
300mA SMALL DUAL LDO REGULATOR

NO. EA-202-090904

OUTLINE

The RP154x Series are CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy, low supply current, low dropout, and high ripple rejection. Each of these voltage regulator ICs consists of a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, resistors for setting output voltage, a short current limit circuit, a chip enable circuit, and so on.

These ICs perform with low dropout voltage due to built-in transistor with low ON resistance. Low supply current and a chip enable function prolongs the battery life of each system. The ripple rejection, line transient response and load transient response of the RP154 Series are excellent, thus these ICs are very suitable for the power supply for hand-held communication equipment.

The output voltage of these ICs is internally fixed. Since the packages for these ICs are SOT-23-6 and DFN1216-8, and dual LDO regulators are included in each package, high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

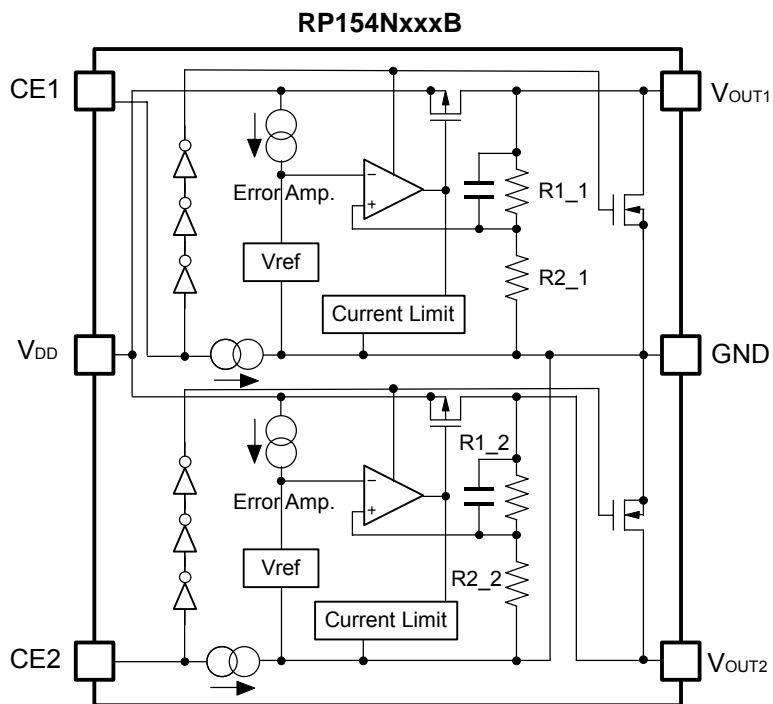
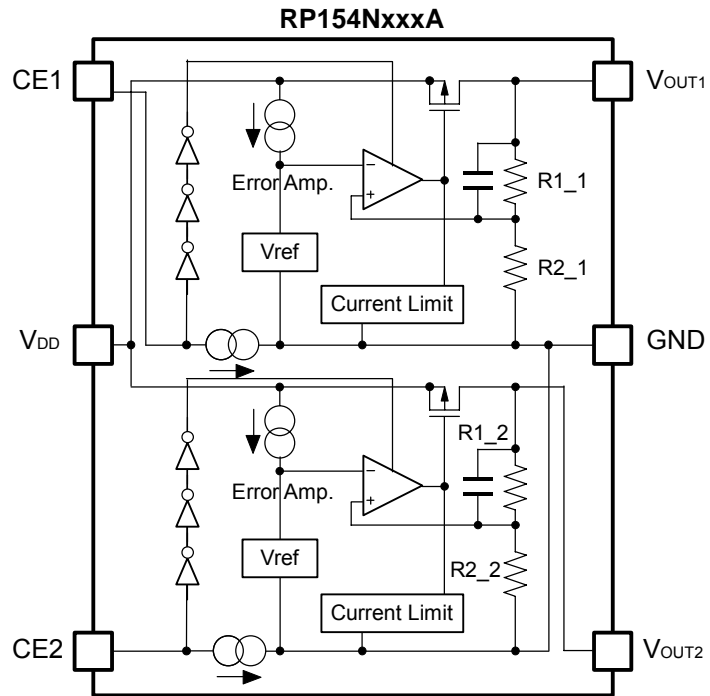
FEATURES

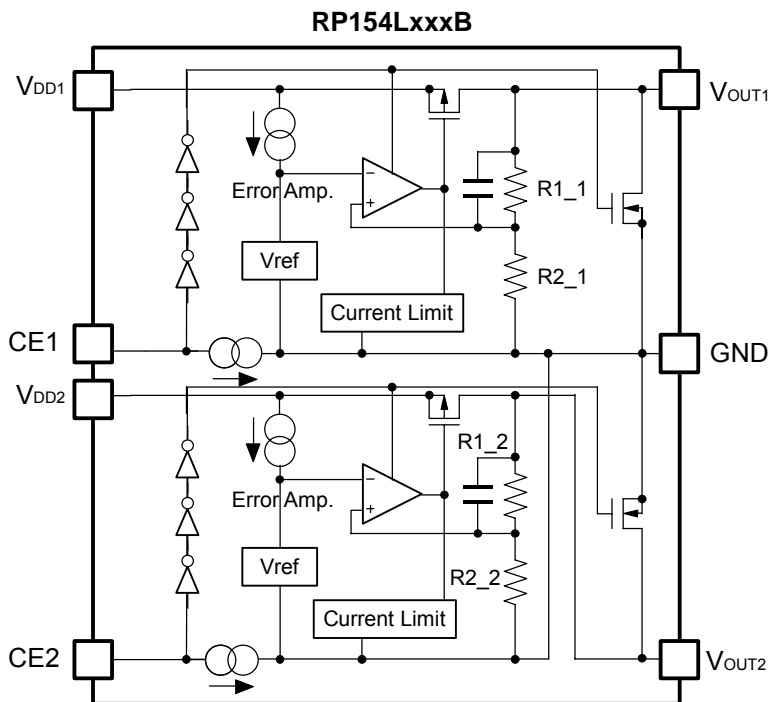
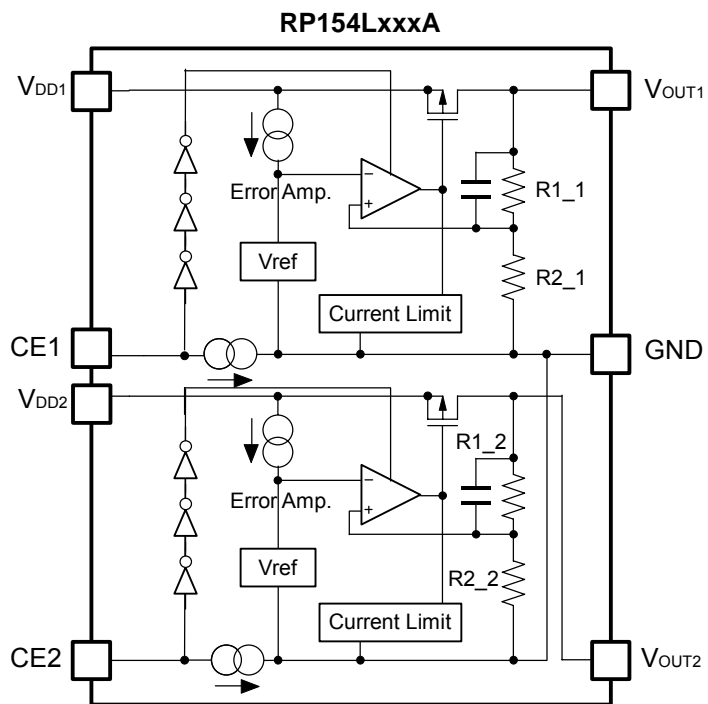
- Supply Current Typ. 50 μ A \times 2 (VR1&VR2)
- Standby Current Typ. 0.1 μ A \times 2 (VR1&VR2)
- Input Voltage Range 1.4V to 5.25V
- Output Voltage Range 0.8V to 3.6V
- Output Voltage Accuracy \pm 1.0% ($V_{OUT}>2.0V$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage Typ. \pm 80ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
- Dropout Voltage Typ. 0.24V ($I_{OUT}=300mA$, $V_{OUT}=2.5V$)
- Ripple Rejection Typ. 70dB ($f=1kHz$)
- Line Regulation Typ. 0.02%/V
- Packages DFN1216-8, SOT-23-6
- Built-in Fold Back Protection Circuit Typ. 60mA (Current at short mode)
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC 1.0 μ F or more

APPLICATIONS

- Power source for portable communication equipment.
- Power source for electrical appliances such as cameras, VCRs and camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.

BLOCK DIAGRAMS





SELECTION GUIDE

The output voltage, auto discharge function*, and the taping type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request.

The selection can be made with designating the part number as shown below;

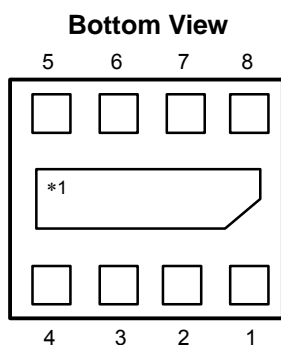
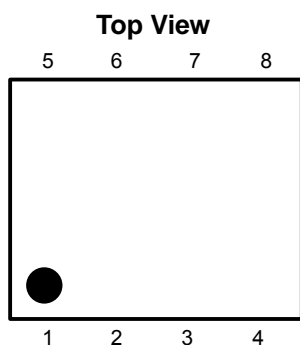
RP154xxxxx-xx-x ← Part Number
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 a b c d e

| Code | Contents |
|------|--|
| a | Designation of Package Type: L: DFN1216-8 N: SOT-23-6 |
| b | Setting combination of 2ch Output Voltage (V _{OUT}): Serial Number for Voltage setting from 001, Stepwise setting with a step of 0.1V in the range of 0.8V to 3.6V is possible for each channel. |
| c | Designation of Mask Option: A: without auto discharge function* at OFF state. B: with auto discharge function* at OFF state |
| d | Designation of Taping Type: TR: SOT-23-6 E2: DFN1216-8 |
| e | Designation of composition of plating: -F: Lead free plating (SOT-23-6) None: Pd plating (DFN1216-8) |

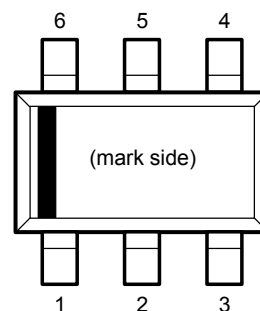
*) When the mode is into standby with CE signal, auto discharge transistor turns on, and it makes the turn-off speed faster than normal type.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

• DFN1216-8



• SOT-23-6



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

• DFN1216-8

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | GND | Ground Pin ^{*2} |
| 2 | V _{OUT1} | Output Pin 1 |
| 3 | V _{OUT2} | Output Pin 2 |
| 4 | GND | Ground Pin ^{*2} |
| 5 | CE2 | Chip Enable Pin 2 ("H" Active) |
| 6 | V _{DD2} | Input Pin |
| 7 | V _{DD1} | Input Pin |
| 8 | CE1 | Chip Enable Pin 1 ("H" Active) |

*1) Tab is GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.)

The tab is better to be connected to the GND, but leaving it open is also acceptable.

*2) The GND pin must be wired together when it is mounted on board.

• SOT-23-6

| Pin No. | Symbol | Description |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | CE1 | Chip Enable Pin 1 ("H" Active) |
| 2 | V _{DD} | Input Pin |
| 3 | CE2 | Chip Enable Pin 2 ("H" Active) |
| 4 | V _{OUT2} | Output Pin 2 |
| 5 | GND | Ground Pin |
| 6 | V _{OUT1} | Output Pin 1 |

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Item | Rating | Unit |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| V_{IN} | Input Voltage | 6.0 | V |
| V_{CE} | Input Voltage (CE Pin) | -0.3 to 6.0 | V |
| V_{OUT1}, V_{OUT2} | Output Voltage | -0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$ | V |
| I_{OUT1}, I_{OUT2} | Output Current | 400 | mA |
| P_D | Power Dissipation (DFN1216-8)* | 625 | mW |
| | Power Dissipation (SOT-23-6)* | 420 | |
| T_{opt} | Operating Temperature Range | -40 to 85 | °C |
| T_{stg} | Storage Temperature Range | -55 to 125 | °C |

*) For Power Dissipation, please refer to PACKAGE INFORMATION.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

• RP154x

$V_{IN}=\text{Set } V_{OUT}+1.0\text{V}$ ($V_{OUT} > 1.5\text{V}$), $V_{IN}=2.5\text{V}$ ($V_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{V}$), $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$, $C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1.0\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted.

The specification in is checked and guaranteed by design engineering at $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$.

VR1/VR2

$T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$

| Symbol | Item | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|----|
| V_{OUT} | Output Voltage | $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}$ | $\times 0.99$ | | $\times 1.01$ | V |
| | | | $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0\text{V}$ | -20 | | +20 | mV |
| | | $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}$ | $\times 0.97$ | | $\times 1.03$ | V |
| | | | $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0\text{V}$ | -60 | | +60 | mV |
| I_{OUT} | Output Current | | 300 | | | mA | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$ | Load Regulation | $1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 300\text{mA}$ | | 15 | 40 | mV | |
| V_{DIF} | Dropout Voltage | Refer to the following table. | | | | | |
| I_{SS} | Supply Current | $I_{OUT}=0\text{mA}$ | | 50 | 75 | μA | |
| $I_{standby}$ | Standby Current | $V_{CE}=0\text{V}$ | | 0.1 | 1.0 | μA | |
| $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$ | Line Regulation | Set $V_{OUT}+0.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.0\text{V}$ | | 0.02 | 0.10 | %/V | |
| RR | Ripple Rejection | $f=1\text{kHz}$, Ripple 0.2Vp-p $V_{IN}=\text{Set } V_{OUT}+1\text{V}$, $I_{OUT}=30\text{mA}$ (In case that $V_{OUT} \leq 2.0\text{V}$, $V_{IN}=3\text{V}$) | | 70 | | dB | |
| V_{IN} | Input Voltage* | | 1.40 | | 5.25 | V | |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_{opt}}$ | Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | ± 80 | | ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |
| I_{lim} | Short Current Limit | $V_{OUT}=0\text{V}$ | | 60 | | mA | |
| I_{PD} | CE Pull-down Current | | | 0.3 | | μA | |
| V_{CEH} | CE Input Voltage "H" | | 1.0 | | | V | |
| V_{CEL} | CE Input Voltage "L" | | | | 0.4 | V | |
| en | Output Noise | $\text{BW}=10\text{Hz to } 100\text{kHz}$ | | 75 | | μVrms | |
| R_{LOW} | Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance (of B version) | $V_{IN}=4.0\text{V}$, $V_{CE}=0\text{V}$ | | 50 | | Ω | |

*) The maximum Input Voltage of the ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS is 5.25V. In case of exceeding this specification, the IC must be operated on condition that the Input Voltage is up to 5.5V and the total operating time is within 500hrs.

All of unit are tested and specified under load conditions such that $T_j \approx T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ except for Output Noise, Ripple Rejection, Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient and Thermal Shutdown.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

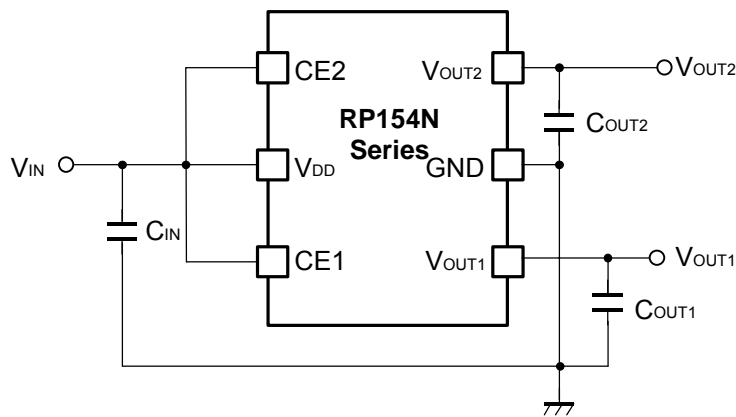
• Dropout Voltage by Output Voltage

T_{opt}=25°C

| Output Voltage V _{OUT} (V) | Dropout Voltage V _{DIF} (V) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| | Condition | Typ. | Max. |
| V _{OUT} =0.8 | I _{OUT} =300mA | 0.56 | 0.72 |
| V _{OUT} =0.9 | | 0.51 | 0.65 |
| 1.0 ≤ V _{OUT} < 1.2 | | 0.46 | 0.59 |
| 1.2 ≤ V _{OUT} < 1.4 | | 0.39 | 0.50 |
| 1.4 ≤ V _{OUT} < 1.7 | | 0.35 | 0.44 |
| 1.7 ≤ V _{OUT} < 2.1 | | 0.30 | 0.39 |
| 2.1 ≤ V _{OUT} < 2.5 | | 0.26 | 0.34 |
| 2.5 ≤ V _{OUT} < 3.0 | | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| 3.0 ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 3.6 | | 0.22 | 0.29 |

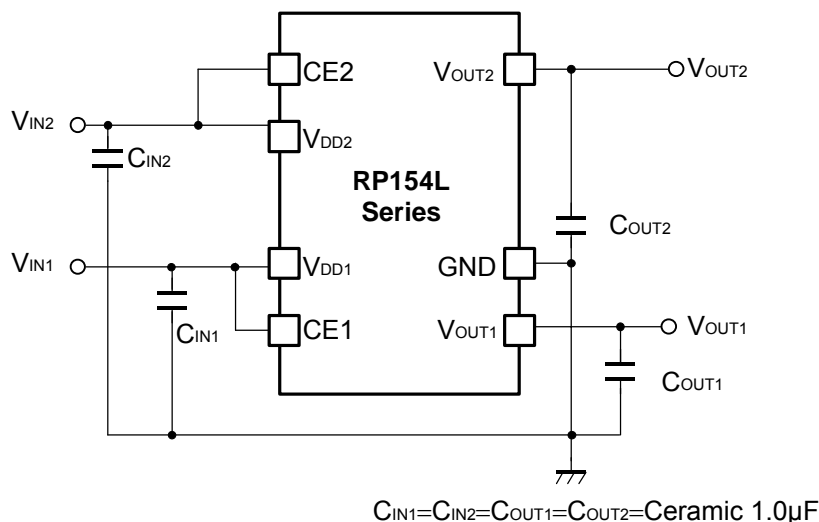
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

• RP154NxxxA/B



C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=Ceramic 1.0μF

- RP154LxxxA/B



TECHNICAL NOTES

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

Phase Compensation

In these ICs, phase compensation is made for securing stable operation even if the load current is varied.

For this purpose, use capacitors ($1.0\mu\text{F}$ or more) for C_{OUT1} and C_{OUT2} with good frequency characteristics and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance).

Note: If additional ceramic capacitors are connected with parallel to the output pin with an output capacitor for phase compensation, the operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with as same external components as ones to be used on the PCB. If the tantalum capacitor is used and its ESR (equivalent series resistance) is too large, the output may be unstable, therefore, fully evaluation is necessary.

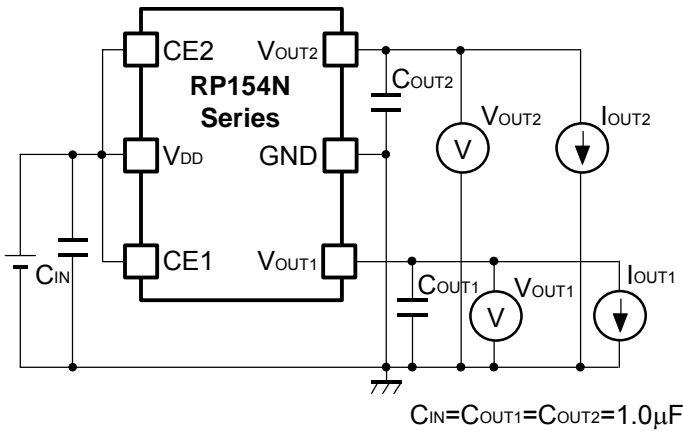
PCB Layout

Make V_{DD} and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect capacitors with a capacitance value as much as $1.0\mu\text{F}$ or more between V_{DD} and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins (C_{IN1}/C_{IN2}).

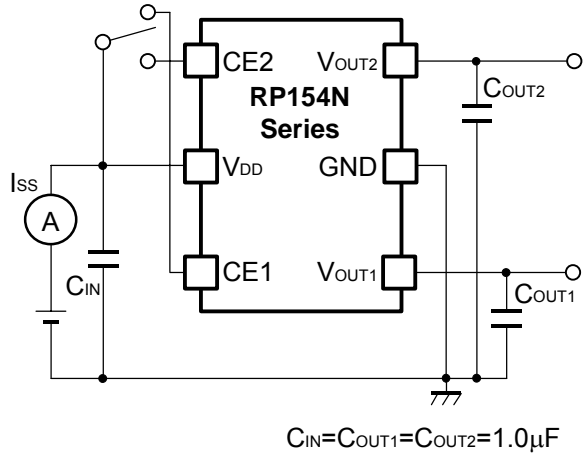
Set external components, especially the output capacitors, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible (C_{OUT1}/C_{OUT2}).

TEST CIRCUITS

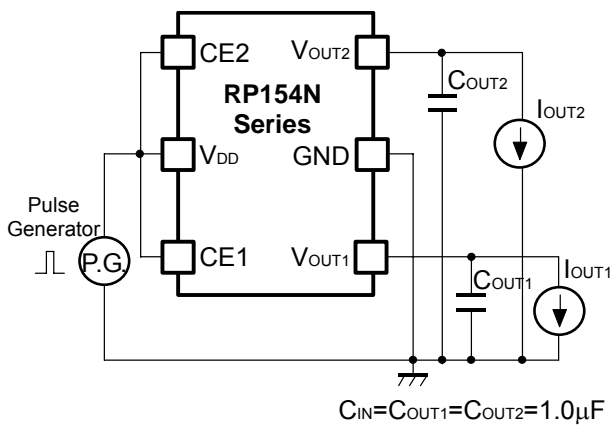
- RP154NxxxA/B



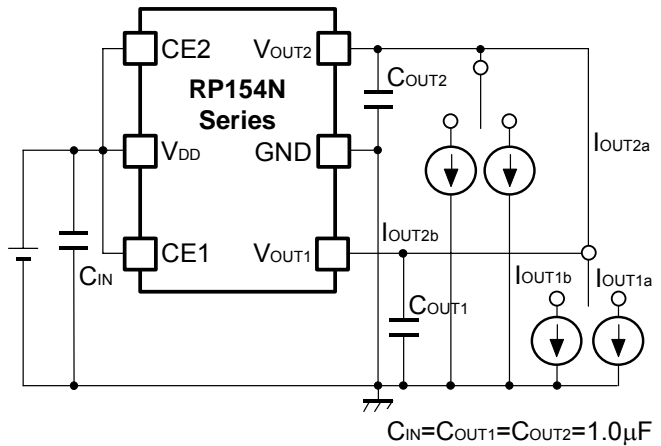
Basic Test Circuit



Supply Current Test Circuit

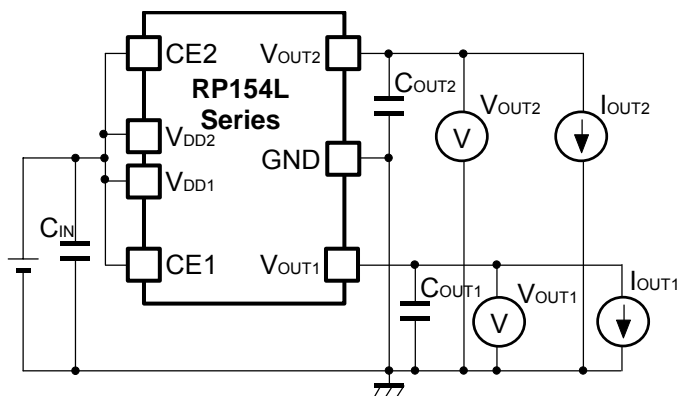


Ripple Rejection & Line Transient Response Test Circuit



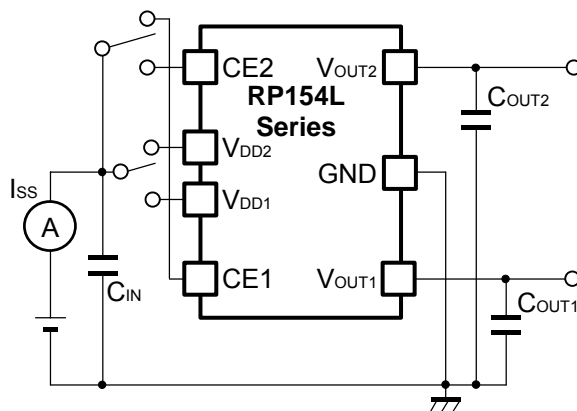
Load Transient Response Test Circuit

• RP154LxxxA/B



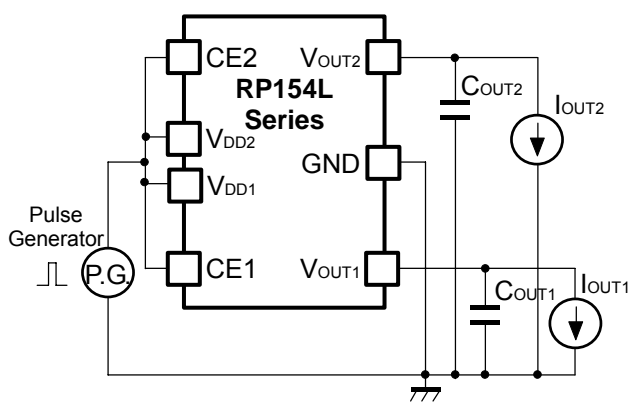
$C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$

Basic Test Circuit



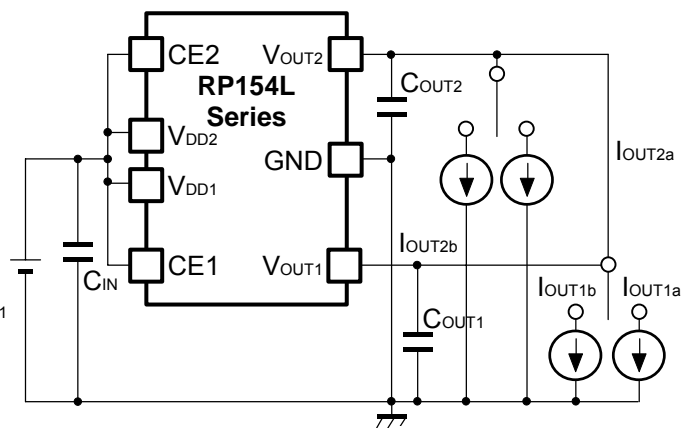
$C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$

Supply Current Test Circuit



$C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$

Ripple Rejection & Line Transient Response Test Circuit

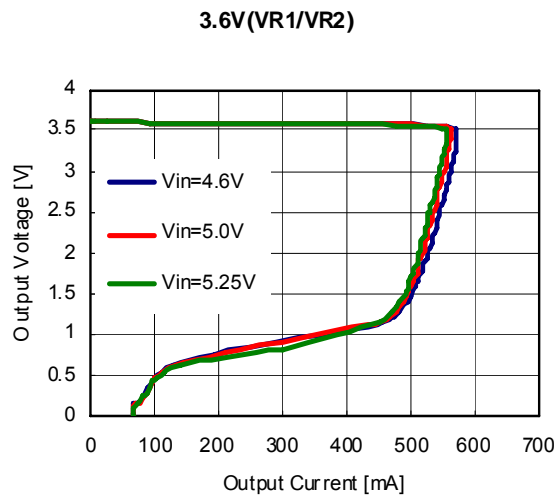
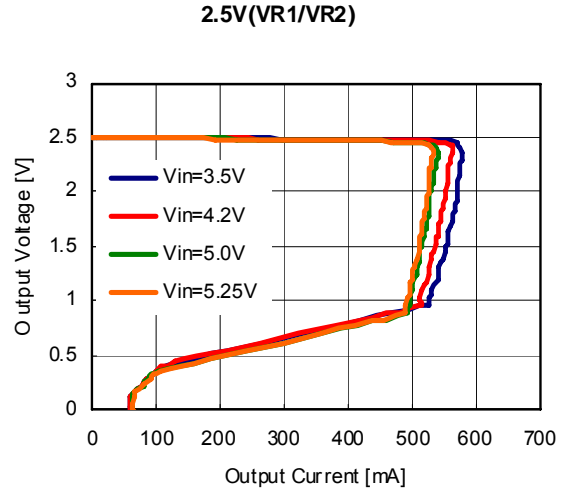
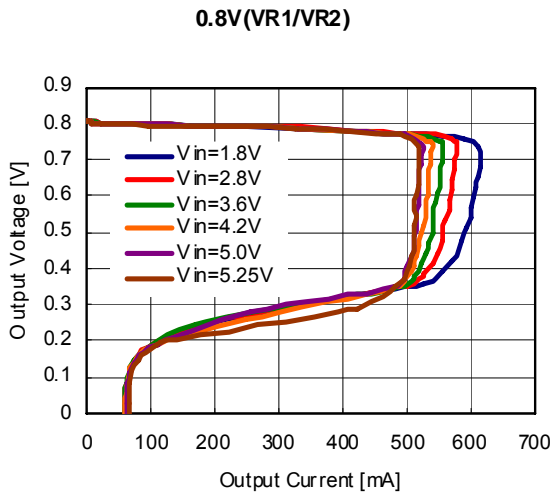


$C_{IN}=C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$

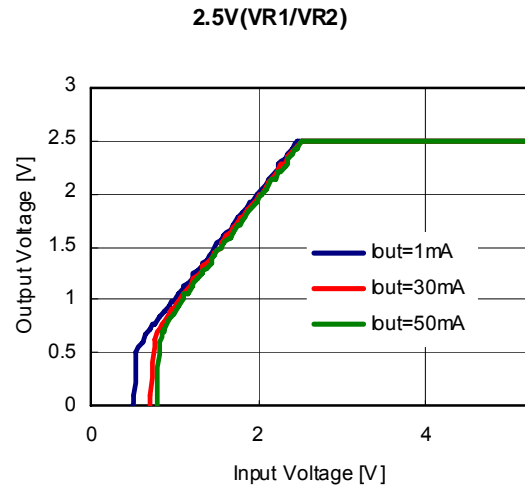
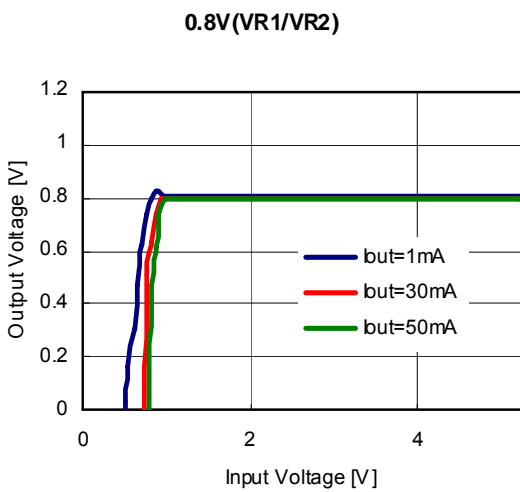
Load Transient Response Test Circuit

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

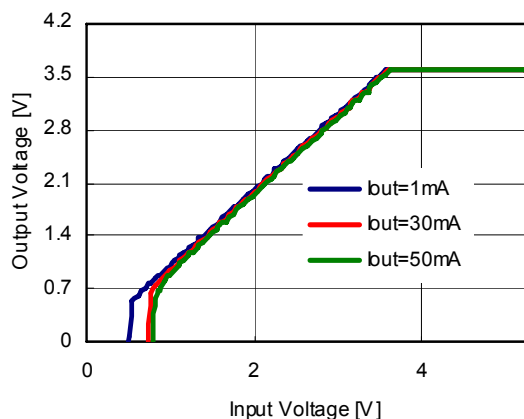
1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)



2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)

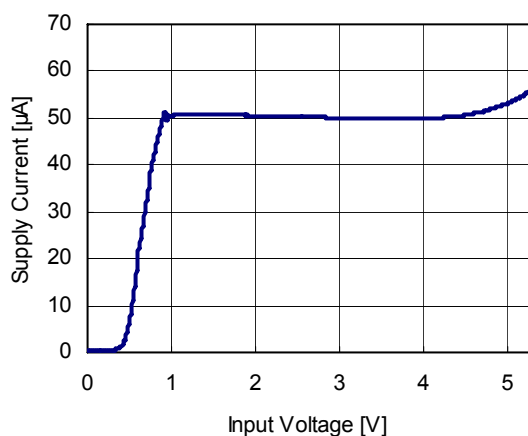


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

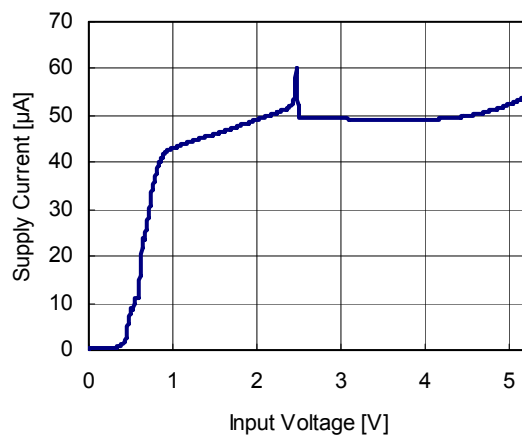


3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)

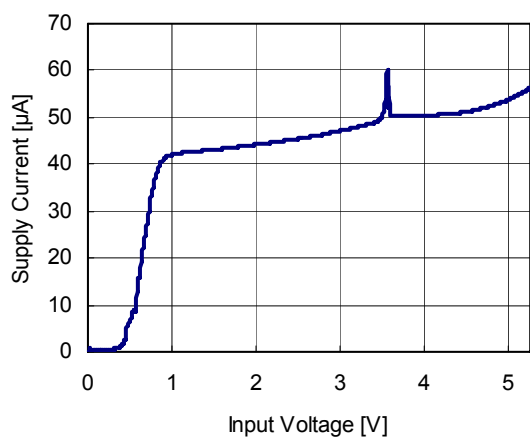
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

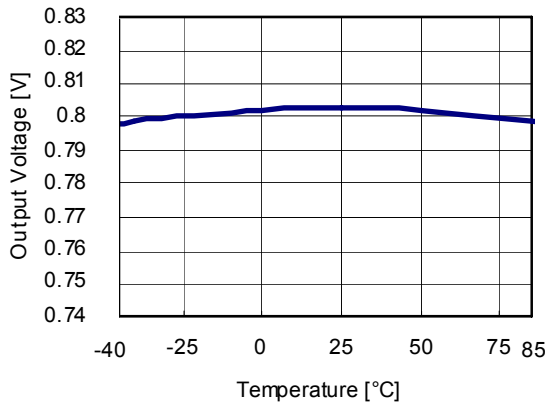


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

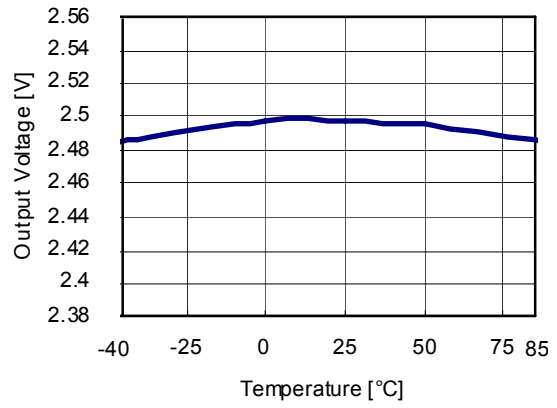


4) Output Voltage vs. Temperature ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $I_{OUT}=5mA$)

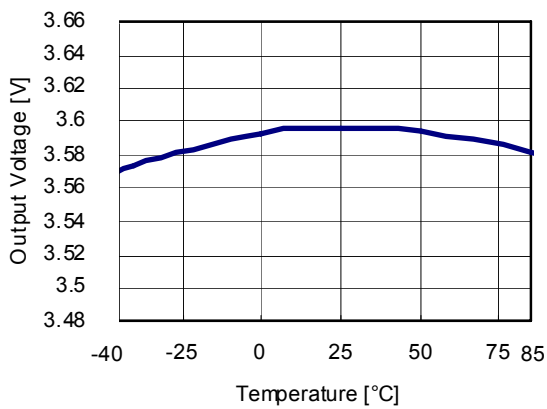
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

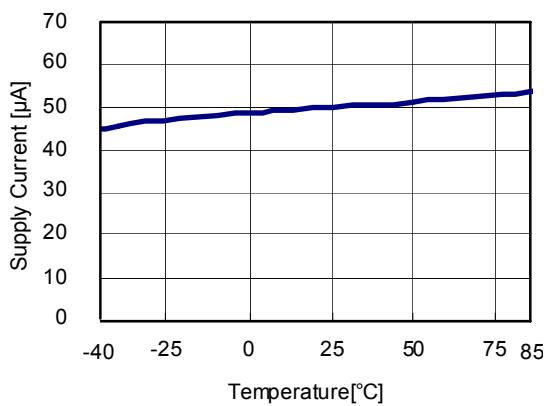


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

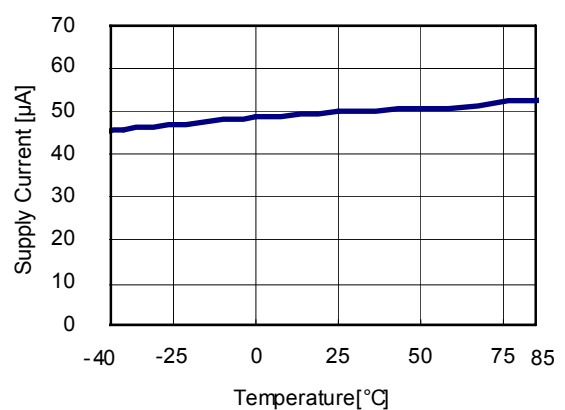


5) Supply Current vs. Temperature ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$)

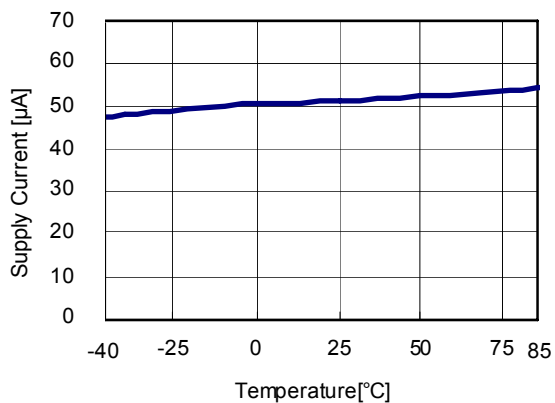
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

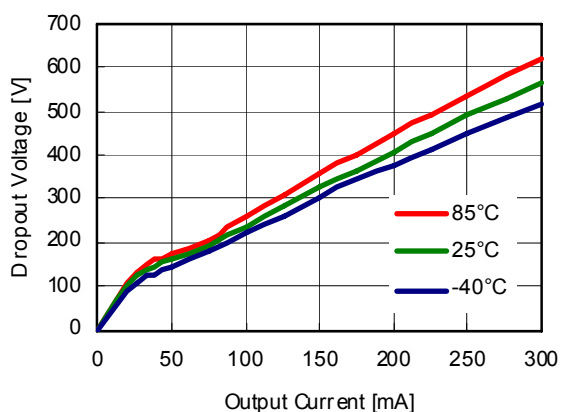


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

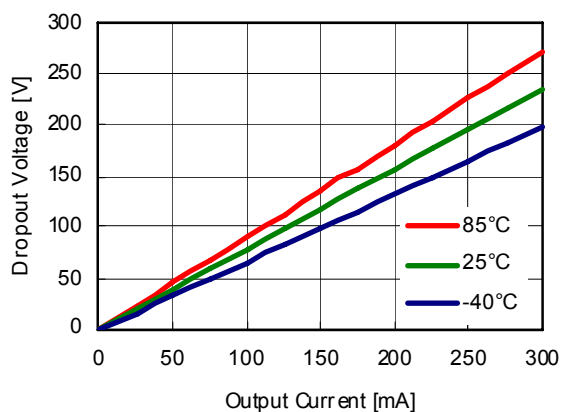


6) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$)

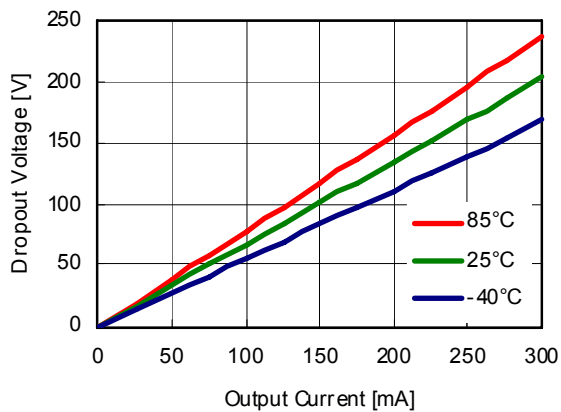
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

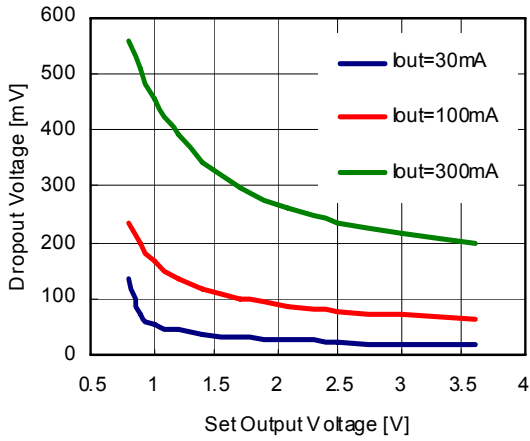


3.6V(VR1/VR2)



7) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage

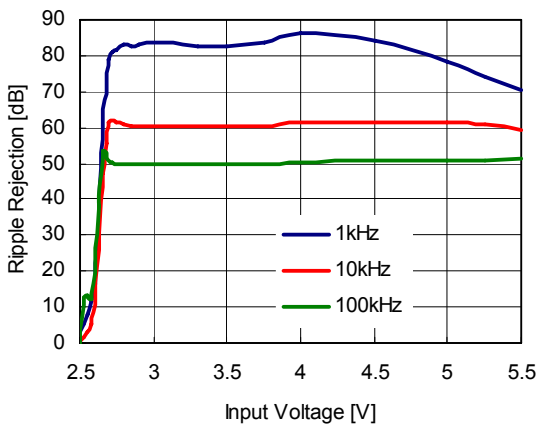
(VR1/VR2)



8) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Voltage (C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0μF, Ripple=0.2Vp-p, T_{opt}=25°C)

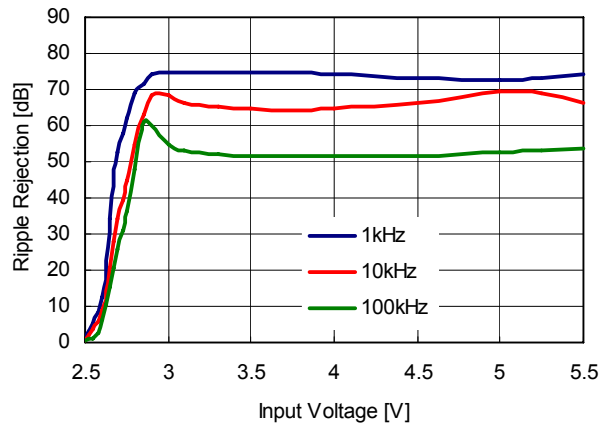
2.5V(VR1/VR2)

I_{out}=1mA



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

I_{out}=30mA

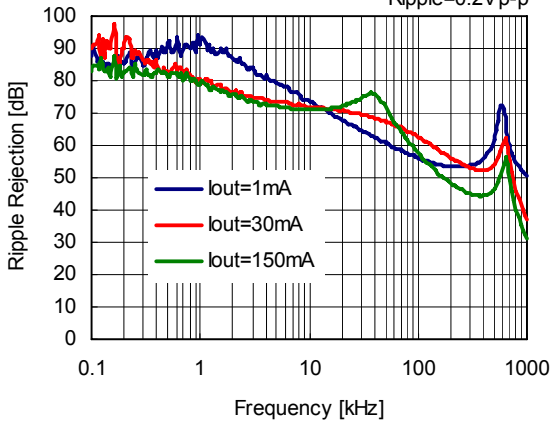


9) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (C_{IN}=none, C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0μF, T_{opt}=25°C)

0.8V(VR1/VR2)

V_{in}=3V

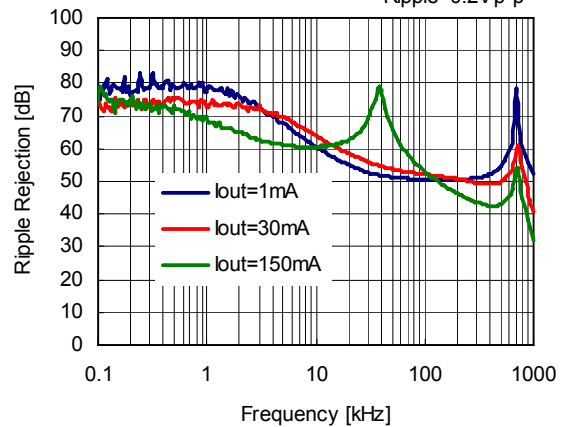
Ripple=0.2Vp-p

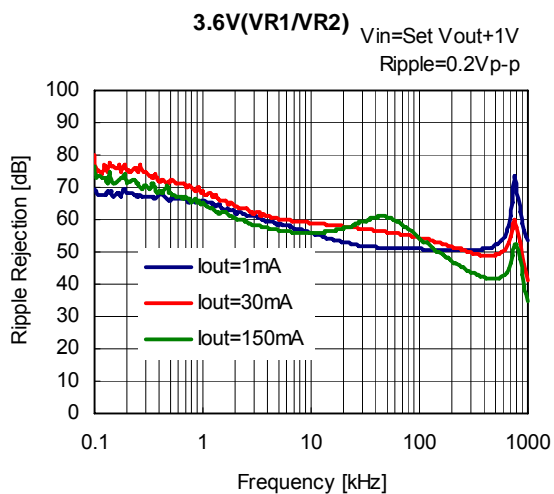


2.5V(VR1/VR2)

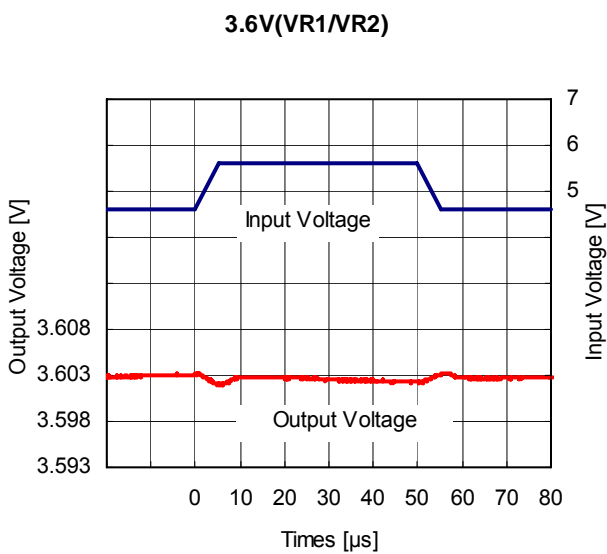
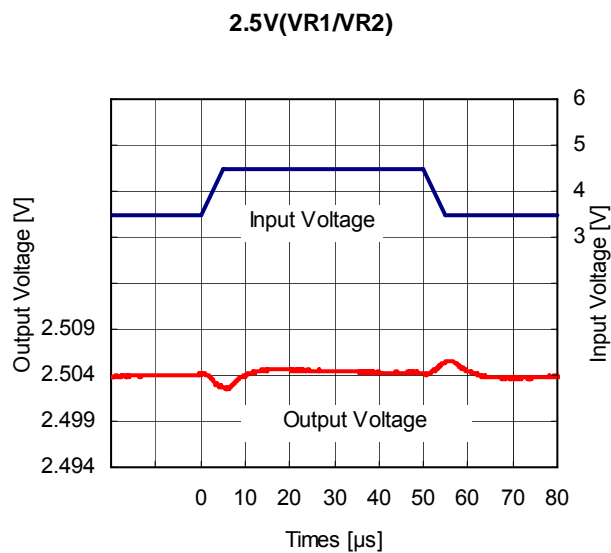
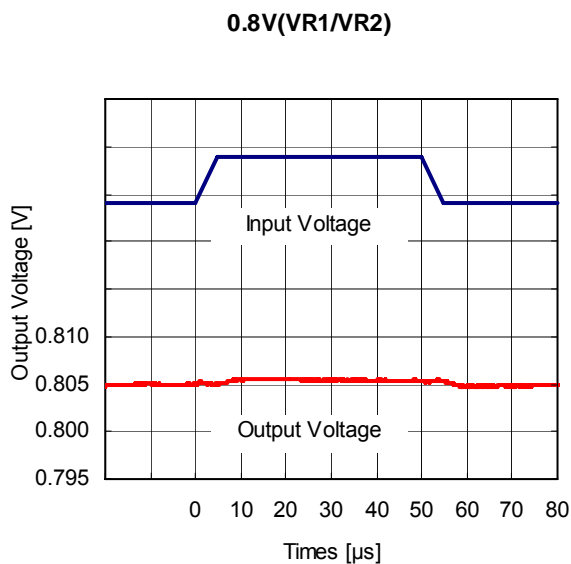
V_{in}=Set V_{out}+1V

Ripple=0.2Vp-p

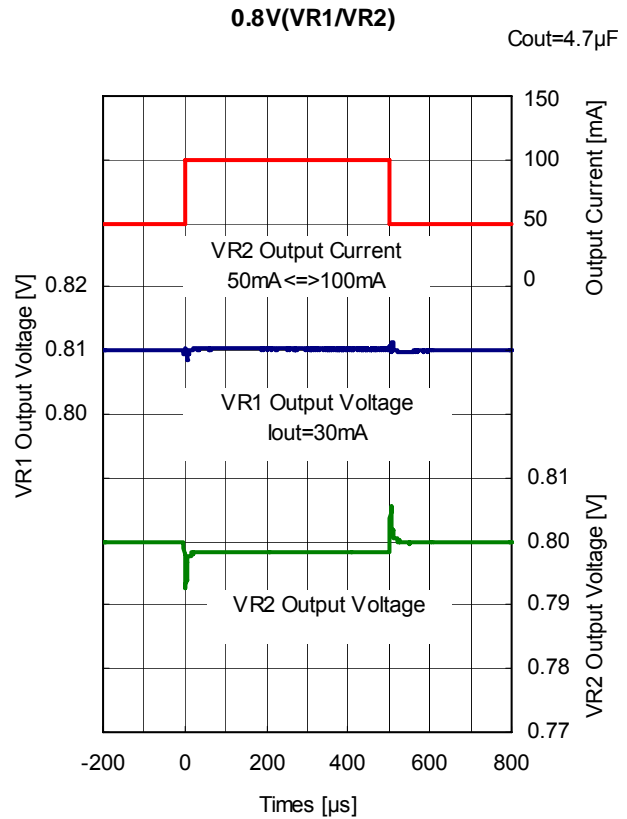
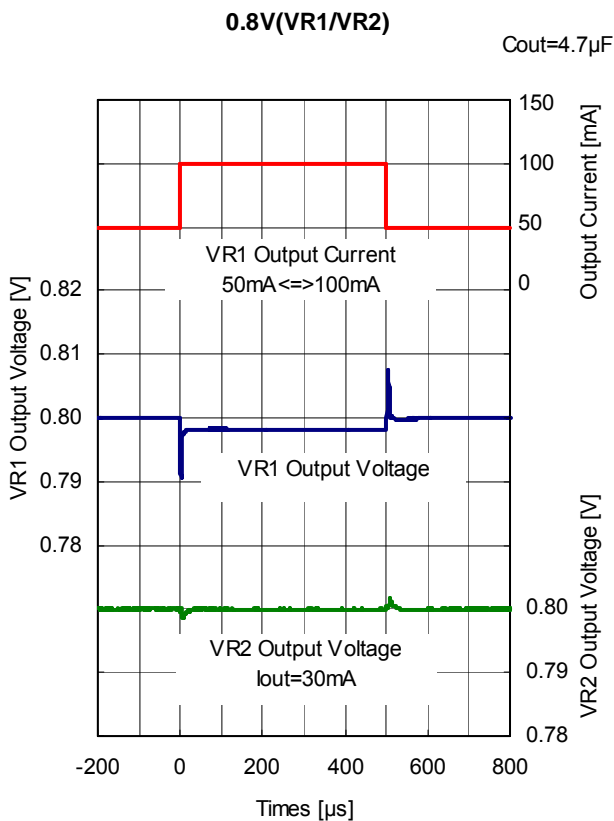
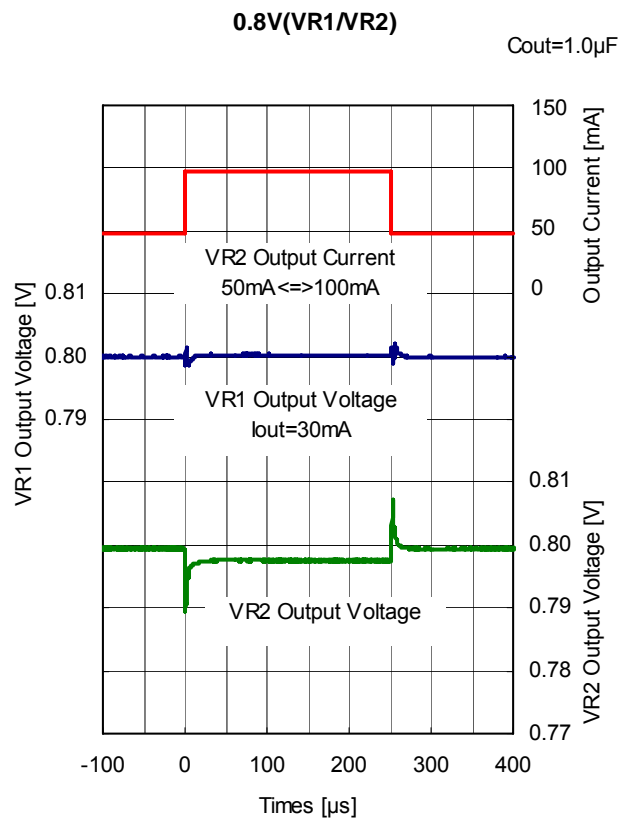
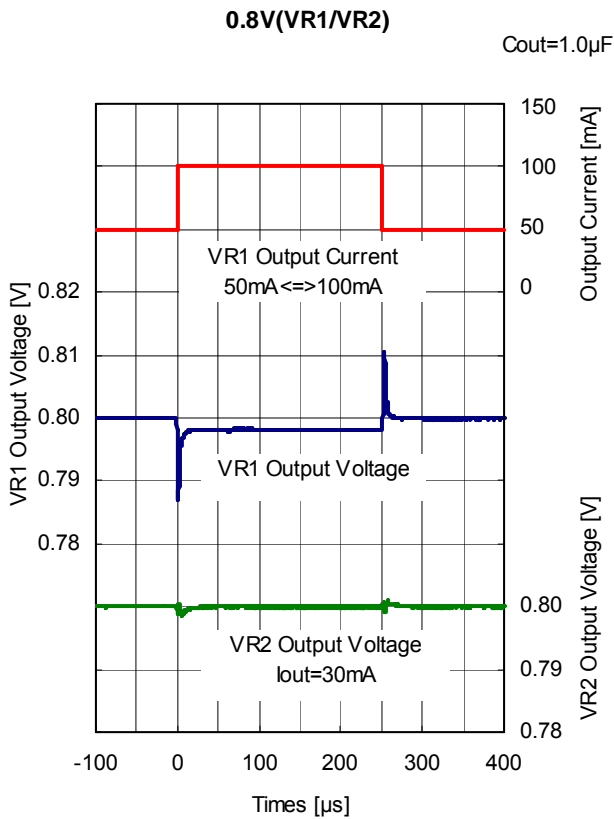


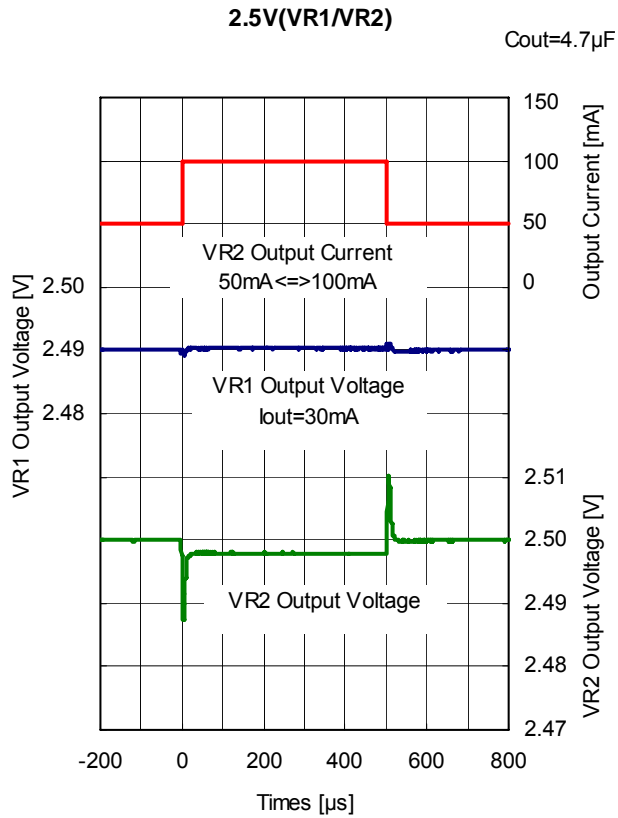
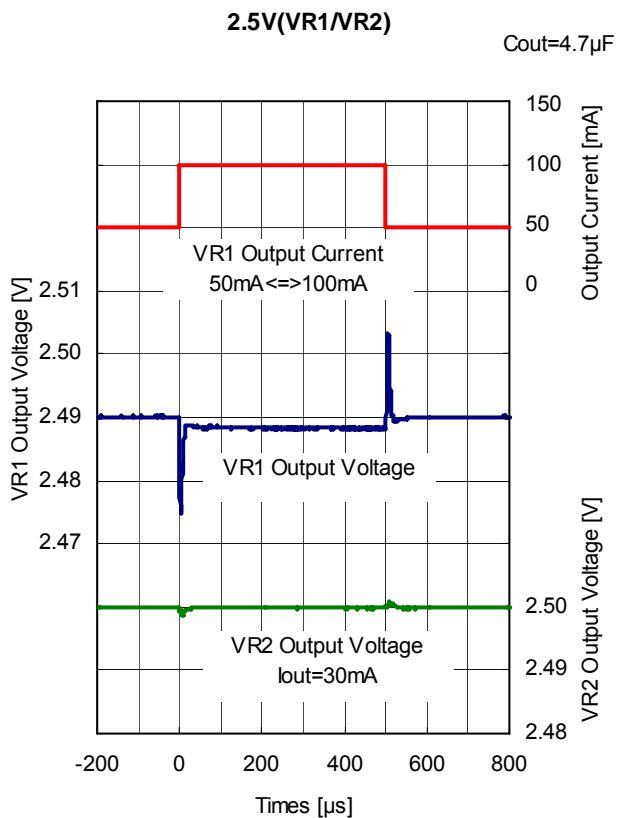
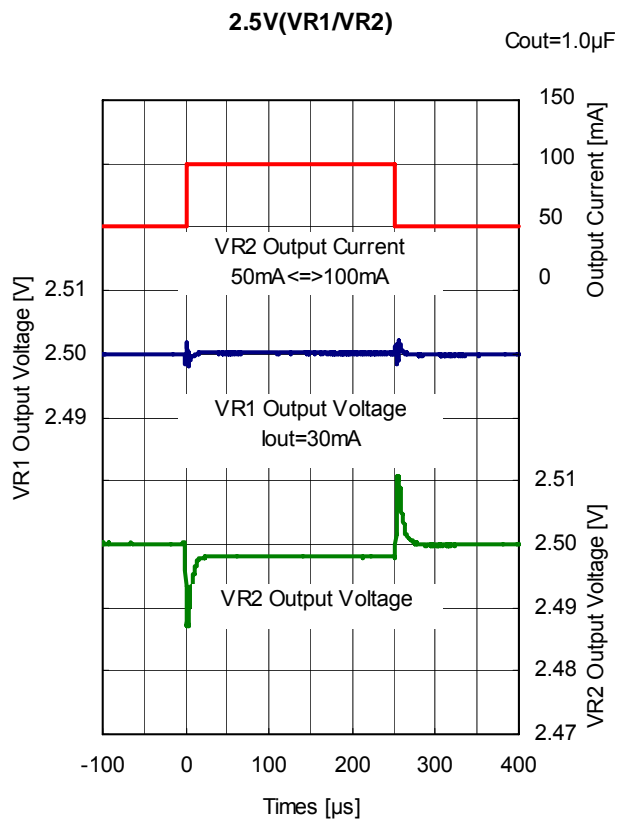
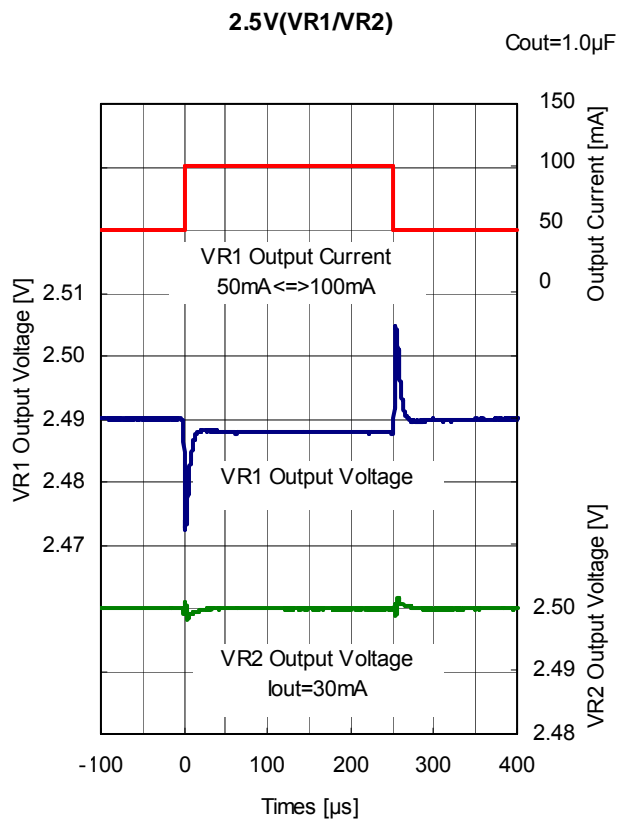


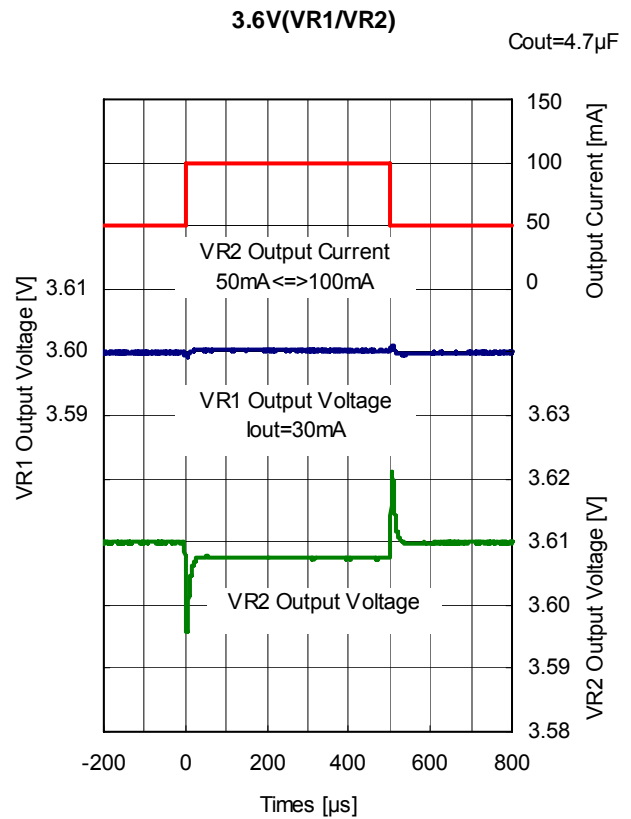
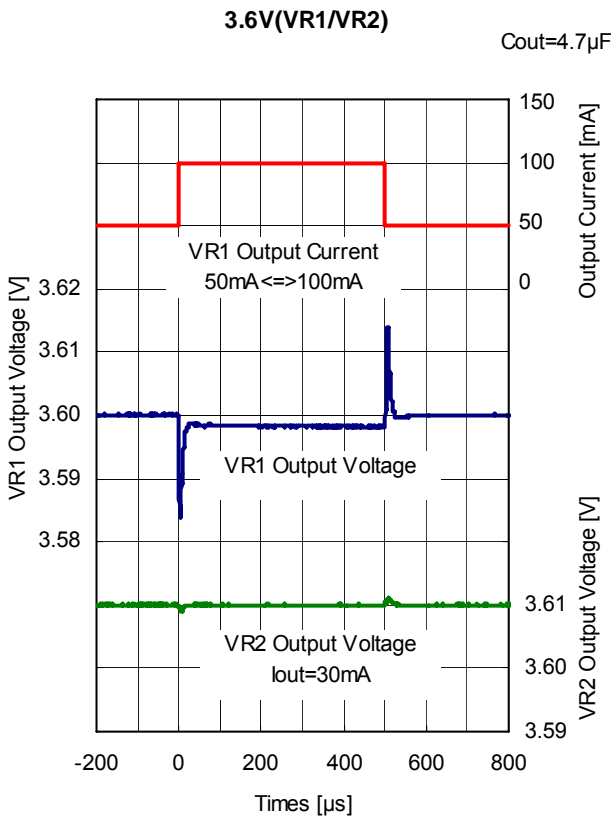
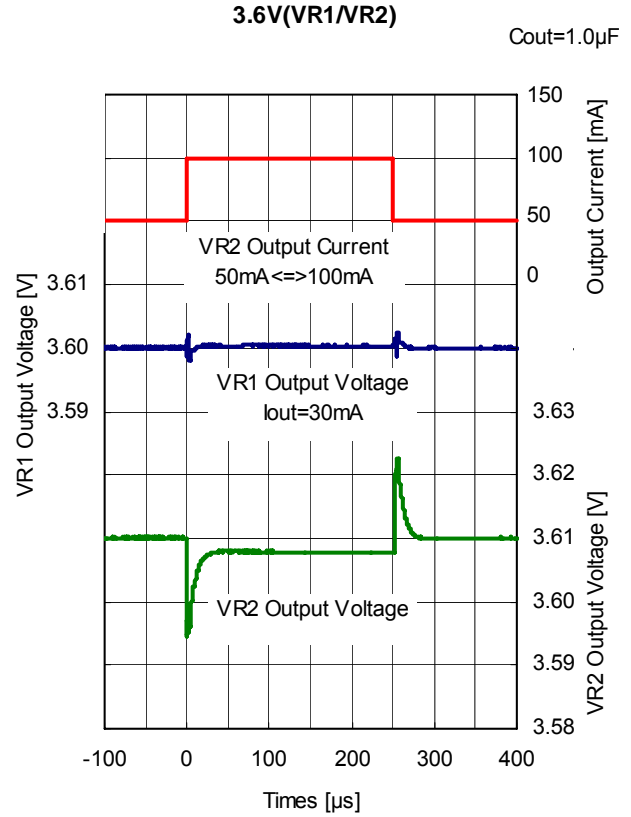
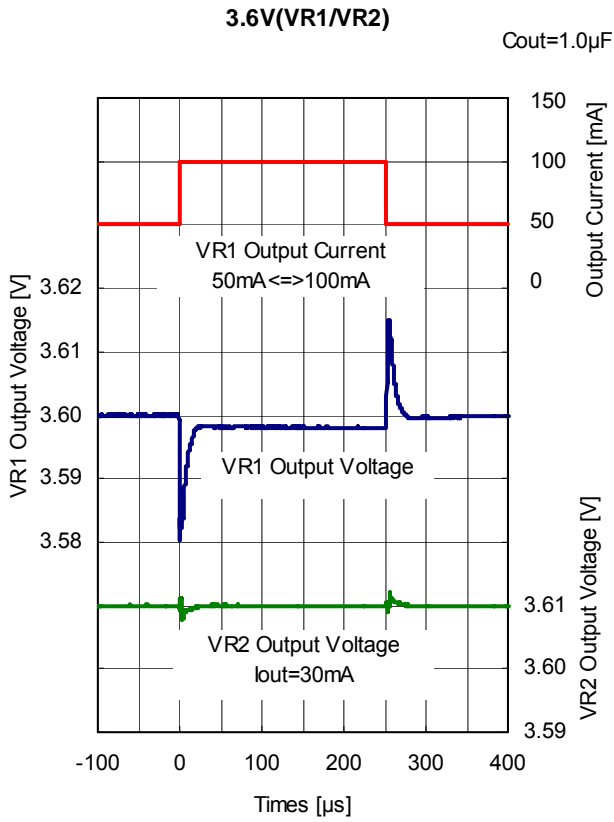
10) Input Transient Response ($C_{IN} = \text{none}$, $C_{OUT1} = C_{OUT2} = 1.0\mu F$, $t_r = t_f = 5\mu s$, $T_{opt} = 25^\circ C$)

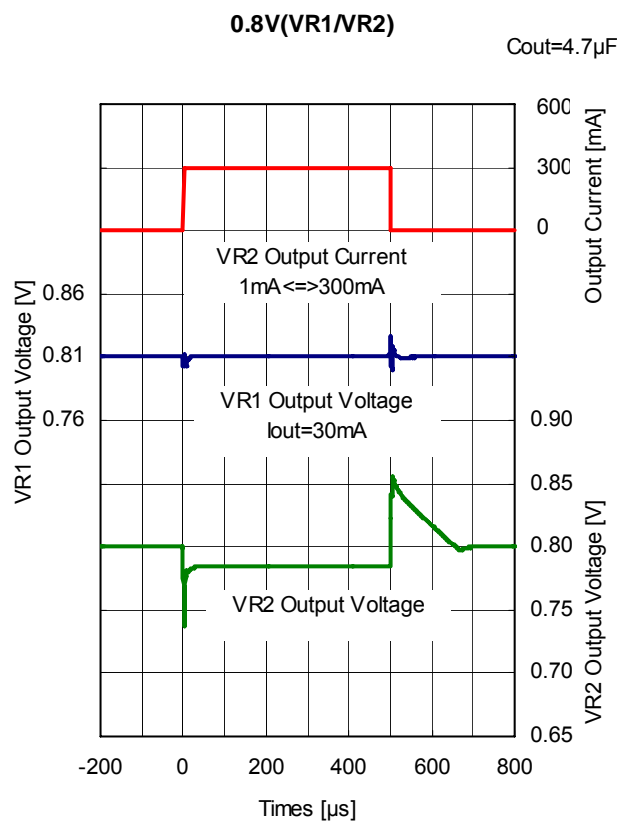
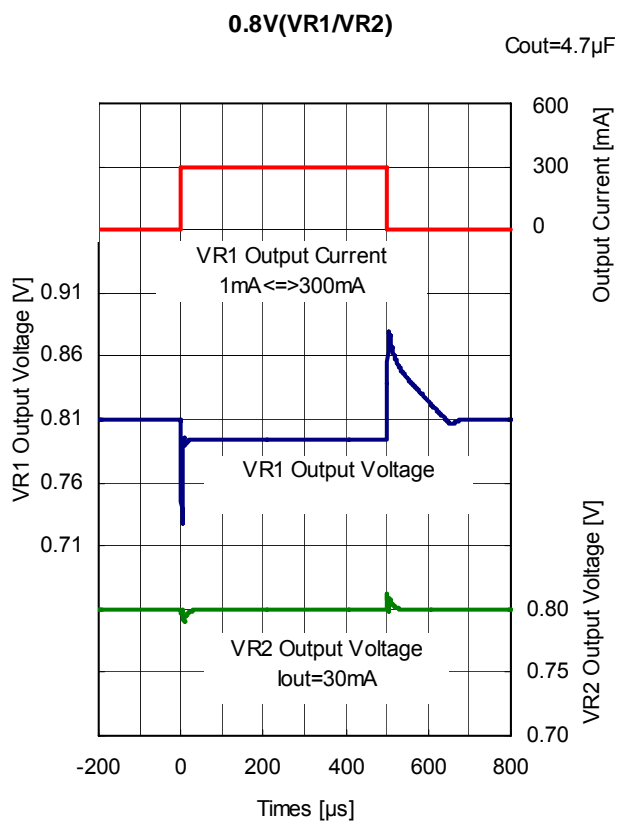
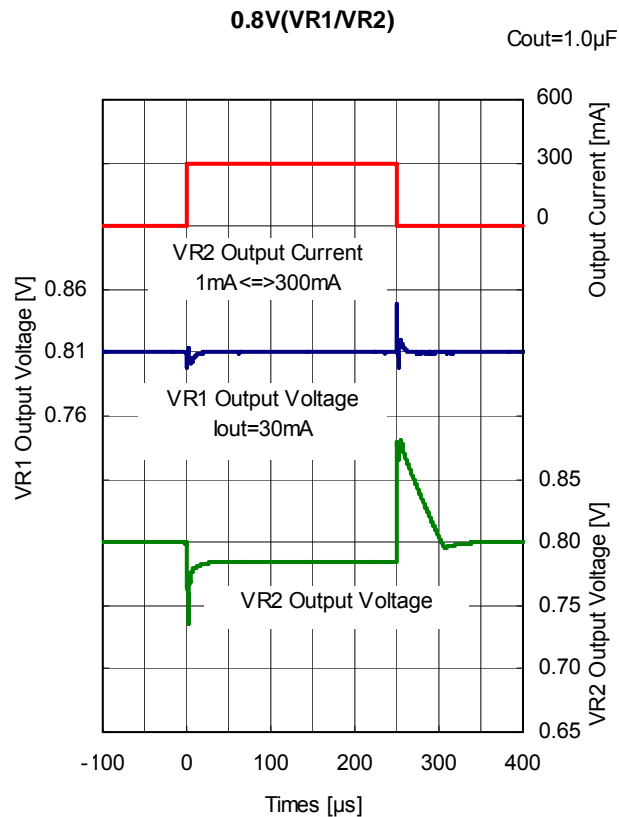
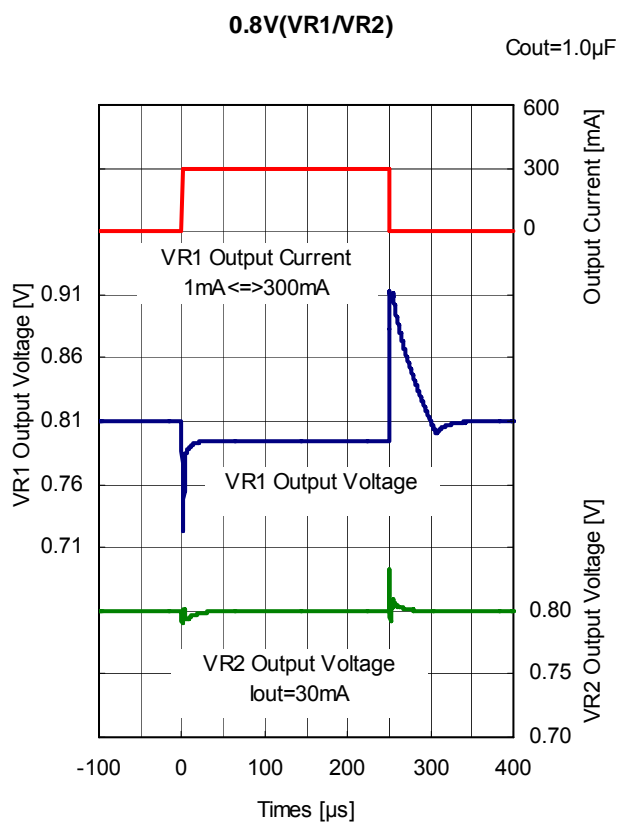


11) Load Transient Response ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $t_r=t_f=0.5\mu s$, $T_{opt}=25^\circ C$)



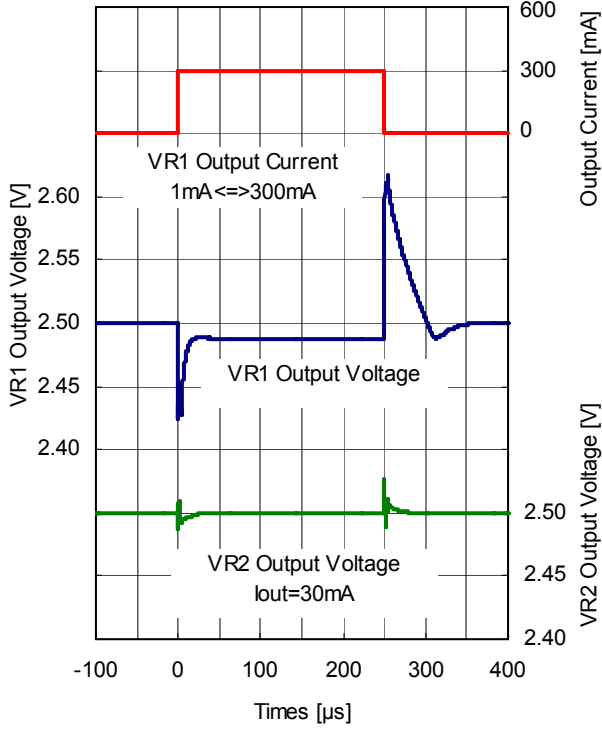






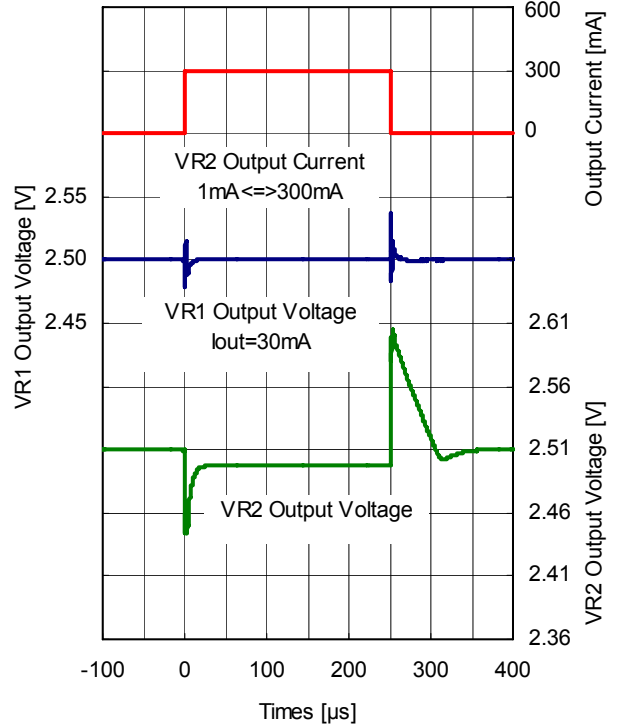
2.5V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=1.0μF



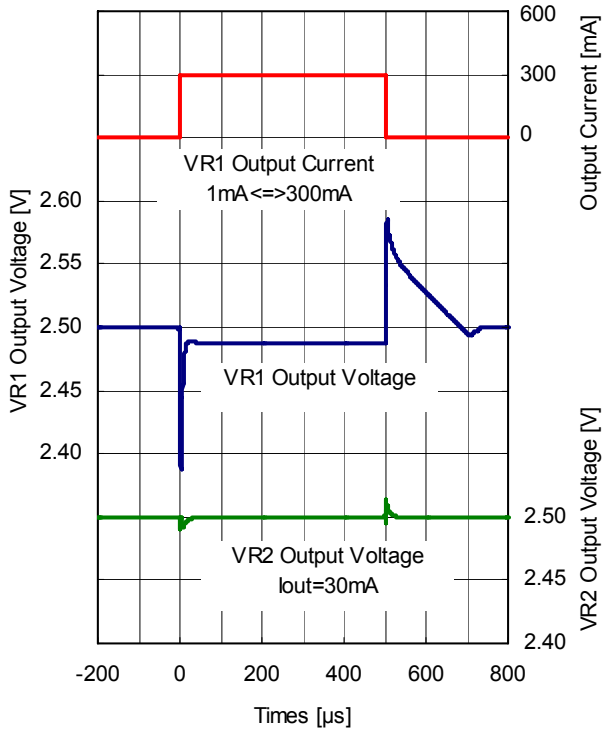
2.5V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=1.0μF



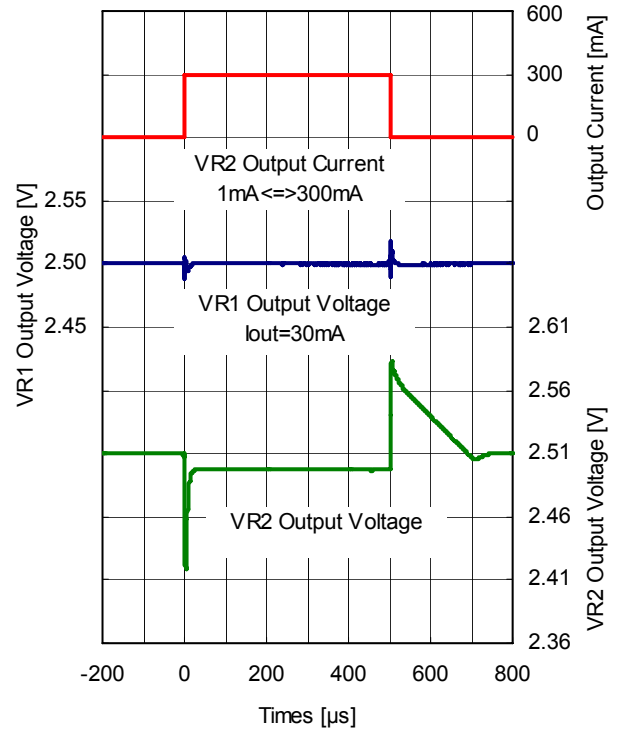
2.5V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=4.7μF



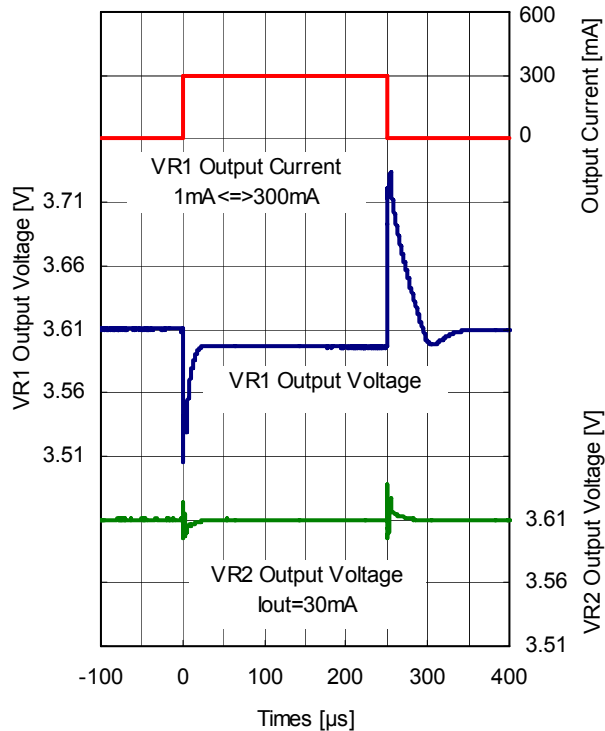
2.5V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=4.7μF



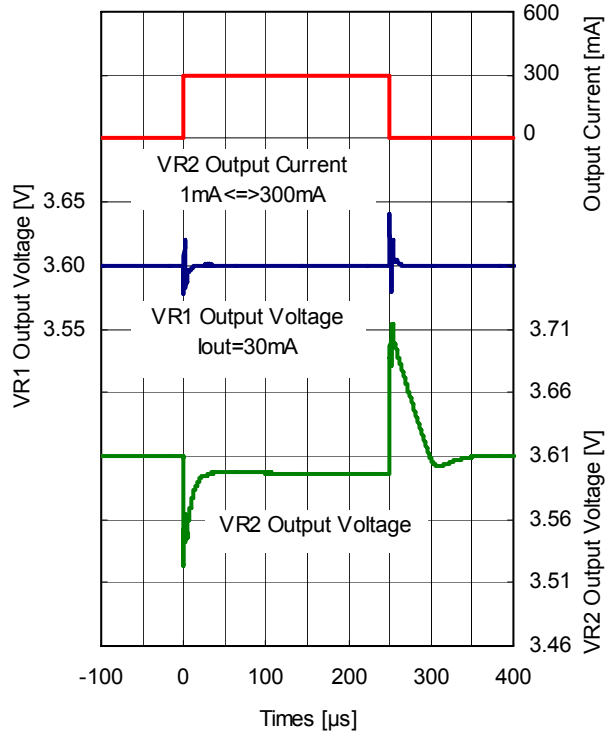
3.6V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=1.0μF



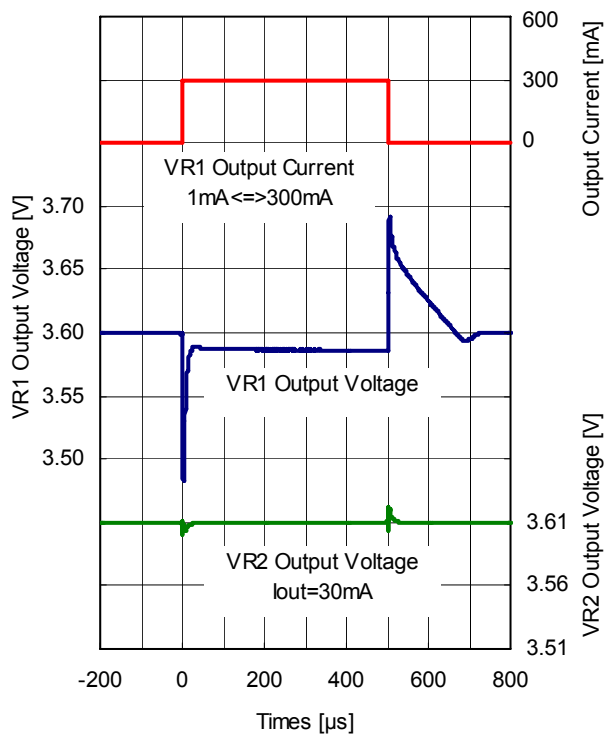
3.6V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=1.0μF



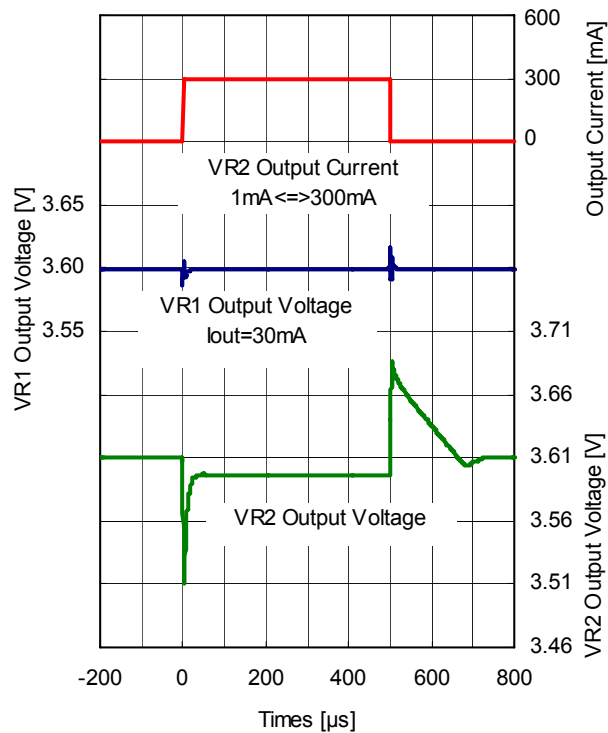
3.6V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=4.7μF



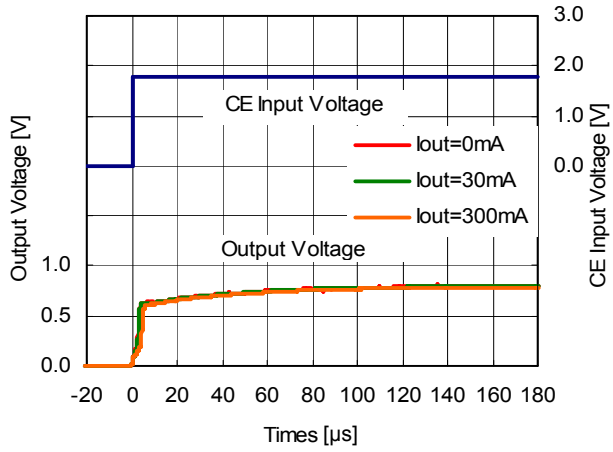
3.6V(VR1/VR2)

Cout=4.7μF

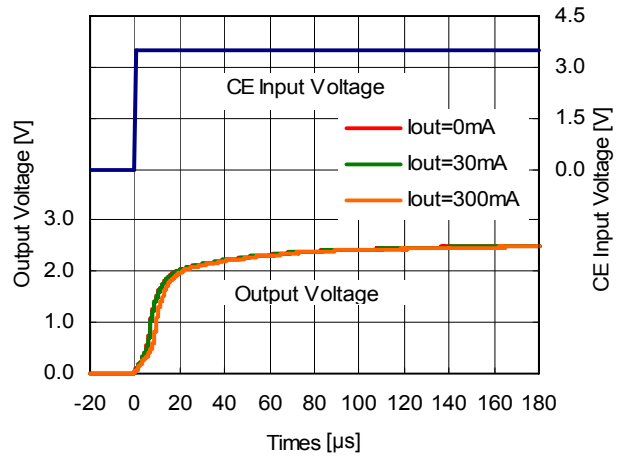


12) Turn On Speed with CE pin ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)

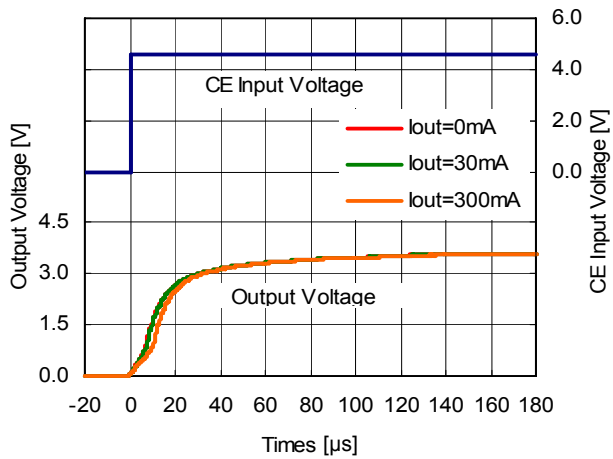
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

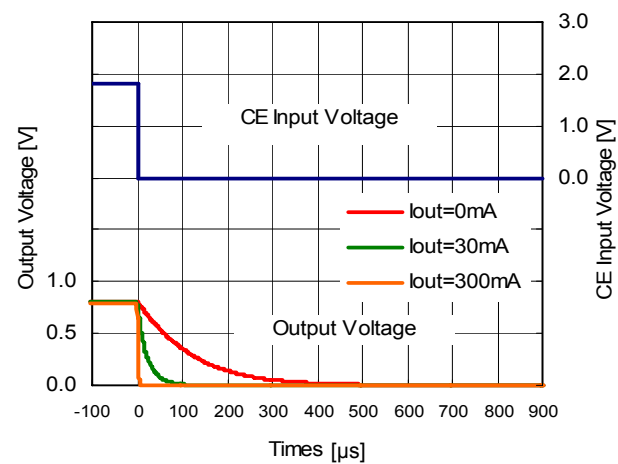


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

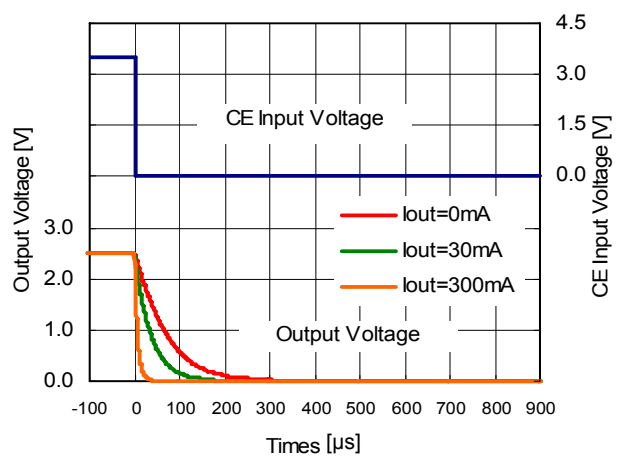


13) Turn Off Speed with CE pin (B version) ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)

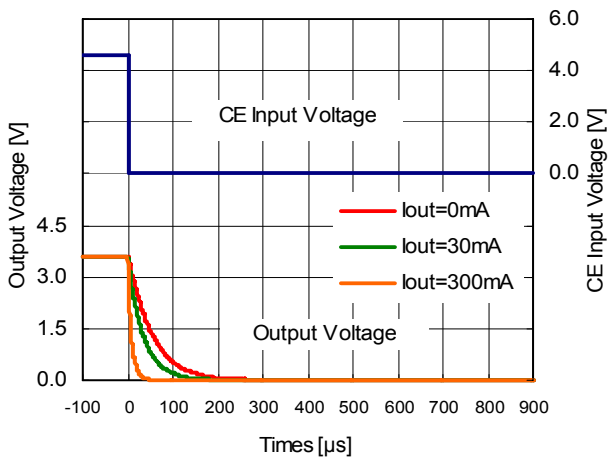
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)

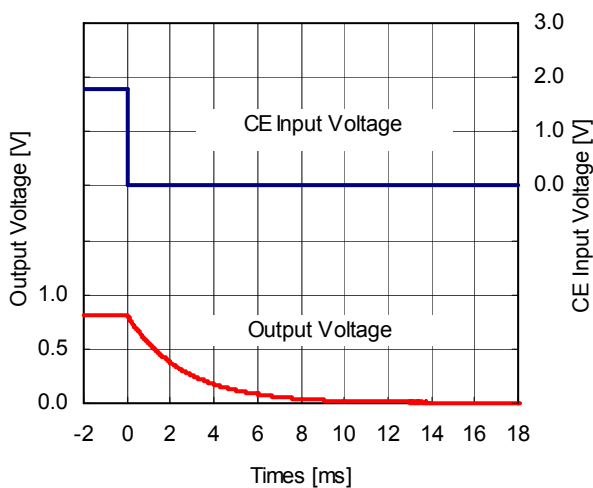


3.6V(VR1/VR2)

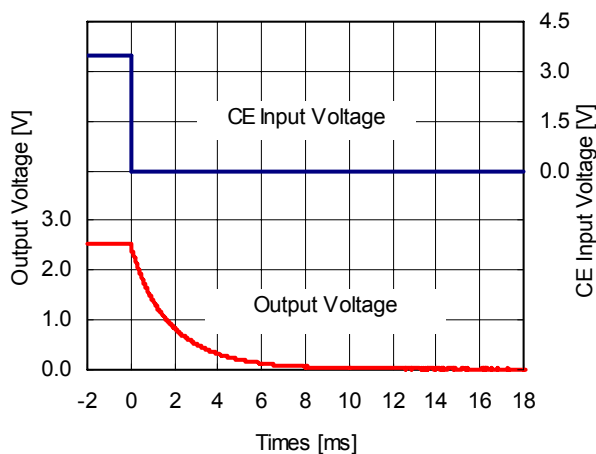


14) Turn Off Speed with CE pin (A version) ($C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$, $C_{OUT1}=C_{OUT2}=1.0\mu F$, $I_{OUT}=0mA$, $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}C$)

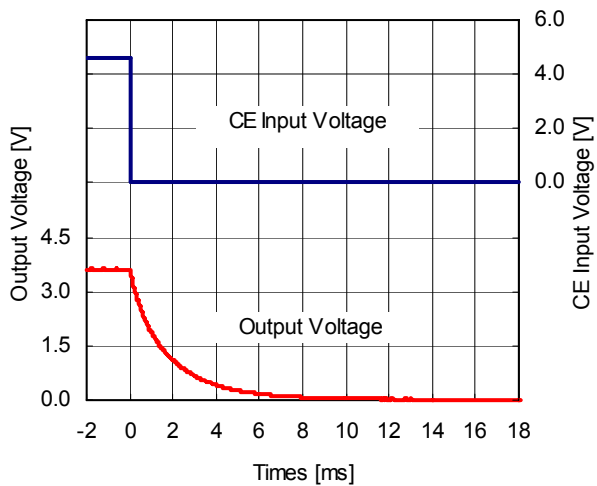
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)



3.6V(VR1/VR2)



ESR vs. Output Current

When using these ICs, consider the following points:

The relations between I_{OUT} (Output Current) and ESR of an output capacitor are shown below.

The conditions when the white noise level is under $40\mu\text{V}$ (Avg.) are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

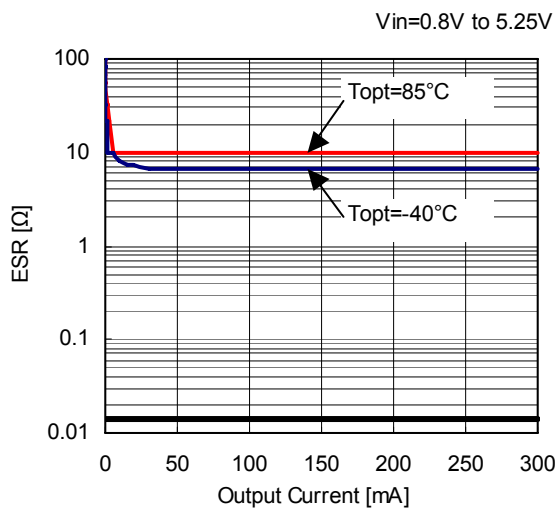
Measurement conditions

Frequency Band: 10Hz to 2MHz

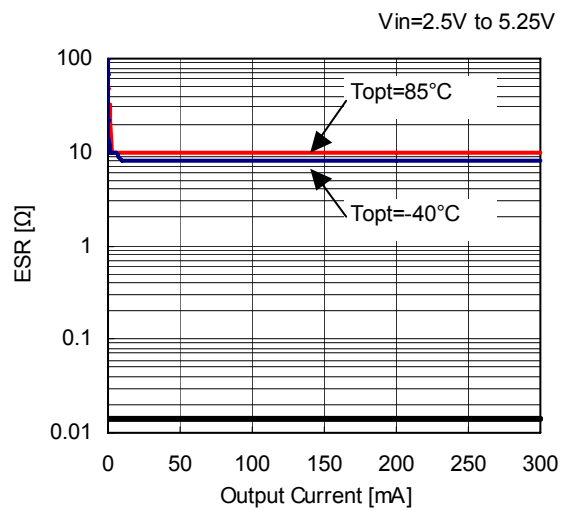
Temperature : -40°C to 85°C

C_{IN} , C_{OUT1} , C_{OUT2} : $1.0\mu\text{F}$

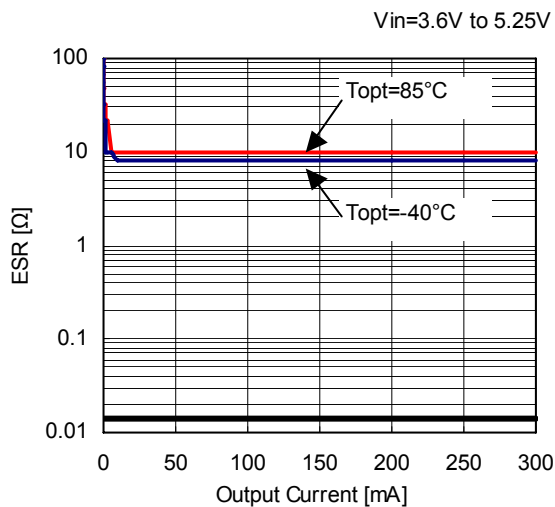
0.8V(VR1/VR2)



2.5V(VR1/VR2)



3.6V(VR1/VR2)





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■ Ricoh awarded ISO 14001 certification.
The Ricoh Group was awarded ISO 14001 certification, which is an international standard for environmental management systems, at both its domestic and overseas production facilities. Our current aim is to obtain ISO 14001 certification for all of our business offices.

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