30μA I_Q, 250mA Low-Dropout Linear Regulator

General Description

The RT9083 is a low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators with enable function that operates from 1.2V to 5.5V. It provides up to 250mA of output current and offers low-power operation in miniaturized packaging.

The features of low quiescent current as low as 30μA and almost zero disable current is ideal for powering the battery equipment to a longer service life. The RT9083 is stable with the ceramic output capacitor over its wide input range from 1.2V to 5.5V and the entire range of output load current (0mA to 250mA).

Ordering Information

RT9083/N-□□□□

- Package Type
  J5 : TSOT-23-5
- Lead Plating System
  G : Green (Halogen Free and Pb Free)
- Output Voltage
  09 : 0.9V
  :
  33 : 3.3V
  Special Request : Any Voltage Between 0.9V and 3.3V under specific business agreement
- Pin Function
  RT9083 : With SNS Pin
  RT9083N : Without SNS Pin

Note :

Richtek products are :

- RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb-free soldering processes.

Features

- **30μA Ground Current**
- **PSRR = 75dB at 1kHz**
- **Adjustable Output Voltage Available by Specific Application**
- **±2% Output Accuracy**
- **250mA (V_{IN} ≥ 2.3V) Output Current with EN**
- **Low (0.1μA) Disable Current**
- **1.2V to 5.5V Operating Input Voltage**
- **Dropout Voltage : 0.45V (typ.) at 250mA when V_{OUT} ≥ 3V**
- **Support Fixed Output Voltage 0.9V, 1.05V, 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 1.9V, 2.5V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.9V, 3V, 3.3V**
- **Stable with Ceramic or Tantalum Capacitor**
- **Current Limit Protection**
- **Over Temperature Protection**
- **TSOT-23-5 Packages Available**

Applications

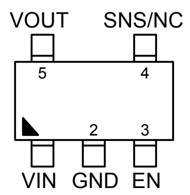
- Portable, Battery Powered Equipment
- Ultra Low Power Microcontrollers
- Notebook Computers

Marking Information

For marking information, contact our sales representative directly or through a Richtek distributor located in your area.

Pin Configuration

(TOP VIEW)

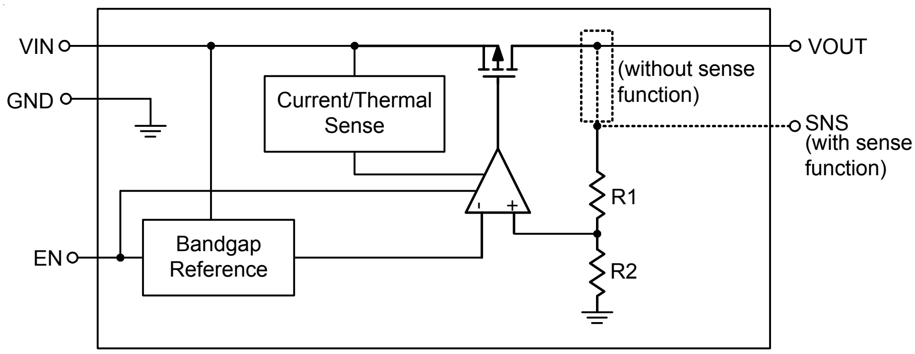


TSOT-23-5

Functional Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function
1	VIN	Supply voltage input.
2	GND	Ground.
3	EN	Enable control input.
4	SNS	Output Voltage Sense.
	NC	No internal connection. (RT9083N only)
5	VOUT	Output of the regulator.

Functional Block Diagram



Operation

Basic Operation

The RT9083 is a low quiescent current linear regulator designed especially for low external components system. The input voltage range is from 1.2V to 5.5V.

The minimum required output capacitance for stable operation is 1μF effective capacitance after consideration of the temperature and voltage coefficient of the capacitor.

Output Transistor

The RT9083 builds in a P-MOSFET output transistor which provides a low switch-on resistance for low dropout voltage applications.

Error Amplifier

The Error Amplifier compares the internal reference voltage with the output feedback voltage from the internal divider, and controls the Gate voltage of P-MOSFET to support good line regulation and load regulation at output voltage.

Enable

The RT9083 delivers the output power when it is set to enable state. When it works in disable state, there is no output power and the operation quiescent current is almost zero.

Current Limit Protection

The RT9083 provides current limit function to prevent the device from damages during over-load or shorted-circuit condition. This current is detected by an internal sensing transistor.

Over Temperature Protection

The over temperature protection function will turn off the P-MOSFET when the junction temperature exceeds 150°C (typ.), $V_{IN} \geq 1.5V$ and the output current exceeds 30mA. Once the junction temperature cools down by approximately 20°C, the regulator will automatically resume operation.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

- VIN, VOUT, SNS, EN to GND ---------- –0.3V to 6.5V
- VOUT to VIN ---------- –6.5V to 0.3V
- Power Dissipation, P_D @ T_A = 25°C
  TSOT-23-5 ---------- 0.43W
- Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)
  TSOT-23-5, θ_{JA} ---------- 230.6°C/W
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) ---------- 260°C
- Junction Temperature ---------- 150°C
- Storage Temperature Range ---------- –65°C to 150°C
- ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)
  HBM (Human Body Model) ---------- 2kV
  MM (Machine Model) ---------- 200V

Recommended Operating Conditions (Note 4)

- Input Voltage, VIN ---------- 1.2V to 5.5V
- Junction Temperature Range ---------- –40°C to 125°C
- Ambient Temperature Range ---------- –40°C to 85°C

Electrical Characteristics

(V_{OUT} + 1 < V_{IN} < 5.5V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage Range	V_{OUT}		0.9	--	3.3	V
DC Output Accuracy		I_{LOAD} = 1mA	–2	--	2	%
Dropout Voltage (I_{LOAD} = 50mA) (Note 5)	V_{DROP}	0.9V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.2V	--	0.5	0.65	V
		1.2V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.5V	--	0.3	0.4	
		1.5V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.8V	--	0.2	0.24	
		1.8V ≤ V_{OUT} < 2.5V	--	0.15	0.18	
		2.5V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3V	--	0.1	0.15	
		3V ≤ V_{OUT}	--	0.08	0.12	
Dropout Voltage (I_{LOAD} = 250mA) (Note 5)	V_{DROP}	0.9V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.2V	--	1.25	1.45	V
		1.2V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.5V	--	1	1.2	
		1.5V ≤ V_{OUT} < 1.8V	--	0.81	0.9	
		1.8V ≤ V_{OUT} < 2.5V	--	0.68	0.8	
		2.5V ≤ V_{OUT} < 3V	--	0.51	0.6	
		3V ≤ V_{OUT}	--	0.45	0.6	
V_{CC} Consumption Current	I_Q	I_{LOAD} = 20mA, V_{OUT} ≤ 5.5V V_{IN} ≥ V_{OUT} + V_{DROP}	--	30	50	μA

Parameter		Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Shutdown GND Current			V_{EN} = 0V		--	0.1	0.5	μA
Shutdown Leakage Current			V_{EN} = 0V, V_{OUT} = 0V		--	0.1	0.5	μA
EN Input Current		I_{EN}	V_{EN} = 5.5V		--	--	0.1	μA
Line Regulation		ΔLINE	I_{LOAD} = 10mA	$1.2V \le V_{IN} < 1.5V$	--	--	0.6	%
				$1.5V \le V_{IN} < 1.8V$	--	--	0.5	
				$1.8V \le V_{IN} < 2.1V$	--	--	0.3	
				$2.1V \le V_{IN} \le 5.5V$	--	--	0.15	
Load Regulation		ΔLOAD	5mA < I_{LOAD} < 250mA		--	--	1	%
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		PSRR	V_{IN} = 3V, I_{LOAD} = 50mA, C_{OUT} = 1μF, V_{OUT} = 2.5V, f = 1kHz		--	75	--	dB
Output Voltage Noise			C_{OUT} = 1μF, I_{LOAD} = 30mA, BW = 10Hz to 100kHz, V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 2V	V_{OUT} = 0.9V	--	39	--	μV_{RMS}
				V_{OUT} = 1.2V	--	46	--	
				V_{OUT} = 1.8V	--	48	--	
				V_{OUT} = 3.3V	--	58	--	
Output Current Limit		I_{LIM}	Peak output current		260	350	500	mA
Fold-Back Current Limit			V_{OUT} = 0.5V x $V_{OUT(normal)}$		150	270	390	mA
Enable Input Voltage	Logic-High	V_{IH}	V_{IN} = 5V		1.2	--	--	V
	Logic-Low	V_{IL}	V_{IN} = 5V		--	--	0.4	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature		T_{SD}	I_{LOAD} = 30mA, $V_{IN} \ge 1.5V$		--	150	--	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		ΔT_{SD}			--	20	--	°C

Note 1. Stresses beyond those listed "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 may affect device reliability.

Note 2. θ_{JA} is measured at T_A = 25°C on a high effective thermal conductivity four-layer test board per JEDEC 51-7.

Note 3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended.

Note 4. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

Note 5. The dropout voltage is defined as $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, when V_{OUT} is 98% of the normal value of V_{OUT}.

Typical Application Circuit

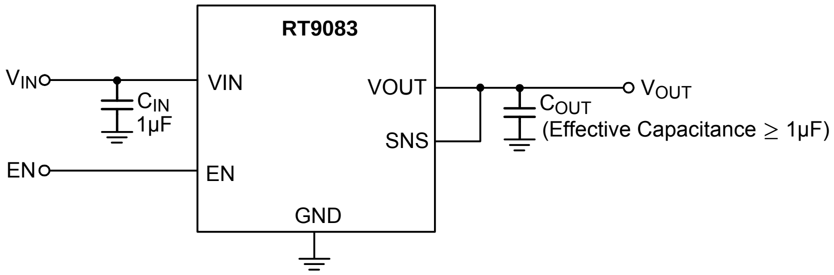


Figure 1. Application with Sense Function

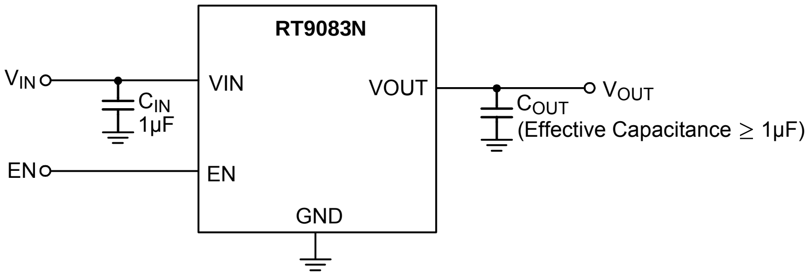


Figure 2. Application without Sense Function

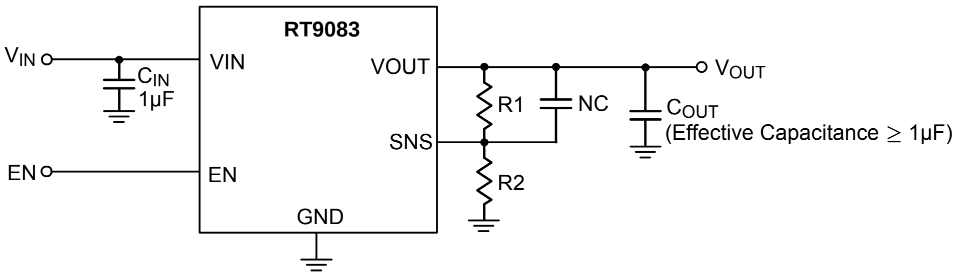
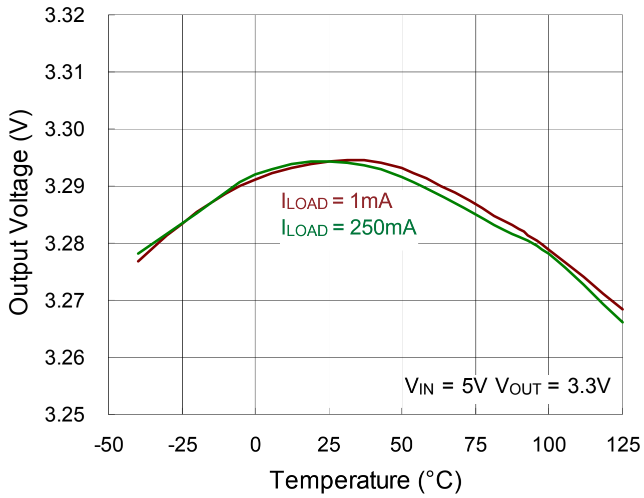


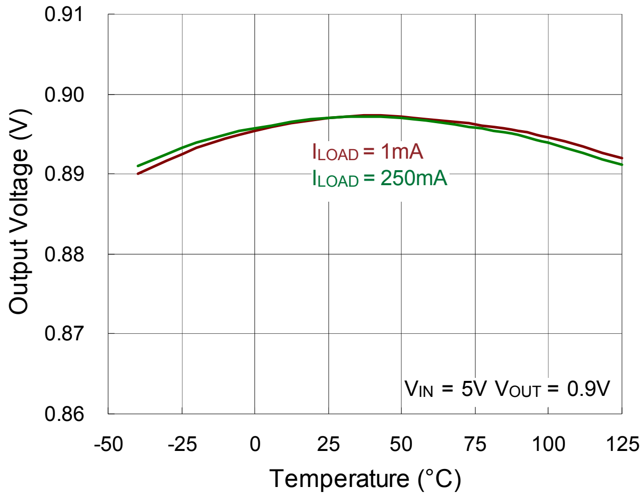
Figure 3. Adjustable Output Voltage Application Circuit

Typical Operating Characteristics

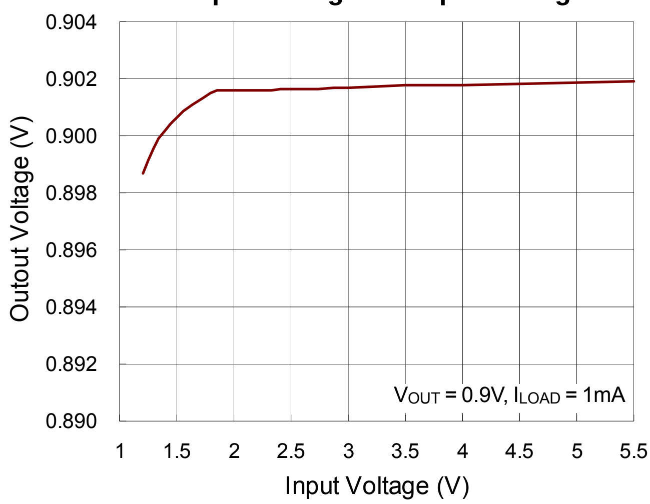
Output Voltage vs. Temperature



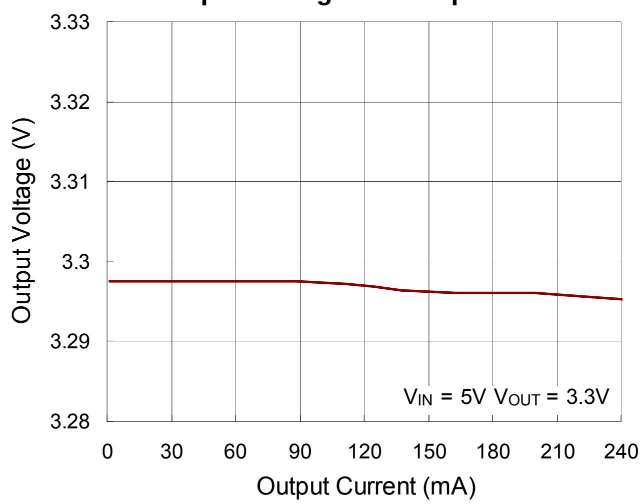
Output Voltage vs. Temperature



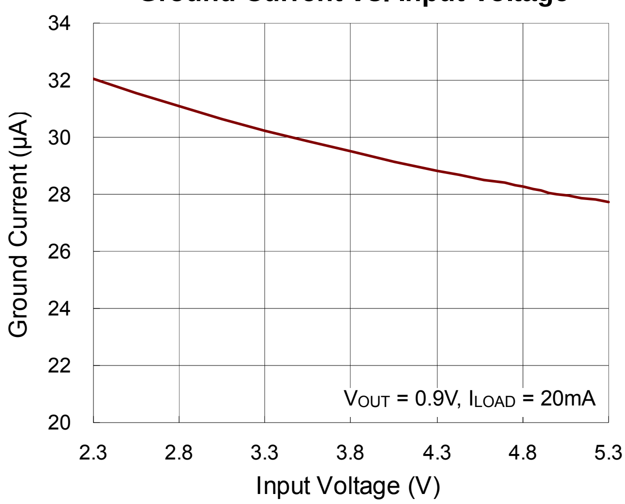
Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



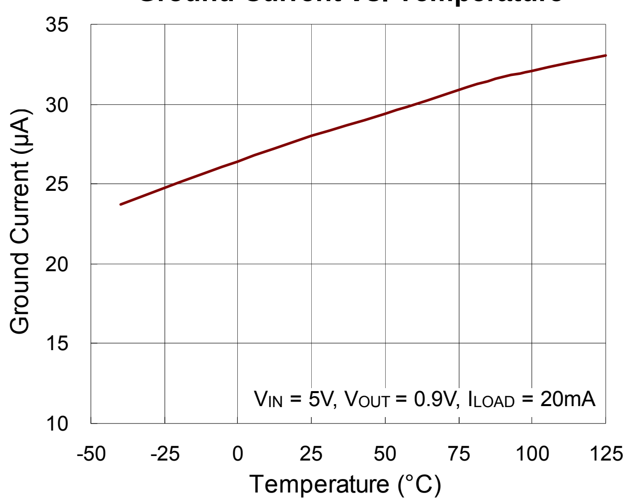
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



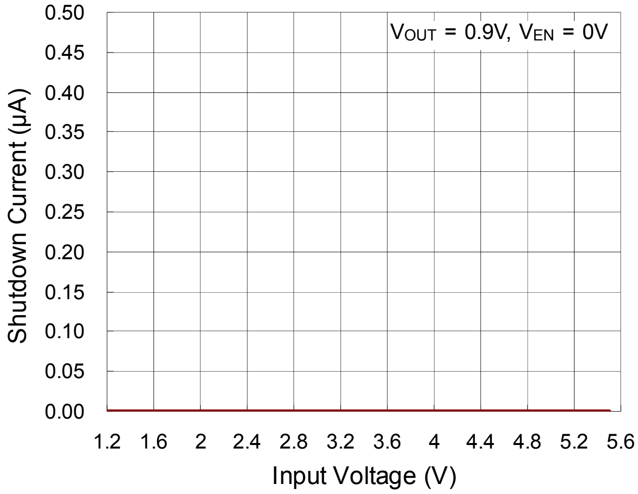
Ground Current vs. Input Voltage



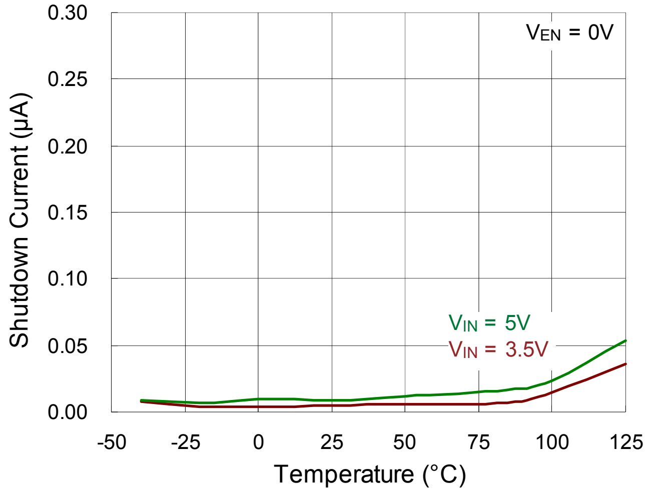
Ground Current vs. Temperature



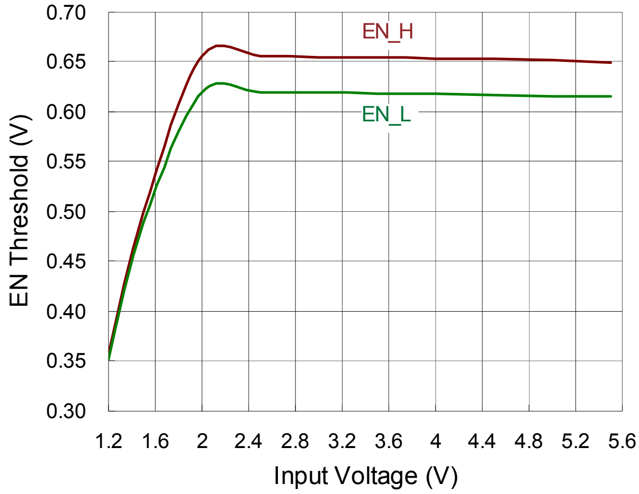
Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage



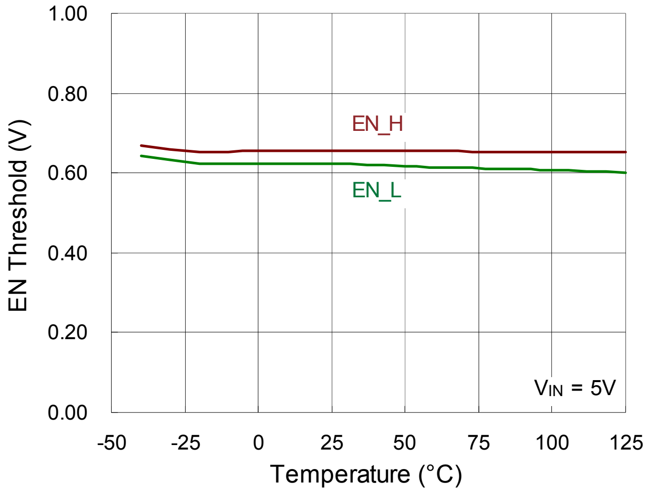
Shutdown Current vs. Temperature



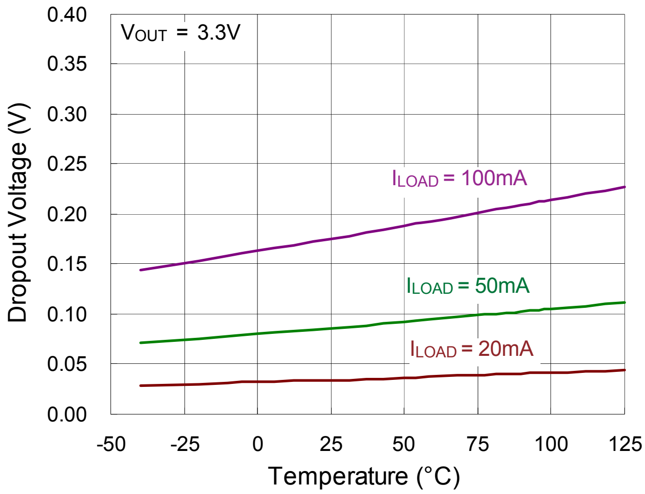
EN Threshold vs. Input Voltage



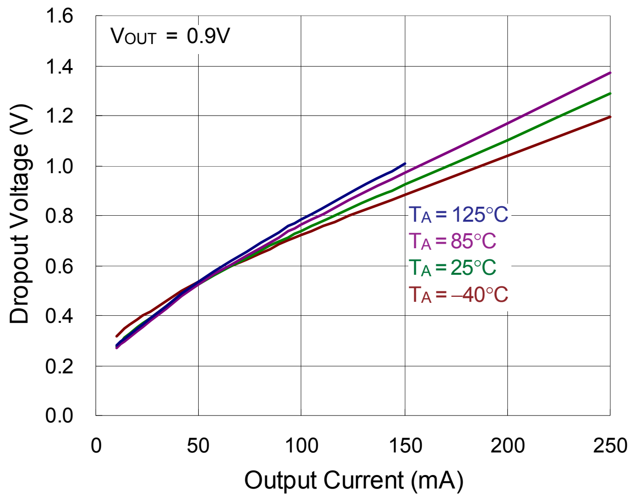
EN Threshold vs. Temperature



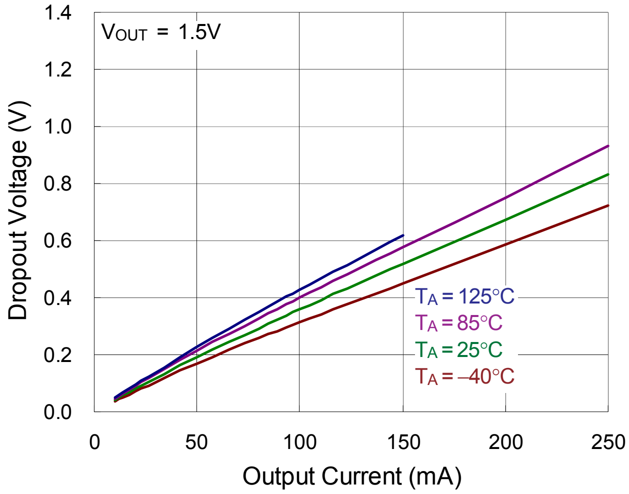
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



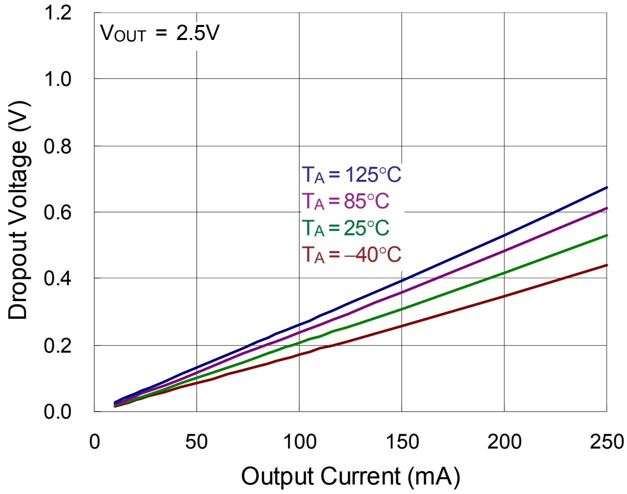
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



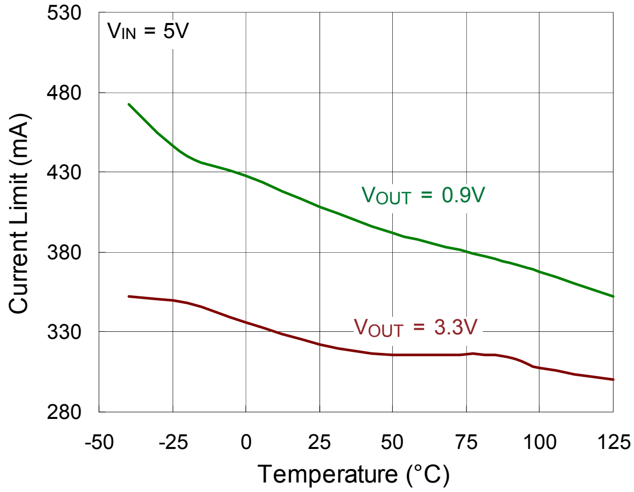
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



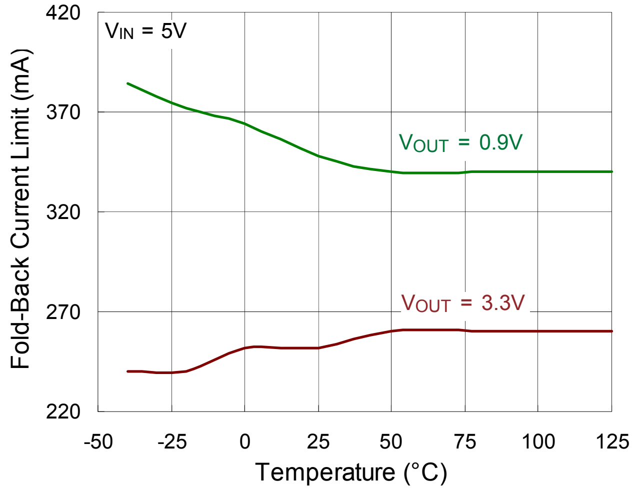
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



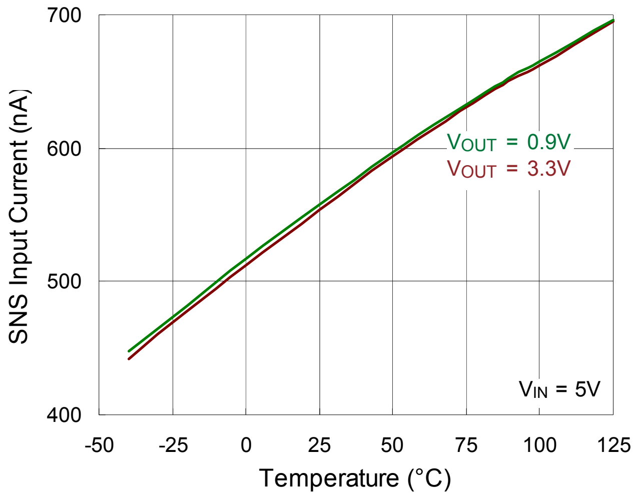
Current Limit vs. Temperature



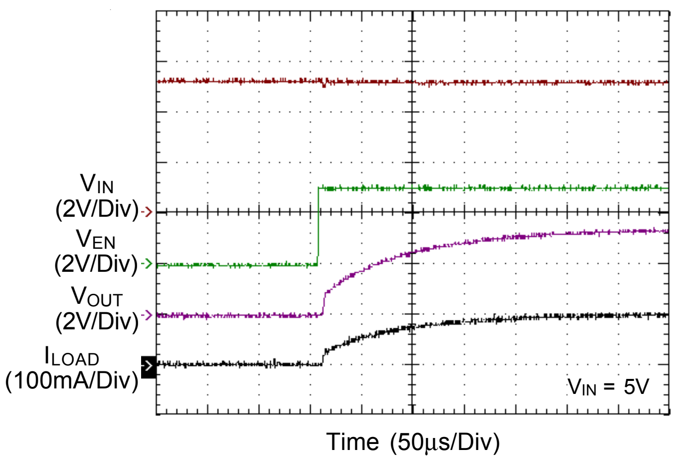
Fold-Back Current Limit vs. Temperature



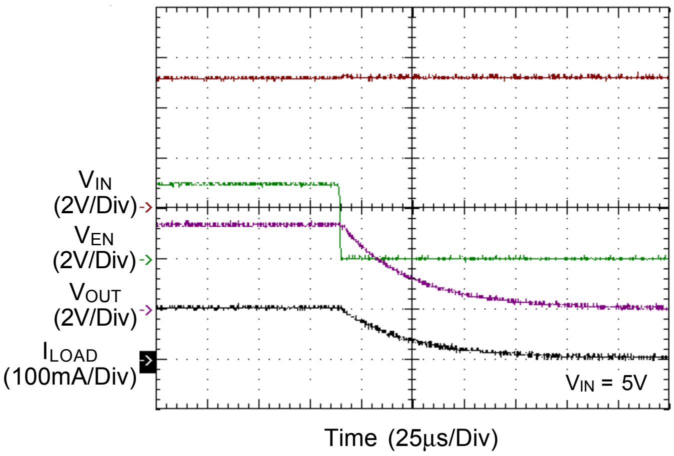
SNS Input Current vs. Temperature



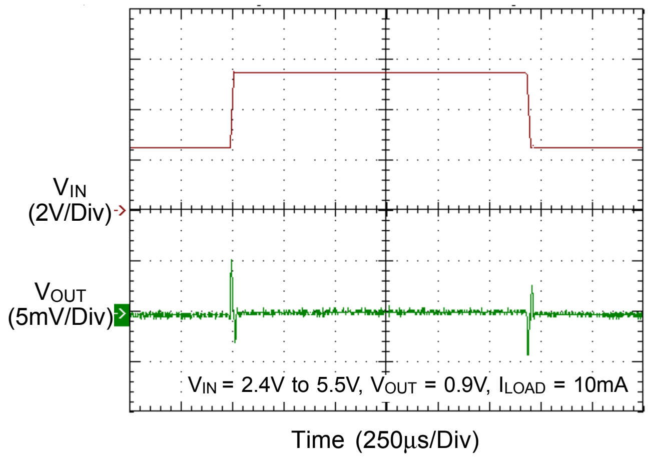
Power On from EN



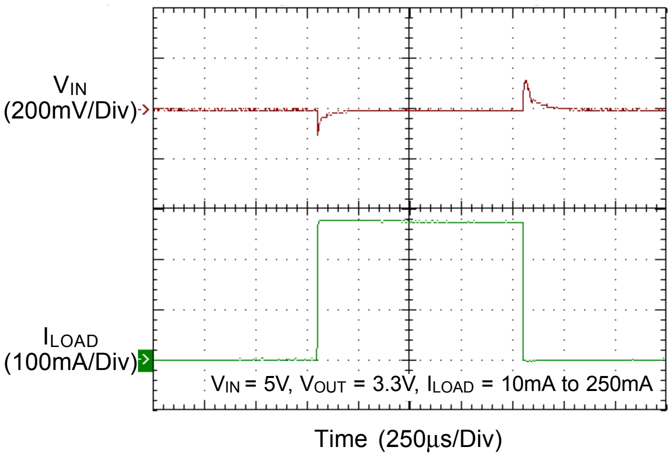
Power Off from EN



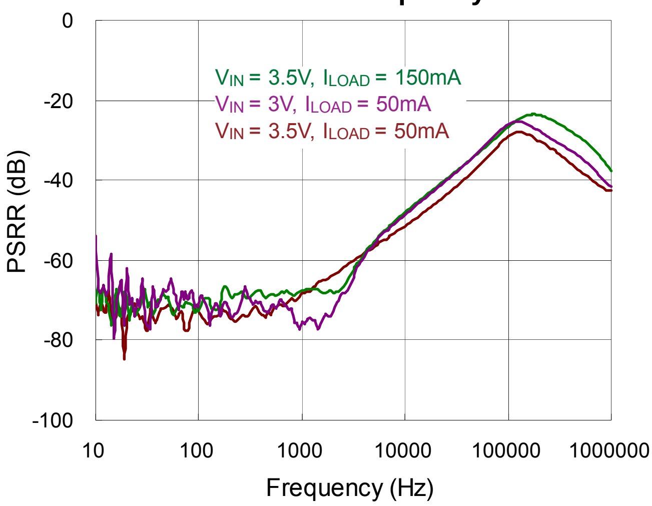
Line Transient



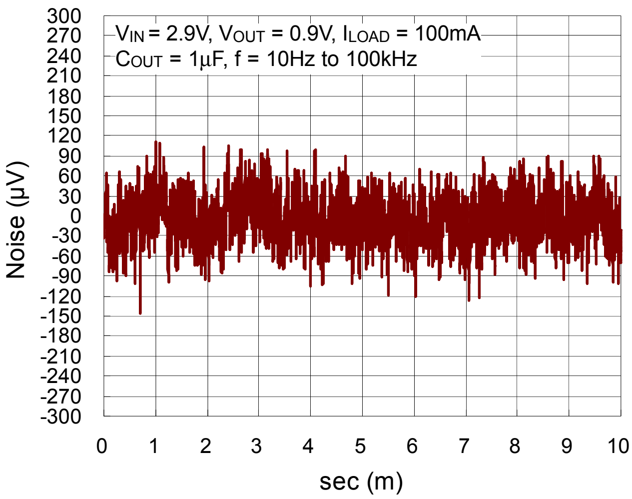
Load Transient



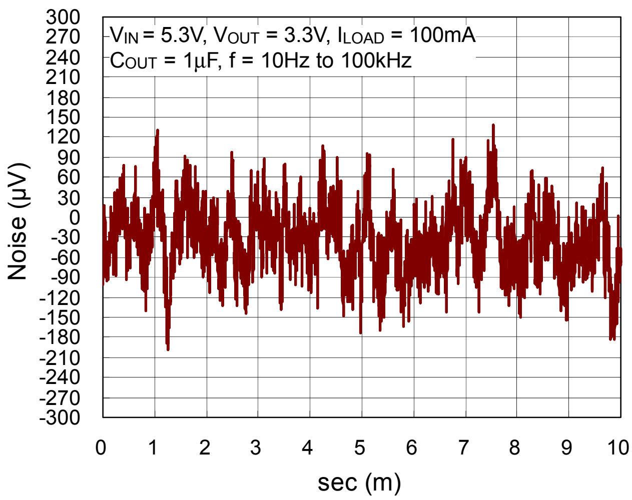
PSRR vs. Frequency



Output Noise



Output Noise



Application Information

Like any low dropout linear regulator, the RT9083's external input and output capacitors must be properly selected for stability and performance. Use a 1μF or larger input capacitor and place it close to the IC's VIN and GND pins. Any output capacitor meeting the minimum 1mΩ ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) and effective capacitance larger than 1μF requirement may be used. Place the output capacitor close to the IC's VOUT and GND pins. Increasing capacitance and decreasing ESR can improve the circuit's PSRR and line transient response.

Enable

The RT9083 has an EN pin to turn on or turn off the regulator, When the EN pin is in logic high, the regulator will be turned on. The shutdown current is almost 0μA typical. The EN pin may be directly tied to V_{IN} to keep the part on. The Enable input is CMOS logic and cannot be left floating.

Adjustable Output Voltage Setting

Because of the small input current at the SNS pin, the RT9083 with SNS pin also can work as an adjustable output voltage LDO. Figure 3 gives the connections for the adjustable output voltage application. The resistor divider from VOUT to SNS sets the output voltage when in regulation.

The voltage on the SNS pin sets the output voltage and is determined by the values of R1 and R2. In order to keep a good temperature coefficient of output voltage, the values of R1 and R2 should be selected carefully to ignore the temperature coefficient of input current at the SNS pin. A current greater than 50μA in the resistor divider is recommended to meet the above requirement. The adjustable output voltage can be calculated using the formula given in equation 1 :

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2} \times V_{SNS} \quad (1)$$

where V_{SNS} is determined by the output voltage selections in the ordering information of RT9083.

When we choose 39kΩ and 15kΩ as R1 and R2 respectively, and select a 0.9V output at SNS pin, the adjustable output voltage will be set to around 3.24V. Its temperature coefficient in Figure 4 is still perfect in such kind of application.

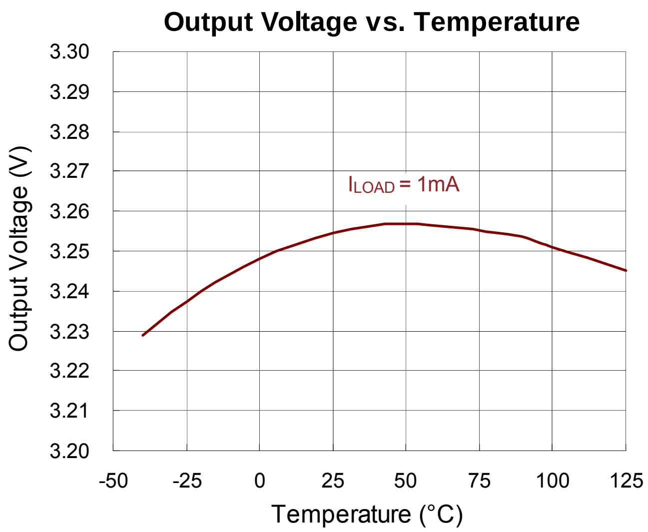


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficient of Adjustable Output Voltage

The minimum recommended 50μA in the resistor divider makes the application no longer an ultra low quiescent LDO. Figure 5 is another fine adjustable output voltage application can keep the LDO still operating in low power consumption. The fine fune range is recommended to be less than 50mV (R1 ≤ 91kΩ) in order to keep a good temperature coefficient of the output voltage.

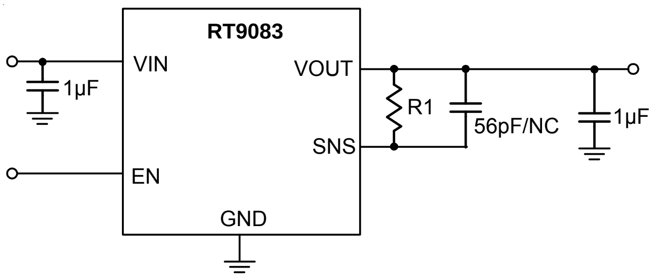


Figure 5. Fine Adjustable Output Voltage Application Circuit

There isn't extra current consumption in the above application. But the temperature coefficient of output voltage will be degraded by the input current at SNS pin. If the tuning range is larger than 50mV, a compensation capacitor (56pF) is required to keep the stability of output voltage. The fine adjustable output voltage is calculated using the formula given in equation2 :

$$V_{OUT} = V_{SNS} + I_{SNS} \times R1 \quad (2)$$

where I_{SNS} is the input Current at SNS pin (typical 550nA at room temperature) and VSNS is determined by the output voltage selections in the ordering information of RT9083.

Current Limit

The RT9083 contains an independent current limiter, which monitors and controls the pass transistor's gate voltage, limiting the output current to 0.35A (typ.). The current limiting level is reduced to around 250mA named fold-back current limit when the output voltage is further decreased. The output can be shorted to ground indefinitely without damaging the part.

Thermal Considerations

For continuous operation, do not exceed absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula :

$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$

where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum junction temperature, T_A is the ambient temperature, and θ_{JA} is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

For recommended operating condition specifications the maximum junction temperature is 125°C and T_A is the ambient temperature. The junction to ambient thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, is layout dependent. For TSOT-23-5 package, the thermal resistance, θ_{JA}, is 230.6°C/W on a standard JEDEC 51-7 four-layer thermal test board. The maximum power dissipation at T_A = 25°C can be calculated by the following formula :

$P_{D(MAX)}$ = (125°C − 25°C) / (230.6°C/W) = 0.43W for TSOT-23-5 package

The maximum power dissipation depends on the operating ambient temperature for fixed $T_{J(MAX)}$ and thermal resistance, θ_{JA}. The derating curve in Figure 6 allows the designer to see the effect of rising ambient temperature on the maximum power dissipation.

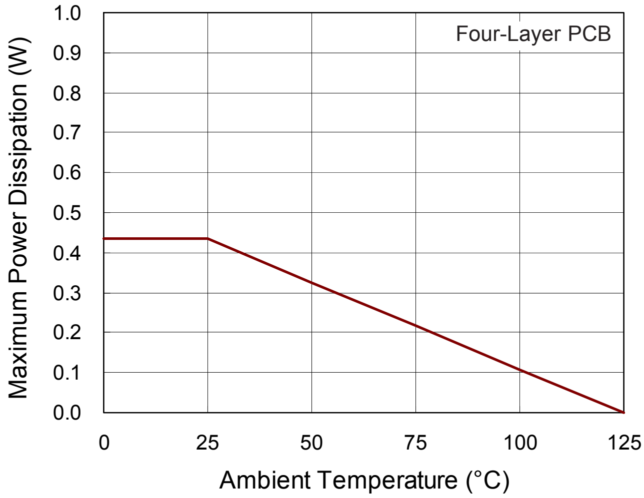
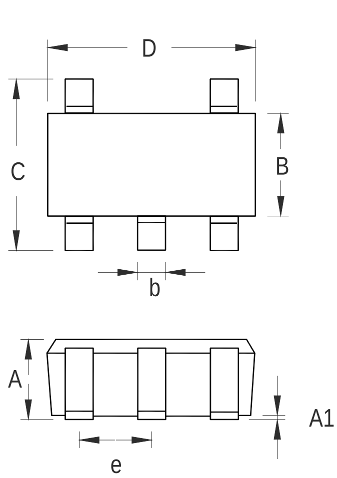


Figure 6. Derating Curve of Maximum Power Dissipation

Outline Dimension



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.700	1.000	0.028	0.039
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
B	1.397	1.803	0.055	0.071
b	0.300	0.559	0.012	0.022
C	2.591	3.000	0.102	0.118
D	2.692	3.099	0.106	0.122
e	0.838	1.041	0.033	0.041
H	0.080	0.254	0.003	0.010
L	0.300	0.610	0.012	0.024

TSOT-23-5 Surface Mount Package

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