RICOH

RP100 SERIES

LOW NOISE 200mA LDO REGULATOR Preliminary

NO.EA-006-0926

OUTLINE

The RP100 Series are CMOS-based voltage regulator ICs with high output voltage accuracy, extremely low supply current, low ON-resistance, and high ripple rejection. Each of these ICs consists of a voltage reference unit, an error amplifier, resistor-net for voltage setting, a current limit circuit, and a chip enable circuit.

These ICs perform with low dropout voltage and a chip enable function. The line transient response and load transient response of the RP100 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 fixed with high accuracy. Since the packages for these ICs are PLP therefore high density mounting of the ICs on boards is possible.

FEATURES

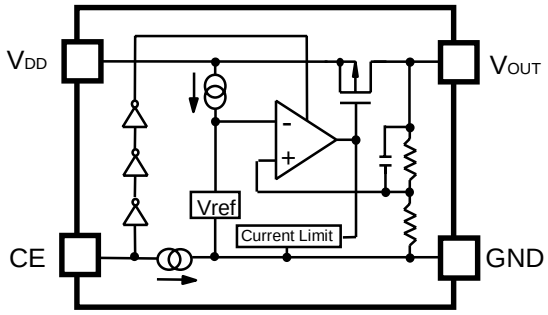
- Low Supply Current ..... Typ. 18μA
- Standby Mode ..... Typ. 0.1μA
- Low Dropout Voltage ..... Typ. 0.14V (I_{OUT}=150mA 2.5V Output type)
- High Ripple Rejection ..... Typ. 75dB (f=1kHz 2.5V Output type)
- Low Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ..... Typ. ±30ppm/°C
- Excellent Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.02%/V
- High Output Voltage Accuracy ..... ±0.8%
- Small Packages PLP1612-4, SOT-23-5
- Output Voltage 1.2V, 1.3V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 1.85V, 1.9V, 2.0V, 2.5V
  2.6V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 2.9V, 3.0V, 3.1V, 3.3V
- Built-in Fold Back Protection Circuit ..... Typ. 40mA (Current at short mode)
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC .... C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1μF or more

APPLICATIONS

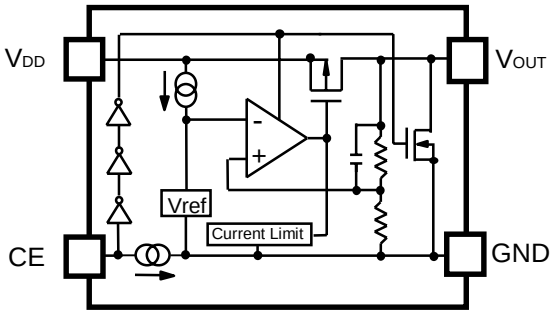
- Power source for portable communication equipment.
- Power source for electrical appliances such as cameras, VCRs and camcorders.
- Power source for battery-powered equipment.

BLOCK DIAGRAMS

RP100xxx1B



RP100xxx1D



SELECTION GUIDE

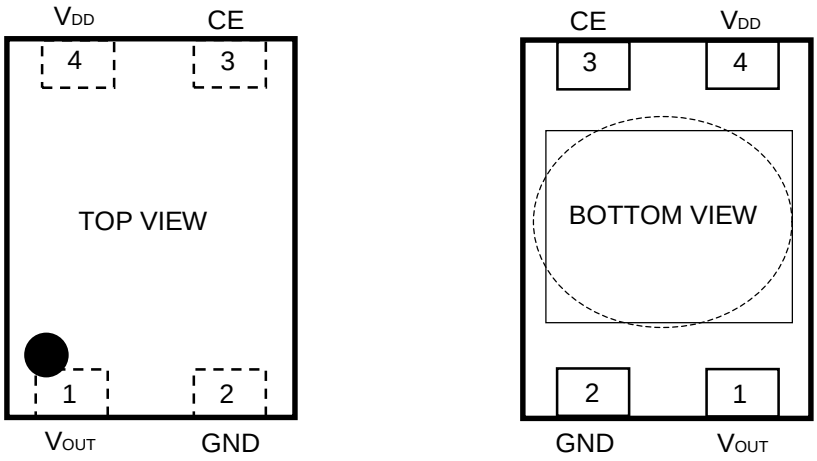
The output voltage, version, and the taping type for the ICs can be selected at the user's request. The selection can be made with designating the part number as shown below;

RP100xxx1x-xx ←Part Number
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
a b c d

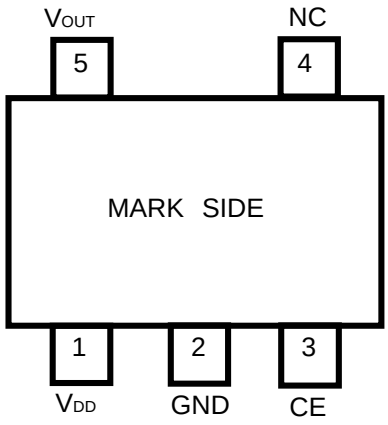
Code	Contents
a	Designation of Package Type: K: PLP1612-4 N: SOT-23-5
b	Setting Output Voltage (V_{OUT}): 1.2V, 1.3V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 1.85V, 1.9V, 2.0V, 2.5V, 2.6V, 2.7V, 2.8V, 2.85V, 2.9V, 3.0V, 3.1V, 3.3V
c	Designation of Active Type: B: active high type D: active high, with auto discharge
d	Designation of Taping Type: Ex. TR (refer to Taping Specifications; TR type is the standard direction.)

PIN CONFIGURATION

● **PLP1612-4**



● **SOT-23-5**



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

- **RP100K(PLP1612-4)**

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	V_{OUT}	Output Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
4	V_{DD}	Input Pin

Tab in the ◌ parts have GND level. (They are connected to the reverse side of this IC.)
Do not connect to other wires or land patterns.

- **RP100N (SOT-23-5)**

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	V_{DD}	Input Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
4	NC	No Connection
5	V_{OUT}	Output Pin

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating		Unit
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	6.0		V
V_{CE}	Input Voltage (CE Pin)	6.0		V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	$-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3$		V
I_{OUT}	Output Current	300		mA
P_D	Power Dissipation	PLP1612-4	610*	mW
		SOT-23-5 (Free Air)	250	
Topt	Operating Temperature Range	−40~85		°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature Range	−55~125		°C

* Measurement Conditions Environment: Mounting on Board (Wind velocity=0m/s)
Board Material: Glass cloth epoxy plastic (Double sided)
Board Dimensions: 40mm*40mm*1.6mm
Copper Ratio: Top side Approx. 50%, Back side Approx. 50%
Through-hole: ϕ0.54mm*24pcs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- **RP100xxx**
- **V_{IN}= Set V_{OUT}+ 1V, I_{OUT}=1mA, C_{IN}=C_{OUT} =1µF, unless otherwise noted.**

Topt=25°C

Symbol	Item	Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage	(*1)		V_{OUT} ×0.992 (-16mV)		V_{OUT} ×1.008 (16mV)	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current			200			mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	1mA ≦ I_{OUT} ≦ 150mA			20	40	mV
V_{DIF}	Dropout Voltage	Iout=150mA	1.2V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$<1.5V		0.40	0.50	V
			1.5V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$<1.7V		0.24	0.38	V
			1.7V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$<2.0V		0.21	0.34	V
			2.0V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$<2.5V		0.17	0.30	V
			2.5V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$<2.8V		0.14	0.25	V
			2.8V ≦ $_{SET}V_{OUT}$ ≦ 3.3V		0.13	0.23	V
I_{SS}	Supply Current	I_{OUT} = 0mA			18	25	µA
Istandby	Supply Current (Standby)	V_{CE} = 0V			0.1	2.0	µA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	Set V_{OUT}+0.5V ≦ V_{IN}≦5.0V			0.02	0.10	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	f=1kHz ,Ripple 0.2Vp-p V_{IN}=Set V_{OUT} +1V, I_{OUT}=30mA (In case that V_{OUT} ≦ 2.0V, V_{IN}=3V)			75		dB
V_{IN}	Input Voltage			1.7		5.0	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	−40°C ≦ Topt ≦ 85°C			±30		ppm /°C
I_{LIM}	Short Current Limit	V_{OUT} = 0V			40		mA
I_{PD}	CE Pull-down Current				0.3		µA
V_{CEH}	CE Input Voltage “H”			1.5			V
V_{CEL}	CE Input Voltage “L”					0.3	V
en	Output Noise	BW = 10Hz to 100kHz I_{OUT}=30mA			30		µVrms
R_{LOW}	Nch On Resistance for Auto Discharge (D version Only)	V_{IN}=4.0V, V_{CE}=0V			30		Ω

(*1) Vout ≦ 2.0V ±16mV accuracy

TEST CIRCUITS

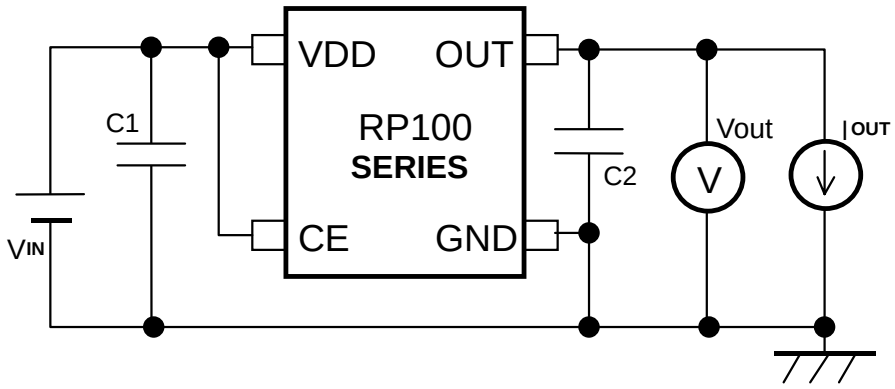


Fig.1 Basic Test Circuit

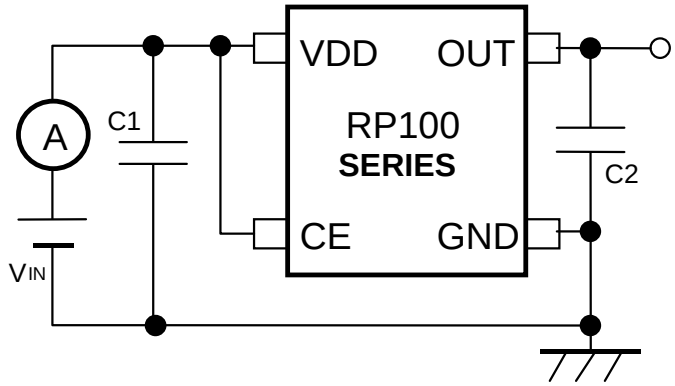


Fig.2 Test Circuit for Supply Current

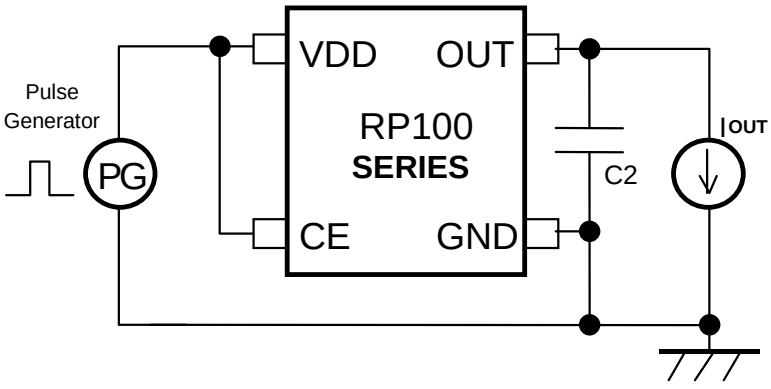


Fig.3 Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection

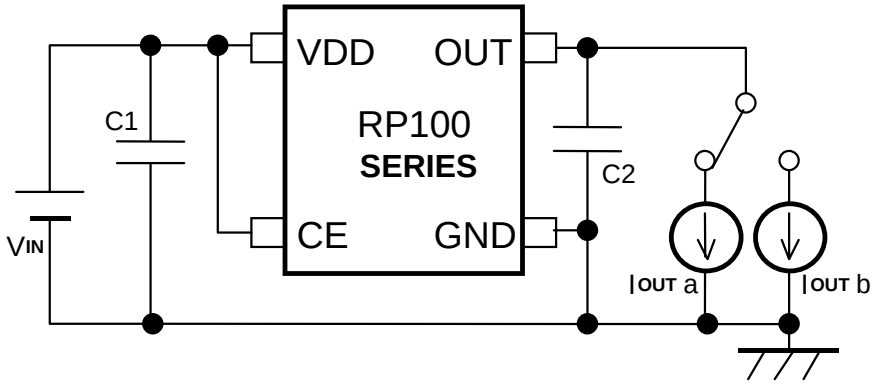


Fig.4 Test Circuit for Load Transient Response

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 a capacitor C_{OUT} 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.)

PCB Layout

Make V_{DD} and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor with a capacitance value as much as 1.0μF or more between V_{DD} and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible.

TYPICAL APPLICATION