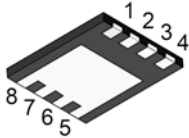


## 800mA Ultra Low Dropout Voltage Regulator with Enable

### TDFN 3x3



### Pin Definition:

1. Enable
2. Input
3. Output
4. Feedback
- 5.6.7.8. Ground

### General Description

The TS5218 is 800mA ultra low dropout linear voltage regulators that provide low voltage, high current output from an extremely small package. These regulators offers extremely low dropout (typically 400mV at 800mA) and very low ground current (typically 12mA at 800mA).

The TS5218 is fully protected against over current faults, reversed input polarity, reversed lead insertion, over temperature operation, positive and negative transient voltage spikes, logic level enable control.

### Features

- Dropout voltage typically 0.4V @Io=800mA
- Output Current up to 800mA
- Low Ground Current
- Extremely Fast Transient Response
- Reversed Leakage & Reverse Battery Protection
- Current Limit & Thermal Shutdown Protection

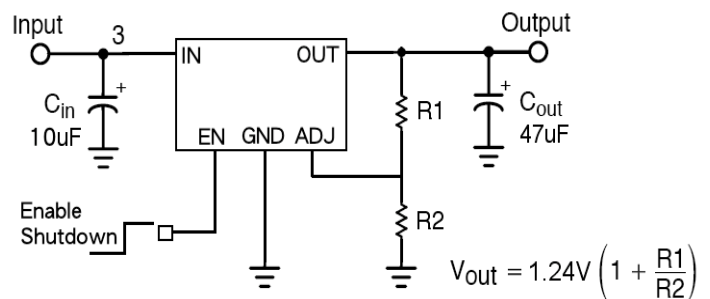
### Ordering Information

Part No.	Package	Packing
TS5218CQ RF	DFN 3x3	3Kpcs / 7" Reel

### Application

- ULDO Linear Regulator for PC add-in Cards
- PowerPC™ Power Supplies
- Battery Powered Equipment
- Consumer and Personal Electronics
- High Efficiency Linear Power Supplies
- SMPS Post Regulator and DC to DC Modules
- High-efficiency Post Regulator for Switching Supply
- Portable Application
- Low-Voltage microcontrollers and Digital Logic

### Typical Application Circuit



### Absolute Maximum Rating (Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-20V ~ +20	V
Enable Voltage	$V_{EN}$	+20	V
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-65 ~ +150	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (260°C)		5	S
ESD		(Note 3)	

### Operating Rating (Note 2)

Operation Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$ (operate)	+2.25 ~ +16	V
Operation Enable Voltage	$V_{EN}$ (operate)	+2.25 ~ +16	V
Power Dissipation (Note 4)	$P_D$	Internally Limited	W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	-40 ~ +125	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	20	°C/W

# 800mA Ultra Low Dropout Voltage Regulator with Enable

## Electrical Characteristics

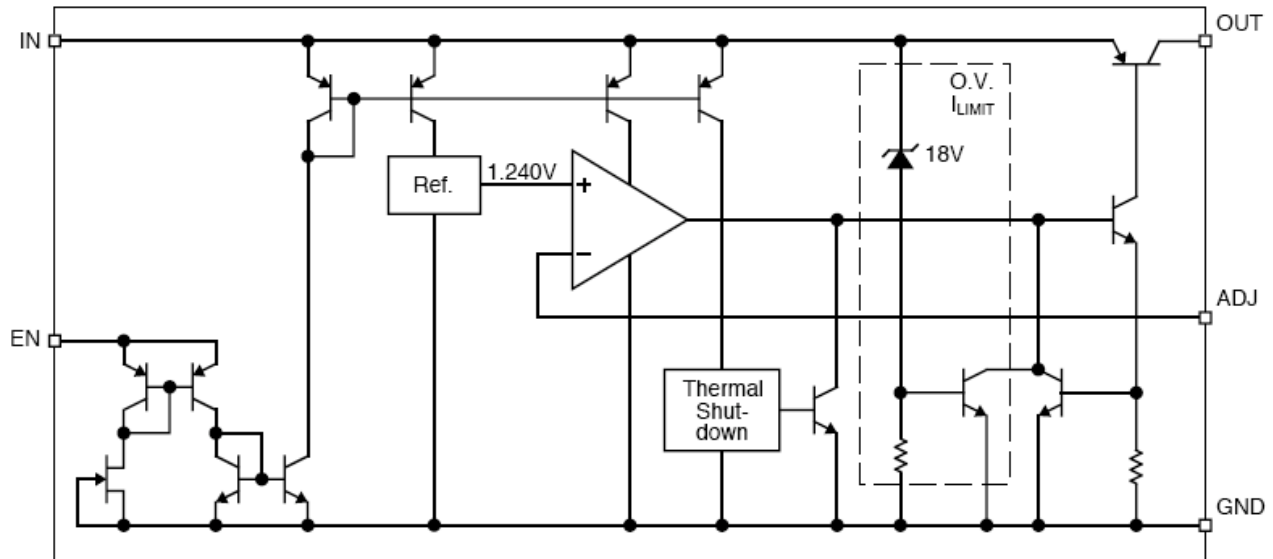
$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.5V$  for fixed reference output voltage,  $V_{enable} = 2.25V$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Fixed Reference Output Voltage	$I_L = 10mA$	0.980 Vo	1.24 ( $V_{REF}$ )	1.020 Vo	V	
	$10mA \leq I_L \leq 800mA$ , $2.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	0.970 Vo		1.030 Vo		
Line Regulation	$I_L = 10mA$ , $V_o + 1V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	--	0.05	0.5	%	
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{out} + 1V$ , $8mA \leq I_L \leq 300mA$	--	0.05	0.1	%	
	$V_{IN} = V_{out} + 1V$ , $10mA \leq I_L \leq 800mA$	--	0.2	1.0		
Output Voltage Temp. Coefficient		--	40	100	ppm/ $^\circ C$	
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$\Delta V_{OUT} = -1\%$	$I_L = 100mA$	--	100	250	mV
		$I_L = 400mA$	--	300	380	
		$I_L = 800mA$	--	400	700	
Quiescent Current (Note 6)	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$	$I_L = 100mA$	--	0.7	2	mA
		$I_L = 500mA$	--	4.0	6	
		$I_L = 800mA$	--	12.0	20	
Current Limited	$V_{OUT} = 0$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$	--	1.8	--	A	
Input Logic Voltage	Low (OFF)	--	--	0.8	V	
	High (ON)	2.25	--	--		
Enable Pin Input Current	$V_{EN} = 2.25V$	--	--	75	uA	
	$V_{EN} = 0.8V$	--	--	4		
Adjust Pin Bias Current		--	40	120	nA	
Reference Voltage Temp. Coefficient	(Note 8)	--	20	--	ppm/ $^\circ C$	
Adjust Pin Bias Current Temp. Coefficient		--	0.1	--	nA/ $^\circ C$	

### Note:

1. Absolute Maximum Rating is limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions see the Electrical Characteristics.
2. The device is not guaranteed to operate outside its operating rating.
3. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended.
4. The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature,  $T_J$ , the junction to ambient thermal resistance,  $\Theta_{JA}$ , and the ambient temperature,  $T_a$ . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. The effective value of  $\Theta_{JA}$  can be reduced by using a heat sink,  $P_{d(max)} = (T_{J(max)} - T_a) / \Theta_{JA}$ .
5. Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops -1% below its nominal value measured at 1V differential.
6. Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the source is the sum of the ground pin current and output load current,  $I_{GND} = I_{IN} - I_{OUT}$  for fix output voltage,  $I_{GND} = I_{IN} - I_{OUT} + 10mA$  for fix reference output voltage in full load regulation.
7.  $V_{REF} \leq V_{OUT} \leq (V_{IN} - 1V)$ ,  $2.25V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$ ,  $10mA \leq I_L \leq 1.0A$ .
8. Output voltage temperature coefficient is  $\Delta V_{OUT}$  (worse cast) /  $(T_{J(max)} - T_{J(MIN)})$  where is  $T_{J(max)} + 125^\circ C$  and  $T_{J(MIN)}$  is  $0^\circ C$ .

## Functional Diagram



## Application Information

The TS5218 is high performance with low dropout voltage regulator suitable for moderate to high current and voltage regulator application. Its 700mV dropout voltage at full load and over temperature makes it especially valuable in battery power systems and as high efficiency noise filters in post regulator applications. Unlike normal NPN transistor design, where the base to emitter voltage drop and collector to emitter saturation voltage limit the minimum dropout voltage, dropout performance of the PNP output of these devices is limited only by low  $V_{CE}$  saturation voltage.

The TS5218 is fully protected from damage due to fault conditions. Linear current limiting is provided. Output current during overload conditions is constant. Thermal shutdown the device when the die temperature exceeds the maximum safe operating temperature. Transient protection allows device survival even when the input voltage spikes above and below nominal. The output structure of these regulators allows voltages in excess of the desired output voltage to be applied without reverse current flow.

### Output Capacitor Requirement

The TS5218 requires an output capacitor to maintain stability and improve transient response is necessary. The value of this capacitor is dependent upon the output current, lower currents allow smaller capacitors. TS5218 output capacitor selection is dependent upon the ESR of the output capacitor to maintain stability. When the output capacitor is 10uF or greater, the output capacitor should have an ESR less than 2Ω. This will improve transient response as well as promote stability. Ultra low ESR capacitors (<100mΩ), such as ceramic chip capacitors, may promote instability. These very low ESR levels may cause an oscillation and/or under damped transient response. A low ESR solid tantalum capacitor works extremely well and provides good transient response and stability over temperature aluminum electrolytes can also be used, as long as the ESR of the capacitor is <2Ω. The value of the output capacitor can be increased without limit. Higher capacitance values help to improve transient response and ripple rejection and reduce output noise.

### Application Information (Continue)

#### Input Capacitor Requirement

An input capacitor of 1 $\mu$ F or greater is recommended when the device is more than 4" away from the bulk AC supply capacitance or when the supply is a battery. Small, surface mount, ceramic chip capacitors can be used for bypassing. Larger values will help to improve ripple rejection by bypassing the input to the regulator, further improving the integrity of the output voltage.

#### Minimum Load Current

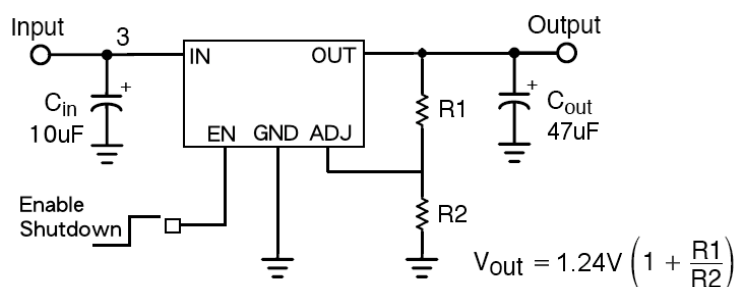
The TS5218 is specified between finite loads. If the output current is too small leakage currents dominate and the output voltage rises. A 10mA minimum load current is necessary for proper regulation.

#### Enable Input

TS5218 versions feature an active-high enable (EN) input that allows ON/OFF control of the regulator. Current drain reduces to "zero" when the device is shutdown, with only micro-amperes of leakage current. The EN input has TTL/CMOS compatible thresholds for simple interfacing with logic interfacing. EN may be directly tied to VIN and pulled up to the maximum supply voltage.

#### Adjustable Regulator Design

The TS5218 is allowed to programming the output voltage anywhere between 1.25 and the 16V maximum operating rating of the family. Two resistors are used. Resistors can be quite large up to 1M $\Omega$ , because of the very high input impedance and low bias current of the sense comparator, the resistor values are calculated by:

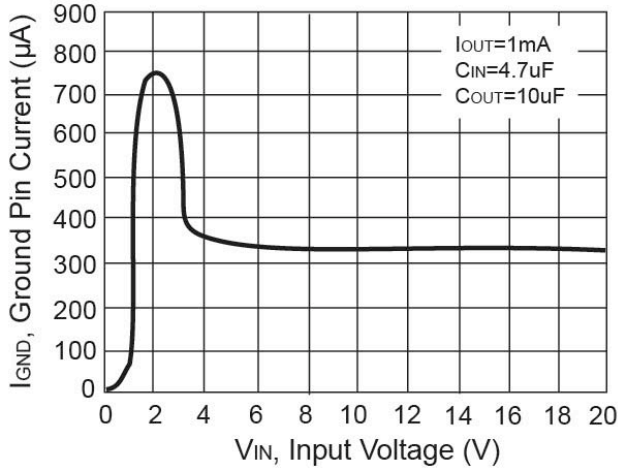


Where  $V_{OUT}$  is the desired output voltage. Above application circuit shows component definition. Applications with widely varying load currents may scale the resistors to draw the minimum load current required for proper operation.

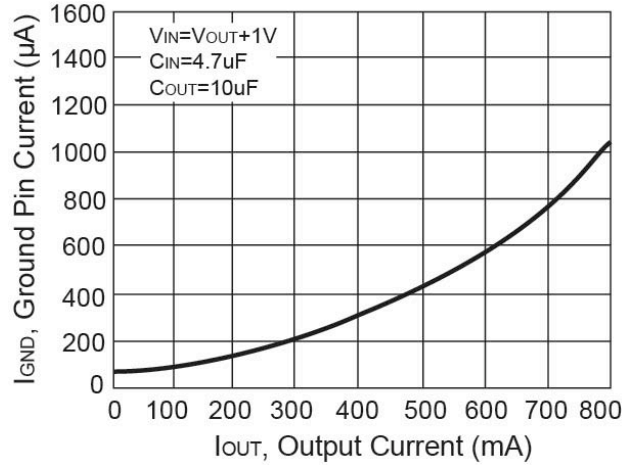
#### Transient Response and 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V Conversion

TS5218 has excellent transient response to variations in input voltage and load current. The device have been designed to respond quickly to load current variations and input voltage variations. Large output capacitors are not required to obtain this performance. A standard 10 $\mu$ F output capacitor, preferably tantalum, is all that is required. Larger values help to improve performance even further. By virtue of its low dropout voltage, this device does not saturate into dropout as readily as similar NPN base designs. When converting from 3.3V to 2.5V or 2.5V to 1.8V, the NPN based regulators are already operating in dropout, with typical dropout requirements of 1.2V or greater,. To convert down to 2.5V or 1.8V without operating in dropout, NPN based regulators require an input voltage of 3.7V at the very least. The TS5218 regulator will provide excellent performance with an input as low as 3.0V or 2.5V respectively. This gives the PNP based regulators a distinct advantage over older, NPN based linear regulators.

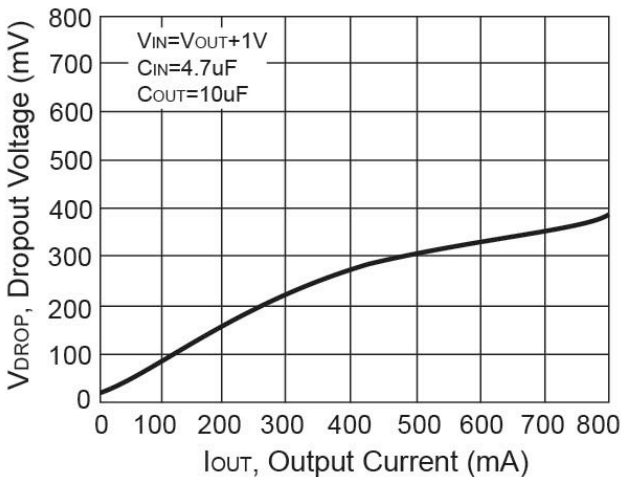
**Electrical Characteristics Curve**



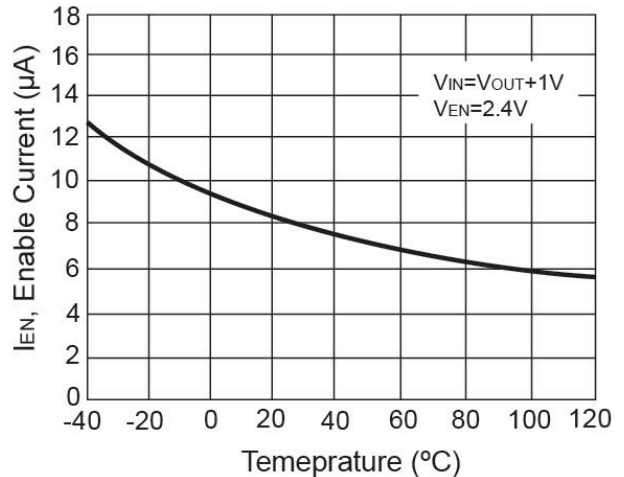
**Figure 1. Ground Pin Current vs. Input Voltage**



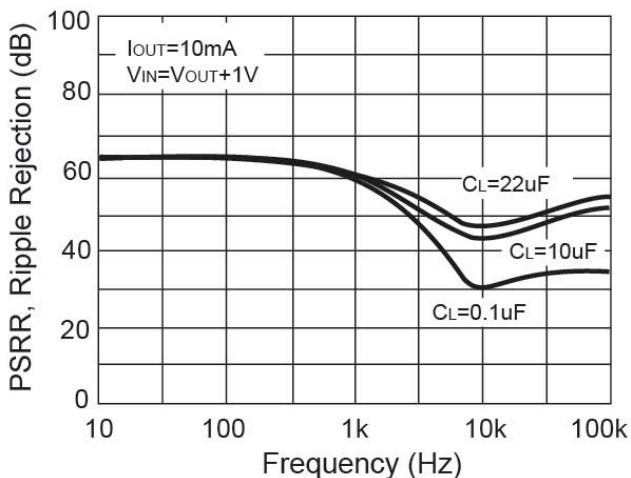
**Figure 2. Ground Current vs. Output Current**



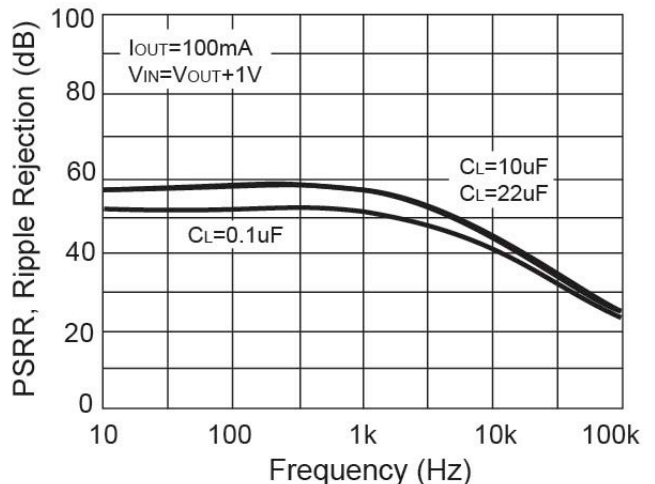
**Figure 3. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current**



**Figure 4. Short Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage**

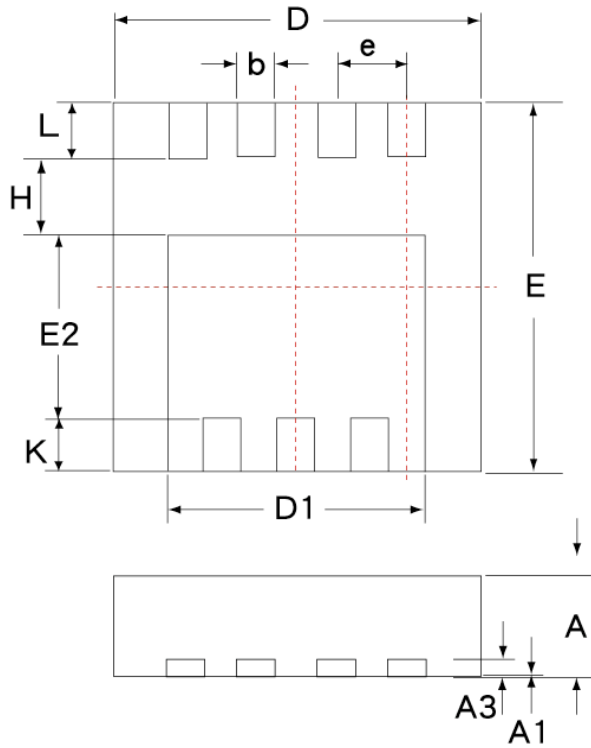


**Figure 5. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency**



**Figure 6. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency**

**TDFN 3x3 Mechanical Drawing**



DIM	TDFN 3x3 DIMENSION			
	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX.
A	0.65	0.85	0.026	0.034
A1	0.00	0.05	0.000	0.002
A3	0.15	0.25	0.006	0.010
b	0.20	0.30	0.008	0.012
D	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
D1	2.20	2.30	0.086	0.090
E	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
E2	1.49	1.59	0.058	0.063
e	0.625	0.675	0.025	0.027
K	0.25	0.35	0.010	0.014
L	0.35	0.45	0.014	0.017
H	0.61	0.71	0.024	0.028

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