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**Features** 



# Low-Noise, High PSRR, Low-Dropout, 120mA Linear Regulator

#### **General Description**

The MAX8940 low-noise, low-dropout (LDO) linear regulator is designed to deliver up to 120mA continuous output current. This regulator achieves a low 120mV dropout for 120mA load current. The MAX8940 uses an advanced architecture to achieve low output voltage noise of 25µV<sub>RMS</sub> and PSRR of 45dB at 100kHz.

The MAX8940 is preset to either 2.8V or 3.0V. Designed with a p-channel MOSFET series pass transistor, the MAX8940 maintain very low ground current (40µA).

The regulator is designed and optimized to work with lowvalue, low-cost ceramic capacitors. The MAX8940 requires only 1µF (typ) of output capacitance for stability with any load. When disabled, current consumption drops to below 1µA.

Package is a 5-pin SC70.

### **Applications**

Cellular and Cordless Phones

PDA and Palmtop Computers

**Base Stations** 

Bluetooth Portable Radios and Accessories

Wireless LANs

Digital Cameras

Personal Stereos

Portable and Battery-Powered Equipment

#### ♦ Space-Saving SC70

- ♦ 25µVRMS Output Noise at 100Hz to 100kHz **Bandwidth**
- ♦ 65dB PSRR at 10kHz
- ♦ 120mV Dropout at 120mA Load
- ♦ Stable with 1µF Ceramic Capacitor for Any Load
- ♦ Guaranteed 120mA Output
- ♦ Output Voltages: 2.8V or 3V
- ♦ Low 40µA Ground Current
- ♦ Excellent Load/Line Transient
- Overcurrent and Thermal Protection

#### **Ordering Information**

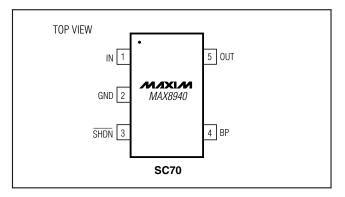
PART*	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX8940EXKxy-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70
MAX8940EXKxy+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70

<sup>\*</sup>xy is the output voltage code (see Output Voltage Selector Guide).

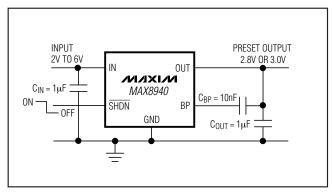
## **Output Voltage Selector Guide**

PART	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V)	TOP MARK
MAX8940EXK28-T	2.8	AUE
MAX8940EXK30-T	3	AUD

### Pin Configuration



## Typical Operating Circuit



<sup>+</sup>Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

IN to GND	0.3V to +7V
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Infinite
OUT, SHDN to GND	0.3V to (IN + 0.3V)
FB, BP, N.C. to GND	0.3V to (OUT + 0.3V)
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +	
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C abov	/e +70°C)0.247W

$\theta$ JA	
5-Pin SC70	324°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

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.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.} C_{IN} = 1\mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}, C_{BP} = 10\text{nF}.$  Typical values are at +25°C; the MAX8940 is tested with 2.45V output, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>			2.8		6	V
		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		-1		+1	
Output Voltage Accuracy		$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to 80mA, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ to 80mA		-2		+2	%
				-3		+3	
Maximum Output Current	lout			120			mA
Current Limit	ILIM	OUT = 90% of nominal value	ie	130	200	300	mA
	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 80				80	170	mV
Drangut Valtage (Nate 0)		$V_{OUT} = 3V$ , $I_{OUT} = 120mA$ $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ , $I_{OUT} = 80mA$			120		
Dropout Voltage (Note 2)					90	200	
		V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.8V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 120mA			135		
Ground Current	1-	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.05mA			40	90	
Ground Current	IQ	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> (nom) - 0.1V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA			220	500	μA
Line Regulation	$V_{LNR}$	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.5V)$ to 6V, $I_{OUT} = 0.1$ mA			0.001		%/V
Load Regulation	$V_{LDR}$	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA to 80mA			0.003		%/mA
Shutdown Supply Current		CLIDNI OV	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		0.003	1	μΑ
	ISHDN	SHDN = 0V	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C		0.05		
Dipple Dejection	DODD	$f = 10kHz, I_{OUT} = 10mA$			65		٩D
Ripple Rejection	PSRR	$f = 100kHz$ , $I_{OUT} = 10mA$			45		dB

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.  $C_{IN} = 1\mu F, C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, C_{BP} = 10nF$ . Typical values are at  $+25^{\circ}C$ ; the MAX8940 is tested with 2.45V output, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Noise Voltage		$f = 100Hz$ to $100kHz$ , $I_{LOAD} = 10mA$			25		\/
(RMS)		$f = 100Hz$ to $100kHz$ , $I_{LOA}$	D = 80mA		13		μV
Shutdown Exit Delay		$R_{LOAD} = 50\Omega$ (Note 3)				300	μs
SHDN Logic Low Level		V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.8V to 6V				0.4	V
SHDN Logic High Level		V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.8V to 6V		1.5			V
CHDN Input Dice Current		$V_{IN} = 6V$ , $\overline{SHDN} = 0V$ or	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$				
SHDN Input Bias Current		6V	$T_A = +85^{\circ}C$		0.01		μA
Thermal Shutdown					160		°C
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis					10		°C

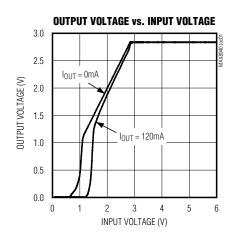
Note 1: Limits are 100% tested at +25°C. Limits over operating temperature range are guaranteed by design.

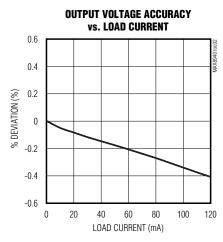
Note 2: Dropout is defined as  $V_{IN}$  -  $V_{OUT}$  when  $V_{OUT}$  is 100mV below the value of  $V_{OUT}$  for  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V$ .

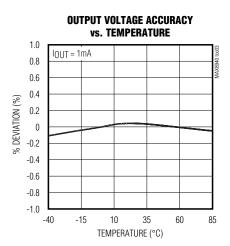
Note 3: Time needed for Vout to reach 90% of final value.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, C_{IN} = 1\mu F, C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, C_{BP} = 10nF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

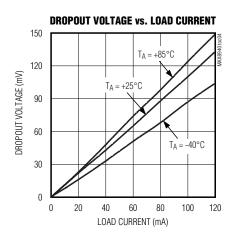


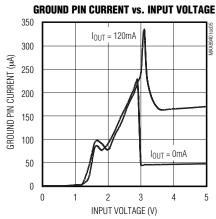


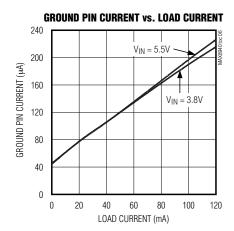


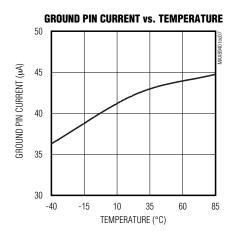
## \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

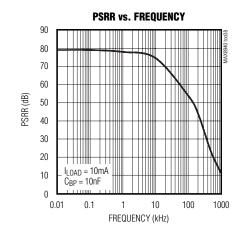
 $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 0.5V, C_{IN} = 1\mu F, C_{OUT} = 1\mu F, C_{BP} = 10nF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

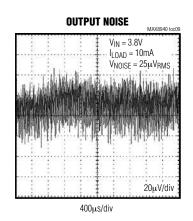


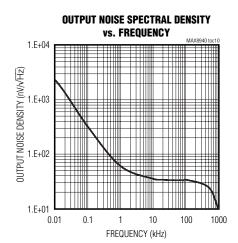






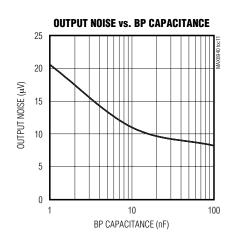


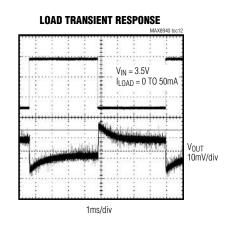


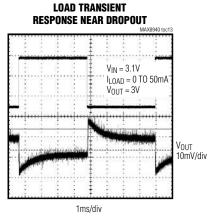


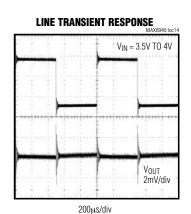
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

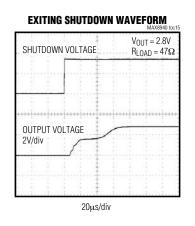
 $(V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+0.5V,\,C_{IN}=1\mu\text{F},\,C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F},\,C_{BP}=10\text{nF},\,T_{A}=+25^{\circ}\text{C},\,\text{unless otherwise noted.})$ 

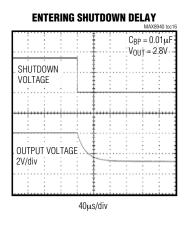


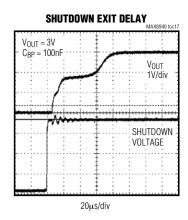


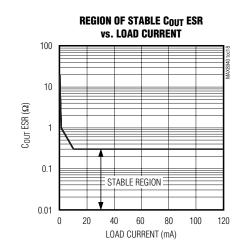












#### **Pin Description**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	IN	Unregulated Input Supply
2	GND	Ground
3	SHDN	Shutdown. Pull low to disable the regulator.
4	BP	Noise Bypass for Low-Noise Operation. Connect a 10nF capacitor from BP to OUT. It is short to OUT in shutdown mode.
5	OUT	Regulated Output Voltage. Bypass with a capacitor to GND. See the <i>Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability</i> section for more details.

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX8940 is a low-noise, low-dropout, low-quiescent current linear regulator designed for space-restricted applications. The part is available with preset output voltages 2.8V or 3.0V. This device can supply loads up to 120mA. As shown in the *Functional Diagram*, the MAX8940 consist of an innovative bandgap core and noise bypass circuit, error amplifier, p-channel pass transistor, and internal feedback voltage-divider.

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 resistor voltage-divider connected to the OUT pin.

An external bypass capacitor connected to BP reduces noise at the output. Additional blocks include a current limiter, thermal sensor, and shutdown logic.

#### Internal P-Channel Pass Transistor

The MAX8940 features a  $1\Omega$  (typ) p-channel MOSFET pass transistor. This provides seve-ral 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 MAX8940 does not suffer from these problems and

consume only  $40\mu A$  of quiescent current in light load and  $220\mu A$  in dropout (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

#### Shutdown

The MAX8940 features a low-power shutdown mode that reduces quiescent current less than 1µA. Driving \$\overline{SHDN}\$ 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{SHDN}\$ to IN for normal operation.

#### **Current Limit**

The MAX8940 includes a current limiter, which monitors and controls the pass transistor's gate voltage, limiting the output current to 200mA. For design purposes, consider the current limit to be 130mA (min) to 300mA (max). The output can be shorted to ground for an indefinite amount of time without damaging the part.

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

Thermal-overload protection limits total power dissipation in the MAX8940. 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  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ , resulting in a pulsed output during continuous thermal-overload conditions.

Thermal-overload protection is designed to protect the MAX8940 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 MAX8940 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:

 $PMAX = (T_J - T_A)/(\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA})$ 

where T<sub>J</sub> - T<sub>A</sub> is the temperature difference between the MAX8940 die junction and the surrounding air,  $\theta_{JC}$  is the thermal resistance of the package, and  $\theta_{CA}$  is the thermal resistance through the PC board, copper traces, and other materials to the surrounding air.

The GND pin of the MAX8940 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.

#### **Noise Reduction**

For the MAX8940, an external 0.01  $\mu$ F bypass capacitor between BP and OUT with innovative noise bypass scheme reduces output noises dramatically, exhibiting 25  $\mu$ V<sub>RMS</sub> of output voltage noise with C<sub>BP</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ F and C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1  $\mu$ F. Startup time is minimized by a power-on circuit that precharges the bypass capacitor.

## \_Applications Information

# Capacitor Selection and Regulator Stability

Use a 1µF capacitor on the MAX8940 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 2.2 $\mu$ F or larger output capacitor to ensure stability at temperatures below -10°C. With X7R or X5R dielectrics, 1 $\mu$ F 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*.

Use a  $0.01\mu F$  bypass capacitor at BP for low-output voltage noise. The leakage current going into the BP pin should be less than 10nA. Increasing the capacitance slightly decreases the output noise. Values above  $0.1\mu F$  and below  $0.001\mu F$  are not recommended.

#### Noise, PSRR, and Transient Response

The MAX8940 is designed to deliver low noise and high PSRR, as well as low dropout and low quiescent currents in battery-powered systems. The MAX8940 power-supply rejection is 65dB at 1kHz.

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 MAX8940 line- and load-transient responses.

#### **Dropout Voltage**

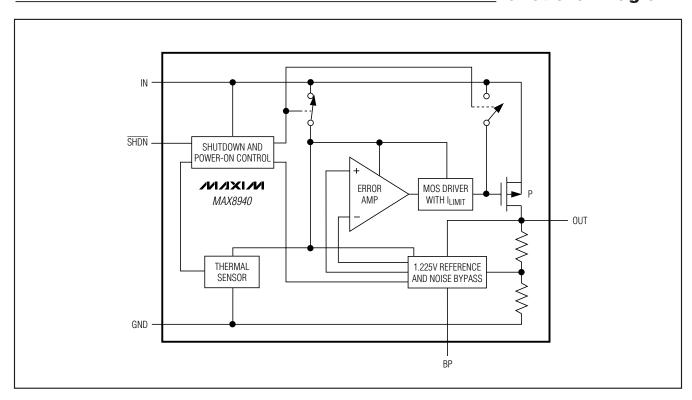
A regulator's minimum dropout voltage determines the lowest usable supply voltage. In battery-powered systems, this determines the useful end-of-life battery voltage. Because the MAX8940 uses a p-channel MOSFET pass transistor, the dropout voltage is a function of drainto-source on-resistance (RDS(ON)) multiplied by the load current (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

### **Chip Information**

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 284

PROCESS: BiCMOS

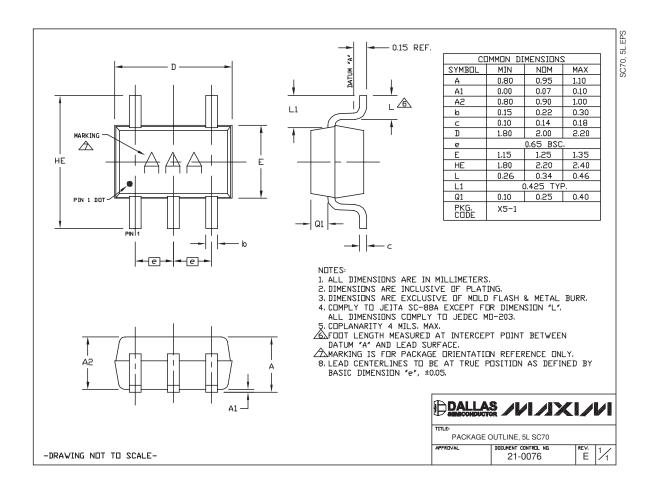
## Functional Diagram



#### Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.	
5 SC70	X5-1	<u>21-0076</u>	



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