

Features

- Low Supply Current ~ 26uA (Typ.)
- Low Shutdown Current ~0.1uA (Typ.)
- Output Current ~200mA
- High Power Supply Rejection Ratio ~75dB@1KHz
- 1.7~5.5V Operation
- ±1.5% Initial Voltage Accuracy
- Low Temperature Drift Coefficient ~50ppm
- Line Regulation ~0.02%/V(Typ.)
- Low ESR Capacitor ~1.0uF ceramic capacitor
- MSOT-23、SC-82 and SOT-23-5 package
- Lead-Free, RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Portable communication equipment
- Notebook Computer
- Battery Powered Systems

Typical Application

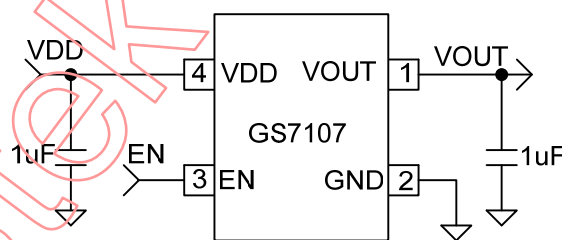


Figure.1 Typical Application of GS7107

General Description

The GS7107 is a CMOS linear regulator. It is featuring ultra-high power supply rejection ratio, low output voltage noise, low dropout voltage, low quiescent current and fast transient response. It guarantees delivery of 200mA output current, and supports preset 1.2V, 1.3V, 1.5V, 1.7V, 1.8V, 1.85V, 1.9V, 2.0V, 2.3V, 2.5V, 2.6V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 2.9V, 3.0V, 3.1V, 3.3V output voltage versions.

Based on its low quiescent current consumption and its less than 1uA shutdown mode, the GS7107 is ideal for battery- powered applications. The high power supply rejection ratio of the GS7107 holds well for low input voltages typically encountered in battery- operated systems. The regulator is stable with small ceramic capacitive loads (1uF typical).

Function Block Diagram

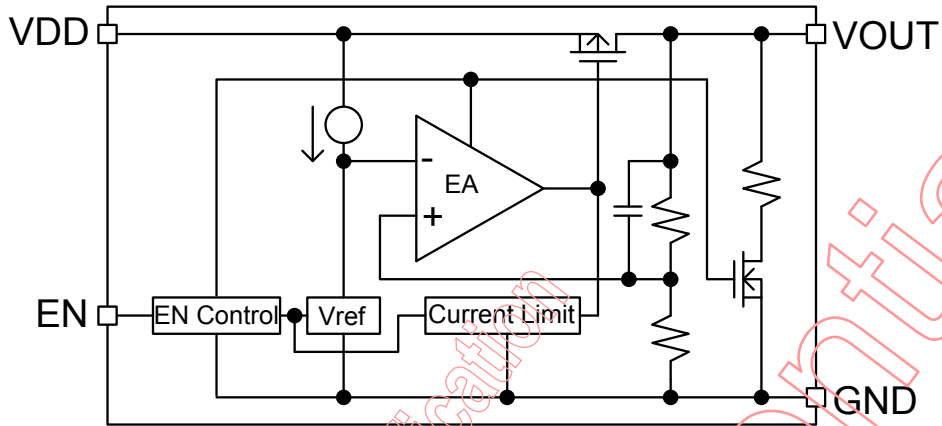


Figure 2(a) with auto discharge function

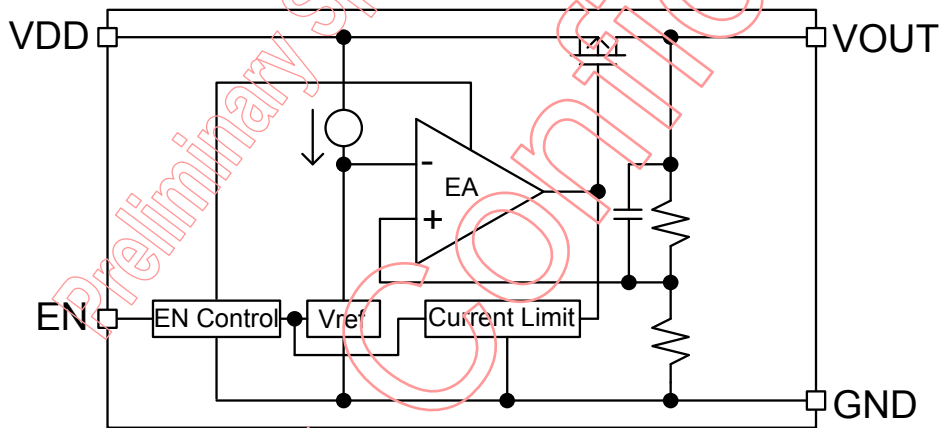


Figure 2(b) without auto discharge function

Figure 2 Function Block Diagram

Pin Configuration

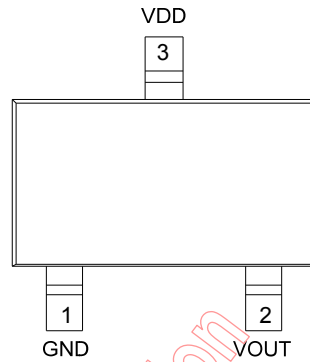


Fig.3a, MSOT-23 Package

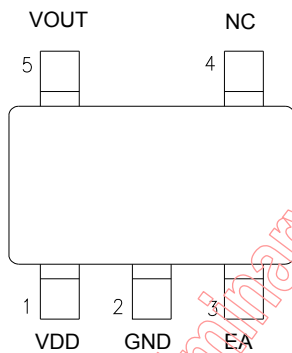


Fig.3b, SOT-23-5 Package

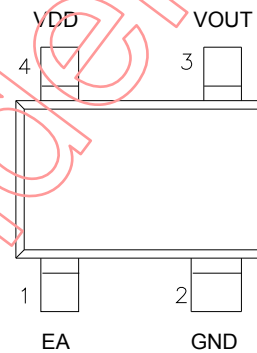


Fig.3c, SC-82 Package

Pin Descriptions

No			Name	I/O type	Description
MSOT-23	SOT-23-5	SC-82			
2	5	3	VOUT	O	Output pin
1	2	2	GND	O	Ground pin
	3	1	EA	I	Enable Pin
3	1	4	VDD	I	Input Pin
	4		NC		

Ordering Information

GS7107PP-XXX- R



No	Item	Contents
1	Package	SR: MSOT-23 ST: SOT-23-5 SC: SC-82
2	Output Voltage	1P2: 1.2V, 1P3: 1.3V, 1P5: 1.5V, 1P7:1.7V, 1P8: 1.8V, 1P85: 1.85V, 1P9: 1.9V, 2P0: 2.0V, 2P3: 2.3V, 2P5: 2.5V, 2P6: 2.6V, 2P7: 2.7V, 285: 2.8V, 285: 2.85V, 2P9: 2.9V, 3P0: 3.0V, 3P1: 3.1V, 3P3: 3.3V
3	Shipping	R: Tape & Reel

Example: GS7107 2.5V SOT-23-5 Tape & Reel ordering information is "GS7107ST-2P5-R"

Absolute Maximum Rating (Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
V _{IN} to GND	V _{IN}	-0.3 < V _{IN} < 6	V
V _{EN} to GND	V _{EN}	-0.3 < V _{EN} < 6	V
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	-0.3 < V _{OUT} < V _{IN} +0.3	V
Output Current	I _{OUT}	200	mA
Package Power Dissipation at Ta ≤ 25°C	P _{D_MSOT-23}	380	mW
Package Power Dissipation at Ta ≤ 25°C	P _{D_SOT-23-5}	420	mW
Package Power Dissipation at Ta ≤ 25°C	P _{D_SC82}	380	mW
Junction Temperature	T _J	- 45 ~ 150	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	- 65 ~ 150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10S	T _{LEAD}	260	°C
ESD (Human Body Mode) (Note 2)	V _{ESD_HBM}	2K	V
ESD (Machine Mode) (Note 2)	V _{ESD_MM}	200	V

Thermal Information (Note 3)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA_MSOT-23}$	263	°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	$\theta_{JA_SOT-23-5}$	238	°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA_SC-82}	263	°C/W

Recommend Operating Condition (Note 4)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
VIN to GND	V_{IN}	1.7 to 5.5	V
Junction Temperature	T_J	-40 ~ 125	°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40 ~ 85	°C

Electrical Characteristics

($V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $C_{IN} = C_L = 0.47\mu F$, $I_{OUT} = 1mA$, unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SUPPLY VOLTAGE SECTION						
Supply Voltage	V_{IN}		1.7		5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{VIN}	Unload		20	28	uA
Standby Current	I_{STBY}	$V_{EN} = 0$		0.1	1.0	uA
EN Input Current	I_{EN}	$V_{EN} = V_{IN} = 7V$		0.3		uA
Output Current	I_{OUT}		200			mA
OUTPUT SECTION						
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	-1.5		+1.5	%
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	V_{DROPO}	$I_{OUT} = 150mA$		$V_{OUT} = 1.2V$	380	mV
				$V_{OUT} = 1.5V$	260	
				$V_{OUT} = 1.7V$	220	
				$V_{OUT} = 2.0V$	180	
				$V_{OUT} = 2.5V$	140	
				$V_{OUT} = 3.3V$	120	
Line Regulation	ΔV_{LNR}	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V$ to $6.5V$, $I_{OUT} = 1mA$		0.02	0.20	%/V
Load Regulation	ΔV_{LDR}	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$, $I_{OUT} = 1mA$ to $150mA$		15	40	mV

Ripple Rejection Rate	PSRR	$V_{IN} = \text{MAX}\{V_{OUT} + 1.0V, 3V\}$, Ripple 0.2Vp-p, $I_{OUT} = 30\text{mA}$, $f = 1\text{KHz}$		78		dB
Limit Current	I_{lim}	$V_{EN} = V_{IN}$	250	340	430	mA
Short Current	I_{short}	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		40		mA
EN Input Voltage High	V_{ENH}		1.2			V
EN Input Voltage Low	V_{ENL}				0.3	V
CL Auto-Discharge Resistance (Note 6)	R_{dischg}	$V_{IN} = 4.0V$, $V_{EN} = 0V$		80		Ω
Temperature Drift	$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta T_A$	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$, $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		40		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1. Stresses listed as the above “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are for stress ratings. 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 for extended periods may remain possibility to affect device reliability.

Note 2. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution recommended.

Note 3. θ_{JA} is measured in the natural convection at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ on a high effective thermal conductivity test board (4 Layers, 2S2P) of JEDEC 51-7 thermal measurement standard.

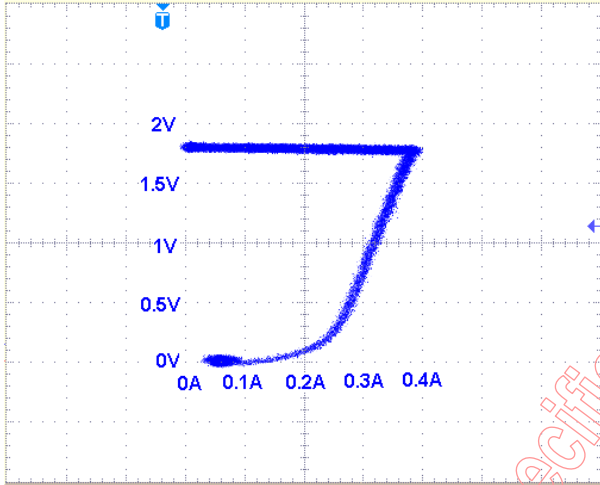
Note 4. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

Note 5. The dropout voltage is defined as $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, which is measured when V_{OUT} is $98\% * V_{OUT}$.

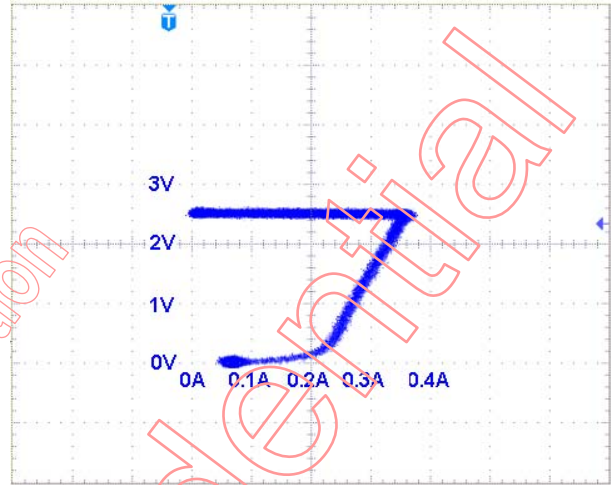
Note 6. The output voltage Auto discharge function is optional.

Typical Characteristics

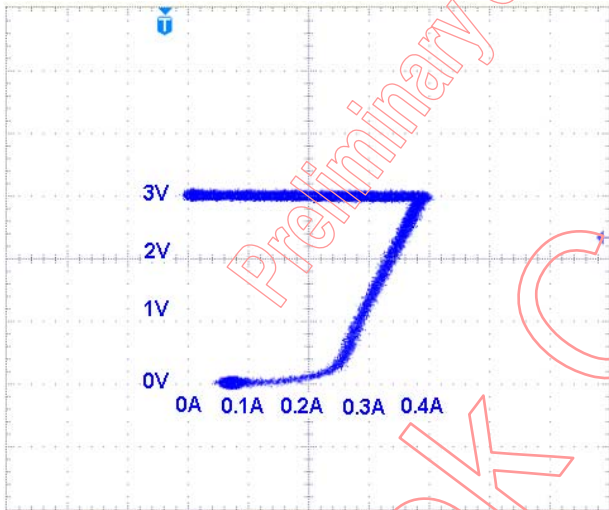
1. Output Voltage vs. Output Current (C_{in}=1.0uF,C_{out}=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)



V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=2.8V

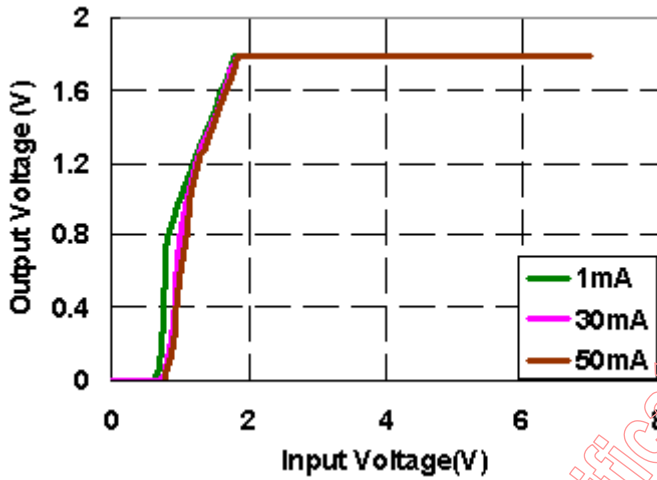


V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V

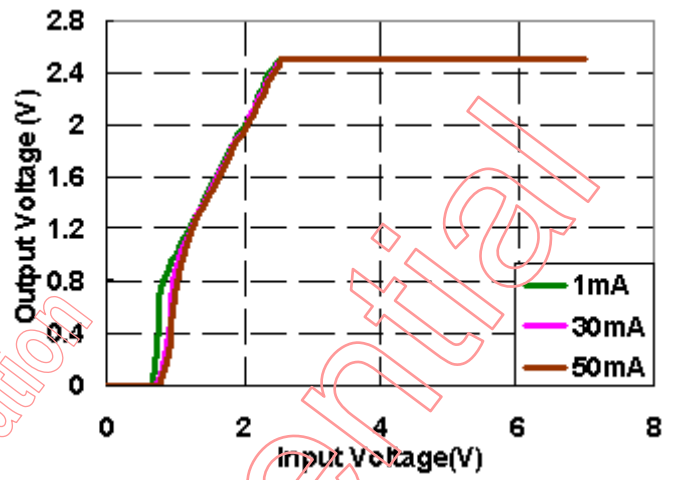


V_{OUT}=3.0V, V_{DD}=4.0V

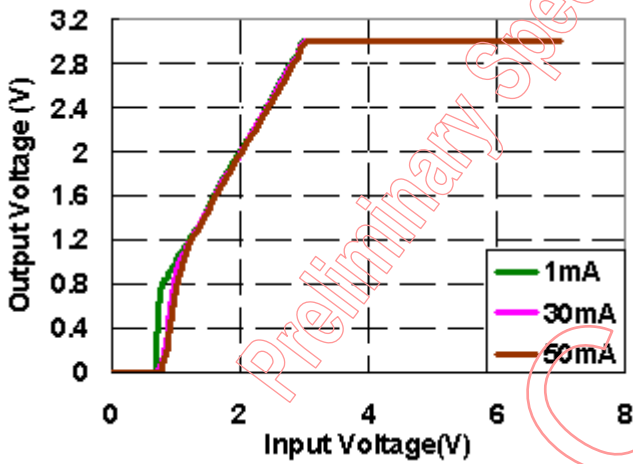
2. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)



V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA

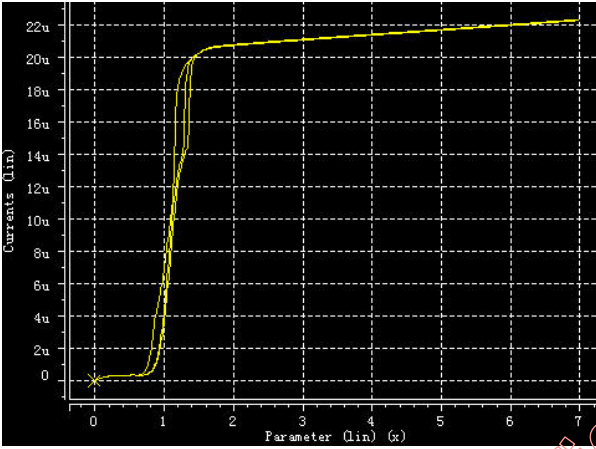


V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA

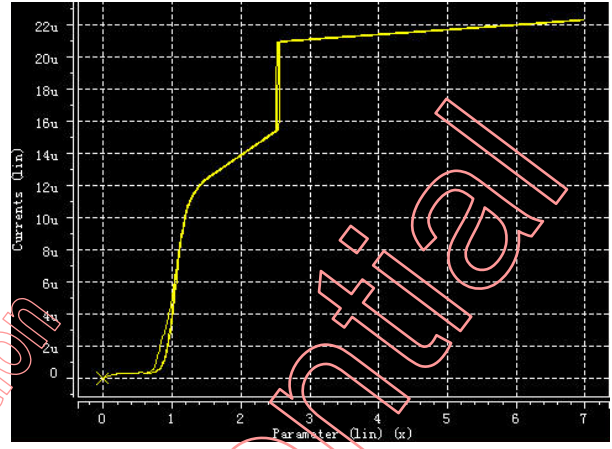


V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA

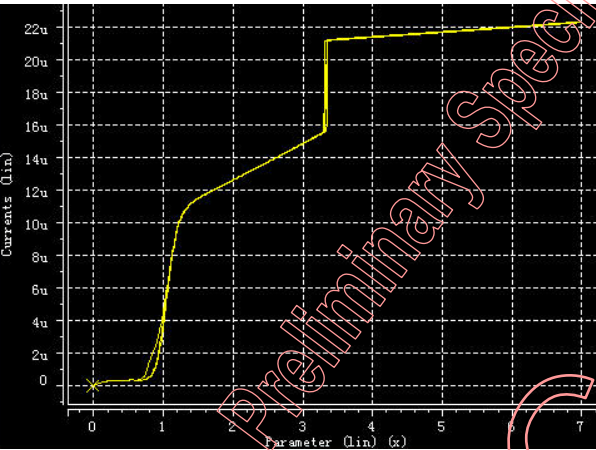
3. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)



V_{OUT}=1.2V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA

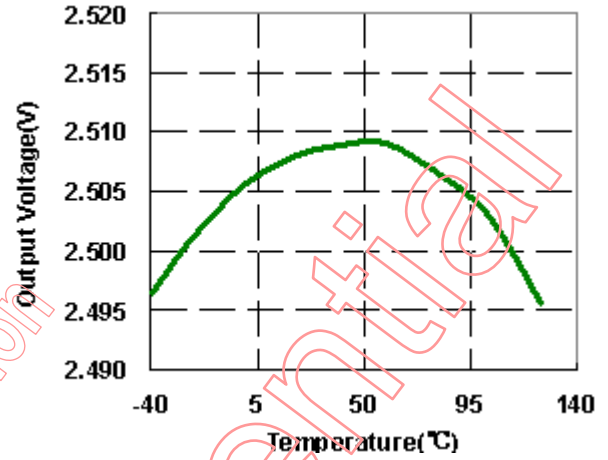
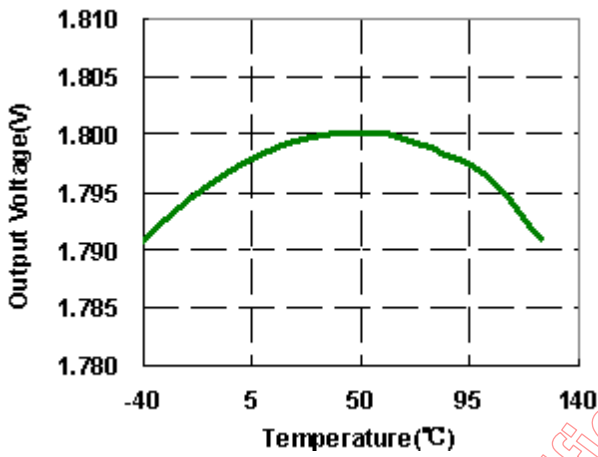


V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA



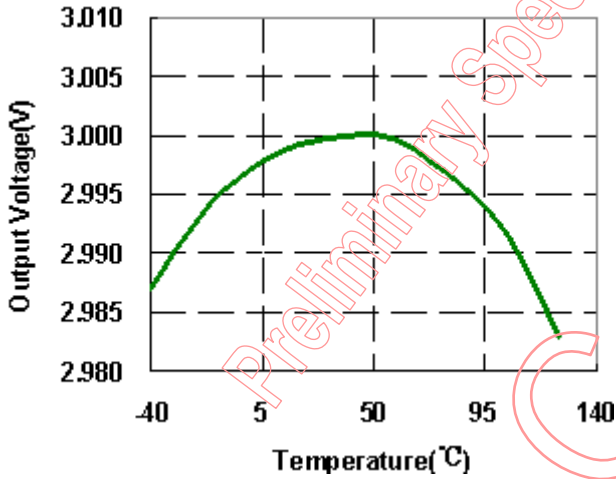
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=1mA,30mA,50mA

4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Iout=1mA)



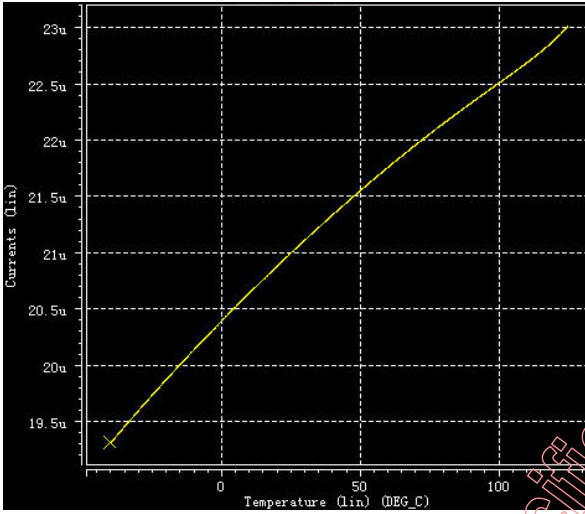
V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=2.8V, no load

V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, no load

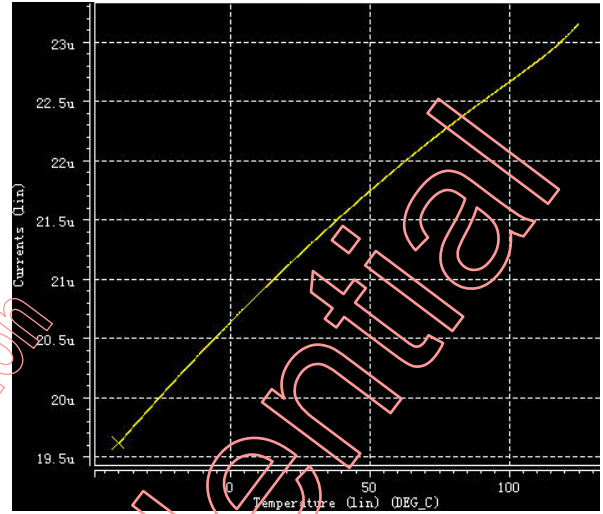


V_{OUT}=3.0V, V_{DD}=4.0V, no load

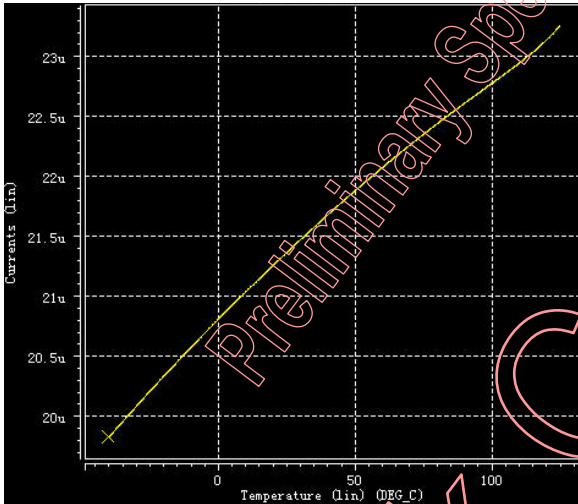
5. Supply Current vs. Temperature (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Iout=0mA)



V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=2.8V, no load

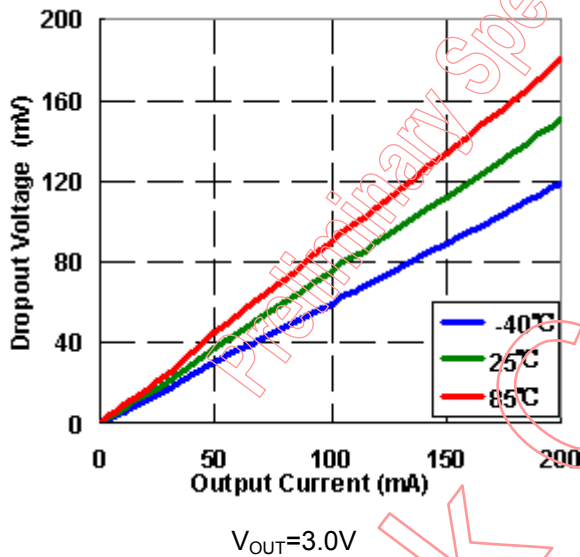
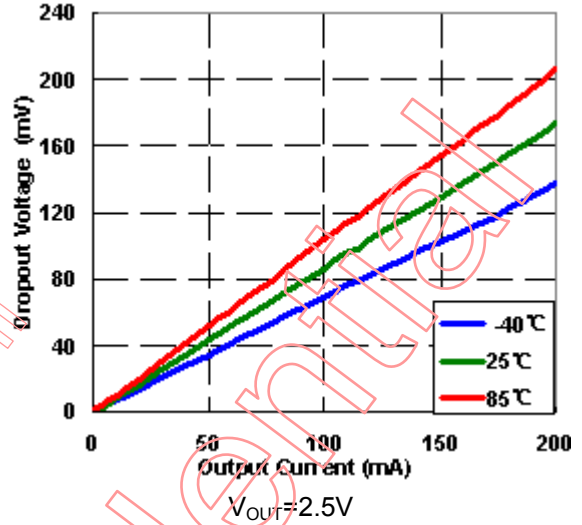
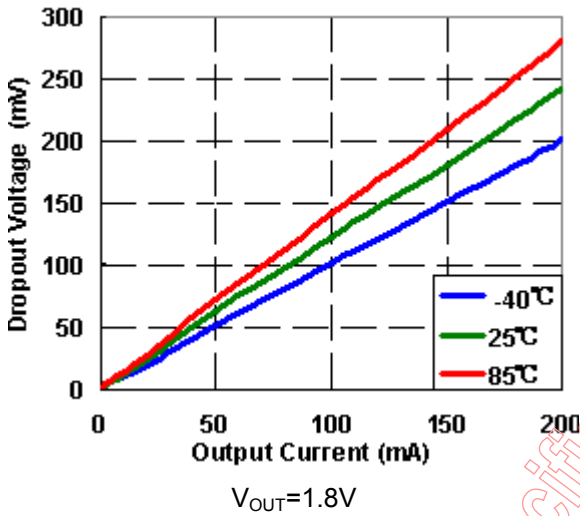


V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, no load

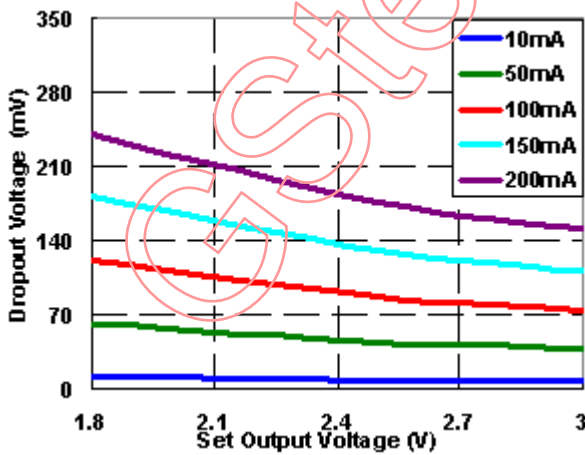


V_{OUT}=3.0V, V_{DD}=4.0V, no load

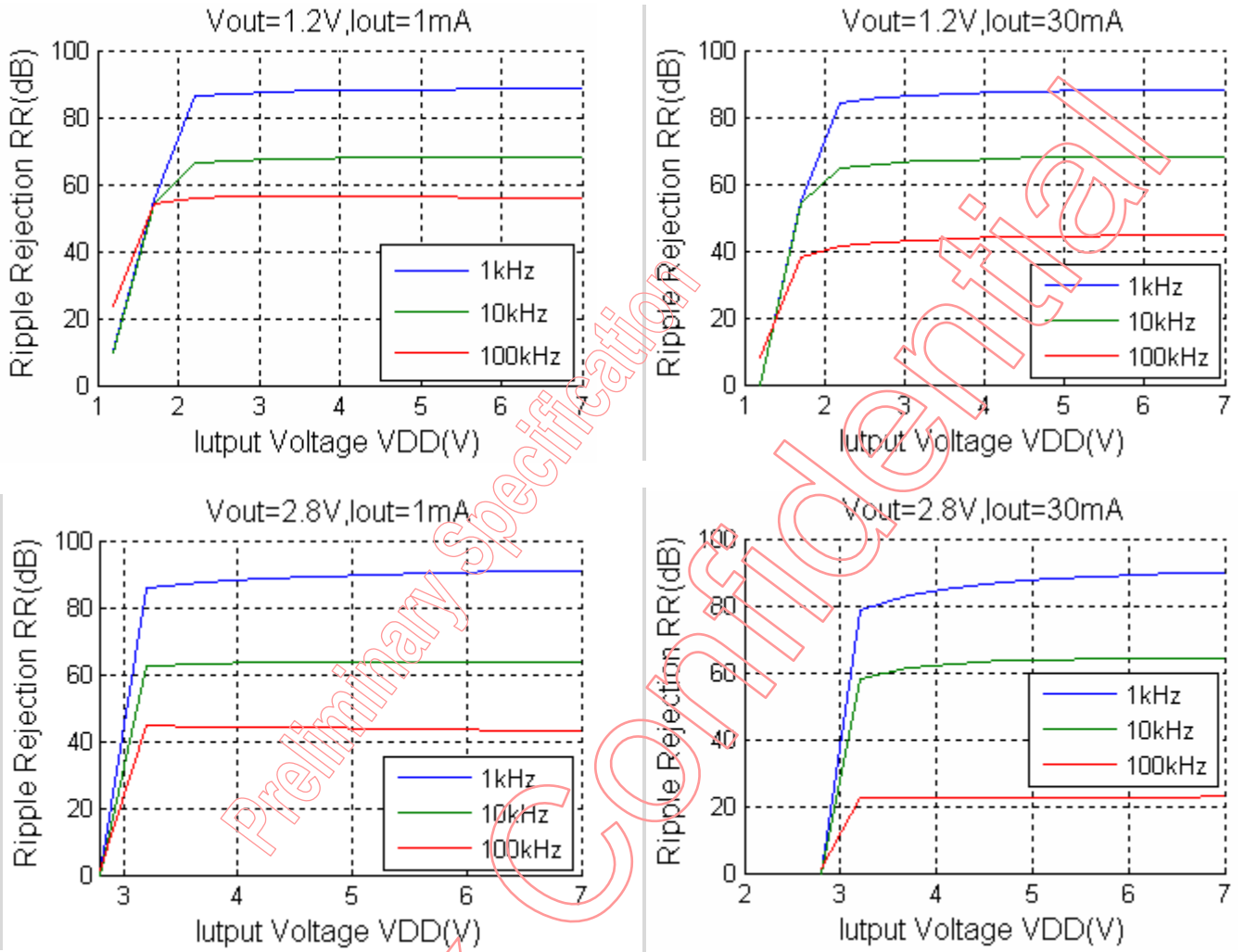
6. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current (C_{in}=1.0uF,C_{out}=1.0uF)



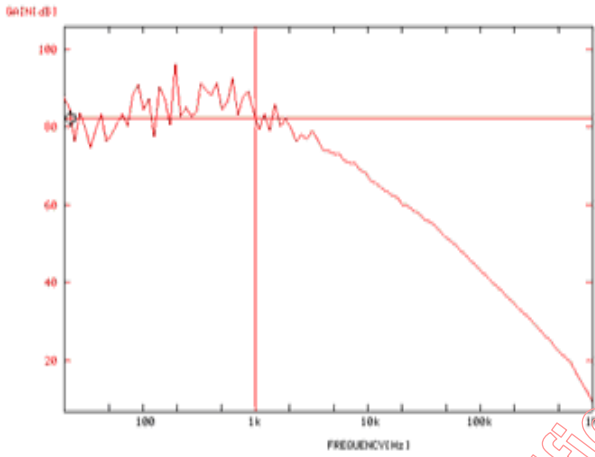
7. Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage (C_{in}=1.0uF,C_{out}=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)



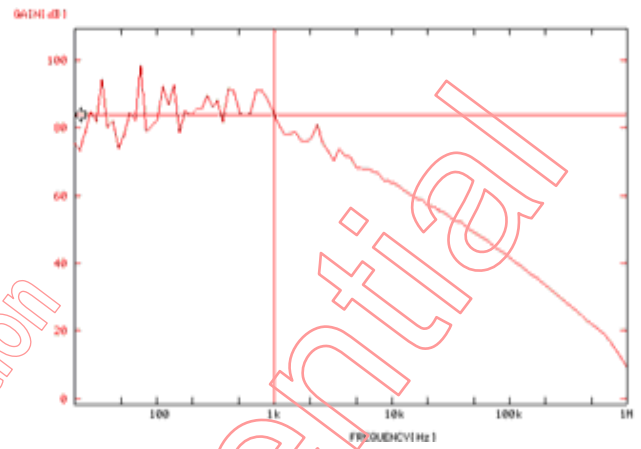
8. Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage (Cin=none, Cout=1.0uF, Ripple=0.2Vp-p, Temp=25°C)



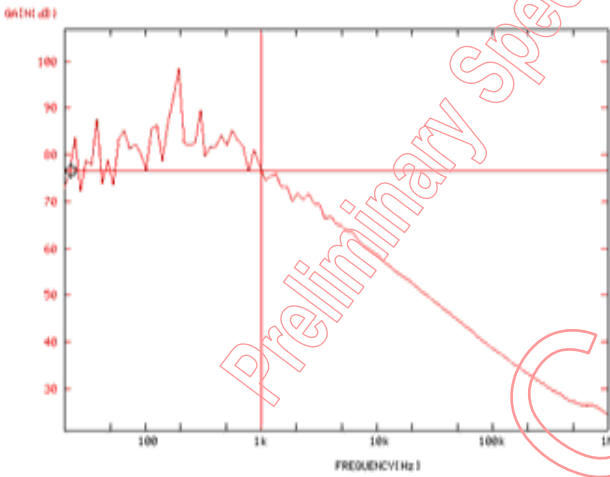
9. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (Cin=none, Cout=1.0uF, Ripple=0.2Vp-p)



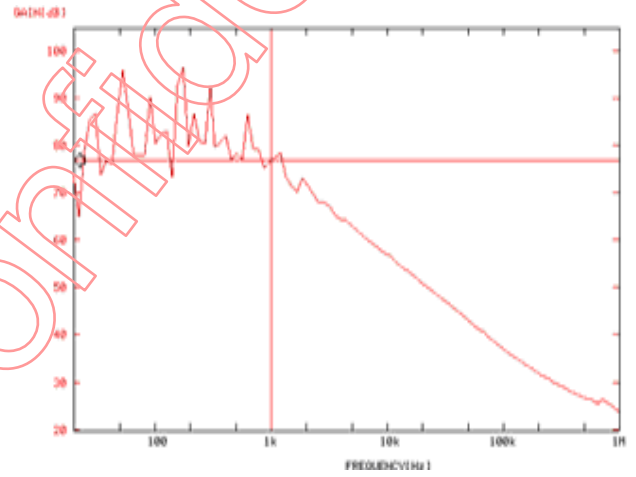
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=2.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA$



$V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=4.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

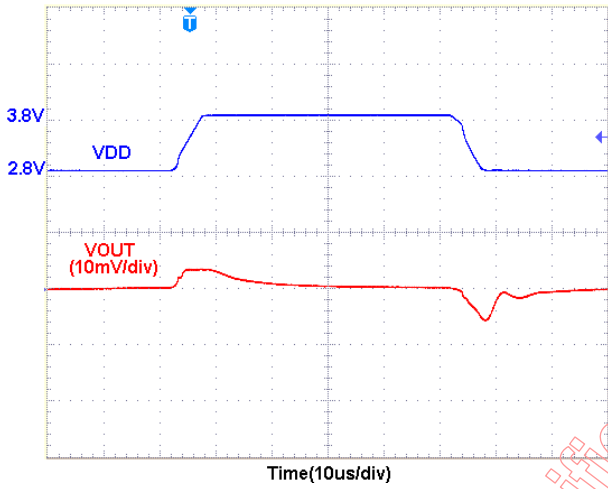


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

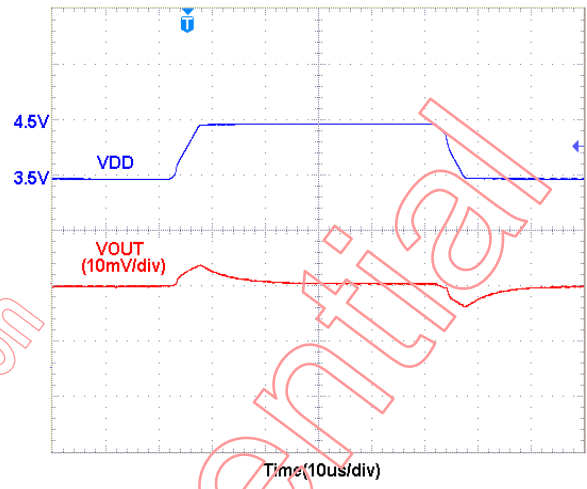


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=5.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

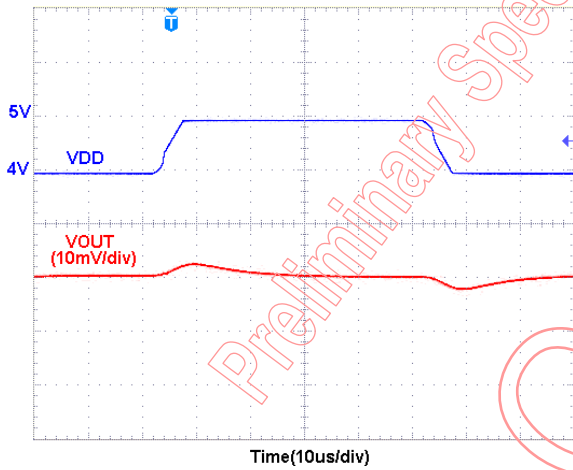
10. Input Transient Response ($I_{out}=30mA$, $t_r=t_f=5\mu s$, $Temp=25^\circ C$)



$V_{OUT}=1.8V$, $V_{DD}=2.8V\sim 3.8V\sim 2.8V$

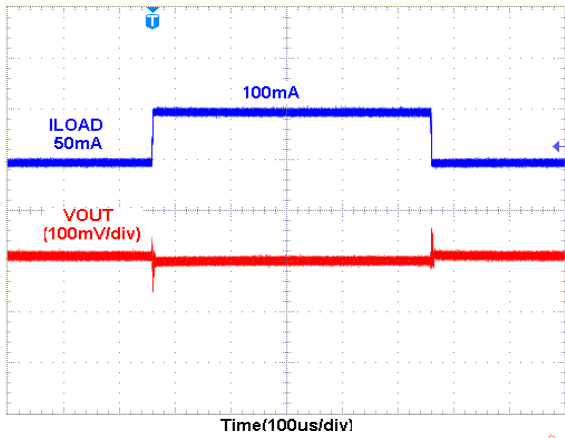


$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{DD}=3.5V\sim 4.5V\sim 3.5V$

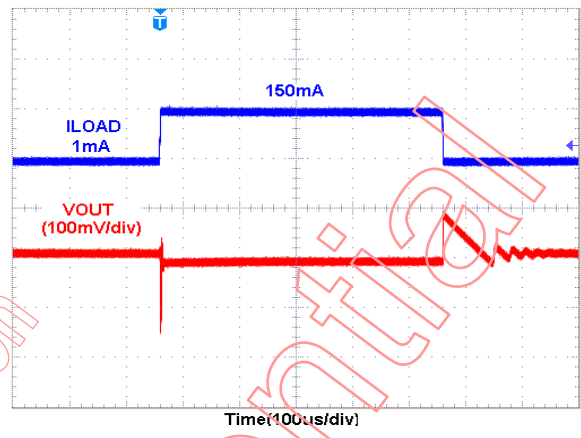


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $V_{DD}=4.0V\sim 5.0V\sim 4.0V$

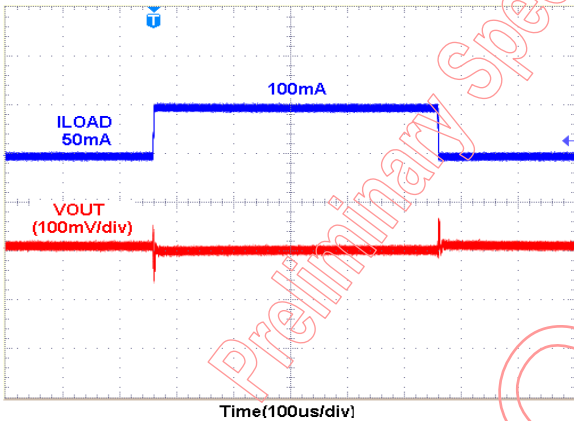
11. Load Transient Response (Cout=1.0uF, Temp=25°C)



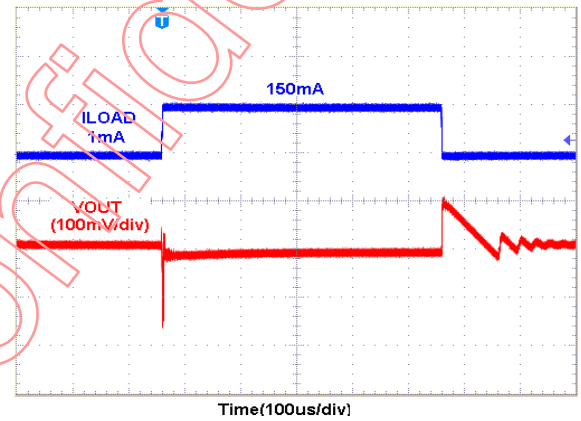
$V_{OUT}=1.8V$, $I_{OUT}=50mA \sim 100mA \sim 50mA$, $V_{DD}=2.8V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$



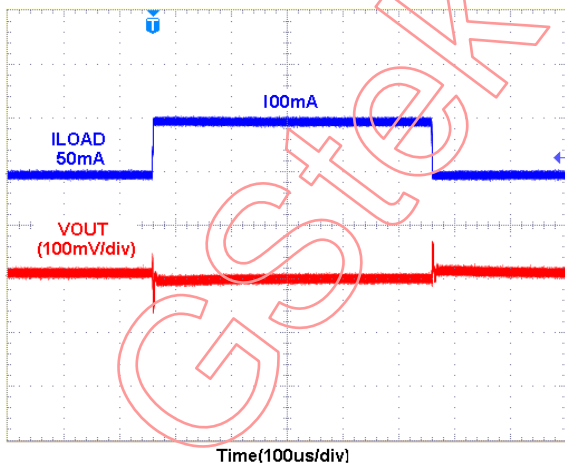
$V_{OUT}=1.8V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA \sim 150mA \sim 1mA$, $V_{DD}=2.8V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$



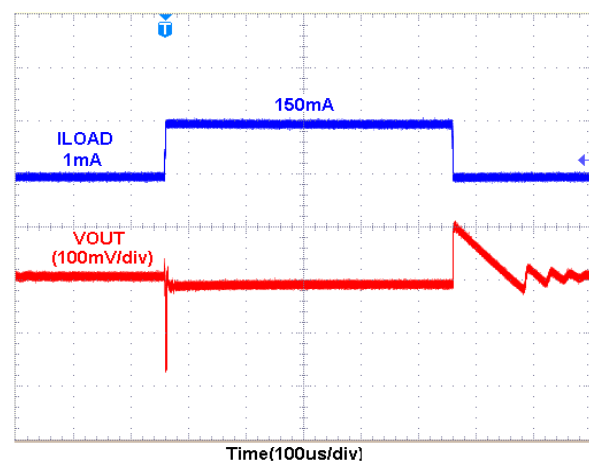
$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $I_{OUT}=50mA \sim 100mA \sim 50mA$, $V_{DD}=3.5V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$



$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA \sim 150mA \sim 1mA$, $V_{DD}=3.5V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

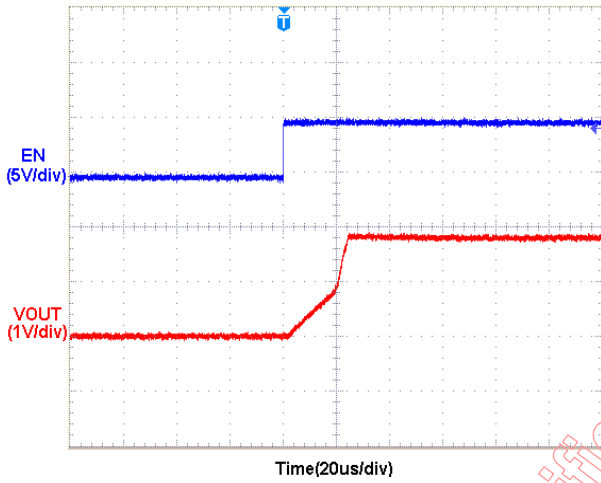


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $I_{OUT}=50mA \sim 100mA \sim 50mA$, $V_{DD}=4.0V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

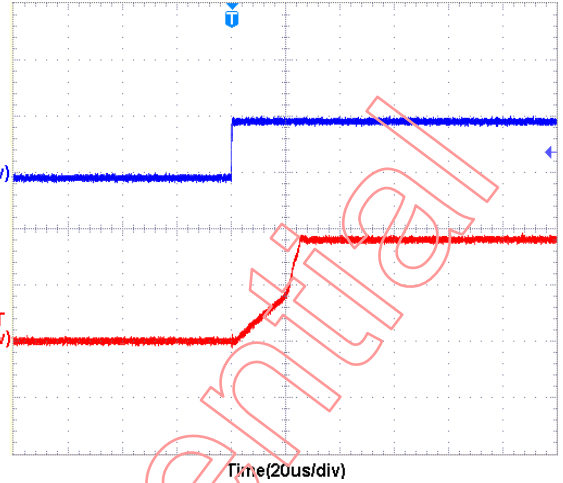


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA \sim 150mA \sim 1mA$, $V_{DD}=4.0V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

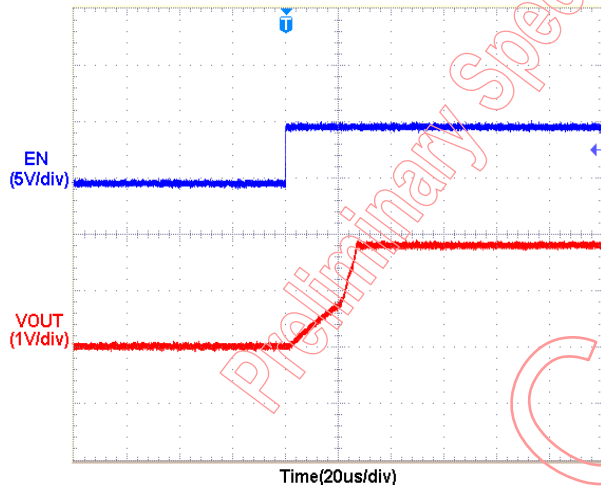
12. Turn On Speed with EN pin (Cin=1.0uF, Cout=1.0uF, Temp=25°C)



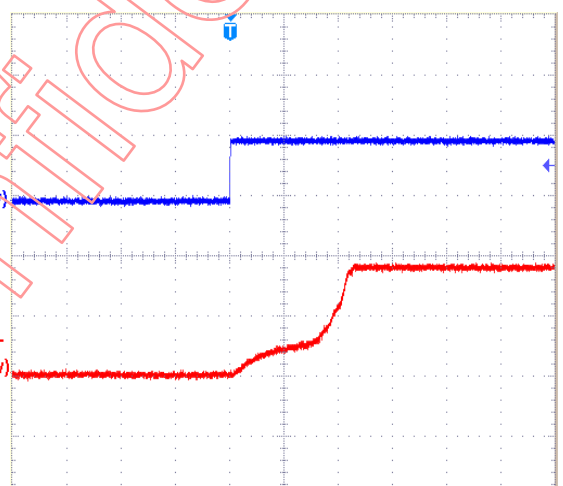
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=2.8V$



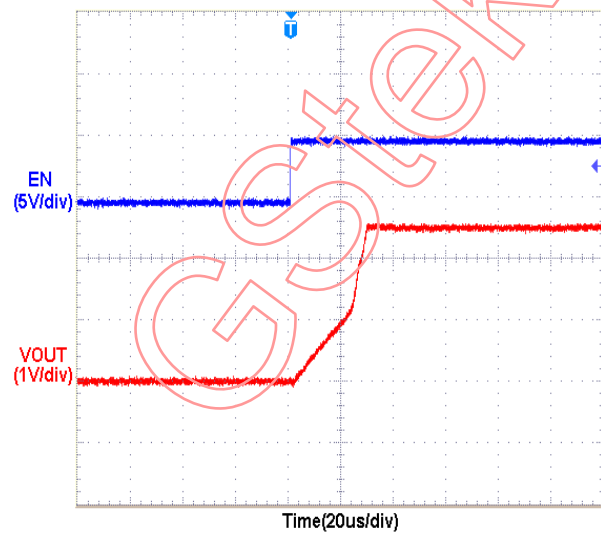
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=2.8V$



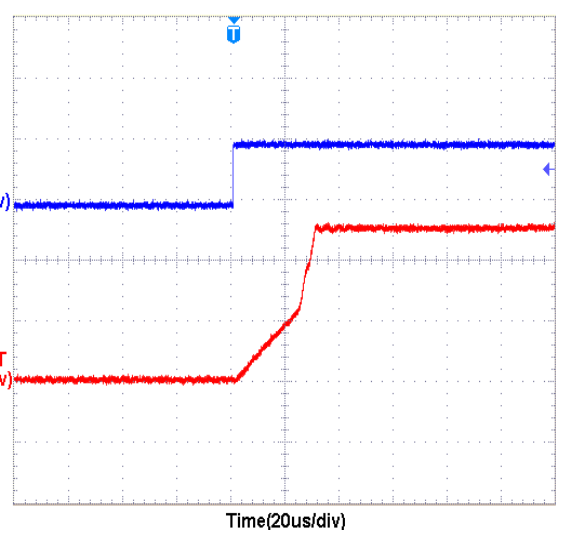
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=2.8V$



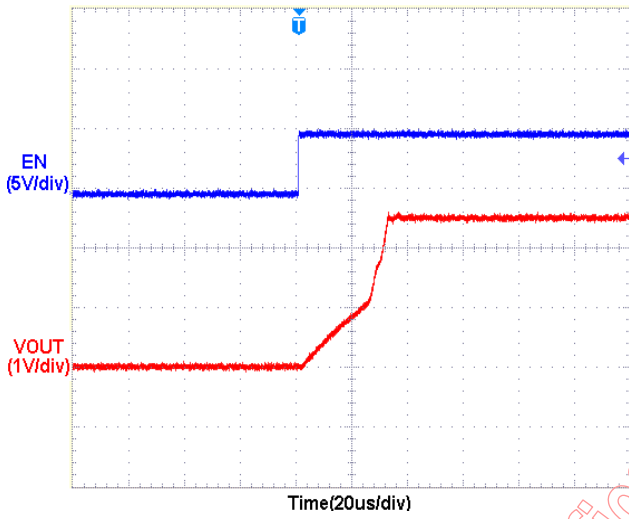
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=2.8V$



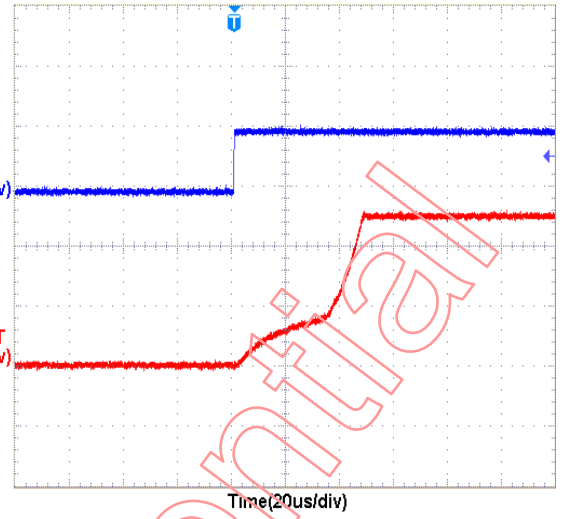
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



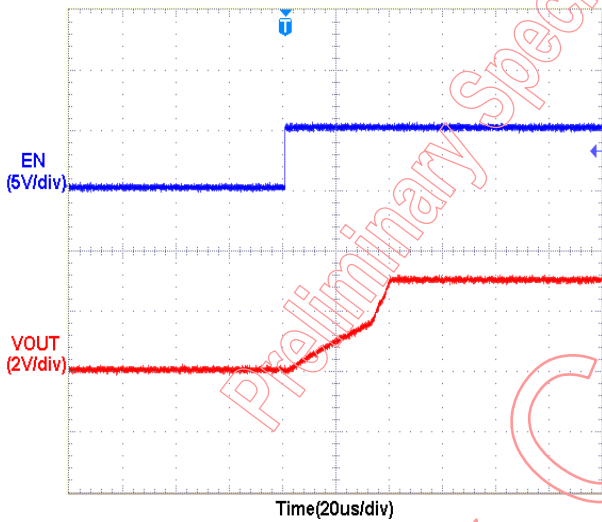
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



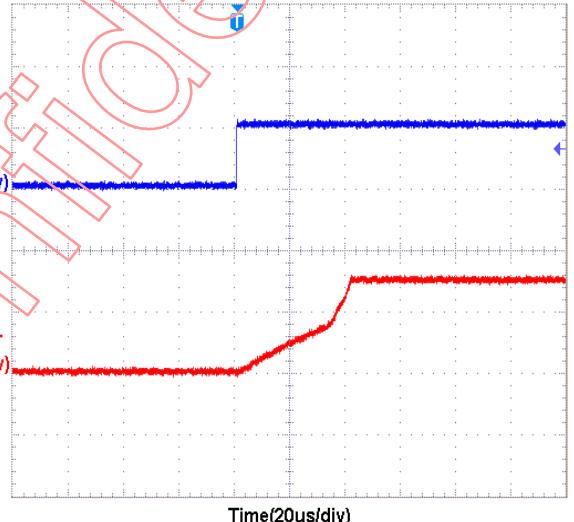
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



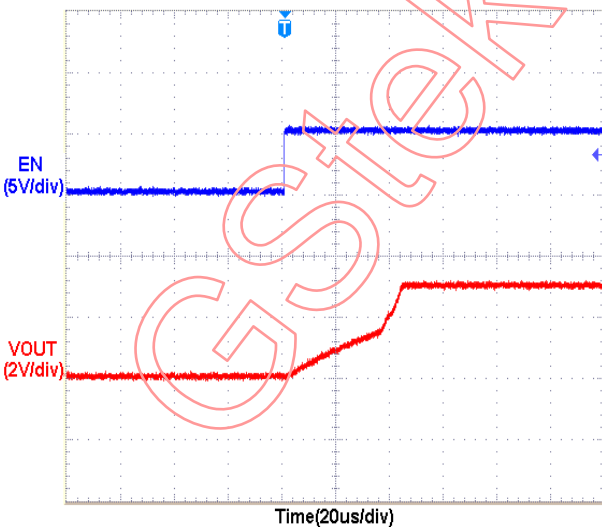
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



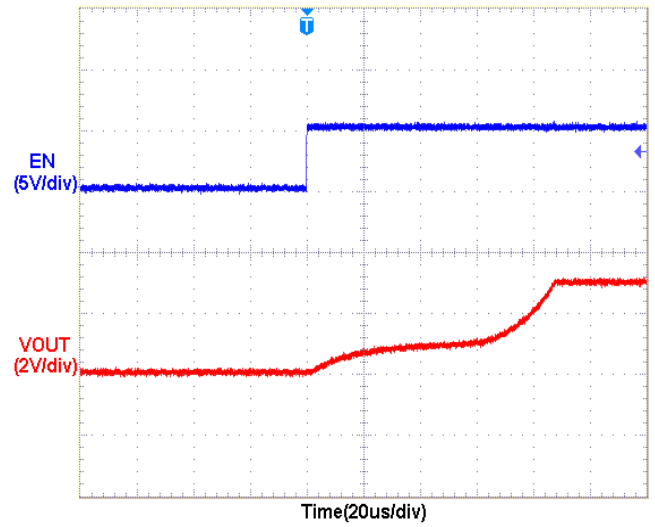
$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

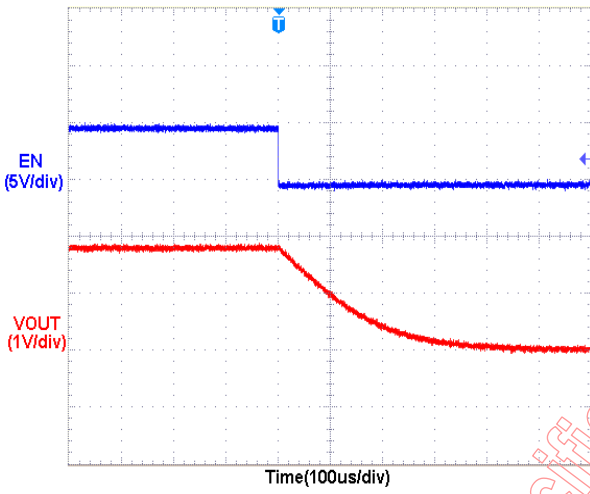


$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

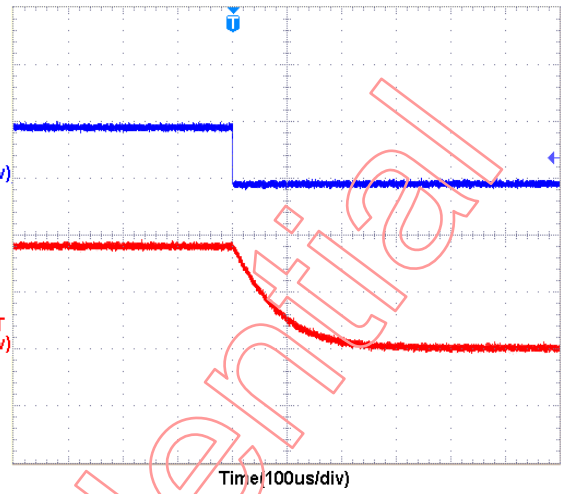


$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

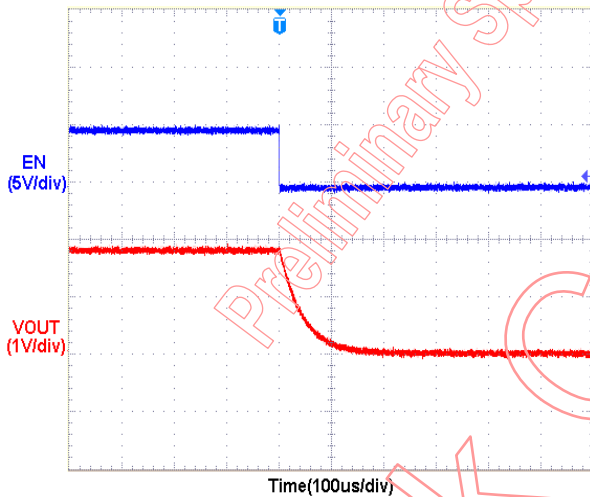
13. Turn Off Speed with EN pin (Auto Discharge) (C_{in}=1.0uF,C_{out}=1.0uF, Temp=25°C)



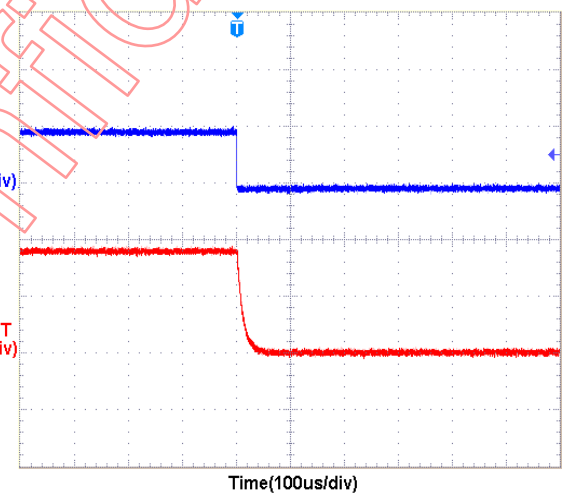
V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=2.8V



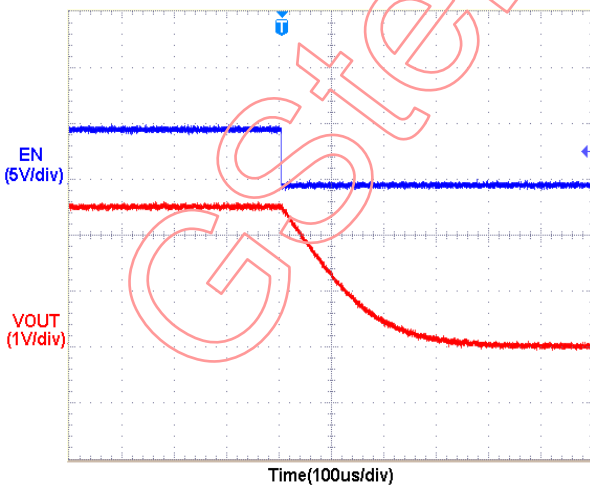
V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=2.8V



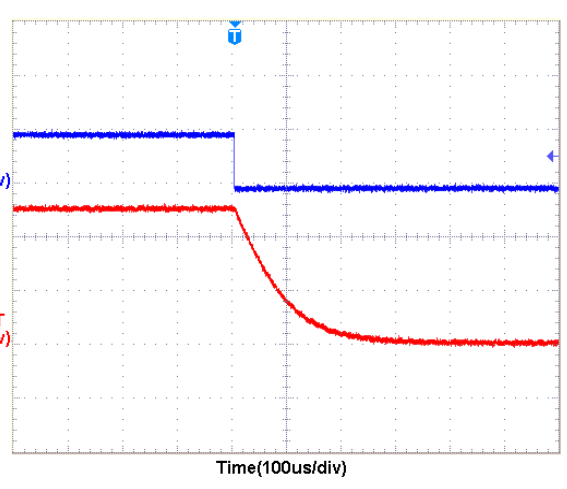
V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=2.8V



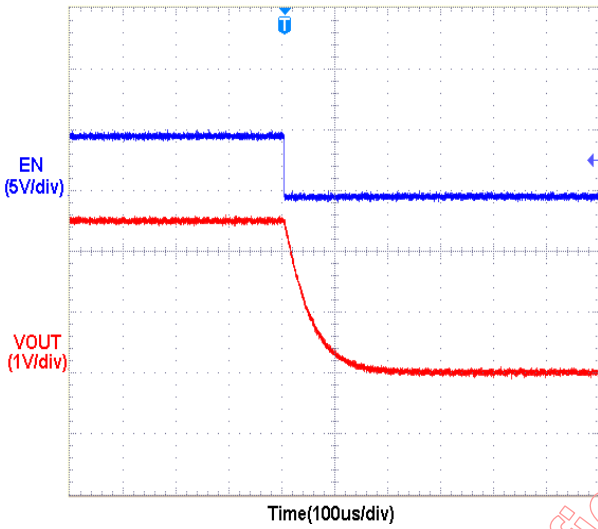
V_{OUT}=1.8V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=2.8V



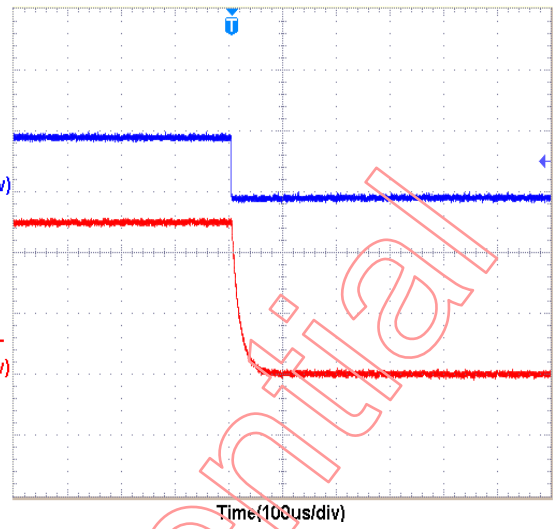
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



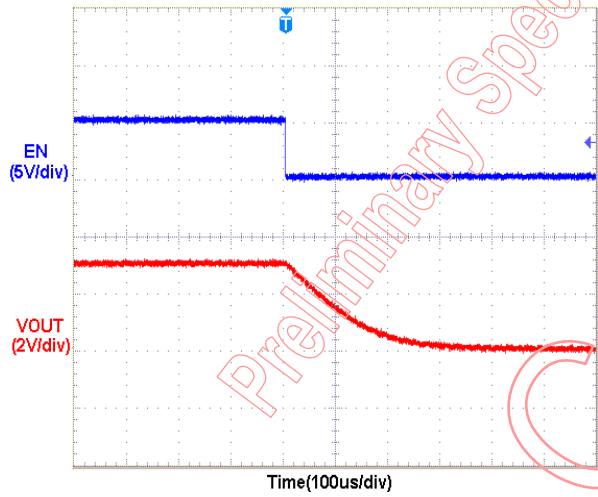
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



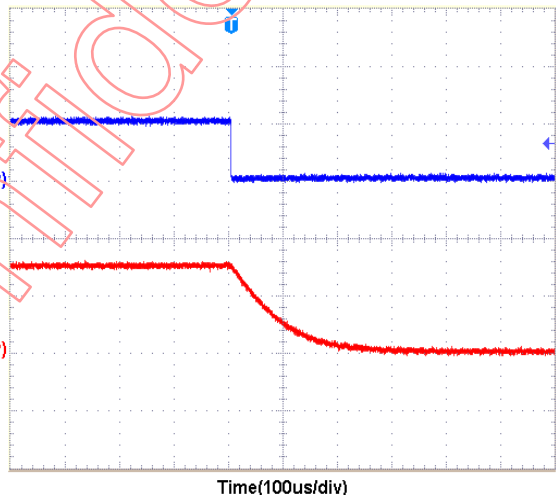
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



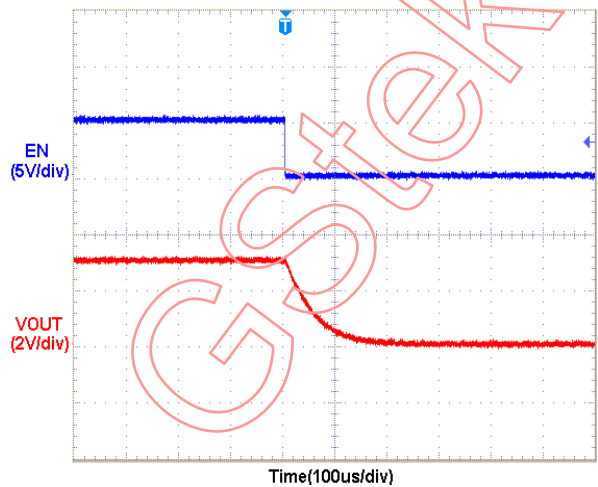
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



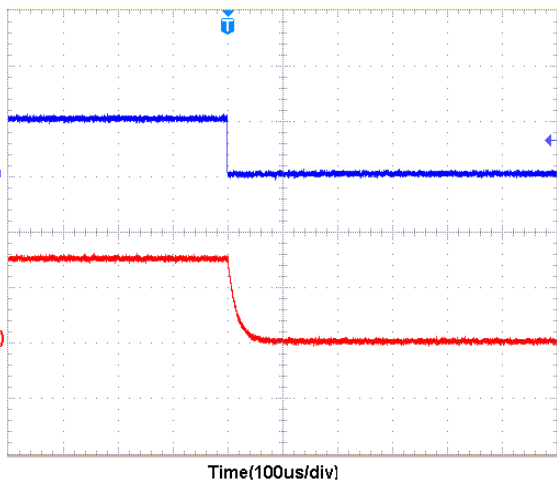
$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

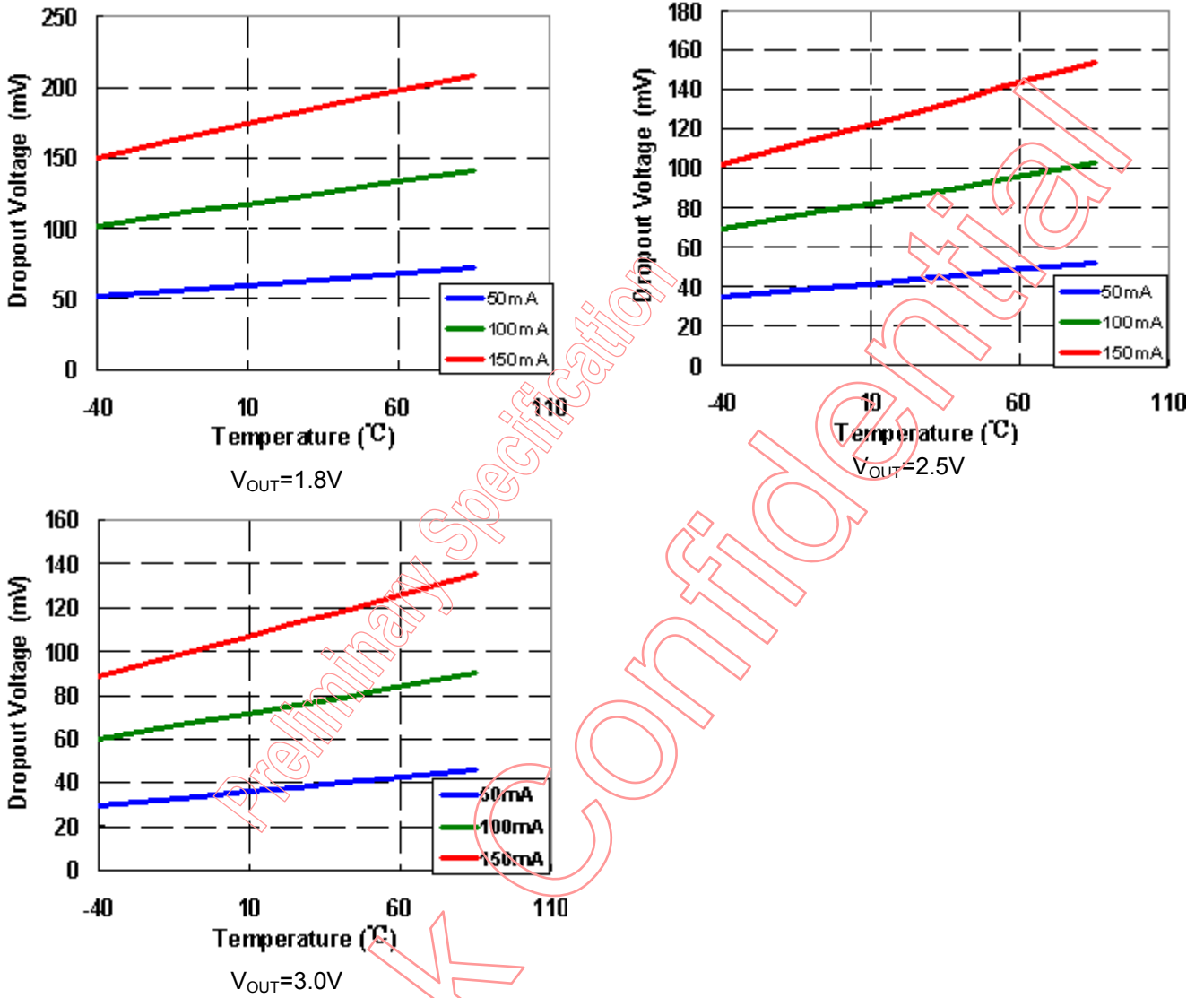


$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

14. Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature (Cin=1.0uF, Cout=1.0uF)



Application Information

Enable

The GS7107 has a dedicated enable pin(EN). When the EN pin is in the logic low ($V_{EN} < 0.3V$), the regulator will be turned off, reducing the supply current to less than 1uA.

When the EN pin is in the logic high ($V_{EN} > 1.2V$), the regulator will be turned on. Left open, the EN pin is pulled down by a internal resistor to shut down the regulator.

Current Limit and Short circuit current protection

The GS7107 use a current mirror to monitor the output current. A small portion of the PMOS output transistor's current is mirrored onto a resistor such that the voltage across this resistor is proportional to the output current; this voltage is compared against the feedback voltage. Once the output current cannot exceeds the limit. The current is set to 340mA typically.

When the output voltage is less than 0.2V, the short circuit current protection starts and maintains the loading current to 38mA. The output can be shorted to ground without damaging the device.

Output Capacitor

The GS7107 is specifically designed to employ ceramic output capacitors as low as 1uF (X7R). The ceramic capacitors offer significant cost and space savings, along with high frequency noise filtering. Place the capacitors physically as close as possible to the device with wide and direct PCB traces.

Ceramic capacitors have different temperature characteristics and bias characteristics which depend on their dimensions and manufacturers. If the setting voltage is 2.5V or more and the

capacitor's dimensions for V_{OUT} equal to 1.0mm by 0.5mm or smaller than that, the capacitance value might be extremely low. As a result, the capacitance might be much less than expected value. In such cases, the operation might be unstable at low temperature ($-25^{\circ}C$ or less). In that case, use a larger capacity, or a large dimensions' capacitor. (For example 1.6mm by 0.8mm)

Input Capacitor

Good bypassing is recommended from input to ground to help improve AC performance. A 1uF (X7R) input capacitor or greater located as close as possible to the IC is recommended. Place the capacitors physically as close as possible to the device with wide and direct PCB traces.

Power Dissipation and Layout Considerations

Excessive power dissipation may cause thermal overload, and hence the increase of the IC junction temperature beyond a safe operating level. For continuous operation, it is highly recommended to keep the junction temperature below the maximum operation junction temperature $125^{\circ}C$ for maximum reliability.

The relationship between θ_{JA} and $T_{J(MAX)}$ can be calculated as:

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

Where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum operation junction temperature $125^{\circ}C$, T_A is the ambient temperature and the θ_{JA} is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

The power dissipation definition in device is:

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

As the above equations indicate, it is desirable to work ICs whose θ_{JA} values are small such that $T_{J(MAX)}$ does not increase strongly with P_D . To

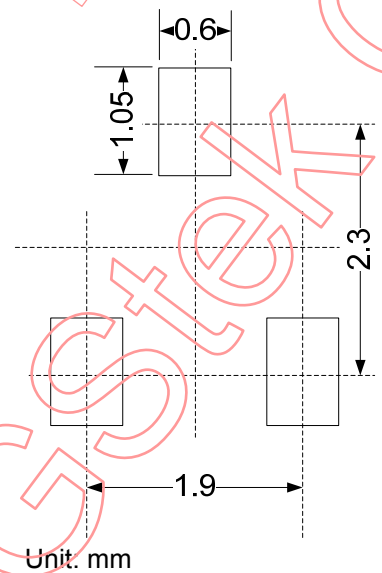
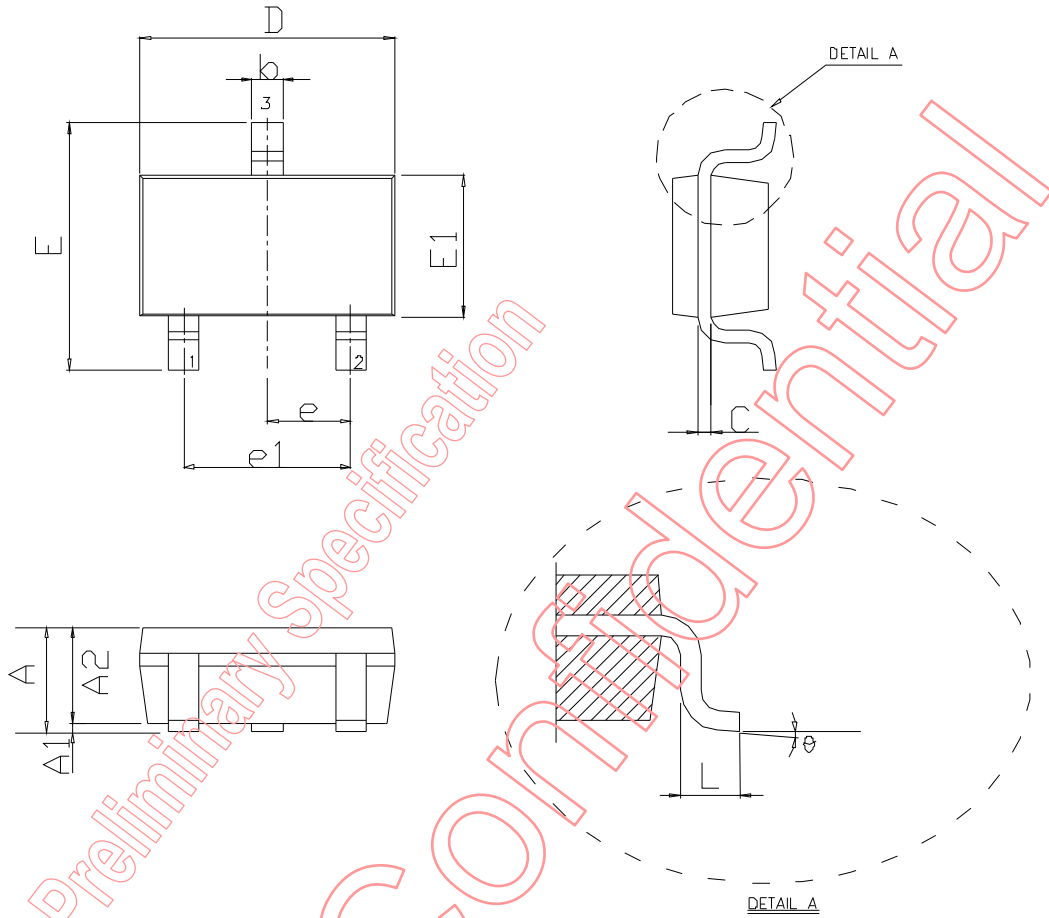
avoid thermally overloading the GS7107, refrain from exceeding the absolute maximum junction temperature rating of 150°C under continuous operating condition. Overstressing the regulator

with high loading currents and elevated input-to-output differential voltages can increase the IC die temperature significantly.

Preliminary Specification

GStek Confidential

Package Dimensions, MSOT-23



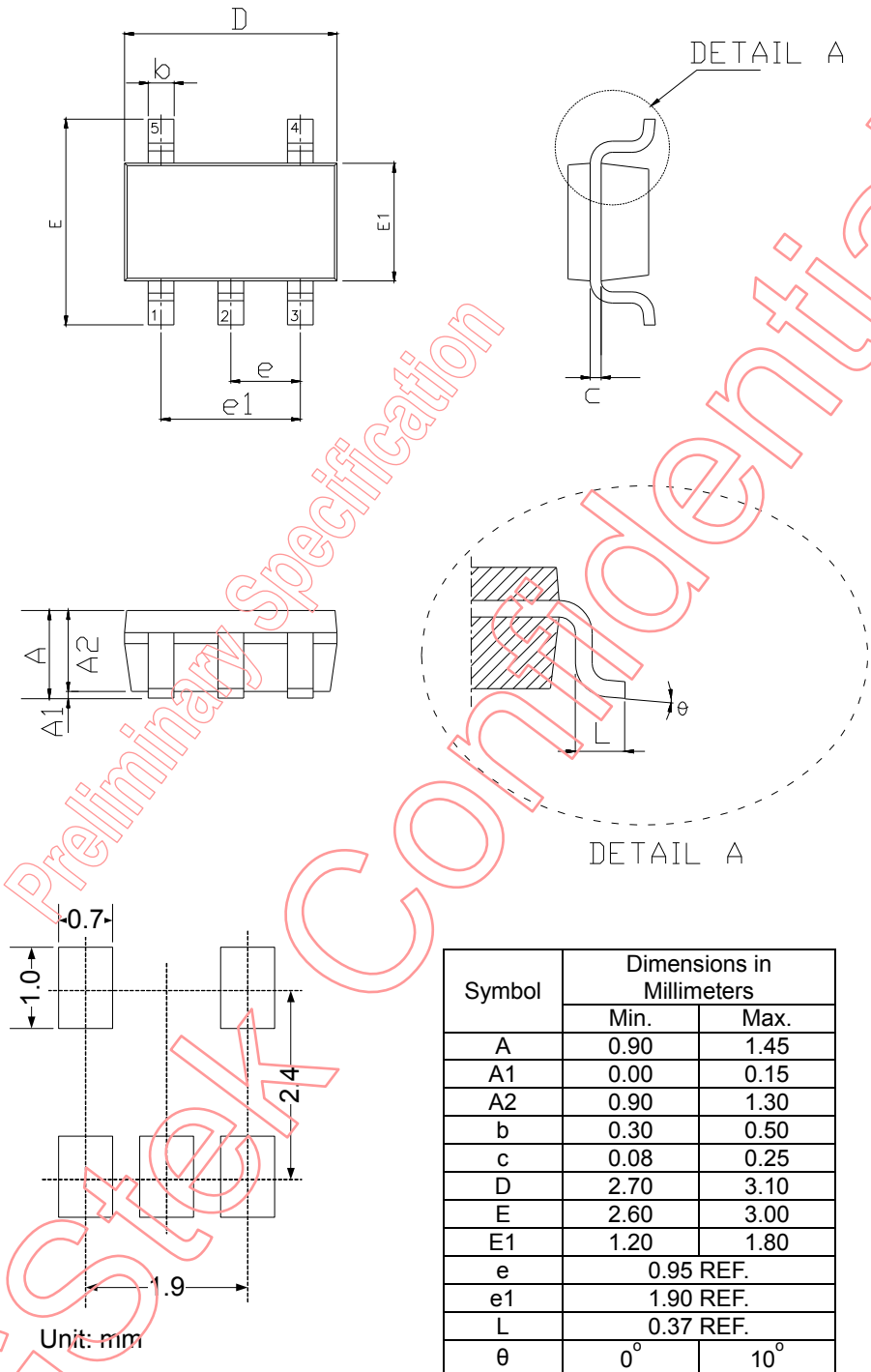
Unit: mm

Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters	
	Min.	Max.
A	0.90	1.20
A1	0.00	0.11
A2	0.90	1.09
b	0.30	0.51
c	0.08	0.18
D	2.80	3.04
E	2.20	2.65
E1	1.20	1.40
e	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	
L	0.40 REF.	
θ	0°	8°

Note

1. Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
2. Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
3. REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

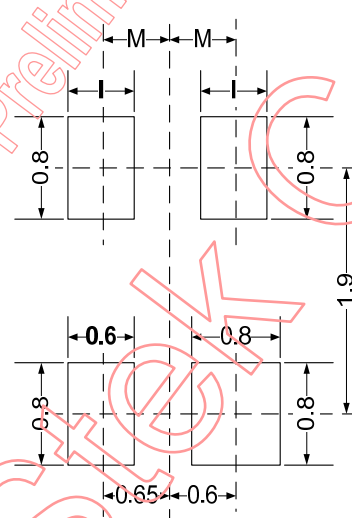
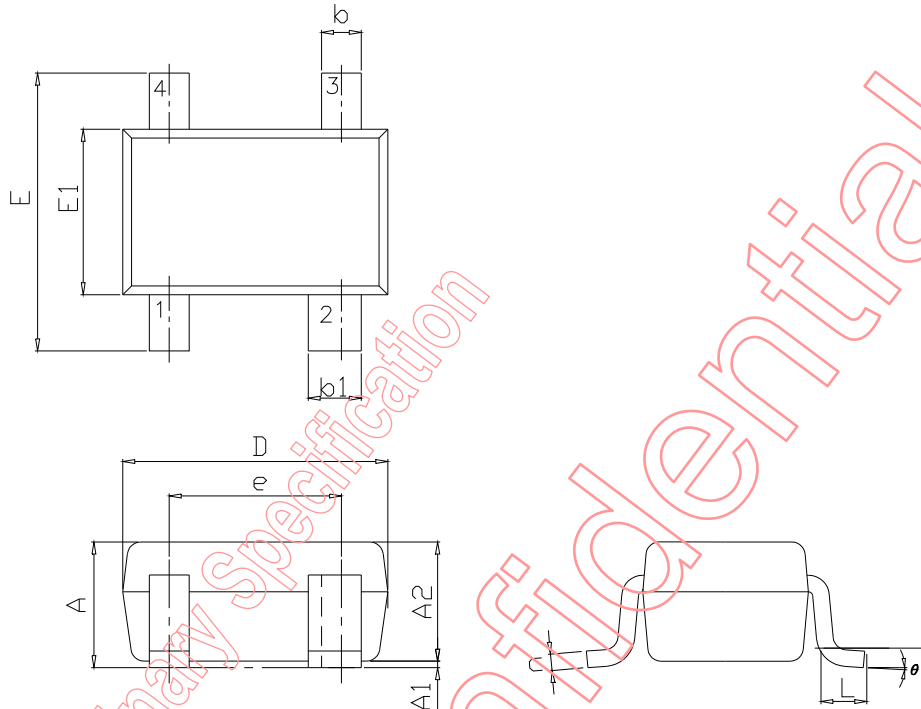
Package Dimensions, SOT-23-5



Note

- 1.Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
- 2.Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
- 3.REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

Package Dimensions, SC-82



Unit: mm

Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters	
	Min.	Max.
A	0.70	1.10
A1	0.00	0.10
A2	0.70	1.00
b	0.15	0.40
b1	0.30	0.50
C	0.08	0.26
D	1.80	2.20
E	1.80	2.45
E1	1.15	1.45
e	1.30 REF.	
L	0.36 REF.	
θ	0°	10°

Note

- 1.Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
- 2.Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
- 3.REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

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