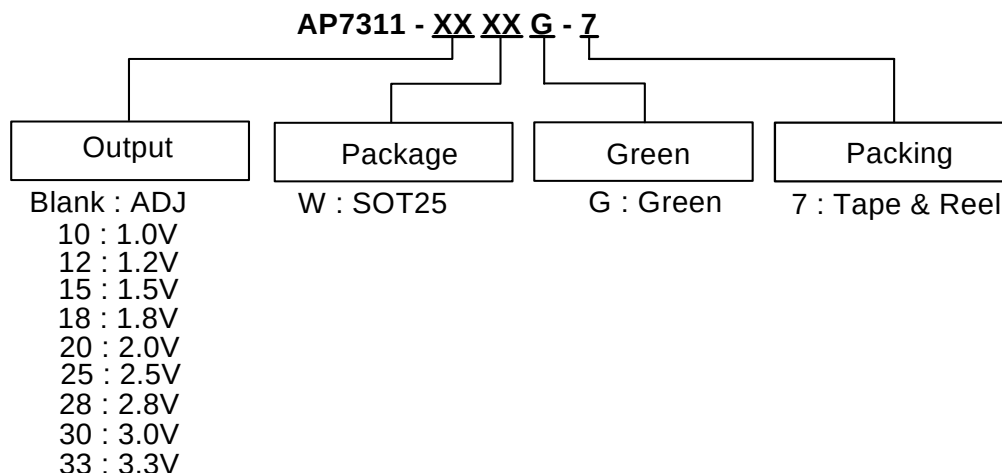


Ordering Information



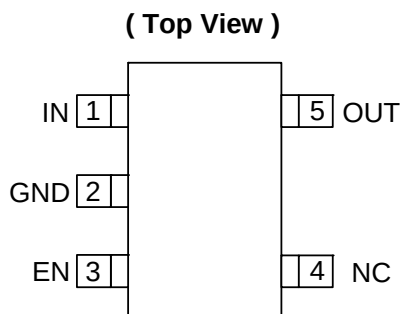
Device	Package Code	Packaging (Note 2)	7" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
 AP7311-XXWG-7	W	SOT25	3000/Tape & Reel	-7

Notes:

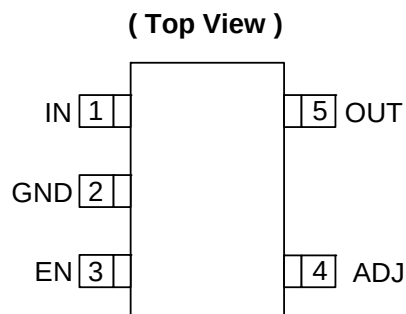
1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS). All applicable RoHS exemptions applied. Please visit our website at http://www.diodes.com/products/lead_free.html
2. Pad layout as shown on Diodes Inc. suggested pad layout document AP02001, which can be found on our website at <http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf>.

Pin Assignment

(1) SOT25 (Fixed Output)



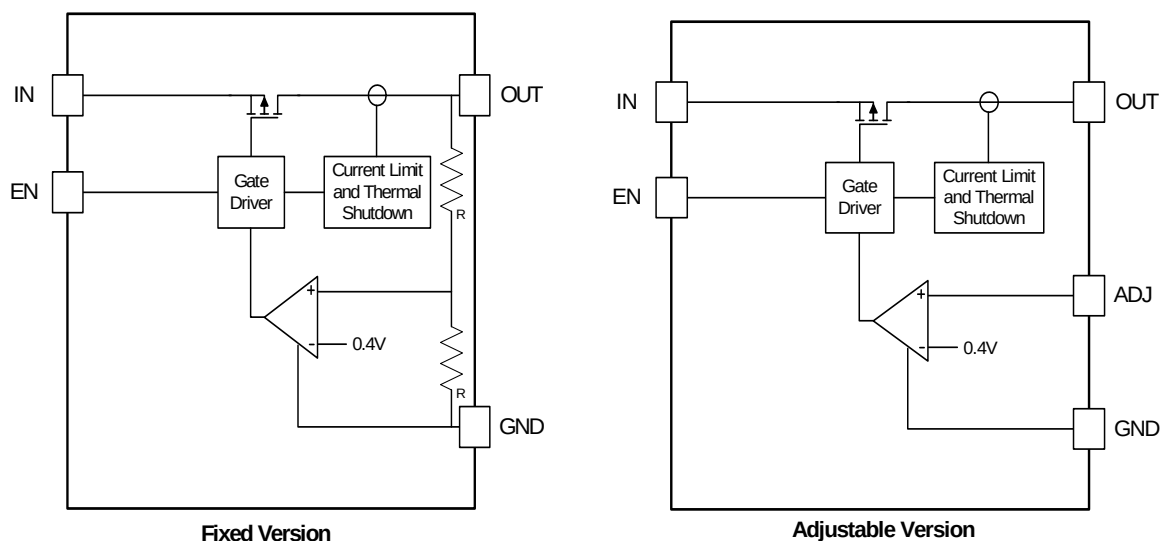
(2) SOT25 (Adj Output)



Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Number		Description
	SOT25 (fixed)	SOT25 (adj)	
IN	1	1	Voltage input pin. Bypass to ground through at least 1 μ F capacitor
GND	2	2	Ground
EN	3	3	Enable input, active high
ADJ	-	4	Output feedback pin
NC	4	-	No connection
OUT	5	5	Voltage output pin. Bypass to ground through 1 μ F ceramic capacitor

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Ratings	Units
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection	6	kV
ESD MM	Machine Model ESD Protection	400	V
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	7	V
	EN Voltage	$V_{IN} + 0.3$	V
	Continuous Load Current	Internal Limited	
T_{OP}	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 ~ 125	°C
T_{ST}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 ~ 150	°C
P_D	Power Dissipation (Note 3)	SOT25	640
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN}	Input voltage	2	6	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current (Note 4)	0	150	mA
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	85	°C

Notes: 3. Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C
 4. The device maintains a stable, regulated output voltage without a load current.

Electrical Characteristics

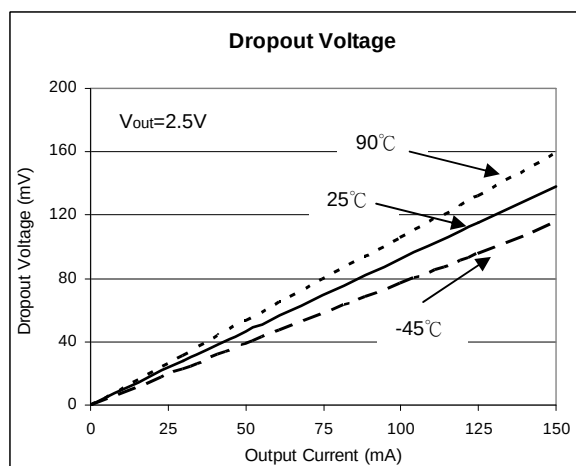
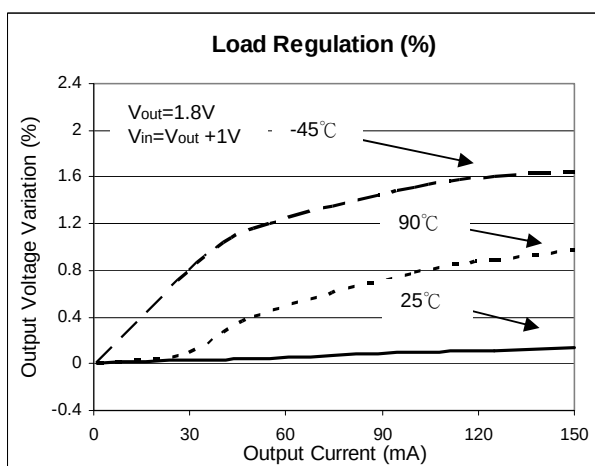
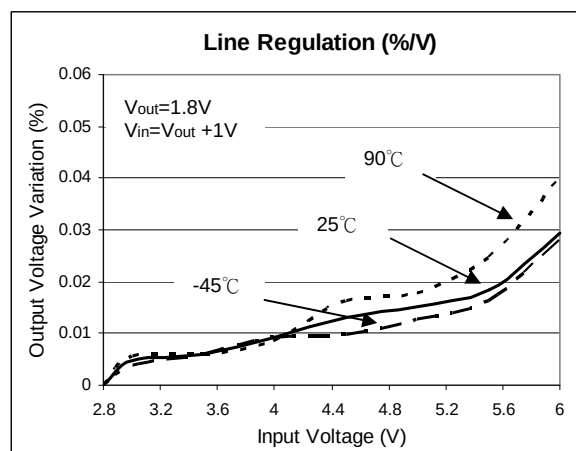
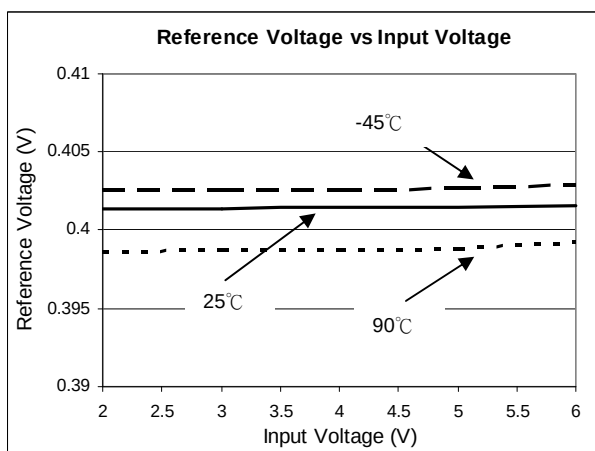
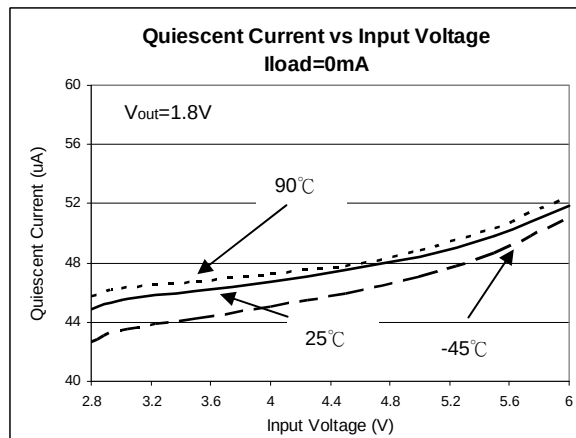
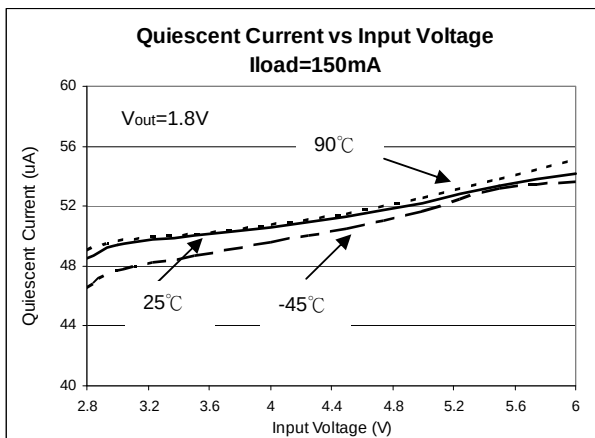
($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$, $C_{IN} = 1\mu\text{F}$, $C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$, $V_{EN} = 2\text{V}$, unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
I_Q	Input Quiescent Current	$V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$	—	55 65	75 85	μA
I_{SHDN}	Input Shutdown Current	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$, $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$	—		1	μA
I_{LEAK}	Input Leakage Current	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$, OUT grounded	—		1	μA
$V_{Dropout}$	Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		150	300	mV
V_{REF}	ADJ Reference Voltage (Adjustable version)	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$		0.4		V
I_{ADJ}	ADJ Leakage (Adjustable version)		—		1	μA
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Accuracy	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C , $I_{OUT} = 30\text{mA}$	-2		2	%
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}/V}$	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1\text{V})$ to V_{IN-Max} , $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$		0.01	0.20	%/V
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1\text{V})$ to V_{IN-Max} , I_{OUT} from 1mA to 150mA	-0.6		0.6	%
t_{ST}	Start-up Time	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$ to 2.0V , $V_{OUT} = 1.8\text{V}$ $I_{OUT} = 150\text{mA}$		80		μs
PSRR	PSRR	$V_{IN} = [V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}]V_{DC} + 0.5V_{ppAC}$, $f = 100\text{Hz}$, $I_{OUT} = 30\text{mA}$		65		dB
I_{SHORT}	Short-circuit Current	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max} , $V_{OUT} < 0.2\text{V}$		50		mA
I_{LIMIT}	Current Limit	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1\text{V})$ to V_{IN-Max} , $V_{OUT}/R_{OUT} = 0.5\text{A}$	200	300		mA
V_{IL}	EN Input Logic Low Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max}			0.4	V
V_{IH}	EN Input Logic High Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IN-Min}$ to V_{IN-Max}	1.4			V
I_{EN}	EN Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$ or V_{IN-Max}	-1		1	μA
T_{SHDN}	Thermal Shutdown Threshold			140		$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{HYS}	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			15		$^\circ\text{C}$
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	SOT25 (Note 6)		190		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

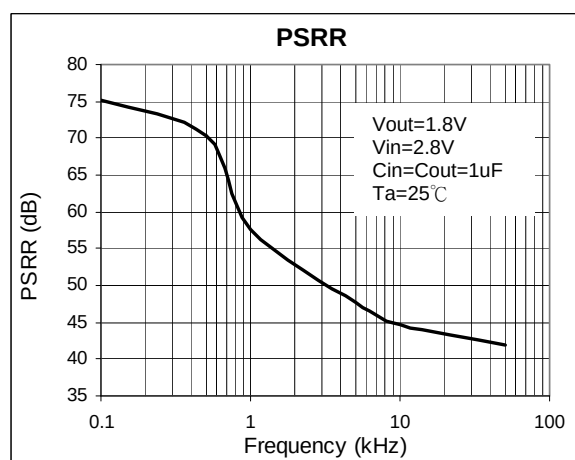
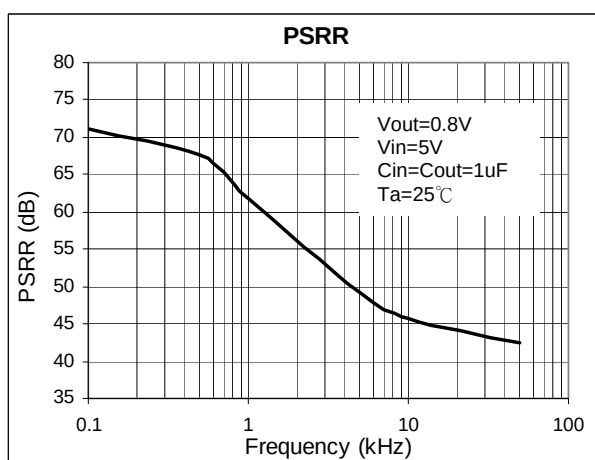
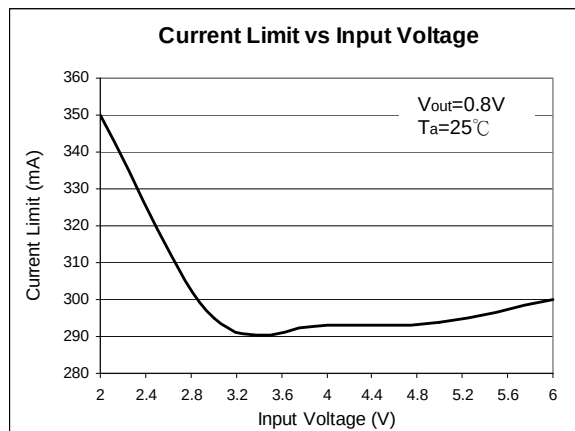
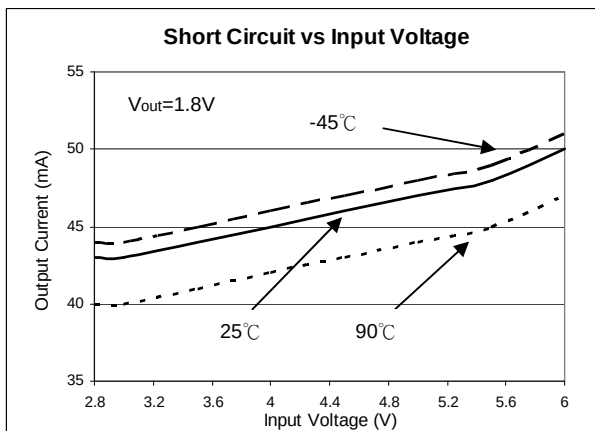
Notes: 5. Dropout voltage is the voltage difference between the input and the output at which the output voltage drops 2% below its nominal value.
This parameter only applies to output voltages above 1.8V.

6. Test conditions for SOT25: Device mounted on FR-4 substrate PCB, with minimum recommended pad layout, 2oz copper, single sided

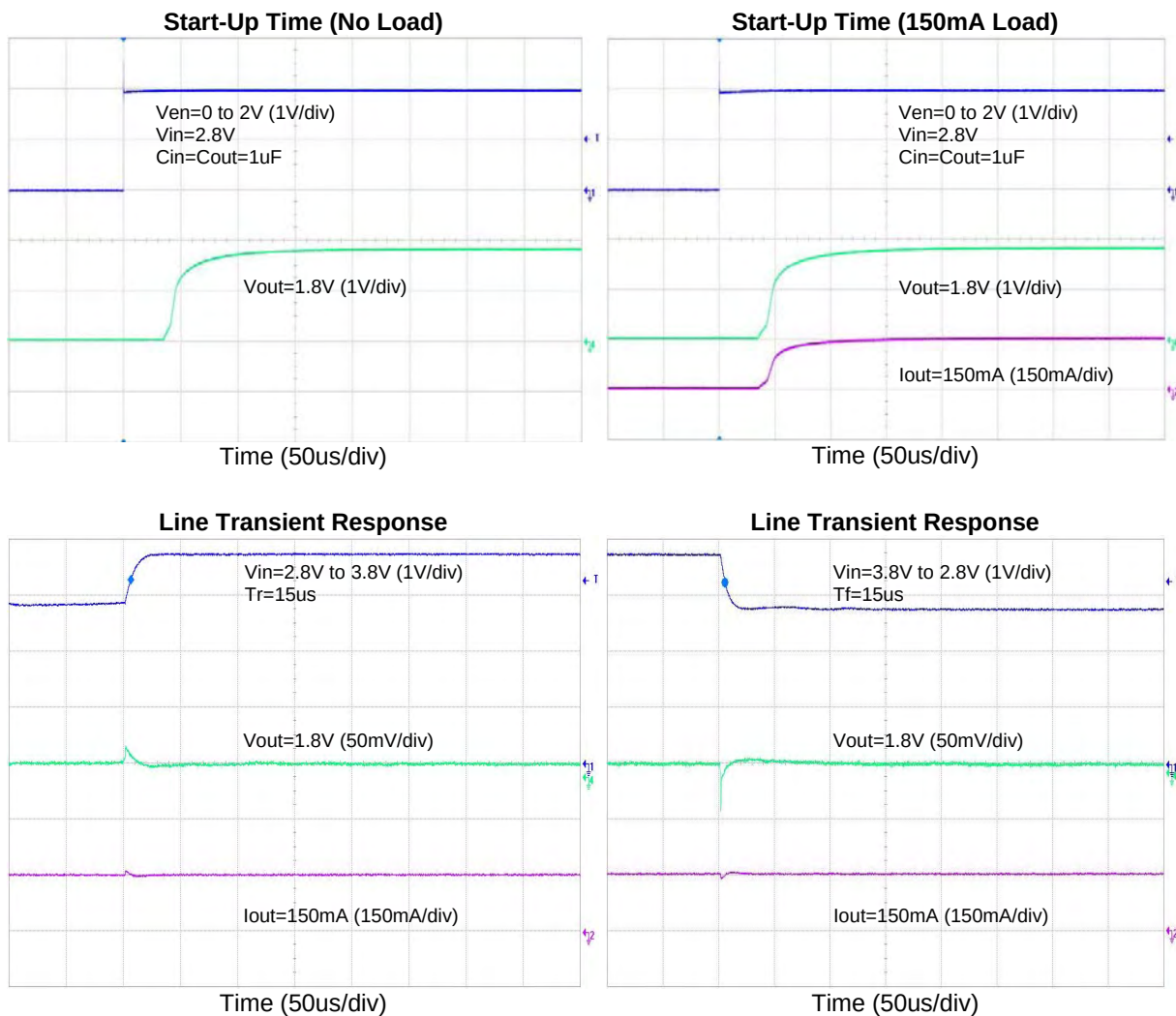
Typical Performance Characteristics



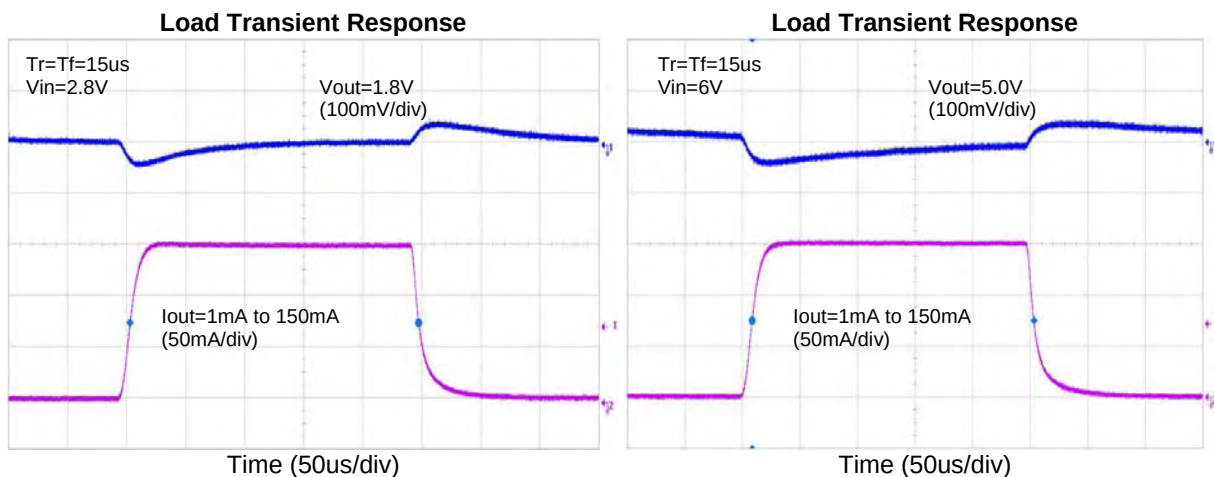
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Application Note

Input Capacitor

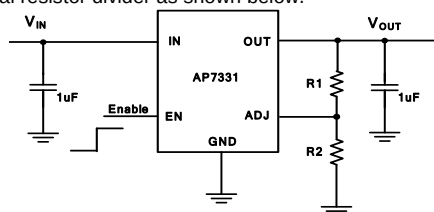
A 1μF ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between V_{IN} and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and less noise. 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 AP7311 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 200mΩ, 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 AP7311 provides output voltage from 0.8V 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}=0.4V (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, R₂ need to be kept smaller than 125kΩ.

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 AP7311 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 300mA 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 50mA. 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 +140°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.

Ultra Fast Start-up

After enabled, the AP7311 is able to provide full power in as little as tens of microseconds, typically 80μs, 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 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 AP7311's fast transient response from 0 to 150mA provides stable voltage supply for fast DSP and GSM chipset with fast changing load.

Small Overshoot and Undershoot

The AP7311 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 AP7311.

Low Quiescent Current

The AP7311, consuming only around 65μA for all input range and output loading, provides great power saving in portable and low power applications.

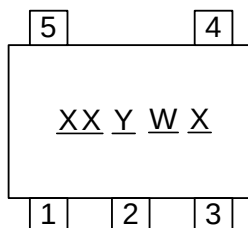
Wide Output Range

The AP7311, with a wide output range of 0.8V to 5.0V, provides a versatile LDO solution for many portable applications.

Marking Information

(1) SOT25

(Top View)



XX : Identification code

Y : Year 0~9

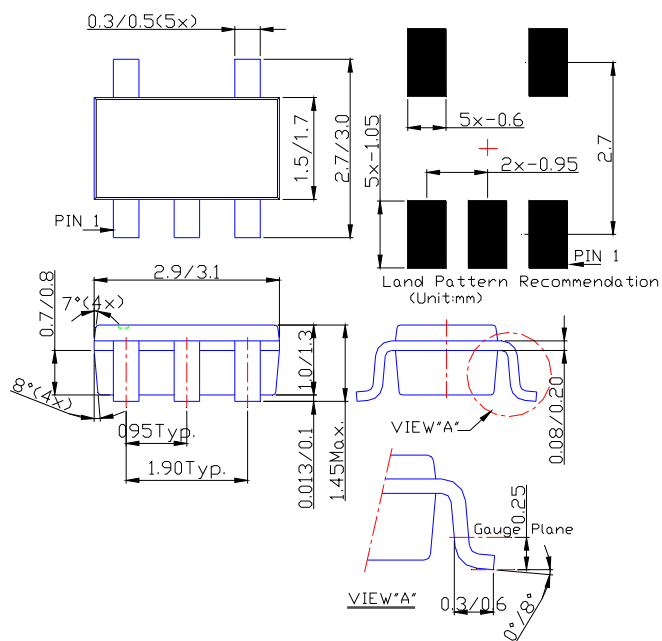
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;
a~z : 27~52 week; z represents
52 and 53 week

X : A~Z : Green

Device	Package	Identification Code
AP7311-ADJ	SOT25	RM
AP7311-10	SOT25	RN
AP7311-12	SOT25	RP
AP7311-15	SOT25	RR
AP7311-18	SOT25	RS
AP7311-20	SOT25	RT
AP7311-25	SOT25	RU
AP7311-28	SOT25	RV
AP7311-30	SOT25	RW
AP7311-33	SOT25	RX

Package Information (All Dimensions in mm)

(1) Package Type: SOT25



**150mA, Low Quiescent Current, Fast Transient
Low Dropout Linear Regulator****IMPORTANT NOTICE**

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