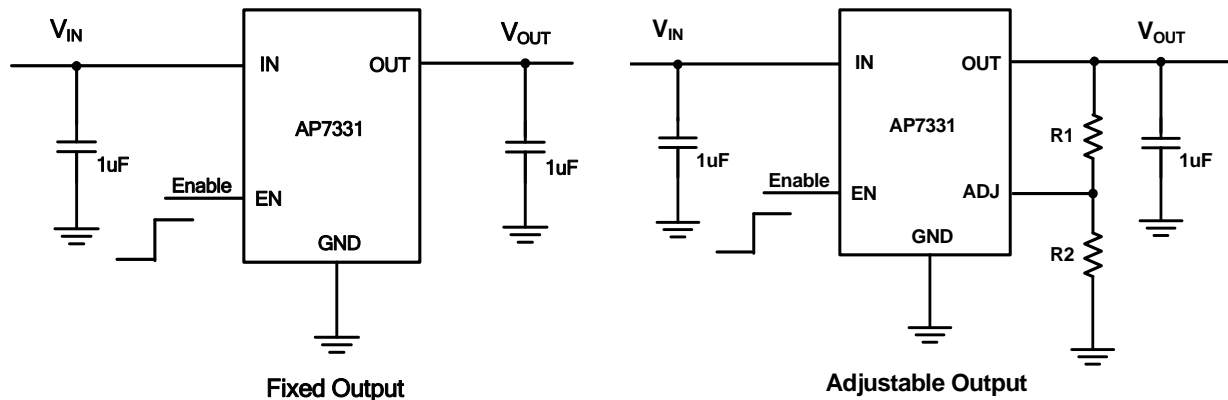


## Typical Application Circuit

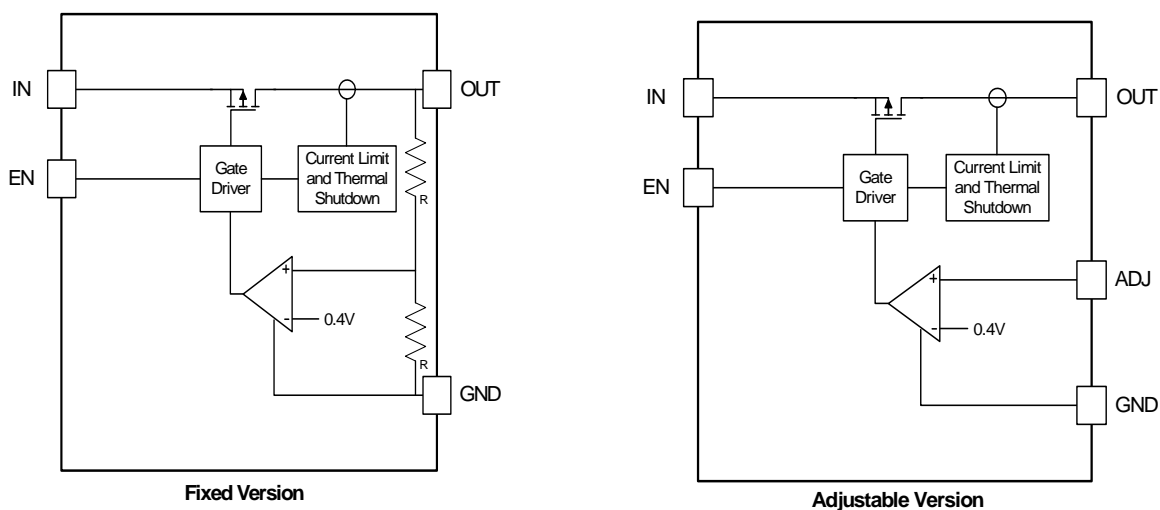


$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)$$

## Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Pin Number				Description
	SOT25 (fixed)	DFN2020-6 (fixed)	SOT25 (adj)	DFN2020-6 (adj)	
IN	1	3	1	3	Voltage input pin. Bypass to ground through at least 1μF capacitor
GND	2	2	2	2	Ground
EN	3	1	3	1	Enable input, active high
ADJ	-	-	4	6	Output feedback pin
NC	4	5, 6	-	5	No connection
OUT	5	4	5	4	Voltage output pin. Bypass to ground through 1μF 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 2)	SOT25	640
		DFN2020-6	740
$T_J$	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 3)	0	300	mA
$T_A$	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40	85	°C

Notes: 2. Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C  
3. The device maintains a stable, regulated output voltage without a load current.

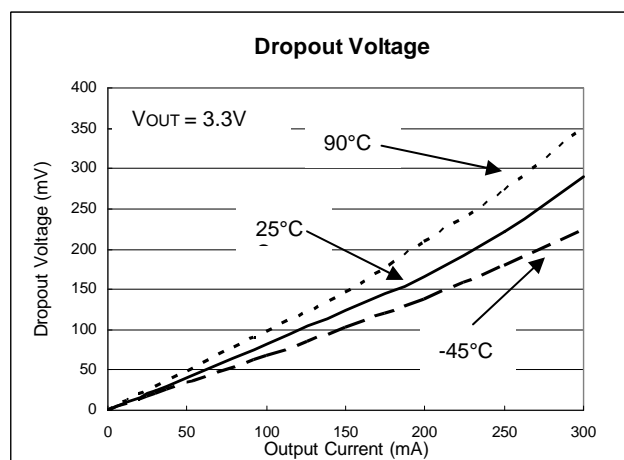
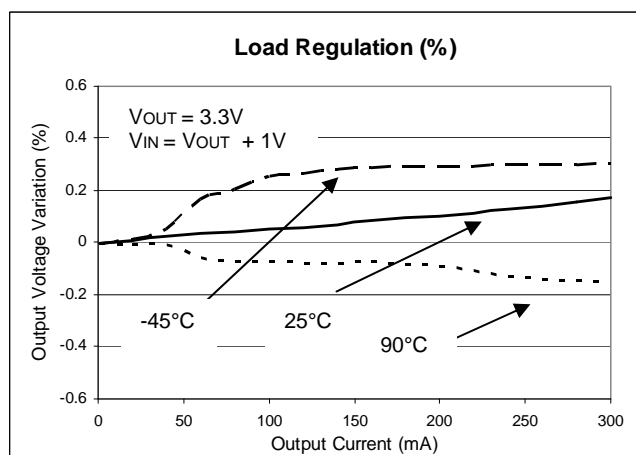
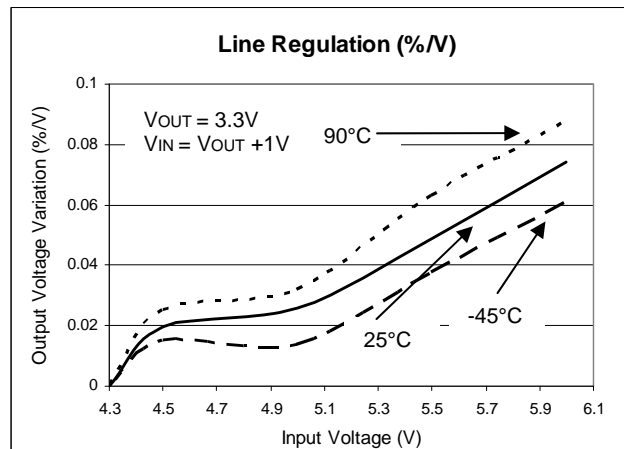
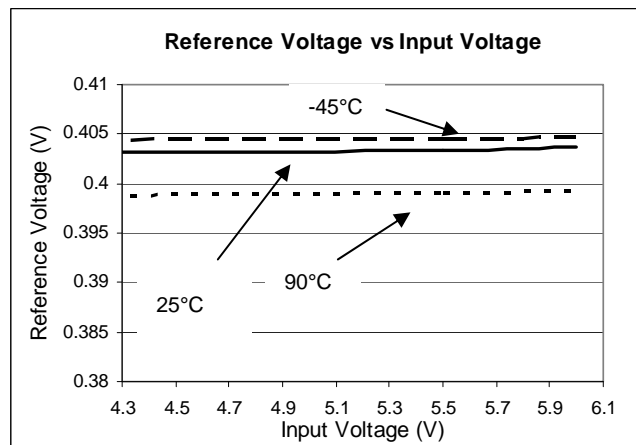
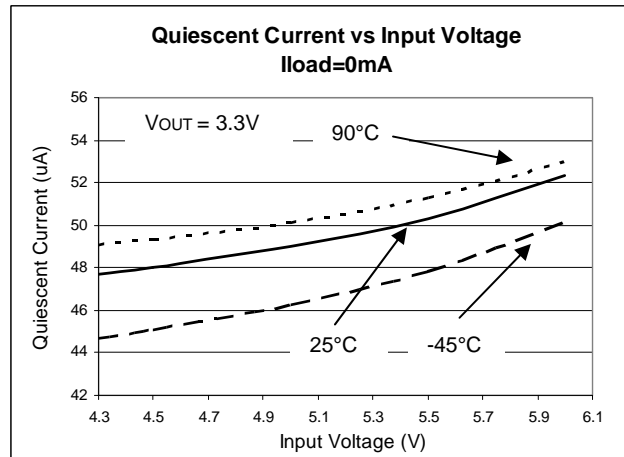
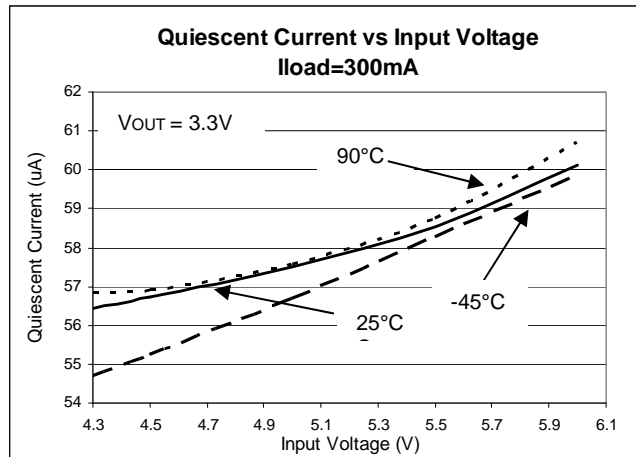
**Electrical Characteristics**

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

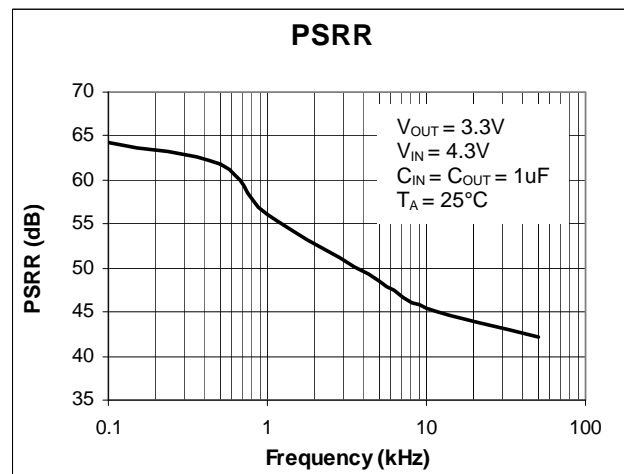
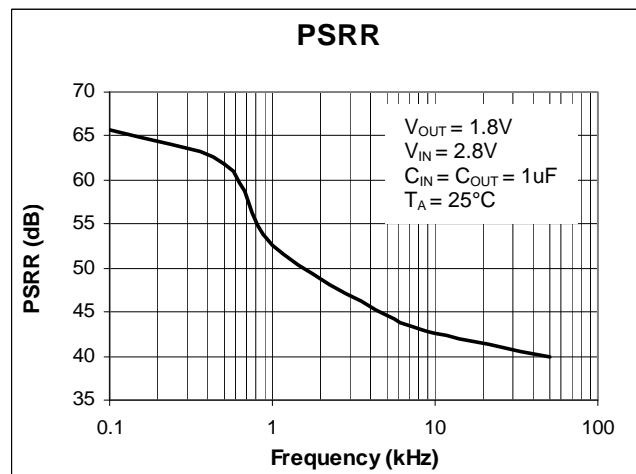
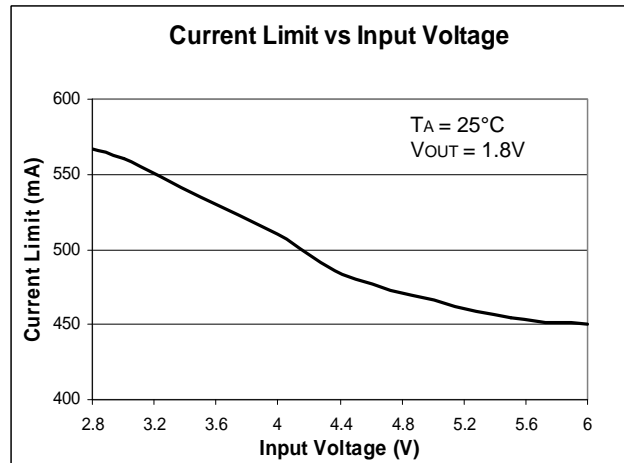
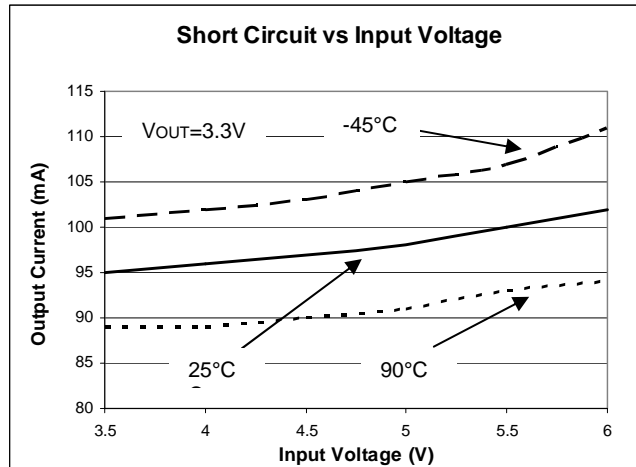
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
$I_Q$	Input Quiescent Current	$V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$	—	55	75	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$	—	65	85	
$I_{SHDN}$	Input Shutdown Current	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$	—		1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{LEAK}$	Input Leakage Current	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$ , OUT grounded	—		1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{Dropout}$	Dropout Voltage (Note 4)	$I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$		300	550	mV
$V_{REF}$	ADJ Reference Voltage (Adjustable version)	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$		0.4		V
$I_{ADJ}$	ADJ Leakage (Adjustable version)		—		1	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Accuracy	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_{OUT} = 30\text{mA}$	-2		2	%
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	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
$\Delta V_{OUT} / I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1\text{V})$ to $V_{IN-Max}$ , $I_{OUT}$ from 1mA to 300mA	-0.6		0.6	%
$t_{ST}$	Start-up Time	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$ to $2.0\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 1\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$		80		$\mu\text{s}$
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 $V_{IN-Max}$ , $V_{OUT} < 0.2\text{V}$		100		mA
$I_{LIMIT}$	Current Limit	$V_{OUT}/R_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$	400	600		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	$\mu\text{A}$
$T_{SHDN}$	Thermal Shutdown Threshold			140		$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{HYS}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis			15		$^\circ\text{C}$
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	SOT25 (Note 5)		190		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
		DFN2020-6 (Note 6)		167		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

- Notes:
- 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.
  - Test conditions for SOT25: Device mounted on FR-4 substrate PCB, with minimum recommended pad layout, 2oz copper, single sided
  - Test conditions for DFN2020-6: Device mounted on FR-4 substrate PCB, with minimum recommended pad layout, 2oz copper, double sided, bottom layer is a copper plane.

**Typical Characteristics**

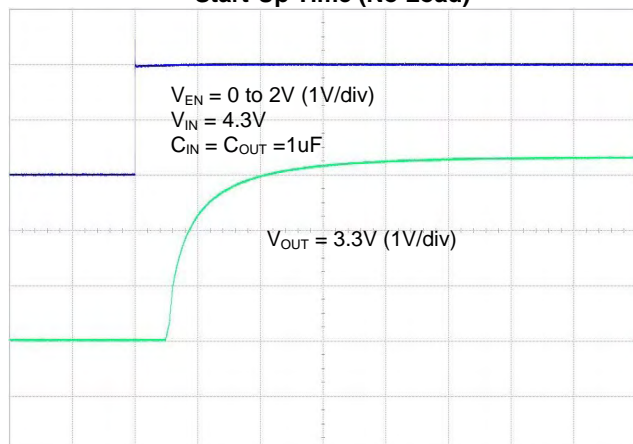


**Typical Characteristics (Continued)**



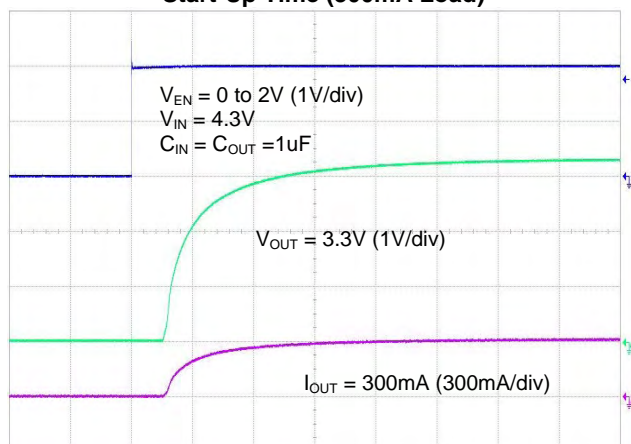
**Typical Characteristics (Continued)**

**Start-Up Time (No Load)**



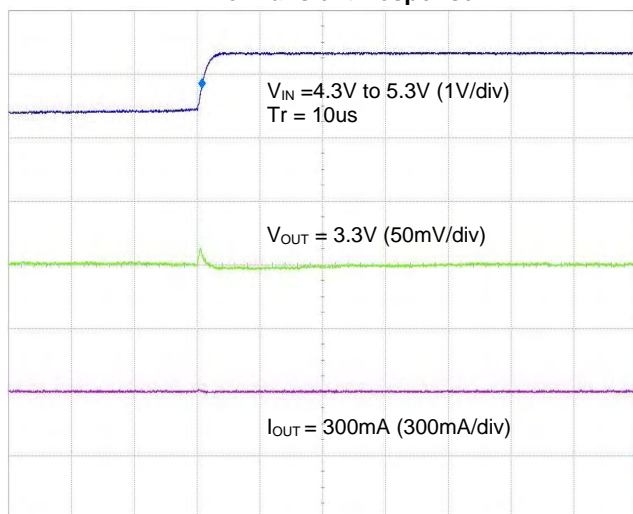
**Time (50us/div)**

**Start-Up Time (300mA Load)**



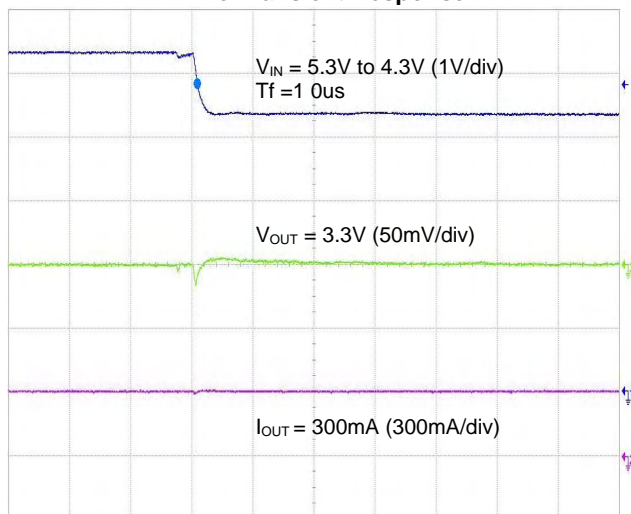
**Time (50us/div)**

**Line Transient Response**



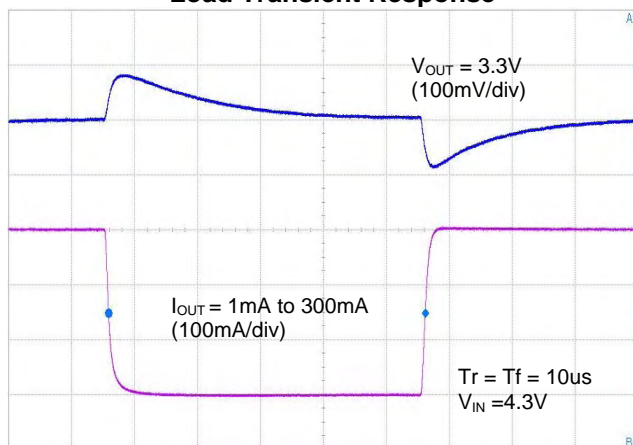
**Time (50us/div)**

**Line Transient Response**



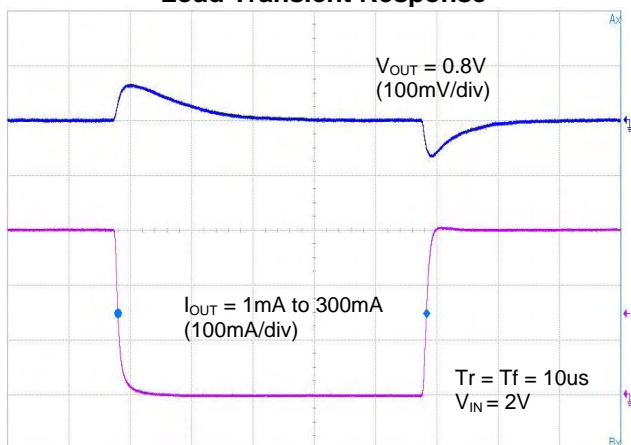
**Time (50us/div)**

**Load Transient Response**



**Time (100us/div)**

**Load Transient Response**



**Time (100us/div)**

### Application Note

#### Input Capacitor

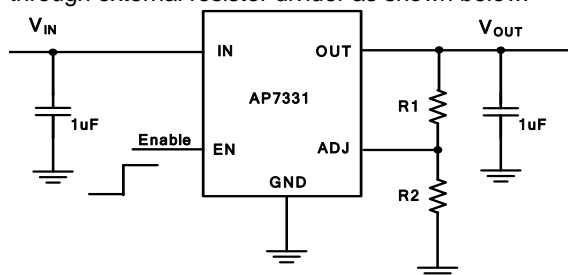
A 1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is recommended to connect between  $V_{IN}$  and GND pins to decouple input power supply glitch and noise. The amount of the capacitance may be increased without limit. This input capacitor must be located as close as possible to the device to assure input stability and 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 AP7331 is stable with very small ceramic output capacitors. The recommended capacitance is from 1 $\mu$ F to 4.7 $\mu$ F, Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) is from 10m $\Omega$  to 200m $\Omega$ , 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 AP7331 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,  $R_2$  need to be kept smaller than 125k $\Omega$ .

#### 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 AP7331 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 100mA. 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 $^{\circ}$ C, allowing the device to cool down. When the junction temperature reduces to approximately +125 $^{\circ}$ 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 AP7331 is able to provide full power in as little as tens of microseconds, typically 80 $\mu$ s, 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 100 $\mu$ A 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.



## Application Note (Continued)

### Fast Transient Response (Continued)

The AP7331'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 AP7331 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 AP7331.

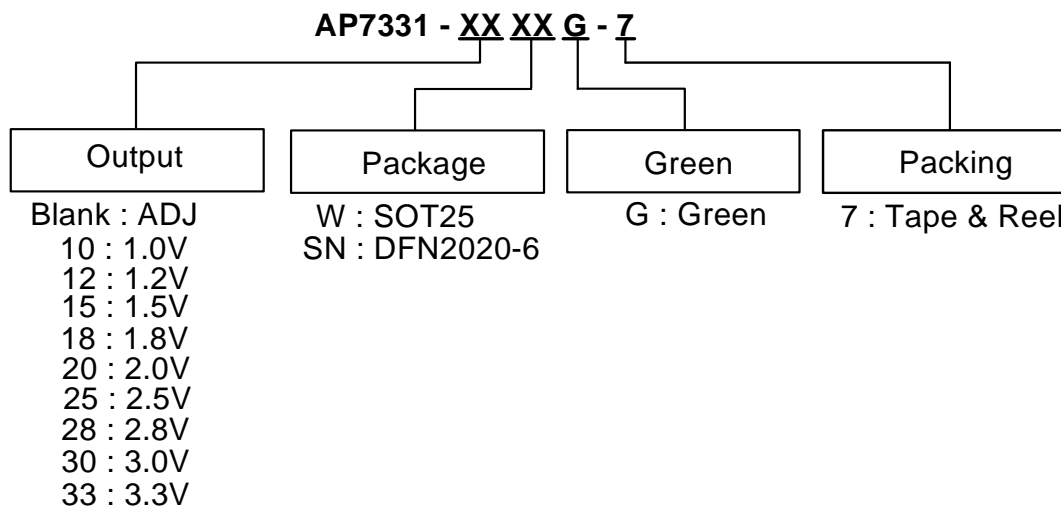
### Low Quiescent Current

The AP7331, 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 AP7331, with a wide output range of 0.8V to 5.0V, provides a versatile LDO solution for many portable applications.

## Ordering Information



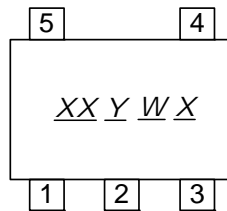
Device	Package Code	Packaging (Note 7)	7" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AP7331-XXWG-7	W	SOT25	3000/Tape & Reel	-7
AP7331-XXSNG-7	SN	DFN2020-6	3000/Tape & Reel	-7

Note: 7. 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>.

## Marking Information

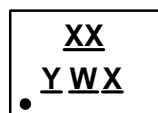
### 1. SOT25



**300mA, LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, FAST TRANSIENT  
 LOW DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATOR**
**( 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
AP7331-ADJ	SOT25	QJ
AP7331-10	SOT25	QK
AP7331-12	SOT25	QL
AP7331-15	SOT25	QM
AP7331-18	SOT25	QN
AP7331-20	SOT25	QT
AP7331-25	SOT25	QP
AP7331-28	SOT25	QQ
AP7331-30	SOT25	QR
AP7331-33	SOT25	QS

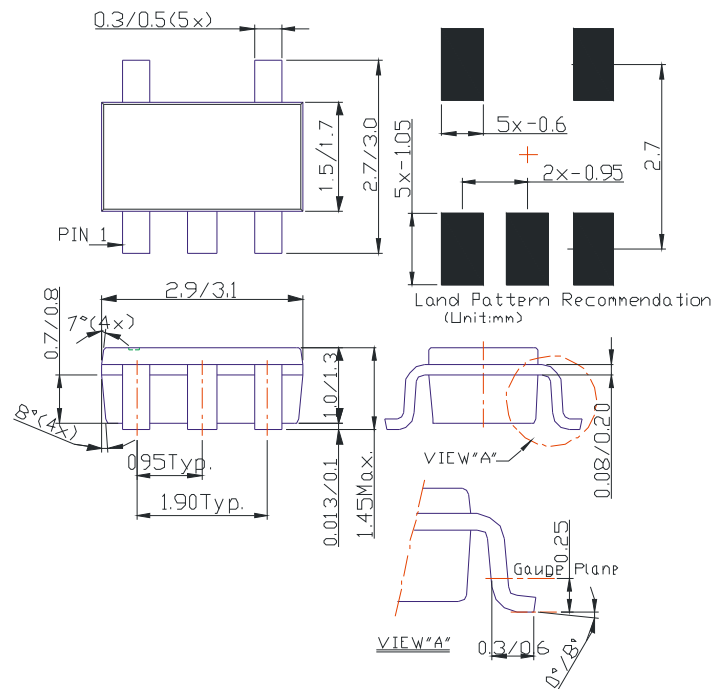
**2. DFN2020-6**
**( Top View )**


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

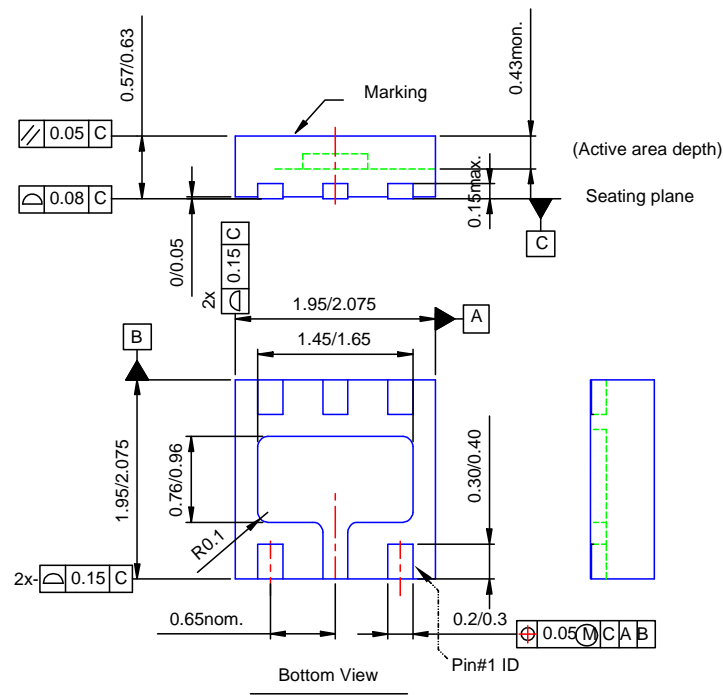
Device	Package	Identification Code
AP7331-ADJ	DFN2020-6	QJ
AP7331-10	DFN2020-6	QK
AP7331-12	DFN2020-6	QL
AP7331-15	DFN2020-6	QM
AP7331-18	DFN2020-6	QN
AP7331-20	DFN2020-6	QT
AP7331-25	DFN2020-6	QP
AP7331-28	DFN2020-6	QQ
AP7331-30	DFN2020-6	QR
AP7331-33	DFN2020-6	QS

**Package Outline Dimensions (All Dimensions in mm)**
**1. Package Type: SOT25**

**300mA, LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, FAST TRANSIENT  
LOW DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATOR**



**2. Package Type: DFN2020-6**

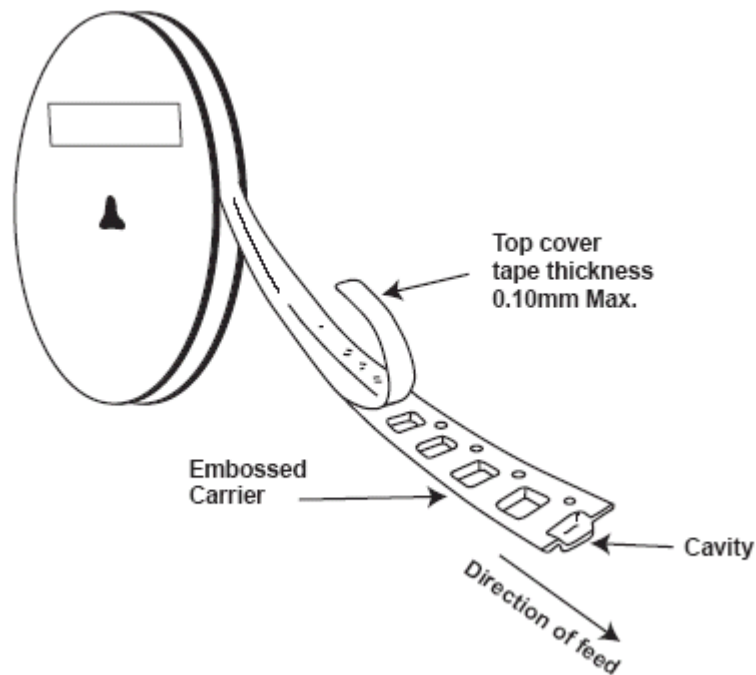
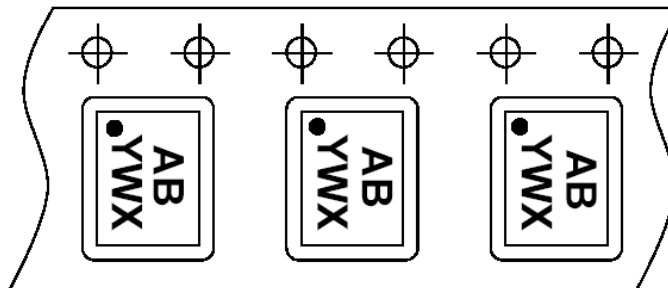


**Tape Orientation (Note 8)**

**DFN2020-6**

AP7331

Document number: DS31914 Rev. 3 - 2



Notes: 8. 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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**300mA, LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT, FAST TRANSIENT  
LOW DROPOUT LINEAR REGULATOR****IMPORTANT NOTICE**

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