

## 150-mA Ultra Low-Noise LDO Regulator With Discharge Option

### FEATURES

- Ultra Low Dropout—130 mV at 150-mA Load
- Ultra Low Noise—30  $\mu\text{V}_{(\text{rms})}$  (10-Hz to 100-kHz Bandwidth)
- Shutdown Control
- 110- $\mu\text{A}$  Ground Current at 150-mA Load
- 1.5% Guaranteed Output Voltage Accuracy
- 300-mA Peak Output Current Capability
- Uses Low ESR Ceramic Capacitors
- Fast Start-Up (50  $\mu\text{s}$ )
- Fast Line and Load Transient Response ( $\leq 30 \mu\text{s}$ )
- 1- $\mu\text{A}$  Maximum Shutdown Current
- Output Current Limit
- Reverse Battery Protection
- Built-in Short Circuit and Thermal Protection

- Si91841: Output, Auto-Discharge In Shutdown Mode
- Si91843: Output, No-Discharge In Shutdown Mode
- Fixed 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.85, 2.9, 3.0, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 5.0-V Output Voltage Options
- Thin SOT23-5 Package

### APPLICATIONS

- Cellular Phones, Wireless Handsets
- Noise-Sensitive Electronic Systems, Laptop and Palmtop Computers
- PDAs
- Pagers
- Digital Cameras
- MP3 Player
- Wireless Modem

### DESCRIPTION

The Si91841/3 is a 150-mA CMOS LDO (low dropout) voltage regulator. It is the perfect choice for low voltage, low power applications. An ultra low ground current makes this part attractive for battery operated power systems. The Si91841/3 also offers ultra low dropout voltage to prolong battery life in portable electronics. Systems requiring a quiet voltage source, such as RF applications, will benefit from the Si91841/3's ultra low output noise. An external noise bypass capacitor connected to the device's BP pin can further reduce the noise level. The Si91841/3 is designed to maintain regulation while delivering 300-mA peak current, making it ideal for systems that have a high surge current upon turn-on.

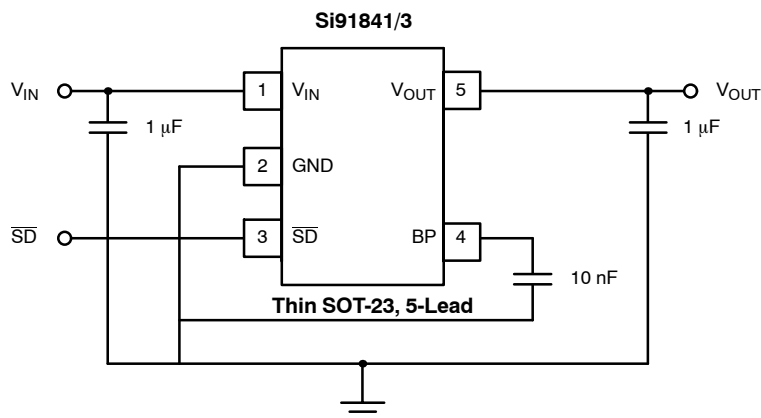
For better transient response and regulation, an active

pull-down circuit is built into the Si91841/3 to clamp the output voltage when it rises beyond normal regulation. The Si91841 automatically discharges the output voltage by connecting the output to ground through a 100- $\Omega$  n-channel MOSFET when the device is put in shutdown mode.

The Si91841/3 features reverse battery protection to limit reverse current flow to approximately 1- $\mu\text{A}$  in the event reversed battery is applied at the input, thus preventing damage to the IC.

The Si91841/3 is available in both standard and lead (Pb)-free packages.

### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings	
Input Voltage, $V_{IN}$ to GND	-6.0 to 6.5 V
$\overline{V_{SD}}$ (See Detailed Description)	-0.3 V to $V_{IN}$
Output Current, $I_{OUT}$	Short Circuit Protected
Output Voltage, $V_{OUT}$	0.3 V to $V_{IN} + 0.3$ V
Package Power Dissipation, $(P_d)^b$	440 mW

Package Thermal Resistance, $(\theta_{JA})^a$	180°C/W
Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_{J(max)}$	150°C
Storage Temperature, $T_{STG}$	-65°C to 150°C

## Notes

- Device mounted with all leads soldered or welded to PC board.
- Derate 5.5 mW/°C above  $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE

Input Voltage, $V_{IN}$	2 V to 6 V
Input Voltage, $\overline{V_{SD}}$	0 V to $V_{IN}$

Operating Ambient Temperature, $T_A$	-40°C to 85°C
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$$C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1 \mu\text{F (ceramic)}, C_{BP} = 0.01 \mu\text{F (ceramic)}$$

$$\text{Maximum ESR of } C_{OUT}: 0.4 \Omega$$

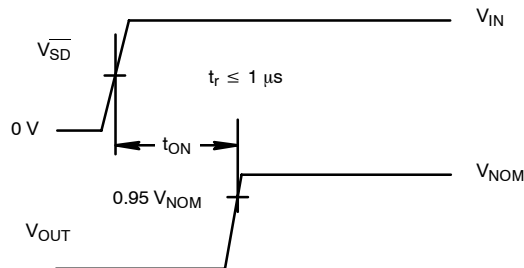
SPECIFICATIONS							
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions Unless Specified $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1$ V $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA, $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$ , $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu\text{F}$ $\overline{V_{SD}} = 1.5$ V	Temp <sup>a</sup>	Limits -40 to 85°C			Unit
				Min <sup>b</sup>	Typ <sup>c</sup>	Max <sup>b</sup>	
Start-Up BP Current	$I_{OUT}$	ON/OFF = High	Room		1		mA
Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$		Full	2		6	V
Output Voltage Accuracy	$V_{OUT}$	$1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150 \text{ mA}$	Room	-1.5	1	1.5	%
			Full	-2.5	1	2.5	
Line Regulation ( $V_{OUT} \leq 3$ V)	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT} \times 100}{\Delta V_{IN} \times V_{OUT(nom)}}$	From $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1$ V to $V_{OUT(nom)} + 2$ V	Full	-0.06		0.18	%V
Line Regulation (3.0 V < $V_{OUT} \leq 3.6$ V)			Full	0		0.3	
Line Regulation (5-V Version)			Full	0		0.4	
Dropout Voltage <sup>d, g</sup> ( $V_{OUT(nom)} \geq 2.6$ V)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	$I_{OUT} = 1$ mA	Room		1		mV
			Room		45	80	
			Full		50	90	
			Room		130	180	
Dropout Voltage <sup>d, g</sup> ( $V_{OUT(nom)} < 2.6$ V, $V_{IN} \geq 2$ V)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	$I_{OUT} = 50$ mA	Room		65	100	mV
			Full			120	
			Room		190	250	
			Full			300	
Ground Pin Current <sup>e, g</sup> ( $V_{OUT(nom)} \leq 3$ V)	$I_{GND}$	$I_{OUT} = 0$ mA	Room		100	150	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			180	
			Room		110	200	
			Full			230	
Ground Pin Current <sup>e</sup> ( $V_{OUT(nom)} > 3$ V)	$I_{GND}$	$I_{OUT} = 0$ mA	Room		110	170	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full			200	
			Room		120	200	
			Full			230	
Peak Output current	$I_{O(peak)}$	$V_{OUT} \geq 0.95 \times V_{OUT(nom)}$ , $t_{PW} = 2$ ms	Full	300			mA

<b>SPECIFICATIONS</b>							
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions Unless Specified $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$ , $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ $V_{SD} = 1.5\text{ V}$	Temp <sup>a</sup>	Limits -40 to 85°C			Unit
				Min <sup>b</sup>	Typ <sup>c</sup>	Max <sup>b</sup>	
Output Noise Voltage	$e_N$	$V_{NOM} = 2.6\text{ V}$ , BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz, $0\text{ mA} < I_{OUT} < 150\text{ mA}$ , $C_{NOISE} = 0.01\ \mu\text{F}$	Room		30		$\mu\text{V(rms)}$
Ripple Rejection	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$I_{OUT} = 150\text{ mA}$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	Room	60		dB
			$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	Room	40		
			$f = 100\text{ kHz}$	Room	30		
Dynamic Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{O(line)}$	$V_{IN} : V_{OUT(nom)} + 1\text{ V}$ to $V_{OUT(nom)} + 2\text{ V}$ $t_r/t_f = 2\ \mu\text{s}$ , $I_{OUT} = 150\text{ mA}$	Room		20		mV
Dynamic Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{O(load)}$	$I_{OUT} : 1\text{ mA}$ to $150\text{ mA}$ , $t_r/t_f = 2\ \mu\text{s}$	Room		20		
Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature	$T_{J(S/D)}$		Room		150		°C
Thermal Hysteresis	$T_{HYST}$		Room		20		
Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_{IN} = -6.0\text{ V}$	Room		1		$\mu\text{A}$
Short Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	Room		700		mA
<b>Shutdown</b>							
Shutdown Supply Current	$I_{CC(off)}$	$V_{SD} = 0\text{ V}$	Room		0.1	1	$\mu\text{A}$
$\overline{SD}$ Pin Input Voltage	$V_{SD}$	High = Regulator ON (Rising)	Full	1.5		$V_{IN}$	V
		Low = Regulator OFF (Falling)	Full			0.4	
Auto Discharge Resistance	$R_{DIS}$	Si91841 Only	Room		100		$\Omega$
$\overline{SD}$ Pin Input Current <sup>f</sup>	$I_{IN(SD)}$	$V_{SD} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$	Room		0.7		$\mu\text{A}$
$\overline{SD}$ Hysteresis	$V_{HYST(SD)}$		Full		150		mV
$V_{OUT}$ Turn-On Time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{SD}$ (See Figure 1), $I_{LOAD} = 100\text{ nA}$			50		$\mu\text{s}$

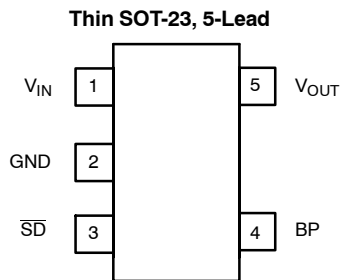
**Notes**

- a. Room = 25°C, Full = -40 to 85°C.
- b. The algebraic convention whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive a maximum.
- c. Typical values are for DESIGN AID ONLY, not guaranteed nor subject to production testing. Typical values for dropout voltage at  $V_{OUT} \geq 2\text{ V}$  are measured at  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , while typical values for dropout voltage at  $V_{OUT} < 2\text{ V}$  are measured at  $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{ V}$ .
- d. Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential voltage at which the output voltage drops 2% below the output voltage measured with a 1-V differential, provided that  $V_{IN}$  does not drop below 2.0 V.
- e. Ground current is specified for normal operation as well as “drop-out” operation.
- f. The device’s shutdown pin includes a typical 2-M $\Omega$  internal pull-down resistor connected to ground.
- g.  $V_{OUT(nom)}$  is  $V_{OUT}$  when measured with a 1-V differential to  $V_{IN}$ .

**TIMING WAVEFORMS**



**FIGURE 1.** Timing Diagram for Power-Up

**PIN CONFIGURATION**

**PIN DESCRIPTION**

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	$V_{IN}$	Input supply pin. Bypass this pin with a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic or tantalum capacitor to ground
2	GND	Ground pin. For better thermal capability, directly connected to large ground plane
3	$\overline{SD}$	By applying less than 0.4 V to this pin, the device will be turned off. Connect this pin to $V_{IN}$ if unused
4	BP	Noise bypass pin. For low noise applications, a 0.01 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor should be connected from this pin to ground.
5	$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage. Connect $C_{OUT}$ between this pin and ground.

**ORDERING INFORMATION—Si91841**

Part Number	Lead (Pb)-Free Part Number	Marking	Voltage	Temperature Range	Package
Si91841DT-18-T1	Si91841DT-18-T1—E3	B4LL	1.8	-40 to 85°C	Thin SOT23-5
Si91841DT-20-T1	Si91841DT-20-T1—E3	B5LL	2.0		
Si91841DT-22-T1	Si91841DT-22-T1—E3	B6LL	2.2		
Si91841DT-25-T1	Si91841DT-25-T1—E3	B7LL	2.5		
Si91841DT-26-T1	Si91841DT-26-T1—E3	B8LL	2.6		
Si91841DT-27-T1	Si91841DT-27-T1—E3	B9LL	2.7		
Si91841DT-28-T1	Si91841DT-28-T1—E3	B0LL	2.8		
Si91841DT-285-T1	Si91841DT-285—E3	C1LL	2.85		
Si91841DT-29-T1	Si91841DT-29-T1—E3	C2LL	2.9		
Si91841DT-30-T1	Si91841DT-30-T1—E3	C3LL	3.0		
Si91841DT-33-T1	Si91841DT-33-T1—E3	C4LL	3.3		
Si91841DT-35-T1	Si91841DT-35-T1—E3	C5LL	3.5		
Si91841DT-36-T1	Si91841DT-36-T1—E3	C6LL	3.6		
Si91841DT-50-T1	Si91841DT-50-T1—E3	C7LL	5.0		

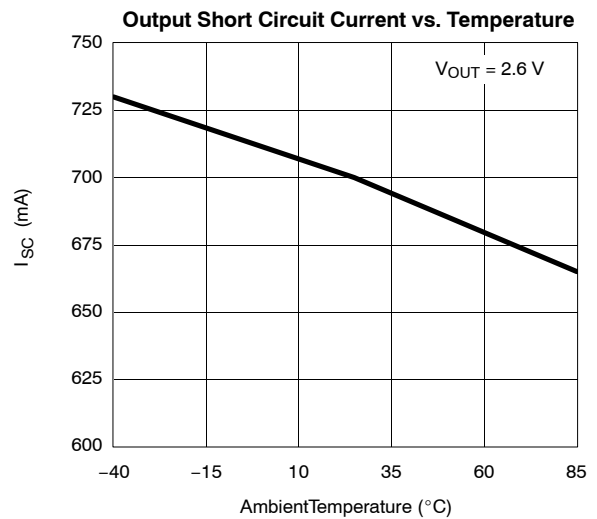
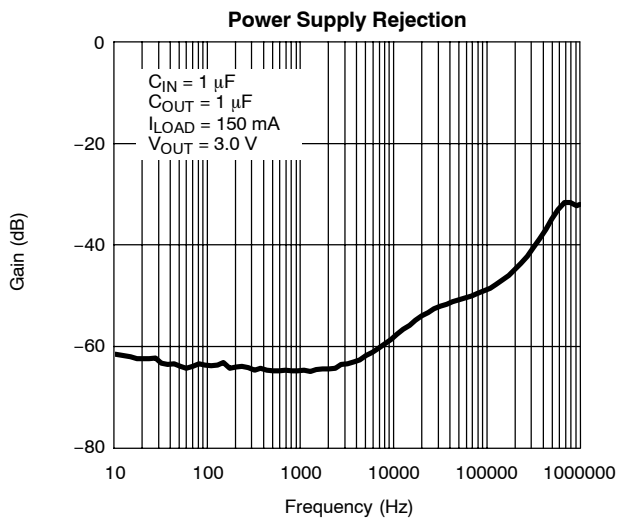
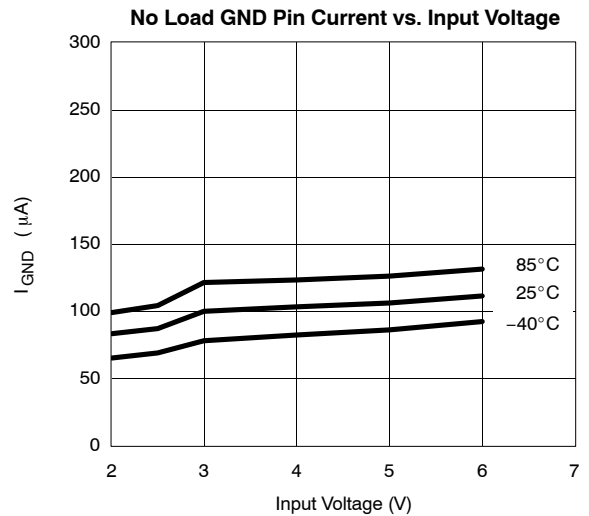
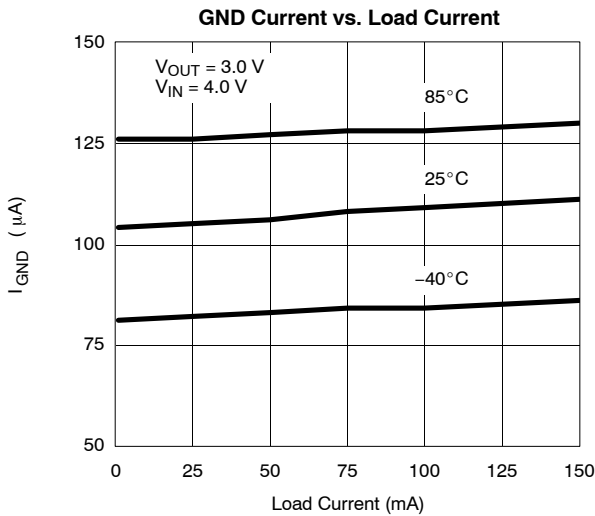
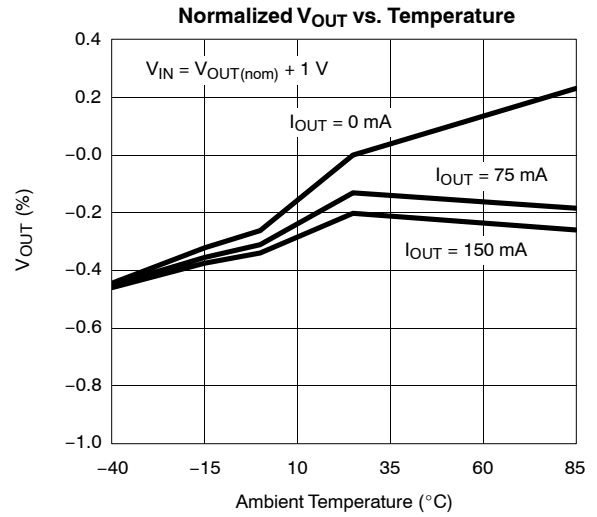
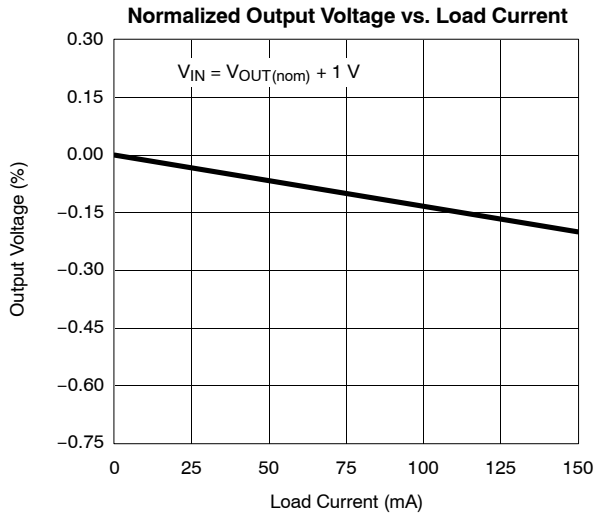
Note: LL = Lot Code

**ORDERING INFORMATION—Si91843**

Part Number	Lead (Pb)-Free Part Number	Marking	Voltage	Temperature Range	Package
Si91843DT-18-T1	Si91843DT-18-T1—E3	E2LL	1.8	-40 to 85°C	Thin SOT23-5
Si91843DT-20-T1	Si91843DT-20-T1—E3	E3LL	2.0		
Si91843DT-22-T1	Si91843DT-22-T1—E3	E4LL	2.2		
Si91843DT-25-T1	Si91843DT-25-T1—E3	E5LL	2.5		
Si91843DT-26-T1	Si91843DT-26-T1—E3	E6LL	2.6		
Si91843DT-27-T1	Si91843DT-27-T1—E3	E7LL	2.7		
Si91843DT-28-T1	Si91843DT-28-T1—E3	E8LL	2.8		
Si91843DT-285-T1	Si91843DT-285—E3	E9LL	2.85		
Si91843DT-29-T1	Si91843DT-29-T1—E3	E0LL	2.9		
Si91843DT-30-T1	Si91843DT-30-T1—E3	F1LL	3.0		
Si91843DT-33-T1	Si91843DT-33-T1—E3	F2LL	3.3		
Si91843DT-35-T1	Si91843DT-35-T1—E3	F3LL	3.5		
Si91843DT-36-T1	Si91843DT-36-T1—E3	F4LL	3.6		
Si91843DT-50-T1	Si91843DT-50-T1—E3	F5LL	5.0		

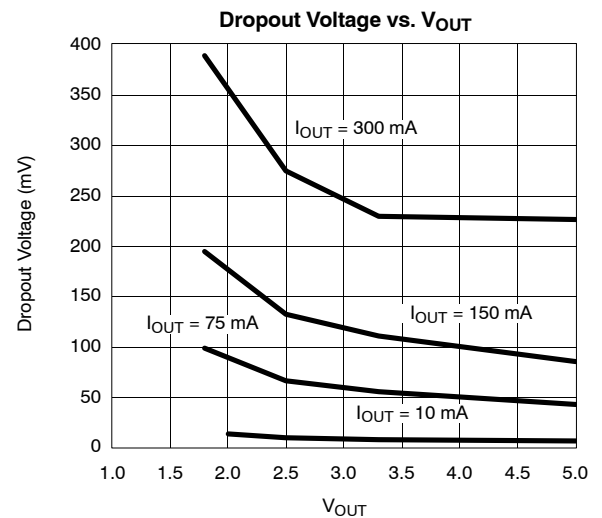
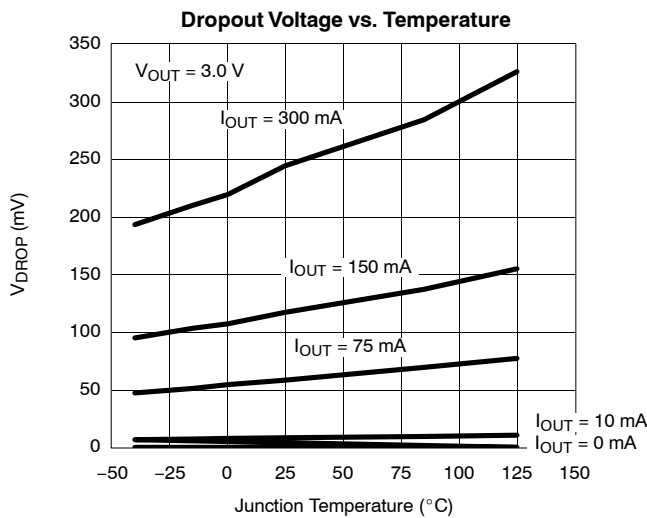
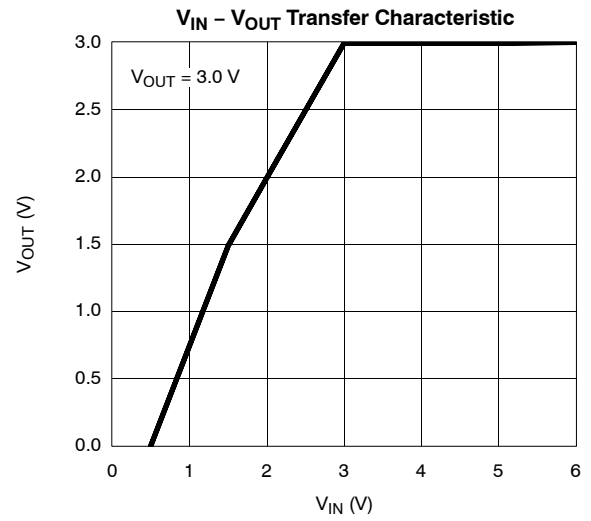
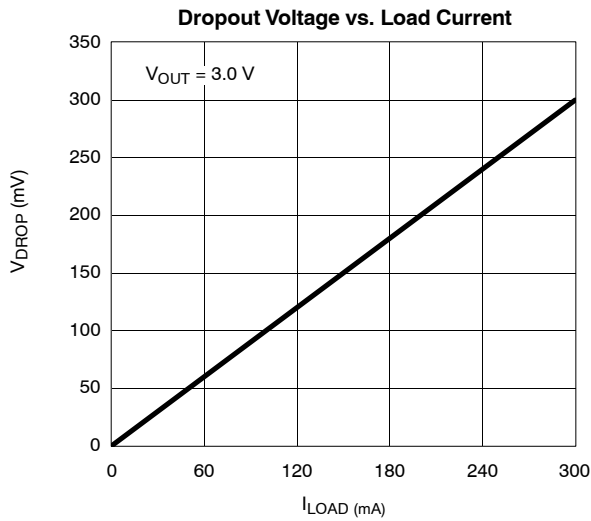
Note: LL = Lot Code

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (INTERNALLY REGULATED, 25°C UNLESS NOTED)**



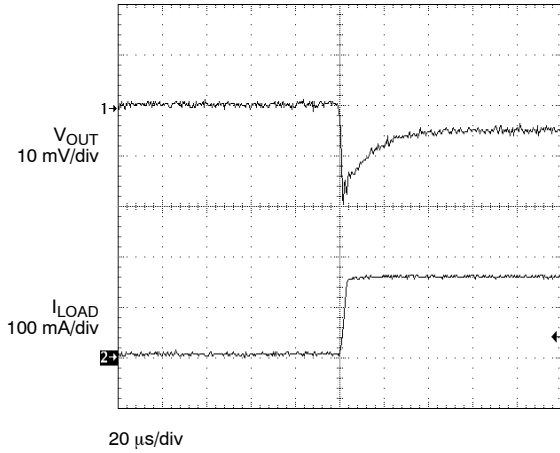


**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (INTERNALLY REGULATED, 25°C UNLESS NOTED)**



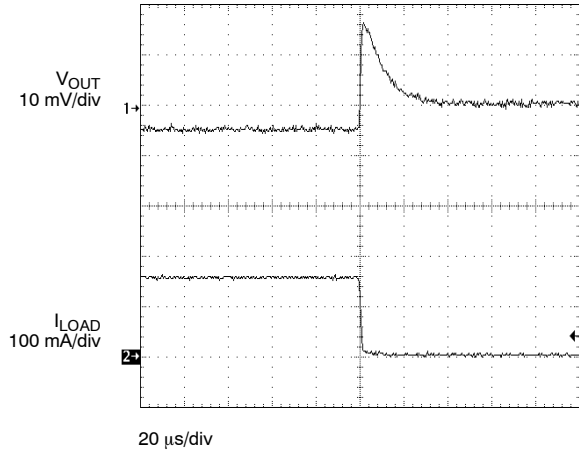
**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**

**Load Transient Response-1**



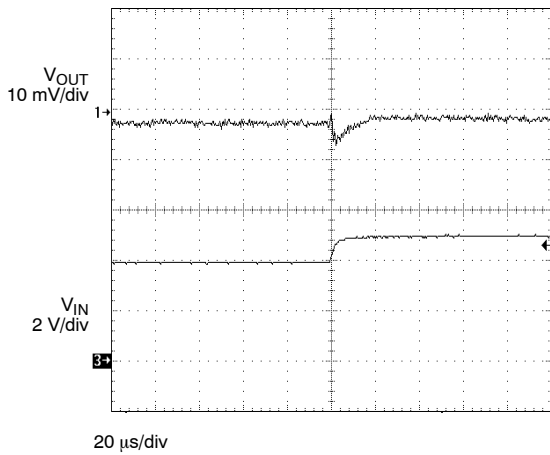
$V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$   
 $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $I_{LOAD} = 1\ \text{to}\ 150\ \text{mA}$   
 $t_{rise} = 2\ \mu\text{sec}$

**Load Transient Response-2**



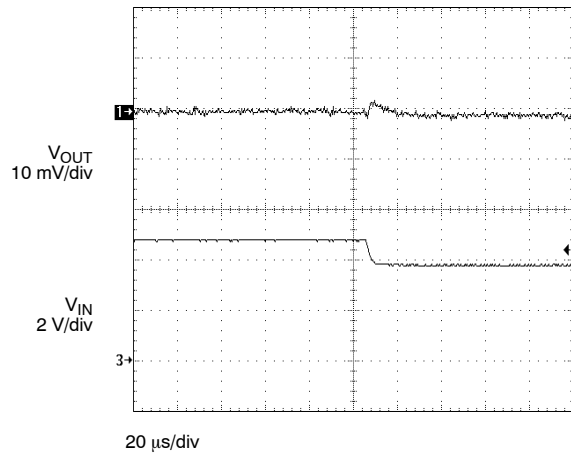
$V_{OUT} = 3.0\text{ V}$   
 $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $I_{LOAD} = 150\ \text{to}\ 1\ \text{mA}$   
 $t_{fall} = 2\ \mu\text{sec}$

**Line Transient Response-1**



$V_{INSTEP} = 4\ \text{to}\ 5\ \text{V}$   
 $V_{OUT} = 3\ \text{V}$   
 $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $I_{LOAD} = 150\ \text{mA}$   
 $t_{rise} = 5\ \mu\text{sec}$

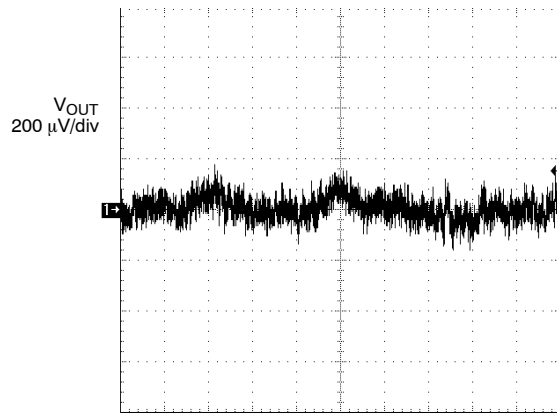
**Line Transient Response-2**



$V_{INSTEP} = 5\ \text{to}\ 4\ \text{V}$   
 $V_{OUT} = 3\ \text{V}$   
 $C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$   
 $I_{LOAD} = 150\ \text{mA}$   
 $t_{fall} = 5\ \mu\text{sec}$

**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**

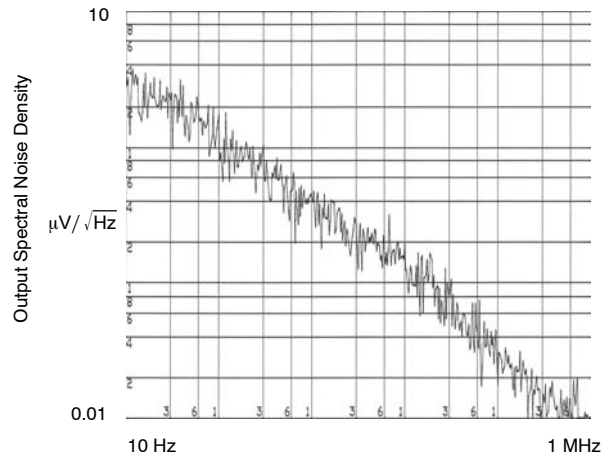
**Output Noise**



4 ms/div

$V_{IN} = 4\text{ V}$   
 $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$   
 $I_{OUT} = 150\text{ mA}$   
 $C_{NOISE} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$   
 $BW = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$

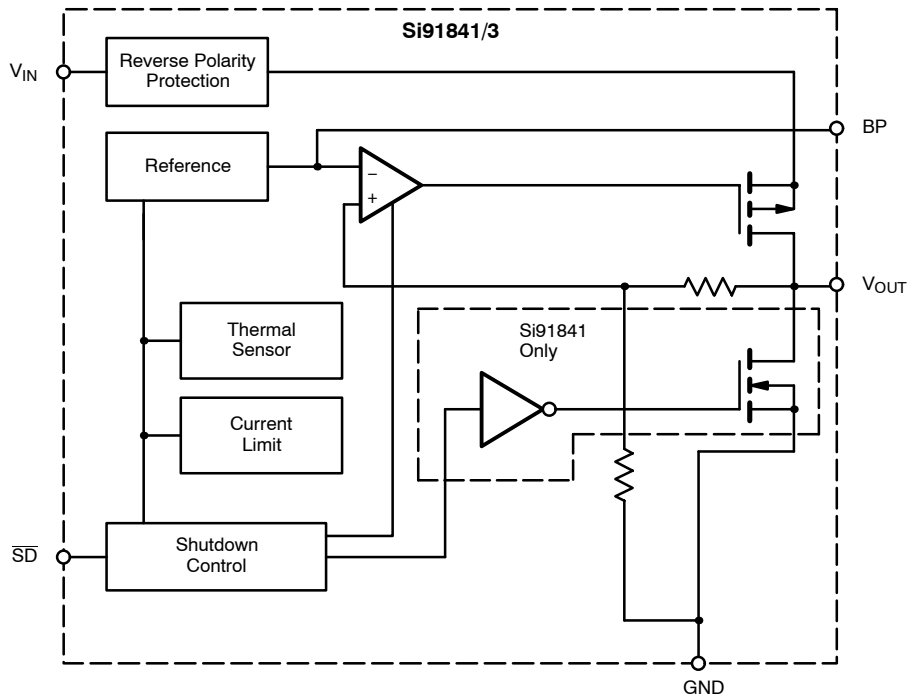
**Noise Spectrum**



$V_{IN} = 4\text{ V}$   
 $V_{OUT} = 3\text{ V}$   
 $I_{LOAD} = 150\text{ mA}$   
 $C_{NOISE} = 0.01\text{ }\mu\text{F}$



**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The Si91841/3 is a low-noise, low drop-out and low quiescent current linear voltage regulator, packaged in a small footprint Thin SOT23-5 package. The Si91841/3 can supply loads up to 300 mA. As shown in the block diagram, the circuit consists of a bandgap reference error, amplifier, p-channel pass transistor and feedback resistor string. An external bypass capacitor connected to the BP pin reduces noise at the output. Additional blocks, not shown in the block diagram, include a precise current limiter, reverse battery and current protection and thermal sensor.

**Thermal Overload Protection**

The thermal overload protection limits the total power dissipation and protects the device from being damaged. When the junction temperature exceeds 150°, the device turns the p-channel pass transistor off.

**Reverse Battery Protection**

The Si91841/3 has a battery reverse protection circuitry that disconnects the internal circuitry when  $V_{IN}$  drops below the GND voltage. There is no current drawn in such an event. When the  $\overline{SD}$  pin is hardwired to  $V_{IN}$ , the user must connect the  $\overline{SD}$  pin to  $V_{IN}$  via a 100-k $\Omega$  resistor if reverse battery

protection is desired. Hardwiring the  $\overline{SD}$  pin directly to the  $V_{IN}$  pin is allowed when reverse battery protection is not desired.

**Noise Reduction**

An external 10-nF bypass capacitor at BP is used to create a low pass filter for noise reduction. The start-up time is fast, since a power-on circuit pre-charges the bypass capacitor. After the power-up sequence the pre-charge circuit is switched to standby mode in order to save current. It is therefore not recommended to use larger bypass capacitor values than 50 nF. When the circuit is used without a capacitor, stable operation is guaranteed.

**Auto-Discharge/No-Discharge**

For Si91841 only,  $V_{OUT}$  has an internal 100- $\Omega$  (typ.) discharge path to ground when the  $\overline{SD}$  pin is low. The Si91843 does not have a discharge path when the  $\overline{SD}$  pin is low.

**Stability**

The circuit is stable with only a small output capacitor equal to 6 nF/mA (= 1  $\mu$ F @ 150 mA). Since the bandwidth of the error amplifier is around 1–3 MHz and the dominant pole is at the output node, the capacitor should be capacitive in this range, i.e., for 150-mA load current, an ESR <0.4  $\Omega$  is necessary. Parasitic inductance of about 10 nH can be tolerated.