# High PSRR, Low-Dropout, 150mA Linear Regulators

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

IN to GND0.3V to +7V	Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C
Output Short-Circuit DurationContinuous	Junction Temperature+150°C
OUT, SHDN to GND0.3V to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V)	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
FB, BP, N.C. to GND0.3V to (V <sub>OUT</sub> + 0.3V)	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	Soldering Temperature (reflow)+260°C
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3 1mW/°C above +70°C) 0.247W	

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and 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 affect device reliability.

### PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

SC70

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θJA) ......324°C/W Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θJC) ......115°C/W

**Note 1:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to <a href="https://www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial">www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial</a>.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$  (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	IDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>			2		6	V	
Output Voltage Accuracy		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA to 80	lmA	-3		+3	%	
Maximum Output Current	lout			150			mA	
Current Limit	ILIM	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 90% of nom	inal value		200		mA	
		Vour≥3V, lour = 1	I20mA		120			
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)		2.5V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> < 3V, I	OUT = 120mA		135		mV	
		2V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> < 2.5V, I	OUT = 120mA		180			
Ground Current	IQ	$I_{OUT} = 0.05 mA$			40		μΑ	
Line Regulation	V <sub>LNR</sub>	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.5V)$	) to 6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1mA		0.001		%/V	
Load Regulation	V <sub>LDR</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA to 80m	ıA		0.003		%/mA	
Shutdown Supply Current	ISHDN	VSHDN = 0V	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		0.003	1	μА	
			T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C		0.05			
Ripple Rejection	PSRR	$f = 10kHz, I_{OUT} = 1$	I0mA		65		dB	
Output Noise Voltage (RMS)		f = 100Hz to 100kH	łz, I <sub>LOAD</sub> = 80mA		230		μV	
SHDN Logic-Low Level		V <sub>IN</sub> = 2V to 6V				0.4	V	
SHDN Logic-High Level		V <sub>IN</sub> = 2V to 6V		1.5			V	
CHON Input Pigg Current		V <sub>IN</sub> = 6V,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C					
SHDN Input Bias Current		VSHDN = 0V or 6V	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C		0.01		μΑ	
FB Input Bias Current		V <sub>IN</sub> = 6V,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		0.006	0.1	μA	
(MAX8892)		$V_{FB} = 1.3V$	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C		0.01		μΑ	
Thermal Shutdown					160		°C	
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis					10		°C	

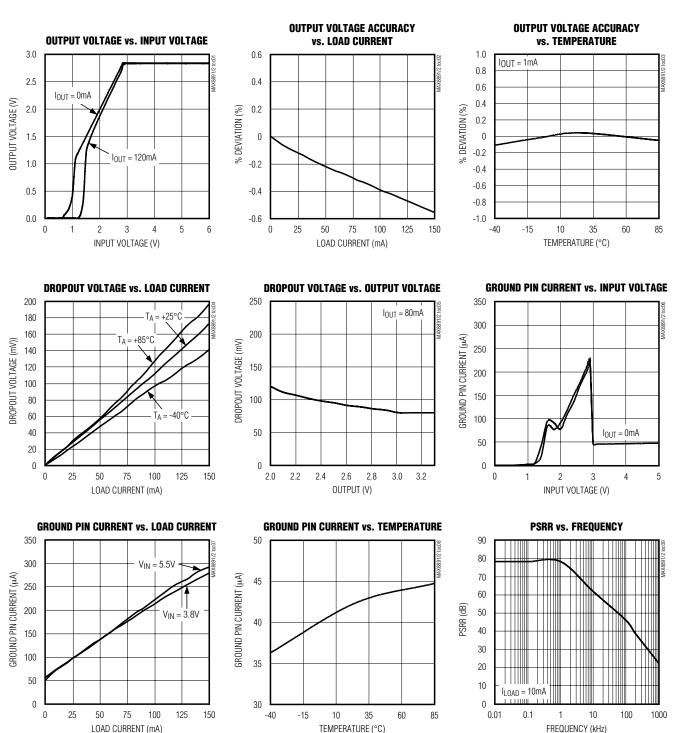
**Note 2:** Limits are 100% tested at  $T_A = +25$ °C. Limits over operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

Note 3: Dropout is defined as  $V_{IN}$  -  $V_{OUT}$  when  $V_{OUT}$  is 100mV below the value of  $V_{OUT}$  for  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V$ .

# High PSRR, Low-Dropout, 150mA Linear Regulators

## Typical Operating Characteristics

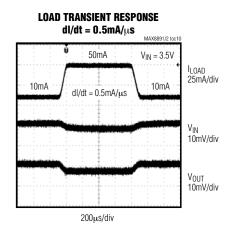
 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, C_{IN} = 1\mu F, C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

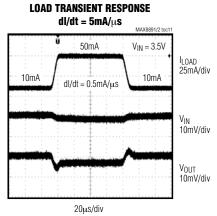


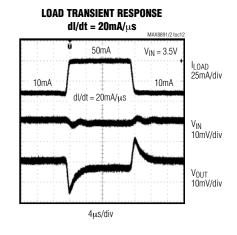
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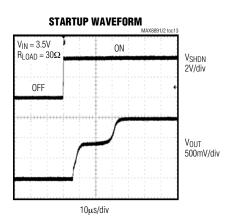
### \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

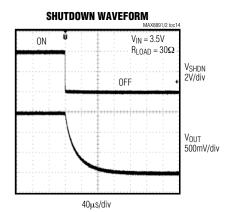
 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, C_{IN} = 1\mu F, C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

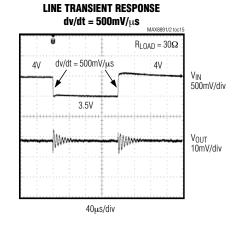


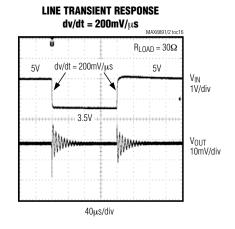


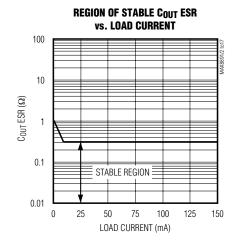












# High PSRR, Low-Dropout, 150mA Linear Regulators

### **Pin Description**

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX8891	MAX8892	NAME	FUNCTION
1	1	IN	Unregulated Input Supply
2	2	GND	Ground
3	3	SHDN	Shutdown. Pull low to disable the regulator.
_	4	FB	Adjustable Output Feedback Point
4	_	N.C.	Not Internally Connected
5	5	OUT	Regulated Output Voltage. Bypass with a capacitor to GND. See the <i>Capacitor Selection</i> and <i>Regulator Stability</i> section for more details.

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX8891/MAX8892 are low-dropout, low-quiescent current linear regulators designed for space-restricted applications. The parts are available with preset output voltages ranging from 1.5V to 4.5V in 100mV increments. These devices can supply loads up to 150mA. As shown in the *Functional Diagram*, the MAX8891 consists of an innovative bandgap core, error amplifier, p-channel pass transistor, and internal feedback voltage-divider. The MAX8892 allows for adjustable output with an external feedback network. Additional blocks include a current limiter, thermal sensor, and shutdown logic.

The 1.225V bandgap reference is connected to the error amplifier's inverting input. The error amplifier compares this reference with the feedback voltage and amplifies the difference. If the feedback voltage is lower than the reference voltage, the pass-transistor gate is pulled low. This allows more current to pass to the output and increases the output voltage. If the feedback voltage is too high, the pass transistor gate is pulled high, allowing less current to pass to the output. The output voltage is fed back through an internal (external for the MAX8892) resistor voltage-divider connected to the OUT pin.

#### **Internal P-Channel Pass Transistor**

The MAX8891/MAX8892 feature a  $1\Omega$  (typ) p-channel MOSFET pass transistor. This provides several advantages over similar designs using a PNP pass transistor, including longer battery life. The p-channel MOSFET requires no base drive, which considerably reduces quiescent current. PNP-based regulators waste considerable current in dropout when the pass transistor saturates. They also use high base-drive current under

heavy loads. The MAX8891/MAX8892 do not suffer from these problems and consume only 40µA of quiescent current in light load and 220µA in dropout (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

### **Output Voltage Selection**

The MAX8891 is supplied with factory-set output voltages from 1.5V to 4.5V, in 100mV increments (see the *Ordering Information*). The MAX8892 features a useradjustable output through an external feedback network (see the *Typical Operating Circuits*).

To set the output of the MAX8892, use the following equation:

$$R1 = R2 \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$$

where R2 is chosen to be less than 240k $\Omega$  and VREF = 1.225V. Use 1% or better resistors.

#### Shutdown

The MAX8891/MAX8892 feature a low-power shutdown mode that reduces quiescent current less than 1µA. Driving \$\overline{S}HDN\$ low disables the voltage reference, error amplifier, gate-drive circuitry, and pass transistor (see the Functional Diagram), and the device output enters a high-impedance state. Connect \$\overline{S}HDN\$ to IN for normal operation.

### **Current Limit**

The MAX8891/MAX8892 include a current limiter, which monitors and controls the pass transistor's gate voltage, limiting the output current to 200mA. The output can be continuously shorted to ground without damaging the part.

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#### **Thermal-Overload Protection**

Thermal-overload protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX8891/MAX8892. When the junction temperature exceeds  $T_J = +160^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the thermal sensor signals the shutdown logic, turning off the pass transistor and allowing the IC to cool down. The thermal sensor turns the pass transistor on again after the IC's junction temperature drops by 10°C, resulting in a pulsed output during continuous thermal-overload conditions.

Thermal-overload protection is designed to protect the MAX8891/MAX8892 in the event of a fault condition. For continual operation, do not exceed the absolute maximum junction temperature rating of  $T_J = +150^{\circ}C$ .

#### **Operating Region and Power Dissipation**

The MAX8891/MAX8892 maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the case and circuit board, the temperature difference between the die junction and ambient, and the rate of airflow. The power dissipation across the device is:

P = IOUT (VIN - VOUT)

The maximum power dissipation is:

 $PMAX = (TJ - TA)/(\theta JC + \theta CA)$ 

where  $T_J$  -  $T_A$  is the temperature difference between the MAX8891/MAX8892 die junction and the surrounding air,  $\theta_{JC}$  is the thermal resistance of the package, and  $\theta_{CA}$  is the thermal resistance through the PCB, copper traces, and other materials to the surrounding air.

The GND pin of the MAX8891/MAX8892 performs the dual function of providing an electrical connection to ground and channeling heat away. Connect the GND pin to ground using a large pad or ground plane.

### Applications Information

# Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability

Use a 1µF capacitor on the MAX8891/MAX8892 input and a 1µF capacitor on the output. Larger input capacitor values and lower ESRs provide better noise rejection and line-transient response. Reduce output noise and improve load-transient response, stability, and power-supply rejection by using large output capacitors. Note that some ceramic dielectrics exhibit large capacitance and ESR variation with temperature. With dielectrics such as Z5U and Y5V, it may be necessary to use a 2.2µF or larger output capacitor to ensure stability at temperatures below -10°C. With X7R or X5R dielectrics, 1µF is sufficient at all operating temperatures. A graph of the region of stable Cout ESR vs. load current is shown in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

### **PSRR** and Transient Response

The MAX8891/MAX8892 are designed to deliver high PSRR as well as low dropout and low quiescent currents in battery-powered systems. The MAX8891/MAX8892 power-supply rejection is 65dB at 10kHz.

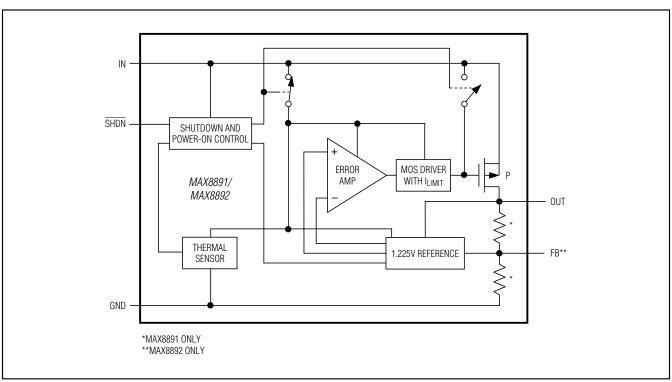
When operating from sources other than batteries, improved supply-noise rejection and transient response can be achieved by increasing the values of the input and output bypass capacitors, and through passive filtering techniques. The *Typical Operating Characteristics* show the MAX8891/MAX8892 line- and load-transient responses.

#### **Dropout Voltage**

A regulator's minimum dropout voltage determines the lowest usable supply voltage. In battery-powered systems, this determines the useful end-of-life battery voltage. Because the MAX8891/MAX8892 use a p-channel MOSFET pass transistor, their dropout voltage is a function of drain-to-source on-resistance (RDS(ON)) multiplied by the load current (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

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### Functional Diagram



### **Output Voltage Selector Guide**

PART	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	TOP MARK
MAX8891EXK15+T	1.5	ATI
MAX8891EXK18+T	1.8	ATJ
MAX8891EXK25+T	2.5	ATL
MAX8891EXK26+T	2.6	ATM
MAX8891EXK28+T	2.8	ATO
MAX8891EXK29+T	2.85	ATP
MAX8891EXK89+T	2.9	ATV
MAX8891EXK30+T	3.0	ATQ
MAX8891EXK31+T	3.1	ATR
MAX8891EXK33+T	3.3	ATS
MAX8891EXK33/V+T	3.3	AUR
MAX8891EXK45+T	4.5	ATU
MAX8892EXK+T	Adjustable	ATW

**Note:** Standard output voltage options, shown in **bold**, are available. Contact the factory for other output voltages between 1.5V and 4.5V. Minimum order quantity is 15,000 units.

### **Chip Information**

PROCESS: BICMOS

## \_Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <a href="https://www.maximintegrated.com/packages">www.maximintegrated.com/packages</a>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE	PACKAGE	OUTLINE	LAND
TYPE	CODE	NO.	PATTERN NO.
5 SC70	X5+1	21-0076	

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### Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	
0	3/09	Initial release	_
1	12/11	Added the /V option to the Ordering Information table and the Output Voltage Selector Guide; updated the Package Information table	1, 7



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