

# GTM CORPORATION

ISSUED DATE :2004/12/16  
REVISED DATE :

## GQ2123

### CMOS Positive Voltage Regulator

#### Description

The GQ2123 series of positive, linear regulators feature low quiescent current (30μA typ.) with low dropout voltage, making them ideal for battery applications. These rugged devices have both Thermal Shutdown, and Current Fold-back to prevent device failure under the "Worst" of operating conditions. In applications requiring a low noise, regulated supply, place a 1000pF capacitor between Bypass and Ground. The GQ2123 is stable with an output capacitance of 2.2μF or greater.

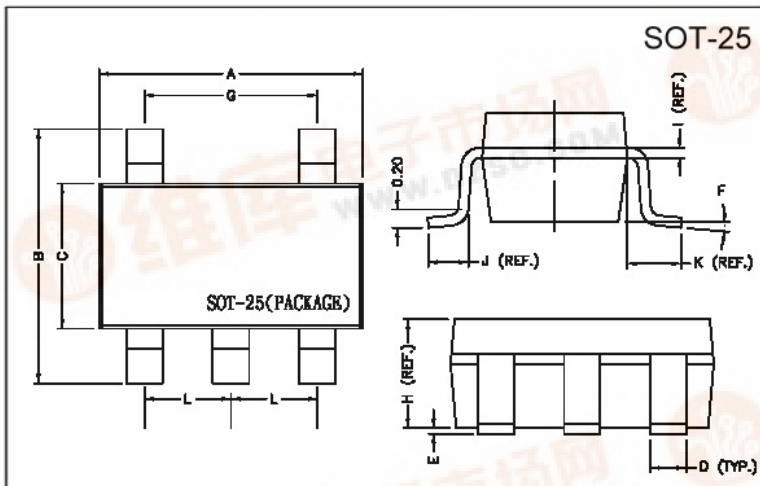
#### Features

- Very Low Dropout Voltage
- Guaranteed 300mA output
- Over-Temperature Shutdown
- Current Limiting
- Short Circuit Current Fold-back
- Highly Accurate ± 1.5%
- Noise Reduction Bypass Capacitor
- Power-saving Shutdown Mode
- Factor Pre-set Output Voltage

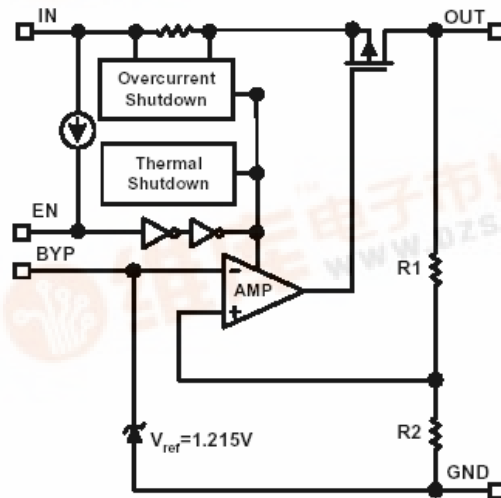
#### Applications

- Battery Powered Widgets
- Instrumentation
- Wireless Devices
- PC Peripherals
- Portable Electronics
- Cordless Phones
- Electronic Scales

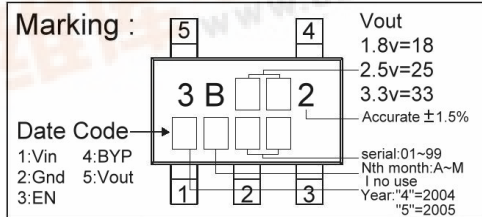
#### Package Dimensions



#### Functional Block Diagram

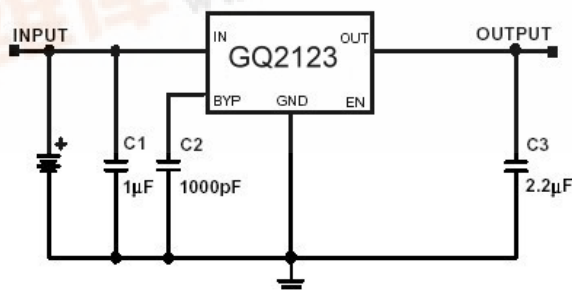


#### Marking :



REF.	Millimeter		REF.	Dimensions
	Min.	Max.		Millimeter
A	2.70	3.10	G	1.90 REF.
B	2.60	3.00	H	1.20 REF.
C	1.40	1.80	I	0.12 REF.
D	0.30	0.55	J	0.37 REF.
E	0	0.10	K	0.60 REF.
F	0°	10°	L	0.95 REF.

#### Typical Application Circuit



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input Max Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	8	V
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	P <sub>D</sub> /(V <sub>IN</sub> -V <sub>O</sub> )	mA
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	1.5~5.0	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Junction Temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>j Max</sub>	150	°C
Power Dissipation(ΔT=100°C)	PD	380	mW
EDS Classification		B	

**Electrical Characteristics Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	TYP	Max	Unit	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> (Note1)	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, I <sub>O</sub> =1mA	-1.5%	V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> (Note2)	1.5%	V	
		V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, I <sub>O</sub> =300mA	-2.5%		2.5%	V	
Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> *0.96	300	-	-	mA	
Current Limit	I <sub>LIM</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, V <sub>O</sub> >1.2V	300	450	-	mA	
Load Regulation	REG <sub>LOAD</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, I <sub>O</sub> =1mA to 300mA	-1	0.2	1	%	
Dropout Voltage	V <sub>DROPOUT</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =300mA V <sub>O</sub> =V <sub>OUT(E)</sub> -2%	1.2V ≤ V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≤ 2.0V	-	-	1300	mV
			2.0V < V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≤ 2.8V	-	-	400	
			2.8V < V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	-	-	300	
Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +1V, I <sub>O</sub> =0mA	-	30	50	μA	
Ground Pin Current	I <sub>GND</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2V, I <sub>O</sub> =1mA~300mA	-	35	-	μA	
Line Regulation	REG <sub>LINE</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =1mA V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +1 to V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +2	1.2V ≤ V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≤ 1.4V	-0.2	-	0.2	%
			1.4V < V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> ≤ 2.0V	-0.15	-	0.15	
			2.0V < V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> < 4.0V	-0.1	0.02	0.1	
			4.0V ≤ V <sub>OUT(T)</sub>	-0.4	0.2	0.4	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		Note3	-	7	V	
Over Temperature Shutdown	OTS		-	150	-	°C	
Over Temperature Hysteresis	OTH		-	30	-	°C	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC		-	30	-	ppm/°C	
Short Circuit Current(Note4)	I <sub>SC</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT(T)</sub> +1V, V <sub>OUT</sub> <0.8V	-	150	300	mA	
Power Supply Rejection	PSRR	I <sub>O</sub> =100mA C <sub>O</sub> =2.2μF	f=100Hz	-	60	-	dB
			f=1kHz	-	50	-	
			f=10kHz	-	20	-	
Output Voltage Noise	e <sub>N</sub>	f=10Hz~100kHz I <sub>O</sub> =10mA				μVrms	
EN Input Threshold	V <sub>EH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =2.7V to 7V	2.0	-	V <sub>IN</sub>	V	
	V <sub>EL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =2.7V to 7V	0	-	0.4	V	
EN Input Bias Current	I <sub>EH</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>IN</sub> =2.7V to 7V	-	-	0.1	μA	
	I <sub>EL</sub>	V <sub>EN</sub> =0V, V <sub>IN</sub> =2.7V to 7V	-	-	0.5	μA	
Shutdown Supply Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V, V <sub>O</sub> =0V, V <sub>EN</sub> <V <sub>EL</sub>	-	0.5	1	μA	
Shutdown Output Voltage	V <sub>O,SD</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =0.4mA, V <sub>EN</sub> <V <sub>EL</sub>	0	-	0.4	V	

Note 1: V<sub>OUT(E)</sub> =Effective Output Voltage (i.e. the output voltage when "V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> + 2.0V" is provided at the V<sub>IN</sub> pin while maintaining a certain I<sub>OUT</sub> value).

2: V<sub>OUT(T)</sub> =Specified Output Voltage

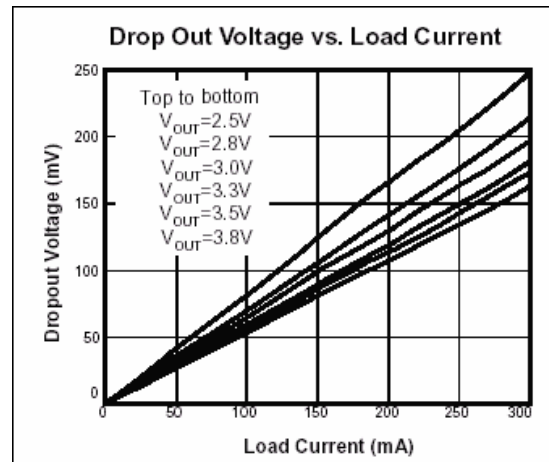
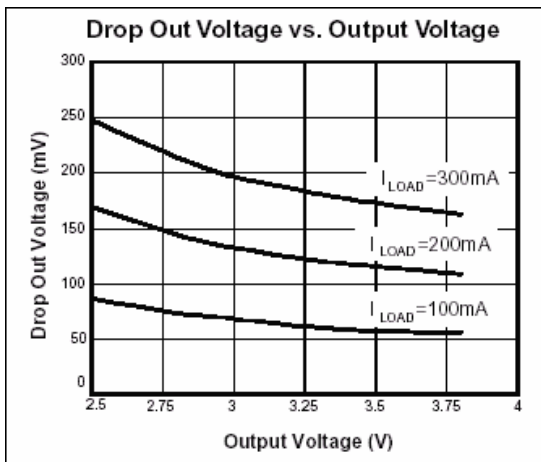
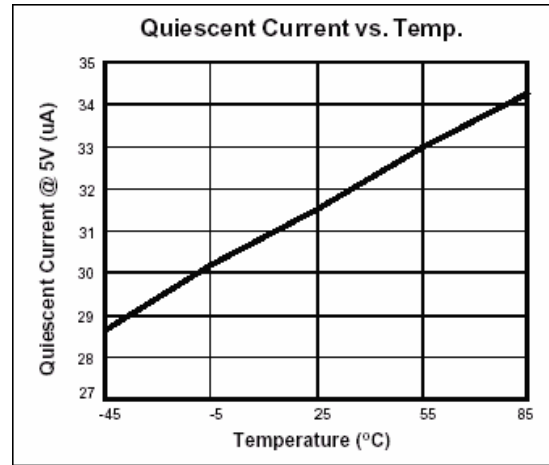
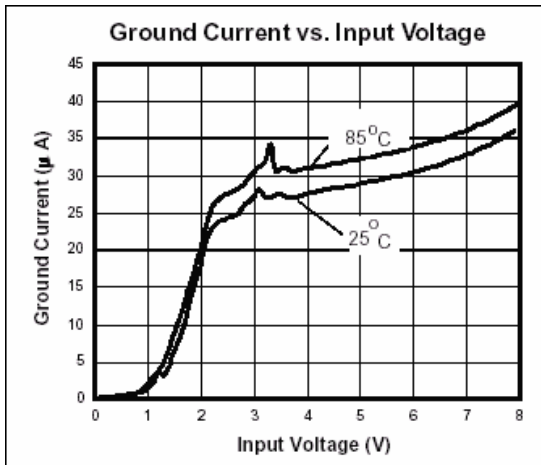
3: V<sub>IN(MIN)</sub> =V<sub>OUT</sub>+V<sub>DROPOUT</sub>

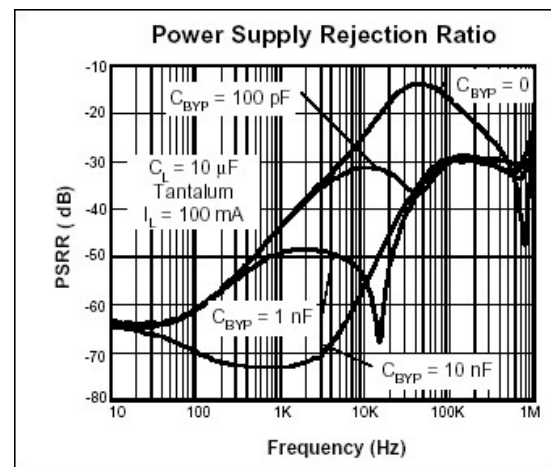
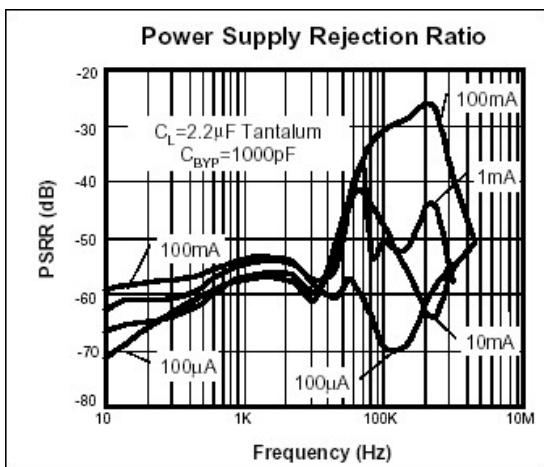
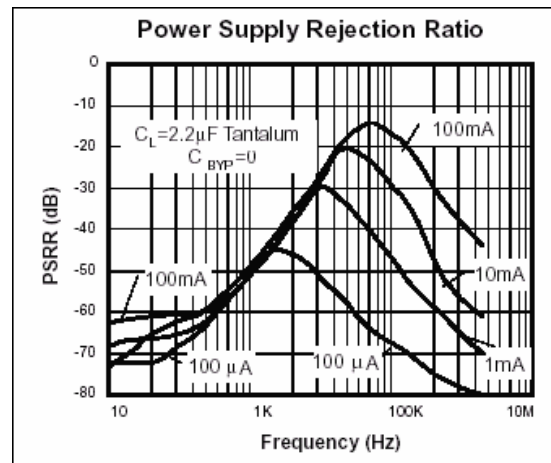
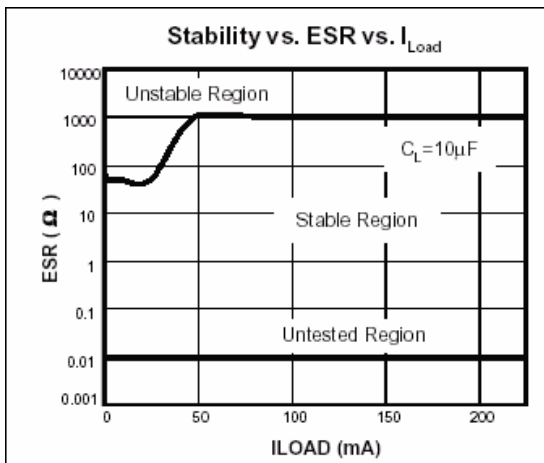
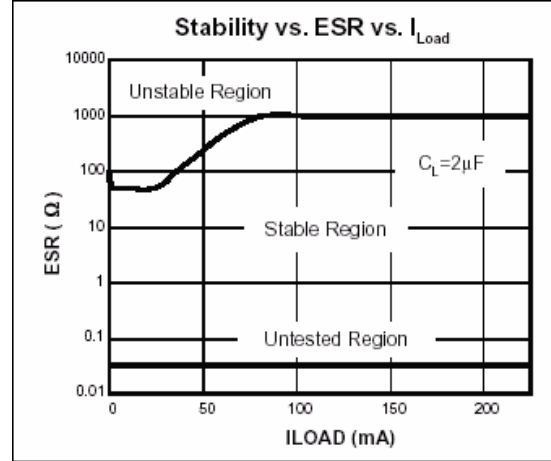
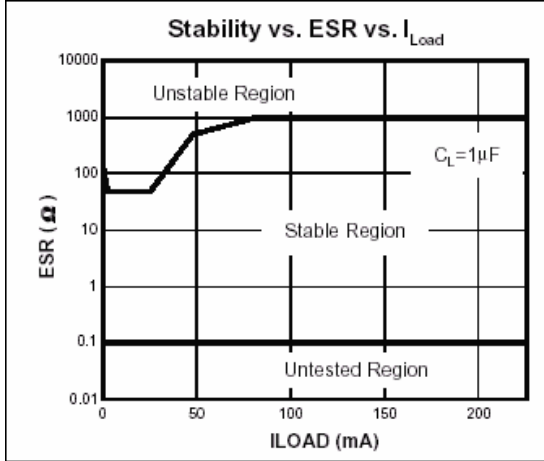
4: To prevent the Short Circuit Current protection feature from being prematurely activated, the input voltage must be applied before a current source load is applied.

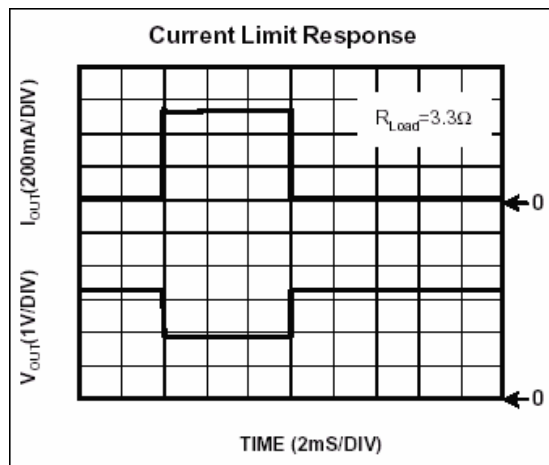
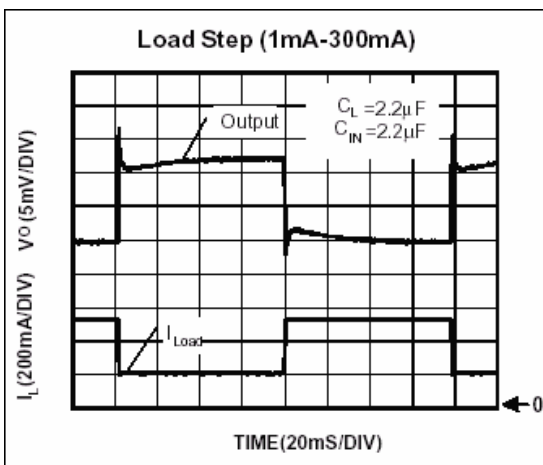
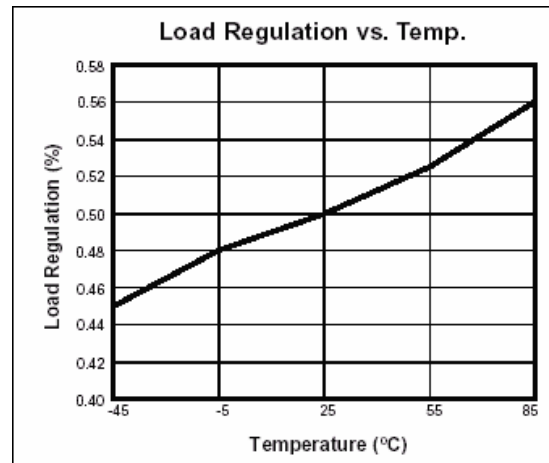
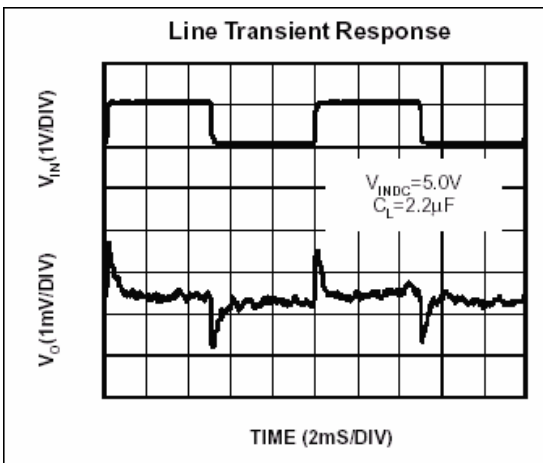
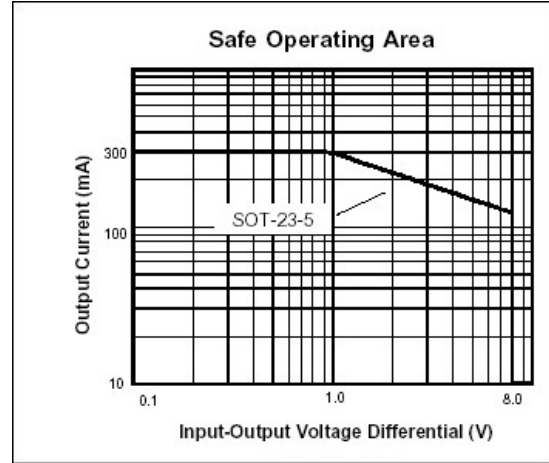
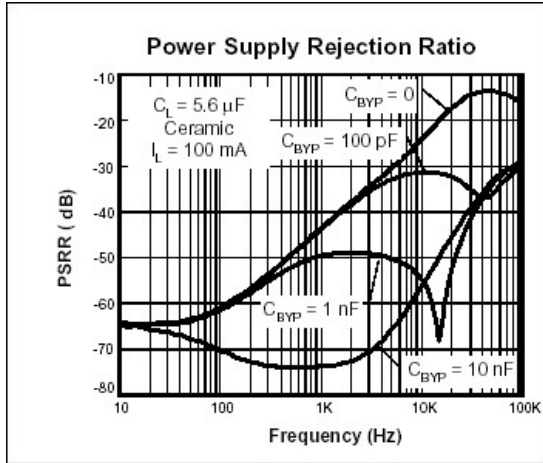
## Ordering Information ( contd. )

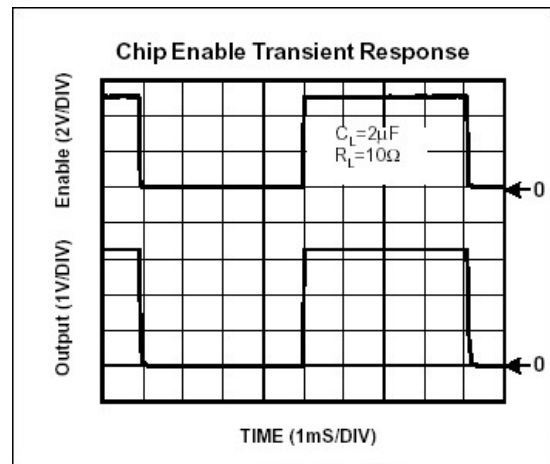
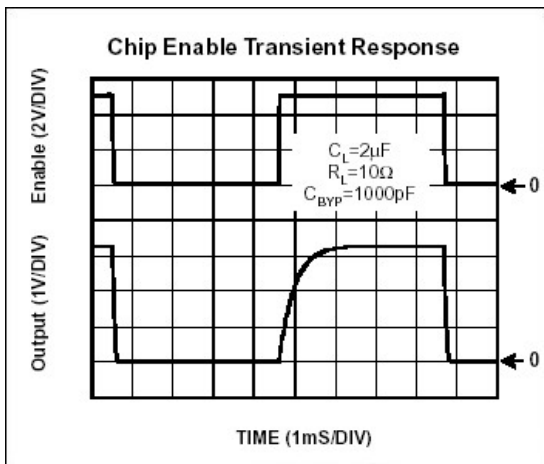
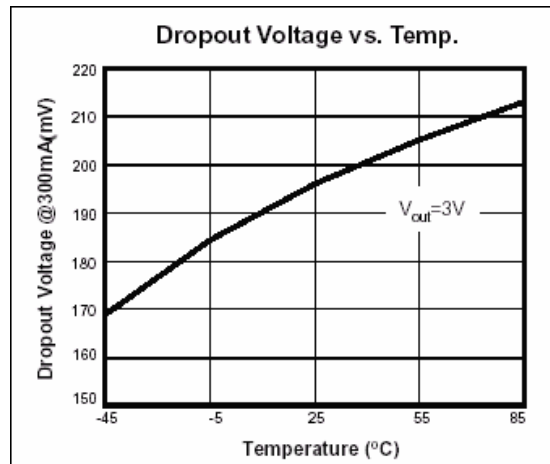
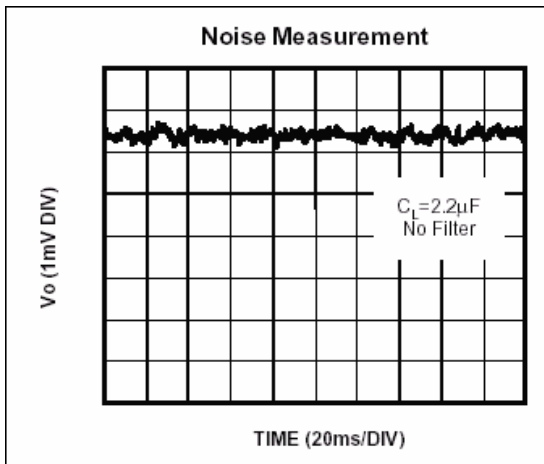
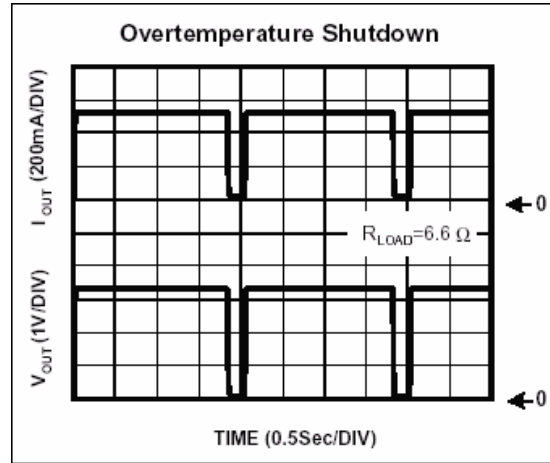
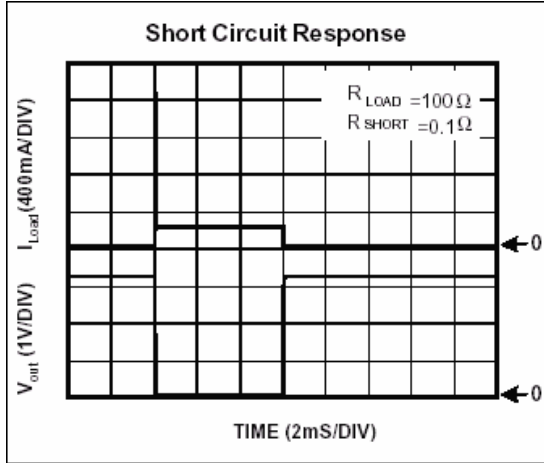
Part Number	Marking	Output Voltage	Part Number	Marking	Output Voltage
GQ2123-15	3B152 XXXX	1.5V	GQ2123-18	3B182 XXXX	1.8V
GQ2123-25	3B252 XXXX	2.5V	GQ2123-27	3B272 XXXX	2.7V
GQ2123-28	3B282 XXXX	2.8V	GQ2123-29	3B292 XXXX	2.9V
GQ2123-30	3B302 XXXX	3.0V	GQ2123-31	3B312 XXXX	3.1V
GQ2123-33	3B332 XXXX	3.3V	GQ2123-34	3B342 XXXX	3.4V
GQ2123-35	3B352 XXXX	3.5V	GQ2123-36	3B362 XXXX	3.6V
GQ2123-37	3B372 XXXX	3.7V	GQ2123-38	3B382 XXXX	3.8V
GQ2123-50	3B502 XXXX	5.0V	GQ2123-2H	3B2H2 XXXX	2.85V

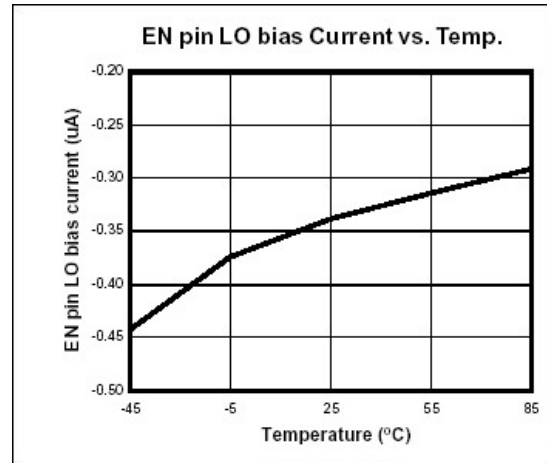
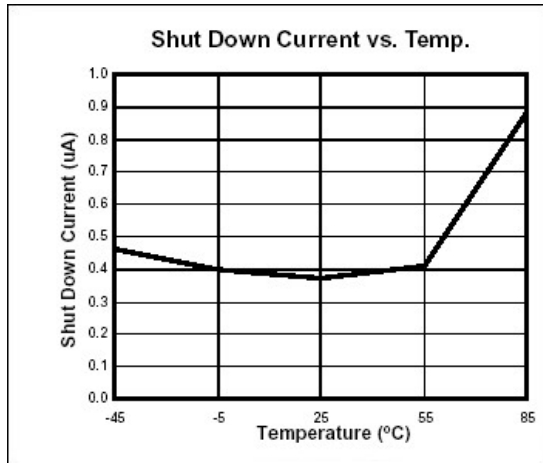
## Characteristics Curve











## Detailed Description

The GQ2123 series of COMS regulators contain a PMOS pass transistor, voltage reference, error amplifier, over-current protection, and thermal shutdown.

The P-channel pass transistor receives data from the error amplifier, over-current shutdown, and thermal protection circuits. During normal operation, the error amplifier compares the output voltage to a precision reference. Over-current and Thermal shutdown circuits become active when the junction temperature exceeds 150°C, or the current exceeds 300mA. During thermal shutdown, the output voltage remains low. Normal operation is restored when the junction temperature drops below 120°C.

The GQ2123 switches from voltage mode to current mode when the load exceeds the rated output current. This prevents over-stress. The GQ2123 also incorporates current fold-back to reduce power dissipation when the output is short circuited. This feature becomes active when the output drops below 0.8 volts, and reduces the current flow by 65%. Full current is restored when the voltage exceeds 0.8 volts.

## External Capacitors

The GQ2123 is stable with an output capacitance to ground of 2.2μF or greater. Ceramic capacitors have the lowest ESR, and will offer the best AC performance. Conversely, Aluminum Electrolytic capacitors exhibit the highest ESR, resulting in the poorest AC response. Unfortunately, large value ceramic capacitors are comparatively expensive. One option is to parallel a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor with a 10μF Aluminum Electrolytic. The benefit is low ESR, high capacitance, and low overall cost.

A second capacitor is recommended between the input and ground to stabilize Vin. The input capacitor should be at least 0.1μF to have a beneficial effect.

A third capacitor can be connected between the BY-PASS pin and GND. This capacitor can be a low cost Polyester Film variety between the value of 0.001~0.01μF. A large capacitor improves the AC ripple rejection, but also makes the output come up slowly. This "Soft" turn-on is desirable in some applications to limit turn-on surges.

All capacitors should be placed in close proximity to the pins. A "Quiet" ground termination is desirable. This can be achieved with a "Star" connection.

## Enable

The Enable pin normally floats high. When actively, pulled low, the PMOS pass transistor shuts off, and all internal circuits are powered down. In this state, the quiescent current is less than 1μA. This pin behaves much like an electronic switch.

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