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## LP2983 Micropower 150 mA Voltage Regulator in SOT-23 Package For Output Voltages ≤ 1.2V Designed for Use with Very Low ESR Output Capacitors

## **General Description**

The LP2983 is a 150 mA, fixed-output voltage regulator designed to provide tight voltage regulation in applications with output voltages  $\leq$  1.2V.

Using an optimized VIP<sup>®</sup> (Vertically Integrated PNP) process, the LP2983 delivers unequalled performance in all critical specifications:

Ground Pin Current: Typically 825  $\mu A @ 150$  mA load, and 75  $\mu A @ 1$  mA load.

**Enhanced Stability:** The LP2983 is stable with output capacitor ESR down to zero, which allows the use of ceramic capacitors on the output.

**Smallest Possible Size:** SOT-23 package uses absolute minimum board space.

**Precision Output:** 1% tolerance output voltages available (A grade).

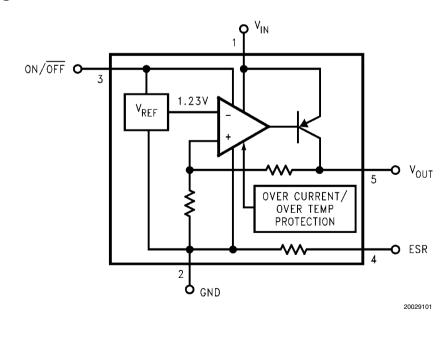
### **Features**

- Guaranteed 150 mA output current
- Smallest possible size (SOT-23 package)
- Requires minimum external components
- Stable with low-ESR output capacitor
- Low ground pin current at all loads
- Output voltage accuracy 1% (A Grade)
- High peak current capability
- Wide supply voltage range (16V max)
- Low Z<sub>OUT</sub>: 0.3Ω typical (10 Hz to 1 MHz)
- Overtemperature/overcurrent protection
- -40°C to +125°C junction temperature range

## Applications

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

## **Block Diagram**



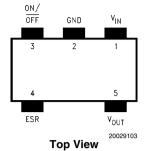
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January 16, 2009

LP2983

## **Connection Diagram**

### 5-Lead Small Outline Package (SOT-23)



Top View See NS Package Number MF05A

## **Pin Descriptions**

| Pin              | Pin<br>Number | Function  |  |
|------------------|---------------|---|--|
| V <sub>IN</sub>  | 1             | Input Voltage                                     |  |
| GND              | 2             | Common Ground (device substrate)                  |  |
| ON/OFF           | 3             | Logic high enable input                           |  |
| ESR              | 4             | Low side connection for low-ESR output capacitors |  |
| V <sub>OUT</sub> | 5             | Regulated Output Voltage                          |  |

## **Ordering Information**

### TABLE 1. Package Marking and Ordering Information

| Output<br>Voltage (V) | Grade | Order<br>Information | Package<br>Marking | Supplied as:                |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.0                   | A     | LP2983AIM5X-1.0      | LENA               | 3000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       |       | LP2983AIM5-1.0       | LENA               | 1000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       | STD   | LP2983IM5X-1.0       | LENB               | 3000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       |       | LP2983IM5-1.0        | LENB               | 1000 Units on Tape and Reel |
| 1.2                   | A     | LP2983AIM5X-1.2      | LELA               | 3000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       |       | LP2983AIM5-1.2       | LELA               | 1000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       | STD - | LP2983IM5X-1.2       | LELB               | 3000 Units on Tape and Reel |
|                       |       | LP2983IM5-1.2        | LELB               | 1000 Units on Tape and Reel |

## 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                          | -40°C to +125°C |
| Lead Temp. (Soldering, 5 sec.) | 260°C           |
| ESD Rating (Note 2)            | 2 kV            |
|                                |                 |

Power Dissipation (Note 3)Internally LimitedInput Supply Voltage (Survival)-0.3V to +16VInput Supply Voltage (Operating)2.2V to +16VShutdown Input Voltage (Survival)-0.3V to +16VOutput Voltage Survival, (Note 4)-0.3V to +9VIOUT (Survival)Short Circuit<br/>Protected

Input-Output Voltage Survival, (Note 5)

-0.3V to +16V

## **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:  $V_{IN} = V_O(NOM) + 1$ V,  $I_L = 1$  mA,  $C_{IN} = 1$  µF,  $C_{OUT} = 2.2$  µF,  $V_{ON/OFF} = 2$ V.

| Symbol  | Parameter  | Conditions   |             | LP2983AI-X.X |       | LP2983I-X.X |       | Units |
|---|--|--|-------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
|   |  |  | Тур         | (Note 6)     |       | (Note 6)    |       |       |
|   |  |  |             | Min          | Max   | Min         | Max   |       |
|   | Output Voltage   |  |             | -1.0         | 1.0   | -1.5        | 1.5   |       |
|   | Tolerance  | $1 \text{ mA} \leq \text{I}_{\text{L}} \leq 50 \text{ mA}$ |             | -2.0         | 2.0   | -2.5        | 2.5   | %     |
|   |  |  |             | -2.5         | 2.5   | -3.5        | 3.5   |       |
|   |  | 1 mA ≤ I <sub>L</sub> ≤ 150 mA                             |             | -2.5         | 2.5   | -3.0        | 3.0   |       |
|   |  |  |             | -3.5         | 3.5   | -4.0        | 4.0   |       |
| $\Delta V_0$                                  | Output Voltage   | $V_{O}(NOM)+1V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$                         | 0.01        |              | 0.016 |             | 0.016 |       |
| $\frac{0}{\Delta V_{IN}}$                     | Line Regulation  |  |             |              | 0.032 |             | 0.032 | %/V   |
| I <sub>GND</sub>                              | Ground Pin Current   | I <sub>L</sub> = 0   | 65          |              | 95    |             | 95    |       |
|   |  |  |             |              | 125   |             | 125   | -     |
|   |  | I <sub>L</sub> = 1 mA                                      | 75          |              | 110   |             | 110   |       |
|   |  | -  |             |              | 170   |             | 170   |       |
|   |  | I <sub>L</sub> = 10 mA                                     | = 10 mA 120 |              | 220   |             | 220   |       |
|   |  |  |             |              | 400   |             | 400   |       |
|   |  | I <sub>L</sub> = 50 mA                                     | 300         |              | 500   |             | 500   | μA    |
|   |  |  |             |              | 900   |             | 900   |       |
|   |  | I <sub>L</sub> = 150 mA                                    | 825         |              | 1200  |             | 1500  |       |
|   |  |  |             |              | 2000  |             | 2000  |       |
|   |  | V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> < 0.15V                                | 6           |              | 12    |             | 12    |       |
|   |  | V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> < 0.05V                                | 0.2         |              | 2     |             | 2     | 1     |
| V <sub>IN</sub> (min)                         | Minimum V <sub>IN</sub> required to<br>maintain Output<br>Regulation |  | 2.05        |              | 2.20  |             | 2.20  | v     |
| V <sub>ON/OFF</sub>                           | ON/OFF Input Voltage<br>(Note 7)                                     | High = O/P ON  | 1.4         | 1.6          |       | 1.6         |       | v     |
|   |  | Low = O/P OFF  | 0.1         |              | 0.05  |             | 0.05  | 1     |
| I <sub>ON/OFF</sub>                           | ON/OFF Input Current   | V <sub>ON/OFF</sub> = 0                                    | 0.01        |              | -2    |             | -2    | μA    |
|   |  | $V_{ON/OFF} = 5V$  | 5           |              | 15    |             | 15    |       |
| e <sub>n</sub>                                | Output Noise<br>Voltage (RMS)  | BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz,                                     |             |              |       |             |       |       |
|   |  | C <sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF                                   | 60          |              |       |             |       | μV    |
|   |  | $V_{OUT} = 1.2V$   |             |              |       |             |       |       |
| ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>                             | Ripple Rejection   | f = 1 kHz  | 1           |              | 1     |             | 1     |       |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{\rm IN}}{\Delta V_{\rm IN}}$ |  | C <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.2 μF                                  | 65          |              |       |             |       | dB    |
| I <sub>O</sub> (SC)                           | Short Circuit Current  | R <sub>L</sub> = 0 (Steady State)                          | 400         |              |       |             |       |       |
| I <sub>o</sub> (PK)                           | Peak Output Current  | (Note 8) $V > V$ (NOM) 5%                                  | 250         |              |       |             |       | mA    |
| 000   |  | V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ V <sub>o</sub> (NOM) –5%                | 200         |              |       |             |       | l     |

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 pin 3 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,  $\theta_{J-A}$ , and the ambient temperature,  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated using:

$$P(MAX) = \frac{T_J(MAX) - T_A}{\theta_{J-A}}$$

Where the value of  $\theta_{JA}$  for the SOT-23 package is 240°C/W in a typical PC board mounting. Exceeding the maximum allowable 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 LP2983 output must be diode-clamped to ground.

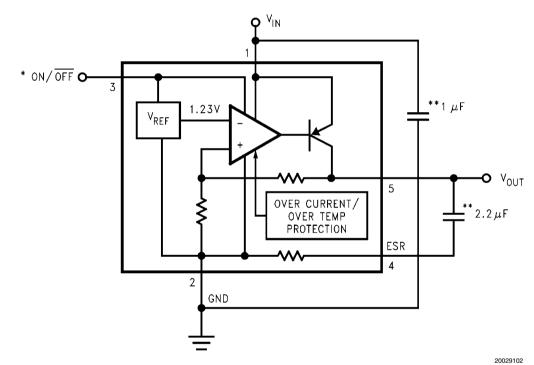
Note 5: The output PNP structure contains a diode between the  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  terminals that is normally reverse-biased. Reversing the polarity from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  will turn on this diode and possibly cause a destructive latch-up condition (see Application Hints).

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 Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

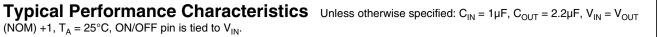
Note 7: The ON/OFF input must be properly driven to prevent possible misoperation. For details, refer to Application Hints.

Note 8: The LP2983 has foldback current limiting which allows a high peak current when V<sub>OUT</sub> > 0.5V, and then reduces the maximum output current as V<sub>OUT</sub> is forced down to ground (see Typical Performance Characteristics curves).

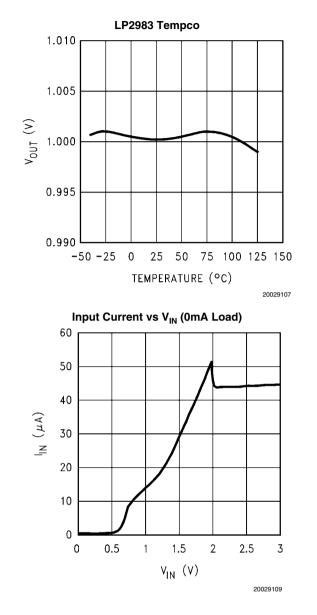
## **Typical Application Circuit**

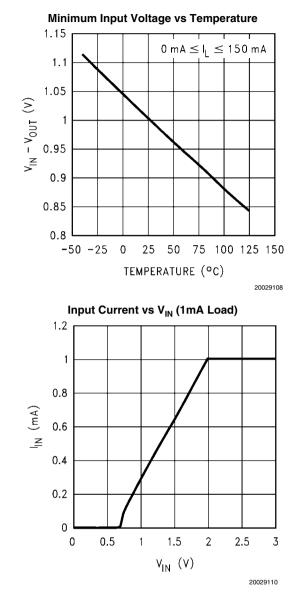


\*ON/OFF input must be actively terminated. Tie to V<sub>IN</sub> if this function is not to be used.

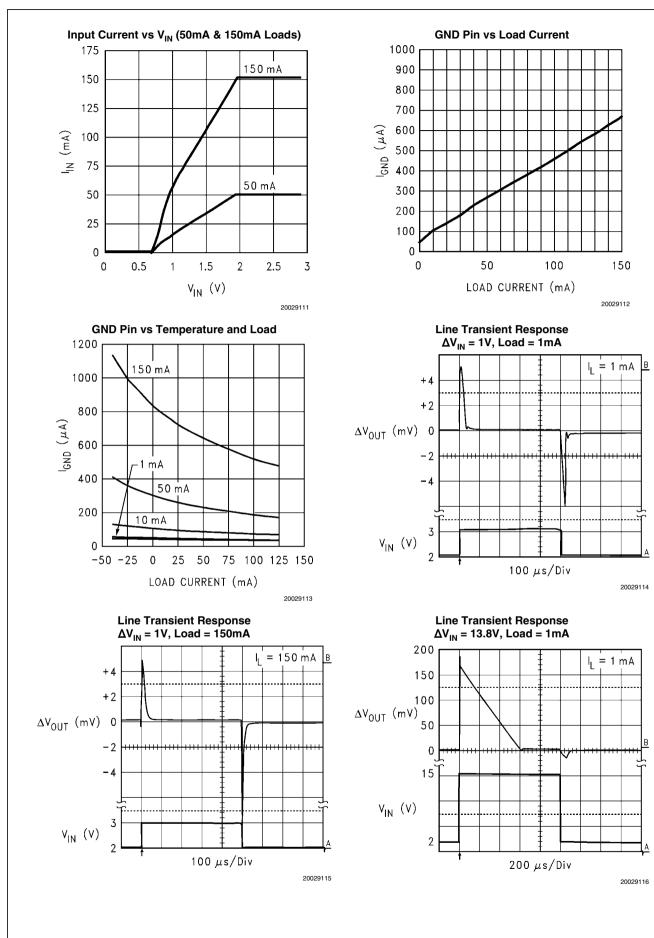


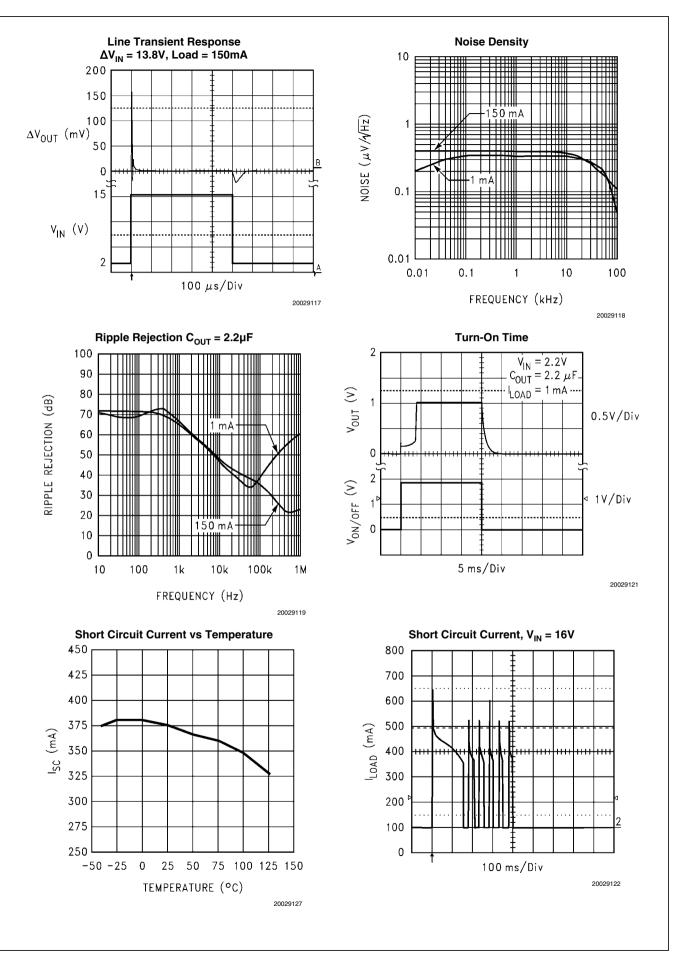
LP2983





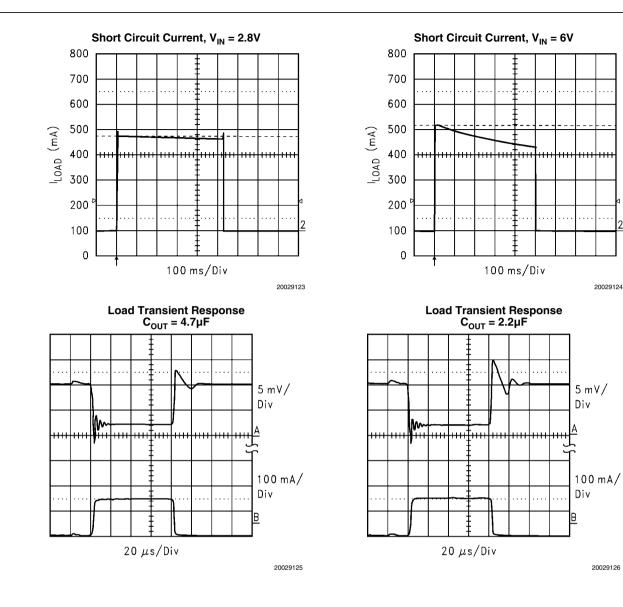






# LP2983





## **Application Hints**

### **EXTERNAL CAPACITORS**

Like any low-dropout regulator, the LP2983 requires external capacitors for regulator stability. These capacitors must be correctly selected for good performance.

### Input Capacitor

An input capacitor whose capacitance is  $\geq 1 \ \mu F$  is required between the LP2983 input and ground (the amount of capacitance may be increased without limit).

This capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 1 cm 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.

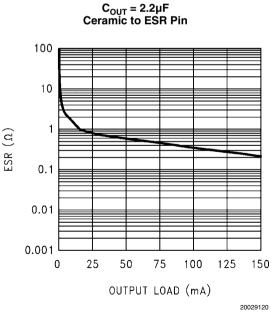
**Important:** Tantalum capacitors can suffer catastrophic failure due to surge current when connected to a low-impedance source of power (like a battery or very large capacitor). If a Tantalum capacitor is used at the input, it must be guaranteed by the manufacturer to have a surge current rating sufficient for the application.

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

### **Output Capacitor**

The LP2983 is designed specifically to work with ceramic output capacitors, utilizing circuitry which allows the regulator to be stable across the entire range of output current with an output capacitor whose ESR is as low as zero ohms.

The ceramic output capacitor must be connected between the  $V_{OUT}$  pin (device pin 5) and the ESR pin (device pin 4). See Figure 1 below.



### FIGURE 1.

The LP2983 requires a minimum of 2.2  $\mu$ F on the output (output capacitor size can be increased without limit).

It is important to remember that capacitor tolerance and variation with temperature must be taken into consideration when selecting an output capacitor so that the minimum required amount of output capacitance is provided over the full operating temperature range. It should be noted that ceramic capacitors can exhibit large changes in capacitance with temperature (see next section, Capacitor Characteristics).

The output capacitor must be located not more than 1 cm from the output pin and returned to a clean analog ground via the ESR pin.

### **CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS**

The LP2983 was designed to work with ceramic capacitors on the output to take advantage of the benefits they offer: for capacitance values in the 2.2  $\mu$ F to 4.7  $\mu$ F range, ceramics are the least expensive and also have the lowest ESR values (which makes them best for eliminating high-frequency noise).

One disadvantage of ceramic capacitors is that their capacitance can vary with temperature. Most large value ceramic capacitors ( $\geq 2.2 \ \mu$ F) are manufactured with the Z5U or Y5V temperature characteristic, which results in the capacitance dropping by more than 50% as the temperature goes from 25° C to 85°C.

This could cause problems if a 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor were used on the output since it will drop down to approximately 1  $\mu\text{F}$  at high ambient temperatures (which could cause the LP2983 to oscillate). If Z5U or Y5V capacitors are used on the output, a minimum capacitance value of 4.7  $\mu\text{F}$  must be observed.

A better choice for temperature coefficient in ceramic capacitors is X7R, which holds the capacitance within  $\pm 15\%$ . Unfortunately, the larger values of capacitance are not offered by all manufacturers in the X7R dielectric.

### **ON/OFF INPUT OPERATION**

The LP2983 is shut off by driving the ON/OFF input low, and turned on by pulling it high. If this feature is not to be used, the ON/OFF input should be tied to  $\rm V_{IN}$  to keep the regulator output on at all times.

To assure 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 listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under V<sub>ON/OFF</sub>. To prevent misoperation, the turn-on (and turn-off) voltage signals applied to the ON/OFF input must have a slew rate which is  $\geq$  40 mV/µs.

**Caution:** The regulator output voltage can not be guaranteed if a slow-moving AC (or DC) signal is applied that is in the range between the specified turn-on and turn-off voltages listed under the electrical specification  $V_{ON/OFF}$  (see Electrical Characteristics).

### **REVERSE INPUT-OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

The internal PNP power transistor used as the pass element in the LP2983 has an inherent diode connected between the regulator output and input. During normal operation (where the input voltage is higher than the output) this diode is reverse biased (See Figure 2).

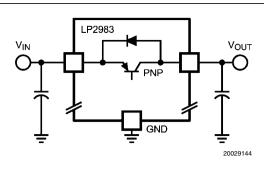


FIGURE 2. LP2983 Reverse Current Path

However, if the input voltage is more than a  $V_{BE}$  below the output voltage, this diode will turn ON and current will flow into the regulator output. In such cases, a parasitic SCR can latch which will allow a high current to flow into the  $V_{\rm IN}$  pin and out the ground pin, which can damage the part.

The internal diode can also be turned on if the input voltage is abruptly stepped down to a voltage which is a  $\rm V_{BE}$  below the output voltage.

In any application where the output voltage may be higher than the input voltage, an external Schottky diode must be connected from  $V_{\rm IN}$  to  $V_{\rm OUT}$  (cathode on  $V_{\rm IN},$  anode on  $V_{\rm OUT}.$  See Figure 3), to limit the reverse voltage across the LP2982 to 0.3V (see Absolute Maximum Ratings).

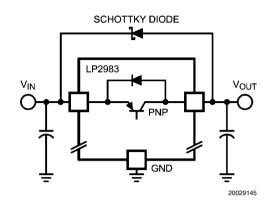
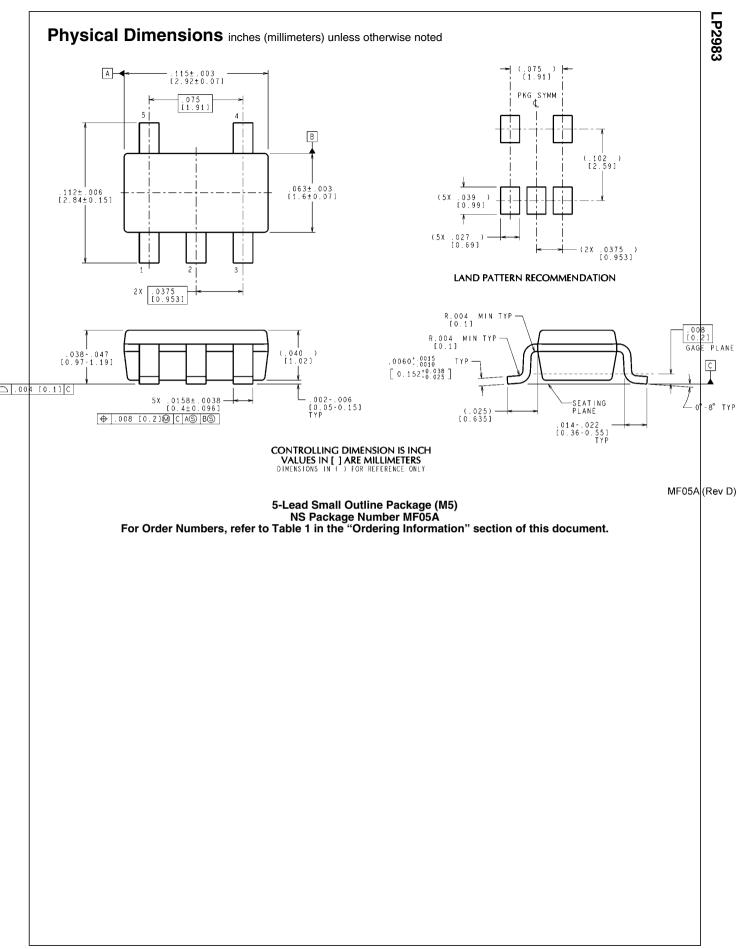


FIGURE 3. Adding External Schottky Diode Protection



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