

# UTC LD2985 LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

## VERY LOW DROP AND LOW NOISE VOLTAGE REGULATOR LOW ESR CAP. COMPATIBLE, WITH INHIBIT FUNCTION

### DESCRIPTION

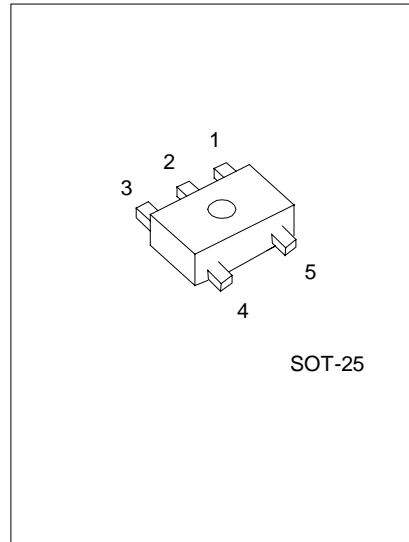
The UTC LD2985 is a 150mA fixed output voltage regulator. The ultra low drop voltage and the low quiescent current make them particularly suitable for low noise, low power applications, and in battery powered systems. In sleep mode quiescent current is less than  $1 \mu\text{A}$  when INHIBIT pin is pulled low. Shutdown Logic Control Function is available on pin 3 (TTL compatible). This means that when the device is used as local regulator, it is possible to put a part of the board in standby, decreasing the total power consumption.

An external capacitor,  $C_{\text{BYP}}=10\text{nF}$ , connected between bypass pin and GND reduce the noise to  $30 \mu\text{Vrms}$ .

Typical application are in cellular phone, palmtop laptop computer, personal digital assistant (PDA), personal stereo, camcorder and camera.

### FEATURES

- \*VERY LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE (280mV at 150mA AND 7mV at 1mA LOAD)
- \*VERY LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT (2mA Typ. at 150mA LOAD AND  $80 \mu\text{A}$  at NO LOAD)
- \*OUTPUT CURRENT UP TO 150mA
- \*LOGIC CONTROLLED ELECTRONIC SHUTDOWN
- \*OUTPUT VOLTAGE OF 1.5, 1.8, 2.5, 2.8, 2.85, 3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 4, 4.7, 5V
- \*INTERNAL CURRENT AND THERMAL LIMIT
- \*AVAILABLE IN  $\pm 1\%$  TOLLERANCE (at 25 °C, A VERSION)
- \*LOW OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE  $30 \mu\text{Vrms}$



1:VIN      2:GND      3:INHIBIT  
4:Bypass    5:VOUT

### PIN DESCRIPTION

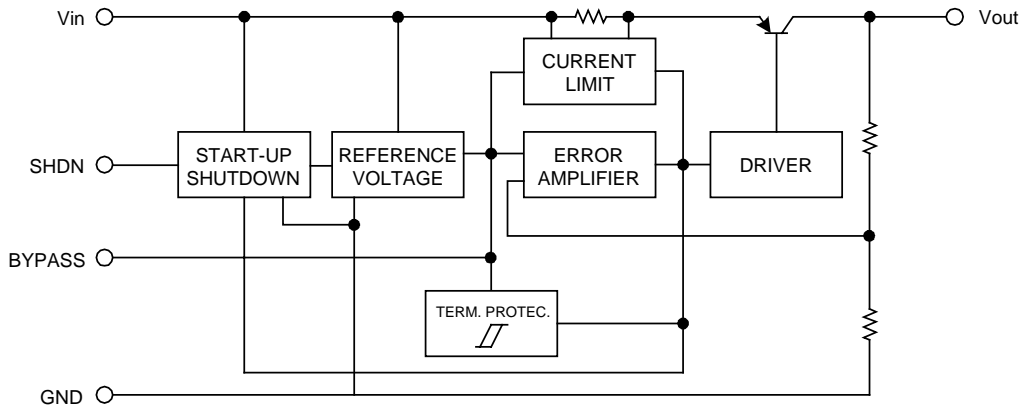
PIN NO.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
1	IN	Input Port
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	INHIBIT	Control switch ON/OFF. Inhibit is not internally pulled-up; it cannot be left floating. Disable the device when connected to GND or to a positive voltage less than 0.18V
4	Bypass	Bypass Pin: Capacitor to be connected to GND in order to improve the thermal noise performances.
5	OUT	Output Port

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## MARKING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	VOLTAGE	VOLTAGE CODE	PART NUMBER	VOLTAGE	VOLTAGE CODE	MARKING
LD2985-1.5V	1.5V	A5	LD2985-3.3V	3.3V	C3	
LD2985-1.8V	1.8V	A8	LD2985-3.5V	3.5V	C5	
LD2985-2.5V	2.5V	B5	LD2985-3.6V	3.6V	C6	
LD2985-2.8V	2.8V	B8	LD2985-3.8V	3.8V	C8	
LD2985-2.85V	2.85V	BJ	LD2985-4.0V	4.0V	D0	
LD2985-3.0V	3.0V	C0	LD2985-4.7V	4.7V	D7	
LD2985-3.1V	3.1V	C1	LD2985-5.0V	5.0V	E0	
LD2985-3.2V	3.2V	C2				

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
DC Input Voltage	$V_i$	16	V
INHIBIT Input Voltage	$V_{INH}$	16	V
Output Current	$I_o$	Internally limited	
Power Dissipation	$P_{tot}$	Internally limited	
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-65 ~ +150	
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_{op}$	-40 ~ +125	

## THERMAL DATA

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Thermal Resistance Junction-case	$R_{thj-case}$	81	/W

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR LD2985 $V_o \pm 1.0\%$

( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_i=V_o+1\text{V}$ ,  $I_o=1\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{SHDN}=2\text{V}$ ,  $C_i=1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_o=1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Operating Input Voltage	$V_{op}$		2.5		16	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=2.5\text{V}$	1.485	1.5	1.515	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	1.462		1.538	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	1.447		1.553	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=2.8\text{V}$	1.782	1.8	1.818	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	1.755		1.845	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	1.737		1.863	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.5\text{V}$	2.475	2.5	2.525	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.4375		2.5625	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.4125		2.5875	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.8\text{V}$	2.772	2.8	2.828	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.730		2.870	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.702		2.898	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.85\text{V}$	2.821	2.85	2.879	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.778		2.921	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.750		2.950	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.0\text{V}$	2.970	3.0	3.030	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.925		3.075	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.895		3.105	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.1\text{V}$	3.069	3.1	3.131	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.022		3.175	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.9915		3.2085	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.2\text{V}$	3.168	3.2	3.232	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.120		3.280	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.088		3.312	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.3\text{V}$	3.267	3.3	3.333	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.2175		3.3825	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.1845		3.4155	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.5\text{V}$	3.465	3.5	3.535	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.412		3.587	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.377		3.622	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.6\text{V}$	3.564	3.6	3.636	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.510		3.690	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.474		3.726	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.8\text{V}$	3.762	3.8	3.838	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.705		3.895	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.667		3.933	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=5.0\text{V}$	3.96	4	4.04	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.9		4.1	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.86		4.14	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=5.7\text{V}$	4.653	4.7	4.747	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	4.582		4.817	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	4.5355		4.8645	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=6.0\text{V}$	4.95	5	5.05	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	4.875		5.125	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	4.825		5.175	V

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PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Short Circuit Current	I <sub>sc</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =0		400		mA
Line Regulation	V <sub>o</sub> / V <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>i</sub> =V <sub>o</sub> +1V ~ 16V, I <sub>o</sub> =1mA		0.003	0.014	%/V <sub>i</sub>
		V <sub>i</sub> =V <sub>o</sub> +1V ~ 16V, I <sub>o</sub> =1mA T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			0.032	%/V <sub>i</sub>
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>d</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> =0		1	3	mV
		T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125 , I <sub>o</sub> =0			5	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =1mA		7	10	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =1mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			15	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =10mA		40	60	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =10mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			90	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =50mA		120	150	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =50mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			225	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =150mA		280	350	mV
		I <sub>o</sub> =150mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			575	mV
Quiescent Current	I <sub>d</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> =0		80	100	μ A
		T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125 , I <sub>o</sub> =0			150	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =1mA		100	150	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =1mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			200	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =10mA		200	300	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =10mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			400	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =50mA		600	900	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =50mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			1200	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =150mA		2000	3000	μ A
		I <sub>o</sub> =150mA, T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			4000	μ A
		OFF MODE V <sub>INH</sub> <0.18V			0	
OFF MODE V <sub>INH</sub> <0.18V T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125				2	μ A	
Supply Voltage Rejection	SVR	C <sub>BYP</sub> =0.01 μ F, C <sub>O</sub> =10 μ F, f=1KHz		45		dB
Control Input Logic Low	V <sub>IL</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125			0.15	V
Control Input Logic High	V <sub>IH</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125	2			V
Control Input Current	I <sub>INH</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125 , V <sub>SHDN</sub> =5V		5	15	μ A
		T <sub>J</sub> =-40 ~ 125 , V <sub>SHDN</sub> =0V		0	-1	μ A
Output Noise Voltage	e <sub>N</sub>	B=300Hz ~ 50KHz C <sub>BYP</sub> =0.01 μ F, C <sub>O</sub> =10 μ F		30		μ V
Operating Input Voltage	V <sub>op</sub>		2.5		16	V

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## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR LD2985 $V_o \pm 1.5\%$

( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_i=V_o+1\text{V}$ ,  $I_o=1\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{SHDN}=2\text{V}$ ,  $C_i=1\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_o=1\ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified)

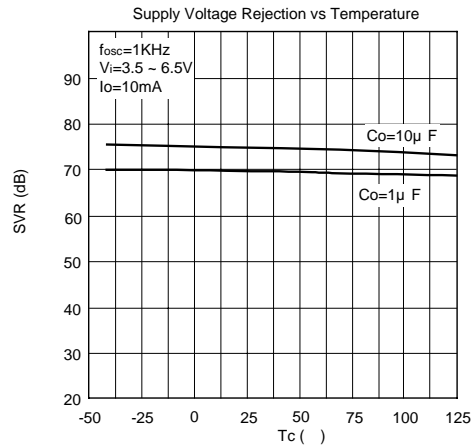
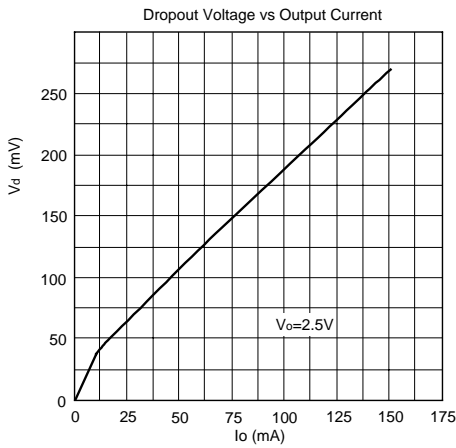
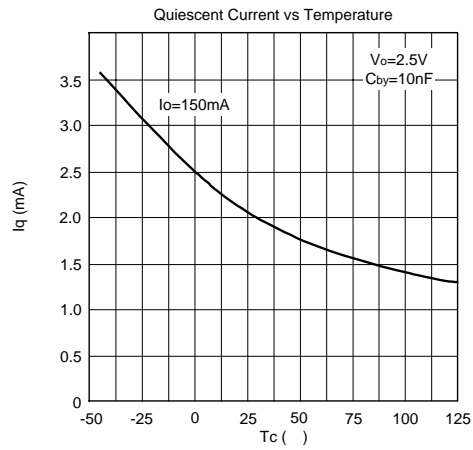
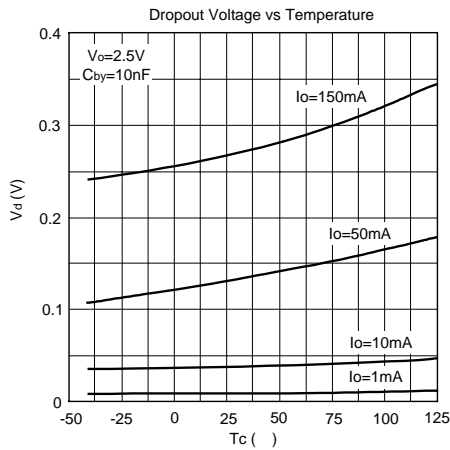
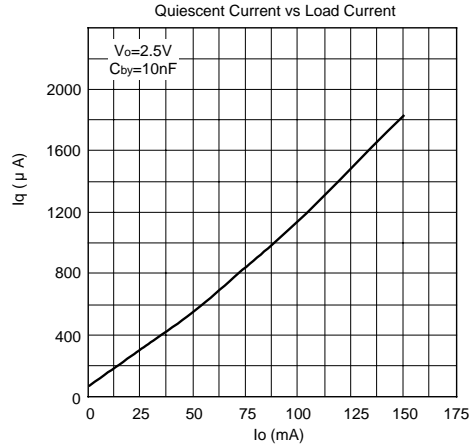
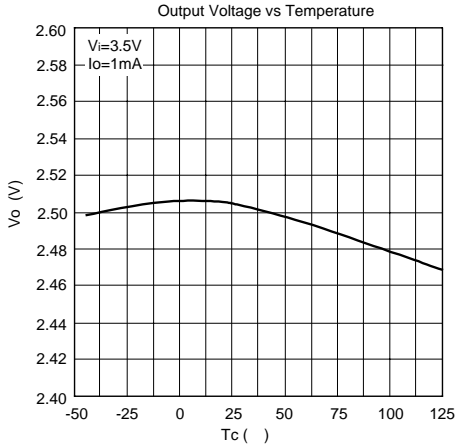
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=2.5\text{V}$	1.477	1.5	1.523	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	1.455		1.545	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	1.440		1.560	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=2.8\text{V}$	1.773	1.8	1.827	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	1.746		1.854	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	1.728		1.872	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.5\text{V}$	2.4625	2.5	2.5375	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.425		2.575	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.4		2.6	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.8\text{V}$	2.758	2.8	2.842	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.716		2.884	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.688		2.912	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=3.85\text{V}$	2.807	2.85	2.893	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.764		2.935	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.736		2.964	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.0\text{V}$	2.955	3.0	3.045	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	2.91		3.09	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.88		3.12	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.1\text{V}$	3.0535	3.1	3.1465	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.007		3.193	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	2.976		3.224	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.2\text{V}$	3.152	3.2	3.248	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.104		3.296	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.072		3.328	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.3\text{V}$	3.2505	3.3	3.3495	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.201		3.399	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.168		3.432	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.5\text{V}$	3.447	3.5	3.552	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.395		3.605	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.360		3.640	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.6\text{V}$	3.546	3.6	3.654	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.492		3.708	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.456		3.744	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=4.8\text{V}$	3.743	3.8	3.857	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.686		3.914	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.648		3.952	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=5.0\text{V}$	3.94	4	4.06	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	3.88		4.12	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	3.84		4.16	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=5.7\text{V}$	4.6295	4.7	4.7705	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	4.559		4.841	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	4.512		4.888	V
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$V_i=6.0\text{V}$	4.925	5	5.075	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$	4.85		5.15	V
		$I_o=1 \sim 150\text{mA}$ , $T_J=-40 \sim 125$	4.8		5.2	V

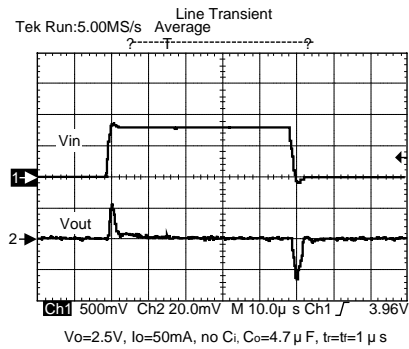
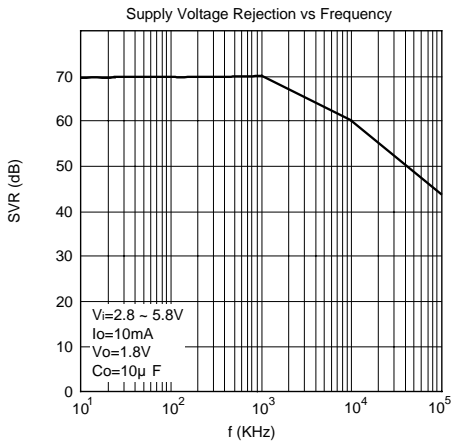
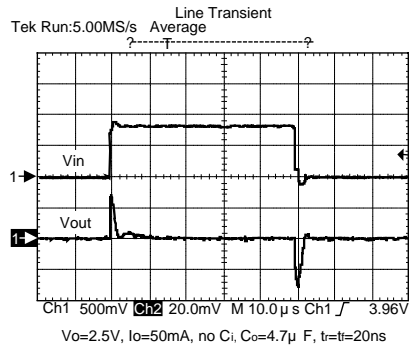
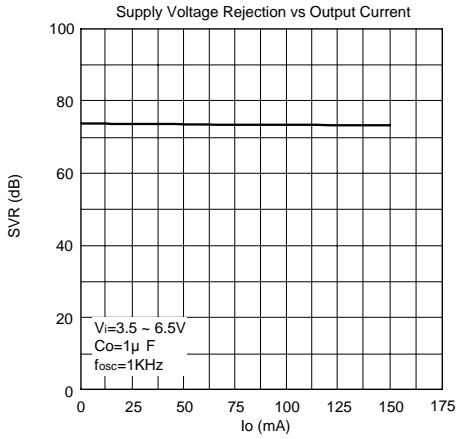
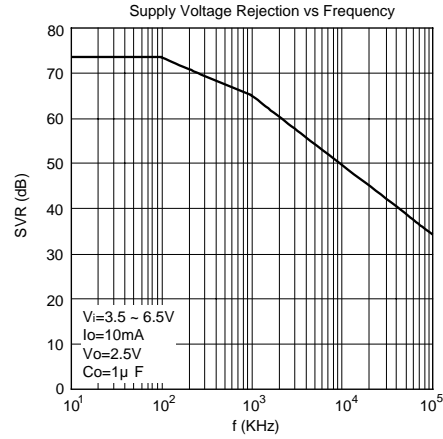
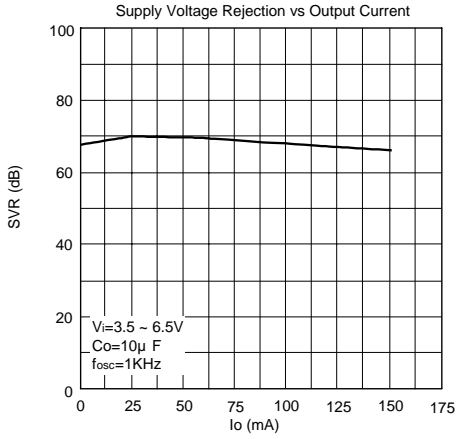
# UTC LD2985 LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Short Circuit Current	Isc	RL=0		400		mA
Line Regulation	Vo/ Vi	Vi=Vo+1V ~ 16V, Io=1mA		0.03	0.014	%/Vi
		Vi=Vo+1V ~ 16V, Io=1mA TJ=-40 ~ 125			0.032	%/Vi
Dropout Voltage	Vd	Io=0		1	3	mV
		TJ=-40 ~ 125 , Io=0			5	mV
		Io=1mA		7	10	mV
		Io=1mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			15	mV
		Io=10mA		40	60	mV
		Io=10mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			90	mV
		Io=50mA		120	150	mV
		Io=50mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			225	mV
		Io=150mA		280	350	mV
Quiescent Current	Id	Io=0		80	100	μ A
		TJ=-40 ~ 125 , Io=0			150	μ A
		Io=1mA		100	150	μ A
		Io=1mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			200	μ A
		Io=10mA		200	300	μ A
		Io=10mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			400	μ A
		Io=50mA		600	900	μ A
		Io=50mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			1200	μ A
		Io=150mA		2000	3000	μ A
		Io=150mA, TJ=-40 ~ 125			4000	μ A
		OFF MODE VINH<0.18V			0	
OFF MODE VINH<0.18V TJ=-40 ~ 125				2	μ A	
Supply Voltage Rejection	SVR	CBYP=0.01 μ F, Co=10 μ F, f=1KHz		45		dB
Control Input Logic Low	VIL	TJ=-40 ~ 125			0.15	V
Control Input Logic High	VIH	TJ=-40 ~ 125	2			V
Control Input Current	IINH	TJ=-40 ~ 125 , VSHDN=5V		5	15	μ A
		TJ=-40 ~ 125 , VSHDN=0V		0	-1	μ A
Output Noise Voltage	eN	B=300Hz ~ 50KHz CBYP=0.01 μ F, Co=10 μ F		30		μ V

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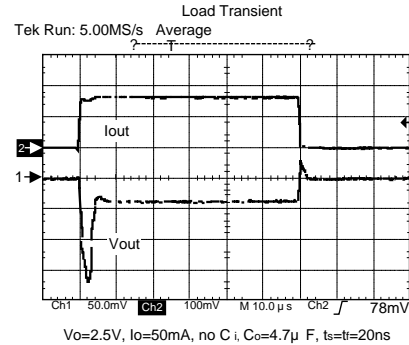
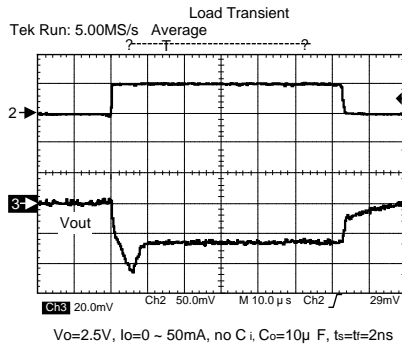
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_i=1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_o=2.2\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{bYP}=100\text{nF}$ , unless otherwise specified)







# UTC LD2985 LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Like any low-dropout regulator, the UTC LD2985 requires external capacitors for regulator stability. This capacitor must be selected to meet the requirements of minimum capacitance and equivalent series resistance. We suggest to solder input and output capacitors as close as possible to the relative pins.

### INPUT CAPACITOR

An input capacitor whose value is  $1\mu\text{F}$  is required with the UTC LD2985 (amount of capacitance can be increased without limit). This capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 0.5" from the input pin of the device and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic, tantalum or film capacitors can be used for this capacitor.

### OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The UTC LD2985 is designed specifically to work with ceramic output capacitors. It may also be possible to use Tantalum capacitors, but these are not as attractive for reasons of size and cost. By the way, the output capacitor must meet both the requirement for minimum amount of capacitance and E.S.R. (equivalent series resistance) value. Due to the different loop gain, the stability improves for higher output versions and so the suggested minimum output capacitor value, if low E.S.R. ceramic type is used, is  $1\mu\text{F}$  for output voltages equal or major than 3.8V,  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  for  $V_o$  going from 1.8 ~ 3.3V, and  $3.3\mu\text{F}$  for the other versions. However, if an output capacitor lower than the suggested one is used, it's possible to make stable the regulator adding a resistor in series to the capacitor.

#### IMPORTANT:

The output capacitor must maintain its ESR in the stable region over the full operating temperature to assure stability. Also, capacitor tolerance and variation with temperature must be considered to assure the minimum amount of capacitance is provided at all times. This capacitor should be located not more than 0.5" from the output pin of the device and returned to a clean analog ground.

### INHIBIT INPUT OPERATION

The inhibit pin can be used to turn OFF the regulator when pulled low, so drastically reducing the current consumption down to less than  $1\mu\text{A}$ . When the inhibit feature is not used, this pin must be tied to  $V_i$  to keep the regulator output ON at all times. To assure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the inhibit pin must be able to swing above and below the specified thresholds listed in the electrical characteristics section under  $V_{IH}$   $V_{IL}$ . Any slew rate can be used to drive the inhibit.

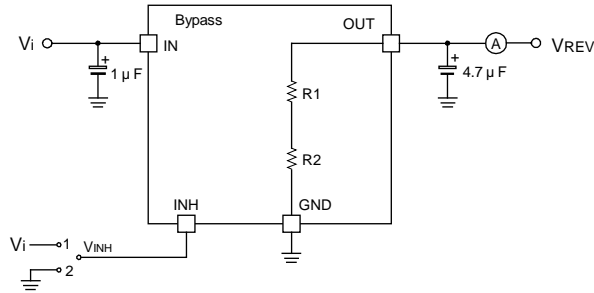
### REVERSE CURRENT

The power transistor used in the UTC LD2985 has not an inherent diode connected between the regulator input and output. If the output is forced above the input, no current will flow from the output to the input across the series pass transistor. When a  $V_{REV}$  voltage is applied on the output, the reverse current measured flows to the GND

# UTC LD2985 LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

across the two feedback resistors. This current typical value is  $160 \mu\text{A}$ .  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  resistors are implanted type; Typical values are, respectively,  $42.6 \text{ K}$  and  $51.150 \text{ K}$ .

## Reverse Current Test Circuit



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