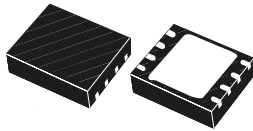


## 1 A ultra low-dropout regulator with reverse current protection



DFN8 (3 x 3 mm)

### Features

- Input voltage range: 2.2 V to 5.5 V
- Ultra low-dropout: 200 mV typ. at 1 A
- NMOS topology
- Very high PSRR: 78 dB @ 100 Hz, 70 dB @ 100 kHz
- Very fast response to load variation
- Stable with 1  $\mu$ F capacitor
- Thermal shutdown
- Current limit
- Adjustable from 1.2 V
- High output voltage accuracy: 1 % typ. (3 % max.)

### Applications

- Post-regulation generic POL
- Portable equipment
- Industrial applications
- Telecom infrastructure

### Description

The **LD59100** is a 1 A LDO regulator designed for use in various environments. Its N-MOS topology allows reduction of the  $R_{ds(on)}$  of the pass-element, maintaining a very low-dropout voltage even with very low input power supply voltage.

The device features very high PSRR characteristics over a wide frequency band, rendering it suitable for use as a secondary regulator for noise-sensitive applications.

The enable function can be used to further decrease the overall current consumption in shutdown mode.

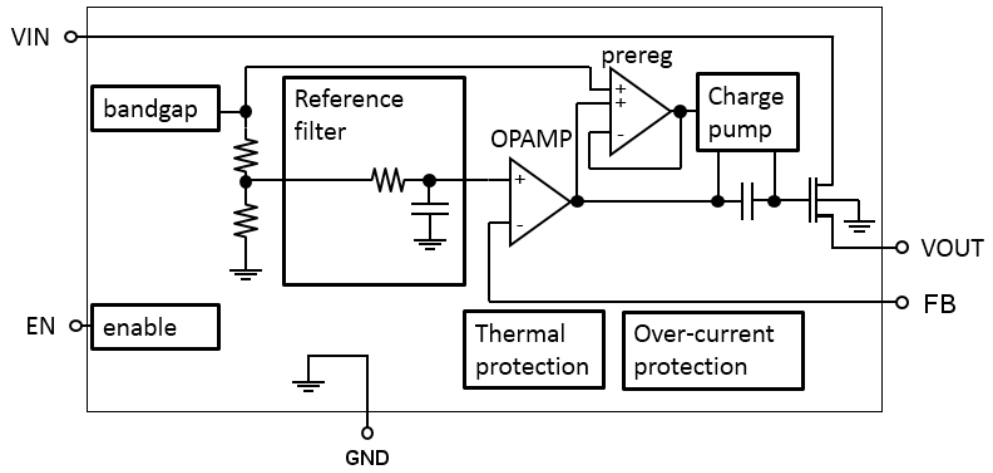
The **LD59100** embeds protection features, such as current limit, thermal shutdown and reverse output current protection.

Maturity status link

[LD59100](#)

# 1 Diagram

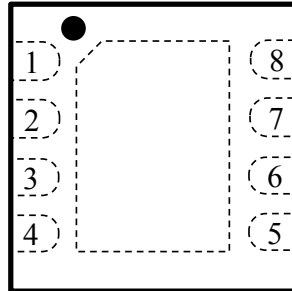
Figure 1. Block diagram, adjustable version



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## 2 Pin configuration

**Figure 2. Pin connection (top view)**



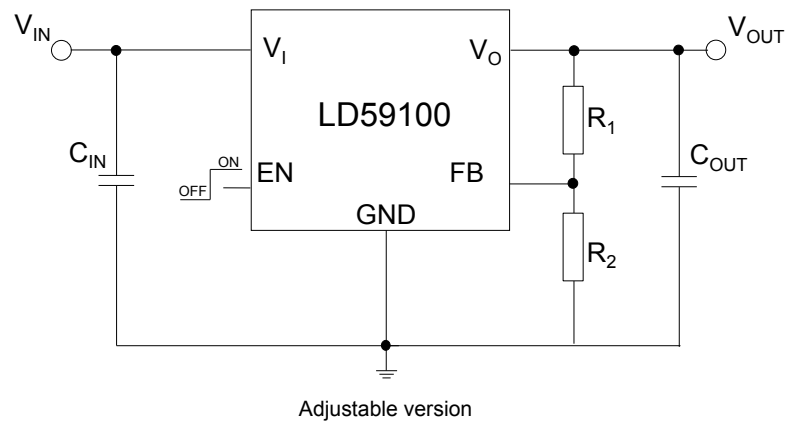
AMG260520171102MT

**Table 1. Adjustable version: pin description**

Pin	Symbol	Function
DFN8-3x3		
1	OUT	Regulated output voltage of the LDO
3	FB	Feedback to set the output voltage
4	GND	Ground
5	EN	Enable pin logic input: Low = shutdown, High = active
2, 6, 7	NC	Not connected
8	IN	Input pin
Tab	EXP	Exposed pad. Connect to GND on PCB.

### 3 Typical application

**Figure 3. Typical application circuit for adjustable version**



AMG260520171103MT

## 4 Maximum ratings

**Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{IN}$	DC input voltage	- 0.3 to 6	V
$V_{OUT}$	DC output voltage	- 0.3 to 5.5	V
$V_{EN}$	Enable input voltage	- 0.3 to 6	V
$V_{FB}$	Feedback pin voltage	- 0.3 to 6	V
$I_{OUT}$	Output current	Internally limited	mA
$P_D$	Power dissipation	Internally limited	mW
$T_{ST}$	Storage temperature range	- 65 to 150	°C
$T_{OP}$	Operating temperature range	- 40 to 125	°C

*Note:* Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied. All values are referred to GND.

**Table 3. Thermal data**

Symbol	Parameter	DFN8-3x3	Unit
$R_{thJA}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	55	°C/W
$R_{thJC}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	10	°C/W

**Table 4. Electrostatic discharge**

Symbol	Parameter	DFN8-3x3	Unit
HBM	Human body model	+/-2	kV
CDM	Charged device model	+/-500	V

## 5 Electrical characteristics

$T_A = T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , typical values refer to  $T_A = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified (see note 1).

**Table 5. Electrical characteristics for LD59100 adjustable**

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Operating input voltage		2.2		5.5	V
$I_{OUT}$	Guaranteed output current		0		1	A
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range		$V_{FB}$		$5.5 - V_{DROP}$	
	$V_{OUT}$ accuracy	Nominal	-1		1	%
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ to $1\text{ A}$	-3		3	%
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference		1.192	1.204	1.216	V
$I_{FB}$	Adjustable pin leakage current			0.1	0.6	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Static line regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$		0.005		%/V
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Static load regulation	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to $1\text{ A}$		0.0001		%/mA
$V_{DROP}$	Dropout voltage	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ , $V_{OUT} > 2.4\text{ V}$ $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} - 0.1\text{ V}$		200	500	mV
eN	Output noise voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$ to $100\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		$27 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$
SVR	Supply voltage rejection <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V} + /-V_{RIPPLE}$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ $f = 100\text{ Hz}$		78		dB
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V} + /-V_{RIPPLE}$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ $f = 10\text{ Hz}$		62		
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V} + /-V_{RIPPLE}$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ $f = 100\text{ Hz}$		70		
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V} + /-V_{RIPPLE}$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ $f = 100\text{ Hz}$		58		
		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V} + /-V_{RIPPLE}$ $V_{RIPPLE} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ A}$ $f = 10\text{ Hz}$		37		

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_Q$	Quiescent current	$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA}$		130		$\mu\text{A}$
		$I_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$		140		
		$I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ A}$		280		
		$V_{IN}$ Input current in OFF mode		0.02		
		$V_{EN} = \text{GND}$				
$I_{CL}$	Output current limit	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(\text{NOM})}$	1.05	1.6	2.2	A
$I_{SC}$	Short-circuit current	$R_L = 0$		450		mA
$I_{REV}$	Reverse leakage current	$V_{EN} < 0.5 \text{ V}, 0 < V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$		0.1		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{EN}$	Enable input logic low				0.5	V
	Enable input logic high		1.7			
$I_{EN}$	Enable pin input current	$V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 5.5 \text{ V}$		20		nA
$T_{SHDN}$	Thermal shutdown <sup>(2)</sup>			160		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Hysteresis <sup>(2)</sup>			20		
$T_{STR}$	Start-up time	$V_{OUT} = 3 \text{ V}, R_L = 30 \Omega, C_{OUT} = 1 \mu\text{F}$		600		$\mu\text{s}$

1. Values at below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  are guaranteed by design and/or characterization tested at  $T_A = \sim T_J$ . Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

## 6 Application information

### 6.1 Output voltage setting for adjustable version

In the adjustable version, the output voltage can be set from 1.204 V ( $V_{FB}$ ) up to the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the pass transistor (dropout voltage), by connecting a resistor divider between the FB pin and the output, thereby implementing remote voltage sensing. With reference to the typical circuit shown in [Figure 4. Line regulation vs. temperature](#) ( $V_{IN} = 2.5$  to 5.5 V,  $V_{OUT} = V_{FB}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10$  mA), the resistor divider can be designed by using the following equation:

**Equation 1**

$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} (1 + R_1/R_2), \text{ with } V_{FB} = 1.204 \text{ V typ.} \quad (1)$$

It is recommended to use resistors with values in the range of 10 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$ . Lower values can also be suitable, but will result in an increase in current consumption.

The following table shows an example of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  choices, among standard 1% resistors, to obtain the most common output voltages.

**Table 6. Resistor divider settings for common output voltages**

$V_{OUT}$	$R_1$	$R_2$
1.204 ( $V_{FB}$ )	Short	Open
1.5	23.2 k $\Omega$	95.3 k $\Omega$
1.8	28.0 k $\Omega$	56.2 k $\Omega$
2.5	39.2 k $\Omega$	36.5 k $\Omega$
2.8	44.2 k $\Omega$	33.2 k $\Omega$
3	46.4 k $\Omega$	30.9 k $\Omega$
3.3	52.3 k $\Omega$	30.1 k $\Omega$

### 6.2 Input and output capacitors

**Input capacitor**

An input capacitor with a minimum value of 1  $\mu$ F must be located as close as possible to the input pin of the device and returned to a clean analog ground. A good quality, low-ESR ceramic capacitor is recommended. This capacitor helps to ensure stability of the control loop, reduces the effects of inductive sources and improves ripple rejection. A capacitance value larger than 1  $\mu$ F can be used in the case of fast load transients in the application.

**Output capacitor**

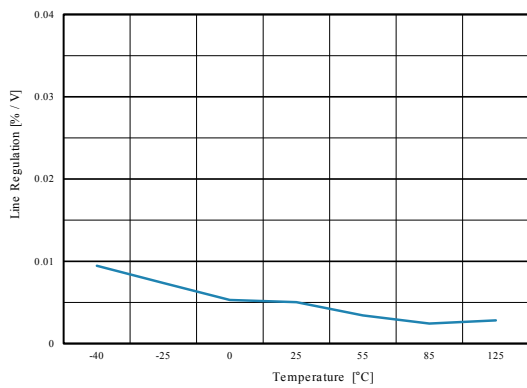
The LD59100 requires a capacitor connected to its output, to keep the control loop stable and reduce the risk of ringing and oscillations. The control loop is designed to be stable with any good quality ceramic capacitor (such as X5R/X7R types) with a minimum value of 1  $\mu$ F and equivalent series resistance in the 5 m $\Omega$  to 1  $\Omega$  range. It is important to highlight that the output capacitor must maintain its capacitance and ESR in the stable region over the full operating temperature, load and input voltage ranges, to assure stability. Therefore, capacitance and ESR variations must be taken into account in the design phase to ensure the device works in the expected stability region. There is no maximum limit to the output capacitance, provided that the above conditions are respected.



## 7 Typical characteristics

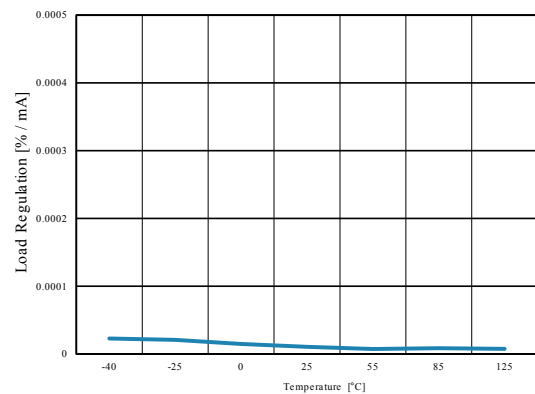
$C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$ ,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 2.5 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{FB}$ ,  $T_J = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.

**Figure 4. Line regulation vs. temperature ( $V_{IN} = 2.5$  to  $5.5 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{FB}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10 mA$ )**



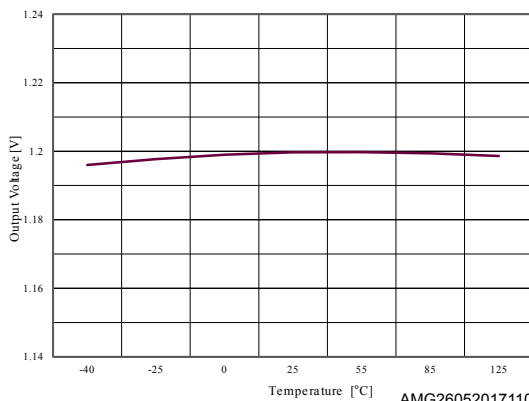
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**Figure 5. Load regulation vs. temperature ( $V_{IN} = 2.5 V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{FB}$ )**



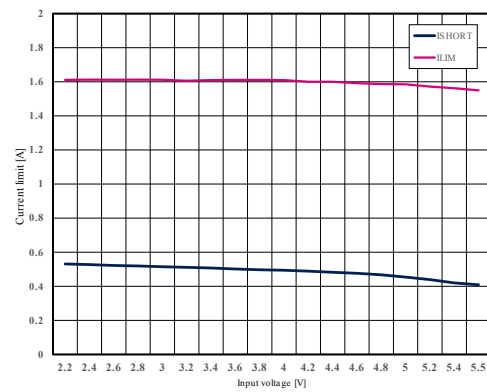
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**Figure 6. Reference voltage vs. temperature**

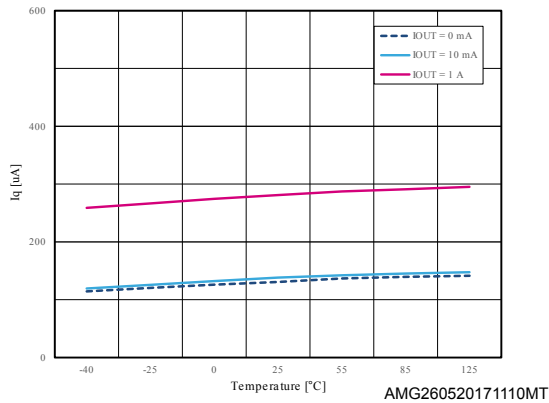
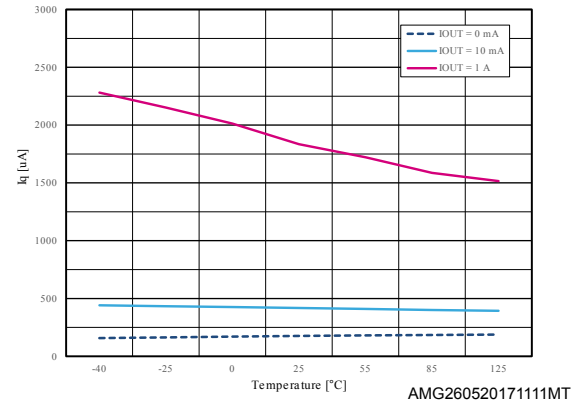
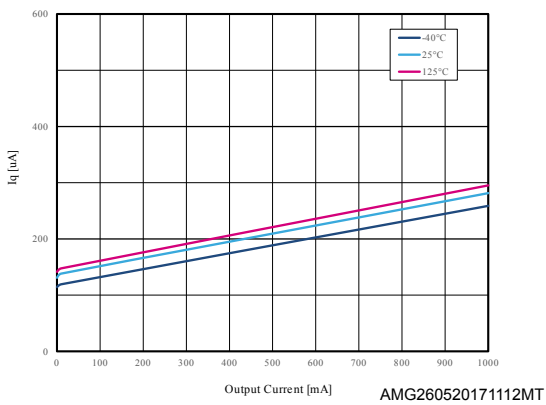
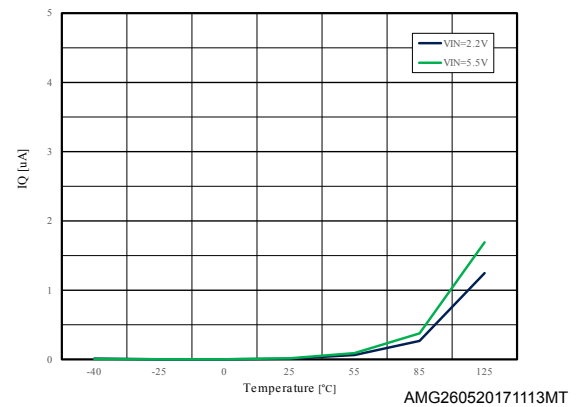
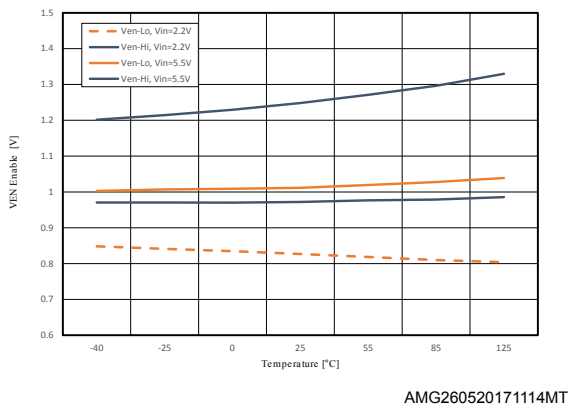
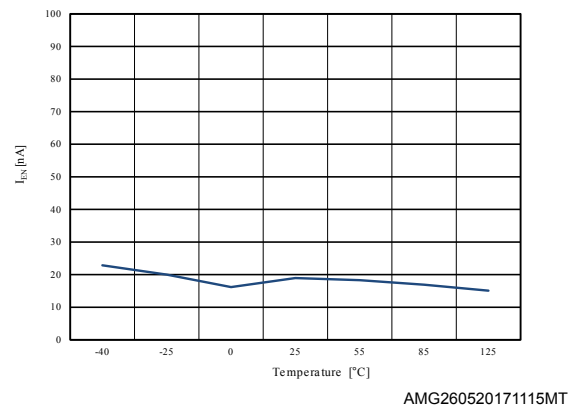


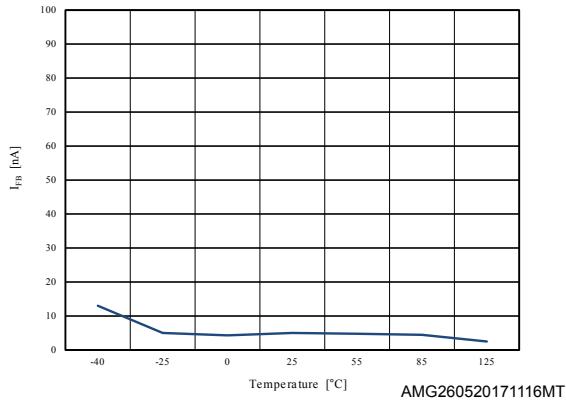
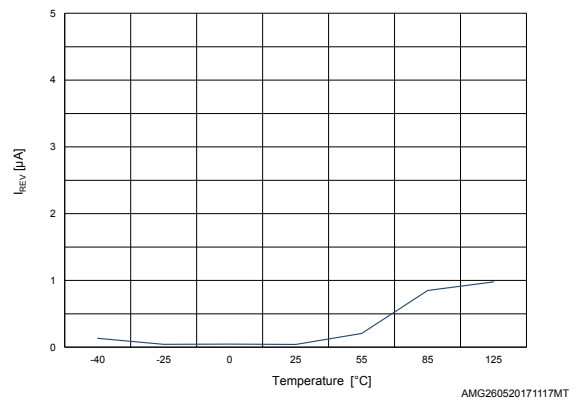
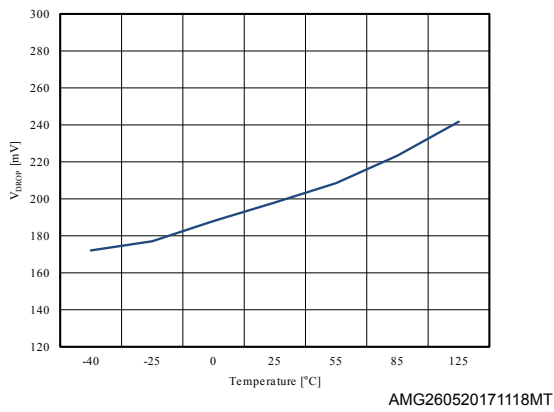
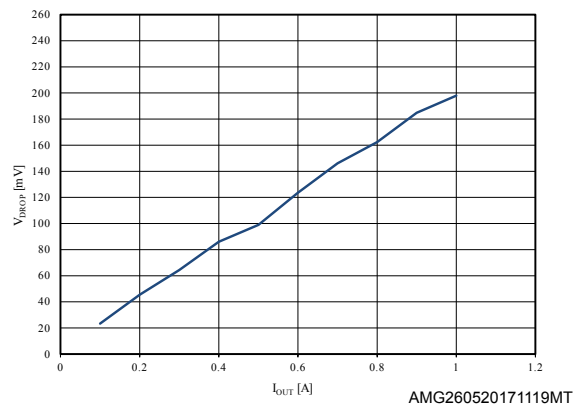
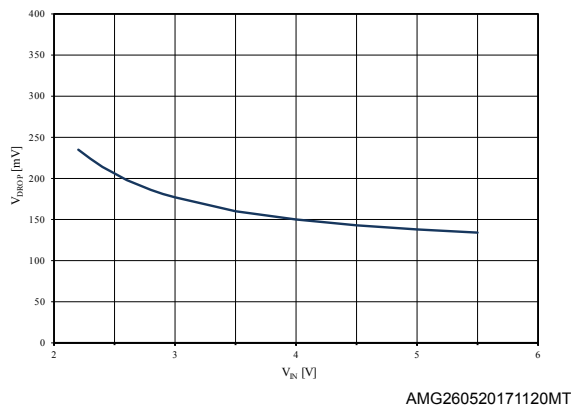
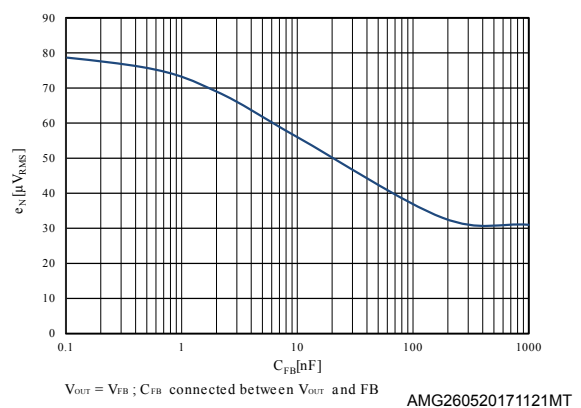
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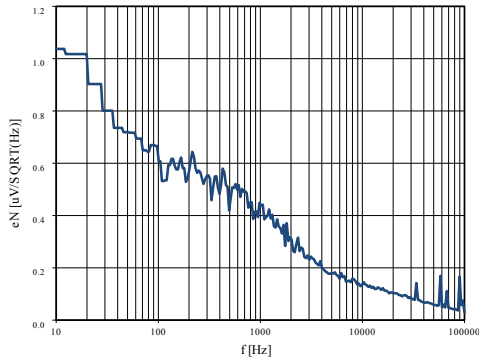
**Figure 7. Current limit vs. input voltage**



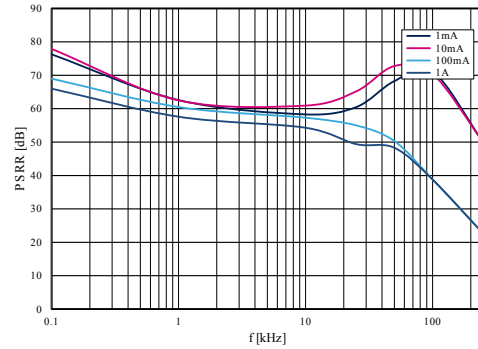
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**Figure 8. Quiescent current vs. temperature ( $V_{IN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ )**

**Figure 9. Quiescent current vs. temperature ( $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ )**

**Figure 10. Quiescent current vs. output current**

**Figure 11. Off-state current vs. temperature**

**Figure 12. Enable thresholds vs. temperature**

**Figure 13. Enable pin current vs. temperature**


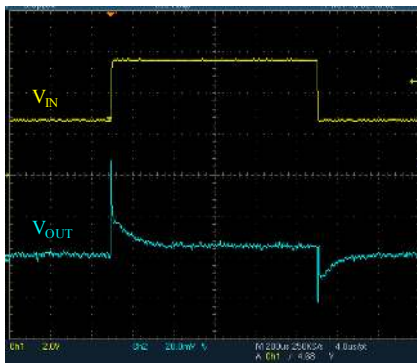
**Figure 14. Feedback pin current vs. temperature**

**Figure 15. Reverse current vs. temperature**

**Figure 16. Dropout voltage vs. temperature**

**Figure 17. Dropout voltage vs. output current**

**Figure 18. Dropout voltage vs. input voltage**

**Figure 19. RMS noise vs. C\_FB**


**Figure 20. Noise spectral density**

 $V_{OUT} = V_{FB}, C_{OUT} = 10\mu F$ 

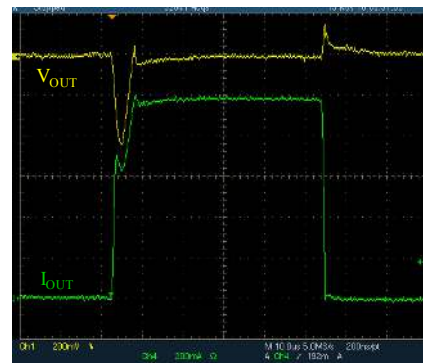
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**Figure 21. PSRR vs. frequency**


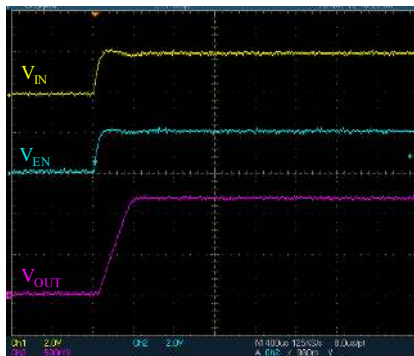
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**Figure 22. Line transient**

 $V_{IN}$  from 2.5V to 5.5V,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r = t_f = 5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ 

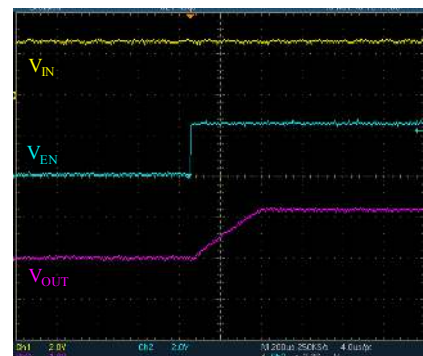
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**Figure 23. Load transient**

 $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT}$  from 10mA to 1A,  $t_r = t_f = 5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ 

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**Figure 24. Startup waveform**

 $V_{IN} = V_{EN}$  from 0 to 2.5V,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r = 5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ 

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**Figure 25. Enable transient**

 $V_{IN} = 2.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN}$  from 0 to 2.5V,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $t_r = 5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ 

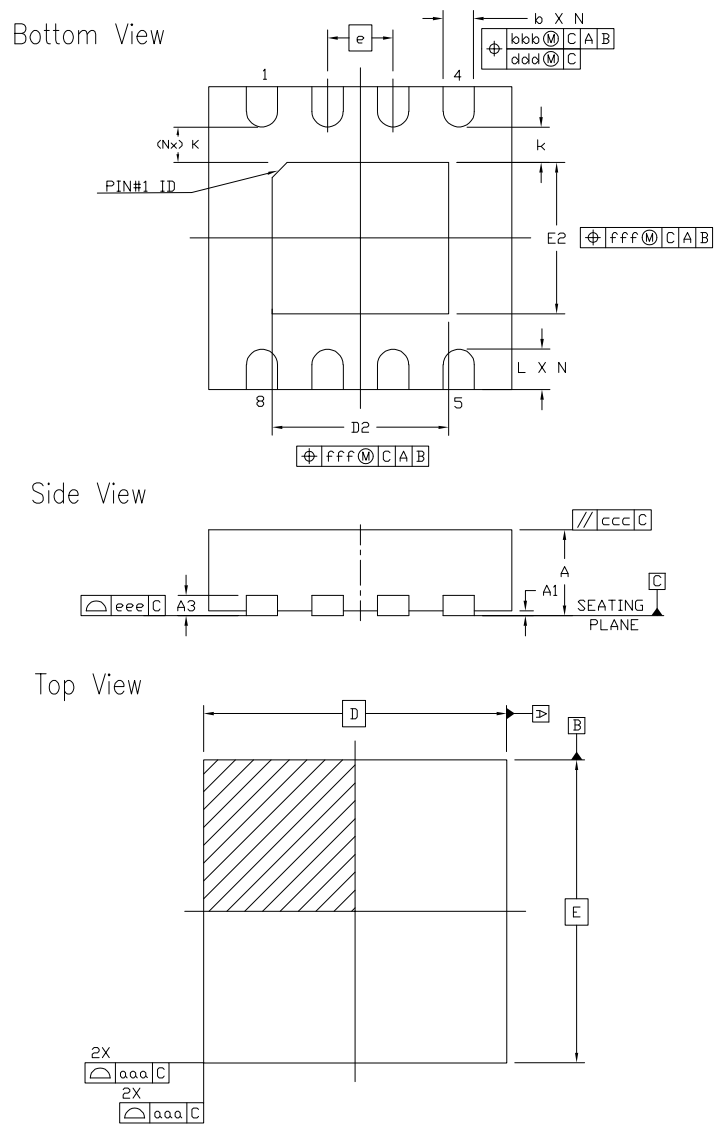
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## 8 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com). ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

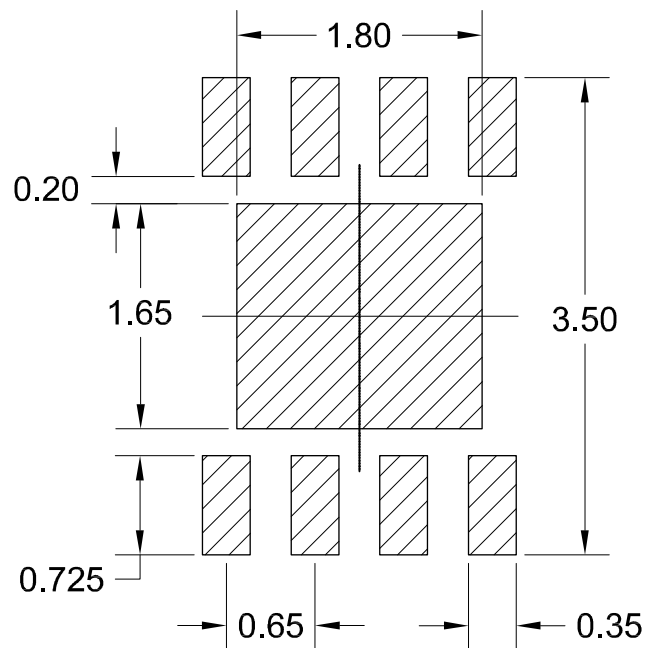
### 8.1 DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) package information

Figure 26. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) package outline

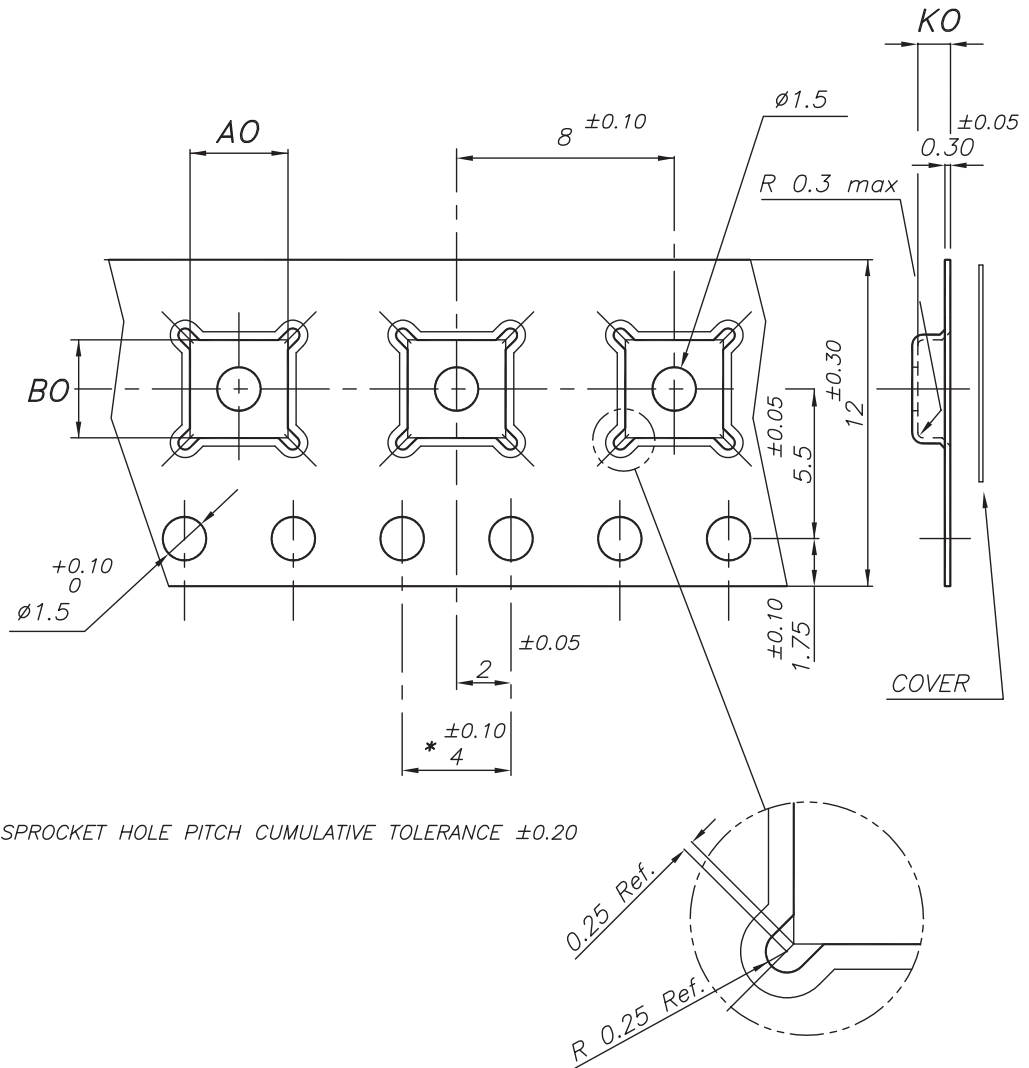


**Table 7. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) mechanical data**

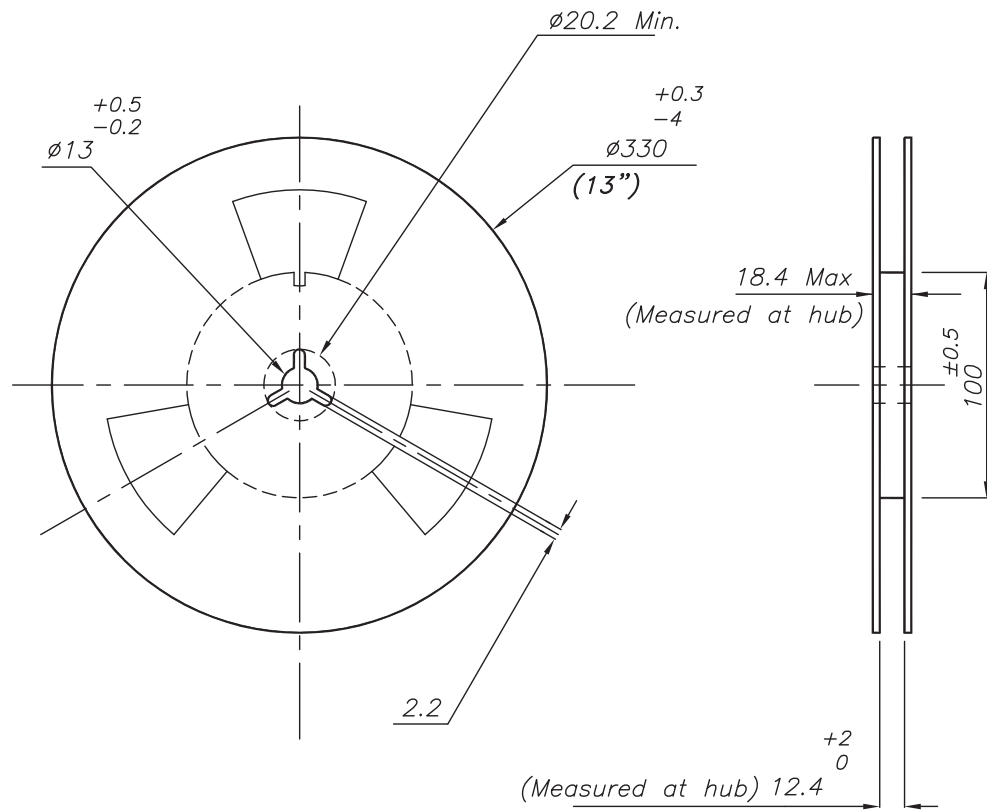
Dim.	mm		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.80	0.85	0.90
A1	0.00	-	0.05
A3	0.20 REF.		
b	0.28	0.31	0.34
D	3.00 BSC		
D2	1.70	1.75	1.80
e	0.65 BSC		
E	3.00 BSC		
E2	1.45	1.50	1.55
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
k	0.20		
N	8		

**Figure 27. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) recommended footprint**


## 8.2 DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) packing information

**Figure 28. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) tape outline**

**Table 8. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) tape mechanical data**

Dim.	mm
	Value
Ao	3.30 $\pm 0.10$
Bo	3.30 $\pm 0.10$
Ko	1.10 $\pm 0.10$

**Figure 29. DFN8 (3 x 3 mm) reel outline**




## 9 Ordering information

Table 9. Order codes

DFN8-3x3		Output voltage
Order code	Marking	
LD59100PUR	5910	Adjustable

## Revision history

**Table 10. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
06-Sep-2017	1	Initial release
21-Nov-2018	2	Updated <a href="#">Figure 15. Reverse current vs. temperature</a>

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