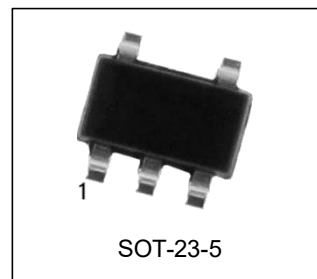


LP2985A 150mA Low-Noise LDO Regulator

Features

- Ultra-low-noise output
- High output voltage accuracy
- Guaranteed 150mA output
- Low quiescent current
- Low dropout voltage
- Extremely tight load and line regulation
- Very low temperature coefficient
- Current and thermal limiting
- Reverse-battery protection
- “Zero” off-mode current
- Logic-controlled electronic enable



Ordering Information

DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
LP2985AIM5-ADJ/TR	SOT-23-5	LPAA,HGAA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-2.5/TR	SOT-23-5	LPUG,LPUL,LAUA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-2.8/TR	SOT-23-5	LPJG,LPJL,L0KA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-2.9/TR	SOT-23-5	LPZG,LPZL,LAXA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-3.0/TR	SOT-23-5	LRAG,LPAL,L0OA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-3.3/TR	SOT-23-5	LPKG,LPKL,L0RA	REEL	3000pcs/reel
LP2985AIM5-5.0/TR	SOT-23-5	LR1G,LR1L,L0UA	REEL	3000pcs/reel

General Description

The LP2985A is an efficient linear voltage regulator with ultra- low-noise output, very low dropout voltage (typically 17mV at light loads and 165mV at 150mA), and very low ground current (600μA at 100mA output). The LP2985A offers better than 1% initial accuracy.

Designed especially for hand-held, battery-powered devices, the LP2985A includes a CMOS or TTL compatible enable/ shutdown control input. When shutdown, power consumption drops nearly to zero. Regulator ground current increases only slightly in dropout, further prolonging battery life.

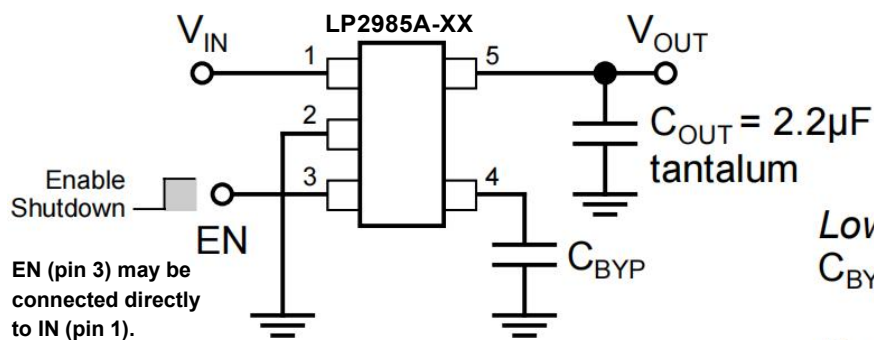
Key LP2985A features include a reference bypass pin to improve its already excellent low-noise performance, re- versed-battery protection, current limiting, and overtemperature shutdown.

The LP2985A is available in fixed and adjustable output voltage versions in a small SOT23-5 package.

Applications

- Cellular telephones
- Laptop, notebook, and palmtop computers
- Battery-powered equipment regulation/switching
- PCMCIA VCC and VPP
- Consumer/personal electronics
- SMPS post-regulator/dc-to-dc modules
- High-efficiency linear power supplies

Typical Application

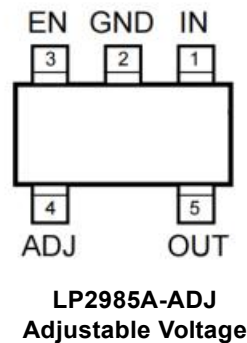
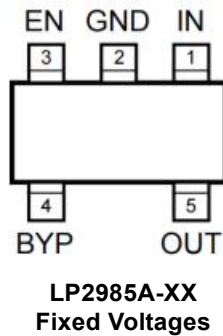


Low-Noise Operation:
 $C_{BYP} = 470\text{pF}$, $C_{OUT} \geq 2.2\mu\text{F}$

Basic Operation:
 $C_{BYP} = \text{not used}$, $C_{OUT} \geq 1\mu\text{F}$

Ultra-Low-Noise Regulator Application

Pin Configuration



Pin Description

LP2985A-x.x (fixed)	LP2985A (adjustable)	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	1	IN	Supply Input
2	2	GND	Ground
3	3	EN	Enable/Shutdown (Input): CMOS compatible input. Logic high = enable, logic low or open = shutdown.
4	-	BYP	Reference Bypass: Connect external 470pF capacitor to GND to reduce output noise. May be left open.
-	4	ADJ	Adjust (Input): Adjustable regulator feedback input. Connect to resistor voltage divider.
5	5	OUT	Regulator Output

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

parameter	Value
Supply Input Voltage (V_{IN})	-20V to +20V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})	-20V to +20V
Power Dissipation (P_D)	Internally Limited, ^{Note 3}
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec.)	245°C
Junction Temperature (T_J)	-40°C to +85 °C
Storage Temperature (T_S)	-65°C to +150°C

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

parameter	Value
Input Voltage (V_{IN})	+2.5V to +16V
Enable Input Voltage (V_{EN})	0V to V_{IN}
Junction Temperature (T_J)	-40°C to +85 °C
Thermal Resistance, SOT23-5 (θ_{JA})	Note 3

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_L = 100\mu A$; $C_L = 1.0\mu F$; $V_{EN} \geq 2.0V$; $T_J = 25^\circ C$, **bold** values indicate $-40^\circ C \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ C$; unless noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units
V_O	Output Voltage Accuracy	variation from specified V_{OUT}	-1.0 -2.0		1.0 2.0	% %
$\Delta V_O/\Delta T$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	Note 4		40		ppm/ $^\circ C$
V_O/V_O	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 16V		0.004	0.012 0.05	% / V % / V
V_O/V_O	Load Regulation	$I_L = 0.1mA$ to 150mA, Note 5		0.02	0.2 0.5	% %
$V_{IN} - V_O$	Dropout Voltage, Note 6	$I_L = 100\mu A$		10	50 70	mV mV
		$I_L = 50mA$		110	150 230	mV mV
		$I_L = 100mA$		140	250 300	mV mV
		$I_L = 150mA$		165	275 350	mV mV
I_{GND}	Quiescent Current	$V_{EN} \leq 0.4V$ (shutdown)		0.01	1	μA
		$V_{EN} \leq 0.18V$ (shutdown)			5	μA
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current, Note 7	$V_{EN} \leq 2.0V$, $I_L = 100\mu A$		80	125 150	μA μA
		$I_L = 50mA$		350	600 800	μA μA
		$I_L = 100mA$		600	1000 1500	μA μA
		$I_L = 150mA$		1300	1900 2500	μA μA
PSRR	Ripple Rejection	frequency = 100Hz, $I_L = 100\mu A$		75		dB
I_{LIMIT}	Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		320	500	mA
$\Delta V_O/\Delta P_D$	Thermal Regulation	Note 8		0.05		%/W
e_{no}	Output Noise	$I_L = 50mA$, $C_L = 2.2\mu F$, 470pF from BYP to GND		260		nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
ENABLE Input						
V_{IL}	Enable Input Logic-Low Voltage	regulator shutdown			0.4 0.18	V V
V_{IH}	Enable Input Logic-High Voltage	regulator enabled	2.0			V
I_{IL} I_{IH}	Enable Input Current	$V_{IL} \leq 0.4V$		0.01	-1	μA
		$V_{IL} \leq 0.18V$			-2	μA
		$V_{IH} \leq 2.0V$	2	5	20	μA
		$V_{IH} \leq 2.0V$			25	μA

Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.

Note 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

Note 3: The maximum allowable power dissipation at any T_A (ambient temperature) is $P_{D(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) \div \theta_{JA}$. Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will result in excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The θ_{JA} of the LP2985A-xx (all versions) is 220 $^\circ C/W$ mounted on a PC board (see "Thermal Considerations" section for further details).

Note 4: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range.

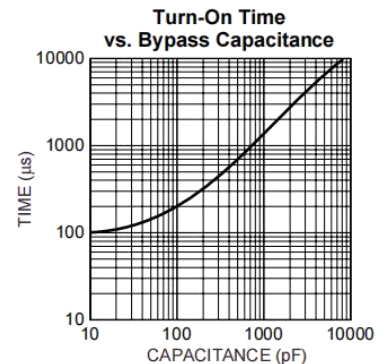
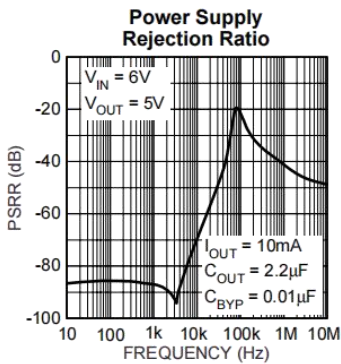
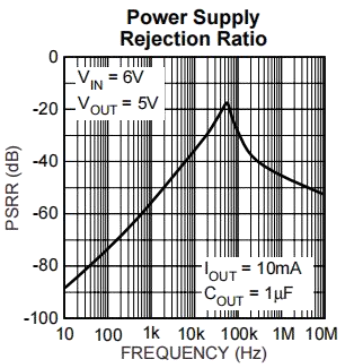
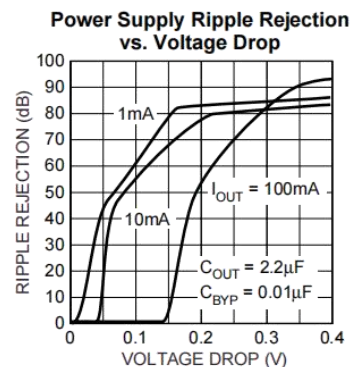
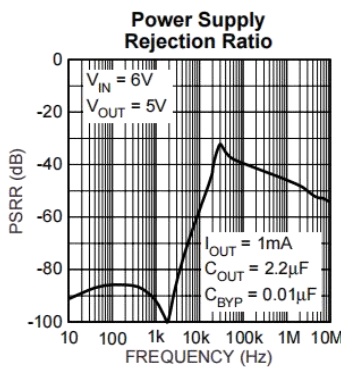
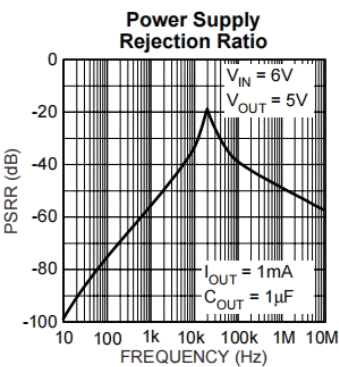
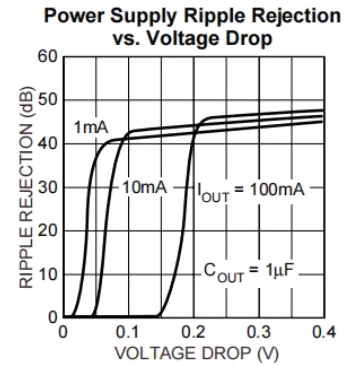
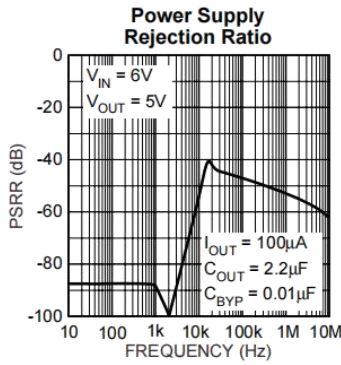
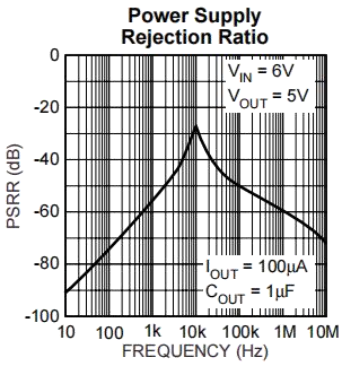
Note 5: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using low duty cycle pulse testing. Parts are tested for load regulation in the load range from 0.1mA to 150mA. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered by the thermal regulation specification.

Note 6: Dropout Voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.

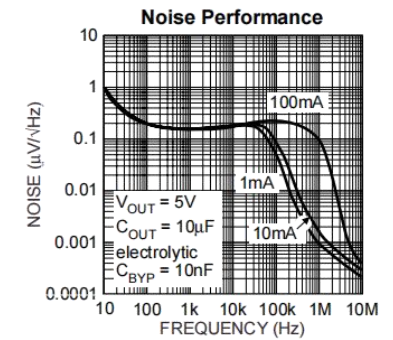
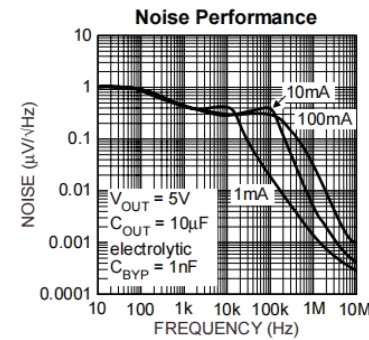
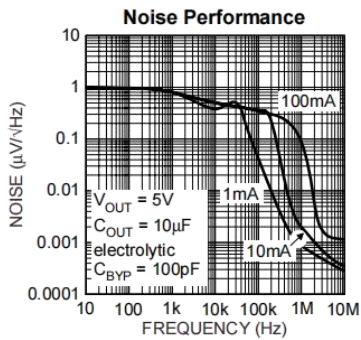
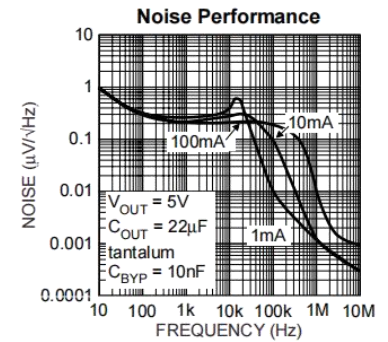
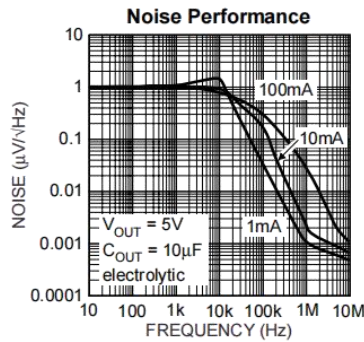
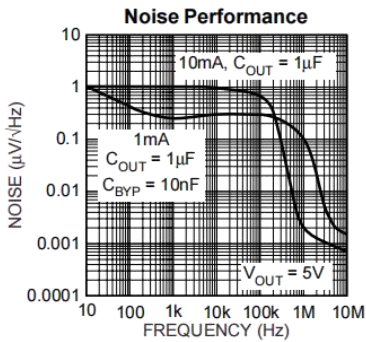
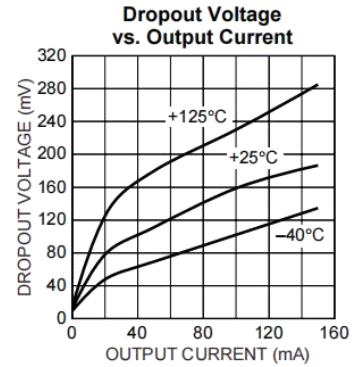
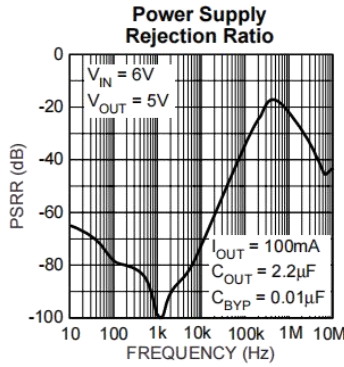
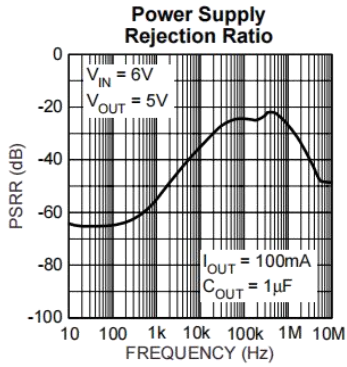
Note 7: Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current plus pass transistor base current. The total current drawn from the supply is the sum of the load current plus the ground pin current.

Note 8: Thermal regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at a time "t" after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation effects. Specifications are for a 150mA load pulse at $V_{IN} = 16V$ for $t = 10ms$.

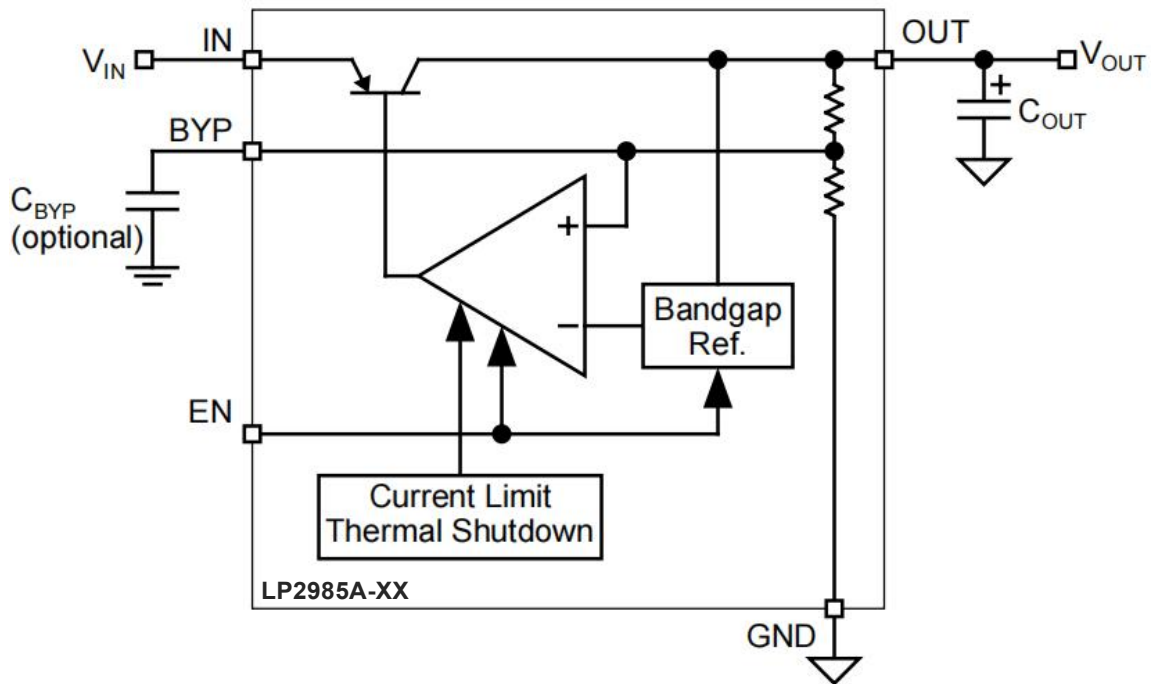
Typical Characteristics



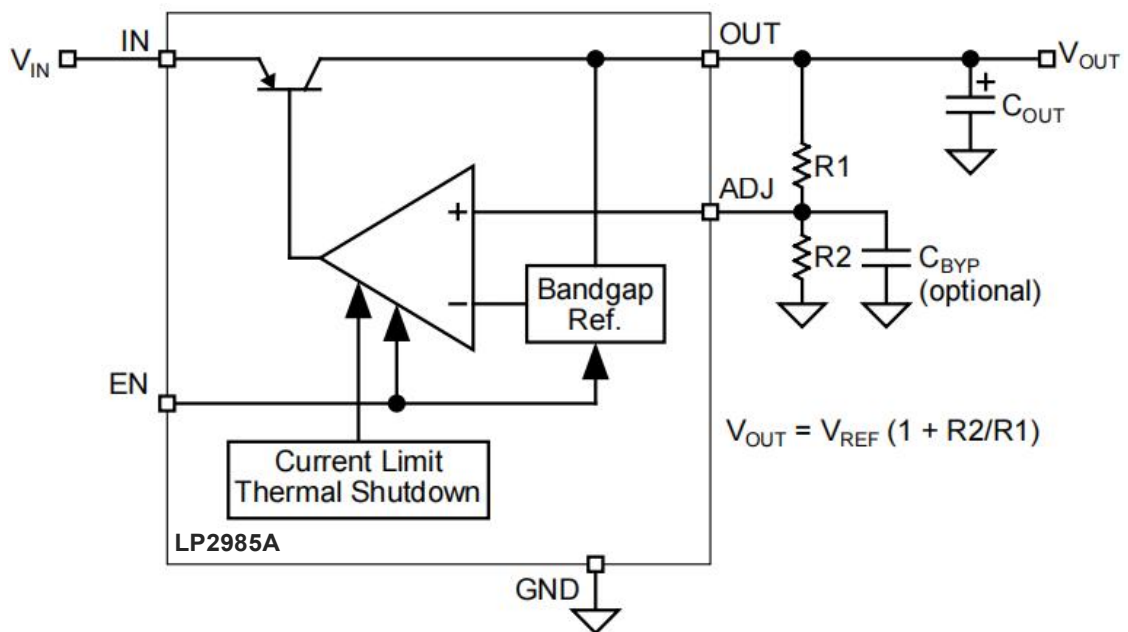
Typical Characteristics



Block Diagrams



Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed Regulator



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} (1 + R2/R1)$$

Ultra-Low-Noise Adjustable Regulator

Applications Information

Enable/Shutdown

Forcing EN (enable/shutdown) high ($> 2V$) enables the regulator. EN is compatible with CMOS logic gates. If the enable/shutdown feature is not required, connect EN (pin 3) to IN (supply input, pin 1). See Figure 1.

Input Capacitor

A $1\mu F$ capacitor should be placed from IN to GND if there is more than 10 inches of wire between the input and the ac filter capacitor or if a battery is used as the input.

Reference Bypass Capacitor

BYP (reference bypass) is connected to the internal voltage reference. A $470pF$ capacitor (CBYP) connected from BYP to GND quiets this reference, providing a significant reduction in output noise. CBYP reduces the regulator phase margin;

when using CBYP, output capacitors of $2.2\mu F$ or greater are generally required to maintain stability.

The start-up speed of the LP2985A is inversely proportional to the size of the reference bypass capacitor. Applications requiring a slow ramp-up of output voltage should consider larger values of CBYP. Likewise, if rapid turn-on is necessary, consider omitting CBYP.

If output noise is not a major concern, omit CBYP and leave BYP open.

Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required between OUT and GND to prevent oscillation. The minimum size of the output capacitor is dependent upon whether a reference bypass capacitor is used. $1.0\mu F$ minimum is recommended when CBYP is not used (see Figure 2). $2.2\mu F$ minimum is recommended when CBYP is $470pF$ (see Figure 1). Larger values improve the regulator's transient response. The output capacitor value may be increased without limit.

The output capacitor should have an ESR (effective series resistance) of about 5Ω or less and a resonant frequency above $1MHz$. Ultra-low-ESR capacitors can cause a low amplitude oscillation on the output and/or underdamped transient response. Most tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitors are adequate; film types will work, but are more expensive. Since many aluminum electrolytics have electrolytes that freeze at about $-30^{\circ}C$, solid tantalums are recommended for operation below $-25^{\circ}C$.

At lower values of output current, less output capacitance is required for output stability. The capacitor can be reduced to $0.47\mu F$ for current below $10mA$ or $0.33\mu F$ for currents below $1mA$.

No-Load Stability

The LP2985A will remain stable and in regulation with no load (other than the internal voltage divider) unlike many other voltage regulators. This is especially important in CMOS RAM keep-alive applications.

Thermal Considerations

The LP2985A is designed to provide 150mA of continuous current in a very small package. Maximum power dissipation can be calculated based on the output current and the voltage drop across the part. To determine the maximum power dissipation of the package, use the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the device and the following basic equation:

$$P_{D(max)} \left(\frac{T_{J(max)}}{\theta_{JA}} - T_A \right)$$

$T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum junction temperature of the die, 125°C, and T_A is the ambient operating temperature. θ_{JA} is layout dependent; Table 1 shows examples of junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the LP2985A.

Package	θ_{JA} Recommended Minimum Footprint	θ_{JA} 1" Square Copper Clad	θ_{JC}
SOT-23-5 (M5)	220°C/W	170°C/W	130°C/W

Table 1. SOT-23-5 Thermal Resistance

The actual power dissipation of the regulator circuit can be determined using the equation:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})I_{OUT} + V_{IN} I_{GND}$$

Substituting $P_{D(max)}$ for P_D and solving for the operating conditions that are critical to the application will give the maximum operating conditions for the regulator circuit. For example, when operating the LP2985AM5-3.3 at room temperature with a minimum footprint layout, the maximum input voltage for a set output current can be determined as follows:

$$P_{D(max)} = \frac{(125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})}{220^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}}$$

$$P_{D(max)} = 455\text{mW}$$

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the minimum footprint is 220°C/W, from Table 1. The maximum power dissipation must not be exceeded for proper operation. Using the output voltage of 3.3V and an output current of 150mA, the maximum input voltage can be determined. From the Electrical Characteristics table, the maximum ground current for 150mA output current is 2500µA or 2.5mA.

$$455\text{mW} = (V_{IN} - 3.3\text{V}) 150\text{mA} + V_{IN} \cdot 2.5\text{mA}$$

$$455\text{mW} = V_{IN} \cdot 150\text{mA} - 495\text{mW} + V_{IN} \cdot 2.5\text{mA}$$

$$950\text{mW} = V_{IN} \cdot 152.5\text{mA}$$

$$V_{IN(max)} = 6.23\text{V}$$

Therefore, a 3.3V application at 150mA of output current can accept a maximum input voltage of 6.2V in a SOT23-5 package. For a full discussion of heat sinking and thermal effects on voltage regulators, refer to the Regulator Thermals section of Micrel's Designing with Low-Dropout Voltage Regulators handbook.

Fixed Regulator Applications

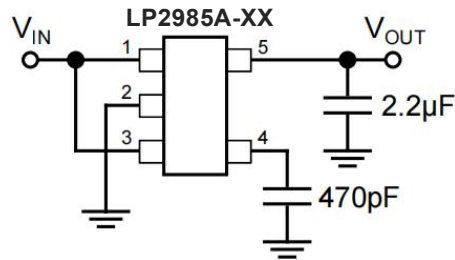


Figure 1. Ultra-Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Application

Figure 1 includes a 470pF capacitor for low-noise operation and shows EN (pin 3) connected to IN (pin 1) for an application where enable/shutdown is not required. $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu\text{F}$ minimum.

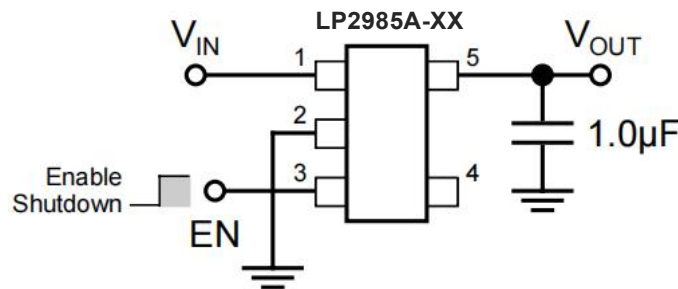


Figure 2. Low-Noise Fixed Voltage Application

Figure 2 is an example of a low-noise configuration where C_{BYP} is not required. $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ minimum.

Adjustable Regulator Applications

The LP2985AM5 can be adjusted to a specific output voltage by using two external resistors (Figure 3). The resistors set the output voltage based on the following equation:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.242\text{V} \times \left(\frac{R2}{R1} + 1 \right)$$

This equation is correct due to the configuration of the bandgap reference. The bandgap voltage is relative to the output, as seen in the block diagram. Traditional regulators normally have the reference voltage relative to ground and have a different V_{OUT} equation.

Resistor values are not critical because ADJ (adjust) has a high input impedance, but for best results use resistors of 470kΩ or less. A capacitor from ADJ to ground provides greatly improved noise performance.

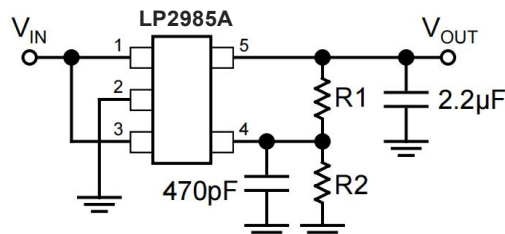


Figure 3. Ultra-Low-Noise Adjustable Voltage Application

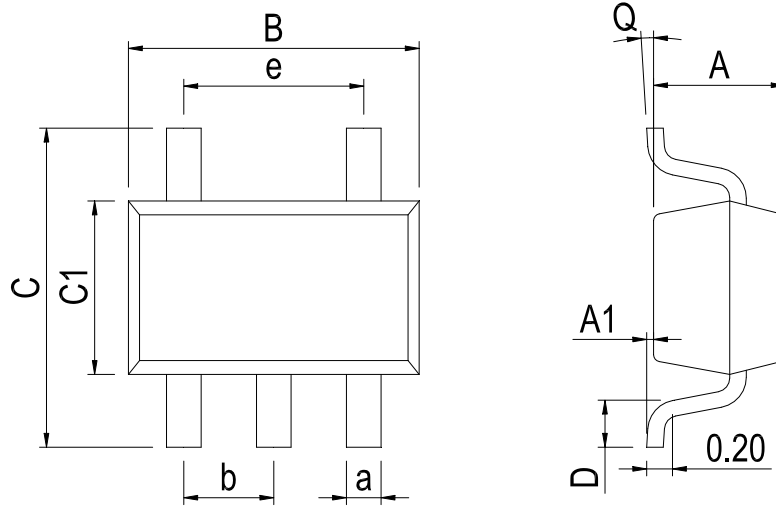
Figure 3 includes the optional 470pF noise bypass capacitor from ADJ to GND to reduce output noise.

Dual-Supply Operation

When used in dual supply systems where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the output voltage must be diode clamped to ground.

Physical Dimensions

SOT-23-5



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOT-23-5)

Symbol:	A	A1	B	C	C1	D	Q	a	b	e
Min:	1.05	0.00	2.82	2.65	1.50	0.30	0°	0.30	0.95 BSC	1.90 BSC
Max:	1.15	0.15	3.02	2.95	1.70	0.60	8°	0.40		

Revision History

DATE	REVISION	PAGE
2020-6-17	New	1-13
2023-7-24	Update encapsulation type、 Update Lead Temperature	1、 3

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