



## Description

GL6310 combines high accuracy with very low power consumption, and provides high output current even when the application requires extremely low input-output voltage differential.

GL6310 includes a precision voltage reference, an error correction circuit, over-temperature protection, and a current limited output driver. Fast transient response to load variations provides excellent stability under dynamic load conditions.

GL6310 package are SOT-23 (150mW), SOT-89 (500mW)

## Features

- ◆ Maximum output current 300mA (within maximum power dissipation)
- ◆ Output voltage: from 1.5 V to 3.6V in 0.1V increments
- ◆ Output voltage  $\pm 2\%$
- ◆ CMOS low power consumption, max. 50 $\mu$ A
- ◆ Ultra-low dropout voltage 0.16V @  $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$  at  $V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$
- ◆ SOT-23 (150mW) , SOT-89 (500mW)

## Application

Palmtops

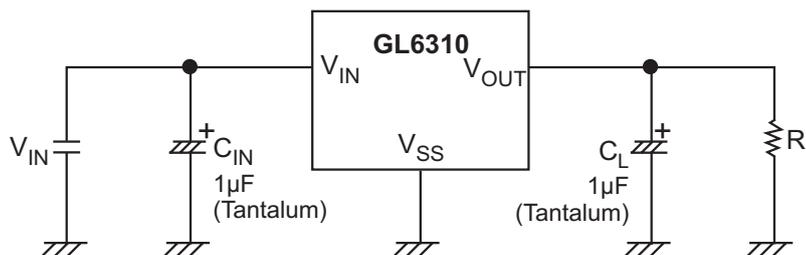
Portable Cameras

Video Recorders

Battery Powered Equipment

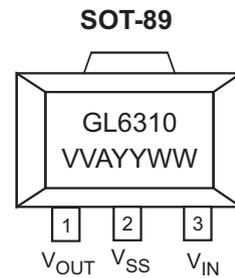
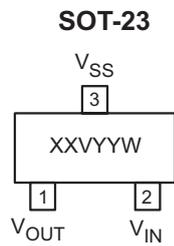
Reference Voltage Sources

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS



### 300mA ULTRA - LOW DROPOUT POSITIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

#### ◆ MARKING INFORMATION & PIN CONFIGURATIONS(TOP VIEW)



XX = Marking Code(FA = GL6310)  
 V = Voltage Code  
 VV = Voltage Suffix (18=1.8V ,36=3.6V)  
 A = Assembly Location  
 YY = Year  
 WW, W= Weekly

#### ◆ ORDERING INFORMATION (Green Package Products are available now!)

Ordering Number	Output Voltage	Voltage Code	Package	Shipping
GL6310-1.5ST23R	1.5V	C	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-1.5ST89R	1.5V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-1.8ST23R	1.8V	E	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-1.8ST89R	1.8V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.5ST23R	2.5V	G	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.5ST89R	2.5V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.7ST23R	2.7V	T	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.7ST89R	2.7V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.8ST23R	2.8V	H	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-2.8ST89R	2.8V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.0ST23R	3.0V	J	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.0ST89R	3.0V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.2ST23R	3.2V	U	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.2ST89R	3.2V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.3ST23R	3.3V	K	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.3ST89R	3.3V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.5ST23R	3.5V	V	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.5ST89R	3.5V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.6ST23R	3.6V	L	SOT-23	3,000 Units/ Tape and Reel
GL6310-3.6ST89R	3.6V		SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape and Reel

\* For detail ordering number identification, please see last page.

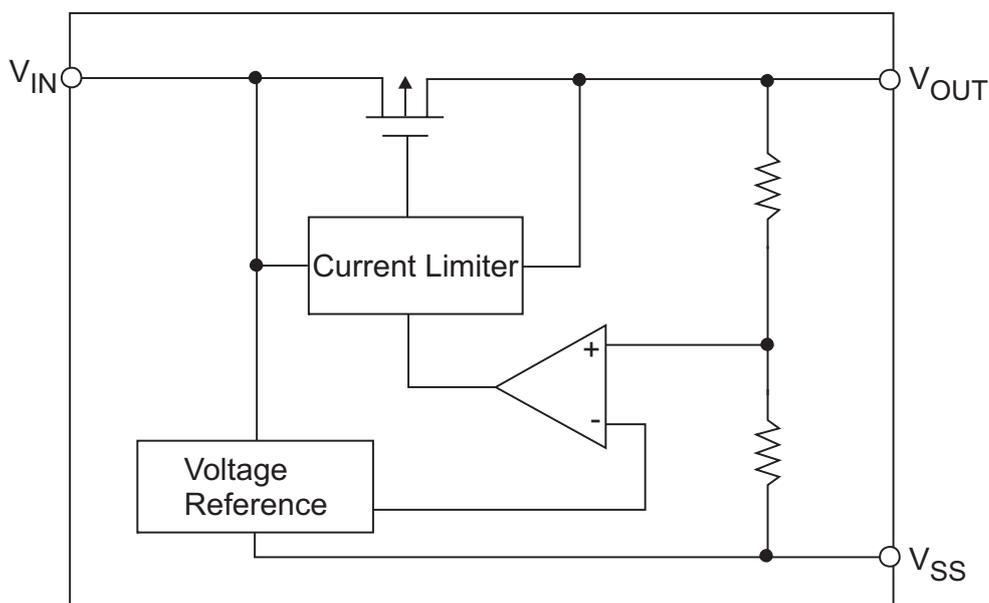
#### ◆ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	12	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	300	mA
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3 \sim V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
Continuous Total Power Dissipation	$P_D$	SOT - 23	150
		SOT - 89	500
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30 ~ +80	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-65 ~ +150	°C
Peak Reflow Temperature		260	°C

#### ◆ Thermal Information

PARAMETER	Maximum	Unit
Thermal Resistance $R_{\theta jc}$	100	°C/ W
Thermal Resistance $R_{\theta ja}$	300	°C/ W

#### ◆ BLOCK DIAGRAM





◆ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Output Voltage	GL6310-1.5V	$V_{OUT}(V)$	$I_{OUT}=10\text{mA},$ $V_{IN} > 1V+V_{OUT}$	1.470	1.500	1.530	V
	GL6310-1.8V			1.760	1.800	1.840	
	GL6310-2.0V			1.960	2.000	2.040	
	GL6310-2.5V			2.450	2.500	2.550	
	GL6310-2.7V			2.650	2.700	2.760	
	GL6310-2.8V			2.740	2.800	2.860	
	GL6310-3.0V			2.920	3.000	3.080	
	GL6310-3.3V			3.230	3.300	3.370	
GL6310-3.6V	3.530	3.600	3.670				
Output Voltage Temperature Characteristics	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_{opr} \cdot V_{OUT}}$			±100	±150	ppm/°C	
Line Regulation(Note1)	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN} \cdot V_{OUT}}$	$I_{OUT}=10\text{mA},$ $1V+V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN} \leq 8$		0.2	0.5	%/V	
Load Regulation(Note1)	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	$1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{mA}$ $1V+V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN}$		20	50	mV	
Supply Current	$I_{SS}$	No Load $1V+V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN}$		32	50	uA	
Current Limit (Note 2)	$I_{OS}$	Vout & GND connection $1V+V_{OUT} \leq V_{IN}$		300		mA	
DropOut Voltage(Note 3)	GL6310-1.5V	$V_{DROP}(V)$	$I_{OUT}=100\text{mA},$ $V_{IN} > 1V+V_{OUT}$		250		mV
	GL6310-1.8V				200		
	GL6310-2.0V				180		
	GL6310-2.5V				170		
	GL6310-2.7V				170		
	GL6310-2.8V				170		
	GL6310-3.0V				160		
	GL6310-3.3V				160		
GL6310-3.6V		150					
Power Supply Rejection	PSRR	$f = 1\text{KHz}$		20		dB	
		$f = 10\text{KHz}$		12			
		$f = 100\text{KHz}$		0.7			

**Note:** 1. Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low ON time.

2. Current limit is measured by pulsing a short time.

3. Dropout Voltage  $V_{drop} = V_{in} - V_{out}$  is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops 100mA below the value measured with a 1V differential.

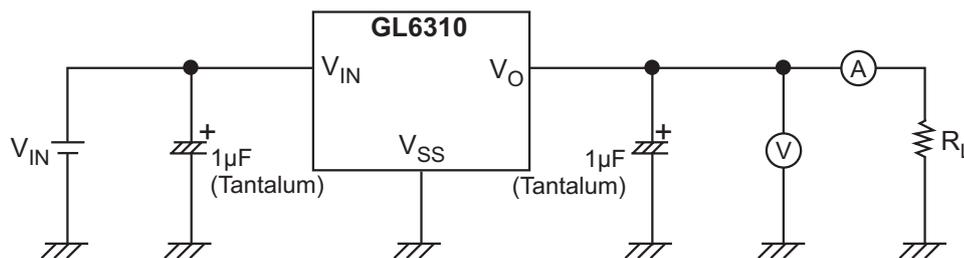
#### ◆ DIRECTIONS FOR USAGE

##### Notes on Usage

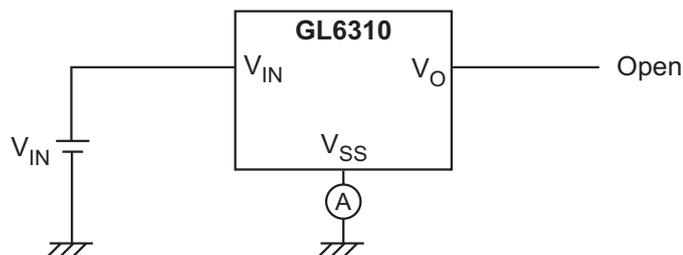
1. Please use this IC within the stipulated absolute maximum ratings as the IC is liable to malfunction outside of such parameters.
2. There is a possibility that, oscillation may occur as result of the impedance present between the power supply and IC's input. Where impedance is 10W or more, please use a capacitor (C<sub>in</sub>) of least 1uF. With a large output current, operations can be stabilized by increasing capacitor size (C<sub>in</sub>). If C<sub>in</sub> is small and capacitor size (C<sub>L</sub>) is increased, there is a possibility of oscillation due to input impedance. In such cases, operations can be stabilized by either increasing the size of C<sub>in</sub> or decreasing the size of C<sub>L</sub>.
3. Please ensure the output current (I<sub>out</sub>) is less than  $P_d / (V_{in} - V_{out})$  and does not exceed the stipulated continuous total power dissipation value (P<sub>d</sub>) for the package.

#### ◆ TEST CIRCUIT

Circuit 1



Circuit 2



#### ◆ CALCULATING POWER DISSIPATION

The **GL6310** series precision linear regulators include thermal shutdown and current limit circuitry to protect the devices. However, high power regulators normally operate at high junction temperatures so it is important to calculate the power dissipation and junction temperatures accurately to be sure that you use and adequate heat sink.

The thermal characteristics of an IC depend four factors:

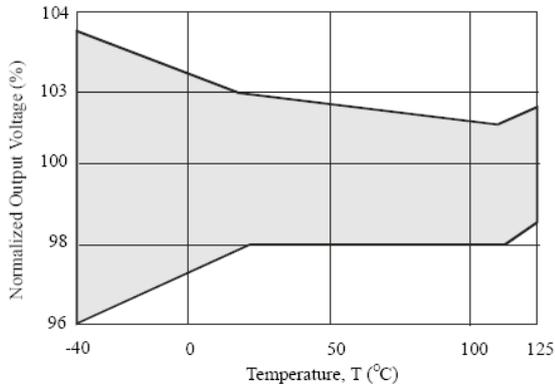
1. Maximum Ambient Temperature  $T_A$  (°C)
2. Power Dissipation  $P_D$  (Watts)
3. Maximum Junction Temperature  $T_J$  (°C)
4. Thermal Resistance Junction to ambient  $R_{QJA}$  (°C/W)

These relationship of these four factors is expressed by equation (1):  $T_J = T_A + P_D \times R_{QJA}$

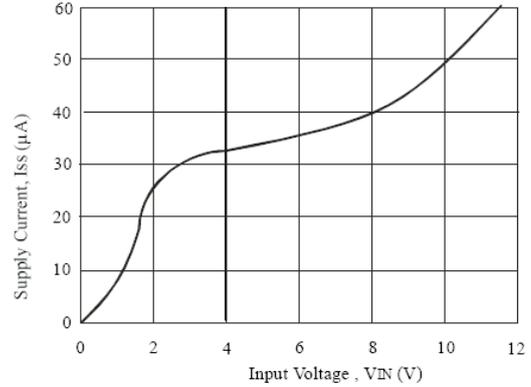
Maximum ambient temperature and power dissipation are determined by the design while the maximum junction temperature and thermal resistance depend on the manufacturer and the package type.



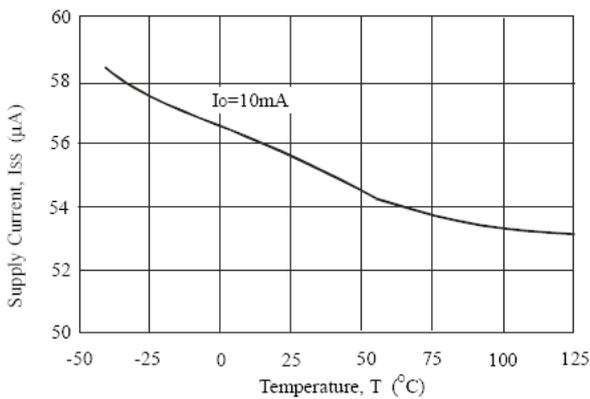
◆ PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR GL6310



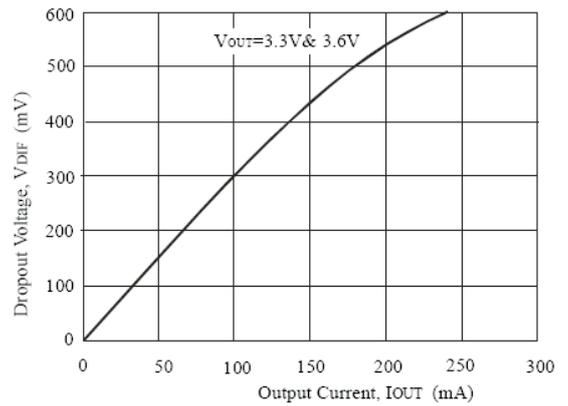
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



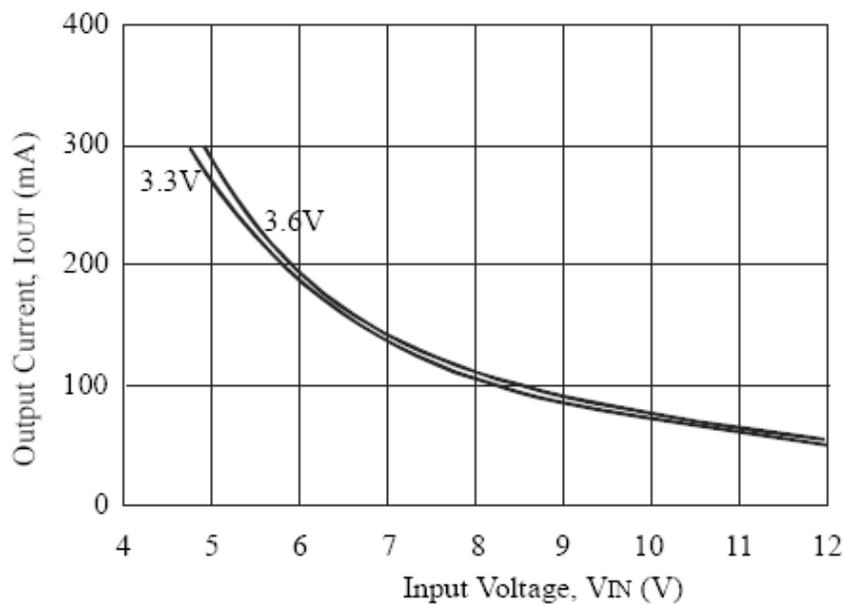
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE

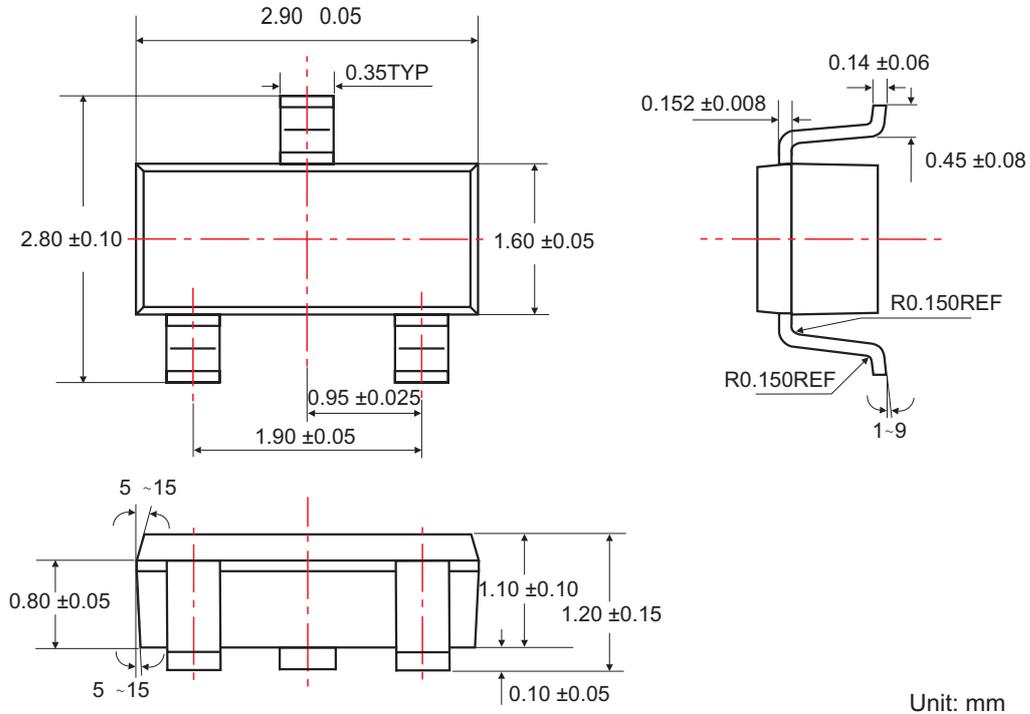


DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT CURRENT

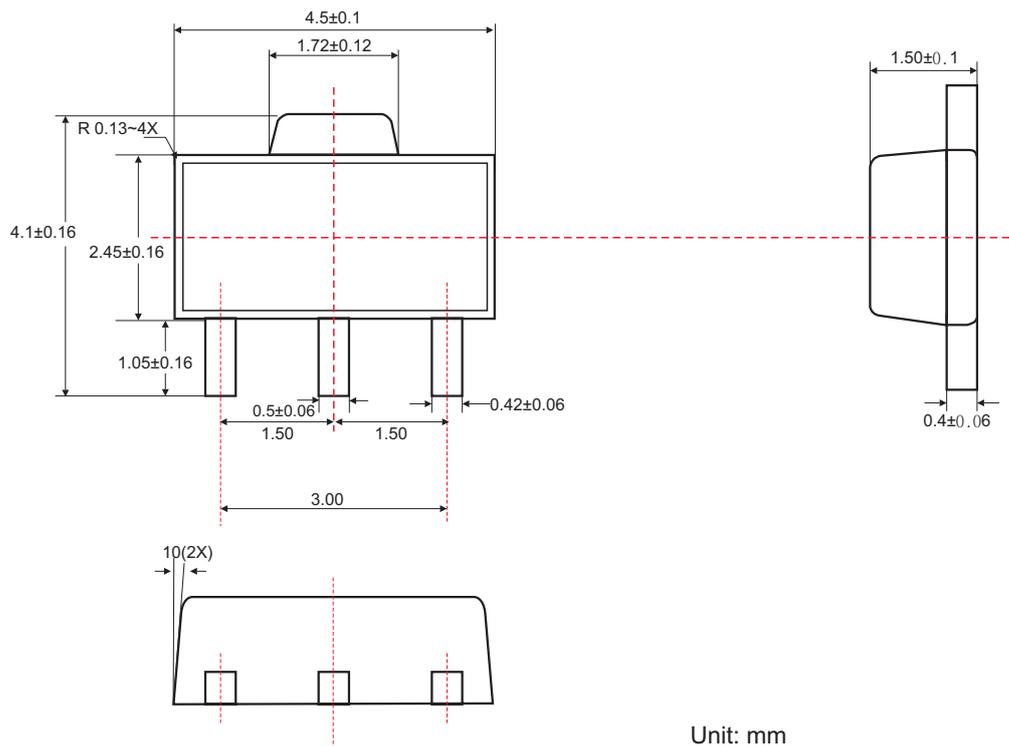


RECOMMENDED MAX. OUTPUT CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

#### ◆ SOT-23 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



#### ◆ SOT-89 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS





◆ ORDERING NUMBER

