

#### Description

GM6253 combines high accuracy with very low power consumption, and provides high output current even when the application requires extremely low input-output voltage dropout.

GM6253 includes a precision voltage reference, an error correction circuit, over-temperature protection, and a current limited output driver. Fast transient response to load variations provides excellent stability under dynamic loads.

GM6253 comes in SOT-223 package.

#### Features

- Maximum output current up 300mA
- Output voltage from 1.5V to 5.0V in 0.1V increments
- Output voltage accuracy : ±2%
- CMOS low power consumption, typically 1.0µA at V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0V
- Input stability: typically 0.2%/V
- Ultra low dropout voltage: 0.38V @ I<sub>OUT</sub> = 200mV at V<sub>OUT</sub> = 5.0V

## Application

Palmtops Portable Cameras Video Recorders Battery Powered Equipment Reference Voltage Sources

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## Marking Information and Pin Configurations (Top View)

SOT223



VV: Voltage suffix (18 = 1.8V, 50 = 5.0V...) A: Assembly / Test Site Code Y: Year WW: Week

## **Ordering Information**

Ordering Number	Output Voltage	Package	Shipping
GM6253-1.5ST3R	1.5V	SOT-223	2,500 Units/Tape and Reel
GM6253-1.8ST3R	1.8V	SOT-223	2,500 Units/Tape and Reel
GM6253-2.5ST3R	2.5V	SOT-223	2,500 Units/Tape and Reel
GM6253-3.3ST3R	3.3V	SOT-223	3,000 Units/Tape and Reel
GM6253-5.0ST3R	5.0V	SOT-223	3,000 Units/Tape and Reel

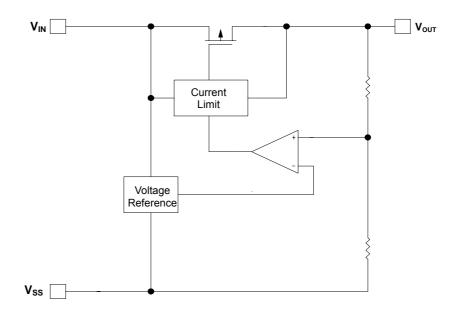


# GM6253 300ma ultra low dropout positive voltage regulator

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage		V <sub>IN</sub>	12	V
Output Current		I <sub>OUT</sub>	500	mA
Output Voltage		V <sub>OUT</sub>	VSS – 0.3 to VIN +0.3	V
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	SOT-223	$\theta_{JA}$	15	/W
Operating Ambient Temperature	)	T <sub>opr</sub>	- 30 to 80	
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	- 40 to 125	

# **Block Diagram**





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# **Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Output Voltage		GM6253-1.5			1.470	1.500	1.530	V
		GM6253-1.8	V <sub>OUT</sub>		1.764	1.800	1.836	
		GM6253-2.5		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 40mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT</sub> + 1V	2.450	2.500	2.550	
		GM6253-3.3			3.234	3.300	3.366	
		GM6253-5.0			4.900	5.000	5.100	
Line Regulation		ΔV <sub>OI</sub>	$\label{eq:IOUT} \begin{split} I_{OUT} &= 40 mA, \\ V_{OUT} + 1V < V_{IN} < 10V \end{split}$		0.2	0.3	%/V	
Load Regulation		$\Delta V_{OL}$	$1\text{mA} < I_{\text{OUT}} < 80\text{mA}$		0.02	0.03	%/mA	
Dropout Voltage	Vou	⊤>2.5V	ΔV			0.30	0.55	V
	2.0\	$\prime < V_{OUT} < 2.5V$		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 300mA		0.45	0.80	
	Vou	<sub>T</sub> < 2.0V				0.60	1.10	
Current Consumption		lq			1.0	2.9	μA	
Output Current Limit		I <sub>CL</sub>		500			mA	



<sup>6</sup> GM6253<sub>V1.01</sub>

## **Application Note**

#### Notes on Usage

- 1. It is recommended to operate the GM6253 series within the stipulated absolute maximum ratings as the IC is liable to malfunction it is operated outside the ratings.
- 2. There is a possibility of heat or oscillation as a result of the impedance present between the power supply and the IC's input. Where impedance is greater  $10\Omega$ , it is recommend to use a capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) of at least  $1\mu$ F at the input terminal.
- 3. With a large output current, operations can be stabilized by increasing capacitor size ( $C_{IN}$ ). If  $C_{IN}$  is too small and capacitance of ( $C_L$ ) is increased, there is a possibility of oscillation due to input impedance. In such case, operation can be stabilized by either increasing the size of  $C_{IN}$  or decreasing the size of  $C_I$ .
- 4. Please ensure the output current (I<sub>OUT</sub>) is less than Pd ÷ (V<sub>IN</sub> V<sub>OUT</sub>) and does not exceed the stipulated continuous for total power dissipation value (Pd) for the package.

#### CALCULATING POWER DISSIPATION

The GM6253 series precision linear regulators include thermal shutdown and current limit circuitry to protect the devices. However, high power regulators normally operate at high junction temperatures so it is important to calculate the power dissipation and junction temperatures accurately to be sure that you use and adequate heat sink.

The thermal characteristics of an IC depend four factors:

- 1. Maximum Ambient Temperature T<sub>A</sub> ( )
- 2. Power Dissipation P<sub>D</sub> (Watts)
- 3. Maximum Junction Temperature  $T_J()$
- 4. Thermal Resistance Junction to ambient R<sub>JA</sub> (oCIW)

These relationship of these four factors is expressed by equation :  $T_J = T_A + P_D X R_{JA}$ 

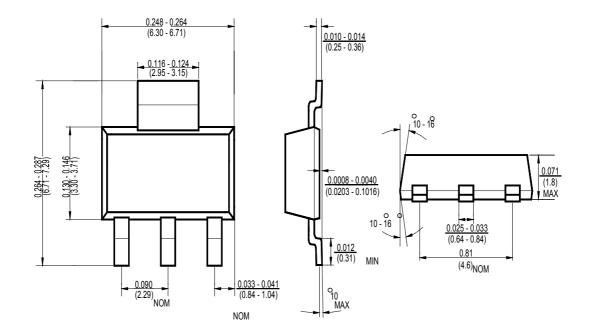
Maximum ambient temperature and power dissipation are determined by the design while the maximum junction temperature and thermal resistance depend on the manufacturer and the package type.



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# Package Outline Dimensions – SOT 223



<sup>6</sup> GM6253<sub>V1.01</sub>



# GM6253 300ma ultra low dropout positive voltage regulator

## **Ordering Number**

# <u>GM 6253 1.8 ST3 R</u>

Output

APM Gamma C Micro T

- Circuit Type
- Voltage 1.8 = 1.8V 2.5 = 2.5V 3.3 = 3.3V 5.0 = 5.0V

Package Type ST3: TO 223

Shipping Type T: Tube R: Tape & Reel