

## 300mA Dual LDO Regulator

### General Description

The RT9055 is a dual channel, low noise, and low dropout regulator sourcing up to 300mA at each channel. The output voltage range is from 0.9V to 3.5V with an input voltage range from 1.5V to 5.5V.

The RT9055 offers 2% accuracy, extremely low dropout voltage and extremely low quiescent current (only 29µA per LDO). The shutdown current is near zero which is suitable for battery powered applications. The RT9055 also provides protection functions such as current limiting, output short circuit protection, and over temperature protection.

The RT9055 allows stable operation with very small ceramic output capacitors, hence minimizing required board space and component cost.

The RT9055 is available in a WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2 package.

### Ordering Information

RT9055-□□□

- Package Type  
WSC : WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2
- Output Voltage : VOUT1/VOUT2  
VOUT2 > VOUT1 is Recommended

Note :

Richtek products are :

- ▶ RoHS compliant and compatible with the current requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
- ▶ Suitable for use in SnPb or Pb-free soldering processes.

### Marking Information

For marking information, contact our sales representative directly or through a Richtek distributor located in your area.

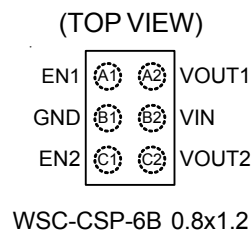
### Features

- Wide Operating Voltage Range : 1.5V to 5.5V
- Low Noise for RF Application
- No Noise Bypass Capacitor Required
- Fast Response in Line/Load Transient
- TTL Logic Controlled Shutdown Input
- Low Temperature Coefficient
- Dual LDO Outputs (300mA/300mA)
- Ultra-Low Quiescent Current : 29µA/LDO
- High Output Accuracy 2%
- Short Current Protection
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Current Limit Protection
- Short Circuit Thermal Folded Back Protection
- RoHS Compliant and Halogen Free

### Applications

- Cellular Handsets
- Battery Powered Equipment
- Hand-Held Instruments
- Portable Information Appliances

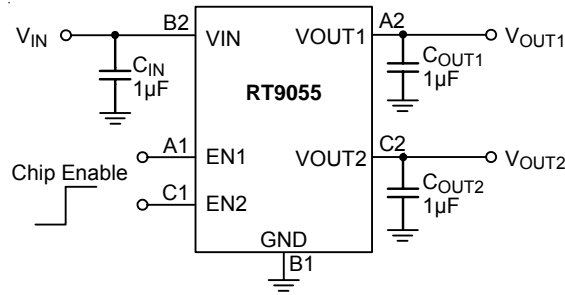
### Pin Configurations



### Available Voltage Version

Code	Voltage	Code	Voltage	Code	Voltage
A	3.5	B	1.3	C	1.2
D	1.85	E	2.1	F	1.5
G	1.8	H	2	J	2.5
K	2.6	L	2.7	M	2.8
N	2.85	P	3	Q	3.1
R	3.2	S	3.3	T	2.65
V	2.9	W	1.6	X	3.15
Y	1.9	U	1.4	Z	1.25

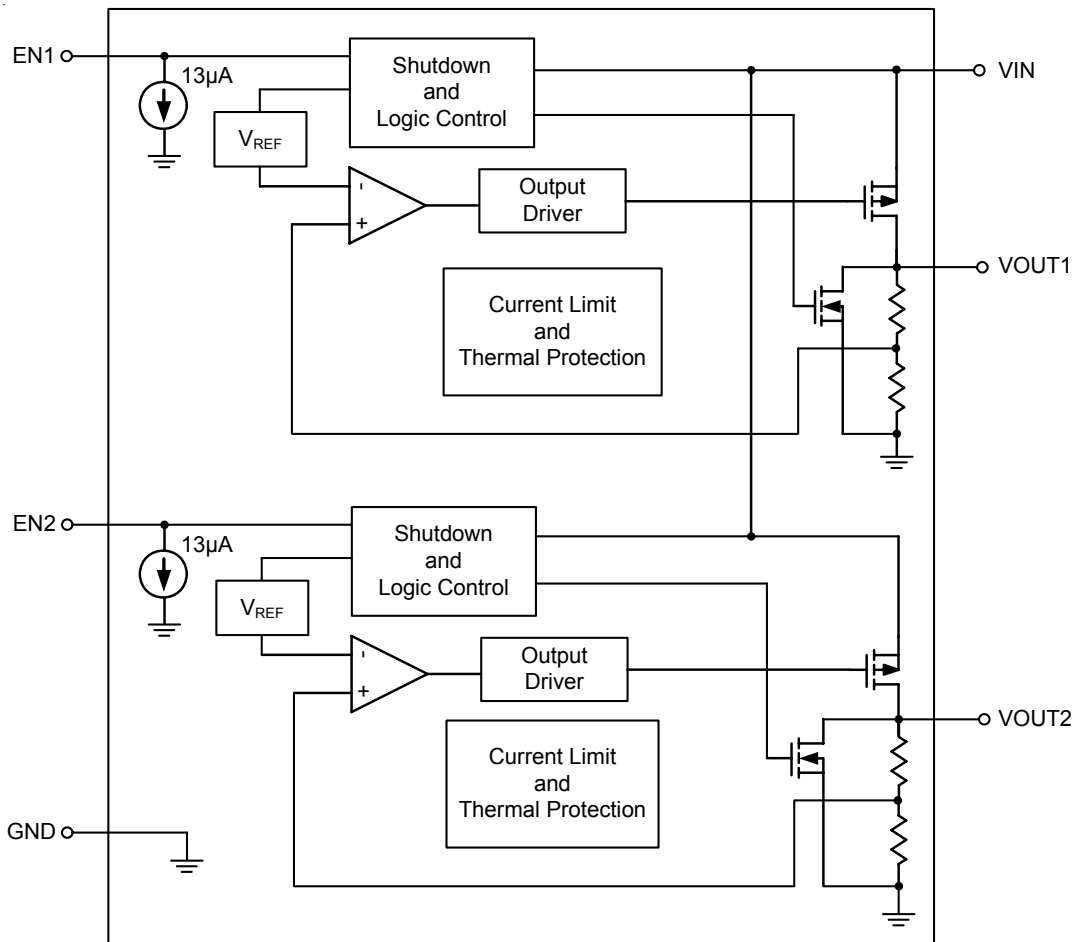
## Typical Application Circuit



## Functional Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function
A1	EN1	LDO1 Enable (Active High).
A2	VOUT1	LDO1 Output Voltage.
B1	GND	Ground.
B2	VIN	Supply Input.
C1	EN2	LDO2 Enable (Active High).
C2	VOUT2	LDO2 Output Voltage.

## Function Block Diagram



**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

- Supply Input Voltage,  $V_{IN}$  ----- -0.3V to 6V
- Other I/O Pins Voltages ----- -0.3V to 6V
- Power Dissipation,  $P_D @ T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
 WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2 ----- 0.670W
- Package Thermal Resistance (Note 2)  
 WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2,  $\theta_{JA}$  ----- 148°C/W
- Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) ----- 260°C
- Junction Temperature ----- 150°C
- Storage Temperature Range ----- -65°C to 150°C
- ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)  
 HBM (Human Body Model) ----- 2kV  
 MM (Machine Model) ----- 200V

**Recommended Operating Conditions** (Note 4)

- Supply Input Voltage,  $V_{IN}$  ----- 1.5V to 5.5V
- Junction Temperature Range ----- -40°C to 125°C
- Ambient Temperature Range ----- -40°C to 85°C

**Electrical Characteristics**

( $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>Input Power Supply</b>							
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	$V_{DROP}$	$V_{OUT} = 1.2V$ to $1.4V$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$	50	--	550	mV	
		$V_{OUT} = 1.5V$ to $2.4V$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$	40	--	400		
		$V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ to $3.5V$ , $I_{OUT} = 300\text{mA}$	20	--	300		
Output Voltage Range	$V_{OUT}$		0.9	--	3.5	V	
$V_{OUT}$ Accuracy	$\Delta V$	$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$ to $300\text{mA}$	-2	--	2	%	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{LINE}$	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 1)$ to $5.5V$ , $I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$	-2	--	2	%	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{LOAD}$	$1\text{mA} < I_{OUT} < 300\text{mA}$	-1.5	--	1.5	%	
Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$	$R_{LOAD} = 0\Omega$	350	600	--	mA	
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	$V_{EN} > 1.5V$	--	58	--	$\mu\text{A}$	
Shutdown Current	$I_{SHDN}$	$V_{EN} < 0.4V$	--	--	1	$\mu\text{A}$	
EN Input Threshold Voltage	Logic-High	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$ , Power On	1.2	--	--	V
	Logic-Low	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$ , Shutdown	--	--	0.4	
$V_{OUT}$ Discharge Resistance in Shutdown (Note 6)		$V_{IN} = 5V$ , $EN1 = EN2 = GND$	--	3	--	$\text{k}\Omega$	
EN Pull Low Current	$I_{EN}$		8	13	18	$\mu\text{A}$	
Thermal Shutdown	$T_{SD}$		--	170	--	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$\Delta T_{SD}$		--	40	--	$^\circ\text{C}$	

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	f = 100Hz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	70	--	dB
		f = 1kHz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	70	--	
		f = 10kHz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	70	--	
		f = 100kHz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	54	--	
		f = 200kHz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	45	--	
		f = 300kHz, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$ , $C_{OUT} = 2.2\mu F$ , $I_{LOAD} = 50mA$	--	38	--	
Output Voltage Noise		$C_{OUT1} = C_{OUT2} = 10\mu F$ , 10Hz to 100kHz, $I_{OUT1} = I_{OUT2} = 1mA$	--	100	--	$\mu V_{RMS}$

**Note 1.** Stresses beyond those listed “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

**Note 2.**  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  on a high effective thermal conductivity four-layer test board per JEDEC 51-7. The CSP balls connect directly to the internal GND copper plane by 2 vias, the via diameter is about 1mm.

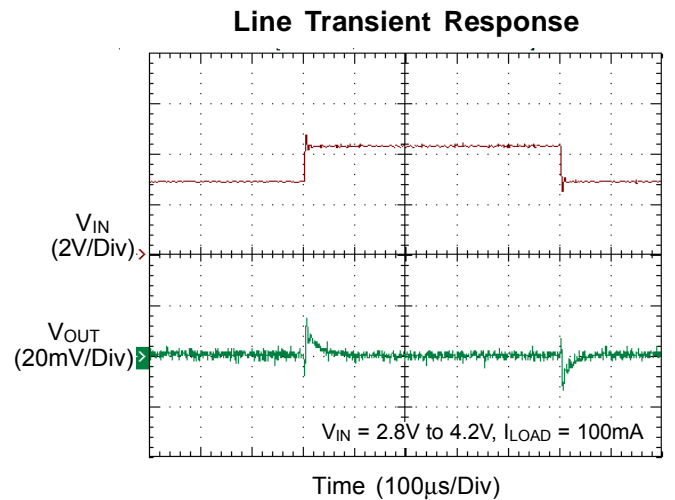
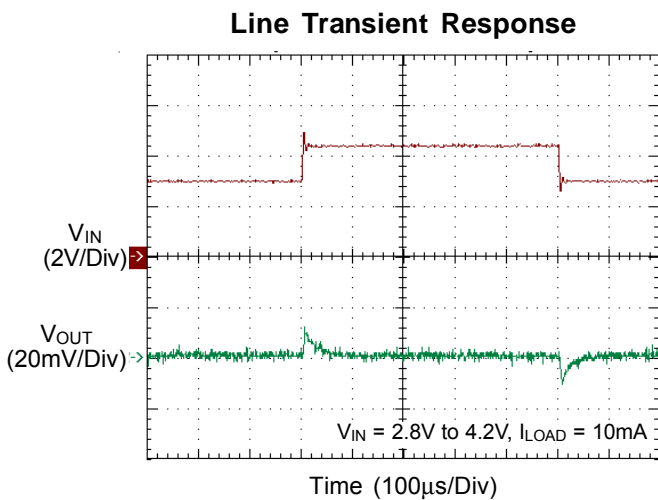
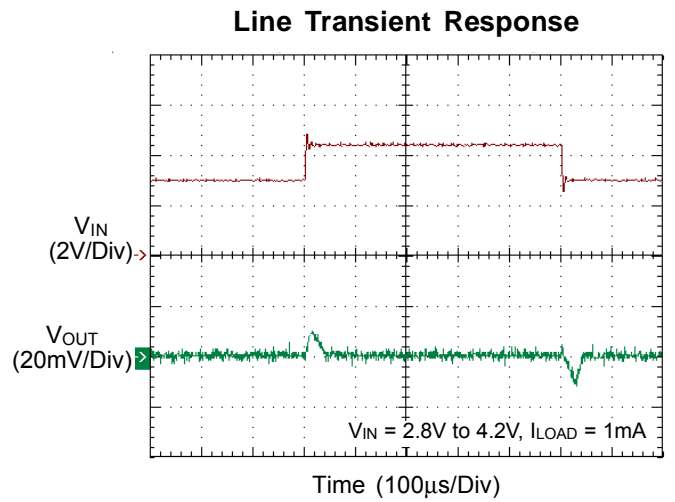
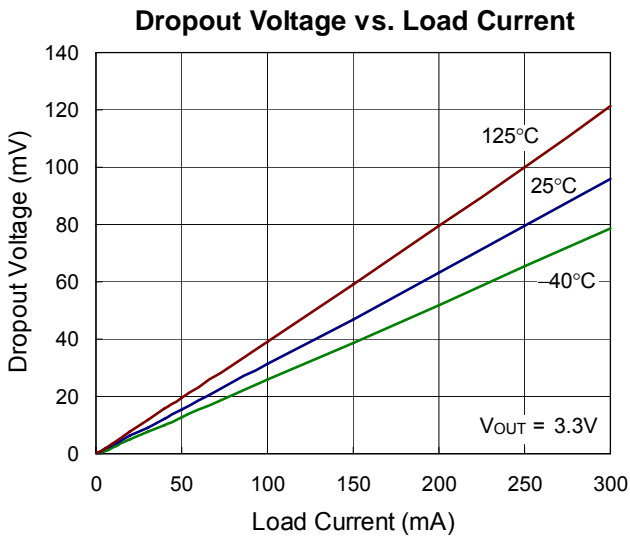
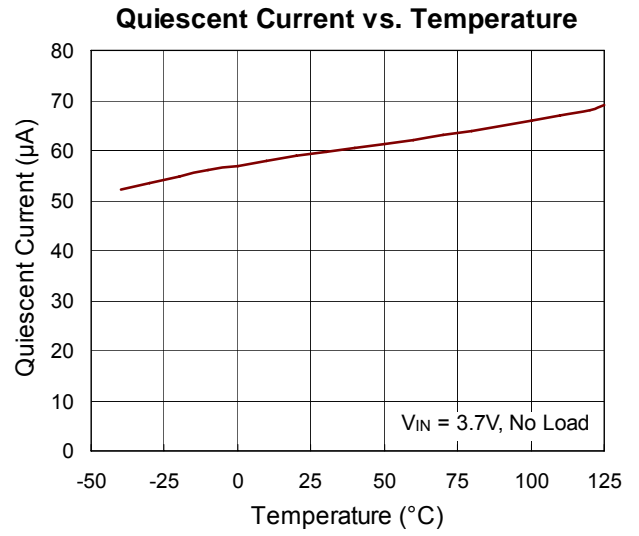
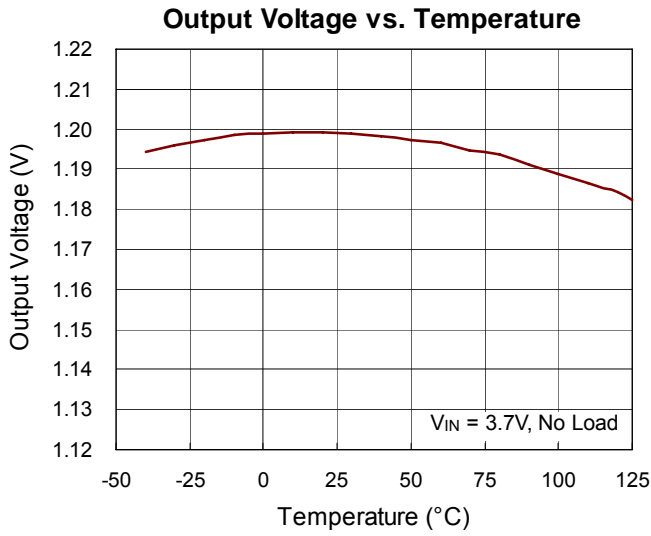
**Note 3.** Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precaution is recommended.

**Note 4.** The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions.

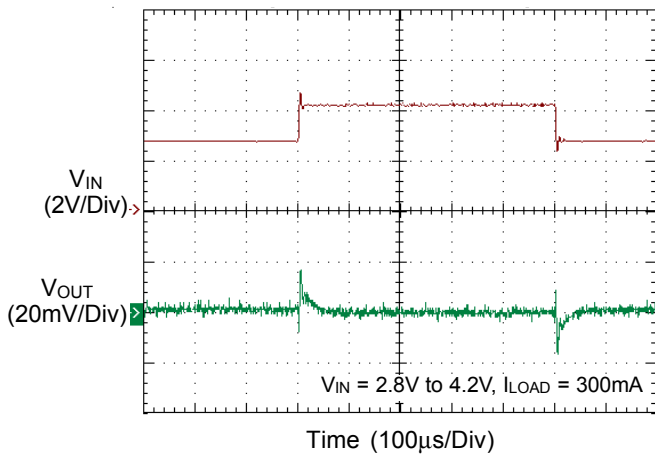
**Note 5.** The dropout voltage is defined as  $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ , which is measured when  $V_{OUT}$  is  $V_{OUT(NORMAL)} - 100mV$ .

**Note 6.** It is guaranteed by design.

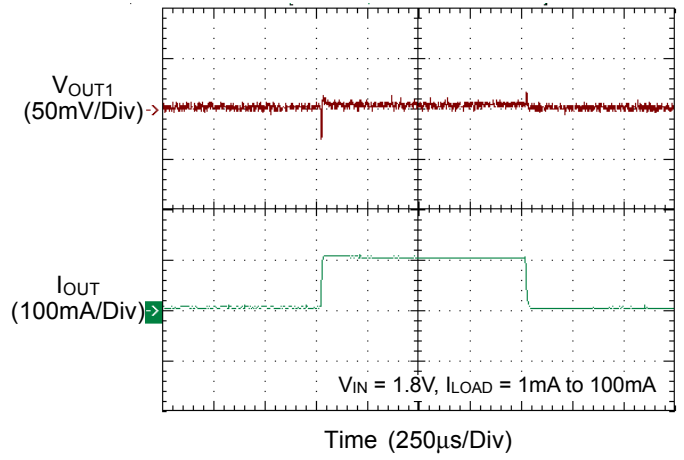
**Typical Operating Characteristics**



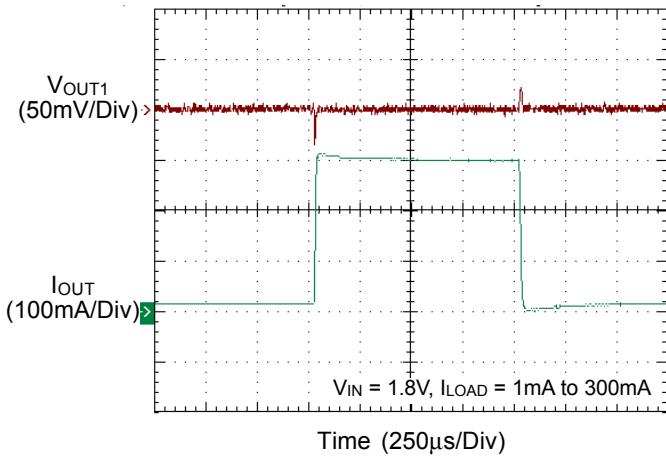
Line Transient Response



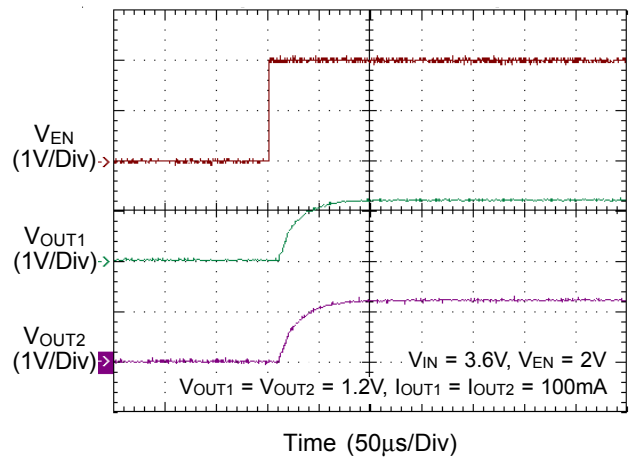
Load Transient Response



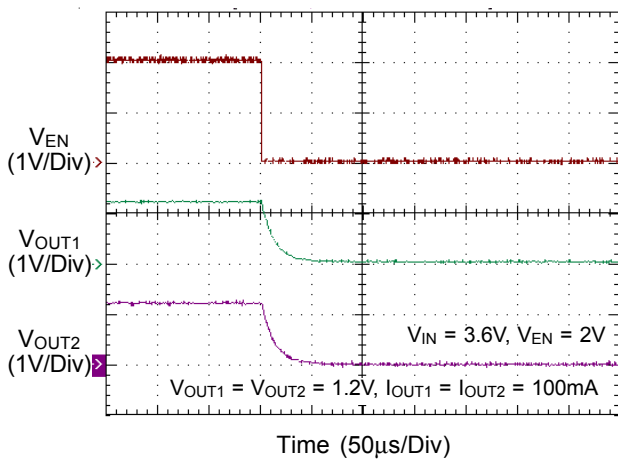
Load Transient Response



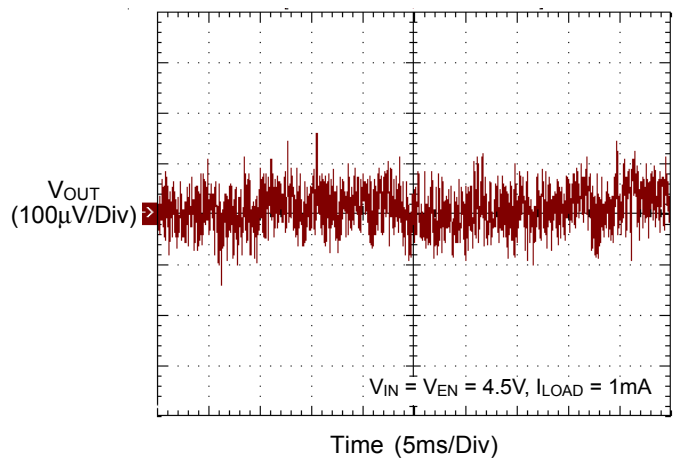
Power On from EN

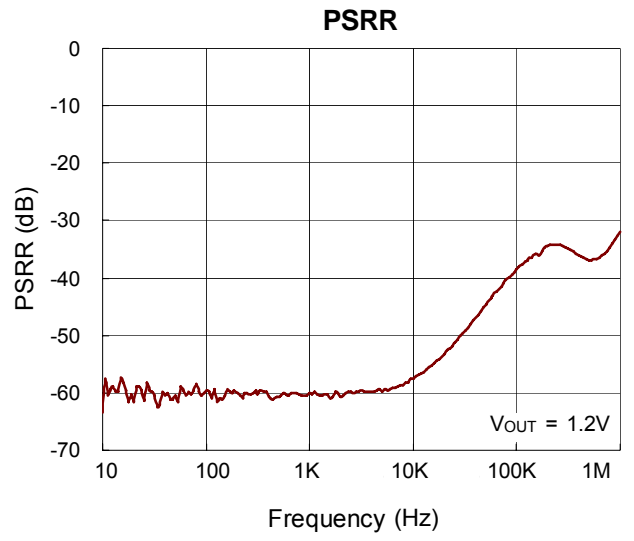
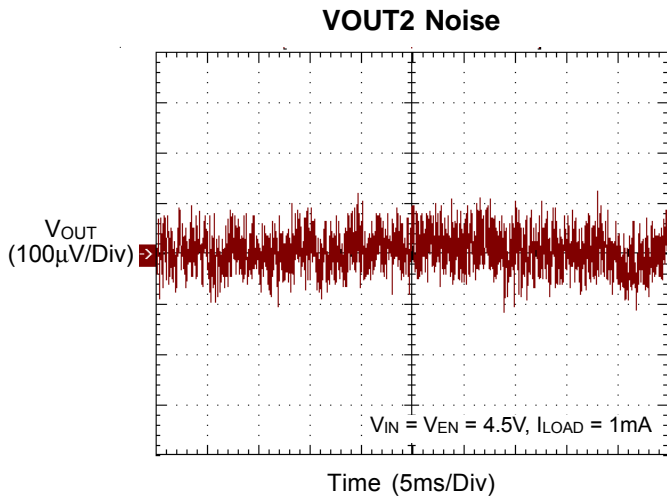


Power Off from EN



VOUT1 Noise





**Applications Information**

Like any low-dropout regulator, the external capacitors used with the RT9055 must be carefully selected for regulator stability and performance. Using a capacitor whose value is >1μF on the RT9055 input and the amount of capacitance can be increased without limit. The input capacitor must be located a distance of not more than 0.5 inch from the input pin of the IC and returned to a clean analog ground. Any good quality ceramic or tantalum can be used for this capacitor. The capacitor with larger value and lower ESR (equivalent series resistance) provides better PSRR and line-transient response.

The output capacitor must meet both requirements for minimum amount of capacitance and ESR in all LDOs application. The RT9055 is designed specifically to work with low ESR ceramic output capacitor in space-saving and performance consideration. Using a ceramic capacitor whose value is at least 1μF with ESR is > 20mΩ on the RT9055 output ensures stability. The RT9055 still works well with output capacitor of other types due to the wide stable ESR range. Figure 1 shows the curves of allowable ESR range as a function of load current for various output capacitor values. Output capacitor of larger capacitance can reduce noise and improve load transient response, stability, and PSRR. The output capacitor should be located not more than 0.5 inch from the VOUT pin of the RT9055 and returned to a clean analog ground.

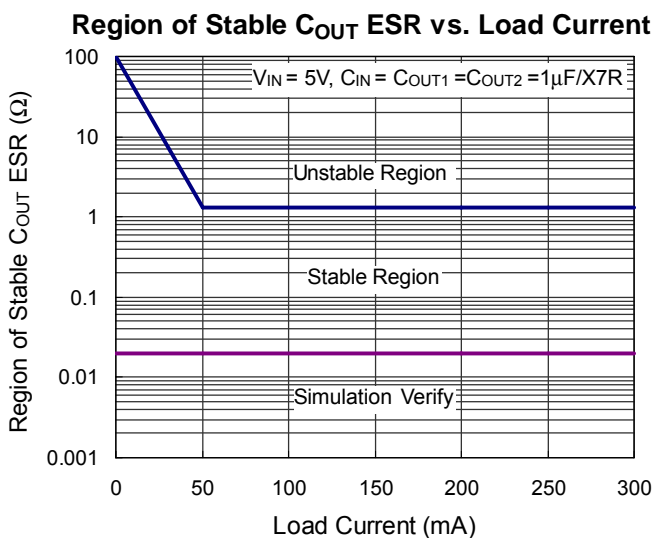


Figure 1. Stable C<sub>OUT</sub> ESR Range

**Thermal Considerations**

For continuous operation, do not exceed absolute maximum junction temperature. The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the IC package, PCB layout, rate of surrounding airflow, and difference between junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated by the following formula :

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

where T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> is the maximum junction temperature, T<sub>A</sub> is the ambient temperature, and θ<sub>JA</sub> is the junction to ambient thermal resistance.

For recommended operating condition specifications, the maximum junction temperature is 125°C. For WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2 package, the thermal resistance, θ<sub>JA</sub>, is 148°C/W on a standard JEDEC 51-7 four-layer thermal test board. The maximum power dissipation at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C can be calculated by the following formula :

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (125^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}) / (148^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}) = 0.670\text{W}$$

for WL-CSP-6B 0.8x1.2 package

The maximum power dissipation depends on the operating ambient temperature for fixed T<sub>J (MAX)</sub> and thermal resistance, θ<sub>JA</sub>. The derating curves in Figure 2 allow the designer to see the effect of rising ambient temperature on the maximum power dissipation.

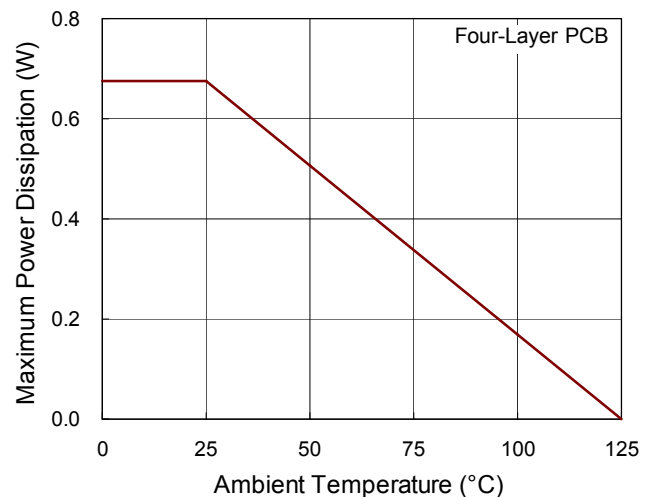
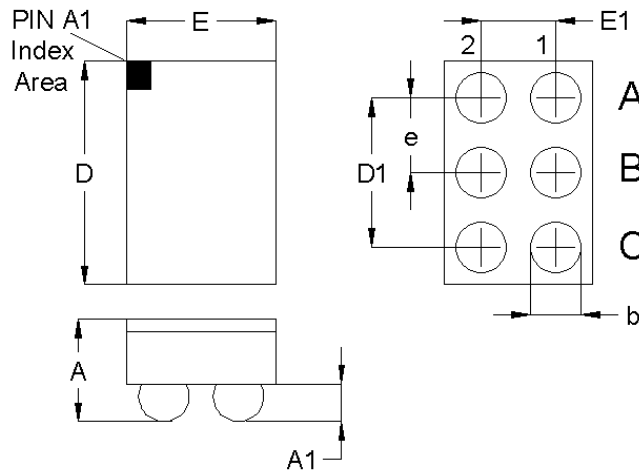


Figure 2. Derating Curve of Maximum Power Dissipation



**Outline Dimension**



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.500	0.600	0.020	0.024
A1	0.170	0.230	0.007	0.009
b	0.240	0.300	0.009	0.012
D	1.150	1.250	0.045	0.049
D1	0.800		0.031	
E	0.750	0.850	0.030	0.033
E1	0.400		0.016	
e	0.400		0.016	

**6B WL-CSP 0.8x1.2 Package (BSC)**

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