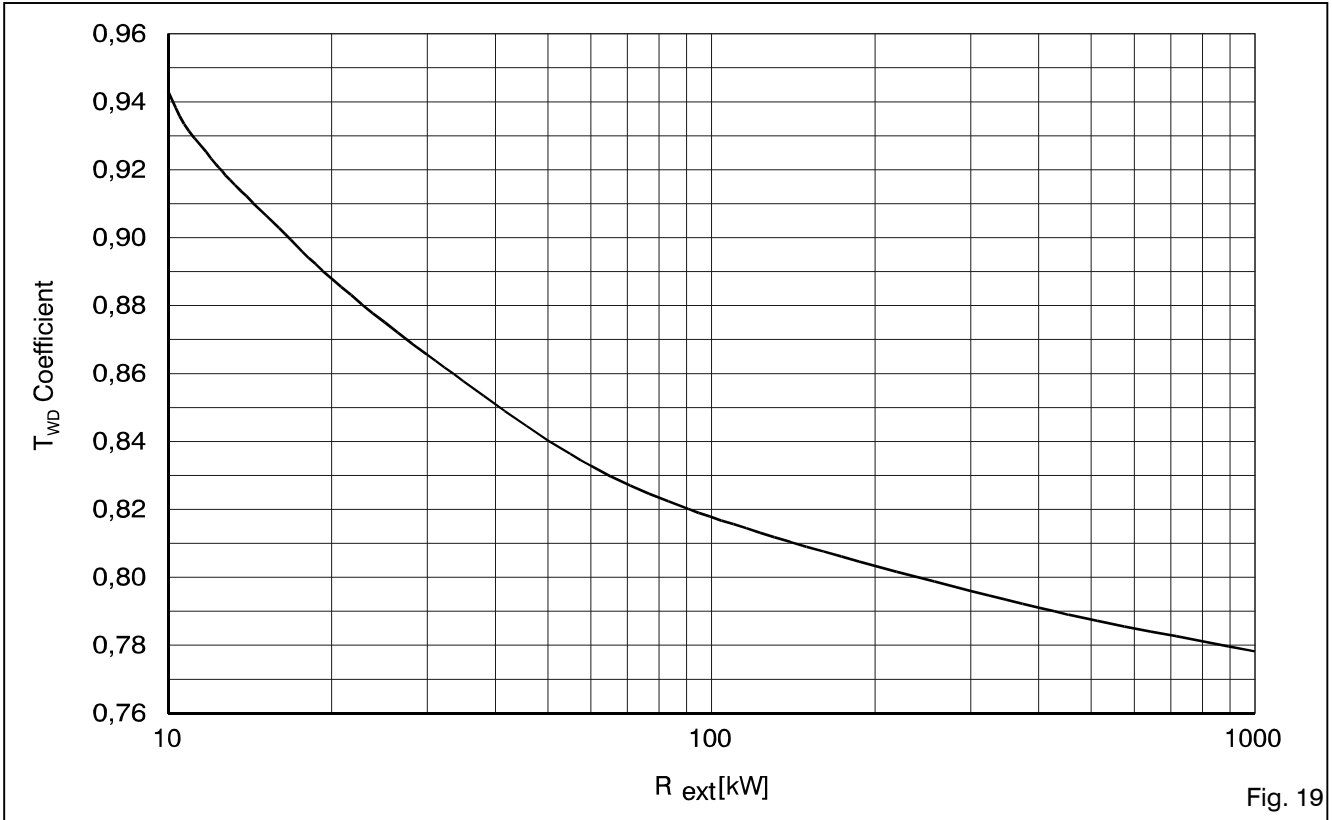


Fig. 19

R_{EXT} Coefficient versus T_{WD} at $T_J = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

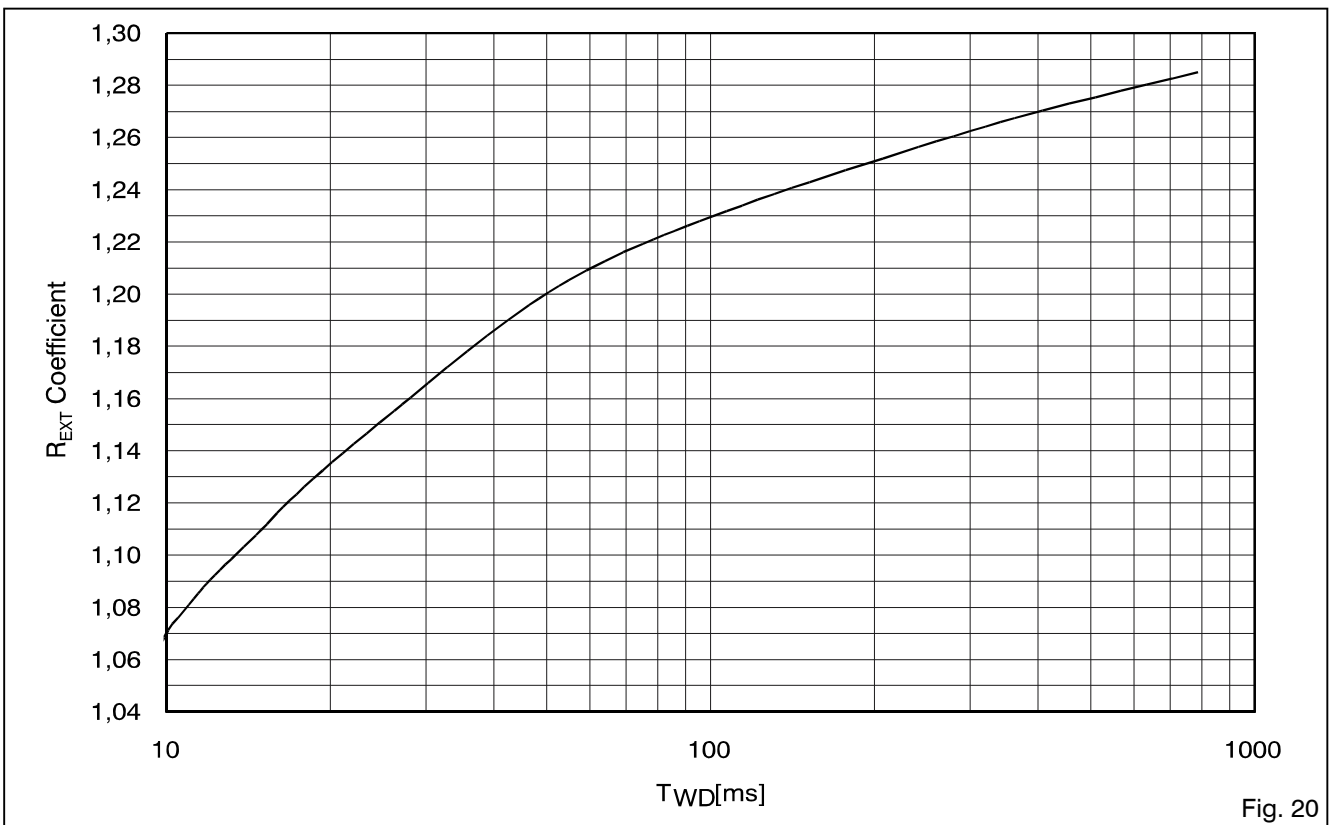
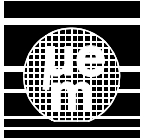
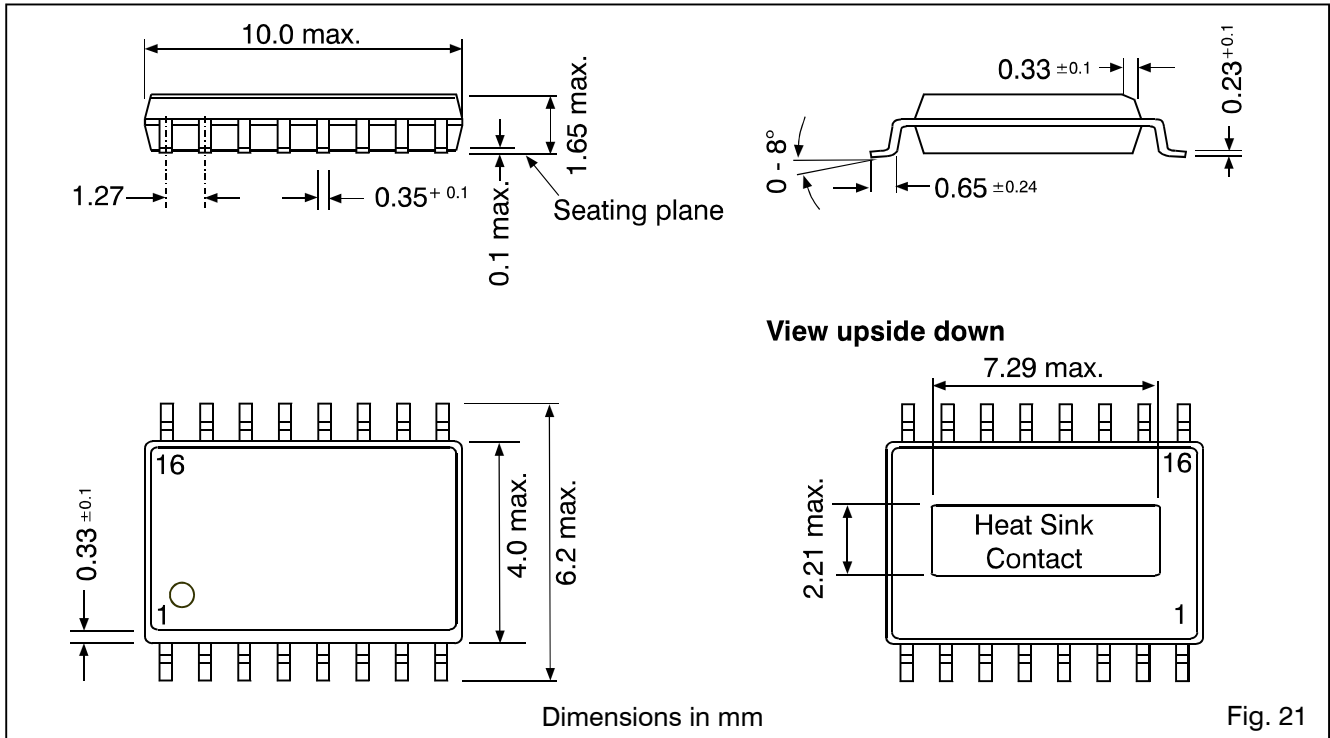


Fig. 20

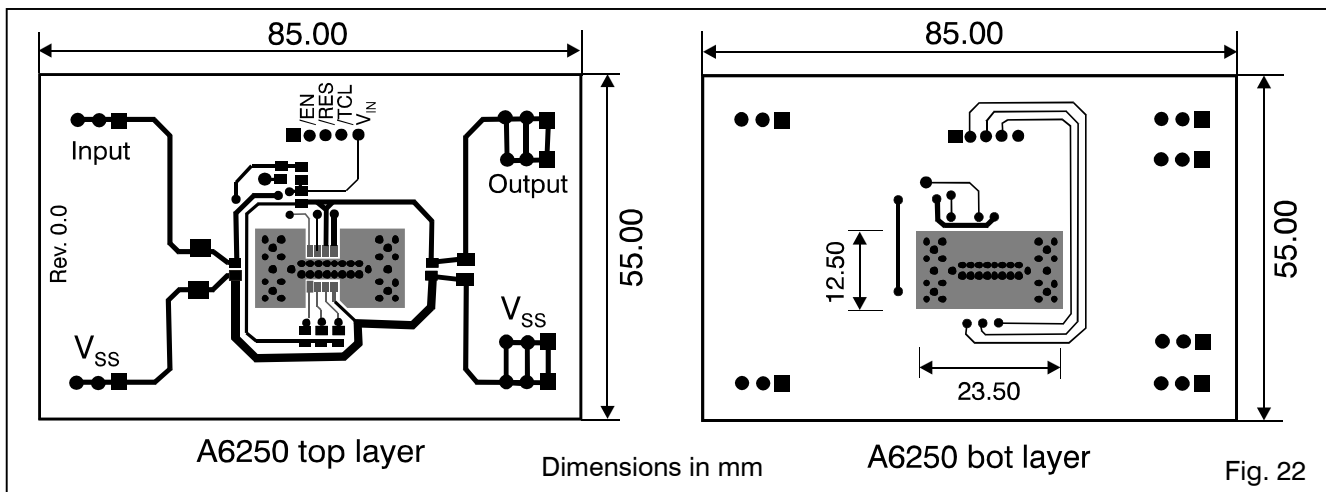


Package and Ordering Information

Dimensions of PSOP2-16 Package



Dual Layer PCB



Ordering Information

The A6250 is available in the following package:

| Type | Package |
|-------------|----------|
| A6250 X 16W | PSOP2-16 |

When ordering please specify complete part number.

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