

# Dual Output Low ESR Cap. Low-Dropout 150mA Linear Regulator

## ■ FEATURES

- Up to 150mA Output Current (each LDO).
- Low Quiescent Current : 50µA at single output.
- Low Dropout : 145mV at 100mA load current and 3.3V output voltage.
- High PSRR : 60dB at 1kHz.
- Independent Shutdown Controls.
- Current Limit and Thermal Protection.
- Tiny SOT-23-6, TSOT-23-6 and DFN6L 2x2 Package.

## ■ APPLICATIONS

- Cellular Phones.
- PDAs.
- Digital Still Cameras.
- Portable Consumer Equipments.

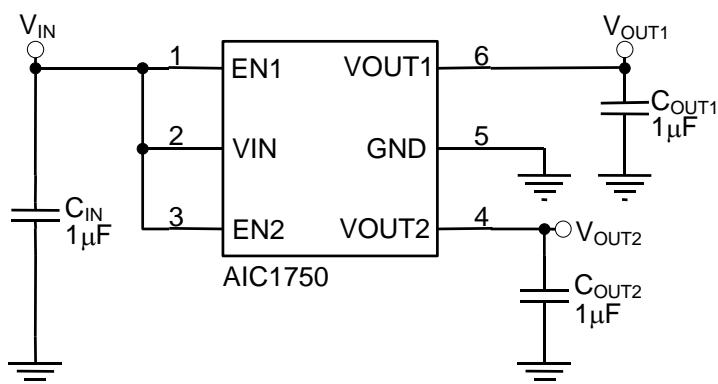
## ■ DESCRIPTION

The AIC1750 is a dual output linear regulator in a tiny SOT-23-6, TSOT-23-6 and DFN6L 2x2 package. It is optimized for low ESR ceramic capacitors operation and up to 150mA continuous current on each output.

The AIC1750 offers high precision output voltage of  $\pm 2\%$ . At 100mA load current, a 145mV dropout is performed when output voltage is equal to 3.3V. The quality of low quiescent current and low dropout voltage makes this device ideal for battery power applications. The high ripple rejection and low noise of the AIC1750 provide enhanced performances for critical applications such as cellular phones, and PDAs.

The AIC1750 includes current limit and thermal shutdown protection. Each of the output is controlled independently.

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



## ■ ORDERING INFORMATION

AIC1750-XXXXXXX

	PACKING TYPE TR: TAPE & REEL														
	PACKAGE TYPE GT: SOT-23-6 GL: SOT-23-6 KT: TSOT-23-6 KL: TSOT-23-6 DA: DFN6L 2X2														
	P: LEAD FREE COMMERCIAL G: GREEN PACKAGE (DFN6L 2X2 Only Available In Green Package )														
	OUTPUT2 VOLTAGE:														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>VOUT2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>1.1V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td>3.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W</td> <td>3.3V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>2.85V</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		VOUT2	A	1.1V	B	1.2V	:	:	V	3.2V	W	3.3V	X	2.85V
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A	1.1V														
B	1.2V														
:	:														
V	3.2V														
W	3.3V														
X	2.85V														
	OUTPUT1 VOLTAGE:														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>VOUT1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>1.1V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td>3.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W</td> <td>3.3V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>2.85V</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		VOUT1	A	1.1V	B	1.2V	:	:	V	3.2V	W	3.3V	X	2.85V
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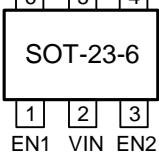
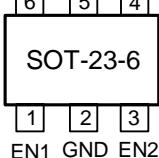
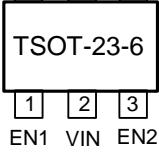
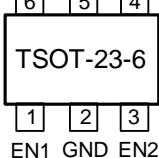
\* LDO Output1 Voltage and Output2 Voltage with every 0.1V a step.

Example: AIC1750-OHPGTTR

→ Vout1 = 2.5V, Vout2 = 1.8V, with GT type pin configuration in SOT-23-6 lead free package and TAPE & REEL packing.

AIC1750-CAPGLTR

→ Vout1 = 1.3V, Vout2 = 1.1V, with GL type pin configuration in SOT-23-6 lead free package and TAPE & REEL packing.

PACKAGE TYPE	PIN CONFIGURATION
GT (SOT-23-6)	<p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>VOUT1 GND VOUT2</p> 
GL (SOT-23-6)	<p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>VOUT1 VIN VOUT2</p> 
KT (TSOT-23-6)	<p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>VOUT1 GND VOUT2</p> 
KL (TSOT-23-6)	<p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>VOUT1 VIN VOUT2</p> 
DA (DFN6L 2x2)	<p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>VOUT2 VOUT1 GND</p> 

**•SOT-23-6 Marking**

Part No.	Marking	Output Voltage
AIC1750-xxPGT	BVxxP	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxPGL	BWxxP	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxGGT	BVxxG	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxGGL	BWxxG	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)

**•TSOT-23-6 Marking**

Part No.	Marking	Output Voltage
AIC1750-xxPKT	BYxxP	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxPKL	BZxxP	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxGKT	BYxxG	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)
AIC1750-xxGKL	BZxxG	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)

**•DFN6L 2X2 Marking**

Part No.	Marking	Output Voltage
AIC1750-xxGDA	CYxxG	1st x -> Vout1, 2nd x -> Vout2 x=A,B,C...,W,X (A=1.1V, B=1.2V,C=1.3V,D=1.4V.....,W=3.3V, 0.1V a step, X=2.85V)

**■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Input Voltage .....	6V
EN Pin Voltage.....	6V
Operating Ambient Temperature Range $T_A$ .....	-40°C~85°C
Operating Maximum Junction Temperature $T_J$ .....	125°C
Storage Temperature Range $T_{STG}$ .....	-65°C~150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 Sec.).....	260°C
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case SOT-23-6 .....	115°C/W
TSOT-23-6 .....	115°C/W
DFN6L 2X2 .....	30°C/W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient SOT-23-6 .....	250°C/W
TSOT-23-6 .....	250°C/W
DFN6L 2X2 .....	165°C/W

(Assume no Ambient Airflow, no Heatsink)

**Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.**

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ ,  $V_{EN1}=V_{EN2}= V_{IN}$ ,  $T_J=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Input Voltage (Note 2)			$V_{IN}$	2.0		5.5	V	
Output Voltage Tolerance	$I_{OUT} = 30mA$		$V_{OUT}$	-2		2	%	
Continuous Output Current			$I_{OUT}$	150			mA	
Quiescent Current	$I_{OUT1} = 0mA \& V_{EN2} = 0V$ or $I_{OUT2} = 0mA \& V_{EN1} = 0V$		$I_Q$		50	75	$\mu A$	
GND Pin Current	$I_{OUT1} = 150mA \& V_{EN2} = 0V$ or $I_{OUT2} = 150mA \& V_{EN1} = 0V$		$I_{GND}$		55	75	$\mu A$	
Standby Current	$V_{EN1}=V_{EN2}= 0$		$I_{STBY}$			0.1	$\mu A$	
Output Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = GND$		$I_{IL}$	180	350	500	mA	
Dropout Voltage (1)	$I_{OUT} = 30 mA$	$V_{OUT}=1.2V$	$V_{DROP1}$		550	750	mV	
	$I_{OUT} = 100 mA$				640	800		
	$I_{OUT} = 150 mA$				800	1000		
Dropout Voltage (2)	$I_{OUT} = 30 mA$	$V_{OUT}=1.8V$	$V_{DROP2}$		85	150	mV	
	$I_{OUT} = 100 mA$				280	400		
	$I_{OUT} = 150 mA$				410	600		
Dropout Voltage (3)	$I_{OUT} = 30 mA$	$V_{OUT}=3.3V$	$V_{DROP3}$		45	60	mV	
	$I_{OUT} = 100 mA$				145	200		
	$I_{OUT} = 150 mA$				240	300		
Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ to 5.5V		$\Delta V_{LIR}$			10	mV	
Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 1mA$ to 150mA		$\Delta V_{LOR}$		15	60	mV	
Ripple Rejection	$f=1kHz$ , Ripple=0.5Vp-p,		PSRR		60		dB	
Temperature Coefficient			TC		50		ppm/	
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$				150			
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis					20			
<b>EN Pin SPECIFICATIONS</b>								
EN Pin Current	$V_{EN1} = V_{EN2} = V_{IN}$		$I_{EN}$		0.1	1	$\mu A$	
EN Input Threshold	Output ON		$V_{ENH}$	1.6			V	
	Output OFF		$V_{ENL}$	0.25				

Note 1: Specifications are production tested at  $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ . Specifications over the  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with Statistical Quality Controls (SQC).

Note 2: Choose the maximum value of ( $V_{OUT}+V_{DROP}$ ) or 2.0V as  $V_{IN(min)}$ .

## ■ TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

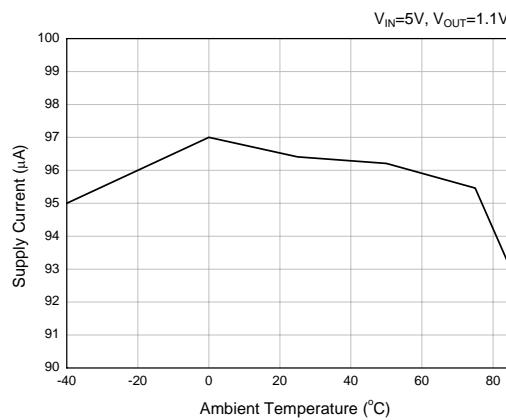


Fig. 1 Supply Current vs. Temperature

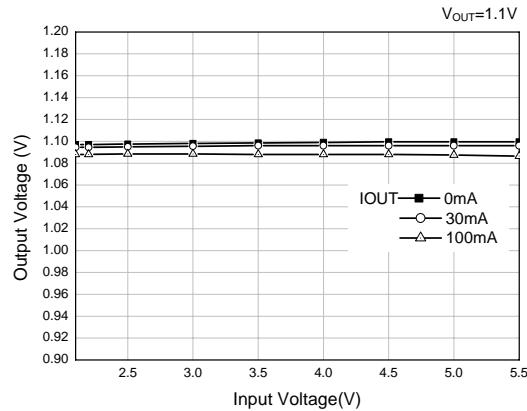


Fig. 2 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

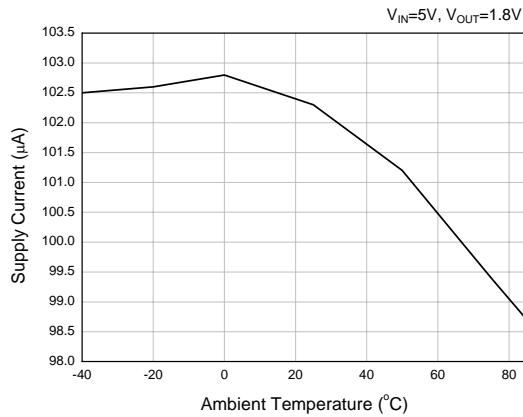


Fig. 3 Supply Current vs. Temperature

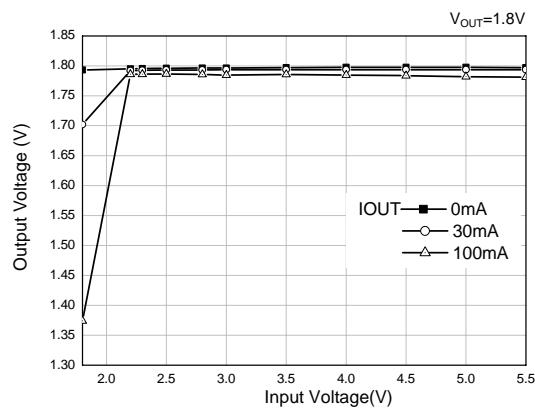


Fig. 4 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

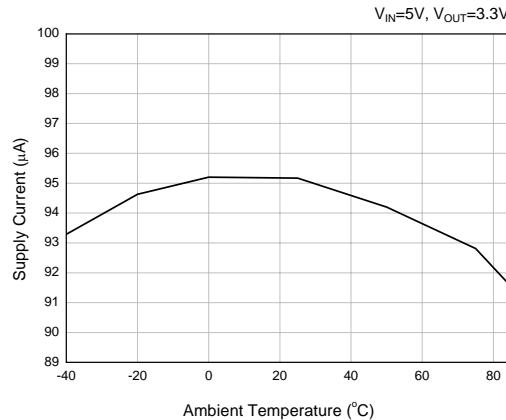


Fig. 5 Supply Current vs. Temperature

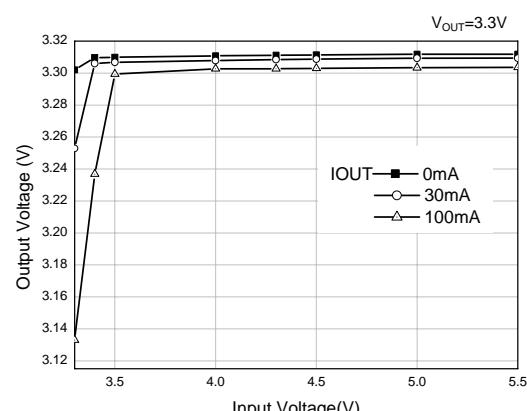


Fig. 6 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

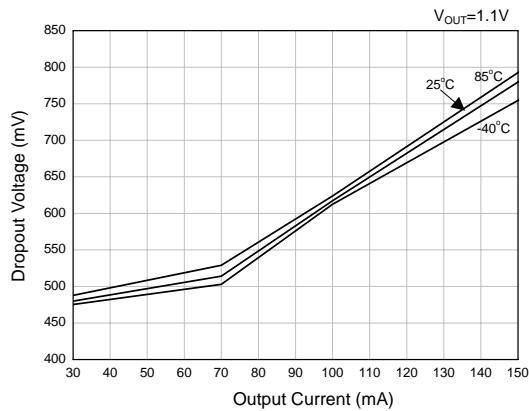


Fig. 7 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

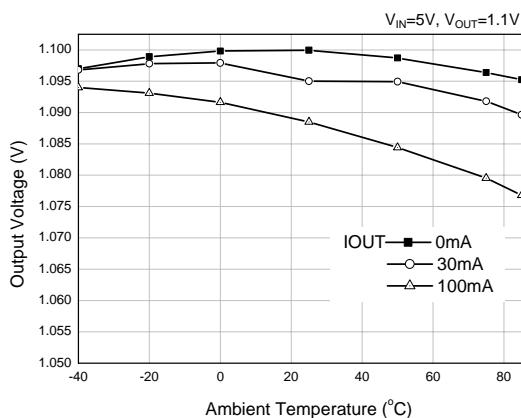


Fig. 8 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

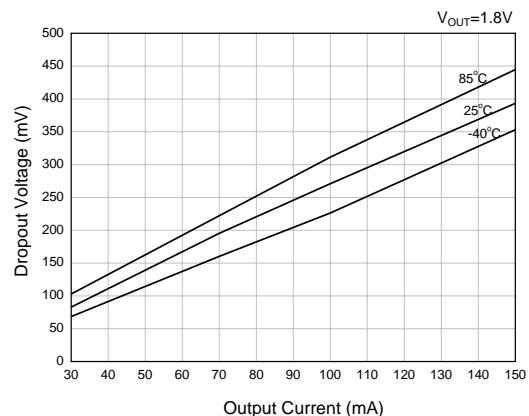


Fig. 9 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

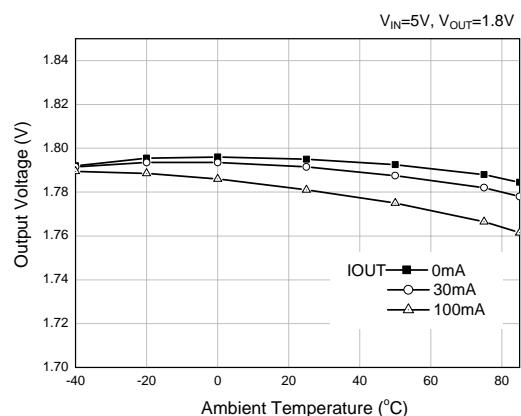


Fig. 10 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

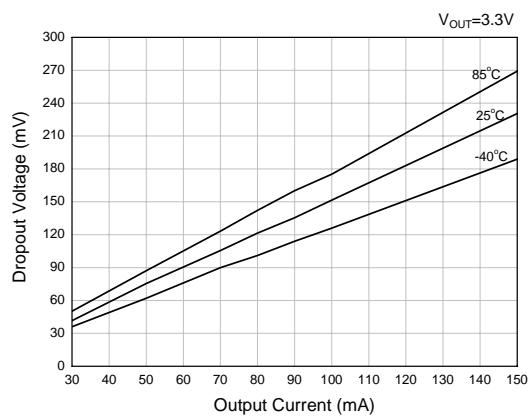


Fig. 11 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

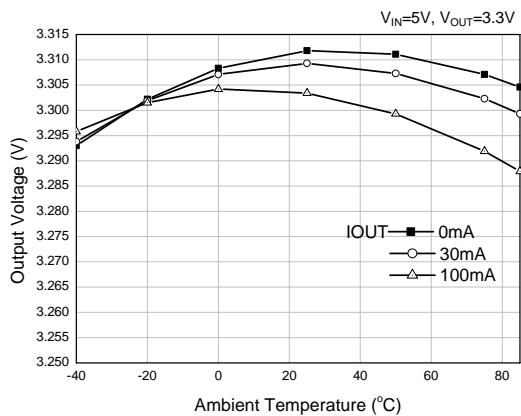
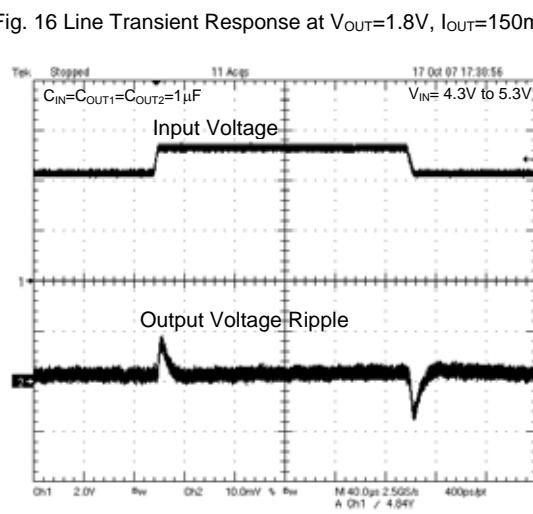
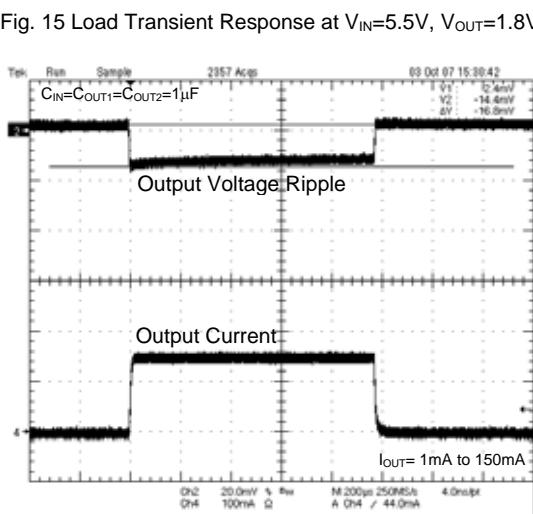
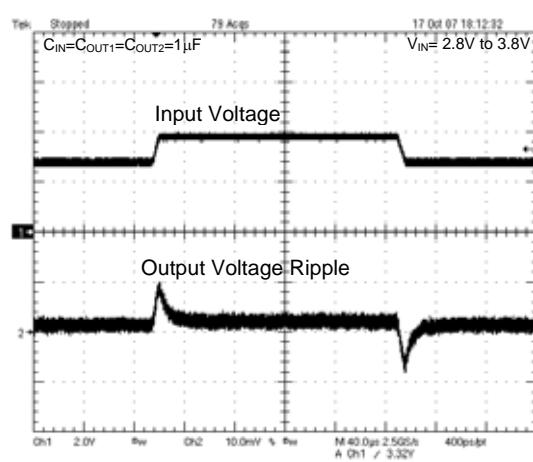
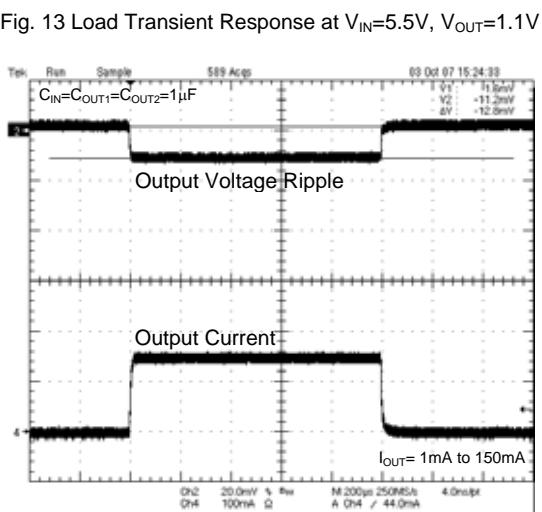
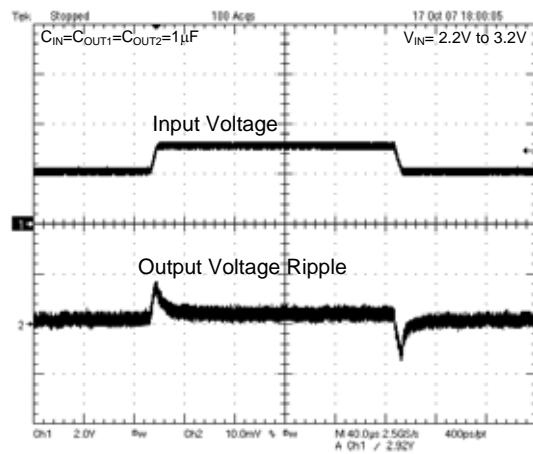
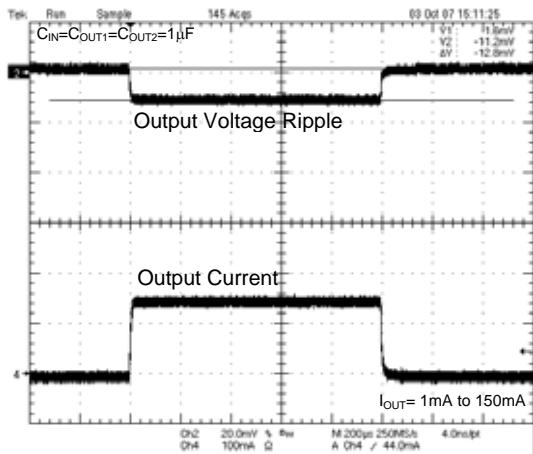


Fig. 12 Output Voltage vs. Temperature



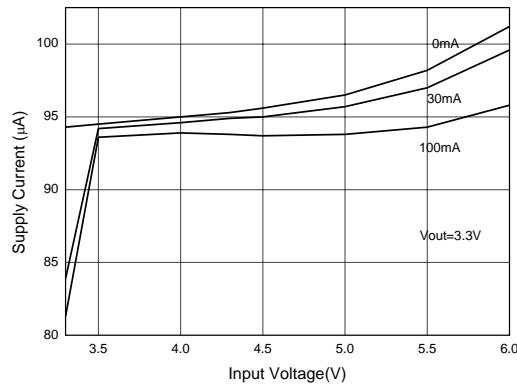


Fig. 19 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

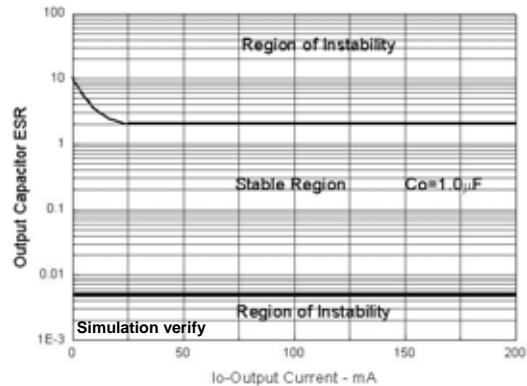


Fig. 20 Region of Stable  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  ESR vs. Load Current

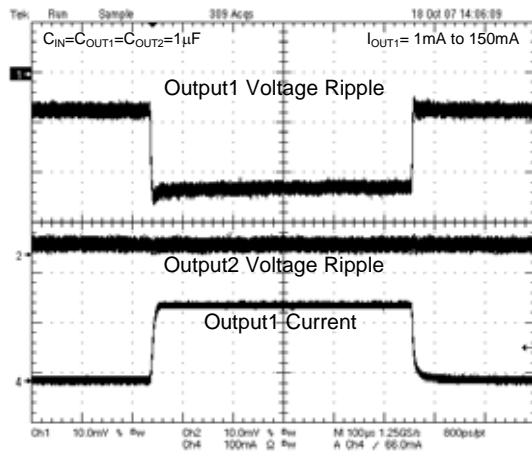


Fig. 21 Cross talk at  $V_{\text{IN}}=3.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}1}=1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}2}=2.8\text{V}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}2}=150\text{mA}$

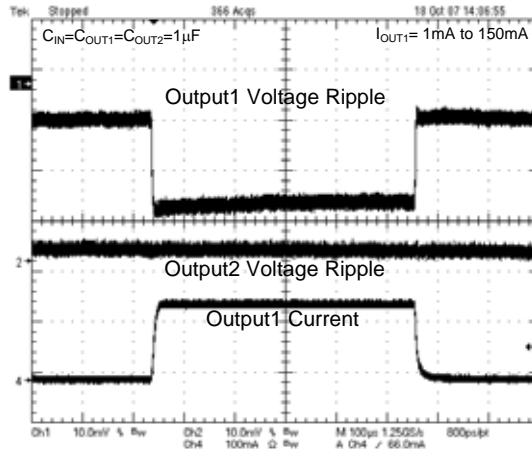
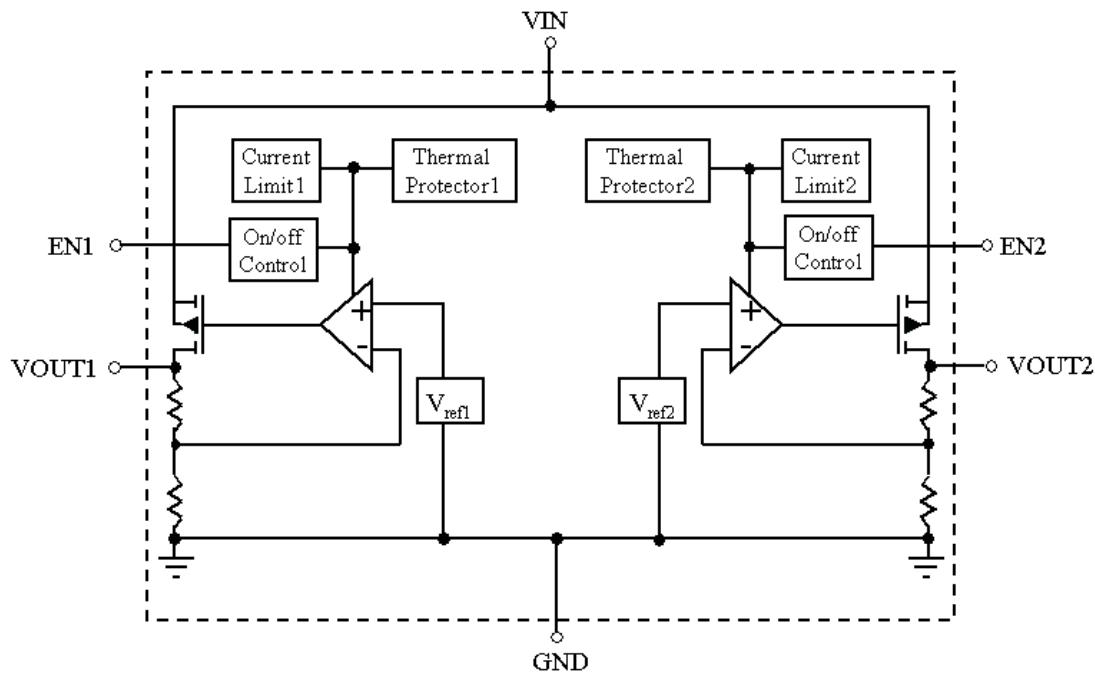


Fig. 22 Cross talk at  $V_{\text{IN}}=5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}1}=1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{OUT}2}=2.8\text{V}$ ,  $I_{\text{OUT}2}=150\text{mA}$

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ■ PIN DESCRIPTION

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| VIN PIN   | - Power input.   |
| GND PIN   | - Ground.  |
| EN1 PIN   | - Output 1 ON/OFF controller. This pin isn't allowed to float. |
| EN2 PIN   | - Output 2 ON/OFF controller. This pin isn't allowed to float. |
| VOUT1 PIN | - Output 1.  |
| VOUT2 PIN | - Output 2.  |

## ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

The AIC1750 is a low-dropout, low quiescent-current, dual-output linear regulator for battery power applications. These parts are available with preset output voltages ranging from 1.1V to 3.3V, and the parts can supply loads up to 150mA.

### SHUTDOWN

The AIC1750 has two independent shutdown control inputs (EN1 and EN2). By connecting EN1 pin to ground, output1 can be shut down. By connecting EN2 pin to ground, output2 can be shut down. By connecting both of EN1 pin and EN2 pin to ground, the AIC1750 can be shut down to reduce the supply current to 0.1 $\mu$ A.

### CURRENT LIMIT

The AIC1750 includes two independent current limiters, which monitor and control the maximum output current. If the output is overloaded or shorted to ground, this can protect the device from being damaged.

### THERMAL PROTECTION

The AIC1750 includes two independent thermal-limiting circuits, which are designed to protect the device against overload condition. When the junction temperature exceeds  $T_J=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the thermal-limiting circuit turns off the pass transistor and allows the IC to cool. For continuous load condition, maximum rating of junction temperature must not be exceeded.

### INPUT-OUTPUT CAPACITORS

Linear regulators require input and output capacitors to maintain stability. Input capacitor at 1 $\mu\text{F}$  with a 1 $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic output capacitor for each regulator is

recommended. To avoid oscillation, it is recommended to follow the figure of "Region of Stable  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  ESR vs. Load Current" to choose proper capacitor specifications.

When choosing the input and output ceramic capacitors, X5R and X7R types are recommended because they retain their capacitance over wider ranges of voltage and temperature than other types.

### POWER DISSIPATION

The maximum power dissipation of AIC1750 depends on the thermal resistance of its case and circuit board, the temperature difference between the die junction and ambient air, and the rate of airflow. The rate of temperature rise is greatly affected by the mounting pad configuration on the PCB, the board material, and the ambient temperature. When the IC mounting with good thermal conductivity is used, the junction temperature will be low even when large power dissipation applies.

The power dissipation across the device is

$$P = I_{\text{OUT}1}(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}1}) + I_{\text{OUT}2}(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}2})$$

The maximum power dissipation is:

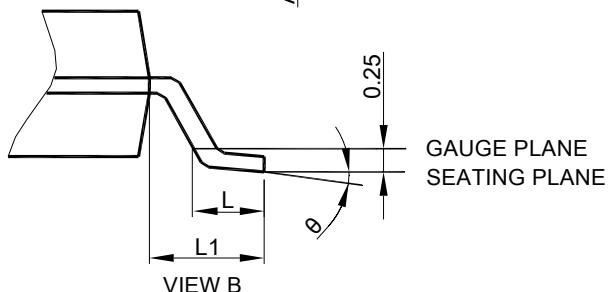
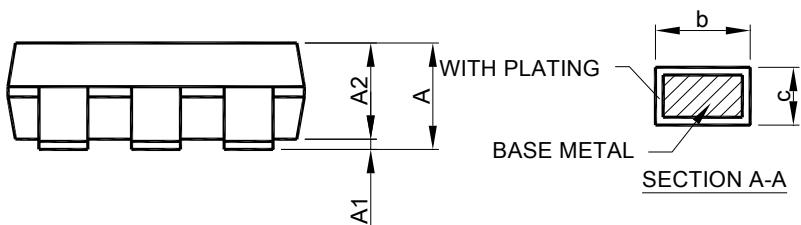
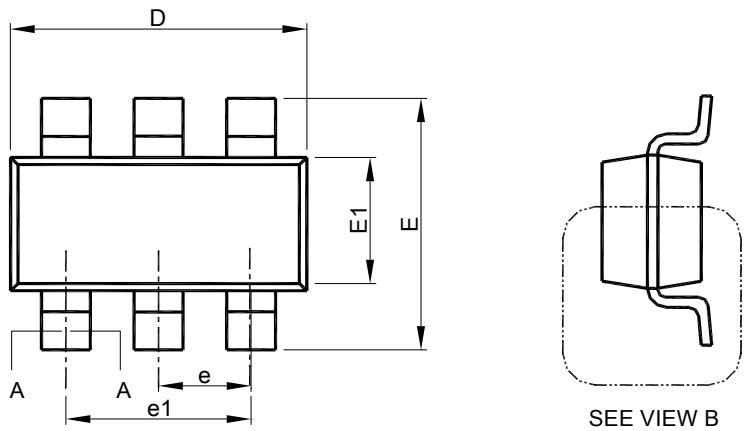
$$P_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{(T_{J-\text{max}} - T_A)}{R\theta_{JA}}$$

Where  $T_{J-\text{max}}$  is the maximum allowable junction temperature ( $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and  $T_A$  is the ambient temperature suitable in application.

As a general rule, the lower temperature is, the better reliability of the device is. So the PCB mounting pad should provide maximum thermal conductivity to maintain low device temperature.

## ■ PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

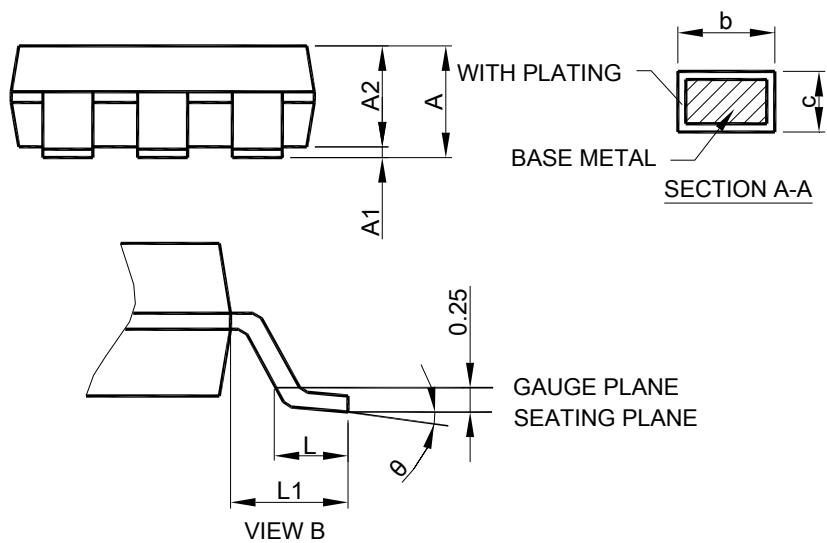
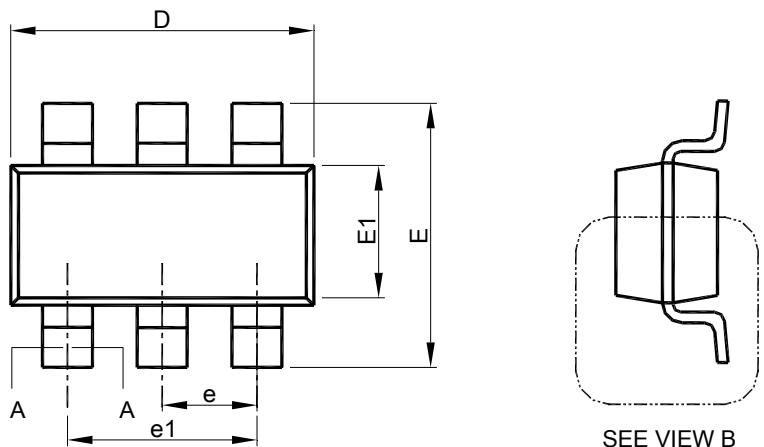
- SOT-23-6



- Note : 1. Refer to JEDEC MO-178AB.  
2. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion or gate burrs shall not exceed 10 mil per side.  
3. Dimension "E1" does not include inter-lead flash or protrusions.  
4. Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

SYMBOL	SOT-23-6	
	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.95	1.45
A1	0.05	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.30	0.50
c	0.08	0.22
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.70
e	0.95 BSC	
e1	1.90 BSC	
L	0.30	0.60
L1	0.42 REF	
θ	0°	8°

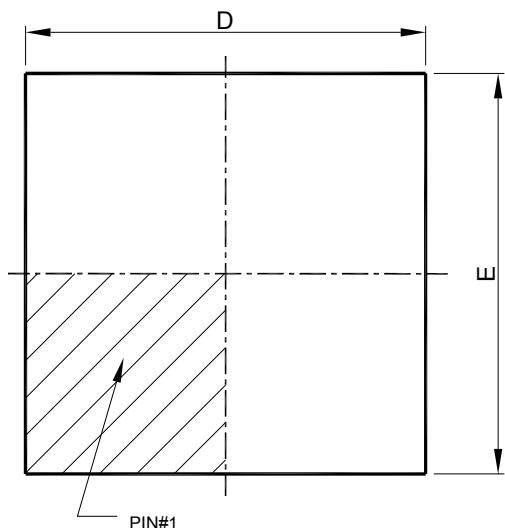
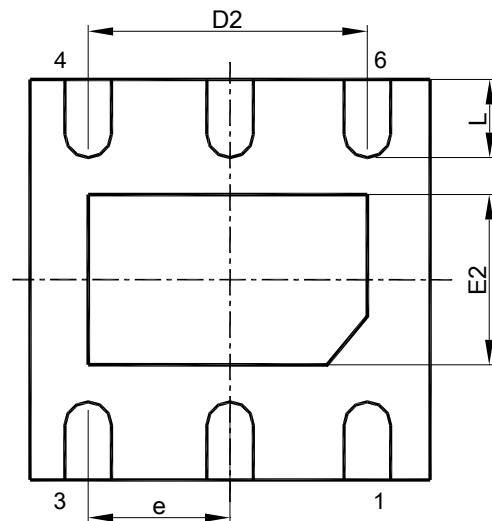
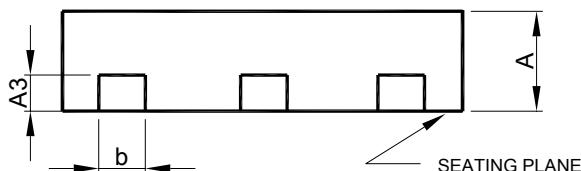
- TSOT-23-6



- Note : 1. Refer to JEDEC MO-193AA.  
 2. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion or gate burrs shall not exceed 6 mil per side.  
 3. Dimension "E1" does not include inter-lead flash or protrusions.  
 4. Controlling dimension is millimeter, converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

S Y M B O L	TSOT-23-6	
	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	-	1.00
A1	0	0.10
A2	0.70	0.90
b	0.30	0.50
c	0.08	0.22
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.70
e	0.95 BSC	
e1	1.90 BSC	
L	0.30	0.60
L1	0.60 REF	
θ	0°	8°

## ● DFN6L 2X2


TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW

SIDE VIEW

SYMBOL	DFN 6L-2x2x0.75-0.65mm	
	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.70	0.80
A3	0.20 BSC	
b	0.25	0.35
D	2.00 BSC	
D2	1.35	1.45
E	2.00 BSC	
E2	0.55	0.65
e	0.65 BSC	
L	0.25	0.35

Note : 1. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.  
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS : MILLIMETER , CONVERTED INCH  
DIMENSION ARE NOT NECESSARILY EXACT.  
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS  
MEASURED BETWEEN 0.10 AND 0.25 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.

**Note:**

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