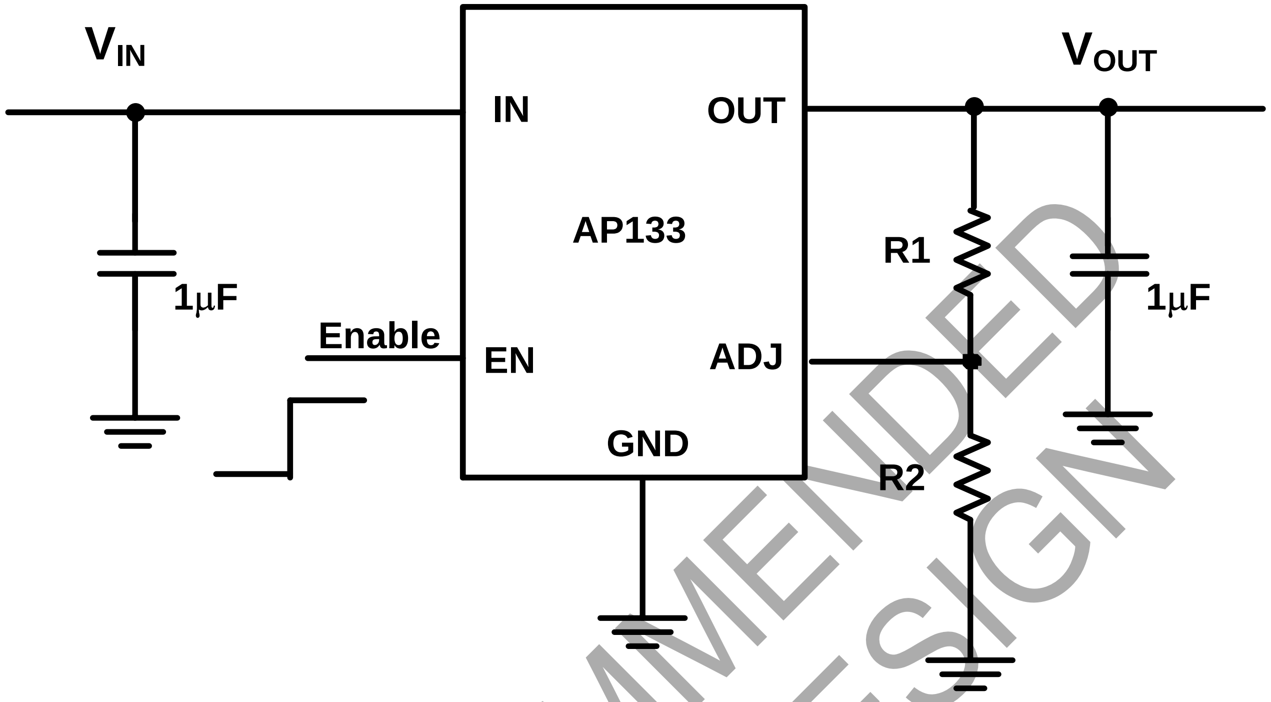
Typical Applications Circuit

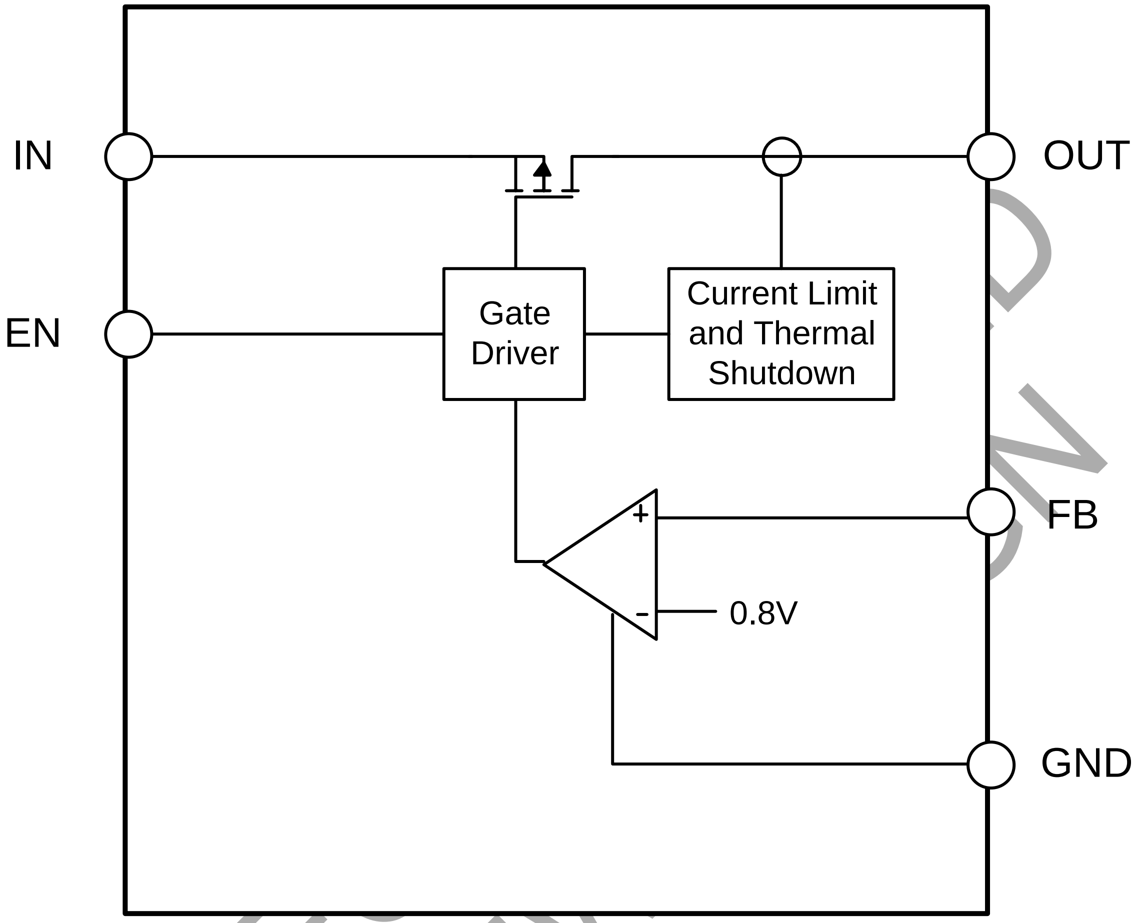


$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Package Name		Function
	SOT25	DFN2020-6	
IN	1	3	Voltage input pin. Bypass to ground through at least 0.1µF capacitor
GND	2	2	Ground
EN	3	1	Enable input, active high
ADJ	4	6	Output feedback pin
NC	-	5	No connection
OUT	5	4	Voltage output pin. Bypass to ground through 1µF ceramic capacitor

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter		Ratings	Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage		7	V
-	OUT, ADJ, EN Voltage		V_{IN} + 0.3	V
-	Continuous Load Current		Internal Limited	-
T_{OP}	Operating Junction Temperature Range		-40 to +125	°C
T_{ST}	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150	°C
P_D	Power Dissipation (Note 4)	SOT25	740	mW
		DFN2020-6	900	mW
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature		+150	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

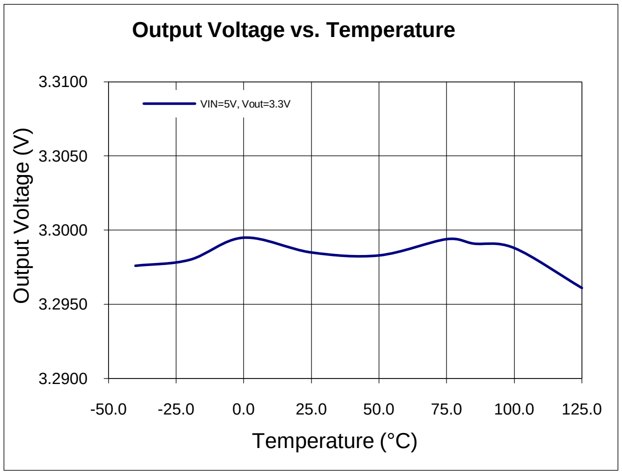
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN}	Input voltage (Note 5)	2	6	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	0	300	mA
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	+85	°C

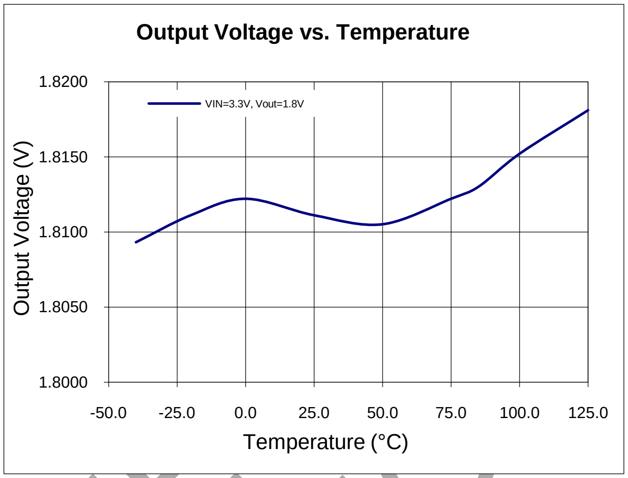
Notes: 4. Ratings apply to ambient temperature at +25°C.
5. At V_{IN}< 2.2V and T_A< -20°C, the output current capability may be reduced.

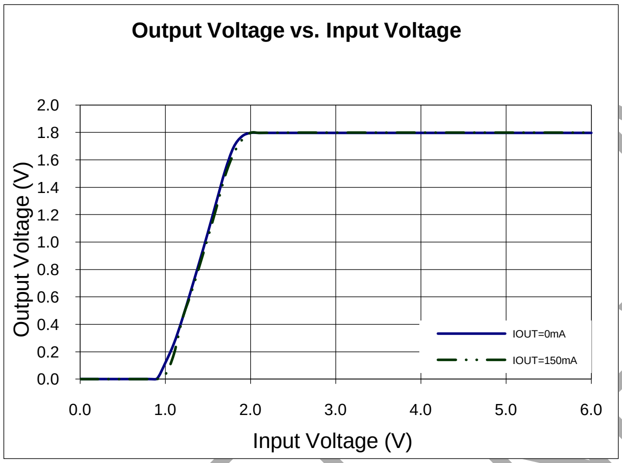
Electrical Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, V_{IN} = V_{OUT} +1V, C_{IN} = 1μF, C_{OUT} = 1μF, V_{EN} = 2V, unless otherwise specified.)

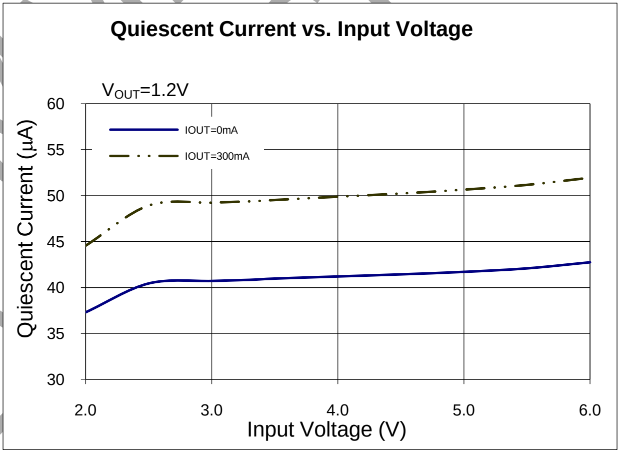
Symbol	Parameter		Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
I_Q	Input Quiescent Current		I_{OUT} = 0~300mA	-	40	60	μA
I_{SHDN}	Input Shutdown Current		V_{EN} = 0V, I_{OUT} = 0	-	-	1	μA
I_{LEAK}	Input Leakage Current		V_{EN} = 0V, OUT grounded	-	-	1	μA
$V_{Dropout}$	Dropout Voltage		$V_{OUT} \geq$ 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 300mA	-	350	450	mV
V_{REF}	ADJ reference voltage		I_{OUT}= 0	-	0.8	-	V
I_{ADJ}	ADJ leakage		-	-	-	1	μA
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Accuracy		-	-2	-	2	%
ΔV_{OUT} $/\Delta V_{IN}/V$	Line Regulation		V_{IN} = V_{OUT} +1V to 5.5V, I_{OUT} = 1mA	-	0.05	-	%/V
ΔV_{OUT} $/V_{OUT}$	Load Regulation		I_{OUT} from 1mA to 300mA	-1	-	1	%
t_{ST}	Start-up Time		V_{EN} = 0V to 2.0V, I_{OUT} = 300mA	-	25	-	μs
PSRR	PSRR		1kHz, I_{OUT} = 0mA	-	65	-	dB
I_{SHORT}	Short-circuit Current		V_{IN} = 5.0V, V_{OUT} < 0.2V	-	120	-	mA
I_{LIMIT}	Current limit		V_{OUT} = 3V, R_{OUT} = 3Ω	400	600	-	mA
V_{IL}	EN Input Logic Low Voltage		-	-	-	0.4	V
V_{IH}	EN Input Logic High Voltage		-	1.4	-	-	V
I_{EN}	EN Input leakage		V_{EN} = 0V or 5.5V	-1	-	1	uA
T_{SHDN}	Thermal shutdown threshold		-	-	+145	-	°C
T_{HYS}	Thermal shutdown hysteresis		-	-	+20	-	°C
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	SOT25	Device mounted on FR-4 substrate, 2oz copper, with minimum recommended pad layout.	-	176	-	°C/W
		DFN2020-6		-	142	-	
θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case	SOT25		-	41	-	°C/W
		DFN2020-6		-	36	-	

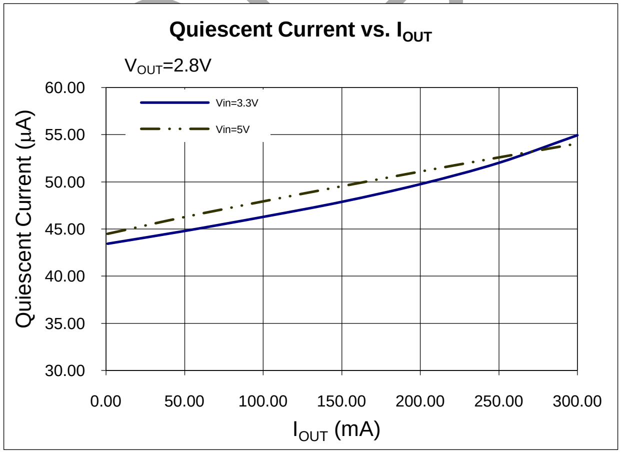
Typical Performance Characteristics

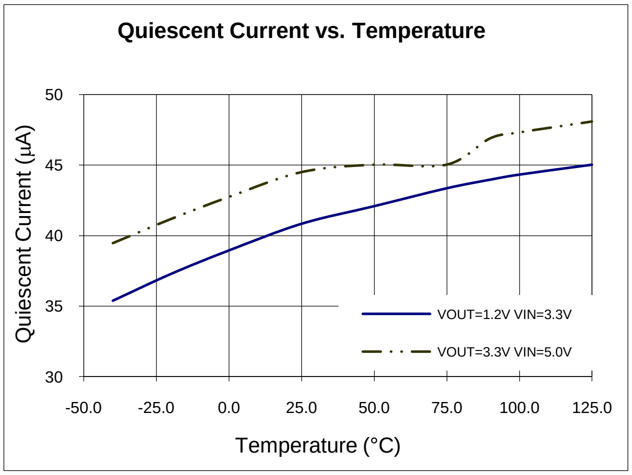




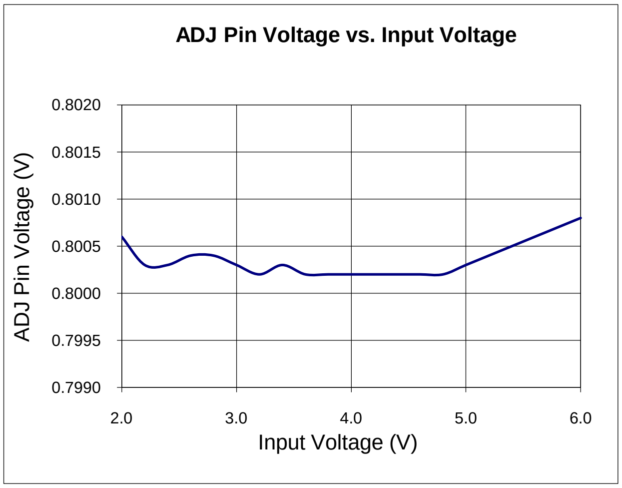


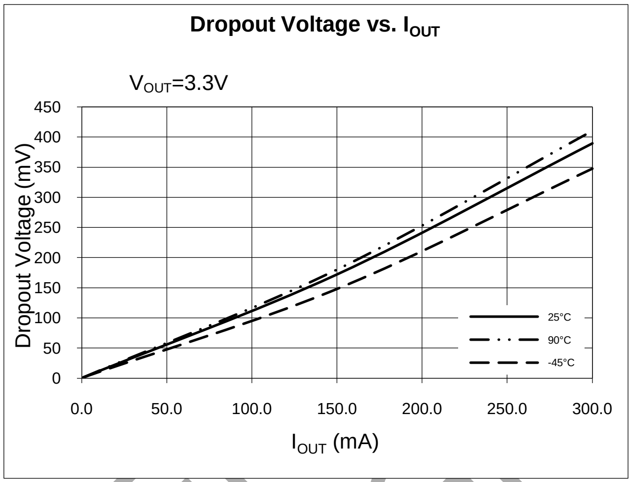




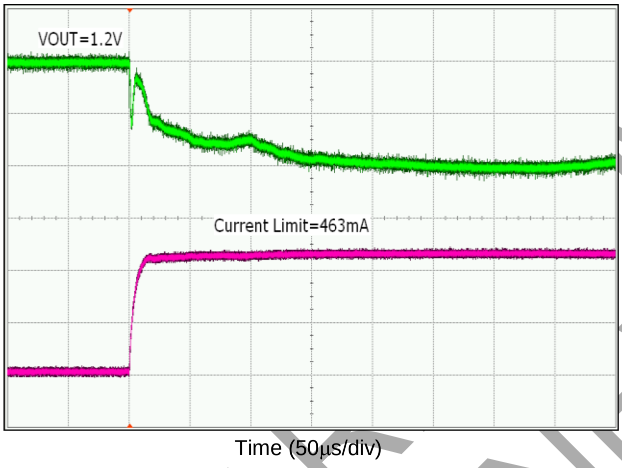


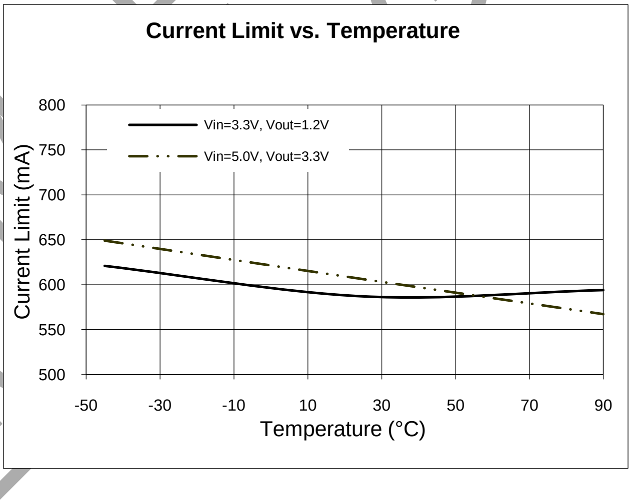
Typical Performance Characteristics



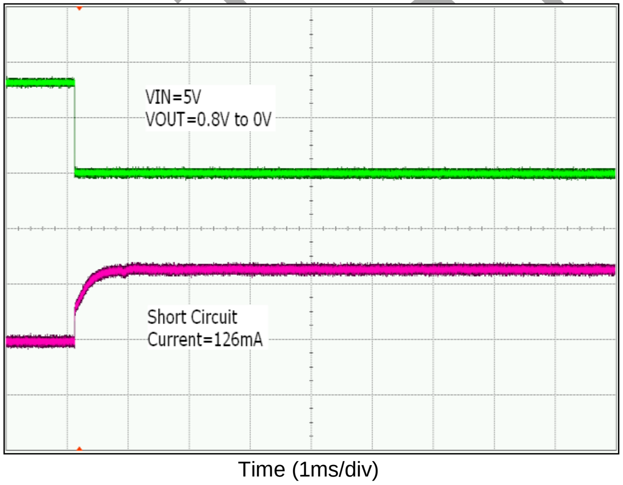


Current Limit Protection





Short Circuit Protection



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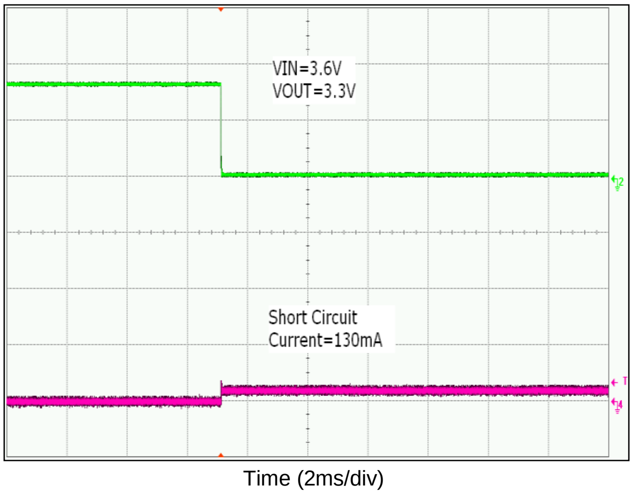
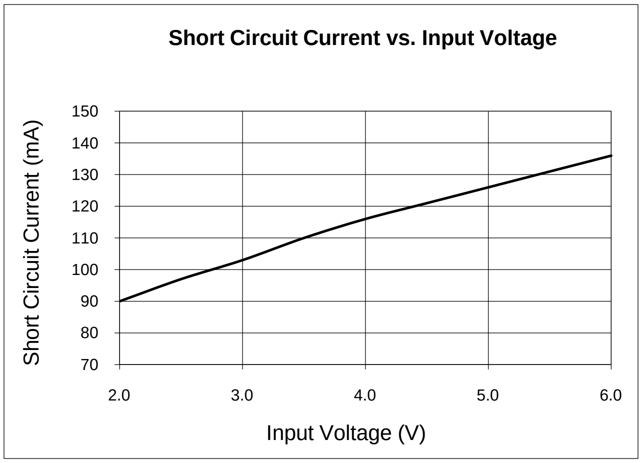
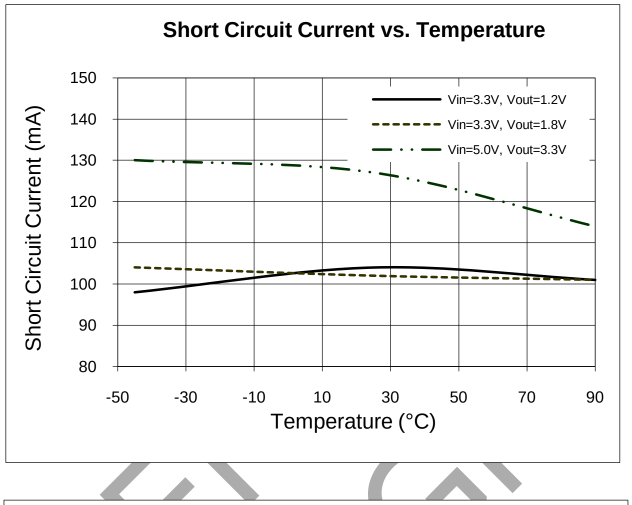
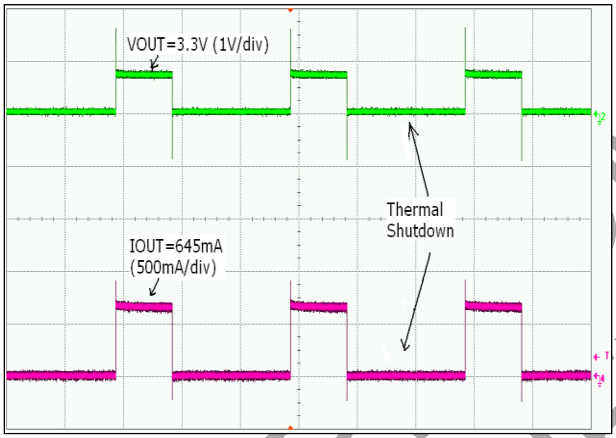


Typical Performance Characteristics

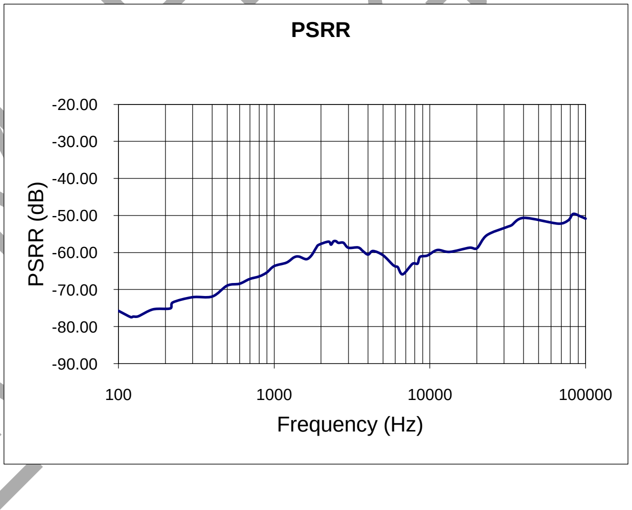




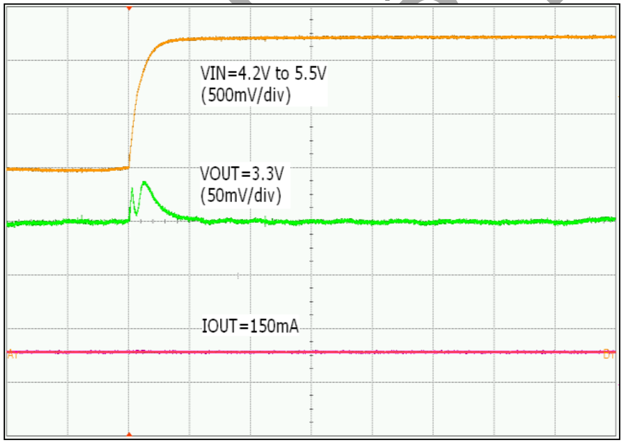
Thermal Shutdown Protection



Time (20ms/div)

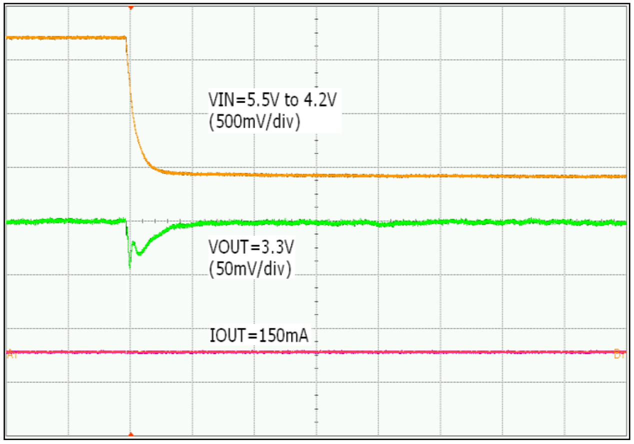


Line Transient Response



Time (20µs/div)

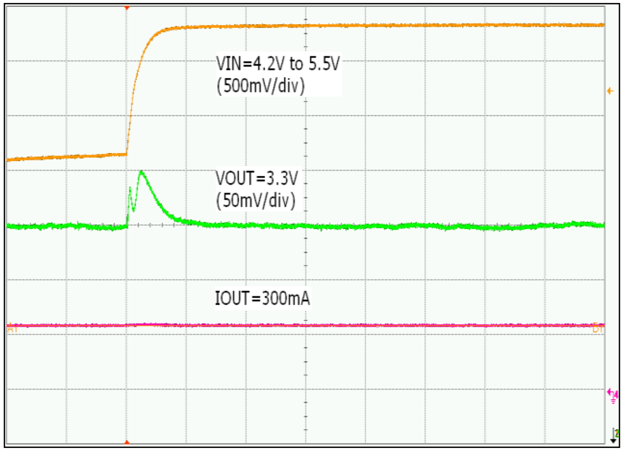
Line Transient Response



Time (20µs/div)

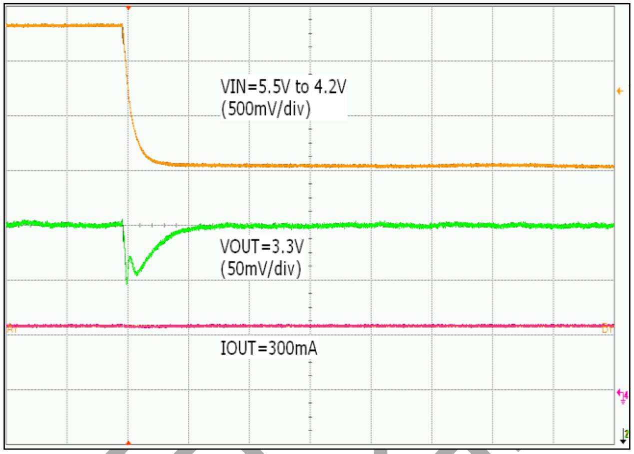
Typical Performance Characteristics

Line Transient Response



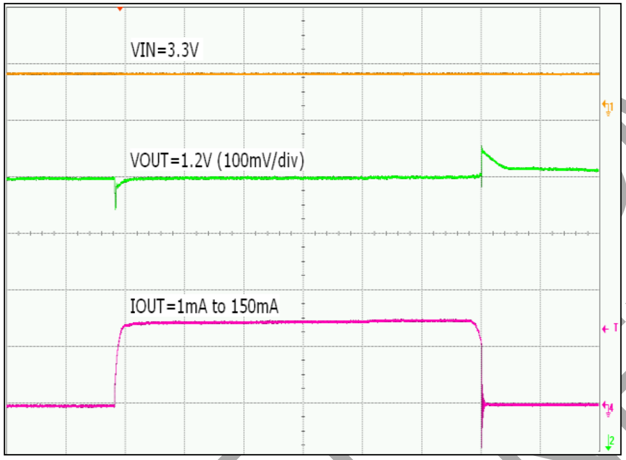
Time (20µs/div)

Line Transient Response



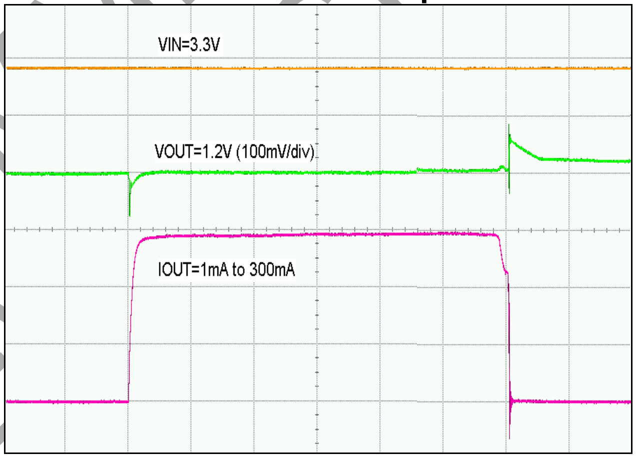
Time (20µs/div)

Load Transient Response



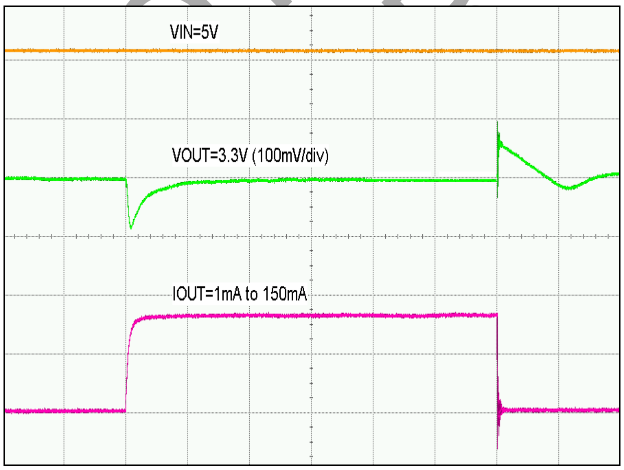
Time (100µs/div)

Load Transient Response



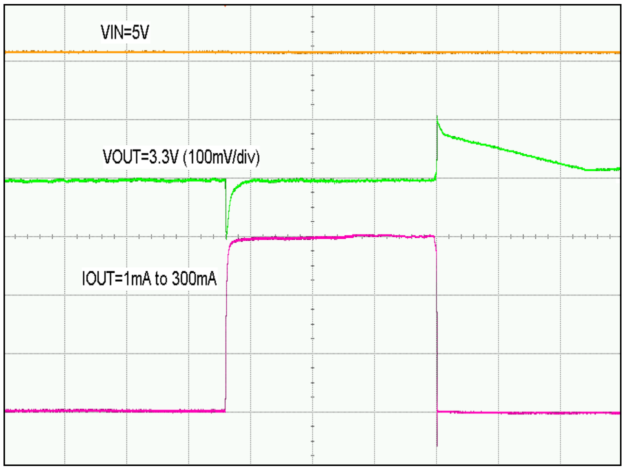
Time (100µs/div)

Load Transient Response



Time (20µs/div)

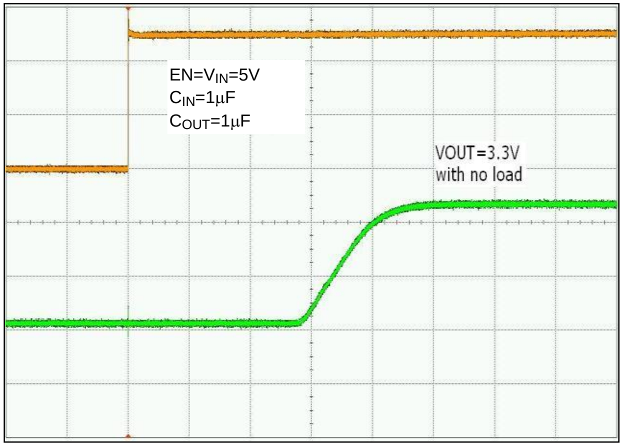
Load Transient Response



Time (100µs/div)

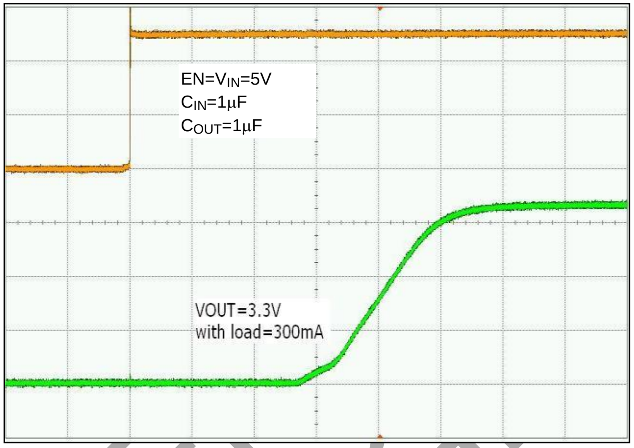
Typical Performance Characteristics

Start-up Time



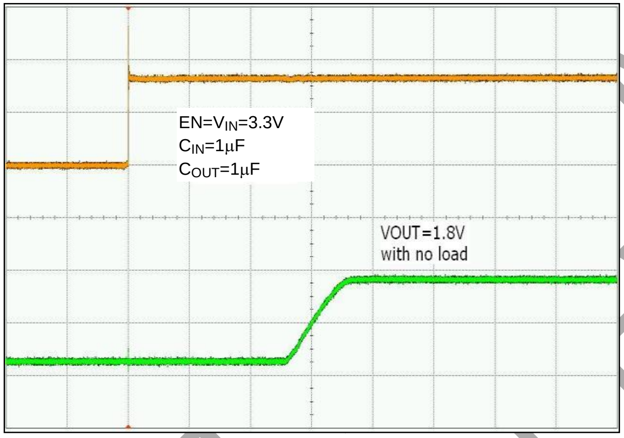
Time (5µs/div)

Start-up Time



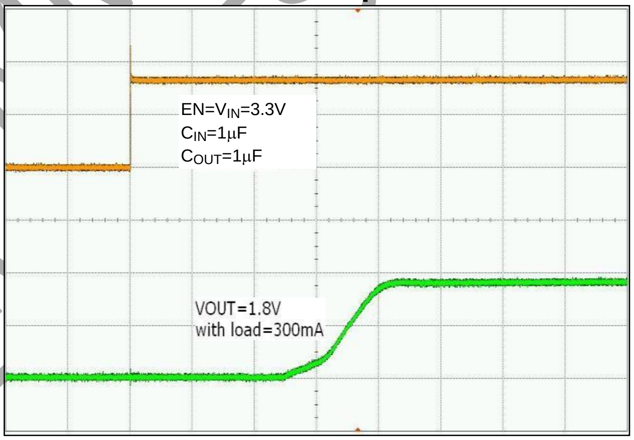
Time (5µs/div)

Start-up Time



Time (5µs/div)

Start-up Time



Time (5µs/div)

Application Note

Input Capacitor

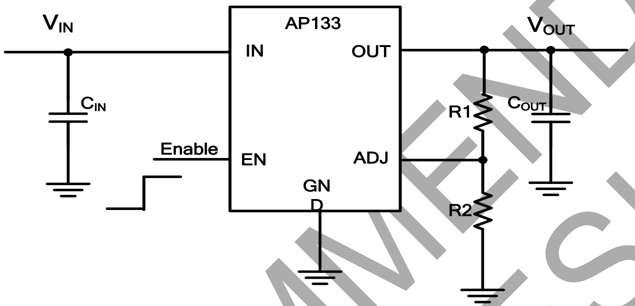
A1μF ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between V_{IN} and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and less noise. For PCB layout, a wide copper trace is required for both V_{IN} and GND. A lower ESR capacitor allows the use of less capacitance, while higher ESR type requires more capacitance.

Output Capacitor

The output capacitor is required to stabilize and help transient response for LDO. The AP133 is stable with very small ceramic output capacitors. The recommended capacitance is from 1μF to 4.7μF, Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) is from 10mΩ to 100mΩ, and temperature characteristic is X7R or X5R. Higher capacitance values help to improve load/line transient response. The output capacitance may be increased to keep low undershoot/overshoot. Place output capacitor as close as possible to OUT and GND pins, and keep the leads as short as possible.

Adjustable Operation

The AP133 provides output voltage from 1.0V to 5.0V through external resistor divider as shown below.



The output voltage is calculated by:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

Where V_{REF}=0.8V (the internal reference voltage)

Rearranging the equation will give the following that is used for adjusting the output to a particular voltage:

$$R_1 = R_2\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$$

To maintain the stability of the internal reference voltage, R_2 needs to be kept smaller than 250kΩ.

No Load Stability

Other than external resistor divider, no minimum load is required to keep the device stable. The device will remain stable and regulated in no load condition.

ON/OFF Input Operation

The AP133 is turned on by setting the EN pin high, and is turned off by pulling it low. If this feature is not used, the EN pin should be tied to IN pin to keep the regulator output on at all time. To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the EN pin must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under V_{IL} and V_{IH}.

Current Limit Protection

When output current at OUT pin is higher than current limit threshold, the current limit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to approximately 600mA to prevent over-current and to protect the regulator from damage due to overheating.

Short Circuit Protection

When OUT pin is short-circuit to GND or OUT pin voltage is less than 200mV, short circuit protection will be triggered and clamp the output current to approximately 120mA. This feature protects the regulator from over-current and damage due to overheating.

Thermal Shutdown Protection

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately +145°C, allowing the device to cool down. When the junction temperature reduces to approximately +125°C the output circuitry is enabled again. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the heat dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage due to overheating.

Application Note (Cont.)

Ultra Fast Start-up
After enabled, the AP133 is able to provide full power in as little as tens of microseconds, typically 25µs, without sacrificing low ground current. This feature will help load circuitry move in and out of standby mode in real time, eventually extend battery life for mobile phones and other portable devices.

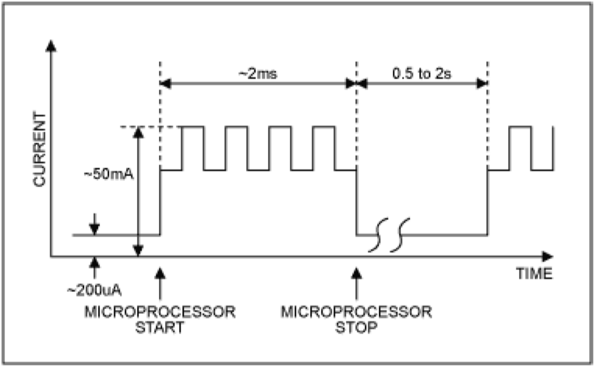
Fast Transient Response
Fast transient response LDOs can also extend battery life. TDMA-based cell phone protocols such as Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) have a transmit/receive duty factor of only 12.5 percent, enabling power savings by putting much of the baseband circuitry into standby mode in between transmit cycles. In baseband circuits, the load often transitions virtually instantaneously from 100µA to 100mA. To meet this load requirement, the LDO must react very quickly without a large voltage drop or overshoot — a requirement that cannot be met with conventional, general-purpose LDOs.

The AP133's fast transient response from 0 to 300mA provides stable voltage supply for fast DSP and GSM chipset with fast changing load.

Small Overshoot and Undershoot
The AP133 has small and controlled overshoot and undershoot in load and line transitions. This helps to protect supplied circuit from damage and operation error caused by glitches. This feature also permits the usage of small value output decoupling capacitor with AP133.

Low Quiescent Current

Cellular phone baseband internal digital circuits typically operate from 1.8V to 2.6V. When the Li+ battery voltage falls to 3.2 to 3.3V, most phones shut off, giving at least 500-600mV of headroom for the baseband digital LDO, so dropout is not critical. Output noise and the PSRR are not critical specs for the digital circuits. Nonetheless, this supply requires low quiescent current at light loads because this LDO stays on at all times. Figure below shows how the digital supply current of a representative GSM chipset core varies as a function of time.



In the standby mode, the microprocessor consumes only around 200µA. Since the phone stays in standby for the longest percentage of time, using a 40µA quiescent current LDO, instead of 140µA, saves 100µA and extends the standby time by 340µA/240µA, or 1.417 times.

The baseband internal analog circuit is typically 2.4V-3.0V, and it requires 200-600mV dropout. This LDO is on all the time, so it requires low quiescent current as well. The cellular phone real-time clock LDO needs a very low quiescent current, since this LDO is on all the time even though the handset is powered off.

The AP133, consuming only around 40µA for all input range and output loading, provides great power saving in portable and low power applications.

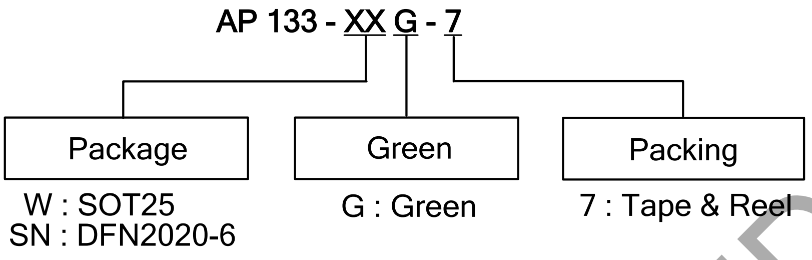
Wide Output Range
The AP133, with a wide output range of 1.0V to 5.0V, provides a versatile LDO solution for many portable applications.

High PSRR
The RF circuit consists of receive and transmit sections, which typically require 2.6V-3.0V supply voltage. The RF circuits such as LNA (low-noise amplifier), up/down-converter, mixer, PLL, VCO, and IF stage, require low noise and high PSRR LDOs. The temperature-compensated crystal oscillator circuit requires very high PSRR at RF power amplifier burst frequency. For instance, minimum 65dB PSRR at 217Hz is recommended for the GSM handsets.

In order to provide good audio quality, the audio power supply for hand-free, game, MP3, and multimedia applications in cellular phones, require low-noise and high PSRR at audio frequency range (20Hz to 20kHz).

The AP133, with PSRR of 70dB at 1kHz in best case, is suitable for some of these applications that require high PSRR.

Ordering Information

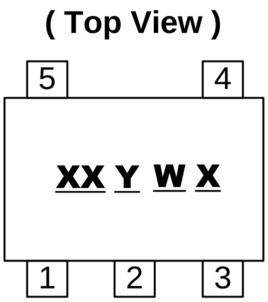


Device	Package Code	Packaging (Note 6)	7" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AP133-WG-7	W	SOT25	3000/Tape & Reel	-7
AP133-SNG-7	SN	DFN2020-6	3000/Tape & Reel	-7

Note: 6. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Incorporated's suggested pad layout document, which can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html.

Marking Information

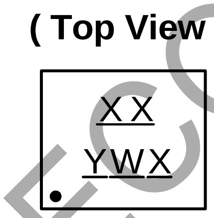
(1) SOT25



XX : Identification code
Y : Year 0~9
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;
a~z : 27~52 week; z represents
52 and 53 week
X : A~Z : Green

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
AP133-WG-7	SOT25	NB

(2) DFN2020-6

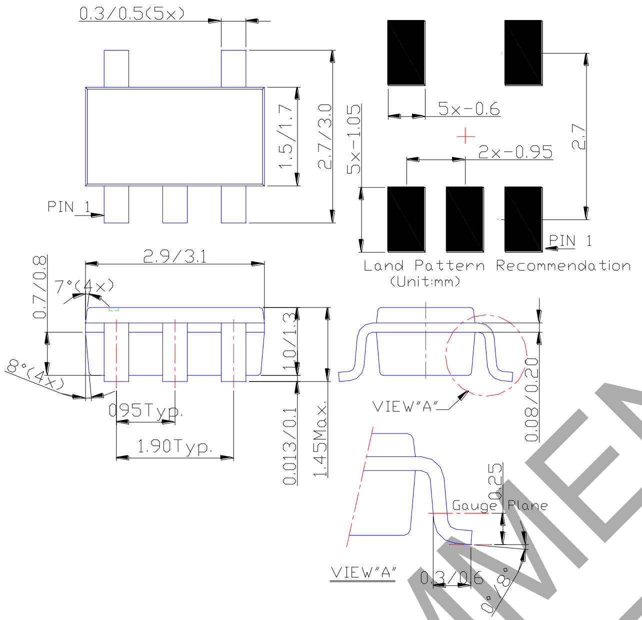


XX : Identification Code
Y : Year : 0~9
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;
a~z : 27~52 week; z represents
52 and 53 week
X : A~Z : Green

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
AP133-SNG-7	DFN2020-6	NB

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

(1) Package Type: SOT25



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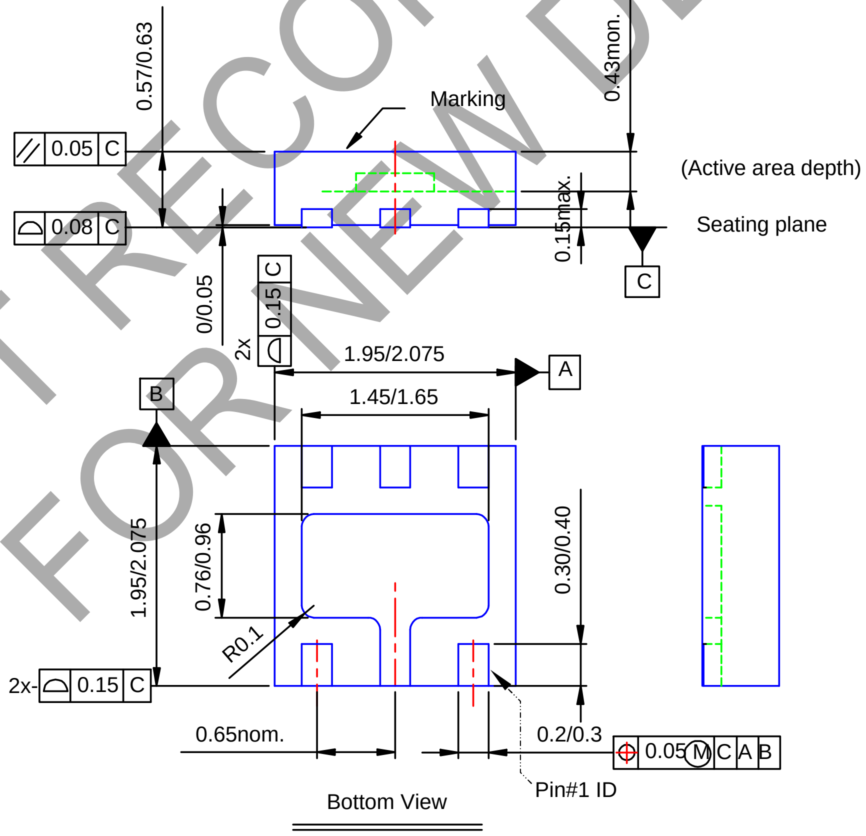
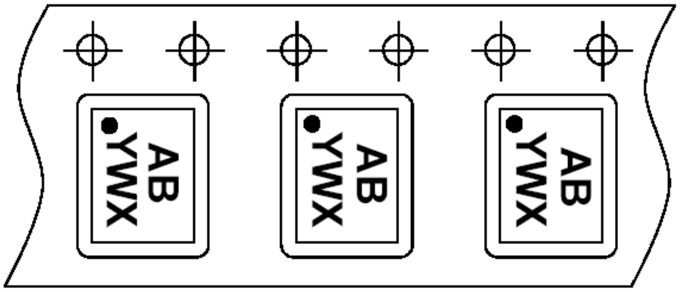
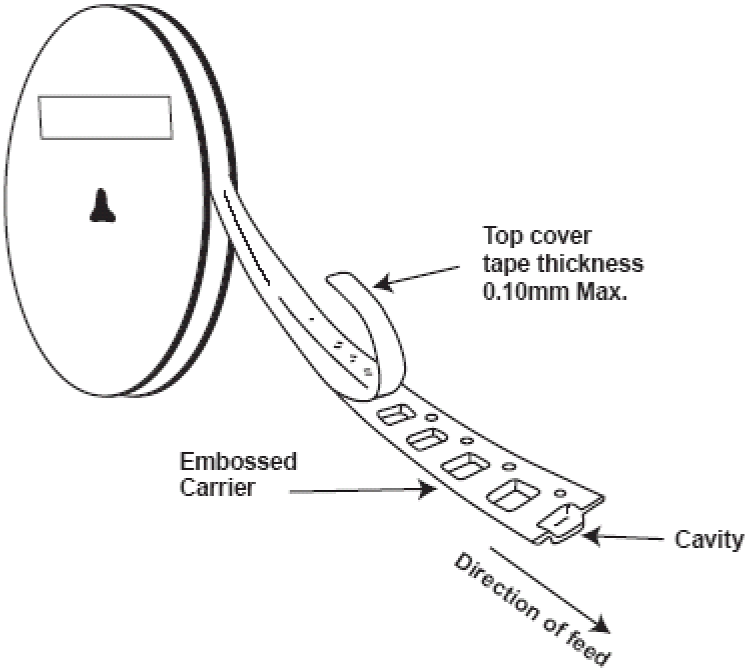


Taping Orientation (Note 7)





Note: 7. The taping orientation of the other package type can be found on our website at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02007.pdf.

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A. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which:

1. are intended to implant into the body, or
2. support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

B. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

Customers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their life support devices or systems, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems, notwithstanding any devices- or systems-related information or support that may be provided by Diodes Incorporated. Further, Customers must fully indemnify Diodes Incorporated and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of Diodes Incorporated products in such safety-critical, life support devices or systems.

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