

**150mA 10V INPUT LDO REGULATOR**

NO.EA-245-111020

**OUTLINE**

The RP171x Series are CMOS-based LDO regulators featuring 150mA output current. Because of the 10V maximum input voltage, RP171x can be used in 2 cell lithium-ion battery powered portable appliances and besides a portable equipment. The supply current is Typ. 23 $\mu$ A though an excellent response characteristics.

The output voltage range from 1.2V is possible. The output voltage accuracy and temperature-drift coefficient of output voltage of the RP171x Series are excellent.

RP171x has a fold-back protection circuit and a thermal shutdown circuit. Moreover, a standby mode with ultra low supply current can be realized with the chip enable function.

SC-88A and SOT-23-5 with high power dissipation packages are available.

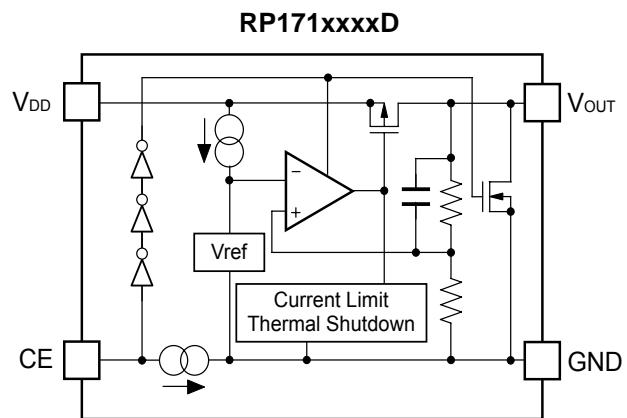
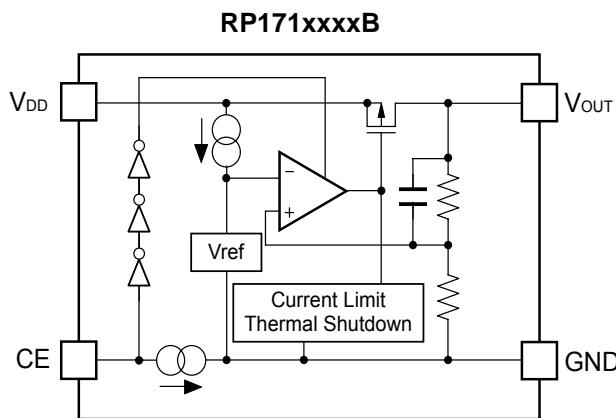
**FEATURES**

- Supply Current ..... Typ. 23 $\mu$ A
- Standby Mode ..... Typ. 0.1 $\mu$ A
- Dropout Voltage..... Typ. 0.20V ( $I_{OUT}=100mA$ ,  $V_{OUT}=3.0V$ )  
Typ. 0.40V ( $I_{OUT}=150mA$ ,  $V_{OUT}=2.8V$ )
- Ripple Rejection ..... Typ. 70dB ( $f=1kHz$ )
- Temperature-Drift Coefficient of Output Voltage ..... Typ.  $\pm 80ppm/\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Line Regulation ..... Typ. 0.02%/V
- Output Voltage Accuracy .....  $\pm 1.0\%$
- Packages..... SC-88A, SOT-23-5
- Input Voltage Range..... 2.6V to 10.0V
- Output Voltage Range..... 1.2V to 6.0V (0.1V steps)  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)
- Built-in Fold Back Protection Circuit..... Typ. 40mA (Current at short mode)
- Built-in Thermal Shutdown Circuit..... Shutdown Temperature at 165 $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Ceramic capacitors are recommended to be used with this IC .... 1.0 $\mu$ 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.
- Power source for home appliances.

## BLOCK DIAGRAMS



## SELECTION GUIDE

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

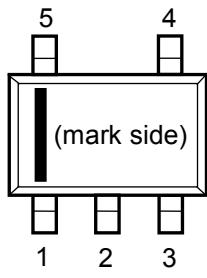
Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP171Qxx2*-TR-FE	SC-88A	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
RP171Nxx1*-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: The output voltage can be designated in the range from 1.2V(12) to 6.0V(60) in 0.1V steps.  
(For other voltages, please refer to MARK INFORMATIONS.)

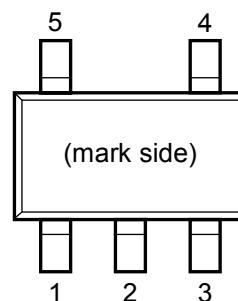
\* : The auto discharge function at off state are options as follows.  
(B) without auto discharge function at off state  
(D) with auto discharge function at off state

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS

- SC-88A



- SOT-23-5



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

- SC-88A

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
2	NC	No Connection
3	GND	Ground Pin
4	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Pin
5	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin

- SOT-23-5

Pin No	Symbol	Pin Description
1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	CE	Chip Enable Pin ("H" Active)
4	NC	No Connection
5	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Pin

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	12	V
$V_{CE}$	Input Voltage (CE Pin)	12	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{IN}+0.3$	V
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current	165	mA
$P_D$	Power Dissipation* (SC-88A)	380	mW
	Power Dissipation* (SOT-23-5)	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.

### 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.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- RP171xxxxB/D

$V_{IN}$ =Set  $V_{OUT}+1V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1mA$ , unless otherwise noted.

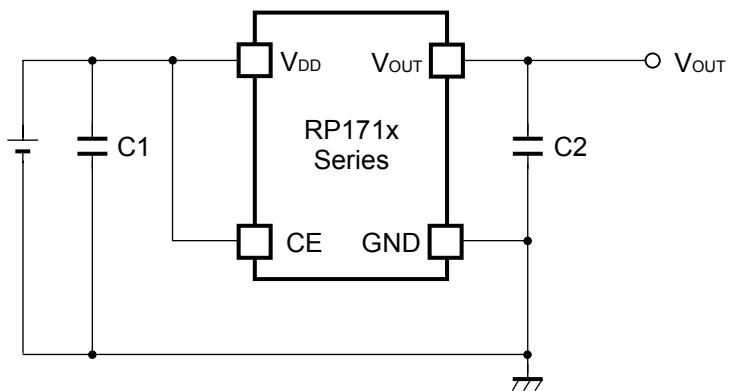
values indicate  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

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

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	$T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$V_{OUT} > 1.5\text{V}$	x0.99		x1.01 V
			$V_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{V}$	-15		+15 mV
		$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	$V_{OUT} > 1.5\text{V}$	x0.974		x1.023 V
			$V_{OUT} \leq 1.5\text{V}$	-40		+35 mV
$I_{OUT}$	Output Current		150			mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	$0.1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 150\text{mA}$		5	40	mV
$V_{DIF}$	Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT}=150\text{mA}$	$1.2\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.3\text{V}$	-	1.400	V
			$1.3\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.5\text{V}$	-	1.300	
			$1.5\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 1.8\text{V}$	-	1.100	
			$1.8\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 2.3\text{V}$	-	0.800	
			$2.3\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 3.0\text{V}$	0.400	0.580	
			$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} < 4.0\text{V}$	0.300	0.480	
			$4.0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 6.0\text{V}$	0.250	0.400	
$I_{SS}$	Supply Current	$I_{OUT}=0\text{mA}$		23	40	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{standby}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN}=10.0\text{V}$ , $V_{CE}=\text{GND}$		0.1	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	Set $V_{OUT}+0.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 10.0\text{V}$ (In case that $V_{OUT} \leq 2.1\text{V}$ , $2.6\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 10.0\text{V}$ )		$\pm 0.02$	$\pm 0.2$	%/V
RR	Ripple Rejection	$f=1\text{kHz}$ , Ripple $0.2\text{Vp-p}$ , $I_{OUT}=30\text{mA}$ (In case that $V_{OUT} < 2.0\text{V}$ , $V_{IN}=3.0\text{V}$ )		70		dB
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage		2.6		10	V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_{opt}$	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{opt} \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		$\pm 80$		ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
$I_{SC}$	Short Current Limit	$V_{OUT}=0\text{V}$		40		mA
$I_{PD}$	CE Pull-down Current			0.30		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{CEH}$	CE Input Voltage "H"		1.7			V
$V_{CEL}$	CE Input Voltage "L"				0.8	V
$T_{TSD}$	Thermal Shutdown Temperature	Junction Temperature		165		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{TSR}$	Thermal Shutdown Released Temperature	Junction Temperature		110		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
en	Output Noise	$BW=10\text{Hz}$ to $100\text{kHz}$		100		$\mu\text{Vrms}$
$R_{LOW}$	Low Output Nch Tr. ON Resistance (of D version)	$V_{IN}=7.0\text{V}$ $V_{CE}=0\text{V}$		250		$\Omega$

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.

## TYPICAL APPLICATION



(External Components)

C2 1.0 $\mu$ F MURATA: GRM155B31A105KE15

## 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 C2 with 1.0 $\mu$ F or more and good ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance).

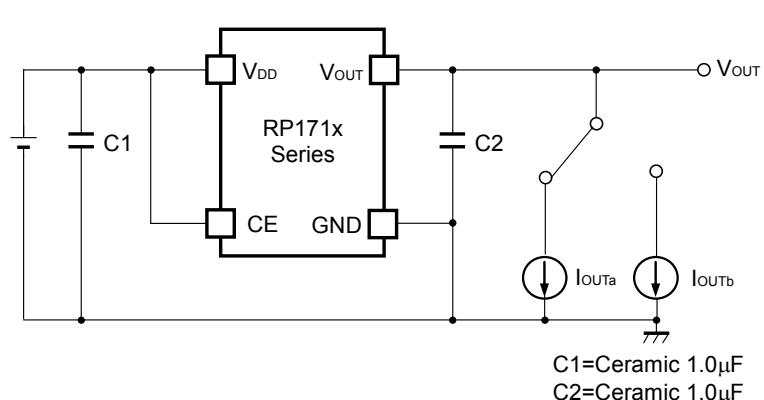
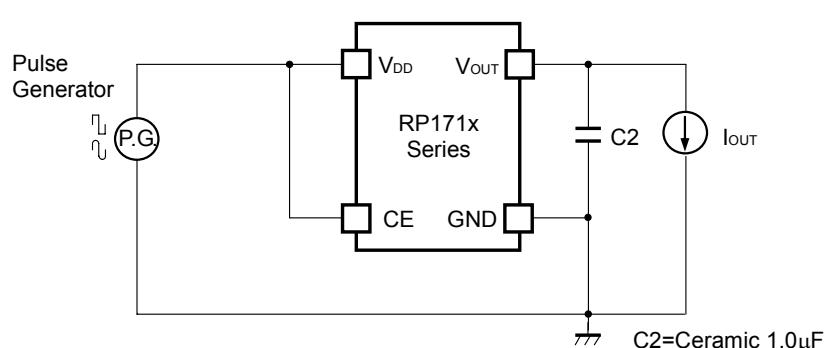
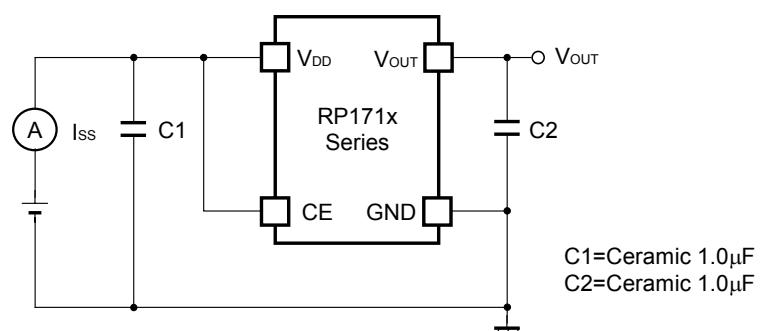
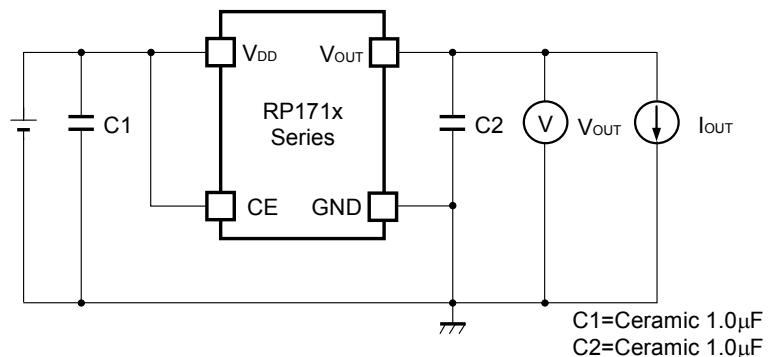
(Note: If additional ceramic capacitors are connected with parallel to the output pin with an output capacitor for phase compensation, the operation might be unstable. Because of this, test these ICs with as same external components as ones to be used on the PCB.)

### PCB Layout

Make V<sub>DD</sub> and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor C1 with a capacitance value as much as 1.0 $\mu$ F or more between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

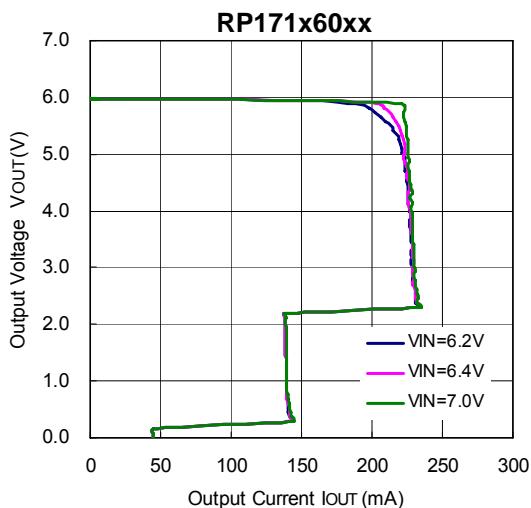
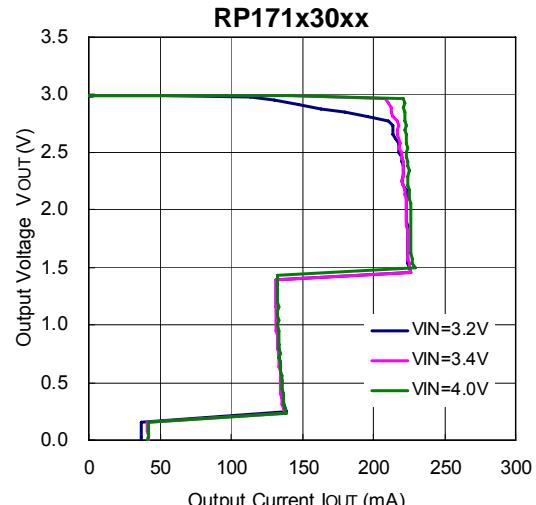
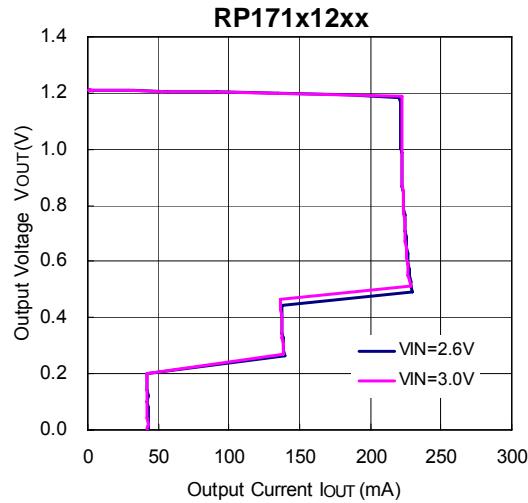
Set external components, especially the output capacitor C2, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible.

## TEST CIRCUITS

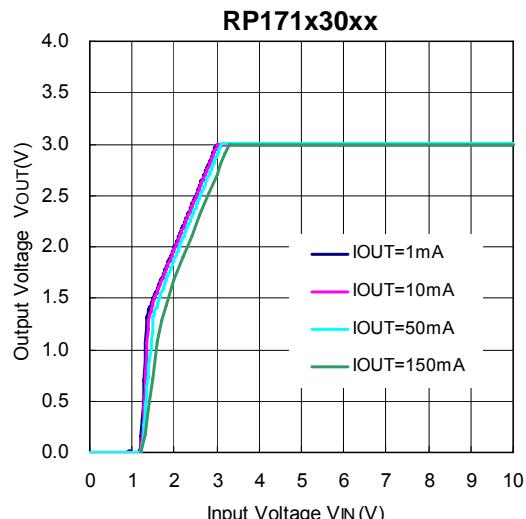
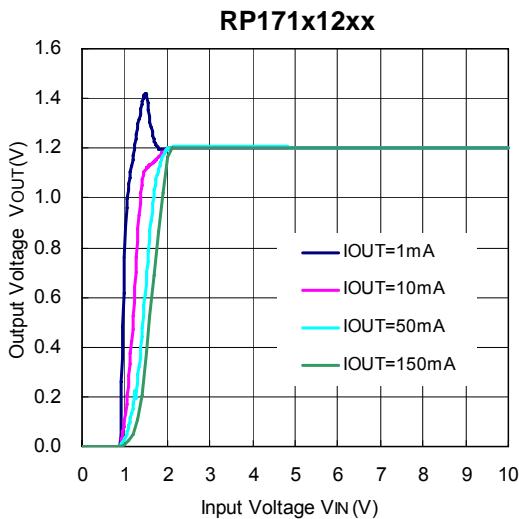


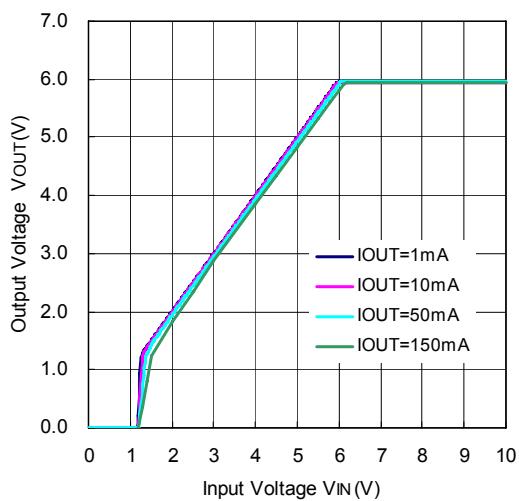
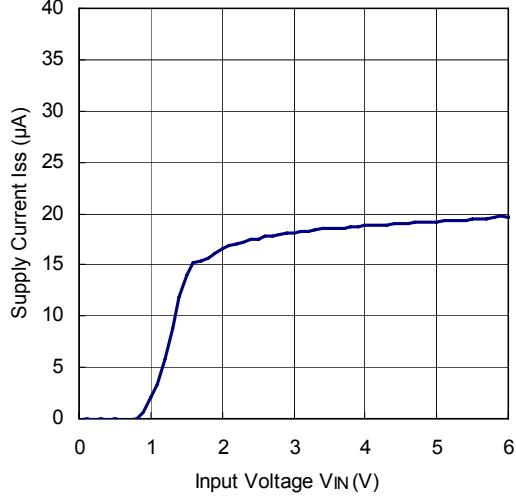
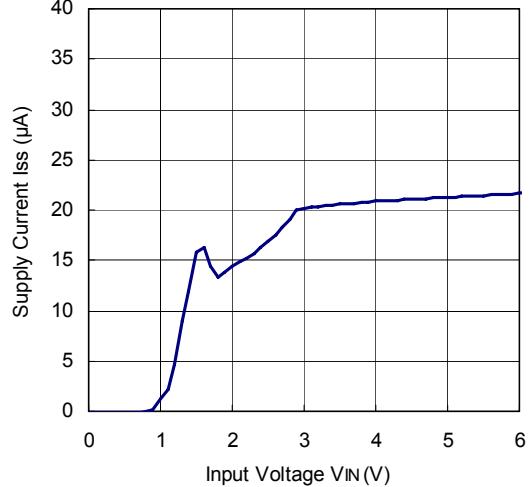
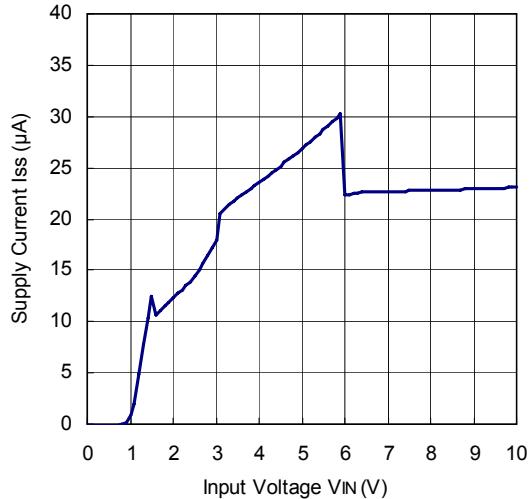
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 1) Output Voltage vs. Output Current ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



### 2) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



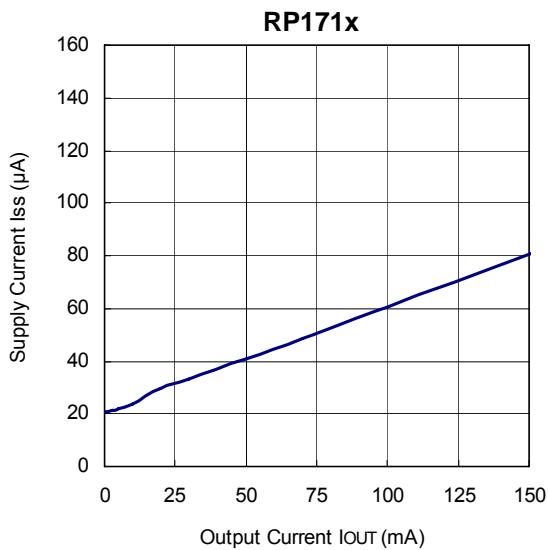
**RP171x60xx****3) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )****RP171x12xx****RP171x30xx****RP171x60xx**

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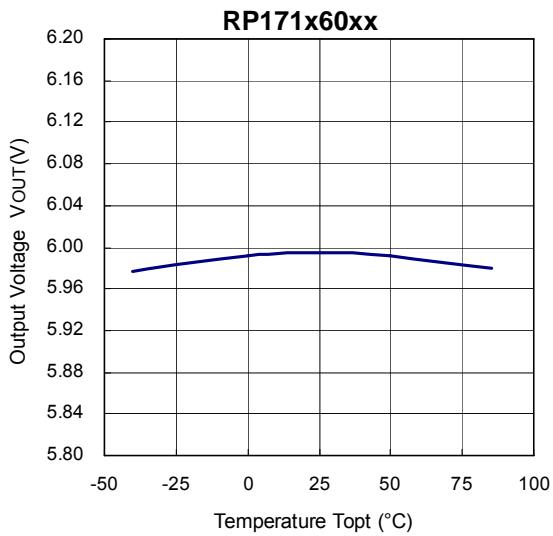
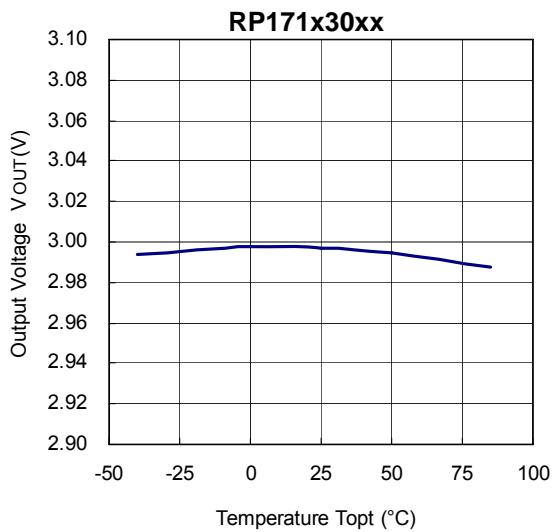
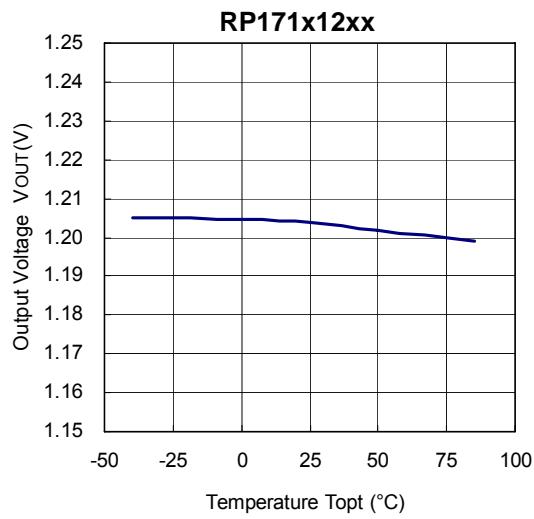
## RP171x

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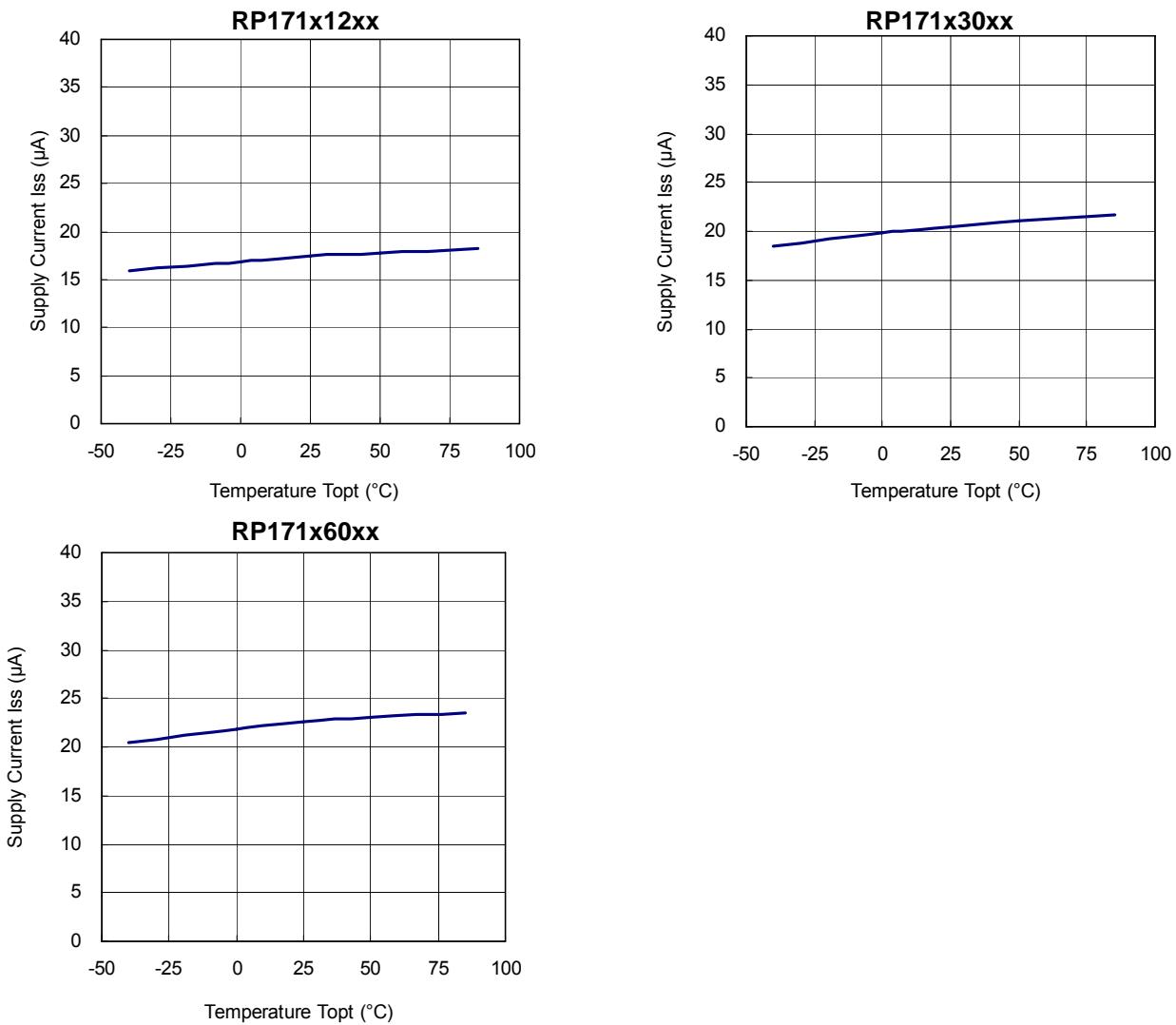
### 4) Supply Current vs. Output Current (Topt=25°C)



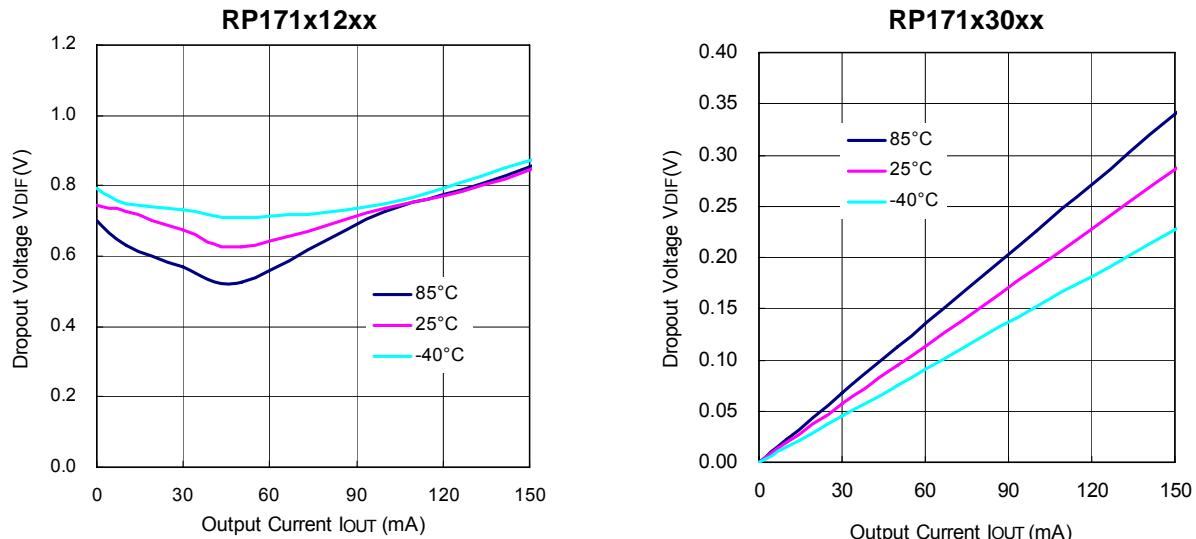
### 5) Output Voltage vs. Temperature

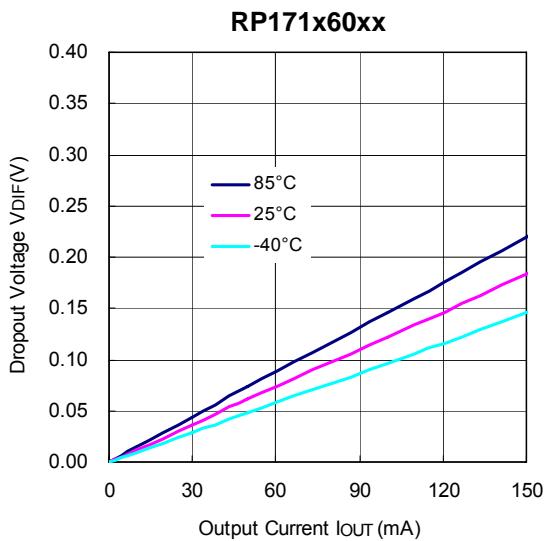
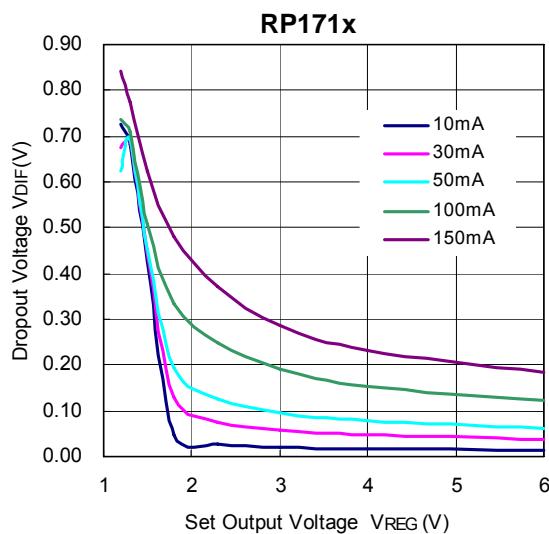
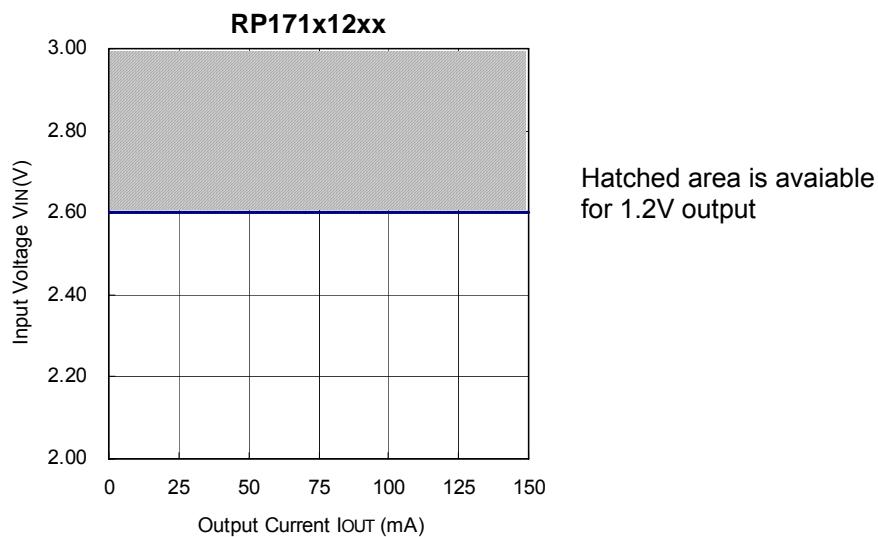


## 6) Supply Current vs. Temperature



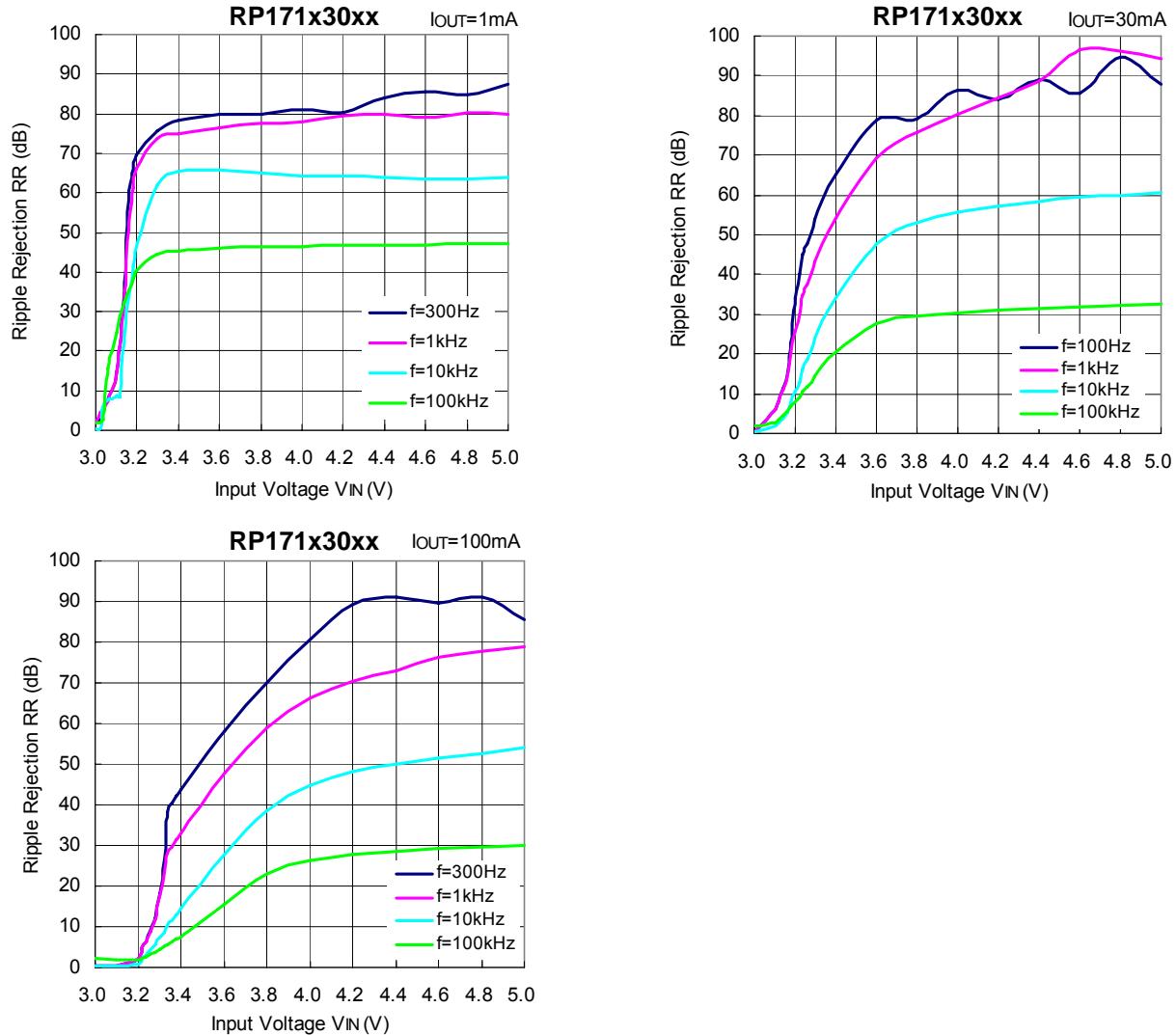
## 7) Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



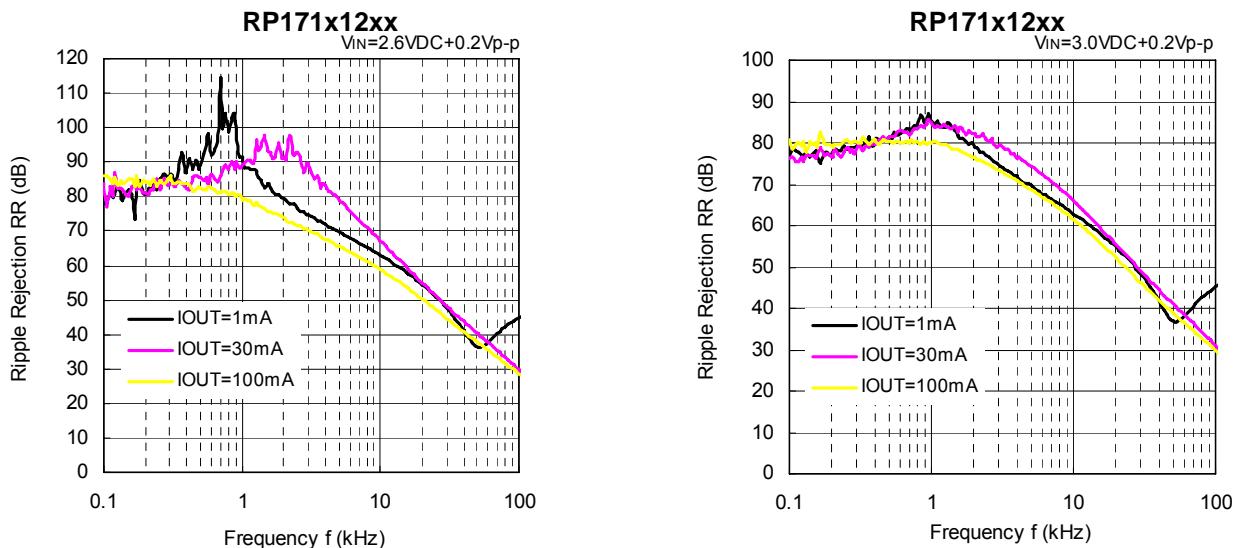
**8) Dropout Voltage vs. Set Output Voltage ( $T_{opt}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )****9) Minimum Operating Voltage**

Hatched area is available for 1.2V output

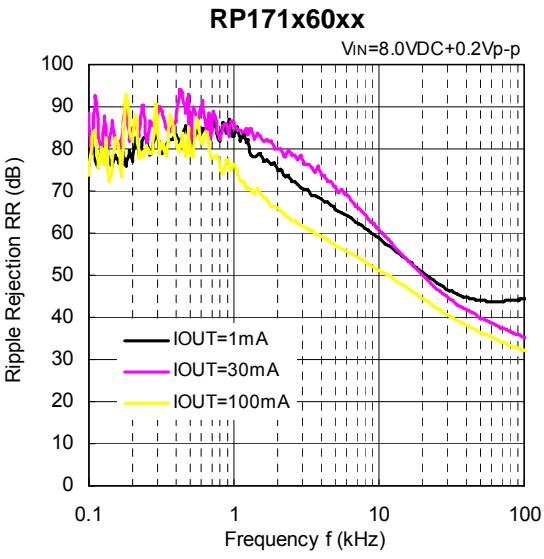
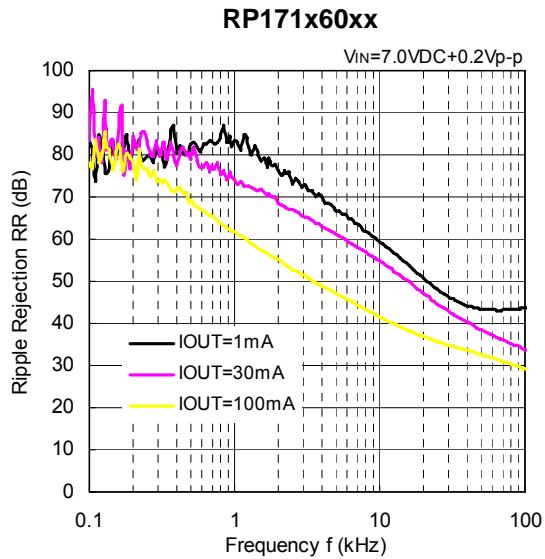
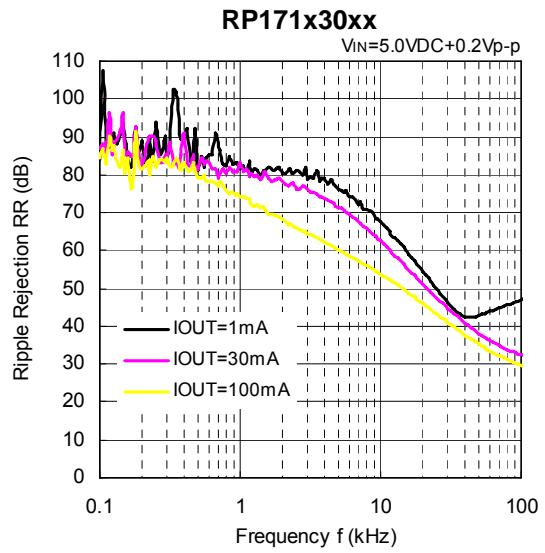
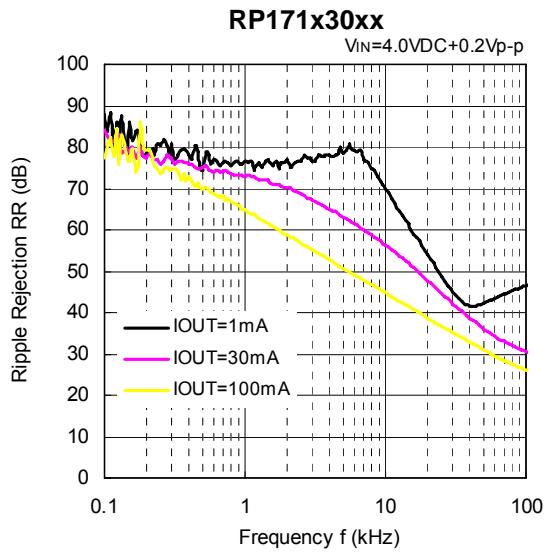
**10) Ripple Rejection vs. Input Bias Voltage (C1=none, C2=Ceramic 1.0 $\mu$ F, Ripple=0.2Vp-p, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)**



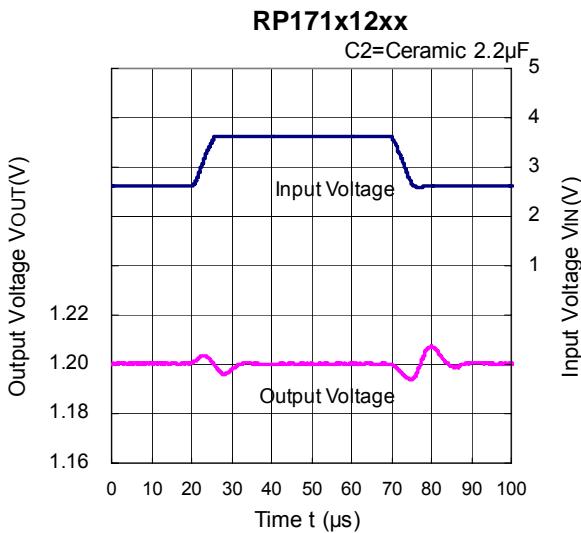
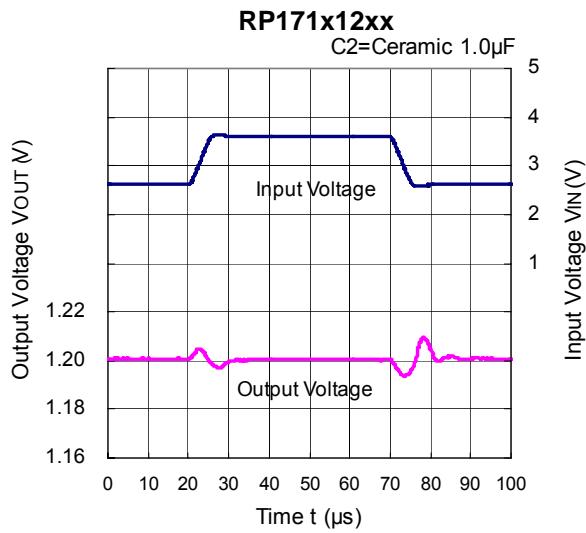
**11) Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency (C1=none, C2=Ceramic 1.0 $\mu$ F, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)**

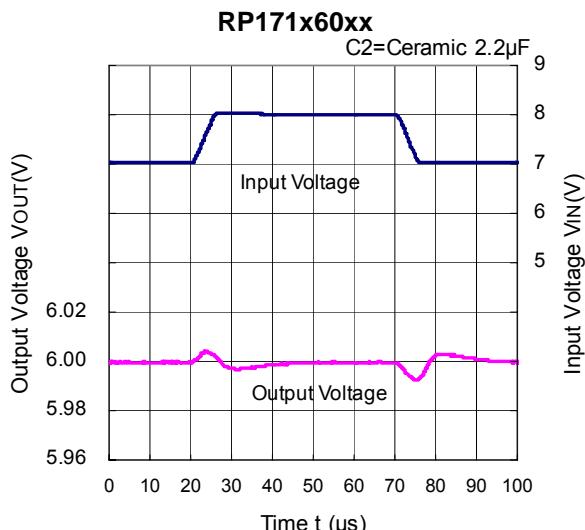
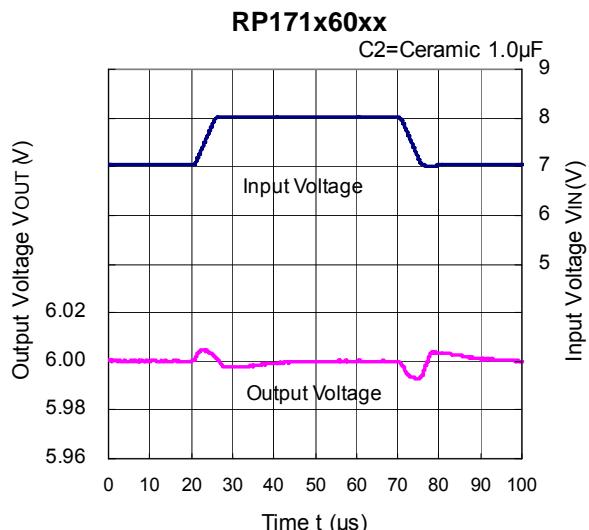
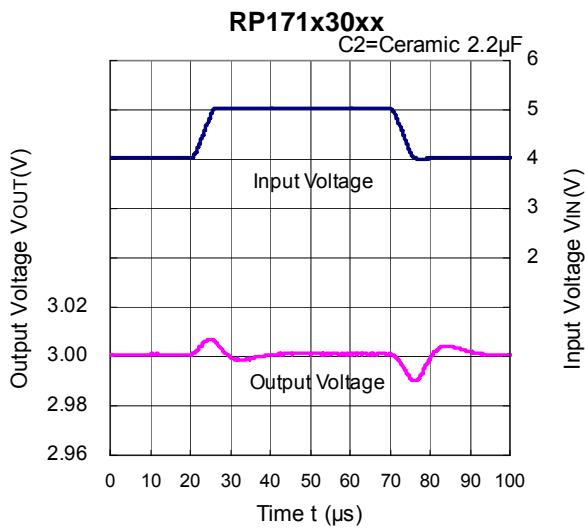
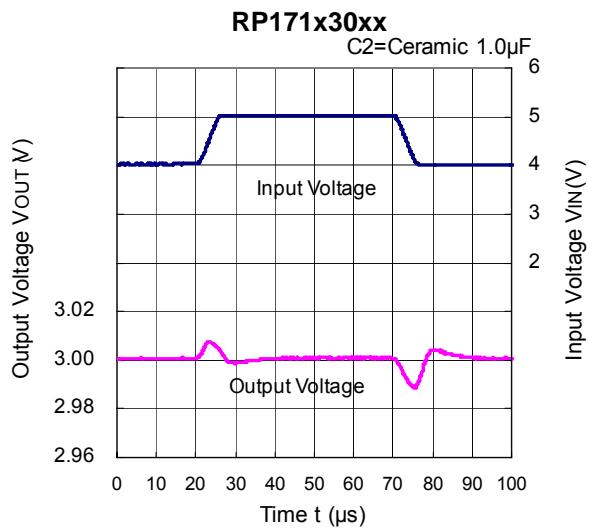


## RP171x

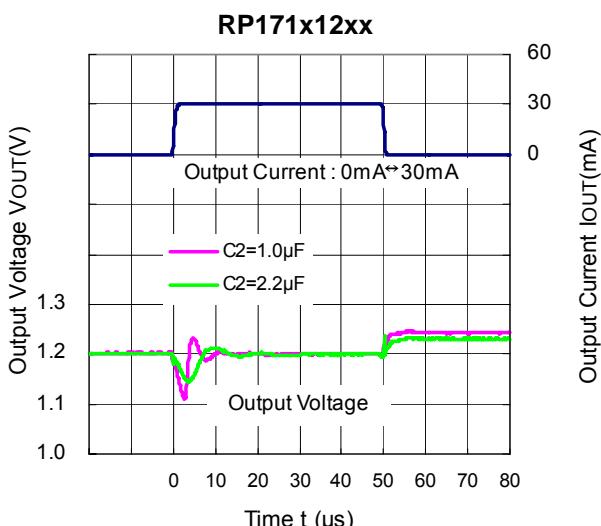
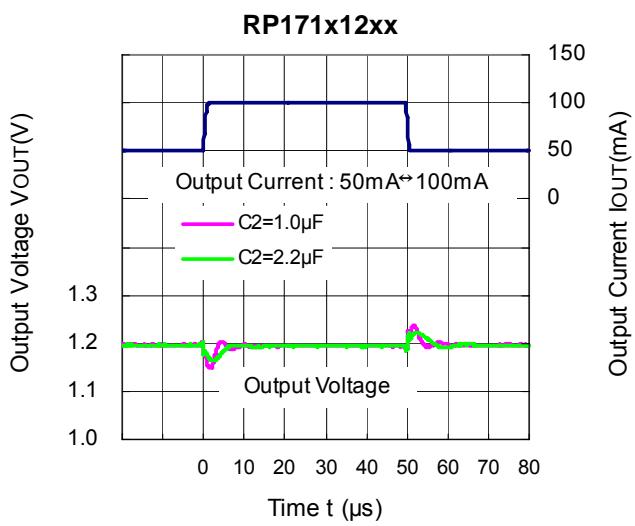


## 12) Input Transient Response (C1=none, I<sub>OUT</sub>=30mA, tr=tf=5μs, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)



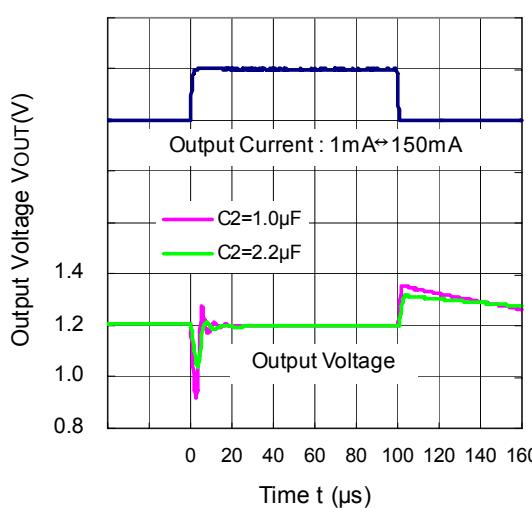


13) Load Transient Response ( $C_1 = \text{Ceramic } 1.0\mu\text{F}$ ,  $\text{tr}=\text{tf}=500\text{ns}$ ,  $T_{\text{opt}}=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

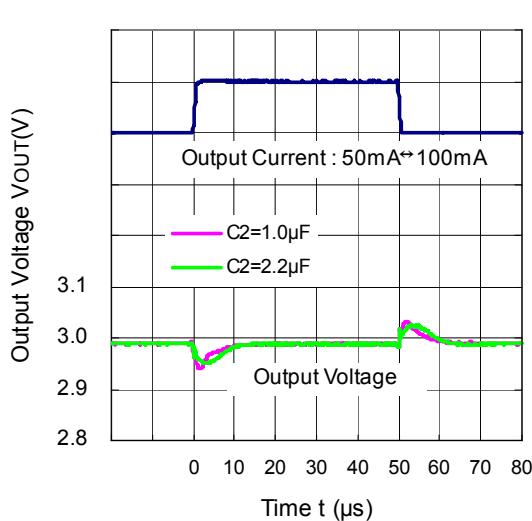


## RP171x

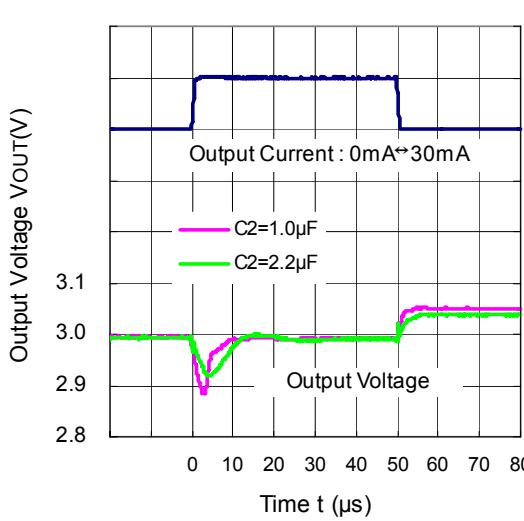
**RP171x12xx**



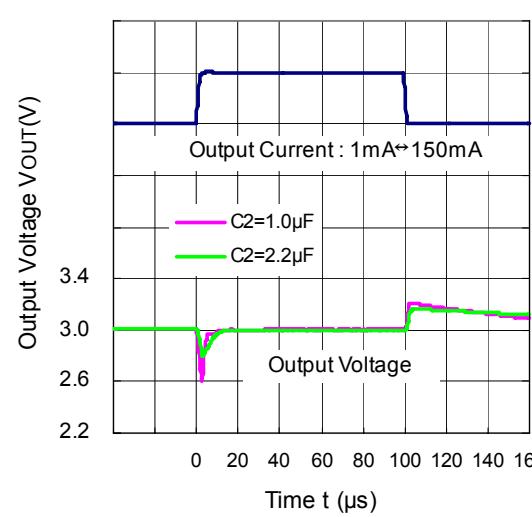
**RP171x30xx**



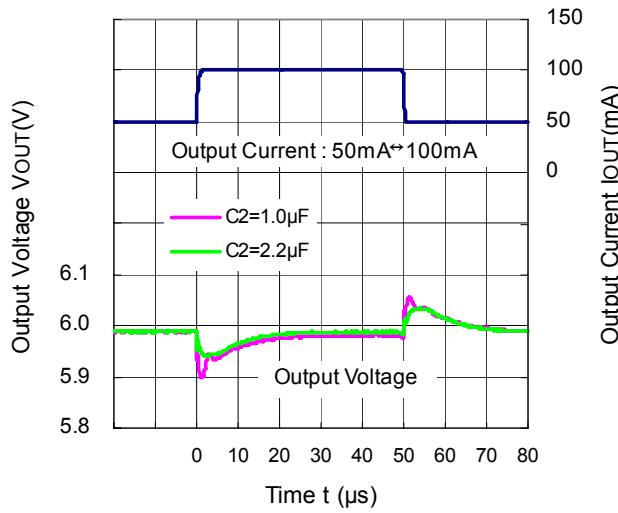
**RP171x30xx**



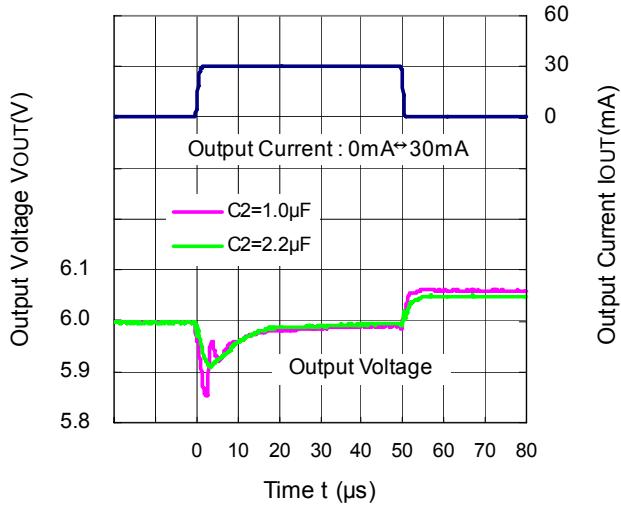
**RP171x30xx**



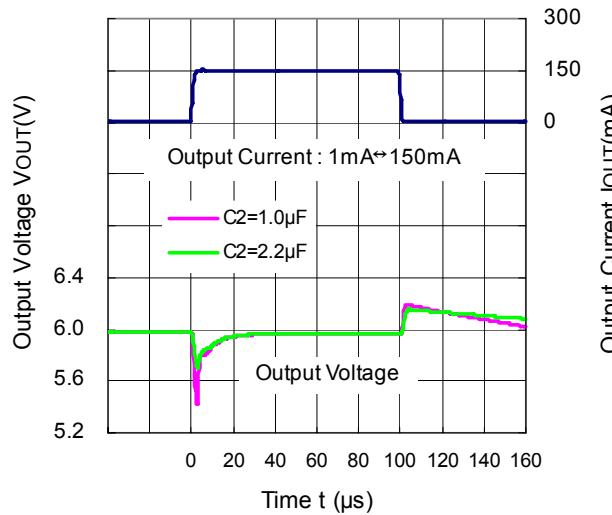
RP171x60xx



RP171x60xx



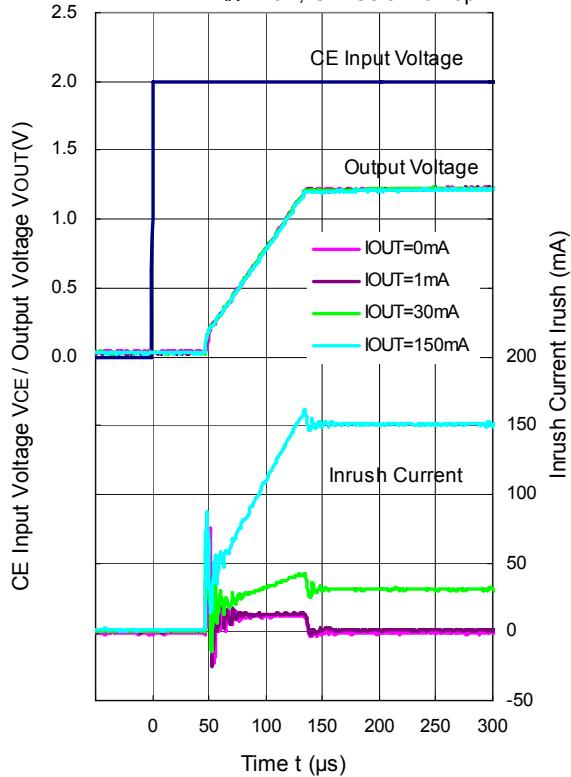
RP171x60xx



**14) Turn On Speed with CE pin (C1=Ceramic 1.0 $\mu$ F, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)**

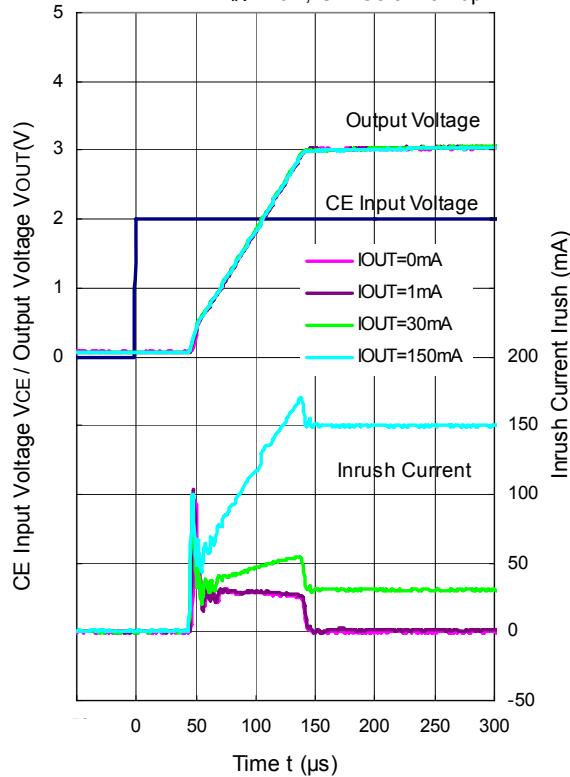
**RP171x12xx**

V<sub>IN</sub>=2.6V, C<sub>2</sub>=Ceramic1.0 $\mu$ F



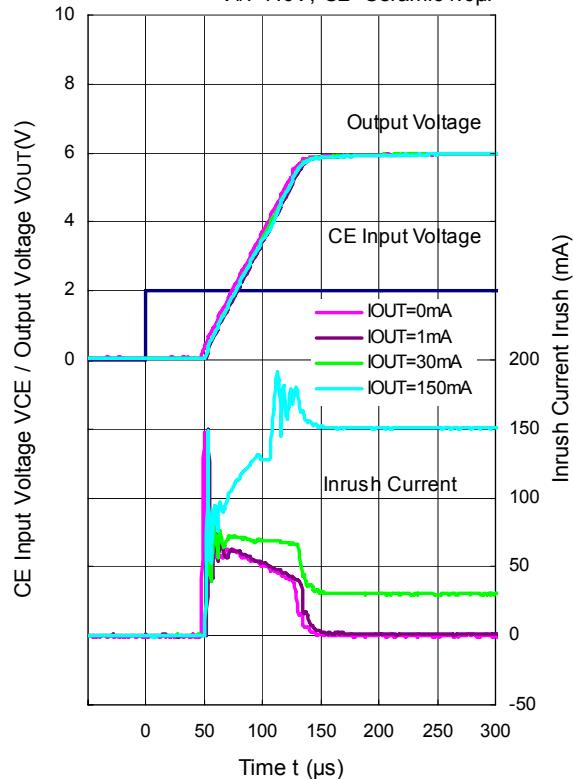
**RP171x30xx**

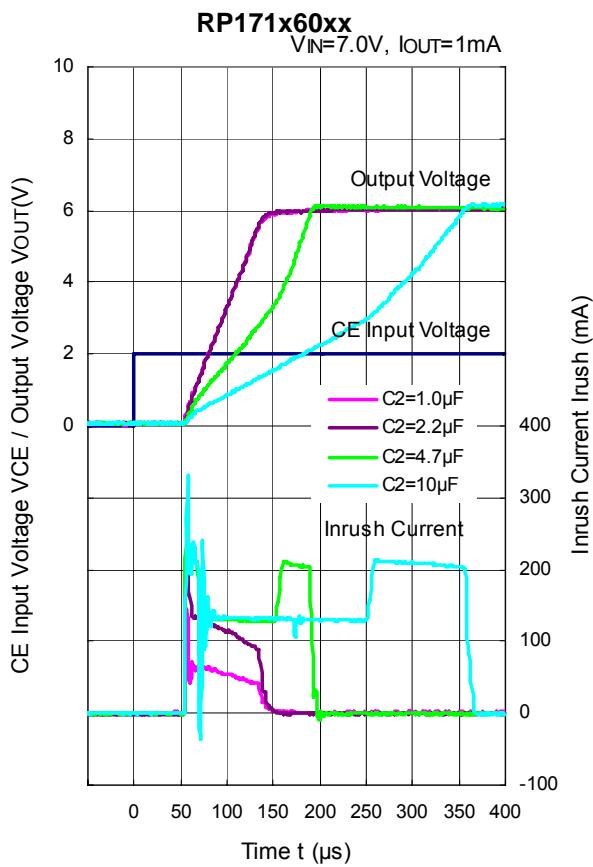
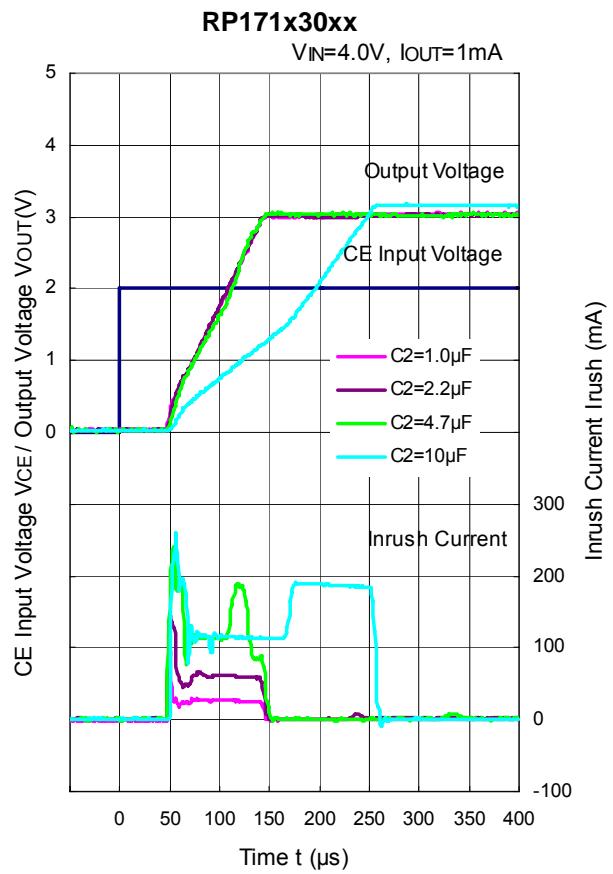
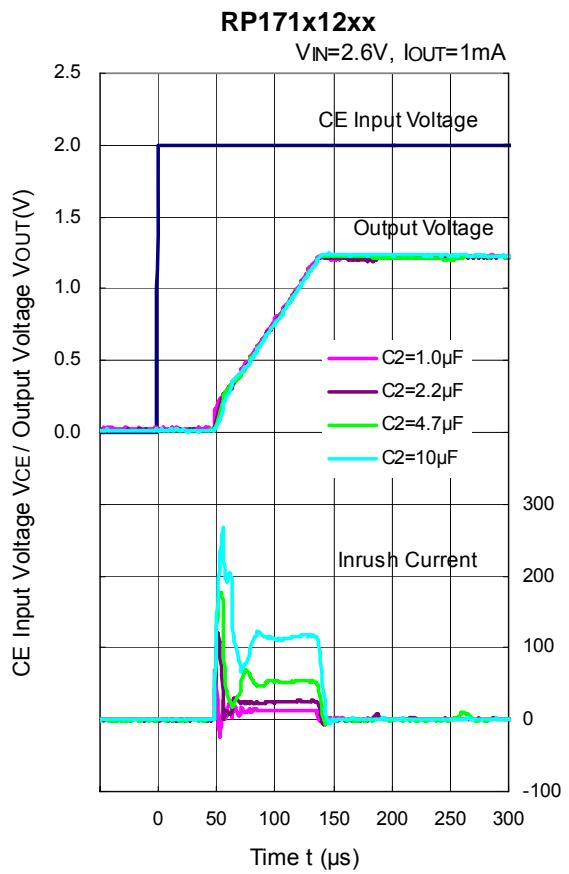
V<sub>IN</sub>=4.0V, C<sub>2</sub>=Ceramic1.0 $\mu$ F



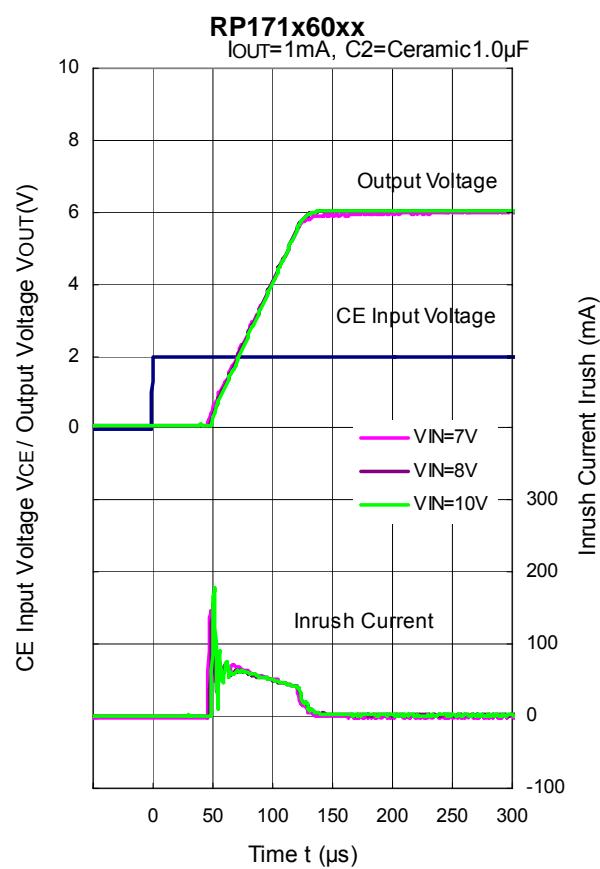
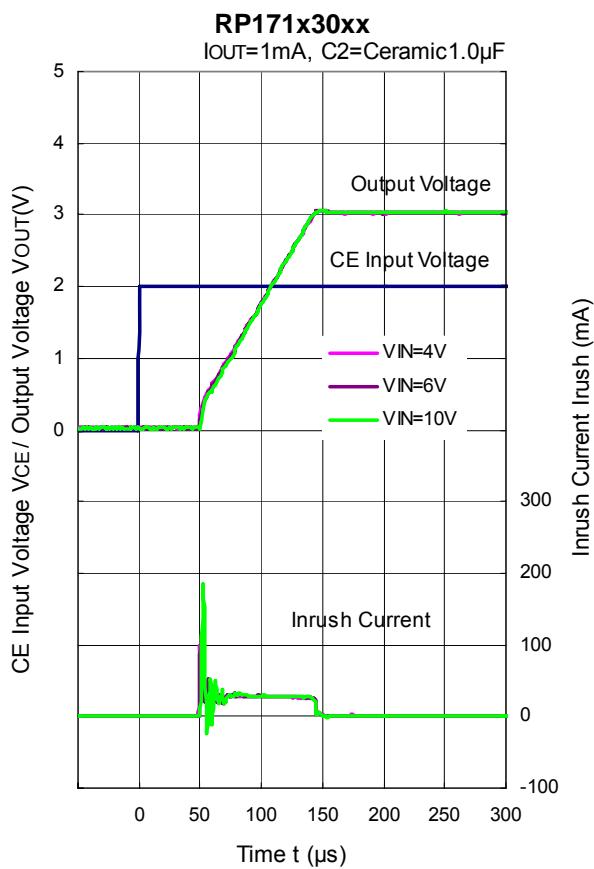
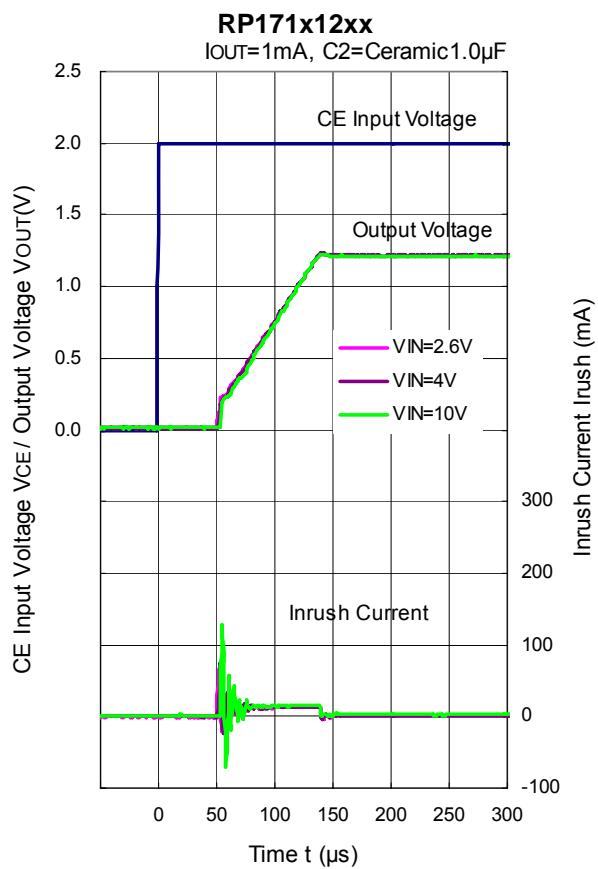
**RP171x60xx**

V<sub>IN</sub>=7.0V, C<sub>2</sub>=Ceramic1.0 $\mu$ F



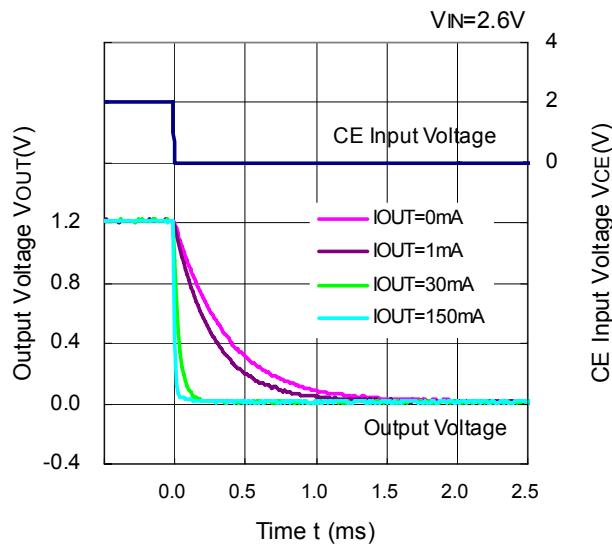


## RP171x

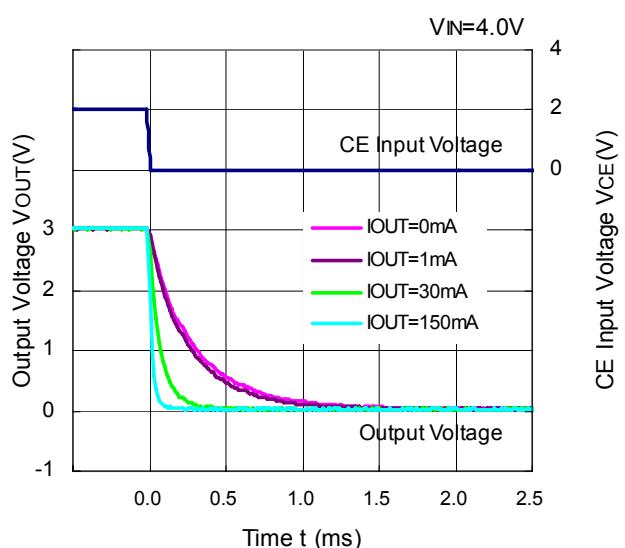


**15) Turn Off Speed with CE pin (D Version) (C1=Ceramic 1.0 $\mu$ F, T<sub>opt</sub>=25°C)**

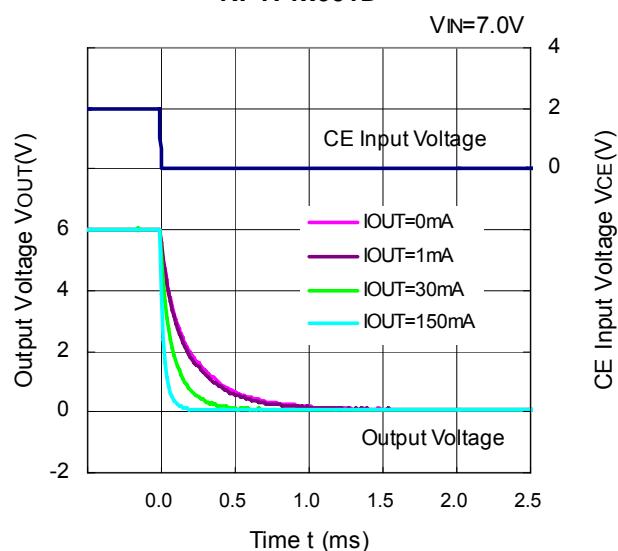
RP171x121D



RP171x301D



RP171x601D



## 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.

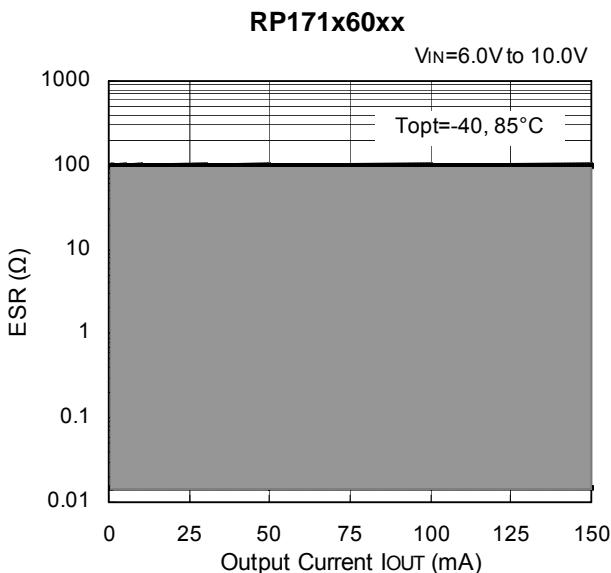
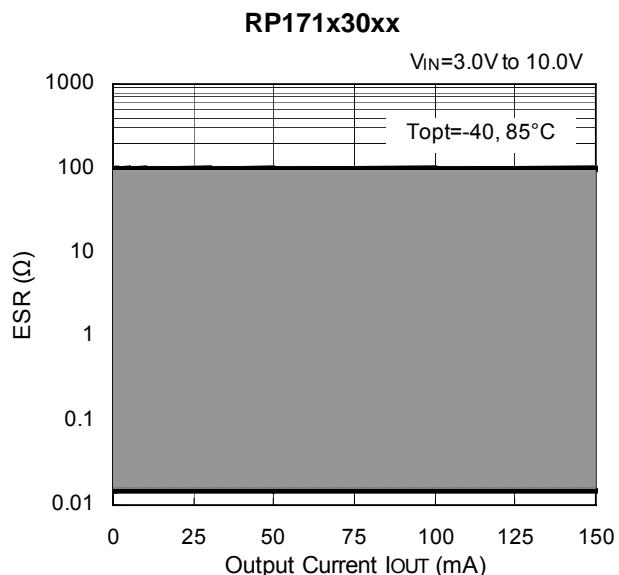
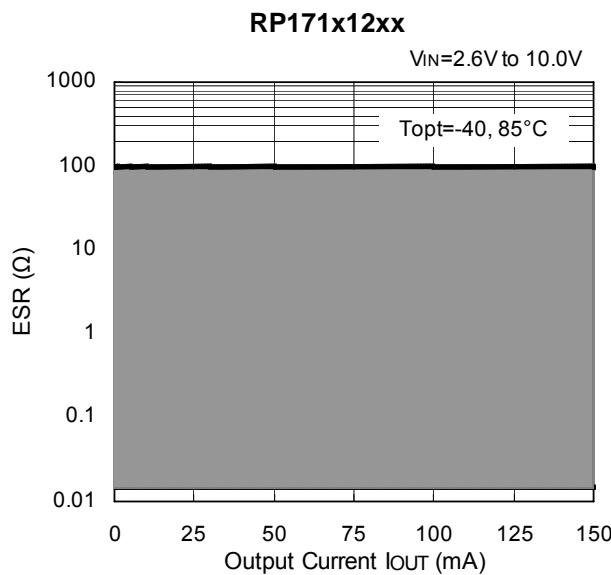
The conditions when the white noise level is under  $40\mu V$  (Avg.) are marked as the hatched area in the graph.

### Measurement conditions

Frequency Band : 10Hz to 2MHz

Temperature :  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$

C1, C2 : Ceramic  $1.0\mu F$  (Murata GRM155B31A105KE)





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Ricoh completed the organization of the Lead-free production for all of our products. After Apr. 1, 2006, we will ship out the lead free products only. Thus, all products that will be shipped from now on comply with RoHS Directive.