

DESCRIPTION

The MP20048 is a kind of new low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators which uses an NMOS as the pass element in a voltage-follower configuration. It can get any value of output from 1.234V to 5V. The benefit of this product is that it can operate without any capacitors.

The MP20048 uses an advanced BICMOS process to yield high precision. It also delivers very low dropout voltage and low ground pin current. It integrates the thermal-off and current limit block to protect the devices from damage. The MP20048 is available in a TSOT23-5 package.

FEATURES

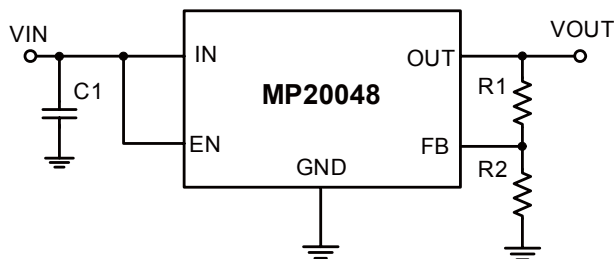
- Stable with No Output Capacitor or Any Capacitors
- Input Voltage Range: 1.7V to 5.5V
- Output Voltage Range: 1.234V to 5V
- 62.5mV Dropout at 250mA Load
- 1% Accuracy for Initial Reference
- Thermal off and Current Limit Protection
- Available in a TSOT23-5 package

APPLICATIONS

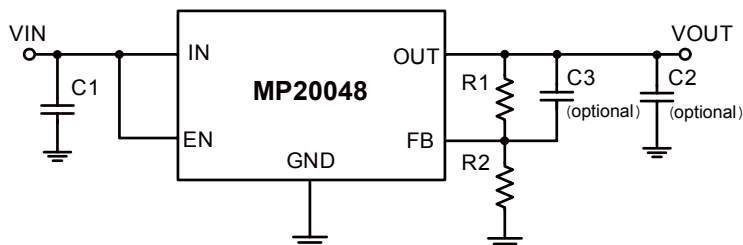
- VCOs
- Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment
- Post-Regulation for Switching Supplies
- Point of Load Regulation for DSPs, FPGAs, ASICs, and Microprocessors

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



Typical Application Circuit



Typical Application Circuit with optional output cap and feedforward cap

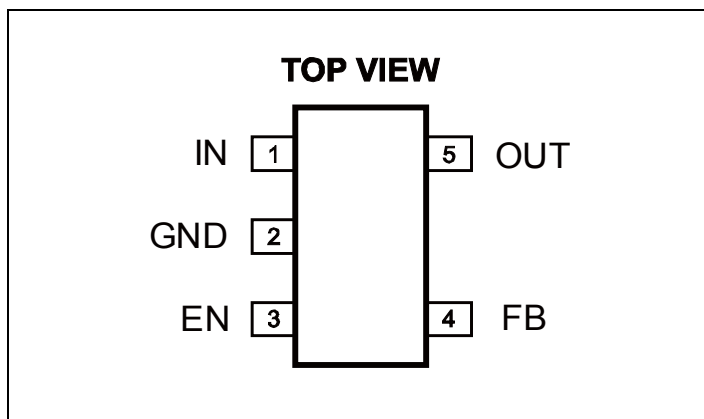
ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking	Free Air Temperature (T _A)
MP20048DJ	TSOT23-5	3B	-40°C to +85°C

*For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (eg. MP20048DJ-Z)

For Lead Free, add suffix -LF (eg. MP20048DJ-LF-Z)

PACKAGE REFERENCE



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ⁽¹⁾

Supply Input Voltage 6V

Power Dissipation, P_D @ T_A = 25°C ⁽²⁾

..... 0.45W

Operating Junct. Temp (T_J) -40°C to 125°C

Storage Temperature Range -65°C to 150°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10sec) 260°C

ESD Susceptibility ⁽³⁾

HBM (Human Body Mode) 2kV

MM (Machine Mode) 500V

Recommended Operating Conditions ⁽⁴⁾

Supply Input Voltage 1.7V to 5.5V

Enable Input Voltage 0V to 5.5V

Junction Temperature +125°C

Thermal Resistance ⁽⁵⁾

	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}
TSOT23-5	220	110

Notes:

- Exceeding these ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.
- The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J(MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature T_A. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by P_D(MAX) = (T_J(MAX) - T_A) / θ_{JA} . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution recommended.
- The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.
- Measured on JESD51-7 4-layer board.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ⁽⁶⁾

$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(nom)} + 0.5V^{(6)}$, $V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{EN}=1.7V$, $C_2=0.1\mu F$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters		Test Condition		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{IN}	Input voltage range ⁽⁶⁾			1.7		5.5	V
V _{FB}	Internal reference	T _A =25℃		1.221	1.234	1.247	V
	Accuracy			-1.0		+1.0	%
V _{OUT}	Output voltage range ⁽⁷⁾			V _{FB}		5.5- Z _O (DO)* I _{OUT}	V
ΔV _{OUT} %/ΔV _{I_N}	Line regulation ⁽⁸⁾	1.7V≤V _{IN} ≤5.5V			0.01		%/V
ΔV _{OUT} %/ΔI _{O_{UT}}	Load regulation ⁽⁹⁾	1mA≤I _{OUT} ≤250mA			0.0005		%/mA
V _{DO}	Dropout Voltage ⁽¹⁰⁾	I _{OUT} =250mA			62.5		mV
Z _O (DO)	Output impedance in dropout	1.7V≤V _{IN} ≤5.5V			0.25		Ω
I _{CL}	Output current limit	V _{OUT} =0.9×V _{OUT(nom)}		270	450		mA
I _{SC}	Short-circuit current	V _{OUT} =0V			430		mA
I _{GND}	Ground pin current	I _{OUT} =10mA			350		μA
		I _{OUT} =100mA			500	800	μA
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown current (I _{GND})	V _{EN} ≤0.5V,V _{OUT} ≤V _{IN} ≤5.5V			0.01	1	μA
I _{LEAK}	Output leakage	V _{EN} ≤0.5V,V _{OUT} ≤V _{IN} ≤5.5V -40℃≤T _J ≤+125℃				6.5	μA
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio (ripple rejection)	I _{OUT} =250mA	f=100Hz		48		dB
			f=10kHz		23		
V _N	Output noise voltage BW=10Hz—100kHz	C ₂ =10μF, No C ₃		48			μV _{RMS}
		C ₂ =10μF, C ₃ =0.01μF		37			
t _{STR}	Startup time	V _{OUT} =2.5V, R _L =25Ω,C ₂ =1μF		0.5			ms
V _{EN} (HI)	Enable high (enabled)			1.7		V _{IN}	V
V _{EN} (LO)	Enable low (shutdown)			0		0.5	V
T _{SD}	Thermal shutdown temperature	Shutdown Temp increasing			+140		℃
		Reset Temp decreasing			+130		℃
T _J	Operating junction temperature					125	℃

Notes:

6) Minimum $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+V_{DO}$ or 1.7V

7) This version is tested at $V_{OUT}=2.5V$

$$8) \text{ Line Regulation} = \frac{V_{OUT}[V_{IN(MAX)}] - V_{OUT}[V_{IN(MIN)}]}{[V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{IN(MIN)}] \times V_{OUT(NOM)}} \times 100(\%/V)$$

$$9) \text{ Load Regulation} = \frac{V_{OUT}[I_{OUT(MAX)}] - V_{OUT}[I_{OUT(MIN)}]}{V_{OUT(NOM)}} \times 100(\%)$$

10) Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential when the output voltage drops 100mV below its nominal value.

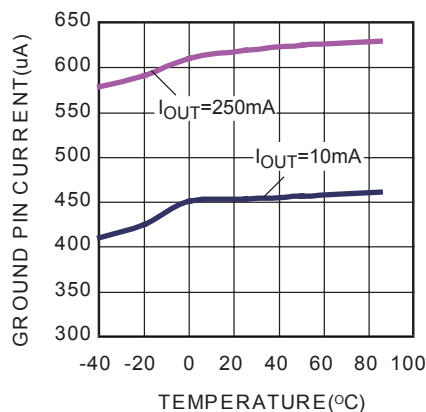
PIN FUNCTIONS

Package Pin #	Name	Description
1	IN	Regulator Input. Supply voltage ranges from +1.7V to 5.5V.
2	GND	Ground
3	EN	Positive polarity enable(EN) input
4	FB	Feedback voltage for setting output voltage of the device.
5	OUT	Regulator output. It can be stable without output capacitor

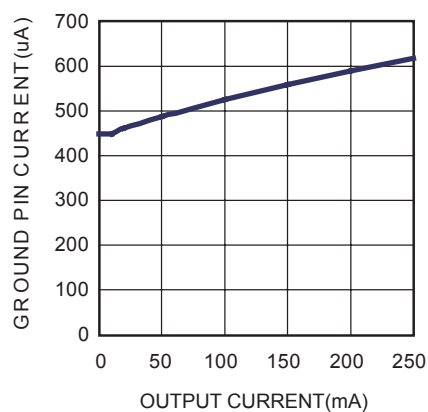
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN}=3V$, $V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{EN}=1.7V$, $C_1=1\mu F$, $C_2=0.1\mu F$, no C_3 , $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted

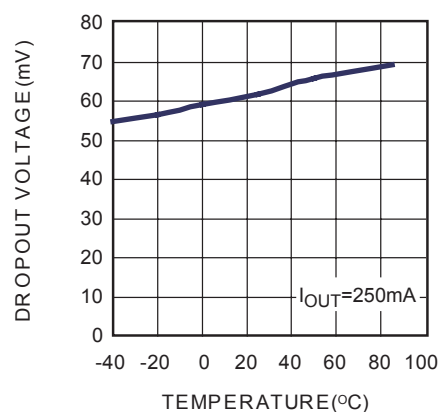
Ground Pin Current vs. Temperature



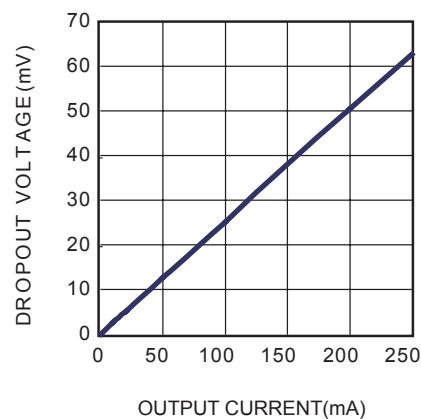
Ground Pin Current vs. Output Current



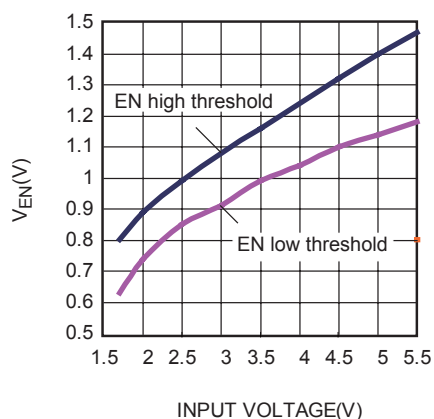
Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



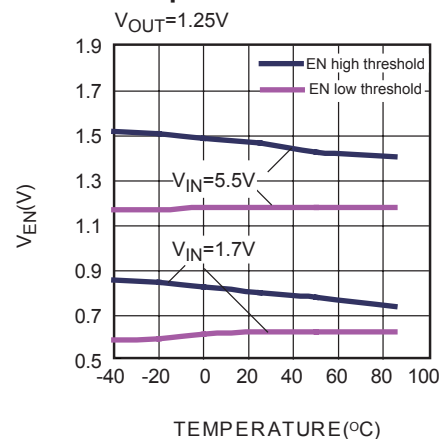
Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



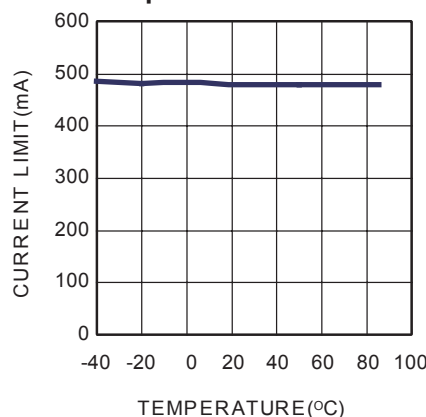
EN threshold vs. Input Voltage



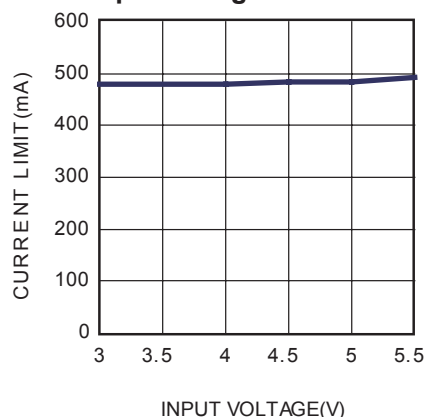
EN threshold vs. Temperature



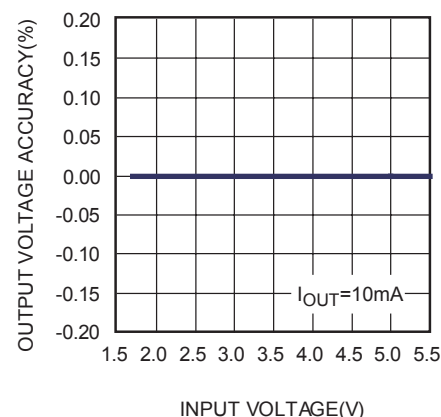
Current Limit vs. Temperature



Current Limit vs. Input Voltage

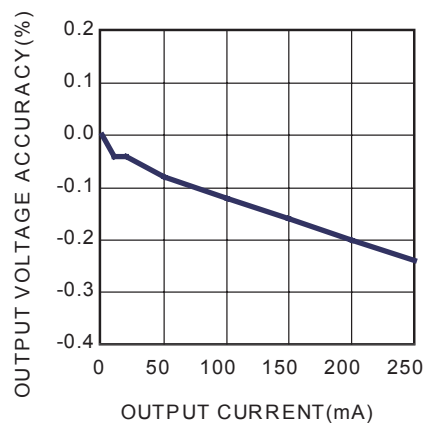
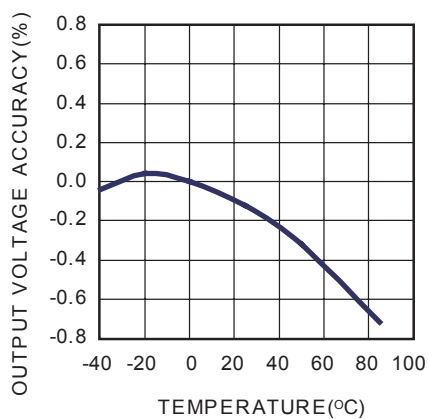
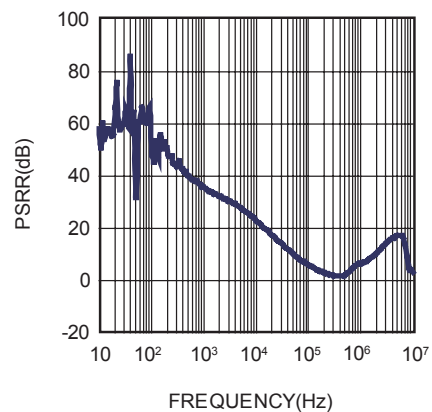


Line Regulation



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS(continued)

$V_{IN}=3V$, $V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{EN}=1.7V$, $C_1=1\mu F$, $C_2=0.1\mu F$, no C_3 , $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

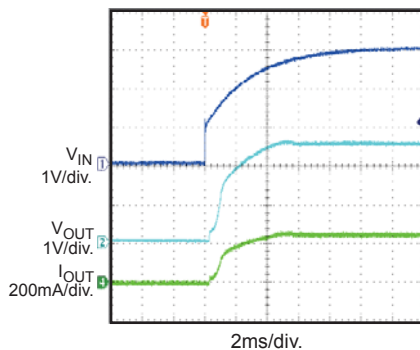
Load Regulation

Output Voltage Accuracy vs. Temperature

PSRR


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS(continued)

$V_{IN}=3V$, $V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{EN}=1.7V$, $C_1=1\mu F$, $C_2=0.1\mu F$, no C_3 , $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

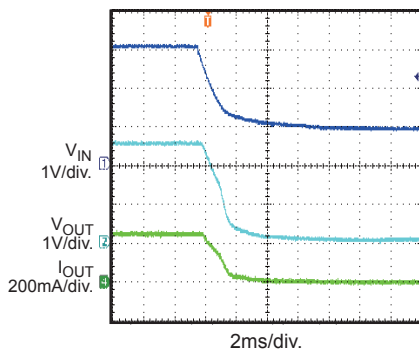
**Input Power Start Up
with Resistive Load**

$I_{OUT}=250mA$



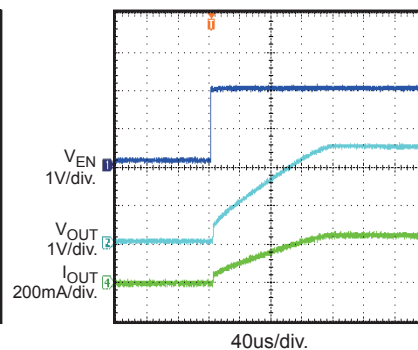
**Input Power Shut Down
with Resistive Load**

$I_{OUT}=250mA$



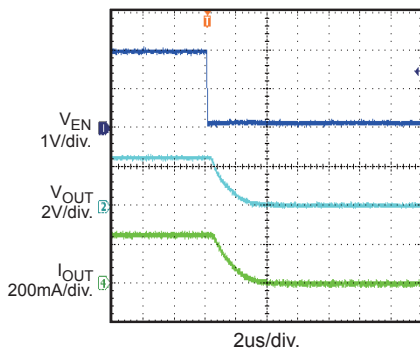
**EN Start Up
with Resistive Load**

$I_{OUT}=250mA$



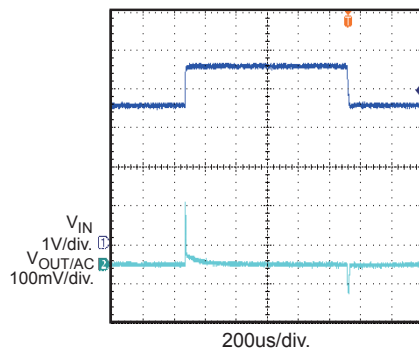
**EN Shut Down
with Resistive Load**

$I_{OUT}=250mA$



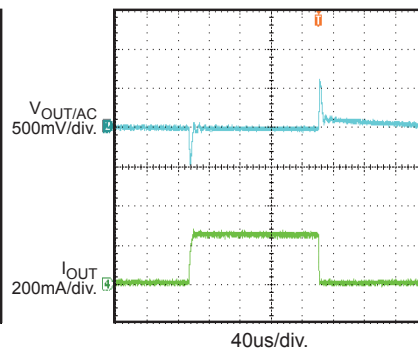
**Line Transient
with Resistive Load**

$V_{IN}=3.5V-4.5V$, $V_{OUT}=2.50V$,
 $C_1=0$, $I_{OUT}=250mA$

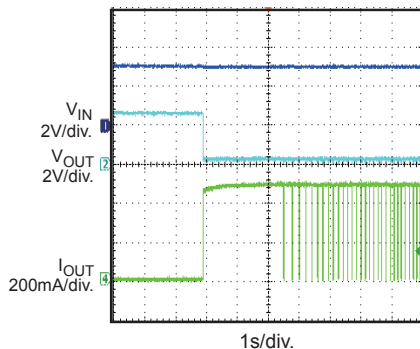


**Load Transient
with Resistive Load**

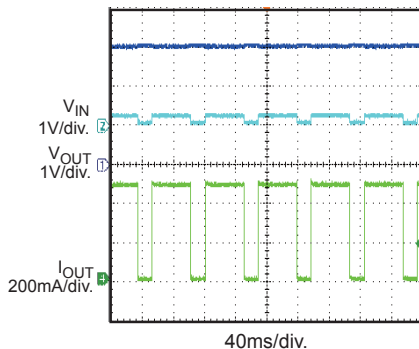
$I_{OUT}=10mA-250mA$



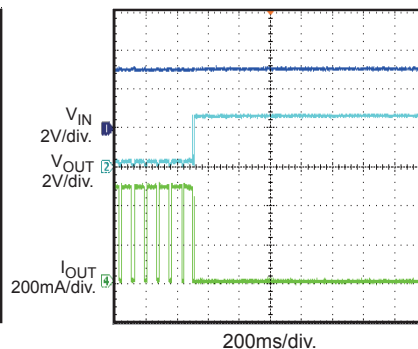
**Over Current Protection
Entry**



**Over Current Protection
Steady State**



**Over Current Protection
Recovery**



BLOCK DIAGRAM

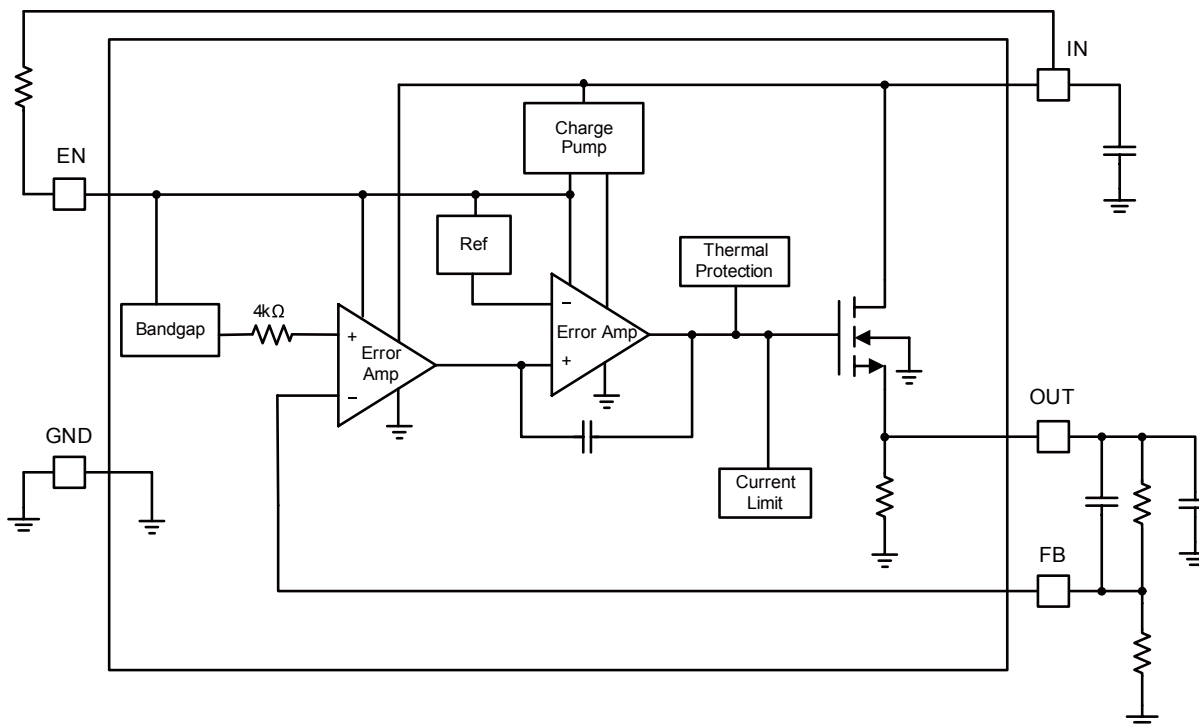


Figure1—Functional Block Diagram

OPERATION

The MP20048 is a kind of new low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulators which uses an NMOS as the pass element in a voltage-follower configuration. The highlight of this topology is the stability even without outside capacitor. It can get any value of output between 1.234V to 5V.

The MP20048 uses an advanced BICMOS process to yield high precision. It also delivers very low dropout voltages and low ground pin current and features the thermal-off and current limit block to protect the devices from damage.

Dropout Voltage

Dropout voltage is the minimum input to output differential voltage required for the regulator to maintain an output voltage within 100mV of its nominal value. Because the NMOS pass element behaves as a low-value resistor, the dropout voltage of MP20048 is very low.

Enable Pin and Shutdown

The MP20048 can be switched ON or OFF by a logic input at the EN pin. A high voltage at this pin will turn the device on. When the EN pin is

low, the regulator output is off. The EN pin should be tied to V_{IN} to keep the regulator output always on if the application does not require the shutdown feature. Do not float the EN pin.

Current Limit

The MP20048 includes a current limit structure which monitors and controls NMOS's gate voltage to limit the guaranteed maximum output current to 450mA.

Thermal Protection

Thermal protection turns off the NMOS when the junction temperature exceeds $+140^{\circ}\text{C}$, allowing the IC to cool. When the IC's junction temperature drops by 10°C , the NMOS will be turned on again. Thermal protection limits total power dissipation in the MP20048. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to 125°C maximum.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Setting the Output Voltage

The output voltage of MP20048 can get any value of output between 1.234V to 5V. The voltage divider divides the output voltage down to the feedback voltage by the ratio:

$$V_{FB} = V_{OUT} \frac{R2}{R1 + R2}$$

Where V_{FB} is the feedback threshold voltage ($V_{FB} = 1.234V$), and V_{OUT} is the output voltage. Thus the output voltage is:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.234 \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}$$

$R2$ can be as high as 100kΩ, but a typical value is 10kΩ. Using that value, $R1$ is determined by:

$$R1 = R2 \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT} - V_{FB}}{V_{FB}} \right)$$

For example, for a 2.5V output voltage, $R2$ is 10kΩ, and $R1$ is 10.2kΩ. You can select a standard 10.2kΩ ($\pm 1\%$) resistor for $R1$.

Power Dissipation

The power dissipation for any package depends on the thermal resistance of the case and circuit board, the temperature difference between the junction and ambient air, and the rate of air flow. The power dissipation across the device can be represented by the equation:

$$P = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$

The allowable power dissipation can be calculated using the following equation:

$$P_{(MAX)} = (T_{Junction} - T_{Ambient}) / \theta_{JA}$$

Where $(T_{Junction} - T_{Ambient})$ is the temperature difference between the junction and the surrounding environment, θ_{JA} is the thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient environment.

Output Capacitor Selection

The MP20048 does not require the output capacitor for stable operation. It is specifically designed to be stable with any type and value capacitor including ceramic and electrolytic. Although an output capacitor is not required for stability, the output capacitor, $C2$, is optional to be connected at the output side. (Figure 2) Output capacitor of larger values will help to improve load transient response and reduce output noise with the drawback of increasing size.

Output Noise

A precision bandgap reference is used to generate the internal reference voltage, V_{REF} , which is the dominant noise source within the MP20048. It is optional to connect a feed forward capacitor, $C3$, from the output to feedback to improve load transient performance. This capacitor, $C3$, should be limited to be less than 0.1μF. (Figure 2)

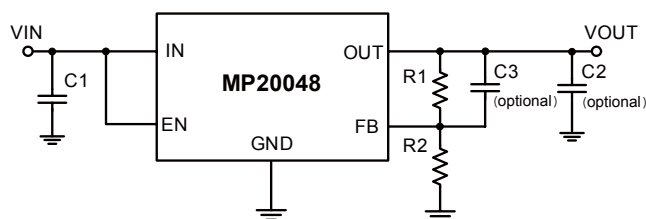
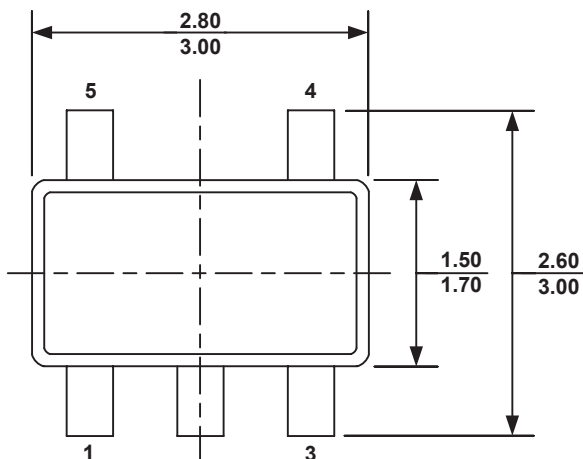


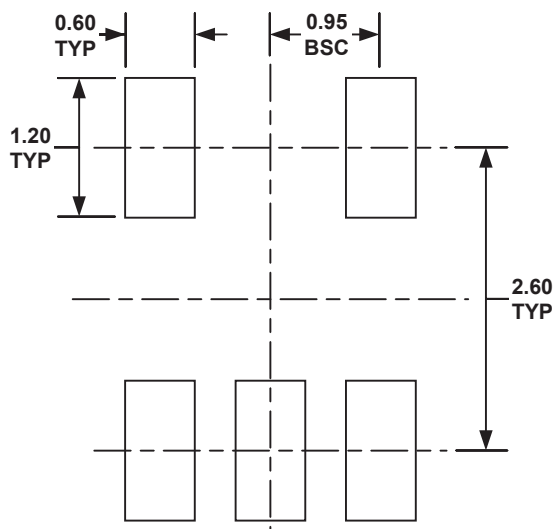
Figure2. Typical Application Circuit with optional output cap and feedforward cap

PACKAGE INFORMATION

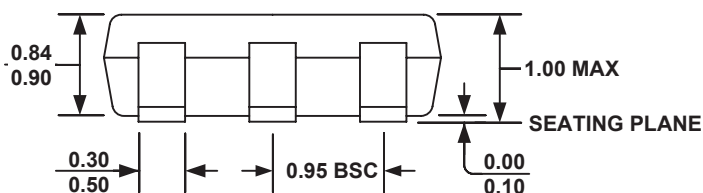
TSOT23-5



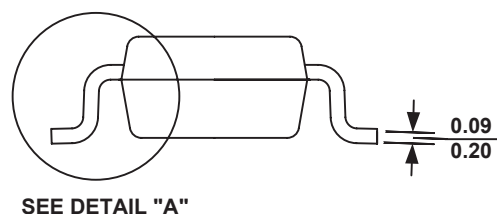
TOP VIEW



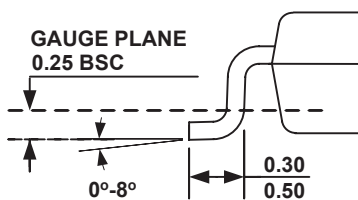
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



DETAIL A

NOTE:

- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURR.
- 3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION.
- 4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETERS MAX.
- 5) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO-193, VARIATION AA.
- 6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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