January 14, 2009

National Semiconductor

LP2982
Micropower 50 mA Ultra Low-Dropout Regulator in SOT-23 Package

General Description

The LP2982 is a 50 mA, fixed-output voltage regulator designed to provide ultra low dropout and lower noise in battery powered applications.

Using an optimized VIP® (Vertically Integrated PNP) process, the LP2982 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.

Precision Output: 1.0% tolerance output voltages available (A grade).

Low Noise: By adding an external bypass capacitor, output noise can be reduced to 30 µV (typical).

Four output voltage versions, from 3.0V to 5.0V, are available as standard products.

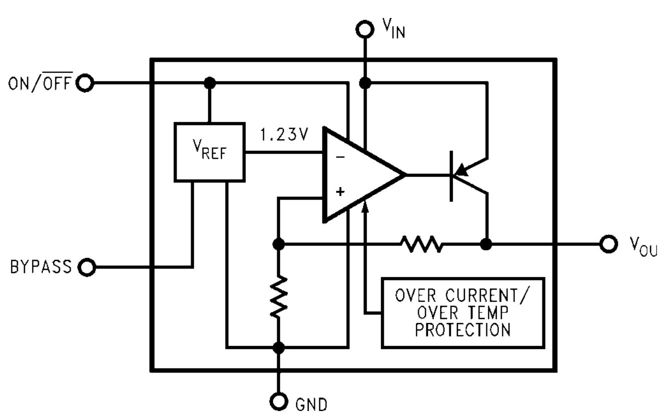
Features

- Ultra low dropout voltage
- Guaranteed 50 mA output current
- Typical dropout voltage 180 mV @ 80 mA
- Requires minimum external components
- < 1 µA quiescent current when shutdown
- Low ground pin current at all loads
- Output voltage accuracy 1.0% (A Grade)
- High peak current capability (150 mA typical)
- Wide supply voltage range (16V max)
- Low Z_{OUT} 0.3Ω typical (10 Hz to 1 MHz)
- Over-Temperature/Over-Current 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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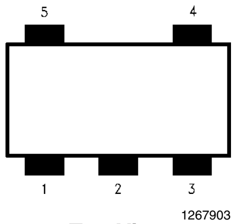
Connection Diagram

5-Lead Small Outline Package (SOT-23)



Top View
See NS Package Number MF05A

Pin Descriptions

Name	Pin Number	Function
V_{IN}	1	Input Voltage
GND	2	Common Ground (device substrate)
ON/OFF	3	Logic high enable input
BYPASS	4	Bypass capacitor for low noise operation
V_{OUT}	5	Regulated output voltage

Ordering Information

TABLE 1. Package Marking and Ordering Information

Output Voltage (V)	Grade	Order Information	Package Marking	Supplied as:
3.0	A	LP2982AIM5X-3.0	L20A	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982AIM5-3.0	L20A	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
	STD	LP2982IM5X-3.0	L20B	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982IM5-3.0	L20B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
3.3	A	LP2982AIM5X-3.3	L19A	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982AIM5-3.3	L19A	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
	STD	LP2982IM5X-3.3	L19B	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982IM5-3.3	L19B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
3.8	A	LP2982AIM5X-3.8	L76A	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982AIM5-3.8	L76A	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
	STD	LP2982IM5-3.8	L76B	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
5.0	A	LP2982AIM5X-5.0	L18A	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982AIM5-5.0	L18A	1000 Units on Tape and Reel
	STD	LP2982IM5X-5.0	L18B	3000 Units on Tape and Reel
		LP2982IM5-5.0	L18B	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 Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
ESD Rating (Note 2)	2 kV
Power Dissipation (Note 3)	Internally Limited
Input Supply Voltage (Survival)	−0.3V to +16V
Input Supply Voltage (Operating)	2.1V to +16V
Shutdown Input Voltage (Survival)	−0.3V to +16V
Output Voltage (Survival, (Note 4))	−0.3V to +9V
I_{OUT} (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_{IN} = 1 µF, C_{OUT} = 4.7 µF, $V_{ON/OFF}$ = 2V.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	LP2982AI-X.X (Note 6)		LP2982I-X.X (Note 6)		Units
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
ΔV_O	Output Voltage Tolerance	I_L = 1 mA		−1.0	+1.0	−1.5	+1.5	$\%V_{NOM}$
		1 mA < I_L < 50 mA		−1.5 **−2.0**	+1.5 **+2.0**	−2.0 **−3.5**	+2.0 **+3.5**	
$\frac{\Delta V_O}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Output Voltage Line Regulation	$V_{O(NOM)} + 1V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$	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**	mV
		I_L = 1 mA	7		10 **15**		10 **15**	
		I_L = 10 mA	40		60 **90**		60 **90**	
		I_L = 50 mA	120		150 **225**		150 **225**	
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current	I_L = 0	65		95 **125**		95 **125**	µA
		I_L = 1 mA	80		110 **170**		110 **170**	
		I_L = 10 mA	140		220 **460**		220 **460**	
		I_L = 50 mA	375		600 **1200**		600 **1200**	
		$V_{ON/OFF}$ < 0.3V	0.01		0.8		0.8	
		$V_{ON/OFF}$ < 0.15V	**0.10**		**2.0**		**2.0**	
$V_{ON/OFF}$	ON/OFF Input Voltage (Note 8)	High = O/P ON	1.4	**1.6**		**1.6**		V
		Low = O/P OFF	0.55		**0.15**		**0.15**	
$I_{ON/OFF}$	ON/OFF Input Current	$V_{ON/OFF}$ = 0	0.01		**−2**		**−2**	µA
		$V_{ON/OFF}$ = 5V	5		**15**		**15**	
$I_{O(PK)}$	Peak Output Current	$V_{OUT} \ge V_{O(NOM)} - 5\%$	150	100		100		mA
$V_{IN}–V_O$	Dropout Voltage	I_L = 80 mA	180		225 **325**		225 **325**	mV
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current	I_L = 80 mA	525		750 **1400**		750 **1400**	µA
e_n	Output Noise Voltage (RMS)	BW = 300 Hz–50 kHz, C_{OUT} = 10 µF C_{BYPASS} = 0.01 µF	30					µV

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	LP2982AI-X.X (Note 6)		LP2982I-X.X (Note 6)		Units
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	Ripple Rejection	f = 1 kHz C_{OUT} = 10 µF	45					dB
$I_{O(MAX)}$	Short Circuit Current	R_L = 0 (Steady State) (Note 9)	150					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 for the SOT-23 package, or pins 5 and 2 for the micro SMD package, 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 220°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 LP2982 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 *REVERSE CURRENT PATH*.)

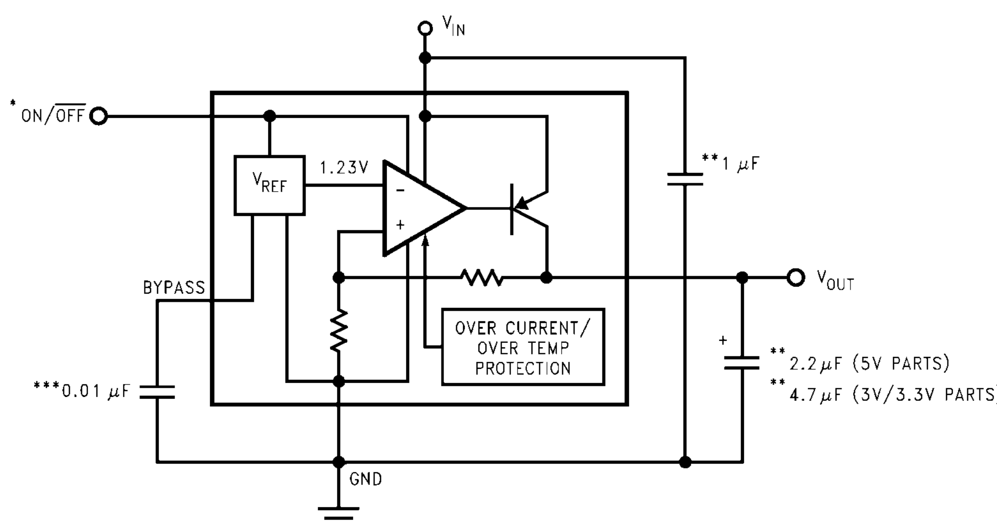
Note 6: Temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate National's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).

Note 7: 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 possible misoperation. For details, refer to *Application Hints*.

Note 9: See *Typical Performance Characteristics* curve(s).

Typical Application Circuit



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

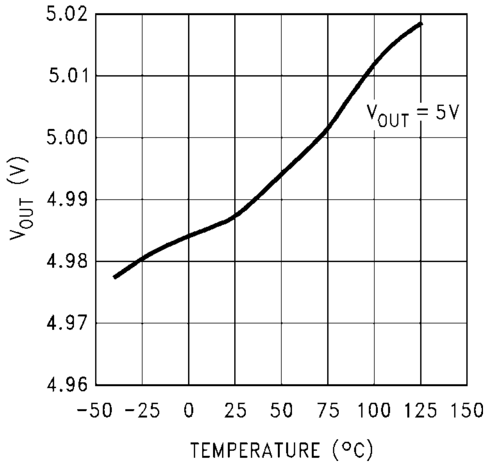
**Minimum capacitance is shown to insure stability over full load current range. More capacitance provides superior dynamic performance (see Application Hints).

***See Application Hints.

Typical Performance Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: T_A = 25°C, V_{IN} = $V_{O(NOM)}$ + 1V, C_{OUT} = 4.7 µF, C_{IN} = 1 µF, all voltage options, ON/$\overline{OFF}$ pin tied to V_{IN}.

Output Voltage vs Temperature



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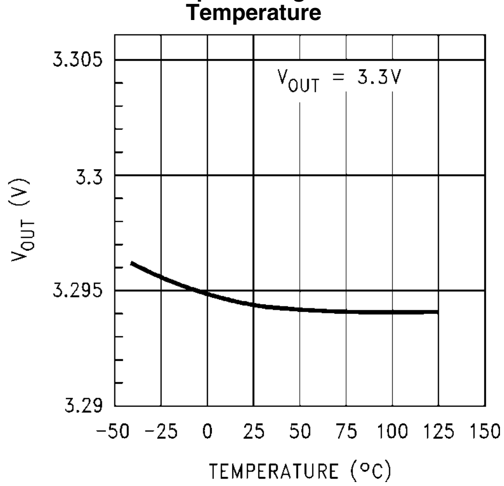
Output Voltage vs Temperature



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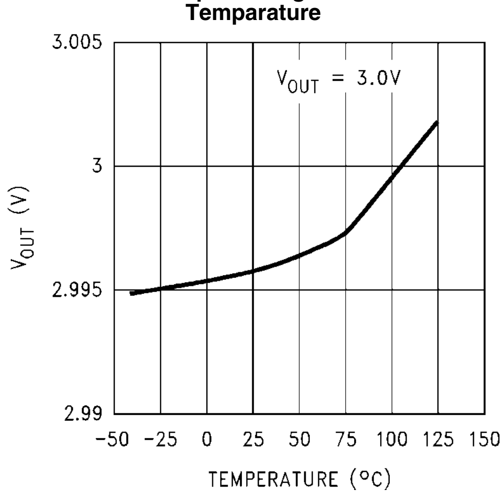
Output Voltage vs Temparature



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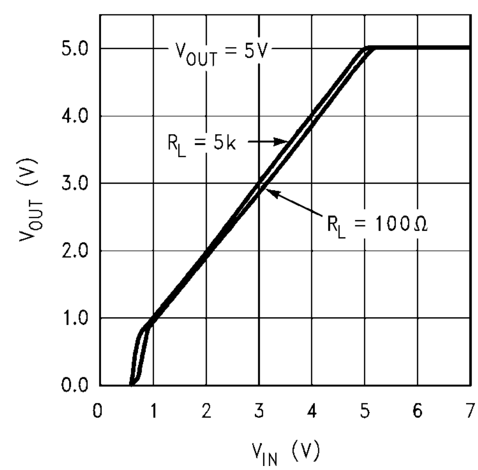
Dropout Characteristics



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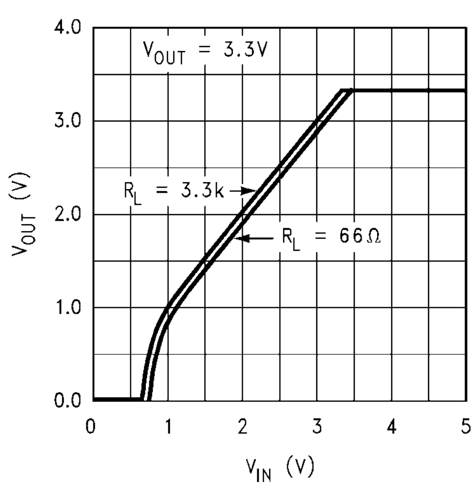
Dropout Characteristics



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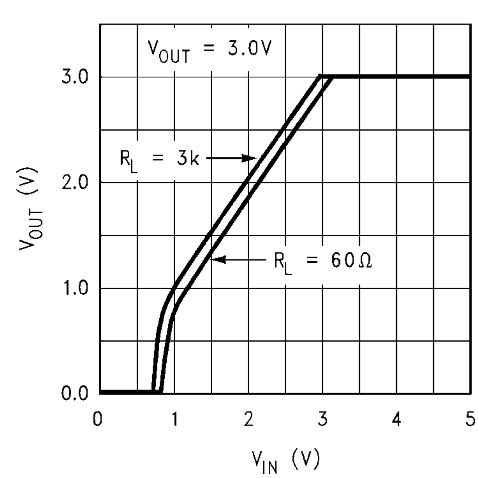
Dropout Characteristics



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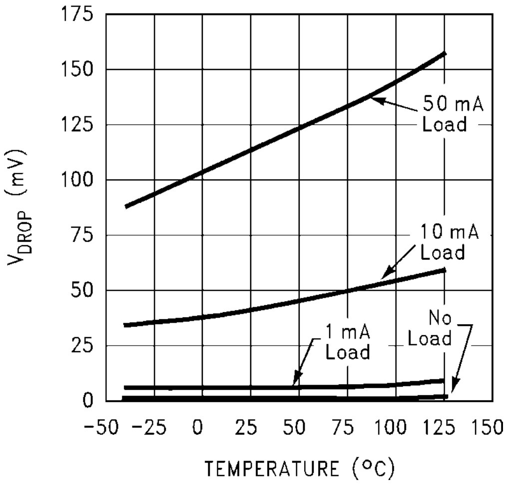
Dropout Voltage vs Temperature



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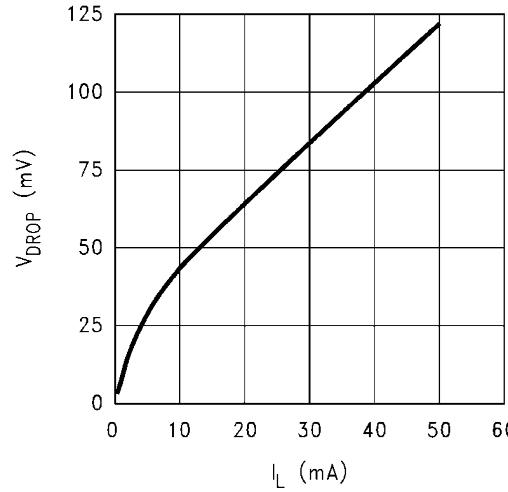
Dropout Voltage vs Load Current



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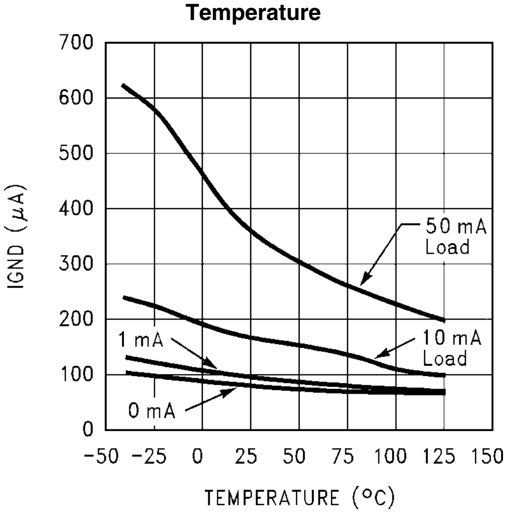
Ground Pin Current vs Temperature



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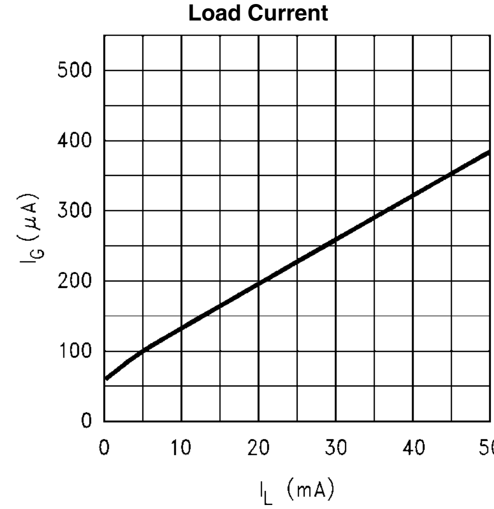
Ground Pin Current vs Load Current



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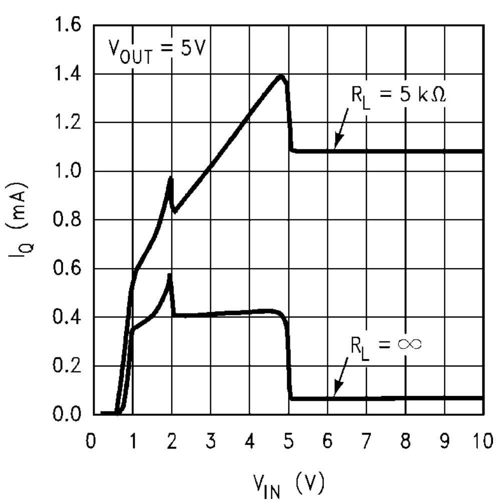
Input Current vs V_{IN}



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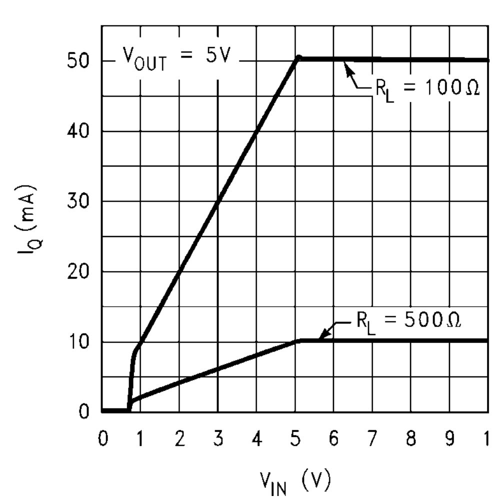
Input Current vs V_{IN}



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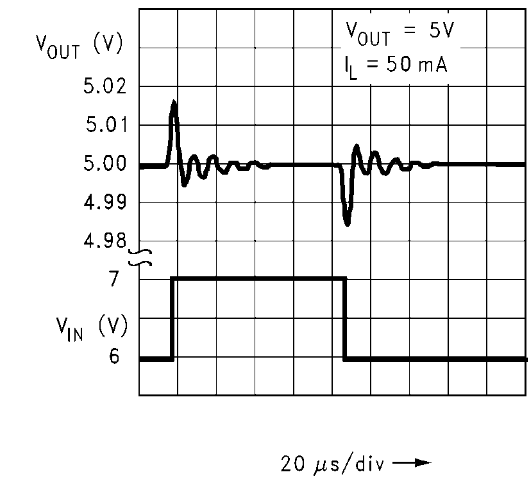
Line Transient Response



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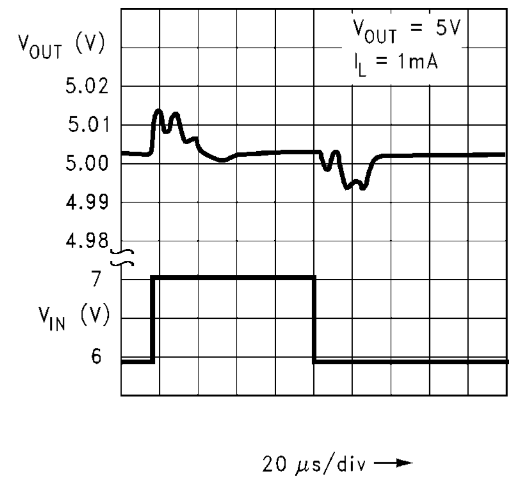
Line Transient Response



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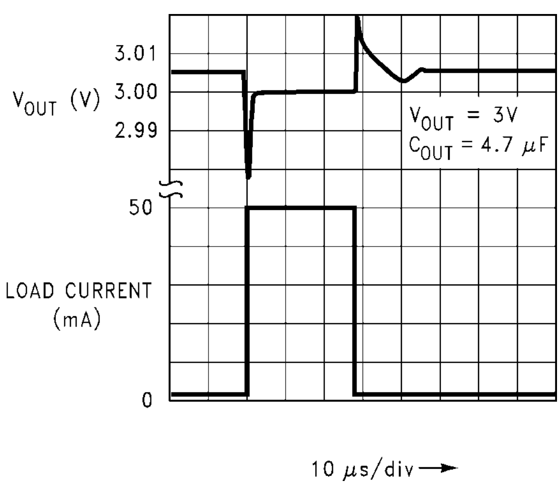
Load Transient Response



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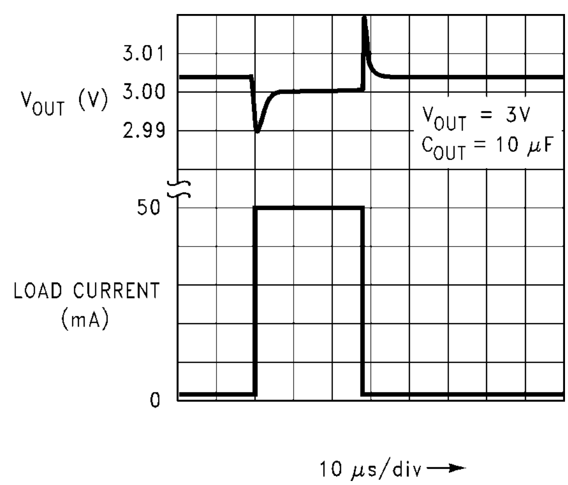
Load Transient Response



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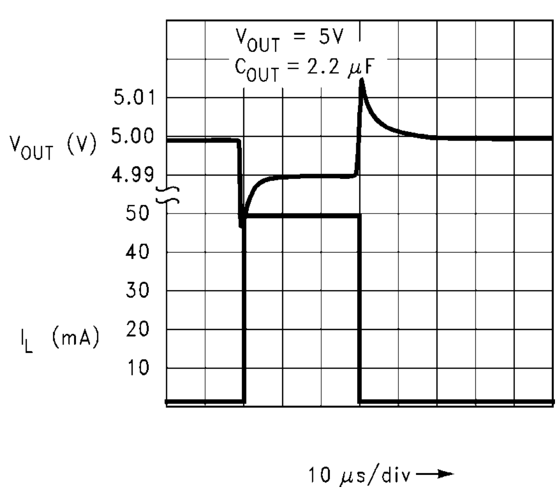
Load Transient Response



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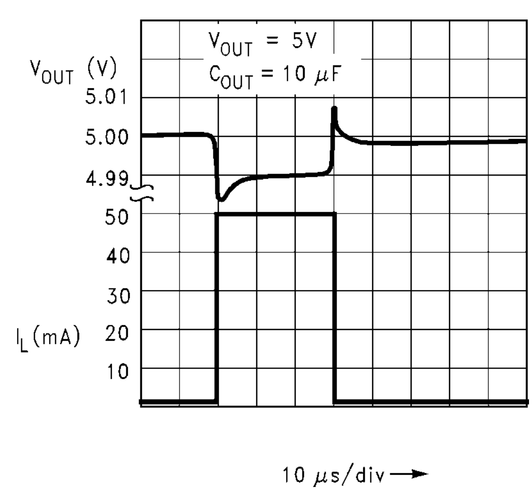
Load Transient Response



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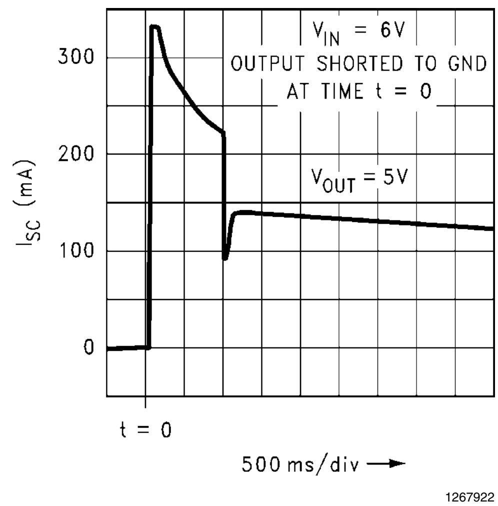
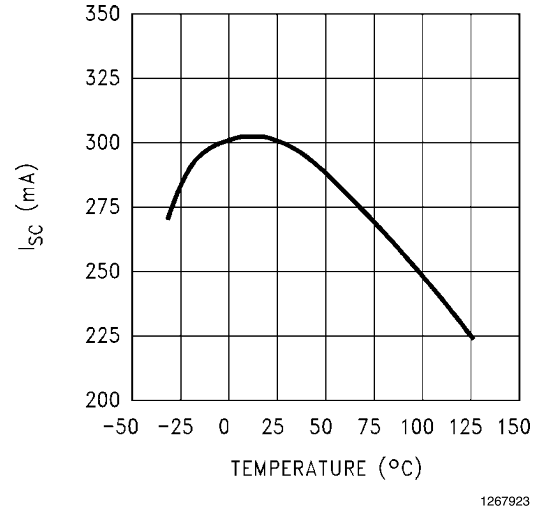
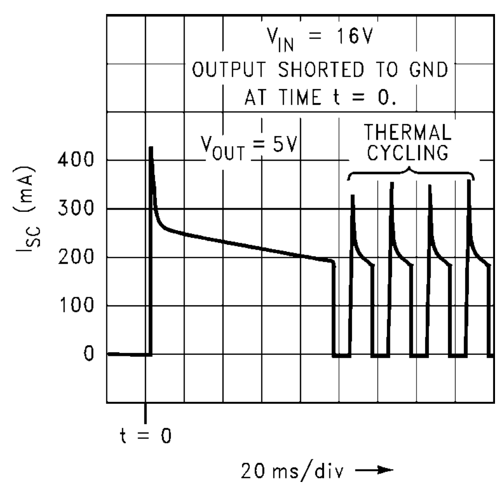
Short Circuit Current



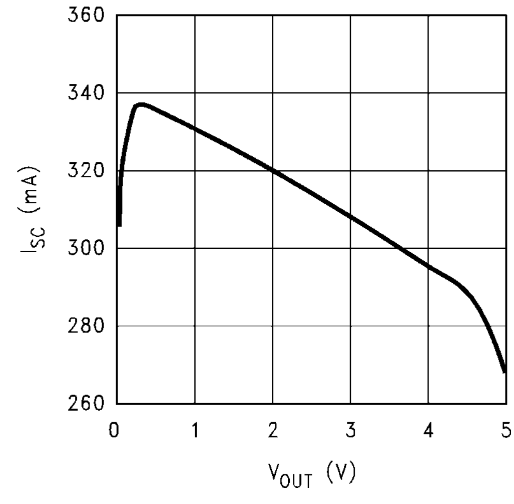
Instantaneous Short Circuit Current vs Temperature



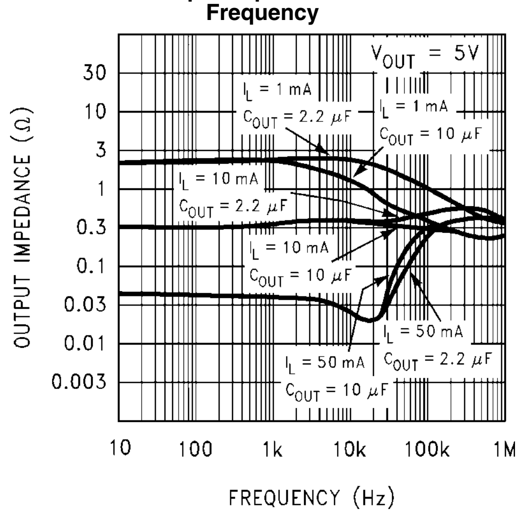
Short Circuit Current



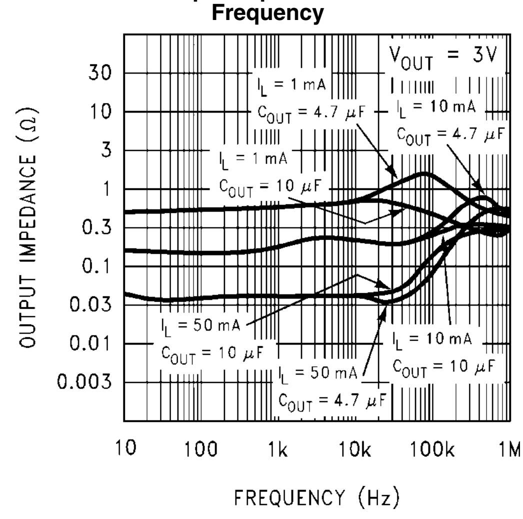
Instantaneous Short Circuit Current vs Output Voltage



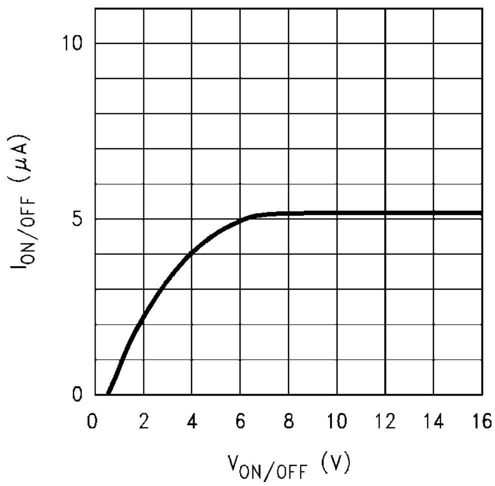
Output Impedance vs Frequency



Output Impedance vs Frequency



ON/OFF Pin Current vs $V_{ON/OFF}$



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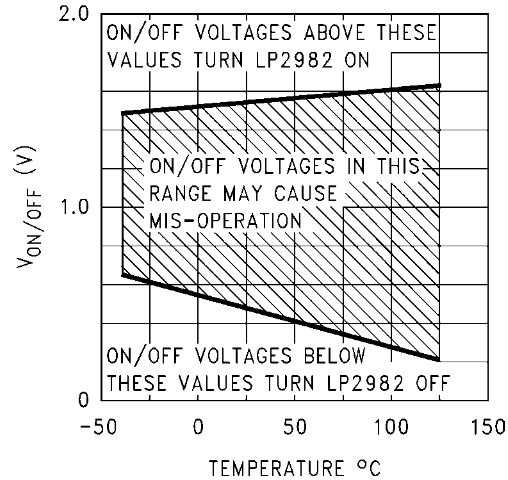
ON/OFF Threshold vs Temperature



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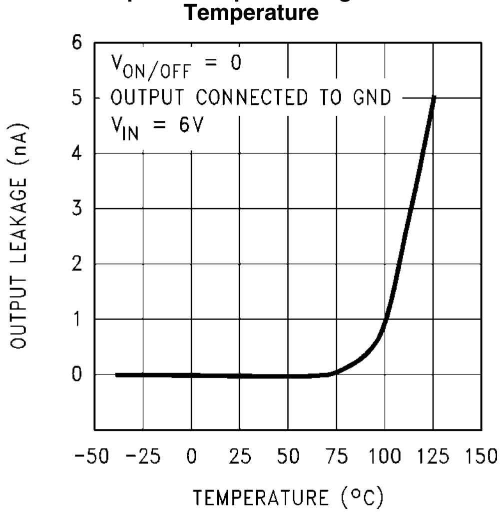
Input to Output Leakage vs Temperature



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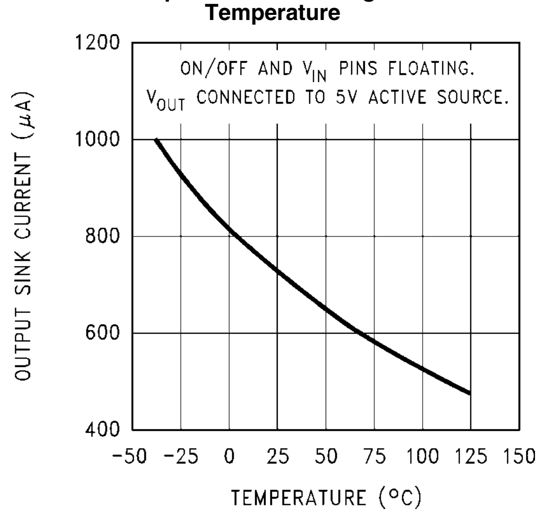
Output Reverse Leakage vs Temperature



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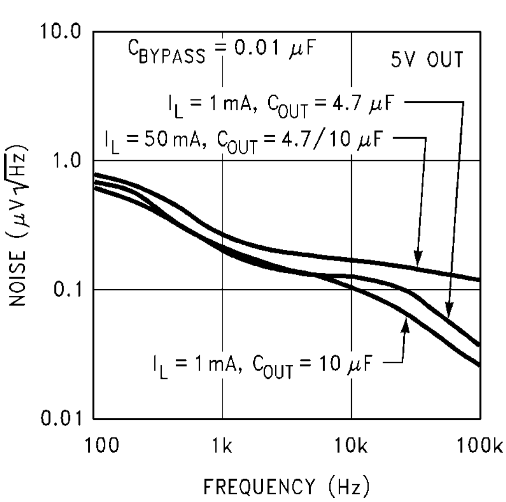
Output Noise Density



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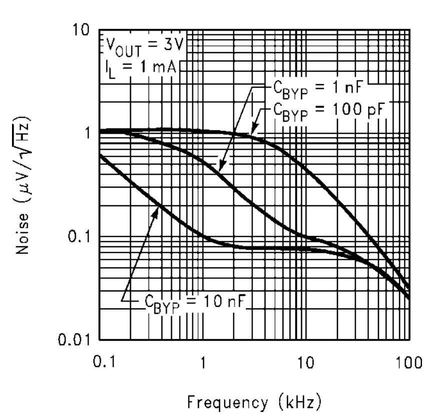
Output Noise Density



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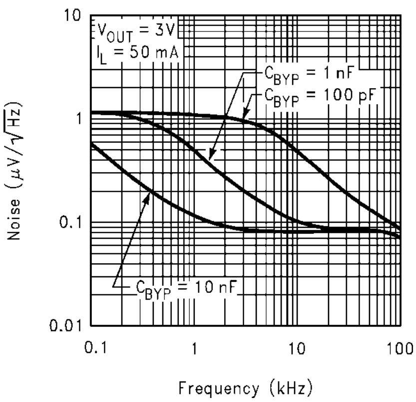
Output Noise Density



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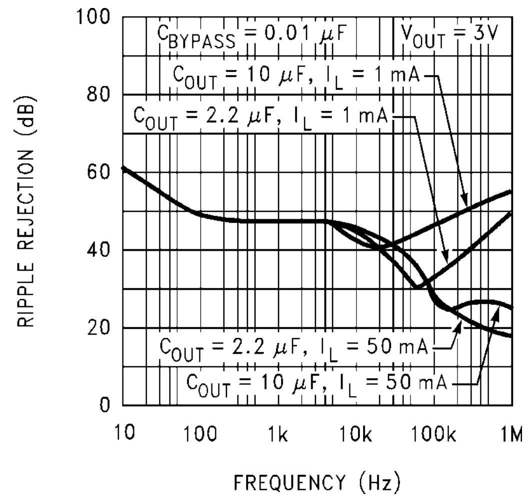
Ripple Rejection



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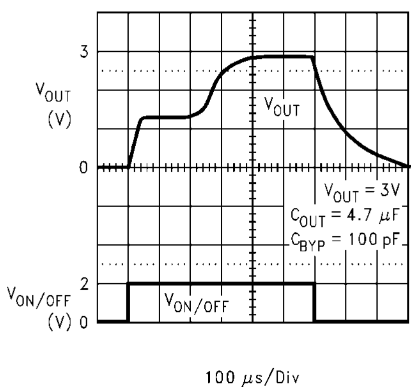
Turn-ON Waveform



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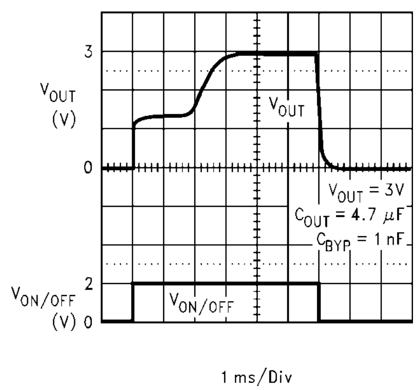
Turn-ON Waveform



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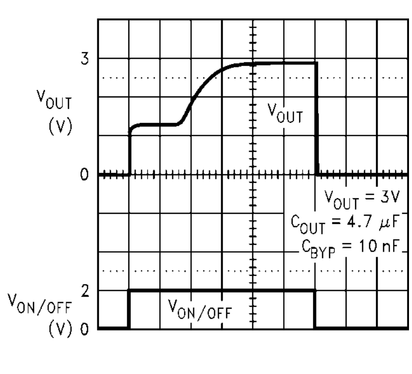
Turn-ON Waveform



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Application Hints

EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Like any low-dropout regulator, the external capacitors used with the LP2982 must be carefully selected to assure regulator loop stability.

Input Capacitor: An input capacitor whose value is ≥ 1 µF is required with the LP2982 (amount of capacitance can be increased without limit).

This capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 0.5″ from the input pin of the LP2982 and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic or tantalum can be used for this capacitor.

Output Capacitor: The output capacitor must meet both the requirement for minimum amount of capacitance and E.S.R. (equivalent series resistance) value. Curves are provided which show the allowable ESR range as a function of load current for various output voltages and capacitor values (refer to *Figure 1*, *Figure 2*).

Important: The output capacitor must maintain its ESR in the stable region over the full operating temperature to assure stability. Also, capacitor tolerance and variation with temperature must be considered to assure the minimum amount of capacitance is provided at all times.

This capacitor should be located not more than 0.5″ from the output pin of the LP2982 and returned to a clean analog ground.

Low-current Operation: In applications where the load current is < 1 mA, special consideration must be given to the output capacitor.

Circuitry inside the LP2982 is specially designed to reduce operating (quiescent) current at light loads down to about 65 µA.

The mode of operation which yields this very low quiescent current also means that the output capacitor ESR is critical.

For optimum stability and minimum output noise, it is recommended that a 10Ω resistor be placed in series with the output capacitor in any applications where I_L < 1 mA.

CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS

Tantalum: Tantalum capacitors are the best choice for use with the LP2982. Most good quality tantalum can be used with the LP2982, but check the manufacturer's data sheet to be sure the ESR is in range.

It is important to remember that ESR increases sharply at lower temperatures (< 10°C) and a capacitor that is near the upper limit for stability at room temperature can cause instability when it gets cold.

In applications which must operate at very low temperatures, it may be necessary to parallel the output tantalum capacitor with a ceramic capacitor to prevent the ESR from going up too high (see next section for important information on ceramic capacitors).

Ceramic: Ceramic capacitors are not recommended for use at the output of the LP2982. This is because the ESR of a ceramic can be low enough to go below the minimum stable value for the LP2982. A good 2.2 µF ceramic was measured and found to have an ESR of about 15 mΩ, which is low enough to cause oscillations.

If a ceramic capacitor is used on the output, a 1Ω resistor should be placed in series with the capacitor.

Aluminum: Because of large physical size, aluminum electrolytic are not typically used with the LP2982. They must meet the same ESR requirements over the operating temperature range, which is more difficult because of their large increase in ESR at cold temperature.

An aluminum electrolytic can exhibit an ESR increase of as much as 50X when going from 20°C to −40°C. Also, some aluminum electrolytic are not operational below −25°C because the electrolyte can freeze.

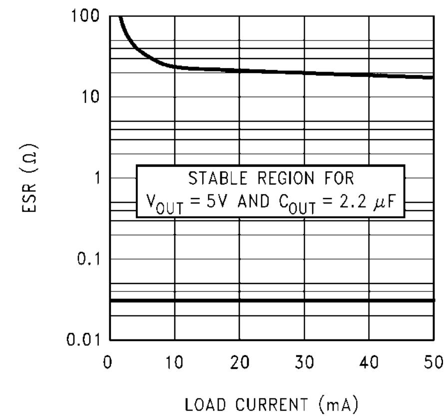

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FIGURE 1. 5V/2.2 µF ESR Curves

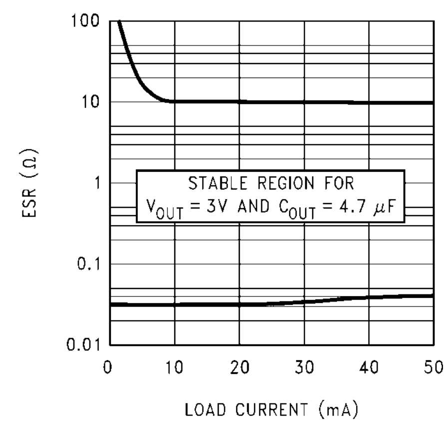

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FIGURE 2. 3V/4.7 µF ESR Curves

BYPASS CAPACITOR

The 0.01 µF capacitor connected to the bypass pin to reduce noise must have very low leakage.

The current flowing out of the bypass pin comes from the bandgap reference, which is used to set the output voltage.

This capacitor leakage current causes the output voltage to decline by an amount proportional to the current. Typical values are −0.015%/nA @ −40°C, −0.021%/nA @ 25°C, and −0.035%/nA @ +125°C.

This data is valid up to a maximum leakage current of about 500 nA, beyond which the bandgap is so severely loaded that it can not function.

Care must be taken to ensure that the capacitor selected will not have excessive leakage current over the operating temperature range of the application.

A high quality ceramic capacitor which uses either NPO or COG type dielectric material will typically have very low leakage. Small surface mount polypropylene or polycarbonate film capacitors also have extremely low leakage, but are slightly larger than ceramics.

REVERSE CURRENT PATH

The internal PNP power transistor used as the pass element in the LP2982 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 3*).

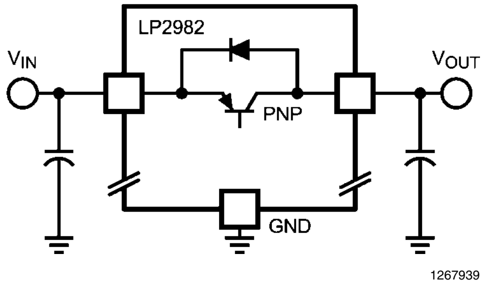


FIGURE 3. LP2982 Reverse Current Path

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_{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 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_{IN} to V_{OUT} (cathode on V_{IN}, anode on V_{OUT}. See *Figure 4*), to limit the reverse voltage across the LP2982 to 0.3V (see *Absolute Maximum Ratings*).

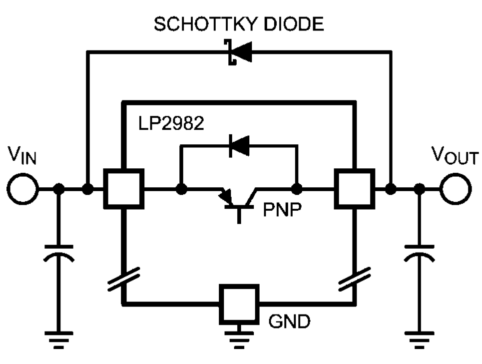


FIGURE 4. Adding External Schottky Diode Protection

ON/OFF INPUT OPERATION

The LP2982 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).

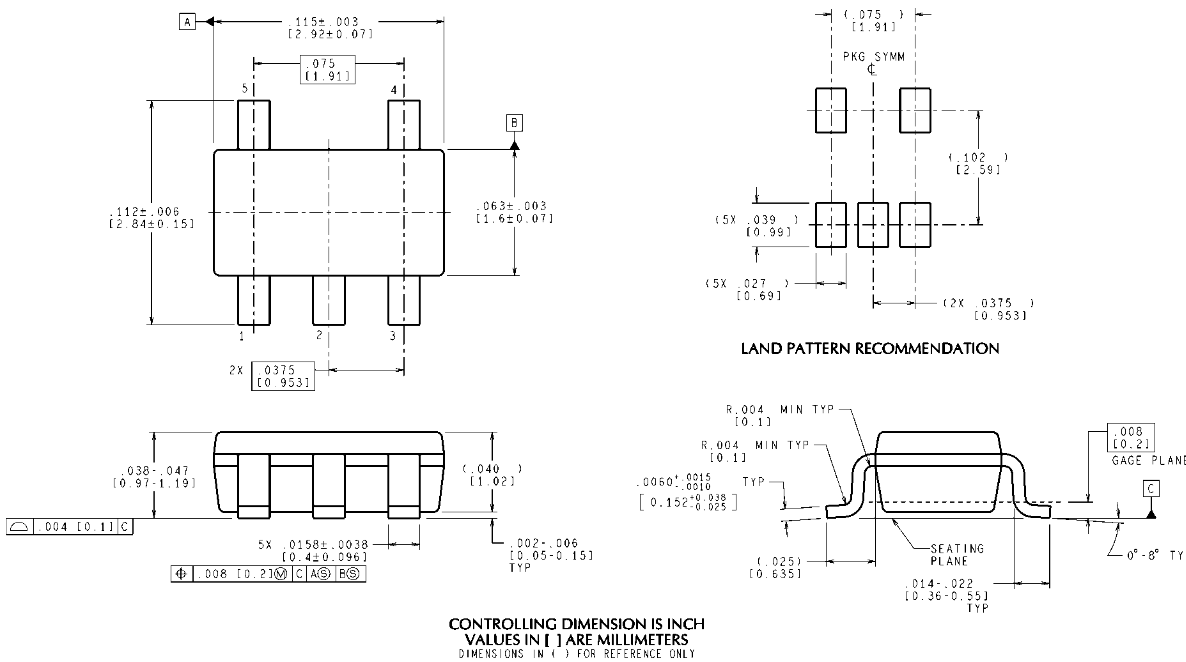
To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the ON/OFF input must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/turn-off voltage thresholds which guarantee an ON or OFF state (see Electrical Characteristics).

The ON/OFF signal may come from either a totem-pole output, or an open-collector output with pull-up resistor to the LP2982 input voltage or another logic supply. The high-level voltage may exceed the LP2982 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/µs.

IMPORTANT: the regulator shutdown function will not operate correctly if a slow-moving signal is applied to the ON/OFF input.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



MF05A (Rev D)

5-Lead Small Outline Package (SOT-23)
NS Package Number MF05A
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