

# ULTRA LOW NOISE, 250-mA LINEAR REGULATOR FOR RF AND ANALOG CIRCUITS - REQUIRES NO BYPASS CAPACITOR

Check for Samples: [LP5907](#)

## FEATURES

- Stable with 1- $\mu$ 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: 2.2 V to 5.5 V
- Output Voltage Range: 1.2 V to 4.5 V
- Output Current: 250 mA
- Low Output Voltage Noise:  $<10 \mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$
- PSRR: 82 dB at 1 kHz
- Output Voltage Tolerance:  $\pm 2\%$
- Virtually Zero IQ (Disabled):  $<1 \mu\text{A}$
- Very Low IQ (Enabled): 12  $\mu\text{A}$
- Startup Time: 80  $\mu\text{s}$
- Low Dropout: 120 mV Typical

## DESCRIPTION

The LP5907 is a linear regulator capable of supplying 250-mA output current. Designed to meet the requirements of RF and analog circuits, the LP5907 device provides low noise, high PSRR, low quiescent current, and low line or load transient response figures. Using new innovative design techniques, the LP5907 offers class-leading noise performance without a noise bypass capacitor and the ability for remote output capacitor placement.

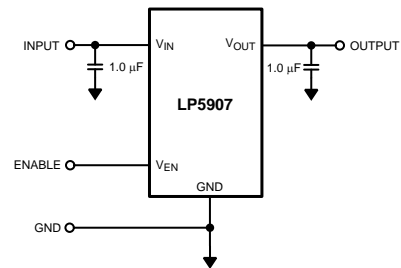
The device is designed to work with a 1- $\mu$ F input and a 1- $\mu$ F output ceramic capacitor (no bypass capacitor is required).

The device is available in an ultra-thin micro SMD package as well as a 5-pin SOT23 package. This device is available between 1.2 V and 4.5 V in 25-mV steps. Please contact Texas Instruments Sales for specific voltage option needs.

## PACKAGE

- 4-Bump Ultra-Thin Micro SMD (Lead Free):  
0.35-mm Pitch, 0.65 mm x 0.65 mm x 0.40 mm
- 5-Pin SOT23 (Lead Free):  
2.92 mm x 1.6 mm x 1 mm

### Typical Application Circuit



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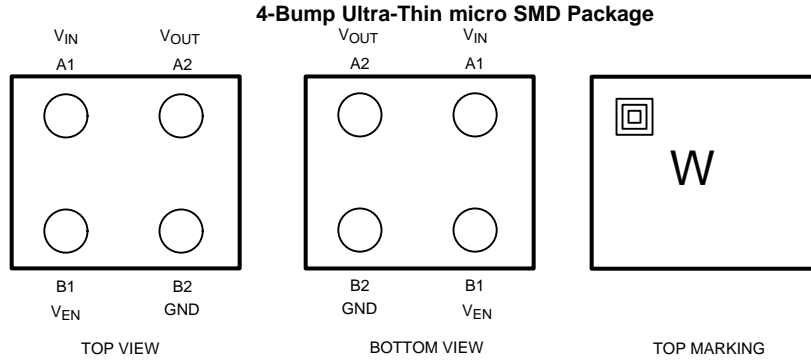


Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



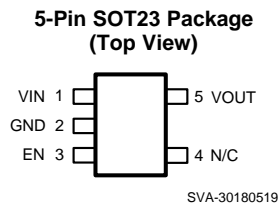
These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



SVA-30180502

**Note:** The actual physical placement of the package marking will vary from part to part.



### PIN DESCRIPTIONS

NAME	MICRO SMD PIN NO.	SOT23 PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
VIN	A1	1	Input voltage supply. A 1- $\mu$ F capacitor should be connected at this input.
VOUT	A2	5	Output voltage. A 1- $\mu$ 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 V <sub>EN</sub> is low.
V <sub>EN</sub>	B1	N/A	Enable input; disables the regulator when $\leq 0.4$ V. Enables the regulator when $\geq 1.2$ V. An internal 1-M $\Omega$ pull-down resistor connects this input to ground.
EN	N/A	3	
GND	B2	2	Common ground
N/C	N/A	4	No connect pin

## 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	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 V)		V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable input voltage	-0.3 to (V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 V)		V
Continuous power dissipation <sup>(3)</sup>		Internally Limited		
Junction temperature (T <sub>JMAX</sub> )			150	°C
Storage temperature range		-65	150	°C
Maximum lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)			260	°C
ESD rating <sup>(4)</sup>	Human body model		2	kV
	Machine model		200	V

- (1) If Military or 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 guaranteed. Operating Ratings do not imply guaranteed performance limits. For guaranteed performance limits and associated test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics tables.
- (3) Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- (4) 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		250	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 guaranteed. Operating Ratings do not imply guaranteed performance limits. For guaranteed 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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Micro SMD			119.6	°C/W
			SOT23			188.8	
		4L cellphone board (micro SMD)				186.5	

- (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)(3)</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 LP5907 (all packages) Typical Application Circuit (pg. 1) with:

$$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V}, V_{EN} = 1.2\text{ V}, C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}, I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}.$$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage		2.2		5.5	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Output voltage tolerance	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ to 5.5 V, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to 200 mA	<b>-2</b>		<b>2</b>	%
		$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ to 5.5 V, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to 200 mA ( $V_{OUT} < 1.8\text{V}$ , SOT23)	<b>-3</b>		<b>3</b>	
	Line regulation	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ to 5.5 V, $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$		0.02		%/V
	Load regulation	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to 250 mA		0.001		%/mA
$I_{LOAD}$	Load current	See <sup>(4)</sup>				mA
	Maximum output current		<b>250</b>			
$I_Q$	Quiescent current <sup>(5)</sup>	$V_{EN} = 1.2\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$		12	<b>25</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = 1.2\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 250\text{ mA}$		250	<b>425</b>	
		$V_{EN} = 0.3\text{ V}$ (Disabled)		0.2	<b>1</b>	
$I_G$	Ground current <sup>(6)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ mA}$ ( $V_{EN} = 1.2\text{ V}$ )		14		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage <sup>(7)</sup>	$V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$		50		mV
		$V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 250\text{ mA}$		120	<b>200</b>	
		$V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}, I_{OUT} = 250\text{ mA}$ (SOT23 package)			<b>250</b>	
$I_{SC}$	Short circuit current limit	See <sup>(8)</sup>	250	500		mA
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio <sup>(9)</sup>	$f = 100\text{ Hz}, I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$		90		dB
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}, I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$		82		
		$f = 10\text{ kHz}, I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$		65		
		$f = 100\text{ kHz}, I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$		60		
$e_N$	Output noise voltage <sup>(9)</sup>	BW = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$		10	$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$
			$I_{OUT} = 250\text{ mA}$		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 5.5 V			<b>0.4</b>	V
$V_{IH}$	High input threshold ( $V_{EN}$ )	$V_{IN} = 2.2\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	<b>1.2</b>			V
$I_{EN}$	Input current at $V_{EN}$ Pin <sup>(10)</sup>	$V_{EN} = 5.5\text{ V}$ and $V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$		5.5		$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{EN} = 0\text{ V}$ 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 ensured by design, test, or statistical analysis. Typical numbers are not guaranteed, but do represent the most likely norm.
- (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 ( $T_{A-MAX}$ ) 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 applications section.
- (4) The device maintains a stable, regulated output voltage without a load current.
- (5) Quiescent current is defined here as the difference in current between the input voltage source and the load at  $V_{OUT}$ .
- (6) Ground current is defined here as the total current flowing to ground as a result of all input voltages applied to the device.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Short Circuit Current is measured with  $V_{OUT}$  pulled to 0 V and  $V_{IN}$  worst case = 6 V.
- (9) This specification is ensured by design.
- (10) There is a 1-M $\Omega$  resistor between  $V_{EN}$  and ground on the device.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>(1)(2)(3)</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 LP5907 (all packages) Typical Application Circuit (pg. 1) with:

$$V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V}, V_{EN} = 1.2\text{ V}, C_{IN} = 1\ \mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = 1\ \mu\text{F}, I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}.$$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>TRANSIENT CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Line transient <sup>(11)</sup>	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{ V})$ in $30\ \mu\text{s}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$	<b>-1</b>			mV
		$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1.6\text{ V})$ to $(V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{ V})$ in $30\ \mu\text{s}$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$			<b>1</b>	
	Load transient <sup>(11)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{ mA}$ to $200\text{ mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$	<b>-40</b>			mV
		$I_{OUT} = 200\text{ mA}$ to $1\text{ mA}$ in $10\ \mu\text{s}$			<b>40</b>	
Overshoot on startup <sup>(11)</sup>	Stated as a percentage of nominal VOUT				<b>5</b>	%
	Turn-on time	To 95% of $V_{OUT(NOM)}$		80	150	$\mu\text{s}$

(11) This specification is ensured by design.

**OUTPUT AND INPUT CAPACITORS**

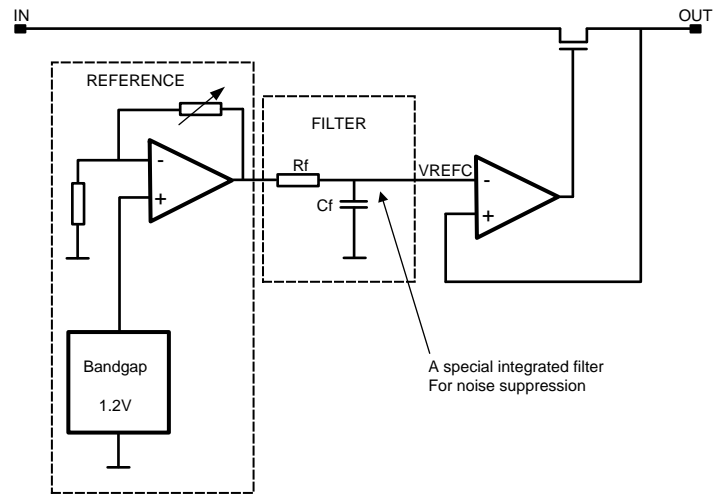
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitance <sup>(2)</sup>	Capacitance for stability	0.7	1		$\mu\text{F}$
$C_{OUT}$	Output capacitance <sup>(2)</sup>		0.7	1	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 guaranteed by design.

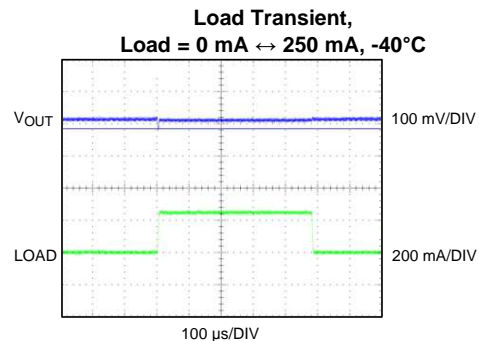
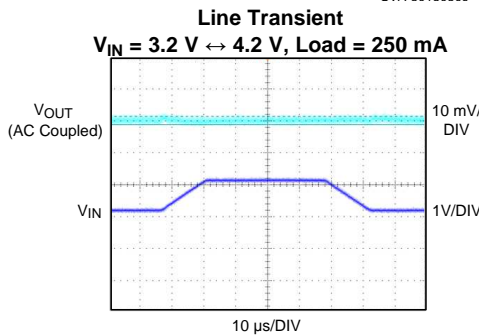
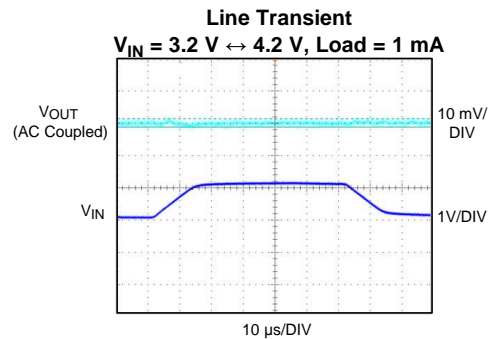
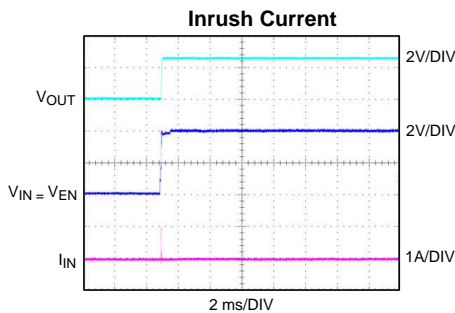
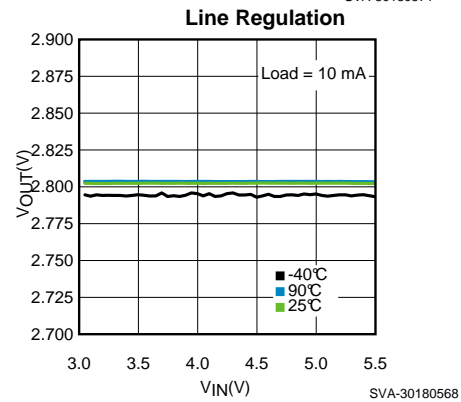
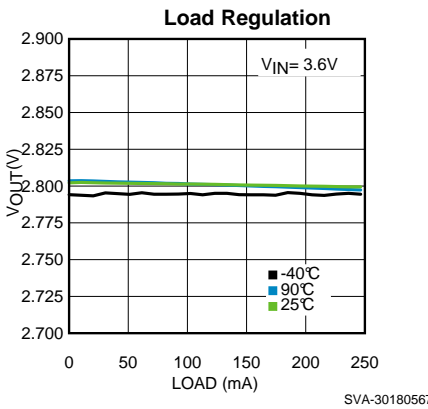
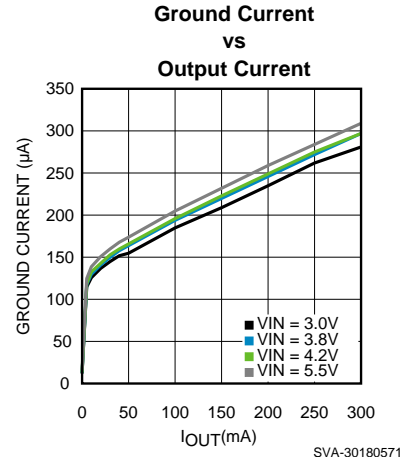
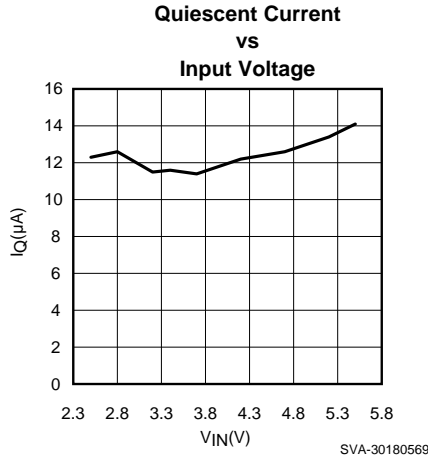
**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



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### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

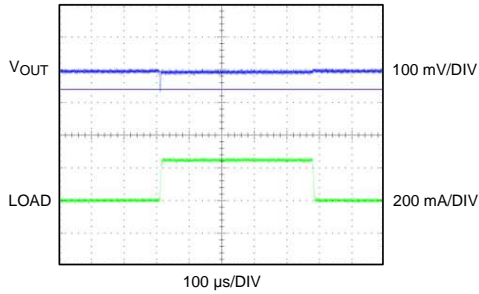
Unless otherwise noted, these curves apply to the micro SMD package only,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.7\text{ V}$ ,  $E_N = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .



### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

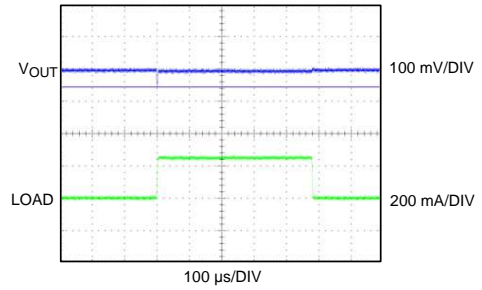
Unless otherwise noted, these curves apply to the micro SMD package only,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.7\text{ V}$ ,  $E_N = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Load Transient,  
Load = 0 mA ↔ 250 mA, 90°C**



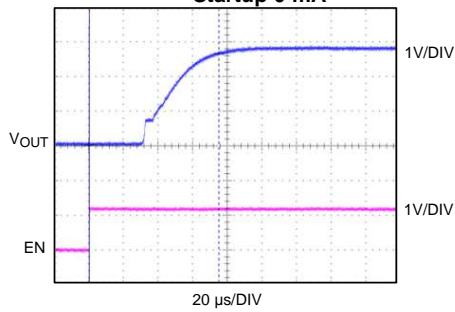
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**Load Transient,  
Load = 0 mA ↔ 250 mA, 25°C**



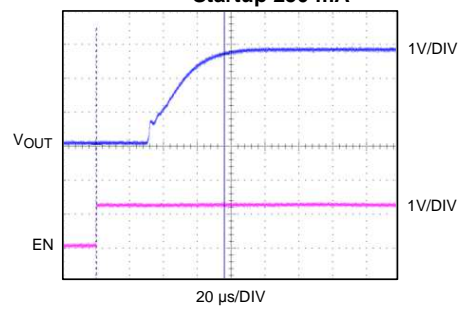
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**Startup 0 mA**



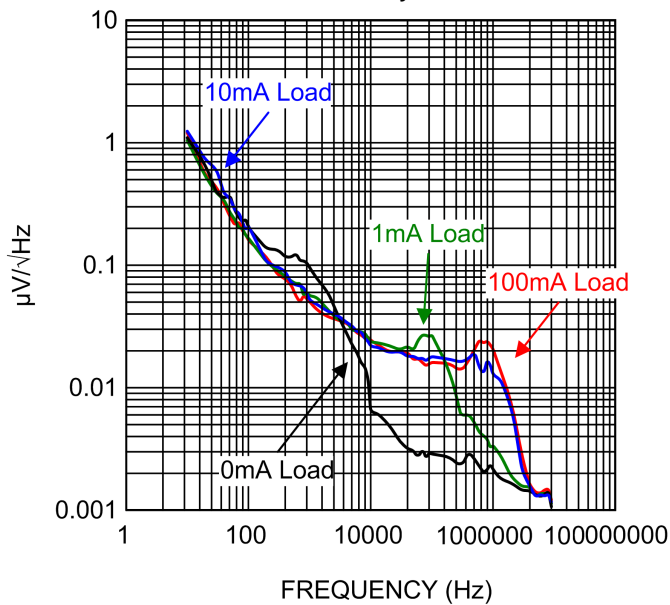
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**Startup 250 mA**



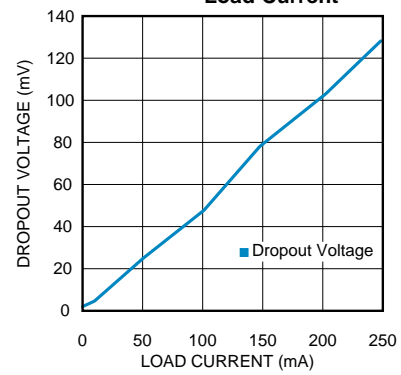
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**Noise Density Test**



SVA-30180521

**Dropout Voltage  
vs  
Load Current**

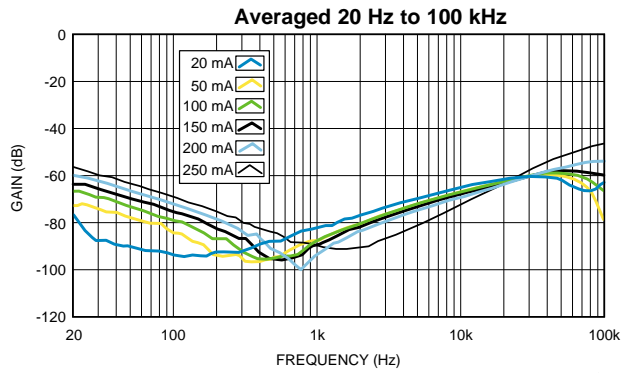


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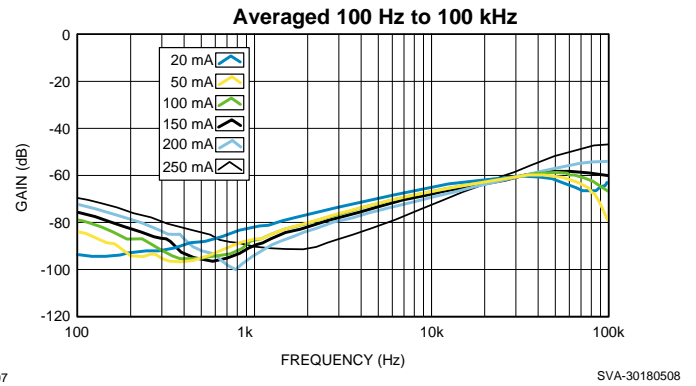
### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, these curves apply to the micro SMD package only,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.7\text{ V}$ ,  $E_N = 1.2\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

PSRR Loads



PSRR Loads



## 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 Note (3) of the electrical characteristics, 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 LP5907 requires external capacitors for regulator stability. The LP5907 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- $\mu$ F capacitor has to be connected between the LP5907 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- $\mu$ 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.

**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 LP5907, 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 guaranteed 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  $\mu$ F  $\pm$ 30% over the entire operating temperature range.

#### OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The LP5907 is designed specifically to work with a very small ceramic output capacitor, typically 1  $\mu$ F. A ceramic capacitor (dielectric types X5R or X7R) in the 1  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F range, and with ESR between 5 m $\Omega$  to 500 m $\Omega$ , is suitable in the LP5907 application circuit. For this device the output capacitor should be connected between the  $V_{OUT}$  pin and a good ground connection.

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 5 m $\Omega$  to 500 m $\Omega$  for stability.

## CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS

The LP5907 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 1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , 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  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor is in the range of 20 m $\Omega$  to 40 m $\Omega$ , which easily meets the ESR requirement for stability for the LP5907.

The temperature performance of ceramic capacitors varies by type and manufacturer. Most large value ceramic capacitors ( $\geq 2.2 \mu\text{F}$ ) 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 1  $\mu\text{F}$  to 10  $\mu\text{F}$  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  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ , so some guard band must be allowed.

## REMOTE CAPACITOR OPERATION

The LP5907 requires at least a 1- $\mu\text{F}$  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 capacitors 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 capacitors, 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.

## NO-LOAD STABILITY

The LP5907 will remain stable and in regulation with no external load.

## ENABLE CONTROL

The LP5907 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 3 nA. However if the application does not require the shutdown feature, the  $V_{\text{EN}}$  pin can be tied to  $V_{\text{IN}}$  to keep the regulator output permanently on.

A 1-M $\Omega$  pulldown resistor ties the  $V_{\text{EN}}$  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  $V_{\text{EN}}$  input must be able to swing above and below the specified turn-on/off voltage thresholds listed in the Electrical Characteristics section under  $V_{\text{IL}}$  and  $V_{\text{IH}}$ .

## MICRO SMD MOUNTING

The micro SMD package requires specific mounting techniques, which are detailed in Texas Instruments Application Note AN-1112.

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

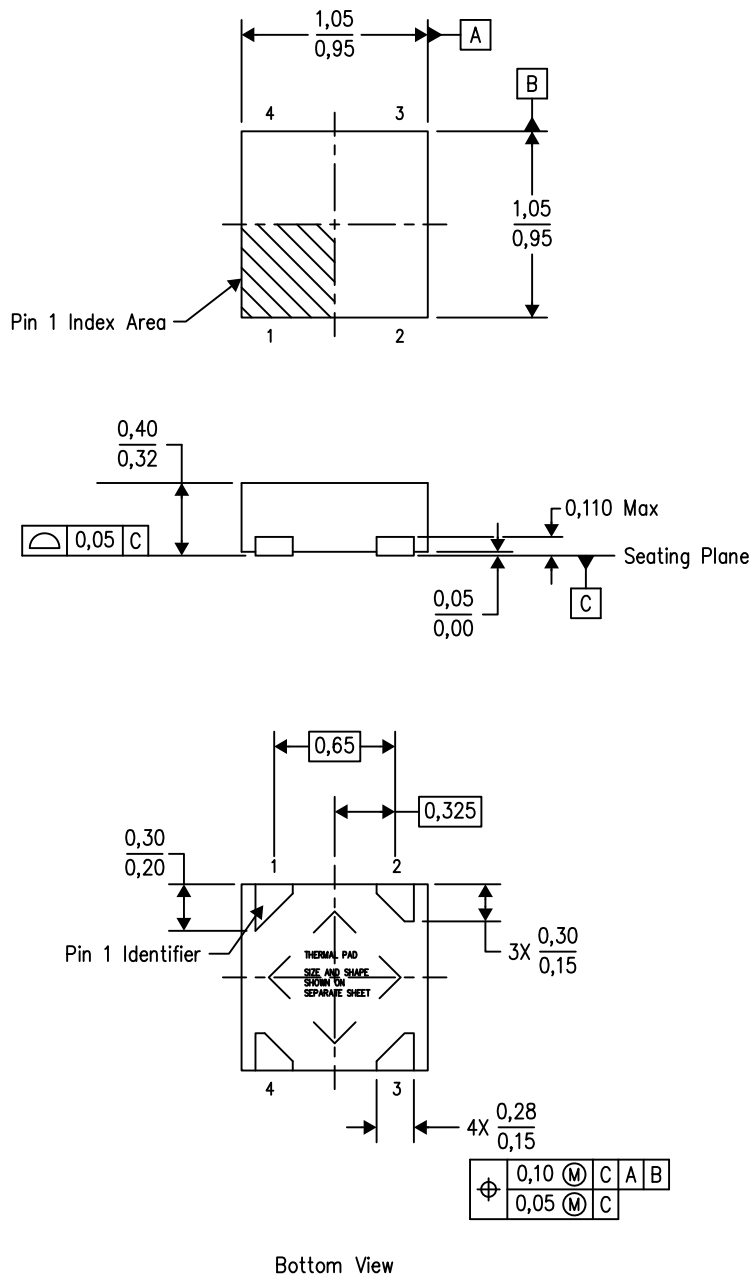
## MICRO SMD LIGHT SENSITIVITY

Exposing the micro SMD 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.

DQN (S-PX2SON-N4)

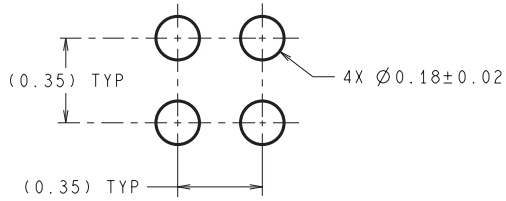
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD



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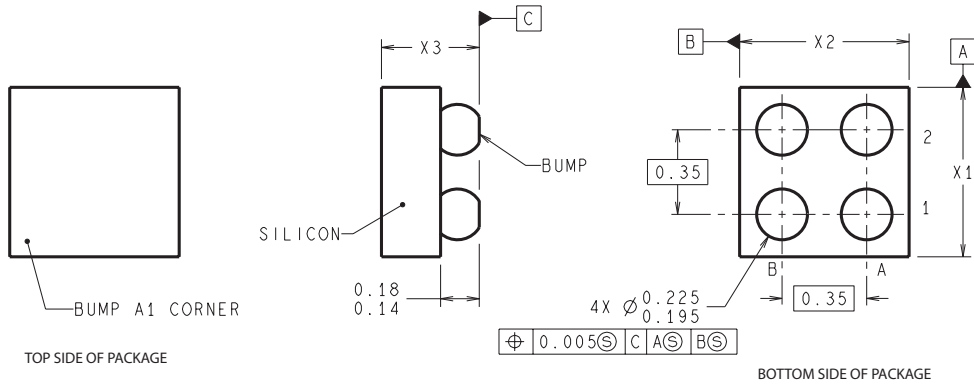
- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - SON (Small Outline No-Lead) package configuration.
  - The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
  - See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

YKE0004xxx



**DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS**  
DIMENSIONS IN ( ) FOR REFERENCE ONLY

**LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION**



UVK04XXX (Rev B)

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
LP5907MFX-1.2	PREVIEW					TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907MFX-1.8	PREVIEW			5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-1.2	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-1.8	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-2.7	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-2.8	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-2.85	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-3.0	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-3.1	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-3.2	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-3.3	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907SNX-4.5	PREVIEW	X2SON	DQN	4		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
LP5907UVE-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-2.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-2.85/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-3.0/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-3.1/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-3.3/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVE-4.5/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-1.2/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-1.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
LP5907UVX-2.8/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-2.85/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-3.0/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-3.1/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-3.3/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LP5907UVX-4.5/NOPB	ACTIVE	DSBGA	YKE	4	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

(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) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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