

## Ultra Low Noise, 200 mA Linear Regulator for RF/Analog Circuits - Requires No Bypass Capacitor

Check for Samples: [LP5904](#)

### FEATURES

- Stable with 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic Input and Output Capacitors
- No Noise Bypass Capacitor Required
- Remote Output Capacitor Placement
- Thermal-overload and Short-circuit Protection
- $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  Junction Temperature Range for Operation

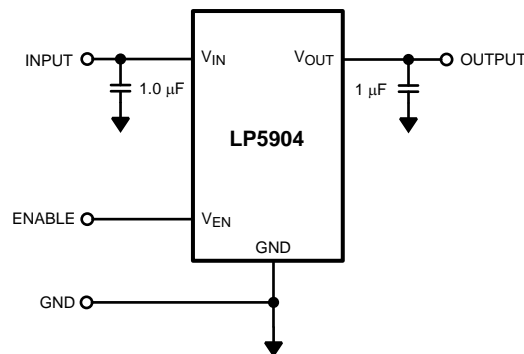
### APPLICATIONS

- Cellular Phones
- PDA Handsets
- Wireless LAN Devices

### KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Input Voltage Range ... 2.2V to 5.5V
- Output Voltage Range ... 1.2V to 4.4V
- Output Current ... 200 mA
- Low Output Voltage Noise at 200 mA ... 6.5 $\mu\text{VRMS}$
- PSRR ... 78 dB at 1kHz
- Output Voltage Tolerance ...  $\pm 2\%$
- Virtually Zero IQ (Disabled) ...  $<1 \mu\text{A}$
- Very Low IQ (Enabled) ... 11  $\mu\text{A}$
- Startup Time ... 85  $\mu\text{s}$
- Low Dropout ... 95 mV typ

### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



SVA-30110401



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

### PACKAGE

- 4-Bump DSBGA (lead free)  
0.815 mm × 0.815 mm × 0.600 mm

### DESCRIPTION

The LP5904 is a linear regulator capable of supplying 200 mA output current. Designed to meet the requirements of RF/ Analog circuits, the LP5904 device provides low noise, high PSRR, low quiescent current, and low line transient response figures. Using new innovative design techniques the LP5904 offers class-leading device noise performance without a noise bypass capacitor and the ability for remote output capacitor placement. An active pulldown circuit with a 280 $\Omega$  resistor is wired from the output to ground pins to quickly discharge output when the device is disabled ( $V_{EN} = \text{low}$ ).

The device is designed to work with a 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  input and a 1.0  $\mu\text{F}$  output ceramic capacitor. (No Bypass Capacitor is required.)

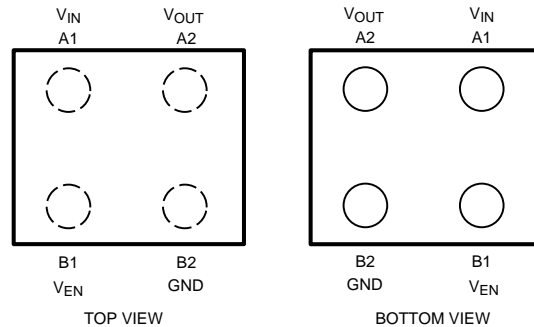
The device is available in a DSBGA package. For other package options contact your local TI sales office.

This device is available between 1.2V and 4.4V in 25 mV steps. Please contact Texas Instruments Sales for specific voltage option needs.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

**CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**



SVA-30110402

**Note:** The actual physical placement of the package marking will vary from part to part. The package marking “A” designates the date code, and will vary in production.

**Figure 1. 4-Bump Thin DSBGA Package  
Package Number YFQ0004AAA**

**PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

PIN		DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.	
A1	VIN	Input voltage supply. A 1.0 $\mu$ F capacitor should be connected at this input.
A2	VOUT	Output voltage. A 1.0 $\mu$ F Low ESR capacitor should be connected to this pin. Connect this output to the load circuit. An internal 280 $\Omega$ discharge resistor prevents a charge remaining on V <sub>OUT</sub> when disabled.
B1	VEN	Enable input; disables the regulator when $\leq 0.4$ V. Enables the regulator when $\geq 1.2$ V. An internal 1M $\Omega$ pulldown resistor connects this input to ground.
B2	GND	Common ground.

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

DSBGA PACKAGE (LEAD FREE) <sup>(1)</sup>		
OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	SUPPLIED AS	
	250 TAPE AND REEL	3000 TAPE AND REEL
1.2	LP5904TME-1.2/NOPB	LP5904TMX-1.2/NOPB
1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-1.8/NOPB	LP5904TMX-1.8/NOPB
2.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-2.5/NOPB	LP5904TMX-2.5/NOPB
2.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-2.6/NOPB	LP5904TMX-2.6/NOPB
2.8	LP5904TME-2.8/NOPB	LP5904TMX-2.8/NOPB
2.85	LP5904TME-2.85/NOPB	LP5904TMX-2.85/NOPB
3.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-3.0/NOPB	LP5904TMX-3.0/NOPB
3.1	LP5904TME-3.1/NOPB	LP5904TMX-3.1/NOPB
3.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-3.2/NOPB	LP5904TMX-3.2/NOPB
3.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	LP5904TME-3.4/NOPB	LP5904TMX-3.4/NOPB

(1) Contact your local TI Sales Office for availability of other voltage options.

(2) Not yet released — contact TI sales office for sample availability.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	-0.3	6.0	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V)	6.0	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Input Voltage	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3V)	6.0	V
	Continuous Power Dissipation <sup>(4)</sup>	Internally Limited		
	Junction Temperature (T <sub>JMAX</sub> )		150	°C
	Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C
	Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)		260	°C
ESD Rating <sup>(5)</sup>	Human Body Model		2	kV
	Machine Model		200	V

- (1) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (2) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is specified. Operating Ratings do not imply specified performance limits. For specified performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (3) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.
- (4) Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- (5) The Human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200 pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin. MIL-STD-883 3015.7

## OPERATING RATINGS<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Range	2.2		5.5	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Voltage Range	0 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3)		5.5	V
	Recommended Load Current <sup>(3)</sup>	0		200	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature Range	-40		+125	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature Range <sup>(3)</sup>	-40		+85	°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Operating Ratings are conditions under which operation of the device is specified. Operating Ratings do not imply specified performance limits. For specified performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (2) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.
- (3) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature (T<sub>A-MAX</sub>) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature (T<sub>J-MAX-OP</sub> = 125°C), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application (P<sub>D-MAX</sub>), and the junction-to ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application (θ<sub>JA</sub>), as given by the following equation: T<sub>A-MAX</sub> = T<sub>J-MAX-OP</sub> - (θ<sub>JA</sub> × P<sub>D-MAX</sub>). See [applications](#) section.

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
θ <sub>JA</sub> Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance <sup>(1)</sup>	JEDEC Board (DSBGA) <sup>(2)</sup>			119.6	°C/W
	4L Cellphone Board (DSBGA)			186.5	°C/W

- (1) Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is highly application and board-layout dependent. In applications where high maximum power dissipation exists, special care must be paid to thermal dissipation issues in board design.
- (2) Detailed description of the board can be found in JESD51-7

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Limits in boldface type apply over the full operating junction temperature range ( $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ ). Unless otherwise noted, specifications apply to the LP5904 [Typical Application Circuit](#) with:  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 1.2\text{V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1.0\ \text{mA}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage		2.2		5.5	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Tolerance	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V})$ to 5.5V, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ to 200 mA	<b>-2</b>		<b>2</b>	%
	Line Regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V})$ to 5.0V, $I_{OUT} = 1\ \text{mA}$		0.06		%V
		$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V})$ to 5.5V, $I_{OUT} = 1\ \text{mA}$			0.16	
	Load Regulation	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ to 200 mA		0.002		%/mA
$I_{LOAD}$	Load Current	See <sup>(3)</sup>	0		200	mA
	Maximum Output Current		<b>200</b>			
$I_Q$	Quiescent Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{EN} = 1.2\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\ \text{mA}$		11	<b>20</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = 1.2\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 200\ \text{mA}$		250	<b>325</b>	
		$V_{EN} = 0.3\text{V}$ (Disabled)		0.2	<b>1.0</b>	
$I_G$	Ground Current <sup>(5)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 0\ \text{mA}$ ( $V_{EN} = 1.2\text{V}$ )		12.2		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{DO}$	Dropout Voltage <sup>(6)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 100\ \text{mA}$		45		mV
		$I_{OUT} = 200\ \text{mA}$		95	<b>150</b>	
$I_{SC}$	Short Circuit Current Limit	See <sup>(7)</sup>	220	450		mA
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio <sup>(8)</sup>	$f = 100\ \text{Hz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$		88		dB
		$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$		80		
		$f = 10\ \text{kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$		70		
		$f = 100\ \text{kHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$		50		
		$f = 2\ \text{MHz}$ , $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$		30		
$e_N$	Output Noise Voltage <sup>(8)</sup>	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$		10	$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$
			$I_{OUT} = 200\ \text{mA}$		6.5	
$T_{SHUTDOWN}$	Thermal Shutdown	Temperature		160		$^\circ\text{C}$
		Hysteresis		15		
<b>LOGIN INPUT THRESHOLDS</b>						
$V_{IL}$	Low Input Threshold ( $V_{EN}$ )	$V_{IN} = 2.2\text{V}$ to 5.5V			<b>0.4</b>	V
$V_{IH}$	High Input Threshold ( $V_{EN}$ )	$V_{IN} = 2.2\text{V}$ to 5.5V		<b>1.2</b>		V
$I_{EN}$	Input Current at $V_{EN}$ Pin <sup>(9)</sup>	$V_{EN} = 5.5\text{V}$ and $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$		5.5		$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = 0.0\text{V}$ and $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V}$		0.001		

(1) All voltages are with respect to the potential at the GND pin.

(2) Min and Max limits are specified by design, test, or statistical analysis. Typical numbers are not specified, but do represent the most likely norm.

(3) The device maintains a stable, regulated output voltage without a load current.

(4) Quiescent current is defined here as the difference in current between the input voltage source and the load at  $V_{OUT}$ .

(5) Ground current is defined here as the total current flowing to ground as a result of all input voltages applied to the device.

(6) Dropout voltage is the voltage difference between the input and the output at which the output voltage drops to 100 mV below its nominal value. This specification does not apply for input voltages below 2.2V.

(7) Short Circuit Current is measured with  $V_{OUT}$  pulled to 0V and  $V_{IN}$  worst case = 5.5V.

(8) This specification is ensured by design.

(9) There is a 1M $\Omega$  resistor between  $V_{EN}$  and ground on the device.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)(2)</sup> (continued)**

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Limits in boldface type apply over the full operating junction temperature range ( $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ ). Unless otherwise noted, specifications apply to the LP5904 [Typical Application Circuit](#) with:  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EN} = 1.2\text{V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1.0\ \text{mA}$ .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Line Transient <sup>(10)</sup>	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{V})$ in $30\ \mu\text{s}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$	<b>-2</b>			mV
		$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.0\text{V})$ in $30\ \mu\text{s}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$			<b>2</b>	
	Load Transient <sup>(10)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ to $200\ \text{mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$	<b>-50</b>			mV
		$I_{OUT} = 200\ \text{mA}$ to $1\text{mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$			<b>50</b>	
	Overshoot on Startup <sup>(10)</sup>	Stated as a percentage of nominal $V_{OUT}$			<b>2</b>	%
	Turn-on Time	To 95% of $V_{OUT(NOM)}$		85	300	$\mu\text{s}$

(10) This specification is ensured by design.

**OUTPUT AND INPUT CAPACITORS**

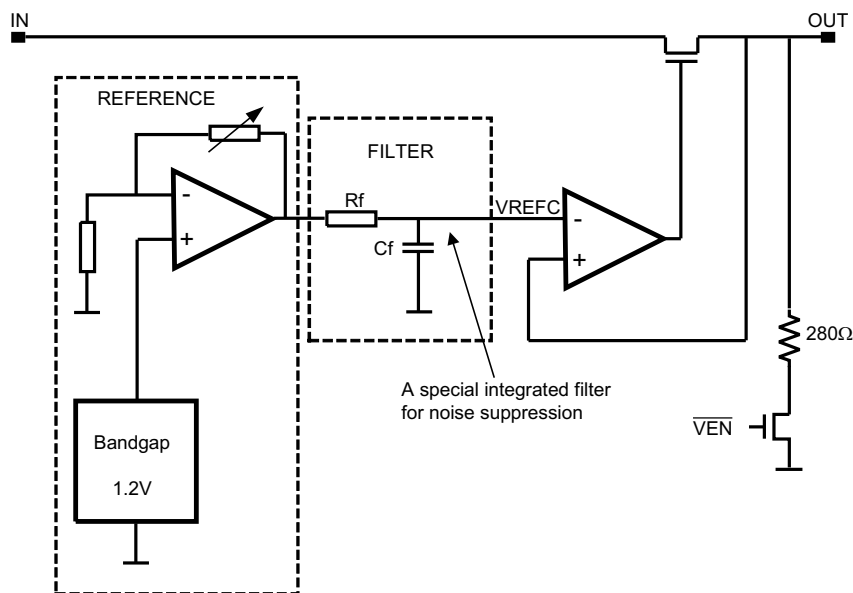
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{IN}$	Input Capacitance <sup>(2)</sup>	Capacitance for stability	0.5	1.0		$\mu\text{F}$
$C_{OUT}$	Output Capacitance <sup>(2)</sup>		0.5	1.0	10	
ESR	Output/Input Capacitance <sup>(2)</sup>		5		500	$\text{m}\Omega$

(1) Note: The minimum capacitance should be greater than  $0.5\ \mu\text{F}$  over the full range of operating conditions. The capacitor tolerance should be 30% or better over the full temperature range. The full range of operating conditions for the capacitor in the application should be considered during device selection to ensure this minimum capacitance specification is met. X7R capacitors are recommended however capacitor types X5R, Y5V and Z5U may be used with consideration of the application and conditions.

(2) This specification is ensured by design.

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



SVA-30110406

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

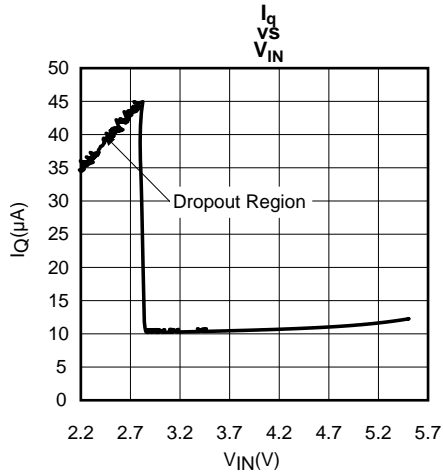


Figure 2.

SVA-30110460

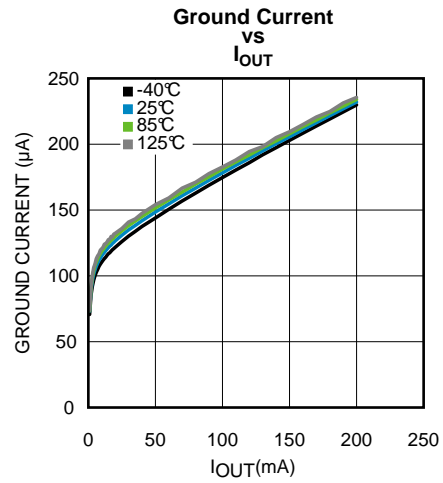


Figure 3.

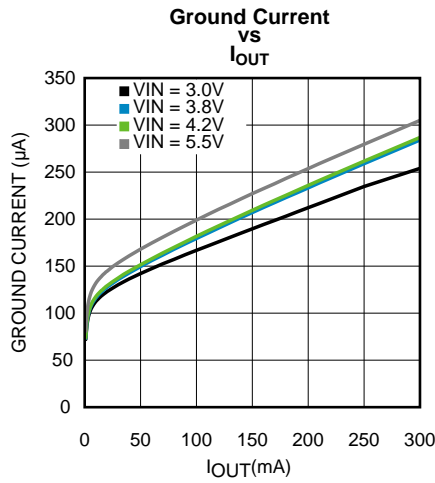


Figure 4.

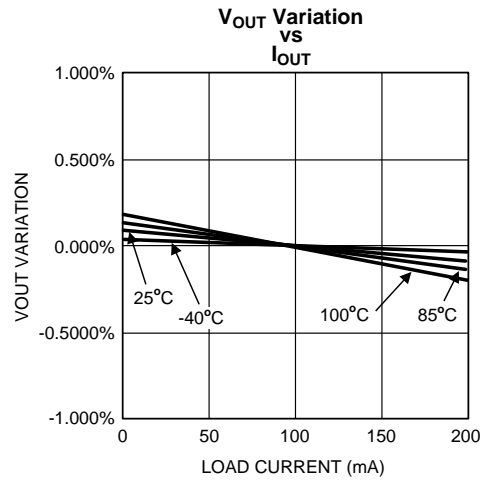


Figure 5.

SVA-30110403

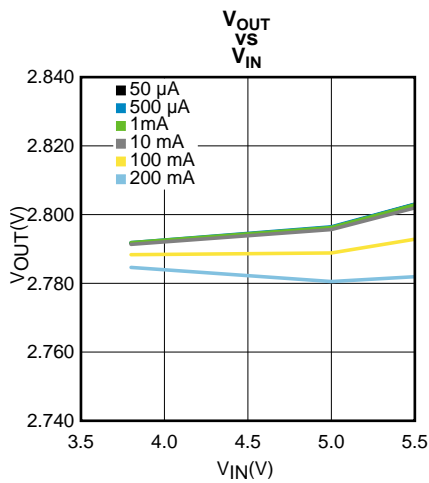


Figure 6.

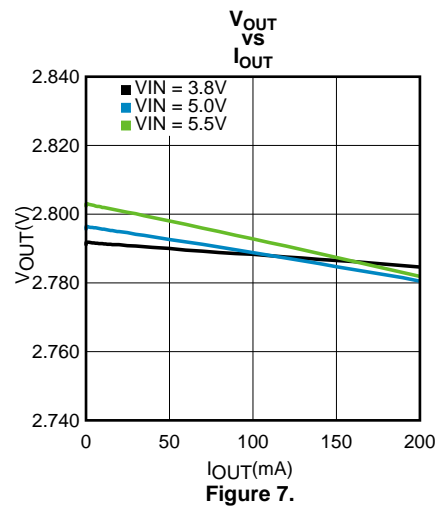


Figure 7.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

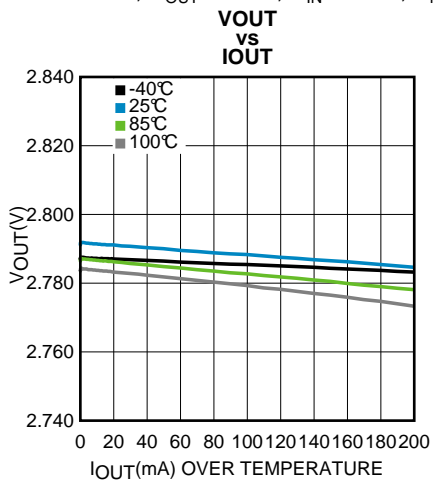
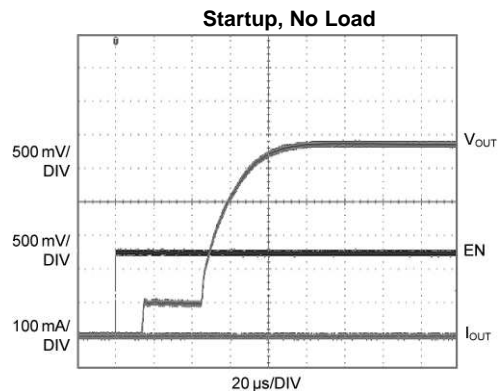
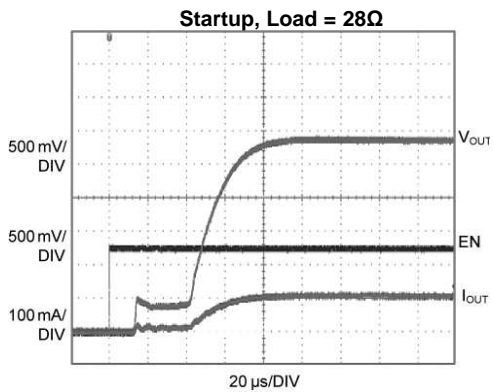


Figure 8.



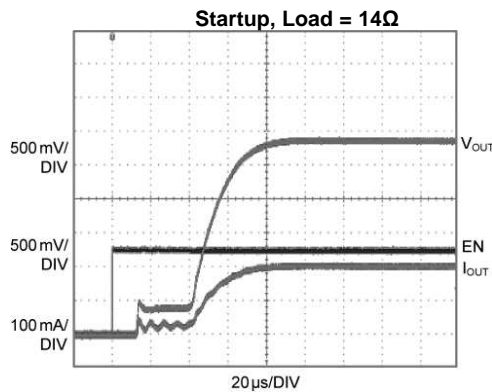
SVA-30110442

Figure 9.



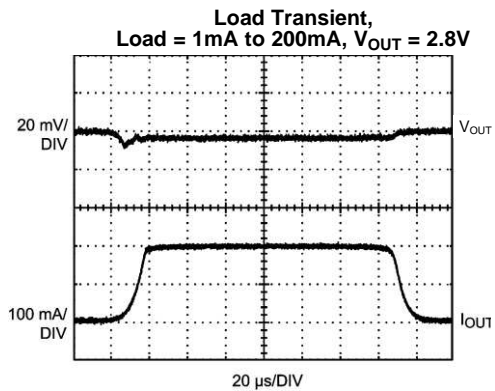
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Figure 10.



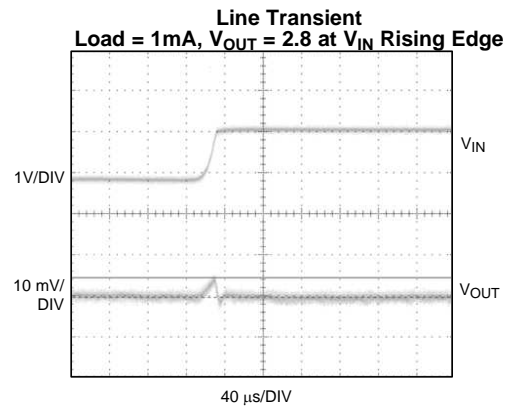
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Figure 11.



SVA-30110445

Figure 12.



SVA-30110412

Figure 13.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

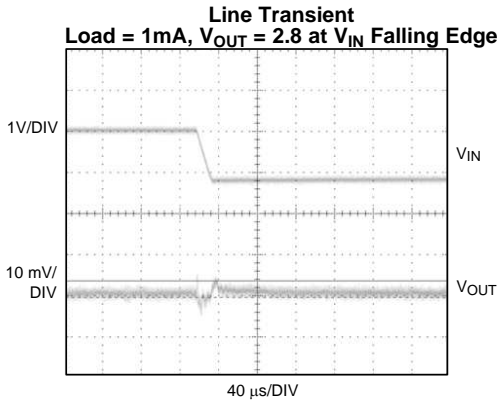


Figure 14.

SVA-30110413

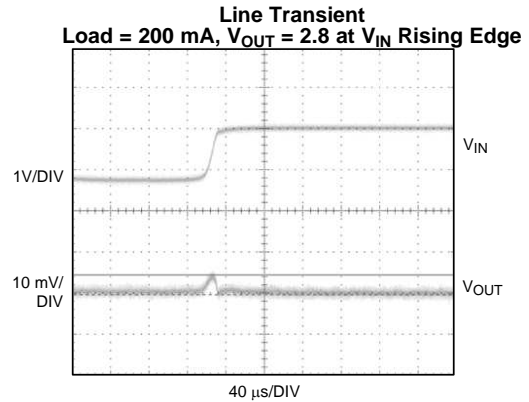


Figure 15.

SVA-30110414

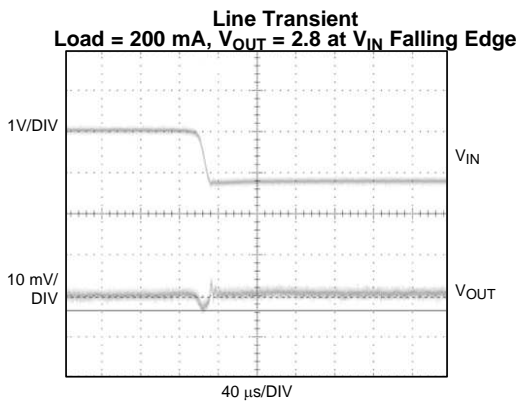


Figure 16.

SVA-30110415

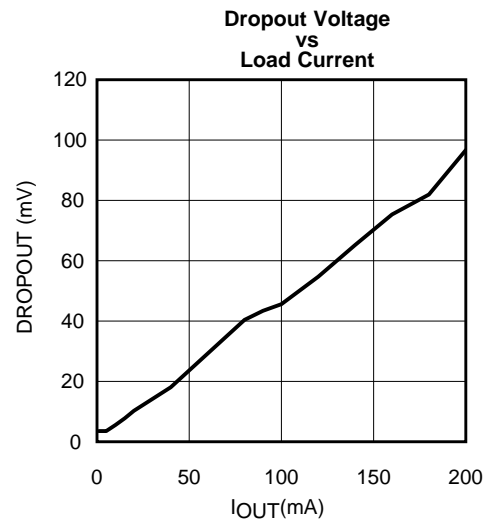


Figure 17.

SVA-30110466

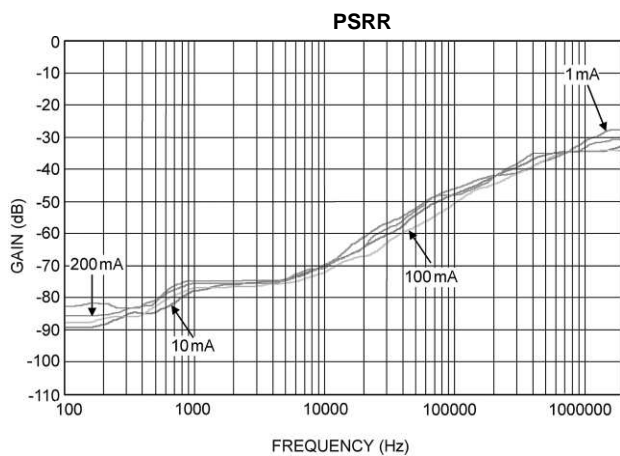


Figure 18.

SVA-30110446

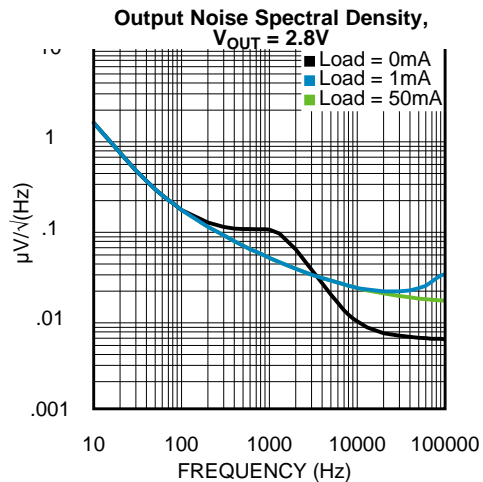


Figure 19.



**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

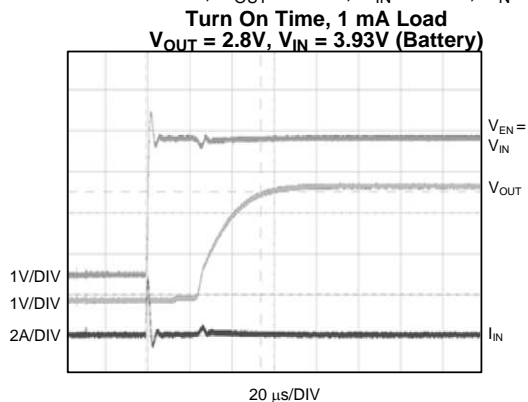


Figure 20.

SVA-30110416

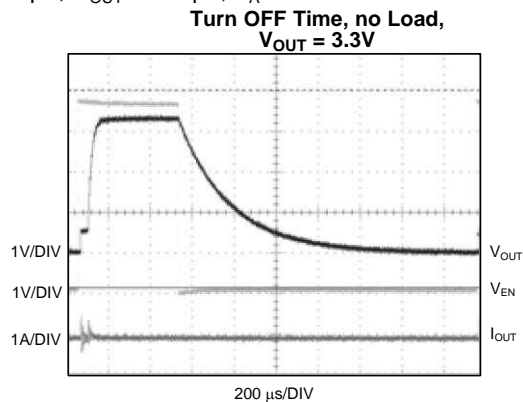


Figure 21.

SVA-30110418

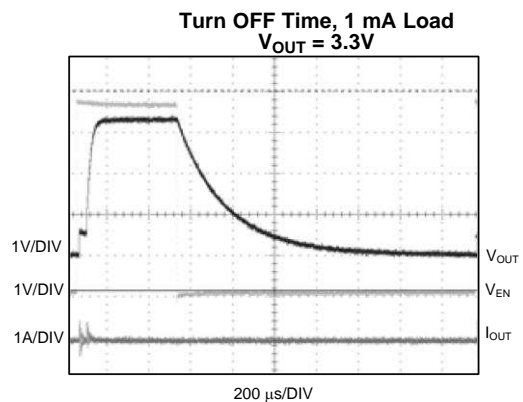


Figure 22.

SVA-30110419

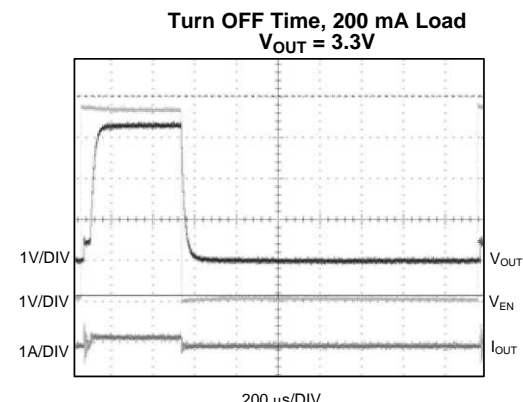


Figure 23.

SVA-30110420

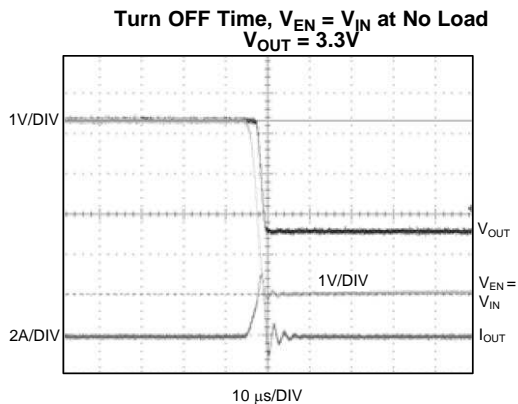


Figure 24.

SVA-30110421

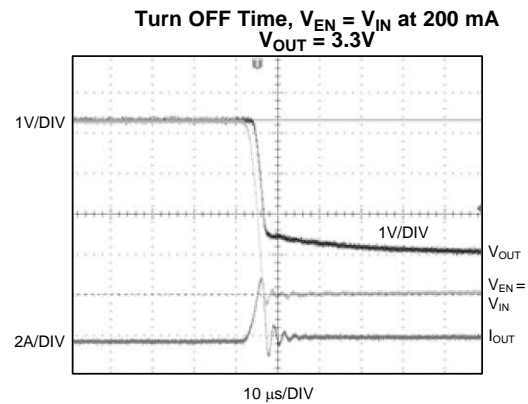


Figure 25.

SVA-30110422

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

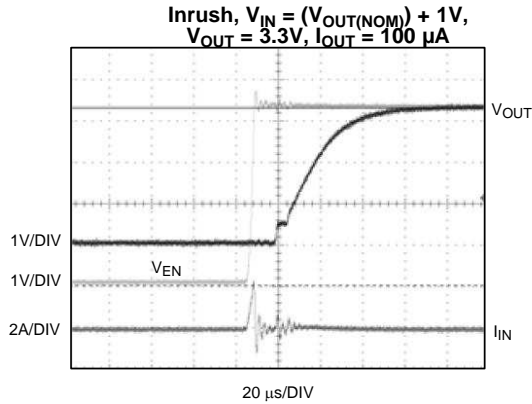


Figure 26.

SVA-30110423

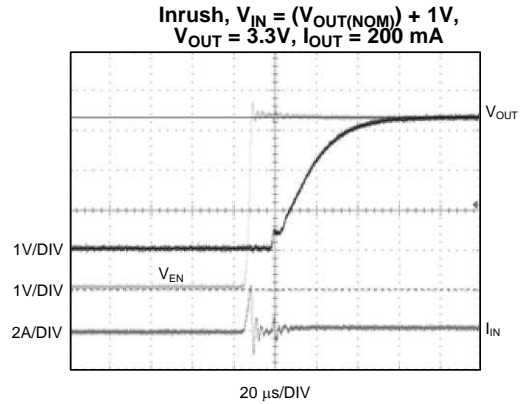


Figure 27.

SVA-30110424

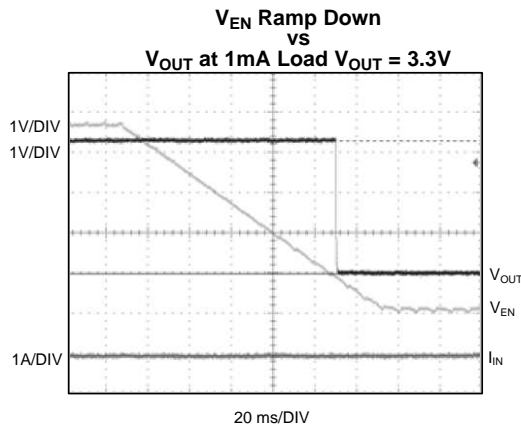


Figure 28.

SVA-30110425

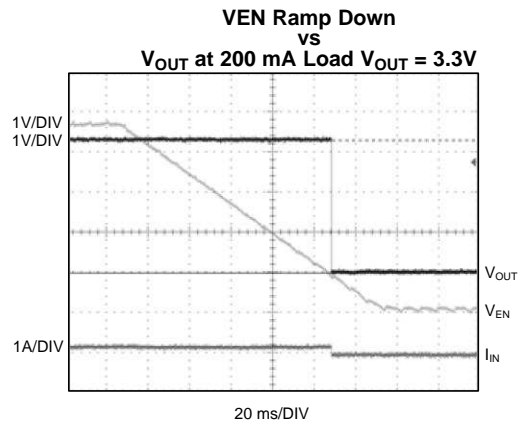


Figure 29.

SVA-30110426

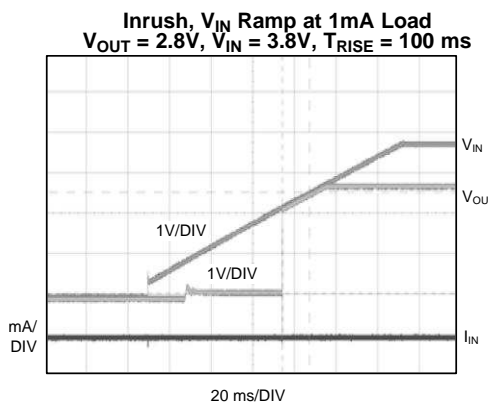


Figure 30.

SVA-30110417

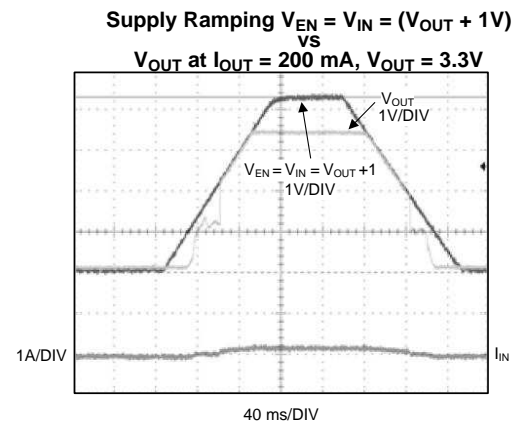


Figure 31.

SVA-30110427

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Unless otherwise noted,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8V$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.8V$ ,  $E_N = 1.2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1.0 \mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

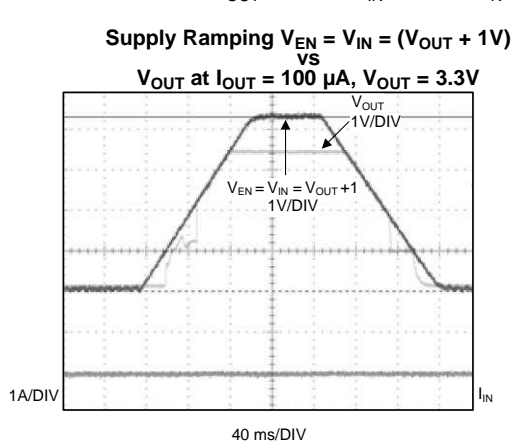


Figure 32.

SVA-30110428

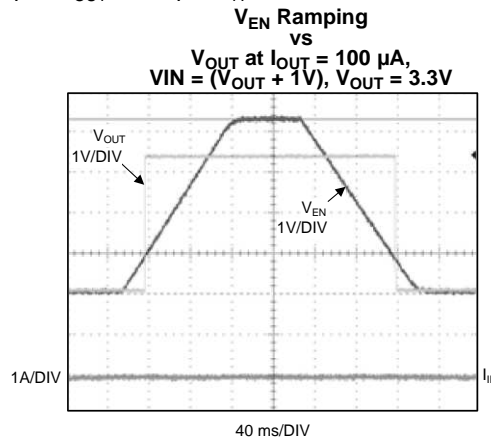


Figure 33.

SVA-30110429

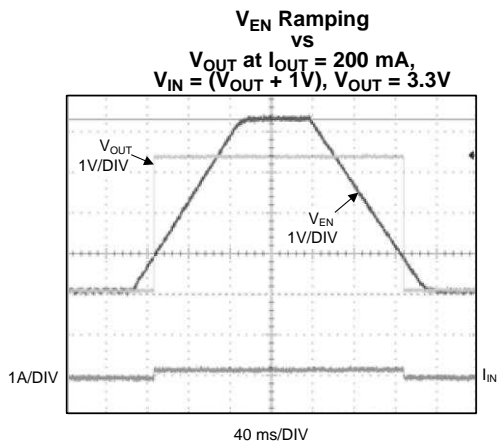


Figure 34.

SVA-30110430

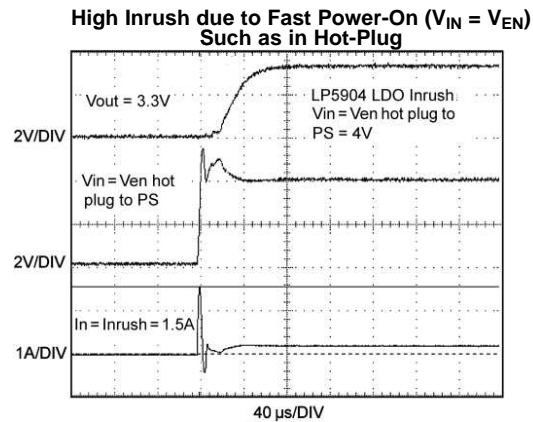


Figure 35.

SVA-30110405

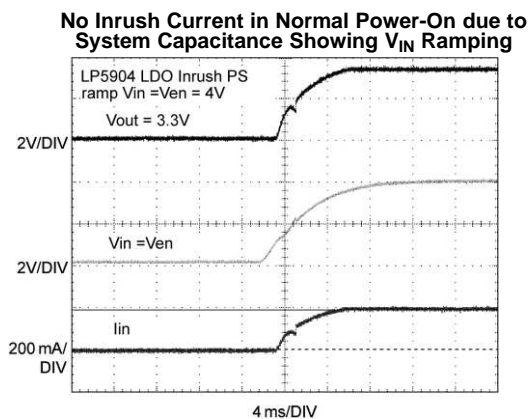


Figure 36.

SVA-30110409

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### POWER DISSIPATION AND DEVICE OPERATION

The permissible power dissipation for any package is a measure of the capability of the device to pass heat from the power source, the junctions of the IC, to the ultimate heat sink, the ambient environment. Thus the power dissipation is dependent on the ambient temperature and the thermal resistance across the various interfaces between the die and ambient air. As stated in the [Operating Ratings](#) <sup>(1)</sup>, the allowable power dissipation for the device in a given package can be calculated using the equation:

$$P_D = \frac{(T_{JMAX} - T_A)}{\theta_{JA}} \quad (1)$$

The actual power dissipation across the device can be represented by the following equation:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} \quad (2)$$

This establishes the relationship between the power dissipation allowed due to thermal consideration, the voltage drop across the device, and the continuous current capability of the device. These two equations should be used to determine the optimum operating conditions for the device in the application.

### EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Like any low-dropout regulator, the LP5904 requires external capacitors for regulator stability. The LP5904 is specifically designed for portable applications requiring minimum board space and smallest components. These capacitors must be correctly selected for good performance.

#### INPUT CAPACITOR

An input capacitor is required for stability. The input capacitor should be at least equal to, or greater than, the output capacitor for good load transient performance. At least a 1.0  $\mu$ F capacitor has to be connected between the LP5904 input pin and ground for stable operation over full load current range. Basically, it is ok to have more output capacitance than input, as long as the input is at least 1.0  $\mu$ F.

This capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 1cm from the input pin and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic, tantalum, or film capacitor may be used at the input.

#### NOTE

**Important:** To ensure stable operation it is essential that good PCB practices are employed to minimize ground impedance and keep input inductance low. If these conditions cannot be met, or if long leads are to be used to connect the battery or other power source to the LP5904, then it is recommended to increase the input capacitor to at least 10  $\mu$ F. Also, tantalum capacitors can suffer catastrophic failures due to surge current when connected to a low-impedance source of power (like a battery or a very large capacitor). If a tantalum capacitor is used at the input, it must be specified by the manufacturer to have a surge current rating sufficient for the application. There are no requirements for the ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) on the input capacitor, but tolerance and temperature coefficient must be considered when selecting the capacitor to ensure the capacitance will remain 1.0  $\mu$ F  $\pm$ 30% over the entire operating temperature range.

#### OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The LP5904 is designed specifically to work with a very small ceramic output capacitor, typically 1.0  $\mu$ F. A ceramic capacitor (dielectric types X5R or X7R) in the 0.5  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F range, and with ESR between 5m $\Omega$  to 500 m $\Omega$ , is suitable in the LP5904 application circuit. For this device the output capacitor should be connected between the  $V_{OUT}$  pin and a good ground connection.

(1) In applications where high power dissipation and/or poor package thermal resistance is present, the maximum ambient temperature may have to be derated. Maximum ambient temperature ( $T_{A-MAX}$ ) is dependent on the maximum operating junction temperature ( $T_{J-MAX-OP} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ ), the maximum power dissipation of the device in the application ( $P_{D-MAX}$ ), and the junction-to ambient thermal resistance of the part/package in the application ( $\theta_{JA}$ ), as given by the following equation:  $T_{A-MAX} = T_{J-MAX-OP} - (\theta_{JA} \times P_{D-MAX})$ . See [APPLICATION INFORMATION](#).

It may also be possible to use tantalum or film capacitors at the device output,  $V_{OUT}$ , but these are not as attractive for reasons of size and cost (see [CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS](#) below).

The output capacitor must meet the requirement for the minimum value of capacitance and have an ESR value that is within the range 5m $\Omega$  to 500 m $\Omega$  for stability.

## REMOTE CAPACITOR OPERATION

The LP5904 requires at least a 1 $\mu$ F capacitor at output pin, but there is no strict requirements about the location of the capacitor in regards the LDO output pin. In practical designs the output capacitor may be located some 5-10 cm away from the LDO. This means that there is no need to have a special capacitor close to the output pin if there is already respective capacitor(s) in the system (like a capacitor at the input of supplied part). The Remote Capacitor feature helps user to minimize the number of capacitors in the system.

As a good design practice, it is good to keep the wiring parasitic inductance at a minimum, which means to use as wide as possible traces from the LDO output to the capacitor(s), keeping the LDO trace layer as close as possible to ground layer and avoiding vias on the path. If there is a need to use vias, implement as many as possible vias between the connection layers. The recommendation is to keep parasitic wiring inductance less than 35 nH. For the applications with fast load transients, it is recommended to use an input capacitor equal to or larger to the sum of the capacitance at the output node for the best load transient performance.

## CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS

The LP5904 is designed to work with ceramic capacitors on the input and output to take advantage of the benefits they offer. For capacitance values in the range of 0.5  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F, ceramic capacitors are the smallest, least expensive and have the lowest ESR values, thus making them best for eliminating high frequency noise. The ESR of a typical 1.0  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is in the range of 20 m $\Omega$  to 40 m $\Omega$ , which easily meets the ESR requirement for stability for the LP5904.

The temperature performance of ceramic capacitors varies by type and manufacturer. Most large value ceramic capacitors ( $\geq 2.2 \mu$ F) are manufactured with Z5U or Y5V temperature characteristics, which results in the capacitance dropping by more than 50% as the temperature goes from 25°C to 85°C.

A better choice for temperature coefficient in a ceramic capacitor is X7R. This type of capacitor is the most stable and holds the capacitance within  $\pm 15\%$  over the temperature range. Tantalum capacitors are less desirable than ceramic for use as output capacitors because they are more expensive when comparing equivalent capacitance and voltage ratings in the 0.5  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F range.

Another important consideration is that tantalum capacitors have higher ESR values than equivalent size ceramics. This means that while it may be possible to find a tantalum capacitor with an ESR value within the stable range, it would have to be larger in capacitance (which means bigger and more costly) than a ceramic capacitor with the same ESR value. It should also be noted that the ESR of a typical tantalum will increase about 2:1 as the temperature goes from 25°C down to -40°C, so some guard band must be allowed.

## NO-LOAD STABILITY

The LP5904 will remain stable and in regulation with no external load.

## ENABLE CONTROL

The LP5904 may be switched ON or OFF by a logic input at the ENABLE pin. A high voltage at this pin will turn the device on. When the enable pin is low, the regulator output is off and the device typically consumes 3nA. However, if the application does not require the shutdown feature, the  $V_{EN}$  pin can be tied to  $V_{IN}$  to keep the regulator output permanently on.

A 1M $\Omega$  pulldown resistor ties the  $V_{EN}$  input to ground, this ensures that the device will remain off when the enable pin is left open circuit. To ensure proper operation, the signal source used to drive the  $V_{EN}$  input 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  $V_{IH}$ .

## DSBGA MOUNTING

The DSBGA package requires specific mounting techniques, which are detailed in Texas Instruments Application Note AN-1112 ([SNVA009](#)).

For best results during assembly, alignment ordinals on the PC board may be used to facilitate placement of the DSBGA device.

### **DSBGA LIGHT SENSITIVITY**

Exposing the DSBGA device to direct light may cause incorrect operation of the device. Light sources such as halogen lamps can affect electrical performance if they are situated in proximity to the device.

Light with wavelengths in the red and infrared part of the spectrum have the most detrimental effect; thus, the fluorescent lighting used inside most buildings has very little effect on performance.

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**REVISION HISTORY**

<b>Changes from Revision F (April 2013) to Revision G</b>	<b>Page</b>
<hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format .....</li></ul> <hr/>	<hr/> <a href="#">14</a> <hr/>

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LP5904TME-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TME-2.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TME-2.85/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TME-3.1/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TMX-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TMX-2.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TMX-2.85/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>
LP5904TMX-3.1/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125		<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.



<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

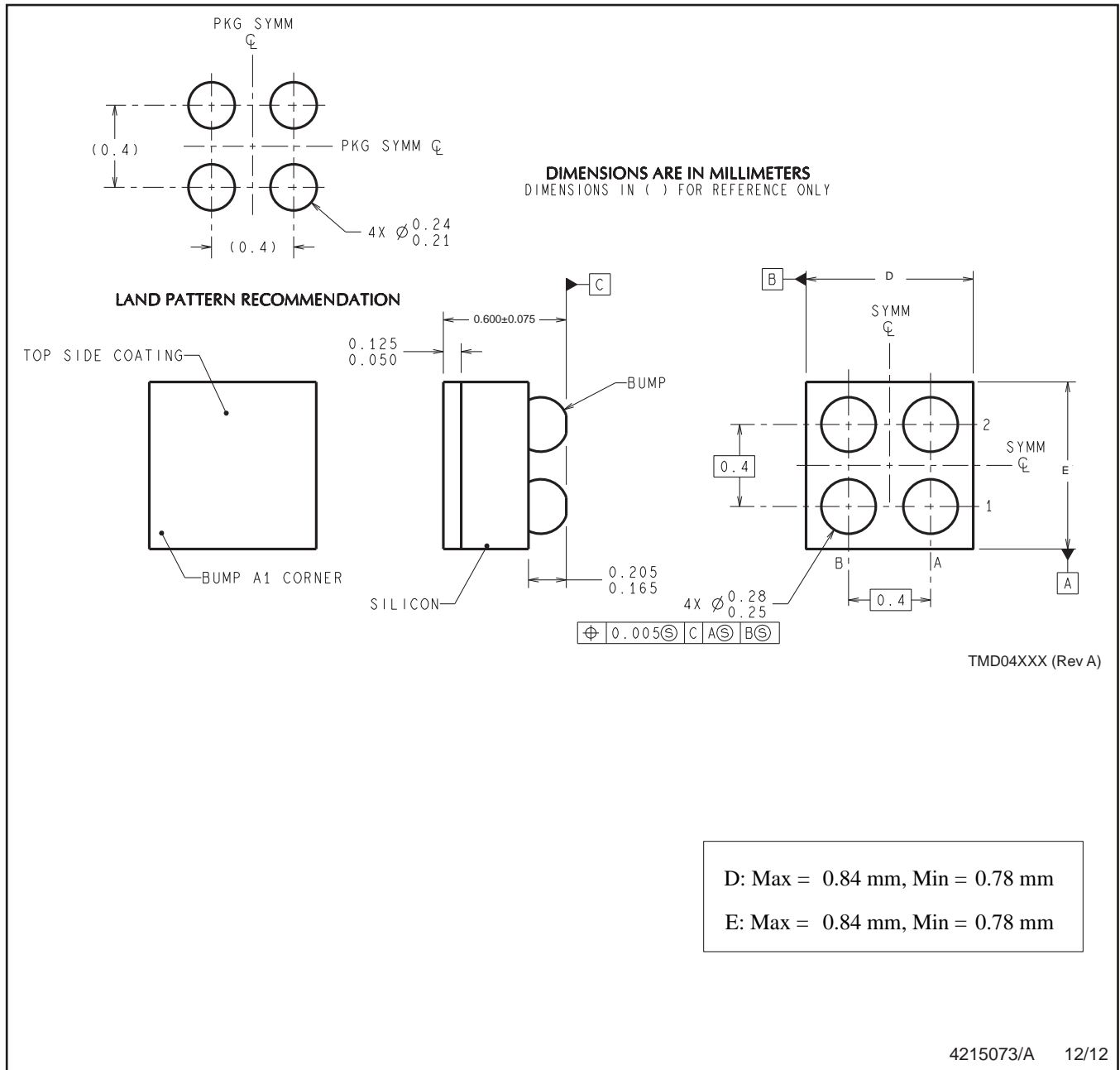
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LP5904TME-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TME-2.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TME-2.85/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TME-3.1/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TMX-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TMX-2.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TMX-2.85/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1
LP5904TMX-3.1/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	178.0	8.4	0.89	0.89	0.76	4.0	8.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LP5904TME-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TME-2.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TME-2.85/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TME-3.1/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	250	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TMX-1.2/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TMX-2.8/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TMX-2.85/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LP5904TMX-3.1/NOPB	DSBGA	YFQ	4	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0

YFQ0004



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.  
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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