February 2016 REV. K

FEATURES

- Low Noise Output LDO: 40µV_{RMS} Possible
- 1% Initial Accuracy
- Very Low Quiecent Current: 70μA
- Low Dropout Voltage (210mV at 150mA)
- Current and Thermal Limiting
- Reverse-Battery Protection
- Wide Range of Fix Output Voltages:1.2V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 5.0V
- Zero Off-Mode Current
- Small 5-Pin SOT-23
- Pin Compatible to MIC5205/MAX8877 (fixed Options Only) and LP2985

Fixed Output Voltage Vout 5 SPX5205 5 Pin SOT-23 L VIN GND EN ADJ SPX5205 5 Pin SOT-23 L SPX5205 5 Pin SOT-23 L VIN GND EN ADJ EN SPX5205 5 Pin SOT-23

APPLICATIONS

- PDA
- Battery Powered Systems
- Cellular Phone
- Cordless Telephones
- Radio Control Systems
- Laptop, Palmtop, and Notebook Computers

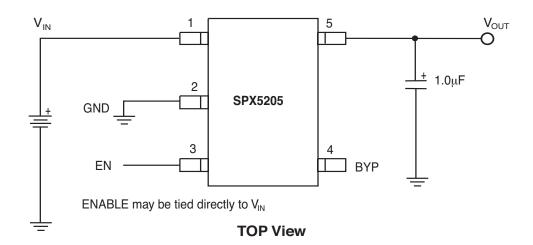
Now Available in Lead Free Packaging

- Portable Consumer Equipment
- Portable Instrumentation
- Bar Code Scanners
- SMPS Post-Regulator

DESCRIPTION

The SPX5205 is a positive voltage regulator with very low dropout voltage, output noise and ground current (750 μ A at 100mA). V_{OUT} has a tolerance of less than 1% and is temperature compensated. Fixed output voltages 1.2V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V, and 5.0V and an adjustable version are available in a small 5-pin SOT-23 package. Other key features include zero off-mode current, reverse battery protection, thermal shutdown and current limit. The SPX5205 is an excellent choice for use in battery-powered applications, and where power conservation is desired such as: cellular/ cordless telephones, radio control systems, and portable computers.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT







ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Thermal Shutdown Internally Limited	Input Supply Voltage20V to +20V
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 seconds)	Enable Input Voltage20V to +20V
Operating Junction Temperature Range -40°C to ±125°C	

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Input voltage	+2.5V to 16V
Operating Junction Temperature Range	
Enable Input Voltage	0V to V _{IN}
SOT-23-5 (θ _{JA})	See Note 1

- ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

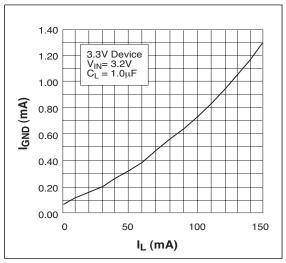
 $T_J=25^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1V$, $I_L=100\mu A$, $C_L=1\mu F$, and $V_{ENABLE}\geq 2.4V$. The \spadesuit denotes the specifications which apply over full temperature range -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	CONDITIONS	
Output Voltage Tolerance (V _{OUT})	-1		+1	%V _{NOM}		
Outsid Valtage Tages and up Capfficiant	-2	57	+2	/00	*	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient			0.4	ppm/°C	<u> </u>	
Line Regulation		0.03	0.1 0.2	%/V	Vin = Vout +1 to 16V and Ven ≤ 6V Vin = Ven =Vout +1 ≤ 8V	
			0.2	%/V	VIN = VEN = VOUT +1 to 16V Ta = 25°C to 85°C	
Load Regulation		0.1	0.2 0.5	%	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V \ge 2.5V$ ◆ $I_{L} = 1$ mA to 150mA	
			1.0		♦ I _L = 100uA to 1mA	
Dropout Voltage (See Note 2) (V _{IN} - V _O)		30	50 70	mV	I _L = 100μA	
		140	190 230	mV	I _L = 50mA	
		180	250 300	mV	I _L = 100mA	
		210	275 350	mV	I _L = 150mA	
Quiescent Current (I _{GND})		0.05	1 5	μΑ	V _{ENABLE} ≤ 0.4V V _{ENABLE} ≤ 0.25V	
Ground Pin Current (I _{GND})		70	125 150	μΑ	I _L = 100μA	
		350	600 800		I _L = 50mA	
		750	1000 1500		I _L = 100mA	
		1300	1900 2500		I _L = 150mA	
Ripple Rejection (PSRR)		70		dB		
Current Limit (I _{LIMIT})		360	500	mA	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	
Output Noise (e _{NO})		300		μV_{RMS}	$I_L = 10$ mA, $C_L = 1$ μ F, $C_{IN} = 1$ μ F (10Hz - 100kHz.)	
		40		μV _{RMS}	$I_L = 10 \text{mA}, C_L = 10 \mu\text{F}, C_{BYP} = 1 \mu\text{F}, C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}, (10 \text{Hz} - 100 \text{kHz})$	
Input Voltage Level Logic Low (V _{IL})			0.4	V	OFF	
Input Voltage Level Logic High (V _{IL})	2.0				ON	
ENABLE Input Current		0.01 3	2 20	μΑ	$V_{IL} \le 0.4V$ $V_{IH} \ge 2.0V$	

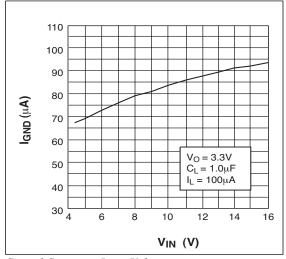
Note 1: The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of maximum operating junction temperature, T_J (max), the junction to ambient thermal resistance, and the ambient, θJ_A, and the ambient temperature T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is given: P_D (max) = (T_J (max) - T_A)/θJ_A, exceeding the maximum allowable power limit will result in excessive die temperature; thus, the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The θJ_A of the SPX5205 is 220°C/W mounted on a PC board.

Note 2: Not applicable to output voltages of less than 2V.

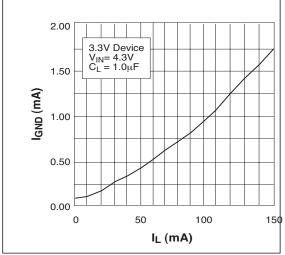
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



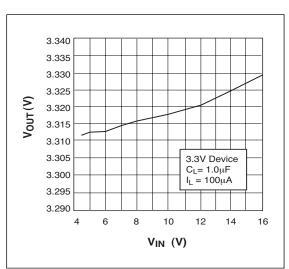
Ground Current vs Load Current



Ground Current vs Input Voltage



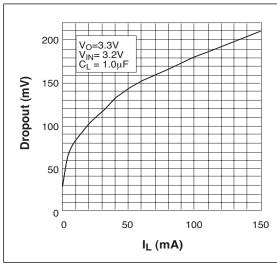
Ground Current vs Load Current in Dropout



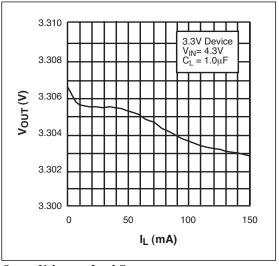
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage



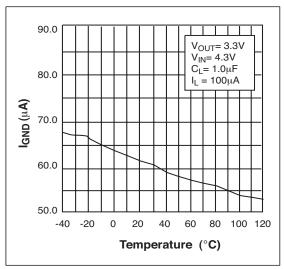
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



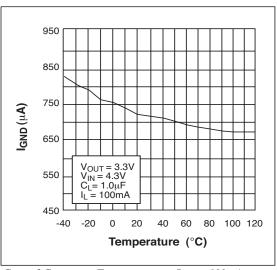
Dropout Voltage vs Load Current



Output Voltage vs Load Current



Ground Current vs Temperature at I_{LOAD} =100 μA

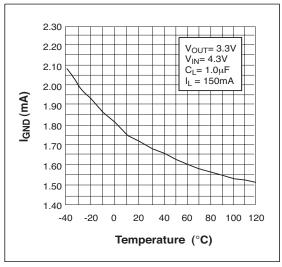


Ground Current vs Temperature at $I_{LOAD} = 100mA$

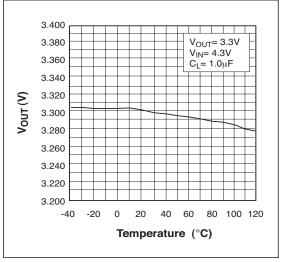


150mA, Low-Noise LDO Voltage Regulator

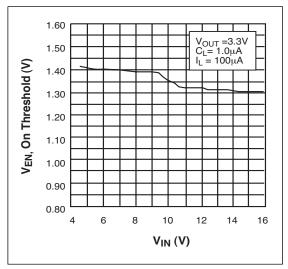
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



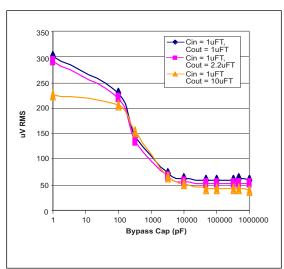
Ground Current in Dropout vs Temperature



Output Voltage vs Temperature



ENABLE Voltage, ON threshold vs Input Voltage



Output Noise vs. Bypass Capacitor Value



APPLICATION INFORMATION

The SPX5205 requires an output capacitor for device stability. Its value depends upon the application circuit. In general, linear regulator stability decreases with higher output currents. In applications where the SPX5205 is putting out less current, a lower output capacitance may be sufficient. For example, a regulator sourcing only 10mA, requires approximately half the capacitance as the same regulator sourcing 150mA.

Bench testing is the best method for determining the proper type and value of the capacitor since the high frequency characteristics of electrolytic capacitors vary widely, depending on type and manufacturer. A high quality 2.2µF aluminum electrolytic capacitor works in most application circuits, but the same stability often can be obtained with a 1µF tantalum electrolytic.

With the SPX5205 adjustable version, the minimum value of output capacitance is a function of the output voltage. The value decreases with higher output voltages, since closed loop gain is increased.

Typical Applications Circuits

A 10nF capacitor on BYP pin will significantly reduce output noise but it may be left unconnected if the output noise is not a major concern. The SPX5205 start-up speed is inversely pro-

portional to the size of the BYP capacitor. Applications requiring a slow ramp-up of the output voltage should use a larger C_{BYP} . However, if a rapid turn-on is necessary, the BYP capacitor can be omitted.

The SPX5205's internal reference is available through the BYP pin.

The Typical Application Circuit shown on page 1 represents a SPX5205 standard application circuit. The EN (enable) pin is pulled high (>2.0V) to enable the regulator. To disable the regulator, EN < 0.4V.

The SPX5205 in Figure 1 illustrates a typical adjustable output voltage configuration. Two resistors (R1 and R2) set the output voltage. The output voltage is calculated using the formula:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.235 V x (1 + R1/R2)$$

R2 must be > $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ and for best results, R2 should be between $22 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $47 \text{k}\Omega$. A capacitor placed between adjustable and ground will provide improved noise performance.

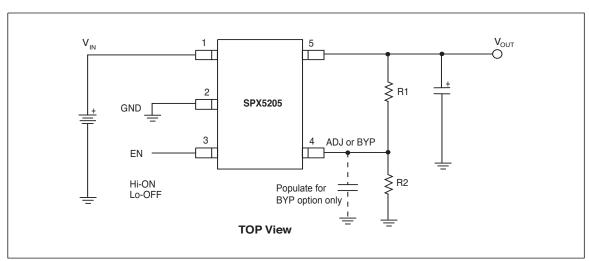
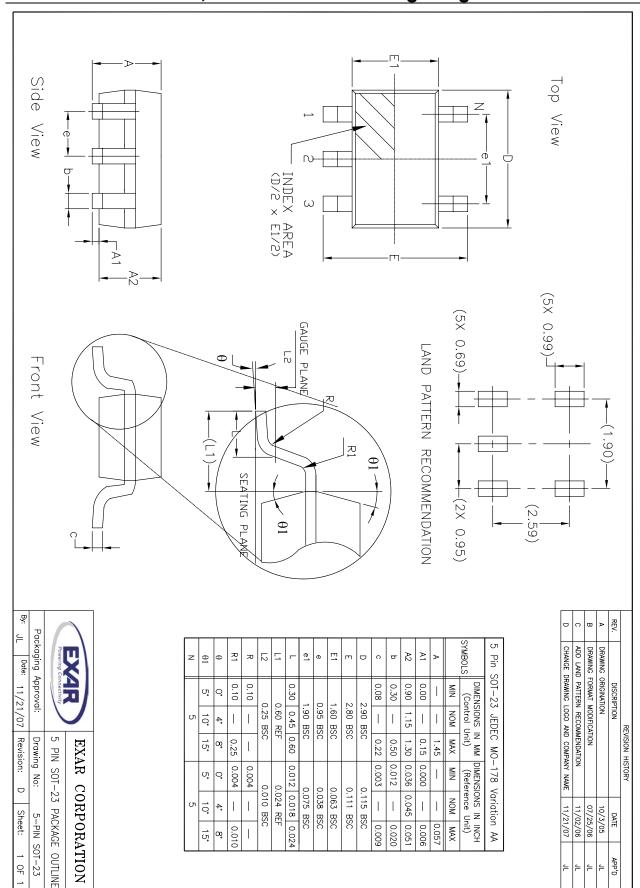


Figure 1. Typical Adjustable Output Voltage.



150mA, Low-Noise LDO Voltage Regulator





ORDERING INFORMATION

			ONDERING INFORMATION		
PART NUMBER	TOP MARK	ACC.	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	PACKAGE	
SPX5205M5-L/TR	H1WW	1%	Adj	5 Pin SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-1-2/	TRR12	1%	1.2V	5 Pin SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-1-8/	TR DDYW	1%	1.8V	5 Pin SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-2-5/	TR R25	1%	2.5V	5 Pin SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-3-0/	TRR30	1%	3.0V	5 PIN SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-3-3/	TRRCWW	1%	3.3V	5 Pin SOT-23	
SPX5205M5-L-5-0/	TRSCWW	1%	5.0V	5 Pin SOT-23	

All Packaging is lead free.

A bar is added to indicate lead-free parts and can be mistaken as a "1" or an "I". /TR = Tape and Reel.

Pack quantity is 3,000 for devices with top mark R12, R25, and R30. Others are 2,500 per reel

WW=Work Week

YW=Year where "6" = 2016 and Week where "A" = weeks 1 and 2, "Z" = weeks 51 and 52.

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