NCP700

200 mA, Ultra Low Noise, High PSRR, BiCMOS RF LDO Regulator

Noise sensitive RF applications such as Power Amplifiers in cell phones and precision instrumentation require very clean power supplies. The NCP700 is 200 mA LDO that provides the engineer with a very stable, accurate voltage with ultra low noise and very high Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) suitable for RF applications. In order to optimize performance for battery operated portable applications, the NCP700 employs an advanced BiCMOS process to combine the benefits of low noise and superior dynamic performance of bipolar elements with very low ground current consumption at full loads offered by CMOS.

Furthermore, in order to provide a small footprint for space–conscious applications, the NCP700 is stable with small, low value capacitors and is available in a very small DFN6 2x2.2 package.

Features
• Output Voltage Options:
  – 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 2.75 V, 2.8 V, 3.0 V, 3.3 V
  – Contact Factory for Other Voltage Options
• Output Current Limit 200 mA
• Ultra Low Noise (typ 15 μVrms)
• Very High PSRR (typ 80 dB)
• Stable with Ceramic Output Capacitors as low as 1 μF
• Low Sleep Mode Current (max 1 μA)
• Active Discharge Circuit
• Current Limit Protection
• Thermal Shutdown Protection
• These are Pb–Free Devices

Typical Applications
• Cellular Telephones (Power Amplifier)
• Noise Sensitive Applications (Video, Audio)
• Analog Power Supplies
• PDAs / Palmtops / Organizers / GPS
• Battery Supplied Devices

Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic
Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DFN6 2x2.2 Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Chip Enable: This pin allows on/off control of the regulator. To disable the device, connect to GND. If this function is not in use, connect to $V_{in}$. Internal 5 MΩ Pull Down resistor is connected between CE and GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 5, EPAD</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Power Supply Ground (Pins are fused for the DFN package)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$V_{in}$</td>
<td>Power Supply Input Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$V_{out}$</td>
<td>Regulated Output Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$C_{noise}$</td>
<td>Noise reduction pin. (Connect 100 nF or 10 nF capacitor to GND)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAXIMUM RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage (Note 1)</td>
<td>$V_{in}$</td>
<td>$-0.3 \text{ V} \text{ to } 6 \text{ V}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chip Enable Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{CE}$</td>
<td>$-0.3 \text{ V} \text{ to } V_{in} +0.3 \text{ V}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Reduction Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{Cnoise}$</td>
<td>$-0.3 \text{ V} \text{ to } V_{in} +0.3 \text{ V}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{out}$</td>
<td>$-0.3 \text{ V} \text{ to } V_{in} +0.3 \text{ V}$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Junction Temperature (Note 1)</td>
<td>$T_{j(max)}$</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>$T_{STG}$</td>
<td>$-55 \text{ to } 150 \text{ °C}$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

NOTE: This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:
- Machine Model Method 200 V

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Package Thermal Resistance, DFN6: (Note 1)</td>
<td>$R_{thJA}$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction-to-Lead (pin 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction-to-Ambient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area
# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V\textsubscript{in} = V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V, V\textsubscript{CE} = 1.2 V, C\textsubscript{in} = 0.1 \mu F, C\textsubscript{out} = 1 \mu F, C\textsubscript{noise} = 10 nF, T\textsubscript{A} = −40°C to 85°C, unless otherwise specified (Note 2))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULATOR OUTPUT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in}</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage (Note 3)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{out}</td>
<td>1.764</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.836</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.450</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.695</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.744</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.940</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.234</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(−2%)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(−2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage (Note 3)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{out}</td>
<td>1.746</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.854</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA to 200 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.425</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6675</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.8325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.716</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.910</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.090</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.201</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(−3%)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(−3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply Ripple Rejection</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = V\textsubscript{out} +1.0 V + 0.5 V\textsubscript{p-p}</td>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA to 150 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C\textsubscript{noise} = 100nF</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f = 1 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f = 10 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V, I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA</td>
<td>Reg\textsubscript{line}</td>
<td>−0.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA to 200 mA</td>
<td>Reg\textsubscript{load}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Noise Voltage</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{n}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>\mu V\textsubscript{rms}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Limit</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{out} = V\textsubscript{out(nom)} − 0.1 V</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{ILM}</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Short Circuit Current</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{out} = 0 V</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{SC}</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{in} = (V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V) to 5.5 V</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DO}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 200 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Current</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{GND}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>\mu A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 200 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable Current</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CE} = 0 V</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{DIS}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>\mu A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Threshold (Note 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T\textsubscript{SD}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis (Note 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T\textsubscript{SH}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHIP ENABLE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Threshold</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{IN(CE)}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Pull–Down Resistance (Note 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>R\textsubscript{PD(CE)}</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>M\Omega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIMING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn–on Time</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 150 mA</td>
<td>t\textsubscript{on}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C\textsubscript{noise} = 10 nF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn–off Time</td>
<td>C\textsubscript{noise} = 10 nF/100 nF</td>
<td>t\textsubscript{off}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>\mu s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 1 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I\textsubscript{out} = 10 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization, production tested at T\textsubscript{J} = T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
3. Contact factory for other voltage options.
4. Measured when output voltage falls 100 mV below the regulated voltage at V\textsubscript{in} = V\textsubscript{out} + 0.5 V if V\textsubscript{out} < 2.5 V, then V\textsubscript{DO} = V\textsubscript{in} − V\textsubscript{out} at V\textsubscript{in} = 2.5 V.
5. Guaranteed by design and characterization.
6. Expected to disable device when CE pin is floating.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 1.8 V)

Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 2.5 V)

Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 2.75 V)

Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 2.8 V)

Figure 7. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 3.0 V)

Figure 8. Output Voltage vs. Temperature
(Vout = 3.3 V)
NCP700

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 9. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

Figure 10. Ground Current vs. Temperature

Figure 11. Ground Current vs. Input Voltage

Figure 12. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

Figure 13. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current
NCP700

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 15. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

Figure 16. Current Limit vs. Temperature

Figure 17. Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature

Figure 18. PSRR vs. Frequency

Figure 19. Noise Density vs. Frequency
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 20. Enable Voltage and Output Voltage vs. Time (Start-Up)

Figure 21. Line Transient

Figure 22. Load Transient

Figure 23. Output Capacitor ESR vs. Output Current

V_{CE} 1 V/div

V_{out} 1 V/div

TIME (20 μs/div)

TIME (100 μs/div)

TIME (40 μs/div)

V_{in} = 4 V
I_{out} = 150 mA
C_{noise} = 0 nF

T_A = 25°C

V_{in} = 2.8 V
V_{out} = 1.8 V
C_{out} = 1 μF

V_{in} = 4 V
I_{out} = 150 mA
C_{out} = 1 μF

V_{in} = 3.6 V
T_A = 25°C

V_{out} = 1.8 V
I_{out} = 150 mA
C_{out} = 1 μF

V_{in} = 2.8 V
V_{out} = 1.8 V
C_{out} = 1 μF

50 mV/div

100 mA/div

50 mV/div

10 mV/div

1000 mV/div

10 mV/div

4.2 V
3.6 V
3.0 V
1.8 V

Unstable Region
Stable Region

0.1
0.1
0.01

10
10
10

0
25
50
75
100
125
150

I_{out}, OUTPUT CURRENT (mA)

ESR of OUTPUT CAPACITOR (Ω)

C_{out} = 1 μF to 10 μF
APPLICATION INFORMATION

General
The NCP700 is a 200 mA (current limited) linear regulator with a logic input for on/off control for the high speed turn–off output voltage.

Access to the major contributor of noise within the integrated circuit is provided as the focus for noise reduction within the linear regulator system.

Power Up/Down
During power up, the NCP700 maintains a high impedance output (V_out) until sufficient voltage is present on V_in to power the internal bandgap reference voltage. When sufficient voltage is supplied (approx 1.2 V), V_out will start to turn on (assume CE shorted to V_in), linearly increasing until the output regulation voltage has been reached.

Active discharge circuitry has been implemented to insure a fast turn off time. Then CE goes low, the active discharge transistor turns on creating a fast discharge of the output voltage. Power to drive this circuitry is drawn from the output node. This is to maintain the lowest quiescent current when in the sleep mode (V_CE = 0.4 V). This circuitry subsequently turns off when the output voltage discharges.

CE (chip enable)
The enable function is controlled by the logic pin CE. The voltage threshold of this pin is set between 0.4 V and 1.2 V. A voltage lower than 0.4 V guarantees the device is off. A voltage higher than 1.2 V guarantees the device is on. The NCP700 enters a sleep mode when in the off state drawing less than 1 μA of quiescent current.

The device can be used as a simple regulator without use of the chip enable feature by tying the CE pin to the V_in pin.

Current Limit
Output Current is internally limited within the IC to a minimum of 200 mA. The design is set to a higher value to allow for variation in processing and the temperature coefficient of the parameter. The NCP700 will source this amount of current measured with a voltage 100 mV lower than the typical operating output voltage.

The specification for short circuit current limit (@ V_out = 0 V) is specified at 320 mA (typ). There is no additional circuitry to lower the current limit at low output voltages. This number is provided for informational purposes only.

Output Capacitor
The NCP700 has been designed to work with low ESR ceramic capacitors. There is no ESR lower limit for stability for the recommended 1 μF output capacitor. Stable region for Output capacitor ESR vs Output Current is shown in Figure 23.

Typical characteristics were measured with Murata ceramic capacitors, GRM219R71E105K (1 μF, 25 V, X7R, 0805) and GRM21BR71A106K (10 μF, 10 V, X7R, 0805).

Output Noise
The main contributor for noise present on the output pin V_out is the reference voltage node. This is because any noise which is generated at this node will be subsequently amplified through the error amplifier and the PMOS pass device. Access to the reference voltage node is supplied directly through the C_noise pin. Noise can be reduced from a typical value of 20 μV rms by using 10 nF to 15 μV rms by using a 100 nF from the C_noise pin to ground.

A bypass capacitor is recommended for good noise performance and better load transient response.

Thermal Shutdown
When the die temperature exceeds the Thermal Shutdown threshold, a Thermal Shutdown (TSD) event is detected and the output (V_out) is turned off. There is no effect from the active discharge circuitry. The IC will remain in this state until the die temperature moves below the shutdown threshold (150°C typical) minus the hysteresis factor (20°C typical).

This feature provides protection from a catastrophic device failure due to accidental overheating. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for proper heat sinking. The maximum device power dissipation can be calculated by:

\[ P_D = \frac{T_J - T_A}{R_{JA}} \]

Thermal resistance value versus copper area and package is shown in Figure 24.

![Figure 24. R_{JA} vs. PCB Copper Area](http://onsemi.com)
## ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Nominal Output Voltage</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Shipping†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCP700MN180R2G</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>LZ</td>
<td>DFN6 2x2.2</td>
<td>3000 / Tape &amp; Reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP700MN250R2G</td>
<td>2.5 V</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP700MN275R2G</td>
<td>2.75 V</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP700MN280R2G</td>
<td>2.8 V</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP700MN300R2G</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>LY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>NCP700MN330R2G</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
<td>LV</td>
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†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.
NCP700

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

6 PIN DFN, 2x2.2, 0.65P
CASE 506BA−01
ISSUE A

NOTES:
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.20 mm FROM TERMINAL.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

TOP VIEW

DETAIL A
ALTERNATE TERMINAL CONSTRUCTIONS

SIDE VIEW

SEATING PLANE

DETIAL B
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTIONS

BOTTOM VIEW

SOLDERING 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.

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