

# Standard 78 series, 3-pin regulator

## BA178○○T / FP series

The BA178○○T and BA178○○FP series are 3pin fixed positive output voltage regulators. These regulators are used to provide a stabilized output voltage from a fluctuating DC input voltage.

There are 11 fixed output voltages, as follows : 5V, 6V, 7V, 8V, 9V, 10V, 12V, 15V, 18V, 20V, and 24V. The maximum current capacity is 1A for each of the above voltages.

### ●Applications

Constant voltage power supply

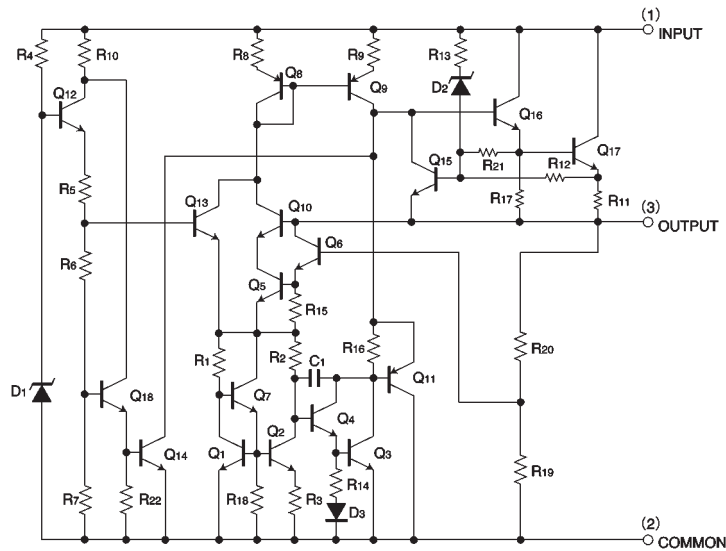
### ●Features

- 1) Built-in overcurrent protection circuit and thermal shutdown circuit.
- 2) Excellent ripple regulation.
- 3) Available in TO220FP and TO252-3 packages, to meet wide range of applications.
- 4) Compatible with other manufacturers' regulators.
- 5) Richly diverse lineup (5V, 6V, 7V, 8V, 9V, 10V, 12V, 15V, 18V, 20V, 24V)

### ●Product codes

Output voltage (V)	Product name	Output voltage (V)	Product name
5	BA17805T / FP	12	BA17812T / FP
6	BA17806T / FP	15	BA17815T / FP
7	BA17807T / FP	18	BA17818T / FP
8	BA17808T / FP	20	BA17820T / FP
9	BA17809T / FP	24	BA17824T / FP
10	BA17810T / FP	—	—

● Internal circuit configuration



«Common specifications for BA17800T / FP series»

● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Applied voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	35	V
Power dissipation	TO220FP	2.0*	W
	TO252-3	1.0*	
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~+85	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~+150	°C

\* Reduced by 16 mW/°C (TO220FP) and 8 mW/°C (TO252-3) for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C (without heat sink).

● Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

BA17805T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	7.5	—	25	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17806T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	8.5	—	21	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17807T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	9.5	—	22	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17808T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	10.5	—	23	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17809T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	11.5	—	26	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17812T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	15	—	27	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17818T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	21	—	33	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17824T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	27	—	33	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17810T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	12.5	—	25	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17815T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	17.5	—	30	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

BA17820T / FP

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	23	—	33	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	—	—	1	A

● Electrical characteristics

(BA17805T / FP individual specifications) (unless otherwise noted, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>IN</sub> = 10V, I<sub>o</sub> = 500mA)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	V <sub>O1</sub>	4.8	5.0	5.2	V	I <sub>o</sub> =500mA	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	V <sub>O2</sub>	4.75	—	5.25	V	V <sub>IN</sub> =7.5~20V, I <sub>o</sub> =5mA~1A	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.I <sub>1</sub>	—	3	100	mV	V <sub>IN</sub> =7~25V, I <sub>o</sub> =500mA	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.I <sub>2</sub>	—	1	50	mV	V <sub>IN</sub> =8~12V, I <sub>o</sub> =500mA	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	62	78	—	dB	e <sub>IN</sub> =1V <sub>rms</sub> , f=120Hz, I <sub>o</sub> =100mA	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	15	100	mV	I <sub>o</sub> =5mA~1A	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	5	50	mV	I <sub>o</sub> =250~750mA	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	T <sub>CV<sub>O</sub></sub>	—	-1.0	—	mV/°C	I <sub>o</sub> =5mA, T <sub>J</sub> =0~125°C	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	V <sub>n</sub>	—	40	—	μV	f=10Hz~100kHz	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	V <sub>d</sub>	—	2.0	—	V	I <sub>o</sub> =1A	Fig.4
Bias current	I <sub>b</sub>	—	4.5	8.0	mA	I <sub>o</sub> =0mA	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	I <sub>b1</sub>	—	—	0.5	mA	I <sub>o</sub> =5mA~1A	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	I <sub>b2</sub>	—	—	0.8	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =8~25V	Fig.5
Peak output current	I <sub>o-P</sub>	—	1.7	—	A	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	I <sub>os</sub>	—	0.6	—	A	V <sub>IN</sub> =25V	Fig.6

〈BA17806T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 11\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	5.75	6.0	6.25	V	$I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	5.7	—	6.3	V	$V_{IN} = 8.5 \sim 21\text{V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	4	120	mV	$V_{IN} = 8 \sim 25\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	2	60	mV	$V_{IN} = 9 \sim 13\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	59	73	—	dB	$e_{IN} = 1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f = 120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o = 100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	16	120	mV	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	6	60	mV	$I_o = 250 \sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o = 5\text{mA}$ , $T_j = 0 \sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	60	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f = 10\text{Hz} \sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o = 1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o = 0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN} = 8.5 \sim 25\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{o-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{oS}$	—	0.6	—	A	$V_{IN} = 25\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17807T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 13\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	6.7	7.0	7.3	V	$I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	6.65	—	7.35	V	$V_{IN} = 9.5 \sim 22\text{V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	5	140	mV	$V_{IN} = 9 \sim 25\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	2	70	mV	$V_{IN} = 10 \sim 15\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	57	69	—	dB	$e_{IN} = 1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f = 120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o = 100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	17	140	mV	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	6	70	mV	$I_o = 250 \sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o = 5\text{mA}$ , $T_j = 0 \sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	70	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f = 10\text{Hz} \sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o = 1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.5	mA	$I_o = 0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN} = 9.5 \sim 25\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{o-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{oS}$	—	0.6	—	A	$V_{IN} = 25\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17808T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 14\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	7.7	8.0	8.3	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	7.6	—	8.4	V	$V_{IN}=10.5\sim 23\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l1	—	5	160	mV	$V_{IN}=10.5\sim 25\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l2	—	3	80	mV	$V_{IN}=11\sim 17\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	56	65	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L1	—	19	160	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L2	—	7	80	mV	$I_o=250\sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	80	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=10.5\sim 25\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.6	—	A	$V_{IN}=25\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17809T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 15\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	8.6	9.0	9.4	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	8.55	—	9.45	V	$V_{IN}=11.5\sim 26\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l1	—	6	180	mV	$V_{IN}=11.5\sim 26\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l2	—	4	90	mV	$V_{IN}=13\sim 19\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	56	64	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L1	—	20	180	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L2	—	8	90	mV	$I_o=250\sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	90	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=11.5\sim 26\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN}=30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17810T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 16\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	9.6	10.0	10.4	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	9.5	—	10.5	V	$V_{IN}=12.5\sim 25\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l1	—	7	200	mV	$V_{IN}=12.5\sim 27\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l2	—	4	100	mV	$V_{IN}=14\sim 20\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	55	64	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L1	—	21	200	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L2	—	8	90	mV	$I_o=250\sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	100	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=12.5\sim 27\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{o-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{os}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN}=30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17812T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 19\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	11.5	12.0	12.5	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	11.4	—	12.6	V	$V_{IN}=15\sim 27\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l1	—	8	240	mV	$V_{IN}=14.5\sim 30\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l2	—	5	120	mV	$V_{IN}=16\sim 22\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	55	63	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L1	—	23	240	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L2	—	10	120	mV	$I_o=250\sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.5	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	110	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=14.5\sim 30\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{o-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{os}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN}=30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17815T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 23\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	14.4	15.0	15.6	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	14.25	—	15.75	V	$V_{IN}=17.5\sim30\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	9	300	mV	$V_{IN}=17.5\sim30\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	5	150	mV	$V_{IN}=20\sim26\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	54	62	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1V_{rms}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	27	300	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	10	150	mV	$I_o=250\sim750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.6	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	125	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=17.5\sim30\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN}=30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17818T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 27\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	17.3	18.0	18.7	V	$I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	17.1	—	18.9	V	$V_{IN}=21\sim33\text{V}$ , $I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	10	360	mV	$V_{IN}=21\sim33\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	5	180	mV	$V_{IN}=24\sim33\text{V}$ , $I_o=500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	55	61	—	dB	$e_{IN}=1V_{rms}$ , $f=120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o=100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	30	360	mV	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	12	180	mV	$I_o=250\sim750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.6	—	mV/°C	$I_o=5\text{mA}$ , $T_j=0\sim125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	140	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f=10\text{Hz}\sim100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o=1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o=0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o=5\text{mA}\sim1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN}=21\sim33\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN}=30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17820T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 29\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	19.2	20.0	20.8	V	$I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	19.0	—	21.0	V	$V_{IN} = 23 \sim 33\text{V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	12	400	mV	$V_{IN} = 23 \sim 33\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	7	200	mV	$V_{IN} = 26 \sim 32\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	53	60	—	dB	$e_{IN} = 1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f = 120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o = 100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	32	400	mV	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	14	200	mV	$I_o = 250 \sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.7	—	mV/°C	$I_o = 5\text{mA}$ , $T_j = 0 \sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	150	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f = 10\text{Hz} \sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o = 1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.5	8.0	mA	$I_o = 0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN} = 23 \sim 33\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN} = 30\text{V}$	Fig.6

〈BA17824T / FP individual specifications〉 (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 33\text{V}$ ,  $I_o = 500\text{mA}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Output voltage 1	$V_{O1}$	23.0	24.0	25.0	V	$I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Output voltage 2	$V_{O2}$	22.8	—	25.2	V	$V_{IN} = 27 \sim 33\text{V}$ , $I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Input stability 1	Reg.l <sub>1</sub>	—	15	480	mV	$V_{IN} = 27 \sim 33\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Input stability 2	Reg.l <sub>2</sub>	—	10	240	mV	$V_{IN} = 30 \sim 33\text{V}$ , $I_o = 500\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Ripple rejection ratio	R.R.	50	58	—	dB	$e_{IN} = 1\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ , $f = 120\text{Hz}$ , $I_o = 100\text{mA}$	Fig.2
Load regulation 1	Reg.L <sub>1</sub>	—	37	480	mV	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.1
Load regulation 2	Reg.L <sub>2</sub>	—	15	240	mV	$I_o = 250 \sim 750\text{mA}$	Fig.1
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_{CVO}$	—	-0.7	—	mV/°C	$I_o = 5\text{mA}$ , $T_j = 0 \sim 125^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output noise voltage	$V_n$	—	180	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$f = 10\text{Hz} \sim 100\text{kHz}$	Fig.3
Minimum I/O voltage differential	$V_d$	—	2.0	—	V	$I_o = 1\text{A}$	Fig.4
Bias current	$I_b$	—	4.7	8.0	mA	$I_o = 0\text{mA}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 1	$I_{b1}$	—	—	0.5	mA	$I_o = 5\text{mA} \sim 1\text{A}$	Fig.5
Bias current change 2	$I_{b2}$	—	—	0.8	mA	$V_{IN} = 27 \sim 33\text{V}$	Fig.5
Peak output current	$I_{O-P}$	—	1.7	—	A	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Fig.1
Output short-circuit current	$I_{OS}$	—	0.3	—	A	$V_{IN} = 30\text{V}$	Fig.6



● Measurement circuits

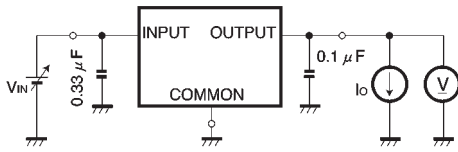
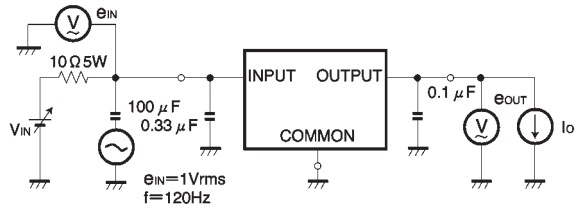


Fig. 1 Measurement circuit for output voltage, input stability, load regulation, temperature coefficient of output voltage



$$\text{Ripple rejection ratio R.R.} = 20 \log \left( \frac{E_{IN}}{E_{OUT}} \right)$$

Fig. 2 Measurement circuit for ripple rejection ratio

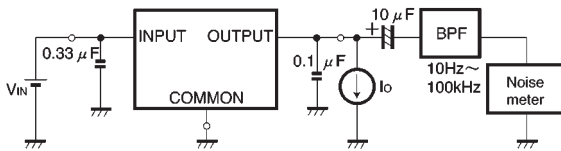


Fig. 3 Measurement circuit for output noise voltage

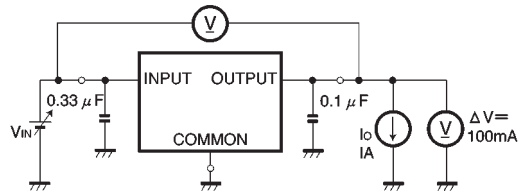


Fig. 4 Measurement circuit for Minimum I/O voltage differential

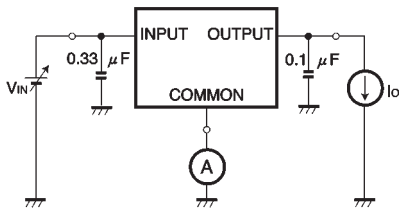


Fig. 5 Measurement circuit for bias current and bias current change

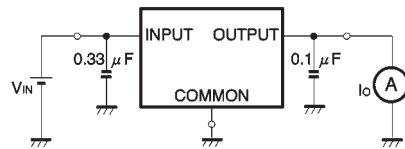


Fig. 6 Measurement circuit for output short-circuit current

●Electrical characteristic curves

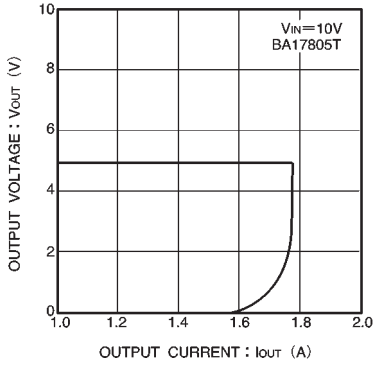


Fig. 7 Current limit characteristics

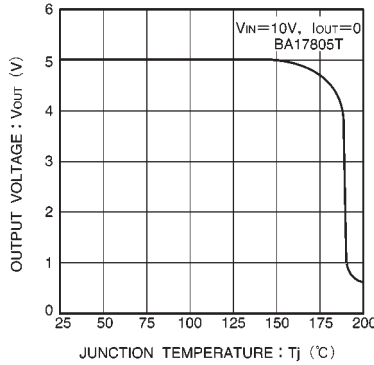


Fig. 8 Thermal cutoff circuit characteristics

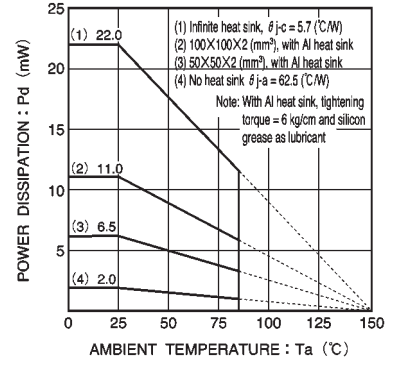


Fig.9  $T_a$  - power dissipation characteristics (TO220)

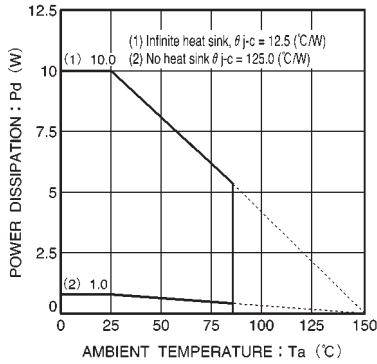


Fig.10  $T_a$  - power dissipation characteristics (TO252-3)

**●**Operation notes

(1) Although the circuit examples included in this handbook are highly recommendable for general use, you should be thoroughly familiar with circuit characteristics as they relate to your own use conditions. If you intend to change the number of external circuits, leave an ample margin, taking into account discrepancies in both static and dynamic characteristics of external parts and Rohm ICs. In addition, please be advised that Rohm cannot provide complete assurance regarding patent rights.

**(2) Operating power supply voltage**

When operating within the normal voltage range and within the ambient operating temperature range, most circuit functions are guaranteed. The rated values can not be guaranteed for the electrical characteristics, but there are no sudden changes of the characteristics within these ranges.

**(3) Power dissipation**

Heat attenuation characteristics are noted on a separate page and can be used as a guide in judging power dissipation.

If these ICs are used in such a way that the allowable power dissipation level is exceeded, an increase in the chip temperature could cause a reduction in the current capability or could otherwise adversely affect the performance of the IC. Make sure a sufficient margin is allowed so that the allowable power dissipation value is not exceeded.

**(4) Preventing oscillation in output and using bypass capacitors**

Always use a capacitor between the output pins and the GND to prevent fluctuation in the output and to prevent

oscillation between the output pins and the GN of the application's input ( $V_{IN}$  0.1 $\mu$ F should be used.)

Changes in the temperature and other factors can cause the value of the capacitor to change, and this can cause oscillation. To prevent this, we recommend using a tantalum capacitor which has minimal changes in nominal capacitance.

Also, we recommend adding a bypass capacitor of about 0.33 $\mu$ F between the input pin and the GND, as close to the pin as possible.

**(5) Thermal overload circuit**

A built-in thermal overload circuit prevents damage from overheating. When the thermal circuit is activated, the various outputs are in the OFF state. When the temperature drops back to a constant level, the circuit is restored.

(6) Internal circuits could be damaged if there are modes in which the electric potential of the application's input ( $V_{IN}$ ) and GND are the opposite of the electric potential of the various outputs. Use of a diode or other such bypass path is recommended.

(7) Although the manufacture of this product includes rigorous quality assurance procedures, it may be damaged if absolute maximum ratings for voltage or operating temperature are exceeded. When damage has occurred, special modes (such as short circuit mode or open circuit mode) cannot be specified. If it is possible that such special modes may be needed, please consider using a fuse or some other mechanical safety measure.

(8) When used within a strong magnetic field, be aware that there is a slight possibility of malfunction.

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

