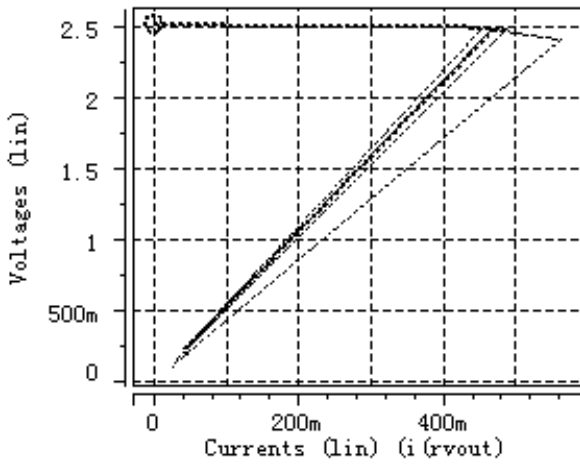
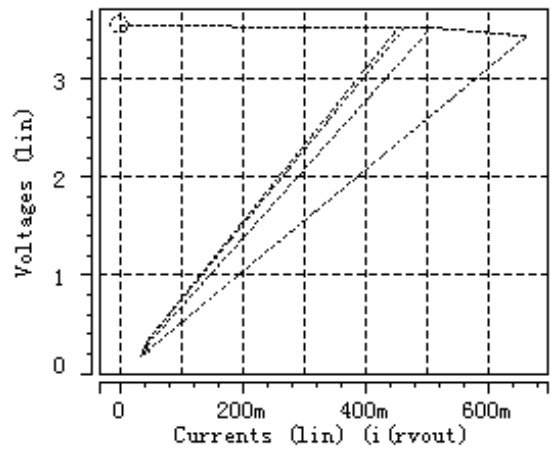


Typical Characteristics

1. Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)

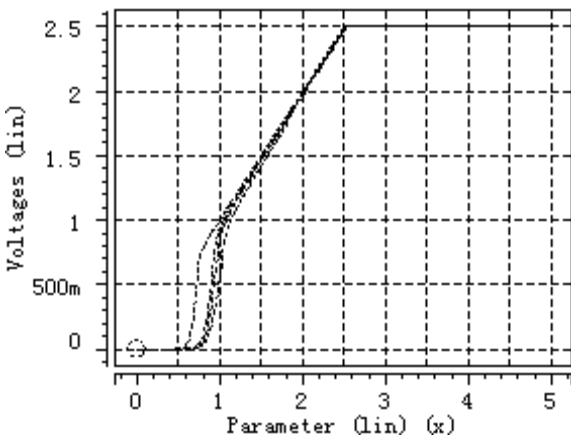


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=1.3V, 1.5V, 2.0V, 3.0V, 5.0V$

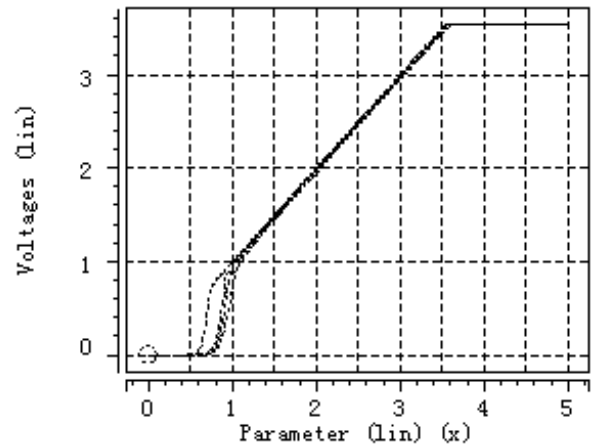


$V_{OUT}=3.5V, V_{DD}=3.8V, 4.0V, 4.5V, 5.0V$

2. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)

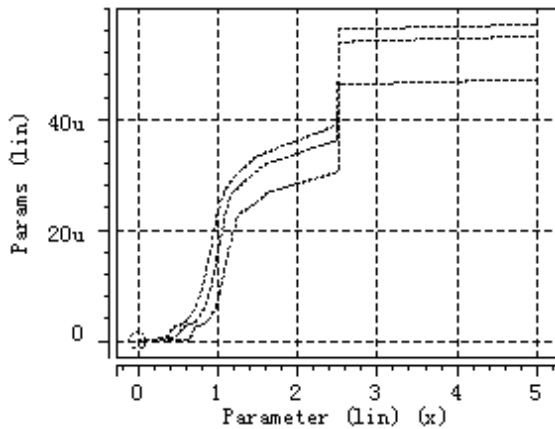


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=1mA, 30mA, 50mA$

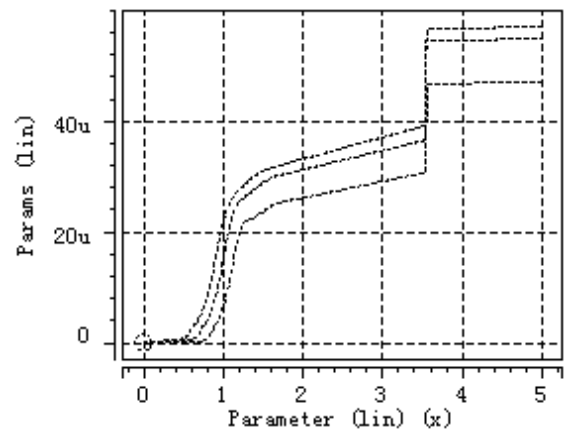


$V_{OUT}=3.5V, I_{OUT}=1mA, 30mA, 50mA$

3. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)

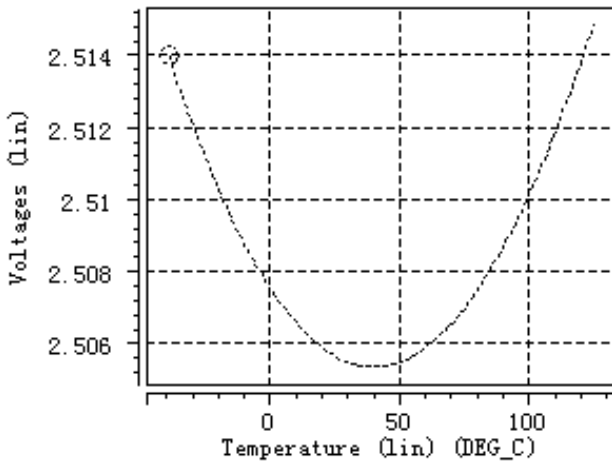


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, \text{no load}$

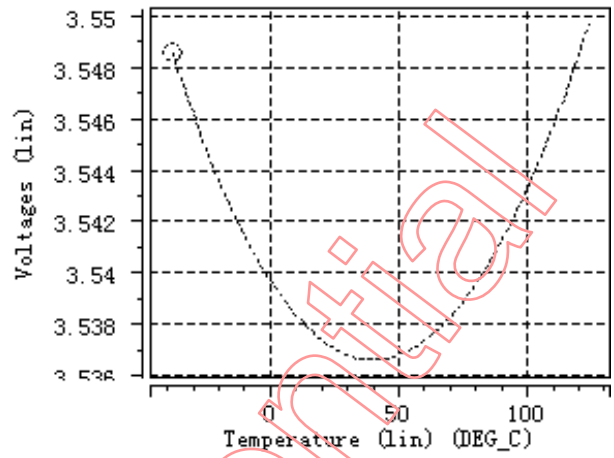


$V_{OUT}=3.5V, \text{no load}$

4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Iout=1mA)

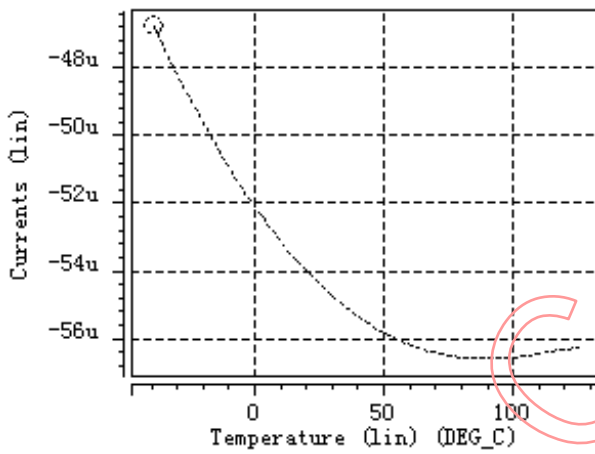


V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, no load

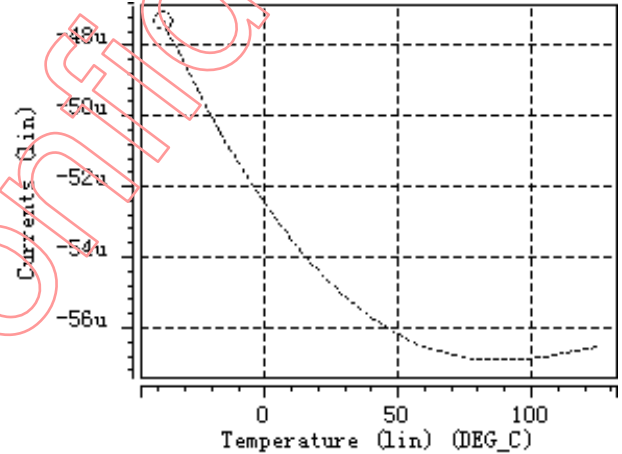


V_{OUT}=3.5V, V_{DD}=4.5V, no load

5. Supply Current vs. Temperature (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Iout=0mA)

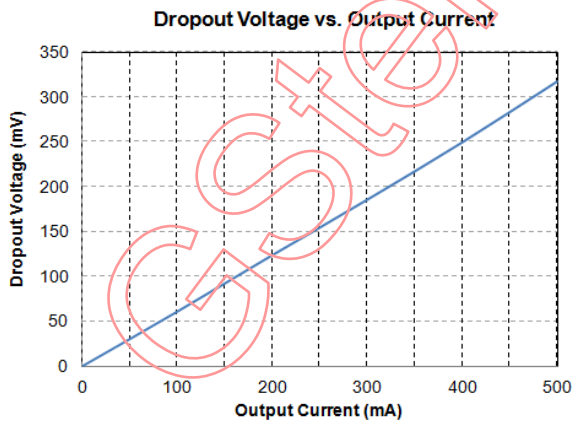


V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, no load



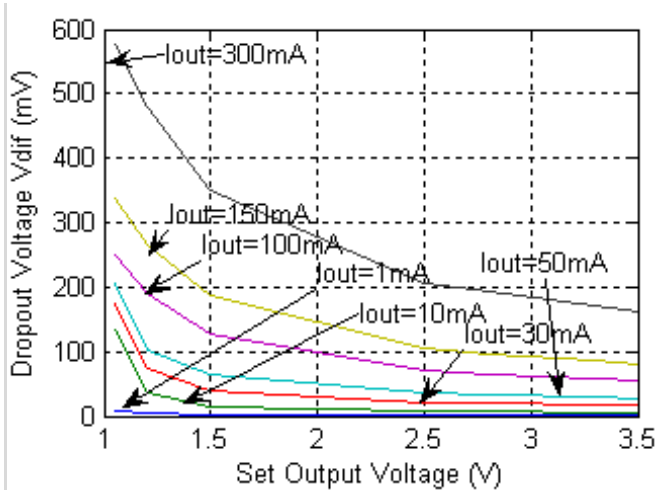
V_{OUT}=3.5V, V_{DD}=4.5V, no load

6. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF)

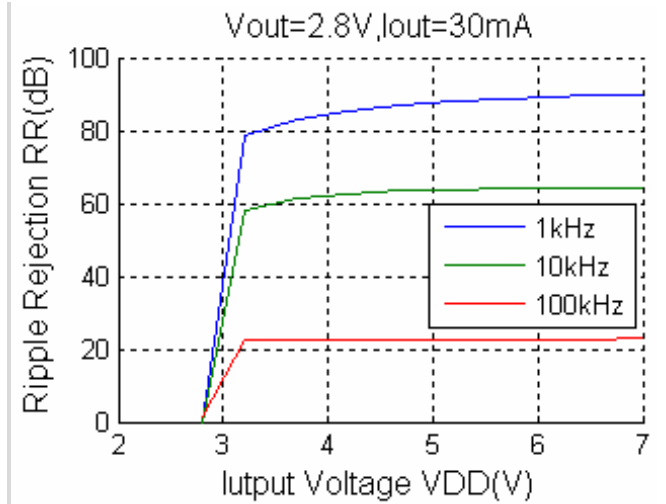
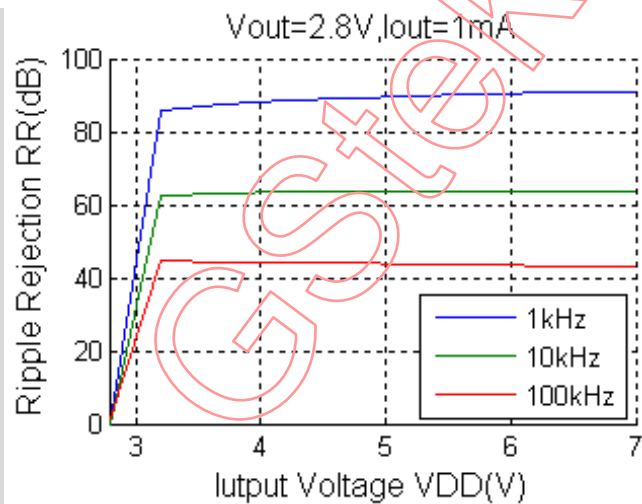
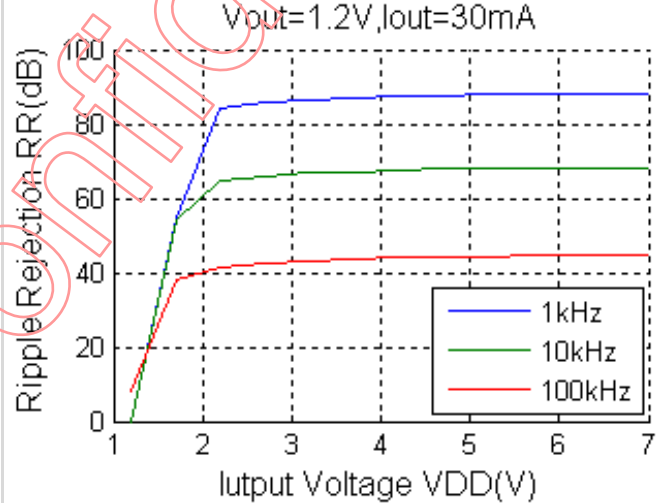
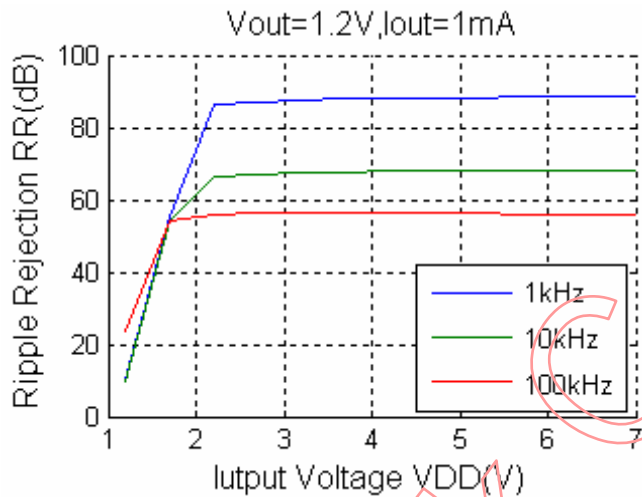


V_{OUT}=3.3V

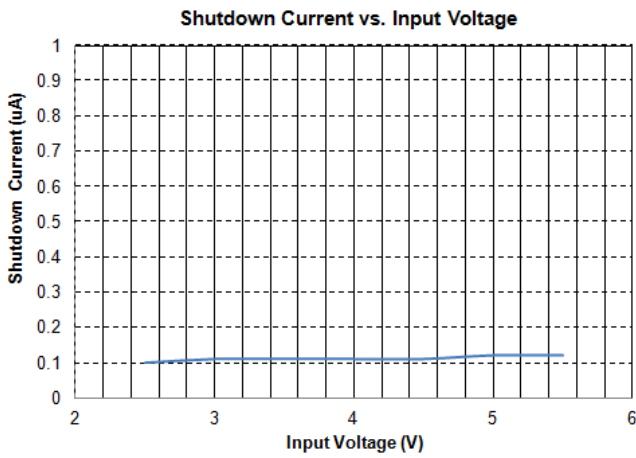
7. Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage ($C_{in}=1.0\mu F, C_{out}=1.0\mu F, Temp=25^{\circ}C$)



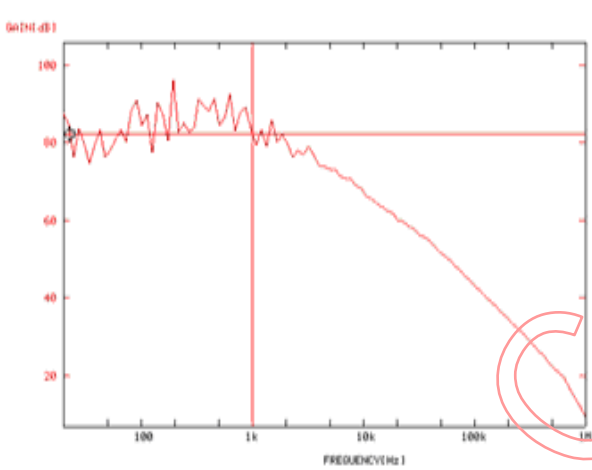
8. Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage ($C_{in}=none, C_{out}=1.0\mu F, R_{ipple}=0.2V_{p-p}, Temp=25^{\circ}C$)



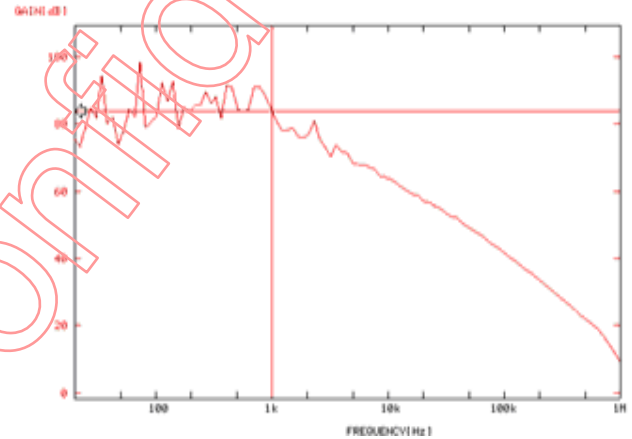
9. Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage (Cin=1.0uF,Cout=1.0uF,Temp=25°C)



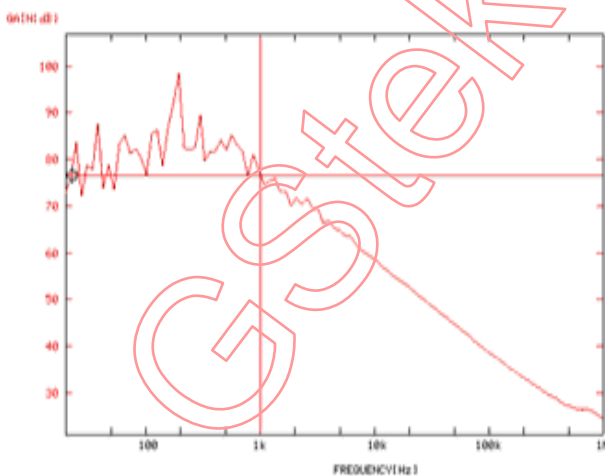
10. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (Cin=none, Cout=1.0uF, Ripple=0.2Vp-p)



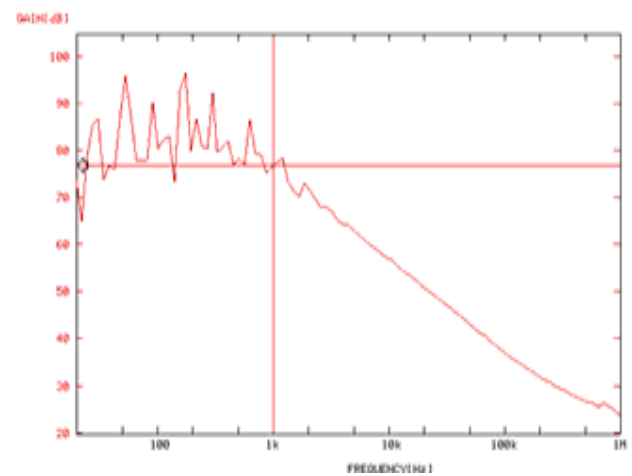
$V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=2.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA$



$V_{OUT}=1.8V, V_{DD}=4.8V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

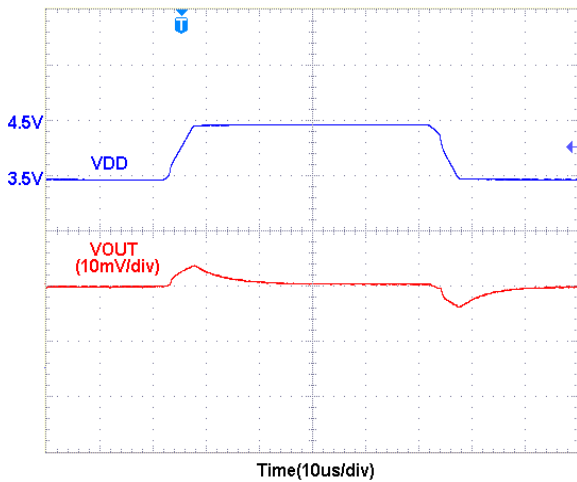


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=3.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

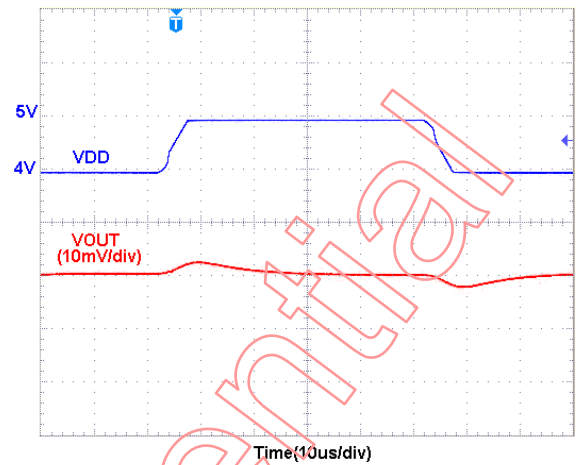


$V_{OUT}=2.5V, V_{DD}=5.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA$

11. Input Transient Response ($I_{OUT}=30mA$, $t_r=t_f=5\mu s$, $Temp=25^\circ C$)

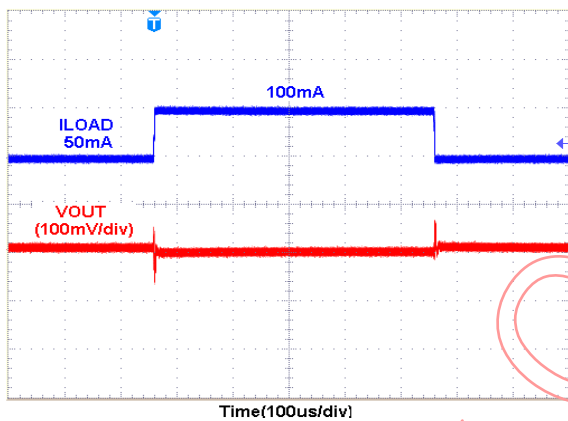


$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $V_{DD}=3.5V\sim 4.5V\sim 3.5V$

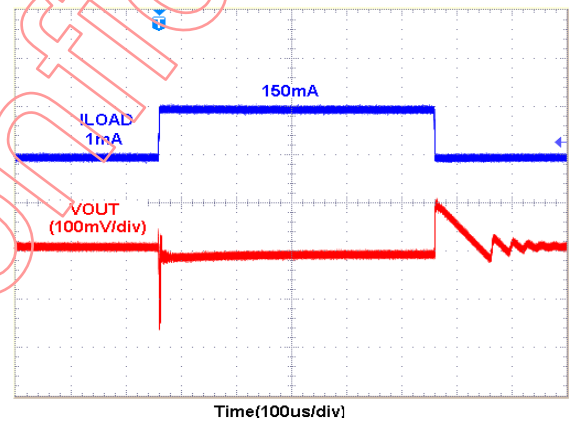


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $V_{DD}=4.0V\sim 5.0V\sim 4.0V$

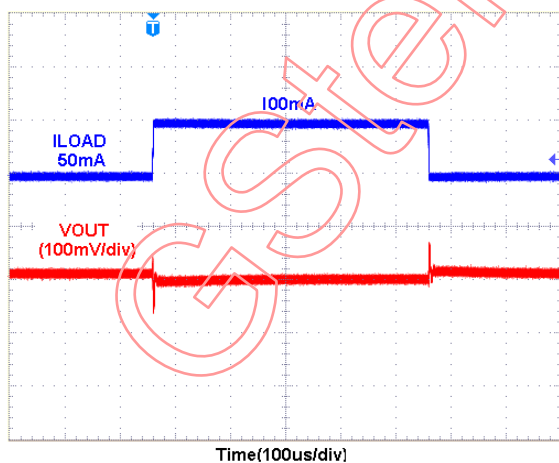
12. Load Transient Response ($C_{OUT}=1.0\mu F$, $Temp=25^\circ C$)



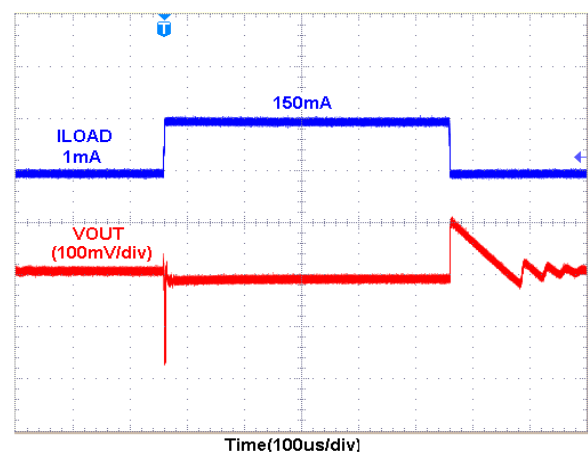
$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $I_{OUT}=50mA\sim 100mA\sim 50mA$, $V_{DD}=3.5V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$



$V_{OUT}=2.5V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA\sim 150mA\sim 1mA$, $V_{DD}=3.5V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

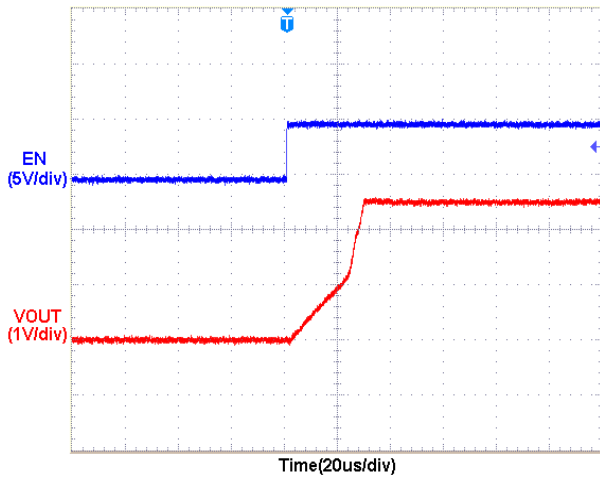


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $I_{OUT}=50mA\sim 100mA\sim 50mA$, $V_{DD}=4.0V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

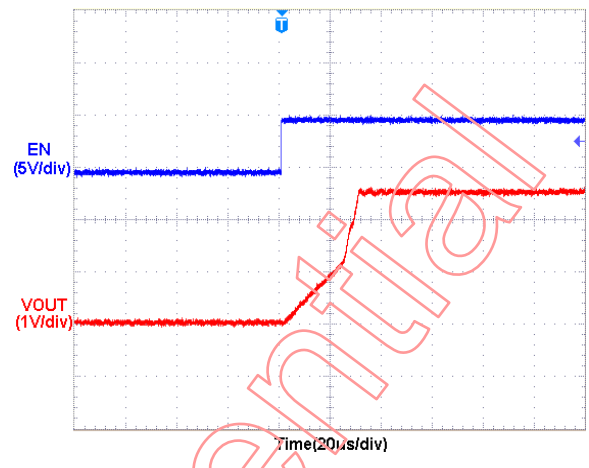


$V_{OUT}=3.0V$, $I_{OUT}=1mA\sim 150mA\sim 1mA$, $V_{DD}=4.0V$
 $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$

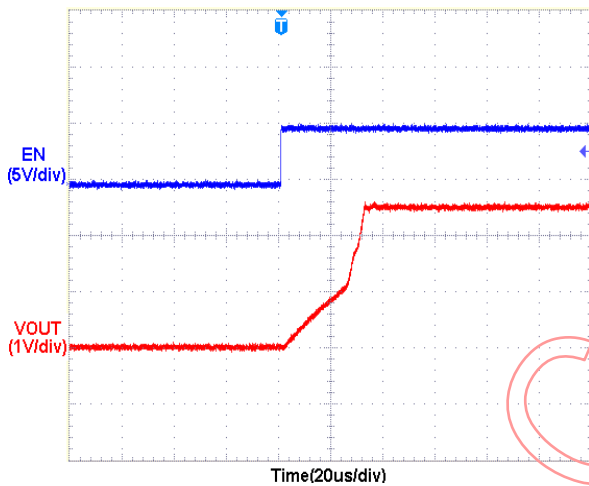
13. Turn On Speed with EN pin (Cin=1.0uF, Cout=1.0uF, Temp=25°C)



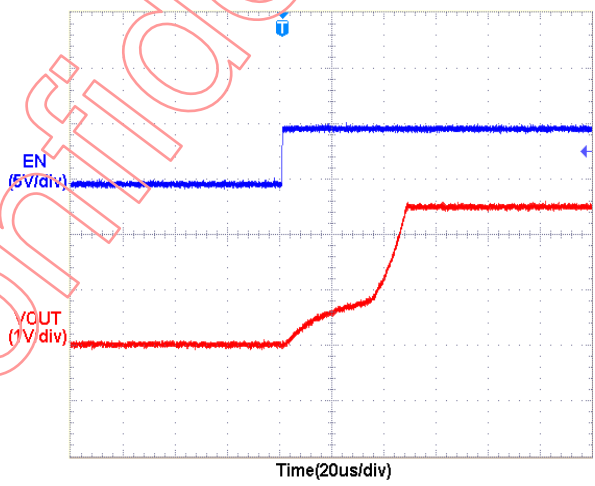
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



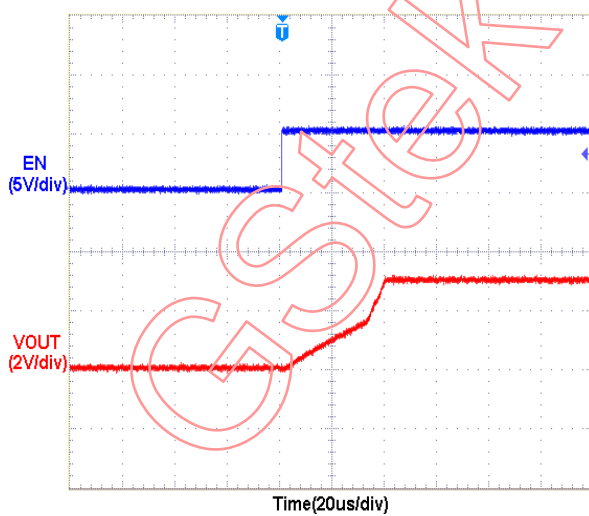
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



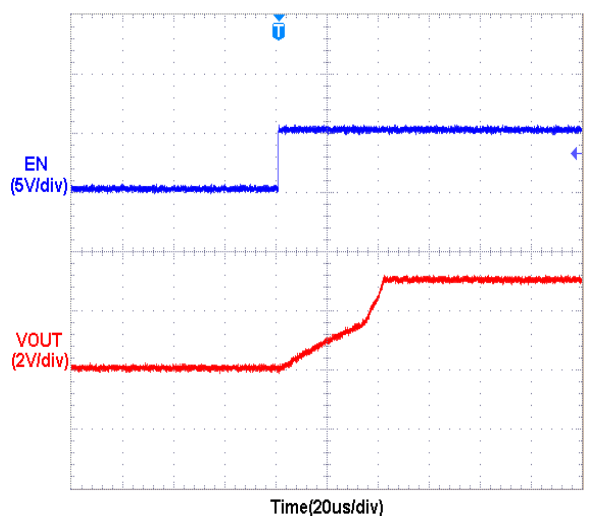
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



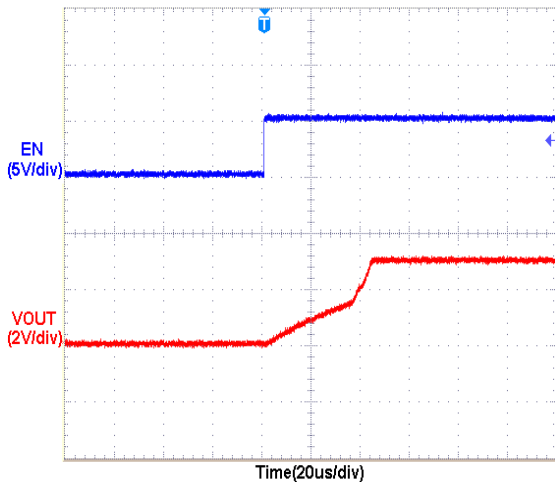
V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=3.5V



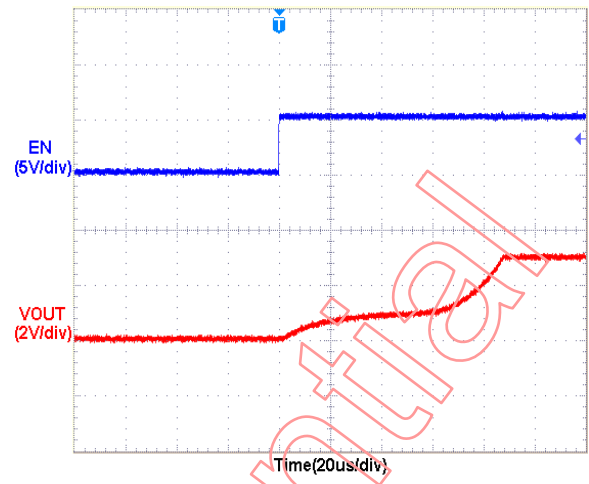
V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=4.0V



V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=4.0V

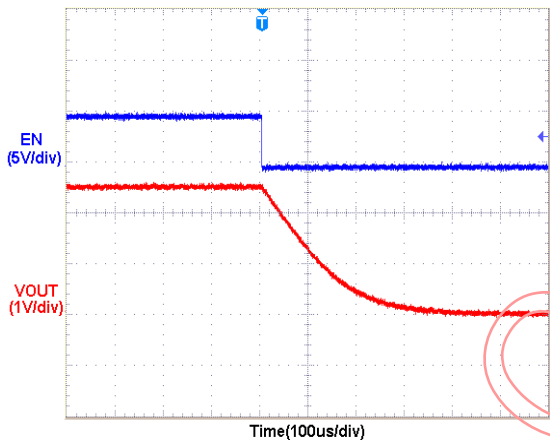


$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

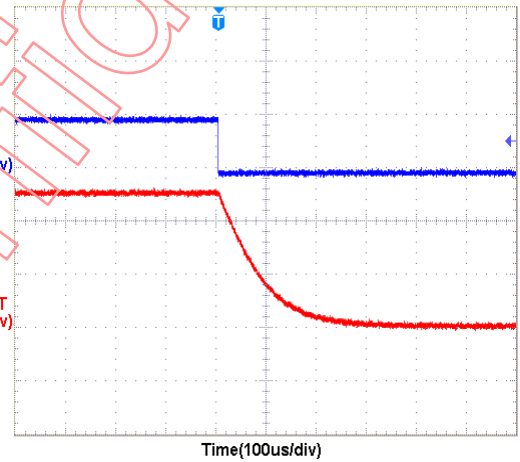


$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

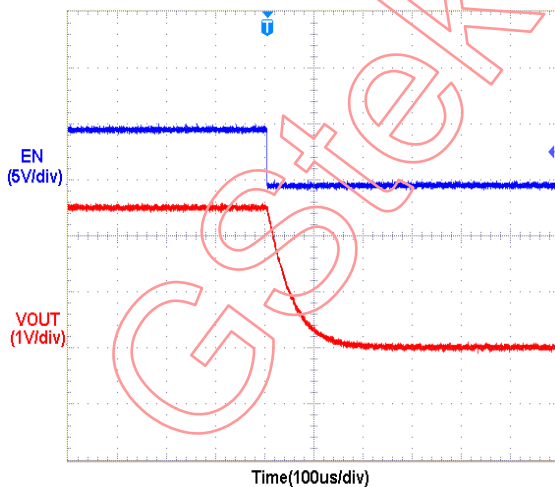
14. Turn Off Speed with EN pin (Auto Discharge) (Cin=1.0uF, Cout=1.0uF, Temp=25°C)



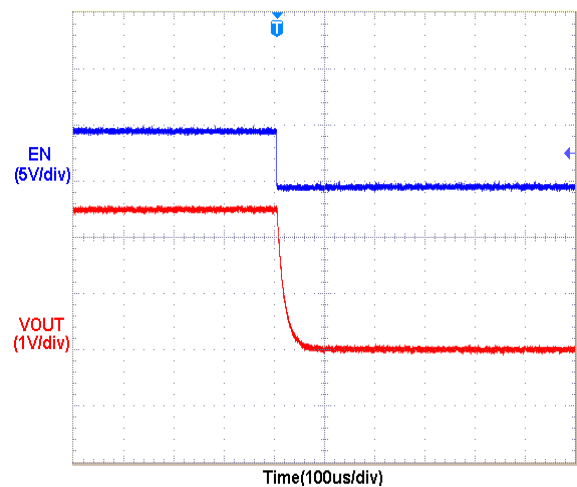
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



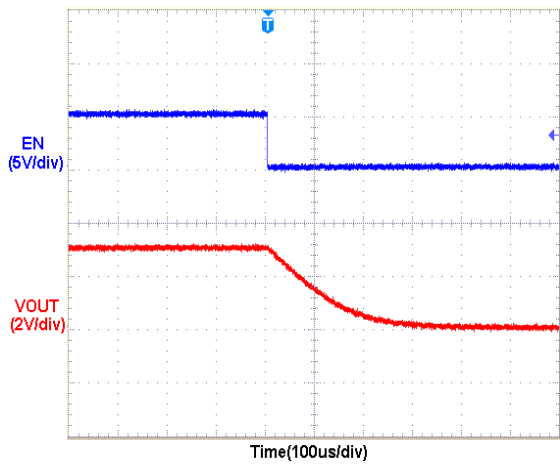
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



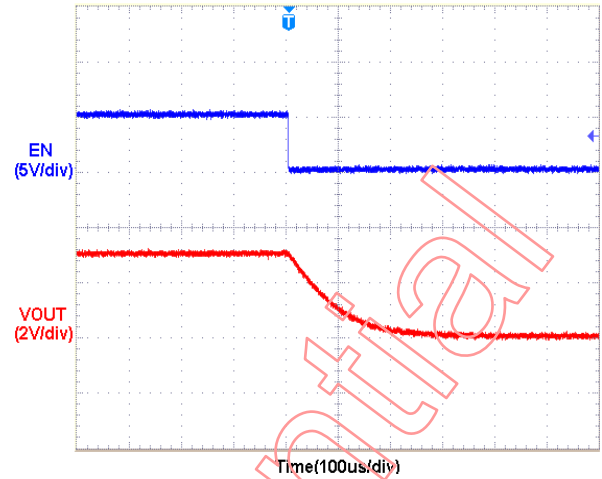
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



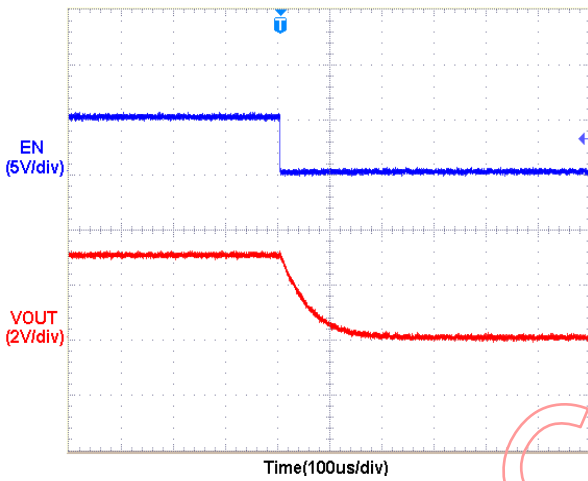
$V_{OUT}=2.5V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=3.5V$



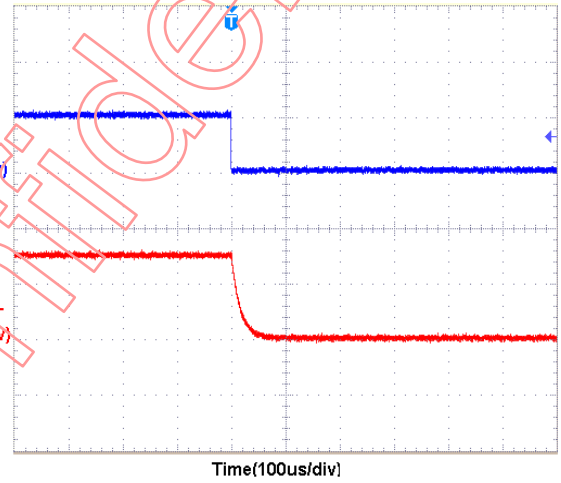
$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=0mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=30mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$



$V_{OUT}=3.0V, I_{OUT}=150mA, V_{DD}=4.0V$

Application Information

Enable

The GS7156 has a dedicated enable pin(EN). When the EN pin is in the logic low ($V_{EN}<0.3V$), the regulator will be turned off, reducing the supply current to less than 1uA.

When the EN pin is in the logic high ($V_{EN}>1.2V$), the regulator will be turned on. Left open, the EN pin is pulled down by a internal resistor to shut down the regulator.

Current Limit and Short circuit current protection

The GS7156 use a current mirror to monitor the output current. A small portion of the PMOS output transistor's current is mirrored onto a resistor such that the voltage across this resistor is proportional to the output current; this voltage is compared against the feedback voltage. Once the output current cannot exceeds the limit. The current is set to 620mA typically.

When the output voltage is less than 0.2V, the short circuit current protection starts and maintains the loading current to 40mA. The output can be shorted to ground without damaging the device.

Output Capacitor

The GS7156 is specifically designed to employ ceramic output capacitors as low as 1uF (X7R). The ceramic capacitors offer significant cost and space savings, along with high frequency noise filtering. Place the capacitors physically as close as possible to the device with wide and direct PCB traces.

Ceramic capacitors have different temperature characteristics and bias characteristics which depend on their dimensions and manufacturers. If the setting voltage is 2.5V or more and the

capacitor's dimensions for V_{OUT} equal to 1.0mm by 0.5mm or smaller than that, the capacitance value might be extremely low. As a result, the capacitance might be much less than expected value. In such cases, the operation might be unstable at low temperature ($-25^{\circ}C$ or less). In that case, use a larger capacity, or a large dimensions' capacitor. (For example 1.6mm by 0.8mm)

Input Capacitor

Good bypassing is recommended from input to ground to help improve AC performance. A 1uF (X7R) input capacitor or greater located as close as possible to the IC is recommended. Place the capacitors physically as close as possible to the device with wide and direct PCB traces.

Power Dissipation and Layout Considerations

Excessive power dissipation may cause thermal overload, and hence the increase of the IC junction temperature beyond a safe operating level. For continuous operation, it is highly recommended to keep the junction temperature below the maximum operation junction temperature $125^{\circ}C$ for maximum reliability.

The relationship between θ_{JA} and $T_{J(MAX)}$ can be calculated as:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$$

Where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum operation junction temperature $125^{\circ}C$, T_A is the ambient temperature and the θ_{JA} is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

The power dissipation definition in device is:

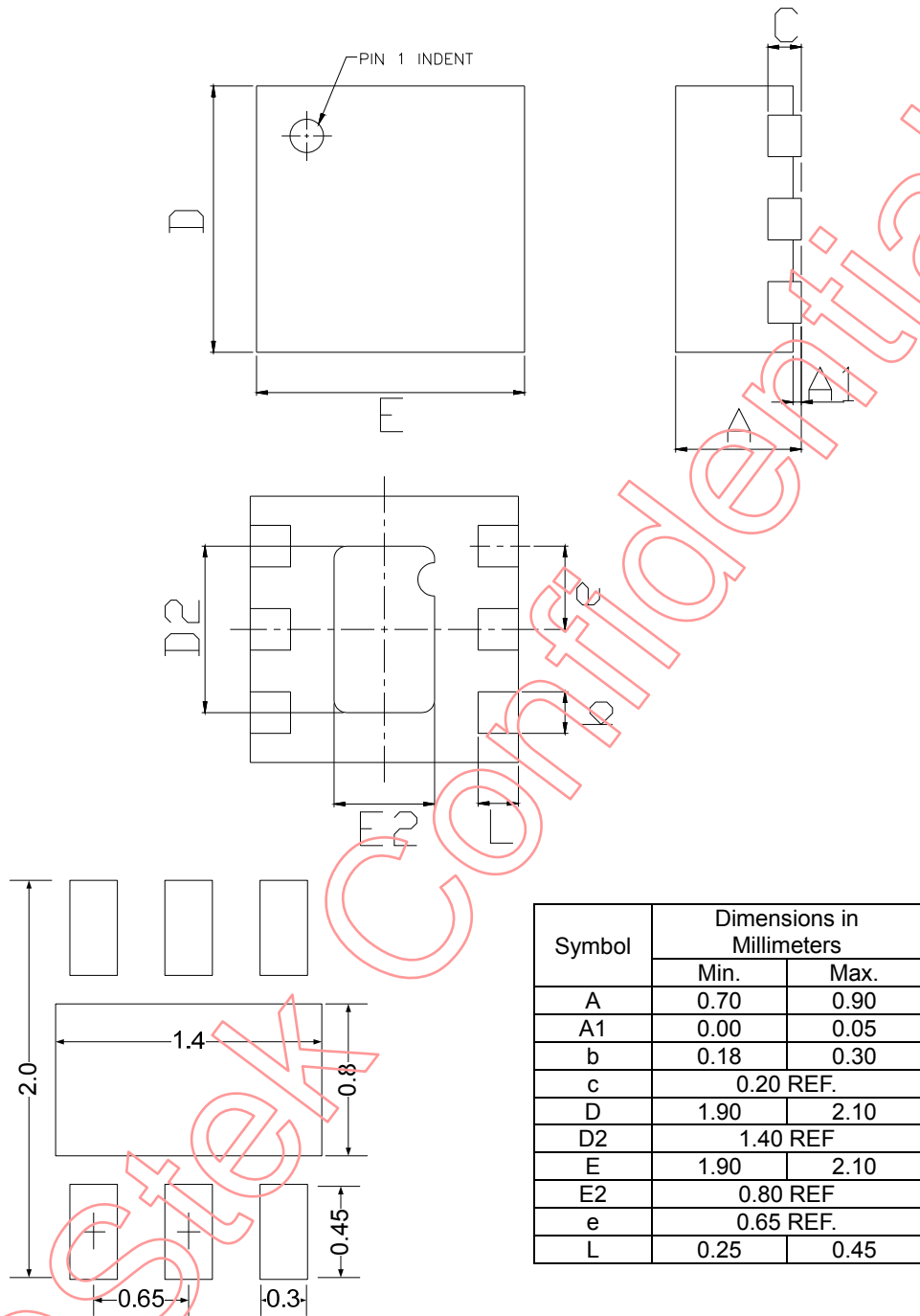
$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{DD} \times I_Q$$

As the above equations indicate, it is desirable to work ICs whose θ_{JA} values are small such that $T_{J(MAX)}$ does not increase strongly with P_D . To

avoid thermally overloading the GS7156, refrain from exceeding the absolute maximum junction temperature rating of 150°C under continuous operating condition. Overstressing the regulator with high loading currents and elevated input-to-output differential voltages can increase the IC die temperature significantly.

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Package Dimensions, TDFN6-2x2

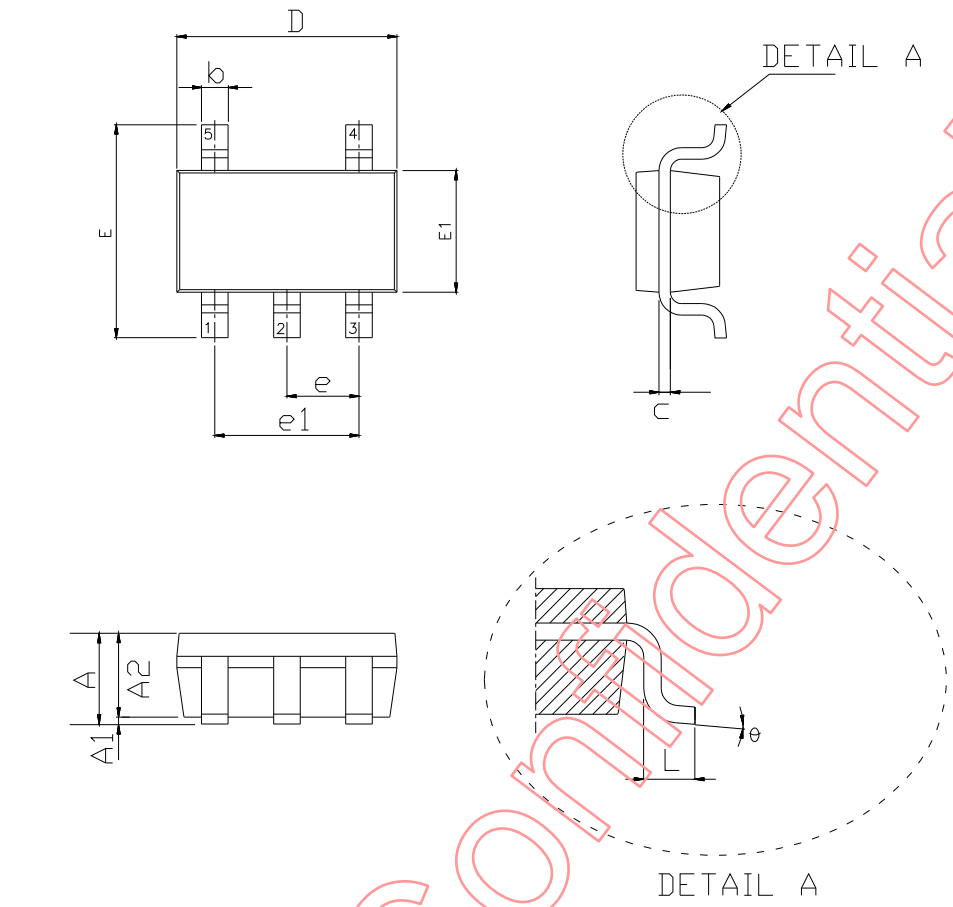


Unit: mm

Note

1. Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
2. Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
3. REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

Package Dimensions, SOT-23-5



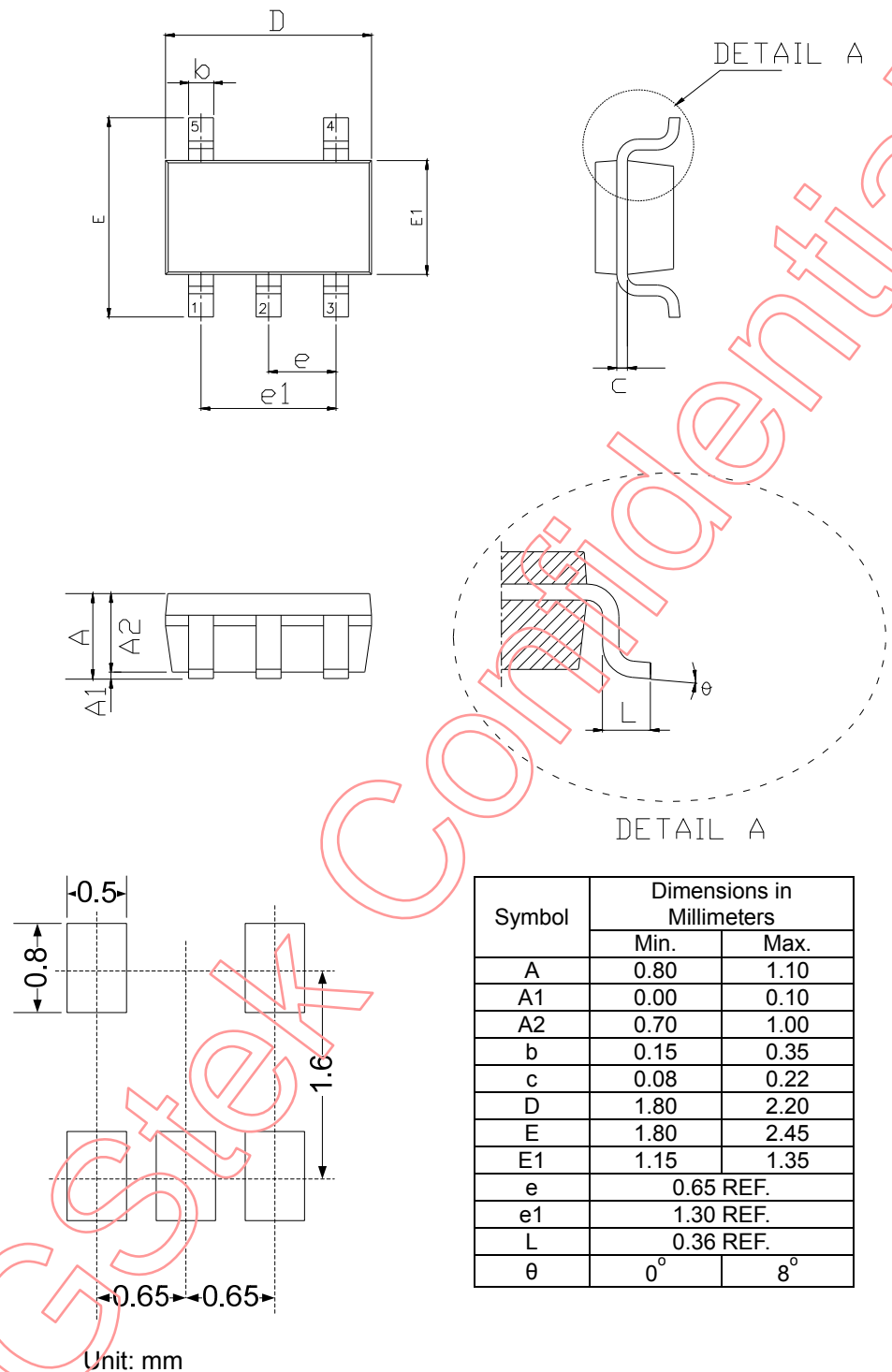
Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters	
	Min.	Max.
A	0.90	1.45
A1	0.00	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.30	0.50
c	0.08	0.25
D	2.70	3.10
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.20	1.80
e	0.95 REF.	
e1	1.90 REF.	
L	0.37 REF.	
θ	0°	10°

Unit: mm

Note

- 1.Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
- 2.Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
- 3.REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

Package Dimensions, SOT-353



Note

- 1.Min.: Minimum dimension specified.
- 2.Max.: Maximum dimension specified.
- 3.REF.: Reference. Normal/Regular dimension specified for reference.

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