



# 300mA, High PSRR Low-Noise LDO

### DESCRIPTION

The EUP7917 is an efficient, CMOS voltage regulator optimized for ultra-low-noise applications. It offers high output accuracy, extremely low dropout voltage low ground current and fast start-up time. The EUP7917 provides a very low noise output, ideal for RF applications where a clean voltage source is required. A noise bypass pin is also available for further reduction of output noise.

Designed specifically for handheld and batterypowered devices, the EUP7917 provides a TTL-logic-compatible enable pin. When disabled, power consumption drops nearly to zero.

The EUP7917 also works with low-ESR ceramic capacitors, reducing the amount of board space necessary for power applications, critical in handheld wireless devices.

Available in the SC-70 and SOT23-5 package, the EUP7917 offers a wide range of output voltages. Key features include current limit, thermal shutdown and faster transient response.

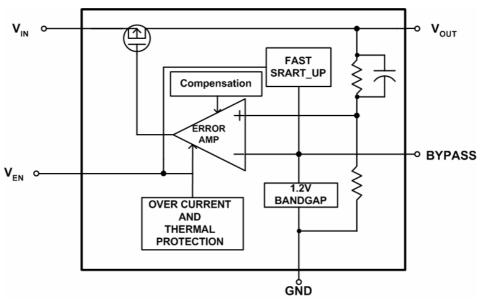
### **FEATURES**

- Space-Saving 5-pin SC-70 Package
- 2.5V to 6V Input Voltage Range
- 50µV(rms) Output Noise
- 250mV Dropout @ 300mA
- 75dB PSRR at 1kHz
- Low 70μA Ground Current
- Up to 300mA Output Current
- Stability with 1µF Ceramic Output Capacitors
- Excellent Load/Line Transient
- Thermal Shutdown and Current Limit Protection
- Available in 1.2V,1.3V,1.5V,1.8V,1.85V, 2.5V,2.8V,2.85V, 2.9V,3.0V,3.3V,3.5V,4.8V and Adjustable Voltages
- RoHS Compliant and 100% Lead (Pb)-Free

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Cellular Phones
- Bluetooth Portable Radios and Accessories
- PDA and Palmtop Computers
- Consumer/Personal Electronics

# Block Diagram





DS7917 Ver1.2 Mar. 2008



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# **Typical Application Circuit**

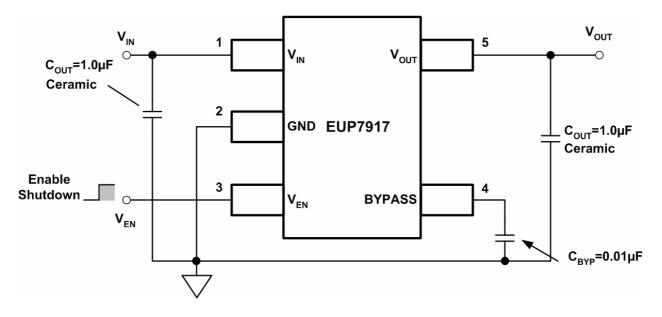


Figure 2. Fixed-Voltage LDO Regulator

### **Pin Configurations**

Package Type	Pin Configurations			
	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} V_{EN} & GND & V_{IN} \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} V_{EN} & GND & V_{IN} \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline$		
SC-70				
SOT23-5	4 5	4 5		
	BYPASS V <sub>OUT</sub> Fixed-Voltage	ADJ V <sub>out</sub> Adjustable Voltage		

# **Pin Description**

PIN	PIN	DESCRIPTION		
V <sub>IN</sub>	1	Input voltage of the LDO		
GND	2	Common ground		
V <sub>EN</sub>	3	Enable input logic, enable high		
BYPASS	Optional bypass capacitor for noise reduction			
ADJ	Adjustable regulator feedback input. Connect to resistor divider.			
V <sub>OUT</sub>	5	Output voltage of the LDO		

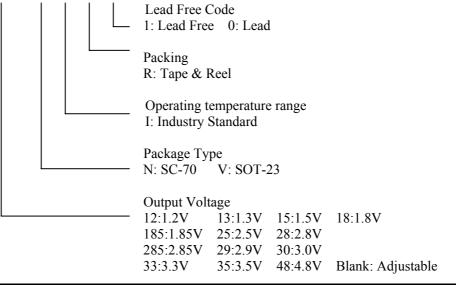


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### **Ordering Information**

Order Number	Package Type	Marking	Operating Temperature range
EUP7917-12NIR1	SC-70	рТ хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-13NIR1	SC-70	рХ хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-15NIR1	SC-70	pC xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-18NIR1	SC-70	pD xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-185NIR1	SC-70	pU xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-25NIR1	SC-70	рВ хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-28NIR1	SC-70	рЕ хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-285NIR1	SC-70	pF xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-29NIR1	SC-70	pW xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-30NIR1	SC-70	pG xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-33NIR1	SC-70	рН хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-35NIR1	SC-70	pR xx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-48NIR1	SC-70	рК хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917NIR1	SC-70	рА хх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-12VIR1	SOT23-5	рТ хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-13VIR1	SOT23-5	рХ хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-15VIR1	SOT23-5	pC xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-18VIR1	SOT23-5	pD xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-185VIR1	SOT23-5	pU xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-25VIR1	SOT23-5	рВ хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-28VIR1	SOT23-5	рЕ хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-285VIR1	SOT23-5	pF xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-29VIR1	SOT23-5	рW хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-30VIR1	SOT23-5	pG xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-33VIR1	SOT23-5	рН хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-35VIR1	SOT23-5	pR xxxx	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917-48VIR1	SOT23-5	рК хххх	-40 °C to 125°C
EUP7917VIR1	SOT23-5	рА хххх	-40 °C to 125°C

EUP7917-





# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

8		
V <sub>IN</sub> ,V <sub>EN</sub>	0.3 to	6.5V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub>	<sub>N</sub> +0.3)
Junction Temperature	1	50°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +	150°C
Lead Temperature	· 🤅	260°C
Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}(SC-70)$		0°C∕W
Thermal Resistance $\theta_{JA}(SOT23-5)$	220	0°C/W
ESD Rating		
Human Body Model		2kV

# **Operating Ratings**

•	V <sub>IN</sub>	2.5 to 6V
•	V <sub>EN</sub>	0 to ( $V_{IN}$ +0.3)
•	Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +125°C

### **Electrical Characteristics**

Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+0.5V$  or 2.5V whichever is greater,  $V_{EN}=V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{IN}=1$ uF,  $C_{OUT}=1$ uF,  $T_A=-40$ ~85 , Unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		EUP7917			Unit	
Symbol	Parameter			Min	Тур	Max.	Unit	
	Input Voltage			2.5		6	V	
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Accuracy	$I_{OUT}=1mA, T_A=25$		-2		2	- %	
ΔVOUT	Output Voltage Accuracy	$I_{OUT}=1mA, T_A=-40$	to 85	-3.0		3.0		
I <sub>OUTMAX</sub>	Maximum Output Current	T <sub>A</sub> >0		300			mA	
I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> (nom)	× 90%, T <sub>A</sub> >0	300	440	800	mA	
		V <sub>OUT</sub> 3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =8	0mA		72	125		
**		V <sub>OUT</sub> 3V,I <sub>OUT</sub> =3	00mA		250	350	mV	
V <sub>DROP</sub>	Dropout Voltage (Note1)	2.4 V <sub>OUT</sub> 3V,I <sub>C</sub>	<sub>UT</sub> =80mA		80	135		
		2.4 V <sub>OUT</sub> 3V,I <sub>C</sub>	<sub>UT</sub> =300mA		300	400	1	
-	Quiescent Current	I <sub>OUT</sub> =0.05mA			70	160	60	
$I_Q$		$V_{\rm IN} = V_{\rm OUT} \text{ (nom)-0.1V,} I_{\rm OUT} = 0 \text{mA} $ 110		250	μA			
V <sub>LNR</sub>	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.5V)$ to 6V, $I_{OUT} = 0.1$ mA			0.02	0.25	%/V	
V <sub>LDR</sub>	Load Regulation	$1 \text{mA} \le I_{OUT} \le 300 \text{mA}$			0.002	0.013	%/mA	
_	Shutdown Supply Current	$V_{EN} = 0, T_A = 25$			0.01	1		
I <sub>SHDN</sub>		V <sub>EN</sub> =0,T <sub>A</sub> =85			0.05		μΑ	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =(V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V)D f=1kHz, I <sub>LOAD</sub> =10			75			
PSRR	Power Supply Ripple Rejection		C+0.5V <sub>P-P</sub> f=10kHz,		60		dB	
		$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1V)De$ f=100kHz, I <sub>LOAD</sub> =			45			
	Output Maiga Valtaga (DMC)		Fixed-Voltage		50		u <b>V</b>	
	Output Noise Voltage (RMS)	I <sub>LOAD</sub> =10mA Adjustable Voltage			239		μV	
	Turn-on Time (Note2)	$R_{LOAD}=50\Omega, T_{A}=23$	5			200	μs	



# **Electrical Characteristics** (continued)

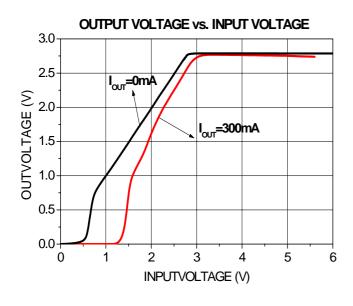
Conditions:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+0.5V$  or 2.5V whichever is greater,  $V_{EN}=V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{IN}=1$  uF,  $C_{OUT}=1$  uF,  $T_{A}=-40$ ~85 ,Unless otherwise specified.

9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
$V_{\text{ENL}}$	VENL (Maximum Low Level Input Voltage at EN)				0.4	V
V <sub>ENH</sub>	VENH (Minimum high Level Input Voltage at EN)	$V_{IN}=2.5V$ to 5.5V	1.5			V
	VEN Input Bias Current	$V_{IN}$ =5.5V, $V_{EN}$ =0 or 5.5V		1		nA
	FB Input Bias Current (ADJ Version)	V <sub>IN</sub> =5.5V, V <sub>FB</sub> =1.3V		1		nA
$V_{FB}$	FB Pin Voltage (ADJ Version)	T <sub>A</sub> =25	1.176	1.2	1.224	V
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal Shutdown Temperature			155		
$\Delta T_{SD}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			15		

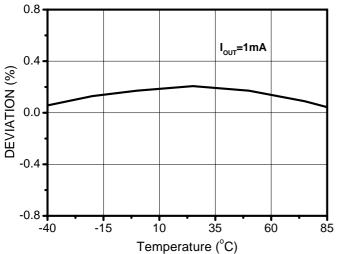
Note 1: Dropout is defined as  $V_{IN}-V_{OUT}$  when  $V_{OUT}$  is 100mV below the value of  $V_{OUT}$  for  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+0.5V$ Note 2: Test time needed for  $V_{OUT}$  to reach 90% of final value.

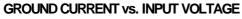


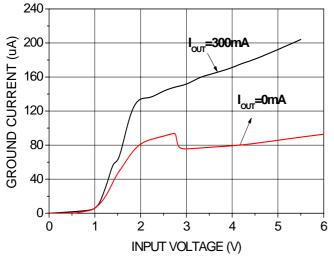
# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

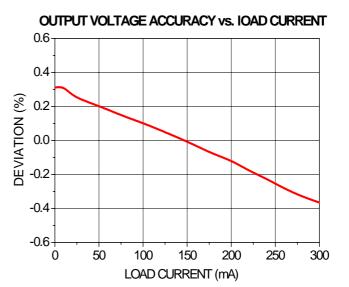


**OUTPUT VOLTAGE ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE** 

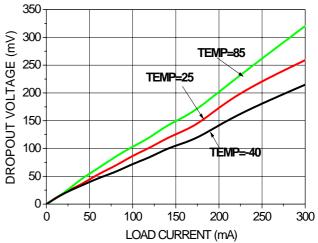


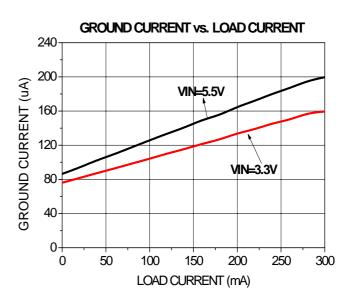




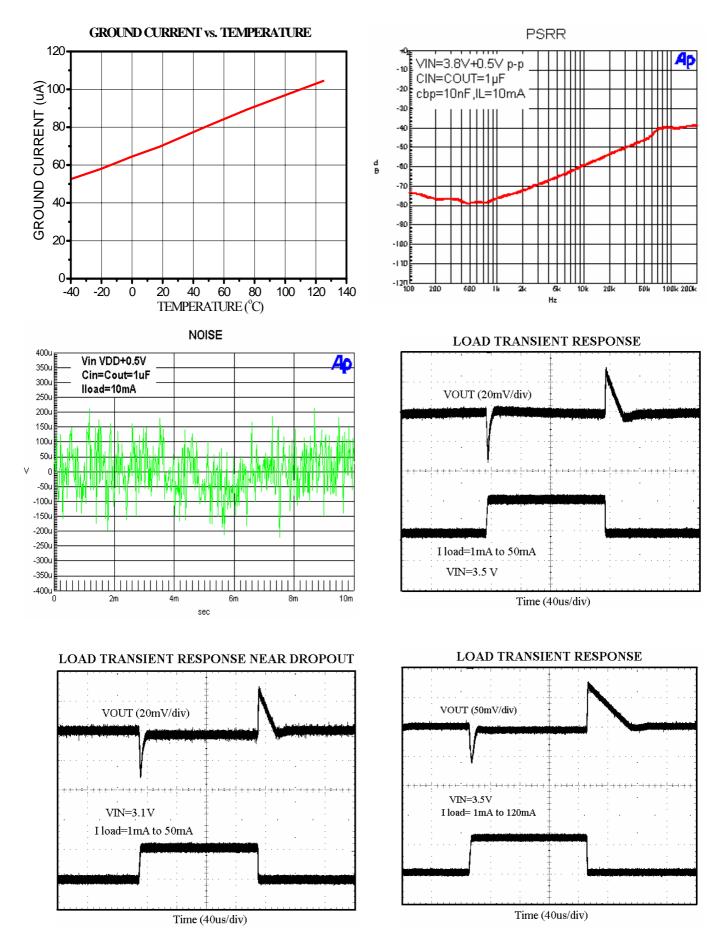


DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



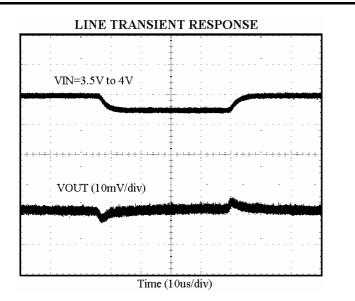


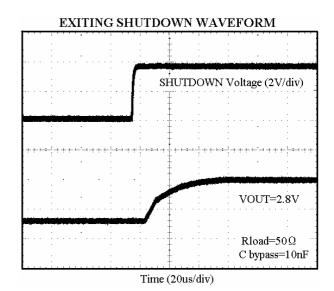




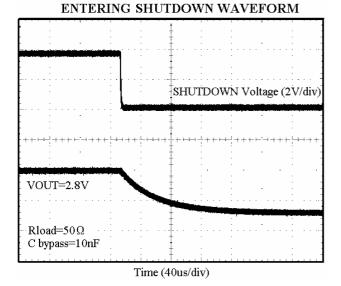








SHUTDOWN RESPONSE WAVEFORM (CBP=100nF)



SHUTDOWN Voltage (2V/div) VOUT=2.8V Rload=50Ω C bypass=100nF Time (400us/div)

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### **Application Note**

### **External Capacitors**

Like any low-dropout regulator, the EUP7917 requires external capacitors for regulator stability. The EUP7917 is specifically designed for portable applications requiring minimum board space and smallest components. These capacitors must be correctly selected for good performance.

### **Input Capacitor**

An input capacitance of  $1\mu F$  is required between the EUP7917 input pin and ground (the amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit).

This capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 1cm from the input pin and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic, tantalum, or film capacitor may be used at the input.

If a tantalum capacitor is used at the input, it must be guaranteed by the manufacturer to have a surge current rating sufficient for the application.

There are no requirements for the ESR on the input capacitor, but tolerance and temperature coefficient must be considered when selecting the capacitor to ensure the capacitance will be  $1\mu F$  over the entire operating temperature range.

### **Output Capacitor**

The EUP7917 is designed specifically to work with very small ceramic output capacitors. A ceramic capacitor (temperature characteristics X7R, X5R, Z5U, or Y5V) in 1 to  $22\mu$ F range with  $5m\Omega$  to  $500m\Omega$  ESR range is suitable in the EUP7917 application circuit.

The output capacitor must meet the requirement for minimum amount of capacitance and also have an ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) value which is within a stable range ( $5m\Omega$  to  $500m\Omega$ )

### **No-Load Stability**

The EUP7917 will remain stable and in regulation with no external load. This is specially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

### **Capacitor Characteristics**

The EUP7917 is designed to work with ceramic capacitors on the output to take advantage of the benefits they offer: for capacitance values in the range of  $1\mu$ F to  $4.7\mu$ F range, ceramic capacitors are the smallest, least expensive and have the lowest ESR values (which makes them best for eliminating high frequency noise). The ESR of a typical  $1\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is in the range of  $20m\Omega$  to  $40m\Omega$ , which easily meets the ESR requirement for stability by the EUP7917.

The ceramic capacitor's capacitance can vary with temperature. The capacitor type X7R, which operates over a temperature range of -55°C to +125°C, will only vary the capacitance to within  $\pm$ 15%. Most large value ceramic capacitors ( $\geq$ 2.2µF) are manufactured with Z5U or Y5V temperature characteristics. Their

capacitance can drop by more than 50% as the temperature goes from 25°C to 85°C. Therefore, X7R is recommended over Z5U and Y5V in applications where the ambient temperature will change significantly above or below 25°C.

### **Noise Bypass Capacitor**

Connecting a  $0.01\mu$ F capacitor between the C<sub>BYPASS</sub> pin and ground significantly reduces noise on the regulator output. This cap is connected directly to a high impedance node in the bandgap reference circuit. Any significant loading on this node will cause a change on the regulated output voltage. For this reason, DC leakage current through this pin must be kept as low as possible for best output voltage accuracy. The types of capacitors best suited for the noise bypass capacitor are ceramic and film.

Unlike many other LDO's, addition of a noise reduction capacitor does not effect the load transient response of the device.

### **Adjustable Operation**

The adjustable version of the EUP7917 has an output voltage range of 1.2V to 4.5V. The output voltage of the EUP7917 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as shown in Figure3. The output voltage is calculated using:

$$V_{O} = V_{ref} \times (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})$$

Where:

Vref= 1.2V typ. (the internal reference voltage)

Utilize the following equation for adjusting the output to a particular voltage:

$$R_1 = R_2 \left[ \frac{V_0}{1.2V} - 1 \right]$$

Choose R2=50k to optimize accuracy, power supply rejection, noise and power consumption.

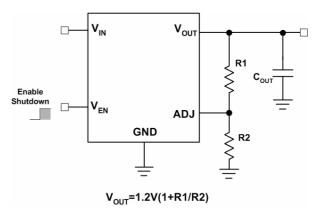


Figure3. Adjustable Regulator with Resistors



### **On/Off Input Operation**

The EUP7917 is turned off by pulling the  $V_{EN}$  pin low, and turned on by pulling it high. If this feature is not used, the  $V_{EN}$  pin should be tied to  $V_{IN}$  to keep the regulator output on at all time. To assure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the  $V_{EN}$ input must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$ .

#### Fast Start up

The EUP7917 output starts up after Vref voltage reaches its final value (1.2V nomial). The start-up time is determined by the time constant of the bypass capacitor. The smaller the capacitor value, the shorter the start-up time, but less noise gets reduced. As a result, start-up time and noise reduction need to be taken into design consideration when choosing the value of the bypass capacitor.

#### **Thermal Considerations**

Thermal protection limits power dissipation in EUP7917.When the operation junction temperature exceeds 155°C, the OTP circuit starts the thermal shutdown function turn the pass element off. The pass element turn on again after the junction temperature cools by 15°C. For continue operation, do not exceed absolute maximum operation junction temperature 125°C. The power dissipation definition in device is :

$$P_{\rm D} = (V_{\rm IN} - V_{\rm OUT}) \times I_{\rm OUT} + V_{\rm IN} \times I_{\rm O}$$

The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of IC package, PCB layout, the rate of surroundings airflow and temperature difference between junction to ambient. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by following formula :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = \frac{\left(T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A}\right)}{\theta_{JA}}$$

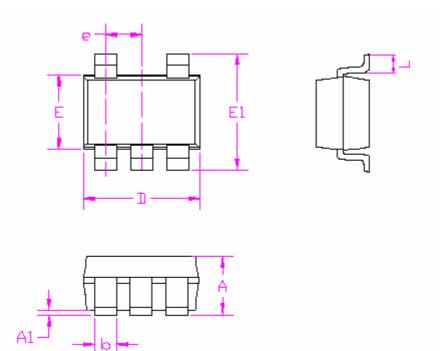
Where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is the maximum operation junction temperature 125°C,  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature and the  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction to ambient thermal resistance. For recommended operating conditions specification of EUP7917, where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is the maximum junction temperature of the die (125°C) and  $T_A$  is the maximum ambient temperature. The junction to ambient thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$  is layout dependent) only for SC-70 package is 330°C/W on standard thermal test board. The maximum power dissipation at  $T_A = 25$ °C can be calculated by following formula :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125^{\circ}C - 25^{\circ}C)/330 = 300 \text{mW}(\text{SC} - 70)$$

The maximum power dissipation depends on operating ambient temperature for fixed  $T_{J(MAX)}$  and thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$ .



# **Packaging Information**

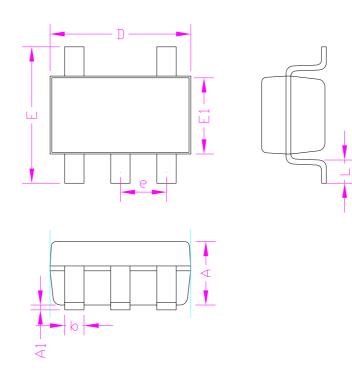


SYMBOLS	MILLIMETERS		INCHES		
STNDOLS	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Α	0.80	1.10	0.031	0.044	
A1	0.025	0.10	0.001	0.004	
b	0.15	0.40	0.006	0.016	
D	2.00 0.079			79	
Е	1.	.25	0.0	49	
E1	1.90	2.30	0.075	0.091	
e	0.65		0.0	26	
L	0.21	0.46	0.008	0.018	





SOT23-5



SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		INCH	IES
S	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.
А	-	1.30	-	0.052
A1	0.00	0.15	0.000	0.006
D	2.90 0.114			14
E1	1.60		0.063	
Е	2.60	3.00	0.102 0.118	
L	0.30	0.60	0.012	0.024
b	0.30	0.50	0.012	0.020
e	0	.95	0.0	37

