October 1994

LP2980 Micropower SOT, 50 mA Ultra Low-Dropout Regulator

General Description

The LP2980 is a 50 mA, fixed-output voltage regulator designed specifically to meet the requirements of battery-powered applications.

Using an optimized VIPTM (Vertically Integrated PNP) process, the LP2980 delivers unequaled performance in all specifications critical to battery-powered designs:

Dropout Voltage. Typically 120 mV @ 50 mA load, and 7 mV @ 1 mA load.

Ground Pin Current. Typically 375 μA @ 50 mA load, and 80 μA @ 1 mA load.

Sleep Mode. Less than 1 μA quiescent current when ON/OFF pin is pulled low.

Smallest Possible Size. SOT-23 package uses an absolute minimum of board space.

Minimum Part Count. Requires only 1 μ F of external capacitance on the regulator output.

Precision Output. 0.5% tolerance output voltages available (A grade).

5.0V, 3.3V, and 3.0V versions available as standard products

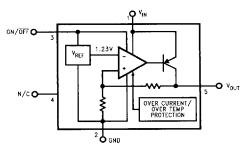
Features

- Ultra low dropout voltage
- Output voltage accuracy 0.5% (A Grade)
- Guaranteed 50 mA output current
- Smallest possible size (SOT-23 Package)
- Requires only 1 μF external capacitance
- = < 1 μA quiescent current when shutdown
 </p>
- Low ground pin current at all load currents
- High peak current capability (150 mA typical)
- Wide supply voltage range (16V max)
- Fast dynamic response to line and load
- Low Z_{OUT} over wide frequency range
- Overtemperature/overcurrent protection
- -25°C to +125°C junction temperature range

Applications

- Cellular Phone
- Palmtop/Laptop Computer
- Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)
- Camcorder, Personal Stereo, Camera

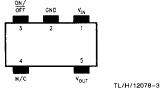
Block Diagram



TL/H/12078-1

Connection Diagram and Ordering Information

5-Lead Small Outline Package (M5)



TL/H/12078-38

Top View

For Ordering Information See Table I in this Datasheet See NS Package Number MA05A

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TL/H/12078

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RRD-B20M104/Printed in U. S. A

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Storage Temperature Range

-65°C to +150°C

Operating Junction Temperature Range -25°C to +125°C Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.)

ESD Rating (Note 2)

260°C 2 kV

Power Dissipation (Note 3)

Internally Limited

Input Supply Voltage (Survival)

-0.3V to +16V

Input Supply Voltage (Operating) Shutdown Input Voltage (Survival)

2.1V to +16V -0.3V to $\pm 16V$

Output Voltage (Survival, Note 4)

-0.3V to +9V

IOUT (Survival)

Short Circuit Protected

Input-Output Voltage (Survival, Note 5)

-0.3V to +16V

Electrical Characteristics Limits in standard typeface are for T_J = 25°C, and limits in **boldface type** apply over the full operating temperature range. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$, $I_L = 1$ mA, $C_{OUT} = 1$ μF , $V_{ON/OFF} = 2V$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур		0AI-XX te 6)		80I-XX te 6)	Units
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
V _O	Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$	5.0	4.975	5.025	4.950	5.050	
(5.0V Versions)		1 mA < I _L < 50 mA	5.0	4.962 4.875	5.038 5.125	4.925 4.825	5.075 5.175	
	Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$	3.3	3.283	3.317	3.267	3.333	v
	(3.3V Versions)	1 mA < I _L < 50 mA	3.3	3.275 3.217	3.325 3.383	3.250 3.184	3.350 3.416	
	Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$	3.0	2.985	3.015	2.970	3.030	
	(3.0V Versions)	1 mA < I _L < 50 mA	3.0	2.977 2.925	3.023 3.075	2.955 2.895	3.045 3.105	
$\frac{\Delta V_{O}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Output Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$ $\leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	0.007		0.014 0.032		0.014 0.032	%/V
$V_{IN}-V_O$	Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	I _L = 0	1		3 5		3 5	
		I _L = 1 mA	7		10 15		10 15	
		I _L = 10 mA	40		60 90		60 90	mV
		I _L = 50 mA	120		150 225		150 225	
I _{GND}	Ground Pin Current	IL = 0	65	.,	95 125		95 125	
		I _L = 1 mA	80		110 170		110 170	
		I _L = 10 mA	140		220 460		220 460	μΑ
		I _L = 50 mA	375		600 1200		600 1200	
		V _{ON/OFF} < 0.18V	0		1		1	
V _{ON/OFF}	ON/OFF Input Voltage	High = O/P ON	1.4	2.0		2.0		V
	(Note 8)	Low = O/P OFF	0.55		0.18		0.18	•
I _{ON/OFF}	ON/OFF Input Current	V _{ON/OFF} = 0	0		-1		-1	μΑ
		V _{ON/OFF} = 5V	5		15		15	μ.,

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Electrical Characteristics Limits in standard typeface are for $T_J=25^{\circ}C$, and limits in **boldface type** apply over the full operating temperature range. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN}=V_{O(NOM)}+1V$, $I_L=1$ mA, $C_{OUT}=1$ μF , $V_{ON/OFF}=2V$. (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур		0AI-XX te 6)		80I-XX te 6)	Units
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
lo(PK)	Peak Output Current	$V_{OUT} \ge V_{O(NOM)} - 5\%$	150	100		100		mA
e _n	Output Noise Voltage (RMS)	$BW = 300 \text{ Hz}-50 \text{ kHz},$ $C_{OUT} = 10 \mu\text{F}$	160					μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Ripple Rejection	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10 \mu\text{F}$	63				}	dB
I _{O(MAX)}	Short Circuit Current	R _L = 0 (Steady State) (Note 9)	150			į		mA

Note 1: Absolute maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device outside of its rated operating conditions.

Note 2: The ESD rating of pins 3 and 4 is 1 kV.

Note 3: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature, T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated using:

$$P(MAX) = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

The value of θ_{JA} for the SOT-23 package is 300°C/W. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown.

Note 4: If used in a dual-supply system where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the LP2980 output must be diode-clamped to ground.

Note 5: The output PNP structure contains a diode between the V_{IN} and V_{OUT} terminals that is normally reverse-biased. Reversing the polarity from V_{IN} to V_{OUT} will turn on this diode (see Application Hints).

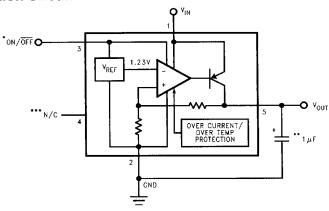
Note 6: Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate National's Averaging Outgoing Level (AOQL).

Note 7: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 100 mV below the value measured with a 1V differential.

Note 8: The ON/OFF inputs must be properly driven to prevent misoperation. For details, refer to Application Hints.

Note 9: See Typical Performance Characteristics curves

Basic Application Circuit



^{*}ON/OFF input must be actively terminated. Tie to V_{IN} if this function is not to be used.

^{**}Minimum Output Capacitance is 1 µF to insure stability over full load current range. More capacitance provides superior dynamic performance and additional stability margin (see Application Hints).

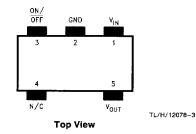
^{***}Do not make connections to this pin.

Ordering Information

TABLE I. Package Marking and Order Information

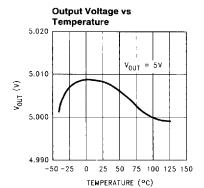
Output Voltage (V)	Grade	Order Information	Package Marking	Supplied as:	
5.0	Α	LP2980AIM5X-5.0	L01A	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
5.0	Α	LP2980AIM5-5.0	L01A	250 Units on Tape and Reel	
5.0	STD	LP2980IM5X-5.0	L01B	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
5.0	STD	LP2980IM5-5.0	L01B	250 Units on Tape and Reel	
3.3	A	LP2980AIM5X-3.3	LOOA	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
3.3	Α	LP2980AIM5-3.3	L00A	250 Units on Tape and Reel	
3.3	STD	LP2980IM5X-3.3	L00B	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
3.3	STD	LP2980IM5-3.3	L00B	250 Units on Tape and Reel	
3.0	Α	LP2980AIM5X-3.0	L02A	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
3.0	Α	LP2980AIM5-3.0	L02A	250 Units on Tape and Reel	
3.0	STD	LP2980IM5X-3.0	L02B	3k Units on Tape and Reel	
3.0	STD	LP2980IM5-3.0	L02B	250 Units on Tape and Reel	

Connection Diagram

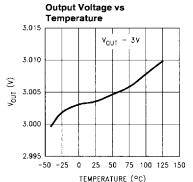


See NS Package Number MA05A

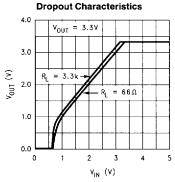




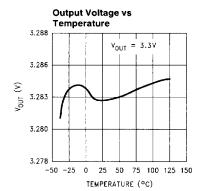
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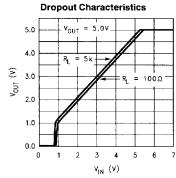
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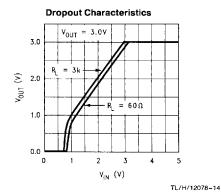


TL/H/12078-15



TL/H/12078-39

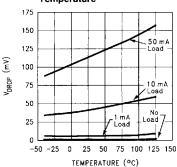




Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

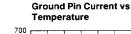
Unless otherwise specified: TA = 25°C, V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF, all voltage options, ON/OFF pin tied to V_{IN}.

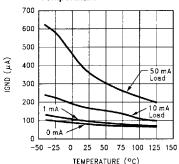
Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



TL/H/12078-11

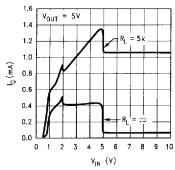
TL/H/120





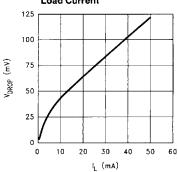
TL/H/12078-10

Input Current vs V_{IN}



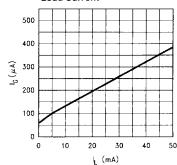
TL/H/12078-17

Dropout Voltage vs Load Current



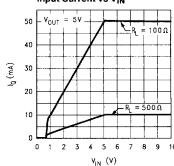
TL/H/12078~20

Ground Pin Current vs Load Current



TL/H/12078-19

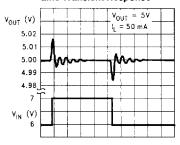
Input Current vs V_{IN}



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified: $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2 \mu F$, all voltage options, ON/\overline{OFF} pin tied to V_{IN} .

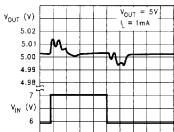
Line Transient Response



20 μs/div —

TL/H/12078-21

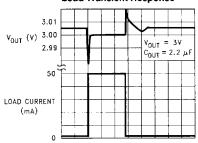
Line Transient Response



20 μs/div —>

TL/H/12078-22

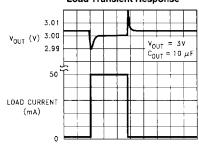
Load Transient Response



10 μs/div →

10 μs/div --

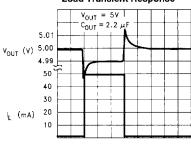
Load Transient Response



10 μs/div —>

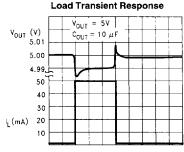
TL/H/12078-42

Load Transient Response



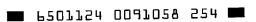
TL/H/12078-23

TL/H/12078-41



10 μs/div --

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued) Unless otherwise specified: T_A = 25°C, V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1V, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μF, all voltage options, ON/OFF pin tied to V_{IN}. **Short Circuit Current Instantaneous Short Circuit Current** vs Temperature V_{IN} = 6V 350 300 OUTPUT SHORTED TO GND AT TIME t = 0 325 200 300 (mA) _S 275 100 250 225 200 t = 0-50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 500 ms/div → TEMPERATURE (°C) TL/H/12078-32 TL/H/12078-12 **Short Circuit Current** Instantaneous Short Circuit Current vs Output Voltage V_{IN} = 16V 360 OUTPUT SHORTED TO GND AT TIME t = 0. 340 400 I_{SC} (mA) 300 320 (mA) 200 <u>|</u>2 300 100 0 280 t = 0 260 20 ms/div --0 TL/H/12078-33 v_{out} (v) TL/H/12078-43 **Output Impedance vs** Ripple Rejection Frequency 30 RIPPLE REJECTION (dB) 10 OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (a) 60 0.3 40 0.1 = 50 mA 20 0.03



1k

10k

FREQUENCY (Hz)

0.01

10

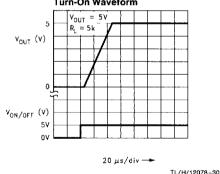
10 100

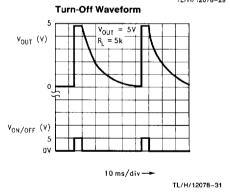
10k 100k

TL/H/12078-25

FREQUENCY (HZ)

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued) Unless otherwise specified: $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$, $C_{OUT} = 2.2 \,\mu\text{F}$, all voltage options, ON/\overline{OFF} pin tied to V_{IN} . **Output Noise Density** Output Impedance vs 10 Frequency = 50 mA, C_{OUT} = 10 uF NOISE (µV/VHZ) OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (a) $= 10 \mu F$ 0.3 1 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μ F 0.1 0.1 = 50 mA, C_{OUT} = 2.2 μ F 0.01 0.003 0.01 100 1000 10000 100000 10 FREQUENCY (Hz) TL/H/12078-27 FREQUENCY (Hz) TL/H/12078-26 Input to Output Leakage Output Reverse Leakage vs vs Temperature Temperature 1200 V_{ON/OFF} = 0 ON/OFF AND VIN PINS FLOATING VOUT CONNECTED TO SV ACTIVE SOURCE. OUTPUT CONNECTED TO GND 5 OUTPUT SINK CURRENT (µA) YIN = 64 DUTPUT LEAKAGE (nA) 1000 3 800 2 600 n 400 -50 -25 0 50 75 100 125 150 75 100 125 150 25 -50 -25 0 25 50 TEMPERATURE (°C) TEMPERATURE (°C) TL/H/12078-28 TL/H/12078-29 Turn-On Waveform **Turn-Off Waveform** V_{OUT} = 5V V_{OUT} = $R_L = 5k$ $V_{OUT}(v)$ = 5k $v_{OUT}(v)$ 0



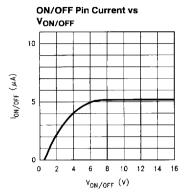


Typical Performance

Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified:

 $T_A=25^{\circ}C,\,V_{IN}=V_{O(NOM)}+1\text{V},\,C_{OUT}=2.2~\mu\text{F},$ all voltage options, ON/OFF pin tied to $V_{IN}.$



TL/H/12078-45

Application Hints

OUTPUT CAPACITOR

Like any low-dropout regulator, the LP2980 requires an output capacitor to maintain regulator loop stability. This capacitor must be selected to meet the requirements of minimum capacitance and equivalent series resistance (ESR) range. It is not difficult to find capacitors which meet the criteria of the LP2980, as the acceptable capacitance and ESR ranges are wider than for most other LDOs.

In general, the capacitor value must be at least 1 μ F (over the actual ambient operating temperature), and the ESR must be within the range indicated in *Figures 1, 2,* and *3.* It should be noted that, although a maximum ESR is shown in these Figures, it is very unlikely to find a capacitor with ESR that high.

Tantalum Capacitors

Surface-mountable solid tantalum capacitors offer a good combination of small physical size for the capacitance value, and ESR in the range needed by the LP2980.

The results of testing the LP2980 stability with surface-mount solid tantalum capacitors show good stability with values of at least 1 μ F. The value can be increased to 2.2 μ F (or more) for even better performance, including transient response and noise.

Small value tantalum capacitors that have been verified as suitable for use with the LP2980 are shown in Table II. Capacitance values can be increased without limit.

Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors

Although probably not a good choice for a production design, because of relatively large physical size, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor can be used in the design prototype for an LP2980 regulator. A value of at least 1 μF should be used, and the ESR must meet the conditions of Figures 1, 2, and 3. If the operating temperature drops below 0°C, the regulator may not remain stable, as the ESR of the aluminum electrolytic capacitor will increase, and may exceed the limits indicated in the Figures.

TABLE II. Surface-Mount Tantalum Capacitor
Selection Guide

1 μF Surface	-Mount Tantalums				
Manufacturer	Part Number				
Kemet	T491A105M010AS				
NEC	NRU105M10				
Siemens	B45196-E3105-K				
Nichicon	F931C105MMAA				
Sprague	293D105X0016A2T				
2.2 μF Surface	e-Mount Tantalums				
Manufacturer	Part Number				
Kemet	T491A225M010AS				
NEC	NRU225M06				
Siemens	B45196/2.2/10/10				
Nichicon	F930J225MA3				
Sprague	293D225X0010A2T				

Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

Surface-mountable multilayer ceramic capacitors may be an attractive choice because of their relatively small physical size and excellent RF characteristics. However, they sometimes have ESR values lower than the minimum required by the LP2980, and relatively large capacitance change with temperature. The manufacturer's datasheet for the capacitor should be consulted before selecting a value.

Test results of LP2980 stability using multilayer ceramic capacitors show that a minimum value of 2.2 μF is usually needed for the 5V regulator. For the lower output voltages, or for better performance, a higher value should be used, such as 4.7 μF .

Multilayer ceramic capacitors that have been verified as suitable for use with the LP2980 are shown in Table III.

TABLE III. Surface-Mount Multilayer Ceramic Capacitor Selection Guide

2.2 μF Surf	ace-Mount Ceramic		
Manufacturer	Part Number		
Tokin	1E225ZY5U-C203		
Murata	GRM42-6Y5V225Z016		
	GRM42-2Y5V225Z016		
	GRM43-2Y5V225Z016		
4.7 μF Surf	ace-Mount Ceramic		
Manufacturer	Part Number		
Tokin	1E475ZY5U-C304		

Application Hints (Continued)

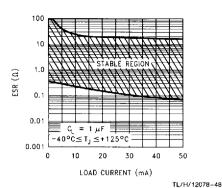


FIGURE 1. 1 μ F ESR Range

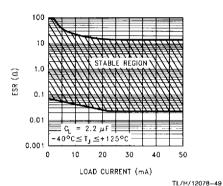


FIGURE 2. 2.2 μ F ESR Range

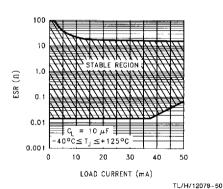
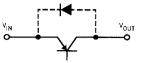


FIGURE 3. 10 μ F ESR Range

REVERSE CURRENT PATH

The power transistor used in the LP2980 has an inherent diode connected between the regulator input and output (see below).



TI /H/12078_34

If the output is forced above the input by more than a V_{BE} , this diode will become forward biased and current will flow from the V_{OUT} terminal to V_{IN} . No damage to the LP2980 will occur under these conditions as long as the current flowing into the output pin does not exceed 100 mÅ.

ON/OFF INPUT OPERATION

The LP2980 is shut off by pulling the ON/OFF input low, and turned on by driving the input high. If this feature is not to be used, the ON/OFF input should be tied to V_{IN} to keep the regulator on at all times (the ON/OFF input must **not** be left floating).

To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the ON/OFF input must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/turn-off voltage thresholds which guarantee an ON or OFF state (see Electrical Characteristics).

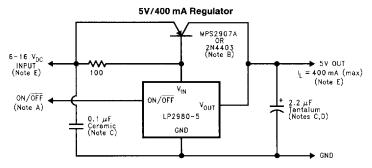
The ON/OFF signal may come from either a totem-pole output, or an open-collector output with pull-up resistor to the LP2980 input voltage or another logic supply. The high-level voltage may exceed the LP2980 input voltage, but must remain within the Absolute Maximum Ratings for the ON/OFF pin.

It is also important that the turn-on/turn-off voltage signals applied to the ON/OFF input have a slew rate which is greater than 40 mV/ μ s.

Important: the regulator shutdown function will operate incorrectly if a slow-moving signal is applied to the ON/OFF input.

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Typical Applications



The LP2980 can be used to control higher-current regulators, by adding an external PNP pass device. With the PNP transistors shown, the output current can be as high as 400 mA, as long as the input voltage is held within the Safe Operation Boundary Curves shown below.

To ensure regulation, the minimum input voltage of this regulator is 6V. This "headroom" is the sum of the V_{BE} of the external transistor and the dropout voltage of the LP2980.

Notes:

A. Drive this input with a logic signal (see Application Hints). If the shutdown function is not to be used, tie the ON/OFF pin directly to the $V_{\rm IN}$ pin.

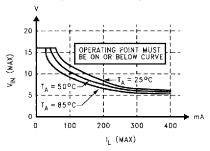
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- B. Recommended devices (other PNP transistors can be used if the current gain and voltage ratings are similar).
- C. Capacitor is required for regulator stability. Minimum size is shown, and may be increased without limit.
- D. Increasing the output capacitance improves transient response and increases phase margin.
- E. Maximum safe input voltage and load current are limited by power dissipation in the PNP pass transistor and the maximum ambient temperature for the specific application. If a TO-92 transistor such as the MPS2907A is used, the thermal resistance from junction-to-ambient is 180°C/W in still air.

Assuming a maximum allowable junction temperature of 150°C for the MPS2907A device, the following curves show the maximum V_{IN} and I_L values that may be safely used for several ambient temperatures.

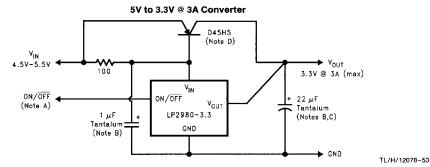
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Safe Operation Boundary Curves



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Typical Applications (Continued)



With limited input voltage range, the LP2980 can control a 3.3V, 3A regulator with the use of a high current-gain external PNP pass transistor. If the regulator is to be loaded with the full 3A, heat sinking will be required on the pass transistor to keep it within its rated temperature range. Refer to the Heatsink Thermal Resistance Requirements, below. For best load regulation at the high load current, the LP2980 output voltage connection should be made as close to the load as possible.

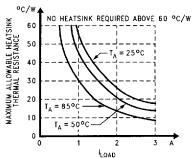
Although this regulator can handle a much higher load current than can the LP2980 alone, it can be shut down in the same manner as the LP2980. When the ON/OFF control is brought low, the converter will be in shutdown, and will draw less than 1 μ A from the source.

Notes:

- A. Drive this input with a logic signal (see Application Hints). If the shutdown function is not to be used, tie the ON/OFF pin directly to the V_{IN} pin.
- B. Capacitor is required for regulator stability. Minimum size is shown, and may be increased without limit.
- C. Increasing the output capacitance improves transient response and increases phase margin.
- D. A heatsink may be required for this transistor. The maximum allowable value for thermal resistance of the heatsink is dependent on ambient temperature and load current (see curves below). Once the value is obtained from the graph, a heatsink must be selected which has a thermal resistance equal to or lower than this value. If the value is above 60°C/W, no heatsink is required (the TO-220 package alone will safely dissipate this).

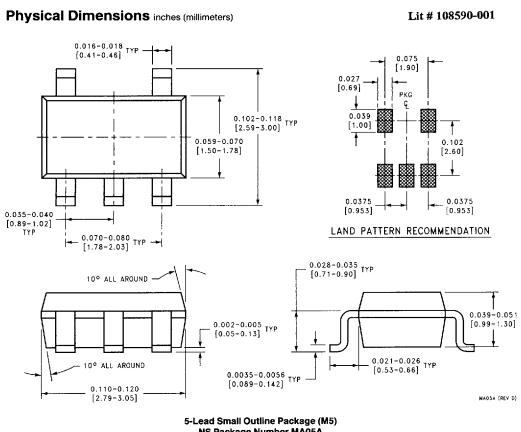
For these curves, a maximum junction temperature of 150°C is assumed for the pass transistor. The case-to-heatsink attachment thermal resistance is assumed to be 1.5°C/W. All calculations are for 5.5V input voltage (which is worst-case for power dissipation).

Heatsink Thermal Resistance Requirements



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NS Package Number MA05A

For Order Numbers, refer to Table I in the "Order Information" section of this document.

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