

## DESCRIPTION

The LTP31xx series of low - dropout (LDO), low - power linear regulators offer very high power supply rejection ratio (PSRR) while maintaining very low 14  $\mu$ A ground current, suitable for RF applications. The family uses an advanced CMOS process and a P - MOSFET pass device to achieve fast start - up, very low noise, excellent transient response, and excellent PSRR performance.

The LTP31xx is stable with a 1.0  $\mu$ F ceramic output capacitor, and uses a precision voltage reference and feedback loop to achieve a worst-case accuracy of 2% over all load, line, process, and temperature variations. It is fully specified from  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , and is available in small UTDFN1.0 $\times$ 1.0 - 4L, DFN1.0 $\times$ 1.0 - 4L and SOT23 - 5L packages, which is ideal for small form factor portable equipments such as wireless handsets and PDAs.

## FEATURES

- Wide Input Voltage Range: 1.9V to 5.5V
- Up to 300mA Load Current
- Fixed Output Voltages: 1.2V to 4.5V
- More Output Voltage Options Available on Requested
- Very Low IQ: 14 $\mu$ A
- Low Dropout: 180mV Typically at 3.3V
- Very High PSRR: 90dB at 1kHz
- Ultra Low Noise: 10 $\mu$ V<sub>RMS</sub> at 3.3V Output and I<sub>LOAD</sub>=1mA
- Excellent Load and Line Transient Response
- Line Regulation: 0.02%/V Typically
- Short Circuit Protection: 500mA Typically (Current at Short Mode)
- With Auto Discharge

## APPLICATIONS

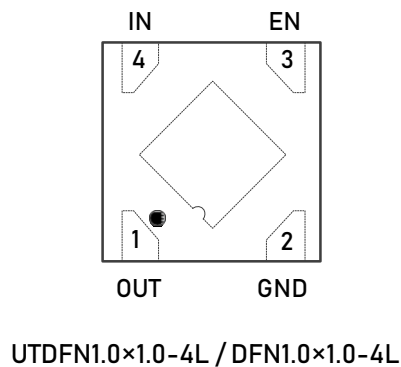
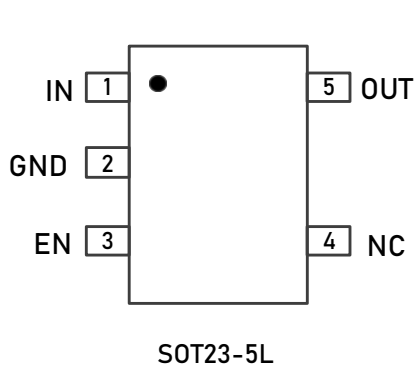
- Smart Phones and Cellular Phones
- Modems
- Security and Surveillance
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Battery-Powered Equipments

## ORDER INFORMATION

| Model <sup>Note1</sup> | Package         | Ordering Number <sup>Note1</sup> | Packing Option       |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| LTP31xx                | SOT23-5L        | LTP31xxXT5                       | Tape and Reel, 3000  |
|                        | DFN1.0×1.0-4L   | LTP31xxXF4                       | Tape and Reel, 10000 |
|                        | UTDFN1.0×1.0-4L | LTP31xxXFU4                      | Tape and Reel, 10000 |

Note1: xx stands for output voltage, e.g. if xx = 18, the output voltage is 1.8V; if xx = 30, the output voltage is 3.0V.

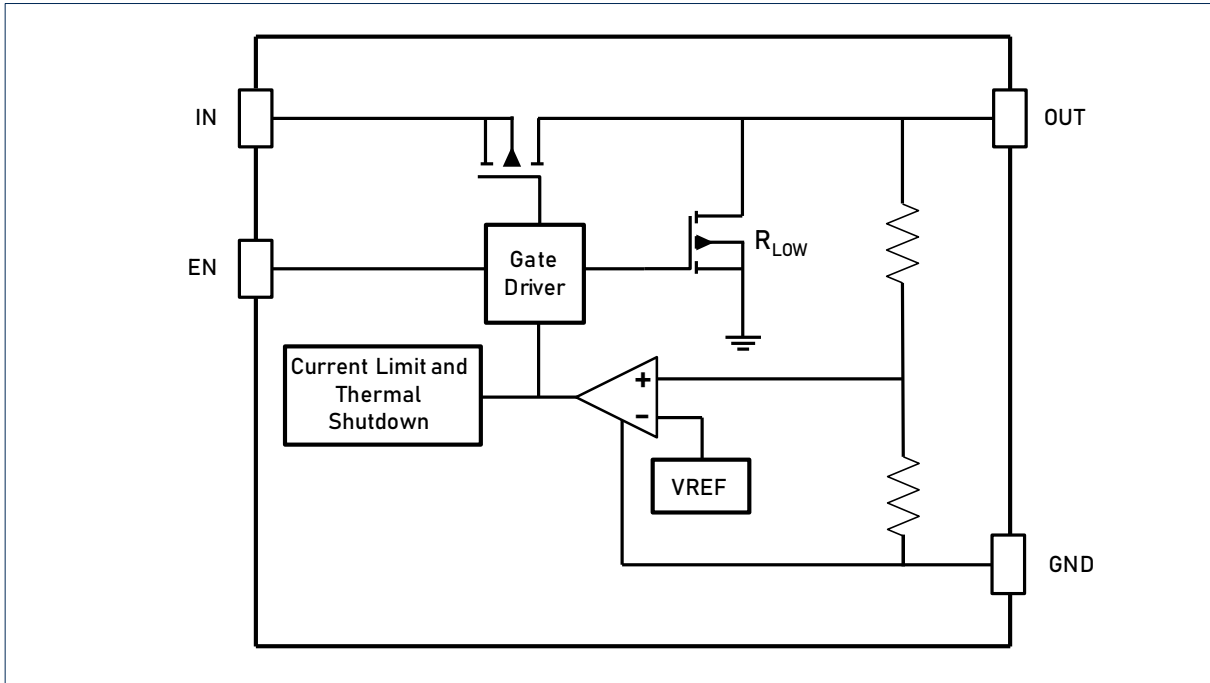
## PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

| Pin      |                                  | Symbol | Descriptio  |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------|---|
| SOT23-5L | UTDFN1.0×1.0-4L<br>DFN1.0×1.0-4L |        |   |
| 1        | 4                                | IN     | Supply input pin. Must be closely decoupled to GND with a 1 $\mu$ F or greater ceramic capacitor. |
| 2        | 2                                | GND    | Ground.   |
| 3        | 3                                | EN     | Enable control input, active high. Do not leave EN floating.                                      |
| 4        |                                  | NC     | No Connection.  |
| 5        | 1                                | OUT    | Output pin. Bypass a 1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor from this pin to ground.                         |

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### Input Capacitor

A 1  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between  $V_{\text{IN}}$  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  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and GND. The input capacitor should be at least equal to, or greater than, the output capacitor for good load transient performance.

### Output Capacitor

An output capacitor is required for the stability of the LDO. The recommended output capacitance is from 1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) is from 5 m $\Omega$  to 500 m $\Omega$ , and temperature characteristics are 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. With a reasonable PCB layout, the single 1  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic output capacitor can be placed up to 10 cm away from the LTP31xx devices.

### ON/OFF Input Operation

The LTP31xx EN pin is internally held LOW by a 1 M $\Omega$  resistor to ground. The LTP31xx is turned on by setting the EN-pin higher than  $V_{\text{IH}}$  threshold, and is turned off by pulling it lower than  $V_{\text{IL}}$  threshold. If this feature is not used, the EN pin should be tied to IN-pin to keep the regulator output on at all time.

## High PSRR and Low Noise

RF circuits such as low noise amplifier (LNA), 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 65 dB PSRR at 217 Hz is recommended for the wireless 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 (20 Hz to 20 kHz). The LTP31xx, with PSRR of 90 dB at 1 kHz, is suitable for most of these applications that require high PSRR and low noise.

## Output Automatic Discharge

The LTP31xx output employs an internal 230  $\Omega$  (typically) pull-down resistance to discharge the output when the EN pin is low, and the device is disabled.

## Remote Output Capacitor Placement

The LTP31xx requires at least a 1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor at the OUT pin, but there are no strict requirements about the location of the capacitor in regards the OUT pin. In practical designs, the output capacitor may be located up to 10 cm away from the LDO.

## 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 100  $\mu\text{A}$  to 100 mA. 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 LTP31xx's fast transient response from 0 to 300 mA provides stable voltage supply for fast DSP and GSM chipset with fast changing load.

## Low Quiescent Current

Cellular phone baseband internal digital circuits typically operate all the time. That requires LDO stays on at all times. However, in the standby mode, the microprocessor consumes only around 100~300  $\mu\text{A}$ . Since the phone stays in standby for the longest percentage of time, using a 14  $\mu\text{A}$  quiescent current LDO, instead of 100  $\mu\text{A}$ , saves 88  $\mu\text{A}$  and can substantially extend the battery standby time.

The LTP31xx, consuming only 14  $\mu\text{A}$  quiescent current, provides great power saving in portable and low power applications.

## Minimum Operating Input Voltage ( $V_{\text{IN}}$ )

The LTP31xx does not include any dedicated UVLO circuitry. The LTP31xx internal circuitry is not fully functional until  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is at least 1.8V. The output voltage is not regulated until  $V_{\text{IN}}$  has reached at least the greater of 1.8 V or ( $V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{DO}}$ ).

## Current Limit Protection

When output current at the OUT pin is higher than current limit threshold or the OUT pin is short-circuit to GND, the current limit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to approximately 500 mA to prevent over-current and to protect the regulator from damage due to overheating.

## Thermal Overload Protection (TSD)

Thermal shutdown disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 155°C which allows the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C, the output circuitry enables. Based on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This thermal cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator and protects it from damage as a result of overheating.

The thermal shutdown circuitry of the LTP31xx has been designed to protect against temporary thermal overload conditions. The TSD circuitry was not intended to replace proper heat-sinking. Continuously running the LTP31xx device into thermal shutdown may degrade the device reliability.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter                           | Symbol    | Min.             | Max.           | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|------|
| IN Voltage                          | $V_{IN}$  | -0.3             | 6.0            | V    |
| Other Pin Voltage                   |           | -0.3             | $V_{IN} + 0.3$ | V    |
| Maximum Load Current                |           | Internal Limited |                | mA   |
| Operating Junction Temperature      | $T_{OP}$  | -40              | +125           | °C   |
| Storage Temperature                 | $T_{STG}$ | -65              | +150           | °C   |
| Lead Temperature(Soldering, 10 sec) | $T_L$     |                  | 300            | °C   |

NOTE: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.

## CAUTION

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD if you don't pay attention to ESD protection. LINEARIN recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

LINEARIN reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, specification or other related things if necessary without notice at any time. Please contact LINEARIN sales office to get the latest datasheet.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

| Symbol           | Parameter                        | Test Conditions   | Min                               | Typ  | Max | Unit                |     |          |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----|---------------------|-----|----------|
| $V_{IN}$         | Input Voltage Range              |   | 1.9                               |  | 5.5 | V                   |     |          |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}$ | Output Voltage Tolerance         | $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ ,<br>$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA to } 300\text{ mA}$ | -2                                |  | 2   | % $V_{OUT}$         |     |          |
|                  | Line Regulation                  | $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$                      |                                   | 0.02   |     | %mA                 |     |          |
|                  | Load Regulation                  | $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA to } 300\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 0.001  |     | %mA                 |     |          |
| $I_{LOAD}$       | Load Current                     |   | 0                                 |  | 300 | mA                  |     |          |
| $I_{SHDN}$       | Input Shutdown Quiescent Current | Disabled, $V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$   |                                   | 0.2  | 1   | $\mu\text{A}$       |     |          |
| $I_Q$            | Input Quiescent Current          | $V_{IN} > 1.9\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} > 1.2\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$             |                                   | 14   | 25  | $\mu\text{A}$       |     |          |
| $I_{standby}$    | Standby Current                  | $V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$   |                                   | 0.2  | 1   | $\mu\text{A}$       |     |          |
| $V_{DROP}$       | Dropout Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>   | $I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 50   | 100 | mV                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 180  | 300 | mV                  |     |          |
| $I_{LMT}$        | Short Circuit Current Limit      | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  | 300                               | 500  |     | mA                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 94   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$  |                                   | 90   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 84   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$  |                                   | 71   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$  |                                   | 60   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$  |                                   | 84   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 83   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$  |                                   | 77   |     | dB                  |     |          |
| PSRR             | Power Supply Rejection Ratio     | $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 60   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$   |                                   | 58   |     | dB                  |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $BW = 10\text{ Hz to } 100\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$                        |                                   | 10   |     | $\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$ |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $BW = 10\text{ Hz to } 100\text{ kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$                      |                                   | 6.5  |     | $\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$ |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $R_{Dischrg}$   | Output Discharge FET $R_{DS(ON)}$ | $V_{EN} < V_{IL}$ (output disable)   | 20  | 30                  | 40  | $\Omega$ |
|                  |                                  | $V_{IL}$  | EN Input Logic Low Voltage        | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN}$ falling until the output is disabled |     |                     | 0.4 | V        |
| $V_{IH}$         | EN Input Logic High Voltage      | $V_{IN} = 1.8\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN}$ rising until the output is enabled  | 1                                 |  |     | V                   |     |          |
| $I_{EN}$         | EN Input leakage current         | $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$   |                                   | 0.01   | 1   | $\mu\text{A}$       |     |          |
|                  |                                  | $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} = 5.5\text{ V}$                                       |                                   | 5.5  |     | $\mu\text{A}$       |     |          |
| $T_{SHDN}$       | Thermal shutdown threshold       | $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$ , $T_J$ rising  |                                   | 155  |     | $^\circ\text{C}$    |     |          |
| $T_{HYS}$        | Thermal shutdown hysteresis      | $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V}$ , $T_J$ falling from shutdown                                   |                                   | 15   |     | $^\circ\text{C}$    |     |          |

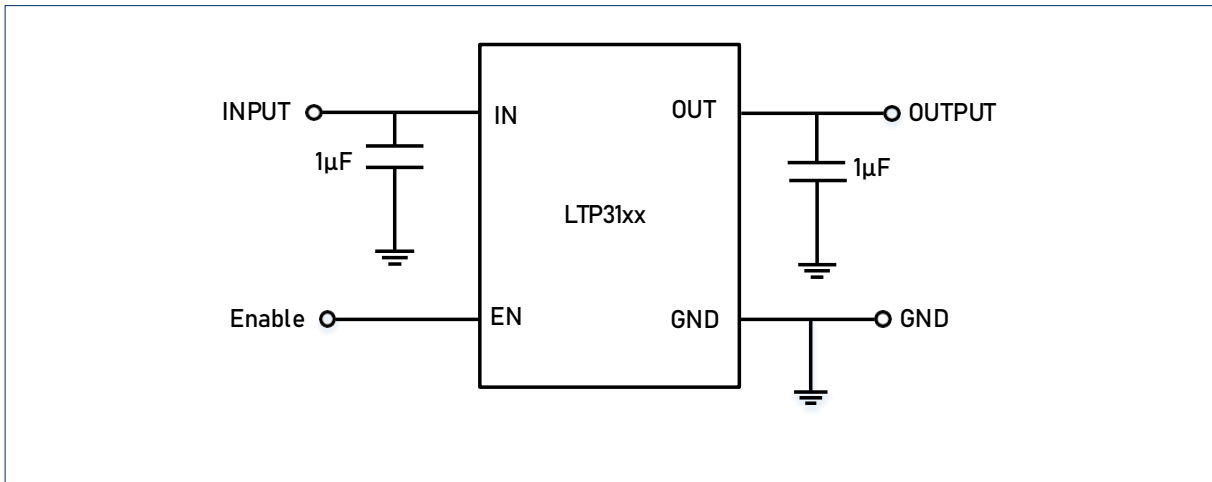
Note: (1)  $V_{DROP}$  is measured for devices with  $V_{OUT} \geq 1.5\text{ V}$ .

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted.

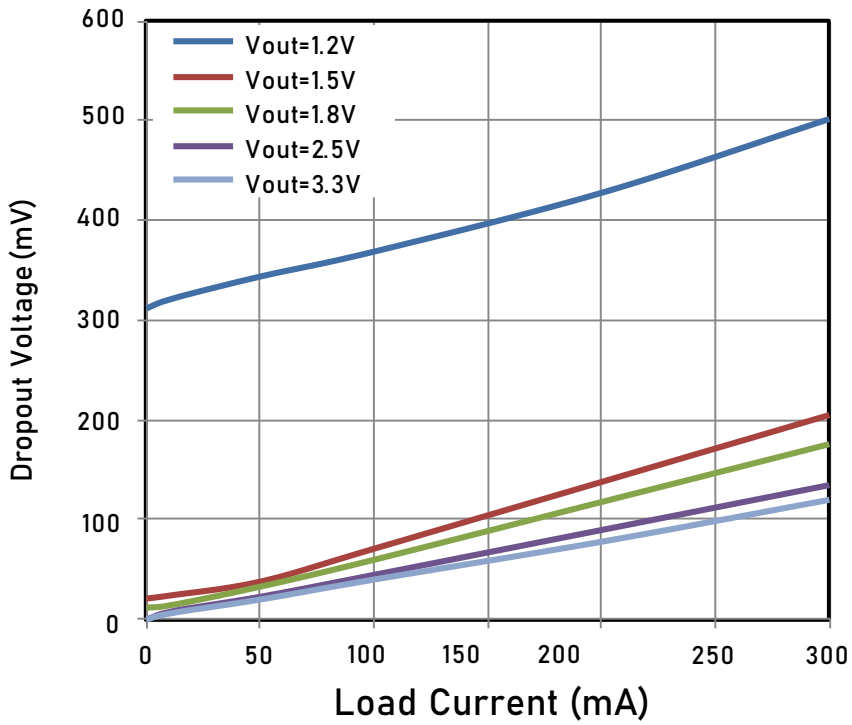
| Symbol           | Parameter                 | Test Conditions  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit          |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| $\Delta V_{OUT}$ | Line transient            | $V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{ V})$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$ |     | 10  |     | mV            |
|                  |                           | $V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{ V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$ |     | 10  |     | mV            |
|                  | Load transient            | $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to $300\text{ mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$                                |     | 20  |     | mV            |
|                  |                           | $I_{OUT} = 300\text{ mA}$ to $1\text{ mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$                                |     | 20  |     | mV            |
| Overshoot        | Overshoot on start-up     | Stated as percentage of $V_{OUT(NOM)}$   |     |     | 5   | %             |
| $T_{D(ON)}$      | Output Turn-on Delay Time | From $V_{EN} > V_{IH}$ to $V_{OUT} = 95\%$ of $V_{OUT(NOM)}$                                   |     | 150 | 250 | $\mu\text{s}$ |

## APPLICATION CIRCUITS



### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

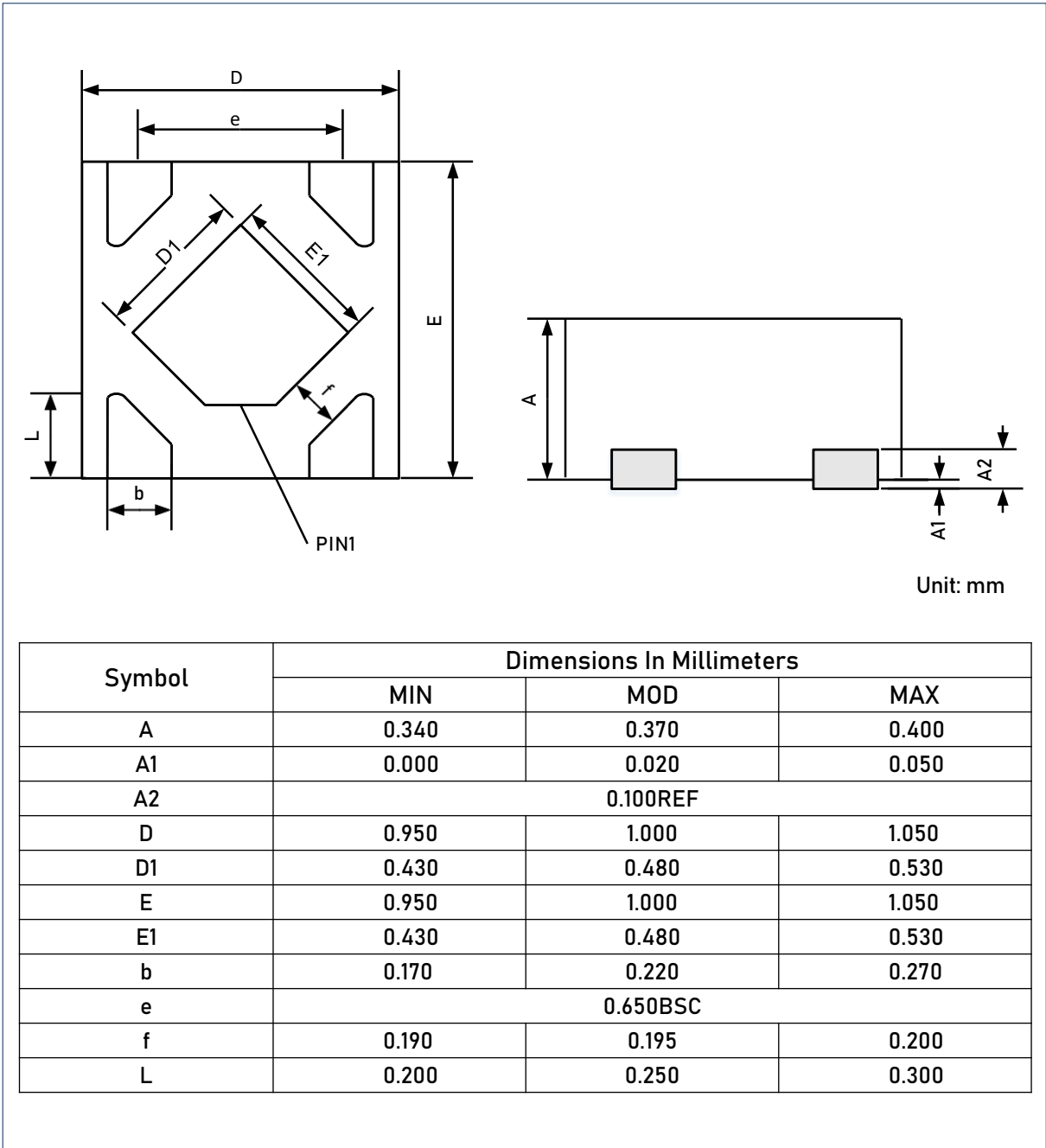
## Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current





PACKAGE OUTLINE

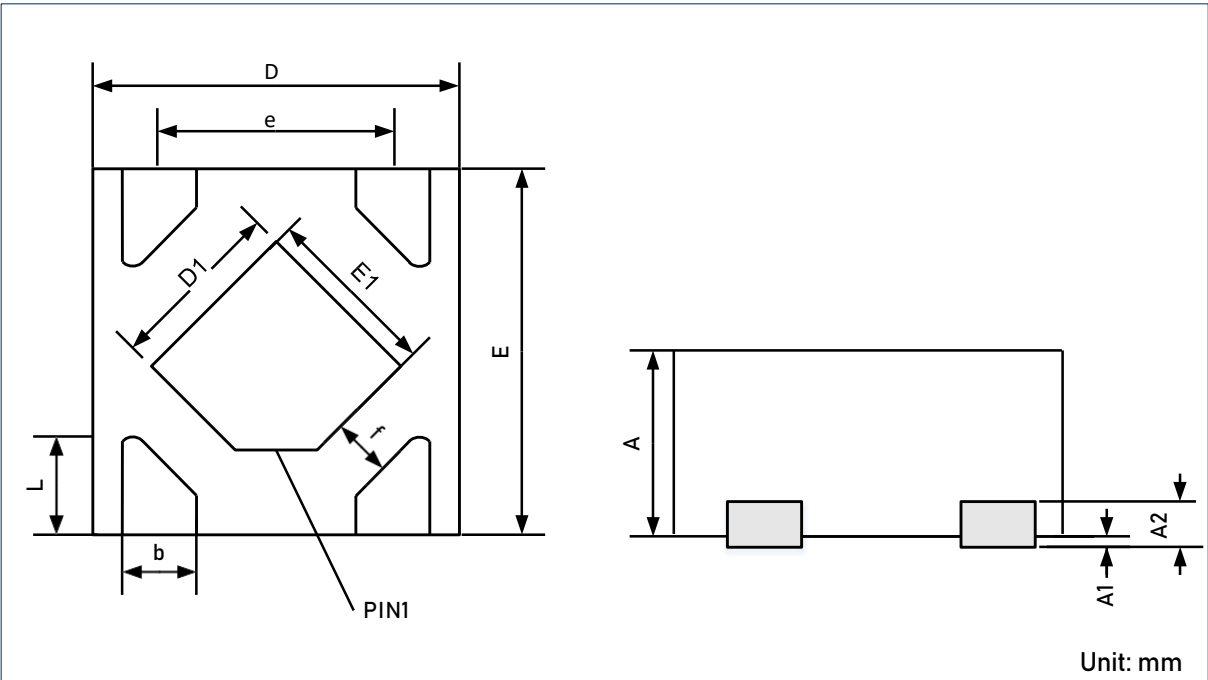
UTDFN1.0×1.0-4L



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PACKAGE OUTLINE

DFN1.0×1.0-4L

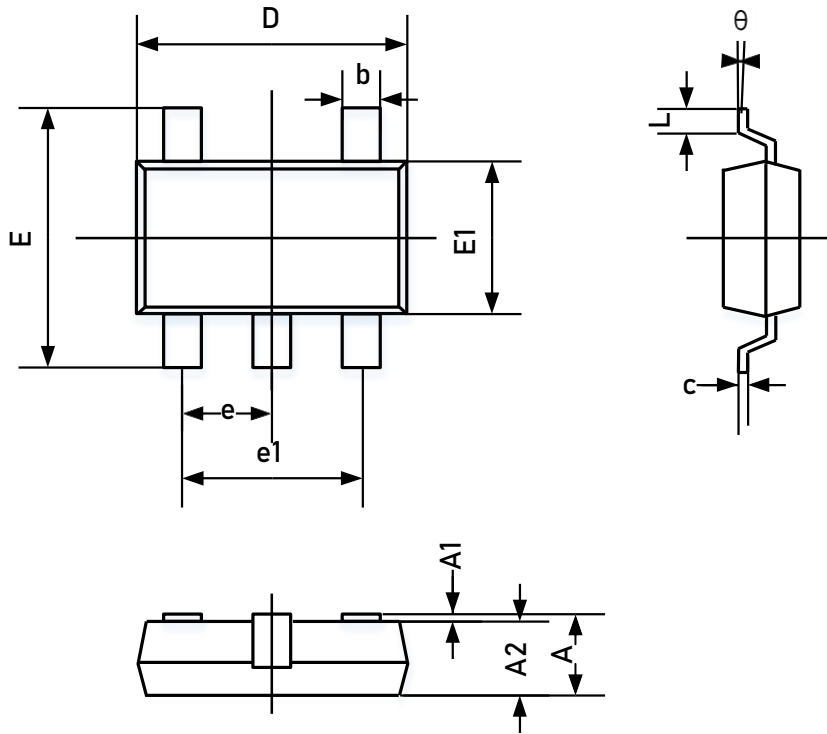


| Symbol | Dimensions In Millimeters |       |       |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
|        | MIN                       | MOD   | MAX   |
| A      | 0.450                     | 0.500 | 0.550 |
| A1     | 0.000                     | 0.025 | 0.050 |
| A2     | 0.125REF                  |       |       |
| D      | 0.950                     | 1.000 | 1.050 |
| D1     | 0.380                     | 0.480 | 0.580 |
| E      | 0.950                     | 1.000 | 1.050 |
| E1     | 0.380                     | 0.480 | 0.580 |
| b      | 0.150                     | 0.200 | 0.250 |
| e      | 0.650BSC                  |       |       |
| f      | 0.190                     | 0.195 | 0.200 |
| L      | 0.150                     | 0.250 | 0.350 |

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PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT23-5L



Unit: mm

| Symbol | Dimensions In Millimeters |       |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|
|        | MIN                       | MAX   |
| A      | 0.700                     | 1.250 |
| A1     | 0.000                     | 0.100 |
| A2     | 1.050                     | 1.150 |
| b      | 0.350                     | 0.500 |
| c      | 0.080                     | 0.200 |
| D      | 2.820                     | 3.020 |
| E      | 2.650                     | 2.950 |
| E1     | 1.600                     | 1.700 |
| e      | 0.950BSC                  |       |
| e1     | 1.800                     | 2.000 |
| L      | 0.300                     | 0.600 |
| θ      | 0°                        | 8°    |