

# NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGN USE AP7330 or AP7343



AP133

# 300mA, LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, FAST TRANSIENT LOW DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATOR

### Description

The AP133 is a 300mA, adjustable output voltage, low dropout linear regulator. The device includes pass element, error amplifier, bandgap, current limit and thermal shutdown circuitry. The device is turned on when EN pin is set to logic high level.

The characteristics of low dropout voltage and less quiescent current make it good for low power applications, for example, battery powered devices. The typical quiescent current is approximately  $40\mu A$  from zero to maximum load.

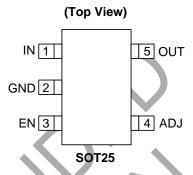
Built-in current-limit and thermal-shutdown functions prevent IC from damage in fault conditions.

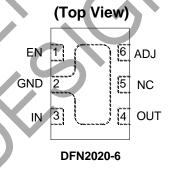
The AP133 is available in SOT25 and DFN2020-6 packages.

#### **Features**

- 300mA Low Dropout Regulator with EN
- Very Low I<sub>O</sub>: 40μA
- Wide Input Voltage Range: 2V to 6V
- Adjustable Output: 1V to 5V
- High PSRR: 65dB at 1kHz
- Ultra-fast Start-Up Time: 25µs
- Stable with Low ESR, 1µF Ceramic Output Capacitor
- Excellent Load/Line Transient Response
- Low Dropout: 350mV at 300mA
- Current Limit Protection
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Ambient Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C
- SOT25 and DFN2020-6: Available in "Green" Molding Compound (No Br, Sb)
- Lead-Free Finish; RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
- Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)

### **Pin Assignments**





#### **Applications**

- Cellular Phones
- Smart Phones, PDAs
- MP3/MP4
- Bluetooth Head Set
- Low Power Application

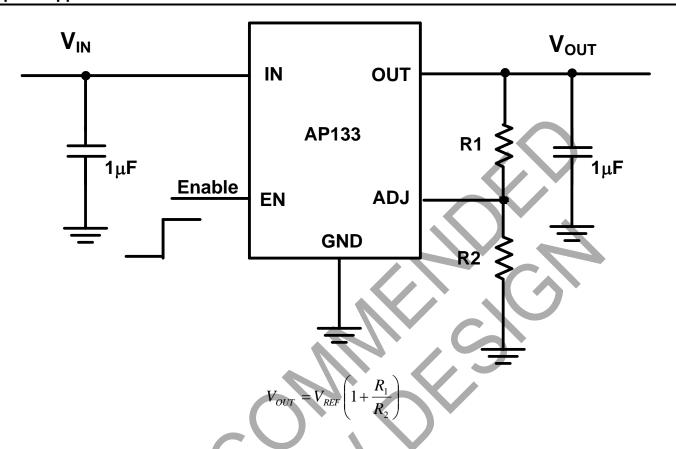
Notes:

- 1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant. All applicable RoHS exemptions applied.

  2. See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead\_free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green"
- See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead\_free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green and Lead-free.
- 3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.



## **Typical Applications Circuit**

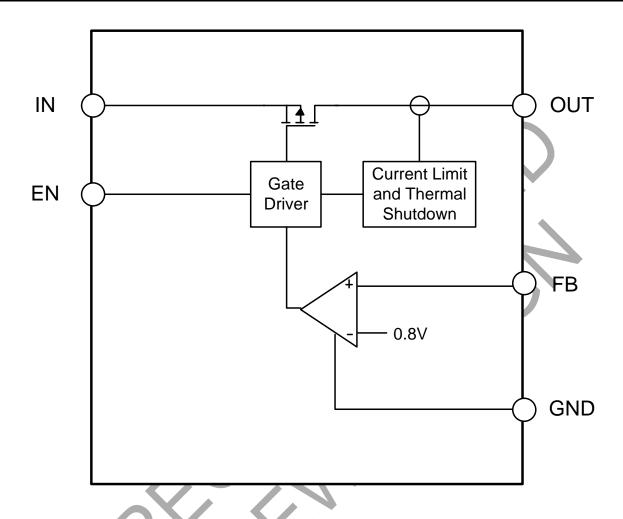


## **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Number Package Name		ckage Name	Function
Fili Nullibei	SOT25	DFN2020-6	Function
IN	1	3	Voltage input pin. Bypass to ground through at least 0.1µF capacitor
GND	2	2	Ground
EN	3	1	Enable input, active high
ADJ	4	6	Output feedback pin
NC	-	5	No connection
OUT	5	4	Voltage output pin. Bypass to ground through 1µF ceramic capacitor



## **Functional Block Diagram**



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (@TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter		Ratings	Unit
Vin	Input Voltage		7	V
-	OUT, ADJ, EN Voltage		V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3	V
-	Continuous Load Current		Internal Limited	-
T <sub>OP</sub>	Operating Junction Temperature Range		-40 to +125	°C
T <sub>ST</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150	°C
C	Dower Dissipation (Note 4)		740	mW
$P_{D}$	Power Dissipation (Note 4)	DFN2020-6	900	mW
TJ	Maximum Junction Temperature		+150	°C

## Recommended Operating Conditions (@T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage (Note 5)	2	6	V
lout	Output Current	0	300	mA
TA	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	+85	°C

4. Ratings apply to ambient temperature at +25°C. 5. At  $V_{IN}$ < 2.2V and  $T_A$ < -20°C, the output current capability may be reduced.



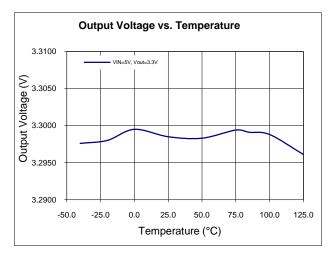
# NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGN USE <u>AP7330</u> or <u>AP7343</u>

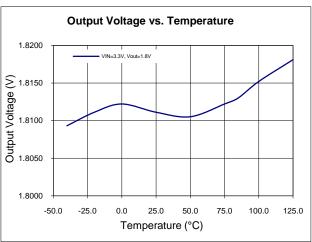
**AP133** 

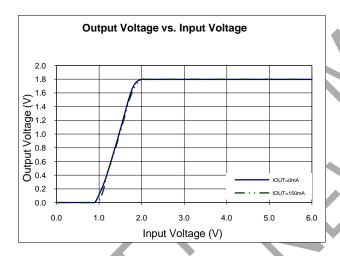
## $\hline \textbf{Electrical Characteristics} \ (@T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}, \ V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{OUT}} + 1\text{V}, \ C_{\text{IN}} = 1\mu\text{F}, \ C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\mu\text{F}, \ V_{\text{EN}} = 2\text{V}, \ \text{unless otherwise specified.})$

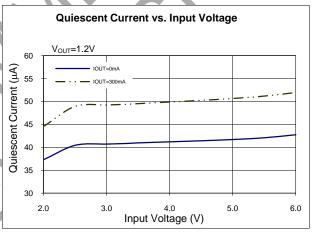
Symbol	Para	ameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
IQ	Input Quiescent Current		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0~300mA	-	40	60	μА
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	Input Shutdown Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	-	-	1	μА
I <sub>LEAK</sub>	Input Leakage Current		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V, OUT grounded	-	-	1	μА
$V_{Dropout}$	Dropout Voltage		$V_{OUT} \ge 1.5V$ , $I_{OUT} = 300mA$	-	350	450	mV
V <sub>REF</sub>	ADJ reference voltage		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	-	0.8	-	V
I <sub>ADJ</sub>	ADJ leakage		-	-	-	1	μΑ
Vout	Output Voltage Accuracy	,	-	-2	-	2	%
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub> /V	Line Regulation		$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 5.5V, $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA	-/	0.05	-	%/V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub>	Load Regulation		I <sub>OUT</sub> from 1mA to 300mA	-1	-	1	%
tst	Start-up Time		$V_{EN} = 0V \text{ to } 2.0V,$ $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$	-	25	-	μS
PSRR	PSRR		1kHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA	-	65	_	dB
I <sub>SHORT</sub>	Short-circuit Current		$V_{IN} = 5.0V, V_{OUT} < 0.2V$	-	120	-	mA
I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	Current limit		$V_{OUT} = 3V, R_{OUT} = 3\Omega$	400	600	-	mA
$V_{IL}$	EN Input Logic Low Volta	age	-	-		0.4	٧
V <sub>IH</sub>	EN Input Logic High Volt	age	-	1.4	-	-	V
I <sub>EN</sub>	EN Input leakage		V <sub>EN</sub> = 0V or 5.5V	1	-	1	uA
T <sub>SHDN</sub>	Thermal shutdown threshold		-	<u> </u>	+145	-	°C
T <sub>HYS</sub>	Thermal shutdown hyste	resis		-	+20	-	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	SOT25 DFN2020-6	Device mounted on FR-4 substrate	-	176 142	-	°C/W
	Thermal Resistance	SOT25	2oz copper, with minimum	-	41	-	
$\theta_{JC}$	Junction-to-Case DFN2020-6		recommended pad layout.	-	36	-	°C/W

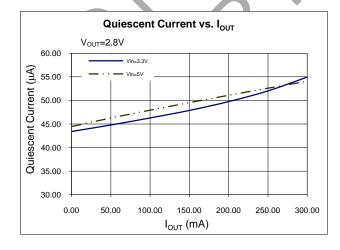


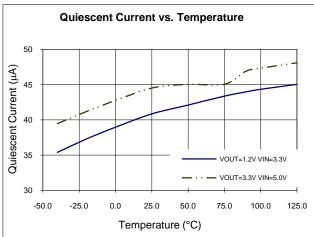




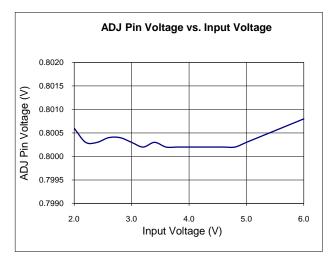


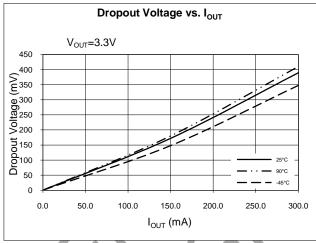


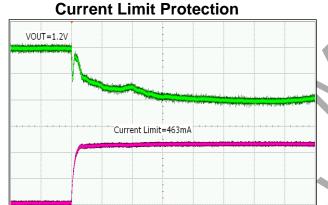




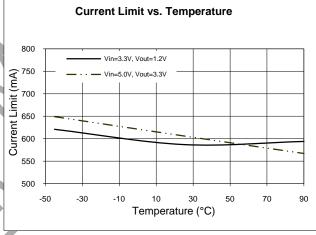




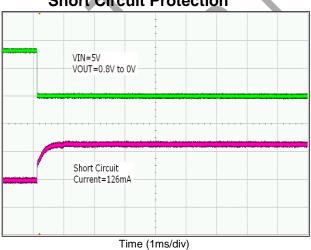




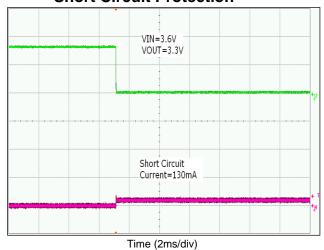
Time (50µs/div)



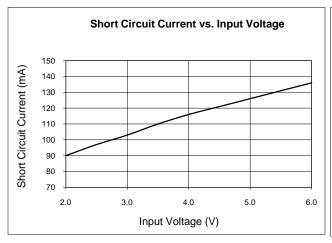
## **Short Circuit Protection**

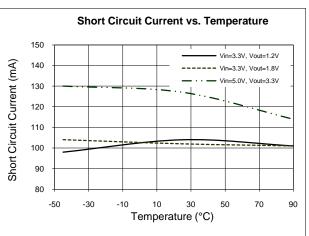


### **Short Circuit Protection**

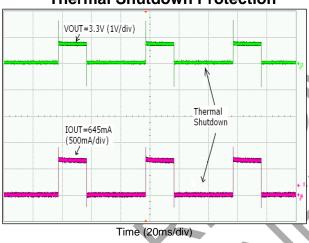


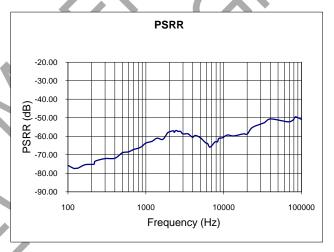




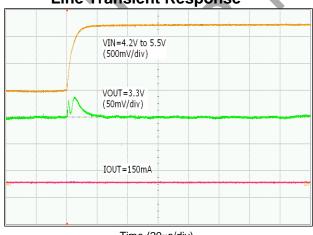


## Thermal Shutdown Protection

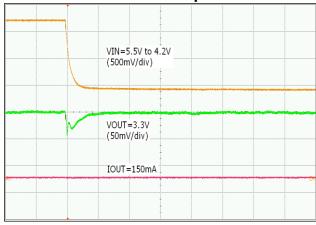




## **Line Transient Response**



## **Line Transient Response**



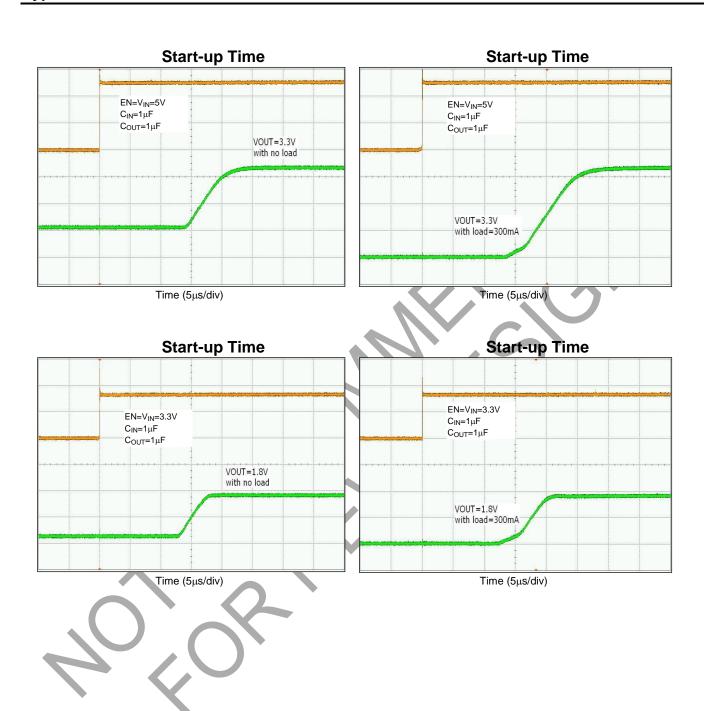
Time ( $20\mu s/div$ ) Time ( $20\mu s/div$ )

## **Line Transient Response Line Transient Response** VIN=4.2V to 5.5V (500mV/div) VIN=5.5V to 4.2V (500mV/div) VOUT=3.3V (50mV/div) VOUT=3.3V (50mV/div) IOUT=300mA IOUT=300mA Time (20µs/div) Time (20µs/div) **Load Transient Response Load Transient Response** VIN=3.3V VIN=3.3V VOUT=1.2V (100mV/div) VOUT=1.2V (100mV/div) IOUT=1mA to 300mA IOUT=1mA to 150mA Time (100µs/div) Time (100µs/div) **Load Transient Response Load Transient Response** VIN=5V VIN=5V VOUT=3.3V (100mV/div) VOUT=3.3V (100mV/div) IOUT=1mA to 300mA IOUT=1mA to 150mA

Time (20µs/div)

Time (100µs/div)





### **Application Note**

#### **Input Capacitor**

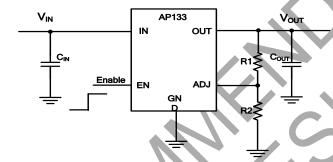
 $A1\mu F$  ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between  $V_{IN}$  and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and less noise. For PCB layout, a wide copper trace is required for both  $V_{IN}$  and GND. A lower ESR capacitor allows the use of less capacitance, while higher ESR type requires more capacitance.

#### **Output Capacitor**

The output capacitor is required to stabilize and help transient response for LDO. The AP133 is stable with very small ceramic output capacitors. The recommended capacitance is from  $1\mu$ F to  $4.7\mu$ F, Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) is from  $10m\Omega$  to  $100m\Omega$ , and temperature characteristic is X7R or X5R. Higher capacitance values help to improve load/line transient response. The output capacitance may be increased to keep low undershoot/overshoot. Place output capacitor as close as possible to OUT and GND pins, and keep the leads as short as possible.

#### **Adjustable Operation**

The AP133 provides output voltage from 1.0V to 5.0V through external resistor divider as shown below.



The output voltage is calculated by:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)$$

Where V<sub>REF</sub>=0.8V (the internal reference voltage)

Rearranging the equation will give the following that is used for adjusting the output to a particular voltage:

$$R_1 = R_2 \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right)$$

To maintain the stability of the internal reference voltage,  $R_2$  needs to be kept smaller than  $250k\Omega$ .

#### No Load Stability

Other than external resistor divider, no minimum load is required to keep the device stable. The device will remain stable and regulated in no load condition.

#### **ON/OFF Input Operation**

The AP133 is turned on by setting the EN pin high, and is turned off by pulling it low. If this feature is not used, the EN pin should be tied to IN pin to keep the regulator output on at all time. To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the EN pin must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$ .

#### **Current Limit Protection**

When output current at OUT pin is higher than current limit threshold, the current limit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to approximately 600mA to prevent over-current and to protect the regulator from damage due to overheating.

#### **Short Circuit Protection**

When OUT pin is short-circuit to GND or OUT pin voltage is less than 200mV, short circuit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to approximately 120mA. This feature protects the regulator from over-current and damage due to overheating.

#### **Thermal Shutdown Protection**

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately +145°C, allowing the device to cool down. When the junction temperature reduces to approximately +125°C the output circuitry is enabled again. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the heat dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage due to overheating.



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**AP133** 

### **Application Note (Cont.)**

#### **Ultra Fast Start-up**

After enabled, the AP133 is able to provide full power in as little as tens of microseconds, typically 25µs, without sacrificing low ground current. This feature will help load circuitry move in and out of standby mode in real time, eventually extend battery life for mobile phones and other portable devices.

#### **Fast Transient Response**

Fast transient response LDOs can also extend battery life. TDMA-based cell phone protocols such as Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) have a transmit/receive duty factor of only 12.5 percent, enabling power savings by putting much of the baseband circuitry into standby mode in between transmit cycles. In baseband circuits, the load often transitions virtually instantaneously from 100µA to 100mA. To meet this load requirement, the LDO must react very quickly without a large voltage drop or overshoot — a requirement that cannot be met with conventional, general-purpose LDOs.

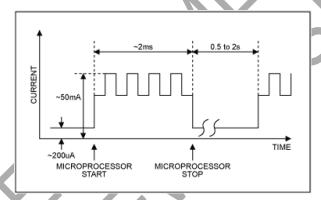
The AP133's fast transient response from 0 to 300mA provides stable voltage supply for fast DSP and GSM chipset with fast changing load.

#### **Small Overshoot and Undershoot**

The AP133 has small and controlled overshoot and undershoot in load and line transitions. This helps to protect supplied circuit from damage and operation error caused by glitches. This feature also permits the usage of small value output decoupling capacitor with AP133.

#### **Low Quiescent Current**

Cellular phone baseband internal digital circuits typically operate from 1.8V to 2.6V. When the Li+ battery voltage falls to 3.2 to 3.3V, most phones shut off, giving at least 500-600mV of headroom for the baseband digital LDO, so dropout is not critical. Output noise and the PSRR are not critical specs for the digital circuits. Nonetheless, this supply requires low quiescent current at light loads because this LDO stays on at all times. Figure below shows how the digital supply current of a representative GSM chipset core varies as a function of time.



In the standby mode, the microprocessor consumes only around 200μA. Since the phone stays in standby for the longest percentage of time, using a 40μA quiescent current LDO, instead of 140μA, saves 100μA and extends the standby time by 340μA/240μA, or 1.417 times.

The baseband internal analog circuit is typically 2.4V-3.0V, and it requires 200-600mV dropout. This LDO is on all the time, so it requires low quiescent current as well. The cellular phone real-time clock LDO needs a very low quiescent current, since this LDO is on all the time even though the handset is powered off.

The AP133, consuming only around 40µA for all input range and output loading, provides great power saving in portable and low power applications.

### Wide Output Range

The AP133, with a wide output range of 1.0V to 5.0V, provides a versatile LDO solution for many portable applications.

#### High PSRR

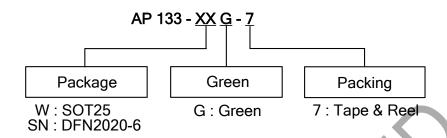
The RF circuit consists of receive and transmit sections, which typically require 2.6V-3.0V supply voltage. The RF circuits such as LNA (low-noise amplifier), up/down-converter, mixer, PLL, VCO, and IF stage, require low noise and high PSRR LDOs. The temperature-compensated crystal oscillator circuit requires very high PSRR at RF power amplifier burst frequency. For instance, minimum 65dB PSRR at 217Hz is recommended for the GSM handsets.

In order to provide good audio quality, the audio power supply for hand-free, game, MP3, and multimedia applications in cellular phones, require low-noise and high PSRR at audio frequency range (20Hz to 20kHz).

The AP133, with PSRR of 70dB at 1kHz in best case, is suitable for some of these applications that require high PSRR.



## **Ordering Information**



Device	Bookaga Cada	Packaging	7" Tape and Reel		
Device	Package Code	(Note 6)	Quantity	Part Number Suffix	
AP133-WG-7	W	SOT25	3000/Tape & Reel	-7	
AP133-SNG-7	SN	DFN2020-6	3000/Tape & Reel	-7	

Note: 6. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Incorporated's suggested pad layout document, which can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html.



## **Marking Information**

### (1) SOT25

## (Top View)

5 4

1 2 3

XX: Identification code

Y: Year 0~9

<u>W</u>: Week: A~Z: 1~26 week;

a~z: 27~52 week; z represents

52 and 53 week X: A~Z: Green

Part Number	Package	Identification Code	
AP133-WG-7	SOT25	NB	

### (2) DFN2020-6

## (Top View)



XX: Identification Code

<u>Y</u> : Year : 0~9

 $\overline{\underline{W}}$ : Week: A~Z: 1~26 week;

a~z: 27~52 week; z represents

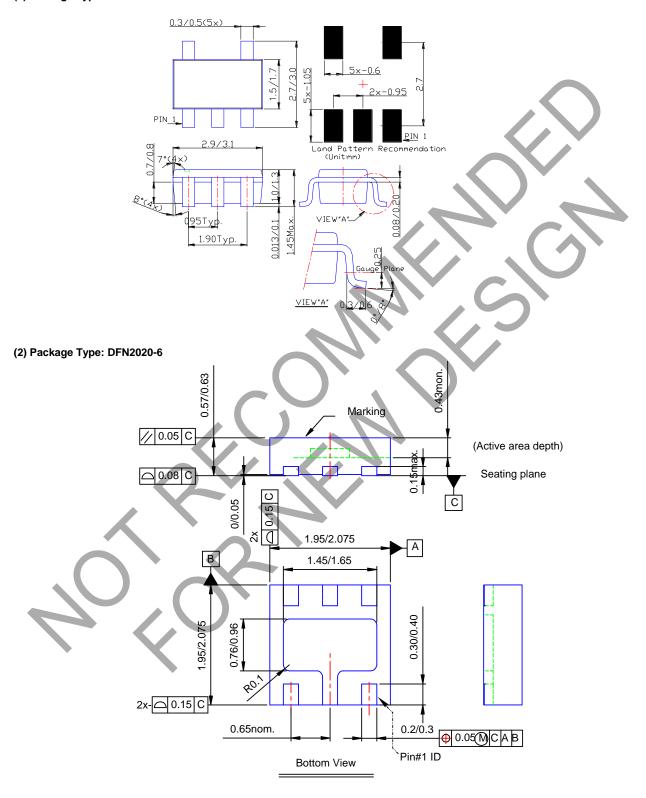
52 and 53 week A~Z : Green

Part Number	Package	Identification Code		
AP133-SNG-7	DFN2020-6	NB		



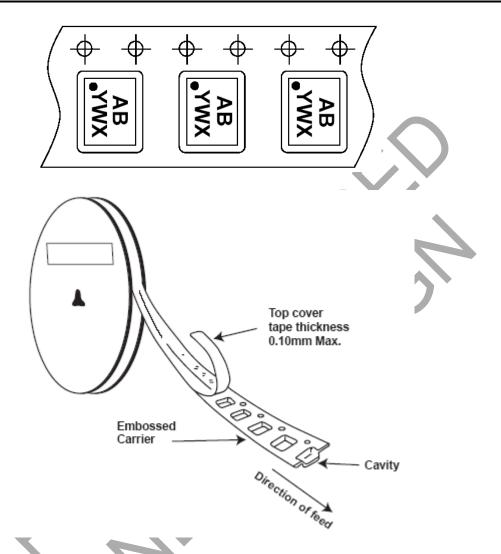
## Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

#### (1) Package Type: SOT25





## **Taping Orientation** (Note 7)



Note: 7. The taping orientation of the other package type can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02007.pdf.



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**AP133** 

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  - 2. support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
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TCR2EN28,LF(S NCV8170AXV250T2G TCR2EN18,LF(S AP7315-25W5-7 IFX30081LDVGRNXUMA1 NCV47411PAAJR2G

AP2113KTR-G1 AP2111H-1.2TRG1 ZLDO1117QK50TC AZ1117IH-1.8TRG1 TCR3DG12,LF MIC5514-3.3YMT-T5 MIC5512-1.2YMT
T5 MIC5317-2.8YM5-T5 SCD7912BTG NCP154MX180270TAG SCD33269T-5.0G NCV8170BMX330TCG NCV8170AMX120TCG

NCP706ABMX300TAG NCP153MX330180TCG NCP114BMX075TCG MC33269T-3.5G CAT6243-ADJCMT5T TCR3DG33,LF

AP2127N-1.0TRG1 TCR4DG35,LF LT1117CST-3.3 LT1117CST-5 TAR5S15U(TE85L,F) TAR5S18U(TE85L,F) TCR3UG19A,LF

TCR4DG105,LF NCV8170AMX360TCG MIC94310-NYMT-T5 NCV8186BMN175TAG NCP715SQ15T2G MIC5317-3.0YD5-T5

NCV563SQ18T1G MIC5317-2.8YD5-T5 NCP715MX30TBG MIC5317-2.5YD5-T5