

LD6805 series

Low-dropout regulators, low noise, 150 mA

Rev. 1 — 22 September 2011

Objective data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

The LD6805 series is a small-size Low-DropOut regulator (LDO) family with ultra high Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) of 75 dB and a voltage drop of 250 mV at 150 mA current rating.

The devices are available in a HUSON4 QFN plastic package.

The operating voltage ranges from 2.3 V to 5.5 V and the output voltage ranges from 1.2 V to 3.6 V. All devices use the same regulator design and are manufactured in monolithic silicon technology.

These features make the LD6805 series ideal for use in applications requiring component miniaturization, such as mobile phone handsets, cordless telephones and personal digital devices.

1.2 Features and benefits

- Input voltage range 2.3 V to 5.5 V
- Output voltage range 1.2 V to 3.6 V
- Dropout voltage 250 mV at 150 mA output rating
- Low quiescent current in shutdown mode (typical 0.1 μ A)
- 40 μ V RMS output noise voltage (typical value) at 10 Hz to 100 kHz
- Turn-on time 200 μ s
- 75 dB PSRR at 1 kHz
- LD6805K/xxH: high-ohmic (3-state) output state when disabled
- LD6805K/xxP: low-ohmic output state when disabled
- Integrated ESD protection of 6 kV Human Body Model
- HUSON4 QFN plastic package
- Pb-free, RoHS compliant and free of Halogen and Antimony (dark green compliant)

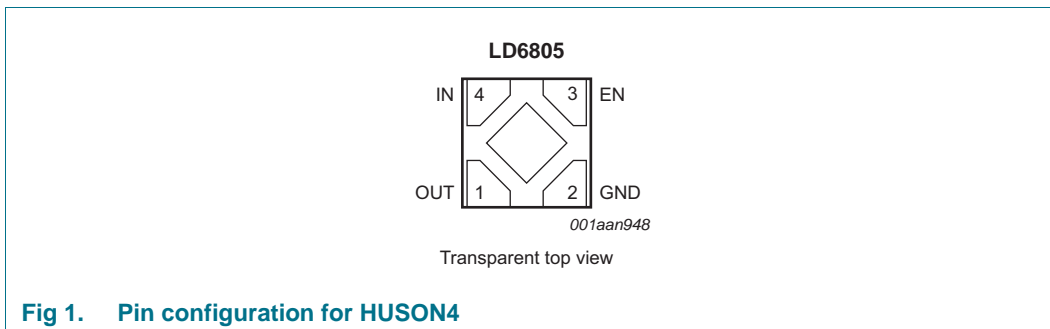
1.3 Applications

- Analog and digital interfaces requiring lower than standard supply voltage in mobile appliances such as mobile phones, media players and so on.



2. Pinning information

2.1 Pinning



2.2 Pin description

Table 1. Pin description HUSON4

Symbol	Pin	Description
OUT	1	regulator output voltage
GND	2	supply ground
EN	3	device enable input; active HIGH
IN	4	regulator input voltage
i.c.	TAB	internal connected ^[1]

[1] The TAB is GND level (It is placed on the reverse side of the IC). The TAB should be connected to the GND, but leaving open is also allowed.

3. Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
LD6805K/xxH	HUSON4	plastic thermal enhanced ultra thin small outline package; no leads; 4 terminals; body 1 × 1 × 0.55 mm	SOT1194-1
LD6805K/xxP	HUSON4	plastic thermal enhanced ultra thin small outline package; no leads; 4 terminals; body 1 × 1 × 0.55 mm	SOT1194-1

3.1 Ordering options

Further information on output voltage is available on request; see [Section 19 “Contact information”](#)

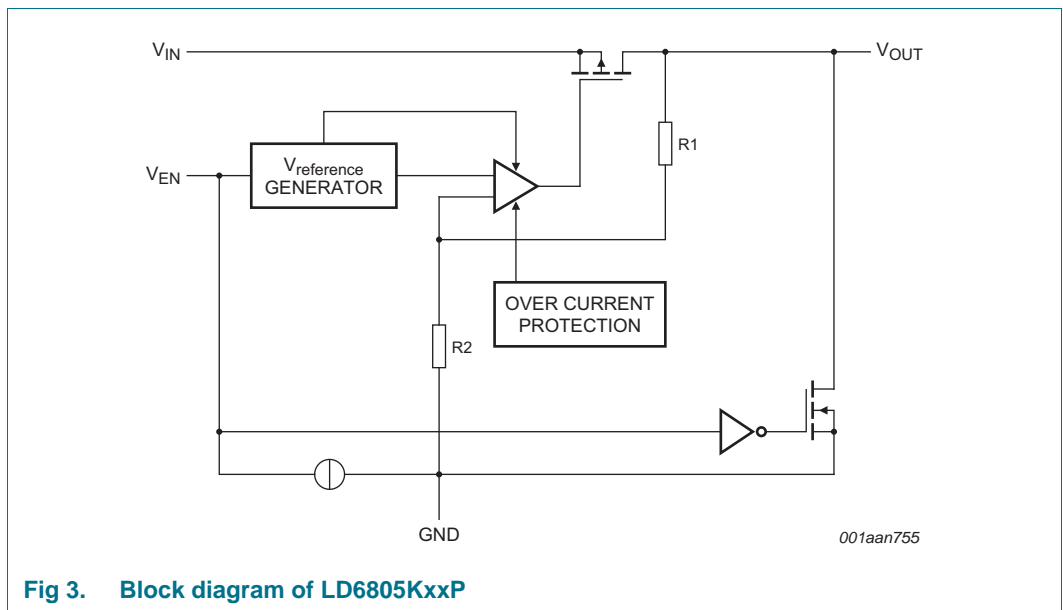
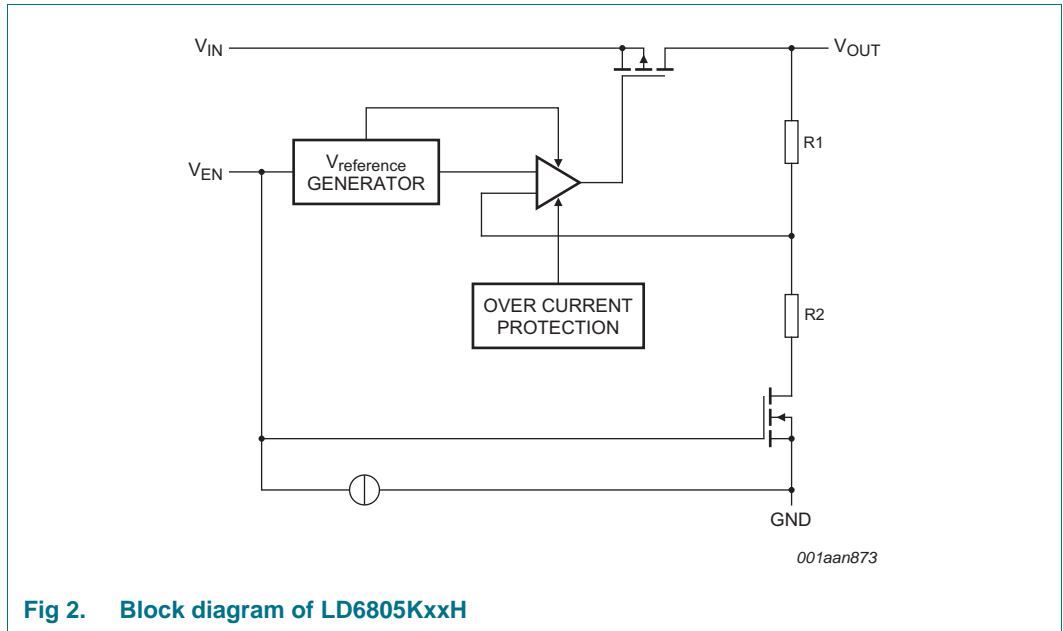
Table 3. Type number extension of high ohmic output

Type number	Nominal output voltage	Type number	Nominal output voltage
LD6805K/12H	1.2 V	LD6805K/23H	2.3 V
LD6805K/13H	1.3 V	LD6805K/25H	2.5 V
LD6805K/14H	1.4 V	LD6805K/28H	2.8 V
LD6805K/16H	1.6 V	LD6805K/29H	2.9 V
LD6805K/18H	1.8 V	LD6805K/30H	3.0 V
LD6805K/20H	2.0 V	LD6805K/33H	3.3 V
LD6805K/22H	2.2 V	LD6805K/36H	3.6 V

Table 4. Type number extension of pull-down output

Type number	Nominal output voltage	Type number	Nominal output voltage
LD6805K/12P	1.2 V	LD6805K/23P	2.3 V
LD6805K/13P	1.3 V	LD6805K/25P	2.5 V
LD6805K/14P	1.4 V	LD6805K/28P	2.8 V
LD6805K/16P	1.6 V	LD6805K/29P	2.9 V
LD6805K/18P	1.8 V	LD6805K/30P	3.0 V
LD6805K/20P	2.0 V	LD6805K/33P	3.3 V
LD6805K/22P	2.2 V	LD6805K/36P	3.6 V

4. Block diagram



5. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V _{IN}	voltage on pin IN	4 ms transient	-0.5	+6.0	V
P _{tot}	total power dissipation		[1] -	400	mW
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-55	+150	°C
T _j	junction temperature		-40	+125	°C
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
V _{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	human body model level 6	[2]	±6	kV
		machine model class 3	[3] -	±400	V

- [1] The (absolute) maximum power dissipation depends on the junction temperature T_j. Higher power dissipation is allowed with lower ambient temperatures. The conditions to determine the specified values are T_{amb} = 25 °C and the use of a two layer PCB.
- [2] According to IEC 61340-3-1.
- [3] According to JESD22-A115C.

6. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
T _j	junction temperature		-	+125	°C
Pin IN					
V _{IN}	voltage on pin IN		2.3	5.5	V
Pin EN					
V _{EN}	voltage on pin EN		0	V _{IN}	V
Pin OUT					
C _{L(ext)}	external load capacitance		[1] 1.0	-	μF

- [1] See [Section 10.1 "Output capacitor values"](#).

7. Thermal characteristics

Table 7. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
R _{th(j-a)}	thermal resistance from junction to ambient		[1][2] 250	K/W

- [1] The overall R_{th(j-a)} can vary depending on the board layout. To minimize the effective R_{th(j-a)}, all pins must have a solid connection to larger Cu layer areas for example to the power and ground layer. In multi-layer PCB applications, the second layer should be used to create a large heat spreader area directly below the LDO. If this layer is either ground or power, it should be connected with several vias to the top layer connecting to the device ground or supply. Avoid the use of solder-stop varnish under the chip
- [2] Use the measurement data given for a rough estimation of the R_{th(j-a)} in your application. The actual R_{th(j-a)} value can vary in applications using different layer stacks and layouts.

8. Characteristics

Table 8. Electrical characteristics

At recommended input voltages and $T_{amb} = -40$ to $+85$ °C; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ΔV_O	output voltage variation	$V_{OUT} < 1.8$ V; $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA				
		$T_{amb} = +25$ °C	-3	-	+3	%
		-30 °C $\leq T_{amb} \leq +85$ °C	-4	-	+4	%
		$V_{OUT} \geq 1.8$ V; $I_{OUT} = 1$ mA				
		$T_{amb} = +25$ °C	-2	-	+2	%
		-30 °C $\leq T_{amb} \leq +85$ °C	-3	-	+3	%
Line regulation error						
$\Delta V_O / (V_O \times \Delta V_I)$	relative output voltage variation with input voltage	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 0.5$ V) to 5.5 V	-0.1	-	+0.1	%/V
Load regulation error						
$\Delta \zeta_O / (\zeta_O \times \Delta I_O)$	relative output voltage variation with output current	1 mA $\leq I_{OUT} \leq 150$ mA		0.0025	0.01	%/mA
V_{do}	dropout voltage	$I_{OUT} = 150$ mA; $V_{IN} < V_{O(nom)}$	[1]	-	250	mV
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	pin EN	0	-	0.4	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	pin EN	1.1	-	5.5	V
I_{OUT}	current on pin OUT		-	-	150	mA
I_{OM}	peak output current	$V_{IN} = (V_{O(nom)} + 0.5$ V) to 5.5 V	[1]			
		$V_{O(nom)} > 1.8$ V; $V_{OUT} = 0.95 \times V_{O(nom)}$	200	-	-	mA
		$V_{O(nom)} < 1.8$ V; $V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{O(nom)}$	200	-	-	mA
I_{sc}	short-circuit current	pin OUT	-	300	-	mA
I_q	quiescent current	$V_{EN} = 1.1$ V; $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA	-	35	-	μ A
		$V_{EN} = 1.1$ V; 1 mA $\leq I_{OUT} \leq 150$ mA	-	150	-	μ A
		$V_{EN} \leq 0.4$ V	-	0.1	1	μ A
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio	$V_{IN} = V_{O(nom)} + 1.0$ V; $I_{OUT} = 50$ mA; $f_{ripple} = 1$ kHz	[1]	-	-75	dB
$V_{n(o)(RMS)}$	RMS output noise voltage	$f_{ripple} = 10$ Hz to 100 kHz; $C_{L(ext)} = 1$ mF	-	40	-	mV
$t_{startup(reg)}$	regulator start-up time	$V_{IN} = 5.5$ V; $V_{OUT} = 0.95 \times V_{O(nom)}$; $I_{OUT} = 150$ mA; $C_L = 1$ μ F	[1]	-	200	μ s
$t_{sd(reg)}$	regulator shutdown time	$V_{IN} = 5.5$ V; $C_{L(ext)} = 1$ μ F	[2]	-	150	μ s
Rpd	pull-down resistance		[2]	-	100	Ω

[1] $V_{O(nom)}$ = nominal output voltage (device specific).

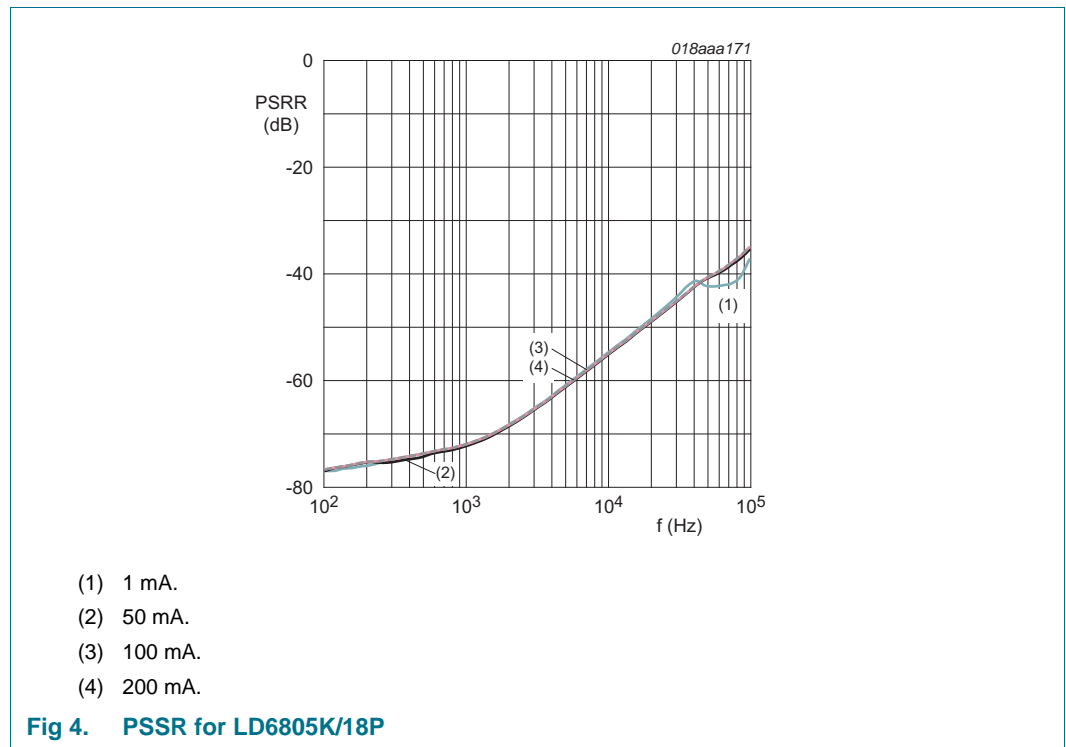
[2] LD6805KxxP only.

9. Dynamic behavior

9.1 Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

PSRR stands for the capability of the regulator to suppress unwanted signals on the input voltage like noise or ripples.

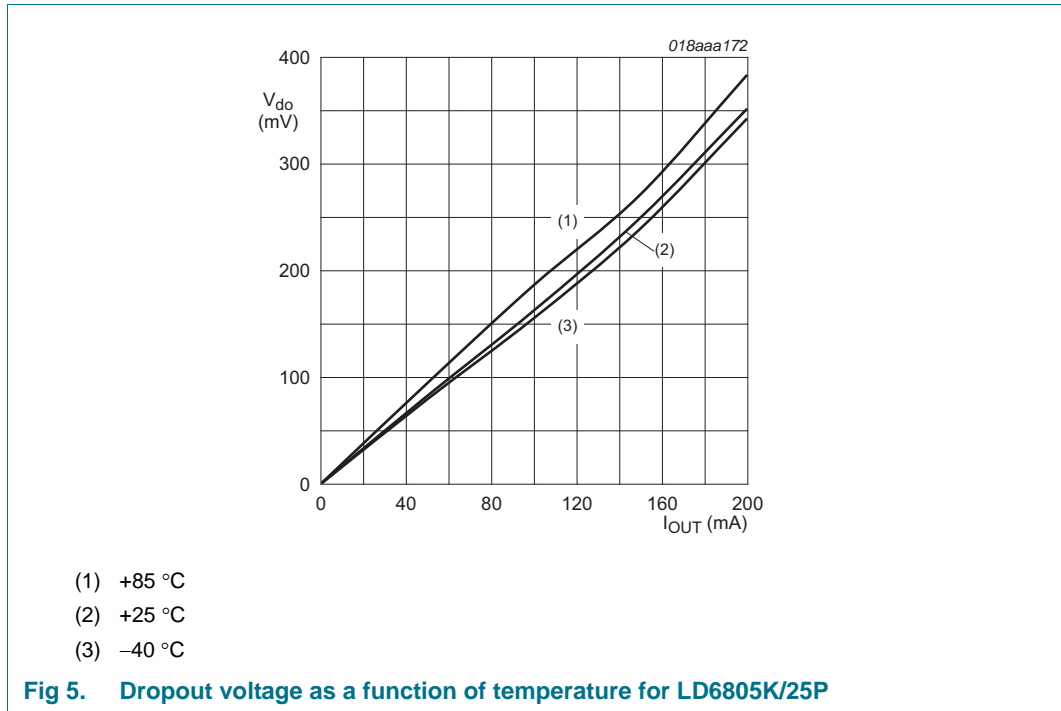
$$PSRR[dB] = 20 \log \frac{V_{out(ripple)}}{V_{in(ripple)}} \text{ for all frequencies}$$



9.2 Dropout

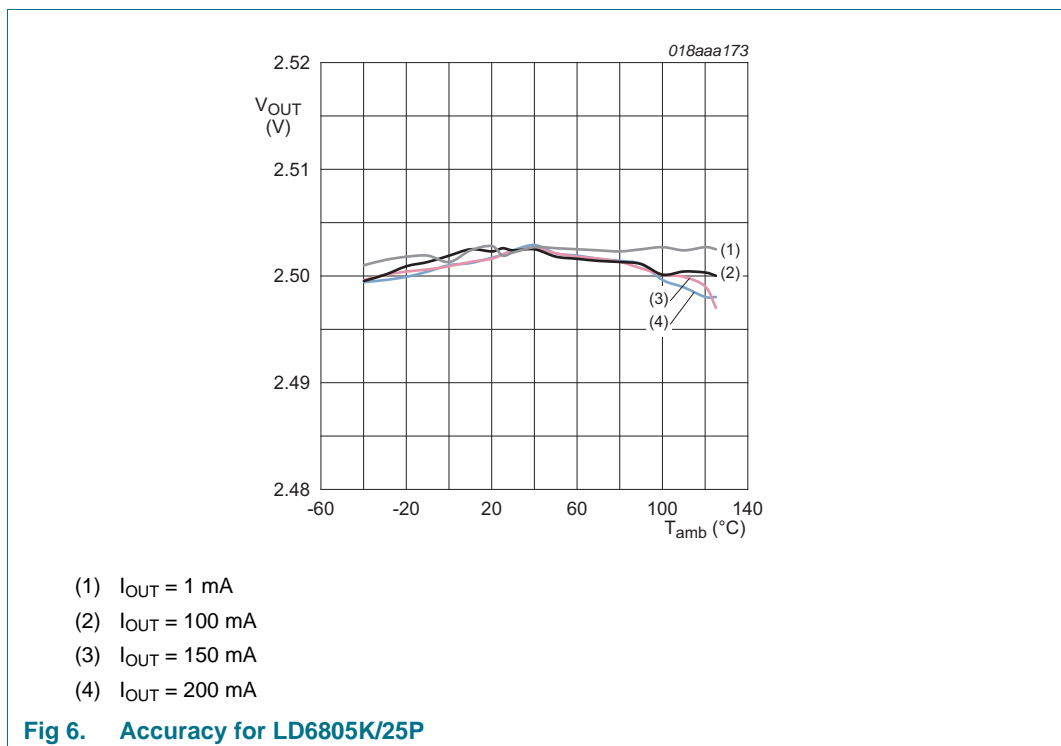
The dropout voltage is defined as the smallest input to output voltage difference at a specified load current when the regulator operates within its linear region with the pass transistor functioning as a plain resistor. This means that the input voltage is below the nominal output voltage value.

A small dropout voltage guaranties lower power consumption and efficiency maximization.



9.3 Accuracy

The LD6805 series guarantees high accuracy of the nominal output voltage.



10. Application information

10.1 Output capacitor values

The LD6805 series requires external capacitors at the output to guarantee a stable regulator behavior. Also an input capacitor is recommended to keep the input voltage stable. These capacitors should not under-run the specified minimum Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR).

The absolute value of the total capacitance attached to the output pin OUT influences the shutdown time ($t_{sd(reg)}$) of the LD6805 series.

Table 9. External load capacitor

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$C_{L(ext)}$	external load capacitance	[1]	-	1.0	-	μF
ESR	equivalent series resistance		5	-	500	$\text{m}\Omega$

[1] The minimum value of capacitance for stability and correct operation is 0.7 μF . The capacitor tolerance should be $\pm 30\%$ or better over the temperature range. The full range of operating conditions for the capacitor in the application should be considered during device selection to ensure that this minimum capacitance specification is met. The recommended capacitor type is X7R to meet the full device temperature specification of $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

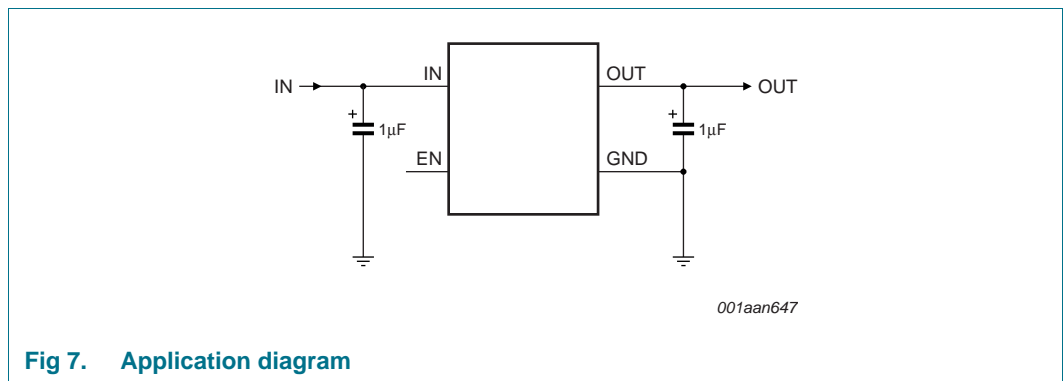


Fig 7. Application diagram

11. Test information

11.1 Quality information

This product has been qualified in accordance with *NX2-00001 NXP Semiconductors Quality and Reliability Specification* and is suitable for use in consumer applications.

12. Package outline

HUSON4: plastic thermal enhanced ultra thin small outline package; no leads;
4 terminals; body 1 x 1 x 0.55 mm

SOT1194-1

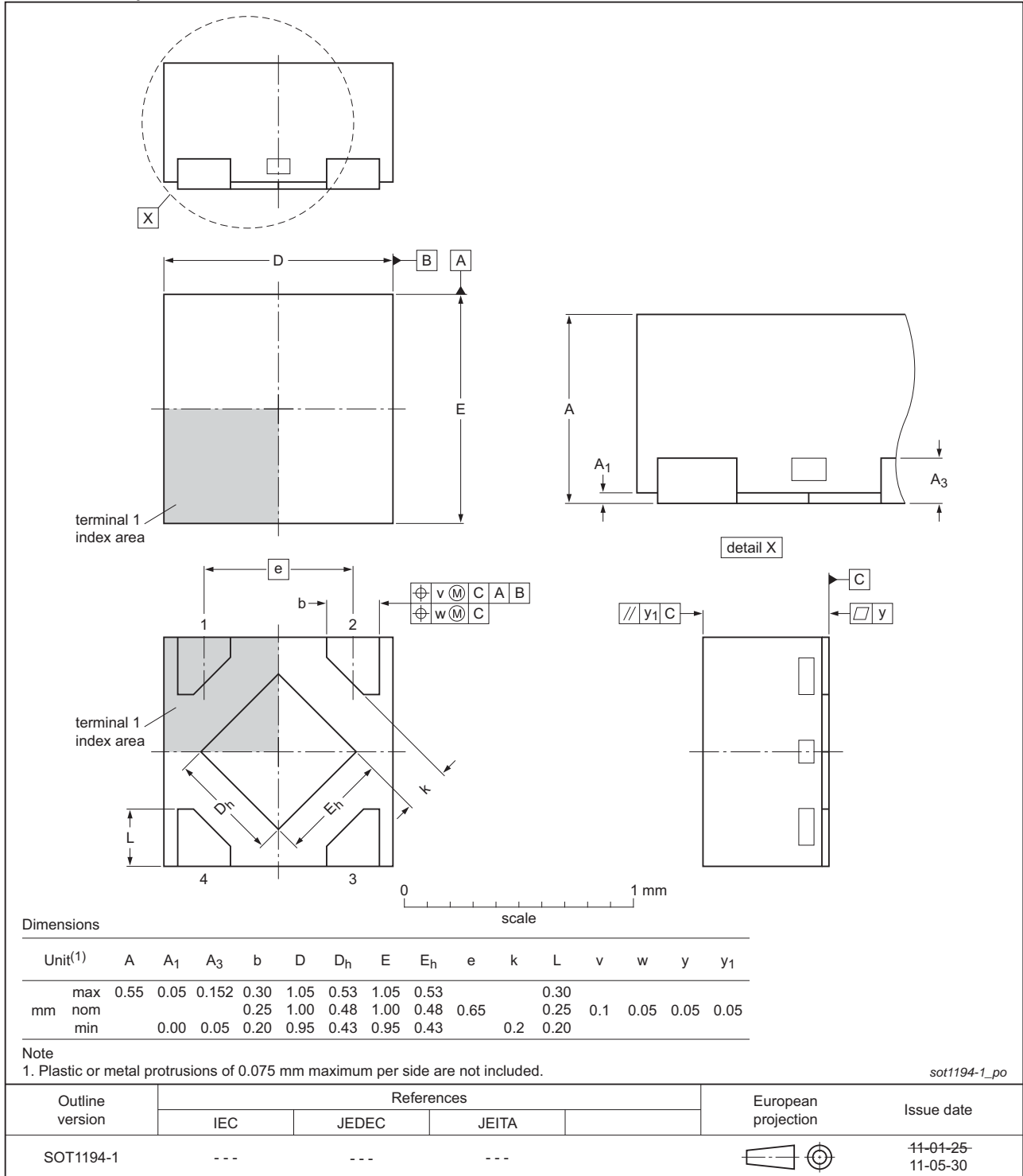
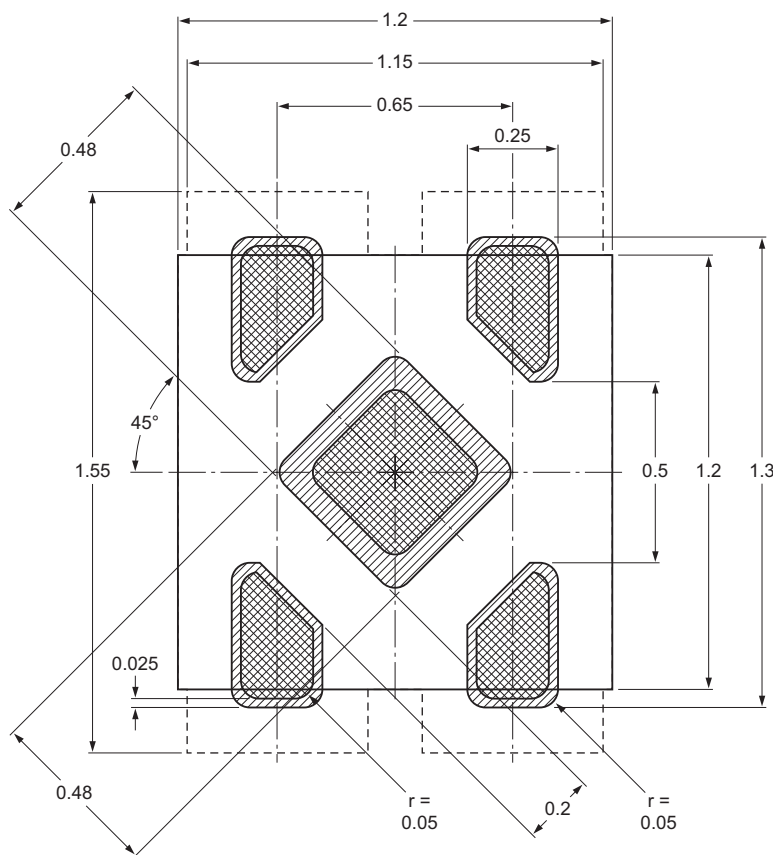


Fig 8. Package outline SOT1194-1 (HUSON4)

13. Soldering

Footprint information for reflow soldering of HXSON4 package

SOT1194-1



- solder land
 - solder land plus solder paste
 - solder paste deposit
 - solder resist
 - occupied area
- Dimensions in mm

Remark:
Stencil of 75 µm is recommended.

sot1194-1_fr

Fig 9. Soldering footprint SOT1194-1 (HUSON4)

14. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

14.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

14.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

14.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

14.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 10](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 10](#) and [11](#)

Table 10. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

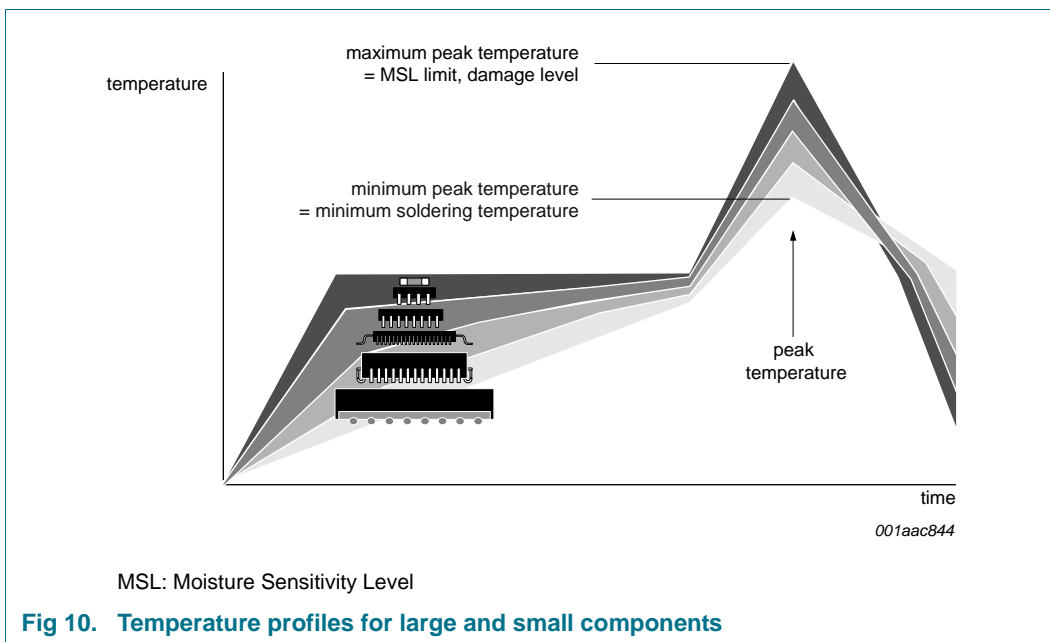
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm ³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 11. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm ³)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 10](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

15. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
LDO	Low DropOut
MM	Machine Model
OSP	Organic Solderability Preservation
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio
RMS	Root Mean Square
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances

16. References

- [1] **IEC 60134** — Rating systems for electronic tubes and valves and analogous semiconductor devices
- [2] **IEC 61340-3-1** — Methods for simulation of electrostatic effects - Human body model (HBM) electrostatic discharge test waveforms
- [3] **JESD22-A115C** — Electrostatic discharge (ESD) Sensitivity Testing Machine Model (MM)
- [4] **NX2-00001** — NXP Semiconductors Quality and Reliability Specification
- [5] **AN10365** — Surface mount reflow soldering description

17. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
LD6805_SER v.1	20110922	Objective data sheet	-	-

18. Legal information

18.1 Data sheet status

Document status ^{[1][2]}	Product status ^[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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20. Tables

Table 1. Pin description HUSON4	2	Table 8. Electrical characteristics	6
Table 2. Ordering information	2	Table 9. External load capacitor	9
Table 3. Type number extension of high ohmic output . . .	3	Table 10. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C) . . .	13
Table 4. Type number extension of pull-down output . . .	3	Table 11. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)	13
Table 5. Limiting values	5	Table 12. Abbreviations	14
Table 6. Operating conditions	5	Table 13. Revision history	15
Table 7. Thermal characteristics	5		

21. Figures

Fig 1. Pin configuration for HUSON4	2
Fig 2. Block diagram of LD6805KxxH	4
Fig 3. Block diagram of LD6805KxxP	4
Fig 4. PSSR for LD6805K/18P	7
Fig 5. Dropout voltage as a function of temperature for LD6805K/25P	8
Fig 6. Accuracy for LD6805K/25P	8
Fig 7. Application diagram	9
Fig 8. Package outline SOT1194-1 (HUSON4)	10
Fig 9. Soldering footprint SOT1194-1 (HUSON4)	11
Fig 10. Temperature profiles for large and small components	14

22. Contents

1 Product profile 1

1.1 General description 1

1.2 Features and benefits 1

1.3 Applications 1

2 Pinning information 2

2.1 Pinning 2

2.2 Pin description 2

3 Ordering information 2

3.1 Ordering options 3

4 Block diagram 4

5 Limiting values 5

6 Recommended operating conditions 5

7 Thermal characteristics 5

8 Characteristics 6

9 Dynamic behavior 7

9.1 Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) 7

9.2 Dropout 7

9.3 Accuracy 8

10 Application information 9

10.1 Output capacitor values 9

11 Test information 9

11.1 Quality information 9

12 Package outline 10

13 Soldering 11

14 Soldering of SMD packages 12

14.1 Introduction to soldering 12

14.2 Wave and reflow soldering 12

14.3 Wave soldering 12

14.4 Reflow soldering 13

15 Abbreviations 14

16 References 15

17 Revision history 15

18 Legal information 16

18.1 Data sheet status 16

18.2 Definitions 16

18.3 Disclaimers 16

18.4 Trademarks 17

19 Contact information 17

20 Tables 18

21 Figures 18

22 Contents 19

Please be aware that important notices concerning this document and the product(s) described herein, have been included in section 'Legal information'.