



## DESCRIPTION

The A8113 is designed for portable RF and wireless applications with demanding performance and space requirements. The A8113 performance is optimized for battery-powered systems to deliver ultra low noise and low quiescent current. A noise bypass pin is available for further reduction of output noise.

Regulator ground current increases only slightly in dropout, further prolonging the battery life. The A8113 also works with low-ESR ceramic capacitors, reducing the amount of board space necessary for power applications, critical in hand-held wireless devices. The A8113 consumes less than 0.01 $\mu$ A in shutdown mode and has fast turn-on time less than 50 $\mu$ s. The other features include ultra low dropout voltage, high output accuracy, current limiting protection, and high ripple rejection ratio.

The A8113 is available in SOT-25 package.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Package Type	Part Number	
SOT-25 SPQ: 3,000pcs/Reel	E5	A8113E5R
		A8113E5VR
Note	V: Halogen free Package R: Tape & Reel	
AiT provides all RoHS products		

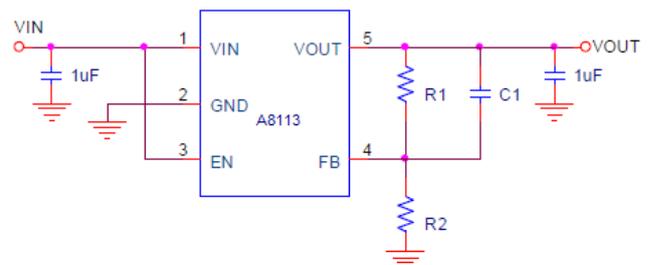
## FEATURES

- Ultra-low Noise for RF Application
- Ultra-Fast Response in Line/Load Transient
- Quick Start-Up (Typically 50 $\mu$ s)
- <0.01 $\mu$ A Standby Current When Shutdown.
- Low Dropout:210mV@300mA
- Wide Operating Voltage Ranges:2V to 6V
- TTL-logic-Controlled Shutdown Input
- Low Temperature Coefficient
- Current Limiting Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Only 1 $\mu$ F Output Capacitor Required for Stability
- High Power Supply Rejection Ratio
- Custom Voltage Available
- Fast output discharge
- Available in SOT-25 package

## APPLICATION

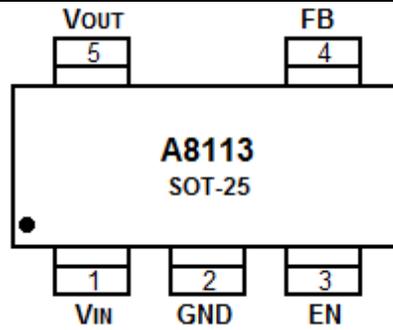
- LED APPLICATION
- Cellular and Smart Phones
- Battery-Powered Equipment
- Laptop, Palmtops, Notebook Computers
- Hand-Held Instruments
- PCMCIA Cards
- MP3/MP4/MP5 Players
- Portable Information Appliances

## TYPICAL APPLICATION





## PIN DESCRIPTION



Top View

Pin #	Symbol	Function
1	V <sub>IN</sub>	Power Input Voltage.
2	GND	Ground.
3	EN	Chip Enable Pin : active high with internal 8 MΩ pull down
4	FB	FB pin for adjustable version.
5	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage.



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V <sub>CC</sub> , Input Supply Voltage	-0.3V to +6V
EN Input Voltage	-0.3V to +V <sub>IN</sub>
Output Voltage	-0.3V to V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3V
Output Current	300mA
Maximum Junction Temperature	125°C
Operating Temperature Range <sup>NOTE1</sup>	-40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 125°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	300°C

Stress beyond above listed "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may lead permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operations of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE1: The A8113 is guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 70°C. Specifications over the -40°C to 85°C operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

Package	$\theta_{JA}$	$\theta_{JC}$
SOT-25	250°C/W	130°C/W

NOTE: Thermal Resistance is specified with approximately 1 square of 1oz copper.



## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, EN=V<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>IN</sub>=C<sub>OUT</sub>=1μF, C<sub>FB</sub>=22nF, T<sub>A</sub>=25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		2	-	6	V	
Output Voltage Accuracy <sup>NOTE2</sup>	ΔV <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA	-1	-	+1	%	
			-2	-	+2		
Current Limit	I <sub>LIM</sub>	R <sub>LOAD</sub> =1Ω	400	430	-	mA	
Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> >1.2V, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0mA	-	90	130	μA	
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>DROP</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA, V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.8V	-	130	180	mV	
			-	210	300		
Line Regulation <sup>NOTE3</sup>	ΔV <sub>LINE</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.6V to 5.5V I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA	-	0.05	0.17	%/V	
Load Regulation <sup>NOTE4</sup>	ΔV <sub>LOAD</sub>	1mA<I <sub>OUT</sub> <300mA	-	-	2	%/A	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient <sup>NOTE5</sup>	TC <sub>VOUT</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =1mA	-	±60	-	ppm/°C	
Standby Current	I <sub>STBY</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =GND, Shutdown	-	0.01	1	μA	
EN Input Bias Current	I <sub>IBSD</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =GND or V <sub>IN</sub>	-	0	100	nA	
EN Input Threshold	Logic Low	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =3V to 5.5V, Shutdown	-	-	0.4	V
	Logic High	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =3V to 5.5V, Start up	1.2	-	-	
Output Noise Voltage	e <sub>NO</sub>	10Hz to 100kHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> =200mA, C <sub>OUT</sub> =1μF	-	100	-	μV <sub>RMS</sub>	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	f=217Hz	PSRR	C <sub>OUT</sub> =1μF, I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA	-	-80	-	dB
	f=1kHz			-	-78	-	
	f=10kHz			-	-65	-	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown, Temp increasing	-	165	-	°C	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	T <sub>SDHY</sub>		-	30	-	°C	

NOTE2: This IC includes output voltage accuracy ±2%.

NOTE3: Line regulation is calculated by 
$$\Delta V_{LINE} = \left( \frac{\Delta V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}}{\Delta V_{IN} \times V_{OUT(normal)}} \right) \times 100$$

Where V<sub>OUT1</sub> is the output voltage when V<sub>IN</sub>=5.5V, and V<sub>OUT2</sub> is the output voltage when V<sub>IN</sub>=3.6V, ΔV<sub>IN</sub>=1.9V. V<sub>OUT(normal)</sub>=2.8V.

NOTE4: Load regulation is calculated by 
$$\Delta V_{LOAD} = \left( \frac{\Delta V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}}{\Delta I_{OUT} \times V_{OUT(normal)}} \right) \times 100$$

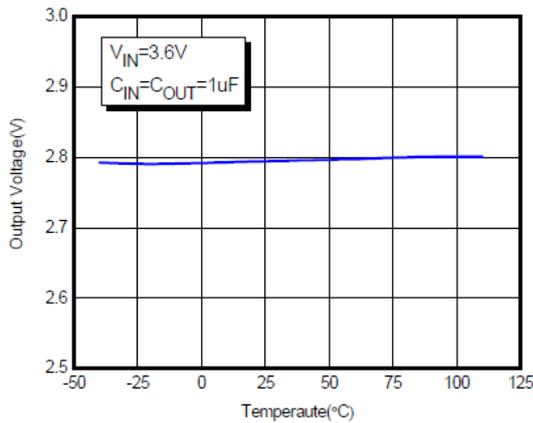
Where V<sub>OUT1</sub> is the output voltage when I<sub>OUT</sub>=1mA, and V<sub>OUT2</sub> is the output voltage when I<sub>OUT</sub>=300mA. ΔI<sub>OUT</sub>=0.299A, V<sub>OUT(normal)</sub>=2.8V.

NOTE5: The temperature coefficient is calculated by 
$$TCV_{OUT} = \frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T \times V_{OUT}}$$

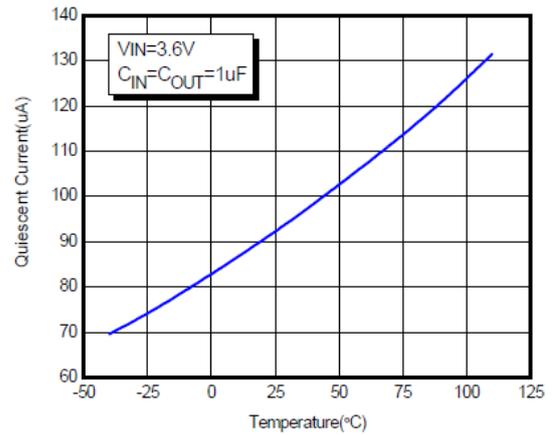


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

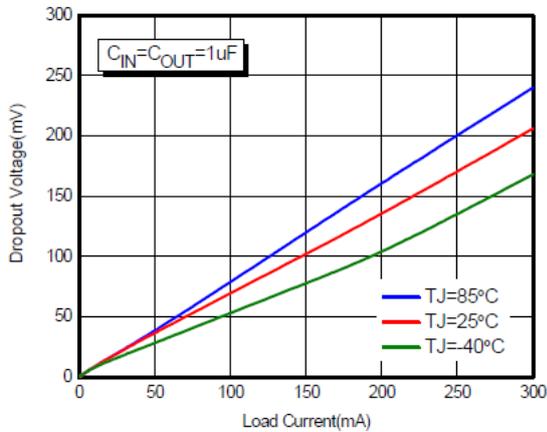
1. Output Voltage vs. Temperature



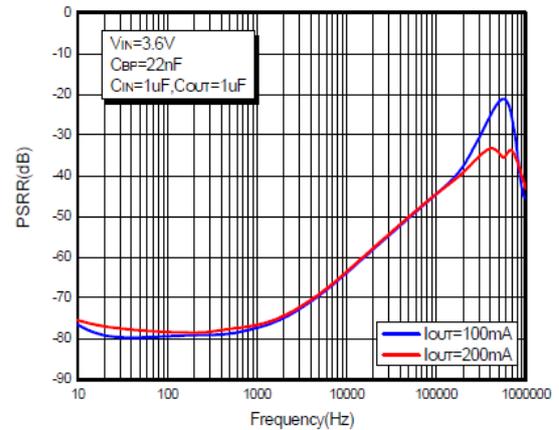
2. Quiescent Current vs. Temperature



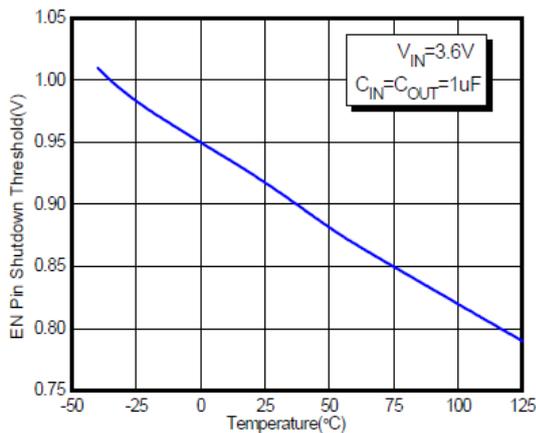
3. Dropout Voltage vs. Load Current



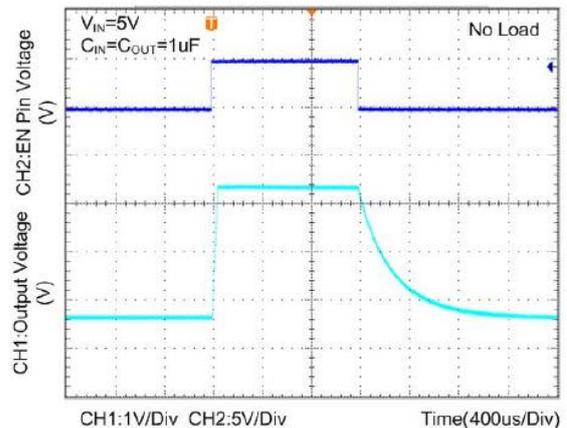
4. PSRR



5. EN Pin Shutdown Threshold vs. Temperature

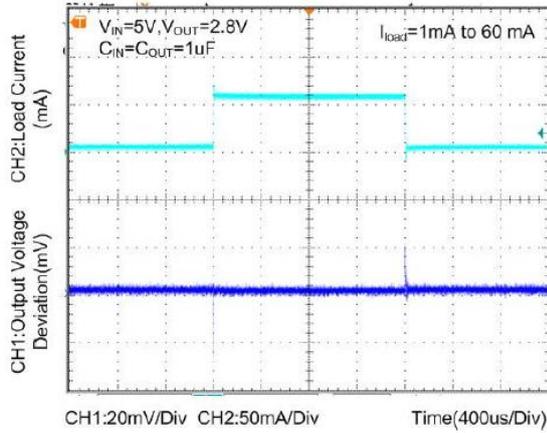


6. EN Pin Shutdown Response

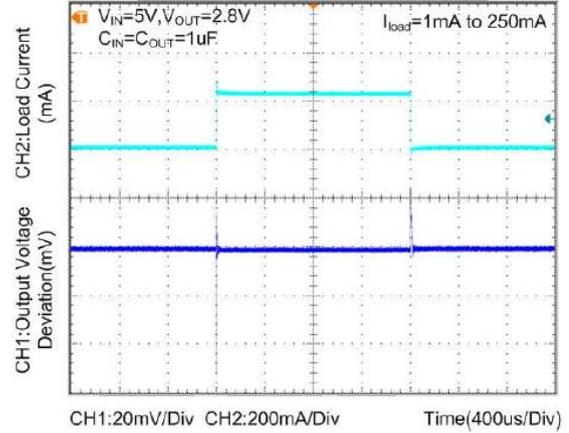




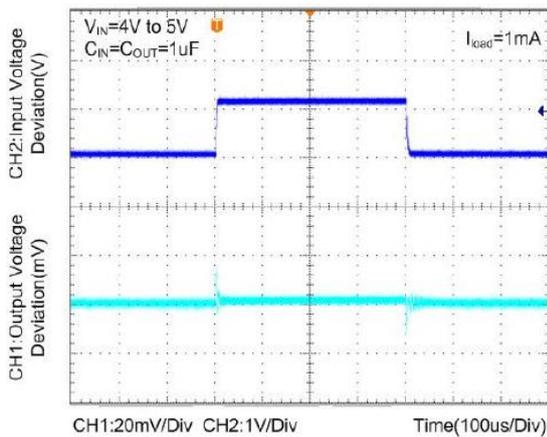
7. Load Transient Response



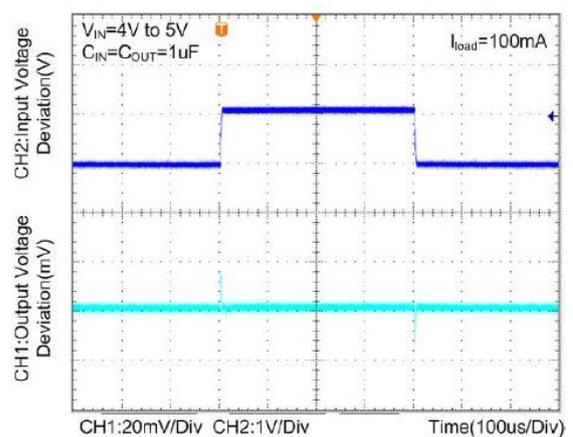
8. Load Transient Response



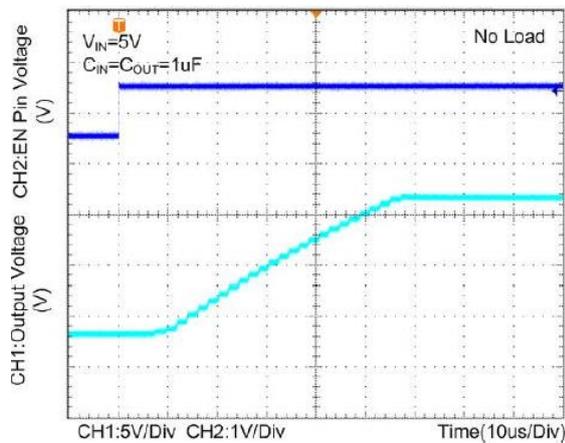
9. Line Transient Response



10. Line Transient Response

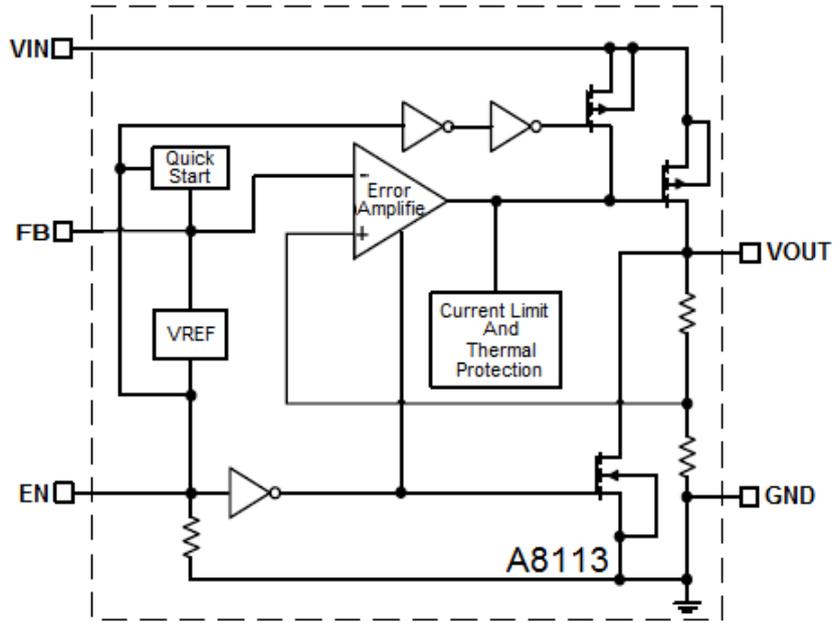


11. Start Up





**BLOCK DIAGRAM**





## DETAILED INFORMATION

### Applications Information

Like any low-dropout regulator, the external capacitors used with the A8113 must be carefully selected for regulator stability and performance. Using a capacitor whose value is  $> 1\mu\text{F}$  on the A8113 input and the amount of capacitance can be increased without limit. The input capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 0.5 inch from the input pin of the IC and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic or tantalum can be used for this capacitor. The capacitor with larger value and lower ESR (equivalent series resistance) provides better PSRR and line-transient response. The output capacitor must meet both requirements for minimum amount of capacitance and ESR in all LDOs application. The A8113 is designed specifically to work with low ESR ceramic output capacitor in space-saving and performance consideration. Using a ceramic capacitor whose value is at least  $1\mu\text{F}$  with ESR is  $> 25\text{m}\Omega$  on the A8113 output ensures stability. The A8113 still works well with output capacitor of other types due to the wide stable ESR range. Output capacitor of larger capacitance can reduce noise and improve load transient response, stability, and PSRR. The output capacitor should be located not more than 0.5 inch from the  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  pin of the A8113 and returned to a clean analog ground.

### Enable Function

The A8113 features an LDO regulator enable/disable function. To assure the LDO regulator will switch on; the EN turn on control level must be greater than 1.2 volts. The LDO regulator will go into the shutdown mode when the voltage on the EN pin falls below 0.4 volts. For to protect the system, the A8113 have a quick discharge function. If the enable function is not needed in a specific application, it may be tied to  $V_{\text{IN}}$  to keep the LDO regulator in a continuously on state.

### Programming the A8113 Adjustable LDO regulator

The output voltage of the A8113 adjustable regulator is programmed using an external resistor divider as show in Figure as below. The output voltage is calculated using equation as below:

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

Where:  $V_{\text{REF}}=1.23\text{V}$  typ. (the internal reference voltage) Resistors R1 and R2 should be chosen for approximately 50uA divider current. Lower value resistors can be used for improved noise performance, but the solution consumes more power. Higher resistor values should be avoided as leakage current into/out of FB across R1/R2 creates an offset voltage that artificially increases/decreases the feedback voltage and thus erroneously decrease/increases  $V_{\text{OUT}}$ . The recommended design procedure is to choose  $R2=30.1\text{k}\Omega$  to set the divider current at 50uA,  $C1=22\text{pF}$  for stability, and then calculate using Equation as below:

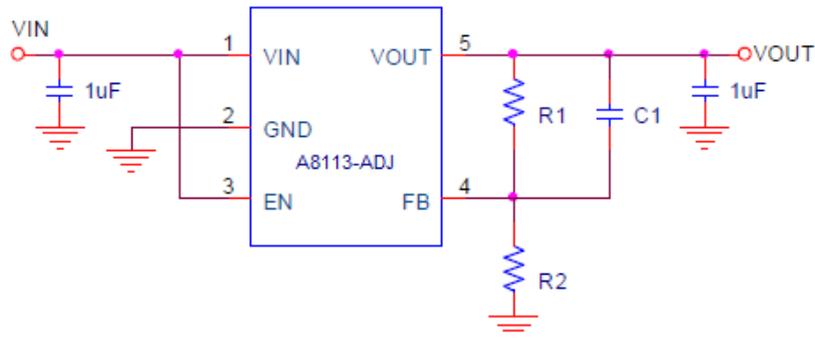


$$R1 = \left( \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right) \times R2$$

In order to improve the stability of the adjustable version, it is suggested that a small compensation capacitor be placed between OUT and FB. The suggested value of this capacitor for several resistor ratios is shown in the table below.

### Output Voltage Programming Guide

Output Voltage	R1	R2	C1
1.8V	13.9 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	22pF
2.5V	31.6 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	22pF
3.3V	51 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	22pF
3.6V	59 kΩ	30.1 kΩ	22pF



A8113 Adjustable Programming

### Thermal Considerations

Thermal protection limits power dissipation in A8113. When the operation junction temperature exceeds 165°C, the OTP circuit starts the thermal shutdown function turn the pass element off. The pass element turns on again after the junction temperature cools by 30°C.

For continue operation, do not exceed absolute maximum operation junction temperature 125°C. The power dissipation definition in device is:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_Q$$



The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of IC package, PCB layout, the rate of surroundings airflow and temperature difference between junction to ambient. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by following formula :

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

Where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is the maximum operation junction temperature 125°C,  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature and the  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction to ambient thermal resistance. For recommended operating conditions specification of A8113, where  $T_{J(MAX)}$  is the maximum junction temperature of the die(125°C) and  $T_A$  is the maximum ambient temperature. The junction to ambient thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$  is layout dependent) for SOT-25 package is 250°C/W on standard JEDEC 51-3 thermal test board. The maximum power dissipation at  $T_A= 25^\circ\text{C}$  can be calculated by following formula:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) / 250 = 400\text{mW(SOT-25)}$$

The maximum power dissipation depends on operating ambient temperature for fixed  $T_{J(MAX)}$  and thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$ . It is also useful to calculate the junction of temperature of the A8113 under a set of specific conditions. In this example let the Input voltage  $V_{IN}=3.3\text{V}$ , the output current  $I_O=300\text{mA}$  and the case temperature  $T_A=40^\circ\text{C}$  measured by a thermal couple during operation. The power dissipation for the  $V_O=2.8\text{V}$  version of the A8113 can be calculated as:

$$P_D = (3.3\text{V} - 2.8\text{V}) \times 300\text{mA} + 3.6\text{V} \times 100\mu\text{A} = 150\text{mW}$$

And the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , can be calculated as follows:

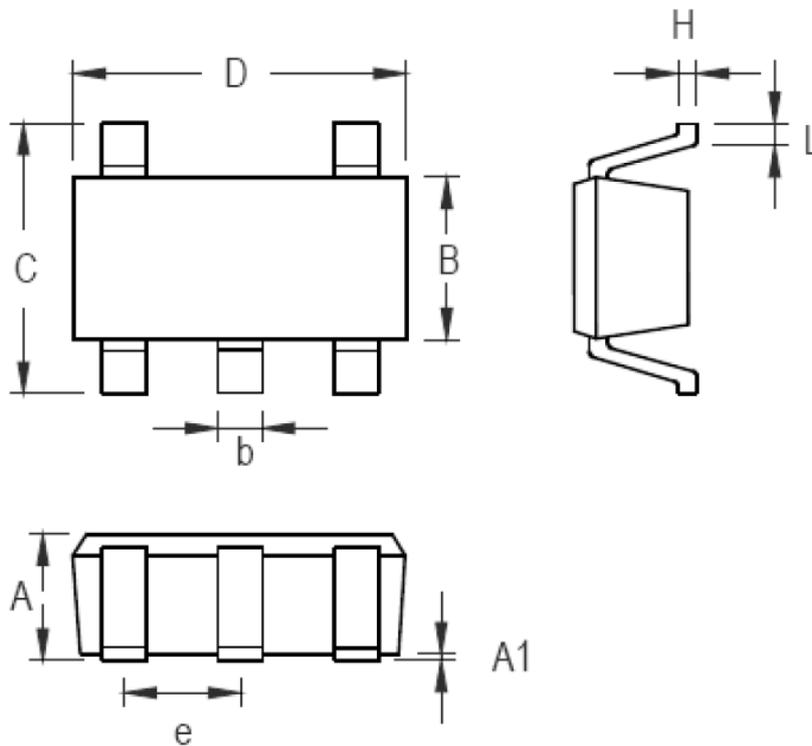
$$T_J = T_A + P_D \times \theta_{JA} = 40^\circ\text{C} + 0.15\text{W} \times 250^\circ\text{C/W} = 40^\circ\text{C} + 37.5^\circ\text{C} = 77.5^\circ\text{C} < T_{J(MAX)} = 125^\circ\text{C}$$

For this operating condition,  $T_J$  is lower than the absolute maximum operating junction temperature, 125°C, so it is safe to use the A8113 in this configuration.



## PACKAGE INFORMATION

Dimension in SOT-25 (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.889	1.295	0.035	0.051
A1	0.000	0.152	0.000	0.006
B	1.397	1.803	0.055	0.071
b	0.356	0.559	0.014	0.022
C	2.591	2.997	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



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